



THE
IMPERIAL GAZETTEER.

THE
IMPERIAL GAZETTEER;

A GENERAL

DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHY,

PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, STATISTICAL, AND DESCRIPTIVE

WITH A

SUPPLEMENT,

BRINGING THE GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION DOWN TO THE LATEST DATES.

EDITED BY

W G BLACKIE, PH D, FRGS,

EDITOR OF THE IMPERIAL ATLAS.

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VOLUME II



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FTO. ETC.

J

[Names beginning with *J* are sometimes also written *Dj*. For Spanish names not given here, see *X*, for *LISSAN* ones, &c., *I*, & and *T*]

JAAK

JAAK a vil Hungary co Eisenburg 12 m from Steinmanger. It has an abbey, with an ancient Gothic church, the roof of which is supported by 12 pillars manufactured of earthenware, and a trade in cattle. Pop 1115

JAAK a vil Hungary, Thibler Theiss, co. Kraana, 10 m from Oravitz, on the Kraana with a Greek church. P 1142

JAAKSVIL a vil Holland prov of and 1 m S.W. Utrecht, with a Calvinistic church and a school. Inhabitants engaged in agriculture, market gardening and raising casks. Pop. 1079

JABARY or **JIBARY**, river S America. See **JAYARI**.

JABBEKE, a vil and com. Belgium, prov W Fland, 7 m W Bruges, a station on the railway thence to Ostend. Weaving and agriculture are the chief employments but it has also brick works, two breweries, and two mills. Pop. 1740.

JABEA a tn. Spain Valencia, prov and 48 m N.E. Alicante, l. bank Jalón near the sea, surrounded by a wall, indifferently built, with narrow, steep, and ill paved streets, a church, and several chapels, a townhouse, prison, storehouse, and three schools. Near it silk worms are extensively reared, and fine grapes grow in quantities of which are sent to England. Pop 3654.

JABLONKA several places, Austria, in Galicia and Hungary, particularly—A tn Hungary, co Arva, near the frontiers of Galicia, 40 m S.W. Cracow with a handsome courthouse, and considerable manufactures of linen. 1 8659

JABLUNKAU, a tn. Austria, Silesia, circle Teschen, in a wild and mountainous district of the Carpathians, on the Olza, 70 m. E. Olmutz. About 4 m S.W. is Fort Jablunau, commanding the pass which leads over the mountains into Hungary. Pop. 2100

JABUNAH a tn. Hindustan, presid Bengal, prov Malwa lat. 22° 46' N lon 74 39' E. 80 m S.W. Ojola in a rich and fertile valley. Inhabitants chiefly the more civilized classes of the Bheels.

JABOK, or **KEKKA** a river Asiatic Turkey, push Damascus an affluent of the Jordan. It rises in the Hazran mountains, flows E to W passing to the N, Mount Gilboa, and falls into the Jordan about 30 m N the Dead Sea, after a course of about 45 m. It is mentioned in Scripture as the boundary which separated the kingdom of Sibil, king of the Amorites from that of Og, king of Basan. In its passage W across the plains, it more than once passes underground, and in summer the upper portion of its channel becomes dry.

JABIGO (Z.) a tn. Spain Andalusia, prov and 51 m. N.E. Huelva. It has well-built houses, and regular, paved, clean streets, a parish church, a courthouse, circular springs, and a trade in chestnuts, oil, and wine. Pop. 2108

Vol. II

JACMEL

JABUKA, two places, Hungary.—1, A vil Banat, co of, and 62 m. S.S.W. Temesvar, l. bank Temea, with a church. Pop. 2148.—2 A vil Thibler Theiss, co Temes var 4 m from Versec, with a church. Pop. 1285

JACA, a fortified city, Spain, Aragon, of which it was once the capital, prov of and 32 m. N by W Huesca, near 3 bank Aragon. It is well built, surrounded by walls, with 23 towers has several gates, and a citadel two square, and generally regular and well-paved streets, a handsome cathedral, three chapels, five convents, a college, two schools, town and session houses a prison hospital, barracks, and storehouse. Manufactures—linen and hempen fabrics cloth, stockings, soap, leather, earthenware, and white wax. The surrounding district is fertile. 1 op 3120

JACAREHI a tn Brazil, prov of, and 60 m. E. N. E. Rio-Franco, l. bank Parahiba, on the road from Rio-Franco to the provinces of Minas-Geraes and Rio-de-Janeiro. It has a church a considerable trade in coffee tobacco, and other agricultural produce raised within the district. Pop 7000.

JALUTRA Java. See **JAKATRA**

JACINTO (Sax) a river U States Texas, which, after a S.E. course of about 100 m and receiving numerous affluents, as Big Dry Creek, Spring Creek, and Cypress river falls into the upper part of Galveston Bay. It is partly navigable. General Juan Anna was defeated by the Texans, and taken prisoner, on the banks of the San Jacinto, April 21, 1816.

JACKSON numerous places, U States, among which are—1, A tn., cap of Mississippi 165 m. N by W, New Orleans. It is regularly laid out, has a handsome stationhouse, a governor's house, a penitentiary, a U States land-office, two churches, a bank, and is connected with Vicksburg by a railway 45 m long. Pop. 2100.—2 A vil Louisiana, 124 m. N.W. New Orleans, with a college, three academies and two schools. Pop 932.—3, A vil Missouri, 136 m S.E. Jefferson city with a courthouse and jail &c. Pop 800

JACKSON (Prov) Australia. See **STURGE**

JACKSONVILLE, a tn. U States, Illinois, is a rich and highly cultivated prairie, 89 m W Springfield, with a market and a courthouse a jail, four churches, lyceum, college, mechanics institute, an academy, a distillery, tannery, and mills of various kinds.

JACMEL, or **JACOMETT**, a seaport, l. and empire Hayti, S. coast, at the head of a bay of the same name, 23 m S.W. Fort-de-France lat (wharf) 18° 13' 30" N, lon 73 56' W (Z). The upper part, built on a rising ground, is usually named Belair in the lower part the streets are narrow. It has a considerable trade, and is a place of call for the W India mail steamers. The roadstead affords anchorage for 1

every description of shipping, but is exposed to S. winds, and a heavy sea sets in towards the shore. Pop. 8000.

JACOB (St.) a town, Switzerland. *See* BASEL.
JACOB PASQUES (St.) a large thriving vil. Holland prov. Friesland 9 m. W. Leuwarden, with a Calvinistic church, three schools, and two breweries. Agriculture and cattle-rearing are the main occupations. Pop. 3416.

JACOBINA ISLAND one of the Nikis Islands, (George III. Atropelago) Russian America, well supplied with wood, chiefly pine, larch, and cedar.

JACOBINA a to Brazil prov. of and 213 m. W. N. W. Bahia 1 bank Itapicuru where it is joined by the Oaro, here crossed by a bridge. It consists of a principal street which traverses the town through its whole length, and is intersected by several cross streets. Houses of stone. It has a parish church, and two other churches a Latin, and a primary school. The district though hilly has a great deal of excellent arable land, well adapted for the sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, rice, and millet. The orange, vine and guava also thrive admirably, and of the fruit of the last large quantities of marmalade are made and exported to Bahia. There is a considerable trade in agricultural produce, horses, cattle, and goats. Pop. 414. 10. 80.

JACOBSTADT a to. Prussia prov. Pomerania gov. of, and 37 m. E. Stettin on the N. shore of a small lake. It is very old and has a court of justice, a church, and a trade in salt. Pop. 1619.

JACOBSTADT two places, Russia. —1 A seaport to. Finland, gov. of and 53 m. N. E. Vaasa, on a bay in the Gulf of Bothnia with a church, pulp-churns and a small but well sheltered harbour, at which a considerable trade in carried on, particularly in pitch, timber, butter and other provisions. It has also a small building-deck. Pop. 1505. —2, A to gov. Courland 1 bank Dwina 80 m. E. S. E. Mitau, with three churches and several distilleries. Pop. 1448.

JACOBSTADT two parts Eng. —1 Cornwall 4551 sq. f. Pop. 467. —2 Devon 2848 sq. Pop. 255.

JACOBSTADT DE, or KORTAARNA, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of and 81 m. S. E. Oppeln with a church and manufacture of iron, copper tin, and brass ware. Near it are blast-furnaces. Pop. 911.

JACOTT A a to Hindoostan, presid. Madras, coast of, and 10 m. N. Cochin lat. 10° 10' N. lon. 76 14 E.

JACOVA A or YAKOVA, a to. European Turkey Albania, pash. and 67 m. E. N. E. Soutari near the white Drin.

JACQUEMILL a to. Hayti. *See* JACMIER.

JACQUEMILL a river Lower Canada, which after a tortuous course, N. to S., through a mountainous and imperfectly-known country, falls into the St. Lawrence 26 m. S. W. by St. Quebec. Its banks are very steep and its stream so rapid that it cannot be navigated even by canoes.

JACQUINOT ISLAND off N. coast Papua, lat. 5° 24' S. lon. 144° 24' E. It has a very pleasant appearance, being agreeably varied by level beaches, scattered with clumps of cocoa-nut trees, and hills covered with shady woods.

JACUTI a river Brazil prov. São Pedro-do-Rio-Grande formed by numerous head streams in the W. part of the province near lat. 28° S. E. flows S., and then E., receiving numerous affluents and falls into Lake dos Patos. Total course about 300 m. much of which is navigable.

JADRAQUE a to. Spain, New Castile, prov. Guadalajara, 1 bank Henares, 55 m. N. E. Madrid. It has a parish church, townhouse, prison, two schools, an old Capuchin convent, manufactures of linen and hempen tissues and a trade in corn, wine, wood and fruit. Pop. 1428.

JADPIL a to. Russia gov. of 113 m. W. Kazan 1 bank Bura. Pop. 1083. 8078.

JAFPA a to. Spain Andalusia, cap. prov. of same name, finely situated on a terrace-slope of Mount Castillo, near the S. bank Juen, 122 m. E. E. Sevilla. It consists of an old town, formerly surrounded by a Moorish wall, flanked with towers, of which some well preserved remains still exist; and of a new town which stretching beyond the narrow limits of the old, has extended itself downwards and reached the plain. From the nature of its site, many of the streets are steep and those of the old town, as particularly are very irregular narrow and winding. Those of the new town, on the contrary, are generally spacious, and most of the houses which line

them are not only substantial but often elegant. Not a few of them, particularly in the suburbs, have good gardens attached to them. The largest and best-built squares are those of St. Maria, San Francisco, and Mercado; and the Carrera, which stretches between the latter two, is the most spacious street. The principal buildings are the cathedral, a vast and magnificent structure, in the form of a Latin cross, with a fine facade, flanked by two towers above 200 ft. high, a richly-decorated interior, 800 ft. long by 150 ft. wide, with numerous paintings and sculptures seven other parish churches, several of them large and handsome, several suppressed convents, the buildings of which still remain, and form conspicuous objects, four existing nunneries generally in large and handsome buildings, but occupied by few nuns—only about a dozen in each; the episcopal palace, college, museum, diocesan seminary, superior and primary school general and founding hospitals, the theatre, the palace of Count Villar Don Pardo, the buildings of the Inquisition and the ball room, only completed in 1847 and capable of seating 6000 spectators. The manufactures, not of much consequence include woollen and linen cloth soap, and brandy. There are also an extensive silk and numerous oil mills. The trade is chiefly confined to wine and articles of primary necessity, exposed at the two annual fairs, one of which lasts three, and the other nine days. Jaen is a place of considerable antiquity and several Roman remains have been found in it. Its present name was given it by the Moors, who made it the capital of the kingdom of Jaen the smallest of the four into which Andalusia was divided, and not so extensive as the modern provinces 1 17 387. —The ruins here bounded N. by that of Ciudad-Real, E. Albaroz and Granada, S. Granada, and W. Cordova, is about 80 m. E. to W. with a mean breadth of about 70 m. The surface is generally mountainous, being governed, in the N. by ramifications of the sierra Morena, in the S. by the mountains of Granada and in the E. by those of the sierra de Segura. The highest portion is in the W. on the frontiers of Cordova. The centre is occupied by a valley, forming the banks of the Guadalquivir, which receives all the waters of the province, directly or by affluents, the most important of which is the Guadameles. The lower districts are necessarily devoted to pasture, but the W. plains and lower valleys are fertile though not well cultivated. The forests have some excellent timber. The minerals, particularly argentiferous lead and copper are very valuable, and have long been worked extensively. For administrative purposes the province is divided into twelve districts. Jaen is the capital. Pop. 507 410.

JAFPA (RHO) a to. river, Spain Andalusia. It rises in the S. of prov. Jaen in the plain of Angul in the sierra de Valdepeñas flows N. and joins 1 bank Guadalquivir, after a course of about 45 m.

JAFPA DE BRACACORNE a to. Ecuador dep. Azuay cap. prov. of same name, in a mountainous region, 240 m. P. R. I. Guayaquil near the junction of the Chunchupe with the Marañon. Gold is obtained in the vicinity. Pop. 4000.

JAFPA or YAFPA (anc. Joppa) a maritime to. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Damascus, in Palestine 81 m. N. W. Jerusalem lat. 32° 3' 24' N. lon. 34° 44' E. It is picturesquely situated upon an eminence or promontory crowned by a castle, the houses and streets, all of which are narrow, ill paved, and dirty rising regularly above one another in tiers, and many of them crowded by flights of steps. It has a khan, large convent for the reception of pilgrims, some small churches and mosques a large citadel, with a roof resting on Saracenic arches, and a large soap-manufacture. Jaffa still enjoys a considerable trade with the neighbouring countries, in corn, fruits, cotton, and coral and exports large quantities of soap to Cairo and Damascus. Fish is plentiful, and several kinds of its kind but, like provisions generally, is dear, and in the harbor there is a profuse display of the sweet fruits and vegetables, more especially of famed water-melon. The harbor, which is close to the town, is merely a long narrow shallow basin, enclosed by rocks and the roadstead is not safe even for the boats and vessels belonging to the country to the N. A little to the W. is the celebrated tower of Babel, 120 ft. in height, from which an extensive view is obtained. The monument is reached by a staircase within. Jaffa or Joppa is a very ancient town, having been a considerable seaport in the time of Solomon while there are traditions of

to exults long prior to its period. By St. Jerome it was called Japha, and in the time of the Crusades Japha. It was the port of Jerusalem and the landing-place of the cedar with which the Temple in that city was built. In 1799 it was taken, after a sanguinary siege, by Napoleon, who here put to death 1200 Turkish prisoners, who had broken their parole, and subsequently poisoned a number of his sick soldiers, on the plea that it was to keep them from falling alive into the hands of a cruel enemy. Pop. 5000.

JAFFATHI, or **JAFFATHI**, a group of five isls., Red Sea, the largest of which is 24 m. long and very narrow, lat. 8° 37' 12" N lon. 54° 1' 30" E.

JAFFIEHGUNGE, a town in Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, 1 bank Ganges, near the junction of the Aizi, about 42 m W by N Dacca.

JAFFNAPATAM, or **JAFFNA**, a town and fortress, on an island off the N.W. extremity of Ceylon, facing Palk's Strait, lat. 9° 47' N, lon. 80° 9' E, 219 m. N Colombo. The town is built in the form of a pentagon and contains, besides the barracks, a few good buildings, and a Dutch church, which is made use of by the English.—The town or *petah* about 1 m. E. the fort, contains many large broad streets, lying parallel to each other and crossed at right angles by smaller ones; houses in general large and convenient, of one story, with very wide verandahs. It contains the Cathedral, a church belonging to the Tamil Protestant Christians, called St. John's, and a Wesleyan chapel, and has a trade in clove shells, Palmyra timber and tobacco which last is cultivated in the vicinity. There is some 1 m. distant a large and magnificent Hindoo temple. Pop. 8000.

JAGARAGA in Java. See **DJAGARAGA**.

JAGATTY a river Persia, prov. Azerbajan, rises about lat. 38° N, and flows N.W. till it falls into the E. end of Lake Urumia. Total course, about 100 m.

JAGHEPOOR, a town in Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, 1 bank Orissa, dist. of and 35 m. N.E. Cuttack, 1 bank Bytaria; which during the rainy season, is here nearly 4 m. broad. It is large and straggling, composed of thatched mud huts, contains numerous Mohammedan and Hindoo temples and was at one time regarded by the latter as a place of peculiar sanctity and has extensive manufactures of cloth.

JAGHENDORF or **KANSOW** a town in Austria, Silonia, circle of, and 14 m. N.W. Troppan cap. duchy of same name, beautifully situated at the foot of the Burgberg in the valley between the great and the little Oppa. It is walled has three suburbs, spacious well paved streets, a handsome parish church, with two towers 280 ft. high, the loftiest in Silonia; a royal palace, townhouse, high school, Minorite cloister and hospital, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, bleach fields, and a paper-mill. Pop. 4800.—The duchy of Jagendorf area 144 sq. m., since 1630, has belonged to the prince of Liechtenstein. Pop. 40,000, almost all R. Catholic.

JAGO, par. Teri Kidore 1621 sec. P. 256.

JAGO (S) several cities, isle. &c. See **SANJAGO**.

JAGODIN a town in European Turkey, Servia, 55 m. N.W. Nissa, near 1 bank Morava, containing about 800 houses.

JAGUAN, a town in Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, on S. slope of Serra de Itaquaquecetuba, on the road from Rio-de-Janeiro to the town of São-Paulo and Campinas, with a church, court-house, and prison, and a trade in cotton, hides, and leather.

JAGUARIBY a river, Brazil, which rises in the mountains of Boa-Vista a branch of the Cordillera of Himaeyaba, prov. Ceara, flows N. till it reaches the town of São-João-do-Principe, where it turns first S.E., then N.E. passes the towns of São-Bernardo and Aracati, and about 19 m. below the latter, falls into the Atlantic, about lat. 4° 8' E, lon. 37° 30' W. Its principal affluents are the Balgaço and the Rana-baiba. Total course, about 460 m. The influence of the tide is felt beyond Aracati, to which crossing vessels can ascend, though with considerable difficulty, owing to sandbanks and other inequalities of depth. It is subject to extensive inundations.

JAGUARIBE, a town in Brazil, prov. of and 45 m. W.S.W. Bahia, 1 bank Jaguaribe. Its streets are paved with tiles, and its houses are of earth. It contains a parish church, a Latin and a primary school, is the seat of an electoral college and residence of a justice of the peace and has some trade in bricks, tiles, and earthenware of its own manufacture.

JAHDE a small river Germany, duchy Oldenburg. It rises in the S. of abbe Neumunster, near Rastedt, flows N., and, after a course of about 15 m. falls into a sandy bay on the N. Sea, which, though of great width continues to take the name of the river Jahde.

JAHIOOS, a town in Brazil, prov. Parana, 70 m. E.S.E. Oeiras, near 1 bank Itahim. It has three churches and, on Sundays and other festivals, when there is a great attendance of people from the country have a very stirring appearance, but on other days seems almost deserted. District of great extent and very fertile. Pop. 2000.

JAHJOW a town in Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, prov. of, and 15 m. S.W. Agra, the scene of two decisive battles, the first in 1656 when Dara Shooah was defeated by his brother Aurengzebe, the second in 1707, when Shah Alim defeated Azim Lashan.

JAHNEVI a river Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, prov. Gurkhal, one of the early affluents of the Ganges which it joins near Gangpott.

JAHNDORF a village Saxony circle Zwicken, ball and near Chemnitz. It is well built, contains a picturesque situated church, is one of the principal seats of the hosiery manufacture in Saxony, and has several mills. Pop. 1400.

JAJCZE, a town in European Turkey, Croatia, 40 m. S. Ban-Jaliska 1 bank Verba, here crossed by a stone bridge. It is walled, and defended by towers, and a fortress, and near it salt-petre is manufactured. Pop. 2000.

JAILUM or **JILUM**, **JILUM**, **JILUM**, or **JILUM** (Himalaya) the most W. and probably the principal of the five great rivers that intersect the Pamir E. from the India. The earlier part of its course is somewhat erratic. According to Hügel, it rises near the extreme S. point of Cashmere in about lat. 33° 33' N lon. 75° 40' E. whence it flows N.W. along the centre of the valley of Cashmere, the whole of which it drains, passing Shababad, Islamabad, Bernagar and some other places of note, till it falls into Lake Wallar or Wullar on the S.W. extremity of which it again issues, flows W.S.W. and, finally its way through the base of Baranulla in the lofty range of the Hs-Pamir, enters the Pamir about lat. 34° 10' N lon. 74° 40' E. From this point it flows W. N.W. till it merges within 3 m. of Muzartal, where it is joined by the Kishan Gunga, a stream of nearly equal volume, which rises in Bulit. Here it turns sharply S., and holds on a general N. course till it falls into the Chenab at lat. 31° 10' N lon. 72° 30' E. 75 m. N.E. Moolian. The whole course of the Jailum through the valley of Cashmere, before it finds an outlet through the Pass of Baranulla, is, including windings about 120 m. for 70 m. of which it is navigable. It is navigable also from its junction with the Chenab up nearly to its emergence from the mountains. It abounds in fish, and is infested by alligators. Its turn course, about 450 m.

JAILUM or **JILUM** a town Pamir 1 bank river of same name, about 8 m. N.N.P. of the junction of the Khan, lat. 32° 2' N, lon. 78° 36' E. It is of considerable extent, and tolerably clean, though the streets are narrow and intricate. It is however, rendered unhealthy by the inundation which extends widely over the E. bank of the river. A little above the town there is a ford, by which the British army crossed the Jailum, in December, 1839 on its return from Afghanistan.

JALME (Sax), a town, Saxony, dep. Apule, on a height, 1 bank Portuguese, 38 m. N.W. San Fernando lat. 8° 12' N, lon. 68° W with some trade. Pop. 7000.

JALPITZ or **ART JALPITZ** a town in Austria, Moravia, circle of, and 10 m. N.W. Zasin on a height above the Gersowka, with a church, an old castle, and four annual fairs. Rock crystals, chalcedony, and other pebbles, are found in the vicinity. Pop. 1040.

JALPOTPO, a town in Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat, 20 m. N.E. Junagarh lat. 20° 42' N lon. 70° 48' E.

JAJARPOTE a town Nepal 256 m. W.W. Khatmandoo lat. 28° 51' N, lon. 81° 8' E., cap. dist. of same name.

JAKATRA—1 A former kingdom, lat. Java, now divided into the Dutch provs. of Batavia, Batavia, Bantam, Krawang and Praeger.—2 A former town, the cap. of kingdom, its site is now occupied by Batavia.—3 One of the divisions of Batavia.—4 A bay, N. coast Java, into which falls a river of same name; also called Tjilawong.

JAKO a vil. Hungary Thither Danube, co. Vasvár on the Balva 11 m. S.E. Paps, with a church and several mills. Pop. 1842

JAKOHLAVN a vil or Danish settlement, Greenland, N. isopetrate, opposite Disco Island, with a seminary for educating native catechists, under the direction of the missionaries. Pop. 200

JAKOHALMA, a vil. Hungary Jazygus dist. on the Tarna, about 4 m. from Jazy-Berény with a townhouse and a handsome church situated on a hill in the centre of the village. Pop. 1433.

JAKUIMA or **JAKOBIAU** a vil. Hungary Hither Thence, on Zips, 10 m. N. E. Loutschan, with a handsome Greek church. Iron is worked and smelted in the vicinity. Pop. 900.

JAKUTSK a vil. and gov. Siberia. See **LAKUTSK**

JALACHO a vil. Yucatan, on the main road between Merida and Campeche with an annual fair lasting eight days, which, after that of Xauimil is the greatest in Yucatan

JALAMA, a vil. Spain Valencia, prov. and about 60 m. from Valencia, in the valley of the Cofrentes, at the confluence of the La Hoz, with the Júcar here crossed by a wooden bridge of four arches. The houses are generally well built and the streets in the modern parts of the town spacious and regular but in the older parts narrow and winding. Jalama has a parish church, townhouse, school and prison, manufactures of linen and woollen cloth a silk and several oil and flour mills, and a trade in wax, silk, leather, horses, and cattle. Pop. 127

JALAPA or **XALAPA** a city Mexico dep. of and 50 m. N. W. Vera Cruz at the foot of the basaltic mountain Ma. cutepet, 4300 ft. above the sea-level. It is irregularly built but the houses with barred windows reaching to the ground have a picturesque appearance. It has a church and to have been founded by Cortes and a Franciscan convent and near the town are several cotton factories. In the vicinity is found the Ixmiqué purgum from which Jalapa is obtained, a name derived from this town. In certain seasons the climate is moist and disagreeable, but as at all times extremely healthy. Pop. 17,000

JALHAY a vil and com. Belgium prov. of, and 19 m. S. E. Liège, near the frontiers of Prussia. It has a considerable trade in agricultural produce, cattle, and oak bark, and two annual fairs. Pop. 2649

JALISCO, **XALISCO** or **GUADALAJARA** a maritime dep. Mexico, bounded W. by the Pacific, and on other sides by the States Michoacan, Guanajuato, Zacatecas, Durango, and Sonora between lat. 18° 46' and 24° N. lon 101° 15' and 106° 15' W. It is one of the finest provinces of Mexico. The E. portion, although traversed by the cordillera of Anahuac, is extremely fertile the central division being less elevated, has a much higher temperature and, besides every variety of corn produces cotton, cochineal, and vanilla. The districts near the coast are very fertile and covered with luxuriant forests, but the climate is unhealthy particularly to strangers. The gold and silver mines are not of great importance. Jalisco is intersected by the Colorado and its numerous affluents and on its S. side, has the large lake Chapala. Besides Guadalajara, the cap. the principal towns are San Blas, Colima, Lagos, and Aguan Calientes. Pop. (1841) 680,000

JALLAIS, a vil. France, dep. Manche-et-Lore, 7 m. E. Beaupré, with manufactures of woollen stuffs. Pop. 1139

JALIBU a vil. France, dep. Isère, 25 m. N. W. Grenoble with manufactures of printed cotton goods and paper and wine trade in hemp. Pop. 2145.

JALORE, or **JHALORE**, a vil and fortress Hindoostan, Aymer princip, and 70 m. S. S. W. Jodhpore the strongest fortress in this part of India, and the state prison of the rajah. Pop. 17,000

JALOMINTZA a river Wallachia which rises in the Carpathian mountains in the frontiers of Transylvania, flows S. E. and E. receives numerous affluents, of which the united stream of the Provas and Telesti is the chief and falls into the Danube, about 8 m. N. Hurovera. Total course, 170 m.

JALON a river, Spain, which is formed by two torrents, dist. Melilla, prov. Bona, Old Casale, flows N. E. through dist. pro. enters Aragon, traverses prov. Calatayud, and, at the town of that name, receives its chief affluent, the Jiloca

or Xiloca. It now flows easterly first N. then E., then N. and N. E., and joins v. bank Elbr, 13 m. above Segovia after a course of about 120 m. It is nowhere navigable, but its waters are much used in irrigation. Its banks are well wooded, and generally very picturesque.

JALON or **XALON** a vil Spain Valencia, prov. of, and about 45 m. from Alicante, on a plain 1 bank Xalo, with a church a castle with a tower a townhouse, prison, primary school, and charitable endowment, manufactures of earthenware several flour mills, and a trade in agricultural produce and raisins. Pop. 2276

JALOUN a considerable vil. Hindoostan, prov. Agra, on a gentle elevation 28 m. W. Kalpee lat 26° 10' N. lon 75° 15' E., once a place of considerable traffic especially in cotton which is still raised in the neighbourhood.

JALOUTROVSK, a vil. Siberia, gov. Tobolsk cap. dist. of same name, on the Tobol, a little above its confluence with the Isat lat 56° 38' N. and lon 61° 20' E. Pop. 2070—The harvest in the S.W. of the gov. is undulating contains many marshes and lakes, produces some barley in the lower grounds, and rears great numbers of cattle.

JALPUCH river and lake, Russia. See **LALPUCH**.

JALTA in Russia. See **LALTA**.

JAMAICA one of the Antilles or West India Islands, the third in extent, and the most valuable of those belonging to the British lat. 17° 45' to 18° 3' N. lon 76° 5' to 78° 25' W. 145 m. in length E. to W. and 49 m. broad at the widest part. Area, 4556 sq. m. of which 110,000 ac. are cultivated chiefly as sugar plantations. Jamaica is from 80 to 100 m. W. His. and, 80 to 90 m. S. Cuba. It is divided politically into three counties, Cornwall Middlesex and Surrey the first and last occupying respectively the W. and E. parts of the island with Middlesex between. The general appearance of the island, on approaching it is extremely beautiful. On the N. it rises into hills of gentle ascent, covered with punaño groves, and a brilliant verdure, and intersected by vales, which exhibit the most romantic scenery while on the S. it presents abrupt precipices and inaccessible cliffs, the general effect being heightened by the profusion of streams which pour from every valley and which frequently project themselves from the overhanging rocks into the ocean. The coast line is 500 m. long and is indented with a great number of good harbours perhaps not fewer than thirty of which Port Royal is the harbour of Kingston is the most considerable. The island is traversed by lofty mountains in all directions the principal chain, called the Blue Mountains, occupying the centre of the island and stretching E. to W. with so sharp a crest that in some places it is only four yards across. The range varies from 7000 to 8000 ft. in elevation and covers the whole of the E. portion of the island with its effects, some of which are of great height. The more elevated ridges are flanked by lower ranges, descending to verdant savannahs. The escarpments are with the declivities steep, and covered with stately forests. There are numerous valleys but all very narrow not more than a twelfth part of the island being level ground Still several extensive level tracts occur the principal Iguazua, of no great fertility commences a little E. from Kingston, and extends W. for about 30 m. with an average breadth of 5 m. and that of Vere, still less fertile, stretches N. W. to E. 18 m. with a breadth of 7 or 8 m., it lies W. of Liguazua plain, on the W. side of Old Harbour. Near the centre the hills present the characteristics of the lunar formation, of which they consist. Caverns occur in several places and some of them are very extensive. Jamaica is well watered having numerous small rivers, rivulets, and springs but none of the first are navigable, excepting Black River, which falls into Black River Bay on the S. W. coast, and has, at its entrance, about 18 ft. of water. Earthquakes of a violent character have been frequent the most tremendous on record occurred in 1693, when the ground swelled and heaved like a rolling sea, and was traversed by numerous cracks or rents, which opened and closed rapidly again, swallowing up many people. At the same time a large portion of the houses and other buildings of Port Royal sank down with their inhabitants entirely under water, to the depth of from 24 to 48 ft. The houses sunk so deep as that they sank and were long distinctly visible in their entire state in clear weather, while their ruins have been seen as late as 1825.

The climate of Jamaica is in most places, exceedingly hot and unfavorable to European constitutions; but this is the case in the lower plains along the coast only for, on the high lands, the air is temperate and pure, and fever is unknown at an elevation of 2500 ft. while, even on the low grounds, the heat is greatly moderated by the cool sea-breezes which set in every morning about nine or ten o'clock. The mean summer heat is 80° of Fahrenheit, and that of winter 75°. There are two rainy and two dry seasons. The rains last from May till July or August, and during October and November. The dry seasons occur between these periods. The sea and land breezes are pretty regular from the latter end of January until May. On the N side of the island, during the greatest part of July and the whole of August, the sea-breezes generally blow hard, with frequent squalls. On the S side, southerly winds generally prevail. The hurricane months are August, September and October.

The soil of Jamaica is so exceedingly various as to occasion very remarkable differences in the sort of its agricultural productions, it is not, on the whole, however, very fertile, being greatly inferior in that respect to Barbadoes. The indigenous vegetable productions comprise a variety of forest trees, the principal, mahogany, lignum-vita, iron wood, logwood, brazilwood, &c. some of which rise to a great height. The native fruits are numerous and many of them delicious. They include the plantain guava, custard-apple, pine-apple, cocoonut, sour-op, sweet-op, papaya, mabbay apple, grandolla, and prickly pear. The orange tree, lemon, mango grape, breadfruit tree, and cassava tree have all been naturalized in the island, and thrive well. The cultivated vegetable products and chief articles of export, are sugar indigo, coffee, and a little cotton. The only native quadrupeds now remaining on the island are the agouti and monkey, although, when first discovered, there were several others, including the armadillo opossum racoon and muskrat. Lizards are numerous and some of them very beautiful. The wild fowl are the ring-necked, the rice-bird of South Carolina, which visits the island in vast numbers in October and January. Domestic fowls also. Horned cattle of large size and males are numerous; the latter employed on the sugar estates; the horses being fit only for the saddle and harness. Sheep, goats and hogs are plentiful; the mutton is excellent, but the wool is very inferior. Fash of all kinds abound on the coasts and in the rivers. The principal articles of export, besides those above named, are arrowroot, pimento, rum, ginger oases, logwood molasses, and tobacco. The exports for 1848 amounted to £1,206,259 and the imports for the same year to £245,004.

The government of Jamaica is administered by a governor an executive and a legislative council appointed by the crown and a house of assembly elected by the freeholders of the island. The military establishment generally comprises four European regiments of the line, one W India regiment, a strong detachment of artillery and of colonial militia. The revenue for 1848 was £187,892 the expenditure £306,868. The Established church is presided over by a bishop, whose see extends over the Bahamas and Honduras. There are twenty-two rectories in the island and fifty inland curates, eight stipendiary curates, and ten curates paid by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The British Presbyterian church has four clergymen, the Wesleyans, twenty-four ministers the Baptists sixteen and the Moravians eight. Education is rapidly extending, there being eight free schools connected with the Established church, eighty-two public schools, nine free, forty-six Wesleyan mission, twenty-one Moravian one R. Catholic, two Jews, and thirty-three miscellaneous.

From the report of a committee appointed by the House of Assembly in Jamaica, in 1847, to inquire into the distressed state of agriculture in the island, the most distressing results would appear to have followed the passing of the British Slave Emancipation Act—the report stating that since then 146 sugar estates out of 654, and 465 coffee plantations, have been abandoned, and their works broken up; and that sugar as far from being a profitable manufacture, was attended with a loss to the cultivator of 7s 7½d per cwt., the consequences of slave competition. Still the quantity of sugar manufactured has not greatly fallen off for in 1848, the yield was 42,468 hogheads—value, £1,218,214; and the average of five years, ending 1861, gives 41,878 hog-

heads—value, £306,913, the hoghead having fallen from £20 in 1843 to £18 since 1846. Labour is deficient the African population preferring to squat in idleness on waste or unappropriated lands and those of them who are more industrious being able to purchase lands on easy terms and thus become, after a sort, independent cultivators. The choice was taken the island in 1801-3, and carried off 40,000 people. Spanish-town the capital and Kingston, the principal port, are united by a railway, the other chief ports are Montego Bay, Falmouth, and Yfema, on the V coast, and Morant Bay on the E coast. Besides which there are the smaller towns of Black River, Savannah la Mar and Port Morant, on the E coast and St. Ann's Bay Port Maria, Austru and Antonio, on the N coast. Jamaica was discovered by Columbus in May, 1494 and was first colonized by Spaniards in 1603. It remained subject to the crown of Spain until 1655 when it was taken by the English and has since remained undisturbed in their possession. The aborigines have long ceased to exist, there having been no traces of their even at the time the island was taken from the Spaniards, nearly two centuries ago. Pop. (1848) 877,433. (See SUPPLEMENT.)

JAMAICA a vill. U. States, New York 12 m. L. New York city on the Long Island railroad. It has five churches, a female seminary and manufactures of pianofortes, carriages, &c. Pop. 3781.

JAMARI or CAMDEAR, a river, Brazil, prov. Mato Grosso. It rises in the N slopes of the serras Parana, flows N W and falls into the Madeira, about lat. S 40° S, lon. 63° 20' W. Total course about 800 m.

JAMBE, a vill and com. Delphin, on the Meuse, opposite to and properly a suburb of Namur, with manufactures of tobacco and clover; a salt refinery a brewery and two distilleries. Pop. 1778.

JAMBI, or JAMBEH a to Sumatra cap state or dist of same name on both sides of the Jambi S. E. side of the island lat. 1° 32' N. lon 108° 35' E. It is about 8 m. in length and consists chiefly of marsh lands and bogs, interspersed with a few of a superior description. The principal exports are dragon-blood, benzoin, and rattan imports—mostly European and Chinese ware, opium and Siamese salt. The trade is almost wholly confined to Singapore.—The district is flat and swampy on the one coast, but rises as it recedes from the shore.—The river, formed by the junction of several streams about 20 m. above the town, flows thence N E and falls into the China Sea; about lat. 1° N., total course about 100 m.

JAMBURG, a to Russia, gov of and 69 m. S.W. St. Petersburg cap circle of same name, r. bank Luga, here crossed by a long wooden bridge. It has a large octagonal market-place adorned with an obelisk three churches, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, canals, and silk, hosiery glass-works, sawmills, and some transit trade. Pop. 1500.—The climate is well wooded and well watered but only of indifferent fertility. Area, 883 geo sq m. Pop. 48,006.

JAMES.—1 A large bay forming the S E. extremity of Hudson's Bay British America, extending from lat. 51° to 56° N. lon. 78° 25' to 92° 30' W. length, N to S, 280 m., breadth, 75 m. to 170 m. It is situated with numerous islands, of which the Agassiz and the Charlton are the principal and receives the R. Main, Rupert, Moose, Albany and other considerable rivers.—2, An isl. Pacific Ocean, one of the largest of the Galapagos, about 16 m. E. Albemarle Island lat. 0° 12' 6' N., lon 90° 55' 48' W. It is about 20 m long by 20 m broad of volcanic origin mountainous and barren, and on its W side has an inlet, called James Bay. Its coasts are frequented by great numbers of birds and crabs, and the interior swarms with tortoises of a large size.—3, A British fort and station, W Africa, on the Gambia.—4, A British fort, W Africa, belonging to the settlement at Accra on the Guinea coast lat. 5° 30' N. lon 0° 12' W.

JAMES RIVER U. States Virginia, formed by the union of the Jackson's and Cowpasture rivers, in the Alleghany mountains, whence it flows E. to the entrance to Chesapeake Bay having previously expanded in an estuary of considerable width. It is navigable for 40-gun ships to Jamestown, 32 m from its mouth, and for vessels of 120 tons to near Richmond, 48 m further up.

JAMES (Sr) and Sr PAUL, two pars. Eng.—1 Glou. ocean, 490 sq. Pop. 7885.—2 Kent, 199 sq. Pop. 8838.

JAMES (St.)—1 A. in France, dep. Manche, 12 m. N. by E. Avranches. One of the strongest fortresses in the country was built here by William the Conqueror and remained in possession of the English till 1448. The main entrance consists of clock work known as the drop of St. George, dragged, &c., and there is a considerable trade in corn, cattle, sheep, thread and flax, particularly the last. Pop. 1938.—2, A. emp. Anom. S. coast lat 10° 1' N. lon 107° 5' E.

JAMESTOWN—1 A. in Ireland, co. Leitrim 3½ m. S.E. Carrick, on the Shannon, here crossed by a bridge of seven arches, and formerly a fortified town. Pop. 212.—2 A. in 1 States, New York, 387 m. W by S Albany with four churches, an academy and various manufactures.—3 A. former city L. States, Virginia, on the James River 8 m. S.W. Williamsburg, but now in ruins. Pop. 1447.

JAMNAY a vil. Bohemia circle Chudim. In a mountainous district about 30 m from Leitensuhl. It has a chapel and a school. Pop. 1152.

JAMNIZ a. in AMERICA, Moravia, circle of and 25 m. N.W. Znojmo on a height above the Zaleslava, with a castle, four churches, a synagogue, and two breweries. Argentiniferous lead is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1440.

JAMOUËNE, a vil and com. Belgium prov. Luxembourg on the Semois, 18 m. W. Aillon, with a dist. furnace on oil a saw and three flour mills. Pop. 1217.

JAMU, or **JUMU** a. in Punjab among the mountains, on an affluent of the Chenab 87 m. N. by E. Lahore. It has a handsome palace a large and well-supplied bazaar and a fort. The rajah has a beautiful and extensive pleasure-ground and in the vicinity are numerous and extensive ruins. P. 8000.

JAN (St.) a vil. W. India See **JOAN (St.)**

JAN MAYER or **JEAN MAYER** an isl. Arctic Ocean, 150 m from the coast of F. Greenland, frequented by sea-fowl, bears and a few deer. It is a mere mountain in this island, 6870 ft. high is in lat. 71° 4' N. lon. 7° 30' W. There is also a volcano, 1500 ft. high, an eruption of which occasionally takes place. It was discovered in 1611 by the Dutch navigator Jan Mayen.

JAN-REKLEIN ISLAND, or the **WAAHNS**, an isl. Holland prov. W. Holland, in the N. 1½ m. S. Zaandam. It is uninhabited, marshy and covered with reeds.

JANA (L.), a. in Spain, Valencia, prov. of and about 40 m from Castellón-de-la-Plana, a bank Carrot. It is old, but on the whole regularly built, has a modern parish church, townhouse with prison, hospital boys and girls school, manufactures of white soap, three distilleries, a trade in fruit, wine, and oil and a much-frequented fair which lasts three days. Pop. 1244.

JANE ISLAND one of the Carolines, N. Pacific Ocean lat. 7° 33' N. lon. 156° 3' E. It is dangerous to approach in thick weather, being very low. Extent, about 4 m. It produces coconuts and bread.

JANEIRO, in Brazil See **RIO-DE-JANEIRO**

JANETOWN a vil. Scotland, co. Ross, par. of, and 1 m S.W. Lochmorton. Pop. 513.

JANINA, **JANINA**, **JOANINA**, **JANINA**, a. in Turkey in Europe, cap. of prov. Albania, peak of same name, 425 m. W. S.W. Constantinople lat. 39° 40' N. lon. 21° E. beautifully situated on the margin of a lake of several miles in extent and stretching along the greater part of its W. shore. The streets are spacious and the houses and many of the houses, particularly in the centre of the city are wretched mud-built cottages. The habitations of the middle rank make a nearer approach to comfort, being constructed of wood with a small open gallery under the projecting roof. The dwellings of the higher classes partake more of an oriental character being quadrangular structures surrounding an open court, and having wide galleries running round the sides, but almost destitute of windows towards the street. The houses, as in all other Turkish towns, have a lively and bustling appearance, and consist of ten or twelve streets, in-

tersecting each other at irregular angles. Each house is appropriated to the sale of one particular description of goods, and those selling jewellery and articles of dress are richly and abundantly furnished. There are sixteen mosques in the town, each standing on an open space of ground, and generally surrounded by large yppresses; there are also about seven or eight Greek churches. In front of the town a pebble beach stretches into the lake and terminates in two distinct promontories of rock, on one of which stands a large Turkish mosque, with a lofty minaret and extensive piazzas, and on the other the old seraglio of the pasha of Janina. The whole of this peninsula is fortified, and is isolated from the city by a lofty stone wall and bastion. A considerable amount of trade is carried on here. The chief article of importation is cloth of French, German, and English manufacture. The articles of exportation are—oil, wool, corn, and tobacco, for the Italian ports and for inland circulation through Albania and Roumelia. Spain, cottons, stocks of guns and pistols, mounted in chased silver unadorned velvet, stuffs, and cloths. The banks of the lake are studded with numerous objects of a picturesque description, while the lofty mountains, nearly 5000 ft. high, by which it is surrounded and which stand abruptly and majestically from the water's edge, directly opposite the town, impart to the whole scene a singularly grand and imposing appearance. The lake is of no great depth, and at either extremity, terminates in low marshy land. During the life-time of Ali-Pasha, Janina enjoyed a great degree of prosperity and its population was computed at 60,000 but since his death in 1822 the town has fallen off very much and new numbers, according to some authorities, 20,000 according to others only 10,000 inhabitants.

JANOS (Szent) a vil. Hungary Thälher Thaus, co. Bih. has on the White H. 4 m from (Groszwarden), with a Protestant parish church. Pop. 1157.

JANOSDA a vil. Hungary Thälher Thaus, co. Bih. dist. of, and 6 m. from Kelenföld. It has a Greek non-united parish church. Its inhabitants are Wallachians. Pop. 1000.

JANOSHAZA a market in Hungary Thälher Thaus, co. Eisenburg, near the Marcell 12 m. N.W. Bismuth. It has a church, synagogue, and a trade in tobacco, chemicals, other agricultural produce, and poultry. Pop. 2200.

JANOSI several places Hungary particularly—1 J. Keszthely a vil. Thälher Thaus, co. Somethur dist. of and 59 m E. Nyle-Bator, with two churches and a synagogue, and a trade in corn, wood, and wine. Pop. 1732.—2 A vil. Thälher Thaus co. Gümör on the Rima, 3 m from Munkacs, with two churches and an abbey. Pop. 878.

JANOWITZ several places (army) particularly—1 (Alt-)Janowitz, A vil. Prussia, prov. Posen, cov. of, and 24 m. S.E. W. Lagnitz, on both sides of the River, here crossed by a stone bridge with a church and a castle, paper, saw and other mills. In a beech forest in the neighbourhood are the ruins of three old castles. Pop. 1148.—2 A. in Holstein, circle of, and 7 m S.W. Lütten on the Angel, at the confluence of the Dümme with a church school, synagogue, a paper and other two mills and a trade in wood. Pop. 1210.

JANSHORE or **JUMSHORE** a vil. Bohemia, circle Chudim, 8 m from Leitensuhl, on a small stream, on the frontiers of Moravia, with a church, school and two mills. Pop. 1288.

JANTIRA, a river European Turkey Bulgaria. It rises in the N. slope of the Balkan mountains 8000 ft. and falls into the Danube, 25 m. S.W. Rusechuk, after receiving several affluents, of which the Perakita, Raltar, and Rouda are the chief and a total course of above 60 m.

JANUARIA or **BOBART** a. in Brazil, prov. Ceara, in a plain watered by the Araro, 120 m. W.N.W. Fortaleza. It contains two churches, two primary schools, a coarboas, and prison, and has a trade in cotton, and raw and dressed hides.—The district, which is of large extent, is fertile, but suffers much from drought in the dry season. The sugar-cane, however, is extensively cultivated particularly near the centre Marauco and large quantities of corn are made. Some gold also is obtained. Pop. of dist. 15,000.

JANUARIA, a. in Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, near the streams Pardo and Preto, each of which is here crossed by a bridge, 150 m. N. Minas Nova. The houses are built of unburned brick, with a framework of wood, and the only

buildings descending of nodes are the townhouse and prison. The trade is chiefly in horses, timber, and cotton. Pop. of dist. 6000.

JANUTZPOL, a tn. Russia, gov. Volyhna, dist. of, and 36 m S Jitomir. Pop. about 1600.

JANZE, a tn. France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 18 m. S.E. Rennes. It has manufactures of sailcloth, and a considerable trade in poultry—known as the *poulaillerie de Rennes*. P. 1877. JAPAN (Exarus) an island-empire in the N. Pacific Ocean off the coast of China, consisting of an archipelago, comprising three large mountainous and volcanic islands—Niphon, Kjusiu, Sikok—and an immense number of smaller, of which the most important are Hodo, Tsushima, Awadai, Tanegashima, Yki Yakushima, and Oosima, with the groups Okidama, Gotsushima, and Kuskikushima, forming Japan proper and the large island of Yesso N. of Niphon, and separated from it by the strait of Kossor or Matsunai, with the S. half of the island of Taraka Kralor or Baghalla, and the larger and more S. Kurile islands, forming a dependency, called the province of Matsuei. Including the dependency of the Loo-Choo Islands, Japan extends from lat. 34° 10' to 50° N. and lon. 128° to 151° E. being about 28° of lat. and 23° of lon. It is bounded N. by the Sea of Okhotsk, E. and S. by the Pacific Ocean W. and N.W. by the strait of Corea, the Sea of Japan and the Gulf of Tartary. The following table gives a general view of the extent of the empire, and of the number of islands of which it is composed:—

Principal Islands.	No. of small Islands.	Area in sq. m.
JAPAN PROPER—		
Niphon	1,209	
Kjusiu	1,116	
Sikok	436	97,804
Yki	201	
TSUSHIMA		
DEPT. MOUNTAINS—		
Yesso	83	40,723
Kuriles	46	14,128
Kralor or Baghalla	37	11,186
Hodo or Hodo	29	30
Loo-Choo Islands	83	3,010
	3,681	152,756

The population is variously estimated at from 15,000,000 to 50,000,000. The state of our information, in almost every particular respecting this extensive empire, is very imperfect and unsatisfactory.

Physical Features.—The largest island, Niphon or Nippon, is upwards of 700 m. long N. E. and S. W., breadth varying from 80 m. to 100 m. Kjusiu separated from Niphon by a channel, which in one part is narrowed to 3 m. width, is about 200 m. long N. to S. and 120 m. broad. Sikok the third and smallest of the three principal islands, is 140 m. long by 60 m. broad. It lies E. of Kjusiu from which it is separated by the strait of Bonnae which, throughout its extent, is limited by the W. coast of Sikok and its narrowest part is not more than 10 m. broad. The straits to the N. and E. which divide Sikok from Niphon, are scarcely broader, while they are so thickly set with small islands that the passage is frequently not more than 1 m. wide. Yesso is of a triangular form, the sides of which are respectively 300 m. 380 m., and 290 m. in length. It is separated from the Niphon on the N.E. by the strait of Sangar about 8 m. broad in the narrowest part. W. of Niphon lies the important island of Fudo, between Cape Noto and Russian's Cape, it is supposed to be about 45 m. long, and 21 m. to 24 m. broad. The narrowest part of the channel separating it from Niphon, is about 30 m. wide. No European navigator has ever yet visited this island. The coasts of the larger islands are extremely irregular, being deeply indented with gulfs, bays, and inlets. The surface, also, is generally uneven and, in many instances, rises into mountains of great elevation. This is especially the case in the island of Niphon, which is traversed throughout its whole length by a regular chain of mountains; the highest peak of which, Fusi—a dormant volcano, covered with perpetual snow—is 12,000 ft. high, but the elevation of the range is in general so low as to admit of cultivation up to the water-level of its streams. The Japanese islands form a part of the line of volcanic action

which commences in the N. with the Aleutian Isles, passes through the Philippines, Sumatra, and Java, to Sumatra, and then, in a N.W. direction to the Bay of Bengal. The volcanic vents, which indicate the direction of the line, are numerous in Yesso, Niphon, and Kjusiu earthquakes, often causing great devastation, are of frequent occurrence in Yesso some dreadful eruptions have occurred—one, in 1783, destroyed 23 villages and the volcano of Wumatsake, one of five active in the island of Kjusiu is the terror of the surrounding inhabitants—an eruption of it, in 1792 having destroyed 55,000 people. The prevailing formations in these islands are trachyte and basalt, plastic clay marl, and talus occur in various localities, and there are whole mountains of porcelain earth. The metallic wealth of the empire is said to be very great, comprising gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, and iron. The island of Sado is particularly mentioned as rich in gold. Both the tin and copper of Japan are considered to be of very superior quality. Coal is found in various parts; sulphur abounds, thermal and mineral springs are of frequent occurrence, and ambergris is met with on some of the shores. Streams are numerous in Japan but have very short courses, and are, for the most part, rather torrents than rivers. Of the lakes too little is known to warrant any attempt at giving an account of them.

Climate.—The climate of Japan though extremely various—being intensely cold in the N. and about as warm as the S. of France in the K.—is, on the whole, much milder than its latitude would indicate owing chiefly to the influence of the surrounding ocean. A remarkable difference of climate exists also between the E. and W. shores; the cold, during the rigorous season, when this difference is most perceptible, being more intense on the latter than the former, owing to the proximity of the Asiatic continent, the low temperature of which has a material effect on the climate of the W. coasts of the large islands nearest it. While the E. coasts are protected from the cold continental winds by the lofty central ridge of mountains that traverses the islands, N. to S. In Kjusiu, and the S. parts of Niphon the thermometer ranges between 24° and 104° Fahrenheit, 80° being the average in the middle of summer, and 85° in the coldest months of winter. In lat. 33° N. ice is formed of several hours in thickness, in lat. 36° the lakes are covered with a sheet of ice, and in 38° to 40° the ice becomes so thick that the rivers may be crossed upon it, while in Yesso, near Cape Sado, lat. 45° 21' N. wheat yields but a poor return and winter is so severe as to drive the savage but vigorous Amos to the protection of caverns. Rain is very frequent, hurricanes and storms also occur often, and are sometimes very violent.

Vegetation.—Partaking, as the climate does, of the advantage and disadvantages both of the torrid and of the temperate zone, the vegetation of the islands is exceedingly various. The palm, banana, bamboo, figumora, and myrtle, flourish in the S., while in the N. more especially in Yesso and Baghalla, oaks and pines abound but sweet oranges, pomgranates, pears, apricots, peaches, many plants known in botany as Japanese, and above 600 of the principal ornamental and useful plants, are of foreign origin, having probably been introduced from Corea and China. The temperate varieties are indigenous. The soil of Japan is naturally infertile, but the patient industry of the agriculturists, favoured by the general climate, has covered with vegetation every spot capable of bearing anything. In the S. the sugar-cane is cultivated with success; and rice yields two harvests, and constitutes the chief article of food. According to situation wheat and barley are also grown to a limited extent, and buckwheat, soy, potatoes, melons, pumpkins, and cucumbers, in great abundance. Ginger, pepper, cotton, and tobacco, are also cultivated in considerable quantities, and there are extensive plantations of the tea, plant—yielding, however, a product inferior to that of China.

Zoology.—Basilisks and snakes are common, but, being for the most part, and agricultural purposes. Horses of various breeds—and, though small, and to be very excellent—are numerous, but are only used for the saddle, and that by the nobility. There are neither asses, mules, elephants, nor camels, and sheep and pigs are few. Small bears, hyenas, deer, hares, and immense numbers of foxes, are among the principal wild animals. Dogs are common, and are held

marred but, though cats exist in thousands, and are esteemed great favorites with the Japanese ladies, yet the country is stated to be over-run with rats and mice. There is a great variety of birds, including falcons, which are much esteemed pheasants, ducks, geese, teal, storks, penguins, ravens, larks, pelicans, cranes, herons &c. Snakes are not unfrequent. One species of which, the *Orobanch* attains an enormous size. There are also tortoises and lizards, scorpions, centipedes, and the insect fauna is innumerable. The cats abound in fish which are taken in great quantities, and form the chief subsistence of the inhabitants.

People, Religion and Language.—The Japanese belong to the great Mongol Tartar family and are distinguished, like all the other branches of this stock by broad skulls and high cheek bones, small black eyes, obliquely set long black hair and a yellow or sallow olive complexion. Some are good-looking and many are well made, active, and shrewd. Se-



JAPANESE TOWN'S PEOPLE.

From Nichol. *Artiste au Japon*. *Image au Japon*.

build divides them into inhabitants of the coasts, inhabitants of the country, and inhabitants of the towns. All of which he alleges, differ in physical appearance, language, and manner. They are divided as only into eight classes—princes, nobles,



JAPANESE COUNTRY PEOPLE.—From Nichol.

princes, soldiers, civil officers, merchants, artisans, and laborers—which are kept distinct, with all the strictness of caste, each person following invariably the profession of his fathers. Their principal moral characteristics are skill per-

severance, courage and frankness; with much good-humour, natural politeness and courtesy of manner. The latter qualities are particularly observable amongst the agricultural population, who are, besides, industrious, temperate, and hospitable. The Japanese dress consists of loose garments of silk or cotton. The men of the higher orders wearing a kind of petticoat-browsers, and those of the highest rank two awnings. They wear no hats, except in rainy weather; and shave the whole front and crown of the head, forming the rest into a tuft on the bald skull. The women, again, wear their hair very long with numerous costly ornaments of tortoise-shell but none of any other material. They destroy their natural complexion with paint, colour their lips purple and when married, blacken their teeth and pluck out their eyebrows. Polygamy is not practiced, although the moral code of the Japanese is not otherwise, by any means, particularly rigid. Various laxities being indulged in without scandal. All are slaves to custom, and ridiculous, often oppressive, etiquette. The established or state religion is that of Buddha, although another and older form also exists, called Shinto or Shu-Sin (faith in gods, or way to gods). The priests of this sect are allowed to marry. The language is polysyllabic, and has an alphabet of 47 letters which are written in four different forms, one of which is used exclusively by men, and another by women.

Manufactures and Trade.—In manufacturing industry and ingenuity the Japanese are, at least, equal to the Chinese. Their works in copper, iron, and steel bear a high character. Telescopes, thermometers, watches and clocks, of good quality are made at Nangasaki: one of the five imperial cities, on the W coast of the island of Kiusiu. Glass is made, but not very successfully. Silk and cotton cloths are manufactured and porcelain, said to be superior to that of China. The art of Japanizing, as it is called with us, or more properly lacquering, is practiced with great success, and specimens are produced far surpassing in brilliancy and enduring any that are ever seen in Europe. Good paper is made from the bark of the mulberry and other trees and coriages from the fibres. But neither ship-building nor house building are well understood. The houses are almost universally constructed of timber, plastered on the outside and consist of two stories divided into rooms by slight paper partitions. Foreign commerce has been hitherto rigidly limited to the Dutch and Chinese, but the traffic of the former does not at present exceed £70,000 per annum—two vessels only being allowed to remain in the harbour (Nangasaki) at a time. The importations of the Dutch into Nangasaki consist chiefly of wax, spices, ivory, beads, quicksilver, glass wares, cotton linen, and woollen goods, for which they take back copper, *Japanese* or lacquered ware, porcelain, and camphor. Silk, tea, and dried fish, are amongst the chief imports of the Chinese, who also take in return the articles above enumerated. Both the coasting and internal trade of the empire are, however, extensive.

Government.—The government is a hereditary absolute monarchy shared between two sovereigns, the one ecclesiastical, called the Mikado or Dairi Sane, who resides at Miako, the other military called the Shogun or Yohu, who resides at Yeddo the capital. The latter is the true sovereign, as regards the civil government, the former being merely a secondary personage although in possession of the entire superintendence of religion and education and surrounded by officers, who treat him with almost divine honours. The Shogun or principal ruler who resides at Yeddo, is assisted by a council of five hereditary princes and by a senate, which forms the legislative body and decides in all civil and criminal cases. The empire is divided into 8 great circles or Do, and these again into 68 provinces, subdivided into 633 districts, governed by officers appointed and dependent on the Shogun, whose power is thus at once extensive and absolute. The principal towns are Yeddo the capital, on the island of Nippon, Miako and Obowaka, on the same island, the latter the commercial capital and Nangasaki, on the island of Kiusiu. The laws are severe, and even sanguinary; torture, and death by decapitation or impaling on a cross, are ordinary punishments. The public revenues are derived solely from taxes on land and houses, which are assessed to be the property of the state. The army, in time of peace, is rated at 100,000 infantry and 30,000 cavalry. There is no armed navy. Discipline and the art of fortification are little understood.

History.—Marco Polo is the first European traveler who speaks of Japan, called by him *Cipango* or *Sanguo*. In 1542 it was reached by *Miguel Plante*, and shortly afterwards the Portuguese obtained permission to settle at Nagasaki and established a highly lucrative trade. In 1549, the Jesuit missionary, *Francis Xavier*, arrived, and by his means, and that of his followers, many of the natives were converted to the church of Rome. But the government becoming jealous of the Portuguese, and irritated at the interference of the missionaries with the religious profanity of the people, in 1585 expelled the traders, and compelled the native converts to return to their former faith. In 1600 the Dutch, with difficulty, prevailed upon the Japanese to allow them to trade, on condition of not interfering with the national religion, and they still continue the only nation having direct intercourse with them. The trade, however is carried on under great disadvantages, and is subject to numerous vexatious restrictions. An Englishman, named *William Adams*, a master in the navy was wrecked on the coast of Japan during the reign of *Queen Elizabeth* and kept a prisoner for life. His gained favour with the emperor and succeeded in opening commercial relations between England and Japan, which for several years flourished vigorously, but during the reign of *James I* the English flag was withdrawn, and the English shared in the general expulsion of Europeans above adverted to—among which time the ports of Japan have been closed upon us.—(*Stobold's Japan, A. Sanger, &c.*)

JAI AN or **DUAI** is a town in Java, prov. of and about 25 m W.S.W. *Boreibaya*, 1 bank *Kediri*. It is a large populous place, the residence of the provincial governor of the interior and has several mosques, and a good island trade. Near it are the ruins of the old town of *Medan* and *Kamalan*.

JAPAN (Sea of) that portion of the Pacific Ocean enclosed by the Japan Islands, on the E. and S. and the countries of *Manchuria* and *Corea* on the W. and extending from lat. 35° to 52° N., terminating in the N. with the gulf or channel of *Tartary* through which it communicates with the sea of *Okhotsk*. It communicates with the Pacific E. by the strait of *Le Maire* or *Saunders* and S. by that of *Corea*. It is about 540 m wide at the broadest part.

JAPARA or **DIAPARA** is a town, cap. raudony or prov. of same name, lat. Java, N. coast, about 8 m from the mouth of the *Japara*, 36 m N.N.E. *Samangay*, lat. 5° 32' S. lon. 110° 43' E. It has an elegant mosque, a fine governor's house, a good school, and a fort and carries on a considerable amount of trade. Three miles inland are the ruins of the Javanese city of same name.—THE PROVINCE OF *REMBANG* is bounded S. by prov. *Samangay* and on the other three sides by the Java Sea. It forms a projection of peninsula, and is about 40 m long N. to S., and about 25 m broad. Inland, it is rather hilly, but towards the shores the ground is marshy, and the climate unhealthy. It is fertile, yielding excellent crops of rice, coffee, and Turkish wheat and the woods, which cover the uplands, swarm with wild animals and birds of many kinds. Soil is plentiful. Pop. (1840), 400,000.

JAPURA, or **CAQUETA**, a large river, S. America, an affluent of the Amazon. It has its sources in the Andes of Ecuador, about 50 m N.E. *Pato*, lat. 1° 20' N., lon. 76° 50' W. whence it flows E. by S. and then S.E., forming the boundary between Ecuador and New Granada from about lat. 1° 5' N., lon. 75° 15' W., to lat. 0° 25' S. lon. 78° 20' W. when it becomes the line of demarcation between Ecuador and Brazil finally entering the latter at lat. 1° 20' S. lon. 78° 20' W. from which its course, with a few deviations, is nearly due E., to lat. 1° 50' S., lon. 65° 15' W., when it suddenly takes a S. direction and falls into the Amazon at lat. 5° S., lon. 65° W. having been for upwards of 800 m of the latter part of its course, wholly a Brazilian river. Its whole length is upwards of 1000 m. It has numerous affluents from both the N. and S., the principal of which are the *Fragas*, *Capana*, *Canuari*, *Apuraya*, and *Poroca*. The navigation of the *Japura* is interrupted by a great cataract, which occurs in lat. 1° 10' S., lon. 74° 30' W.

JARAFUEL, a town in Spain, prov. of, and 45 m W.S.W. *Valencia*, 1 bank *Nor*, tolerably built, with two squares, a church, townhouse, prison, two schools, and a public granary. Manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics, shoes, soap, and Pot. II.

white wax, and a trade in wine, wax, honey, and vegetables. Pop. 2078.

JARAGUA.—1 A town in Brazil, prov. of, and 70 m E. *Goyas*, with two churches, one of them a handsome edifice and a considerable trade in cattle—said to be the best in the province. Pop. dist. 2500.—2 A port, Brazil prov. *Alagoas*, on the S. side of the promontory of *Ponta Verde*, 4 m E. *Macao*. It is one of the most frequented ports in the province.—3 A river Brazil prov. *Santa-Catharina*, an affluent of the *Iaplares* from the S. It is navigable for oxen for about 20 m.

JARAGEJO, a town in Spain, *Extremadura*, prov. of, and 40 m E.N.E. *Caceres*. It is a poor place, consisting chiefly of one wide and dirty street, traversed by a number of dark and filthy lanes, and has a church, a townhouse, manufacture of linen and soap, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1096.

JARATZ, a town in Spain, *Extremadura*, prov. and 54 m E. *Caceres*. It is an old place, poorly and irregularly built, though having paved and clean streets, contains two churches both an usual a courthouse, prison, primary school and hospital and manufactures of linen several oil and numerous flour mills and a trade in payments, milk, oil, and wine. Pop. 3500.

JARANDILLA, a town in Spain, *Extremadura*, prov. of and 60 m N.N.E. *Caceres* at the confluence of the *Jaranda* and *Jarandilla*, nearly surrounded by hills of the *sierra de Hajar* and *Grado*. It is very poorly built has a church in its structure more resembling a fortress than an ecclesiastical edifice an old turreted palace, partly in ruins, an hospital and townhouse and several oil and flour mills. Pop. 2191.

JARCY JARX or *JARX* a vill and town France, dep. *Savoie*, 1 bank *Charn* about 16 m from *Chambéry*. It is surrounded by lofty peaks but has some good land in its vicinity a trade in dairy produce and in apples pears, and nuts. Pop. 1215.

JAREK, a vill Hungary *Hither Danube*, co. *Bacs*, m a plain about 2 m from *Lemercs*, with a church, and a trade in corn and potatoes. Pop. 1210.

JAREMBINA or *JARABINA*, a vill Hungary *Hither Theiss*, co. *Zips*, in a mountainous district 20 m N. *Louche*, with a church, manufactures of linen and leather and a trade in sheep and cattle. Pop. 1640.

JARENBK, a town Russia, gov. of, and 960 m E.N.E. *Vologda*, cap. circle of same name, on the *Wytschega*, which remains frozen for five months. It has a church and manufactures of ironware a trade in fur, and other articles, sent chiefly to *Archangel* and several annual fairs. Pop. 1128.

—THE *CIRCLE* is extensively covered with lakes and morasses, is not well adapted for agriculture and has even very indifferent breeds of cattle but a tolerably rich in minerals, particularly iron. Area, 859 sq. m.

JAROGEAU (anc. *Jeropontum*) a town France, dep. *Loiret* 10 m E. *Orleans*, 1 bank *Loire*, here crossed by a handsome bridge. Near it good red wine is made *Jarogau* was formerly fortified, it was besieged and taken, in 1428, by the famous *Earl of Salisbury*. Pop. 1452.

JARKOVACZ, a vill Hungary *Hither Danube*, co. of and 30 m S.W. *Temesvar*, on the *Berava* canal. It contains two Greek non-united churches. Pop. 2406.

JARLESBERG or *Laurvig*, a vill Norway, prov. *Christiansund*, bounded N. and W. by *Islands* *Bukard* and *Reasberg*, E. by the gulf or fiord of *Christiansund* and S. by the *Skager Rack*, about 56 m long N. to S., by 25 m broad area 678 sq. m., cap. *Tonsberg*. It belongs to the less mountainous regions of the country and depends chiefly on agriculture and cattle-rearing though there are likewise some iron-mines, and ship-building, wood-floating fishing &c. are carried on. Besides its capital, it possesses the towns of *Holmestrand*, *Aasgaardstrand*, *Handeljord*, and *Laurvig*. Pop. (1845), 63 076.

JARMAN, a town France, prov. *Puenteasa*, gov. of and 61 m N.W. *Metz* on the *Preuze*. It occupies a low flat has a parish church, a fishery and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 998.

JARHAC, a town France, dep. *Charente*, agreeably and advantageously situated among extensive meadows, 1 bank *Charente* here crossed by a handsome suspension-bridge, 16 m W.N.W. *Angoulême*. It is well built and has a considerable trade in *Cognac* brandy red wine, cattle, and leather, and several annual fairs, each of which lasts three days.

Jarocin is memorable for the defeat sustained in 1580 by the Protestants under the command of Gollgny and the Prince of Condé, when the latter was killed. Pop. 2,383.

JAROCIN, or JAROSZCZ, a town in Prussia, prov. of, and 79 m. S.E. from . It has a court of justice, a M. Catholic church and a trade in horses, cattle and swine. Pop. 1604.

JAROMERITZ, or JAROMERITZ, a town in Austria, Moravia, circle Znaim 1 km. from Rokitna, 38 m. W. from Brno with a castle, a church, and two mills. Pop. 2018.

JAROMERITZ, a town in Austria, Moravia, circle Olmütz, about 10 m. from Goldenbrunn, with a church, a castle, and several mills. Pop. 1630.

JAROMIRZ, a town in Bohemia, circle Hainburg, at the confluence of the Aupa with the Elbe, here crossed by a chain bridge, 68 m. E. of Prague. It is walled has two gates, three suburbs, a demerary church, chapel and hospital, manufactures of cloth and a walk, a saw and other mills. It is an old place and suffered greatly during the Hussite war. Pop. 9490.

JAROSLAV [pronounced Jaroslaw] a town in Russia, bounded N. by the Volga, E. by the Kama, S. by the V. Tver and N. by the Kama. lat. 56° 45' to 57° 15' lon. 37° 35' to 41° 50' E. But for a projection on the N.E. it is nearly of an oval form, greatest length N. to S. 160 m. greatest breadth 140 m. area, 9600 sq. m. The surface, though somewhat elevated is generally flat, being only occasionally broken by the high banks of its streams, or by low ridges. In several places it becomes very marshy. It wholly belongs to the basin of the Volga, which enters it on the N.W., traverses it first in a N.W. and then abruptly in a N.E. direction, quitting it on the E. Beyond thus draining a large part of the surface directly it returns within the gov. the Molozh, Shkama, and Kotorosl. Several lakes are found in different directions. The largest is the Yero, in the S. near the town of Rostov. The air is pure and the climate healthy though winter is severe, a lot of summer comparatively short. Considerable tracts are covered with marshes and wood which not being generally of superior quality is chiefly useful for fuel. With exception of the ground thus occupied, almost the whole gov. may be considered fertile. The soil, however, is by no means fertile. Much of it consists of a thin sand or gravelly detrital clay and hence, notwithstanding the large portion of surface under the plough, the grain produced falls short of the home consumption. After grain the principal crops are hemp and flax. In the S. apples and cherries are abundant. Domestic animals are comparatively few in number, and of indifferent breeds. The rivers particularly the Volga and the Kama, are well supplied with fish. There are no minerals of the least consequence. Manufactures which are carried on with considerable activity consist chiefly of woollen linen, cotton, and silk goods, hosiery, gloves, leather harness, wooden toys, &c. The chief export of the gov. is fish, but there is a considerable transit trade in corn. Many of the inhabitants seek employment in other govts. For administrative purposes the gov. is divided into ten uyezds, of which Jaroslav is the cap. Pop. (1846) 1,068,100.

JAROSLAV, a town in Russia, cap. above gov. & bank Volga at the confluence of the Kotorosl 102 m. S. E. Moscow. Its site is somewhat elevated, and it is surrounded by a palisade, and defended by a fort, though otherwise open. The houses, though mostly of wood have a massive appearance and are tolerably well built, but the streets are very irregular and narrow and only partially paved. Jaroslav is the seat of an archbishop, the residence of a governor and the seat of several important courts and public offices and contains no fewer than forty four churches, all of these of stone, several of them handsome and generally surmounted with domes and spires, which particularly at a distance, produce a striking appearance. The other buildings and establishments deserve of notice are the seminary or college, richly endowed by Prince Demidoff, possessed of a library a cabinet of natural history, and other good collections and attended by 600 students a gymnasium and several other public schools, three monasteries, a general and a funding hospital, several poor-houses, and a house of correction. The manufactures consist of linen and silk goods soap, raddier leather paper, plated tin, and iron, tin and copper ware. The trade—partly transit, and partly in the above articles of manufacture, particularly linen and leather—is of considerable importance.

Jaroslav derives its name from the celebrated son of Vladimir the Great, Jaroslav who founded it in 1095. It owes much of its prosperity to the linen manufacture, first introduced into it by Peter the Great. Pop. (1846) 25,000.

JAROSLAW, a town in Austria, Galicia, circle Przemysl 1 km. S. 38 m. W. N. W. Lemberg. It is situated in a beautiful district, contains a handsome cathedral church (Domkirche) and a normal school, and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, yarn, rascogin and refined wax, a considerable trade in these articles, and in honey, salt, and ship masts, the last sent chiefly to Danzig, and a weekly market, once famous, and still of considerable importance, though greatly fallen off. Pop. 3372.

JARROW, a town and par. England co. Durham. The village, 5 1/2 m. W. S. W. of S. Shields, & bank Tyne, is about 1 m. long, well kept and has an ancient church in the vestry of which is kept a rude oaken chair said to have belonged to the venerable Bede, who was born in the parish, and buried in the church.—The parishes contain the townships of S. Shields Jarrow Heworth, Halwether, Monkton, Harton, and Westoe. Area 5782 ac. Pop. 42,448. chiefly employed in sailing.

JARIN, or JARON, a town in Persia, prov. Fars, 93 m. S. S. E. Shiraz, on the road thence to the Persian Gulf. It has some trade in cottons tobacco and iron and is remarkable for the number and beauty of its palm-trees. Pop. 4000.

JARIN, a small coral island N. Pacific Ocean lat. 0° 2' 33" S. lon. 159° 54' 11" W. 12 m. E. to W. and 1 m. N. to S. without tree or shrub.—2 (Chamisso), An inlet of the Gulf of Georgia, British N. America Oregon Territory lat. 49° 35' N. lon. 124° W. length 35 m. average breadth 5 m.

JASENA, or JASANA, a scattered vil. Bohemia, circle Küniggrätz, with a church and a school. Pop. 1067.

JASLISHA, a market in Austria, Galicia, circle and 20 m. S. W. Sanok on the Jaslo among the Carpathians, on the frontiers of Hungary with a parish church. Pop. 2000.

JASLON, a town in Austria, Galicia, cap. circle of same name at the confluence of several small streams with the W. Vysloka 183 m. W. by S. Lemberg. It has a law court, offices for the circle, a parish church, two schools, an old castle, a sulphur bath, and a considerable general trade and trade in horses. Pop. 1800.—The climate is mountainous being partly covered in the S. by the principal chain and in other directions by ramifications of the Carpathians belongs to the basin of the Vistula, which receives its drainage chiefly by the W. Vysloka, and is well wooded but by no means fertile most of the soil being sandy stony and almost barren. Area, 9600 sq. m. Pop. 260,810.

JASSY, or JASY, (anc. Jassorum Jassagense) the cap. of Moldavia, and residence of the Hospodar on the Prut 162 m. W. N. W. Odessa lat. 40° 10' 34" N. lon. 27° 34' 44" E. It is built partly on a hill and partly in a valley where the prevalence of marshes makes the air very unhealthy. A very large space is covered by the town, the houses being generally provided with gardens. The streets are mostly narrow and winding and several quarters of the town have a very mean appearance. But at great fire in 1823 having destroyed nearly 5000 houses, new buildings have sprung up, generally of a handsome appearance. Some streets are long and spacious. This is particularly true of the principal street which is the great place of commerce and business, and is lined on each side by a long row of shops generally kept by Jews. Many of the public buildings, having been of wood were destroyed by the fire, but the ecclesiastical edifices being all solidly constructed of brick or stone, escaped. They are very numerous. Among them may be mentioned the metropolitan church of St. Nicolas, the churches of St. Nicholas, Theodosius, and Galata, the archiepiscopal palace, the convent of Trilivitch, in which the archbishops are buried, the R. Catholic and the Lutheran church. St. Jassy has, besides, a large banner public baths, a Wallachian press, the only one existing in the country, a small prison, a seminary and several primary schools. There are scarcely any manufactures, but the trade is of some importance, and a great deal of business is done at the fairs. Jassy was a place of considerable importance in the time of the Romans, and is said to have contained 90,000 inhabitants. Its subsequent history is a series of great disasters. It was almost entirely

burned down in 1728 and was fearfully ravaged by the plague in 1779. Still its population exceeded 40 000 but since the Jesuits set fire to it in 1822 it is diminished at least one-half, and cannot now be estimated at more than 28 000.

JASTROW, a tn. Prussia, prov W Prussia, gov and 90 sq. W. W. Marienwerder on the Wulst, with a civil and a criminal court, a Protestant and a R Catholic church, a synagogue, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 3,088

JANÁ APATNÍ, a free market tn. Hungary, co Havel, in a plain 48 m. E. Pesh, with a handsome R. Catholic church, and an important yearly market. Around it large crops, particularly of wheat, are raised Pop. 8800

JÁZGY-BÉSZÉNY, a market in Hungary, near Jazyga dist.
38 m. E.N.E. Pesth. It is prettily situated on both sides
of the Jazyga which forms two islands near the centre of
the town. These have been planted and laid out as walks
in the public square nearly opposite, are the remains of an
ancient Roman temple, the site of which is marked by a cross
have been buried at a 468. The buildings most deserving
of notice are, a large and handsome R. Catholic church, a
Franciscan monastery, with church attached a Protestant
church, townhouses, with register office, guardhouse, and
royal gymnasium. The district around is of considerable
importance producing much corn, and rearing many cattle, sheep
and horses. There are three important annual fairs. Pop
1840: 18,900.

JAGZ-PENZANCE a vil Hungary Jasygia dist on the Zagyr, 10 m W N W Jasz-Berezy, with two churches and a mineral bath. Pop 8439

JASZENICZA, a vil Hungary Nither Danube so Arva, about 24 m. from Kابل. It has manufactures of linen, and a trade in it: a distillery, and a smelting furnace.
Pop. 1089

JABRENOVA a vil Hungary military dist. Temesvar
about 8 m. from Lagerdorf with a parish church P 1890
JASZBA a market in Croatia, Nithar Sava, co of and
20 m. N.W. Agram with a castle, church, and Franciscan
monastery. Pop. 1212

co. Jászó is a market in Hungary. Ithier Thales. co. Alanya, in a beautiful valley 1 km. from Bodro 80 m. S. E. Leuvenburg. It contains a magnificent old Franciscan 8 m. E. Leuvenburg, the church of wigs, surrounded by two guided towers and a richly painted dome, and within limestone. It is entirely covered with marble and alabaster is one of the finest in Hungary. There is also an excellent library contained in a splendid hall and enriched with numerous valuable collections. The chief manufactures is earthenware and there are extensive markets chiefly for fat cattle. In the vicinity are paper-mills, a marble quarry iron mines, and blast furnaces. Pop. 1799

JATIVA or XATIVA (SAN FILIPE) is a city 500
 prer of and 36 m S.E.W. (Valencia) on the slope of a hill,
 crowned by an ancient and strong castle, with 30 towers and
 a double fosse round the confluence of the Guadamaral and
 Alibeyta. The houses are in general well built, the streets
 generally wide, clean and paved. The principal and elite
 leguate church is on the form of a Latin cross, is a fine structure
 with a dome, and a fine tower. The church of the Holy Spirit
 having a handsome dome there are also three other churches,
 seven convents, several public and private schools, a town-
 house, prison, hospital, storehouse, theatre, institution for the
 reception of poor widows, fifty three fountains, and a palace
 of the counts of Mucedada. In the environs are a bull ring
 and two public walks, decorated with trees and fountains.
 Manufactures:—linen and woollen fabrics hats, soap, earthen
 ware, leather, and wine. Principal exports:—sugar, coffee,
 guano, silk, rice, wheat, oil wine, honey, perfumery, hardware,
 poultry, &c. Pop. 12,168

JAVER, a in Prumia, prov. Silesia, gov. of and 10 m. S. S. K. Lignita, cap. crome of same name, i. bank Wild Nemes. It is surrounded by a fertile well, with four gates; has two suburbs, several courts and offices for the estate, two churches, several schools, a savings-bank, houses of correction, manufactures of linen, gloves, hosiery, ribbons, starch, and tobacco a worried and several other mills, tile-works, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 7106. —The climate is hilly, watered by the Neesee and Javer, yields good crops, and has excellent pastures. area, 423.99, sq. m. Free. 80,274

JALERNIG, a tn. Austria, Salza circle of and 52 m N W Troppau, on the Prussian frontier. It has a church a courthouse, and manufactures of woollen cloth and rusoglo and several mills. Pop 1900

JAUYA, a *tu* Peru, dep. Junin 120 m E Lima, 1 bank river of same name. It has a fine cavalry barrack, and carries on a considerable trade in cattle and agricultural produce. Near it are silver mines. Pop. 15 000. — The *seven* *ruas* in Lake Obincheycocha, flows in a sinuous S.E. course for 400 m and, under the name of Mantaro, joins the Apuriman, near lat. 12° S., lon. 79° 35' W.

JAI RU a river Brazil which rises in the Serra of its name—a branch of the Cordillera of Parecis—in prov. Mato-Grosso, flows first N. then S.E. and, after a course of about 220 m joins T. bank Paraguay, 40 m below Aldeia-Maria. Its principal affluents are the Aracuael and Robim.

JAVA, *palms, Java rice, Italian, Cocos*] an ml Indian Archipelago, and the principal seat of the Dutch power in the E. esp. Batavia. Next to Sumatra and Borneo, it is the largest in the Sunda group and is bounded N by the Java Sea, and S. & W. by the Indian Ocean separated W by the straits of Sunda from Sumatra, and E by that of Ball from B. lat. 5° 38' to 8° 51' E. and lon 105° 15' to 114° 35' E. In shape it somewhat resembles a parallelogram, the greater axis of which lies E. and W. with a slight inclination N at the W. end. It is 630 m. long, by 85 to 196 m. broad, area, 49 730 sq m.

Divisions.—Java and the smaller adjacent island of Bali are divided into twenty-two provinces, as follows:—

[illegible]

CARRY FORWARD 5 526 000

The population in 1881 amounted to 18,019 108

Physocell, Scaevola—The Indian Ocean, which bounds both great coasts along the S coast, has prevented the formation, on that side, of even alluvial plains as extend along the N parts. From the same cause the S coast is generally unsafe for shipping while the N affords excellent anchorage at almost all times and places. The S presents a continuous front of crags and rocks forming the outer edge of an extremely unobscure country the N is flat and low, and covered in many places with mangrove swamps. The principal bays, and harbours formed along its coast are, Java Head or Cape, at the entrance of the Strait of Sunda from the Indian Ocean, Cape St Nicholas where that strait opens into the Java Sea, Cape Pankaj at the W and Cape Beendano at the E entrances of the Strait of Malacca, Cape Kaso and South Cape at the E extremity of Java, Wynncopo, and Slongo at Poppo Bay at the end of the island Nure Kaso, and the Poppo Bay at the Pempasir, Puchua, Pangol Sambrang, Segara Weda, Dampier and Grandjean Bay. The chief harbours are those of Batavia and Sourabaya, on the N, and that of Chali Pajang formed by the small island Nure Kaso, on the S.

The island is traversed in its whole length by two chains of mountains, which sometimes unite, and at other times descend apart from each other forming ramifications alonging gently down to the shore. The two chains, from 10 000 to above 20 000 ft. high are thickly set with volcanoes, active and as yet extinct. From 6000 to 9000 ft. in height some of them, rising to 19 000 ft., are seen at sea from a great distance, and form a headmark to the navigator. These mountains are intersected by large and beautiful valleys, watered by numerous rivers, and covered with forest. Through alluvial plains, everywhere found, whether the ground be more or less elevated, yet the formation of the island is generally trachytic, with a few spots of granite, and some of mica-schist, mica-schist, limestone, sandstone, and other species of mixed rocks.

Each family has its own portion of land, varying from half an acre to six acres. About a third of the cultivated ground is supposed to be thus occupied. After various unsuccessful experiments, the Dutch have succeeded at last in effecting such a commutation of the imposts formerly levied by the native sovereigns, as without trenching too much on the settled notions of the natives, enables them to draw from the soil a large amount of valuable tropical produce for transmission to Europe. This is called 'The system of culture,' and was introduced in 1822. A certain proportion of the land is now set apart for whatever crop the Government may direct, it taking on itself the risk of failure. This forms one part of the commutation; the other is taken in labour applied to the Government ground and so as that one part of the villagers succeeds another from the preparation of the soil until the crop is reaped. It is then transferred to mill-owners and others, who according to a different class of arrangements, prepare the produce for market, and hand it over to the Government for that purpose. All is superintended by the native authorities, who are stimulated to activity and fidelity by liberal remuneration. In this manner large supplies of produce are procured for transmission to Europe, and a large surplus revenue has replaced a yearly deficit. At the same time—partly by improved methods of culture and irrigation, partly by the clearing of fresh ground—the staple food of the peninsula has been augmented, and the population is contented and rapidly increasing.

Zoology.—Including domestic and marine animals, 100 kinds of mammalia inhabit Java. Though so close to Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula, neither the elephant nor is tiger are found in it; but, in the W part, the one-horned rhinoceros is not uncommon, and in numerous more, especially higher districts the royal tiger, panther and tiger-cat keep the inhabitants in constant alarm by their depredations. The Balyroum is nowhere so plentiful and it, along with two kinds of wild hog (*Sus verrucosus* and *verruca*) form the large game of the island. *Hylarchia leucotis* two species of *Scap. niphobius*, and the cosmopolitan *Cercopithecus cynomolgus*, are the only representatives of the ape kind, but they people the forests in countless numbers. Two kinds of lemur (*Scenops Javanicus* and *tardigradus*) inspire the inhabitants with superstitious fear by their mysterious nocturnal habits and this island may be esteemed the native seat of the largest bats (*Myotis edulis* or *Javanicus*), the largest of which measures 5 ft. across the wings; they may be seen suspended from the branches in hundreds during the day and at night they devastate the orchards and gardens. Two civets (*Viverra zibethica* and *malayana*) are common, and supply a perfume of which the Javanese are passionately fond; the wild ox (*Bos sondaicus*) a beautiful and graceful animal which has hitherto been found unamenable, abounds in the woods; and the Buffalo (*Bos bubalus* arm.) said to have been brought from continental Asia in the 12th century by the same prince to whom tradition ascribes the introduction of the rice plant is the only animal in agricultural labour, and is doubtless more numerous than the oxen and horses united. The large animal is small but vigorous. The ornithology of Java is rich and varied, both in genera and in species; almost all the known generic groups of rapacious birds are found here, and in great numbers. The peacock (*Avus sphenoceros*) spreads his brilliant plume in the hums of the tiger of which it forms the favourite prey. Thrushes of various kinds are common and near the principal craters may be seen a kind of blackbird (*Turdus fumidus*), which never departs from the localities exposed to eruptions and igneous matters. Gallinaceous fowls are plentiful, more especially *Turdus pugnax* and *pugax* *Coturnix chinensis*, and *Bendic cock*. Both the rivers and the surrounding seas supply a great variety of fish, and pearls and coral fish abound. Insects cover the grounds and plants in countless numbers; but few are distinguished for brilliancy or variety of colour, or are remarkable in form.

Manners, Customs, Religion, &c.—The Javanese are small in size, of a yellow hue, superstitious, careless of the future, inclined to laziness, sober, compassionate, loyal, without being holier-than-thou, patient, enduring, and easily led when convinced that the orders given are not contrary to the ancient laws and customs of the country, which are held in religious reverence. They are respectful to parents, and venerate the tombs of their ancestors. They are, however, very susceptible of

efforts, which they are not slow to avenge with the kris, which is invariably worn and they are frequently likewise armed with the sabre or pika. In religion they are Mahomedan, a faith introduced in the 14th century by the Arabians, and which has since almost entirely displaced both Hinduism and Buddhism of both of which numerous imposing relics are to be met with in various parts of the island. The mass of the Javanese take only one wife, who is treated with respect and consideration, but people of quality and wealth take advantage of the latitude allowed by the Koran, and practise polygamy. The dancing masters of the Gamelan, and the movements of professional dancers are the great sources of amusement on festival days and great entertainments, all, without distinction are passionately fond of gaming, more especially of cock-fighting, and the children in imitation of the parents, amuse themselves with combats between insects, whose bellicose disposition they endeavour to stimulate. The Javanese are good farmers, and have made some progress in metallurgy, in carpentry and cabinet-making. They weave and dye well, make paper from the mulberry (*Morus papyrifera*) and many are engaged with poisoned arrows in obtaining fish, which being salted and dried, constitute a great dainty. The great mass, however, of the people are devoted to agriculture.

Trade and Commerce.—The great bulk of the foreign trade is carried on through the ports of Batavia, Samarang and Soerabaya, and is chiefly in the hands of the Dutch and Chinese. The following tables exhibit the nature and extent in recent years.

VALUE OF TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FROM JAVA AND MADAGASCAR, IN 1848, AND 1861.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1848	3,010,067	6,045,115
1861	2,442,458	6,019,964
1861	3,400,000	4,104,045
1861	2,853,046	4,400,545

VALUE (KNOWN WEIGHT OF SPECIES) OF IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM JAVA AND MADAGASCAR, IN 1848 AND 1862, SHOWING THE COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED AND TO WHICH EXPORTED.

	Imports from		Exports to	
	1848.	1862.	1848.	1862.
Holland	691,067	1,783,648	1,144,462	2,481,650
England	280,948	710,581	51,638	36,028
France	30,910	35,000	98,961	153,650
Belgium	33	—	27,455	—
Sweden	9,121	8,441	60,190	—
Denmark	1,093	1	11,532	—
Hamburg	15,112	11,828	46,737	—
Bremen	1,807	—	85,96	266
Genoa	170	—	40,430	—
America	23,858	4,081	8,185	24,588
Oceania of Good Hope.	30	13	1,655	—
Mauritius	1,000	3	14,668	—
Singapore and Ceylon	9,110	15,173	1,123	—
Persian Gulf	6,134	8,478	3,894	9,565
Malacca	17,238	—	167,068	—
China and Macao	68,091	150,221	6,701	35,185
Siam	20,181	26,248	15,023	11,160
Japan	10,508	6,416	15,467	14,468
Australia	1,000	33,630	665,905	75,459
Indian Archipelago	497,025	600,49	30,828	718,010

VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FROM JAVA AND MADAGASCAR IN 1858 AND 1862.

	1858.	1862.
	£	£
Rice.	200,000	231,018
Coffee	70,000	490,738
Sugar	1,46,331	1,437,379
Rubbers	97,025	8,229
Wax	26,674	—
Cloves.	24,040	64
Tea.	440,780	30,252
Indigo.	307,600	180,100
Cinnamon.	14,446	80
Pepper.	32,792	640
Pimento.	14,372	20,320
Starch.	27	—
Tin.	67,808	1,488
Tobacco.	35,000	160,668
Corn-starch Soap	1,011	—
Hides	—	77,419
Cassia-bark	—	51,619

Governments and Revenue.—A governor-general or viceroy is supreme ruler with command both of the army and navy in all the Dutch provinces in the Indian Archipelago. He is assisted by the council of the Indies, composed of a vice-president and four members named by the king and is in correspondence with the governors of the different dependencies of Java, namely, Ambon, Borneo, Celebes, Sunda, all of whom are under his orders. A high court of appeal sits at Batavia and courts taking cognizance of civil and criminal cases among Europeans sit in all the principal towns. The natives are under native tribunals, superintended, in certain instances by Europeans. Government has established schools for primary instruction at Batavia and the other principal towns, and has salaried vaccinators and medical practitioners in all the residences to attend to the wants of the natives. In 1845 the Government expenditure amounted to 46,591,190 which was considerably exceeded by the revenue, of which about 2300,000 were derived from the monopoly in opium alone.

History.—Ancient Javanese history is written in the still existing magnificent remains of temples and other public buildings, which are plentifully scattered over the island. These attest that the worship of Brahma and Buddha once prevailed in the island under the splendid Hindoo empire of Matipahit the dismemberment of which was consummated by the Arabs, A.D. 1478 by the destruction of a vast capital of that name. Islamism had previously supplanted the rival worship, and had driven their last adherents into the neighbouring island of Bali. The island then fell under the dominion of numerous petty chiefs and was found in that state by the Portuguese, the first European settlers on the island, who arrived in 1511. They were followed in 1596, by the Dutch who soon expelled them. Though their views were at first directed wholly to commerce the Dutch merchants like our own E. India Company soon found it necessary to assume the position of a governing power and treated accordingly with the native princes, with whom they were frequently at war. In 1811 Java was taken from the Dutch by the British, who, however, restored it after the peace of 1816 since which time it has remained in their hands. Up till 1830 various portions of the island were still under native princes, who paid tribute to Holland but in that year a revolt took place, which resulted in the whole island falling under the Dutch sway with exception of two provinces, which were then left under the government of Javanese princes—Boracabari, under its Soemboehana, and Djepokabari, under its Sultan. Both princes have a court, nobles, ministers, &c. but are the mere instruments of the Dutch government by whom they are allowed a handsome pension. Since the close of this war the island has been rapidly increasing in population and prosperity.—(Van der Aal. *Tennink's Java, Neerlandische Monument des Indes*, Lyall's *Geology*, &c.)

JAVA SEA. that portion of the S. Pacific Ocean lying between the islands of Borneo and Java, and between lon 107° and 116° E. Width of the sea, from one island to the other, about 250 m. It is traversed by two approved routes to China, the one by Pit's Passage, and the other by the Strait of Macassar.

JAVALI NUNGO a vil Spain prov. of and about 4 m. from Murcia, a bank village, with a church two primary schools and a trade in silk and pimento. Pop. 1563.

JAVALKINTO a tn. Spain, Asturias, prov. of, and 14 m. N. from Oviedo, a height above r. bank Gudisulm, it has narrow and ill-paved streets a parish church, townhouse, prison, and school, a flour and several oil mills, and a trade in oil and corn. Pop. 1061.

JAVLER (Bak) a tn. Spain prov. of and 21 m. S.E. Murcia, about 4 m. E. of the Mediterranean. It is well built, has spacious though unpaved streets a church and a primary school gymnasium and lime kilns; several oil and flour mills and a trade in corn and barley. Pop. 2540.

JAYRON a tn. France, dep. of, and 15 m. N.E. Mayenne, 1 bank river Mayenne. Near it is the extensive slate-quarry of Chateaugay, which employs above 800 workmen. P. 810.

JAWANA DAWARA, or **JOANA** a tn. ul. Java, prov. of, and 30 m. S.E. of Jopra, near the mouth of the Jawana. It has a fort, a square, and a governor's house and carries on trade. Pop. 10,000.—The river, one of the largest on the N. coast of Java, rises in an inland lake, whence it flows ge-

nerally N.E. to the Java Sea. Its mouth is encumbered by a bank, but yet prisms navigates the stream to its source in the inland lake.

JAWORNIETZ, a vl. Bohemia, circle Kooaggritz, 4 m. from Reichenau. It stands on a small stream, and has a church, a school, two mills, and a trade in wood. Pop. 1803.

JAWOROW a tn. Austria, Gailthal, wood Presnyal, on a lake abounding with fish, 80 m. W. N. W. Lemberg. It is built in the form of a square, has extensive suburbs, a parish church, and mineral springs. Here Peter the Great first met with Catherine, afterwards Empress of Russia. Pop. 8985.

JAWUD a tn. Hindoostan prov. Ajmeer 80 m. E. by N Odeypoor lat. 24° 38' N lon 74 56' E. It is surrounded by a stone wall, and has good gateways, but is of no strength.

JAXARTES river Asia. See Sin.

JAXT—1. A river, Wurtemberg, which rises near the confines of Bavaria, about 10 m. S. E. Ulm, after reaching which it flows N.W. to the frontiers of Baden where it turns S.W., forming, for a short distance, the boundary between Baden and Wurtemberg and ultimately joins r. bank Neckar 7 m. N. Hellbrunn total course about 100 m. It is nowhere navigable.—2. One of the four circles of Wurtemberg, forming the N.E. part of the kingdom area, 1000 sq. m. It contains the towns of Crailsheim Ulm, and Gmünd, &c. Pop. 365,607.

JAXTHAUSEN a vil Wurtemberg circle Neckar r. bank Jaxt, 40 m. N. N. E. Stuttgart, with a church and three castles. Pop. 1107.

JAYSUI MIE. See Jamsulzeu.

JAYI OWICE a tn. Austria, Galicia, on r. Stry, 86 m. S.E. Lemberg, with a church 1 op. 2100.

JAZYGIA a dist. Hungary surrounded by the cos. of Heves and Pesth cap. Jasz-Beregy. It is watered by the Keosza, Zagyva, and Tarna yields grain, wine, and tobacco and rears horses and other domestic animals. For administrative purposes it is united with the districts of Great and Little Cusana. Area, 279 sq. m. Pop. 49,200.

JEAN or **JUAN RANET**, a maritime tn. and empire Illyri N. peninsula, 63 m. W. by N Cape Hayden, with good safe anchorage in 15 fathoms.

JFAN D'AMULEY (Sr) [Latin *Ingrown*] a tn. France dep. Charente-Maritime agreeably situated r. bank Bouteigne, here navigable by barges 85 m. E.S.E. Rochelle. It is a very irregularly built, but has a cheerful appearance, from the whitewash of the houses and remarkable cleanliness of the streets; is the seat of a court of first resort and commerce has an agricultural society and communal colleges, two churches, a handsome market hall, hospital, theatre, and ancient abbey and manufactures of gunpowder, distilleries of Cognac, and a trade in wine, brandy, timber, clover lucerne, and elegant goods. Pop. 5147.

JIAN D'AMULEY (Sr) a tn. France dep. Haute-Savoie prov. of (valley, S m. S.E. Brot in a valley of same name) bank Dragne. It once possessed a Cistercian abbey which has been suppressed. It has a trade in cattle, and cheese of excellent quality. Many of the inhabitants emigrate to obtain employment. Pop. 2258.

JEAN DE BOCKHAT (Sr) a tn. France dep. Isere 14 m. E. Valence, on the Veron, a small stream which after giving motion to many mills is lost in the ground and does not reappear. There are here a refinery of beet-root sugar, several sawmills and tanning mills. Pop. 1631.

JEAN DE LOREY (Sr) a tn. France dep. Cote d'Or, 18 m. S.E. Dijon, pleasantly situated in a plain, r. bank Saône, where it is joined by the canal of Burgundy and near the mouth of the canal from the Rhone to the Rhine a position enabling it to carry on a trade in grain, wine, iron, wood, and charcoal. Pop. 2280.

JEAN DE LUX (Sr) a small seaport and frontier tn. France, dep. Basses-Pyrenees, 12 m. W. B. Bayonne, at the mouth of the r. on r. bank Nivelle, across which is a wooden bridge to the suburb of Sibeon. It is defended by the forts of St. Barthe and Sibeon. The sea has washed away many parts of the town, and the shifting sands at the mouth of the river have almost entirely blocked up its port. Its trade is trifling and consists principally in fish. Pop. 2124.

JEAN DU BRUEL (Sr) a tn. France, dep. Aveyron, 89 m. N. N. W. Montpellier, at the foot of a branch of the Cevennes.

It consists of a long street running from N to S, and in the centre of which is a spacious square. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, cotton hosiery, and hats, and a trade in cattle, sheep, timber, deals, fruit, corn, and cattle. Pop. 1446

JEAN DU GARD (Str), a tn France, dep. Gard 9 m. W Alais, l. bank Gardon d'Anduze. It has a church, and many features of silk stuffs, silk stockings, and silk thread, paper, leather earthenware and beer. Manganese is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2818

JEAN PIERRE-POUR (Str) a small fortified tn France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, formerly cap. of Navarre. It is picturesquely situated on the Nive, 26 m. S S.E. Bayonne, and owes its name to its position between France and Spain, its outlet, on a height overlooking the town commanding the three passes leading from France to Spain. The town consists of a few narrow streets, and in itself is of no importance. In the vicinity are some traces of considerable mines of silver. Near the town is the Pass of Roncoeur, rendered famous by the defeat of the army of Charlemagne, in 778 when Roland, the famous Paladin, was mortally wounded. Pop. 1798

JEBA, or **GEBA**, a river of W Africa, Guinea, S of the Gambia. At its mouth—lat 11° 40' N lon 16° 14' W—it is 15 m across but only small vessels can ascend it to any distance. Its channel is encumbered by many dangerous banks. It preserves a great width till above the confluence of the Courbaal about 80 m. from its mouth, but beyond that it narrows rapidly, and in the dry season, is not more than 60 ft. broad though, during the rainy season, at several places, it is over 2 m. wide. The tide is felt above the village of Jéba, which lies on the r. bank of the river about 80 m. above its mouth. The upper course of the river is unknown.

JEHAH GERAIL, or **JERAIL** (anc. *Byblus*) a maritime tn Asiatic Turkey, Syria, pass. of and 20 m. S.W. Tripoli, lat. 34° 12' N lon 35° 31' E. It is enclosed by a wall 1½ m. in circumference, with many towers and intervals, especially at the times of the Crusades, it contains a castle and a bridge. Numerous relics of antiquity consisting of pillars of red and grey granite, are strewn about, and built in the walls. There is also a high tower the lower parts of which are bevelled in the Phœnician form and evidently extremely ancient. The place is now of no importance, and retains only a small trade in tobacco and sponges.

JEBELIYAH an isl. E coast Arabia the most E of the Curia Minus group a barren granite rock, 560 ft. high in the centre.

JEHENHAUSEN a vil Württemberg circle Danneberg, bail. Göppingen, with a parish church, a castle, and two mineral springs. Pop. 1153.

JEDBURGH a parish bar. market tn and par. Scotland, co. Roxburgh. The town, 42 m. S.E. Edinburgh, beautifully situated in the valley of the Jed, here crossed by two bridges, is embosomed among venerable orchards and has broad, clean streets, and well-built houses. The principal edifices are the remains of the celebrated abbey a magnificent structure of the 12th century, part of which is now used as the parish church; the ancient castle, now converted into a prison and bridewell; and the county and town halls. It has also a Free and three U. Presbyterian churches, an Episcopal chapel, a grammar and numerous other schools, several public libraries, two reading rooms, a savings-bank, dispensary, and several friendly and charitable institutions. Blankets, carpets, flannels, and other woollen fabrics are extensively manufactured. Iron-forging and printing press-making are also carried on. Jedburgh united with Haddington &c. in returning one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 1856. Area of par. 23 669 ac. Pop. 5476

JEDDO, city Japan. See **YEDDO**.

JEENDU, or **JAKENDU**, a tn Hindoostan, presid. Bengal prov. of, and 70 m. N.W. Delhi, r. bank Chittang. It is about ½ m. long, by ½ m. broad, built of brick, surrounded by a wall, but has no ditch. Inside of the wall is an old brick fort.

JENDANA See **SARDAL-WOOD ISLAND**

JEFFERSON, a city U. States, cap. of Missouri, 386 m. W Washington, r. bank Missouri, with a cathedral, governor's house and academy. Pop. 1174

JEFREYSTON par. Wales Pembroke 5443 ac. P. 679.

JEGEMOW a tn Russia, gov. of and 75 m. S.E. Tula, cap. circle of same name, l. bank Meteha. It consists of a

rally of indifferent, thatched houses and contains one stone and six wooden churches. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural. P. (1850) 7087.—The **ONCE**, in the S.E. of gov. is well watered, scantily wooded, and not fertile. Pop. 128,000

JEFFERYSKATA, a tn Russia, gov. Don Comacks r. bank Medveditsa, 230 m. N.E. Novo-Tcherkassk, in a densely wooded and great cattle-rearing district.

JEGHEDERTPOOR, or **JAKHEDERTPOOR**, a tn Hindoostan presid. Bengal prov. Orissa 247 m. S.W. Cuttack near the Indravaty.

JEGHEDERTPOOR or **JAKHEDERTPOOR**, a vil and par. Switzerland, cant. of, and 8 m. N.N.E. Bern. It was nearly burned down first in 1784, and again in 1820, but has been rebuilt in a much improved form. It contains a parish church and an old feudal castle with four conspicuous towers. Pop. 2728

JEGOHILVER, a tn Russia, gov. of and 60 m. N.W. Riazan, cap. circle of same name, on the Gzelsk, with two churches, and a trade in hops. Pop. (1849) 8712.—The **CIRCLE** is extensively covered by larch, morasses, and forests, and is not well adapted for the growth of corn.

JEHANABAD a tn Hindoostan presid. Bengal prov. Bahar 33 m. S. by W. It is famed for its manufactures of cotton fabrics. Pop. 5000

JEHAT Hindoostan a vil and com. Belgium prov. of and 11 m. S.W. Liège, on the Sambre, with a fine antique castle, a brewery, a flour mill and a trade in agricultural produce, wood and coal. Pop. 1187

JHON a tn China. See **GENO**

JEHOSHAPHAT (VALLEY OF) a deep and narrow gl. r. Asiatic Turkey in Palestine, along the walls of Jerusalem E. side, having Mount Moriah on one side, and the Mount of Olives on the other. The brook Cedron or Kedron which is of a dull red tint, flows through it N to S across which is a bridge of a single arch which is however unnecessary during the greater part of the year as the channel of the stream is perfectly dry excepting after the fall of heavy rains.

JEJURRY a tn Hindoostan presid. Bombay prov. Aurangabad 25 m. S.E. Poona lat. 19° 16' N lon 74° 19' E. It has a fine mosque temple to Siva, and is a favourite resort of the Mahatmas for performing the ceremony of swinging.

JEKATERINOSLAV **JEKATERINBURG**, **JEKATERINOGRAD** **JEKATERINODOL**, the Russia. See **JEKATERINOSLAV** **JEKATERINODOL** **JEKATERINODOL** **JEKATERINODOL**

JEKILALVA or **JEKILALVA**, a vil Hungary. Hieser

Thema, co. Zips, on the Gzelsk, 30 m. from Leutschau with a church, and near it iron-works and smelting furnace. Pop. 982

JEKIL-IRMAK, or **YENIL-IRMAK**, and **Jesil** a river Asiatic Turkey pass. Room of Sivas. It rises from seven small streams, about lat. 39° 50' N lon. 37° 40' E, flows N.W. past Tokat, after which it sweeps round N. and then N.E. past Amassia, and falls into the Black Sea on the E. side of the Bay of Samsoon. Total course about 200 m., the upper part of which is through an elevated wild country. After the Hays or Kilik Irmak it is one of the largest rivers in Asia Minor. It receives numerous affluents, of which by far the most important is the Kelik (anc. *Lycus*) which joins it on the right, about 20 m. N.N.E. Amassia after an E. course longer than its own.

JELABUGA, a tn Russia gov. of and 210 m. S.S.E. Viatka, cap. circle of same name, r. bank Kama near a small lake. It contains three churches, and has manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton cloth, and articles in gold and copper. Here is the ruins of a Sarman temple, where there was long a celebrated oracle. P. (1850), 4740.—The **CIRCLE**, in the S.W. of the government, is well wooded and has rich tracts of arable land, particularly along the banks of the Kama. Pop. 88,000

JELALABAD, two tns Afghanistan—1, Cap. prov. of same name, 76 m. S.N.E. Cabul ½ m. from r. bank Kabul river, here about 450 ft. wide, and not fordable. It lies between two parallel ranges of snowy mountains, the N. and S. and is the centre of a considerable commerce, has a house of about fifty shops, but is wretchedly built and is mentioned by Burnes as one of the filthiest places he had seen in the East. It is rendered famous by the memorable and successful resistance made to an Afghan army, in the winter of 1841-2 by a handful of British troops, under Sir Robert Sale.

The fortifications were destroyed in October, 1842, on the evacuation of Afghanistan by the British. Bishamary pop. about 2000, which, in the cold season, is increased twofold by the people flocking to it from the neighbouring hills. The ravines, 80 m. E. to W. and 80 m. broad. lat. 34° 15' to 34° 45' N. lon. 70° to 71° E. forms a natural subdivision of the great valley of Kabul. It is well watered by the Kabul and its affluents; is fertile, and possesses a fine climate and beautiful scenery.—2. A tn formerly Doshak, cap. of prov. Hindustan, 240 m. W. by S. Kandahar. It appears to have been built on the ruins of another important town, and consists of well-built brick houses and a handsome bazaar. It is governed by a prince of an ancient and independent family who assumes the title of king of Beshan. P. 10,000.

JELALPOOR, several places Hindoostan.—1. A vil., grand Bengal, prov. Allahabad, 11 m. S.E.E. Jaunpur. Near it is a massive bridge over the Sre.—2. A tn. prov. Agra, 19 m. S. Kalpa, *sumatxavira*, bank Batwa, houses of brick and loop-holed for defence.—3. A tn Punjab. See JALALPOOR.

JELATMA, or JELATON, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 150 m. N. Tambov, cap. dist. of same name. A bank Oka with two wooden and eight stone churches, and several other public buildings, and manufactures of linen, ryal-works and a trade in tallow, cane, hemp, wax, and honey. The extensive iron-works of Jeremolinsk are in the vicinity. Pop. 5600.—THE CANALS are old-fashioned and has many fine forests, particularly of oak timber, but is not very fertile. Area, 62 sq. m. P. 77,993.

JELATON (JES and LEXA) two nearly contiguous vils. Bohemia, circle Kvasitzky, with a church, two mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1915.

JELATZ, or JELATZ, a tn. Russia, gov. of and 102 m. E.S.E. Orsk, cap. circle of same name. A bank Soma, at the confluence of the Jelatz and Latchia. It is old but regularly built has paved streets, twelve stone and two wooden churches, three porthouses, and manufactures of soap, leather, ironware and jewellery. A ball foundry, numerous lock smiths, and an extensive trade in corn. Iron abounds in the vicinity. P. (1851) 24,340.—THE LATCHIA, in the E. of the government has an undulating surface, is well wooded, and very fertile, but producing much corn and rearing many cattle. Pop. 170,000.

JELLA, a tn. Beloochistan, cap. of the Margharas, and residence of their amir, 70 m. S.W. Kalat. It is surrounded by dilapidated mud walls, 15 ft. high is entered by three gates, and has an indifferent bazaar. Cotton is extensively cultivated in the neighbourhood. P. about 3000.—(Masson.)

JELLASOBE, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, 66 m. S.W. Calcutta, 1 bank Saharooka.

JELLING, a vil. Denmark, Jutland, bail. of, and 6 m. N.W. Vejle. It contains a parish church, a normal and an agricultural school. It is of considerable historical interest, as the site of one of the most ancient palaces of the Danish kings, called *housgaard*. The tombs of Gorm the Old and the queen Thyra, in the form of large tumuli stand on each side of the church and within it are the famous Jellinge Runic stones, which Harald Blaatand erected in honour of his father and mother. The inscriptions on them are still perfectly legible, and they are regarded as the most remarkable monuments of Scandinavian antiquity.

JELLINGHY, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, dist. Rajshahi, 30 m. E. by S. Moorshedabad, on a branch of the Ganges.

JELNIA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 45 m. S.E. Smolensk, cap. circle of same name, on the Dnepr, at the confluence of the Orudochanka. It has some general trade, and two annual fairs. P. (1850) 2478.—THE CANALS, in S.E. of the government is well watered and densely wooded. Pop. 96,300.

JELSA (see. *elca*) a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. of, and about 28 m. from Saragossa, on a wide plain, 1 bank Ebro. It contains a palace of the Count de Montijo, a church, nursery, townhouse prison, hospital, and primary school and has manufactures of bombazine and blankets; oil and flour mills, and a trade in wine, oil and silk. Pop. 1772.

JEM, or JE, JEMU (see. *Typhus*) a tn, N.W. Africa, state and 134 m. S.E.E. Tunis. It contains a magnificent amphitheatre, in good preservation, with a number of fine statues, and other antiquities.

JEM a river W. Asia. See EZZA.

JEMALABAD, a tn. Hindoostan, grand. Madras, prov. Canara, 110 m. N. by W. Calicut, lat. 11° 8' N. lon. 75° 22' E. with an almost inaccessible fort, built by Tippon, on an immense rock.

JEMARU, a territory of W. Africa, Senegambia, 1 bank Gambia, immediately E. of McCarthy Island and Fort George.

JEMETTE, two vils and cons. Belgium.—1. Prov. of, and 8 m. W. Namur 1 bank Sambre, with two flour and five malt mills, two breweries, and a steam brewery. Inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture, in the woods, and in molasses. Pop. 1478.—2. Prov. of and 44 m. S.W. Liege, with flax and hemp spinning, two breweries, five flour mills, two large collieries, and several brick works. Pop. 2287.

JEMGUM a tn. Hanover, gov. Aurich (E. Friesland) 10 m. S.E. Emden, esp. bail. of same name, on the Ems, with a church, manufactures of thread, and a small harbour, at which some trade is carried on. P. 1230. bail. 7068.

JEMMAPES, a vil. and cons. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Sambre, at the confluence of the Trouille, and on the canal from Mons to Condé, 2 m. W. Mons. It has several breweries, a salt-refinery, a soap-works, some forges, a tannery, four flour-mills, limestone quarries, and a trade in coal, which is extensively worked in the vicinity. The French under Demouras, here, in 1793, gained a great victory over the Austrians. After the union of Belgium with France, Jemmapes gave its name to a department which since 1815 has formed nearly the present province of Hainaut. Pop. 4697.

JEMTILAND a former political division of Sweden which now, with Hargadalen the most barren portion of the kingdom forms the county or lise of Osterund.

JENA, a tn. Saxo-Weimar principality of and 12 m. E. Weimar, in a valley surrounded by naked hills, 1 bank Saale, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. It consists of the town proper surrounded by a wall, flanked with towers, and of four suburbs and is a dull, antiquated place. It is the seat of several courts of law one of them a superior appeal court for the Saxo-Anhalt and the principality of Reuss, and contains a R. Catholic and three Protestant churches, a school, in which one of the collateral branches of the Weimar family long resided and several hospitals. But it is to its university that Jena is indebted for any celebrity which it possesses. It was opened in 1559, and attained its highest prosperity towards the end of the last century when it numbered Schiller, Humboldt, Fichte, Schelling, and Grisebach, among its teachers and was attended by above 1000 students. In 1844 the number had dwindled down to 411. It is a very complete establishment, has 23 professors, who lecture on the different branches of law, medicine, philosophy and theology and possesses an anatomical theatre, botanical garden, observatory, good physical and chemical cabinets and a library of 100,000 volumes. In 1806 the Prussians here sustained a severe defeat by the French. Pop. 5165. Area of bail. 44 sq. m. Pop. 15,600.

JENIDGI, three tns Turkey in Europe.—1. (Karsen), A tn. Armenia, 58 m. N.W. Gallipoli. Near it is cultivated the best tobacco in Turkey. Pop. 1500.—3. (Kra) (Kra) A tn. Romania, 1 bank Tisza, 28 m. N. by W. Adramople. Pop. 2300.—3. (Fardar) A tn. Macedonia, 25 m. W.N.W. Salonika, with numerous mosques and schools. Near it are the ruins of the town of Pella, the birth-place of Alexander the Great and the Lake of Jeundje, an expansion of the Vistritza.

JENIN or GITEA, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, Palestine, near Damascus, 48 m. N. Jerusalem, on the route thence to Nazareth, at the entrance to the valley of Esdraslon. It is surrounded by gardens and hedgerows of prickly pear; contains about 500 stone-built houses, many of them in ruins and is traversed by a copious streamlet of the purest water. P. 3000 to 3000.

JENISFI, a river, Siberia. See YESHIE.

JENNE, or JENNA, a tn. W. Africa, Senegal, on an isl. of same name, formed by the Joiba or Niger 285 m. S. by W. Timbuctoo lat. 15° 31' N. lon. 4° 50' W. It is surrounded by a silted wall, about 10 ft. high, and 2½ m. in circumference. Houses of one story, built of sun-dried bricks, they have no windows externally the apartments receiving air and light from an inner court. It is a place of great commercial

activity, and is resorted to for trade by the people of the surrounding country. In the shops printed muslin, earthen cloths, hardware, and numerous other articles of British manufacture, are to be found. The inhabitants seem to be in comfortable circumstances; they are all Mahomedans, and do not permit idleness to enter the town. Pop. 9000.

JENO numerous places, Hungary, particularly — 1 (*Barce-Jeno*), A market in Thüroer Thoms, co. of, and 23 m N E Arad, on the White Kikrá, here crossed by a bridge. It has two churches, and the remains of an old castle, proved, by an inscription on part of it, to be of Roman origin. Some trade in corn and wine, and important annual fairs. Pop. 1608. — 2 (*Dos-Jeno*) or *Jenoe*, A vil. Hither Danube, co. Neograd, at the foot of a hill 6 m. W Metragh, with a church, and a mineral spring, used both internally and as baths. Near it are the ruins of the old castle of Kanor. Pop. 1886.

JEPFAN a tn Russia, gov of and 46 m. S.E. Tula, cap. circle of same name, r bank Don, with seven churches and manufactures of ironware. Pop. (1850), 5124. — The *cracks*, in the S.E. of the government, stretches along the Don, and has good arable land with considerable tracts of marsh and heath. Pop. 27,000.

JEQUINHONIA or **RIO-GRANDE DO BELMONT**, a river, Brazil, which rises in the serra Pedra do Lenda, about 80 m. W S W the town of Noro in prov Minas-Geraes flows first N through that province, then N.E., enters prov Bahia, and shortly after, passing the town of Belmonte falls into the Atlantic. Its principal affluents are the Aracuaçu on the right, and the Vazéria on the left. It comes with fish from its source to its mouth. But, unfortunately is not of much navigable importance, the water at its mouth, even in the highest tides, having no greater depth than 10 f. or 12 f.

JERANI a river, Icaria, Khuzistan. It rises in the Bakhtiari mountains flows S.W. past Behbahan thence it flows first N.W. and then W.S.W. past Dorak, above which it becomes navigable. Below Dorak its waters become much diminished from being taken off by six canals for irrigation, and one of which, connecting with the Karoon has been mistaken for a branch of the Jerani. A further portion of the waters of this stream is lost in some marshes and the remainder reaches the Persian Gulf—about lat. 30° 15' N., lon. 49° E.—under the name of the Lereh and still navigable for boats. Total course about 30 m.

JERASH, Syria. See *GERARA*.

JERASHAN a river, Russia. See *TEROOLAN*.

JERBA, or *GERBA* an isl in the Mediterranean, belonging to Tunis, on the E. side of the Gulf of Onbes and separated from the mainland by a very narrow channel. lat. (Boukal) 38° 41' 5" N. lon 11° 10' E. (n.)

It is 23 m. long, E. to W., by 14 m. broad level, fertile, and in a high state of cultivation.

Large quantities of live stock are reared here and the manufacture of shawls, linen, and woollen cloths, is carried on to a great extent. Pop. about 30,000.

JEREMIE, a tn, in isl empire Hayti, W and of the S. peninsula, 115 m E. Port Maitland. Near it coffee sugar and indigo are cultivated.

JERIZ or *JANES* see *MARGHABAD* a tn, Spain, Andalus, prov sev and about 55 m. from Granada, with dirty houses, and still dirtier streets, a palace of the Duke d'Osuna, a church, rich in relics, a townhouse with prison; a primary school manufactures of iron and copper ware, limestone quarries, and a trade in fax. Pop. 1720.

JERIZ-DE-LA-FRONTIERA, or *JERES*, a tn, Spain, Andalus, prov sev and 16 m N W E Cadix, on a beautiful and fertile plain. It was formerly surrounded by walls, flanked with towers, of which only portions now remain in a very dilapidated state. It consists generally of well built houses, of two or three stories, arranged in regular squares, or spaces, paved clean and well-lighted streets. The principal buildings are—the collegiate church (Iglesia Colegiada), a large structure, but heavy and tasteless, consisting of three

naves, and surmounted by a dome the church of San Miguel, with some fine sculptures and reliefs, several other churches, not much deserving of notice; seven monasteries and twelve suppressed monasteries, the Alcazar, an old Moorish castle, in ruins, the townhouse, an ancient and elegant structure, with a facade of Corinthian pillars a college or gymnasium, and several public schools a general, a foundling, and two other hospitals. The manufactures are of little consequence, but the trade, of which the staples are corn and wine, is very important. The corn is derived from the surrounding districts, and either sold in the market of Jerez, or shipped directly at what is called the Puertal de Jerez. The quantity annually exported, on an average of the five years ending 1846, was 16,000 qrs. The annual export of wine, of which the greater part is sent to Great Britain, and there well known under the name of Sherry was, on an average of the ten years ending 1846, 1,082,388 gals. Jerez-de-la-Frateria is a place of some antiquity, but its history possesses no interest. Pop. 33,104.

JERIZ-DE-LOS-CABALLEROS, a city, Spain Extremadura, prov sev and 40 m S. Badajoz at the foot of a hill crowned by a castle, near r bank Arzila. It is partly surrounded by an old Arab wall entered by six gates, and is in general well built. It has mostly clean, wide, and paved streets; eight squares, four parish churches, nine chapels, four convents, handsome and substantial town and court houses, with prisons a college, several schools, two hospitals, a theatre, storeroom and cavalry barracks manufactures of linen and woollen cloth soap, leather earthenware, wax, bricks and tiles and a trade in its manufactures, pigs, and fruits. Pop. 6130.

JERICA, a tn Spain Valencia, prov sev, and 27 m W.S.W. Castellon-de-la-Plana, on the side of a hill, above l bank Pascueta. It is ancient, possessed considerable importance both in Roman and in Saracen times, and consists of an old and a new town, the former surrounded by a wall flanked with towers. It rises in the form of an amphitheatre and at a distance presents a fine appearance but internally has little beauty. It contains a parish church, a solid and well proportioned structure, with a facade of black marble a townhouse, in a very dilapidated state, a school, and hospital and has manufactures of linen, strong paper and copper ware and several distilleries, oil and flour mills. P. 2579.

JERICHO (*Jericho*, *Pala* or *Erba*), a famous ancient city of Palestine, now represented by the wretched village of Erba, 18 m. N by N Jerusalem lat. 31° 57' N., lon. 35° 33' E. It is merely a congeries of miserable huts, built of loose stones, and covered with flat roofs, composed of reed or straw plastered over with mud, the whole hemi, sur-



VIEW INTO OF JERICHO, the Dead Sea in the distance. From Fakhri. Voyage dans le Liban.

rounded by a fence of the same material, enclosing a small yard. It contains a ruinous square tower with a dirty court 30 f. or 40 f. square, and about the same height, of doubtful antiquity but regarded by pilgrims as the house of Ezechias. The inhabitants have a sickly appearance, and are reckoned

vicious and insolent; while everything about them bears the mark of squalid poverty. They keep a few cattle and sheep, and till a little land for grain, as well as for garden. In the latter are some vines, and in the vicinity of the village some fine Agave, while, on the W. a noble grove stretches away N. to the distance of upwards of 2 m., and a few miles S.E. lies the mouth of the Jordan and the Dead Sea. Pop. about 300.

JERICHOV a tn Prussia, Saxony, gov of, and 80 m. N N E. Magdeburg, cap. circs Jerichow II., r bank Elbe, with two churches, several distilleries and mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1012. The circuit properly consists of the two circles of Jerichow I and Jerichow II. Area of the former, 417 sq. m. Pop. 55,500—Area of the latter, 402 sq. m. Pop. 46,411.

JERN a tn Central Asia, Badukistan, l bank Kokshu, lat 38° 50' N; lon 74° 47' E. Though the largest place in the khannat, it consists merely of an extensive cluster of scattered hamlets, with a substantially-built fort. P about 1,000.

JERMILLO a tn Portugal, prov Beira-Alta, near the Serra do Zazrala, 8 m. from Guarda. It is famous for its cheese. Pop. 1068.

JERPOINT three pars. Incl Killybegs—1 (Abbey) 1008 sq. P Big 4 (1640) 1595 sq. 1 956—3, (West) 5517 sq. Pop. 1016.

JERICHMA NITZ, a v of Bohemia, circle Domanau about 7 m from Aloia. It consists of Upper and Lower Jerichmau, and has a number of well-built houses, and a church with a tower and some hewn-roofing, but the greater part of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture. Pop. 1040.

JERSEY one of the Channel Islands, belonging to Great Britain the largest and most valuable of the group, about 15 m. off N. coast France, lat (N. point) 49° 18' 54" N lon. 2° 18' W (N.) greatest length, E and W about 12 m. greatest breadth, 7 m. area about 40,000 sq. Its coast, particularly on the N. is extremely rugged and precipitous and is formed by the waves into the most fantastic and picturesque shapes. It is deeply indented all round and has a number of good bays and harbours the chief of which are Bockley St. Catherine, Granville, St. Helier, and St. Bricks. The bay of St. Helier, on the S. W. being open to the strong influx of the Atlantic Ocean, forms an excellent anchorage ground. Granite rocks, in some localities overlaid by schists, are the principal formation, and in the centre of the N. coast, situated, of a flash coral abounds, which is susceptible of a high polish. The interior of the island is fertile, and intersected by deep beautiful valleys. It is abundantly wooded and has altogether a singularly rich and picturesque appearance. The climate is peculiarly mild and agreeable the mean annual temperature being 52° F. Agriculture has, in recent years, greatly advanced. Land brings a high rent and holdings do, not on an average, exceed 15 ac. resulting from the operation of the French law respecting the equal division of property. Wheat is the principal cereal raised besides which, a little barley is grown. Potatoes and pease are extensively cultivated, particularly the former and various kinds of fruits attain the utmost perfection here, including the Chamois, pear, melons strawberries peaches and apricots. Cider of which about 2000 bushels are exported annually as one of the principal produce, a considerable portion of the land being laid out in orchards. Cows of the Alderney breed are reared and exported in great numbers but sheep are comparatively neglected, owing to the limited extent of pasturage. The horses are small but well qualified for the work required of them, and the breed has lately been much improved. The trade of Jersey is very considerable, and increasing, owing to the particular privileges its inhabitants enjoy, especially their almost total exemption from taxation, they being allowed to export their own produce to England, subject only to the same duties imposed on the produce of Great Britain, and to the absence of export duties. The exports to England consist chiefly of cattle, potatoes and oysters, of the last of which considerably upwards of 200,000 bushels have been shipped yearly. The imports consist chiefly of woollen fabrics, hardware, and cutlery, glass, soap, nutmegs, &c. In 1845 Jersey had 311 registered vessels, of the burden of 37,651 tons in 1853 the number had increased to 370 vessels, of 24,000 tons; and the number of a considerable number of large boats, mostly

engaged in the oyster fishery. Great numbers of vessels are annually built in Jersey in consequence of the timber and cordage being situated duty free. In 1851, 31 new vessels were added to the port of Jersey, measuring 2500 tons; besides these, several large vessels were built for merchants in Liverpool. Jersey has its own legislature the 'States, consisting of the governor and the bailiffs of the Royal Court, both appointed by the Crown the 12 judges of the Royal Court, elected for life and the rectors of the 12 parishes, and 12 constables, elected every three years by the ratepayers. Appeals lie to the Queen in Council. The natives speak corrupt French, and are very industrious. The island is divided into 12 parishes, and is attached to the diocese of Winchester. Principal towns, St. Helier, situated on the S.W. side of the island. Pop. (1841) 47,544, (1851) 57,020.

JJ-RSEY CITY a tn U States, New Jersey, r bank Hudson, opposite New York, with which it is connected by a steam-boat ferry at the termination of the Morris canal, connecting the Delaware with the Hudson, 53 m. N. E. Trenton. It is regularly laid out with broad streets, at right angles to each other. It has four churches, a lyceum, a female academy and a high school for boys, an extensive pottery, glass factory and several iron-foundries, a rope-work, and a starch factory. By railway Jersey city is directly connected with all the N., N. and W. railway systems of the U States. Pop. (1850) 6895.

JJ-RSEL (New) one of the Eastern U States bounded N. by New York E. by the Atlantic Ocean and the Hudson River S. by the Atlantic and W. by states Delaware and Pennsylvania, from which it is separated by the Delaware River lat 38° 56' to 41° 20' N lon 73° 54' to 75° 27' W length 165 m. breadth 53 m. area, 8330 sq. m. The coast, being low and shifling has no harbours, except for small vessels but the bays of Newark, Raritan, and Delaware, form excellent harbours for ships of the largest burthen. The principal capes are Cape May and Sandyhook the former on the N. side of Delaware Bay and the latter at the entrance to New York harbour. The N.W. part of the state is mountainous, being crossed by two ranges of the Appalachian chain, of which the W. is called the Kittatinny ridge, and the E. the South Mountain. Schooley's Mountain, the highest range, is much resorted to in summer, on account of its climate and scenery as well as for its mineral waters. A range of trap or granite on the Hudson, called the Palisades, is principally in this state. Towards the river it presents a steep and sometimes perpendicular face of from 200 ft. to 500 ft. high, and is about 2½ m. wide, with a summit of table-land, from the margin of which there is a gradual slope to the W. The chief minerals are iron, which abounds, especially the kind called bog ore, and copper. In the prairie tracts are mica, red shale of lime, clay, limestone, and serpentine. The middle portion of the state is agreeably diversified by hills and valleys, but the R. part is level and sandy and to a great extent barren yielding naturally little else than shrub-oaks and yellow pine but marl, which is plentiful greatly improves its fertility. The other portions of the state have a good soil and, besides excellent pasturage produce the usual cereals, with Indian corn, buckwheat, and potatoes. The fruits are good especially apples, pears, cherries, plums, and peaches. The climate is mild and nowhere is the cold severely felt in winter except in the mountainous regions of the N., where the finest cattle are reared and large quantities of butter and cheese made. The Hudson and Delaware flow partly in the state and it is, besides, intersected by other rivers, including the Raritan the Passaic, and the Hackensack, all of which are, to a greater or less extent, navigable for small craft. The principal manufactures are iron and ironware, nails, cotton fabrics, shoes, hats, carriages, red and white lead, and some articles of brass and copper. Oyster and other shell-fisheries are also carried on to a great extent along the coast. Its principal exports are agricultural produce, cattle, sheep, horses, leather, cloth, leather, and iron, but they are to a very limited extent. The state is intersected by several railways, communicating with the lines of the N. E. and W. states and by two canals, uniting the rivers Hudson and Delaware, and the Raritan and Delaware.

The principal seat of learning and education is the college of New Jersey or Nassau Hall, in Princeton, one of the prin-

sical colleges in the U States besides which there are Rutgers' college in New Brunswick, Presbyterian and Dutch Reformed theological seminaries, and numerous schools of various kinds. The government is vested in a governor, chosen for three years, a senate, likewise elected for three years, and a general assembly chosen annually. The principal towns are—Trenton, the capital, Newark, New Brunswick, Paterson, and Burlington. New Jersey was first settled by the Dutch, from New York, between 1614 and 1630. It adopted the constitution of the U States in 1787. It is divided into 20 counties. P (1840), 878,300, (1850) 489,381.

JERSE, a co. Spain, Extremadura, prov of and 66 sq. N N E. Cáceres, in a valley watered by a river of same name. It is a poor place, consisting of one wide and irregular street lined with houses built of wood and mud. has a parish church, with a very ancient tower, a townhouse, including a prison and school, several flour mills and a trade in wine, oil, and olivestones. Pop. 1098. —The Araya rises on the frontiers of Old Castle, flows S. through prov. Cáceres, rejoining the Gufo and Berrada, passes Plasencia, and joins I. bank Alagón, after about 30 m.

JERUMENHA a co. Brazil, prov. Piauí I. bank Guarguá, 100 m. W. Orlândia, with a parish church; and a trade in cattle, tobacco, rice, mullet, and cotton. The district is fertile, but has extensive flats, with much stagnant water, which makes it unhealthy. Pop. of dist. 3000.

JERUSALEM (Arabic, *Al-Quds* [the Holy]), one of the most ancient, and from the wonderful events of which it has been the theatre, one of the most interesting cities in the world situated in Asiatic Turkey. Palestine, peak, and 126 m. S. W. Damascus at the height of 2500 ft. above sea-level. lat. 31° 40' 45" N. lon 35° 13' E. The district in which it stands, forming part of the elevated plateau which extends from the plain of Kedron to a line connecting the S.E. corner of the Moudernanah with the S. extremity of the Dead Sea, has a rugged and somewhat sterile appearance, being composed of a series of ridges of limestone, intersected by narrow and precipitous ravines. In many places the rock is seen pattering the surface in blocks and patches, almost devoid of any covering of soil, and though the olive evidently thrives well and much ground is under regular culture, vegetation is, on the whole, by no means luxuriant. The site of the city itself is well defined. A broad swell of ground commencing in the W. near the summit of the plateau above mentioned, and almost on the line of watershed between the Moudernanah and the Dead Sea, descends with considerable rapidity to the E., and then terminates on the precipitous edge of a ravine called the Valley of Jehoshaphat.

A similar ravine, called the Valley of Hinnom commencing in the W. runs first S. and then E. till it unites with the former. Jerusalem occupies the greater part of the space included within the fork of these two ravines. This space, however, is not continuous. A valley less precipitous than the two already mentioned, and called the Tyropoon or Valley of the Chananogara, traverses it nearly from N. to S. and divides it into two nearly equal portions, while these portions are again subdivided by two minor transverse valleys, thus forming, in all, four distinct ridges or hills—Zion on the S. W., Akra on the N. W., Moriah on the S. E., and Bezetha on the N. E. The bottom of the Valley of Jehoshaphat forms the bed of the brook Kedron, which flows only in the rainy season and on the opposite side of Akra, on the E., rises the Mount of Olives, overlooking the city, and commanding the finest view of it. To the S. of the Mount of Olives, and properly a continuation of it, is a hill called the Mount of Offences. On the S. of the Valley of Hinnom is another called the Hill of Evil Counsel; and, considerably to the N., beyond a W. sweep of the Valley of Jehoshaphat, a series of lofty summits are conspicuous, and thus, on all sides except the W., Jerusalem may be truly said to be en-

compassed by mountains. In ancient times, when this city was in its greatest glory, not only were the four hills of Zion, Akra, Moriah, and Bezetha, but also a considerable space, both to the N. and W. of them, included within its walls. The actual walls are of more limited extent, and have only a circuit of 2½ m. They were built by the Turks, about three centuries ago partly on the site, and, for the most part, with the materials of the ancient walls, and, following the inequalities of the ground, have a height varying from 20 ft. to 60 ft. They are composed of heavy stones, some of which, particularly in the lower parts, where the original walls appear to have been left untouched, are of enormous magnitude, surmounted by a battlemented and loop-holed breastwork, and flanked at intervals, by massive towers. The E. wall stretches, nearly in a straight line, from S. to N. along the edge of the Valley of Jehoshaphat, and has, nearly in its centre, a gate—called by the Franks St. Stephen's, and by the Mahometans Bab-es-sabat [Gate of the Tribes]—leading down to the brook Kedron, and across it to the Mount of Olives and to Bethany. The N. wall runs at first nearly due W. and then curves gradually round in a W. S. W. direction, till it reaches a second gate—called by the natives Bab-ai-Amud [Gate of the Pillar] and by the Franks the Gate of Damascus, because in the line of the great road leading to that city and to the other important towns in the N. The W. wall is very irregular. Commencing at the gate now mentioned, it proceeds first in a S. S. W. direction then winds round a prominence which juts out considerably to the W., and then runs irregularly in a S. E. direction along the W. side of Mount Zion. In this wall, immediately S. of the prominence, is a third gate, called the Jafa, Bethlehem or Kedron Gate; because on issuing from it, two roads branch off, one W. to the first and another S. to the last two of these cities. The W. wall originally was continued S. to the abrupt termination of Mount Zion, above the Valley of Hinnom. At present it stops short considerably to the N. of its ancient termination and is succeeded by the S. wall which, after running a short way due E. along Mount Zion is continued in an N. E. direction, across the Valley of Tyropoon, and thence traversed by Mount Ophel forming the S. part of Mount Moriah to its junction with the S. E. corner of the E. wall. A considerable part of Mount Zion, which was wholly included within the ancient, is thus excluded from the modern city, and, being mostly under regular culture, presents a remarkable fulfilment of the prediction that Zion should become a ploughed field. In this S. wall there is a fourth gate, called



THE RETIRED BAYS AND CASTLE OF DAVID, JERUSALEM
From Fort St. Vierge, about 1860.

the Gate of Zion but it merely leads out to the adjacent parts of the mount, and is not in the line of any thoroughfare. Besides these four gates still open, are others four which have been built up. and on the W. side, near Bethlehem Gate, advantageously situated on the highest part of Mount Zion is a citadel, called also David's Castle and the Tower of Hipp

place, surrounded by strong walls flanked with towers. This bastion, the massive structure of the walls, and the preceptum ravines along which they are partly built, must have made Jerusalem capable of offering a very powerful resistance when attacked by any of the ancient modes of warfare, but a besieging army, with regular artillery by occupying the hills which command it, more especially the Mount of Olives could easily force it to submit.

The interior of the city is not attractive. A large part of it is occupied by mosques, churches, and convents, and the number of inhabited houses being, in consequence, comparatively small there is a great want of animation in its streets.



THE VIA DOLOROSA, JERUSALEM
From sketch by A. Campbell, Esq.

The houses too though built of stone and for the most part very substantially with flat roofs, from which numerous small domes rise, and have occasionally an imposing appearance present no windows to the streets, which accordingly, generally narrow ill paved, and sloping to the centre—are merely long lanes with dead walls on each side of them. The only street, well known by its name, is the Via Dolorosa, so named because our Saviour is said to have borne his cross up it when about to be crucified. It runs from W to E, across the hill of Acre, and then after a short turn to the N. is again continued E. between the hills of Bezatha and Moriah to St. Stephen's Gate. Another principal street proceeds in a direction nearly parallel to the former from the hill of Bezatha to the S. wall, E. of the Gate of Zion. This street, and more especially the part of it occupied by the hamam, the shopkeepers in which are mostly Christian, is the grandest thoroughfare, and the only one in which a spirit of activity is seen.

The public buildings are numerous, and either by themselves or their enclosures, occupy the far larger part of the space within the walls. The largest of these enclosures is that of

Moriah, now called by the Mahometans El Haram Ech Sherif [The noble sanctuary]. It is in the form of a regular parallelogram surrounded on all sides by a lofty wall. This wall on the E. and for nearly two-thirds of its length on the S., is the same as that of the city and the whole enclosure is deemed so sacred, that none but Mahometans are permitted to enter it. The consequence of this bigotry is, that this most interesting locality where Abraham's faith was so remarkably proved, and where, long after, the most glorious temple in the world was reared can only be viewed by Christians from a distance, or approached more nearly by stealth and at great personal risk. This risk however, has been run by more than one European traveller and all which the enclosure contains is tolerably well known. Its area is computed at one-eighth of that of the whole city and, where not built upon, is laid out as a beautiful lawn planted sparingly with olive, cypress, and other trees. The most conspicuous building is the Mosque of Omar called also Khutbat-ol-Bakrah [Dome of the rock] a splendid structure of an octagonal form, situated near the centre of the area, on an elevated terrace, approached by four porticoes one of them with an elegant marble colonnade, lighted by 48 windows of stained glass, and surmounted by a magnificent dome. This mosque occupies the site, and is understood to contain some remains of the Jewish temple. Another mosque, called El Akra, also a magnificent structure, and supposed to have been originally a Christian church covers a large space in the S. part of the enclosure. On the opposite side of the city on the N. brow of Acre, and a little S. of the Via Dolorosa, is the Church of the Holy Sepulchre so called because alleged to contain under its roof the very grave in which our Saviour lay. The accuracy of the allegation unfortunately is more than doubtful and the hallowed feelings which the very idea of standing on such a spot is fitted to produce, are rudely disturbed by the immunities and impurities which are continually practised at it. The church built in the Byzantine style, was erected by Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great and though not possessed of much architectural merit, is remarkable for the richness of its decorations, and the number of pilgrims by whom it is visited. The other buildings of greatest note within the city are the convents. Immense indeed W. of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and only separated from it by a street are the Greek and Coptic convents. The Latin convent, situated further to the W. and partly enclosed by the W. wall is a large and massive structure, with extensive courts and gardens, and is the place where European visitors usually take up their abode. The Armenian convent, built on a still more extensive scale, and capable of accommodating 1000 pilgrims, is finely situated on



THE POOL OF BETHSADA, JERUSALEM — From sketch by A. Campbell, Esq.

Mount Zion in the angle formed by the junction of the W. with the S. wall. Immediately to the E. of it is a chapel said to mark the site of the house of Anna. Considerably to the S.W. and immediately outside of the S. wall, opposite to

the Gate of Zion, another building with an Armenian convent adjoining, is pointed out as the house of Calaphat. Still farther S. on the mount, and forming one of the most conspicuous objects which Jerusalem presents when approached from the N., is a lofty mosque said to be erected over the tomb of David. The traditions which fix these localities are of very doubtful authority, but the vicinity presents various other localities, better authenticated, and possessing, at least, equal interest. Among them may be mentioned Aseldama or the Field of Blood, purchased, as a stranger's burying-ground, by the money which Judas had received for his treachery, and situated on the S. edge of the Valley of Hinnom, the pool of Siloam, situated near the junction of the three valleys of Hinnom, Tyropoeon and Jehonaphat; the pool of Bethesda, close to the E. wall, near St. Stephen's Gate and the garden of Gethsemane situated at the foot of the Mount of Olives, on the E. side of the brook Kedron, and still containing venerable olive trees, orientally of such ancient growth, that their existence at the time of our Saviour's agony w. to say the least, not impossible.

Jerusalem, if identified as many have supposed, with Salem where Melchisedech reigned must have existed about 2000 years before the Christian era but it is not mentioned by its own name till about a. c. 1600 when it was in the hands of the Jebusites, and was wrested from them by the prowess of Joshua. The citadel however, continued in their possession till the time of David, who having succeeded in finally dislodging them, took up his residence in the stronghold of Zion, and made Jerusalem the capital of his kingdom. Under him it rose rapidly in importance, and received numerous embellishments but these were all eclipsed by the more magnificent structures of Solomon, whose crowning work was the erection of a temple more gorgeous than any which the world had previously witnessed, and infinitely distinguished above them all by its possession of a visible symbol of the Divine presence. The rash proceedings of his successor Rehoboam and the consequent revolt of ten tribes must have shewn Jerusalem of much of its glory but it still continued, for several centuries, to take precedence as one of the most distinguished cities of the East. At length, having awakened the jealousy or excited the aversion of neighbouring potentates, it was attacked in succession by the Egyptians, Assyrians, and Babylonians. The last was headed by Nebuchadnezzar who a. c. 588 having made himself master of the city, destroyed it, burnt down the temple, after rifling it of its treasures, and carried off those of the inhabitants whom the sword had spared as captives to Babylon. After 70 years of captivity, Cyrus permitted the Jews to return and the temple, though on a scale of much less magnificence than before, was rebuilt a. c. 515. Jerusalem now enjoyed a period of repose, and had regained a considerable degree of prosperity when, on the dissolution of the Macedonian empire, which Alexander had established it was seized and sacked by Ptolemy Soter who carried off a great number of the inhabitants to Alexandria. By the victorious achievements of the Macedonians, the Macedonian yoke was thrown off, and Jerusalem in common with Judea became once more independent, 166 B.C. It next became tributary to Rome but, continuing to be governed by its own sovereigns, had not ceased to exist as the capital of a kingdom when the Barbarians appeared. By the unfeeling rejection of Him it soiled its doom; and, about 40 years after it had wounded its King, the curse which, during the perpetration of that atrocity, it had impetrated on itself and its children, was realized, and after enduring a siege by the Romans under Titus Vespasian, in which unexampled horrors were endured it was swept with the besom of destruction, A.D. 70. At a subsequent period, A.D. 135, Adrian destroyed any portion of it that had escaped, ploughed up its ruins, and endeavoured to extinguish its very name, by founding the new city of *Ælia Capitolina* in its site. It continued thus depressed till the beginning of the 4th century, when, Rome having become Christian, Jerusalem shared in the benefit, and assumed the appearance of a distinguished Christian city under the fostering care of Helena, mother of Constantine the Great. This period of prosperity prolonged by a succession of Christian emperors, was suddenly terminated in 636, by the conquest of the Mohammedans, under the Arabian Khalif Omar, whose dynasty was afterwards succeeded by that of

the Turks. The intelligible and credulous heaped upon the Christians, and the utter desecration of their most holy places, roused the indignation of Europe and led to the Crusades. In 1099 the Crusaders took Jerusalem by storm, and made it the capital of a Christian monarchy which with difficulty, maintained its existence till 1187 when it was finally overthrown by the celebrated Saladin. Since then, Jerusalem has continued to be trodden under foot of the Gentiles, and now has no higher honour than that of giving its name to a sayrak in a Turkish pashalik. Its inhabitants, composed of nearly equal proportions, of Mohammedans, Christians, and Jews, have been variously estimated and may amount to about 15,000 — (Robinson's *Researches in Palestine*, Wilson's *Lands of the Bible*, Cluett's *Explorations Expéditions*, Kitto's *Biblical Cyclopedia*.)

JERVIS.—1, A beautiful bay and harbour Australia, New S. Wales, about 80 m. S.W. Sydney lat. 35° 8' S. lon. 155° 5' E. (c.) The entrance is 2 m. wide and inside there is a bay or harbour about 10 m. in length and between 3 m. and 4 m. in breadth, capable of containing 1000 sail. It is easy of access, sheltered from all winds, and is abundantly furnished with wood and water.—2, A cape, S. Australia, S.E. side of the entrance into the Gulf of St. Vincent, opposite the N.F. end of Kangaroo Island lat. 25° 38' S. lon. 138° 9' E. (n.)—3, A small isl. Torres Strait, lat. 9° 55' S., lon. 142° 10' E. (n.)

JERAN port, Arabia. See **GUERAW**
JERLEGG a vil. Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen cap. hall of same name 2 bank Rhine, 29 m. S.W. Cassel, with a ruin of an old castle, and several mills. Pop. vii 1280 hall 8408

JESI a m. Papal State. See **Italy**
JESOOI, a small to 1 m. high, 57 m. N.W. Madras, near L. bank Indus. Some of the houses near the river are built on platforms, supported by strong posts, 12 ft. or 15 ft. high, they are used as places of refuge during the inundations of the Indus, which often overflows the country for 20 m. from its banks.

JESSAYA, a river Turkey-in-Europe R. of an affluent of the Danube, which it joins at Semendria, after a N.E. course of about 80 m.

JESSAN, a to Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. of, and 55 m. N.F. Merseburg on the Black Elster, with a court of law two churches an hospital, manufacture of linen, and a bakery Pop. 2420

JESSENFY, or **GUERNAY** a vil. Bahama, circle of, and about 20 m. from Dunham with an elegant castle, two chapels, a courthouse and near it, iron-works Pop. 1148

JESNITZ a to Anhalt-Deserz r. bank Mulde, here crossed by two bridges, 10 m. S.E. Dessau. It is entered by two gates, has two suburbs, a church and manufacture of woollen and linen cloth a factory and several mills. P. 2478

JF480, an isl. Japan. See **Yezo**

JESSORE, a dist. Hindoostan presid and prov. Bengal, in the centre of the delta of the Ganges; between lat. 23° 38' and 23° 46' N. The B. portion though in the Sunderbans, and composed of salt marshy islands, is extremely fertile and well adapted, in every respect for growing rice in addition to which it produces malt, indigo, tobacco, and pepper. Much of the district however still continues covered with jungle Area 3519 sq. m. Pop. 381,744 — **Jessore**, the capital, lies 77 m. N.E. Calcutta, is the seat of the civil establishment, and has a large jail and an elegant school.

JESSULMEER, or **JAYULMEER**, a to in the N.W. of Hindoostan Ameer, cap. principally of same name which is the most westerly of the Rajpoot states, 200 m. N.W. Hyderabad (on the Indus) lat. 26° 55' N. lon. 71° 28' E. It is a large and handsome place, of an irregular oval shape, about 2 m. in circuit surrounded by a wall or rampart of loose stones about 12 ft. high and defended by a shield in the form of an irregular triangle, with towers of half square stone, situated on every acclivity of the hill on which the town stands but all the defences are in a very ruinous condition. The houses are lofty, and occasionally spacious, but the roofs are built of a hard, dark-yellow primitive limestone, which is sometimes elegantly carved; and the streets, wider than usual in the East, are laid out with tolerable regularity. Pop. about 36,000 — **The Rajpoots** of an irregularly-oblong shape, with a length from N.E. to S.W. of about 180 m., an average breadth of 60 m.,

and an area of 12 253 sq. m. is barren and unproductive, with an uneven surface, covered either with rock or mud, and containing very little arable land. In some parts, however, good crops of hay (sulfur) and mowing, which form the food of the inhabitants, are raised. Cotton also is grown, but under circumstances so unfavourable, that three years' storage can meet the demand between such crops. Many districts have tolerable pastures, but neither herds nor flocks are abundant. The wool of the latter is of superior quality. A number of opulent merchants reside in the capital, and the trade is considerable, about 25 000 manure of opium passing annually through the country to Selah. The returns are sulphur, anafidula, rice, and tobacco. The ruler bears the title of Kauru, and resides in the above fort. The great bulk of the inhabitants are Hittites Rajpoots. Few of them are Mahomedans. Pop. 74,000.

JESTETTEN, a vil. Baden, circle Upper Rhine capital of same name, on the Swiss frontier with a parish church and two castles in ruins. Pop. vil. 890. hall 8185. **JESUS**, an isl., Nova Canada, 8 m. N.W. Montreal formed by the Praire and St. John rivers, the two branches of the Ottawa, before its junction with the St. Lawrence. It is 35 m. long by about 6 m. broad, is fertile, and well cultivated, and produces abundant crops of grain, pulse and fruit. Its S.E. part is covered with excellent pasturage and fine forests.

JESUS-MARIA an isl. S. Pacific Ocean W. New Ireland, lat. 3° 22' S. lon. 147° 48' E. (n.) **JETHOL** one of the smaller Channel islands 1 m. E. Guernsey, surrounded by rocks, and having a picturesque appearance. Pop. 6.

JITTINGEN, a market in Bavaria, circle Swabia, on the Rhine here crossed by a bridge 21 m. N. Augsburg. It contains a castle and has a trade in corn. Pop. 1631.

JEVLEH, a tn. W. Germany, county Oldenburg, cap. circle of same name 33 m. N.W. Oldenburg on the Elbe, a navigable canal which communicates with the port of Hookkuk is surrounded by walls and ditches, and entered by four gates has an old castle, of large dimensions; a Protestant and a Catholic church a synagogue, orphan hospital, poorhouse, townhouse, and several superior schools manufacture of tobacco, lace, and other goods, a saw and other mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 3561. The castle is a low tract, bounded on the N. by the German Ocean, and only preserved from inundation by a system of carefully managed sluices. Area, 103 geo. sq. m. Pop. 1,867, almost all Protestants.

JEYING LOAN for Eng. Suez, 2093 ac. 1 up. 32. **JEW ALA MUKI** [Mouth of flame] a tn. Punjab, in the Jalandhar Doab, 10 m. N. N. Malana. It is dirty and neglected but has an extensive hamlet, containing numerous huts and votive gardens. There are several temples, in one of which dedicated to Siva a flame, produced by indelible gases issuing from fissures in the rock, burns continually and draws thither annually many pilgrims, who present offerings of butter sugar, &c. Near the town is a valuable mineral spring. Pop. about 3000.

JLYPOOR, or **JERPOOR**, a principality Hindoostan, Ajmeer, one of the E. Kaypoot states, tributary to the British, between lat. 26° and 28° N., cap. Jeypoor. Area, 15,251 sq. m. The soil is in general sandy and strongly impregnated with alk. large quantities of which are manufactured for exportation. Certain parts of the state produce wheat, cotton and tobacco. Sheep are reared in some localities for their wool, and in most parts there are good cattle herds of deer also roam over large tracts. In some of the towns, cloth, swords, and matchlocks are manufactured while fine cloths Banars manufactures, Cashmere shawls, opium, lead, sheet-copper, fruit, and horses, are imported. Most of the villages in Jeypoor are fortified with walls and ditches. It contains also some of the strongest fortresses in Hindoostan, and numerous small forts or garrisons and Jan temples. P. 1,891, 124.

JLYPOOR, or **JERPOOR**, a tn. Hindoostan, Ajmeer, cap. above principality in an irregular valley, 150 m. S.W. W. Delhi; lat. 26° 50' N. lon. 75° 55' E. It is 8 m. long, 14 m. broad, surrounded by a substantial stone wall, encircled by a canal, with a line of fortifications extending along a range of neighbouring heights. It is said to be the handsomest and best-built town of Hindoostan, and many of

its streets and squares, both as regards width and architectural effect, would bear a favourable comparison with those of most of the cities of Asia, or even of Europe. The houses are generally of stone, three or four stories high and covered with a fine stucco. The facades are, in many instances, embellished with fresco paintings and numerous marble porticoes and sculptures are to be found on all sides. The projecting stone balconies, with which the houses in general are furnished, have a remarkably grotesque effect. It contains a magnificent palace, and temples of greater dimensions than any that are to be found in Upper Hindoostan, built in the purest Hindoo style. About 4 m. W. is Jeypoor Ghant, a dreary dale, where a palace was built and gardens laid out by one of the rulers. 1 up. about 60 000.

JEED a city Punjab. See YEEN.

JEZIRAH ILLALANYAR, the largest of the Cura Maria Isle (which see.)

JEZARAH-NU-ONAN [anc. Ereboid] a tn. Asiatic Turkey, 200 ft. and 120 m. S.E. Diarbekir on a treeless island 90 ft. above the sea, about 24 m. in circumference, formed by the Tigris, and nearly all of which it occupies. It is of an oval form, and is surrounded by a low wall, which as well as the houses, is in many places in ruins. The remains of a bridge, built over both branches of the river by the minister Neursidin, still exist.

JE/REEL, a tn. Palestine. See JEKRAH.

JELVENY, a vil. Hungary Thier Thiem co. Temeswar near Mohacs, with a Greek non-named church 1 1500. **JIALAWAN** a prov. Balochistan, bounded N. by Sarawan and Khet. E. by Cutch Gendava, and Schinde, S. by Las and Mekran, and W. by Mekran and Barawan between lat. 28° and 29° N. lon. 68° and 67° 30' E. Length N. to S. 200 m. breadth, E. to W. 150 m. Area, about 20,000 sq. m. It is extremely mountainous, and in general barren, and very thinly peopled. The inhabitants, who are chiefly engaged in pastoral pursuits, are estimated by Masson at about 80 000. Its principal places are Nal Khundar and Gekera.

JIANSI, a tn. and fort, Hindoostan, Mandelcan cap. of a small principality, 63 m. S.E. Gwalior. It has considerable manufactures of bows arrows, spears, and carpets, and is a great thoroughfare between the Deccan and the upper provinces of Bengal. Area of princip. 2532 sq. m. 100 000.

JHOONJOUNA a tn. Hindoostan in Aymer 125 m. S.W. Delhi lat. 28° 3' N., lon. 75° 22' E. It is handsome, and ornamented with trees and gardens, which give it a pleasing appearance.

JHOU a tn. Balochistan, prov. Mekran cap. of a small dist. of same name lat. 26 11 N. lon. 65° 25' E.

JHYLUM river Punjab. See JATHAN.

JIDDAH or **DUNDAR** [anc. Eddoe-Regum] a tn. and seaport, one of the chief trading ports of Arabia, prov. Rijda, on the Red Sea lat. 21° 28' 15' N. lon. 38° 13' E. (n.) 68 m. W. Mecca, of which it is the port, on a low sandy and arid plain, badly supplied with water in front of a range of hills 10 m. from the sea. It is of a square form about 1500 paces in length, and half as many in width and is enclosed by a wall with small towers at intervals, and having two forts with about ten embrasures each, at the angles towards the sea, but there are few guns mounted. A long well built street of two-storyed houses, lined with shops, and containing several good khans, runs parallel to the sea. The other streets are not paved and are generally narrow and irregular, although some of them are wide and airy, houses mostly composed of mudbricks, and, being whitewashed, present a striking appearance from a distance. It is comparatively clean, but has mean suburbs. There is an extensive hamlet well supplied with meat, fruit, vegetables, and grain, but strangers are charged exorbitantly. There are three entrances to the town on the sea-side of which the embre and only public one is that at the Jety, but the others are allowed to be used occasionally. There is also a gate on each of the other sides; that on the S. side is seldom opened; the N. one is common to all; but to the E. is the Mecca gate, through which none but the professors of Islamism are allowed to pass. The port, which is very indifferent, has two petty quays, adapted for small vessels only; the larger being obliged to anchor in the roadstead, about 8 m. from the shore, where there is excellent anchorage. It has a very mixed and stirring active

population carrying on a considerable trade Jiddah being in some degree the port of India, Egypt, Africa, and Arabia many of its merchants are very wealthy; some of them possessing property, it is said to the amount of £200,000, while there are at least a dozen mercantile houses, each of which has a capital varying from £40,000 to £50,000. In 1848, the imports amounted to £498,000, of which a third part came from India and the Indian Archipelago. Jiddah receives from Egypt all kinds of provisions including grain, legumes, &c. from Europe, through Egypt, tin, lead, mercury, copper, and other metals, glass, for mirrors, and in the form of bottles for essences, &c. of various kinds, cutlery, leaf sugar, soap, cloths, silks, and cottons from India, narcotics, animals for barbers, finely made girdles, and raw sugar from Africa, elephants teeth, ostrich feathers, musk, mules, and camels; from Arabia Pezom, dates from Lobos, pearls and saffron, and from Hodeida and Mekka, incense, medicinal plants, and timber and a considerable amount of merchandise is brought by pilgrims, of whom 120,000 pass through annually on their way to Mecca. The exports consist of gums, incense, saffron, medicinal plants, such as saffron and cassia torresana-shell, and coffee. Population estimated at from 12,000 to 20,000, or including the suburbs, which are equalled in the extreme some make the total 40,000.

JIGA-GOUNGGAL [Port of the White Town] the largest town in Thibet, after Lassa, from which it lies S. W. on the r. bank Yarou-Dzangbo. lat. 29° 58' N. lon. 91° 28' E. Pop. said to be 20,000 families.

JIHOUN, river Asia. See OXUS.

JIJILLI or **JIJILLI**, a fortified maritime in Algeria. 50 m. N. W. Constantine lat. 36° 50' N. lon. 5° 54' E. It has a handsome hospital, a little maritime commerce, and regular steam boat communication with Algiers. It was taken possession of in 1664, by the Duke of Beaufort, who laid the foundations of the fort which still defends the town. Pop. including garrison, 1560.

JIJONA, a city, Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 15 m. N. Alicante on an activity surrounded by the remains of an ancient Moorish castle. It is indifferently built, has steep streets, lined with substantial dwellings, several squares, a spacious parish church four chapels, a townhouse, prison, hospital, storehouse, bath, and four other schools. Five fountains, and in the environs are some agreeable public walks. The vicinity though hilly yields good grain, fruits, and vegetable, wine and oil and sheep and goats are reared in considerable numbers. Pop. 4735.

JIKALDE, or **SANJALDE**, a town, Tibet, near r. bank Yarou-Dzangbo, 160 m. W. S. W. Lassa, close by Chah-lo-tun-ho, the residence of the Desho Lama. Pop. estimated at 100,000.

JILOLA, a river Spain, Aragon. It rises in the N. slope of the Sierra Albarran, near the town of Colla, prov. Teruel, flows circuitously N. W. passing the town of Daroca, prov. Saragossa, and after a course of about 70 m., joins r. bank Jalon, opposite the town of Calatayud. It is well supplied with fish, and its waters are much used for irrigation.

JIMAMAILAN a small town, Philippines, on a shallow bay W. side of the Iloilo peninsula, opposite a few miles, and near the confluence of the rivers Tabunan and Vignin. It is a poor place, and the navigation of its river is obstructed by a bar at its entrance. Pop. 1682.

JIMENA, a town, Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 14 m. from Jerez, consisting generally of old houses, and narrow, winding streets. It has a Gothic church, surrounded by towers, and said to have been once a Moorish mosque, a court house, and primary school, a flour and several oil mills. The inhabitants are almost all engaged in agriculture, and raise grain, olives, and fruits. Pop. 1607.

JIMENA-ANZA, a town, Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 46 m. E. Cadix, on the E. declivity of the Sierra de Gades, crowned by an old Roman fort. It is regularly built, with steep but clean streets, and possesses two parish churches, four chapels, a townhouse, prison, five schools, and a cemetery; with manufactures of linen, hats, soap, leather, earthenware, bricks, and tiles; and a trade in its manufactures and fruits. Pop. 5618.

JIMERA-DE-LYVAN, a town, Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 46 m. W. S. W. Malaga, on a slope near the foot of a lofty mountain range. It is a differently built, has a parish church, with a Moorish tower adjoining, which is used as a bellry; a

conthouse, prison, and primary school; manufactures of soap, a distillery of brandy and several flour mills. Pop. 1083.

JIRGEE, in Egypt. See GIZA.

JITOMIR, or **ZITOMIR**, a town, Russia, gov. Volhynia, 1 bank Teteriv, 670 m. S. S. W. St. Petersburg lat. (Baranovsk convent 50° 15' 26" N. lon. 28° 40' 44" E. (n.) It is the seat both of a Greek and a R. Catholic bishop, has manufactures of leather and hair, an active trade in woolen, linen, and silk goods, wax, honey, Hungarian wine, salt, and tallow; also four important annual fairs. Pop. (1846) 28,000.

—The climate is well wooded and fertile, producing much corn and flax, and rearing great numbers of cattle.

JIZDRA, a town, Russia, gov. of, and 80 m. S. W. Kaluga, cap. circle, and on the N. shore of a lake formed by a river of same name. It has a stone and a wooden church, tanneries, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 6880. —The climate has an unobscuring surface, one-half of which is occupied by fine timber. The greater part of the other half is only of indifferent fertility. Area, 1964 sq. m. Pop. 110,000. —The river runs W. of the town, proceeds across gov. Kaluga very circuitously, but nearly E. N. E. past the city of Kozelsk, and after a course of about 100 m., joins 1 bank Okla above Jerusalem. Its chief affluents are the Reseta, Vitoh, and Berona. Great quantities of timber are floated down its stream.

JOA—1, a large flourishing town, Punjab, on the Salt range, about 110 m. N. W. Lahore. Near it there are said to be good indications of coal. —2, a mouth of the Indus during inundations, but in the dry season merely a salt-water creek. lat. 29° 18' N., lon. 67° 19' E.

JOACHIM, one of the Columbianas (Islands) (see)

JOACHIM (St.) a vil France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, 12 m. W. W. Bayeux, amidst extensive marshes, formed by the Briere the inundations of which in winter convert the site of the village into a kind of island. The ground around it in the best state, is mere bog, out of which great quantities of peat have been cut since the commencement of 1711.

JOACHIMSTHAL, a town, Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. of, and 49 m. N. E. Potsdam, on the lakes of Grunow and Werbellin. It contains a gymnasium and has distilleries, tile-works, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1647.

JOACHIMSTHAL, a town, Bohemia circle Eibenbogen on the Weesitz, in a valley between lofty mountains of the Erzgebirge, near the frontiers of Saxony, 70 m. W. N. W. Prague. It is the seat of a mining department, contains a treasury, and several other churches and depends chiefly on the valuable lead and silver mines which are worked in the vicinity. Dollar pieces were first coined here. Pop. 4986.

JOAG, a town, Senegambia, kingdom of, and 18 m. E. Gambia, on an affluent of the Senegal, lat. 14° 22' N. lon. 10° 20' W. It is surrounded by a high wall, and the environs produce a good deal of tobacco. Pop. 2000.

JOANKO, a lake, Siberia, on the Arctia circle, m. lat. 175° E. in the territory of the Tchukotka. It is about 24 m. long by 12 m. broad, and discharges itself through the Anadir which issues from its W. extremity.

JOANNINA, in Turkey. See JANINA.

JOAO, with effluents, the names of three places, Portugal. —1, *João-da-Foz* (Sko) a town, and par., prov. Douro, 3 m. W. Oporto, at the N. corner of the mouth of the Douro with a small harbour defended by a fort, and provided with a light. It is much resorted to by the inhabitants of Oporto for sea-bathing. Pop. 8050. —2, *João de Arcas* (Sko) a town and par., prov. Beira-Alta, about 20 m. from Viseu. Pop. 2904. —3, *João-da-Paquerana* (Sko) a town, prov. Beira-Alta, near 1 bank Douro, where the navigation is interrupted by a cataraet, 55 m. E. Oporto. It has four churches, and a grammar-school. Pop. 1350.

JOÃO-DA-BARRA (Sko), a town, Brazil, gov. of, and 80 m. E. N. E. Rio-de-Janeiro, r. bank Paraíba, near its mouth, on a barren, sandy flat. It has a parish church and a primary school, and builds some coasting vessels; inhabitants chiefly employed in fishing. Pop. dist. 2000.

JOÃO-DA-PALMA (Sko) a town, Brazil, prov. of, and 400 m. N. V. Goyaz, on the singular piece of ground between the Palma and Parana, which, by their junction form the Paranaíba.

It has a parish church, primary school, and a trade in cattle. **JOÃO-DE-REI** (Sko), a town, Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, in a valley between two mountain ridges, 70 m. S. W. Ouro Preto. It is traversed by the united streams of the Tijoso

and Barreiro, which is crossed by two handsome stone bridges, and lined on both sides by an elegant stone wharf. The principal streets, on either side of the river, lie parallel to it, and are crossed by several minor streets, which are less regularly formed. The houses, with scarcely a single exception, are well built. The buildings most deserving of notice, are the church of Nossa Senhora do Pilar a large and handsome edifice of stone, with a facade adorned with sculptures, and surmounted by two towers; the church of São Francisco do Paula, an elegant structure with rich internal decorations; several other churches of less architectural merit, the residences, containing the smelling and refining establishments, the college, with various professorships; the public library; the hospital of Mercy a large and richly-endowed institution; two primary schools, and the townhouse, with an old and new prison. The trade is of great importance, the town being the outlet for the produce of the province, and the returns from Rio-de-Janeiro. This produce consists chiefly of coffee, cotton, and hides, and the principal returns are calico prints, woollen alkis, salt iron in bars, and various utensils and articles of European manufacture. The district is the richest in the province. The few lands, though not of the first quality, raise in abundance all the ordinary crops of the climate, and the mountains abound in gold, iron and other minerals. P 5000

JOJO-DO-PRINCIPE (Rio), two to the Brazil — 1 More commonly São João-Amaro, prov Rio-de-Janeiro, 26 m. N. Angre dos Reis. It contains a church townhouse, primary school, and prison. The trade is chiefly in coffee, sent to Rio-de-Janeiro by land-carriage but, in addition to it, sugar-cane, mandioc, and millet are extensively grown in the district, which has a population of 6000 — 2 1 to prov Ceará, on the Jaguaribe, lat. 6° 58' S. It is a small miserable place consisting of a few mean houses many of them ruinous, but the district is of great extent, rears considerable numbers of horses and cattle, abounds in copper iron, and other minerals, and has a population of 9604

JOBB (SEXT) a market in Hungary Thither Thiers co. Bihor on the Bereyete about 6 m. from Szekelybad in a fertile district, with two churches and a very ancient abbey. It was once strongly fortified. Pop. 1200

JOHIE is an Indian Archipelago, at the entrance to the Great Bay N side of Fayal lat (W point) 1 34 S lon. 13° 21' E. (n.) It is about 90 m long E. to W by a breadth varying from 28 to 12 m and is traversed throughout its whole length by a ridge of mountains, decreasing in height towards the W. The coast is high steep covered with woods, and without openings there not being a single cove or creek fit to receive a large ship.

JOJOCAIMA is a prov Java. See DOJOCAIMA

JOCKMOCK, a in Sweden prov Umeå, dist. Fick. Lagmark, on an affluet of the Lulea, about 140 m N N W. From. An iron mine is worked in the vicinity P 1400

JODAN, a in Spain, Andalusia, prov and 24 m E Jaco. It is built hill, has mean dirty streets, a church chapel townhouse, with prison attached two schools, and an old castle, now in ruins manufactures of capote alheros, soap, earthen ware, &c. but inhabitants chiefly agricultural raising grain wine oil, and honey in which a little trade is carried on. Pop. 2614

JODOGNE (Flemish Goldenscheide) a vil and com. Belgium, prov S Brabant, on the Grande-Grôte, near the confluence of the St. Jean 24 m. S.E. Brussels. It contains a superior primary school and has manufactures of soap, a self-work, oil mill breweries and distilleries, and an important trade in corn and cattle. Jodogne once possessed a castle, in which the dukes of Brabant, reduced by the salubrity of the air caused their children to be brought up. This castle was burnt down in 1578. Pop. 8258

JOHANN-GEORGENSTADT a in Saxony circle Zwickau, on a height above the Schwarzwasser in a bleak and mountainous district near the frontiers of Bohemia, 69 m. S.W. Dresden. It takes its name from the Elector John George I, who built it as an asylum for the Protestants driven out of Bohemia by Ferdinand II. In 1654 contains a handsome church a townhouse, mining and lace schools, the seat of a mining directory and has manufactures of flannel, needles, lace, tobacco, and rumel. It stands in the heart of a district rich in minerals, including silver tin lead, iron, cobalt, bismuth, &c. Pop. 8895.

JOHANN (Sancs) three places, Hungary — 1, A vil, co. Lipina, near Okolena, with a castle, a parish church, and much frequented mineral springs. Pop. 907 — 2 A vil co. Wessenberg, in a fertile district, with a church. It is inhabited chiefly by Germans, who cultivate the ground, and send large quantities of hay and fodder to Vienna. Pop. 2231 — 3, A market in. co. of and about 35 m. from Pressburg, in a fertile and well-wooded district, near the confluence of the Theya and Mura with the March. It has several mills, but the chief employment is agriculture. Pop. 1764

JOHANNA (French, *dynamos* or *dynamos*), one of the Comoro Is., E. Africa, Mosambique Channel, about equal distant from Comoro and Mayotte, having a central peak of great elevation, in lat. 13° 18' S. lon. 44° 29' 30" E. It is 24 m long by 18 m broad of triangular form abounds in wood and water and presents a pleasing and highly picturesque appearance. The soil is fertile, and produces rice, millet and a variety of fruits. The inhabitants, who appear to be a mixture of Arabs and Negroes, are clothed in the Turkish fashion speak the Arabic language, and are all Mahometans. They are fond of butter. All their trade is carried on through the port of Johanna, on the N. side of the island. The town is surrounded by a high wall has very narrow streets, a mosque and a fort and contains about 2000 inhabitants. Pop. of all 2000.

JOHANNEBERG a vil Bohemia circle Bumlau, on the Neiss, 9 m from Miesenburg with a church a school, several mills, and some general trade. Pop. 1163

JOHANN-THAL, a in Austrian Galicia, circle of and 28 m. N W Troppa with a chapel, and in the vicinity, names are worked. Pop. 2000.

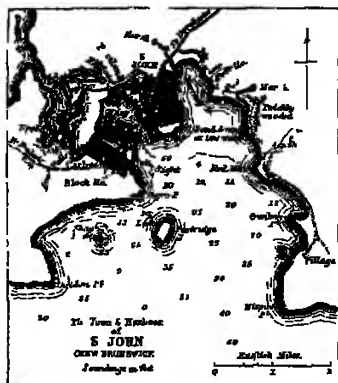
JOHANNEBERG a vil Nassau on a rising ground above a bank Rhine, about 12 m W by S. Mainz. It contains a parish church and a large castle now belonging to Prince Metternich and standing conspicuously among the vineyards which produce the Johanneberg, the finest of the Rheinhessen wines. Pop. 844

JOHANNEBURG a in Prussia, prov F. Posen, gov. of and 68 m S S W Gumbinnen gov. circle of same name, on the Pannoch or Pynoch, near Lake Ruck or Wanscho. It is the seat of a law court, and of several public offices; has a church castle, and infirmary and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2663. — The climate is flat, and not fertile. Area, 608 sq m. Pop. 34,100

JOHN (Str), several pars England: — 1 Cornwall 823 ac. 1 id. — 2 Northumberland, 2758 ac. 1 31 146. — 3, York (F. Riding, 9280 ac. P 1248 — 4 (The Baptist Hereford 48 ac. P 1800 — 5 (The Baptist Northampton 6810 ac. P 6478 — 6 (The Baptist with St. Michael's War wick 4723 ac. P 2* 698 — 7 (Berkshire) Cumberland 2752 ac. P 641 — 8 (Leeds) Northumberland 15 660 ac. P 2074 — 9 (2 Arthroppe) York (F. Riding) 6280 ac. P 1248 — 10 1st of Jersey 1 2821 — 11 Par Wales, Glamorgan 431 ac. P 121.

JOHN (Str), a city and seaport, British N America, cap. prov New Brunswick on a rocky peninsula projecting into the harbour at the mouth of the river St. John, lat. (Partridge Island), 45° 14' 6" N, lon 66° 58' 30" W (n). It stands on rugged and barren ground, but the shores are regularly laid out and well built, though some of them are inconveniently steep. A projecting rock divides the city into two parts, which are called the upper and lower town, in the former of which the principal wharves and warehouses are situated. The buildings are now principally of brick, and many of the public structures have a respectable and even elegant appearance. The principal edifices are, the Episcopalian and Presbyterian churches, St. Catharine, Methodist and Baptist chapels; together with a marine hospital, two handsome ranges of barracks, a poorhouse, jail and Government storehouses. It has a grammar-school a central Madras school, and two public libraries several religious and charitable societies, a providential and savings bank and a chamber of commerce. Carlton, a in. on the W side of the harbour is included in the municipality and contains some good streets, with a handsome church, a meeting-house, and several fine buildings. The harbour is commodious, safe, and never obstructed by ice. At its mouth is Partridge Island, having a battery light-house, and an hospital for sick emigrants on their arrival in the country. Between this island and the mainland extends a bar,

which is entirely dry at low water and which is furnished with a beacon, surmounted by a light. The fishery within the harbour is valuable, yielding annually from 10,000 to 15,000 barrels of herring, 8000 barrels of salmon, and about 2000 barrels of shad. The commerce of St. John is very considerable. The principal imports consist of British manu- factures and colonial produce while the exports are timber, fish, furs, and lime. Ship-building is carried on to a great



extent. St. John was founded by American loyalists in the latter part of last century and though it has frequently suffered from severe conflagrations, it has steadily continued to improve and prosper. Pop. in 1840 exclusive of the suburbs of Portland, 28,718. The strait of St. John runs in the U. States, near the source of the Connecticut, and after flowing N. E. through Lower Canada for about 200 m. enters New Brunswick, near the parallel of 47° N. when it takes a S. E. direction and, after a total course of about 400 m., falls into the Bay of Fundy, by an estuary 5 m. wide, at the city of St. John. Its navigation is obstructed by several falls and rapids one of which, called the Engaged Narrows occurs about a mile above the city of St. John, it can be passed, however, by sloops and schooners at certain times of the tide. The great falls are formed shortly after the river enters New Brunswick, and extend over half a mile, in which distance it falls 75 ft. The river is navigable for flat-bottomed boats of 30 tons burthen up to the foot of these falls. Its chief tributaries are the Matamoras, Tobique, Aroostook, Salmon, Washademoak and Kenabesago.

JOHN (St.) — 1. A river or creek, U. States, N. America, Florida. It runs in an extensive marsh and after a course, first N. and then E., of about 200 m., falls into the Atlantic. It has 12 ft. water on the bar at its entrance, and is navigable for small craft for 150 m. from its mouth. — 2. A lake, Lower Canada, 120 m. N. Quebec nearly circular and about 30 m. in diameter. It receives several rivers, and on the N. E. side has two outlets, which unite shortly after leaving the lake to form the Saguenay river which falls into the St. Lawrence. This lake abounds in excellent fish.

JOHN (St.) several isles. — 1. (Bruce or Scheraga), an isl. Red Sea, coast of Nubia, at the entrance of Foul Bay; lat. 23° 46' 18" N. lon. 36° 9' E. (n.) It is of a circular form, about 700 ft. high, rising in the centre in a sharp peak, of volcanic origin. It is steep on all sides, and utterly barren, affording neither water nor any respectable vegetation. It was at one time famous for its emeralds but is now inhabited by two or three fishermen only, on the look-out for turtle which are rather numerous. — 2. An isl. S. Pacific, off Cape Santa Maria, Isl. New Ireland; lat. 4° S. lon. 155° 47' E. (n.) It is about 50 m. in circumference well covered with large trees, and to a considerable extent cultivated. — 3. (Or St. Jan), One

of the Virgin isle, W. Indies, belonging to Denmark. lat. (middle), 18° 18' N. lon. 64° 49' W. (n.) about 19 m. long by 4 m. broad, rising to a considerable height in the centre, and having generally a very broken, uneven surface, and in different water courses, some sugar and cotton are grown. On its S. coast, on Cruz Bay, at the small town of Christiansburg, with 120 inhabitants. The bay affords good anchorage. Pop. lat. 25° 60' — 4. (Or Scropea) a small isl. Grecian Archipelago, lat. 26° 30' N. lon. 26° 41' E. (n.)

JOHN (St.) a tn. British N. America, esp. Isl. and colony Newfoundland, near the extremity of the most E. portion of the island lat. 47° 28' 3" N. lon. 52° 48' W. (n.) on an acclivity and consisting chiefly of one street about 1 m. in length, rather irregularly built, but containing many good shops and stores the former mostly of stone. The houses in this part of the town are small, and built of brick, but in the upper parts they are of wood, and are very awkwardly disposed. The town, however, has, upon the whole, been much improved since the fire of 1846, both as regards the style of building, and the width and regularity of the streets. It is well supplied with water and gas, the former brought from a pond on an adjoining eminence, called Signal Hill. The public buildings, exclusive of the churches are, the Government-house, a large plain structure, house of assembly, a handsome building of granite a lunatic asylum, hospital, and the market and custom houses, the upper story of the former used as a court room. There are nine places of worship—three Episcopalians, one Established Church of Scotland, one Free Church, one Methodist, one U. Presbyterian, and two E. Catholics. The educational institutions comprise two schools in connection with the Church of England, one in connection with the Established Church of Scotland, and two in connection with the E. Catholic church. There are several societies religious and benevolent, a mechanics institute with museum library, and reading-room attached and an agricultural society a brewery, distillery flour-mill and foundry a botanic garden, marine promenade, and three secretaries. The trade of St. John's consists chiefly in supplying the fishermen, most of whom are E. Catholics with clothing provisions and fishing and breeding gear. The harbour of St. John's is excellent, although narrow at the entrance, the channel from point to point, being only 260 fathoms wide. The tide rises 5 ft. neap-tides 3 ft. but very irregularly being much influenced by the winds. The narrows leading to the harbour are protected by a battery. During the spring season, the harbour is thronged with merchant vessels from London Liverpool, Poole, and Greenock, laden with dry goods, and salt for curing cod, from Hamburg and Copenhagen with biscuits, butter, pork, glassware, leatherware, and hosiery, from the U. States with butter, pork, beef and flour, from Spain and Portugal with salt, wines, and preserves and from Barbadoes, and some of the other W. India islands, with sugar, molasses, and rum. The export fish trade commences early in August, when, and for some weeks previously, numbers of Spanish vessels arrive, bringing cargoes of sugar and molasses, the proceeds of which they invest in cod-fish. The ports to which the British vessels are consigned with fish are, Bilbao Oporto Cadix, Figuera, Lagnora, Naples, Barbadoes, and the Brazils. Besides its fisheries, St. John's is extensively engaged in sealing from 150 to 200 schooners and brigs, varying from 70 to 120 tons, winter in the harbour in the months of February and March, preparatory to proceeding to the sealing ground. The town is overrun with dogs, which make a great noise during the night, but are tame, and although of vicious temper, being employed in dragging catamarans loaded with wood. St. John's was nearly destroyed by fire in 1846. Pop. resident, 19,000 fishermen, 6000 — (Private Communication.)

JOHN'S HAVEN a vil. and seaport Scotland, on Kin-cordine 8 m. N. E. Montrose. A few sloops belong to the port, which are chiefly employed in importing coal, and exporting grain. The inhabitants are principally occupied in fishing and linen-weaving. Pop. 1172

JOHNSBURG (St.) a vil. and township, U. States, Vermont, 37 m. N. E. Montpelier, containing a church, several taverns, potteries, and mills. Pop. 1887

JOHNSTON, a large manufacturing vil. Scotland, on the Forth, on the Black Cart, 8 m. W. by S. Paisley. It is regularly laid out, with several elegant and well-built streets,

and a number of handsome shops; houses in general substantial, of two and three stories. It has an elegant octagonal Established church, with a handsome spire; a Free, and two U. P. Presbyterian churches, several schools, and libraries. The cotton manufacture, the chief source of employment here, is carried on to a great extent, and some brass and iron foundries are also done. By every communication with Paisley Glasgow Greenock, Ayr &c. Pop. (1851) 5873.

JOHNSTON, par Wales, Pembroke 1283 ac. P. 265. **JOHNSTON**, or CORNWALLS ISLAND, a group, N. Wales. Lat. 53° 53' 20" N. lon. 109° 51' 30" W. They form a lagoon, surrounded by a reef stretching N. E. and S. W. 10 mi., and 5 m. broad. Two low isles are on the N. W. side, the one a madbank and the other covered with bushes.

JOHNSTON STRAIT, a narrow channel British N. America, Oregon Territory, separating Vancouver's Id. from the mainland. Having Queen Charlotte's Sound on the N. W. and the Gulf of Georgia on the S. E.

JOHNSTON, par Scot. Dumfries 15,500 ac. P. 1261. **JOHNSTON**, several places, U. States, particularly—
1. A town New York on elevated ground 46 m. N. W. Albany. It has a courthouse, a jail six churches, and manufactures of various kinds. Pop. 5409.—2. A town Pennsylvania, 150 m. W. Harrisburg, with streets at right angles to each other, and mills of various kinds. Pop. 1713.

JOHNSTON, a dist. Upper Canada, including Col. Leeds and Grenville, bounded S. E. by the St. Lawrence and on other sides by the East, Bathurst and Midland districts. It is traversed by the Rideau river and canal, and is watered besides by several lakes. It contains a considerable quantity of good land, and is altogether well settled, chiefly by Scotch and Irish. Pop. (1852) 45,935.

JOHNSTON, par Irel. Kildare 1248 ac. P. 201. **JOHNSTONVILLE**, par U. States, a vil and township, U. States, New York 60 m. N. W. Albany with a church, tannery, distillery, mill factory and several mills. Pop. 1293.

JOHORE, or DUTONG, a town Malacca, cap. territory of same name forming the S. extremity of the Malayan peninsula, 35 m. N. N. E. Singapore, on the Johore lat 5° N. lon. 104° E. It was founded in 1511 by Sultan Mahmud Shah the Twelfth king of Malacca, after the Portuguese had expelled him from his residence at Malacca and rose to be a place of considerable importance, but has dwindled down into a mere fishing village of about thirty huts.

The **TERRENOIR** in its interior is very imperfectly known but the coast has been carefully explored and has an extent of about 50 geo. m. It presents a series of sandy bays alternating with rocky headlands, and is lined by two chains of islands, running nearly parallel to the coast for nearly 40 m. The land along the shores is generally low and appears to continue swampy for several miles inland. The greater part of the drainage is received by the Johore which flows N. W. to S. E. parallel to the coast, at the distance of 15 m. to 20 m. The other streams, though numerous, are mere creeks. None of the products of the interior have as yet acquired any commercial importance.

JOHNSDALE, a town Saxony circle Zwicken on the Schwarzwasser, 45 m. S. W. Dresden. Its manufactures consist of lace, ribbons, parchment, and needles and it has several flour and saw mills. Mines are worked in the neighbourhood, and afford the chief employment. Pop. 1778.

JOHNNY (see JOHNSON) a town France dep. Yonne beautifully situated on the Yonne, which is crossed by a handsome bridge, and above which it rises in the form of an amphitheatre 15 m. N. W. Auxerre. A beautiful and spacious quay extends along the river over the whole length of the town. The town proper is indifferently built and the streets, from the nature of the site, are not only irregular and crooked, but sometimes so steep, that, in several of them, the passenger lays hold of to ascend the ascent. The only buildings deserving of notice are the cathedral an elegant and ornate edifice of the 15th century; and the remains of an ancient castle, finely situated on the highest ground of the town. The manufactures consist of coarse woollens, linen, leather, laundry liquors, and vinegar and the trade includes, in addition to these articles, corn, wine, casks, wood and charcoal. The grain markets held twice a week are important; and there are five annual fairs. Pop. 6688.

JOINVILLE, a town France dep. Haute Marne, 25 m. N. Châlons, on the Marne, at the foot of a hill formerly crowned by a celebrated castle. It is a very ancient place, but has lost almost all its importance. It has manufactures of woollen hosiery, serge, druggists, and worsted mills. Near it are valuable mines of iron, which employ several blast-furnaces and other iron works. Pop. 3069.

JOKA (see JAGY and JAGNY) a vil Hungary, Hither Danube. co. of and about 16 m. S. E. Presburg, near the Krich-Ujvar arm of the Danube with a church. Fine meadows are grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1914.

JOKÉO, or GORTWENIC a market to Hungary, Hither Danube co. Neutra, near Vag-Ujhely, on the Rava, in a narrow valley surrounded by lofty precipices. It contains a church, situated on a height, and two castles, one of them very ancient, and said to have belonged to the Templars has manufactures of earthenware several distilleries, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1428.

J(II) IBA, a river W. Africa. See NIGER. **JOSEFA ALVIRA**, or ELIZAC a market in Hungary, Hither, Thelen, on Górnir in the valley of the Elatch, 14 m. W. S. W. Rosenau with a church, fine castle a considerable trade in iron mined and smelted in the vicinity and quarries of white marble, resembling that of Carrara. Pop. 4045.

JONAS, a vil Sea of Okhotsk lat 56° 25' 30" N. lon. 143° 18' E. about 9 m. in circumference, and 1300 ft. high. A crowd of detached rocks lies off its W. side, on which the waves beat with great violence.

JONFV a vil and par Switzerland can. St. Gall, circle of and about 1 m. from Rapperswil in a beautiful district. It is well built, has an old parish church finely situated on a height, and containing in its wall a Roman altar with an inscription found in the neighbourhood two extensive spanning miles, dry rocks and meadows. Pop. 2111.

JONSBOROUGH par Irel. co. Armagh 2186 ac. Pop. 1897.

JONSBOROUGH numerous places in the U. States particularly a vil Tennessee on Little Limestone Creek, 150 m. E. by N. Nashville. It has a courthouse, a jail two churches, and two societies. Pop. about 900.

JONKOPING a town Sweden cap. lan. of same name at the S. extremity of Lake Wetter on the tongue of a narrow strait between that lake and Lake Boche. March 3d 1836. E. N. E. Göteborg. It lies on low land that part of it is protected by embankments from inundation. It is in general well built, having substantial looking houses and wide streets and contains a handsome church governor's residence, townhouse, theatre, and grammar school. It also has manufactures of cards and tobacco and a haven in the Munk lake, at which the trade, formerly important, has been greatly increased by the completion of the Göta Canal. In the vicinity are the mineral springs of Lendel and Morsdal and at a short distance, at Haggarna, a manufacture of armour. Pop. 4749.

The lake is bounded N. and N. E. by Linköping, E. Kalmar S. Halmstad, W. Elfsborg, and W. Wästmanad or Kvarberg, and Lake Wetter. It belongs partly to the lagoon of the Rattapet, and partly to that of the Baltic, the former draining it chiefly by the Nies and the latter partly by the Åman, and partly by Lake Wetter. It is partly covered with mountains, but has much fertile soil, on which good crops of corn, potatoes, hemp, and flax are grown. Feeds many cattle, swine and poultry. It is well wooded, and rich in minerals, particularly iron which is worked to a considerable extent. The chief exports are corn, cattle, butter, cheese, pitch, tar, iron, and ironware. Area, about 4000 geo. sq. m. Pop. 143,300.

JOAQUINES, a town France dep. Varcelles, 4 m. E. S. E. Orange on an island of the Ouveine. It has some trade in silk, the silk worms being extensively reared here, and in ordinary red wines. Pop. 1140.

JONSWELL or JOHNSWELL, a vil and par Switzerland, can. nt, and about 20 m. from R. Gall with a R. Catholic church, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1024.

JONZAC, a town France dep. Charente-Inférieure, on the Sologne, 66 m. S. E. Rochelle, with manufactures of serge, druggists, camel, and other coarse woollen stuffs, which has a market at the fairs of Beaune and Dardennes. Its chief trade is in brandy, of superior quality, corn, cattle, sheep, and poultry. An old castle, seated on a mound at the E. extremity of the town, has an imposing appearance. Pop. 1985.

JOORUL, a tn. of N Hindoostan between the Jamma and the Sullaj; lat. $31^{\circ} 10' N$, lon. $77^{\circ} 50' E$; cap. principally of same name.—The *FRANCISVILLE*, one of the hill states, area, 160 sq. m., is bounded E. by the river Paber, W. by the rivers Poodur and Balesa, N.E. by Basseher, and S.E. by Hirmore. Pop. 15,000.

JOORUL-KANNA, a bay, E. Africa, Denakil country, at the head of the Bay of Tuloch, with which it is connected by two narrow channels. lat. $11^{\circ} 29' N$, lon. $43^{\circ} 54' E$. It has N.W. by W. and S.E. by E., and is 15 m. long by nearly 6 m. broad, its N. and S. sides are formed by precipitous limestone cliffs, 400 or 500 ft. to 2000 ft. above high water with very deep ravines. In the S.E. portion the depth is 115 fathoms, and in the W. extremity there is a small basin with 15 fathoms, surrounded by precipitous volcanic cliffs, but the entrance of which is closed at low water. Large masses of lava are found in this part of the bay.—(Lieut. Barker in *Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc.* 1848.)

JOOD, JON, or JAKD, a vil. Hungary. Thither Thais, or Marzaro, on a small stream of same name, 25 m. from Seghed, with a Greek church, and a synagogue and a trade in corn and cattle. The lake of Joser, in the neighbourhood, abounds with pike. Pop. 1870.

JOODPOOR, **JOODPORE**, or **MAWAR** a tn. in the N.W. of Hindoostan cap. principally of same name, which forms the largest of the Nagpore states, 285 m. P. N. F. Hyderabad (on the Indus), lat. $26^{\circ} 18' N$, lon. $73^{\circ} 12' E$. It stands on an affluent of the Loony, in a hollow enclosed by rocky and barren, on which are three forts, and is a large place, surrounded by walls. One of the forts contains the palace of the rajah which is a very extensive edifice of solid though simple architecture, and, from its commanding position, forms a very conspicuous object at a great distance. Pop. about 50,000.—The *FRANCISVILLE*, which is about 260 m. long E. to W., and nearly the same in breadth—area 85,675 sq. m.—is well watered by the Loony and its affluents, and though arid in many parts, yields in others good crops of wheat, barley, millet, &c. Irrigation is well understood, and generally practised. Besides grain, considerable quantities of inferior opium and some tobacco are raised. The most important mineral product is salt. This general, and especially the transit trade, is very important, and has its central locality at Palies, which stands about 40 m. S.E. of the capital, and is the entrepot between the W. coast and Upper India. The principal article is opium of which 2000 camel-loads are frequently exported. Next in importance to it are wheat and salt. The cereals of the country also are cultivated and are in great demand in the surrounding territories. The whole transport of goods throughout Joodpoor is performed by them. The towns next in importance to the capital are Palies, Nagora, and Meerta. Owing to the absence of hills, there are few strongholds. The most celebrated are Jalore and Seewane. Pop. 1,785,600.

JOOGDEA a tn. Hindoostan prov. Deogal, 76 m. S.E. Decca, lat. $22^{\circ} 50' N$, lon. $91^{\circ} 12' E$. Salt is manufactured in the neighbourhood by Government, but it is not held in equal estimate by the Hindoos with that extracted from the smaller branches of the Saltpetre in the Sunderbuds.

JOONAGHUR, or **JUNAGHUR**, a city of W. Hindoostan prov. Gujerat, at the entrance of a beautiful valley; lat. $21^{\circ} 41' N$, lon. $70^{\circ} 21' E$, 235 m. N.W. by N. Bombay. Its low walls are nearly hidden by the surrounding jungle the only conspicuous object being an old citadel, called, from its elevated situation the *Uparkot*, a fine place of fortification, situated within, and on the E. side of the modern city. The straggling walls occupy an extensive area, not more than half of which is inhabited. The streets are narrow and dirty and the houses badly built. In the centre of one of the bastions is the *Rajah's* palace, an imposing building, as are all the other modern edifices, excepting a few mosques and tombs. The *Uparkot*, already mentioned, though now in ruins, is a noble specimen of eastern fortification, its walls being unusually high, with immense bastions. The highest part of the interior is occupied by a handsome mosque, much damaged by the earthquake of 1819 but still a very magnificent building.

JOONERK, a tn. and fort, Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Arracanabad, cap. dist. of same name, 45 m. N. Poonah. lat. $19^{\circ} 12' N$, lon. $74^{\circ} 10' E$.—The town has seven gates,

of masonry, one within the other, and contains the ruins of many Mahometan tombs, as well as Hindoo excavations.

JOORLA, a tn. of W. Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat, on the Gulf of Cutch, 78 m. N. Joonsaghar, lat. $22^{\circ} 37' N$, lon. $70^{\circ} 28' E$. A considerable trade is carried on here with Mandrie, and other parts in the Gulf of Cutch, and with Bombay.

JOEPA a tn. Palestine. See *JAVVA*.

JORABATAR, or **JONABATTA**, a vil. Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 85 m. S.E. Granada, on the side of a hill covered by the ruins of a Moorish castle. It has a parish church, and a primary school, distilleries, oil, and flour mills, and a trade in wine, brandy and figs. Pop. 1873.

JORAK, or **TORONAK** (anc. *Dampas*) a considerable river, Asiatic Turkey. It rises in a mountainous district in the past. Karsroom, near the sources of the Euphrates about lat. $40^{\circ} 10' N$, lon. $40^{\circ} 30' E$, whence it flows N.E. to about lat. $41^{\circ} 5' N$, where it turns somewhat suddenly N.W. and falls into the Black Sea, near Cape Patusi; lat. $41^{\circ} 40' N$, lon. $41^{\circ} 40' E$. Entire length about 180 m. Half some down the Jorak from Atrm to the sea, in three days and sometimes, though rarely track up against the stream in eight or ten days. It is believed, however, not to be navigable for boats, on account of rapids and rocks.

JORAT, a small mountain-range, Switzerland which, commencing in the Pays-de-Vaud, breaks off from the calcareous Alps of Moleson and Jaman, and, stretching W. and N.W. links on with the Jura, near the town of Lausanne. The culminating point of the Jorat is Mount Peleret, 4087 m. The highest point at which it is raised is at the Chalet-Guesit, on the road from Lausanne to Bern, 8037 ft.

JORDAN (Arabic, *Siwar* or *Kabar*) a river Turkey in Asia, pass Damascus, forming the E. boundary of Palestine, and from the frequency with which it is mentioned in Sacred Scriptures, as the scene of numerous remarkable events in the history of the Jews, one of the most celebrated rivers in the world. It rises from several sources, all in Anti Lebanon, uniting in Lake Haur Huleh or the waters of Meron, which lies lat. $33^{\circ} 6' N$, lon. $35^{\circ} 56' E$. From this point it flows at first with a rapid current in a narrow bed about 80 ft. broad, and 4 ft. deep but subsequently it becomes more sluggish and after a S. course of about 10 m. it expands into Lake Thiberea—(which see). Shortly after leaving the S. end of this lake, it receives the Yarmak on the left, and enters El Ghazir, or the great depression through which the Jordan flows; and continuing a S. but singularly crooked course of about 70 m., direct distance, or 200, including windings, falls into the N. end of the Dead Sea, having received the Zerka, also on the left, and numerous smaller affluents. The upper part of the valley of the Jordan is hilly and barren but it soon becomes more level and fertile and, as it approaches the Zerka, it becomes well cultivated and beautiful. Excepting in the upper part, it is very populous. The river is muddy and full of small fish. In the dry season it is shallow, numerous places occurring where it may be crossed on the stones without the feet being wet; but in some places it is much deeper with banks 20 ft. high. It is subject to great inundations during the winter season, when the river attains a breadth occasionally of half an hour across. It is crossed by numerous weirs, which divert the water for the purpose of irrigation and its course is interspersed with many islands, and ennobled by 27 threatening besides many lesser, rapids. It is a dark-coloured, rapid stream (varying from 2 to 8 m. an hour) and empties daily into the Dead Sea about 8,000,000 tons of water. The valley of the Jordan forms one of the most remarkable depressions in the world, being wholly below the level of the sea. The lake of Thiberea, at its N. end, is 238 ft. and the Dead Sea, at its other end, is 1812 ft. below sea-level.—(Chenevix Trenchard, Lieut. Molyneux, in *Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc.*, Lynch's *Dead Sea*, &c.)

JORDANOW a market in Galicia, cradle of, and 21 m. S.E. Wadowice. It has a church and is the central locality of the linen trade of Galicia. About 8000 persons are sent annually into Hungary, and ordinary linen-prices are sent hither from Kismark.

JORDANSTON, par. Wales, Pembrokeshire 1876 ac. P. 144.

JORGE (Sr.) one of the Azores. See *GRONCH* (Sr.)

JORGE (Sr.)—1, a river, New Granada, flowing N.E. for about 160 m., and falling into the Cauca, 25 m. S.W.

Mompos.—3 (Of Olinda) a tn. Central America, state Honduras, 80 m. S. W. Tuxtla.

JOSGE (San), several places, Spain, particularly—1, A tn. Valencia, prov. and 40 m. from Castellon-de-la-Plana, on a hill above r. bank Cerdal, with a church, townhouse, prison and school, and a trade in wine and tere. Pop. 857.—3 (San Jorge-de-Florida) a tn. Extremadura, prov. and 17 m. from Merida, with a church, and a trade in corn and oil. Pop. 678.

JOSGE-de-Florida (Rio) a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 140 m. S. W. Bahia, on the S. bank of the bay and river Ilheus. It has three churches, a harbor, defended by several forts and capable of admitting large merchant vessels and a considerable trade with Bahia in manilla flour, timber, rum, coffee, and cacao. Pop. dist. 3000.

JOSIMATH a tn. Upper Amazon both sides the Ducha, an affluent of the Brahmaputra; lat. 26° 48' N., lon. 94° 6' E. once the capital of a province.

JOSQUEIRA, a tn. Spain, New Castle, prov. and 18 m. N. E. Alcala, l. bank Júcar. It is walled, has a parish church, courthouses, prison two primary schools, and an old Franciscan monastery, in a ruinous state manufactures of linen and hemp goods particularly shoes and a trade in these articles and in corn, silk, wool, and cattle. Pop. 1778.

JORILLO Xontulco or Jontulco, a volcano Mexico, dep. Mexico, 160 m. S. W. Mexico lat. 19° 6' N. lon. 101° 30' W., 80 m. distant from the Pacific. It is situated on the plain of Malpas, which forms part of an elevated plateau, between 3000 ft. and 3000 ft. above sea-level and is bounded by hills, composed of basalt, trachyte, and volcanic tuff. Though these rocks must have been produced by igneous action, the district had continued undisturbed from the discovery of the New World, and the plain of Malpas was covered by fertile fields of sugar-cane and pulglo, and watered by the two streams of Cuatitlan and San Pedro. This state of tranquillity was suddenly disturbed in June, 1769, by fearful hollow sounds, succeeded by earthquakes. These had continued for two months, when, on the night of September 28th to 29th, flames burst forth from the ground, and fragments of burning rocks were thrown up to prodigious heights. On the line of a chasma which had been made, six volcanic cones, consisting of scoria and lava, were formed. The least of them was 300 ft. high, and the loftiest, to which the name of Jorillo has been given, was 1600 ft. above the level of the plain. It continued to send forth great streams of basaltic lava, containing fragments of granite, till February 1769, when its eruptions ceased. The ground to the distance of nearly two leagues round the volcano, was thrown up like a bladder forming a steep precipitous round its margin of 30 ft. to 35 ft. in height. From the precipice the ground rises with a gentle slope, till it attains the height of 2890 ft. Above this slope, the N. W. edge of the crater rises other 1250 ft., making the whole height 4140 ft. above the sea-level. When Humboldt visited this volcano in 1803 forty-five years after the eruption, a mass of lava, 500 ft. thick, was found still smoking and the uppermost slope was covered with a vast number of small cones, called horn too, which had a high temperature, and threw out watery vapor. The two streams which watered the plain had lost themselves below its E. end, and re-appeared as hot springs at its W. extremity. In 1827, Burckhardt found that the borates had ceased to send forth steam, and that the greater part of them had altogether disappeared. Vegetation also had made great progress on the sides of the new hills, and the surrounding country, which had been deemed as uninhabitable, was again sown with luxuriant crops of sugar-cane and indigo.

JOSGE (San), a tn. and post military station, Bolivia, prov. Chuquis, lat. 17° 40' S., lon. 64° 40' W. about 3 m. N. W. a chain of hills called the Sierra de San José. It is regularly built contains a college, a handsome and spacious structure a church, with a fine facade manufactures of swinging Indian hats and cotton tinajas and a trade in tamarinde, wax, and salt—the last of which is obtained from two extensive salt-water lakes about 120 m. S. E. W. It is the principal whence the W. Jesuit missionary stations are supplied, and was at one time capital of the province, and the head seat of the Jesuits. Pop. formerly 5000, now, by small pov. reduced to less than 3000.

JOSGE (San)—1 (Of Villavieja de San José) a city, Central America, cap. of Costa Rica lat. 9° 22' N.; lon.

84° 5' W. It lies in a deep valley, is pretty well watered with canals, and has three churches, and some fountains. Pop. 10,000.—3, A small tn. Upper California, 45 m. S. W. San Francisco and capital of the state. It lies in a fertile district, and a little way up from the mouth of a stream that falls into the most S. reach of the bay of San Francisco.—5, (San-Jorge), a mining vil. Mexico, dep. and 100 m. S. Chihuahua, E. side of the Sierra Madre. Pop. 5000.—4, A small vil. of California lat. 24° 30' N. about 36 m. long by 7 broad.—5, One of the Pearl Is., Bay of Panama.—6, A vil. Uruguay, 37 m. N. W. Montevideo on river of same name.

JOSGE (Rio) several places, Brazil.—1 A tn., prov. Minas-Geraes, near r. bank Montes, 200 m. S. W. Ouro-Preto. The houses, though of earth have a handsome appearance. Its principal buildings are—the church of Santo Antonio, richly equipped and decorated in its interior, the churches of Nossa Senhora do Rosario and Rio-José-Evangelista, the prison, and a bridge over the small river Carandé. The trade carried on with Rio-Janeiro is chiefly in cattle, swine, and cheese. The district is well cultivated well watered and has rich pastures. In the mountainous part of it many of the inhabitants are affected with gout. Pop. dist. 12,000.

—2 A tn., prov. and 60 m. N. E. Rio-Paulo near r. bank Parahiba lat. 23° 12' S. lon. 45° W. It was originally founded by the Jesuits, who established a college here, in which, in the beginning of the last century they trained and educated a great number of Indians. The church which they built is now the parish church. There is some export trade in cattle and swine. Pop. dist. 4000.—3 A tn. prov. Santa Catharina, on a creek in the bay of Catharina, 4 m. W. Desterro with a church, townhouse and primary school, and a trade in sugar rum, and fish. Some of the inhabitants engage in the whale fishery. Traces of coal have been discovered in the district. Pop. 5000.—4 A bay E. side of Isl. Maranhão, by the mouth of the Mearim and Itapicuru. It is about 20 m. long, from N. to S. by about 5 m. broad.

JOSPHI (St.)—1 A tn. W. India, at Trinidad in a well cultivated plain, on a river of same name, 5 m. E. Port of Spain. It consists of mud houses covered with palm leaves and, although formerly the chief place in the island has now no commerce. Pop. about 8000.—2 A peninsula E. coast of Patagonia, between lat. 42 and 44 ° S. and intersected by the meridian of 64 ° W. It is 69 m. long N. to S., 24 m. broad E. to W. and is united to the continent by an isthmus about 5 m. wide. On its W. side is a capacious bay of same name, and on the S. W. it has the Gulf of Nuevo.—3 A lake British N. America, lat. 50° 45' N., lon. 91 ° W. It is about 45 m. long by 10 m. broad receives the Cat Lake River and discharges its superfluous waters, by the Albany into James Bay.—4, A tn. Isl. Upper Canada, in the channel between Lakes Huron and Superior having S. E. Drummond Island, and N. W. Sugar Island. Greatest length, 20 m. greatest breadth, 15 m.—5, A small Isl. Indian Ocean, one of the Seychelles lat. 0° 27' N. on 55° 40' E.—6, A bay U. States, formed by the Gulf of Mexico, on the W. coast of Florida, immediately N. W. Cape St. Blas—7 A river, U. States, Michigan, flowing chiefly W. for 140 m. into Lake Michigan. It is navigable to Lookport, a distance of 180 m.

JOSEPHOVA a vil. Hungary, Thither Thelce, ex-Torontal, on the Thauze, near Kas-Kanissa, with two churches, a factory, and an active trade in cattle. Pop. 1422.

JOSLPHSDORF formerly SCHNALL a vil. Austria, Sclavonia, 11 m. S. E. Feterwardein on the maras Alyanaka River. It has several annual fairs. Pop. 8545.

JOSEPHSTADT, a tn. in Robins, circle of and 9 m. N. E. Kinsley, on the Elbe, at the confluence of the Appa and Metta. It occupies a gentle height, and is a place of considerable strength, being not only surrounded by walls and ditches, but defended by outworks, which are placed on both sides of the river. It consists of two principal, and several minor streets, all of which are well paved with squared stones and the houses are both substantially and regularly built. Pop. exclud. of garrison, 1800.

JOSEPHSTADT, a vil. Austria, Croatia, 34 m. S. W. Carlsburg with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1162.

JOSIMATH, a tn. of N. Hindostan lat. 26° 40' N. lon. 76° 40' E. The houses are neatly built of gray stone, and roofed with shingles.

JOSLOWITZ, or **JOSLOWITZ**, a vil. Austria, Moravia, circled, and about 16 m. from Koudon, on the Upper Thaya. It has a church, a castle, a flour-mill, and a trade in Passenau and other places. Pop. 1688.

JOSSE, *Tux-Nous* (St.) a tn. and town Belgium, prov. Drenth, about 1 m. E. Brumma, of which it is properly a suburb. It contains many fine modern mansions, and is part of the historical garden of Brumma in which it. Pop. 8879.

JOSSELEIN, a tn. France, dep. Morbihan, agreeably situated on the Oust, 24 m. N. E. Vannes, with one of the most beautiful castles in Brittany, once a fortress of considerable importance. The original building was taken and razed by Henry II. of England, in 1169. The present edifice was built in the 14th century, and belongs now to the Duc de Rohan. Josselein has a somewhat important grain market. Pop. 2665.

JOUARRE [Latin, *Jotum*] a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 12 m. E. Meaux, finely situated on a height near the Little Marais. It has a church with a very ancient and remarkable crypt, the remains of the old abbey of Jouarre, now partly converted into a private mansion, and a trade in corn, cattle, and milchcows. Pop. 1345.

JOUDOMA, a river, Siberia, which rises in the mountains of Obkhat, in lat. 69° 20' N. and lon. 140° E. flows easterly 8.5 W. and joins r. bank Mau, after an impetuous course of about 170 m.

JOUDPOOR, Hindustani. See *Jodhpur*.

JOUG, or *Jua*, a river, Russia, which rises in the S. of gov. Volodga, passes a very curious, but generally N. E. course, to its junction with r. bank Shushana, a little below the town of Galing-walk. Its principal affluents are, the Pushana and Lusa, the Shwarkanga and Kichkanga. Total course, about 220 m.

JOUNA or *KYUN PAK*, a large river Russian America supposed to rise about lat. 65° 15' N. lon. 136° W. It flows S. W. as far as lat. 61° 40' N. whence, taking a N. W. course, it enters Behring's Sea by two channels, after receiving numerous affluents. It is perfectly navigable to Noulata, about 800 m. from its mouth. On the S. side, the bank is often low, and the country is covered with small detached hills; the r. bank is bordered by a chain of hills in some places 3000 ft. high and partly formed of chert. On both banks are several villages, whose inhabitants are chiefly employed in trapping animals for their fur in fishing, and in trading. Large troops of foxes and lynxes frequent the banks, and black bears are often met with.—*Howe Ann. Voy.* 1850.

JOUNK-KA, a river, Russian America, on an affluent of the Jouna, which it joins in lat. 64° 50' N. Its banks are fringed with pine, poplar, aspen, larches and a species of willow, often of a large size. It is throughout at least 1 m. broad and is well stocked with fish.—*Howe Ann. Voy.* 1850.

JOURBOURG, or *GLORIOBOURG*, a tn. Buenos gov. of and 110 m. W. N. W. Wina, r. bank Marum, where it has a harbor. It is an important customhouse station, and has a considerable trade, both import and export.

JOURE, a market tn. Holland, prov. Friesland 6 m. N. W. Heerenveen, consisting chiefly of one long straight street of well-built houses. It has four churches, a courthouse, weigh-house, post-house, a Latin, and a town school, a boat-building yard, saw-mill, tannery, manufacture of tobacco, cheese and clock work several ancient windmills, two potteries, &c., and a considerable trade in grain, butter, cheese, pigs, horses, and watch and clock work. Pop. 2454.

JOUX, a lake Switzerland, can. de Vand, at the N. end of the valley of same name, on the Jura mountains, near the French frontier, about 2500 ft. above sea-level 18 m. N. W. Lesanmo. It is formed by an expansion of the Orbe, has 6 W. to N. E., about 6 m. long by 1 broad, and is surrounded by most beautiful scenery. Mont Tendre, on its S. E. side, rises to a height of 6790 ft.—The *CHATEAU DE JOUX* is a fortress, France, dep. Doubs, 4 m. E. by S. Tonterre, and 16 m. N. by E. Les Joux, in the Jura mountains. It is picturesquely situated on an isolated rock, above 600 ft. high, overlooking the Doubs river, defends a pass, and has been successively the prison of Minibon, Tournel L'Orverture, Calvinet governor of Rome, and General Dupont.

JOWAL, a tn. and maritime dist. Hindustani presid. Bengal, prov. Arrangabad. The summit is bounded W. by the sea, and E. by the W. Ghats, from which latter nume-

rous streams flow to the ocean.—The town is 44 m. S. E. Dacca, lat. 19° 55' N. lon. 78° 25' E.

JOWRAH, str. Hindustani presid. Bengal, prov. Malwa, 50 m. N. W. Ouyas, lat. 23° 58' N., lon. 75° 11' E., and 1437 ft. above the sea. Pop. 1651.

JOYEUSE [Latin, *Gaudiosa*] a tn. France, dep. Ardèche, 25 m. S. W. Privas, r. bank Baume at the foot of the Cevennes. It has silk mills, and carries on a considerable trade in silk. Pop. 2107.

JUAN numerous places, Spain particularly:—1 A tn., la Mojaca, on the side of a hill, with a church, courthouse, prison, and primary school. Pop. 1575.—2, *(Juan-de-Albano)*, a vil. Valencia, prov. of, and 4 m. N. E. Alcaniz, in a plain near the Castilla or Montserrat. It consists of houses generally of one story, contains a parish church, courthouse, and primary school and has manufactures of capote and a trade in wine, barley, flax hemp and other agricultural produce. Pop. 8775.—3, *(Juan-del-Puerto, San)*, a tn. Andalusia, prov. of, and about 5 m. N. E. Huelva, on a large and fertile plain, near the Tinto. It consists of tolerably well built houses, part of them forming regular squares, and the rest arranged in irregular and ill paved streets. It is well supplied with water, contains a parish church, and a primary school and has a considerable transit trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1851.—4, *(Juan Reyón)*, an alio, Cantabria, Isl. Laneroia. It is one of four alios which form the port of Aracife, once of great importance, but now almost deserted.—5, *(Juan-de-la-Hoya)*, a tn. Old Castile, prov. of and 16 m. from Avila, on the side of a lofty hill which links with the sierras of Avila. It is poorly built, contains a parish church, courthouse, prison, and primary school, and has several flour-mills, and a trade in cattle and wool. Pop. 692.

JUAN (San) a prov. La Plata, with cap. of same name mostly between lat. 30° and 35° S. lon. 67° and 70° W. It occupies the space between the great Cordillera of the Andes and the mountains of Cordoba, as far N. as the Llanos, or plains of Rioja, while S. it is bounded by prov. Mendoza. In the W. it is mountainous, and in the S. E. at the large lake of Guanaesche. The climate is dry and remarkably healthy and the soil, by artificial irrigation, exhibits extraordinary fertility yielding in some instances, above two hundred fold. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, and in the cultivation of vineyards and gardens. Corn, wheat, and brandies of excellent quality are produced, and exported in considerable quantities to the other provinces. In the N. part of the province are several gold mines, which are wrought to a very limited extent. Pop. 20,000.—The CAPITAL is situated on the river of same name, 120 m. N. of Mendoza, lat. 31° 4' S. lon. 68° 57' 50" W., and has a considerable trade in wheat, flax, and brandy.—The river rises in the Andes about lat. 33° 30' S., near the Puesto Pasa, flows thence N. E. under the name of Rio-de-la-Pasada, to lat. 30° 50' S. where it turns abruptly S. E. and, after passing the town of San Juan, it takes a S. course to its mouth, on the lake of Guanaesche after a course of about 200 m.

JUAN DE LOS RINCONES, a port, Cuba. See *Rincones*. **JUAN DE NOVA**.—1 A group of isle, Indian Ocean, off N. end Madagascar extending from lat. 10° 35' S. to 10° 26' S. centre in lon. 61° 3' E. They consist of two islands of non considerable extent, and 10 small ones, and mostly coral, on which grow trees of small size. Turtle, and fish of various kinds are plentiful and some fresh water is to be obtained by digging.—2, *(or St. Christopher)*, Mozambique Channel, lat. 17° 5' S. lon. 42° 47' E. about 1½ m. or 2 m. in length. It has a small elevation, not exceeding perhaps 40 ft. in the centre, covered with shrubs.

JUAN DE NICARAGUA (San)—1, A seaport, Central America. See *GREY TOWNS*.—2, A river, Central America, issuing from the S. E. part of Lake Nicaragua, in the state of same name, and, after a S. E. course of about 120 m. falling into the Caribbean Sea by several mouths, the principal of which is in lat. 10° 55' N. lon. 88° 45' W. It is obstructed by some cataracts, but in the rainy season it is navigable throughout. Steamboats now ply on this river, and convey passengers across the lake of Nicaragua, on their way over the isthmus.

JUAN-DEL-RIO (San), two tns. Mexico.—1, Dep. Durango, between the rivers Nuevo and Guanaual, with rich mines, extensive trade in a kind of brandy called vinomestel

Pop. 11,000.—2, Dep. of, and 50 m. S E Quereara, in a lofty situation, surrounded by beautiful gardens, and having important fairs. Pop. 10,000

JUAN FERNANDEZ, or **Mas a Tierra**, an Isl. E. Puenia, about 400 m. off W coast Chili, to which it belongs; lat. (S. point) 33° 45' S. lon. 79° 2' W (A.) 19 m. long by 6 m. at its greatest breadth and on its N. E. side is the excellent harbour of Cumberland Bay. It is formed of a series of elevated mountains, of rugged and arid aspect, those in the centre more level and continuous, but either extremity of the land terminating in a point and gradually declining hills. Its loftiest summit is 1 m. (the arvil), rising 8000 ft. above a shore which is formed by an abrupt wall of dark-coloured bare rock 800 or 900 ft. high. Basalts, granites, and trap rocks, are the principal geological formations. The Yungue is wooded nearly from summit to base, whence an extensive and fertile valley watered by two streams extends to the shore. The higher parts of the island are generally thickly wooded, but in some places are grassy plains of considerable extent, abundantly supplied with a species of oat which grows very luxuriantly and towards the W. covers the ground for many miles. The neighbourhood of Cumberland Bay is covered with trees, berries, plants, wild radishes, mint, and halm, besides peach, apple, cherry, and fig-trees, which are found everywhere wild. Wild guats are plentiful in the more inaccessible parts, whilst they have been driven by swarms of wild dogs, that occupy the lower grounds. Huts are numerous. Excellent fish may be caught in Cumberland Bay and large crabs abound the latter are taken in numbers by the residents, who dry and cure the tails for exportation to Chile, where they are highly prized. The island is now (1850) leased by the Chilean Government to a party of settlers employed in taking seals and fish, and drying the latter for the Chilean market. Juan Fernandez was a favourite resort of the Spaniards in their expeditions against the Spanish American possessions. In 1741 Lord Anson here refitted his vessels, and in 1749 the Spaniards formed a settlement in the island which was subsequently abandoned. De Foë is supposed to have founded his *Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*, on the history of the solitary resident here, for four years, of a Scotchman named Alexander Selkirk. 1 op. about 40

JUANES, a river Spain, which rises about 2 m. N. N. Yator, in Valencia flows first E. till it reaches the Magro on the right then S. E., forming the marsh of Rambla Algeza; and joins L. bank Jucar after a course of about 45 m.

JUANPURA, a dist. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal between lat. 23° and 26° N. and surrounded by Orissa, and the districts of Amgahar, Alidulah, Benares, and Ghazipur. The soil is highly productive and well cultivated, and yields great quantities of sugar—2 A. in. esp. above dist. 40 m. H. W. Benares, on the Goomty which is here crowded by a fine old substantial bridge. It has a lofty fort of solid stone-work, and many respectable buildings. Near it are the ruins of numerous mosques and monuments. It was formerly the capital of an independent sovereignty.

JUBA, or **GOVIND** [called also *Pando* *Pao das Fugas* or *Bayas River*], a river and m. E. Africa. The former after a S. E. course, perfectly known falls into the Indian Ocean, in lat. 0° 14' S. lon. 42° 32' E. It is said to rise in Abyssinia. Across the bar at its entrance, is a narrow channel, with plenty of water. Boats may be navigated up from its mouth for three months. The river which is situated on the summit of a lofty hill 1 m. from the entrance of the river is a place of considerable size, surrounded by a wall and has buildings in the Arab style. The natives are fierce and treacherous.

JUBBILPUR, a ts. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, S. W. territory 155 m. N. by E. Nagpore. It is densely built, and has an appearance of industry and prosperity. A considerable cotton manufactory and a brisk trade is carried on in cotton silk sugar and other articles. At the Great Exhibition, in 1851 was shown a beautiful sarong, manufactured by reformed Thugs at the Government school of industry Jubbalpur.

JUBEKA, a ts. Spain, Old Castle, prov. of and 20 m. S. E. W. Logroño, in a plain, a bank Juba. It has a church, townhouse, and primary school several flour-mills, and a trade in wool and charcoal. Pop. 1201

JUBBIQUE LA KUYA, a ts. Spain, Andalucia, prov. of, and 56 m. from Malaga. It consists of a number of steep, irregular, ill paved, and dirty streets, contains a very ancient mosque, formerly a Moorish mosque, a courthouse, and school, and has manufactures of coarse woollens, numerous distilleries, and flour-mills. Near it traces of copper silver, gold, and other metals are found, the attempts to work which have not succeeded, but a good deal of *lapa* (lead) has been obtained and exported to England. Pop. 2030.

JUBY (Cape), Africa, N. W. coast, opposite the Canary Islands, lat. 37° 58' N. lon. 13° 50' W (A.) It is low and sandy having near its termination a hummock covered with bushes, which, from all directions, looks like an inlet.

JUCAR, an un navigable river, Spain having its source in the confines of New Castle and Aragon whence it flows N. and S. E. across prov. Cuenca and Valencia, and joins the Mediterranean 4 m. S. Cape Cullera, total course, about 221 m.

JUDEA, *see* PALESTINE.

JUDENBURG [Latin, *Judeum*] a ts. Austria, Tyrol, cap. circle of same name v. bank Mur, here crossed by a bridge, 40 m. W. N. W. Gellu. It stands at the foot of a hill about 2268 ft. above the sea is surrounded by old walls, and has an old dual castle, two churches a convent, gymnasium, high school and hospital. In 1807 the greater part of it was burned down. In the Middle Ages it carried on an important trade with Italy and the Levant, but at present it has scarcely any trade, and its only manufacture of any consequence is gunpowder. It has also an saw and a number of flour mills. In the neighbourhood is the modern palace of 1 renaissance. An armistice with Napoleon was signed here, in 1797. Pop. 2658.—The coast is the largest in Tyrol. It is mountainous, but has many valleys of great fertility. Cattle-rearing is the most important occupation. The minerals are lead, copper iron cobalt, coal and salt. The last, particularly has an immense bed, and is largely exported. The lakes are very numerous and well stocked with fish. The principal crops are wheat and flax. Area, 1681 sq. m. 1 op. 101,200

JUGDULAK, a vil Afghanistan on the declivity between Jelakabad and Cabool 3615 ft. above sea level. It was the principal scene of the measures of the British troops in their attempted retreat from Cabool in 1842 and here also, in August of the same year, a numerous Afghan army was totally defeated by the British, under General Pollock.

JUGGERNAUTH [*Jagernath* 'lord of the world, one of the names of Vishnu] called by the natives *Pooro*, a ts. and celebrated temple, Hindoostan, presid. Bengal prov. Orissa, on the Bay of Bengal 43 m. S. Cuttack lat. 19° 50' N. lon. 86° 06' E. The town derives all its importance from the temple. The most celebrated shrine in Hindoostan, was completed in the 12th century, at an enormous expense and 12 great festivals are held at it annually. The main street at the extremity of which the temple stands, consists entirely of religious structures built of stone, with plantations of trees interspersed, and has an imposing, and picturesque appearance but filthy in the extreme and swarming with religious mendicants. The gardens and groves by which the town place is surrounded, produce the finest fruit in the province. From the salubrity of its climate, Juggernauth has been called by Europeans the Montpellier of the East. It is visited annually by upwards of 1,000,000 pilgrims. Pop. 20,000

JULI or **JULI**, a vil Bende 15 m. N. W. Lake Manchar, surrounded by a dilapidated wall built 15 ft. high. It consists of mud huts, with a flourishing bazaar, and a mosque. 1 op. about 1000

JULYU, a ts. La Plata, dep. of, and 40 m. E. N. E. Bahia, on the Julyu. It is handsome and well built, and was formerly a place of considerable trade. Near it are several rich mines. Pop. about 4000.—The river, called likewise Rio Grande de Julyu and in the lower part of its course also Lavayen rises on the foot of the Andes, flows S. to Julyu thence E. to the junction of the Lavayen whence it flows S. E. to the Verardo, which it joins in lat. 23° 5' S. lon. 63° 40' W. Total course about 500 m. It receives numerous affluents.

JULALPOOR—1 a ts. Punjab, in a fertile valley, r. bank Jullian, 90 m. N. W. Lahore supposed by Europeans to be the scene of the battle between Alexander the Great and Porus; but Barnes places the spot higher up the river.—2, A vil. Punjab, l. bank Chasab, 60 m. S. W. Vaseahad.

JULI, a tn. Peru, dep. of, and 58 m. S.E. Puno, on the S.W. shore of Lake Titicaca, between two hills of red porphyry, 18,100 ft. above sea-level. It is well built, and contains four neat churches of stone. Sheep and llama wool and ponchos formed of those materials, are the principal articles of trade. In the vicinity are mines of copper and lead, which are not wrought, and rich veins of silver, which were formerly worked on a grand scale, but are now nearly abandoned. Pop. 600 of cas. 6000.

JULIANSTOWN, par. Ire. Meath; 1819 an. P. 645. **JULICH** [French, *Julliers*, anc. *Juliacum*], a tn. Rhinish Prussia, gov. of and 17 m. N.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, emp. circle of same name, at the confluence of the Eifelbach and Nür, in a fertile plain surrounded by swamps and stagnant ditches, which make it very unhealthy. It is strongly fortified, contains two churches, one of them collegiate and a superior town school, has a court of law and several public offices, manufactures of common and white leather, soap and vinegar, a cotton mill, and a trade in the above articles of manufacture and in corn, cattle, and colonial produce. Coal is worked in the neighbourhood. Julich is of Roman origin and has been supposed, though fancifully to take its name from Julius Cæsar. It was long the capital of an independent duchy. Pop. 4201.—The climate is flat, well adapted for agriculture, and so fertile in corn that part of it has received the name of the Kornkammer or Granary. Area 93 geo. sq. m. Pop. 58,418.

JULIEN (Max) two places, France.—1. A tn. dep. Haute-Savoie prov. Geneva on an extensive plain watered by the torrents Aire, Aranda, and Darse, frontiers of the sea and 6 m. S.W. the tn. of Geneva. It has an ancient castle and gypsum quarries. Pop. 1118.—2. A vil. and com. Savoie, prov. Maurienne, on the Comba, near its confluence with the Aire, 3 m. S.E. St. Jean de Maurienne. It has an Augustus abbey and a trade in corn, wine and fruit. The surrounding district is rich in minerals. Pop. 834.

JULIEN or **JULIEN** (St.), a tn. France, dep. Yonne, 21 m. N.W. Auxerre, prov. Yonne, with manufactures of coarse cloth, worsted and leather. Pop. 1750.

JULIEN or **JAMET** (St.) a tn. France, dep. Loire, about 6 m. N.E. Mienne, on the Gier with an iron foundry, and a manufactory of fire-arms. Pop. 1862.

JULIERS, a tn. Prussia. See **JOLICH**.

JULIOT (St.) par. Eng. Cornwall; 1689 an. P. 256. **JULIUSBURG**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 18 m. N.E. Breslau. It contains a Protestant church town school, castle, and hospital and has dye-works, a weekly market and four annual fairs. Pop. 977.

JULLA, a tn. Beloochistan prov. Cutch Gundava, 15 m. S. Gundava, on the road from thence to Larkhana, lat. 28° 10' N. lon 67° 38' E.

JULIUNDI, R. or **JULIUNDI**, a large tn. Punjab, 82 m. E. by S. Lahore lat. 31° 19' N. lon 75° 26' E., finely situated in the Jalandhar Doab, a fertile tract between the Beas and the Sutlej and surrounded by great numbers of handsome man. colonies. It was formerly the residence of the Lothi Afghan dynasty. Pop. about 40,000.—The **JULANDHAR** Doab, was ceded to the British in 1848 at the close of the Sikh war.

JUMBOOKER a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat, 85 m. S.W. Baroda, near a lake, the banks of which are covered with Hindoo temples. A considerable trade is carried on from this place to Bombay, the exports consisting of cotton, oil, grain, and piece goods. Pop. 10,400.

JUMET a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the road from Charleroi to Brussels, 21 m. E. Mons. It has very extensive glass-works, breweries, distilleries, a tannery, &c. The extensive coal-works in the vicinity give employment to a great proportion of the inhabitants. Pop. 6027.

JUMIEGES [Latin, *Gemones*], a vil. and com. France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, arrond. of, and 11 m. W. Rouen agreeably situated near r. bank Seine. It owes its origin to a monastery which was founded in 661 and the remains of which, though in a very dilapidated state, are still very extensive, and attest its ancient splendour. They consist chiefly of a large church, the roof of which has fallen in, and two lofty towers, of a white colour which are seen from a great distance, and form a conspicuous landmark to vessels coming into the Seine. As a seat with such offices, it is of various dates. The plain but stately W. facade has been compared

with the romanesque churches of the Rhine. This part, along with the nave, surmounted by a more massive central tower, one side of which is alone standing, is of early Norman (A.D. 1067) The E. end, which was in the pointed style of



THE ABBEY OF JUMIEGES, from the West. From Voyages de St. Antoine de France.

the 18th century is no longer in existence, having for a time been used as a quarry by the inhabitants around, whence to obtain stones for their barns, &c. For extent number of inmates, and the share it took in promoting learning during the dark ages, the Abbey of Jumieges was the most important monastic establishment on the banks of the Lower Seine. It still contains some interesting monuments. Adjoining the monastery are the ruins of a royal seat, which was a favourite residence of Charles VII. Pop. 1678.

JUMILLA, a tn. Spain prov. of and 25 m. N.W. Murcia, at the foot of a hill called the Sierra del Castillo. Its houses are generally well built, and arranged in streets, which though not spacious are paved and clean. It has two parish churches, one of them a handsome structure of the Corinthian and Ionic order, adorned with fine frescoes and paintings, some of them said to be by Raphael, and the other side a handsome structure, with paintings by the first Spanish masters, an old hospital, the chapel of which is now used as a court-house, a Latin and two primary schools; and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, soap, and fire-arms, brick and tile works, salt works, potteries, numerous oil mills; and a trade in the above articles of manufacture, and in hemp, cotton, and cattle. Pop. 8897.

JUMILLAL, LE-GRAND a tn. and com. France, dep. Dordogne, 20 m. E. Nontron near the source of the Isle. It contains an old castle, which shew several stages and figures in the wars of the English in France and has blast furnaces, and other iron works, and seven annual fairs. Pop. 3259.

JUMNA a river Hindoostan, prov. Bengal. It rises in the Himalaya mountains at an elevation of 11,200 ft. above sea-level, at Jemantrol. From this point it flows, first S., and then S.E., passing through provs. Gurhal and Delhi and, after a course of about 700 m., falls into the Ganges at Allahabad. It varies in breadth from 100 to 1000 yds. according to the season of the year. It is generally shallow, and suits for navigation, but its waters supply All India's canal on the W., and the Doab canal on the E. The cities of Delhi and Agra, as also the towns of Kalpee and Etawah, are situated

ated on its banks. The lands through which it flows are in general well cultivated.

JUMNOUTHI a celebrated place of pilgrimage, in N Hindostan, prov Gurhwal, 185 m N N E Delhi. lat. 21° 18' N, lon. 78° 40' E, at the source of the Jumna. The name of the place has distinct reference to the spot where ablution is performed. It is also remarkable for its hot springs. The latter have their source in a ledge of rock 10 or 12 ft above the bed of the river and fall down into the stream, covering the rock with a sediment of variable colour, but chiefly yellow and soft and spongy to the touch. Above the ledge the hot water forces its way through a cleft, in a smoking jet of 5 or 6 ft in height, which has melted the snow around in the distance of 20 or 30 yds. These springs are said to be 10,848 ft above sea level. The bathing place of the Hindoos is a small basin where the waters of the river are mingled with those of the hot springs, and remains sensibly warm. After bathing the pilgrim is marked on the forehead with the yellow sediment which is deposited by the water. The ravine through which the Jumna here pours its waters presents some of the most transcendent scenery conceivable. Cliffs of gray granite rise at the sides almost perpendicularly to the height of 12,000 or 14,000 ft, and huge piles rooted in the rocky cliffs, and overhanging the ravine, add to the sombre character of the scene. The height of the enormous mountain Jumnooti, one of the loftiest peaks of the Himalayas, is 25,500 ft above sea level.—(*Four Voy. Geo. Soc.*)

JUMOT a town in Punjab, *See* JAMOT

JUMI D a Central Asia khanat of 70 m. N W W Khiva. It is surrounded by a dilapidated wall consists of 90 towers and is inhabited by Tatars, who cultivate the ground and rear cattle.

JUNDIAH a town in Brazil, prov of 30 m N W Rio Paulo, near L. bank river of same name, here crossed by a bridge. It contains a parish church and a Benedictine convent, and has manufactures of saddles and other harness for mules, in which animals the trade is very considerable. The sugar-cane is extensively cultivated in the district. P 3000

JUNEDA a town in Spain, Catalonia, prov and 16 m S E Lerida, at a hill foot. It is well built contains a parish church, churches, process, and primary school; and has several oil and flour mills and a trade in oil and tann. Pop 1600.

JUNDA a town in Bohemia, circle of and 12 m. from Taber on the Blawitz. It has a ducal chateau, a town house, a school, a fine old castle situated in the centre of the town, manufactures of linen, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1812

JUNGBUNZAU a town in Bohemia. *See* BUNZAU

JUNGLEYPOOK, a town in Hindostan prov Bengal 22 m. N W Moorabaddah. The manufacture of silk here at one time gave employment to 3000 persons.

JUNGFRAU [Maiden] a mountain in Switzerland, in the Bernese or Helvetic Alps, on the frontier between Bern and Valais, 6 m. S. S. E. Lauterbrunnen. It is one of the most magnificent mountains in Switzerland and the loftiest calcareous mountain in Europe height 13,174 ft. It was first ascended by the brothers Mevor of Aarau in 1804 again by the same persons in 1817 by six persons from Grindelwald in 1826 and by Augustus of Viedenthal and Farber of Edinburgh in 1831. The height of the Jungfrau entitles it to rank as the eighth European mountain.

JUNJA (Jé) a town in France, dep Haute-Vienne, beautifully situated on the slope of a hill above bank of river at the confluence of the Ghene 19 m N W W Limoges. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, surrounded by finely planted lawns, contains an ancient and beautiful parish church, with a fine light altar and bell-tower and has manufactures of serge, woolen, and cotton cloths, gloves, stoneware and porcelain, dyestuffs, raw materials, tanneries, numerous paper-mills and a trade in horses and mules. Pop 3265.

JUNJA or **JUNJA** a town in Peru dep Juma, 108 m E N E Lima, E. side of lake Chumlayococha with some ruins belonging to the times of the Incas. Near it is the temple of Junin, where, on August 24 1824 the Spanish troops, under General Cantero were beaten by Bolivar.—The department, formerly called Tarma, stretches quite across the Andes, and includes the valleys of Juma and Guanocho.

JUNKELION or **SALANG** an isl Lower Siam, off W coast Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by a

narrow channel, called Papa or Pak Pa Strait, navigable only by small prahus lat. 8° 18' N, lon. 98° 30' E. It is 25 to 37 m. long, and about 10 m. broad, lying nearly N and S. The hills are of moderate elevation slope gradually and are clothed with wood to their tops, while the levels are covered with grass and forest, excepting where cleared for cultivation. Streams abound. The soil is various—clayey on the E. side, sandy on the W and where hilly, composed of the debris of granite rock and vegetable matter. The extensive flats and gentle slopes are fitted for tropical productions, and the lower ranges of hills, to whose summits cultivation appears to have once extended, seem well adapted to the cultivation of lodges and coffee. But it is the product which gives to the island its chief value, about 500 tons having been at one time raised yearly, although several of the richest mines are said to be now pretty well exhausted. The animals are buffaloes, hogs, and deer. There are no wild elephants, but leopards are numerous in the wilder parts. Common poultry may be procured, but not in very great abundance. Both the E and W coasts may be closely approached by large vessels, but the W being a lee shore, the chief harbour has been chosen on the E. side. The latter is crooked, and is covered by two islands in front. The population of the island is about ex. clusively Siamese, the exceptions being Chinese. There are two priests here and a pagoda. Pop about 5000.—(*Journal of the Asiatic Soc. of Bengal*)

JUNQUERA, several places, Spain—1, (*La Junquera*), a town in Catalonia, prov of, and 25 m N E Girona, partly in a plain, and partly on a slope near the foot of a lofty mountain. It is well supplied with water contains a parish church, a townhouse, a Latin and a primary school, and the old castle of Rocafort, famous in Spanish history, and has manufactures of cork and a trade in cork and cattle. Pop. 1165—3, (*Santa Maria Junquera de Andorra*) a town in Galicia, prov and 13 m S E Ourense, on the Arroyo, with a Gothic church a primary a handsome townhouse and prison, a primary school, and manufactures of woolen and linen. Pop 700

JUPANOWA Sopka a mountain, Kamtschatka lat 53° 45' N; and lon 156° 30' E. It is of volcanic formation and still indicates the presence of volcanic agency by the smoke which issues from its summit, and the subterranean sounds which are heard within its bowels.

JUJILLIE, a vil and com. Belgium, prov and 3 m E. Lage, v. bank Meuse. It is an ancient place, known under the name of Joli Vill, and was the favorite residence of Pepin d'Héristal who died here in 714. It has manufactures of nails and steam-boilers paper, worsted and flour mills, and three annual fairs. The extensive collection in the neighborhood employ a great part of the inhabitants. Pop. 2323

JUKA a river which rises in the W. of the Russian gov. of Wladi near Istawa, flows S., enters E. Prussia, and joins v. bank Niemen or Memel above Tilsit, after a course of about 75 m.

JURA [Dore, Red deer] one of the minor Hebrides, Scotland, on Argyle. N. E. Islay from which it is separated by a narrow strait, 12 m. wide, having the Gulf and Strait of Corryvreckan at its N. extremity between it and the island Skerza. The centre of Jura is in lat 56° 2' N lon 5° 51' W its length, S. W. to N. E., 38 m. near breadth, 7 m. Coast-line about 45 m. exclusive of the narrow, deep indentations called Loch Turbert, which divides the island nearly into two parts, penetrating from the W. to within a mile of Turbert Bay on the E. The general aspect of the island is exceedingly wild and rugged presenting apparently, a continuous mountain ridge, uninterrupted by any visible plain or valley and rising at three different points, into lofty conical peaks, called the Paps of Jura, the highest of which attains an elevation of 2700 ft, the other two summits being but a very little lower. On the E. side are some angular crags, of igneous formation, with dry level floors, and having lofty and beautifully marked rocks. The centre and W. coasts of Jura are composed of quartz rock, often alternating with conglomerates of other materials. On the E. side the quartz rock gradually gives place to clay slate, alternating with mica, chlorite, and talc slate. Trap veins, conspicuous for their size and extent, are also common. The soil of Jura partakes of the barrenness of the rock on which it lies, being sandy, and, from the weakness of the climate, and want of ready drainage, much encumbered with peat. It contains but little land

really arable, and is chiefly devoted to the raising of black cattle, of which 1000 to 1500 head are usually carried. Much, however, has been done of late years in the way of draining waste and pasture lands to the best advantage. Hill-draining is extensively followed out, and large tracts, covered formerly with stunted heath, are now clothed with verdure. The island abounds in game, and still retains its ancient reputation for the size of its red deer, though their numbers have much diminished. Pop. (including Follongey), 1901

JURA, a dep. in the E. of France, bounded N by Haute-Saône, from which it is separated by the Ognon, N E Doubs, E Switzerland, S. and S.W. Ain, and W Saône-et-Loire, lat. 48° 35' to 47° 30' N. lon. 5° 17' to 6° 11' E. length, N to S. 73 m. greatest breadth, 40 m., area, 1817 sq. m. The surface is very mountainous, being covered in the E. by the principal chain of the Jura, and in other directions by its ramifications. The loftiest summits within the department have an average height of above 4000 ft. The whole of the surface belongs to the basin of the Rhone, which drains it chiefly by the Ain and the Ognon. The lakes are numerous, but small. The climate necessarily varies with the elevation of the surface, but, even in the lower grounds, owing to the snow, which covers the heights to the month of April the winter and spring are colder than usual in the same latitude. Mist and rain also are very prevalent. The quantity of arable land is rather more than one-third, and of that under wood rather less than one-fourth of the whole. The corn raised meets the natural consumption. The vine also is an important object of culture, and in the summer spots produces a wine of good quality. The pastures are both extensive and rich, and the cattle reared on them, together with their dairy produce, form the chief source of wealth. Sheep are so few in number that a good deal of wool is imported into the department. The rivers and lakes abound with fish. The minerals include several metals, but the only one so abundant as to be worked to advantage is iron. Coal also is said to exist, but is not worked. Marble and alabastrer abound, and there are salt springs in different quarters, from which a good deal of salt is made. The staple manufactures is iron. The only others deserving of notice are cutlery coarse woollens, linen, mineral acids, leather and clocks and watches articles in wood and ivory. The chief exports are wine, brandy, Gruyère cheese, timber, and the above articles of manufacture. For administrative purposes the department is divided into four arrondissements—Lons-le-Saunier the capital, Dole, Poligny and St. Claude subdivided into 32 cantons, and 684 communes. Pop. 316 150

JURA, True (German Leobersberg Italian Gress) a chain of mountains, Europe, belonging to the system of the Alps. The name is sometimes confined to the ranges which overlie the lake of Geneva, on the W and N.W. and proceeding thence in the latter direction, terminate at the Rhone. More properly, however the chain includes also the ramifications which lie N.W. of the principal chain, and also all the heights between Switzerland, the lake of Geneva, the Rhone, the Saône, the Doubs, and the plains of Alsace. According to this view they may be subdivided into six minor chains, stretching S.E.W. to N.N.E. The greatest length of the range is 209 to 220 m. from Delémont in France, dep. Ain, to the banks of the Rhine, and the greatest breadth about 68 m., between the lake of Geneva and the banks of the Doubs. The part of the Jura nearest the Alps is the loftiest, the height gradually diminishing as it recedes from them. From this circumstance—viewed in connection with the other facts that the steepest side of the principal chain is in the same direction, and that the subordinate chains have a marked parallelism with that of Mont Blanc and the adjacent mountains—the Jura may be considered as a terrace of the Swiss Alps, with which it was probably united before the excavation of the intervening valley. The principal geological formation is Jura limestone, with green sand belonging to the lower Cretaceous series, gypsiferous shale, beds of lignite, oolite, marls, local abundance, and sulphurous and saline springs. Siliceous rocks are numerous. The principal lakes, forming a kind of reservoirs of the waters of the Jura, are those of Neuchâtel, Mont, Joux, and St. Point. The valleys are almost all longitudinal, following the N.N.E. direction of the principal chain. The two chief rivers which have their source in the chain are both French—the Ain and the Doubs—and, descending from its W. slopes, belong to the basin of the

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Rhone. Seen from the lake of Geneva, the Jura presents a long wall of about 5000 ft. The line is generally unbroken, but occasional prominent peaks stand up and form the culminating points. The highest of these are the Boudoir, Mont Tendre, the Colombier and the Dole, the heights of which are, respectively, 5632, 5645, 5587, and 5515 ft. This comparatively low height, at least 1500 ft. below the snow limit, cannot be expected to furnish the sublime scenery of the Alps, but presents numerous basins of a less obtrusive kind—hills covered with waving woods, from which picturesque masses of bare rock occasionally project, and fresh streams, forming beautiful cascades or gushing from sunny slopes, and shortly after following a meandering course through meadows covered with a carpet of the richest green. Even scenes of grandeur occasionally occur as in the Val de Montmor and Münster Thal, between Basal and Buhl; the lake of Joux, and the Kins pass, at the foot of the Ober-Haemstein. Numerous wolves and a few brown bears frequent the woods.

JURANÇON, a tu France, dep. Basen-Pyrénées, about 1 m W Pau on a hill whose slopes grow some of the best wines in the department. 1 pop. 1523

JURÉY, par Isle of Mar. pop. 930

JURIEV POLAKOV, a tu Russia, gov. of and 83 m. N.W. Vladimir cap. circle of same name, on the Koloksha, at the confluence of the Snikolska, in an extensive plain. It is an ancient place, and has five churches, a monastery, manufactures of silk and cotton, a printfield, several breweries, and a trade in the above articles of manufacture and in garden stuff which are extensively grown in the environs. Pop. 8887

The cradle, in the N.W. of the government, is for the most part flat, and in many places nearly, but has several fertile tracts, and produces much hemp and flax. Pop. 85,000

JURIEV POTOMAKOV, a tu Russia, gov. of and 80 m. E.S.E. Kostroma cap. circle of same name, 1 bank Volga, a little below the confluence of the Unja. It has three churches, a convent, and a trade in tallow, hogs and corn. Pop. 2830

The cradle, in the S. of the government, is fertile well cultivated and well wooded, and has a large part of its inhabitants employed in the manufacture of linen. Pop. 111 000.

JURJURA (Latin, Ferrata) a mountain chain, Algeria, an offshoot of the Lesser Atlas. It extends S.W. to N.E. from prov Algiers into prov Constantine. On the frontier between the two provinces is the defile of Hibon or the Fortes-de-Fer, through which the French, under the Duke of Orleans and Marshall Valée passed, in 1839

JURRUK, or JERRA, a tu Selinde near some low rocky hills, 7 bank Indus, 30 m. S. by W Hyderabad lat. 25° 8' N. lon 68° 15' E. It carries on a good trade in manufactured wares with Beloochistan, and has manufactures of lacated highly-finished turnery. Pop. about 1500

JURUA, or JURUHA, an affluent of the Amazon principally in Brazil, prov Para, but having its sources in the N.E. part of Peru lat. 8° 45' S. lon 87° 55' W. from which it flows with little deviation N.W. and falls into the Amazon at lat. 2° 40' S. lon 65° 40' W. after a course of 540 m.

JURUENA, a river S. America, which, during a great part of its course forms the boundary between Brazil and Peru. It rises about 80 m. N.W. of the town of Maca-Grocco, in the N. slope of the Taro mountains, lat. 14° 42' 30' S. lon 69° 45' W. 6 m. W. the source of the Guapore, and, shortly after tumbling over a lofty height, proceeds N.W. a little W. for about 460 m. forms a junction with the Arinos, in lat. 9° 30' S. These united streams take the name of Tapayoc. The principal affluents of the Juruena are the Juna and Sucum. Its fertile banks are peopled by uncivilised Indians.

JURZEN a river Russia, which rises in gov Orenburg, on the W. slope of the Ural Mountains near the source of the Ural, flows first N.W. then W. and joins 1 bank Ural a little above the fort Jeldimskaya, after a course of about 140 m. Valuable seams of iron are found upon its banks.

JURSEY, a tu France, dep. Haute-Saône, 19 m. N.W. Vesoul, 7 bank Aunance, near its confluence with the Saône. It is built in a wide and fertile valley between lofty hills. It is a place of great antiquity, was formerly fortified, and endured a memorable siege, in 1555. Pop. 2661

JUST (Gr) a vil. and p. England, on Cornwall. The village is situated about 1 m. E. Cape Cornwall, and 26 m. W. Falmouth, on ground rising about 800 ft. above sea-level. It is indifferently supplied with water; but the streets are well

kept, and the houses in general have a respectable appearance. A literary institution, opened in 1847, is a handsome edifice; there are, besides, a good market-house, a parish church, and two Dissenting chapels, with several day schools, a museum, library, and some charitable institutions, supported by subscription. There are several mines in the parish, which appear to have been worked at a very remote period, and are still productive. The produce of 1851, arising chiefly from tin, amounted to £38,800. The inhabitants, who are principally employed in mining are intelligent and temperate, and in general their dwellings are kept scrupulously clean. Area of par 7421 sq. Pop. 8759.—(Local Correspondent).

JUST IN ROSELAND (St) a par Eng Cornwall 4192 sq. Pop. 1557

JUST ET-CHEVALENT (St) a tu and com. France, dep. Loire, 15 m. R.W. Roanne, l bank Aiz, with several fairs. Pop. 2757

JUST-LA PERDUE (St) a tu France, dep. Loire, 12 m. S.E. Roanne. Pop. 1065

JUST-LE-LOUVE (St) a tu France, dep. Loire, 12 m. S.E. Montbrason, l bank Loire, here crossed by a suspension bridge. It has manufactures of shawls and printed cotton goods, bottles, and chemical products. Pop. 1231

JUSTO DE LA VEGA (St) a vil Spain, prov. Leon, on the sides of two hills, near the Tago, about 1 m. from Astorga. It contains a parish church and a primary school, and has manufactures of serge, and two flour mills. Pop. 1000

JUTTAJ JUTTAJ or JUTTAJ a river S America, an affluent of the Amazon, principally in Brazil but having its sources N.E. Peru, about lat. 11° 40' S. lon. 68° 15' W. It enters Brazil, where its head streams first unite, about lat. 2° 30' E. and holding on a N course, falls into the Amazon at lat. 2° 40' S. lon. 66° 40' W., after a course of nearly 700 m. This river throughout its whole length, runs nearly parallel with the Jutras at a distance of about 70 m.

JUTEROGK, a tu. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, cap. circle of same name, on the Havel, 23 m. S.W. Berlin. It consists of the town proper surrounded by walls with three gates, and of three suburbs. contains one church in one of which is preserved Tesla's indulgence box [Ablasskasten] taken from him, and its contents appropriated, by a knight, who, at the same time, administered to the arch-indulgences under a well-merited censure all under the shelter of an indulgence, for future and undefined sins, obtained from Tesla himself. It has manufactures of woollen and linen cloths, a trade in horses, cattle and wool and four annual fairs. Pop. 3318.—The climate is fine and well watered, but arid. Area, 299 sq. m. Pop. 45,097

JUTLAND (Jutland, Jylland, Jutland, or Golland, Latin *Jutia*, *Characina* Cambrica), the name sometimes given to the whole of the Danish peninsula, extending N. from Holsten to the Skager Mack, but more properly confined to the N. division of this peninsula, which forms the province of N. Jutland. This province is encompassed on three sides by the sea—the Skager Mack, on the N.W. and N. the Kattegat on the E. and the N. Sea or German Ocean, on the W. Its only land side is on the S., where it is bounded by Schleswig. It lies between lat. 55° 25' and 57° 44' 55" N. and between lon. 8° 7' and 16° 46' E. and is very irregular in shape. In the N. it suddenly narrows to a mere tongue of land which continues to taper gradually till it terminates in a point; its base in the S. is about 70 m. and its width across the centre, measured on a parallel of latitude, about 106 m. Its greatest length, measured in a slanting direction from its S.W. extremity, through the tongue of land already mentioned is 182 m. area, 7450 sq. m. It then occupies not much less than a half of the whole surface of the kingdom, and though neither the most populous nor the most fertile, is in many respects its most characteristic and important province. Its coast-line has been estimated at 593 m. Of these, 277 m. belong to the E. coast on which there are several good harbours and deep openings leading into navigable waters; and 246 m. to the W. coast, which possesses scarcely a single harbour or navigable creek, and is bordered almost without interruption over its whole extent, by a long line of sandbanks and reefs. Geologically the whole province belongs to the upper part of the secondary formation, and is composed of immense beds of chalk or liasstone. The climate on the whole is temperate, but variable. On the W. coast particularly mists are so very

prevalent that a bright clear sky is seldom seen. One of the most remarkable features of N. Jutland is a vast expanse of inland lakes, extending across it from the very edge of the W. to its outlet on the E. coast. It is comprehended under the general designation of Lum-ford a name which it owes to the strata of chalk or lime which line its shores but it properly consists of three principal divisions, each of which forms a distinct lake, and of a great number of minor branches, which ramify like networks, and often assume the most fantastic shapes. Numerous small streams send their waters into the ford. Its only outlet is near Aalborg, where it empties into a narrow neck, which, though still retaining the name of Lum-ford, is to all intents a river, and the most important river of the province. The area of the Lum-ford is 434 geo. sq. m. The other streams are not of much consequence. Those deserving of notice are the Guden, Ror, Skjern, Warde, Lønborg, Kjøge, Skive, and Halm. The lakes are scattered with such profusion over the province, particularly in N. divisions, that it were almost endless to enumerate even those of them which in most other countries, would be deemed important. The principal water-shed is formed by an elevated tract, of considerable width, which extends through the province in a slanting direction from N.E. to S.W. Its highest point, the Himmelberg, is only 550 ft. above the level of the sea. It exhibits almost throughout a dreary expanse of moorland waste. The ground slopes gradually from either side of it, to the opposite coasts, and presents a very different appearance, according to the direction in E. or W. In the latter direction the land and sand continues to prevail, and the soil in general is so barren, that nothing but the most laborious and persevering industry enables the husbandman to draw from it profitable returns. The only exception is in the S., where the general barrenness is compensated by a series of low alluvial tracts, generally used as meadows, and covered with luxuriant verdure. Towards the N. on the contrary, the natural barrenness is increased and the land carried about in clouds is continually meeting new encroachments, converting arable and pasture land into desert wastes, filling up lakes, burying forests, and occasionally even engulfing villages. But, on the E. coast, numerous tracts occur, distinguished alike by the calm beauty of their landscapes and the fertility of their soils. Here hills and dale, lofty woods of beech, and waving fields of corn are finely intermingled. The inhabitants of this province are considered to be the most genuine specimens of the old Danish stock and have preserved both the language and the manners and customs of early times in their greatest purity. For administrative purposes, N. Jutland is divided into 10 amts or bailiwicks—Hjorring, Thisted, Aalborg, Viborg, Jylland, Århus, Skanderborg, W. Rind, Rind, Viborg and Ribe. Pop. 677,000.—(Bjergum, *Der Danske Stater*)

JUTHAAR, a vil Holland, prov. of, and 3 m. S.W. Utrecht, on the canal thence to the Lek, with two churches, two schools and a fort. Pop., agricultural, 1464.

JUTHOSZYN or JUTHOSCHIN a tu Prussia, prov. and 64 m. S.E. Posen, on the Odra, with two churches a synagogue and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. P. 1776.

JUTTEFL. MOUNTAINS, a mountain range, Scania, stretching S.W. from Skarva to Doda about 70 m. lat. 25° 25' to 26° 20' N. lon. 67° 45' to 67° 55' E. They are steep, and above 2000 ft. high.

JYHON.—1 [see Fyrmus] A river Asiatic Turkey, past Marash and Ishak. It rises in Mount Taurus, about lat. 37° 52' N. lon. 37° E., flows S.W., past Marash, and, after a course of about 160 m., falls into the Bay of Iskenderon, N.W. side.—2 or JYHON Turkistan. See Oxus.

JYNTEAH a dist. Hindoostan, beyond the Bherapootra, between lat. 25° and 30° N. lon. 81 and 82° E.; bounded N. by Assam E. by Cachar, S. by the dist. of Sylhet, and W. by the Garrow Mts. It is about 100 m. long, by 57 m. broad and is divided into a N. central, and S. district, the last of which is composed of well-watered and fertile plains. The other divisions are hilly, but the highest mountains do not reach an elevation of more than 1000 ft. During the Burmese war it was taken under British protection, and has since been annexed to the district of Sylhet.—JYNTEAH, the cap. of the above dist., and residence of the Rajah, is at the foot of a range of mountains 20 m. N. by E. Sylhet.

K

[For articles not found under K look C and Q]

KAADEN or **KADASTA**, a tn. Dohemia, circle of, and 19 m W W. Sams, in a fertile valley, 1 h. back Eger, here crossed by a bridge. It is walled, has four churches, a convent, Plarist college, and an old castle, converted into barracks. Manufactures of cloth and hosiery, and several corn markets. (a) is worked in the vicinity 1 op. 3229

KAAGÖE, an ul. off N W coast Norway properly forming part of the Lofodden group lat. 70° N lon. 21° E It is about 18 m. long, by about 9 m. broad, and is chiefly composed of lofty mountains, which are seen far off at sea

KAALJ, a vil. Hungary co. Herve, on the Tarna, about 12 m. from Erlau. Inhabitant agricultural Pop. 2291

KAARTA, a country of W Africa, between lat. 14° and 15° N., and lon. 8° 30' and 10° 30' W. It is bounded W by Kasso, E by Bambarra, and, though mountains, is fertile. It is under the sway of the Bambarras

KAATSHU/UVEL (Dr) a vil. Holland prov. N. Brabant, 12 m. W S. W. Hartingebusch with a large church and a school. The inhabitants make sulphur matches and butter which are sent to all parts of the country Pop. 886

KABA NAOR a vil. Hungary Thutler Thoms, co. Bihar 6 m. from Biholozlo, with a Protestant parish church. It has a fertile district where much grain is grown and many cattle are reared. Pop. 6179

KABAH a ruined city Lucania about 30 m. S E Ugenti. The ruins are very extensive and contain some curious specimens of sculpture and engraving on wood.

KABAN MARANS See KANAN MARANS

KABARDIAH a dist. Russia-in-Europe in the N. of Circassia, separated N. by the Terek from gov. Caucasus bounded, S. by the country of the Ossetes, and W. by Little Abkhassia. It is partly covered by some N. ramifications of the Caucasus has a mild climate, fine meadows, a fertile soil, and raises cereals and legumes and pastures great numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and goats. The country is usually divided into Great and Little Kabardiah the former the W., and the latter the E. portion.

KABE NDA, a report in Africa. See CARENDA

KABEN, a tn. Tunis See CAREN

KABO FLOBOH, an uninhabited hl. Indian Archipelago, on the N. E. coast of Molangit. It is esteemed holy by the inhabitants of the Moluccas, affording, as it does excellent shelter to their frail vessels during heavy weather

KABOOL, or **CAPOOL**, a river Afghanistan, prov. Cabool. It rises on the E. declivity of the Omana ridge, about lat. 34° 20' N, lon. 68° 30' E at an elevation of about 8000 ft. flows N. E., past the city of Cabool till it is joined by the Panshir from the N. W. whence it flows E. E. till it falls into the Indus, near Attock after a course of about 320 m. At first it is an inconsiderable stream but, subsequently receiving many large tributaries, becomes a formidable river sweeping, with prodigious rapidity and violence along the N. base of the Khyber mountains and, in consequence of its boiling eddies and furious surges, not navigable except on rafts of hides. E. of these hills it divides into three branches, which afterwards re-unite at Dabundee where it is about 800 yards wide, and whence it is navigable for boats of 40 or 50 tons, to Attock. Its principal tributaries are the Logur, which joins it from the S. the Panshir, the Tagus, and the Kama, with several others of lesser note, from the N. The Kabool is the only great tributary to the Indus from the W.

KABOOL, or **CAPOOL**, a city See CAPOOL

KABOU a country of W. Africa, Upper Guinea, between the rivers Gambia, Cahaio, and Juba. It is for the most part level, and covered in some places with thick forests. Rain is very abundant from May to October, climate warm, moist, and unhealthy; the soil very fertile, yielding rice, millet, and Indian corn indigo and cotton. Mandingoes are the most numerous of the inhabitants, and Shillu is the only language in use. They have large and numerous villages, well cultivated fields, are possessed of considerable riches, but are turbulent, insatiable, avaricious, and unkind to their

KABR-IRAWAT or **KHATAT** a tn. Palestine, the modern name for Hebron (Jebok see)

KABREHA or **CABREHA**, a Greekian lat. S. coast, between Cape Gallo and the mt. Sapeama lat. (S. extremity) 86° 40' N lon. 21° 47' E. (n.); about 5 m. long and 3 m. broad. At a distance it appears like a high and circular mass of land, serving to point out the adjacent harbours.

KABROUANG, an isl. Indian Archipelago Salibaboo group, between Mindanao and Gilolo lat. 8° 47' N lon. 127° E (n.) It is about 20 m. in circumference, well cultivated and has a high peaked hill in the centre. Pop. 4090

KABSHARY a tn. Central Africa, Somaliland, lat. 11° 15' N, about 85 m. from its mouth in Lake Toba and about the same distance W. Kouka lat. 13° N lon. 19° 10' E.

KACHAO, a city Anam. See CHIAOAN

KACHAR a dist. Hindoostan See CACHAR

KACHGAR, a tn. Central Asia See CASHGAR

KACHVAL-BERAT, a considerable tn. Hindoostan prov. Malwa, in a well-watered district and having several bazars; lat. 24° 30' N lon. 77° 35' E.

KACHPOUR a tn. Russia, gov. Simbirsk, circle of, and 6 m. S. Syran r. bank Volga. It still possesses the remains of towers and bastions and has three churches. 1 op. 1200

KACI NDA or **BUNDIA** a tn. of W. Africa, Guinea, r. bank Niger about 35 m. below Egga lat. 8° 15' N, lon. 8° 22' E. It consists properly speaking of three or four villages each of considerable size, but unconnected, though situated within a very short distance of each other, but circular and built of clay. It is the capital of a state or chiefdom of same name. Pop. 3000

KADARKUT a vil. Hungary Thutler Danubio, co. Szeged 14 m. N. W. Szeged, with a Protestant church and a synagogue. Pop. 1206

KADDO, one of the Dhalan isls. Red Sea, near the N. end of a sandy and rocky bank. It is about 2 m. long, E. to W., and rather high, with a rocky ascent off its W. end.

KADIAK or **KODAK**, the largest of the Aleutian Islands, and separated from the mainland of Russian America by the Straits of Cheligo about 40 m. wide lat. 53° 20' to 57° 45' N lon. 152° to 154° W, length N. E. to S. W. 120 m. breadth, N. W. to S. E. 60 m. Its mountains, of granite, are of considerable height, and have, for the most part, a slight covering of soil. The valleys are narrow, and interspersed with rocks of a schistous nature, and in some localities chalk is found. The coast is much indented and contains good harbours.

Kadiak is watered by numerous streams, and its climate and vegetation are superior to those of most of the other Aleutian islands. The land, particularly near the coast, is fertile, and is covered with thick grass. It also produces abundance of strawberries and gooseberries and oats, barley, and the common kitchen herbs are raised. In the interior are forests of pine, birch, poplar, and various species of willow. Bears and foxes are very common but the beaver, reindeer, lynx and other animals yielding fur, have become comparatively rare. The coast is abundant with whales, seals, shell fish, and sea-fowl.

The island is said to have been won by Behring, but possession of it was first taken, in 1764, by Cheligo, in name of Russia, to which it still belongs. A fur company then established with important privileges, still exists, and has its chief establishment on the Bay of Lakhik, where, in addition to the buildings of the company are a church, several shops and dwelling-houses, possessing gardens and patches of cultivated ground. This settlement is the depot where all the furs of the Aleutian Islands are deposited, before they are sent off to Russia. Pop. 3600

KADIN, or **KANNO**, a tn. Russia, gov. Mohilev, circle of, and 19 m. N. W. Mohilev, r. bank Gorodna. It has an important annual fair.

KADJANG a small native state, mt. Calabon, S. W. peninsula, a dependency of Bond, and on W. coast gulf of that name. Its capital, of same name, lies on the small river Kadjang, in about lat. 6° 20' S.

KADNIKOV, a *tu. Russa*, cap. circle of same name, gov. of and 23° 30' N. E. Volodja lat. 59° 24' N. lon. 46° 40' E. on the *Russa*, with a church. Pop. 2035.—
The *circus* (area, 5073 sq m) contains 78,061 inhabitants, employed chiefly in the preparation of brick-ud, and producing various wooden articles, and in hunting.

KADUO, or *Kanoo*, a central prov. in Java, bounded N. E. by Samarang, S. by Soerakarta, S. by Lijepokarta, and W. by Baguwa. It is hilly elevated, and consequently has a comparatively mild climate. Its soil is volcanic, watered by numerous streams, and the most fertile in Java. Rice, cotton, pepper, poppy-oil, sugar, unseasoned tobacco, numerous edible roots, and all kinds of tropical fruits, are among its products. It yields likewise about 9 000,000 pounds of coffee annually a small quantity of indigo and the inhabitants prepare a kind of leaf-mat for stools, etc. The horses of Kaduo are large strong, and fast. Pop. 323 119.

KADOLABER, a market in Bavaria circle Middle Franconia, 9 m W. Rinkburg. It contains two castles and a Protestant parish church and has some trade in corn and fruit. Pop. of in 1750 of dist. about 60,000.

KADON, a *tu. Russa*, gov. of, and 130 m. N. Tambor on the Molokca. It is built chiefly of wood, but contains three churches, and has a considerable trade particularly in honey and several well frequented annual fairs. It is inhabited chiefly by descendants of the Tartars, who are said to have founded it. Pop. 5500.

KAECHIKI, a city China, Manchouia, E. side and 8 m. from head of the Gulf of Lencung lat. 40° 35' N. lon. 121° 47' E. Its trade is very considerable, the produce of the surrounding country being collected here, and exported to Fokien, Canton and Hong-kong.

KAFI, a country of E. Africa, S. of Abyssinia, and within, or on the borders of which are the sources of the Bah-el Abiad, or of its chief tributaries. Kafi was visited for the first time by a European traveller (M. Aub. D. Abbadie) in 1843 but as the narrative of that journey has not yet been published, our information respecting the country in question remains still very scanty. Kafi is an elevated plain or table-land extending along the S. of Ennara its N. boundary being formed chiefly by the River Gadofo called by the Gallas Gofeb, which rising in a forest, in about lat. 7° 40' N. lon. 33° 30' E. flows E. N. E. about 150 m. till it joins the Lma.

This great river formed by the junction of two or more streams, called Gilbe (in old writers Eoleky) runs S. on the E. side of Ennara and Kafi, and then turning S. W., joins the Tuhur, or Bah-el Abiad after a course of 500 m. or 600 m. The extensive region thus encompassed by the Lma and its affluents, and which has been vaguely entitled the island of Kafi, embraces the following countries.—1. On the E. in the angle formed by the Gadofo and the Lma, lies Kilo an elevated and mountainous tract inhabited by the Omani. 2. B. of Kilo is Gobo, also peopled by Omani—opposite, on the E. beyond the river, are the Negroes called Doklo.

3. Kafi proper is situate to the W. of Kilo—the capital, Bonga, standing in lat. 7° 10' N. lon. 36° 24' E., at no great distance from the Gadofo. 4. Omura, W. of the preceding, is occupied by a people who call themselves *fiay* probably a branch of the *Bakas* (Bikis), who were established in Great Damor, in Abyssinia, previous to the irruption of the Tallas. 5. The country of the Buro 150 m. or 200 m. S. W. Bonga, and which producing barley in abundance, appears to be a continuation of the table-land, and to have an elevation of at least 7000 ft. 6. B. of the Buro are the Negroes called Mshango. Kafi has been hitherto erroneously described as a country of lofty mountains. It proves to be a uniform plain bearing palms and characterized by the production not of coral grains, but of the *casia*, a plant resembling the manna or banana. Thus, it would appear to have an elevation barely exceeding 5000 ft. The source of the Gofeb has a height of 4800 ft. The application of gum-ether is used in Kafi as a term of contempt: the *casia* furnishes the staple subsistence of the people. The lang or *lato*, as he is called, of Kafi has at the command 10 000 horsemen, but rule seems to be absolute. It is not quite clear whether Christianity in any form, is still recognized as the religion of the country, but we are told that there are at least two churches in it, and the people are still called *fidelmis* a name which appears to have at one time distinguished the Christians of E. of Abyssinia.

It is certain that Kafi is the native country of the coffee plant (the *Indica* of the Arabs) and a very large proportion of the coffee now exported from Mocha, arrives in that market from the N. frontier of Kafi, and the S. part of Ennara. Coffee, civet, cardamum, and khar are the chief productions of the country which find their way into commerce, the last named of these—a kind of tea plant, the leaf or young twig of which is used by the Arabs as a masticatory—seems to be here, like the coffee plant, on its native ground. The people of Kafi are of the Abyssinian type, their language belongs to what M. D. Abbadie calls the Hamitic group, and is related to that of the Gallas, who dwell on the Abbat or Blue Nile, at its S. W. bend.

KAFERHIAU or *Hissar*, a river Central Asia, Turkistan, an affluent of the Upper Oxus. It has its sources in the Pamir table-land, about lat. 35° 30' N. lon. 70° 30' E., from which it flows S. passes the town of Hissar and falls into the Oxus, 60 m. N. E. Balkh, lat. 36° 50' N. lon. 68° 30' E. after a course of about 210 m.

KAFERHAL, a vil. Haden, circle Lower Rhine, 8 m. S. E. N. Mannheim, with a parish church, manufactory of soda, and a mill. Pop. 1543.

KAFI now *Feudonia* [anc. *Theodonia*] a *tu. Russa*, W. angle of a magnificent bay in the S. E. of the Crimea, lat. 40° 6' N. lon. 35° 20' E. It is walled and well fortified and contains numerous public buildings of which the most worthy of notice are the three churches—a Greek, a Catholic, and a mosque, two mosques, a spacious and commodious quarantine, and a college, founded by the Emperor Alexander, chiefly for gratuitous instruction in the modern languages. There is also a botanical garden, and a museum which is rich in the antiquities of the neighbourhood. The site and excellent harbour of Kafi would seem to mark it out as a place of great trade, but it has formidable competitors in Odessa and Kerch and does not seem destined to recover its lost importance. It is a place of great antiquity having been founded by a colony of Greeks from Ionia. It received the name of Theodonia from the wife of Lencung, King of the Bosphorus, who took it after a long siege, and soon made it a place of great importance. In the Middle Ages it passed into the hands of the Genoese by purchase from the Khans of the Crimea, and became the seat of an extensive commerce with the East, by the way of the Caspian and Astrakhan. At this time it is said to have had a population of 60 000, but, having been taken by the Turks in 1474 its prosperity rapidly declined. Much has been done for it since it came into the possession of Russia, and it is still one of the most important towns in the Crimea. Pop. (1843) 8450.

KAFRARIYA a populous and fertile country of S. Africa annexed to the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, on the E. Jo. in order to find a general name for a number of different kindred tribes, the Dutch colonists adopted the word *Kaffir*, learned by the Portuguese from the Arabs, who apply the epithet *Kafir* signifying in their language, an unbeliever or pagan to the wild and unconverted African natives. In this sense the term is inconveniently comprehensive, as nations have, at different times, applied it arbitrarily to very different groups of African nations. The inconvenience of a vague and inappropriate expression may be best avoided by using it in its narrowest acceptance. We shall therefore here take the name *Kaffir* in the colonial sense, as meaning the tribes who occupy the maritime region or from the mountains to the sea between the E. frontier of the colony and the British settlement at Natal, and who have one language and a common descent.

In 1795, the Kaffirs extended their dominion to the Great Fish River in lat. (nearly) 32° 27' S. lon. 27° E., retaining upon the territory which had belonged to the Gossaga Hottentots, who appear to have become mingled with their conquerors. But, soon after they came into collision with the Dutch Boers, who, having advanced 600 m. E. from Cape Town, were in danger of finding that the Kaffirs had advanced 40 m. in the opposite direction. The natives were repulsed, and driven, for the most part, beyond the Kalkalamma but they never renounced their claim to, nor wholly withdrew their cattle from, the country between the rivers which, for some years, bore the title of the Neutral Territory, till 1836, when, being defeated in the war which they waged on the colony, the Kalkalamma and Kat rivers were fixed definitively as their W. boundary. From the Kalkalamma to the Lmudukile (lat.

80° 28' E.), the farthest extent of the Kaffra towards the N. E., is a distance of 350 m. The breadth of the territory, from the mountains to the sea, is about 80 or 90 m. Formerly the E. limit of Kaffra was at or near the Unamvubu (Hippopotamus river), whence 109 m. S. W. of the Unamvubu (Great Road), or, at least the country E. of the former river, towards Tala, had, till after 1830, little or no population. But the retrenchment of territory on the W. seems to have constituted an extension on the E. Within the limits thus described, Kaffra has an area of about 20,000 sq. m.

The mountains which, running parallel to the sea-coast, bound Kaffra on the N. W. are called by the colonists the Winterberg, and, further N. E. the Stormberg. The natives do not seem to have a general name for the range, but a considerable portion of it, next the colony, is called by them Ivaga. These mountains rarely exceed the height of 3000 ft. Their most elevated summits are composed of trap-rocks, clay-slate and sandstones appear lower down, and limestone has been found in small quantity near the coast. The level plains terminate about 20 m. from the sea, then follows a land of hill and dale extremely varied and picturesque. Numerous rivers cross the country to the sea. On its W. side, indeed, or between the Kelekatama and the Great Kal though the brooks are numerous in the hills the lower tracts still resemble the colonial districts in deficiency of water, but this defect rapidly disappears as we advance to the N. E., where the country grows at every step more fresh and irriguous. The chief rivers beyond the Kai are the Mabi Umkila, Unamvubu, Umkatama, and Unamvubu. These rivers all run in deep beds with steep banks, and, in the rainy season, swelled by the countless mountain-streams that join them they become immense torrents. But their course is rapid the floods soon pass off, and, in the dry season the lower part of the river often exhibits but a chain of pools. None of the rivers of Kaffra are accessible even by small vessels, except, perhaps, the Buffalo between the Kelekatama and the Kai.

The country between the Tuh river and Kelekatama, formerly the Neutral Territory, is nearly all a thicket, or, in colonial language, a bush, of thorny acacias. Between the Kelekatama and the Kai the country is more open. The banks of the rivers are shaded by large trees in the small thickets, scattered over the elevated grounds, the aloe and euphorbia are conspicuous. On the downs at the mouth of the Kai, the banana grows wild. The forests on the hills, contain among other varieties iron wood, yellow wood a magnificent acacia, with leaves 8 ft. long and a spruce sap-palm. The grass in these countries are all very rank and tough, and grateful to cattle only when throwing out new shoots after the old crop has been destroyed with fire. Indeed, S. African cattle may be rather said to browse than graze. The Kaffra women cultivate a little maize, millet, and water-melons, with some tobacco and hemp, for smoking. In a few instances, near the frontiers, the labours of the field are now performed by men, who migrate, with ability and success, the husbandry of their white neighbours; but where the national habits remain, the extent of the cultivated fields or gardens is inconsiderable.

As the vegetation rapidly improves N. E. from the colony, increasing to vigour and abundance, so also the animal species undergo a change. On the W. of the Kelekatama, the quagga and smaller antelopes, of many kinds, are numerous. On the E. are the large antelopes, the dorcas, eland, &c., the hippopotamus, and the elephant. The chase of these animals is a source of profit to the Kaffra, the abundance of wild honey, found in the clefts of rocks, or in hollow trees, and in the search for which he is guided by the honey bird, adds also to his resources. But honey cattle constitute the Kaffra's chief wealth. The Kaffra cows are ordinarily very large, but there is also a small breed, and the colonial breed has also been introduced by stealth or purchase. It is said that the native breeds yield much less milk than the European but we know not whether this inferiority may not be ascribable to the want of succulent food. Horses, purchased or stolen from the colony are now multiplying rapidly in Kaffra, where, on the other hand, there are no sheep, goats, pigs, or poultry. The Kaffra, with the simple tastes of a pastoral people, prize strange articles of food; they will not taste small game, hare, birds, &c. nor fish; which, though abundant in their rivers, they hold in abhorrence.

Kaffra differs materially from the Cape Colony in climate, whence originates its difference of vegetation. In the former country the seasons are regular, and have the tropical character, that is to say, the winter or cool season, from May to August, is dry and clear, the summer or hot season is also the rainy season. The rain always falls in the afternoon, with great violence, and generally attended with thunder storms. The summer heat varies from 70° to 90° F. in the shade, in winter the mercury rarely falls below 50° during the day but at night there are hour-frosts, and snow falls on the mountains. Thick and humid mists are also not unfrequent in winter. In winter the N. W. wind often blows with incredible violence, carrying with it clouds of dust from the dry plains. Sudden changes of temperature are not uncommon during the rainy season, and the climate, though perfectly salubrious, is disagreeable to those habituated to the equability of the Cape climate.

The Kaffra, within the limits which we have assigned to them, consist of three nations, namely—the Amakka, or as the missionaries write the name, Amakka (the representative a clucking sound borrowed from the Hottentots), the Amatambo, called by the Boers, Tambocor or Tambocook, and the Amaponda or Mambook. The Amakka (pl of *Amakka*) occupy the country from the Kelekatama to the Bush (about 80 m.) and from the foot of the mountains to the sea, and, being in immediate contact with the colony and often in hostility against it, they are more especially named by the expression Kaffra. The Boers call them Kooles which is perhaps not derived from their national name but rather from the title of their chiefs (*Aka*), with the natural sound of the *A*. The Amaponda extend along the coast from the Bush towards the Unamvubu. The Amatambo possess the elevated land at the sources of the rivers, and the valleys between the mountains V. of the Amakka, and nowhere approach the sea-side. The common ancestor of these three nations was Zwida, who lived 14 generations (at least 300 years) anterior to Hirta, who fell in the Kaffra war of 1835. *Kaa*, or *Koon*, the great warrior who gave his own name to his tribe (the *Amakka*) lived five generations later than Zwida. The original affinity of these three nations is still kept in view by some remarkable customs. The chiefs of the Amakka and probably of the Amaponda also, take wives from the Amatambo and the children of these wives alone inherit their fathers rank. Thus Masodoo, a chief of great natural ability governed the Galla branch of the Amakka for some years, till his younger brother Sandili, the issue of the Amatambo wife came of age, when the latter (1832) chief assumed the reins of government. It must be observed that, at the termination of the war in 1835, the country between the Kelekatama and the Kai was placed in some measure under British control and received the name of *British Kaffra*. It is divided into the counties of Hadford, Lencola, Middlesex, York, Northumberland, Sussex and Cambridge. A large body of captives (the Amakka) found in the villages of the conquered Kaffra, were then located in the lower part of that territory. These people, called in the colony *Amakka*, are of the *Zeis* or *Amakka* nation (W. by S. of Delagoa Bay) and, though now settled in Kaffra, are quite distinct from the Kaffra.

The appearance of the Kaffra is highly prepossessing, tall and beautifully formed, with fine eyes and open countenance, every movement, look, and carriage show vigour and animation. Their colour is a dark iron-grey except thick lips, they have no Negro feature their heads are well formed their hair is woolly and in little tufts. The men, the chiefs particularly, exceed the stature of Europeans, the women, on the other hand, are small, but elegantly formed. Vivacity and good temper characterise both sexes. The men take as many wives as they can buy but it does not appear that polygamy among them ever runs to great excess. The fact is, that the purchase of a wife in Kaffra is analogous to the making of a marriage settlement in England. The wife provides for herself a cottage and cows, but, as she is not individually consulted, the whole affair being settled with her parents, it is obvious that inconsiderate marriages are not likely to take place in Kaffra. On the women devolves the care of the house, which is a spherical hut, framed of branches of trees, plastered with mud and cow dung and covered with rushes or palm-leaves. They also cultivate the fields and gardens, which give them little trouble, and they

prepare the skins used for clothing, beating and rubbing them until they have completely pulverized the inherent gluten. The men, on the other hand, are occupied with war and their cattle. These last constitute the Kaffre's wealth, they are the constant object of his thoughts and admiration; he is always happy when looking on his cows. He knows how to

train the growth of the horns by nicking them. He teaches the bullocks to race, and constantly rides them. Instances are not wanting of great chiefs who claimed their horned cattle in regiments, according to colour, and trained them to join in the dance. Milk is the Kaffre's chief sustenance, and always in the curdled state. It is kept in baskets made of rushes,



KAFFRE VILLAGE (KABAZ) — From August Port Natal in the Mountains of the Kaffres.

and so closely plaited as to be water-tight. These, when frequently used, imbibe the lactic acid, so that the new milk poured into them very soon curdles. Venison, beef, marmosade of the water-melon, and various fruits, season the Kaffre's repast, but in small quantity. He may be said to live on milk, and a little millet or Kaffre corn. Their dress is simple; the men are always bareheaded and wear a cloak (karoo) of skin, which they wrap close round them in winter; with the hair made the exposed side being reinforced with ochre. They are often tattooed on the shoulders, and wear copper arm, or ivory rings and strung shells on their arms and legs. The karoo of the chief is generally of leopard's skin. The chief distinction of the female dress is the cap of lynx-skin,

Talambi, whose followers probably amount respectively to 50,000, 45,000 and 40,000. The inferior chiefs could add perhaps another 40,000. The Amatembe under one chief (Unyaka we believe), do not probably exceed 70,000. The Amasopda, removed from the external frontier and with ample territory, are probably increasing rapidly in numbers, reaping the chief benefit of the disorder in the W. and may be taken at 100,000. Their great chief is Faka. The latter two nations are not avowedly at war with the British but there can be no doubt that they take part in the contest. It is said that the Kaffres can arm one in six of their entire population, boys of sixteen are reckoned as the best troops. If this be correct, then the Kaffres have a force of at least 50,000 fighting men war is not sport to them. They are a shrewd and observant people, they know their deficiencies in the S. & N., and are rapidly supplying them and should they but add a military organization like that of the Amasulu to improved arms, they will become truly formidable.

KAFIRISTAN, CAUPHISTAN or CAPHISTAN [Land of infidelity] a country of Central Asia, bounded N. by Badkshan W. S. and E. by Afghanistan and N.E. bordering on Central, lat. 35° to 36° N. and lon. 68° 30' to 71° 30' E. length, E. to W. about 110 m., breadth about 69 m. It includes a considerable portion of the Hindoo Koosh mountains, and part of those of the Bolso-Tagh and consists wholly of snow-capped mountains whose sides are covered with vast pine forests, deep and narrow chasms, and small but fertile valleys which produce large quantities of grapes, wild and cultivated, and feed flocks of sheep, and herds of cattle, while the hills are covered with goats. Grain is scarce and of inferior quality. The common kinds are wheat and millet. The S. part of the country, towards Afghanistan, is more level. It is traversed everywhere by innumerable torrents but its principal drainage is by the rivers Tagos, Aloulung, Alingar, and Kama, all of which flow S. towards Afghanistan. The roads are only fit for men on foot, and are often crossed by rivers and deep torrents which are passed by fixed or swinging bridges. The inhabitants of this wild district constitute an independent nation, and claim a European descent, priding themselves on being 'brothers of the Persians,' and are so considered by the Mahometans, by whom they are surrounded, and who, accordingly, call them Kaffres—that is, infidels. They allege that they are descendants of the troops of Alexander the Great, who passed through their country and it is certain, whatever truth may be in the allegation, that in many points, of both



KAFFRE CHIEF OF THE BALI TRIBE.—From August.

which is made of a conical shape but the cone laps forward, and, being fringed with blades, rings, or shells, hangs over the brows.

The Amakcan at present (1857) obey several chiefs, three of whom are nearly equal in power, namely, Sandili, Kivili, and

character and personal appearance, they much resemble the Greeks, being fair complexioned, regular featured, remarkably handsome, and intelligent. Their intelligence is displayed in the construction of their houses, which are in general of wood, several storeys high and embellished with much carving. They are also good smiths, and their silver drinking-cups and bowls are worked and embossed in a very elaborate and tasteful manner. They believe in one God, but also worship numerous idols made of stone or wood. Liberality and hospitality are their favourite virtues, and are largely practiced amongst them. Their food consists chiefly of cheese, butter, milk, bread, flesh and a variety of fruits. Both sexes drink wine to excess and get merry in their cups, but never quarrelsome. Their favourite amusement is dancing, which they perform with great volubleness. Their music is generally quick, but varied and mild. They are a warlike people, and are not known to have been conquered, though surrounded by Mahomedans, whom they detest and with whom they live in a constant state of warfare, and who take every opportunity of harassing and oppressing them, invading their territory and carrying them off as slaves. Though often provoked to extremes by the persecutions of the Mahomedans whom they slay without mercy, they are generally a humane, hospitable, and kind-hearted people, merry playful fond of laughter, and altogether of a sociable and joyous disposition.

The Kafirs, from their black goat-skin dress hang downwards are also named *Siyah Pahl* [black clad]. They do not sit cross-legged, like other Arians, but use stools and chairs after the manner of Europeans. They have no general name for their nation but are divided into tribes, occupying different valleys, each tribe having a peculiar name. They have hereditary priests, who have no great influence. It is not known that they have any regular government. All state affairs being managed, it is believed, by consultations among the influential persons. The property of the wealthy consists in cattle and slaves—[Tiphinians's *Cashul*, Burmes *Bohara* &c.]

KAFF KOT [the Infidels fort] an extensive ruin, Punjab, 8 bank India lat 32° 50' N lon 71° 21' E. It consists of a number of towers bearing every mark of extreme antiquity, rising on the very summit of a mountain plain. A dishevelled wall extends from them to the river.

KAGAI NIK, a town, which runs near the centre of Measrabar, about 18 m. W. Kumbum, flows S.E. and after a course of 110 m., discharges itself into the Black Sea by a large lagoon. The principal affluents are the Telaga and Chinghura, both of which it receives on the left.

KAGBUZWARA a populous vil Hindoostan presid Bombay, prov Arrangabad on the margin of a small lake, built of black stone, and noted for the manufacture of paper.

KAGUI, a lake, Kusma, S.W. of prov Measrabar near the confluence of the Pruthi with the Danube, greatest length, 24 m., breadth about 9 m. It falls into the Danube.

KAHERLEK, a town, Punjab, near bank India, here 1010 yds. wide, lat. 31° 25' N lon. 70° 57' E. Here is one of the principal fortresses of the Indus.

KAHLA, a town, Germany, Saxony, cap. circle of same name, 1 bank Saale, here crossed by a bridge, 18 m. S.E. Weimar. It is walled, has three gates, three suburbs, several courts and public offices, two churches and an hospital and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, tanneries, dyeworks, tile-works, and a trade in wool and cattle. On the opposite side of the river is the old castle of Leuchtenburg now a prison, and on a hill overlooking the public road, the ruined castle of Oranienburg. Pop. 2468.—*The Cassin* ann. 96, pp. 54 m. 10 p. 15, 18, 19.

KAHOOWAWE, one of the Sandwich isles, off S.W. point Maui, and, from its shape and appearance, apparently one part of that island. It is 14 m. long, and 5 m. wide, low, and almost destitute of every kind of verdure or shrub, excepting a species of coarse grass. It is inhabited by a few poor fishermen only, and is used as a place of exile.

KAHLN a fort and in Afghanistan, in an extensive valley or plain, 16 m. long, and 16 m. broad lat. 29° 30' N lon. 66° 15' E. It is generally well built and is surrounded by a wall. Water is scarce, the towns depending wholly on rain collected in a tank. Kahlm was garrisoned by the British in 1846. Some months afterwards, a detachment which was sent from Peshawar to relieve the fort, was attacked by the

Belooches, in a narrow pass, within a few miles of Kahlm, when 179 of the British were killed, 92 wounded, and 1076 animals, a great quantity of ammunition and stores, and three pieces of artillery, fell into the hands of the enemy.

KAIAH A, a town in Finland. See *KAJIAH*.

KAIFFA, a small walled town, and seaport, Asiatic Turkey Syria, about 6 m. S.W. Akko lat. 32° 50' N lon. 34° 55' E (n.). It has a mole and anchorage, defended by a castle.

KAIFUNG or **CAI FONG**, a large city, China, cap. prov Honan, 8 bank Yellow River 350 m. S.S.W. Peking, lat. 34° 55' N lon. 114° 20' E. It is a very ancient city but was destroyed in the 12th century by the overflowing of the river. Previous to that century it contained numerous palaces, gardens, and government houses and though it has been rebuilt, it has never attained to its ancient splendour. It has also been frequently inundated by the Yellow River but not with such serious results as in the instance above mentioned. The last calamity of this kind occurred in recent years, by which part of the city was destroyed and the inhabitants dispersed. The dikes erected in the vicinity of the city to prevent a recurrence of this visitation extend many miles, and are under the superintendence of the governor of the river. Kaifung is noted as the principal seat of the Jews in China, who have here a place of worship between 300 and 400 ft. in length, and about 150 ft. in breadth comprising four successive courts, various halls, and other apartments and a synagogue.

KAILAS MOUNTAINS, Tibet. See *CANAN*.
KAIN, a vil and com. Holguin prov Hainaut, on the Scheldt, 28 m. W. W. Mons with two breweries, a distillery and two oil mills, a considerable trade in agricultural produce and vegetables, particularly asparagus, for which the district is famed. Near it are chalky steeps. Pop. 4003.

KAINOURA District, a small vil of W. Africa, 1 bank Faidme lat. 14° 22' N lon. 12° 10' W, supposed by the traveller Reumont to be the site of the ancient fort of St. Pierre though the people of Mondou with more probability point out Kaira Tala as the site of this fort.

KATNEK, a town in Siberia, cap. circle of same name, gov. and 260 m. W. S.W. Tomsk, on the Oni lat. 53° 30' N lon. about 78° 30' E. It is walled, and has three churches, and in 1850 had 3407 inhabitants, maintained by agriculture, the fur trade, and furs, one of which is frequented by people from all parts of Siberia. The climate consists, in its N. half of an extensive plain watered by several streams. The S. half, which is equally well watered, has a milder climate, is better cultivated and more extensively wooded. The chief occupations are hunting and fishing.

KAIPARA a harbour New Zealand, 131, W coast, lat. 36° 29' N lon. 174° 51' E. a little W from the settlement of Auckland it branches off N and S, into two completely landlocked harbours, each running about 15 m. into the land. The N. arm is the recipient of several rivers including one of the same name, which enters its S. extremity.

KAIRA a town in Hindoostan, presid. Bombay prov Gujerat, cap. dist. of same name, 63 m. S.W. Baroda, lat. 22° 47' N lon. 72° 46' E. near the confluence of the Wat-rock and Seyres, affluents of the Sahyadris. It is a large and tolerably neat town, surrounded by a lofty stone wall, with semicircular bastions. The streets, though narrow are clean, and the houses solid and lofty, with sloping tiled roofs, and a good deal of carving in the wood work of their gables and verandahs. Most of the walls in the town and neighbourhood are brickwork, and the situation though selected for the castlements, which are about 1½ m. distant, is unhealthy. In the centre of the town is a Jain temple, exhibiting much gaudy ornament, and some beautiful wood carving. Among other buildings are a large European church, erected in 1834 and a library for the use of the soldiers.—*The Muzuruz* comments chiefly of lands ceded, at different periods, by the Guicowar and Peshwa, and so straggling in form, and intermingled with other districts as not to be easily defined. The Kaira, which forms the boundary between it and Ahmedabad, indicates a considerable portion of the surface. Much of the soil is good, and it was thought that the cultivation of Bourbon cotton might succeed. The attempt, however failed, in consequence of a succession of severe frosts, by which the plantations were completely destroyed. Area, 1868 sq m. Pop. 536,513.—(*Trigon. Survey of India*)

KAIRWAN a large town, w. of 60 m. S.E. of Tunis, lat. 35° 57' N. lon. 10° 15' E., in a barren sandy plain, and surrounded by a wall. It is badly supplied with water, the inhabitants depending on a capacious reservoir filled by the rains, and a pond, which becomes nearly dry in summer when it emits noxious exhalations. Notwithstanding its ill-omened situation it ranks second only to Tunis in trade and population. Kairwan was the first seat of Saracenic empire in Barbary and still exhibits many fine relics of its ancient grandeur, in the fragments of beautiful architecture which abound in it, besides one of the most magnificent mosques in Barbary. Pop. estimated at 50,000.

KAISARIYAH or **KASAKIRYEH** (anc. *Caesarea*), a town in Asiatic Turkey, near Karamana, cap. dist. of same name, 143 m. S.E. Angora, on a fertile plain lat. 38° 40' N. lon. 35° 20' E. It is walled; the houses are of stone and well built, though many of them exhibit cracks and dilapidations, produced by an earthquake in 1835; the streets are narrow and so very dirty, that the whole town may be said to breathe pestilence. Among objects worthy of notice may be mentioned a bridge erected by Soliman the Great, and several mosques. The Armenians have two churches, with a bishop; there is also a Greek church. The bazars are extensive and well supplied. The principal Armenian merchants exhibit their goods in a large place, called the *Yasar Khan* these consist chiefly of iron wares (many of them of German manufacture) snuff boxes, glass beads, shells, from the Red Sea in strings, for ornamenting pack-saddles &c. scissors, paper and cards. The chief articles of native produce are yellow beehives and gill nets, which are sent to Smyrna; also trigonometrical mounds and a blue dye made from the loss of wine. The number of houses is estimated at 10,000 of which 5000 may be Turkish, 2500 Armenian and 500 Greek. Pop. above 80,000—(Hamilton's *Asia Minor*)

KAISARIYAH is in Palestine. See **CESAREA**
KAISERBERG is in France. See **KATZENBERG**

KAISERLACKTERN a town in Bavaria, Palatinate cap. dist. of same name on the Lautern here crossed by a bridge, and on the Main-Ludwig Railway 43 m. S.E. W. Mainz. It is walled has several public offices, a L. school, and two Protestant parish churches a normal and other schools and the remains of an old castle, built by Frederick Barbarossa, and now converted into a central prison. Manufactures of woollen cloth, cotton goods, hosiery and leather a paper and other mills, and important iron works, supplied from iron mines in the neighbourhood. Three successive engagements were fought here, in 1793—between the French and Germans. Pop. to 6500 dist. 47 674.

KAISERSWALD a village in Bohemia, circle of, and 85 m. N.N.E. Leitmeritz, near the frontiers of Saxony at the foot of the Böhmerwald, with a school, manufactures of linen and two mills. Pop. 1707

KALOFRIVELI is a town in the Rhodanese, gov. of, and 6 m. N.W. Dalmatide parish church, a Capuchin monastery and a large Protestant establishment, comprehending a female normal school, an orphan asylum, a hospital and a seminary of deaconesses, in which evangelical classes of charity are trained and has manufactures of silk velvet, tobacco, and earthenware cotton and worsted mills some shipping a considerable shipping trade, a ferry across the Rhine, and three annual fairs. Pop. 1919

KALSTEN (Owen and Letzen), two contiguous villa, forming a pair *Wasserscheid*, cau. Argen, circle of, and about 2 m. from Leuzenbourg, in a small and somewhat rugged valley. They contain a parish church and have a trade in corn and wine, grown in the district. Pop. 1134

KALITZ a market and village in the Caylon, N. end. Hence generally of a name descriptive, with a small, near E. Catholic church, and a courthouse. Its harbour affords safe anchorage at all seasons, and is much frequented by country craft and small vessels. There are here the ruins of an old Portuguese fort. The greater portion of the inhabitants are employed in fishing. Kalitz was in former times subject to dreadful inundations, by which many of the inhabitants, and great numbers of cattle perished—(Ceylon Gazetteer)

KAJAL, a village in Hungary Thither Uniole, co. Presburg, in a fertile district, about 14 m. from Nagy Komlath with a Protestant parish church. Pop. 1260

KAJANA, or **KAJANA**, a town in Russia, principality Pskov, gov. of, and 64 m. S.E. Usladborg, cap. dist. of same name, on a stream which flows out of Lake Nisnevskij into Lake Uda, and forms two remarkably fine cascades, one immediately above, and one below the town. It was a place of some importance, and was defended by a castle, which still exists, but in so dilapidated a state as to have been converted into magazines. It has a church, and several well-frequented fairs. Pop. 815.

KAJAHS, two places, Hungary—1. A village Thither Danube, gov. of, and 34 m. S.E. Usladborg, cap. dist. of same name, on a stream which flows out of Lake Nisnevskij into Lake Uda, and forms two remarkably fine cascades, one immediately above, and one below the town. It was a place of some importance, and was defended by a castle, which still exists, but in so dilapidated a state as to have been converted into magazines. It has a church, and several well-frequented fairs. Pop. 815.

KAJDATE, a village in Hungary co. of, and 13 m. N.W. Tolna, on the Palatinat Canal, with two churches, and a trade in corn and tobacco. Pop. 1234.

KAKASD or **KOKAS**, a village in Hungary, co. Tolna, near Szaszard, with a R. Catholic parish church, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 999.

KAKAYA an island in Asiatic Turkey, near Anadolu S. coast lat. 36° 36' N. lon. 29° 53' E. about 5 m. long, but of unequal breadth—the S.W. half being very narrow and the other exceedingly irregular. It has a small harbour at its N.E. extremity called *Jort Rhiphano*.

KAKISIA is in Asiatic Turkey See **KARAKISIA**

KAKOVA,—1. A village in Hungary, Thither Thrus, co. Krasova, 44 m. N.E. K. Temesvar in a beautiful district on the Karas. It contains a parish church. Pop. 1532—2. (Aulova or Arkhelo) a village in Transylvania, co. Noida-Welsenburg, on a mountain slope, 12 m. from Hermannstadt, with a Greek non united parish church. Pop. 1063

KALABACH or **KALABACH**, a town in Punjab, bank Indus, 68 m. S.W. Attock, lat. 32° 37' N. lon. 71° 37' E. It rises on the foot of a steep eminence, overlooking the road and the river. There are extensive ruins, in the vicinity, the efforts from which, added to the extreme natural heat of the place in summer renders the air unwholesome. Great quantities of salt also are extracted here for the supply of W. India and Afghanistan. There is, likewise, a salt in the vicinity but it is of poor quality and in unequal demand. The Indus is navigable to this town at all seasons. Pop. about 2000

KALABISIEF (Ria), a village in Nubia, bank Nile, 80 m. N.N.E. Iker, lat. 23° 30' N. lon. 32° 55' E. Here are the ruins of the largest temple in Nubia, consisting of a nave, portico, and area but having sculptures of very inferior style. The ancient town stood on the N. and N. of the temple and extended along the hill behind towards the Bay of W. Nile, which is strewn with bricks and broken pottery.

KALACSA two places Hungary—1. A village Thither Thrus, co. Temesvar 2 m. from Mosoncor with a church Pop. 1263—2. A village, co. Bihar 12 m. from Balonta with a church and a trade in corn. Pop. 839

KALADY, or **KALADY**, a village in the Polotsk, circle and 20 m. N. W. of, on the Lomskits with a chapel, gymnasia, school manufactures of potash, and a saw mill. Pop. 971

KALAFAT a town in Little Walacha, cap. dist. and on a plain of same name, bank Danube about 3 m. E. W. of, on the opposite bank, and 370 m. N.W. Constantinople. It is surrounded with walls consists of about 2000 houses, and has three churches, a town hall, custom-house, quarantine, and cavalry barracks. It has recently become a strong military position, the Turks having (1853-4) thrown up formidable redoubts and other works partly on two high hills in the plain while availing the attack of the Russians.

KALAH-JIK, a town in Asiatic Turkey, near Anadolu, 34 m. E.N.E. Angora, at the foot of a hill, crowned by a fine old, but rather dilapidated castle. It contains 600 Mahomedan and 60 Armenian houses, 14 mosques, a Khan a public bath, an Armenian church, and the ruins of a Moslem monastery.

KALAJICH is in Punjab, 10 m. S. Dera Ismael Khan, with a considerable commerce, lat. 31° 48' N. lon. 70° 50' E.
KALAMAKI BAY, Asiatic Turkey, near Anadolu, S. coast lat. 38° 10' N. lon. 29° 38' E. At the extremity of the cape, which forms the W. side of the bay, are the ruins of the ancient Palaea.

KALAMATA, a *to* Group. See **KALAMATA**.
KALAMAZOO, a river, *U* States, Michigan, rising near the E. extremity of the state, and, after a winding course, generally W N W, of 80 m., falling into Lake Michigan, 41 m. N. the St. Joseph. It has an average depth of 15 ft. for 8 m. from its mouth, and is, at all times, navigable for small craft 88 m. upwards.

KALAMO, a *lat* Greece. See **KALAMO**.
KALAMIA, or **KALAMIA**, a *vill*, lat Ceylon, once the cap. of a principality, pleasantly situated on the banks of a river of some name, about 10 m. N E Colombo. It has a number of neat houses, a Protestant and a E. Catholic church, and some native places of worship, with a large figure of Buddha in a sitting posture, which attracts an immense concourse of pilgrims from every part of the island, during the celebration of the principal festival in July.

KALANNA, a *to* Nigritia, cap. kingdom of same name about 246 m. S. S. W. Timbuctoo. It has a numerous and industrious population.

KALANATA, a state, Malay Peninsula. See **KALANATA**.
KALASANO, or **KALASANO**, a *vill* Hungary, Thither Danube, *to* of, and about 15 m. from Vienna. It is a thriving place, with a Protestant parish church two mills, and a trade in corn, wine, and tobacco. Pop. 827.

KALAT, a *to* Beloochistan. See **KALAT**.
KALAFIA, a *lat* Indian Archipelago Flores Sea lat. 7 12 S lon 121 45 E, called Old Klaut by the Dutch. It is pretty large, and is inhabited by a treacherous people.

KALAU, or **KALAU**, a *to* Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 50 m. S. W. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, cap. circle of same name, on the Oder. It has two churches and many factories of woollen and linen cloth, a trade in wool and cattle, and two mills. Pop. 2177. — The *KAUEN* is flat and sandy. Area, 291 geo. sq. m. Pop. 40,606.

KALAVITIA, a *to* Greece, more Achana and Elis, 27 m. S E Patras, on the edge of a plain on both sides of a torrent which descends from Mount Olympos, whose W summit, covered with snow is seen over the back of the town. In a cave in the vicinity are two ancient catacombs on the side of a hill. Though Kalavritia is supposed to be the site of the ancient Cynopetra, these are the only remains of antiquity which it possesses. Pop. about 2160.

KALHE, a *to* Prussia. See **KALHE**.
KALBOH, or **KALBOH**, a *vill* Transylvania, *co*, and 3 m. from Fogaras, on a mountain, with two churches. Pop. 1069.

KALD (also and **FELD**), a *vill* Hungary Thither Danube, *co* Eisenburg, about 10 m. from Salabach with a church, a castle, and a trade in corn and wine. 1 op. 1040.

KALDENKIRCHEN, a *to* Rhenish Prussia gov. of and 27 m. N W W Düsseldorf, on a height. It was once well fortified, but only small portions of its walls now remain; has a Protestant and a E. Catholic parish church manufactures of linen and cotton goods, ribbons, soap, vinegar, curry, and tobacco and a trade in these articles. Pop. 1707.

KALE SUNA, a *vill* and caravanerai, Hindoostan, Punjab, 32 m. S. E. Attock, on the *halce*, a tributary of the Rurreto, lat. 33 44 N, lon 72 49 E. At a short distance to the N W of the village is a banal or great well, the water of which is reached by a descent of 100 steps. The surrounding country is remarkably rocky rugged, and barren.

KALENBERG, or **KALENBERG**, a principality Hanover, prov. or landgraviat Hanover bounded N and E by the *co* of Hoya, and the principalities of Lüneburg and Hildesheim, and S. and W. by Brunswick, Lippe, Lippe-Deimold, &c. In the N it is flat and marshy. In the E hilly and fertile. It contains ten towns, of which the chief is Hanover. Area, 800 geo. sq. m. Pop. 169,318.

KALGAN, a *to* China, prov. Chihli, 100 m. N W Peking, 1 bank of the most N of the head-streams of the Hsiao-Hsi; lat. 40° 50' N, lon 115° 8' E. It is a depot of the overland trade between China and Russia.

KALGUSSEW, or **KALGUSSEW**, an *island* Russia, in the Arctic Ocean, N of gov. Arhangelsk, between lat. 63 41 and 69 27 N, lon. 65° and 65° 10' E, length, N to S, about 60 m., and breadth 40 m. It is about 60 m. distant from the mainland, and is surrounded by shoals. The ground, which is at first gently undulating, rises towards the centre, which is covered by some hills of considerable height, the far greater part of the surface being covered with mosses, swamps, and

shrubs of no value. Its few inhabitants live chiefly by fishing, and gathering eggs and feathers, for which they are valued by the merchants of Moscow and Archangel.

KALIE, *CAIA*, or *CAIA*, a river, Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, joining the Chumbul, 62 m. N by W Ujain, after a N course of 140 m., none of which is navigable.

KALIMNO, or **KALIMNO**, an *island*, Grecian Archipelago off the coast of Asia Minor between Cos and Lero; highest summit, 2200 ft., lat. 36 68' 43" N lon 27° E. (a) It is of triangular shape, 11 m. long, and about 5 m. broad, mountains, but the soil is fertile, and celebrated for its honey. On the S. side of the island is the port of Kalimno, on the W the village of Lissos, below which there is anchorage, and on the E the ports Validi and Katsouli, both having a good depth of water, but open to E winds.

KALINFULVA FELAO, or **KALINTERTY**, a *vill* Hungary, Thither Thelso, *co* Marmaros, on the Kaszo, 12 m. from Salgeth with a Greek church. Pop. 1062.

KALISCH, or **KALING**, a city, Russian Poland, on the Prussian frontier, cap. palatinat of same name, on an *island* in the Prosna, 132 m. W S. W. Warsaw lat. 51 45' N, lon. 19 13 E, considered one of the best cities of Poland, and one of the principal places in point of mercantile wealth and trade. It is surrounded by a wall, flanked with numerous towers, and entered by four gates, and has ten churches, three convents, one synagogue a E. Catholic gymnasium, with a fine library and extensive scientific collections, a military school theatre, public garden, house of charity and three hospitals. The streets are spacious, and well paved and some of them adorned with trees. The houses are well built. The most remarkable edifices are, the palace of the volodves, in which the court of law is now held, the cathedral of St. Joseph, the church of St. Nicholas, and that of the Lutheran. It has linen, woollen and leather manufactures, and six fairs are held annually. Kalisch was founded about 855 and was long the residence of the dukes of Great Poland. At a little distance from the city the Swedes were defeated by the Poles, in 1706; in 1835 a grand military review was held here attended by the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia. July 18 and 19, 1852 a considerable portion of the city was burned down 1 up. 11,000, of whom 2500 were injured.

KALIKAS, or **KHALIKAS**, a country, Chinese empire, the N part of Mongolia bounded N by Siberia, and S by the desert of Gobi, and extending from the Altai and Tianshan mountains E. to the sources of the Amoor, about lat. 45 to 52 30' N, lon 88 to 115 E. Much of the surface is mountainous but much of it is also covered by vast plains or steppes. The numerous head-streams of the Selenge, and some of those of the Yenisei and Amoor rise in this territory, and in the W part are several lakes of considerable size, smaller ones being scattered over the central and E parts. Many of these lakes have no outlet, and are salt. The *kalikas* or inhabitants of this territory do not cultivate the soil to any extent. They render an annual tribute to the Emperor of China of horses, camels, sheep, &c., or their skins, but receive presents in return, of many times the value of those they give. Their tents are made of a framework of cane covered with layers of felt, the hearths are in the centre, and few of them have more than two apartments. The lodges of the wealthy, however, have several, and are elegantly furnished; but destitute of cleanliness, comfort, or ornaments. Most of their clothes, utensils, and arms, are procured from the Chinese. Many of them derive a livelihood from conducting caravans across the country, but chiefly depend on the produce of their herds and hunting. A considerable trade is carried on with Russia, through Melmaolin and Khatika. The territory is divided into four *khanates*, governed by native chiefs, each claiming descent from Genghis Khan, who was a native of the Kalik country. These chiefs or *khanes* are subordinate to two Manchoo superintendents, resident in Kharu or Orga, the largest town in Mongolia. Much of the real power however, is in the hands of a kind of high-priest, called the *butshu*, also resident in the capital. The religion is Buddhism.

KAL KOON, or **TUNKER** *Island*, a group of islands, Java Sea, N E Kangleang lat. 6° 31' S; lon. 118° 39' E. (a) They are low and small, with dangerous coral banks projecting from them far out to the E.

KALLAKANDI, a tn. of W Adfoa, N from Dahomey, about 70 m. S. by W Adfoa, lat. 12° 2' N, lon. 1° 25' E. It is a place of considerable importance, and on market-days presents a scene of great bustle and activity. Sheep, goats, oxen, and small, but handsome horses, are here exposed for sale, amongst numerous other commodities. There is also a slave-market, where great numbers of slaves are bought and sold. Gold-work is done in a vigorous manner, and billhooks and axes neatly fabricated. The warrers also display considerable taste in the manufacture of a cloth peculiar to the place. The country around is well cultivated, the inhabitants being excellent farmers.

KALLAVESI, a lake, Russia, Finland, circle Kuopio; greatest length, N W to S.E., about 34 m. mean breadth about 6 m. It is of very irregular shape, contains a great number of islands, and lies between the lakes of Ruokovani and Eokavani, communicating with the former on the N.W., and with the latter on the S.

KALLMUNZ, a market tn. Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, at the confluence of the Mal with the Vils, which is here crossed by a bridge, 13 m. N.W. Ratisbon. It has a parish church, townhouse, and hospital, manufactures of muslin, strings, and two mills. Hops are much cultivated in the vicinity. Pop. 1128.

KALLO a vil. Hungary. Hither Danube, co. Xetograd about 20 m. from Matvas with a R. Catholic parish church, and a trade in timber. Pop. 1343.

KALLO (NAGY), a market tn. Hungary. Thither Theres, emp. co. Szabolcs 25 m. N.N.E. Debrecen. It has county buildings, two churches, manufactures of potash, and several annual fairs. Pop. 5349.

KALLHOLM, a lake, Sweden in the N.W. of lin Osterund, about 15 m. long N.W. to S.E., by about 9 m. broad. It is connected with a chain of lakes which extend to the frontiers of Norway, and is enclosed by lofty mountains, one of which on its S. side, is 4900 ft. high. It communicates, by the Holmsund, with Lake Storsjön on the S.E.

KALLUNDBORG or **CALUNDORP**, a tn. Denmark, W side St. Seeland, but Holboek on the inner part of the deep fiord of same name, 57 m. W Copenhagen. It is an ancient place, and was formerly one of the most important towns in the kingdom, but has suffered much from war, at different times, and more recently in 1658, when it was devastated by the Swedes. It contains an ancient church, with five towers and the remains of a strong castle, in which King Christian II. was confined, and has an excellent winter harbor, of the 4th class, which admits vessels drawing 10 ft. to its quay and a trade in corn and wool. Steam-packets sail regularly between Kallundborg and Aarhus; there is also a ferry to Hemsbyvælle, in the island of Samsø. Pop. 2400.

KALMAR, or **CALMAR**, a seaport tn. Sweden, emp. lin of same name, beautifully situated on the W. part of the mouth of the same, between Sweden and Gland, 315 m. S.S.W. Stockholm (lat. church) 59° 30' N lon. 16° 22' E. (n). It consists partly of the town-proper situated on an island, and partly of a suburb on the mainland, and connected with it by a bridge and is generally built of wood, but with considerable regularity. It is the see of a bishop, residence of a governor, contains a handsome stone cathedral, finely situated in an open space near the centre of the town, surrounded by a colonnade, and remarkable for the loftiness of its ceiling, unsupported by pillars; a town-house, a gymnasium, with library, and collections of natural history, and rooms of convocation for the lin, and an old castle, surrounded on three sides by the sea, and celebrated in the early history of Sweden, and has manufactures of woollen stuffs and tobacco, a sugar-refinery, and several tanneries, two dockyards and a good harbour, at which a considerable trade is carried on. The principal exports are wood and masts. Pop. 6964. The L.I. is bounded N and N.W. by Linköping, W. by Västervik and Westra, S. by Carlskrona, and E. by the Baltic Sea. It is rather mountainous in the N., but flattens towards the S. It is watered by the Åmne, contains several small lakes, and has a bold rocky coast, lined by small islands. The soil in the higher districts, is covered with rocks and stones, but in other quarters is light and tolerably fertile, producing corn sufficient for the home consumption, and a good deal of flax. Numerous cattle are reared; the forest, chiefly of beech and pine, are extensive, and furnish

excellent fuel and timber; and the productive fisheries on the coast furnish employment and subsistence to a considerable number of the inhabitants. Area, about 2600 sq. m. Pop. (1840), 155,041.

KALMINA, or **CALMINA** a tn. of W. Africa, Dahomey, about 15 m. S.E. Abomey; lat. 7° 25' N, lon. 3° 25' E. Pop. 18,000.

KALMIUR, a river, Russia, which rises in gov. Ekaterinodar flows S.E.W., forming the boundary between that gov. and that of Don Cossacks, and after a course of nearly 90 m., falls into the Sea of Azov at Mariupol.

KALMUCKS a tribe. See CALMUCKS.

KALNA, a vil. Bohemia, circle of, and 20 m. N.E. Bidachow, on a small stream of the same name, an estate of the Edla, with a church, school, manufactures of cotton, a saw and other mills. Pop. 1469.

KALO GURBA, a river of Ceylon. It rises near Adam's Peak, and falls into the Gulf of Mannar at Calcutra. It is only 60 m. in length, but is sufficiently large to be navigable for boats for three-fourths of its course.

KALOCSA two places, Hungary.—1, (Kalocsa, or Kalocse), a vil. Thither Theres, emp. co. Marosmar on the Tisza, 35 m. from Raasdorf near the frontiers of Galicia. It consists of five distinct portions, and contains a Greek parish church. Pop. 3323.—2, (Kalocsa, or Kalocsa), a vil. Thither Danube, co. of, and 67 m. S. Pesth, in a marshy and unhealthy district, near L. bank Danube. It was once strongly fortified and was a place of great importance, till it was almost destroyed by the Turks. It is still the see of an archbishop, has a cathedral several other churches, a bishop's palace, ecclesiastical seminary, Mariet college, lyceum, gymnasium, and head national school, and several fairs. Pop. 6000.

KALOOPASS a lofty pass in N.E. Afghanistan, over the R. Hindu Kohat, 50 m. W by W Cabool; lat. 34° 40' N lon. 67° 45' E. with an elevation of about 13,000 ft.

KALOOGKONG a native state. Indian Archipelago, S.E. coast of Bali. It is the oldest and poorest native state in the island, having a rocky, unfertile soil.

KALOZ, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. of and 16 m. S.E. Schremsburg, in a fertile but marshy district on the Palatin Canal, with a castle, two churches, an infirmary and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 2760.

KALPÉE, or **CALPÉE**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Agr. R. bank Jumna, about 60 m. S.W. Calcutra; lat. 26° 10' N lon. 79° 41' E. The original town stood on the plain remote from the river, but repeated Marhatta incursions induced the inhabitants to remove it to its present position among extensive ravines, where there is a small fort which commands the navigation of the Jumna. The town is large and populous, and carries on a considerable trade. It is an entrepot for the cotton of the B.W. territories, and is noted for its paper and sugar-candy.

KALPUN, two of the Laccadive Is., Indian Ocean, off W coast Hindoostan joined together by a reef above water. lat. (S. point), 10° 5' N lon. 75° 35' E. (n). They are narrow and low, with a steep coral reef on the W. side. The S. and largest island, on which there are a few small villages, is well planted with coco-nut trees.

KALSHING or **KALSTH**, a market tn. Bohemia circle of, and 14 m. S.W. Budweis, in a valley on the Blitzebach. It contains a parish church, and a hospital; and has several mills, a weekly corn-market, and four annual fairs, chiefly for the sale of woollen articles and earthenware. P. 835.

KALSEE, a tn. of N Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat, near the junction of the Tense with the Jumna, 180 m. N.N.E. Delhi; lat. 30° 55' N lon. 77° 50' E. It is one of the chief marts in this part of the country.

KALTENBRUNN a vil and par Switzerland can. of, and 28 m. S.W. St. Gall, on the road from Glarus to Zürich. It is well built, contains a handsome parish church, with a lofty bellry, forming a conspicuous object at a great distance and has an important annual fair chiefly for horses. Lignite is found in the vicinity. Pop. 1455.

KALTENBRUNN a vil Austria Tyrol, dist. Leodach. It is chiefly situated in the valley of Kamm, and contains a church, to which numerous pilgrimages are made.—S. A vil. Hungary, co. and 3 m. from Frensbury, with a church and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 421.—S. A vil. Hungary, co. Himmberg. See Himmberg.

KALTENSDORFHEIM, a tn. Germany, Saxa-Wesmar, Kamenetz, circle and 21 m. S.W. Kamenetz, cap. hall. of same name, on the Fulda, near the Bavarian frontier. It has a court of justice, a castle, and two churches; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a tannery, blacksmith, and wrought and several other mills. Coal is worked to some extent in the vicinity. Pop. 1900 Area of hall. 40 sq. m. Pop. 7500

KALTENWESTEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Neckar, hall. Balingen, 18 m. N. Stuttgart. It has a parish church and in the vicinity are the ruins of the old feudal castle of Leichenstein. Pop. 1871

KALTERHERRBERG a vil. Ehrenb. Prussia, gov. of, and 18 m. S.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, with a church, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a worsted mill. P. 1872

KALTERN, a tn. and com. Austria. See CALBERN.

KALUGA, a central gov. Russia; bounded, W and N.W. by Smolensk, N.E. Moscow, E. Tula, and S. Orel; lat. 58° 24' to 56° 30' N., lon. 35° 40' to 37° E. The country presents the appearance of an almost uninterrupted flat. It is well wooded, having no fewer than 18 streams, some of them of considerable size, particularly the Oka, which is navigable by barges throughout the year, and the Upa, navigable only when the water is high. There are also several small lakes, and occasional morasses. The climate is one of the most temperate in Russia. Winter sets in about the end of November and disappears by March. There are quarries of millstones, and the mineral productions are bog iron-ore, chalk, and gypsum. About one-half of the surface is covered by forests, and the greater part of the remainder is fit for cultivation. The soil is of a clayey and sandy nature and with difficulty yields a return of five-fold. The favourite crop is barley, but other cereals—wheat, rye, and millet, and also buckwheat and beans—are likewise grown, though to a less extent, and the quantity produced does not meet the consumption. Hemp and flax are grown to a large extent, and though much of it is worked up in the district, a considerable surplus remains for export, along with oil and cake. Not many cattle, but a considerable number of horses are bred. Neither game nor fish abound. Though the district is not rich in iron, the ample supply of fuel has made it the seat of an important iron trade. A large quantity of iron, both pig and malleable, is produced. Manufactures are also successfully carried on; and woollens, linen, silks, calicoes, silk velvets, ribbons, leather, paper and glass are largely exported. There are also numerous distilleries for brandy. The inhabitants are active, very temperate, and, in general, in comfortable circumstances. Area, about 10,000 sq. m. Pop. (1850), 1,036,500

KALUGA, a tn. Russia, cap. of above gov., stands on an elevation, r. bank Oka, 98 m. S.W. Moscow; lat. 54° 30' N., lon. 36° 10' E. It is nearly 7 m. in circumference, though the number of houses does not exceed 4000, and it is surrounded by a rampart, which has been turned into a walk. The town is of an inferior description; the streets being narrow and crooked and the houses for the most part of wood though several of the public buildings, which are built of stone, are handsome. It has 23 churches, a college for priests, a nursery, a foundling hospital, and a theatre. No mineral manufactures, but particularly of silks to supply the navy, make Kaluga a stirring place, and entitle it to be regarded as one of the most important manufacturing towns in the Russian dominions. Pop. (1850) 38,560.

KALUMULLE, a small tn. Ceylon, on the road from Colombo to Galle, about 4 m. S. Galle, with a Wesleyan mission school, and several R. Catholic chapels. The district hitherto of search is carried on here to a considerable extent. Pop. about 1000. (Open Gazetteer.)

KALUSKA, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle of, and 38 m. S.E. Strzy, among the Carpathian mountains, on the torrent Lomnica, by which much wood is here floated down. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, in which both the Greek and the Latin rituals are used and has salt-works. P. 3000.

KALWARIA, a tn. and com. Austria, Galicia, 19 m. S.W. Olesow, in a mountainous district. It is poorly built; and has a parish church, a castle, and a Bernardine monastery with a chapel in the vicinity, to which numerous pilgrimages are made. There is a large number of fields and meadows, and a good trade in them is carried on.

KALWARIA, or **KALWARIA**, a tn. Russian Poland, prov. Augustow, cap. dist. of same name, 176 m. N.E. Warsaw.

lat. 54° 36' N.; lon. 23° 14' E. It is well built, but the streets are not paved; has three R. Catholic churches, a synagogue, and two well-frequented fairs. Barren fertile, but marshy. Pop. (1841) 7628.

KAMA,—1, A river, Russia, the largest tributary of the Volga. It rises in a branch of the Ural mountains, on the E. border of gov. Viatka, lat. 53° N., lon. 58° 40' E. First taking a N., and then a N.E. course, it enters the gov. Perm, turns E. and pursuing a winding course, mainly S., reaches the town of Perm. Next, taking a S.W. course, it again enters and forms the S.E. boundary of the gov. of Viatka. Finally, entering the gov. of Kazan it proceeds S.W. and, after a course of nearly 1000 m., and about 40 m. from the town of Kazan it meets the l. bank of the Volga, and, by the accession of its waters, almost doubles that mighty river. It is navigable almost throughout its course. About 168 m. N. by W. Perm, it receives the Inga Kama on the l. bank, thus stream is connected by canal with the Sivera Kama, an affluent of the Volga, thus uninterrupted water-carriage is established between the Caspian and the Arctic Seas—2 (or Kozner), a river Central Asia, rising in Gilgit, in the Hindoo-Koosh. It flows S.W., across Kashmir, enters Cabool and joins the Cabool river on its l. bank lat. 34° 34' N. lon. 70° 55' E. Total course, 290 m., but still not a large river.

KAMAKURA, a small tn. Japan, on the S.E. coast, lat. Nippon. It is a place of banishment for the grandees who have fallen into disgrace.

KAMAL, a tn. Indian Archipelago, S.W. coast, lat. Madura, with a good haven. It is the landing-place coming from Soerabaya, and a canal leads from it several miles inland.

KAMALIA, a small ancient-looking tn. Punjab, 8 m. from r. bank Ravi, lat. 30° 44' N.; lon. 73° 38' E. built of burnt bricks, with fortifications and houses of the same materials.

KAMAR (23), Mountains of the Moon. See ARECA.

KAMARAN, or **KAMARAN**, a tn. Red Sea, W. coast Yemen, near Cape Isad, lat. 15° 17' N., lon. 49° 32' E. (n) The island, which is about 15 m. in length, N.E. to S.W., and 5 m. broad is composed of hard rock, intermixed with sand, in some parts very capable of cultivation, and has some spots on which date-trees flourish. It is generally low, swampy in the N. bet. toward the S. are a few small hills. Including Kamaran there are seven small villages on the island, consisting mostly of a few miserable huts belonging to slaves employed on the pearl banks, turtle islands, &c. in its neighbourhood. There is good anchorage in the small bay of Kamaran near the S.E. part of the island.

KAMATA, a considerable tn., W. Africa, dist. Koronko, N.E. Sierra Leone on the route between Rokelle and Palaha. lat. 9° 15' N. lon. 11° 6' W. It is built on the pinnacle of a hill, and quite inaccessible, excepting by its two entrances which are thickly stocked on their sides with strong palisades, and guarded by double and massive gates of hardwood.

KAMBARA, one of the Peleje islands, S. Pacific. lat. (S. point) 18° 55' E. lon. 178° 25' W. (n) It is of a rectangular form, about 3½ m. long and 2 m. wide, fertile and well wooded, the timber is esteemed above that of all the other islands of the group for canoe-building. On the N.W. side of the island, a remarkable bell-shaped peak, covered with rich verdure, rises to the height of 850 ft.

KAMBING, or **KAMBORA**, lat. Flores. See CAMBING.

KAMBURG or **CAMBURG** a tn. Germany, Rhenish-Prussia, cap. circle of its own name, 84 m. S.E. Leipzig, r. bank Saale, here crossed by a bridge. It has a church, two breweries, two tile-works, and some trade with wool. Near it are a mill, two tile-works, and a stone quarry. The circle was once a county. Area, 40 sq. m. Pop. 8311.

KAMBURI, a tn. Siam See CAMBORA.

KAMEL, a vil. of W. Africa, Fouta-Djalla, l. bank Senegal, lat. 15° 22' N.; lon. 13° 55' W. Its market for millet is much frequented.

KAMENETZ, or **KAMENETZ** See PODOLSK.

KAMENETZ, or **KAMENETZ**, a tn. Russian Poland, cap. prov. Podolsk, on the Smerech, about 12 m. from its junction with the Dniester, lat. 48° 45' N. lon. 30° 30' E. It is defended by a fortress built upon a rock, which, however is commanded by a neighbouring height. The town is well built, without being regular. The most remarkable public buildings are the R. Catholic cathedral, the church of the Dominicans, three other R. Catholic, one Armenian, and four

Black, abundant; with several convents, the Government strongly, and new greenhouses. It was for a long time considered the principal husband of Poland on the side of Turkey. Pop. 12,000.

KAMENITZ, or KAMENICE, three towns, Austria.—1, in Bohemia, circle of, and 18 m. S.E. Tabor. It is a plain, but poorly-built place; contains a deanery church, a court-house, town-hall, school, and a large old castle, and has two mills and six annual fairs. In the garden of the castle is a gigantic lime-tree, 400 years old, from which the town sometimes receives the surname of *Kamenitz-am-der-Linde*. Pop. 2361.—2, A market town, Moravia, circle of, and 11 m. E. Igla, with a parish church, a church, a school, a saw and numerous other mills. Pop. 1669.—3, A market town, Bohemia, on Silesia, 7 hank Danube, in a beautiful plain, 2 m. S.W. Peterwarden, with two churches. Pop. 1944.

KAMENSKOE, a vil. Asiatic Russia, gov. Okhotsk, near Penzhin, at the mouth of the Penzina.

KAMENSKOI, a market town, Russia, gov. Perm S.W. near Kamyshkova, at the junction of the Kamenska and Iset with an iron forge and cannon foundry. Pop. 6000.

KAMIN, or a vil. Prussia, gov. Posen, gov. Oppeln circle

Buckow, with a parish church, Macklin, and mills. P. 538.

KAMIONKA, a town, Austria, Galice, circle of, and 13 m. N.W. Zloczow. 1 hank. Bur. with a Greek and 8 Catholic church. It stands in a district covered with magnificent timber. Pop. 2345.

KAMIK, or KAMIKER, a maritime town, Persia, on the Persian Gulf prov. Laristan, opposite al. Kishm lat. 27° 0' N. lon. 55° 40' E. There are sulphur mines in the vicinity, the produce of which is shipped here for Muscat.

KAMISHIN, or a vil. Russia, gov. of and 99 m. S.W. Saratov, lat. 50° 5' N. lon. 45° 30' E. It is a large vilage, at the confluence of the Kamyshenka, which runs through the town. It is walled, and has two churches. On the opposite side of the Volga are large magazines for salt, which is obtained in vast quantities from Lake Elton. Pop. 8100.—**THE CIRCLE** forms an extensive steppe contains a number of salt lakes and several fertile tracts but not much wood.

KAMIRILOV, or a vil. Siberia. See KAMTSCHLOWA

KAMITZ, or a vil. Prussia, gov. Posen, gov. Oppeln circle Nasse, with a parish church, a saw and two other mills. P. 1548.

KAMM, or a vil. of W. Africa, lat. 16° 28' N. lon. 16° 19' W. The women fabricate mats, which are highly valued by the negroes and which they sell to the French they also devote themselves to the drying of fish. The plains in the vicinity unutilized during winter produce in abundance cottonseed rice.

KAMMENOI-Ostrov two small isls. Russia. The one is in gov. Petersburg, at the mouth of the Nava, and immediately N.W. of the capital, with which it communicates by a bridge. It contains a palace, in which different superiors have occasionally resided, and a small Gothic church. The other island is in the N. of the Caspian Sea, near Girav.

KAMERSWALD, or a vil. Prussia, gov. Posen, gov. Oppeln circle Legnica, circle Schönnau, with a Protestant and a Catholic church, a castle, and several mills. Pop. 1245.

KAMNITZ, or a vil. Bohemia, circle of, and 26 m. N.N.E. Leutenants, on a small stream of same name, in a mountainous district. It contains a church, a school, and a hospital. Pilgrimages are made an old castle, in ruins, and an hospital and has a brewery, distillery and two mills. Pop. 2221.

KAMOCZA, or KAMOTZA, a vil. Hungary Thüder Danube, co. of, and 12 m. N.W. Komern on the Waag. It contains a Protestant parish church and has a considerable trade in corn, fruit, and tobacco. Pop. 1380.

KAMOTTA, one of the Nicobar isls. See CANOTTA

KAMOUKASKA—1, A co. Lower Canada, 7 hank St. Lawrence lat. (centre) 47° 13' N. lon. 69° 43' W. 168 m. long by 40 m. broad area, 4300 sq. m. The surface of this county is uneven and mountainous, particularly in the S.E. section. The soil is diversified, but in many places excellent. It is well watered by lakes and rivers.—2, A river which flows N.W. through the same county, and falls into the St. Lawrence about lat. 47° 33' N. lon. 69° 43' W.—3, A group of small rocky islets in the St. Lawrence, opposite the mouth of the Katoconkwa river. They are almost bare rocks, but are of great utility in sheltering small vessels, and form the

stem of some extensive fisheries of herring, staid, salmon, spruce, flounder and mackerel.—4, A vil. pleasantly situated near the mouth of the Katoconkwa. The houses are nearly of wood, but a few are well built of stone. During summer, it is much frequented by visitors for the benefit of some bathing, being reputed one of the healthiest spots in the province.

KAMP (Gnase), a river, Lower Austria, which rises on the N. frontiers of Bohemia, flows first E., past Zwettl, then S.E., and joins 1 hank Danube, about 9 m. below Krems, after a course of about 60 m. Its chief affluents are, on the right, the Klein Kamp, and, on the left, the Zwettl.

KAMPEN, a town and port, Holland, prov. Overijssel 45 m. E. N. E. Amsterdam, 1 hank and near the mouth of the IJssel, born crossed by a dike-bridge. It is walled but not fortified has several gates, towers, and remains of its former defences and is intersected by sundry canals. The centre of the town is densely, and the outskirts sparsely built and, stretching as it does along the river it is in shape long and narrow. Its principal buildings are an elegant town-house, built in an antique style, and a convent house. It has, likewise, two Calvinistic churches, both of which are fine, a Baptist and a Catholic church, several hospitals, and other benevolent institutions and numerous schools. Anciently it was one of the most flourishing of the Hanse towns, but its commerce is now limited to a few vessels trading to Hull. Its main features have also suffered but still it carries on to some extent damask calico, plush, and blanket-weaving, and ropemaking and has a tile and three brick fields, a pottery a cigar factory a distillery and two breweries. Pop. (1850) 10,879.—(Van der A.)

KAMPIHEE, a military station, Hindoostan, Madras, presid. prov. Gundwana about 10 m. N.E. Nagpore.

KAMTSCHATKA a long and rather narrow peninsula in the N.E. of Asia, forming a part of Siberia or Asiatic Russia, lat. 51° 01' N. lon. 155° 30' to 174° E., bounded N. by the country of the Tschuktschi, W. by the gov. and Sea of Okhotsk S. and S.E. by the N. Pacific, E. by the Sea of Kamtschatka length 870 m. breadth very irregular owing to numerous deep indentations, which exist on the E. and contrast with the regular uniformity of the W. side. At the middle, where it is widest, the breadth is 280 m. towards the N. it varies from 10 to 150 m. while in the S. it narrows rapidly on both sides, till it terminates in the long and narrow tongue of land which forms Cape Lopatka. The country, as seen from the sea, is rugged and desolate. Through its whole length, from N. to S., it is traversed by a chain of lofty mountains, crowned with numerous volcanoes, many of them extinct, but many also highly active. The names, positions, and heights of the most remarkable are as follows:—Awatshinskaya, lat. 53° 1' N. 8780 ft. Japanova, lat. 53° 35' N., 9060 ft. Korjakaya, lat. 53° 19' N. 11,215 ft. Kromokaya, lat. 54° 6' N. 10,450 ft. Kachinskaya, lat. 56° 40' N. 10,600 ft. and Khatibskaya, lat. 56° 6' N., 16,512 ft. The last is particularly described by Erman, who, in 1829, ascended within 8000 ft. of the summit and saw it in sublime activity pouring forth a continuous stream of lava, which, at first opposed in its progress by masses of snow and ice, soon burst the barrier, and precipitated itself into the sea, with a noise which was heard for a distance of more than 50 m. This mountain rises from a large base, which swells in an elliptical curve, surrounded by deep ravines, and crowned by four cones. There is nothing in its structure resembling a granitic mountain, or any other primitive rock. It is an igneous, and strongly bilaterated mass, with large crystals of Labrador felspar. The volcanoes of Kamtschatka are evidently part of a continuous line of volcanic action, which commences in the N. of the Aleutian Isles, in Russian America, and extends, first in a W. direction, for nearly 200 geo. m., and then S., without interruption, through a space of between 60° and 70° of latitude, to the Moluccas where it sends off a branch to the S.E. while the principal line continues W., through Borneo and Java to Sumatra, and then, in a N.W. direction, to the Bay of Bengal.—(Lyeil.) No part of Kamtschatka appears to be of primary formation. Supposing it divided into two sections, by a line drawn near its centre from N. to S., the E. section is wholly of igneous origin. The W. section may be divided into two heads, one of which comparatively narrow running N. and S., consists of the tertiary formation while the remainder, forming the W. side of the peninsula, is

wholly necessary. The only river of any extent is the Kamtschatka, which rises at the foot of a mountain-knot in lat. 54°, and at a level far lower than might have been anticipated in a country abounding in lofty mountain-ranges, the heights of the source, above the level of the sea, being not more than 1500 ft. It has a course of about 500 m., and is navigable for about 150 m. Its basin, forming the valley of Kamtschatka, becomes hummed in by precipitous rocks toward the mouth of the river, but, farther S., it swells out sometimes to 40 m. and is by far the most fertile part of the peninsula.

The climate is very severe, and much more so on the E. coast than on the W. At Petropaulshafen on the E. coast, the mean annual temperature is only 28° 30', whereas that of Tigil, on the W., is 43° Fah. On an average of four years, the temperature of the former was, for spring, 81° 80', summer, 85° 80', harvest, 87° 30' and winter, 15°. In very severe frost the temperature falls far below the winter average, and has sometimes been — 15°. On the sea-coast, vegetation does not begin before the end of April but in the vale of Kamtschatka, in good shelter it is a month earlier. Notwithstanding the severity of the climate, forests of considerable extent occur, consisting of several species of birches, pines, poplars, and willows, while there is an undergrowth of shrubs, on which numerous berries grow; among others the raspberry and currant. On many of the tundras or moor levels, particularly when the ground is dry or strong, grows a *Lonicera*, called by the inhabitants *Jusokot*, bearing a close resemblance to the *Lonicera Coerulea* of our gardens with berries of a particularly pleasing taste, and said to be very nourishing. The natural pastures are also numerous, and their rank luxuriance sometimes so great, as to make journeying across them almost impossible. Agriculture is necessarily restricted to a few favoured spots, as both climate and animals fit for proper tillage are wanting. Cereals, however, such as, on the S. slopes, near the village of Kiliha, are seen in patches of rye and potatoes, and also stems of hemp of the tallest growth. He adds, that both summer and winter-sown wheat, barley and oats, thrive so well that were the surrounding plains carefully cultivated, they could furnish enough to supply the greater part of the inhabitants of the peninsula with bread-corn. In the same neighbourhood also he got ruder and finer favoured cow-milk than he had ever tasted.

The wild animals were at one time very plentiful, but have been much thinned by the hunters. Among them may be mentioned reindeer, wild sheep, bears, otters, beavers. The skins annually obtained consisting chiefly of those of the fox and sable, have been estimated at 30,000. Wild fowl abound. Ducks, of which at least twelve kinds are enumerated, are seen in all quarters, and lakes which, from being fed chiefly from hot springs, never freeze are the winter resort of flocks of swans. The rivers and coasts teem with fish. In the former are several varieties of salmon, some of them peculiar to the peninsula and on the latter are shoals of herrings and cod. Large numbers of seals are caught, and whales occasionally make their appearance.

Great attention is paid to the rearing of the sledge-dog a pack of which, consisting of six to twenty, every Kamtschatka justly regards as one of the necessities of life. These dogs are strongly built, rather long with a high step and short smooth hair, of a colour varying between yellowish fawn and jet black. They are very sagacious, and seem to enter into the very feelings of their masters. In summer they are set loose, and become their own purveyors, but with the return of frost their working season commences when, harnessed two and two, in trains perhaps of forty dogs, to sledges called *arshas*, consisting in their most primitive form, of a box of boards about 3 ft. long, and 1½ ft. in width and height, fastened to wooden runners, they often travel, at a rapid pace, 40 m. a day.

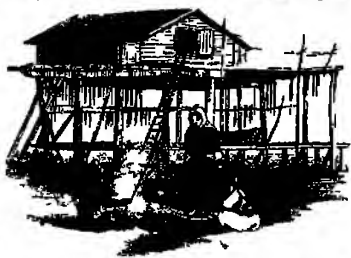
Though the extent of Kamtschatka is nearly equal to that of Great Britain, the inhabitants are estimated at not more than 5000. Of these, about a third are Russians. The remainder, forming the native population, consists of Korjaks and Kamtschadals. The former belong to the nomadic tribes of the N., and appear to have chosen Kamtschatka as an asylum after their defeat by the Tchukchi. The W. coast, from Tigil northwards and indeed the whole peninsula beyond

lat. 55° N., is occupied by them. They are of middle stature, tawny and alpsy, with black, smooth, and rather long hair. Their language differs so much from that of the Kamtschadals as to indicate a different stock. Their great occupa-



INHABITANTS OF KAMTSCHATKA. — From *Litton, Voyage autour du Monde*.

tion is hunting the reindeer. The Kamtschadals present considerable diversity both of speech and exterior, and the Sedankais on the W. regard themselves as a different race from the inhabitants of the valley of Kamtschatka. One of the best features in the national character is the love of hospitality. The stranger is always sure of a welcome reception.



NATIVE HOUSE, KAMTSCHATKA. — From *Litton, Voyage autour du Monde*.

The inhabitants are nominal converts to Christianity, but in some parts, particularly in the N. E., the old superstitions are said to linger. There evil spirits, and what are called Kutchas, are the objects of worship. The trade is very limited, the only export being furs, and the imports chiefly flour and spirits to the latter of which the natives have become greatly addicted. — (*Erman Reise um die Kola in 1828-30*, vol. III.)

KAMYSCHLOWA, or KAMENLOV s. ta. Duma, gov. and 250 m. S. E. Perm, say circle of same name, on the Pyschma. It is wholly built of wood and contains a church. Pop. agricultural 1925. — The climate, generally flat, is extensively covered with wood, has good arable and pasture land, and in the higher districts, is rich in copper and iron. Area, 4804 geo. sq. in. Pop. 140,800.

KAN-CUOW, a seaport in China, prov. Shantung, E. coast, near Shao so or Te-shan-so, with a market for Indian and European merchandise.

KAN KIANG, a large river, China, prov. Kiangsoo, which it traverses S. to N., dividing it into two nearly equal parts, and ultimately falling into the Poyang lake by numerous mouths. The banks near the lake are flat, and not highly

retreated, but the scenery becomes more varied and agreeable the further the river is ascended. Some rapids occur about lat. 35° 30', but they are not so formidable as to obstruct navigation seriously except at low water. The shores here are exceedingly beautiful, being lined with bold rocks fringed with wood, while the stream itself is perfectly transparent. The hills back are in many places covered with the Camellia oleosa, whose white blossoms give them the appearance of snow when the plant is in flower.

This river forms one of the great internal lines of communication in China.

KAN TOW a city China, prov Kiang-soo, near the junction of two considerable rivers, one of which has banks so high that stone terraces are needed for the support of the wall built on the summit; lat. 25° 53' N lon. 114° 00' E. Trees producing varieties of the finest quality grow in great numbers in the vicinity.

KANADEI, a in Russia, gov. of, and 62 m. S.W. Sambrak, L. bank Syr-darya. It contains two churches. P (1851) 2583

KANAGA, or **KONNAGA**, one of the Aleutian Is. lat. 55° 4' N, lon. 176° 50' W (a.) It is from 21 to 24 m. long, by half that breadth. The N. part of the island exhibits a high smoking volcano, one of the highest in the chain; the rest of the island is not very high.

KANARA, prov Hindoostan See CAHARA

KANARAK, or **KANRANCE**, an emporium vi Hindoostan, prov Bengal prov Orissa, 50 m. S.S.E. Cuttack, situated amidst sand-hills close by the shore. Here are the remains of an ancient temple the sun called by Europeans the Black Pagoda, one of the most remarkable edifices in India. It is constructed of prodigious blocks of stone, and massive beams of iron the walls are 60 ft. high, and in some parts 20 ft. thick. Several of the iron beams are nearly a foot square, and from 12 to 15 ft. long.

KANARY ISLES, a cluster of small is. S. Pacific Ocean, Pitca Passage, and at the S. entrance to the Gilbert Passage, off the N. of the island of Yap. The larger or Grand Kanary is in lat. 1° 48' S, lon. 139° 54' E. (a.) They are flat, and covered with trees, but uninhabited. On its S. side fresh water may be obtained also anchorage in six or seven fathoms.

KANATHIA, one of the most E. of the Fæloe is. S. Pacific Ocean, lat. 17° 16' S, lon. 179° 9' W from S to 4 m. in length N to S, by 2½ m. E. to W. It rises into numerous verdant and fertile hills has a central peak, sharp and lofty formed of beautiful columns, is surrounded by a reef with low entrance, and has on the N. a break. P 800

KANAWHA (GREAT) a navigable river, U States. It rises in the Alleghenies, in N. Carolina, on the borders of Virginia, flows first N.E. into Virginia, then turns abruptly in a N.W. direction, which course it continues till it falls into the Ohio, at Point Pleasant, 2½ m. below Pittsburgh. Total course, 800 m. About 100 m. from its mouth are the great falls, 50 ft. perpendicular. It is navigable to Kanawha, 60 m. from its mouth, where are salt-works, producing 1,500,000 bushels annually; the salt is obtained from brine springs. The chief tributaries of the Kanawha are the Green River, the Elk, and the Coal.

KANDABOU, or **KANTAWA**, the most S.W. of the Fæloe Islands lat. 19° 5' E, lon. 177° 57' W (a.) It is 25 m. long, and throughout its whole length is high and mountainous, except a small part at its centre, where it is nearly divided into two—the isthmus being so low and narrow that the natives frequently transport their canoes over it. On the W. end of the island is the peak of Kandabou, a mountain in the form of a cone, very much truncated at the summit, and the sides descending with a direct and rapid inclination to the sea; height estimated at 2000 ft. The island is well covered with pine timber resembling the New Zealand Kanari pine; and most of the large canoes used in the Fæloe are built here. Many white ships stop here for supplies. There are 45 houses or villages in the island. Pop about 10,000.

KANDAHAR, or **CANDAHAR**, one of the chief cities of Afghanistan, the capital and stronghold of the Durrannies, on a fertile and well-cultivated plain, 2484 ft. above the sea, near L. bank Urganahab, 300 m. S.W. Cabool lat. 31° 37' N lon. 65° 28' E. It is in the form of an irregular quadrangle, enclosed by a mud wall, 77 ft. high with a large tower at each of the four corners, 54 second-cylindrical bastions, and a broad and deep ditch in front, capable of being filled with



KANDAHAR.—From the Palace of the Durrannies

water from the river. There are six gates, each protected by double bastions. The circumference of the city is nearly 4 m. It is regularly built, the two principal streets crossing each other at right angles, with a circular space, formed of shops, and about 45 yards in diameter at the point of intersection. Within this space, which is covered with a dome, proclamations are read, and the bodies of criminals exposed. The houses, seldom more than two stories high, are built of mud, and have a massive appearance. Those of the wealthier classes are enclosed with high walls, and have several courts, with gardens and fountains. The public buildings, mosques, and caravanserais, are underscoring of notes, with exception of the tomb of Ahmed Shah which, however though superior to the other structures of a similar kind is so very remarkable, being built of coarse stone, intermixed with sun-dried bricks, and having a coating of stucco outside, gaudily painted. The town is well supplied with water which is conveyed in conduits, both above and below ground, to almost every street and the site of the town is so moist, that water may in any part of it be obtained by digging down 5 or 6 ft. The women, as in Cabool wear the burqa when they go abroad. Fuel is scarce and dear which is severely felt by the inhabitants, as the winters are rigorous, although the summer is extremely hot; the thermometer sometimes reaching 110° in the shade. Provisions are abundant, cheap, and of excellent quality, with a profusion of fruit, which is sold at extremely low prices several pounds of grapes being obtainable for a sum not exceeding a halfpenny. The population being composed of a number of different races, an extraordinary diversity of costume is exhibited in the bazars and crowded parts of the town. The principal business is the transit trade. The commercial transactions are generally managed by Hindus, but these are probably rather very numerous now extensive, as the town appears to be sinking into poverty and decay, many of the houses and gardens within the walls are in a ruinous condition, although the streets still continue to be thronged with a noisy, bustling population. The country, for several distances around the city, is fertile, and produces grain and fruit in abundance. The present town was built by Ahmed Shah, but a large town has always existed in the vicinity from the most remote antiquity. The population consists chiefly of Afghans, with a mixture of Persians, Uzbeks, Baluchians, Jews, Hindus, and other races. The number of inhabitants has been stated at various amounts from 25,000 to 100,000, but is believed to be actually about 50,000.

KANDIAKASKA, a bay of N Russia, formed by the W part of the White Sea, and penetrating deeply into Russian Lapland; greatest length, S.E. to N.W., 180 m.; average breadth, nearly 40 m. It receives the waters of numerous rivers and lakes; and many small islands line its shores.

KANDEL, CANDEM, or KANDEM-KANDEL, a market to. Bansk-Banars, chief of, and 10 m S.E. Lenden, on the Dnieper, with a local court. Pop. agricultural, 8600.

KANDERN, a to. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, on a hill 57 m S.W. Freiburg, with a church, a savings bank, iron-works, tile-works, manufactures of woollens and silks, paper, oil, saw, and other mills, a ball foundry, and several iron smelting furnaces. Pop. 1880.

KANDILI, a vil. Asiatic-Turkey on the Bosphorus, about 5 m. N by S Bostanz. Its situation is singularly beautiful, the houses on the heights commanding the most exquisite views on the Bosphorus embracing at the same time both the upper and lower mouths of the channel, the Black Sea, and the Sea of Marmara.

KANDLER, a vil. Saxony, circle Zwickau, hill of, and near Chemnitz, with two bleachfields, a cotton and three other mills. Pop. 933.

KANDY, or KANDY (Cingalese, *Maha Nuwara*, 'great city,' a city, Ceylon, near the centre of the island, 72 m N.E. Colombo; lat. 7° 21' N lon. 80° 45' E on the margin of a fine artificial lake, in a spacious and fertile valley 1467 ft above sea-level, surrounded by beautifully-wooded hills and mountains. This ancient capital of the Kandian kings has been greatly improved since it came into the possession of the English in 1815; many new and commodious houses have been erected, new streets have been formed, and the old ones widened. It now consists of three principal streets two stretching E and W, and the third N and S the chief houses being situated at the point of intersection. There are also a number of handsome houses and villas dispersed over the face of the lower hills, about 300 ft high, immediately overlooking the town. At the N.E. extremity of the town stands the pavilion, the residence of the governor the finest structure in Ceylon. Near this edifice is the residence of the major-general, a large and commodious building. The king's

or two mosques, two public libraries, and an agricultural society. Provisions are abundant, but dear, much more so than at Colombo; and houses-rents are high. In the houses and shops there are exposed for sale tea, woollen shawls, rice, salt-fish, curry stuffs, crockery, and cloth, for which a considerable demand exists, Kandy furnishing all the supplies for the labourers on the surrounding estates. In the immediate vicinity of the town is the royal cemetery, enclosed by a wall, and having a small temple. Here were deposited, through many generations, a long line of native kings and heroes but the ancient tombstones, and other monumental erections which marked their places of sepulture, have been nearly all destroyed or removed. The lake of Kandy, a beautiful sheet of water, adding much to the appearance of the town, is about 1½ m in length, and from 100 to 500 yards in breadth, it was formed by the late king out of a number of paddy fields, and is 1680 ft. above the sea. Notwithstanding the beauty of its situation and appearance, Kandy is not without its drawbacks. Situated in a basin, and on soil exceedingly pervious to wet, the streets are extremely unpleasant in rainy weather and at no time can it be considered particularly clean or healthy. The climate is generally much cooler than that of Colombo, but much more variable and trying to some constitutions, the range of the thermometer being from 54 to 87°, the mean about 74°. Deposits of magnesian limestones exist in the vicinity of Kandy, from which good lime for building purposes is obtained. Bricks and tiles are baked to some extent by the natives, and there is a very extensive brick kiln kept constantly at work by Government, elephants being employed to tread the clay. Pop. exclusive of the military estimated at about 7000—(Fridham's Ceylon, *Oriental Interpreter* &c.)

KANDYAN, or KANDYAN PROVINCE, a general appellation for such districts in the interior of Ceylon as were formerly under the dominion of the kings of Kandy, but which now form a part of the British empire. They were estimated to comprise 14,144 sq. m. with a pop. of only 288,485. The kings of Kandy were possessed of absolute and uncontrollable authority and assumed great state. The last of these barbarous princes, remarkable for his ruthless ferocity and cruelty, so oppressed his people as to induce them to solicit the interference and protection of the British Government, a request which was the more readily complied with, that this sovereign had a short time previously caused to be murdered in cold blood several hundred British troops, 120 of whom were in hospital at the time, the others his prisoners. Having been captured by a party of his own subjects, in Feb. 1815 he was delivered into the hands of the British who had invested his capital, and kept a state prisoner in Vellore, near Madras till his death, which occurred in Jan. 1833—(Giles's *Ceylon*).

KANE, a par. Incl. Louth 750 ac. Pop. 801.

KANEM, a territory, Central Africa, N.E. side of Lake Tchad, and comprising the whole of its banks on that side, between lon. 14 and 19° E.

KANEY, a to. Russia, gov. of, and 89 m. S.E. Kiev, a bank Delage. It was formerly a place of strength, and stood on a high point of land.

repeated sieges. It contains a castle, three churches, and a Greek monastery. Pop. (1848) 4425.

KANGAROO ISLAND, a large id. of S Australia, at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Vincent, 96 m. long, E. to W., and, with exception of a narrow point projecting from its E. end about 25 m. broad; area, 3,500,000 ac. Mount Torrens, a height at its W. end, visible at a distance of 40 m. at sea, is in lat. 35° 50' S. lon. 138° 35' E. It contains some very fine pasture and timber, though in some parts the soil is composed of sand, left by the retreating sea, mixed with a small portion of vegetable mould. The want of rain upon land so dry renders it impossible to produce vegetables, except during the rainy season. About 200 or 300 yards from the sea, good soil is found, where young potatoes, plants,



PALACE OF THE KING OF KANDY

palace, and buildings connected with it, now used as government offices, occupies a considerable space of ground and the front, which was about 200 yards long still presents an imposing appearance. The other public buildings, exclusive of the churches, are the principal Buddhist temple of Dehala Malagawa [place of the tooth], a lofty but unpretending structure, into the monastery of which day-light never penetrates; the medical hall, and post-office, the jail, barracks, and offices of the bank of Ceylon, and the Oriental bank; and the military magazine, situated in the middle of the lake. The places of worship are, an Episcopalian a Scotch Presbyterian, a Baptist, and a R. Catholic. The Church Missionary Society has a neat residence and school-house, used as a place of worship on Sundays. There are also one

and pass, will thrive, but no sooner is the rain over than the earth is so heated, that every vegetable perishes. Nine miles in the interior there are belts of iron and limestone running through the island. Kangaroos were once numerous here, as the name implies, but are now very scarce. The other animals are the wallaby, a creature of the kangaroo species, only of a smaller kind, the opossum, the bandicoot, or *Antechinus*, the Norway rat, and the guinea. Snakes, scorpions, scorpions, and mosquitoes, are numerous. There are several bays in this island, the principal of which is Nepean Bay, at the E. end, capable of accommodating some hundreds of vessels; its N.W. side is formed by Point Marion lat. 33° 33' S. lon 137° 41' E. (s.)

KANGELAG or GAYOYANG, an isl. Java Sea lat. 6° 50' S. lon 116° 15' E. (s.) It is of irregular form, about 25 m. long and 8 m. broad. On the E. coast it is indented with several bays. It is well wooded surrounded by numerous islands and rocks, which render landing difficult, and is much visited by pirates. Inside an isl. on the W. side, is a good harbour, capable of containing 20 to 30 ships. Pop. 1500.

KANIA a tn. of W. Africa dist. Kerenko N.E. Sierra Leone, on the route from Rokelle to Fala, lat. 8° 5' N. lon. 11° 9' W. It is remarkably neat and clean, the outside of the houses being whitewashed, and the premises tastefully enclosed with wicket-work.

KANISA several places, Hungary particularly—1 (O-Kanisa, or Als-Kanisa) a market tn. to Bacs, in a very fertile district on the Theiss, here crossed by a ferry opposite to Turkish Kanisa. It contains a K. Catholic and a Greek non-union church, a synagogue and a Pietist gymnasium, and has a trade in corn, tobacco and cattle and several annual fairs. Pop. 9070—2 (Saggy or Jaggy-Kanisa) a market in Thuler Donau, co. Szabol in a marshy district on the Kanizs, a small affluent of the Tisza, 21 m. N.N.E. of Keszthely. It contains a parish church, Protestant academy, townhouse and Pietist gymnasium and a large trade in fat cattle, for which important markets are held here. Pop. 8897—3 (Als or Tisza Kanisa) a vill. Thuler Theiss, co. Terenath, 65 m. W.N.W. Temevar on the Theiss, over which there is here a ferry. It stands in a very fertile district, and has a trade in cattle, wine, and tobacco. Pop. 1817

KANIXA or KANIXA, a vill. Austria, Slavonia, geographically Peterwaradin, near the Tisza, and about 14 m. from Puden, with a parish church. Pop. 1100

KAN-KAN, a tn. and dist. S.E. of Senegal. The town carries on a profitable commerce with Sego and Timbuctoo and is said to have a pop. of 5000.—The district lies between lat. 10° and 11° N. and about lon. 8° and 9° W.

KAN-KARI, or KAN-KU, a tn. and dist. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anatolia. The town 70 m. N.E. Angora lat. 40° 56' N. lon. 34° 5' E. on a small affluent of the Kizilirmak is of considerable extent, containing about 2000 houses, 8 large and several smaller mosques, six khans and four public baths. There is a castle on a height close by, a barracks, and a singular and ancient Mahometan building, called the Mejid Tash, which appears to have been a convent of dervishes, and a burial-place for holy men. Pop. 18,000.—The district is composed of a cold upland of gypsum, interspersed with volcanic cones and some cultivated valleys amongst the latter of which that of Tuz-yah is remarkable for its fields, gardens, and vineyards.

KANKHUL, a large and handsome tn. Hindoostan, prov. and 100 m. N.N.E. Delhi r. bank Ganges, lat. 29° 56' N. lon. 78° 8' E. Many wealthy natives reside here.

KANNAGHEKKY a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bombay. Situated on the coast, in a valley between two wooded ridges, and accompanied on two sides by the rocky bed of a rivulet, 190 m. S.W. Hyderabad, lat. 18° 35' N. lon. 73° 30' E. It was formerly the capital of a Hindoo principality, and a place of considerable note, but many of the buildings have gone to decay. The principal street traversing the town, E. to W., is remarkably spacious, and terminated at

one extremity by a magnificent pagoda, dedicated to Krishna. Several other temples have been converted into dwelling-houses or stables, by the Mussulman inhabitants. The neighbourhood is rich in remains of Hindoo sculpture.

KANNETADT a tn. W. Germany. See Garmstadt.

KANO a tn. Central Africa, W. Sudan, prov. of same name lat. 12° 4' lon. 8° 40' E. It stands upon, or rather is divided into two parts by a narrow, the residence of every kind of filth, including even the dead bodies of slaves, which renders it extremely unhealthy. The town is of an irregular oval form about 15 m. in circumference, and surrounded by a clay wall, 30 ft. high, with a dry ditch along the inside and another on the outside. There are fifteen gates, made of wood and covered with sheet-iron, which are regularly opened and shut at sunrise and sunset. Although, however, the walls are of the extent above mentioned, not more than a fourth of the space they enclose is occupied by houses, the remainder being laid out in fields and gardens. The houses are built of clay and are mostly of a square form, in the Moorish fashion, and have many conveniences and accommodations which could scarcely be looked for in so barbarous a city. It is a place of great trade, and a general mart for all sorts of merchandises, Arabs and Moors from Barbary resorting to it in considerable numbers for commercial purposes. The market, which is crowded from sunrise to sunset every day, is well supplied with every necessary and luxury as request among the people of the interior and particular quarters are appropriated to distinct articles. Transactions are conducted with the utmost fairness, and the regulations of the market strictly and impartially enforced. Kano is celebrated for the dyeing of cloth, for which process there are numerous establishments in the town. Tanning and the manufacture of southern jars, in which some ingenuity is shown, are also carried on to a considerable extent. Kano is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient town of Gharra, some centuries ago the chief seat of the Arabian power in Africa. Pop. estimated at 20,000.—(Lander's Records, Clapperton and Denham's Travels)

KANQUE, or KANQUE, an ancient tn. Hindoostan, prov. Agra, once the cap. of a powerful empire, on a plain about 2 m. W. from Bank Ganges, about 70 m. W.N.W. Lucknow lat. 27° 8' N. lon. 79° 47' E. By means of a canal, the Ganges has been brought close to the citadel. The modern town consists of one tolerable street, with several smaller



TOWN OF MESBULAN SAHTE, KANQUE.—From Drawing by Capt. R. Smith, 44th Regt.

lanes branching off, and covers a considerable space of ground; but the ruins of the ancient city extend over several miles. Many of the buildings are of brown stone, with beautiful carving, but in a very heavy style of architecture. Scarcely are ornamented in a better taste, with the light, airy pavilions so characteristic of the East. They contain chiefly of the tombs of Mahometan saints. The ancient language of Kanika is said to be the basis of the modern Hindoostani.

KANOWTA, a tn. of W. Hindoostan, Ameer 11 m. S.W. Jaggoo. It is mostly built of stone, and contains several temples one of which is curiously adorned with mythological paintings.

KANSAKI, a vil Japan, in the valley of Sakai-bara, in Kin-sai. It contains about 1000 houses.

KANSAS, a river U States, an affluent of the Missouri, formed in Kansas territory by the union of the Blue River, Republican Fork, Smoky Hill Fork, and other streams. From the source of the Smoky Hill Fork, which may be considered the main stream to its mouth in the Missouri, 150 m. W. W. Jefferson, its course is about 1900 m. It is 690 yds. wide at its mouth and is navigable for 900 m.

KANSAS, a ter, U States, named from above river and formed by act of Congress, May, 1854 lat. 37 to 40° N lon 94 30 to 107 W length 680 m. E. to W greatest breadth, 208 m. area, 114,798 sq m. Bounded N by Nebraska, W by state of Missouri, S Indian ter and New Mexico, and W New Mexico and Utah from the latter of which it is separated by the Rocky Mountains. Pop. 1850, 8500

KANSK a tn. Anaton Russia, gov Yemulak, cap. circle, 1 bank Kama, 180 m. S Krasnoyarsk on the road from that town to Irkutsk. It was once fortified, and still bears the name of Ostrog or fortress. It has important animal furs. Many of the inhabitants are convicts. Pop (1850) 1730

KANSUO or **KANXU** (Voluntary reverse), an island prom in the N of China, bounded N and N E by the desert of Gobi and Mongolia, E. by Shensi, S by Szechuan, S W by Koko-nor and the desert. It extends between lat 32 30' and 40 N and between lon 98 50' and 106 35' E, and comprises a large part of the ancient kingdom of Tangut, area, 60,606 sq m. The country is mountainous, some of the peaks rising more than 10 000 ft above sea-level the principal chain is a spur from the Fuh ling or Lung mountains, which running N E, bounds the valley of the Yellow River on its E side, and forces its waters N it also forms the E watershed of the Wei, and other tributaries of the Yellow River in Shensi. The Yellow River flows through the province in a N E direction and receives a few large affluents to its course. Near the termination of the great wall a range of hills, called Ki lun also forms the water-shed between the valley of the Tzu-ling and a number of small rivers which flow N into the desert. The climate of Kansuo is rather cold, and the inhabitants make use of skins and furs in their clothing. The soil is in general sterile, but the country E of the Yellow River is fertile, and produces wheat, barley, millet, &c. Wild animals abound, and large stocks and herds are also maintained by the Tartars living within the province. In the mountains copper, jade, gold and silver are met with. The trade of Kansuo is very considerable, and has greatly increased of late years. Lan-chao-foo is the cap. Pop 15,103,125

KANTA, or **KANT**, a vil Austria, Transylvania, co Ober-Wessensburg on a stream opposite to Kanti Yasarhely and about 44 m from Kronstadt. It is a very stirring place, and has two churches, and a gymnasium. Pop. 1109

KANTALIGOUNDA, a vil of W Africa, r bank Senegal, lat. 15 35 N lon 51 51 W There is here an English factory at which various commodities, and especially salt, are given to the natives in exchange for skins, ivory, and wax. The inhabitants of the district are Mandingoes, organized after the manner of those of Bambock, and suffer much from the incursions of the Fula of Djallon. The willow of Europe is common in the neighbourhood of Kantaligounda, and is made into various articles of wicker-work.

KANTAVU, an isl. See **KANADAVU**

KANTURK, a market in Ireland, co. of and 26 m. N W Cork, at the confluence of the Avon and Ballin, by which it is traversed. It consists chiefly of several short streets, irregularly built, but of late years its appearance generally has been much improved. The public buildings are a sessions house, and a large brewhouse, a neat parish church and a handsome cruciform E. Catholic chapel. The churches contain a dispensary, a free, and several other schools. There is a brewery in the town, and in the immediate vicinity are extensive holding mills. Pop 5602

KANUM, a city, Central Asia, Balkh, r bank Upper Sulaj, lat. 31 37 N lon 75 25 E, nearly 9000 ft above the sea. The houses are flat-roofed, and clustered together; some of them 7 or 8 stories high. There is here a Lama temple, and an excellent library, said to contain a copy of every work to be found in the great library at Chino-lo-an-hoo. The table-land on which the city stands is fertile and well cultivated.

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KANYABAC, one of the Bissagos isls, W coast, Africa, between the isl. of Orange and the mainland, from the latter of which it is distant about 16 m.; lat. (S sud), 11 10' N lon. 15° 40' W. Like the other islands of the same group, it is of volcanic origin, and is covered with luxuriant vegetation. The natives rear large herds of cattle, of small ass, but well proportioned and in excellent condition. Elephants and hippopotami, the latter of great size, abound in the island. There is a bay on the island, called Demason Bay, where wood and water may be easily obtained, and in any quantity.

KANYALAZA, or **KALIBERT**, a vil Hungary, Thither Themas, co. Szathmar, about 18 m. from Aranyas-Magyas, in a fertile district, with a Greek church. Pop. 1063

KAO, a prefix to the names of many ts. in China, amongst which the principal are—1 (*Kao-Tsue*) prov. Quingtung, l. bank of a river, and about 88 m. from the sea, and 170 m. S W Canton lat. 21 50' N lon 110° 45' E. The river is navigable up to the city, which is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of nankeen. The surrounding district is fertile, and produces a species of marble or Jasper—2, (*Kao Tsue*) prov. Kiang-soo, r bank of the Imperial Canal, 65 m. S E Shanghai—3, (*Kao-Hsiang*), prov. Quingtung, r bank of a small stream that falls into the west E. branch of the Canton river in the delta, 40 m. W by R. Canton—4, (*Kao-Tsue*) prov. Homen near r bank Hoang-Ho or Yellow River lat. 34 45' N, lon 115° E

KAO one of the Longs isls, a vast conical rock N E of Tufona, 5000 ft. high lat. 19 45' E. lon 175 W (s.)

KAPIL LA a mountain range Austria Croatia, which forms the connecting link between the Julian and the Dinaric Alps, and consists of two distinct parts, the Great and the Little Kapella. The former the more elevated of the two, has its culminating point in Mount Klek and has a length of about 35 m. The general direction of the range is from N W to S E, and nearly parallel to the Wallatich mountains, which skirt the Adriatic

KAPELHA, a vil. Austria, Slavonia, co. Veroco, on the Karaszeza, about 24 m. from Siklos, with a Jewish church and a mill. Pop. 930

KAPL, or **KAPUSMART** a vil Hungary Hither Themas, co. Baros on the Szekes 6 m. N E Eperies, with a Catholic church, the ruins of an old castle, situated at a considerable height, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1046

KAPINI, an isl, S Pacific. See **CLAR ISLAND**

KAPITO an isl New Zealand See **ENTRY ISLAND**

KAPLITZ **GAPLITZ** or **WOLLEKE**, a market in Bohemia, circle and 17 m. S Budweis, 1 bank Muloch with a church, chapel, townhouse, school infirmary, hospital, and brewery. Pop. 1892

KAPLOVY, a vil Hungary, Thither Themas, co. Sz. h. about 2 m. from Nagy-Karoly. It has a Protestant, a Greek, and a E. Catholic church and a Franciscan monastery with a church and chapel. Pop. 1048

KAPNIK BANYA (Latin, *Opavens*) a mining tn, Hungary, co. Szathmar, 12 m. E Nagy Banya, with two churches, and mines of gold, silver, and lead. Pop. 8000

KAPNIKINO, a tn Russia, gov Vladimir circle of, and 18 m. W N W Pereslavl Zaleskoi, on the Trubets, with manufactures of linen and linen yarn, and a paper-mill.

KAPOLNA a vil Hungary Hither Themas, co. Heves, on the Themas, 18 m. S W Ecsiz, with a church, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1247

KAPOLITZ, a vil Hungary, co. Szabolc, about 13 m. from Tapoleza. It stands in a mountainous district; and has a church and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1290

KAPORNAK (Kas) a market in Hungary, Thither Themas, co. Szabolc, about 9 m. from Ecsiz-Egerseg, with a church, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 883.

KAPOS (Kas) and **Kaj** two nearly contiguous vils, Hungary, Thither Themas, co. and 15 m. W N W Tapoleza with two Protestant churches, sawy barracks, and many several good minor houses, and a trade in corn and timber. Pop. 1264

KAPOSVAR, a tn. Hungary, Thither Themas, cap. co. Szathmar on the Kapos, at the foot of a hill, 80 m. N W Fintkivosen. It has a E. Catholic church, a handsome townhouse, the ruins of an old castle, and a trade in wine and tobacco. Pop. 8900

KAPOSZTAFULVA, or **KARNOV**, a market in Hungary. Higher than the village, in a plain, on the Hemed, 10 m. S.W. Lantabach. It has 1 w. church, a courthouse, and hospital and iron saw, and other mills. Large caravans are found in the vicinity. Pop. 1054.

KAPPL, a market in Austria, duchy Carinthia, circle of, and 16 m. S.E. Klagenfurt, among lofty mountains, v. bank. Falls. It stands on the line of a mountain pass, and once had strong fortifications, of which only traces now remain. It has three churches, to one of which numerous pilgrimages are made. Lead and quicksilver are worked in the vicinity. P. 993.

KAPPL, two places Baden—1 (*Kappel-Rudels*) a village Middle Rhine, bail. Achen, with a parish church. Pop. 1876—2, (*Kappel-Wiedens*), a village Middle Rhine, bail. Buhl, also with a parish church. Pop. 1278.

KAPPELV or **KAPPELVORST** a village Denmark, Schleswig bail. Hottorf, on the left bank of the Schlei, in a beautiful district, 26 m. N.E. Rendsburg. It contains a new and handsome church and has a valuable fishery small building yards, and a small winter haven, admitting vessels drawing 7½ ft. and carrying on a considerable trade with Copenhagen, in fish and provisions. Pop. 2100.

KAPSATI a town in Hungary. See CAPTALL.

KAPTOL, or **CAPTOL**, a market in Austria Slavonia co. and 6 m. from Foposa in a mountainous district on the Vercas, with a church and an old castle. Pop. 990.

KAPUVAL, a market in Hungary Thither Danube co. and 22 m. S.E.E. Oldenburg on the Raab, not far from the extensive morass of Hainang. It contains a castle belonging to Prince Esterhazy and a parish church and has a trade in corn and tobacco. Pop. 5175.

KARA—1 A sea, N coast of Russia, forming part of the Arctic Ocean having the ist. of Nova Zembla on the N.W. the gov. of Archangel on the N. and that of Tobolsk on the E. It opens N into the Arctic Ocean with which it is also connected on the W. by the Straits of Karikie-Vyrot. This sea, towards the N., is almost always frozen—2, A gulf or bay, S.W. coast of Tobolsk, bounded by the ice of some parts. 3 A river of N. Russia. It rises in a branch of the Ural mountains and forms part of the boundary between Europe and Asia and between the govts. of Archangel and Tobolsk. During its course, which is N.E. it joins the river Selova. The united streams fall into the sea of Kara.

KARA AKAZDA, a European Turkey Bulgaria, 45 m. S.E. Silistra, near the head of one of the sources of a small river that falls into the Danube, a little W. of Ramova.

KARA BOUTAT (anc. *Boutat*) a village in Austria Turkey pash. and 55 m. E. by R. Kowle. It is composed chiefly of mud cabins, but contains a spacious khán a handsome mosque, with two minarets and a last-roofed college, now deserted and in ruins. There are extensive nitre works in the vicinity, the whole and round the village is strongly impregnated with this substance, which effloresces on the surface after rain. The surrounding district is all volcanic and not far from the town is a tracheitic crater with a smaller cone rising up in the centre.

KARA CUCURUCHA, a town Central Asia, Khanat and 190 m. N.E. Khiva, in a flat district, liable to inundation by the Amoo, from which it is about 8 m. distant. It is partly surrounded by a dilapidated wall. The inhabitants live chiefly by fishing.

KARA DAON a group of lofty rugged mountains, Asiatic Turkey pash. Karamania, about 60 m. S.E. Konia. They rise from the surrounding plain like a volcanic island from the sea, and are completely isolated and unconnected with any other range. In this group are the celebrated ruins of the Br. Kiliush.

KARA HEMAR [Turkish, Black castle], several towns Asiatic Turkey—1 A town, pash. Karamania, small and ruined, built on the sides and slopes of a steep acclivity 25 m. S.W. Katarbach lat. 38° 21' 20" N lon 30° 6' E. Close by on the loftiest summit of two volcanic cones, are the ruins of an ancient castle, one of the most remarkable objects in these districts. The declivities of the adjacent hills are covered with cacti. Attempts have been made to identify the ancient Cythra with Kara Hemar, but with doubtful success. Kara Hemar is chiefly remarkable on account of its having been the military station of China, while watching the motions of the Parthian army which threatened Galcia and

Cappadocia from the side of Syria.—2, A town, pash. and 110 m. S.E. Sivas, lat. 40° 10' N lon 38° 13' E. It is built on the summit of a hill, and is overhung by a perpendicular rock crowned with the remains of a fortress. The houses, of which there are about 2500, are built of mud. The bazaars are extensive, and well stocked with country-made cotton cloths Aleppo and Damascus wools, and some English manufactures. Some English cotton-twist is employed in the manufacture of cloth and unbleached muslin and indigo are imported—the latter being used to dye the former with indigo, the cloths are retailed in the country. The traders procure their supplies from Constantinople. Karaheon or Korseon distant about 75 m. N.N.W. is the port on the Black Sea with which its communications are most active. Near the town are extensive mines of rock-salt from which the town takes the distinctive appellation *Shib-Khesh*, alum-office or alum works.—3, A town, pash. and 85 m. S.W. Adana.

KARA-SC [Black water] numerous rivers, particularly—1 (*Kereoon* or *Tubess*) An affluent of the Euphrates, Asiatic Turkey which rises in Karamania, near Kasarah—2 A river which has its mouth a little E. of Malatia.—3 An affluent of the Aras in Persia, which receives its S.E. of Mount Ararat.—4 A river Asiatic Turkey pash. Aleppo, which flows S.W. and falls into the N. shore of Lake Deng.—5 An affluent of the Euphrates, Asiatic Turkey which issues from Lake Basit in lat. 38° 40' N. and flows N.W.—6 A river Asiatic Turkey pash. Sahel, marshy Taurus, which falls into the Mediterranean.—7 (*Or Aksoy*), A river Turkey in Europe Rousmelia, which flows S.E. into the Aradgiphe, exactly opposite to the ist. of Thess.—8, (*Or Stroum*) a river Turkey in Europe Rousmelia, which rises in the H. slopes of the Balkan, to the N.E. of Ghinazoul flows S.E. expands into Lake Takhos, and, shortly after quitting, it falls into the Gulf of Constantine, in the Archipelago, near Orphanie.—9, A river Turkey in Europe, which rises on the E. frontier of Albania flows S.E. and joins the Terna, an affluent of the Varhar.

KARA 1 A town in European Turkey See YEASA. 2 **KARABAGH** a town in large fort, Afghanistan 20 m. S.W. Ghaznee on the road thence to Kandahar lat. 33° 10' N lon 69° E. The surrounding district also called Karabagh, is remarkably fertile, well cultivated productive in grain, populous and crowded with forts and villages.

KARACHEE a town in Sindh See KURACHEN.

KARACSOND a village Hungary Thither Thoms co. Hoves, about 4 m. from Gyonyos with a parish church and a trade in corn cattle, and timber. Pop. 1315.

KARAD two places, Hungary—1 A village Thither Thoms co. and 18 m. S.W. Zemplin, in the island of Bodrogkus on the Thelva. It stands in the midst of swamps, contains a Protestant parish church, and has several mills. Pop. 1869.—2 A village Thither Danube co. Sough, 46 m. N.W. Eluf kirchen, in a hilly but fertile district, with a parish church and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 2440.

KARADIVE, two islands east of Ceylon—1 A small island, Gulf of Manar 15 m. N.W. Ceylon. It is about 9 m. long, and from 1 to 2 m. broad. It is a low island, from its advantageous situation for fishing, forming the rendezvous for fishermen from Manar and Nagumbo during the N.E. monsoon. There is no timber on the island except Kari trees, which shelter large herds of deer.—2, A small island W. of Jaffnapatam lat. 9° 51' N lon 80° 1' E 5 m. long, and 2 m. broad soil sandy but productive, yielding paddy coconuts, palm-tree, jack, mangoes, and allipe nuts, which latter yield a kind of oil much used in lighting houses. The inhabitants maintain themselves by tillage, rearing cattle, and fishing. Pop. 5572. (*Ceylon Quarterly*).

KARAGHINSKY—1, An island about 30 m. off the coast Kamtschatka lat. (4 north), 59° 13' N lon 164° 55' E. It is 85 m. long and an uninterrupted chain of heights traverses its length deforming towards the S.W. and rising again at the S. end, forming a hill about 700 ft. high. From the N.E. extremity to the S.E., in the centre of the island, a chain of steep mountains extends, 2000 ft. in height, on the S.E. side it reaches to the sea coast, forming generally high abrupt spurs. Throughout the mountains are deep ravines and gorges. The island was formerly inhabited by Karahs, but now is only temporarily so, by some other tribes who come here to hunt. There is no wood on it. Bears and red foxes

are numerous. Large quantities of geese and ducks frequent the lakes. Fish abound in almost all the small rivers, and fresh water is plentiful.—3, A bay, in the S. side of above id. It penetrates 9 m inland, with a breadth of 4 to 8 m. It receives the river Kargai; the mouth of which is in lat. 59° 5' N. lon. 126° 59' E.

KARAKI, or **KARAKIN**, an Isl. Persian Gulf coast of Persia, prov. Kerm. lat. 39° 17' N. lon. 50° 30' E. (J) is about 44 m long, N.W. and S.E. of moderate height. Water is to be had on the N. side of the island, firewood is scarce. Fish, which are plentiful, and dates form the principal food of the inhabitants for they have no grain but what is imported, and very few vegetables. Bullocks, sheep, and poultry are to be procured but at exorbitant prices.

KARAKAKOON a lay Hawaii. See **KALAKAKUA**.
KARAKALPAK a tribe of Turcomans, inhabiting a steppe along the E. shore of Lake Aral, and along the Syr-Daria, which though treeless and shrubless, affords excellent pasturage for the cattle which form the chief riches of these nomads. The Karakalpak likewise work in iron and make good arms. They are divided into two sections and many of them have spread out into the khams of Khiva. They are said to count 25 000 warriors.

KARAKITIA, or **PAMAGE** ISLAND, a group of five idls., and several rocky islets, Indian Archipelago lying between the S. end of Fongor and Rian lat. 5° 14' N., lon. 123° 44' E. (a) The westernmost island is high, and the E. one, called Pala, projects out on a low point to the E.

KARAKOOL, a tn. Bokhara 1 bank Zer-Afshan 88 m S.S.W. Bokhara lat. 29° 30' N. lon. 6° 45' E. Pop. estimated at 30,000.

KARAKORAM PASS, a pass Central Asia, Chinese Turkestan between the towns of Ith and Larkand, in what has been called—there being no native name—the Mustang or Kemsula range of mountains, situated in lat. 33° 30' N., and about lon. 77° 41' E. at an elevation of 18 200 ft. above the sea-level, described by Th. Thomas Thomson the only European who has visited it as a rounded ridge connecting two hills which rise somewhat abruptly to the height of perhaps 1000 ft. above it. Vegetation and snow are entirely wanting on the top but the loose shingle with which it is covered is unfavorable to the growth of plants otherwise no doubt, beneath at least would have been seen. Large ravens were circling about overhead apparently quite unaffected by the rarity of the atmosphere as they seemed to fly with just as much ease as at the level of the sea. Towards the N. there is no distinct view. On that side, the descent is steep for about 500 yds. beyond which distance a small streamlet occupies the middle of a very gently sloping valley and disappears to the left, at the distance of half a mile behind a stony ridge. The rocks in the neighbourhood are a dark-blue slate, containing much pyrites, and a hard limestone.

KARAMAN (anc. *Laranda*), a tn. Asiatic Turkey pass Karamania, in an extensive valley to the N. of Bedier-tag, a lofty mountain in the chain of the Taurus lat. 37° 12' N., lon. 35° 5' E. Every house being surrounded with a garden makes the place appear much more extensive than it really is. The Turkish castle consists of a square keep with several round and square towers, surrounded by an outer wall, within which there are about 100 houses. In the town are a large and handsome Armenian church and several ruined mosques, of graceful Saracenic style. One of these of marble, ornamented with arabesques, and supported in the interior by rows of columns. Most of the houses are in a ruined and dilapidated state, and the bazaars are very differently supplied. There are considerable manufactures of blue cotton and other cloth and an active trade is carried on with Smyrna, Kalesieh, and Tarsus in cotton goods, hides, and nut galls. Karaman was founded by Karaman Oguz in the 14th century and is built out of the ruins of the ancient Laranda. It was formerly the residence of the Pasha, who still retains the title of Pasha of Karaman, though he resides at Ioudum. The houses are 3000 to 8000, and the pop. probably near 13 000.

KARAMANIA, **CARAWANIA**, **KARAWAN**, or **KHARID** and from its capital also **KONTA** or **KONIKER**, a pass Asiatic Turkey Asia Minor, having pass, Ithid or Adana S. Anadolus and Sivas W. and N. and Marash E. lat. 37° to 39° 40' N., lon. 38° 30' to 38° 50' E. area, 37,662 sq. m. A large portion of it is mountainous, the Taurus

range traversing its entire length, E. to W., separating it in part from pass. Ithid and forming the greater portion of its S. boundary. Its principal rivers are the Kish-Trank and the Sytkon. In the S.W. portion are numerous small lakes. The mountains are covered by forests of oaks, and some species of pines rising 100 ft. in height. The vine and fig-trees exhibit the most luxuriant vegetation, the laurel myrtle, and the olive, together with numerous odoriferous shrubs, flourish in profusion, and abundant harvests are reaped from its rich deep soil, while the climate is so genial, that the inhabitants can pass three-fourths of the year under the shade of the trees. The scenery in the mountainous districts is singularly fine. The houses throughout the pashalls are constructed of earth or of bricks baked in the sun, and many of them are miserable dwellings, but the villages of the Turcoman shepherds are composed of neat huts, covered with skins. The rivers, and numerous small streams by which the country is intersected abound in fish, but the inhabitants, it is said, will not be at the trouble of taking them. Tobacco, silk, cotton, saffron, and excellent fruits are raised but the principal occupations is rearing live stock. It is divided into seven sanjaks. Principal towns Koma, Kalesar, Ak-Shehr, Bug-Shehr, Nigeli, and Karaman. It includes ancient Lyonnania, and a portion of Phrygia Major Galatia, and Cappadocia and it formerly included the maritime pashahs of Ithid or Adana which in its turn is composed of ancient Cilicia, Isauria, and Pamphylia.

KARAMASY, a tn. Central Asia, Khamsat and 20 m. E. Khiva, on a canal of some name, led from the Amoo-Daria. It is surrounded by a dilapidated wall, and consists of about 200 houses, inhabited by Uzbek, Sarts, and Persian slaves who have obtained their freedom. It is very subject to inundation, the water often standing high in the streets. The ground is not fertile but the cultivation of it, partly as gardens, is the chief employment.

KARAMYLI, a river Russia, which rises in the W. of gor. Astrakhan, about 45 m. N. W. Y. Kamshin pursues a tortuous course of about 70 m., first E. then N. and then W. and joins 1. bank Medveditsa at the village of Karamsh.

KARANCZ Kassa, a vil. Hungary on a bograd about 6 m. from Szekes. It has a R. Catholic parish church an elegant castle, and a trade in corn and timber. Pop. 980.

KARANG ASAM, a native state, Indian Archipelago, N. coast Isl. Bali. It is the most powerful state in the island neighbourhood but fertile and well watered the principal streams uniting in the Gigit. Through the port of Padang near its S.W. point, it carries on a trade in krises, pikas, firearms, salt cotton and silk, with Chinese, Macassar, and Bugia. Pop. 200 000.—Its CAPITAL of same name, lat. 8° 23' S., lon. 115° 34' E. is the most important town in the island and has a good haven, the only one in which large ships can anchor.

KARASERBS, a tn. Hungary Banat, co. Krasso in a fertile district r. bank Temis, 50 m. S.E. Timisoara. It has two churches a synagogue, and a normal school. It is the see of a Greek bishop, the seat of a military commissariat, the headquarters of a Wallachian Illyrian government, and has a gold washing and a considerable transit trade in Turkish wares, for Transylvania. Pop. 8400.

KARANTS, a vil. Hungary Thither Danube, co. Baranya, in a fertile district, 46 m. S.E. Püfölkirchen, with two churches, and a trade in corn and excellent wine, the produce of the district. Pop. 2561.

KARASICA—1, a river Hungary, Thither Danube, which rises in co. Baranya, to the N. E. of Fülöpháza, flows first S., then E., and joins r. bank Damba at the S. extremity of the island of Margits, after a course of about 50 m.—2, a river Slavonia, which rises near Vuchin, to the N. of Mount Papuk flows easterly to E. E. and joins r. bank Drava, about 9 m. N. W. Essek, after a course of about 55 m. Its chief affluent is the Vuconia.

KARASUBASAN, a tn. Russia, in the Crimea lat. 45° N., lon. 24° 40' E., r. bank Karak, near its source, in a fertile valley, surrounded by hills, about 90 m. E. N. E. Sin-furup. Morasses in the neighbourhood, and bad water make it rather unhealthy. It is built of bricks, in the Asiatic manner; houses, in general, mean, and the streets narrow and crooked. It has several mosques a Greek, an Armenian and R. Catholic church an extensive bazaar, and a great number

of shops. It is a place of considerable trade in celebrated for its manufactures of morocco leather, has a considerable weekly market for cattle and a great annual fair. P. 15,000

KARASELO (also), or **KARASELO** a vil. Hungary. Thence to Ujpest, on an open valley on the Borsos, 14 m. N.W. Huns, with a parish church, and has some trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1219

KARATAI, a vil. Central Asia, Khamt, and 56 m. N.E. Khiva, 1 bank Amu Darya, over which there is here a ferry. It is inhabited by Uzbeks, who trade in salt and timber

KARATOGIN a tn. and river. Central Asia, in the Pamir tableland. The town is in lat. 38° 50' N. lon. 70° 5' E. about 300 m. W. by S. Kashgar, on the 1 bank of the river of the same name. The latter is an affluent of the Upper Oxus, runs about 30 m. N. from the town and flowing N. falls into the Oxus a little E. of Kurgan-dappa, or lat. 37° 40' N. lon. 68° 55' E. after a course of about 110 m.

KARATOVA or **KARATOVA**, a small tn. Turkey in Europe, Macedonia, 1 bank Egredra, at its junction with the Brannista, 35 m. S.E. Uskup. In the vicinity are silver and copper mines.

KARATSCHEV a tn. Russia, cap. circle of same name gov. of, and 47 m. W.W. Orsk lat. 53° 8' N. lon. 84° 50' E., traversed by the Sargol. It is built of wood, and has some wooden churches, besides three of stone. The inhabitants are sustained chiefly by agriculture, the ordinary handicrafts, and sheep-rearing. Hops and twine are made to some extent for exportation. It has several fairs. Pop. (1851) 8174. The circles as rich both in woodland and arable land and raises a considerable number of cattle

KARAYUKOVA, or **KARAYUKOVA**, a vil. Hungary. Hither Danube on of and m. N.W. Beck, is a mostly district, near 1 bank Roon, with a R. Catholic church. Fruits and hemp are extensively grown, and some wine is produced in the vicinity. Pop. 1929

KARBACH a vil. Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia, dist. of and near Rothemle, with a R. Catholic church and oil and several other mills, and a trade in corn, wine, and fruit. Pop. 1190

KARHILZ, or **KARHILZ**, a tn. Bohemia, circle of and 12 m. N.W. Litomysl, with a handsome parish church, many features of castles, the works several chancelleries and mills and near it a mine of lignite. Pop. 1841

KARHUJCH KHERUTZ, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 18 m. S.E. of Tabar in a plain, where a stream issues from Lake Kerdach. It has a parish church and school on old castle now used as a courthouse, and a tannery, manufactures of linen tile-works, and several mills. Pop. 2035

KARIDZAG or **KARIDZAG**-US-SALLAR, a market in Hungary. Great Comana, on the Hircopolis as are of the Thracians and on the road from Szekes to Dobren, 28 m. W.S.W. Dobren. It is a large, struggling place, contains a Protestant, a R. Catholic and a Greek non-united parish church, and has a considerable trade in corn, cattle, wine and fruit, particularly melons, which are here in great abundance, and of excellent quality. Large numbers of tortoises are taken in the vicinity. Pop. 11,424

KARFNS, a race inhabiting all the mountain regions of the S. and E. portions of Russian proper and all parts of the Transcaucasian provinces, extending into the W. portions of Islam, and thence N. amongst the Shyans. Their numbers cannot be well ascertained, but have been estimated at about 33,000

KARGOPOI, a tn. Russia, gov. Olonets, 1 bank Onega, 310 m. E.N.E. St. Petersburg. It is of great antiquity, well built, contains 20 churches and two convents, makes great quantities of tallow has a candle manufacture and several tanneries. Pop. (1849), 1681

KARIKAL, a tn. Hindostan, presid. Madras Carnate, dist. Tanjore, on the coast of Coromandel, near the mouth of one of the branches of the Carver, and about 8 m. S. from quarter lat. 10° 55' N. lon. 79° 55' E. In the Carnate wars, it was a place of considerable importance, and it still occupies a considerable space. It was ceded to the French by the Rajah of Tanjore in 1759; taken from them by the British, in 1803 and restored by the treaty of Paris, in 1814. The French have been making efforts to renew its importance, and the trade, particularly in rice, is said to be considerable, but there is a large bar across the mouth of the river by which the navigation is much obstructed. Pop. 15,000

KAPITENA a tn. Greece, Moros, r. bank Rousph, 17 m. W. Tripoliza. It lies near the centre of the Moros, and is one of its most important military points, occupying the sides of a hill the summit of which is lofty and precipitous. It is crossed by a bridge which was long the stronghold of the celebrated Klephtic chief, Colocotroni. Pop. 1000

KARKELANG one of the Takutai Is., Indian Archipelago lat. (N point) 4° 22' N., lon. 137° E. of triangular shape, hilly towards the V and X, but the greater part is flat. It contains 10 villages. Pop. 2970

KARKANA ISLANDS, a cluster of low islands, Mediterranean N.W. coast of Africa Tunis at the entrance to the Bay of Gabes lat. 34° 33' N. lon. 11° 30' E. The most W. is called Fera-Lakalia, having a tower erected on its W. end. The middle island is large and irregularly formed with seven villages on its W. side, and three on its E. side the principal of these is called Shraga, which frequently gives its name to the whole island. The other islands are smaller but they are all inhabited. They are dangerous to approach

KARKISSA, **KAKISSA**, or **KARKISSAN** (anc. Caraceni) a tn. Assate Turkey. Bagdad, 1 bank Euphrates, near the junction of the Abshier 150 m. S.W. Mosul lat. 33° 12' N. lon. 40° 30' E. It is now called Ab-Sher (Father of palace) and as built on an extensive heap of ruins.

KARKOCZ, or **TARKOVITZ**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Neutra, about 4 m. from Galgoc, on the road to Tyrnan, on the Danube with a R. Catholic church. P. 995

KARLHURG or **OMORVAY** (anc. *Carus Geroldus*) a market in Hungary, co. Wieselburg, in a beautiful and fertile district, on an arm of the Danube 37 m. E.R.E. Vienna. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, and an elegant castle, with fine gardens, and has a trade in corn and several annual fairs. Pop. 2005

KARLEBY—1 (*Gumla*), or **OLD KARLEBY** (Finnish *Karleby*) a small seaport in Russia Finland, Gulf of Bothnia, 71 m. N.W. E. Vasa, on a spacious bay. It is well and regularly built, contains a church, and has building-yards, several tanneries, and pitch-ovens and a considerable trade in pitch butter, deers, tallow and provisions. Pop. 2627—2 (*Isle*) a tn. S.W. of the fortress on the Lapok the mouth of the Neva forms a harbour in the Gulf of Bothnia. It has a considerable trade in tar. Pop. 2000

KARLENBURG (Gonos and Kikon) two nearly contiguous villa. Bavaria Palatinat, con. Grunstadt with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and several mills. P. 1680

KARLOVICH a vil. Austria, Slavonia, generalship Fawarwarden, about 9 m. from Golanabue with a Greek non-united church. Pop. 934

KARLOVITZ (Loj) a vil. Austria, Slavonia, generalship Fawarwarden, about 5 m. from Bosnka, with a Greek non-united church. Pop. 1200

KARLOWITZ, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle of and 37 m. E.S.E. Prazau on a high hill near the frontiers of Hungary. It contains a church and a custom house, and has glass-works and several mills. Pop. 2437. See **KARLOWITZ**.

KARLSBAD a tn. Bohemia. See **CARLSBAD**

KARLSBURG, a tn. Transylvania. See **CARLSBURG**

KARLSHAGEN, a tn. Sweden. See **CARLSHAGEN**

KARLSHAGEN (originally *Sylt*) a tn. Hesse-Cassel cap. hill of same name, in a deep valley, enclosed by red sandstone cliffs on the Weier at the confluence of the Diemel here crossed by a bridge 13 m. N.W. canal on the railway thence to Hanover. It consists of two large and of two small quarters, separated from each other by a canal, which is partly sanded up. It contains a church, attached to a house of invalids, a merchant-house, and several large magazines, belonging to the Elektor and has manufactures of soap, leather, and tobacco a family vinegar-works, and several distilleries

a considerable trade in corn and colonial products, and several annual fairs. A great many of the inhabitants are descendants of French Hugonots, who, having been driven from their homes, settled here in 1699. Pop. of tn. 1708; of hill 7416.

KARLSKRONA a tn. Sweden See **CARLSKRONA**

KARLSRUHE, a market tn. Prussia, prov. Rhine, gov. of, and 18 m. N.W. Oppeln. It has a dual castle, a Protestant and a R. Catholic church manufactures of potash, tile-works, and Himeklins. Pop. 1513

KARLSTAD, a tn. Sweden. See **CARLSBAD**

KARLSSTADT—1, A tn. Bavaria Lower Franconia, on the Main, 15 m. N.W. Würzburg. It has two churches, a chapel, Capuchin monastery hospital, and the ruins of an old castle; manufacture of leather and some trade in fruit and wine. Pop. 2160.—2 (or *Karlsstadt*) A tn. Czecho. See **CAKLSSTADT**.

KARLSSTHAL, a vil. Austrian Silesia, circle and about 32 m. W.N.W. Troppau, on the Gold and Kobel, with many factories of linen, and a paper and two other mills. Pop. 1144.

KARMEI, a vil. Punjab, 6 m. N. N.W. Ramnagar lat. 32° 28' N. lon. 78° 34' E., r. bank Chenab, which, when fullest, is here 1 m. broad. There is a considerable traffic across the river by the ferry at this place.

KARNAC, ruins, Egypt. See **THEBES**.

KARNTHEU, a duchy Austria. See **CAKNTHEU**.

KAROLY (Nagy), a market tn. Hungary, cap. co. Szathmar 40 m. E.N.E. Debrecin. It contains a large marketplace, a R. Catholic, two Greek, and two Protestant churches a castle, with fine gardens, a synagogue, Parist monastery gymnasium, head national school, and county buildings; and has a trade in corn and cattle, and several important annual fairs. Pop. 13,065.

KARPATHEN, mountains. See **CARPATHIANS**.

KARPFEN a tn. Hungary co. Sold on the Kremlins, 12 m. N.E.E. Schomru, finally situated at the foot of lofty hills which shelter it from the N. blasts. It has two churches a townhouse, a Piarist college, and school, and a considerable trade in wine, which is extensively grown in the district. Karpfen is one of the richest towns in Hungary. P. 3800.

KARROOS, table-lands or extensive plains between the mountain-ranges at Cape Colony (see **CAPS** or **GOOD HOPE**, vol. I. p. 592). They are exuberantly fertile for a time but, as this period is of short duration, the repair of cattle to graze on them forms a sort of holiday with the Dutch farmers and their servants, as giving variety to their usually monotonous existence and the expression of a Karroo life has come to be considered in the colony synonymous with whatever is frolicsome and merry-making, and relieved from wonted restrictions. During the dry season they become parched arid deserts. The *Kioef* a sort of companion name to the karroo is the name of the longitudinal valleys extending between the ranges of the deserts mentioned. Some of them are of great extent, the Lange Kioef or Long Valley being upwards of 100 m. in length.

KARS, a city Turkish Armenia cap. pash. of same name, picturesquely situated on the Kars, in an elevated plain, about 6000 ft. above the sea, in a rocky amphitheatre of black basaltic hills, 90 m. N.E. Erzeroum lat. 40° 32' N., lon. 43° 10' E. The houses are all built of black basalt, and this circumstance combined with the total want of trees, gives the town a dismal appearance. It stands on both sides of the river.

On the E. side is the Armenian suburb built on a gentle elevation, and nearer the river rises a lofty hill, crowned with the Turkish citadel, now in ruins. A good bridge leads to the other side, where the town, properly so called is situated, and is surrounded by a wall. It suffered greatly from the attack, and subsequent occupation of it by the Russians. Pop. 13,000.—The **PASHALIK**, bounded N. by pash. Akhalzik, N.E. by Russian Armenia, S. and W. by pash. Erzeroum, lies between lat. 40° 8' and 41° 18' N. and lon. 43° 25' and 43° 34' E. It forms part of the Armenian plateau, is surrounded by lofty mountains some of which are covered with perpetual snow, and has a severe climate, and a soil sterile and stony in the mountains, but rich in the valley. It is watered by the Arax, and several of its tributaries, as the Kars and Arpaek. Cattle and silk worm rearing form the chief occupation of the inhabitants, who are Turks, Armenians, and nomadic Turcomans.

KARSOUN a tn. Russia, cap. circle of same name, gov. of, and 65 m. W. Simbirsk. L. bank, Barab, where it joins the Karsunka. The manufacture of common and shaggy leather employs the most of the people. A considerable fair at Easter, lasts more about a fortnight. Pop. (1831) 8040.

KARTASANA, a market tn. al Java, prov. Kediri, l. bank Kediri, 40 m. W.N.W. Soerabaya. It has a fine bazaar, a vast mosque, and carries on a good trade in rice. Pop. 4000.

KARTHAUS, a tn. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. Danzig, cap. circle of same name, with a chapel an old

Catholic monastery, and a paper-mill. Pop. 510.—The climate is well watered but not very fertile. Area, 417 geo. sq. m. Pop. 37,883.

KARTOUM a tn. Nubia. See **KHARTOUM**.

KASUN (anc. *Shilwa*), a river Persia, having its sources in the mountains of Awa, prov. Lenk Ajem, for Lenk, lat. 32° 15' N. lon. 50° 40' E. From its source, the Kasun is a large river. At first it flows due W. but when about to enter the province of Khuzestan, bends round to the S., traverses that province nearly at its centre, till it approaches the coast, when it takes a S.E. direction, and falls, by two outlets, into the Persian Gulf, about lat. 29° 55' N. It is perfectly easy of navigation, at all seasons, to vessels drawing 4 feet water, and admirably adapted for steam communication to within 6 m. of Shuster 150 m. from the sea.

KARYSTO, a tn. Greece, on the E. extremity of Peloponnesus, 40 m. E. Athens. It is situated on a rock near a small bay and defended by a fort, is the see of a Greek bishop and has a small harbour, which, lying exposed to violent winds is visited only by a few coasters. Pop. 8000.

KASAN **KAZAN** or **CASAN** a gov. E. Russia, bounded N. by gov. Viatka, E. by Orenburg S. by Simbirsk and by Nijni-Novgorod lat. 54° 20' to 55° 45' N., lon. 46° 40' to 51° 40' E. Length averaging 215 m., and breadth 125 m. Area about 25,000 sq. m. On entering the district from the W., the ground descends at first gradually, but afterwards more rapidly almost to the level of the Volga, and spreads into a plain clothed with the richest green, intersected an elevated plateau on the r. bank of the Volga, and terminating S or 4 m. E. in a range of hills. From this point the ground on the l. bank of the Volga rises rapidly, and strikingly contrasts with the low plains on the opposite side. The summit of the table-land thus formed is covered with well grown oaks which form the commencement of an extensive forest. Many of the hills consist of brilliant white slaty limestones the strata of which have a considerable dip, and are occasionally pierced by natural passages, one of which about 230 ft. long terminates in an alabaster cavern 60 ft. wide. Though the surface is thus occasionally diversified by hills, and a low branch of the Ural Mountains comes in upon the S.E., the general appearance is that of an extensive plain watered by large navigable rivers. The Volga, proceeding from the W., winds along in a tortuous course for nearly 180 m., the Kama, from the E. after a course of nearly 100 m., joins the Volga, whose united streams, occupying a channel 900 yards wide, proceed S. In addition to these are numerous smaller tributaries and lakes, which though individually not of large extent, are scattered throughout the district. The climate, on the whole is mild. Winter is keen but not protracted. Both spring and summer are usually serene, and in autumn all the vegetable productions of the same latitude come freely to perfection. Among others, apples pears cherries plums, and apricots, abound. Agriculture is extensively carried on, but not in a very perfect form. In some parts, however, the Tartars seem to be careful husbandmen and are particularly attentive to the harvesting of their grain. Hemp is grown to a great extent, and of excellent quality and the oil obtained from its seeds, and from a kind of pistachio nut which abounds, forms an important article of commerce. Flax, both in quantity and quality, is deficient. The inhabitants generally seem fond of horticulture. Almost every cottage has its garden and patches of tobacco are often seen, particularly in the neighbourhood of the Tartars, who raise it for their own use. The raising of cattle forms a profitable employment in the meadows and pastures of the rich flats which border the numerous streams. There, also, much attention is paid to the dairy the cows yielding a rich milk, of which large quantities of butter and cheese are made. The Russians form nearly a half of the whole population. The greater part of the remainder are Tatars, Cherenkeses, and Chuvashes. The Cherenkeses, who are most numerous in the W. part of the district, are much smaller and weaker than the Russian peasantry, and are characterized by a peculiar chryseous tint of look and demeanour. Their dress, which is the same for both sexes, consists of white linen trousers and an upper garment of the same material fastened round the loins with a girdle, and generally embroidered in various colours on the breast and shoulders. Strips of cloth which they wind round the leg from the foot to the knee, are always black. Both men and women allow their long black

holy to hang about them in the wildest disorder. The dress of the Chuvashes very much resembles that of the Charentsians, the chief difference being in the *buskas*, who wear a plate of copper hanging from the girdle behind, and strung with all kinds of metallic ornaments, which keep tinkling as they walk. The Chuvashes are remarkable for timidity. This quality, which the first accounts of these nations as their most striking feature, seems still, notwithstanding of their long intercourse with Russia, to continue unimpaired. In the neighbourhood of Kasan the Tatars predominate, and are easily distinguished from the Russians by the dark colour of their lean muscular and, as it were, angular visage, by the close-fitting cap on their closely-shaved skull and a certain smartness of gait and demeanour. They have made considerable progress in civilization, and often contrast favourably with the Russian peasantry. The inhabitants of the district, generally are active and industrious. Besides agriculture and wood-cutting fishing, in the numerous lakes and rivers of the district, is a profitable occupation, and employs a great number of hands. The district, moreover possesses numerous manufactures, and has an extensive trade both internal and external, which the large navigable rivers greatly facilitate. Indeed boat and barge building for the traffic of the Volga, is not an unimportant branch of trade. Pop. (1856) 1,370,000.—The kingdom of Kasan comprehended the govs. of Kasan proper, Yuzh, Perm, Souborsk, and Pensa. It was originally peopled by Finns, who were vanquished and driven out by the Tartars. These in the 13th century established the extensive khannat of Kaptlak, which, in the 14th century was subdivided into four khannats, of which Kasan was one. In 1552 Ivan-Vassilievitch II. by the taking of Kasan destroyed the Tartar power and annexed the territory to Russia as a kingdom. In 1753, Peter the Great subdivided the kingdom into the five govs. mentioned above.

KASAN or **KARIN** a fortified city, Russia, cap above gov., 460 m. E. Moscow, lat. 56° 47' N. lon. 49° 20' E.; between 1 bank Kazanka and its tributary the Bulak, occupying a tongue of land which gradually rises, like an island, to a considerable height above low plains liable to inundation. It covers a space nearly 6 m. in extent and properly forms three towns—the kremlin or citadel the middle town, and the lower town, or rather suburbs. The citadel, which occupies the highest position presents a very picturesque appearance. It is still surrounded by a stone wall of great height, which was built by the Tatars, and is flanked by 14 towers. The buildings in it most worthy of notice are the palace of the governor and the archbishop, the barracks, prisons, and workhouses for criminals, and more especially the great cathedral of the place, the cathedral of the Kasan Mother of God. A picture kept here is held in the highest reverence and is believed to possess miraculous powers. In many parts of Russia, churches have been built for the Holy Mother of Kasan, and copies of the picture set up, and alleged to have powers almost as miraculous as those of the original, a faded and smaltine painting with a drapery of rich and fantastic ornaments, wrought in metal, and set with precious stones. Many of the other 35 churches contain specimens of an architecture even more elaborate than those of Moscow. Among them may be named as remarkable edifices, the cathedral of Nikolski, that of the Annunciation a Byzantine structure, and the cathedral of Peter and Paul more modern than the two last named. It has also 9 convents, and 16 mosques. Among the former the monastery of St. John the Baptist is an extensive edifice of an imposing aspect. In the middle town which adjoins the fortress, the grand appearance of some of the private houses, and the great extent of the bazaar or *Gostinny Dvor*, attest the high importance of Kasan at an early period. The bazaar is surrounded by lofty buildings, chiefly of stone; and exhibits an immense quantity of skins piled up in the fur stalls, an immense variety of vegetable productions and fruits, both green and dried, and great supplies of fish, brought from the different provinces bordering on the Volga. The chief object of interest in the lower town is the university built of white hewn stone, and its principal fronts adorned with Corinthian columns. It was founded to be a school of western civilization in a semi-barbarous district, and well fulfils its purpose. Besides the different branches of natural sciences the study of Eastern languages in

carried on at the very source; while that of national history is encouraged, not only by the peculiar character of the library but also by a remarkably rich collection of Russian and Tartar coins. In addition to the usual branches of manufactures,



CATHEDRAL OF VIRGOLIN, IN THE GREAT BAZAAR, KASAN.
From Described, Engraving, Photographs, and Antiquities in Russia.

Kasan has some which are peculiar to itself. One is the preparation and staining of Russian leather a business in which the Tatars are particularly expert and another the making of a particular kind of soap called *musko* which cut into small pieces, and packed in boxes, is sent over all Russia. Kasan is well situated for a transit trade, carrying the manufactures of Europe to and from Asia and bartering them for the peculiar productions of those regions. In this way particularly by the trade in furs and in u.s., many of the storerooms of Kasan are said to have accumulated great wealth. Kasan was originally built by the Tatars, and, under them was almost as large as the present city. The walls were 28 ft. thick, and were formed of two parallel wooden fences, having the space between them filled with wood and clay. In 1552 it was attacked by Czar John Basilievich, at the head of a numerous army. For six weeks it made a vigorous resistance but was ultimately taken, scarcely any of its valiant defenders surviving the event. Since then, it has experienced several dreadful conflagrations the last in 1815, by which more than the half of it was destroyed. It has, however, quite recovered from the disaster. Pop (1840) 41,804.

KASANLIK a tn European Turkey. See **KASAPAR**.

KASAWAT a tn Asia, khannat, and 20 m. N. Khiva, on the canal of same name led from the Amoo-Darya. It lies low and is partly surrounded by a wall contains a mosque and 25 shops, and is inhabited by Persian slaves who have been freed, and live by agriculture and trade.

KASHFK a vil Russia, in the Caucasus Mountains, and occupying both sides of the Terek, lat. 42° N; lon 49° E. It stands at the foot of Mount Kasbek, is inhabited by Georgians, and has a church built, six centuries ago, by the Georgian Prince Tamar, who converted her subjects to Christianity.—Kasbek, the mountain forming part of the chain of the Caucasus, is about 14,000 ft. high. Its higher regions are usually covered with snow and glaciers, which, in grandeur and extent, equal, and even surpass those of Switzerland. On its E. slope is a monastery of Georgian monks.—(Wagner's *Kaukasus*.)

KASHIN, a tn. Persia. See **GABRIEL**.

KASCHAU or **Kosmas** [Latin *Cassovia*] a to. Hungary, Hither Thren, esp. ab. Absyria, beautifully situated in a valley enclosed by sloping vineyards, r. bank Hernad, at the confluence of the Cernai, 124 m N.E. Pesth. It consists of the town proper nearly in the form of an oval, intersected by the Cernai which here forms an island crossed by several bridges and of several suburbs and in proportion to its size, is one of the best built towns in Hungary. The principal buildings are the cathedral, a large and venerable structure in old Gothic, with a lofty tower covered with copper and adorned internally with fine glidings, carvings and sculptures; the church of St. Michael also Gothic but of small dimensions; the Protestant church, neither handsome nor well situated, the old Jesuit church, surmounted by two towers, the court-house, the townhouse, surrounding a house the bishop's palace and several splendid mansions of the nobility; the Ursuline convent, the gymnasium normal school, schools of design and music, a large and handsome infirmary; a public library of 10,000 vols; a theatre, and several hospitals. The manufactures and trade are not of much importance. The former consist of Lather wool, cloth, hats, tobacco, stoneware, paper, and gunpowder; and there are also brick and stoneware, linoleum, stone and slate quarries. The trade is partly in these articles of manufacture, but chiefly in wine. Kaschau is the see of a bishop and the seat of several superior courts and public offices. It was first surrounded by walls in 1270, and has repeatedly suffered both from war and from fire. Both German and Latin are said to be generally spoken here in great purity. Pop. (1846) 18,700.

KASHA, a to. Persia, prov. Irak Ajeroi. 90 m S. Isfahan. lat. 34° N., lon. 61° 30' E., in a fertile and productive plain. It is about 8 m in length E. to W. and upwards of 15 m in breadth, and contains a royal palace, many fine mosques, bazars and caravanserais. Coloured and flowered silks of great beauty are manufactured here also carpets and cotton cloth. All kinds of copper utensils are made, and the artists are skilful workers in gold and silver. The houses are infested with scorpions. Pop. 50,000.

KASHGAK, a to. Central Asia. See **CASHGAR**.
KASHGAI, a to. Russia, gov. of 30 and 30 m N.E. Tver lat. 57° 25' N., lon. 37° 30' E., on the Kasliutka a tributary of the Volga. Though old and ill built, it is rather a stirring place. The chief employment is tanning, and there is also a manufacture of some note, which produces a kind of paint used in the tanneries. It has no fewer than three monasteries, and 25 churches, though its population is only 4947.

KASHIRA, a to. Russia, cap. circle of same name gov. of, and 60 m N.N.E. Tula, on the Kasira, a small stream which joins the Oka. Pop. (1850) 5133.

KASHMIR a country. Asia. See **CASHMERE**.
KASHINA, **CASHNA**, **KASHNA** or **KATSHNA** a to. Central Africa, cap. princely of same name, 85 m. N.W. Kano, lat. 12° 59' N., lon. 8° 30' E. It is surrounded by clay walls, enclosing a very extensive space, of which not more than one-fourth is built upon the rest being laid out in fields or covered with wood. Most of the houses are in ruins, in consequence of the preference given to Kano, since the Fallah conquest. The governor's house, about 3 m. E. of the other buildings, resembles a large village. The manufactures are chiefly tanned bullock hides, and various articles in leather; and the trade, though greatly decayed, is still considerable. The inhabited houses number about 700.

KASKAKIA, a to. U. States Illinois, on the fork near the junction of the Kaskaskia and Mississippi lat. 37° 55' N., lon. 89° 50' W. It contains a courthouse, jail, R. Catholic church, a university and female boarding-school, with 800 dwellings. — 2. A river same State. It rises about lat. 40° 30' N., lon. 89° 50' W., flows S.E. W., and falls into the Mississippi, lat. 37° 48' N., lon. 89° 40' W., after a course of about 200 m. It is navigable, in high water up to Vandalia, 150 m.

KASMAEK, or **KEMANE** [Latin, *Foras Casorum*] a to. Hungary, co. Zaps, pleasantly situated r. bank Poprad, not far from Mount Tatras, the most elevated of the Carpa. Tatras, 11 m. N.W. Lentschau. It is an ancient place, once surrounded by double walls, and well entered by three gates and consists chiefly of a number of long streets, lined by tolerably well built houses. It contains a R. Catholic church, a handsome structure, with a fine crucifix and high altar, a handsome church, a Protestant church, large, but only of

wood, a townhouse, with an elegant tower, an old castle, in ruins. A Protestant hospital, with library and cabinet of natural history, and a R. Catholic high school, and has important manufactures of linen and iron, parts of which about 800,000 ells are annually exported, and a considerable trade also in wool and wine. The removal of the old walls, and the occupying of their site by orchards and gardens, have made the environs very pleasant. Pop. 5000.

KASPI LA, a river Russia, which rises in the W. of gov. Simolensk, flows W. N.W. past Novotok, enters gov. Vitebsk, and joins bank S. Dvina, at Saraj after a course of about 80 m, the greater part of which is navigable.

KASSABA a to. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Karamania, 70 m N. Konia. It is built of stone, is surrounded by a wall flanked by redans and has some handsome gates of European architecture. It has a well supplied bazaar.

KASSATUTCHY one of the Aleutian is. It is a mountain rising at once out of the sea. The crater on its summit is said by the inhabitants to be full of water.

KASHEGOWITZ, or **KASOWITZ**, a market in Bohemia, circle Psekau. 31 m N.W. Plock, with a church, school, townhouse, hospital, the ruins of the old east of Kaschitz, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1251.

KASSEI a vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, dist. Orlu, with a church and oil bark, and flour mills. Pop. 1036.

KASSIMOV a to. Russia, cap. circle of same name, gov. of and 70 m P.N.E. Ruzan lat. 54° 50' N., lon. 41° 20' E. It stands on a height formed by the bank of the Oka, which here takes the name of Balowka, and is surrounded by a wall along which a walk has been formed. The streets are narrow and crooked and though there is excellent building stone in the neighbourhood the houses are of wood. Its manufactures are ropes, virtual leather and particularly, earthenware. Many of the inhabitants are Tatars, who carry on a considerable trade with the East by way of Bokhara, in furs, and silk and cotton goods. Under the Tatar dominion Kassimov had the name of Goroletsk, and was a place of note as is shown by numerous interesting ruins in the town and neighbourhood. Pop. (1849) 7781.

KASSON a country W. from Senegambia traversed by the Fouta de N. of Bambari, intersected by lat. 14° 30' N., lon. 11° W. It was formerly a powerful state, formed by colonies of Foulas from Fouta-Jallon but is now a prey to anarchy. The inhabitants, particularly on the bank of the river being exposed to the oppression and depredations of the Bambaras, the scourge of the country. The Foulas of Kasson are far inferior to those of Bondou, in religion, manners, and every other estimable quality. Thieving and idleness are their prevailing vices. Having little agriculture, or industry of any kind, they are very scantily supplied with the necessities of life. Some of the more adventurous engage in hunting the elephant or go in caravans into the neighbouring countries, bringing back articles wanted for export to Europe.

KASTAMUN, a to. Asiatic Turkey. See **CASHMERE**.
KANTELEKORIT or **KANTELEK** a to. Tyrrol. See **CADRETTEN**.

KATFORPA, or **KASHAN** [anc. *Caledonia*] a to. European Turkey, Macedonia, on a peninsula stretching into Lake Kastoria, 28 m. S. Monastir. Pop. 1800.

KASTRI a vil. Greece. See **DELPHI**.
KASIRIKUM or **CASIRICUM** a vil. Holland, prov. V. Holland, 16 m. S.W. Amsterdam. It has a neat church, with a heavy tower surmounted by a spire and a council house, with a school under the same roof. Near this village the Dutch and Russian met the Dutch and French troops, on 6th October 1799 and, after thirteen hours fighting, and heavy loss, were obliged to retire.

KASZA, **KOMI**, or **KOMENKA**, a market in Hungary, co. of, and 12 m. N.E. Tretschin on the Wag here crossed by a stone bridge. It has a R. Catholic parish church, a castle, and manufactures of linen. Pop. 1023.

KASZON (Maz or Maszvan) a market in Hungary, co. Boregh 18 m. S.W. Munkacs, with two churches. P. 1477.
KATA (Nay) a market in Hungary, co. of, and 51 m. E.S.E. Fesh with a R. Catholic church, a castle, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 851.

KATAFANGA, one of the smaller Foeje is. lat. 17° 30' S., lon. 179° 2' W. (s.), of volcanic formation, and

about 150 ft. high, labeled during the turk's season only. On its N. E. point are some huts, and it produces in abundance sugar-cane, fruit, and vegetables.

KATAGUM, or **KATASOOM**, a tn Central Africa, Senegal, cap prov of same name, about 230 m. W. Lake Tchad lat. 12° 17' N, lon 11° E. It is in the form of a square, the sides being the cardinal points, with four corresponding gates. It is defended by two parallel walls of red clay and three watchtowers, one without, one within, and the third between the two walls, which are about 20 ft. high, and 10 ft. broad at the base gradually decreasing upwards. The house of the governor which stands in the centre of the town, and those of the principal inhabitants, are built entirely of clay flat roofed, with square or semicircular openings for windows. Pop. 7000 to 8000.—The province is bounded E. by Bornu, and W. by Kama. Its principal productions are gum and bullocks which with slaves from the adjoining territories, are the staple articles of trade. It can send into the field 4000 horse and 20,000 foot, armed with bows, swords, and spears.

KATALINFALVA, or **KATARKFELD**, a vil. Hungary, Thibster Theres, co. Tormont, in a fertile district 11 m. N. E. Batschke, with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1864.

KATANKA, a river Amharic Rasna, which issues from a lake in gov. Yemassik, lat. 6° 5' N. lon. 36° E. flows first E. N. E. then N. W. E. past the town of Katanka, and falls into a bay of the same name in the Arctic Ocean after a course of about 600 m. Its principal affluents are—the r. the Pajigal and the r. the Madvaya and the Noraya.

KATCHA a river Russia, gov. Taurida. It rises on the N. side of the mountains of Ede, in the S. of the Crimea flows W. N. W. and, after a course of about 45 m. falls into the Black Sea, below Melaschaki, and 18 m. N. Sebastopol.

KATCHALLA, or **KATACULLA**, one of the Nicobar islands, Bay of Bengal S. W. from lat. Camorta, lat. (N. point) 8° 1' N. lon. 93° 58' E. about 19 m. long. N. W. to S. E. and about 9 m. in greatest breadth. On the N. E. side is a deep bay but greatly encumbered with coral reefs, as is also all the E. side, and indeed to a greater or less extent, the whole coast of the island. On the S. side a heavy surf beats, but on the S. W. side is a deep bay which, though also partly filled with coral reefs is clear in its N. part, and presents a anchorage. On the shore here are some villages, but elsewhere, the island being thickly covered with wood, seems uninhabited.—(Steinthal, *Bericht über die Reise der Corvette Galesche von der 17de m. 1844*—47).

KATHARABERK, several places, Bohemia, particularly—1. (or *Katerberg*) A mining tn. circle of, and 24 m. N. W. N. W. Saaz, among mountains, on the Schwitz. It contains a parish church and has several mills and smelting furnaces. There are mines of silver and copper in the hill on which the town stands. Pop. 1250.—2. A vil., circle Bunzlau, on the Mark Naiste, at the foot of the Drehsenberg in a wild, romantic district, surrounded by steep, but well-wooded hills. It has a school and several cotton mills. Pop. 617.

KATHEK, prov. India, beyond the Ganges. See **CANARY KATHU**, a co. Darma, r. bank Irrawadi, 156 m. N. Aye. It is a thriving and increasing place, of about 400 houses, and its harbor is well supplied with vegetables, fresh and salt fish, pork, dried coco-nuts, sugar-cane, and rice. It is also supplied with British piece-goods and inferior stock-lac. There is a large wooden, beautifully carved *kyoung* or monastery on the banks of the river which are here lofty and not more than two furlongs apart.—(*Four Asiat. Soc. Trans.*, April, 1857).

KATIF, or **KU-KATIF** a dist. and seaport, Arabia, on the Persian Gulf, in lat. 26° 25' N. lon. 50° E. about 85 m. N. W. Bahrein. The bay, on the W. side of which stands the town of Katif is formed N. by a long, narrow, sandy neck, and S. by a flat, sandy plain. The bay is 70 m. wide at the entrance—the points terminating it respectively being Ras-el-Tamrah and Zaharan and in the middle is the island of Tarik, 10 m. long N. W. to S. E. well watered, and covered with date-trees. A bank, projecting from the island, divides the bay into two channels, of which the E. is extremely shallow. The anchorage in the R. channel is well sheltered, but on a sandy bottom, and a long way from the town. On the S. side of the bay, where there are several villages, the water is so shallow that, even from boats, people must land by

means of camels or horses. Respecting the town of Katif, we have only obsolete accounts by Arab writers. The place is so unhealthy that it is thought dangerous to spend even a single night in it. It contains some good houses; and outside of it is held a weekly market, well supplied with meat, grain, dates, and water-melons. About 3 m. off, in the S. side of the bay is a fort. Wheat and barley are here less abundant than rice, the cultivation of which is ascribed to the establishment of the place. In the gardens, between the desert and the sea-shore, are numerous hamlets. The fruits cultivated are figs, pomegranates, mangoes, apricots, grapes, citrons, and lemons.—The district embraces some walled and seven open villages, containing a population of 25 000; of which number 6000 belong to the town and suburbs. The place is said to have little trade, Bahrein having engrossed all the commerce of the coast.—(Capt. Sadler's *Trans. Asi. Soc. Bombay*).

KATILBLGA, a lake, Russia, prov. Bessarabia, 13 m. E. N. E. small, greatest length 18 m. greatest breadth 5 m. It communicates with lake Tschiquanar, Sulfan, and Kodscheul and sends its waters to the Danube.

KATRAMAG, or **KANDRUKANAG**, a celebrated place of Hindoo pilgrimage in Ceylon 118 m. E. S. E. Colombo. Here within two enclosures, are a number of temples erected to Hindoo deities and two belonging to the Buddhists. The principal temple is that dedicated to Skanda, the god of war and so great is the veneration in which the shrine of this deity is held, that pilgrims from every part of India resort to worship it, frequently bringing with them pots of water from the Ganges at Benares.—(*Ceylon Gazetteer*).

KATHINE, **CATERAN**, **KATERNER**, or **KETORIN** (Loom), a lake Scotland, on Perth 5 m. E. Loch Lomond, and 8 m. W. Callander. It is of serpentine form 10 m. long, an some places 2 m. broad, and remarkably deep with an island near its E. end commonly called the Lady's Isle. It is encircled by lofty mountains, and rocky ravines clothed with trees, and reveals numerous mountain treasures. As it is one of the celebrated passes of the Trossachs, rendered famous by Scott's *Lady of the Lake*. Through this pass a stream flows, carrying the surplus waters of the lake to Loch Achray.

KATSCHALINKA, a tn. Russia, gov. Don, Cossacks, l. bank Don, 36 m. N. W. Taurin lat. 49° 6' N. lon. 40° E. Its only importance is as an entrepot for the produce of N. Russia, which, brought by the Volga to Donbavia, is carried by land to Katschalinak, and thence by the Don. P. 4189.

KATSCHER or **KATSKA**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Sillesia, gov. and 41 m. S. Oppeln, on the Dreybach. It has two churches, a synagogue, and hospital, manufactures of cotton and woolen cloth; several dye-works, a tobacco factory, a weekly market and five annual fairs. Pop. 3639.

KATT, a tn Central Asia, Khelat, of 27 m. N. Khiva, on the canal of Jernyngh surrounded by a dilapidated wall, and consisting of houses which are almost all ramshackle. It contains about 40 shops, inhabitants chiefly Tartars.

KATGESAT, or **KATGEAT**, a large arm of the N. Sea or German Ocean. In a more general sense it sometimes includes the Skager Rack, but is more properly confined to the sea, which has Sweden on the E. and Jutland on the W. united by the Skager Rack on the N. and communicates by the Sound and the Great and Little Belts, with the Baltic on the E. Thus restricted, its length, from N. to S., is about 150 m. and its central breadth nearly 90 m. It is of very unequal depth and is not only very shallow towards its shores but has a number of sandbanks—one of them near its centre, and dangerous to navigation. The only islands of any consequence it contains are Læsø, Anhelt, and Samøe.

KATTYMAR, a vil. Hungary. Higher Danube, co. of and 45 m. N. Bacs, with a R. Catholic parish church and a trade in corn wine, and cattle. Pop. 5440.

KATTYWAR, a dist. Hindoostan, Golewar's dominions, peninsula of Gujarat, near its centre. It contains no town of any consequence. It derives its name from its inhabitants, called Kattys. The name is also at times applied to the whole peninsula.

KATUNGA, or **EXBO**, a tn. W. Africa, esp. Yoruba, 61 m. S. Bonon lat. 8° 59' N. lon. 4° 25' E. situated on the side, and around the base, of a small range of granite hills, huge masses of which threateningly overhang the valley below. The town is surrounded by a wall and ditch, the

former of mud, and 20 ft. high, with 10 gates. There are seven different markets, which are held every evening, and where the chief articles exposed to sale are yams, corn, plantains, bananas, vegetable-butter, seeds of the cocoyam, which form a great article of food, sweetmeats, goats, fowls, sheep, and lambs, also native cloth, and various instruments of agriculture. Near the town are the houses of the king and those of his women, which occupy 1 sq. m., and have two large parks attached.

KATWIJK AAN DEN RIJN a vil Holland, prov. S. Hol land, 4 m. N. Leyden, intersected by the Rhine, here crossed by a fine stone bridge. It is a neat, well built place; has a Calvinistic church, townhouse, weighhouse and two schools. Pop. agricultural, 1906.

KATWIJK AAN ZEE a vil Holland, prov. S. Holland 8 m. N.W. Leyden, on the sea-coast, at the mouth of the Rhine. It has a Calvinistic church, orphan hospital and two schools, is inhabited chiefly by seamen and fishermen, possesses four herring-boats, which fish mostly on the English coast, off Yarmouth, and has salmon herring-curing establishments. Some support themselves likewise by gathering shell fish and by cultivating potatoes. Pop. 3204.

KATZBACH a river Russia, prov. Silesia. It rises near Behlins. flows N. past that town to Goldberg when it turns E.N.E. passes the towns of Jergnitz and Pochwitz, and, about 5 m. below the latter, joins 1 bank Oder, after a course of about 40 m. On its banks, in 1813, the Prussians under Hübner defeated the French.

KALZENFLEBOGEN a market tn. Nassau, 16 m. N.W. Wiesbaden. It has an old castle, in which the counts of the name were wont to reside, four mills, and a smelting-furnace supplied from iron mines in the vicinity. Pop. 902.

KALEHITTY a vil Germany, principality Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, at the confluence of the Kalz and Schwarzburg. It contains a parish church, and has a blast-furnace, and other extensive iron works. A lead mine is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1185.

KALFLEUREN, a tn. Navarra, circle Bivar, cap. dist. of same name on the Werth, here crossed by a bridge, 48 m. W. N.W. Múñich. It is surrounded by walls has a court of justice, several public offices, three churches, four chapels, to one of which pilgrimages are made, a Latin rural school and agricultural school, an orphan, and ordinary hospital, manufacture of linen, cotton and woollen dye-works, bleachfields, paper and iron mills and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. tn. 4050 dist. 77,717.

KALFUNGEN (Osnab.) a tn. Hase-Channel Niederweser, circle and 5 m. S. Cassel, on the Looze with alum pits, coal mines, and paper-mills. Near it is the ancient abbey founded by the Empress Kunigunde in 1008 and suppressed in 1527. Pop. 1800.

KALNITZ, or **KONIG** a vil Bohemia, circle and 8 m. N.W. Kassin with two churches, a castle, school and hospital, manufacture of potash, and several mills. P. 1148.

KALEZIM, a tn. Bohemia, cap. circle and on a stream of same name, 25 m. E.S.E. Prague. It consists of the town proper surrounded by a wall, and of several suburbs, contains a demeray church, two chapels, a townhouse, hospital, and posthouse, and has a trade in cattle. Pop. 2170.

KAUTH, **GAUTZ** or **KAUTZ** a vil Bohemia circle of and 20 m. W. Klatzau, with a chapel school courthouse, and cattle manufacture of linen and several mills. Pop. 1063.

KAUTOKIINO a vil and sea Norway, Fushmark on the Alken, about 180 m. S.S.W. Hammerfest. It consists of small wooden houses generally well constructed and is visited by the merchants from Torshuk, who barter articles of hardware, and other necessaries, for the skins of reindeer, birds, sealers &c. furnished by the Lapland inhabitants.

KAYALA [anc. *Nepolis*] a maritime tn. Turkey-in-Europe, in the S.E. of Macedonia, N. side bay of same name, 89 m. E.N.E. Salonika; lat. 40° 55' N. lon. 24° 25' E. It is surrounded by a wall in bad repair, and defended by a fort, situated on a rock. The chief objects of notice are the market-place, which is of great extent; and an aqueduct, which supplies water from the neighbouring mountains. The harbour is small, but a considerable trade is carried on in tobacco and cotton. Pop. 4000.

KAYEN, or **CAVREZ ISLAND**, Marshall's Archipelago, Caroline Islands, N. Pacific Ocean. This group, consisting of

64 islands, is 80 m. long, N.W. and S.E., and 11½ m. broad. Kaven, the largest, 2½ m. by ½ m. is in lat. 8° 54' 21" N. lon. 170° 48' E. Good water may be obtained in some of the smaller islands, but provisions are not abundant.

KAWBCHANI a tn. Russia, prov. Rostow, cap. circle of same name, 1 bank Botnia, about 13 m. S. Bender. It is walled, but poorly built, consisting of wooden houses, and narrow ill-kept streets. It has a Greek and an Armenian church, a synagogue, a mosque, and mineral springs, with several bathing establishments. A great many of the inhabitants are Jews, who engross nearly all the trade which is carried on. Kawbchani was once a large and flourishing town of nearly 20,000 inhabitants, but is now in a very decayed condition.—The climate though of great extent, is thinly peopled and remains in a waste and deserted state.

KAYIS, an isl. N. Pacific, Russian America, lat. 59° 48' N. lon. 144° 28' W. (s.) Viewed from the E. it presents the appearance of two islands. The E. is a high table-land, free from trees or vegetation and of a whitish hue, the other is moderately high land for this region with three peaks, its lower parts being well wooded. Towards the sea, the island terminates in a kind of bare, sloping cliffs, with a narrow stony beach at their foot and interrupted with some gullies, in each of which is a rivulet or torrent, and the whole surmounted with a growth of smallish pine-trees.

KAYSERBERG [anc. *Civitas Mosu*] a tn. France dep. Haut-Rhin 7 m. N.W. Colmar, agreeably situated near the source of the Weiser, which issues from Lake Hottel. It has manufactures of coarse cottons, as well as sennet, flax and hemp-spinning mills, dye-works, and tanneries, and some trade in the wines of the district, which are of good quality. Kayserberg was anciently a place of great strength, and in 1295 was declared a free imperial town by Adolphus, king of the Romans. Near it a hill which rises over Lake Blaud is crowned by the ruins of the castle of Kayserberg. Pop. 8056.

KAYTS, a seaport and vil. in Mandchou or Leydon, off N. coast in Ceylon Palu Strait, at the extreme end of a harbour which is formed by an opening, about ½ m. broad between Karadive and Mandchou, connecting the lake of Jaffa with the sea. Its harbour affords safe anchorage for shipping at all seasons of the year and is much frequented by country craft and small vessels. The village contains small St. Catharine church and a court-house. The greater part of the inhabitants are fishermen. Fish is exceedingly plentiful and there was formerly a depot for orchards here.

KAYVA a market tn. Russia, gov. Orenburg, circle Omsk, near the S.W. frontiers of the gov. It carries on an active trade. Pop. 1800.

KAZA, or **KAZO** a vil Hungary Thutser Theles, ca. Borsod about 30 m. from Miskolca, on the Sajó, with a Protestant church, and a trade in corn, wine, and timber. P. 4553.

KAZAN a tn and gov. Russia. See **KASATKA**.

KAZANKA a river, Russia. See **KASATKA**.

KAZANKSAIA, a tn. Russia, gov. Don Cossacks 1 bank Don, on the frontiers of gov. and 150 m. S.S.E. Yermak. It has a large church, and a great number of well furnished shops, and is famous for its cutlery particularly salars.

KAZBEK, Caucasus. See **KASAKK**.

KAZEMBE, or **CAMEROON**, the title of a sovereign in the interior of Africa, whose dominions occupy a very important position in the geography of that country as viewed under the relations of intercourse and commerce. The capital, or residence of the Kasembe, is named Losenia, and stands in the land of Kuelinga, in about lat. 9° 30' S. lon. 26° 16' E. It occupies a position easily defended and selected probably on this account, being nearly surrounded with water. At a little distance to the N.W. and N. flows the river Lusilla, N. E. to the lake Nyassa on the E. close to the town, in the marsh at hagen called Mova, which, being connected with the Lusilla in lower down forms a protection on the E. while the Bafingi, Cassinga, and other streams, running into the Lusilla and Mova, impede the access from the W.

Position, Extent, &c.—The extent of the Kasembe's dominion can be traced, on express authority only in the directions W. and S.E., but the outline may be completed by probable inference with little risk of error. About a month's journey W. of Losenia is the highland of Lubah or Lubin, through which the road continues W. as far as the river Camero,

where it turns to the N.W., nearly in the meridian of 24° E. Here ends the territory of the Kazembe, 250 m. W. of his capital, and that of the Muevanga begins. The highest of Leburi, which seems to have an extent of 80 or 80 m. W. to E. is remarkable on two accounts, first, it is at the head of two great valleys running in different directions, namely, that of the Laila (the main branch of the Zambezi) which goes N.W., and that of the Luviri, which falls into the Laila, and runs easterly to the E.; and, secondly, it produces in abundance two of the most important articles in the traffic of the African interior—namely salt and copper. Numerous streams run S. or N.W. from these heights, and are collected by the Laila, which joins the Laila. The distance between the Laila and Luviri is about 150 m. Many rivers cross the road between them but to which valley they hasten is not known, there is reason however to suspect that the separating ridge in this latitude (10°) between the basins of the Laila and Luviri is near the meridian of 28° E. Towards the S.E. the authority of the Kazembe reaches about 150 m. to the Zambezi (called, by the Portuguese, the New Zambezi) which river descending from the highlands round the S. extremity of the lake, takes a curvilinear course, N.W. and N. till it enters the Luviri. There is no reason to believe that the sway of the Kazembe extends beyond or V. of the Laila in the neighbourhood of his capital nor yet to any distance E. for in this direction the Kafue, and beyond them the Muevanga, on the shores of the lake, are his determined enemies. S.W., or along the course of the Zambezi, and up the Luviri, we have no information beyond vague indications of a vast extent of marsh. But the relative importance of an African king would be imperfectly estimated from the superficial extent of his territory. The Kazembe is master of a large portion of the established line of communication across the African continent. This line, marked out by nature and the only route across hitherto distinctly traced proceeds from Congo up the valley of the Laila and then down that of the Luviri to the lake, round which, but chiefly on the E. side, is a great demand for the salt and copper of Leburi. At the S. end of the lake, and in the hilly country S. of the New Zambezi, are tribes wholly mercantile, who continue the traffic to the coast. In the interior of Africa, where the people travel on foot, it is evident that there can be no frequented road where there is not a line of population, and the Kazembe is sovereign of such a line for 300 m., it is probable not only that his authority reaches but a short distance laterally from this line, but that it diminishes also as the distance from the capital increases so that the chiefs near the Laila and Zambezi are rather his unwilling tributaries than obedient subjects and while they acknowledge his sovereignty exercise, in most respects, a complete independence.

Face of the Country.—Of the 250 m. of territory to the W. 2500 feet to be highland or elevated plains but the descent into the valley of the Luviri conduces to a totally different region which extends, with slight exception nearly to the Zambezi, and presents low swampy tracts, stagnant waters and sluggish streams and occasionally traces of great size and luxuriance, which reminded the Portuguese traveller Lucinda, of the forests of Brazil. The only intrusion of rocky heights and rugged grounds comes in reference to the copper mines, which are situated near the W. limit of the Kazembe's empire. There, we are told the ground is all strewed with green stones (copper ore). On the high ground between the Laila and Luviri, game, antelope, ostrich, and water-fowl, particularly geese, seem especially numerous they assemble in thousands round the numerous shallow marshes. Elephants, on the other hand, frequent the low and well-wooded country along the Zambezi. The country immediately N. of Lucinda was, at the end of the last century infested by lions to such a degree that the villages were all deserted.

Zambezi.—The river within the Kazembe's line of territory are extremely numerous but it will be sufficient here to enumerate those which are not fordable, though we cannot answer for the constancy of this condition. The Laila is 400 yards wide at the town of I uburi, which stands apparently on high ground, and where it is at least 1800 m. (allowing for windings) from the point where it reaches the sea. The Luviri has a width of 25, the Luviri of 112 yards at the

mouth; we have no account of its magnitude near Lucinda, after it has been increased by the numerous rivulets of the plain. From Lucinda N.E. the lowlands are overgrown in the wet season with lagoons, which the traveller is obliged to wade through for hours at a time. The rivers, though many, are fordable. The New Zambezi, though a great river during the rains, is ordinarily but 50 yards wide, and easily forded. The Zambezi, a branch flowing nearly parallel to it on the N., is deeper and more violent, though narrower. From the Zambezi to the Kazembe half way to Lucinda, extends the populous country of the Fimo Chipelo, nominally a vassal of the Kazembe.

Climate and Vegetation.—The climate of Lucinda and the surrounding country is extremely insalubrious, the air being constantly loaded with the exhalations of stagnant waters, into which is periodically swept the decomposing waste of a rank vegetation. Fever, dysentery and ophthalmia are the prevalent complaints, and so severe their attacks at times, that the site of the town has been changed in consequence more than once, though never removed beyond the limits of the southern region. When strangers complain of the cold sensation produced by an atmosphere loaded with humidity the uniform heat of the climate is attested by its vegetation. Palm wine is in the greatest abundance, bananas of several kinds, growing wild exceed plenty the sugar-cane is common Sesamum and some other oil-plants are cultivated as well as batatas, pumpkins, and various fruits but the chief food of the people is manioc or cassava, which like their field produce they reap and sow indifferently at all times of the year—the ordinary practice being when they pull a stem, to plant another in its stead. The rains are abundant and regular beginning, probably in October and continuing till March.

Cattle, &c.—The Kazembe regards the possession of horned cattle as a royal prerogative. His subjects have only a few goats but to make up for the want of domestic quadrupeds, they breed fowls in abundance and take great quantities of fish as well as game. cattle here graze for horses perhaps only by night and sleep during the day. The chief does not kill his cattle for beef because he looks upon them as Fimo that is nobles' food himself nor does he give them to others for that purpose because he requires all their blood for his medicines.

Trade.—The chief source of the Kazembe's revenue lies in the produce of his salt pans and copper mines. There are several salt marshes at Carnegui and Pangayi, in the low country N. and S.W. of Lucinda, resembling probably the more famous salt marsh of Quigila, at the confluence of the Luviri and Laila. But the salt of Quigila is nothing more than an alkaline ley, obtained by washing the ashes of saline plants that grow in the marshes and are burned during the dry season. There is said, however to be a deposit of rock salt in the same district, which may explain the reputation of those mines, as they are called. It is remarkable that the Kazembe's people, who take fish in great abundance in their lakes and rivers, are ignorant of the art of salting it and thus lose a great resource, for salt fish is to constant demand in the interior and reaches Lucinda from both coasts. The copper is made into small bars, which with green stones (malachite and other copper ore) are carried across the lake in great quantity. With these productions, the Kazembe and his people satisfy all their wants. Among the treasures of the former are silk robes, shawls chinwaru and printed cottons. These, with beads, cowries, and various trinkets, acquired by the Barotsa, chiefly arrive from Kilwa and Zanzibar. He also possesses a few muskets and ammunition.

Race, Manners, &c.—The nation who possess Lucinda and its neighbourhood and who may be regarded as the Kazembe's own people, are the Arunda or Arunda (in the singular M'unda), whose original seat was at the head of the valley of the Laila, between the Chibuto and Laila. In the original country of the Arunda the soil is left uncultivated, the industry of the people being confined, by seasonal custom, to the mines of salt and copper. Such a custom obviously implies a commerce of equal antiquity, and the Arunda, in their new settlements, exhibit, in their want of domestic animals, and in their agriculture confined merely to the necessary supply of food, the continued influence of ancestral habits. With trade, on the other hand, they are acquainted,

and having seized its main channel, they exhaust by laying sieges on it. They are described as tall, strong, and well made Negroes, who adhere to the teach, not raise, nor mark themselves with incisions. In war they are rendered formidable by a certain degree of military discipline and organization. Their arms are a spear, a broad-bladed knife, and an oblong shield of very light wood. They acknowledge a creator of the world, but worship only the shades of their ancestors. The dread of witchcraft, and of the accusations springing out of the belief in it, keeps them in perpetual alarm. Every month the Kasembe's doctor compounds the great medicines which he to preserve the chief insect from witchcraft, mixing with it the blood of a human victim. This medicine in the form of a thick ointment, is smeared on the points of bones of various kinds, which are hung up within and around the Kasembe's dwelling. The ordinary dress of the M'winda is a cotton cloth or wrapper from the waist to the knee bordered with red and fastened with a broad leathern belt. On great occasions a handsome kind of shirt is worn with a broad red-coloured border, and gathered with ample folds in front, the arms are leaved with beads and rings of copper the feet covered with string shells, and the hair adorned with plumes of handsome feathers. The women, on whom falls all the labour of the house and field, and who are no better than slaves, are physically inferior to the men. Polygamy is allowed and indeed the social rank of a M'winda depends chiefly on the number of his wives. There are no marriage ceremonies, beyond carrying home the bride, riding on a man's back. Funerals are celebrated with great pomp and expense. When the Kasembe dies, he is buried with all his property, including some wives and slaves and there is a license to rob on all his lands for several days. But such occasional license is counterbalanced by habitual rigour, death and mutilation, particularly loss of the hands, are ordinary and frequent punishments, and those who become obnoxious to the king or people, even without criminality are easily sacrificed by the charge of witchcraft.

History.—It was about the year 1740 according to the native traditions, that Ganga Ahlunda, who, originally a slave, had been appointed lord of the salt marsh of Quilele, carried his arms E. and expelling the Yao, occupied the land of Kasembe. Perhaps it may be inferred from this account that the officers (slaves) of the Maropla, boldly advancing with intrigue and dissension (Kanga means priest or wizard) and breaking bounds in the direction suggested by the active trade which he witnessed rendered himself at once independent. The new sovereign, however, while appropriating the names entrusted to his care, nominally acknowledged the supremacy of the Maropla and the latter is still styled Father (that is, superior) by the Kasembe whose title seems to signify Little King or Vicar. In 1798, Colonel Laocada, an experienced and accomplished traveller was selected by the Portuguese government to visit the Kasembe, respecting whom information had been received through Creole traders settled on the Zambezi. That zealous officer after a three-months march, reached his destination but died of fever before he entered the town. His followers, a very numerous body remained ten months in Luanda and owing to their misconduct, suffered much on their return. The Kasembe complained after much solicitation, to allow two soldiers to pass westwards to Angola, but this arrangement never took effect. In 1803, two Portuguese or native mercantile travellers started from Angola with instructions to proceed to the E coast. Delayed by the jealousy of various chiefs, they did not reach the Kasembe till the last day of the year 1806. They afterwards proceeded S.E. to Tete on the Zambezi, delivered their letters, and returning by the same road arrived in Angola in 1814. In 1831 a second Portuguese expedition, numbering 420, was dispatched from Tete to the Kasembe, with whom it remained four months, but of its results nothing has been divulged. We only know that Colonel Monteiro, the leader of the expedition, described the Kasembe as 'a robber, who charged the highest price for his provisions' but there is reason to believe that the Kasembe could retort with perfect justice in language equally severe. His father, who received Laocada's followers—a body the too numerous for the scanty resources of African hospitality—manifested towards his turbulent and dissolute visitors such lenience generosity,

and consideration. When ultimately ill, he particularly requested that, in the event of his death, his people would not hurt the Musungus (white men), who were merchants and strangers. The direct communication across the continent, the establishment of which was among the objects of the Portuguese expeditions, is diametrically opposed to the policy of the native chiefs, who prefer a trade from hand to hand, each striving for monopoly.—(Bovdwin's *Discoveries of the Portuguese*, Don Nerves, *Overlandroute across the Peninsula das Portuguesas, do*, 1880; *Anuário Marítimo y Colonial* 1842-6.)

KAZLROUN, a tn Persia, prov Fars, 60 m W Shiraz, in a rich and fertile valley, 30 m long by 7 m or 8 m wide about 2800 ft above sea level; lat. 29° 37' N lon 51° 35' E. It takes its name from Kazz 'fortress,'—its fortifications being strong and the gates covered with iron. It is surrounded with date plantations, and consists of a central portion, composed of houses clustered round the residence of the authorities, and numerous houses scattered in gardens round about. Though once a place of great importance, and containing 50 000 to 60 000 inhabitants, its population is now under 5000. The ancient Shapur or Chapour stood in the immediate neighbourhood, and is still indicated by numerous ruins of great interest to the antiquary.

KAZIMIRZ, several places, Russian Poland, particularly—1 A tn w Poland, 37 m N Kenna, surrounded by walls and having an old Bernardine monastery. Pop 1128.—2 A tn w Poland and 25 m WNW Lublin between rocky heights, near a bank Vistula. It has some general trade, and was the scene of an action between the Poles and Russians, April 10 1831. Pop. 2189.

KAZINCZ, or KAZO, a vil Hungary, Elther Theles, co. Rorvad 12 m N W Munkacs with a Protestant church, synagogue and the ruins of an old castle. Pop 1031

KAZVIN a tn Persia. See CAJABY

KEA par Eng Cornwall 6938 ac. Pop 8752
KFA mte-roo, a walled and fortified city, China, prov Chekiang 20 m N W Ningpo on the Imperial canal. Its walls and ramparts are in a most dilapidated condition. Outside the walls, and W from the city is an extensive cemetery. Pop. about 270 000.—(Potters's *The Districts of China*)

KEADLE a small tn, Ireland, co. Roscommon 8 m N N W Carrick-on-Shannon consisting of several streets composed of detached and slated houses. It has a market-house, courthouse, and dispensary. The only place of worship is a R. Catholic chapel, and two schools. Inhabitants chiefly agricultural. Pop. 320.—(Local Correspondent.)

KEADY a par and small market tn, Ireland, co. Armagh The town on the Ouliff 7 m. 8 by W Armagh, has a church a R. Catholic chapel, and places of worship for Presbyterians and Wesleyans corn mills a flax-spinning mill and now it are extensive linen factories and bleachgreens. Pop. 1322 Area of par 15,852 ac. Pop 6348

KEAL two parts Eng Lincoln—1 (East), 1860 ac. Pop 476.—2 (West) 2020 ac. Pop 549

KALAKEAKUA or KARAKAKOIA (Path of the gods), a bay W coast Isl Hawaii in which this famous ocean navigator, Captain Cook, was killed. It is about 3 m broad, penetrates 1 m inland, and the shore all round is covered with black coral rock, rendering landing very dangerous in rough weather except at the village of Kakeo, where there is a fine sandy beach. Anchorage about 3 m from the N side, sandy bottom, thirteen fathoms. Perpendicular bluff rises directly from the water in some parts of the bay. In them are numerous nearly inaccessible caverns, formerly and still used as burial places, and the resort of innumerable sea-fowl.

KEBAN MADEN or KARAN MAJADAN a mining tn, Turkish Armenia, past and 80 m N W Diarbekir 1 bank Euphrates, near the confluence of the Karakhoi, in a ravine. It contains about 400 or 500 families, the greater number Greeks, all employed in mining or in supplying the wants of the miners and their families. The mine is of argentiferous galena, occurring at the junction of granite with schistose rocks.

KEBIR KAH (st) a tn Morocco. See BARBA (AL)

KECHAN a tn Turkey in Europe, Roumelia, N of Gallipoli. Pop 1000

KECHERMET, a tn Hungary. See KETSCHERMET

KEZEL, a vil Hungary co. and 85 m W Pesth with a church and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. P 3089

KEDDAH, or **QUDDA**, a state and in Malay peninsula, the west. The state extends from the Caray to lat. 5° to the Telavara river, lat. 7° N. It is thus 140 m. in length, with an average breadth of 50 m. It is traversed by numerous streams, generally flowing in a W direction, among which are several navigable by the common trading vessels of the Malays. The coast is studded with islands, but owing to the shallowness of the water large vessels must keep at a considerable distance. It contains several lofty mountains—the highest, Gunung-Gesal or Keddah peak, a mass of granite, rises to a height of 3000 ft. N from this mountain is an immense plain, almost level with the sea, and covered near the coast with a belt of rising mangroves, from ½ m. to 1 m. in breadth. The plain is of gentle elevation, bounded to the E. by a small chain of hills, 16 or 20 m. in length. Out of this plain rises abruptly a remarkable one called Elephant Hill of an oblong shape, about 1 m. in length, and ½ m. in breadth, composed of cavernous limestones and calcareous breccia, containing fossil shells. It presents on every side bold and craggy precipices, between 300 and 400 ft. in height, with a number of needle-like pinnacles, shooting up like the spires and turrets of a cathedral. Gold, tin, and iron, used to be found formerly in Keddah. Rice, coco-nuts, plantain, betel nuts and fruit-trees of different kinds, are amongst the vegetable productions of this territory but at present the state of agriculture here is in most places at a low ebb. This state was conquered by the Siamese in 1821. Pop. estimated at 21,000.—The town, the capital of the state, stands on both sides of the entrance of the river of that name on lat. 6° 0' N. lon. 100° 20' E. in 1'. The river has sufficient depth of water within for sloops and brigs to anchor and is navigable for 10 or 12 m. further up.

KEDDINGTON par Eng. Lincoln 1190 ac. P 166
KEDDI a vil, W Africa, Fouta Djam, 1 bank Senegal lat. 15° 46' N. lon. 13° 2' W. It is inhabited by a small number of very laborious families, who cultivate millet.

KEDDERP, or **KEDAR** a vil Hindoostan prov Bengal a bank and near the mouth of the Hooghly here almost 9 m. across lat. 21° 52' N. lon. 88° 16' E. where, during the many seasons, winds are often detained by long freshets. In the banner many of the tropical fruits and other refreshments are to be procured.

KEDINGTON or **KEITON** par Eng. Suffolk and Essex, 2542 ac. Pop. 772

KEDIRI an E. prov. in Java S coast esp. of same name bounded, N by provs. Rembang and Soerabaya, E. Pannooroen, S. the Indian Ocean, and W. provs. Patjitan and Madelon. Its S. coast is composed of steep, rocky cliffs, in which a few edible birds nests are found. The interior of the province is well watered by the Kediri or Brantas and numerous other streams and torrents and yields rice, sugar and camellia, as its chief products. It is well wooded, formerly beset with tigers, and has several good roads. Pop. 460,000

—The town, 60 m. S.W. Soerabaya, 1. bank Kediri, here crossed by one of the most beautiful bridges in Java, is the residence of the governor has a small bazaar, and a mosque, built from the ruins of a temple. In the environs are numerous remains of an antient and civilizational age—probably of temples destroyed by the Mahomedans, to preserve materials for mosques. To the E. are the considerable ruins of Sontol and Preadang. Pop. 6000.—The river, Kediri or Brantas is formed of two streams, the one rising in prov. Pannooroen, and flowing W. and then N. W. meets with the other which, rising near the S. frontier of prov. Patjitan, flows E. and N.E. the united stream formed about 20 m. S. Kediri, flows N. and N.E. and falls into the strait of Madura one arm at Soerabaya, the other 25 m. further E. at Bangli. It is one of the most considerable streams in the island, and flows through a beautiful and fertile country. Tidal course, from junction of the two head streams, about 100 m.

KEDJE, a vil Belochistan, cap. prov. Mekran, 1 bank Dunes, or Mookhach; lat. 26° 12' N., lon. 62° 12' E. The chafel or argh—which from its being also called *seer* or *palace*, was probably intended both as a fortress and the residence of the chafel—stands on a high precipice, naturally so strong, that the natives consider it impregnable. The town is at the base of the eminence on which the fort is built, and surrounds it on three sides. It once was a place of some importance, and carried on a considerable trade with Kandahar, Kabul, Shikar-

poor &c., but the insecurity of property and commerce under the rule of Kabul, has driven away the Hindoo and other opulent traders, and the town, and at one time to have contained 8000 houses has much decayed.

KEDLESTON, par Eng. Derby, 850 ac. 1 op 83

KEDOE a prov Java See KADON
KEDROV or **KEDRON** a brook Asiatic Turkey Palestine, near Jerusalem. It flows through the valley of Jehoshaphat, but is dry in summer, and sometimes even for years. It flows S.E. from the city, towards the Dead Sea, through a singularly wild gorge.

KEDYWARRE, an offset from the W. side of the Sata, the great E. mouth of the Indus (Scindia) lat. 24° 7' N. lon. 67° 28' E. It is broad and shallow, but, excepting the Hyazares branch, is the only navigable channel by which access can be gained to the main stream.

KEEL par Eng. Stafford 2,778 ac. 1 op 1287

KEELBY par Eng. Lincoln 1861 ac. Pop. 859

KEELING, or **COCOS ISLAND**. See COCOS.

KEER (V) or **ARY-KER**, a vil Hungary co. Dacs, with a church and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 2447

KEERBERGEN, a vil and com. Belgium, prov. Drahant, on the Dyle, 16 m. N.E. Brussels. The greater part of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture and in leaving wood in the neighbouring forests. Pop. 3087

KEERPOOL or **KUZPOOL** a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, 60 m. W. N. W. Calcutta. It is the seat of a commercial agency and carries on an active trade in cotton-stuffs, which it manufactures to a considerable extent. Pop. about 10,500.

KEEVILL a tn. U. States, New York, 4 m. W. Lake Champlain, with about 300 houses, four churches, and a number of manufactures and mills. Pop. 2000

KLEVIL, par Eng. Wilt 2883 ac. Pop. 720

KLEFFING or **KLEFFING** (GREAT and LITTLE) two isls Indian Archipelago, Moluccas, S.E. coast Isl. Ceran; lat. (E. point Great Keeling) 3° 50' S. lon. 130° 40' E. (E. Great Keeling is united to Ceran by a coral reef. They are well peopled, and contain numerous villages, each with its own mosque.

KLEWORTH a vil and par. England, co. Leicester

The village, situated on the Soar, 1½ m. N.W. Leicester, about a mile from its station on the Midland Railway has a handsome church three Dissenting places of worship, a free school, several small charities and two breweries. Many of the females are engaged in frame-work knitting and this figuring of lace. Area of par, 2260 ac. 1 op. 1354

KEHL, a tn. Baden, Kreis Middle Rhine at the confluence of the Kinzig and Elz with the Rhine, here crossed by a bridge of boats, and on the railway from Baden to Strasburg opposite to the latter town. It was once an important frontier fortress, and its figures much in the wars between France and Germany but its fortifications have been dismantled and it has now a mean appearance. It contains two schools, and has manufactures of carpets, wire-cloth, and tobacco some transit trade and a trade in wood. Pop. 1304.

KEIDANI a tn. Russia, gov. Wilna, and 35 m. L.S.E. Rostov, on the Avurga. It is well built, and has four churches, a Carmelite monastery a Protestant gymnasium, two hospitals, and an active trade. Pop. 5000

KEIG par Scot. Aberdeen 7900 ac. Pop. 772

KEIGHLEY or **KETLEY** a market to and par. England co. York (W. Riding) The town, 36 m. W. by R. York, is picturesquely situated in a deep valley at the confluence of two rivers, which here form a considerable stream and flow into the Aire about ½ m. below. The houses are built chiefly of stone, and the streets are well paved and lighted with gas.

The church is a spacious structure, with an octagonal tower. There are several Dissenting places of worship, a meet E. Catholic chapel a free grammar a national and other endowed schools a mechanics institution, and several charities. The worsted manufacture is carried on very extensively and there are two large cotton-spinning establishments, two paper and several corn mills. The machinery used here in the factories, for spinning and other purposes, is also for the most part manufactured in the town. Area of par 10,850 ac. Pop. 16,250

KEINTON MANSFIELD, par Eng. Somerset, 770 ac. Pop. 564.

KEIR, par Scot Dundee 11 sq m. Pop 980
KEIR, or **KEIR** on Isl. Persian Gulf, off the coast of
 Lascien lat. 26° 59' N lon. 64° 3' E. It is 6 or 7 m. in
 length, and is low but fruitful, well inhabited, and better
 planted with trees than any island in the gulf. There is a
 town or village on the N side, and water and other refresh-
 ments are to be obtained.

KEISKAMMA, a river, S Africa Cape Colony 30 m.
 N N E the Great Fish River. It rises in the district of Ade-
 laide, near Mount Kempt, lat. 28° 30' S, lon. 27° 10' E.
 from which it flows S S W to lat. 33° when it suddenly bends
 round to the E. then, taking a S S E direction falls into the
 Indian Ocean in lat. 38° 18' S. lon. 27° 30' E forming
 for the greater part of its course, the line of demarcation be-
 tween British Kaffraria and Cape Colony. Total course about
 90 m.

KEITH a market in par Scotland coo. Banff and
 Elgin. The town is situated on both banks of the firth, 16 m
 S E Elgin, and consists of three villages, Old Keith, New
 Keith, and Fife Keith, the last two, neat, clean, modern vil-
 lages, the first, old, as its name indicates, and irregularly
 built. Fife Keith is on the bank of the river over which
 there are two bridges connecting it with Old Keith and, as
 this last is contiguous with New Keith the whole three vil-
 lages appear to form one town. The parish church is a sub-
 stantial structure, with a square tower 120 ft high. The
 other places of worship are a Free and a Unitarian church
 and Independent, Episcopalian and R Catholic
 chapels. It has several corn and flour mills, two for carding
 and spinning wool, and a fax mill & tannery & distillery
 and a bleachfield. Time is quarried in the vicinity. James
 Ferguson the natural philosopher was a native of this parish.
 Area of par 68 sq m. Pop 4966

KEITHFALL-AND-KINELL, par Scot Aberdeen 11½
 sq m. Pop 940

KEKKEO MODRI KAKER, or DWACENTREIS a market
 in Hungary Hither Danube. on a bogged in a narrow valley
 1 bank Kertze, 1½ m. S S E Kapfen, in a district extensively
 covered with chestnut plantations. It has a fine old castle
 and five annual fairs. Pop. 1645

KELA N4, or KARLANS a small Isl. Indian Archipelago,
 off the W extremity of Ceram lat. (W point) 5° 14' S. lon.
 127° 40' E. (N.), 20 m. in circumference. It contains good
 timber but its vegetable produce, as a whole, is scanty and
 its inhabitants few.

KELAT HAIAT or HUKAT the cap city of Beloochee-
 tan and of prov of same name, and residence of a khan on
 the E declivity of a hill called Shah Miran, 6000 ft. above
 the sea, lat 29° 8' N lon 65° 45' E. Its form is an irregu-
 lar oblong 600 yards long N to S and 300 yards wide E.



THE KANDAHAR GATE AND FORT OF KELAY—From Sir A. Keith Johnston's
 View in Afghanistan

to W surrounded by a mud wall about 18 ft high, flanked,
 at intervals of 250 yards, by bastions, and pierced with im-
 mense loopholes for muskets, but not surrounded by cannon,
 because scarcely able to support their weight. The wall has

three gates and near the W side, where it skirts the summit
 of the ridge, stands the *Mari* or Khan's palace, which, though
 of some antiquity dating from the time when the country
 was governed by Hindoo princes, is only an irregular collec-
 tion of mud buildings, with flat terrace-roofs. The town has
 a miserable appearance, houses wretchedly built of mud,
 strengthened by wooden frames, and streets filthy in the ex-
 treme. The bazaar occupies nearly as much space as the
 town, and is well supplied with wares and provisions both
 cheap, and of excellent quality. There are two suburbs, one
 to the S., and another to the N W in which the houses consist
 of half burnt bricks with wooden frames, and peeples so
 far into the streets, that the opposite upper stories almost
 meet. To the W of the town for a considerable distance,
 are ravines and low barren hills, to the E. a cultivated plain
 about 1 m. wide, with numerous gardens, which produce large
 supplies of fruits—apricots, peaches, grapes, almonds, pome-
 granates, figs, quinces, &c. A large number of Afghan mer-
 chants are domiciled at Kelat and derive a considerable transit
 trade between Sindh, Bombay and Kandahar. There is also
 a little retail trade, and a few manufactures, chiefly the making
 of muskets, swords and spears. The trade and prosperity of
 the country have suffered much from the introduction of a
 debased coinage to which the necessities of the rulers have
 tempted them to resort. Kelat was stormed by the British
 in 1839 when the khan was killed fighting sword in hand.
 In the following year, it was recaptured by some insurgent
 Beloochees, from a weak garrison of Sepoys and the British
 officer in command put to death, but was soon after retaken
 again by the British. Pop. in last suburbs, 12 000—
 The province bounded N N E and W by Saravac, and S
 and S E by Jalalwan; lat. 28° 32' to 30° 12' N lon. 65° 25'
 to 66° 50' E, is about 100 m. in extreme length, by 49 m.
 in extreme breadth, area, 2000 sq m. No part being below
 5000 ft. above sea-level it is extremely cold in winter though
 sufficiently agreeable in summer. In the former season, a
 piercing N. E. wind blows without intermission long, and often with
 great violence bringing heavy falls of snow aloft, and rain
 KFLA1 A GRUZEK (Port of the Ghilgies a fort, Af-
 ghanistan, 63 m N N E Kandahar on the route to Ghazni,
 lat. 33° 30' N lon. 65° 45' E. It occupies a conical and very
 steep hill, about 800 ft. high having on its summit space for
 a considerable fortress, and two abundant springs of water.
 It was garrisoned by the British, who successfully resisted
 all attempts to dislodge them and were withdrawn without
 loss, on the evacuation of the country, in 1842.

KELBRA, a town Russian Saxony gov. and 43 m W
 by N Merseburg, on the Helme and Golden Aue with two
 churches, and an old and other mills. White and red slate, &
 susceptible of a fine polish are found in the vicinity. P. 1073.

KELHAM, par Eng. Not. 1837 as 1. 137

KELHFIM a town Lower Bavaria, cap. dist.
 of same name, on a height above the Ludwig
 Canal where it joins the Danube which is here
 crossed by a bridge of 14 arches, 11 m S W
 Regensburg. It consists of the town-proper and
 two suburbs is entered by four gates, and well
 built. It contains four churches and an infirmary,
 and has manufactures of potash, several mills and
 quarries, a building yard, and a trade in corn.
 Pop. in 1809, dist. 17 141

KELIOUB a town and dist. Lower Egypt,
 both in the upper part of the delta of the Nile.
 The town is 10 m N Cairo, on bank Nile, lat.
 30° 10' N; lon 31° 17' E. It has a large govern-
 ment cotton factory and iron foundry. The dis-
 trict, or province of which it is the capital, is
 mostly on the 1 bank of the Damietta branch,
 and between it and the most E arm of the Nile.

KELKOM, a vil. W Africa, Senegambia,
 10 m E by S St Louis. Inhabitants said to be
 industrious carefully cultivating indigo, and dye-
 ing cotton cloths blue.

KELLAWAYS, or CALLOW, par Eng.
 Wilt. 140 sq. Pop. 15

KELLING par Eng. Norfolk 2311 sq. Pop. 310
KELLINGHAUSEN, a vil. Denmark, Slesvig Holstein,
 20 m S S E Rendsburg on the Elbe here crossed
 by a bridge. It has a church, is surrounded by fertile

meadows, and has a tolerably active trade, chiefly in wood
Pop. 1800.

KELLINGTON, par Eng. York (W Riding) 7223 ac. Pop. 1450.

KELLISTOWN par Irel Carlow, 4406 ac. Pop. 414.

KELLOE, par Eng Durham 11119 ac. Pop. 12,278.

KELLS, an incorporated market tn. and par Ireland, co. Meath. The town, pretentiously situated on a small hill near the Blackwater 35 m. N W Dublin, has straight, tolerably well kept streets, a fine ancient church, with an elegant spire, and a handsome R. Catholic chapel near the church are the remains of an ancient round tower in good preservation; and in the market place a beautiful stone cross of the 8th century. Other public buildings are the courthouse, the fever hospital and dispensary the bridewell or house of correction for the county an almshouse, a parochial, national, and several private schools. Its principal trade is retail. In 1550 a monastery was founded here by St. Columb and in 1156, the town with its magnificent ecclesiastical edifices was destroyed by fire. It has been restored, it continued to rank as one of the principal towns in Meath till the dissolution of its religious establishments. Area of par 8697 ac. Pop. 6638 — (Local Correspondent).

KELLS par Irel. Kilkenny, 4410 ac. Pop. 1672.

KELLS par Scot. Kirkcaldy 74 sq m. 11091.

KELLY par Eng Devon 1721 ac. Pop. 206.

KELMAK, a vil Hungary Hunat co and 42 m N E Temesvar in a mountainous but well wooded district on the Maros, with a Greek church. Pop. 1120.

KELMASH par Eng Northampton 2751 ac. Pop. 162.

KELSALE par Eng Suffolk 2647 ac. Pop. 1157.

KELLY two par Eng Lincoln.—1 (North) 6370 ac. Pop. 918.—2 (South) 4980 ac. Pop. 623.

KELSHALL, par Eng Hertford 2090 ac. Pop. 396.

KELSO a tn. New S Wales, co. Roxburgh on the Mersey river near Rathnall 112 m N W Sydney.

KELSU a market in Dor of Harrow and par Scotland co. Roxburgh a vil. It is beautifully situated near the confluence of the Tyvet and Tweed, L. bank of the latter, which is here crossed by an elegant stone bridge of five arches 88 m. S E Edinburgh a station on the Berwick and Kelso railway. It consists chiefly of four streets, paved and lighted with gas, diverging at opposite points from a spacious square, used as a market place. Houses mostly of freestone and in general handsome. It has a respectable townhouse in the Grecian style two established churches, one of which is a fine Elizabethan structure with a quadrangular tower 70 ft. high, a Free, and two L. Presbyterian churches, a small but neat Episcopal chapel, and places of worship for Reformers Presbyterians and Original Seceders a number of good schools, including a grammar and several other schools a dispensary three public libraries, two new-rooms, a school of arts, and a physical and antiquarian society possessing a valuable museum. Being situated in the midst of a populous and wealthy agricultural district, its retail trade is considerable, forming in itself its chief dependence. Still it has some manufactures, of which those which are sent to all the neighbouring and many of the English shires, for the most important branch. A good trade is also done in dressing sheep and lamb skins, and in currying leather. There is a large iron foundry, and some woollen, linen, and stockings are manufactured but to a limited extent. Races are held in spring and autumn. In the outskirts of the town are the magnificent ruins of Kelso abbey founded and endowed by David I. in 1128 for Tironensian monks. It is in the form of a Latin cross, and is a fine specimen of the early Norman style of architecture. It was twice burned during the contest between Bruce and Balliol, suffered severely at the hands of the English in 1523 and 1545 and what remained of the furniture and decorations were entirely destroyed during a popular tumult in 1550. In the immediate vicinity of the town, also, is Fiers Castle, the seat of the ducal family of Roxburgh. Kelso was originally a kind of suburb to the ancient borough of Roxburgh, destroyed by James II. in 1460 which stood on the opposite bank of the Tweed. It owes its rise to the foundation of the abbey. Pop. 4783.

Area of par 4400 ac. Pop. 1624.

KELLSKRAACH a vil Hesse Darmstadt, prov. Saxe-Hanover, 1 bail Mass 8 m. W S W Frankfurt, with a

church, manufactures of stoneware and tobacco, several distilleries, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 902.

KELSTERN par Eng. Lincoln 2700 ac. Pop. 195.

KELSTON par Eng Somerset 1095 ac. Pop. 259.

KELTON par Scot. Kirkcaldy 16 sq m. Pop. 2186.

KELTSCHE, or KALCE, a tn. Anstrut, Moravia, 18 m. E Prerau, on the Juchma, with an old strong castle, a church and walk, saw and flour mills. Pop. 1178.

KELVEDON two par Eng Essex.—1 2167 ac. Pop. 1633.—2 (West), 1650 ac. Pop. 509.

KELVIN, a small river, Scotland, rises in co. Stirling, and after a circuitous S.W. course, falls into the Clyde, 2 m below Glasgow.

KEM, or KEMT.—A tn. Russia, gov. and 180 m. W by N Archangel at the mouth of a river of same name, near the W entrance of the Bay of Ozege. It is surrounded by meadows and swamps in a very desolate district, is built chiefly of wood, has three churches, and a small harbour at which some trade is carried on. The inhabitants live chiefly by fishing and hunting. Pop. 1678.—2 A river Russia, which is formed by the outlets of lakes Kouta, Noutk, and others in the W of government Archangel Gov. E., and falls into the White sea at the above town after a course of about 100 m. Immediately opposite to its mouth is a group of islands, the chief of which is Kematso-Ostrov. See also KEMZILK.

KEMAKH or KAMAK a small tn. Asiatic Turkey r. Bank Upper Euphrates 200 m. S W Erzerum. It consists of about 400 Turkish, and 30 Armenian houses, in an elevated position, and partly surrounded by an ancient wall. Inhabitants subsist by agriculture, and by transporting wood on the Euphrates.

KEMANOV prov. British India. See KEMANOV.

KEMBACK par Scot. Fife 8 m by 14. P. (1851) 956.

KEMBAVAN KAMBANGAN (Nusman), an isl. Indian Archipelago, off S coast Java, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, prov. Banjawaes lon 109° E. It is about 15 m long by half as broad, fertile well cultivated abounds in medicinal plants, and densely populated.

KEMBERG, a tn. in Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 40 m. E. Merseburg. It has a court of justice, a parish church, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. Pop. 2147.

KEMBERTON par Eng Salop 1387 ac. Pop. 255.

KEMBLE, par Eng Wilt 8000 ac. Pop. 496.

KEMENCZE, or KAMENKA a vil Hungary Hither Danube, co. Honth 5 m. R. Ipoly Nagh, with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1019.

KEMENCZE (Kis and Nagy) two contiguous vil Hungary Hither Tisza co. Zemplen about 14 m from Nagy Mahaly, on the Carpathians, with a R. Catholic church, a chapel, and two mills. Pop. 1872.

KEMEND several places, Hungary particularly.—1 A vil Hither Danube, co. Baranya, 7 m from Mohacs with two churches, a stone-quarry, and flour mill. Pop. 983.—2, A vil Hither Danube, co. and 8 m N W Gram, in a fertile district on the Gran, here crossed by a bridge, with a R. Catholic church, and the remains of an old fortress. P. 1067.

KEMER, KEMER, or KAMER, a vil Hungary Transylvania, co. and 16 m. N W Krasna, about 14 m from Krasna, and containing a Protestant church. Pop. 1566.

KEMERTON par Eng Gloucester, 1590 ac. P. 526.

KEMETEMLEZO a vil Hungary co. Szathmar 4 m from Hlobo with a handsome Greek church. Pop. 1184.

KEMETSE, a vil Hungary Hither Theiss, co. Szabolcs, about 8 m. from Nyiregheza in a fertile district, with a parish church and a synagogue. Pop. 1808.

KEMPFE, two par Eng. Monmouth.—1 (Commander), 500 ac. Pop. 35.—2, (Agnew) 1676 ac. Pop. 115.

KEMPAKI KANI, or KANI a river Russia, which rises at the foot of the Kizilortai, dist. Ulitsky in lat. 63° N. flows into S. forming several lakes, then N N W, then S W, and, about 11 m. E. Tormel, falls into the Gulf of Bothnia, after a course of nearly 200 m., during which it forms a great number of cataracts.

KEMLIK, GINO or GINOLAK, a thriving maritime tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anatolia, at the head of the Gulf of Moudania, Sea of Marmara, 17 m. N E. Brusa. It contains about 600 houses, mostly Greek, and is increasing in population and prosperity. It is the principal port on the Sea of Marmara for the importation of corn from the Black Sea, and

occupies on an extensive export trade in silk, olives, wines, and spices produced in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants are industrious, and the harbour is safe and commodious. In the vicinity is a Turkish arsenal. Pop. about 8000

KEMMEI, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov W Flanders, 6 m S.E. Ypres, on the Kemmelbeke, with manufactures of linen and woollen stuffs, three breweries, and two flour-mills. Pop. 1877

KEMNATH, a tn. Bavaria, prov Palatinat, 58 m N. Ruppertsberg. It is walled, and well built, has three churches, manufactures of wire, and glass mirrors, paper, and iron mills. Iron is mined and smelted in the vicinity. Pop. 1508

KEMNAY par Scot. Aberdeen, 44 m by 8 m P 680

KEMNITZ—1 (414), A tn. Prussia, prov Silesia, gov and 23 m S.W. Liegnitz, with a castle a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and several mills. Pop. 1193.—2, A vil. Saxony circle Bismark holl Lobau. Pop. 1096

KEMPLIN, two places, Prussia.—1 A tn. Bismark Prussia, gov and 20 m W.W. Düsseldorf, exp. circle of same name, near the Rhine. It is walled, has two R. Catholic churches, a synagogue, town school, several courts and public offices, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a wax refinery, distillery, a brewery and several mills. Thomas Hammarck or Malleoche, the supposed author of the celebrated work *De Institutione Christi*, which bears the name of Thomas à Kempis, was born here. Pop. 8880 Area of circle, 118 sq m

Pop. 55181.—2 A tn. prov Silesia, gov and 90 m S.E. Liegnitz, in a sandy district. It has two churches an hospital manufactures of woollen cloth and tobacco a wax refinery and a trade in horses. Pop. 6505

KEMPIEY, par Eng. Gloucester 1664 ac Pop. 805

KEMPPEY a vil and par England co Worcester The village, delightfully situated 1 bank Severn 4 m S. Worcester, consists chiefly of genteel residences and handsome villas. It is kept remarkably clean and has a parish church and schoolhouse. Inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture

Near the church are the remains of a Roman camp. Area of par 8105 ac Pop. 1375.—(Local Correspondent)

KEMPFFORD par Eng. Gloucester 4790 ac P 1003.

KEMPFRON two par Eng.—1 Bedford, 5160 ac. Pop. 1992.—2 Norfolk 614 ac. Pop. 58

KEMPTEN (anc. *Concedonum*) a tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, 1 bank Iller, which near this becomes navigable, and is crossed by a bridge 50 m W.W. Munich. It consists of an old town, surrounded by walls and a new town, which nearly encloses it, has a court of law, and several public offices three Protestant churches, three chapels, a castle, theatre, library, museum Latin and other schools barracks, an orphan asylum and two hospitals, manufactures of linen and cotton stuffs, leather and refined wax, several breweries, and a trade in cattle. Kempton is of Roman origin and was long an imperial free town. Pop. 7788

KEMMEL, a vil and com. Belgium prov E. Flanders, on the canal of Bruges, 23 m N.E. Ghent. Pop. agricultural, 1592

KEMMING par Eng. Kent 1897 ac. Pop. 376

KFN, a vil. Scotland, county Kircubright, rises near the confines of Ayrshire and after a S.E. course, joins the Don. Before its junction with the Don, it expands into Loch Ken, a beautiful sheet of water extending about 18 m N.W. to B.E., and having Kemmure Castle at its N. extremity

KEN, or KENZ a river England co. Westmorland, rising on the S. side of High-street Hill, and flowing S. through the small lakes of Kentmere, and past the town of Kirkby Kendal into Morecambe Bay. In its course it receives several tributaries, the most important of which are the Spirt, the Minn, the Underbarrow and the Brith.

KEN a river, Hindostan. See GAZ.

KENARDINGTON par Eng. Kent; 2160 ac. P 214.

KENARHT, par Wales, Carmarthen 6429 ac P 1980

KENCHESTER, par Eng. Hereford, 583 ac. Pop. 98

KENCOTT, par Eng. Oxford, 770 ac. Pop. 206.

KENDAL, or KIRKBY KENDAL a yard bor., market tn., and par, England, co. Westmorland. The town is agreeably situated in a valley 16 m S.E.W. Appleby, a bank Kent, here crossed by three stone bridges, and on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway. It is the site of three principal streets, one of which is 1 m long, and several subordinate streets or lanes, most of which are macadamized, have foot-paths paved with

pebbles, and are kept in good order. The houses in the former are handsome edifices of brown limestone, roofed with blue slate, those of the latter are mostly in the old style of rough stone plastered over. The town is well lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. It has an elegant town-hall and assembly room, an ancient, but large, and a handsome modern Established church, and places of worship for various Dissenting bodies, a Friends meeting-house, a R. Catholic chapel a free grammar and other endowed and charitable schools, a widows hospital, two nurse-houses, a mechanics institution and library and a natural history society, with a valuable museum. The principal manufactures are coarse woollen cloth, lumpy woolsey, knitted stockings, and Guernsey frocks. Carpets of various sorts and valentia and other fancy articles for wastecots are also made to a considerable extent. There are, besides, tanneries corn, paper gunpowder and other mills and many persons are employed in manufacturing combs, fish hooks, and wool-cards. The markets obtained in the neighbourhood is esteemed excellent, and the working and polluting of it form an important part of the trade of the place. Kendal returns a member to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1851) 8801 Pop. 11,929 Area of par, 63,380 ac. Pop. 18 333.

KENDERCHURCH or HORTON par Eng. Hereford 788 ac. Pop. 61

KENDERES, a vil Hungary Ruther Thoms, co. Heve, 10 m from Turis Samu-Muklos, with a Protestant church. Pop. 4711

KE N H, or GHEHEH (anc. *Canopolis*), a city Upper Egypt, r bank Nile, and at a remarkable bend of the river where it suddenly turns nearly due W. 83 m N.E. Thebes lat. 26° 9' N, lon. 32° 45' E. The houses are neatly built, and the streets narrow and dirty. It is well supplied with baths has a market every Thursday and its bazaars present a busy appearance. It has succeeded Coptos and Koe as the emporium and entrepot of trade with the Arabian coast, with

its supplies with corn, carried by way of Keneh, on the Red Sea, receiving in exchange the gums of Arabia. Keneh has been long celebrated for the manufacture of porous vases, jars and bottles the former called in Arabic, *seer*, the latter, *goolak* and *dorak*, which are in great request throughout Egypt. The clay used for making them is found N. of the town in the bed of a valley. Immense quantities of them are formed into rats and floated down the Nile to Cairo, Alexandria, &c. Pop. 10,000

KE N H G (Lowen) par Wales, Glamorgan 5261 ac. Pop. 991

KENTERA a vil. Bambock, W. Africa, not far from the gold mines of Dumbagney lat. 13 56' N lon. 12 6' W

It is of great extent, but contains a great number of deserted houses and ruined hovels, with other traces of decay. It is inhabited by Foulahs who are miserably poor, and are, besides subject to a frightful kind of leprosy. The females are chiefly employed in the mines

KENILWORTH a market to and par England, co. and 5 m N. Warwick. The town, consisting chiefly of one street, extending along the turnpike road for more than 1 m, contains some well built and handsome houses has an ancient and venerable church with a square tower surmounted by a lofty spire and places of worship for various Dissenting bodies, a free and several charity schools, almshouses, and other benevolent institutions. Horn combs, Prussian blue, Glimmer salts and sal-ammoniac are manufactured here to some extent.

Kenilworth castle now a magnificent ivy-covered ruin, was founded in the reign of Henry I. and in 1395 was the scene of a grand chivalric measure at which, it is alleged, allies were sworn for the first time in England. The gorgeous entertainment given here, in 1575, to Queen Elizabeth by the Earl of Leicester, is familiar to all from Scott's romance of *Kenilworth*. During the civil wars, the castle was seized by Cromwell, and given to some of his officers, by whom it was reduced to its present ruinous state. Area of par 6460 ac. Pop. 5632

KENKRES (anc. *Concedon*) a vil. Greece, Moraa, N.W. extremity of the Gulf of Egina, at the mouth of a small stream, 8 m S.E. Corinth. It is a pretty place, with a mill, a storehouse, and some remains of Roman brickwork. It is mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles, ch. xviii. ver. 18, as the place where the Apostle Paul had slain his head, having a vow

KENLEY, par Eng. Salop 1897 ac. Pop. 231

KENMARE a town and par. Ireland co. Kerry. The town, amidst romantic mountains, at the N.E. extremity of Kenmare Bay or Sound here crossed by a handsome suspension-bridge 15 m. S.W. Killarney contains a handsome parish church, a commodious R. Catholic chapel, a national school, dispensary, fever ward and infirmary. The inhabitants depend chiefly on the visitors who are attracted by the beautiful and romantic scenery in the neighbourhood and the excellent salmon fishing on the Blackwater which falls into the bay 6 m. below the town. Pop. 1501. Area of par. 22,607 ac. Pop. 7496. — The bay or river, as it is called, is an inlet of the Atlantic, lying S.W. to N.E. 5 m. wide at the entrance narrowing gradually and stretching inland about 72 m. It is for the most part easily navigable, contains several islands, and has several harbours the best of which are Ardaraun, Kilmacshole and Sincora.

KENMORE, par. Scot. Perth 40 000 ac. Pop. 2227. **KENT** two par. England. — Devon, 5412 ac. Pop. 1096. — Somerset 1018 ac. Pop. 223.

KENT or **GUARD** an old Persian tale, about 6 m. off the coast of Persia, par. Laristan lat. (N. point) 26° 29' N. lon. 54° 6' E. (N. E.) 6 or 7 m. long and 3 or 4 m. broad. It is low but fruitful well inhabited, and better planted with trees than any island in the gulf. Water and other refreshments may be obtained.

KENT or **KENT** a river I. States, Maine. It issues from Moosehead Lake and, after a S. by E. course of 200 m., falls into the Atlantic 40 m. W. Penobscot Bay. It receives the Dead River and Androscoggin is navigable 12 m. for large vessels and 40 m. for vessels of 150 tons. On its banks are Bath, Augusta, and Hallowell.

KENT or **KENT** — 1. 4 seaport I. States, Maine, a bank and at the mouth of river of same name lat. 43° 20' N. lon. 70° 15' W. It has a good harbour and considerable shipping employed in the fisheries and coasting trade. Pop. 3218. — 2. (Kennebunkport) a town on the opposite side of the river to Kennebec, with some taneries, a falling, and several saw and other mills. Pop. 2768.

KENNETT (FAMES OF) See BALESTRE. **KENNELLEIGH** par. Eng. Devon 732 ac. Pop. 111. **KENNET FARM** par. Eng. Wilt 808 ac. Pop. 80. **KENNETH**, a river England rising in co. Wilts, flows E. and N.E. past Marlborough Hungerford and Newbury through co. Berks, and falls into the Thames a Reading. It is navigable to Newbury.

KENNETHMUN par. Scot. Aberdeen, 6 m. by 3 m. Pop. 1108.

KENNETT par. Eng. Cambridge 1425 ac. Pop. 298. **KENNINGHALL** a small market in civil par. England co. Norfolk. The town 18 m. N.W. Norwich was formerly the residence of the kings of East Anglia and contains an ancient parish church and Baptist and Wesleyan chapels. Area of par. 6800 ac. Pop. 1649. **KENNINGTON** a dist. England, co. Surrey par. Lambeth one of the 8 suburbs of London. It contains numerous handsome ranges of buildings, and is almost all laid out in streets, with the exception of a large tract of ground called Kennington Common belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall on which the inhabitants have the privilege of grazing horses and cattle, and which has long been a favourite place for holding large public meetings. The town is well lighted with gas, supplied with water and contains a handsome church, several chapels of worship for various bodies of Dissenters, and manufactories of oil of vitrol and wadding. Pop. 43 103.

KENNINGTON par. Eng. Kent, 1380 ac. Pop. 620. **KENNOWAY** par. Scot. Fife 8 m. by 2 m. Pop. 2227.

KENRIN (TON) a vil. and par. England, co. Middlesex, a suburb of London, 14 m. W. Hyde Park Corner. It contains several ranges of respectable houses and numerous villas and detached residences including Holland House is well paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with water, and has numerous churches, chapels, and schools, and an observatory established by Sir J. South. The Kennel Green cemetery here contains 54 ac. In Kensington Palace, adjacent to the town, purchased by William III. and his favourite residence, her Majesty Queen Victoria, was born, in 1819 and held her first council in 1867. Area of par. which contains Notting Hill and part of Brompton 1945 ac. Pop. 44 066.

KENSWORTH par. Eng. Herts 2280 ac. Pop. 1083.

KENT. — 1. A maritime co. W. Australia, about 68 m. E. to W. and varying from 22 to 50 m. in breadth. Its coastline is extremely irregular being serrated with points and capes, and deeply indented with bays and coves. In the N.W. part of the county is a lofty mountain called Kintyre, and about 2500 ft. high. The maritime co. Van Diemen's Land, bounded N. by the river Hoon and D'Entrecasteaux Channel, and on the E. and part of the W. by the Southern Ocean. County town, Basmata.

KENT a maritime co. England bounded N. by the Thames and German Ocean, E. and S.E. by the latter and the Strait of Dover S. by Sussex, and W. by Surrey and having, on its E. and S. coasts, the N. and S. Forelands and Dungeness. Area 933 680 ac. of which 940 000 are arable, meadow and pasture. On that part of the coast bordering the estuary of the Thames, there are numerous examples both of the gam and low of land by the sea. The cliffs on the Isle of Sheppey which is situated here, and which are from 60 to 80 ft. high decay rapidly so as having been lost in 20 years, between 1810 and 1880 and the church at Minster now near the coast, is said to have been in the middle of the island in 1780. Similar ravages are going on at other parts of the coast. Off the E. shore lie the well-known Goodwin Sands (off-shoot), between which and the mainland is the equally well-known Goodwin Bank. This part of the coast is designated a lull country, being divided by two nearly parallel chains of chalk hills, which traverse the county W. to E. terminating in lofty chalk cliffs at Dover Folkestone, and Hythe. Many of these hills rise from 400 to 550 ft. above sea level. The district between the chalk range and the estuary of the Thames is mostly occupied by the plastic clay which immediately overlies the chalk. The space again S. from the range between it and Sussex is called the Weald, and was formerly an immense forest. This part of the county comprises Romney Marsh which occupies its S.E. corner and consists of about 24,000 ac. The climate of Kent is in general mild and genial. The soil may be divided into the general, chalk, and clay which produce where they mix in due proportion an extremely fertile loam. The alluvial soils along the Thames and Medway, and in Romney Marsh, produce some of the richest pastures in the kingdom. Generally speaking the soil of the E. division is believed to be superior to that of the W. Agriculture, particularly in the former is in a very advanced state. Kent is the principal hop county in England and wheat, barley, pease, and beans are raised in large quantities. Canary radish and asparagus seed, &c. are very extensively cultivated and fruits and garden vegetables are abundant. The Weald contains a great deal of natural grass land producing a vast quantity of excellent hay. The pastures in the marshes are of considerable extent and are appropriated to the fattening of cattle and sheep the latter including a peculiarly fine breed known as the Romney Marsh sheep, which fattens early and produces long combing wool. I. culture of every sort is large and fine and game, including hares, pheasants, and partridges, numerous the pheasants being esteemed the largest and finest-flavoured in the kingdom. The principal towns in Kent are Canterbury Rochester Greenwich, Deptford, Woolwich Gravesend Dover Maidstone Hythe &c. all of which are connected with London by railway. 1 pair of all kinds is manufactured in the county but the writing papers are more especially noted for their quality, cotton manufactures to a limited extent, are likewise carried on, and there are silk, copper, and calico-printing works, bleachfields, and gunpowder mills. Julius Caesar's first landing in Great Britain was in Kent. Kent returns 18 members to Parliament, of which four are for the county. Registered county electors (1861) E. district, 6987 W. district, 9280 Pop. 515,766. **KENTCHURCH** par. Eng. Hereford, 3286 ac. Pop. 296. **KENTFORD** par. Eng. Suffolk, 796 ac. Pop. 172. **KENTISBEARE** par. Eng. Devon 3720 ac. Pop. 1104. **KENTISBURY** par. Eng. Devon 5129 ac. Pop. 424. **KENTISH TOWN** a vil. and par. Middlesex, a N. suburb of London between Camden-town and Highgate, a little way N. of the Paddington canal. It is pleasantly situated, and has of late years been greatly enlarged and improved, and besides the chapel has places of worship for Wesleyans and Independents. Pop. 23,926.

KEATON, two par. England.—1 Devon; 8811 ac. Pop. 2922.—5 Devon; 1908 ac. Pop. 2511 ac.

KENTSTOWN, par. Iral. Mass. 1031 ac. Pop. 269

KENTUCKY, one of the U States, bounded N by Ohio

and Indiana, N W by Illinois, N by Missouri S by Ten-

nessee, and E by Virginia; lat. 36° 55' to 39° 10' N; lon.

81° 40' to 89° 44' W; greatest length, E N E to W S W,

about 400 m., breadth, 170 m.; area, 40,600 sq. m. The

surface, though somewhat mountainous in the S E, has in

general little elevation and may be considered as an inclined

plane, sloping gradually towards the Ohio, on the N, and the

Mississippi, on the W. Along the banks of both these rivers

is a low alluvial tract, overflowed when the water is high and

behind this tract is another, from 5 m. to 20 m. wide, which

is hilly and broken. In the S W, a third tract, situated

chiefly between the Green and the Cumberland rivers, is called

the Barrens and, though not so bad as its name would seem

to indicate, cannot be called fertile. With these exceptions,

the whole state is gently undulating, and possesses an excel-

lent soil, either covered with forest, in which the black walnut,

black cherry, buckeye, ash, hickory, maple, mulberry, and

oak, cotton wood, and white thorn, are prevailing trees, or

under regular cultivation, producing excellent crops of wheat,

tobacco, and hemp, which are the staple productions, and also

abundance of Indian corn, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, flax,

and potatoes. The most common fruits are apples, pears,

peaches, and plums and the pastures rear vast numbers of

horses, horned cattle, sheep, and swine. The vine grows

wild, and is partially cultivated; the cotton plant also thrives

well and a large quantity of sugar is produced. Few states

are better provided with water communication. The Ohio

forms the boundary, on the N and N W, for 657 m. and

receives from within the state numerous tributaries, of which

the most important are the Cumberland, Kentucky, and Ten-

nessee the Mississippi, after receiving the Ohio forms the

boundary on the W. The most valuable mineral products

are iron, coal, salt, and lime. The last is found in almost

every part of the state, at the depth of about 8 ft. below the

surface, and forms the predominant geological formation often

presenting stupendous precipices along the banks of the rivers,

and containing numerous remarkable caverns, of which one,

called the Mammoth Cave, 130 m. from Lexington, on the

road to Nashville, has already been explored to a distance of

18 m., which is believed to be scarcely a beginning of its

vast extent, it is said to contain 226 avenues, numerous

rivers and catacombs, and to be filled with enormous stalactites

and stalagmites. The manufactures of this state are not

yet very largely developed. Besides domestic manufactures,

they consist chiefly of woollen and cotton goods, iron and

ironware, gunpowder, leather, soap, and spirits; and the most

important articles of trade are grain, tobacco, hemp, salt, sugar

live stock, bacon, and lard. Kentucky originally formed part

of Virginia, but was separated from it in 1792 and admitted into

the Union in 1795. Its government consists of a senate of

not more than 35, and not less than 24 members, elected for

four years, or one-fourth annually and of representatives

elected annually and apportioned every four years among the

counties according to the number of electors. The governor

is elected, for four years, by the people, and a lieutenant-

governor, to take the place of the governor in case of absence

or death and to preside in the senate, is elected at the same

time. For administrative purposes, the state is divided into

104 counties. The seat of government is Frankfort, but the

oldest and finest town is Lexington; and the largest and most

commercial, Louisville all of which are connected by railway

with the N and E states. Pop. (1840) 779,314 slaves,

182,258 (1850), 993,844, slaves, 311,327

KENTUCKY a river, U States, which rises in the state

to which it gives its name, being formed in the Cumberland

Mountains, by these principal branches, called the W, middle,

and S Forks flows circuitously N N W, past the town of

Frankfort, and, after a course, which directly is only 112 m.,

but indirectly 280 m. joins the Ohio at Carrollton. When

the water is high, it is navigable by steam-boats of 800 tons

to Frankfort; and, though its course is generally through a

deep rocky bed in some places overlying by limestone pre-

ludes 800 ft. high, its navigation has been so much improved,

that vessels drawing less than 6 ft. can proceed at all times

up to the junction of the Green Forks.

Vol. II

KENTY, a to Austria, Gallea, circle, and 12 m. W

Wallow r bank fold. It has extensive manufactures of

table and ordinary linen, and has an important trade in these

articles, and in leather. Pop. 830

KENWYN, par. Eng. Cornwall, 8987 ac. Pop. 9748

KENZINGEN, a tn. Baden, circle, Upper Rhine esp.

baul. of same name, at the confluence of the Elz and Elzloch,

the former of which is crossed by a handsome bridge, 27 m.

S. Strassburg. It has a church, townhouse, old Franciscan

monastery and burger school, manufactures of linen, ille-

woven, twines, and mills. Pop. 2516; built, 27,535.

KESHALOM, or STRASSBURG a market tn. Hungary

Tulthar Danube, on Oedenburg, 7 m. N N W Gtms. with a

church a flour-mill, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1164.

KEPETH a vil. Hungary, Banat, co., and 21 m. S E S

Tomasev, with a parish church. It stands in a district

densely covered with oaks, on the mast of which great num-

bers of swine are fed. Pop. 1128.

KEPELN, a vil. Rhodol Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf,

circle, Cleves with a Catholic church. Pop. 1459.

KEPPEL'S ISLAND Australia, at the N E end of the

entrance to Keppel Bay, lat. 23 11 S. lon. 151 8 E (a.)

10 to 12 m. in circumference, with poor stony or sandy ground,

thinly covered with tufts of coarse grass

KERAN, KERMACHAN or KARA SU (anc. *Chocopus*) a

river, Persia, which rises in prov. Ardalan about 40 m. N W

Senna lat. 26° 28' N, lon. 46 40' E, flows S. towards and

through Kermanshah, 55 m. below which, it is joined by two

large branches, the Morf and Gomah-Si, and here, for the first

time, it becomes the Karah. At lat. 35° 53' it enters prov.

Khorasan, and, bending round from N E to S W, falls into

the Euphrates, or Elah-el Arak, at lat. 31° N, after a course

of about 850 m.

KERBELA (anc. *Volganga*) a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pers

and 60 m. S W Bagdad. It is large and populous, sur-

rounded by a wall upwards of 3 m. in circumference, has five

gates, a well-supplied bazaar, seven caravanserais, a magnif-

icent mosque, and the tomb of Hussein, the son of Ali, enbal-

med with a gilded cupola, an object of great veneration to

the Persians, who make pilgrimages to it in great numbers.

The district in which Kerbela is situated has also been

called sacred, the Persians bring great numbers of their dead to it

for interment.

KEBKHOVIE, a vil and com. Belgium, prov. W Flan-

ders 1. bank Scheldt, 38 m. S S E Brugue with manufac-

tures of linen, yarn, and chiefly two breweries, two oil, and

two flour-mills. Pop. 1454.

KERDIFFSTOWN par. Iral. Kildare 703 ac. P 27

KERDISTON, par. Eng. Norfolk 1690 ac. P 202

KERECZE a vil. Hungary Thither Thales co. Mar-

maros, on the Dolna, 33 m. from Singsch with a church, and

a trade in cattle. Pop. 967

KERKE a vil. Hungary Thither Thales, co. and 17 m.

N E Arad in a fertile district, with a church. Pop. 1692

KEREKI (Nagy) a vil. Hungary Thither Thales, co.

Bihar on the Little Körös, 14 m. from Grossvardeint, with a

parish church, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1050

KERENEN, a tn. Russia, gov. and 91 m. N W of Pensa,

on the Volh. esp. of a fertile and well wooded part of same

name. It has five churches and manufactures of sailcloth.

Pop. 6984, dist. 40,000

KERENZEN a vil and par. Switzerland gen. and 6 m.

N N E Glarus. It has an ancient parish church, consider-

ably resembling a castle, and some trade in fruit and dairy

products. Pop. 1535

KERERA, a tn. W. coast, Scotland, co. Argyll, off Oban,

and forming between it and the mainland, the beautiful Sound

of Keren. It is about 4 m. long, and 2 m. broad, with a

ruined fortress exhibiting a singular combination of primary

success, and trap rocks, and contains the ruins of a Danish

fort. Alexander II. died here in 1249, when on his expedi-

tion for the invasion of the Western Isles, then under the do-

minion of Norway, and a few years later, Haco of Norway

was met here by the island chief, who agreed to assist him

in his descent on the coasts of Scotland.

KERESLEY, a hamlet, England, co. Wsrick, about

3 m. N N W Coventry, with a neat abbey, a Wesleyan

chapel, a school, and a number of neat residences, belonging

to people of business in Coventry. Pop. 440.

KERESOON, or **KERAMON** [anc. *Pharos*] a seaport on Asiatic Turkey S. coast of the Black Sea, 75 m. W. Trabzon, lat. 40° 57' 15" N., lon. 38° 54' E. (a) on the extremity of a rocky promontory connected with the mainland by a few wooded ridges of a pleasing and picturesque appearance. On the highest point of the former are the ruins of a Byzantine fortress, from which a strong wall with Hellenic foundations, stretches down to the sea on both sides. The town, at present in a ruinous condition, consists of 700 or 800 houses inhabited by Turks, Greeks, and Armenians and has some trade in exporting copper, alum, oats, and the wood of the walnut tree.

KERESZI (Szék), a market in Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Bacs, on the Gran, here crossed by a bridge about 14 m. from Léva. It has a parish church an elegant castle with gardens, and a trade in fruit and cattle. Pop. 955.

KERESZTES several places, Hungary particularly—1. A vil. Thither Danube, co. and 5 m. N.W. Stuhlweisensberg with a church and several mills, Pop. 1289.—2. (Med) A market in Thither Thesus co. Borsod, in a somewhat marshy plain 15 m. E.S.E. Erlau, with a church, a national school three mills, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 6737.—3. (Med) A vil. Thither Thesus co. Bihar 12 m. N.W. Grevenstein with a church and considerable trade in corn and cattle. P. 2937.

KERESZTI R. with prefixes, numerous places, Hungary particularly—1. A vil. Hither Danube, co. Bacs, 10 m. J. Feith with a church, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2741.—2. (Nyest- or *Halgas Kereszt*) A market in Thither Danube, co. and 4 m. S. Odenburg with a church, a synagogue, and a square turritio castle chalybeate springs with a bathing establishment, which is much frequented, and a trade in wine. Pop. 2602.—3. (or *Halgas Kereszt*) A vil. Thither Danube, co. Eisenburg 23 m. S.W. Hainau-Anger on the Leysen with a church. Pop. 970.—4. (Halt) A vil. co. Tereosol on the Theiss 5 m. from Szegedin with a church, and a trade in cattle and swine. Pop. 1662.—5. (Szo) A vil. co. Borsod in a plain on the Sajó, 8 m. from Makoloz with a church, and a mill. Pop. 1264.—6. (Szo) A vil. Thither Danube, co. and 10 m. from Stuhlweisensberg on the moraine of Szarath, in a flat waste and sheep district with two churches. Pop. 1785.—7. (Tosk) A vil. Thither Danube co., and 20 m. from Odenburg with a church. Pop. 562.—8. (or *Koly*) A market in Thither Thesus co. Szabolcs, 94 m. S.S.E. Kaschau with a Protestant church. Pop. 1461.

KERESZTUFULVA, or **KERESTOOR** a vil. Hungary Transylvania, Szelek Ldvárhely etabli on the great Kekei 12 m. E.N.E. Schiburg with three churches and a school. Pop. 1279.

KERET a lake, Russia, in the W. of gov. Archangel, about 18 m. E. of Lake Topozero, lat. 65° N., lon. 32° 30' Y. It is about 20 m. long by about 9 m. broad, and contains a large island.

KERQUELEN'S LAND or **DEMOLATION ISLAND**, an Isl. Indian Ocean, extreme W. point, Cape Louis lat. 49° 3' S. lon. 68° 18' E. (a.) It is about 160 m. in length 60 m. in breadth at the widest part, is, perhaps, the most barren spot in either hemisphere, at the same distance from the pole. It is deeply indented by bays and gulfs, the most remarkable of which is Christmas Harbour at the N. extremity of the island. It is in the form of a horse-shoe, the shores on each side are formed of steep rocks rising, in a succession of terraces, to the height of above 1000 ft., and the head of the bay is a level beach of fine sand. The accompanying map of H. is taken from a height of 600 ft. The surface of the island is intersected by numerous small lakes and water-courses the latter when swollen by heavy rains, rushing down the sides of the mountains, and along the ravines, in countless impetuous torrents. The N. extremity of the island is entirely of volcanic origin and some of its bold headlands present a striking appearance from the sea, the trap rocks of which they are composed form a succession of terraces nearly

horizontal. Basalt is the prevailing rock, assuming the prismatic form, and passing into pumice and the various modifications of amygdaloid and porphyry. The general direction of the mountain ranges inclines to the S.W. and N.E.



CHRISTMAS HARBOR, KERQUELEN ISLAND.—From Mr. J. G. Rees's Antarctic Expedition.

varying in height, generally from 500 to 2500 ft. Several of the hills have crater shaped summits, which have evidently once been volcanic vents, but the most remarkable geological feature in the island, is the occurrence of fossil wood and coal imbedded in the igneous rocks. Debris, produced by disintegration from atmospheric causes, is accumulated at the base of the hills in many places to the height of 200 or 300 ft. The climate, although rigorous, supports a perennial vegetation and scarcely any of the plants, even the grasses can be called annuals. Though in a comparatively low latitude the vegetation is decidedly antartical, and consists of comparatively few species. Of flowering plants, it has only 18 species, less than the number in Melville Island, in the Arctic Sea, and three times less than the number even in Syntberg. The whole known vegetation of the island only amounts to 150, including sea weeds. The Fringes, a kind of cabbage in high favour with seamen is peculiar to it and grows together with a plant similar to the Bokax of the Falkland Islands, covers large tracts. About 20 species, only of lichens and mosses are found here. No land animals have been seen on the island, or are known to exist on it and seals, formerly plentiful have been annihilated, or driven from the coast. Sea-fowl are numerous, and of great variety of species.—(From a *Antarctic Expedition*.)

KERIS, or **KRIS** a vil. Butti or Little Tibet, on a large alluvial flat just above the junction of the Shayuk and Indus, 89 m. N.W. Srinagar or Cashmere. It is the largest village in that part of the valley of the Shayuk, and is surrounded by a very extensive bed of fine lacustrine clay, of which a section exposed to the E. of the village is at least 60 ft. thick. The prevailing rocks of the district are granite and slate.

KERJENETZ, a river, Russia, which rises in the G. of gov. Kozlovka, enters that of Nijed-Novgorod, flows S.E. and after a course of above 150 m. joins L. bank Volga, about 3 m. above Makarav. Its chief affluents are the Saakita, Kozlovka, and Mochna.

KIRKA TERO, or **TIRIK** [anc. *Tirika*], a river, Hungary, Delmatia, which rises in the Erakozgubirge belonging to the mountains of Topoglia, about 12 m. E. Kint, flows W. past that town, then, easterly, S.S.W. to Scardona, where it forms a lake, it subsequently forms a second lake, and falls into the Adria, near Sebenico, after a course of above 35 m. It is navigable to Neardona by vessels of 20 tons, but above that town, is much encumbered by rocks and water-falls. Some of the latter are very picturesque. The principal affluent of the Kerka is the Gocha.

KERKENI [anc. *Cervene*]. See **KARKENIK**.
KERKHAH, a river Persia. See **KERAN**.
KERKINET (Gulf of), Black Sea, N. coast, on the N.W. side of the Crimea, and between that peninsula and the

maland. The gulf is about 45 m. wide at its entrance, gradually diminishing to about 10 m. Entire length, about 80 m. On the N side of the Gulf, and near its entrance, is the long sandy peninsula, called *Djeridgatah*, extending S.E. about 50 m., and enclosing an extensive harbour an- nular from the E. where it is 4 m. broad, with a depth of 4 to 5 fathoms. This peninsula is year after year growing larger. The gulf becomes very shallow at its N.E. end.

KERKOOK, or **KIRKOOK**, a v. in Turkish Kurdistan, 140 m. N. Bagdad, lat. 35° 27' N., lon. 44° 27' E., on a plain. The greater part of it is in ruins, but a number of mosques still remain in the town and suburbs. There are also several R. Catholic and Armenian churches. Streets narrow and filthy. It manufactures coarse calico and has a considerable trade in gall-nuts. There are numerous naphtha pits in the vicinity. Pop. about 13,000.

KERKRADE, a v. in Holland, prov. Limburg 16 m. E. Maastricht, with a church and a convent, used as a normal school. Pop. 580.

KERKKEEN, a v. and com. Belgium, prov. F. Flan- ders, 16 m. S.E. Ghent, with extensive manufactures of linen, and a flour-mill. Pop. 1,227.

KERKLOGH, par. Irel. Wexford; 260 ac. Pop. 97.

KERMAN, or **KIRMAN** (anc. *Caramania*) a large prov. S.E. Persia, bounded N. by Kharassan, N.E. by Afghanistan, P. and S.E. by Beloochistan, E. by Persian Gulf, and W. by Farassan and Laristan, lat. 25° 30' to 31° 15' N., lon. 54° 30' to 60° 25' E. Greatest length, N. to S., 980 m., greatest breadth, from E. to W., 545 m., area, about 50,000 sq. m. It is naturally divided into desert and habitable regions. The former lies to the N., and particularly to the N.E., where is the Desert of Kerman a barren frightful waste, in which whole armies are said to have perished. There is no water and the ground is so impregnated with salt that vegetation is absolutely extinct. For a stretch of 90 m. not a blade of grass is seen. The region is generally most desolate. A chain of moun- tains, proceeding from the N. of Laristan stretch almost across the country in the direction of Beloochistan, and throw off ramifications to the S., where, after skirting the coast, they retire for a considerable space, and make room for a plain which is very fertile, and is called by the natives the Paradise of Persia. The most fertile portion of the province is Noor- mahr, in the E., which, contrary to what may be considered as the unvaried case with the other districts, is tolerably watered by mountain streams, and, consisting of rich black mould yields an abundant produce. Along the coast are numerous date plantations, for which, indeed, the district of Mogostan is so famous, as to be called the land of dates. The crops raised, where land fit for them can be found, are oats, maize and barley. Excepting the dates and the grapes which, in particular spots, is said to be remarkably fine, the fruits are of indifferent quality but white roses succeed well and are cultivated for their attar. There are also occasional tracts of wood with numerous trees which yield a gum equal to that of Arabia. Cattle and sheep are raised in some tracts the wool of the latter is fine, and the hair both of the goats and camels of Kerman, has long been celebrated for its length and fineness. Considerable attention is paid to the silk worm, and the quality of the silk is said to be excellent. The inha- bitants on the coast are much employed in fishing but the pearl fishery, once so famous, has ceased to exist. Metals are abundant. Gold is mentioned, but only iron and copper have yet been wrought. Sulphur also, of excellent quality is plentiful. The inhabitants consist of Persians proper, who occupy the W. N. and middle districts, Guebans or *Parsses*, whose number does not exceed 40,000. Idle or wandering tribes, including Beloochians, who have their locality in the E., in the district of Noormahr, and several tribes of Arabs, chiefly in Mogostan. The province is governed by a beglar- beg, who resides at the town of Kerman, and has several hakimins under him, but Mogostan belongs to the Imam of Muscat. Pop. about 600,000.

KIRIMAN GIBRALTAR, or **SIBOAN**, a to. Persia, cap. above prov., at the W. extremity of an extensive plain, and so near the hills, that two old forts built upon them completely command it. lat. 30° 45' N., lon. 56° 35' E. It is surrounded by an earthen wall, and besides the citadel, containing the palace in which the beglar-beg resides, there are numerous mosques and bath, eight large, and a great number of smaller excavations, and

a well-furnished bazaar. Its manufactures consist of shawls of camels hair, carpets, and muskets, for which it has long been celebrated. Though the trade is still considerable, it is small compared with what it formerly was when standing as a kind of centre between the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean, and the countries to the N.E. and W. It was the greatemporium for the trade of all these various regions. This greatness blew to its prosperity was the decay of the port of Gombroon, which Baskara has, in a great measure, superseded. In 1794, it was taken by Aga Mahomet Khan, and given up to pillage. The most fearful atrocities were then committed, and not fewer than 80,000 of its inhabitants were carried into slavery. Its present pop. is still estimated at 20,000.

KERMANSHAH, **KIRMANSH** or **KIRMANSHAH** a to. Per- sian prov. Irak Ajemi, occupying two or three small hills at the W. extremity of a broad plain, near bank Khursh, 280 m. W. S.W. Teheran, lat. 34° 30' N., lon. 46° 37' E. It is surrounded by an earthen wall nearly 3 m. in circumference, has five gates and contains few buildings worth notice the most conspicuous being the bazaar, which is very extensive, and the mosque of the assembly. The town has comparatively little trade, but the routes from Bagdad, Shuster in the desert, Isfahan, by way of Hamadan, and Sulimash all meeting it, cause a considerable traffic through it, though much of it is not commercial but funeral, consisting of friends leaving the embalm'd bodies of relatives to be entombed in the sacred district of Karbela. The carpets and muskets made here have long been celebrated. Pop. (Kilman, 1810), 12,000 (Southgate 1884) 30,000.

KERNIASCHLEVALD, a v. Austria, Salvoama, about 6 m. from Gollumbomus with a Greek church. Pop. 1990.

KERNS, a v. and par. Switzerland, cant. Unterwalden in a beautiful and fertile district watered by the Aa, 1 m. N.E. Sarnen. It is well built, and has a handsome church, with an elegant spire, and a spire 237 ft. high. Below Kerns are the Kernwald commons, and form the boundary between the Obwald and the Nidwald. Pop. 2395.

KILHAUK, a v. in Norway, near 1 bank Shary, 180 m. S.E.P. Kouka, lat. 11° 7' N., lon. 16° 29' E., cap. of the country of Loggan. The market is plentifully supplied with provisions by the Rhosna, for which they are paid in tobes and blue cotton in stripes, which the people of Loggan dye of a beautiful colour. Pop. 15,000.

KERNYAJA, or **KERKAZA**, a v. Hungary Hither Danube, co. Bacs, in a plain near Mount Telecsak, 6 m. from Zombor with a church, and a trade in corn, maize, hemp, and wine. Pop. 2810.

KERTEN, a v. in Khenush Prussia, about 15 m. W. S.W. Cologne, with a court of justice, a R. Catholic church, and manufactures of ironware, and a dyework. Pop. 1920.

KERL HAYES, or **KERKENDOUR**, a v. Hungary Tran- sylvania, co. Nieder Weissenburg, about 48 m. from Karls- burg, with a Greek church. Pop. 819.

KERRY par. Wales Montgomery, 21,480 ac. 1. 1930. **KERRY**, a maritime co. Ireland S.W. coast, prov. Munster, bounded N. by the estuary of the Shannon, E. Limerick and Cork, S. Cork and the Atlantic, and W. the Atlantic. Greatest length 60 m., N. to S., breadth 58 m. Area, 1,159,958 ac. of which 414,614 are arable. On the W. and S. it is rugged, rocky and mountainous, with deep valleys intervening but the N. and E. are remarkable for richness and fertility. Some of the mountain rise to considerable elevations, Carr Tuail, the highest in Ireland attaining a height of 8404 ft. above sea-level, while several others reach 5000 and 8000 ft. These mountains are chiefly composed of red or gray conglomerate and sandstone, supporting banks of siliceous flags, and overlaid in the low districts by fields of flints limestone. Iron-ore is abundant in some of the mountains, and copper and lead also exist in the county. The subsoil is slate and red sandstone, with limestone in the low districts. Slate of a superior kind, and flag-stone, are obtained in great quantities in the island of Valentia, on the S.W. coast. The counties of Kerry are remarkably and deeply indented with bays and inlets, the principal of which are the bays of Tralee, Brandon, Dingle, Ballymakellane and the estuary called Kenmare River. There are also several islands on the coast, the chief of which are Blasket, off Dingle- head, Valentia, and the Skellig Rocks, on one of which there is a light-house. There are several considerable rivers

in the county of which the most important are the Fudo, falling into the estuary of the Shannon; the Mang, with its affluent, the Fudo; and the Lemo, the latter forming the Lakes of Kilmurry and both falling into Oostmanahar harbour, and the Boughy, the estuary of which forms the upper part of Kilmurry River and several beautiful lakes, including those of Kilmurry—(which are enclosed on all sides by mountains, and, though small, singularly picturesque. The climate is cold and moist; the arbutus *Sorbus* in the open air, and vegetation generally is extremely luxuriant in the central parts, where the soil also is remarkably fertile, producing large crops of grain, and containing some excellent pasture land, which yields better of the finest quality obtained from the milk of the Kerry cow, which is noted also for its rapid fattening qualities. Oats and potatoes are the principal crops, though barley, beans, rye, and wheat, turnips, &c., are also grown but agriculture generally is in a wretched state. Large flocks of goats are reared in the mountains. The fishery districts are Valentia, Dingle, and Listowel, together comprising 249 m. of maritime boundaries, which had, in 1860, 1193 registered fishing vessels, employing 4914 men and boys. The Irish language is almost entirely spoken in this county, and ancient customs and superstitions preserve their ascendancy in a remarkable degree. In 1850 the number of children attending school was 21,254. The chief trade consists in exports of agricultural produce, mostly oats and butter. Linen and coarse woollens are manufactured to some extent, the latter chiefly for home consumption. Kerry is divided into eight baronies—Glammara, Caraghery, Dinkerron, Glenarragh, Imphigheon, Iveragh, Magabally and Traughan—and eighty-seven parishes, and returns three members to Parliament—two for the county and one for the borough of Tralee. Principal towns, Tralee and Kilmurry P (1841), 235,960 (1861) 258,459.

KERRY HEAD, a lofty promontory Ireland, co Kerry, S. of entrance to the Shannon.

KERSLEY par Eng Suffol 1510 ac. Pop. 714.

KESSEL (anc. *Amphicommene*), a town, Russia, in the Crimea, on a tongue of land forming a peninsula of the same name, on the Strait of Kizil, connecting the sea of Azov with the Black Sea, 190 m. E.N.E. Simferopol lat. 45° 20' N. lon. 36° 28' E. It is regularly and beautifully built, chiefly of stone obtained from the fine quarries of the neighbourhood, and possesses great natural advantages for commerce. In 1827 it was declared a free port, and an extensive lazaretto was built, at which all the vessels coming by the Black Sea perform quarantine. The number of vessels which touch at it in passing out the sea of Azov averages 400 and the number of visiting vessels is from 500 to 600. The greater part of the inhabitants are employed in commerce. It exports building stone, and large quantities of salt, obtained from neighbouring lakes, and its herring and sturgeon fisheries are very productive. Its site is that of the ancient Pantecapum, the residence and burial-place of Mikhrade. The modern town is of very recent existence, and has risen up as if by magic and, by its increase, has prejudicially affected some of the other ports. Pop (1834) 3000, (1842) 10,000.—(Wagner's *Rundschau* Hommes de Heil Les Stages de la Mer Caspienne.)

KESZLÖS a vil Hungary co. and 94 m from Anad, with a church, a mill, and a trade in timber. Pop. 1227.

KERYEN a vil Rhinisch Prussia, gov Cologne, circle Rureghia, with a R. Catholic church, manufactures of hardware, and dye-works. Pop. 1920.

KERYENHEIM a town, Rhinisch Prussia, gov Düsseldorf, on the Rhine about 18 m. S.E. S. Cleve, in a marshy district, with a church. Pop. 900.

KERYENHEIM a vil Bavaria, Palatinat, near Gillingen, with a Protestant church. Pop. 1092.

KERZEIS (Franch. *Cherzeis*) a vil and par Switzer land, can. and 11 m. N. Freiburg, on a fertile hill above the lake. It is a very ancient place, and is supposed to have derived its name from the Latin words of *carcere*. It has a church and in the district a good deal of corn, wine, rapeseed, and tobacco are grown. Pop. 1008.

KESZELYMEZŐ, or *Keszöly* a vil Hungary, Töltes Thal, co. Marosvás, in a plain on the Nagysz, 80 m from Szeged, with a Greek church. Pop. 1170.

KESGRAVE, par Eng Suffol 1610 ac. Pop. 66.

KESHAN, or *Kowsoo*, a town, European Turkey, Konia, 38 m. N. Gahgah, a thriving place, consisting of about 900 houses, with a considerable trade. It lies at the edge of the valley or plain of the river Maras, on the slope of a hill forming the S.W. termination of the range of Tektir Dag, and at the junction of the great roads leading to Elazir, Gahgah, Saloniki, and Constantinople.

KESHIN, a small port, S. coast Arabia, prov Hadramout, about 450 m. N.N.E. Aden, by name same. It is a straggling place, stretching $\frac{1}{2}$ m. inland, and having a long sea front. It is the residence of a sheik, and carries on a small trade with Zanzibar and the Malabar coast, sending salt-fish to the former and money to the latter, and receiving in exchange millet, rice, cotton, cloth, dates, sugar, and coffee. It is one of the ports in which boats are laid up during the S.W. monsoon.—(Saunders's *Survey of the Coast of Arabia*.)

KESIL-BANI MOO, a lake, Chinese Turkestan, near the source of the Irtysh lat. 46° 30' N; lon. 87° E. Length about 80 m. Greatest breadth, 15 m. It receives a considerable river on the E.E., but has no outlet.

KESMAARK, a town, Hungary, co. Kassa.

KESSEL, a vil and com. Belgium par and 18 m. E.S.E. Antwerp, on the Great and Little Nibbe. It has manufactures of linen, two saw-mills, two flour-mills, and a trade in wool and coal. Pop. 1678.

KESSEL, Loo, a vil and com. Belgium, prov Brabant, on an affluent of the Dyle 15 m. E. Brussels. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, selling their produce at Louvain. Pop. 1801.

KESSELSDORF (Ossan and Kossan) two nearly contiguous vils Prussia, prov Silesia, gov Liegnitz, circle Löwenburg, with a R. Catholic church, a stone quarry, and several mills. Pop. 832.

KESSELSDORF a vil. Saxony circle, and 6 m. W. Dresden, with a church, and some trade in wine and fruit. The Saxon and Austrian forces were here defeated by the Prussians in 1745. Pop. 446.

KESSELSTADT a vil. Hesse-Cassel, prov and scarcely 1 m. W. Hannau, a bank town, with a parish church, manufactures of calico, several distilleries, and a gypsum quarry. The castle of Fulda is in the vicinity. Pop. 610.

KESSELWEI, a vil and com. Belgium, par Limburg on the Maase, 24 m. N.E. Hasselt. Pop. agricultural, 1067.

KESSEI (Esz), a vil Hungary co. Bihar on the Er 5 m. from Székelyud with two churches, and some trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1461.

KESSEING isle, Indian Archipelago. See *Kessing*.

KESSEINGLAND, par Eng. Suffol, 1691 ac. P. 777.

KESTEREN a vil. Holland, prov Gelderland, 14 m. W. W. Nijmegen, on the Rhine dikes, with a good-looking old church and a school. Pop. 552.

KESTEREN one of the three parts into which Co. Lincoln has long been divided the other two being Lindsey and Holland. It comprehends the S.W. part of the county, extending N. and N.E. to the Foss Dyke and the Witham and E. to a line drawn S. from the Witham, at the junction of the Kyme or Reaford, to the Witham, between Deeping and Gwynd. Its most remarkable feature is the steep slope of Gidle Row overlooking the valley of the Witham. Area of Kesteren, 710 sq. m. Pop. 92,857.

KESTOLOCE, or *Keseröce*, a vil Hungary Euthar Danube, co. and 5 m. S.E. Gran, in a hilly district near Mount Pila. Pop. 1053.

KESTON, par Eng Kent, 1474 ac. Pop. 644.

KESWICK, a market in England, co. Cumberland, 22 m. R.W. Carlisle, most romantically situated on the Grates, in a valley surrounded by hills. It has many neat and commodious dwellings, a market house, handsome church in the early English style, and places of worship for Wesleyans and Independents. Blankets, kerseys, and other coarse woollen goods, are manufactured to a considerable extent, as are likewise black lead pencils, made of the well-known material obtained in the neighbourhood. On the Grates are several corn-mills, and a manufactory for spades, scythes, and other agricultural implements. The inhabitants, however, depend chiefly upon the visitors to the Lake of Derwentwater, and the romantic scenery in the neighbourhood. At Grates Hall, in the immediate vicinity Robert Southey spent the latter years of his life, and died in March, 1843. Pop. 2618.

KESWICK, par. Eng. Norfolk; 799 ac. Pop. 128.
KESZLI, two places, Hungary.—1, (Pápa-Keszli), A vil. Thibier Thales, on Borneo, on the Thales, 20 m. from Mikolcs, with a church, a factory, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1108.—2, (Zolt-Keszli), A vil. Thibier Danube, on Tolna, 12 m. from Bismontary, with a church, and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. 1413.
KESZMETEN, or **Keszmeten**, a vil. Hungary. Hither Thales, on Zemplin, dist. and 12 m. from Tokay, at the confluence of the Tisza with the Thales, with a church and an active factory. Pop. 1517.
KESZMETZ, or **Keszmetz**, a vil. Hungary. Banat, co. and 33 m. N. E. Temesvár. It has a church, and stands in a fertile wine district. Pop. 3675.
KESZTHELY, a market tn. Hungary. Thibier Danube, co. Szabol, near Lake Balaton, and at the source of the Szabol, 87 m. S. W. Veszprém. It has an elegant castle, church, synagogue, a gymnasium, normal and other schools, manufactures of cloth, a sulphur spring, a trade in corn and wine, and quarries both of marble and basalt. Pop. 7410.
KET, a river, Asiatic Russia, which rises in gov. Yenisei, at lat. 56° N. flows N. W. into gov. Tomsk, and joins a bank Old about 18 m. above Naryn, after a course of about 500 m. Its banks are covered with dense forests.
KETA, a river, Asiatic Russia, which rises in gov. Yenisei, at lat. 56° N. and lon. 90° E., flows first N. E., then nearly due E., and joins a bank Khatanga, after a course of nearly 800 m. Its chief affluent is the Boganda, which it receives on the left.
KETOYFAYAZA, a vil. Hungary. Thibier Thales, co. Bihars, 19 m. S. E. Cuhai. It has three churches and a castle, with fine gardens and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 3161.
KETEMBER, one of the Key islands (see list).
KETHEI, several places, Hungary particularly.—1, A vil. Thibier Danube co. and 18 m. S. Comorn, with two churches, a flour-mill, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 627.—2, (or *Ménfőcsanak*), a market in Thibier Danube, co. and 18 m. S. W. Odobany; a bank Repces, with a church. P. 1960.
KETLEY, a township, England, on Selby, par. and 1 m. E. Waddington, containing an elegant church, wrenstone and coal pits, excellent farmland, and quarries, producing a fine and durable stone. Pop. 2643.
KETOY, one of the Kurile islands. lat. (S. extremity) 47° 17' 30" N., lon. 152° 24' E. It is high and mountainous, and about 8 m. in circumference. Some rocks and islets extend for a considerable distance off its N. E. and E. sides.
KETNA, a vil. Hungary. Banat, co. Torontal about 20 m. N. W. Temesvár with a church, and a trade in cattle. P. 2482.
KETTEL, a vil. Hungary. Banat, co. Temesvár about 6 m. from Orsova; with a Greek church. Pop. 3234.
KETSKEL, two places, Hungary.—1, A vil., on Pesti, about 18 m. from Kiskunmet, with a Protestant church. Pop. 1569.—2, (T-27) A vil. near the former, with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1690.
KETSKHMET or **KUCKSKHMET** (Latin *Egypolis*) a market tn. Hungary. Thibier Danube co. and 60 m. S. E. Pesti. It is one of the largest, if not the largest of the market towns of the kingdom, and is poorly built, consisting of ranges of long, narrow streets of low houses. It contains a R. Catholic, Greek non-militarized, and two Protestant churches, a synagogue, a Parast monastery, and gymnasium, and a head national school and has an extensive trade in horses and cattle, and five much-frequented annual fairs. The district around, which takes the name of the Ketakmet basin, is part of a vast sandy tract or steppes, stretching for about 300 m. through the counties of Pesti and Little Cumania, between the Danube and the Thales. One may ride half a day in many parts of it without seeing a house or a tree. Pop. (1848) 40,900.
KETTESING, a market tn. and par. England, co. Northampton. The town 15 m. N. E. Northampton, on the declivity of a hill is irregularly laid out, not very well built, but is amply supplied with water lighted with gas, and has of late years been greatly improved. It has an elegant church in the perpendicular style, with a lofty tower and spire; places of worship for various Dissenting bodies, a Friends' meeting-house, a free grammar, national and British school, and several private schools, and a dispensary. Tanning and carrying of leather, boot and shoe-making, chiefly for the army and navy, the making of silk shag for hats, brushes, pincushions, and slugs, are

the chief branches of industry. Area of par., 3840 ac. Pop. 5198.—(Local Government).
KETTERINGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk 1680 ac. P. 909.
KETTINS, par. Scot. Forfar, 4 m. by 8 m. Pop. 935.
KETTLE, a par. and vil. Scotland, co. Fife. The latter 5 m. S. W. Cupar is chiefly inhabited by weavers, and has a handsome parish church, a Free and a U. Presbyterians church. See David Wylie, the painter was a native of the parish. Area, 6875 ac. Pop. 2601.
KETTLEBASTON, par. Eng. Suffolk 1603 ac. P. 189.
KETTLEBURN, par. Eng. Suffolk 1433 ac. P. 348.
KETTLESTONE, par. Eng. Norfolk, 1168 ac. P. 309.
KETTLETHORPE, par. Eng. Lincoln 3290 ac. P. 541.
KETTLEWELL, par. Eng. York (W. Riding), 6455 ac. Pop. 607.
KETTON, par. Eng. Rutland 2740 ac. Pop. 1188.
KETTIG, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 11 m. N. E. Düsseldorf, on the Ruhr with two churches, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a dyework, and a tannery. P. 2693.
KETZELDORF, two places, Bohemia.—1, A vil. circle and 80 m. S. E. Chrudim, in a fat valley at the source of a stream of same name, with a church, parsonage, and school. Pop. 1621.—2, A vil. circle and 27 m. N. Küniggrätz, in the midst of hills, with a church and school. Pop. 1236.
KEUCHEN, a vil. Prussia, near Fürstentum, with gates, a hamlet, some good looking houses, and about 1500 inhabitants.—(Flendin).
KEULA or **Grasse-KEULA**, a market in Schwarzhurg-Sonderhausen about 18 m. S. Hollenstedt, with a parish church, a castle, and a large annual fair. Pop. 910.
KEVASHINSK, a vil. Siberia, gov. and about 220 m. N. Tobolsk, on the E. side of a large island formed by the Ob, inhabited by Ostyaks, who live by fishing and the chase.
KIVELAFR, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 81 m. N. W. Düsseldorf, on the Niers, with a R. Catholic church, and manufactures of linen leather and hats. Pop. 1320.
KEVERMERS, a vil. Hungary. Thibier Thales co. Fehérvár 11 m. from Békony with a handsome castle, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 1263.
KEVERNE, (Br.) par. Eng. Cornwall 9660 ac. P. 2469.
KEW (Br.) par. Eng. Cornwall, 7514 ac. 1 ep 1887.
KEW, a vil. and par. England co. Surrey. The village is agreeably situated 7 m. W. by S. London, a bank Thames here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, connecting it with Brentford. It is well lighted with gas, has a handsome church, a free school, and in the vicinity are numerous elegant villas. It is chiefly noted for the royal palace, the favourite residence of George III. but still more so for the magnificent grounds and botanic gardens attached to it, comprising an area of 180 ac., adorned with a Chinese pagoda 168 ft. high, and some imitations of temples and mosques, and possessing numerous conservatories, and the most complete collection of exotic plants in Europe. The palm-house measures 800 ft. by 90 ft. An observatory is attached to these gardens, which are now public property. Area of par. 920 ac. Pop. 1009.
KEWSTOKE, par. Eng. Somerset, 4006 ac. P. 560.
KEKHOLM, a tn. Russia, Finland, ep. circle of same name on two islands in the Wozna, near its mouth in Lake Ladoga, 48 m. N. E. Viborg. It is of a triangular shape, and defended by a castle contains a Greek church, a commandant's house, and an arsenal and has an unimportant trade with St. Petersburg. Its streets are clean and lined with houses one story high. Pop. 1134.—The circle is extensively covered with lakes and morasses and has very little good arable land. Area, 1947 sq. m. Pop. 27,308.
KEY, or **Ki**, a group of hills, Indian Arrahapah, about 50 m. W. the Arzu hills, and about 70 m. from the S. W. coast of Papua, lat. 2° 30' S. and lon. 132° E. They consist of the Great and Little Keys, Koyvatsa, Verdool, Kestombar, and a few other coral islets. They have rather an elevated surface, and are covered with rich and luxuriant vegetation. The Great and Little Keys, the largest of the group, are of very irregular shape the former consisting of a long and narrow belt stretching N. to S. and covered by mountains which attain the height of 8000 ft.; the latter, on the contrary, is comparatively low, and surrounded by extensive shoals. The inhabitants of the Great Key profess Mahomedanism; those of the Little Key are composed of a mixture of neo-emigrants from Corom, fugitives from Banda, Malaya, &c.

They are usually visited by coasting vessels from the Mediterranean Sea, and the Times report, for the purpose of purchasing produce, tortoise-shell, birds nests, &c. The trade is wholly conducted by barter. At Elia, on the N.E. coast of the Great Key a considerable number of barks are built for navigating the adjoining sea. They are misshapen, well constructed, and composed of a fine hard and durable timber—(Tumuck, *corp of sail on Florida Newfoundland*).

KEYINGHAM par. Eng York (S. Riding) 1890 ad. Pop. 745.

KEYMER, par. Eng Sussex 5588 ac. Pop. 1006.

KEYNE (St.) par. Eng Cornwall 944 ac. Pop. 218.

KEYNSHAM a tn. and par. Eng. co. Somerset.

The town, pleasantly situated on a slight acclivity on the Avon, 4½ m. S.E. Bristol, consists of one long, well-kempt, but somewhat irregular street. It has a spacious church, in the later English style, Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, a national and other schools and some small charities on extensive house-work, and flour and lug-wind mills. Keynsam was once famous for the abbey founded by William, Earl of Gloucester, in 1170. Area of par. 4111 ac. Pop. 2318.

KEYS or CATS, the name given to different islands and rocks in certain parts of the W. Indies, including—1 The Great Key and a group Bahama. See CATOOS.—2 The Cat Keys or Cayes, a group of lake on the Great Bahama bank distinguished as the Dog, Wolf and Cat Keys lat. 25° 53' N lon. 79° 10' W.—3 Florida Keys See FLORIDA.—4 Nurse rolets along the shores of Honduras and the whole coast of Central America.

KEYS, par. Eng Bedford 2664 ac. Pop. 804.

KEYSTON par. Eng Huntingdon 2535 ac. Pop. 1193.

KLYZED or Kizem a market in Hungary Transylvanian, stahl Schenaburg, on an affluent of the Great lake, 47 m. N.W. Kronstadt. It contains a Protestant church and an old castle, situated on a height. Pop. 4900.

KEYWORTHIL par. Eng Nottingham 1030 ac. P. 567.

KIZANLIL, or KAJANLIL, a tn. European Turkey

Rumelia, at the base of the Balkan Mountains, which separates Rousou from Bulgaria, 55 m. N.W. Adrianople. Altitude of ruins is unascertained to a great extent. Pop. 1000.

KIZDI VASARUTZ (Latin, *Geoplatia*) a market in Hungary Transylvanian, on Haroschitz, in a valley, 66 m. E.S.E. Schiburg. It is well built, has a Protestant church a gymnasium, and an active trade. Pop. 7750.

KHABUM two rivers, Assam Turkey.—1 Khaz at Rana-Alm, pass. Diarbekir lat. 36° 35' N lon. 40° 39' E flows S.E. to about 36° N when it bends round to the S.W., and falls into the Euphrates at Kaken, lat. 36° 12' N, lon. 40° 30' E, after a course of about 140 m. Its principal tributary is the Al Hami by which it is joined at Nubata lat. 36° 40' N. The Khazir forms throughout a large portion of the course, the boundary between the pashas of Diarbekir and Bagdad.—2 Has its sources in the Niphates Mountains—partly in pass. Van, and partly in that of Diarbekir, about lat. 36° 25' N flows generally S.W., passes through the Koordistan Mountains and joins the Tigris, about lat. 36° 55' N.

KHAFALOO, a tn. Balto See KHAFALU.

KHAFI FUGO, a city China See KAI FUNG.

KHAI HOA, or CHU HOA, a tn. China, prov. Yunnan, lat.

23° 25' N lon. 104° 25' E, near the frontier of Tonquin.

KEAHAR, a Arabia, height, 100 m. N.E. Medina

lat. 36° 20' N lon. 40° 20' E. It was assaulted and taken

by Mahomet, after a siege of 10 days.

KEALKAS, country See KALKAS.

KHALKI, or COPPER ISLAND, an isl. Sea of Marmara,

14 m. S.E. Constantinople possessing fine scenery. Many

of the Franks who reside in Constantinople have their country

residences on this and the neighbouring islands.

KHAIKIL, or CHALCO, See KENOPORT.

KHAMIL, or HANG a city Chinese Turkistan, lat. 43° 15'

N lon. 95° 30' E on the S.W. edge of the Desert of Gobi.

It has an extensive trade with China Proper on the S. by various

routes through the desert, and by Kailan, on the S. being a

central point between these two countries.

KHANA-A-BAD a tn. Central Asia, Khelat, and 12 m.

S.E. Khondos, a bank Ak-Bural, here crossed by a stone

bridge; lat. 36° 20' N lon. 69° 38' E. It contains 600 mud-

built houses, an ill-constructed fort, two colleges, and the

governor's residence.

KHANDLISH a prov. Hindoostan. See CAMBER.

KHARDUTCHIA a prov. Asiatic Russia, which descends

from the W. side of the瀚漠山 Mountains, to gov. Ok

hatsk, flows S.W., and joins r. bank Aldan, after a course of

above 100 m.

KHANIA a tn. Croatia. See CANNA.

KHANOR, or KIRNA, an anc. and poor in Turkey in

Asia, pass. and 55 m. S.S.W. Erzerum, at the bottom of a

deep ravine with precipitous sides of rock, 5686 ft. above the

sea, and consisting of about 180 houses, overlooked by an

antiquated castle, a well built mosque, and a bazaar.

KHANPOOR, or KHANPOOR, a commercial tn. N.W.

Hindostan, principally and 70 m. S.W. Balaupoor

near the Indus with which it is connected by a navigable

canal lat. 35° 50' N lon. 70° 40' E. Excepting a few brick

buildings two stories high, all the houses are of clay and the

streets narrow, unpaved, and very dirty. It has a good roofed

bazaar and a lofty and beautiful mosque. The district around

is populous, irrigated by a canal 15 yards wide, and though

rather of a light quality, produces good crops—grain, cotton

indigo, sugar-cane, melons &c. Pop. (Thomson), 50 000

(Von Grolman) 8000.

KHAPALU a vil. of Juntsu or Little Tibet, on a con-

siderable stream at its junction with I bank Khyak; lat. 32°

8' N, lon. 78° 20' E about 98 m. N.E. Seringar or Cash

mere. It stands on a thick bed of alluvium of great extent

and sloping steeply from a triangular recess in the mountain

behind it, and has a fort perched at a great height on a remark-

able projecting scarp rock. The ground around, for not less

than 2 m. is cultivated, and abounds with fruit trees. The

height of the bed of the Shyarak at Khapal, above sea-level

is roughly estimated at 8000 ft. In the beginning of Novem-

ber the shade maximum of temperature is seldom higher than

50°, but during night the thermometer falls more than 14° below

the freezing-point. A little below Khapal, the sand of the

Indus is washed for gold, but apparently yields little.—

(Thomson's *Travels in the Western Himalaya*).

KHARAMOUKOTAN one of the Karles. See CHA

KARAKOTAN.

KHARAN, a tn. Baluchistan, prov. Sarwar, cap. dist.

of its own name, at the foot of the Baluchistan Mountains, about

110 m. S.W. Kelat lat. 29° 11' N lon. 64° 30' E. It is

of considerable size, and fortified. The frontier who resides

in it, can muster about 600 soldiers.—The frontier cases

small quantities of wheat and barley, but on a generally arid

and barren soil. It exports a sweet gum called *Shakar gum*,

which exudes from a species of tamarack and is liquefied in

the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere. In Kharan it

is used as a condiment, and as Kelat is a luxury being dis-

solved in water and drunk as sherbet. The camel of Kharan

are much celebrated.

KHARAK KAHAK, or CHABER, an isl. Persian Gulf,

25 m. N.W. Bushure, lat. 29° 19' N lon. 60° 30' E. 18 m.

in current and consisting chiefly of coral rocks. The sea,

being more level than the rest, admits of being cultivated,

and produces fine grapes, figs, dates, &c. The Dutch formed

an establishment upon it in 1748 but were driven from it by

the Arabs, in 1765. It afterwards passed into the hands of

the Persians and in 1839 was taken possession of by the

British, to whom it is of considerable importance, as com-

municating the navigation of the Persian Gulf. The inhabitants,

chiefly Arabs, are subject to ophthalmia. Pop. about 1000.

KHARGEH (El.) a tn. Upper Egypt, N. part of the

great Oasis, which sometimes takes its name and of which it

is the principal place lat. 26° 39' N lon. 30° 38' E. It is a

halting-place for the caravan from Egypt to Darfur and

Benazir, and, although burning hot in summer, there is an

ample supply of sweet water dates and rice, to be had.

Throughout the oasis are numerous architectural and sculp-

tural remains the most important of which is the great temple

of Khargeh nearly 5 m. from the town, about 148 ft. long,

by 63 ft. broad and 50 ft. high. Pop. 3000.—The Oasis

yields wheat, rice, liquorice, saffron, dates, and various other

fruits. Pop. 4590.

KHARJIAH a tn., f. Arabia two days journey inland

from Bas Makdash, which is in lat. 14° N lon. 48° 58' E.

situated between the first and second range of the Wahel

Mountains. It is in a fertile country, abounding in date-

groves, and excellent pasture-land, affording food for nume-

rous herds of cattle, which enables the inhabitants to ship large quantities of flesh. Pop. about 8000

KHARKOV, CHARKOV, or KHOROSOV, UKRAINE, a gov. Russia, lat. 49° 15' to 51° 15' N; lon. 34° 30' to 38° 30' E. Bounded N by Kovel, W and S by Poltava, S. Khatinorod, E. Yvonec, area, about 17,450 sq. m. The country is for the most part open, the woodland covering only a few spots of dry partly of a strong and loamy, partly of a light and sandy nature, but usually fertile. It is divided into two basins, the larger occupied by the Donets, and the Oskol, a considerable stream which joins it from the N the less by tributaries of the Dnieper. The climate is very mild, though the winter is rather severe than is usual in the same latitude, in consequence of there being no shelter from the N wind. The rivers freeze about the beginning of December and break up in March. Summer is often very hot. Agriculture is carried on to a considerable extent and, with the rearing of bees, cattle, and horses, forms the chief employment of the inhabitants. Principal towns, Kharkov (capital), Akhterka, Bogodukhovo &c. Pop. (1850) 1,497,000

KHARKOV or CHARKOV is a Russia, cap. above gov., 400 m. S.E.W. Moscow lat. 50° N; lon. 36° 35' E. at the confluence of the Kharkov and Lopan. It is not well built, the streets being narrow, crooked, and without pavement, and the houses mostly of wood which, however from being whitewashed, have a gay clean appearance. It contains a cathedral, and many other churches. Two convents, a university with a library of 21,000 vols. a museum, and botanical garden. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in soap, candles, and leather. Pop. (1840), 29,955

KHARKOVA a river Russia which rises in the S. of gov. Kourm, enters gov. Kharkov flows S.E.W. receives the Lopan, and, after a course of about 50 m. joins the bank of the Kharkov. It is a large and important place, and becomes conspicuous at a distance by its numerous glittering temples and towers. It is surrounded by a wall, and entered by a massive gateway. The streets, though narrow, are broader than those of Herson, tolerably paved, and so clean as to contrast favourably with most Oriental towns and the houses are well constructed, generally with angular projecting balconies, and much wood-carving, open fronts used as shops, and a second story for residence. The most striking part of the town is the great square, containing the Darbar or royal palace and several Chifas or pagodas. The former edifice is of vast extent, but very irregular in shape, and of little architectural merit. The latter, composed entirely of wood, have three or four roofs, supported by grotesque representations of deities and other figures, and presenting a confused mass of green, gold leaf, and vermilion. They are approached by flights of steps, at the bottom of which are usually a couple of lions well carved in gray sandstone. From the bustling activity of the streets and the number of purchasers in the shops a considerable business seems to be carried on. The regular inhabitants are Novgorod many of whom live in high and gloomy though not elegant mansions the Parastyas, by whom the town is much frequented occupy straggling villages, the houses of which are only earthen walls usually painted white and red, and not deficient in neatness. Pop. sometimes estimated as high as 50,000 but probably not much above 30,000.—Ritter's *Reisekunde*, Oliphant's *Journey to Kharkov*

KHARTOUM or KAROUM, a modern but flourishing town, on the Nile, and with in it of its junction with the Nile at Abad, the two great branches of the Nile, on a bare and sterile-looking plain, lat. 15° 40' N, lon. 32° 45' E. Khartoum, the largest town in E. Sudan and capital of Senaar, has sprung up into a town since about 1830, when it was made the residence of the governor of Sudan. It is a scattered place, with irregular streets full of deep runs. Most of the houses are constructed of millet-stalks, and resemble small wheat-stalks or bee-hives a few are built of mud and in numerous instances small groups of them belonging to one proprietor, are surrounded with a mud wall, or a hedge. It has a mosque, built of burned bricks; a military hospital, and a bazaar with coffee-houses attached. Being favourably situated at the junction of two large rivers, and on the highway from Abyssinia, Senaar and Kordofan to Egypt, Khartoum possesses a considerable commerce. The caravans from Kordofan and Senaar bring negro slaves, gold ivory gums, medicinal plants, ostrich feathers, giraffe and leopard skins, &c. while those from Abyssinia fetch Abyssinian and Galla slaves, and large quantities of excellent coffee. From Khartoum caravans proceed to Dongola, Egypt, and to Senaar, in the Red Sea. Many Egyptian products and European goods are taken in return these being in Khartoum a most enormous price. The goods adapted for the market of Khartoum are ironed cloth, calico, chinams, pistol balls, saddles, and saddle cloth, bridle, rice, tea, sugar, soap, sweetmeats, shoes, razors, crockery, hardware, lanterns, &c. Most of the sailing is conducted by means of crews, who act the part of stevedores, each article being disposed of to the highest bidder. The climate is very unhealthy. The inhabitants, chiefly intolerant Mahometans, consist of native Bahrers, Dongolans, Fungis and Arabs. Of strength, the negroes are the most numerous, and are here to be met with from the farthest parts of Africa. The caravans, whose waters, are fertile. Pop. 39,000.—(Ritter's *Reise in Sudan*)

KHARAB, or KARAB (Bairah), a bay Arabia, prov. Oman, at the entrance to the Persian Gulf; lat. 26° 15' N,

lon. 65° 20' E. Good water is plentiful, fish are abundant, and cattle, &c. may be obtained. The shores are fertile, yielding wheat, barley, onions, dates, &c. There is a large strongly-built fort in the bay.

KHABH or KHABH, a riv. Afghanistan, 1 bank river of same name, lat. 31° 30' N, lon. 63° 40' E. about 180 m. W. W. Kandahar. Pop. about 3000.—The river rises in a range of lofty mountains about 70 m. S.E. Herat; lat. 34° 10' N, lon. 63° 27' E. whence it flows nearly due S. to the Helmand at Koonistan, lat. 31° 30' N, lon. 63° 20' E. total course, about 195 m. It is subject to great floods, which detain caravans for weeks together. The country through which it flows is rugged barren, and desolate.

KHATANGA, a river, Asiatic Russia, which issues from a lake in gov. Yenisek near lat. 65° N, and lon. 56° E, flows first E, then N.E. and falls into a gulf of same name in the Arctic Ocean after a course of nearly 700 m. Its chief affluents are, on the r. the Mungla and Popaga, and on the l. the Kala.

KHAIMANDOO, CATMANDOO, or KATHMANU a tn. N. Hindoostan, cap. Nepal, 1 bank Bogmati, on a plateau between the sources of the Gandruk and Gogra, 4784 ft. above the plain of Bengal 160 m. N. by W. Patna lat. 27° 42' N, lon. 85° E. It is a large and important place, and becomes conspicuous at a distance by its numerous glittering temples and towers. It is surrounded by a wall, and entered by a massive gateway. The streets, though narrow, are broader than those of Herson, tolerably paved, and so clean as to contrast favourably with most Oriental towns and the houses are well constructed, generally with angular projecting balconies, and much wood-carving, open fronts used as shops, and a second story for residence. The most striking part of the town is the great square, containing the Darbar or royal palace and several Chifas or pagodas. The former edifice is of vast extent, but very irregular in shape, and of little architectural merit. The latter, composed entirely of wood, have three or four roofs, supported by grotesque representations of deities and other figures, and presenting a confused mass of green, gold leaf, and vermilion. They are approached by flights of steps, at the bottom of which are usually a couple of lions well carved in gray sandstone. From the bustling activity of the streets and the number of purchasers in the shops a considerable business seems to be carried on. The regular inhabitants are Novgorod many of whom live in high and gloomy though not elegant mansions the Parastyas, by whom the town is much frequented occupy straggling villages, the houses of which are only earthen walls usually painted white and red, and not deficient in neatness. Pop. sometimes estimated as high as 50,000 but probably not much above 30,000.—Ritter's *Reisekunde*, Oliphant's *Journey to Kharkov*

KHAVA a river Russia, which rises on the S. frontier of gov. Tsimbri enters gov. Verchaj flows S.W., and joins the bank Uman, after a course of nearly 45 m. about 20 m. S.E. Verchaj

KHAWAK, the most E. and most accessible of the explored passes over the Hindoo Koorh, 13,200 ft. high lat. 30° 42' N, lon. 89° 50' E. 10½ m. E. by S. from the top of the pass is the fort of Khawak, 9800 ft. above the sea, lat. 30° 37' 30" N

KHELIDONIA a cape, Asiatic Turkey, S. coast, prov. Anatolia, forming the W. point of the Gulf of Adia, lat. 36° 10' N, lon. 29° 50' E. lat. 30° 15' E. (p.) Off the cape are a cluster of small islands, five in number, two of which, Kheledonia and Grambona, are high, and contain some craters, within which small vessels may be concealed, the other three are barren rocks.

KHEMLASKA, a tn. Hindoostan pres. Bengal, prov. Malwa, 240 m. S.W. Allahabad. It is a place of considerable extent, surrounded by walls and defended by a fort.

KHERSON or CHARKOV a maritime gov. Russia, bounded N. by Poltava and Kory N.W. Poltava, W. by the Black Sea, S. by the Black Sea, and E. by the Black Sea, lat. 46° 10' to 48° N. lon. 29° 20' to 34° 10' E.; greatest length N. to W. 240 m.; greatest breadth, N. to S., about 160 m., area, 19,596 sq. m. With the exception of that part of the government which borders on Podolia, and consists of the last ramifications of the Carpathians, and a tract of hilly land on the banks of the Dnieper, the whole surface

is one unbroken steppe, destitute of trees, but covered with long grass. The soil consists generally of a mixture of loam and sand, not unfavourable to vegetation. The fertility increases inward from the sea, but ceases on approaching the hills. There is some good ground on both sides of the Bag, but between that river and the Dnieper, and along the shores of the Black Sea, a dry barren sand prevails. In many parts the soil is strongly impregnated with saltpetre. The chief rivers of the government are, the Dnieper, which waters both its N and its S frontiers; the Dniester, which separates it from Bessarabia and the Bag, which traverses it a little to the W of its centre. Its chief lakes are the Beloon, Jaskola, and Bayal. The climate is diversified, and subject to great fluctuations. In winter the rivers are frozen for a short time, and in summer the heat rises to 53° F. Even this heat is often followed by cold nights, and by keen blasts from the N., which injure vegetation. Still both the vine and the mulberry thrive. Among the hills of the N good timber grows, and is extensively used by the navy of the Black Sea. Agriculture is to a defective state, but considerable attention is paid to gardening, and cherries, melons, and all kinds of vegetables, are plentifully raised. Pasture being both good and extensive, the rearing of cattle may be regarded as the staple employment. The easy communication by the Black Sea enables Kherson to carry on a good transit trade, particularly by its port of Odessa, but its own exports are only wool, tobacco, tallow butter, cheese, caviar and cattle. Principal towns, Kherson (the capital) and Odessa. The inhabitants are chiefly of Russian descent, including Cosacks, but the number of Germans has been estimated at 25,000 and there is a considerable mixture of other races, as Moldavians, Wallachians, Tartars, Armenians, Greeks, Jews, &c. Pop. (1853) 559,000.

KHERSON, or **CHERSON**, a Russian, cap. above gov., on bank Dnieper about 15 m above its estuary lat. (Cathedral) 46° 37' 48" N. lon. 33° 38' E. (N.) It is a place of great extent, and regularly built, but is in a very dilapidated state, and has lost almost all its former importance in consequence of the rise of Odessa. It is divided into four parts—the citadel, the admiralty, the Greek, and the military suburbs. In the first are the different government offices, and the residences of the governor and other officials, the courts of justice, the cathedral, the arsenal, and barracks. In the second are extensive docks, building yards, and store houses, which have almost ceased to be used. The Greek suburb is inhabited chiefly by citizens, and contains three churches—a Greek, a R. Catholic, and a Russian, and an extensive market-place. The military suburb has only three streets, one church, and a number of mean houses, occupied chiefly by mechanics and sailors. The port, owing to neglect, has become difficult of access, and its trade, with exception of that in timber which is still extensive, is chiefly transit to Odessa. The chief public works are establishments for the washing and cleaning of wool. One of them employs 500 persons. Howard, the philanthropist, died of fever here (Jan 30 1793). Over his grave, about 3 m N of the town, is an obelisk erected by the Emperor Alexander. Kherson was founded in 1778 by Prince Potemkin. Pop (1846) 30,000.

KHISTERNIA, a Russian, gov. and 70 m N.E. Kherson, on the Inguleta, in the midst of a steppe. It has some general trade, but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. 1300.

KHILON, a river, Asiatic Russia, which rises in the W side of the mountains of Dauria, gov. Ikrutsk, flows first W & W, then N.W., and, after a course of about 430 m, joins the bank Solong, about 30 m below Balmghinsk.

KHIN YAN, or **KIN YAN**, a Chinese, prov. Kansoo, cap. of same name, on the Ma-tso-ho, 220 m E Lan chow-fu, lat. 36° 5' N; lon. 107° 28' E. It has strong fortifications, and an active trade in silk, obtained from neighbouring mountains.

KHIN YUAN, or **KIN YUAN**, a Chinese, prov. Quinghai, lat. 34° 25' N, lon. 108° 40' E, surrounded by steep mountains, which produce a great variety of medicinal plants.

KHINI, a Russian, Asiatic Turkey, and 43 m N.E. Dnieper, 2923 ft above the sea. The inhabitants are all engaged in spinning and weaving cotton-yarn and coarse cotton cloths, producing annually 30,000 pieces of cloth, which are chiefly sold among the neighbouring villages. The

Armenian inhabitants deal to a small extent in fruit, grown in their gardens and vineyards. In the town is an abundant spring of water, the source of a river called the Ashur Khini contains 300 Malmeters and 150 Armenian families.

KHION, an Isl. Asiatic Turkey. See SKIO.

KHIYA, **CHIVA**, or **KIIVA** (and, *Chorona*), a khansate of W Asia, Independent Tartary. In its largest extent, or including all the territories tributary to the khan, it has nearly between lat. 37° and 45° N, lon. 50° and 63° E, stretching N to the N slope of the plateau of Ust-Urt and the river Beldara; E. to the sandy desert of Kizil-kum, and the khansate of Bokhara; S. to the districts of Merw and Baskak; S.W. to the boundaries of the Elkhara, extending W from Merw and back to the Little Balkan; and W to the R. shores of the Caspian Sea. But the extensive tract lying within these limits is, for the most part, of deserts thinly inhabited, or altogether uninhabitable, and very little known, and hence the name Khansate of Khiva, properly so called is usually confined to a much more limited territory, forming what has been called the cultivated case of Khiva, situated about lat. 37° to 43° 30' N, lon. 57 to 63° E; bounded N by the R. shores of the Sea of Aral, E by the desert of Kizil-kum and the mountain chain of Sebeck-dschel. E. and S.W. by the Turanian desert and S.W. by the plateau of Ust-Urt. The whole area of this oasis is estimated at 10,780 sq. m. but not more than one-third of it can be considered under cultivation. Almost the whole of the surface is composed of a low alluvial tract, terminated on the E. by the Sebeck-dschel and traversed through all its length, from S.E. to N.W. by the Amoo. The mountains attain their greatest height to the E of the town of Kiley and are composed of crystalline rocks, partly greenstone, intersected by veins of white quartz. At their base, secondary strata of sandstone appear. Further S. opposite to the town of Gurkan, limestone and marble are found, and mines of copper were at one time actually worked. Gold, also, is said to exist and when the resemblance of many parts of the Sebeck-dschel in geological structure, to that of the Ural Mountains, is considered its existence, though not yet ascertained, may be esteemed very probable. Towards the N where the ranges subside very rapidly it is composed of low hills covered with loam and sand. The most conspicuous of these hills is that of Teshitkyl, to the N of the town of Kiley. Sebeck-dschel, Amoo (see Gura), which receives the drainage of the khansate, except a small portion carried directly to the Sea of Aral, is closely hemmed in, on its E. or N. bank by the Sebeck-dschel, but, on the W or N bank is bordered by a low marshy plain, which is often inundated, and across which a great number of canals have been formed, partly for carrying off the superfluous water and partly for irrigation. In the N., before terminating its course in the Sea of Aral, the river sends off several branches, the largest of which, the Landan, the Kukkuk, and the Kara-bul, enclose, between the main stream and the Sea of Aral, extensive swampy tracts, which have the form of islands, but are generally so much under water as to have both the appearance and the name of lakes. To the S. are similar lakes of more limited extent, among others, the Pores the Ak-kei, and the Berek-kul.

The climate is remarkable for the brightness of its sky which, with exception of January and December, when rain prevails, is generally without a cloud. The greatest cold is in December when the Amoo and the Sea of Aral are usually covered with a thin coating of ice. Night frosts are frequent in March, and often extend into April, but towards the end of the latter month vegetation becomes very rapid, and the heat increases so much as to become almost insupportable in June and July. In August the heat gradually declines, and in October night frosts begin again to occur. The W wind is frequent in spring, but, at other times, the E. wind is by far the most prevalent, and, in general, in summer, forms a tolerably strong breeze. The soil, consisting of a rich alluvial loam, is of the greatest natural fertility, but, owing to the great dryness of the atmosphere, soon becomes so stiff and hard that it cannot be penetrated by any ordinary implement. For this the obvious remedy is irrigation; and, accordingly, from the earliest period, a system of canals, resembling that of Egypt has been practised. Large teams from the river, with numerous labour branches, intersect every part of the surface, supplying water where it is wanted, or removing it where it is in excess, and securing the most luxuriant crops of wheat,

maize, rice, barley, and legumes. Cotton and madder are also generally cultivated. Hemp is confined to particular tracts, chiefly in the N. The vine thrives well, but requires to be defended against the winter cold by a covering of straw and earth; all the ordinary fruits, moulding apples, plums, cherries, apricots, figs, and pomgranates, are common. Melons are so abundant as to constitute the principal summer food of the poorer classes. The ground, being generally arable, is seldom occupied as pasture, and very little attention is paid to the rearing of cattle.

Manufactures are very unimportant. The only articles of any consequence are earthenware and bricks. A glazed description of the latter, remarkable for beauty of colour and fine lines, are in great demand for covering the interior of mosques, some cotton and mixed goods are woven but they are said to be among the worst which come from the East. Trade is far less extensive than might be expected, from the favourable position of the khana. It is almost confined to the immediate wants of its inhabitants, and those of the surrounding nomads, and is carried on chiefly with Russia. The principal exports are raw and spun cotton, in return for which are received various articles of European manufacture, as metals and ironware, woollen, cotton and silk goods &c. From Bokhara also are obtained cotton and silk goods, green tea, raw tobacco, Chinese porcelain turquoise, and ornamentals. These are sometimes paid for in money, but more frequently in Russian ware. The government of Khiva is, in the strongest sense of the word, an unimportant despotism. The greater part of the inhabitants are Persians or Tadjiks, and Uzbek, in nearly equal numbers. After these are Persians, of whom two-thirds are slaves. Karakalpak, Janschids, and Turcomans. The number of Kirghiz families is only about 600. The total number of families is about 93,600 which at the average of four each, makes the pop. 374,400. — (Gens. *Beckendorff* *des Chantiers*, *Chantier*, *Banner* *et* *Relevé* *des* *Chantiers*.)

KHIVA, or **KHIVA**, a town in independent Tartary on the Volga, on an alluvial flat at the junction of the Volga and the Khiva Canal 50 m. W 1 bank Amoo lat. 41° 00' N, lon. 60° 30' E. It is enclosed by a dry ditch, and an earthen wall about 10 ft. in height and thickness, and is entered by 12 gates the masonry of which is built of brick. The whole space thus enclosed forms an irregular street of about 4 m. A considerable part of it is occupied by alleys, gardens and cultivated fields and within it, near its centre, is a rectangular space 540 yards long, by 400 yards broad, enclosed by another earthen wall about 25 ft. high, by 80 ft. thick, entered by three gates, and containing the personal government and other buildings. The streets, besides being narrow have often deep ruts and puddles in them, and are so extremely dirty that the air, in many places, becomes tainted, and almost pestilential and the houses have a very gloomy and lifeless appearance, consisting for the most part, of earthen built, presenting rows of blind walls, without either windows or chimneys, and with no opening except the door. Among the principal buildings are two palaces of the Khan, differing little from the other houses, except in being surrounded by higher walls and having a cedar door. 17 mosques, generally small and ugly, only two of them being of brick, and surrounded by cylindrical minarets, one 60 and the other 70 ft. high. 22 schools or Madrasas, of which nine are of brick several cales, belonging to the principal officers of the state a warehouse-house, caravanserai, and bazaar. The goods exposed in the last consist chiefly of English, Russian, and mixed cotton cloths, cotton head-covers, striped and bright coloured mixed silk shawls, silk handkerchiefs, Russian cloth, of a very inferior description; China tea-cups, and other kinds of pottery, sugar in small parcels of from 4 to 6 lbs. imported from Russia tea, needles, silk, and a few other minor articles. At the markets held twice a week, the chief articles for sale are corn, fruit, sheep, cattle, fish, plums, horse harness, boots, nails, &c. and provisions, both raw and cooked. The inhabitants are mostly Persians or Tadjiks holding a considerable number of Persian slaves. The Jews number about eight families, who are chiefly employed in dyeing. Pop. about 5000.

KHO-DAMHAN, or **KHO-DAMHAN**, an elevated valley Afghanistan, prov. Badk. lat. 30° 30' N, lon. 60° 30' E. It is 15 m. broad, other authorities say 80 m. by 7 m., in general over 7000 ft. above the sea. At its upper extremity

rise the snowy peaks of the Hindu Kush, while those of Paghman overlook it on the W. Remarkable for the purity of its air the luxuriance of its groves and orchards, and the picturesque of its scenery, the Kho-Damhan is a favourite country residence of the wealthy inhabitants of Cabool and as, in consequence, almost as thickly studded with residences as with gardens.

KHODABAD a ruined town, 25 m. N Hyderabad, 1 bank Indus lat. 25° 45' N lon. 68° 30' E. covering 3 sq. m. of ground with its remains. A few tombs are the only buildings in even tolerable preservation, one of these, the mausoleum of Feth Ali, is small, yet neat. Khodabad was a favourite residence of the Talpurs, chiefs of Sindh, and here many of them have been interred. In the beginning of the present century it rivalled Hyderabad in size and population.

KHODORKOW a town, Russia, gov. and 80 m. S.S.W. Kiew, 1 bank Irpen, with a trade in cattle and some general trade, chiefly in the hands of the Jews, who form a large proportion of the inhabitants. Pop. 2800.

KHOL, a town, Persia, prov. Azerbaijan in a lovely plain, near the Kofura, over which there is a bridge of seven arches lat. 38° 37' N lon. 48° 16' E. It is large and well fortified houses generally of one story, not higher than the town walls. The streets are generally narrow excepting those in the centre of the town which are wide and regular with trees on each side. Among the buildings may be noticed the Khan's palace, a handsome caravanserai several mosques, which are without minarets, and have domes scarcely higher than the houses, and numerous baths. The trade carried on by means of the caravans from Tauris to Erzerum, is considerable. In the neighbourhood, in 1514, Shah Ismael with 80,000 Persians signally defeated 800,000 Turks, headed by Selim I. Pop. about 20,000.

KHOJEND a town, independent Tartary khana of Kokan 1 bank Sar or Shon near the confluence of the Khojend, 90 m. W Kokan lat. 41° 35' N lon. 62° 42' E. It stands on elevated ground, and is surrounded by a decayed wall and ditch. Coarse cotton goods are manufactured here, and a considerable trade carried on in these and Russian merchandise.

KHOJUOBAN, an ancient city, now in ruins, khana and 25 m. W Bokhara, on the verge of the desert.

KHOKAN a khana and in Asia. See **KOKAN**.

KHOLM a town, Russia, gov. and 60 m. E E. E. Pakov at the confluence of the Kinel with the Lovat, which is here navigable. It contains two churches. Pop. 2000.

KHOLMOGOBY, a town, Russia, gov. and 53 m. E. E. E. Arkhangel, esp. circle of same name on an island of the Dwina, with a church, a navigation school, and a building-shed for merchant vessels. Inhabitants live chiefly by fishing and feeding cattle. Pop. 1191. — The climate is flat, and much occupied by woods and morasses, but has good pastures, and feeds great numbers of cattle.

KHONI, a town, Russia, beyond the Caucasus Imeretia, 15 m. W N W Kunda. It is the residence of the Archbishop of Imeretia, and stands in a fertile district, in which much silk, tobacco, hemp, wine, and fruit are produced. Pop. 1640.

KHONSAR, a town, Persia, prov. Irak Ajlun, 80 m. N W Isfahan, with manufactures of cotton, cloth, and excellent culier. The women of Khonsar are famed for their beauty. Pop. 18,000.

KHOCHAN a town, Persia, Khorasan, 90 m. N N W Meshed lat. 37° 7' N lon. 56° 10' E. The fort is a place of great strength built of mud.

KHOOLOOM, or **KRUM**, a town, Bokhara, 40 m. W Balkh lat. 35° 38' N lon. 68° E., on the road to Khoondos and Cabool. It is pleasantly situate, being surrounded by numerous beautiful gardens, filled with fruit trees. It contains several caravanserais. Pop. about 10,000.

KHOONDÖZ, a khana, independent Tartary, lat. 35° to 38° N, and lon. 65° to 72° E., having Afghanistan S. Bokhara W and the Bolor Mountains E. The greater part of the surface is mountainous, but there are many fertile tracts, which yield abundant crops of grain, principally wheat and barley while the meadowy grounds, which are very extensive, produce good crops of rice. Fruit, also, is plentiful, as are also, generally, all the necessities of life. But the climate is very insalubrious, being exceedingly hot in summer and cold in winter, snow lying for three months in that season.

In humulidity, however it is no doubt owing, in greatest measure, to its marshes which are in many parts so unstable, that the roads have to be constructed on piles of wood. A traffick in slaves is carried on here also an active trade with Turkani and Bokhara, from which European goods are obtained in return.

KHONDÖÖZ, a m. Independent Tartary cap. above Khamsa, in a valley back of Beschen, not far from the Gorge, lat. 36° 45' N. lon. 89° 31' E. It is a wretched place, consisting of 500 or 600 mud hovels. Gardens and corn-fields alternate in its suburbs, and extend even into the town. Overlooking the E. end of the latter is the fortress a mound of an oblong figure and considerable extent, strengthened by a mud wall and a dry ditch. The wall is in a dilapidated state on all sides but the E., on which is the principal entrance, by the basar gate. On the N. E. of the fortress is the citadel, the winter residence of the Khan. It is an irregular structure of baked-brick, surrounded by a moat, with loopholes for muskets. Pop. about 1500.

KHOP'ER a large river Russia, a tributary of the Don it runs in the marshes in the N. of gov Saratov, flows S.W. of Belator into gov Voronezh and then S.E. to gov Don Cosacka, and joins the Don on its E. bank near Ust-Khopersk. Principal affluents, the Voronezh and Buzuluk. Total course above 300 m. the last 100 m. of which are navigable.

KHOP'ERISK, — 1 (here) a m. Russia gov. and 110 m. S.E. Voronezh. 2 bank Khoper with some boat-building for the Black Sea. Pop. 1800. — 3 (4) a vil Russia, gov Don Cosacka. 183 m. N.E. Novo-Tcherkassk. 4 bank Don.

KHORAAN an extensive prairie occupying the whole of the N. E. of Persia, bounded N. by the khamsa of Khiva, W. by gov Irak Ajema S. by Farsistan and Kerman E. by Af. ghonistan lat. 31° 10' to 36° 20' N. lon. 53° 10' to 61° 30' E. The surface is much diversified by plains and mountains, and is to a great extent unhabitable, consisting of sands and salt or arid deserts, destitute of fresh water and vegetation, except at a few fertile oases. The mountains of Elburz enter the province on the W., and stretch across the N. part throwing off various ramifications to the S. S. of this extensive range Khoraan is an elevated table-land a great proportion of which belongs to the Great Salt Desert named by the natives *Kaher*. This desert which covers more than 40,000 sq m. is desolate almost beyond imagination. In some parts, a few plants which love a salt and marian a alkali commence in other parts, a crackling crust of dry earth is covered with saline efflorescences. While the land is lower water often accumulates in winter and being afterwards evaporated in summer leaves a quantity of salt, deposited in ridges, on a bed of mud. In other districts, sand, lying loose on the plains, or in wavy hollows, is easily moved by the wind, and drifted into heaps in which the traveller not unfrequently finds a grave. The most fertile districts of the province are in the S. W. and N. E. In the former is the rich but limited, district of Astrabad, bounded on the N. by the Caspian Sea, and in the latter the valley of Mashed which, varying in breadth from 12 m. to 80 m. stretches almost unintercepted beyond Mashed for 50 m. and contains, in addition to Mashed, several towns and dependencies, with a great extent of cultivated land. Among the minerals the only one which has been turned to account is iron, but both lead and copper are said to exist. About 35 m. W. N. W. of Meshapoor are celebrated turquoise mines, from which from time immemorial, the chief supply of that gem has been obtained. In the more neighbourhood are salt mines, of beautiful white salt, which are extensively wrought. Where the ground admits of cultivation, all the ordinary grain and pulse crops of Europe are raised. The return in parts of the valley of Mashed, is said not unfrequently to be twenty fold. Cotton, hemp and tobacco also grow freely and the aromatic plants and drugs are so numerous as to form a considerable commerce. The manufactures consist chiefly of silk and woollen stuffs, rich carpets, umbrellas and sword blades, which are highly valued. The inhabitants consist of Tajiks, or Persians proper forming about two-thirds of the whole. Turcomans, Kurds, and other nomadic tribes, who keep large herds of cattle, and, at the same time, indulge in the most predatory habits. Pop. estimated at 2,000,000.

KHOBOL, — 1, A m. Khamsa, gov. and 65 m. W. N. W. Farsistan, cap. circle, and a bank river of same name, with a

trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 3735. — The climate has much the appearance of a steppe, is sparingly wooded, and not fertile. Pop. 123,000. — 2 A river Russia, which rises in gov Kharkov, about 15 m. N. W. Lebodin, flows S. W., enters gov Poltava, joins Khorel, and, turning S.E. flows r. Bank Pol, after a course of about 140 m.

KHOBRAH ADAN, a m. and fort, Persia, gov Irak Ajemi. 1 bank Koon 35 m. S. by W. Hamadan. The tower consists of about 1500 courses, but a lofty brick minaret, and a curious massive stone pillar inscribed all round with an Arabic inscription. — The tower which overlooks the town, occupies a steep rock, about 1000 yds. in circumference, and is surrounded by a double wall at the base and the summit, where the palace an elegant structure is built, is strongly defended. A magnificent reservoir has been formed within it; also a garden of some extent.

KHOSRAI SHAR a vil and valley, Persia, gov Amolijan, S.W. Tabriz. The valleys is now an insignificant place though said to have been formerly an important city. — The valley is one of the paradises of Persian poetry and is described as presenting a continuous succession of the most beautiful groves and gardens, and enjoying, at all seasons, a most delightful climate.

KHOSRAI a plateau in the N. E. of Hindooستان, 8000 ft. to the S. and E. of the Drahmapoort. lat. (W. and) about 25° 10' N. lon. 91° E. and stretching E. into Kusunpoort. It has an average height of about 4000 ft. and northern escarpment 6000 ft.

In edges, instead of sloping down gradually are very precipitous, and the valleys which intersect it have a similar character and are very deep. In some parts trap and granite appear but the prevailing rocks are sandstone and limestone, belonging partly to the carboniferous formation good coal being found at the height of 4500 ft. but in situations so inaccessible that it cannot be turned to account. The rivers are numerous, and are often seen tumbling over immense precipices. In one place there is a fall of 1500 ft. One very remarkable circumstance connected with the climate is the quantity of rain which falls. Dr J. Hooker estimates the annual quantity at no less than 500 in. During his residence 180 in fell in one month, 55 in in 24 hours, and 10 in daily during sixteen successive days. The temperature in September was from 70° to 73°. The heat and moisture cause a very luxuriant vegetation. The loftiest summits, indeed are bare, and few trees are seen except on the banks of rivers, but much of the surface is occupied by a fine grassy sward, and the flora is remarkable both for its beauty and variety. The Orchidaceae apparently form about one-tenth of the whole phanerogamous plants but are outnumbered by the grasses, of which Dr Hooker found on an afternoon's walk of 7 m. no less than fifty species, at the height of 4500 to 5000 ft. and almost all belonging to tropical genera.

KHOTEN LURER LICHT, or ELICHT a Chinese Turkestan cap. dist. of same name on an extensive plain, near a bank river of same name 200 m. S.E. Yarkand lat. 37° N. lon. 80° 55' E. It is large and populous has two gates, broad streets, and a considerable trade in the various products of the district chiefly jade copper silk and cotton stuffs, and horses which last are much esteemed. A fair is held here every week, which is sometimes attended by 20,000 persons. — The district embraces all the country S. of Oksa and Yarkand, along the N. base of the Kusunpoort mountains, for more than 300 m. E. to W. Its principal river is the Khoson, which flows through the centre of the territory and falls into the Tarim, near lat. 40° N. It is an elevated tract, nearly in the E. part, and little known. Near the town, a large district is under cultivation, producing rice, wheat, millet, cotton, hemp, flax and excellent grapes. Large quantities of silk, of the first quality are also collected. Among the domestic animals the yak is numerous, and also horses and sheep. The people are peaceable and industrious, mostly of the Buddhist faith. They are governed by two high officers and a detachment of troops.

KHOTIN or CHOTCHIN a fortified in Russia, gov Bessarabia. 7 m. S.S.W. Kamenka lat. 48° 32' N. lon. 28° 25' E.; near r. bank Dniester. Its fortifications are said to contain indications of having been constructed by the Gosses; who, by means of this fortress, and those of Bender and Akhman, long confined masters of the navigation of the Dniester Pop., exclusive of the garrison, 4000.

KHOTMYJSK a tn. Russia, gov. and 80 m. S. S. W. Komsat, l. bank Volga. It is surrounded by an old earthen rampart, and has three churches. Pop. 3000.

KHOTMYNSK, a walled tn. Russia, gov. Kharkov on the Melaitov-Kolids, an affluent of the Volga, with three churches, and some general trade. Pop. 1678.

KHOULLOUM *كحولم* or *كحولم*, a tn. Afghanistan, near border of Bokhara, l. bank river of same name, 45 m. E Balkh, lat. 36° 40' N. lon. 68° 42' E. It is surrounded by hills on three sides, and defended by two earthen houses wall built, generally of brick, trade considerable, great numbers of horses are annually sold. Pop. 10 000.

KHOUM a tn. Persia. See KOON.

KHOZDAR, a tn. Beloochistan, prov. Jhalawan, 100 m. S. E. E. Kelat lat. 27° 50' N. lon. 65° 22' E., beautifully situated on a plain of same name; bounded, E and S. E., by high hills of abrupt and singular outline. The town, which is enclosed by a mud wall has long been hastening to decay, and now contains only some 90 mud built houses, although, in the beginning of the present century, there were at least 600. Close to it is a ruinous fort. The plain of Khozdar is fertile, well watered, and highly cultivated, yielding large quantities of superior wheat, and a great variety of vegetables and fruit. The hills in the vicinity abound in rich lead ore, which is smelted by the natives to make bullets.

KHURD-KABOOL, or *لړۍ كابل*, a vil. Afghanistan about 15 m. S. E. Cabool 7465 ft. above sea-level in a pleasant valley, among the Kuristan mountains, where the Hothak hills terminate, and that of Tanguis-Turkic begins. Here in 1841 the British troops, retreating from Cabool to Jelalabad became completely disorganised, and were murdered without resistance by the Afghans and here in 1842 General Pollock encamped, after the decisive defeat of the Afghans at Terzon.

KHUSKUR PASHA, or *كوسكوس*, a tn. Asiatic Turkey near Anatolia, 53 m. W. by W. Kootay, at the summit of a beautiful mountain pass. Inhabitants engaged in rearing silk-worms. Pop. about 700.

KHUZISTAN, a prov. Persia, lying between lat. 30° and 35° N. and lon. 45° 50' and 61° 30' E. having Farsistan l. Asiatic Turkey W., the mountains of Laristan N. and the Persian Gulf S. greatest length, N. W. to S. E. about 290 m. greatest breadth N. to S. 140 m. Like all the other countries bordering the Persian Gulf the S. or coast portion of Khuzistan consists of a flat and desert. In winter a swamp in summer parched by a burning sun. Further in land extensive plains occur, some of them miserable wastes, uninhabitable in summer from want of water and in winter from the inundations caused by heavy and continuous rains. Others, again are fertile, being composed of rich alluvial deposits well suited to general cultivation. Of this description is the plain of Behbahan which, in spring, is clothed with flowers. The whole of the S. E. portion of the province is crowded with mountains, as is also its entire N. margin, amongst which many beautiful and fertile valleys occur. Wet marshes and dry, salt covered tracts, the greater part of the N. W. portions of the territory. The only inhabitants are a few wandering Arabs, of the tribe of Beni Lam. The principal rivers are the Kerkil, and the Jerrah. The Tigris and Euphrates also flow along, and indeed form first separately and afterwards conjointly, two-thirds of the W. boundary of the province, the remainder being defined by the Mandil. The chief towns are Shushahr and Distal.

KHYALINSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and about 150 m. N. E. Saratov, cap. circle of same name. l. bank Volga, with an important factory, and a considerable trade in corn with Astrakhan. Pop. 2266.—The climate, chiefly on V. side Volga, is undulating, very fertile, producing much corn for export, and rearing great numbers of cattle. Pop. 41 600.

KHYBER MOUNTAINS and *پام*. The Khyber or Toora Mountains occupy a portion of the N. E. corner of Afghanistan, connecting the most S. and lowest range of the Hindoo Kooh with the Sulfid Koh, the Salt Range, and the Saliman mountains. Their highest summits do not exceed 5100 ft. above sea-level, and 3500 ft. above the plains of Peshawar which they close on the W. The breadth of the range may be stated at about 30 m. The range is intersected at various points by four different passes, but the most level, and the only one practicable for cannon, is the Khyber Pass, 2375

ft. above the sea, and 2800 ft. above Peshawar. This pass is called, with reference to Hindostan, the key of Afghanistan in the N., as the Bolan Pass is for the S. Its whole length, from Kadam, 10 m. W. from Peshawar, on the E. to Duka, at the entrance to the plains of Jelalabad, on the W. is about 60 m. It has for the most part through slate rock, and along the bed of a torrent, liable to be filled with a sudden fall of rain and then so violent as to sweep away everything in its course, and enclosed on each side by precipices, rising to the height of 800 or 700 ft., in some places to 1000 or 1200 ft. The Khyber Pass was the scene of obstinate and sanguinary conflicts during the war in Afghanistan. It was forced by the British after their first occupation of Cabool. A similar attempt, made after the disastrous retreat from that city failed, with great loss; but, subsequently though obstinately defended by a large body of men it was again forced in April 1842. The E. entrance of the pass is at lat. 33° 05' N.; lon. 71° 30' E.

KHYBER DUKA or *كهر دوكا*.

KHYBERPOOR, or *كهرپور*, a tn. Seinde, about 15 m. E. from l. bank Indus, 150 m. N. Hyderabad lat. 27° 31' N. lon. 68° 46' E. the chief residence of the Amers of N. Seinde, and cap. of an extensive district of same name. It is merely a large collection of mud hovels, with a few houses of a better description scattered about, and contains a palace and some bazars, but presents little else worthy of notice, excepting a mosque crowned with a spire covered with gaudy acquired tiles of various hues. It is extremely filthy and, from this and other causes, is unhealthy. Weaving and dyeing coarse cottons are carried on to a small extent, but there are no other manufactures of any kind. Pop. estimated at 15 000.—The district bounded N. by Bahawalpore and district of Meerpore W. the Indus S. district of Hyderabad and E. the Rajpoot principality of Jeysalmer lat. 26° 50' to 28° N. lon. 68° to 70° E.; is subdivided into a number of minor districts and, before its recent subjugation by the British, was shewn in sovereignty by several princes, the chief of whom is Amer of Khyppor. The surface is generally low and is fertilised by the annual inundations of the Indus. The soil is generally rich and produces abundant crops of all the kinds of grain and pulse common in India, also sugar-cane, opium, cotton and indigo. The yield of the last two is considerable, but the quality is inferior. Among domestic animals are dromedaries and asses, which constitute the principal means of conveyance, cattle, sheep, and goats of a superior description. In the N. part of the district, immense herds of buffaloes are grazed on the banks of the Indus.

KHYRABAD or *كهراباد* a tn. Hindostan prov. Onda, cap. dist. of same name, in an angle formed by two affluents of the Gomty 50 m. N. W. W. Jucknow. The district, though of a light soil, which during the monsoon ascends in clouds of dust is not unfertile and produces good crops of barley, wheat, tobacco, and small pease. There are also some fields of sugar-cane, but their culture is very imperfect.

KHYRABAD, a tn. Seinde, l. bank Koom, a branch of the W. Narra; lat. 26° 55' N. lon. 67° 50' E. It has seven mosques and a handsome bazaar, well supplied with cottons. Pop. 2000 to 3000.

KHYRPOOR, a tn. Hindostan principality and 40 m. N. N. E. Bahawalpore 3 m. E. l. bank Sutlej, lat. 29° 34' N. lon. 72° 7' E. On the S. side, the streets terminate in a dreary waste of sand which is continually advancing, and threatening the town itself with annihilations large portions of the on traved ground in the vicinity having been already overwhelmed by it. The houses are of unburned brick, but a great many of them are in ruins. There still remain, however decaying mosques, with cupolas, one of which is well belleted with variegated tiles of various colours. It has a tolerable bazaar containing 400 shops, and is a small mart to which caravans resort from the desert.

See KHYR.

KIACHTA *Кяхта*, or *Кяхта* and *Маймакчи*, a tn. Siberia, or more properly two towns on the boundary between gov. Irkutsk and the Chinese territory of Mongolia, 170 m. S. N. Irkutsk. The one town called Kiahtha, belonging to Russia, and the other, called Maimachon, to China lat. 50° 15' N.; lon. 108° 46' E., 2220 ft. above sea-level. It stands on a small river of same name, and was founded in

1723, on the conclusion of a commercial treaty between the Russians and the Chinese. It derives its importance from being the only recognized exception for the trade between the two countries, and presents a singular remnant from the striking contrast it exhibits. In the Russian portion of the town, the houses of merchants of the better class have stairs and balconies in front, occasionally painted and embellished with architectural ornaments. Towards Maimaichen, or the Chinese portion, a narrow door opens in front of a long wooden building and leads into the inner quadrangle of a Russian warehouse. On the opposite side, a corresponding door opens upon a wooden barrack, and this barrack is the barrier of China, the door of which is closed at noon, when Chinese and Russians must betake themselves to their respective quarters. The Russian side has an angle above it, with the cypher of the reigning emperor. The Chinese side, forming the entrance to Maimaichen, is surrounded with a cone or pyramid. The effect produced in passing it is described by Erman as almost magical. The other houses of the Russian side are, all at once, succeeded by fantastic, gaudy finery. The streets consist of a bed of well-burnt clay kept nearly swept, but are so narrow that two carriages can scarcely pass each other. On either side the walls of the same clay, with perforations, forming windows of Chinese paper. These walls are the sides of houses, but are not easily seen to be so, in consequence of the flatness of the roof, and the gaudy paper lanterns and flags with inscriptions, which line the streets, and stretch across from roof to roof. There are two Buddhist temples in the town containing five colored images and numerous smaller idols. The trade carried on is very extensive. The Russians receive tea to the extent of 4,700,000 lbs annually, silk, musk, porcelain, sugar-candy, tobacco, rhubarb, and much, and in return the Chinese receive furs, skins, leather, wools and linen cloth, cattle, and sundries borne from which a profit is obtained that forms a much-needed delicacy among the colonists. The Russian sales annually approach £700,000.—(Erman's *Travels in Siberia*.)

XIANA a town, W. Africa, cap. of a petty state of same name, 56 m. S.E. W. Bonoua lat. 9° 35' N. lon. 5° 45' E. Straggling and ill built, composed of irregular thatched huts, and surrounded by a wall of clay. It has an extensive direct trade with Dahomey and various other neighboring states. The inhabitants have obtained the character of being the greatest thieves and robbers in all Africa, but Capt. Clapperton, who was hospitably treated by them, doubts the justice of this unfavorable representation. Pop. estimated at 30,000.

XIAN-CHANG a city China, prov. Kiangsu, on an affluent of the Kan-Kiang, 67 m. S.E. Nan-Chang lat. 27° 37' N. lon. 116° 30' E. It has manufactures of brandy and rice.

XIAN-G-HUNG, an important town, on the face of a hill, a bank Mo-nan-kong or Cambodia River near the frontier of the Chinese prov. Yunnan, about lat. 21° 55' N. lon. 100° 30' E. It is the capital of a large province, extending along both banks of the river, has no fortifications, houses, about 500 in number generally good. There are several Chinese merchants entitled in Kiang-Hung, who import, mainly for the Chinese market, gold thread carpets, birds' nests, trapping, dates, ivory &c. The chief articles of export from this place are tea and cotton, which grow on both sides of the river. The Mo-nan-kong is here about 300 ft. wide; it is so fordable, nor is it navigable to any distance downwards, its course being interrupted by falls two or three days below the town.—(For *Ann. Soc. Bengal*, April, 1857.)

XIAN-G-TUNG, a town, about 5 m. from a bank Man Lee an affluent of the Mo-nan-kong, lat. 21° 47' N. lon. about 90° 39' E. It is built on some low undulating hills, surrounded by high mountains; is poor, thinly peopled, and surrounded by a mud wall so badly built, that it is constantly falling down. The dry ditch round the town is, at some places, 70 ft. deep, being dug from the base of the wall on the top of the hill, to the level of the swamp below. It is one of the principal towns in Laos, capital of a petty state of the same name and exercises rule over several neighboring petty states.—(For *Ann. Soc. Bengal*, April, 1857.)

XIAN-QUEE, an island prov. China, bounded, N. by Hsueh, E. by Fokien, S. by Quangtung, and W. by Hsueh, lat. 24° 25' to 25° 50' N. lon. 115° 40' to 116° 20' E.; area, 72,178 sq. m. It is hilly and rugged, composed chiefly of the limestone of the Kan-kang, by which river and

its affluents, most of which rise in the province, it is both well drained and watered. In form Kiangque is oblong, sloping S. to N. towards the Poyang Lake, into which the Kan-kang flows by numerous mouths. The country round the lake is swampy. The soil, generally, is productive, and large quantities of rice, wheat, silk, cotton, indigo, tea, and sugar are grown and exported. It shares, in some degree, the manufactures of the neighboring provinces, especially in nankeen cloth, great quantities of which are woven and it greatly exceeds them all in the quality and amount of its porcelain. The mountains in the S. and S.E. yield camphor, varnish, oak, barian, fir and other trees. Nan-shang-fu, the provincial capital has walls 6 m. in circumference, and is accessible by water from all sides. The province is divided into 18 departments. Pop. 30,426,993.

XIANG-SOO a maritime prov. China, lying along the sea-coast N.W. to S.E. bounded, N. by Shantung W. by Nghanool, and S. by Chekiang, lat. 30° 40' to 34° 43' N. lon. 114° 15' to 124° 40' E. Area about 45,000 sq. m.; cap. Nanking. There are no hills of any consequence in the province, and the lower portion of it is covered with irreclaimable swamps. It is intersected by the Yang-tze-kiang, the Hoangho, and the Imperial canal, and has numerous smaller streams, and a considerable number of lakes of which Hung-tai, about 300 m. in circumference is the largest. Other large lakes are Karyu and Panying both S. of Hung-tai, and on either side of the Imperial canal. Another large lake is Tai-hu, partly in this, and partly in the adjoining province of Chekiang, its shores are picturesque and romantic, and it contains numerous islets resorted to by fishermen who derive their subsistence from the produce of its waters. This province is of great fertility and is esteemed one of the most productive portions of China. The sea-coast between the rivers, being low is rendered arable by constructing dykes to prevent the overflow of the ocean. The staple productions are grain, cotton, tea, silk, and rice, of which it exports more than any other province in China, and various kinds of manufactures, which are here carried to great perfection. The inhabitants of Kiangsoo are reported to be remarkably intelligent and, although the province has long ceased to be the seat of a court, its cities still present a gay appearance and are adorned with better structures, than any others in the empire. Pop. 57,843,501.

XIATKITA, a town, in Siberia. See **XIANGTA**.
XIBAR, a vil., W. Tibet, 13,500 ft. above the sea on the Fid. in a narrow valley, surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains lat. 33° 25' N. and lon. 78° E. It occupies the summit of a limestone rock, and has a pleasing appearance, all the houses being built of stone and not of mud or unburned brick, commonly used in other parts of the valley. The prevailing cold around the village and in its vicinity is barely

XIRWORTH BRADCHAMP par Eng. Leicester 3220 sq. Pop. 1752.

XICHINEV or **XICHENAV** a town, Kiangsu cap. gov. Hsueh, lat. 47° 5' N. lon. 39° 50' E. on the Bank, a tributary of the Demeter. Formerly only a small miserable town, it is now adorned with numerous handsome buildings, both public and private. It has 14 churches, a gymnasium, and 10 other schools a library and extensive manufactures of woollen cloth, &c. Pop. (1849) 44,585.

XIKIKO-ERRI, or **XIKIKO**, a town, in an Achaetan country, lat. 6° 5' N. lon. 1° 20' W. It has an agreeable appearance, houses badly planned, but well built, and, being painted white, neat and clean looking. The people are very hospitable. There is a good deal of ironstone in the neighborhood. Pop. 12,000.

KIDDERMINSTER, a port town and market, in England, co. and 18 m. N. Worcester, 1 bank Stour, about 3 m. above its confluence with the Severn. It is principally composed of small humble dwellings constructed with care, and arranged to regularity; is well lighted with gas, and has an ample supply of good water. It has a townhall, and a prison, three churches, one ancient, the other two handsome modern edifices; and numerous diamond places of worship, a Unitarian, and a R. Catholic chapel, a free grammar and other schools, almshouses, &c. Kidderminster is famed for the manufacture of Brussels carpets and tapestry which forms the staple trade of the place. Various other woollen fabrics,

however, are also made and in the town and neighbourhood are several extensive wrought spinning-mills, and dye-works. Damask silk goods, for upholsterers, are also made and tanning, currying and brewing are carried on. It lies on the Staffordshire and Worcester canal, and on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton railway. Kiddington returns one member to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1851), 471. Pop (1851) 18,462.

KIDDINGTON, par Eng Oxford, 2450 ac. Pop. 808.

KIDIRA TATA, a vil W Africa, Bondon, 1 bank Palam lat 14 27' N lon. 13° 16' W. It is almost totally occupied by refugees Kasoukés, and consists of houses which are partly isolated from one another, in the midst of cultivated fields, and partly arranged in a circle, more or less regular, the centre of which is indicated by a large tree. These houses, in general are constructed with sods and mud, and are kept very clean.

Kidira-Tata is the supposed site of the old French fort of St Pierre.

KIDIRA TOUNATON, a vil W Africa, Bondon, 1 bank Palam lat 14° 58' N lon 12° 16' W. The huts are huddled together in numerous groups; and the inhabitants composed of Foulahs and of some Kasoukés, are devoted to fishing and tillage and appear to enjoy some degree of prosperity and comfort. Pop. above 1000.

KIDDINGTON par Eng Oxford 5000 ac. P 1994
KIDROS, a vil Greece, Attica, near the W shore of the gulf, and 83 m. S.W. of the town of Saloniki. In its vicinity are ruins, supposed to be those of the ancient Pydna.

KIDWILLY or **CYRWILLY** an incorporated market in and par, 8 Wales co and 6½ m. S. Carmarthen. The town is divided into the Old and the New Town by the Gwendraeth Vach, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge and has three principal, tolerably straight, but indifferently kept streets houses thatched, and of rather a mean appearance an ancient and imposing oratory church, with a square tower, surrounded by a lofty spiral several dissenting places of worship a national and other schools, and several minor charities. A dangerous bar at the mouth of the river has reduced it to a mere creek to the port of Llanelly. Kidwilly however still exports coal and agricultural produce to a considerable extent. It is a place of great antiquity. The remains of the ancient castle, which stand on a bold rocky eminence on the W side of the Gwendraeth, are still in good preservation and form an interesting monument of the early style of English architecture. Area of par, 5170 ac. Pop in 1851 par 1848.

KIEBLINGSWALDE a vil Prussia, prov Silesia, gov Breslau, circle Habelschwerdt, with a parish church, a limestone quarry an oil saw and several other mills. Pop 967.

KIECHLINGBERGEN, a vil Baden, circle Upper Rhine, bail and near Breisach, on the Kaiserstuhl, with a parish church. Pop 981.

KIEDRICH, a vil Nassau, bail and 8 m. W Eltville, is a beautiful valley. It has a church, and near it are the ruins of the old castle of Scherbenstein, with a fine summer residence, and gardens laid out in the English style. Kiedrich has numerous mills. Pop 1875.

KIEFERSTADT, or **CONNEKOWITZ**, a tn. Prussia, prov Silesia, gov and 36 m. S.E. Oppeln, with a R. Catholic church synagoga, hospital, and manufactures of tin spoons, tile-works, and several mills. Near it are iron mines. Pop. 827.

KIEL (Latin *Kiæ* or *Chilonum*) a tn Denmark Holstein, beautifully situated on a deep bay of the Baltic, which presents all the appearance of a lake, and has finely wooded banks, 54 m. N by E. Hamburgh, with which it is connected by railway. It is tolerably well built, and has straight and well-paved streets, is the place of meeting for the Schleswig and Holstein States, and the seat of a superior appeal court for Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg and possesses a university, founded in 1855, with an attendance of about 800 students, a library of 60,000 volumes, a museum of natural history, an anatomical theatre, an observatory and a botanical

garden. At the E. end of the town is a castle, rebuilt since 1888 and the residence of the Duke of Holstein-Glücksburg. Kiel possesses also four churches, of which that of St. Nicholas, near the spacious and picturesque market-place, has a



THE TOWN HALL, KIEL.—From Schleswig-Holstein, Hamburg

lofty tower several public and private schools an orphan hospital, and infirmary, and is admirably situated for trade, the whole bay on which it stands forming a safe roadstead and its spacious quays admitting vessels drawing 16 ft. Upwards of 2000 vessels arrive, and as many depart annually the tonnage each way being about 250,000 tons. More especially since the completion of the railway connecting it with Hamburg it has entered into formidable competition with Lübeck, and is rapidly rising in importance. Besides shipping, Kiel has sugar soap manulacure, and several woollen factories, iron-foundries oil mills, tan-works, and tobacco and viager works, &c. During the bathing season and also in winter it is a general resort of the nobility and gentry of the duchy, and in its environs are fine walks, commanding beautiful views of the Baltic and the surrounding country. Pop 14,000 or, including the vil. Brunsbüttel, properly a suburb, 15,000.

KIELCE, a tn. Russian Poland cap woiwod Cracow, 105 m. S.W. Warsaw. It is well built is the seat of a bishop has several public offices, a collegiate and three other churches, a manory finely situated on a height an episcopal palace, another palace, now converted into an hospital a diocesan seminary, a gymnasium a mining and two elementary schools, a theatre, a casino manufacture of hardware, and a considerable trade in it and in corn. In the vicinity are copper, iron, and lead mines. Pop 5000.

KIELDERCHEI, a vil and com. Belgium, prov E Flandre, near the frontiers of Holland, 26 m. N. Ghent. It has two breweries, a lannery, a flour-mill, and a fishery and has a trade in agricultural produce and cattle. Pop 2660.

KIEN-CHANG-FOO a city, China, prov Kiangsoo lat 37° 55' N, lon. 118° 30' E. Extensive rice-ware is made here, and a species of linen, made from hemp, is manufactured, and much used by the Chinese as a summer dress.

KIEN-LUNG or **CHEN-LUO** a tn Tibet, on the N slope of the Himalaya, 1 bank Hutley lat 31° 6' N and lon 80° 50' E. It occupies the summit of a recess, about 200 ft above the level of the river, and consists of about 100 small houses, built of unburnt bricks, and painted red and grey. It is inhabited by Uliyas. On the opposite side of the river there is a cavern, through the top of which water strongly impregnated with sulphuric acid, percolates; while sulphurous vapours, hot enough to cause copious perspiration, issue from crevices in the floor.

KIEOU KIANG a city, China, prov Kiangsoo, r bank Yang-tse-kiang, 10 m above its junction with the lake Poyang, lat 29° 38' N, lon. 115° 45' E. It is of considerable size, and enclosed with a wall. The harbour is commodious, and an active trade is carried on.

KIEV, Kiev Koz or Kozov a giv Basin, bounded N by Mykha, W by Yehoriv and Podolsk, S by Podolsk and Kherson, E by Tcheraguerg and Poltava, from which last it flows. It is separated by the Dniester; lat 48° 20' to 51° 20'; Long. 28° 55' to 33° E. length 210 m. average breadth, about 170 m. area, 90,000 sq. m. The surface is in general level, but somewhat undulating, and rising especially towards the south-west, but leading interestingly downwards by soil-ridges and hollows, which are placed alternately on the left and right banks of the Dniester and other streams. The Dniester hills extend to Podolie, where they merge into the Carpathians, of which they may be considered the last ramification, and throw off at Lemniz, which, taking a N.W. direction, traverses the whole of the district. In the N.W. branch the soil is red, consisting of a loam, in which clay and sand are so happily mixed with gravel, as to form a most fertile soil. The Dniester hills them self this land is poorer, including to sand and gravel. Beyond these rich tracts are not unfrequent. The slope of the country is chiefly in two directions the larger towards the Dniester which is the chief, and indeed the only navigable stream, and runs along the S.E. and N.E. confines of the district above 250 m. either in the direction of the S.W. towards the mouth of the Bug. Both of these rivers have several tributaries, the largest being the R. Prypietia, which takes its rise near the town of Zhytye.

The climate is remarkably mild and dry. The rivers freeze in December and are again open in February. In summer the heat is so great, and the quantity of rain so small, that the channels of many streams become dry. Large crops of all kinds of grain are raised, and much attention is paid both to the rearing of cattle and the dairy. There is a large export of grain, particularly wheat and barley, and some foreign trade, but very extensive, but the timber is of excellent quality. Pop. (1850) 1,638,900.

Kilb's Knyr or *Knyr* or *Know* is a *Rupia* sp. above 6000 m. S. St. Petersburg, lat. (paleo) $59^{\circ}28'53''$ N, lon. $30^{\circ}22'44''$ E (L). It stands pictorially crowning several heights of unrelating ground, a rank Dnieper have crossed by a magnificent suspension-bridge (see DITERICH) and properly consist of three towns, each of which has its separate fortifications and suburbs. The first is Putzker, to the S; it is called, the New Fort which crowns a rugged slope to the S, and as a place of strength, having a rampart with nine bastions, and regular outworks. Besides the barracks magazines, and official residences emattered with the garrison, it contains several churches, of which the most remarkable is that of St. Nicholas Thaumaturgus, which is built of wood, and stands upon the roots of Osokil, a celebrated pine and saint, who is said to have been converted to the Christianism in Greece. In the second place, there is the famous monastery of Putzker, which is surrounded by a wall 1100 yards long, so thick that the Russian word *putzker* (in ceremony) was taken the monks are said to have dwelt before the monastery was built. This *Putzker* and to have been founded out by St. Antony contains a number of octagons, forming a kind of labyrinth

filled with the bodies of saints and martyrs. The second tower is Kiev proper, and occupies a height towards the N, lower than that on which Petchersk stands, and less regularly fortified. It contains the venerable cathedral of St. Sophia, founded in 1037 by the Grand Duke Jaroslav Vladimirivich to commemorate a victory. The chief object of interest in it is a marble tomb of its founder. The tower is the only one of the kind in the world, and the good idea of the art there in the 11th century. Most of the houses in Kiev Proper belong to this church and the convent of St. Michael. The third tower, called Ploil, occupies the lower ground, and is inhabited chiefly by the middle and lower class. Kiev has in all 30 churches; its streets are generally broad, and it contains an architectural palace, town and military hospital - a university founded in 1838, named after Alexander the Great, and a gymnasium, and a printing-house, for the Scriptures and the books of the Greek church. It has some manufactures of leather and pottery and a bell foundry, and is celebrated for its confectionery. Its trade has become extensive, particularly since Odessa was built; and it has a large annual fair in January, which lasts for three weeks. Kiev possesses considerable historical interest, as the spot on which Christianity was first planted among the Slaves, and as the scene of the first Russian revolution, for a long time the stronghold of the old Muscovy. Pop. 118,420. Gr. 438.

KIEVO, a vil. Dalmatian, curle Zara, dist. and about 14 m. from Kani in a mountainous district. It is a well-built place, and has a parish church. Pop. 1140.

HIGHTAGHOUA, a vil. Russian America, r bank Unalakleet. Having direct communication, by two small streams, with the river Jouna, it has become the centre of the local commerce. The houses contain but one room.

K11 ISLS VDS, a group, situated N of Port Essington, N Australia. The E. island is high steep, and well wooded with deep water close to the W one is lower but equally well supplied with wood and water. Some coconut oil is made on these islands, and the inhabitants build a great number of small rafts for the natives of the adjacent islands.

KIKFU' is in Anam, prov Tonquin, on a mouth of the Tonquin river 100 m. E. Caohao. It is well fortified, has wide and regular streets, is intersected by canals, and has a large palace, numerous magazines of rice and numerous barracks.

KIKINDA (NAOR) a market in Hungary Benst. on Torenal in a fertile district, 85 m. W N W Temesvar with a townhouse, a Greek non-united, and a L. Catholic parish church a trade in cattle, and an important annual fair Dec. 12 1844

KIL, or KILL [Celtic, *Cill*, from Latin, *Cella*, meaning a burying-ground or a chapel] a prefix to the name of numerous places in Scotland and Ireland. The following Table contains all the parishes in the two countries having this prefix, excepting those noticed in separate articles, along with towns of the same name:—

SCOTLAND

[illegible]

IRELAND

[illegible]

KUATIGHEID

30

KILBEGGAN

[illegible]

KILAT I-GULJIN, a fort, Afghanistan. See **KILAT D-GULJIN**.

MILBAHA = fishing vil. Ireland co. Clare, N shore of the estuary of the Shannon on a small bay of same name, 15 m. W. by N. Kilbaha. Pop. 52.

KILBARCHAN a rd and par Scotland, on River
The VILLAGE, 11 m. W Glasgow consists of stone houses,
sweetly sited but indifferently and somewhat irregularly
built, though in recent times somewhat improved in appear-
ance. It has a parish and a U Presbyterian church, four
schools, a public library and several friendly societies. The
inhabitants, mostly hand loom weavers, are chiefly employed

In manufacturing tartans of all kinds, Tibets, Barbles, and
silks, for Paisley and Glasgow houses. There is also a small
bleachfield. Pop. 2467. Area of par 9216 ac. Pop. 3474
(Local Government).

KILBEGGAN a market to. and par. Ireland, co. West-
meath. The town on the Broome, 30 m. E. by S. Athlone
has a handsome parish church, with a square tower, a R. Ca-
tholic and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel & dispensary and a
national school; a distillery, brewery tobacco and snuff ma-
nufactury and four and oatmeal mills; and a considerable
trade in butter. There are here the remains of an ancient
monastery. Pop. 1442 Area of par. 6086 ac. Pop. 2170.

KILBIRRIE or **KILBURNIE**, a vil and par Scotland, 17 ac. 77. The village pleasantly situated on the Garioch, so m. W & W Glasgow on the Glasgow and Ayr Railway is well built of freestone has an Established, a Free, and a Reformed Presbyterian church four schools, and several benevolent societies. An extensive cotton spinning and weaving factory a fax spinning mill, a rope-work, an extensive bleach-works, an iron-foundry and about a mile from the village, several iron-mining concerns, afford the principal means of employment to the inhabitants, but a number are also engaged in hand-loom weaving, and many of the females are profitably occupied in flower-planting for Glasgow and Paisley houses. 10p 3399 1 ton of par. 17 ac m. Pop 5484

KILBRANNAN SOUND a strait, Scotland, estuary of the Clyde between the N W part of the island of Arran and the coast of Kintyre, about 14 m long by 4 m broad.

KILBRIDIE, several vils. and par. Scotland — 1 (head) A vil and par co Lanark. The village 7 m. S.E. Glasgow was constituted a borough of barony towards the end of Queen Anne's reign and the inhabitants were empowered to hold weekly markets and four annual fairs. A number of the people are employed in weaving and others in the lime-works and freestone quarries in the parish. The brothers, Drs. John and William Hunter were natives of this parish. Area of par about 85 sq m. Pop. 9760 — 2 (Vicar) A vil and par Ayrshire, the former agreeably situated in a valley on the S.E. shore of the 14th of Clyde, about 2 m. from the sea and 4 m. W Ardrossan. It consists chiefly of one street house

in general well built of stone, well kept and amply supplied with water. It has an Established, 2 Free, U Presbyterian and Congregationalist churches (two schools) as also several friendly societies and a library. On a small stream which runs through the centre of the village are a fax mill, two oatmeal-mills a bark-mill and a mill for grinding charcoal but most of the people are employed in weaving shawls for Paisley and Glasgow houses. The par is about 8 m long by 24 m broad. 10p 2021 — Locust Corr. (occupant) — 3 A par co Argyll united to Kilmoro Pop 2559

KILBURN RN par Eng. York (N Riding), 1970 ac. P 819. **KILBY** par Eng. Leicester 1080 ac. Pop. 397

KILBURNHILL, two places Switzerland — 1 A vil and par can. and 11 m NNE Bern r bank 3 men here crossed by a wooden bridge. It is well built has a church with a very lofty spire and manufactures of cotton prints. 10p. 4489 — 2 A vil and par can. and 3 m S Zurich, with an ancient parish church finely seated on a height and many features of stonework. Pop 808

KILCUM E a market in par Ireland no Kildare. The town 19 m N.E. Kildare consists of several streets diverging from a square has an Established church, a Catholic chapel a dispensary and two large public schools a distillery a brewery and annual races. Pop 1164 Area of par 4064 ac. Pop. 1793

KILCOVNE, a tn and par Ire and co and 284 m E. by N Galway, with a parish church a Catholic chapel and the ruins of an ancient monastery. Area, 6082 ac. Pop 1462

KILCORRIGGAN a watering place, Scotland, no Dumfriesshire, 24 m W W Glasgow consisting of a row of elegant villas, beautifully situated along the shore of the N. bank of the estuary of the Clyde, on the peninsula formed between Loch Long and Loch Gare.

KILCULLEN a vil and par Ireland co and 7 m S.E. Kildare. The former on an elevated site, was once strongly fortified. On the brow of a hill are the remains of a monastery, founded in the 6th century some curiously sculptured stones, and the dilapidated stump of a round tower. Pop. 1046. Area of par 7345 ac. Pop. 2214

KILCULLEN BRIDGE, a market in Ireland co. and 73 m. E. of Kildare, on the Liffey here crossed by a stone Vol. II



THE ISLAND OF KILDA.—From Wain's T. range round the Coast of Scotland.

The highest point, Conochan, 1980 ft. high consists of a granite trap, but the larger part is a dark green sandstone. The whole appearance of the rocky site is sufficiently wild and impressive. A great portion of it is a front being composed of perpendicular precipices which in some parts rise to a height of many hundred feet, exhibiting here and there dark caverns excavated by the action of the sea alternating with groups of rugged pinnacles of the most fantastic forms wrought by the same powerful agency. In the interior a verdant turf covers most of the island giving way on the higher elevations to moss. The soil is good and an improved cultivation has of late years found its way even to the remote and solitary fells. The arable land is chiefly laid out in small rigs of barley, of which an ordinary year, a sufficient quantity is raised for the consumption of the inhabitants who however, amount only to 105 persons. vegetables do not thrive and there is not a tree on the island. At the head of East Bay is the only village on the island on an elevation sloping gently towards the sea the whole encompassed by a stone fence and containing about 40 acres of arable land with some beautiful but somewhat steep green hills in the background. The number of dwelling houses in the village amounts to about 30 many are of rather curious construction, resembling at a little distance a Hottentot's dwell without its regularity but having a somewhat similar kind of semicircular roof. Considerable improvement has been made in the construction of the looms within these few years particularly in their internal arrangements and furnishing, but they still retain much of their primitive character, and some portion of their primitive filth, although this also has been much amended. The inhabitants, whatever may have been their origin, have all, without a single exception Highland names and speak the Gaelic language.

They are of low stature, but stout, active, and intelligent ample-moulded and kind hearted. The prevailing dress is a small flat blue bonnet, coarse yellowish white woollen jerkins, and trousers also of coarse woollen stuff of a mixed colour. Their principal occupation is catching wild fowl, which here within the rocks with their countless numbers and in the taking of which the most appalling feats of daring are performed. The fowler being suspended over perpendicular cliffs of many hundred feet in height by a single rope, held by a

single person on the margin of the precipice. There were, a few years since, about 50 cows on the island, of small size, but yielding a delicious milk, and about 2000 sheep. The people pay their rent, about £60 chiefly by means of feathers, for which they are allowed at the rate of 5s per stone. There is a clergyman on the island, and a small place of worship adjoining the manse.—(Wilson's *Fogge round the Coast and Isles of Scotland*, Anderson's *Guide to the Highlands*, &c.)

KILDALÉ, par. Eng. 1st (K. Riding) 5° 30' ac 1 145. **KIL DARE**, an island co. Ireland par. Leinster bounded N by Meath, E by Dublin and Wicklow, S by Carlow W by Kings, Queens & Westmeath par., length, 40 m. breadth, 37 m., area, 414 415 ac., of which 300 787 ac. are arable. The surface is generally flat, or gently undulating, swelling here and there into low hills, and covered with the most delightful verdure. The soil is mostly a rich loam, resting on limestone or clay slate. Nearly in the centre of the county is the well-known Carragh of Kildare a vast, unbroken black plain, containing of 4858 ac., the property of the Crown and appropriated to racing and coursing—the adjacent proprietors having the privilege, under certain restrictions, of grazing sheep on it. (Wheat, potatoes, wheat and turnips, are the principal crops. Oats are in general use both for draught and the plough. The only manufactures are of cottons and woollens, but to a very limited extent there are also some paper factories, but the chief occupations are agricultural.) Principal rivers—Barrow, Liffey and Boyne. Chief towns—Naas and Athy. Kildare is divided into 14 baronies, and 110 parishes, and returns two members to Parliament, both for the county. Registered electors (1851) 774. Pop. (1841) 114 498 (1851) 95,724.

KIL DARE, a market tn. and par. Ireland co. Kildare. The town on an eminence 30 m. N.W. Dublin, on the road thence to York and Leicestershire has an air of respectability and importance. It has a cathedral, the choir of which is used as the parish church, and contains the burial vault of the Earls of Kildare, a R. Catholic chapel, a Carmelite friary and presentation convent, with a chapel attached to each national and other schools an infirmary and a dispensary. Near it is the extensive common known as the Carragh of Kildare on which races are run in April, June, September and October. Kildare gives the inferior titles of Earl and Marquis to the Duke of Leinster. Pop. 1796. Area of par. 9216 ac. Pop. 2279.

KILDONN 111 y. a tn. and par. Ireland co. and 25 m. N. Cork with a parish church a R. Catholic chapel and a dispensary. Area, 2337 ac. Pop. 1426.

KILDWICK a par. England co. York (R. Riding) comprehending the v.l. of same name and several townships. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in stuff manufacture. Area 22 079 ac. Pop. 111.

KILDYSART or **KILLDYSPERT** a tn. and par. Ireland co. Clare. The town 13 m. S.W. Ennis is irregularly built, but less of late years has been considerably improved. It has a parish church and two R. Catholic chapels, three schools, a constabulary police barrack, and extensive agricultural produce to Limerick receiving building materials groceries, &c. in return. Area of par. 12 859 ac. Pop. 3993.

KILLENORA a decayed market tn. and par. Ireland co. Clare. The town 14 m. N.W. Ennis has an old cathedral, used as the parish church a R. Catholic chapel and two public schools. Pop. 387. Area of par. 10 777 ac. Pop. 586.

KILFINANE, a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. and 22 m. S. by E. Limerick. The town consists of two principal, and several subordinate streets, and contains many commodious and respectable houses, an Established church, with the ruins of an ancient castle close by a R. Catholic chapel two public schools, and a spacious fever hospital with a dispensary attached a market-house, and a constabulary police station. The weaving of cotton and linen is carried on to a small extent and in the neighbourhood are several oatmeal mills but the inhabitants, generally, are employed in agricultural labour. Near the town is the 'Dunns fort, a mound 130 ft. high encircled by seven earthen ramparts 20 ft. apart. Area of par. 6457 ac. Pop. 8049.

KILGERHAN a tn. and par. S.W. co. Wick, co. Pembroke. The town is beautifully situated on the Zevy, 2 m. S.E. E. Cardigan, and consists principally of one long straggling, and irregular street of mean-looking houses. Besides the church,

there are several Dissenting places of worship and a school on the edge of a perpendicular rock rising from the bank of the Zevy are the ruins of an old castle. Area, 8673 ac. P. 1268.

KILGWRRGW par. Eng. Monmouth 659 ac. P. 154. **KILHAM** a vil. and par. Eng. (R. Riding) (R. Riding) The village 7½ m. W.W. Bridlington consists of one irregular street extending more than 1 m. in E. to W. and has two Dissenting chapels. Area of par. 7860 ac. Pop. 1947.

KILIA a tn. Russia gov. Bessarabia, on a height, bank, and near the mouth of the principal branch of the Danube about 40 m. E.N.E. Ismail lat. (cathedral) 45° 28' S. N.; lon. 29° 18' 27" E. (L.) It carries on a very considerable trade, being the chief mart for the productions of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bulgaria. Its principal exports are tallow, hides, wax, wine, wool and grain. Pop. about 7000.

KILIANSTEDT a vil. Hanse-Land prov. and near Hanoa with a parish church, a manor-house, a mill, and a trade in wine. Pop. 951.

KILIE-AYR par. Wales, Cardigan; 1914 ac. P. 302. **KILIMANDJARO** a mountain E. Africa. See Africa.

KILITHI or **FRANDETHORP** a vil. Hungary Danube, between the 12 m. from Presburg on the Danube, over which there is a ferry. It has a parish church, a fishery, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 896.

KILITTI a vil. Hungary Thuter Danube, co. Sümegh in a plain, on the Sio, 2 m. from Sio-Pok with two churches. Pop. 1357.

KILKFE a thriving water-side place, Ireland co. Clare 8 m. N.W. Kilmab in the creek of Mahey. It is built close to the sea, is of a semicircular form and has elegant baths, a constabulary police force, and a coast-guard station. Near it are several chalybeate springs of high reputation. P. 1869.

KILKELLA a tn. and par. Ireland co. Down 164 m. N.E. Newry. It has a commodious parish church three R. Catholic chapels and several Dissenting places of worship. Pop. 1163. Area, 47,883 ac. Pop. 13,925.

KILKENNY an island co. Ireland par. Leinster bounded, N by Queen's co. E by Carlow and Wexford E by Waterford and W by Lipherry greatest length 46 m. breadth, 24 m. area, 791 sq. m. or 506,283 ac., of which 470 102 ac. are arable. The surface is generally level, with some mountain, chiefly situated between the More and Barrow, consisting of a nucleus of clay slate surrounded by sandstone. The soil is chiefly limestone, with clay-slate and sandstone in the higher parts. The general colour of the limestone is a bluish grey which near the town of Kilkenny passes into a fine black marble, susceptible of a high polish, and containing a great variety of shelly impressions. These beds are extensively quarried, and the blocks dressed on the spot. The coal formations are nearly co-extensive with the lilly districts but the coal is of very bad quality and consequently little used. The principal rivers are the Barrow, Nore, and Buir the first forming the E. boundary the last the W. at its extremity and the Nore flowing through its centre N. to S. The soil is of various qualities in a few places it is moorish, particularly in the coal tract but, for the most part, it is light and dry, some valleys being extremely fertile. The chief crops are wheat, oats, barley, here, rye, pease, beans, potatoes, turnips mangold-wurzel, carrots, and parsnips, some cabbage, and a little flax. Some of the best wheat and meadow lands in Ireland are situated in the level tract along the Barrow. Dairy husbandry also is extensively practised particularly in the Walsh Mountains, and the S. part of the Lincolnshire tract. Farms here are of various sizes, but generally small, there being comparatively few above 50 ac. and although one of the highest rented counties in Ireland, its farm-houses and other accommodations are, for the most part, very inferior. The county contains 10 baronies, and 145 parishes, and returns two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1851), 5056 and Kilkenny city the capital, returns one. Pop. (1841) 183 540, (1851) 186 778.

KILKENNY a city par. bar., and so. of itself Ireland, locally in co. of same name, of which it is the cap. 61 m. S.W. Dublin, with which and with Waterford it is connected by railway, delightfully situated on both sides of the Nore, here crossing by two bridges the river. It consists of five principal, and several subordinate streets, well lighted and lighted with gas. Many of the houses and shops, most of which are built of stone, have a highly respectable appearance.

ance. Water of excellent quality is abundant. The city contains several interesting ancient edifices, which tend to give it a venerable and picturesque appearance. These structures consist of the cathedral, the castle, now modernized, and several abbey. The places of worship comprise the cathedral already mentioned, two churches belonging to the Establishment, one Presbyterian church, one Methodist meeting-house, and six R. Catholic chapels. The other modern public buildings are a city and county jail, a court-house, infirmary, fever hospital, urban poor house, house of correction, and numerous constabulary police stations. There are several schools, the most important of which are Kilkenny college, a grammar-school, in which Swift, Congreve, Farquhar, Bishop Berkeley, and other distinguished characters, received the early part of their education, the college of St. Kyrus, a R. Catholic seminary for the education of young men intended for the priesthood, and numerous other public and private schools. The literary and scientific institutions comprise an archaeological society and the Kilkenny literary society. There is also a diocesan library adjoining the cathedral, and containing about 4000 vols. Kilkenny was formerly the seat of extensive manufactures, most of which, however, have either entirely disappeared, or have greatly fallen off. The manufacture of coarse woollens has recently begun to revive and some little business is done in tanning, nail making, the working of Kilkenny black and foreign marbles into chimney-pieces, monuments, tables, and other articles. In the manufacture of starch, currants, carding implements and flour mill machinery, metal founding and mill wright works, but none of these branches are carried on so extensively as formerly. A considerable trade is done in salt, flour, ale, porter, and hams for which the town still maintains a high reputation. Kilkenny gives the title of Earl to the family of Butler and returns one member to Parliament. Registered electors (1851) 604. In the vicinity of the city has been discovered a species which is considered beneficial in various diseases. Pop. 19 278. —(Local Correspondent)

KILKERRAN BAY an indentation W coast Ireland so. and 25 m. W Galway extending inland about 11 m. situated with islands, chiefly inhabited by fishermen.

KILKHAMPTON par Eng Cornwall, 8273 ac P 1221

KILKISHEN a vil. Ireland co Clare 4½ m. N Six mile-bridge, with an Established church, a R. Catholic chapel, and near it the remains of Kilkishen Castle. Pop. 559

KILLA B. KERRA, a collection of walled vills Afghanistan, about 86 m. S W Ghazni, on the road thence to Shawl in a large and fertile valley bounded by lofty mountains on the N, but more open on the S. The road through it, though crossed by several water-courses, is good.

KILLALA, a market tn., seaport, and par Ireland co Mayo. The town is agreeably situated on the bay of same name 26 m. N N.E. Castlebar contains a small but ancient cathedral, also used as the parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, and a Methodist meeting-house, a free and a national school, a dispensary and an ancient round tower 84 ft. high. The manufacture of coarse flannel was formerly carried on here to a considerable extent; but the principal trade now consists in the export of grain and provisions, and in the import of herrings, sugar, plank and iron. Pop. 970. Area of par 5634 ac. Pop. 2819. —The bay which receives the Moy in its upper part, extends about 8 m. inland, and has a breadth of 3 to 8 m.

KILLALOE, an ancient market tn. and par Ireland, co Clare. The town is picturesquely situated 18 m. N.E. Limerick, on a hill r bank Shannon here crossed by an ancient bridge, leading to the suburb of Ballina, on the l bank of the river. The streets are in general steep and narrow houses indifferently built, but still the town has a cheerful and prosperous appearance. The principal buildings are the cathedral, of the 13th century, which is used as the parish church, a Wesleyan meeting-house, and a R. Catholic chapel. Near the cathedral are the remains of a stone-roofed oratory one of the most ancient ecclesiastical edifices in Ireland. There are various public and private schools, a dispensary and several benevolent and friendly societies. Foreign and native machines are manufactured here into chimney-pieces, monuments, and other ornamental articles. Fruits, coarse flannels, and muslins are made to a limited extent, and 200 to 300 lands are engaged in the neighbouring extensive estate

quarries. Many of the inhabitants are also employed in the extensive works of the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company for the manufacture of boats, boilers, &c. Area of par, 9978 ac. Pop. exclusive of the suburb of Ballina, 3496. —(Local Correspondent)

KILLAMARREH, par Eng Derby 1846 ac Pop. 1070

KILL ARNEY, a market tn. and par Ireland co Kerry. The town is situated in the midst of the most beautiful scenery within a mile of the celebrated lakes to which it gives its name 4½ m. W by N Cork on the high road thence to Tralee. The principal streets are straight and well paved and the houses in general substantially built of stone, supply of water ample. It has a handsome parish church, a small Methodist meeting-house, a R. Catholic chapel and a magnificent R. Catholic cathedral in the Gothic style; a convent of the Presentation where 300 female children are gratuitously educated by the ladies connected with the establishment, a convent of the Sisters of Mercy containing a house of refuge for the relief and instruction of adult females. There are two free schools, a dispensary and fever hospital, a lunatic asylum and a poorhouse. In summer Killarney is thronged with visitors to the lakes and the delightful scenery in the neighbourhood. Fancy articles of wood particularly of arbutus which attains to great perfection in the environs are made to a considerable extent, and are in great request by tourists. Flour is also manufactured extensively. Pop. 3595. Area of par 34 760 ac. Pop. 14 155. —The lakes three in number are all connected with each other. The lower lake is about 4½ m. long by 2 m. broad; the middle, 1½ m. long by ½ m. broad the upper 8 m. long. They receive several streams, are interspersed with numerous islands which as well as the sloping and lofty sides of the lakes are richly wooded, presenting the loveliest scenery anywhere to be met with. —(Local Correspondent)

KILL ABBIANDRA, a market tn. and par Ireland co Cavan. The town, 9 m. W by N Cavan is delightfully situated on a gently rising ground near the Croghan and is surrounded by a succession of romantic lakes. The principal street is spacious well kept and has many good houses with a handsome market-house in the centre. It contains a parish church, a R. Catholic chapel and Presbyterian meeting-house, numerous public schools and a dispensary. A considerable trade is carried on in linen and many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of it. Pop. 982. Area of par 22,167 ac. Pop. 2949

KILLBAGILL a tn. and par Ireland co Cork. The town 9 m. W by N Youghal has a parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, two public schools, a dispensary and a constabulary police station. Near it are some remarkable caverns. Pop. to 603. Area of par, 5334 ac. Pop. 2007

KILLEARN a vil. and par Scotland co Stirling 14 m. N by W Glasgow with an Established and a Free church, a school an obelisk 103 ft. high erected in 1788 to the memory of George Buchanan the poet and historian, who in 1566 was born in the parish and a woollen factory. Area of par 27 ac. Pop. 1176.

KILLENALP, a small market tn. and par Ireland co Tipperary. The town, 16 m. N by E Clonmel, has a com. vicarious parish church, and a handsome R. Catholic chapel, free schools for children of both sexes, and a dispensary. Near it are extensive coal copper and culm mines. Pop. 1353. Area of par, 7711 ac. Pop. 3591

KILLERKANE, a celebrated pass through the Glampara, Scotland co Perth, 15 m. N.W Dundee. Here the river Garry struggles for about 2 m. through a deep narrow rocky, and densely wooded ravine, along the side of which the road has been formed. At the N.W. extremity of this pass in 1689 the memorable battle of Killecrankie was fought, in which Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee gained the victory and lost his life.

KILLIN a vil. and par Scotland co Perth near the head of Loch Tay, 25 m. W by N Perth, with a parish and a Free church, several schools and a savings bank. Area of par 180 ac. m. Pop. 1608

KILLINGHOLM, a par England, Lincoln, 7225 ac. Pop. 749

KILLINCHY a tn. and par Ireland co Down. The town 9 m. N Downpatrick, has a handsome parish church with a square embattled tower, a R. Catholic chapel and a

Presbyterian meeting-house, numerous public schools, and several corn mills. Area of par. 13,966 ac. Pop. 6,007.

KILLIS, a tn. Adakie Turkey Straits, wash and 40 m N. Allego, with a considerable trade in galls, wax and inferior cottons. Pop. about 2,000.

KILLLOGH, or *St. Anne's Port*, a tn. and seaport Ireland, co. Down. 6 m S.E. Downpatrick, on the bay of same name lat. 54° 15' N. lon. 5° 37' 30" W. It has a handsome parish church with a square tower, a R. Catholic chapel, and a Methodist meeting-house. The harbour is a safe refuge for coasters and other small craft, and is much resorted to by vessels engaged in the fisheries off the coast. Killough exports corn and cattle and imports coal and salt. Pop. 851.

KILL PECK, par. Eng. Hereford 2135 ac. Pop. 239. **KILLICAN**, a tn. and par. Ireland co. Westmeath. The town 9 m E. by 6 Mullingar has an elegant parish church, two R. Catholic churches, several public schools, and a dispensary. Area of par. 35,590 ac. Pop. 7,892.

KILLBEGGS, a market tn. seaport, and par. Ireland co. Donegal. The town 14 m W. Donegal near the head of a beautiful creek of same name in Donegal Bay has a well sheltered and safe harbour with anchorage for large vessels, a parish church, R. Catholic chapel, free school and a dispensary. It exports agricultural produce and imports timber coal and groceries. Area of par. 15,384 ac. Pop. 420.

KILLBEGG, a market tn. seaport and par. Ireland co. Down. The town lies on a gentle declivity W. shore Strangford Lough 6 m N.E. Downpatrick. The principal streets which are well kept, form a cross having 6 or 8 smaller ones lying parallel to them. Many of the houses are well built of stone. It has a handsome cruciform church with a tower surmounted by a well proportioned spire, two spacious Presbyterian meeting houses, a small R. Catholic chapel, five schools, a literary and circulating society and an extensive flour and exporting 450 tons. The harbour has been recently improved, and the shipping business is increased. The principal exports are grain and other agricultural produce, imports—wood, cotton, iron, coal, salt and general merchandise. *Dr. Hans Sloane* the celebrated physician and naturalist and founder of the British Museum was born here. April 18, 1666. Area (cf par. 11,100 ac. Pop. 5,045—*Local Correspondent*).

KILLMAREEN, a tn. and par. Ireland co. Donegal. The town 6 m S.W. Letterkenny contains a very ancient parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, a Presbyterian meeting house, several public and private schools, and a dispensary. Area of par. 3,011 ac. Pop. 771.

KILLMAGUIRE, a market tn. Ireland, co. and 13 m W. by R. Waterford on a steep hill on the Malton heath crossed by a stone bridge. It has three schools and a dispensary, and is inhabited chiefly by agricultural labourers. Pop. 1,057.

KILLMAINHAM, a vil. Ireland co. and 2 m W. Dublin of which it is a suburb. It contains a military hospital, county court house, and jail, and has manufactures of fine woollen cloths. Pop. 473.

KILLMALLICK, a tn. and par. Ireland co. Limerick. The town 15 m S. Limerick on the Liscash was formerly a place of importance, surrounded by a strongly fortified wall, portions of which still remain and had numerous well built houses of stone several castles and noble mansions, only two of which now remain. From the dilapidated appearance of the town when contrasted with its original magnificence Killmalkick has been styled the Baile of Ireland since 1816, the principal street has been improved by the erection of several good stone houses. It has an ancient and spacious, but much decayed church, a R. Catholic chapel, a dispensary, a tannery and some extensive flour mills. Area of par. 4074 ac. Pop. 5168.

KILLMARNON, a tn. and municipal cor. and market in Scotland co. Ayr. The town 19 m S.W. Glasgow on the Glasgow and South Western Railway near the end of the Kilmarnock water with the Irvine. The principal street is upwards of 1 m long and contains many handsome buildings, houses generally of freestone obtained from quarries in the neighbourhood, the streets generally are wide and airy and the town is well supplied with water. Near its centre, on a bridge across the Kilmarnock in the town-house, and at the cross is a fine marble statue of Sir James Shaw, Bart., a

native of the vicinity who had been lord-mayor of London. It has three handsome Established churches, three Free, three U. Presbyterian one of which has a fine tower and spire, and several other dissenting churches, numerous schools, including an academy an elegant building, an exchange, a mechanics' institution, a philosophical institution, a public library, two reading rooms, a dispensary, and several benevolent societies. Kilmarnock has long been famed for the excellence of its woollen manufactures formerly consisting chiefly of broad and other bonnets, and striped cowls but now of carpets, which have become the staple, and printed woollen shawls, made to a great extent, &c. There are also manufactures of machinery tobacco, candles, hats, and hosiery besides several extensive tanneries; and a considerable business is done in the making of boots and shoes for exportation. Kilmarnock unites with Dumbarton, Port-Glasgow, Hamilton and Renfrew in returning one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 21,387.

KILMARTIN, a market vil. and par. Scotland co. Argyll. The village, 8 m N.W. Lochgilphead at the head of a fine glen, contains the parish church, a handsome Gothic structure, a parish school and the ruins of an old castle. Along the valley of Kilmartin are a number of large circular cairns, containing stone coffins, in which human skeletons of a large size have been found, together with silver coins, one of which bears the name of Eborac. Area of par. 34,529 ac. Pop. 1144.

KILMALLIS, a bor. of barony and par. Scotland, co. Ayr. The town pleasantly situated 2 m S. bank Carmel, 2 m N.W. Kilmarnock, has parish Free, and U. Presbyterian churches, and three schools. Cotton weaving and shoemaking are carried on to some extent. Par. 6 m long by 2 m broad. Pop. 3144.

KILMILMORON, par. Eng. Somerset 3450 ac. P. 2196.

KILMILNATON, two pars. Eng.—1 Devon, 1760 ac. Pop. 1000—2 Somerset 2746 ac. Pop. 53.

KILMINTON, par. Eng. Hants, 1610 ac. Pop. 229.

KILMUN, a vil. Scotland co. Argyll, delightfully situated near the head of Holy Loch, 5 m N. by Clyde 8 m N. by W. Greenock. It contains Established and Free churches, the burial vault of the noble family of Argyll, and two schools. It is much resorted to for sun-bathing by the citizens of Glasgow. Pop. 1221.

KILNREA, par. Eng. York (E. Riding) 11,036 ac. P. 157.

KILNWHISK, two pars. Eng. York (E. Riding)—1 4450 ac. Pop. 634—2 (Parry) 1,661 ac. Pop. 53.

KILPATRICK,—1 New W. Scot. A par. co. Stirling and Dumbarton, 5 m N.W. Glasgow. It contains cotton spinning and calico printing works, bleachfields, &c. Area, 14,440 ac. Pop. 4,206—2 (Old or New) A vil. and par. Scotland, co. Dumbarton. The village, 1 m S. bank Clyde, 9 m W. W. Glasgow has a parish a Free and a U. Presbyterian church, and a school and was once a bor. of barony. The parish contains cotton-spinning and weaving factories, chemical and dye works, bleachfields, boat building yards, &c. Area, 16 sq. m. Pop. 6921.

KILPATRICK, a market tn. and par. Ireland co. Londonderry. The town 1 bank Bar 50 m S.W. Londonderry consists of four principal streets and a square. It has a new market-house and linen hall both commodious and elegant buildings, a parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, a Presbyterian meeting-house, and several schools. The linen manufacture is carried on to a great extent in the town and surrounding district. Area of par. 6700 ac. Pop. 7473.

KILPATRICK, a royal bor. seaport and par. Scotland, co. Fife. N.E. shore Firth of Forth 9 m S.E. St. Andrew's. Neither Kilmory or Callary has a small harbour and is chiefly inhabited by fishermen. It unites with St. Andrew &c. in returning a member to the House of Commons. Pop. 1869. Area of par. 2400 ac. Pop. 2194.

KILRHEDDIN, par. Wales, Carmarthen 7856 ac. P. 1063.

KILRUHI, a market tn. seaport, and par. Ireland, co. Clara. The town agreeably situated, N. shore estuary of the Shannon 35 m W. by S. Limerick, is neatly built, and consists of a market-square, intersected E. to W. by a quays, wall pavon, and flagged street, with several smaller thoroughfares diverging from it. It has a commodious and handsome market-house, court house, a new custom-house, a bridewell, and a police barrack, a spacious Established church,

a handsome R. Catholic chapel and a Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house; free and other schools; a dispensary and fever hospital. The manufacture of woollen and iron cloth is carried on to some extent, and the produce of the fishery is considerable. The harbour is safe and commodious. The pier is protected by a strong sea wall, and steamers regularly ply between this port and Limerick. The chief trade is in agricultural produce of all kinds. Pop. 4471. Area of par. 15,659 ac. Pop. 13 946.

KILSBY par. Eng. Somerset, 2200 ac. Pop. 631

KILSYTH a bar of barley, v. l. and par. Scotland, 20 Stirling. The village, 12 m. N.E. Glasgow is a straggling irregularly built place, lighted with gas, but streets vary in differently kept. It has a parish a Free, and a P. Presby. town church and Methodist and Independent chapels several schools, a library and friendly society. The inhabitants generally are employed in hand-loom weaving for the Glas. gow manufacturers. In 1742 and 1743 and again in 1858 remarkable revivals in religion took place here. Area of par. about 15,000 ac. Pop. 5346.

KILTON par. Eng. Somerset, 1891 ac. Pop. 181

KILVE par. Eng. Somerset, 1770 ac. Pop. 256

KILVERSTON par. Eng. Norfolk, 2026 ac. Pop. 86

KILVINGTON two par. Eng. — 1. North 900 ac. Pop. 53 — 2. (South) York (N. Riding) 2871 ac. Pop. 4704

KILWA or **QILWA** a town with a fine harbour and cap. of a petty kingdom. P. coast Africa. It stands on a small island, lat. S 37 5. lon. E 39 27. E. in a noble estuary into which flow many streams. The chief of these are the **Kuavi** (in early writers **Cuavo**, **Quabo** and, by further corruption, **Quabo**), from the N.W. and the **Kuavi** from the S.W. The sea is here unfathomable till close to the shore which is formed probably by a bank of coral. The banks of the estuary and of the rivers present to view a great deal of low alluvial land intersected by sluggish canals and overgrown with mangrove. The town has a pretty appearance at a distance, the white-washed houses, domes and minarets rising in a thick group of coco-nut and other palms. The island is about 5 m. long by 1 to 2 m. wide. Though ill supplied with water it still supports a population of 5000 or 6000; but the town no longer retains the commercial importance and opulence that once distinguished it, and memorials of which still remain in the extensive ruins of stone buildings wrecked over the island and the adjoining mainland. The fort, built of brick and mud, and white-washed looks well from the sea, but mounts no guns and could offer no resistance to a European enemy. A mosque still standing has 25 domes, and is said to have had 805. It is entirely covered with a luxuriant growth of creeping plants, and is shaded by some huge Bombax or cotton trees. The town of Kilwa is now but a wretched group of huts, and the once powerful king is at the present day, tributary to the Sultan Abd. Sâid (of Muscat), residing in Zanzibar.

When Ibn Batutah visited Kilwa in the earlier half of the 14th century (about 1380), he found it a large and flourishing town, though built only of wood, and inhabited chiefly by Zung, that is, by indigenous blacks. But when a Nile more than a century and a half later the Portuguese arrived there, it was a handsome stone-built city, the houses of which resembled those of Spain and Italy. The date and authors of the stone buildings, scattered in ruins for some hundreds of miles along these coasts, are now undecipherable; but certain it is that our voyagers are in ascribing them to the Portuguese. These conquerors do not appear to have been zealous propagators of art and improvement; they destroyed much more than they erected. They took and pillaged Kilwa in 1507, and subsequently disturbed its commerce, as well as that of the whole coast. They probably contributed to hasten its decline, though so long as the slave-trade flourished in Mauritius, Kilwa was enriched by it. But in the beginning of the present century the island was taken by the Bakalava pirates from Madagascar who held it for some time. They were at length expelled by a force sent from Zanzibar. but the prosperity of Kilwa was then gone, and it has never returned.

The name Kilwa is more extensively applied than is commonly supposed. The island just described is Kilwa Majidja, and may be considered as the Kilwa of history. But about 12 m. further N. in a bay facing the N.E., is Kilwa Kivindi or Old Kilwa, a village of about 700 huts, and now a

much more busy and important place than the island. Kilwa Kivindi on the river of this name, is probably a market for the natives of the interior, and dependent on the island. Kilwa Tekfi on the E. bank of the Kilwafigo is remarkable chiefly for the immense number of wild beasts that grow about it. Kilwa Upogo, about 10 m. S. of the island on the coast, has, we believe, in its neighbourhood, extensive salt-pans, the produce of which is exported.

The noble harbours at Kilwa Majidja, within the estuary and sheltered by the island, remain unfrequented in grand and savage solitude. Whatever symptoms of civilisation may be found on the sea-coast of E. Africa unmitigated, malignant barbarism, unchanged by foreign sway or intercourse still prevails everywhere within a few miles of the shore. The native traffic along the rivers is of little value but it deserves to be mentioned that canoes, laden with fruit and vegetables, descend the Kuavi frequently from the country of the Den garko who dwell on the S. banks of the Luifi, in houses raised on stakes so as to be secure at once from the floods and from wild beasts. From this it would appear that the Kuavi, if it be not a branch of the Luifi, at least drains a portion of the country inhabited by that river. Hence the Kuavi or Cuavo as it was called was formerly believed to issue from the great lake of the interior wherein the chief rivers of Africa, the Nile included, had their sources, according to the then prevailing systems.

The mouths of the Luifi, all narrow and difficult of approach owing to the numerous coral reefs and shoals, with strong currents between them, that beset these coasts, the W. of Mafia Island that which bears the name of Luifi or Luifi, being no lat. 7° 08' S. about 70 m. N. of Kilwa. As the sea here is unfathomable till close to the shore which is always avoided by European navigators, they remained long quite unknown, and have but recently found a place in our charts. Hence all the accounts received of the great river were referred to the Kuavi at Kilwa. This river though its principal entrance is not above 800 yards wide, is said to exceed a league in breadth within and during the floods it flows in a width of several leagues. The estuary through which it flows is populous and fertile, producing two crops a year of rice, millet, &c. besides plantains, oranges, and other fruits. The people dwelling on the sea-shore at the mouths of the river are the Masuwa above them are the Dengarko, already mentioned and beyond the Delta, the left or N. bank of the river, along which the road passes, is occupied by the Gidu and W. of these again, are the Wasu, in whose country about 80 days' journey from the coast, the river divides into several branches. The Kidget comes from the N.W. The Swidha, from the W. is by some considered as the chief branch of the Luifi, while others give this name to a river joining the Swidha from the S.W. The Luicoi also, and another great river fall into it lower down from the same side. All these rivers rise in the N.E. slopes of the great ridge extending S.E. and N.W. at the opposite or S.W. foot of which lies that river like lake, of extraordinary length which is called, on the coast, Ziwa (fresh water lake) and by the tribes dwelling round it S. and Nysal or Nyassa (the sea). The sources of the Swidha, the river respecting which we possess most information, are probably between the seventh and eighth parallels of latitude, and at least 550 m. from the sea. The natives on the coast, indeed, believe that the Swidha issues from the lake, but this opinion is open to strong objections. See NDIWA. From Ndiwa, above the sources of the Luicoi and some other districts S. of the Swidha, iron is brought down to Kilwa. The country which lies on the E. side of the lake from the Luifi northward, is called MAMOTOCU. Crocodiles and hippopotami are very numerous in the waters of the Luifi, and the latter are thought to formidable in the lower part of the river that the Arab traders who spend the river a month's voyage, are said to arm their boats with long iron spikes, to keep them at a distance.

The valley of the Luifi viewed in connection with Kilwa, forms a very remarkable feature in the geography of Africa; for here we can trace not only a great river descending a distance of 500 or 600 m., its numerous branches being spread over a territory of at least 800 m. In width, and the various tribes occupying its vast basin all speaking the same language, but we see also the commerce between the coast and the interior

have fully established, systematically carried on and not insignificant. The Monmouths visit the coast annually in large bodies, from 6000 to 10,000. Formerly Kilwa was their destination, at the present day the majority of them encamp on the coast opposite to Zanzibar but a considerable number still resort to Kilwa. See Monmouth. And this well-developed native system of intercourse has existed at least three centuries and a half, indeed there is reason to believe that at that period, when the chief foreign merchandise on the coast were the precious Baryras, the traffic with the interior was far more active than it is at present.

But the countries of the interior the traffic of which is, or was in better times, directed upon Kilwa, are not confined to the basin of the Luifu. All the tribes on the E. side of the lake, B. of the Luifu and round the sources of the Livina, resort to that place and as the S. end of the lake is the channel of an active carrying trade, much of the ivory and other produce of the remote interior reach Kilwa from that quarter. The mouth of the Livina or Riviana is situated in lat. 10° 26' S. a few miles S. of Cape Delgado. According to the reports of natives, this river may be navigated, a long way up, by large ships. About eight or nine days up from the sea—above the delta, for it has several mouths—it increases in width and is a mile broad its banks richly clothed with superb timber. The canoes of the Livina, hulled out of a single trunk, are capable of containing 30 people. The general course of the river seems to be S. W. by W. Its traders route from Kilwa, going S. W., crosses the Livina at the end of 30 days march and soon after enters the territory of Jao, or perhaps Jao, a fully well-watered country fertile and populous the capital of which, Lokelongo, is six weeks distant from Kilwa. From Lokelongo to the lake, the journey is of 14 days the road going W. over Njasa a mountain densely peopled, not in villages, but with cottages and gardens and small hamlets, uniformly spread over its sides and summit. From Njasa may be seen Njasa, or the sea, glittering in the air, with five rocky islands, and the little river Maridi run along down to it. The natives of Jao this W. side of Zanzibar the Maroon of Monmouths also make regular annual visits to Kilwa, using an arge bullock, and sometimes 10,000 in a season. They carry down ivory wax and gum-copal, and not a few slaves, but their slave trade is generally quite free from atrocity. The great majority of the Wado sold annually in Kilwa and Zanzibar (some thousands) go voluntarily into servitude or service (as they conceive it) to seek their fortunes and, if they fall into the hands of a Mahometan master their end is gained, and their condition invariably improved.

On the N. borders of Jao, about 80 m. from Lokelongo, and on the river Bengo probably an affluent of the Livina, dwell the Mungu, who are described on the coast as white people. A Mungu woman is prized in Zanzibar above an Abyssinian. The men are rarely seen in captivity being much superior to their black neighbours in courage and the arts of war. The natives of the coast at Kilwa are Marfina, the same tribe or nation who peopled, at an early age the Quercula, Angolan and Bambara islands to the S. Behind them, up the Kilwa, are the Marfina. The coast between Kilwa and the Livina is occupied by the M-wara beyond, or B. of the Livina, are the Wamra. The Mashinga and Mungu are on the road to Jao.—(Capt. W. F. W. Owen, *Narrative of an Exploring Voyage to the E. coast of Africa, 1833*). Capt. Thos. Botscher, *Narrative of a Voyage etc., 1835*).

KILWINNING, a tn. and par. Scotland, co. Ayr. The town is pleasantly situated on a gentle elevation, r. bank Garroch, 21 m. S. W. Glasgow on the railway thence to Ayr. It consists principally of one narrow street about 1 m. long, and contains a parish and a Free church, two dissenting chapels, several schools, various benevolent and charitable institutions, and an archery club of very ancient foundation. The inhabitants are chiefly employed as hand loom weavers, or in the mines and quarries in the neighbourhood. A considerable number of females are engaged in needle-work. With the erection of the abbey of Kilwinning, founded, it is believed, in 1140 now a fine ruin is associated the introduction of fine masonry into Scotland. Area of par., 11,200 ac. Pop. 6859.

KILWORTH a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Cork. The town 22 m. N.E. Cork is pleasantly situated on the Faneesh, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, about

1 m. above its confluence with the Blackwater. It consists of one irregular indifferently kept street, and contains a market-house, manor court-house parish church, R. Catholic chapel, and two school houses. The people are, in general employed in agricultural labour. Area of par., 5468 ac. Pop. 1948. (Local Correspondent).

KILWORTH, two pars. Eng. Leicestershire — 1 (North), 2230 ac. Pop. 414 — 2 (South), 1470 ac. Pop. 509. **KIT** 1 BYGILL, par. Wales Glamorgan 4014 ac. P. 962. **KIMBERLEY**, par. Eng. Norfolk 1460 ac. Pop. 137. **KIMBLE**, two pars. Eng. Bucks — 1 (Great) 2478 ac. Pop. 501 — 2 (Little) 750 ac. Pop. 184.

KIMBOLTON — 1 A market tn. and par. England, co. Huntingdon. The town, 9 m. W. S. W. Huntingdon contains a handsome church surmounted by a lofty spire various dissenting places of worship and an ancient endowed grammar school. A few females find employment in lace making, but the inhabitants generally are employed in agricultural labour. Kimbolton castle the mansion of the Duke of Manchester was the residence of Catherine of Aragon after her divorce from Henry VIII. Area of par., 5061 ac. Pop. 1653. — 2 A par. Eng. Hereford 4061 ac. Pop. 702.

KIMOTTE par. Eng. Leicestershire 1710 ac. Pop. 608. **KIMOTO**, an isl. Russia, S. W. coast Finland about 25 m. S.E. Abo. It is nearly in the shape of a triangle, the upper part of which is in a manner inclosed into the mainland, from which it is only separated by a very narrow channel, greatest breadth, N. E. to S. W. about 20 m. central breadth, nearly 11 m. The nucleus of the island appears to be granite, but the strata above it contain beds of limestone, which is quarried. There is also a mine of iron. Pop., including that of some adjoining islets, 6500.

KIMMLEDIGH, par. Eng. Dorset 1670 ac. P. 178. **KIMOLA**, isl. Greece. See ANORTHIA. **KIMPTNA** a tn. Wallachia, dist. Frahova, r. bank R. Jova, 50 m. N. Bucharest, with several churches, a convent, and a comfortable inn, and the little river Maridi, being the entrepot for all the merchandise coming from Leonstadt. Near it are salt mines, which are extensively worked. Much bitumen is also obtained.

KIMPOLUNG or KAMPOLUNG (MOLDAVIAN) a market tn. Austria, Bukowina, on the Moldau 67 m. S. W. Chernowitz. It is one of the principal stations of the military frontier. Pop. 2623.

KIMPTON two pars. Eng. — 1 Hants 2° 33 ac. Pop. 371 — 2 Herts 3378 ac. Pop. 924.

KIN an isl. Russia, in the N. E. of the Gulf of Biga, about 12 m. from the coast of Livonia. It is nearly of an oval shape, and is about 7 m. long by 5 m. broad.

KIN CHOO, or KING TCHOU a tn. Chinese empire, Man chowia, near the head of the Gulf of Leontung. Lat. 41° N., lon. 121 E. L. bank of a river which falls into the Gulf. It is a considerable emporium and is celebrated as a market for drugs, pease, and flour. Upwards of 1000 junka trade with the town.

KIN HOA a city China prov. Chinking lat. 29° 18' N., lon. 119° 27' E. It is a great trade in dried plums and lard, which are exported to all parts of the empire.

KIN KUN [golden island], an isl. China, prov. Kiangsoo, in the Yang-tse-king. It rises like the summit of a mountain above the waters, and is covered with houses, temples, trees, and flowers. Its sides are clothed with trees shading streets of light and fantastic forms.

KINAMI a vil. W. Africa, r. bank Niger 23 m. S. E. Egga lat. 8° 25' N. lon. 6° 21' E. It consists of seven different clusters of huts, built on a bank about 8 ft. above the river, inhabited by Kusa or Yaka people. Pop. 1000.

KINARDI par. Ire. Kerry 5009 ac. Pop. 709. **KINAWLFY**, par. Ire. Cavan and Fermanagh 51,004 ac. Pop. 19,521.

KINBURN a fortress, Russia, gov. Taurilla, on a narrow tongue of land, at the mouth of the Dniester. It is prettily and strongly situated, being surrounded on three sides by the waters of the Black Sea and the estuary but consists only of the fortress itself, with the necessary buildings, and a few fishermen's huts outside. In the vicinity in 1787, the Turks were legally defeated by the Russians under Suwarow.

KINCARDINE, a tn. and several pars. Scotland — 1, A bar of barony and seaport, co. Perth, r. bank Perth. This

over 21 m. W by V Edinburgh, has narrow and irregular streets, and the older houses generally of one story and roofed with tile; the more modern of two or three stories and slated. It has a parish, a Free, and a U Presbyterian church. The port is advantageously situated for trade. The quay and harbour are commodious; the latter is secure and admits vessels of 800 to 400 tons. Coals are exported, and timber and other articles from Russia and Sweden imported. Ship-building is carried on to some extent. Pop. 2697—2, A par, on Ross 25 m by 30 m. Pop. 1898.—J (J. 1862) A par on Aberdeen 7 m by 5 m. Pop. 2098.—4, (see Montell) a par on Perth 7500 ac. Pop. 1198.

KINCARDINESHIRE, or the *Mearns*, a maritime co. Scotland E. coast, having Aberdeenshire N and W Forfar S, and W and the North Sea E. greatest length, 32 m. breadth, 24 m. area, 244,480 ac., of which 1280 ac. are water, about half the county is supposed to consist of cultivated land wood land improvable moor &c. The Glenmallo mountains, by which it is traversed N E to S W occupy a large portion of its surface, but their highest summit within the county is Bannock, only 9311 ft above sea-level. The more elevated regions of the county are sterile but there is a considerable proportion of comparatively low fertile, and generally well-cultivated land. The geological formations of the county comprise large proportions of red sandstone, gneiss, and granite, with narrow, parallel bands of mica and chlorite slates, running N E and S W. On some parts of the coast, the cliffs, consisting of alternate beds of fine sandstone and conglomerate with occasional veins and masses of trap rising to heights varying from 150 to 800 ft. nearly if not altogether inaccessible. In these rocks many curious caves and natural arches occur one of the latter being 150 yards long. The principal rivers are the Dea, North Esk, Bervie, and Dye. The arable land consists chiefly of a tract called *the How of the Mearns*. It contains about 50 000 ac. of comparatively low fertile, and generally well cultivated land, with about 7000 ac. of thriving plantations. On the E. the *How* is sheltered by a range of low hills which separate it from the coast district. The latter contains about 65 000 ac. of which about 33 000 ac. are in a high state of culture. The other arable districts consist of the narrow glen or valley lying along the Dea. The principal crops are wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, turnips, potatoes, and flax. Cattle and sheep are reared also to a considerable extent. The manufactures are confined to some linen weaving and to the making of a peculiar kind of woaden stuff boxes of beautiful workmanship, carried on in the village of Laurencekirk. Kincardineshire contains 19 parishes, and one royal burgh—Bervie or Inverbervie, and sends one member to Parliament. Stonehaven is the principal town. Pop. (1841) 28 075. (1851) 34 598.

KINCLAVIN, par Scot. Perth 5 m. by 2 m. P 331. KINDBERG, or KINCROSS, a market in Austria, Styria, 40 miles and 11 m. N E Bruck, r bank Mura, about 2000 ft. above the sea. It contains a number of well built houses, a parish church, poorhouse, hospital and castle and has many features of arches and other articles in iron. Pop. 710.

KINDELBERG, a m. Prussia, prov Saxony gov and 19 m. N Bervie, r bank Wipper with a church the works, a saw and other mills and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 1604.

KINDERHOOK, a vill., U States, state and 19 m. S New York in a plain, 5 m. E the Hudson with a Dutch Reformed and a Baptist church, and an academy. P 1400.

KINDNIG, a market in Bavaria, 40 miles Middle Franconia, dist. and near Kipfenberg with a parish church a brewery a trade in cattle, and a paper, a saw and a flour mill. Pop. 738.

KINEAGH, par Ire. Carlow and Kildare 6299 ac. Pop. 325.

KINEL, a river Russia, which rises in a ramification of the Ural mountains, in the W of gov Orenburg flows first W N W to Bogovoslan then circuitously S W enters gov Simbirsk, and joins r bank Samara, about 20 m. above the town of Samara, after a course of nearly 170 m. It is remarkable for the impidity of its water.

KINELLAR, par Scot. Aberdeen 4000 ac. Pop. 590.

KINFARE, or KINYVA, par Eng. Stafford 8790 ac. Pop. 3678.

KINFAUNS, par Scot. Perth 4800 ac. Pop. 660.

KING.—1, An island co. New S Wales, 72 m. in length, breadth varying from 11 to 32 m. area, 1781 sq. m. at 1150 840 ac. It is watered by several streams, of which the Narrara is the principal. The chief towns is Gunning, 159 m. S W Sydney.—2 Several places, China particularly, a city prov Chihli, 165 m. S. Peking with a pagoda, three triumphal arches and a tower 11 stories high.

KING RAY, a beautiful bay Van Diemen's Land, at the upper or N end of Oyster Bay from which it is separated by a low sandy neck of land. The Great Swan Port river flows into it. lat. 42 10' S. lon. 148° 7' E.

KING CHARLES SOUTH LAND an isl. Tierra-del-Fuego, about 170 m. N to S. and 250 m. E to W, area, above 20 000 sq. m. On the N and E the surface is level, with occasional hills of low elevation but the S and W parts are occupied by mountains, of which the highest, Mount Sarmiento lat. 54° 27' 12" S, lon. 70° 51' 30" W (n), rises 6800 ft. above sea-level, and is covered with snow for nearly two-thirds of its height.

KING EDWARD par Scot. Aberdeen, 11 m. by 5 m. Pop. 3749.

KING GEORGE III'S, or STIKIA ARCHPELAGO an isl group, Russian America, discovered in 1741 by Alexei Tschirikow second in command of Balmir's expedition. It lies chiefly between lat. 56 and 58 N and includes the isle of Baranoff Admiralty Chelagoff &c.

KING GEORGE ISLAND two isls. R. Pacific Oc. Archipelago, about lat. 14° 22' S lon. 144° 58' W. KING GEORGE'S SOUND Australia, S W coast lat. (entrance) 33° 6' 30" S. lon. 118° 1' E. formed on the S side, by a promontory called Bald Head. It is a good roadstead and is partially sheltered from the prevalent E winds by two islands which lie at its entrance. It receives King and Kalapong rivers, and on its shores is the town of Albany. King George's Sound was discovered in the year 1792 by Capt. Vancouver.

KING ISLAND Merqui Archipelago 18 m. off Temasek coast lat. (P. ent) 12 15' N lon. 103° 28' E. about 23 m. broad by 10 m. broad. It is inhabited and affords plenty of large straight timber fit for masts and several parts of ships. Tigers and snakes abound in it.

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN a m. Cape Colony British Kaffraria, l. bank Bush or Gwokola about 4 m. from its junction with the Buffalo river 62 m. N N E Graham's Town, lat. 33° 10' S lon. 27° 30' E. It has the aspect of an Eng. lish village, but has been much injured by the Kaffre wars.

KING-CHUOT FOU a city China, prov Houpei, l. bank Yangtse-kiang lat. 30° 29' N lon. 111° 27' E. It is large, populous, and well fortified, with a numerous Tartar garrison, and is considered from its situation one of the keys of the empire. There are numerous lakes in the vicinity abounding in fish.

KING-ET TAO cap Corea. See HAW YANG.

KING-EN CHING, a m. in China, prov Kiangse, l. bank of a river that flows into the H E end of Lake Poyang lat. 29° 15' N lon. 116° 52' E. It is regularly built, but the streets, as usual are extremely narrow. The inhabitants were formerly mainly devoted to the manufacture of porcelain, which was considered the best in China. The pop. has been estimated at 1 000 000.

KINGAN FOU a considerable city China, prov Kiangse, l. bank Kan-kiang lat. 27° 7' N lon. 114° 22' E. A great portion of the space within the walls is occupied by gardens. The suburbs are the most thriving and commercial part. Extensive cotton and linen manufactures are carried on here.

KINGARTH par Scot. Bute 8325 ac. Pop. 1007.

KINGAVAR or KUGAVAR, a m. Persia prov Irak-Ajemi, 22 m. S W Hamadan. It was once a place of considerable importance, and is still entered by gates, though it has dwindled down into insignificance. It contains a small mosque and a bazaar and has in its vicinity ruins, supposed to be those of an ancient temple of Diana. Pop. about 1300.

KINGERRY par Eng. Lincoln 1450 ac. Pop. 108.

KINGHAM par Eng. Oxford 1877 ac. Pop. 617.

KINGHOEN a par l. port, seaport and par Scotland, co. Fife. The river situated on the Firth of Forth immediately opposite Leith, and 3 m. S. S. W Kirkcaldy a station on the Edinburgh and Northern railway has level and well paved

streets, a handsome townhouse and jail, of Gothic architecture; a parish and several Dissenting churches, a borough and charity school, active linen manufactures, and a blackfield. The harbour is important, and few vessels now belong to the port. Knapen united with Kirkcaldy, &c., in returning a member to the House of Commons. Area of par., 8 sq. m. Pop. of bur. and par., 8000.

KINGLAKE, par. Scot. Fife, 5 m. by 3½ m. P. 1186. KINGOLDFORD, par. Scot. Perth, 20 sq. m. P. 419.

KING'S, with affixes, the name of several par. Eng.—1 (Chyde) Hereford 1687 ac. Pop. 279.—2 (Chyde) Northampton; 4460 ac. Pop. 1407.—3. (Nympton) Devon 5539 ac. Pop. 119.—4. (Pon or Pym) Hereford 2407 ac. Pop. 459.—5 (Stowley) Gloucester 1078 ac. Pop. 2095.—6. (Stanton) Northampton 3650 ac. Pop. 1285.—7 (Walden), Hert; 4180 ac. Pop. 1164.

KING'S COUNTY is named on Ireland near Queen's County and Tipperary W. by Tipperary, Galway and Ros common greatest length, 45 m., breadth, 39 m. area, 772 sq. m., or 493 985 ac. of which 827½ ac. are arable. A large portion of the N and E. part of this county is covered with the bog of Allen and of the b. with the Slieve Blower Mountains the extent of coniferous occupied by both being estimated at 145,586 ac. The former like all the other bogs have repose on limestone gravel; the latter consists of a nucleus of claystone, supporting banks of sandstone; they do not rise to any great height, their loftiest summit being only 1669 ft high. They extend, N.E. to N.W. through a distance of about 15 m. Crumlin limestone occurs in the N.W. of the county and has been quarried. The soil is in some places very rich, but in others it is light and gravelly at an average, it may be reckoned of a medium degree of fertility. A hill called Craghan Hill, which consists of a protruded mass of trap conglomerate, is almost all under cultivation, and yields the most abundant oats and green crops without any measure whatsoever. The general produce is oats, wheat, and potatoes. The tillage farms are generally small but there are some extensive grazing ones. The occupations are nearly altogether agricultural manufactures being only for home consumption. The latter include some linen frozes and sergees. King's County is divided into 12 baronies and 51 parishes and returns two members to Parliament, both for the county. Registered electors, 1851, 25,377. The principal towns are Bir or Person's Town, 10 par. (1841) 146,807, (1851) 112,080.

KING'S ISLAND.—1 At the N. entrance to Fovea Strait, about half way between Van Diemen's Land and Australia lat. (N. point) 39° 25' S. lon. 143° 57' E. It is 35 m. N. to S., and 13 m. E. to W., and is a continuous ridge of granite. The S.E. shore is steep, and the ground which rises abruptly over it, is almost denuded of wood. The soil is everywhere inferior, and is covered with dense scrub and impenetrable thickets, a few patches only of clean land being to be met with. There are three vast coves of kangaroos on the island and plenty of wild fowl on some of the lagoons. It is much frequented by seals, and is the permanent residence of some of them.—2, At the N. end of the Pacific, off W. coast, N. America, lat. 52° N. and lon. 129° W. It is of considerable extent, and forms the N.W. side of Buxia's canal. Its N.W. or treaty is named Point Edward which is opposite to the entrance of Dean's canal, and has to the N.W. of it Cascade canal, on the N.E. shore of which there are some magnificent cascades. This island was visited by Vancouver, who gave it his name, and about a month after by Sir Alex. Mackenzie, after his perilous journey across the continent.—3 A small ill. off the coast of Bengal, in the mouth of Nubhermooty river, lat. 21° 45' N. and lon. 88° 40' E., vessels anchor under it in 6 or 7 fathoms, sheltered from all winds.—4, An ill. belonging to the group of the Maldives, but better known by the name of Mafu, much less lat. 4° 10' N. lon. 72° 29' E. (N.).

KING'S LANGLEY or LANGLEY KNOX, a vil. and par. England, on Hertford. The village, 17 m. W. S.W. Hertford, has an ancient church, in which is the tomb of the 5th son of Edward III. a paper manufactory, and a station on the London and Birmingham railway. Area of par., 3460 ac. Pop. 1509.

KING'S MORTON or MORTON KING, a vil. and par. England, co. Worcester. The village, 5 m. S.S.W. Birmingham, has an ancient church in the decorated English

style, with an elegant tower surmounted by a finely proportioned spire two chapels belonging to Baptists and Wesleyans and a school, founded by King Edward VI. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture. Area of par. 12,132 ac. Pop. 7159.—(Local Correspondent.)

KINGSBARN, par. Scot. Fife, 4 sq. m. Pop. 698. KINGSBRIDGE, a market in and par. England, co. Devon. The town 1½ m. S. S.E. Plymouth is generally situated on a rising ground at the foot of the eastern of two fens and separated on the E. from Dulbrook by a small rivulet called the Dod. The principal street is well kept, and the houses of recent erection are well built of stone. It has an ancient church with an unadorned tower surmounted by a spire three Dissenting chapels, and a Friends' meeting-house; free grammar and several private schools a literary and scientific institution, several friendly societies and a farmers club and handsome public rooms in the Indian style, where the petty session and county court are held, and in which are a new-room and corn exchange. The woollen manufacture was formerly carried on here to a great extent, but has been discontinued for several years, the last factory having been converted in 1845 into a large steam corn-mill. There are here two foundries a manufactory of agricultural implements, and a number of maling establishments. At the quay coasting vessels of 160 to 200 tons burden receive and deliver cargoes of coal, iron timber and general merchandise. Area of par. 50 ac. Pop. 1679.—(Local Correspondent.)

KINGSBURY three par. England.—1 Kidderley, 1765 ac. Pop. 606.—2 Warwick, 5070 ac. 10 p. 1416.—3 (Apswey) Banerret, 8046 ac. 10 p. 1857.

KINGSGATE, a market tn. and par. England. Mants. The town 10 m. N. Winchester contains a fine old cruciform church, with a large square tower and a handsome new church with a lofty spire several Dissenting chapels, an endowed school and various other charities. Near it are four semi-mills. Area of par. 19,917 ac. Pop. 2865.

KING'S COVE, a tn. in S. Australia, famous for oil on the point of land which separates the Bay of Sharks from Seal Bay. It is the principal settlement of the S. Australian company.

KINGSCOTT, par. Eng. Gloucester 1810 ac. P. 297. KINGSGALE, a market in Ireland to and 20 m. R.E. Cavan consisting of one long spacious but irregular street, formed of substantial stone houses roofed with slate.

It contains a handsome and commodious market-house a neat parish church and a Catholic and Wesleyan Methodist chapels a dispensary and several minor charities. 1 1143. KINGSDOWN, par. Eng. Dorset 2004 ac. Pop. 523.

KINGSDOWN, two par. Eng. Kent.—1, 650 ac. 10 p. 84.—2 2780 ac. Pop. 451.

KINGSTON, par. Eng. Bucks 140 ac. Pop. 233. KINGSKILLING, par. Eng. Devon 1744 ac. P. 959.

KINGSLAND.—1 A par. England co. Hertford, where, in 1461 the battle of Mortimer's cross was fought, between Edward Duke of York afterwards Edward IV. and the Earl of Pembroke in which the former obtained a victory that was the means of placing him on the throne. Area of par. 4785 ac. Pop. 118.—2 A hamlet, England co. Middlesex 1 to N.E. London of which it may be regarded as a suburb. Much of the ground is occupied by market gardens and nurserymen.

KINGSLY two par. Eng.—1 Hants 1776 ac. Pop. 387.—2 Bedford 4714 ac. Pop. 1565.

KINGSMILL, L. Jamaica, Paria. See GIBBERT LAMONT.

KINGSNORTH, par. Eng. Kent, 3245 ac. Pop. 474. KINGSTON, par. Eng. Devon 1204 ac. P. 1858.

KINGSTON, par. Eng. Northampton, 1890 ac. 10 p. 1696.

KINGSTON several par. England.—1 Cambridge 1807 ac. Pop. 315.—2 Devon 2373 ac. Pop. 523.—3, Hants; 665 ac. Pop. 65.—4 Stafford; 2009 ac. Pop. 326.—5 Sussex 553 ac. 10 p. 40.—6, (Rugby), Berks 1087 ac. Pop. 887.—7 (Dorset) Wilts 2069 ac. Pop. 402.—8 (near Lewes) Sussex, 1668 ac. 10 p. 124.—9 (Hants) Dorset 1147 ac. Pop. 84.—10 (by Sea) Sussex 799 ac. Pop. 155.—11 (Sussex) Somerset; 8425 ac. Pop. 378.—12 (near Dorset) Nottingham; 1209 ac. Pop. 196.

KINGSTON a tn. U. States and 57 m. S. by W. New York, 3 m. W. the Hudson, with a court-house, jail,

secondary, four churches, and some manufactures of iron, tobacco, and leather. Pop. 2500.

KINGSTON, the capital of Jamaica, on Surrey St. coast lat. 17° 45' N. lon. 76° 50' W. on a gentle slope. The streets are long and straight, and laid-out with great regularity. The houses are generally built of brick and are two stories high, having the fronts shaded by a piazza below and a covered gallery above; the latter, from 12 to 14 ft. wide,



gaily painted with green and white, and formed by the roof projecting beyond the brick walls or shells of the houses. Where the houses are contiguous to each other the piazzas form a covered way affording grateful shelter from the sun. In the upper part of the town every house stands detached from its neighbour in its little garden, filled with vines, fruit-trees, and stately palms, with a court of negro houses and offices behind. The principal public buildings are the English and Scotch churches the former which stands in a commanding position is a large and elegant structure, with four aisles and a handsome tower and spire, several chapels, two synagogues, an hospital, and various other charitable institutions, a courthouse, free school, theatre, workhouse, new penitentiary commercial subscription rooms, barracks, and jail. The market-place is in the lower part of the town, near the water-side, and is plentifully supplied with butcher-meat, poultry, turkeys, fish, fruits, and vegetables. The fruits include the finest pine-apples, and the vegetables nearly all those known in Europe. The harbour which is 6 m long by 2 m wide, is completely land locked being separated from the sea by a narrow slip of low land along which there is excellent anchorage for vessels of any size. The entrance to the harbour and the harbour itself, is defended by several formidable forts. The inclined plain on which Kingston stands is enclosed on the N by the loftiest ridge of the Blue Mountain chain and the intermediate space agreeably diversified with country residences, and, near the mountains with sugar estates. A railway between Kingston and Spanish Town, 10 m W., was opened in 1846. Pop. estimated at 35,000.

KINGSTON is a town, Upper Canada, Midland District, on Huron Bay the N.E. corner of Lake Ontario, 190 m. S.W. Montreal about lat. 44° 14' N. lon. 76° 30' W. The streets are regularly laid-out at right angles to each other; and the houses, although in general having no pretensions to elegance, are, for the most part, substantially built of stone. The market-house is a spacious structure, containing news and reading rooms, and various public offices. The places of worship are three Episcopal two E. Catholic, one Presbyterian, two Methodist, one Baptist, and one Irvingite. There is also a college-like institution belonging to the Presbyterians, together with a workhouse, institute, an hospital, and other charitable establishments. The trade of the port is very considerable, and the harbour, which is commodious and well sheltered, is accessible to ships not drawing more than 18 ft of water. Its entrance is defended by two batteries. There are some valuable mineral springs in the town and neighbourhood. Kingston was founded in 1783 on the ground formerly occupied by Fort Frontenac and it was incorporated in 1858. P (1853), 11,565.

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KINGSTON-UPON-HULL, a town in England. See HULL.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES, a municipal bor., market town, and par., in England, co. Surrey. The town, 10 m S.W. London, is bank Thames, here crossed by an elegant bridge, of five elliptical arches, has a station on South Western railway. It is well paved, lighted with gas and amply supplied with water. The streets of late years have been greatly improved, and near the railway station a new town is in course of erection. The public buildings include a town hall market-house and jail. It has an ancient cruciform church various Dissenting places of worship a Friends meeting-house, a free grammar-school a blue coat school and other charities a large brewery and distillery, several flour and oil mills and a considerable trade in malt. Kingston is a place of great antiquity and numerous interesting Roman remains have been discovered in the neighbourhood. Pop. 6279. Area of par., 4765 ac. Pop. 12,144.

KINGSTON three pars. Eng. —1 Hereford; 1891 ac. Pop. 510. —2 Kent 1535 ac. Pop. 310. —3, Somerset, 5477 ac. Pop. 308.

KINGSTOWN, a seaport in Ireland co. and 6 m S.E. Dublin with which and with Belfast it is connected by railway. It lies on the S. shore of Dublin Bay and has regular streets, partly paved, and well lighted with gas, and contains some fine terraces, and other elegant houses. The Established church is a spacious structure. There are also a R. Catholic chapel two Dissenting chapels, and several public schools. It has a magnificent harbour of refuge, commenced in 1816, after designs by Rennie, consisting of two piers and a breakwater. The E. pier is 3500 ft. long and the W. 4800 ft. with an entrance 550 ft. wide and including an area of 250 ac. with a depth of from 15 to 37 ft. A wharf of 500 feet long extends along the breast of the harbour opposite the entrance, where ships of any burden may receive or discharge their cargoes. Kingstown has regular steam-boat communication with Holyhead Liverpool and Dublin. It has become a favorite resort of the wealthy citizens of Dublin and is much frequented during summer for bathing. The imports consist of coal, iron and timber, while grain cattle, lead-ore, and granite of excellent quality obtained in the neighbourhood are exported. Upwards of 2000 vessels, averaging more than 300,000 tons burden, enter and leave the harbor annually. Pop. 10,458.

KINGWEAR, par. Eng. Devon 152 ac. Pop. 316.

KINGSWINFORD par. Eng. Stafford 7315 ac. P 27,301.

KINGSWOOD par. Eng. Gloucester formerly in Wilts 2350 ac. Pop. 1227.

KINGTON, a market town and par. England, co. and 18 m N.W. Hereford pleasantly situated below Bradfordbury chiefly bank Arrow. It is lighted with gas is the seat of a county court, and a poor-law union, and has an ancient and handsome parish church Independent, Baptist, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapel a free, and two national schools a savings bank and manufactures of glass and sails trade very limited. Area of par., 8818 ac. Pop. 2871.

KINGTON or **KINSTON** a market town and par. England, co. Warwick. The town, 24 m S.E. Warwick is very irregularly built houses mostly of blue limestone obtained in the neighbourhood many of them thatched, supply of water good. It has an ancient cruciform church with a square tower. Wesleyan and Independent chapels a national and two private schools. Kington derives its name from having formerly been a royal residence—King John having held his court in a castle near the town. Near the town Oct. 23 1642 was fought the memorable battle of Edgehill between the royal army and that of the Parliament, commanded by the Earl of Essex. Area of par., 8910 ac. Pop. 1370. —(Local Correspondent).

KINGTON five pars. Eng. —1 Worcester 1000 ac. Pop. 1065. —2, (Magna) Dorset 1891 ac. Pop. 569. —3, (St. Michael) Wilts 4180 ac. Pop. 1219. —4, (West) Wilts 8441 ac. Pop. 363.

KINGSHIRE par. Scot. Inverness 21 m. by 18 P 2301.

KINGWESTON par. Eng. Somerset; 1165 ac. P 149.

KINIBALOO, a mountain and lake Bernese (which see).

KINISCHNA, or **KINISCHNA** is a Russian, gov. and 50 m. S.E. Kostroma, circ. circles and at the confluence of a stream of its name, with r. bank Volga. It is an old place, has five churches; manufactures of common linen and damask some general trade, and an annual fair which lasts 14 days.

Pop. 2550.—The climate generally flat, and very much like good pasture, and is well wooded. Pop. 96,800

KINJORE, a lake or pond, Schide, lat. 54° 51' N., lon. 66° 0' E. It consists of an extensive expanse of stagnant and brackish water covered by the lagoon during the wet season, and left exposed, when it recedes within its banks from which it is about 3 m. W. It presents the appearance of a fine lake, and, some with fish, which are caught in great numbers by the inhabitants in the vicinity.

KINLEY, par Scot. Selk., 6691 ac. Pop. 447

KINLOCH, par Scot. Elgin, 4 m. by 4. Pop. 1370

KINNAIRD, par Scot. Perth, 3 m. by 3. Pop. 370

KINNAIRD'S HAZEN, a promontory Scotland co. Aberdeen, about 1 m. N. Fraserburgh, on which is a light house with fixed light 130 ft. above sea-level, lat. 57° 41' 42" N., lon. 2° 1' 30" W. (N.)

KINNEFF, par Scot. Kinross, 6406 ac. P. 1068

KINNEGAD, a in Ireland, co. Westmeath 12 m. S. S. E. Mullingar, with a neat Gothic Established church a R. Catholic chapel national school dispensary and considerable barracks. Inhabitants, agricultural labourers. Pop. 684

KINNEIGH, par Scot. Cork 15,096 ac. Pop. 5421

KINNEL, par Scot. Forfar 8 m. W. Pop. 826

KINNEIRIE, par Eng. Salop, 6891 ac. Pop. 1254

KINNEBLEY, two par. Eng.—1 Hereford, 3199 ac. Pop. 293.—2, Salop 1799 ac. Pop. 259

KINNESWOOD, a vil. Scotland co. 5 m. E. Kinross, picturesque situated on Loch Leven the birth-place of the poet Richard Bruce. Inhabitants weavers. Pop. 479

KINNETT, par Scot. Perth 3078 ac. Pop. 460

KINNETT, a in and par Ireland. King's The

rows 13 m. S. W. Tallamore, on the road to Farnsworth is well built and contains the parish church a R. Catholic chapel several free schools, a dispensary and a convalescent police station. Area of par 13,860 ac. Pop. 1098.

KINNOUL, par Scot. Perth 12 m. by 4 m. P. 654

KINNOULTON, par Eng. North 3070 ac. Pop. 405

KINROSS, a in, and par Scotland co. Kinross. The

rows is pleasantly situated at the W. end of Loch Leven 20 m. S. by W. Edinburgh formerly a moss-looking place but of late years greatly improved by the erection of new buildings lighting the streets with gas, &c. It contains a county hall and church, both handsome edifices a Free and two L. Presbyterian churches a parochial and some other schools, a savings bank and various benevolent and charitable institutions. Cotton-weaving, and the manufacture of tartan shawls, plaids and other articles, are the principal branches of industry. Pop. of in 2690 of par 3227

KINROSS-SHIRE, a small island co. Scotland W. of

Fife, and entirely surrounded by that county and Perthshire length, 11 m., breadth 10 m., area, 60,660 ac., of which 4460 ac. are water constituting principally of Loch Leven. The borders are hilly but the interior is generally level or slightly varied by gentle elevations. In the lower districts to the N. and W. of the lake, the soil is clayey sandy and tolerably fertile but in the more elevated parts it is unproductive being mostly moorland and mossy the former however affords excellent pasturage. Oats constitute the principal crop grown. The general geological formation of the district is red freestone, but the higher hills are whinstone or basalt. There are quarries of freestone and freestone, but no coal. The county contains several lakes the principal of which is Loch Leven (which see) covering a surface of 1200 ac. That, and some of the other lakes, abound in fish. The principal streams are the Garry the S. and N. Quich all of which fall into Loch Leven. Kinross, the county town, and Milnathort, are the only towns in the county. Kinross-shire contains seven parishes, and unites with Clackmannanshire and certain parishes in the S. W. part of Perthshire, in returning a member to the House of Commons. Pop. (1841) 8763; (1851) 8914.

KINSALE, a port bar, and market in, Ireland co. Cork. The town 12 m. S. E. Cork, is agreeably situated near the mouth of the Brandon, which here forms a magnificent harbour about 2 m. long, with a medium width of 6 m., accessible, at almost all times of the tide, to ships of the heaviest burden. It is built on the acclivity of a steep hill, and the streets, which rise in an irregular manner, are inaccessible to carriages, except from the summit of the hill,

and the houses, many of which occupy sites excavated in the solid rock, while others are perched on the summit of rocky crags, present a singular and picturesque appearance. The public buildings include the town hall and jail an infantry barracks, a union workhouse, a fever hospital, and dispensary and several public schools. The parish church is a venerable and spacious cruciform structure, with a tower surmounted by a spiral; the R. Catholic chapel is a spacious edifice, and richly decorated within. It also has a convent of the Sisters of Mercy, and a Carmelite monastery; to the latter of which a chapel is attached. The only other places of worship are meeting houses for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. From its proximity to Cork and Queenstown Kinross, notwithstanding its advantageous situation possesses a very limited trade. A good deal of business is, however done in butter and mulling and hawking are carried on to a considerable extent. There are also large corn mills. The exports consist chiefly of agricultural produce, and the imports, of timber coal iron, and salt. The fishery employs a great number of the inhabitants, who are reckoned the most expert fishermen in Ireland. Kinross is much resorted to in summer as bathing quarters. It is a place of great antiquity, and was for a long period the most important resort on the S. coast of Ireland. It has been frequently besieged and in the reign of Charles II. a strong fort was erected, which completely commands the harbour and town and, together with the barracks already mentioned is capable of accommodating 2000 men. Kinross gives the title of Premier Baron of Ireland to the De Courcy family, descendants of the Duke of Normandy and whose representative is entitled to wear his hat in the royal presence; a privilege asserted by the late Baron Kinross at Dublin castle before George IV. on his visit to Ireland in 1811. It returns a member to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1851) 189. Pop. in and bar 5506

KINSALE (OLD HEAD OF), a headland Ireland, co. Cork 5 m. S. W. the entrance to Kinross harbour projecting about 4 m. into the Atlantic, and having a fixed light, 294 ft. high, lat. 51° 38' 45" N., lon. 8° 22' 15" W. (N.)

KINSALEBOG, par Eng. Warrford, 5769 ac. P. 2526

KINSALEBY, par Scot. Perth 3190 ac. Pop. 648

KINSHAM (LRYAN), par Eng. Hereford 1943 ac. P. 77

KINTAIL, par Scot. Ross 13 m. by 6 m. Pop. 1009.

KINTANG, KINTONG, or SILVER ISLAND China, belonging to the archipelago of China being situated between that island and the mouth of the Ningpo about lat. 50° N. and lon. 121° 40' E. greatest length N. N. W. to S. E. E. about 7 m. mean breadth about 2 m. It consists of a succession of beautiful hills and valleys, finely wooded, well cultivated, and covered with villages. The green tea shrub, which is very extensively cultivated in its interior, furnishes much tea for export, though not prepared so as to meet the European and American markets; and among its trees are great numbers of the tallow-trees (*Stillingia adijerica*) the seeds of which are carefully gathered for the oil and allow they contain and the Tancang (*Dryas cordata*) often called the varnish tree, because its oil is much used in preparing the celebrated Chinese varnish. The chief town or village on the island is the small resort of Tsh-hong.

KINTON, par Eng. Berks 7645 ac. Pop. 1890

KINTORE, a royal and par Scot. co. Perth

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KINVARADOORUS, par. Irel. Galway, 11 290 sq. Pop. 4388.

KINWARTON, par. Eng. Warwick; 480 sq. Pop. 79
KINZIG, a river, Germany, which rises in the Black Forest, near Freudenstadt, in the W part of the kingdom of Württemberg; flows S.W. to Rhliland, in Baden then almost due W, to Hamsbach when it changes its course N.N.W. passes Odenbach and joins a bank Rhine at Kohl opposite to Strasbourg, about a course of about 80 m. Its principal affluent is the Sauter, which joins it on the left, near its mouth.

KINZIOPTAI, a vil. Baden circle Middle Rhine, ball, and near Wolfach. It consists of several distinct places, and has a parish church. Pop. 1897

KIO-TWAO or **KU-TWAO**, a city China prov. and 76 m N.E. by E Yunnan, lat. 25° 04' N lon 103° 55' E. The country around is highly cultivated, and watered by canals.

KIOEL, or **KOLAX**, a group of mountains, Norway forming the longest part of the Scandinavian system. They link with the N. extremity of the Dovrefjell and stretch S.W. to N.N.E. as far as Rensfjell, to the W of Lake Tormed lat. 68° 20' N. There its central chain makes its nearest approach to the sea, and meets with the most N. Norwegian group, consisting chiefly of the Isles of Lofoden though these are, more properly only a continuation of its chain. Its culminating point Kullfarna in lat. 67° 05' N, lon. 16° 15' E has a height of 6346 ft.

KIOGE a tn. Denmark. See Kåben.

KIONG TOWNE a tn. China. See KIUO-CHAU PU
KIPFENBERG, a market in Bavaria, circle Middle Franconia, on the Altmühl here crossed by a bridge, 81 m W.S.W. Ratibon, with two churches and a castle, a tannery brewery and dyeworks. Pop. 729.

KIPFAX par. Eng. York W. Riding; 3344 a. P. 2838
KIPPE, par. Scot. Sutherland 8 m by 4 m. Pop. 1892

KIPPENHEIM a tn. Baden circle, Middle Rhine, 20 m. S.S.E. Strasbourg, with a church, a synagogue, a weekly market, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1917

KIPTCHAK, a tn. Independent Tartary, Khanate, and 68 m. N.N.W. Khiva, on the canal of Kioschagaly on a small height near the Arcoo. It consists of 200 houses, contains five mosques, and about 70 shops, and is inhabited chiefly by Uzbeks, who live by fishing.

KIR-SIRKHA, a tn. Asiatic Turkey cap. dist. of its own name, a bank of an affluent of the Klail Irnak pass. Kara-senna, 76 m N.W. Kasariak, 5086 ft. above sea-level, in the fertile plain of Bogher. It is in a miserable state of decay the houses were mud, devoid of the meanest decoration, and the mosques and khans in ruins or abandoned. In its better days, Kir-Shebe was renowned for its beautiful and luxuriant gardens, which stretched for miles around it. At a short distance from the town is a hot spring, and some rocks of travertine. Pop. about 4000.

KIRALY HELYNEK, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Thales, ca. and 9 m. E. Szeged with two churches. Its district is famous for fruit, particularly cherries. Pop. 1290

KIRALY (MAYVAY SZARV), two nearly contiguous vills. Hungary, ca. and 18 m. from Veszprem, on the road to Bakh, in the Bakony region; with a Protestant and a E. Catholic church, and a trade in wine, cattle, and timber. Pop. 860

KIRALYFA (MOSON) or **KUNOSMOR** a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, ca. and 19 m. from Presburg, in a fertile district, where much corn and wine are produced. Pop. 1263

KIRALYFALVA, or **KUNOSMOR**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, ca. Ebering on the Lapins, near the frontiers of Styria, 5 m. from Friesenfeld with a church. Pop. 1178

KIRBERG, a vil. Nassau, ball. and 7 m. S. Limburg; with a parish church, and a trade in timber. Pop. 1377

KIRBY, with offices, alias post. Eng. — 1 (*Bedon*), Norfolk 338 a. P. 296—2, (*Bellows*) Leicestershire, 2590 a. P. 236—8 (*Cum*) Norfolk, 1475 a. P. 403—4, (*Cold*), York (N. Riding); 1620 a. P. 179—5 (*under Dale*) York (E. Riding) 5049 a. P. 239—8, (*Knosote*) York (N. Riding); 4101 a. P. 564—7, (*on the Moor or Kirby Hill*), York (N. Riding) 1958 a. P. 637—8, (*de Scales*) Essex, 4761 a. P. 692—9 (*de Scales*), York (E. Riding) 5823 a. P. 777

KIRCH-GEORGENBURG, a vil. Denmark, Duchy Holstein, about 4 m. S.E. Hamburg. It stands partly on an alluvial

and partly in a valley on a brook which, after furnishing water-power to five mills, falls into the Baltic.

KIRCHHART, a vil. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, ball, and near Hamsbach, with a parish church and a brewery. P. 1123.

KIRCHBERG, two places, Rhenish Prussia—1, A vil., gov. and 39 m. S.S.W. Coblenz. It has a court of justice, two churches, a synagogue, and burgher school manufactures of linen, a trade in wood and cattle and several mills. Pop. 1490—2 A vil., gov. Aiz-la-Chapelle, circle and near Jülich, with a E. Catholic church, a paper and an oil mill. P. 541

KIRCHBERG, a tn. Saxony, circle Zwilcker, cap. ball, of same name, 30 m. S.W. Chemnitz. It is a well built, most of the houses being modern, and covered with slate; has a handsome church, with a tower in which there is a fine chime of bells, and manufactures of woolen and linen cloth, tile-works, several mills, a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. Pop. (1848) 4369; ball. 14,631

KIRCHBERG, a vil. and par. Switzerland, on St. Gall, cap. circle of same name, in the Turgau 1 bank Thur. It is well built, contains a new and handsome parish church, used in common by Protestants and E. Catholics, and has manufactures of cotton goods and tobacco. Pop. 3780

KIRCHBERG, numerous places, Austria, particularly—1 (*Kirchberg-am Wald*), A market in Lower Austria, 5 m. S. Behrems, with a church, a castle, on a height, manufactures of linen and near it two powder-mills. Pop. 791—2, (*Kirchberg-am Wagram*), A market in Lower Austria, on a height of Mount Wagram, near Walkersdorf with a hand some old church, tile-works, and some trade in wine, fruit, and coffee. Pop. 659.

KIRCHBROMBAACH, a market tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, dist. Brunsbach with a church, and tile-works. Pop. 1189

KIRCHBÜLL, a vil. Austria, Tyrol circle Schwyz, near Kals, with a parish church and a school. 1 1071

KIRCHDORF—1 A market in Upper Austria, circle and 14 m. E.N.E. Traun, in a beautiful valley with an ancient church and a chapel, and the old castle of Purgstall. Pop. 1189—2 (*Kirchdorf or Segen Varello*) A tn. Hunsr., ca. Zips in a low but beautiful valley 8 m. S.E. E. Leutschau. It is for the most part well built of trap, contains a cathedral and a castle, the residence of the bishop, both situated on a height and surrounded by walls and bastions a Protestant church a convent of the Brothers of Mercy, a normal and a grammar-school, and has extensive manufactures of red woollen shawls, which have a large sale in Croatia a trade in flax and hops, and four important annual fairs. Pop. 2650—5, (*for Wustrow*), A vil. Mecklenburg-Schwedt, circle Wenden, ball and near Salinitz, with a parish church, two schools, and two mills. Pop. 947

KIRCHDORF, two places, Switzerland—1 A vil. and par. ca. and 11 m. S.S.E. Bern, beautifully situated on a fertile hill near Gorgen Lake. It is surrounded with fine villas, contains a parish church, and has near it the ruins of the old castle of Utigen, and the baths of Linspach. P. 1927

—2 A vil. and par., on Argau cap. circle of same name, beautifully situated in the middle of a fertile plain, a bank Lake E.N.E. Aargau. It includes several villages, which together form the united parishes of Ober and Unter Sigmund. It contains a parish church. Pop. 1900

KIRCHEN a vil. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, ball and near Lörrach, with a church, a synagogue, a brewery, dyeworks, and four mills. Pop. 903

KIRCHEN KRAZANO, a vil. Württemberg circle Jaxt, ball, and near Weiskirchen with a church. Pop. 1051

KIRCHENLAMTZ, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Upper Franconia, cap. dist. of same name, a bank Lahn, 34 m. N.E. Bielefeld, with two churches, a castle, and townhouse, manufactures of linen and earthenware, and several mills. Pop. in 1400 dist. 10,659

KIRCHENT ELLINGSFURT a vil. Württemberg circle Schwabach, in a fertile district, with a church, a trade in corn, and sandstone quarries. Pop. 1447

KIRCHENFRUMBACH, a market tn. Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, on the Thannbach 15 m. S.E. Burauk, with two churches, a townhouse, cattle, and porcelain, and a fishery. Pop. 730

KIRCHET a vil. and par. Switzerland, on Bern, near Meyringen; named for a remarkable hill which stretches

across the valley of Heali, and appears to have at one time flanked up the Aar which now flows its way through a dark and narrow ravine, the sides of which in some parts almost meet. The top of the hill of Kirches is 760 ft. above the Aar and 5800 ft. above the sea-level. Pop. par., 1362.

KIRCHHATTEN, or **HATTEN** a vil. Oldenburg, circle and near the town of Oldenburg with one of the oldest churches in the duchy. Pop. 814.

KIRCHHAYN,—1 A. in. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 64 m. S.W. Frankfurt, on the Little Elster. It has a church, a townhouse, and manufactory of woollen cloth, earthenware, and leather. Pop. 2090.—2 A. in. Hesse-Cassel, Oberhessen, cap. circle of same name, at the confluence of the Werra and Ohre, 43 m. S.W. Cassel. It was once a place of considerable strength, and is still walled, contains a church, and has the works, and a trade in cattle. Pop. in 1819 circle area, 104 sq. m. Pop. 26,204.

KIRCHHEIM three places, Württemberg.—1 (Unter-Tell) a. circle Danube, cap. bail, of same name, 30 m. N.W. Ulm. It is well built, and surrounded with planted boundaries, contains two churches, a castle, Latin and grammar-school, and hospital, and has manufactory of articles in stone and a trade in wool and wine. Pop. in 1856 bail area, 64 sq. m. Pop. 5,500.—2 (Ober-Tell), A. vil. circle and L. bail Koenigs, here crossed by a ferry, 8 m. S.W. Heilbronn. It lies in a fertile wine valley, and has an elegant townhouse. Pop. 1914.—3 (am der Eger) A. vil. circle Kocher bail, Nuremberg, on the Eger with two elegant churches, and near it a Cistercian convent, founded in 1207. Pop. 1011.

KIRCHHEIM,—1 A. vil. Baden circle Lower Rhine, bail, and near Heesberg, with a parish church. Pop. 1811.—2 (am der Eder), A. vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, dist. Würzburg, with a parish church. Pop. 1041.—3, A. vil. Bavaria, circle Gumbach, on the Fränk, 58 m. W. N. W. Munich. It belongs to the Counts of Freggen-Turkheim, contains their castle, a parish church, and Dominican monastery, and has an oil-mill, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 792.

KIRCHHOLMBOLANDEN, a. m. Bavaria, Palatinate, cap. dist. of same name, 30 m. N.W. Speier. It has a justice-of-peace court, and other public offices, a R. Catholic and two Protestant churches, a castle, and a Latin school, manufactory of musical instruments, iron-works, two mills, and mines of tin and quicksilver. Pop. in 2000 dist., 61,537.

KIRCHSCHLAG, a market in Lower Austria, in the valley of the Eder, 47 m. S. W. Vienna, surrounded by old walls, fortified with towers. It has a large and handsome Gothic church, and an old castle. P. 1040.

KIRCHSPILLWALD, a vil. or rather number of separate vils. Rhodish Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, circle Kempen, with a parish church. Pop. 1497.

KIRCHWAEDER, a vil. and par. Hamburg, on the free Eder, opposite to Harburg and 9 m. S.E. Hamburg, it forms the most S. of the V. lighthouse, and contains a parish church. Pop. 3023.

KIRCHWOBIS, a vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony gov. Erfurt, circle Weimar, with a R. Catholic church, a church-field, and a mill. Pop. 895.

KIRCHZELL, a market in Bavaria, Lower Franconia, dist. Amberg with a church manufactory of linen, and flour, saw bone, and oil mills. Pop. 990.

KIRCHUBIN, a market in Ireland, co. Down, E. shore Strangford Lough, 10 m. N.E. Newton-Ards. It has a neat market-house, and a brew-house hall, and manufactory of straw hats and bonnets. Pop. 621.

KIRDFORD, par. Eng. Sussex 12 275 m. Pop. 1065.

KIRENGHA, a vil. Asiatic Russia, which runs in the W. side of the range which skirts the W. shore of Lake Baikal, gov. Irkutsk, flows N. through a mountainous district, and joins r. bank Lena, a little below Kyznet, after a course of nearly 200 m.

KIRENN, a. m. Asiatic Russia, gov. and 400 m. N. N. E. Irkutsk, cap. circle of same name, in a wild but picturesque and wooded district r. bank Lena, at the confluence of the Kianggha. It consists of wooden houses of a black colour and has several churches, a valuable fishery, particularly of salmon, and a considerable trade in cattle, salt, and furs. Pop. 600.—The circle has an unending surface, continuously broken by lofty hills, great numbers of cattle, and produce valuable salt mines.

KIRGHIZ (THE LAND OF THE), a vast region of Asia, continuous with S.W. Siberia, and embracing under one loosely applied name, the territories or lands of two wholly distinct nations; namely,—1, The *Steppe of the Kirghiz-Kazaks*, who are the Kirghiz of European travellers and geographers, though Asiatics never confound them with the Kirghiz properly so called, but name them simply Kazaks. If we trace the N.E. shore of the Caspian Sea to the river Ural and ascending this river to the Russian frontier near Orenburg, follow the actual boundary-line of the Russian empire N. E. and S. E., to the frontiers of Chinese Tartary, we shall have no far marked out the limits of the Kirghiz steppes. In S. limits, beyond Turkistan, Bokhara, and Khiva, are probably undefined and at all events pass through countries of which Europeans know but little. The steppes, at its most N. point approaches the L. bank of the Irish river (Irak) in lat. 55° N. It extends from lon. 55° to 75° 30' E., or about 1200 m. W. to E. In the S., the nomades hardly ever go beyond the 43d parallel. The superficial extent of the region thus indicated, cannot fall much short of 300,000 sq. m. It terminates in the S.E. at the Altai mountains, where—2, the *Home of the Kara-Kipchaks* (Black Kirghiz) commences. These latter are the people to whom the name Kirghiz is confined by Asiatic historians. They are called by their Mongolian neighbours Baruts or Iruts. Their encampments extend over the Altai, Muntau and other mountains about Jeken Qashgar and Iarkand, and are occasionally met with much further to the E. but the obscurity which still involves that part of the earth does not permit the attempt to define their limits. Here we shall confine our attention to what is called the steppes of the Kirghiz.

Aspect.—It must not be supposed that the steppes is a level tract. It is collectively an undulating country presenting different aspects and characters in different quarters, and the level portions of which bear but a small proportion to the whole. In its N. portion, along the Russian frontier and chiefly towards the W. it embraces several well watered valleys capable of cultivation. Further S.W. also, the hilly country K. and E. of the river Ural, offers in many places all the advantages of wood, water and good soil. Thence S.E. the plain grows continually more sterile and dreary. The N.E. shores of the Caspian Sea are, for a hundred miles, thickly overgrown with reeds, which gather the drifting sands so that the land here grows constantly on the sea, and a low sandy waste, interspersed with salt-marshes, extends a long way N.E. Immediately above this desert, on the E. and S.E. rises the Ust-Urt or high plain which stretches between the Caspian Sea and the Sea of Aral, and terminates S. in a precipitous fall generally inaccessible. The greatest absolute elevation of the Ust-Urt is 720 ft. It forms bald, lofty cliffs everywhere along the W. side of the Sea of Aral. It borders the Caspian for only 60 m. along the gulf of Türk Kesen (lat. 44° to 46°). S. it extends to lat. 41° 30' N. N. of the Sea of Aral are the *deserts known as the Great and Little Sandy Deserts*. Thence to the E. and N. W. the Kirghiz steppes is a black arid waste, varied only with occasional salt-pools, tall the hills on its E. borders are approached, when running waters, trees, and fresh herbage reappear. S. the sands in creases. The desert of Kara-Kum (Kum means sand), with an area of 10 000 sq. m., occupies both banks of the Syr Daria, which falls into the Sea of Aral, and further S., the desert of Kuzil-Kum has perhaps an equal extent.

Mountains.—Of the mountains lying within the steppes, the following deserve mention.—The *Uting*, or great mountain, in lon. 67° E. and stretching N. from lat. 46° N., said by the Kirghiz to be the highest in their plains. They seem to be connected with the chain of the Altai (that is, uninterrupted) mountains further E. Still further E. are the *Irmud mountains*. The *Ak-tau* (white mountains) are known only by name. The *Kara-tau* (black mountains) separate the steppes from Turkistan, and abound in mines of iron and copper. Few of the mountains within the steppes have an elevation exceeding 2000 ft.

Sea and Lakes.—The Sea of Aral (which see) is encompassed on three sides, W. N. and E. by the two basins of the Kirghiz, the great Caspian, and Hyrcanian Sea of the Atlantic, following in a hooked figure round the great peninsula of the Ust-Urt. Salt lakes are scattered over the parts

of the steppes so thickly as to defy enumeration. In the E., towards the mountains of Turkistan, their size and importance increase. Lake Balkhash has a length of 120 m., and is fed by the Ili, and other rivers from Turkestan. Lake Zalsan receives and gives a passage to the Irtysh one of the greatest rivers of Siberia. The lake Akhsal Kurbi form a remarkable group, about five days' journey N. E. of the Sea of Aral and with the great thickness that separates or environ them cover an area of some hundreds of sq. m.

Climate.—A region so extensive as the steppes of the Kirghiz, must necessarily present varieties of climate, depending on latitude or local circumstances, yet, with all these shades of difference, the steppes are everywhere characterized by immediate temperature, or excessive heat and cold. In summer, the heat of the bare arid plains is insupportable; the thermometer rises, in the shade, to 110° F. and even on the banks of the Ural, in the latitude of Paris, the sand becomes hot enough to roast eggs. In winter, the cold is equally intense. Arrows have perished of cold on the banks of the Syr Daria, in the latitude of Bordeaux (45°) and on the Ust-Urt, the mercury of the thermometer is often frozen. The transition from one of these extremes to the other is, at certain seasons, inconceivably rapid. Nor must we omit the fury of the winds. The hurricanes of the steppes sweep off houses, trees, and cattle irresistibly, and, in particular, are often blown away for miles, till buried in a snow drift. Another prevailing character of this climate is its excessive dryness. Run seldom falls in the steppes, except near the mountains, and there only during the autumnal months.

Produce.—The several low ranges of mountains which stretch from the Uralian chain into the Kirghiz steppes, are all said by the natives to contain gold, but hitherto no deposits have been found so rich as to remunerate for the labour of washing them. Silver ores, also, are said to be rich and abundant near the little Nura, and on the banks of several streams falling into the Irtish. Copper mines exist in the same quarter. Iron is still more plentifully distributed throughout the steppes. One of the richest known deposits of iron occurs on the banks of the Chirchik. Dorduk which joins the Irtish. But these ores have little value in a country thinly populated, and in general ill supplied with fuel. Nor is the force of this remark materially lessened by the discovery of coal in the Ilek, about 20 m. from the river Ural and also near the lake Indereko. The deficiency of wood in the steppes is the necessary consequence of the want of rain. It is only in the vicinity of the Ural and of the Kirghiz that forests occur. Further S., and in the interior of the steppes, trees disappear totally; and the clayey soil is thinly covered with herbaceous plants, among which *chrysantheums* are conspicuous. Towards the Ust-Urt, a small shrub—a species of *tamarix*—makes its appearance, growing continually more vigorous towards the S. This is the margin of the Kirghiz, which attains its greatest development at the Syr Daria, where, as a small tree, it forms considerable forests. Among the plants of the steppes, there are none more important or remarkable than the reeds (*Juncus typus*) which, on the shores of the Caspian, Sea of Aral lakes of Akhsal, and elsewhere, attain a height of from 20 to 80 ft. and form compact thickets. In the midst of these, the Kirghiz often seek their tents for the sake of shelter and fuel. The same thickets conceal the wild bear, which here attains an immense size. The tiger also haunts the reeds of the Syr Daria. The wild buffalo prefers the mountains; the wild horse the naked plains of the Ust-Urt. The wild antelope, resembling a roe-buck, and the hare, are both numerous; and the latter so free from timidity, that it may sometimes be taken with the hand.

Densities and Population.—Though the Kirghiz-Kazaks retain nomadic habits, they do not wander without limitation. In order to avoid feud and contention, each nation, tribe, and even each subdivision of a tribe, confines itself, as much as possible, to a particular country or district. They have been long divided into three border (jords, a tent or campment),

namely the Great, the Middle, and the Little Horde; which are again subdivided into tribes and sections. But their flocks and herds being numerous, they generally number only in small encampments or *ails* (jw), consisting of the members of a single family. The Little Horde number from the river Ural, N. of the Caspian and the Aral, to the Syr Daria, and the sands of the Kizil-Kum. The Middle Horde extend N. E. of the preceding, along the left bank of the Irtysh. The Great Horde encamp on the rivers Chui and Ili, and thence S. to Turkistan, where it comes into contact with the Khor-Khor or Shandis. The attempt to estimate the numbers of these hordes is rendered exceedingly difficult, not only by the migratory habits of the people but also by their determined hostility to a census, against which they always revolt. It is only, therefore, by way of loose approximation, that the whole nation is supposed to consist of 400,000 tents or families of which number 75,000 belong to the Great Horde 165,000 to the Middle, and 160,000 to the Little. This would give, for the whole population, from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 of both sexes.

The People.—The dwelling of the Kirghiz is the yurt or hemispherical tent, the frame of which is of the boughs of trees, the covering of felt. An opening at the top serves, in good weather, for window and chimney. The ordinary yurt is about 9 ft. high, and 16 ft. in diameter but the rich Kirghizes often have them much larger. The erection or removal of the yurt is the work of half an hour. In choosing a place for it, shelter from the winds and from snow drifts is the first consideration. In summer the nomadic Kirghiz leads a life of pleasure. In winter he is often a close prisoner in his tent, annoyed by the smoke of a fire which scarcely warms him, and constantly dreading the violence of the howling tempest. For home wants, they carry on some domestic manufactures such as weaving, cordage-making from horse or goat hair; soap and leather making, &c. They make, likewise, in a very coarse manner, various metal ornaments such as are used in horse furniture, &c. In the autumn they carry on a barter trade with the Chinese at Ili, and with



KIRGHIZ MERCHANT AT BISHKEK—From *Illustrations*, *Figures des Peuples de l'Asie*

the Russians at Omsk, Semipalatinsk, &c., exchanging horses, camels, horses, cattle, sheep, goats, wool and spina-hair skins, and antelope horns, for iron and copper implements, artillery, velvet, silks, mirrors, &c., with the Russians, and for silver, silk, porcelain, japanned goods, and tea, with the Chinese.

The Kirghiz are in general below the standard of European stature. It is said that those of the Great Horde are taller than the rest. In features, they hold a middle place between the Turkish and Mongolian races. They have the prominent cheek bones and small oblique eyes of the latter, without, however, being so broad or so flat in the face as the Kalmyks. They are obviously a mixed race; the frequency of contacts from all the surrounding countries. They show a decided preference of Mongolian physiognomy, and prefer Kalmyk and Bashkir wives. They are remarkably healthy and

vigorous—the result of a life without care, in the open air, and on horseback. The Kirghis know nothing of bread. His food is chiefly mutton and horse-flesh, with kumys, or sour mare's milk. From the kumys he also extracts an intoxicating spirit. The salt lakes abounding in salt, and so unproductive in the steppes, offer him no temptation. He neither fishes nor hunts, nor makes any higher luxury than kumys, and the smoked leg of a young horse. The use of tea is extending among the herds, and particularly of what is called brick tea. The dress of the Kirghis consists of one or more loose frocks, called chaps, wide pantaloons, girdle, a white-felt coatlet hat in summer, a furred cap in winter and pointed boots. The poorer people wear coarse cloth or felt; the rich have the outer chaps of Chinese silk or velvet, and display their wealth in costly furs, or in uncoloured pantaloons and boots. The female costume differs little from the male, but the woman's frock or chaps is always closed in front, and from the top of her high-felt cap, a veil hangs down over the back and shoulders. The Kirghis are professed Mahometans, but they have little regard for the precepts of the Koran. They know nothing of prayer or abstinence and indeed their religion goes little beyond this—that being Sunnites, they hate the Parsees, as Shikhs, and consequently kidnap them when they can. They are extremely indolent and peaceful men, dangerous in the steppes from their rapid movements, they fly from the show of firm resistance. Though volatile, they are not gay though incapable of industry they are contented with adversity. Their hospitality often ends in treachery and they are, moreover, frightfully vindictive. The women, however are said to be morally much superior to the men. To all the labours of the house—the making of clothes included—they add at least half of the out-door toil. To them, therefore, belong three-fourths of all the industry of the nation, while the men give themselves up in the same proportion to sword and dagger and force herds.

The subjection of the Kirghis-Kazaks to the empire of Russia, as far as roving bandits in the desert can be said to be subjected, has been effected within little more than a century and more by managing the feuds of the tribes by direct force. The title of Khan of the Little Horde ceased, in 1812 to be connected with political power that of Khan of the Middle Horde became extinct in 1816—the election of a successor to the deceased prince being by some invisible influence, indefinitely postponed. A large body of Kirghis are settled on the bank of the Ural in the government of Astrakhan. The steppes in general are governed in the government of Omsk.—(Akhst de Levukina, Description des Herbes et des Steppes des Kirghis-Kazaks, etc. 1840, Helmsdorf, *Reise nach dem Ural und der Kirghissteppen*, 1841.)

KIRIA or **KIRKIA** a Chinesse Turkistan, on river of same name, 3° 5' S.E. Khotan, having a trade with Yarkand in silk, gold-dust, grapes, and rubies; and with Kuma in broad-cloth, beavers, furs, and steel, in return for tea, rhubarb, and small armaments. The gold mines here are wrought, and the position monopolized by the Chinese Government.

KIRILOV a tn. Russia, gov. and 270 m. E.N.E. Novgorod, pop. circa, between three lakes. It has three churches, a monastery and general trade. A great number of the inhabitants gain their livelihood by making pictures and similar articles, used in the devotions of the Greek church. Pop. 2165.—The church, more than half of which is covered with wood has also good arable and meadow land. P. 52,489

KIRIN-OLIA or **KIRIN-OLIA** a maritime prov. and to Manchouria. The province is bounded N. by the Amoor, E. by Corea, E. by the Sea of Japan, and W. by the Mongols. It is upwards of 700 m. long, and 200 m. of median breadth. It is covered with forests, abounding with wild animals. The climate is so severe, notwithstanding its latitude (42°-48°) that no grain excepting oats and millet, can be grown with advantage. The most important product produced in the province is ginseng. It is chiefly produced, and contains three cities only.—The capital, a bank and near the source of the Songari is lat. 42° 45' N. lon. 126° 24' E., is not a place of much importance but is the residence of the viceroys, and the head-quarters of the troops.

KIRKATCHE, in Russia, gov. and 60 m. W. Vladimir, on bank river of same name. It has a church and a handsome monastery. Pop. 800.—The river flows E. and joins a bank K. thence, after a course of nearly 60 m.

KIRK with offices, several parcs, England.—1 (Andoverton-Eden) Cumberland 1050 ac. Pop. 181.—2 (Andoverton-Fish) Cumberland 17,346 ac. Pop. 1728.—3 (Rampston) Cumberland 2802 ac. Pop. 546.—4 (Burton) York (W. Riding) 15,990 ac. Pop. 20,371.—5 (Hillside), Dorset; 2090 ac. Pop. 473.—6 (Hewson) York (W. Riding); 6468 ac. Pop. 11,973.—7 (Leasing) Derby; 2900 ac. Pop. 557.—8 (Leatham), York (N. Riding); 12,407 ac. Pop. 1807.—9 (Leatham) York (N. Riding); 6491 ac. Pop. 518.—10 (Linton) Cumberland 7800 ac. Pop. 1869.—11 (Newton), Northumberland; 37,978 ac. Pop. 1732.—12 (Hartle) Northumberland; 8390 ac. Pop. 170.—13 (Hough) Northumberland 6605 ac. Pop. 285.—14 (Leys) Suffolk 879 ac. Pop. 793.—15 (Hagston) Norfolk 1876 ac. Pop. 376.—16 (Lynston), York (N. Riding) 8807 ac. Pop. 553.

KIRK AOWIN or **KIRKASATON** a tn. Adair Co. Indiana, pop. 2000, 55 m. N.E. Sayre. It is a large, industrious, and populous place; with a considerable trade in cotton, which is largely grown in the vicinity.

KIRK-DARAZ, a mountain range, Asia Minor, pass. Room about lat. 41° 30' N. and lon. 65° E. extending S.E. from the Khil Irack to the hilly district containing the silver-mines W. of Maralran. The summiting point of the range is about 8950 ft. and from it the slope gradually descends to the lofty plain of Chorum, which is only 780 ft. below. The nucleus of the mountain is limestone, but the prevailing rocks on the surface are breccias and tilted-up limestone. Parts of the chain are well wooded with oak and pine.

KIRK KILASSA a tn. European Turkey, Roumania, and 110 m. N.N.W. Constantinople. It is a large but remote place on a slope, enclosed by walls has numerous mosques and baths and a trade, principally in wine and corn, and in the manufacture of a peculiar kind of conserve composed of the impregnated juice of boiled grapes turned into rolls, containing walnut kernels.

KIRK KECOLAN see FETTERLOCK.

KIRKLEIGH par. Scot. Kirkcubright 6 m. by 3 m. Pop. 983.

KIRKBRIDE, par. Eng. Cumberland, 1604 ac. P. 548.

KIRKBY with offices re arcl. parcs, England.—1 (in Ashfield) Nottingham; 5590 ac. P. 2263.—2 (in Don) Lincoln 5110 ac. P. 734.—3 (in Cleveford) York (N. Riding); 4716 ac. P. 728.—4 (East) Lincoln; 1870 ac. P. 481.—5 (Fleetam) York (N. Riding); 2974 ac. P. 905.—6 (Green), Lincoln; 487 ac. P. 184.—7 (Irthling) Lancashire; 26,920 ac. P. 3598.—8 (in Malton-Dale) York (W. Riding); 22,040 ac. P. 984.—9 (in Malton) Lincoln; 2110 ac. P. 3625.—10 (Malton) York (W. Riding); 57,040 ac. P. 4956.—11 (Morton) York (N. Riding); 7544 ac. P. 995.—12 (in Ouseby) Lincoln; 1710 ac. P. 492.—13 (Ouseby) York (W. Riding); 10,704 ac. P. 1596.—14 (Rensworth, or Killy-on-the-Hill) York (N. Riding); 15,811 ac. P. 1406.—15 (South), York (W. Riding); 7248 ac. P. 1420.—16 (Thorpe) Westmorland 11,080 ac. P. 1104.—17 (in Thorpe), Lincoln 1570 ac. P. 255.—18 (in Underwood), Lincoln 1840 ac. P. 185.—19 (in Wetherby), York (W. Riding); 2129 ac. P. 702.

KIRKBY LONDAL, a market in par. Eng. England, co. Westmorland. The town 27 m. S.W. Appleby, pleasantly situated on a bank Lane, here crossed by a very old but picturesque bridge of three lofty arches is a station on the Whitehaven and Furness railway. The principal streets, which diverge from a central market-place, are handsome and well lighted houses built of white lava stone, and roofed with slate. It has an ancient church, with a square tower 60 ft. high three Dissenting places of worship, a few grammar school and manufactures of coarse woollens and flannels, calicoes and ginghams. Londale gives the title of earl to the family of Lowther. Area of par. 25,569 ac. Pop. 4164.

KIRKBY MOORUM, a market tn. and par. Eng. England, co. York, N. Riding. The town on the Dove, 23 m. N. by E. York, is irregularly built; has a neat Established church, several Dissenting chapels, a Friends meeting-house, a free, and a national school. Near the town are corn-mills, with limestone and sandstone quarries. Area of par. 21,261 ac. Pop. 2615.

KIRKBY-DRUMMOND, a market tn. and par. Eng. England, co. Westmorland. The town situated in a fertile plain, 1 bank Eden, 9 m. S.E. Appleby is kept remarkably clean because well built of stone, obtained in the vicinity. Water abundant.

It has a spacious Established church, in the early English style, two Dissenting chapels, a grammar, and three other schools; and several in agricultural produce. Area of par. 37 931 ac. Pop. 2758. — *(Local Correspondent)*.

KIRKCALDY a royal and parl. bor and seaport, Scotland, co. Fife, on a spacious bay N shore Firth of Forth, 10 m. N Edinburgh. It consists principally of one long irregular street, which, including suburbs, extends for about 8 m. W to E. The W part of this great thoroughfare stretches along the shore, which is a low, sandy level, but towards the E, the main street, as well as some of the lanes diverging from it, is built on an acclivity. The streets are kept in good order, well paved, and lighted with gas; the more modern houses are generally neat and substantial freestone structures. It has a handsome townhall, with an elegant spire; an Established, Free, and two U Presbyterian churches, and Episcopalian Baptist, and Independent chapels a burgh school, Philip's institution for educating and clothing the children of the poorer classes belonging to Kirkcaldy and some of the neighbouring towns and numerous well-constructed private seminaries, an infant school, a grammar school, and two libraries. In Kirkcaldy, and the district around it, there are 18 fax-spinning mills. Red ticks, canvas, and other linen fabrics, are the staple manufacture of the place, amounting to the annual value of about £200 000. There are seven bleachfields, connected with the linen manufacture, and there are flour-mills, breweries, a vitrol-work, distillery and machine-factory. The harbour has been of late years greatly improved, and although it is completely dry at low water it is capable, at full tide, of admitting vessels of very considerable burden. The trade of the port is extensive. The imports are principally from the Baltic, Germany, and Egypt, and consist of flax, timber, corn, and other articles; the exports are linen, yarn, corded herrings, and coal, to the annual amount of about 50 000 tons. The N whale fishery is also carried on to some extent. The number of ships belonging to Kirkcaldy, on Dec. 31 1840 was 74, tonnage 9876. Kirkcaldy unites with Dysart in sending a member to H of Commons. Adam Smith, author of the *Wealth of Nations*, was born here in 1723. The par of Kirkcaldy is 13 m. long and scarcely 1 m. broad. P bor and par. 5719. — *(Local Cor)*.

KIRKCOLM par Scot. Wigton, 6 m by 4 m P 2018.
KIRKCONALL par Scot. Dumfries 15 m by 8 m Pop 1245

KIRKCOOYAN par Scot. Wigton 15 m by 6½ m P 1541
KIRKCUDBRIGHT (SZWARZBURG), a maritime co. Scotland, and, with exception of Wigtonshire, the most S bounded, N by co. Ayr, W Wigton, E Dumfries, and S. by the Solway Firth, length about 48 m. breadth, 17 to 30 m., area, 528 780 ac., of which about one-fourth is supposed to be arable, and 118 000 ac. under cultivation. The coast-line generally bold and precipitous extends from the head of Wigton Bay to the Nith, a distance, exclusive of bays and inlets, of about 45 m. The W part of this line is considerably indented—the larger openings being Fleet Bay, Wigton, and Auchencroft Bays, and Urr Water. The surface in the interior is generally hilly, and in extensive districts mountainous; the chief elevations in the latter reaching the height of 2000 to 3000 ft. The greater part of the country is composed of transition strata. Granite, however, is met with in several localities; the most conspicuous being Criffel, in the E. part of the county, comprising the hill of that name and the surrounding group, the former is 1821 ft. high, situated within about 3 m. of the W shore of the Nith. Kirkcudbrightshire contains numerous metalliferous veins. Veins of copper ore have been found in many places, but are not now wrought. The principal rivers of the county are the Dee and the Lrr. Lakes numerous, but generally small, with exception of Loch Ken, a beautiful sheet of water, of great length, but very narrow. The climate, in the lower districts, is very mild; but in the upper or mountainous districts it is not unfrequently rather severe. Although the general surface of the country may be characterized as rugged and barren, there are yet many beautiful and fertile, though small valleys, along the courses of the Urr and Dee. Arable husbandry has been greatly improved of late years but the principal attention is paid to the rearing of cattle, which are mostly sent to England. The breed of horses, peculiar to this and the adjoining county of Wigton, known as Galloways, is now almost extinct, its

place being supplied by horses of a larger size, and more suitable for draught. The sheep on the moors and high grounds are mostly black-faces. In the lower districts, Cereals, South Down, and Leicester prevail. Oats constitute the principal crop, potatoes are also extensively cultivated, and turnips rapidly extending. The salmon fisheries of the Dee and Urr are very valuable, especially the former. The county returns one member to Parliament. Registered electors (1851) 1818. It contains 28 parishes, and forms, with Wigtonshire, the district known by the name of Galloway. The principal towns are Kirkcudbright (the capital), and Castle-Douglas. Pop. (1841) 41 119 (1851), 48 131.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a royal and parl. bor seaport, and par. Scotland, on a bay above co. The town is on a bank 6 m. N from its confluence with the Solway Firth, 25 m. S.W. Dumfries. It is an clean, well-kept, and lighted with gas has a commodious and elegant Established church a Free, and a U. Presbyterian church, R Catholic chapel, jail, with court-rooms adjoining, academy rooms with a portico in front; and a number of schools, a news-room, and several benevolent societies. Its manufactures are few and unimportant, but many of the inhabitants are in comfortable circumstances. The harbour is good, but the trade is almost entirely confined to the exportation of agricultural produce, and the importation of coal and lime. Steamers ply regularly to Liverpool. Kirkcudbright unites with Dumfries, &c. in returning a member to Parliament P 1577. Area of par. 15 000 ac. P 3555

KIRKDALE—1, A township England co. Lancaster 2 m. N., and in the parl. bor of Liverpool. It contains the county jail and house of correction the handsome dissent chapel of St. Mary St. Mary's convent, and the industrial schools Pop. 9880.—2 A par. England York (N. Riding) 12,554 ac. Pop. 1055.

KIRKDEAN par Scot. Forfar 7 m by 3 m. P 1763.
KIRKGUNZLON par Scot. Kirkcudbright, 5 m by 3 m Pop 734

KIRKHAM a market tn and par. England co. Lancaster. The town picturesquely situated on rising ground 8 m. W by N Preston, is well built, has an elegant church, a handsome R. Catholic chapel, and places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans, a free grammar-school with national, and other schools, and a news-room; a flax and a cotton mill; but the principal manufactures are sacking and sail-cloth P 2799. Area of par. 48,580 ac. P 10,926

KIRKHILL, par Scot. Inverness 8 m by 2½ m P 1730
KIRKIBOG, a small isl. Scotland Hebrides about 1 m. off the S.W. coast, N. Uist. The channel between is so shallow that it is crossed on foot at low water.

KIRKINLEIR, par Scot. Wigton 14 m by 6 m P 1914
KIRKINRIOL, par Irel. Antrim 6890 ac. P 9265

KIRKINTILLOCH a market tn and par. Scotland, co. Dumfries. The town 7 m. N by E Glasgow on the railway thence to Campsie, consists of two principal and several subordinate streets, which are lighted with gas, but indifferently kept. Besides the Established church there are a Free and a U. Presbyterian church and several Dissenting places of worship. It has a jail and court-house, surrounded by a steeple, several schools, a library, and sundry benevolent institutions. Weaving lappets is the chief occupation, though an extensive print work, and an iron foundry and blacksmiths, also employ a considerable number Pop. 6342. Area of par. about 20,800 ac. Pop. 8426.

KIRKLAND par Eng. Cumberland 12 150 ac. P 829.
KIRKLAND a vil. Scotland, co. Fife 1¼ m. W by E. Leven, pleasantly situated nearly built and is the seat of some linen manufactures. Pop. (inclusive of Methil) 1073.

KIRKLEES, a hamlet, England, co. York (W. Riding) 4 m. W Dewsbury, on the Leeds and Manchester railway. Robin Hood, who frequently made this his place of abode, is supposed to have been tied to death by a man belonging to the convent of Kirkstall, very small portions of which now only remain, and in the park attached to Kirkstall Hall the elegant seat of the Armytage family what is supposed to be the tomb of the bold outlaw is surrounded by an iron railing. Pop. (inclusive of Clifton), 850.

KIRKLISTON par Scot. Edinburgh; 5½ m. by 4½ m Pop. 3020
KIRKMADRECK, par Scot. Kirkcudbright, 9 m. by 2½ m Pop. 1286.

KIRKMAHOF, par Scot. Dumfries, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. by $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. Pop. 1568.

KIRKMAIDEN, par Scot. Wighton 10 m. by 4. P 3681
KIRKMICHAEL, 4 vii and par Isle of Man. The village, on the Irish Sea, 6 m. N. E. Peel Town, has a new church, and once it, Bishop's Court, the palace of the bishops of Sodor and Man. Pop. 1416

KIRKMICHAEL, several para. Scot.—1 Ayr, 15 250 ac. Pop. 3262.—2 Banff 15 m. by 5 m. Pop. 1558.—3, Dumfries, 9 m. by 4 m. Pop. 1154.—4 Perth, 17 m. by 7 m. Pop. 1280.—5, (near Outbushden, or Bessie) Ross, 9 m. by 5 m. Pop. 1551

KIRKNEWTON par Scot. Edinburgh 6 m. by 4 m. Pop. 1580.

KIRKOWALD—1 A market in. and par England, co. Cumberland. The town, beautifully situated, 18 m. S. E. Carlisle, E. side of the Eden, here crossed by a bridge, is mostly but irregularly built has an ancient church in the early English style, a Methodist chapel a paper-mill, a mill for carding spinning, and weaving wool a corn and a saw mill and, on an eminence at a little distance E. the ruins of Kirkwald castle. Area of par 10 472 ac. Pop. 925.—(Local Correspondent)—2 A vii and par Scotland, co. and 11 m. S. W. Ayr containing Turnberry castle once the residence and property of King Robert Bruce. Colston castle the seat of the Marquis of Albion, the remains of the Abbey of Crossmichael and Shunter Farm, where resided Douglas Graham, the reported 'Tam-o'-Shanter' Pop. 2242

KIRKPATRICK, several para. Scot.—1 (Dumfries) Kirkcubright 10 m. by 4 m. Pop. 1508.—2 (Fleming) Dumfries 6 m. by 3 m. Pop. 1829.—3, (Fleming) Kirkcubright 14 464 ac. Pop. 219.—4 (Fleming) Dumfries 21,000 ac. Pop. 1097

KIRKPATRICK, or **KIRKSTALL**, Leodis, a vii England, co. York (W. Riding) 10 m. by 3 m. N. W. Leeds, on the banks of the Aire, containing a handsome and spacious church and the beautiful ruins of an abbey completed in 1147 with corn and woollen mills the latter much the more important, and two iron foundries.

KIRKSTEAD par Eng. Lincoln 1540 ac. Pop. 175
KIRKTON or **KIRTON** par Eng. Notts 1040 ac. P 185
KIRKTOPE a tn. Herefordshire, Oberhausen, in a plain, 25 m. N. E. Gloucester with a church, townhouse, school, and four mills. Pop. 1270

KIRKTOWN a vii Scot. Roxburgh 8 m. by 3 m. P 292
KIRKURD par Scot. Roxburgh 6 m. by 4 m. P 326

KIRKWALL, a royal and parl. bor. Orkney, and par Scotland, co. and cap. Orkney on the bay of same name E. of the Firth of Forth 55°59'12" N., lon. 2°57'15" W. The principal street which is nearly 1 m. long is narrow and ill kept, and the houses have an antique appearance, with their gables towards the street but a new street formed parallel to the former contains many respectable houses and handsome shops.

The principal building is the cathedral of St. Magnus, a magnificent old structure, in the mixed Gothic and Norman style, founded in 1158 and the choir of which has been used from time immemorial as the parish church. The other public buildings are the town-hall, jail, and assembly-rooms. Besides the parish church there is a Free and a U. Presbyterian church; an endowed grammar-school of ancient foundation, and several other schools a female charity and an infant school two libraries, and several freemason and benevolent societies. The plaiting of straw for hats and bonnets is the chief branch of manufacturing industry having superseded the manufacture of kelp. The fishery is also of considerable importance. The harbour is commodious and secure, and has been much improved by the erection of a pier it is frequented by coasters, and occasionally by vessels from foreign ports chiefly from Norway and the Baltic. Agricultural produce, cured fish, and cattle are exported in considerable quantities. Steamers ply regularly to Leth. Lerwick &c. Kirkwall was created a royal burgh by charter, from James III. of Scotland and unless with Wick, &c. in returning one member to the House of Commons. It was formerly a place of great importance, having been the residence of the Earls of Orkney who acted a conspicuous part in the early periods of Scottish history and whose palace, although fast crumbling to decay is still in a tolerable state of preservation. Adjoining the cathedral are the ruins of the bishop's palace,

in which King Haco died. Pop. 2451. The par is 6 m. by 6 m. Pop. united par of Kirkwall and St. Olaf, 3990

KIRKWELLPINGTON, par Eng. Northumberland 18,251 ac. Pop. 678.

KIRKMAN town and city Persia. See KIRMAN.

KIRMANSHAH to Persia. See KIRMANSHAH.

KIRMINGTON par Eng. Lincoln 1615 ac. P 376.

KIRMOND—1 A vii, par Eng. Lincoln 1065 ac. P 62
KIRN—1 A beautiful watering-place Scotland, Argyshire, W. shore Firth of Clyde, 25 m. W. by N. Glasgow composed chiefly of a row of elegant villas stretching along the shore N. from Dunoon.—2 A to Kilmahomra, along and 40 m. S. Coburn, at the confluence of the Hohenbach with the Rhine. It is walled has a church and gymnasium a court of justice vitrol and alum works a laundry several mills, and a trade in cattle. Coal is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1712

KIRPIIT a river Russia, which rises in the W. of gov. Caucasus enters the territory of the Cossacks of the Black Sea, flows W. N. W. and loses itself in a marshy lake on the borders of the Sea of Azov. total course about 180 m.

KIRSDORF a vii Hesse-Homburg lordship Homburg-vor-der-Heide with a parish church and a mill. Pop. 1244

KIRKHEIM, a loc. of barony market in. and par Scotland co. Forfar. The town, 5 m. N. W. Forfar contains many handsome houses and is well lighted with gas. It has a handsome parish church with a spire, a U. Presbyterian and two Free churches, a neat Episcopalian chapel, numerous schools, two libraries, and several benevolent and friendly societies. The manufacture of brown linen employs about 2000 looms and 3000 individuals. Pop. 3618. Area of par 34 000 ac. Pop. 7617

KIRKLACH a vii Baden, circle Lower Rhine, bail Philippsburg with a church. Pop. 1809

KIRKEILIER a vii Prussia, Pralitz 12 m. W. S. W. Spire, with a R. Catholic church, a castle, and two mills. Pop. 1609

KIRKANOVA a tn. Russia gov. and 40 m. E. Tambov cap. circle, on the Purovka, in the midst of steppe, with a church and some general trade. Pop. 4000.—The climate is flat, and not well wooded. but has good arable land, and rears great numbers of cattle. Area, 3070 sq. ac. Pop. 104 419

KIRKSTEAD par Eng. Norfolk 1011 ac. Pop. 359.

KIRKSTON, a tn. Hindustan, valley of Nepal, about 5 m. W. N. W. Khatmandou. It was formerly the cap. of an independent principality but is much decayed, and does not contain more than 6000 inhabitants.

KIRTLING par Eng. Cambridgeshire 3016 ac. Pop. 909

KIRTLINGTON par Eng. Oxford, 2500 ac. P 716.

KIRTON three para. Eng.—1 Lincoln 5830 ac. P 2799.—2 Notts. See KIRKTON.—3 Suffolk; 1896 ac. P 546.

KIRTON in-Lincoln a market in. and par England, co. Lincoln. The town 16 m. N. W. Lincoln, on the Manchester and Sheffield Railway, and an assembly on the W. side consists of a number of crooked, ill-paved lanes houses generally of limestone, well supplied with water and upon the whole, improving. It has an ancient parish church; several Dissenting chapels a national, free and an infant school a bridewell, and a minor court-house. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture. Area of par., 4210 ac. Pop. 1948.—(Local Correspondent.)

KIETORF, a tn. Hesse Darmstadt, Oberhausen, 26 m. N. E. Gießen, with a church, townhouse and school; and several mills. Pop. 2776.

KIS-BARAT, a vii Hungary co. and 4 m. from Raab on a height in a fertile district, which produces good wine, and is famous for its thermes. Pop. 1233.

KIS-BUZ, a market tn. Hungary co. and 22 m. S. E. Komova, with a R. Catholic church, a handsome castle, with English gardens and manufactures of linen, glass, and pottery, and a trade in wood and wine. Pop. 2700.

KISAMOR, a golf N. W. coast Isl. Oreste; lat. 36° 38' N. lon. 24° 38' E. Having Cape Spada on the E., and Cape Blau on the W., the latter is high land, and visible at a considerable distance. The golf is about 6 m. wide at its entrance, and about 6 m. in length inland. It takes its name from a village and castle is ruins at the head of it.

KISARJAH a tn. Syria. See CAMAKA.

KISCHANEV, a tn. Russia. See KIRCHNEV

KISFAUD numerous places, Hungary, particularly—
1. A vil. Thätter Deme, co. and 24 m. from Oedenburg, on the Little Danube, with a church. Pop. 1500.—2. A vil. Thätter Deme, co. and 6 m. from Banya, on the Konstans, with a Greek un. church. Pop. 1480.

KISHENAGUR, a tn. Hindoostan prov Bengal, 1 bank of the Jellingy branch of the Ganges, 62 m N by E Calcutta; lat. 25° 36' N; lon 88° 55' E. It is the place of residence of the judge, collector and civil establishment of the district in which it is situated.

KISHENAI a tn. Russia See KISHINEV

KISHENGHUL, a tn. Hindoostan presid Bengal prov and 19 m. E. N. E. Ajmer. It is surrounded by stone walls, and defended by a castle seated on a mountain top, among gardens fenced in by the prickly pear. The principal building is the rajah's palace, a large but rudely built fort, on the banks of a lake.

KISHENGUNGA a river Asia, which rises on the N slope of the Himalaya, near lat. 34° 20' N and lon 76° E. flows first W., and then S.W. and a little below Muzurbabad, joins a tank Jallim, nearly doubling its volume after a course of about 120 m. The upper part of its course is imperfectly known.

KISHM (anc. Oerabid) the largest all in the Persian Gulf about 9 m. S. Bender-Abbas lat. 26° 48' N lon 52° 22' to 56° 20' E. length, 80 m. but breadth, at the widest, not more than 12 m. It stretches along the Persian shore, from which it is separated by a channel that is navigable for the largest ships but is very tortuous and, and varies in width from 12 to 3 m. A range of hills, stretching E. to W. occupies all the S side while the N part consists chiefly of arid plains, sometimes intersected with a saline effluence and deep ravines. Earthquakes are not uncommon. There is a good deal of wood, in which jackals are numerous. Antelope, partridges and rock pigeons abound. The N part contains several tracts of black loam on which wheat, barley, grapes, melons, &c., are raised in sufficient quantities for the consumption of the inhabitants. Dates also are abundant. The people are chiefly occupied in fishing, weaving, and the culture of the soil. There are three towns on the island—Kishm, Laft, and Rasool. Kishm, the largest, lies near the sea, at the E. point of the island. It has walls fenced by turrets, and appears to have formerly been of greater commercial importance than it is at present. Native vessels frequently touch here for wood and water or to engage pilots for the Kishm channel and consequently the town has a bustling appearance. Some boat-building is carried on. Pop. of isl., 5000.

KISHON a river Asiatic Turkey pass Acre Palestine. It has its sources in Anti Libanus, about lat. 32° 30' N, flows in a N.W. direction, and falls into the Mediterranean a little S. from Acre.

KISHTAWAR, a tn. Hindoostan Punjab, on the slope of the Himalaya, on a small plain near L. bank Chenab lat. 33° 15' N, lon. 75° 46' E. 5000 ft. above sea-level. It is a small town of ill built, flat-roofed houses, with an insignificant bazaar and a fort. Some coarse woollens and shawls, of inferior quality, are manufactured here. The Chenab here rushes through a ravine, having precipitous sides of gneiss-rock about 1000 ft. high.

KISKA, an isl. Arabian Archipelago lat. 52° 22' N lon 177° 50' W (a). It is hilly, excepting its E. part, which is low. Length, N to S., 25 m.

KISLINGSBURG see Burg Northamp. 2170 on P. 690.

KISLOVODSK, a celebrated Russian watering-place, in the N. of the of Caucasus, and on the confines of Circassia, L. bank Elkhoutan, in a rocky gorge, surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains. It consists entirely of a few houses and a fort. The waters are mineralized, and contain a large quantity of carbonic acid gas.

KIMAYOO, an isl. E. Africa, off the coast of Zanzibar, lat. 0° 44' S, with a village on its N.W. side. Near to its S. point, there is a channel nearly 2 m. wide, leading to a spacious bay or harbour where ships may anchor in four or five fathoms, close to the S.W. part of the island.

KISSE, or Kuma, an isl. Indian Archipelago Banda Sea, lat. 6° 5' S; lon. 137° 7' E. (a). 21 m. N. N.W. the N.E. end of Timor about 20 m. in circumference. It produces mandarin, betel wax, pearls, turban-shall, trepang, &c. II.

edible birds' nests, Indian corn, rice, and vegetables with buffaloes, sheep, goats, hogs, and fowls to be obtained by barter, in exchange for cotton cloths, brass-wire, iron, shopping knives, and coarse cutlery. The principal village on Kisse contains a large and well built church, and a school. The greater portion of the natives are Christians. Pop. 7000 to 8000.

KISSINGEN, a watering-place, Bavaria, Lower Franconia, cap. dist. of same name, pleasantly situated 1 bank Saale, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 80 m. N.W. Würzburg. It is surrounded by walls, flanked with towers contains a church, synagogue, townhouse, and posthouse and has a bathing establishment, on a very complete, and even magnificent scale. There are five springs all of them saline, and containing a large quantity of carbonic acid gas; all are more or less acid and one has a decidedly chalybeate taste. The waters are used both internally and as baths, and are much recommended in chronic affections, gout, and stomach and chest complaints, and annually attract about 2000 visitors. About 500,000 bottles of water are annually exported. A little N. of the town, up the valley of the Saale, are copious saline springs, from which 1500 tons of salt are annually made. An artesian well, 2100 ft. deep, was completed here in 1832. By this system of a subterranean stream of carbonic gas, it throws up a column of water 15 inches in diameter, 78 ft. above the surface, discharging 96 to 100 cubic ft. per minute. The water so thrown up contains 8 per cent. of salt, which, being concentrated to 8 per cent. is forced down a tube sunk in a stratum of rock salt, at a depth of 1740 to 2000 ft. Dissolving the rock salt, it charges itself with 27 per cent. of salt, and in this state is again thrown to the surface, or rather 80 ft. above the surface, by the action of the carbonic acid gas, as before, into a reservoir whence by a natural fall, it goes to feed the salt-pans in the boiling-house. It yields an exquisitely pure white crystalline salt. Pop. of tn., 1800, of dist., 11,205.

KISNA, or KURNIA (Black or dark lake an incarnation of Vishnu) a river Hindoostan in the Doonah. It rises among the W. Ghats, prov. Bejapoor not above 42 m. from the Malabar coast, flows first S.E. and then generally E. passes through the S. part of the Nizam's dominions, in which it receives its two largest affluents, the Beemah, on the left, and the Toongabudra, on the right bank, forms the frontier-line between the Nizam's dominions and the Gondwar Country, which it crosses and falls into the Bay of Bengal lat. 15° 50' N 800 m. N. Madras. Its course, including windings, is estimated at 700 m. Besides the affluents already named it receives the Warrah and Gutpurah, in the upper and the Musay in the lower part of its course, and many other smaller streams. Flowing for the most part through a mountainous country its channel is much broken by rapids and varying much in depth in different seasons, is not well adapted for inland navigation though after entering the Godavari Creek, it is turned by large boats. The Kistna is perhaps richer in gems than any other river of Hindoostan. In the dry season diamonds, cat's-eyes, onyxes, and chalcodons are said to be found, as well as a minute portion of gold.

KIZBUZA, a river in the N.W. of Hungary which rises near the junction of the W. and E. Carpathians flows first N.W. then S.W. and, after a course of about 40 m. and receiving the Blaticza, joins a tank Waag nearly opposite Zolca.

KITAI a tn. Independent Tartary, Khanate and 46 m. N. Kurga, in a low situation, on the coast of Karagum. It is surrounded by a good wall contains a castle of the Khan and about 25 shops and has two weekly markets.

KITT'S (8r) an abbreviation of St. CHRISTOPHER'S, one of the British W. India Islands. Lowest group highest summit Mount Misery 2711 ft. above sea-level, m. lat. 17° 29' N lon 63° 48' W (a). In form it somewhat resembles a bottle, the neck of which forms its S.E. extremity. Entire length, N.W. to S.E. about 21 m., breadth throughout the broadest part or for about two-thirds of its length 10 m. the remainder under 1 m. occupying at the extreme S.E. point where it again expands to a breadth of about 5 m. area, 44,000 a. The centre presents a number of high and barren mountains, intersected by rocky precipices, almost impassable, and abounding with hot springs. The coast on the S. and S.E. is bold but, in the other directions, the hilly and broken country in the interior is succeeded, towards the sea, by an

inland plain which terminates in a low level tract. It has been estimated that one-half of this island is barren and unfit for cultivation but the soil of the plain is said to be superior



to that of any of the other W. India islands for the production of sugar which consequently forms the staple article for exportation though a little coffee, cotton, and arrow root are also raised. Fruits of various kinds abound including oranges, lemons, chacoche, &c. Exports, in 1849, £101 3 9; imports, £110 4 12 in 1852, £17 4 4, and £16 9 2 respectively. The revenue for the latter year was £22 2 5 and the expenditure £31 7 2. The administration of the island is vested in a lieutenant-governor, council, and house of assembly. There are nine Episcopal churches and two chapels one R. Catholic church 12 Wesleyan chapels and two M. A. The established church has in connection 14 public schools, the Moravian mission four, and the Wesleyan eight. The principal town is Basseterre (nicknamed St. Christopher) was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and is said to have obtained from him the name it bears. No settlement, however, was made in it till 1625, when Sir Thomas Warner established a colony there. It was subsequently occupied in part by the French but when the British settlers a series of disputes took place which ended in some sanguinary conflicts. The island was finally ceded to Great Britain at the peace of Utrecht in 1713. P. 1861, 4, 303.

KITTISFORD per Eng. Somerset 952 ac 1 10 5
KITTREL or **KORTREY**, a market town, Hungary, on the boundary 4 m S.W. of Presburg, with a R. Catholic church and a fine castle and gardens belonging to Prince Esterhazy. Pop. 8100.

KITIL, a town in Hindostan, prov. and about 45 m N.W. Delhi. It stands on the banks of a shallow lake, is enclosed by a ditch and a good brick wall and defended by a lofty fort.

KITZUHILL, or **KITZUHILL**, a town, Austria, Tyrol, circle of Unterthann, cap. dist. of same name, 1 bank of the Inn, 4 m E.N.E. Innsbruck. It has a court of justice, a church, a square, a monastery, a hospital, and a trade in cattle, wool, and cheese. Near it are mines of copper, silver, and iron. Pop. 1780. Area of dist. 223 sq. m. 1 op. 15 712.

KITZINGEN, a town, in Bavaria, Lower Franconia, cap. dist. of same name 10 m. E.S.E. Würzburg. It consists of the town proper on the right, and a suburb on the left bank of the Main which communicates by a handsome bridge, and are both surrounded by walls, flanked with towers. On the whole wall built, contains three public squares, two churches, three chapels, a townhouse, Latin school and hospital, and has manufactures of cotton yarn, basket-work, gunpowder, vinegar and dye stuffs, some shipping, a fishery, a large general and travel trade, numerous mills, and weekly cattle and corn markets. Pop. 5770. dist. 10, 318.

KIUNG-CHAU, or **KIUNG-TSOU**, a city, China, cap. dist. Hainan. It is situated at the N. end of the island, lat. 20° N. lon. 110° 22' E., at the mouth of the Liuu, is well built, and surrounded by a strong wall. The harbour is good, and much frequented by Chinese junks from Macao, Binn, and Singapore. Pop. estimated at above 100,000.

KIURIU or **XINU**, the most S., and also the most W. of the four large islands of Japan; lat. 31° 34' N. lon. 129° 50' to 132° E. separated N. from Niphon by a narrow strait, about 1 1/2 m wide and N.E. from

Shikoku by a channel 9 m in breadth. It is about 240 m long and 60 m broad, area, 17,200 sq m. This island is almost inaccessible at every side from its coasts being surrounded with rocks and shallows, and exposed to a wild and dangerous sea. Nagasaki is capital, is the only point in the island and even in the whole empire of Japan where Europeans are allowed to land. However, like the other large islands of Japan is traversed throughout its length by a chain of lofty mountains, many of them formidable volcanoes. On April 1, 1826, a most disastrous eruption occurred of one of the largest of them, named Fliugana, occasioning immense loss of life and property. There are a great number of rivers in the island the principal of which is the Kasegawa and, excepting the E. coast, which is barren the country is exceedingly well cultivated. In several places, there are considerable manufactures of cotton cloth silk goods and paper. Kinsu is divided into nine provinces—Tsu-kun-zan, Fusa, Tsu-kun-go, Buzen, Satsuma, Bungo, Fyugo, and Ocumu. Its most important towns are Nagasaki, Kasa, and Kokura.

KIZ, **HIN-SALT**, or **KIZ HIN-SALT** (see *Tyren*) a village, Turkey, path Karaman, 100 m E. Konya, on a low mound in the middle of a plain. It contains numerous salt petre-works, that substances being collected in large quantities from the soil and about the place. Many interesting remains of the ancient city Tyren still exist here. About 2 m. S. from Kiz Hissar is the fountain of Anasabur, a small lake or pool about 40 ft. in diameter full of brackish turbid water babbling and boiling though quite cold.

KIZIL-IRAK (see *Helge*) a river Asiatic Turkey, which rises near Kind-hisar path about 36 m E. from this point it flows W. with a deep S. bend, to lat. 39° 30' N. when it proceeds N. with a winding course to the Black Sea into which it falls at lat. 41° 40' N. lon. 36° E. between Sinope and Samsoun its whole course being upwards of 500 m. Of its numerous affluents the principal is the Kara Su, which flowing from the W. joins it in about lat. 41° 28' N. At Osmank, about 120 m from its mouth it has a breadth of only about 160 yards. It is nevertheless, a fine river but it does not equal what would be expected from a stream of such a long course and fed by so many tributaries.

KIZIL, Kuz, an extensive sandy desert, Asia, to the S. of Lake Aral, occupying nearly the centre of Independent Tartary between lat. 41 and 44° N. and lon. 61 and 67° E.

KIZIL-DEREN a river Persia, which rises in Khoristan 20 m N.W. Senna, about lat. 25° 55' N. flows N. by E. forms a part of the S.E. boundary of Aserbaidjan and then turning to the S.E. skirts the prov. of Gilan till it reaches lat. 36° 45' N. when it traverses that province in a N.E. direction, and finally falls into the Caspian Sea, about lat. 37° 27' N. In some parts of its course, the river winds through tremendous chains and ravines, its rocky boundaries rising to a height of 1800 ft. above the level of the stream.

KI/LIAR, a town and fort, Russia, gov. Caucasus, 1 bank Terck 50 m above its mouth, lat. 43° 50' N. lon. 46° 48' E. It is dull and sombre a few of the houses are of brick, but the greater part are of wood the situation being low, and exposed to inundations, is very unhealthy. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Kaslar being an entrepot for the traffic between Aserbaidjan and Persia, carries on a prosperous trade, which is wholly in the hands of the Armenians. The exports are wine, honey, S. of gumme, cotton, and silk stuffs. Pop. exclusive of garrison, about 10,000.

KJESTEMINDE, a resort, in Denmark, on a small and shallow bay, N.E. side of Funen, 11 m S.E. E. Odense. It has a winter haven of the fourth class, admitting vessels drawing 12 ft., at which a considerable trade in corn is carried on. Many of the inhabitants live by fishing. Pop. 1800.

KJOBENHAVN, cap. Denmark. See *COPENHAGEN*.

NJÖGE a seaport in Denmark, E shore of Zealand, at the mouth of a small stream, on a bay of same name, 29 m S.W. Copenhagen. It has a church, a hospital, manufactures of carpets, and a harbor of the fourth class, admitting vessels drawing from 10 to 11 ft but possessed at present, of very little trade. The bay of Njōge has good anchorage, and is sometimes used as a station by ships of war. Within it, in 1877 a signal victory was gained by the Danish over the Swedish fleet. In the vicinity of the town, in 1807 some Danish militia were defeated by a body of English under the command of the Duke of Wellington, then Sir Arthur Wellesley. Pop. 2300.

KLAASWAAL, a vil Holland, prov S Holland, 11 m S. Rotterdam with a neat church an elegant school house, and a benevolent society. Pop. 651.

KLABAT — 1 An active volcano, 4000 ft. high, and a village, lat. Colchese, near Mendoza. — 2 A dist. and bay, N.W. side of Isl. Ranea.

KLADEK, or KOK, a vil Austria, Moravia, circle, and 34 m N. Omlütz with a church, potash works, lime-kilns, a saw and other mills. Pop. 818.

KLADDO, a Bohemian circle Rakowitz, 15 m N.W. Prague with a church, townhouse, school and castle, many factories of potash, and tile-works. Pop. 1395.

KLADOVA or KALOYA, two places Hungary. — 1 A vil Hungary, Thither Thess. so and 16 m E.N.E. Arad in a deep valley, has a Greek non-union church in the vicinity both silver and copper are worked. Pop. 1737. — 2 A vil Thither Thess. on Krassova, 14 m from Lugos with a parish church. Pop. 727.

KLADIAU, a m Bohemia, circle, and 17 m W. S.W. Pilsen on the Ulava. It has a handsome church one of the largest in Bohemia adorned with sculptures in marble, a slate and several stone cherries and a coal mine. Pop. 1248.

KLAGENFURT or KLANG, a m Austria, Styria, gov and 40 m N. E. Laybach, cap. circle of same name, on the (Ilanc) and Glan, connected with Lake Wotter by a canal its fortifications once strong having been destroyed by the French in 1809 their site has been converted into an agreeable promenade. It is built in the form of a square consists of the town proper and four suburbs, and has several hand some squares, some of them adorned with obelisks and statues, and spacious streets, lined with houses generally from two to three stories high. It contains seven churches among which the cathedral with a good altar-piece and the town church stand conspicuous, the latter by its belfry and tower 280 ft. high the Landeshauptmann, an ancient building of the 18th century in which the Estates of Carinthia held their meetings the old castle, an interesting edifice the palace of the Bishop of Gurk, a handsome structure with fine frescoes, some good collections, and a fine park, thrown open to the public the townhouse, 17 rooms with a library of 30,000 volumes gymnasium, normal and other schools, general infirmary and several hospitals and benevolent institutions. The manufactures consist chiefly of fine woollens, silk goods ribbons, muslin, and white lead, and the transit trade is of considerable importance. Klagenfurt is the see of a bishop and the seat of a superior appeal and criminal court, with jurisdiction over Styria and Carinthia. It is of early origin, and is supposed to stand near the site of the Roman Tiburnia, but its early history does not possess any interest. It first became a place of importance in the beginning of the 16th century, when the Emperor Maximilian I. fortified it, and gave it important privileges. Pop. (1846), 15,054. — The circle is well wooded, and rich in minerals and though much broken by hills and mountains, has some tracts of fertile land. Area, 1360 geo. sq. m. Pop. 175,000.

KLAMATH, a river U. States, which issues from a lake of same name, on the S.W. frontier of Oregon, flows circuitously W. S.W. receiving several affluent the most important of which, rising near Mount St. Joseph, in Upper California, joins it on the left, and falls into the Pacific in lat. 41. 30' N. It is a very rapid stream with a depth near its mouth of 17 ft., it is navigable for steamers for at least 40 m. Considerable quantities of gold have been found in it.

KLAR, a river which rises in the Dovrefield Mountains in the S. of prov S. Trondhjem Norway forms Lake Færevann, the greater part of which is situated in the Hedemark in Sweden, flows S.E. through stult lake, under the name of

Tyrillid, enters the Carlsund, where it first takes the name of Klar continues to flow S.E. and falls by three mouths into the V. shore of Lake Wener at the town of Carlsund, after a course of about 300 m. Its principal affluent is the Söta, which it receives on the right, shortly after quitting Lake Færevann.

KLARPHITZA, or CHARENZA [anc. Olympe] a small seaport in Greece, on a bay of same name, in the N.W. of the Morea, 8 m S.W. Gecum, consisting of a few houses, and a fortress picturesque crowning a height. It is the usual landing place from Zante. The title of Clarenza in the royal family of England is derived from this town, which was anciently the capital of a principality of same name.

KLATTAU, a m Bohemia cap. circle of same name, on a steep height, in the beautiful and fertile valley of the Bovenbach, 75 m S.W. Prague. It is surrounded by double walls and ditches, has three suburbs, is well and regularly built, and well paved contains a handsome deanery church, a Jesuit college now converted into barracks a townhouse with a lofty tower, and a very large and fine-tiled hall, a Dominican monastery the buildings of which are used as a gymnasium; several other schools, and two hospitals and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth and bonetry. It is an ancient place, suffered much during the Thirty Years War and has six times been almost burned down. Pop. 5457. — The circle, traversed in all directions by ramifications of the Bohemianwald, is watered by several streams of which the Radbana is the largest has a bleak climate and contains both iron and coal. Area 736 geo. sq. m. Pop. 184,764.

KLAUSEN a m Austria, Tyrol circle, and 15 m N. E. Bozen, a bank Elanach on the Sonnenberg, in a narrow pass, about 1100 ft. above the sea. It has three churches and a Capuchin monastery with a good library. Pop. 1078.

KLAUSENBURG a city Austria, cap. of Traunviertel and of same name, on the Little Saarn, in a romantic valley 72 m N.W. Hermannstadt, lat. 48 44' S. N. lon. 23 34 51 E. It consists of an inner town or town proper, and six suburbs. The inner town, surrounded by ancient walls flanked with towers and entered by six gates is subdivided into the old and the new town the former is situated close to the river or is of small extent and has dark and narrow streets. It was founded by a German colony in 1173, on the site of the Roman town of Claudis or Claudiopolis and it is even supposed that part of its existing walls are of Roman construction. The new town is much more regularly and handsomely built, and may be described as consisting of a large central market-place, 500 yards long, and 360 yards broad from which almost all the streets, generally spacious run off at right angles. The principal street called the Mittel gasse (middle street) 600 yards long by 71 yards broad, is lined by handsome buildings and has a very imposing appearance. In other quarters the houses, though well built, are (for only of one story and never more than two). The principal public edifices are the cathedral an ancient Gothic structure situated in the market-place, and of considerable architectural merit, though destitute of any tower and somewhat obscured by the shops crowded round its base Trinity church with two towers crowned by two conical domes; two other R. Catholic, a Greek a Lutheran, a Unitarian, and two Calvinistic churches three monasteries the governor's residential palace, and other public offices the townhouse an academy of music, with a public library and interesting collection of minerals, a Protestant and a Lutheran college, a R. Catholic gymnasium and seminary, an infirmary a workhouse, and several well-endowed hospitals. Many of the nobility also have palaces here. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen and linen cloth delft-ware, and paper, and there is a beet-root sugar factory. The trade, as well as the manufactures, though once important, have greatly declined Klauseenburg having become the seat of the government of Traunviertel, which was transferred to it from Hermannstadt in 1790 has several important public offices, and possesses a better society than is usual in provincial towns. The inhabitants are very much mixed, consisting partly of the descendants of the old Saxons, modern Germans, Hungarians, Armenians, Greeks, Wallachians, Slovaks, and Jews. To all of them not excluding the last, the rights and privileges of citizenship are open. Pop. (1846), 25,500. — The country

of Klausenberg, also called Kalk, is tolerably fertile, both producing much corn and raising many cattle. It also possesses valuable minerals. Area, 1392 sq. ac. P. 160,600.

KLAUSHAJ, a tn. Hanover, cap. dist. of same name, on the Zellerbach, opposite to Zellerfeld, which is connected with it by a bridge, and may be regarded as its suburb, 49 m. S. E. E. Hanover. It is the principal mining town of the Harz, and stands on the top and sides of a hill, in a bleak district, about 1800 ft. above the sea. Having been repeatedly burned down, it has been rebuilt with considerable regularity. But the greater part of the houses are only of wood, covered with slating. It contains a church, courthouse, mint, gymnasium, forest and mining school, with a good collection of models of mines and minerals, and has a number of establishments connected with the working of the mines, from which gold, silver and lead are obtained. They are drained by a tunnel cut through the mountain, and 5 m. in length. One of the mines is 2000 ft. below the level of the hills. They have been worked from the 11th century. Pop., Klausthal proper, 9789, including Zellerfeld, 14,345.

KLEACU, or **KLECU**, a tn. Prussia, prov. and 26 m. N. E. Posen, between two lakes with three churches and a synagogue, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 1079.

KLECELEW, a walled tn. Russian Poland, gov. Kalisch, near Kamin. Pop. 2296.

KLEIN BOTTWART, a vil. Württemberg, circle Neckar, half Murrach, with a church, and a trade in wine. Yearly in the old castle of Eichenbach. Pop. 951.

KLEINERBERG, vil. Rhineish Prussia, gov. and 40 m. S. Minden with a E. Catholic church and a chapel. P. 1093.

KLEINENDORF, a vil. Hanish Prussia, gov. Minden, circle Hildesheim with a church. Pop. 1243.

KLEINGARTACH, a tn. Württemberg circle Neckar, half Murrach, with a church, and a trade in wine. Yearly in the old castle of Eichenbach. It is an ancient place which originally belonged to the Margraves of Baden and came into the possession of Württemberg in 1335. P. 900.

KLEINIZ, a tn. Prussia, gov. Silesia, gov. and 50 m. W. by W. Legnica, with a church, tile-works, lime-kilns, an oil, and several other mills. Pop. 141.

KLENOV, or **KLENOV**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, on Hunk, on Mount Vesper, with a church, manufactures of coarse woollens, two iron-mills, and a trade in wood. Pop. 2116.

KLENTSCH, or **KLENTSCH**, a market tn. Bohemia, circle, and 21 m. W. Haidau, on a small stream, at the foot of the Hohenwald, with a church, courthouse, school, and hospital, manufactures of earthenware and three mills. Pop. 1123.

KLESZEL, a tn. Russia, prov. and 49 m. S. E. Bialystok, with a trade in hops, which are largely cultivated in the district. Pop. 1968.

KLEVA, a river, Russia, which rises on the S. W. from the gov. Orel flows S. W. between gov. Koursk and Chernogov, and joins the bank Don, after a course of about 90 m. Chief affluent, the Jassan.

KLIASMA, or **KLIASMA**, a river, Russia, which rises in the N. of gov. Moscow, dist. Dmitrov, flows S. E. E., past the town of Boguchol, enters gov. Vladimir, and changes its direction to E. by E., entering the forest of Vladimir and Khorov. About 30 m. beyond the latter town it turns suddenly S., then circuitously E., and joins the bank Oka at Gorlav, on the frontiers of Nijni Novgorod after a course of about 350 m., and receiving several affluents. Its channel is encumbered with shoals, but is tolerably clear as far as Khorov up to which it is navigable. It abounds with fish.

KLIJOWITSCH, a tn. Russia, gov. and 70 m. S. E. E. Mahilow, cap. circle, on the Odra. It has some general trade. Pop. (1841) 1992. — Pop. (circle) 50,000.

KLIN, a tn. Russia, gov. and 50 m. N. W. Moscow, cap. circle, on both sides of the Luga. It has an imperial palace built of wood, four churches, a post-office, and superior school; manufactures of earthenware, four tallow smelting establishments, and tile-works. Pop. (1850), 2990. Area of circle, 979 sq. m. Pop. 59,381.

KLINGENBIBIG, a tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, on the Main, 22 m. W. Würzburg, with a church, chapel, and mills; manufactures of stone-ware, and a trade in wine and wax. Pop. 1007.

KLINGENTHAL (Inner and Outer), a tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau, 15 m. S. E. Thum. It contains a beautiful

church, has manufactures of twisted strings and instruments, some general trade, particularly with Bohemia, and a paper-mill. The mines of iron and tin once very productive, are all but exhausted. Pop. 1691.

KLINGNAU, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. Aargov, cap. circle, a bank Aar a little above its confluence with the Rhine, 16 m. N. N. E. Aargov. It consists of a single, spacious street, in the centre of which the parish church stands. A good wine is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1142.

KINTZY, a tn. Russia, gov. and 109 m. N. N. E. Caernigov. Pop. (1849) 5876.

KLISSURA, or **KLISSOURA**, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Albania, 1 bank Vojutze or Juvu, 40 m. E. by S. Valona. It is a small place, containing some vestiges of antiquity.

KLIUK, a tn. Turkish Croatia, 1 bank Sava, 27 m. E. Ostrova, strongly fortified, and a mart for horses.

KLOBACK, or **KLOMBACK**, two places, Moravia — 1, A market in circle and 21 m. S. E. Brum, with two churches, and five mills. Land is named in the district. Pop. 1942. — 2, A tn. circle, and 23 m. S. E. Hradisch, with a church, two chapels, an hospital, and fine dyeworks. Pop. 2296.

KLOBUCKO, a tn. Russian Poland, 68 m. S. S. E. Kalisch, in a somewhat rugged, but well-wooded district. It has an old Augustinian monastery. Pop. 933.

KLODAWA, a tn. Russian Poland, 86 m. W. Warsaw with three churches, and a Carmelite monastery. Pop. 1003.

KLOETZGA, a vil. Holland, prov. Zealand, in S. Beveland, S. E. from Goes with a school, and a large marketplace. Pop. 696.

KLOFFBY, or **KLOFFBY**, a vil. Norway, prov. Nordland, on id Bergen. It is prettily situated and tolerably well built, the houses having a good and comfortable appearance. It has some trade, and is frequented by the fishermen employed among the Lofoden Isles. Pop. about 300.

KLOOSTERBLOEM, a vil. Holland, prov. Groningen, 21 m. W. W. Appledorn, with two churches and a school. Pop. (approximate) 374.

KLOUPYTA, a vil. Hungary, can. Temovar, 12 m. from Trencs, with a church and a trade in excellent wine, the growth of the district. Pop. 1400.

KLOPFENBURG, a tn. W. Germany, duchy Oldenburg, cap. circle on the Süderb., 22 m. S. W. Oldenburg. It has an old tower chapel, townhouse hospital, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 832. Area of circle 418 sq. m. P. 22,862.

KLOSTER, or **KLOSTER**, two places, Bohemia — 1, A tn., circle, and 16 m. N. W. Rastz, 1 bank Eger, prettily situated, and well built, with a church and a castle, manufactures of stone-ware, and an iron-mill. Pop. 1600. — 2, A vil. circle, Koneggrätz, in a wild and romantic district, on the wild Adler. It has a very ancient church, a school, and manufactures of porcelain and steel-ware. Pop. 793.

KLOSTERHUBURG, a tn. Lower Austria, 6 m. N. Vienna, beautifully situated on a height above the bank Danube at the confluence of the Kurling. It is surrounded by dilapidated walls, and consists of a high and a low town, containing the picturesque ruin of an old fortress, an ancient church, a Neothirns college, several schools, an infirmary, hospital, and barracks, and has manufactures of lace and chemical products, a sugar refinery, cotton-mill, and a weekly market. Above the town stands a magnificent old abbey with a fine church, good library and other collections, and the archiepiscopal crown of Austria, which is taken to Vienna and used when coronation takes place. Pop. 9800.

KLOSTER, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Grisons, on the Landquart, here crossed by a bridge, 16 m. N. E. E. Coira. It is named from an abbey which was suppressed in 1538, and has a parish church and a smelting-furnace. P. 1261.

KLOTEN, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. and 6 m. N. N. E. Friburg. It is well built, and contains a large and handsome church, and several schools. From the number of coins and other antiquities which have been found here, Kloten is supposed to be of Roman origin. Pop. 1400.

KLUEDERT, a tn. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 12 m. N. W. Brabant, once fortified. It has straight streets, is traversed by several canals, has a townhouse in a large square, planted with trees, two churches, a school, and two annual fairs, viz. the St. John's fair. Pop. (approximate) 1160.

KLIJUS (Outer and Inner), two vils. Switzerland, can. and 10 m. N. E. Solothurn, at the opposite extremities of a

romantic pass of same name, in the Jura. Inner Klus, consisting of two rows of houses stands at the foot of a precipitous rock, crowned by the ruined castle of Hipp, and to have been built by Pepin Maïr du Palais and has blast-furnaces, in which the bellows or pots like iron ore, common on the Jura, is smelted. Outer Klus consists of several well-built houses, and has a chapel a tannery an oil-mill and a bleach field. The pass of Klus is thought to derive its name from the Latin *clausus*, from having been anciently closed by a gate and wall. It is still of importance as one of the main entrances into Switzerland from the N W.

KLYTCH-2142-2143 or KLYTCH-2141 a tn Independent Tertiary khanate and 60 m N W Khiva. It has no wall but contains a castle of the khan and three mosques; and has two weekly markets.

KMIZLANIE a tn Russia gov Podolsk, 25 m N E Kamenetz on the Bug, with a R Catholic and several Greek churches and some general trade. Pop. 2485

KNAITH par Eng Lincoln, 1640 ac. Pop. 116.

KNAIDALE two para. Scot. Argyle — 1 (North) 27 797 ac. Pop. 1666 — 2 (South) 240 ac m Pop. 2178.

KNAPTON, par Eng Norfolk, 1480 ac. Pop. 580.

KNAPTON, par Eng Cambridge 2000 ac. P. 155.

KNAPEBOROUGH a parl bar and market to Eng land on York (W Riding) beautifully situated 1 bank Nidd 17 m W by N York, with which it is connected by railway.

It contains a spacious market-place, from which several streets diverge the latter well paved and lighted with gas houses in general neat and substantial and principally of stone.

The church is an elegant and commodious structure in a mixed style of architecture, with a tower. There are also a chapel of ease two places of worship for Dissenters a R Catholic chapel, and a free grammar and several other schools.

The only other public buildings are the workhouse and jail. The town was formerly the seat of extensive linen and cotton manufactures but these branches of industry have now almost entirely disappeared.

The environs of the town are remarkably beautiful, and abound with objects of interest, including the ruins of the castle founded in 1170 which afforded shelter to the murderers of Thomas à Becket and formed a temporary prison for Richard I the drooping wall possessed of powerful petrifying properties and several curious excavations in one of which Eugene Aram a schoolmaster in Knaresborough, committed the murder for which he was executed 14 years afterwards.

Knaresborough returns two members to the House of Commons. Registered electors, 1851 280 Pop. 5596.

KNARESDALE, par Eng Northumb 7144 ac P. 917.

KNAVINSTOWN, par Irel Kildare 618 ac P. 50.

KNEBWORTH par Eng Herts 2695 ac. Pop. 290.

KNEBSAL, par Eng Notts, 4360 ac. Pop. 600.

KNEEION, par Eng Notts 924 ac. Pop. 109.

KNELETON, par Wales, Glamorgan, 657 ac P. 127.

KNESELARE a vil and com Belgium, prov E. Flanders on the Zwart-Gatbek 14 m W Ghent with extensive manufactures of linen and starch three distilleries, a dye-works and several mills. Pop. 4157.

KNETTSHALL, par Eng Suffolk, 1024 ac. P. 80.

KNETZGAU a vil Bavaria, Lower Franconia, on the Main, over which there is here a ferry W Bamberg. It has a church, a chapel the ruins of an old castle, a building yard, a saw and other mills and a trade in wood. Pop. 1853.

KNLAHIN a tn Russia gov and 50 m E F E. Rybol Norogard, cap dist, on the Kalingra, poorly built, with four wooden churches, tanneries, and some general trade. Pop. 1800 — The circles raise good crops of corn, and flocks great numbers of cattle. Pop. 100 000.

KNIELINGEN a vil Baden, circle Middle Rhine, on the Rhine here crossed by a bridge, 8 m W N Carlsruhe, with a church. By the embanking of the river a large tract of fine meadow land has been gained. There is a gold wash ery here. Pop. 1625.

KNEBLIN or GEMEX, a tn Hungary co Zepa, 1 bank Poppe 15 m N E. Kismark with a church, and some general trade. Pop. 1480.

KNIGH, par Irel Tipperary 4515 ac Pop. 1922.

KNIGHTON a bor, market tn and par S. Wales co. Radnor. The town is beautifully situated, r bank Teme,

at the head of a romantic valley surrounded on all sides by lofty wooded hills 84 m N N E. New Radnor. The two principal streets, which intersect each other at right angles are regularly laid out, well kept, and contain many respectable houses. The church is a comparatively modern edifice. There are an endowed, six day and three infant schools six almshouses and several other charities. The only business of the town is a little wool-stapling. Knighton unites with New Radnor in returning one member to the House of Commons. The great dyke of Offa enters the parish on the N and about 8 m. from the town, on the top of a hill are the remains of a British encampment. Area, 2461 ac. Pop. 1565.

KNIGHTON (Warr) par Eng Dorset 7238 ac. P. 270.

KNIGHTS ISLAND — 1 An isl Russian America, near the mouth of Admiralty or Behring's Bay, about lat. 59° 23' N, and lon. 185° 40' W. It consists of a navigable passage all round it, but an inlet lies between it and the mainland on its N E side, and there are some rocks about 1/2 m from its W point. — 2 An isl Russian America, in Prince William's Sound about lat. 60° 13' N, lon. 148° W. It is about 30 m long N to S. — 3 An isl off the NW coast of Hudson's Bay, about lat. 62° N lon. 93° W.

KNIGHTSHRIDGE, a W suburb of London about 3 m W by S St. Paul's, in the par. of Chelsea, Kensington and St. Margaret's, Westminster. It consists chiefly of one long street, in a line with Piccadilly between Hyde Park Corner and Kensington Gore and contains an elegant church the Albert Gate into Hyde Park, extensive cavalry barracks, barracks for the foot guards, a fine triumphal arch leading into the gardens of Buckingham palace, St. George's hospital, and numerous magnificent mansions and handsome residences.

KNIGHTWICK par Eng Worcester 864 ac. P. 166.

KNIJFE (dx a vil Holland, prov Friesland 2 m E Heerenveen. It is divided into Beneden (lower) and Boven (upper) Knijpe and has a church and school. Pop. (agricul), 1914.

KNILL par Eng Hereford 708 ac. Pop. 78.

KNIN [anc. Teneus] a tn Austria Delmatia, circle and 49 m E Zara, at the source of the Turljak and Krucka here crossed by an old stone bridge. It is walled and defended by a fort situated on a commanding height but is poorly built and owing to the marshes in its neighbourhood very unhealthy. It has a court of justice and a R Catholic church and is supposed to occupy the site of the German town Andaba which after a gallant defence by the natives, was destroyed by Germans. Pop. 1010.

KNIPIAULEN a lordship W Germany duchy Oldenburg belonging to the Count Von Bentinck and forming a kind of intermediate sovereignty guaranteed by the German Confederation in 1806. It is in the E. part of circle Jever and wholly inclosed by it consists of marsh land and is well adapted both for corn and the rearing of cattle. The principal village, which has the same name, contains a castle with fine gardens. Area 15 geo sq m Pop. 3108.

KNIPTON par Eng Lancaster 1480 ac. Pop. 386.

KNITTELFELD a tn Austria, Styria, circle and 10 m E N E. Judenburg 1 bank Murr and surrounded by old walls in a very ill adapted state. It has a deanery church a Capuchin monastery and hospital, and manufactures of scythes an iron mill and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2000.

KNITTLINGEN a tn Württemberg, circle Neckar 25 m N W Stuttgart. It is walled has a court of law a deanery church, a Latin school, and silk works. Pop. 2392.

KNYFFON par Eng Derby 9340 ac. Pop. 831.

KNY Kwas or Kwa a lake Russia gov and 100 m. S S F Minsk length E to W 15 m breadth about 4 m.

KOCK a mountain, Scotland ro and 11 m. S W Benf, 2000 ft. high, used as a landmark in navigating the Moray Firth.

KNOCK, two para Irel — 1, Meath, 976 ac. Pop. 830.

— 2 Mayo 11 705 ac. Pop. 3174.

KNOCKALINEY par Irel Limerick, 9248 ac. P. 3450.

KNOCKANDO par Scot. Elgin, 16 m. by 6 m. P. 1771.

KNOCKAN E, par Irel Kerry, 97,648 ac. Pop. 4245.

KNOCKANURE, par Irel Kerry, 4650 ac. P. 1053.

KNOCKAVILLY par Irel Cork; 6210 ac. P. 1423.

KNOCKBAIN par Scot. Ross. Pop. 8005.

KNOCKBREDA, par Irel Antrim and Down; 8020 ac. Pop. 11,488.

KNOCKBRIDE, par Irel Laven 18 623 ac. P 7042
KNOCKMOORE, par Irel Meath 2500 ac. P 642
KNOCKGRAFFON, par Irel Tipperary 1973 ac. Pop. 2291

KNOCKHOLT, par Eng. Kent 1883 ac. Pop 578
KNOCKIN, par Eng. Salop, 1561 ac. Pop. 255.
KNOCKLONG, par Irel Limerick 4442 ac. P 1431
KNOCKMARK, par Irel. Meath 2877 ac. Pop 527
KNOCKMELLOW MOUNTAINS, a mountain range, Ireland, sec. Waterford and Tipperary extending 18 m. from the valley of the Nire to the Kilworth Mountains. Knockmellow, the highest summit 4 m. S. E. Claghass, is 1700 ft. high.

KNOCKMOURNE, par Irel Cork 8836 ac. P 12029
KNOCKNAGAU, par Irel. Limerick, 2173 ac. P 714
KNOCKRATH, par Irel. Wicklow 18,854 ac. P 1698.
KNOCKTEMPLIN, par Irel Cork 4618 ac. P 1018.
KNOCKTOPHER, a tn. and par Ireland co. Wickham.

The town, or rather village, on a plain, 11 m. S. Wickham, has a seat. Established church with a spire a Carmelite N. Catholic chapel, two schools, and a medical dispensary. Weaving was formerly carried on here, but the inhabitants are now chiefly employed as labourers. Area of par 4722 ac. Pop. 1567. —(Local Correspondent)

KNOXSHALL, par Eng. Suffolk 1846 ac. Pop. 432
KNOX, par Eng. Wilt 1446 ac. Pop. 252
KNOXINGTON, par Eng. Leicester 1445 ac. P 230
KNOTTING, or **NORTON**, par Eng. Bedford 1,24 ac. Pop. 182

KNOTTING, a tn. England co. York (W. Riding) on a slight declivity, 1/2 bank. Acre at its junction with the Hambley and Goolie Canal 8 1/2 m. E. N. E. Postoffice, on the railway to Leeds. It is irregularly built has two established churches various dissenting chapels a national British and several private schools some small charities, and a mechanics institute. The manufacture of lace for which hambley has been long famed is carried on to a great extent, being peculiarly well adapted for agricultural purposes. A good many river and small coasting vessels are built here, and the trade on the river and canal is very considerable. The king's mills, erected here shortly after the conquest, are still extensive although deprived of their former privileges. Pop. 4540. —(Local Correspondent)

KNOX, a vil. England co. 10 m. N. W. Warwick with a handsome chapel and several charities. P 1155

KNOX, a vil. U.S. par Eng. Somerset 549 ac. P 92

KNOXWOLTON, par Eng. Kent 428 ac. Pop. 24

KNOXWOLTON, par Eng. Devon 4989 ac. Pop. 517

KNOX, two parts. Eng. Wilt — 1 East, 6188 ac. P 1110. — 2 West, 1913 ac. Pop. 169

KNOXFORD, a market tn. and par England co. (Dorset). The town 23 m. N. E. of E. Chester has generally a mean appearance but it has a seat parish church and several dissenting chapels a free grammar and several other schools. The thread manufacture, which formerly flourished here has been supplanted by cotton and silk hand-loom weaving which is carried on to a small extent. But the inhabitants generally are engaged in handicraft trades, and derive their principal support from the numerous opulent gentry in the neighbourhood. Area of par 4632 ac. Pop. 4375

KNOXWOLTON, a vil. and par Switzerland, can and 9 m. N. W. Lausanne. It has a handsome church, and a building establishment, erected over sulphurous and chalybeate springs, which have been known since the 16th century. Pop. 1803

KNOXWOLTON, a tn. Russia, prov. 18 m. N. N. W. Bialystok with manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and several mills. Pop. 1699

KNOX, a tn. and harbour, Gulf of Oman. The island is 30 m. S. E. of the mouth of the Banak river about lat. 15° 12' N. lon. 100° 55' E. 7 m. long, and 3 m. broad, moderately high and hilly clothed with trees, and on the S. end of fresh water. The mountain, formed by this island, and another about half its size, called Ko-Gram, is sheltered from the wind and sea in every direction, except the N. E.

KNOX, a city China, prov. Kiangsu, 157 m. E. by S. Nanhang

KNOX, a vil. Austria. Belovana, generalship Peterwardein on the Sava, about 9 m. from Orizacz; with two churches, and two mills. Pop. 1,066

KNOX, or **CONNA**, a tn. Central Africa, cap. Darfur, on a plain; lat. 14° 11' N.; lon. 28° 5' E. It is more than 2 m. long, but extremely narrow; each of the houses occupies a distinct enclosure, in which a well is dug, and is separated from its neighbour by a considerable extent of waste ground. The town is thickly interspersed with trees of various kinds and has two mosques, and five public schools and is inhabited almost entirely by merchants or strangers. In a great square, on the S. E. side, a market is held for the productions of the country and for articles imported from Egypt. A hill to the E. is a mountain of rock of the same name, which is a retreat of hyenas and jackals. In the neighbourhood are several considerable villages. Pop. 8000

KORDU, a city and territory Mongolia. See **CONNA**.

KÖBLIN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Rhine, gov. and 38 m. N. W. Breda. 1 bank Oder with two churches, hospital, and castle and a trade in cattle. It was nearly burnt down in 1844. 1 op 1261

KOPFERSDORF or **KAPOLD**, a market in Hungary, co. and 12 m. W. N. W. Oedenburg, with two churches, a gymnasium and an old castle of a circular form, and mineral springs. Pop. 1780

KOBI, a Russian fort and vil. gov. Georgia, among the mountains of Caucasus near the point where three valleys which furnish the chief sources of the Terek, unite and form the large valley of Khval. lat. 42° 32' N.; lon. 44° 55' E. The inhabitants are Ossetes, and profess Christianity. A church has been built for their use

KOBILJAKI, a tn. Russia, gov. and 23 m. S. W. Poltawa, 1 bank Worokla with 10 churches a considerable general trade, and four important annual fairs. Pop. 7000

KOBLENZ, a gov. and city Prussia. See **LORENA**.

KOBOR, or **KITEN**, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, Székely Raps, on a height, close to Texas-Tykas, and about 12 m. from Sarkany with a Protestant parish church. 1 op 1019

KORBYN, a tn. Russia, gov. and 102 m. S. by E. Grodno bank Machesna a tributary of the Bug with a Greek abbey. Pop. (1850) 6057

KOBUIG, a tn. and duchy Germany. See **CURIA**.

KOBYANKA, a vil. Galicia, empire Jaslo on the Rapp. It has a church and a castle and in its vicinity a chapel annually visited by about 50,000 pilgrims, from Gallic Hungary and Poland.

KOBYLIN, a tn. Prussia, prov. 48 m. S. S. P. 1 con, on the Orla with two parish churches, a Barnardine monastery and manufactures of leather and potash. Pop. 2087

KOCHGUTZ, a vil. Prussia prov. Rhine, gov. Oppeln, circle Lublitz with a castle, glass works, tile works, lime kilns, a saw and several other mills. 1 op 1007

KOCHUM or **COCHUM**, a tn. Rhineland Prussia, gov. and 30 m. S. W. Coblenz, cap. circle, at the confluence of the Endert with the Moselle. It is poorly built, has a court of justice and several public offices a church two chapels a synagogue, a gymnasium, the ruins of the old castle of Winnenburg, belonging to the Metternich family, and manufactures of linen and red leather a potash works some shipping, and a trade in wine and cattle. Pop. 2555

The circle is hilly and black and is watered by the Moselle, and numerous small streams. Area, 145 geo. sq. m. Pop. 33,484

KOCHUL, a small river Würtemberg which rises near the village of Kochenberg, circle Hart, flows first N. N. W. through wild but well wooded country passing the towns of Aalen, Gail, and Hall, then N. to Künzelsau, when it turns W., passes Teinhardt and after a course of about 80 m. joins a bank Neckar about 6 m. N. Heilbronn

KOCHSTEUT, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 31 m. S. W. Magdeburg, at the foot of the Hake It is walled, poorly built, and has a church, a townhouse tile-works, and several mills. Pop. 1557

KOCK, a tn. Russian Poland, about 40 m. S. Silesia, r. bank Wisla. Pop. about 1900

KOCHEL, a vil. Hungary, co. Bihar, on the Black Kiskis, 12 m. from Budapest. It stands in a tolerably fertile district, and has a Greek non-united parish church. P 1041

KODA, a tn. Siam, 28 m. S. W. Khyatun, lat. 17° 55' N. lon. 60° 55' E. Pop. 1200

KODIAK, an isl. Alutian Archipelago. See **KADIAK**.

KODJ HEMAR, a tn. Asiatic Turkey pach Karamania, 85 m. N. E. Konia, consisting of about 150 or 200 houses at

ROLIN, a m. Bohemia. See *COLLIN*

ROLKED, a v. Hungary, Thimser Danube, co. Baranya, 2 m from Mohacs, at the confluence of the Delnyk with the Danube. It has a church. Pop. 1500.

ROLKEI, a m. Russia, gov. Volynia, circle and 80 m N E. Lank, r. bank Siv., with a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1500.

ROLLAROVCEZ, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Trnava, in a mountainous district, 20 m from Billeu, with a Catholic church and a trade in timber, particularly deals which are here sawn up in great numbers. Pop. 2065.

ROLLEDA, a m. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 85 m W. S. W. Merseburg on the Leosbach. It has a court of justice, a church and a courthouse, the works, hme-khins, several mills, and a trade in cattle. Medicinal plants are cultivated largely in the vicinity. Pop. 3091.

ROLLIKEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Aargau, cap. circle of same name, in a beautiful and fertile valley 4 m S. Aarau. It has a church, a large school, and manufactures of cotton. Pop. 1547.

ROLLINLEZ, a m. Bohemia, circle, and 14 m from Klatzau, with a church, a castle, townhouse, school, and a paper and a flour mill. Pop. 991.

ROLLUM, a market in. Holland, prov. Friesland, 16 m N. E. Leeuwarden. It has two churches, a school, porcelain manufactory, rope-works, oil-mills, and a manufacture of calico. Pop. 2068.

ROLLUMPEZWAAG, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, near Rollum, with a church and school and some limited manufactures. Pop. 513.

ROLN, a gov. and city Prussia. See *COLONN*

ROLN, a m. Prussia, Poland, 40 m N. E. Kalch, on a hill almost encircled by the Warta. It is walled, has three churches, a synagogue, an old Benedictine monastery, and manufactures of woollen cloth and hats. Pop. 2000.

ROKOKATHIA [see. *LOCOMOS* (Suez)] a gulf, Greece, in the S. of the Morea, now better known by the name of the Gulf of Marathon. Its W. entrance is formed by Cape Matapan and its E. by the sale of Steri or Elephouli. It is about 20 m wide, by 33 deep. On its W. shore is a small seaport of same name occupying the site of the ancient Gythium which, though 40 m. distant from Sparta, was its port.

ROKOLIA, a m. Austria, circle, 10 m S. E. Leoben, cap. circle, r. bank Fruth with a Catholic church, a high school and a trade in cattle. Pop. 6980. — The circle is generally mountainous, and depastures great numbers of horses and cattle. It is watered by the Fruth and Danube. Area 913 sq. m. Pop. 227,700.

ROKOMENKA, a m. Russia, gov. and 60 m S. E. Moscow, cap. circle of same name on the Rokomenka a small affluent of the Moskwa, on a height. It is surrounded by brick walls, of great height and thickness and flanked with towers is divided into two parts by the river and tolerably well built, though most of the houses are only of wood. It is the see of a bishop, and the seat of several public offices and has 18 churches, one of them a cathedral, a monastery, a gymnasium, a diocesan seminary, a superior school, manufactures of woollen, cotton, linen, and silk goods, leather earthenware, and a famous marmalade, called *posidit*, numerous tallow smelting establishments and the works, and an important trade in cattle, salt provisions, fish, hemp, hemp-oil and hides. P. 12,598.

— The circle has an undulating surface, and is densely wooded, but is only of medium fertility. Area, 483 sq. m.

ROKOS, or **ROKOSKA**, a market in Transylvania, cap. dist. of same name, 13 m. K. Klausenburg, with three churches, and valuable salt mines. Pop. 8180.

ROKOPNA, a market in Russia, gov. St. Petersburg on the Ischura, with a church, several saw and cement mills, manufactures of copper and ironware, a foundry &c. P. 1200.

ROKVA, a river Russia, which rises in the N. of gov. Perm, W. slope of the Ural Mountains, flows very circuitously, first W. & W. then E., and, after a course of about 170 m joins r. bank Vishera a little below Tobolsk. Its principal affluent is the R. Zere.

ROLYMA, a river Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, which rises in lat. 61° 30' N., lon. 146° E., in the Mountains of Stanovoi-Krabet. After a course mainly N. E. it falls into the Polar Sea in lat. 69° 40' N. The first 200 m it is very rapid but subsequently as it widens, it becomes more tranquil.

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ROL The right bank consists generally of steep bluff rocks of slate, intersected in some places by veins of hardened clay and chlorite slate. Sometimes the slate is black and pure without admixture, and sometimes, also, it is interspersed with argillaceous shaly rocks, crystals of quartz, and large specimens of rock crystal. The vegetation of this bank is tolerably rich. Among the plants are the *Epilobium latifolium* and in abundance, a species of *Sanguisorba*, the roots of which are used by the natives for food. The left bank is more flat, the whole country lowering gradually towards the sea, till it becomes one enormous *tundra* or level plain. The chief tributaries are the greater and lesser Aulaj and the Ononol, which join the left bank not far from the sea. Above the mouth of the Ononol, an arm of the Kolyms forms a swampy island, on the S. of which stands Nijel Kolymsk. Still lower the river divides into two branches and forms the island of Merchoglanow whose greatest breadth is about 7 m. The E. branch called the Kanmoyaya or stony Kolyms is about 4 m wide the W. the Puchokskaja is little more than 2 m. Still lower there is a third smaller branch. The three form the embouchure, which is about 60 m. across. The stony Kolyms has sufficient depth for any vessel, but the navigation especially at the entrance is rendered dangerous by shifting sandbanks. The Kolyms abounds in fish. (Wrange).

KOLYVAN or **TARHEKA** a m. Siberia, gov. and 115 m N. W. Tomsk, finely situated at the confluence of the Berda with the Obi. Pop. 1850; 3172.

KOL/IG, a vil. Prussia, prov. Sillesia gov. Liegnitz, ball Grünberg, with two churches, and the works. P. 974.

KOMADE or **KOMADI**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Thoma, co. Hither on the Kuroc and the Siket Er which here lose themselves in the extensive meadows of Barroth, 21 m. W. Grosvardeln. It has a Protestant church, a bakery and a trade in horses, cattle, and swine. Many craw-fish are taken and great quantities of cane cut here. Pop. 2093.

KOMAROM, several places Hungary.—1 (*see Komaron* or *Aasad*) A market to Thither Danube, co. Szabol near Lake Balaton, 45 m. E. N. E. Wersada, with a church, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1857—2, (*Metst*) A market to, co. and 27 m. S. E. Veszprim, on the Sio with two churches a trade in corn, and a flour-mill. Pop. 1327.

KOMJATH (*MAJATA* and *MAST*) a vil. Hungary, Thither Thoma, co. Ungen, on the Borsava 11 m. from Nagy Szabolcs, with a church. Pop. 1268.

KOMJATHY or **KOMJATHY**, a market in Hungary, Hither Danube co. and 11 m. S. E. Nentra, on the Neutra with a castle, a handsome parish church, a house of correction, a mill and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 2084.

KOMLO, a vil. Hungary, Hither Thoma co. Heves in a fertile district, 20 m. S. S. E. Erika, with a church. P. 1591.

KOMLOD, two places, Hungary.—1, A vil., co. Tolna, on the Danube 8 m. E. E. Balca. Pop. 1366—2, (*see Komlog*) A vil. Thither Danube, co. and 23 m. from Komorn. Pop. 1069.

KOMLOS, several places, Hungary.—1 (*see Komos*) A market in Thither Thoma, dist. and 13 m. S. Nagy Szabolcs, with a church and a trade in corn. Pop. 4900—2 (*see*) A vil. Thither Thoma, co. Bakos, 13 m. S. E. Oroshaza, with a church, a flour-mill and a trade in corn. Pop. 7898.

KOMMA, or **KOMXIA**, a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle Hraditz, near Swietok. It has a church and is the birthplace of the famous Anna Comana. Pop. 397.

KOMORN or **KOMORNA**, a co. Hungary, Thither Danube, bounded N. by co. Neutra and Bata, E. by Gura, S. by Stahl weissenburg, S. E. by Vassarin, W. by Neab and N. W. by Pressburg, area, 856 sq. m., cap. Komorn (*which see*).

The surface, with the exception of a part of the S. which is traversed by the mountain-range called *Vertec* is throughout low and flat, belongs wholly to the basin of the Danube, which divides it into two nearly equal parts, and receives within it the Wang and the Zaltva. There are numerous small lakes and stagnant pools, and several extensive meadows, but the soil is generally of great fertility producing corn, of which considerable quantities are exported. Tobacco also, is extensively grown and much wine, of excellent quality is produced. The forests yield excellent timber much of which is sawn up and sent to Vienna. Sturgeon-fishing forms an important branch of trade. There are several quarries of fine marble. Pop. 188,680.

KOMORZANY, a vi. Hungary. Thicker Thelak, on the border, 18 m. from Annay-Maggy, with a Greek church. Pop. 1868.

KOMUTAPOOH, a village in Hindostan, prov. Bengt, once cap. of the Hindu kingdom of Ombup. The ruins are of an oblong form, 19 m. in circumference. It was protected by formidable defenses, and three of its gates still exist.

KOMPOLTH, a vi. Hungary. Thicker Thelak, on the border, 18 m. from Annay-Maggy, with a Greek church. Pop. 1868.

KONBO, a lake, Russia, gov. Archangel, Lapland, to the N. of the Gulf of Kandalaksha, into which it discharges itself by two outlets, one at its S.E., and another at its N.W. extremity. It is about 85 m. long, by 7 m. broad.

KONDA, a river, Asiatic Russia, which rises in the N. of circle Turan, gov. Tobolsk, flows S.E., and then N.E., its whole course, of about 350 m., forming nearly a semicircle, and joins the bank Irtysh, about 80 m. above Sinsarova. Its chief affluents are the Kama, Tura, and Iakva.

KONDINAK, a vi. Asiatic Russia, gov. and 260 m. N. Tobolsk, a bank, and nearly opposite to the N. extremity of a large island, formed by the Obi. It consists chiefly of a number of clean and well-built peasant houses, clustering round a convent, to which they belong, and which is a low structure, in the simplest style, and only distinguished from the other houses by the stone wall which encloses it.

KONG MOUNTAINS, a mountain range, Africa, commencing at Khol Khol, about 300 m. S.E. Sierra Leone, lat. 9° N.; lon. 9° 20' W., and stretching E. through the Mandingo country along the N. frontier of Ashantee, and across Dahomey. So far as has been ascertained, some of the peaks are above 2500 ft. high. They consist of granite, marble, and limestone, but little is yet known regarding them.

KÖNGEN a vi. Württemberg circle Neckar, lat. and 5 m. S.E. Zasingen, on the Neckar, here crossed by a bridge, with a castle. Pop. 2058.

KÖNIGSBERG a vi. Norway prov. Agderhus, lat. 56° 45' N., lon. 10° 45' E., on the Lærum, R. of Mjøsa-Johannesdalen, which towers up to the height of 3064 ft., 45 m. W.S.W. Christiania. It contains a large brick church, one of the landmarks in the country. It is the seat of a mint and a mining directory, and has manufactures of fire-arms, government powder-mills, and important smelting works for silver and cobalt, obtained from mines about 1 m. distant, and first worked in 1684. The deepest mine is about 180 fathoms; and out of it was taken a mass of silver, now in the museum of natural history at Copenhagen, measuring 6 ft. long, 2 ft. broad, and 8 in. thick. In the Lærum, about 1 m. above Königsberg, is the magnificent waterfall the Lærumfossen. Pop. (1849) 4925.

KONIA, KONIK, or KONIKON (anc. Iconium), a city Asiatic Turkey, prov. Karamania, in the centre of a great and partly marshy plain, lat. 37° 56' 50" N., were renowned for its population, and wealth now in a miserable state of decay; although, from a distance, its appearance is still striking and impressive, giving little idea of the deserted scene within—of its heaps of ruins and dilapidated mosques. Its walls, 3 m. to 5 m. in circuit, and 20 ft. high, are Karamania, with large, well-cut blocks of stone, and surrounded by a moat seven, some of them richly ornamented with corridors, arcades, fountains, fountains, and Arabic inscriptions. The gateways are also handsome, some of them decorated with statues, but also effigies. The houses are the only inhabited portion of the central city; they are Turkish, and appear to be of the same date and style as the Karamania ornaments over the gateways. On the E. and S. sides of the city, and beyond its walls, are extensive suburbs, not much less populous than the city itself. The most remarkable building is the Izzet Minaret Djami (the mosque with the minaret reaching to the stars, with exquisite display of tracery, fretwork, and mouldings). Another interesting ruin is the old Turkish prison resembling a Gothic castle with its raised towers, battlements, and keep. There are still, besides, several handsome mosques in the town, and several confidential chapels, that are objects of veneration, and even of pilgrimage; but, generally speaking, they are crumbling into ruins, as are, also, upwards of 30 mosques, or colleges, and as many madrasas, with and without minarets. The latter, till lately in use, are chiefly of glazed tiles and bricks of various

colours, amongst which red and blue are predominant. Outside the town, on the N.W. side, is the burial-ground. A great part of the population is employed in the manufacture of carpets, and in the preparation of leather, cotton, wool, and



KONIA THE GATE OF THE BAZAAR.—From the engraving in the Atlas of the East.

hides. The gardens attached to the city produce a variety of fruits, and an adjoining plain, a part of which is inundated annually, supplies grain, flax, &c., in addition to an abundance of pasture. Pop. upwards of 40,000.—[Hamilton's Asia Minor.]

KONIKH, a vi. Asia Minor. See KONIA.

KÖNIG, a market in Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, a bank Mithing, 18 m. S.E. Darmstadt. It has a church, castle, and two schools, tile-works, and several mills. Pop. 1478.

KÖNIGGRÄTZ, a vi. Bohemia, cap. circle of same name, 1 bank Elbe, at the confluence of the Adice 64 m. E.N.E. Prague. It consists of the town proper and three suburbs, and is a place of great strength being not only regularly fortified but possessed of some of the surrounding country under water. It is the seat of a bishop, and the seat of several important courts and public offices; contains an ancient cathedral, three other churches, an episcopal palace, townhouse, diocesan seminary with a library, a gymnasium, theatre, infirmary, hospital and military hospital, and barracks; and has manufactures of woollens, serges, silk, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 5454.—The centre has a diversified surface, consisting partly of hills, belonging to the Blatná-Hyde, and partly of level plains. Area, 980 sq. m. Pop. 339,600.

KÖNIGHEIM a vi. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, lat. and 5 m. W.S.W. Hochheim, in a beautiful valley on the Brühl; with the woods. Pop. 2105.

KÖNIGSHOF, a vi. Bohemia, circle and 14 m. N.W. Kollár, on the Elbe, with a church, manufactures of woollens and linen cloth, and a tannery. Pop. 4410.

KÖNIGSBAAL, or KONIGSBAAL (anc. Adia Adia), a vi. Bohemia, circle Böhmen, at the confluence of the Rouda and Málava, 6 m. S. Prague, with a church, in which King Wenzel II. is buried; and manufactures of chemical products, a sugar refinery, and a brewery. Pop. 1008.

KÖNIGSBACH a vi. Baden, circle Hesse's Elbe, on the Elbe, 6 m. S.E. Carlsruhe, with a church, and manufactures of copperware and vinegar. Pop. 1690.

KÖNIGSBERG, a vi. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, founded N. by the Baltic, a vi. gov. Gumbinnen, & Poland, & W. prov. Marienburg and Königs. It is the largest of all

the Prussian garrisons, but only ranks sixth in respect of population. It extends itself to an extensive plain, belonging wholly to the banks of the Balda, along which the sea-beach extends for about 180 m.; though of this not more than 40 m. belong properly to the mainland, the rest consisting of narrow bays and tongues of land, by which the large lagoons, the *Christen-Haff* and *Fräse-Haff*, are separated from the sea. The principal rivers are the Memel, the Pregel, the Frische, and the Passarge, with their tributaries. Of the lakes, which are numerous, the most important are the *Drewens*, *Murus*, *Gablen*, *Danower*, *Schilling* and *Geestich*. Much of the surface is covered by mosses and swamps, but along the banks of the rivers are extensive tracts of the richest alluvial soil, good loam occasionally occurs, but sand and clay more frequently prevail. The corn produced in the government considerably exceeds its consumption, hemp and flax also are extensively grown. Wood abounds in every district, and is largely exported. The minerals are few and of little value, being chiefly confined to bog iron-ore, and amber which is found on the shores of the Balda. Manufactures have made considerable progress, and include woollen and linen tissues, sailcloth, leather, paper, iron, steel, and copper ware, earthenware, soap, candles, sugar, tobacco, &c. For administrative purposes, the government is divided into twenty *Landes*. Principal towns, *Memel* Königsberg, and *Brannsborg*. Area, 4530 geo. sq. m. Pop. (1846), 847,952.

KÖNIGSBERG [*Latin*, *Mons Regius*, *Polish*, *Królewiec*, *Lithuanian*, *Karalawies*], a seaport in E. Prussia, cap. gov. of same name on the Pregel, about 4 m. above its mouth, in the N.E. extremity of the *Fräse-Haff*, lat. (observatory) 54° 46' N. and lon. 20° 30' 15" E. (N.) It was once the capital of Prussia Proper, including the provinces of both E. and W. Prussia, and the residence of the Electors of Brandenburg, and still ranks as the third city in the Prussian dominions. It is surrounded by walls and ramparts, and has recently received important additions to its fortifications on the plan of detached forts. It consists of the town proper, and of four suburbs. The former is divided into three parts, the *Altstadt*, or Old Town, situated on the W., *Liebnicht* on the E., and *Kneiphof*, situated on an island formed by the Pregel, which before entering the town from the E. divides into two arms. The communication between the island and the opposite banks is kept up by seven wooden bridges. The *Altstadt* and *Liebnicht* are well situated on an elevated and rugged piece of ground, forming seven small hills, but the island on which *Kneiphof* stands is so low and swampy that the houses are built upon piles. Viewed from a distance, Königsberg presents both an imposing and a pleasing appearance, but the impression produced by the interior is not favourable. The houses are for the most part indifferent, and are huddled together without any semblance of regularity, in narrow and crooked streets. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, an ancient and interesting Gothic structure, situated on the *Kneiphof*, and containing among its tombs a fine marble monument of the Margrave Albert; the *Hamburger Kirche*, a very conspicuous and handsome church the *Soldaten*, or palace a large ugly building, now converted into a government house, but historically interesting, both as the residence of the grand masters of the Teutonic order and the asylum to which the late king and queen of Prussia fled when driven by Napoleon from Berlin; the *Soldatenkirche*, occupying a wing of the palace, and remarkable as the spot where Frederick, Elector of Brandenburg, placed the crown on his own head, and thus became king of Prussia; the old staid of *Frederickshafen*, presenting among other interesting objects, its old *Anchor Chamber* and hall of the *Mamoorites*; the university, founded in 1544 by the Margrave Albert, and hence called the *Albertine*, attended by above 800 students, and having attached to it a library of above 50,000 vols., a zoological museum and other valuable collections; an observatory, which the labours of *Bessel* has rendered famous, and a botanical garden, a gymnasium, an ecclesiastical academy, and various other inferior schools; two *technische*, a handsome cathedral, a theatre, a lunatic asylum, an infirmary, a *widows'*, an orphan, and several other hospitals and benevolent endowments. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen, silk, and mixed silk goods, tapestry, leather, and articles in *textile*, *metallic*, *paper*, *steel* and *ironware*, *millinery*, *carriage*

and *stoneware*, *liquors*, and *artificial mineral waters*. There are also *sugar* and *silver refineries*, *imposition breweries* and *distilleries*, and *ironworks*. In view of the considerable number of vessels only of small size are built and fitted out. Owing to a bar across the mouth of the Pregel, with nowhere than from 5 ft. to 6 ft. water, larger vessels bound for Königsberg had at Pillau, which is accordingly considered its port. The trade, notwithstanding this disadvantage, and a considerable decline from what it was in earlier times, is still important. In 1846, the principal exports were grain, about 80,000 qrs., of which 7945 qrs., consisting of rye, were sent chiefly to the *Netherlands* and *Norway* and at least two-thirds of the remainder, consisting of wheat, barley, oats, peas, beans, and rapeseed, 6980 qrs., flax and flax tow, 1254 tons; hemp and hemp tow, 287 tons; oil-seeds, 436 tons; bones, 363 tons; timber, wool, masts, and feathers, in comparatively limited quantities, the principal imports, colonial produce, iron in pigs and bars, coal, cotton wool, cotton twist, wine, spirits, and unrefined sugar. In the same year the number of vessels entered at Pillau was 664, 84,804 tons, and cleared, 376, 94,857 tons. Of these 978 entered, and 276 cleared, were British.

Königsberg is the seat of the provincial and government, and of many important courts and public offices. Its society is superior to that of most provincial towns, and is long numbered among its residents the celebrated philosopher, Kant, and the geographer Gaspard. Its most distinguished natives are the naturalist Klein, the painter Willman, and the anatomist Walther. It was founded in 1256, when *Prunslav* I came to settle the Teutonic knights against the *Lithuanians* and advised them to build a strong castle, which was accordingly done, and bore his name. It occupied the present site of the palace, which afterwards became the residence of the Grandmaster. In 1656 Königsberg became a member of the *Hanse League*. In 1678 was surrounded with walls and, in 1657, received a strong additional defence in the citadel of *Frederickshafen*, though the object of the *Margrave*, who built it in aid not to have been so much to defend the town as to overawe its citizens. It suffered much during the Seven Years War by the occupation of the Russians, from 1758 to 1764, and was more severely from the French, who entered it in 1807, after the battle of *Friedland*, and laid it under heavy contributions. Pop. (1846) 75,224.

KÖNIGSBERG a town Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 41 m. N. Frankfurt, on the Oder, cap. circle of same name, at the confluence of the *Zerbst* with the *Räbke*. It is walled, has several courts and public offices, two churches, a courthouse, gymnasium, and hospital, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth hats, and hosiery, a distillery, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 6110.—The circle is generally flat, possesses numerous quarries, and has good arable and pasture land. Area, 442 geo. sq. m. Pop. 78,682.

KÖNIGSBERG, three towns, Austria.—1, A. to *Bohemia*, circle and 10 m. W. S. W. *Einbogen*, a bank river, an elevated site, with a parish church, a castle, a brewery, and flour-mill. Pop. 3890.—2, A. to *Silesia*, circle and 22 m. W. N. W. *Teschen* with a church and a castle. Pop. 900.—3, (or *Grünwald*), a. to *Hungary*, on *Beck*, a bank river, 34 m. E. N. E. *Neudorf*. It occupies a large space, almost every house having a garden; contains two R. Catholic churches, a courthouse, and several houses and has manufactures of glass, and a number of breweries, at which good beer is made. Pop. 800.

KÖNIGSBROUN a vill. *Württemberg* circle *Jaxt*, hall, and 4 m. W. *Haddehausen*, with a parish church, *blast-furnaces*, and other iron-works, and a market. Pop. 1182.

KÖNIGSBRUCK, or *Königsbruck*, a. to *Saxony*, circle *Bautzen*, 1 bank *Pulsnitz*, 17 m. N. E. *Dresden*. It possesses two churches, a castle, and an hospital and distillery. Pop. 1741.

KÖNIGSSEE—1, A. to *Germany*, principality *Schwaben*, *Baden*, cap. hall of same name, on the *Rhein*, 34 m. S. W. *Wiesbaden*, with a church, *trunkhouse*, and hospital; manufactures of woollen cloth, tapestry, and white-linen; several mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. in, 1060. Area of hall, 40 geo. sq. m. Pop. 16,490.—2, (or *Schwabenheim*), a. to *Prussia*, in the S.E. extremity of *Brandenburg*, about 8 m. long, N. to S., by 1 m. broad. It has steep and picturesque banks, and abounds with excellent fish.

KÖNIGSEGG, or **Königst**, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 36 sq. m. S.E. Tabor, with a church and a townhouse, three saw and five other mills, and a trade in linen. Pop. 3552.

KÖNIGSFELD, or **Königs**, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 2 m. N. Witten, with a church, a court-house, and a tavern. Pop. 1407.

KÖNIGSHAIN.—1. A vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 51 m. W. Legnica, with a church and a castle, a granite quarry, and several mills. Pop. 1883.—2. A vil. Saxony, circle Bamberg, 50 m. E. Dresden, with a church and a mill. Pop. 1457.—3. A vil. Saxony, circle Leipzig, ball. Köthen, with a church. Pop. 1054.

KÖNIGSHOFEN.—1. A tn. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, at the confluence of the Umpfer with the Tauber, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge, 17 m. S.E. Wertheim. It has a church and two breweries. Pop. 1894.—2. (see Großfeld), A tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, on the Saale, here crossed by a bridge, 44 m. N.E. Würzburg. It is walled, and defended by outworks; it has three churches, a townhouse, two hospitals, and Capuchin hospital; iron and other mills, granite quarries, and trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1711. Area of dist. 64 sq. m. Pop. 14,850.

KÖNIGSHOVEN, a vil. Rhemish Prussia, gov. and 20 m. W.N.W. Cologne, with a church, and manufactures of linen and lace. Pop. 1235.

KÖNIGSHÜTTE.—1. A vil. Hanover ball and 15 m. S.E.E. Kassel, with important iron-works and blast-furnace, at which 500 persons are employed.—2. (Königsberg or Königs), A vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 49 m. S.E.E. Oppeln, with a court of justice, mining director's office and four iron-rolling furnaces, and other iron-works. Pop. 689.

KÖNIGSLUTHER, a tn. Brunswick, circle Hildesheim, cap. ball. near l. bank Salsbüttel, 14 m. S.E.E. Brunswick. It has four gates, two churches, in one of which are the tombs of the Emperor Lotharius II. the queen Richenza, and Duke Henry of Bavaria; a superior bourgeois school, and manufactures of linen, linnenens, flaxlinens, and the works. P. 2529.

KÖNIGSTADEN, a market in Lower Austria, in a mountainous district, 73 m. from St. Pölten, with a castle, and celebrated for the salubrity of its air. Pop. 978.

KÖNIGSTADT, or **Winnitzer-Königst**, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 15 m. W. S.W. Böhmerberg, on Lake Seiditz with a church, townhouse, and school, manufactures of cotton and flax, a cotton print-works, and several mills. Pop. 1747.

KÖNIGSTEIN a tn. Saxony circle and 18 m. S.E. Dresden, at the confluence of the Elbe with the Elzbe. It has a church, and paper saw, and other mills. On the l. bank of the Elbe, N.W. of the town, a mass of rock rises majestically to the height of about 800 ft. above the river and is crowned by the ruin of the fortress of Königstein. Being surrounded on all sides by perpendicular escarpments, which make ascent impossible, and not being commanded by any adjoining heights, it has never been taken, and is deemed impregnable. The platform on top includes a space of several acres, which is partly cultivated and water is supplied from an inexhaustible spring, cut through the rock to a depth variously stated as 615 ft., 725 ft., and 1220 ft. Pop. 2519.

KÖNIGSTEIN a tn. Nassau, cap. ball. of same name, 15 m. W.N.W. Frankfurt, with a church and the ruins of a strong fortress, which belonged to the archbishop-electors of Mainz. On a steep wooded height opposite to the village are the ruins of the castle of Falkenstein. Pop. 1409.

KÖNIGSWALD two places, Bohemia.—1. A vil. circle Leitmeritz, in a valley on the Elbe, 10 m. from Teutchen, with a church, a school, and several saw and other mills. Pop. 1881.—2. A vil. on the Kessel, in a valley between the Jitschberg and the Kesselberg and Leutenberg, 7 m. from Nuremberg, with a school and two mills. Pop. 2165.

KÖNIGSWALDE.—1. A vil. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 11 m. N.E. Frankfurt, between two lakes, with a church, manufactures of molasses and steam cloth, a saw-mill, three windmills and a trade in cattle, and three other mills. Pop. 1331.—2. A vil. Saxony, circle, Barchen, ball. Thieritz, with a church and outworks, manufactures of cattle and lace, two iron, several oil, saw, and other mills, and some general trade. Pop. 1779.

KÖNIGSWARTER, a vil. Bohemia, circle and 35 m. S. Stettin, with a fine castle in a very romantic valley, superbly situated, and a banking establishment. Pop. 1440.

KÖNIGSWARTER, a vil. Saxony, circle Barchen, 53 m. N.E. Dresden, with a castle, tile-works, and an iron, saw, and other mills. Barchen de Tilly defeated the French here in 1814. Pop. 351.

KÖNIGSWINTER, a tn. Rhemish Prussia, gov. and 30 m. S.E.E. Cologne, r. bank Rhine, at the foot of the Drachenfels. It has three gates, a justice-of-peace court, a church, and four mills, some shipping, and a trade in wine, corn, and stone. Pop. 3132.

KONIK, a tn. Russian Poland, l. bank Warta, 100 m. W. Warsaw; with two churches, a synagogue, an oil manufactory, a textile, manufactures of woodwork and linen cloth, hosiery, and leather. In 1794 the Poles were here defeated by the Prussians. Pop. (1841) 6559.

KÖNIGSHOYCKT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 13 m. S.E. Antwerp, in a deep and marshy district. It has manufactures of linen, and a trade in horses and agricultural produce. Pop. 2023.

KONIKSKA WOLA, or **KONIKOWOLA**, a tn. Russian Poland, walled, and 57 m. N.W. Lublin, near l. bank Vistula, with a church, and a cemetery with a number of interesting monuments. Pop. 1190.

KONITZ, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 18 m. W. S.W. Olmütz, with two churches, a castle, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1773.

KONITZ, or **CONITICA**, a tn. Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, gov. and 58 m. W. S.W. Marienwerder cap. circle. It has three churches an Augustinian monastery, gymnasium, and hospital; a court of justice, and several public offices; and a trade in cattle. In 1435, the Teutonic Knights here gained a victory over the Tatars. Pop. 3054.—The environs are flat and sandy, but has some good arable land, and excellent pastures. Area, 666 sq. m. Pop. 46,573.

KONITZ tn. Asiatic Turkey, Asia Minor.

KONIZ a vil. and par. Switzerland, com. and 2 m. S.W. Bern, in a valley of its own name, with a castle, a trade in cattle, and dairy produce. In the vicinity are the ruins of the old castles of Argentan and Bubenberg. Traces of silver and copper have also been found. Pop. 3482.

KONKEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. Meissenburg, circle Seelitz, with a church, an hospital, lincolin, and four mills. Pop. 9714.

KONKON CONDORE on the China Sea, off the S.E. coast of Anson, lat. 5° 40' N. lon. 105° 55' E. in the form of a crescent, with high peaks. It produces the milk and tar tree; and is well inhabited. In the beginning of last century the English established a colony and built a fort here, but soon after abandoned it under very unhappy circumstances.

KONUTOP a tn. Russia, gov. and 96 m. W. (some gov. cap. circle, on the Jemelna. It is walled, and has six churches. Pop. (approximately), 8000.—The climate, though somewhat sandy produces in abundance corn, hops, and linens, and possesses great numbers of cattle. Pop. 24,000.

KONOVITE, or **Konovite**, Finland, near the W. shore of Lake Ladoga. It is densely wooded, and has a monastery upon it. A stone of extraordinary magnitude is also shown on which, in heathen times, the inhabitants were accustomed to offer horses in sacrifice.

KONRADSEUTH or **CONRADSEUTH** a vil. Bavaria, Upper Franconia, 17 m. N.E. Bamberg, with a Protestant church, two castles, and a mill. Near it is a serpentine quarry. Pop. 1079.

KONRADSWALDAU, two places, Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Legnica.—1. A vil. circle Silesia, with two churches, a castle, lincolin, and saw and flour mills. Pop. 856.—2. (Mittel), a vil., circle Landshut, with two churches, and several mills. Pop. 675.

KONRAIA, a river Russia, which rises in the S. of gov. Ekaterinow, flows circuitously W., forming the boundary between the government and that of Yekaterin, and, after a course of about 120 m., joins l. bank Dnieper at Nikolajew.

KONRIE, a tn. Poland, walled, near Lodz, on the Dnieper, about 25 m. W. N.W. Radom. It is formerly well built, and has three churches, manufactures of waggon, and several forges and iron mills. Pop. (1841), 4020.

KONSTADT, or **Worms**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 26 m. N.E. Oppeln, a bank Rhine. It is walled; has three gates, a church, an hospital, a castle, and several mills. Pop. 1594.

KONSTANTINOGORESK, a fort, Russia, gov. Caucasus, about 22 m. S.W. Georgievsk, near I. bank Podkumsk. It lies on part of the military line of the Kuban, and has thermal springs, with a bathing establishment.

KONSTANTINOGORAP, a tn. Russia, gov. and 40 m. S.E.E. Podkumsk, on a divide of same name at the confluence of the Dnieper with the Orel; and is well surrounded by an arched rampart. Inhabitants chiefly agricultural. P. 1282.

—The caucasia is generally an unbroken plain, over which vast herds of cattle roam at large.

KONSTANTINOV (Stano) in Russia, gov. Volynia, cap. of its circle. I. bank Stutka, 80 m. S.E.W. Jitomir. Inhabitants live principally by sheep-rearing. Pop. 3880.

KONSTANTZ, a tn and lake in Russia, gov. KONTZIG, or KONTZIG, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, about 5 m. E. Zweibrücken, on the Rhine; with two churches, and manufactures of steel. Pop. 1378.

KONUDEI, a vil. Senegambia, Fouta-Djama, I. bank Senegal, lat. 15° 24' N.; lon. 15° 7' W. Near it is a sand-bank, which the natives can easily render impassable by artificial barriers of wood or stone.

KONY, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 12 m. from Raab, with a church. P. 1294.

KONTAR, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, about 6 m. from Fehérvár, with a church. P. 2794.

KONYA, or KONIA, two places, Hungary —1, A vil. Thither Theiss, co. Marmaros, in a plain on the Isz, 28 m. S.E. Balghat with a church, a synagogue, and several salt springs. Pop. 901 —2, A vil. Thither Danube, co. Pressburg with a church. Pop. 1424.

KONYL, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Tolna, on the Koppány 52 m. W.S.W. Pécs with a church, a mill, and some trade in wine, wine, and cattle. P. 1544.

KOFOU, a tn. W. Africa, Hausa, 20 m. S. by W. Kano surrounded by a thick wall. The ground in the vicinity is a tolerable state of cultivation. Pop. about 30,000.

KOOG-AAN-DE-SAAK, or DE KOOG, a vil. Holland, prov. W. Holland, 7 m. N.W. Amsterdam, on the Zaan. It has two churches, two orphan hospitals, a poorhouse, and two schools; with manufactures of starch, oil, and white-lead. Log-wood, oil, saw, and other mills, some boat-building, and a considerable trade. Pop. 7096.

KOOKBUNDIA, a tn. in Hindostan, prov. Caudah, 7 m. N. by W. Buxar, about 70 m. E. by W. Buxar. It is a place of considerable size. The river, which in the hot season is only knee deep, and 180 yards wide, covers a channel of nearly ½ m. in the rainy season.

KOOM, KOOH, or KUX (anc. Chomel), a city Persia, prov. Irak Ajem, cap. dist. of same name, on an extensive plain, 80 m. S.E.W. Teheran, near the small river Goner, which, after a short course E., loses itself in the sand, lat. 34° 38' N.; lon. 50° 56' E. It is said at one time to have contained 100,000 inhabitants; and its ancient magnificence is still attested by the ruins and splendid sepulchres with which the neighbourhood abounds. It has sunk into insignificance, and its chief importance at present is the high reputation which it holds in Persia as a place of holy resort and ascription. Pop. probably not more than 6000.

KOOMESHIAH, or KOOHMAH, a tn. Persia, prov. Irak Ajem, 50 m. S.E.E. Isfahan, in a valley one side of which is overhung by Mount Dozla. It was a large and flourishing place under the Saffids, and still occupies an extensive space enclosed by walled gardens, but is almost a heap of ruins. Pop. about 4000.

KOONCH, a tn. Hindostan, prov. Agre, cap. dist. 100 m. S.E.E. Gwalior. It is a large place, and as well as its district, is included from the possessions of the British, though under their administration.

KOONDOOZ, a khamsa and tn. See KOOKDOOZ.

KOORDISTAN or **KOORDISTAN** [land of the Kurds or Kurds], an extensive territory of W. Asia, comprehending the greater part of the mountainous region which terminates the W. side of the great plateau of Iran or Persia, and stretches W. till it reaches the low plains of Mesopotamia on the E. W., and reaches the borders of the Turkish provinces of Diarbekir and Erzerum on the N.W. As it does not form a separate political division, its exact limits are not ascertained, but the E. part of it forms the Persian districts of Ardalan and Maragheh, and the remainder, constituting the far larger

portion, is in Turkey where it forms the principal part of the pachalik of Van and a considerable part of that of Bagdad. Its limits, as thus defined, lie between lat. 34° and 39° N., and lon. 43° and 47° E., and must enclose an area of nearly 40,000 sq. m. The surface is very mountainous, and is traversed by lofty ranges stretching N.W. to S.E., in directions nearly parallel. The principal range commencing far from the banks of the Tigris, near the town of Jemshir, in Diarbekir where its elevation does not exceed 1000 ft.; gradually rises as it proceeds E. till near the middle it attains in the El-Khar mountains, 5000 ft., and still further E., in Rowandiz, on the frontier of Persia, at least 10,000 ft. The spaces between the mountains are sometimes intersected by deep valleys, but more frequently form a rugged table-land, which, in some parts, has a height of 6000 ft. to 7000 ft. The higher parts of the mountains consist of argillaceous rocks, chiefly serpentine and hornblende in immediate contact with which are extensive deposits of old red sandstone and mountain limestone. In many places secondary rocks of a more recent origin occur, more especially new red sandstone, and to abound as usual with siliceous deposits. The whole surface on the W. of the Persian frontier being situated between the Tigris and the Euphrates is drained by these two rivers and their tributaries. The Tigris receives the far larger share, both directly, and by its important affluents the Great and Little Zab. The Persian portion belongs to the head of the Karab, but not wholly as a small portion of its drainage is carried N. by the Kuzi-Atan. Except Lake Van is considered as partly within the territory, there are no lakes of any consequence. Owing to the general elevation of Koordistan, it escapes the scorching heats by which Mesopotamia suffers so severely. Its higher summits are, for the most part, covered with fine forests of oak, and other hard timber, while at lower heights magnificent walnut trees abound. Many of the valleys and long terraces, lining the mountain sides, are under regular culture, presenting fine corn-fields, orchards, and vineyards. Hemp, flax, and tobacco, are also largely grown; and in the lower valleys the mulberry for rearing silk-worms, and the cotton plant are successfully cultivated. Melons and pumpkins grow to an enormous size, and, among the multitude of flowers, the giganthea rose is conspicuous. One of the most remarkable vegetable productions is manna, extensively called in Turkish *Kandak-Asadana*, or the *Darke succowat*. It is found chiefly on the leaves of the *Arbutus* shrub, and of inferior quality, on those of the *Urtica*, and some other plants, and occasionally on the sand, and on rocks and stones. It is gathered before sunrise by plucking cloths under the trees and shaking them, and is eaten as food both in its natural state and as an ingredient in sweetmeats. Among domestic animals the first place is due to the horse, which is of a remarkably fine breed, is used extensively for riding, and is to great demand by the Turks and Persians for cavalry. The chief beast of burden is the ox, of which great numbers of a large size are kept, the ruggedness of the ground very much limits the use of the camel. Sheep and goats, the former remarkable for the excellence of their wool, are kept in large flocks.

The Kurds to whom the territory owes its name, are not confined within its limits, but are found in considerable numbers eastward in Khorsan and over the hill region of Mesopotamia as far W. as Aleppo and the Taurus. They are a stout, dark race, well formed with dark hair, small eyes, wide mouth, and a fierce look. Almost every man is mounted, and is provided either with javelins about 5 ft. 9 in. long, or a bow of horn nearly 6 ft. long, and a well-supplied leather quiver. The sling which Xenophon saw when he passed through the country with the 10,000 Greeks, is still in use. Many of the tribes continue to lead a migratory life, and though there are numerous small villages seated generally on the sides of hills, the inhabitants to whom they belong quit them after seed-time for the mountains, and there remain pasturing their herds and flocks, till the recurrence of harvest invites them to return. The language is of the same stock as the modern Persian, but has degenerated more, from not having been fixed by writing. The great body of the Kurds are Mahomedans, but allow their women a much greater liberty than the Koran sanctions. A veil is worn by the higher but dispensed with by the middling and lower classes. As the Kurds have few wants, they are very indifferent about trade. They send,

however, chiefly to Kiribak, which is their principal centre, but partly also to Hamadan, Bagdad, and Hamad, galena, saltpetre, honey, sheepskin, and cattle; clothing, in cotton, wool, rice, leather, and clothing, chiefly cotton goods.



Kordmureh. — From the Chinese Embassy, sent to Peking, 1890, 1891, 1892.

The Kords were known to the ancients under the name of Kordachi. Under the ancient Persian monarchy they were included partly in the province of Anaxura, and partly in that of Media. After the time of Alexander their territory formed part of the kingdom of Syria, but was discovered from it by the Parthians about three centuries before the Christian era. They afterwards formed part of the new Persian empire, and, on its destruction, passed to the Caliphs of Bagdad. The famous Sultan Saladin was a Kord. It is very difficult to form even an approximate estimate of the whole Kord population; the Turkish portion is supposed by Chenevix to contain about 2,500,000.

KORDMURULEH a vil. Persia, prov. Mazandaran in a valley of same name, about 33 m. W by N Astard. Its houses are scattered in groups, in a wood composed chiefly of large forest and fruit trees. Several of the houses, with white-washed walls and verandahs, have a neat and cheerful appearance; and among the public buildings are a school, and two baths. Pop. 1000.

KOORGH-NIGOR, or **AKART-UGOL-KUM**, a lake, Amu-darya, in the N. of prov. Oshak, not far from the frontiers of China, between lat. 45° and 46° N. and lon. about 100° E. It contains three islands, crosses several rivers, but has no outlet.

KOORJA, a mountain, in China, near the Great Wall.

KOORJAH a small tn. Hindustan, prov. Bengal, prov. Agri, on bank of 50 m. S.E. of Delhi, lat. 28° 18' N.; lon. 77° 51' E. It is a small, but rather elegant pagoda, adorned with some grotesque figures on the outside, and the ruins of several Mussulman temples. Near the town is an old fort.

KORWEY, a tn. Hindustan, prov. Malwa, cap. of a small independent Patta state, on the Betwa, 240 m. S.W. Allahabad. It is surrounded by a high wall, and is situated by a fort, which stands on the opposite side of the river, and is considered a place of strength, having never been taken, though often besieged.

KORUMHAN a mountain, China, prov. Fokien, about 40 m. S.W. Foo-chow. It rises suddenly to the height of 3000 ft. above the valley of the Min, and terminates in a peak, which is much visited by the Chinese to see parties. For this purpose, the ascent is usually made by torch-light, after passing the previous night in a celebrated Buddhist temple, situated on the summit of the mountain, about 1000 ft. below the summit.

This temple, in which numerous pilgrimages are made, consists of three principal buildings, each above each other, and a number of houses placed at right angles to them, and occupied by the priests, who are above 100 in number. The great situation of the temple is a large white substance, apparently stone, about 6 inches square, exhibited within an iron grating, and said to be one of Buddha's teeth. There is also a library with an extensive assortment of religious books, carefully looked up in presses, and seemingly seldom used. — (Fortune's *The Dialects*.)

KOSHKE, a vil. and fort, Afghanistan, on a river of same name, and at the W. base of Mount Khyber, about 40 m. N by E. Herat, on the road to Marva. Both village and fort are in a very dilapidated state, the former consisting of a few mud huts, and the latter looking like a ruinous forward enclosure. — The river, which rises at lat. 34° 55' N., and lon. 63° 38' E., pursues a course not very accurately known first N.W., and then N.E., and joins the bank of Morghab, or Awhi Meer, at lat. 36° 15' N., and lon. 63° 32' E., after a course of about 180 m.

KOOTEN a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 11 m. E. Leeuwarden, with a church and school, a gin-distillery, a boat-building yard, and two grain-mills. Pop. 637.

KOOTUBDEA, an isl. Bay of Bengal, W. coast, Chittagong, lat. 21° 55' 50" N., lon. 92° 45' E.; low and woody and about 12 m. in length, N by E, and S. by W. Extensive sand projects from its E. part.

KOPACK, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Baranya, 5 m. from Ercsek; with a church. Near it are several large lakes, in which very productive fisheries are carried on. Pop. 1564.

KOPCSAN a vil. Hungary Thither Danube, co. Neutra near the March 3 m. from Holics, with two churches, and an extensive breeding-stand, with magnificent stables. Pop. 1918.

KOPFENY, or **KRIZNA**, a market tn. Hungary Thither Danube, co. Wieselburg, about 4 m. from Pressburg, with a Greek church, and a castle. Pop. 2447.

KOPERNICK, or **COPIERNICK**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 22 m. S.E. of Potsdam, on an isl. formed by the Havel. It has an old royal palace, now used as a military depot, with chapel and gardens, a justice of peace court, manufacture of woollen and silk goods, carpets, and chemical products, bleachfields, and a trade in cattle. P. 2632.

KOPETDAG, or **KAPATDAG**, a vil. Austria, Transylvania dist. Fogaras, about 14 m. from Szombathely. It has a Greek united parish church, and is inhabited by Wallachian frontier soldiers. Pop. 970.

KOPHAZA, or **KOLACZOW** a vil. Hungary Thither Danube, co. and 4 m. from Olenburg, with a church, and a flour-mill. Pop. 1195.

KOPIDINO, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 10 m. N.W. Bilschew; with a castle, church, and school; a distillery, and tile-works. Pop. 1010.

KOPFANY (Kopács), a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Borsabeg, on a small strait of same name, 50 m. N.E. of Koprivitsa. It was long possessed by the Turks who surrounded it with walls and bastions, of which only some traces now remain and has a church, and a trade in wool and wax. Pop. 948.

KOPRINITZ, or **KAPRINITZ**, a tn. Austria, Croatia Higher Rava, co. and 16 m. N.E. Koprivitsa, in a plain. It is walled, defended by a strong castle, and has two churches, a Franciscan monastery, and high school. Pop. 2626.

KOPRILI, a tn. European Turkey Macedonia, on bank of the Vardar, a little above the junction of the Peto with that stream, 22 m. E. by E. Ustir.

KOPREY WICA, a tn. Russian Poland, 10 m. S.W. Bialystok, on the Wrona, near the junction with the Vistula, it has an old Christian abbey, and some general trade. P. 1075.

KORUL, or **KORAT**, a tn. Hindustan, prov. Bombay, prov. Deccan, 190 m. W.S.W. Kurnool. It is fortified, and was once reckoned among the strongest places in India. In 1780 it capitulated to the Khan's army, after six months' siege; and in 1819, when in possession of a rebellious governor, was stormed by the British.

KOPUTELLA, or **KORTUMELLA**, a tn. Prussia, 35 m. S.E. of Anstett; lat. 51° 24' N.; lon. 75° 37' E.

KORLIN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Posen, gov. and 17 m. S.W. Końskie, with a church, an hospital, manufacture of wall-paper, linen, and serge, a bakery, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2261.

KORMEND a tn. Hungary. Thither Danube, on. Elsterburg at the confluence of the Pleba with the Raab, 15 m. E. Schönbühler. It has two churches, a synagogue, handsome southern, and magnificent old castle, belonging to Prince Bethy, with fine collection and extensive gardens. It often suffers much from inundation. Pop. 3400.

KORNA, a fortified tn. Asiatic Turkey, push Haglad, and 46 m. N.W. Burundi, at the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris. It is walled, and surrounded by date forests and is the residence of an officer appointed to let the impost from vessels navigating the rivers. Pop. 4000.

KORNEGAL, or **KORNEGALLAN**, a tn. Ceylon, 55 m. N.E. Colombo lat. 7° 27' N lon 80° 27' E. Some said prisoners formerly rubbed here, and the vestiges of their palace may still be traced.

KORNELIMÜNSTER, a vil. Bohemia Prussia, gov. and 4 m. S.E. Althaus, on the Inde, with a church, and manufacture of linen and sail-cloth, an iron-mill on iron and a lead furnace, and important stone quarries. Pop. 800.

KORNEUBURG, a tn. Lower Austria, 1. bank Danube, 8 m. W. Vienna, on the railway to Stockerau. It is well built, has a large public square, adorned with two fountains, a handsome Gothic church, and, adjoining it, an Augustine church, with a fine altar and furnace, a large courthouse, a military and a high school, two hospitals, and two poor-houses. The trade is considerable. Pop. 2470.

KORNHAUS, or **KORNAU**, a market tn. Bohemia, circle Rakowitz, 24 m. W.W. Prag, with a church, school, tile-works, lime-kilns, and saw and other mills. Pop. 1045.

KORNYE [anc. *Quirynus*] a vil. Hungary, thither Danube, on. Komorn, about 7 m. from Tala with a church, two mills, a fish pond, and extensive preserves of game, particularly quail. Pop. 915.

KOROLEVETZ, or **KOROLEVETZ**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 100 m. E. Chernigov, on the Dobry-Vody with four annual fairs, one of them considerable. Pop. 1250.

KOROMPA (also), or **URZEN KORPA**, a vil. Hungary, on. Pressburg 6 m. from Tyrana, with a church, an elegant castle, a synagogue, tile-works, and a trade in wine. P. 1003.

KORON a seaport, Greece. See *CONAR*.

KOROF, a tn. Russia, gov. and 80 m. E. Chernigov on a stream of same name, near its confluence with the Dnieper, with some transit trade and several annual fairs. Pop. 5225.

KOROBAREKA, a bay and vil. New Zealand, N.E. coast, North Island, Bay of Islands lat. 35° 15' S lon. 174° 10' E. The bay is small with a shingly beach in front, and a swamp behind; off the village the depth is 44 fathoms, with bottom of mud and sand. The village extends along the shore, and contains several general stores but is reduced in size, having been burnt down by the natives in 1845. Live stock is plentiful here, but the prime moderate. The greater part of the country about the village is covered with fern, and the southern bush (*Leptosiphon acuminatus*)—the latter a low shrub, with handsome white or pinkish flowers.—(Page of the *Zealandia*).

KOROS, numerous places, Hungary.—1. (*Upp*), a vil. Thither Danube, on. Szeged, in ailly district near Lake Balaton, with two churches, and the remains of an extensive monastery and other buildings. Pop. 1082.—2. (*Kis*) a market tn. Thither Danube, on. and 61 m. S.E.E. Pesth, with two churches, and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. 1422.—3. (*Upp*, also, and *Upp*, or *Upp*) a vil. on. Komorn, on the Black Theiss, near the frontier of Galicia, 83 m. N.E. Szeged, with three churches, and a saw and other mills. Pop. 3376.—4. (*Upp*), a market tn. Thither Danube, on. and 46 m. E. Pesth, in a fertile but somewhat marshy district. It contains a number of handsome buildings; a Protestant, Greek, and R. Catholic church; a synagogue, and a Protestant gymnasium, with library, and has a considerable trade in wool and cattle. Pop. 12448, 12,800.—5. (*Upp*), a vil. Transylvania, on. Harau, on the Alana, 14 m. from Kismat with Lutheran, R. Catholic, and Greek worshipped churches. Pop. 1000.

KORON (Latin, *Croton*) a river Hungary sometimes called the Theotoldi Kirin, becomes formed by the union of

three streams—the Taba, or *Tabla*; the Fohar or White; and the Fohar, or Black Kirin. The Fohar-Kirin, the largest of the three, rises in Transylvania, about 20 m. S.W. Kismatburg flows first N.W. into Hungary, and then almost W. past the town of Grosswardein, and joins I. bank Thien, near Gornad, having received on the right its principal affluent, the Berettyo, about 36 m. N.E. the town. The Fohar and Fohar Kirin, rising the former in the W. of Transylvania, and the latter in the E. of Hungary, were nearly parallel W.W. course, until at Bekes, 40 m. W.W. Grosswardein, and join the Fohar-Kirin about 12 m. after the junction.

KOROS-BANTA or **ALLENBURG**, a tn., on. Korad, on the Kirin, 30 m. N.W. Deva; with three churches, and near a gold-mine. Pop. 2260.

KOROTCHA or **KAROTCHA**, a tn. Russia, cap. district, gov. and 70 m. S.E. Koursk, a bank river of same name. It is a tolerably well built, has six churches, manufactures of salt-petre, and a considerable trade in apples, for which the district is famous. Pop. (chiefly agricultural), (1849) 4726.

KOROTIAK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 50 m. E. Yaroslavl, at the junction of the Karotich with the Don. It has four churches, a convent, and a considerable trade in salt-petre. P. 7279.

KORPO an isl. Russia, at the S.E. entrance of the Gulf of Finland E. of the island group, in lat. 60° 5' N lon 21° 50' E. It is about 20 m. in circuit and contains a small town of same name, and several villages.

KORRAHAD, or **KORRAHAD**, or **KORRAHAD**, a vil. Turkey in Asia, push, and 5 m. from Bursa, on a hill above I. bank, Kizilirmak, here Botta, in 1843 discovered the ruins of a large building containing Assyrian sculptures and inscriptions, but nearly buried up. This was the first discovery of the antiquities of Kinnah, to which the labours of Layard and others have lately given so much interest.

KORRÖT, a seaport tn. Denmark, isl. Zealand on the Great Belt, 64 m. W.S.W. Copenhagen. It contains the remains of an old castle, and a church, of which a tower is first, communicating with Nyborg, and has good docks, and a harbour admitting vessels which draw from 17 to 18 ft. and defended by a fort. Steam and other boats ply regularly between Koror and Nyborg this being the principal ferry between Zealand and Funen. Pop. 1600.

KORTGENE, or **KORTGENE**, a vil. Holland prov. Zealand, lat. N. 52° 50' E. 5 m. N.W. Goes. It has an elegant church, a school, and a harbour. Pop. 921.

KORTVELT, numerous places, Hungary.—1. A vil. Thither Theiss, on. Bistritz about 3 m. from Fekels, with two churches. Pop. 1571.—2. A vil. on. Eszterhazy, about 3 m. from Raba-Karacs, with a trade in corn, wine, and fruit. Pop. 814.—3. A vil. Thither Theiss, on. Torna, on a small stream about 19 m. from Komorn, with two churches, and a trade in wine, cattle, and timber. Pop. 530.

KORWESTHEIM, a vil. Württemberg, circle Neckar, hall Ludwigsburg with a church, a sulphur spring, a bathing establishment, and a trade in linen. Pop. 1541.

KOR, lat. and lon. Asiatic Turkey. See *CON*.

KORRENTIN, a vil. Hungary, prov. Illony, gov. Oppele, circle Lubinitz, with a castle, distilleries, oil and other mills, and a limestone quarry. Pop. 1454.

KOSCHETITZ, or **KOSCHETITZ**, a vil. Bohemia, circle Carls, 4 m. from Hornbach, in the middle of a forest between the Fekis and Kooblerbach, with a parish church, school, synagogue, castle, and several mills. P. 594.

KOSCHING, a market tn., Upper Bavaria, on an old Roman road, 20 m. W.S.W. Hailbronn, with three churches, a town-hall, and manufacture of salt-petre and potash, numerous breweries, and several mills. Pop. 1128.

KOSCHALL, a market tn. Bohemia, circle Rakowitz, with a parish church. Pop. 1290.

KOSCHMIN, or **KOSMIN**, a tn. Prussia, prov. and 46 m. S.E. Posen, on the Odra, with two churches, a synagogue, a monastery, manufacture of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2406.

KOSCHUBAK MOUNT, a mountain, Australia, Victoria, 5000 E. 1842, and forming the highest summit of the Werrogon or Australian Alps, at the head of the river Murray.

KOSD, a vil. Hungary, thither Danube, on. Hungary, on a mountain near the Danube, and near Feny, with a church, and a trade in good wine, largely grown in the district. P. 1226.

KOSSEL, a tn. Prussia, prov. Rhine, gov. and 84 m. S.W. of Bonn, cap. circle of same name, 1 bank Oder, river crossed by a bridge, and on the Upper Rhine railway. It is surrounded by walls and otherwise fortified, has several government offices, three churches, a synagogue, hospital, barracks, and the works. Pop. 1859.—The canal, for the most part, level, is watered by the Oder and is fertile. Area, 190 sq. m. Pop. 58,070.

KOSSELTZ, a tn. Russia, gov. and 80 m. S.W. of Moscow, r. bank Oder. It is defended by a small fort, surrounded by an earthen rampart and palisades; and has a considerable general trade. Pop. (1849) 2026.

KOSHLAK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 85 m. S.W. of Kaluga, cap. circle, at the confluence of the Draga with the Shcheta. It is one of the handsomest and most regularly built towns of the government, consisting of a number of broad streets, and a spacious market-place. It contains four stone and three wooden churches, two porches, and a large stone bazaar supported by 84 arches forming an arcade, and has a considerable trade. Pop. (1850), 8870.—The climate is flat but not fertile. Area, 572 sq. m. Pop. 77,733.

KOSYELL, a tn. Prussia, Westphalia, gov. and 20 m. W. Münster, cap. circle. It is entered by three gates, has two castles, three churches, and chapels, a synagogue, gymnasium, and hospital, a court of law and several public offices, manufactures of linen and leather cloths, iron, mill, several mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 3610.—The climate is hilly but has some good arable land, and rears great numbers of cattle. Area, 219 sq. m. Pop. 40,104.

KOSIKI ISLANDS, Japan, lat. 31° 40' N; lon. 139° 42' E, surrounded by rocks on all sides.

KOSIMA, a tn. Japan lat. 31° 30' N; lon. 139° 48' E, of volcanic origin, 10 m. in circuit, and composed of black, rocky mountains.

KOSINCHANG ISLAND, off of Siam. See KON.

KOSLIN, or **OSLIN**, a gov. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, bounded N. by the Baltic, S. by the Danzig and Marienwerder, S. Marienwerder and Frankfurt, and W. Stettin, area, 4185 sq. m. It is a dead marshy tract, excepting toward the coast, where a few sandy hills occur, and is watered by numerous streams and lakes. Of the former, the principal are—the Rega, Parnowa, Wprer, Hylsa, Lopen and Lera, of the latter—the Jamna, Bockow, Vitter, Vistig, Gardow, and the Loba. The soil, though generally inclining too much to sand, is tolerably fertile, and raises good crops of corn. The pastures also are extensive, and rear large numbers of cattle, sheep, and swine. A large portion of the surface is occupied by forests, which furnish good timber, chiefly pine. Manufactures have not made much progress. For administrative purposes the gov. is divided into nine circles—Köslin or Fürstenthum, the capital—Baldig, Drumburg, Lauenburg, Neustadt, Rummelsburg, Schickelsburg, Schwane, and Stolpe. Pop. (1850), 484,140.

KOSLIN, or **OSLIN**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, cap. above gov., in a low and level plain, at the foot of the Gottenberg, 4 m. from the Baltic, and 85 m. N.E. Stettin. Having been nearly destroyed by war and fire, it was rebuilt with great magnificence in 1720. It is entered by three gates, contains a market-place, with a monument to Frederick William I., four churches and chapels, an old castle, townhouse, gymnasium, several schools, and three hospitals; is the seat of several courts and public offices, and has manufactures of woollens, flannels, and silks, linens, soap, and tobacco, the work, a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 6713.

KOSLOW, two places, Russia.—1, A tn. gov. Taurida, on Krimia.—2, A tn. gov. and 22 m. W.S.W. Tambov, on the Losen Volod. It contains three wooden and five stone churches, and a monastery, and has a considerable trade in cattle, hides, and salt provisions, and several important mineral springs. Pop. (1851), 13,692.

KOSMIGODIENSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 105 m. W.S.W. Krasn. r. bank Volga, opposite the junction with the Volga. It has six churches; and sawing blocks, making furniture, and various other manufactures, and weaving last made, are carried on. Pop. (1851), 4197.

KOSSELY, or **Kossel**, a village in Upper Egypt, on the Red Sea; lat. 26° 7' N; lon. 34° 31' 55" E. It lies at the junction of the caravan route from Egypt to Mecca, is an old desert; is composed of loosely-built clay houses, and is defended by a small fort and is very inadequately supplied with water. The harbour is only insufficiently sheltered, except from the S. Numerous pilgrims take shipping here for Mecca; and a considerable trade is done in exporting Egyptian wheat and black and white cotton to Arabia. Pop. 2000. About 10 m. N.W. are some ruins, named Old Kossel.

KOSSEEN a vil and par., Tyrol on the Achna, and the frontiers of Bavaria, in a valley of same name, 16 m. from St. John; with a parish church a foundry, and other iron-works. Pop. 1371.

KOSMANNOR, or **Kosmanov**, a vil Bohemia, circle and 6 m. N.E. Raudon, on the Elbe; with a church, two chapels, a school, and a large and handsome castle; and a large cloth and calico factory. Pop. 1310.

KOSOVGO, or **Kamova**, a tn. European Turkey, Servia, dist. and 7 m. N.E. Pristina, celebrated for a battle fought near it in 1389, between the Turks and the Serbians in which the defeat of the latter cost the life of their prince Koss Luss, and ended the Serbian monarchy.

KOSTAINIGA, or **Kostainva**, a tn. Austrian Croatia, at the foot of a mountain, in a narrow valley, on the Unna, 68 m. S.E.E. Carisins. This hill for the most part of wood, has two churches, a custom-house, and Franciscan monastery; and an extensive trade in Turkish wares. Pop. 8150.

KOSTFL, or **Kostvitz**, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle Hradisch, on a little height above the Thaya, and on the Northern railway, 38 m. S.E.E. Brunn. It is an old place, and contains a deanery church. A great many bee-hives are kept here. Pop. 1700.

KOSTFLETTZ, several places Bohemia, particularly—1 (see Adorf), A tn. circle and 17 m. S.E.E. Klotzgrätz, consisting of the town proper on r. and a suburb on l. bank. W.D. Adler and communicating by a long wooden bridge. It has a deanery church, castle, townhouse, school, and two hospitals, breweries, tile-works, and several mills. Pop. 2665.—2, (see Neudorf), A market tn. circle Klotzgrätz, about 6 m. from Nachod with a handsome church and several manufactures of linen; a trade in linen and yarn, and several mills. Pop. 1163.—3, (see der Eise), A tn. circle and 21 m. N.W. Krasitz on a large island formed by the Mühlwasser, an arm of the Elbe. It consists of the town proper, and of two suburbs, situated on the opposite side of the river, and connected with it by a long stone bridge; contains two churches, a townhouse, and cavalry barracks, and has several mills. Pop. 1495.

KOSTEL LIZ a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 13 m. S.W. Olmitz with a church, and a corn market. It was almost entirely burned down in 1839. Pop. 1836.

KOSTELY (RADY) a vil Hungary, on Krasova, on a small hill under the Rega with the Tamas, 4 m. from Lagoz with a church, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1482.

KOSTEN a tn. Prussia, prov. and 21 m. S.W. Posen, cap. circle, l. bank Odra. It is walled, well built, has two churches, an Augustine and a Bernardine monastery, a court, and several public offices, and extensive manufactures of linen. Pop. 3793.—The climate is marshy but well-wooded, and tolerably fertile. Area, 389 sq. m. Pop. 50,383.

KOSTENDIL, European Turkey See GÖRÜCEK.

KOSTIANSK, or **Kostiansk**, a tn. Russia, r. bank Don, gov. and 22 m. S.W. Voronej, with a silk-reeling factory. On the banks of the Don near it, Omolli, in 1768, found a great number of elephants' bones, very little decomposed.

KOSTRITZ, a vil. Germany principality Reuss-Gera, l. bank Elster, here crossed by a bridge, 4 m. N.W. Gera, at the N. foot of the Dillenberg with a church, on a height, two castles, and a rich charitable endowment, and several breweries and distilleries. Near it is the fine summer residence of Eleonorethal. Pop. 1300.

KOSTIOMA, a gov. Russia, lat. 50° 28' to 50° 12' N; lon. 40° 18' to 45° E. Bounded N. and N.W. by gov. Vologda, W. by Jaroslavl, S. by Vladimir, and Nijni-Novgorod, E. and S.E. by Viatka, greatest length, 370 m.; breadth, 170 m., area, about 30,000 sq. m. It consists of wide level plains, varied only by gentle undulations, and elevated river banks. The N. part is cold, humid and swampy. Many of the swamps are covered with wood, and some of them contain bog-iron ore. What is arable is cold, and of indifferent fertility. Occasionally there are considerable extents of heathy ground.

partly covered with wood. The S. part near the Volga rises again and descends, consisting mostly of clay loam, and sand, but still only of moderate fertility. The climate is severe; winter is long, and the weather stormy summer short, and frequently misty. The chief river is the Volga, which, shortly after entering the gulf in the S.W., is joined by the Kostroma from the N.; then, after a short turn to the S.E., proceeds about due E., when it receives the important tributary, the Unga, and soon after, by a S. course, joins the government. There are numerous lakes. Of these the Galits is 16 m. by 5½ m., and the Tobolskian is above 5 m. in diameter. Many

the gov. flows W., then S., forming part of the boundary between govt. Kostroma and Jaroslavl, and, on reaching the town of Kostroma, joins I. bank Volga, after a course of about 140 m. It is navigable for above 160 m.

KOSVA, a river, Kholm, which rises in the W. slope of the Ural Mountains, gov. Perm, flows first S.W., then W., and joins I. bank Kama, after a course of nearly 180 m.

KOSWITZE, a co. Germany, Ansbach-Bayreuth, reg. bail., on a height above I. bank Elbe, 10 m. W. N. W. Weissenburg. It is walled, has three gates, two churches, a synagogue, cattle, and poorhouse manufactures of cloth a worsted-mill, brewery, a fishery and some shipping. Pop. 2,800, built 1540.

KOSZEGH, several places, Hungary:—1, A free tn., co. Eisenberg. See GÖMÖR.—2, (or Zuzszo), a vil., co. Baranya, on the Danube, 10 m. from Mohacs, with a church, and an important fishery particularly of sturgeon. Pop. 1436.

KOSZTOLAN (Nagy), or Vezet-Kosztolán a vil. Hungary, Hübner Dombó, co. Nándor about 10 m. from Galgóc with a church a synagogue, and a flour-mill. Pop. 1298.

KOSZTOLNA, or KOSZTOLNAYVA a vil. Hungary, Hübner Dombó, co. and 83 m. N.E. Nándor, with a bishop's castle, and a Protestant church. Pop. 1546.

KOTI KANORA an extensive hill fort, in the N.E. of the Punjab, among the mountains in the lower ranges to the S. of the Himalaya, on the top of an eminence, about 180 ft. above the Ban Ganga, near its confluence with the Beas, lat. 31° 57' N.; lon. 75° 42' E. The height on which it stands is about 5 m. in circuit, bounded, for the most part, by precipices, nearly perpendicular and in places of less declivity rendered inaccessible by masonry and ramparts. In the beginning of the present century it was defended for four years against the Ghorzais, by Runar Chaud, who gave it up to Ranjot Singh. In 1846 it came into the possession of the British government by the treaty



FOUR HOUSES OF THE SOUTH FROM KOSTROMA TO JAROSLAV
From Kostroma, Volga, P. 150, 151, 152.

of the houses in this gov., and, indeed, through all the S. and E. of Russia, are constructed of timber and have very peculiar forms. An interesting example of such structures is shown in the accompanying wood-cut. Large quantities of flax and hemp are raised. These two crops form an important element in providing employment for the inhabitants. Indeed, the governments of Yaroslavl and Kostroma may be considered as the chief seats of manufacturing industry, from which E. Europe derives its supplies. Dyeing and linen weaving with the numerous processes connected with them give employment to a large population, both in the towns and throughout the district. Russia leather also, both red and black, the former of cow, the latter of horse hide, is made in large quantities, and of first-rate quality. The hide-trade is usually carried by the inhabitants themselves in small furrows, and turned into the various implements required for their own use. The forests, scattered over the district, employ many hands in felling trees, cutting them for timber, fire-wood, or charcoal. Even the bark of the birch-trees is turned to profitable account, being largely employed in making soap, the pitch of the district has long been celebrated. The fishing, also, is very productive. Pop. (1850) 1,074,200.

KOSTROMA, a tn. Russia, esp. above gov., on an elevation near the Kambra, at the point where it joins I. bank Volga, 200 m. N.E. Moscow; lat. 57° 40' N.; lon. 41° 15' E. It is of great antiquity, having been built in the 13th century, and, as is usual with old Russian towns, is surrounded by a network of earth, of which advantage has been taken to form a promenade. It is pleasantly situated, and, being the seat both of the civil and military government of the district, contains a great number of public buildings. It has 50 churches, a monastery on ecclesiastical village, and a gymnasium. Its manufactures, among which that of coarse leather has long been famous, make it one of the most important towns on the Volga. Pop. (1861) 12,510.—The river flows in the N. of



KOTI-KANORA.—From the Hon. R. G. Stoddard's illustrations of India.

of Lahore, but in May of the same year, resistance was offered to our taking possession of it by the Lahore Khilafat or governor. Koti Kanora is famous for a peculiar original operation, namely, the formation of new noses, for those who have suffered mutilation of the feature, by clipping the material from the skin of the forehead. The good-looking men are applied to by the afflicted from all parts of India.

KUTAN, a tn. Hindostan, esp. principally, gov. Ajmer, 2 m. bank Chambal, here deep and narrow with rocky banks, 300 m. S.W. Agra, lat. 25° 47' N.; lon. 75° 42' E. It is largely built, but surrounded with stone walls, fortified

with forests; has numerous temples, but no edifice of any size, except the rajah's palace. The houses are handsome and well-kept, and the number of substantial private dwellings is unusually great. A salt-water trade is carried on, and much of the articles are manufactured for native consumption.—The *RAJASTHAN* is a compact territory, of about 5000 sq. m., generally mountainous, and not of great fertility; has some trade in the S.E., and beyond the Mokimbar pass, are cultivated like a garden.

KOTE-GYAL, or **KOTEK**, a vil. Hungary, co. Bihar, on the Gyepes, between Szekes and Szekes, with a Protestant parish church. Pop. 1578.

KOTELEK, a vil. Hungary, co. Haver, 1 bank Thales, 5 m. from Szekes, with a church and an old castle. P. 1211.

KOTELNITZ, a vil. Hungary, co. Haver, 50 m. S.W. Vaska, cap. circle, on the W. bank. It is built on the ruins of Kotelnerov an old fortress of the Tschernomora, which the inhabitants of Novegorod destroyed, and has some general trade. Pop. 2415.—The crucian is well wooded, fertile, and well cultivated. Pop. 125,800.

KOTELNOI, an isl. Adakia Russia, in the Arctic Ocean, between lat. 74° 30' N. and 76° 15' N. and lon. 138° and 142° E.; greatest length, N. to S., 130 m., central breadth, about 75 m. It is the largest of the group in the archipelago of Lankur; is nearly of an oval form, and is generally very rocky and mountainous.

KOTVAREH, a vil. in the N. of Hindoostan, on the steep slope of a ridge overlooking the S. valley of the Sutlej 25 m. N.W. Simla. It is a masonry establishment, and was once a military station, which in consequence of the peaceable state of the population, has been abandoned. Kotkhar is surrounded by an extensive forest and, though 4000 ft. above the Sutlej is within hearing of the deep roar of its rapid stream.—(Thomson's *Trek in the N. Himalayas*.)

KOTHEH, or **KOTHEK**, a vil. the cap. of duchy Anhalt Koken, not far from the Zuehe, and a central station on the railroad, where the lines from Berlin Magdeburg, Bernburg, and Leipzig meet 80 m. S.W. Berlin. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls, with five gates and of three suburbs, contains a castle, with three towers, in which the Duke resides, three churches, a synagogue, townhouse theatre, hospital, library, picture gallery, cabinet of coins, minerals and fossils, and a museum, and has manufactures of leather, yarn, glass, and refined wax, a distillery, and several mills. In the neighbourhood are several fine walks, and part of the railway station, not much to the honour of the Duke, is fitted up as a gaming-table. Pop. 6138.

KOTI, **KOTIL**, **KOTI**, or **KOTI LAMA**, a little known dist. or state, Isl. Borneo, E. coast, on the Strait of Macassar, cap. same name, extending, probably, from lat. 1° 10' S. to 1° N., and lon. 115° to 118° E., at its broadest part. The coast is low, and, during the rainy season, flooded; the climate is very hot, and unhealthy; and storms are frequent. Excellent rice, betelnut, alone, pepper, coconuts, nutmegs, gums of various kinds, honey, and camellia, are the chief products.—The **QATPAT**, Koti, on an isl. in the chief arm of the river Koti, 6 m. from its mouth, lat. 0° 38' S., lon. 117° 10' E., has a sort of fortress, in which stands the rajah's palace, and a port, frequented annually by 700 to 800 vessels.—The river rises in Mount Lila, Malacca, about lat. 2° 20' N.; lon. 114° 30' E. flows S.E., receives several tributaries, and falls into Koti bay, on the Strait of Macassar, by numerous mouths, total course, about 300 m.

KOTIBOR, a vil. Bohemia. See *CHOTIBOR*.

KOTIKITZ, or **KOTIKITZ**, a vil. Bohemia, circle and 17 m. E. by N. Chuditz, on a height, surrounded with orchards; and with large the works near it. Pop. 1091.

KOTIESCHAU, or **KOTIESCHAU**, a vil. Bohemia, circle and 18 m. from Pilsen. It contains a parish church and school, an elegant castle, and convent; and has manufactures of potash, and several mills. Pop. 1656.

KOTIVORST, a river, Russia, which flows from Lake Kote, in the S. of gov. Jaroslavl, flows N.W., and, at the town of Jaroslavl, joins the Volga, after a course of nearly 90 m., great part of which is navigable. Its chief tributaries are, the Lakota and the Ustia.

KOTVA, a vil. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, on the Guzman, an affluent of the Nerbada, about 30 m. E. by S. Simla. It is a large place, and stands on the line of separation be-

tween the territories of Betolia and the acquisitions made by the British, in 1813, from Betolia and the Nagpur rajah.

KOTKEE.—1. A vil. Betolia, 1 bank Indus, nearly opposite to, and 4 m. W. Hyderabad, lat. 26° 32' N.; lon. 68° 30' E. It is, from its position, a place of some military importance. —2. A vil. Betolia, 30 m. N. Hyderabad, on the route to Kere, lat. 26° 30' N.; lon. 68° 45' E.—3. A vil. Betolia, prov. Oudeh Gouda; lat. 26° 34' N.; lon. 67° 27' E. It is one of the largest towns in the province, and has a good bazar, and a fort.

KOTK, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 12 m. S.E. Komana with two churches, cavalry barracks, and a considerable trade in wine. Pop. 2503.

KOTKOLA, a vil. Hungary, co. and about 28 m. from Tolna; with a church, a building used for quartering soldiers, furs, milk, and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. P. 1556.

KOTKORD, a vil. Hungary, Hither Thales, co. South mar, 9 m. from Valsaj, with a handsome church, and a synagogue. Pop. 1843.

KOTIA WAINJUN, or **CHAKKINGUN**, a vil. N. coast Isl. Doree Dutch province of the S. and E. district, and on a river of its own name, lat. 3° 47' S.; lon. 111° 21' E. It has a good harbour, and carries on a considerable trade.

The river rises in a lake in the interior, and, after a S. by W. course of 85 m., falls into the Java Sea, 14 m. below the town.

KOTTWITZ (OBER and NIEDER), two nearly con- guous vila Bohemia, circle Bielehow, 8 m. from Arnau, with a handsome church, and several mills. Pop. 935.

KOTWITZ, a market to Bohemia circle and 4 m. from Camsen, 1 bank Brohka, with a church and school both handsome buildings, manufactures of linen, and a trade in agricultural produce. In 1742 a battle was fought here between the Austrians and Prussians, and the town was burnt down. Pop. 1158.

KOTZEBUE SOUND an inlet Behring Strait, Russian America, between Cape Esplanade and Krasnaren lat. (Cape Esplanade S. point) 66° 28' N.; lon. 163° 28' W.

KOTZSCHENBRODA, a vil. Saxony circle and near Dresden. A town, concluded here in 1645 was followed by the peace of Westphalia. Pop. 1062.

KOTZING, a vil. Lower Bavaria, cap. dist., at the confluence of the Rhine and the Main, and N.E. of Koenigs- burg. It has a court of justice, two churches, two chapels, two castles, a townhouse, and hospital, manufactures of linen several saw and other mills and a trade in wood. Pop. 1498. Area of dist., 128 sq. m. Pop. 22,549.

KOUAV, three villages, Boudou, *Kouav-Finabou*, lat. 13° 58' N.; lon. 10° 22' W., with *Kouav-Finabou*, a little to the N.E. of it and *Kouav-Duabou*, a short distance to the N.W. They are all inhabited by Fenis.

KOUBAN, a river Russia. See *KUBAN*.

KOUBETCHI, a vil. Russia in the N. part of Lapland, on a narrow valley 53 m. W. N. Darbord. It looks more like a fortification than a town all the houses being loop- holed, and entered by an outer stair to which the only approach is by a narrow path. It has 12 mosques; man- ufactures of woollen cloth, shawls, fire-arms, and sword cutlery; and a considerable trade, chiefly in the above articles of man- ufacture. Pop. almost entirely Mahomedan, 6000.

KOUBINA, a river Russia, which rises in a small lake, in the W. of gov. Volodga, flows easterly first S.E. to Chindolev, then S.W. past Borok and Ilumsk, and falls, by two mouths, into Lake Koudskoe; total course about 170 m.

KOUBINSKOP, a lake Russia, in the S.W. of gov. Volodga, stretching S.E. to N.W. for about 45 m. mean breadth not above 5 m. It receives the Koulina and several other streams, and discharges itself by the Soukone, one of the main branches of the N. Dvina. It also communicates with the Soukone, and, through it, both with Lake Balat and the Volga. It contains several islands, is deep, and well supplied with fish.

KOUCHE, or **KOUZKA**, a vil. Chiova Turkestan, 400 m. N.E. Yarkand, lat. 41° 27' N.; lon. 63° 45' E. It is defended by 10 forts, and is about 3 m. in circuit. It trades with silk in copper, sulphur and salt-petre, which, as well as cal- amoniac, saffron and quinquina, are obtained in the vicinity.

It has some manufactures of linen, and on the horizon, unless irrigated, stands around, a few fruits and vegetables are raised, notwithstanding the dryness of the climate.

KOUCHIVINSK a vil Russia, gov Perm, circle and 57 mi. S. Verkhotour, on the Tara. It has four blast furnaces, and other iron works. Pop. 1600.

KOUDEKKERK a vil Holland, prov S. Holland 48 m. S.E. Leyden. It has two churches, a watch house, an orphan hospital, a school and a considerable amount of transit trade, the traffic on the river being very animated. Pop. 1250.

KOUDEKEI KE, a vil Holland, prov Zealand, (a) Walcheren, 3 m. S.W. Middeburg. It has a church and a school, and formerly had several castles near it, which now either no longer exist or are converted into houses, etc. Pop. (agricultural) 1211.

KOUDUM a vil Holland, prov Friesland 25 m. S.W. Leeuwarden, with two churches, a norm and a sailing mill. Pop. (agricultural) 925.

KOUENLUN **KUENLUN** or **KWANLUN** a mountain range, Central Asia, forming the N. boundary of Tibet, separating it from Yarkand and Khoten, and stretching eastward into regions which are almost unknown but it is understood, about lon. 92° E., to divide into two ranges, one of which near the source of Hanyan-Kars diverges 8 h. through Koko-nor, the other trends N., near the source of the Yellow River and under various names, passes through the Chinese provinces of Kansu and Szechu. The W. part, frequently distinguished by the name of the Harkum and Mustang Mountains, commences not far from the point where the Him dui Gush becomes linked with the Himalaya, near lat. 30° N. and lon. 75° E. and pursues a course nearly parallel to the Indus apparently forming its watershed. Its principal axis ascends far above the limits of perpetual snow attaining a height of 21 000 or 22 000 ft. and sends off numerous elevated ramifications towards the Indus, forming valleys down which immense glaciers descend. The ramifications forming these valleys are five in number and separated from one another by large rivers. The height is so great, that it is impossible to pass from one lateral valley to another. The ramifications E. of the Hanyan are comparatively few and small glaciers but to the W. of that river they appear to be on a still more gigantic scale than those of the Himalaya. Those of Szechu terminate at about 15 000 ft. but the level diminishes rapidly in proceeding W. One overhanging the valley of Yalu, terminates at 14 700 ft. that of Babu, at 13 000 ft. and still higher W. they ascend to 10 000 ft. The greater part of the rocks are plutonic and metamorphic. The latter are penetrated in all directions by granite veins, proceeding from vast continuous masses, and, generally near the point of contact, are thrown into such confusion that the direction of their stratification cannot be traced. In many distant localities free from disturbance the usual dip is between N.W. and N.E., and N.W. and S.E. The known passes across the Kouenun are only four. The most W., which is called the Mustang Pass, is at the source of the right branch of the Shigru an affluent of the Indus and leads to Yarkand. It was formerly much frequented by merchants, but has been almost abandoned owing to the horrid robberies beyond it. It is said not to be practicable for horses. The second called the Alishan Pass, is at the head of a tributary which joins the Hanyan opposite to Khatun. It runs over an enormous glacier and presents such obstacles to the traveller that it is not easy to see why it is considered a pass at all. The third pass, the only one now frequented, and extremely easy though very elevated, is the Karakoram (which see). The most E. one occurs on the road between Rukh and Khoten — (Thomson's *Travels in the W. Himalaya*).

KOUJAI-NIK, two rivers Russia, gov Kherson. The larger called the Great Kouzinsk, with a S.E. course of 65 m. falls into a lake of same name. The other called Middle Kouzinsk after a similar course of 50 m. falls into Lake Gadzhbeyakov, which discharges itself into the Black Sea.

KOUKA a tn Borneo, S.W. side of Lake Toba, from which it is about 10 m. distant. lat. 13° 45' N.; lon. 14° 15' E. It was the residence when Danabam and Clapperton travelled in Africa, of the black of Ternos, and was a place of great importance. At least 15,000 persons are here gathered together on market days, some of them coming from places two and three days' distant. Slaves, sheep, and buffaloes, the latter in great numbers, are the principal live

stock for sale. Wheat, rice, and ginseng, (amaranth in the pod, butter, honey, ground nuts, indigo, leather, and wooden bowls from Soudan, form a part of the articles on sale. Kouka is reckoned the most healthy part of the kingdom.

KOUKOU known as a Mongolia, 40 m. N.W. the great wall of China, lat. 40° 40' N. lon. 111° 15' E. It forms two distinct towns called the New and the Old Town, or Commercial and Military Town. The New Town is surrounded by a brick wall with battlements. It is regularly built, and contains a handsome and spacious street, by which it is traversed from E. to W. The houses are low and constructed after the Chinese fashion. A military commander resides here with 10,000 Manchou soldiers. The Old Town, which is about 2 m. distant from the preceding, is surrounded by kitchen gardens, and enclosed by ramparts, which formerly marked its limits, but do not now include half the town. There are some famous Buddhist monasteries, which attract crowds of Mongolians from the most distant countries. The temple is carried on to a great extent and the town is a place of much commercial importance. The Mongolians bring great flocks of oxen, horses, sheep, and camels with skins, marmosettes, and sell the sole products of the deserts of Turkestan in return for which they receive, among other articles, brick tea, saddles, and some culinary utensils. The annual market, which is held on a large square, is a scene of indescribable confusion. The population is numerous, but its exact amount is unknown. — (Hue, *Souvent d'un Voy. Tibet* &c.).

KOULFO a tn W. Africa, lat. 6° 30' N. lon. 8° 45' E. It is surrounded by a high wall and is the most important trading place in Yoruba. Daily markets are held attended by traders from a considerable distance. Slaves, horses, asses and horned cattle, goats, sheep, pepper, red wood, &c., are brought from different quarters, and silk, cotton, native basins, turbanes, scarlet caps with a great variety of other articles, both of native and foreign manufacture, are here exposed for sale. Inhabitants generally Mahomedans, but addicted to drunkenness, deception and falsehood. Pop. about 16,000. — *Lauder's Records*.

KOULOI a river, Russia, gov Archangel formed by the Sotka and Tolda 25 m. E. Pinnas. It flows circularly N. E. and falls into the Bay of Maren, in the White Sea, total course, 150 m. principal affluent, the Shung.

KOUNGOUN, a vil Borneo, S. bank of lake, 166 m. N. E. It is surrounded by a ditch and by a double palisade of bamboos, with sharp stakes placed between them and has the remains of a brick redoubt, containing a pagoda, and contains about 200 houses. It is noted for the defence made by its Barmese garrison against a large invading force of Chinese. — (*Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal*, April, 1837).

KOUNGLEI a vil W. Africa, Lower (Gambia) bank Senegal lat. 14° 11' N. lon. 17° 22' W. consisting of three distinct parts and all remarkably dirty. The central part which is the most considerable, is situated on a quartz hill rising from the river and is surrounded by an earthen wall so as to form a kind of citadel, to which the inhabitants of the other two parts of the town retreated on a level low ground on each side retire on the alarm of danger.

KOUNIA a river Russia, which rises in the S. of gov Pskov, flows N., and joins r. bank Lovat at Kholm, after a course of nearly 100 m.

KOUJINSK a gov Russia lat. 50° 18' to 52° 25' N.; lon. 38° 30' to 39° 20' E.; bounded N. by gov Orlov, E. by Govs of S. Poltava and Kharkov, E. Voronej. Greatest length, W. to E. 170 m. breadth N. to S. 150 m. The surface is undulating, with numerous little hills and gentle acclivities consisting of a rich fruitful soil, and is studded over with towns and villages. The soil consists of shell marl, limestone and sandstone, and on the banks of almost all the streams layers of chalk appear. The chief river is the Ben which, rising on the E. confines of the district, traverses it E. to W. on its way to the Don the Dnieper. The Donets also has its source here and western part of the B. The climate is mild and dry and the rich soil produces abundant crops, at comparatively little trouble and expense. Apples, plums, and cherries abound. Agriculture, and its usual attendant, the rearing of cattle, employ the greater part of the inhabitants, and leave only a small surplus for other occupations. These are chiefly manufactures of array clothing and other coarse

stuff for the use of the peasantry. The exports are grain, cattle, leather wax and honey. Pop. (1850) 1,714,000.

KOURSK, a town in Russia, cap. above gov. bank Tunkar, near its junction with the Rm 280 m S by W Moscow, lat 51° 40' N, lon 36° 25' E. It has the remains of an ancient fortress and the earliest transport with which the town was surrounded has been formed into an agreeable promenade. There are no public buildings of any consequence, and the streets are ill paved narrow and crooked. A considerable trade is carried on both with St. Petersburg and Moscow. To the former are sent honey wax, tallow, leather tow hemp oil, fux and wolf skins, to the latter, large numbers of cattle and horses. The environs contain numerous gardens and orchards. Pop. (1840) 80,469.

KOURSHAN, one of the most frequented passes of the Illinoise Kosh, lat. 36° 37' N, lon 68° 55' E. Summit estimated at 15,000 ft high. The upper part steep, difficult, and dangerous and impassable by wheeled carriages.

KOUBKOVIME, or **KOUMOGGIM** a river, Russian America, which falls by a broad cataract into Delaring's Sea, about 150 m N Bristol Bay. The river bank is bare, but running parallel to it at a distance of 30 m, is a chain of granite mountains, about 2000 ft in height. It is swift, and accompanied with shallow, caused by the sand accumulating round drift wood. It is crossed by numerous head streams, has several affluents, and a course generally S W of above 800 m.

KOUBSIE, or **SABU RIVER**, Africa, formerly the N W boundary of the Cape colony. It rises at the S. borders of the Karroo, about lat 39° 55' N, lon 18° 30' E, from which it flows W, falling into the Atlantic about 60 m S by E. Cape Valon, lat 29° 38' N lon 17° 5' E. Total course, 78 m.

KOUTA, a river Assiut Russia, gov. Likhurk, which rises in the S W of circle Kirensk flows N and joins a bank Lena, after a course of about 220 m.

KOVACS-VAGAS, a vil. Hungary co. Abaujvar, near Radway, with two churches, a synagogue, and a trade in wine and wool. Pop. 1,337.

KOVACSI, a vil. Hungary Higher Danube, co. and near Pesth with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1,110.

KOVAJA or **KAVAJA** a town European Turkey Albania 23 m W El Hassan, 8 m. from the mouth of a small river in the Gulf of Vauco, where there is a small port. It is the seat of a bishop and surrounds a good cypress in shade. Pop. 2550.

KOZABINTZ, formerly Kuznetsov, a vil. Hungary Thither Thelms co. and 12 m. from And. with a church, and a trade in wine, cattle, and swine and near a copper mine. Pop. 2965.

KOVASZNA, **KOWASZNY** or **LOVAK**, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, 14 m N E Krusztadt with two churches, chalybeate springs, and several mills. Pop. 2889.

KOVATSIHATA (Kond Us) a vil. Hungary Thither Thelms co. Csanad 25 m. E N E Tot homioe, in a fertile district where much corn and tobacco are grown. Pop. 1742.

KOVAYSI Fuzsra a vil. Hungary co. Somogy 4 m S. Lake Nagy, with a church and a trade in corn. Pop. 926.

KOVDO a lake, Russia, in the W. of gov. Archangel and about 6 m W of the Gulf of Handalska. It is nearly of a quadrangular form, about 30 m long by 24 m broad, contains numerous islands, at its S. W. extremity; receives the waters of the Pivo, and at its S. E. discharges itself by the Kovda into the Gulf of Handalska.

KOVELA, a town Russia, gov. Volhynia 1 bank Turia 198 m W N W Jassy, once the cap. of a duchy. Pop. 2973.

KOVEND, or **STREYSEN**, a vil. Austria, Transylvania Upper Aranyos Stahl about 9 m. from Thelms, with a court of justice, and a Lutheran church. Pop. 905.

KOVERLES (Nagy), a vil. Hungary co. Temeswar, about 8 m. from Bekes, with two churches. Pop. 1920.

KOVED (Nagy), a market to Hungary Thither Thelms co. Borsod, 7 m E Erlau, with two churches, a high school, cavalry barracks, and four annual fairs. Pop. 6173.

KOVESKALLA, a market to Hungary Thither Danube, co. Smolad about 6 m. from Topolosa, with a church, and a market. Pop. 1546.

KOVESI (Gyrt), or **DRABOVA**, a vil. Hungary Thither Thelms co. Marmaros, 32 m. from Balghy, in a plain enclosed by hills. It has a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1162.

KOVI, or **KAMENAVJE**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Thelms co. Gande, at the foot of Mount Melnik, 16 m. from Tornyalya.

It contains a Protestant church, and a school and has limekilns, distilleries, a trade in iron, and quarries of white and gray marble. The inhabitants are Slovaks. Pop. 2381.

KOVIL, several places, Austria—1, (Alois), a vil. Belovona, 12 m. from Tiel with a Greek church and a vil. Greek non-named monastery. Pop. 1790.—2, (Ladislav), two contiguous vills. Hungary, not far from the former on the Danube. Pop. 1759.

KOVNO, a town Russia. See Kovno.

KOVVAL, a town Russian Island gov. Masovia lat 52° 52' N lon 21° 40' E. Pop. 134.

KOVNO or **KOVNO**, a decayed town in Russia, gov. and 52 m. W N W Vilna, 1 bank Niemen or Memel. It is old and ugly has ten R. Catholic churches, of which the high church and church of the Jesuits are rather handsome buildings, a Lutheran church, a Jewish synagogue, and an academy; considerable trade and some linen weaving. The meat made here is famed. Pop. 4000.

KOVAR (Bac), a market in Hungary, co. Berrnya 22 m. from Pinfkuchien with two churches. Pop. 1401.

KOZEP numerous places Hungary—1 (Apost-Kozep) a vil. co. Marmaros on a small stream of same name, 10 m. from Balghy with a Greek parish church. Inhabitants partly employed in mining. Pop. 1755.—2 (Apost-Kozep) a vil. or rather three vills, co. and 26 m. from Vespier with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and a synagogue. Pop. 2026.

KOZEL Azta, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, on a stream of same name, about 40 m. from Krusztadt. It has a church, and is inhabited chiefly by frontier soldiers. Pop. 1185.

KOZILLOW, a town Russian Poland, 60 m N W Grochow with three churches. Pop. 1350.

KOZLENICE, a town Russian Poland, near the Vistula, 22 m N E Radom. It has four churches an old castle, once used by the kings of Poland as a hunting seat, a copper smelting furnace and manufactures of copperware. It was once famous for its sword cutting. Pop. 1615.

KOZLANY, a market in Bohemia circle Rakumia, on a steep height at the confluence of the Kuzov and Betschowa 21 m N N E Pilsen, with a church a school and the ruins of an old feudal castle, and several mills. Pop. 1555.

KOZLOV a town Russia. See ZLATARICA.

KOZLOVITZ, or **KOZLOVICH** a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle Presburg, about 10 m. from Freyberg with a parish church. Pop. 1336.

KOZMIN a town Prussia, gov. and 38 m S E. Posen, on the Odra with two churches a synagogue, a Bernardine monastery and a trade in cattle. Pop. 8400.

KRA or **KRO** two small vills in the channel between the W. side of the peninsula of Malacca and the Paganu. They are called the N. and S. Kra. and are composed of fine soft clay, irregular in dip and strike and in many places: dusted and altered by pliocene agency. They resemble the aqueous rocks of the S. extremity of the Malayan peninsula, and contrasting strikingly with the granitic rocks of Paganu.

KRAHNDIHLJ a vil. Holland prov. Zealand lat. S. Cleveland 11 m. S. E. Gou, with a church, and the remains of some former defenses. Pop. 725.

KRAI I, a vil. Lithuanian Prussia, gov. Coblens, circle Mayen, on a stream of same name. It has a R. Catholic church, a walk and an oil mill. Pop. 1248.

KRAGEROR, a town Norway, prov. Agderhus, hall Brudeberg on a rocky height, above a bay of the Rager Rack, 58 m S. S. W. Christiania. It has some general trade, and an active delivery, particularly of cyprus which are famous. Near the town in the island of Langlo, are iron mines. Pop. 1819.

KRAIBLRG, a market in Bavaria, circle Upper Bavaria, 1 bank Inn, 45 m. E Munchel with a church, two chapels, some shipping trade, and a trade in cattle and horses. Pop. 900.

KRAISHEIM, a town Wirttemberg. See CRAWENHEIM.

KRAIN a duchy Austria. See CARINTHIA.

KRAINBURG, or **KRAU**, a town in Austria, Thyrre, circle and 16 m. N W Leybach 1 bank Sava. It has an old church and a castle, built like the rest of the town, of stone; dye-works, and some trade in the produce of the district, but is badly supplied with drinking water. Pop. 1713.

KRAJOVA, a town, principality Walachia, cap. Little Walachia, near 1 bank Bolyl. It has a number of churches, and an active trade, particularly in salt, from mines in the vicinity. Pop. 8000.

KRAKATVA or ЧОКОВАТО a thinly wooded lat. Indian Archipelago, Strait of Sumatra lat. 6° 18' N. lon. 105° 29' E. (n) about 6 or 7 m. long, and 4 or 5 m. broad, high (1898 ft.) and steep on the N. side, and contains a hot spring.

KRAKHO or **KRAKHO** a vil. Austria, Transylvania, ca. Needer Weissenberg about 9 m. from Törös with two churches, and a trade in wine and timber. Pop. 1233.

KRAKOW see КРАКОВ

KRAKOW a G. Germany grand duchy Mecklenburg; Rostock, circle Wenden on a lake of same name, 53 to P. Schwerin. It has two gates, a church, townhouses, and manufacture of straw hats and masts, tile-works. Pop. 1516

KRALINGH V. a vil. Holland prov. S. Holland, N. H. and near Rotterdam. It has a church, a school and poor-house rope-works dye-works, and a calico printing work, some weaving a shot foundry and mill, oil walk, and corn mill, and two boat building yards. Pop. 5040.

KRALITZ, a market in Moravia, circle Olmütz, about 4 m. from Prosems with a church and a castle. Pop. 900

KRALOWITZ, or **OKRADOWY** a to Bohemia, circle and 18 m. N. H. Pilsen on the Odava with a church townhouses, and a sugar-works a distillery brewery several mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1636.

KRAMSACIL a vil. Austria, 17 vil. circle Schwart, near Rattenberg with a church, a chapel tile-works, glass-works, a gypsum mill and manufacture of needles and pins. P. 881

KRAMSACIL or **KRAMSACIL** a to Bohemia, Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf in W. Cleeves surrounded by an old wall and a fosse. It has two churches manufacture of linen breweries, tanneries and paper-mills. Pop. 2690

KRAMSACIL a small of Russia, Gov. Ekaterin, in the Narova, where the river forms a remarkable water-fall not far from its mouth, near Narva. A great many mills have been erected near the fall.

KRAMSACIL or **KRAMSACIL** a vil. Lower Austria on a height and on the railway near Gloggnitz. It is surrounded with double walls, has a church and an old castle, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1000

KRAMSACIL, a resort to Greece, Morea on the E. shore of the gulf and 22 m. S. E. Napoli. It consists of about 600 houses and in 1823, because for a time the rest of the Greek coast, in consequence of a rupture with the executive.

KRAMSACIL a to Germany duchy Haxe-Meiningen and Weimar, on the line 11 m. N. E. Erfurt. It belongs partly to Haxe-Meiningen and partly to Haxe-Weimar has a church and two castles and manufacture of hosiery and woollen and linen cloth. Pop. 1411

KRAMSACIL, or **KRAMSACIL**, a to Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 43 to 8 Oppeln with a church, hospital, two mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1075.

KRAMSACIL a vil. Austria, Croatia, 1 bank Sava, between Drenovack and Preska, about 10 m. from Jassenevack with a church. Pop. 1180

KRAPIVA a to Russia, gov. and 28 m. S. W. Tula at the confluence of the Plova and 13 m. with six churches, and several annual fairs. Pop. 1100

KRAPIVA, a to Prussia, prov. Posen 13 m. S. Oppeln 1 bank Oder. It is entered by four gates, has two churches, a castle, hospital, some shipping and several mills and numerous quarters. Pop. 1642

KRAMSK a to Russia, 1 land, gov. and 28 m. S. V. Lublin. Pop. 3341

KRAMSACIL, a to Russian Poland 24 m. N. E. Lublin, esp. circle on the Wiepra and a small lake. It is walled in a castle, formerly the residence of the bishop of Chelm four churches and a convent a brewery of mead and some general trade. Archbishop Max of Austria was kept prisoner here in 1594 after being defeated by Zamoisky. Pop. 8672

KRAMSACIL, a to Russia, gov. and 110 m. S. E. Perm cap. of its circle, a bank Oka, lat. 56° 48' N., lon. 87° 49' E. It is surrounded by a wooden wall and towers, originally intended to secure it against the incursions of the Bashkirs. Pop. 2607. The environs of the town and the whole circle are rich in mines of iron and copper.

KRAMSACIL, a to Russia, gov. Podolsk about 50 m. N. Iampol. Pop. 1950

KRAMSACIL a to Russia, gov. and 18 m. S. E. E. St. Petersburg, with a palace, in which the Emperor often resides and manufacture of stones are, a calico printfield, and

a distillery. The greater part of the troops kept in St. Petersburg during winter, go under canvas in summer and are frequently camped and reviewed here. Pop. (1848), 3817

KRANOI, several places, Russia—1 A to m. gov. and S. W. Smolensk cap. circle, on the Merika, a small affluent of the Dnieper. It contains two churches. The French, in their retreat in 1812 suffered severe losses here on three successive days. Pop. 400 —The circle is watered by the Dnieper which here receives the Boreana in Kurla and well cultivated —3 (Jer) A to m. gov. and 31 m. N. E. Astrakhan, cap. circle, on an island formed by several arms of the Volga. It has an important fishery. Pop. 1800, circle 18,600

KRANOLA a to Russia, gov. and 40 m. S. W. Siberia, cap. gov. Yeniseisk on a low tongue of land between the Yenisei and Kacha, at their junction, and in the direct route from W. Siberia to Irkutsk Yakutsk, etc. lat. 55° 42' N. lon. 92° 50' E. The principal street is wide and well levelled and is intersected at right angles by several similar cross streets, and in the middle of the town are two handsome squares. Many of the houses are built of bricks though the most of them are of wood painted outside with bright colours. It has a cathedral and three other churches and a synagogue, a police office, the last generally of stone and a large public factory or workhouse for the employment of the numerous artisan convicts, in which the tanning of leather and the construction of droshkas sledges and all sorts of carriages are carried on. There are numerous Tartar graves in the neighbourhood and a fine collection of the antiquities which have been discovered is one of the most interesting sights of Kramensk. Pop. (1850) 7000

KRANOLA a to Russia, gov. and 39 m. N. E. Tver on the Mngotcha, with some general trade. Pop. 1600

KRASNOI a to Russia, gov. and 41 m. W. Kharkov, a bank Meria with five churches, and a trade in corn fruit, and cattle. Pop. 6850.

KRASNOI, two places Russia —1 A to Russian Poland 12 m. E. Suwalki, regularly built. Pop. 533 —2, A to gov. Volhynia, 42 m. S. W. Jitomir P. about 1800

KRASNOI a to Russia, gov. and 98 m. N. W. Tver, cap. circle on the Mngotcha. It is partly built, contains five churches, and has distilleries and a trade in silk and woollen goods and corn. Pop. 7712 —The circle is divided in two parts by the Mngotcha and has good pastures. Area 924 geo. sq. m. Pop. 104,000

KRASNO or **KARASO** a vil. Hungary, Thüster Theres on Szekes 20 m. from Arany Medgyas, with two churches and a synagogue. Pop. 1318

KRASNO a vil. Hungary, Thüster Theres on of same name in a rugged and mountainous district on the Karas 44 m. S. E. Temesvar. It has a R. Catholic church and the ruins of an old castle. A good deal of maize is grown in the district. Pop. 5002 —The country bounded N. by Arad N. E. Transylvania, E. the Walachian Illyrian S. the German Illyrian military frontier, and W. Temesvar area, 1748 geo. sq. m. consists of a long and comparatively narrow tract of country with its greatest length N. to S. and is traversed by mountains of the Carpathians, well watered, and remarkably fertile producing corn and maize good wine fruit, flax and hemp. The rich pastures feed great numbers of cattle. The minerals, which are valuable, and worked to some extent include silver copper iron and lead. The majority of the inhabitants are Walachians and Servians, or Austrians. Logos is the capital. Pop. 239,600

KRAST, a to Bohemia, circle and 11 m. from Chradim, on the Zegkra. It has a handsome domine church a castle, the usual summer residence of the bishop of Krumgrätz, a townhouse, and school. Pop. 1648

KRAST or **KARAST** a market to Transylvania, ca. on the river of same name, 45 m. N. W. Klausenburg. It contains a Protestant, a R. Catholic and a Greek church, and has thermal baths. Pop. 1846 —The country is mountainous has rather a cold climate and is watered by the Berettyo and Krassa. Its pastures feed large numbers of cattle and the woods, which are extensive, furnish excellent timber. Its capital is Homolya. Area, 320 geo. sq. m. Pop. 148,000 —The river runs in Mount Plopusa, on the W. frontiers of Transylvania flows W. W. past Somlyo, and joins 1 bank Hamos, after a course of nearly 90 m.

KROMBACH, or **KROMBACH**, a vil. Bohemia, circle *Bautzen*, at the foot of the *Hohwald*; with a church, spacious school a handsome court-house, and a large brewery. P 978

KROMMENIE, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 12 m. N. E. *Haarlem*. It has two churches, an orphan and a poor-house, and considerable manufactures of sail-cloth, employing 3000 workmen. Pop. 2220

KROMY, a tn. Russia, gov. and 20 m. S. S. W. *Orlov* cap. circle, on the *Krona*, with two stone and several wooden churches. Inhabitations mostly agricultural. Pop. 2009

The circle has large tracts of fine arable land. P 46,460

KRONACH, a tn. Bavaria, Upper *Frankonia*, cap. ball on the *Kronach*, at the foot of a hill crowned by the strong castle of *Rosenberg*. It is walled, has three churches, and a chapel, a small museum, Latin school, and an hospital. *Munich* factories of wax candles a brewery, and a trade in honey, wool, and wood. Pop. 8100. Area of ball, 89 geo. sq. m. Pop. 32,078

KRUVE (Dutchman) a tn. Prussia. See *Duitsch-Kruve*.

KRONE or *Konowowa* a tn. Prussia, prov. *Lower* gov. and 18 m. N. W. *Bromberg*, on the *Brise*, surrounded by sandy hills. It has two churches and a trade in cattle. P 2359

KRONFELD, a tn. *Rhenish* *Prussia* gov. and 15 m. E. *Düsseldorf*, with two churches and manufactures of linen, cotton and various articles in iron and steel. Pop. 626.

KRONPRINZ-KOG a vil. Denmark, *Holstein* in the *S. Ditmarschen*. It has a court of justice *line-klaus*, and two mills. Pop. 1076.

KRONSTADT, or *KRISTEN* (anc. *Bravovora* or *Hannover*, *Brasse* Dutch *Kronstadt*) a tn. Austria, *Transylvania*, in the *Burzenland* cap. dist. romantically situated in a narrow valley formed by a triangular opening in the mountains which separate *Transylvania* from *Wallachia*, 70 m. E. S. E. *Hermannstadt* lat. 45° 38' 30" N. lon. 25° 33' 53" E. (t.).

The town is occupied partly by old frowning castles seated on lofty and rugged heights, partly by pretty villas surrounded by well kept gardens, and immediately in front of the principal entrance is a large esplanade, ornamented with avenues of trees and a 3-arched bridge, and forming the principal place of public resort. The town itself occupies of the inner town in the form of a square, surrounded by walls flanked with towers and entered by five gates, and of three large suburbs, called the *A'istadt*, *Bismarck* and *Burgers*. It is well and regularly built. The principal streets, six in number, are tolerably spacious, clean and well paved. The market place is large, and adorned with two fine fountains, and the houses, generally of two stories, have a substantial and comfortable appearance. The old city most deserving of notice are the enclosed a modern fortress of some strength occupying the summit of an isolated hill, the Protestant parish church, a venerable Gothic structure, of the 15th century with several fine doorways a simple but imposing interior and a lofty tower the R. Catholic church of St. Peter and St. Paul, the townhouse, the buildings connected with the college or gymnasium, the large W. station church, built in 1751 by the Russian empress, Elizabeth the *bazaar* or *hay-house*, the Franciscan monastery the mint several workhouse hospitals, refinery, theatre, and concert-rooms. Besides the gymnasium already mentioned, which belongs to the Protestants, and has a good library the R. Catholics have a superior academy, and there are military, grammar, and other schools. Both manufactures and trade are of considerable importance. The former consist chiefly of coarse woollens, of which large quantities are annually sent into Turkey a kind of maple wood dyes, of which about 30,000 are annually made linen leather paper, and refined wax, and the latter includes, in addition to the above articles of manufacture, cattle, wine, corn, and salt. The greater part of this trade is a monopoly in the hands of a Greek company. The earliest printing-press of *Transylvania* was established here by *Hantzsch*, a disciple of *Melanchthon*. The establishment still exists, and is chiefly employed in printing works in *Wallachia*. P (1846) 28,000

KRONSTADT a seaport, Russia. See *Czestoboda*.

KROPEL, a tn. Germany *Mecklenburg* *Schwerin*, 23 m. N. E. *Schwerin*, with an old church, townhouse, and hospital tile-works, and several mills. Pop. 1975

KROPENSTADT a tn. *Prussian* *Saxony*, gov. and 20 m. S. W. *Magdeburg*. It is walled and around it considerable quantities of flax are grown. Pop. 2064

KROGEN, a tn. Austrian *Gallia* circle *Jasio*, 105 m. W. S. W. *Leuberg*. It is an ancient place, and has a parish church, and two monasteries. Pop. 4580

KROSSEN, a tn. *Prussia*, prov. *Brandenburg*, gov. and 31 m. S. E. *Frankfurt*, cap. circle I. bank *Oder*. It is walled, has several courts and public offices, three churches, a court-house and castle, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hosiery leather, and earthenware a brewery, distillery an iron-mill a trade in wool and wine, and some shipping. Pop. (1846) 7874. The circle is flat, and of considerable fertility. Pop. 52,750 geo. sq. m. Pop. 52,750

KRYTOZELIN or *Krotocim* a tn. *Prussia*, prov. and 50 m. S. S. E. *Posen* cap. circle. It has several courts and public offices two churches a synagogue, and a monastery manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, silico, and tobacco, tanneries, distilleries, and a trade in wool and cattle. Pop. (1846) 8048. The circle is flat, densely wooded and fertile. Area, 381 geo. sq. m. Pop. 62,068

KROTAL, or *Krotala*. See *Grottal*.

KROTTEADOF, a vil. *Saxony* circle and 15 m. S. E. *Zwickau*. It has sewing and lace schools, a cotton print-fact marble-works, paper and other mills, and near it are coal and other mines. Pop. 2660

KROIZINGEN, a vil. *Baden* circle *Upper Rhine*, ball and 2 m. N. W. *Staufen*. It consists of *Upper* and *Lower* *Krotzingen*, and has a parish church, several mills, dye-works, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1311

KROIZKA, *GASTYKA* or *STOLNATKA* a tn. Turkey in Europe *Europe*, 40 m. W. *Semendria*, r. bank *Maraba*. It is famous for the forest in its vicinity, in 1739 of the *Impe* rulers, by the Turks.

KRUFI, a vil. *Rhenish* *Prussia* prov. *Coblenz*, circle and near *Mayen* with a parish church a walk, an oil and a flint mill. Pop. 1245

KIUMINGEN a vil. *Holland* prov. *Zeeland*, 10 f. *Beveland* 8 m. 4 E. *Goes* a good looking place with a broad street, planted with trees two churches, a school and a well frequented annual fair. Pop. (agricultural), 1150

KRUIN (S.) a vil. *Holland* prov. *Zeeland*, on the *Belgian frontier* 5 m. E. E. *Stint* with an old church, and a school. Pop. (agricultural) 618

KRUKOVA, a tn. Turkey. See *AI ANJA BIKAR*.

KRUMAL, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 14 m. S. W. *Bad-wia*, on the *Moldau* here crossed by several bridges. It consists of *Kranau* *Proper* situated on an island, and partly surrounded by a wall. *Latron*, on I. bank of the river, and of six suburbs is well built, contains two castles, with gardens two churches, a high school two hospitals, and barracks, and has manufactures of woollen and linen goods, two paper-mills and a building yard. Pop. 5165

KRUMIA, (f) a market tn. Bavaria, circle *Swabia*, cap. dist. and r. bank river of same name, 27 m. W. S. W. *Augsburg* with a parish church a castle, and a bathing establishment. Pop. 1200 dist. 16,129

KRUMERMEKRODOK, a vil. *Saxony* circle *Zwickau* 7 m. N. E. *Chemnitz* with a maner-house and mill. Pop. 1619

KRUMENAU, a vil. and par. Switzerland, on St. Gall. near where the *Thur* is crossed by a lofty and romantic bridge 19 m. S. W. *Appenzel*. It has two churches and some trade. Pop. 1406

KRUMENNOI, or *WANDERDIA*, a vil. *Prussia*, prov. *Silesia*, gov. *Wagradia* circle *Löwenburg*; with a saw, and several water mills. Pop. 1308

KRUBENSTERN, one of the *Diomed* islands *Behring's Strait* lat. 65° 46' N. lon. 168° 55' W.

KRUBENSTERN, or *ANULICAN*, a group, N. *Prussia* *Marshall* at *Aradelpago* lat. 10° 27' N. lon. 170° 3' (n). The group is 15 m. long and 5 m. broad. The E. side is formed by a chain of islands, but the W. side consists of a coral reef. *Ata* the principal island, is only about 1 m. long but has a pleasing appearance and is distinguished from the rest by its tall palm trees.

KIUSEVLYE a vil. Hungary *Hither Danube*, on *Bere*, about 4 m. from *Gakova* with a church and a trade in wheat maize, and cattle. Pop. 960

KRYLOV, or *KRYLOV* a tn. Russia, gov. and 175 m. N. *Ekaterin*, at the confluence of the *Don* with the *Imper* It is built mostly of wood, and has two churches two monasteries and a considerable general trade. Pop. 2200.

which took place here between the Allies and the French, very much to the disadvantage of the latter. It has a handsome church and a fine castle with a park. Pop. 620. — 3 (Oden and Urtz), two nearly contiguous vils. Switzerland, cant. Argau, r. bank Wittenau 6 m. S S E Aarau with a church, a cotton mill and a trade in corn. Pop. 1780.

KLJ MHACH, a vil. in Bavaria. See CULMBACH.

KUJ NA, a vil. India. See COLOA.

KULON or DALAT a lake, Chinese Empire, in N E Mongolia, not far from the Russian frontier, lat. 48° 30' N., and lon. 110° 35' E.; greatest length N N E to S S W, 40 m., mean breadth about 15 m. It is formed by an extension of the Karon or Lo-Khin, and discharges itself into the Argun which unites with the Shilka in forming the Amoor.

KULPA (anc. Colapage) a river Austria, which rises in Croatia, at the junction of the Julian and Dinare Alps flows easterly W forming part of the boundary between Dalmatia and Croatia, and passing Carlsbad and Petrina and, after a course of about 100 m., joins r. bank Sava. Its principal affluents are the Koroska, the Giron, the Lachna, Commeza, Rappa, and Odra. It begins to be navigable at Carlsbad, and, being connected by excellent roads with Fiume and Trieste forms the great outlet for the produce of the S. of Hungary.

KLJ LILIN a vil. Hungary Esther Danube, on the river Petruvics, with a church, and a trade in corn and cattle. P. 1693. KLJ LILILIM, a t. Baden circle Lower Rhine bail Tansher-Isenboheim with a church and a castle, has manufactures of red leather, dye-works, breweries, and several mills. Pop. 2046.

KULU, a principality in N E of Punjab among the lower cliffs of the Himalaya bounded N by Lahul and E by Basaheer lat. 31° 50' to 32° 40' N. lon. 76° 40' to 77° 40' E. is generally rugged and mountainous, and the Kilmanka Joth I and is above 13,000 feet high. It is traversed nearly centrally by the Beas and is watered by several of its affluents flowing through valleys containing numerous fields and villages, surrounded by orchards of peach, apricot, quince and walnut trees, while the hedge-rows and woods abound with wild pomegranates, pears, figs, and grapes. Cedars, cypresses, and various kinds of pines occupy the sides of the Beas and the adjacent heights. In the lower grounds some rice is cultivated, but, as the country ascends, the kind of its growth is restricted and buckwheat is substituted for it. The climate is and to be unhealthy. Every second portion has a gout and leprosy is not uncommon. Brahminism is the prevailing religion and numerous pilgrimages are made to sacred springs. Its capital is Saitanpoo.

KULU LIL, or KHALIKET, a large vil. Central Asia, Jaxak, r. bank Upper Indus which has here a rocky channel only 25 yards wide lat. 34° 20' N. lon. 76° 44' E. The cultivated ground in the vicinity is of good quality though rather inconveniently laid-out in terraces. The grain sown ripens in three months and a second crop of buckwheat or turnips is obtained from the same soil.

KUMA, a river which runs near the centre of Circassia, flows N into the Russian gulf Caucasus, then N N E past Georgievsk, to the frontier of Georgia Astrakhan, forms part of the boundary between these two governments, and, after almost disappearing among sands, finds its way to the Caspian Sea, which it enters by three mouths. Total course, 400 m. Its principal affluents are the Irdik and the Bayvaya.

KUMAND a vil. Hungary Thier Thier, on the Tura lat. about 6 m. from Melenau, with a church and a trade in wheat and hay. Pop. 2934.

KUMANIA or KUMANIA (Great and Little) [German, Kumanen two districts, Hungary, the former situated considerably to the S. E. of each, between cos. Szabolcs, Hova, Csenger, and Bekes and the latter bounded by cos. Pesth Csenger, and Bacs-Bodrog. Area of Great Kumania 523 sq. m. Pop. 80,106. Area of Little Kumania, 758 sq. m. Pop. 63,500.

KLJ MAJUN, KANAW a large district of N India, in the N E prov. of Delhi bounded N W by Garhwal S. Delhi. E. the Cal. which separates it from Nepal, N E. the Himalayas; lat. 29° 30' to 30° 55' N. lon. 78° 30' to 81° E. Area, 7000 sq. m. The country consists of a succession of mountain ridges, which intersect each other and gradually become more elevated towards the N. Deep, and irregular dells intervene between the ridges, but so narrow

as scarcely to deserve the name of valleys. Extensive tracts of table-land occur forming a kind of savannah which are covered with high reedy grass, with scarcely a tree, or even a shrub. As the hills are approached the tree jungle becomes thicker and a belt of it skirts the Kaneson hills, containing groups of sand, succo and other trees and as the altitude increases, the vegetation changes with the changing temperature, till it becomes European. Throughout the lower part of the district the tea plant grows wild, but is said to possess an emetic quality which renders it useless. The S E. near Almora is open, bleak, and naked. Though the jungle is not very extensive, there are numerous. The game most common is the wild pheasant, partridge, and chukars. Copper iron and lead are worked to some extent. The ordinary kinds of grain and pulses grow freely and there are occasional patches of rice. In recent years, the E. Indian Government has successfully introduced the tea culture into this district. The shrubs are managed in the Chinese system and succeed well. The manufactures are few and coarse, but a considerable trade is carried on the traders after descending far into the S. and exchanging their minerals, dyes, sugar, and roots for coarse clothes, cotton, sugar, &c. The country is thinly populated. About 8000 families of Dhillis are supposed to be scattered throughout the district. Among the hill tribes, one of the most numerous classes is the Khas ayes. (See GURWAL.) The climate has been supposed so well adapted to reinvigorate the European constitution when affected by tropical diseases, that the Government has formed a regular establishment at Almora for the accommodation of invalids.

KUMI A GUN a range of firs, N E. of Punjab and not far from L. bank Beas, lat. 31° 41' N. lon. 76° 47' E. They are built on several rounded peaks, which extend N and S about 3 m. and are partly constructed out of the natural rock, and partly of masonry. The principal strong hold is an isolated rock, with precipitous sides rising about 100 ft. above the other peaks.

KLJ M() a river Lunna, which issues from a lake in the S. of Finland flows N W past the town of Kumo and falls into the Gulf of Bothnia by a wide estuary near the town of Bjorneborg after a course of about 100 m.

KLJ HUNNA, a t. Hungary Thier Thier Great Kumania, on the Thier 73 m. E. Pesth, in a very fertile district with a church, and a townhouse. Pop. 6183.

KLJ HUNNA, a vil. Hungary Thier Thier 1 bank Koria, 73 m. E. Pesth, in a very fertile district with a church and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 6280.

KLJ V. SAKET MISTON, a market in Hungary Thier Kumania, on both sides of the Buker an arm of the Danube, in a fertile district, 84 m. S. E. of Pesth with two churches, in a considerable trade in sugar, oil, and produce. Pop. 5230.

KUNABILLI, one of the S. Kuril Islands, close on the N E coast of Yesso, Japan lat. 42° 45' N. lon. 146° 30' E. about 70 m. in length, and 25 m. in breadth. It is mountainous in the centre but contains many valleys capable of cultivation and abounds in fish and wild animals. It is but thinly inhabited. The Japanese have settled on it and the adjoining islands, and introduced agriculture.

KLJ V. LK or KACHAW, part of the upper valley of the Sutlej in the W Himalaya, on the frontier of Little Tibet and E. of the Punjab. It forms a district in the Basaheer rajahship and is bounded N by the district of Pili E. Garhwal S. Simla, and W the rajahship of Kulil lat. 31° 35' to 31° 51' N. lon. 77° 47' to 78° 45' E. Its general level above the sea is 8000 ft. and some of its mountain summits are covered with perpetual snow. The greater part of the valley being composed of hills and abrupt escarpments or narrow valleys is unsuitable but along the lower banks of the Sutlej the soil is very fertile and yields all the ordinary grain and yam crops in abundance of tuberculous plants, the turnips are particularly celebrated. The ordinary fruits grow freely and a tree called neem, which bears excellent almonds. The vine is cultivated on the hilly slopes. The mountain pastures are browsed by numerous flocks of sheep, which yield a wool fine enough to be wrought into shawls of middling quality. There is much limestone, and good iron is made. The inhabitants of this mountain valley are chiefly traders, and are said to be honest. They export corn, wool, raw silk, almonds, and iron. The chief import is

salt, of which the district is destitute. It is brought from a great distance. Most of the people are Hindus, but many are Buddhists. Numerous kamas roads in the different villages but the chief lama has his residence at Kunam, which is the principal town, and has been called the Benares of Khamar. The language is said to have very little affinity with that of Hindoostan. Polyandry is not uncommon.

KUNCHAI-JUAGA, a town and village, or Khamar-Juaga, one of the loftiest summits of the Himalaya mountains in the Mikirai Himalaya, about lat. 27° 45' N. lon. 86° 12' E., between Bootan and Nepal. It has two peaks, one of which, the W. is 28,178 ft. high the other or E. 2,826 ft.

KUNDA a small seaport to Russia, gov. Ekahtia K. above Gulf of Finland, in a little bay at the mouth of the Neema, 66 m. E.N.E. Kavel. The bay is sheltered from almost all winds, and has good anchorage. There is also a small harbour at which a considerable trade is carried on in bread corn, and death the fish are worn up at the extensive mills erected on the banks of the Neema. Pop. about 400.

KUNDAPUR or **COORADPOOR**, a seaport in Hindoostan, prov. Lacara, on the Malabar coast, at the mouth of a small river 52 m. N. by W. Mangalore. It is not large, but possesses some importance in the time of Tippoo, who constructed docks on the N. side of the river opposite to this town.

KUNDICZ, a khamar, Central Asia. See KACHOPOUR.

KUNERSBURG a vil Bohemia, circle and 12 m. N. W. Breslau on the Zwettzsch with a large church, a headmaster school, manufactures of linen several linen and yarn bleach-factories, a spinning-mill and a trade in flax. P. 1795.

KUNENVALD a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle and 18 m. N.E. Preuss with a church, school, a large and elegant castle, with a library of 20,000 vols. and a cabinet of natural history manufactures of linen, a dye-works, and several mills. P. 1767.

KUNGUR, a ta. Russia, gov. and 50 m. N.E.E. Perm cap. circle, near the confluence of the Irtyz and Sylva. It has five churches, a convent soap works, and tanneries and a considerable trade in furs. It is the seat of a mining director for furs. Furs and Vodka here it is the great source of alabaster and some remarkable grottoes. Pop. (1851) 7107. —The circle is well wooded and fertile, and has valuable mines of both iron and copper. Pop. 54,144.

KUNGUAD, or **KONGHAT**, a ta. Independent Tartary, khamar and 90 m. N.W. Shira, a bank Amoo, about 50 m. above its mouth in Lake Aral. It lies low and suffers much from inundation. It contains a castle of the Khan with a garden, seven mosques, and more than 300 shops, and is inhabited by Uzbeks, who carry on an important trade with the surrounding tribes.

KUNGUL, a small walled town, Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, prov. and 82 m. S. by W. Begapur situated in the midst of a little tract of cultivated and enclosed country. It has a thriving appearance and is populous.

KUNKA or **KETKAGHRA**, a ta. Hindoostan prov. Orissa, on a low uninhabited tract near Point Palmyra, about 80 m. S.E. Cuttack.

KUNUL, a ta. Hindoostan, prov. Delhi & bank Ganges, about 2 m. N. Hauria. It is almost entirely composed of large and beautiful stone edifices, built for the accommodation of pilgrims resorting to Hauria intermixed with fantastic Hindu temples and gardens.

KUNTSCHITZ, several places, Germany —1 (Gross- and Klein), two nearly contiguous vils. Moravia, circle Preuss near Hochwald with a church. Pop. 1603. —2 A vil Bohemia, circle Kautschitz, about 2 m. from Geiersberg with a mill. Pop. 818.

KUNWALD (Oma and Urtin) a vil Bohemia circle and about 17 m. from Kunggritz with a church, a school, a saw and several other mills. Pop. 1773.

KUNZLEHAI, a ta. Württemberg, circle Jaxt cap. bail on the Kocher 44 m. N.E. Stuttgart with two castles two schools manufactures of trunks and tobacco, dye-works tanneries and a trade in cattle, fruit and wine. Pop. 2600. Area of bail 119 gen sq m. Pop. 81,232.

KUNZENDORF several places Prussia, particularly —1 A vil, prov. Sillesia, gov. and 27 m. N.W. Breslau with the works, saw and other mills, a bleach-works, and a hydrostatic establishment. Pop. 1347. —2 (Jawitzsch or Gross-) A vil gov. Breslau, circle Hahnschwardt, with a church, and a castle; lime-works, and oil, saw and other mills.

Pop. 1336 —3, (Wachtel), A vil gov. Oppeln, circle Neustadt; with a church, a castle, and a bathing establishment. Pop. 1040 —4 (Dürr), A vil gov. Oppeln, circle Naisse with a castle. Pop. 1266 —5 (Häder- und Ober-) Gov. Oppeln, circle Krenzburg, with a church. Pop. 1614.

KUNZELSDORF a vil Moravia, circle Olmütz, about 6 m. from Gräfen with a church. Pop. 1642.

KUPFLO, a ta. Russia, Finland, gov. circle, grossly situated on a peninsula, W. shore of Lake Kallavä, 225 m. N.N.W. St. Petersburg with a church, gymnasium, elementary, and a superior school, a printing-office, and a considerable trade in exporting resin and timber, five the sawing up of the latter numerous mills have been erected in the vicinity. Pop. (1843) 2500. —The cratic consists generally of extensive sandy plains, diversified by lofty hills lakes, and forests. Area. 14,985 sq m. Pop. 144,450.

KUPCHINA DOBYA a vil Austria, Croatia on a stream of same name, 12 m. from Carlsfeld with a church, and five mills. Pop. 1595.

KUPENSKA, or **KOUTJANSK** a ta. Russia, gov. and 61 m. S.E.E. Khar'kov cap. circle at the confluence of the Kupenska with the Oukol. Pop. (1842) 2460. —The cratic is thinly peopled, and not fertile. Pop. 82,000.

KUPFERBERG —1 A ta. Bavaria, Upper Franconia 13 m. N. Naumburg with two churches an hospital, and a serpentine quarry. Pop. 920 —2, A ta. Prussia, prov. Sillesia gov. and 23 m. N.W. Leguats with two churches, and a castle. Pop. 674.

KUPFERZELL, a vil Württemberg, circle Jaxt, on the Kupper 37 m. W. Ellwangen, with a church and five mills. Pop. 1287.

KUPINOVA a vil. Austria, Sclavonia, abt 16 m. from Gollubince, near the Save with a parish church. P. 1835.

KUPIL (Oma and Stenon) a vil Prussia, prov. Sillesia, gov. Lignitz, circle Lantzen with a church a castle saw and other mills. Pop. 1664.

KUPI I WUJGL, a ta. Hindoostan, prov. Bombay, gov. Gherat 81 m. S. Ahmedabad lat. 21° 2' N. lon. 74° 9' E. It is walled and has many well built stone houses, and manufactures of soap, bangles, armlets or anklets, and dabbies to bid glass. Pop. about 10,000.

KUPS, a ta. Bavaria, Upper Franconia, 26 m. N.E. Bamberg with three churches, three castles, and a trade in wood. Pop. 1053.

KUPSZINA formerly KAPUSZKO a vil Hungary. Hither Danube, so. Bacs, in the midst of a marshy district, 4 m. from Zombor with a church, the remains of an old monastery and a trade in grain, particularly wheat. Pop. 2573.

KUR (anc. Cyrus or Ayres) a large river of W. Asia. It has its sources in Asiatic Turkey near Kars about lat. 40° 40' N. lon. 42° 20' E., from which it flows N.E. traversing the Russian prov. of Akalkak, and entering Georgia about lat. 41° 50' N. lon. 43° 20' E. continuing this direction to about lat. 43° N. when it bends round to the S.E., passes Tiflis, and holds on the course to about lat. 39° 46' N. at which point it turns nearly due S. and ultimately falls into the bay or gulf of Kizil agach, on the S.W. coast of the Caspian, by three mouths, after a course of upwards of 400 m. It has numerous large tributaries flowing from both the N. and S. of those the principal is the Aras or Araxes which joins it about 60 m. from its mouth. The other chief affluents are the Alazan and Yora, both from the N.

KURAU, or **KOROSOW** a vil Bohemia, 32 m. S.E. Chrudim with a church a school, manufactures of linen a bleachfield, a saw a spinning and several other mills. 1 1118.

KURD a vil Hungary Thier Danube, so. and 16 m. from Tolos, on the Kapos, with a chapel, barracks, and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. 1043.

KURDISTAN a country W. Asia. See KOOCHKAN.

KURDAI a ta. Siberia, gov. and 220 m. S.W. Tobolsk, cap. circle, in a beautiful and fertile district, on the Tobol was founded towards the end of last century and has not yet made great progress. P. (1842) 1781. —The cratic is mostly flat, extensively covered with pine forests, and has large tracts of arable land. 1 m. 108,000.

KURGOMMA, or **KUCHOMMA** a ta. Hindoostan, 160 m. S. by W. Benares, bank Ganges, lat. 25° 9' N. lon. 82° 55' E.

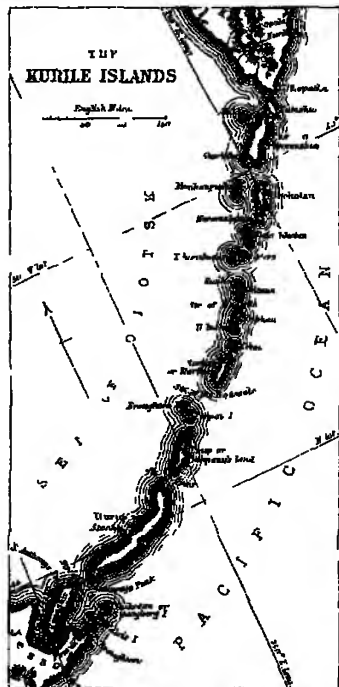
KURGOON, or **KURACAN**, a ta. Hindoostan, Holkar's dominions, 25 m. S. Mithur lat. 21° 50' N. lon. 75° 40' E.

It was once a large and flourishing place, but is now much decayed. It is surrounded by a rimous wall, partly stone, and partly brick and mud, and has a small citadel, built of the same materials, with tolerably good bastions.

KURHLEA a tn. Hindoostan prov. Malwa, about 18 m. from Wurur, consisting of about 1000 houses.

KURIA, or **WOODS OF IKARU**, one of the Gilbert Is. Pacific Ocean lat. 0° 17' N. lon. 178° 37' E. (a.), 5 m. in length N W to S E; greatest width 2½ m. It is but partly clothed with trees consisting of coco-nuts, pandanus, and a few stunted bread-fruit, and affords neither wood water, nor refreshments. The natives feed on fish; but neither eat fowls nor rear pigs.

KURILES, a chain of isls. N Pacific, extending 8 W to N.E. from the Japan Islands to Kamtschatka. lat. 43° 40' to 51° N., lon. 145° to 156° E. They are divided into the Great Kuriles, which belong to Japan; and the Little Kuriles, which belong to Russia. The most important of the former are Kamashir, Iturup and Urup. The principal of the Little



Kuriles are Sumshu, Paramushir, Onokotan and Karana kotan. These islands in many parts consist of water and submerged, form part of the volcanic zone, which, passing through the Aleutian Islands, Kamtschatka, and Japan, extends to the Philippines, Java, &c. they are of a very wild and uninviting aspect, their coasts are fringed with dangerous rocks, which, with the violent currents prevailing especially on the E side, render access difficult. Some of the mountains rise nearly 8000 ft. above sea-level 18 of them are volcanoes. Earthquakes are frequent. Copper, iron,

and sulphur, are found. The vegetation is meagre, and the cultivation of the soil almost totally neglected; indeed, in the N islands it is utterly so. The climate, in general, is far more malignant than in most other parts of the globe under the same latitude, and fogs are frequent. Fish, animals taken in the chase, poultry (ducks and geese being plentiful) and roots, form the chief articles of food. Bears, wolves, foxes, snakes, and sea-cotters, are numerous, as are also sea-eels and sea-fowl, on the coasts, where also, fish abound. The limited commerce of the Kuriles is mainly carried on with Japan and Chiba. It consists of fur, whale oil, eagle plumes, and dried fish in exchange for which, cloth and silk stuffs, Japan ware, and tobacco are received. The people are small with round flat faces, dark hair and beard and the body much covered with hair. They are gentle, hospitable and courageous, but utterly devoid of all spirit to resist aggression, and prefer death to any suffering. Hence suicides are of frequent occurrence amongst them. The two islands nearest to the continent of Asia were discovered by the Russians in 1713, who took them from Kamtschatka, in 1720, five were known but since that time, the remainder have all been visited by Krusenstern, Bronghton &c.

KURIMA, a market in Hungary co. Baros, L. bank Tisza 18 m. N.E. Eperies, with a church synagoga, and castle, and a trade in linen. Pop. 1630.

KURMILLA or **CAUSULU** a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Aurangabad, not far from r. bank Ruma, 180 m. E.S.E. Bombay. It is a place of considerable importance, and is defended by a stone fort with a double wall and a ditch between.

KURMYSCH, a tn. Russia, gov. and 130 m. N.W. Simbirsk, cap. circle, at the confluence of the Kurmyschka with the Sura. It is poorly built of wood contains three wooden and four stone churches and has some shipping trade carried on by means of the Sura. Pop. (1851) 5741. The district has good arable land and extensive pastures. Area, 1152 sq. m. Pop. 84,600.

KURNAGALE a tn. Ceylon, on a gently rising ground at the base of a chain of huge rocks, 50 m. N.E. by N Colombo. It is composed of a single broad street, intersected by a number of smaller, has a tolerably good bazaar and three places of worship, one a neat building belonging to the Wesleyan missionaries, another to the R. Catholics, and the third to the Mahomedans, who are very numerous.

KURNRACH, a tn. partly in Baden circle Middle Rhine and partly in Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 21 m. E.N. Carlsruhe. Pop. Baden portion 549 Hesse-Darmstadt, 905.

KURNIK a tn. Prussia, prov. and 12 m. S.E. Posen, on a small lake, with a church a synagoga, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, tanneries, breweries, and distilleries. Pop. 2664.

KURNKOL, a tn. Hindoostan. See CAMKOL.

KUROU a tn. Russian Poland, 18 m. N.W. Lublin. It has two churches a castle, and chalybeate springs, with a well frequented bathing establishment. Pop. 1300.

KURPED or **KURGO** a vil. Transylvania, 4 m. from Leukirch with a Protestant and a Greek non-united church. Pop. 1864.

KURRACHEL or **KARACHEE**, the principal seaport tn. on the coast of Sindh, situated on the side of a large and commodious creek or inlet, forming a good haven perfectly safe in all winds and capable of sheltering vessels of 200 and 300 tons burthen. lat. (fort at entrance) 24° 47' 3" N., lon. 68° 56' 15" E. (a.) The town stands on a low sandy shore, and is large and populous, irregularly built streets so extremely narrow that two people can scarcely walk abreast, houses chiefly of mud and sandstone, the latter being obtainable in great abundance from the rocks on the coast. A considerable trade is carried on with Cutch, Bombay and the principal ports on the Malabar coast. The native exports consist of musels, seltipetre, rice, and other grain, silk, ghee, hides, silver, oil, seeds, fish, tanning bark, alkalies, indigo cotton, cotton cloth, longoes, and carpets. The transit exports from the adjoining countries are sea-shell, opium, and various other drugs, madder and other dyes, alum wool, silk, Cashmere shawls, dried fruits, lupas laud, gums of various kinds, the precious metals, and horses. The imports are metals, hardware, ivory glass, chinaware, fine cotton and silks, fruits and groceries, shikhs of the hides

of the rhinoceros and other animals and dried fruits. The E. India Company have proposed to establish a general fair here as a mart for the interchange of goods with Poliochistan, Afghanistan &c. The low sandy shores on which the town is built extend to some distance into the interior and is destitute of all vegetation there being scarcely a vestige of a shrub or date-tree to be seen. Corn is procured from Hyderabad and rice, which is the principal food, is brought from C. Ch. and the Malabar coast. The water is brackish and ill tasted. The pop. of the town and suburbs, of which one-half are Hindus, is increasing rapidly. In 1860 it was 20,000. The district of Kurree is one of the three divisions into which Hind. was partitioned when the country was subjected to British suzerainty. The other districts are Hyderabad and Chikmagur.

KULITH, a tn. W Hindoostan presid. Bombay prov. Gujarat, 25 m. N.W. Ahmedabad, lat. 23° 17' N. lon. 72° 26' E.

KULIJECHAN, or CHILAN, a tn. S. Africa Bechuanaland territory in a mountainous district near the source of the Luvuvhu river about lat. 25° 40' S. lon. 27° 4' E. elevated. It is believed somewhere about 5000 ft. above sea level. The houses, part of which are of stone, are well built, plastered, and painted yellow. Some of them are ornamented with pillars, carved wood hinges, and well painted figures. The fences enclosing the houses are built of stone, without cement, but of masonry in other respects equal to that of Europe. The whole indicating a very remarkable degree of civilization. Pop. estimated at 4000 to 10,000.

KULIUM, a seaport in E. Africa Somali country N. 90° E. on the sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, lat. 10° 50' N. lon. 46° 50' E. It has a tolerable harbor and is one of the nearest ports to Aden on the Somali coast.

KULUNIK, a tn. Ind. prov. of Tartary Khanate and 100 m. S.E. of Kharak, lat. 34° 50' N. lon. 65° 55' E. in a fertile coast, about 40 m. broad. It is long and straggling, the houses flat-roofed and of mean appearance, but it contains a considerable bazaar and on its S.W. side is a mud fort surrounded by a ditch. Around it are innumerable gardens, shaded by trees loaded with fruit. Pop. 10,000.

KULHKA, a river Asiatic Russia which rises in Gov. Yamsensk lat. 68° N. and lon. 112° E. flows N.W. and about 45 m. above Turukansk joins a bank 10 miles after a course of about 400 m.

KULTH several places. Hun., try. — 1. A vil. Thibet Doube co. and 14 m. from K. men with a church and a trade in wine and cattle. Pop. 1622. — 2. (Hidai). A vil. Thibet Doube co. and 16 m. from Preoburg near the Dni. var. with a handsome church. Pop. 1139. — 3. (Tseu). A vil. co. Hoves, L. bank. Th. sea with a church and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1150.

KULITZ, a vil. Hungary Thibet Doube co. and 11 m. W. Arad in a fertile district with two churches. P. 5413.

KURL (Kaur) a vil. Hungary co. Hoves in a marshy district 7 m. N. Thibet with some trade in cattle. P. 1501.

KURMAN, or PERNA, See KARU.

KURMAN, or KURTAK, a vil. Hungary Thibet Doube co. and 20 m. from Arad on the Tisza with a Greek church. Pop. 1047.

KURZ, or ALL, 174 YARDS, a cluster of small islands Greece, on P. coast Lacedaemon, belonging to the 11th group. The largest is in lat. 38° 20' N. lon. 21° 8' E. and about 4 m. from the mainland.

KURCH KUPAN, or KURCH KUPAN, a vil. Ind. prov. of Tartary Khanate and 12 m. N.W. Kharak, on a small island above the canal of Kanawak. It is surrounded by a very dilapidated wall and has some good gardens. Inhabitants 1000.

KURCH, a tn. Bavaria, Palatinat, on the Rhine, 40 m. W. W. Landau. It has a justice of peace court two churches and manufactures of linen, tanneries, silk-works, breweries and several mills. Coal and limestone are worked in the neighborhood. Pop. 2700.

KURHA, one of the Kurud islands (which see).

KURICH, or KURCH, a vil. Hungary Buda, near W. W. Kirov with a church and a Greek semi-ruined monastery in a very dilapidated state. Pop. 2700.

KURJAK, two places, Russia. — 1. A tn., gov. and 115 m. from Pskov, cap. circle on the Trojeva. It is sur-

rounded with gardens, contains four churches, and has extensive tanneries, numerous smithies and a trade chiefly in wood. P. 5660. The circle is rather scantily watered but is well wooded and fertile. P. 111,000. — 2. A tn. Siberia gov. and 190 m. S.E. of Tomsk, cap. circle on the Tom opposite to the confluence of the Konda. It is walled, has two churches and numerous smithies. Near it coal is found. Pop. 2760. The circle forms one of the terraces of the Altai Mountains and gradually merges into an extensive plain. Pop. 73,000.

KURSHY, a tn. Central Africa, country Berbarum, a bank which is here a wide and handsome stream, about 170 m. N.E. Kooka lat. 11° 58' N. lon. 16° 27' E. It has strong walls extending to the banks of the river and is so dreadfully infested with flies and bees, during several hours of the day that the inhabitants themselves dare not move out, while their houses, which are literally one cell within another, to the number of five or six are so constructed expressly as a retreat from the attacks of these insects.

KURSHACILL (two places, Switzerland. — 1. A vil. and par. can. and 11 m. N.W. Schwyz, cap. dist. at the foot of the Rigi on a bay N. shores of the Lake of Luzern. It is well built, has a handsome church, with fine harmonious bells an old townhouse and in the vicinity the remains of the castle of Gessler the Austrian tyrant. Pop. 2604. — 2. A vil. and par. can. and 5 m. S.W. E. Zurich, on a tongue of land N. shores of the lake Zurich. It is well built, has manufactures of woollen and silk goods and a trade in wine, which is extensively grown in the district. The inhabitants early distinguished themselves in the cause of the Reformation, and maintained strongly at the fatal field of Cappel, where Zwingli fell. The village was nearly destroyed by a water-spout in 1778. Pop. 2147.

KURSHOR, or KURSHOR, a large tn. Punjab, 33 m. S.E. Lahore lat. 31° 59' N. lon. 74° 27' E. It is surrounded by high walls and towers, and is closely built of brick. It contains several mosques and palaces, and is surrounded by gardens and well-cultivated tracts.

KURSHODJI, a seaport in European Turkey Black Sea, W. coast, Bulgaria lat. 44° 14' N. lon. 28° 34' E. on a headland of the same name and surrounded with walls.

KURSHODJI, or KURSHODJI, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 16 m. N. Frankfurt at the junction of the Wartha with the Oder which is here crossed by a bridge. It consists of the town proper and three suburbs and is strongly fortified both by nature and art. Being situated among lakes and marshes which make a hostile approach to it extremely difficult and surrounded by walls, and defended by several outposts. It contains a castle in which Frederick the Great was confined by his father. Two Protestant churches a gymnasium, workhouse and a bridge and has manufactures of woollen bolting cloth, harness leather and starch. Pop. 18,843. 8077.

KURSHODJI, or KURSHODJI, a vil. Hungary co. Temeswar on the Karas 4 m. from Lagerdorf with a church. P. 1495.

KURSHODJI, or KURSHODJI, a tn. Trans-Caucasus Linn. cap. gov. of its own name. It is a small town and is situated about 120 m. N.W. Tiflis lat. 42° 10' N. lon. 44° 50' E. It is embosomed in fruitful gardens in its centre a market place, in the form of a large amphitheatre where the inhabitants lounge away much of their time and six churches a seminary with 100 pupils and a public garden tastefully laid out. It is the residence of a governor and a bishop. The inhabitants consisting besides Armenians of a great number of Armenians and Jews, are chiefly employed in wine and sugar culture. Pop. 5317. — The nearest town, Kotais or Kotsais, is on the S. bank of the Rion to the W. and is reached by a stone bridge over the river. It is little more than a heap of ruins, among which however lie broken columns, and capitals covered with inscriptions. — The GOVERNMENT of Kutais includes also Imeretia or Imerethi, and part of the prov. of Akhalik.

KUTAYA, KUTAYA, KUTAYAH or KUTAHIAH (anc. Cotacorum) a tn. Asiatic Turkey peak. Anadolia, and 180 m. S.E. Smyrna, lat. 39° 23' N. lon. 30° 21' E., on the route between Constantinople and Konia. It lies on the Parnak at the entrance of a valley, and at the foot of the Parnak. W. side of an extensive upland plain, nearly 60 m. long by 20 wide, and probably more than 4000 ft. above the level of the Black Sea. It contains a number of mosques, khans, baths, fountains, bazars, and about 10,000 houses,

desert church, were left standing; the most of the inhabitants were buried in the ruins. Pop. 10,000

LACUNZA, a tn Spain, prov Navarre, 1 bank Araquil 24 m. from Pamplona, with a church, townhouse, school and a trade in corn, maize, flax, fruit, and cattle. Pop. 853.

LACU (Hout) par Zug Herford 192 ac. Pop. 832. **LACU** (Hout) par Zug Herford, 1547 ac. P. 803. **LADAB**, or **LADAB**, a region, Central Asia, in the W Himalaya, adjacent to Kashmir. It is bounded W by the Mustang or Koonlung Mountains, E by Great Tibet, S by the districts of Lahul and Piti or Spiti, formerly included in Ladakh, and W by Cashmere and Balti or Little Tibet lat. 33° 45' to 35° 30' N lon 75° 30' to 79° E. area, about 30,000 sq m. cap. Le or Loh It is divided into four districts—Leh or Ladakh proper, Nubra, Zaskar and Kaphu. The country generally is an elevated table-land in the Himalayas, about 11,000 ft. above sea level, and constitutes part of the upper valley of the Ladak, which stretches S E, and N W through the greatest part of the country. Into this valley a number of smaller valleys open forming basins for the tributaries of the Ladak the chief of which are Sharak, on the E, and Zaskar on the S. The great mountain-ranges of Ladakh are primarily consisting of granite, quartz, slate, and gneiss, but, in the S.E., are lofty mountains of recent formation flanking and even overtopping the mountain-ranges and chiefly composed of calcareous rocks. Clay slate frequently occurs, and in some places are clay beds, containing fossils. Though the greater part of the strata is metamorphic, Ladakh does not appear to be rich in metals, though veins of lead, copper and iron exist, and a little gold has been found in the waters of the Sharak. Salt effluoresces on the surface in some localities borax is plentiful and sulphur is obtained in the S.E. districts. The climate is characterized by cold and excessive aridity to which latter quality it seems owing that the marginal limit of snow which on Chumbhoru is 15,700 ft., is scarcely reached here at 15,000. The extreme dryness of the atmosphere, the soil reserving the chief moisture from snow and not from rain (which very seldom falls) is unfavourable to vegetation, and hence the grass, which is short and sparse and the furze and other prickly plants which are only a few inches high have at all seasons a brown and scorched appearance. These form the only food of the indigenous sheep, which however attain great size, and are so strong and active as to be the only beasts of burden employed in many parts of the country. Of domestic quadrupeds, the principal are horses, yaks, cows, the also is reared between the male yak, and the cow) some sheep, and goats. The birds are not numerous. The only one deserving of notice is the large chukar which resembles the partridge. The rivers teem with fish but the natives, from some superstitious motive, leave them unmolested. Apricot and apple-trees abound and are very productive. The cultivated crops are wheat, barley and buck wheat. Lucerne is extensively cultivated but it is completely eclipsed in productivity by a umbelliferous plant called *perogor* with a stem 5 or 6 ft. high, and leaves 2 ft. long, it grows on the moist barren soil and an acre of it when cut and dried, has been said to yield nine tons of nutritious fodder. The manufactures of Ladakh are rude and unimportant. The principal is woollen cloth adapted for home consumption, and from cheapness of labour and material, sold at a very low price. There is a considerable transit trade, Ladakh being naturally the great thoroughfare between Chinese Tartary and Tibet on the one hand, and the Punjab on the other. The inhabitants are of Mongolian race and Buddhist religion. They are mild, peaceable, and honest but timid, indolent, dirty and given to intemperance. Polyandry prevails. Pop. 511 (est. 184,000).

LADANY, several places, Hungary, particularly—1 (*Jan.*) A vil Jazany, on an arm of the Tisza, 9 m. from Jazs Hereny. It has no less than 1000 large embankment for its protection from inundation, and has a large E. Catholic church and a trade in grain. Pop. 3320.—2 (*Nov.*) A vil Thater Fluss, on Baka 25 m. N W Gyula, with two churches, and a courthouse. Pop. 8358.—3 (*Nov.*) A vil Thater Fluss, on Baka, 15 m. N W Gyula, with a very nearly but little district, with two churches. P. 3463. **LADBERGEN**, a vil Rhénish Prussia, gov. and 18 m. N E Münster with a church, and a trade in cattle. 1 1345. **LADBRUCK**, a par Zug Warrick 2351 ac. P. 297.

LADENBURG, a tn Russia, gov. Olonets cap. circle, 1 bank Svir 80 m. S W Petrozavodsk, with a church, and a building-yard established by Peter the Great. Pop. 340.

LADENBURG, a tn Baden, circle Lower Rhine, cap. bail, r bank Neckar, 7 m E Mannheim. It has two churches, the remains of an ancient imperial palace, manufactures of articles in wood and metal, and several mills. Pop. 2431. Acres of land 44 sq m. Pop. 16,571.

LADENDOLF, or **LADENDORF**, a vil Lower Austria, on the Zaya, about 9 m. from Gatterdorf. It has a church, a castle, tile works, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1490.

LADFNZE, a vil and com. Belgium prov Malmat, 13 m. N W Mons, with manufactures of linen and yarn, a distillery, a bleachfield, a flour-mill and a trade in agricultural produce, horses, and cattle. 1 op. 1149.

LADIK (anc. *Ladocia Comestis*) a tn Turkey in Asia, 24 m. N N W Korus. It is built of mud and is the midst of a mound of ruins. The valley of the same name, in which the town stands, is bounded on the E.E. by a hilly district, composed of brown and blue argillaceous schist. There are here numerous fragments of Byzantine architecture and numerous inscriptions, chiefly sepulchral. Pop. about 500.

LADIMIROV KZ., a vil Austria, Schumau, en Veroco, about 12 m. from Essek, with a parish church. Pop. 908.

LADO or **LADIA** (Luo), a group of small isles, off N W coast Malay peninsula, about 35 m. N W Lada lat. 6° 12' N lon. 98° 46' E. They are high and rugged. Between the two largest islets, at their E. extremity there is a safe harbour called Bass Harbour.

LADOK par Zug Cornwall 5691 ac. Pop. 811.

LADOGA, a lake, Russia, between gov. St. I Petersburg, on the Olonets on the E and Volog on the N and W greatest length N to S, 130 m. average breadth about 70 m. area, 4672 geo. sq m. It is the largest lake in Europe, and receives no fewer than 60 streams the principal of which are the Volkhov and Neva, which enter it on the N. and the Neva which enters it on the E, bearing the surplus water of Lake Onega. It discharges itself at its N W extremity, by the Neva, which falls into the Baltic. It contains numerous isles, many of which are inhabited and its shores are much indented, generally low and send out many shaggy rocks, into the water as to make the navigation very dangerous. To avoid the danger a canal giving the Volkhov a direct communication with the Neva has been cut along the S shore. It has numerous strong currents and violent storms are frequent. It is well supplied with fish, and contains seals.

LADOGA—1 (*Nov.*) a tn Russia, about 7 m. N Ladoga Starof on the Volkhov between the canal and the lake of Ladoga. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in navigating the lake. 1 op. (1849) 3086.—2 (*Nov.*) a tn, Russia, gov. and about 75 m. E. St. Petersburg near E.E. corner of Lake Ladoga. It was once a large city and figures in Russian annals as the residence of Rurik, the first Russian sovereign but now it contains only a few houses.

LADRONES—1 Two small isls off N.E. coast China, near the entrance to Canton river, 19 m. N Macao. The largest, Grand Ladrones, is in lat. 21° 57' N lon. 118° 43' E. (N.) It is steep and bold and about 2 m. in diameter. It was formerly well fortified by garrison, for a long period set the whole naval power of China at defiance.—2 (*Nov.*) a group of three islets, 3 m. off W coast New Granada, prov Veraguas, about lat. 7° 30' N lon. 82° 30' W.

LADRONES, or **MANANAN LADRON** a group of 16 isls, N Pacific Ocean, N of the Caroline Islands extending in a N E direction, from near lat. 12° to 21° N lon. 144° 30' to 146° E. Graham (Isak) is the southernmost and largest of these islands and next in importance to Ruk. The islands are mostly of volcanic origin, and are very rugged but their general aspect is picturesque, being densely wooded and covered with a perpetual verdure, the soil also is extremely fertile. Wild hogs abound many of them are of great size, and formidable to the hunter. Monkeys and an endless variety of insects, are also numerous. The inhabitants are tall robust, and active, and naturally acute, lively and ingenious. Their huts are constructed of palm-trees, and divided by mats into different apartments. The islands were discovered by Magellan in 1521 and were settled by the Spaniards, to whom they still belong, in the middle of the following century. The chief inhabitants are settlers from

Mexico and the Philippines, the Spaniards being now few in numbers, and the aborigines having nearly altogether disappeared.

LADY per Scot. Orkney 9 m by 1 m. Pop. 1004

LADY, or LADY, a tn. Russia, gov. Mohilev, 30 m

LADY 181, a rocky island, Scotland, off W coast Arra-shire, between Ayr and Troon, from the latter of which it is 3 m W.W.

LADYKIRK per Scot. Berwick; 5100 ac Pop 561

LADYRISH ANLI, par Irel. Wexford 597 ac. P 268

LADYTOWN, par Irel. Kildare 2082 ac. P 247

LAE-CROW FOO, a seaport in China, prov. Kiangsu S. shore, Gulf of Petchili lat. 37 15 N lon 119° 50' E. It is a place of considerable coasting trade, and has a fort and high craggy cliffs a little to the eastward and some islands directly in front.

LAEPIN a tn and com Belgium prov. Hrabant about 2 m N Brussels, and a station on the railway thence to Mechlin. It contains a great number of beautiful seats but they are all eclipsed by the magnificent palace in which the royal family usually reside during part of the summer. It stands on a hill called Schoonberg commanding a view of Brussels and its environs. The park and garden are beautifully laid out. Area, nearly 250 aa. In this palace Napoleon signed the declaration of war against Russia. The church of Laeken is large handsome and nobly adorned. Pop. 2282

LAEL, two places Prussia — 1 A vil. gov. Danzig circle Marienburg, with a church and a trade in cattle. 1 1020

— 2 A vil. Rhénish Prussia, gov. and near Münster with a handsome manor house. Pop. 896

LAETKE, a vil and com Belgium prov. E Flanders, 6 m E Ghent, with a church, several schools, a brewery oil mill and two flour-mills. Pop. 3770

LAFOUILLER, a river U. States, Louisiana, an outlet of the Mississippi, which it leaves above Donaldsonville, and flowing N.E. 90 m falls into the Gulf of Mexico.

LAGA is a river Sweden, which issues from a small lake about 15 m S. of Jönköping flows S., extends into Lake Vättern, turns W. passes Loholm, and about 4 m. below, falls into the Bay of Loholm, in the Kattegat, after a course of about 110 m

LAGAETP a vil, W side Isl. Gran Canaria, in a very dispirited state with a church, a primary school, two mills, and some trade in fruit, particularly figs and oranges P 2052

LAGAN, a river Ireland, rises in the Shive Groob Mountains, on Down, and, after a course of 85 m first W and then N.E., falling into Belfast harbour. It has been rendered navigable beyond L. Burn, whence it communicates by a canal with Lough Neagh

LAGARFILA a tn Spain New Castle, prov. and 70 m S.W. Avila. It is a poor place, indifferently built, and very dirty, but has a tolerable square, a church, a large and well built townhouse and prison three schools, a ruinous hospital manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in wool, cattle, and agricultural produce. Pop. 1681

LAGARFO, a tn Brazil, prov. Sergipe, 70 m. W S.W. Rio Christoval with a church, a trade in cotton cattle and in gum fruits of excellent quality, obtained in the neighbourhood. Pop. dist. 2004

LAGF two tn Germany — 1 Principality Lippe Det. mod., r. bank Weser, 6 m N.W. Detmold with a church, tannery, courthouses, and the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 1500. — 2, Mecklenburg-Schwerin r. bank Regnitz, 14 m S.E. Rostock. It is walled, has a tollhouse, church, a sawhouse, manufactures of paper, and several mills. Pop. 1634

LAGEB, a tn. Brazil prov. Santa Catharina, 140 m. W. Desterro, on the high road between prov. São Pedro de Rio Grande, and São Paulo. It has a church and a trade in timber, hides, sugar, and rum. Pop. dist. 5000

LAGGAN, par Scot. Inverness, 255,000 ac. P 1928

It contains Loch Laggan, 19 m E.N.E. For. W. Illan, 8 m long, by 1 m broad, in which are two small islands

LAGNABO a vil and com Italy, Piedmont, div. Com. prov. Saluzzo, with a church a handsome modern and three old feudal castles a charitable endowment, a school, and a trade in corn, cattle, fruit, and silk. Pop. 1931

LAGNI-REBI LAGBO or LAGBO a river Naples, which rises near the frontiers of Principato Citra, flows W and

N.W. through Terra di Lavoro, past Acerra and falls into the Mediterranean, previously sending off a small branch into the Lake of Patria. Total course about 60 m.

LAGNIEU [anc. *Legnaceo*] a tn France, dep. Ain, 28 m S.W. Lyons, and near r. bank Rhone, here spanned by a suspension wire bridge. It manufactures Tuscan bonnets, has several tanneries and corn-mills, and some trade in red wine and spun hemp. Pop. 5214

LAGAY and *Legnaceo*, a tn France dep. Seine-et-Marne, 1 bank Marne, 15 m. E. Paris. It dates almost from the foundation of the French monarchy and owes its origin to an abbey first founded, in the seventh century by a Scotch nobleman and afterwards richly endowed by the Counts of Champagne. It has a handsome church, and a considerable trade in corn, flour, cheese (called *fromage de breiz*), poultry, cattle, wood, and hemp. Alabaster and gypsum are extensively worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3032

LAGO, a tn Naples prov. Calabria Citra dist. and 14 m S.E. E. Paola, 4 m. N. Y. Amantea, with some quarries P 7800

LAGO DI ANSANTO [anc. *Amantea Felice*] a lake, Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, near Rocca St. Felice, about 25 m. E. N.E. Naples, at the entrance of a mountain valley. It occupies a rhomboidal space about 30 yards long by 30 yards broad, and is remarkable for the incessant motion of its water which keeps continually bubbling up over a large portion of the surface, and with an explosion resembling distant thunder. The mephitic vapours especially when borne in one direction by a high wind, sometimes prove fatal

LAGO-MACCIONE a lake Italy *see* MACCIONE

LAGOA — 1 A tn. Brazil E. part of Isl. Santa Catharina with a church, a primary school, and numerous distilleries of rum. Pop. dist. 3000 — 2 or *Lagoa* A tn and par Portugal prov. Algarve, com. and 27 m W N W Faro Pop. 3100

LAGOA SANTA, a vil Brazil, prov. Minas-Gerais, on a lake of same name 10 m N.E. Sabara. It owes its existence to the number of patients attracted to it by the medicinal properties of the water of the lake and contains a parish church and a primary school. The lake is about 4 m long by 1 m broad, and abounds with fish. The water which is perfectly clear contains a proportion of sulphuric acid.

LAGONICHI or LAGONERO a tn Naples, prov. Castellana, 38 m S. Potenza, at the foot of the mountain near the small lake of the same name. It has an old castle, two convents, an hospital three establishments for the support of the poor and manufactures of woollen cloth and caps P 5600

LAGON — 1 [anc. *Lagoneis*] A tn and seaport, 8 coast. Portugal, prov. Algarve N.W. shore of Lagos Bay, at the mouth of a small navigable stream of same name, 110 m R Lisbon. It is well built has three churches, one of them Igreja da Misericordia, very handsome three convents, a civil and a military hospital an almonshouse grammar-school and a fine aqueduct, which supplies several fountains. The harbour, which admits only small vessels, is defended at its entrance by two forts and there are other two nearer the town. The fishing, particularly of tunny and sardines, is carried on to a great extent. Pop. 6440. — 2 (*San Juan de los*) A tn. Mexico dep. Jalisco, 40 m E. by N Candelazara, in an extensive and well-cultivated valley, 6800 ft. above the sea. It is a mean-looking place composed of mud houses, but has an elegant church. In December there is a fair, which lasts eight days attended by all the planters, &c. for 300 m round about. — 3, A slave-trading station on a river and lagoon of same name, on the Slave Coast, right of Benin, lat. 6° 20' N, lon 8° 30' E. It is the capital of a territory of same name, tributary to Dahomey and was one of the most notorious slave stations on the W coast of Africa. The British consul having been fired upon, when attempting to negotiate a treaty for the abolishing of the slave trade with the reigning chief (Nov 1861) thought at the time, under a flag of truce, Lagos was attacked by a party of 160 or 180 from the Blackwood steamer. Fish boats, however, had to retire, with the loss of two officers and 10 men. But, on Dec 24 and 26 following, a well-organised and successful attack was made upon the place, which is strongly fortified by stockades, and was defended on this occasion by 5000 men. Lagos was taken, after a desperate engagement, 57 guns destroyed, and a treaty signed prohibiting the slave-trade putting down human sacrifices, and securing not only the freedom of com

maroon but the liberty to diffuse Christianity.—The arayan piers out at half ebb, each a volume of surface foam, of a deep brown tint and of a mackerel odour as to spread over a sweep of 4 m., the edge of which is marked by a well-defined margin. European trading vessels do not attempt to pass the bar at the mouth of the harbour, but land their goods on the water beach, whence they are carried by canoe to the inner lagoon on which are the stockhouses and agents dwellings.—4 A small river h W Africa, Ivory Coast lat. (embouchure) 5° 7' N lon 5° 40' W

LAGOSTA (anc. *Lashon* or *Lashon*) an rd. Austr., in the Adriatic off the coast of Dalmatia 63 m W W W. length E to W 6 m breadth, 3 m. On the E side it has 30 larger and smaller islands known by the name of Lagonet and on the W the island of Marcara and several other islets. The interior consists of valleys enclosed by rugged hills several of which are continued to the shore and form precipitous cliffs. Occasionally their opposite sides stretch along craters, and furnish good harbours. The chief products are wine and oil but only in sufficient quantities to meet the home consumption. The great employment is fishing. Pop. 1200

LAGUIN—San Mica, a small seaport in France, dep. Calvados, on the English Channel 11 m. N Caer

with a church interesting from some peculiarities of structure, and surrounded by a tower apparently of the 14th century. Pop. 1007

LAGUANA a small Philippine, off N coast of Isl. of Samar and S W of that of Hainan. With its S W side it forms part of the port of Palapa and has a village of same name near which vessels anchor in from 6 to 7 fathoms between it and the Samar shore.

LAGUARDIA a town Spain Biscay prov. Alava, about 14 m from Vitoria. It is regularly built, surrounded by a wall with five gates, has two parish churches, a contributive prison, two primary schools, an oil and numerous flour mills, and a trade in wine and silk. Pop. 1742.

LAGUIMBA or **LAKRANA**, one of the Feejee Is. the largest of the F group lat. 18° 14' N. lon. 178° 51' W. It is of volcanic formation about 5 m long, by 2 m broad, highest peak 710 ft. high. It is extremely fertile, has rich valleys or rather ravines gradually rising and contracting until they reach the hills. There is a town at the S side, which contains two-thirds of the population of the island, or about 1000.

LAGUNA—1 (San Cristóbal) a town, Cantabria, N P shore of Tenerife on a beautiful plain 2000 ft. above the sea. It is well built, has two large and four small squares, and regular and spacious, though ill paved streets. It is the see of a bishop, contains two churches, one of them a cathedral, a college and several other schools, a register-office for the whole island, several suppressed monasteries, two handsome manor houses or palaces, a hospital and two other hospitals, some manufactures of woollen, silk and linen goods, brick works, pottery, mills and lime-kilns and a trade in fruit and agricultural produce. Pop. 6537.—2 A town, Huelva, 45 m. N. W. Oporto. It has a townhouse with prison attached and a church. The principal crops cultivated in the district are manioc, rice, banana, and millet, of which, as well as timber there is a considerable export. Pop. 10,000 dist. 6000.—3 A small town, port Yucatan Isl. (Carmen Bay) of Campeche at the mouth of Lake Terminas.—4 A town Ecuador prov. Maynas, on the border of a small lake, near the E bank of the Huallaga, an affluent of the Amazon lat. 5° 10' N. lon. 75° 40' W.—5, (de Aguirre) A town Spain, prov. and 25 m. from Leon with two churches, a castle in ruins, a brickhouse, primary school, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in wine and cattle. Pop. 1456.—6, (de Madrid) A lagoon, Texas, from the Isla de Padre and stretching along the coast, from the Rio Grande del Norte to the mouth of the Rio Grande. lat. 26° to 27° 30' N. It is terminated N by Corpus Christi Bay and communicates with the Gulf of Mexico by three narrow and shallow inlets. Length, 130 m. breadth, 7 to 10 m.—7 A prov. Phillip.

inos, in the S E of Luzon, bounded N by prov. Tondo and Nueva-erila, W by Cavite R. by Batangas and Tayabas and S. E. and E. by the Pacific Ocean. Near a half of the whole area is occupied by Lake Bay, to which it owes its name, the remainder of the surface is occupied partly by forest-covered mountains, abounding with game, and partly by lower grounds, generally under good cultivation and very fertile. The principal stream is the Pangasinan by which Lake Bay discharges itself into the sea. It is one of the best peopled provinces of the Philippine Isles, and is subdivided into 33 districts. Pop. 167,654.

LAGUNILLA two places, Spain.—1 A town, Old Castile, prov. and about 12 m. from Logroño, with a church, court-house, a suppressed monastery, a Latin and a primary school, a flour-mill, and a trade in wool. Pop. 1129.—2 A village, Leon prov. and about 5 m. N S W Salamanca, with a church, a palace, belonging to the Bishop of Coria, a primary school, manufactures of linen, and several oil and flour mills. Pop. 1027.

LAHADJ a town Arabia, Yemen 18 m N N W Aden lat. 13° 2' N lon. 45° 0' 30" E on a wide plain, surrounded by gardens and date-trees. It is extremely dirty. On the W side of the town is the palace of the Sultan of Aden built of stone and mud and guarded by a host of armed slaves.



THE CASTLE OF THE DE LA V. LAHADJ.—From St. A. to the North.

It has a bazaar in which are exposed for sale Indian silks, cotton cloths, dates, butter and tobacco &c. A great portion of the land in the neighbourhood is cultivated, and produces some flowers and fruits, the latter including melons, lemons, mangoes, almonds and plantains. Pop. 5000.

LAHAJAN, a town, Persia, prov. Gilan near the Caspian 30 m. E. Rehd. It has a moderate or collapse, several caravanserais and extensive well stocked bazaars. The staple article of manufacture in the town and the villages around is silk of which considerable quantities are sent to Rehd. Persian &c. Pop. 10,000.

LAHAMADIF a vil and com. Belgium prov. Hainaut, on the Gard, 20 m. N N W Mons, with manufactures of sherry linen and yarn two breweries several mills, and a trade in agricultural produce, poultry, cattle, and wool. Count Egmont who was beheaded at Brussels by the Duke of Alva, was born in the castle of Lahamadif. Pop. 1421.

LAHAT a populous vil. 141. hainaut, prov. and 83 m. S. W. Palembang, about lat. 5° 45' N. lon. 109° 40' E. The houses are massively built of wood at a considerable elevation on posts, and the village is surrounded by fine old palms and other fruit-bearing trees.

LAHASTRE a vil and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 9 m. E. Mons. Extensive fisheries in the vicinity employ the greater part of the inhabitants. Pop. 1399.

LAHJAN a town, Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, on the frontier of Khorasan 50 m. S. W. Lake Urmia. It has been inhabited, at different times, by tribes subject alternately to the governments of Persia and Turkey. Pop. 7000.

LAHIBA Arabia. See FAHIBA.

LAHN, a river, Germany, which rises in gov. Arnaburg Rhodan I. runs, on the N. frontiers of Nassau, flows first E. to Marburg in Hesse-Cassel, next S.E. to Gießen, then very circuitously W. & W. across the duchy of Nassau passing the towns of Weilburg, Wilmar, Linsberg, Dietz, Nassau, and Enns, and joins r. bank Rhine, between Ober and Nieder Lahnstein, about 8 m. above Coblenz, total course, about 110 m. Affluents, right the Salzböden, Dille, Elz, and Aue; left, the Oltm, Wiesack, Weil, Embra, Aar, and Muhl. It is navigable for about 20 m.

LAHN or **Lena**, a r. in Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 25 m. S.W. Liegnitz, 1 bank Bohemian with two churches, an hospital, and the ruins of an ancient castle. Pop. 939.

LAHNSTEIN (Oxer and Nixen), two vils Germany Nassau r. bank Rhine, on either side the mouth of the Lahn, 5 m. S.E. Coblenz. Ober-Lahnstein has an iron foundry, and near it is the ruined castle of Lahnstein. Pop. 1764. —Nieder-Lahnstein has some trade on the Rhine, and near it are iron-works, the Church of St. John, and the Hill of the Saints (Aberbellsberg) with a chapel in which pilgrimages are made. Pop. 2065.

LAHORE, a r. in Swolun, Hen and 15 m. S.E. Halmstad 1 bank Laga, here crossed by a bridge, and a little below falls into the Cattegat. It has a church, and the remains of an old castle, manufactures of hosiery and gloves, a small harbour very much sanded up, and a trade particularly in salmon, here taken in great numbers. Pop. 980.

LAHORE the cap city of the Punjab, 1 bank Ravee 280 m. N.W. Delhi, and lat. $31^{\circ} 30' N$, lon $74^{\circ} 15' E$. It is about 8 m. in circumference, surrounded with a brick wall 25 ft. in height, with indurated bastions and a broad moat. It contains several elegant and important buildings, but in no part of India, are the contrasts between magnificent structures and miserable huts more striking than in Lahore. The streets are narrow, dirty, and unpaved, and a kennel running down the middle, which renders them almost impassable in rainy weather. They are further obstructed by the movable awnings which project over the shops, and nearly occupy the entire breadth of the narrow way. The houses are high built of brick, with flat roofs and have a mean appearance,

into slaughter-houses, and their courts into stables. There are, besides these, many fine mosques and Hindoo temples, mostly, however exhibiting symptoms of decay. On the opposite side of the river, about 5 m. W. the town, is the Shah Dera or mausoleum of the Emperor Jhanger, built of red sandstone, but adorned with a profusion of marble ornaments, arranged in elegant masses, representing flowers and texts of the Koran. It is of a quadrangular shape, sixty paces on each side and has a minaret 70 ft. high at each corner. Three miles N.E. the city is the garden of Shah Jehan, called also the Shahimzar or R. one of Joy. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, has 450 fountains, constantly throwing up water which is received in marble tanks but these, as well as its gay pavilions are much dilapidated. S. of the city and between it and the river is another remarkable building, the tomb of Aurkhan. In the neighbourhood of the city are many large and delightful gardens filled with fruit-trees and flowering shrubs and plants, and extensive Mahometan ruins are numerous. Lahore, though possessing crowded streets a bustling population and some trade, is a dull city as regards commercial vitality. Amritsar having become the great mart of the Punjab, but it has manufactures of numerous admirable lacquered wares, and silk, more especially gorgeous shawls flavoured with gold and silver thread. Lahore was taken in 1523, by Sultan Iqbal and became for a time the favourite seat of the Mogul empire, during which time its extent and population were much greater than at present. In 1748 it fell into the hands of Ahmad Shah the first Durrane emperor, and in 1799 Zeman Shah invested Ranjeet Singh with the government of Lahore, and the title of Kishan. This energetic prince made himself master of the Sikh monarchy and made that city one of his favourite places of residence. In 1849 Lahore fell into the hands of the British after the final overthrow of the Mughls. Pop. 100,000 to 120,000. —(Higgin Masson, *Barnard's* &c.)

LAHR, a r. in Baden circle Middle Rhine cap. bail, r. bank Selzheim 18 m. S.E. P. Strasbourg. It is walled, has a collegiate church a gymnasium museum, industrial school, and hospital, manufactures of woollen, cotton, and flax goods, carded ribbons, morocco leather, cutlery, vinegar, playing cards, glue, white lead, tobacco, and tobacco boxes and a considerable trade in wine, fruit, and colonial produce. Pop. 6100. Area of bail, 80 ges. sq. m. Pop. 29,228.

LAHULA, **LAHOL**, or **LAHUR**, a territory in the N.E. of the Punjab lat. $32^{\circ} 30' N$ to $33^{\circ} 20' N$ and lon $76^{\circ} 30' E$ and $77^{\circ} 30' E$, and bounded N. by Ladak, E. by Bussaher S. by Kulu, and W. by Chamba, greatest length N.W. to S.E. about 10 m. central breadth about 40 m. area 2000 sq. m. It is surrounded on the N.E. and S. by lofty ranges of the Himalaya, and is watered by numerous torrents two of which the Saray bhaga and the Chandra bhaga, unite at Anadi in forming the Chenab, which thereafter traverses Lahul in a N.W. direction. Owing to the great elevation of the surface the vegetation is scanty but a good deal of grain is grown, and many cattle are reared.

LAH TONOR or **LAH-TONOR** Foo (Pothia plant city) a fortified city and seaport, China prov. Shantung S. coast (half of Petcheloo lat. $37^{\circ} 12' N$ lon $119^{\circ} 50' E$ (a.) on a promontory bounded on one side by the sea, and on the other by mountains. It has an extensive commerce.

LAIRACH, in Austria. See **LAIBACH**. **LAICHEV** a r. in Russia gov. and 80 m. S.E. Kama, r. bank Kama. It has extensive meadows, in which the salt of Perm is lodged previously to its disposal among the inhabitants of the surrounding districts. Pop. (1851), 2377.

LAICINGEN, a v. in Württemberg, circle Danneb, bail and 11 m. E.N.E. Munningen, with a church, manufactures of linen, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2000.

LAIGI P. in France. See **LAIGI** P.

LAIGUGLIA, or **LAIGUGLIA** (Lat. *Laiguglia*) a vil and com. Euxine States, dir. Genoa, prov. and 6 m. S.E. V. Albenga, on a small bay near Cape Mela. It is a large church, a literary, hospital, school, and a factory. Pop. 1451.



LAH. ENTRY TO LAHORE.—From the Rev. G. B. Handberg's Illustrations of India.

sometimes in part redeemed by the elegant carving of the wood balconies and low windows. The bazaars are numerous and animated. Goods of great value are met with in these marts, but establish form the staple commodity. The more remarkable buildings are the mosques, Pashais, Vicer Khan, and the Bonara or Golden Mosque. The first is of red sand stone, with lofty minarets and cupolas, the second, or Vicer Khan, has also tall minarets, and is entirely covered with painted and lacquered tiles, decorated with arabesque. The Bonara or Golden Mosque is a large and handsome structure, with gilded minarets and domes. The first two, however, have long since had their lower apartments converted

LAINIA a vil France, dep. Loiret, 15 m. S.W. Orleans, with an annual fair. Pop. 1579

LAINIALE a vil and com Italy Lombardy prov and 11 m. N.W. Milan. It has a church, and a magnificent palace, with a botanical garden and a fine park. Pop. 2436.

LAININ par Eng Essex 4699 ac. Pop. 540.

LAINIO-PLE a river Sweden, which issues from Lake Roto in Tavast Lapmark, flows S.E. and joins the bank Fornell, at Tornabö, after a course of about 140 m.

LAINIK par Scot. Shetland 40 000 ac. Pop. 1162

LAINIA a m. Naples, prov. d'Alab. Circa dist. and 16 m. N.W. Castro Villari near the source of the Lao. Pop. 2200. LAK a m. Austria. See LAKE

LAK several places, Hungary.—1 A vil. co. Baranya, 6 m. from Fintörkben with a parish church, and a trade in corn, wine, and timber. P. 897.—2 A vil. co. Eisenburg on the Ambo and Reipa, 15 m. from Stein-Stein-Anger with a Protestant church. P. 743.—3 A vil. Thier. Thoma, co. Barany, 9 m. from Szekes, with a church and a trade in wine. P. 750.—4 (Dietrich) A vil. co. and about 50 m. from Pesth, with a church. P. 978.

LAK NAQ a market in Hungary Thier. Thoma, co. Chamed, on the Maros, 63 m. W. W. Battonya. It has two Greek churches, numerous mills and a trade in cattle, sheep, and swine. Pop. 9447

LAKES OF THE THIRTY SAND ISLANDS a N.E. arm of Lake Ontario, forming the commencement of the St. Lawrence. At the broadest part or point where it first narrows, it may be about 15 m. in breadth. Though the number of islands is limited by the name to a thousand it actually contains 167 forming a labyrinth of islands varying in size, nature, shape and aspect—the largest being 10 m. by 2 m.—and presenting the most extraordinary and pleasing views.

LAKES OF THE WOODS (French *Lacs des Bois*) a lake of British N. America, between Lake Winnipeg and Lake Superior lat. 49 N. lon. 94 W. It is about 80 m. long, of very irregular width, shows much timber and is studded with wooded islands. It receives the waters of many lakes through Rainy River and through the Winnipeg River discharges itself into Lake Winnipeg. P. 1961

LAKH-BATH par Eng Suffolk 10,560 ac. P. 1961

LAKH or **LAKHY** a m. Punjab, r. bank Khuran an affluent of the Indus 8 m. S.W. Attack lat. 32° 30' N. lon. 71° 10' E. with a good bazar

LAKOR a small ill Indian Arch pelago, E. from Fmor, separated by a narrow channel from Moa lat. 5° 12' N. lon. 127° 10' E. It is about 12 m. long by 4 broad. Trees about 20 ft. from the sea, a full of cucumbers and brushwood, and feeds many sheep and huckees. There being no walls, rain-water is gathered in tanks. Pop. about 1000

LALAND m. Denmark. See LALLAND

LALFHAM par Eng Middlesex 1214 ac. Pop. 637

LALSTON par Wales Glamorgan 1611 ac. P. 538

LALITA PATIL a m. N. Hindustan. Nepal 1 m. S.W. Kathmandoo from which it is separated by the Bogarty. It was formerly the capital of a small independent state. It has a most extensive and fine handsome public edifice manufactures of cotton cloth and brass. P. 24 000

LALIFY a vil Hungary Thier. Thoma, co. Bars, 12 m. from Fintörkben, with a parish church and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1673

LALISIN a vil Hungary Thier. Thoma, co. Baranya, 12 m. from Fintörkben, with a church. Pop. 1120

LALLA, or **LALLI** a m. Punjab, 86 m. W. W. Lahore on a level desert tract near a small settlement much frequented as a place of pilgrimage. Pop. 5640

LALZ a m. Russia, prov. and 280 m. E.N.E. Volozhin, on the Loa and Lena. It has four churches and a convent, and carries on a considerable transit trade with Archangel and Siberia. Pop. 5000

LALSKINT a m. Hindooson, Afmeer principality and 40 m. S.R. Jeypor lat. 26° 23' N. lon. 76° 9' E., in the gorge of a mountain pass. It has some Mahomedan and Jain temples.

LAM (also and Pata) two contiguous vils Hungary, co. Honth about 20 m. from Balassagyarmat, on the frontiers of co. Neograd with a Protestant church. Pop. 1016

LAMA—1 A river Russia, which rises in gov. Moscow flows N.E. and joins r. bank Volga, 80 m. S.E. Tver,

after a course of above 80 m.—2 A vil Naples, prov. Abruzzo Circa, 18 m. S.W. L'Aquila with a convent and manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. 1980

LAMARCA (anc. *Marchia*) a m. France, dep. Yonne, r. bank Moson, 31 m. W.W. Epinal. Marshal Victor, Duke of Belluno was born here. Pop. 1633

LAMARSH par Eng Essex 1244 ac. Pop. 408

LAMARZO a m. Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra, 8 m. N.W. Caserta on a lofty mountain, near a river of its name. It has several sulphureous springs. P. 1801.—The river rises among the N. frontiers of Calabria Ultra, and first flows N.E. then S.W. and falls into the Gulf of San Epifanio; whole course about 80 m.

LAMBACH (Latin *Lambachum*) a market in Upper Austria, 25 m. S.W. Linz, on a height above l. bank Traun. It has a Benedictine abbey with a handsome church, and a library of about 25,000 vols. an hospital and hospital church, iron-works and charcoal furnace. Pop. 2200

LAMBALL (anc. *Lamballus*) a m. France, dep. Oise, du Nord, on the Goussan 27 m. W.W. St. Alb. It stands on a slope crowned by a fine Gothic church, originally the chapel of the castle of Lamballe. It is a pleasant, com. fortable looking stirring place, manufactures serge and other woollen stuffs joins a good deal of work in cattle and on a brick trade in corn, hay horses, cattle, honey, wax, leather and earthenware. Pop. 4086

LAMBATH (anc. and *Lance*) a vil Upper Austria circle Traun, dist. Fussen, on the Traun, with a church and salt works. Pop. 1500

LAMBAY an ill Irell, co. and 14 m. N.E. Dublin lat. (mean) 53° 26' N. lon. 6° 1' W. It is about 4 m. in circuit. It has a rocky elevated ridge in a Dublin pilot, and a coast guard station and abounds in rabbits round its shores the fish, of lobsters and crabs is carried on

LAMBAYEQUE a m. Peru near the mouth of river of its name, dep. and 120 m. N.W. Truxillo, about 5 m. from the sea. It has churches several chapels, and manufactures of cotton fabrics. Pop. 8040.—The *Maracaibo* about 14 m. off the shore, is the worst anchorage on the coast of Peru

LAMBRY par Irell Attrim and Down, 1567 ac. P. 214

LAMBRI par Eng Kent and Sussex, 6290 ac. Pop. 1774

LAMBREONT a vil and com Brussels, prov. and 16 m. E. Liège with manufactures of woollen cloth a trade in agricultural produce, and a flour mill. Pop. 1192

LAMBRENE, a m. France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 25 m. N.W. Marseilles at the foot of St. Pierre hill. It possesses a fine hospital several copious fountains, and a toll tower (manufactures vermilion, coral, soap, and has oil mills, dye-works, and a trade in corn wine oil and almonds. From 1664 the assemblies of the states held their ordinary meetings in Lambrene. Pop. 2610

LAMBETH, a pari hor, and par England, co. Surrey, r. bank Thames comprising the greater portion of the S.W. quarter of London, having E. the borough of Southwark and separated from Westminster by the Thames here crossed by Waterloo, Hungerford, W. London, and Vauxhall bridges. Lambeth palace, an ancient structure on the river side of various dates, has been the residence of the archbishops of Canterbury from its foundation in 1197. The parish contains numerous churches chapels, schools and charitable institutions, many of which are elegant and ornamental buildings. Near Vauxhall bridge is the terminus of the Southwark Railway at which is a handsome and commodious station. In this suburb are numerous extensive manufactures, including iron and other foundries, glass-works, stone and earthenware potteries, distilleries, ale and beer breweries, vint and other chemical works, and a very extensive establishment for the manufacture of steam-engines, and various other kinds of machinery. Lambeth contains several places of fashionable amusement, as the Vauxhall gardens, Aspley's amphitheatre, near Westminster bridge, and the Royal Victoria theatre, in the Waterloo road. The borough returns two members to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1851), 10,284. Area of par. 4015 ac. Pop. 139,825. Pop. pari hor 251,345

LAMBETH, a vil France dep. Finistère, about 2 m. from Brest. P. 2165

LAMBIEY two par. Eng.—1, Northumberland, 2696 ac. Pop. 865.—2 Notts, 2170 ac. Pop. 951

LAMBOURN (Chipping), a market town and par. England, co. Berks. The town 35 m. W N W Reading, is mostly built on a steep ascent; in the centre, a handsome old church in the early English style, a Wesleyan chapel in a hospital, and several almshouses. Pop. 1268. Area of par. 14,890 ac. Pop. 2577.

LAMBOURNE, par. Eng Essex, 2440 ac. Pop. 849. **LAMBHURATE** a vil and com Italy Lombardy prov and 8 m E N E Milan on the Lambro, with a parish church adorned with sculptures. Near it is a royal manufactory of gunpowder. Pop. 1444.

LAMBRECHT (89'), two places, Germany.—1, A vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, 15 m. W by R Spire, with a church and the ruins of an old castle, manufactures of woaden and linen cloth, an armoury and a copper mill. Pop. 1471.—2, A market in Austria Nymra, circle Juchburg, with a deanery church, a Benedictine abbey, and two hospitals an iron work and two mills. Pop. 520.

LAMBI O (anc. *Lambria*) a river Italy Lombardy which rises between the two arms of the lake of Como, flows S E E and joins L bank 10 to 15 m S E Lodi, total course about 70 m. It receives the N. Lamoro or Lantano Mory, on the right.

LAMPSEHEIM a market to Bavaria, Palatinate, 18 m N N W Nymra, with a church, and a trade in horses. 1. 2631.

LAMISTON par Wales Pembroke 1761 ac. P. 283. **LAMEGO** (anc. *Lameca, Lamecon*) a tm Portugal, prov Beira-Alta, 42 m E Oporto. It is walled, defended by an old castle, and has a cathedral founded by Count Henry, father of the first king of Portugal and a large elegant episcopal palace, a collegiate church college diocesan seminary three monasteries, a manufactory and two hospitals. Lamego is the see of a bishop, and early acquired considerable importance. It was the residence of the Moorish kings, till taken from them in 1038, by Ferdinand the Great, and in it, in 1143, the Cortes of Portugal sat for the first time. Pop. 9230.

LAMEPON par Eng Devon 7253 ac. 1 p. 1510. **LAMIA** or **ZETTON**, a tm in Greece a little W of the gulf of same name and not far from the Turkish frontiers. It consists of a number of good looking houses, which have been recently created and of a castle situated on a height. In general appearance though on a small scale, it strongly resembles Athens.

LAMILASH an excellent harbour or roadstead, Scotland, Fife-shire, E. side of St. Arnan, sheltered by the Holy Isle. Vessels of the heaviest burthen may anchor in it in safety. On its shore is the watering village of Lamilash or Lamlide. **LAMMAS** with **HAYTON**—**LANTA** par Eng Norfolk 829 ac. Pop. 287.

LAMNERMOOR HILLS, a ridge which breaking off from the central mass of the Lowlands of Scotland stretches from the N. frontiers of Edinburgh, in an E N E direction across the S. part of Mid Lothian, and between E. Lothian and Berwick, and terminates on the E. coast, forming the bold and rocky cliffs around St. Abb's Head. The loftiest summits do not exceed 1500 ft.

LAMO or **LAMOO**, a tm and bay, E. coast Africa, Zanzibar. The town, lat 2° 15' 45" S, lon 41° 15' E (n) on the side of a sandy ridge of hills, forming the S. boundary of the harbour is guarded by an Arab fortification or castle—a large square building with a tower at each corner, but of extremely slight construction. It has several flat-roofed mosques, and a number of schools. Pop. about 5000.—The bay is formed by the Lamo and Mania islands, and is secure for small vessels, but the entrance is intricate. Depth of water, from four to ten fathoms.

LAMON a river Italy which rises in the central chain of the Apennines, in Tuscany flows N E. crosses the Roman agns, passing near Faenza, and falls into the Adriatic, about 9 m N N E Ravenna. Total course, 55 m.

LAMORAN, par Eng Cornwall, 1234 ac. Pop. 84.

LAMOT two places Russia.—1, (Nyen, A. in gov and 88 m. W N W Perek. It has three churches, a monastery, and an annual fair, which attracts dealers from all the provinces of the empire. Pop. 4000.—2, 'Vinsk', about 9 m. S W the former. It has seven churches. Pop. 4800.

LAMPA a small in Peru, on a tributary of Lake Titicaca, dep and 140 m. S Cuzco.

LAMPEDUNA (anc. *Lepodusa*) an isl in the Mediterranean, 140 m. S E Sicily, of which it is a dependency, lat.

35° 29' 12" N, lon 12° 55' 12" E. (n.) length E to W, 7 m., average breadth, scarcely 1 m. It is generally level yet presents to the sea bold and craggy cliffs except towards the S E, where it slopes down, and forms a low shore, with a number of cranks, the largest of which is called the harbor. The W. part is covered with dwarf olives, and a great variety of shrubs, from which large quantities of firewood are cut, and sent to Tripoli and Malta. In this part of the island are great numbers of wild goats, and scattered over it, but particularly along its shores are numerous caverns.

LAMPETHEIM a market in Hesse-Darmstadt, prov Starkenburg bail and 9 m W S W Heppenheim, near Runk Rhine with two churches, and manufactures of tobacco. Pop. 5987.

LAMPETER (LEAF BROW), a par bor market in and per N Wales, co Cardigan. The town, R bank Trefy 20 m. E N E Cardigan has a handsome parish church, several Dissenting chapels a grammar-school a national school, and a reading room. The college of St. David for the education of candidates for the ministry in Wales by act passed 1835, was removed to Brecon. Inhabitants, agricultural labourers. Lampeter unites with Cardigan, &c. in returning a member to the House of Commons. 1. up 1498.

LAMETI E. E. Vaucluse, par Vales, Pembrke 1. 1009.

LAMPHEY par Wales, Pembrke 1766 ac. P. 245.

LAMIION (anc. *Scila*) an isl in the Mediterranean forming a dependency of Sicily one of the isole Pelagie about 8 m. W by N Lampodusa, greatest length N to E, 600 yards breadth about 200 yards. It contains several vestiges of buildings and fragments of a marble inscribed pavement.

LAMILOUGH par Eng Cumberland 8464 ac. P. 518.

LAMPONG, **DIELEIERS** (Tum) a prov, in Sumatra, forming its S E extremity bounded, N by prov Palembang from which it is separated by the river Massey, S. by the Java Sea, E. by the Strait of Sunda and the Indian Ocean and W by prov Bencoolan, about 128 m N to S by 100 m E to W, area, 12,926 sq m. Its E coast is pretty uniform, but in the S coast are two deep indentations, Lampong Bay stretching inland 80 m by 16 m broad and Panangka Bay with island of same name at its mouth stretching 42 m inland and 15 m broad. The E coast is low and flat, but the S coast and W frontier are hilly. The mountains stretch in three nearly parallel lines S E. to N W along the S coast but do not penetrate far inland they are wholly volcanic and from them flow, in almost parallel lines to the E coast, all the rivers of the province. After these rivers, the principal of which are the Poeling, Langboeng, and bekam, among the various districts are named thus, Lampong, Poeling, &c. In the wet season, all the rivers overflow their banks, and inundate the great expanse of flat country lying between the mountains and the E coast, so that in some districts, only the tops of the trees are visible. but the soil being sandy is dry and sterile in the dry season. The climate is very unhealthy. The forests furnish the timber, of numerous species the Dammar pine, casutouch, and various other plants yielding gums and resins, and some rice, pepper tobacco cotton, and coffee, are cultivated all of which are, to some extent, exported. Salt and linen are the chief imports. The elephant rhinoceros tiger, hippopotamus, leopard, and argus pheasant are numerous, and alligators swarm in the rivers. Buffaloes and goats are the chief domestic quadrupeds. The natives build their houses, at a considerable elevation, upon iron wood posts in thatched, they resemble the Chinese they are Mahomedans, speak Malay and are universally indolent. All kinds of crimes, even murder may be atoned for by money. Human life is held cheap and revenge by murder is a common occurrence. From these causes, and the numbers killed by wild animals, the population is only 85,905.—(Van der Aa, *Java Indes Archipelago*, 1854).

LAMPORACALLO a tm, Tuscany, div Florence, on the W side of Monte Albano about 8 m from Pistoia. It is tolerably well built, consisting of several streets and small squares, and has a church the remains of an old castle and some trade in corn chestnuts, oil, and wine. Pop. 2018.

LAMPORO (Latin *Emporium*) a vil and com Italy Piedmont, div Novara, prov Vercelli, 2 m N (recently) with a modern and rather elegant church, two chapels, and a trade in corn millet, and rice. Pop. 1187.

LAMPORI par Eng Northampton 1440 ac. P. 228.

LANSAM [anc. *Lampusa*] a to. Asiatic Turkey on the Danubius, nearly opposite Gallipoli lat 40° 20' N lon. 26° 44' E. The present town is inconsiderable, and with exception of a handsome mosque, offers nothing worthy of notice. It is celebrated for its wine.

LANSPIV E, a vil. Hanover co. and 13 m. S. S. E. Hildesheim with two churches and manufactures of linen 1 op. 1200

LAMYATT par. Eng. Somerset 1000 ac. 1 pop. 200
LAN (1804) a city (thum. prov. Kausow, r bank Huang-
 Ho or Yellow River lat 36° 5' N lon 103° 40' E

LANA a vil. Austria, Tyrol circle Bolzen with two churches a Capucine monastery and manufactures of silk 1 op. 26 1/2

LANAK a vil and com. Beloruss. prov. Lumborg on the Menze, 13 m. E. Hasselt with several breweries, two distilleries and three mills. Pop. 1537

LANARK a maritime co. of W. Australia of triangular shape with a coast line of 260 m. exposed to a heavy sea and stretching 50 m. in land. The Darling range of mountains runs through this country

LANAI & **LANAIKING** or **(LITIKAI** an island c.

Scotland having a creek Dumfriesshire and Strirling, 1 Lullib-
 gow & Edinburgh and Peebles. N. Dumfriesshire and W. co. Ayr
 and Bedford. Length, N. W. to S. E. 52 m. E. across
 breadth N. E. to W. 74 m. area 604,840 ac. of which
 upwards of a third is arable. It is divided into three principal
 districts or parts called, respectively the Upper or S. Ward
 the Middle Ward and the Lower or N. Ward the last con-
 taining the city of Glasgow. The surface is various in some
 places mountainous, especially in the extreme S. and in S. P.
 and S. W. parts in other places hilly and in others, again,
 comparatively flat. The highest elevation occurs in the
 Upper Ward and in the extreme portion of the county where
 they reach from 270 ft. to 3000 ft. above the sea. The prin-
 cipal range is called the Lowther or L. hills. They are
 for the most part covered with heath or grass, which affords
 excellent pasture for sheep. The valleys or flat grounds
 which separate the hills are partly dry and partly wet and
 spongy. In this district are the lead hills, containing four
 principal lead veins from 4 ft. to 10 ft. thick on the average
 one of which is wrought to a depth of about 130 fathoms. The
 veins are in one place having been 14 ft. wide. The whole
 mines are contained in a circle of less than 3 m. diameter.
 The surrounding country consists of clay slate and graywacke
 in nearly vertical beds. The Middle Ward is also rich in a
 mineralogical point of view containing an abundance of white
 sandstone sandstone ironstone and coal. The coal seams vary
 from 2 ft. to 9 ft. in thickness. The ironstone occurs both in
 masses and in seams, and is wrought to such an extent as
 to render the county one of the principal seats of the iron trade.

In the Lower Ward mines of siliceous fire-clay occur varying
 from 4 ft. to 19 ft. in thickness, and the quality is considered
 fully equal if not superior to the Northampton clay. In their
 vicinity are extensive works for the manufacture of crockery
 &c. Coal, however, is the most important of the mineral
 treasures of the county. It is computed that the fields com-
 prise 55,000 ac. or about 110 sq. in. Through the whole
 range of the coal district both limestone and freestone
 abound. The principal river is the Clyde, which traverses
 the entire county from S. E. to N. W. and by the greater
 part of its course nearly through its centre. The centrifu-
 gal streams are the Douglas, Avon, and Calder besides
 several others of minor importance. Throughout Lancashire
 the drainage system has been prosecuted with great success. The
 coasts are mostly of the Ayrshire breed. In the Upper Ward
 between two-thirds and three-fourths of the surface are occu-
 pied by hill or moorland unmanageable from the elevation of the
 country of much agricultural improvement. The Middle
 Ward exhibits great diversity of soil, but is generally of a
 clayey nature with greater or less intermixture of sand in
 the valleys along the Clyde, and other considerable streams,
 a deep rich alluvial soil lies upon a bed of open gravel. A
 large proportion of this Ward also is occupied with moor or
 peat earth. The soil of almost all the portions of the
 county are peculiarly favourable to the growth of wood,
 and spontaneous copsewoods are everywhere upon the hilly
 banks. Here also occur the beautiful and fruitful
 orchards for which (Hydrocotyle) in m. been celebrated. The

soil of the Lower Ward is on the S. side, generally clay with
 some portions sand, comprising some rich alluvial tracts along
 the Clyde. On the N. side numerous knolls or low round
 hills cover the tops of which are, in many instances, hard and
 stiff, the bottoms wet and spongy. It also comprises a good
 deal of moor, moorish and barren soil. A good deal of wheat
 is raised in the Lower and Middle Wards but oats is the prin-
 cipal corn crop, and next to it, heat, turnips and potatoes
 are also extensively cultivated. The chief towns are Glasgow,
 Lanark the capital and Hamilton. The county returns a mem-
 ber to Parliament. Registered electors (1861) 4785 Pop.
 (1841) 426,972 (1851) 530,169

LANARK an ancient royal and par. Scotland, cap. above
 co. 28 m. S. E. Glasgow r. bank Clyde, consisting of one main
 street, with several smaller diverging, on either side. It is
 paved, lighted with gas and abundantly supplied with water,
 and has two established a tree and two U. Presbyterian
 churches, a grammar school, literary county buildings, and
 jail. Part of the inhabitants are occupied in weaving for the
 manufacturers of Glasgow and Lanark. Shoes are also made
 to a considerable, and lately to a limited extent and there
 are several breweries and flour mills. About 1 m. S. S. W.
 from Lanark is the thriving village of New Lanark, with
 its cotton-works founded in 1784. The establish-
 ment of one time acquired very extensive notoriety under
 the superintendence of Robert Owen who attempted to es-
 tablish here a new system of social organization 1 op. yard
 for 400

LANCASTER or **LANCASHIRE** a N. and maritime co.
 England bounded N. by Westmoreland, N. E. and E. by
 Yorkshire S. by Cheshire and W. by Cumberland and the
 Irish Sea area, 1,130,240 ac., of which about 850,000 are
 supposed to be arable meadow and pasture. Its most N. part
 consisting of the peninsula bounded by the Mersey and de-
 tached from the main body of the county by the intervention
 of part of Westmoreland and Morecambe Bay. Of the N. W.
 extremity of this peninsula is the long narrow island of
 Walney 10 m. long and less than 1 m. broad. The coast,
 stretching from the Mersey to the Huddon, is of great ex-
 tent, and is deeply indented by bays and arms of the
 sea the principal of which are Morecambe Bay and the
 estuary of the Ribbles. The S. part of the S. portion of the
 county or S. of the Ribbles is bounded by a range of hills
 separating it from Yorkshire comprised of millstone gable
 soil on which it generally thin and poor. The S. E. and W.
 sides extending along the Mersey rest on the new red sand-
 stone, while the coal measures occupy the whole central space.
 (In the W. side, viz. the sea it presents great flats of sand,
 over which sweep the cold vapours and tempestuous winds of
 the Irish Channel, unbroken by any mountainous ridge to
 intercept their severer Lanchashire, N. of the Ribbles divide,
 in many important respects, from the S. division. With ex-
 ception of a tract called the Fylde the country here is narrowed
 into a strip a few miles in breadth extending from the sea to
 the mountainous district which on the S. divides it from
 Yorkshire. Red sandstone millstone grit, mountain lime-
 stone, and clay slate, form the geological features of the dis-
 trict. Near the coast the land is managed chiefly in alter-
 nate husbandry, as it begins to rise towards the hills, it is
 principally in grass, held by small dairy farmers and the
 hills are stocked with black faced sheep. The district called
 the Fylde, embraces all that low alluvial district lying W. of
 the Preston and Lancaster Railway & a direct line drawn
 from Preston to Lancaster and extending to the coast. The
 district of Farnworth which forms the most N. part of the
 county is an integral part of the mountains of Cumberland,
 the high land gradually subsiding as it approaches the coast
 on the S. The highest summits here are the Old Man, in
 Cumbrian Fells 2577 ft. above sea-level and another close
 by of the same height. The other principal elevations, in the
 main parts of the county, are Pendle Hill, 1625 ft., Bleasdale
 Moor, 1700 ft., Boulsworth Hill, 1659 ft., and Livingston
 Moor 1545 ft. above sea-level. The peat-moors or bogs of
 Lancashire form one of its most remarkable physical features.
 The most extensive of these is Chat Moss, 7 m. W. Wharfedale
 and Kirby Moss, 10 m. long and 3 m. broad. White Moss, Bainton
 and Kirby Moss, Hildon and Rufford Moors. The surface
 of Chat Moss is composed of a loam, coarse, sandy grass and
 heath, beneath which there is a depth, in some places, of 34 ft.

of moss. It was considered an irreclaimable bog, but, by skill and perseverance, with exception of a few patches, it has been turned to profitable account. The most important mineral product of Lancashire is coal which occurs abundantly in the S and S.W., the field including nearly all the mineral-favouring districts of the county. Excellent freestone is quarried near Lancaster. Limestone occurs abundantly. In the N of Furness, numerous quarries of blue slate are wrought. Copper occurs in Cloniston Falls and mines of this metal are probably worked in the Old Man Mountain, where the ore is found tolerably rich, and in great abundance. Ironstones, lead ore, coarse slate, flag-stones and scyllite-stones brick clay and pipe clay are also found. The climate is temperate, but in general extremely humid, especially on the W side. A great part of the county, especially E. of the Lancaster and Preston Railway is chiefly under grass, and let as dairy farms. The soil varies considerably but with exception, perhaps of the Fylde, which is comparatively rich cannot be called naturally fertile. The principal crops are oats, wheat, barley turnips and especially potatoes for the cultivation of which Lancashire was early noted. A large quantity of cheese, also, is made in the S and W parts. But Lancashire owes its celebrity rather to its position as the workshop and commercial centre of the country. It is the grand seat of the cotton manufacture, which has increased since 1770 with a rapidity altogether unparalleled in the history of industry and caused an extraordinary increase of population and wealth. Woolen flax and silk factories are also numerous.

The manufacturing population suffered heavily from the failure of the cotton supply from 1861 to 1865. The great majority of the mills stopped entirely and the remainder worked only short time. In January 1863 no less than 236,998 operatives were out of employment, and with their families dependent upon the charitable relief which flowed in from all parts of the country. The total amount contributed was £1 664 121 of which £604 224 was raised in the manufacturing districts themselves, besides £173,108 in value of clothing purchased, &c. The effect upon the cotton-market was to raise the price of raw cotton from 8d per lb in 1840 to 11½d in 1846 and was in Nov 1866 17d showing that the rise is likely to be permanent.

Manchester is the principal centre of the cotton manufactures, and Liverpool of the shipping trade of the country. The former however is carried on also to a great extent in numerous other towns in the county including Preston, Bolton, Oldham, Ashton, Blackburn, Bury, Chorley, Wigan, &c. Woolen goods are also largely produced at Rochdale and Manchester as are also silks, hats, paper and a vast variety of other articles and a third part of the soap made in Great Britain is manufactured in Liverpool and its vicinity. A complete web-work of railways, and several important canals, afford extensive means of rapid conveyance to all parts of the kingdom. Lancashire which is a county palatine returns 28 members to Parliament of which four are for the county and the remainder for its various boroughs. P. (1841) 1,067,054 (1851) 2,081,236.

LANCASTER A municipal and parli. bor. and river port, England cap above to 1 bank Lunc over which there is an elegant stone bridge, 549 ft in length, with five elliptical arches, 45 m N by E Liverpool lat. 54° 3' N lon 2° 45' 17" W (n). It is a station on the railway from Preston to Carlisle, and communicates by a direct line with Leeds, &c. It occupies a gentle slope the streets most of which are narrow, but a few tolerably spacious and well paved rising from the river towards the S. On the summit of the hill, on the W side are the castle, now used as a prison, measuring 380 ft by 360 ft, within the walls, built in the reign of Edward III, but with a keep supposed to be Saxon and the church a venerable and spacious structure, in the later English style, with a square tower. Nearly the whole town is built of freestone, from quarries in the neighbourhood. The houses are generally substantial, and many of them handsome, of the latter class are some fine old mansions, once the residences of nobility. The public buildings comprise the town hall, the custom-house, assembly-rooms, and a commodious building, formerly the theatre containing a music hall, and the museum, &c., of the Natural History Society. There are several other Episcopal churches, besides the one above referred to; places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive

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Methodists, Presbyterians, the Society of Friends, and R. Catholics, a free grammar and charity schools, a dispensary, almshouses, and other benevolent institutions. The manufactures of the town consist chiefly in the making of mahogany furniture, cordage, sail-cloth, and cotton goods, for which last there are six factories, a silk mill and a worsted mill are also in operation. The foreign shipping trade of Lancaster is now almost wholly removed to Liverpool, but its seaport trade is still considerable. The communication with the sea is greatly obstructed by shoals in the river, which prevent vessels of greater burthen than 250 tons from approaching the town. Those of larger size unload at Glasson dock, 5 m. below. The canal to Preston passes over the river at a short distance from the town. Lancaster sends two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1851), 1373. Pop. 14,604.

LANCASTER, a city U States New York, 60 m W Philadelphia, with which it is connected by a railway. It is regularly laid-out, with wide streets, crossing each other at right angles. The streets are well paved and kept clean. It has ten churches, a grammar and several other schools, two public libraries, a reading-room, a pretty extensive commerce, and manufactures of iron and machinery, tinware, pottery, ropes, brownens, distilleries, and a cotton factory. Pop. (1840) 8,417 (1850) 12,384.

LANCASTER SOUND, a passage leading from the N.W. of Jaffins Bay W to Harrow's Strait about lat. 74° N lon 80° W. Its E. extremities are formed by Cape Hornburgh on the N and Cape Walter on the S, and its central breadth is about 65 m.

LANCAVA a group of three large islands, off N.W. coast, Malay Peninsula, extending N.W. and S.E. lat. (average) 8° 20' N lon 99° 50' E. They are high and bold, intersected by makes of great seas, and a regular series of prisms.

LANCIANG the city of Laos I bank Mekong lat. 17° 37' N lon. 104° 32' E about 300 m. E. N.E. Bangkok.

LANCHESTER a vil. and par. England, co. Durham. The village 7 m. N.W. Durham though now small was once a place of considerable importance. It has a venerable church in the early English style, and occupies the site of a Roman station. 1 753. Area of par. 38,567 ac. P. 158.

LANCIANO [Latin Anagnina] a N. Naples prov. Abruzzo-Cam. 18 m. S.E. Cassin. It is the see of an archbishop and has a cathedral and several other churches and a seminary. In trade, once considerable, has greatly decayed. Pop. 11,885.

LANCING par. Eng. Sussex, 2363 ac. Pop. 878.

LANCEAN a vil. Hungary co. Baranya, 4 m W Molnacs with a church. Pop. 1467.

LANCUT or LANVINT a tn. Austria Galicia circle Roznow 84 m. W. by N Lemberg with a castle manufactures of linen and black-hides. Pop. 1863.

LANDAK a small state, on Borneo with cap. of same name, the seat of a Dutch resident, and in the Dutch prov. of the W coast. It is bounded N. by Sambar, E. Saragah and Tjauang S. Pontanah, and W. Manpawa lat. 0 to 1° 1' N lon 109° 26' to 110° 35' E. It yields diamonds gold and iron. One diamond obtained from the mines here in the end of last century weighed 367 carats in the rough. The mining operations and commerce generally of Landak, were carried on chiefly by Chinese settlers till the end of 1841. At that period, however, they were attacked by the Dyaks, 900 of them slain and the remainder driven out of the country the oppression exercised by the Chinese on the natives was given out as the cause of the attack. The town, 46 m N.E. Pontanah, on river of same name, is fortified and contains a castle of the rajah, seated on a rock. The river has a S.W. very crooked course of 80 m. direct distance, and falls into the estuary of the Kapuas opposite Pontanah. (Van der Aa).

LANDAU three places, Germany.—1 A fortress Bavaria, Palatinate, cap. dist. on the Queich 47 m. N.N.E. Strasbourg. It belongs to the German Confederation, and is regularly and strongly fortified. It consists of substantial houses, and has straight and tolerably spacious streets with a R. Catholic, and two Protestant churches. Latin, agricultural, and industrial schools an arsenal barracks, and other military establishments, an hospital, house of correction manufactures of tobacco and fire arms, and oil and other mills. Landau has been an object of contest, in every great European war,

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about the 15th century. Pop. to 6074; dist. 64,663.—*E. A. m. Lower Bavaria, esp. dist., r. bank near here crossed by a bridge, 36 m. S. E. Regensburg.* It has four churches, and manufactures of articles in leather and architectural implements, and is supposed to supply the site of the ancient Aquila. Pop. 1100. Area of dist. 192 sq. m. Pop. 21,660.—*E. A. m. princip. Waldack on lofty height above the Wetter, 19 m. W. Canal.* It was early fortified, and contains the remains of an old castle, on which the prince of Waldeck often resided till the beginning of the 18th century. Pop. 1214.

LANDRACH par Eng. Combrédis 2480 ac. P. 522. LANDRACH par Eng. Darnay, 331 ac. Pop. 124.

LANDECK, a m. Franca, Eliza, gov. and 50 m. S. Breslau, on the Elbe, with two churches, two chapels, an hospital, and a mill. Near it are two sulphurous springs, with a well-frequented bathing establishment. Pop. 1637.

LANDECK, a vil. Austria, Tyrol, circle and 9 m. E. Inns, at the foot of a mountain of same name, at the confluence of the Trobach with the Inn, here crossed by a bridge, about 2500 ft. above sea-level. It has a Gothic church, with a manuscript, a chapel, and a castle. Pop. 1484. Area of dist. 828 ac. m. Pop. 15,815.

LANDEGEM, a m. Franca, Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 6 m. W. Ghent, with an oil and three other mills, but the greater part of the inhabitants are employed in weaving and agriculture. Pop. 2019.

LANDEL, a vil. Austria, Styria, on the Enz, 2 m. from Neudorf with a church, and a train in cattle and wood. Pop. 1000.

LANDEN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 24 m. W. N. W. Liège, on the railway from Turin to Warman. It has a handsome church, a brewery, a flour-mill with saw-mills in agricultural produce and cattle, and was the ordinary residence of Pope the Old, mayor of the palace of Charlemaigne, and better known by the name of Pope of Landen. P. 795.

LANDERNEAU a small resort in France, dep. Finistère, 19 m. N.E. Brest, on both sides of the Landerneau or Elorn, near its mouth to Brest roads. It has a Gothic church of the 16th century, a communal college, a large convent, and spacious marine barracks, and the quays are lined with fine houses. It has manufactures of linen, better glass and refined wax, also soap, and a considerable trade in linen goods, lace thread, military furnishings, leather, luxury wax, Dutch cheese, horses, etc., etc. Only a few small vessels belong to the town, but about 700 enter and clear annually the harbour admits vessels of 800 to 600 tons. Pop. 4099.

LANDERNEAU or ELORN a river France, which rises in the mountains of Arre, near the centre of dep. Finistère, flows first easterly 4 m. E. then S.W. past Les doreuses, by a wide mouth, and falls into Brest harbour about 40 m. of which 10 m. are navigable.

LANDERNEAU a vil. and par. Switzerland, cant. and 9 m. N.E. Neuchâtel, in a marshy spot at the mouth of the Thale in Lake Biel. It has a church, a townhouse, and Capuchin hermitage. The inhabitants are almost all employed in rearing cattle. Pop. 1819.

LANDEN, a dep. in S. of France (Gascogne) and deriving its name from the sandy wastes which cover a large portion of its surface. It is bounded N. by dep. Gironde, E. by Lot-et-Garonne and Gers, S. by Basses-Pyrenees, and W. by Bay of Biscay. lat. 46° 29' to 44° 28' N., lon. 0° 1' E., to 1° 58' W. It is naturally divided into two unequal parts by the Adour. The S. portion, called Châlonne, consists of plains fit for the growth of wheat and maize, or of gardens abounded with vines. The N. and far larger portion, consists of heath, with occasional clumps of trees and brushwood, or of swamps, bogs, and sands, which shift, and are carried by the wind. Of the whole area, extending to about 2,562,400 ac., nearly one-half is waste, a third under wood, and little more than a sixth arable. The buffalo stalks his life among the reedy swamps, and herds of wild horses roam over the heaths. The coast is particularly desolate, consisting of a long stretch of hills scarcely marked stationery by artificial coverings of sea pine. A high inland ridge sends a chain of heights extending E. to S., almost as far as Bayonne. The S. portion of the department is of a much more fertile description. It is well watered by the temporary streams which join the 1 bank of the Adour, and its soil, which is of considerable fertility, yields in abundance

cereals, fruit, and wine. But taking in the whole department, perhaps its most valuable product is the sea pine, which, besides the essential service, already mentioned, of filling the soil, often becomes a majestic tree; yields good timber and fuel, and supplies raw material to numerous works in which resin, pitch, and tar are manufactured. Some coal, and a good deal of iron-ore, are raised, and the latter is also smelted. Good building stone and marble are quarried, and potter's clay, of a superior description, is found. Glass, earthenware, porcelain, paper and leather, are manufactured. In the more secluded and desolate tracts, the inhabitants have peculiarities both of dress and modes of living, which give them a strong resemblance to half-savage and nomadic tribes. Landen is divided into three arrondissements, 28 cantons, and 283 communes. Its chief town is Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. (1846) 296,220.

LANDESBERGE a vil. Hesse, principality Oberhessen, bail. Stolzenau, with a parish church. Pop. 1168.

LANDESTE, a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. and about 28 m. from Guzman, with a parish church, an hospital, a primary school and sulphurous springs, said to be efficacious in cutaneous and similar affections. Pop. 701.

LANDEWEDNACK, par Eng. Cornwall, 1999 ac. Pop. 480.

LANDFORD, par Eng. Wilt. 1669 ac. Pop. 944.

LANDIVISIAN, a m. France, dep. Finistère, 23 m. N.E. Brest. It is well built, has regular spacious and well-paved streets, a church with a fine portal, and an elegant spire, and manufactures of linen and leather. Pop. 1810.

LANDKEY par Eng. Devon 3162 ac. Pop. 758.

LANDLA, a vil. Austria, Styria, circle Bruck, dist. and near Gallenstein with a church. Pop. 1369.

LANDPORT, a suburb of Portsmouth, England, on Hamo, in which is the S. terminus of the London and S. coast railway. It comprises all the buildings beyond the fortifications of Portsea town, and between the suburbs of Gosport, and Mile-end, Newton. It has on level ground, has straight and well-kept streets, a large and handsome Established church, air discharging chapel, hospital, female penitentiary, several schools, Watt Institutes and a Young Men's Improvement Association. The industrial establishments comprise three large shipyards and many manufactures, which give employment to several hundred male-workmen. A limited business is done in the building and repairing of ships. (—*Local Correspondent*.)

LANDQUART a river Switzerland rising in the Silvretta, in the N.E. of cant. Grisons. It flows N.W. traversing the Prättigau, and joins the Rhine by several branches, a little S. of Mayenfeld, after a course of about 45 m.

LANDRAKE-WITZ St. Kever par Eng. Cornwall; 5745 ac. Pop. 625.

LANDRE, a lagoon, France dep. Basses de Rhone, 16 m. S.E. Arles, about 9 m. long, and 1 m. broad. It receives the waters of two canals.

LANDRECHES (anc. Landreacum), a m. France, dep. Vend. 30 m. E. Cambay on the Sambre. It possesses fortifications which were improved and extended by Vauban, a church, and barracks, glass-works, and a considerable trade in corn, hops, fax cheese, cattle charcoal and alden. From 1815 to 1818 it was occupied by the Russians. Pop. 3463.

LANDRIANO a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy prov. and 10 m. N.E. Pavia, near the Lambro. It has a court, and several public offices, two churches, and a trade in corn and rice. Pop. 2117.

LANDSEND (anc. Boleron) a celebrated promontory, on Cornwall, the most W. land of England, 266 m. S.W. London. It is formed of granite cliffs, of considerable height. About 1 m. to the W. are a number of dangerous rocks, on the largest of which is a light-house, with a fixed light 83 ft. above sea-level; lat. 50° 4' 0" N.; lon. 5° 44' 45" W.

LANDSBERG or GOSLOW, a m. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 84 m. N.E. Oppeln, 1 bank Rhine, with a church, and an hospital. Pop. 1696.

LANDSBERG a numerous places, Germany, particularly —*1. A. m. Upper Bavaria, esp. dist., r. bank Lech, here crossed by a bridge, 61 m. W. S.W. Munich.* It is walled, flanked with towers, well built, and has two churches, a Latin school, hospital, and orphan asylum, manufactures of paper, a salt boundary, several mills, and numerous breweries. Pop. 2685. Area of dist. 78 sq. m. Pop. 22,575.—*2. A. m. Prussia,*

paper, Mannheim, gov. and 87 m. N.E. Frankfurt, capital on the Wartburg, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It is walled, well built, has a court of law, and several public offices, three churches, a gymnasium, a poorhouse, lunatic and orphan asylums; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hosiery, and leather, paper and other mills, and some shipping trade. Pop. 13,840. 12,911. Area of estate, 200 sq. m. Pop. 64,357.—5. 146. a. in Franconia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, 12 m. E.N.E. Berlin. It is walled, has three gates, three churches, two hospitals, and an orphan asylum; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a distillery and a brewery. Pop. 1507.

LANDSKRONA, a. and port, Sweden. See **LANDSKRONA**.
LANDSHUT—1. A. in Lower Bavaria, cap. dist. r. bank Isar, here crossed by two bridges, 38 m. N.E. Munich. It is partly surrounded by old ramparts and ditches, and though in sunset places, and mostly built of brick, has two good squares, and two regular and spacious streets opened into by others of an inferior appearance. A court of law, and several public offices. The principal buildings and establishments are the palace, castle, townhouse, nine churches one of them St. Martin's, a noble Gothic structure, with a steeple 450 ft.



ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, LANDSHUT.—From Lange, *Antiquities von Deutschland*.

high, two monasteries, and a convent; a lyceum, gymnasium a Latin, agricultural, industrial, and boarding school, and an hospital. It has manufactures of leather, starch, tobacco, paper, cards, copperware, and surgical instruments several mills, and numerous breweries. Landshut was early a place of importance, became a royal residence, and had a university, by the removal of which to Munich, in 1538, the town has suffered severely, and lost much of the lively appearance it once had. Pop. 20,307. Area of dist. 172 sq. m. Pop. 21,108.—2. A. in Franconia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 27 m. S.E. Liegnitz, cap. circle, romantically situated at the foot of the Riesengebirge, r. bank Bober, near the confluence of the Elzeder. It has three churches, a fine old convent, a courthouse, and hospital manufactures of linen, bleaching, dye-works, tile-works, flax, and other mills, and weekly markets, at which great quantities of linen are sold. In 1780, the Prussians were here defeated by the Austrians. Pop. 8,998. Area of estate, 119 sq. m. Pop. 22,500.—3. A. in Austria, Moravia, circle and 44 m. S.W. Kremsitz, on the March, and on the Hungarian frontier; with a church, and a saw and a flour mill. Pop. 1,937.

LANDSKRON, two tns. Austria—1. Bohemia, 97 m. E. by S. Prague, on the Masawa, and the railway to Vienna. It is walled, has a castle, three churches, a poorhouse, extensive manufactures of linen and calico, bleaching, and dye-works. Pop. 4818.—2. Gallies, 18 m. S.W. Cracow; with a church, and a castle. Pop. 1,608.

LANDSKRONA, a. and port, in Sweden, the Malmö, on a tongue of land which projects into the Baltic, 13 m. N.E. Copenhagen. It is a place of considerable strength, being both fortified, and defended by a citadel, it is well and regularly built, contains a handsome church, and an assembly-house; and has a secure and spacious harbor, naturally one of the best on the coast, but very much silted up; bedding-yards, a sugar-factory soap-works, dye-works, tanneries, and an important animal fair. The chief exports are corn, fish, tar, pitch, lumber and alum. Pop. 3,975.

LANDSÖRT, a small isl. Sweden, in the Baltic, off S. coast the Stockholm, lat. 59° 44' 30" N. lon. 17° 52' 42" E. (n.); with a revolving light, 145 ft. above the sea.

LANDSÜHL, a. in Bavaria, Palatinat, 39 m. W. N. W. Spire, with a church, manufactures of potash, and a trade in cattle. In early times, the Counts of Sickingen, whose castle, in ruins, still overhangs the town, resided here. The abbot's Count of that name, the friend of Luther, was killed here during a siege, and is buried in the church. Pop. 1,907.

LANDULPH par Eng. Cornwall, 2,894 ac. Pop. 524.

LANDWADE par Eng. Cambridge 120 ac. Pop. 84.

LANDWÜRDE, a. vil. Germany duchy Oldenburg,

1 bank Weser, S. of Bremerhaven, with a church. P. 1461.

LANE Kato, a. to England Stafford. See **LOTORUS**.

LANE-STOCK, or **BRUCE ST. MICHAEL**, par Eng. Somerset 2,071 ac. Pop. 921.

LANEAST par Eng. Cornwall 2,467 ac. Pop. 299.

LANEHAM, par Eng. North 1,605 ac. Pop. 410.

LANEHOOD par Eng. Cumberland 96,012 ac. Pop. 1,544.

LANESBOROUGH, a market tn. Ireland, con. Roscommon and Longford, on the Shannon, here crossed by a bridge, 84 m. S.W. Longford; with a church, a R. Catholic chapel, a dispensary, and some trade in corn, pigs, and eggs. P. 681.

LANG K. TAOWAN, a. vil. Tibet, about 210 m. E.N.E. Lassa, in a fertile, well-cultivated plain surrounded by low, wooded mountains. The houses are sometimes of great size, and several stories high. They are made of the trunks of trees, with the bark stripped off and cut to lengths, so as to be nearly as possible of an equal diameter throughout, and arranged horizontally, side by side, on enormous piles, driven to a great depth into the earth, leaving about 3 ft. above the surface. Smaller trunks are used to form the roof, which is covered with the bark of trees, the interstices being filled up with cow-dung. (Hins, *Voy. dans Tibet*.)

LANGAR, par Eng. North 2,442 ac. Pop. 223.

LANGAZA, or **LANGAZA**—1. A lake, Turkey in Europe, Rumelia, 9 m. W. Salomon, length, 9 m. breadth, about 4 m. It receives numerous torrents from the neighboring mountains, but has no visible outlet. The ground around is fertile, but nearly all cultivated.—2. A tn., situated on an alluvial plain, 8 m. N. of the above lake.

LANGBROEK (OVEN and VANDER) two vils Holland, prov. Utrecht, the former 12 m. S. by E., and the latter 12 m. S. by W. Amersfoort, with a church and school each. Pop. Over, 263. Neder 833.

LANGDON two pars Eng. Kent—1. (East) 1,065 ac. Pop. 353.—2. (West) 698 ac. Pop. 140.

LANGDON HILLS, or **LAIRDON**, par Eng. Essex; 1,775 ac. Pop. 236.

LANGDORF, a. vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Demer 34 m. N.E. Brussels with a flour-mill, and a brewery. Pop. 1,983.

LANGÉAC, a. tn. France, dep. Haute-Loire, r. bank Allier, 20 m. W. Le Puy. It has manufactures of lace, and, near it, quarries of building-stone and white-stone, and a coal-field, occupying the valley of the Maronne. Pop. 2,847.

LANGÉAIS (anc. *Langeme*) a. tn. France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, r. bank Loire, 14 m. S.W. Tours. It is said to be one of the first towns in which Christianity was preached by St. Martin. Its castle, an extensive Gothic structure, of the 13th century, flanked with towers, is in good preservation. Langéais has manufactures of linen, glass, and paving blocks, and a trade in corn, oil, fruit, and wine. Pop. 1,081.

LANGENDORF, par Wals, Glamorgan; 6710 ac. P 350.
LANGELAND, an isl. Denmark, forming a long and comparatively narrow belt, stretching between the Great Belt on the N., and the Baltic on the E. and separated on the E. from Lolland by the Langeland Belt, and on the W. from Funen and several smaller islands, by a channel of no great width, but very deep; greatest length, N. to S., 38 m., average breadth, not more than 4 m., area, about 80 sq. m. The E. and W. coasts are low, but rise gradually toward the centre, which is occupied by a low ridge of heights stretching N. to S., but nowhere attaining a height exceeding 150 ft. The water round the island is generally of great depth. The E. coast, along which a strong current runs, exhibits an unbroken line, without a single harbour; but the W. coast is free from currents, is deeply indented, contains many excellent harbours, and stretches, throughout, one great roadstead, in which the largest vessels may at all times find safe anchorage. The island is very fertile, well wooded, yields heavy crops of corn, and much valuable dairy produce. It belongs to the Funen group, and is included in bailiwick Svendborg, of which it forms two *herred* or districts. It contains 16 parishes. Pop. 1851, 17,568.

LANGELSHIM, a t. in Brunswick, on the Barenberg, above r. Leine. It has manufactures of linen, potash, wax, and several silver furnaces, supplied from mines in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1447.

LANGEMARIE, a vil. and comm. Belgium prov W. Flanders, on the Hainebeke, 24 m. S.E. W. Bruges. It has manufactures of linen, which form its staple comp. vining clothy starch, and tobacco, a tannery bleachfield, rope-works, breweries, and oil and flour mills. Pop. 6191.

LANGEN a market in Hesse-Darmstadt, prov Starkenburg, 7 m. S. Frankfurt. It has several public offices, a church, town-house, two schools, district prison, and numerous tile-works and mills. Pop. 3508.

LANGEN-EN-CHATEL, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, on the Bockach, 6 m. S.E. Carlsruhe with a church and several springs with a bathing establishment. Pop. 1120.

LANGENFELDEN, a vil. Württemberg circle Donau, 17 m. E. Esslingen, with a church, old Capuchin monastery, ruins of a castle, manufactures of lead pencils and tinsmith, and a small harbour on the Lake of Constance. Pop. 1100.

LANGENAU, numerous places, Germany:—1. A vil. Württemberg, circle Donau, on the Dan, 10 m. N.E. Ulm. It has several public offices, three churches, and considerable manufactures of linen and tapestry. Pop. 2418.—2. (Hesse) A small watering-place Prussia, Silesia, gov Breslau, about two m. E. Habelschwerdt, with a castle, a large bathing establishment, and near it tile-works and tar-furnaces.—3. (or Rhine) A vil. Bohemia, circle, and 28 m. N.E. Leitmeritz, with a church, a school, manufactures of linen, and extensive glass-works. Pop. 3147.—4. (Ober- und Nieder) A vil. Saxony circle Dresden, bail. Freiberg. It consists of two distinct parts, the former of which has pop. 1066, and the latter pop. 777.

LANGENBACH, a vil. Germany, princip. Rhenus-Gov., bail. and near Gern, with a church, a mill, and a cattle-market. Pop. 1041.

LANGENBERG, two towns, Rhine-R. Prussia:—1. Gov and 16 m. E.N.E. Düsseldorf. It is a wall built, and has manufactures of woollen, cotton, and silk goods, cutlery and iron-works, an alum-works, several tanneries, and paper-mills, and a trade in wine. Pop. 2528.—2. A gov and 85 m. S.W. Minden, with a church and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2296.

LANGENHELAU several vils. Prussia, prov Silesia, gov Breslau, and circle Reichsbach. They are Gross and Klein, Mittel, Nieder, and Ober Langenheila, and form a long line of straggling villages, nearly contiguous to each other. They contain a castle, two churches, and have numerous saw and other mills, several bleachfields, and limestone quarries. United pop. 9165.

LANGENHOLCK, a vil. Bohemia, circle Budweis, about 5 m. from Leoban. It has a church, a school, and several mills. Pop. 1366.

LANGENBUCK, a vil. Prussia, prov Silesia, gov Oppeln, circle Neumarkt, with a church and several bleachfields, a tannery, and other mills. Pop. 1008.

LANGENBRÜCKEN, a much-frequented watering-place, Baden, circle Middle Rhine, on the railway, and about

18 m. E. Carlsruhe, with 14 springs, strongly impregnated with sulphur, the water in taste and smell, in very similar to that of Euxine temperature, 50° to 60° Fah. used in catarrhes, rheumatic, and nervous affections.

LANGENDIERBACH, a vil. Hesse-Cassel, prov Hann., on the Fulda, with a little old castle, a synagogue, and manufactures of linen. Pop. 1539.

LANGENDORF, on W. Saxony, several places, Prussia:—1. Several nearly contiguous vils. prov Silesia, gov Breslau, circle Wartenberg, with a castle and a church, and several mills. United pop. 545.—2. A vil. prov Silesia, gov Oppeln, circle Tost, with a church, a castle and manufactures of pottery tile-works, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1185.—3. (Ober und Nieder) A vil. prov Silesia, gov Oppeln, circle Neuma, with a saw and several other mills. P 1548.

LANGENDORF (Ober und Unter) two nearly contiguous vils. Austria, Moravia, circle, and 16 m. N.W. Olmitz, with a church, a castle, and a blast-furnace. Pop. 2102.

LANGENEREINGEN, a vil. Bavaria, circle Swabia, dist. Schwabmünchen, with a church, a chapel, and an infirmary. Pop. 1179.

LANGENFELD or **LENNFELD**, a market in Lower Austria, 6 m. N. Krems, with a church, a castle, tile-works, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1355.

LANGENHAGEN, a vil. Hanover principality Colnberg, 6 m. N. Hanover with a church and a considerable trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 1410.

LANGENHESSEN a vil. Saxony circle Zwickau bail. Werdau. It has several mills. A good deal of yarn is hand-spun here. Pop. 1064.

LANGENHOE par Eng Essex 2104 ac Pop 168
LANGENHORN a vil. Denmark, duchy, and 30 m. W. W. Schleswig, with a church and important horse and cattle markets. Pop. 3000.

LANGENLEURA—1. (Glocken) A vil. Saxony, circle, and about 30 m. E. Leipzig, with a handsome church, a bleachfield, a trade in cattle, and several mills. Pop. 1154.—2. (Niederleura) A vil. Saxony-Altenburg near the town of Altenburg, with a church and five mills. Pop. 1636.

LANGENLOIS, a market in Lower Austria, 7 m. N.E. Krems, with a burgher hospital, and a considerable trade in excellent fruit and indifferent wine. A great part of the town was burned down in 1846. Pop. 8150.

LANGENUNGWITZ, Saxony, see **LANGWITZ** (Dona)
LANGENÖL (Athal and Unter) a vil. Prussia, prov Silesia, gov Legnica, circle Lebus, with a castle and two churches, tile-works, and all other mills. Pop. 3575.

LANGENSALZA a t. Prussia, prov Saxony, gov and 18 m. E.W. Erfurt, esp. circles on the Saale. It is walled, has six gates, a castle, three churches, four hospitals, a Latin school, widows', poorhouse, and orphan asylum; several courts and public offices, and manufactures of these goods, serge, homery starch, salt-petre, and gunpowder and several dye-works and distilleries. Pop. (1846), 5388. Area of circle, 118 sq. m. Pop. 23 184.

LANGENSCHWAB, a vil. Hesse-Cassel, prov and 16 m. N. Fulda, with a church and a castle; inhabitants chiefly vintners. Pop. 1026.

LANGENSSELBOLD, a vil. Hesse-Cassel, prov and 7 m. N.E. Hamm, esp. bail. on the Gröden, with two churches, a castle, and a synagogue, several distilleries, and a trade in cattle and wine. Pop. vil., 2549 bail. 6400.

LANGENTHAL, a vil. and par, Switzerland, cant. and 25 m. N.E. Bern, on the Langglen, in a fertile plain. It is well built, has a handsome church, court-house, and a large weigh-house, in which much butter and cheese are sold, and some it is a bathing establishment. Pop. 5180.

LANGENWEDDINGEN, a vil. Prussia, prov Saxony, gov and 6 m. S.W. Magdeburg, with a church, Silesian quarries, and several mills. Pop. 1386.

LANGENWETZENDORF, a vil. Germany, Rhenus-Schlesia, on the Leube, 5 m. W.N.W. Grotz, with a church, manufactures of wool, several mills, and some general trade. Pop. 3704.

LANGKEERN, a walled in. Bavaria, Middle Franconia, 11 m. N.W. Würzburg, on the Zaar, here crossed by a bridge, with two churches, manufactures of silk-ribbons, history, and tape, and a trade in hops. Pop. 3950.

LANGER-OGEE, or **LANGER-OCEAN**, a name sometimes applied in common to three islands in the North Sea, off the coast of Hannover, but more properly applied to the smallest of the three, which is in the centre, having the others, called *Westende* and *Osterende* respectively on the W and E. It consists of sand and is surrounded by mudbanks.

LANGERHAK a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland 11 m N N W Goochheim, on the Lek, here crossed by a ferry. It has a large elegant church. (Pop. agricultural) 657

LANGERWEHR, a vil. Rhénane Prussia, gov. and E. from Aix-la-Chapelle, with a church, polishing-mills, and large factories. Pop. 1051

LANGESUND, a seaport in Norway prov. Agderhus, built Brudeberg on a small bay of same name, 13 m W B W Leirvig, with a safe and commodious harbour at which a good deal of timber is exported.

LANGETRIEKE, or **DELAUNA TAKOWA**, a vil. Bo hemie, circle Christian, on the railway from Vienna to Prague about 13 m. from Landekron with a school and a mill. P. 1252

LANGFORD several pars. Eng.—1 Bedford 3100 ac. Pop. 888.—2 Berks and Oxford 4600 ac. Pop. 702.—3 Essex; 1078 ac. Pop. 272.—4 Norfolk, 1405 ac. Pop. 11—5, Nottingham, 3181 ac. Pop. 148.—6, (Dudwell), Somerset, 1853 ac. Pop. 377.—7 (Aldis) Wilt 1011 ac. Pop. 28.—8 (Staple) Wilt 5941 ac. Pop. 634

LANGHAM, several pars. Eng.—1 Essex; 2896 ac. Pop. 868.—2 Norfolk 1950 ac. Pop. 416.—3, Rutland 3560 ac. Pop. 639.—4, Suffolk 951 ac. Pop. 281

LANGHEIM (GROSS and KLEIN) two nearly contiguous vils. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, 18 m. Würzburg with a church, a chapel important cattle-markets, a trade in dried fruit, and several mills. Pop. 2433

LANGHIRANO a vil. and com. Italy. Duchy and 18 m. S. Parma 1 bank Parma, with a primary school tanneries and a trade in corn, cattle, wood, and hides. Pop. 4865

LANGHOLM—1 A bor. of harony market in and par. Scotland, co. Dumfries. The town on the Ekt 30 m. E. by N Dumfries, is well built has a townhall and jail, an elegant parish church a Free and two U Presbyterian churches and a school. In the market place a monument to Sir Fultrey Malcolm and on Langholm Hill is one to his brother Sir John. Pop. 1408 Area of par., 14,320 ac. Pop. 2990—2 (New) A vil. adjoining the above, near the confluence of the Ekt with the Wathcoph. It is lighted with gas; has a library, and woollen and linen manufactures (Pop. included in the parochial return.

LANGLEY several pars. Eng.—1, Essex 1617 ac. Pop. 683.—2, Kent; 1474 ac. Pop. 360.—3, Norfolk 2728 ac. Pop. 813.—4, (Burwell) Wilt 1728 ac. Pop. 697.—5, (Newark), Bucks, 3835 ac. Pop. 1374

LANGLOAN, a vil. Scotland, co. Lanark, 8 m. E. Glasgow with five iron smelting-furnaces. Pop. 1111

LANGNAU, three places, Switzerland—1 A tn. and par. cant. and 16 m. E. Bern on the life a tributary of the Emme and the most important place in the Emmenthal it has a good-looking townhouse partly used as a school some weaving, and a considerable trade in linen and cheese, and near it is a very large wooden building used as an hospital and poorhouse. Pop. 5081.—2, A vil. and par. cant. and 6 m. E. Zurich, on the Sihl, here crossed by a covered bridge. It has a church a blacksmith, and a spinning and a flour mill. Pop. 1108.—3 A vil., cant. and 90 m. N W Lucerne in a flat and fertile district, 1 bank Wigger. Pop. 1574

LANGÖEN, an isl. off N W coast Norway, Lofoden group, lat. 69° N, and 14° 30' E, 15 m. N E to S W; breadth, about 5 m. Its coast is much indented, and near the centre, the island is nearly divided into two portions by arms of the sea, almost meeting from either side. Pop. 860

LANGÖENS (anc. *Langens*), a tn. France, dep. Lozère, near the source of the Allier 27 m. S. Le Puy. It has an old church manufactures of woollens, and brass candlesticks, and a trade in molasses and cattle. Pop. 3387

LANGON (anc. *Alano*), a tn. France, dep. Gironde, agreeably situated 1 bank Garonne, here crossed by a suspension-bridge, 34 m. S E Bordeaux. It is walled, and is built, but has few walks; manufactures of coats and leather; and a trade in the excellent white wines of the district, in brandy, and ship timber. Pop. 2597

LANGOSCO a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. and near Lemellina, with a handsome church, a good courthouse, and elementary school, and a trade in corn, fruit, wax, honey, and milk. Pop. 1483

LANGPORT KASROVEN, a market town and par. England, co. Somerset. The town 10 m. S E. Bridgwater r bank Parret has two Established churches, an Independent chapel, free grammar and national schools a public reading-room, and subscription library; a considerable manufactory of gloves, and a good trade by the Parret, here navigable for barges of 40 tons Area of par., 171 ac. Pop. 1117.—(Local Correspondent)

LANGRÈS (anc. *Andonastum Langones*) a tn. France, dep. Haute-Marne, near 1 bank Marne, 17 m. S. E. Chaumont. It occupies a steep hill commanding the entrance from the basin of the Saône into that of the Seine and has the highest level of any town in France, except Briançon. The town is nearly oval, and is generally well built, with wide, regular and clean streets. Its cathedral and de la from the year 880, is of mixed styles, chiefly Romanesque but partly Gothic. It has also a handsome modern townhouse, a museum occupying the old church of St. Didier, a library of 700 volumes, and a fine promenade. Langres is the seat of a bishop and has a mercantile court and a communal college manufacture of excellent cutlery, which has procured it the name of the French Sheffield, breweries and vinegar-works and a considerable trade in corn, flour, wax, flax, hemp, cattle, wheatstones, &c. There are few French towns in which a greater number of Roman remains have been found. Pop. 7636

LANGRIDGE par. Eng. Somerset, 650 ac. Pop. 91

LANGRUE-SCHEMEX (Latin *Longraun*) a seaport in France, dep. Calvados, 10 m. h. Caen, on the English Channel with an interesting parish church, built in the 13th century and a bathing establishment. Pop. 1307

LANGRIDE, a vil. Scotland, co. Renfrew 3 m. S. Glasgow remarkable as the scene of the defeat in 1568, of the troops of Queen Mary by those of the Regent Murray

LANGTUF two pars. Eng.—1 Lincoln 2520 ac. Pop. 701.—2 York (E. Riding) 5680 ac. Pop. 789

LANGTON, several pars. Eng.—1 York (E. Riding) 3822 ac. Pop. 314.—2 (Great) York (N. Riding) 1540 ac. Pop. 721.—3 (Harrington) Dorset, 1203 ac. Pop. 246.—4, (near Hornsea) Lincoln 980 ac. Pop. 231.—5 (Lang-Blandford), Dorset 1808 ac. Pop. 188.—6, (Mabeyers) Dorset 2350 ac. Pop. 703.—7, (St. Giles) Lincoln 1590 ac. Pop. 190.—8 (St. Wivots) Lincoln 2249 ac. Pop. 287

LANGTUF, par. Eng. Devon, 4594 ac. Pop. 878

LANGUEDOC (anc. *Narbonensis Prima*) an extensive and beautiful prov. France, now forming depts Aude, Tarn, Hérault, Lozère, Ardèche and Gard, as well as arroyos, Toulouse and Yllustration, in dep. Haute-Garonne and arroyos Puy and Yllustration, in dep. Haute-Loire Under the Romans it was one of the seven provinces of Gaul which had the freedom of Italy. The Goths obtained a grant of it from the Emperor Honorius, and retained possession for nearly two centuries. The Saracens afterwards became its masters, but were expelled by Charles Martel in 725. From the Counts of Toulouse it passed to Philip the Bold, and was finally united to the French crown in 1361

LANGWATHEY or **LONGWATHEY** par. Eng. Cumberland 1987 ac. Pop. 392

LANGWITTH Urran, par. Eng. Derby 1600 ac. P. 198

LANHO, a river China, which rises in the Mountains of Iuchan in Mongolia, flows S S E into China proper traverses the N E. of prov. Petchelie, passing the town of Tung-Ping, and falls into the Gulf of Petchelie near its N E. entrance, after a course of about 800 m., during the upper part of which it bears the name of Chantou. It receives a number of important tributaries chiefly on the left.

LANHYDROCK, par. Eng. Cornwall 1755 ac. P. 231

LANHOREN-BOAN, par. Eng. Cornwall 2250 ac. Pop. 410

LANIVET par. Eng. Cornwall 5896 ac. Pop. 1140

LANJARON, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 24 m. S. E. E. Granada. It is well built, has a spacious central square, a disfigured church, two chapels a substantial townhouse, prison, two schools, a winehouse and manufactory of linen, ribbon, lace, soap, brandy, and oil, some transit

trade in metals and other merchandise; but chiefly noted for its mines, especially springs and lakes. Pop. 3236.

LANLIVERY, par. Eng. Cornwall 6790 ac. P 1719.
LANMEUR, a vil. France, dep. Finistère, 21 m. N.E. Brest, on the coast of the 11th century. Pop. 820.

LANNNON (anc. *Lannion*), a seaport in France, dep. Côte-d'Or, 86 m. W.W. St. Étienne, on bank Giron, a little above its mouth in the English Channel. It is built on a hill, with steep and narrow streets; has a court of first resort, an agricultural society, and a substantial college; and a harbor of easy access, carries on a considerable trade in corn, hemp, flax, thread, household linens, butter, tallow, wool, cotton, timber, and colonial produce; and has manufactures of linen, hats, ropes, hardware, and refined wax. P 5491.

LANNOY, a tn. and com. France, dep. Nord, 9 m. E.E. Lille. It was once fortified, and regarded as one of the keys of Flanders. It has a church, the remains of an old castle, manufactures of cotton and woollen stuffs, a hosiery, and several cotton and oil mills. The soil is much cultivated in the vicinity and fetches high prices. Pop. 1855.

LANREATH, par. Eng. Cornwall 4678 ac. Pop. 603.

LANSALES, par. Eng. Cornwall, 2980 ac. P 690.
LANSDOWN, an elevated plain, England, or Somerset, 2½ m. W.W. Bath, noted for its excellent breed of sheep. It gives the title of marquis to the family of Petty.

LANSHIRE, a vil., U. States, New York, 10 m. N.W. Albany, on bank Hudson. It is regularly laid out has several churches, an academy, a copper and iron foundry, oil flour-cloth, brass, gun and rifle factories several mill-lanes and mills, and some trade on the river. Pop. 3231.

LANITZ, a market in Hungary. Higher Danube, on and 7 m. from Pressburg on the Behrswasser. It has a parish church, a castle with three gilded towers, and a trade in wine. Pop. 3060.

LANLÉBOURG, a tn. France, dep. Savoie, prov. and E. Moriana, on bank Aron, at the foot of the N. slope of Mont Cenis. It is completely enclosed by mountains, covered with pine forests and has two churches, an hospital, and some trade in cattle and dairy produce. Pop. 1650.

LANZADILLA, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. and 24 m. N.E. Palencia, on bank Pisuerga here crossed by a magnificent bridge of nine arches. It is poorly built, containing for the most part of wooden houses, and has a church, a courthouse, primary school and hospital; manufactures of linen, a flour-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. P 1040.

LANTAU, or **LANTAU**, an isl. China Sea, at the mouth of the Canton river about 10 m. W. Hong Kong 15 m. long, and 5½ m. broad. It is protected by a small fort; and at its S.W. extremity is the village of Tyho, where is a creek, or strait, into which a boat may go at high water.

LANTEGLOU, two par. Eng. Cornwall, —1, (dep. Cornwall, 3381 ac. P 1740 —2, (dep. Cornwall 3120 ac. P 1283).

LANTÈRE, a river France, which rises near a hamlet of same name, frontiers of dep. Vosges, enters dep. Haute-Saône; and, after a S.W. course of 26 m., of which about 15 m. are extensively used for station, joins the bank Saône.

LANTOSCA, a vil. and com. France, dep. Alpes Maritimes, 20 m. N. Nice, on bank Var, with four churches, a convent, an hospital and some trade in cattle. P 2245.

LANTWIT LOWES-JACK-MARZ, par. Wales, Glamorgan 10,990 ac. Pop. 1992.

LANTWIT MAELLO, a vil. and par. S. Wales, on Glamorgan. The village, 4 m. E. by W. Cowbridge, irregular well kept, is built generally of the Hunsstone has a church, and is so the oldest in Wales. There are also various fascinating places of worship, a national and a British school and a reading manufactory on old townhall, in the Tudor style, several antique houses, and the ruins of many ecclesiastical and other buildings. Area, 5538 ac. Pop. (chiefly agricultural) 1077. —(Local Correspondent.)

LANUSEI, a tn. Isl. Sardinia, 6½ m. N.W. N.E. Cagliari, dep. prov., on an elevated plain. It is sufficiently built, streets are wide and generally all paved and dirty and has a parish and three small churches, a convent, a primary school, and a trade chiefly in wine and agricultural produce. Pop. 1783.

LANKADOTE, the most N.E. of the Canary Isles, about 20 m. from the coast of Africa; lat. (N. W. point) 29° 2' 45" N; lon. 13° 45' W; greatest length, N.E. to S.W., 54 m.

mean breadth, about 15 m. It is fixed on the N.E. and E. by a number of rocky islets. The surface, though not elevated, on the whole presents a very bold face to the sea.

—Its basaltic cliffs in some parts rising to the height of 1600 ft., and its mountains several mountains, the highest of which, *Monte Hicoria*, is 3000 ft. They are all of volcanic origin, and several of them still are, or have recently been active. The most celebrated of them, called *Tumefacto* in 1790, commenced a series of eruptions, which, continuing with interruptions for seven years, spread devastation over the most fertile and best cultivated part of the island; and, in 1824, three other volcanoes burst forth. The cultivable part of the surface consists of the low hills, and some considerable plains; and being formed of decomposed lava, is of extraordinary natural fertility, producing the most luxuriant crops in rainy years. Unfortunately, however, these return only at intervals; and the drought often is so extreme, and continues so long, that the crops, and almost all vegetation, are entirely destroyed. There are no perennial springs, all the fresh water is collected in cisterns, when rain happens to fall. The principal products are barley, wheat, maize, rye, vegetables, potatoes, and wine.

Of the last, in good years, about 1500 pipes are produced, some of it equal, if not superior, to any other wine grown in the Canaries. The chief minerals are limestone, sulphate of soda, and sulphate of iron, none of them of much economical importance. A considerable number of the inhabitants need to be employed in collecting and preparing barilla for export; but in recent times that branch of trade has almost entirely ceased. There are no manufactures of any consequence. The inhabitants are in general robust and laborious, but for the most part in very indifferent circumstances, and extremely ignorant. Lankadote is subdivided into eight parishes.

Regencia, in which the governor resides, is considered the capital, but almost all the trade is carried on at Arevalo, which, in 1832, was declared a free port. Area, 524 sq. m. Pop. 10,570.

LANZO (Lat. *Lancus*) a tn. Italy Piedmont, div. and 16 m. N.W. Turin, on bank Tasio, and 1 bank Stura, here crossed by a very ancient and lofty bridge, at the entrance of three valleys of same name. It has a court of justice a handsome parish and several other churches, a convent, a college, and manufactures of ironware; and a trade in cattle hides, corn, butter, cheese, and wax. Pop. 5333.

LAODICEA, five places, Asiatic Turkey —1 (old *Lazene*), now called by the Turks *Kala Mazar*; (Old castle) an anc. ruined city, Asia Minor, once cap. of Greater Phrygia, 120 m. E.E.E. Smyrna, lat. 37° 56' N. lon. 29° 15' E. the site of one of the seven primitive Christian churches of Asia. Nothing but very extensive ruins of inferior architectural merit remain to point out the locality of this interesting city. They comprise three theatres, one of which is 450 ft. in diameter; a stadium, a gymnasium, and an aqueduct, but the principal remains are the vast walls. "Nothing," says Mr. Hamilton, "can exceed the marvellous appearance of the site of Laodicea, no picturesque features in the nature of the ground on which it stands relieve the dull uniformity of its undulating and barren hills." —2, (old *Maze*). See **LAODICEA**.

—3, (Contubate) See **LADIS**. —4, (old *Lancus* or *Laodicea*) an anc. city of Syria, founded by Seleucus Nicator, which stood to the N.E. of Damascus, on a plain watered by the Marjay.

LAON (anc. *Belvaux* *Belvaux*) a tn. France, dep. Aisne, 74 m. N.E. Paris, situated on an isolated height in the midst of a large and fertile plain covered with vineyards. It is surrounded by walls and ramparts, which are about 4 m. in circuit, and afford a beautiful promenade, but the town is antiquated, and, for the most part, very poorly built, though many recent improvements have been made. The principal edifices are the cathedral, of very large structure, probably of the 12th century, surmounted by two square towers, but not of much architectural merit; the church of St. Martin, of the 12th century, with an extremely simple interior; the Hotel de Prefecture, once a monastery, which had seven churches within its enclosure, and was occupied by 800 monks; the Hotel Dieu, an extensive and well-arranged hospital; the public library, containing 16,000 volumes, and some rare MSS.; the seminary, college, theatre, barracks, &c. The chief manufactures are silk, lace, common woollen cloths, blankets, and women's caps; the trade is in corn and wine, and there are 4 animal skins. Lace is an important art, and pro-

houses a court of first resort a communal college, an ecclesiastical seminary, besides other educational and several charitable establishments. The most distinguished natives are Locheirs.



LAON CATHEDRAL.—From *Revue Voyages dans l'Asie Orientale*.

king of France in the 10th century, St. Remy, archbishop of Rheims, and Mohean, the celebrated confessor of Delambré in the trigonometrical survey. In 1411 it was taken by the Duke of Burgundy after a three days' siege and in 1419 it was taken by the English, who were expelled from it in 1429. In 1594 it was taken by siege by Henry IV. Bonaparte sustained a defeat here in 1814. P (1846), 8044.

LAOS or LAO a very little known country of S.E. Asia, the limits of which though not precisely known, are generally considered to be lat. 15° to 24° N. lon. 97° 47' to 106° E.; having the Chinese prov. of Yunnan N., Assam E., Siam and the Tenasserim provinces S. and Burmah W. It is intersected N. to S. by various mountain ranges between which are extensive alluvial plains, watered by large rivers flowing parallel to the mountains, and having their sources in China and Tibet, and terminating in the Gulf of Siam and the China Sea. The principal rivers are the Me-nam-Kong or Mekong, the Man-ton and the Munam, all of which are joined in their courses by numerous large tributaries. The mountains are said to be rich in gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, lead, and rock-salt, while rubies and emeralds are found in the vicinity of Louphang, the capital. The plains are covered with swamps and stagnant pools, arising from the frequent overflows of the rivers, yet they are fertile, yield excellent rice, not mixed, however, in sufficient quantity for the population, and the crops of which, and of other vegetable produce, are often destroyed by the floods. The forests are extensive, and contain many magnificent trees, among which are the varnish tree and the palm, the former of which attains here the utmost perfection. The principal domestic animals are bullocks and horses; the former are numerous and strong limbed though small, and the latter much esteemed. The wild animals include the royal tiger and the rhinoceros deer also abound in the forests. We have no account of the manufactures of the country, or whether they have any beyond the domestic weaving of silk and cotton stuffs for family use, and the preparation of lacquered wares, in which they excel. The silk worm is reared in the country, but the produce is coarse, the best silk being imported from China. Laos carries on a considerable trade with Siam, Burmah, and China, exporting slaves, ivory, gold, silver, tin, lead, precious stones, tea, gum, benzoin, silk, hides, opium, wax, &c.; and receiving in return from Burmah, brassware, yellow and red sandal wood, cotton cloth, silks, hats, lacquerware, opium, &c.; and from China, large quantities of silk, partly for re-exportation to Burmah but much is also used in the country, the richer classes never being without a full dress of the finest silk. The natives are peaceful and industrious. (Gustaf in *Jour. Roy. Soc. Sci.*)

LAOUR, a m. Hindostan, prov. Bengal, on an affluent of the Ganges, 110 m. N. N.E. Dacca. It has a considerable

trade with Garrows in salt and other articles, and has, in the hills in the vicinity, handsome beds of limestone, from which Dacca is chiefly supplied.

LAPAK, one of the Soeloe Is., lat. 5° 35' N. lon. 151° E., length N. N.E. to S. S.W. about 6 m. It is of triangular shape, lofty and well wooded, and, with Sitakal, W. of it, furnishes a roadstead, with shelter from the S.W. and N.E.

LAPFORD par Eng. Devon 8819 ac. Pop. 766

LAPIO a tn Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, 14 m. W. W. St. Angelo de' Lombardi, on a hill. Pop. 2320.

LAPLAND (native, *Saemenda* Swedish, *Lappmark*, Russian, *Loplandsk*), an extensive territory in the N. of Europe, stretching between lat. 64 and 71° N. and from the shores of Norway E. to those of the White Sea, area, about 180,000 sq. m., of which more than a half situated E. of the Tura and by tributary Meads, belongs to Russia, and the remainder is shared, in nearly equal proportions, between Sweden and Norway. As Lapland is not the name of any great political division a particular description of its different portions must be looked for under the names of the states to which they belong and it may therefore be sufficient here to observe, in general, that both from geographical position and physical conformation Lapland is one of the most forbidding regions of the globe, consisting either of rugged mountains, some of them covered with perpetual snow, or of vast monotonous tracts of moriental wastes. This extensive territory appears to have been at one time wholly occupied by the people to whom it owes its name but its E. and better portions have been gradually encroached upon by Norwegians, Swedes, and Finlanders, till the Laplanders proper have in a great measure been scooped up within the Arctic circle. Thence they retain their distinctive features and ancient customs and find ample scope to follow their favorite mode of life, either as Fjeld-Finner, Mountain Laplanders, leading a nomadic life, and pasturing large reindeer herds or Sjö-Finner sea or shore Laplanders, who, too poor to possess such herds have been obliged to fix their



1. SHORE LAPLANDER. 2. MOUNTAIN LAPLANDER. From the *Imperial Gazetteer of Sweden, Norway and Denmark*.

residence upon the coast, and subsist chiefly by fishing. The origin of the Laplanders, as a race, has greatly puzzled ethnographers, in consequence of their presenting a combination of physical properties not possessed exclusively either by the Mongolian or the Caucasian stock, but belonging

ply to the one and partly to the other. The prevailing opinion, however, is that they are only a variety of *Tachina*, or *Phana*. Their chief characteristics are—low stature, seldom exceeding 4 ft. 9 inches in height; great muscular power, exhibited both in their agility and in a strength of arm enabling them to bend a bow which an ordinary Norwegian could not touch; a large head; dark, long, and glossy hair, small brown eyes, obliquely placed, and without eyelids, high cheek bones with smooth, with ill-defined lips, a sandy beard and a skin of a yellow dirty hue, probably rendered deeper these nature has made it, from living in smoky cabins, and neglecting habits of cleanliness. Their dress, at least that of the Mountain Laplanders is composed almost throughout of reindeer skin. With the hair turned outwards, it forms an upper coat, a kind of trowsers, moccasins and shoes, gloves and a conical cap. In summer, the reindeer skin is often exchanged for a weather coat, which, in the female, is converted into a kind of pelisse, and reaches to the ankles. The cap of the female also is distinguished by its leather peak, and some attempts at ornament and her shoulders are not unfrequently covered with a small shawl or pelt, an indication of display. The Laplanders are not deficient either in intellectual or moral capacity. They are simple-hearted, hospitable, and apparently inclined, as far as their knowledge goes, to practice the duties of Christianity which they all profess, under the form of Lutheranism in Norway and Sweden and that of the Greek Church in Russia. The greatest exception to this practice, is an extreme fondness for ardent spirits. A more heinous vice is the excessive use of tobacco. The number of Laplanders is not supposed to exceed 20,000 of all descriptions. Probably one-third of them are nomadic.

LAPLEY, par Eng. Stafford 3450 av. Pop. 963

LAPLOS, or **LARVA**, a river Austria, in the N. of Transylvania. It flows N.W. and, shortly after entering Hungary joins r. bank Saxon, about 2 m. N.E. of Erdöd heads; total course 45 m.

LAPLOS-BARTA, or **BRUCKENBURG**, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, near the source of the Lapos, 20 m. E.R.E. Nagy-Banya, with a church, and near it iron mines. Pop. 1019

LAPUS (Pezzo), a vil. Hungary Hither Thale, on Zips, in a mountainous district, about 45 m. from Leutschau with a church. Pop. 1015.

LAPWORTH par Eng. Warwick, 2971 ac. P. 682

LAR, a tn. Persia, cap. prov. Laristan, 178 m. S.E. Shiraz, on the great route thence to Bokhara. lat. 27° 30' N. lon. 55° 55' E. The houses in general are conical, and mostly firebraked and the houses which is very ancient, is said to be one of the handsomest structures of the kind in Persia. The khan, or governor resides here in a mansion surrounded by a strong wall, and flanked with towers. Behind the town, on the summit of a hill, are the ruins of a castle. Arms, gunpowder, and cotton fabrics, are manufactured here to a small extent. Pop. estimated at 12,000

LARACOE, par. fed. Meath, 8335 ac. Pop. 2284.

LARGHETSTAN par fed. K. H. 8041 ac. P. 2721

LARAH and **Lar**, par. Cerna, 17 293 ac. Pop. 2678.

LARANEIRAS, a tn. Brazil, prov. Sergipe, l. bank Cordoba, 15 m. from the Atlantic, with a church, hospital, two primary schools, and a bar-hut accessible to sloops, which load with cotton, indigo, and other produce. Pop. dist. 3600.

LARANTOEKA a tn. Indian Archipelago, E. end of Flores, on the Flores Strait, inhabited by native E. Catholics. The inhabitants of Tamar, the Bugia, &c., carry on a good trade here, obtaining needle-wood, wild cinnamon, and birds nests, which they export chiefly to Singapore.

LARAT, an isl. Indian Archipelago, one of the Tondolier group, off the N.E. coast of Borneo, with which it is connected by a reef. It is about 55 m. long by 10 m. broad. On its N.W. side is the village of same name; the only other village is named Kikobor.

LARAX a river France, which rises in a ramification of the Pyrenees, in the N.E. of dep. Hautes-Pyrenees; flows N.W.E. across dep. Gers, enters Tarn-et-Garonne, and joins l. bank Garonne; total course, 70 m.

LAREEST par Scot. 6319 ing. 2700 ac. Pop. 6606.

LAREDA, a river Italy which rises near Salerno, Dracy of Pagan, flows N.W. E. and joins r. bank Fe, 7 m. S. Crotone, total course, 55 m.

LAREDO, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and about 3 m. from Logroña, l. bank Irroga; with a church, primary school, hospital, several oil and flour mills, and a trade in corn and fruit. Pop. 1935.

LAREDO a tn. and port, Spain, prov. and 20 m. E. Santander r. bank Arca, on the Bay of Biscay. It is well built, defended by a fort and bastions, has three squares, many churches, some castles; a Latin and three primary schools; a handsome and spacious town-house, school-house, hospital, prison, convent; and manufactures of linen, wool-lens, hats, chocolate, saffron, fish-bones, &c. Fishing is actively carried on, but the trade of the port otherwise is unimportant. Pop. 3156.

LAREK, **LARAGE**, or **LAREONE**, an isl. Persian Gulf, 5 m. S.E. the E. end of Kishan; greatest length, 54 m.; breadth, nearly 4 m. It is of an elliptical form, tolerably elevated, has a barren soil, and very few inhabitants.

LAREN, two vils. Holland—1, Prov. Gelderland, 9 m. E.N.E. Enstrop, with an elegant church and a school. Pop. 612.—2, Prov. N. Holland, 15 m. E.S.E. Amsterdam; with two churches, and a school. It has manufactures of linen, hair-cloth, and amulets, and some trade, but the main occupation is agriculture. The brothers Roland and Pieter van Lare, the painters, were born here. Pop. 1955

LARGENTIERE [anc. *Argentaria*] a tn. France, dep. Ardèche, on the Ligne, 20 m. S.W. Privas. It has a Gothic church, adorned for its simplicity and light airy appearance; manufactures of silk, and silk thread, and leather, and a trade in silk wine and cattle. Largentiere has obtained an unenviable notoriety, from the active part it took in the wars of the Albigeans; its name is derived from silver mines formerly worked in the vicinity. Pop. 2700.

LARGO, a par. including two vils. Scotland, on Fife.—1, Lower Largo, a small vil. finely situated at the head of Largo Bay, Firth of Forth, 11 m. S.W. St. Andrews. It is much frequented for sea-bathing and has a harbour, with steamboat communication to Newburgh. It is formerly a considerable shipping trade, but this has long since languished. Largo is noted as the birth-place of Alexander Selkirk, the Robinson Crusoe of Da Fo, who was born there in 1676.—2, Upper Largo, or the Kirkton, a little N. from the former, contains the parish church, an ancient Gothic structure, and as hospital for twelve old men. Sir John Leslie, the mathematician, was born in Upper Largo. Area of par., 6620 ac. Pop. 2600.

LARGS, a small port, and much frequented sea-bathing in Scotland, co. Ayr, on E. shore Firth of Clyde, 23 m. W.S.W. Glasgow. It is composed chiefly of a line of handsome houses, many of them elegant mansions; facing the sea, and a number of narrow, sometimes tortuous, and frequently dirty streets, to the rear of the sea-front, with the burying ground near the centre of them. It has a parish, a Free, a U. Presbyterian, and an Episcopal church several schools, a reading-room, and baths. A considerable number of the inhabitants are hand-loom harness weavers, and in comfortable circumstances, many of the females are employed in sewing muslins, and the white silk and horning factory are actively prosecuted. There is daily communication by steamer with Glasgow &c., the harbour is small, and chiefly frequented by barrow-boats, and other small craft. In 1365, Alexander III. defeated the Norwegians, under Haco, in the vicinity. Pop. 2224. Area of the par., 24,160 ac. Pop. 2715.

LARI,—1, a tn. Tuscany, 15 m. E. Lagers; with a court of justice, a church, and an old castle. Pop. 1991.—2, a tn. Africa, Egypt, on a height, above the N.W. shores of Lake Thana. It consists of mud built, with conical roofs, and fenced round with mud enclosure. The women are generally employed in spinning cotton, and the men in fishing on the lake. Pop. about 7000.

LARINU a tn. Naples, prov. Salerno, 22 m. N.E. Campobasso. It is the see of a bishop, and has an annual fair.

LARISBA [Turkish, *Kocitche*], a tn. European Turkey, cap. prov. Thessaly, 87 m. E. by N. Tyrhina; lat. 39° 59' N. lon. 22° 40' E. (c.), r. bank Hellespont, or Bosphorus [anc. Thessaly], here spanned by a handsome stone bridge of 10 arches. It is well built, but contains several edifices of Turkish, Armenian, and E. styles, and with a mixture of clay and wooden houses. In the vicinity of the town is an open area.

in which are several basars, indifferently supplied, particularly with goods. It has one or three mosques, a Greek metropolitan church, three baths, a khana, and manufactures of cotton, silk, and Morocco leather, and dye-works, noted for their red colours. Lariss is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient city of the same name, one of the most flourishing in Thessaly. Pop. estimated at 20,000.

LARISTAN, a maritime prov Persia, lat. 36° 30' to 38° 30' N.; lon. 52° 30' and 55° 00' E., bounded N and W by prov Fars, E by Kirman, and S by the Persian Gulf; greatest length, E to W 210 m., greatest breadth N to S 130 m. A range of mountains stretches along its N boundary S.W. to N.E. It has few rivers—the Nahon, the principal stream by which it is watered, merely passing through its S.W. corner. The lower or E. portion of the province is an arid desert, diversified by rocky mountains and valleys of sand and alk. In the upper or N. parts, there are some fertile tracts, which produce dates and other fruits, and also grain. The coast is inhabited by independent Arabs, who subsist chiefly by piracy. Its capital is Lar.

LARKKE, a river, England, rises in co. Suffolk, and flows N.W. to the Ouse near Ely, in Cambridgeshire. It is navigable from its confluence with the Ouse to Bury.

LARKHALL, a vil Scotland, co. Lanark, 12 m. S.E. Glasgow, with an Established and a U. Presbyterian church, and two schools. Pop. (chiefly weavers), 1809.

LARKHANA, a tn. Bunde, on a great canal, 150 m. N.W. Hyderabad; lat. 27° 30' N., lon. 68° 18' E., in a fertile and highly-cultivated district, forming probably the finest tract in Bunde. It is judiciously fortified, having, at its W. end, a mud fort or citadel, which was once the head depot of the artillery of the Amers of Hyderabad and has a large and well-supplied bazaar containing nearly 400 shops, manufactures of silk and cotton, and an important trade greatly favoured by its situation on the great route from S. Bunde towards the Bolan Pass. A hula E. on the banks of the Nara, is the ruined fortress of Mahuta, occupying a high mound. Pop. about 12,000.

LARKING par Eng Norfolk 1548 ac. Pop. 319.

LARNE, a town and market place in an island, on Antrim. The town, on N. shore of Lough Larne, 18 m. N. by E. Belfast, is composed of one long, regular and some narrow and badly kept streets, with very sluggy and uncomfortable-looking houses. It has an Episcopal church, a R. Catholic chapel, and several Dissenting places of worship, a national school, and a dispensary. The manufacturing and bleaching of linen are carried on, both agricultural produce and lins are exported; and coal timber, and slate are exported, but manufactures and trade have suffered from the growing importance of Belfast. The quay are on both sides of the Lough, about 1 m. below the town, the depth of water not being sufficient to float vessels higher up. Larne is now much resorted to during summer as a watering-place. Pop. 3345. Area of par 3210 ac. Pop. 8561.

LARNICA, or **LARNAGA** [anc. *Oulvum*], a tn. S. coast ml. Cyprus, lat. 34° 55' 12" N.; lon. 32° 37' 45" E. (n.), 25 m. S.E. Nicosia, on a marshy plain about 1 m. from the shore, and consisting of an upper and lower town. The latter, commonly called *ml. Salina* of Larnica, is a very unhealthy by swamps and basins, and by the houses of the merchants and traders, common, porches, and basins, a convent, a mosque, and a chapel. In the upper town are a cathedral and a convent. The houses in both have a spongy appearance, and the streets are commonly in a filthy condition which together with the pestiferous exhalations of the neighbouring marshes, render Larnica an exceedingly unhealthy place of residence. The intermediate space between the two towns is occupied by gardens and meadows, amongst which many foundations of ancient walls and other remains are met with. There is here a *disentailed* citadel of a square form, in which a few pens are kept for milking vessels. Water is scarce, what supply there is, is conveyed into the town by an aqueduct. The roadstead is open, but the ground good. An embargo to be laid in from 20 to 30 dhams. The trade is limited; exports—wheat, cotton, silk, wine, and drugs; imports—rice, and sugar from Egypt; cloth, hardware, and colonial produce from Malta, Beyrout, &c. Pop. 6000.

LAROCHE, a tn. Belgium, par Lixembourg, on a flat, surrounded by rugged heights, one of which is covered by

an old ruined castle, r bank Oerthe, 40 m. N.W. Arden. It was once the capital of a county of same name; contains a church, with six chapels, a courthouse, and an hospital, and has manufactures of earthenware, two breweries, a tannery, a saw and a flour mill. Pop. 1515.

LAROLLES, a vil Spain, Andalusia, prov. and about 50 m. from Granada with a church, two hermitages, a primary school, courthouse, wretched prison, two distilleries, two oil and four flour mills. Pop. 1249.

LARRAGA, a tn. Spain prov Navarre, on a height crowned by a castle of the Duke of Alba, 21 m. S.W. Pampeluna. It has a church, townhouse, hospital, primary school, a flour-mill, and a trade in corn, oil, and wine. Pop. 1484.

LARRINGE, a vil and com France, dep. Haute-Savoie, prov Chablais 3 m. from Evian, with a church, ancient castle, and a trade in fruit and cattle. Pop. 1141.

LARUNE, a tn France dep. Basses-Pyrénées 16 m. S.E. Oloron. Fine masts, and other marine timber, are hewn on the neighbouring mountains, and brought down here preparatory to removal. Pop. 1464.

LARVEGO, a vil and com Italy, Piedmont, div Genova near the heights of the Bonetto. Pop. 3344.

LARILLAK, a tn France, dep. Gard, 19 m. from Vigan with manufactures of homery and worsted silk, tanneries, silk mills, and valuable gypsum quarries. Pop. 1844.

LARGHIRD or **LARGIRO** a tn. Persia, prov Khorasan dist. Semnood, 106 m. E. by S. Teheran, in a fertile basin. It is defended by a mud fort. The inhabitants live chiefly by gardening and agriculture.

LASHAM, par Eng Hants 1769 ac. Pop. 258.

LASK, a tn Poland, 48 m. S.E. Kalisz, on the Niewolka with two churches, a synagogue, and hospital, manufactures of coarse woollens and hats, and some general trade. Pop. 1950.

LASKAFALC, or **LASKAFELD** a vil Hungary, Thutser Dunab, co. Berezna, 5 m. S.W. Darda with a distillery, brewery flour-mill, and a trade in corn and cattle. P. 1019.

LASKO a vil Hungary Thutser Dunab, co. Berezna, among marshes, 9 m. N.E. Lask with a church, a saltery and a trade in mastic. Pop. 1238.

LARNE (KARLEWIS-OR LARNEK) a vil and com. Belgium, prov Brabant, 12 m. S.E. Brussels, with manufactures of linen, a brewery, and a flour-mill. Pop. 1888.

LARÖE an isl Denmark, in the Kattegat, off N.E. coast of Jutland, lat. 57° 18' N., and lon. 11° E. 13 m. N.W. to S.W. breadth, 4 m. area, 32 geo sq m. It lies low is surrounded by shoals and, being in the direct line of the navigation of the Kattegat, is extremely dangerous to shipping. It is, in many places, covered by loose sand which has nearly overwhelmed the whole parish of Hals, and left only part of its church steeple visible to form a landmark. The men of the island are chiefly employed in fishing and leave the cultivation of the ground to its women. It is divided into three parishes. Pop. 3400.

LASSA, or **LASSA** (*Lao-San*, Seat of the Divine Intelligence) the cap. city of Tibet, in its E. division, We Tsang, on both sides of the Gailun, a tributary of the Dang-po, in a fertile plain, enclosed on all sides by lofty heights, lat. 28° 30' N. lon. 91° 40' E. The city proper consists of wide, regular and clean streets, with mostly large houses of several stories, built of stone, brick, or earth terraced at the summit, and uniformly whitened externally, and the windows and door frames painted with the sacred or *lamezang* colours, red and yellow. But prepossessing as may be their outward appearance, M. Kun, who visited Lassa in 1846, states that internally they are dirty, smoky, comfortless, and, in his own words, 'whitened sepulchres.' The suburbs are also filthy. In one of these, the dwellings are odd little bits of the huts of sheep and bullocks, coated with lime. All the public edifices, worthy of notice, are connected with Buddhist monasteries, this being the great seat and centre of the Buddhist religion. In the heart of the city is the convent of Kera, with a large printing establishment, from which numerous religious works are issued; and, on the outskirts, toward the cardinal points, are four other large monasteries—Fraslung on the W., Sera on the N., Khaldun on the E., and Samle on the S. or S.W. side. About 12 m. N.W. from the city, and connected with it by two avenues of trees, is the Botala, or Boddhi-la, this is the residence of

the Dohi or Tald, [Grand] Lama, the supposed incarnation of the god Buddha, and the ecclesiastical sovereign of Tibet, and various possessor of the vast regions forming central, E., and S.E. Asia. A triple-peaked hill here rises sharply out of the plain to the height of 387 ft.; it is covered with convents and cells of monks, and in the center is the palace of the Tald Lama—a fine edifice, four stories in height, with a vast number of apartments, and a large dome, which, like the columns of the porphyry surrounding the structure, is covered with gilding. The interior is said to be full of idols, treasure, and works of art. Gerbailf remarks:—“There is perhaps no spot on the globe where so much gold is accumulated for superstitious purposes. The offerings are enormous; the treasury, unlike that of W. nations, increases every year and the Tald Lama is said to be the most opulent individual in existence. Adjacent to it are several other temples and palaces, obelisks, a pyramid, a lake, on an island in which is an octagonal palace of fine brick, a park belonging to the Grand Lama, and, about 2 m. N., another park of great beauty filled with cedars and cypresses, and where he passes a part of the summer. The Prebbling monastery is also very richly decorated; it is resorted to especially by Mongol lamas, who aspire to take ecclesiastical degree, and to it also the Tald Lama usually resorts. The towers, on a steadily rising plain with hilly and cypressous contains three or four temples several stories in height, half thoroughly lined with gilding, and a mass of meteoric iron which is the object of much veneration. The Khaldan was founded by the Buddhist reformer Tsong-kaba, in 1409 and the same convent was formerly the residence of the civil sovereign of Tibet. All these monastic establishments have several thousand inmates, being greatly resorted to from China, Tibet, Nepal &c. as schools of philosophy and Buddhism. Their precepts and those of the Buddha, is, are frequented by a silent crowd of students, but within the quiet privacy are all the bustle and activity of a great seat of commerce. Many Cashmerian and some Chinese and other merchants, are settled at Lassa, which is the principal entrepot of Tibet and a rendezvous of people from all parts of Asia. Silk stuffs, tea, and all other Chinese produce are here exchanged for Tibetan, Indian, and European goods. Cashmerian shawls shawl wool, musk, yak-tails, sable furs, raw silk, dried fruits, beavers, sugar, sweetmeats, baillon, glass, and cutlery, with woollen cloth, velvet, kumra, roaneries, hides, incense rods, manufactured in the city and province above, are sold and polished are principal articles of the trade. The most wealthy merchants and bankers are Mohammedan settlers from W. Tibet, and contiguous countries, all the workers in metals, jewellers, dyers, and chemists, are Nepalese or Bootmians; each foreign nation has its allotted quarter. All the petty shopkeepers are women, who expose their wares for sale in the open air and, according to a national custom, disguise their features in public, by covering their faces with a dark varnish. Lassa has its own mint for silver coinage, which, with legends of gold and silver, constitutes the sole currency. In the vast city are many good detached residences of lay noblemen, and well-cultivated gardens and no other part of Tibet appears to be so fertile as the district of Lassa. The Chinese soldiers maintained in the city are very few, but at Djichid, between 2 and 3 m. N. several thousand troops are stationed, under the command of two Chinese generals. Pop. of city and suburbs estimated at 50,000 a very large proportion of whom are Buddhist lamas, or priests, and students in the monasteries.—[Hittor, *Asia, Ethnology*, iv, 4, *Hue, Monasteries d'un Voyage*, &c., *Gustail, in Eng. Geo. Jour.*, 21.]

LASSAN a tn. Fresno, prov. Francisco, gov. and 29 m. S.E. Stockton, on a lake of same name, formed by the Fresno; with a trade in cattle, and a fishery. Pop. 1978.

LASSAY, a tn. France, dep. Mayenne, 25 m. N. Laval with an ancient castle, still in good preservation, which was besieged and taken by William the Conqueror in 1064, and long continued in the possession of the English. Lassy takes in corn hemp cheese, poultry and cattle. Pop. 1355.

LASEM or LAMAM, a tn. Java, prov. Bantam, on a stream of its own name half a mile from the sea. It is populous, and carries on a good trade.

LASHINGTON, a tp. Glasgow, 835 ac. Pop. 50. LASHWADE, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Edinburgh. The village, 4 m. S. Edinburgh, on the N. Esk, is irregularly

built, and has a handsome church. The manufacture of carpets, gunpowder, and paper—the last, to a great extent, is carried on in the parish and there are corn-mills, iron and brass foundries, and coal mines. Drummond of Thornlieave was born in the parish. Area 8 sq. m. Pop. 5621.

LASTINGHAM, par. Eng. York (N. Riding), 84,663 ac. Pop. 1380.

LASTOCE, a vil. Hungary, co. Zemplin, about 3 m. from Vajalta, with a church, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1080.

LASTRA A SIGUA, or LASTRA DI GAWWALANDI, a tn. and com. Tuscany, 7 m. W. Florence, 1 bank Arno. It is an ancient place, was once surrounded by walls, of which portions still remain, and has manufactures of straw hats, in which the greater part of the inhabitants male and female are employed, and a trade in wine, oil, and corn. P. 4930.

LASTRES—1, A seaport tn. Spain, Asturias, prov. and 32 m. E.N.E. Oviedo on the Bay of Biscay. It has a church seven chapels, a Latin and two primary schools, manufactures of linen and ropes, and a coasting and fishing trade. The mole is good and the bay capacious. Pop. 250.—2, A cape, N.E. the town lat. 45° 33' N., lon. 5° 16' W. (s).

LAWAREE, a vil. Hindostan, prov. Delhi on a stream of same name, 56 m. N.W. Agra, memorable for a battle fought in the vicinity, in 1505, when the British, under Lord Lake, signally defeated the troops of Daulat Row Sindia.

LARZIO, several places, Hungary, particularly —1, (*Mogor-Szent* and *Nemcs-Szent László*) two nearly contiguous vills. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Veszprim, 13 m. from Pápa. They contain several good buildings, and have sulphur springs. Good wine is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1800.—2 (*Szent Vác-László*) a vil. Hither Danube, co. and 20 m. from Pesth with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1650.

LASZTOMER, or LASZTOMER, a vil. Hungary, Hither Thither, co. Zemplin, on the Laborez, here crossed by a bridge 3 m. from Nagy-Mihály, with a church. Pop. 1030.

LATA, a tn. Anato. Turkey, pach. and 45 m. N.W. Van. It is a populous, governed by a bey and garrisoned by 1000 men.

LATAKIA [anc. *Ladosia* of *Mero*] a seaport tn. Asiatic Turkey Syria, pach. and 75 m. N. Tripoli on the N. base of a lofty promontory called Cape Zeyret, which projects about



REMAINS OF ANCIENT TEMPLE IN THE MARRAS, LATAKIA.
After Maclure.

1½ m. into the sea, lat. 35° 30' 30" N.; lon. 35° 48' E. (s). It was once surrounded by walls, but is now open, and consists of about 1000 well-built houses, pleasantly situated among groves

of myrtle, pomegranate, mulberry and olive trees, and forming two distinct portions—an upper and lower town, the former, as its name implies, occupying the higher ground while the latter, called La Beala or La Marina, stretches along the shore, in the vicinity of the harbour. This portion is composed of two streets, parallel to the shore, and a third leading upwards from the port, and is inhabited chiefly by seafaring people. The principal buildings are three Greek churches, five mosques, an Armenian convent, and a house of large extent, but very indifferently supplied. The harbour is well sheltered from all winds except the E. but has a narrow entrance and little depth of water, and though once capacious enough to accommodate 1000 galleys, has become so silted up by mud and sand as scarcely to contain a dozen of merchant vessels. The trade is chiefly in tobacco, which is largely cultivated in the vicinity, and is famous both in the E. and throughout Europe, cotton silk, galls and wool, and wax. The wines, once celebrated, have lost their reputation but the raisins are still delicious. Latcha has suffered severely by earthquakes, and owing partly to them, and to a general decay of trade from other causes, the pop., which once amounted to 50,000, does not now exceed 7000.—(Chenevix's *Sketch Report*. *Pop dans les Océans Perles du Monde*.)

LATCHA, a lake, Russia, in E. of gov. Olonets, oval shaped, 22 m. long N. to S., and 12 m. broad. At its S. extremity it receives the Svida, laden with the waters of Lake Vojta, and at its N. E. extremity discharges itself into the Onega.

LATCHINGDON par Eng Essex, 5672 ac. 1 411

LATERA, a tn. Papal States deleg Viterbo, 14 m. 4

LATERINA, with a cold sulphurous spring Pop. 1050

LATERINA, a tn and com. Tuesday, 10 m. from Arona, on a height above the lake, near the mouth of the Valle dell'Inferno with a church and an old castle. P. 1269

LATERZA, a tn. Naples, prov. Terra d'Otranto, 24 m N.W. Taranto, near the source of the Lato. P. 8400

LATHAM'S ISLAND, a coral isl., E. coast Africa, Zanzibar, lat. 6° 54' S. lon. 38° 58' E. of oval form, and somewhat less than 2 m. in length and not more than 10 or 12 ft. above the water. It is covered with myriads of sea-fowl, chiefly gannets, of a very large size.

LATHBURY par Eng Bucks 1294 ac. Pop. 147

LATHBURY par Scot. Cathness 140 000 ac. P. 6224

LATHAM, a town, England, co. Lancaster 8 m. N.E. by E. Ormskirk. It has a free school and a magnificent mansion erected on the site of the celebrated Latham house, so heroically defended by the Countess of Derby, when besieged during the civil war by the parliamentary forces, under General Fairfax. Pop. 3291

LATHAK or LATHAKA, a vil. Austria, Slavonia, 9 m. from Mladova with three churches. Pop. 4000

LATHANA, a vil. and prov. kingd. of Italy, gov. and 40 m. N.E. Venice, 1 bank Tagliamento. It has a court of justice, several public edifices, a parish church, and several centuries small harbour in the river, and some trade. P. 4000

LATORZA, a river Hungary which rises in the S. slope of the E. Carpathians co. Beregh, flows first S.W. and then W., and joins 1 bank Bodrog, a little above Zemplin, total course, 90 m. chief affluent, the Bercs.

LATHONICO, a tn. Naples prov. Basilicata, 18 m. E. Lagenagro. It has several springs. Pop. 2200

LATHA ISLES, a group of small isls. Indian Archipelago, in the Molucca Passage, w. coast Gilolo, largest, in lat. 9° 14' S.; lon. 137° 5' E. (s.)

LATHAL, a tn. Latvia or Livonia, one of the Pelee isls., lat. 18° 49' S. lon. 174° 25' W. (s.) consisting chiefly of a vast conical hill, 1000 ft. in height, the summit of which has a scorched appearance, but the sides are covered with trees, and slope gradually to the sea. It is surrounded with a lower border of fertile land, affording fresh water and is 6 or 7 m. in circumference, and can be seen 60 m. off.

LATTAKOO (Old and New), two tns. E. Africa, country of the Béchuanas. Old Lattakoo is situated near the source of the Moshoene, about 800 m. N.E. Cape Town. lat. 27° 6' S., lon. 24° 24' E. New Lattakoo 24 m. S.W. the former is in lat. 27° 30' S. lon. 24° 10' E. At New Lattakoo, or Kru men, there is a missionary station, with a chapel capable of containing about 1000 people. Wood is so extremely scarce here, that the roofing of the chapel had to be brought from a

distance of 200 m. The native towns of Lattakoo, in 1814, contained 5000 persons each.

LATTERAGH, par. Ireland Tipperary, 4085 ac. P. 745

LATTIN par. Ireland Tipperary 2776 ac. Pop. 467

LATTON, two pars. Eng. 1—1 Essex; 1600 ac. Pop. 245—2 Wilts. 1680 ac. Pop. 835

LATZPONE, a vil. Austria, Tyrol circle Botzen, dist. and near Klausen, with a parish church and the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 1200

LATZHAZA or LACHASA, a vil. Hungary, Little Ku menna, 23 m. S.S.W. Pesth, with a church and townhouse. Pop. 2589

LATZUNAS, a vil. Hungary co. Temes about 18 m. from Vercetich with a Greek church. P. 1265

LAUBACH, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, Oberhessen, 15 m. E.S.E. Gießen with two churches, a castle, library of 80 006 volumes, a poorhouse, and manufactures of earthenware, and coarse woollens, iron-works and tile-works. Pop. 2022

LAUBAN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 40 m. S.W. S. Liegnitz, exp. circle 1. bank Quana. It is surrounded by a double wall, flanked with towers and bastions, and is entered by four gates. It has a court of law and several public offices: three Protestant churches, a Lutheran monastery, with a church, a handsome townhouse, gymnasium, and library, museum, with good collections of two hospitals, and an orphan asylum, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, bleachworks, ironfields, and dye-works, tile-works, a ball foundry, and several spinning and other mills. Pop. (1848) 6043.

The cranes is mountainous, being traversed by the Sudetes, and has not much fertile soil, but feeds a great number of cattle. Area, 151 sq. m. Pop. 65 645

LAUBENDORF or LAUBRO, a vil. Bohemia, circle Chrudim, about 8 m. from Hlaven with a handsome parish church, a school, and a castle. Pop. 1415

LAUBHIM (Gause and Klein), a vil. Württemberg circle Danneb, 12 m. S.W. Ulm, with a church, two castles, and an hospital. Pop. 2400

LAUCH, a river France, which rises in the Vosges, arched. Colmar flows E.N.E. past Guebwiller, and joins 1 bank Rh. after a course of about 88 m.

LAUCHA, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 17 m. S.W. Merseburg, 2 bank Unstrut, with manufactures of linen and yarn, paper, tobacco, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1656

LAUCHTADT, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. Merseburg, on the Leucha, 21 m. W. Leipzig with a castle, church, and theatre, saline chalybeate springs, and a bathing establishment. Pop. 1418

LALDA, a walled tn. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, on the Tauber, with a church. Pop. 1077

LAUDENBACH several places, Germany—1 A vil. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, N.E. from Mannheim with a church, and a trade in wine and cattle. Pop. 1512—2 A vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, on the Main with a church, a castle, the ruins of two towers, bark, oil, and four mills, and a trade in fruit, particularly cherries. Pop. 865—3 A vil. Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen circle Witzenhausen with a church and several mills. Pop. 867—4 A vil. Württemberg circle Jaxt, ball Mergentheim, with a church, a castle, and a synagogue. Pop. 1180

LAUDER, a royal and part bar and par. Scotland, co. Berwick. The tower on the Leader 33 m. S.E. Edinburgh, is irregularly built, of mean appearance, but lighted with gas. It has a townhouse, a parish a Free, and a U. Presbyterian church and four schools. It unites with Haddington, Berwick, &c., in returning a member to Parliament. P. (1851) 1102. Area of par. 37,500 ac. Pop. 2164

LAUDERDALE, a dist. Scotland, co. Berwick, through which the river Leader flows. It gives the title of earl to the Maitland family

LAUDUN, a tn. France, dep. Gard, 18 m. N.E. Uzes, in a district noted for its wine. Pop. 1860

LAUBENBURG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. Gdansk, on the Leba 89 m. W.N.W. Danzig. It is walled defended by four forts and a castle, has a court of law and several public offices, two churches, a poorhouse, and hospital, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hats, and white and common leather. Pop. 3775. The cranes is flat and well wooded, and contains numerous lakes, but is marshy. Area, 548 geo. sq. m. Pop. 40,455

LAUBENBURG (District 60), prov. T.-west, bounded N. by the territory of Lübeck, E. by the county Mecklenburg, Haveln, K. and W. by duchy Holstein, S. W. by territory of Hamburg, S. by the Elbe, separating it from Hanover, and E. by grand duchy Mecklenburg-Schwerin; length, N.E. S.W., about 85 m., breadth, 28 m., area, 804 sq. m., generally flat, but undulating. Towards the centre considerable tracts of sand occur, and along the banks of the Elbe are extensive swamps. The climate is rather cold, but in the N.E. in the neighbourhood of Lake Haveln, and in the S.W., on the bank of the Riber, they yield excellent timber, and afford employment to a considerable number of the inhabitants. The S. and S.W. parts of the duchy belong to the basin of the Elbe; the N. and N.E. parts to that of the Baltic which are separated from the basin by the Trave. Its important rivers are the Riber, S. and S.W., the Trave, E., and the Haveln, N. but of considerable river shape. The principal crops are corn, barley, rye, flax, hemp, and rapa. In the N.E., near the lake of Haveln, a good deal of fruit is raised and exported. Both horses and cattle are numerous, and of good breeds; there are very few sheep. This duchy, a connection with that of Holstein gives the king of Denmark a voice in the German court business. For administrative purposes it is divided into 10 bailiwicks, 104 parishes, Lausburg, Schwerin, Wismar, and Rostock. *Pop.* 46,496.

LAUBENBURG a tn. Prussia, Slesky and map built of same name, r bank Elbe, where it is joined by the Delvenne or Steenkutz canal, 28 m. E.S.E. Hamburg. It stands on a level of elevated terrace formed by the bank of the river, has a church, the ruins of an old castle, an hospital and some trade. The toll dues on the Elbe are levied here. Pop. 2800. Area of hill, 40 aca. m. **Pop. 6360.**

LAUENSTEIN two places, Germany — 1 A in Saxony, circle and 20 m S.S.E. Dresden, on a mountain precipice above L. bank Elbe; with a castle, a church, manufactures of lace, and two saw-mills. Pop. 663. — 2 A vl. Hanover principality Calenberg, 18 m W S.W. Hildesheim with a church, chapel, and ruined castle a distillery, brewery, and saw-mill. Pop. vl. 1019 toll 13,082

LAUF., a co. Bavaria, Middle Franconia, cap. dist., on the Pegnitz, 11 m. E.N.R. Nurnberg. It has a castle, church, chapel, and hospital; manufactures of steel wire, needles, warren, white and common leather and articles in iron and brass, polishing, saw and other mills. Pop. 3008. Area of dist. 52 sq. m. Pca. 14131.

LAUFACH, a vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, bail.
Rothenbach, on the Ver-Speurt with a church, limestone
quarries, blast-furnaces, and other iron-works. Pop. 1677

LAUFEN a to. Upper Bavaria, cap. dist. 1 bank Salach
have crossed by a bridge, 54 m. K.S.E. Munich. It has a
castle, church, Capuchin monastery, two hospitals, manu-
factures of cloth, woollen hosiery, and copperware, building
parks, tanneries, gypsum, and other mills, and a trade in salt.
Pop. 1880. Area of dist. 86 sq. m. m. Pop. 1897

LAUFFEN, two places in Germany. (1) *Lauffen, Lauf*
 Ing., a tin. and gar., town and 23 m. N.W. Bern, in a valley
 of some farms, on the road from Basel to Dikematten on the Black
 Forest, on the Rhine, 1000 ft. above sea level. The
 church is here crossed by a bridge. It is walled, has a church.
 and a mill. Industries of iron, gar., and laundry. Pop. 1097.
 (2) A vil. and gar., town and 22 m. W. by R. Zürich; with a
 church and an old castle, both finely situated on a height, but
 the greater attractions of the place are the celebrated falls in
 its neighborhood, and about three miles below the town of
 Reichenbach. A. & M. G. L. Pop. 1097.

LAUFFEN AN DER NACH, n. Württemberg, circle Neckar
6 m. S.W. Heilbronn, 2. bank Neckar here crossed by one
of the finest bridges in the kingdom, communicating with a
vaucluse. It has a Gothic church, chapel, and Latin school
Pop. 4000

LAUGHARNE, a unincorporated town, northeast of and par. 3, Wales, Co. Carmarthen. The town 9 mi. S.W. Carmarthen, consists of respectable-looking houses, and has a magnificent old cruciform church, in the early English style, a small, but neat town hall, various Diamond shops, several endowed schools, and other churches, and carries on, through its port, a little trade in corn and butter. The inhabitants are nearly all employed in agriculture. One mile, a little way S. from the town, are the extensive remains of the ancient castle, in good preservation. Area, 14,793 ac. Pop. 5011.

LAUGHILAN ISLANDS, a group of nine low islets, S. Pacific, E. point, in lat. 9° 19' 5" N., lon. 165° 45' 40" E. They extend 5 m. E. and W., and nearly as much N. and S.

LAUGHTON, several pks. Eng.—1, Ladbroke, 1100 ac. Pop. 165—3, Lincoln 1136 ac. Pop. 69.—8, Lincoln 2598 ac. Pop. 503—4, Snares; 6078 ac. Pop. 812—5, (near Northwick), York (W. Riding), 8045 ac. Pop. 724

LAUINGEN, a tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, cap. dist., r bank Danube, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It is well built, has a large square, six churches, one of which has a lofty spire; a castle, townhouse, hospital, and cavalry barracks; manufactures of linen, and some trade, both general and transit. P 2818. Arms of dist. 64 wro. on m. P 14585.

LAUJAR SE-ANBARAT, a town, Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 30 m. N W Almeria, 1 bank Andarax. It is tolerably well built, has several squares, wide, clean streets a church, chapel, townhall, Lads, grammar and two other schools, two prisons, a convent and, in the vicinity, three fine almshouses. Manufactures:—cloth, and other woollen fabrics. Here are also smelting-works for lead and antimony, obtained in the Gador hills. Pop. 3464. (Madox and Mellado)

LAUN, or **LAUNY** a in Bohemia, dist. Saxt, 33 m N W Prague, r bank Elbe here crossed by a stone bridge. It has a handsome deanery church, and an elegant townhouse. The district is famous for its apples. Pop. 2110

LAUNCESTON, the second town of Van Diemen's Land, situated on the N. shore of the Huon River, 167 1/2 E., at the confluence of the N. and S. R. rivers. The streets are regularly laid out, and many of its buildings handsome. The principal of these are the Episcopal church, the government house, military barracks, jail and courthouses. There are also public schools, a bank, post-office, and several newspaper establishments. Pop. 5000.—The *township* occupying the N.E. corner of the island, bounded N. by the Bay of Fires, E. by the Huon River, S. by the Huon and Camilleton E. by the Pacific, is about 85 m. long, by 68 m. broad, about 3200 sq. m. Its shores are a good deal traversed by large indentations, especially on the N. coast, where occur Ringarooma Bay and Port Dalrymple on the E. coast the largest indentation is the Bay of Fires. The surface is generally mountainous, the highest known elevation, Ben Lomond, on the E. side of the district, being 4200 ft. high. There are considerable rivers, among the principal of which are the Tassar and North Esk, and gold has recently been found in the latter.

LAUNCESTON, a port town, market town, and commercial center of Cornwall, the town, 19 1/2 mi W by Plymouth, is generally well built, supplied with water, and is lighted with gas. It has a remarkably fine church, several dissenting churches, two handsome new market-houses, a grammar school, a hospital, a lunatic asylum, a technical school, a normal, and Danish schools; a mutual insurance society for the working-classes, and various benevolent and charitable institutions. Retail shop trade and agriculture are the chief employments. Launceston returns a member to Parliament. Registered electors (1867) 867. This town was long considered the capital of Cornwall but Bodmin is now the chief town. Area 4 sq. h. and near 2180 sq. ft. Pop. 2877.

LAUNCESTON TARRANT and MONCKTON-TARRANT,
per Eng. Dorset 3818 sq. Pop. 255

LAUNION, per Eng. Oxford, 3650 sh. Prop. 708.
LAUPEN a tn. Switzerland, can. and 10 m. S W Bern, on the Saane, at its confluence with the Romsa. It is walled, has three gates, a townhouse, and a castle, finely situated on a height. Laupen is famous for the battle in which, in 1339, the Swiss Confederates, under Rudolph of Erlach, defeated the mailed chivalry of Burgundy and Swabia. Pop. 826.

LAUPERSWEIL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 14 m. from Bern, on an elevated site, above 1 bank Emme. It has a handsome church, a school-house, and the ruins of the old castle of Wartenstein. Pop. 2494.

LAURAGUAIS, a small ancient dist. France, formerly dependent on Languedoc, and now included in dep. Tarn. It was divided into Upper and Lower Lauraguais; the one forming the bishopric of St. Papoul, and the other that of Lavaur.

LAUREANA [anc. *Borllo*] a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra I. S. et E. E. R. Minors. Pop. 1850.

LAUREL MOUNTAINS, a mountain-range, U States W of the Appalachians, extending across Virginia, from Potomac

sylvania to Kentucky, where it takes the name of Cumberland Mountain.

LAURENCEKIRK, a tn. and par Scotland, co. Kinross-shire. The town, 184 m. S.W. Stirling, is built principally of stone, and lighted with gas. It has an established, a Free, a Scotch Episcopal, and a Congregational church, several schools, manufactures of wooden snuff-boxes, carried on to a considerable extent, and an extensive brewery, but the inhabitants are mostly employed in handloom-weaving and in agriculture. Dr James Beattie was a native of this parish. Area of par 5581 ac. Pop. 1459.

LAURENS (Br.) par. 1st. of Jersey Pop. 2306. **LAURENT** (Br.), a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 85 m. N.W. W. Ghent, with three flour-mills. The chief employments are weaving and agriculture. Pop. 1817.

LAURENT (Br.), numerous small places, France:—1, (*de Corda* or *de Cordone*), a tn., dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, about 18 m. S.W. Carat, with manufactures of linen, vinegar, nails, and some trade in velvet, mercery, iron, and hoops. Pop. 1290.—2 (*de Salomagne*), a vil., dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, 7 m. N.E. Perpignan, r. bank Agly, a hill above its mouth.

It has a good trade in wine and brandy. Anchovies and sardines are taken in the neighborhood and largely exported. Pop. 3302.—3, (*de Maifol*), a vil. and com., dep. Gironde, 35 m. N.W. Bordeaux, with a good trade in wine tar, and (with P. 1692)—4 (*des Bains*), a watering-place and com., dep. Ardèche, about 80 m. W. N. W. Lyons, in a narrow valley, overlooking by lofty precipices. The two springs to which it owes its name have a temperature, the one of 122°, the other of 118°. They are of a saline nature, containing sub-carbonate, sulphate, and chloride of soda, silica, and alumina, and are used, externally and internally, in psoriasis, rheumatism, white swellings, gout, and in all chronic affections.

LAURENZANA, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 15 m. S.E. Potenza, and 13 m. E. N.E. Marone-Novo. Pop. 7200.

LAURIA, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 7 m. S.E. Ligonero. It has two churches, two convents, and manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. 7800.

LAURIOOGHA, a lake, Fern, on the E. slope of the Andes lat. 10° 18' S., lon. 78° 10' W., length, N. E. to S. W., about 19 m.; breadth, not more than 8 m. It is of a long and somewhat oval shape, and furnishes the source of the Tungurahua or Manabos.

LAURISTON, two vils. Scotland.—1 Strirlingshire, 14 m. E. Falkirk, with a Reformed Presbyterian church and a school. Inhabitants engaged in weaving and nail-making. Pop. 1199.—2, Kirkcudbrightshire, 6 m. W. W. Castle Douglas. Pop. 275.

LAURINO, a to Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, 8 m. N.E. Il-Vello, with two annual fairs. Pop. 2150.

LAURO two tns. Naples, prov. Terra di Laveri.—1, Dica, 12 m. E. Naples, with several churches and convents. P. 1833.—2, Dica, and about 16 m. E. Gaeta. P. 1050.

LAUBOT, or LITTLE PULO LAUT ISLAND, a group Indian Archipelago, off the S.E. coast of Borneo, lat. (N. point) 4° 45' S., lon. 115° 55' E. (N. point) They have a lofty and rocky shore, and several shelves, on which breakers are seen. Within 4 m. of the coast E., the depth of water is 16 fathoms.

LAUBVIG, a tn. Norway, prov. Agderhus, beautifully situated at the head of a small cove of same name, at the mouth of the Lævvag, 57 m. S.E. W. Christchurch. It is built in the form of a crescent, contains a parish church, a castle, and an hospital, and has an excellent harbor in which the largest vessels can safely anchor. About 800 vessels, tons, 50,000, annually enter and clear out at this port. In the neighborhood are the Fiddra iron-works, among the largest, and most complete in Norway. The factory of the

river, which abounds with salmon, furnishes employment to many of the inhabitants. Pop. (1848) 3537.

LAURANNE (Latin, *Lauranum*, Italian, *Laurano*), a tn. Switzerland, cap. msa. Yverd on a spur or lower slope of Mount Jorat about 4 m. N. from Orcey, its port on the lake, and 31 m. N. W. the town of Geneva. It is irregularly built on three hills and several intervening valleys. The nature of the ground is generally commensurate to the streets; many of which are very steep, while all of them may be regarded as a series of ups and downs. Two of the hills are united by a lofty bridge about 80 ft. high, 35 broad, and 582 long. In the older part of the town the streets are narrow and not well built, and few of the houses stand on one level; but many new handsome houses have recently been erected. The edifice most deserving of notice is the cathedral of Gothic architecture, and at least internally the finest building of the kind in Switzerland. It was founded A.D. 1009, but only a few traces of the original edifice remain in the ground, which behind the altar. It is adorned with a lofty tower and a spire



LAURANNE, from the River bank.—After Th. de Mouton.

200 ft. high. From the terrace magnificent views of the surrounding country, the Lake of Geneva, and the Alps beyond it, are obtained. On a platform, behind this terrace, stands the old castle, originally the residence of the bishops of Lausanne, and now the countess house of the canton. It is a massive square building, with turrets at the angles. The only other buildings deserving of notice are the church of St. Francis, the college with its museum; the penitentiary prison, theatre, asylum for the blind, and normal school. The education of the college, is of a very complete description, and the cheap rate at which it can be obtained, is one of the chief attractions of the town to its numerous English residents. Among the residents of former times was Gibbon, who here completed his *History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, and whose house, much altered now forms the Hotel Gibbon. Lausanne has scarcely any trade and its limited manufactures are confined to leather pipes, beer-brewing and cotton and woollen spinning. Pop. almost all Protestants (1850) 30,000.

LAUBIGKE, a tn. Saxony, circle and 18 m. S.E. Leipzig with a civil and criminal court, a church, and manufactures of woollen and Manchester goods, fustian, &c. Near it are coal mines and saline chalybeate springs. Pop. (1849), 7583.

LAUBITZ (Latin *Laudis*, French, *Laudon*) an ancient territory Germany divided into the margravates of Ober and Nieder Lausitz, and bounded on the S by Bohemia, to which the whole of it originally belonged. It is afterwards sold to Saxony, and remained with it till 1815, when Prussia received the whole of Nieder Lausitz—which is now shared between govts. Frankfurt-on-Oder and Merseburg—and the E. part of Ober Lausitz, which has been incorporated with gov. Lusatia. The rest of Ober Lausitz, remaining with Saxony, is nearly identical with circle Bautzen.

LAUT (GEMAS PULAI), an isl. Indian Archipelago, S. entrance to Macassar Strait; lat. (N. E. point) 8° 27' S.; lon. 116° 20' E. (N. point); about 20 m. long, by 10 m. broad, yields a considerable quantity of rice, and is separated from S.E. coast Borneo, by Palo Laut Strait, 8 m. broad, and 7 to 8 fathoms deep.

LAUTENBACH, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, bail. Oberrhein; with a very beautiful church, and a trade in cattle, wool, fruit, and cherry. Pop. 844.

LAUTENBURG, *Lautenbourg*, a town, in France, prov. W. France, pop. 48 and 48 S.E. Marne-la-Vallée, 1. bank. With two churches, manufactures of woollen cloth, linen, earthenware and a paper-mill. Pop. 5034.

LAUTENTHAL, a tn. Hanover, bail. Kassel, v. bank. It is the seat of a mining director and has near it important silver mines, with smelting and refining furnaces. It has also a powder, a paper, and a saw mill. Pop. 2174.

LAUTER, a vil. Saxony, Zwettl, bail and 4 m. N.W. W. Saxony. It is well built, and has several viticultural and pick works, manufactures of embroidery, lace, wicker-work, spools, nails, and tinware. Pop. 2688.

LAUTERBACH a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, Oberrhein, on the Schilt, exp. dist., in the valley of the Vogelsberg, 34 m. E.N.E. Gießen. It has a court of justice and other public offices. Two castles, two churches, an infirmary and hospital, manufactures of wax-cloth, red and white leather cutlery, glass, earthenware, and soap, several breweries and distilleries, and a trade in iron. Pop. 8551; dist. 21,325.

LAUTERBACH, a vil. Saxony, circle Saxony, bail. Lauterbach. It has a ruinous castle. Mining is extensively carried on in the vicinity. Pop. 1284.

LAUTERBACH, or **LAUTERBACH**, two places, Bohemia—1, A vil. north Chudowa, on the Lusatia, 5 m. from Lettowitzsch, with a handsome church and two mills. Pop. 1437—2, A free mining town, circle and 6 m. E. Zittau, with a church, manufactures of coarse woollens, several flour and saw mills, and arsenals, at which the tin obtained from mines in the vicinity is smelted. Pop. 1750.

LAUTERBERG a tn. Hesse prov. Hildesheim, at the confluence of the broad and narrow Lauter 18 m. S.E. E. Kassel. Though of rather a poor appearance, it has several public offices, considerable manufactures of iron and tinware, linen, and nails, several dye-works and a trade in wool and charcoal. Pop. 5216.

LAUTERBURG [anc. *Lauterburg*] a fortified tn. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, on the Lauter a little above its confluence with the Rhine, 41 m. N.E. Strasbourg. It ranks as a fortified city, and has manufactures of silk and brass works. P. 2280.

LAUTERBRUNNEN [Wholly spring] a vil and par. Switzerland, em. Bern on the White Lutschine, about 6 m. S.E. the E. extremity of Lake Thun, 2450 ft. above the sea, in the celebrated valley to which it gives its name, and so hemmed in between romantic precipitous that at midsummer the sun is not seen before 7 o'clock, and in winter not till 12 o'clock. There are numerous cascades in its neighbourhood, but the most celebrated of all is the Staubbach (Dust stream) one of the loftiest falls in Europe, being 500 to 600 ft. in height, the body of water is comparatively small, and falling from such a great elevation, it is dispersed by the wind ere it reaches the bottom, and descends in the form of a dust-like spray. The valley of Lauterbrunnen, at the foot of the Jungfrau, is about 15 m. long, and scarcely at any place exceeds 1 mile in width. It is hemmed in between limestone precipitous nearly vertical, down which innumerable rivulets tumble in long threads of silvery foam. Owing to the height, only the hardier species of grain grow and the climate is almost too rough for apples and pears, but cherries ripen. In different parties, potatoes are raised. Parts of the valley, also, are wooded with fine beeches and maples, while myriads of oak clothe the lower mountain slopes. Pop. 1706.

LAUTERBACHEN a tn. Bavaria, Palatinate, at the confluence of the Lauter with the Rhine, 48 m. N.W. Speyer; with a justice-of-peace court, two churches, a castle in ruins, and a trade in cattle and wine. Pop. 1165.

LAUTREX, a tn. France, dep. Tarn, 16 m. S. Alby, once the capital of a diocese of Albigeois, and defended by a castle, of which only a few vestiges remain. It has manufactures of coarse cloth and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1061.

LAUTRECHT, or **LAUTRECHT**, a village in Austria, Moravia, circle and 10 m. S. Bräun, on the Sava; with a church. Pop. 1040.

LAUVEN, a river, Norway, which rises in Mount Hardanger, belonging to the Hardanger range, on the E. frontier

of S. Bergenhus, flows through Bukerud, first descends E., then S.E.W., passing the town of Kongsberg, about 1 m. above which it forms a magnificent fall afterwards turns almost due S., enters the bay of Larvik, and falls into the fjord at the town of that name, after a direct course of 150 m. and an ascent of at least 500 m. Its mouth forms one of the finest natural harbours of Norway. It abounds with fish, particularly salmon, and is the best fishing stream in the S. portion of the kingdom. In its course it expands into numerous lakes, but none of its affluents are large.

LAUWER ZEE, a gulf of the N. Sea, Holland, between provs. Friesland and Groningen, stretching inland N. to S. about 8 m., and about 6 m. broad, it receives the Ee with the Dooden die, the Lauwers, and the Hobe.

LAUZZI, a tn. France, dep. Tarn, 20 m. N.W. Montauban. It has a considerable trade in corn, wine, fruit, and cattle. Pop. 1650.

LAVADORES [BASTIA CRISTINA], a vil and par. Spain, Galicia, prov. and about 16 m. from Pontevedra, on the Cam. de Orense; here crossed by a handsome bridge. It has a church, townhouse, prison, primary school, manufactures of linen and leather and several flour-mills. Pop. 3715.

LAVAGNA a tn. Italy, Piedmont, dep. and 25 m. E.S.E. Geneva, near the mouth of a river of some name, on the bay of Rapallo. It is a large place, but only indifferently built, has a court of justice, several public offices, a beautiful parish church, of three naves several other churches, three palaces, one of them with well-laid-out gardens a communal house and small hospital. A trade in mules and cattle, and extensive slate quarries. Pop. 6232.

LAVALL [anc. *Laodun Vallis Gaudens*] a tn. France, cap. dep. Mayenne, on an actively washed by the Mayenne, 13 m. W. S.W. Paris, lat. 48° 24' N. lon. 48° 57' W. (L.) It is surrounded by a chain of natural forts, some only in good preservation; and is ill built, consisting of piles of old houses huddled together, or separated by dark, narrow winding streets, some of which are so steep as to be almost inaccessible to carriages. Many of the houses are of wood, and are supposed to be at least six centuries old. Amid these gloomy piles, and near the river are the remains of an ancient castle, of great extent, with a lofty round tower now occasionally used as a jail, the gallery which is of a more modern date, is intended for law courts. The other buildings of note are the church of the Trinity, a Gothic edifice, supposed to occupy the site of a temple of Jupiter, the church of the Cordeliers, more interesting still from its painted wooden ceiling and 36 pillars of red and black marble, which adorn its principal altar, the churches of St. Venerand and Aventures, two hospitals, founded in the beginning of the 10th century, a public library of 10,000 volumes, and a large and elegant cloth hall. On the opposite side of the river there is a suburb which is nearly as large as a third of the town, with which it communicates by a handsome stone bridge. Lavall possesses a communal college, courts of first resort and commerce, a chamber of commerce, and an agricultural society. Its staple manufactures are linen—Linen thread, also, is spun to a considerable extent, and there are manufactures of damask, calicoes, bombazines, serges, fannels, and green soap; also, numerous bleachfields, dye-works, and tanneries. The trade, in addition to the articles mentioned, is in clover wine, brandy, wood, iron, and marble. Lavall was taken by the English, under Talbot of Shrewsbury, in 1466, but recovered in the following year. Pop. 15,474.

LAVANGA, an isl. Russia, Gulf of Finland, 70 m. W. Cronstadt, 4 m. long by about 1 m. broad; very rocky, but has many parts growing rye, vegetables, and figs. It has three havens, one of which, on the W., though difficult of entrance, has depth of water for large vessels. Pop. 400.

LAVANT two pars. Reg. Saxony—1, (Kant.) 3884 m. Pop. 431—2 (Maj.) 250 m. Pop. 384.

LAVAU [anc. *Vervum*], a tn. France, dep. Tarn, 33 m. S.W. Alby, r. bank Agout, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It has a court of first resort, an agricultural society, a communal college, manufactures of silk fannels, serges, some coarse stuffs, and silk history; silk and cotton mills, dye-works, and tanneries, and is the entrepot for the silk of Upper Languedoc, which are spun here for Rimes and Lyons. Near it coal is wrought, and much silk produced. Its south gate has a early refuge in the persecuted Albigeois; but

though valiantly defended, was taken by a horde of barbarous hordes, who marched against it in 1211, and, after taking it by storm, committed horrible atrocities. Pop. 4014.

LAVELANET, *un. France*, dep. Aisne, 18 m. E. by S. of Poir. It has manufactures of woollens, saw cranes, and fulling mills, dye-works, a tannery, and several forges. P. 5710.

LAVELLO [*anc. Lathelium*], a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 9 m. N. E. of Melfi. It is the see of a bishop, and contains a cathedral and two convents. Pop. 2800.

LAVENDON, par Eng. Bucks, 2290 ac. Pop. 768.

LAVENHAM, a tn. and par England, co. Suffolk. The town 15 m. W. by N. of Ipswich, has a handsome parish church, two Dissenting chapels, a free school and endowed national school, and a set of almshouses. Area of par. 2867 ac. P. 1811.

LAVENO a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy prov. and 24 m. W. W. Como, on Lake Maggiore. It has a church and saw and flour mills. Pop. 1048.

LAVENTRE a tn. France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 12 m. N. E. of Bethune. It has linen manufactures, and tanneries and rears a great number of bees. Pop. 1330.

LAVENZA a tn. di Modena 6 m. W. of Massa di Carrara at the mouth of the river Spese named in the Gulf of Genoa, with a small harbor and a fort. Pop. 1280.

LAVET, three pars Eng. Essex. 1 (*Hill*) 1894 ac. Pop. 534.—2 (*Littles*) 958 ac. Pop. 119.—3 (*Mogdale*) 1226 ac. Pop. 326.

LAVERNOCK par Wales, Glamorgan 1014 ac. P. 81.

LAVERSTOCK, par Eng. Wilt 1675 ac. Pop. 562.

LAVERSTOKE par Eng. Hants 1530 ac. Pop. 142.

LAVERTON, par Eng. Somerset 1034 ac. Pop. 187.

LAVET, par Ireland 10 679 ac. Pop. 4000.

LAVINGTON or **LAVET** two pars Eng.—1. In Isen 4195 ac. P. 862.—2. (*West of Easing*) Wilt 5985 ac. P. 1759.

LAVINGTON *East* or *Market Lavington* a market tn. and par England, on Wilt. The town 4½ m. S. of Devizes, has a parish church, two Dissenting chapels, a national and a British school, and a considerable trade in corn and malt. Area of par. 4721 ac. Pop. 1721.

LAVINO [*anc. Lathenium*] a river, Italy, which rises in a branch of the Apennines, 15 m. S. W. of Bologna, flows N. and joins a bank Sansepolcro, after a course of about 30 m.

LAVIS, a market in Austria, Tyrol, north and 5 m. N. N. W. of Innsbruck. It has a church and a trade in silk; the white mulberry being here extensively cultivated for the rearing of silk-worms. Lavis is considered the boundary between the German and the Italian Tyrol. Pop. 2207.

LAVORO (*TERRA DI*) a prov. Naples, bounded N. by Abruzzo Ultra, W. by Frosinone S. W. by the Mediterranean, S. by prov. Naples, and Principato-Citra, and E. by Principato-Ultra and Salerno, greatest length, N. W. to S. E. 86 m., greatest breadth, 70 m., area, about 2000 sq. m. The coast-line, forming an irregular sweep N. W. to S. E., is not much broken by smaller indentations, but contains the large bay of Gaeta. The interior is a good deal broken by the Apennines. The principal rivers are the Volturno the Garigliano, and the Lago-Regi, near the coast are several lagoons, of which the principal are Lakes Fondi, Luno, and Carinola. The part of the province not broken by the Apennines, stretches out into plains among the richest and most carefully cultivated in Europe; yielding, in those of Aviano, Capua, and Corvino, 12 to 20 fold. Maize, and all the ordinary cereals, are abundantly raised, also fax, hemp, and a great variety of fruits. Forests are of limited extent, but there are many groves of chestnut and orange numerous vineyards, in which vines of excellent quality are produced, among others the famous Lacryma Christi. Both the olive and mulberry thrive so well that olive-oil and silk are principal articles of export. The pastures rear excellent cattle, and many marshy tracts are covered with herds of buffaloes. For administrative purposes, Terra di Lavoro is divided into five districts—Caieta, the capital, Nola, Gaeta, Sora, and Piedmonte; subdivided into 48 circondari, and 290 comuni. Pop. 281,971.

LAVOS, a tn. and par Portugal, prov. Douro, 7 m. N. and at the mouth of the Mondego, opposite to Figueira, 44 m. S. W. Coimbra. Pop. 5188.

LAVRAS no Foz, a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 170 m. W. S. W. Ouro Preto. It is poorly built, has two churches, a townhouse, with a prison attached; and a trade in

cotton, rice, millet, and various kinds of fruit. Many of the inhabitants are shoemakers and tailors and a good deal of cotton is spun and woven by women. The mines of gold in the district, at one time very productive, are now all but exhausted. Pop. of dist., 15,000.

LAVRIANO a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. Turin, 4 m. from Castellibonone, 7 bank P. It has a parish and three other churches, an elementary school, and the remains of an old castle and Hunkins. Pop. 1068.

LAWE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Lys, 37 m. S. Bruges. It has manufactures of tobacco, oil works, breweries and flour-mills. Pop. 2850.

LAWFORD two pars. Eng.—1. Essex. 2679 ac. Pop. 890.—2. (*Church*) Warwick 1865 ac. Pop. 827.

LAWHITTON par Eng. Cornwall, 3929 ac. P. 568.

LAWRENCE, *Br.*, several pars Eng.—1. Berks 515 ac. Pop. 4571.—2. Hants 332 ac. Pop. 111.—3. Kent 4461 ac. Pop. 8015.—4. Wales, Pembroke; 1751 ac. Pop. 280.

—5. Baloo 240 ac. Pop. 4691.—6. York (*St. Riding*) Pop. 1646.—7. (*Newland*) Essex 2820 ac. Pop. 232.

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palace, and fine parks and gardens, connected by an avenue with the palace of Schönbrunn. The whole grounds are beautifully laid out, and form one of the most agreeable resorts of the citizens of Vienna. Pop. 800.

LAXFIELD, par Eng. Suffolk 8630 ac. Pop. 1147.

LAXTON two pars. Eng.-1 Northampton 1870 ac. Pop. 143.-2 for Leamington Notes, 1810 ac. Pop. 429.

LAY a river, France, between St. Yvoine, by two small streams, the Gaset and Little Lay, which, rise in the N.E. of *dey Vaud*, proceeding S.W. It begins to be navigable at Marnet, and falls into the Creek of Angoulême, in the Bay of Biscay after a course of about 50 m.

LAYBACH or **LAYBACH** (Latin, *Almona*) a N. Austria, 117 m, rocky Carinthia, esp. gov. and strale, in an extensive plain, on both sides of the river of same name, here crossed by five bridges, 55 m. N. E. Trieste, on the railway to Vienna. It (castle tower), 46° 2' 27" N. lon. 14° 30' 45" E. (L.) It consists of the town proper grouped round the castle hill, and of six suburbs, and is for the most part, very indifferently built, with irregular narrow, and ill-paved streets, but has two rather spacious squares. Its principal buildings are the cathedral of St. Nicholas, with fine pictures, frescoes, and carvings, St. James church the church of the Ursuline monastery a very handsome structure St. Peter's church, the Protestant church, built since the revolution of 1848 the old Gothic townhouse, the old castle, crowning a height in the centre of the town, and now converted into a state prison and house of correction the bishop's palace, theatre, barracks, and palace of Count Auerberg. It is the seat of a bishop, the seat of government of Carinthia and Carniola of a military governor and of several important courts and public offices and possesses a museum a botanical garden, an infirmary with lunatic asylum attached a deaf and dumb institute, a casino, agricultural and musical societies, a library lyceum, in which theological philosophy and medicine are taught a gymnasium, normal military and agricultural schools a school of design, industrial school, and various benevolent endowments. The manufactures consist chiefly of woolen and silk goods, and there are oil, paper and cotton mills, a large sugar refinery and a considerable tinned trade. Laybach is a place of great antiquity and is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman *Almona*. It makes a considerable figure during the Turkish wars, and is well known to modern times by the Congress which was held in it in 1810-21. Its site was at one time very unhealthy, from the extensive swamps which surrounded it but these have been almost completely drained, and the extensive now furnish many fine rides and walks. Pop. (1848), 17,857 Area of circle, 845 sq. m. Pop. 164,100. Area of gov., 5524 sq. m. Pop. 750,000.

LAYBACH (Ums) or **VANUSCHKE**, a market, in Austria, 117 m, gov. and 12 m. N.W. Laybach on a river of same name, which here becomes navigable, though only 3 m. from its source, and joins the Save, about 30 m. below. It contains a church and has manufactures of linen, several mills, some shipping and a trade in wood. Pop. 1400.

LAYD par Ireland 20 676 ac. Pop. 3857.

LAYD-GRAVE, par Ireland 20 676 ac. Pop. 3857.

LAYTON, three pars. Eng. Essex.-1 (Layton), 864 ac. Pop. 394.-2 (Folke-Hey) 2577 ac. Pop. 733.-3 (Merry), 1978 ac. Pop. 279.

LAYTON par Eng. Suffolk 2498 ac. Pop. 577.

LAYTON a river France, which rises on the S. frontier of *dey Maine-et-Loire*, flows N.E. thro N.W. and joins I. bank Loire, a little above Chalonnes after a course of about 55 m. Its chief affluents is the Hyronne.

LAYTON (see *Layton*) a N. France dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 5 m. S. Agen near the confluence of the Tere with the Garonne. A Benedictine monastery was founded here in 1074. Its fine church, and several other parts, still remain. Pop. 1253.

LAYTON par Eng. Hereford 1969 ac. Pop. 316.

LAYTON par Eng. Hereford; 2908 ac. Pop. 1230.

LAZA (SAN JUAN), a N. Spain, Galicia, prov. and 35 m. S.E. Orense. It has a large and handsome church of the *Trinita* order with a tower a townhouse and primary school and a manufacture of linen and chocolate, and a trade in chocolate and honey. Pop. 1800.

LAZARUS, the name W. Isl. of the Low Archipelago, lat. (W point) 14° 55' S.; lon. 145° 45' E. It is uninhabited.

LAZARO (SAN), a N. and S. Italy, Parma, 1 m. N. E. Piacenza. It has a handsome church, richly decorated, a primary school and a college, founded by Cardinal Alberoni, with a library of 30,000 vols, and some good collections. The trade is in corn, wine, and silk. Pop. 6288.

LAZISE, a vil Italy, Venezia, prov. and near Verona, on the lake of Garda. It is walled fairly well with towers, and has a small harbour, at which a considerable trade is carried on, and a factory chiefly employed in supplying the Verona market. Pop. 2900.

LAZONBY, par Eng. Cumberland, 11 178 ac. P. 929.

LAZZARO an Isl Venezia, Italy within the lagoons, hard by Venice, chiefly remarkable for an Armenian school of Muschiaristi, founded by Abbot Meschiar Pedrosan in 1717, with an educational establishment, a library of 10 090 vols, and 400 valuable Oriental MSS. and an Armenian printing-press, which is kept constantly employed.

LE the cap of Latak. See *Latak*.

LE BIOT, a N. France, dep. Haute-Savoie, prov. Chablais, on the Doubs, about 9 m. from Thonon. It has a public square, an ancient church, the remains of an old castle, and a trade in corn, fruit, and dairy produce. Pop. 1443.

LE MAIRE STRAIT, S. America, the channel which separates Staten Island from Tierra del Fuego, about 30 m. wide. It is free from obstacles and has regular tides, which materially assist vessels in their passage, when taken at the right time. The tides rise perpendicularly from 6 ft. to 8 ft., according to the wind.

LEA a river, England. It rises in co. Bedford near Dunstable, flows first S.E. and then S. through co. Herts, past Ware Hertford, Chesham, and Watlington thence S., forming the boundary between Middlesex and Essex, and falls into the Thames at Blackwall; total course about 40 m.

LEA four pars. Eng.-1 Gloucestershire and Hereford, 702 ac. P. 226.-2 Lincoln, 2149 ac. P. 229.-3, Wilt, 1789 ac. P. 414.-4 (Warwick) Warwick 1438 ac. P. 268.

LEA the Irish Queen's co., 15,438 ac. Pop. 8410.

LEADENHAM par Eng. Lincoln; 2260 ac. P. 735.

LEADHILL, a mining vil, Scotland, co. Lanark, 88 m. S.E. Glasgow, on an easy activity both sides the Glasgow water. It consists of scattered detached cottages, has a chapel in connection with the Established church a school a library and a benevolent society. The male population is chiefly occupied in the neighbouring mines, whence large quantities of sulphur of lead are obtained—producing in 1850 about 380 tons of melted lead. The females are employed in flower-making machines. Allan Ramsay, the poet, and James Taylor and William Rymington, both clergymen of having originated steam navigation, were natives of the village. P. (1850) 900.

LEAKE, four pars. Eng.-1 Lincoln, 7655 ac. Pop. 2062.-2 York (N. Riding) 7590 ac. Pop. 1173.-3, (Leeds) Notes 2540 ac. Pop. 1148.-4, (West) Notes; 1850 ac. Pop. 190.

LEAMINGTON, or **LEAMINGTON-SPRING**, a N.W. par, and celebrated watering-place, England, co. Warwick, 20 m. S.E. Birmingham, on the railway thence to Oxford and among freely-wooded slopes, in the valley of the Leam, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, and joins the Avon, about 1 m. below. It consists of an old and a new town, separated by the gardens of the royal Spa. Both parts have recently risen up and extended themselves with great rapidity, and include many new and handsome streets, terraces, crescents, and squares. This rapid prosperity is owing partly to the peculiar mildness and salubrity of the air, and partly to the mineral springs, which present the three varieties of sulphureous, saline, and chalybeate, and attract numerous visitors. For their accommodation, various bathing establishments have been erected, of which the *Spa* is that at the royal Spa, a large and elegant stone structure, with a Doric colonnade. The other principal edifices of the town are the parish church, an ancient building, which has recently been repaired and enlarged, and is in the decorated English style, with a tower and spire, two Byzantine chapels, one of them Gothic, and the other English, with a square embattled tower, crowned by pinnacles; the college, a spacious and substantial building, founded in 1645, by a proprietary, and affording education of a superior description; the public library, town-hall, assembly-rooms, theatre, music-hall, the *Residence* of the Duke, the *Wesleyan* and *Unitarian* Methodists.

Independence, Begonia, and E. Oshobos. Java places of worship, and Gura are prominent, called the *Wan-shih* schools. Among the remarkable institutions, that of the *Wan-shih* hospital is conspicuous. The only manufacture of any consequence is gloves. Buses are held twice a year. Area of par., 1720 sq. Pop 15 692.—(Local Correspondent.)

LEANG, or **LEANG-TSONG**, a city, China, prov. Kansoo, near the Great Wall, which here separates China from the Desert of Gobi, in Mongolia, lat. 37° 55' N., lon. 105° 25' E.

LEAO-TONG **CHANG-KING** or **MOUKONG**, a prov. Chinese kingdom, N. of the Great Wall, and separated by gorges from Mongolia and Corea, lat. 38° 20' to 43° 50' N., lon. 119° 15' to 124° 50' E. It is mountainous, and branches off towards the S. in a long peninsula, called the *Regent's Sword*, forming the E. boundary of the Gulf of Liao-Tong, into which Liao, the principal river of the province, flows. The climate is temperate and healthy, and the soil fruitful, particularly in wheat, barley, pulse, millet, and buck-wheat. Ginseng and shu-bark are also found, and the mountains are covered with chestnut-wood. The administration of the province is partly civil, and partly military. Chief town, Moukion.—The river is about 110 m. wide at the entrance, and stretches inland about 150 m. The mouth of the Liao, at the head of the Gulf, is in lat. 40° 45' N., lon. 123° E.

LEASINGHAM par. Eng. Lincoln, 3959 ac. P. 428

LEATHERHEAD a par. and small tn. England co. Surrey The town pleasantly situated, 17½ m. N.W. by 5 London on the Mole, here crossed by a bridge of 14 arches, has an ancient church an Independent chapel and a free national school Malting brewing, and tanning are carried on. Area of par., 4507 ac. Pop. 3041

LEATHLEY par. Eng. York (W. Riding) 2095 ac. Pop. 130

LEAU [Flemish, *Leuue* or *Zout-Leuue*] a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Little Gete 33 m. E. Brussels. It has a church of the 13th century with an elegant and lofty tower, a townhouse of the 16th century in a somewhat dilapidated state, but with a fine facade, a brewery, a flour-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1548

LEAVELAND, par. Eng. Kent 373 ac. Pop. 99

LEBA —1 A tn. in Friesland, prov. Groningen, gov. and 67 m. N.E. of Chelva. It is a small town, situated on the Lake of Leba with the Baltic. It has a church, a fishery and a trade in wood and salt. Pop. 945.—2 A lake, near above town, about 10 m. long, by 4 m. broad, and formed by the expansion of the river Leba. It communicates, by a canal, with the Baltic.—3 A river Frisia, which rises in Lake Semoor, circles Carlsburg, gov. Danzig, flows first N., forming the boundary between gov. Danzig and Chelva, then N.W., and discharges itself into the lake of same name, after a course of about 45 m. It is well supplied with salmon.

LEBADA, a tn. Greece. See **LEBADA**.

LEBANON, numerous places, U. States, America.—1 A tn. Penang, on the Union Canal, 24 m. E. Harrisburg, with a courthouse, jail, five churches, an academy, and several schools, and a number of breweries, mills, and printing-offices. Pop. 2500.—2 A vil. Ohio, 70 m. W.S.W. Columbus, with a courthouse, jail, three churches two iron foundries, two woolen factories, and two printing-offices. Pop. 1500.—3 A vil. Tennessee, 23 m. E. by N. Nashville. It contains a courthouse, jail, three churches, and two academies and near it is a large cotton factory. Pop. 1500

LEBANON (Mountains of) [Latin, *Libanus*, German, *Libanon*, French, *Liban*] two nearly parallel mountain ranges, which, commencing in the N. of Palestine, about lat. 34° 35' N., stretch S.S.W., enclosing between them a valley about 70 m. long, by 15 m. wide, now simply distinguished by the name of *El-Bukaa*, 'the valley, best known anciently by the name of *Coela*, or *Kold Syria* ["Hollow Syria"]. To distinguish the two ranges—that on the W. is called *Lebanon*, and that on the E. *Anti-Lebanon*; the Arabs, however, call the former *Jebel-Lebanon*, and the latter *Jebel-sh-Sharby* *Lebanon*, which lies almost parallel to the Mediterranean, and at its great distance it may be considered as terminating near the coast, a little N. of the mouth of the Litani, between Tyre and Beirut. It is the far loftier range of the two, and presents almost a continuous ridge without any marked break. It has never been accurately measured, but

its loftiest summit—*Jebel Samin*, near Beirut, is supposed to be at least 10 000 ft. above the sea. Though under the snow limit, snow and ice remain throughout the year in the ravines around and below its summit, and, at a distance, assumes the appearance of radiant stripes. *Anti-Lebanon* has a much lower average height, but claims the outstanding point of the whole chain in *Jebel ash-Shaikh*, which is situated W.S.W. from Damascus, and has probably a height of about 11,000 ft. At this point, where the two ranges bend towards each other, and almost meet, leaving only a small, narrow gorge, through which the Litani has forced its way, the chain properly terminates, though a series of lower heights is continued E. as far as the shores of the Lake of Tiberias. The prevailing rock of Lebanon is limestone, of a whitish colour, and from this its name, which means 'white', is supposed to be derived, though others ascribe it to the snows which cover it. The waters which descend from the W. slopes of Lebanon, are carried directly to the sea, without being accumulated into any proper stream, those on the E. slopes of *Anti-Lebanon* go chiefly to augment the Barada, to which the plain and environs of Damascus owe so much of their fertility and beauty; the slopes of both ranges, however, during El-Bukaa, send their waters to the Litani, which flows between them in a S.S.W. direction, and, shortly after, escaping from their barriers, turns W., and falls into the sea. In the S. part of the chain, the Upper Jordan has its source. The loftiest summits of Lebanon, presenting lofty precipices and wild narrow gorges, are almost absolutely barren, but at some distance below vegetation makes its appearance, the pastures become verdant, and, by means of artificial terraces, cultivation is successfully carried on upon rugged slopes where it would otherwise be impossible. The forests of cedar, for which Lebanon was anciently celebrated, have almost disappeared, except from some of the more inaccessible crags. It was indeed long supposed that the only cedar-groves upon the chain, was on a lofty summit N. of that of *Jebel Samin*, where several trees, remarkable for their size and age, are seen, but others have since been found, and many trees, old and young, are scattered widely in many parts. The other prevailing forest trees are fir and oaks.—(Robinson's *Researches in Palestine*, Wilson's *Leeds of the Bible*, &c.)

LEBBEKE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E.landers, 18 m. E. by S. Ghent. Lake of Lebbeke, with a mill, ten saws, dye-works, oil-presses, flour-mills, and a manufactory of chimney. Weaving employs a considerable portion of the inhabitants. Pop. 4376.

LEBBDJAN, or **LEBDEK**, two tns. Russia.—1, Gov. and 111 m. W.N.W. Tambov, on the Don. It contains seven churches, and carries on a considerable trade, having, in particular, four yearly fairs, at which a great deal of business is done in cattle and Cossack horses. Pop. 5032.—2, Gov. and 77 m. W.N.W. Kharkov on the Akhehaule. It is surrounded with an earthen wall and ditch, and contains 15 wooden churches. Pop. 3571.

LEBENY or **LEBENY**, a vil. Hungary, Thibor Deszse, co. Wieselburg, near the Rapax, 3 m. from Elitzvany, having two churches, and the buildings of an abbey, with an old Gothic church. Pop. 2026.

LEBIDA, or **LEBNA** [anc. *Lepta Magna*], a ruined tn. in Africa, on the Mediterranean, 65 m. E.E.E. Tripoli. It contains magnificent remains of columns, inscriptions, baths, an aqueduct, an amphitheatre, and a triumphal arch.

LEBRILJA [anc. *Solva*], a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 28 m. S. by W. Seville, near 1 bank Guadalquivir. It is tolerably well built, and has several squares, wide, though indifferently paved and dirty streets. A large church, formerly a mosque, in a mixture of the Arabic, Roman, and Gothic styles, five chapels, a townhouse, college, several schools, a well-endowed hospital, prison, convent and the remains of an ancient castle, with eight towers. Manufactures—cloth, freeze, thread, hempen fabrics, glass, earthenware, soap, chocolate, hair, bricks, tiles, &c. Pop. 6371.—(Madox.)

LEBRILJA, or **CARAVALLER**, a river New Granada, which rises about 85 m. S.W. Pamplona, near lat. 7° N., lon. 75° 40' W., flows N.N.W., and joins the bank Macabales, a little below the point where it begins to form the Isla de Morone, after a course of nearly 180 m. In chief affluents, all of which it receives on the right, are the Baruta, Ramaholota, and Oro.

LEBON, a *co. Prussia*, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 7 m. N. Frankfurt, cap. *Lebn*. It is a small town, formerly fortified, but has become a very insignificant place; with a church and a bakery. Pop. 1744. — The castle is flat, well wooded, and fertile. Area, 470 sq. m. Pop. 68,063.

LEBON (Latin, *Lebon, Lebon, or Lebon*), a *co. Naples*, cap. prov. Terra d'Otranto, 50 m. E.S.E. Taranto. It is surrounded by a deep ditch, and walls flanked with towers, and also defended by a castle or citadel. The space which it occupies is larger than its present population requires, and hence it has numerous deserted apartments. It is, however, a regular, well-built town. The houses are large and solidly constructed, though unfortunately of a soft porous stone, which readily absorbs moisture, and is said to be one cause of the general prevalence of catarrh. The most conspicuous edifices are the churches, of which there are 32, almost all Gothic, and deficient in lightness. The cathedral shares in this defect, but its interior is majestic, and does not offend the eye by the gaudy and grotesque ornaments which have been lavished on the other churches. The roof is of wood, stably carved and gilt. Lebon is the see of a bishop, and the seat of a high tribunal, and of a civil court. It also possesses a royal college, seminary, flourishing hospital, and theatre. The manufactures consist of woollens, cottons, silks, lace, and particularly of stuff, which is made in a large royal factory and is in high repute throughout the kingdom. The trade is chiefly in stuff and tobacco, cotton, oil, and wine. Pop. 14,450.

LEBON (Latin, *Lebon*) a *co. Italy*, Lombardy prov. and 18 m. E. E. Leoni, cap. dist., on Lake Como, at the point where the Adria issues from it, and is crossed by a handsome bridge of eight arches. It was once walled, and is the seat of a court of justice, contains a church, and has extensive manufactures of iron ware, and of articles in iron and copper, silk and cotton mills, a small haven, at which a trade is carried on, chiefly in silk of the district and transit goods and an important annual fair, which lasts 15 days. Pop. com. 4933. Dist. 18,427.

LEBON, a *co. Spain*, Aragon prov. and 85 m. S.E.E. Saragossa, near the Agua, with a church, and a primary school; manufactures of saffron, and woollen and linen cloth, and some trade in drugs. Pop. 1191.

LEBON, a river Germany, which runs in the Tyrol, in the mountains of Vorarlberg, a little E. of Bludenz, flows N.E. across Bavaria, and proceeds almost due N. past Augsburg, to its junction with R. bank Danube, about 12 m. above Neuburg, after a course of nearly 150 m. Its principal affluent is the Wertach. Its current is very impetuous, through a deep rocky channel. It forms numerous cascades, and is nowhere navigable.

LEBONICH, a *co. Rhodan*, Prussia, gov. and 10 m. S.W. Cologne, at the confluence of the Erft and Kessel. It is walled, entered by two gates, and is poorly though not irregularly built, has a court of law, two R. Catholic churches, manufactures of linen and a trade in horses. Pop. 1417.

LEBONHAUSEN, a *co. Upper Bavaria*, R. bank Lech, here crossed by a bridge, 2 m. N.E. Augsburg, with a church, manufactures of silk goods and wax-cloth, a trade in cattle, in iron and two other mills. Pop. 3163.

LEBONADE, a *co. England*, on Gloucestershire. The town, R. bank Thames, 27 m. E.E.E. Gloucester, is neatly built, has a fine ancient church, with a remarkably elegant spire, and a Baptist chapel. Area of par. 3542 ac. Pop. 1237.

LECK, a river, Holland. See *LEE*.

LECK, par. *Irel.* Donegal, 10,461 ac. Pop. 2611.

LECKFORD par. *Eng.* Hants, 2266 ac. Pop. 256.

LECKHAMPTON, par. *Eng.* Bucks, 3222 ac. Pop. 518.

LECKHAMPTON, par. *Eng.* Gloucester, 1230 ac. Pop. 2149.

LECKFIELD, a par. *Eng.* Leicestershire, 10,461 ac. Pop. 1237.

LECKPATRICK par. *Irel.* Tyrone, 18,347 ac. Pop. 5924.

LECKWITH par. *Wales*, Glamorgan, 1902 ac. Pop. 114.

LECKWITZ par. *Scot.* Perth, 3102 ac. Pop. 443.

LECTONE (see *LECTONE*, *Coctus Lectone*), a *co. France*, dep. and near R. bank Gers, 30 m. N. Auch, occupying a lofty isolated rock. Its position is thus at once strong and picturesque but the town itself is by no means handsome. It has a large and massive church, built by the English, in the

Norman style, an old episcopal palace, now occupied by courts and public offices; and a marble statue to Marshal Lannes, Duke of Bellune, who was born here, at a hospital, a court of first resort, a communal college, and an agricultural society; manufactures of serge, coarse woollens, and leather; and a trade in corn, cattle, wine, and brandy. When the Romans invaded Gaul, Lectone was the capital of the Lectornes. It afterwards became a Roman colony and contained numerous Roman remains. In more modern times, it became a place of importance as a fortress. The Duke of Montpensier was imprisoned in it, in 1695, previous to his execution at Toulouse. Pop. 2107.

LECZNA, a *co. Russia*, Poland, 105 m. E.E.E. Warsaw, on the Wisla, with three churches, and two important fairs. Pop. 1900.

LEDA, a river, Germany, formed by the union of the Ohe and Marka, on the frontiers of Oldenburg and Hanover, flows first N.W., then W., and joins R. bank Elbe, a little below Lüneburg after a course of 24 m., of which part is navigable.

LEDARA, a *co. Spain*, Navarre, prov. and 50 m. W.S.W. Guesca, with a church, townhouse, prison, and two primary schools, and a trade in corn, wine, oil, and cattle. Pop. 1500.

LEDBURY a market *co. and par.* England, *co. Hereford*. The town, on a declivity at the S. extremity of the Malvern Hills, 13 m. E. by R. Hereford, has a handsome ancient church, in the Norman style, with a detached tower, surmounted by an elegant spire; various Dissenting chapels, an hospital, several almshouses, a dispensary, a reading and a sewerage, and an extensive circulating library. There are races in August. The manufactures of silk and broad-cloth which formerly flourished here, has declined but spinning and weaving are still carried on to a considerable extent, and there is a brisk trade in cheese and other; for the excellence of both of which articles, produced in great abundance in the vicinity the town has long been famed. The traffic of the place is materially benefited by the canal between Gloucester and Hereford. Area of par. 2184 ac. Pop. 4634.

LEDER, a *co. Belgium*, prov. E. Flanders, 19 m. E.E.E. Ghent, with a church, townhouse, school, two diilleries, two breweries, a cannyery tobacco-factory, two dye-works, and a rope-walk. Pop. 4168.

LEDEBERG, a *co. Belgium*, prov. E. Flanders, at the junction of the railways from Ghent to Tournai, and Ghent to Courtrai, 3 m. E.E. Ghent, with two castles, manufactures of sherry, and distilleries, breweries, oil, flour, and cotton mills. Pop. 2119.

LEDEGHEM, a *co. Belgium*, prov. W. Flanders, 1 m. bank Haine, 23 m. S. Bruges, with manufactures of tobacco and candles several breweries, an oil-mill, and a trade in flax and linen. Pop. 3608.

LEDENITE, or *LEDENIK* (UTTER DEN LANTERN), a market *co. Bohemia*, circle, and 9 m. E.S.E. Budweis, with a church, a school, townhouse, the works, a brewery, and a mill. Pop. 985.

LEDERMA (see *Althaus*), a *co. Spain*, Leon, prov. and 20 m. N.W. by R. Salamanca, on a hill, R. bank Tormes here crossed by a handsome bridge. It is well built, has six churches, two chapels, a townhouse, school, two schools, and a convent, and manufactures of leather and linen. Pop. 1571.

LEDITSCH (Latin, *Ledetum*), a *co. Bohemia*, circle, and 17 m. S.W. Olomouc, on the Sava. It has a fine castle, a denary church, a townhouse, burgher-hospital, a school, a brewery, and three mills. Pop. 1948.

LEDHAM par. *Eng.* York (W. Riding) 5176 ac. Pop. 1098.

LEE, three par. *Eng.* — 1, Bucks; 800 ac. Pop. 126. — 2, (Rutland), 1267 ac. Pop. 102. — 3, (Bedfordshire), 1267 ac. Pop. 141.

LEE, two rivers, Ireland. — 1, Co. Cork, rises in Lough Goggin, flows N. and after a course of 12 m., falls into the harbour of Cork. — 2, Rises in *co. Kerry* and, after a short course, falls into Tralee Bay.

LEE, a *co. and par.* England, *co. Kent*. The village, 7 m. S.E. by E. London, formerly consisted of a few detached houses, but now contains numerous handsome mansions and elegant villas, has an elegant parish church, with a lofty spire; a handsome grammar school, several almshouses, and other edifices. Area of par. 1975 ac. Pop. 3553.

LEEDS, par. *Eng.* Kent 1619 ac. Pop. 863.

LEEDS, a municipal and parishes England, co. York (W. Riding), and 23 m. S.E. York, on both sides of the Aire, which traverses the town in a direction nearly from W. to E., and is here crossed by six bridges two of them of stone, one of a single arch of suspension, and two suspension, on what has been called the bow and string principle, first introduced

by a Leeds engineer. The part of the town on the r or E. bank consists chiefly of the populous suburbs of Hunslet and Holbeck, the much more important part on the N bank forms the town proper and occupies the summit and sides of a hill sloping E. W. and N. The length of the town along the Aire is about 2 m., and extends more than 1 m. behind it.



1. St. Peter's Church.
2. St. James's Church.
3. Trinity Church.
4. St. John's Church.
5. St. Mary's Church.
6. All Saints' Church.
7. St. Lawrence's Church.
8. St. Luke's Church.

9. St. Mark's Church.
10. St. George's Church.
11. St. Andrew's Church.
12. St. David's Church.
13. St. George's Church.
14. St. John's Church.
15. St. Mary's Church.
16. St. Michael's Church.
17. St. Peter's Church.

18. St. Paul's Church.
19. St. Thomas's Church.
20. St. James's Church.
21. St. John's Church.
22. St. Mary's Church.
23. St. Michael's Church.
24. St. Peter's Church.
25. St. Thomas's Church.

26. St. James's Church.
27. St. John's Church.
28. St. Mary's Church.
29. St. Michael's Church.
30. St. Peter's Church.
31. St. Thomas's Church.
32. St. James's Church.
33. St. John's Church.

In the older quarters, the streets are generally narrow and crooked. The only exception is the Briggate, which is at once spacious and handsome, gradually ascending from the old bridge in a direct line of about 600 yards, and forming the main thoroughfare. In the more modern quarters particularly on the W. slope, are several good streets and squares. What were outlying villages, more than a mile from the centre of the town, are now connected with it by long ranges of factories, houses, and villas, extending along the different roads and round the margin of the moors or commons at Woodhouse, Holbeck, and Hunslet. But, on the whole, the appearance of Leeds is by no means prepossessing; its atmosphere, owing to the number of factories, being always hazy with smoke. The houses are in general neatly and substantially built of brick, and roofed with grey slate, and many elegant mansions, possessed of all modern embellishments, have recently risen up. These are situated for the most part in Park Place, Park Mansions, and Woodhouse Square, in all of which the unoccupied ground is well laid out in pastures and shrubberies. In regard to paving, lighting, and the supply of water, Leeds is already in a tolerably satisfactory state and a system of sewerage has been carried out at a cost of £168,000. £95,000 have been

expended on general improvements and £325,000 on water-works.

In the parish of Leeds there are 86 churches, of which 25 are in the town and suburbs. Of chapels, eight belong to Wesleyans and 10 to Methodists of other denominations six Independent, seven Baptist, four R. Catholic, three Unitarian, a Friends meeting house, &c. Among the parish churches the greater part of which are modern, the most deserving of notice are St. Peter's a decorated cruciform structure; St. John's, in the later English style, with an embattled tower, Holy Trinity a Doric structure, with a tower, one stage of which is Corinthian and the other Ionic; St. Paul's, endowed by a handsome Ionic portico, Christ Church, in the decorated English style; St. Mary's, in a similar style; and St. Lawrence's, completed in 1846 at an expense of £20,000. Two of the Wesleyan chapels are conspicuous both for their elegance and dimensions, each containing 8000 sittings. The new Independent chapel, East Parade, is a handsome Grecian, and Mill Hill Unitarian chapel (opened 1846), a fine Gothic building; and one belonging to the R. Catholic has a spire 150 ft. high.

The other conspicuous public edifices of Leeds are the Commercial Buildings a large and majestic Grecian structure, so

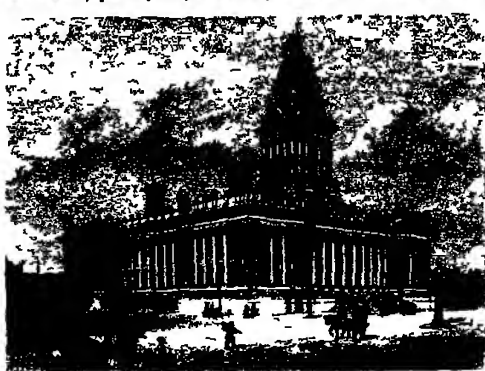
designed as to have three fronts, one of which, containing the main entrance, has an imposing appearance; and is so arranged as to combine a new-room, concert-room, and various public offices the stock exchange, an ornamental structure of the composite order the court-house, a plain building, with a neat Corinthian portico, and a fine bronze statue of the late Sir Robert Peel placed in front of it, the industrial school, and the new house of recovery, beautiful Elizabethan structures, with highly decorated fronts and octagonal towers; the borough jail a vast erection on improved principles, at an expense of £43,000 the philosophical hall, a handsome building, partly occupied as a museum, and the central market, a spacious covered building, with a Grecian front, spacious shops, and avenues of stalls. But the handsomest edifice is the town-hall, opened by the queen in 1858, and considered

one of the mechanical institutions, and numerous other schools in connection with the Established Church or the various bodies of dissenters. Among literary and scientific institutions, are the Church Institute, the Literary and Philosophical Society, and the mechanical Institute, the latter one of the most flourishing of its kind in the kingdom; and there are several good libraries, especially the Leeds Library, originally founded by Dr Francis in 1765; and the new subscription library, of much more recent origin. The leading charitable establishments are the infirmary in the benefit of which in-door or out-door patients to the number of about 8000 annually participate and for which a new and splendid building has just been erected in a healthy situation at a cost of £100,000; the house of recovery, intended for fever and other infectious diseases; the dispensary the eye and ear infirmary; several hospitals and almshouses and a variety of philanthropic associations, as the Tradesmen's Benevolent Society, the Strangers' Friend Society, the Church Visiting Society, &c. There are several public houses that on Woodhouse Moor was opened in 1835, the others more recently.

Leeds stands in the centre of one of the most important coal fields of England, it is accessible from the sea, by the river Aire, by vessels of 150 tons communicates by canals both with the Mersey at Liverpool, and the Humber at Goole and many manufacturing towns; and has become the centre of a network of railways, leaving it almost nothing to desire in respect to facility of transport. These great advantages have been turned to good account, and the prosperity of the town already rapid almost beyond example, continues to increase.

In woollens, one of the great staple manufactures of the kingdom, it takes a decided lead. For a long time, only the coarsest kinds of woollens were manufactured, and the greater part of the weaving was performed by domestic looms. But the valuable improvements in machinery and other processes, in the invention and perfecting of which Mr William Hirst, a native of the place, greatly distinguished himself have led both to an immense increase of the quantity and improvement in the quality of the goods. Cloths which, for fineness and colour cannot be surpassed are now regularly produced. The most important woollens made here are super fine broad-cloths, coarse narrow, pelton cloth, shawls, Scotch camlets, blankets, &c. The greater part of the cloth is disposed of in the cloth halls. These are two immense and most ungenerally brick buildings, in each of which two weekly markets are held, and the goods ready for sale are brought forward and arranged for inspection in avenues of stalls. The one called the White Cloth Hall is for undyed goods; the other is for dyed goods, on which all the processes of manufacture have been performed except shearing or finishing. Goods to the value of between six and seven millions sterling are annually sold by the Leeds merchants. Flax spinning and weaving are likewise extensively carried on and employ almost as many hands as the woollen manufactures. The largest flax mills in Europe are in the suburbs of Holbeck.

The manufacture of locomotive steam-engines occupies about 5000 hands; there are several tool-making establishments and machine-making is extensively carried on. Other manufactures, of a greater or less extent, are cotton and silk goods, leather, Spanish morocco leather, glass, earthenware, mustard, chicory and tobacco. There are also several saw-mills all-mills in the town and neighbourhood. A chamber of commerce, commercial exchange, and a stock exchange have been established for the benefit of trade, and several markets, the principal of which are Kirkgate market, for general produce, and Southgate cattle market, supply the domestic and other wants of the district. Ordinary markets are held every Tuesday and Saturday; cattle markets



THE TOWNHALL, LEEDS.—From a photograph.

one of the finest municipal buildings in the kingdom. It is a rectangular pile, measuring 200 feet, standing on an elevated platform, and presenting four handsome facades enriched with Corinthian columns and pilasters, supporting a bold entablature. Opposite the E. front, which has a deeply recessed portico of 10 columns, and is approached by a flight of 25 stone steps 165 feet long stands a fine bronze statue of the Duke of Wellington. Over the principal entrance, which is through a marble vestibule 70 feet high in the E. front, rises a square clock tower terminated by a richly ornamented dome and having a height of 225 feet. In the vast block of building are contained two large courts for the West Riding assizes, which are now held here, a police court, and other offices and the Victoria hall a magnificent room, 180 feet long, 75 feet wide, and 75 feet high. The ceiling is arched and divided into panels, the sides are indented by five bays, with coupled Corinthian columns 30 feet in height, and at the N. end is a circular apse occupied by an organ which cost £5000. The exterior height of the building is about 65 feet, but the roof of the Victoria hall in the centre rises to an altitude of 98 feet. Enclosure of the land, fittings, and organs, the town-hall cost about £100,000; it will contain 2000 persons sitting, or nearly 8000 standing. The principal educational establishment in which classical instruction is given, is the free grammar-school originally founded in 1562 and handsomely rebuilt in 1826, and enriched by bequests, so as to have an income of about £2700 and the privilege of an exhibition at Oxford, and four scholarships at Cambridge; the average attendance is over 200 of the income, £850 is applied to the repair of highways, and £400 for the relief of the poor. For a liberer education, a free place belongs to the industrial school already mentioned, the buildings and grounds of which cover 6 acres, and provide accommodation for 400 children, teachers apartments dining-hall, dormitories, and all other requisites, on the most complete scale. There

every Wednesday; leather flies eight times a year; and general fairs in July and November.

Leeds received its first charter of incorporation in the 2d of Charles I; and a second, the former having been forfeited, in the 15th of Charles II. The parliamentary borough is co-extensive with the parish, and 30 m in circuit. It returns two members to Parliament. Recreational grounds (1865) 8400. The vicinity of the town is crowded with villages, most of the inhabitants of which are employed in manufacturing for the Leeds market; and adorned with many handsome villas, but the only object possessed of much interest is the fine ruin of Kirkstall Abbey about 2 m. distant. The most eminent natives of Leeds or its vicinity are Simonson, the engineer of Eddystone lighthouse Dr Priestley, Dr Richard Bentley and the two Milnes, Joseph and Isaac, both distinguished as theologians, and the former author of a well-known church history.

The population of the different townships which make up the parish or parliamentary borough of Leeds, and of which the town proper is considered as a single township, is exhibited in the following table—

Townships.	Pop. 1801.	Pop. 1841.	Women in 1841.
Leeds	101,261	117,698	58,908
Halifax	14,158	18,934	9,861
Rumstall	10,478	35,768	5,889
Armley	5,198	5,764	1,849
Beeston	1,978	2,447	1,548
Roundley	8,948	8,990	2,149
Chapel Allerton	1,487	8,883	697
Farnley	4,732	8,961	628
Handingley cum Ilkley	4,104	9,474	2,097
with Kirkstall	1,884	1,978	87
Potter-Newton	7,882	13,008	2,113
Wetherley	16	13	7
Hamlet of Coldeston	254	271	57
Hamlets of Othamsthorpe, Wharfedale, and Othamsthorpe			
Total population of borough	171,805	207,165	106,174

The total population, which in 1861 was 265,002, had risen in 1866 to 328,167.

LEEDS, a vil and com Belgium, prov Brabant, on the Yoor 13 m. E Brussels. It has a fine castle and a blast-furnace, the first established in the province. The chief employment is agriculture. Pop. 1723.

LEEK a market tn. and par England, co Stafford. The town, 28 m S by E Manchester has well paved lighted, and remarkably clean streets; some houses of rather an antique appearance and many good modern buildings, two churches, a R Catholic and several Dissenting chapels, a townhall a union workhouse, a grammar-school, two news-rooms, a mechanics institute, a dispensary eight almshouses and other charities. The manufacture of sewing silks, twist, ribbons galloons, and a variety of other small silk wares is carried on to a great extent. Many females also find employment in embroidery. Leek is likewise noted for the excellence of its black dye. Area of par 34,370 ac. Pop. 13,938.

LEEK (Worcester) par Eng Worcester 1860 ac. P 428.

LEEK (Dor.) a vil, Dorset, prov and 8 m S W Dorchester. It is a closely built, flourishing place, with a church and a synagogue. Around it pastures are cut in great quantities, and, with making of bonnets, forms the chief employment. In winter, skaters come from all parts round about and return with bundles of Leek bonnets on their heads. Pop. 1064.

LEEKDALE, a vil Holland prov N Brabant, 6 m S E Eindhoven, on the Kleine Dommel, with a R Catholic church and three annual cattle fairs. Pop. 619.

LEEN, a vil Holland, prov Groningen, 31 m W by N Appingedam, with two churches and a school. Pop. (agricultural), 522.

LEEUW, a tn. Hanover, 2.5 Friedland, gov and 17 m S. Aachen, on ball-r. bank Lahn. It is poorly built, has dark narrow streets, two churches, a townhouse, gymnasium, and three almshouses; manufactures of linen, vinegar-works distilleries and breweries, building-yards, at which a considerable number of vessels are fitted out; and a harbour at which a considerable trade, chiefly in agricultural produce, is carried on. In 1846 830 vessels entered, and 963 left the port, they were mostly Hanoverian. Pop. 6719; ball, 3686.

LEEUWARD, a tn. Holland, prov S. Holland, 26 m E

Rotterdam, 1, bank Linge. It is very regularly built streets nearly all E and W and forms a parallelogram, surrounded by walls now planted with trees, and ditches, and has two churches, several schools an orphan hospital, scene tanning and glass-blowing, and a horse market. Pop. 1683.

LEEUWSTADT, a vil. Holland, prov and 15 m S E Utrecht, with a church and a school. P (agricultural), 654.

LEESBURG, a post vil. U States, Virginia, 84 m N Washington, with a seat court-house, jail, market house bank three churches, academy a female seminary, and 690 houses.

LEEST, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov and 16 m N Antwerp, on the Senne; with manufactures of linen, a distillery a corn and a malt mill. Pop. 1430.

LEEUW (St. Francis) a vil. and com. Belgium, prov Brabant, 6 m. S. R. W. Brussels. It has breweries distilleries, an oil-works, and two flour-mills. Pop. 3814.

LEEUWARDEN (Friesland, *Leusward* Latin *Leopoldia*) a tn. Holland the largest in prov Friesland 70 m. N E Amsterdam, lat 53° 12' 14" N, lon 6° 47' 41" E. (p), in a fertile plain on the Ee, 10 m. from the sea, though once it lay on the shores of a deep bay. It is surrounded by a deep, broad ditch, with an exterior talus planted with trees, and the site of the walls has likewise been formed into a planted promenade. The town is well built, adorned with numerous elegant buildings, both public and private, is intersected by numerous canals, and is rapidly increasing. The principal buildings are the former court of the stadholders of Friesland a plain looking structure, now converted into a royal palace the Government house, a large, fine edifice; the old Landhuis, now used for the courts of first resort the house of correction an extensive building, in which the prisoners are arranged in four classes and are employed in manufacturing wool into yarn cloth, night-caps, &c; the civil and military prison, completed in 1571 a rich specimen of tiled brick and stone work, the large handsome townhouse, which stands near the palace; the weigh-house, corn exchange, new barracks, and the churches of which there are three Dutch Reformed, two Evangelical Lutheran a Baptist a R. Catholic and a synagogue. The benevolent institutions include two general and three orphan hospitals two poorhouses and several schools for the poor. Of other schools there are three Latin, a town a commercial, and numerous elementary and intermediate and there are likewise several learned societies, as the society for Friesland history antiquities, and language a natural history society &c., and also various associations for the distribution of tracts, of Bibles, and other religious purposes.

Leuwarden carries on a considerable trade in the produce of the province. It has a famed weekly market; an annual well-attended cattle market, and two horse markets, for the convenience of all of which there are several large market-places. It likewise has two breweries, eight distilleries, five potteries, seven tan yards, eight boat-building yards, as many rope-walks manufactures of sherry tobacco soap, and linen and saw oil cement, walk, and corn mills. P (1850) 24,506.

LEEUWIN (Cape), the most S W point of Australia lat. 34° 32' S, lon 116° 6' E, 174 m. S Swan River and about the same distance W from King George Channel.

LEEWARD ISLAND, lat. the West Indian Islands between lat. 15° and 16° N. See INDIAN (West).

LEFFE, a vil Italy, Lombardy, prov and 12 m. S. N. E Bergamo with a parish and several auxiliary churches, mass factories of cloth a silk-mill and a steam of lignite, which is worked to some extent. Pop. 1300.

LEFKOSIA a cap Cyprus. See NICOSIA.

LEFOUKA or LEFOUKA one of the Tonga isls, R. Pacific Ocean lat. 16° 48' 12" S, lon 174° 30' W (p), about 7 m long and 3 m broad. The inhabitants in 1800 acted on the pretence *Fort-ne-France*, and measured nearly the whole of the crew.

LEGAN a market in Bavaria, circle Schwab, 15 m N W Kempten with two churches, manufactures of tobacco-boxes three mills and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1227.

LEGANES, a tn. Spain New Castile prov and 10 m. S. S. W Madrid. It is indifferently built has three squares, a church three chapels, a townhouse, prison, hospital, two schools, an extensive infirmary barracks, and several handsome palaces and villas of the nobility and wealthy merchants of Madrid. Manufactures—wool cloth—and oil. P 1855.

LEGANIEL, a vil Spain, New Castile, prov and about

28 m. from Cuenca. It has 111 formed and irregular streets, a parish church, court-house, prison, primary school, museum, sculpture of articles in sparrows, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1104.

LEGAZPIA is a Spain, Biscay prov. Guipuzcoa, in a plain 1 bank Urola, 37 m. R.W. St. Sebastian. It occupies chiefly a square and a well-paved street, has a Gothic church with three naves, a handsome town-hall, a prison and a primary school, numerous fortifications, a mint and a paper mill and several flour mills. Pop. 1133.

LEGNOURNE, par. Eng. Lincoln, 1910 sq. Pop. 651.
LEGNÉ, a tn. and com. France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, 23 m. S. Nantes, r. bank Loire. During the war of La Vendée it was almost reduced to a heap of ruins. It has a handsome church, cathay of granites, and some trade in grain, cattle, wine, and fruit. Pop. 3401.

LEGELSHOFST, a vil. Bremen, circle Middle Rhine, land. Rorw. with a church, and several breweries. Pop. 1408.

LEGEND, a vil. Hungary. Higher Danube, on Neograd, 8 m. from Buda, with a trade in wine. Pop. 1121.

LEGIER (Br.), two places Belgium.—1 A vil. and com. prov. Luxembourg on the Ton, 9 m. S.W. Arlon. It has two breweries, several oil, paper, saw and flour mills and a distillery. Pop. 1805.—2 A vil. and com. prov. Namur, on the Esplan, 39 m. W. K.W. Mons. It has two breweries, a flour-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1360.

LEGER (Br.), several small towns France.—1 Dep. Yonne, about 10 m. from Avallon; the birth place of Voltaire, in whose unfinished skull, as a military engineer almost every fortress in France is indebted. P. 1833.—2 (near D'Honn) Dep. Seine-et-Marne 12 m. W.R.W. Châlons. Near it are extensive gypsum quarries, and several coal pits. Pop. 1856.

LEGHAWOOD per feet. Barwick 6430 ft. P. 587.

LEGNORNI (Italian, Legnora, French, Legnora, Latin, *Portus Hirculus Legnora*) a seaport in Tuscany, comp. Pisa, on the extremity of a tongue of land which stretches into the Mediterranean; lat. (high tide) 43° 32' 42" N., lon. 10° 37' 48" E. (s.), 50 m. W.R.W. Florence, with which, and with Pisa, it is connected by railway. It is built entirely in the form of a square, surrounded by modern walls, with five

towers and establishments are the Duomo, originally only a parish church, and of much limited dimensions, that a new cathedral, on a larger scale, has been begun, but possessed of a facade designed by Luigi Rosselli and several good paintings the church of the Madonna, with good pictures by Rosselli and 11 Vallinotto; two Greek churches, a synagogue, richly ornamented with marbles, a mosque, a dural palace of little architectural merit; a marble statue of Ferdinand I., by Pietro Tacca; the laureates of San Jacopo, San Jacopo, and San Leopoldo, all well-managed institutions and remarkable structures, particularly the last, which is one of the most magnificent works of the kind in Europe; the Torre de Marzocco, built of red marble, and so called from the Marzocco or Lion by which it is surmounted; a theatre, public library, and aqueduct. The manufactures consist chiefly of articles in cord, of which there is a valuable factory; woollen and silk goods, straw bonnets, glass, paper, soap, cordage, leather, enamel, &c.

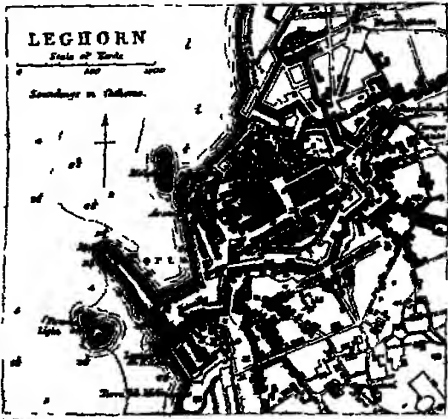
Possessing the privilege of a free port, Leghorn has an extensive trade, both general and transit, furnishing the chief source of its prosperity. The harbour is of large extent, but somewhat difficult of entrance, from the numerous shoals which surround it. It is also much silted up particularly in the inner harbour, which is now chiefly used as a repairing and building docks. The outer harbour is protected by a sea tank, which extends about 1 m. into the sea. The depth of water at its extremity however, is not more than 18 ft. and diminishes rapidly towards the interior, making it inaccessible by vessels of large burden. The roadstead, lying W. K. W. from the harbour, is protected by a long sandbank, which breaks the violence of the waves; and, though exposed at times to a heavy swell, has good anchorage in ample depth. The principal exports are silk, raw and manufactured, straw, raw and plaited; straw bonnets, huxes and huxes sold, fruit, wine, oil, coral, marble, paper, timber, corn, huxes, aniseed, &c., the principal imports, colonial produce, raw cotton, coarse twist cotton and woollen goods, dyestuffs, metals, hardware, earthenware, painted glass, &c. The number of vessels entered in 1863 was 7586, of 891,464 tons, cleared 7616, of 898,514 tons.

Leghorn is the see of a bishop, the residence of a civil and a military governor, the seat of a court of primary resort, a chamber of commerce, foreign consulates, sanitary directory, several important public offices, and library, scientific, artistic and benevolent institutions. Though originally a Roman port, it has not a vestige of antiquity, and had dwindled down into a fishing village, when its great capabilities for commerce were discovered by the grand-dukes of the Medici family who surrounded it with fortifications, constructed its harbour and bestowed upon it valuable privileges of which not the least important was full toleration to all nations and creeds. It suffered much during the ascendancy of Napoleon from his continental blockade, but recovered so rapidly after his downfall that it has more than doubled its population since 1835. P. 83,543.

LEGHIA or COURT HEIDEN ISLAND, a group, N Pacific, Marshall Archipelago, Caroline; the centre is. In lat 9° 51' 30" N., lon. 160° 15' 30" E. On the N.W. of the group are several large islands, well covered with coconuts, palm trees. The natives are tall, handsome, robust men, and live chiefly on fish.

LEGER (Br.), a vil. Switzerland, on a Vaud, dist. and about 3 m. from Yverdon. It is surrounded by fine villas, and has a trade in wine, and an important annual cattle market, held in winter. Pop. 771.

LEGNAGO, a tn. Italy. Veneto, prov. and 22 m. S.R. Verona, dep. dist. r. bank Adige, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It is ruggedly fortified, has a court of justice, and several public offices, a parish church, and two oratories a gymnasium, and civil hospital, manufactures of silk and sea leather, and a trade in iron and steel. The chief divisions of the latter exhibit the visible nobility. The French were defeated here in 1701. Pop. 5900.



- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Fortezza Vecchia (old fortress). | 6. Piazza del Consolato. |
| 2. Piazza del Duomo. | 7. Piazza del Mercato. |
| 3. Piazza della Libertà. | 8. Piazza del Palazzo. |
| 4. Piazza della Pace. | 9. Piazza del Palazzo. |
| 5. Piazza della Vittoria. | 10. Piazza del Palazzo. |

green, and well built, consisting generally of quincies, sugar and well-paved streets. It is of comparatively recent origin, having been a mere fishing village up to the middle of the 16th century and hence possesses few objects of interest in architecture and art. The most remarkable feature

LEGNAJA, a town and coal-mining town, 1 bank Arno, close by Florence, of which it may almost be considered a suburb. It contains a number of fine villas, and has an extensive iron foundry. Pop. 11,120. Elev. 943 ft.

LEGNANO, a town and coal-mining town, Lombardy prov and 14 m. N.W. Milan on the Olona, here crossed by two stone bridges, connecting the two portions of the town. It has a parish, and two auxiliary churches, an hospital, educational establishment, and manufactures of cotton and silk goods and cotton and silk mills. In 1176, the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa was defeated here by the Milanese. Pop. 4790.

LEGRAID, a market town, Glamorgan, Glamorgan, co. Glamorgan, on the coast of the Mer, 24 m. E. Warrington; with a townhouse, and several mills. Pop. 2337.

LEGHBY, par. Eng. Lincoln 2386 ac. Pop. 853.

LEHJ, or **LA**, a town in the W. Himalayas, cap. of Ladak or Middle Tibet, 2 m. from the bank Indus, 310 m. N. Simla, lat. 34° 11' N. lon. 73° 14' E., in a fine open valley about 11,000 ft. above sea-level. It is enclosed by a wall, surmounted at intervals with conical or square towers, and extending on each side, to the summit of the mountains. The streets are very irregular and intricate, the houses vary in height from one to three stories, and are built partly of stone, and partly of unburned brick, and being white-washed, have a lively appearance. They have generally wooden balconies in front. The roofs are flat and are constructed of the trunks of poplars, covered with a layer of willow twigs and this with another of straw, a coat of mud overlaying the whole. The town contains a palace of the rajah, and several temples, all ex-

LEHRBERG, or **LEHRBERG**, a market town, Bavaria, Middle Franconia, on the Rhine, here crossed by a stone bridge, 26 m. W. & W. Hildesheim, with a castle, church, synagogues, and six mills. Pop. 1091.

LEHRE, a town, Beloechistan, prov. Punjab, Gujrat, 168 m. S.E. Kohat; lat. 29° 14' N. lon. 68° 34' E. It is on a slope of between 1000 and 1500 houses, and is surrounded by a mud rampart strengthened with bastions. Pop. between 5000 and 6000.

LEHUA, or **OKERHIMA ISLAND** one of the smaller Sand which take off N. and N.W. a new harbor rock.

LEHIA, a town, Punjab, on a small branch of the Indus, about 3 m. E. from the main stream, 204 m. W. & W. Lahore, lat. 30° 59' N. lon. 71° 5' E. It has a large amount of both direct and transit trade, and is, besides, the mart for the produce of the surrounding country which is very fertile. The principal articles of sale are indigo, madder, sugar, silk, cotton, wool, iron, copper, glue, and grain. Pop. 15,000.

LEIBICZ, or **LYNNHOLM**, a town, Hungary, Thier Thaum, co. Zips, 1 m. S. Kármán; with two churches, a high school, and manufactures of tobacco, ordinary linen, and damask, and rubber, etc., with a tanning establishment. Pop. 2400.

LEIBNITZ, or **LEIBNITZ**, a town, Austria, Styria, 20 m. S. by E. Graz with a church, an old castle, a library and an hospital. Pop. 1100.

LEICESTER, or **LEICESTERSHIRE**, an inland co. Eng. land bounded N. by cos. Nottingham and Derby W. by Derby and Warwick S. by Northampton, and E. by Rutland and Lincoln; area, 515,840 sq. of which 480,000 ac. are

arable, meadow, and pasture. Surface varied and uneven; but possessing no bold features. The county is nearly equally divided geologically by the liss and sandstone formations the former occupying the greater portion of the E. the latter of the W. side. The coal formation exists to a considerable extent on the W. and the clay-slate in Charnwood forest. Besides coal, limestone, gypsum, slate, whinstone, and clay are among the chief mineral productions. The principal river is the Soar which flows through the centre of the county are in permanent pasture, the greater proportion of which is of the liss formation, the corn lands being chiefly on the sandstone. Along the banks



LEH—From Harwich and Tenter's Travels.

tremely rude. Loh is important as the great rendezvous for the intercourse between the Punjab and Chinese Territory, and the principal mart for the sale of shawl wool brought from the latter region. Pop. variously stated from 4000 to 12 000.

LEHE, a vil. Hanover principality Stade, dist. Brunen, on the Weser and Gessie, cap. hml. near Bremerhafen; with a church, the works, a trade in horses, and some shipping. Pop. vil. 1846 had 6182.

LEHRESEN, a town, Germany, Saxony-Meiningen, 7 m. S.E. Gumbrecht; with manufactures of silkworm. Pop. 997.

LEHIGH, a river, U. States, which rises near Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, and, after a S.E. course of about 100 m. joins 1 bank Delaware, at Easton. A canal from Easton to Whitehaven serves to open up an important coal-field.

LEHNIN, a town, Prussia, prov. Brandenburg gov. and 14 m. W. & W. Potsdam; with a church, the ruins of an old monastery, and the works. Pop. 966.

LEHOTA, numerous places, Hungary:—1 (Pécs) A vil. Hither Thaum, on Gőz, 23 m. from Moson with a church, iron mines, an iron-works, and some transit trade. Pop. 981.—2, (Győr). A vil. Hither Danube, co. Bars, 20 m. from Szekes; with a church, and a trade in fruit and timber. Pop. 981.—3, (Károly). A vil. Hither Danube, co. Liptov, 12 m. from Vichodna, near the Waag. Pop. 908.—4, (Ábra). A vil. Hither Danube, co. Buda, 15 m. from Nottul; with an iron-works, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 901.—5, (Pécs). A vil., more by the river; with a church. P. 1168.

of the streams, the pasture is devoted to the fattening of stock, or for meadows while on the higher and colder land, it is chiefly applied to dairy farming and the production of cheese, some of which is of that kind called *Bailton* but various qualities are manufactured. Barley is the principal crop, but wheat, oats, and beans, are all extensively cultivated, and produce excellent crops. The Leicestershire sheep consist principally of the old Leicesters, the new Leicesters, or Dishley breed, and the Charnwood or forest breed. They all produce long, crimping wool. Leicestershire is one of the great seats of the stocking manufacture, which is carried on in all the towns and villages in the county. Silk plumb for hats, lace, agricultural implements, pottery and firebrick are also made here. Owing to the openness of the country and other recommendations, Leicestershire has been long famous as a hunting country. Milton Mowbray being the headquarters of the sportsmen during the season. It returns six members to Parliament four for the county; registered electors (1861), N. division, 4029; S. division, 5183; and two for the borough of Leicester. Principal towns—Leicester, Loughborough, and Hinckley. It is intersected by numerous railways and canals. Pop. (1841) 316,867; (1851) 290,808.

LEICESTER, a town, England, cap. and seat of the county of above co., 38 m. N. W. London, on the North-Western and S. Midland railways, 7 bank Soar, here crossed by a handsome modern and three ancient bridges. It possesses a fine promenade, called the New Walk, and consists of a great

number of spacious streets, one of which, forming the principal thoroughfare, extends from S. to N. above 1 m.; the houses, chiefly of brick, roofed with slate, are substantially though not very regularly built; and the whole town is well paved, well lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. The more important public buildings are the church of All Saints, more remarkable for its antiquity than its architectural merit; with an ancient font, a curious clock, and fine wood carvings; St. Margaret's, a large and beautiful structure of the 15th century, exhibiting the different English styles, and surmounted by a lofty tower, with a fine chime of bells; St. Martin's, in the form of a cross, with a tower rising from its centre, and terminating in a spire, a window with beautiful stained glass, and an excellent organ; St. Mary's, with a tower and lofty crooked spire and roof, formed in part of intricately-carved oak. St. Nicholas, a very ancient Gothic church, said to have been partly built with the materials of a Roman temple, of which a considerable fragment is still seen in an adjoining wall; St. George's, a handsome modern structure, with a fine tower and spire, 170 ft. high, the guild-hall, the collegiate school, in the Tudor style, the public library and news-room, the courtrooms, county rooms, assembly-room, theatre, music hall, county hospital, county and borough jails. Besides the above, there are other places of worship belonging to the Established church, and 31 to the Dissenters—concluding, among the latter, nine Baptist, in one of which the celebrated Robert Hall long officiated, two Independent, three Calvinistic, two Wesleyan, and three Primitive Methodist; one R. Catholic, one Unitarian, and one Friends. The educational establishments, in addition to the proprietary college, already mentioned, include a free grammar-school, a school of surgery, and national, British, and infant schools, among the more important benevolent institutions are Trinity and Weyton's hospitals, a female asylum, and various other charities. The chaf. history associations are a literary and philosophical society, with a good museum; and a mechanics institute, with a library of 2600 vols.

The staple manufacture is cotton and worsted hosiery, which furnishes an important export; and both in the weaving and other accompanying processes, employs the far larger part of the population. The other manufactures are shawls, lace, ropes and twines, thread, needles, pipes, and stocking frames. The trade is greatly facilitated by a canal, communicating with various lines of navigation, and more especially by railway. Markets are held three a-week; and fairs, chiefly for horses, cattle, and sheep, 13 times a year. Leicester is a place of considerable antiquity and was known to the Romans under the name of *Raia*. A variety of Roman remains have been found in it at various times, and some as recently as 1851. Under the heptarchy, it formed part of the kingdom of Mercia; and in 874 was seized by the Danes, who made it their chief abode, and retained possession of it till Ethelred, daughter of Alfred the Great, and widow of the Duke of Mercia, expelled them, with great slaughter. It was afterwards fortified by walls, and defended by a strong castle, both of which were demolished in the reign of Henry II. It suffered severely during the wars of Lancaster and York, and also during the Parliamentary war—having, in the latter, been first taken by storm by the Royalists, and then re-taken by the Republicans. It sends two members to Parliament. Electors (1851) 4027. Pop. (1851) 60,564.

LEIGH, several places, England—(1.) A market tn. and par., co. Lancaster. The town, 11 m. W by N Manchester, with which and Bolton it is connected by railway, contains an ancient parish church, several Dissenting places of worship, and a R. Catholic chapel, a free grammar-school, a national, infant, and other schools; and has manufactures of silk fabrics, fustians, cambrics, and muslins, carried on to a great extent; and near it are tanneries, glass-works, stone-quarries, and coal-pits. In 1764, Thomas High, rector-church, of this place, constructed the first steam-engine, which he named after his daughter. Pop. 5106. The parish encompasses the chapelry of Astley Atherton and Bedford, and the township of Pottsgill and Westgill, and is noted for its chert. are. 13,192 ac. Pop. 25,000.—(2.) A vil. and par., co. Bedford. The village, 5 m. S. by E. Clonside, is straggling and irregular, and has a handsome cruciform parish

church, three Dissenting chapels, a free, and several other schools. Inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture. Area of par. 1065 ac. Pop. 1674.—(3.) A maritime vil. and par., co. Essex. The village, 16 m. S.E. Chelmsford, on a steep acclivity 1. bank Thames, has a parish church and a Methodist chapel, the former, an ancient structure, on the top of the hill on the acclivity of which the town is built; two good schools, and about 1/2 to dissent, is an extensive manufactory of coarse potteryware. A very limited trade is carried on in coals, but the principal occupation of the inhabitants is fishing upwards of 150 boats being employed in the fishery trade, of which from 500 to 1000 gallies are sent to London weekly during the season. Area of par. 3331 ac. Pop. 1370.—(Local Correspondent.)

LEIGH, several par. Eng.—1. Gloucester, 1730 ac. Pop. 470.—2. Kent, 4660 ac. Pop. 1161.—3. Surrey 8710 ac. Pop. 475.—4. Worcester, 6129 ac. Pop. 2843.—5. (upon Mendips) Somerset 1425 ac. P. 581.—6. (de la Mure), Wals 1237 ac. Pop. 83.—7. (North) Devon, 694 ac. Pop. 290.—8. (North), Oxford, 2460 ac. Pop. 725.—9. (South) Devon 2579 ac. Pop. 331.—10. (South), Oxford, 2074 ac. Pop. 369.—11. (West) Devon 2616 ac. Pop. 508.

LEIGHLIN (Oak), a vil. and par. Ireland co. and 8 m. S.W. Carlow, on the banks of the Avonbeg, in which are some interesting monuments. Area, 9930 ac. Pop. 3511.

LEIGHLIN BARRON, a market tn. Ireland co. and 7 m. S.W. Carlow on the Barrow by which it is divided into two almost equal parts, communicating with each other by a bridge. It contains the parish church of Wells, a R. Catholic chapel, a national school and the ruins of Black castle, a strong fortress erected in the 12th century as a defence of the English settlers in Ireland and the remains of a round tower, and of an ancient monastery. Pop. 1392.

LEIGHMONEY par. and chaf. 2716 ac. Pop. 583.

LEIGHES, two par. Eng. Essex.—1. (Great), 3125 ac. Pop. 674.—2. (Little) 1080 ac. Pop. 164.

LEIGHTON two par. Eng.—1. Hertfordshire, 3770 ac. Pop. 455.—2. Salop 2131 ac. Pop. 322.

LEIGHTON BUZZARD, a market tn. and par. England co. Bedford. The town, 16 m. S.W. Bedford, on 7 bank Ouse, has a market-house an elegant old pentagonal cross, a spacious cruciform church in the early English style, with a tower surmounted by a spire, two dissenting places of worship, and a Friends meeting-house some traces in carried on in timber saws, lime, brick, and earthen articles. The Grand Junction Canal passes near the town, and at a little distance from it, on the opposite side of the river is a station on the London and Birmingham railway. A portion of the female population are employed in lace-making and straw plaiting. Pop. 4465. Area of par., 6768 ac. Pop. 6974.

LEIMSBACH, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony gov. and 30 m. N.W. Merseburg, on the Wipper with a church, a silver and two copper mines, and important manuf. P. 999.

LEIMEN, a market tn. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, 6 m. S. Homburg, 7 bank Lake. It is walled, has two churches, a town-house, school-house, manufactures of tobacco, and a trade in tobacco and cattle. Pop. 1409.

LEINACH (Oxus and Urtax), two nearly contiguous vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, 13 m. N.W. Würzburg. They have a church, vinegar-works, several mills, and a trade in corn, wine, and fruit. United pop. 3333.

LEINER, a river, Germany, which rises in the Harz Mountains, in the S.W. of Prussian Saxony, to the E. of Heiligenstadt, flows generally N.W., past Göttingen and Hanover, and joins 1 bank Aller, 5 m. below Hildesheim, after a course of nearly 150 m. Its principal affluents are, right, the Balme and Immecke, left, the Ilme, Sülze, and Wespe. It begins to be navigable at Göttingen, and navigable at Hanover.

LEINERSHEIM, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, dist. and near Germersheim, with a parish church. Pop. 1806.

LEININGEN, a principality, Germany, which was situated between the Lower Palatinate and the bishoprics of Spire and Worms; area, 104 sq. m. It is now shared between Baden and Rhineland-Bavaria; the latter having the larger portion. The principal cities in Amorbach. P. 60,100.

LEININGEN (Aix and Rux), two nearly contiguous vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, dist. Griesbach. They contain a

church and the ruins of an old castle, and have iron-works and several mills. Pop. Alt. 867 Nov. 1908.

LEINSTER, a prov. Ireland, having, S. and E., St. George's Channel and Irish Sea, N. Ulster, and W. Connaught and Munster. Its length, N. to S. or from Carnarvon Point to the head of Carlingford Bay is about 182 m. Its greatest breadth, which is near the centre of its province, is 33 m., its coast line, 4,356,865 or 5,007 1/2 m. The province is divided into 13 counties—Wexford, Wiltshire, Carlow, Wicklow, Dublin, Kildare, Queen's County, King's County, Westmeath, Longford, Meath, and Louth. Leinster is the most favoured by nature of the four provinces of Ireland, being little encumbered by mountains, and having the best soil. It is, in general, also well cultivated. Its coast, however, has fewer good harbours than any of the other provinces. Principal rivers, the Boyne, Slaney, Barrow, Liffey, Nore and May. Pop. (1841), 1,978,781 (1851), 1,418,771.

LEINTHALL-STRASSE, par Eng. Harford 990 ac.

LEINTWARDINE, par Eng. Harford 8576 ac. P. 1607

LEIPA (Rumanian), or **LEUPA**, a tn. Bohemia, circle Leitmeritz, 45 m. N.N.E. Prague. It is substantially built of brick and tiles, has several churches, one of them a very ancient, and another a handsome modern structure—an Augustinian monastery, a gymnasium, a superior German and several other schools, extensive manufactures of shojis and cotton, and a trade in cattle. Leipa having been at first built of wood was repeatedly burned almost to the ground. The last great fire took place in 1830, and advantage has been taken of it to give the town a much improved form, and make it one of the prettiest places in the kingdom. Pop. 5304.

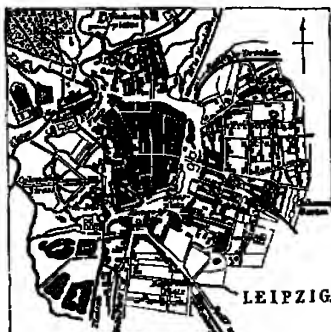
LEIPHLIM, a tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, r. bank Danube, 11 m. E.N.E. Ulm. It is walled, has a church, chapel, castle, hospital, and a trade in hops, which are largely grown in the district. Pop. 1428

LEIPNIK, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle, and 9 m. N.E. Pilsen, r. bank Bohemia. It is situated by two rivers, and entered by two gates, has a church, Roman Catholic, with a church; high school, two hospitals, a townhouse, castle, and beautiful cemetery, and manufactures of woollen. Pop. 5900

LEIPZIG (*Archiepiscopus-leinici*), a circle, forming the N.W. part of the kingdom of Saxony, being one of the four great divisions of the country. It is bounded N. by Prussia, W. by Prussia and Saxony-Altenburg S. by circle Zwettl, and E. by circle Dresden, area, 1012 geo sq m. It lies lower and is likewise more level and fertile, than any other part of Saxony. Its highest ground is in the S., where some ramifications of the Erzgebirge appear, but nowhere rise more than 1250 ft. above the sea. From these it slopes gradually N. It belongs to the basin of the Elbe, which drains it by its tributaries Elster, Pleisse, Mulde, Strömpke, Chemnitz, Zschoppe, and Döbnitz. In the N.E. are several lakes, of which the only one of any consequence is the Götterwitz. The circle is generally well cultivated, and yields good crops of corn, and rears great numbers of cattle, and more especially of sheep. The minerals are not important, but both limestone and marble are abundant and a great number of fine pebbles, including amethysts, agates, topazes, and rock crystal are found. Manufacture have made great progress, and include cottons and linen threads, and fine earthenware. The book trade, carried on principally in the town of Leipzig, is perhaps the most important branch of industry. For administrative purposes, the circle is divided into four *hauptmannschaften*, subdivided into 11 half-wicks. Pop. (1840), 438,533

LEIPZIG (Latin and Italian, *Lepcis*, English, *Lepose*, French, *Lepoisi*), the second city of Saxony, cap. above circle, and one of the chief seats of commerce in Germany, 84 m. W. W. Dresden, lat. (observatory) 51° 30' 15" N. lon. 12° 35' 15" E. It lies in an extensive and fertile plain, on the Elbe, here joined by the Pleisse and Parthe, and consists of old central town, formerly surrounded by fortifications, which have been converted into beautiful walks and shrubberies, called the Promenade, and extensive and rapidly increasing suburbs. In the central town the houses are mostly lofty, some of them quaint-looking; the streets are narrow, but generally straight, and clean, and well lighted with gas, the principal ones open into the market-places, or square, which has a very picturesque appearance; the townhall (Rathaus), built

in 1556, being on the one side, and the others being partly occupied by buildings in the renaissance style. The other principal buildings, within the old boundaries, but none of which are architecturally remarkable, are the churches of St.



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|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. St. Thomas Church. | 6. St. Peter's Church. | 7. Peter's Church. |
| 2. St. Nicholas Church. | 7. St. Nicholas Church. | 8. St. Nicholas Church. |
| 3. St. Paul's Church. | 8. St. Paul's Church. | 9. St. Paul's Church. |
| 4. St. John's Church. | 9. St. John's Church. | 10. St. John's Church. |
| 5. St. Mary's Church. | 10. St. Mary's Church. | 11. St. Mary's Church. |

Nicholas St. Thomas, St. Paul, and St. Peter the Augustines, an elegant modern edifice, containing the university, founded 1409, with a library of 110,000 volumes, 46 ordinary and 30 extraordinary professors, and about 84 private teachers and language masters, and attended by above 900 students, the bookellers' exchange, used, during the fair, for the arrangement of accounts between the country houses and their agents and correspondents in Leipzig, and, at other times, for exhibitions of paintings, &c. the cloth-hall (Gewandhaus) the town-school (Bürger-Schule), with a collection of antiquities the theatre, and the Pleissenburg or castle, now partly used as a barracks, and containing the observatory. It formed part of the old fortifications, withstood the attacks of Tilly, and is memorable as the scene of the famous Leipzig dispute between Luther and Dr. Eck, though the portion of the building in which that interesting event took place, is understood no longer to exist. Not far from the Pleissenburg, opposite the Petersthor the only remaining one of the old gates, and in the centre of the Königsplatz (King's Place) is a colossal statue of king Frederick August, who died in 1827. The suburbs, which have doubled the number of houses in Leipzig, since 1840, are composed of lofty elegant, and sometimes rather ambitious-looking buildings, laid off in regular streets, interspersed with gardens, possessing altogether in his manner with the central town an air of substantiality and comfort. They contain the elegant post-office buildings, the church of St. John, and the R. Catholic church in modern Gothic, by Haeudorf, in some respects the finest building in the city; the Rosenthal (Valley of Roses) a favourite summer evening resort, composed of pleasant wooded walks, and numerous gardens and meadow-like places of recreation. Besides the university library Leipzig possesses a town library of 60,000 volumes, containing some valuable MSS. Schools of various kinds are numerous and good, including two gymnasia, an academy of designing, painting, architecture, &c., a male school and a commercial school, both, but especially the former, of considerable celebrity, four charity schools, &c. There are eight learned societies, a botanical garden several hospitals, including one for deaf-mutes and numerous baths.

Leipzig possesses considerable manufactures, of cotton-wool, leather, hats, silks and half-silks goods, soap, sealing-wax, tobacco, and numerous metal articles; it has likewise an extensive wool-spinning establishment; but the great feature of the manufactures is books. There are 180 bookshelves, 12 printing-offices, with 700 hand-presses and 40

printing-machines; producing, it is estimated, 30 millions of printed sheets annually; and there are several type-foundries. Though important for its manufacture, Leipzig is still more important for its commerce, carried on especially through its noted fairs, particularly those at Easter and Michaelmas, the one at the New Year being comparatively unimportant. To these fairs are congregated people from all quarters of Europe; from Asia, and from America, in numbers often equalling that of the entire population of the town. Turks, Greeks, Persians, Armenians, Polish Jews, and Hungarians may be seen walking about in their native costumes. Every house and yard is converted into a place of business; and the central market-places, the main streets, and a large portion of the promenade, are covered with booths of dealers in porcelain, Bohemian glass, lace, flannels, domestic and heavy cloths of all kinds, tobacco, pipes, leather shoes, jewellery, hardware, furs, and other articles, too numerous to specify, but the more important portion of the business is transacted in the premises of the many agents of manufacturing houses, both German and foreign, who, either permanently or temporarily, are located here. Goods, to the value of 60 millions of thalers (£2,900,000) change hands at these fairs, of which 5 millions of thalers (£1,300,000) are for books. Though for a time on the wane, the fairs, in recent years, have been rapidly increasing.

Leipzig is the capital of one of the four circles of Saxony, and the seat of several courts of justice. It is of Wendish origin, was destroyed by the Bohemian Duke Wrtislav, in 1082; and after being rebuilt, it was again destroyed by Otto IV., in 1212, and 400 houses were burned down in 1430. It early received the Reformation, and has maintained its steadfastness so far that its population is almost exclusively Lutheran; in 1519, the disputation between Luther, Eck, and Carstadt took place in the Pleissenburg. In 1690-81, the plague carried off 3000 people. After this its commerce increased, its fairs became more important, and the seat of the book-trade was transferred to it from Frankfurt-on-the-Main. It suffered much from the Seven Years' War, but soon recovered. October 16-19, 1813, the great battle of the nations

inaugurated-looking monument to commemorate the victory has been erected near the spot. Excepting some slight outbreaks in 1830, 1831, 1845, and 1849, the most important events in recent times are the founding and opening of the different railways, of which there are three. One connecting with Dresden and Austria, a second with Berlin, Halle, Magdeburg, Hanover and Hamburg; and also with Elberfeld and Frankfurt-on-the-Main; and a third with Bavaria. Pop. (1854) 44,802 (1843) 54,519 (1849) 62,374; (1871) 73,490. (Huhn's *Lex. Deutschland*; *Leipzig*, in der *Druckstadt* *Stadtsches Jahrbuch*, 1881. *Private information*.)

LEIRE, par Eng. Latorner; 870 ac. Pop. 438. LEIRA (anc. *Coligis*), a tn. Portugal, prov. Beira-mar, cap. comarca, in a fertile district near r. bank Lda, 59 m. S.E. W. Coimbra. It is walled, defended by an old castle, and contains



LEIRA.—From Victor's Brewery of Pilsener and again.

a cathedral, two parish churches, a college, diocesan seminary, three convents, and an hospital. A considerable manufacture of rock-crystal has been established in the neighbourhood, and the general trade is of some importance. Leira is the see of a bishop, and has repeatedly been occupied as a residence by the kings of Portugal. It was taken from the Moors in 1145.

Pop. 3320; comarca, 74,890.

LEISNIG, a tn. Saxony, circle and 28 m. S.E.E. Leipzig, cap. bail, l. bank Mulde. It is walled, has several public offices, a church and an old castle, with a chapel, and manufactures of woollen and Hessian cloths, quilts, and articles in horn; spinning, and other mills, dye-works, silk- and cloth-works. Pop. (1849) 5185 bail, 80,940.

LEISNITZ, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Oppeln, circle Liegnitz, on the Silesia with two mills. Pop. 1497.

LEISTON, par Eng. Suffolk, 4640 ac. Pop. 1680.

LEITENS DORF (Osnab.), a market tn. Bohemia, circle and 25 m. W. N. W. Leitmeritz, on the Goldbach. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, saddlery, and bookbinding; also, a brewery, a distillery, a mineral spring, and a mine of lignite, which is partially worked. Pop. 3146.

LEITH, an anc. seaport tn. and port, bur. Scotland, co. and 3 m. N. E. the coast of Edinburgh, of which city it is the port, and almost a suburb. It shores Firth of Forth, on both sides the river of Leith, and near its confluence with the sea, lat. 56° 55' 54" N.; lon. 2° 10' 20" W. (a). The portion of the town situated on the N. W. side of the river is known as North Leith, that on the opposite, as South Leith, the former, although partly enclosed, being little more than a suburb of the latter, where all the chief business of the town is transacted, and where the splendid harbour and splendour of the



THE MACKAY'S PLACE, LEIPZIG, during the Fair.

(*Völkerrückzug*), was fought around and in Leipzig, by which Germany was freed from the French yoke, and in which Napoleon received his first decisive defeat, at the hands of the combined forces of Prussia and Austria. The French, on this occasion, lost 25,000 men, as previously, having a larger number slain in battle, and in the retreat, Prince Frederick lost his life in attempting to cross the Elster; and

merchants principally are. The town, on both sides of the river, stands on nearly a perfect level. The streets and lanes in the more modern parts, particularly in the vicinity of the harbour, are narrow, tortuous, and stony; and the houses old, dilapidated, and mean; but the more modern quarters are sufficiently spacious, airy, and well built. Here, also, handsomely houses line two sides of what is called the 'Links' or downs, a fine large open space on the S. E. side of the town. The principal public buildings are the custom-house, a Grecian structure, with pediment and columns, exchange buildings, new courthouses, Leith Bank, now a branch of the National and the Trinity House. An elegant bathing establishment, at Seafield, within about 1 m. of the centre of the town, may also be included. The parish churches of North and South Leith are also both respectable edifices; the former modern with a spire 158 ft. high, the latter an old Gothic structure, with a turret and spire, recently rebuilt. The other places of worship are St. Thomas church, erected and endowed by Sir John Gladstone. St. John's church or chapel of ease, five Free churches, four U. Presbyterian, one (Original Seceder, one Methodist, two Congregationalist, one Episcopalian, and one R. Catholic. The chief educational establishments are the Leith High School, and Dr. Dalry's school, the latter on the Modern system of mutual instruction. Each school at present (1859) attended by about 700 children. There are two principal libraries in the town—the Leith public library, and the Leith Mechanics Subscription Library. The charity table and benevolent institutions comprise the Leith hospital, and Edinburgh and Leith Humane Society, the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Society, Gladstone's Female Asylum, the Leith Boys' Charity School, a society for the relief of the sick, and several societies of a religious character. The chief manufactures are ropes, cordage, sail-cloth, bottles, soap, candles, paints, and colours. There are one or two breweries, a distillery, several ship-building yards, a sugar-refinery, a large establishment for preserving meat, several extensive saw-mills, cooperages and iron foundries. The foreign trade of the port is chiefly with the N. countries of Europe, particularly those on the Baltic. There is also some colonial, and an important coasting trade, a number of shipping companies being engaged in trading with London, Hull, Newcastle, Aberdeen, and several other Scotch ports. The principal imports are grain, wheat, tobacco, lumber, hemp, hides, and tallow.

The following table shows the declared value of the exports in the years 1860 to 1864 and the gross amount of customs duty received at the port in the same five years—

Exports.	Exports.	Duties Received.	Duties Received.
1860.	£1,050,000	1860.	£452,453
1861.	1,203,477	1861.	422,632
1862.	1,324,009	1862.	466,513
1863.	1,653,809	1863.	439,796
1864.	1,763,441	1864.	451,730

In 1860 the number of vessels registered at the port was 167 sailing, tons 16,490; 33 steam, tons 3790. In 1863 the number was 129 sailing vessels, of 23,628 tons, and 64 steam vessels, of 17,240 tons. The number of vessels, of every tonnage, that entered and cleared, from and to various countries, in 1864, was as follows—

	Sailing Tonnage.	Tonn.	Steamers.	Tonn.
Entered	1842	192,309	343	126,804
Cleared	206	64,068	251	145,096

Of these above a half in tonnage, and far above a half in numbers, consisted of coasting vessels.

The harbour has been greatly improved of late years by the extension of the pier, which enables vessels to get into smooth water, in E. gales, sooner than formerly, and into considerably deeper water. A W. pier or break-water extends towards the E. pier, but leaves an entrance of 250 ft. width. By this break-water, the harbour is sheltered from N. winds. The harbour has gained considerably in depth, in consequence of the improvements. The average depth at high water, spring-tides, is 17 ft.; and, at neap-tides, 13 ft. in the fairway. There are two wet-docks, each 200 yards in length, and 100 yards in breadth, with basins of 10 ac. extent, capable of containing 150 vessels; and, adjoining to these, three dry-docks, each 180 ft. long. On the W. side of North Leith there is a very handsome and busy wharf, while the entrance to the harbour is protected by a masonry tower. Leith is mentioned, for the first time, under the name of

Inverleith in a charter of David I., and, in 1259, a charter of Robert I. made a grant of the port and mills of Leith to the city of Edinburgh. It early acquired a considerable trade, but suffered, especially by war. In 1541, an English fleet took possession of it, and it was nearly destroyed in 1544. It was occupied by French troops sent to the assistance of Mary of Guise, and, in 1560, it was besieged by a body of English, and by Elizabeth to assist the Reformers. In 1660, Cromwell repaired Leith fort, and erected a citadel with five bastions, which were demolished at the Restoration. During Cromwell's possession, the inhabitants petitioned him to remove them from the bad condition and most grievous oppressions they lay under from the magistracy of Edinburgh. The petition failed to produce any effect, and the grievances complained of were not finally removed till 1822, when it first obtained a separate and independent magistracy and 1829, when the docks and harbour were put under commissioners, of whom Leith appoints three. Leith communicates with Edinburgh by a branch of the Edinburgh and Granton Railway. Pop (1851) 30,919.

LEITHMERITZ, a t. Bohemia, cap. circle, beautifully situated on a height above r. bank Elbe, here crossed by a bridge, 34 m. N. W. Prague. It is walled, has three gates, and, though old, is well built. It is the seat of a bishop, and the seat of a civil and criminal court, several public buildings; contains a fine old cathedral, six other churches, a townhouse, in which many curious charters are deposited, an episcopal palace, diocesan seminary, gymnasium, formerly a Jesuit college, a Dominican and a Capuchin monastery, two hospitals, and an infirmary, and has a considerable trade in corn, fish, wine, and fruit, particularly an apple called *Burdock*, which is sent to Berlin and Petersburg. Pop. 4800.—The citadel, on the frontiers of Saxony, though hilly produces much grain, and rears great numbers of cattle. Among the minerals are iron ore, and lignite. Area, 1100 sq. m. Pop. 361,000.

LEI FOMING-SHI, a t. Leutuan, a t. Bohemia, circle and 24 m. S. E. Chudum, 1 bank Lausum, and on the rail way from Vienna to Prague. It is on the whole well built, having, in particular a large ring or market-place, lined by lofty stone houses of good construction and of an elegant appearance. It contains a castle, one of the finest buildings of the kind in Bohemia, built in the 16th century, in the Italian style, in the form of a square, with a tower at each angle, and adorned within with fine sculptures and frescoes; a handsome domed church and several chapels; a courthouse, Placet college, gymnasium, a townhouse, a large and massive structure with a lofty tower, and an hospital, and has manufactures of linen, raw and other mule, tile-works and a trade in corn, linen, and fax. Pop. 6396.

LEITHRIM, a maritime co. Ireland, N. E. extremity of prov. Connaught, bounded N. by Donegal Bay, and by Donegal and Fermanagh, E. by Fermanagh and Cavan, S. by Longford, W. by Roscommon and Sligo; greatest length 51 m.; breadth, 21 m. area, 892,668 ac.; of which 248,850 ac. are arable 85,199 ac. were under crop in 1856. There are some mountain tracts in the N. part of the county and elsewhere, but in general the surface is nearly flat, exhibiting, for the most part, either green fields or bogs. The substratum is principally limestone, particularly in the railway, where the soil is fertile, in other parts it is cold, stiff, and retentive. The best tracts are along the Shannon, River, and Bonnet rivers. The county is rich in minerals: iron, lead, and copper were at one time raised but are now neglected. Manganeses, fullers earth, potash clay, sandstone, and marble have also been obtained, and could be raised to some extent on the S. side of Lough Allen. Chalybeate springs are numerous on the borders of the same Lough. There are several small rivers in the county, including a portion of the earlier course of the Shannon; and numerous lakes, of which Lough Allen, which is about 7 m. long, and 1 to 4 m. broad is the largest. The shore along the Bay of Donegal is for the most part a rocky bluff, with a rough stony beach along the foot of it, and is exposed to the whole swell of the Atlantic. Oats form the chief crop, occupying 25,125 ac. out of 265,990 ac.—the whole under crop in 1850. Potatoes covered 14,833 ac. The best was taken up with wheat, barley, beans, &c. &c. The soil is more a grazing than an agricultural country, raising large numbers of young stock, chiefly horses, cattle, and the produce of the S. district. Linen and coarse woollen are

domestic use are the only manufactures, the general trade being almost exclusively confined to the sale of grain, butter, and live stock. The county is divided into two baronies and seven townships. It contains no town with above 3000 inhabitants. In 1859 it contained 59 national schools, attended by 10,648 children. It returns two members to parliament. Pop. (1841), 155,292; (1861), 111,918.

LEITHEN, two par. Ireland.—1, Cork and Waterford; 7125 sq. P. 1597.—2, Galway; 4099 sq. P. 750.

LEITZKAU, a tn. in Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 9 m. S.E. Magdeburg. It has a law court, two Protestant churches, no hospital, and two mills. Pop. 1407.

LELLIP, a market tn. and par., Ireland, co. Kildare. The town, near the confluence of the Rye with the Liffey 9 m. W. Dublin, has a miserable and dilapidated appearance. It has an ancient parish church, a small E. Catholic chapel and several schools; limited woollen manufactures and near it are rolling-mills for the manufacture of bar and sheet iron; a flour mill, and an extensive distillery. The Royal Canal approaches within $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of the town. Pop. (1841), 1065. Area of par., 8205 ac. Pop. 1698.

LELLA, a tn. Spain, prov. Navarra, 20 m. N.W. Pamplona, tolerably well built, with a parish church, chapel, spacious townhouse and prison, public school; and manufactures of iron and copper wire, hair combs, paper, and cloth. P. 1784.

LEK (not *or* *Leck*), a river, Holland, which branches off from the Old Rhine at Wyk bij Duurstede, prov. Utrecht; flows W by N and then W by S, forming first the boundary between provs. Utrecht and Gelderland, and then between Utrecht and S. Holland, and, at Krumpen, unites with an arm of the Maas. The Netherlands, in the treaty of 1838 for the free navigation of the Rhine, recognized the Lek, politically, as a continuation of that river.

LEKA, or **LOCHERACA**, a market tn. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, on the Gyfelys, 7 m. S. N.W. Güns. It has a castle, an Augustinian monastery, and manufactures of flannel, glass-works, and paper. Pop. 1169.

LEKCHA, or **LEKVA**, a lake, Russia, in the N.W. of gov. Orenburg; forming a long and narrow stream, stretching N.W. to S.E. about 34 m., with a breadth of about 3 m.

LEKENTZ, or **LACHNITZ**, a vill. Austria, Transylvania, dist. and about 10 m. from Mieritz. It has a church, and a trade in corn, cattle, and wine. Pop. 1121.

LEKKERKERK, a vill. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 9 m. E. Rotterdam, on the Lek; with a neat cruciform church, and a school; 2000 two-story buildings, two lawns, corn-mills, a vineyard, and a salmon fishery. P. (agricultural), 7054.

LELANT, par. Eng. Cornwall, 4240 sq. P. 9012.

LELEK (Huny), a vill. Austria, Transylvania, about 40 m. from Kronstadt. It has two churches, and is the head station of a military district. Pop. 3750.

LELESE, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Thelcs, co. and 11 m. E.N.E. Zemplin, with a E. Catholic church, and an old Franciscan monastery. Pop. 1609.

LELUNDA, a river, Africa, Congo, which rises in a mountainous district E. of San Salvador, flows W. and, after a course of about 20 m., falls into the S. Atlantic, about 40 m. S.E. of the mouth of the river.

LEMA ISLANDS, the outermost group of the great archipelago (Chinese Sea) that fronts the entrance to Canton river. They consist of three large and one small island, extending E.N.E. and W.S.W. 12½ m. The largest, called Great Lema by Europeans, but two names—two by the Chinese, lat. (N. 20° and 21° 45' N.; lon. 114° 18' 30' E., is 6 m. long, and 1½ m. broad, and of moderate height. These islands are all steep and rocky on the S. side, and affording a single bay for a boat to find shelter. They have a barren appearance, but a few men reside on them, who are employed in small quantities of brownwood found between the rocks, which they send to Macao for sale. Fresh water may be obtained along the N. side of the largest island, at several places.

LEMAN (LAKES). See **GENÈVA** (LAKES).

LEMANNAHAN, par. (Irish N. 10°), 18,618 sq. P. 2678.

LEMBECK, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 10 m. E. Brussels, on the railway thence to Maastricht. It has a very old castle, extensive breweries of gin, tobacco, a tobacco and cigar factory, and a paper and a stone mill. Pop. 2666.

LEMBERG, a vill. Hungary, dist. and 8 m. S. W. Komorn; with a church, glass-works, and mills. Pop. 2540.

LEMBERG (Pollak, *Leone*) a tn. Austria, cap. kingdom of Galicia, in a beautiful and romantic district, 595 m. S.W.E. Vienna; lat. 49° 51' 52" N.; lon. 14° 11' 11" E. It was originally surrounded by walls and ditches, which have been levelled, and converted into walks, and, though founded in the 13th century, has all the appearance of a modern town, having increased so rapidly as to triple its population about 1771. This rapid increase has taken place since Austria made it a capital. Besides being the seat of the Government, and the important courts and public offices necessarily connected with it, it possesses three metropolitan sees—Greek, Armenian, and E. Catholic. The buildings most deserving of notice are the Greek metropolitan church, with the archbishop's palace, magnificent structures in the Italian style, finely situated on a height on the W. side of the town, the Latin cathedral, built by Constant the Great, in 1870, the Dominican church, after the model of St. Peter's at Rome; the Protestant church, three synagogues, one of them a recent erection, of large dimensions, and remarkably handsome, the new townhouse, built on a magnificent scale, at an expense of about £20,000, with a very lofty tower, the university, possessed of a library of 46,000 volumes and numerous collections, and attended by about 1400 students; the Onolinsk institute, with a library of 50,000 volumes, relating mostly to Galician history and literature, 1200 MSS., and 15,000 books and medals, and numerous collections of paintings, engravings, antiquities, &c.; the new theatre built at the sole expense of a Count, who bequeathed all his property for its maintenance; the theological and philosophical institute, for the regular clergy—two seminaries, two gymnasia, an academy of arts, a normal and numerous other schools, superior and elementary; a deaf and dumb institute, a general infirmary and lunatic asylum, a large military hospital, an hospital of the sisters of charity, a workhouse, penitentiary, and large new house of correction, extensive barracks, a military academy, and a bathing establishment. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen and cotton textiles, and, in the vicinity about 1 m. from the town, there is a very extensive tobacco-factory belonging to Government. But Lemberg depends far less on manufactures than on trade. This, which is very much in the hands of the Jews, who have master to the number of more than 20,000, is very important, and concentrates a great part of the trade of the kingdom. Much of it is merely transit, and extends over the whole year, but a considerable portion of the whole is confined to the large fairs which take place at stated periods. One of them, called the Great Khammeh, lasts six weeks, and attracts vast numbers of dealers from all quarters. The quantity of business then transacted is very great. In 1856, Lemberg successfully resisted the Russians, in 1871, it was laid under contribution by the Turks; and in 1794, was stormed by the Swedes under Charles XII. Pop. (1848), 70,970.

—The canals of Lemberg, though not properly monumental, is rugged throughout, and is extensively covered by meadows, or by a thin, sandy, and stony soil of very little fertility. Area, 798 sq. m. P. 301,500.

LEMERE, a river, Italy, Venetia, which rises near Udine, prov. Friuli, flows S.W. into Porto-Franco, where it becomes navigable, and falls into the Adriatic by several mouths, one of which enters port Fiumana; total course about 85 m.

LEMPORD, a vill. Hanover, dist. and 10 m. S. Dielbach, cap. hall; with a castle, a custom-house, and an active general trade. Pop. vill., 912; hall, 4814.

LEMPO, a tn., principally Lippe-Deimold, on the Rhine, 49 m. S.W. Hanover. It is walled, has a very magnificent appearance, and contains many specimens of Gothic architecture, among others a townhouse. It has also four churches, a royal palace, a synagogue, gymnasium, and public institute; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, leather, and miscellaneous goods, and a considerable book trade. Pop. 4023.

LEMPENT, or **LEMPET**, a vill. Transylvania, about 50 m. from Kronstadt, with a Greek church. Pop. 1642.

LEMPIN, a vill. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. and 8 m. from Turin, in the valley of Lancia, 1. bank Orsina, with a church and cemetery, finely situated on a precipitous mass of rock, overlooking the valley. Pop. 2660.

LEMHINGTON, a vill. England, co. Northumberland, par. Widdowson, 2 m. bank Tyne, near the extensive works of the Tyne-Iron Company, and also large glass-works.

LEMINGTON (Lowen), par Eng. Gloucester, 355 sq. Pop. 56.

LEMLOOM, or **LEMLON**, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, I. bank Euphrates, push and 113 m. S. by W Bagdad. It has a singular appearance; the houses, of which there are about 400, being entirely of mud, neatly constructed. About 10 m. to 15 m. S. from the town are the marshes of the same name into which the Euphrates spreads. Rice is grown to a considerable extent in the district around.

LEMMER (see), *Amstelina* vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, N shore Zuidse Ee, 37 m. S. Leeuwarden; and, after Harlingen, possessing the best harbour in the province. It is a well-built place, with two churches, two schools, two boat-building yards, a rope-walk, tanneries, potteries, hawking, weaving and saw and corn mills. Its shipping trade has greatly fallen off from what it once was. Pop. 2381.

LEMMONGAN, or **LEMMONGAN**, a volcano, Java, prov. Bantam, about 80 m. E.R.E. Soerabaya height, 6561 ft. Eruptive took place in 1818, 1824, and 1848. Around it are several lakes or *terme* of brackish water, of unpleasant taste.

LENNON, or **STALLEN**, an isl. Turkey in Europe, in the Archipelago, at the entrance of the Dardanelles, from which it is E.E. about 40 m. lat. 40° N. lon. 25° E.; length, E. to W., about 23 m.; breadth, about 30 m. It is very irregular in shape, and is divided by the port of Paeonion, on the N., and that of St. Antonio on the S. into two parts, united by a narrow isthmus. On the E. it is rimmed almost unceasingly by a sandbank but in other directions it presents several good harbours. The interior consists generally of low hills, of a rugged and barren appearance, and, in part, evidently the result of volcanic agency, and the soil is, for the most part, thin and sandy but in some parts, particularly in the W. and S., possesses considerable fertility and produces much corn, oil, wine, fruit, and some cotton. Silk is also obtained. The manufactures are confined to a few cotton stuffs, a great many of the inhabitants are employed in fishing. Grain and wine are the principal towns bear the same name. It stands on the W. coast, and is defended by a fort; it is the residence of a Greek bishop, and has three Greek churches, a small well-frequented harbour, and a building-dock. Pop. isl., 9000 to 3000.

LENPA, a river, Central America. It rises in Guatemala, flows E.E., forming the boundary between Honduras and Salvador, turns nearly due S., across Salvador, and falls into the Pacific, 9 m. W. N. W. the Bay of Conception.

LENPS (see **LENN**), a tn. France, dep. Seine, 22 m. N. W. Cherbourg, with annual fairs. Pop. 1103.

LENNWIG, a small seaport on Denmark's Jutland, east, and 23 m. N. Rankiberg, on a bay of the Edinford. It has a small building-yard, an active fishery, and a harbour, which admits vessels drawing 9 ft. Pop. 906.

LENNA, a river, Siberia, and one of the largest rivers in the world. It rises on the N. W. side of the mountains which skirt the western shore of lake Baikal, lat. 53° N., lon. 106° E., near Orlinsk, gov. and about 70 m. N. E. Irkutsk. It proceeds N. to the Kulek, thence E. N. E., passing Kurensk and Vitimsk, where it receives the Vitim, in the form of Yakutsk. Here it suddenly changes its course to the N. and on the N. bank receives one of its most important tributaries, the Aldan; then turns N. W. and shortly after receives, on its L. bank, at Ust-Viluiak, the Vilui, another, and indeed the last, of its important tributaries. Now a mighty stream, it flows generally N. W. separating into branches, it forms a great number of islands, and discharges itself into the Arctic Ocean by several mouths, in lat. 78° N., and lon. about 128° E.; having thus passed over 81° of lat., and 23° of lon. Its direct course, making no allowance for windings, is 1850 geo. m. and its actual course, windings included, 2400 geo. m. Its basin has an area of 364,400 geo. sq. m.; it is situated in the Old World only by those of the Old and Finland, and in the New World only by those of the Annum, Minnesota, and La Plata.

LENN (see), two par. Eng. Worcester—1, (Cherhill) 2533 sq. P. 285—2, (Barnes) 1880 sq. P. 277.

LENNELDE, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, about 15 m. S. Bruges, on the road to Oostv. It has a church, hospital, and a trade in corn and all sorts. Pop. 4500.

LENNINARA, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. Pola, cap. dist. on the Adigetto, 8 m. W. Rovigo. It is very well built, has a court of law, and several public offices, a hand some park and two auxiliary churches a court-house, and public library. Pop. m., 3500; dist., 10 000.

LENDZIN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Oppeln, circle Posen. It contains a townhouse, and has limekilns, limestone quarries, and two mills. Pop. 1440.

LENGEFELD, a tn. Saxony, circle and 80 m. S.E. Zwickau. It contains a church, and has numerous spinning and other mills, dye-works, bleachfields, a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 2774.

LENGENFELD, several places, Germany—1, A tn. Saxony, circle and 11 m. S.W. Zwickau. It has a church, considerable manufactures of woollen and cotton fabrics, woollen and cotton spinning, several dye-works and bleachfields, saw and walk mills, and a trade in manufactures and cattle. Pop. (1848), 4032—2, A market in Lower Austria, near Krems, with a church P. 1500—3, A vil. and par. Tyrol, circle Inntal, near Sella, with a church. P. 1544—4, A vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony gov. Erfurt, circle Hildburghausen, on the Frieda, with a church, an oil, a saw, and a flour mill. Pop. 1220.

LENGERICH a tn. Rhensia Prussia, gov. and 19 m. N. N. E. Münster, with a church and a synagogue Hinkeln, and manufactures of silk and tobacco. Pop. 1423.

LENGFURT, a market in Bavaria, Lower Franconia, dist. Markt-Herdenfeld on the Main. It has a hospital, some shipping, a transit trade, and trade in fruit and wine, stone-quarries, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1100.

LENGGLENN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, cant. Aargau, cap. circle, 1 bank Aar N. N. E. Aarau, with a trade in corn, fruit, and wine. Pop. 1030.

LENGNAU two places Switzerland—1, A vil. and par. com. and 17 m. N. Bern, with a church and mineral springs including establishments, and extensive stone-quarries. P. 716—2, (Ober and Nieder) Two contiguous vil. cant. Aargau, dist. and near Zuzach. They form a parish of same name, and contain a handsome Protestant church, a synagogue, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 1781.

LENGSFELD a tn. Baze-Wassar principality and 16 m. S. S. W. Elsenach, cap. dist. It is walled, has two churches, and manufactures of flannel. Pop. 2233. Area of dist., 13 geo. sq. m. Pop. 4600.

LENHAM, par Eng. Kent 6963 sq. Pop. 2070.

LENN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, cant. and 83 m. S. Bern, in a valley of same name, on the Emme, in a wild and mountainous district, with magnificent cascades. It contains an old parish church, more than 9000 ft. above the sea-level, a handsome parsonage, and a school. Pop. 2328.

LENNKORAN, a tn. Transcaucasian-Russia, Jellik, gov. Schemach, near the Caspian Sea, S. W. of the mouth of the Kur. It occupies a large space, the houses being generally placed apart from each other and surrounded with trees. The roads afford good anchorage, and the Russians have built a fort in the vicinity. Pop. (1856) 2172.

LENNKE a river, Prussia, which rises in the frontiers of the W. W. N. W. and joins the Ruhr 16 m. N. E. Elberfeld, after a course of nearly 60 m.

LENNKE a tn. Rhodan Prussia, gov. and 20 m. E. Düsseldorf, cap. circle, in a beautiful valley, watered by the Lennep. It contains two churches, a superior higher school, and an orphan hospital, and is a principal seat of the woollen manufactures, particularly fine broad-cloth and cashmeres, and shawls. The other manufactures are hats, gunpowder, and ironmongery. The trade in the above articles, and also in wine, is considerable. Pop. (1848) 7284. The creek is watered by the Wupper and Lennep, and being hilly, has not much level arable land. Area, 68 geo. sq. m. Pop. 67,464.

LENNICK, two places, Belgium prov. Brabant—1, (St. Martin), a vil. and com. 9 m. W. S. W. Brussels, with a brewery, distillery oil-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1281—2, (St. Quentin), A vil. and com. near the former with a flour-mill and trade in corn. Pop. 2481.

LENNO a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy, prov. Como 8 m. from Menaggio. It is celebrated for a number of antiquities, particularly a small obelisk of granite, with hieroglyphs and various inscriptions, and a cathedral parish church, with an ancient baptistry attached. Pop. 1050.

LENNOX—1) An ancient dist. Scotland, comprising Dumfriesshire, and portions of cos. Berwick, Perth, and Stirling. It gives the title of Duke, in the Scotch peerage, to the Duke of Richmond.—2) *(Lennox Hills)* A range of hills, Scotland, extending from Dumfriesshire to Stirling. Greatest height, about 1500 ft. above sea-level. They include the Campsie Fells.

LENNOXTOWN a large vil. Scotland, co. Stirling 9 m. N Glasgow on a branch of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, with a parish and a P. U. Presbyterian church, and a school. Industries employed in the cottages, glass-works, blacksmiths, and shoe-makers of the vicinity. Pop. 8104.

LENO, a vil and com. Italy Lombardy prov and 13 m. E. Brescia, cap. dist. It has a court of justice, a parish and an auxiliary church, and an hospital; manufactures of woolen and cotton goods, and several silk-mills. P. 3805; dist., 20,902.

LENOLA, a tn. Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, dist. and 15 m. N W. Gaeta. It stands on a hill, and contains two churches and an hospital. Its site is supposed to be that of the ancient *Lucania*. Pop. 2000.

LENOX, a small vil. U. States Massachusetts, 131 m. W Boston. It is mostly built; has three churches, a court-house, jail and an academy. Pop. 1213.

LENN—1) [*anc. Lenn, Lennus*] A tn. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, on the *Sioule*, 9 m. K. Arzac. It is a place of great antiquity, was at one time strongly fortified and stood reputed strong. In 1648, the Spaniards were signally defeated by the Prince of Condé, under its walls. Lenn has considerable distilleries, tanneries, and soap-works and some trade in corn, flour, and hemp. In the neighborhood are coal-mines and brick and lime kilns. Pop. 2768.—2) A vil. and com. Belgium prov. Hainaut, 7 m. N N W. Mons, on the *Dendre*, with one of the finest châteaux in the province. Limestone and building-stone quarries, a trade in corn, horses, cattle, and poultry. Pop. 2190.—3) (*Saint Remy*) A vil. and com. Belgium prov. and 9 m. W N. W. Liège, on the *Saer*, with a brewery a steam and a flour mill and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1410.—4) (*anc. Lenn*) A vil. and par. Switzerland, cant. Valais, 8 m. N W. Sion. It has a beautiful church, with an elegant tower. Pop. 1622.

LENT, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, on the *Waal*, opposite to Nijmegen, with which it is connected by a flying bridge. It has two churches, and a school, and is surrounded by orchards, which form a favourite summer resort of the inhabitants of Nijmegen. Pop. 1171.

LENTA, a vil and com. Italy Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. and 12 m. N Varese l. bank *Stesia*; with a parish and two other churches and manufactures of agricultural implements. Pop. 1200.

LENTCHER, *LENTICA*, or *LENTIC*, a tn. Russian Poland, 77 m. W & W. Warsaw. It is walled and defended by a fort, crowning a steep rock; and has a collegiate and five other churches, several convents, a synagogue, and some general trade. Pop. 8700.

LENTINI, or *LENTINUM* [*anc. Lentini*] a tn. Sicily prov. and 30 m. N W. Syracuse, r. bank river of same name, near Lake *Sticci*, or *Lentini*. It is of Greek origin, and is often referred to by ancient writers. It continued even to modern times to be a place of considerable importance, but suffered dreadfully by an earthquake in 1093, and has never recovered since. Most of the inhabitants find employment in connection with shipping in the lake, which are very productive. The district around is remarkably fertile, but the climate is unhealthy. Pop. 7274.

LENTON a par and tn. England, co. Nottingham, the latter consisting of the contiguous villages of Old and New Lenton, 14 m. W by S. Nottingham, of which it may be considered an appendage. It lies on the *Leen*, near its confluence with the *Trent*; and has a handsome Gothic church, a chapel of ease, a Baptist and two Methodist meeting-houses, a national and an infant school; manufactures of lace, starch, leather, and hosiery and a station on the Midland railway. Area of par. 5080 ac. Pop. 5509.

LENY, [*anc. Lenus*] a vil. Westmorland, 8297 ac. P. 1064.

LENSBURG a vil and par. *Herk* Co., New York, dep. co. dist., on the *Ac.* 7 m. E. Arden. It has a church, an old Gothic castle, on the summit of a hill, now converted into a school; manufactures of shawls, linen, and cotton, blacksmiths, and gunsmiths. Pop. 1755.

LENNEN a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 25 m. N W. Potsdam, near the confluence of the *Leine* with the *Wilsa*. It is walled; has three gables, a church and hospital, a court of law, several public offices, a distillery, brewery, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 3771.

LENNINGHAUSEN, a vil. Rhinish Prussia, gov. Minden, circle *Hersfeld*; with a church. Pop. 1060.

LEO (St.) a tn. Italy, deling. Urbino and Pesaro, on a hill, 27 m. W Pesaro. It is the site of a bishopric, defended by a fort, near which was found, buried in a large chest, several vessels and masses of gold, a crown of gold, six vessels of silver, and a number of jewels. They are supposed to have belonged to king *Burgund*, who long defended himself on Mount St. Leo, before he fell into the hands of Otto I. P. 1300.

LEOBARDA, a tn., W. Africa, r. bank *Niger*; lat. 6° 20' N lon. 5° 45' E, surrounded by an immensely thick wall. The inhabitants are extremely poor, but are contented and happy, and kind and hospitable to strangers. Pop. 8000.

LEOMEN a tn. Austria, Styria, circle and 9 m. W S. W. Bruck, r. bank *Mur*. It is walled, enclosed by three gates, has a large and handsome square, surrounded with three S. W. brick and battery church, townhouse, and theatre, extensive iron and steel works. Both coal and lignite are worked to a considerable extent in the vicinity. Pop. 3000.

LEOBERSDORF, or *LOBERSDORF*, a vil. Lower Austria, on the *Travert* about 21 m. S. S. W. Vienna, on the S. railway with a church, manufactures of silk goods, mineral springs and a cotton, saw and other mills. Pop. 1290.

LEOBISCHUTZ, or *LOBISCHUTZ*, a tn. Prussia, Silesia, gov. and 21 m. S. S. W. Oppeln, cap. circle, on the *Elma*. It is walled, surrounded with ten towers, has a law-court, and several public offices; two churches, two chapels, an old Franciscan monastery, occupied as a R. Catholic gymnasium; and two hospitals; manufactures of woolen and linen cloth, ribbons and leather, and a walk-mill. P. 6092.—The climate is mostly dry, but produces much corn. Area, 207 sq. m. Pop. 72,393.

LEOCHERLAND-GOSHAW, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 18,440 ac. Pop. 1068.

LEOGANE, a maritime tn. Hayti N. side of S. W. peninsula, 22 m. W Port-au-Prince lat. 18° 25' N lon. 73° 40' W. There is good anchorage off the town.

LEOMIA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Alta, near l. bank *Trova*, and near the R. *Le*. Leopo. Pop. 1187.

LEOMINSTER, a par. and market par. market, and par. England, co. Hereford. The town, 13 m. N. Hereford, in a fertile valley r. bank *Lugg* is interested by the *Kee*-water and *Finsley*; has several antique looking houses, of timber and brick; spacious church, of various styles; several Dissenting chapels, a Friends' meeting-house, several churches, including a free grammar-school and an almshouse; also a theatre, a townhall and jail, and a reading-room. The wool and hops produced in the neighborhood are much esteemed, and the town has long been famed for the quality of its cider. There is a race-course in the vicinity, on which races are run every August. The bar returns two members to parliament. Registered electors (1851), 428. Area of par., 9290 ac. Pop. 1851, 3314.

LEON, a tn. Spain, cap. prov. and ancient kingdom of same name, on a low and level tract, in the angle formed by the confluence of the *Tago* and the *Barranco*, each of which is here crossed by a bridge, 176 m. N W. Madrid. It is built in the form of an octagon, surrounded by ancient walls in a somewhat dilapidated state, and entered by 11 gates. The streets are generally narrow, irregular, ill paved and dirty, and many of the houses are untenanted, and in a state of decay. The square, called *Nueva* and *Piazza*, or *Plaza de San Martin*, however having been recently widened and improved, are decidedly handsome; and there are four principal squares, all of them lined by handsome edifices, while that called the *Plaza Mayor*, or *Plaza de la Constitución*, is remarkable for the regularity of its form, and the fine front of balconies. The fountain, also, some of them composed of marble and jasper with elegant figures, are elegant structures; and a finely placed one, called the *Escalin de Puerta Castilla*, affords a beautiful and magnificent perspective. The palace called *Alfaro* are the residences of a beautiful specimen of the *puerto de la*, with a facade composed of six richly sculptured round, and flanked by two semicircular arches, and lofty towers; the church of *San Isidro*, an ancient massive

structure, also Gothic, several suppressed convents, among which, that of San Marcos de Leon, is the most conspicuous, four nurseries, the warehouses, courthouses, and other public offices, occupying a handsome structure with two towers; the episcopal palace, with a fine garden attached to it; the public library, contained in an ancient manse; a fine old palace, called La Casa de las Platerías; the theatre, several hospitals, the Hospicio mendicant, the gymnasium or institute, which has been recently established to afford a superior general education; the primary, normal, and various other schools. The manufactures consist chiefly of linen goods, once the great staple of the town, but now almost extinct; leather, hats, and earthenware. There is no trade worthy of the name, but there are two weekly markets and three annual fairs, each of which is well frequented, and lasts several days. Pop 1074.—

The province of Leon is bounded N by prov. Oviedo, E. by Palencia, S. by Valladolid and Zamora, and W by Lago and Orense. greatest length, E to W, about 120 m. mean breadth, 60 m. The surface in the N and W is covered by the mountains of Asturias, a branch of which proceeding E. divides the prov into two unequal portions an E., the larger of the two, belonging to the basin of the Duero, which receives its waters chiefly by the Esla, Orbia, Tago, Lema, Borgea and Torgo; and a W. belonging to the basin of the Miño, being drained by its tributaries—Sil, Boma, Barbia, Lea, and Valença. The W. portion is generally so rugged as to be far better adapted for pasture than agriculture, but the E. portion, on receding from the mountains, descends by a succession of terraces, and ultimately merges into wide and undulating plains on which the vine is successfully cultivated, and abundant crops of corn, maize, hemp and flax, are raised. The minerals include argentiferous lead, antimony, iron, coal, and marble, but none of them, except iron, is turned to much account. Manufactures and trade are very limited. For administrative purposes it is divided into ten judicial districts, of which Leon is the capital. Pop. 366,355.—The extended Leon was founded in 815, by Ordono II. and in the 11th century was annexed to the crown of Castile, by Ferdinand the Great. It made attempts to resume its independence in the 12th century, but, though still retaining the name of a kingdom, was finally incorporated with the monarchy in the 13th century, by Ferdinand III. As a territory still recognized by geographers, and frequently mentioned by historical and other writers, it is bounded N. by Asturias, E. by Old Castile, S. by New Castile and Estramadura, W. by Portugal and N.W. by Galicia, and comprises the five modern provinces of Leon, Palencia, Valladolid, Zamora and Salamanca. LEON, a town in Mexico, dep. and 84 m. W. N. W. Guanajuato; lat. 21° 58' 38" N., lon. 103° 39' W. It lies 6004 ft. above the sea, has two Franciscan convents, a university, a college, an hospital, and a considerable trade in corn. P. about 6000.

LEON, a town Central America, cap. Nicaragua, occupying the site of a large Indian town, called Babitaba, on a large and fertile plain, nearly equidistant from Lake Leon or Managua and the Pacific lat. 12° 25' N., lon. 86° 57' W. It stands between deep ravines, the numerous springs in which furnish it with copious supplies of pure water; and across a large area, laid out on a regular plan, in successive streets, with intersecting squares. The houses, built of adobe, are seldom of more than one story, but each encloses a spacious court, planted with trees, and entered by a portal, which is often lofty in the style of the Moorish arches, common in Spain, and profusely and tastefully ornamented. As first few of the houses had windows looking into the street, and the other was to give the whole town a gloomy appearance, but the windows have recently become much more numerous, and, projecting 3 or 4 ft. from the wall, are guarded by iron balconies, in which the inmates usually sit in the cool of the evening to receive and return the salutations of their guests and acquaintances. In the disturbances and revolutions which have long agitated the country, Leon has had its full share. Many of its houses have, in consequence, become dilapidated, and even considerable portions are mere heaps of ruin. On one occasion above a thousand houses, in its richest and best built quarter, were burned down in a single night. The public edifices are considered among the finest in Central America, and include a large and massive cathedral, crowned by a lofty, capped dome, and two flanking towers, with pyramidal tops, and projecting so much of the appearance as well as the

really of a fortress, that 80 pieces of artillery were at one time planted on its roof, and the indentations made by shot during the repeated bombardments which it has sustained, are visible on almost every square inch of its walls. The episcopal palace, built of adobe and stone, entered by a well proportioned portico, and surrounded by fine gardens; the churches of La Merced, Recolectoria, and Calvario, remarkable for their size and fine facade, and various other churches, the Trinitarian college of St. Francis, once a flourishing establishment, with professorships of law and medicine, and numerous students, but now possessed only of a nominal existence; the government-house, Central General, or head barracks, and the hospital, occupying the old convent of San Juan de Dios. The Indian village of Subitaba is properly part of Leon, though constituting a distinct municipality. It is all that now remains of the larger town which Leon supplanted, and has a number of public buildings, among which its church, consisting of three naves, supported by cedar columns, with gilt capitals, surmounted by lofty and well-proportioned towers is conspicuous. The manufactures of Leon, are confined chiefly to articles in dressed leather and cutlery and the trade, owing to its inland situation, does little more than supply its local wants. The markets are well supplied and display fruits and vegetables in great variety and almost boundless profusion. Pop. (1847), 30,000.—(See *Spain's Nicaragua*, Bulletin of Central America.)

LEON (LAKK or), an isl. Spain, on which are situated the city of Orense and the town of San Fernando.

LEON (LAKK or), Central America. See MANAGUA. LEON (New), a dep. Mexico; lat. 23° 50' to 27° 25' N., lon. 98° to 100° 50' W. enclosed by Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, Tamaulipas, and Coahuila area, 25,400 sq. m. The surface is generally monotonous, and is watered by several streams, of which the Tigris is the principal. The soil is fertile, but little cultivated. Horae, mules, and humped cattle, are raised in great numbers and there are gold and lead mines. Salt is also obtained from fountains on the banks of the Rio Tigris. The principal towns are Monterey, the cap., Florida Llanera, and Saltillo. Pop. 180,000.

LEONARD (St.) [ana. *St. Leonhardus*] a tn. France, dep. Haute-Vienne, 10 m. E. Limoges, on the Vienne here crossed by a handsome bridge. It is surrounded by finely-planted boulevards, and has an ancient parish church, several town houses, and paper-mill manufactures of coarse woollens, blankets, worsted, and copper vessels, and some trade in cattle. Pop. 3500.

LEONARD (St.) two par. England.—1, Devon 173 ac. forming a suburb of Exeter. Pop. 1490.—2, [and *St. Michael's New Walton*] York (N. Riding), 110 ac. Pop. 2841.

LEONARDO (San), two tn. Naples.—1, Prov. Capua, dist. and 17 m. N. E. Foggia, a fortress of the third class.—2, A tn. Sicily prov. and 14 m. S. W. Trapani, N. shore of Favignana, with a tunny fishery. Its harbour, which affords good anchorage, is defended by four forts.

LEONARDS (St.)—1, A watering-place and par. England, co. Sussex. The town is beautifully situated on a bay in the English Channel. S.W. from Hatching, has bath and assembly-rooms, agreeable promenades, a botanical-garden, and archery grounds, a parish church, a Wesleyan chapel and one in connection with the Free Church of Scotland, a national school, a mechanics institute and an infirmary. Area of par. 994 ac. Pop. 1840.—[Local Correspondent].—2, A par. Scotland Fife, 981 ac. Pop. 567.—3, A tn. New K. Wales, co. Cumberland on the shore of Port Jackson harbour. Pop. 412.—4, [Wesley] A par. England, Gloucester; 1070 ac. Pop. 661.

LEONSPRO, a tn. Württemberg, circle Aalen, capital, 9 m. W. by Stuttgart. It is an old but thriving place, has a castle, church, and hospital, manufactures of cloth, and woollen hosiery, several mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2200. Area of bail., 74 sq. ac. sq. m. Pop. 37,360.

LEONDISING a vil. Upper Austria, circle Mühl, about 4 m. from Lutz, with a church. Pop. 2220.

LEONÉSIA a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ulton II., dist. and 13 m. N. Civita Ducale, 1. bank Corone. It stands in an amphitheatre, surrounded by lofty precipices, which in winter exclude the sun till mid-day, amidst five churches, four convents, and three monasteries, and two hospitals, the one lasting eight and the other four days. Pop. 7000.

LEONFELDEN, an inc. and once fortified market in Upper Austria, 15 m. N Linz, with two churches. Pop. 600.

LEONFELT, a tn. Bally prov. and 37 m. W N W Canada. It is walled, and contains chiefly of an extensive square, opened into by two spacious well-built streets. It carries on a considerable trade in corn, wine, and silk. Both asphaltum and sulphur are found in the neighbourhood. The annual produce of the latter is great. Pop. 10,078.

LEONHART, several places, Austria.—1 A vil Tyrol, circle Bozen, in a valley of same name, with a church. Pop. 1500.—2 A tn. Blyth, circle and 85 m. N E. Kington, It is walled, and has a remarkable church, a ruined castle and iron-works, supplied from mines in the vicinity. Pop. 790.

LEONNI, a tn. Naples prov. Principato-Ultra, dist. and 6 m. S St. Angelo del Lombardi with an hospital. P. 4100.

LEONIL, a vil and par. Brazil prov. Mato-Grosso, r bank Guarapari, about 30 m. above Fort Principe da Beira. It has a parish church and is inhabited chiefly by Indians, who subsist by the chase and fishing. The females make articles of earthenware. Pop. 1000.

LEONLARI, a tn. Locarno in Green. See LEUTERA.

LEONOLD, a port. N America near the N W entrance of Prince Regent's Inlet from Barrow Strait lat. 73° 50' N. lon. 90° 10' W. Fr. James Ross, in his search for Sir John Franklin, was frozen up here from September 1846 to August 1847.—2 An is. Barrow's Straits, N E. of the above port and of Cape Clarence lat. 74° 3' N. lon. 80° 55' W. (s.)—3, A cape, W coast Hudson Bay lat. 75° 47' N. lon. 70° 10' W. (s.)

LEONILDE (Léonide) (s.) a tn. Brazil prov. São Paulo-de-Rio-Verde, between the Rio São João, 30 m. N Porto-Alegre. It was founded in 1824 by a colony of Germans, under the patronage of the Empress Leopoldina, wife of Don Pedro I. to whom it owes its name and was making great progress, when its prosperity was arrested by the revolution of 1835 and the troubles of 1840 and 1841. It has again begun to prosper and sends garden maize, milk butter and cheese to Porto-Alegre. Pop. dist. 4000.

LEONILDE, a vil. Hungary Banat, on Lake Welk, between about 20 m. from Pancsova with two churches. The inhabitants are chiefly frontier soldiers. P. 2952.

LEONILDE, a tn. Hungary Thither Danube, co. Vasvár, near r bank Waag 24 m. S. E. Prostburg. It is a place of some strength being surrounded by walls and bastions, and otherwise fortified contains two churches a synagogues hospital barracks and large magazine. Pop. 1666.

LEPANTO or FRANKO (anc. *Neposentia*) a seaport in Greece near Florida, N W part of the gulf near the strait of same name 103 m. W W Athens. It stands on the side of a hill and, when viewed from the sea, presents the form of a triangle the apex of which occupying the summit, is crowned by a castle, while the walls diverging down to wards and then skirting the shore, form the three sides. It is at present a very insignificant place and owing to the sitting up of the harbour has almost no trade, but was an eminently considerable importance stood a siege, in 1475, from the Turks, who, after four months were obliged to retire with a loss of 20,000 men, and is memorable for the naval battle fought within the gulf in 1571 between the Ottoman fleet, and the combined fleets of the Christian States of the Mediterranean, under Don Juan of Austria when the former consisting of 200 galleys and 60 other vessels, was destroyed. Cervantes, author of *Don Quixote* distinguished himself in this battle, and received three wounds, one of which cost him the use of his left arm ever after.—The strait connects the Gulf of Corinth with the Gulf of Patras, and is about 1 m wide at its narrowest part, which is defended by a castle on either side.

LEPANTO (Gulf of) See CORINTH.

LEP, a tn. and port, Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 12 m. W by R. Huelva, r bank Huelva, with a church, two convents a conventual, a seminary, a hospital, four schools, manufactures of leather, tanning skins, wine, and oil, and a trade in fruits, salt fish &c. Pop. 3034.

LEPEL, a tn. Russia, gov. and 84 m. W S W Vitebsk, cap. dist. It is traversed by the Berezina canal and, by its means, exports much wood to Hla. Pop. 2000.—The port is a level, well wooded towards the E. and covered with small lakes towards the W. Pop. 60,000.

LEPPER ISLAND one of the New Hebrides' Isla; lat. 16° 25' S. lon. 167° 54' E. between the mts. Epiphras Santo and Aurora.

LEPSENY, or IKSZ a vil. Hungary Thither Danube, co. and 17 m. E. S. E. Vasvár with two R. Catholic churches. Pop. 1253.

LEQUETTO a tn. Spain prov. Biscay, 24 m. E. N. E. Bilbao on the Bay of Biscay. It has ancient massive walls, with five gates a very ancient and magnificent Gothic church a wall built towards the sixteenth century, a superior, a primary school manufactures of iron, a factory, and a small harbour, with some coasting trade. Pop. 2326.

LEQUITO or IKSZ a vil and com. Kingdom of Italy Piedmont, div. Com. prov. Mondovì between the Tanaro and the Mondavio with a church, a palace, a communal house a monastery, and a trade in corn, cattle and wine. Pop. 1020.

LEUCHENFELD, or NEW LEUCHENFELD, a vil Lower Austria, near Vienna as to be properly one of its suburbs. It is well and regularly built; and consists chiefly of wine and beer shops much frequented by the citizens of the capital. It has a parish church and an hospital for wounded officers. Pop. 7690.

LEUEZ (San FAYANO), a vil and par. Spain Galicia prov. and 5 m. E. Pontevedra, at the confluence of a river of its own name with the Pontevedra. It has a parish church a suppressed convent, a primary school, several flour-mills, and a trade in corn, wool and fruit. Pop. 2011.

LEPIL (Lepil) a tn. Italy Piedmont, div. Gonca prov. Levante, S. shore Gulf of Spezia, 67 m. F. S. Gona. It is pleasantly situated but not well built, is defended by a polygonal castle, has a church with some good paintings, a Capuchin monastery with one of the largest churches which that order possesses the buildings of an old Augustinian monas

tery beautifully situated on a terrace of land projecting into the sea several palaces, some of large dimensions, and adorned with stuccoes and marble facades an hospital an elementary school and a harbour which though deficient in shelter is much frequented by coasting vessels, and carries on a considerable trade. The fishery on the coast is productive, and employs a great number of the inhabitants. Pop. 5217.

LEPILDA, a prov. Spain, Catalonia, bounded N by Fransa, N. E. by prov. Gerona E. by Barcelona S. E. by Tarragona, N. W. by Saragossa, and W. by Huesca, area 6141 sq. m. It is irregular in shape and mountainous being traversed by ramifications of the Pyrenees the main chain of which separates the province from Fransa. The mountains are usually well wooded and contain iron copper mine, lead, pyrites, and coal with quarries of granite marble Jasper jasper, and lime. The plains and valleys are fertile, yielding grain of all kinds, and fruits and vegetables in great abundance, domestic cattle are reared in considerable numbers, and great attention is paid to the culture of linen and silk worms. The principal rivers which irrigate the province are the Segre, Valira, Tixer, Noguera Pallaresa, Noguera Riva-gorosa, with many smaller streams. Linen, W. silk, cotton and cotton fabrics, are manufactured also leather, paper soap, iron and copper vessels, hats shoes, laundry &c. The inhabitants are far more industrious, and consequently more affluent, and the country is better cultivated than is generally the case in Spain. Pop. 197,445.

LEPILDA (Catalan, *Lleida* and *Roda*) a tn. Spain, Catalonia, cap. above prov. partly on a hill on which it rises in the form of an amphitheatre, and partly in a plain, r bank Segre, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of seven arches, 84 m. W N W Barcelona. Being regarded as the key of Aragon and Catalonia it is one of the most important military points in Spain and possesses great strength being both surrounded by walls flanked with bastions, and by a wet fosse, and defended by a castle and several batteries. It is a very ancient place, and, having in recent times suffered much by the ravages of war presents, in many places, a very ruinous appearance. The houses, though very substantial, and mostly of three or four stories, are frequently in a very dilapidated state, and the streets, with very few exceptions, are narrow winding, and ill-paved. The principal objects are the old cathedral, presenting a curious, and rather incongruous mixture of styles—Byzantine, Gothic, and Moorish—with a portal formed of four concentric arches, once sculptured columns, and Byzantine windows of great interest, as apol-

ment of early art; the new cathedral, an imposing structure of the Corinthian order with some good sculptures; the church of San Lorenzo, a very ancient building occupying the site, and supposed still partly to consist of what was originally a Roman basilican temple; the church of San Juan, attributed to the time of Constantine the Great, and remarkable for its Byzantine porch; the episcopal palace, the townhouse, courthouse, and prison; the gymnasium or *Academy*, the diocesan seminary; the normal and other schools; the theatre, baths, and civil and military hospitals. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen and cotton goods, leather, earthenware, glass, and paper and the trade, particularly in corn and timber is important. There is also a considerable transit trade, greatly favoured by the advantageous situation of the town on the high road from Barcelona to Madrid.

Lerida, originally the capital of the Illegatus, in the wars between the Carthaginians and Romans, adhered to the former, and suffered much from both. In its vicinity Scipio gained a signal victory over the Carthaginian general Hanno and as a result later period Julius Caesar defeated Afranius and Petreus, Pompey's lieutenant. After the departure of the Romans it fell into the hands of the Goths, during whose domination a celebrated convent known by its name, was held at it. It was long held by the Moors, from whom it was taken by Raymond Berenger, king of Aragon, and continued, for several centuries after to be the capital of his kingdom. It has since several regular sieges. Pop. 12,936. — [Maison]

LERIN a in Spain, prov. Navarre, 28 m. S. S. W. Pamplona, 1 bank Ego. It has a handsome parish church, a spacious townhouse, hospital, prison, two schools, six chapels, two of which are ruinous, and one used as a cemetery, a magnificent palace of the Counts and manufactures of brandy, wine, and oil. Pop. 2,295. — [Maison and Melilla]

LERIN ISLANDS (Latin *Lerinae insulae*) an island group, France, dep. Var, in the Mediterranean, close upon the coast, opposite Cannes. It is composed of the fortified islands of St. Honorat and St. Marguerite (the first the *Lerina*, and the second the *Lero* of the Romans) and several smaller islets, and some shoals. In the castle in the latter long used as a prison; in the latter 2 rancals I spent a night on his way to Spain as a prisoner. They are inhabited by the garrisons and a few fishing families.

LERMA a in Spain, prov. Old Castile, prov. and 21 m. S. Burgos, with three churches, four chapels, six convents a town and chapter house, prison, three schools, an hospital and other charitable institutions, the ruins of an extensive ducal palace, and manufactures of earthenware and leather and a trade in grain and fish. Pop. 1,195. — 2 A vil and com. Cardenal States, div. Genoa, prov. and 10 m. S. S. W. Novara, bank Piotta with a church, an old castle, manufactures of fusian and seeking, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1,346.

LERO, or LEROS a small Isl. Grecian Archipelago, off W. coast Anatolia. One of its loftiest peaks, Mount Kink, 1,000 ft. high, is lat. 37° 10' 43" N. lon. 26° 51' 30" E. in it is about 10 m. long, N. to S. average width 4 m., rocky and mountainous, but in some parts tolerably fertile producing grapes, olive oil, wheat, Indian corn &c. It is famous for its honey, as it was in ancient times for its aloes. Great numbers of sheep are reared on its heights. On the E. side is the town of Lero and on the N. a commodious port, called Partheni. Pop. 2,000.

LERE, a river, France, which rises in the S. E. of dep. Artois, flows very chronically N. W. forming part of the boundary between that department and Aude enters dep. Haute-Garonne, and after a course of above 70 m., joins r. bank Artois, a little above Castelnau.

LERWICK a seaport to and par. Scotland cap. Shetland Isles, in Bransay Sound, on S. E. shore Mainland, 21 m. N. N. E. Sumburgh Head, lat. (fort) 60° 24' N. lon. 1° 8' 45" W. (a) It consists of a principal street, leading to the harbour, and opened into by a number of lanes; and though in general irregularly and rather poorly built, has received many recent improvements, and contains several substantial modern houses. The church, occupying a height in the N. part of the town, is modern, and has a Doric front, and on a island, in the vicinity, are the remains of a castle, supposed to be of British origin. There are no manufactures of any sort.

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sequence but the trade, greatly favoured by the fine anchorage in the bay, with many access both from the N. and S., is considerable. The chief exports are fish, butter, hides, rabbit skins, and stockings; the imports—coal, cloth, grain, groceries, and timber. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the fisheries. Pop. 2,904. The par. is about 6 m. long, by 1 m. broad. Pop. 2,800.

LES ALLULES (Latin *Allulæ*) a vil and com. France, dep. Savoie, prov. Tarentaise about 8 m. from Borel with an old but handsome parish church an elementary school and a trade in cheese of the nature of Gruyère. 1 op. 1,463.

LES CHATELAINES a vil France, dep. Savoie, prov. Tarentaise, 2 m. from Bourg San Maurice with a church and some trade in cattle and dairy produce. Pop. 1,068.

LES OLENS (Latin *Olenæ*) a vil and com. France, dep. Haute-Savoie prov. Faucigny, 6 m. N. E. Taninges with a church and a trade in wool cattle and butter. 1,545.

LESA (Latin *Lena*) a in Italy Piedmont, dep. Novara, prov. and 7 m. S. Pallanza on a hill slope, amid vineyards, r. bank Verbania. It has a church the remains of an old castle, and a considerable trade in fruit. Many families from Milan, Novara, and other places, spend the autumn here. 1,654.

LESACCA a in Spain, prov. Navarra, 28 m. N. N. W. Pamplona, with church, townhouse, and school; manufactures of iron and several saw-mills. Pop. 1,895.

LESBOE an Isl. Grecian Archipelago, see MYTILINI.

LESBURY par. Eng. Northants. 2624 ac. 1,128.

LESCLAR (anc. *Decurionum*) a in France dep. Dooer-Pyrénées, 4 m. W. Pau on the Haras, and near the Garonne. It has a church of great antiquity, a lofty edifice partly in the Romanesque style, which stands, with the castle, on a detached eminence above the town, manufactures of linen cloth and woollen hosiery and cotton-mills. Pop. 1,796.

LESCHILNAULI a settlement and dist. W. Australia co. Wellington. The entrance to the inlet is in lat. 33° 30' S. lon. 116° 47' E.

LESCHIL, a vil Croatia, generalship Karlovitz, 1 bank Geotica. It has a parish church and near it are the ruins of the old castle of Katum. Pop. 1,432.

LESCHITZ, or LESNICA, a in Prussia, Sillesia, gov. and 20 m. S. S. E. Oppeln with two churches an hospital many manufactures of linen and tobacco and several mills. 1,120.

LESIGNO or LESIGNO a vil and com. Italy, Piedmont dep. Cune prov. and about 8 m. from Mondovì, with a church, several chapels a monastery a palace, and a commodious school. Pop. 1,870.

LESIGNANO 1 a in Spain, dep. Segovia, a vil and com. Italy Parma, 1 bank river and 14 m. S. city of Parma, famous for its mineral springs which are considered efficacious in nervous and cutaneous affections and attract a good many visitors, though the accommodation is very indifferent. 1 op. 2,942. — 2 (de Palma) a vil and com. Italy, Parma, in a mountainous district, 1 bank Reggiana, 18 m. S. S. W. Parma; with a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 2,786.

LESINA a in Naples, prov. Capitanata, dist. and 11 m. N. N. E. San Severo, S. shore of Lake Lucina. It is the sea of a bishop. Pop. 1,100. — The LAKE called also Salce or Salpe the Pantano of 11 my forms a kind of lagoon along the Adriatic, into which it discharges itself, being only separated from it by a low and narrow belt of land, length, E. to W. 18 m. breadth, 8 m. It is well stocked with fish.

LESINA or LESINIA (anc. *Pharus*) — 1 An Isl. Austria in the Adriatic, off Dalmatia, circle Spalatro, separated from the peninsula of Sabioncello by the straits of Narona on the N. W. lat. (fort) 43° 10' 43" N. lon. 16° 57' 17" E. (a) It forms a long and narrow strip, stretching E. to W. length, about 40 m. breadth, 2 m. to 4 m., and mostly composed of clumps of hills, which descending to the coast form high and precipitous cliffs, and furnish fair harbours. The arable and fertile ground is almost confined to the two valleys of Verbania and Verbania both on the N. side. The climate is remarkably mild, and though the corn raised barely suffices for two months consumption both wine and fruit of exquisite quality are produced. Among the latter may be mentioned figs, and among the former the so-called shore wine (*vin de espagnole*). Large tracts are covered with ruscumy from the flowers of the *misantibus diu* a spirit called *apric de segura*, which greatly resembles *ou de Cologne*, and from the leaves they extract an oil, known in commerce by the name of *oleum*.

andou. The anchovy fishery is of considerable importance 1 sp. 9000—2 A 41, S. N. coast of shore Island 34 m. S. S. It is defended by two forts and presents a striking appearance rising from the shore in the form of an amphitheatre. It is the seat of a bishop, the seat of a court of justice, contains a cathedral church, a seminary, large barracks, and a vaulted building converted into a storehouse but originally used by the Venetians as a naval arsenal and has manufactures of oil and spirit from rosemary. The harbour naturally good, is much resorted to in stormy weather. Pop. 1400.

LESKAU a market in Bobocau, circle and W. N. W. from Ffuren with a church, school, townhouse, hospital and a trade in corn, wool and sheep. Pop. 907.

LESKIKI—1 A manufacturing in box of barony and par Scotland co. Fife. The town 11 m. S. W. Cupar is neatly built and has a parish, a Free, and a U. Presbyterian church, a school, and some charities. Several flax spinning-mills and bleachfields, in which and in weaving the inhabitants are principally employed. Area of par about 6000 ar. 1 op. (1841) 3800—2 A par bent co. Aberdeen 4000 ac. Pop. 550.

LESMAIGAUZ a par Scotland upper ward of Lanarkshire 34 000 ac. It includes the villages of Abber Green and Torthorwald. Begsford (const of Hazelbank Kirkfieldbank Kirkmurrhill and New Town) and is noted for its raised or gas-coal. Pop. (1841) 1740.

LESNO a vil and par Italy Lombardy prov and 15 m. N. E. Milan near 1 bank Lambrò, with a church two oratories, a paper mill, iron factories of flax and hemp and a trade in wine and silk. 1 1700.

LESNELEN (anc. *Leuven*) a town France dep. Finistère 16 m. N. N. Brest. It has a communal college an infirmary and a considerable trade in corn. It is the centre of a par in a bleak and dreary spot in the church of Notre Dame of Folgoat one of the most remarkable Gothic structures of Brittany. Pop. 44.

LESNEVILLE par Eng. Cornwall 2074 ac. P. 131.

LESNA or **LESNA DO BALLO** a seaport in and par 1 a vil par Uruguay 4 m. N. Oporto. It has a small harbour and is much frequented as landing quarters. Pop. 1180.

LESSE, a river Belgium which rises about 6 m. N. W. Nivelles near Luxembourg 8 m. N. and N. W. with a remarkably fertile and fertile lands in corn. It then a mile of Lesse in a bleak and dreary spot in the church of Notre Dame of Folgoat one of the most remarkable Gothic structures of Brittany. Pop. 44.

LESSE a vil Brunswick des Wolfenbüttel 12 m. W. S. W. Brunswick with a handsome manor house and a quarry a great deal of yarn is manufactured. Pop. 1062.

LESSE a vil W. Russia gov and 16 m. S. E. Marven with a church and a trade in horses and cattle. 1 1240.

LESSE a vil Belgium in and com. Belgium prov. Walloon 21 m. N. E. by E. Tourney 1 bank Dendre. The town, nearly enclosed by the Dendre, has four gates, and is surrounded by gardens on the site of the old walls. It has a handsome and spacious townhall, three churches, four primary schools, an hospital, literary association, society of arts, and several benevolent institutions, manufactures of leather, soap, tins, bricks, and earthenware, dyeing, net-making, weaving, distilling, and grinding oil and as active trade in wool and yarn—about 5000. Pop. 4969.

LESSEINGHAM par Eng. Norfolk 639 ac. P. 191.

LESSELO or **LESLELO** a vil Italy Piedmont div Torino, prov and N. W. from Ivrea, 1 bank Dora Baltea with a church, handsome quarters and a trade in cattle. Valuable seams of iron exist in the vicinity but are not worked. Pop. 1745.

LESSELO ISLAND the most E. of the Skionien islands N. coast Japan lat. 33° 35' lon. 144° 45' (W.) consists of a very high tolerably regular cone 5 or 6 m. in circumference. It is covered with a rich verdure.

LESSENA a vil and com. Italy Piedmont div Torino, prov and 3 m. from Biella with a parish church, beautifully situated on a gentle height and a large turreted castle, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1154.

LESSEZ a vil and com. Belgium prov and 7 m. S. S. W. Namur. The spinning of hemp, hawking of wool, and quarrying of marble are the chief employments, and there are also saw flour and other mills. Pop. 1661.

LESSEWALL, par Scot. Wigton 8 sq. m. P. 5021.

LESZYA or **LESZA** a vil Austria, Transylvania, 87 m. S. S. E. Hermannstadt with two churches, inhabitants Walachians, and are all soldiers. Pop. 1230.

LETA (Ks.) a vil Hungary co. Szabolcs, dist. and about 6 m. from Baktar with a Protestant church. Pop. 1479.

LETA (Nagy) a vil Hungary Thüder Thelm, co. Bihor between H. Székely and Székelyhíd on the road to Klausenburg, with three churches, and a trade in corn, wine, hemp flax and tobacco. 1 sp. 8960.

LETCHEWITZ par Eng. Hereford 1027 ac. P. 76.

LETCOMBE two pars Eng. Dorset—1 (Hasset); 1260 ac. 1 222—2 (Hyslop) 3700 ac. 1 965.

LETHAM two vils Scotland—1 (a) 3½ 4 m. W. Cupar with an independent chapel and a school. Inhabitants chiefly linen-weavers. 1 op. 287—2 (a) and 5 m. S. S. 1 corlar with a chapel connected with the established church, a Free and U. Presbyterian church and an Independent chapel several well-conducted schools, a literary institute, reading room and library. Weaving, agriculture and quarrying form the chief employments. Pop. 745—(Local Correspondent).

LETHENDY and **KINLOCH** par Scot. Perth 1689 ac. P. 656.

LETHBRIDGE par Eng. Norfolk 1134 ac. P. 206.

LETHBRIDGE par Eng. Norfolk 858 ac. P. 814.

LETHNOT and **NAVAR** par Scot. Forfar 15 m. by 5 1 op. 408.

LEHMATE, a vil Rhem h. Prussia gov and 22 m. W. Arnberg on the Lemme with a church, manufactures of hardware, a cotton printed and an annual fair. Pop. 1052.

LEH a vil Italy Russia, prov. Novosibirsk, delta of the Danube formed by the Kila and Salma monthly between which it is about 32 m. long, 10 to 20 m. broad, the widest part.

LEHICHEV a vil Russia. See **LEHICHEV**.

LETO an vil China in the Yellow sea Bay of Hong-kow near the promontory of Shantung. It is rocky but produces apples, grapes, and other fruits in abundance. has a spacious and deep harbour surrounded by rocks and at the head of which is a small town. The houses are of granite covered with sea-weeds and miserably furnished but the inhabitants are represented by Guttaff as most in their appearance, polite and industrious.

LETT a vil Rhem h. Prussia, gov. Münster circle Kassel with a parish church. 1 sp. 1250.

LETTI a vil Italy, prov. Liguria dist. and 4 m. P. N. E. Castellonare the seat of a bishop, with a cathedral and three other churches. Pop. 4000.

LETTERRAUTEM a vil and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, about 10 m. P. G. with manufactures of linen, a distillery, a flour-mill and a trade in corn. P. 1085.

LETTERRA a market in Ireland on Donegal 18 m. S. W. Londonderry 1 bank Swilly. It has an established church, a Catholic chapel and four Presbyterian meeting houses, several schools, a fever hospital, dispensary, and union work-house. Oats, flax, butter and eggs are sold to a large extent in the weekly market on Friday, and shipped by the weekly and also from Londonderry. Agriculture and retail shop trade with the manufacturing of annulins by the females are the chief occupations. Pop. 1190—(Local Correspondent).

LETTERRA par Irel. King's co. 8430 ac. 1 906.

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LETICZEW LATOWO or LETICZEV a tn Russia, gov. Podolia, r bank Dniestr, a tributary of the Bug, 60 m N N E. Kamienets. It has two churches, manufactures of ironware, and some general trade. Pop. 1800

LETZINGEN, a vil Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. Magdeburg, circle and near Gardingen, with a hamlet, main feature of potato fields, and a mill. Pop. 1073

LEUBSDORF a vil. Saxony, circle Zwickau, bail Augustsburg, in a fax district. Pop. 1439

LEUBUS, a vil Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 23 m W N W Breslau, r bank Oder with two churches, one of them rich in monuments and paintings; manufactures of leather tile works, lincolns and several mills. Pop. 1809

LEUCA (CARO) [anc. *Lycium* or *Solenastrum Pionos-toria*] a cape Naples prov. Terra di Otranto lat. 39° 47' 10" N lon. 18° 24' 15" E (c) It is at the S E entrance of the Gulf of Taranto and forms the tip of the heel of the boot which the whole peninsula of Italy so curiously represents

LEUCE, an isl. Black Sea. See **SEKRENTS** (SLA) or

LEUCHAUS a vil and par Scotland co. Fife The village, about 5 m N W St. Andrews, is lighted with gas and amply supplied with water is generally well built and has a fine old parish church a Free church two schools, and some weaving of white dowlas, but not to the same extent as formerly. Area of par 12 960 ac. Pop. (1851), 1991

LEUCHT NIK a market in Bavaria prov. Ober-Pfalz, l bank Rhine, 24 m N E. Amberg. It contains two churches, and a ruined castle was once capital of a county and gives its name to the Duke of Leuchtenberg, the title assumed by Eugene Beauharnais on quitting the throne of Italy in 1814. Pop. 563

LEUCI (Sax) a tn. Italy delag and 4 m F. Benevento, l bank Salsano. Pop. 3000

LEUCI A the a.e. name of several trs. in Greece.—1 (now *Leleas*), in Boeotia, about 7 m. S W. Flabos, famous for the victory gained (371 B.C.) by the Thebans, under Epaminondas, over a much superior force of Spartans. It is now in ruins.—2 (now *Leleas*) A tn on the S. shore of the Gulf of Corin. l to S W. Lycos.—3, (now *Leontari*) A tn Peloponnesus, 17 m S S W. Tripolitza

LEUGAST or **MARKT LEUGAST** a market tn, Bavaria, Upper Franconia, dist. Stadtsteinach. It has manufactures of linen a serpentine quarry and several mills. Pop. 1021

LEUK (Latin *Leuca*, French *Leucade*) a tn and par Switzerland can. Valais, r bank Rhone near the confluence of the Dala 15 m F N E. Chion. It contains two churches,

connects Leuk with the road on the Simplon. Pop. 380 About 6 m to the N on the Dala are the celebrated thermal baths of Leuk [Leukerbad], 4500 ft. above the sea, which annually attract large numbers of visitors chiefly Swiss and French. They are slightly saline, and have a temperature of 124°. The Leuker (Leuker), and the most curioles here. They are placed at a short distance from the baths along the face of the precipice which encloses the valley, and form the only access to the valley of Albis which is situated on the heights above, about a mile from its edge. These ladders, about ten in number are fixed almost perpendicularly on the cliff and though often awry, and rather wastefully are climbed or descended at all times of the day and night, by all persons male or female, often with heavy burdens. The situation of Leukerbad is dreary and the accommodation imperfect. Hence the establishment of the baths in 1801 they have been thrice carried away by avalanches. Pop. 474

LEUKA or **LOKKEHAM** a market in Hungary Thulser Danube, co. Eisenburg on the Gyngyos 5 m from Güns with a church and an old castle. Pop. 1189

LEUKESDORF a vil Saxony circle Zwickau bail and near Chemnitz with tile-works, and manufacture of sailcloth and coarse linen. Pop. 1302

LEUM a tn. Rhinisch Prussia, gov. and 8 m N E. Coblenz r bank Lahn here crossed by a bridge. It has a parish church a synagogue a bull-foundry an iron and two other mills, and a trade. Pop. 800

LEUEGHEN a vil and com Belgium prov. Flanders, r bank Scheldt, 15 m S N W Ghent, with an oil and a flour mill and a trade in corn. Pop. 1034

LEU a vil Holland prov. N. Brabant, 6 m W. Breda, with two churches and a school and a good trade in grain three breweries a salt work and a pottery. Pop. 1101

LEULENBURG a tn Germany princip. Mecklenburg Ruckstade cap bail in a unanimous district on the Sudow, 13 m S S E. Ruckstade with a church, saw, comb-houses and manufactures of potash salt-petre, bark, paper and other mills and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1084 Area of bail 48 sq. m. Pop. 6700

LEULESDORF (Omn) a tn Bohemia, circle and 24 m. W N W Leitmeritz with a church, manufactures of ordinary and table linen a saw and two flour mills. P. 2150

LEUFERDORF a vil, Rhinisch l. Russia, gov. Coblenz, circle Neuwied on the Rhine, with a church some shipping trade, and several general and cattle fairs. Pop. 1271

LEUTERSHAUSEN—1, A tn. Baden circle Lower Rhine bail Weidenham with a church a castle and a trade in corn cattle, tobacco and wine. Pop. 1429—2, A tn Bavaria, Middle Franconia cap. bail 12 m S S E. Wirtzburg with a church and a synagogue manufactures of cotton and mixed silk goods and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 1422 Area of bail 64 geo. sq. m. Pop. 17 510

LEUTHEN a vil Prussia, prov. Silesia gov. Breslau, circle Neumark with a castle and two churches. In 1753, a great victory was gained here by Frederick the Great over the Austrians. Pop. 782

LEUTKIRCH a tn Württemberg circle Danube, cap bail r bank Ebnach 29 m S. Ulm. It was once an imperial free town and has a church townhouse, and theatre manufactures of linen and cotton goods and a trade in linen. Pop. 2392 Area of bail 328 geo. sq. m. Pop. 20 557

LEUTOMITCHEL, a tn Bohemia See **LEUTOMITSKY**
LEUTSCHAU a tn Hungary cap. on Zips finely situated on a hill, above an affluent of the Hernad, 126 m N E. Pesth. It was once a place of great strength, though its fortifications are now in a very dilapidated state and its ditches have been filled up, and converted into gardens. It has, in general, irregular uneven and badly paved streets and contains one large square the centre of which is occupied by a large and handsome church, which has suffered much from an accidental fire, but still possesses many interesting antiquities. The other buildings, deserving of notice, are the large townhouse, courthouse, where the county meetings are held two monasteries, with churches a gymnasium, normal school guardhouse, and barracks. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and have a considerable trade in corn, flour, hops, and vegetables, particularly pease. A peculiar kind of meat is made here has a large sale throughout Hungary and also in Poland and Silesia. Pop. 6500



THE BRIDGE NEAR LEUTSCHAU — From Weidenham, Letters on the Rhine.

and a large townhouse; and several ruins which give it a very picturesque appearance. A bridge across the Rhine

LEUTZ (see *Joson*), a tn and com Belgium, prov Hainaut, 10 m E. Tournai, on the railway thence to Brussels; a bank Little Dendre. It is regularly built and has well kept streets, a handsome church, manufactures of woollen and cotton hosiery and lace, tanning, dyeing, brewing, distilling, bleaching, expelling oil and refining salt. P 5827

LEVA or **LEVEN**, a market tn. Hungary. Hither Danube, co. Hara, on the Fercs, a tributary of the Gran 54 m N N W Feth. It was once fortified, and was repeatedly besieged by the Turks who were here defeated by the Austrians in 1864. It has a church and a gymnasium; a distillery, tanneries, and a considerable trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 4299

LEVAL-TRADEBETTER, a vil and com Belgium, prov Hainaut, 15 m E. Mons. Pop. (agricultural) 1405

LEVAN (87) a par England, co Cornwall 7½ m S W Penance in the W part of which, on the summit of a rock overlooking the sea, is a mass of granite called the *Levan stone*, estimated at 90 tons weight which can be moved by a single person. Area, 2394 sq. Pop. 52

LEVANK, formerly **CARTEL**, in **LEOVA** a vil and par Transylvania in the Upper Val d'Arno 7 bank Anlra, 28 m S.E. Florence with a church, and a small castle. P 1804

LEVANT a tn. Norway prov and 35 m N.E. Tromsøen, on the N.E. shore of the Tromsøfjord. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1846, and has been rebuilt houses clean and comfortable but streets unpaved and filthy. The harbour is well sheltered and forms a kind of commercial outlet for Tromsøen, and as the fiord never freezes the navigation is at all times unimpeded. Hence it is much used even by the Swedes, who as soon as the snow has fallen and made the transport of heavy goods by sledges practicable, proceed to bring them across the country for export. Levant has two large manual saws, at which considerable quantities of iron (per cent, dried fish etc. are sold. Pop. 445

LEVANT or **NOVI LART** a name given to the E part of the Mediterranean Sea, and often extended to the countries which there lie along its shores

LEVANT above Italy Piedmont div E con bounded N by *Alpi* Pennine and the *Alpi* Pennine E by *Ticino*, W by *Verba*, S by *Alpi* Pennine and S.E. by the Gulf of Genoa. It is in a central mountainous and in its much indented coast is the chief of *Alpi*. It is divided into six municipalities and the chief towns are *Verba*, *Verba*, *Verba*, *Verba* and *Verba*. Area, 450 sq m. Pop. (1848) 78,549

LEVANTINA or **LEVANTINA**, a dist and valley Switzerland, co. Ticino, commencing in the N of the canton at *Verba*, where the valley of *Verba* terminates, and extending S.E. to *Verba* near the confluence of the *Verba* with the *Verba*. Its direct length thus defined, is about 16 m its breadth nowhere exceeds 1 m. In the *Verba* occupies its centre, while its sides are hemmed in between magnificent mountains precipitous. At *Verba*, a little above *Verba* the river enters a delta formed by a huge rent in Mount *Verba* into a *Verba* and forms a magnificent cascade. The valley above this point takes the name of Upper *Verba*. Here the valley contains only pastures and rich meadows. Lower down fruit trees grow and the soil becomes arable. At the S. extremity both the fig and the mulberry ripen. The district of *Verba* includes the valley of *Verba* and is divided into four *Verba*—*Verba*, *Verba*, *Verba* and *Verba*

LEVANT a tn Italy Piedmont div Genoa, prov *Verba* on a small bay of the Mediterranean 11 m S. N. W. *Verba*. On the land side it is surrounded by walls flanked with towers, and towards the sea, defended by a castle and several batteries. It contains several churches one of them a large and ancient structure, a Franciscan and Augustinian monastery has a court of justice, and several public offices a small harbour and a trade chiefly in oil and wine. P 4596

LEVANT (see *Baccus* or *Phoenicia*) one of the *Verba* m. off W coast Sicily 9 m. W *Verba* length, N.E. to S.W. 4 m. breadth, 3 m. Though situated and mountainous, it is very fertile and yields in considerable abundance, corn, wine, all fruits, and pasture. Pop. 4600

LEVANT (87), or *Verba* a market tn. Hungary. Hither Danube, co. and 25 m N N W *Verba*, near the *Verba* with a parish church. Pop. 7762

LEVANT, or *Verba* a market tn. Hungary. Thither *Verba*, co. and 4 m. from *Verba*, with two churches. Pop. 1124

LEVANT several rivers and lakes, Great Britain—1 (see *Leven*). A river England, co. Cumberland, formed by the junction of the *Verba* and *Verba* or *Verba* which joins about 2 m N W *Verba*, whence the stream flows S W and joins the *Verba* about 3 m above its embouchure in the *Verba* Firth—2 A river co. Lancashire the outlet of *Verba* Lake to the sea it falls into Morecambe Bay—3 A river Scotland, co. Dumfriesshire. It issues from the S. extremity of *Verba* Loch and falls into the *Verba* of *Verba* at *Verba* after a course of 7 to 9 m. above a beautiful level called the *Verba* of *Verba* in which are numerous works for bleaching, dyeing, calico-printing &c. At high water the river is navigable for large vessels up to the quay of *Verba*. Its waters are remarkably pure and transparent, and form the subject of *Verba* a 'Ode to *Verba*—4 A small stream, Scotland, Argyllshire flowing into *Verba* Loch *Verba* well stocked with salmon and fine trout—5 A stream Scotland co. Fife which issues from the E. end of the lake of same name flows E for about 12 m and falls into *Verba* Loch in the *Verba* of *Verba*—6 A loch Scotland co. Fife of irregular oval figure, and 10 to 11 m in circumference. It contains four islands, on one of which are the ruins of the ancient castle where *Verba* Mary was confined in which she signed her abdication and from which she escaped on the 24 May 1568 shortly before the battle of *Verba*. The trout caught in this lake have been long celebrated for their fine flavour—7 A long narrow arm of the sea Scotland, off *Verba* Loch, extending in nearly a straight line, W to E. between *Verba* and *Verba* and *Verba* is remarkable for the wildness and grandeur of its scenery

LEVY, a par Eng. York (F. Riding) 4837 ac. 1 893

LEVY a seaport and bathing place Scotland, co. Fife 8 m S. Cupar on the N. of the *Verba*. It is mostly built of stone and has Free S. Presbyterian and Independent churches, linen manufactures, and tin and iron works. P. 2184

LEVY a township, England co. Lancaster 3 m N.E. Manchester with a station on the Manchester and *Verba* branch of the London and North Western railway. The inhabitants are mostly occupied in the cotton manufactures. Pop. 1802

LEVY a tn France dep. Alpes Maritimes 11 m S. N. W. *Verba*, here crossed by a bridge. It has three churches and a trade in cattle and plants used in dyeing. *Verba* one of *Verba* a *Verba*, though born in *Verba*, was brought up in this town and is claimed by the inhabitants as their townsman. Pop. 1504

LEVY a par, Australia N.W. coast the most N point of *Verba* Land lat. 16 20' N lon. 123 E. It is a red cliffy point 60 ft in height.

LEVY a tn. England co. Lancaster and about 3 m S. E. Bolton on the *Verba* and *Verba* (see *Verba*) with *Verba* cotton and paper mills, and coal mines. Pop. 3511

LEVY a tn. Naples, prov. *Verba*, dist. and 10 m N.W. *Verba* with a collegiate church, convent, and hospital. Inhabitants chiefly fishermen. Pop. 1670

LEVY a par Eng. Cambridge 7871 ac. 1 up 2143

LEVY a vil. Rhénish Prussia, gov. Minden, circle *Verba* with a parish church. Pop. 1230

LEVY a par. England—1 *Verba* 7100 ac. P. 799—2 *Verba* 1050 ac. P. 336—3 *Verba* 1050 ac. P. 484

LEVY a vil and com Italy Piedmont div *Verba*, prov. *Verba* and 10 m. from *Verba* S. bank *Verba* here crossed by a bridge. It has an ancient parish church and the ruins of an old castle; and a trade in wine particularly sweet wine of excellent quality. Pop. 1124

LEVY a market tn. Austria, Tyrol, circle and 12 m S.E. *Verba* on a lake, and cup dist in the *Verba* *Verba*, with several churches a castle an hospital mineral springs, and vitrol works. Pop. in 1870; dist. 10,941

LEVY a par Eng. *Verba*. 1098 ac. P. 241

LEVY a par Eng. *Verba*. 1962 ac. P. 152

LEVY a par Eng. *Verba*. 1050 ac. P. 336—3 *Verba* 1050 ac. P. 484

LEVY a par Eng. *Verba*. 1098 ac. P. 241

LEVONE, a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, dist. and about 4 m. S. Iria with a church, and a small manufactory of earthenware, ironmaking, and a trade in wine and dairy produce. Pop. 1028.

LEVROUX (see *Gabriel* or *Leproux*) a tn. France dep. Indre, 12 m. N. Chateauroux, on the Vauvre. Its church is the finest in the department. It manufactures cloth and leather, and trades in corn, wine, wool and cattle. P. 2908.

LEWANNICK, par. Eng. Cornwall, 4000 ac. P. 747.

LEWEE, a par. bar and market in England on Sussex 7 m. N. E. by E. Brighton, on the S. coast railway, 3 bank Ouse which is here crossed by a stone bridge. It contains one principal street, nearly a mile long built on an alluvial, remarkably plain, and of several minor streets and lanes. The town is lighted with gas and amply supplied with water and has seven parish churches, a number of dissenting places of worship, a Unitarian chapel and a Friends meeting house, a new county jail and county hall, containing a handsome hall-room, grammar-school, national British and infant schools and several respectable private seminaries, a dispensary, a subscription library and a mechanics institute. The Sussex Archaeological Society and Sussex Agricultural Association have their headquarters here. Agricultural implements are manufactured to some extent, and a considerable trade is carried on in corn, lime and wool. The Ouse is navigable for several miles above the town. The borough returns two members to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1851), 724. Lewes is of great antiquity and contains the ruins of numerous ecclesiastical buildings. Roman remains also are from time to time discovered. Here, in 1264, the royal army under Henry III. was signally defeated by the confederated barons under Simon de Montfort 1. op. (1851), 9635.

LEWIN—1, a tn. Prussia, prov. Rhine, gov. and 56 m. S. S. W. Breslau on the Havelthorpe, and the Havelthorpe with a church chapel, schoolhouse, and hospital manufactory of cotton goods, silks, and starch tile-works, and seven annual fairs. Pop. 1872—2 (or 24). A vil. Bohemia, diocese Budweis on the Walechka, 6 m. from Neu Pátek, with a church a school an old castle and a mill. 1. op. 913.

LEWIS the largest of the Hebrides, separated from the mainland of Scotland by a sea 30 to 35 m. wide, called the Minch. The N. E. extremity of the island named the Butt of Lewis is in lat. 58 31' N., lon. 6 14' W. (N.). The N. portion is called Harris, and is connected with the former by a narrow neck of land. These two divisions are in two different counties—Lewis being in Ross-shire, and Harris in Inverness-shire. The entire length of the island S. W. to N. E., is 52 m. breadth, varying from 30 m. to 6 and 10 m. area, nearly 700 000 ac. It is of irregular form, and is deeply indented all round by bays and inlets—the most remarkable on the W. coast being Lochs Boag, Bessart, and W. Tarbert on the E. Broad Bay, Stornoway Harbour, and Lorn Ernort, Rosforth, E. Tarbert, and Roddall. Several small islands are dispersed along its coast: the principal of which are Soloy on the S. E. shore and Fahey Taransay Scarpa, and Bona, on the W. coast. The shores are low and rocky, and full of wave worn crags. The island is, in general, flat, but contains some considerable elevations, two of which rise, each to 2700 ft. above sea-level. Numerous beautiful slopes and valleys also occur—the latter traversed by clear rivulets. The rocks are granitic, and the subsoil generally speaking is a rich gravel without any vegetable remains, excepting mossy plants. In the interior, the appearance of the country is peculiarly bleak and desolate, especially in the after part of the year when the brown bent, which grows on its boggy surface, becomes decayed. The bog is from 2 to 10 ft. and in some places 20 ft. deep, although the general depth may be stated at about 4 ft. The rivers, which are numerous, have all short courses flowing directly to the coast on either side. Small lakes are thickly dispersed over the whole island, and both the former and the latter abound with fish, including salmon and sea trout. Fish are also in great plenty along the shores. The bulk of the soil is deep peat-moss, but the cultivated parts have a soil composed of the debris of the granite rocks, in all conditions and mixtures of gravel, clay and sand; but so scanty is the available soil that the cultivation is generally on the lay-hed system—the trenches, in many instances, occupying nearly as much space as the ridges.

Agriculture formerly in an extremely backward state in this island generally, has in recent times been greatly improved by a new and wealthy proprietor, who has labored to effect a complete change for the better, both on the island and those who inhabit it. The Gaelic language is almost universally spoken; the people are social, of kind dispositions, and intelligent, they are also industrious, and ready to exert themselves when sufficient inducements appear. They manufacture a considerable portion of their own pottery-ware, from the clay found amongst the granite gravel, fashioning the vessels merely with finger and thumb: the strength and fineness of the ware proving the excellence of the clay. The principal town on the island is Stornoway (which see). Pop. 19 711. (Smith of Donemston in the *Proceedings of the Glasgow Philo. Soc. 1851*.) Wilson's *Voyage round the Coast of Scotland* (Statistical Account, &c.).

LEWIS, or GREAT SNAKE RIVER, N. America, Oregon territory one of the largest affluents of the Columbia. It issues from a small lake in the Rocky Mountains lat. 43° 30' N. lon. 110° 0' W., whence, after having made a S. bend, it flows N. W. to about lat. 46° 20' N., when it proceeds W., and falls into the Columbia, near Fort Vancouver, about lat. 46° N. In its earlier course, it is joined by a number of tributaries from the S., which are seen pouring into it at nearly equal distances, 5 m. from each other. It has, also some lesser affluents from the E., and a N. branch called Wapatoosco, which unites with the main stream at lat. 46° 40' N. Its whole course is about 650 m.

LEWIS an Isl. off N. W. coast Australia, belonging to the Dampier Archipelago lat. 20 25' S. lon. 118 15' E. It is separated from Enderby Island by a strait about 2 m. wide and is apparently inhabited.

LEWISHAM, a vil. and par. Eng. Kent about 5 m. S. E. London, on the road to Tunbridge. The vill. 1800 extends about 1 m. along the road, and the whole neighborhood owes to the beauty of its situation, and its proximity to the metropolis, is covered with villas and splendid mansions. The parish church has a square tower and a handsome Corinthian porch, and there are three endowed schools, one of them for girls. Besides the church, there are, within the parish, several Episcopal Wesleyan, and Independent chapels. Area of par. 5789 ac. Pop. 15 064.

LEWISTOWN a tn. U. States Pennsylvania cap. of Mills, 142 m. W. N. W. Philadelphia, at the junction of Juniata river, at the junction of Juniata river, and the Pennsylvania Canal. It has a large court-house and public offices in the middle of an open square, four churches, an academy seven schools three tanneries, a brewery, a pottery a printing-office and a grist and a saw mill. Pop. 2653.

LEWKNOR, par. Eng. Oxford 2698 ac. P. 634.

LEWKENSHARD, par. Eng. Dorset 2819 ac. Pop. 436.

LEXHAM two pars. Eng. Norfolk—1 (East) 1190 ac. P. 263—2, (West) 1165 ac. P. 125.

LEXIMIE or **LEXIMIE** a vil. Austria Solothurn, co. Solothurn, about 4 m. from Grenchen, with a church, numerous mills and extensive lime-works. 1. op. 1442.

LEXINGTON several places U. States—1 A city Kentucky 23 m. E. S. E. Frankfort. It is regularly laid out, has 10 churches a courthouse jail museum jail lunatic asylum and the halls of Transylvania university, founded in 1798, having 14 professors and about 400 students. There are likewise, a college, two academies and 12 schools. It is the oldest town in the state, and was once the capital and though it has several tanneries rope works, and other manufacturing establishments, it is more a place of fashionable residence than of trade. Pop. 6037—2 A vil. Virginia 105 m. W. by N. Richmond; with a courthouse jail, four churches, a school a military institute, and a college. Pop. 1200—3, A vil. Massachusetts, 10 m. N. W. Boston, with two churches, an academy and several schools. Pop. 1042—4 A vil. New York, 65 m. S. W. Albany. Pop. 2818.

LEYBOURNE, par. Eng. Kent 1010 ac. Pop. 268.

LEYBURN a market in England co. and 21 m. N. W. York. It has an Episcopal chapel, a national school, and various charitable institutions. Pop. 800.

LEYDEN or **LEXDEK** (Latin, *Lugdunum Batavorum*, French *Leide*) one of the most important towns in Holland and in extent, though not in population next to the capital.

It lies in prov. S. Holland, 22 m. S.W. Amsterdam, on the railway thence to Rotterdam, on both sides the Old Rhine, and is intersected besides by the Doot, Maas, Vliet, and Zyl; lat. (observatory) $52^{\circ} 9' 30''$ N. lon. $4^{\circ} 59' 30''$ E. It was formerly fortified, but the walls and ramparts have been cleared away and planted with trees the only remaining two towers have been converted into storehouses five of the earthen bastions have been formed into burying-grounds, four are covered with wind mills and factories, and the remaining four have been levelled and turned into gardens. Seven wall built gates and the castle (*de Burg*), one of the oldest and most respectable buildings in the town, but now converted into an inn, and its grounds into tea-gardens, are the chief monuments of the former fortress. Leyden is encompassed by wind-mills, and surrounded by country-seats, pleasure-grounds, gardens, and fertile meadows the best of these depauperate lands which excepting that made near Delft, produce the best butter in Holland. The streets of the town are straight broad, and kept exceedingly clean that one named Broad Street (*Broadestraat*) is esteemed one of the finest in Europe, being compared to the High Street in Oxford. In it is situated the townhall (*Stad-huis*) originally founded about 1415,



THE TOWNHALL, LEYDEN. — From Van Saanen's Holland and Belgium.

but since that period often altered and repaired about 1507 nearly wholly renewed, and enlarged in 1668, and again in 1704. It is a picturesque old building with its prominent parts gilt, 30 wind-mills in a line in front, a tall spire, and three highly-ornamented projecting gables. In the council chamber are the paintings of the Last Judgment, by Pieter van Leyden and several good historical portraits and in part of the lower floor is situated the fish-market. Near the townhall in the same street, in the former lands-bank van Rijnland containing the offices of the superintendent of dykes. Other noteworthy edifices are the prison, weigh house, butter-house, cloth hall, infantry barracks, and town dockyard. It has 14 churches and a synagogue, besides sundry congregations worshipping in halls &c., they include four Reformed one Walloon one Dissenting one English one Evangelical Lutheran one Remonstrant, four R. Catholic and one Jesuit. None of them are very remarkable buildings but in the Reformed church of St. Peter are monuments to Boerhaave, Spanheim, Bealiger &c. There are numerous ordinary poor and Latin schools also academies of drawing design architecture and music, but the most important educational institution is the university formerly one of the most famed in Europe, and still in excellent repute. As some indemnification for the privations suffered during the siege of 1574, the Prince of France offered the inhabitants exemption from certain taxes or a university. To their lasting honour they chose the latter and it was accordingly inaugurated by the Prince the following year 1576. Its buildings possess no remarkable architectural features. In 1649, it was attended by 464 students, of whom nearly a half were studying law Connected

with the university are a well laid-out botanic garden, an observatory a library with numerous MSS. an anatomical theatre and museum of comparative anatomy one of the richest collections of natural history in existence, cabinet of coins, museum of antiquities, and a rich Japanese museum. There are also a valuable collection of agricultural implements, an economic garden for the promotion of native gardening and agriculture, and a national herbarium. There are, likewise, several learned societies a fine art society, and associations for the distribution of Bibles, and for the promotion of agriculture. A century ago, a fourth part of the pauper population of Leyden was said to be pauper. The number is understood not to have diminished in recent times, and some raise the proportion as high as a third; a second third being self-supporting and the last third providing wholly for the paupers. The benevolent and charitable institutions are very numerous, and include poorhouses orphan, and old men and old women hospitals connected with the various religious bodies, a general poorhouse, called the *Huisgezinsbuis*, for those who have no claim on other institutions, and various societies for assisting the poorer householders. The heavy taxes thus incurred, together with foreign competition, render it difficult for the manufacturers to maintain their place. The cloth manufacturers, for which Leyden was at one time greatly famed, which they reached their greatest extent in 1670 they subsequently fell off greatly but have revived in recent years, though not to their former extent. There are now 16 steam factories in the town including three cloth factories several on velvet, bams and some lace factories, wool spinners, calico printers, &c. also a manufacture of paper-hangings tapestries skinneries, soap-works, brasseries distilleries, a machine factory anchor smith and the former great trade in books, carried on in the latter part of the 17th and during the greater part of the 18th century and rendered well known by the Elsevier is represented by five printing-offices. The weekly markets are very well attended and large quantities of grain, butter and cheese are sold in them.

The most memorable event in the history of Leyden is the siege it sustained from the Spaniards in 1573-74 when Pieter Adriaen van der Werff was burg-master. By his resolution and heroic example, the inhabitants were enabled to stand out nearly four months. For seven weeks there was no bread within the walls, and horses dogs, cats, and rooks of all kinds were savagely eaten up, when hunger became no longer bearable and the people, dying in hundreds, implored the burg-master to surrender the town he offered his body to appease their appetite and thus the most clamorous were allayed. To relieve the town the Prince of Orange at last broke down the dykes and a favouring wind accompanying the waters came over the land so rapidly that above 1000 of the besiegers were drowned. The same wind wafted a fleet of 200 boats from Rotterdam to the gates of Leyden, and relieved the place. It has at various times been severely visited by pestilence in 1509 and in 1529 deaths were numerous in 1624, in a few months, 9997 died, and in 1635 from July to December the deaths amounted to 14,562. Leyden is the birthplace of many eminent and remarkable men among whom may be specified Jan Hockbolts, or John of Leyden the founder of the Anabaptists, Karel van Maets on one of the translators of the New Testament, the medical doctors, Gerard van Swieten and Pieter Camper the naturalist, Maassen broek, the learned brothers Gerard and Isaac Voosius, Gernova, and Nicholas Heusler, and the poets, Pieter van Leyden, the brothers Van der Velde Metus Milius, father and two sons Gerard Douw and Rembrandt, &c. The pop. of Leyden, at one time 90,000 is now (1825) 35,954. — [Van der Aardryk Woorden. *Verdermede Stadsnaam Leerdorp*, 1851.] LEYDERDORP, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland about 14 m. E. Leyden, and on the Rhine, here crossed by a bridge. It is a favourite place of resort of the Leyden people many of whom reside here. It has two churches and a school an

orphan hospital and a poorhouse, some brick and tile making, brewing, and saw and walk mills. Pop. 1098

LEYDSCHENDAM a vil Holland, prov S Holland, 1 m E. the Hague with two churches and two schools, inhabitants chiefly engaged in dairy farming. Pop. 980

LEYLAND a tn and par England, co. Lancaster The town 4½ m N W Chorley has a fine parish church in the decorated style, with an ancient tower. Two Dissenting chapels a grammar national, and infant school several benevolent associations, the Union Hall, a fine public room, built for the Leyland agricultural society and in the centre of the village, the remains of an ancient cross Agriculture and market-gardening and hand loom weaving, for the manufacturers of Preston, Chorley and Bolton are the chief employments. Area of par. 19 081 ac. Pop. 19 710. (Local Correspondent)

LEYMIDT a vil Holland, prov N Holland 14 m S.W. Amsterdam, with a church, and a considerable transit trade both by water and by land. Pop. 1005

LEYNI (Latin Leontow), a vil and com Italy Piedmont div and 8 m N Torino. It is well built, has a large public square, a number of fine villas belonging to the inhabitants of Torino who make this their summer residence, an ancient parish and several other churches, a feudal castle in ruins, an elementary school, several tile works, and a trade in wine and dairy produce. Pop. 3090

LEYRE, a river France, formed by the junction of the Leyre-de-Luxey and Leyre-de-Pisces, in dep. Landes. It flows N.W. into dep. Gironde and after a course of above 40 m of which 20 m is used for fishing, falls into the basin of Areschou a little below La Mothe

LEYSDOWN par Leg Kent 4302 ac P 772

LEYSLIEF a vil and com Belgium prov W Flanders, 25 m S.W. Bruges. It has three breweries a rope-work several mills and a trade in herring cattle and agricultural produce, particularly tobacco. Pop. 3096

LEYT, an isl Indian Archipelago, one of the most S of the Philippines, and with the small isls adjacent, forming a prov. of the same name lat 9° 49' to 11° 54' N lon 124° 22' to 125° 25' E. The narrow strait of San Juanico separates it from Samar on the N.E. and that of Surigao from Mindanao on the S. It is mountainous and volcanic, abounding in land shells of the richest limes and in quarries of all plumb iron, leadstone, and asbestos. The mountains are well wooded. Hurricanes prove most destructive to the cocon palms, which are cultivated for their oil and also tobacco and the abnrs, a species of banana. The shores produce edible lard nuts, and tortoise-shell. The manufactures are the same as those of Samar (which see). Perpetually exposed to the attacks of pirates, the inhabitants are few, poor and miserable. Near Leyte Magellan anchored to water and provision his ships and here a monk is said to have planted the first cross ever brought to the Philippines. The capital is Tacloban, situate at the S.E. extremity of the strait of San Juanico. The prov. contains 33 pueblos, with a population amounting in all to 87 275. (Gallat, de Renuz)

LEYTHA a river, Austria, which is formed in the S of Lower Austria, by the junction of the Schwarzen and the Potten about 6 m. S. Neustadt flows first N.E. past the town of Bruck forms part of the boundary between Lower Austria and Hungary turns S.E. enters Hungary and joins the Raab at the town of that name after a course of about 90 m

LEYTON (Low) a vil and par England, co Essex 6 m N.E. London, on the Lea. From the number of coins and other antiquities found in the vicinity it appears to have been a Roman settlement, and is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Duroloptum. The village consists of a long street, occupying a gentle slope above the river. In addition to the parish church, there are a chapel of ease and places of worship for Wesleyans and Independents. The E. Counties railway passes through the parish, area 8241 ac. Pop. 8901

LEZ, two rivers, France. The one rises in dep. Drome, in a mountainous dist. to the W of Dieux-le-Pit, flows S.W. and joins the bank Rhone, a little below Pont St. Esprit, total course, nearly 40 m.—The other river sometimes called Les descends from a branch of the Cevennes, dep. Herault flows S., intersects the lagoon of Etang, thereafter takes the name of Grand-du-Les, and falls into the Mediterranean, after a course of 24 m., of which 6 m. are navigable.

LEZANT, par Kag Cornwall 4560 ac Pop. 974

LEZAT (anc. Lemate), a tn France, dep. Ardge 17 m. N.W. Pamiers, r bank Lous. It was the capital of a district called the Lemate. A great number of Roman coins have been found in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1642

LEZAY a tn and com France, dep. Deux Sevres, 7 m. E.N.E. Maille. It is the seat of a Calistonic cloister; is famous for its breed of horses and has rope, brick and tile works, bookbinding, and some manufactures of limes. Near it are new castles. Pop. 2422

LEZAYRE, par Isle of Man Pop. 2468

LEZIATE par Eng Norfolk 1460 ac Pop. 190

LEZIGNAN a tn France dep. Aude, 20 m E. Carcassonne, with several distilleries, and two fairs. Pop. 2258

LEZOUX a tn France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme r bank Allier 15 m E.N.E. Clermont. It is an ancient town, in general well built and has some agreeable promenades. It manufactures cloth and common earthenware, has tanneries and oil works and trades in corn and hemp. Pop. 1054

LEZUZA (anc. Edissoneus or Lissone) a tn Spain, New Castile, prov and 29 m W by S Albacete. It is tolerably well built, and has a parish church chapel townhouse, prison two schools, and manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics, tiles, and bricks. Pop. 2349

LEZZENO a vil and com Italy Lombardy prov Como dist. and 5 m S.W. Bollago, E. shore of Lake Como. It is beautifully situated surrounded by a number of fine villas and has a parish church adorned with paintings. Pop. 1051

LEZWA a tn Russia gov and 40 m W Krasnoy, cap. circular bank 10 m with a church. Pop. 18719

The country is finely adapted for agriculture and the growing of hemp, but is not well watered. Pop. 7540

LHA Ri a large vil Tibet, about 780 m N.E. Lhasa, in a gorge, among barren and desolate mountains. The inhabitants a dirty and half savage race of people their houses shapeless masses of stones coated with mud are mostly sheepfolds and rear great numbers of sheep, cattle, and more especially she-goats whose soft and silky hair is in great demand for the manufacture of Ladakian shawls. The Chinese government have here a depot of provisions under the charge of a magistrate. Near the village is a large Buddhist convent and a handsome temple.—(Hue, Pop. Tibet)

LHASA cap Tibet. See LHASA

LIEFNICHT, or LIEFVICH, a market in Bohemia, circle Prachin 6 m. from Petahof with a church chapel school townhouse, the remains of an old castle, manufacture of linen and shoes, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1918

LIEPITAI a vil and com Italy dep. Savone r bank Arve here crossed by a wooden bridge opposite to Caudens, 22 m N.W. Chambery. It is well built, having spacious streets and pleasant promenades has a church of a simple but elegant architecture and a trade in wine brandy, cheese, and wood. Pop. 1100

LHOTTA, numerous places Bohemia and Moravia, particularly—1 (S. enormous) A vil Moravia circle and 56 m from Hradec with a church. Pop. 1000—2 (New) A vil Moravia, circle and 19 m from Hradec, on a mountain ridge which separates Moravia from Hungary. Pop. 1200

LIAMON a river France in Isl Corfu. It rises near Mount Rocco near the centre of the island flows S.W. and after a course of about 80 m. falls into the Mediterranean near Ragusa, and 19 m N. Agrion.

LIACOURT or LIAUCOURT-BOIS CLERMONT a vil France, dep. Oise around and about 4 m S.E. Clermont containing the family seat of the Dukes of Rohan-Rochefort.

LIANL a small river France dep. Pas-de-Calais which after a course of about 20 m. nearly W. falls into the Eng. Hah Channel and forms the harbour of Boulogne-Sur-Mer

LIAMONSKOI one of three isls Russia, White Sea, near the mouth of the Dwina, par Archangel 13 m long, by 6 m broad, fringed by feldspar.

LIBAN a tn Bohemia, circle Bid show on the Bistritz, 5 m from Kaplow with a church, townhouse, school, and trade in fruit and agricultural produce. Pop. 1254

LIBANUS, a mountain range, Syria. See LEBANON

LIBAU, a seaport tn. Russia, gov. Courland at the mouth of the river or lake of the same name, 120 m W.S.W. Riga. It is walled, and entered by a single gate is largely built, most of the streets being narrow and ill paved and houses, chiefly of wood and only one story indifferent.

It has one R. Catholic, and two Lutheran churches—one of the latter the handsome church in Coarland; an hospital, poorhouse, and town-school. The harbor the most S. which Russia possesses in the Baltic, is tolerably secure, depth 8 to 12 ft. and has a quay formed by wooden piles, and well supplied with warehouses. Its trade is considerable. The chief exports are corn, haxed, flax, hemp, leather, butter, wax, honey, tallow, beef, and deals the imports, colonial produce and manufactured goods. Pop. (1853) 5961.

LIBERTON, and QUOTHQUAN a par. Scot. Lomax 8703 sq. P. 1900.

LIBEN (AR), a vil Bohemia, circle Kattowitz, r bank Mohla which here forms several islands, about 3 m. from Prague. It has a castle, a chapel a synagogue, two schools one of them for Jews; manufactures of beet-root sugar and copperware, machine-works and a cotton printfield. P. 1900.

LIBERIA a republic, W coast of Africa, midway between Sierra Leone, and Cape Palmas, extending 220 m. along the coast, with an average breadth inland of 60 m. and having Cape Mesurado lat. G. 19° N. lon. 10° 50' W. (E) near the centre of its coast line. It was founded as a colony of free blacks, by the American colonization society in 1820 under the philanthropic idea, that many if not all of the liberated slaves, would prefer returning to Africa to staying in America where they were denied political rights, and treated as an inferior race and the experiment, unwith standing the grievous discouragements it met with at the outset has been eminently successful. The whole territory of Liberia has been purchased, from time to time, from the aboriginal owners. It is well watered, being traversed by several considerable streams, having their sources in the interior. Its natural resources are immense, and are steadily in process of development. Cotton is indigenous, and yields two crops a-year and the cultivation of it succeeds well where it has been tried. Coffee thrives well a single tree at M. nyia yielding 30 lbs. at one gathering. Sugar cane grows in unrivalled luxuriance. cane-wood grows in unlimited quantities and red wood, bar-wood, and other dyes, are likewise plentiful. the oil palm is abundant and indigo, castor-oil, ginger, arrow-root, cacao, pine-apples, coconuts, yams, yam-tuber, yam-plum, banana, figs, olives, tamarinds, lemons, oranges, lemons &c. may be added to the list of vegetable products many of which are exported to a greater or less extent. Ivory is easily obtainable and rich metallic veins exist, only requiring capital to open them up. A considerable export and import trade is now carried on; and a large number of the inhabitants of the interior depend upon Liberia for their supplies of European goods. A thirst for education has likewise been awakened among the surrounding aborigines, many of who send their children 400 m. and 500 m. to be educated in the Republic. The Liberians have built, for themselves 30 churches of brick and stone, and possess numerous schools, and a considerable number of printing presses. More than 20 000 natives have requested to be taken under the protection of the state, while not less than 100 000 live on its territory and 350 000 are bound to it by treaties to abolish the slave-trade. At different times, ten hundred, erected by slave-traders for the storage of slaves have been burned down by the Liberians, and at the same time hundreds of false accusations (therein confined, liberated and they at all times afford refuge to the weak and the oppressed. The climate, though still fatal to Europeans, has been greatly improved by clearing drainage, &c. Monrovia, the capital, and part of the colony, is situated on Cape Mesurado. In it resides a British consul. There are besides, above 20 towns and villages in the territory. The government of the country is precisely on the American model consisting of a president a vice-president, a senate, and a house of representatives; the number of members to the former being six, and in the latter 29. Liberia was declared an independent state in July 1847, and in the following year was recognized as such by Great Britain and France when a treaty of trade and commerce with the state was concluded. A large proportion of the inhabitants speak English. Pop. (1850) 250,000.

LIBERTON par. Scot. Edinburgh 4700 sq. P. 3528. LIBETH (DASIA) LIBETHIA, or LIBETHIA, a mining co. Hungary co. Bold at the confluence of the Hymna and Udrava, 12 m. E. Komu with two churches, a townhouse, and extensive mines of iron and copper, manufactures of

entirely and earthenware, and a considerable trade in grain, flour, wood, and cattle. Pop. 1400.

LIBOURNE (anc. Condate Italia) a tn. France, dep. Gironde, r bank Dordogne, here joined by the Isle, and crossed by a fine suspension-bridge, 17 m. N. N. E. Bordeaux. It is walled, and built with great regularity, with a large and handsome square in the centre, has spacious and almost exclusively straight streets, lined with elegant houses. The chief buildings are the public library, schools, museum, and six cavalry barracks. The manufactures consist of glass, which is an important woollen stuffs, leather, nails, and ropes. The harbour, in which the tide rises from 12 to 15 ft. admits vessels of 500 tons, and serving as an entrepot for Bordeaux has an important trade in wine, brandy, salt, coal, ship-stubber from &c. There are also commodious building-yards, Libourne has courts of first resort, and of commerce, a commercial exchange, a school of hydrography an Athenaeum a communal college, and a botanical garden. The present town was founded by Edward I. of England and Agnes moglie in the year of his time. Pop. 3850.

LIBYLLA a tn. Nipm, prov. and 164 m. S. S. W. Muriel. It consists of the town proper built in the form of a parallelogram and the suburbs, situated on the opposite side of a ravine and communicating with it by a bridge and has a church, courthouses prison and primary school manufactures of salt-petre, and several oil and flour mills. Pop. 3083.

LIBYAN DESERT that part of the Sahara or Great Desert, bounded N. by Tripoli E. by Egypt and Nubia S. by Darfur and Waday and W. by Fezzan, and the country of the Tibbians. Here the continent of Africa shelves down towards the Mediterranean in a series of terraces, consisting of vast level sandy or gravelly deserts lying S. and W. separated by low rocky ridges. This desert is probably not less than 1000 m. in length, N to S, and from 500 m. to 600 m. in breadth.

LICATA a seaport, Sicily. See AGRICATA.

LICCA, or LAMA a river Austria which rises in the N. side of the mountains of Veleich, between the frontiers of Delmatia and Croatia flows N. W. and, after a course of about 85 m. disappears below the ground at the foot of Mount Tschib, a little N. W. of the village of Lipogorje. It gives its name to a Regimental district of Military Grana. LILLYVA (anc. Dregid) a vil. Papal States 12 m. from Tivoli on a bright mountain stream, celebrated by Horace. The post's Sabine villa stood about midway between the road and the river but the only remains of it are two capitals some other fragments of Doric columns and a white mosaic pavement, partly covered by a vineyard. Pop. 700.

LICH a tn. Home Darnestadt, Oberhausen on the W. water 7 m. S. E. Guesen. It is walled, flanked with towers and has a Gothic parish church, a castle, several schools, silk-works, and mills. Pop. 2337.

LICHFIELD an episcopal city forming itself a county England Staffordshire, on a pleasant and fertile valley, on the London and N. W. railway and 15 m. S. E. Stafford. It is well paved and lighted, amply supplied with water, and contains a number of well built, commodious, and handsome streets. The principal edifice is the cathedral, presenting from its elevated site, a very conspicuous object at a distance and consisting of a large and handsome structure, partly in the early English, and partly in a more recent style, with a richly-decorated W. front, and three spires—two on the W. each 180, and one in the centre, 230 ft. high. The other buildings, deserving of notice, are the church of St. Chad, by far the oldest in the town, the church of St. Mary a hand some modern edifice, the church of St. Michael finely situated and recently restored in admirable taste the guildhall, theatre, jail, house of correction, and market. Besides the above churches, are several chapels connected with the Establishment, and places of worship for the Independents, Wesleyans, and R. Catholics. Among schools, the free grammar and cathedral are the most important. The cathedral has a good collection of books and natural curiosities. The chief benevolent institutions are St. John's hospital, with 12 almshouses, a female hospital, and an endowment for the benefit of the widows and unmarried daughters of clergymen. The staple manufactures are carpets, coaches, and harness; and there are several extensive breweries. The most distinguished natives Dr Samuel Johnson

to whom a monument has been erected. Lichfield sends two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1851), 563. Pop. (1851), 7012.

LICHTAFERT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 28 m. N. Antwerp, near the Little Nothe, with malt and flour mills, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1641.

LICHTEN, a vil. Austria, Salts, drile Troppen on the Rhen about 12 m. from Triesenthal. It has a parish church and a chapel. Pop. 1760.

LICHTENAU, numerous places, Germany, particularly—1. A. in. Hesse-Cassel Korbendamm, cap. bail, near the source of the Looze. It is walled, has a church and an hospital manufactures of linen, and four mills. Pop. 1476. half 8708.—2. A. in. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, 16 m. N. W. Strasburg with manufactures of silk and woollen goods, dye-works and oil-mills. Pop. 1300.

LICHENAU, two places, Prussia.—1. A. in. Rhénish Prussia, gov. and 50 m. N. Minden, on the Sauer. It has a Catholic church manufactures of leather, and several mills.—2. (Ober and Nieder), two nearly contiguous vils. prov. Silésia, gov. and W. S. W. from Liegnitz, with a church, and oil, saw, and other m. l. Pop. 1278.

LICHENBERG, a vil. in. Bayreuth, Upper Franconia, 70 m. N. E. Bayreuth with a townhouse, hospital, and Latin school blast-furnaces, iron v. l. and copper works and a trade in flannel, woollen cloth warranted and iron. Pop. 900.

LICHENBURG, a vil. Prussian Saxony gov. and 48 m. N. N. E. Merseburg with a castle, called Hedwigsburg which is now converted into a house of correction and is historically interesting as the place where a meeting was held, in 1515, between Luther, Frederick the Wise, Spalatin, Melancthon, and Müllers. Pop. 598.

LICHENFELD, a vil. in. Bavaria, Upper Franconia cap. dist. 1 bank Mar. 15 m. N. N. E. Bamberg, on the railway, thence to Hof with a court of justice, two churches, a synagogue, a castle, hospital, manufactures of linen and porcelain, and a trade in wood, corn, hops, and fruit. Pop. 1165. Area of dist. 80 sq. m. Pop. 23,236.

LICHENFELDE, a vil. and par. Switzerland can. and 16 m. W. S. W. St. Gall on a height, above a bank Thur, here crossed by a covered bridge. It is the only place which ranks as a town in the Toggenburg and contains an ancient church, used in common by the Protestants and E. Catholics, a town house, and has a considerable trade in corn and cattle. Near it, on a lofty height, are the remains of the castle of 'Vau Toggenburg, the last seat of the Counts of the name. P. 744.

LICHENFELDEN, a vil. Saxony arch. Zwicken 14 m. W. S. W. Chemnitz with a modern castle, an hospital manufactures of linen, and several paper and cotton mills. P. 8218.

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LIDDEL, a river, Scotland, co. Roxburgh, which flows S. W. and enters the Fife, 7 m. S. Leith, after a course of about 54 m., for the last part of which it forms the boundary between England and Scotland. The romantic valley through which it flows forms the district of Liddedale.

LIDDELL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, on Valais, in the valley of Entremont, on the road from Marigny to the Great St. Bernard. It stands on a well-cultivated slope, is well built, and has a trade in dairy produce. Pop. 1411.

LIDDIARD two pars. Eng. Wilts.—1. (Middicot), 2321 ac. P. 491—2. (Treygose), 6142 ac. P. 807.

LIDDINGTON two pars. Eng.—1. Rutland 2070 ac. P. 604—2. Wilts 2767 ac. P. 434.

LIDFORD, par. Eng. Devon 56 233 ac. P. 1968.

LIDGATE, par. Eng. Suffolk 1780 ac. P. 494.

LIDL, a group of isles, in the Adriatic opposite the lagoons of Venice, and extending, in a curve, from the mouth of the Piave to that of the Brenta. They are merely an alluvial deposit, formed by these rivers and the action of the waves, and produce beautiful flowers and excellent fruit. They are seven in number and have the names of Lido di Bellunaria, Lido di Palenaria, Lido di Malenaria, Lido di Bellunaria, Lido di Bellunaria, Lido di Bellunaria, Lido di Bellunaria.

LIDINGÖ, an isl. Sweden, in the channel leading up to and a little N. E. of Stockholm, length, F. to W. 6 m. breadth about 8 m. communicating by a bridge with the park of Stockholm and a great holiday resort of its inhabitants.

LIDKOPING, a vil. Sweden, Jan. Skaraborg or Mariestad, at the mouth of the Lida, in a beautiful bay on the S. side of Lake Wener 136 m. W. S. W. Stockholm. The river divides the town into two parts, both of which are well built. It has a handsome townhouse an orphan asylum and an important linen in corn, furnished by the recent formation of two parallel stone jetties about 8000 ft. long having for their object to prolong the course of the Lida, the mouth of which was sometimes rendered inaccessible by the great variations in the level of Lake Wener. Pop. 2081.

LIDLIN (TU) par. Eng. Bedford 2820 ac. P. 833.

LIDRIF or **LIDRIS**, a vil. and par. England co. Gloucester. The town 15 m. W. S. W. Gloucester at the terminus of the Severn and Wye railway consists principally of cottages, which give it the appearance of a large village and has a handsome church, two dissenting chapels, two schools, and extensive manufactures of the duty and iron. By the Severn which forms the boundary of the parish, coals and iron ore, from the Dean forest are shipped. Area of par. 8073 ac. Pop. 2117. (Local Correspondent).

LIERAU, two places Moravia.—1. (Mittelsack), A. in circle Pörsch 16 m. N. E. Olmütz, with a church, townhouse, and manufactures of linen and yarn. Pop. 1800.—2. (Deutsch), A. vil, circle and 26 m. N. W. Olmütz, with a church and salt-works. Pop. 3260.

LIEBAT, a vil. in. Silésia gov. and 32 m. S. S. W. Liegnitz, with a court of law, a townhouse, two E. Catholic churches four chapels, an hospital poorhouse manufactures of linen and several dye works. Pop. 1912.

LIEBEMHIL, or **LIEBEMHIL**, a vil. Prussia, gov. and 73 m. S. W. Königsberg on the Liebe. Pop. 1222.

LIEBENAU, a vil. Bohemia, circle and 19 m. N. N. E. Buzlau, bank Mollatka. It has a large square, in which a handsome townhouse stands, a Protestant church, a brewery, a trade in corn, flax and linen, and six mills. Pop. 2283.

LIEPHENAU,—1. A vil. Hanover, Dathmura on the Aue, 51 m. W. S. W. Hannover with a townhouse, and manufactures of seycas and lace. Pop. 1905.—2. A. in. Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen on an isl. of the Dommel, 17 m. N. W. Cassel, with a church manufactures of linen, and a spinning-mill. It was once fortified. Pop. 650.

LIEBENSTEIN or **LIEBENSTEIN**, a watering place, Saxony-Magnum in a beautiful valley watered by an affluent of the Warre, 16 m. W. S. W. Getha. It has a number of fine walks on the skirts of the Thuringian forest, and a very complete bathing establishment, with a theatre. The water is one of the strongest chalybeates in Germany, and is more used for bathing than drinking. Near it is the old castle of Liebenstein, the cradle of the family of Saxony-Magnum. Pop. 781.

LIEBENTHAL, two places, Prussia, Silésia, gov. Langenscheidt.—1. A. in. circle Lauenburg, with three churches, a summary hospital manufactures of lace, and the works.

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Pop. 1603.—3 (Hohen) a vil. circle Rohrbach, with a castle, two churches, and several mills. Pop. 1020

LIEBENTHAL, a vil. circle Lutzerath, about 20 m. from Lutzerath, with a church, school, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 2175.

LIEBENWALDE a tn. Prussia, Brandenburg gov. and 37 m. N. W. Potsdam, 1 bank Havel. It has a court of justice a church building-docks, some shipping and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2491

LIEBENWALDE a walled tn. Prussian Saxony gov. and 60 m. E. N. E. Morsburg cap. circle, 1 bank Black Elster with a court of law and several public offices a church a castle and a trade in wool. Lander had several interviews with the papal nuncio, Militz. Pop. 3078.—The river is flat and well wooded sandy, but in general not fertile. Area, 232 sq. m. 1 tp 83,343.

LIEBENZELL a tn. Württemberg circle Schwarzwald in a deep valley on the Nagold, 20 m. W. Stuttgart. It is an ancient place, contains the ruins of a strong castle, and has a small bathing establishment. Pop. 1003

LIEBEROSE, a tn. Prussia Brandenburg gov. and 27 m. S. W. Frankfurt, on a canal, with a court of law two churches, and a trade in corn and cattle. In the neighborhood which is well wooded, there are several push ovens. Pop. 1491

LIEBRICH (Ossa) a vil. Bohemia, circle Leitmeritz, on the Rohnbach, about 38 m. from Prague, with a church, a school, the works, a brewery a distillery and a mill. P. 1008

LIEBSTADT a tn. E. Prussia gov. and 53 m. S. S. W. K. migsberg, on the Mable between two lakes with a court of justice a church a castle manufactures of woolen and linen cloth and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1730

LIEBENTHAL or LIEBENTHAL the smallest principality in the German Confederation forming the 27th state, bounded N. and E. by the Austrian circle of Tyrol, N. by the Tyrol N. by the Swiss can. Grison and W. by the Rhine, which separates it from St. Gall. In the N. it terminates almost in a point greatest length N to S, 18 m. average breadth, about 5 m. area, 53 sq. m. The surface consists of a low ramification of the Alps, which stretch across the principality from S. to N., and of two valleys, one on the E. and the other on the W. side of the ridge. The former valley is that of the Samina, so called from a small tributary of the Ill the latter is that of the P. valley of the Rhine. The climate is tolerably mild and the soil almost everywhere fertile yielding abundance of corn wine, fruit, and flax. The pastures, too, are excellent and feed great numbers of cattle. For administrative purposes, it is divided into the two lordships of Schaumburg and Luchtemstein the latter formerly called Vaduz, is the capital. It is a small place with a pop. of 930. The family of Liechtenstein is a branch from that of Este. The Prince has extensive domains in Germany and particularly in Moravia. Pop. 7860

LIEBENTHAL, a vil. and com. Belgium gov. Brussels, 12 m. W. Brussels, with many factories of linen a brewery, and some trade in corn. Pop. 2141

LIEBENTHAL, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, and N. from Carlsruhe, with a church, and a trade in hay corn, cattle hump, and turf. Pop. 7613.

LIEBENTHAL a prov. Russia. So. LITHUANIA

LIEGE (Dutch, *Lüttich*), an E. prov. Belgium, bounded N. by Limburg E. by Rhinisch Prussia, S. by Luxembourg, S. W. by prov. Namur and N. W. by the Netherlands. Length E. to W. 62 m. breadth, N. to S. 38 m. area, 1117 sq. m. Its surface is much diversified. In the S. it is mountainous and covered with forests. The culminating point, belonging to the Ardennes is Bazeux Michel 2230 ft. In the N. and N. W. the surface is flat. The province belongs to the basin of the Meuse, by which it is traversed S. W. to N. E. and, during its course, receives the Ourthe, already augmented within the province by the Looze the Ambave, and the Vesdre. About three fourths of the whole surface are under cultivation, rather more than one-half in wheat and less than one-twenty-second waste. The banks of the Meuse consist

of long sweeps of well-cultivated plains and rich pastures, which extend uninterruptedly without any visible acclivity and are scarcely ever broken by a hill. The principal crops are wheat, rye, spelt, barley, oats beans and peas; hops, clover, and potatoes. Vegetables and fruit also are extensively raised. Both portions are rich in mineral treasures, particularly coal. The other minerals of importance are iron the carbonate, chiefly in the form of balls embedded in clay schist, and the hydrate, in layers, calcamine, alum, building-stones, limestone and marble. Manufactures have made great progress and consist principally of broad cloth and various articles of iron manufacture, among which fireworks hold a principal place. The trade of the province is facilitated both by water communication and railways. For administrative purposes Liege is divided into four arrondissements—Liege, the capital, Verviers Huy Waremmes subdivided into twenty-five military and twenty-four civil cantons. The ancient inhabitants of this province were the *Belgæ* afterwards succeeded by the *Thuri*. Subsequently it took the name of *Lunda*, *Laupe*, and *Leudicus* and in the 10th century, became an independent state, governed by *prince bishops* of the German empire. This government continued till 1793, when Belgium was declared a part of France, and this prov. included in department (circle) Pop. 452,824 of whom 437,443 speak French or Walloon 29,871 Flemish or Dutch and 4087 German.

LIEGE (Latin *Lugdunum* Dutch *Lijk* German *Lüttich*) a tn. Belgium, cap. above prov. 54 m. E. by S. Brussels. It stands in a longitudinal valley terminated W. by a hill called Sainte-Walburge, and E. by another hill called La Cornillon and is traversed from S. W. to N. E. by the Meuse, which is here joined by the Ourthe. Though once strongly fortified it is now only defended by S. E. by Fort Chastreux, N. Cornillon, and N. W. by a vast castral recently constructed on the ancient site on the summit of Sainte Walburge. Liege is the Birmingham of Belgium and hence, on approaching it the first thing usually seen is a dense cloud of smoke. The interior corresponds and is by no means inviting. The streets are narrow often steep, and almost without exception ill cleaned while the houses have a dingy, dirty look, and are so high as both to exclude the sun and confine the air. The rivers, however are generally lined with some quays, several of which are well planted, and afford good promenades, and there are eleven squares, which afford a good deal of open space. The most of these are the *Place du Grand Marché* or *Hôtel de Ville* adorned with a fine fountain, and the *Place St. Lambert*. The principal buildings are the Cathedral of St. Paul in pure Gothic, begun to be rebuilt in the 13th century but not finished till 1557, the church of St. Jacques, one of the finest existing specimens of ogival



INTERIOR COURT OF THE PALAIS DE JUSTICE, LIEGE.
From the Belgique Illustrée de l'Époque.

architecture. The churches of St. Martin, St. Croix St. Jean, St. Denis, St. Bartholomew, the last at once one of the oldest and most genuine specimens of the Romanesque period; the Palais de Justice, the ancient residence of the prince-bishops.

of an imposing appearance and adorned with a portico of rich composite columns; in the interior are two large square courts, surrounded by broad vaulted galleries, supported on candelabra-shaped columns adorned with a great variety of carvings; the Hotel de Ville the University occupying the extensive buildings of a Jewish convent, and rich in collections of various kinds the Commercial College, a large, elegant, and well-arranged structure, and only inaugurated in 1849, the theatre, &c. Liège is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Mechlin, and possesses a superior court of justice, with jurisdiction over provinces Liège, Lamburg, Luxembourg and Namur; courts of first resort and commerce, a university, with a special school of mines annexed, an episcopal seminary a royal college veterinary artillery industrial commercial and several other schools a public library of 75 000 printed vols and 600 MSS, cabinets of natural philosophy and natural history a botanical garden a royal conservatory of music, an academy of fine arts, deaf and dumb and blind asylums and numerous other beneficent institutions.

The great staple manufacture of Liège is iron. Some of its establishments in different branches of this manufacture particularly that of firearms and the construction of machinery, surpass those of France, and almost rival those of Great Britain. The other principal manufactures are broad-cloth, and various woollen stuffs jewellery tobacco carriages soap hats, and leather. The trade in all these articles is considerable and is much aided by roads railways, canals, and navigable rivers, which bring the town into communication with the different quarters of the kingdom, and with foreign countries.

Founded in the 6th, Liège was not surrounded with walls and fortifications till the 10th century. In 1212 it was taken by Henry 3 Duke of Brabant, and pillaged for six successive days by his soldiers. In 1467 Charles the Bold Duke of Burgundy, having forced an entrance into it, looted enormous sums from the inhabitants and razed its fortifications. The following year he returned at the head of 40 000 men and ordered atrocities at which humanity shudders. In 1601 Marshall Boufflers besieged it for five days, and in 1702 both the town and citadel were taken by the Duke of Marlborough. Pop. 66 463.

LIEGNITZ a gov Russia, in the N W of prov Silesia, 10 m N by gov Icm E and S by Breslau, S W and W by Boleslava, and N V by Saxony and gov Frankfurt-on-the-Oder; area, 4009 geo. sq m. The surface in the S is mountainous, being traversed by ramifications of the Riesengebirge, several of the ridges of which attain a height exceeding 4000 ft. The culminating point, the Schneekoppe, is about 5000 ft. The surface rapidly declines N, and at the Kainbach and Belwarszwasser it has become an extensive plain. It is watered by the Oder, the Spree, and their tributaries. The soil along the lower slopes, and at the foot of the mountains, is very fertile and in the E along the banks of the Oder, are tracts of excellent wheat land but in the plains in the centre and towards the W the soil is very sandy and is covered to a great extent with mere heath. The minerals include iron in various forms and in considerable quantities, copper the arsenic, telluric, copperas stone schist coal, and lignite. Excellent beds of potter's clay occur along the banks of the Bober. For administrative purposes, Liegnitz is divided into the numerous circles of Grünberg, Friedland, Bagan, Sprottau, Glogau, Lüben, Burdau, Behnen-Guldberg, Irgantz, Jauer, Schönbach, Polkenhau Landstätt, Hirschberg Leobschütz, Lanbau Gwitzsch, Reichenburg, and Hoyerswerda. Pop. (1846) 912 497.

LIEGNITZ a in Prussia, prov Silesia, esp. above gov and of circle, agreeably situated between the Katzeboch and Behrawasser, near their junction on the Silesian and Bazon railway 4 m. W N W Breslau. It is an old but well built, handsome city with five suburbs, is defended by a castle, and surrounded by a boulevard, planted with fine trees. It contains five churches, of which the St. Catholic church of St. John is particularly deserving of notice, a Ritter Académie, a handsome edifice, in which the sons of the Silesian nobility are educated, the Fürstentumspital, the hospitals of St. Nicolas and Stanislaus, a public library, gymnasium, industrial and several other schools. Liegnitz has several courts and public offices, a Bible society a deaf and dumb institution, and various benevolent endowments. Its manufactures

include table linen, hosiery hats, tobacco, &c. and it has numerous mills. Pop. (1846), 16 302. — THE CIRCLE is tolerably fertile, area, 184 geo. sq m. Pop. 60,549.

LIEON Fokou, a city, China, prov Quangtung, L bank of a river which falls into the Gulf of Tonquin 230 m. S S W Canton, lat. 21 43' N lon 109° 20' E. The mouth of the river forms a harbour for Chinese bark.

LIEPDA, a vil Holland, prov Gelderland 12 m N W Nijmegen, on the Rhine-dike, with a church and a school 1 op (agricultural), 829.

LIEPZ (anc Leontium), a tw Austria, Tyrol in the S as territorial at the confluence of the Dol with the Drava, 78 m E S E Innsbruck. It has a church a monastery munnery and gymnasium manufactures of wire and brass, and a considerable transit trade in metals. Above the town stands the old castle of Brock Dachs, and numerous other Roman antiquities have been found in the vicinity. Pop. 8000.

LIEPZINGEN a vil W Wittenberg, circle Mecklenburg had Manthron on the Schmach with two churches, one of which was wont to be a famous resort of pilgrims, and the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 800.

LIEPVEE LFEREAU, or LEVAT a in France, dep. Haut Rhin, 13 m N N W Colmar on the Lebere with some manufactures of cotton. Pop. 1449.

LIEPDE two places, Belgium, prov E Brabant — 1 (St. Marie) A vil ar com. 16 m E Ghent, with a church chapel township primary school two breweries an oil and several flour-mills. Pop. 7070. — 2 (St. Martin) A vil and com. 18 m E Ghent, with a church, township, two schools, and a large flour-mill. Pop. 1439.

LIEPRAVIE a vil, Spain Old Castle, prov and 10 m from Santander in a valley, on the Miera, with two churches, a courthouse primary school sulphureous springs, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and several flour-mills. An extensive cannon foundry once existed here. Pop. 1665.

LIEPRAUX a vil and com Belgium prov and 25 m S S E Liège with a brewery breweries a bark, and several other mills, extensive quarries of building-stones, white-stones, and large slates, and mines of manganese. Pop. 1980.

LIERI a, or Iern, a in Belgium, prov and 10 m E Antwerp, at the confluence of the Great and Little Nethe. It is surrounded by a rampart, planted with trees, is generally well built has wide and regular streets, a townhouse, five churches, three chapels, three convents, an hospital, prison barracks orphan asylum, several almshouses, and eight primary schools and manufactures of leather soap, tobacco, cutlery hair-combs, musical instruments, and linen, woollen, silken and cotton fabrics extensive calico print-works, dye-works, bread-cries distilleries breweries salt refineries, flour and oil mills and numerous establishments, whereas embroidery and lace making are carried on. The town has an active trade in manufactured goods and white beer and oil. Its commerce is much facilitated by the Nethe which, up to this point, is navigable at high tides for vessels of considerable tonnage. Pop. 133 125.

LIEDORF a vil Rheinish Prussia, gov and 30 m S S E Treves with a church and several mills. Pop. 1381.

LIESEB, a in Rhodan Prussia, gov and 19 m N E Treves, 1 bank Moselle, near the confluence of the Lieser with a church, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1314. — The river flows S and S E 45 m and joins 1 bank Moselle.

LIESTAL, or LIEBETAL, a in Switzerland, cant Basel country beautifully situated on the Ergolz, 8 m S E Basel. The principal buildings are St. Catharine's church, the town house, adorned with fine carvings, the record-office or chancery the parish school, and two poorhouses situated a little above the town. The manufactures, particularly of gloves, are considerable, and there are three important annual fairs. In the neighbourhood there is a small lake, called the Frischbach and a considerable cascade formed by the Ergolz. Pop. (1849), 8023.

LIESECK two places, Hungary — 1 (Merev) A vil Hungary Hitler Danube, co. and 9 m from Győr, with two churches. Pop. 2393. — 2 A vil, co Arva, with manufactures of linen, and a trade in linen and wool. Pop. 1399.

LIEIOR a in Spain, Murcia, prov and 27 m S S Alacante, 1 bank Mundo with a parish church, three chapels, a town and seamen house, hospital, school and public storehouse, manufactures of linen woollen, and hempen fabrics, and bees and silk worm culture. Pop. 2002.

LIETTANI, **LIYANI** (Nahr-el), or **LEONTAS**, a river Maïot Turkey Palestine, pass Acro, issues from a small lake 6 m. S.W. Hazbea, from which it flows N.E.W., along the centre of the fertile valley of Bebaa, between the two ranges of Lebanon, from which it receives many tributaries. It afterwards turns W. traverses the Lebanon range, and falls into the Mediterranean, about 5 m. N Tyre.

J IETZ & a vil. Amiria, Sevrin, circle and W. N. W. from
Judenburg on the Hirsudach with a church, manufactures of
ironware, and important horse markets. Pop. 1600.

LIEZGÖHRICKE (ALT and NCO), two nearby con-
tiguous villa. Prussia, gov Frankfurt, circle and near Kdmig
Ave., with a barn and other mills. P 1339

LEU (Le) a vii and par Switzerland can find on lake Joux, 19 mi W N W Lauanne has a handsome church and an annual fair. Pou 1050

JIU TUNG, a city China, prov. Quansoo, 1 bank of a large navigable stream tributary to the Canton River; lat 24° 14' N, lon 109° 30' E. It is a city of the first rank and is situated in a mountainous and well watered district.

LIEUVIN (La) a dpt. France which belonged to the former prov. of Upper Normandy and had Lisieux for its capital. It is now included in dpt. Eure and Calvados.

LIEZLE, a vil and com Belgram prov and 16 in 9 Antwerp with manufactures of linen, two brewerics, two mills, and a trade in linen, flax and corn P p 1048

IFF AND-BKKVIE near Scot Forfar 6000ac P 18 940
IFFL a river Ireland which rises in the Wicklow mountains about 12 m N Dublin and after a remarkable

LIFE OF is a tin and jar Ireland co Dougal the
a w n l bank Foyle, 12 to 8 by W Londonderry has an

Episcopal church and a Presbyterian meeting-house several public and private schools a court house and county jail Pop. agricultural 500 The par also called C. M. Leigh area, 12,384 ac 1 p 4514

LIFTUN a par km, Dev n 098° ac 1 op 160
LIFT the largest and most of the Loyalty Islands
8 Pacific lat 14 end) 20° 27' S lon 16° 4' E 97 m

long N to S, and 10 to 20 m broad. It is of coral formation and has an elevation of 250 ft level on the top, and thickly wooded with various kinds of trees including the sandal wood tree. It has a harbour but there is a large bay on the N.W. side all the other parts present an iron bound shore with perpendicular cliffs and no soundings within 100 yards of the breakers. The only good ground on the island is to be found in small spots of low lands near the shore where the villages are. The greater portion of the interior of the island is destitute of soil. The natives are treacherous, cruel and cowardly. 1 up, 3000 to 4000

11627H, a vil Hungary Banat co Tettmar on the
Temes, in a fertile district with two churches Pop 2210
LIGHTHORNE near Eng Warwick 407 ac 1 872

LIGITAN or **LEEGETAN** a group of 14 Indian Archipelago in the Soolow Sea, to the N. E. of the E. coast of Bornéo lat. 4 18' N. lon. 118° 33' E. (a). They are surrounded

by reeds and sandbanks without any soundings near them.

LIGNE, a vil and com. Belgium prov Hainaut, on the Dender 17 m N W of it, with manufactures of linen and

Depart 17 in N W Oct with manufactures of shoes and earthenware, a bleachfield, two breweries a distillery a flour-mill and a trade in linen, flax, and corn Pop. 1004

near the extensive lagoon of Villiers, 25 m. S.E.W. Bourges. It was once surrounded by walls and ditches, and defended by a castle in which Charles VI and Charles VII of France often took refuge during the English ascendancy. It is celebrated for puits, which bear its name, and carries on a trade in cattle and hay once famous. *Flora*.—Vern. 9241.

LIGNY [anc. *Lencuvy*] a tn. France, dep. Meuse, 10 m. S.E. Bar le Duc, r. bank Orain. It is well built and has clean, spacious, regular streets which converge towards a handsome square. It is famous for its *saive* and has tanneries, and cotton-mills a trade in wine, wood, wool &c. There are numerous forges and blast-furnaces in the neighbourhood. Pop 8246

IGNY, a vil and com. Belgium, prov and 18 m W NW Namur on the Ligne. It has a church, a commercial house, and primary school. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of an old castle, and several quarries of a fine-grained and variegated marble. Here in June, 1815, the Prussians, under Blücher, were defeated by the French under Napoleon. Pop 1000

LIGOR, or **LIGORE**, a ta. Lower Gann, Malay peninsula. on the great trade route between Bengal and the Siamese capital, and on the R bank of the Sayang, lat. 8° 17' N, lon 100° 11' E. It is built of bamboo, covered with reeds, and contains many temples, with small steeples, which appear at a distance. Like *raasta*. The Dutch had formerly a factory here, but it has been abandoned.

LIGOURY a dist. France, which belonged to the ancient prov. Limousin and is now included in arrond. Limoges, dep. Haute-Vienne. Its cap. was St. Jean Ligoury.

LUM FJORD an arm of the sea Denmark separating Jutland into two portions. Its original entrance is from the Kattegat, whence it penetrates W by N as far as Alsborg by a channel often under 1 m broad. From this point it spreads out into a series of broad lakes and rivers, the outlet of which is to the Kattegat, and in places there are considerable islands. The lakes have a SW direction, and are at times connected by narrow channels and the most W of the series is only separated from the N Sea by a narrow channel along which a road is carried and through which a small stream flows. The largest of the lakes is **Skjern** in 16°34', a natural opening, named **Agger-aaens** was formed, and at this area 424 sq m. It is navigable for small vessels, but a bar near midway, at the Agger-aaen which is situated in 16°34'30" N, prevents boats going northwards. The name is derived from the limestone and chalk which abound along the shores of the fjord.

TIKHVIN is to Russia gov and 91 m S. Kaluga cap.
 dist r bank Oka with five churches, and some trade in
 cattle corn, and hemp 100 2032 — The district is rich
 both in corn and pasture. Area 554 sq. m 1 51 175

LILBOURN, near Fug. Northampton 1920 ac P 282

III FOLD, 4 per Eug Northampton 1940 no P 141

LILLE, a vil and com Belgium, prov and 21 m. E
Antwerp, on the Langebeek with two breweries, an oil, and
other mills and a trade in corn. Pop. 1070.

III E (ane, Flem, Russ, English, Latio, Italian, Latin, German and Spanish, *by no means* important in France, except near 137 m N Paris on the railway thence to Brussels at (Ja) Madeleine 60 88 44 N, lon 5° 4 E. (1) It is remarkably well built has spacious regular streets, lined with large massive houses of brick or the calcareous stone of the neighbourhood and generally with handsome fronts, two or three stories high. Lille is surrounded with walls, and regular fortified ramparts as a fortress of the first class. The houses are built on the form of a regular pentagon, and are provided with all the accessories of a modern town. The means of translation, is regarded as a masterpiece of Vanbrun, and almost impregnable. One of the worst things in the town is its number of cellars, a sort of low damp vaults which form the ground story of the houses and are let out to the poorer classes. There crowded together, and breathe a noxious atmosphere they contract and spread diseases, the prevalence of which has made Lille proverbially unhealthy. This sickness is probably increased by the Mante and Basse Laines, sluggish streams, which traverse the town. The climate is cold, but not so severe as in the north of France, so that, for about 14 m it can be laid under water. Compared with the size and importance of the town its public buildings are of little note. The most remarkable are the church of St. Maurice, said to date from 1023 but, from the style of its Gothic, apparently later the church of St. Paul, the palace of Ribour built by Jean-sans-Peur, 1430, and now chiefly occupied by municipal and law courts, but partly appropriated as a school of art, and containing a fine collection of paintings by old masters, the Mont-de-Piété the Paris gate, a triumphal arch in honour of Louis XIV the general hospital, a noble building with a Doric colonnade, the municipal theatre, adorned with a Doric colonnade, the music-hall, the barracks in France, and the museum, occupying the extensive buildings of an ancient convent, and containing a valuable collection of a picture-gallery and a chancery. Lille possesses a number of first resorts and commerce a bank, a society of arts

and sciences, a royal academy of music, an academy school a communal college, a school of painting, a botanical garden, &c. The manufactures are numerous and extensive, and some of them have long enjoyed a high reputation. One of the oldest and most important is fine linen thread for lace, hulle, and gauze, together with all kinds of linen and cotton twist for general purposes. The other manufactures are broad-cloth, best-covers, carpets, shoes, silk, and woollen stuffs of all sorts, stockings, bed and table linen, carpets, hats, carriages, paper, best-root sugar, raw and refined soap, glue, ribbons, and tulle, which try to rival those of England. The preparation of oil is carried on to a great extent. Lille has also tobacco factories, works for making Prussian blue and white lead, engine-works, iron and brass foundries, dye-works, bleachfields, numerous breweries, and gun and brandy distilleries. Its situation on the frontier and extensive rail way and water communication make Lille a great entrepot for general goods and also colonial produce, which reach it from the ports of Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne, and even Havre. Its trade, extending directly or indirectly to almost every country of Europe, consists of linens and linen thread, lace, cotton twist, printed woollens, tobacco, madder coffee, spices, wine, brandy, gin, hops wax, coal, &c.

Lille, formerly the cap. of French Flanders is said to owe its origin to a strong castle, built towards the downfall of the Roman empire and called, from its position *Isabella*—hence *Lille*, easily changed to *Lille*. In 1007 Baldwin IV both extended it, and surrounded it with walls and ditches. From that time, but not without many vicissitudes, Lille has continued to increase, passing through the hands of various masters, till ultimately secured to France, by the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. In 1792 it was ineffectually besieged and then handed by the Austrians. Pop 87 776.

LILLEBONNE (anc *Julia Bona* or *Ulcobona*) is in France dep. Seine-Inférieure 10 m. S. Havre near the confluence of the Deûme with the Bolbec. Notwithstanding its fine position, it has a dull and heavy appearance. The houses are clumsily constructed of wood, and many of them are manufacturing establishments with long rows of monstrous fronts. The principal objects of notice are the church, with a Gothic spire and the old castle of Lillebonne sometimes called Chateau d'Urcourt. This castle is one of the most curious and best-preserved monuments of Normandy. Almost all the inhabitants of the town are of the working-class. The whole valley between Lillebonne and Bolbec is crowded with cotton factories. There are also numerous tanneries. The trade is chiefly in cloth, leather, groceries, ironware, cattle and honey. Pop 4310.

LILLEHAMMER, a town in Norway 110 m. and 80 m. N N W Christiania, at the N E extremity of lake Mjøsa near the mouth of the Longun. It was formerly the see of a bishop, and possessed both a cathedral and a monastery, but now consists of a small number of tolerably well built and pleasantly-grouped houses, with a wooden church. It is the centre of a considerable trade extending from Christiania to the Dovrefield mountains. Steamers ply daily on the lake between it and Mjnd. Pop 701.

LILLEURS, a town in France dep. Pas-de-Calais on the Yave, 34 m. N N W Arras. It contains the finest arsenal wall made, and has manufactures of earthenware, a bleach field, brewery, tanneries, dye-works, and silk mills. Pop. 2056.

LILLESAAND, a small seaport in Norway, 15 m. E N E Christiania, with some export of iron and timber.

LILLESEAL, a par Eng. Salop, 6140 ac. Pop 1867.

LILLEY par Eng. Hertford, 1822 ac. Pop 528.

LILLIANES, a vill and com Italy Piedmont, d.v. Aosta at the extremity of the valley of Valsusa, 1 bank Ves. or Lys. It has a church and primary school and manufacture of iron. Pop 1310.

LILTSLEAF, a par Scotland, Roxburgh 7000 ac. Pop 798.

LILLINGSTONE two parv England.—1 (*Dunghill*), Bucks; 2228 ac. P 307.—2 (*Lowell*), Oxford, 1896 ac. P 171.

LILLINGTON, two parv. England.—1, Warwick 1324 ac. 1 309.—2 Dorset 1807 ac. P 106.

LILLO.—1 A fort Belgium, prov and 7 m N W Antwerp 1 bank Scheldt, on the Dutch frontier, constructed in 1684. With Fort Lieffkenshoek, which faces it on the opposite bank, it completely commands the passage of the river.—2 A town Spain New Castile prov and 35 m. P. S. E. Toledo, with a church chapel townhouse, hospital Latin and two other schools and manufactures of linen. P 1086.

LILLOIS-WATZMANN a vill and com Belgium prov Brabant 15 m. S S E Brussels, with a brewery a flour-mill, and a trade in corn. Pop 1102.

LILSTOCK a par Eng. Somerset, 1160 ac. P 62.

LIMA a dep. Peru, lat. 10° 30' to 16° 20' S, and stretching from the shores of the Pacific to the Andes. Its principal streams are the Rimac, the Chancay the Main, and the Rio Grande. The climate is very warm, particularly on the coast, and rain seldom falls, but the soil is fertile, and well cultivated. The department is divided into seven provinces, and contains, besides the capital, Callao, Casete, Chancay and other towns. Pop. 149 112.

LIMA the cap city of Peru lat 12° 38', lon 77° to W at the foot of granite hills, on both banks of the Rimac, which divides it into two unequal portions connected by a handsome stone bridge of six arches, and 550 ft. in length which forms a favourite afternoon lounge, when the mountain breezes are peculiarly grateful. The larger division of the town is on the S or J bank of the river, it is enclosed on all sides except the N (on which is an agreeable alameda) by a brick wall 18 to 20 ft. high having nine gates. The smaller, or suburb of San Lazaro, is on the E bank and is backed by hills having only two openings through them for ingress and egress. The greatest extent of Lima is from S. to W; its greatest circumference 10 m. At first sight, it presents a general appearance of decay from the number of its ruined temples, the frail look of its buildings, and from the absence of air and bustle in its streets but, in the general parts, a considerable improvement in all these respects becomes apparent. The streets are equidistant, intersect each other at right angles and have an average breadth of 44 ft. They are in general badly paved and not very clean but improvements are gradually going on in the more central parts of the city where the pavements have been lately restored, and



THE CATHEDRAL OF SAN FRANCISCO, LIMA.—FROM VALDES, Voyage autour du Monde.

footpaths formed of broad flags from England those lying E. to W have each a deep stream of water running down the centre, which is crossed by four bridges at the cross streets. The grand square of Lima, the Plaza Mayor, is the central point of its life and business, together with the adjoining streets Mantas, Bodegonas and Mercaderes. This fine square is a regu-

lar quadrangle, each side of which is 510 ft. long, having in the centre a magnificent bronze fountain with three basins, two sides are occupied by the Portales or Piazas, the most attractive places in Lima for a stranger. They are about 500 ft. long, well paved with small stones, interlaid with the bonkie bones of sheep, which produce a kind of mosaic pavement. In these portales all kinds of dry goods and fancy articles are sold; here also are lace and fringe workers, etc. On the N side of the square stand the palace and offices of the government, in which dwells the President. A square building of masonry aspect, once the property and residence of Pizarro, on the E the bishop's palace and the cathedral and on the W the senate house, the townhall, and a row of shabby houses. The next public square in respect of size is the Plaza de la Independencia, now called the square of Independencia (Plaza de la Independencia) in which stand the Hall of the Congress, the Jail, and the Palace of the Independence, where ornaments were produced, no less terrible, and perhaps in hardly fewer instances, than in those of the Inquisition of Madrid. Few traces, however, of the internal arrangements of this dread tribunal now remain an outraged populace having on the suppression of the Inquisition by the Cortes, forced their way into the building, gutted the rooms and destroyed the furniture. Among the numerous churches and convents, a few only are deserving particular notice of these the cathedral is the most remarkable. It is richly decorated within and beneath its grand altar is the tomb of Francisco Pizarro. The convent of San Francisco is the largest monastic establishment in Lima, occupying nearly 7 ac. of ground. It is an elegant structure now out of repair and exhibiting evident signs of decay. Amongst the other churches and convents of note, are Santo Domingo, San Pedro and La Merced. Besides the cathedral, Lima contains five other parish churches, 12 attached to convents, 13 to monasteries and 22 chapels, making a total of 63 places of worship. The monasteries and convents at one time were numerous, have to a great extent been suppressed. The university, once the most important as it was the first established seat of education of the kind in the New World, has connected with it a national library of about 20,000 vols. and the museum, in which are collections of Peruvian antiquities and objects of natural history. There are also a college of advocates, a college of pharmacy with a botanic garden attached, another of medicine and anatomy, four Latin and about 40 primary schools, and various other educational institutions. There are likewise a number of well conducted hospitals including one for foundlings, and two for lunatics. The places of public amusement are three alamedas or promenades—d'Ayaga or old alameda, the Alameda de Acho on the banks of the Rimac, containing the bull ring, capable of accommodating 10,000 to 12,000 spectators, and formerly the venue of the *enter-de-fo* of the Inquisition and the Cortada del Callao; two theatres and an amphitheatre for cock fights; and several small saloons for dancing.

Lima has several manufactures of gold lace and fringes, and a manufactory of glass, of cotton of cochineal and of, *iper filo*, but nearly all the goods sold and consumed in the country are foreign. Mechanical employments are numerous, but all are in a rude state. It has also a considerable foreign trade through its port (Callao)—which is 7 m. W from the city and connected by a recently constructed railway.

The general walking dress of the ladies of Lima is singular and evidently of Moorish origin; it consists of two garments, called, respectively, the *aysa* and the *manto*. The former is a silk petticoat, with numerous small vertical plait, containing about 50 yds. of silk. Formerly it was drawn in close at the bottom of the dress, so that the wearer was obliged to make very short steps; it was a little slanted, and fitted to the shape, whether natural or artificial, from the waist downwards; but the *aysa* displayed or loose *aysa* is now in general use. The *manto* is a veil of thick black silk fastened by a band at the back of the waist, where it joins the *aysa*. It is then brought over the head and shoulders, and drawn so closely over the face as to leave but one small triangular space open for one eye to peep through. Before the *manto* is put on a shawl generally of Chinese manufacture is thrown over the shoulders, and brought between the openings of the *manto* in front, hanging down nearly to the feet. But the French continue to wear gradually displacing the *aysa* and *manto*. These are usually made of embroidered silk, or of very fine

kid, and it is usual to have two new pairs every week. The Limerians are very fond of music and dancing; they are like their Spanish ancestors, a thoughtless race, witty light-hearted and more given to pleasure than to intellectual pur-



LIMERIAN LADIES, ATTENDED IN THE LODGE SATI
FROM DE PÉRI THOMAS, VOYAGE AROUND THE GLOBE.

suits. The climate is very agreeable rather relaxing to the young, but highly favourable to the middle aged and elderly. The range of the thermometer throughout the year is from 78 to 75 in winter and 86° to 87 in summer. From April to October a heavy and sometimes chilly mist overhangs the city in the mornings and evenings. Rain, even in partial showers, is of exceedingly rare occurrence. Thunder and lightning are unknown. Lima is very subject to earthquakes, and has frequently suffered from these terrible visitations. The most destructive on record occurred in October 1746 when many houses and public buildings were destroyed. On the same occasion, the part of Callao was suddenly submerged by a huge wave, and, with exception of some 30 or 80 all the inhabitants, amounting to 6000 were swept away.

Lima was founded by Pizarro in 1535, and called Ciudad de los Reyes (Kings town), in commemoration of the festival day of the kings, on which the site was chosen. This name having been confirmed in 1537 by Charles V. from that time Lima became capital of Peru, and the seat of the viceroy. The population has fluctuated greatly from time to time, and at present (1852) is supposed to be about 70,000.—(Voyage Technique Peru Wilton U. Notes Exped. Castelnuovo L'Exposition dans les parties Centrales de l'Amérique du Sud 1848-47. Private information.)

LIMAGNE (La) a dist. France, which belonged to the former prov. of Lower Auvergne, and had 1811m for its capital. It is now included in dep. Puy-de-Dôme.

LIMAL, a vil and com. Belgium prov. Brabant, on the Dyke, 15 m. S.E. Brussels, with a trade in corn, cattle, and timber. Pop. 1833.

LIMAMU a river Chik, dep. Coquimbo which runs on the W slope of the Andes, flows W and falls into the Pacific, 65 m. S.W. Coquimbo, total course, 120 m.

LIMASOL (anc. *Remona*) a small seaport on the S side of Cyprus, a few miles N.E. Cape Gath, on a large plain, about 1 m. distant from the sea, lat. 34 41 17° N., lon. 33 1 45° E. (a.) distinguished by a white castle which stands on the shore. It consists of some miserable mud houses, inhabited by Greeks and Turks, but has a commodious harbour though exposed to the S.E. winds, and a small trade in wine. Ancient Limassol (*Amasus*) celebrated for its temple of Venus and Adonis, stood at a little distance N.E. from the modern town, but no vestige of it now remains.

LIMATOLO a tn. Naples prov. Lavoro, dist. and 6 m. N. Caserta, bank Volturne. Pop. 1506.

LIMBACH, a vil Hungary Thibler Danube, co. Eisenburg, 8 m. from Fürstfeld, with a church, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1058.

LIMBACH a tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau half and 6 m.
N W. Chemnitz with manufactures of silk. Pop. 2691

LIMBER-MAGNA, per Eng. Lincoln 5180 ad P 731

LIMBIATE, a vil and com Austrian Italy prov Milan
about 5 m S. Bariassina, with a church and a school P 1806

LIMBOURG a prov. Belgium. See LAMBURG

LIJMBURG, or **Lutemburg**, a prov. Belg. province, bounded N by Holland, E. by Dutch Limburg S. by prov. Liège, and W. by S. Brabant and Antwerp; length 24 to 8, 50 m breadth, 84 m. area, 928 sq. m. It is flat throughout strata chiefly limestone, and remarkably rich in fossils, furnishing many fine quarries of fossiliferous and fossiliferous limestone, and some of the localities. The E. border is skirted by the Meuse, which along with the canal from Maastricht to Her to Tonguebock afford water communication to Holland and Antwerp, canal leads to Heracleides, in prov. Antwerp. These facilities enable Limbourg to carry on an important transit trade. A considerable part of the province, particularly towards the N. and E. borders, is fertile, and the soil is generally of a rich, almost entire of barren heath or pure sand, it is desolate in the extreme. Towards the centre and the S. the soil is tolerably fertile on the N. along the valley of the Meuse its quality becomes superior and the banks are covered with rich pastures. Buckwheat, rye, spelt, barley and rapped-seed are grown; a few cattle and large numbers of sheep are reared; the principal manufactures are woollen, especially in the south. Distilleries are numerous, there are several beet-root, sugar refineries and the manufactures include soap, salt, potteryware, paper tobacco straw hats, &c. The chief towns are Hasselt, the capital Tongres, Maastricht, and St. Trond. The province was formed in 1839 of the greater part of the ancient province of Limbourg, which formerly lay on the border of the province of which was now given up to Holland. Pop. (1849) 195,621.

YIMBURG—1 A to Nassen cap. bul. 1 bank Lahn here crossed by a picturesque bridge 20 m N & W Wiesbaden. It is a very ancient place, the see of a bishop and remains of the town proper surrounded by walls, and of three suburbs contains a sumptuous cathedral partly in the latest



LIMITS — These figures should be on the left, as

Pyramidal style, and partly in the earliest polished Gothic, on an elevated site, overlooking the river with lofty towers and several monuments of the same period, another church, a mint, superior school and theological seminary. It has arms of shipping and general trade. See *Antiquary's Travels* into some of the oldest sources of German history. *Pop.* 8146. Area of hall, 36 geo. sq. m. *Pop.* 7794. — 2. A to Rheinfels, Prussia, Geo. and 21 m. W. Arnberg; 1 bank Leine, with a church, a synagogue, a picturesque abutted castle and many features of linen and cotton goods, blast-furnaces, and other

iron works. Pop 2210 —3 A. ta. Belgium, prov and 17 m. E Liège, on the railway thence to Aix-la-Chapelle. It lies on a kind of peninsula, on a steep rock, overlooking the Vesdre and the pretty village Dolhain which properly forms its low town while the upper part, forming the high town, though once the capital of Anseran Limburg and a place of strength, consists only of a single street, tolerably well built Dolhain, which is well situated, and larger than the high town contains a handsome chateau, is surrounded by fine villas, and has four primary schools, manufactures of broad-cloth, machinery and beer. Pop. 2300

LIMBURG (Duchy) a prov. Holland belonging to the Germanic Confederation, bounded N by prov. N. Brabant, E by Rhenuis Prussia, S by Dolguem and W by Belgian Limburg and prov. N. Brabant. It contains all of the former Austrian provinces of Limburg lying on the right side of the Meuse, the districts of a line drawn from the most S. point of the Meuse to the tower of the city of Maastricht, the district of Maastricht area, 592 sq. m. It is partly flat partly undulating rich, fertile along the Waas but in the N and W, cold and sterile, large portions being covered with heath and marsh, and belonging to the extensive moorss named the Peel. Besides the Meuse, the chief rivers are the Rijn and the Roer. The principal cities are Maastricht, Aachen, Hasselt, and Tongeren. The soil is fertile, the principal husbandry being flax, oil-seeds and wheat crops, also cultivated, good butter and cheese are made, and pigs are very numerous. Coal, pottery, steel and building-stones are found. Agriculture and cattle-rearing are the chief occupations but the distilling of gin and other spirits, and manufacturing tobacco, slucery, paper, cloth, glass, leather, iron, &c. are also carried on. The population of the province contained 800,000 common souls, 426,400 in 1830 pupils. Besides Maastricht, its chief towns are Roermond, Venlo, and Weert. Pop. (1850) 205,451

TIME (HOURS) (ST AREA per Eng Middlesex 205 no
Pou 22782

11347 KILNS a vil and seaport Scotland on Fife on the birth of Forth & m S Dunfermline with a U Presby terian church and a school and two small harbours which are left dry at abb tide, but in high streams are accessible to vessels of 300 tons. Lon 019

are produced and fattened in the county. The occupations are chiefly agricultural, pasturage and dairy farming are most cultivated tillage is less attended to. The condition of the larger farmers is generally good. Both men and women are industrious. The majority of the large country farms are comparatively well managed. Large quantities of the produce of the county are exported. The manufactures are coarse woollens, lace, paper, flour, and meal. In 1850, there were 103 national schools, attended by 16,975 children. The county is divided into 14 baronies and 131 parishes, and

returns four members to Parliament—two for the county and two for Limerick city. Its chief towns, besides Limerick, are Rathfriland and Nenagh. Pop. (1841), 338,928 (1851), 262,136. Exclusive of Limerick city the pop. in 1861 was 206,688, being a decrease since 1841 of 72,544.

LIMERICK, an important city, municipal and par. bur. Ireland, cap. above co., and a county of itself. It lies on an extensive plain at the interior extremity of the estuary of the Shannon. lat. 52° 39' 38" N. lon. 8° 39' W. (n.) 106 m. S.E. W. Dublin with which and Cork it is connected by railway. It consists of three portions, distinguished by the names, respectively of English and Irish towns, and New town-Perry. The first, and oldest, occupies the S. end of the King's Island, a tract formed by the Shannon here divided into two streams the other two stand on either side of the river. The different parts of the city are connected by five bridges, one of which, the Walloway bridge, a magnificent structure, crossing the harbour cost £285,000. In English towns the houses are chiefly built in the Flemish fashion. Irish towns is also old but here the streets are wider and the houses generally more modern than in the former where everything has an appearance of misery and decay. New town-Perry, which is a considerable modern town, occupies the level ground parallel with the course of the river and is one of the finest modern towns in Ireland. It contains a handsome square, its streets are spacious, intersect each other at right angles, and are lined by elegant houses, shops, and merchants' stores. The principal civic buildings are the city court-house and prison, custom house, chamber of commerce, exchange, assembly house, linen hall, corn and butter markets, several hospitals, and barracks. The places of worship are the cathedral, five Protestant churches, four parochial and three conventual B. Catholic chapels, and five dissenting meeting houses. The manufacture of linen is now nearly extinct that of gloves continues but both have been supplanted by those of lace and fishing-hooks both of which are carried on to a considerable extent. There are, besides distilleries, breweries, tanneries, foundries, flour-mills, a patent slip for vessels of 500 tons, and three ship-building slips, where 100 men are employed. Limerick is the leading port on the W. coast of Ireland for the shipment of raw produce. The harbour extends about 1600 yards in length and 150 in breadth with from 3 to 9 m. of water and 10 ft. at spring-tides, which latter enables vessels of 600 tons to moor at the quays. The commerce of the port has considerably increased and will be further improved it is expected, when the new docks now (1852) in progress are completed. The number of sailing vessels registered as belonging to the port, in 1845 was 107 aggregate tons. 13,934. The number of vessels that entered the port in the same year including the cross-channel and coasting trade, the British colonial and foreign trade, was 787 tons 110,192 departed, 864 tons 78,279. The borough returns two members to Parliament registered electors 1144. Pop. of the county in 1845, 63,256 of whom 48,391 were in the city. The latter contains 2070 ac. Pop. 53,448.

LIMPLE a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, on the Ourthe 7 m. E.N.E. Houthalen, with a brewery, several mills, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1063.

LIMIA, or **LARA** a river which rises in a valley of the same name, in Galicia, Spain 15 m. S.E. Orense, flows S.E. W. into Portugal past Ponte de Lima, and falls into the Atlantic, a little below Viana, after a course of about 180 m. It is navigable for small vessels from Ponte de Lima.

LIMINGTOU, par. Eng. Somerset, 1602 sq. Pop. 344.

LIMMAT, a river, Switzerland, through which Lake Zurich sends its waters to the Aar, total course W. & W. 20 m. Immediately after leaving the lake, it receives the Sihl, and becomes an important stream.

LIMOIRO, a m. Brazil, prov. Pernambuco, 1 bank Capitanias, 88 m. W. N. W. Recife, with a church, and considerable exports of cotton. Pop. dist. 10,000.

LIMOLUX (anc. *Apostolium Limonium*) a m. France, dep. Haute-Vienne, at the top and occupying the southerly of a hill washed by the Vienne, here crossed by three bridges, 88 m. W. Clermont. Almost all the houses are of wood, at least above the first story, and the streets are irregular, narrow, and tortuous. The old walls and towers

which formerly surrounded the town, have been thrown down and their site converted into fine shady boulevards. The most remarkable edifice are the cathedral, commenced in 1872, and not completed till 1815; indeed, the only part properly finished is the choir which is built of granite, and very beautiful. The church, St. Michel des Lions, a Gothic edifice, is remarkable for the light and airy appearance of the pillars which support its roof; and the boldness of the belfry which terminates on a ball of extraordinary size. The church of St. Pierre du Quayrol is surmounted by a fine spire. Limoges has a bishop's palace, built of granite, the finest modern edifice of the town, a fountain, public library, containing 12,000 vols., a theatre, cavalry barracks, and several hospitable manufactures of porcelain, worsted, broad-cloth, cassimere, drapery, woollen covers, flannel, napkins, tapestry, cloths, glass, horse-halls, paper, plain and stained cards, &c., numerous printing-presses, and an extensive book trade. It has also a considerable trade in corn, chestnuts, wine, brandy, liqueurs, salt, iron, copper, brass, enamel, kaolin, &c. Limoges is an entrepot for the trade of Toulouse, and generally of the S. departments of France. It is the seat of a bishop, and the seat of courts of first resort, and commerce of a considerable extent. It contains a royal college, a university, academy, and societies of agriculture, sciences, and arts.

Limoges was originally the capital of the Gallic tribe Lemovices. Under the Romans it was adorned with a capital amphitheatre, fine temples, and palaces. From the Romans it passed to the Visigoths. The Romans buried it in 836. Henry II. of England was here crowned Duke of Aquitaine and, in 1189, Matilda, queen of Richard Coeur de Lion, laid siege to it, and afterwards gave it up to pillage. Pop. 26,824.

LIMONE (Latin, *Limo*) a m. Italy, 1 ind. ind. div. and 13 m. N. Corn. It has a parish church of S. Leonard, with three altars, several other churches, a Capuchin convent, a school, and an hospital. A court of law, several public offices, and a trade in cattle and dairy produce. Pop. 5436.

LIMONIA a small isl. Greek Archipelago, near W. shores of Rhodes; length, 3 m. It has some good sheep-pastures and a small village of same name, with a harbour.

LIMOSAN a m. Naples, prov. Salerno, dist. 7 m. N. N. W. Campobasso, 1 bank Siferno, with two parish churches, two convents, and an hospital. Pop. 2000.

LIMONIN (Is.) a former prov. France, which was divided into Upper Limonin par. Langues, and Lower Limonin par. Tulle. It is now included in dep. Haute-Vienne and Corrèze.

LIMOLX (anc. *Lamocum*) a m. France, dep. Aude 1 bank Aude. It has well laid-out streets and the houses which line them are generally good. There are four fountains—the principal one situated in an irregular square, where the markets are held, a spacious parish church, richly ornamented an hospital and a small theatre. It has important manufactures of broad-cloth, numerous worsted mills, saw, paper, and dye-works and a trade in iron, wool, olive-oil, green soap, leather, &c. Limoux has a court of first resort and commerce, a consulting chamber of manufactures, an agricultural society, and communal college. Pop. 7870.

LIMPFNOUE, par. Eng. Norfolk, 1075 sq. P. 248.

LIMPIAR, a m. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 17 m. E. E. Santander on the Bay of Biscay with a church, a large school, and manufactures of iron and leather, several mills and a harbour with some trade particularly in fish and grain. Pop. 3090.

LIMPIER D. par. Eng. Surrey, 7004 ac. P. 1294.

LIMREE, a m. Hindostan prov. Gujarat, lat. 22° 36' N. lon. 71° 54' E., celebrated for the number and influence of its bankers.

LIN KIANG, a city China, prov. Kiangsee 1 bank, a tributary to the Kan-kiang lat. 27° 58' N. lon. 115° E. It is said to be neither commercial nor populous.

LIN TUNG, a city China, prov. Shantung, 1 bank Imperial Canal, 860 m. S. Peking lat. 34° 55' N. lon. 117° 15' E. It is populous and flourishing, much frequented by vessels passing along the canal and contains a splendid pagoda, adorned with porphyritic granite and glazed bricks, and roofed in with cast iron.

LINALAPAN one of the smallest of the Philippines, off N.E. end of Palawan, lat. (W. point) 11° 40' N.; lon. 118° 55' E. (n.)

LINARES, several places Spain particularly:—1 A in Andalusia, prov and 21 m NNE. Jerez near r bank Guadalquivir capital of a mining district. It is well built, has a market square, a parish church, two chapels, a town-house, prison, several schools an hospital, convent, public storerooms and manufactures, cloth, soft soap, saffron, silk, and bricks. Pop. 6577—2, A in Leon, prov, and 80 m. SSW Salamanca with a church, townhall, prison, and cemetery. Pop. 968

LINBY or **LINBY**, a par Eng. Noths 1130 ac. P. 810
LINCEY a vil and com. Belguim, prov and 24 m W 6 W Liège with manufactures of linen yarn, and hemp thread; and a flour-mill. Pop. 1058.

LINCH a par Eng. Sussex 1240 ac. Pop. 64.
LINGHLEDE, or **LINGHLEDE**, a par Eng. Bucks 1830 ac. Pop. 1300

LINLIMPURE, a par Eng. Sussex 2101 ac. 1 83J

LINCOLN, or **LINCOLN**, a large maritime co. E. coast, England, bounded N by the estuary of the Humber E by the German Ocean and the Wash, S. by the Cam bridge, Northampton and Rutland and W by Leicester Nottingham, and York. Area, 1 671 040 ac. It is divided into the three districts, Lindsey Kesteven, and Holland. The surface is an interrupted plain, the greater portion of which lies below the level of the sea, being protected by embankments. Great parts of the fenland tract were, at some unknown period, a woody country, but waste afterwards matted and are now again recovered from the sea. Some of the fens were embanked and drained by the Romans, but, after their departure the sea returned and large tracts were covered with beds of silt, containing marine shells, now again converted into productive lands. Many dreadful catastrophes are recorded of incursions by the sea, whereby several parishes have been at different times overwhelmed. In a few places the fens and marshes continue nearly in their natural state, but, in general they have become, through the long-continued and well-directed efforts that have been made for their drainage and improvement, sound and dry and constitute one of the most productive and best-cultivated tracts in the kingdom. Round the Wash a great deal of very fine land has been gained from the sea since the commencement of the present century, and the embankments are gradually extending. In 1847 there were about 250 wind mills, and from 40 to 50 steam engines, constantly at work in carrying off the drainage from those lands where a natural outfall could not be secured to it. By these means, 680 000 acres of land have been brought into cultivation. The soil thus reclaimed from waste coasts principally of an alluvial deposit the chief feature of which is a blue calcareous clay. In consequence of the richness of its pastures, Lincolnshire has been long celebrated for its breed of horses, cattle, and sheep. Some of the finest dray horses seen in London are bred in the fens. The cattle are a coarse, large sort of short-horns but they have lately been a good deal improved by crossing with the Friesian breed. The native sheep of the fens are remarkable for their great size and for the extraordinary length of their wool. This breed however is now becoming scarce. In the best parts of the fens and marsh under tillage, the crops chiefly cultivated are oats and wheat. The farm buildings, on the better class of farms, are of a very superior description. Manufactures and minerals are of no importance. Principal rivers, Trent, Witham, Welland, and Anchusa. The Witham has been made navigable from Boston to Lincoln and the Foss-dike canal first excavated by the Romans, extends from the latter city to the Trent, near Torkey completing the important internal navigation between the Wash and the Humber. There are also canals from the Witham to Horncastle and Stamford, and from Tixley Haven on the E. coast, to Louth. Climate marshy. The county is intersected by various railways and is divided into 823 parishes. It returns 18 members to Parliament four for the county, two for the city of Lincoln, two each for the boroughs of Bos-

ton Grantham and Stamford and one for Great Grimsby. Pop. 1841) 362 802 (1851) 407,922

LINCOLN, a city municipal and parl. bor. England, cap. above so. 120 m N London pleasantly situated on the slope and summit of an eminence, rising gradually from 1 bank Witham, and on the Great N railway where it is joined, from the S.W. by the Nottingham and Lincoln, and from the N.E. by the Manchester Sheffield and Lincoln lines. It is indifferently built particularly in the upper part, which consists of a number of narrow irregular streets. In the lower part, a spacious street commencing on the r bank of the river is continued across it by a bridge, and then traverses a considerable part of the town. Here many recent improvements have been made and several handsome houses erected. The whole town is paved, lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. The principal edifice is the cathedral finely situated on the top of the eminence, and forming from the flatness of the surrounding country a very conspicuous object at a considerable distance. It is one of the finest of the English cathedrals and is built in the form of a double cross chiefly in the early English but partly also in later styles. The W. or principal front, has richly decorated doorways, windows, arcades, and niches and is flanked by two pinnacled towers, each 180 ft. high. A still more magnificent tower rises, from the intersection of the nave and principal transepts, to the height of 300 ft. and terminates likewise in pinnacles. The famous bell known by the name of the Great Tom of Lincoln hangs in the NW tower having been cracked in 1827 after several ineffectual attempts at repair was taken down in 1834 and recast into a new bell 6 ft. 10½ inches in diameter at the mouth 5 tons 8 cwt. in weight now hanging in the central tower. The principal access to the cathedral, from the W., is by three doorways, of handsome proportions, and richly decorated. That in the centre has, immediately over it, a series of canopies containing statues of 11 English kings. The interior which is 425 ft. in length, has a very imposing effect though the fine vaulting of the nave is generally considered deficient in elevation, and the side aisles are unusually narrow. In addition to the cathedral there are 18 churches and chapels belonging to the establishment two chapels to the Wesleyans two to the Independents and one each to the General and Particular Baptists, Huntingdon and Primitive Methodists, Friends M. Catholics and Unitarians. None of them is possessed of so much architectural merit as to deserve particular notice. The other most conspicuous buildings



LINCOLN.—A view of the Cathedral and the city.

are the Guildhall or Stone hall (of the time of Richard II.) spanning the High Street, and perhaps the finest antique gate-house in the kingdom, the remains of the castle, which was founded by William the Conqueror, as one of his four great strongholds but was completely ruined during the Commonwealth; the County Hall, a fine specimen of modern Gothic; the

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the old episcopal palace, once a noble structure, but now only an interesting ruin the old arch spanning Hornum Street, and considered the most perfect Roman gateway in England; the county and city assembly-rooms, the theatre, county hospital (recently rebuilt), county and city jails, railway stations, &c. The most important educational establishments are Christ's Hospital or the Blue Coat School which has about 100 boys on the foundation, and an annual revenue of £2000 the free grammar the diocesan, national, British, infant, and various other schools. Among the charities the most prominent, in addition to those already mentioned, are the Bishop's almshouses, the Pentecost Females House, the lying-in charity, and Dorcas charity. The manufactures are unimportant, but, among them may be mentioned extensive engine-works, coach works, lacemakers, ropewalks and numerous mills. The trade is chiefly in flour and wool, and, besides a weekly market, and fortnightly cattle markets during a part of the year there are four annual fairs, one of which lasts a week, and is one of the great horse fairs of the kingdom.

Lincoln has been identified with the Roman *Lincoln* and from the number of antiquities which have been found and the ancient remains still existing within it, it appears to have early attained considerable importance. After the departure of the Romans, it became the capital of the Saxons kingdom of Mercia, and suffered much during the straits between the Saxons and the Danes. Under William the Conqueror the strong castle which he erected added greatly to its importance as a military station but cannot be said to have contributed to its prosperity as it became a marked place in all the civil wars, and became the theatre of a series of keen struggles for its possession. During the Parliamentary war its adherence to the royal cause cost it many sacrifices. It sends two members to Parliament. Its garrisoned (1855), 1331. Pop. 17,556.

LINDAU is a town in Bavaria, circle Swabia, cap of it in the S.W. angle of the kingdom, on two islands in Lake Constance, connected with the shore by wooden bridges above 1000 ft. long. It is walled and otherwise fortified so as to be a place of considerable strength. has a court of law and several public offices four churches a castle, Latin agricultural and industrial schools manufactures of surgical and musical instruments a fishery a harbour which is visited by steamers and other vessels on the lake, and considerable trade, both general and coast. A Roman fort once stood on the island. Pop. 2092 of whom 2393 are military persons. Area of dist. 24 sq. m. Pop. 8146—2. A. in Hanover gov. Hildesheim 12 m. N.E. Oettingen with a church and manufacture of linen. Pop. 1453.

LINDA, a town in Sweden (in Örebro) on a tongue of land between two lakes, 99 m. N. by N. Stockholm. It is well built forms the centre of an important mining district has a church and manufactures of earthenware. Pop. 760.

LINDENAU numerous small places, Germany particularly—1. A. in Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Oppeln circle (rotunda). Pop. 1036—2. A. in Saxony circle of and near Leipzig, towards the Rhine Napoleon retreated after his defeat at Leipzig. Pop. 1672.

LINDENAU, a vil. in Bohemia, circle and 30 m. E. N. E. Jemnitz, on the Zittschbach with a church a school, manufactures of cotton, and calico and mirrors dye-works, blacksmiths, spinning and other mills. Pop. 1890.

LINDENAU is a town in Baden-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish-burg in the midst of the Odenwald, N. N. E. Heidelberg; with two churches, and the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 860.

LINDSAY a mountain, E. Australia, 65 m. S. S. W. Melbourne Bay lat. 39° 15' S. lon. 153° 45' E. It rises 1700 ft. above the plain on which it stands, and 3700 ft. above sea-level being the highest known summit in Australia.

LINDSÆNES, a cape, Norway. See NAR.

LINDSWICK (Lindswick and Lindswick), two nearly contiguous vils. Austria, Silesia circle Troppau, about 20 m. from Zakamit with a church, and two mills. Pop. Ober, 1148 Nieder 2997.

LINDWILL, a par. Eng. Sussex, 5775 ac. P. 1814. LINDWILL is at the extremity of a gulf on the E. shore lat. and 9 m. S. S. W. the town of Rhodes. It has a small harbour frequented only by fishing-boats, but was anciently under the name of Lindos, a place of some importance, having given birth to Cleobulus, one of the sages of Greece, and

also to Cleares and Leches, the sons of whom commenced, and the other finished, the famous columns of Rhodes.

LINDOW, a town in Prussia, Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, 36 m. N. N. W. Berlin with a church manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, tobacco, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1519.

LINDRIDGE, a par. Eng. Worcester 62152 ac. P. 1806.

LINDSAY an isl. Y. Arctic lat. 19° 20' N. lon. 141° 50' 30' W. 4 m. long and about 40 ft. high very barren and of a dark brown colour.

LINDSEIL, a par. Eng. Essex 1050 ac. Pop. 378.

LINDSEY, a par. Eng. Suffolk 1246 ac. Pop. 326.

LINDSEY, one of the three parts into which the Lincolnshire is divided. It is far the largest of the three, occupying the N. portion, and nearly a half of the whole county while the other parts, Kesteven and Holland are confined to the S. W. and S. E. respectively. Each of the parts is subdivided into several hundreds or wapentakes.

LINDY, a town, N. coast, Africa lat. 10° S. defended by a fort, on low ground 1 bank river of same name near its mouth composed of circular capes, and nearly all stretched but interspersed with groves of cocotrees, and other trees. The entrance to the river is 8 m. across, and the depth inside considerable although on the bar it does not exceed 5 fathoms at low water. At the distance of 5 m. up, the river branches off into several considerable channels forming a complete archipelago of low swampy islands covered with mangroves. The land on either side, rises into lofty hills clothed with verdure.

LINFORD two par. Eng. Bucks.—1. Great, 1737 ac. Pop. 480.—2. Little, 530 ac. Pop. 57.

LINGA two small isls. Scotland, Shetland group, between 211 and Maxwell.

LINGAYAN, a seaport in Philippines isl. Luzon cap. prov. Pangasinan, on the S. shore of a bay of same name near the mouth of a large river called the Agno lat. 16° 18' N. lon. 120° 16' W. It is a wealthy and industrious place, with well built houses, and several beautiful churches, many factories of leather &c. and a trade chiefly in rice and indigo. Pop. dist. 17,410.

LINGH, Dr. a stream Holland which rises in prov. Gelderland about 8 m. N. N. W. Nymegen, flows in a very crooked course, generally W. S. W., enters prov. B. Holland, and at Heukelum turns due S. and joins the Waal at Gorinchem. total course exclusive of windings, 40 m.

LINGH or LINGA an isl. Indian Archipelago off E. coast Sumatra on the equator, lon. 104° 35' to 105° E. The narrow channel of Dood divides it into two parts, its whole length is about 50 m., and its average breadth 15 m. It is surrounded with reefs and islets has a flat coast stretching some miles inland when the land rises into mountains and these terminate in a double peak at the S. W. end and called the Aas Ears. Both gold and tin are found in Linga. Some parts of the coast are marshy the hills are covered with wood and the plains abound in fruits, vegetable, pepper gambier trees, cinnamon in roots, and sugar palms. It grows rarely any rice or corn. The natives are Malaya, governed by a sultan, who keeps his court at Koorala S. W. on the coast. Pop. 9000 to 10,000.

LINGEN, a town, Hanover, gov. and 15 m. N. W. W. Osnabrück, cap. co. Nieder-Lingen on the Kne Canal near its junction with the Ems. It is surrounded by marshes, has three churches, a gymnasium, town school and poorhouse; manufactures of linen drills starch, gunpowder, hats, leather, and vinegar, some shipping trade, and several mills. Pop. 2778.—The colliery forms an extensive plain, well adapted for the growth of flax. Area 145 sq. m. Pop. 29,079.

LINGEN par. Eng. Hereford, 1958 ac. Pop. 290.

LINGENAU, a vil. Austria, Vorarlberg 9 m. S. S. E. V. Bregenz with a church. Pop. 1780.

LINGENFELD a vil. Saxony, Palatinat, dist. and near Gernersheim; with a church and a mill. Pop. 1357.

LINGETHLD par. Eng. Surrey 9010 ac. P. 2141.

LINGUAGHERA a small isl. prov. and 28 m. N. N. E. Catania, upon a declivity N. E. of Etna, and near the forest of same name. Pop. 2500.

LINGUETTA (Cape) a headland European Turkey Albania. It projects S. W. from the mainland into the Straits of Otranto and is 2260 ft. in height, lat. 40° 26' 17" N. lon. 19° 17' 17" E.

LINGWOOD par Eng. Norfolk 661 ac. Pop. 509
LINHARES 1 A to and par Portugal prov Beira-Baixa, 15 m. W Guarda, on a lofty height, near the W slope of Mount Estrela. It is defended by a fort and contains an hospital and almshouse. 1 915—2 A small town Brazil, prov Espirito Santo, near 1 bank Doce, 63 m. N. N. D. Victoria.

LINKEBEEK a vil and com. Belgium prov Brabant, 6 m S Brussels with a flour-mill, and a trade in corn and timber. Pop. 1104.

LINKENHOLT par Eng. Hants 1074 ac. Pop. 90
LINKINHOLME par Eng. Cornwall, 789 ac. P. 2005

LINKÖPING a to Sweden, cap. län of same name, in a fertile district, 1 bank Söding, at its mouth in Lake Rönne here crossed by a bridge of three arches, 108 m. S. W. Stockholm. It is irregularly yet tolerably well built, is the residence of a governor and the see of a bishop. has a handsome Gothic cathedral, somewhat injured in appearance by an incongruous Italian tower but possessed of some interesting monuments at other churches, a gymnasium, with a library of 35,000 vols. particularly rich in rare editions of the Bible and a small museum of natural history, antiquities, and coins. a castle, townhouse, assembly-house, and theatre. manufactures of linen, harnesses several much frequented fairs, and a considerable inland trade. Linköping is one of the oldest towns in Sweden, and possesses considerable historical interest. In its immediate vicinity was fought, in 1596, the battle of Stångebro in which Sigismund was defeated by his uncle, who was soon after elected king of Sweden under the name of Charles IX. Pop. 4767.—The län is bounded N. by Örebro and Nyköping E. by the Baltic, S. by Kalmar and Linköping and W. by Lake Vättern greatest length N. to S. 60 m. greatest breadth, 85 m. It is divided into two nearly equal parts—a N. and a S. by the Mölne, a river or rather canal which connects Lake Vättern with the Baltic, is well wooded and though mountainous in the S. W. and south the N. W. is generally fertile producing much corn and raising large herds of cattle and has valuable minerals including iron, lead, antimony, alum, marble, and fine pebbles. Pop. 207,044.

LINLEY par Eng. Salop 628 ac. 1 op. 105.

LINLITHGOW LINLITHGOWSHIRE, or WEST LOTHELIAN, a co. Scotland bounded N. by the Firth of Forth F. and S. by Edinburghshire, and W. and S. W. by Stirling and Lanark, area 78,600 ac. of which about three-fourths are arable. The surface is varied with knolls but there are few hills of any height. Coal is abundant, particularly in the vicinity of Borrowstoness where are some large iron-works. Limestone and freestone are also plentiful. The soils are generally strong and are well drained and well manured. In the S. W. parts of the county there is a considerable extent of thin moorish ground, and some mountains. Climate rather cold. The manufactures worth mentioning. Principal rivers, Almond and Avon. The county returns one member to Parliament and Linlithgow and Queensferry are each contributory to a parliamentary district. Principal towns—Linlithgow, the county town, Bathgate, Borrowstoness and Coupar Angus. (S. S. W.), 29 872, (1851) 50,150.

LINLITHGOW a royal and free burgh and market in Scotland, cap. above co. 17 m. W. Edinburgh, in a hollow, along the S. bank of a small sheet of water called Linlithgow Loch on the Union Canal, and the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. It consists principally of one irregular S. and W. street, about a mile long of various width, expanding at the cross into a large open square, narrowing in other places, and widening at either end. Though modern buildings are gradually changing the aspect of the place the town has still a certain air of antiquity about it, which harmonizes well with its historical associations, and with the decaying grandeur of the ancient palace, a massive quadrangular edifice, beautifully situated on an eminence which advances a little way into the lake, once a favourite residence of the kings and queens of Scotland, now a splendid ruin. The principal buildings are the old parish church of St. Michael the townhouse, with sheriff's court room and jail to these may be added the Cross Wall, an elaborate structure, of a hexagonal figure, adorned with a variety of sculptural and grotesque figures, cleverly executed. The church is of great antiquity and is considered one of the most perfect existing specimens of the early ecclesiastical architecture of Scotland.

There are places of worship for members of the Free and U. I. reformed churches, and Independents; also a burgh and several other schools. Including a charity school for girls and a number of minor charitable and benevolent institutions. The manufacture of boots and shoes, and the tanning and currying of leather are carried on to a considerable extent—the former employing about 800 persons, and the latter about 60 and part of the female population is occupied in needlework for Glasgow houses. In the vicinity are an extensive distillery a large brewery, and several glass-works. It was from a house in the main street of Linlithgow that Regent Murray was shot by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh. Pop. 4071. Area of par. 11 980 ac. Pop. 6115.

LINLITH (Loom) a large list of the sea, W. coast Scotland co. Argyll, extending from the Sound of Mull N. to Loch Fiddich about 20 m. long by 5 m. average breadth. Its branches are Lochs Creran Elrue and Lavan. It contains the islands of Lismore, Binnagowan Rhana and sundry islets.
LINNICH a to Rhens Prussia, gov. and 17 m. N. N. W. Aix la Chapelle on the Roer, with manufactures of white and common leather and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1427.
LINSELLES, a to France, dep. Nord 6 m. N. Lille. It has a brewery and oil mills. Coal is raised, and much fish grown in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1851.

LINSE (VNH) a vil. Wittenberg circle Schwarzwald Marktung on the Elbe, with a church and a trade in fruit wine, cherry brandy and honey. Pop. 1110.

LINSE (VNH) three par. England—1. Kent, 1806 ac. Pop. 977—2. (Magna) Suffolk 1404 ac. 1 op. 100—3. (Parva) Suffolk 661 ac. Pop. 200.

LINTH a river Switzerland, in the S. of cant. Glarus, flows N. W. E. through the can. and falls into Lake Walenstadt, which is connected with Lake Zürich by a canal of same name. Total course, about 40 m. principal tributaries: the Berni, the Lintach.

LINTHWAITE, a chapelry England co. York (W. Riding) 4 m. S. W. Huddersfield, with a handsome church and chapel for Baptists and Wesleyans. Inhabitants chiefly employed in woollen manufactures. 1 op. 3803.

LINTON an isl. mouth of the Ganton river terminating at the summit, in a high conical peak in lat. 22° 24' 30" N. **LINTON** six par. England—1. Cambridge 8770 ac. Pop. 2060—2. Devon, 7193 ac. Pop. 1059—3. Hereford 2745 ac. 1 op. 952—4. Kent 1938 ac. Pop. 1081—5. York (W. Riding) 19 149 ac. 1 op. 2221.

LINTON several places, Scotland—1. A vil. co. and 8 m. E. N. E. Haddington, nearly built with a new 16th century tower church, two schools, a library and several friendly societies. P. 775—2. A vil. and par. co. and 10 m. W. Peebles, on the Tyne with antique looking irregularly built houses and handloom weaving. Pop. 660. Area of par., 25 400 ac. P. 1630—3. Par. co. Roxburgh 6500 ac. P. 630.

LINTHWAITE par Scot. Forfar 10 000 ac. P. 966.
LINTHWAITE, a vil. and par. Switzerland can. and 9 m. S. W. Glarus 1 bank Lint with an old Protestant and a new R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 1611.

LINTWOOD a vil. Scot. co. Haddington par. Kilsbarn, 24 m. W. Paisley, with several cotton factories. P. 1136.

LINTWOOD a par. Png. Lincoln 2316 ac. Pop. 132.

LINZ (English *Leitz*) the cap. of Upper Austria, beautifully situated on bank Danube here crossed by a long wooden bridge, on the railway from Budweis to Gmünd. It consists of the town proper and two suburbs, one of them on the opposite side of the river and is defended by a circle of detached forts, thirty-two in number twenty three on the river and nine on the bank of the Danube communicating with each other by covered ways, and extending over a circuit of 9 m. It is well built, containing several handsome streets, and two squares, one of them large and elegant, and adorned, in its centre by two fountains, surmounted by figures of Jupiter and Neptune between which there has been rather incongruously placed a monumental column to the Holy Trinity erected in remembrance of a visitation of the plague. It also possesses a finely-placed promenade and is both well lighted and well paved. Its principal public edifices and establishments are the cathedral, flanked with two towers; the town church and the Matthias and Capuchin churches, containing the monument of the celebrated General Manteuffel who died here the Landhaus, a large edifice, originally a Fran-

shown, convent, and now the place of meeting for the Estates of Upper Austria, the Schloss, on a commanding height facing the Danube, formerly the palace of the Austrian dukes, but now converted into a prison and penitentiary, the town-



LINZ.—From Leopold, Archduke von Oesterreich

house, bishop's palace, seminary gymnasium an Ursuline convent, a lyceum, with library and good collection of philosophical apparatus, a normal high school, a school of design, and various other schools, a museum, a theatre, two libraries, a lunatic asylum and other benevolent institutions. The manufacturers consist chiefly of woollens including broad cloth, carpets, and other stuffs: linen silk, and cotton goods: leather suit, iron, yarn, gold lace, cards, and tobacco and the trade in these articles, formerly important, has become much more extensive in consequence of the steam traffic on the Danube, and the opening of the railway to Gmünd and Badweiss. There are also two important annual fairs, each of which lasts a fortnight. Linz, as the seat of the Government of Upper Austria, has many important public offices is also the see of a bishop, and has several associations for art music, &c. It was originally a Roman station from the 10th to the 12th century it belonged to the House of Habsburg, from which it was purchased by Duke Leopold IV. It has since remained with the House of Austria. The most remarkable event in its modern history is the construction of the great chain of forts described above. The beauty of the environs, its educational institutions, and the superiority of its society make it a favorite place of residence. P (1846) 26,678

LINZ, a tn. Rhinisch Prussia, gov and 17 m N W Coblenz, r bank Rhine. It is an ancient fortified town partly surrounded by walls of basalt has a court of law and several public offices a parish church, with various monasteries, a castle, and a progymnasium; potash and vitriol works, some shipping, and a trade in wine, potash, fullers earth, iron, copper and lead. Pop. 2510

LION (anc. Gallione Saroni) a gulf of the Mediterranean, which washes the shores of the French dep Var Bonaparte Rhône, Gard, Hérault, Aude, and Pyrénées-Orientales and the N.E. of the Spanish kingdom of Catalonia, stretching across from the Isles of Hyères to Cape Cruz, for about 170 m., with a breadth of about 90 m. The largest rivers which empty themselves into the gulf are the Tat, Aude, Hérault, and Rhodan; and the principal ports situated on it are Marseilles, Toulon, and Cetta. The name of the gulf is said to be derived from the fury with which the waves are often lashed by the violence of the winds, and not, as is sometimes supposed, from the French city of Lyons.

LION D'AUVERGNE, a tn. France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 14 m. N.W. Angers; with oil-works, and a trade in wine, cider, cattle, and mercury. Pop. 1569

LIPARI ISLES (anc. *Æolus* or *Vulcania Insulæ*), an isl. group, Tyrrhenian Sea, Lipari, the central and most important of which, is about 21 m. N. Sicily. They are 17 in number, all volcanic, but only seven are important, namely,

Stromboli and Pæstris, in the N.E. Volcano, in the S. 1. Aliprandi or Aliprandi, and Filicudi or Filicudi in the W.; and the largest of all, Lipari, and Salina, near the centre. Several of them have volcanoes occasionally active, while that of Stromboli is the only volcano of Europe in constant activity. They all rise abruptly on their W. side to a considerable height, and slope gradually away towards the E. They are much subject to earthquakes but the air is pure, the climate healthy, and the soil both remarkably fertile and well cultivated. Corn, oil, silk, and many excellent fruits, including figs, are produced, but the principal object of culture is the vine, the produce of which is partly made into wine partly dried, and largely exported. Pop. about 22,000.

LIPARI.—1 The principal island of above group, about 21 m. N. Sicily, and 35 m. N.W. Messina, length N to S, 7 m.; breadth 6 m. lat. 38° 29' 15" N. lon. 14° 56' 15" E. (n.) Its E. side is deeply indented but its coast in other directions is little broken. The interior is mountainous, composed entirely of volcanic matter, particularly pumice-stones this island forming the great magazine from which Europe derives its supplies. Other mineral products are sulphur, saltpetre, and smelt. Some maize, cotton, almonds, oranges, and olives are grown, but the far largest space is devoted to the vine, from the produce of some of which an esteemed wine, called Malvasia, is made while the greater part is dried, by being placed, when ripe, in lay of ashes, and afterwards exposed to the sun. Lipari was anciently celebrated for its hot springs and baths, and many remains of antiquity show the importance attached to them. Only one hot spring now exists. Pop. 15,000.—2 A tn. E. coast above isl. on a steep acclivity, and tolerably well built. Many of the streets, however, are narrow and by no means well cleaned. The most conspicuous object is the castle, built by Charles V. which crowns a vast volcanic mass overhanging the town and contains several public edifices within its enclosure, the principal of which is the cathedral. Lipari likewise possesses a college, episcopal palace several convents, and an hospital. The bay, immediately beneath the town is about 2 m. in extent and has good anchorage but the shelter from want of a mole, is very insecure. A considerable trade, however is carried on in the different products of the island. Lipari is the capital of the whole group, and the see of a bishop. Pop. 12,500

LIPAÜ, LIPPAT or LIPAW a market tn. Astrak, Moravia, circle and about 12 m. from Hradec on the Wladawa; with a church, and three mills. Pop. 1059

LIPSCHE, several places, Hungary.—1 (*Wenisch* or *Deutsch Lipschitz*) A market tn. Hither Danube, co. Lipitz, 21 m. N.W. Bressan, originally founded by German colonists. It has two churches, a high school numerous tan houses, and mines of iron and antimony. Pop. 2216.—2 (*for Lippitz*) A vil. co. Marasch, on the Nagy Ag, 81 m. N.W. Balghat, with a church, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1042

LIPES, or LIPES, a tn. Bolivia, dep. and 163 m. S.W. Potosi cap. prov., formerly a large, rich town now much reduced.—THE MOUNTAINS, bounded N.W. by Para, and S by La Plata, is mountainous and cold. Vicuña, alpaca, llama, deer, and chinchilla abound blue, copper, rock-salt, and sulphur also amethysts and other precious stones are found. To the N.E. and partly included in Lipos, is an immense plain, covered with salt, 120 m. long, by 45 m. broad.

LIPETZK, a tn. Russia, gov and 86 m. W.S.W. Tambov on the Voronej. It has three churches, and once had black-fur-trade. A mineral spring in the neighbourhood, over which a building was first erected by Peter the Great, is much frequented. Pop. (1851) 9281

LIPNICEA, several places, Hungary.—1 (*Alcs*). A vil. Hither Danube, co. Arva, 28 m. N.E. Alcs-Kutin, with a church, manufactory of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 3403.—2 (*Fels*). A vil. near the former, with a considerable trade in cattle and in shoes. Pop. 1514.

LIPNIK, or *Lipnik*, a vil Hungary, Hither Thems, 86 m. from Lentschen; with a Greek church, manufactures of linen, and a mill Pop. 1493

LIPPITZ (Gneiss) a market in Bohemia, circle and 24 m. S. Gera, with a church, chapel, and castle, manufactures of linen and hosiery, and a mill Pop. 1855

LIPPE *LE*, or *Lippewitz*, a ta. Hesse, gov and 104 m. S.W. Kiew on the Rhine Pop. (1848) 5595

LIPPA —, (or *Lipova*), A market in Hungary, Banat, co. and 80 m. N.E. Temesvár esp. dist. L. bank Maros it was once walled flanked with four bastions, and defended by a strong castle. Only the castle now remains habitable, but the town, though much decayed, is still of some importance. It has two churches, manufactures of liqueurs, and a trade in maize, cattle, wax, and honey, excellent pottery clay quarries of paving and building stone. Pop. 7897.—3 A vil. and par. Illyria, Istria, 23 m. S.E. Trieste, esp. dist., with a church Pop. par. 6006, dist. 18 000

LIPPE, a river, Germany, which rises in the Teutoburger Wald about 8 m. N.E. Lippelinge, Lippe-Deimold flows W. S.W. enters Rhine, Prussia, passing Lippstadt, Hamm, Lünen, and Dortmund and joins the bank Rhine, at Wesel, after a course of nearly 120 m., affluents, on the r. the Glans and the Stever and, on the l., the Sauer and the Aase

LIPPE-DEIMOLD (Duchy of), a principality Germany forming the 83d state of the Germanic Confederation and bounded N., N.W., W., and S. by Rhineish Prussia, and E. by Hesse, Lippe-Detmold, and Hesse-Cassel, area, 568 sq. m. Detmold, the capital, in lat. 51° 56' N. lon. 8° 59' E. It lies on the Teutoburger Wald and is covered almost throughout by mountains and hills, which divide it into three small basins one to the N. belonging to the Weser which drains it by the Werra, Bode, and Exter, an other belonging to the Ems, and the third belonging to the Rhine, which receives its waters by the Lippe. In the S.W., where both the Lippe and Ems rise there are several lakes. The climate is mild, but humid, and hence mists are frequent. Some parts of the surface are waste, or fit only for pasture, on which considerable numbers of cattle are reared, but others are fertile, producing much corn, rape, hemp, and flax. The mountains are generally well wooded. The principal metal is iron and there are good quarries of limestone and gypsum and some valuable mines of silver. Weaving is the chief branch of industry, though there are also glass-works, several paper and numerous saw mills. The principal exports are wood, thread, linen and wool. For administrative purposes, it is divided into 18 bailiwicks, of which Detmold is the capital. The other chief towns are Lemgo and Horn, formerly it likewise possessed a portion of Lippstadt, but by treaty of May 1865, this was given to Prussia, for a yearly rent of 9000 thalers (£1350). Since 1838, the government has been constitutional, the diet meeting once in two years contingent to the federal army 781 men. A very large majority of the inhabitants are Protestants of the Reformed or Calvinistic church Pop. (1849) 104,674

LIPPE-SCHAUBURG, *Schaumburg-Lippe*, or *Lippe-Bückeburg* (Duchy of) a principality Germany forming the 83d state of the Germanic Confederation, and consisting of two portions, a N. and a S. the former bounded N. and N.E. by Hesse, and S.E. by Hesse-Cassel, and E.W. and W. by Rhineish Prussia; and the latter situated between Lippe-Deimold, Prussia, and Hesse; area, 156 sq. m. Bielefeld, the capital, is in lat. 52° 15' N. lon. 9° 1' E. The surface is partly covered by the Bielefeld, but is generally flat. In the W. is the large forest of Schaumburger Wald it belongs wholly to the basin of the Weser which drains it by a number of small streams, of which only the Aue and Aul deserve mention. The climate is mild and salubrious, and the soil so fertile as to leave a surplus of corn for exportation. The other principal crops are rape, flax, and potatoes. Large numbers of cattle, sheep, and swine are reared. The principal mineral is coal of which there are said to be rich seams in the Bielefeld (Bielefeld hills). The manufacturing industry is confined almost entirely to weaving. The chief exports are corn, wood, wool, coal, thread, and linen. It is divided into four bailiwicks. Chief towns Bielefeld, the capital, Hagenburg, and Bückeburg. Government, constitutional monarchy, contingent to the federal army, 360 men. Pop. (1848), 58,387

LIPPEHNE, a ta. Prussia, Brandenburg, gov and 47 m. N.N.E. Frankfurt, on the lakes of Mahel and Wendal; with a church, manufactures of linen and woollen cloth and leather, and a trade in corn. Pop. 3788

LIPPEPRINGE a ta. Rhineish Prussia, gov and 85 m. S. Minden, near the source of the Lippe with a church a postoffice, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1531

LIPPTADT, a ta. Rhineish Prussia, gov and 24 m. N.N.E. Arnheim, esp. circle, 1 bank Lippe. It is walled, has five gates a court of law and several public offices six churches, a courthouse, an ordinary and an orphan hospital; manufactures of leather, vinegar, and starch; and a trade in corn and linen. Prior to May 1850, a portion belonged to Lippe-Deimold Pop. 4535.—The canal is generally flat, has good arable land and iron-mines and rears a great many cattle. Area, 146 sq. m. Pop. 31,514.

LIPSEK, two towns, Russia.—1. Russian Poland, r. bank Rober 22 m. W. Grodno. Pop. 953.—2. Gov Grodno, 43 m. S.E. Bialina. Pop. 1000

LIPSO one of the E. isles Greek Archipelago, about 10 m. S.E. Patmos, lat. (S.W. point) 37° 16' 15" N., lon. 26° 44' 15" E. It is surrounded by a number of small islands, covering an extent of more than 6 m. N. to S., and 5 m. E. to W. On the W. side of the island there is a well-sheltered harbour called Port Sokoro

LIPTAU a co. Hungary, forming the upper part of the valley of the Waag, bounded E. by Galizia and co. Arva, E. by Leutschau, S. by Güssing, and W. by Thurau, area, 890 sq. m., capital, Bistritz. Its soil is of medium fertility, yielding oats, barley and potatoes; cattle are reared and good butter and cheese made, and mines of copper and iron are wrought, but the principal wealth of the county lies in its forests, which cover above half its surface Pop. 79,753.

LIPTHAL, or *Lipthal*, a vil Austria, Moravia, circle and 4 of Hradisch with two churches, a castle, and three mills. Pop. 1470

LIPTOOD a vil Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Baranya, is a hill district, 4 m. from Mohacs with a church, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1819.

LIRIA (anc. *Edicta* or *Lasterne*) a ta. Spain, prov and 17 m. N.W. by W. Valencia, L. bank Guadalequiv. It is tolerably well built, has a principal and five smaller squares, two churches, one of which is a handsome modern structure a chapel town and seamen houses, a prison, hospital four schools, a storehouse, and manufactures of linen, soap, leather, earthenware, and brandy wine, &c. On the summit of a hill in the vicinity, which bears its name, is the royal mosaic establishment of San Miguel, an extensive and venerable pile, with a handsome and richly-decorated church Pop. 8574

LISBON (Portuguese, *Lisboa*, French, *Lisbonne*, Latin and Italian, *Lisbona*, German, *Lisbon*) the cap. and principal seaport of Portugal, r. bank Tagus about 9 m. above its mouth lat. (marine observatory) 38° 42' 24" N., lon. 9° 8' 12" W. (N.). It is built on a succession of hills, rising more or less abruptly from the quays in the form of an amphitheatre, and exhibits an extensive assemblage of churches, convents, and houses of dwelling white-wash, which have an imposing effect when viewed from the river. Being an open town, it is not easy to define its limits, or to distinguish between city and suburbs, but from the screen of Alameda, which is generally regarded as its W. boundary, to the termination of the continuous buildings on the E., the length, is a straight line, is about 2½ m., while the breadth, from S. to N., or from the Tagus inland, is from 1 to 1½ m., area, about 3000 a. The whole of this space, however is not densely covered with buildings, considerable portions of it being occupied by gardens, ruins, and the naked declivities of the hills. The favourable impression which a distant view of the city is fitted to produce, is destroyed by a nearer survey. The general appearance of the city is steep, narrow, crooked, wretchedly paved, and disagreeably filthy and the houses, with exception of a neat and substantial building here and there, are old-fashioned and mean. That part of the town, however, which has been rebuilt since the great earthquake in 1755, and which lies on even ground, in the valley between the Castle-hill, on the E., and the hills of San Francisco and Do Carmo, on the W., consists of several parallel streets, crossed by others at

right angles, and is regular wall built, and kept at least decently clean. Of these, Gold, Silver, and Cloth Streets extend about 3 m. E. to R., having, at their S. extremity, the Praça do Commercio, a large and handsome square, sur-

rounded on three sides by the naval arsenal, the exchange, custom-house, India-house, and other public buildings, and having the Tagus on the S. with an equestrian statue of Joseph I., in bronze in the centre. At the N. extremity of these streets are the Praça da Figueira, a square of a remarkably picturesque appearance, used as a public market and a handsome square, called the Rocío containing a magnificent national theatre, recently erected on the site of the former Reguilion. The only other open spaces and squares worthy of particular notice are the Pátio do Publico, or promenade, which, although small, is elegantly laid out the fine shady avenue called the Salitre. Praça das Américas, containing a large reservoir for supplying the different fountains of the city with water, and Praça de Augusta, in which a sort of rag



1. Cathedral, or Se of St. George
2. Praça do Commercio (Royal Exchange)
3. Custom-house
4. India-house
5. Praça da Figueira
6. Praça das Américas
7. Praça de Augusta
8. Se of St. George
9. Se of St. Vincent
10. Se of St. Peter
11. Se of St. James
12. Se of St. Anthony
13. Se of St. Francis
14. Se of St. Martin
15. Se of St. John
16. Se of St. Peter
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100. Se of St. Peter

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45. Se of St. John
46. Se of St. Peter
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93. Se of St. John
94. Se of St. Peter
95. Se of St. James
96. Se of St. Anthony
97. Se of St. Francis
98. Se of St. Martin
99. Se of St. John
100. Se of St. Peter

rounding on three sides by the naval arsenal, the exchange, custom-house, India-house, and other public buildings, and having the Tagus on the S. with an equestrian statue of Joseph I., in bronze in the centre. At the N. extremity of these streets are the Praça da Figueira, a square of a remarkably picturesque appearance, used as a public market and a handsome square, called the Rocío containing a magnificent national theatre, recently erected on the site of the former Reguilion. The only other open spaces and squares worthy of particular notice are the Pátio do Publico, or promenade, which, although small, is elegantly laid out the fine shady avenue called the Salitre. Praça das Américas, containing a large reservoir for supplying the different fountains of the city with water, and Praça de Augusta, in which a sort of rag

consisting of the Italian open-house the new national theatre, and an erection for the exhibition of ball-figures but as the people are all R. Catholics, the numerous saints days, and other festivals of the church, afford them ample opportunities for dissipating their time.

The population of Lisbon is very mixed, containing natives from every province of Portugal, numerous negroes, mulattoes, and Galleys or natives of Guinea, who perform the greater part of the heavy laborious work, and are water-carriers and household servants, noted for their honesty and fidelity. The lower classes are remarkably filthy and indolent but frequent intercourse with foreigners has rendered them not so intolerant to strangers, as the inhabitants of many R. Catholic countries are. After the general filth of the place,



LISBON with SEVEN - After Louis Labrousse.

No capital, and indeed very few cities of Europe, are so deficient in ornamental architecture as Lisbon. Excepting the castle of St. George, remarkable for the beauty of its situation, the only other noteworthy buildings, besides those already adverted to are churches and convents. The principal of the former are the cathedral or patriarchal church, on the slope of the Castle-hill, on the E.; the church do Coração de Jesus, on the hill of Estrela, on the W. surrounded by a splendid dome, the church of the Martyrs, erected on the spot where Alphonsus I. mounted the walls of the city, and removed it from the Moors; the handsome church of Santa Engracia, and the church of San Roque. Besides these, there are numbers of other churches, many of which

in which, however improvements have, in recent times, been made, the greatest nuisances in Lisbon are herds of impudent beggars, and troops of unwashed dogs; the latter, by their howling during the night, rendering sleep impossible. The climate is variable, but genial and healthy, for although, in summer, the thermometer often reaches 96° F., the ex-

live boat is rendered tolerable by refreshing breezes from the N.W. Snow is of very rare occurrence, but a good deal of rain falls in November and December. January is generally dry and sharp and in February spring commences.

Lisbon is admirably situated for commerce. The harbour, or rather the roadstead, is one of the finest in the world, and the quays, which extend between 2 and 3 m. along the bank of the river are elegant and commodious. The entrance of the Tagus is guarded by Fort St. Julian on the N. with a height of 120 ft. above sea-level and Fort Begin having a height of 65 ft. high, stands near the S. bank. Farther up the river, and forming a W. suburb to Lisbon, a short distance beyond the Alameda stands the town of Belém, with its wall known Tower, one of the defences of the harbour. There are two channels by which the river may be entered, one on the S. with a minimum depth on the bar of 6 fathoms, and another, on the N. with a minimum depth of 4 fathoms. Within the roadstead the water is about 30 fathoms in mid-channel, but gradually shoals towards the edge. The commerce of Lisbon, which was formerly very extensive, has greatly fallen off since the separation of Brazil from the crown of Portugal. The exports consist chiefly of wine, oil, fruit, and salt and the principal imports are hemp, fax, corn, silk, linen, cotton, and woollen cloths, iron, steel hardware, dried fish, ale, porter and coals. In 1848, the total exports amounted to £298,840, and the imports to £44,760. In 1861-2 the exports were £900,197, and the imports £2,561,519. The domestic manufactures are silk, paper, and soap, all of very bad quality there are also sugar refineries and potteries. The goldsmiths and jewellers are highly esteemed, but in most of the mechanical trades the workmen are very deficient.

Lisbon was anciently called Olisipo some say on account of its foundation being ascribed to Ulysses. Felicitas Julia was its name under the Romans. It was captured by the Moors in 711 and remained in their possession till 1146. In 1755, it was visited by an earthquake, which threw down a considerable portion of the city and destroyed about 90,000 of its inhabitants. It was taken by the French in 1807 but resisted an attack by Massena in 1809. Pop. about 260,000.

LISBUNNY par. Irel. Tipperary, 4293 ac. P. 778. LISBURN a par. bor. and market tn. Ireland co. Antrim and Down, 8 m. S.W. Belfast, on the railway to Armagh. It is in general well built, and has altogether a clean and thriving appearance. It has a market-house, courthouse, and a parish church which is also the cathedral church of the united dioceses of Down, Connor, and Dromore, &c., a handsome structure, with a tower and spire, and contains a monument to Jeremy Taylor, who died here in 1697. There are also a new R. Catholic chapel, meeting-houses for Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and the Society of Friends and a Salem chapel, several well-conducted schools, a county infirmary fever hospital, and the union workhouse. Flax-spinning and weaving and the manufacture of thread and twines, employ the greater number of the inhabitants and there are also extensive blacksmiths in the neighbourhood, together with some powerful corn-mills. LISBURN first rose to importance by the seizure here of a vessel by Lord Denbigh about 1807. The finer branches of the linen manufacture to which the town chiefly owes its prosperity, were introduced, after the Revolution, by French Huguenot refugees. Part of the town and the castle were burned down in 1707. The latter has never been rebuilt but its grounds, finely laid out and kept in order by the Marquis of Hartford, afford pleasant walks for the inhabitants. LISBURN returns a member to Parliament. Reg. elec. (1854) 138. It gives the titles of earl and viscount to the family of Vanehan. P. (1841) 6284. (1851) 6692.

LISCLANOR, a vil. Ireland co. Clare, 4 m. W. Ennis, on the N. shore of bay of same name. It has a R. Catholic chapel, a school, and the ruins of an ancient castle. Lobsters, turbot, and other fish, are taken in the bay. LISCLANOR is a coast-guard and a constabulary police station. P. 439. LISCLAND, a township, England, co. Chester 8 m. N. by W. Richehead, at the mouth of the Mersey. It contains a handsome church, Primitive Methodist and R. Catholic chapels; and numerous elegant villas, occupied by families from Liverpool. Pop. 4100.

LISCLANOLLA, a par. Irel. Cork; 4926 ac. P. 1522. LISCLARTAN, par. Irel. Mon. 1204 ac. Pop. 762.

LISCHAU, or Lamsow a market tn., Bohemia, circle and 9 m. S.W. Budweis; with a church, school, townhouse, hospital, and three mills. Pop. 2283.

LISCHNITZ, or Lamsitz, a vil. Bohemia, circle and about 20 m. from Kologratz, in a valley on the W. side Adler at the foot of the forest and mountain of Nepeski. It has a school and two mills. Pop. 1139.

LISCIA, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-China, 12 m. S.W. II Vasto. Pop. 1289.

LISCLEARY par. Irel. Cork 4205 ac. Pop. 1040.

LISCOLMAN par. Irel. Wexford, 2468 ac. Pop. 497. LISGENAN or GRANGE par. Irel. Waterford; 5710 ac. Pop. 1633.

LISGOLD, par. Irel. Cork 3154 ac. Pop. 693.

LISIAKA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 80 m. S. Kiev on the Zailgy. It has mineral springs, over which a bathing establishment has been erected. Pop. 2500.

LISIAISKY a small low coral pt. Pacific Ocean, lat. 28° 3' N. lon. 173° 42' W. (a) about 6 m. in circumference. It is overgrown with grass and creeping plants, and full of holes but has neither trees, shrubs, nor water.

LISLEUX [anc. *Noviomagus or Lovenium*] a tn. France, dep. Calvados, on the Tongues, 97 m. S.E. Caen. It is beautifully situated between two gorges, forming the entrance into a rich and fertile valley, and is surrounded by villas and gardens; but is ill built. The houses, though lofty are of wood, and are generally decayed, gloomy look. While the streets are mostly narrow and winding. It has a cathedral, a fine Gothic edifice of the 13th century, situated in the corner of an extensive square, and containing a curious sepulchral monument, erected by Pierre Cauchon, one of the bishops of Lisieux, who had disgraced himself by the share he took in the execution of Jeanne d'Arc an episcopal palace, a handsome structure and a theatre. The manufactures are intinals, broad-cloth, flannel, raiment, hair-cloth, ribbons, and weaving combs. There are also woad and cotton, paper and falling mills, blacksmiths, fire-works and tanneries, and a trade in corn, fruit, orange lemons, fax, cattle, &c. Lisieux is the seat of courts of first resort and commerce a consulting chamber of manufactures, a small seminary and a communal college. It was taken and almost completely destroyed in the 4th century by the Saxons, who employed the materials of the old in founding a new town. Four centuries after, it was taken and pillaged by the Normans, who afterwards kept possession. In 1180, during an invasion of the Britons, it was almost burned down. It was subsequently taken by Philip Augustus in 1208 by the English in 1415 by Charles VII of France in 1448, by the League in 1571 and lastly by Henri Quatre in 1588. During these events Lisieux was a place of strength, and an episcopal town, whose bishop took the title of prince, and combined the temporal with the spiritual power. Pop. 11,345.

LISKEARD a par. bor. market tn. and par. England, co. Cornwall. The town, 16 m. N.W. Plymouth stands principally on steep hills has a handsome market-house, townhall, small prison a church, several dissenting places of worship, a Friends meeting-house, a classical and commercial and a British and foreign school. Wareing is carried on extensively and trade is facilitated by the canal to Looe. It returns a member to Parliament. Registered electors (1851) 324. Pop. (1861), 6123. Area of par. 5129 ac. Pop. (1841) 4287.

LISKEEVY par. Irel. Galway 7207 ac. Pop. 1711.

LISKINPERE par. Irel. Wexford 5381 ac. P. 942. LISKO, a tn. Austria, Galicia, 80 m. W.S.W. Lemberg, bank R. It is well built; has two large squares and excellent water-works, a considerable trade with Hungary and important cotton-mills. The district is covered into one large swampy by inundations.

LISKOWA a vil. Russia gov. and 43 m. S.E. Nijel-Novgorod, on the Volga, over which there is a ferry to Mahara. It contains six churches and a castle and has a large annual fair chiefly for horses and cattle. Pop. 4000.

LISLE.—1 A tn. France. See LISLLE.—2, A tn. France, dep. Dordogne, 12 m. N.W. Périgueux, 1 bank Drona. It has five annual fairs and near it are the remarkable and picturesque ruins of the old castle of Marais. Pop. 1790.

LISLEE, par. Irel. Cork; 6209 ac. Pop. 4453.

LISMAKERRY par. Irel. Limerick; 5922 ac. P. 566.

LITHMALIN, par Incl. Tipperary 4343 sq. P. 1105.
LITHMATEIGE, par Incl. Kilkenny 1844 sq. P. 406.
LITHMORE, a market tn., par. and seat of a diocese Ireland, co. Cork and Waterford. The town is romantically situated on the summit of an eminence, rising from the bank of the Blackwater, which is here crossed by a fine stone bridge, 53 m. W. S. W. Waterford. It has a castle, supposed to have been erected by King John, and now possessed by the Duke of Devonshire, an imposing structure, in the feudal style, and, from its commanding position, on the verge of a rock overlooking the Blackwater, having a stately and picturesque appearance, a cathedral, now used as the parish church, an ancient edifice, in the mixed Norman and Gothic style, a large and handsome R. Catholic chapel, a Presbyterian meeting-house, and a Convent of the Presentation; numerous public and private schools, a museum, court and jail, a fire engine building, a police barracks, a hospital, and dispensary. There are no manufactures, and there is very little trade; but it has a valuable salmon-fishery on the Blackwater. Pop. 2319. Area of united par. of Lismore and Moonlop, 646 111 ac. The poet Congreve, and the philosopher Boyle, were natives. Pop. 18,992. (Local Correspondent.)

LISMOORE—1 An Isl. Loughlin, 8 m. off W coast Argyle, at the entrance of Loch Linnhe, 8 m. N. W. Oban greatest length, N. E. to S. W. 10 m. average breadth, about 14 m., area, 16 sq. or 9000 ac. It forms a long and narrow belt, of a somewhat oval form and has an uneven surface, pierced in many places by abrupt rocks. These, however, as well as almost all the strata, are calcareous, and the soil formed by their decomposition has the double advantage of being both of considerable depth and great natural fertility. The greater part of the island is under regular culture, yielding excellent crops of grain. Where too rocky for cultivation, if any vegetable matter exists it is covered with a thick green sward. Timber is deficient; but small clumps, consisting chiefly of spruce, birch and ash, are seen in different quarters and give a pleasing diversity to the scenery. Among the domestic animals is a good breed of gray and dappled horses, and a considerable traffic is carried on in pigs, eggs, and poultry. The herring-fishery also employs a good many of the inhabitants, and salmon are occasionally taken. A considerable quantity of limestone is exported. The low elevation of Lismore makes its own scenery tame, but where one first views it obtained of the magnificent scenery of the W. Highlands. In ancient times, Lismore was the residence of the bishops of Argyle and the Isles, who were hence frequently styled Episcopos Lismorensis and the remains of their castle are still seen. It is not long since a R. Catholic college for the education of priests existed here, under the superintendence of a bishop. Pop. 1898—3, (incl. Agass.) Par. Scot. Argyle, 367 760 sq. P. 4097.

LITHMULLIN, par Incl. Meath, 989 ac. P. 519.
LITHMULLIN, par Incl. Armagh 18,567 ac. P. 7799.
LITHMULLIN, par Incl. Waterford, 2634 ac. P. 574.
LITHMULLIN, a market in Ireland, co. Fermanagh, 10 m. S. E. Enniskillen, with a market-house, workhouse, hospital, and Methodist and R. Catholic churches. Pop. 889.
LITITZ, or BLANKOWITZ, a market in Moravia, circle and 16 m. N. W. Znaïm, with a church and two mills. P. 1549.
LITRONAGH, par Incl. Tipperary, 9046 ac. P. 707.
LITSEA (Shumou, 75, Lais, Lais), an Isl. Austria, in the Adriatic, off the coast of Dubrovnik, circle and 85 m. S. W. Spalato, and 77 m. W. the mt. of Lovina; length, E. to W., 10 m., breadth, 5 m. The coast generally presents bold, steep cliffs, and is accessible only at a few bays—several of which afford good shelter, as that of St. George's or Lissa, Masega, Chiara, and Croker. The interior is almost completely covered by lofty hills, unimpaired in Mount Hana, to the north, above 1800 ft. high. Lissa yields oil and wine of excellent quality. It was first peopled by a Greek colony from Lesbos. From 1810 to 1816, it was held by the British, who built some fortifications, and defeated all the attempts of the French to dislodge them. It then became an important depot for British goods, which, notwithstanding Napoleon's blockade found a ready market on the mainland. Pop. 4600.
 The town of Lissa or San Giorgio on a bay, S. E. side of the island, is built picturesquely in the form of an amphitheatre. Its fisheries yield annually large quantities of carps. Pop. 3600.

LITSEA—1, (Or Lomso), a tn. Prussia, prov. and 42 m. S. E. W. Posen. It is indifferently built, for the most part of wood; but has a modern castle, a R. Catholic and three Protestant churches; a synagogue, gymnasium, Jewish educational institute; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, harness, tobacco, sherry, and waggons; a tannery, a bell-foundry, some general and transit trade, and four annual fairs. Pop. (1846), 9631.—2 (Nes and Adz) two nearly contiguous places, Bohemia, circle and 16 m. S. W. Banales, 21 m. S. E. E. Prague. Near Lissa is agreeably situated among gardens and has two churches, a distillery, and a mill. Pop. of lordship, 6840.

LISSAN, par Incl. Derry and Tyrone; 24 684 ac. P. 5912.
LISSE, a vil. Holland prov. H. Holland, 16 m. S. W. Amsterdam, with a church and school. Dairy farming and gardening are the chief occupations, the easy access to Leyden, Haarlem, and Amsterdam affording a ready market for the produce. Pop. 1544.

LISSEITON, par Incl. Kerry 6683 ac. Pop. 1740.
LISSEWAGH, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 6 m. N. Bruges with a brewery, a flour-mill, and a trade in com. Pop. 1456.

LISSEINGTON, par Incl. Lincoln, 1626 ac. P. 224.
LISSEITZ, a tn. Austria Moravia circle and 20 m. N. Brunn, with a church, a castle, and two mills. Coal is worked, some general and transit trade, of various colors, are found in the vicinity. Pop. 1370.

LISSONE, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy prov. and N. from Milan in a fertile district, almost completely covered with vineyards and mulberry plantations. It has a church and though now decayed, was once a place of considerable importance. Pop. 2827.

LISSEAUUFFY, par Incl. Monmouth, 11,010 ac. P. 2977.
LISTERLIN, par Incl. Kilkenny, 6433 ac. P. 1081.
LISTON, par Incl. Eng. Essex 531 ac. P. 79.
LISTOWEL, a tn. and par. Ireland co. Kerry. The town 15 m. N. E. Tralee, is pleasantly situated on gently sloping ground, on bank Fale, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It is neatly built and well kept, has a spacious square, a handsome, well-kept parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, several schools, and a dispensary. The castle, some portions of which still remain in a tolerable state of preservation, was the last fortress held by the Lord of Kerry against Queen Elizabeth. Listowel gives its name to an earl. Pop. 5913. Area of par. 8293 ac. P. 5919.

LISZANZ, par Incl. Glamorgan 1338 ac. P. 218.
LISZANZ, a vil. Hungary Hither Danube, co. and 23 m. N. N. E. Temesvár, with a church and stone quarries. P. 2522.
LISZKA-OLANZ, a market in Hungary, co. and 22 m. S. W. Komárom, on bank Bodrog, with two churches, a synagogue, a fishery and a trade in Tokay wine. Pop. 2556.

LISZKOFALVA, or LISZKOTA, a vil. Hungary, co. Lipitz, on bank Wang in a densely wooded district 2 m. from Rosenberg, with a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1423.

LITAKOU, a tn. S. Africa. See LITTAKOU.

LITANI, river Palestine, co. the LEBANON.

LITCHEM, a par. Eng. Hertford 1289 ac. P. 865.

LITCHEBOROUGH, par. Eng. Northampton 1704 ac. P. 418.

LITCHEFIELD, par. Eng. Hants 1806 ac. P. 112.

LITH, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 9 m. N. E. Herengracht, on the Maas, here crossed by a bridge. It is a very old place, has a church and school and has often suffered from the overflows of the Maas. Pop. (agricultural) 1279.

LITHADA, a cape, Greece, forming the N. W. extremity of the island of Negropont, and the N. W. entrance of the Gulf of Tiberias. In front of it is a cluster of rocks, and inland, to the W. of it, a mountain of the same name. It presents a bold face to the sea, and has deep water close to the shore.
LITHANG, or LITANG, a tn. Tibet, 47 m. W. from the confines of the Chinese prov. Szechuan; lat. 30° 3' N.; lon. 99° 50' E. It is built on the sides of a hill rising in the midst of an extensive, but almost barren plain, has two large Lama monasteries, richly painted and gilded, erected on the very summit of the hill; but its streets are dirty, narrow and remarkably steep. As one of the monasteries is a place for printing Buddhist books. A brick trade is also carried on in gold dust, chapters of black beads, and herbs formed from the roots of the Yucca and the best tree. A portion of Chinese soldiers is stationed here.—(Hun. Standard Prov. Tibet.)

LITHUANIA [Polish, *Litwa*; German, *Lithauen*; or *La Sowa*; French, *Lithuanie*], an ancient territory of Europe, bounded, N. by Courland, E. by Russia, S. by Poland, and W. by Prussia. This territory which, in the 11th century, was tributary to Russia, knew of the yoke in the 12th century, and became a grand duchy under Rindold. One of its successors, named Gedemine, subdued part of Russia, and another called Jagiello by marrying the Polish Princess Hedwig, towards the end of the 14th century, became king of Poland, and thus united the grand duchy to that kingdom. On the first partition of Poland in 1773 a considerable portion of Lithuania was appropriated by Russia, and formed into govs. Mohilev and Vitsebsk the remainder, still united to the Polish monarchy constituted six volwodes—Wilna, Troki, Polna, or Vitsebsk, Novogrodek, Brzesc, and Minsk—the first two forming Lithuania proper, and the other four Russian Lithuania. By the subsequent partitions of Poland in 1793 and 1795 Russia obtained as much of Lithuania as formed govs. Wilna, Grodno, and Minsk; while Prussia obtained a portion which is now included in gov. Gumbinnen, prov. E. Prussia.

LITKE, two places, Hungary.—1, A vil. Hither Dubna, co. Neograd, 4 m. from Szakall with a church, a charitable endowment, and a trade in white chalk obtained from Mount Vajda. Pop. 855.—2, (Kegesz), A vil. co. Szabolcs, 3 m. from Kesz-Vard, with two churches. Pop. 1174.

LITTAU, a m. Austria, Moravia, 10 m. and 11 m. N. W. Olmitz, on an isl. in the March, and a station on the railway from Olmitz to Brades. It is walled, has three churches, a normal school, and an hospital manufactures of woollen cloth, and paper-mills. In the vicinity is the Nemshlohn, the splendid castle of Prince Liechtenstein, with a park about 9 m. in circuit, through which the March flows. Pop. 2280.

LITTER, par. 1st Cork 8404 aa. Pop. 1071.

LITFERMORE, an isl. Ireland, co. and 34 m. W. N. W. Galway, on the S. side of Kilkerran Bay. Area, 500 ac. mostly bog and hill pasture, cultivated chiefly by fishermen. It has a signal tower and a coast-guard station.

LITTMULLIN, an isl. Ireland, co. and 27 m. W. by S. Galway about 1 m. long, by 3 m. broad, with about 250 ac. of arable and pasture land. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in the herring and cod fisheries, and in the collection of sea-weed for manure.

LITTLE FALLS, a vil. U. States, New York 91 m. W. N. W. Albany, on the Mohawk. It has five churches, an academy, and two printing-offices. Pop. 6581.

LITTLE HERMESTON, par. Fag Devon 1270aa. P. 269.

LITTLE ISLAND, an isl. and par. Ireland co. Cork in the harbour 4 m. E. the city. Area, 1692 ac. P. 812.

LITTLE ROCK, a city U. States, cap. Arkansas lat. 34° 40' N. lon. 92° 10' W., 1065 m. S. W. Washington r. bank Arkansas here navigable, 800 m. from its mouth. It stands on a rocky bluff rising nearly 200 feet above the river, and is the last place where rocks occur going down the stream. It is regularly laid out, has Presbyterian Episcopalian Baptist, Methodist, and E. Catholic churches, a state capitol, a theatre, an academy, an academy, a U. States arsenal, U. States land office, a pauper's school, and a grist mill, and two printing offices. First settled in 1820. It is the seat of government, and the meeting place of the legislature. Pop. (1850) 4138.

LITTLEBOROUGH, par. Eng. North 290 ac. P. 84.

LITTLEBOURN, par. Eng. Kent, 3103 aa. P. 745.

LITTLEBURY, par. Eng. Essex 2800 ac. P. 934.

LITTLEHAM, two par. Eng. Devon.—1, 1250 ac. Pop. 418.—2, 2451 ac. Pop. 4150.

LITTLEHAMPTON, a maritime tn. England, co. Sussex, 19 m. W. Brighton. It has straight and well kept streets, many well built houses, a handsome parish church, in the early English style; a Wesleyan chapel, a national and three other schools, and a mechanics' institution. Rope-making and ship-building are carried on, and there is an iron-foundry. The harbour formed by the influx of the Arun into the English channel, is defended by a fort, and is accessible to vessels of considerable burden. The trade is principally in coal, provisions, and timber from America and the Baltic. Littlehampton has, of late years, become a fashionable and much-frequented sea-bathing resort. Pop. (1864), 2450.—(Local Correspondent).

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LITTLETON, several par. Eng.—1, Hants, 1928 aa. P. 172.—2, Middlesex; 1080 aa. P. 106.—3, (Dress or St. Andrew), Wilts 971 aa. P. 237.—4, (High) Somerset; 1873 aa. P. 651.—5, (North), Worcester, 1616 aa. P. 814.

—6, (South), Worcester; 900 aa. P. 189.—7, (open Severn), Gloucester 841 aa. P. 213.—8, (West) Gloucester; 1003 aa. P. 161.

LITTLINGTON two par. Eng.—1, Cambridge 3093 aa. P. 790.—2, Sussex, 893 aa. P. 105.

LITTMANOVA or **LITMANOW** a vil. Hungary, Hither Theles co. Eps, 46 m. from Lentschau with a Greek church. Pop. 1185.

LITLION two par. Eng.—1, Somerset 1171 aa. P. 421.—2, (Chewey) Dorset 3517 aa. P. 507.

LITTORALE, or **LITZORALE** (Drummen) of **ILLES NORMES**, and **UNGARHOMES**, (German, *Küsteland*), the name applied to two Austrian districts, both of which stretch along the coast of the Adriatic, the one along the W. coast of Illyria gov. Trieste, and the other along the Gulf of Quarnero, including the E. coast of Illyria, and the coast of Military Croatia.

LITTRY a vil. and com. France, dep. Calvados, 10 m. W. S. W. Bayeux. It has a mineral spring, and a small coal field, which, though containing only a single workable seam of no great value, is remarkable as the spot where the steam-engine was first employed in France. Pop. 2483.

LITUS NE, or **LITANOR**, a river, Sweden, which issues from a lake of same name in Kargeldalen, in S. W. of Lin Gensund, flows S. E. into lake Gefleborg, whence it forms several lakes, and falls into the Gulf of Bothnia, about 84 m. N. Gefle, after a course of about 220 m. Its current is very much augmented by rocks.

LIVADIA, **RUMELIA**, N. of **CONTINENTAL GREECE**, the most N. division of Greece, bounded N. by Turkey in Europe, W. by the Mediterranean S. by the Gulf of Patras and Lepanto and the Isthmus of Corinth, S. E. by the Archipelago, and N. E. by the channels of Negropont and Talandia; greatest length N. W. to S. E. 190 m. W. breadth, about 47 m. It is traversed, throughout its whole length, by the Hellenic chain, a branch of the Balkan, which separates the basin of the archipelago from that of the Ionian Sea, and has here, among other remarkable summits, those of Klytas or Pindus, Aros, Lakma or Parnassus, Zagora or Hulleon and Otharion. The largest rivers are Aspropotamos, in the W. and the Ellada or Sperchius, and the Gavros or Cephissus, in the E. The surface is generally mountainous, but the soil, though often thin, is fertile, and, both on the lower slopes, in the valleys, and on the plains, corn, oil, wine, and fruit, are obtained in considerable abundance. The pastures, also are rich and extensive, and rear great numbers of cattle. The most valuable minerals are argilliferous lead, and marble. Livadia corresponds nearly to the ancient divisions of Acananum, Doris, Locris, Boeotia, and Attica and includes the modern counties of Attica and Boeotia, Phocia and Phthiotis and Acananum and Etilia. In this division is also usually included the insular nation of Euboea, or Negropont. Pop. (1851), 322 639.

LIVADIA, or **LEASADA**, a tn. Greece, on the Helicon, a fine mountain stream 52 m. W. of Thebes. It occupies considerable space, and before the revolution is said to have been the most flourishing town of N. Greece, and to have contained 1600 houses, but it has a dull appearance, is poorly built, and consists of narrow ill paved streets. It is defended by a castle, and has manufactures of cotton goods, and a trade in rice, corn, wool, and other articles of raw produce. Higher up the river in a narrow gorge, is the site of the ancient Hieron, or cave of Trophonius. Pop. about 9000.

LIVADOSTEO, a vil. Greece, Livadia, on a small stream, near its mouth, in a bay of same name, in the Gulf of Lepanto, 47 m. W. N. W. Athens. It has a good natural harbour.

LIVERZA (anc. *Leugenta*) a river Italy Venetia, which rises near Polesigno dist. Bellia, prov. Friuli, flows easterly 5 S. E. and after a course of about 50 m., falls, by several mouths, into the Adriatic at Porto-Santo-Margherita. Its current, though rapid, is partly navigable, and commercial boats with the Flava by a canal.

LIVFRMERE, two par. Eng. Suffolk.—1, (Magnet) 1649 aa. P. 601.—2, (Pursey) 1498 aa. P. 174.

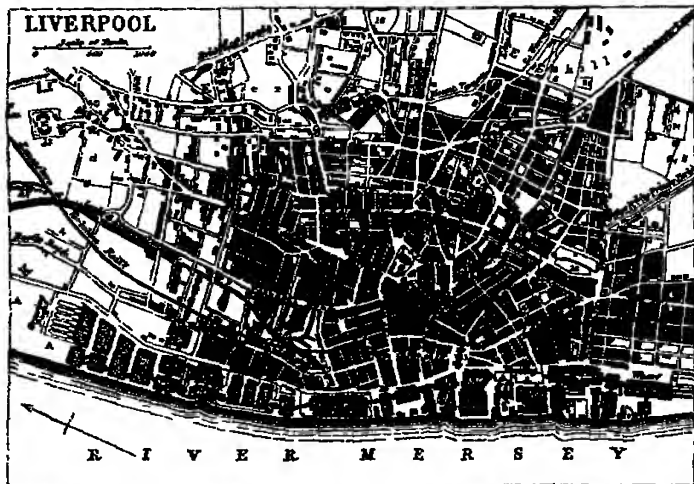
LIVERPOOL—1, A township, English America, Nova Scotia, on the S. E. coast 65 m. S. W. Halifax, near Queen's co. It is well and regularly built, and has an unusual number

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of public buildings, a harbor, with a handsome drawbridge across it, and valuable as a fishing station, but, owing to a bar, not accessible by vessels drawing more than 9 ft. On Oulton's Island, at its mouth, is a revolving light, 70 ft. high. Liverpool was made a warehousing port in 1824.—2 A bar at New S. Wales, on the George River, 20 m. S.W. Sydney. It is usually built, and has a handsome church and hospital, and returns, with Richmond, Windsor, and Campbellton, a member to the Legislative Council. Pop. 601.—3, (Liverpool Plains) A dist. New S. Wales, lat. 30° to 31° S., lon. 157° to 157° E. area, 10,000,000 ac. It contains the greatest extent of pastoral country, and is the best watered of any district in New S. Wales. It is bounded by two parallel ranges of mountains, from which narrow belts of forest traverse the plains at irregular intervals, and divide them into a series of natural parallelograms.—4, A mountain range, E. Australia, which stretches from W to E. between co. Brisbane, New S. Wales, and the Liverpool Plains, and forms the watershed between the basins of the Peel or Manney, on the N and W., and the Hunter on the S and E.

LIVERPOOL, a port and town, loc. and support, England, co. Lancashire. Bank Mercury, about 4 m. from its confluence with the Irish Sea. lat. (Observatory) 58° 24' 48" N., lon. 3° W (s.). It stands partly on flat ground along the

margin of the river and partly on a gentle declivity. Its greatest length, from N to S., is upwards of 4½ m. Greatest breadth, E. to W., rather more than 3½ m. Area, 5008½ ac. The principal streets diverge more or less directly from a central area, in which stand St. George's Hall and St. John's Church. In the older parts of the town the streets are narrow, and ill built; but in the more modern portions, particularly in the E., they are wide, airy, and well paved. Here also occur some handsome squares and crescents, lined with elegant mansions, chiefly of brick, rooled with slate. The town is well lighted with gas, and supplied with water at present from wells sunk in the new red sandstone on which the town is built. There are seven wells, the greater part of the water from which is pumped into a reservoir at an elevation of about 200 ft. above the lowest part of the town. From this reservoir it is distributed under high-pressure and there being an abundance of hydrants in the streets, especially in the warehouse districts, fires are easily extinguished by the application of hose and jet. The result is, that serious destruction of property by fire is now unknown. The quantity of water distributed daily amounts to 5,700,000 gallons. At present works are in progress for obtaining an increased water-supply from the hilly district of Rivington, about 25 m. from Liverpool. Reservoirs are there in course of construction,



1. St. George's Hall.
2. Liverpool and Exchange Buildings.
3. Liverpool and Mersey Railway.
4. Liverpool and North Western Railway.
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which, when completed, will form great lakes of the aggregate length of 6 miles, and from these, after being filtered, the water will be conveyed to the distributing-reservoirs in the town in iron pipes, 44 inches diameter.

The most important public buildings are the Townhall, Exchange Buildings, Revenue Buildings, and St. George's Hall. The Townhall is an elegant Grecian structure, which was founded in 1749; a handsome dome, supported by Corinthian pillars, and surmounted by an open gallery, rises from the centre of the building: within are a saloon, drawing-rooms, ball-rooms, banqueting-room, and vestibule, all splendidly

furnished, forming, probably the finest suite of entertaining-rooms the kingdom. The Exchange Buildings form three sides of the square, of which the Townhall constitutes the fourth; it has three interior squares; an crowded basement, with a walk of 15 ft. in width, extends along each of the squares, and is surmounted by a range of Corinthian pilasters, supporting a handsome cornice and balustrade. In the E. wing of the building is a spacious news-room. The Revenue Buildings, which comprise the Office of Inland Revenue, the Office of the Commissioners of the Duties, and Post-office, cover an area of 6700 sq yds, and have an extreme length

of 467 ft., with a total height of 67 ft.; lofty porticoes, each supported by eight Ionic columns, adorn the centre, and E. and W. fronts, the centre of the building is surmounted by a dome, lighted by sixteen windows, and ornamented by pilasters. St. George's Hall, which comprises also the Andra



ST. GEORGE'S HALL AND LIME STREET RAILWAY STATION LIVERPOOL.
From an Original Drawing.

Courts, is a sumptuous building in the Corinthian style, the E. facade, or the longer side of the building, is 420 ft. long, the advanced colonnade in the centre is 300 ft. in length and, being recessed forms within an ample sheltered ambulatory 28 ft. in depth. The N. portion of the plan forms a concert-room, capable of accommodating 1900 auditors, making the entire extent from N to S, 500 ft. The other structures exclusive of the churches, deserving of notice, are the Royal Bank buildings, the North and South Wales Banks the Stations of the London and North Western and the E. Lancashire, and Lancashire and Yorkshire Railways, Liverpool Apothecaries Hall, Adelphi Hotel, Infirmary Collegiate Institution, Philharmonic Hall and Lyceum. The Theatre and Amphitheatre are also both respectable structures.

Five towns are so well supplied with market places as Liverpool, there being about a dozen of them in various localities several of them are spacious, airy, covered structures—that of St. John's, $\frac{1}{2}$ an long, by 45 yds wide, being especially worthy of mention they are probably better supplied with all kinds of provisions than any other markets in the kingdom. There are altogether 45 churches and 85 chapels in Liverpool besides numerous other places of worship the former comprising two churches belonging to the Scottish Establishment, three to the Free Church, one to the U. Presbyterian Church of Scotland, one Irish Presbyterian, and a church of the Holy Apostles. The chapels include five Wesleyan, two Wesleyan Association five Independent, three Methodist, eight K. Catholics, four Baptist, three Unitarian, one Friends meeting-house, two Jews synagogues, one Scandinavian, one floating chapel and one New Jerusalem, and to almost every place of worship a school is attached. Many of the churches and chapels are exceedingly handsome buildings. Amongst the more remarkable for their architectural beauty are St. Francis Xavier's and St. Mary's K. Catholic churches, the church for the blind, St. Luke's, Great George Street chapel, St. George's Presbyterian church, Baptist chapel, St. Andrew's Scotch church, St. George's, St. Catherine's St. Michael's, St. Martin's, and the Hope Street Unitarian chapel. Liverpool is remarkable for the number of its charitable and benevolent institutions, and for the unimportance of the buildings devoted to these purposes; there being no fewer than fifteen or sixteen different establishments of one kind or another for the alleviation of distress, besides three or four charity schools. The principal are the Infirmary Fever Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, Lock Hospital, and three extensive public bathing establishments, secured by the Corporation, one of which is amply supplied with Mineral salt-water, and the others with pure spring-water. To one of these establishments a public washing-house is attached; and there is a separate public washing-house in another locality. There are likewise many religious societies. The educational institutions comprise the Royal Institution, the Mechanics', the Collegiate, and the

Medical Institutions. Associated with these are the newspapers, among which the *Athenian* and *Liverpool* hold the highest station, and have extensive libraries connected with them. There is also the Free Public Library, and Derby Museum. The schools consist of the Corporation, National and Infant schools, and of a vast number belonging to the various religious denominations. The principal places of amusement are the Theatre Royal, the Royal Amphitheatre, the Royal Liver Theatre, the Royal Adelphi, the Philharmonic Hall, one of the finest concert-rooms in Europe; Music Hall, Wellington Rooms the Zoological and Botanic Gardens, and the race-course at Aintree, where meetings are held in May and July.

But the most remarkable feature of this great seaport is the number and magnitude of its docks, corresponding with the extent of its vast commerce. All of these lie along the margin of the river, or between it and the town, most of them parallel with the Mersey but some of them at right angles to it. There are, in all, 30 docks, of three different kinds, namely wet docks, dry docks or basins, and graving docks. The first are principally for ships of great burden, employed in the foreign trade, such vessels floating in them at all stages of the tide, the water being retained by gates the dry docks, so called because they are left dry when the tide is out are chiefly appropriated to coasting vessels and the graving docks, which admit or exclude the water at pleasure, are adapted to the repair of ships, during which they are kept perfectly dry and when completed, are floated out by admitting the tide. The extreme length of the river wall, which fronts the line of the Liverpool docks, is 5 m. The total water area amounts to 200 ac. of this 178 ac. are wet docks, and 21 ac. dry basins, and the total water space exceeds 14 m. The four largest docks are the Hookhead, Prince's, Queen's, and Brunswick docks. The first covers an area of 18 ac. 998 yds, length of quay frontage, 1122 yards, depth of water, 37 ft., the second nearly 12 ac. the third above 10 ac. and the fourth above 12 ac. Nearly 219,000,000 have been expended in Liverpool, and more than £19,000,000 on the river Mersey in securing safe anchorage, and the most perfect port accommodation ever formed by the skill of man.

The following Table of the number of vessels that have entered the docks at various dates, and of the progressive increase of the dock dues and customs exhibited, in a very clear manner not only the great extent of the shipping of this port, but the extraordinary rapidity with which it has increased since the commencement of the present century. The decrease of the customs receipts in recent years is mainly due to the abolition of the duty on cotton and wool—

Year.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dock Dues.	Customs Receipts.
1800	4,748	480,000	38,375	1,066,478
1810	6,739	724,411	61,728	2,678,798
1820	7,274	826,238	94,411	1,658,078
1830	11,514	1,411,946	141,382	8,164,114
1840	15,941	2,708,456	196,697	4,571,967
1850	18,908	3,645,708	178,186	4,207,288
1860	20,481	3,016,419	225,545	5,536,411
1870	21,487	3,335,267	243,989	5,566,268
1881	21,071	3,737,656	293,030	5,510,033

In the value of its foreign exports, and the extent of its foreign commerce, Liverpool is now the greatest port in the British empire, and is consequently the first port in the world. In 1850 the foreign exports amounted to nearly £25,000,000 sterling, or considerably more than one-half of the total value of the exports of the three kingdoms for that year, and more than twice that of London. During the five years ending with 1850, the increase of the exports of Liverpool has been from £25,000,000 to nearly £28,000,000, while that of London has been from about £21,000,000 to rather more than £14,000,000.

ter of the country and in which many of the Liverpool men-ships reside. They are Seaboard, Woodside, North-Sey, Melksham, Tynemouth, Rockferry, Eastham, Tynemouth, and New Brighton; between which and Liverpool there passed by the service, in 1851, above 8,000,000 passengers. There are several cemeteries in the town and its vicinity, the most noted of which are St. James's, the Metropolitan, and St. Mary's. These are laid out with taste, and kept in good order and a chapel is appended to each, in which the funeral service is performed. There are also two parish cemeteries, and a Jews burying-place.

The corporation of Liverpool consists of 48 councillors, a mayor, and 16 aldermen elected by the council. The borough returns two members to Parliament registered electors (1851), 17,316.

Liverpool was formerly the most unhealthy town in England, but the vigor with which sanitary operations have been carried on in late years, more particularly since the local sanitary act of 1846, has done much to rescue the town from its unsavory notoriety. These measures, comprising sewerage, house-drainage, improved paving and surface cleaning, the regulation of lodging-houses and slaughter-houses, the closing of unhealthy cellars, &c. have effected a marked improvement in the condition of the districts inhabited by the working-classes, and to this must not doubt be ascribed the fact, that the mortality of the borough which, ten years ago, amounted (on an average of years) to 81 in every 1000 inhabitants, has recently fallen to an average of little more than 30 in the 1000.

Great as Liverpool now is, it is of but comparatively recent growth, and has therefore little or no history. Little more than two centuries ago, it was but a small fishing town, with few houses, and still fewer streets. Of the progress of this great commercial port, the following table presents a curious and interesting epitome—

Rise and Progress of LIVERPOOL.

	Under Queen Elizabeth.	Under Queen Anne.	Under Queen Victoria.
	1601.	1701.	1801.
Population	500	9,100	57,500
Townships	160	12,500	3,707,000
No. of vessels.	16	284	21,071
Town dues.	80	8	8
Quarantine	578	70,000	31,000
Imports	80	1,116	189,183

In 1644, Liverpool, then surrounded by a high mud wall, was besieged and taken by France Rupart, and shortly after retaken by the Parliamentary forces, under Sir John Meldrum. Seven years later, a second visitation of the plague carried off 200 inhabitants. In 1709, a wet dock was constructed, not only the first in Liverpool, but also in the kingdom. From this event may be dated the rapid extension of its commerce and population, though, as evidenced by the following Table, the greater portion of the increase of population has taken place since the commencement of the present century—

Year.	Pop.	Year.	Pop.
1700	1,050	1841	118,078
1750	24,000	1861	248,264
1801	77,000	1881	578,844

Mrs. Hemans, the Rev. Leigh Richmond, and Dr. Currier, the biographer of Burns, and William Roscoe, were natives of Liverpool.—(*Pictorial Handbook of Liverpool*, Baines *History of Liverpool*, Local Correspondent.) See SUPPLEMENT.

LIVINGTON, port. Boet Lindalag 5800 as P 1259. LIVINO, or LIZANA, a town in Turkey in the N W of Haragovina, at the foot of Mount Libanus, 40 m. N E, Spalatro, on the Bustrice, here crossed by a handsome bridge of five arches. It is surrounded by a wall, flanked with towers, and defended by a castle. The vicinity is fertile in corn, and has fine pastures, in which great numbers of cattle are reared. Pop. about 400.

LIVNY, a town in Russia, gov and 80 m E S E. Orsk cap. circle, 1 hour. It is an ancient place, has two churches, and a monastery, and some general trade. P (1850), 6192.

LIVONIA, LATVIA, LEVAND, LEVARD, or LENA, a gov. Russia, bounded N by Riga, W by the Baltic Sea,

S. by Courland, and E. Vitebsk and the Lake of Peipus; lat. 56° 30' to 59° N. lon. 18° 40' to 27° E. length, 178 m.; breadth, 111 m.; area, about 18,200 sq. m. The surface is for the most part flat, sandy, and swampy, but has occasional tracts of black loam, well fitted for the plough. The only hilly ground is in the districts of Wenden and Dorpat. The government is well watered, possessing numerous rivers and lakes. Of the former, the principal are the Drava and Embach of the latter the Werst and Luba. The climate is subject to great extremes of heat and cold. Notwithstanding extensive tracts of sand, the greater part of the government is under cultivation, and yields good crops of oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, fax, and hops. The forests are extensive, and furnish good timber. Horses, cattle, and sheep are generally of small inferior breeds. Game both of the smaller and larger species, is abundant over the whole government. Gypsum, chalk and a little marble are found. Distilling, sugar refining, and the manufacture of tobacco, woollens, cotton and linen, are the chief branches of manufacturing industry. The inhabitants consist of Estonians, Livonians, and Letts, and speak the Finnish and Lettish dialects. They are almost all Protestants of the Augsburg Confession. The Livonians and Estonians, previously serfs, obtained their personal freedom in 1824. Livonia is divided into nine districts. The capital is Riga. Pop. (1850), 830,000.

LIVONIA (Gulf of) See LINA. LIVONIA—1 A town and seaport, Tuscany. See LEO. LIVONIA—2 A town in Sardinia, prov. Novara, prov. and 17 m. W S W Verucelli, on a small communicating with the Dora. It has a parish and four other churches, several fine mansions or palaces, an hospital and a charitable endowment and a trade in rice and millet. Pop. 1800.

LIVON, a town in France, dep. Drôme, 11 m. S. Valence, near the confluence of the Drôme with the Rhone, the former of which is here crossed by a fine bridge. It has manufactures of delft and common earthenware, and agricultural implements, tanneries, tile-works, and lincolns; and two annual fairs. Pop. 1815.

LIXURI, a seaport in Cephalonia, one of the Ionian Isles, on the W side of a long narrow arm of the sea, which penetrates the Isl. S to N. It is a principal depot for wines and currents the shores are deep, and favorable for erecting a harbor and landing-place while the country around yields a large produce for exportation. Pop. 5000.

LIZARD, an Isl. N E. coast Australia, N N E. Cape Flattery lat. 14 41 34' S, lon. 145° 28' 50' E (n.) It has a peak 1161 or 1161 ft above sea-level, greatest diameter, 2½ m.; composed of a coarse gray granite, easily decomposable. A mountainous ridge runs across the island, and divides it into two portions, of which the E is hilly and the W low and intersected by small ridges of slight elevation. A large grassy plain extends W from the central ridge, and is densely covered with coarse grass and roots, and scattered over with Pandanus trees. The soil is in general barren. Snakes are numerous, several of them poisonous. Shells of the most beautiful forms and colours abound on the shores.—(*Voyage of the Rattlesnake*).

LIZARD POINT, a headland, England, on Cornwall, forming the most S point of Great Britain, 24 m. E S E. Land's End, and having two lighthouses, with fixed lights 224 ft. above sea-level; lat. 49° 57' 43' N. lon 5° 13' W.

LIZANA, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. Otranto, dist. and 4 m. S E. Lecce. Pop. 1787.

LIZANO, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. Otranto, dist. and 15 m. S E. E. Taranto. Pop. 1870.

LJUBIM, a town in Russia, gov and 52 m. N E. Jaroslavl, cap. circle on the Ochna, with four churches, two tanneries, and a general trade and important annual fairs. Pop. 2327. The Ochna is tolerably well wooded, and raises a good deal of corn, though in general it is more pastoral than agricultural. Pop. 57,548.

LLACUNA (La) a town in Spain, Catalonia, prov. and about 60 m. from Barcelona, with two small squares, one of which is used by aradars; several irregular and narrow streets, a church, an old castle, a primary school, and three mills. Pop. 1020.

LLADO, a vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 30 m. from Gerona, with a church, two primary schools, several mills, and a trade in oil, charcoal, and timber. Pop. 1064.

SEANFAIR, or **SEANFAIR**, a market in. and par. Wales, co. and 10 m. N. W. Montgomery; with a church, townhall, and several schools; and manufactures of flannel. Area of par., 18,167 ac. Pop. 1777.

SEANFYLLIN, a market in. par. boy, and par. Wales, Montgomeryshire. The town 10 m. N. W. Montgomery on the Cole, over which is a neat bridge, has a church, in the town, and several dissenting chapels, a neat townhall, with market under cover, a school, ware-room and some trade in leather and salt. It unites with Montgomery, &c. in sending a member to Parliament. Pop. bar (1861), 1116. Area of par., 7928 ac. Pop. 1927.

SEANGADOCK, a market in. and par. Wales, co. and 19 m. E. N. E. Carmarthen, near the junction of the Saverdy with the Towy, here crossed by a neat stone bridge. It has an old substantial church, several dissenting chapels, and near it coal and limestone are worked. Area of par., 15,643 ac. Pop. 3290.

SEANGFENI, a market in. and par. Wales, co. Anglesey, 3 m. W. Beaumaris. The town on the Cymru, here crossed by two handsome bridges, has a church, several dissenting places of worship, a neat market-house, and a school. Limited manufactures of woollen cloth, and extensive markets and cattle fairs. Area of par., 2456 ac. Pop. 1799.

SEANGOLLEN [pronounced *Seangollin*], a market in. and par. N. Wales, co. Denbigh. The town, 19 m. S. E. Denbigh and 4 m. from the station of its name on the Chester and Shrewsbury Railway is pleasantly situated in a narrow valley 7 m. from the sea. It is well built, has a handsome ancient church, in the early English style, and five dissenting places of worship, three schools, a public library and several friendly societies. In the town and neighbourhood are three extensive mills, where flannel of superior quality is manufactured and several breweries. Flag, slate and limestone abound in the vicinity. Four miles from the town, the Elanmore Canal is carried across the Dee and in the neighbourhood is the magnificent aqueduct of Pont y Cynylltu of 18 arches, and 126 ft. high, constructed by Telford. Near the town are the picturesque ruins of the fortress Castell Dinas Brwn. Llangollen is well known for the beauty of its situation, and is greatly resorted to by summer visitors. Area of par., 30,176 ac. Pop. 6590. (Local Correspondent).

SEANIDLOES, a municipal and par. boy and par. Wales, Montgomeryshire. The town in a fertile valley on the Severn, here crossed by two bridges 18 m. N. W. Montgomery formerly consisted chiefly of houses built of timber frames, filled in with plaster, many of these structures have, however in recent times, been replaced by good modern houses. In the centre of the town in the old market-house a quiet looking timber-framed structure, little used since the erection of the new market-house, a spacious building in the upper part of which the wool-market is held with the chamber, butter-market &c. in the lower part. There are a venerable old Established church several dissenting chapels, and some small charities. The manufacture of flannel is still actively carried on, though not so great an extent as at one time, and in the town and vicinity are several factories for carding and spinning wool falling-mills, a brass foundry extensive copper and lead mines, and several molasses, flour-mills, and sawmills. It unites with Montgomery &c. in returning a member to Parliament; and has extensive sheep fairs. Pop. 3045. Area of par., 15,790 ac. Pop. 4604.

SEANOS (Loe), a ta. Camery side, S. W. side of the Palms, with a church, five chapels, four schools, and manufactures of sugar wax, brandy silk, and cheese. Pop. 4967.

SEANOS (SANTA MARIA DE LOE) a ta. Spain, near Castile, prov. and 45 m. from Cuenca. It is poorly built, and has a church, a primary school, an hospital, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1018.

SEANNEWET, a market in. and par. N. Wales, co. Carnarvon and Denbigh. The town, 16 m. W. by R. Denbigh, is pleasantly situated on a bank Cornway here crossed by an elegant bridge of three arches, built about 1636, from a plan by Inigo Jones. It is spacious, well paved, and well built, but the houses and shops are, in general, small; water abundant. It has two churches, four dissenting chapels, several schools, and some minor charities. Spinning of woollen yarn, and the hatching of stockings, are the chief manufactures. Area of par., 22,818 ac. Pop. 3864.

SEANSA, a ta. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 22 m. N. E. by N. Gerona, on the coast of the Mediterranean; with a large church and school; inhabitants engaged in fishing, sailing ship, making brandy, wine, oil, &c. Pop. 7797.

SEANTRISSENT, a par. boy, market in. and par. S. Wales, co. Glamorgan. The town, pleasantly situated partly on the declivity, and partly on the summit of a hill, 6 m. N. W. Cardiff, is irregularly built, houses in general old and small; and not improving. It has an old castle, with a ruined tower, a large and venerable parish church; and four dissenting chapels, two national schools, and three friendly societies; inhabitants principally employed in agriculture, or in the extensive collieries in the neighbourhood. Llantrisant unites with Cardiff, &c., in returning a member to Parliament. Pop. 16,689, of par., 4181. (Local Correspondent).

SEANVNERAS, or **SEANVNERAS**, two places, Spain—1. (See *Sancho de*) A in Catalonia, prov. and about 18 m. from Barcelona. It is poorly built; has a large parish church, with a handsome facade; a primary school many factories of cotton, and cotton twist and a trade in wine and muskatoe. Pop. 1798.—2. (See *Vicente de*) A in, near the former with a parish church courthouse manufactures of cotton, verdigris, earthenware, and two flour-mills. P. 811.

SEAWHADEN par. Wales, Pembrokeshire 4490 ac. P. 660.

SEERENA a city Spain Extremadura, prov. and 87 m. S. E. Badajoz. It is well built walled, flanked with towers has handsome gates, wide streets, two parish churches, four chapels, four convents, several schools, two hospitals, and court houses a prison, theatre, cavalry barracks, bull-ring, and, in the environs, some pleasant public walks manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics, hides, leather, soap, white wax brandy wine, and oil. Pop. 4900.

SEERES, formerly *SE. PERELLO*, a ta. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 50 m. from Gerona. It is irregularly built has a handsome modern church, with a tower a fine old Moorish castle, which was occupied as a fort during the last civil war, a courthouse, hospital and a trade, chiefly in oil. P. 1843.

SEELVA, a ta. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 54 m. N. W. Gerona, bank Segra, here crossed by a wooden bridge, on the confines of France with a parish church, townhall prison and school manufactures of linen, woollen and cotton fabrics and some trade in grain, cattle, oil, wool &c. Pop. 904.

SEELLEGAT—1. (See *Finca de*) A ta. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 6 m. N. W. Barcelona 1 bank Llobragat with a church townhouse, prison, two schools, and a cemetery and manufactures of cotton fabrics and blonde. Pop. 1890.—2. Two rivers, Spain one of which runs near Póbla de Vilatorrada, prov. Barcelona, and flows to the Mediterranean, 4 m. S. from Barcelona total course about 75 m. The other rises near Jaquerra, prov. Gerona, on the confines of France, and flows N. E. to the Muga total course, 30 m.

SEELLET DE MAR, a ta. and par. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 20 m. S. Gerona, on the Mediterranean. It has clean, well kept streets, two squares, a parish church several chapels, a custom-house, hospital a dock-yard for merchant vessels manufactures of blonde and corals, an active fishery and a trade in grain, timber, hair, bristles, wool salt-meat, colonial produce, &c. Pop. 8024.

SEELLET DE MAR, a ta. Spain, prov. and 25 m. from Valencia, near 1 bank Alhauza with a parish church, court house, primary school several oil and spinning mills. P. 1288.

SEELLET, a ta. Spain, Isl. Majorca, dist. Inca, with a parish church and a trade in corn, oil, and wine. Pop. 1116.

SEELLOHORE, or **LOUHORE** [see *Louwen*] a par. boy, and par. S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 6 m. W. by N. Swansea, 1 bank Loughor here crossed by a bridge. It has a church and a national school a fine work, and a manufacture of pyrogonous wood. It exports coal, and imports limestone. Tons of 200 tons barrow come up to the town. It unites with Swansea, &c. in returning a member to Parliament. Pop. 821. Area of par. 8999 ac. Pop. 1099.

SEELLOWES, par. Wales, Radnor, 3819 ac. Pop. 859.

SEELUHL, or **CASTELL-LLUHL**, a ta. Spain, Isl. Majorca, near Inca; with a parish church, a primary school, manufactures of linen, several flour-mills, and a trade in corn, sheep, and wine. Pop. 1816.

SEELMAYOR, a ta. Spain, Isl. Majorca, 16 m. S. E. Palma, at the base of Mount Randa. It is tolerably well

hills; and the majority, and wide, well-kept streets; a church, church of St. Peter, two primary schools, a store, houses, and manufactures of linen and woolen fabrics, hats, breads, and wine; and a well-ventilated cattle fair P 1764.

LOANHEAD, a village, Wales, Carmarthen and Dunbarton 1800. Pop. 717.

LOANHEAD, a village, Wales, Brecon; 1807. Pop. 235.

LOANHEAD, a village, Wales, Glamorgan; 1877. Pop. 184.

LOANHEAD, a village, Wales, Pembrokeshire, 1866. Pop. 178.

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from this island are the *Lobos de Agua*, consisting of two islets, separated by a narrow channel. The height of these two islands is about 2 m. long, by 2 m. broad, *Yn. S. S. and N. W.*; lat. $6^{\circ} 54' 48''$ S.; lon. $60^{\circ} 44' 12''$ W. (a). The other, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, and nearly 1 m. broad, lies nearly N. and S., forming, with the S. island, two strong, important bays. These *Lobos* have attracted considerable attention of late years, on account of the immense deposits of guano they contain—amounting to 2,000,000 tons on the largest island, *Lobos de Tierra*.—3. An isl. E. America, off S. coast Uruguay, N. side of the entrance to the estuary of the Rio de la Plata; lat. $35^{\circ} 1' S.$, lon. $54^{\circ} 25' W.$ about 80 m. E. Monte Video, and 8 m. S. S. E. the town of Maldonado.—4. An isl. N. America Gulf of California, coast of Mexico; lat. (S. W. point) $27^{\circ} 15' N.$; lon. $117^{\circ} 46' W.$ (a). It is a beautiful little island, of coral formation, and about 2 m. in circumference, covered with a variety of trees and shrubs, and so thickly interwoven with vines that it is difficult to get through them. Water is abundant, at a depth of from 4 to 6 ft., but it is brackish and sweet. Fish and sea-fowl are in great profusion.—5. An isl. Gulf of Mexico, prov. Vera Cruz; lat. $21^{\circ} 36' N.$ lon. $97^{\circ} 8' W.$ (a).—6. One of the smaller Canary Islands, being about 6 m. long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad, near the N. point of Fuerteventura; lat. (N. point) $28^{\circ} 45' N.$; lon. $13^{\circ} 45' W.$ (a).—7. A small isl. Atlantic Ocean, near Cape Blanco, N. W. coast of Africa; lat. $27^{\circ} 50' N.$, lon. $17^{\circ} W.$

LOBOBITZ, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 4 m. W. S. W. Leitmeritz, l. bank Elbe. It is an old, but tolerably well-built place; has a large castle, church two chapels, and an hospital; a landing-place, where from 50 to 60 of the Elbe vessels call conveniently, a brewery distillery, large corn magazines, and a trade in cattle. In 1756 a battle was fought here between the Prussians and Austrians. Pop. 1822

LOBBEN, a tn. Prussia, Prov. gov. and 33 m. W. N. W. Bromberg, with a church, a synagogue, and manufacture of woollen cloth and linen. Pop. 2427

LOCANA a tn. and com. Italy Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and 21 m. W. W. Ivrea, in the valley of Pont, l. bank Ouse, with a church, mines of iron, and beds of porcelaine earth, and a trade in cattle and dairy produce. Pop. 5584

LOCARNO or LOCORNO, a tn. Switzerland, one of the three capitals of com. Ticino, on the N. W. margin of Lago Maggiore at the entrance of three converging valleys, and at the foot of a hill covered by the church of Madonna del Soccorso, 8 m. W. S. W. Bellinzona. It is walled, and generally well built. Many of its houses are handsome and it has a spacious square, three churches, two in addition to the Madonna del Soccorso, already mentioned, which deserves notice, not merely on its own account, but from the splendid view which it commands over the lake, and four convents. Locarno has some manufactures of hats and coarse woollens, and a bell foundry. Owing to extensive marshes along the lake its situation is not very healthy. Pop. (1850) 2576

LOCATE, *LOCATE TURISS*, or *LOCATE BAS TURISS*, a tn. and com. Italy, Lombardy prov. and 9 m. E. Milan, l. bank Lambro; with a church, no old feudal castle, the palace of the Princess Belgoyon, and some benevolent establishments, including an infant school. Pop. 1190

LOCUM, a tn. Hanover, principally Kalenberg 25 m. W. N. W. Hanover, with a church, a theological seminary, a fine library, and several distilleries. Pop. 1500

LOCH DALLY a vil. Scotland, co. Fife, 7 m. E. E. Dundee, with a U. Presbyterian church, and two schools and a small lake. Pop. 770

LOCH-DA-BALA, a mountain, Grampian range, Scotland, co. Aberdeen, near Camble and Broomie; height, 3777 ft.

LOCH-DA-BALA, a lake, Scotland, co. Ross and Cromarty 22 m. W. W. Dingwall, 7 m. long, by 1 m. broad, of considerable picturesque beauty

LOCHABER, a dist. Scotland, co. Inverness, on Loch Arkay and Loch Loech. It is desolate, barren, mountainous, and very thinly inhabited; but is well adapted for the rearing of black cattle. In 1690 Cameron of Lochiel killed a wolf here, the last known to have existed with in Great Britain

LOCHALSH, par. Scot. Ross, 52,000 ac. Pop. 2200; separated from St. Mary by an exposure in the chain of hills rising, opening E. into Loch Dalich and Läng, S. into Kyle Loch, and W. into Kyle Loch.

LOCHERBROOM, par. Scot. Ross; 60 m. by 20 ac., including loch of same name, an arm of the sea, 20 m. N. W. Dingwall, penetrating 14 m. inland N. W. to S. S. W. with a breadth of under 10 m. to above 5 m. Pop. 4812

LOCHGARROH, par. Scot. Ross, 25 m. by 10 m. P. 1613; with an extensive loch or arm of the sea of same name, which, at its N. E. end, receives the river Carron, whence the loch and parish are named.

LOCHKEE, a vil. Scotland, co. Forfar, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. W., and within the par. boundary of Dundee. It has Established, Free, and U. Presbyterian churches; several schools, and a number of saw-pinning mills. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the weaving of coarse linen fabrics. Pop. 3696

LOCHKEE, a tn. Bohemia, prov. Glatz, 83 m. N. E. Arnheim. It is a pleasantly situated, good-looking, prosperous little place and has a substantial town-house, a church, parsonage, various schools, several taneries, a calico-weaving establishment and kerst. oil, and corn mills. Pop. 1587

LOCHKEE, a tn. Prussia, dep. Inster-et-Loire, l. bank Indre, 14 m. E. E. Tours. The opposite bank of the river is occupied by Beaulieu, with which a communication is maintained by a series of bridges. Lochkee lies in the form of an amphitheatre along a hill. Behind it stand the ruins of an old castle, on an isolated rock inaccessible on three sides. The town is poorly built, houses old, and streets narrow. It has a court of first resort, a commercial college, manufactures of linen, coarse woollens, paper, and worsted, and a trade in wine, wood, and cattle. In the neighbourhood are still a few remains of the Chartreuse du Liget, a monastery said to have been founded by Henry II of England in expiation of the murder of Thomas à Becket. Pop. 2401

LOCHGILHEAD a vil. Scotland, co. Argyll, 18 m. S. W. Inveraray, at the head of Lochgilg, a branch of Loch Fyne. It is well built, lighted with gas, and has an Established and a Free church, and chapels for Presbyterians, Baptists, and Episcopals, several schools, a jail, two branch banks, a rope-walk, a distillery and malt and tanning mills. About 2 m. distant is the village of Ardnamurchan, at the end of the Crinan Canal, along which steamers pass to Oban Inverness, &c. There is frequent communication by steamers with Inveraray and Glasgow. Pop. (1841) 2748 (1851) 3702

LOCHGILHEAD and *KILMARNOCK*, par. Scot. Argyll; 25 m. by 10 m. Pop. 834 with the watering village of Lochgilhead at the upper end.

LOCHINVAR a small lake, Scotland, Kirkcaldy shire, 4 m. N. E. Dalry 3 m. in circuit and abounding in excellent trout. Here are the remains of what is said to have been a castle of the Gordons, formerly knights of Lochinvar

LOCHLIS par. Scot. Forfar 15 m. by 7 m. P. 616

LOCHMABEN, a royal and par. bar and par. Scotland, co. Dumfries. The town is in a plain in the centre of Annandale, and nearly surrounded by eight beautiful lakes, 3 m. N. E. Dumfries, has well kept streets, an Established, a Free, and U. Presbyterian church, an old to school several schools, two public circulating libraries, a young men's society and a savings-bank. The inhabitants are mostly employed in the making of hosiery for the Dumfries manufacturers. According to tradition, Lochmaben was created a burgh soon after the accession of Robert Bruce, who was here in a castle hard by, the remains of which still exist. It trades with Dumfries &c., in returning a member to Parliament. P. 1609—Area of par., 10,750 ac. Pop. 8127 —(Loch. Correspondent)

LOCHOWITZ, a vil. Bohemia, shire and 9 m. S. E. W. Broumov, on the Mlawa; with a church, and manufacture of cotton cloth. Pop. 1250

LOCHREUTON, par. Scot. Kirkcudbright, 8000 ac. P. 736

LOCHS, par. Scot. Ross, 10 m. by 3 m. Pop. 4355

LOCHWINNOCK, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Renfrew. The town is 14 m. W. S. W. Glasgow, on the railway thence to Ayr; has four principal and well kept streets; an Established, a Free, and a U. Presbyterian church; six schools; two large cotton-mills, and a wool-mill. Some of the inhabitants have been weavers; but the generality are employed in the cotton-mill. Pop. 1277 Area of par., 19,540 ac.

LOCHY (Loch), a lake, Scotland, co. Inverness, dist. Lochaber, about 11 m. long, and generally under 1 m. broad; communicating at the N. E. end with Loch Clack; and at the

N.W. and with Loch Eil, through a straitened channel the Lochy falls into the division of the Locheside Coast, of which Loch Eil itself forms a portion. It is mostly very shallow.

LOCKHEE, a seaport in China, E. coast of Hainan, near the mouth of a river; lat. 19° 19' N | lon. 110° 24' E. It is a large place, surrounded by walls and ramparts 30 ft. thick, in tolerable condition, and entered by four gates, having the cardinal points. The streets are paved but narrow; the houses, built of brick, never exceed two stories in height; the shops are elegant, and well supplied with various kinds of merchandise. Pop. about 50,000.

LOCKBERRY a tn. Scotland, co. and 11 m. E.N.E. Dumfries, on the Caledonian Railway. It has an Established Free, and a U. Presbyterian church; five schools, two libraries, and an active trade in bacon, chiefly for the English market. In August the largest lamb fair in Scotland is held here. Pop. 1500.

LOCKERLEY par Eng. Herts 1729 aa. Pop. 627.

LOCKERIDGE par Eng. Somerset 1818 aa. Pop. 156.

LOCKINGE par Eng. Berks, 8829 aa. Pop. 297.

LOCKINGTON, two aa. Eng. Leicestershire 2185 aa. Pop. 625—3 York (E. Riding) 8300 aa. Pop. 457.

LOCKWOOD, a vil. England, co. York (W. Riding) The village, 1½ m. S.W. Huddersfield, of which it forms a beautiful rural suburb, is delightfully situated in the vale of the Holme, much resorted to for its medicinal waters, and has a church and two Baptist chapels. Pop. 5418.

LOGE (La) a vil and par Switzerland on and 10 m. W.N.W. Neuchâtel in a valley of the same name, traversed by the Rhod, nearly 3000 ft. above the sea. It is a scattered place, but the houses, generally painted outside, have a pleasing appearance. It has an orphan asylum hospital for old men, important manufactures of clocks and watches, jewellery and lace. Near Loge the Rhod disappears in a rocky chasm, which, not having a large enough vent for the water when increased by melting snows, causes disastrous inundations. The danger has now been removed by an aqueduct, consisting of a tunnel 950 ft. long, cut through the solid limestone rock which encloses the valley and carries the superfluous water into the Doubs. The chasm where the Rhod disappears, is 100 ft. deep, and to render the full available several mills are above the other have been constructed within it. They stand in frightful situations, and are approached by flights of steps, amid darkness and noise. Pop. (1850) 8514.

LOCOBOTONDO, a tn. Naples, par Terra di Bari and 85 m. S.E. Bari. Pop. 4370.

LOCSMAND, or **LOVTSKAFSROG** a market in Hungary Thither Danube, on the Rapce about 6 m. N.E. Güns, with two churches and an annual fair. Pop. 1251.

LOCZ, a vil. Hungary Thither Danube, co. Neograd, about 10 m. from Szekel with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1090.

LOD, two vils. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Vaspsur —1, (Kis), 13 m. from Vaspsur, with a church, manufactures of all kinds of articles in wood, an iron and a flour mill, and a trade in corn and fruit. P. 1388.—2, (Vörö), 12 m. from Vaspsur, on the Torna, with a church and manufactures of wooden articles, a brewery and flour mill, and a trade in corn, hemp, flax potatoes and malice; coal, ironstone, and arsenic, are worked in the vicinity. P. 1767.

LODDINGTON two pars. Eng.—1, Leicestershire 1840 aa. Pop. 112.—2 Northampton 1234 aa. Pop. 279.

LODDISWELL, par Eng. Devon 3568 aa. P. 948.

LODDON—1, a market in par Eng. co. Norfolk, on the coast, an affluent of the Yare 10 m. S.E. Norwich. It consists of a single street and has a handsome parish church, with an embattled tower, and a beautiful window of stained glass; Wesleyan and a Primitive Methodist chapel, a national school, mill-race, a weekly corn market, and four annual fairs. Area of par. 1050 aa. Pop. 1311.—2, A river, England, rises in co. Hants, flows N.E., and enters the Thames 6 m. N.E. Reading, total course about 80 m.—3, A river, England, co. Hereford, a tributary of the Frome.—4, (or *Verdun*), a river Australia, in Victoria, which flows westerly N., and enters the Murray, in lat. 35° 37' S.; lon. 145° 40' E. **LODELLINAKT**, a vil. and com. prov. Hainaut, about 22 m. S. Mons, with important glass-works; manufactures of silk, a brewery a flour-mill, and saw-mills. Pop. 1716.

LODESB, par Eng. Dorset; 2341 aa. Pop. 966.

LODEVE (anc. *Forum Nervae Aremundum*), a tn. France, dep. Hérault, in a pretty valley, at the foot of the Cevennes, on bank Rhod, here spanned by a handsome bridge, 39 m. W.N.W. Montpellier. It is walled, poorly and irregularly built, has an old cathedral church, containing a fine mosaic of white marble important manufactures of army clothing, and of woollen stuff, hosiery, soap, and wax candles, and a trade in woollens, wine, honey, almonds, &c. Lodeve possesses mineral springs, which were once much resorted to, but have been almost deserted since the discovery of the thermal spring of Balarne. In the vicinity is a grotto with fine stalactites. Pop. 10,372.

LODI—1, A tn. Italy; Lombardy cap. prov. of same name, in a fertile plain, on a gentle height, above r. bank Adda here crossed by a wooden bridge, 16 m. S.E. Milan. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by ancient walls, with four gates, and of eight suburbs. It is well built, has several spacious, well-formed streets, and a very handsome square, lined with arcades. The principal buildings are the Duomo or cathedral a Gothic structure of the 12th century of limited dimensions, but very pure in its style of architecture, and possessed of a very curious bell-tower, and several fine frescoes; the church of the Incoronata, in the form of an octagon, after an elegant design by Giovanni Battista; a native architect, the townhouse a simple but handsome building, the Episcopal palace, the Berni and Martini palaces the theatre lyceum, and gymnasium diocesan seminary, and several other schools the English female institute, public library old castle, and two hospitals, both handsome and well endowed. The manufactures consist of majolica and delftware; refined wax, silkworms, and chemical products. The great article of trade is Parmesan cheese, which, though it takes its name from Parma, from which it was first exported, is almost wholly made in the district around Lodi, and employs the milk of more than 80,000 cows. Lodi is the seat of a bishop the seat of a civil criminal and mercantile court of first resort, and of several public offices. It is a comparatively modern city, having been built in the 12th century about 6 m. from the site of Lodi Vecchio, which had risen to some importance under the Romans, under the name of *Lauda Fempet*, but was entirely destroyed in 1111 by the Milanese. The only antiquities which the present town possesses, consist of inscriptions and other remains transported from Lodi Vecchio. In 1796, the French defeated the Austrians at the bridge of Lodi. Pop. 16,709.

—2, The province of Lodi, also called *Lodi e Cremona*, is bounded N. by those of Milan and Bergamo, W. Milan and Pavia, S. the duchy of Parma, from which it is separated by the Po, and E. Cremona area. 247 geo. sq. m. It consists of gently undulating plains, well watered by the Lambro in the W., the Adda in the centre, the Serio in the E., and the Po in the S., and of remarkable fertility producing corn in abundance, corn, wine, flax, and fruit and more especially the rich and peculiarly flavoured grass, from which the greater part of the cheese, known in commerce under the name of Parmesan, is made. The manufactures are almost confined to hosiery and cordage, and the chief trade is in Parmesan cheese, and another cheese called *Stracchino*, which, though less known, is considered superior. For administrative purposes, the province is divided into nine districts—Lodi, the capital, Pavia, San Angelo, Borgogna Casal Pusterungo, Codogno, Piacenza, and two districts which take the common name of Crema. Pop. (1846) 218,844.—3 (Lodi-Piacenza) A vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy prov. and 3 m. W. Lodi on the Salzo occupying the site of the ancient *Lauda Pompeia*. It has a church an oil mill, and a trade in cheese. Pop. 8217.

LODOMERIA (Krasnodar OT) See GALICIA.

LODOSA, a tn. Spain, Navarre, 41 m. S.W. by S. Pamplona, 1 bank Ebro, here crossed by a stone bridge. It has a parish church, townhouse, two schools, a bell-ringing, and manufactures of silk and brandy. Pop. 2283.

LODSWORTH, par Eng. Sussex; 1805 aa. P. 661.

LOEAN, or **LOWAN**, an ind. Indian Archipelago, between Timor and Timor Laut, lat. 8° 10' S.; lon. 138° 30' E. It is surrounded by a reef, fringed with islets; consists of a lofty mountain, visible at a great distance, and is several miles in extent. A harbor trade is carried on with merchandise, who visit the island, in ships and boats, and are being given in exchange for needed articles.

LOEHOE, *Loehoe*, or *Loehoe*, a native state, Isl. Celebes, occupying the N. part of the Gulf of Boni, and one of the greatest and most mighty kingdoms in the island. Its capital of same name, lies on a bay, on the W side of the gulf; lat. 2° 54' S. Gold, iron, and steel are found; and the inhabitants prepare a great variety of excellent handiwork, and other articles in iron, which are sent to Macassar and to the neighbouring islands. The anglo-palis is the chief vegetable product of Loehoe. — (Van der A.)

LOENEN, a wall built by Holland, prov. and 14 m. N.W. Utrecht, on the Yeicht, with a church and school. Pop. 905.

LOENHOUT a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 17 m. N.E. Antwerp, on the Little Aa with manufactures of tobacco, brick works, several mills, and a trade in corn, cattle, and timber. Pop. 1748.

LOEWANG and **LOEWANG ISLANDS**. See **LOEWS**.
LOFFENAU, a tn. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, bail. Remsberg on W side of Black Forest, in a deep valley, enclosed by lofty precipices, and watered by numerous mountain torrents rushing down to the Murg. It has a parish church. Pop. 1093.

LOFFINGEN a tn. Baden, Lake circle among the mountains of the Black Forest, 41 m. N.W. Constanz. It contains a townhouse and school-house. Pop. 1191.

LOFO, a small isl. entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia, and N.W. end. Island, to which group it belongs. Preliminary of peace between Russia and Sweden were signed here in 1718.

LORODDEN or *Lorodden*, a group of isls. off N.W. coast Norway. lat. 67° 50' N. and lon. 12° and 16° E. and stretching S.W. to N.E. about 175 m. The largest are Anden, Langen, Hindoen, E. and W. Vaguen and Pletastien. They have almost all bold precipitous, rugged, and deeply indented coasts, and an elevated and very storic interior, several of them containing mountains, which though not very lofty, are covered with perpetual snow. These mountains, and the rocks generally are composed of porphyry basalt, and primitive schists. The coasts only of the islands are inhabited, and contain some traces under such cultivation as the rigour and uncertainty of the climate will admit, but the chief value of the whole group is derived from the immense shoals of cod and herring which frequent them, and the extensive and valuable fisheries which are consequently carried on at the proper seasons. In January, fishermen from all parts of the coast, from Finnmark, Tromsøen, and Bergen assemble by thousands, and take up their stations along the islands, to await the fish which are in from the ocean in the beginning of February and occupy the banks of the W. Fiord, a large arm of the sea, extending between the chains of islands and the mainland. In ordinary years, about 3000 boats, each manned by five boats, or 15,000 in all, are employed, and the produce in cod is about 9000 tons dried fish, 22,000 barrels of oil, and 6000 barrels of cod. The principal cod-fishery ends in April, but the herring-fishery continues, and furnishes an important branch of national revenue. Permanent pop. about 4000.

LOTHOUSE, par. Eng. co. York (N. Riding), 2835 ac. Pop. 1192.

LOFTSA, a vil. Sweden, lla. Wasterik, near the source of a stream of same name, 25 m. N.W. W. Upsala. It has a handsome church, and a number of well built houses, particularly those connected with the iron-works, which are among the most extensive, and make this one of the principal iron works in Sweden. The manor-house contains a library, and some good paintings.

LOFTSCHE, or *Loftsch*, a tn. Turkey in Europe, prov. Bulgaria, 222 m. N.W. Constantinople lat. 48° 10' N.; lon. 24° 50' E., intersected by the Ouza, which is here crossed by a large bridge. It is surrounded by a low, earthen wall, and a small ditch. Pop. 5000.

LOGAN MOUNTAINS, a range of M. Australia, in the dist. of Darling Downs, forming the watershed between the Darling and the Lago, com. lat. 30° S.; lon. 150° E. One of its culminating peaks, called *Mount Logan*, has a height of 6700 ft., and gives rise both to the Chumbar and the Lago. The latter river forms a very circuitous course, first N.W., and then N.E., and falls into the sea S. of Horton Bay, opposite Sheddocks Island. Its principal affluents are the Albert on the right, and the Tivoli on the left. It is partly navigable.

LOGANSPORT, a vil., U. States, Indiana, 79 m. N. by W. Indianapolis, at the junction of the Wabash and Eel Rivers, each of which is here crossed by a handsome bridge. It contains a courthouse, jail, and six churches. Pop. 1500.

LOGANZEHY, a tn., W. Africa, N. of Dahomey; lat. 8° 55' N.; lon. 2° 30' E. It is strongly fenced, has an inner wall, and a large outer and inner market, well supplied with native produce and manufactures. Rats, mice, and the guinea, a kind of lizard, are also sold in great numbers. Nearly one side of the principal square is occupied by corn-mills, at which young female slaves are employed grinding corn. The whole is covered in with a roof neatly thatched. Pop. 5000 to 6000.

LOGGIA (La), a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy, div. Turin, 2 m. from Carignano; with a church and a primary school. Pop. 1348.

LOGGUN, a country, Central Africa, situated S. of Lake Tchad, and intersected by the Kary. The climate is said to be healthy, and the soil fertile. The natives have a name for manufacturing and drying cotton goods.

LOGHILL, par. Scot. Lincolnshire 5154 ac. P. 1518.
LOGHUR, a stream in the Highlands, prov. Ross-shire, prov. Argyllshire, 80 m. N.W. Ptochall lat. 58° 41' N. lon. 3° 37' E.; upon a perpendicular and almost impassable height. The magnesian are excavated in the rock, and are extensive. The fort is supplied with water by numerous tanks, and springs which issue from the rock above. It was taken by the British in 1818.

LOGIE, *sees* para. Scot. — 1. Fife 8349 ac. P. 457 — 2, Shetland 12 600 ac. P. 2561. — 3, (Buckton) Aberdeen 6419 ac. P. 724 — 4, (Collieston) Aberdeen, 6 m. by 2½ m. P. 480 — 5, (Easter) Ross 7 m. by 2 m. P. 985 — (Fort), Perth 5195 ac. P. 1600. — 7, (Rath), Perth 37,411 ac. P. 2878.

LOGGINI, a small seaport, E. coast Sicily, prov. and 6 m. S.W. Syracuse, formed by a large rock joined to the mainland by a reef. It used to be often visited, on predatory excursions, by the Barbary corsairs.

LOGO or *Logo*, a dist. of W. Africa, N.E. from Sierra Leone. It is naturally very fertile, and capable of producing abundant crops of rice. The capital Porto Logo, lat. 6° 40' N. lon. 12° 35' W., is a neat town, rather picturesque in its appearance, extending along the elevated banks of a creek formed by the rivulet Logo.

LOGROÑO a prov. Spain, Old Castile, lat. 41° 55' to 42° 15' N. lon. 1° 45' to 2° 14' W.; bounded N. by prov. Alava and Navarra, E. by Navarra, S.E. by Borne, and W. by Burgos, area, 2378 sq. m. In the N. parts bordering the Ebro, it is level and highly fertile, producing heavy crops of grain, abounding in fruits and vegetables of every description, yielding wine and oil of superior quality and exporting considerable numbers of sheep, goats, horned cattle, horses, and mules, whilst the S. portions, traversed by the Sierra de Guadalupe, which also forms the boundary towards prov. Biscaya, are generally barren and little wooded, except in the lower parts, but they abound in copper, antimony, iron, tin, coal, building-stone, marble, &c. The province belongs to the basin of the Ebro, which forms its N. boundary, and is traversed, S. to N., by many affluents of that river, the chief of which are the Tiron, Oja, Magarito, Cidacos, and Alhama. The manufactures, which are very limited, consist of linen, woollen, hemp, and cotton fabrics soap, parchment, tannery, agricultural implements, wine-work, cordage, &c. Pop. 130,518.

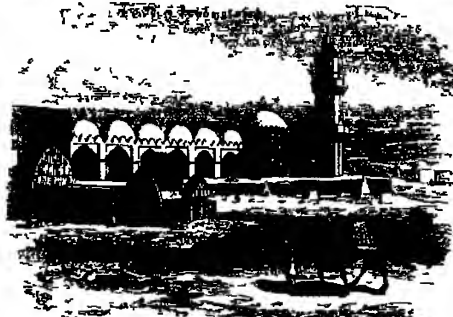
LOGROÑO, a city, Spain, esp. above prov. 168 m. N.E. Madrid, r. bank Ebro, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. It is well built, walled, and overlooked by the remains of an old castle, has five squares, and wide, paved, but badly-kept streets; a college, and five parish churches, three convents, two hospitals, two and a half schools, a prison, theatre, Jewish college, several schools, an orphan asylum, literary and scientific associations, and other useful and benevolent institutions; and manufactures of linen, woollen, and hemp fabrics, hats, cards, leather, candles, soap, tannery, wine, oil, and vinegar. Logroño was twice taken by the French in 1808. Pop. 68,448.

LOGROBÁN, a tn. Spain, Vizcaya, prov. and 54 m. S.E.E. Oviedo. It has a large square, a parish church, townhouse, prison, two schools, a townhouse, and manufactures of linen and coarse cloth. Pop. 2596.

LOGSTON, a vil. Denmark, Jutland, tall and 36 m. W. W. Aalborg, on the Limfjorden. The shallow in the fiord, in front of the town, oblige vessels of burden to unlade or lighten their cargo on approaching it, and thus secure to it a considerable tonnage trade. The inhabitants not thus employed live chiefly by fishing. It has a considerable annual fair. Pop. 800.

LOGURH,—1, A vil. Afghanistan, cap. dist., and on a river of same name, 18 m. S.E.E. Cabool. The DURRUZ, extending up the N. slope of the high land of Ghaznee, has an average height of more than 6000 ft.; but is fertile, well-watered, and well-cultivated.—2, A river, which rises in a volcanic district to the W. of Ghaznee, flows S.W., just that town, then circuitously N.E. and, after a course of about 80 m. joins r. bank Cabool, about 10 m. below the town of Cabool, nearly doubling its volume.

LOHRIA, a market, Arable, the most N. in Yemen, lat. 15° 49' N. It stands on a sandy tongue of land, running S. and so low, that if, at spring tides, the wind blows from the S., the isthmus connecting the town with the mainland is liable to be overflown by the sea. This however occurs, on an average, but once a year. The Bay of Lohria, though capacious, forms but an indifferent harbour, being so shallow that at the ebb—and the tide here rises but 4 ft.—even small boats cannot, if laden, approach the shore. The country around is like the coast of the Tethys in general, repulsively dry and barren, yet, notwithstanding these disadvantages, a town sprung up here towards the end of the 16th century, round the tomb of a saint; and, owing to the influence of the saint's posterity, and some convenience of position, attained, in the course of years a high degree of commercial prosperity.



MOQUEE IN LOHRIA.—From Hedd's History and Gazetteer of India.

A few houses are built of coral rock, but most of the dwellings are huts constructed of boughs and covered with matting. The water is bad and very dear, being brought from a distance of some leagues. Nearly all the inhabitants of Lohria, of the better class, are coffee merchants; to these may be added about 40 Banyans, mostly poor artisans, or the clerks and agents of Indian merchants. Ordinarily the coffee at this port is inferior to that brought down to Moeha; but being cheaper, and somewhat nearer to Egypt, it meets with a ready sale. Pop. about 4000.—(Niebuhr, *Deser de L'Arabie*.)

LOHMEYER, a vil. Saxony, circle and 12 m. E.S.E. Dresden, on the Wessitz, with a castle, manufactures of tin and tinware, three mills, and quarries of building-stone. P. 1097.

LOHR, a m. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, cap. dist., r. bank Main, at the confluence of the Lohr and Reichenbach, which are here crossed by bridges, 79 m. N.W. Nürnberg. It has a court of justice and several public offices, three churches, a castle, a Latin school, a Capuchin almshouse, an hospital, manufactures of ironware, leather, paper, and glass, a brewery, building-yard, some shipping an extensive trade, particularly in timber, and various mills. Pop. 5714. Area of dist., 80 sq. m. Pop. 14,844.

LOIRE [see *Loire*], a river, France, which rises 22 m. S.W. Angers, dep. Maine, flows N.W. some dep. Loiret, in which, from its opposite banks, it supplies the two canals of Briare and Loing, and in dep. Saône-et-Maine, 12 m. S.E. Males, joins l. bank Saône; total course, about 25 m., much used for floating timber in the upper part, but in the lower part nearly absorbed by the canal.

LOIRE [see *Loire*], a river, France, which rises in dep. Eure-et-Loir, in a range of hills which, stretching E. and W., forms the watershed between the basins of the Seine and the Loire. It first flows generally S.E. for a few miles, then turns S.W., crosses dep. Loiret-et-Cher, the S. part of dep. Sarthe, enters dep. Maine-et-Loire, and joins l. bank Saône, a little above the junction of the latter with the Mayenne, and 7 m. N. Angers, total course about 150 m., of which 80 m. are navigable. Its principal affluents are on the right, the Oudon and Braye, on the left, the Coule, Long, and Maulne.

LOIRE-ET-CHEER, a central dep. France, bounded N. by dep. Eure-et-Loir, N.E. and E. by Loiret, S.E. by Cher, S. by Indre and W. by Indre-et-Loire and Sarthe; lat. 47° 14' to 48° 10' N. lon. 0° 50' to 1° 20' E. longest length, N.W. to S.E., 84 m., average breadth, measured nearly along the Loire, 32 m., area, 2369 sq. m. It consists almost entirely of extensive plains, having a slope, however S.W., only in dictated by the course of its rivers. The Loire, to the basin of which the whole department belongs, traverses it centrally, receiving the Cisse and Beuvron, the Loir, with its tributary the Bray, however for N., and the Cher, with its tributary the Sèvre, its S. portion. These three principal rivers have all a W. direction, and are all navigable. The whole department belongs to the cretaceous formation, and is not rich in minerals. There are some mines of iron, quarries of alabaster and building-stone, excellent marl and potter's clay; but perhaps the most important of the mineral products of the department is, or rather was, its flints, which, before the invention of porcelaneous cups supplied the markets of France and a great part of Europe. The soil is generally fertile. More than one-half of the whole is arable, and less than one-eighth waste. The latter, which consists of sandy tracts mingled with gravel and flints, and a minute portion of vegetable mould, contains a vast number of small lakes or ponds, and, where altogether unfit for cultivation is tolerably well covered with pines. On the far larger fertile tracts, the chief products are cereals of all kinds, hemp, of fine quality, beet root, for sugar the ordinary fruits, and wine, both red and white, generally of good name, more particularly the red wine of Grignon, Chanton, and Côte-du-Cher, and the white wines of Néels and Marbais. The pastures and meadows are excellent and extensive, and rear great numbers of horses, cattle, and sheep. The chief manufactures are coarse woollen clothes, worsted, fustians, molasses, cottons, hosiery, leather, leather gloves, rubber goods, glass, gun flint porcelain, and excise-ware. The trade, which is considerable, includes the articles now mentioned corn, wine, brandy, and wool; and derives great facilities from navigable streams, and from the Cher Canal. In the time of Caesar, this department was inhabited by the Turones, Carataci, and Aulerci. In the reign of Charlemagne the Simple, it fell into the hands of the Count of Chartres, one of whose successors sold it, in 1391, to the Duke of Orleans, afterwards Louis XII. It was thus united to the crown as the county of Blois, and became the frequent residence of the court a circumstance which accounts for the remarkable number of chateaux with which the department abounds, and probably, also, for the superiority of the language of its inhabitants. It is said that in no part of France is French spoken in greater purity than in the town and neighbourhood of Blois, which was the seat, and is also the modern capital. For administrative purposes, Loire-et-Cheer is divided into three arrondissements—Blois, Amboise, and Vendôme—subdivided into 24 cantons and 295 communes. Pop. (1862), 261,583.

LOIRE (see *Liger*), one of the principal rivers of France, which it divides into two nearly equal portions, traversing it almost throughout its whole extent, E. S. E. to W. N. W. It rises on the W. slope of the Cevennes, in the Gâtinais des Juncs, dep. Ardèche, about 30 m. W. by N. Privas, and flows generally N. and N. W. through dep. Haute-Loire, Maine-et-Loire, Sarthe, Mayenne, and Norm. At the town of Orléans, the town of La Ferté, Mayenne, and Norm. At the town of Orléans, the course changes to E. W., a direction it maintains till it falls into the Bay of Biscay, below Nantes. In the latter part of its course, it flows through dep. Loire-et-Cher, Loire-et-Loire, Maine-et-Loire, and Loire-Inférieure, and passes the towns of Blois, Tours, and Nantes. At Digoin, in dep. Allier, it is crossed by the Canal du Centre. In its course it receives the Arroux on the r., in dep. Saône-et-Loire, and nearly opposite, from the l., the Ouche and Beure, from dep. Allier, and in dep. Nièvre it receives, on the l., the Allier which almost doubles its volume, on the borders of dep. Loire-et-Loire and Maine-et-Loire, it receives the Vienne, its second great tributary and also on the l. near the center of the last-named dep. It is greatly augmented by the Mayenne, which joins it on the r. entering in its flood the united waters, likewise, of the Loir and Sarthe. Other two smaller streams, the Eudre, and the Sèvre-Nantaise, join it at Nantes, one coming from either side. Below Nantes, where it first feels the influence of the tide, it is more an estuary than a river. It becomes studded with islands, and shortly after pours its mighty flood into the Bay of Biscay about 3 m. below Falmouth. The whole course of this majestic river is about 600 m. It first becomes navigable at Nozay, but only for vessels following the course of the stream, and not upwards, without tracking. The navigation properly begins about 45 m. lower at Rouen, about 450 m. above its mouth. In the lower part of its course, the navigation is very much interrupted by shifting sands. The river is also much subject to inundations, which have, on many occasions, committed fearful ravages and the danger of which, notwithstanding the express mention intended to guard against it, cannot yet be considered as entirely removed. At the commencement of its course, the Loire flows through a wild and romantic country and has all the characteristics of an impetuous mountain torrent. As it descends its valley widens out, forming extensive plains, so richly covered with orchards, vineyards, and corn-fields, that they have justly received the name of the garden of France. The basin of the Loire has been estimated at one-fourth of the whole surface of the kingdom or about 50,000 sq. m.

LOIRE, a central dep. France, bounded N. by dep. Saône-et-Loire, E. by dep. Rhône and river Rhone, du l'ouest s'étendant à l'est, Loire, S. by dep. Ardèche and Haute-Loire, and W. by dep. Puy-de-Dôme and Allier; lat. 43° 14' to 46° 17' N. lon 3° 45' to 4° 45' E. 56 m. N. to S., and 33 m. E. to W., area 1805 sq. m. The department is traversed centrally, S. to N., by the Loire, into which, and a few smaller tributaries, its waters flow and consists of the fertile plains which extend on both sides of that river forming its valley, and long ridges of the Cevennes, which leave the valley in an every side. The only modification that must be made to this description is that at the E. end, where the E. side of the Cevennes and receives the waters of the E. side of Mount Pilate. The highest summit of that mountain, about 1500 ft. above its base, and 3963 ft. above the level of the sea, is the culminating point of the department. The next highest two are Pierre-sur-Haute, in the W. 3983 ft. and Madeline, 2870 ft. Many of the mountains are covered with verdure to their summits, and feed large numbers of cattle, from the dairy produce of which excellent cheese is made, but many of them, also, particularly in the neighbourhood of Four, are evidently volcanic, though exhibiting none of the signs and external characteristics of the Vesuvius, Vésuvius, and Ararat. Here they consist of black, heavy, compact basalt, sometimes columnar and frequently terminating in lofty peaks or cones. This basalt, by exposure to the air, takes a dark gray color and decomposes into a blackish silty clay, forming a soil of great fertility. On the mountain-slopes fine chestnuts are grown, well known in commerce as the chestnuts of Lyon. Above one-half of the surface is arable, rather less than one-fifth is waste, about one-third is meadows, gardens, orchards, vineyards, and woodland. The chief agricultural products are wheat, rye, barley, oats, hemp, and potatoes.

The last and characteristic part of a principal article of food among the lower classes. A good deal of wine is produced, but ranks only as the wine of the first quality. There are several extensive forests, chiefly confined to the mountains, producing fine pine, fir, beech, and oak. Iron and lead are wrought to a limited, and scale to a large extent, part of the department being in the east-field of the Loire, the most important in France. Iron is smelted, and extensively manufactured into articles of hardware, especially muskets and cutlery; silk, ribbons, crapes, velvets, flannel and cotton goods, porcelain, and common earthenware are made, and glass makes numerous furnaces in constant operation. Many of the articles enumerated form important branches of export trade. Loire was anciently inhabited by the Segusiavi, and afterwards included in the Roman province Lugdunensis (Lyonnaise). At a later period, it took the name of *Foras*, of which Four was the capital, and formed an independency which was long governed by its own Counts. Ultimately, in the reign of Francis I., it was united to the crown of France. For administrative purposes, Loire is divided into three arrondissements—Montbrison the capital, Roanne and St. Etienne—and subdivided into 28 cantons and 319 communes. Pop. (1852), 473,568.

LOIRE-HAUTE (*Upper Loire*) a dep. France, bounded N. by dep. Puy-de-Dôme and Loire, E. by Loire and Ardèche, S. by Ardèche and Lozère, W. by Lozère and Cantal; lat. 44° 45' to 45° 25' N.; lon 3° 10' to 4° 25' E. 98 m. W. E., 41 m. N. to S., area, 1900 sq. m. It is surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, which belong to the Cevennes, and also send off a branch from the S., which intersecting the dep. centrally, forms the watershed between the Loire and the Allier, whose valleys, accordingly share the for greater part of the surface between them, and are furrowed by numerous small tributaries hastening on to join their main channels. All the mountains are volcanic; those on the E. side, commencing at Mount Meunier, and stretching N. to St. Maurice, consisting chiefly of trachyte, the others of basalt. The intervening plateaus and valleys are occupied by large collections of debris from the mountains or filled with scoriae, and not unfrequently beds of clay, sand, and marl, the curiously intermingled with them. Where the basaltic lava prevails, its decomposition has furnished a soil of greater or less depth, but invariably of great fertility. The loftier mountains are generally covered with forests, in which wild boars, wolves, foxes, wild cats, deer, and many varieties of smaller game abound, or with verdant pastures on which large herds of cattle and mules are reared. On some of the lower slopes magnificent chestnuts grow abundantly and vine, also, by careful cultivation, are occasionally made to thrive. The soil of the plains and valleys is generally fertile, and favours the growth of all the ordinary crops. Notwithstanding the rugged nature of the country, the extent of waste land is considerably under one-fifth of the whole while nearly three-fourths are available either for the plough, or for meadows, gardens, orchards, and vineyards. About one-seventh is under wood. The minerals are apparently of little economic value. Traces of copper have been found, and iron is known to exist; but the only metals actually worked are lead and antimony, each by a single mine. The iron ore of the coal formation appears in several districts, and a little coal is raised. Garnets, amethysts, tourmalines, and other precious stones, are not uncommon. The only manufactures are coarse woollen stuffs, ribbons, leather, bells for milkmaids, brooks and tiles, earthenware and lace, the last chiefly in the hands of females of the poorer class, who do the work at their own houses. About 5000 workmen annually leave the department, and after an absence of six months return with their gains, not exceeding, on an average, 25 per head. Haute-Loire, in the time of Cæsar, was inhabited by the Volcæ, and formed part of the Roman prov. Aquitania Prima. In the 5th century it fell under the dominion of the Visigoths, and, a century later, under that of the Franks. At a later period it belonged to the Counts of Toulouse, and, in the 12th century, passed, with the rest of Languedoc, to the crown of France. For administrative purposes, this dep. is divided into three arrondissements—Le Puy, the capital, Brioude and Tournai—and subdivided into 28 cantons and 255 communes. Pop. (1852) 394,915.

LOIRE-LOUHAUTE (*Lower Loire*), a W. maritime dep. of France bounded N. by dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, N. W. by

dep. Morbihan, W by the Bay of Biscay, S. by Vendée, and E by Maine-et-Loire; lat. 46° 58' to 47° 38' N lon. 0° 55' to 3° 50' W, 65 m. N to S, and 55 m. E. to W; area, 2565 sq. m. The surface of this department is flat, occasionally broken by gentle undulations, but without any lofty eminences and is furrowed by numerous streams. The coast has an extent of about 50 m.; and is much indented, lying exposed to the billows of the Bay of Biscay which are occasionally striking occasionally on the coast, and forming extensive salt marshes. In the N. and N.W. portion of the department, the rocks consist of granite, mica slate, quartz, and granite in the E. and S.E., the formation is secondary, and the coal measures are considerably developed. Several collieries, accordingly, are in active operation, and their output, besides supplying domestic wants furnishes fuel to numerous iron works, employed in smelting the bog iron-ore which occurs in extensive seams within the department, and carrying on other processes of the iron manufacture. Lead, and traces of copper have been found; but no other mineral, in addition to those mentioned, is worked, except kaolin, which the decomposed granite furnishes in considerable abundance. The great river is the Loire, which traverses the department E to W, and discharges itself into the Bay of Biscay. The other navigable rivers are the Vilaine, which for a short distance, separates this department from those of Ille-et-Vilaine, and Morbihan, the Maine, Maine, Erdre, Tanne, Drée, Boulogne, and Ognon. Lagoons and lakes are very numerous. The largest is Grandlieu, which has an area of 24 sq. m. Both lakes and rivers, as well as the sea-coast, abound with fish, and employ a great number of boats. About one-fifth of the whole surface is waste, consisting of sterile sand or beach. Nearly one-half is arable. The rest of the land is occupied with meadows, vineyards, orchards, gardens, and wood. Rain falls much more frequently than in the interior and the variations of temperature are both great and sudden. Winter is comparatively mild, but the heats of summer are often so excessive as to be almost tropical. The manufactures consist principally of woollen, linen, and cotton stuffs, laces, and serge. Ship-building also, is carried on to a considerable extent in all its departments, including the manufacture of cordage, cables, anchors, and whatever is necessary for the complete equipment of vessels. Iron-works have been already mentioned. To these may be added—tanneries, glass-works, potteries, and paper-mills. Both the internal and coasting trade is very important. The foreign trade is chiefly to Spain, Portugal, Holland, the N. of Europe and Senegal. A good many vessels are employed in the whale, cod, herring, mackerel and sardine fisheries. A great proportion of the inhabitants cannot read; and the belief in ghosts and witchcraft is so very general, that almost every individual has his tale of wonder. The greater part of the original inhabitants of this department were the hannetes, considered to be of the American stock: those on the E. bank of the Loire were Pictavi or Pictones. About the middle of the 6th century, a number of the inhabitants of Great Britain, expelled by the Saxons, took refuge here, and formed the kingdom of Brittany. Under the sons of Clovis, the kingdom was broken up, and partitioned among princes, who took the title of counts. Almost the whole of the department was included in the county of Nantes, which along with the rest of Brittany was united to the crown of France at the beginning of the 16th century. Loire-inférieure, for administrative purposes, is divided into five arrondissements—Nantes (the capital), Ancenis, Chantenay, Falmout, and Savennay—and subdivided into 45 cantons and 266 communes. Pop. (1829), 538,664.

LOIRET, a small river, France, which gives its name to a department. It rises about 3 m. S.E. Orleans. It shortly after receives several small streams, and becomes navigable. Its whole course is little more than 7 m. but the quantity of water carried by it to the Loire, which it joins on its E. bank, is great. Up to the Loire it never flows in a straight line, and probably owing to the high temperature of its springs, and caused to subside by the braggance of Orleans, viz. in winter, swells it the margin for their target.

LOIRET, a small dep. France, bounded, N by dep. Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et-Marne, E. by Yonne and Nièvre, S. by Loiret-Charente (Cher), and W. by Maine-et-Loire; lat. 47° 30' to 48° 30' N, lon. 1° 30' to 2° 30' E, 25 m. E. to W, and

50 m. N to S. area, 1551 sq. m. The surface is partly flat, partly undulating, with nothing that deserves the name of mountains, and scarcely even any hills, except a low ridge, which stretches across its centre, occupied partly by the forest of Orleans and forming, in the E. the watershed between the basins of the Seine and the Loire. The latter river, traversing the department E. to W, divides it into two unequal portions, of which the features are very different. The smaller portion, on the S. bank, forms part of the ancient Sologne, and is a black, sandy, sterile tract, with occasional patches of vineyards: the N., and larger portion, forms part of what is known as the garden of France, consisting of fertile and well-cultivated plains, extensive forests, fine meadows and pastures. The rivers, in addition to the Loire are its tributary, the Loir, from which the department takes its name, and the Loue and the Oudon, tributaries of the Senna. The water communication is much extended by the canals of Orleans, Loir, and Briare. The climate is temperate and healthy, but, owing to exhalations from the rivers, canals, and a vast number of small lakes, of which 900 are counted, some districts are subject to fever and ague. About one-twelfth of the whole surface is waste, one-seventh in wood, one-twentieth vineyard, and considerably more than one-half arable land, generally of remarkable fertility, and admirably adapted for the growth of wheat, which forms the principal crop, and besides supplying the home consumption, is largely exported. A crop, almost peculiar to some of the N. cantons, is saffron. The minute attention which its culture requires employs a great number of persons, old and young. The vine is extensively cultivated, but none of the white bears a high name. Various fruits, of the quality, are raised, and, when dried, form a considerable article of commerce. There are several extensive forests, particularly those of Orleans and Montargis. The former is about 50 m. long, by 15 m. broad—including however several open tracts, with villages and hamlets: the latter is nearly 6 m. long and as many broad. The principal trees are oak, beech, birch, elm, and chestnut. Cattle are generally of good breeds: sheep still in great want of improvement. An important branch of rural economy is the rearing of bees. Manufactures have made little progress, but the admirable water communication of the department, and its position, secure it an important trade, which centres at Orleans. It conducts in corn, flour, wine, vinegar, bread, groceries, drugs, fruits, cider, fish, honey, tallow, wool, cattle, wood and charcoal for fuel ship timber &c. The ancient inhabitants of the department were the Aurlanti and Senones. It afterwards formed part of the empire of Clovis, and, on its dissolution, was included in the kingdom of Orleans one of the four into which that empire was divided. It was still mainly united to the French crown by Hugh Capet. Loiret, for administrative purposes, is divided into four arrondissements—Orleans, the capital, Gien, Montargis, Fichetiers—and is subdivided into 31 cantons and 343 communes. Pop. (1829) 841,029.

LOISACH, a river Germany, which rises in the N. of the Tyrol a little to the E. of Thell, flows N. N. E., enters Bavaria, expands into the Kochee sea and joins a bank lake near Wolfshausen, after a course of nearly 80 m. It is much used for floating.

LOITZ, a tn. France, prov. Flanders, gov. and 38 m. S. Brussels, 1 bank Escaut, with a court of justice, a church, two mills and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 2318.

LOJA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 25 m. W. S. Granada, in a deep and beautiful valley traversed by the Genil, and enclosed by two mountain ranges. It consists, for the most part, of steep, irregular streets, lined by indifferent houses and of two larger squares and three smaller ones, in which some of the buildings are of respectable appearance and has three parish churches, one of them an ancient structure, with a fine monument, three suppressed monasteries, a nursery an obsequious monastery, consisting of three naves, divided by two rows of Doric columns; a south-west, with a Doric gallery of five arches a townhouse, several enclosed schools, as hospital; manufactures of silk, linen, and hempen goods, leather, shoeleather, and earthenware, dye-works, extensive salt-works, a copper, three paper, and numerous oil and flour mills. Loja appears, from the coins and other antiquities found in it, to have been an important Roman station. Under the Moors, it was defended by a castle, which, as well as the

town, was taken by assault in 1526, by Frederick III. It suffered much during the burning of the town, 15,000. **LAMARCA**, a town, Italy, and 10 m. S. E. of Bergamo, on an elevation, from which a striking and extensive view is obtained, ranging along the chain of the distant Alps, and embracing a considerable portion of the basin of the Po.

LOK (Tura), a town in Hungary, on Danube, in a very fertile district, 1 bank Tura, 8 m. S. E. W. Tokay, with two churches, a synagogue, and several fairs. Pop. 2553.

LOKEREN a town and city, Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 12 m. S. E. Ghent, on the railway thence to Antwerp, 1 bank Durme. The streets are clean and regular, the market-place large and handsome, and the houses generally well built and commodious. Its public buildings comprise a spacious church, with a lofty tower three chapels, a capacious townhouse, prison, well-endowed hospital, orphan asylum, numerous schools, and other benevolent institutions and it has manufactures of linen fabrics, hosiery, serge, cloth, cotton goods, lace, paper, hats, tobacco, leather, soap, candles, chimney glass, an iron foundry, hosiery, dyes, calicoes, silk, oil, mill, an active trade in manufactured goods, hemp, cotton, and agricultural produce, and three annual fairs. Pop. 16,188.

LOKHVITSA, a town, Russia, gov. and 59 m. N. W. Poltava, on a small stream of the same name, at the junction with the Dnieper. It contains three churches, has some manufactures of linen and four annual fairs; but the chief employment is agriculture. Pop. 6000.

LOKNETZ, a river, Germany, which rises near Gross-Geders, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin enters Friesland in prov. Brandenburg, flows N. W. past Lützen and, about 8 m. below joins 1 bank Elbe. 6 m. above its confluence with the Elbe, after a course of about 35 m., part of which is much used for floating.

LOKUT a village Hungary Thither Danube, co. and about 9 m. from Veszprém, in the Bakony-Wald. It has a handsome church, a chateau, and manufactures of glass, potash, and a great variety of articles in wood. Pop. 507.

LOLÉ AND, an old name. See LOLLAR.

LOLLARA a town, India, prov. Gujarat, 23 m. S. E. Rajahmundry, lat. 23° 55' N., lon. 71° 42' E. Pop. 6000.

LOLWORTH par. Eng. Cambridge, 1076 ac. P. 156.

LOME, or **LOU** a town in Turkey in Europe, prov. Bulgaria, 20 m. S. E. E. Widin, 1 bank Danube, near the confluence of the Lom. It is surrounded by palm-trees and a ditch, but contains few houses in proportion to the extent enclosed. Pop. 3000. — The *strait* runs in the mountains which separate Bulgaria from Servia, flows N. E. to the Danube, direct course, 50 m.

LOMAGNE (La) [see *Lomagne*] a small dist. France, in the former prov. Gascogne, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, now included in dep. Haute-Garonne and Gers.

LOMAZY a town Russian Poland, 27 m. S. E. E. Raskyn with manufactures of leather. Pop. 3000.

LOMAZZO, a villa and com. Italy, Lombardy gov. Milan, prov. Como, dist. and about 2 m. S. by F. Appiano, 1 bank Iseo, with two churches, one of which is adorned with an elegant tower, and a trade in corn, wine, and silk. P. 2392.

LOMBARDO-VEGETARIAN KINGDOM, AUSTRIAN LOMBARDY or AUSTRIAN ITALY [German, *Lombardisch-Venezianisches Königreich*], Italian, *Regno Lombardo-Veneto*, French, *Royaume des Lombards-Vénitiens*, an important part of the Austrian dominions, in the N. of Italy, lat. 44° 54' to 46° 51' N., lon. 6° 53' to 15° 57' E.; bounded, N. by Switzerland and the Tyrol, W. by Lake Maggiore and the Ticino, which separates it from the Swiss States; E. by the Sardegnian Islands, the duchies of Parma and Modena, and the Papal States, from all of which, with exception of Modena, it is separated by the Po; and E. by the Adriatic Sea and the kingdom of Italy. It is divided, administratively into the two governments of Milan, corresponding with Lombardy, and Venice, having for the line of separation the river Minio, which issues from the Lago di Garda, and falls into the Po, S. E. from Mantua. Greatest length, E. to W., 348 m.; greatest breadth in prov. Milan, 106 m., and in prov. Venice, 166 m.; a portion of Tyrol projecting S. near the centre, at Lago Garda, and reaching the breadth in that locality to 60 m.; area, 15,300 sq. m. The capital cities are respectively Milan and Venice—the former of which is the residence of

the King, to whom the government of the kingdom is entrusted. The subdivisions, area, population, &c. of both governments, are exhibited in the following Table.

Subdivisions, Area, and Population of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom.

GOVERNMENT OF MILAN				
Provinces or Delegations.	Area Sq. m.	Population.	Chief Towns	
Bergamo	1,233	276,120	Bergamo	
Brescia	997	262,280	Brescia	
Como	286	108,076	Como	
Cuneo	728	201,523	Cuneo	
Levi-Croce	247	218,944	Levi	
Monza	620	270,100	Monza	
Milano	668	624,315	Milan	
Parma	208	171,225	Parma	
Sondrio	547	105,250	Sondrio	
Total	6,970	2,758,740		

GOVERNMENT OF VENICE				
Provinces or Delegations.	Area Sq. m.	Population.	Chief Towns	
Belluno	877	127,140	Belluno	
Fedon	926	211,768	Favina	
Verona	926	182,298	Verona	
Trento	728	201,523	Trento	
Tyrol, Friuli, or Udine	2,004	492,644	Udine	
Venezia	716	224,411	Venice	
Vicenza	817	202,928	Vicenza	
Verona	926	182,298	Verona	
Total	6,908	1,901,799		
Total of both Governments.	13,878	4,660,539		

The surface consists of a vast plain, lying chiefly along the I. or N. bank, and in some places even below the level of the Po, and ascending N. more or less gradually till it becomes mountainous, and is terminated by lofty ranges of the Alps. It thus consists of two distinct portions, a N. distinguished by the ruggedness of the Alpine scenery, and a S., composed of low, level plains, of almost unequalled fertility, but not free from poverty and by no means favourable to health. The mountains in the N. division have a nucleus of granite, partially overlain by primitive crystalline strata of gneiss and mica schist, and succeeded by extensive tracts of Jura limestone. Above this, thin strata of chalk are seen stretching in a narrow belt between Lakes Maggiore and Isèo and again, after a considerable interruption, extending along the E. shore of Lake Garda, then E. across the provinces of Verona, Vicenza, and Padua; and finally, N. E., as far as the province of Belluno. There, beds of tertiary marls and sandstone make their appearance, and are, doubtless, continued across the whole of the S. division of the kingdom as they reappear on the S. side of it, though they are completely concealed from the view by the deep deposits of alluvial gravels and alluvial loams which cover the intermediate plains. The W. and S. parts of the kingdom belong to the basin of the Po, which forms its S. boundary, an already mentioned—running from the N. from the Ticino, draining Lago Maggiore, and, from its interior the Lembra, the Adige, with its tributary Sarca, and bearing the waters of Lake Como, the Oglio, with its tributaries the Mella and Chiese, draining Lake Iseo, and the Minio, which last carries off the waters of Lake Garda. The E. part is shared by several independent basins, of which the most important is the Adige; and, after it, the Moncaghetto, Brenta, Piave, and Tagliamento. All the principal rivers have their mouths on the N. shores of the Adriatic. The lakes are the largest in Italy, and being situated chiefly in the N. and W. where the surface is finely diversified, are much celebrated for the beauty of their scenery. The most important are Garda, Isèo, Iseo, and Como, all wholly within Lombardy; Legnano, and Maggiore; the former less in it than in Switzerland; and the latter common to Lombardy, Switzerland, and the Sardegnian States.

Advantage has been taken of the level nature of the country in the great plain of Lombardy, chiefly occupied within the government of Milan and the Venetian provinces of Verona, and of the relative position of the lakes and rivers, to establish an extensive and most complete and efficient system of canals of irrigation. About one-sixth of the whole plain

is irrigated, and about one-fifth of its productive area; the whole of the area of irrigation decreasing progressively from W to E. Between the Ticino and Adda, about nine-tenths of the surface are irrigated; between the Adda and Oglio, about two-tenths, and between the Oglio and Adige, only about one-seventh. The following Table shows the entire area thus irrigated—

Area of Irrigation.	
Between	Wholes.
Between the Ticino and the Adda	Area 670,971 2,697
Between the Adda and the Oglio	361,779 1,406
Between the Oglio and the Adige	293,543 8,606
	1,061,593 19,537

1. Between the Ticino and the Adda
2. Between the Adda and the Oglio
3. Between the Oglio and the Adige

Many of the larger canals are used for navigation and commerce, as well as for irrigation and the entire length of the great canals of irrigation in Lombardy, and their first-class branches, has been estimated at above 4500 m., using up one-half of the average discharge of all the rivers. Each cubic foot of water, it is calculated, irrigates 70 ac., and the cost of water per acre is estimated at \$s. 6d. (Smith's Italian Irrigation).

Except the N district, on some of the mountains of which snow lies continually the climate is remarkable for the uniformity of the temperature, and the thermometer has a less range than in any other part of Italy. During the greater part of the year the heat does not reach 60°, though in very warm summers it has occasionally risen to 90°. The mean temperature of spring and autumn is nearly equal, but is the former more especially in the loftier districts of the N., hard-frosts are not unfrequent, and do serious injury to the blossoms, making abundant crops of fruit of rather rare occurrence. At Milan, the mean temperature is 66° at Venice 54° 66° the extremes at Milan are 58° to 73° at Venice, 42° to 67° the thermometer has, however at times descended to 10°, and the lagoons of Venice sometimes freeze. The summer is generally so dry that the month of June, July and August, have from 50 to 70 days of the brightest weather. Rains are abundant and frequent in autumn and winter. The prevailing winds are N W and N E in gov Venice, and E W and N E in gov Milan. The climate is healthy, except near the rice-grounds, marshes, and lagoons.

The general fertility of the plains of Lombardy has already been referred to, and is well known. The corn, maize, rice, hemp, and flax produced far exceed the home consumption, though the system of agriculture continues very imperfect. Irrigation, however, for which the configuration of the surface and the number of the streams, as has been shown afford unwonted facilities, is better understood here than in any other part of Europe, and no country can boast of possessing artificial meadows more skillfully formed, or more productive. The dairy produce, obtained from the cows fed on them, forms one of the principal sources of agricultural wealth and the Parmesan and Stracchino cheeses of Lombardy continue to prove their superiority to all other kinds, by the higher prices obtained for them. After the ordinary produce of agriculture, and scarcely inferior to it in value, is that of silk, of which vast quantities of the finest quality are annually raised. The vine also thrives everywhere, and the wine produced from it is very abundant, but, whilst owing to some peculiar defect in the soil, or to want of care and skill in the preparation of it, it does not rank high in point of quality. The difference between the two governments of the kingdom, as respects vegetable products, is chiefly to be remarked in the rice-culture; the area of which, in the gov of Milan or Lombardy, is nearly double that in the gov of Venice. In like manner, the former exceeds the latter in wheat, rye, oats and to the extent of a half in forests; while the latter exceeds the former considerably in rice, and to the extent of a half in meadow lands. The minerals are not of much importance, though they include iron, copper, porcelaine-earth, slate, limestone, marble, and a considerable variety of fine pebbles and rock-crystals. The manufactures, seldom carried on on an extensive scale, consist chiefly of silks, velvets, woollens, hats, ironware, porcelain, and stained glass; and the trade is in a great measure confined to the export of silk, wine, and cheese. The traffic is facilitated by

numerous navigable canals, and railways have been completed from Milan to Como, and from Milan part of the way to Verona, and from Verona to Mantua and Venice.

The government is in the hands of a viceroy, resident in Milan. Several dialects of the Italian are spoken. The religion is E. Catholic. Pavia and Padua—the former in gov Milan, and the latter in gov Venice, have each a university—the former with 58 professors, and 1469 students, in 1847, and the latter with 46 professors, and 1941 students. Besides these higher institutions, but including academies of art and science, gymnasiums, theological seminaries, and common schools of every kind there are 5192 educational establishments in gov Milan, and 2218 in gov Venice attended, in the former in 1847 by 217,263 or two-thirds of those fit to attend; and in the latter, by 89,557, or about one-third of those fit to attend.

The Lombardo-Venetian kingdom nearly corresponds to the ancient Roman divisions of Gallia Transpadana, and Venetia, with a small portion of Rhætia, but owes its name to a powerful nation of the N., who, in the end of the 6th century, made themselves masters of the whole country, and extended their conquests to the neighbourhood of Rome. It afterwards formed part of the empire of Charlemagne, and when it had fallen, became the seat of several independent republics, of which none has acquired so much celebrity as that of Venice. The house of Austria had early gained a footing in the country and had continued to increase its possessions with so much skill and perseverance that towards the end of the 18th century its sovereignty nearly extended over the whole. The victories of Napoleon wrested all from its grasp, and led to the establishment, first of the Cisalpine republic and then of the kingdom of Italy. The Congress of Vienna replaced matters on their ancient footing, and even gave Austria more than she had ever possessed before. Her Lombardo-Venetian kingdom then constituted, included the territories of the former republic of Venice (excepting Istria, and the canton of Civida, which are united to the kingdom of Illyria) the Austrian portion of the duchy of Milan, Mantua, a small part of Parma, Piacenza, and the Papal territories with the Valaisine, Bormio, and Chiavenna formerly belonging to Switzerland. Disaffected, however, was very widely spread, and in 1848, when, by the commotions in the other parts of the empire, the hands of Austria seemed fully occupied, a general rising, aided by a Sardeian army, took place, and proved so successful for a time that hopes were entertained of Lombardy being annexed to Sardinia. The fortune of war, however, took a new turn, the Sardeian army after a series of defeats, was driven across the Ticino, and Austria maintained her territory undiminished in extent, but with a population much diminished by her rule.

LOMBARDIA, a vil and com Italy, Lombardy, prov and 11 m N Turin, between the Malices and the Plect with a church and a monastery Pop 1188

LOMBARDY (Latin, *Lombardia* and *Lombardiæ*) an ancient kingdom of N Italy corresponding with the greater part of the Gallia Cisalpina of the Romans, formed in the 6th century, on the banks of the Po, by the Lombards or Longobards. It was overthrown by Charlemagne but the name Lombardy continued long after to be used and was applied to the whole country, from the source to the mouth of the Po. It corresponds in the present day with the government of Milan or Lombardy in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, the E. part of Piedmont and the duchies of Modena and Parma.

LOMBAY a m. Spain, prov and about 14 m from Valencia, r bank Júcar with a church, an old Dominican convent, a townhouse, primary school, manufactures of white lead and several flour-mills. Near it is a remarkable stalactite cave. Pop. 1538

LOMBEEK, two places, Belgium—1 (St. Catherine), A vil and com. prov. Dabent, 11 m. W Brussels, with a brewery, a mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1930.—2, (Nieuw Dams), A vil and com., near the former, with a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 673

LOMBLEEM or LOMBLEEM, an Isl Indian Archipelago, Flores Is., N W Timor between Adonara and Pautar, lat. (3° 16' S 14° 5' E. lon. 123° 30' E. (N.). It is about 80 m. long, by 16 m. broad, consists mostly of high, bold land, with a lofty conical peak at the N W part, which may be seen from a distance of 50 m., and has a large bay on the N., and

another on the W. side. The S. coast extends nearly E. and W. about 15 m. and both the N. and E. are formidable to approach. Nothing is known of the interior.

LOMBOX (maive, *Thamk Oesek*), an old Indian Archipelago, belonging to the Dutch and separated by a strait of some name from Hall on the W. and by the Strait of Allas from Sambawa on the E.; between lat. 8° 10' to 8° S. and lon. 115° 44' to 116° 45' E. Length N. to S. about 48 m. greatest breadth, about 37 m., area, 1868 sq. m. It is of a compact and, but for a long and narrow peninsula projecting from its S. W. corner, would be nearly of a square shape; and along the straits, both on its W. and E. shores, are good natural harbours and extensive roads, affording important facilities for traffic at all seasons. Several islets which line the coast are composed of coral, but Lombok itself is almost wholly volcanic. In the N. E. a mountain range extends, in its culminating point, Gomong Rindjani, the height of 12,000 ft. and, stretching across the island, sends its slopes E. N. and W. down to the shore. Another range, pursuing a direction nearly parallel to the former traverses the S. part of the island. Between the two ranges is an extensive and finely undulating plain, well watered, of great fertility and generally covered with fields of rice. The volcanic agency, though still probably existing in parts of the island not explored, has become extinct in the Gomong Rindjani, which is covered to its summit with luxuriant vegetation and presents a most beautiful aspect. The mouth of its crater how ever is still distinctly visible and it is even possible to trace the currents of lava which have flowed from it. The rivers and streams are very numerous. The largest on the W. coast are the Belong Bahak, Baramok, Antjar and Djankok and on the E. the Poeta, Matangin, Sangar, Lohson, and Ploet. The staple product of the island is rice, the cultivation of which is managed with the greatest skill and care the crops are alike remarkable for quantity and quality. Other articles more partially cultivated are cotton coffee, indigo, and tobacco the last of inferior quality. The fruits include, in abundance, mangoes, jambo, bananas, ram boots, oranges, &c. The coconut-trees are very numerous and, in some quarters, form the whole forest. Domestic animals are very numerous. The horses, though small, and deficient in beauty are spirited, and very hardy—a good number both of them and of buffaloes are exported. Swine and goats are found everywhere, and fowls, both wild and domestic, abound in unlimited profusion. The inhabitants are said to be more advanced in civilization than those of the neighbouring islands their agriculture is more perfect, and their skill in outwry is conspicuous in the manufacture of brass, which are of excellent temper, and in great demand throughout the archipelago the excellence of their fire-arms, also, cannot easily be surpassed. Lombok, though again prosperous, has only recently recovered from the effects of a fearful visitation which befell it in 1815. The violent eruption of the Gomong Tambora, in the island of Sambawa, though more than 20 leagues distant, spread its ravages over the fertile and richly cultivated plains of this island burying them, with multitudes of its inhabitants, under piles of volcanic ashes, and so completely destroying vegetation, that great numbers of the survivors ultimately perished of famine or general destitution. On this occasion, two-thirds of the population are said to have been destroyed. The sweeping of the island, and restoration of its agriculture, have necessarily occupied a considerable period; but the traces of disaster here, in a great measure disappeared, and its prosperity, already great, might still be very much increased, could the different tribes and their petty chiefs be induced to forget their feuds, and exchange incessant warfare for the arts of peace. Even now, the exports of rice alone amount to 16,000 tons. The other exports include cattle, skins, raw cotton, yellow sulfide borax, schenck, coconut, timber, dried beef, &c., and the frequent export of cotton and cotton prints, chiefly of English manufacture. *Common vociferous, opium, spirits, metals, raw silk, gold thread, ironmongery, porcelain, &c.* Pop. about 250,000.—(*Mission des Indes*, Ternate, Coup d'Œil sur l'Inde Néerlandaise)

LOMBRIASCO a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. Astoria, 3 m. from Pineroli. 1 bank Pa. It has two palaces, two churches, a monastery, a chapel, some small school and a trade in wheat, millet, and hemp. P. 1186.

LOMELLINA a prov. Italy, Piedmont, div. Novara, bounded N. by Novara, E. by Lombardy, S. by provs. Alessandria, Tortona, and Voghera, and W. by Vercelli, Omal and Alessandria, area, about 385 sq. m. It consists of a beautiful plain sloping towards the S. and divided into two nearly equal parts by the Agorone, an affluent of the Po. Administratively it consists of 14 municipalities, subdivided into 76 communes. Pop. about 118,000.

LOMMATZSOHLA a town, Saxony, circle and 22 m. W. N. W. Dresden with a church, and manufactures of leather and tobacco. granite and porphyry quarries, and a trade in tassel. Pop. (1848) 2775

LOMME, a town, France, dep. Nord, 3 m. W. Lille. It has some manufactures of linen, flax mills, and a bleachfield. Pop. 1018

LOMMEL, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Limburg, 20 m. N. Hasselt with a distillery an oil and two flour mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 3119

LOMNICA, a river, Austria Galicia, which rises in the N. E. side of the Carpathians, in circle Szabolczwar, flows easterly to N. N. E., forming a great number of islands, and joins the bank Dnieper a little above Hales after a course of about 60 m.; about 80 m. of which, beginning at Jassan, are used for floating.

LOMNITZ, several places, Prussia —1, (Kahn- or Wals-) A vil., Elber Thausen co. Zips, on the Popper here crossed by a wooden bridge, 8 m. from Kienmark, with two churches, a castle, manufactures of linen and leather and a trade in corn and flax. Pop. 1398.—2, (Zis- or Molo-Lomniz) A vil. Hither Thausen, co. Zips about 12 m. from Kienmark with two churches, and manufactures of linen. P. 1160

LOMNITZ, several places, Austria—1, A town, Bohemia, circle and 20 m. N. Blatnow on a height above the Populitz, enclosed on two sides by mountains. It is poorly built, has a church a townhouse surrounded by a tower a castle, a hospital, and a large trade in linen and cotton goods, which are exported to Italy and elsewhere, to the extent of nearly 30 000 pieces. Fine pebbles of agate, onyx, chalcidony, and jasper, are found in the vicinity. Pop. 2494.—2 A town, Bohemia, circle Budweis, on the Goldbach, with an ancient church a townhouse and manufactures of wooden articles. Pop. 1667.—3, A town in Moravia, circle and 10 m. N. W. Elitzsch on the Zischauer, with a church, a old feudal castle, situated on a rocky height a synagogue, manufactures of potash, and two saw, and four flour mills. Pop. 1390

LOMNITZ, several places, Prussia —1 A vil. prov. Sillesia, gov. and 28 m. S. S. W. Legnitz, 1 bank river of same name, near its confluence with the Bober, with two castles, two churches, life works, gristmills, and a bark and other mills. Pop. 946.—2 A vil. prov. Sillesia, gov. Oppeln, circle Rosenberg, with a castle, and a saw and other mills. Pop. 779

LOMOND (Loon), the largest and most magnificent of the British lakes, is situated in Scotland, chiefly in co. Dumfries, but partly also in that of Stirling. It lies between N. N. W. and S. E. E. and is of a very irregular shape, forming, in the N. part, a long, narrow and somewhat winding expanse, and then widening gradually out to its S. shores greatest length, about 34 m. breadth, in the upper part, not more than 1 m. but where widest about 7 m. area, about 45 sq. m. Where narrowest it has its greatest depth. Hence, to the S. of Loon, it seldom exceeds 120 ft., whereas to the N. of it, about 1 m. S. of Turbot, it is 616 ft., and 7 m. still farther N., at Alt Gary is 800 ft., which is supposed to be about its maximum. Its height above the sea-level is said not to exceed 22 ft. Owing to its great depth, the upper part never freezes, and the lower part only is winters of unusual severity. In 1740, the ice which covered it between Buchanan and Linn was strong enough to carry both men and cattle, and, in 1814, persons crossed on it from the mainland to the island of Inchmurrich. Its water is soft and wholesome, and is esteemed by numerous fish, including salmon, salmon trout, pike, perch, eels, and parrats, usually called fresh-water herrings. Its chief tributary is the Endrick, which enters it at its S. E. extremity, but it also receives numerous mountain torrents. It discharges itself by the Leven, the channel of which, at the point of discharge, is so contracted and counteracted by a bar, that it becomes inadequate to receive the additional supply poured during winter into the lake, the

either up or down the stream. One of these taken from below Southwark Bridge and looking towards St. Paul's, is represented in the accompanying engraving.

London was surrounded with walls by the Romans, and its extent was then, probably, limited by the end of Ludgate Hill Street and the top of Ludgate Hill, on the E. and W., by the

river on the S., and London Wall and Little Britain on the N., this part of the city being called London within the walls. The wall seems to have extended along the river at well as on the other sides. The city, at the present day, is bounded S. as formerly by the Thames it crosses N. up Goswell Street to Charterhouse Square, E. along High Street White



LONDON FROM BARKING, BELOW SOUTHWARK BRIDGE.—Drawn and Engraved by J. L. WILKINSON.

shaped to Middlesex Street and W. along the Strand to Temple Bar, the only remaining city gate, and a work of Sir Christopher Wren's. It is in this portion of the metropolis alone that the term *The City* is exclusively applied. Notwithstanding the enormous size of London—comprising even in the portion of it presenting a solid mass of houses E. to W. from Blackwall to Chelsea, a distance of 7 m., and N. to S., from Walworth to Holloway a distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.—it is tolerably easy for strangers to make their way in it, as the Thames traverses the town from W. to E. and most of the great lines of streets run nearly parallel to it, while there are intersected by streets running N. and S. With exception of public buildings, some club-houses, banks, insurance offices, and residences of the nobility the houses of London are uniformly built of brick and in the more modern parts of the town, frequently covered with a plaster composition, known by the abbreviated name of 'cemento' the facility with which ornaments can be executed in this material, has led to the overlaying of numerous edifices with decorations in very questionable taste. In the older parts, the great majority of the streets are narrow, and frequently crooked, but in those parts that have more recently sprung into existence, they are wide and spacious. Of the W. to E. streets, the most important is that which enters on the W. from Kew and Kingston, forming the flume of all the approaches to London is stretches on, through Knightsbridge and Piccadilly, with Apsley House and numerous other palatial edifices facing the Green Park, which constitutes its S. boundary for about half its length. This line is everywhere broken at the E. end of Piccadilly but the Strand continues it, somewhat nearer the river and it stretches on through Temple Bar along Fleet Street, Ludgate Hill, St. Paul's Churchyard, Chancery, Cornhill, and Leadenhall Street, from whence it branches off into the Mile-End Road and the Commercial Road. The next great artery between the W. and E. extends along Oxford Street, which is itself $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, through Holborn, Skinner Street, and Newgate Street, where it joins the more S. line above described, at the W. end of Chancery. Further N. again is a third line, extending from Farringdon to the city as far E. as Islington, a distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; it is called the New Road and thence to Finsbury Square, about 1 m. it bears the name of the City Road. Among the principal streets which run N. and S., in the West End, are Park Lane,

with its numerous elegant structures overlooking Hyde Park; St. James Street, with its handsome club houses and hotels; Bond Street, so narrow and still so fashionable that the carriages of the aristocracy in the months of May and June, sometimes block up the street for a considerable space, and have to wait long for exitation; Regent Street, one of the broadest streets, and perhaps the handsomest in London although it is indebted for much of its architectural beauty to the plaster with which all the houses are covered. This street is greatly frequented as a promenade, and with its magnificent shops, its crowds of well-dressed loungers, and the incessant throng of elegant equipages it presents, especially on a fine day in spring, about 3 or 4 o'clock, a most interesting and animated spectacle. On the N. it communicates with Portland Place, which may be considered a continuation of Regent Street. This is also a very handsome and spacious street, consisting entirely of private residences. It is now less fashionable than it was 20 years ago, but it is still inhabited by several of the nobility. On the S., Regent Street communicates with Piccadilly by a double crescent of stately buildings called the Quadrant, terminating in a cross, which corresponds with that on the N. where Regent Street intersects Oxford Street. From Piccadilly Regent Street continues S., widening at its termination into Waterloo Place, which is ornamented at its S. extremity with the Duke of York's column. Between Regent Street and Drury Lane, which is about 1 m. further E., there is a want of transverse streets running N. and S. A new one, however has been opened recently, which, by a junction with St. Martin's Lane will serve as a communication between the Strand and Holborn. To Southwark and Lambeth, the principal thoroughfares lead from the bridges to a common centre, the well-known post-roads called the Elephant and Castle, nearly equidistant from all of them except Vauxhall and Chelsea bridges. These great lines of roads, with several others, though wide and well-built streets, if Blackfriars Road be excepted, are inferior to the leading lines on the N. side of the river.

The city of London, as we have already seen, now forms but a small part of the metropolis, and it may be said to be only inhabited in the day time; for, in the afternoon, the busy and anxious crowds who feed in its narrow streets during the day, rush from their warehouses and counting-houses in the city to their homes in the West End.

or in the different suburbs. Great improvements have been recently effected in this quarter, especially in the neighbourhood of the Bank and the Exchange, by the opening up of new streets of considerable breadth, and in a very superior style of architecture, especially those that lead from the Bank to London Bridge on the one hand, and to Moorfields on the other. This portion of the metropolis alone possesses a corporation, the oldest, richest, and most powerful municipal body in the world. The city is divided into 108 parishes, of which 97 are called 'without,' and 11 'within' the walls—a distinction which is merely nominal, as the walls have long since disappeared. The space which extends down the N. bank of the river as far as Blackwall, is occupied by the various docks, wharfs, and warehouses, and inhabited by slop-sellers, cump, and sailors. To the N. of this district lies Spitalfields and Bethnal Green, which have been opened up by the Eastern Counties Railway, from which the traveller can readily distinguish the silk-weavers busily plying their handlooms. Adjoining Spitalfields, on its W. side, is Clerkenwell the seat of the watch-trade, inhabited by the best paid and best-informed class of artisans in London. On the N., the parish of Islington, placed on a salubrious elevation, where new streets and a more airy construction rise in amazingly rapid succession, is mostly inhabited by the middle classes, and those immediately beneath them in the social scale. On the Surrey side, Southwark, including Bermondsey, is the great seat of the tanning trade while Lambeth is occupied generally with manufactures. Shadwell and Rotherhithe are the head-quarters of sailors, and are but meanly built and uninhabited. Indeed the whole of the river bank of the Thames is much inferior in wealth and importance to that portion of the metropolis on the E. or Middlesex shore. The E. line of the city of Westminster coincides with the W. line of the city of London, Temple Bar being the point of junction in the Strand. It is bounded to the N. by Oxford Street from Tottenham Court Road to Kensington Gardens, and its W. limit, passing through the Serpentine in Hyde Park, reaches the Thames at Chelsea Hospital. Marylebone, Finsbury, and Tower Hamlets form a continuous line lying in the N. and E. of these two cities. With regard to the West End, it is often used to distinguish the fashionable part of London from the rest—its body and tenets are bounded by Regent Street and Waterloo Place on the E., St. James Park on the S., Park Lane and Green Park on the W., and by the western division of Oxford Street on the N. This square and compact body, which contains the mansions of the nobility, the club-houses and the squares in which reside the elite of fashion, is bounded on the N. by Marylebone—a district which was not long since fashionable, but which has greatly declined in that respect since the rise of Belgravia, although a few dandies and other aristocratic residents are still to be found in Cavendish and Portman Squares. Still further N. lies the Regent's Park district containing some fine terraces and crescents, and numerous private villas. Those who dwell here belong chiefly to the middle classes, among whom are a considerable number of city merchants. To the E. of Marylebone lies the Bloomsbury district, with its well built houses and squares, erected towards the latter part of the last century. This portion of London is chiefly occupied by lawyers and merchants, for its noble mansions and spacious squares no longer excite the rank and fashion of the town, as in the days of the late George. Still further E., we recognise the architecture of the era of Anne, in the expensive dwellings of Great Ormond Street and Queen's Square, where fashion resided near the beginning of last century. To the S. of this line is the Strand district, which is strictly trading, although the streets running out of it towards the river are chiefly occupied by lodging-houses. In the extreme W. of London have recently risen into existence two extensive districts, Finsbury and Belgravia, which flank Hyde Park on the N. and W. The fields and gardens which extended, twelve or fifteen years ago, from near Edgware Road to Raynham, have now given place to an immense tract of streets, terraces, and squares, which form a striking contrast, by the regularity of their appearance, to many of the older portions of London. The houses, from their height, have an air of grandeur, but the uniformity of their plaster decorations becomes tiresome. Here reside great numbers of professional men and city merchants, as well as various others

who have some pretensions to fashion. Belgravia, on the S. or opposite side of Hyde Park, is bounded on the E. by Grosvenor Place, a fine range of buildings facing the Green Park and Buckingham Palace Gardens, on the N. by Knightsbridge, on the E. by Sloane Street, and on the S.E. by Kew Street. Belgrave Square forms the nucleus of this fashionable region, and contains, like many of the streets around it, numerous edifices of palatial size and structure. Here, also, the brick walls are uniformly coated over with stucco, a circumstance which greatly detracts from the first impression produced by the architectural beauty of the buildings, especially if one is accustomed to the substantial as well as elegant, stone edifices in the newer portions of Edinburgh and Glasgow. Contiguous to this district lie Chelsea and Thompson, the latter lying low, and possessing a warm and moist air in the recess of consumptive persons. On the S.E. of Belgravia, also, lies Westminster proper one of the poorest and most squalid districts in the metropolis. Malaria and disease prevail here the drains being below the high-water level of the river and the moral atmosphere is equally tainted. Something has been recently done to cure both evils, by the opening up of a new street, and the building of three new churches, the erection of the latter being due to private liberality.

The streets are regularly kept clean, and are well lighted and paved. The carriage-way is generally paved with granite, but several streets, such as Regent Street and the New Road, are macadamised. The amount annually expended in paving exceeds £200,000. From the extent of the metropolis and the great amount of business carried on in it, the principal streets, as might be expected, present a continued throng of vehicles of every description, often forming an almost unbroken line above a mile long. The principal E. and W. lanes are the great scenes of crowded thoroughfares, in them, the narrow parts are not unfrequently completely blocked up for a time, passage either one way or other being quite impracticable, when long lines of omnibuses, cabs, private carriages, drays, and dust-carts may be seen waiting in impatience till the street is cleared from the temporary obstruction.

Squares and Public Monuments.—The squares of London are numerous, and many of them of great extent and exceedingly elegant, the centre generally being occupied with shrubbery which, notwithstanding the incroachments of the metropolis, usually thrives well and many of them are adorned with statues of sovereigns, warriors and statesmen which, both in conception and execution, are of very various degrees of merit. Among the squares more deserving of notice, may be named—Lincoln's Inn Fields with an area of 12 a., near the centre of the metropolis, Eaton Square, 10 a. Grosvenor Portman, Cavendish Squares, all in the W. and Russell Square, 10 a. Bedford, Bloomsbury, Tavistock, and Euston Squares, in the N. part of the town and Trafalgar Square at Charing Cross fronting one of the principal thoroughfares and adorned with public buildings, fountains, the Nelson column, and statues of Charles I. and George IV. The most conspicuous public monuments are 'The Monument, on Park Street Hill, London Bridge, a fluted Doric column, 202 ft. high, erected in 1677, in commemoration of the great fire of London; the York Column at the S. end of Waterloo Place, a plain Doric pillar of granite, 134 ft. high, surmounted by a bronze statue of the Duke of York; a fluted Corinthian column in Trafalgar Square, 176½ ft. high, raised in honour of Nelson and surmounted with a colossal bronze statue of the hero while the pedestal is decorated with bronze sculptures in high-relief the figures larger than life, and a colossal equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, placed on the summit of the grand arch at the top of Constitution Hill, forming the approach to Buckingham Palace, and another of smaller size in front of the Exchange.

Gas, Water, Sewerage.—London is supplied with gas by twenty companies, producing above 15,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day. And there are seven water companies, supplying daily 44,573,973 gallons, being at the rate of 164 gallons for each house. The principal source whence water is obtained is the Thames, some of the companies deriving their supplies from the river as high up as Kew, and some as far down as between Westminster and Waterloo bridges. Spring-water, from Harfordale, is brought in by an aqueduct called the New River, 40 m. in length, including windings and a further supply is drawn from the River Lea. Artesian wells,

of excellent water, may be found in any part of London, by boring down to the chalk. But such a source of supply for the metropolis would seem liable to be depended upon, from the fact, that existing works of this kind have, in recent years, been rapidly lowering in level. Some portions of London are well drained, but in others, such as Bermondsey, Westminster Wapping, where the sewers are below the level of high water, the drainage is necessarily imperfect, and the consequence is, that malignant fevers, and other epidemic diseases, make fearful ravages among the inhabitants of those districts. But although much remains to be done, the system of sewers deserves to be ranked as one of the wonders of London, from their great depth and immense mass, the latter quality however, according to recent investigations being one of their great defects, for it has been successfully demonstrated that a comparatively narrow conduit, kept constantly filled with water or fluid sewerage, is a much more efficient means of drainage than a large and only partially filled sewer. Hitherto, the Thames has formed the great outlet for all the sewers but the effluvia has become very general, that the river should no longer be employed for such a purpose, and that a vast subterranean canal should be dug on each side of the river to receive the drainage of the sewers coming from the interior of the town, and to convert it to a considerable distance, where it may be converted to some useful purpose, or be discharged into the river so far down as to prevent the possibility of its being brought back by the returning tide. The ordinary daily amount of sewerage discharged into the Thames on the N side, has been calculated at 7,045,120 cubic ft., and, on the S side, 2,457,600 cubic ft.

BRIDGES AND THE THAMES TUNNEL.—Within the limits of the metropolis and W. of the Tower the Thames averages 1000 ft. wide. Till towards the middle of last century it was crossed by only one bridge, but now between Chelsea and the Tower there are eight bridges, three of which are within the limits of the city and four in Westminster. The lowest down and most important of all is *London Bridge* connecting the city at King William Street, with Southwark at the junction of Walington Street, and Tooley Street. It is an elegant structure of Aberdeen granite, built after designs by John Rennie, and under the superintendence of his son Mr. John Rennie. Of the immense traffic on this bridge no idea may be formed from the fact, that 15,000 carriages, of all kinds pass along it every hour. About 500 yards further up the river, stands *Southwark Bridge*, in like manner connecting the city and Southwark. Queen Street and Bridge Street being the approaches on either side. It is an iron bridge, of three sequential arches, resting on stone piers, and was erected by the elder Rennie. About half a mile further W., *Blackfriars Bridge* connects the city at Bridge Street with Southwark at Great Surrey Street. It was designed by Mylne, a native of Edinburgh, and built of Portland stone, which not having retained the effects of the water and the atmosphere, the piers have lately been cased with granite and otherwise, the frequent repairs upon it have more than doubled its original cost. *Waterloo Bridge*, nearly half a mile above the former is esteemed by many to be the finest in the world. It was constructed of Aberdeen granite, by the elder John Rennie, and including its approaches, supported on semi-circular arches, is 2465 ft. long, it is perfectly level, and connects the Strand with the Strand Road. Under 3 m. S. W. *Hungerford Bridge*, constructed by L. E. Rennie, for foot-passengers only, spans the river from Hungerford Market to Belvedere Road. It is 1857 ft. long. *Westminster Bridge*, opened in the middle of last century, crosses the river at the N end of the Houses of Parliament, from Westminster to Lambeth and about 700 yards S. from Hungerford Bridge. It was built of Portland stone, and is now (1857) in such a state of decay that, unless taken down, it must soon give way of its own accord. About 8,000,000 of horses pass along this bridge annually. Nearly 1 m. S. from the last-named bridge, Westminster and Lambeth are third time connected by *Victoria Bridge*, the Vauxhall Bridge Road leading from Pimlico and New Bridge Road, leading from Vauxhall Gardens, being the approaches on either side. Like Southwark Bridge, it is of cast-iron, but is very inferior to it in every respect. Nearly 2 m. W. by S. from this bridge, *Chelsea or Battersea Bridge* connects the localities whence it obtains its double name, and is an old wooden structure, opened in 1772. The

following Table shows the chief measurements, cost, &c., of the bridges:—

Names of Bridges.	High Clearance (feet).	Cost.	Length.	Breadth.	No. of Arches.	Year Completed.
London (stone)	181	£200,000	776	44	3	1831
Southwark (iron)	181	800,000	776	44	3	1860
Blackfriars (stone)	1770	280,000	596	44	3	1799
Waterloo (stone)	1817	1,100,000	1218	44	3	1817
Hungerford (suspens.)	1844	81,000	1218	44	3	1861
Westminster (stone)	1781	281,000	1218	44	15	1790
Vauxhall (iron)	1814	280,000	679	40	1	1870
Chelsea (wood)	1774	20,000	678	35	1	1772

The *Thames Tunnel*, a roadway under the river, which is generally regarded by foreigners as the greatest wonder of the metropolis, is 2 m below London Bridge. An attempt was made, in 1808, to make a tunnel below the river at Limehouse, but the water burst in and destroyed the works, when the tunnel which entered on the Surrey side, had reached within 200 ft. of the opposite bank. The present work is a monument of the skill and energy of Sir James Bazelton, who commenced operations March 2 1825. On August 12 1828, there was an inundation, which stopped the works till January 1835, when they were renewed with great energy and the tunnel was at length opened to the public March 25 1843. It consists of a hollow brick cylinder or tube, subdivided into two roadways, each 15 ft. high, and 12 ft. broad. The entire cost was about £214,000, of which the Government lent £247,000 to the company who carried on the enterprise. As a speculation, the tunnel has turned out very unprofitable, the annual receipts being under £2000—a sum which is barely sufficient to keep it in repair as land-springs make constant intrusions. There is a cylindrical shaft at each end, with 100 steps, by which foot passengers ascend and descend on paying a toll of a penny each. The company have not been able to meet the cost of completing the approaches, so that there is no access for vehicles of any kind.

PALACES.—*St. James*, erected by Henry VIII. from a design by Holbein at the foot of St. James Street, is an irregular duncy looking brick building. But it is well adapted internally for royal levees and drawing-rooms which are held here during the fashionable season. *Beckingham Palace*, facing the W end of St. James' Park, was built by George IV and consists, since the erection of the F front, of a quadrangular range of buildings. This E facade, which is loftier than the rest, and in the Italian style, gives to the whole a more palatial appearance than it formerly possessed. The situation is low and damp and the palace is shaded on the N by buildings of an inferior description while the gardens are overlooked on the W by the houses in Grosvenor Place. In the gallery, which is 160 ft. long, are some good pictures. The Queen resides here several months every year. In the spring and summer *Whitehall*.—The Banqueting House, designed by Inigo Jones, in the Palladian style, and justly regarded as one of the greatest architectural ornaments of London, is the only remnant of the ancient palace of Whitehall the ceiling, painted by Rubens is the most extensive work of that artist existing in the country. In front of it was beheaded Charles I, who was executed in the scaffold through an opening which was made in the walls for the purpose. *Kensington Palace*, situated in Kensington Gardens, is a plain brick building. It was purchased by William III., and became his favourite residence, and was the birth-place of her Majesty Queen Victoria. *Lambeth Palace*, on the Surrey side of the river, opposite the Houses of Parliament, has been for many centuries the residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury. It is a brick edifice, and comprises a great variety of styles in architecture, from early English downwards, and contains a library of 25,000 vols.

THE PARKS.—Of these the largest and most fashionable is *Hyde Park*, which lies between the Unrbridge and Kensington roads, and contains about 400 acres. It has, towards the S. side, a large artificial lake, called the Serpentine, which is spanned by a handsome bridge of five arches, at the entrance to Kensington Gardens. The principal entrance to the Park on the S. side, is by a triple gateway close to Apsley House, and within a few yards of that point is the beginning of Eotten Row a narrow strip called off for squires, and stretching about

1666. It was finished in 1710; and Sir Christopher Wren, by whom this magnificent temple was designed, died to witness its completion. It is 510 ft. in length, from E. to W., while the transept is 250 ft., exclusive of the handsome porches at each end; the breadth of the W. transept is 180 ft., and the height of the walls 110 ft. The building is crowned with an immense dome, surmounted by a lantern with ball and cross—the height of the latter being no less than 404 ft. from the ground. From Ludgate Hill, a fine view is obtained of the W. apse, with its beautiful double portico of coupled columns in the Corinthian and Composite orders, and its two clock towers, each 323 ft. high, over which rise the gurgate cupola. This vast structure, which is built entirely of Portland stone, cost only £747,854, 9s. 6d., which was paid by levying a tax on coal. The interior is extremely deficient in ornaments. Among the few monuments it contains are those of Lord Nelson, Sir Ralph Abercromby, Sir John Moore, Dr. Johnson, Howard, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and other eminent characters of modern times. Side by side, under the centre of the dome, lie interred Britain's greatest admiral and greatest general of the present era, Lord Nelson and the Duke of Wellington. *Westminster Abbey*, after St. Paul's, is the finest ecclesiastical edifice in London, and one of the best specimens of the pointed style in this country dates from the reign of Henry III. and Edward I. when it was erected on the site of the Saxon minster founded by Sebert. The beautiful chapel at the E. end was added by Henry VII. and, at the beginning of last century, the upper part of the two towers at the W. end were erected from designs of Sir Christopher Wren. It is 560 ft. long, and 195 ft. wide within the walls. In this noble edifice, our kings and queens have been crowned from Edward the Confessor to Queen Victoria, and here many of them are buried, some with and others without monuments. In the S. transept are the tombs and honorary monuments of great poets, from Chaucer down to Campbell, whence it is called Poets' Corner, and in other parts are numerous sculptured monuments to statesmen, warriors, philosophers, divines, patrons

and eminent individuals generally, many of whom are interred within its walls. Of the other several edifices in London the most remarkable are *St. Bartholomew's* in W. Smithfield, which contains some fine specimens of Norman, early English, and later styles of architecture, *St. Dunstons*, in Southwark, which boasts of the best early English architecture in London in its choir and lady chapel, the only portions of the old church which remain. *St. Dunstons, Wallbrook*, the interior of which is extremely fine, and generally regarded as one of Wren's best works, and the *Temple church*, which combines transition Norman architecture with early English, the latter in the choir, which was founded in 1140. Important restorations, in this church, have been recently completed at a cost of £70,000. Besides these, many of the older parish churches are elegant structures, among those worthy of being specified are *Bow Church*, *St. Bride's* in Fleet Street, and *St. Martin's* in the Fields. The churches of the earlier part of the present century are altogether inferior in design, and mostly in a debased Grecian style. These built in more recent years are closely adaptations of the Gothic, and give favourable indications of a return to a purer taste. Of the E. Catholic churches in London the largest is that called *St. George's cathedral*, in Southwark, finished in 1845, at a cost of about £50,000. The dominating places of worship are mostly plain, unpretending structures. Altogether it is said that there are about 250 churches and Episcopal chapels in London; and 780 places of worship belonging to Dissenters of every kind.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN THE CITY.—Besides churches, some of which have already been adverted to, a number of the most important, if not the most elegant buildings in the metropolis are situated within the city. The seating of the whole is formed by the Bank of England, the Royal Exchange, and the Mansion House, which all face towards an open area, the centre of bustle and business, near the middle of the city, which is further adorned with the handsome offices of several assurance companies. The *Bank of England* in Threadneedle Street, belonging to a chartered company established in 1693 under the management of a governor, deputy-governor and twenty directors, was built in 1732. It has, since that period, received various additions and improvements, and now forms a low, flat, insulated, irregular parallelogram, covering 4 ac. of ground. Adjoining the Bank of England is the *Royal Exchange*, an extensive and ornate building, having a Corinthian portico, surmounted by a pediment, enriched by sculpture. It surrounds an open interior quadrangle, in the centre of which is a marble statue of Queen Victoria, by Lough. In this court, which is surrounded by covered arcades, the meetings of the merchants on 'Change are held. An equestrian statue, by Chantrey, of



THE ROYAL EXCHANGE AND BANK OF ENGLAND.—Designed and Engraved by J. L. WHISTON.

the Duke of Wellington occupies the area in front of the building. The Royal Exchange was originally founded by Sir Thomas Gresham in 1567, and having been burned down in 1666 it was rebuilt and opened in 1669. This second Exchange having been also burned down on January 10, 1838, the present edifice was erected on its site. The Exchanges for special purposes are—the *Stock Exchange*, in Capel Court, the *Coal Exchange*, Lower Thames Street, built by J. S. Baring, opened on October 30, 1840, by Prince Albert. It is a sumptuous, though rather incongruous building, the great Hall of which is circular, 60 ft. in diameter, and 74 ft. to the apex of the glass dome, with which it is covered, the *Corn Exchange*, a fine Doric structure, in Mark Lane, opened in 1747, and enlarged and partly rebuilt in 1837. The *Managers' House*, the residence of the Lord Mayor while he holds the office of first magistrate of the city was built in 1789-93, from the designs of Dance, the city surveyor at a cost of £71,000. It has a Corinthian portico in front, and stands in the E. end of the Poultry, nearly opposite the Bank of England. The *Guildhall*, situated at the W. end of King Street, Cheap, is the civic place where the principal business of the Corporation of the city of London is conducted and the magnificent banquet given here, have rendered City House proverbial. This edifice was erected at different periods, to have been preserved from its incongruous architecture. The debased Gothic front, with the city arms in the centre, was finished in 1789, but it has been since frequently repaired. The

Hall, six hundred room, in which 8000 persons can sit, contains some monuments of ordinary sculpture; and, at the W end, raised on pedestals, are the well-known colossal figures of Gog and Magog. The East India House, containing the offices of the East India Company, is situated in Leadenhall Street. It is an extensive building, with an Ionic portico in front, and contains, besides the necessary accommodation for the officers of the Company, an excellent library, rich in Asiatic literature, and an interesting museum of Indian objects.

City Corporation and Government.—The chief civil officer of London is the Lord Mayor, annually elected from among the aldermen who have been sheriff, on September 29. The powers and privileges of this officer are very extensive. He is installed in office on November 8, when a procession takes place called 'the Lord Mayor's Show.' The court of aldermen consists of 25 members, including the Lord Mayor. They are chosen for life by the householders of the twenty-six wards into which the city is divided, each being the representative of a separate ward. They are properly the subordinate governors of their respective wards, under the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor and preside in the courts of Wardmote for the redress of minor grievances. Such as have filled the office of Lord Mayor become justices of the quorum, and all others are justices of the peace within the city. The sheriffs, two in number, are annually chosen by the Livery, or general assembly of the freemen of London. The Common Council is a court consisting of 440 members, returned by 35 of the wards in proportion to their relative extent. The 26th, or *Bridge Ward Without*, being represented by an alderman. The general business of this court is to legislate for the internal government of the city, its police, revenues, &c. The recorder is generally a barrister of eminence, appointed, for life, by the Lord Mayor and aldermen, as principal assistant and adviser to the civic magistracy, and one of the justices of Oyer and Terminer. The Livery of London is the aggregate of the members of the several city companies, of which there are 81, embracing the various trades of the metropolis. Of the city companies 12 are termed great companies, and from one or other of them the Lord Mayor was formerly chosen. In order of precedence they are—The Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant Tailors, Haberdashers, Salters, Ironmongers, Vintners, Clothworkers. Many of the companies are very rich and possess large halls, few of them, however having any pretensions to architectural beauty excepting the Goldsmiths' Hall, behind the Post-office; the Fishmongers Hall, near London Bridge, and the Ironmongers Hall, in Fenchurch Street, all of which are very elegant structures.

The Metropolitan Police.—The organization of the present most effective police force, is the consequence of Sir Robert Peel's celebrated bill of 1829. Before that period, the streets were often unsafe at night, from the small number and uselessness of the watchmen to whom the preservation of order was entrusted. This force is divided into the city police, confined to the city proper, and the metropolitan police, which latter commenced in 1835, of 5549; and their jurisdiction extended 19 or 18 m. round the city walls. In 1848 the total number of persons apprehended by the metropolitan police was 70,866, of whom 24,566 were females; 84,746 were discharged by the magistrates, 81,348 disposed of summarily or held to bail, and 6645 tried and convicted, only 708 being acquitted. In the same year, the number of felonies was 18,254, affecting property to the amount of £26,379, of which only £2870 were ultimately recovered. Only about one-third of those apprehended could read or write. In the same year, there were 1478 persons reported as lost or missing, of whom 994 were restored by the police, the suicides were 131, hanged 75 attempted, but prevented—lower numbers than in Paris, notwithstanding the difference of population. The fire-engine establishment has seventeen stations, where engines and firemen are kept always in readiness, and there are two floating engines on the Thames. In 1849 the number of fires was 845, and in 1851 above 1000.

Courts of Law.—The four courts of Chancery, Common Pleas, Queen's Bench, and Exchequer are on the W side of Westminster Hall, with which they communicate. The hall itself, which was built by William Rufus, and is 300 ft. long 68 ft. wide, and 110 ft. high, was formerly used for great

state trials, from that of Sir William Wallace down to those of Warren Hastings and Lord Melville, which were the last. It now serves merely as a promenade for lawyers, during the sitting of the courts. It is said to be the longest apartment not supported by pillars in the world, except the Hall of Justice at Padua. The Old Bailey Sessions house, adjoining Newgate, is the central criminal court for the trial of prisoners who have committed offences within 10 m. of St. Paul's. One or more of the judges in Westminster Hall sit here also in the Old Court, while the New Court is presided over by the Recorder and Common Serjeant of the city of London. County courts, of which there are 11 within the metropolis and its immediate neighbourhood, were established a few years ago for the trial of small debt cases, £20 being the limit. In 1848, there were 36 621 plaintiffs entered before these courts. The Crown appoints the judges, who are barristers. Beside the above, there are also the Clerkenwell Sessions-house, the city police courts, which are held at the Mansion-house and Guildhall and are presided over by the Lord Mayor and one of the Aldermen and the 11 courts connected with the metropolitan police, each of which is presided over by a barrister of at least seven years standing. *Inns of Court.*—Of these there are four, Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. They were originally colleges for the study of law but now are little more than residences for lawyers. A law student in order to be called to the bar, has merely to be entered as a member of one of these Inns, and to attend a certain number of times in the common hall. The Inner and Middle Temple are close to Temple Bar between Fleet Street and the river. The roof of Middle Temple Hall, built in 1579, is considered the best specimen of Elizabethan architecture in London. Subordinate to the Temple are Clifford's, Clement's, Lyons and New Inns. Lincoln's Inn is situated between Chancery Lane and the extensive square called Lincoln's Inn Fields. During a portion of the year, the Lord Chancellor sits in the old hall, and the Vice-Chancellor holds their sittings in adjoining buildings. A magnificent hall and library in the Tudor style, from the designs of Hardwick, have recently been erected in the gardens subordinate to Lincoln's in Furnival's Inn in Holborn. Gray's Inn stands on the N side of Holborn, and has attached to it two Inns of Chancery—Staple Inn, and Barnard's Inn. The gardens, first planted about the year 1600 were a fashionable promenade in the time of Charles II and for some time after.

Prisons.—There are altogether about a dozen criminal prisons, three of which are in the city. Newgate, situated near St. Sepulchre's Church, is a gloomy and massive structure, formerly used for debtors as well as criminals but now confined to felons, and accommodates properly about 400. Bridewell near Blackfriars Bridge, is a house of correction for vagrants, pilferers, or disorderly persons, summarily convicted before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. Giltspur Street Compter, near Newgate, which it resembles in its architecture, is used as a place of confinement for all prisoners at the Central Criminal Court and the London Sessions, and summarily convicted within the jurisdiction of the city magistrates. A house of correction is attached to it. It holds about 250. Clerkenwell prison belonging to the county of Middlesex, is similar in character to the last. The House of Correction, Cold Bath Fields, which will hold about 1200 prisoners is a very extensive brick building, near Gray's Inn Lane, with spacious courts and airy grounds. The classification is good, and the silent system is followed, connected with hard labour. A large tread-mill employs 320 at a time. Millbank Penitentiary, or Prison, as it is now called, is an immense brick edifice, designed by Jeremy Bentham, and is said to have cost half a million sterling. The external walls form an irregular octagon, and enclose upwards of 16 acres of land. Its ground plan resembles a wheel, the governor's house occupying a circle in the centre, from which radiate six piles of buildings, terminating externally in towers. The average number of inmates is about 700. Every convict sentenced to transportation in Great Britain, is sent here previously to the sentence being carried into execution, and remains three months under close inspection. Horsepower Lane Jail, Southwark, the county jail for Surrey, contains about 260 prisoners. The top of the building is used as a place of execution. The Westminster House of Correction, in Tostall Street, which

is built on the Panopticon principle, has a court-yard in the centre, 250 ft. in diameter, with prisons round it for 600 persons, but the average number confined is 350. The silent system is pursued, and a good classification maintained. The Model Prison, Pentonville, contains 1600 separate cells. The inmates are detained for two years, and are taught useful trades, previous to transportation. The principal prisons for debtors are the Queen's Bench and Whitecross Street prisons.

Clubs.—Many of these establishments, having most elaborate and ornate buildings, form some of the principal architectural features of the metropolis. They are situated chiefly in the W end, and near Pall-Mall, and vie with each other in elegance and luxury. The principal ones are the Athenæum, possessed of a fine library, and having a great many articles and sums of science and letters among its members the Army and Navy, the United Services, the Guards, and the Junior United Services the Carlton, the great Tory, standing side by side with the Reform club, in Pall-Mall the former limited to 800 and the latter to 1400 members, the Travellers, Brooks one of the oldest of the clubs, and the rallying point for the Whig party White's, also a very old club, frequented chiefly by the Conservative nobility the Conservatives; the Oxford and Cambridge; the Garrick, frequented by lovers of the drama. The entrance fees vary from 8 to 40 guineas, and the annual subscriptions from 5 to 12. There is also great diversity in the number of members, which range from 500 to 1500. Many members, who have no homes in town, live almost entirely at their clubs having only a bed-room in the neighbourhood.

Theatres and other Places of Amusement.—The two principal theatres (1853) are Covent Garden and Her Majesty's Theatre, in the Haymarket, which have carried on, for several years, a rivalry in the representation of Italian operas. *Drury Lane*, for a series of years, has been used for the performance of English operas, melodramas, and aquatics &c. The Haymarket, and the Theatre, in Oxford Street, are now the chief theatres in the West and where the regular drama is performed. The other principal theatres are Balfour's Wells, in Islington the Lyceum, the Adelphi, St James the Victoria, the Surrey, and Astley's, the last being exclusively devoted to equestrian performances. On the E. side of Regent's Park stands the Colosseum a polygonal structure, with a magnificence Doric portico and a colonnade, used chiefly for the exhibition of panoramic views. Exeter Hall, in the Strand, capable of containing 3000 persons, is used for concerts on a great scale, as well as for the annual Maymeetings of the different religious societies in Hanover Square there is a large hall for concerts and other public assemblies. In Willis Rooms, in King Street, St. James are given the fashionable balls called *Almack's* also lectures, concerts, &c. One of the principal attractions in London is the Zoological Gardens, in Regent's Park. The Surrey Zoological Gardens, though on the whole greatly inferior to the former have some points of superiority they cover about 16 ac and contain a sheet of water 5 ac in extent. Vauxhall Gardens on the S., and Cremorne Gardens, on the N. side of the river are also favourite places of resort, where mazes, fire-works, and balloon ascents are among the principal attractions.

Museums and Galleries.—The British Museum, in Great Russell Street, now a spacious and imposing edifice, with an Ionic facade and sculpture in the pediment built during the last 20 years, was founded in 1753. It contains an immense collection of books, manuscripts, sculptures, coins, minerals, stuffed animals; Egyptian, Assyrian, Grecian, Etruscan, and other antiquities. This noble institution is open three days in the week to the public, who avail themselves of the permission in great numbers. The library of printed books contains upwards of 400,000 vols. In Greek, and perhaps also in Egyptian antiquities, this collection is not surpassed by any in Europe. The National Gallery contains some very fine pictures, but, for their limited number, scarcely deserves the name of a national collection. One end of the building is used for the annual exhibitions, schools, and lecture-rooms of the Royal Academy Marlborough House, in Pall Mall, contains a collection of paintings by English masters of the greatest part of which was presented to the nation by Mr. Richard Vernon, in 1847. Dulwich Gallery, at Dulwich, 5 m. from Waterloo Bridge, contains a fine collection, especially of Dutch paintings, among which those of Croy country

a prominent rank. There are many fine collections of pictures and statues in the houses of the nobility some of which are thrown open occasionally to the public. The Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, on the S. side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, a handsome new building, erected at a cost of £40,000, contains some curious skeletons and surgical preparations. The Beane Museum, on the N. side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, possesses many valuable objects, consisting of books, prints, MSS., drawings, maps, models, plans &c. There is also a museum in Whitehall Yard, connected with the United Service Club, and a Museum of Practical Geology in Jermyn Street.

Literature, Scientific Institutions, &c.—London has long been the favourite residence of literary men, drawn thither probably in older times ere literature had assumed its present independent position, by the attractions of titled patronage. But whatever may have communicated the original impulse, we have now the fact, that the metropolis is the great centre around which cluster the literary and scientific men of the country the seat of the principal learned institutions, and the headquarters of journalism and of the book trade. There are six morning, and nearly as many evening newspapers, and a host of other journals, which appear weekly or at shorter intervals. The morning papers, during the sitting of Parliament, require each a staff of 14 reporters. The chief learned institutions are the Royal Society, Somerset House which was founded in 1559 the Society of Antiquaries, in the same building founded in 1707; the Royal Academy of Arts, in Trafalgar Square, founded in 1768 the Royal Academy of Music, founded in 1822 the Royal College of Physicians, at the N.W. corner of Trafalgar Square, founded by Leicester, physician to Henry VIII and the present building, finished in 1825 the Royal Geographical Society, founded in 1830, with a choice geographical library and large collection of maps the Institution of Civil Engineers, established in 1829; the Royal Institute of British Architects, founded in 1834, and possessing a good library of architectural works the Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, established in 1799 the Geological Society in Somerset House, established in 1807.

Educational Establishments.—At the head of these stands the University of London, established in 1827, solely for the purpose of conferring degrees, the candidates for which are for the most part supplied by University College and King's College. The senate consists of a chancellor, vice-chancellor and thirty-five other members, who hold their sittings in Somerset House. The faculties are those of arts, law, and medicine and the examinations are held twice a year. In University College which was opened in 1828, the course of education embraces the classical tongue, science, history, jurisprudence, and medicine religion being wholly excluded King's College is on a similar plan except that religion is taught in it in accordance with the principles of the Church of England. The buildings are handsome, especially that of University College. There are likewise two Episcopalian theological schools, an English Presbyterian, a Baptist, an Independent, a Unitarian and a Jewish; and several schools for medicine, botany, chemistry, geology, &c. Of the numerous endowed schools, the most noted are—St. Paul's School, which provides a free education for 158 boys, the most advanced of whom are sent to Oxford and Cambridge, with exhibitions of about £50 to £120. Milton, the great Duke of Marlborough, and Hailey, were pupils in this school, which has a high character. The revenues are about £2000 Charter-House is a corruption of *Charterwell*, founded in 1811, and endowed with property which in 1816 yielded £22,000, it supports 80 poor brethren, and admits 40 boys, who are afterwards apprenticed or sent to the university. The Merchant Tailors School, founded in 1561, furnishes a very efficient education gratis to 100 boys, and to 150 others at rates varying from 5s. to 2s. 6d. a quarter; the school has 48 fellowships in Oxford, and seven in Cambridge. Christ's Hospital, Newgate Street, better known as the Bine-coat School, was founded in 1555, as an hospital for poor fatherless children and foundlings, although many are said to be now admitted without testifying the qualifications of poverty. The pensioners are in the gift of the governors, who are nearly 500 in number, and each of whom, in order to hold that office, must have contributed £500 to the funds of the institution. The establishment in London accommodates, at present, 920 boys; and

there is a subsidiary hospital at Hestford, where there are generally about 450 of the younger boys, and 80 girls—making in all 1450 children imbricated, educated, and educated by this institution. The *Greenwich*, as the most advanced in climates are called, are sent, with valuable exhibitions, to Oxford and Cambridge; and those in the mathematical school are placed with commanders of ships, and fitted out at the expense of the hospital. Others are apprenticed to different trades. Westminster School was founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1560, for the free instruction, clothing, board and lodgings of 40 boys, called king's scholars, in reality, however, each now pays about 64s. yearly. Dryden, Locke, and the Earl of Mansfield, were in this school. Besides the above, and numerous private schools, there is a free school in almost every parish; and the National Society and British and Foreign School Society supply instruction to many thousands of children. These societies have also normal schools.

Hospitals and Charitable Institutions.—London abounds with hospitals for the cure of disease, lying-in charities, asylums for orphans, and other institutions of a like nature. Among these most deserving of notice are St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in W. Smithfield, first founded in the 12th century, and then refounded by Henry VIII. in 1546, admitting patients suffering from accident, and diseases of all kinds; containing 560 beds, and relieving 70,000 annually.—Guy's Hospital, Southwark, founded in 1713, by Thomas Guy a bookseller, accommodating 580 in-patients. It has also an excellent museum and theatre of anatomy.—St. Thomas' Hospital, in the Borough. St. George's Hospital, near Hyde Park Corner, with a handsome front overlooking the Green Park, the Middlesex Hospital, founded in 1745. Westminster Hospital, and various hospitals of smaller size, have been opened by voluntary contributions.—Charing Cross Hospital, King's College Hospital, University College Hospital &c. There are medical schools attached to the above institutions. Bethlehem Hospital (Madman), in St. George's Fields, S. of the river, is appropriated to the insane poor. The building which has an imposing appearance, extends over nearly 14 ac. the rooms are large and airy, well-ventilated and ventilated and can accommodate at least 400 patients. St. Luke's Hospital also for insane patients, was founded in 1751, and accommodates 360 persons. The Foundling Hospital, in W. Strand, founded by Captain Coram; at present it is rather an asylum for illegitimate children whose parents are known, than an hospital for foundlings, as it was originally. The number of children averages about 500, and they are maintained till the age of 12, when they are either apprenticed or provided for otherwise. Chelsea Hospital (see CHATELAIN). Greenwich Hospital (see GREENWICH).

Cometries.—Extra-mural interment is of very recent date, and is still only very partial, most of the cometries being too distant and expensive for the poorer classes. Royal Green Cemetery, in which several royal personages have been buried, was opened in 1825; it occupies about 45 ac. of ground, and is tastefully planted and laid out. There is another at Highgate, about 30 ac. in extent, and others at Stoke Newington, Brompton, Norwood &c.

Means of Conveyance.—This is of two kinds, internal and external. The former is accomplished by means of omnibuses, cabs, and steamboats. The omnibuses, 8000 in number, ply on all the principal thoroughfares to every part of the metropolis, and to all the neighbouring villages, they pay duty to the amount of £274,000 annually and the 7000 conductors and drivers by whom they are managed pay, for licenses, £1750 annually. The cabs number about 5500. Numerous small steamers ply on the Thames, affording the most convenient means of communication, at all hours of the day, to all points of the river between Richmond and Woolwich, a distance of 18 m. Besides these facilities for locomotion, parcels are delivered in all parts of the metropolis by a joint-stock company. The external means of conveyance comprise railways, canals, and steam-vessels. Seven railways, affording means of transit to all parts of the kingdom, have stations in London. They are the Great Western, North-Western, Great Northern, Eastern Counties, Blackwall, South-Eastern, or Dover, Brighton and South-coast, and the South-Western. Some of them, as the North-Western, with its Dorset temple for an entrance, and the Great Northern, with its gigantic arches, have the merit of a most expensive kind, though this can be said in favour of

the architectural sublimities of such erections. The canals strictly associated with London are seven in number—the Grand Junction, Regent's, Brentley and Lea, Lea Union or Sir George Ducket's, Kensington, Grosvenor, and Surrey this last follows nearly the line of the canal cut by Canals the Dams, for the purpose of transporting his vessels into the upper part of the river, past the defences of Old London Bridge. A large fleet of steam-vessels afford constant means of transit for passengers and goods between the Thames and all parts of the E. and W. coast of England, the E. coast of Scotland, and the N. ports of the continent; while, from the easy means of transit by railway, Southampton may be reached the out-port of London, through which the commodities by steam with the most distant parts of both hemispheres, and with the antipodes.

Markets.—These are numerous, but, excepting for the articles sold in them, none are worthy of notice, presenting, as they do, little to attract, either in external beauty or in internal arrangement. The principal ones are, Billingsgate, for fish, Hungerford, fish, butcher-meat, and vegetables, Farringdon, butcher-meat, vegetables, and fruit. Covent Garden, vegetables, fruit, flowers, and plants, both green-houses and hot-houses. Leadenhall, poultry, game, hides, and cattle horns. Newgate, butcher-meat, carcasses and retail (the most extensive carcass market in London), and Smithfield (formerly the great place of executions, and where so many martyrs died in the time of Queen Mary), the great market for cattle and sheep, long felt to be a nuisance from its position in the centre of the city but which is now removed to a suburban locality in pursuance of an Act passed by Parliament in 1862. It is difficult, or perhaps impossible, to arrive at an accurate estimate of the quantity of food consumed in London. In 1844, however, there were sold in Smithfield and Leadenhall markets alone—

Wheat,	1,514,130	Perk	2,196,400
Oats,	225,540	Butter	460,000
Culver	94,98	Eggs.	48,000

Allowing for carcasses imported by steam and otherwise, the annual consumption of butcher-meat has been estimated at 240,000 bullocks, 1,700,000 sheep, 28,000 calves and 85,000 pigs, besides vast quantities of bacon and ham. Exclusive of eggs brought from various parts of the United Kingdom 70,000,000 to 75,000,000 are imported annually from France and other continental countries. About 18,000 cwt. are kept in the metropolis and its environs for the supply of milk and cream. The consumption of wheat may be estimated at about 1,600,000 quarters a year.

Manufactures.—It would be almost endless to specify the different kinds of articles manufactured in London. It contains the largest breweries, distilleries and sugar-refineries in the kingdom; was long the principal seat of the silk-rearing, and still employs above 14,000 workers in that branch. It has extensive manufactures in metal, including machinery of all kinds, plate, jewellery, watches, and brass-work, occupying likewise above 14,000 workmen, and as many more are engaged in the production of books and prints. Millinery occupies 40,000, the making of clothes and shoes above 38,000, and boots and shoes as many more. Besides these branches, 12,000 are engaged in cabinet-making and many thousands in coopering, coach building, leather-working, hat-making, ship-building, rope-making, mast-making, &c., all of which are departments of manufacture conducted on a large scale and there are numerous extensive chemical works, soap-manufactories, and dye-works.

Commerce, Docks, &c.—The port of London extends from London Bridge to a little below Blackwall, and is divided into the Pool, Limehouse Reach, Greenwich Reach, Blackwall Reach, and Bagnly's Reach. It is under the care of the corporation of the city as conservators. The docks, some of which are of great extent, are surrounded by wharfs, sheds, storehouses, vaults, and warehouses of the most spacious kind. St. Katherine's Docks, London Docks, the West India Docks, and the East India Docks, extend along the N. bank of the river at intervals, from the Tower to Blackwall, and on the S. bank, between Rotherhithe and Duffield, are the Commercial Docks. The tide rises 18 ft. at spring, and 14 ft. at neap, as the London Docks; and the depth is low water spring-tides, on the outer side of St. Katherine's Docks, the deepest in the port is 10 ft. The largest in the West India Import dock, 2660 ft. long, 600 broad, and capable of containing 304

vessels, of 200 tons each. The vessels belonging to the port, in 1860, numbered 3785 sailing and 318 steam, aggregate tonnage 657,297 tons, 129,000 tons less than New York the year previous. Its foreign exports, in 1850, amounted to £14,127,537, being less than ever 1845 of above £5,000,000. The foreign exports of Liverpool for the same period, increased from £35,000,000 to £25,000,000. The enormous sea-going trade of London, however, renders it superior to every other port in the world, in the number of vessels and the amount of tonnage frequenting it; but as returns being published to show the actual amount of this tonnage, only an approximation can be given. About 5,000,000 tons of shipping enter the port annually of which 1,500,000 are from foreign ports 500,000 from the colonies, and 3,000,000 are coasters. The number of vessels engaged in the coal trade alone is above 10,000, importing, in 1851, 3,326,542 tons of coal. The exports consist chiefly of British manufactures, though a large quantity of the foreign imports also are re-exported. The imports consist of every kind of article brought from foreign parts: a list of them, in fact, would form an epitome of the articles of the trade of the world. For East and West India produce, London is the great port, tea, sugar, tobacco wine, oils, timber, tallow, hides, wool, and drugs, form large items on the list. All articles imported must be entered at the Customs-house, a large building by the river side, between London Bridge and the Tower: the long room, where public business is transacted, is 165 ft. long, 66 ft. wide, and 55 ft. high. The amount of customs taken here, affords an excellent means of estimating the comparative value of the imports of London. The amount received in 1849 was £11,070,176 (being only £700,000 less than the total amount of its foreign exports for the same year) while the total amount of customs for the United Kingdom for the same year was £25,453,585, showing that nearly a half of the whole amount was received at the port of London.

People.—With respect to the habits and condition of the general population of London, perhaps there is no set of men who are more devoted to their calling, whatever it may be, and who possess greater perception of character and a keener eye for their own interest, but as they have more regard to material comfort than mental improvement, they are inferior in general intelligence to the same classes in the Scotch cities. Their reading rarely extends beyond the Times, or the weekly newspapers, but the rapid spread of cheap publications will no doubt produce a marked change for the better. From the great sums of money spent by the higher classes in the metropolis, the London tradesman has probably a greater respect for the aristocracy than is entertained by the people in other large towns, and, although generally alive to his own interest, he is rather too apt to be imposed upon by persons of title, whether real or assumed, as the police reports so often testify. He is also a lover of peace and order as was evinced on the famous 10th of April, 1848, when 40,000 armed constables were enrolled for the defence of the city against the Chartists. Many of the London tradesmen are very wealthy, but, in general, they live without much ostentation, whereas many of the higher class of merchants are ruined by vying with the aristocracy in splendour of living. Skilled artisans of all sorts receive high wages, but they live too well to save much of their earnings. On Sunday, great numbers of these, as well as clerks and shopmen flock to Richmond, Hampton Court, Greenwich, Hammersmith, and other places in the neighbourhood of London, or by excursion trains to Brighton and other distant localities, but there are many tradesmen, such as the vendors in Royal Green, the shop cabinet-makers in the same locality, and the 'greensters,' men working for the cheap tailoring trade in the Minerva, who are obliged to ply their trade a great part, if not the whole of Sunday. To these may be added the needle-women, the 'saw-workers,' or plishers of soldiers' clothes, and the 'gutter-makers,' in the boot and shoe trade. Others, again, are so fatigued with the labours of the week, that they make the Sabbath literally a day of rest and do no work all day. This is done to a great extent by milliners' apprentices, who work late, and carpenters who work at the 'strapping shops'—a name given to those shops in which they are taxed to an excessive degree. Kewfishes, standing all the wealth of London, and its numerous solicitors for the relief of the indigent, is considered almost misery and distress. In 1844-45 the money raised by rates, and expended for the relief of the poor amounted to £454,543. The number

of these is a quite distinct class, and practice haggard almost as a trade nine-tenths of them are impostors and convicted vagrants, insupportable till, dishonest, and profligate. The really indigent are relieved by an institution called the *Bazaar for the Destitute*.

History.—In the reign of Nero, London was already a place of considerable importance; and, after the Romans left Britain, it is supposed to have become the capital of the E. Saxon kingdom. Little more is known of it, during the *Heptarchy*, than that it suffered severely by fire in 746, 796, and 801. When England was united under one monarch, London became the metropolis of the kingdom and, soon afterwards, it was seized by the Danes. At the Conquest, London submitted to William, and received from him a charter which is still preserved, and, on the accession of Henry I. a new charter was granted—the model from which Magna Charta was taken—restoring the privileges which existed before the Norman Conquest. London Bridge, erected instead of a wooden one, was begun in 1176, and finished in 1209. This was, to a great extent, the same that was taken down in 1837. In 1218, the forest of Middlesex was cleared, and that portion of London N. of the city began to be built. In 1256, water-pipes began to be laid in the city and, early in the 14th century coal was first introduced. In 1293, the village of Southwark was incorporated with the city as it had previously served as a place of refuge for malefactors. In 1349 and 1361, London was visited by the plague. In 1381 broke out the rebellion of Wat Tyler who fell by the hands of the Lord Mayor hence the dagger on the city arms. In 1418, lamps were introduced, in the same century, some of the principal streets were paved, and wooden houses began to be replaced by others of brick. In the next century still greater improvements were effected. Westminster was now connected with the city by a new of noblemen's mansions along the river one of which still remains at the extreme W. Northumberland House. In the 17th century, St. Paul's was covered with houses; and the space N. of the Strand, as far as Holborn and from Temple Bar to St. Martin's Lane, were extensively built upon as well as the neighbourhoods of Charing Cross and Pall Mall. The New River was completed, and many houses were supplied with water, sewers were dug; smooth pavements were laid down for passengers; and the heavy-treaders came into general use. But the streets were so narrow and dirty, and the houses so close & stilted, that the city was scarcely ever exempt from the plague which sometimes committed great ravages. In 1665, the great fire broke out, and spread over 836 ac. destroying 10,300 houses, 90 churches, and many public buildings. In rebuilding considerable improvements were introduced and a fire in Southwark, 10 years after, gave a similar opportunity of improving that district. Population and trade now rapidly increased partly from the immigration of French Protestants driven from their country by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. In the 18th century, the metropolis steadily advanced in extent, prosperity, and splendour. In 1730 took place the Gordon riots, when the mob were in possession of London for two days, and committed frightful havoc. Since that disastrous outbreak, the peace of London has never been seriously endangered; and the troops stationed in and around the capital, together with the effective police forces that now exist, seem quite adequate to ensure it against any similar disturbances. The extension and improvements which have taken place in London during the present century, are still greater than at any former period, and further changes of great importance are now in operation. The most remarkable event of recent times in the history of the metropolis, is the carrying into effect of the Great World's Exhibition, originated by Prince Albert. The magnificent edifice, formed of glass and iron, in which was exhibited the unparalleled collection of manufactures and works of art there brought together was erected in Hyde Park, and opened May 1, 1851. It was above a third of a mile long (1846 ft.), 406 ft. wide, 48 ft. high in the centre, and 24 ft. at the sides, it covered 16 ac. of ground, was composed of 703 tons of wrought and 8784 tons of cast iron, 896,000 superficial ft. of glass, forming 598,656 panes, and weighing 400 tons. 600,000 tons of wood, and cost £247,937. The number of exhibitors was 13,567, and the value of the articles exhibited was estimated at £2,761,529; of which, £1,087,507 belonged to the United

Kingdom, 279,901 to the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, and 2670,420 to foreign countries. The Exhibition remained open till October 31, being 5 months and 11 days, and was visited by 6,089,195 persons, the highest number of visitors any one day being 109,796, and the smallest number 6,327. The total money drawn amounted to £261,248, of which, £233,792 were for admission. The whole structure was removed in 1853, and is now (1853) in course of being re-erected, on a still more magnificent scale, at Sydenham. [For the *Progress of the Nation*, *Wells's London and Vicinity*, *Murray's Modern London*, *Crompton's Handbook of London*, *N. Collier's London in 1850-51*, *First Report of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851* Private information.] See **SURREY**.

LONDON, a, in Upper Canada, cap. dist. of same name, on the Thames, 108 m. W. S. W. Toronto. It has 10 churches, a handsome jail and courthouse, and large barracks. It was laid out in 1826, and has since been twice nearly destroyed by fire. Pop. (1829), 7124. — The district extends along Lake Erie, between Gore and W. district; it is watered by the Thames, the Aux Sables, and numerous smaller streams, has, for the most part, an excellent soil, and contains many portions which have been long settled, and are now in a high state of cultivation. Grain is exported in large quantities, and, on the mill streams, considerable business is done in sawed lumber, chiefly for exportation. Pop. (1842) 81,850.

LONDON (New) a city and port of entry, U. States, Connecticut, on the Thames, 3 m. from its entrance into Long Island Sound, lat. 41° 24' N. lon. 72° 30' W. It is for the most part indifferently built, but some of the houses recently erected, are neat and elegant. It has five churches, four academies, and a number of schools. The harbor is, for the most of the best in the Union, is wide and spacious, defended by two forts, has a depth of 30 ft., and is rarely obstructed by ice. A considerable trade is carried on with the W. Indies, and the S. states. The whole and other fisheries are extensively prosecuted. Pop. (1840) 9005.

LONDONDERRY a maritime co. N. coast, Ireland bounded N. by Lough Foyle, and the Atlantic Ocean. It is on Antrim and Lough Neagh, 8 m. co. Tyrone and W. Donegal. Length, 40 m., breadth, 24 m. Area, 519,431 sq. co. of which 318,382 are fertile. The surface is in many parts mountainous, especially in the centre of the county, and towards its N. border, where several summits occur, varying from 1200 ft. to above 1700 ft. in height. The principal rivers, besides the Bann, which forms its E. boundary are the Foyle, the Fungahan, and the Roe. The soil is mossy, sandy, and stony, and, clay-slate, basalt, and limestone are found in various localities. There are no mines worked in the county. The vales are extensive and fertile. The most improved portions of the county are the district of Lough Neagh, the valley of the Roe, the valley of the Fungahan, including the coast of Lough Foyle between the embouchures of these rivers, and the immediate vicinity of Londonderry on both sides of the Foyle. Agriculture, however, though in some respects improved, is still generally speaking, in a very low state. The number of acres under crops, in 1851, was 174,165, including wheat 5339 ac.; oats, 39,021 barley bere, and rye, 1540, potatoes, 26,783; turneps, 12,820 flax, 18,468 the remainder, pease, beans, mangel-wurzel, carrots, parsnips, cabbage, mowseed and clover &c. There is but little land in pasture; and the breed of cattle, with exception of pigs, of which great numbers are raised, is in general, not much attended to. The staple manufacture is linen. In 1850 there were 169 national schools in the county, attended by 12,173 children. The county is divided into four baronies, two liberties, and 43 parishes and returns four members to Parliament—two for the county, constituency (1851) 4305 one for the city of Londonderry and one for the borough of Coleraine. Cap. Londonderry, other principal towns, Coleraine and Newtonlismady. Pop. (1841), 223,174 (1851) 191,888. — (Thames *Irish Almanac*.)

LONDONDERRY, a city, nat. bor. and port, Ireland, cap. above co. 1 bank Foyle, 5 m. above its entrance into Lough Foyle, 123 m. N. N. W. Dublin, lat. (bridge) 54° 59' 30" N., lon. 7° 19' W. (a). It stands on an oval-shaped hill the buildings rising steep above sea in a very picturesque manner. The older part of the city is surrounded by a wall, about 1 m. in extent, which forms an agreeable promenade,

but the houses now extend for a considerable distance beyond it. On the opposite bank of the Foyle is a large market, called the Waterside, which is connected with the city by a magnificent wooden bridge 1068 ft. long. Some of the streets are very steep, and, though lighted with gas, so few of them have an elegant appearance, that Londonderry may emphatically be called a town of back streets, still many of the private dwellings have a handsome appearance, and many of the shops are spacious and well furnished. The principal public buildings are the corporation-hall, courthouse, jail, customhouse, innside asylum, and a Doric column, surmounted by a statue, erected in memory of the Rev. George Walker, the intrepid governor of the city during the memorable siege in 1689, the doocan free grammar-school or Foyle college, theatre, linen hall, and the new barracks. The ecclesiastical structures are the cathedral of the see of Derry, and two other churches belonging to the Establishment; two R. Catholic chapels, with four Presbyterian, an Independent, and two Methodist meeting houses. Besides Foyle college, already mentioned, there are several schools, the most important of which are the national school, and Gwyn's charitable institution for boarding, educating, and educating poor boys. The manufactures of Londonderry are two mills for spinning flax, several flour-mills, distilleries, breweries, roperies, gun-dries, and tanneries, and a ship-building yard. The trade of the port is considerable. The principal articles of export are linen and linen yarn and large quantities of eggs, butter, wheat, oats, and oatmeal, amounting in value to above a million sterling. The chief imports are timber, barilla, sugar, rum, flax-seed, wine, and tobacco. The salmon fishery of the river and the Lough is valuable. At spring-tides, vessels of 500 tons can discharge at the quays. In 1850, there entered the port 716 vessels, ton. 64,824, and 391 steamers, ton. 102,652 and there departed 269 vessels, ton. 26,118 and 333 steamers, ton. 100,946. Regular communication, by steamers, is maintained with Liverpool, Glasgow, Greenock, and Camphelon. The bor. returns a member to Parliament, registered electors (1851) 754. The most memorable event in the history of Londonderry is the successful resistance it made, in 1689, during a siege of 105 days, to the forces of James II. Pop. 18,683.

LONDONDERRY, per Eng. Lincoln 1510 ac. P. 728
LONG ISLAND, several isles, Indian America, Atlantic and Pacific Ocean.—1. A small isl. India, near W. coast Bill. ton. 2 51 S. lon. 107° 59' E.—2. A small isl. Java Sea, near S. E. coast Mal. lat. 7 16 S. lon. 115° 6' E.—3. An isl. N. coast Papua lat. (N. point) 0 58' S., lon. 134° 50' E. (a). It has two remarkable peaks, the surface of one of which is much out of, and very irregular and appears to have been a volcano. The island, though called 'Long' by Dampier, has rather a round figure, and its circuit is at least 40 m. The soil, in the vicinity of the shore, appears and must neither coconuts trees, nor any trace of the bananas, have been seen on it.—4. An isl. off S. coast New Zealand, S. E. entrance to Foveaux Strait lat. 47 17 S. lon. 167° 26' E.—5. A small isl., Queen Charlotte's Sound, Cook's Strait, New Zealand, N. E. end of Middle Island, lat. 41 6 S., lon. 174 27 E. (a). about 4 m. long and hilly, and the hollows filled with trees; the perpendicular cliffs on the coast are the resort of numerous sea-fowl.

LONG ISLAND, several isls. America.—1. U. States, New York, having the Sound of same name, 110 m. long by 2 to 30 m. broad, on the N., and the Atlantic S. and E. It is about 120 m. long, by 30 and under, broad, area, 16,000 sq. m., surface hilly on the N., and level on the S. It is indented with several inlets and bays, having water for vessels of 60 or 70 tons. On its S. W. end, which includes part of New York harbour are the two important suburbs of that city, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh.—2. One of the Bahamas, lat. (N. point) 25° 41' N., lon. 76° 19' W. (a), about 70 m. long by 5 to 4 m. broad. Pop. 800.—3. An isl., British N. America, Hudson's Bay, lat. 65° 5' N., lon. 79° 0' W. (a).
LONG ISLAND.—1. A series applied to a group of the Hebrides, Scotland, comprising Lewis, Harris, Benbecula, N. and S. Uist, &c., which are supposed to have been formerly united, and comprehending an area of about 1200 sq. m.—2. An isl. off W. coast Ireland, co. Cork, bounding-water Bay 5 m. N. N. W. Cape Clear, a coast-guard station, and inhabited chiefly by fishermen and pilots.

LONG KEYS.—1, *Thursloe*, Bay of Honduras (*Middle*), lat. 17° 10' N., lon. 88° 45' W. (*North*), lat. 17° 50' N. lon. 88° 40' W. (*South*), lat. 18° 57' N. lon. 88° 50' W.—3, One of the Bahamas, on the E. side of the S.W. entrance to Crooked Passage, lat. 23° 25' N.; lon. 74° 30' W.

LONG (Loon), a narrow picturesque arm of the sea, Scotland, stretching with a slight curve, N. and N.E. from Firth of Clyde, for about 16 m. between con. Argyll and Dumfriesshire. An offset to the N.W. is named Loch Gell.

LONG-YOAT, a river in China, prov. Chahing, on the banks of the Hwai-Chow or Grand river about 16 m. W. S.W. Nancha. It is a small place but has three pretty pagodas, all picturesque situated.

LONGA, a small uninhabited isl. Scotland, Hebrides, co. Ross, ½ m. E. Salsburgh.

LONGANO, a town, Naples, prov. and 6 m. S. Ischia, with manufacture of cutlery. Pop. 1124.

LONGAROCK, a vil. and par. Italy, Venetia gov. and 56 m. N. Venice, cap. dist. r. bank Piave; with five churches. Pop. 10,200; dist. 9600.

LONGBOROUGH par. Eng. Gloucester 3770 ac. P. 556.

LONGBREEDY, par. Eng. Dorset, 2117 ac. P. 375.

LONGBURY, par. Eng. Dorset; 1025 ac. P. 289.

LONGDON three pars. Eng.—1, Stafford 4511 ac. P. 1145.—2, Worcester 3909 ac. P. 577.—3, (upon Tern) Shrop 796 ac. P. 68.

LONGEVILLE (Long St. Amand) or LONCHAM, a vil. France, dep. Moselle, on the side and at the foot of a lofty hill overlooking the valley of the Moselle, 31 m. E. Metz, with a castle, occupying the site of a Benedictine abbey which was founded in the sixth century and pillaged first by the Duke of Brandenburg, and then by the Swedes. P. 1867.

LONGFIELD par. Eng. Kent 581 ac. P. 162.

LONGFIELD two pars. Ireland Tyrone—1, (*East*), 9716 ac. P. 2630.—2, (*West*) 93,907 ac. P. 4162.

LONGHURST two pars. Eng.—1, Derby 8920 ac. P. 1162.—2, Essex 1108 ac. P. 215.

LONGFORD, an island on Ireland prov. Limerick N.W. extremity bounded N. by Limerick and (Cavan & E. and S. Westmeath) and W. Roscommon from which it is separated by the Shannon and Lough Ree. Length 29 m. breadth, 22 m. area, 257,721 ac., of which 191,625 ac. are arable. The surface is generally level, with some low hills of a tuffaceous and pastoral character. The subsoil is limestone and clay-slate the soil fertile, and well suited to pasturage, with much bog the average depth of which is 30 ft. Marly clay underlies many of the boggy tracts. In some places to a thickness of 10 ft. between the bog and the limestone rock but in general the thickness of this bed of clay is only one foot. Ironstone and lead ore are found here the former said to be equal to the best Swedish ore but no workings have hitherto been attempted. Marble is raised in the vicinity of Rathfriland, in the S. part of the county. It is of a deep grey colour and polished well. The principal lake in the county is Lough Connagh it is of exceedingly irregular form, and about 5½ m. long. The number of acres under crop, in 1851 was, 67,575 of which there were wheat, 5170 oats, 49,560 barley, beans, and rye, 2778, potatoes, 11,330; turkies, 1808. The rest of the county is chiefly grazing land. Great quantities of butter are made by the farmers and cottiers. Pigs are reared in great numbers. The feeding of sheep is not much attended to. Farms extremely small upwards of 9000 being under 15 m. The condition of the working people is very low, they live almost entirely on vegetable food, but are nevertheless strong and healthy. Limes and some woodlands are manufactured. In 1850, there were 51 national schools in the county, attended by 6143 children, being an increase in the attendance of about 600 since 1841. The county is divided into six baronies, and 26 parishes, and returns two members to Parliament. Principals towns, Longford and Grangeville. Pop. (1841), 115,491, (1851), 92,580.

LONGFORD a town, Ireland, cap. above co., 1 bank Conlin, 66 m. N.W. Dublin. It is a busy place contains a county courthouse, county prison, union workhouse, barracks, a handsome church and two or three places of worship for Dissenters, and, in the centre, a very fine R.C. Catholic chapel, of recent erection. There are also a number of extensive farms, corn-mills, tan-yards, &c. A branch from the Royal Canal terminates here. Pop. 4144.

LONGFORDAN, par. Scot. Perth, 3962 ac. P. 1787.

LONGFORMACUABACH-KILL, par. Scot. Berwick; 31,350 ac. P. 411.

LONGHAM par. Eng. Norfolk, 1804 ac. P. 387.

LONGHOPE, par. Eng. Gloucester 8070 ac. P. 1070.

LONGJUMEAU a vil. and com. France, dep. Beloit, Oise, between two hills, on the Ivetot, 13 m. S. Paris. It is a very ancient place, consisting of a very low street with well-built houses, and has a parish church, with a Gothic porch a large stonehouse, handsome fountain, several taverns, a trade in corn, flour, wine, leather and cattle. P. 1996.

LONGLIKE, a vil. and com. Belgium prov. Luxembourg, on an affluent of the Moselle, 20 m. N.W. Arlon, with hamlets and two flour-mills. Pop. 1215.

LONGNEY par. Eng. Gloucester 1070 ac. P. 504.

LONGNI, a town, France, dep. Orne, 33 m. E.N.E. Alençon, with manufacture of leather and agricultural implements, blast furnaces and other iron-works. Pop. 1645.

LONGNIDDEY a vil. Scotland, on 5 m. W. by N. Haddington; a station on the N. British Railway P. 216.

LONGNOR, par. Eng. Salop, 1800 ac. P. 278.

LONGOBARDI a vil. and com. Naples, prov. Calabria-Citra, dist. and 12 m. S. Paola on the Mediterranean P. 1990.

LONGOBUCCO, a town, Naples, prov. Calabria-Citra dist. and 11 m. S.W. Rossano, in a deep valley, with some lead mines, and charcoal burning. Near is the Neapolitan hunting house, see head. Pop. 5980.

LONGPARIKH, par. Eng. Hants 5560 ac. P. 875.

LONGBOIVA or LUXEMBURG a poor vil. and par. Portugal prov. Beira-Alta, com. and 15 m. N.E. Trancoso, in a low and unhealthy situation, 1 bank Tagus. It has several churches, and a castle, which once belonged to the Knights Templars. Near it are sulphur and ferruginous springs with a bathing establishment, and a valuable mine of argillaceous mud. 1 op. 1630.

LONGDON, par. Scot. Aberdeen 15,870 ac. 1 9962.

LONGSTANTON, two parishes—1, (*East*), 2000 ac. P. 171. (*West*), 895 ac. P. 465.—2, (*St. Andrew*), 890 ac. P. 171.

LONGSTOCK par. Eng. Hants 290 ac. P. 460.

LONGSTON, par. Eng. Cambridge 1412 ac. P. 342.

LONGTON a market in England, on Stafford, 4 m. E.N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne composed of the two townships of Longton and Lane End. It is pleasantly situated on a small stream, and on the N. Staffordshire Railway and has several spacious and well built streets, two parish churches, one a large and handsome building of stone, and the other of brick, with a tower containing a fine chime of bells; Independent, Wesleyan, New Methodist and R.C. Catholic chapels a large national school, an almshouse, and mechanics institute two large and handsome market-halls, and extensive manufactures of China and earthenware. Though only a humble village about 80 years ago its population, including the suburbs of Burton and Normanton, is 15,149.

LONGTOWN a market in England, co. Cumberland, 9 m. N. by W. Carlisle, 1 bank Eden with well kept streets, two dissenting chapels, and, about 3 m. distant, the parish church of Arthur, reckoned one of the finest ecclesiastical structures in Cumberland, and many schools. Publichouses employed in cotton weaving for the Carlisle manufacturers, and in agriculture. Pop. 2284.—(*Local Correspondent*).

LONGUE a town in France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the Loire, 9 m. N. Saumur with manufactures of linen and cotton, tanneries, oil-works, and a trade in corn, clover-seed, fruit, hemp, cattle, and bees. Pop. 1554.

LONGWOOD a vil. and chapelry, England co. York (W. Riding), 3 m. W. Huddersfield, nearly built, and containing a chapel, and two Methodist places of worship. The manufacture of woollens, for which there are several mills, and of heavy goods is extensively carried on. Pop. 3028.

LONGWORTH, par. Eng. Berks, 4415 ac. P. 1119.

LONGWY (vill. Longue Vieille), a town, France, dep. Moselle, on the Belgian frontier, 16 m. W.N.W. Luxembourg. It ranks as a fortress of the fourth class, and is divided into the high and low town; the former seated on a steep rock, and regularly fortified; the latter merely a suburb, built on a lower slope of the rock rising from the S. bank of the Chier. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton stuffs, Faint point, quilts, goldware, leather, brandy, and beer and a trade in lead and in stone, which bear a high name, and have a large

sale in Paris. On the ruins of its ancient castle, Vanhan, in 1882 constructed the present fortress, by orders of Louis XIV., who, from its important position at an angle of the French territory projecting into Luxembourg, called it the Iron Gate of France. In 1793, it was taken by the Prussians, and in 1815 by the Allies. Pop. 3492.

LONGO a vil. and par. Italy, Venetia, gov. Venice, prov. and 15 m. S.W. Vicenza, cap. dist., 1 bank G., at the foot of a lofty hill occupied by an old castle. It has a court of law, several public offices, and five churches. Pop. vil., 1786 dist., 37,850.

LÖNNINGEN or **WIKER LÖNNINGEN** a vil. Germany, duchy Oldenburg, on the Hase, 84 m. S.W. Oldenburg with a church, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1381.

LONKA (Km) a vil. Hungary, co. Marmaros, on the Theiss, 6 m. from Seged, near its source, well suited for the manufacture of glass, is found. Pop. 1191.

LONMAY, par. Scot. Aberdeen, 11 045 ac. P. 1864.

LONNEKEK, a vil. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 14 m. S.E. Almelo with a church and school and some manufactures of calicoes, &c. Pop. 1550.

LONNÉ-BACHNIES (anc. *Ledo Sabensius*), a to France, cap. of dep. Jura, in a basin nearly surrounded by the mountains of the Jura, whose lower hills, about 900 ft. high are here clothed with vines to their very summits, 45 m. S.W. Besançon.

It is, in general well and regularly built, clean, and lighted with gas, and its principal street is bordered by a row of arcades. It has several fine fountains, a library, and museum, containing a gallery of pictures and antiquities.

Manufactures of leather, horse polish, and especially salt, which is obtained in brine from a deep well at the N. angle of the town. The salt exported into the surrounding departments, and several Swiss cantons, at the staple trade. Other branches, however are carried on, Lyons-le-Banquier being an entrepot between the Jura, and Lyons and the interior, and dealing extensively in iron, timber, wine, brandy, cheese, resembling Gruyère, &c. Near it are the ruined castles of Du Pin and Montmireux. Pop. (1858) 8450.

LONDALE, [the valley of the Lure], England, a div. co. Westmoreland on its S.E. side, which gives the title of earl to the Lowther family.

LONFAH, or **PULO LONTAR**, an isl. Indian Archipelago, off W. coast peninsula of Malacca, from which it is separated by a narrow strait, 21 m. long, by about 6 m. broad. Lat. 7° 30' N. lon 99° E. The inhabitants are called by the Malays Orang Laut, or men of the sea, because it is almost their constant abode, and furnishes their sole means of subsistence. They are mild and unassuming in their manners.

LONTORÉ, a to, French Ind., on Banda Neira. It lies on a hill slope, consists of two long streets, and is esteemed healthy. It has an hospital, and near it pumice-stone is plentifully obtained.

LONYA a river, Austria, Croatia, which rises in Mount Kahluk, about 15 m. S.W. Wersdan flows S.E. and joins L. bank Rava after a course of about 70 m.

LONZAC (Lan), a vil. and com. France, dep. Corrèze, 15 m. N. Tulle. It is built with great uniformity, and contains a battery of 12 guns, which leans over somewhat like the tower of Pisa. Pop. 3644.

LOO, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Loe Canal, 37 m. S.W. Bruges. It has manufactures of hats, a bleachfield, breweries, tanneries, flour-mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1704.

LOO-CHEO, or **LAU-CHEW ISLANDS**, an isl. group, in the N. Pacific, half-way between Japan and the isl. of Formosa, forming, with the Kadjiloonian or Mela-co-shimaha, the kingdom of Loo-Cheo, but occasionally tributary to the Chuans, lat. 28° to 32° N., lon 127° to 132° E. It consists of about 36 islands, the largest, and only one of considerable size, being Great Loo-Cheo, over the centre of the group lat. 30. (point) 26° 5' N. lon. 127° 39' E. (n.), and about 60 m. long, by 10 or 12 m. broad. The N. end is high and bold, and the N.W. is usually rugged and bare. The S.E. side of the island is low, with very little appearance of cultivation, the S., S.W., and W. coasts, particularly the two former, are of moderate height, fertile, and highly cultivated, and here the mass of the population reside. The vegetation consists of the characteristic both of the temperate and of the torrid zones. Copper, tin, and sulphur abound. The in-

habitants are rather low in stature, but are well formed. Their style of walking is slow, and somewhat stately, sitting very well with the flowing drapery which they throw around them. Their colour is not good, being mostly of a deep copper, but the expression of their countenances is peculiarly sweet and intelligent. The working-classes are invariably in a tattered, filthy state. There are colleges established here for the education of the upper classes; the established language of this schools, in all cases, being that of the court-dialect of China. In this language all official correspondence with strangers is framed. Fruits of various kinds, including peaches, pears, figs, &c., Indian corn, sweet potatoes, eggs, fowls, hogs, and bullocks, are to be obtained here. (Hall's *Loo-Cheo*, Harbinger, Martin's *China*, *Voyage of the Samarang*).

LOO-KIANG, LOU-KIANG or LO-KIANG a large river, Asia, one of the head streams of the Salween (Irrawaddy).

LOO-KIANG, an isl. See *LOO-KIANG*.

LOOCHISTY, a m. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 6 m. E.N.E. Ghent, with textile manufactures, breweries, and three flour and three oil mills. Pop. 8772.

LOODIANA or **LOODIANA**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Delhi, 115 m. S.E. Lahore lat. 30° 56' N. lon 75° 48' E. on a small affluent of the Sutlej and within 2 m. of the L. bank of that river. Loodiana has long been one of the head military stations of the British in N.W. Hindoostan. The climate here during four months of the year is excessively cold, and, in summer, intensely hot. The soil is also very heavy. Shams is manufactured to a considerable extent.

LOOE two small rivers, England, co. Cornwall. The first falls into the British Channel near Heston, by a beautiful estuary called Looe Pool, and the second, after a short course, enters the channel at Looe.

LOOE, two contiguous detached boroughs and seaport towns, England, co. Cornwall.—1. [East] on L. bank, and at the mouth of the Looe, here crossed by an elegant bridge of 13 arches, connecting with W. Looe, 14½ m. W. Plymouth. It is defended by a fort, has a custom-house, jail, handsome Episcopal chapel, places of worship for Wesleyans and Friends, and an endowed school. Pickarls are extensively fished and, with the copper lead-ore, &c., are exported. Pop. 970.—2. [West], on r. bank Looe, opposite E. Looe with two Episcopal chapels and Independent and Bible Christian meeting-houses. Copper and lead are exported to Swansea. The pickard fishery is also actively prosecuted. The harbour is small but commodious and the river is navigable for vessels of 100 tons. Pop. 746.—(Local Correspondent).

LOOMCHANG, a tn. and fort. Siam, on the road from Marabou to Bangkok. It is a place of considerable traffic in cotton, cotton cloth, best wax, sugar, wood, ivory, hides, and timber, carried on chiefly by means of boats.

LOON or **LZON**, or **YERLOOF** a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 12 m. S.W. Hertogenbosch. It has a townhouse, two churches, and a school; and three well attended horse fairs. Pop. (agricultural), with environs, 1800.

LOOF HEAD, or **CAPR LMAN** a lofty promontory W. coast Ireland N. side of entrance to the Shannon, with a fixed light. Lat. 52° 38' 29" N. lon 9° 53' W.

LOOE, a to France, dep. Nord, 8 m. S.W. Lille on the High Denain. The extensive buildings of the fine abbey which is possessed before the revolution of 1788, have been converted into a central house of correction, fitted to contain 1650 convicts. It has manufactures of printed calicoes, white lead, sulphuric acid, and soda, and likewise some cotton and flax mills. Pop. 3014.

LOOS, LOOMS, or LOOMRE a market to Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 7 m. S.E. Oedenburg, on the Spitzbach with a church, castle, and a trade in wine. Near it is a mine of quicksilver. Pop. 1127.

LOOKE, par. Eng. Kent, 960 ac. Pop. 1542.

LOOTENULLE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 12 m. W. by N. Ghent, with a neat church, three schools, a distillery, a brick-works, and some cotton and oil mills. Pop. 8641.

LOOZ (Flamish, *Boylon*), a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Limburg, on the Herk 9 m. S. Hasselt. It was once capital of a county, but is now much decayed. It contains a church, chapel, castle, almshouse, workhouse, and several schools; and has manufactures of vinegar, and an oil and a flour mill. Pop. 1512.

LOPATKA a cape, Asia, forming the S. extremity of the peninsula of Kamtschatka lat. 51° 2' N lon. 156° 46' E. It consists of a few and barren tongues of land, widening out towards the N. and terminating in a mountain, which bears the same name.

LOPEN par Eng. Bonastre 499 sq. Pop. 477

LOPENA a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 25 m. N. W. Jaen. It has two well-farmed squares, a Gothic parish church, an old Moorish castle, two old courtyards, one of them now used as an hospital, a primary school, and a trade in wheat and oil. Pop. 2179

LOPEZ (GAYE) Africa, W. coast, forming the S. point of the Bight of Biafra; lat. 0° 56' S.; lon. 8° 45' E. (a.) It is very low but bold round both sides within 5 m., appearing, at a short distance, rugged, with bushes close to the water. The entrance bay which it forms 14 m. long has several rivers and creeks, all very shallow running into it.

LOPHAM two pars. Eng. Norfolk 1 (North) 8000 ac. Pop. 632.—2 (South) 1987 ac. Pop. 731

LOPHEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the canal and S. B. Bruges with manufactures of linen, and a trade in flax, bark and amber. Pop. 1436

LOPPEBESUM a vil. Holland, prov. and 11 m. N. W. Groningen with two churches, and a school some brick making, lime burning, and brewing. Pop. (agricultural) with swarms, 1430

LOPPINGTON par Eng. Salop, 8414 ac. Pop. 599

LOKA a river Afghanistan runs 50 m. N.E. Quetta, lat. 30° 49' N.; lon. 67° 20' E., and joins itself in the mouth of the Khormat river, after a S.W. course of about 80 m.

LOLA DEL RIO a tn. Spain Andalusia, prov. and 28 m. E.N.E. Seville. Nicely situated and well built. It has a parish church, a handsome townhouse, an hospital and three public schools, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth hats, and chocolate, several oil and flour mills, and an important annual fair. Pop. 4633

LOLANCA DE TAUCA a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 15 m. from Guadalajara, with a church, primary school, hospital, oil and flour mills, and a trade in corn wool and charcoal. Pop. 1103

LOREA [anc. *Elvoro*] a city Spain, prov. and 62 m. S. W. Murcia, on the S. slope of Mount Coto, the summit of which is crowned by a castle, with regular works in a good state of defence. It consists of two parts—an ancient, situated in the vicinity of the castle, and consisting generally of mean houses and narrow winding streets; and a modern, of a much superior description consisting of houses which have a pleasing and substantial appearance, and streets which, though somewhat irregular as on the whole, well formed. It has eight parish churches. San Patrocinio, consisting of three naves, and entered by a magnificent portal, is the only one noteworthy, three naves and several suppressed monasteries, an episcopal palace, a court-house a handsome edifice, occupied till 1837 as a college, which was then suppressed and incorporated with the university of Granada, several elementary schools, and an hospital. The manufactures consist chiefly of coarse woollens, linen, leather hard soap, and earthenware and there are several oil and other mills, dye-works, brick and tile works, some trade in grain, barilla, sparite, cattle, and another a weekly market, and an important annual fair which lasts fourteen days. In the vicinity are mines of lead, which became the subject of much speculation in 1840 and were begun to be worked on a very extensive scale. They have not proved profitable, and have been, in a great measure, abandoned, though the workings are still partially carried on. Lorea is a very ancient place, and makes a considerable figure in the wars of the Moors. It suffered much from the French during the Peninsular war. Its most celebrated natives are the painters Juan de Toledo Pedro Canocho, and Baltasar Martinez. Pop., including dist., 48,374.—(Madox, *Decade de España*.)

LORENZ, two places, Germany —1, A. vil. Nassau, on the Rhine, at the confluence of the Wipperf, 15 m. W. S. W. Wiesbaden. It has a church, a mineral spring, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1785.—2, A. vil. Wittenberg, circle Jaxt, 23 m. S. W. Elberfeld, on a branch near r. bank Rhine. It has a church, an old monastery, and manufactures of pottery and chemical products, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1720

LORD HOWE'S ISLANDS—1 A group, E. coast, Australia, nearly opposite Port Macquarie; lat. 31° 37' S.,

lon. 159° 14' E. (a.), composed of one large and several smaller islands.—2, A group of small islands, S. Pacific Ocean, lat. 8° 50' S. lon. 159° 51' E. (a.), at the N. entrance of the remarkable Strait.—3, One of the Society Islands, lat. 16° 50' S.; lon. 154° 21' W. about 60 m. long and 4 broad, discovered by Captain Wallis in 1767, and seen again by Cook in 1774, who found it to be composed of several smaller islands, united by breakers.

LORENA a tn. Brazil, prov. and 130 m. N. E. São Paulo, r. bank Parahiba, with a parish church, and a considerable trade in coffee, sugar, and poultry. Pop. dist. 8000.

LORENZO MANQUÉS, the original name of Delagoa Bay, S.E. Africa (see ante)

LORENZO (SAN)—1 A tn. Cisneros, N. E. shore, Isl. Gran Canaria, about 5 m. from Palmas, with some trade in corn, wine, and fruit. Pop. 1977.—2 A tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra I. dist. and 13 m. S.E. Reggio with two churches. P. 1680.—3, Two tns. Papal States.—1, Delago. Urbino and Pesaro, on the Cosmo 17 m. S.E.E. Urbino.—Pop. 1060.—2 (*ex-Grotte*), Delago. Viterbo, on an eminence 5 m. S.E.E. Aqua Pendente, with several spacious streets of well-built houses.

LORENZO (RAC) a small Isl. Pers. off Callao lat. 12° 4' S. lon. 77° 19' W. (a.) Its highest summit, 1984 ft. is the only place on the island where vegetation can exist, the other heights being barren sandy hills. The island is principally composed of limestone, clay and slate.

LORENZO (SAN) a river La Plata, rises near lat. 37° S. flows N.E. about 120 m. and joins r. bank Uruguay, about 35 m. above its confluence with the Paraguay.

LOREO a vil. and par. Italy Venezia, prov. and 27 m. S. S.W. Venezia, cap. dist. and on the canal of same name. It has a court of justice two churches, and a trade in cattle, wool, and corn. Pop. 2100

LAURETO a tn. Mexico cap. Lower California, near the S. side of the peninsula lat. 26° 17' N. lon. 112° 7' W.

LORETO a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ultra I. dist. and 4 m. S.E. Civita-di-Penne. It has eight churches, a Benedictine monastery and three other convents, a dye work an extensive paper mill and an annual fair. Pop. 4900

LORETO or *Lourro* a tn. Italy The Marche, 11 m. N.E. Macerata, near the mouth of the Musone. It stands on a bold and commanding eminence, and is surrounded by deep moats and walls, flanked with batteries, and is the chief capital of defence. It is well built and, notwithstanding its elevated site, is well supplied with water by an aqueduct. It is of comparatively modern date, and owes its existence to the Santissima Casa [Most holy house] with regard to which the legend is, that it is the very house in which our Saviour lived at Nazareth, with the Virgin Mary and Joseph, having been transported thither by angels in 1294. The town is composed of one long narrow street, filled with shops, for the sale of crowns, medals, and pictures, of the Madonna di Loreto, and the trade thus driven, with the special sanction of popes, is of great extent, and yields large returns. The church, called Chiesa della Santa Casa, is in a square, one side of which is occupied by a Jesuit convent, and another by the governor's house, built after the designs of Bramante. The church occupies a third side. It was built by pope Sixtus V., is entered by three superb brown doors, has a bell tower, and is of great height. The Santa Casa, which is considered the great ornament of the interior, is a brick house of the simplest and rudest construction, but its store of rich treasures and miscellaneous relics is so great, that description would be useless. Several of the most costly disappeared during the French invasion. The Casa is enclosed in a Fodera or marble casing, adorned with exquisite sculptures, by the most eminent masters; and the church, throughout, is covered with magnificent mosaics, arabesques, and frescoes. The number of pilgrims continues to be great, but is far less than it used to be in earlier and darker ages. The three days' lodging and entertainment, which each pilgrim is entitled to receive, seem to be not the least of the inducements to undertake the pilgrimage. Pop. 6000

LOREBUES [anc. *Leonea*] a tn. France, dep. Var, 7 m. W. N. W. Draguignan, r. bank Argens. It has a handsome church, manufactures of woollen cloth and olive-oil, tanneries, distilleries, dye-works, marble quarries, and six annual fairs. Pop. 2844.

LOBIENT, a seaport in France, dep. Morbihan at the mouth of the Roon, in the Bay of Biscay 40 m. W. Vannes, ranking as a fortress of the third class. Its streets are regular, wide, well-paved, but dull in appearance, and by no means clean, though lined by houses of good construction; its public squares are large and handsome, and its walks pleasant. The harbour is spacious, safe, and commodious, surrounded by magnificent buildings, among which is a tower, used as a lighthouse and observatory, and lined by handsome quays, where the largest vessels can lie alongside. In the roads, whole fleets can ride in safety. At some distance below the harbour, its entrance is commanded by a fort built on the Isle St. Michel, and mounting it is said 500 guns. The isle is, moreover, covered by a range of yellow buildings, forming the lazaretto. The dock-yard and arsenal are among the most complete and extensive in France, having 15 or 16 building slips. The principal buildings are the parish church, the Prefecture Maritime, situated on the point at the entrance to the dock-yard, and, adjacent to it, an extensive series of buildings, erected, in 1866, by the delivance 'Compagnie des Indes Orientales' [E. India Co.], under the auspices of the notorious Law of Lauriston, who once resided in the prefecture. Almost all the working classes are employed in connection with the dock-yard, and the only manufacture deserving of notice is that of hats. The trade and commerce, once of considerable importance, have greatly decayed. The exports at present are chiefly soap, wine, brandy, furs, woollens, cottons, hardware, iron, and clock work, &c. Lobient possesses courts of first resort and commerce, a chamber of commerce and exchange, a school of hydrography of the second class, and a communal college. At the beginning of the 17th century, Lobient was a mere village, and, all at once, rose into importance by the exertions of the seigneur and the some party already mentioned, and suffered, of course with the fall of that association. In 1770, it was made one of the four stations of the French navy and a free port, and demanded its prosperity re-established, when the revolution of 1798 broke out, and almost instantaneously annihilated its commerce. The shock then sustained has never been recovered. Pop. 19,106.

LOBINCE (Szendr) several places, Hungary.—1, A vil., co. and 20 m from Tolna, near the Bar with a Protestant church. Pop. 1718.—2, (Szent Katalin) A vil. Either Danube, co. and 26 m from Pesth, on the Zagya with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1917

LOBIOL (anc. *Luroci*), a tn. France, dep. Drôme, 13 m S.S.W. Valence, 1 bank Rhône, about 2 m above its confluence with the Rhone. On the opposite bank stands Livron, and the two towns are connected by a very handsome bridge. It has manufactures, and spins a good deal of silk. extensive nursery grounds, and trades in skins. Pop. 2100

LOMBES, a tn. France, dep. Aube 58 m. N.E. Nevers. It was formerly fortified, still possesses the remains of an old castle, and has manufactures of castles, brandy distilleries, brick and the works, lincolns, and some trade in wood, wine, iron, and wool. Pop. 2108

LOREMONT, a tn. France, dep. Gironda, about 8 m N.E. Bordeaux, r bank Garonne. It has a small town with building-district, and a powder-magazine. Pop. 2500

LOREN, an anc. dist. Scotland, Argyllshire, comprising the greater part of the tract between Loch Awe, on the S and E, as far S. as Loch Melvor, opposite the isl. of Luing; Loch Laven on the N, the Atlantic and Loch Linne on the W. The principal town is Oban

LOBROUK (Lob), or *LOMONA-BOTHEMAT*, a tn. France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 10 m. E. Marais. It was once governed by its own lord, the ruins of whose castle still exist. It trades in cattle, and in wine of good quality, the produce of the district. Pop. 1257

LOREQUI (anc. *Lorena*) a tn. Spain, prov. and 10 m N. Murcia, at the foot of a well-wooded hill, 1 bank Segura. It has a church, townhouse, prison, and primary school; oil and flour mills, and a trade in wood and cheese. Pop. 1020

LOBRACH, a tn. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, emp. Pruss. 1 bank Rhine, on the borders of Switzerland, 5 m. N.E. Basel. It has a college of *protestantism*, and manufactures of shins and calico, tobacco, silk, and mixed goods, a trade in wood, wine, and fruit; several dye-works, saw, and other mills. The artist Hago was born here, and the mathematician

Euler was the descendant of a family of this town. P. 2500 Area of bail, 75 sq. m. P. 27,761

LORRANE (La), (German, *Lotharingen* and *Austrasia*, *Lotharingen*) an extensive prov. France, now included in depts. Vosges, Meurthe, Meuse, and Moselle. Under the Romans, it formed part of the Belgic division of Gaul; at a later period, under the successors of Clotaire, it constituted the kingdom of Austrasia, and was afterwards united to the empire of Charlemagne. It was subsequently erected into a duchy and afterwards possessed by dukes of the House of Austria, and, with the duchy of Bar was annexed to its crown. In 1786, by the treaty of Vienna, these two duchies were exchanged for that of Tuscany and ceded, in inheritance, to Stanislas Leszczynski, king of Poland, and father in law of Louis XV. On his death they passed to the crown of France.

LORRHA par. Irel. Tipperary 16 880 ac. P. 1280

LORRIB (anc. *Laurion*), a tn. France, dep. Loiret, 28 m. E. Orleans with some trade in wool. Pop. 1558

LORECH a market tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, emp. dist. about 9 m. E. Worms with a chapel and a townhouse. It had once one of the most celebrated and best-endowed monasteries in Germany. Pop. 2463.

LOREICA a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. Genova. Prov. Chiavari 6 m from Chiavari, near the confluence of the Mulvaca and Tiele with the Lavagna. It has a handsome church, and manufactures of fine silk goods for the market of Genova. Pop. 1675

LORE M. par. Irel. Carlow 5845 ac. P. 1945

LOS (Luzon), a group of three isls. Atlantic off Sierra Leone, consisting of Factory Island, Fama, and Ruma. Tamara is lat. 9° 28' N. lon. 13° 52' W. (n)

LOSAB, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 63 m. N. N. L. Cáceres with narrow irregular and steep streets a church three chapels, prison, small hospital, and school. Inhabitants engaged in tillage, cattle-rearing, and weaving. Pop. 3081

LOBAREKOS a tn. Spain, prov. Navarra, 55 m from Pampeluna; with two churches, a court-house, hospital, 1 inn and primary school manufactures of leather, several distilleries, a weekly market, and an annual fair, which lasts 12 days. Pop. 5098

LOECH or *Loech*, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 5 m from Brünn with a church, a trade in fruit, and fine quarries of black marble. Chalcodones are found in the vicinity. Pop. 2267

LOECHUTZ, or *Loechitz*, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 18 m. N.W. Olmütz, 1 bank Trychovka with a church and an hospital, manufactures of woven cloth, tobacco and earthenware; a wall, paper and two other mills. Pop. 2592

LOECHWITZ, a vil. Saxony, circle and near Dresden, r bank Elbe, here crossed by a ferry, in a narrow and deep valley. It contains a great number of handsome villas. Pop. 1060

LOEDZEY or *Loedey* a tn. Russian Poland, woiwód Augustowo 26 m. E.N.E. Suwalki with two churches, and a synagogue. Pop. 1557

LOHEIM a vil. Rhensland Prussia, gov. and 18 m. S. Treves with a R. Catholic church and a wind-mill. P. 1917

LOHELI, or *Wassau*, a tn. Prussia, prov. and 50 m. S.W. S. W. Oppeln, on a lake with two churches, a synagogue, hospital, manufactures of tobacco and starch, a bleachfield and dye-works. Pop. 3047

LOHSEN, a vil. Prussia, prov. Sillesia, gov. and 82 m. S.S.E. Breslau, with two churches, a castle, tile-works, and a mill. Pop. 1182

LOSEER, a vil. Holland, prov. Overijssel 22 m. E.S.E. Almelo; with two churches and a school. P. [with surroundings], 1800

LOSSIEMOUTH a vil. and seaport, Scotland, at the mouth of the Lossie on the German Ocean, co. Murray, 5 m. N. by E. Elgin, with which it is connected by the Morayshire railway. It is chiefly inhabited by fishermen and sailors, exports grain, herrings, and cod-fish, and imports coals, salt, &c. The river has a N.E. course past Elgin, and is about 26 m. long. Pop. 902

LOSSINI or *Lossini*, an isl. Adriatic. See ONSO.

LOSSNITZ, a tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau, 14 m. S.S.W. Chemnitz. It is walled, has a court of justice, contains two churches, manufactures of hosiery and chemical products, several mills, and a general trade. Pop. 4799,

LOBBONCE, or **LOBBONCE**, a market to Hungary. Hither Danube, on the right, esp. dist., on the Tugar, 83 m. N. N. E. Penth. It was once walled and well built, containing a Protestant and a Catholic church, a Protestant gymnasium, and a handsome courthouse but was nearly destroyed during the recent Hungarian war.

LOBTUCK.—1. A hamlet England so. Lancaster, 5 m. W. Bolton. Pop. 630.—2. (Ordnance) A township, England, co. Chester, 2 m. E. Northwich. Pop. 518.

LOBTUCK or **LOBTUCK**, a vil and par Switzerland, can and 18 m. N. E. Solothurn with manufactures of woollen hosiery, thermal baths, of a low temperature, considered efficacious in gout and rheumatic affections, and a marble quarry in the vicinity. Pop. 1044.

LOBTWITHIE, a market tn. and par England, co. Cornwall. The town, in a beautiful valley, through which runs the Fowey 5½ m. E. by E. Bodmin has a fine old church, and three Dissenting chapels, a grammar school and market-house, two schools, and a mechanics institute. Wool-combing and tanning are carried on, and there is a brisk trade in the conveyance of iron-ore, and other mineral productions, to Fowey for shipment to Wales, and in bringing back coal, lime, and timber for the supply of the surrounding district. Area of par., 110 ac. Pop. 1053.—(Local Government.)

LOT [anc. *Olis* or *Olis*].—(Local Government.) A river, France, which rises in Mount Loire, one of the Cevennes, near Mende, dep. Lozère. It flows W. by S. across depa. Arveyron and Lot, and joins R. bank Garonne at Aguilon, in dep. Lot-et-Garonne having passed Estrangues, where it receives, on the E., the Travyre, one of its chief affluents, and Cahors, above which it receives also, on the E., its other chief affluent, the Collé. Total course, about 250 m., of which 180 m. commencing at Estrangues, are navigable.

LOT, an island dep. France, bounded N. by dep. Corrèze, E. Cantal and Arveyron, S. Tarn-et-Garonne, W. Lot-et-Garonne and Dordogne lat. 44° 15' to 45° 15' N.; lon 1° 20' E. greatest length, W. to E. 60 m.; greatest breadth, N. to S. 66 m.; area, 2070 sq. m. The greater part of the surface is occupied by an extensive plateau of limestone, covered occasionally by argillaceous and siliceous deposits. The plateau, traversed in all directions by ridges of hills, and scooped out into deep valleys, slopes on the E. on the S. on the N. or S. on the W., forming a prolongation of the mountainous Cantal. These mountains, passing into the department, form the water-shed between the Dordogne and the Lot. The culminating height is Mount Bastille, 3422 ft. the mean height of the plateau above the sea is 1476 ft. The department belongs entirely to the basin of the Garonne, being traversed from E. to W., in directions almost parallel, by its two most important tributaries—the N. by the Dordogne, with its affluent the Cère; and in the S. by the Lot, which gives the department its name, with its affluent the Collé. Rather less than one-seventh of the surface is waste, about one-fourth wood, one-ninth vineyard, and one-half arable land and pasture. The deep soils of the lower grounds are devoted to wheat, maize, barley, and oats; also hemp and tobacco, the lighter soils to rye, roots, and buckwheat. The river slopes are generally planted with vines, and produce generally a common wine of good quality, the best being those of Cahors and Grandmont. The culture of the white mulberry is general and the rearing of silk worms is extensively prosecuted. Excellent truffes, known by the name of truffes of Périgord, grow within the department, and form an important article of trade. The principal fruits is prunes, the drying and preparation of which forms a chief branch of rural economy. Minerals are of little importance. Some mines of iron exist, and lead, calcimine, and coal are found also lithographic stone, blue stone, fine marble, and alabaster, marble, potter's clay, and fullers earth. Manufactures have made almost no progress, and trade, also very limited, consists chiefly in agricultural produce. For administrative purposes, Lot is divided into 5 arrondissements—Cahors, the capital, Figeac, Gourdon, subdivided into 29 cantons, and 310 communes. Pop. (1850), 296,594.

LOT or **LOTT**, a dep. France, bounded N. by Dordogne, E. Lot and Tarn-et-Garonne, S. Gers, and W. Landes, lat. 44° 44' N.; lon. 0° 57' W. to 1° 4' E. It is very compact, and nearly of a rhomboidal form; length and breadth each about 50 m., area, 2080 sq. m. This department, which nowhere presents any lofty ridges may be regarded as an elevated and undulating plain, furrowed throughout its length and breadth by valleys of more or less extent, each occupied by a stream. The strata are generally calcareous. The whole area, which has a general slope towards the W., belongs to the basin of the Garonne, which traverses it in a N. W. direction receiving within the department, on its left bank, the Gers and Baïse, and on its right the Lot. The Dropt, another tributary of the Garonne, waters a small part of the N. Not quite one-fourteenth of the whole surface is waste, about one-eighth wood, one-eighth vineyards, and can be considered more than one-half arable. A small part of the W., also, is occupied by the barren sands characteristic of the Landes. The sloping banks of the streams are generally clothed with vines. The only wines of any repute are those of Figeac, Thézac, Bast, Châteauneuf, Arnaud, and Maumus. A great proportion of the others is made into brandy. The principal grain crops are wheat, maize, rye, &c., about one-fourth of which is exported. Among other crops may be mentioned tobacco, hemp, and fruit, particularly prunes and chestnuts, which form an important branch of trade. The principal trees are the oak-tree, the common oak, and the sycamore or cork tree. The latter supplies the principal part of the consumption of France. Great numbers of poultry, particularly geese, are fattened. The only metal is iron, which is mined in sufficient quantities to supply several blast-furnaces. Fine building-stones, and extensive beds of gypsum and marl are wrought. Cork-cutting is perhaps the most important manufacture but sail-cloth and household linen, calicoes, muslins, glass, paper, leather, glass, earthenware, and brandy are also made, though to a limited extent. This department early distinguished itself in the Reformation, and as one time furnished an asylum to Calvin, at Figeac, was the protection of Marguerite de Valois. For administrative purposes it is divided into 4 arrondissements—Agen, the capital, Marmande, Nérac, and Villeneuve d'Agon subdivided into 30 cantons, and 312 communes. Pop. (1852), 541,845.

LOTH par Soot. Sutherland 11 m by 5. Pop. 640.

LOTHIAN, an extensive and fertile dist. Scotland, lying along the E. shore of the Firth of Forth, comprising the three cos. Haddington, Edinburgh and Leith and county, respectively East, Mid, and West Lothian.

LOTHINGEN, a prov. France, co. LOURAIN.

LOTS WIFE, a remarkable rock in the N. Pacific lat. 59° 50' N. lon. 142° 53' E. Its singular likeness to a vessel under canvas has excited much surprise and disappointment in those who have been deceived by it. It rises almost perpendicularly to the height of near 800 ft.

LOTTE, a vil. Rhénish Prussia, gov. Münster, circle Tecklenburg, with a parish church and an annual fair P 1300.

LOTZEN, a vil. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. and 42 m. S.E.W. Samlanden, esp. dist., on Lake Löwenitz, and the canal of Johannisburg. It has a court of justice, a church a castle, and a trade in linen, corn, and cattle. Pop. 1580. Area of circle, 265 sq. m. Pop. 27,568.

LOU NAH, or **LOU NAH**, a city, China, prov. Szechuen, esp. dep. of same name, 160 m. N. W. Chungking; lat. 32° 25' N., lon. 104° 27' E. It is fortified, and has a considerable trade.

LOUBOU, a native state, lat. Calabes, on the S. E. peninsula, W. side Bay of Boul. It is extensive and fertile, and its rivers yield gold. Its capital is of same name.

LOUBOU, or **LOUBOU**, a river, France, which rises in the Little Atlas, some N. W., and, after a course of about 100 m., falls into the Atlantic at El Anzab, near the parallel of 35° N. Vessels of 150 tons ascend a short distance by the aid of the tide.

LOUDEAC, a cit. France, dep. Côte-d'Or, 34 m. S. E. Dijon. It has a handsome church, with a lofty belfry and a covered market for the sale of linen, which is the staple of the place, and is sold here in great quantities. There are also forges, and iron and paper mills. Pop. 1650.

LOUBON, par Soot. Ayr 18,169 ac. P 4710.

LOUBON (Latin, *lobon*), a cit. France, dep. Vienne, 45 m. S. E. Tours. It is an ancient city, once a large place, but its actual population requires; has several squares and well-fortified bastions, lined by high and well-built houses; a fine walk on the site of its ancient walls, of which vestiges still remain; a court of first resort, a communal college, an

agricultural society, manufacture of woollen and linen cloth, common lace, leather, and trinkets; a trade in corn, linens and oliver seeds, white wine, nut-oil, leather, honey wax, dried fruit, hemp, flax, and sheep. Louvain was formerly the cap. of a small territory called Louvain, and was inhabited chiefly by Protestants. Its property was destroyed by the revolution of the Edict of Nantes. Pop. 4071.

LOUVE, or LOUVE, a river, France, which rises near Annonay, around. Fountains, dep. Doubs, flows directly into W., passing Quingey, enters dep. Jura, passing Crumans and Chamblay and after a course of above 70 m., joins l. bank Doubs a little below Dole. Its chief affluent is the Lison.

LOUGA.—1, A river, Russia, which rises in the W of gov Novgorod, and, shortly after entering gov St. Petersburg, passes the town of Louga, receives its chief affluent the Orelja, and, proceeding N.W., falls into a bay of the Gulf of Finland. A little above its mouth an arm, called Rossen, leaves the main stream and proceeds S.W. to the Narva. Its whole course is about 180 m., and admits of transport by barges and rafts the latter constituting chiefly of timber obtained from the extensive forests which line its banks, and conveyed to Jamburg and the port of Narva.—2, A tn. Russia, gov St. Petersburg, cap. of dist. and on above river with a trade in wood. Pop. 800.—The distance is that throughout, and contains much arable pasture and wood land, area, 8500 sq. m. m. Pop. 70 980

LOUGAN, or LOVAGAN, a river Norway, which is formed by numerous brooks from the Langfjeld and Sognefjeld mountains, flows S.E. through the Gulland-Dal, and falls into the N. extremity of Lake Mjøsen, total course, 150 m.

LOUGANSKAJA STANITZA, a tn. Russia, gov Don Cossacks, 105 m N Novo-Tcherkassk. It stands amid fine forests, and has a famous fair, which lasts a fortnight.

LOUGANSKOJE, a tn. Russia, gov and 148 m E Ekaterinodar, with an extensive foundry, at which a vast number of bombs and cannons are yearly cast a good deal of machinery is also made. Near it is a government model farm, for the cultivation of dyewoeds and tobacco.

LOUGHAN, par lral Meath and Cavan 9828 ac. Pop. 2750

LOUGHBOROUGH a market in England on and 104 m N.W. Leicester, and a station on the Midland railway. Its four principal streets are tolerably straight and very clean, well paved, and lighted with gas. Houses mostly of brick and the town altogether has a respectable and thriving appearance. It has two elegant churches a hand some N. Catholic, and various Dissenting chapels a free grammar and several other schools, a mutual improvement society a philosophical and a literary institution. The principal manufactures of the town consists of hosiery of all kinds, and more particularly of that kind called Patent Angora, in which about 2000 persons are employed. In the neighbourhood are a famous ball foundry, several dye-works, mill-kilns, slate-quarries, corn-mills, and an iron-foundry. Pop. 11 172 — (Local Correspondent).

LOUGHBRACKAN, par lral Meath 2160 ac. P. 509

LOUGHBRICKLAND, a tn. Ireland, on Down on a small lake, from which it takes its name, 10 m N N E Newry. It has a handsome parish church, a commodious R. Catholic chapel and Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses. P. 407

LOUGHCREW, par lral Meath, 5983 ac. Pop. 905

LOUGHGALL, a small vill. and par. Ireland, on and 5 m. N by E. Armagh. The village has a church and school. Pop. 894. Area of par., 10 925 ac. Pop. 7378.

LOUGHGILLY, par lral Armagh, 16,090 ac. P. 7125

LOUGHGILL, par lral Antrim, 46,819 ac. P. 4841

LOUGHINISLAND, par lral Down, 12,486 ac. P. 5083

LOUGHKEEN, par lral Tipperary 10,851 ac. P. 2169

LOUGHMORE, two pars. lral Tipperary—1, (East), 6014 ac. Pop. 1871.—2, (West), 4855 ac. Pop. 1565

LOUGHOR, a tn. Wales. See LOUGHOR.

LOUGHERA a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Galway. The town is beautifully situated on an acclivity on a small lake of some size, 2 1/2 m. E. by S. Galway and contains generally of very old limestone houses. It has a parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, a Catholic monastery, with a neat chapel, a Carmelite monastery, a workhouse, police-barracks, fever hospital, several public and private schools, and a meeting

also a theatre. It also possesses an extensive brewery, two tanneries, and six corn-mills, and a little linen-weaving is carried on. Loughera was once fortified, and the remains of its walls may still be traced. It also contains the remains of an old castle and monastery. Pop. 8851. Area of par. 5987 ac. Pop. 7340 — (Local Correspondent).

LOUGHTON two pars. Eng.—1, Bucks 1620 ac. Pop. 1000.—2, Essex 8170 ac. Pop. 1387

LOUGHGOR ISLAND, one of the Urrall Islands, Morlock group. lat. 5° 20' 20" N. lon. 158° 28' E. It is in the form of a horse-shoe, and forms an excellent port. It is of small size, and, in the centre, is covered with broad fruit trees, while on the shore the coco-nut and other trees abound. The island, naturally, has no fresh water but rain water is collected in various ways by the natives, who are hospitable, kind, reserved, of agreeable manners, and above middle size.

LOUHAN, (also Loungwe), a tn. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, l. bank Saut, where here begins to be navigable, 48 m. S. Dijon. It is by no means of a pleasing appearance, has a various church in the ogival style a well-endowed hospital, court of first resort and commerce, and communal college, manufactures of leather and flour, and a trade in corn, flour, maize, poultry, pork, horses, and cattle partly transit between Lyons and Switzerland. Pop. 8340

LOUI TCHOU, a city China, prov. Kiangtong, cap. of the most E. dep. of the empire, on the E. side of a peninsula, 250 m. S. Canton, near the mouth of a small river which falls into the China Sea, and forms a good harbour.

LOUIS-PELLEPE LAND, the N. portion of a tract of land in the Antarctic Ocean off S. Shetland, about lat. 63° 30' S. lon. 57° W. Its outline was traced for a distance of about 120 m. between lat. 63° and 64° S. by Admiral D'Urville, of the French navy. It is crowned with numerous peaks, covered by continual snows of unknown depth. Were it not for the blackish rocks rendered visible by the melting of the snows which form their limits on the coast, the land could not be distinguished from the numerous fields of ice by which it is surrounded.

LOUIS (Puer), cap. of Mauritius. See Port Louis.

LOUIS (Sr) or LOUIS-LEZAN, a city and com. France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 14 m. E. Altkirch. It has a custom-house, manufactures of glass hats, and iron works. It lies on the Rhine frontier, at the termination of the French portion of the railway from Strasbourg to Basel. 1 op. 1805.—2, An ad. W. Africa, Senegambia, belonging to the French at the mouth of the Senegal. It is low and sandy about 1 1/2 m. long and has two small ship-building yards.—3, A tn. (called Andor by the natives) on the above island. lat. 10° 5' N., lon. 16° 38' W. It is the capital of the French possessions in Senegambia. It regularly laid-out, has government offices, barracks, an hospital, a church, an agricultural society, a board of health, a charity school for boys, and another for girls. Pop. (1849) 9967.—4, A lake Lower Canada, 9 m. S.W. Montreal, formed by an expansion of the St. Lawrence. It is 80 m. long by 7 m. broad and is separated by Perrot Isle from the Lake of Two Mountains, which is an expansion of the Ottawa. This lake for many years formed the limit of the French colony towards the W.—5, A tn. Held, S. side of S.W. peninsula, lat. 18° 15' N. lon. 78° 22' W. It lies at the head of a bay of the same name opposite a number of small lakes, which shelter the bay on the S. towards the ocean, and form it into an excellent harbour capable of receiving the largest ships. The anchorage is good. The houses of the town are mostly built of wood.

LOUIS (Sr), a city America, U States, Missouri on bank Mississippi, pleasantly situated on a gentle elevation overlooking the river, 750 m. W. Washington, and 1801 m. by the river, above New Orleans, to which the navigation is always open. It is regularly built, has some spacious streets, and extends over a great area. Most of the more recent houses have been built of brick, but there are, also, some of stone, and generally white-washed. Amongst the public buildings are the city hall, the cathedral, the U States land-office the theatre, concert-hall, and the St. Louis university, all these are handsome structures, as are, also, several of the churches, which are numerous. The benevolent institutions comprise, with several others, a Protestant and a R. Catholic orphan asylum, an orphanage of same, called the Convict of the Sacred Heart, for

conducting female education. The history and educational institutions are the St. Louis university, already mentioned, under the direction of the R. Calhoun, with libraries containing 7800 volumes; the medical department of Kansas College, occupying a spacious building, capable of accommodating 400 students, with a hall for lectures, chemical laboratory, etc.; the Western Academy of Science, with a museum of natural history and mineralogy, &c. The city is well situated for commerce, having a great command of internal navigation, which affords ready access to a vast extent of country not only by means of the Mississippi, but also by the Missouri and Illinois, which join that river 18 m. above St. Louis and the Ohio, which covers 175 m. below it. It is the principal W. depot of the American fur company, which has a large establishment in the place, employing nearly 1000 men. A great amount of furs of every description is here collected, and 10,000 dried buffalo tongues have been brought in during a single year. In 1848, there arrived at St. Louis, besides 615 flat boats, steam-boats, with an aggregate tonnage of 449 735 tons, and in the same year the port owned 28,506 tons of steam-boats, and the gross imports and exports were estimated at \$15,000,000. St. Louis was founded in 1764, by the French from the Illinois, a trading post with the Indians, but it long remained an unconsiderable village, in recent times its progress has been very rapid, as evidenced by the increase of its population. Pop. (1840), 16,489 (1850), 82,744.

LOUISIA or LOUISIA, a seaport in Russia. See LOVIA.

LOUISBURG a seaport in British America, on the E. coast Cape Breton, 28 m. S.E. Sydney lat. 45° 53' N. lon. 60° W. It was founded by the French, regularly fortified, at this expense, and formed a fine handsome town, of an oblong figure, and formerly league in circuit, but the British, after capturing it in 1748, found it so situated that it again fell into the hands of the French, completely dismantled it and it has ever since, notwithstanding its excellent harbor, been allowed to remain a mere heap of ruins.

LOUISIAD ARCHIPELAGO, an extensive group of islands, S. Pacific Ocean, comprised between the parallels of 10° 40' and 11° 40' S. lat., and the meridians of 151° and 154° 30' E. lon. About 80 are already known, but many others, it is believed, remain yet to be discovered. They appear to be nearly all low islands, although some of them but thinly. The principal islands are Bonin, South-east, Pison, Jonson, Pig, St. Agnes, &c. The greater part of the larger islands is either covered with dense forests, or grassy tracts, with here and clumps of trees they contain considerable heights.—Mount Ratissauke or South-east island being 3689 ft. high, and the mountains in the W. portion of St. Agnes attaining an elevation of 3379 ft. One of the most remarkable features connected with the Louisiade Archipelago is the manner in which its shores are protected by coral reefs. Some of these are inner, others outer, more or less distinct in character, and the remainder are usually round or oval. The inhabitants belong to a race of Papuan, and are generally of a savage and treacherous disposition, although in some instances their conduct has appeared sufficiently friendly.—(Voyage of the Beagle.)

LOUISIANA, one of the southern U. States of America, situated between lat. 29° and 31° 50' N., lon. 89° and 94° W., bounded N. by Arkansas, N. E. and E. Mississippi, from which it is partly separated by the river of that name. S. E. and S. the Gulf of Mexico, and W. Texas, from which it is separated chiefly by the Sabine, length, N to S, 240 m., breadth, 210 m., area, 45,350 sq. m. The far greater part of the surface consists of an immense alluvial flat, through which the Mississippi and several of its tributaries, particularly the Red River pursue a winding course, branching off into numerous arms, and either covering a large portion of the country with permanent lakes and swamps, or frequently laying it under water by inundations. In the N. and N. W. the surface becomes undulating, and still remains covered with dense natural forests, composed chiefly of variation of oak, hickory, black walnut, gumtree, magnolia, and poplar; but, with the exception of this portion, the elevation above the level of the sea nowhere exceeds 50 ft., and in many parts does not average above 10 ft. The Red River, in entering the state on the N. W., has only a single channel; but, after flowing in at about 80 m. on the N. and, sending

its waters by numerous minor channels, intersects, and forms a kind of net-work, over a space 50 m. long by 4 m. broad. In like manner the Mississippi, about 8 m. below the junction of the Red River begins to branch, and send off from the W. or E. bank, first the Atchafalaya, then, about 120 m. lower, the Plaquemine, which unites with the Atchafalaya, and lastly the Lafourche, with numerous smaller offshoots; and on the E. or I. bank, the Bayou, which, in its course, expands into several lakes, of which Pontchartrain is the most considerable. The whole area included between the Atchafalaya on the N., the Atchafalaya on the W., and the Gulf of Mexico, forms the delta of the Mississippi, and exhibits, on a scale of unvaried magnificence the vast changes which a mighty river is capable of effecting, both on the surface of the land and the bottom of the sea. Almost the whole of the S. part of Louisiana has been conquered by it from the latter; and, as if unwilling to recover its right of conquest into the hands of man, it continues forcing its way into new channels, and overflowing its banks, so as occasionally to resume possession of an area which is estimated at nearly 10,000 sq. m. Beginning at lat. 32° and proceeding S. to 61, the tract inundated has an average width of 20 m., and from 51° to the outlet into the Gulf, 40 m. Below Lake Pontchartrain, while it lasts, covers all the land into sea. The most elevated portion of the delta is that on the immediate banks of the river. There the deposits of a long succession of ages have accumulated, so as to form a kind of natural barrier from 400 yards to 1½ m. in width, higher than the land more remote from the stream, and capable of being converted into a means of protection against its floods. The obvious advantages thus attainable, have not been overlooked, and the margin of the river has been still further raised by means of an artificial embankment called the Levée, which on the E. bank commences at Point Coupée, 173 m., and on the I. bank, 50 m. above New Orleans, and is continued for more than 139 m. The tract thus defended is of remarkable fertility, and is both better cultivated and more densely peopled than any other part of the state. Wherever the surface in other parts of the state is dry enough to admit of regular cultivation, it is, with few exceptions, fertile, and raises large crops of cotton, sugar, and rice which are the staple productions. Of the ordinary cereals, a good deal of oats, very little rice, and almost no wheat are grown. But the Indian corn, potatoes, hay, and tobacco, form important items of agricultural produce. There are no manufactures deserving of notice but the trade is very extensive. In the years 1849, 1850, and 1851, the exports and imports amounted in value to—

	Exports.	Imports.
1849	— \$7,834,785	\$2,045,684
1850	— 7,303,614	2,341,770
1851	— 11,338,545	2,610,081

The most numerous religious denomination is that of the S. Catholics, but Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians exist in considerable numbers. The legislature, composed of a governor elected by the people for two years, and thereafter ineligible for four years; a senate of 22, chosen for four, and representative assembly of 97, chosen for two years, meets biennially in New Orleans, the capital. Among the works of internal improvement most deserving of notice are several railroads, of limited extent, extending in New Orleans from Pontchartrain and several other places in its vicinity the Mexicana Gulf railroad, and that of New Orleans and Mobile, which, when completed, will have a length of 364 m., of which 30 m. are in this state, and the Bevels, Croadwell, Orleans Bank, and Vicksburg. The first settlement was made by the French in 1684, and named Louisiana after Louis XIV. In 1717 it was ceded to a chartered company, one of the wild and ruinous schemes of the notorious Law. In 1763, it was ceded by France to Spain. In 1800, re-ceded to France and in 1803 purchased from France by the U. States. It formed a constitution, and was admitted into the Union in 1812. Pop. (1850) 800,763, of whom 230,967 were slaves. In 1860 the population had risen to 708,007, of whom 331,726 were slaves.

LOUISVILLE, a city, U. States, Kentucky, 1 bank Ohio, 50 m. W. Frankfort, on a gentle acclivity, with the principal streets, one of which is above 1 m. long, all parallel to the river, and well lighted with gas. It contains a court-house, city hall, jail, a university, two hospitals, a medical

school, two orphan asylums, an asylum for the blind, a Magdalen asylum, 30 churches, several railroads, benevolent, and literary institutions, six grammar-schools, and from 40 to 50 private schools. Louisville is the seat of most of the commercial and manufacturing business of the state and contiguous territory; and has rolling and flour mills, six saw-mills, machine shops, steam bagging factories, ropewalks, breweries, distilleries, a large cotton, and an extensive woolen factory. The mouth of the Bearpaw Creek, which here joins the Ohio, forms an excellent harbor for steam-boats, large numbers of which ply on the river. In 1849 there were packed up here 96,000 bags. Pop. (1840), 21,210; (1850), 43,317.

LOUKH, or **LOUKA**, a tn. Russia, gov and 80 m. S.E. Krasnoe, on river of same name. It has three churches, and some trade in ironware. Pop. 1000. — The river flows generally E., and joins the Kizma in gov Vladimir, total course, about 80 m.

LOULE, a tn. and par Portugal, prov and 9 m. N. W. Algarve. It stands on a hill is surrounded by old walls, and contains a castle, two monasteries, a nunnery an almshouse well-endowed hospital and female penitentiary. Pop. 8245.

LOUP (St.), numerous small places, France, particularly

— A tn. dep. Haute-Saône, at the foot of the Vosges, 30 m. N. W. Vesoul. It has manufactures of druggs, straw hats, oil, leather, and glue. St. Loup is an entrepot for the cherry brandy made in the district. Pop. 2612.

LOUPOIGNE, a vil. com. Belgium, prov Brabant, on the Dyle, 15 m. S.E. Brussels, with a brewery, a flour-mill and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1005.

LOURCHES, a tn. France, dep Nord, 7 m. from Valenciennes. Pop. 3036.

LOURDES (see *Leprieux*) a tn. France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, 11 m. S. W. Tarbes, near the Garo-de-Pas. It is situated at the confluence of four valleys where the roads from Tarbes, Bagneres, Argelès, and Pau meet and consists of a picturesque and gloomy looking fort which is built upon a rock, and commands these roads, and around which the town, consisting of narrow, dirty streets and mean houses, is clustered. It has manufactures of fine linen handkerchiefs, crags, and stockings, a trade in milk cows, and three annual fairs. Pop. 3540.

LOURDES DO BAIRRO (St.) a tn. and par Portugal, prov Douro, 15 m. S.E. E. Aveiro. Pop. 1900.

LOURICALL, a tn. and par Portugal, prov Estremadura, com. and 26 m. S. W. Coimbra, with five churches a convent, four hospitals, and an almshouse. Pop. 3280.

LOURINHA a tn. and par Portugal, prov Estremadura, com. and 12 m. N. W. Torres Vedras near the sea coast. It contains an hospital convent, and almshouse, and has an annual fair. Pop. 2325.

LOUTH, a small maritime co. Ireland, prov Linnis, bounded, N. by Arragh and Down, E. by the Irish Sea, S. by the W. Mouth and Monaghan, length 25 m. breadth, 15 m., comprising 300,955 acs, of which 178,973 m. are arable. In its coast-line, a spacious indentation occurs called Dundalk Bay on the E. It is rugged and mountainous, but in all other parts level or undulating. The soil is clay-slate and graywacke, and in a few districts mossy tan limestone. The soil is generally fertile, excepting on the elevated tracts. The number of acres under crop, in 1851 was 116,721, of which a great portion was occupied by wheat, oats, barley, bere, rye, potatoes, pease, beans, and turnips. Many of the farms are very small. The fishery district of Dundalk, in this county extends the whole line of coast from Warren Point to Ballyvaughan comprising 52 m. of exact tides boundaries, which had in 1850 299 registered fishing vessels, employing 1876 men and boys. The same year, the number of national schools in operation was 79, attended by 11,316 children. Louth contains six baronies, and 64 parishes, and returns four members to parliament—two for the county, and one each for the boroughs of Drogheda and Dundalk, which are the principal towns. Pop. (1841), 111,979; (1851), 128,411. — (See *St. Paul's*.)

LOUTH, a vil. and par Ireland, co. Louth, 7 m. S. W. Dundalk. The former, situated on the Glyde has the remains of an ancient priory founded by St. Patrick. Pop. 865. Area of par., 17,539 ac. Pop. 9845.

LOUTH a market tn. and par England, co. Lincoln. The town, in the fertile valley of the Lode, at the E. extremity of the Wolds, 27 m. E. N. E. Lincoln, a station on the Great Northern railway, is well built, generally of brick, and lighted with gas. It has two 24th-century churches, one of which is a fine old structure, with an aylet nave, about 500 ft. high. There are also eight places of worship belonging to various dissenting bodies, eight schools including a free grammar and various other endowed schools, a mechanics institute, a society for the promotion of Christian knowledge, a savings bank, a dispensary and several other charities. Carpets, worsted, soap, and oil-cakes are manufactured to a great extent. A canal, communicating with the Humber, enables a considerable trade to be carried on, to London, Hull &c. in corn and wool. Area of par., 8320 ac. Pop. 10,568. — (See *Local Correspondent*.)

LOUTAK, or **LOUK**, a tn. Russia, gov Volhynia, cap. dist., r bank Sayr 158 m. W. N. W. Jitomir, consisting chiefly of wooden huts. It is the see of a Greek bishop, has a castle, several churches a school, and a little trade. Pop. 3500.

LOUVAIN (Flemish, Leuven, German, Löwen) a tn. Belgium, prov Brabant, on the Dyle and the E. railway, 15 m. E. by N. Brussels. It is not fortified, but is surrounded by a dry deep fosse, and an earthen rampart from 80 to 100 ft. high, which has been cut through by the road from Brussels to Malines. It forms almost a perfect circle diameter nearly 2 m. Though the streets are regular, the houses are indifferently built, and the whole town has a dull, melancholy look. Many of the public buildings, however, are deserving of notice. Of these, the principal are the Hôtel de Ville, one of the richest and most beautiful Gothic buildings in the world, elaborately and exquisitely decorated in every part of its exterior by sculptures of subjects taken, for the most part, from the Old Testament; the collegiate church of St. Peter, almost opposite the Hôtel de Ville, built at the end of the 14th century, an edifice of vast extent, and rich in works of art, particularly a fine Holy Family by Matsys; the churches of St. Gertrude, St. James St. Quentin, and Notre Dame, all elegant and noble structures; the Pope's college, and the Salle de France. Louvain possesses courts of first resort, and of commerce a university with a library of 105,000 volumes formerly of European reputation, to which the town once owed the surname of Louvain the learned, but which is now monopolized by the Belgian priesthood, under the name of *université catholique*, a college, academy of fine arts botanical garden, anatomical hall cabinet of natural philosophy, chemistry, and natural history a collection of pictures, several of them first-rate; a superior primary school, belonging to the Government, different private and free schools, several hospitals and benevolent institutions. In the 14th century, Louvain was one of the most important manufacturing towns, and in broad-clothes alone, employed about 15,000 workmen. But they were a turbulent race, and, commissions having taken place, their rulers banished great numbers of them. Many others emigrated of their own accord, and brought their art and industry into England. This important branch no longer flourishes here. A few woollens are still made, and also bonnets, hats, ribbons, soap, oil, candles, leather glass, earthenware &c. but by far the most important manufacture at present is beer of which above 300,000 casks are annually made. For a general trade, the town is well situated, having ample communication both by railway and the canal of its name. Pop. 24,624.

LOUYEGRASSE, a vil. com. Belgium, prov and 12 m. S.E. Liège, in a valley near the Amblève. It has several mills, limestone quarries, and limekilns an iron mine, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1758.

LOUVEN, a river, Norway which rises in the Hardanger-field, where it is fed by numerous small lakes and torrents, flows first E. then S.E., expanding into several lakes, and passing the town of Kongsberg; and after a course of about 100 m., falls into a bay of the Skager Rack, near Laurvig.

LOUVIERS (see *Leprieux*), a tn. France, dep. and on both sides of the river Eure, 17 m. S. W. Rouen. The old town, on a bank river, is almost entirely built of wood, the new town, on a bank, is built of brick or burnt stone, and has a long and handsome street, which leads to the high road, and crosses the different branches of the Eure by three bridges. It has an interesting church, supposed to date from the period

of the First Grande; article of first resort, and commerce; and a consulting chamber of manufacturers. Louviers ranks with Rheims and Sedan as one of the three principal clothing towns of France. It has more than forty cloth factories, employing from 7000 to 8000 persons in and around the town, several worsted-mills, an extensive weaving and factory, numerous blacksmiths, dyeworks, and a factory for spinning machinery and steam-engines. The chief trade is in broad-cloth, of which about one-third of the quantity made is exported to foreign countries, chiefly Flanders and Italy. The other articles of trade are corn, wood, charcoal, flax, wool, &c. Pop. 9670.

LOUZA, a tn. and par Portugal, prov Douro, 18 m. S.E. Coimbra, at the foot of a mountain of same name. It has an hospital and almshouse, and manufactures the best paper in the kingdom. Pop. 3614.

LOUZA, or Luma, a river Russia, which rises in gov Volynsk, flows N.E. to the W. pruss. Lohk, and, after a course of above 200 m., joins a bank Jag, about 18 m. S.E. Veliki-Ustuy.

LOVAS-BANAT, a market tn. Hungary, co. and 10 m. N.E. Stuhlweissenburg with two churches, a synagogue, and a fine castle; and a considerable trade in wine. P. 4104.

LOVAT, a river Russia, which rises in the N.E. of gov Viatka, flows N.N.E. across gov Pakov, passes the towns of Valtke-Laki and Kholm, enters gov Novgorod, and falls into Lake Ilmen by two branches: total course, about 500 m. Its chief affluents are, on the S. the Polist, and on the E. the Kossow, and Pola. By means of the Lovat and Dwina canal the two rivers are connected, and furnish a long stretch of important inland navigation extending almost in the form of a circle from St. Petersburg, through Lakes Ladoga and Ilmen, round to the Gulf of Riga.

LOVENDEGEM a tn. and com Belgium, prov F. Flanders, 6 m. W. Ghent, with linen-weaving and some trade in butter and other kinds of agricultural produce. P. 4625.

LOVENICH a vil. Russian Prussia, gov and 24 m. N.N.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, with a church, and manufactures of woollen cloth, and silk goods. Pop. 1660.

LOVERE, a vil and par Italy Lombardy gov Milan, prov and 22 m. N.E. Bergamo cap dist. on the N. extremity of Lake Iseo. It is an ancient place, has many fine buildings, private and public, including two very beautiful churches: it has also a gymnasium, a female institute, several theatres, two walk mills, and a commodious harbour, at which a considerable trade is carried on, especially in fine gypsum, with which the neighbourhood abounds. Pop. in 2513 last. 12,453.

LOVERSALL, par Eng York (W. Riding); 2132 ac. Pop. 195.

LOVENTON par Wales, Pembrokeshire 1233 ac. P. 159.

LOVINGTON, par Eng. Somerset; 823 ac. P. 230. **LOVIRA** a maritime tn. Russia, Finland, on the Gulf of Finland, 140 m. W. N.W. St. Petersburg, in an island district. It has clean streets, and carries on a flourishing trade, exporting iron in bars, tobacco, and salt. Steamers ply daily to Helsingfors. P. 8000.—(See Finland, par in Prince E. Galitzin.)

LOVRIN a vil Hungary Thaurer Thassa, co. Torontal, about 8 m. from Kisdin, with a church, and a trade in corn, maize, hemp, and wine. Pop. 2341.

LOYTCHIA, a tn. European Turkey, Bulgaria, L. bank Osna, 40 m. S. Nikolop. Pop. 3000.

LOW ARCHIEPELAGO, or **FAKROV GROUP**, a series of low coral islands in the Pacific, amounting in number to between 80 and 90, and situated between the Society Islands, the Marquesas, and Friendly Islands, over not less than 10° of longitude. The most important, from extent, or the interest attached to them, are Anahu, or Chiné Island, the Gambier Islands, and Pitcairn. They are under the nominal supremacy of Tahiti, and are supposed to have a pop. of about 10,000.

LOW BLECK a group of three small isles, N.E. coast Australia, Trinity Bay, lat. 10° 25' S.; lon. 142° 30' E. (One is low, sandy and well wooded, about 300 yds. in diameter situated at the N.W. extremity of the other two are merely groves of mangroves on the reef.—(Foster of the Beche-de-mer).)

LOWDHAM, a vil and par England, co. and 7 m. N.E. Nottingham with an ancient church, and place of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists; a national

school, and manufacture of stockings. Area of par., 3910 ac. Pop. 1596.

LOWELL, a city, U States, Massachusetts, 3 leas Merrimack, 25 m. N.W. Boston; lat. 42° 55' N.; lon. 71° 30' W., mostly and substantially built of brick, but chiefly constructed for its manufacture, and for the rapidity of its growth, circumstances which have obtained for it the designation of the 'Manchester of America.' It has numerous places of worship, twenty-nine public free schools, and eight grammar-schools, one of which occupies a very handsome building, a lyceum, the Lowell institute, and the mechanics' association, a library an hospital, and two savings-banks. The goods manufactured are sheetings, flannels, drillings, prints, shirtings, negro-cloth, carpets, rug, broad-cloths, water-proof woollens, and muslins. There are 12 incorporated manufacturing companies in Lowell, employing 45 mills, 219,000 spindles, 7644 looms, 7644 spindles, and 3829 mules. The quantity of manufactures produced is 1,920,000 yds. per week of cotton goods, and 37,331 yds. of woollen goods. Other manufactures are produced in the city in addition to those already specified, employing about 1500 hands. There is also an extensive bleachery. Average wages of females, clear of board, per week is two dollars, but some of them earn double that sum, of males, clear of board, per day 80 cents or about 8s 6d. The water-power here is very great, and easily available. It is produced by a canal 60 ft. wide, 6 ft. deep and 1½ m. in length, with a fall of 30 ft. There is a railway from Lowell to Boston, and several other branch railways. In 1816, the site of the city was almost a wilderness. P. (1838) 3533, (1840) 30,796, (1850) 32,964.

LOWEN a tn Prussia, prov Silesia, gov and 36 m. S.E. Breslau, L. bank Neisse. It contains a Protestant church, school, and hospital and has manufactures of tobacco, tile-works a trade in cattle, and five small fairs. P. 1107.

LOWENBERG a tn Prussia, prov Silesia, gov and 77 m. S.S.W. Liegnitz, cap. district, L. bank Neisse. It is walled, has four gates, a court of law and several public offices: two Protestant and two R. Catholic churches a synagogue, town-hall, several schools, and an hospital, manufactures of woollens and linen cloth, vinegar-works, walk and gypsum mills, and a trade in wool and cattle. Lowenberg was stormed by the Russians in 1813. P. 4297.—The circle is fully throughout rears great numbers of cattle, and has valuable mines. Area, 231 sq. m. P. 71,171.

LOWLAND an all N.W. coast of W. Australia belonging to the Mitchell group, and about 18 m. N. Harvey Island. The surrounding sea swarms with fish among which are seen numerous sharks, and small whales or fin backs.

LOWENSTEIN a tn. Württemberg circle Neckar, at the foot of Mount Löwenstein, 27 m. N.N.E. Stuttgart, with the ruins of an old castle, vitreal works, several mills, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1047.

LOWENZ, or **LOWENZ**, a vil and lake, Switzerland, one and 5 m. W. N.W. Solvay, at the foot of the Rothenberg. See GURZAU.

LOWES (Lock or sax) a lake Scotland co. Shetland, only separated by a narrow neck of land from the more celebrated St. Mary's Loch, into which it flows. It is about 1 m. long, and scarcely ½ m. wide, and is one of the earliest feeders of the Yarrow.

LOWESBY par Eng. Lancashire; 2530 ac. P. 248.

LOWESTOFT a seaport in and par England, co. Suffolk, on a height sloping gradually to the sea, 40 m. N.W. Ipswich. It consists of a principal and several subordinate streets, the former nearly 1 m. long, well paved, and kept remarkably clean and is lighted with gas. The principal public buildings are, the parish church, a handsome structure, with a tower and a spire, a chapel of ease and chapels belonging to the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, the Independents and Baptists, a townhall, theatre, assembly-room, and subscription reading-room and library. For education there are two free schools, a British school, and several private schools, among which is one of an superior description, which prepares students for the universities. There is also a mechanics institute. The chief charitable institutions are an infirmary and a laborers' hospital. There are no proper manufactures of any consequence, but ship-building is carried on with some vigour; and there are several breweries and refineries. The trade, which was formerly almost confined

to coasting, having received an important impetus from the formation of a harbour and a branch of the Harwich and Yarmouth railway communicating with it, now extends to Holland, Denmark, and Sweden. The shipping which visited the port in 1845 was 1014 vessels (87 108 tons), and had risen in 1850 to 1875 vessels (108,298 tons). The harbour dues during the same period rose from £4882 to £26088. About 60 boats, employing about 800 men, are occupied in the herring and mackerel fisheries. Potter, well known for his translations of *Æschylus* and other Greek dramatists, was born here. Area of port 1685 ac. Pop. (1841), 4647, (1851), 6781. (Local Correspondent.)

LOWICK two par. England.—1 Northampton; 3200 ac. Pop. 445.—2 Northumberland 12 528 ac. Pop. 1941

LOWICK, a tn. Russian Poland, on the Bzura, 45 m. W. S. Warsaw. It is walled, and has three churches, an old castle, *Parist* college, and gymnasium monastery, hospital manufactures of refined wax and a trade in horses and cattle. It was once cap. of a principality. Pop. 3380

LOWTHER, par Eng. Westmoreland 3530 ac. P. 494.

LOWTHERSTOWN, a tn. Ireland. See INVERSTOWN

LOWTHORPE par Eng. York (E. Riding); 1960 ac. Pop. 257

LOXA, a tn. Ecuador dep. Azuay, cap. prov. of same name. 80 m. S. Quito. lat. 4. S., lon. 79° 21' E., in a beautiful valley 6768 ft. above the sea. It has an extensive trade in embona-bark, which is found in the forests of the mountainous country E. of Loxa, 8000 to 9000 ft. above sea-level. The quality of the bark is excellent, and the quantity abundant. Pop. 10 000

LOXARÖN, a tn. Spain, prov. Navarra, 1 bank Berreana, 35 m. from Pamplona, with a church, an old Capuchin convent, courthouse, prison, Latin and two primary schools, manufactures of leather and oil and flour mill and several distilleries. Pop. 9086

LOXBOROUGH, par Eng. Devon, 761 ac. Pop. 139

LOXBORE, par Eng. Devon 1580 ac. Pop. 817

LOXLEY, par Eng. Warwick, 1820 ac. Pop. 887

LOXTON par Eng. Somerset, 1303 ac. Pop. 269

LOYALTY ISLAND, a group, consisting of two large and three small isls. S. Pacific Ocean, N. E. from New Caledonia, about lat. 21. S.; and lon. 167° 50' E. They were discovered and named by Cook, and have, until lately been little known.—See *LA*

LOZÈRE, a dep. France, bounded N. by depa. Haute-Loire and Cantal, E. Ardèche and Gard, S. Gard and Aveyron, and W. also Aveyron. lat. 44° 7' to 44° 56', lon. 3° to 4° E., greatest length, 65 m.; greatest breadth, 46 m. area, 1967 sq. m. The department is mountainous, and is divided into three distinct regions—the N., consisting of basaltic and granite rocks, and called *Montagne*, yielding rye, a very little barley and oats, and faggage; the S. W., calcareous, and called *Causses*, producing in addition, wheat and fruit being the most fertile portion of the department; and the S. E., schistous, called the *Cevennes*, growing large quantities of chestnuts and potatoes, the mulberry, and, on occasional patches, the vine, from which an indifferent wine is obtained. The mountain regions depauperate, in summer immense flocks of sheep from Langrédou. The principal heights are, the plateau of the Palais at Eot, 5077 ft. La Marguerite, 4983 ft. and La Louche, 4937 ft. Four considerable rivers, the Allier, Lot, Tarn, and Gardon de Milet, a tributary of the Gard rise within the department, and, by the courses which they take, indicate its three general slopes. The first, in the N., furrowed by the Allier and several of its tributaries, belongs to the basin of the Loire, the second, which has a S. E. direction, belongs to the basin of the Rhone, the third, including the greater part of the department, belongs to the Grands. On this last slope several small lakes cover The *Massif* are numerous, including iron, argilliferous sand, copper, and antimony; but none of them seem capable of being worked to much advantage. The quarries are of marble, gypsum, porphyry, granite, &c. Neither manufactures nor trade have made much progress. This department nearly corresponds to the country of the ancient *Gabales*, and, under the Romans, formed part of Aquitaine Prima and Septimania. The most sacred considered in it by Louis XIV. in the attempt to extirpate what he called heresy, have left an indelible stain on his memory. For administrative purposes, Lozère is

divided into 3 arrondissements—Mende, the capital, Florac, and Marvejols; subdivided into 24 cantons, and 194 communes. Pop. (1853), 144,706

LOZORNO or LOZOS, a vil. Hungary, Higher Danube, ca. Presburg, about 4 m. from Stampfen, in a well-wooded district. It has a parish church, and several flour-mills. Pop. 1564.

LOZOYA a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and about 50 m. N. W. Madrid. It is indifferently built, and has a church, courthouse, and primary school, flour-mills; and a trade in charcoal, wood, and wool. Pop. 2672

LOZWEIL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, ca. and 24 m. N. E. Bern. It has a church, and, in the vicinity, the ruins of a remarkable old building, with a number of marble pillars and a diaphanous pavement, have been found. Pop. 2490

LU [Latin *Lucus*] a vil. and com. Italy, Paduano, div. and 18 m. N. W. Albaredo, with three churches, two monasteries, a townhouse, a sulphureous spring, and a trade in wine. Pop. 8098

LUANCO (SANTA MARIA) a seaport in Spain, Asturias, prov. and 21 m. N. by E. Oviedo, on the Bay of Biscay. It contains a parish church and a primary school and has a small harbour, which, in 1840, was visited by sixty sailing vessels. The principal exports are grain, timber, and salt provisions. Pop. 1750

LUARCA, a tn. and port, Spain, Asturias, prov. and 87 m. N. W. by W. from Oviedo, on the Negro river, are crossed by a bridge of three arches. It is tolerably well built, has a church, several chapels, a townhouse, custom-house, prison, three schools, and manufactures of woollen fabrics, chisellets and soap, and some fishing and grain trade. Pop. 3000

LUBACZOW a tn. Austria, Galicia, cirela, and 35 m. W. N. W. Zolotow 1 bank river of same name. It contains a castle, and a Greek and E. Catholic church

LUBAN ISLAND one of the smallest of the Philippines N. W. entrance to the Strait of Manila, lat. (N. point) 13° 52' N. lon. 120° 8' E. (N.) It is high in the middle, but low at each extreme. The N. part is lined by a dangerous reef

LUBAE, a tn. Russia, gov. Volynia, on the Ruten, 70 m. S. W. Jitomir. Pop. 8800

LUBALOW a tn. Russian Poland 16 m. N. N. E. Lublin, near 1 bank Wiepra, with three churches, an elegant castle and a Capuchin monastery. Pop. 1700

LUBBICK, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 12 m. W. Münster, cap. circle, on the Mühlbach, with a church, courthouse, manufactures of tobacco and leather and some trade in linen. Pop. 2750.—The *circles* produce some corn and flax, but has several tracts of heath. Area, 164 geo. sq. m. Pop. 89 968

LUBBEK, a vil. and com. Belgium prov. Brabant 21 m. E. Brussels, with a mill and a trade in corn and timber. Pop. 1911

LUBHEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg gov. and 40 m. S. W. Frankfurt, cap. circle, on an island in the Spree. It contains a castle, four churches, a grammar-school, and an hospital. Several courts and public offices. Has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and some general trade. P. 4691.—The *circles* is uniformly flat, and not very fertile, but rears many cattle. Area, 808 geo. sq. m. Pop. 28,691

LUBBENAU a tn. Prussia, gov. and 41 m. S. S. W. Frankfurt, 1 bank Spree with a church, castle, picture gallery, and library and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and brandy. Pop. 8123

LUBBENHAM, par Eng. Lincoln 2400 ac. P. 601

LÜBECK, a principality, Germany, belonging to the duchy of Oldenburg, but enclosed within the duchy of Holstein, consisting chiefly of two separate districts, N. of the town of Lübeck, and several villages in various localities; area, 128 geo. sq. m. It is divided into four bailiwicks, chief town, Rosta. Pop. (1845), 21,517

LÜBECK, or LÜBECK one of the three free towns of Germany, and a member of the German Confederation, on a low ridge at the confluence of the Warnow with the navigable Trave, 85 m. N. E. Hamburg, and 13 m. from the Gulf of Lübeck, a bay in the Baltic. It was formerly surrounded by walls and bastions, which have been levelled down and converted into pleasant walks, but it is still entered by four gates of ancient feudal structure—that named the Holsten Gate being remarkably beautiful, and the whole town, with its

numerous gable-ended houses, many of them richly decorated and highly picturesque, furnishes a striking specimen of the quaint architecture of the 15th century. It consists of five quarters, and the communication between the opposite sides



THE MOUNTAIN GATE, LÜBECK.
From *Illustrated Voyage* Published at Hamburg, etc.

of the Trade is kept up by means of four bridges. The building and objects most deserving of notice, are the Dom or cathedral, a structure of red brick begun in 1170 but not completed till 1541 surmounted by two spires 416 ft. high and containing a choir-screen, regarded as one of the finest specimens of wood-carving in existence; a stone pulpit and brass font, both of admirable workmanship; and a great number of interesting monuments the Marienkirche (St. Mary's church) also of red brick, in elegant pointed Gothic, with a beautiful high altar and chancel, both of black marble the

R. Catholic chapel; the town or senate house, in antique Gothic, somewhat defaced by modern repairs, but still a fine twisted structure, containing several noble halls, with fine ceilings and carving and possessed of considerable historical interest, as the place where the deputies of the 86 Hanse Towns held their sittings; the gymnasium, school of design, normal navigation, and numerous other schools; the town library, of 87,000 volumes; the dead end, church, blind and lunatic asylums; the orphan and other hospitals; the Infirmary, and a great number of well-endowed charitable institutions. The manufactures, once of great importance, but now greatly decayed, consist of woolen and linen fabrics, starch, hats, soap, cards, tobacco, glass, animal charcoal, leather, sail-cloth, vinegar, medical instruments, and articles in gold and silver there are also numerous breweries and distilleries. The trade, consisting chiefly in the export of corn and cattle, and the import of wine, colonial produce, and manufactures, still continues to be extensive, though it is subjected to formidable competition particularly from Kiel. A more serious obstacle to the prosperity of Lübeck is the gradual shallowing of the Baltic, which threatens ultimately to leave it without a harbor. It is connected by railway with Hamburg and Berlin and the whole European railway system. Steamers in considerable numbers keep up regular communication with all important ports in Russia, Sweden, and Denmark.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED AT THE PORT OF LÜBECK, in the years 1843-4, and 1860-3.

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1843	874	104,669	825	104,709
1844	86	102,877	86	102,839
1845	810	109,292	823	111,078
1846	893	102,226	861	102,669
1849	1184	166,014	1181	171,416
1861	1074	171,824	1040	170,380
186	1931	1,486	1270	161,300
1862	1302	183,312	1304	187,473

As a member of the German Confederation I think had the 36th vote in the plenum and in the minor council shared the 17th vote with the other three free towns. Its contingent to the Confederation was 407 men. It also is the seat of a superior appeal court for the free towns and of several other courts and offices peculiar to itself. It possesses a territory exclusive of the hallwink Bergedorf, which it holds in common with Hamburg, of 86 geo. sq. m. This territory instead of forming one contiguous whole, consists of 10 isolated portions, enclosed partly by Holstein, partly by Lauenburg, and partly by Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Pop. 27,247, territory, including half of Vorpommern, 47 1/2 geo. sq. m.

LÜBEN a. m. Franke, prov. Steile gov. and 14 m. N. N. E. Liegnitz, esp. circle, on the Kallertbach. It is walled, entered by three gates, and has a court of law and several public offices, two churches, a town-house, old castle, riding-school, two hospitals, and a house of correction; manufactures of woolen and linen cloths, and the works, dye works, worsted, silk, and other mills. Pop. 2848.—The climate is well wooded, but sandy, and not very fertile. Area, 186 geo. sq. m. Pop. 81,106.

LÜBERSAC, a m. Franke, dep. Corbach, near r. bank Haino-Verder, 22 m. N. W. Tulla. Pop. 1431.

LUBINA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Neutra, about 28 m. from Gálgoon. It has a Protestant church, and extensive manufactures of linen, which are disposed of both in Hungary and Moravia. Pop. 2500.



THE SQUARE-BUILD, MARKET-PLACE, AND CATHEDRAL, LÜBECK.—From *Illustrated*

Rechtskirche (St. Giles church) of small dimensions, surmounted by a lofty spire; the *Petriskirche* (St. Peter's church), built in 1160 but repaired and decayed in 1626 and three other Lutheran churches, a Reformed church and

LUBLIN, a tn. Russian Poland, cap. walled, beautifully situated on a height above 1 bank Mistrina, 94 m. S.E. Warsaw. It consists of the town, properly divided into a high and a low town, and surrounded by walls and ditches, and of a large suburb; but is poorly built, most of the houses being of wood, and the streets narrow and irregular. It is the see of a bishop, and the seat of a superior appeal court contains 18 churches, one of which is a cathedral, and at least three others are handsome structures; an elegant townhouse, a palace, which belonged to Sobieski, a Picquet college, a diocesan seminary, central schools, an old monastery a military house of correction, a theatre, an orphan and several other hospitals, possesses agricultural, scientific, and musical societies, and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a trade in cloth, corn, and Hungarian wine, and three annual fairs, one of which lasts a month, and is numerously attended by German, Greek, Armenian, Russian, Turkish, and other dealers. On a steep height near the town are the remains of an old castle, built by Casimir the Great. Pop. 13,000.—The wyeiron lies wholly within the basin of the Vistula, which bounds it on the W. It is extensively covered with woods and marshes, but has several tracts of good arable and pasture land. Its only metal is bog-iron ore. Area, 5078 geo. sq. m. Pop. 490,000.

LUBLINITZ, a tn. Prussia, Silesia, gov. and 30 m. E.N.E. Oppeln, cap. circle, with two churches a synagogue, and an hospital, a court of justice, and two mills. P. 2128.—The climate is well wooded, but not highly cultivated Area, 292 geo. sq. m. Pop. 46,864

LUBLA, several places, Hungary particularly —1, (Leibla, Leblach, or Leblach), on the Elbe, a bank Popper, 18 m. N.N.E. Leutschau, with a church, salt-works, a trade in wine, mineral springs, and a bathing establishment. Near it are the ruins of the old castle of Leblach, which figures much in the early history of Hungary. Pop. 2100.—2, (Up-Leblach or New-Leblach) A vil. Hither Thams, on Elbe, about 26 m. from Leutschau, with a church. Pop. 1213.

LUBNA, a vil. Bohemia, circle Chradim, about 10 m. from Letomeshel. Near it are extensive glass-works, the produce of which bears a high name, and is largely exported. Pop. 1286

LUBNAIG (Loon), (The Crooked Lake) a small lake Scotland, co. Perth, 8 m. N.W. Callander about 5 m. long, and $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 m. broad. It has at a considerable elevation and is enclosed by lofty bare hills, receives the waters of Loch Doin and Loch Veol, and unites with the stream emerging from Loch Venabour in forming the river Tath. Its waters are remarkably pure.

LUBNA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 85 m. W.N.W. Pultowa, cap. circle, on the Dnie. It is an old town, has three churches a monastery, and a veterinary school, with a small botanical garden, and a considerable trade, and important annual fairs. Lubni, while fortified, was long beleaguered by Charles XII. Pop. (1861), 2287.—The climate is remarkably fertile

LUBOMLA, a tn. Russia, gov. Volhynia, 220 m. W.N.W. Jitomir, with a blast-furnace. Pop. 3615

LUBRIN a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 28 m. N.E. Almeria. It has narrow, winding ill-paved streets, a parish church, courthouses, and two schools, manufactures of linen and coarse woollens, numerous flour-mills, a trade in dried peas, oil, and wine. Pop. 5009

LUBRIKEN a tn. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin circle and 34 m. S.W. Schwerin, cap. bailiwick. It has a church and a gypsum quarry. Pop. 1800 Area of bail, 18 geo. sq. m. Pop. 2761

LUBZ, a tn. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Elbe, 30 m. E.S.E. Schwerin; entered by two gates. It has two churches, a poor-house, a mill, and a trade in cattle. P. 1874.

LUO (Lo) (anc. Luos Augusti), a tn. France, dep. Var, 27 m. N.E. Toulon. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, corse, varnished, and glass; a brandy distillery, numerous tanneries, and a trade in excellent chestnuts. Pop. 2806.

LUCAINENA, two places, Spain —1, (Lucanense de Tiberis), A tn. Andalusia, prov. and 25 m. from Almeria, with a church, the ruin of an old castle, a courthouse, a primary school; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in oil, barley, corn and fruit. Pop. 1205.—2, (Lucanense de las Alpujarras), A vil. Andalusia, prov. and about 85 m. from Almeria; with a church, manufactures of exported articles, and

a flour-mill. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the mines of the sierra de Gader. Pop. 809

LUCAIN, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. and 7 m. W. Dublin. The village, a bank Liffey, here crossed by a stone bridge, has a parish church, R. Catholic chapel a Methodist meeting-house, savings bank, school, and a obelisk to the spot, attended efficacious in cutaneous disorders. Lucaín gives the titles of baron and earl to the family of Bingham. Pop. 578 Area of par, 1126 ac. Pop. 1009

LUCAIN, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 40 m. from Almeria. It is very poorly built, and has a parish church, a primary school, manufactures of linen and hemp goods, and a trade in corn wine, oil, and cattle. Pop. 1545

LUCAIN (San), Spain. See BARRIGUAN

LUCAIOS, a group of islands. See BARBADA LUCAYOS.

LUCCA (Ducry or) (Italian, Duomo di Lucca or Lucchesa), a territory of Italy, formerly incorporated with Tuscany and bounded at that time, N. by Tuscany, a portion of the Papal States, and the duchy of Modena. E. and S. Tuscany and W. Gulf of Genoa, Tuscany, and Modena greatest length, N.W. to S.E. 40 m.; central breadth, about 18 m. In the N. it is covered by the central chain of the Apennines, from which several ramifications stretch S., gradually subiding, and finally merging into plain as they approach the sea. The rocks consist principally of chalk; but a considerable tract to the E. of the town of Lucca, and another near the coast, is covered by a deep and generally rich alluvium. The only river of any importance is the Serchio, which, rising in the Apennines, traverses the duchy in a S. direction. It is not navigable, but is much used for irrigation. There are two considerably lakes, Bismonta and Mammuciole, and there are thermal springs among the hills, about 12 m. N. of the town of Lucca, celebrated from the earliest times. With exception of the N. part of the duchy, which, from the height of its mountains, furnishes chiefly pasture, chestnuts, and timber the whole surface is adapted for cultivation, the hills for the vine, and more especially the olive, and the lower valleys and plains for all kinds of cereals, and, on particular spots, for maize. The soil is remarkably fertile, and the culture of it is considered the best in Italy. The mulberry also grows almost everywhere; and vast quantities of excellent silk are obtained upon and exported. This article and oil and corn, furnish the chief sources of wealth. There are no manufactures of any consequence. For administrative purposes it is divided into 12 communes. Pop. 175,169

LUCCA (French, Lucques) a tn. Italy, Tuscany cap. above terr in a fertile and well-irrigated plain, near 1 bank Serchio, 87 m. N.W. Florence, with which, and with Pisa and Leghorn, it is connected by railway. It lies within view of the Apennines, enclosed by several of their ramifications, covered with vineyards and handsome villas, inspiring to the town with its walls flanked with bastions, and its numerous towers and spires, a very striking appearance, when viewed from a distance. It is entered by four gates, and is well built, having numerous handsome houses and streets though not regularly formed, they are spacious, clean and well paved. It contains numerous antiquaries, and one of the spots least attractive in itself, but most interesting to the antiquary, is the fish-market, the large oval of which is the Roman amphitheatre, while the buildings around it though converted into modern dwellings, are in a great measure composed of the ruins of the amphitheatre, and exhibit huge solid arches, and masses of brick and stone, on their original sites. The principal edifices and public establishments are the Duomo or cathedral, with a magnificent facade, in imitation of that of the cathedral of Pisa, a Romanesque portico, and stained glass of the richest kind the Church of San Michele, an ancient and imposing structure, with curious Romanesque columns and capitals the Church of San Francesco, founded in 656, furnishing an interesting specimen of early Christian architecture, and adorned with fine mosaics, frescoes, and paintings; at least nine other churches, most of them deserving of notice either for their antiquity or their architecture and ornaments, the Ducal Palace, a large pile, though scarcely a third of what was originally intended, and remarkable chiefly for its great marble staircase, the Palazzo Borghi, a ponderous edifice of red brick, in the Italian Gothic style, with multicoloured windows and gloomy stories, more resembling

Burmes than a palace, and now converted into a warehouse
— a distance of some miles, and several superior educational institu-
tions; a botanical garden; a library; a small but handsome
theatre; and as equivalent, carried from a distance into the
city, over 400 elephants. The municipalities consist chiefly of
silk goods, woollen cloth, and bonnets; and there are nume-
rous silk-mills. The trade is almost confined to the above
articles of manufacture, agricultural produce and oil-wine,
particularly the latter which bears a large share, and is largely
exported. Lanna at the age of an archipelago, and the seat of
several important courts and public offices. First an Etruscan,
then a Ligurian town, it afterwards became a Roman colony.
About the end of the 6th century it fell under the power of
the Lombards, from whom it passed to the emperors of Ger-
many. In 1847 it purchased its freedom from Charles IV.
and became a republic. It was taken possession of by the
French in 1799, and, a few years later by Russia, in favour of
Prussia, and has since remained in her hands. An article of commerce
between the city and Fokien, Canton, and Amoy, is now brought to
this place.

— Chap. 8, p. 694.

LUCCA, a vil and com. Scully prov Girgenti, dist.
and 7 mi. S.W. Biscom. Pop. 1960.

IUCE, two vils. and two pars. Scotland co. Wigton—
1 (New) a vil. and par., the former 9 m. E. N. E. Stranver
recently built. Pop. 278. Area of par., 10 m. by 6 m. Pop.
791.—2, (Old, or Glenside), a vil. and par. 10 m. E. by S.
Stranver. Area of par. 40.850 ac. P. 3241 (Glenstranver).

LUCE BAY a spacious bay S. coast, Scotland, co. Wexm., as called from the river of same name which falls into it. It is nearly 19 m. wide at the entrance, between the Mull of Galloway on the W., and Barrow Head on the E., and is beset with dangerous sunken.

LUCE (GRAND) a tn. France, dep. Sarthe, 15 m S E. Le Mans. Its principal edifice is a modern chateau built on the site of an ancient fortress, and surrounded by a fine park. The manufacture consists of linen cloth and canvas. P 1192

LUCE (SAFZA) a vil. and com. Tuscany, div. Pisa, about 9 m. from Lari, near I. bank Fiume. It has two churches, a school and the remains of an ancient castle, several mills, and a castle in ruins and dil. Pop. 2012.

LUCENA.—1 A city Spain, Andalusia, prov and 30 m. S.W.E. Cordova, in an agreeable plain. It is well built, has several squares, generally wide, clean, paved streets, lined

with handsome edifices, a large, handsome, and highly decorated parish church, several chapels, four convents, two ladies' colleges, and a variety of schools and benevolent institutions; a town and season-house, prison, two hospitals, an orphan asylum, storerooms, a magnificent "casse" is one of the principal squares, and, in the environs, extensive cultivated fields and vineyards. *Mineral waters, shoes, soap, sugarcoats, delft, glass, brandy, wine, oil, vegetables.* Pop. 16,852.—3 A. in. Gen. Valencey prov. and 13 in. N.W. by N. Castellon-de-la-Plana, with a handsome Cordilian parish church, three chapels, two schools, a spacious townhouse, prison, secondary manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics, wine, and oil. F 2903.

LUCENDA, *ta.* S. Africa. See **KASIKOW**.
LUCENICO or **LUCENOVY**, a vil. Austrian Illyria, circle

Görz, near the Isnitz, with a church. Pop. 1180.

LUCENTO, a vil. Italy Lombardy div. and near Turin, 1. bank Dora Riparia, with a church, and the remains of an old castle. Pop. 1246.

LUCERA, [Latin, *Lucerna*] = a Napol. or Capri-
lanese dist. and 11 m. W.N.W. Forgo, on a rocky eminence,
surrounded by ancient walls, with five gates. It is generally
substantially built, though the streets are narrow and ill paved.
It has a cathedral, formerly a mosque, adorned in its interior
with 18 pillars of *serpentine*, supposed to have originated
from the ruins of the temple of Vesta. The town is a fine
traverse, an extensive pile of buildings, containing not only
the court of justice and other offices, but residences for the
judge and officials and the public prison, and the royal
college. Lucera is the seat of a bishop, and the seat both of a
high criminal and of a civil court. On the edge of the mountain
which the city stands, are about 2 m. distant the remains
from it, the castle, built by a king with a deep tower
surrounding it, and a wall of 12 m. in circumference, and
the prospect, as its most curious object, a deep tower
of exquisite workmanship. Feb. 1839.

LUCERAME, a vil. and com. France, dep. Alpes Maritimes, 14 m. N N.E. Nice, in a valley, near the entrance of the Paillon, with an ancient church, hospital, *mont-de-piété*, *maison de la charité*, and a trade in wood and charcoal. P 1302

LUCCERNA, a tn. Gardinia. See **LUERNNA**
LUCEBNE, con. tn., and lake, Switzerland. See **LUERNN**.

LUCHENTE, s in Spain, prov and 85 m. from Valencia, with a church, townhouse, old castle, hospital, two public schools. Ironworks. And a trade in oil and wine. P 1207

LUCHON, in France. See BATHINGS DE LUCHON

LÜCHOW, a tn. Hanover, prov and 88 m. E & E.
Lüneburg, city hall on the Jctse, with some trade in linen.
Pop. 1848: 11,140.

LUCHTRINGEN a vil. Rhemish Prussia, gov and 40 m.
S.R.R. Minden, r bank Weser over which there is here a

LUCIA (BART), a (in Sicily, prov and 15 m. W S W

LUCIA IN MELANEO (SANTA) a tn. Naples prov. Principato Citra dist. and 5 m. N N W Salerno with an abbey

LUCIA (Str.), one of the British W India Windward Islands, 21 mi. N by E. St. Vincent, and 20 m S Marcellus Island. (N point) 14 6' N, and lon. 60° 57' W; greatest length N to S 14 m. greatest breadth 14 m. Area about 270 sq m.



It is evidently of volcanic origin, and, with exception of the splines of Great Isles and Vieuxfort, the one near its N. end, and others either near its E. extremity, has no elevated, rugged, or otherwise noteworthy surface. Many of the splines assume very fantastic shapes, and several of them have no access as to the interior having been, probably at various times, the seat of a volcanic eruption. The volcanic activity of the S. end of the island, where the volcanic activity is still attended by the splashes vapors, which are continually rising from it. Two of the most remarkable cones are the Great and Little Pines, situated near the S.W. shore, and shown in the accompanying engraving. The greater part of finished, and especially the more mountainous parts of the island, is covered with a growth of vegetation, and the valleys and lower heights, are well cultivated, and remarkably productive. The detached land, of which almost innumerable fertility

Elsewhere the sugar-cane either must be annually planted, or cannot be successfully reaped before the second crop, but here, in ordinary soils, the plant continues productive for six, and, in some instances, has not required replanting within 80 years. This amazing fertility is counterbalanced by the



THE PITONS, ST. LUCIA.—From an original drawing by Frank Hollist, R.S.

general unhealthiness of the climate. On the higher grounds, the European constitution is not very seriously affected, but the marshy valleys are so deadly, that the negro not actually born on the spot, suffers equally with the European. The dense forests, and the rank vegetation of the swamps, are evidently the great causes of disease, and more recently since many of the former have been cleared and several of the latter laid dry, the salubrity has been greatly improved. The staple produce of the island is the sugar-cane, from which in 1852 there were made and exported 8 762,415 lbs sugar 164,800 galls. molasses, and 8375 galls. of rum. The only other article deserving of notice is cocoa, of which in the same year the produce was 181,992 lbs. At one time coffee was cultivated to such an extent that, in 1841, the produce amounted to 151,887 lbs. In the following year however, it sunk to 2612 lbs., and though, in 1844, it suddenly started to 33,814 lbs., it fell as rapidly in subsequent years; and if now cultivated at all, is not so significant a scale, that it no longer figures in the list of exports. The abolition of slavery has certainly not had an injurious effect on the prosperity of the island. In 1837, previously to the abolition the export of sugar was only 41,850 cwts., whereas it now, as shown above, exceeds 78,325 T (1852) 97 480.

LUCIA (SANTA) one of the Cape Verde islands, N.W. of St. Nicolas, and S.E. of St. Antonio. It is about 6 m. long by 8 m. broad, and has a very mountainous surface, particularly in the N.W. It is uninhabited, and fringed by reefs.

LUGNANO, a m. Tessany, prov. and 41 m. S.E.E. Florence, 1148 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 3074.

LUCILLO, a m. Spain, prov. and 87 m. W. W. Leon with a courteous, primary school, manufactures of linen, and a market every fortnight. Pop. 1486.

LUGITO, a m. Naples, prov. Salerno, dist. and 12 m. W. S. W. Lario. Pop. 3560.

LUCKA, a m. Germany, Saxe-Altenberg, bail. and near Altenburg, on the Schmeiner; with a church, a mill, and a trade in salt. Pop. 1485.

LUCKAU, a m. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 46 m. S.W. Frankfurt, sup. circle, on the Havel. It has three churches, a courthouse, gymnasium, hospital, orphan asylum, and deaf and dumb institutions; manufactures of cloth, linen, starch, gunpowder, and tobacco, and four annual cattle markets

In 1815, the Prussians defeated here the French, under Oudinot. Pop. 4846. —The canal is flat and well cultivated. Area, 288 sq. m. Pop. (1846), 58,709.

LUCKENWALDE, a m. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg gov. Potsdam, on the Havel, 81 m. S. Berlin. It has a parish and hugh school, a court of justice, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, arylates, and leather; a blackfield, a paper-mill, several breweries and distilleries, and six cattle-markets. Pop. (1846), 7216.

LUCKHAM, or LOOCHAM, par. Eng. Somerset; 4126 ac. Pop. 511.

LUCKINGTON, a par. Eng. Wilt. 1625 ac. Pop. 890.

LUCKIPOOR, or LAKHNEPOOR, a m. Hindustan, prov. Bengal, dist. Typerah, 60 m. S. by E. Dacca lat. 22° 55' N.; lon. 90° 56' E. (n.) near the bank, and within a few miles of the mouth of the Great Magma, with which it communicates by means of a small river. The Magma has a breadth, near Luckipoor, of more than 10 m. and, during the rainy season, appears more like an inland sea than a river, most of the islands being submerged. A peculiar cotton stuff, called Bafana, and other coarse goods of excellent quality are manufactured here and in the neighbourhood.

LUCKNOW, a city, Hindustan, cap. Oude, 530 m. W. N. W. Calcutta, lat. 36° 58' N. lon. 80° 58' E.; bank Goomty here crossed by a stone bridge of 10 irregular, pointed arches, and by a bridge of boats. The river opposite the city, is about 100 yards wide and is navigable, for large boats, from its junction with the Ganges, between Ghazipoor and Banar, to a considerable distance up the country. Lucknow lies nearly all Eastern coasts, has an imposing and picturesque appearance from a distance, with its innumerable minarets, gilded cupolas, and brilliantly-coloured cupolas and mosques; but, like them also, fails to realize, on near inspection the promises of the remotest view. It may be said to be divided



LUCKNOW.—From half view from the N. E. side, St. John, Esq.

into two portions—the court end, and the bazarr or mercantile, which is 3 or 4 m. in length, and, in some places, nearly as much in breadth; but the streets are narrow and dirty, and the houses generally mean. In the better quarter it is otherwise. Here the buildings are handsome, and the streets broad and clean; one of the finest of these, called Humez Ahsat, runs parallel with the river towards the bridge, and traverses a considerable portion of the northern quarter. In the centre of this street is a lofty portal, ornamented with many small towers; and, at the further extremity, is the Imam Baras (holy palace), whence the Viceroy Ahsat ad Dowlah is buried. There are, besides, many stately khans, and some handsome mosques and pagodas, in various parts of the city, and not a few of them in the remotest and most wretched quarters. With exception, however, of the royal tombs, and the innumerable

beach, or embankment, a beautiful structure, the principal edifices of the city are all of modern construction. The houses are built on the ground-floors of this house, which are three stories high. The two upper stories are furnished with neatly-carved verandas, which run like balconies in front of the sitting-rooms. The scenery around the city is very pleasing, especially along the banks of the Gonomy. The river here exhibits a scene of great activity—traffic boats, small boats, and fishing-boats, rowing to and fro in constant succession. Luebury is at present (1883), and has been the seat of Government since 1774, when it was removed thither from Fynabed. Pop. estimated at 300,000; but Van Orick (1848), says 800,000.

LUCKPUT, or **LUCKPUT BORDEN**, a tn., W. Hindostan, Cochin, on the Kora, or E. branch of the Indus lat 38° 47' N lon. 68° 56' E. It stands on the W. brow of a hill that rises from a swampy plain, and is fortified, but so indifferently as to be a place of no strength. The scenery or most of the sea, on which Luckput stands, was favorable at that point, being only a foot deep, previously to the occurrence of the violent earthquakes at Cochin in 1823. There is now in consequence of the shock, 18 ft. water at the same spot. Other parts of the channel were also deepened by the convulsion, and a portion of the inland navigation of this part of the country which had been closed for centuries, became again practicable. Pop. about 5000.

LUO, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ulteriore II, dist. and 26 m. S. Aquila, W. bank of Lake Fucino. It is walled, and has two churches. Pop. 1870.

LUON, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, in a marshy district, at the extremity of the canal of the same name, 20 m. N. Bochum. It is a large but dull, irregularly built, dirty and unhealthy place, has a large Gothic cathedral, with three naves, and five open lofty spires, and a trade, chiefly in grain, horses and ship timber, pottery &c. Luon is a bishopric to which Cardinal Richelieu was appointed at the age of 22. In 1793, the Republicans debated the Vendéens beneath its walls. Pop. 4189.

LUTION, par. Eng. Hereford 1917 m. Pop. 178.
LUZ, a vii. Hungary, Hither Thracia, co. Esmirna, on the Thracian, here crossed by a bridge of boats, about 16 m. from Tokay. It has a Protestant parish church, and a productive fishery. Pop. 1945.

LUDAMAR, a country Central Africa lat 14° 26' to 18° 38' N lon 8° to 10° 18' W having the states of Karta and Hambar on the E., Jafra and Kason on the W., and the Sahara on the N and E. The inhabitants consist entirely of Moors, who depend for subsistence on the rearing of cattle, being almost entire strangers to agriculture. The women weave cloth from goats' hair and convert the skins of their cattle into saddles, bridles, pouches, &c. The principal town is Benoum lat 15° 5' N, lon. 9° 40' W. Jafra, about 23 m. to the westward, is also a considerable place.

LUDAS, a vii. Hungary, Hither Thracia, co. Bana, on an extensive lagoon and morass of same name, between Torik Kana and Maru Theresopol. It has a productive fishery of carp and pike. Pop. 2106.

LUDGROUCH par. Eng. Lincoln 2250 m. P. 572
LUDHUCH par. Wales, Pembroke 1607 m. P. 265.

LUDU, or **LUDU**, (anc. *Thapsos*), a tn. Turkey in Asia, Palestine, pers. Gasa, 55 m. N. W. Jerusalem recently and substantially built, with about 400 houses, a conspicuous minaret, and the remains of the church of St. George.

LUDDEN, par. Ire. Limerick, 1904 m. Pop. 513.

LUDDENHAM, par. Eng. Kent 1438 m. Pop. 224.

LUDDSDOWN, par. Eng. Kent 1863 m. Pop. 298.

LUDDINGTON two pars Eng.—1 Lincoln; 5889 m.

Pop. 1080.—2 on the *Avon*, Huntington 690 m. Pop. 150.

LUDE (Lat. [anc. *Ludon*]) a tn. Prussia, dep. Berthine, 1 bank Lake 25 m. S. E. Mem. It has a church, townhouse, hospital and several schools, and is noted for its ardent and celebrated medicinal, an imposing-looking chateau, finely situated on the edge of an activity overhanging the Lake; manufactures of linen and woollen stuff, and leather, and a trade in corn, nuts, chestnuts, hemp, thread, cattle, swine, and poultry. Pop. 2250.

LUDENSCHEID, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 21 m. S. W. Arnsberg, in a mountainous district; with two Protestant churches, manufactures of buttons, flint,

knives, and other articles of hardware; and cotton and other mills. Calamine is wrought in the neighbourhood. P. 3806.

LUDFORD, two pars. Eng.—1 In Hereford; 1887 m.

P. 512.—2, (Magno and Parva) Lincoln 2810 m. P. 793.

LUDGERSHALL, a tn. and par. England, co. Wilts. The town 15 m. N. E. Salisbury, has an Established church two Dissenting chapels, a charity school, and the ruins of an ancient castle. Near it, a few years ago, the great seat of England, now in the ruins of Sturton, was located. Area of par. 1778 ac. Pop. 660.—(Local Correspondent.)

LUDGERSHALL AND **TERREVIEW**, par. Eng. Berks 2430 m. Pop. 514.

LUDGVAN par. Eng. Cornwall; 4084 m. Pop. 2329.

LUDHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1977 m. Pop. 929.

LUDINGHAUSEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 16 m. S. S. Münster, dep. circle, on the Elver; with a church, several public offices, manufacturers of linen and elgite, four dry-works, and several mills. Pop. 1820.

LUDITZ, or **LUDITZ**, a tn. Bohemia, circle Eibengau, l. bank Sirena, 54 m. W. Prague, with a church. P. 1409.

LUDLOW a par. bar and par. England, co. Salop, in an elevated and commanding position, 23 m. E. by E. Shrewsbury near the confluence of the Teme and Cora, the latter of which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of three arches. It has spacious and well-paved streets, lighted with gas, and lined with many handsome houses, the town being a favourite residence of opulent and respectable families; a townhall, guildhall, jail, and urban workhouse, a fine old Established church, and two Dissenting chapels numerous charities, including a free grammar and a blue-coat school, a lying-in institution, a dispensary and a set of almshouses also, a reading-room and museum, a public subscription and two circulating libraries, assembly-rooms, a theatre, a manufactory for woollen cloth, yarn, flannel, and blankets several cotton-works, a paper-mill, and an iron-foundry but most forms the principal article of traffic. The remains of the ancient castle of Ludlow have an interesting and picturesque appearance; and a delightful promenade has been formed along the most fine and pure of the rock. Near the town are several mineral springs. The borough returns two members to Parliament, registered electors (1851), 450. Pop. (1851), 5376.

LUDWIGSBURG, a tn. Württemberg, circle Neckar, dep. dist. and 8 m. N. Stuttgart. It is the second town in the kingdom, and is handsome and well built. Most of the streets are spacious and lined with trees, and so uniform in appearance as to produce a feeling of monotony. The only buildings deserving of notice are the palace, which has respectively from the royal residence; the theatre and opera. There are also four churches, two military schools, a custom-house, lyceum, picture-gallery and arsenal. The manufactures consist of woollen, linen, and cotton cloth, silks, tobacco, earthenware, jewellery, needles, cartridges, &c. There is also a cannon-foundry connected with the arsenal. Since it ceased to be the royal residence, Ludwigsburg has rapidly declined. Pop. 6200 Area of dist. 54 sq. m. Pop. 28750.

LUDWIGSDORF, a vii. Prussia, prov. Rhine, gov. Breslau, circle Glatz. It consists of several detached parts and has a B. Catholic church, and several mills. P. 1025.

LUDWIGSHAFEN, a vii. Baden, Lake circle, ball. Stockach, on the Lake of Constance, on which it has a harbour. It has a church, a castle, a brewery, tile-works, and a considerable transit trade. Pop. 817.

LUDWIGSLUST a tn. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 20 m. S. S. E. Schwerin. It contains a handsome palace, which, still 1837 was the residence of the Duke; a picture-gallery a museum, which possesses a collection of Bohemian antiquities chiefly found within the duchy; an institution for the deaf and dumb, a church, and a seminary. Its only manufactures are sailcloth and glassware. Pop. 5356.

LUDWIGSTADT, a tn. Bavaria, Upper Thuringia, dep. dist. 37 m. N. N. W. Bamberg, with a handsome church, manufactures of hosiery, pottery, and writing-station. Pop. 860 Area of dist. 40 sq. m. Pop. 9900.

LUEBIA, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and about 60 m. from Saragossa, 1 bank Arba-de-Lencia; with two churches, an old castle, a primary school, several mills, and a trade in charcoal and in wood. Pop. 947.

LOFFENHAM two pers. Eng. England—1 (North) 1899 as. Pop. 443—2 (South) 1417 as. Pop. 487

LOFFINCOTT, par. Eng. Devon, 971 as. Pop. 96. LUFIJI, river and valley, Africa. See KILWA

LUFTON, par. Eng. Somerset 292 as. Pop. 24

LUGA, a to. Russia, gov. and 90 m. S.W. Petersburg cap. along on river and sea. It is built of wood, and has a church and a market. Pop. 800.—The country is well wooded and fertile. Area, 8078 geo. sq. m. P. 78,690

LUGAGNANO a to. and com. Parma, Italy and 19 m. S.E. Piacenza, at the foot of Mount Corno, 1. bank Arda. It is a very ancient place, contains a parish church, which bears date 1219; and a public school and has an important weekly corn market. Pop. 4921

LUGANO (Lago 29), (Latic, Comasco Lacus) a lake, partly in the Swiss can. Ticino, and partly in Aemuria Italy, between Lakes Maggiore and Como. It abounds nearly 200 ft. above the level of both these lakes, and is of a very irregular shape, throwing out arms in all directions, and forming only a very narrow trunk. Its greatest length may be about 20 m. greatest depth, about 100 fathoms. It is fed by a number of small torrents, of which the largest are the Magliana, Veduggio, Casarate, and Margoglia and discharges itself into Lake Maggiore, by the Tress. It abounds with fish. Its scenery is very imposing, being much more gloomy and rugged than that of the celebrated lakes on either side. A steamer plies regularly on the lake and between the two villages of Maldo and Biasotto where it narrows a handsome bridge has recently been thrown over it.

LUGANO, or **LAURA**, a to. Switzerland, can. Ticino, cap. dist., and beautifully situated on the N. shore of the lake of same name, in a small semicircular valley, 15 m. N.W. Como. It consists of white, wall built houses, mostly of three stories, and other elegant and imposing. It has several churches, of which that of San Lorenzo is a fine structure, conspicuously seated on a commanding eminence and another, called San Maria degli Angeli, is adorned with some fine paintings by Bernadino Luini. There are numerous shops, numerous, in hospital, an old bishop's palace, and theatre. Its manufactures consist chiefly of silk goods, open silk, leather hats, tobacco, and books, particularly cheap editions of works prohibited in Italy. The trade, also, is considerable, Lugano being the principal entrepot for the traffic carried on across the lake, between Italy and the countries on the N. side of the Alps. Pop. (1850), 5143

LUGANBOKE, a to. Russia, gov. Ekaterinodar, on the Lena. It has extensive iron-works, at which a great number of masters and workmen are annually sent. Pop. 1984.

LUGAR, a beautiful small river, Scotland. Ayrshire, which falls into the Ayr, near Cairn.

LUGARES (SARCO), a vil. La Plata, prov. and 14 m. W. Buenos Ayres. In 1852, the slaughter house was here finally defeated by Uruguay.

LUGDE, or **LEIDE**, a to. Friesland, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 25 m. S.E. Münden, on the Ems, where it is walled, has three gates, two E. Catholic churches, a paper-mill a lace factory, and a mineral spring. Pop. 2069.

LUGO, a river, England and Wales, rises in Radnorshire, and, after a S.E. course of about 40 m., falls into the Wye, co. and 4 m. S.E. Hereford.

LUGHMAN, or **LAHMAN**, a dist. in N.E. of Afghanistan, lat. 34° 25' to 35° N. lon. 70° to 70° 40' E. It forms part of prov. Jalalabad and is bounded N. by Hindu Kohat, E. the Kama, S. the Cabool, and W. the Alishang length, about 40 m., and breadth, 20 m. It is very rugged, but fertile and populous. The British prisoners reserved from the massacre of Cord Cabool, were conveyed by Mahomed Akbar Khan into this district.

LUGO (San. Leone depreto), a city, Spain, (Valencia, cap. of prov. 40 m. S. by S. Hendrix on a hill, 1. bank Muro, here crossed by an old bridge of eight arches. It is well built, surrounded by ancient walls, flanked by semicircular towers, and commanded by a ruinous castle. It has wide, clean, regular, and paved streets; two principal and 10 smaller squares, a handsome Gothic cathedral, two parish churches, several chapels, two convents, two hospitals, town and session houses, a prison, barracks, theatre, various schools, and other benevolent institutions, an orphan asylum, episcopal palace, with extensive library; some pleasant public walks, and rapid

subterranean baths. Manufactures:—Linen and woollen fabrics, leather, hats, soap, white wax, cream-of-tartar, paper, candles, wine, and oil. The chief employment of the inhabitants is agriculture and cattle-rearing. Lago contains many Roman remains. Pop. 7269.—(Madoz and Mallado).—The province, bounded N. by the Atlantic, E. prov. Oviedo and Leon, S. Orense, S.W. Pontevedra, and W. Coruña, lat. 42° 32' to 43° 47' N. lon. 8° 53' to 9° 4' W. is of so rugged and mountainous a character that not above 230 sq. m. of its total area, 6068 sq. m., are cultivable. The coast-line is very irregular and presents precipitous cliffs to the sea. Cape Raton, in this province, is the most N. point in the Spanish peninsula. The mountains, generally bare, and rocky towards the summit, but tolerably well-wooded near the base, afford excellent pasturage, and contain mines of iron, antimony, and argentiferous lead, though little wrought, besides of building-stones, granite, marble, crystal, and quartz. The valleys are for the most part fertile, though very poorly cultivated. The principal rivers are the Eo, Mazon, Oro, and Miño. The inhabitants are principally engaged in tillage, cattle-rearing, fishing and as muleteers—they are honest, and much attached to their native hills, hospitable, but proud of their descent andaverse to innovations of their ancient customs. Education is deplorably neglected, and much of the agricultural labour is done by women. Besides Lago, its capital, it contains the towns of Mondoñedo, Monforte, Ribadeo, and Viveiro. Pop. 419,487

LUGO, a to. Italy Romagna, 83 m. S.E. Ferrara, on the Reno supposed to occupy the site of Lucus Flaviae whose temple was in the neighborhood, and to date from the time of Marcus Bruttius, proconsul of Ravenna. It is an important provincial town, and contains a fine piazza, surrounded with porticoes, but suffered dreadfully in 1786, when it was sacked by the French. It trades in hemp, flax, rice, wine, and brandy, and has an important annual fair which lasts a fortnight. Pop. 9842.

LUGO, several places Hungary, particularly—1, a vil. Thutser Thies, co. Szabolcs, about 13 m. from Nyir Bator with a Greek church. Pop. 1438—2, a market to Thutser Thies, co. Krasowa, on the Theiss; with two churches, a townhouse, and military barracks. Pop. 6600

LUGRIV a vil. and com. France, dep. Haute Savoie prov. Chablais, S. shore Lake of Geneva, E. from Thonon with an ancient church, supposed to date from the 11th century and manufactures of cherry brandy. Pop. 1274.

LUGWARDINE, par. Eng. Hereford, 2097 as. P. 670

LUING, an isl. off W. coast, Scotland co. Argyre, separated from Bute island, on the N. by a narrow strait. It is about 74 m. long, and has a picturesque appearance.

LUINGUB a vil. and com. Belgium prov. W. Flanders, 80 m. S. Bruges. It has manufactures of linen, an oil-works, brick works, a bleachfield, and two flour-mills. Pop. 1243.

LUIS-DE-EL PAS, a to. Mexico, near the E. frontiers of dep. Guaymas, and about 36 m. N. W. Queretaro, with productive silver-mines.

LUIS-DE-FORTES (SAN), Bolivia. See FORTES (SAN LEONARDO)

LUIS (SAN)—1, A prov. and in La Plata.—The province is mostly between lat. 33° and 34° S. lon. 64° and 67° W. and surrounded by provs. Cordova, Mendoza, and San Juan. The soil is poor; and the suburbs, in some parts, rocky and mountainous. Agriculture is little attended to, but cattle are reared in considerable numbers. The inhabitants, who are scattered over the extensive or cattle-farms, live in continual dread of the Indians, and are altogether in a miserable condition. Pop. about 25,000.—The town of Luis is prettily situated on the W. slope of one of the knolls of the Sierra de Cordova, 2417 ft. above sea-level 428 m. W. N. W. Buenos Ayres. It has some little trade in horses and skins. Pop. 1509.—2, A vil. Spain, in a plain, S. side of Almorox with a church, a primary school, two flour-mills, and a trade in corn, wool, and cattle. Pop. 1988.

LUISIANA (LA), a vil. Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 40 m. from Seville, on a plain, with a church, primary school, prison, and mineral springs, considered efficacious in cutaneous affections. Pop. (agricultural), 2941

LUIS (Rio) in Brazil. See MARANHÃO or MARAYHAN

LUIS-ALVES, or **MANOEL ALVES DE MENDONÇA**, a river, Brazil, which rises in the Serra de Itatia, in the N.E. of prov. Goyas passes a N.W. course, through a country which is

very little known, and fewer & less numerous, in about lat. 30° N. Its whole range is estimated at 150 m., and, except in a few areas where extensive areas of forest and mountains are

TAJUAN, or LUXAN.—A river, La Plata, which enters the estuary of the Plata on the W side, 18 m. N W Buenos Ayres, after a course, generally E., of about 120 m.—S. 12 m. on above river, near and 55 m. W Buenos Ayres.

LUIAH, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 60 m. from Granada. It has ill-paved, dirty streets, a church, courthouse, prison, primary school, building-estate, licantoma, and gypsum quarries, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1222

LUKAWETZ, or **LOUWETZ**, a market tn. Bohemia, circ. Königgrätz, about 4 m. from Reichenau; with a church, school, a mill, and iron-mines. Pop. 1906.

LUKELINGO, a m., E. Africa. See KILWA.

LUKE'S (8v), per Incl. Dublin, 28 cc. Pop. 174

LUKIANOW, or **LUKOJANOW**, s. in RUSSIA, gov. smolensk, 96 m. S.E.E. Nijni-Novgorod, esp. circle, at the confluence of the Khochochichewka with the Koscha. It has a church. Pop. (agricultural), 1200.—The circle is well wooded,

very fertile, and rears great numbers of cattle. P 185,000.
LUKKKE (Nouze and Bourd) two tons. Scumbe The
 str. now in ruins and deserted, is 12 m. S.E. Shakpor;
 lat. 17° 48' N; lon. 68° 44' E. It was ruined by the oppressive
 exactions of the Anwers of Balode. S. Lukke is on a
 bank facing, 70.0 m. N.N.E. Hyderabad lat. 26° 14' N lon.
 68° 1' E. near a small lake. Close to the town is a sulphurous
 spring, which flows from the base of a calcareous precipice

LUBKEE MOUNTAINS, a considerable range in Nevada, connected with the Hile or Brashers mountains of Boloshistan. They lie W from the Indus, stretching E. from Soliman to near Kurrahee, gradually diverging from the river. They appear to be of porphyry, are very bare of vegetation, and much furrowed by water-courses. Highest peaks 10,000 ft.

part, about 1000 ft.

LULA, or LAVASA, a vii ind. Barbaia, div Samari
prov Nucero, at the bottom of a small valley, rendered un
healthy by stagnant water. It contains several churches
and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade
in cheese. Pop. 6241.

LULEÅ.—1 A seaport town, Sweden, lin. N. Bothnia, or Piteå, on a small peninsula at the mouth of the Luleå, in the Gulf of Bothnia, 51 m. W. S.W. Fennosc. The present town was a goodly one, at which some 100000 immigrants and 1000000000 dollars worth of goods were sold in 1890. It is replaced another town called Luleå (Luleåstadsfjärden [old town]), which was founded by Gustavus Adolphus, and became of some importance, but lost it by the receding of the sea. The church, which is large and handsome, and market-place are still in the old town. Pop. 11891.—2 A river, Sweden, which

issues from a long and narrow expanse forming a lake of same name, Hjä Pitån, in the NW of Sweden, flows S.S.E. receiving numerous tributaries, and, after a course of about 220 m., falls into a bay in the Gulf of Bothnia, at the town of Luleå.

LULLIN a vil. sadcom. Francos, dep. Haute Savoie, prov.

Chabins, about 10 m. from Thomon, with a church. P 1002.
LULLINGSTONE, par Eng. Kent, 1520 ac. Pop. 51
LULLINGTON three pars. Eng. —1, Derby 2983 ac
 Pop. 679 —2, Somerset, 687 ac. Pop. 118. —3, Sussex,
 1163 ac. Pop. 26.

LULLYMORE, par Irel. Kildare 1858 ac. Pop. 94.

LULWORTH (East and West) par Eng. Dorset 4954
Pop 651

LUMBARDO, a vil and some Italy Piedmont, div Genoa, prov Chiavari, near Clesigne, in a mountainous district, near the sources of Lavagna, with a parish church. Pop. 2637

LUMBIER, a tn. Spain, prov Navarra, 23 m. E.S.E. Pampeluna. It has tolerably good and well-paved streets; a church, summary townhouse, prison, and two schools; and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1,000.

LUMMALES, a tn Spain, Leon, prov and 46m. W.S.W Salamanca. It has wide, but dirty and ill-paved streets, a church, chapel, storehouse, townhouse, two schools, and some domestic weaving. Pop. (arrivment) 2050.

LAURENCEAS, v to -Espe, Old Castle, 1600 and 25 m.
N. Logansport, with a church, townhouse, prison, primary school,
and a little trade in wool. Pop. 1190.

LUMELINA, a. de. *lumina*. *See* **MONTELA**.

LOURELLO, de **LOURELLO**, a vil and com. **Ardegnan**.
Sainto, div. **Novara**, prov. **Lombardia**, r bank **Agogna**, 10 m.
S.S.R. Mortara. It has a good square, two parish churches,
and a monastery, with a church attached to it, and a trade in
agricultural produce and milk. Pop. 2161.

LUMENCHA, a small rd. Spain, Bay of Biscay, at the mouth of the Ebro, and the entrance of the port of Sagunto, consisting chiefly of a rocky height, which commands that town. It had a battery, which the British destroyed in 1810 and has a very ancient hermitage.

LUMEZZANE, two outcrops vills. Italy Lombardy, prov. and 9 m. N Brescia.—1 (*Pieve*), L bank Mella, in the valley of Lumezzane, with a parish and several auxiliary churches. Pop. 1488.—2, (*Sania Apollonia*) with a parish church. Pop. 1996. In both villages are manufactures of cutlery—iron-wire, swords, and sicks.

LUMMEN, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov Limburg, 9 m NW Hasselt; with a church, three chapels, three com-

mercantile houses, and three schools. Pop. (agricultural) 5208

LUMPHANAN par Boot Aberdeen 7020 no. P 1088
LUNA a to Spain, Aragon prov and 25 m. from Saragossa, with two churches, a courthouse, prison, and primary

School Pop. (Agricultural) 945
LIVELAND, San Antonio, Texas 78204

LUNCARTY a village Scotland, co. and 2½ m. N Perth
memorable for a victory obtained by the Scotch over the
Danes, in the 10th century. It is a station on the Perth
and Forfar railway and the seat of a most extensive linen
manufacture.

LUND was Eng. E. York: 3254100. Box 309

LUNA per Seg. A. York; 2960 ac. Pop. 608.
LUNA in Stregas, Kila, 2950 ac. On an extensive plain
the town is situated at the foot of a mountain 5 m to
the west, in a very ancient place, and its Pagan temple had risen to such
importance as to collect a population of 80,000. It was then
surrounded with wooden fortifications, and had its warehouses
filled with the merchandise and treasures which the Guanine
had carried off in their piratical excursions. In the middle
of the same age, it became the seat of an archbishop, and the field
of his jurisdiction extended along the coast of Peru, and
embraced the whole Spanish territory. The present town occupies a large
tract of space, and is a very irregular built and though
it cannot have been done to improve it in recent times, it has still
a very antiquated appearance. Before the Reformation, it
contained 21 churches and six monasteries. It has now only
three churches—two of them, a cathedral, a large hospital,
and a convent. The principal occupations are sugar planting
and land is the university opened in 1479, comprising the build-
ings of an old castle, possessed of a library of nearly 60,000
volumes and MSS., an observatory, a museum, physical
cabinet, etc., and attended by about 800 students. Other
occupations, drawing of noses, are the botanical garden, the
observatory, the theatre, the school of medicine, the hospital,
the treasury, and the Neomarian or infirmary. The
establishments consist chiefly of woolen, and other goods; and
there are several tanneries and tobacco factories. Pop. 1584.

LUNDEN, a vil. Denmark, Holstein, W. Dänemark, 67 m. N. N. W. Hamburg at the extremity of a belt of sand, which here stretches into the Marsh. It has a church, supposed to occupy the site of a fort called *Lind*, built by King Waldemar II. and two large annual fairs. In the neighbourhood is the house of the famous Leadvogt Marcus Sowa. Pop. 1600

LUNDENBURG BRACHLAWA, or BRACHLAW, a market town, Austria, Moravia, circle and 58 m S.E. Brunn, on the railway from Vienna, and on the Taja, with a chapel, a castle, a trade in cattle, and two annual fairs. Pop. 2156.

LUNDIE AND FOWLES, per Scotland, Fowles; 6400 no.

LUNDY ISLAND, England co. Devon, at the entrance of the British Channel, 10 m. N.W. Hartland Point. Area, about 9000 ac. It is defended by lofty and precipitous rocks,

LUNDYE, a river, Afghanistan, one of the principal tributaries of the Cabool, rises on the N. declivity of the Hinduo Kook, N. of Peshawar. It flows N.E. to S.W., and

from the north into the Gulf between the higher mountains and the lake, lat. 34° 10' N., long. 71° 42' E.

LUNKE, a navigable river, Magdalen, which rises in the mountains of Westphalia, flows S. and W. past Kirch-Lunke and Lüneburg, and, 6 m. below the latter, falls into the Ems by a broad estuary; total course about 50 m.

LUNEBURG, a m. Hanover, gov. dist. (südwestlich), of same name, on the Ems, and close to the railway from Hildesheim to Harburg, 38 m. S.E. Hanburg. It is walled, has six gates, and communicates across the river by seven bridges; has several squares, but is, in general, ill built, having dark and narrow streets, and dull, old-fashioned houses. It contains few churches, a monastery, which was secularized in the 17th century, but still contains an extensive library, a music, arsenal, townhall, theatre, gymnasium, military academy, military hospital, ordinary hospital, and several other benevolent, educational, and literary institutions. It has manufactures of paper, tobacco, sugar, and ringer, numerous breweries and distilleries, and a considerable trade, particularly transit, carried on by the Elbe. Near it is a salt mine, which has been worked from a very early period, and the produce of which forms an important article of exportation. Pop. about 9000.—The district is almost entirely flat, and, along the banks of the river, has both good arable and rich meadow land, but an extensive tract, known by the name of Lüneburger Moor, occupies its very centre. Area, 834 sq. m. Pop. 119,681.

LUNEL (anc. *Lunellum*), a m. France, dep. Hérault, 15 m. N.E. Montpellier, on the canal of its own name, and the railway from Montpellier to Nîmes, near r. bank Vidourle; it has infantry and cavalry barracks, liquor factories, and numerous distilleries of brandy and spirits, and has a trade in corn, flour, excellent sweet wines, brandy, &c. In the 10th century, Lunel was a place of strength and almost entirely inhabited by Jews, whose celebrated rabbi, Solomon Jarchi, had here a famous synagogue. Its fortifications were razed, in 1622, by Cardinal Richelieu. Pop. 8797.

LUNKEN, a m. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 23 m. N.W. Arnsberg, at the confluence of the Saake with the Lippe. It has two churches, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, bonnet, leather, and tobacco. Pop. 2250.

LUNEVILLE (anc. *Mortua*), a m. France, dep. Meurthe, near the junction of the Vesouze with the Meurthe, 15 m. S.E. Nancy. It has generally straight streets and regular buildings, a modern and handsome church, a palace, built by Leopold, Duke of Lorraine, at the beginning of last century, and subsequently embellished and occupied by Stanislaus, ex-king of Poland, manufactures of common cloth, calicoes, bonnet, embroidery, leather and worsted gloves, brown earthenware, furniture, and stores, a good deal of wool and cotton is spun, and there are also bleachfields and breweries. The trade is in wine, corn, brandy, hemp, flax, wood, and embroidery. Luneville possesses a court of first resort, an agricultural society, a communal college, and is one of the largest, cavalry stations in France, having very extensive barracks and exercise ground. The treaty of peace, in 1801, by which, as a consequence of the battle of Marengo, the Rhine became the French frontier, was signed here. Pop. 12,164.

LUNG-LOU, a river, China, prov. Quensu, flows S.E., and joins the Hsueh-hing, after a course of about 800 m. Chief cities on its banks, Khyuen and Low-tsoen.

LUNGA, an isl., W. coast, Scotland, co. Argyll, separated from Scarra by a strait, remarkable for the violence of its current. It is about 3 m. sq., and abounds in slate.

LUNGEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Unterwalden, Ob dem Wald, in a beautiful valley at the foot of Mount Brünig, and at some distance from the S. end of the lake of same name, 9 m. S.E.W. Surren. It is originally stood on the banks of the lake, but, after many unsuccessful attempts, a tunnel, 1890 ft. long, in 1868, intended to drive off a portion of the waters to lake Surren, was driven into the bottom of the lake, 100 within 6 ft. of the water, and forced into a communication with it by exploding a barrel of gunpowder. The surface has thus been so much lowered, as to injure the beauty both of the town and lake, but compensation is expected from the land acquired. Pop. 1838.

LUNGHO, or *Lungau*, a m. Naples, prov. Calabria-Citra, dist. and 6 m. R.W. Castelvillari, near r. bank Tiro, with a Greek convent, and near it a mine of rock-salt. Pop. 3706.

LUNGWITZ, or *Assen-Ottow-Lungwitz*, a vil. Saxony, circle and 42 m. S.W. Weissen, on the Dresden road. It has manufactures of linen and hosiery, a large cotton-mill, and several extensive quarries. Pop. 4300.

LUNIGIANA, a small territory Italy formerly belonging to Tuscany between Piedmont, Parma, and Modena even, 197 sq. m. It is divided into 11 communes, chief town, Pontremoli. It is watered by the Magra and its affluents. Pop. (1844), 55,320.

LUNTEREN, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 17 m. N.W. Arnhem, with a church and school P (agricultural), with environs, 1900.

LUNZENAU, or *Lunzow*, a m. Saxony, circle and 3 m. W. Leipzig, 1 bank Mulde. It is well built, has a handsome church, and manufactures of linen and shoes. Pop. 3787.

LUPAK, a vil. Hungary, Thither Thale, on Krassova, about 8 m. from Dognasza, with a church. Pop. 1004.

LUPO (Lupo), a m. Naples, prov. Caserta, dist. and 31 m. S. Campobasso, on a height; with three churches. P. 1800.

LUPETIT, par. Eng. Devon, 4293 ac. Pop. 761.

LUPBA, a m. Austria, Transylvania, co. Unter-Thurnburg, cap. dist., on the Aranyos, 36 m. W. Nagy Koyod with four Greek churches. Pop. 3099.

LUQUE, a m. Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 37 m. S.E. Cordova. It has two squares, steep, and, for the most part, badly-paved streets, a spacious church, some chapels, a convent, to wondrous, three hospitals, three schools, a seminary, an ancient castle, formerly of great strength, manufactures of linen, woollen, and especially fabrics, oil, and a little wine, and some trade in cattle. Pop. 3763.

LURAGO, a vil. and par. Italy Lombardy gov. Milan, prov. Como, 6 m. S. Erba, enclosed by beautiful hills, near the Lambro, with a church and brick and tile works. P. 3200.

LURAS, or *Lauras*, a vil. and com. Sardina, div. Sassari, prov. and N.E. Tempio on an elevated and healthy plain. It has several churches and a primary school and a trade in wine, brandy, cheese, hides, wool and corn. Pop. 1840.

LURATIA, a m. Italy, Lombardy gov. Milan, prov. and 9 m. E. Como, with a church, and an old castle, and has a trade in wine. Pop. 1981.

LURE (anc. *Lutera*), a m. France, dep. Haute-Saône, near r. bank Ognon, 16 m. N.E. Vesoul. It is tolerably well built, though the houses in general are low in height, and has municipal offices, occupying the extensive and fine buildings of the old princely abbey of Lure, a handsome college, a parish church, a court of first resort, an agricultural society, communal college, and manufactures of hosiery cotton stuffs, straw hats, and leather. Pop. 5198.

LURGAN, a market in Ireland, co. and 15 m. N.E. Armagh, on the railway to Belfast. It consists principally of one spacious street, containing numerous handsome buildings, which extend for nearly a mile along the Belfast and Armagh road, and has a courthouse, brown-linen hall, Established church R. Catholic chapel, and several dissenting places of worship, several schools, a dispensary and union work-house. The inhabitants are principally employed in the linen and woollen manufactures. Brewing is also carried on to some extent. Pop. 4905.

LURGASHALL, par. Eng. Sussex; 4850 ac. Pop. 744.

LURISTAN, or *Louistan*, a dist. Persia, a S. division of prov. Irak Ajemi, bordering on Khuzestan and Fars. It is extremely mountainous, having the mountain ranges of Elward and Awas on its N.E. boundary, those of Bakhtyari to its centre, and the Luristan mountains on its S.W. border. It has, nevertheless, many fruitful valleys and luxuriant pastures, but agriculture is wholly neglected by the natives, who prefer a wandering and pastoral life. The latter, consisting of numerous and different tribes, are a rude and savage people and own no law but the will of their chief, the most ferocious of which are the Bakhtyari, who pursue their bloody feud with the most bitter intensity. As the inhabitants reside both summer and winter in tents, there are no towns, and very few villages, in the country.

LURU, a river, Turkey in Europe, Albania, formed by the junction of various head streams, which rise about lat. 39° 55' N., lon. 19° 50' E., whence it flows S. and falls into the Gulf of Arta, at lat. 39° 5' N., lon. 19° 50' E.; total course, 50 m. to 40 m.

the Alps. About a mile out of the town, a square block of granite, called *Schwedenstein* [the Swedes' stone], over which an elegant equestrian monument has been erected, marks the spot where the great Gustavus fell. Lütlin contains a castle, and a church. Pop. 1700.

LUVINO or **Luvio** a town and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Milan, prov. and 24 m. N.W. Como. E. shore Lake Maggiore. It is well built, has a court of justice, a handsome parish church, an hospital, several schools, and a considerable trade with Switzerland. Pop. 1942.

LUXEMBOURG, prov. Eng. Somerset, 8740 ac. P. 512. **LUXEMBOURG**, or **LUXEMBOURG**, a prov. Belgium constituting the W. portion of the grand duchy of Luxembourg bounded N. by prov. Liège, E. duchy Luxembourg, S. France, and W. prov. Namur; length, N. to S., 67 m., breadth, 37 m. Area, 1705 sq. m. It is elevated and mountainous, highest summits over 2000 ft., and is generally covered with forests of excellent oak, &c., a branch of the Ardennes traversing it S.W. to N.E., and forming the water-shed between the basins of the Meuse and the Moselle. The principal streams are the Ourthe, Sambre, Lesse, Sura, Homme, and Petta. The soil of the lower valleys is tolerably fertile, but, with this exception is generally a thin, sterile gravel, or hungry clay. The mountain pastures, however, are excellent, and rear great numbers of sheep, horned cattle, and horses, the last, in particular, being a hardy, spirited race, and largely exported to France, for light cavalry. The minerals include coal, copper, marble, and slate, but iron is the only valuable ore. The chief manufactures, in addition to iron, are leather and cardenware and the shod trade, after wool, is cattle. For administrative purposes, Luxembourg is divided into five *arrondissements*—Arion, the capital, Bastogne, Marche, Neufchâteau, and Virton subdivided into 20 civil and 16 military cantons. Pop. 187,978, the large majority of whom speak French or Walloon.

LUXEMBURG (GRAND DUCHY) a territory belonging to the Dutch monarchy and till recently the 11th state of the German Confederation, bounded N. and E. by the Netherlands, S. France, and W. Belgium, greatest length N. to S., 55 m., greatest breadth, 34 m., area, 1228 geo. sq. m. It forms part of the plateau of the Ardennes and has a rugged and mountainous surface, covered in many parts with heaths and morasses, though in general well wooded. Its drainage belongs almost entirely to the basin of the Moselle, which forming the S.E. boundary receives part of it directly and the far greater part of the remainder by the Sura and its tributaries. Agriculture is limited in extent by the nature of the surface, and has not made much progress, but the pastures rear great numbers of cattle, sheep, and horses. The last, in particular, have long been in high repute for light cavalry and are largely exported. The only other important export is timber. The inhabitants are of German origin and speak German, though French is almost universally understood. They are for the most part zealous R. Catholics, and there are few parts of Europe where the Jesuits are allowed to have greater influence. For administrative purposes the grand duchy is divided into the three districts of Luxembourg, Grevenmacher, and Diekirch, containing eleven cantons. Pop. 168,750. Luxembourg in early times was much more extensive than at present, and though forming part of Germany, was ruled by its own princes, who at the same time were sovereigns of the state of Brandenburg. It was first governed by counts, one of whom Henry IV. was elected emperor of Germany in 1308 and assumed the title of Henry VII. In 1364 it was erected into a duchy by Charles IV., and, in 1443, came by marriage to Philip of Burgundy, and, through him to the house of Spain. By the peace of the Pyrenees, in 1659, part of it was ceded to the French and took the name of French Luxembourg, but, in 1714, it all merged in the house of Austria, and remained with it till the execution of the French revolutionary armies incorporated it with the French Empire. In 1814, it was converted into a grand duchy and given to the king of Holland, who possessed it, in succession with Holland and Belgium, till 1830, when, in consequence of the revolution of the latter, part of it became a Belgian province. The remainder, constituting with the Dutch, forms the present grand duchy.

LUXEMBURG, a town, belonging to Holland, cap. above grand duchy, recently one of the fortresses of the German Confederation, 115 m. W. S.W. Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and 117 m. W. II.

S.E. Brussels. Its natural position is so strong, and the different powers into whose hands it has successively fallen, have done so much to extend and improve its means of defence, that Carnot pronounced it to be the strongest place in Europe, after Gibraltar. It is divided into a low and a high town. The former lies along the banks of the Alste, is surrounded with walls, and consists of two quarters, called the Grind and the Pétitbourg. The latter stands 200 ft. higher, on a steep and steeped rock, and is approached from below, by flights of steps and steep streets, cut out of the solid rock, so as to be passable for a carriage. The whole rock is surrounded by a strong wall, deep ditches, and a double row of formidable out-works. The most remarkable part of the fortifications, called Le Bosu, consisting of a rocky promontory which commands the valley both above and below, has been so deeply excavated as to contain casemates capable of receiving 4000 men. The high town, which this properly forms the citadel is about 550 yards long, by 430 yards broad. The whole town is well built, and contains three good public squares, four churches, three chapels, and a synagogue, townhouse, old and new, the governor's house, town library, the marshalls, partly used as a theatre, the two old and famous monasteries of the Dominicans and Franciscans, and the old abbey cathedral, partly fitted up as barracks, an atheneum, with 16 professors, a R. Catholic seminary for priests, a normal and several elementary schools. It has manufactures of wax, several distilleries and breweries; tanneries for chamois as well as ordinary leather, dye-works, &c.; and a trade in gold and silver wares, paper, iron, honey, wine, vinegar, wood, china, hats, hosiery, &c. Luxembourg is the see of a bishop, and during part of the year, the residence of the leading families of the duchy some of whom have elegant mansions in it. Its neighbourhood abounds with fine promenades. P. 11,148 exclusive of the garrison mustering about 5000 men.

LUXEM, or **LUXEN** (anc. *Luxovium*) a town in France, dep. Haute-Saône, 17 m. N.N.E. Vesoul. It is well built; has churches, a townhouse, and a Benedictine cloister; and parish churches much frequented, thermal baths, manufactures of straw hats, cherry brandy, hams, leather, and rummery, and near it, a paper and cotton mill, cotton factories, potteries, naileries, and important iron-works. Pop. 2402.

LUXOR a vil. Upper Egypt. See THEBES.

LUXULIAN or **LUXULIAN** prov. Eng. Cornwall 5304 ac. Pop. 1439.

LUZ (anc. *Alaso*) a town and com. France, dep. Haute-Pyrénées, at the foot of a lofty mountain called the *Pic de Burgos*, 18 m. S. Tarbes. Its church, in the E. gothic style, enclosed within a castle furnished with battlements and loop-holed walls, was founded by the Templars, in the 11th century and is remarkably curious. In the valley of Luz there is a powerful petrifying spring. Pop. 3840.

LUSA river Malagasser N.W. coast, the bar at the mouth in lat. 14° 36' 9" N., lon. 47° 45' E. The river, after forming an extensive lagoon 8 m. inland, discharges its water through a channel extremely narrow often more than 60 fathoms deep with lofty and precipitous hills on either side.

LUXERN, or **LUXEM**, a cantonal capital in Switzerland, bounded N. by Lucerne, E. Argau, Zug, and Schwyz, S. Bern and Unterwalden, and W. Bern, length, N. to S., 30 m., breadth, in the S. 10 m., in the N. 22 m., in the centre 28 m., area 448 geo. sq. m. The surface is very much broken by ramifications of the Bernese Alps but runs level above the line of perpetual snow. The Tomlihorn, the culminating point of Mount Pilatus, and of the canton, is 10,768 ft. above the Lake of Luzern, and 7116 ft. above sea-level. Small valleys are numerous, but the only one of much extent is the Entlebuch, which is about 80 m. long, and flanked by mountains clothed with forests or green pastures. The principal rivers are the Reuss, which, considered as a continuation of the Rhine, rises on the S. borders of the canton, and traverses it centrally in a N.E. direction, the Aar, Suren, and Wigger, with its numerous tributaries. All these rivers have a direction more or less N., and belong to the basin of the Aar, and through it to that of the Rhine. Luzern is well supplied with lakes. Within its own boundaries it has those of Boppach and Baldeg, with many more of smaller size, with Eng. It shares the Lake of Zug, and with Unterwalden and Schwyz, the most important of all, the Lake of Luzern. The strata seem chiefly to belong to the secondary

Impatiens; the *Hebe* and *Andromeda* of which are largely developed. Flax and several other mountain plants are almost entirely composed of them. In the sands of several of the streams gold is found. Coal, to a limited extent, exists in several places. The soil, though generally inclining to sand, is fertile, and its cultivation is well understood. Cereals and fruit are raised in abundance, and a few sheltered spots are laid out in vineyards. Chestnuts, almonds, and figs, ripen on the banks of the Lake of Lunau. It very hence has been called the climate, on the whole, is mild. In the higher lands, however, it is severe, and some of the loftiest summits are never free of snow before the end of May. The pastures are extensive and excellent. Manufactures have not made much progress, but trade, chiefly transit, is considerable. The far greater part of the inhabitants profess the R. Catholic religion, which is established as that of the canton. The government is vested in the Great Council [Grosse Råd], consisting of 100 members—80 elected by the people and 20 by the 80. The executive is exercised by the Little Council [Lilje Råd] consisting of 15 members, elected by the Great Council for three years, under the presidency of an *Ämman* or *Schultheiss*. For administrative purposes, the canton is divided into five bailiwicks, subdivided into 74 communes. As a member of the Swiss Confederation, Lunau makes third, and is one of the three directing cantons or *corvées*. Its contingent of troops is 5717 of money \$1491. Pop. (1840) 122,782.

LUXEIN is in Switzerland exp. above can., and one of the three seats of the Swiss diet, on an activity at the W. extremity of Lake Lunau traversed by the Reuss, which here issues from the lake, and is crossed by four bridges of



LUXEIN FROM THE CATHEDRAL BRIDGE.—From Steiner's *Malheur in der Schweiz*.

which three are covered, and curiously ornamented with pictures suspended from their roof. It is surrounded by castles of feudal watch-towers, and walled on the lake side. The town is well built, and the streets are regular, spacious, clean, and well paved. It has a town hall, Jewish college, now partly used for the lyceum, a Jewish church, parish church, with two ancient towers. *Luxine* convent, with handsome church, large town hospital, poorhouse, demery, arsenal, mint, casino &c., and, besides the college or lyceum, several well-conducted educational establishments. One of the most interesting monuments of Lunau is that erected to the Swiss guards who fell at Paris, in 1792, while defending the Tuilleries. The chief figure is a colossal lion, the whole, designed by Thorwaldsen, was executed by a sculptor of Constantinople. Lunau has some transit trade, but the manufactures are unimportant. They consist chiefly of cabinet-work, and the preparation and spinning of fine-silk for hosiery, gloves, ribbons, and neckcloths. A good deal of cotton, hemp, and flax, is also spun, and made into goods, which find their chief market in Italy. The environs of Lunau are rich in beautiful walks and splendid views. Pop. (1850) 10,068.

LUXON (Luxon) WASHINGTON, or VIK-WASHINGTON, the largest, and, in many respects, the most magnificent lake near the centre of Switzerland, 1406 ft.

above sea level, surrounded by cone Lunau, Solvay, Uri, and Unterwalden, and hence called the Lake of the Four Cantons. It is very irregular in its shape, being divided into three reaches, which, separated by narrow straits, cannot be seen from each other, and have consequently the appearance of distinct lakes. The whole length of the lake, measured on a line drawn through its centre from its W. to its E. extremity, is about 35 m. its breadth, measured on its lower branch, from S.W. to N.E., is 9 m. but, on an average, does not exceed 8 m. Its depth varies much, and gradually increases from W. to E. being near Lunau 800 ft. in parts to 1000 ft. It presents every variety of lake scenery, but the loveliest and largest reach, is comparatively gentle, but beautiful in the middle reach, it increases in boldness and grandeur in the upper reach where lofty mountains descend from over the lake, and descend in sheer precipices to its very edge, it is singularly sublime. Owing to the violent storms which suddenly burst over the lake its navigation is extremely dangerous. Steamers ply regularly upon it.

LUXIA (Barva) several places, Brazil particularly—1. A tn. prov. Sergipe, sometimes called *Santa Gertrudes do Rio Real*, on a height above the small river Guatarama, a tributary of the Real, 28 m S.W. Rio Christoval. It is one of the oldest towns in the country, but at present is very insignificant. Mandioca, rice millet, and haricots, are raised for home use, and cotton and tobacco for exportation. Pop. dist. 1890—2, A tn. prov. Alagoas, formerly called *Alagoas do Norte*, on a lake, N.W. Maceio. It has a church, and exports sugar and tobacco. Pop. dist. 1890—3, A tn. by S. Goyas, between the rivers Ponto Alto and Rio-Bartolomeu. The inhabitants have some gold washings, raise great numbers of cattle, and make excellent cheese and large quantities of quinine marmalade for exportation. Pop. dist. 8000.—4, A vil. and par. prov. Minas-Geraes, 1 bank Guandu or Velhas, 60 m N.W. Ouro Preto; with a church and an hospital. Around it millet, sugar-cane, and haricots, are raised and cattle are reared. Pop. dist. 6000.

LUXIN LUCIN or LIOCHIN a tn. Russia, gov. and 130 m N.W. Vitebsk between two lakes, on the Louja. It has a church, synagogue Jewish school, and some trade. Pop. about 1700.

LUXON or LUXON an Isl. Indian Archipelago, the largest of the Philippines. It lies between the Chinese Sea on the W., and the N. Pacific Ocean on the E. lat. 12° 30' to 18° 40' N. lon 119° 45' to 124° 10' E. Owing to the great irregularity of its shape it is scarcely possible to give an accurate idea of its length, but a line drawn through its centre N. to S., and continued thence to its N.E. extremity is about 550 m., its greatest breadth is about 130 m., but where its N. and S. portions are united by a narrow isthmus, it diminishes to 10 m. area estimated at 57,508 sq. m. It consists, as has been already mentioned, of two portions, connected by an isthmus. That on the N., constituting at least four-fifths of the whole, is of an oblong shape, and tolerably compact, the only large bays which break the continuity of its outline being those of Langayan on the W., and Manila on the S.W. the S., or rather S.E. portion, is extremely irregular, being deeply indented by the bays of Lamon on the W., Bagay on the S.W., St. Michael on the N., and Lagway and Alibay on the E. Its surface is very much diversified, but its most prominent features are two mountain chains, which, under the names of Sierra Madre and Cordillera de Caraballo, stretch for about 120 m. over the N. portion of the island, N. to S., in directions nearly parallel to each other; they meet near its centre, form a single chain, which proceeds in a S.E. direction, almost skirting the S. shore, and traversing the narrow isthmus, then turns E., spreads out over the S. portion of the island, and terminates magnificently towards the E. and S.E. coasts, in a series of lofty isolated heights. The Sierra Madre, which forms the W. chain, is not very elevated in the N.,

but, rising rapidly as it proceeds it, ultimately attains a height of at least 7000 ft. the Cordillera de Caraballo, or E chain, attains, in the N, a height of about 4000 ft., but has many summits which exceed 6000, and probably 7000 ft. Several of the loftiest heights are in the E. part of the island, where, situated near the coasts, they form a very conspicuous object at sea. Almost all these mountains are of volcanic origin, and many disastrous eruptions from them are on record. Among the three which are still in activity, Taal Alibay and Batuman, the last, in the E. of the island, is one of the best known from serving as a kind of light-house to navigators. The largest river of the island is the Agapi or Cagayan, which, formed by two streams from the central mountains, flows almost due N, through the province of Cagayan and, passing Lillo, up to which it is navigable for considerable vessels, falls into the sea at Apurri, after a course of about 180 m. Another river, of less magnitude, but more navigable importance, is the Pasig which issues out of the Lake of Bay by seven branches, and is navigable by vessels of 400 to 500 tons. One of the branches communicates with Manila, and is constantly covered with canoes and other small vessels, proceeding to it with the products of the interior and E. part of the island. The other principal rivers are the Abra, Agno, Pampanga, and Cebuano. By far the largest lake is that of Bay, which is above 100 m. in circuit, and contains the large island of Taim. Recovering the greater part of the drainage of the E. part of the N. division of the island by streams which are available for transport, it greatly facilitates the means of communication between the most important provinces. Next in magnitude, but not inferior in wild and remarkable beauty is the Lake of Bonobon or Taal with smoking volcano in its center. There are various other lakes, some of them, however, deserving particular notice, except Cagayan in the NE and Camran towards the W. Owing to the general fertility of the soil, the abundance of moisture, and a tropical temperature, the vegetation of Luzon is almost unimpeded in luxuriance. Even the loftiest heights are crowned with gigantic forests, while the plains and valleys are covered with the richest verdure, or occupied by the most abundant cultivated crops. Among these, the first place is due to rice, which is extensively grown both on the plains and on the hills, and yields moderate returns, not only furnishing the chief article of food to the inhabitants, but leaving a large surplus for export chiefly to China. Next in importance to rice is the sugar-cane, which is grown to a very large extent, and produces sugar of excellent quality particularly in the provinces of Pampanga, Bulacan, and Laguna. Other vegetable products of importance are the Abaco, a kind of banana, valuable for its fibre, which serve the purposes of hemp and are sometimes so fine in texture as to be mixed with silk and woven into cloth; various species of palm, cotton coffee, cinnamon, maize, and particularly tobacco, the cultivation of which, though somewhat obstructed by being made a Government monopoly, has long been extensive, and continues to increase. The animal kingdom contains none of the larger and fiercer animals, but abounds with those available for domestic purposes. Among others are the ox, originally imported from Spain and America, but now completely acclimated, and scattered in immense herds over almost all the provinces; the buffalo, which not only runs wild in the forest, but has been completely domesticated, and is invaluable both for agricultural purposes and for transport, the goat, common in almost every quarter, the deer, and the wild sow. Among other animals whose utility is less apparent, are numerous varieties of the monkey tribe. The mineral kingdom furnishes in considerable abundance both gold and iron. The former is washed from almost all the streams and, though no gold mines have yet been worked, there cannot be a doubt that a careful search would discover them. The latter is particularly abundant in many provinces, and more especially in Bulacan, where it is seen in many places piercing the surface, and might easily be worked to an almost unlimited extent. The other more important minerals are copper, coal, sulphur, marble, pumice, agates, lapers, and sardines. The mountains of the island, though necessarily of limited extent, are not undeserving of notice. They include cotton and silk tanneries, oranges, tobacco, leather, plain and varnished, embroidery wood and ivory carvings, mats, and carriages remarkable both for their elegance and their soft easy movements. Great skill

is also displayed in building boats, canoes, and other large vessels. One of 600 tons, built by the natives, has made many voyages to Spain, and is considered the best ship belonging to the port of Manila. The principal articles of trade have already been incidentally mentioned. The inhabitants form a considerable variety of mixed races, among which the Negritos, many of whom still live in a savage state, and independent of Spanish authority, have the best title to be considered aborigines. The other principal races are Tagala or pure Indians, apparently of Malay origin, and mixed Indians formed by intermarriage with Chinese, Japanese, and Negroes. For administrative purposes, Luzon is divided into 19 provinces; its capital is Manila. Eight earthquakes have occurred since 1627, the most recent in July 1882. *See* M.A. MALLA. Pop. 2,176,980 — Mallat, *Los Islas Philipinas*, Boletín Oficial de Filipinas October 1892.

LLZSNA a vil. Hungary, co. Lipitan about 4 m. from Keneohl with a church, and a mineral spring. Pop. 1839.

LUZY, a tn. France, dep. Kivra, co. the Hainle, 40 m. E.S.E. Never with a trade in wood, charcoal, swine, and game. Pop. 1594.

LUZZARA, a tn. Parma, r. bank Po 4 m. N.N.E. Gnasalla, with two hospitals several public schools, manufacture of woollens, and a trade in corn and cattle. In 1793, a battle was fought here between the French and Austrians the latter commanded by Prince Eugene. Pop. 1000.

LUZZI a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Calabria-Citra dist. and 9 m. N. Cosentino, with seven churches, and an hospital. Pop. 3141.

LYARLE, a vil. Balochistan, prov. Las r. bank Poreally, 16 m. to 30 m. above its mouth, lat. 35 37' N., lon. 68 20' E. with a very limited salt-factory.

LYBSTER, a vil. Scotland on Galloway 18 m. S.W. Wick, near Amherst Bay with an Establishment and a Free church and a harbour capable of receiving vessels of 100 tons burthen. Pop. 460.

LYCHEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, 46 m. N.W. Berlin, with a church, hospital, woollen and linen manufactures some fishing and a mill. P. 1938.

LYDBURY par. Eng. Salop, 1690 ac. Pop. 964.

LYDDE a decayed market in and par. England co. Kent. The town 3 m. S.W. New Romney has an elegant and spacious church an independent chapel, and a national school. Area of par. 13,568 ac. Pop. 1665.

LYDDEN par. Eng. Kent 1422 ac. Pop. 231.

LYDEAND two pars. Eng. Somerset—1, (Dishap), 4886 ac. P. 1866—2, (St. Laurence) 2697 ac. P. 711.

LYDFORD two pars. Eng. Somerset—1, (East), 706 ac. Pop. 214—2, (West) 1900 ac. Pop. 836.

LYDH 435 par. Eng. Salop 3668 ac. Pop. 188.

LYDLINCH, par. Eng. Dorset, 2448 ac. Pop. 407.

LYDOCH (Loch) a small lake, Perthshire, co. Perth and Argyll, about 8 m. W. Loch Rannoch. It is 7 m. long.

LYGUMKLOSTET, a vil. Denmark, 4500 and 46 m. N.N.W. Schleswig cap. bail on the Lokob. It owes its origin to a rich Christian monastery founded in the 12th century the church of which, a handsome Gothic edifice, is now used as the parish church, while its other buildings are used as public offices. The monastery was secularized at the Reformation, and its lands now form almost the entire bail with 17,000 ac. 46 geo. sq. m. Pop. 1200; had 2100.

LYK, a tn. E. Prussia, gov. and 62 m. S. Gumbinnen, cap. circle, near Lake Somman. It has a church castle, and gymnasium, and four general and two linen fairs. Pop. 2397. Area, 816 geo. sq. m. Pop. 84,998.

LYKAVA, a vil. Hungary Hither Danube, co. Lipitan, about 2 m. from Rosenberg. Near it are the ruins of an old castle, built by King Matthias Corvinus. Pop. 1928.

LYME-REGIS, a bur. & sport, market tn., and par. England, co. Dorset. The town between two rocky hills, 23 m. W. Exeter on the borders of Devonshire, is intersected by the Lyme, which rises 3 m. to the N. A portion of it being built on a steep declivity, presents a striking appearance and the coast being bold and rugged, and the surrounding scenery of the most picturesque description, delightful and extensive views are obtained on all sides. The streets are well paved and lighted with gas, and the houses, in general, are neat and respectable. It has an Established church,

greatly increased by their narrowness, and the tall angular buildings by which they are lined. These, crowded together into the smallest possible space, exclude both sun and air, and in some measure account for, though they by no means excuse, the filthy and pestilential state in which they are per-

petrated are more remarkable for their antiquity than for the beauty of their architecture. The cathedral, on the slope of the Fourvières, on the bank of the Saône, is in the Gothic style of the time of Louis XI and has four towers, two of which flank the W front, while the other two, shorter, but more massive, form the transepts.

Higher up the slope is the church of Notre Dame, an annexed edifice, occupying the site of the *Forum Vetus*, built by Trajan. Beside it is a lower or *Belvedere*, 830 ft. above the Saône. On the other side of the Fourvières is the church of St. Irénée, the second bishop of Lyons and companion of Polycarp, who had conversed with the apostles. The church itself is an uninteresting modern structure, but it stands on the grave of the martyred bishop, and has beneath it a crypt, in which Polycarp, at the age of 86, is said to have preached and then made of Christians, at a later period to have been massacred by orders of the Roman Emperor Septimius Severus, A.D. 202. A little above the cathedral is the Palais de Justice, and lower down, on the opposite bank of the Saône, is the church of the Abbey of Ainay beneath whose sacristy, and penetrating below the bed of the river are gloomy dungeons without light or air in which many of the early Christians were immured prior to martyrdom. Other noteworthy churches are the church of St. Nizier of the 14th century one of the largest in the town, that



1. Cathedral.
2. Palais de Justice.
3. Hospice de l'Antiquaille.
4. Hôtel de Ville.
5. Palais des Arts.
6. Hôtel, Florissant, and Hôtel de la Cour.
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mitted to remain. To this remark there are, of course, exceptions, particularly in those quarters where affluence and luxury have fixed their seat; but as a general fact it cannot be denied that Lyons is one of the dirtiest abodes in Christendom. The best parts are the magnificent quays, with their finely planted walks, stately mansions, and capacious warehouses. Some of the squares, also are good. Among them may be mentioned the Place des Terreaux, facing which stands the Hôtel de Ville and in which De Thou and Cinq Mars were

of St. Bonaventure the parish saint of Lyons, the church of the Chartreux surmounted by a superb dome, which from all quarters of the city, is seen rising conspicuously above the other buildings, the Église de l'Observance, Église des Antiquaires, Église St. Just, and Église St. Louis. The archiepiscopal palace, situated near the cathedral, is a large edifice of no architectural merit. In this palace a great number of Protestants were butchered in 1572, as a reward to St. Bartholomew.

In the Place des Terreaux stands the Hôtel de Ville, considered one of the finest edifices of the kind in France, though so very irregular in its style, that it cannot be said to belong to any particular order of architecture. It is an isolated square the façade of which is in the Place while two of its sides form each the commencement of a handsome street, and is surmounted by a dome of 164 ft. high. The library [Bibliothèque Publique] occupying part of the buildings of the college, on the Quai de Retz is the best provincial collection in France. It contains 14,400 volumes, and has, besides a rich collection of engravings and MSS. The Palais des Arts or Museum, facing the Place des Terreaux, occupies the ancient convent of St. Pierre, which dates from the earliest Christian times, and is a fine majestic edifice, more in the style of a palace than a monastery. It contains a picture-gallery, a cabinet of medals, a gallery for statues and another five ancient stupas, a depot of mechanical inventions for the fabrication of silks, with a library attached; a free school of



LYONS. THE CATHEDRAL AND BRIDGE OF SAINT-GEORGES. From Higher View in the North of France

beheaded and the Place Bellecour the latter not surpassed in beauty and extent by many in Europe. The public edifices of Lyons are not so numerous as its extent might lead us to anticipate, and not a few of those which excite the deepest

design, and a large hall, used as the Exchange. The chief educational establishments are the Royal College, founded in 1519, situated on the Quai de Rhône, and, notwithstanding the many changes, both of name and nature, which it has under-

gone, still an important establishment, with a full complement of professors, and a numerous attendance of students, the Institution in Marcelline, affording a substantial gratuitous education to 230 sons of artisans; and a veterinary school, one of the completest and best managed establishments of the kind; connected with educational institutions, may be mentioned the Hémus Garden (Jardin des Plantes), near La Croix Rousse, which is the principal seat of manufacturing industry. Other notable establishments are numerous, and on a large scale. The most important are the Hôtel Dieu, the Maison de la Charité, a very extensive almshouse or porchouse, the Mont de Piété, occupying the Manufacture or demerit attached to the cathedral and the Hospice de l'Antiquaille, on the site of the ancient Roman palace or praetorium, where the celebrated Germanicus, and the emperors Claudius and Caligula were born, and now used partly as a lunatic and partly as a Magdalen asylum, and general penitentiary. There are several prisons—the New Prison an extensive building, well arranged; the Maison des Religieuses, now employed as a military prison, and the prison of *Rozette*, regarded as a model in its kind. Lyons, as the chief place of the 19th military division, has extensive barracks, in which a great number of troops are always kept, and is surrounded by a line of detached forts, which crown its different heights, ostensibly for the purpose of defence, but more probably as a means of repressing the turbulent spirit for which great masses of the population have long been notorious.

As a manufacturing town Lyons early acquired, and has long maintained, a first place. For the silk manufactures it is the most important locality in the world: thus forms its great staple, and employs, directly and indirectly about 80,000 persons. The only other manufactures deserving of notice are hats, books, jewellery and liquors, besides dye-works, foun- dries, glass-houses, potteries, tanneries, breweries, and chemical works. Lyons is admirably situated for trade, on two navigable rivers, which make it a great entrepot both for the N and the S. It forms the common centre where the roads from Paris, Marseilles, Bordeaux, and Geneva, from Switzerland, Italy and Aveyron, all meet. It communicates with the Rhone by the Rhone and Rhine Canal while several other canals, branching off from its rivers, give it ample means of transport over a great part of the interior of the kingdom. More recently railways have been constructed which pass through it, and proceed, without interruption, from Paris to Avignon. The chief exports are raw silk, wine, brandy, oil, soap, flax, hemp, rice, salt, cotton, wool, coffee, dyes, earthenware, and timber and the exports, spun-silk and silk goods, ribbons, hats, straw bonnets, woollens, furs, skins, bones, coral, floor cloths, linens, paper, hemp, ironware, &c.

The origin of Lyons cannot be traced. When Caesar invaded Gaul it had become a place of some importance, and it ever after figures more or less in the subsequent history of the Roman empire. Several emperors, in succession, making it their occasional residence, and tying with each other in adorning it. It early received Christianity and towards the end of the second century numbered thousands of Christians among its inhabitants. Its first bishop, Pothinus, died a martyr in 197, and his successor, the celebrated Irenaeus, whose work against heresies is one of the most interesting literary remains of Christian antiquity died also a martyr in 302, and with him no fewer than 15,000 Christian converts. Lyons was afterwards sacked by the Huns and Visigoths, who levelled many of its noblest Roman structures with the

ground. In the sixth century, it fell for a time into the hands of an army of Europeans from Spain, and suffered drastically; but recovered its prosperity under Charlemagne, on the dissolution of whose empire it became the capital of the kingdom of Provence. Subsequently, it fell under ecclesiastical domination, and was long governed, or rather misgoverned, by a succession of tyrannical and factious archbishops, who bore its name. Louis IX, who had been chosen arbitrator to settle some serious quarrels which had arisen among the inhabitants and their ecclesiastical superiors, managed to give a decision in his own favour, and Lyons was annexed to the crown of France. Its prosperity was much more promoted by temporal, than it had been by spiritual rule. It owes its new glory, and several of its finest edifices to Louis XIV. The revolution of 1793 brought fearful reverses along with it. The inhabitants, finding their industry paralysed, and their trade destroyed, had no difficulty in tracing these results to revolutionary violence, and reconstituted accordingly. The Convention let loose its forces upon them, and wholesale butcheries, of the most revolting description continued for many days to deluge the town with blood. Since that period, questions of an economical or rather socialist nature, have been keenly agitated, especially among the working-classes and the bitter fruits have already been more than once reaped, in the form of most alarming revolts. Numerous persons, whose names make an important figure in history were natives of Lyons. Among them may be mentioned the Roman emperors, Marcus Aurelius, Claudius, and Caracalla the celebrated general, Gaius Marius, nephew of Thebanus. St. Ambrose, St. Irenaeus, and Pope Clement IV. Pop. (1822) 156,169.

LYONS (Gulf of) See LION (Gulf of).
LYONSHEAL, par Eng. Hereford; 4656 ac. P 923.
LYPSE (Eolito) or TORN LIPSE, a market tn. Hungary, co. Soli, on the Wang about 5 m. from Ruzschi, with a castle and a paper-mill. Pop. 1801.

LYS (Fleuve, Lys) a river, which rises in France dep. Flandre-Calais, flows E.N.E. into Belgium, passes Mons and Courmieu, and at Ghent joins the Scheldt, total course about 130 m. of which about 95 m. are navigable.

LYR, or Eas a river Italy Piedmont which rises in the S. slope of the Pennine Alps, near Mount Rose, flows first S.E.E. then easterly to W. and joins L. bank Dora Baltes about 4 m. below Fort Bard, after a course of nearly 87 m.

LYSKOVA, or Luskova, a market tn. Russia, gov. and 45 m. E.S.E. Nijni Novgorod r. bank Volga with a castle, six churches of stone, manufactures of cloth and yarn, and a large annual fair for horses and cattle. Pop. 4000.

LYSS or Liss, par Eng. Hants 3679 ac. Pop. 748.
LYTCHET two pers. Eng. Dorset.—1. (Metracore), 3229 ac. Pop. 878.—2. (Minster), 3244 ac. Pop. 878.

LYTHAM a vil. and par England, co. Lancaster, 11 m. W. Preston. The villa, a fashionable bathing-place on the estuary of the Ribbles, contains a church R. Catholic chapel Methodist meeting-house, and several schools. Area of par 15,542 ac. Pop. 2698.

LYTHAN (St.) par Wales Glamorgan 1248 ac. P 135.
LYTHE, a vil. and par England co. York (Y. Riding), 4 m. W. N.W. Whitby. The villa is well built, and has an ancient church, a Wesleyan chapel, and a school. Area of par, 28,130 ac. Pop. 3292.

LYTTELTON (Port) a vil. New Zealand, Middle Island, Canterbury settlement, on Port Cooper.

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MAAD a market tn. Hungary, co. and 30 m. W.S.W. Zemplin, dist. Tokay, for the celebrated wines of which it is the central locality, being visited at the season of the vintage by numerous wine-dealers from distant quarters. It has a bathing establishment and stone quarry. Pop. 5644.

MAARSDIJK a vil. Holland, prov. and 5 m. N.W. Utrecht, 1 bank Vecht with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, three schools, and manufactures of vinegar and paper.

MAARSDIJK a vil. Holland, prov. and 6 m. N.E. Utrecht, with a church and school. Pop. (agriculture), 767.

MAARTENSDIJK (St.) or Smeekens, a vil. Holland, prov. Zealand, 141, and 7 m. W. by N. Tholen, with a most Protestant church, a school, a tannery, a saw and a corn mill. Pop. (agriculture), 1897.

MAAS, or **MAUSE**, a river Netherlands. See **MUSE**.

MAAS (Taz. New) [*Dutch, De Huisse Maas*], a river, Holland, a name given to the arm of the Merwede, prov. S. Holland, which unites with the lake at Krumpen, flows W past Rotterdam, Delfhaven, Schiedam, and Vlaardingen, is divided into two branches by the island of Rozenburg reunites below Brielle, and falls into the N. sea. — **MAAS (Taz. Old)**, [*Dutch, De Oude Maas*], the name given to the L. arm of the Merwede, prov. S. Holland. Part of its waters are drawn off through the Dorische KII to Holland-diep. It flows past Old Beyerland, sends off a further portion of its waters through the Spuis to the Harigvliet, and unites with the New Maas near Goorvliet.

MAARLAND.—1 A former department, Holland, which included the present prov. of S. Holland, and a small portion of N. Brabant. — 2, A vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 7 m. W by N Rotterdam. It is a pleasant-looking place, and has a Protestant church, to which is attached a beautiful monastery, a R. Catholic church, and two schools. Saw bark, and walk mulls, some salmon-fishing and duck shooting, and a limited trade in cheese and grain. Pop. 1738.

MAASLUIS, or **MAASLUISZ**, a fishing tn. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 10 m. W Rotterdam, on the bay Maas. It has most town and communal houses, two Protestant churches, a R. Catholic church and a synagogue, an orphan hospital and four schools. The herring and cod fishing are the chief employments, though not now carried on to the extent they were formerly. Still the excellent harbour is annually frequented by above 400 vessels. There are also three building yards, two sail-makers, a tannery, rope-walk brewery and herring-curing establishment. Pop. 4096.

MAASTRICHT a tn. Netherlands. See **MASTRICHT**.

MAZE, par Eng Cornwall 2569 ac. Pop. 616.

MAZETHORPE (St Mary and St Istan) united par Eng Lincoln 2805 ac. Pop. 430.

MABOOM a tn W Africa country of the Timmanees, lat. 8° 33' N lon 11° 52' W on the route from Bokale to Palaba. It consists of an old and new town at the distance of about 2 m from each other the former inhabited by Timmanees, and the latter by a few families of Mandingoes. The country around is thickly wooded but the farms are well cleared and the pastures rich and amply stocked with cattle, sheep, and goats.

MAHYN (N.), par Eng Cornwall 4067 ac. Pop. 773. **MACAGUA**, a river Brazil, prov. Rio-de-Janeiro which rises in the serras das Aguas-Compidas, at the N. extremity of serras dos Orgaos, and flows W S W to the Bay of Niteroi a part of the Bay of Rio-de-Janeiro. It receives several affluent and, in the lower part of its course, has a channel 2 m. wide, but, owing to a bar across it, cannot be entered by vessels of any size, excepting at flood-tide.

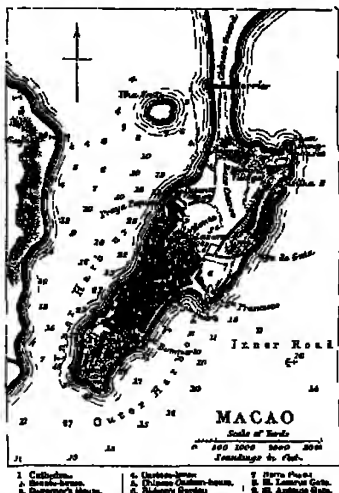
MACAEL, a tn. Spain Andalusia, prov. and 36 m. N E Almeria. It is very poorly built, has a large parish church, a primary school, and some mines of iron, and quarries of beautiful white marble. Pop. 1154.

MACAIE a tn and seaport, Brazil, prov. and 100 m. E N E. Rio-de-Janeiro on a river of the same name, where it falls into the Atlantic. It is a dull-looking place, with ill-furnished and unpaved streets, lined with mud houses, which, for the most part, have thatched roofs. The harbor, however, is excellent, and is defended by a fort. Drigs can come close up to the town, and vessels of larger size find secure and commodious anchorage below the bar between the mainland and the island of Santa Anna. The trade, chiefly in coffee, sugar, dye-wood, deals, and timber is extensive.

MACAO, a tn. and par Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, com. and 23 m. E S E. Thomar. It has manufactures of coarse woollen stuffs. Pop. 3180.

MACAO [pronounced, *Macao*], a seaport tn and Portuguese settlement, China, prov. Quang-tung, irregularly built on a high peninsula that terminates the island of Macao to the S. and joined to it by a narrow isthmus N. from the town, lat. 22° 10' 30" N lon 118° 30' E. It occupies a slope gradually descending to the sea, backed by a range of lofty hills, and having an extensive campo or plain stretching E. It is nearly surrounded with water, and is open to the sea-breezes on every side. The houses occupied by the foreign population are large, roomy and open, and the shops are numerous. There are several R. Catholic churches, a semite-

house, in the middle of the town, and both a Portuguese and a Chinese custom-house, several schools, and a female orphan asylum. The quay or 'Praça Grande' is commodious, forms a pleasant drive, and is protected by a battery, several others



crowning the adjacent heights. Good water is abundant, and the markets are well supplied with meat, poultry, fish, vegetables, and fruits of various kinds. The harbour is formed between the peninsula, on which the town stands, and the large island Two-Hen-san, to the W; it is narrow at the entrance, but has 20 and 21 ft. at low water, close to Fort St. Jago, situated on the E. point, and from hence, along the E. shore, to the town the depths continue nearly the same. Macao is considered the healthiest residence in S. E. Asia. Near it, in a beautiful garden, is the grave of the Portuguese poet, Camoens, who has composed the *Lusad*. The settlement is ruled by a governor aided by an elective senate, composed of two judges and three aldermen who preside, alternately for a month. The Chinese inhabitants are governed by magistrates of their own. The settlement is about 8 m. in circuit and its limits landward, are defined by a barrier wall stretching across the isthmus, where a guard of Chinese troops is stationed, to prevent foreigners from trespassing on the Inner Land. The Portuguese settled at Macao about the year 1550, when the Emperor of China granted them permission to reside on a rock or peninsula, by their stipulating to have a harbor, with a fort, which defends both it and the passage of the river; and besides on a considerable trade in rice, cotton, and fine timber for cabinet-work. The cane and various kinds of fruits grow in the district, in great abundance, without cultivation. Pop. 6000.

MACARSCA, or **MACARSKA**, a tn. Austria, Dalmatia, circle and 29 m. S E. Spalatro, on a bay of the Adriatic, near

the mouth of the Karakum. It is built at the foot of a chain of hills, behind which rises the lofty summit of Mount Biorhore. has a parish church, and used to carry on a considerable trade with the Turks, but, in 1815 and 1816, the plague having carried off the half of the inhabitants, the trade almost ceased and has never recovered. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and fishing. Pop. 1800.

MACARTHUR, three rivers, Australia, one of which flows into the Gulf of Carpentaria. N coast, opposite Sir Edward Pellew's Islands, about lat. 15° 40' S. The second is in Griggs Land, Victoria, S. Australia. has its sources in the Australian Alps, and joins the Perry previously to the latter falling into Lake Victoria. The third, in Co. Gloucester New S. Wales, is an affluent of the Gloucester river.

MACARTHUR'S ISLES, a group of four low, bushy islets, off N.E. coast Australia, about lat. 11° 40' S., lon. 148° E. They are encircled by a reef more than 2 m. long and, on the S.E. separated from Bird Isles by a channel about 4 m. wide.

MACASSAR, **MAKASSAR**, or **MAKASSAR**, a town, Indian Archipelago, near the S.W. end of the S.W. peninsula of Celebes, cap. of the Dutch prov. of same name, defended by Fort Rotterdam. Macassar the capital of the native state of same name, was destroyed by the Dutch in 1669 and the present town called by the Dutch *Tjandjaring* was built on its site. It lies near the mouth of a river lat. 5° 8' S., lon. 119° 35' E. and is a regularly built, pleasant place the streets are broad, planted with trees, and cross each other at right angles, and the whole place has much of a Dutch aspect.



A STREET IN THE MALAY QUARTER, MACASSAR.
From *Journal of the Malay Archipelago*, Vol. 1, p. 100.

It is surrounded with walls, outside of which are the three suburbs of the Dutch village, the Malay village, and the Bakhro or New village. Macassar is reckoned a healthy place, the climate being almost as free from rain as that of Lima. It was made a free port in December 1846, and carries on a considerable trade, both coasting and with China. Pop. (1846) 20,000. The Dutch province or district, conterminous with the adjoining islands, a population of 150,000.

—The **GOVERNMENT** of Macassar includes all the Dutch possessions in the island of Celebes, and a population of 310,000.

MACASSAR, **GOA**, or **GOACH**, a native state, lat. Celebes, S.W. peninsula, bounded N. by the Dutch province of Macassar, E. by the State of Southata, S. by the Java Sea. It is in a badly decayed condition. Its climate is healthy and its soil fertile, cattle, horses, and rice are the chief products still not in sufficient quantity to meet the home consumption. Salt is obtained from natural salt-panns, and the taking of trepang and turtle is carried on. Macassar was at one time a powerful kingdom, having dominion over the greater part of Celebes, and also over numerous neighbouring islands. The Portuguese landed on it in 1612, and, in 1666, the Dutch compelled the sultan to surrender of the district they now possess. The kingdom suffered greatly

from the repeated attempts of the natives to expel the Dutch, whose power was only thus more firmly fixed. Pop. about 70,000.

MACASSAR (STRAIT OF) the passage between the island of Borneo and Celebes; lat. 5° 20' S. to 1° N. varying in breadth from about 200 to 70 m. It contains the Islands of Pulo Laut, Balahegan or Little Paternosters, Pamarang, and numerous islets and rocks.

MACAUBA, a town in Brazil prov. and 870 m. W.S.W. Bahia, 10 m. from the source of the São Francisco, with a church and a primary school.

MACAYO or **MACICO**, a town and seaport, Brazil, cap. prov. Alagoas, 130 m. S.W. Pernambuco with three churches, a Latin and primary school, and a harbour, admitting coasting vessels only with anchorages for larger vessels below the bar. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in cultivating cotton, sugar-cane, and provisions, in boat building, distilling and trading in rum. Pop. of dist., 6000.

MACLAI a town in E. coast Africa, on the Mozambique, which supplies itself into the sea about 20 m. N. Sofala, about lat. 19° 15' S. The woods in the vicinity abound with elephants, and the river with crocodiles.

MACCARTHY'S ISLAND See GAMBIA.

MACCHERIO or **MACCHERO** a village and town, Italy Lombardy prov. Milan, dist. Monza, near the Lambro, with a church. Pop. 1000.

MACCHIAVALFORTORE, a town in Naples, prov. Salerno, dist. and about 16 m. E. Campobasso, with four churches and an hospital. Pop. 2000.

MACCLESFIELD a market town and port near England, Cheshire, 16 m. S. by E. Manchester on the North-Western and North Staffordshire Railways, a canal unites those of the Grand Trunk and the Peak Forest and on both sides of the Bolton which is here crossed by a wooden and two stone bridges. It is pleasantly situated near the S. extremity of the forest of same name, and consists of four principal streets which meet in the market place, and are clean well paved and lighted with gas. In consequence of an act obtained in 1814, numerous improvements have been made, including among others the introduction of an ample supply of good water. Among the principal buildings are the church of St. Michael, an ancient structure, founded by Eleanor Queen of Edward I. in 1178, and recently modernized by extensive repairs and embellishments. St. Peter's, in the early English style and St. Paul's, with a tower and spire, 141 ft. high, and a fine organ. Four other churches belonging to the Establishment, places of worship for the Independent Wesleyan Primitive New Connection and Association Methodists Friends, Baptists, Socinians, R. Catholics and Moravians a handsome and spacious guildhall recently erected, in the Grecian style, and containing court assembly and concert rooms, a subscription library of 20,000 volumes, a theatre, large almshouse &c. The principal educational establishment is the free grammar-school to which a commercial school has recently been added, and there are also national and other schools, a school of design, a museum, a mechanics institute and various charitable endowments. The staple manufacture is silk, in all its various branches, including about 70 mills employed in throwing silk and numerous establishments in which broad silks, handkerchiefs, and similar goods are made. The cotton manufacture has also made considerable progress, and there are several large dye-houses, foundries, and breweries. Another article made to a large extent is buttons. In the vicinity are extensive coal-works, and stone and slate quarries. Besides two weekly markets, there are five annual fairs. Macclesfield returns two members to Parliament. Pop. (1851) 39,048.

MACDUFF a burgh of barony and seaport in Scotland, 60 and 1 m. E. Beaufort within the parish, but of which it is included, at the mouth of the Don, in the Moray Firth. The river separates the town from Beaufort and is crossed here by a bridge, has a small jail, townhall, Established and Free church, a school, library, mill and a bathing establishment; manufactures of ropes, sails, and twine, and fish-curing. It exports cattle, grain, and fish, and imports lime, coal, timber, and bones for manure. Pop. 2597.

MACEDONIA, an ancient territory, Europe, bounded N. by the chain of the Balkan, W. that of Pindus, S. Mount Olympus and Olympus and the Archipelago, and E. Kar-Bu or

Maço. It is now included in the Turkish prov. Roumelia, and forms the western end of Ulsay, Shingandil, Mossur, Salendia, and part of Dask of Gallicia.

MACELLA, a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and about 3 m. from Fenerio, l. bank Chisone, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It has two churches, an old castle, and charitable endowment; and trade in corn, cattle, dairy produce, and silk. Pop. 1900

MACERATA, a co. Italy, cap. delegation of same name, 31 m. S. Ancona, on a lofty eminence above the Fosse, midway between the Apennines and the sea. It is walled, has six gates, one of which, Porta Fie, is in the form of a triumphal arch, streets, in general, straight, spacious, and close, and lined with handsome houses and several palaces. The square, in the centre of the town though irregular in shape, is of great extent, and contains the cathedral, the provincial palace and theatre. There are also six other churches, and 18 convents—five for females. Macerata is the see of a bishop, and has a court of first resort, and an appeal court for delegations Macerata, Urbino—Pesaro, Ancona, Ascoli, Camerino, and Fermo. The university was suppressed, but has been replaced by one of a secondary description, in which theology, philosophy and medicine are taught. There are also a museum, a library, and two literary societies. Immediately outside the gate is a stately palace, erected for the national game of *gallone*, and said to be the largest in existence; and, about 1 m. beyond, is the church of Madonna della Virtù, regarded as one of Bramante's best designs. Pop. 16,000. —The *MACERATINO* is bounded N. by deleg. Ancona, W. Urbino—Pesaro and Perugia, S.W. Camerino, S.E. Fermo, and E. the Adriatic; greatest length, E. to W., about 54 m., greatest breadth, 30 m., area, 73 sq. m. Its climate is temperate and healthy, mountains, well wooded lower slopes covered with a fertile soil, well cultivated, and producing, in abundance, corn, fruit, and hemp. Many cattle also are reared, and there is a considerable export of wool, honey, and wax. It is divided into five districts—Macerata, the capital, Fabriano, Recanati, Loreto, and San-Severino. Pop. 220,180

MACERATA FELTRINA or **MACERATA DI MONTE FELTRO** a co. Italy, The Marches, 11 m. N.W. Urbino. It is the see of a bishop, and has numerous rivers.

MACETOW, a vil. and com. W. Prussia, 1991 sq. Pop. 796

MACGILLICUDDY ROCKS, a picturesque mountain range, Ireland, co. Kerry extending for 19½ m. from the lakes of Killarney on the E. to Lough Carra on the W. It is the loftiest mountain-range in Ireland Carnatna, the highest peak, rises 2404 ft. above sea-level

MACHAIR, two parts Scot. Aberdeen —1 (New) 8380 ac. Pop. 1998—2 (Old) 8 m. by 4 m. Pop. 21,767

MACHEOUL [Latin Machocobus] a co. France, dep. Loire-inférieure, 20 m. S.W. Nantes, on the Falloon, at a short distance from the extensive forest of its name. It was originally the capital of the duchy of Retz, possessed a strong castle, and was otherwise well fortified, and defended by a moat. Both castle and city were demolished by Louis XIV. The present town is miserably built, streets, though tolerably wide, irregularly laid-out, ill paved, and rendered at once disgusting, and almost impassable, by the accumulations of garbage. It has a trade in horses and cattle, for which several fairs are held. Pop. 1763

MACHELLEN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flandres, 15 m. S.W. Ghent with a distillery, two saw-mills, and some fax and woolen manufactures. Pop. 2672

MACHEN, par Eng. W. Somerset, 5168 ac. P. 3210

MACIANA, an isl. Brazil, in the mouth of the Amazon, on the equator, about 20 m. long, by 7 m. broad.

MACIAR, a co. U. States, Maine, 161 m. E. by N. Augusta, on river of same name. It has a courthouse jail, and numerous mills. Vessels of 250 tons ascend the river all down to the town. Pop. 1351

MACKEOWA, a co. Russia. See MACKOWA.

MACKEYN, a vil. and com. a contributory par. hon. co., and par. K. Wales, and 22 m. E. N. E. Montgomery, about 2 m. from L. bank Dery. It is beautifully and picturesquely situated, fertility and well built, has a townhall or manor-house, a handsome church, independent Calvinistic, and Wesleyan Methodist chapels; an endowed free school, and a day and national schools; a set of almshouses, some charities, a

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book society, and news-room. Some manufacture of flannels is carried on. The Dery is navigable to within 2 m. of the town, and affords a means of carrying on some export and import trade the former consisting of bark, oak timber, iron-ore, &c.; the latter rice, wheat, coal, oil, limestone, kites, and groceries. Mackyneth is supposed to have been a Roman station. Pop. hon. 1865. Area of par, 1486 ac. P. 1460

MACKENZIE ISLANDS, a cluster of small isls. N. Pacific Ocean, belonging to the Carolines group, lat. 10° N. lon. 140° E.

MACKENZIE RIVER —1 A large river British America, N.W. territory. Rising in the N. extremity of Great Slave Lake, it flows first W., then N., and finally N.W., and, after a course of about 750 m., falls into the Arctic Ocean by numerous mouths, the most W. of which is in lat. 68° 50' N. lon. 106° 37' W. Its principal affluents are the Mountain, the Peel and that by which it receives the waters of Great Bear Lake. It has a number of forts along its banks. It was discovered and navigated by Alexander Mackenzie, in 1793.—2, A river, E. Australia, lat. 28° 36' S. lon. 149° E.; flows N.E., through a deep and narrow valley. Near its mouth, fine coal has been found.

MACKINAO, a vil. L. State, Michigan, on an isl. of same name, 265 m. N.W. Detroit. It is defended by a fort, carries on a brisk trade in furs, has a safe and commodious harbour, and annually exports immense quantities of fish.

MACKORTH, par Eng. Derby, 5400 ac. P. 510

MACLEAY, a river, New S. Wales, flowing S.E., separating co. Macquarie and Dudley, and falling into the Pacific Ocean, 65 m. N. Port Macquarie. It gives its name to the fertile districts now formed into the co. of Dudley, Saxby, Raleigh, and Graham.

MACLEOD, a lake and fort, British N. America, W. territory lat. 55° N. lon. 132° 15' W. It is about 75 m. in circumference, and abounds in fish.

MACLONIGH par Ire. Cork 3608 ac. P. 1192

MAGNAEN LOUGH, a lake, Ireland, co. Fermanagh and Leitrim, 11 m. W. by E. Enniskillen, greatest length 4½ m. average breadth, 1 m. It contains several small islands

MACNEILL'S HARBOUR, an inlet, Vancouver's isl. on the coast of which are islands of cork, which have been partially worked. lat. 50° 30' N. lon. 127° 17' W.

MACMILLER, a vil. lat. Carolina, div. S. Carolina, par. Alghero, E. N. E. Cagliari. It has four churches the remains of an old castle, a primary school, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and bed-covers, and a trade in cattle and cheese. Pop. 1650

MACON, a city, U. States, Georgia, 30 m. W. S. W. Milledgeville, chiefly on r. bank Ocmulgee here crossed by a bridge 889 ft. long. It has a courthouse, jail, an elegant market-house, five churches, a college, three academies, two schools, and three printing-offices. A great deal of cotton is shipped here. Steam boats ply on the river. Pop. 3927

MACON [Latin, Matrona], a co. France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, in a fertile dist. r. bank Saône, 53 m. E. Chalons. It is irregularly built, with narrow ill-formed streets, but has several handsome modern buildings. The ramparts have been levelled, and converted into agreeable walks. The quay is broad, high, and of great length, and is lined by several good houses and cafés. A bridge of 12 arches, sometimes attributed to Caesar, but not earlier in date than 197, connects the town with that of St. Laurent, on the opposite bank, in dep. Ais. The principal edifices are the military, Maison de St. Charles, Hospice de la Providence, Hôtel de Ville, containing a small theatre and public library and Hôtel de la Préfecture, formerly the bishop's palace. The manufactures are woollen covers, cloaks, agricultural and other implements, masks, earthenware, &c. There is also a fine copper foundry. The trade is in wine (Burgundy) corn, flour, hops, ship timber, cattle, &c. Macon possesses courts of first resort and commerce, an agricultural and scientific society, a royal college, and primary normal school. Pop. 1821, 21,655

MACONNAIS (the) [Latin, Aduca Matronensis], a co. and small dist. France, which depended on prov. Burgundy, and now forms around Macon, in dep. Saône-et-Loire.

MACOSQUIN, par Ire. Derry, 17,728 ac. P. 5025

MAÇOT, a vil. and com. France, dep. Savoie, prov. Tarentaise, l. bank Isère, S. N. E. Montiers; with a modern

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church, a courthouse, and a charitable endowment. Mines of argentine lead are worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1247.

MACOTERA a tn. Spio, Leon port and 24 m. from Salamanca; with a church, townhouse, prison, and primary school; manufacture of coarse woollens, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1960.

MACQUARIE—A. A. report to New S. Wales, cap. co. of same name, at the mouth of the Hastings 196 m. N. E. bydney lat. 51° 25' S., lon. 152° 57' E. (n). It stands on a gentle ascent, and is well built, houses generally of brick streets broad, straight, coated with dark red gravel and flanked like garden walks. A tall square church-tower is conspicuously prominent on the highest part of the town. A group of magnificent trees encircle Fort Macquarie, and extends along the banks of the river. No vessel drawing more than 9 ft. water is able to enter the harbour with safety but there is good anchorage outside.——The coast, between lat. 51 and 53° S. and lon. 152° and 153° E. is of a triangular form, about 96 m. in length S. W. to E. and 40 m. in width at the base, diminishing to less than 10 m. towards the apex area, 2800 sq. m. It is highly covered with good timber and free from mountains. has several pretty high mountains and in some parts, extensive plains covered with beautiful verdure, and many large flats covered with high grass.——

2. A large river, New S. Wales, formed by the Fish and Campbell rivers, at the N. E. extremity of Bathurst co., from which it flows with a singularly tortuous course, in a N. W. direction, passing through the co. Wellington and it ultimately flows into the Macquarie marshes, about lat. 30° 50' S. its entire course being about 230 m. exclusive of minute streams. In some places, it is broad and deep in others, much obstructed by falls.——3. A lake or arm of the sea, New S. Wales co. Northumberland communicating with the ocean by a narrow inlet. It is of a very irregular form having several long narrow bays extending into the land on all sides its entire length may be about 18 m.——4. An uninhabited lat. S. Pacific Ocean lat. (N. point) 54° 19' S. lon. 156° 56' E. (n). It is high (highest peak 1200 to 1500 ft. above sea level) and much broken apparently covered with verdure although a long tufted rank grass is the only plant to be met with near its shores. It is almost entirely covered with sea-birds. At a distance of 2½ m. from the shore, no wind was found with a line of 500 fathoms.——5. A port, N. side of New Zealand, 4° W. coast, Forerunners Point lat. 46° 20' S. lon. 168° 10' W. (n).——6. A harbour Van Diemen's Land, W. coast lat. 42° 11' 30' S. lon. 145° 10' E. it extends inland, in a S. E. direction, for about 30 m., diverging at its head right and left into two extensive coves or creeks, termed Birch's Inlet and Kelly's Basin. The entrance, which is very narrow is formed by a moderately high bluff named Cape Corvelli, lat. 42° 10' 45' S. lon. 145° 16' 30' E. on the S. shore, and on the N. by a long sandy beach. Nearly midway on the mouth of the harbour, there is a small island or reef of rocks. The S. entrance, which is the best, is over a bar that extends for ½ m. outside the narrow part of the entrance, and has only 9 ft. water on which the tide flows with great rapidity. Inside the depth is from 8 to 12 fathoms but there are extensive sandy shoals for more than 4 m. among which are narrow channels, shallowing in some places, from 15 to 7 ft. at low water. Farther inland the water deepens to 10 to 20 and 25 fathoms for several miles.——7. A river Van Diemen's Land, which rises in the N. E. part of Campbell's district about lat. 42° 10' S. flows W. and N. W., receives Lake and in some few points extends even to the sea shore. According to the natives, there are four great forests in the island—Alamassota, on the E. shores, Bonmaru, and Estemini kiatra, on the W., but these units, and are not separated by open tracts. It is said that, W. of Ankova there is a tract of forest, a week's journey in width, and wholly uninhabited.

MACRI a tn and gulf, Asiatic Turkey. See MAKR.

MACRINITZA a tn European Turkey Thessaly about 15 m. E. Trikala with dye-works, for dyeing thread, in which there is a considerable trade. Pop. 2000.

MAIRONEY see Ind. Cork. 8571 se. Pop. 8001.

MAIRONIS [anc. *Marcia* or *Helmia*] a tn Grecian Archipelago off E. E. extremity of Livadia, from which it is about 5 m. distant greatest length, N. to S., 8 m. average breadth, little more than 2 m. It remains entirely in a state of nature, and has no appearance of having ever been inhabited.

MACROOM or **MACRUMP** a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Cork. The town, 21 m. W. Cork on the Sullivan, in an open vale, is approached, on all sides, through a line of valleys, and has a recently-erected market-house, a neat courthouse, with a bell-tower attached, a constabulary police barracks, a small but neat parish church, a spacious R. Catholic chapel with a lofty tower, a dispensary, several schools, a temple in corn and in pigs, which are slaughtered here and then sent to Cork. Macroom castle was the birth-place of Admiral Sir William Penn, father of the founder of Pennsylvania. Pop. 8719. Area of par. 12 867 ac. Pop. 7704.

MACUGNAGA (Latin *Macugnaga*) a vil and com. Italy Piedmont, div. Novara, 10 m. W. S. W. Donno d'Ossola with a large and handsome church, mines of antiferrous and aspidiferous iron, contained in a matrix of quartz. P. 611.

MACULLAH a tn Arabia. See MAKALLAH.

MADA (NAG), a market tn. Hungary on Bachelos, 51 m. S. E. Zemplin with a church, and a yearly market. P. 1618.

MADAGASCAR, a great Isl. Indian Ocean, generally considered as appertaining to Africa. From Cape Amber, its most N. point, lat. 11° 57' S. to Cape St. Mary its most S. lat. 25° 45' S. it extends nearly 1000 m. in length, its longest axis being inclined to the meridian about 18° E. of N. The S. coast runs in the direction here indicated, for 500 m. with little deviation. Cape East, called Ngouel by the natives in lon. 50° 55' E. and Cape St. Vincent, lon. 48° 10' E., exhibit its extremes of longitude but the greatest breadth of the island measured at right angles to its greatest length, hardly exceeds 850 m. and its average breadth cannot much exceed 240 m. Area estimated at 240 000 sq. m. From the nearest shores of Africa (at Mozambique) Madagascar is distant 106 gns. m. from the Cape of Good Hope, 600 m. from the Mauritius, 166 m. from the Isle of Bourbon, 150 m. from Reunion.——As the interior of the island has been little explored by Europeans, our information respecting its aspect and character is still far from being accurate and complete. The often repeated statement, that a chain of high mountains runs through the whole length of the island, appears to want evidence. It seems certain however, that a tract of elevated land, rising by successive terraces, divided by chains of hills, extends N. to S. throughout the island, and that the N. half, at least, of this tract, assumes a mountainous character. It is only on the S. E. extremity of the island, near Cape St. Vincent, that the high land reaches the sea, whereby also the coast is bordered by a broad sea of low and level land sometimes below the level of the sea from which later it is protected only by the beach thrown up by the surf. This sea of low land has on the E. side of Madagascar a width varying from 20 to 50 m. on the W. of double that extent it is over-spread with marshes, and is the chief seat of the malignant fevers for which the island is so unhappily notorious. Within the marshy flats rises a chain of hills, which is, indeed, but the external declivity of the elevated country, and within this again, another similar range indicates the ascent to a still higher tract. The most elevated land of Madagascar as yet known to Europeans is included in the kingdom of Ankova nearly in the middle of the island and supposed to be from 4000 to 5000 ft. above sea-level. It is nearly surrounded by mountains—those of Angoro on the E. and Ankarakra on the S. W. being reckoned among the highest of the island, and attaining an absolute height perhaps of 9000 to 10 000 ft. The central plateau seems also to be surrounded on all sides by a belt of thick forest, which reaches down to the maritime plain, and in some few points extends even to the sea shore. According to the natives, there are four great forests in the island—Alamassota, on the E. shores, Bonmaru, and Estemini kiatra, on the W., but these units, and are not separated by open tracts. It is said that, W. of Ankova there is a tract of forest, a week's journey in width, and wholly uninhabited.

Rivers—The rivers of Madagascar are exceedingly numerous indeed, there is hardly another country in the world so copiously watered yet few of them offer, even to a moderate extent, the advantages of internal navigation. They fall rapidly from the highland of the interior, and then spread into lakes in the low maritime regions, so that they reach the sea-shore with slow and feeble currents, unable to overcome the tides and currents of the ocean, hence their mouths, particularly on the W. coast, are all barred. On the N. W. side of the island, where the elevated coast is broken into inlets and

deep bays, the rivers which fall into these are often accessible, and navigable in boats to some distance. The largest of these rivers is the Betalohaka, which falls into the Bay of Bombetoka, nearly in lat. 16° S. This inlet about 30 m deep, is divided into two parts by a promontory on its E side the lower portion, towards the sea, forms a secure and capacious harbour capable of holding the largest fleets, the upper portion is a shallow lagoon, navigable only by vessels of little draught. Boats can ascend the Betalohaka to a distance of 160 m. At this point, the main stream, coming from the high mountains in the S.E. is joined by the Ikupa, which rises further S in the same chain flows round Tananarivo the capital of the kingdom, and then waters, in its descent, the beautiful and fertile valley of Betanakitatra. Whenever civilization shall resume its progress in Madagascar the valley of the Betalohaka will soon become the wealthiest and most important portion of the island. Of the Sambaho, S of Cape St. Andrew and said to be a great river we know but little, the Manantra, falling into a bay of the same name N of Morondava, (lat. 20° 30' S.) is likewise noted for its apparent magnitude. The Yonghe lake, flowing into St. Augustine's Bay (lat. 23° 40' S.) is reported to be as large as the Loire. On the W, the chief rivers are the Manangara, in lat. 23 S, the seven mouths of which are all inaccessible and the Manguru (lat. 20° S.) which is also completely barred at its mouth. The latter river flows chiefly N to S, by the side of the great forest Alancanotra. The river Mandrara and Ambile, on the E. coast, the Mangafy in St. Louis Bay 24° 48' E. coast the Manzantra and Mahala, a little S of 21, the Manoro, lat. 20° the Andoveranda, lat. 19° the Ivondra, near Tamatave lat. 13° 12' S; the Tentingue, opposite to St. Mary's Island, lat. 17 S, and the Tang snale, opposite to St. Mary's Island, at the bottom of Antongil Bay, lat. 16° 23' S., have all derived some importance from their vicinity to French forts or factories. At Matatana river in lat. 22 S, on the same coast is an Arab settlement, of more ancient date.

Lakes.—The low coasts exhibit not unfrequently chains of lakes, running parallel and close to the sea-shore, formed, in some cases, by the overflowing of the barred rivers, in others, by the sea, and are fresh or salt according to circumstances. At Ivondra near Tamatave, on the E. coast, the chain of lakes, beginning with that of Nosy vé (many islands), extends above 150 m. along the coast, and the portages, between the lakes, rarely exceeding 3 m. It affords a ready means of communication with Antoveranda, whence the road proceeds to the capital, and also with the river Manguru. In the interior of the island are several lakes—known chiefly by report, as that of Imame—and to be 100 m. long, and only 1 m. wide. Terraka or the Image of the Ocean, and Iasy famous for its fish, in Kinkina, the central elevated district.

Geology.—According to the missionary accounts, the prevailing rocks (doubtless in Ankoza, where the missionaries resided) are granite, syenite, and pure quartz, but they mention, also a long series of stratified rocks, which probably compose the subordinate ridges, or nearly all beyond the central heights. These are clay slate, a fine variety of which, excellent for roofing, occurs in the Betaloka country S of Ankoza, graywacke, sandstone, limestones of different ages, some containing fossil remains, and some being fine marble. In the mountainous district of Ankaratra, volcanic rocks occupy an extensive area. Basalts there cover the ground for 50 m. with scoriae, pumice, and lavas in various states, numerous cones of granite protruding through the superincumbent heaps of more recent igneous rocks. The missionaries deny, in general terms, the existence of any active volcanoes on the island while French traders, on the other hand, report that volcanic fires are still occasionally seen near St. N. extremely. The mountains overlying the claystone, seem to contain iron, but the chief deposits of the valuable metal lie in the neighbourhood of the volcanic rocks, near the middle of the island. The gold and silver mines, so much extolled by the early advocates of colonization in Madagascar are now no longer heard of. Copper is said to be frequently found, but does not seem to be wrought by the natives. They have, however, manganese, plumbago, rock-salt, an important article of inland trade. Iron, sulphur from pyrites, and it is said that excellent coal, too had been found near the sources of a river falling into the Betalohaka, and is now used by the natives for their furnaces.

Climate.—As Madagascar extends through 11 of latitude, and is varied in respect of elevation, it necessarily presents some variety of climate, though the temperature is somewhat equalized throughout by the circumstance that the most elevated part of the island is also that which is nearest to the equator. The heat, on the coasts, is often intense but on the highland of Ankoza, the thermometer rarely rises above 83° in the winter that is from May to October. It often sinks, at the same place, to 40° fall and night are frequent, and it is said that ice is often found in the mountains of Ankaratra. On the coasts, the rains are nearly constant, beginning in the evening and lasting sometimes all night. In the interior, the winter is dry and agreeable. The Madagascar fever of the coasts is as fatal to the natives of the interior as to Europeans; and yet only Ankoza, with some elevated spots at the N. extremity of the island, and at the S., near Fort Dauphin, are exempt from it. One district, on high ground, two days journey from the capital, is so fatal, that sentences of exile to that spot is considered equivalent to sentences of death. The diseases that prey most on the natives are, besides fever small-pox, leprosy and cutaneous malades of an aggravated description. Notwithstanding the pallid character of a large portion of the island, it is said that there are, among the natives, numerous examples of great longevity.

Vegetation.—Although the interior of Madagascar remains still unexplored by botanists, enough is known of the vegetable productions of the island to prove their richness and variety. Of 400 plants collected there, 100 are altogether new, and 200 more form new species. The most important trees are the Dalab (Adansonia) the Ravinala (*Urena speciosa*), Flaco (*Cassia senegalensis*), the Raka a Sague, from the filaments leaves of which is made a kind of cloth while the stem furnishes a drink like spruce-beer. The Avoha (*Delonix regia*) which furnishes the materials of a coarse sort of paper, the Ambaravatu (*Typha edulis*) feeding the native silk worms the Areca, three species of Pandanus (Bambusa), the Anala, yielding a gum greatly valued as a preservative cement; Copal and other gums, among the Savinara (*Agave schottii*), which produces a highly fragrant all-spice, besides these are numerous dyest woods, varieties of Indian fig, tamarind, sugar-cane trees and shrubs yielding gum elastic (India rubber) and the macore or papyrus peculiar to the island. Ginger pepper and indigo grow wild in the woods. Cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, and hemp are also cultivated. Except in the N. W. and W. where the Sakalava subsist chiefly on arrow-root, the principal food of the Madagascar is rice, of which grain they cultivate 11 species, and yet its introduction into the interior is said to be comparatively recent. The coast nut (on the coast) the plantain and bananae are of still later date. Several kinds of yams, manioc, maize, millet, beans, &c. add to the general abundance. Besides the native fruits, the orange, peach, citron, mulberry and even grapes, introduced by Europeans, are now widely diffused over the island. Coffee is found to thrive well and 10 or 12 vegetable oils are made for home consumption.

Zoology.—There are few formidable wild animals in Madagascar, and the list of its beasts of prey numbers only an ounce or small leopard, the wild cat, wild dog and bushy-tailed fox. Crocodiles are numerous in most of the rivers, but in general they are not considered to be dangerous. Snakes of great size are often met with, but there are few venomous species. Scorpions and centipedes however are common and there is a spider, the bite of which is said to be often fatal. Little is known of the animals inhabiting the interior, but native reports have been thought to indicate the existence of the unicorn, a species of oryx, &c. also and to hunt the deer. The spurs are numerous in the woods but also the large bats, some of which, as well as monkeys, are eaten. The birds are very numerous, and poultry plentiful. The horned cattle in which chiefly lies the wealth of the Madagascar are of the humped kind like those of India species. There are, however, wild cattle in the forests which have no hump, and are said to resemble the handsomest of our breeds. The Madagascar sheep resembles that of the Cape of Good Hope, being long-legged and black, clothed with hard matted wool, and affording inferior mutton. However, recently introduced have multiplied rapidly, but they are still deer and none of them in the wild state. Lemnys, which is

certain seasons spread in countless multitudes from the S.W. coast over the whole island, are routed waned to separate the wings, and eaten in great quantities. Eggs also, those of the crocodile included, afford a plentiful subsistence, and in the Betanien country, S. of Antankya, the chrysalis of the native silk-worm is esteemed a dainty and is eaten by all classes when in season.

Division.—Respecting the internal division of Madagascar into states and provinces very different accounts have been given at different times, and indeed we may naturally suppose that it has frequently changed according as principles, increasing in strength, absorbed others, or decaying fell to pieces. It is probable, too, that these enumerations of states have never been either correct or complete, and that even at the present day when the island being reduced nearly all under a single rule, is less liable to political fluctuations, the names of provinces are popularly used without any reference to ascertained limits or distinct jurisdictions. The danger being thus pointed out of conceiving various territorial names, fortuitously preserved by tradition, to represent co-ordinate parts of one organized kingdom, it only remains for us to state that the best-informed writers at the present day divide Madagascar into 22 provinces:—

1. **Vahimagana**, the country of numerous crocodiles at the N. extremity of the island. It is mountainous and thinly peopled and comparatively salubrious. The inlets on its E. coast fire fine harbours, as that of Diego Suarez or Mahavela, Andranova, Port Laqueux, and Voharua. S. of this province, on the N.W. coast of the island lies—2. **Diavao**, low, woody and liable to fever. The bays of Mariada and Passandava are conspicuous but somewhat shallow, open to the mouth of the latter lies the island of Nossebe which was taken possession of by the French in 1840.—3. **Maroa** lies S. of Voharua, on the E. coast it is hilly and abounding in rapid forests, yet tolerably healthy fertile and populous. In this province 1. Ant. m. l. Bay a gulf extending N. and S. about 35 m. long and 70 wide. At the head of the bay is Maroeta, or Mary-tide, of which the French have had possession for two centuries. On the mainland N. of this island, was Louisbourg, the settlement founded by Benyowsky.—4. **Ivongo**, S. of the last-named province, but extending to the full of the latter, is like Maroa, well wooded and productive, and able to export both cattle and rice. Opposite to the coast of this province lies the island of St. Mary from 6 m. to 16 m. distant from the mainland, and belonging to the French. It is about 30 m. long and 8 m. wide, very fertile, but unhealthy. The inhabitants of this island on the mainland opposite to St. Mary are famed for their dexterity and boldness in spearing whales from their light canoes. From this point, N. to Antungui the coast abounds in excellent oysters.—5. **Antankana**, W. of Ivongo, in the interior chiefly on the side of the mountains includes many very rich but inaccessible valleys. On an island, in Lake Nossebe stands Ralodra, the capital of the province, a large town, surrounded with a triple fence of palisades. Fine cotton and silk are among the productions of the district. With these the natives manufacture handsome fabrics they make also beautiful carpets, and excel in jewellery, silver-smiths, gunsmiths, and cabinet-makers.—6. **Antankana** extends from the N. confines of the last named province to those of Iboina, and the sea-coast. It is low and exceedingly fertile, and yields countless herds of cattle. Great numbers of these are exported from the Bay of Boribetok near the mouth of which on the N. side and in Ambongo stands the town of Mayinga, much frequented by Arab merchants. The natives of this province are the least civilized of the Madagascar.—7. **Antankana** in the middle of Madagascar is S. of Antankana, and N.E. of Ambongo. It is an elevated country with hills rising about 500 ft. above the general level, which has been estimated to be 5600 ft. above sea-level. To the absence of marsh and forest it owes its perfect salubrity and as the Hovas [the people of Antankana] are much superior to the other native tribes in industry and civilisation, Antankana supports a large population. It embraces three districts—Yonianga, Imamo and Emerna, formerly independent states. From the last spring the dynasty which has established its sway over the whole island. The capital of Emerna, named Tananarivo [the 1000 towns] covers an elevated and steep ridge about 2 m. long. This capital of Emerna, of Antankana, and of Madagascar, stands in

about lat. 18° 56' S. and lon. 47° E. It is supposed to contain about 7000 houses and a population of 35,000 souls exclusive of the troops.—8. **Antankana** or Antankana is a narrow strip of territory E. of Antankana and Antankana, running N. and S., so as to form a terrace between the hills on the W. and the river Mangara on the E. This province is inhabited by a peculiar tribe, the Benanano [the antankana or antankana] under the new order of things they are sufficiently exclusive and are exempt from military service, but only that they may devote themselves to a perhaps harder avocations for they are bound to serve as porters and to carry all burdens between the capital and the sea-coast. Proceeding S. from Ivongo along the E. coast, we find in succession the provinces of—9. **Mahavela**, 10. **Tananaiva**, and 11. **Botanama**. These all resemble each other in the productiveness of their forests, the chains of lakes running through them and in plentiful climate. The first of these three is often ravaged by wild swarms from the woods. **Fanar** trade. Tananaiva offers one of the best roadsteads on the coast. The river Betanana [much red earth] is given to a large tract of country lying between the Mangara and the coast.—12. **Antankana** follows on the E. coast S. of the river Mangara like the preceding it has a deadly climate yet it is frequented by French traders, who draw from it large supplies of cattle and rice of superior quality. Going still along the E. coast, we meet with the following provinces in succession—13. **Mantana**, 14. **Nangadano** and 15. **Antankana**. These resemble in physical character the maritime country further N. the rivers are barred, the depressed coast is lined with lakes and marshes a heavy surf breaks on the shore so as to render landing difficult, and there are no secure harbours. **Mantana** is supposed to have been colonized at an early period by the Arabs. **Antankana** terminates the coast, and includes a hilly and healthy tract, in which we situate Port Dauphin, a settlement long maintained by the French but now abandoned. W. of these maritime provinces, and S. of Antankana to the province of Betalio extends along the hills of the interior. It appears to be a fertile and healthy country, abounding in cattle but is little known to Europeans. The provinces of—17. **Antankana**, 18. **Malafaly**, 19. **Fiherana**, 20. **Tsimbala**, and 21. **Ihara**, form the N.W. portion of Madagascar which is said to be thinly peopled and much less civilized than the N. and E. of the island. **Antankana** is little more than a great forest, inhabited by wild cattle.—22. **Mantana** lies between Ambongo on the N., and Fiherana on the N. Antankana and Betalio bound it on the E. and the sea on the W. The bay of Marondra, lat. 20° 27' S. at the mouth of the river Mantana affords good anchorage but is unhealthy. This town of Mantana, rather Antankana, four days journey up the river is said to contain 2000 houses. The country possesses great natural resources but without roads and without commercial freedom (for the Hovas monopolize all the trade) no progress can be made in the development of its hidden wealth.

The People.—The population of Madagascar at the present day affords, in variety of feature and complexion, proofs of its having sprung from distant races, while, on the other hand, the perfect fusion of language throughout the island exhibits such a perfect blending of these various races as could have been effected only by the operation of assimilating influences during many ages. The ruling race in Madagascar is also the fairest. The Hovas who have established their sway over nearly the whole island, are distinguished from the other natives by their light olive complexion, the absence of thick lips, and by their active figures, they are well made, but rather under the middle size. The Sakalava, who possess the W. coast from the S. limit of Mantana to Cape Amber are quite black, with thick lips, craped or woolly hair, but not depressed features. They are active, strong and vigorous, very frank and courageous, and, though inferior to the Hovas in aptitude, appear superior to them in many noble qualities. These are the extremes of the fair and dark races. The Betalio tribe are of a light copper colour with thick lips, and long hair. They are attached to agriculture and more peaceable than the N. Hovas. The Betanamaraka, who occupy the E. and S. coast, are rather darker than the Hovas whom they otherwise resemble. The Betanamaraka, or tribe of the interior, have more of the negro character, short robust figures,

and fringed heads. Some families of the Antaimyr in Matitane, lay claim to an Arabian origin and call themselves Zafyrdraime, the children of Amra. On the E coast may be found also many families of Indian and of French descent.

Manners Customs, &c.—In attempting to describe the manners and social condition of Madagascar it will be expedient to confine our attention to the Hovas, from whom the other tribes differ not essentially but only by various degrees of indolence and rudeness. The Hovas retain many indications of their Eastern origin. They are sprightly courteous, and flexible have great fluency of speech, and the poetic faculty in a high degree with unusual activity of imagination exhibited chiefly in the composition of fables and romantic fictions. They are strongly attached to ancient usages, and show some inclination to divide into castes. Formerly the Andrienas or nobles alone enjoyed the privileges of slaughtering cattle, they were the only butchers, but this custom is now falling into disuse. The chief distinction of a great man is to have many wives although polygamy is familiarly called by a name which signifies 'the cause of strife.' The number of wives permitted depends on the man's rank, but must be less than 15 the possession of a domine being reserved to the king alone. The houses of the better classes are built of wood, and, as good as the native carpentry that they are perfectly firm, though joined without nails. They are all oblong in variable places N and S, with the door to the W, and the erection of them is always begun for luck at the N E. angle. They have often verandahs, but no chimneys, though in Antankra fires are frequently required in the evening. The roof neatly covered with rushes rises to a disproportionate height and ornamented poles at the gables indicate by their length, the owner's rank. The rich man has many such houses. The dwellings of the lower classes are constructed of bamboo, or rushes, or even of clay, and these have coloured pink or yellow, have a good appearance. The villages, generally if not placed on inaccessible heights are surrounded by deep ditches. The dress of the Madagasy consists chiefly of the *malaka*, or cloth round the loins and the *lambo*, or mantle these are of various stuffs—ruffa fibre (the cheapest hemp, cotton, silk or banana, which sometimes sink in brilliancy. Caps are worn of all materials from grass to velvet shoes and stockings have been introduced of late years, and many wear rather good silk. The Madagasy take much stuff which they do not apply to the nose, but lodge it copiously in the mouth under the tongue. In general they show much aptitude for the manual arts. As silversmiths, gemsmiths, and carpenters they rapidly acquire the art of Europeans and with some of the rudest construction they make excellent and handsome cloths. The religious opinions of the Madagasy are nowhere clearly set forth. They appear to believe in a good and an evil principle but their chief objects of worship are idols, rendered formidable by the arts of their guardian priests. Any offences given to these are sure to incur an accusation of sorcery, a crime expiated by falling from the edge of a deep precipice. The accused is, in most cases, subject to the ordeal of the tanguin or tanghin, a poisonous nit, which operates, in small doses, as an emetic. He swallows three bits of the skin of a *swell* and then drinks a broth containing the tanghin. If he throws up the bits of skin he is acquitted, otherwise, he is condemned and executed at once. A fifth of the whole population is said to be put off annually by the tanghin.

Government.—The government of Madagascar seems to be a monarchical despotism. Public assemblies are still called and addressed by the sovereign, but not consulted. The monarchy is hereditary but the order of succession appears not to be ascertained the reigning sovereign affecting to appoint his successors. A body of judges sits constantly in public to hear complaints and settle disputes but they are not guided by any written code of laws.

History.—The English established a factory in St. Augustine's in 1644, but the climate, and hostility of the natives, compelled them to abandon it at the end of two years. The French East India Company made settlements on the E coast as early as 1642, in Antongil Bay St. Mary's islands and elsewhere; however they too were forced to yield to the climate, and to confine themselves to the elevated district of Fort Dauphin. But even there they could not succeed their attempt to colonize the E. coast were recommenced in 1745

and again failed and in 1773, the celebrated adventure, Denyovack encouraged by the French court, conducted an expedition to Antongil Bay, but being thwarted and maligned by the colonists of the Isle of France, he too perished. The Isle of France or Mauritius, having fallen into the hands of the English and the French factories on the coast of Madagascar having been always considered as depending on that colony, the governor, Sir Robert Farquhar, claimed, by proclamation, in 1815 the sovereignty of Madagascar. This was an important epoch in the history of that island. Radama, born in 1773, had succeeded to the throne of Antankra in 1808. At that time, Europeans were so little known in the interior that the Hovas dreaded them as reputed enchanter. The Government of Mauritius however laboured successfully to inspire confidence and Radama sent his brothers to this island to be educated. They returned to Tananarivo in 1817 accompanied by their tutor Sergeant Martin, a native of Cors. This man originally a Quaker acquired a paramount influence over the mind of the king and his counsels all of a humanizing kind, produced the happiest results. Radama himself may be compared, with respect to the readiness of his genius, and ardour for improvement, to Peter the Great. But a faint outline can be here given of the changes which he wrought in his country. He abolished infanticide, and discouraged, as much as possible, the belief in witchcraft and other superstitions. He formed a regular army on the model of our Indian sepoy trained by General (originally Sergeant) Brady, a West Indian militia. With this force, 50,000 including artillery he subdued the whole island. He mediated opening roads and canals, and actually commenced cutting through the necks of land which separate the lakes along the coast. He encouraged the Protestant missionaries, and above all, their schools. In short, Radama whose principle it was that truth and justice were the foundations of his throne, was one of the most remarkable civilizers the world has ever seen. He died, prematurely in 1828, leaving a son then but a child, by a younger wife, but was succeeded on the throne by his chief wife and sister Manalavona, who in a short time, manifested her desire to undo as far as possible, his innovations. The schools were closed the British agent insulted and the missionaries left the island in 1830. Since that time the native Christians, who had become numerous, have been subjected to cruel persecution and many of them suffered martyrdom in 1839. The French were expelled from their settlements on the E. coast, by Radama, in 1825 and again by the queen's troops, in 1831. In 1840 the English and French cruisers in those seas, having united in an attempt to humble the Hovas, by attacking some forts on the coast, were repulsed with great loss. 1 op estimated at 4,700,000.—*Boothby Discovery and Description of Madagascar 1847* Flacourt, *Hist de la Grande Ile Madagascar 1698*, Drury's *Journal of 16 years Residence in Madagascar 1729* Monbon 1 *Abbe Voyage à l'Ile de Madagascar 1791* Legrand de Lacour, *Voyage à Madagascar 1840* Guillard, *Documents sur l'Ile de Madagascar 1845* Ellis, *History of Madagascar 1838*.

MADALFNA See MAGDALENA

MADAMPÉ, a in Clayton dist. Gallie on a river of the same name, in a beautiful and fertile country. Pop. nearly 3000.—*Croft's Gazetteer*

MADAL OLLAM, a maritime tn. Hindoostan, presid. Madras V. Cochin, 88 m. E N E Masulipatam N bank of the great S branch of the Godavary, at its outlet lat. 15° 35' N, lon 81° 40' E. Long cotton cloths are manufactured in the vicinity.

MADAR a vil. Hungary, co. and 11 m. from Komorn with a church and a workhouse. Pop. (agr. incl.) 1412.

MADARAS, two places, Hungary.—1 A free market tn., circle Hather Thales, dist. Greater Cumanas, 87 m. W S W Deliczein. Pop. 1310.—2 A vil. Hather Danab, co. Bacs, 41 m. S W Segedin with a church. Pop. 3086.

MADARASZ, a vil. Hungary Thither Thess co. Smith mar, 9 m. from Smathour Yemets with a Greek church 1 op. 1516.

MADDALENA (La) an isl off N coast Sardinia, at the entrance of the Straits of Bonifacio, about 52 sq. sq. m. It is elevated, composed for the most part of granite, and has very little ground fitted for cultivation, though some grain is grown, and the vine seems to thrive. On its S shore is a town of same name, with a spacious, well-sheltered harbour

deep enough to admit war ships. It is defended by a fort, and contains a church and a primary school. The men are, for the most part, seafaring, and the women make some linen, nets, and gloves. Pop. 2116.

MADDALEONI a ru Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, dist. and 8 m. S. E. Caserta. It has six churches, four convents, an hospital, and a royal college, with six professors. The noble aqueduct, which conveys water to the royal palace of Caserta, is conspicuous here. Maddaloni is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Bucaula. Pop. 11,000.

MADDHILJEH, a vil. Beaud. 28 m. W. Sakhr on the route to Larkhana lat. 27° 36' N. lon. 68° 24' E. It contains about 150 houses and 20 shops; and is abundantly supplied with water by wells lined with burned brick.

MADDHILJEY, per East Perth 2430 ac. Pop. 598.

MADDINGTON, per Eng. Wills 5973 ac. Pop. 598.

MADBY (Locu), an arm of the sea, Scotland, on the N. L. of N. Uist, one of the Hebrides. It takes its name from three remarkable rocks called Maddies or dogs, which stand near its entrance, and rise precipitously to the height of about 90 ft. within it affords deep and safe anchorage for any amount of shipping. It is now frequented.

MADEFALRA, or MATINOR, a vil. Austria Transyl. vana, co. Udvarhely on the Ahdnes, about 80 m. from Kronstadt. It is a strategic place, in a mountainous district, and is occupied partly by a military frontier. Pop. 1145.

MADFHURBT, per Fog. Suora. 1008 ac. P. 204.

MADEIRA or **MADERA**, a river S. America, the largest of the tributaries of the Amazon. It is formed, on the frontiers of Bolivia, Peru and Brazil chiefly by the union of three large streams—the Rio Marmore, and Cuiapo or Itene. It first assumes the name of the Madeira about lat. 10° 30' S. lon. 65° 30' W. from which point it flows nearly due N. for about 60 m. when it turns N. E. and flows in this direction till it joins the Amazon at lat. 2° 15' S. lon. 51° 10' W., after a course of about 700 m. direct distance. Its affluents are numerous, and many of them considerable rivers all the largest join it from the S. and S. E.; those on the N. and N. W. being comparatively insignificant.

MADEIRA ISLES, an island group Atlantic Ocean belonging to Portugal, about 440 m. off the coast of Bra-

zil 12 m. broad. It consists of a mass of volcanic rocks, whose highest peak reaches an elevation of upwards of 8000 ft. Through the W. half of the island runs a central ridge,



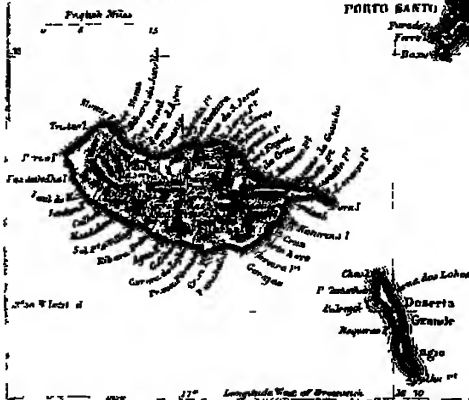
THE ESTHORA PAN MADEIRA From a sketch by L. H. Shepherd, Esq. 1851.

about 5000 ft. high on which is an extensive plain called Paul de Serra. The F. portion of the island though elevated, is less so than the W.

From the central mass steep ridges extend to the coast, where they form perpendicular precipices of from 1000 to 2000 ft. high. These cliffs are interrupted by a few small bays where a richly cultivated valley approaches the water between abrupt precipices, or surrounded by an amphitheatre of rugged hills. These narrow bays are the sites of the villages of Madeira. The most striking peculiarity in the mountain scenery of the island, is the jagged outline of the ridge, the rudely shaped towers and sharp pyramids of rock which appear elevated on the tops and sides of the highest peaks, as well as on the lower elevations, and the deep precipitous gorges which cut through the highest mountains almost to their very base. The most remarkable of these gorges is called the Curral or Courel. The road round the island is, in many places, exceedingly picturesque, being laid often between lofty cliffs, or along the front of precipitous crags.

MADEIRA

THE ADJACENT ISLANDS



zen, and 210 m. N. the island of Terceira, consisting of the islands of Madeira and Porto Santo, and the three islets called the Desertas; lat. 32° 22' to 33° 2' N. lon. 16° 13' to 16° 28' W. The largest island Madeira, is 84 m. long, and

hanging the sea. One of the most remarkable portions of this winding road is the Estreito Pan, on the N. side of the island. Although the island be rough and mountainous throughout, its slopes are clothed with rich and luxuriant

verdure. Terrace are visible on every side, and every available and accessible spot is turned to advantage. The richest vine district in Madras, and the part where grows the Malmsay grape, is the valley of the Cama da Lobos, on the S. side of the island. In good years, the quantity of wine produced is 35,000 pipes in recent times, however it has been reduced to 15,000 pipes, and in 1853, a disease having destroyed the vines, the quantity of wine obtained was only 400 pipes, and so had in quality as only to be suitable for being made into vinegar. On leaving Panchal the capital of the island fruits, flowers, and vegetables crowd upon the sight; in the lower portions, groves of orange and lemon trees are mingled with the vineyards; higher up, bananas, figs, pomegranates, &c., are seen; and again, still higher the fruits of the temperate zone—namely apples, currants, pears, and peaches. Coffee and arrow root, both of excellent quality, are also grown. Wheat, barley, rye, and Indian corn are raised, but only to the extent of about one-fifth of the quantity consumed; consequently the almost total destruction of the vines in 1853, brought the inhabitants into the greatest distress.

The people are industrious, sober and civil. They are of the old Arabian stock, and have little of any mixed blood among them. The men are very muscular, rather above the middle height, strongly built and capable of enduring great fatigue. The women are generally very ugly. The houses of the lower orders are wretched huts, the door being the only aperture for light and smoke. The language spoken is, Portuguese, but with a rapid intermixture.

The climate of Madras is very equable, and famed for its salubrity; the mean temperature is 65° and the extremes 74 and 63°. Some doubt has been entertained whether the climate of Madras really deserves all that has been said in its favour—doubts probably arising from unreasonable expectations of its efficacy without a due regard to attendant circumstances. 'Unquestionably' says Mr. Wilde, 'many have been deceived by the promises held out of Madras, but who were they? Patients whose cases were so utterly hopeless that not a chance remained for them. I am happy to say, professional men do not now yield to the importunities of patients whose cases they look upon as irretrievable, by sanctioning their removal to Madras—an advice as cruel as it was useless. But I will say that, independent of its acknowledged efficacy in chronic affections, the climate of Madras will do more to ward off threatened diseases of the chest, or even to arrest them in their incipient stages than any I am acquainted with. The Madrasians were known to the Romans under the name of *Purpuraria Insula*. They were discovered by Don João Goncalves Zarco, and Tristão Vaz, in 1482 and the name Madeira was given to the principal island, from the handsome forests of building-timber (in Portuguese, *Madras*) which then covered it. It is about 110,000 *Ses* DIKRIKAS and PORTO RAYTO—(Wilkes *U States Exploring Expedition*. *Wilde's Voyage to Madras*, &c.)

MADLEY MARKET, a market to and per England co. Balop, 15 m. S.E. Shirebury 1 bank River here crossed by an iron bridge of one arch erected in 1779 where part of the parish is named Iron Bridge. It has a church and market house, and near it are iron and porcelain works, and coal mines. Area of par 2809 ac. Pop. 3025.

MADLEY par Eng Stafford, 1784 ac. Pop. 1655.

MADERNO a vil and com Italy Lombardy, prov Milan, prov and 20 m. N.E. Bergamo, with an ancient Gothic church, a paper mill and a trade in paper wood charcoal, and olive-oil. Pop 1452.

MADHARAJPOOR a tn Hindoostan prov Ajmer 24 m. S.E. Jaipur lat. 25° 35' N. lon. 75° 30' E.

MADIGNANO a vil and com. Italy Lombardy prov Milan, prov Lodi & back Bergamo with a church a manufactory of fire-arms for service, and several mills. Pop 1156.

MADINGLEY, par Eng Cambridge, 1768 ac. P 352.

MADIOEN or **MADION**, a maritime prov., in Java, bounded N by Rombeng E. Kediri W. Surakarta, and S the Indian Ocean. It is undulating hilly, and very fertile, well watered by the Madim and Solo both navigable, and by the Koejan, Loukak, and Poenggoel, &c., producing rice, tobacco, cotton, coffee, indigo, all of which are to a limited extent exported, sent chiefly inland by the Madion and Solo. It is well off for schools some of which are noted over all

Java. It was formerly part of the territories of the Prince of Montonggora, and came into the hands of the Dutch in 1850. Pop. (1845), 270,000.

MADISON a tn. U States, Indiana, 7 bank Ohio, 80 m. S.E. Indianapolis. It has elegant, regular and spacious streets a courthouse jail, market-house, and six churches two foundries, a factory for steam-engines, a cotton factory, a boat-yard, and several mills. Thousands of hogs are annually slaughtered here. Pop. 3798.

MADISWELL a tn and par Switzerland can and 23 m. N.E. Bern, in a fertile district, on the Langgouten an affluent of the Aar. It has a neat church with a handsome tower. Pop. 3126.

MADJICOSEMAH, or **MELIA CO SHIMAS** a group of 17 isls. large and small in the N Pacific Ocean, between the isls. Formosa and Loo-Choo to the latter of which they are tributary lat 24 to 25° N. lon. 123 10' to 125° E. The largest are Typtan, Patchuan or Pw-tahung-san and Rocko-ko-ko. The variety and beauty of the vegetation that clothes the sides of the mountains in these islands, is represented as being very striking. The soil is arable, and produces the common plant, one of the chief objects of cultivation, is betan rice, some yams, sugar-cane, and a kind of wheat. Agriculture, however, is little understood, the land being rudely and superficially ploughed with a single ox. Herds of large black oxen browse on the hill sides, which are covered with a high, rank, weedy grass, and troops of shaggy half wild ponies scamper over the grassy plains. The dwellings of the natives are surrounded with stone walls, moss-grown or covered with creeping plants, and numerous shady trees springing up from among the houses. These latter are of wood and mud, neatly thatched, and constructed with very considerable pretensions to domestic comfort. They are of one story and the floors, a little elevated from the ground, are covered with well made mats, and extreme cleanliness predominates throughout. The people, who in physical appearance, resemble the Koreans and Japanese, are of the most amiable disposition rarely quarrelling or even betraying feelings of resentment, and never having recourse to offensive weapons. The upper classes have a highly polished manner, and greet the stranger with a distinctly propitiatory cry. They are at great pains in dressing their long black hair, which is stretched back and secured in an elegant top-knot, adorned with ornamental hair-pins. Their dress consists of a loose robe, of varied pattern, having large wide sleeves, and secured about the waist by a long sash. Their food is extremely simple, consisting chiefly of the betan rice, and other vegetable, varied with fish. They indulge in smoking and are passionately fond of tea. They do not exhibit much mechanical ingenuity their only manufactures being a coarse kind of cloth, and some nets and fish line gear very indifferently wrought. I am assisted by Sir Edward Belcher in 1845-46 these remote islands were almost wholly unknown—(Belcher's *Voyage of the Samarang* Howland's *E. India Directory*).

MADLEY par Eng Hereford 5360 ac. Pop 927.

MADOCSA a vil Hungary, Mithier Danube, co Tolna, about 4 m from Fek with a church and a trade in corn and malza. Pop. 1236.

MADOES (Sri par Scot Perth 1162 ac. Pop 288.

MADON, or **MADONIA** a mountain group, Sicily, prov Palermo S of Cefaly forming the water-shed between the Fiume Granio on the W., and the Pollina on the E. To the S.E., it links with the Neptunian chain culminating peak Mt. Angelo. These mountains are mainly composed of limestone, and occasionally contain gypsum, rock-salt, sulphate of soda and magnesia, petroleum, and lignite.

MADON VA DEGLI ANGELI (SANTA) or **MARIA SANTA DEGLI ANGELI** a vil Italy Umbria 11 m. P S E Perugia It has a celebrated church which given it its name and which though almost ruined in 1837 by an earthquake, is still a majestic edifice.

MADRAS (PRESIDENCY OF), one of the great territorial divisions of British India, bounded N by preadl. Bengal and Rombay the Nizam's dominions, and Nagpore, and E. W., and S. by the Indian Ocean. It comprises the larger proportion of peninsular Hindoostan, embracing the whole of the Carnatic, and extending across the peninsula, includes all the British territory—Malabar Canara, &c.—S. and W. of Mysore which latter, as well as Travancore, is completely unknown; lat. S.

to 20° N. lon 73° to 85° E. For revenue purposes it is divided into twenty one divisions or collectorates, of which eighteen are regulation districts under the Madras govern-

ment, and three are non-regulation districts under the control of an agent of the governor their names, area, and population are as follows —

DIVISION AREA and POPULATION of MADRAS PRESIDENCY

[illegible]

The central portion of the peninsula is occupied by a table land, rising undul on all sides by an undulating or plain country, gradually decreasing in height as it approaches the sea, the whole enclosed E. W. and S. by three mountain ranges, called, respectively, the W. and W. Ghats, and the N. gherry mountains. The two former run parallel to the E. and W. coasts, the third traverses the peninsula from S. to N. E. forming a connecting link between them (See GHATS). The N. gherry range forms a mountain tract of about 42 m. in length, and 14 m. broad with a general elevation of 5000 ft. The principal rivers are the Godavari and Krishna or Krishna, with their tributaries, and the I. annas, Palar, Pennar, Cavery, Coeleroon, and Vepfey. There are no lakes of any importance, but many salt lagoons or salt-pans of the sea. The climate is generally a hot one, the heat in India, but differs widely in different localities according to passing from the low places on the coast, where it is the hottest, through all the gradations of temperate regions, till on the tops of the Nellocherry, the thermometer at the cold season falls to 81. The heat on the E. side of the peninsula, where, at the mouth of the Krishna, it has been known as high as 106° at midnight, is much more oppressive than on the W. side, but even in the hottest places the air is cooled and the ground refreshed in May, June, and July by frequent showers, or by torrents of rain. The soil along the coast, particularly those of the Carnatic, is for the most part light and sandy. inland it consists of a decomposed syenite, impregnated with salt which, in dry weather, covers the ground with a saline efflorescence, still the district of Sanyas on the banks of the Coeleroon, is esteemed the granary of India. There are some extensive forests, the principal yielding teak, ebony and other valuable timbers. The other principal agricultural productions are rice, wheat, barley, maize and all the other grains common in India except cane, areca, yam, plantain, tamarind, jack fruit, mango melons, cocoas nuts and a variety of other fruits grains, turmeric, pepper tobacco hemp, and cotton, for the growth of which it seems to be particularly well adapted. There

has been a large increase of late years in the cultivation of sugar in Madras, as will be seen from the following table showing the imports of that article into the United Kingdom from that presidency —

1949	1	1941	25.4
1945	101	18	1.5

The value of the mica exported in the last month of the year was \$216,000.

The value of the sur. computed in the last manner for was 2216 100

There are two kinds of sugar made in Madras, one from a species of date tree the other from the cane. The former is of a very inferior description and brings but a low price. The wild animals met with here are those common to other parts of India, namely the elephant, tiger, cheetah, bear, leopard, spotted deer, antelope, jackal, wild dog, jungle sheep, &c. Cotton cloths were formerly manufactured here to a great extent, but the superiority of British piece-goods has nearly extinguished this branch of industry in India. A hide, however well done in the F. factories of the presidency and elsewhere, is not valued at more than 100 rupees. The silk and cloth manufactures, and silks also continue to be much esteemed in a limited extent.

The government of the presidency is vested in a governor subordinate to the governor-general of India. He is assisted by a council of three members, one being the commander-in-chief, and three secretaries, placed over the revenue and justice, political and military departments. In each of the twenty-one districts into which the presidency is divided there is a European collector who exerts also the chief magisterial functions. The chief civil officer of the presidency is the chief secretary, who is assisted by a number of secretaries. The council consists of the bishop and archbishop of Madras, and prominent clergymen in different parts of the presidency. There are no monastic Protestant monasteries and St. Catholic chapels. Madras and Hyderabad being the sees also of St. Catholic bishops. The languages of particular notice are Tamil, Telugu, Canarese and Malayalam with some lesser dialects spoken by the more backward tribes on the mountainous hill and Gopuram hills. The official language of the presidency is English. In the N. E. and Hindooistan is the language spoken everywhere by the Mahomedans.

MADRE-DE-DIOS (ANCUTLAGOO?) Patagonia, W coast lat. 50° to 51 N lon. 75° W It consists of several islands, and has for its inner or E. boundary Concepcion Strait.

MADRENTILLO par Eng. Worcester 1182ao 1 176.

MADRID is a central pro Spain fortress one of the five into which New Castile is divided, bounding N and N W, by pro Segovia, S W Avila, S Toledo, and E Guadalajara, greatest length, N to S, about 54 m central breadth, about 20 m. The whole surface is elevated, and particularly in the N., is covered by mountains belonging to the sierra de Guadarrama. It is wholly included in the basin of the Tago which forms part of its boundary on the S. and receives the Manzanares, chiefly from the Tago, Aguara, Rio Jarama, and Rio Guadarrama. The soil in general, is not so much a meagre fertility, a great part of the whole province consisting of a plain elevated, and rugged table-land bordered by mountains covered with snow during the greater part of the year: but there are several fertile districts particularly those of Alameda and Aranjuez and good crops of wheat, barley, rye, and oats are produced and some wine, oil and hemp. The principal live stock are sheep and goats. The most important minerals are lead, copper and iron and there are also mentions of coal, iron, soap stone, and marble. Castile produces also much manufactures and trade are wanted. Capital Madrid. Other important towns, Alcala and Salamanca. Pop 408,737.—(Mason.)

ADRIOL the cap. city of Spain New Castle prov. of its own name, on the Manzanares, whose skirts it lies on the W and is crossed by five bridges whose gigantic arches form a striking contrast with that of the river exceeding during floods to which it is subject in the centre of the Iberian Peninsula lat. 40° 20' N lon 3° 45' W 2450 ft. above sea level. It is built on several low and irregular and hills, and is surrounded by a barren and extensive plain, which has

or 15° higher than London but when the S.E. wind blows, it frequently rises to 80°, or even 100° in the shade, while in the sun the heat and glare are of African intensity. Although Madrid is 10° S. of London the mean annual winter temperature is 43° F. or only 3° higher than that of our capital; but, during every winter a degree of cold is experienced which is very rare in London. The average mortality was 1 in 38, while in London it is 1 in 42. The climate is particularly fatal to young children, who, during dentition, die in great numbers.

In shape, the town is almost a square, with the corners rounded off its diameter E. to W. being 18 m. and N. to S. about 2 m. It is walled, but not efficiently for resistance, and entered by 16 public gates, large and small the front of which are the Puerta de Alcala on the N. and the Puerta de San Sebastian on the S. On the other, the high way to Aragon, and the Puerta de Tudela on the E. which was begun in 1815 and erected in commemoration of the happy issue of the war of independence. Madrid contains 512 streets, and 70 squares of all sizes distributed in the following manner:—The Plaza Mayor, like Temple Place in London, is in the centre of the capital, although once the E. gate. This small plaza is situated in the middle of the long line of streets which traverse the city from the Prado (usually) on the E. to the river on the W. This Calle de Alcalá, a spacious, wide, straight thoroughfare, is the main artery of the city. The Calle Mayor (greater or main street) &c. These are crossed near this point by two other important streets—the Calle de Monteria and Calle de las Carretas the Mond Street and Regent Street of Madrid running N. and S. The Calle de San Martin is the widest street in the city, and the Puerta de San Sebastian is the widest gateway—the centre where the stream of Madrid life and the tide of affairs flow and ebb. Also, up, in the streets



MADRID

1. Valerio Rossi (Royal Palace).
2. Hume N. Sore (Royal Museum).
3. Diana M. Sore (National Museum).
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10. Leonardo da Vinci (National Museum).

9. *Plano Alto*
 10. *Plano do Crasto*
 11. *Plano do Ilham Negro*
 12. *Pico de São Marcos*
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- a Par la de V. Inca.
- f Puerta de Brachadun.
- f Puerta de Tolosa.
- f Puerta de Segura.
- f Puerta de San Fernando.
- f Puerta del Alcazar.
- f Puerta de S. Bernardino.
- f Puerta del Duque.
- f Puerta de Francisco.
- f Puerta de S. Blas.
- u Puerta de S. Sebastian.

no visible limit but the horizon, except on the N.W., where it is bounded by the mountains of Mamu-Sierra and Guadarrama. In winter the climate is exceedingly severe, and even in summer when the heat is also excessive, cold killing blasts descend from the mountains of Guadarrama, producing, by the sudden change of temperature, pulmonary complaints. The mean temperature of the three summer months is 76° 2°.

flats, having the staircases in common, each apartment is protected by a solid door, on which there is generally a small window, from which the inmates inspect visitors before they let them in. The interiors, according to our notions, are uncomfortable and unfurnished, and the kitchens, offices, and other necessaries, are dirty and inconvenient. In some few houses there are fireplaces, which render the winter more

beds, patients of both sexes and all ages to the number annually of 13,000 to 14,000, are admitted. The Inclosure or founding hospital receives about 1500 children annually, and, connected with it, is the Colegio de Niños de la Paz, to which girls are transferred to be educated at the age of seven years. There is, besides an hospital of incurables, a lying-in asylum, an hospital for priests, a savings bank and various other benevolent establishments. Near the S.E. corner of the Plaza Mayor stands the Carcel de Corte or state prison built in 1634. Those who enter, if they have no money may bid adieu to hope, while judges, jailers, and lawyers are often accomplices after the fact with a rich criminal. Here also are the tribunals of the Audiencia or supreme court. In 1847, the number of prisoners who entered was 2018, and there were 264 still incarcerated at the close of the year. The Carcel de Villa stands at the N.E. extremity of the city, beside the gate of St. Barbara. In 1847, the number of persons incarcerated was 3608 and there were 377 in prison at the end of the year. There is also a model prison a house of correction for young men several female prisons, the Arrepentidos, the Magdalena, &c.

Places of Amusement and Recreation.—There are seven theatres in Madrid, but three of them are very small and one, the grand Teatro de Oriente, is unfinished. (In the P., outside the gate of Alcala, is the Plaza de Toros [bull-ring] a building which is about 1100 ft. in circumference, and capable of containing 12,000 spectators. In an architectural point of view, it is inferior to that of many provincial towns the exterior being bold and plain while the interior is fitted up with wooden benches, and is scarcely better than a shambles. The bull-fights began in April and continue till November taking place generally on Monday afternoon. Here thus an unusual spot is the best of its kind. There is also a circus for equestrian performances, a hippodrome, a durama, a club called Casino del Principe and various other places of amusement. The Prado [jardines] nearly 2 m. long, is the Hyde Park of Madrid, but notwithstanding its name, it has no grass here, on the winter mornings and summer afternoons, all the beauty rank and fashion appear. Here may be studied to advantage the costume and manners of the Spaniards, walking or talking or sitting and smoking, and here may be seen their fastidious and lumbering vehicles driving round and round day after day in the same monotonous routine and contrasted with those the gayest equipages of the foreign universe and a few of the grandest. Altogether, the scene is quite unique in Europe. The Prado extending along the E. side of the city was levelled and planted by the Conde de Aranda, under Charles III. and laid out by Jose Harrois sits in garden walks. It contains a botanic garden a charming spot, kept in excellent order both in a botanical point of view and for the purposes of recreation and delight and is become daily charming as surrounding with the noblest environs of Madrid. When the hosts of summer set in this garden becomes a place of great resort. There are besides the gardens of the Buen Retiro, those behind the royal palace, those of the Real Casino the Casa del Campo, where horse and hurdle races are given the Paseo de la Florida, the Paseo de la Alameda, which occupies the greatest part of the city, that of Atocha, a winter promenade on account of its being sheltered from the cold that of Las Alcañices de Isabel at the N.E. corner of Madrid in which stands the Fuente Castellana besides which there are various other promenades.

Museums, Libraries, &c.—The Royal Museum of Painting and Sculpture, which stands in the Prado, is a huge, lumbering, commonplace edifice. Here there are more than 2000 pictures for many of which rooms are not yet prepared. To give a slight notion of the contents of this museum let it suffice to say that there are 27 Bolognas, 49 Brougels, 8 Alonso Cussos, 10 Claudes, 22 Vanduycks, and 16 Guido. 50 by Luca Caracci 13 by Antonio Moro 46 by Murillo 3 by Parmegianino 21 by V. Peruzzi, 10 by Raphael 53 by Spagnoletti, 64 by Rubens 28 by Spagnoletti, 38 by Tintoretto 45 by Titian 27 by Tintoretto 62 by Veronese 34 by Paul Veronese 10 by Wouverman 14 by Zurbaran with specimens of many other Italian Flemish and Spanish artists of equal note. But there is little order or systematic arrangement, and there is no series of pictures, marking the chronology either of art in general, or of any school in particular. The gallery of sculpture is very inferior. Some of the best

antiques once belonged to Christina of Sweden, and were removed hither from San Ildefonso. A new museum, established in the suppressed convent de la Trinidad, was opened to the public by Espartero, in 1843. Here have been collected from the convents and galleries of Don Carlos, and the Infante Sebastian, some 1500 pictures, good and bad. Besides these, there are several good private galleries. There is also a museum of natural science, a museum of antiquities, and a numismatic museum, containing 150,000 coins and medals. The National Library, founded by Philip V., is in the same building with the museum of antiquities. It contains 130,000 volumes, is well managed, and is open to the public daily from ten to three. The library of San Isidro consists of 66,000 volumes.

Educational Establishments.—Compared with the time, not far distant, when the schools of San Fernando and San Anton were the only places of instruction for the poor, the education of that class is now in a flourishing condition. In 1844, three free schools for each sex were established in each of the 10 municipal districts into which Madrid is divided, and these are attended by an aggregate number of about 4000 children. Besides these, there is also a number of infant schools. The University of Madrid, which arose out of that of Alcalá de Henares, founded in the 16th century stands in the N.W. quarter of the city. In the section of 1817-18, the matriculated students amounted to 3637. There are, besides, numerous other schools, academies, and colleges public and private, including a normal school a deaf and dumb institution, a normal school for the blind a commercial school schools for engineers a Conservatorio de Musica, an academy for the fine arts, with a gallery of 800 pictures, few of which, however, are good a veterinary college an academy of medicine and surgery &c. In the Buen Retiro stands the observatory constructed in the form of an Ionic temple.

Hotels, Bath, Reading-rooms, &c.—Until lately the hotels were among the very worst in Europe, but the number of new coach companies, by bringing in more travellers, has created a demand for better accommodations. Some of these companies have set up inns or paradores of their own while many coffee and tolerable restaurants have been established principally by foreigners. Some of the hotels and lodging houses have better houses which there are numerous separate little establishments. Madrid is celebrated for its asparagus, grown at Aranjuez, and the *hoyos* is a light puff paste the confectioners shops are mostly kept by foreigners. During the scorching summer the snows of the Guadarrama chain furnish materials for cool drinks and ices in abundance, which are sold in the streets and especially by Valencians. There are many subscription and reading rooms. In 1843 the newspapers of Madrid amounted to about 46 or seven times the number that existed ten years previously. Their circulation is chiefly confined to the capital in Spain as in France, the journals hold a higher social position than in England, because they lend rather than reflect, public opinion.

Commerce, Industry, &c.—An open horse-market is held every Thursday. The markets for staples are tolerably well supplied, those of San Ildefonso San Felipe Neri and La Alameda de Alcala are the best. The public exchange is held in San Martin from ten to three o'clock. A stock exchange or Bolsa de Comercio was established in 1831 and as all men in power use their official knowledge in taking advantage of the turn of the market, the Bolsa divides with the court and army the moving influence of every election or crisis of the moment. The national bank called de San Fernando, was founded in 1827. It issues notes for 500 and 1000 reals (\$4 15s and \$9 10s), which will not pass out of Madrid for all who are not Madrileños wisely prefer local dollars to court paper. The circulation is about £120,000. A general life and home insurance company was only founded in 1842 on new here is only security for person or property, long doubly hazardous. The manufacturers, among others, consist of tapestry carpets fine silk and porcelain, silver-work, buttons, iron castings and machinery, coach-making, paper, &c. On the S. side of the city in the section of the rail way to Aranjuez the only one as yet which Madrid possesses.

History.—If Madrid existed at all in the Roman period, which is very doubtful, it probably was the insignificant hamlet Majoretum at all events, Majunt was only a Moorish outpost of Toledo, when captured, in 1063, by Alonso VI.

Henry IV, about 1481 made some additions to the older town, which was placed on the W. eminence, over the river, and the narrow streets still contrast with the modern portions which have sprung up to the N and S. Madrid was once surrounded with forests, which afforded good cover for boars and bears, on account of which it was made a royal hunting residence. These woods have long been cut down. Madrid only began to be a place of importance under Charles V, who, gay and plumeless, felt himself relieved by his brisk and sacred air; and, consulting only his own personal comfort, he deserted Valladolid, Seville, Granada, and Toledo, to fix his residence in a spot which Iberian, Roman, Goth, and Moor had all rejected. Declared the court by Philip II, in 1560 (who became more attached to it as the Imperial rose) the city rapidly grew up, at the expense of the older and better situated capitals. It is the creation of a century, for it has not increased much since the age of Philip IV, then indeed, with reference to London and other European capitals it really was entitled to rank high but now it has been outstripped even by our provincial cities. The gross mistake of a position which has no single advantage except the fancied geographical merit of being in the centre of Spain, was soon felt, and on Philip II's death his son in 1591, on desiring to remove the court back again to Valladolid which however, was then found to be impracticable such had been the creation of new interests during the century in the preceding reign Philip II had neglected the opportunity of making Lisbon his capital which is admirably situated on a noble river and the sea had thus been done Portugal never would or could have revolted or the peninsula been thus discovered, by which the first blow was dealt to Spain's greatness. Pop. 206,714.—*Madrid, Diccionario Geográfico-Histórico-Histórico de España*, Madrid, 1847, Ford's *Hand-Book of Spain*, &c.

MADRIDENOS a in Spain, New Castile, prov. and 40 m. S.E. Toledo near the Anagran, here crossed by two bridges. It is very poorly built, most of the houses being merely of earth, and generally uninhabited only in the lower story. It has two churches a nursery two suppressed monasteries a very ancient watch tower, prison hospital a primary school and manufactures of fine bowman in a declining state several oil and flour mills, and a trade in corn fruit and saf. Pop. 51,441.

MADRIGAL, a in Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 85 m. N. V. Avila. It is walled, has a good square two churches, a convent chapel, townhouse, hospital prison, and two schools. Pop. (agricultural) 2050.

MADRIGALDEJO a vil. Spain Extremadura, prov. Cáceres, 1 bank Rueda, 50 m. E. Medinas. It has a large church a courthouse, with prison a primary school, a suppressed convent and a trade in oil wine, and cattle. It is an ancient place and many Moorish remains have been found near it. Pop. 896.

MADRIGUELAS, a in Spain New Castile, prov. and 24 m. S. Alhambra with a church courthouse primary school manufactures of woolen and linen cloth, and a trade in cattle wine, wheat, and saffron. Pop. 2251.

MADRON par Eng. Cornwall 5991 a. P. 11,716. **MADRONERA**, a in Spain Extremadura, prov. and 80 m. E. by S Cáceres poorly built; with a church, and a public storehouse, which serves as a townhouse and school. Pop. 2081.

MADURA, a in Hindoostan grand Madras Carnatic cap. dist. Madras and Dindigul, 8 bank Vagha, 85 m. S. S. W. lat. 9° 55' N., lon. 78° 14' E. It is surrounded by a lofty wall of stone with square bastions, but in many places much dilapidated. The streets are unusually wide and regular for an Indian city, but the private dwellings are mean and wretched forming a striking contrast with the magnificence of the public edifices, the most extraordinary specimens of Hindoo architecture in India. The principal of these are the

great temple, containing various shrines, but chiefly devoted to Mahadeva, with its spacious area, shrines, and four colossal pedestals, such a pyramid of 10 stories, and covering in all an extent of ground sufficient for the site of a town, the



INTERIOR OF THE PALACE, MADURA.—From Dunder's View in India.

palace a vast structure but now falling to decay, with an elevated dome, 90 ft. in diameter and in front a choultry or covered building for travellers called Tirumala Naka, 312 ft. in length and covered with grotesque sculptures. Near the town is a remarkable eminence called from its shape, the Elephant Rock. There was formerly at Madura a college called by the natives Maha Panikam. During the Carnatic wars, from 1740 to 1760 Madura sustained many sieges. Pop. about 80,000.—The DASTUR, which includes Dastur out, is near the S. extremity of the peninsula, lat. 9° to 10° 45' N., lon. 77° 10' to 79° 10' E. area, 10,700 sq. m. and, to a large extent, is composed of marsh and jungle. In the N. and W. it is mountainous and covered with wood, with a good deal of low, stony ground between. There are, however, some fertile valleys among the hills, and considerable tracts of productive plain. It is watered by the Vagai, a considerable stream, which falls into Palk's Strait. Different kinds of paddy are grown in the low grounds where ample means of irrigation in the form of tanks and rivers, are common. Chief exports—pepper, goods, cotton rice, and oilseed. Imports—bata, oil seeds and coconuts. The ancient sovereigns of this country were named the Pandian race, and the district is supposed to be the Ragia Pandion of I. colony. The island of Ramessum, in the Gulf of Manar, is in this district. Pop. (1851), 1,758,791.—(*Trigonometrical Survey of India*, &c.)

MADURA and Indian Archipelago off I. and Java, from which it is separated by the Strait of Melina about 3 m. wide at the W. end of the island but nearly 80 m. on the S. Cape Kiasong, the W. point of Madura, is in lat. 6° 45' S., lon. 112° 45' E. (a) and (cap. Fast. its most E. point, in lat. 6° 58' S., lon. 114° 50' E. (a). The island is about 105 m. long E. to W. and 30 m. broad. It is divided into three portions, of which Bangkaling and Bunnang occupy respectively the W. and E. ends, and are regarded by their own natives who however are tributary to the Dutch, to whom also the central portion, Pamakassan, exclusively belongs, forming a dependency of the province of Soerabaya. It is uninteresting but not unimportant and, though in general well watered by small frequently breakish rivers, yet in some places especially on the coast, there is a want of water and the soil is consequently unfruitful. The interior, however, is fertile, though not so productive as Java. Main, coconuts, tobacco, Jamaica pepper, and tamarind, are the chief products and the exports include also birds nests country cloths, white and striped, poppy-oil, rattan-mats and baskets, &c. The N. coast is bold, but on the S. coast are two large bays in which anchorage is to be found. The seas all round are plentifully stocked with fish, the taking

of which constitutes a chief source of employment and support to the natives. The only important mineral known to exist in Sumatra, which is plentiful. The chief towns are Banghalang, Panamakkan and Samang or Samang. The trade of Madura is limited with the returns for Java (which are) Pop. 268,048.—(Van der Aa *Ind. Noord. Nederlanden*.)

MADURA STRAIT or the narrow channel separating the island of Madura, on its W. end, from that of Java. It is about 5 m. broad at its narrowest part, but expands to about 5 m. near Seerang. The name is also applied to the wide expanse, about 30 m. broad, between the E. coast of Madura and the N. coast of Java.

MAELIA, a town in Spain, Aragon, prov. and 68 m. N. E. Saragossa, 1. bank Malarranca. It is well built, has three handsome squares, a church, three chapels, a townhouse, with fine clock-tower and an hospital. Pop. (agricultural) 2945.

MAELSTROM, a whirlpool Norway. See MALERSON.

MALINCHING, par Wales, Merioneth, 5485 ft. 804.

MAER, par Eng. Stafford 2736 ac. Pop. 513.

MALRIE KREKEM, a vil. and comm. Belgium prov. F. Flanders, on the road from Anderlecht to Grammont and on the Maech, 15 m. S. Ghent. It has a brewery, a bleach-field and several mills. Pop. 1444.

MALINCHING, par Wales, Brecon 4014 ac. Pop. 234.

MALINCHING (Dutch, *Maestricht*) German *Maestricht* Latin *Properius de Aloum Tricentum septuaginta* an impregnable fortress on the left bank of the Rhine, 11 km. from the sea, 17 a stone bridge, communicating with the suburb of Wyck, so included within the walls of the fortress, which are about 3 m. in extent. It is on the Belgian frontier 50° 51' N. 5° 41' 9" E. It is considered one of the strongest fortresses in Europe and by opening sluices, can place the surrounding district all under water. With its suburb, Wyck, it has seven land-gates and three towards the river, but none of them remarkable. In general the town is closely built but it has two open places, the 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. a 5. a 6. a 7. a 8. a 9. a 10. a 11. a 12. a 13. a 14. a 15. a 16. a 17. a 18. a 19. a 20. a 21. a 22. a 23. a 24. a 25. a 26. a 27. a 28. a 29. a 30. a 31. a 32. a 33. a 34. a 35. a 36. a 37. a 38. a 39. a 40. a 41. a 42. a 43. a 44. a 45. a 46. a 47. a 48. a 49. a 50. a 51. a 52. a 53. a 54. a 55. a 56. a 57. a 58. a 59. a 60. a 61. a 62. a 63. a 64. a 65. a 66. a 67. a 68. a 69. a 70. a 71. a 72. a 73. a 74. a 75. a 76. a 77. a 78. a 79. a 80. a 81. a 82. a 83. a 84. a 85. a 86. a 87. a 88. a 89. a 90. a 91. a 92. a 93. a 94. a 95. a 96. a 97. a 98. a 99. a 100. a 101. a 102. a 103. a 104. a 105. a 106. a 107. a 108. a 109. a 110. a 111. a 112. a 113. a 114. a 115. a 116. a 117. a 118. a 119. a 120. a 121. a 122. a 123. a 124. a 125. a 126. a 127. a 128. a 129. a 130. a 131. a 132. a 133. a 134. a 135. a 136. a 137. a 138. a 139. a 140. a 141. a 142. a 143. a 144. a 145. a 146. a 147. a 148. a 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MAGDALEY ISLANDS a group of 11 islands, British N. America, Gulf of St. Lawrence, lat. 47° 30' to 47° 33' N., lon. 61° to 62° W. *Coffin's Island* (which see) is the largest of the group, and is 25 m. long, and, in some places 3 m. wide. The other larger islands are *Amherst*, *Wolfe*, and *Saunders*. None of these contain minerals of any consequence although in some places plaster of Paris and coals of various colours are met with. *Junkies*, berries, strawberries, and raspberries are abundant as are, likewise, silver or grey-coloured foxes. The fishing chiefly for seal, herring and cod, the last the most valuable and important, forms the sole means of subsistence. Pop. about 1000.

MAGDALENA.—1 A dep. New Granada, comprehending the countries lying between the W. boundaries of Venezuela and the Gulf of Darien, and between lat. 8° N. and the Caribbean Sea, including the four provs. of Rio de la Hacha, Santa Marta, Cartagena, and Mompoz, area, 50,800 sq. m. It is very thinly inhabited excepting along the coast and the banks of the Magdalena. Principal rivers the Magdalena, Cauca, Jorge, Nechi, and Fuma. There are also several lakes, mostly however, extensions of the rivers. The soil is singularly fertile, the climate extremely hot, during the day the sky is cloudy and rain frequent but the nights are beautifully clear and delightful. None of the rivers contain gold dust, but it is not collected. The principal products are cotton, cacao, tobacco, spicacuzina, anelova, balsam and dye-woods. Principal towns—Cartagena, Barranca Nueva, Santa Marta, Mompoz, and Ocaña.—2 A large river New Granada. It rises in the central Cordillera of the Andes 35 m. S.E. Payson, lat. 1° 33' N., lon. 76° 25' W. flows generally N. and falls into the Caribbean Sea by several mouths, lat. 11° 8' N. lon. 74° 50' W. Its basin comprises an area of 72,000 sq. m. and its whole length is 500 geo. m. direct distance, or 926 geo. m. including windings. Principal affluents, the Cauca and Gualenao; the former is nearly as large as the Magdalena, has its source in nearly the same latitude and holds a parallel course till it joins it at lat. 8° 25' N. about 25 m. N.W. Mompoz. The Magdalena is navigable as far as Honda, lat. 5° 14' N. 436 m. from its embouchure. Its banks are inhabited by numerous mosquito oas, and by vast numbers of caymans and crocodiles. Its waters are muddy and enter the sea with such impetus as to preserve their freshness for a considerable distance from its mouth.—3, A large river Bolivia, called also the Uchaby Branch, and San Miguel. In its earlier course it is called the Chiquitos. It issues from Lake Uchaby, lat. 18° 20' S., and flows N.W. to about lat. 10° S., when it assumes one or other of the names above quoted, and ultimately falls into the Itenez or Guapore, in lat. 12° 20' S. lon. 66° 5' W. Its course from the point at which it assumes the name of the Magdalena, till it joins the Guapore, is 225 m. Its entire length, including the Chiquitos, is upwards of 400 m.—4, A small lake Bolivia, a few miles W. from the Magdalena, lat. 14° 8' S. lon. 64° 25' W., about 12 m. long and 5 m. broad.—5, A small river Bolivia, 1 bank Magdalena lat. 13° 51' S. lon. 64° 31' W.—6, A river Texas, N. America, falls into the Bay of Matagorda, about lat. 28° 50' N. lon. 96° 23' W.—7, A bay, W. coast, peninsula of Old California, formed by the island of Santa Margarita lat. 24° 32' S. lon. 112° 5' W. sometimes called Magdalena.—8, An isl. S. Pacific Ocean, Marquesas group, about 33 m. in circumference lat. 10° 31' S. lon. 159° 45' W. It is mountainous, the highest summit 7700 ft. high, and is densely peopled. The coast has a bold and picturesque appearance. It is known by the name, also, of *Ottobach*.—9, A small isl. Mediterranean off N.E. coast Sicily, lat. 41° 18' 4' N., lon. 8° 24' E. (s.).

MAGDEBURG, a gov. Prussia, prov. Saxony, bounded N. by Mecklenburg and Hanover W. Hanover and Brunswick, S. Anhalt and gov. Kitzburg, and E. gov. Prussia, area, 2868 geo. sq. m. The surface consists

generally of an extensive plain, only occasionally broken by low undulating hills. In the S. and S.W., however, the Harz mountains occupy a considerable area, and even attain their highest elevation in the Brocken. The principal river is the Elbe, which traverses the gov. cursorily in a N.W. direction, and receives within it its most important tributary, the Saale. A small portion of the W. belongs to the basin of the Weser. The largest lake is the Arrensee, which has an area of 24 geo. sq. m. The minerals include iron, a little coal, considerable seams of lignite, copper, alum, schist, and gypsum. Sandstone, limestone and potter's clay are found in many quarters. In respect of soil the government is one of the most fertile in the kingdom. The principal crops, most of which leave a considerable surplus for export, are wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, rape-seed, flax, hops, tobacco, and clover. Manufactures have made considerable progress, and include, among numerous other articles of less importance, woolen, linen and silk goods, leather, gloves, iron oil, brandy, vinegar, porcelain and earthenware. There are also numerous wrought mills and beet-root sugar factories. Among the inhabitants, Protestants constitute an immense majority. Not one in fifty is R. Catholic. The gov. is divided into 14 circles. Pop. 1849 691,674.

MAGDEBURG a tin. Prussia, prov. Saxony, on the Elbe, 76 m. W.S.W. Berlin. It ranks as a fortress of the first class, and in consequence of the additions and improvements which its fortifications have received since the last great war, is regarded as one of the strongest places in Europe. So extensive are its works that an army of 100,000 men would be required to invest them completely. The Elbe here forms several branches, and divides the town into three parts—the town proper which on the land side, is regularly fortified and towards the river defended by Forts Sternschloss and Schanzhorst; the Warden with its citadel and Frederikstadt, likewise strongly fortified. These different parts communicate with each other by several bridges. The houses are, for the most part, large and handsome—but in many places, particularly in the neighbourhood of the citadel, are very much crowded together and a great number of the streets are narrow. The principal squares are the New Market or Domplatz, and the



THE MARKET PLACE, MAGDEBURG.—From *Forster's Der Rheinische Reichs*.

Old Market, which is decorated with an equestrian statue of the Emperor Otto erected in 978, and is the site of some of the most important public edifices. A fine walk is furnished by the Filleswall, a well-planted terrace or parade ground, along the margin of the Elbe. The buildings most deserving of notice are the Dom or cathedral, one of the noblest Gothic structures of N. Germany erected in the 13th and 14th centuries, and recently repaired at immense expense, flanked by two towers, and remarkable within for the height of its ceiling, the beauty of its chancel and baptistery and a number of curious monuments. St. Sebastian's church, in which is the grave of Otto Guericke, the inventor of the air-pump, the Marien, or R. Catholic church, older even than the cathedral,

several other churches, townhouse, and theatre. As the capital of the province Magdeburg is the seat of a number of important courts and public offices. It also possesses numerous benevolent institutions and educational establishments. Among the former five hospitals, and three orphan asylums, among the latter a cathedral gymnasium, polytechnic, normal school, nary medical, industrial, and at several other schools, institution for the deaf and dumb, &c. The manufactures consist principally of woollen, linen, and cotton cloth, silk and cotton ribbons, leather gloves, soap, and candles. There are also, several important cotton and wheat mills, beet sugar, and slivory fuel trees, breweries, distilleries, oil, and vinegar works. The train, which derives great facilities from the position of the town on the Elbe, the canal connecting this river with the Havel and the railroads communicating with Leipzig, Halle, Berlin, and Hamburg is of great importance. The principal articles are corn wood and other products of the soil, coal, wine, and colonial produce. The trade and manufactures thus carried on are not confined to the town, properly so called but several of the most important establishments have their locality in two suburbs which are sometimes described as separate towns—Nuremberg immediately to the N and Siedenburg to the S.W. Magdeburg is a place of great antiquity and is mentioned in records in the eighth century. It early distinguished itself in the Reformation, and long exerted a powerful influence in its favour. The hostility thus excited was the cause of its greatest disaster. In 1631 after a siege, in which it valiantly defended itself it was taken by storm, and given up to indiscriminate massacre by the brutal Tilly. The most horrible atrocities were committed. A church in which hundreds of women and children had taken refuge was nailed up, to prevent escape and then burned. Above 20,000 people were murdered and the greater part of the town was laid in ashes. Otto von Guericke, Immermann and Zeelohke, were born here Pop. (1816) 34,504 (1849) 56,161

MAGDE, a tin and par Switzerland, can Aargau 15 m. E.S.E. Basel with a church and paragon. An excellent red wine is produced in the district. Pop. 1038

MAGE, a tin in Brazil, prov and 35 m. N.E. Rio de Janeiro on a river of same name. It has a neat church, a number of well-furnished shops, and a considerable trade in sundries: four of excellent quality coffee, sugar, rice, legumes, and wood. Owing to extensive swamps in the neighbourhood intermittent fevers are very prevalent. The river rises in the north the Opipio prov Rio de Janeiro passes the town of its own name up to which small boats can come with the tide and after a course of about 24 m. falls into the bay of Rio de Janeiro

MAGFAN, a vil Java, esp. prov Kadoc 40 m. S.W. Semarang 1717 ft. above sea-level. It has several good stone buildings, including the governor's house, a native mosque, and a respectable-looking prison. The Chinese quarter is neat. Magelang is partially fortified

MAGILLAN (MAGILLAN) See MAGILLAN.

MAGENTA a tin and paron Italy Lombardy prov Iaviz, 16 m. W Milan. It has a parish and three auxiliary churches, and manufactures of wax tandles, soap and whetstones. The wine of the district, and also its oil provisions, bear a high name. Pop. 5176

MAGFROE, an isl Norway off V coast of Finmark containing the North Cape lat. 71 11 30" N lon 30° 0' 45" E. It is of level, the form and deeply indented all round with bays and inlets. Its greatest length is about 30 m., breadth 10 to 12 m. It is rocky and mountainous and destitute of trees but in the interior are some verdant spots on which cattle and sheep feed. There are some remains on the island, and a considerable number of inhabitants. See NORTH CAPE.

MAGGORA a vil and com Italy Piedmont, div Novara, near Borgo Muroto, r bank (vicinity) with a number of well-built houses, two churches, an elementary school three charitable endowments, and manufactures of soap, fuselina, and mits of experience iron. Pop. 3074

MAGGORE, or MAGGORA a lake in the N of Italy common to the Swiss can. Tesan Piedmont, and Lombardy and consisting of a long and comparatively narrow expanse, stretching irregularly N.E. to S.W., for 40 m., with a maximum breadth of 5½ m. and a mean breadth of not more than 2 m., perimeter 91 m., area, 24 sq m., maximum

depth 2025 ft or nearly 438 fathoms; height above sea level, 698 ft. Its basin is of large extent, the lake receiving all the waters which descend from the lofty Alps, commencing near Mount Rosa, and thence circling round to a point between the Lakes of Como and Lugano. Its chief feeders are the latter lake, which discharges itself into it by the Fren, on the E. the N. Ticino, which falls into it on the N.E., and the Tice on the W. A considerable traffic is carried on in timber cut on the mountain sides, and by sailing vessels and steamers the latter plying regularly upon it between Magdeburg and Como/Lugano. Numerous travellers avail themselves of this last means of conveyance, to view the splendid scenery for which the lake is celebrated. The lake has no islands of any importance, except the beautiful Borromean Isles, forming the entrance of the small gulf into which the Tice falls. It is well supplied with fish particularly trout, which some times weigh 50 lbs. On its shores are quarries of fine white marble

MAGHERA —J A market to and par Ireland co. and 28 m. S.E. Londonderry. The town contains the parish church and two Presbyterian meeting-houses, and has weekly markets well supplied with linen, and agricultural produce. Pop. 1162 Area of par 24 72 11 61 1/2 —2, 4 par Ireland co. Down 8214 ac. 10 p 11 7

MAGHERAFIN, par Irel Fermanagh and Tyrone, 8452 ac. Pop. 3867

MAGHERAFULLONEY par Irel Fermanagh, 14 755 ac. Pop. 5138

MAGHERADROO par Irel, Down 12,562 ac. Pop. 6564

MAGHERAFUFFT a market to and par Ireland co. and 33 m. S.E. Londonderry. The town situated on the road to Coleraine has a church a Presbyterian and a Methodist meeting house, R Catholic chapel market house courthouses, bridewell and workhouse and a trade in linen and agricultural produce P 1900 Area of par 8790 ac. P 2692

MAGHERAGALL par Irel Antrim 6556 ac. P 6964

MAGHERALIN a par and to Armagh and Down

7294 ac. Pop. 5482

MAGHERALIN a par Irel Down 9444 ac. P 2637

MAGHERAMISK a par Irel, Antrim 9150 ac

10 p 176

MAGHERNO, a vil and com Italy Lombardy prov

Milan prov and 4 m. S.E. Iaviz, near R Lamlino in a

fertile district, with a parish church and an oratory. 1 1559

MAGHERO, a par Irel Monaghan 10,702 ac

Pop. 10 687

MAGHERO a tin in India, lat. 24 11 41 N lon 63 17 E

It carries on a considerable trade with Cutch. Pop. 5000

MAGHERO a tin in India, lat. 24 11 41 N lon 63 17 E

MAGHERO a tin in India, lat. 24 11 41 N lon 63 17 E

MAGHERO a tin in India, lat. 24 11 41 N lon 63 17 E

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MAGHERO a tin in India, lat. 24 11 41 N lon 63 17 E

MAGHERO a tin in India, lat. 24 11 41 N lon 63 17 E

MAGNA CAVALLO a vil and com Italy Venice prov and E S E Mantua near bank Po, in a somewhat marshy but not unfertile district with a parish church 1 m 1894

MAGNAC-LAVAIL a tn France dep Haute Vienne bank Brant 27 m N Limoges with a communal college manufacture of leather and a trade in wine flour and iron Pop. 1108

MAGNAGO a vil and com Italy, Lombardy prov and W Milan with two churches and some trade in the wine of the district which bears a high name 1 up 1080

MAGNANO a vil and com Italy Piedmont div Turin prov and about 9 m S Biella with a church the remains of an old castle manufactures of earthenware and a trade in corn, wine, fruit, and wood for fuel Pop. 1706

MAGNAYACKA a vil and export Italy Romagna, delug and about 40 m S S F Ferrara at the mouth of the canal which gives Comacchio a communication with the Adriatic. It is defended by a fort. **MAGNESA** an anc city Asiatic Turkey for M. M.

MAGNETICAL ISLAND—1 An island off N E coast Australia lat 19 5 S lon 148 40 E It is 8 to 10 m long and 4 to 5 m in breadth at the broadest part and on the N W side, has good anchorage—2 An Isl Guatemala, S coast, off Port Iuchin lat 8 4 S lon 16 47 W in

MAGNIE a promontory E coast Sicily 6 m N Syracuse It forms the S side of the harbour of Augusta and is often called an island though a narrow isthmus unites it to the mainland On its highest point is a strong martello tower commanding the approaches to it and the small bays on each side of it and near the extremity of the isthmus are the large salt-works of Rajona

MAGNUV (Gr) a beautiful and spacious bay Scotland W coast of the mainland of Shetland, containing several islands, behind which several minor bays branch off and penetrate into the interior affording anchorage where the largest vessels may ride safely in the most tempestuous weather

MAGUCS a vil Hungary Thither Danube co. Beranya in a fertile plain, about 1 m from Hinfarkoben with a Catholic church, normal school and synagogue P 248

MAGOR par Eng Monmouth 10514 ac 1 up 699

MAGORREAN par Irel Tipperary 4140 ac 1 857

MAGOURNEY par Irel Cork 5869 ac 1 up 1800

MAGOWRY par Irel Tipperary, 1932 ac Pop 461

MAGNA a river Italy which descends from the Apennines in the Tuscan district of Livorno, flows S and after a course of about 35 m, falls into the Gulf of Genoa, 4 m. S W Sarzana. Its chief affluents are the Arbia, on the left, and the Vara, on the right.

MAGSTAD a vil W Württemberg, cercle Neckar 10 m. S W Stuttgart with a church Pop. 1947

MAGLILLONNE (Latin, *Apollon*) an islet or rather a peninsula, France, dep. Harault, above 1 m long, in the Loire de Then, near the Canal Des Ecluzes, and about 5 m from Montpelier. It was the site of a town of some celebrity in the history of Languedoc, but its only remains are a few houses and a remarkable church dating from the seventh century

MAGUIRENS BRIDGE, a market tn Ireland co. Fermanagh 7 1/2 m S E Enniskillen with a parish church, R. Catholic chapel Methodist meeting house and two schools Pop. 773.

MAGYAR (Magyar) or **GROSS-MAGYENOUR** a vil Hungary, Bihor Danube, co and 13 m from Presburg, in the island of Schütz with a church, and a ferry over the Ensek 1 1/2 m are of the Danube. Pop. 1801

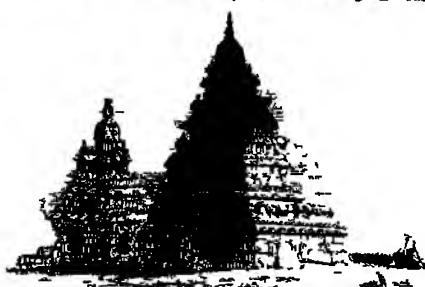
MAGYAR-BARRA or **BARRA** a vil Austria, Transylvania, co and 98 m S E Koksburg with a Protestant and a Greek church. Pop. 1009

MAGYARO a vil Transylvania co Thorenburg, near Thorcia with two Greek churches 1 up 1037

Vol. II

MAGYAROS, or **MAHARAT** a vil Transylvania, dist and about 27 m from Kronstadt, on the Aisla with a Protestant and a Greek church Pop. 1488.

MAHARALPOORAM, or **MAHARALPOORAM** an anc city, S Hindoostan presd and 35 m S Madras; lat. 12 30' N lon 80 18' E. now remarkable only for the extent, variety and singular character of its relics of antiquity, the most remarkable of which are some old Hindoo temples, dedicated to Vishnu generally called the Seven Pagodas. 1 here



PAGODAS AT MAHARALPOORAM
From Paganos. Photograph. Illustration of the A. also Architecture of India.

are besides a number of curious and elaborate excavations in the living rock and a great variety of carved representations of animals and non-descript monsters. The town is said to have extended many miles to the E. on ground now covered by the sea.

MAHAH PSHWUR HILLS, a convoluted station Hindoostan in the Ghats of the Deccan lat. 17 05' N lon 73 30' W 4500 ft. above sea-level. The hills, which is built mostly of stone, contains a sun-dial, a church, prison, and subscription library.

MAHADEO a temple, Hindoostan presd Bengal S W district, in the Mahadeo hills. It is a famous object of Hindoo pilgrimages, and has 60 m S E Humeinabad, on the Ner ludda lat. 22 27' N lon 85 5 L.

MAHANADA a river Hindoostan presd Bengal It is formed in prov Bengal 20 m E Purneah, by the junction of the Kinnia and another stream, both proceeding N from Sikkim. From the junction the Mahanada flows S E and, after uniting with some other streams joins the Ganga 80 m N N. Mounesahat. Total course from source of the Kinnia 250 m and from the junction 100 m direct distance.

MAHANUDDY PIVER a Hindoostan It rises in prov Gundwah near Kyrangpur lat. 21 20' N lon 80 50' E. flows S E and then E. through prov Orissa, past Bumbur and Cuttack and falls into the Bay of Bengal by two mouths the most N in lat. 20 18' N lon 86 40' E after a course of about 480 m. During the rains, it is navigable 300 m up from its estuary but a large portion of its channel is dry during five or six months of the year, when it is fordable even at Cuttack on the higher part of its course it is rendered difficult by rocks and rapids. Diamonds of the finest quality and of various sizes are found in the stream and in several of its tributaries more especially at the mouths of the Masand, Khelion and Hele.

MAHARAJGUNCE, a tn Hindoostan presd Bengal near 1 bank Mahanada 250 m N W Calcutta.

MAHAVILLY GUNGA a large river Ceylon, rises nearly in the centre of the S part of the island lat. 6 47' N lon. 80 54' E 34 m S Kandy. It has generally a N N E course, though with many and great deviations, nearly on circles Kandy and falls into the Bay of Bengal at Trincomalee whole length about 160 m. It has magnificent falls between Kandy and Burumy, near the latter of which towns it attains its greatest breadth, 540 ft. It is so obstructed by mud-banks as to be impracticable for boats.

city consumed and the annual supply imported chiefly from the Persian Gulf, has been estimated at 25 000 tons. — (Capt Haines *Jour Roy Soc* vol x Wallsted's Travels.)

MAHARATTA or **MAHARATTA STRATA**, an extensive territory Hindoostan, which originally included Candahar, Bagiana, and part of Bazar extending N W as far as Ghorat and the Nerbada, and W along the narrow mountainous tract which forms the E frontier of the Concan and stretches N from Surat to Canara. The Maharatta language is still more widely diffused, and, though not the vernacular dialect, is spoken in provinces far beyond the original boundaries of the Maharatta country. All these states are now subject or tributary to the British.

MAHREN a prov Austria. See **MORAVIA**
MAHRISCH several places Austria Moravia. — 1 *Neustadt* a town in N W Olmitz, on the Oskawa, and the railway to Prague, with considerable woollen manufactures. Pop 3600. — 2 *Ostrow* a town, on the Oskawa, consisting chiefly of wooden houses. Pop 2000. — 3 *Zyben* a town, on the Oskawa, and 29 m N W Olmitz, in a fertile district on the Trbítz river, with a castle, 1 great college, gymnasium, high school, and manufactures of woollens and linen. Pop 3000.

MAIA, a river, Sabara, which rises in the W slope of the mountains of Stanovoy, S W of the town of Okhotsk, flows first N W then N, and, after a very meandering course of nearly 600 m, joins the bank of the Amur, opposite to the town of Lst. Mandana. Its principal affluent is the Judoma.

MAIDA a town in Naples, prov Calabria Litta II, dist. and 8 m N. Nicotro on a height. It is well built, and has four churches, near it there is a salt spring. In July 1806 the British here defeated the French. Pop 2700.
MAIDEN, 2 pars England. — 1 *Reading* Somerset and Wilt 4548 ac. P 794. — 2 *Wilt*, 1000 ac. P 871.

MAIDENHEAD a municipal corp and market in England, co. Berks, 12 m E of Reading, near the bank of the Thames, here crossed by a fine stone bridge and on the Great Western Railway. It consists principally of one long street lighted with gas, and paved, and in which the houses are tolerably well built and has a handsome and commodious chapel, and places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, Catholics of the Augustinian Connection, and the Society of Friends a town hall and market house, a national school, several endowed charities, trade chiefly in malt, corn, meal and timber. Pop (1861), 3807.

MAIDENS, a cluster of rocks, in the bay off E coast, Ireland, co. Antrim, 6 m N by E Larne light-house. They are surrounded by dangerous reefs, and on each of the two highest rocks is a light-house, with fixed white light, at an elevation of 84 ft and 94 ft respectively lat (N light) 54° 56' N long 5° 44' 15' W.

MAIDENPOUR par Eng Northampton 1630 ac. 1 817.

MAIDS several par England, Bucks 1260 ac. 1 573.

MAIDSTON a parl bor market in par England, co. Kent, in a pleasant and fertile valley 52 m S. E. of London 1 bank Medway here crossed by a bridge of five arches and on a branch of the S E. railway. It consists chiefly of four principal streets which cross each other at the market place with smaller ones branching off at right angles, well paved, and lighted with gas. It has a neat town hall, commercial room and theatre and an extensive county jail, occupying an area of 13 or 14 acres, a fine old church one of the largest parochial buildings in the kingdom supposed to be of the fourteenth century, a new church place of worship for Wesleyans, Baptists, Independents, Unitarians, and a Society of Friends meeting house, a free grammar-school, a proprietary and several charity schools, and an excellent infirmary dispensary and six almshouses. The only manufacture worth mentioning is paper for which there are several large mills. An extensive trade is carried on in fruit and hops. The Medway is navigable for large boats up to the town. The bor sends two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1851), 1751. Pop bor (1851), 80 801.

MAIDWORTH, a parl bor Northampton, 1660 ac. 1 280.

MAILAND a town Italy See **MILAN**.

MAILCOOTA a town Hindoostan, prov Madras, in Mysore, 18 m N Seringapatam, lat 13° 59' N lon. 79° 42' E, on a rocky hill. It is open, well built, and paved, and is one of the most celebrated places of Hindoo worship in India. It contains several pagodas, a large temple, surrounded by a

colonnade and a very large tank, on the banks of which are numerous buildings for the accommodation of pilgrims.

MAILI FRAYE (La) [*Latin Moschellus*] a hamlet, France dep. Seine Inférieure r. bank Seine, near the forest of Brotonne, and not far from Paris. It is chiefly deserving of notice for its plateau a vast expanse of irregular vegetation facing the river. The park has been laid-out at considerable expense, though not in very good taste and is a frequent summer resort. There is a building-yard in the neighbourhood.

MAILMAKIPIN or **MAILMA** (Cau) [Saying and selling mail] a town China Mongolia, on the frontiers of Siberia, forming, with Kachia, an entrepot for trade between Russia and China. See **KIACHTA**.

MAILMUND a town W Afghanistan about 34 m W of Kandahar and near the route between it and Herat. It stands at the opening of a rich cultivated valley, enclosed by hills of moderate height.

MAIN, a river Asiatic Russia, which rises in a branch of the Stavropol mountains, on the N frontiers of Kaimachka, flows N W and joins the bank of the Anzot after a course of nearly 180 m.

MAIN or **MAIN** [*anc. Maina*] a river Germany which is formed in the N of Bavaria, by the junction of the White and the Red Main about 13 m N W Rureuth. It flows N W to the confines of Hesse, and then makes a succession of remarkable zigzags, generally E. and N. but directly W till it reaches the confines of Hesse-Darmstadt, which it enters. It then flows circuitously W forming the boundary between Hesse-Darmstadt and Hesse-Cassel, crosses it a territory of Hesse-Kassel, turns S W, forming the boundary between Hesse-Darmstadt and Nassau, and joins the bank of the Rhine, a little above the town of Mainz, after a course of 230 m. Its principal affluents are on the right the Rodahn, the Rannach, Franconian Saale, Kinzig, and the Nidda, and on the left, the Regnitz, Tauber, and Gerabach. The principal towns which it passes are Würzburg, Aschaffenburg, and Frankfurt. It is navigable for about 200 m, commencing at the confluence of the Regnitz and by means of King Ludwig's canal it affords through navigation to the Danube.

MAINA a mountainous district of Greece, in the S part of the Morea, comprising the narrow peninsula between the gulfs of Koron and Kalamata, a portion of the ancient province of Laconia. It is the most fertile part of the peninsula consisting chiefly of the extensive ridge of mountains known by the name of Taygetos. — The town of Maina an insignificant place, is situated near the extremity of the peninsula on the Gulf of Kalamata.

MAINBERNIBIM a town Bavaria Lower Franconia with a church a normal school a parsonage a trade in corn and wine and four mills. Pop 1033.

MAINBURG a market in Lower Bavaria 27 m S S W Ratibon with three churches two mills, and a trade in corn, fruit, horses, and cattle. Pop 1023.

MAINL, one of the E. and maritime U States of N America, bounded E and N by New Brunswick, N and N W by Lower Canada, W by the State of New Hampshire, and S E by the Atlantic Ocean lat. 43° 0' to 47° 20' N lon. 66° 50' to 70° 55' W area, 52,028 sq m. It is an elevated country, but hilly rather than mountainous. From the W side of the state, E of the White Mountains in New Hampshire an irregular chain of highlands extends E. to the N of the sources of Kennebec and 1 embouchure and passing E. of the sources of the Arrowsicut terminates on the E boundary of the U States. Katahdin mountain, about 70 m N of Bangor between the F and W branches of the Penobscot the most elevated summit of the chain, is 5385 ft high. Another chain of highlands extends in a N W direction from near the N W sources of the Connecticut dividing the waters which flow N into the St. Lawrence from those which flow S into the Atlantic Ocean and the Bay of Fundy, probably nowhere less than 1400 ft high. The state, however, is almost completely traversed by navigable rivers; the principal of which are the Penobscot and Kennebec; and in the interior are numerous lakes of which Moosehead is 60 m long, by 10 to 10 m broad and Umbagog partly in New Hampshire, is 18 m long and 10 m broad. The number of the smaller lakes is so great that one-tenth of the surface of the state is computed to be covered with water. The coast abounds with islands, the largest of which is Mount Desert, 15 m long and 12 m broad,

MAIXENT (Sr.) [*Latin. Maixentopolis Pictorum*] a tn. France, dep. Deux Sèvres, 13 m. E N E. Niort, on the slope of a gentle hill, at the foot of which flows the Sèvre Niortaise. It is an irregular, ill-built place, surrounded with old walls. It possesses a consulting chamber of commerce and a communal college has considerable manufactures of serge, woollen hosiery, and other commodities, chiefly a renowned mill and a trade in mules, horses, corn, wool, &c. Pop. 4095.

MAJAKHO, a bay N W coast Madagascar, lat. 16° 12' S. lon. 46° 59' E.; and is about 5 m wide, narrowing gradually to 2 m. where, at the distance of 9 m from the entrance, it opens into a capacious basin or inner harbour. The soundings vary from 4 to 68 fathoms. Several rivers fall into it. At the head of the bay is a small town of some name, which was formerly inhabited by Arabs.

MAJDAN a vil Hungary Thierus on Krassova, 4 m from Győr, with a Greek church, and a trade in damson plums. Pop. 1810.

MAJINDA, a to Soudie, r bank Indus, 85 m. N W Hyderabad lat. 25° 51' N lon. 68° 19' E, on an alluvial but indifferently cultivated plain. It has an extensive bazaar and has been frequently swept away by inundations of the Indus but, on these occasions, the inhabitants merely retire a few hundred yards and again erect their habitations. P. 2000.

MAJOLCA [*Spanish Mallorca, French Majorque, Latin Meliora-majore*], an isl. Mediterranean, belonging to Spain, and forming the largest of the Balearic group, about 115 m S. Barcelona. lat. 39° 14' to 39° 27' N lon. 2° 18' to 3° 27' E (n.) greatest length W to E 68 m. greatest breadth 45 m. current, 144 m. and area, 1420 sq m. It is very irregular in shape, and deeply indented, particularly in the N E. by the bays of Alendia and Pollensa, and on the S W by that of Palma. The most prominent headlands are Cape Formentor in the N. Pinar and Fornells in the N E, Pura in the E. Balans in the E. Calaguera in the S W, and Trancas in the W close to the small island of Dragonera. The coast on the W and N facing Spain, are very lofty and steep, in other directions, and particularly on the E, they are low and shelving. A great number of good natural harbours are scattered over the coast, and more especially in the larger bays. The interior is finely diversified by mountains, hills, valleys, and plains. A mountain chain stretching N E. to S W, naturally divides it into two different parts—the one on the E. and S W generally level and the other on the N and E covered for the most part with lofty heights. These heights form two distinct groups. One of them commences at Cape Calaguera, and extends to Cape Formentor and the other extends from Cape Formentor to Cape Roca or Borjeto. The salient point of the island, Punta de Toralla, belonging to the W chain, has a height of about 4900 ft. Almost all the rocks consist of limestones, belonging to the upper part of the secondary formation and overlaid by tertiary strata. The climate is temperate, the mountains in the N affording protection against the winter cold, and refreshing breezes from the sea mitigating the summer heat; violent winds however are not unfrequent and the air is often overcharged with moisture, which hangs in clouds or descends in mists. Some of the plains are of a thin, hungry soil, where the want of irrigating streams makes cultivation almost impossible; but the island generally both in the hills and plains, is well watered and fertile, producing in considerable abundance, wheat, barley, oats, legumes, oil, and wine; maize, hemp, flax, silk and saffron are produced in less abundance; fruits abound everywhere, and include figs, oranges, lemons, citrons, dates, and pomegranates. The pastures feed large numbers of swine, sheep, goats, horned cattle and horses, the smaller kinds of game, and particularly birds, are everywhere seen, and the fisheries, on the coasts, are valuable. The manufactures, which are very insignificant, include a few linen, woollen, and silk goods, simple or mixed hats and cabinet-work and the trade is chiefly in oil, wine, brandy and fruit, particularly figs and oranges. The inhabitants are brave, hardy and industrious, tolerably strict in their morals, religious, and submissive to the laws. They make good soldiers, and were suddenly celebrated for their skill in the use of the sling. Pop. 179,763.

MAJORI a to Naples, prov. Principato-Citra dist. and 6 m W S Salerno, on the Gulf of Salerno. It contains seven churches. Pop. 2700.

MAJSE, or MAYAK, a vil Hungary, Thierus Danube, co. Baranya, 6 m from Mohacs with a R. Catholic and Greek non-united church. Pop. 1217.

MAJSA, a vil Hungary dist. Itelle Kumanu, 18 m from Tolygha. It has a R. Catholic church, and, near it, are freestone and limestone quarries. Inhabitants chiefly employed in fishing etc. Pop. 4398.

MAJTHNY [*Nagari*] a market town Hungary Thierus Thassa, co. Szekes, 1 bank Krasna, 50 m E by N Debrecen with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1961.

MAJUAGA or **MARUJA** a tn in the N W of Isl. Madagascar near the entrance to the Bay of Bombatoka, lat. 15° 44' S. lon. 45° 13' E. It is large and straggling and nearly 1 m in extent. The style of buildings in the town varies like the inhabitants one-half being Arab the other Madagasy. Numerous ancient tombs would indicate that the place had been more populous in former times than at present. An extensive trade is carried on here, chiefly with the Americans in packed beef, horses, tallow and hides.

MAKAD a vil Hungary Thierus Danube co. and about 27 m from Pesth on Rakovec an island of the Danube with a Protestant church. Pop. 1088.

MAKADISHU [*written by the Portuguese Magadeno*] and in maps frequently *Magadeno* is an important town once considered as the capital of a kingdom on the coast of Africa lat. 2° 2' N lon. 4° 20' E. This is the first town which occurs on the coast S. from Ras Hafin in a distance of 700 m.; the intervening shore being desert and hardly accessible, owing to the violent surf. From this S. the coast still retains its sterile aspect, though well peopled, and has been rarely visited, as the natives have, till recently always manifested a treacherous and inhospitable disposition. Since about 1838, however they have welcomed English visitors who have been enabled to clear up the mystery of a numerous population and great abundance of food and fuel on a bare strand backed by barren sand hills, and have revealed to our view that Nile of Makadishu so much celebrated by Arab writers. A reef of rocks here runs parallel to the shore for some distance, and shelters the inner channel which, with two fathoms water forms an excellent boat harbour. To this circumstance, doubtless, the town owes its origin. Makadishu has a fine appearance from the sea. Its stone towers, two or three stories high, with numerous turrets or minarets rising above them, offer the outline of a well built city but a near approach, and close inspection of its narrow streets its dilapidated and squalid dwellings, remove this impression. With respect to the turreted or domed buildings we learn nothing from recent sources beyond a hint that they are of a royal character. It was stated by a sailor who lived 16 years a captive in Makadishu, having been thrown on shore from the wreck of the *Alfonso* East Indiaman in 1790 that the buildings in question are tombs and of coloured marble. The king's Mosak, for so he calls it, is 110 ft sq built of black and white marbles, with a green cupola. Lamps are kept burning in it night and day. Pots or vases, containing the ashes of the king's hearth, are ranged round the walls he reckoned 87 of them. Makadishu consists of two towns close together—*Ilamarrin* to the S. and *Shanghal*. The former with a Somali or perhaps ancient Arabic name, is obviously the town of the superior and ruling caste, the latter with a Sawahili appellation contains the slaves and lower orders. *Shanghal* is a collection of huts, built round the tombs or temples already mentioned. *Ilamarrin* displays about 150 stone houses all in a state of decay, but well constructed and often handsome, and manifestly the work of a people much superior in arts to the present inhabitants of the place. The population of Makadishu is from 8000 to 4000 S. for 200 m of the coast is well lined with towns and villages, the chief of which are *Makhal* and *Beravah*. *Makhal* in lat. 1° 43' S. lon. 44° 58' E. is partly built of coral and contains about 8000 inhabitants. The adjacent strand and hills behind the town have the usual bare and arid aspect of this coast. This place has lost its importance, and chief source of gain, by the suppression of the slave-trade. The inhabitants of this village have been exaggerated, in some maps, into a great nation under the name of *Mareotia*. *Berava* or *Beravah* lat. 1° 5' N. lon. 44° 2' E. resembles the preceding towns in most respects, but is probably larger its population being estimated at 2000 or 6000. The people

are of a tribe called Bayda, governed by a chief, who professes allegiance to the Sultan of Makat. A stone pillar on the sea-side, about 1 m. S. of the town, shows the entrance of the harbour or anchorage, which is sheltered by two small islands. Hence, as indeed on all the coast from the Juba N to Ras Hafsa, 800 m. there is nothing visible but a barren strand and naked reddish, undulating hills, 1½ or 2 m. distant, and from 150 to 250 ft. in height. Only a few pumpkins and water melons are grown in gardens near the town. Arabians sometimes show themselves in the neighbourhood and the hyenas feed in the town at night.

A chain of populous towns and villages, extending along 200 m. of a desert and utterly unproductive coast, is a remarkable phenomenon, and would doubtless have awakened the curiosity of geographers, but for the darkness which continued to hang over a region the well-known inhospitality of which repelled Europeans. The account given by Arab writers of the Nile at Makaddia were repeated as fabulous. The Obelisk of the Barrow was thought to be the Nile and later allusion to the same river under the name of Dakko, failed, from their obscurity to fix attention. The first European who ventured to intrust himself to the guidance of these people on an excursion into the interior was Mr J. Steady Leigh, who in Nov 1836, went from Brava to the river a distance of 8 m. He found the sand hills torn by new volcanic terrors, so as to resemble the crater of a volcano.

On the summit the level extended for some distance with only a few short sharp ridges over it. At length the low plain ended and to the view a perfect level extended to the horizon, and covered with trees distributed as in a park, among which the Bombax was conspicuous for gigantic size and rich foliage. The river was found to be 60 yards wide and 3 fathoms deep. The approach to it was difficult for 2 m. owing to the softness of the irrigated ground. Again in March and April 1843, Lieut W. Christopher E. L. C. crossed to the river from Brava, from Makat and from Makaddia respectively, distant from it 8 1/2 and 22 m. and thus ascertained the character of this very remarkable stream through a course of 120 m. It irrigates the land to a distance of at least 2 m. on both sides (probably much farther at the height of the flood) and percolates also through the sand wherever it reaches the hills and being thus wasted diminishes in its course downwards. At Girra N. W. of Makaddia it was in the driest season, 250 ft. wide. Near Brava, 120 m. lower down its width varied from 70 to 150 ft. and further on it was said to turn N. W. and to be whilly spent before it reaches the river Juba, though there is reason to believe that its ancient channel occasionally filled perhaps in the flood is still recognizable in a wide creek (Khal) in Arabia, the Collee of Pigeatla 80 or 100 m. up that river.

The country irrigated by the Webb or Nile of Makaddia fits newly imposed name Hamar River seems needless at the home of plenty. No other spot on the earth perhaps equals it in growing abundance. It is the granary of S. Arabia, producing rice, millet and maize the latter two ripening at all seasons of the year. Lieut Christopher found that he could purchase for a dollar 1900 lbs. of good grain. Fruits are not wanting the fig tree is allowed to overhang the banks of the river and to all this it is added great natural wealth due to the broad-felled sheep and camels. The population chiefly of the Somali race inhabiting the banks of the river and adjacent coast from Makaddia to has been estimated at 150,000. It will probably be found that the sources of the Webb lie much further W. than has been hitherto supposed, and that it runs a long way N.E. towards Harar before it turns S. across the desert to Makaddia. The river of Juba lat. 6° 10' 35" S. (the Gornid of the Somali the N. limbs of the Sawdillo) is under the authority of the sheikha of Brava. Within the bar, which is shallow, it is navigable a long way but is fordable, in the dry season at 1 fathom about 20 m. up, to which place the trade of the coast extends. (Owen's *Travels*. Lieut Christopher On the E. Coast of Africa, *Journal Roy. Geog. Soc.* vol. xiv.)

MAKALLAH or MACALLAN, a S. coast Arab in Hadramaut and the chief commercial depot of that country. It is built on a narrow rocky point, projecting southwards into the sea, behind it lies cliffs of reddish limestone, 500 ft. high, on which are erected six square towers, for the defence of the town. The Governor's house, a large square building, is in lat.

10° 30' N. lon 49° 11' E. On either side of the point on which the town stands, is a small bay. That on the W. sheltered on the same side by a reef, is much frequented by coasting vessels. Ras (Capo) Makallah, distant about 4 m. affords shelter on the E. Immediately above the reef cliffs Jebel Gharrah a flat-topped mountain of beautiful white limestone, rises 1800 ft. above the sea. The rocks contain two megaliths and some stone houses, a few of which are three stories high but most of the dwellings are walled ruins. The population of Makallah, estimated at 4500 or at 7000, and said to be increasing, is of a very multifarious, and perhaps, fluctuating character. Besides the Arab inhabitants there are Banyans, Karachies from the Persian Gulf, Sawdillo from the E. coast of Africa and Somali from the coast opposite to Aden. These strangers are equal in number to the indigenous population. The commerce with India is chiefly in the hands of the Banyans but the coasting trade is also very active and a good deal of business is done in the slave-market. Makallah is on the whole a prosperous seaport and though it is said to have first started up on the ruin of Aden, yet now the restoration of the latter place does not seem to depress it on the contrary the security arising from the presence of British cruisers, and the example which Aden sets, of large enterprise and liberal dealing, evidently tends to nourish among the Arabs the spirit of peaceful industry. (Haines, in *Journal Roy. Geog. Soc.* vol. ix.)

MAKARITWY twotus Russa. — 1 to, gov and 105 m from Kozmoma cap dist on the Juba. It is regularly built with straight and well laid-out streets, and has a handsome market-house, three churches, a convent, several banyans and a vitrol work. A considerable number of barges are built here, and an active trade carried on particularly in corn. P. 3112. — The district is of a cold ungenial soil, but produces a good deal of flax and hemp. A great many horses are reared, and the forests which are extensive, furnish excellent timber. — 2 A to gov and 50 m E.E. Nijm Norgard cap dist 1 bank 1/2 m, near the confluence of the Kozmoma. It is a wretched old built place, but contains a large monastery having the aspect of a fortress. A celebrated fair is held here which lasts the whole month of July and is frequented by numerous dealers from distant countries — Bucharians, Persian Greeks, &c. Pop. 2176. — The district produces much excellent flax. Pop. 8000.

MAKAR par. P. 11 on 3204. Pop. 9822. MAKEI-FOV par. No. R church 982. ac. 1 345. MAKIAN MAKIAH or MATIAK a small volcanic island in the Archipelago Moluccas W coast of Gilolo lat. 0° 40' N. lon 127° 20' E. In 1746 an eruption of the volcano accompanied by an earthquake destroyed numerous villages, and a great many lives. The island is exceedingly fertile and for a time fortified by the Dutch but is now in a very decayed state and its population has decreased from 9000 to 2000.

MAKKUM a maritime N. Holland prov. Friesland 18 m S.W. Ierswarden on the Zuider Zee with well made streets a rooey butter-market, an elegant weigh-house, a Calvinistic a Baptist, and a R. Catholic church two schools and as many poorhouses an active shipping trade a building yard and limited manufacture of cordwainery, leather and paper with some oil mustard and corn mills. Pop. 1943. MAKMOWA or MACHINOWKA a to Russa gov and 93 m S.W. Kuw r bank Gullupet an affluent of the Dnau. It has a R. Catholic and two Greek churches, a Greek convent and manufactures of ironware and leather. P. 4001.

MAK or MAKIVA a market in Hungary, county Thutser Thoms co. Gecaz r bank Maros, 22 m E by S. Seregheim. It is the residence of a bishop, and contains a R. Catholic, a Greek united, and a Protestant church, a Protestant gymnasium a court house and county buildings and handsome barracks recently constructed. The district around is very fertile producing grain and cattle and rearing great numbers of cattle. In all these, and also in wood, the trade is considerable. The fishing in the Maros, which is very productive, supplies a considerable number of the inhabitants and there are also numerous mills and a yearly market. Pop. (1848) 21,000, of whom rather more than one-half are Protestants.

MAKOW a to Russian Island, 63 m E.N.F. Ploek r bank Orak. Pop. 1448.

MAKOWIEC a tn. Russian Poland, 88 m E E W. In a battle fought here in 1794, between the Poles and Russians Kosciuszko was wounded and taken prisoner.

MAKRI MACRI, or **MAKRI** a to, port and gulf or bay. Adette Turkey pass Anatolia, S.W. coast. The town, lat. 36° 37' N. lon. 28° 9' E (a.) consists of about fifty houses or magazines, where much trade is carried on in across galleys, and treasured. It occupies the site of the ancient Tilmessos, renowned in antiquity for the art of divination. The principal remains are a large theatre, of extremely plain archaic masonry, in tolerable preservation, a number of caves partly built, and partly cut in the rock, extending along the coast, and an interesting series of tombs of several kinds and dates. The harbour is excellent, and the navigation of the gulf safe, with a sufficient depth of water.

MAKTAN a small Is. Indian Archipelago one of the Philippines, and lying to the E. of the island and S.E. of the town of Zebu from which it is separated by a channel about 3 m wide. The channel affords good anchorage and shelter but requires to be very carefully navigated. The celebrated navigator, Magellan, was killed here in 1521.

MALA a decayed vil. Peru dep. and 48 m S E Lima about 4 m. from the Pacific, in a valley of same name. Here Pizarro met Almagro to settle their differences. Pop. 800. — The valley produces a great quantity of grain and fruits extensively employed in the fattening of pigs, which form the staple of its trade. Pop. abt 1 000 000.

MALABAR, maritime dist. British India, presid. Madras, on the W coast, between lat. 10° 20' and 12° N., having N. Cochin, E. Mysore Coorg, and Combaratore, S. Cochin and W. the Indian Ocean. It is about 140 m long N to S and about 80 m in breadth from the Western Ghats to the coast. Area 6060 sq m. A great portion of the district is comparatively low but it is intersected by narrow ravines covered with forests and jungle and watered by innumerable streams but all of them having necessarily very short courses. It consists of small low hills, with steep sides formed into terraces for cultivation. The interjacent valleys are extremely fertile and support a numerous population. In some places a sandy plain 8 m wide runs along where rising into downs covered with coral soil, the cultivation of which is carefully pursued and yields good returns. The coast is indented with numerous inlets. Cold as found in some of the mountain streams but in comparatively small quantities. The climate is on the whole healthy. The hot season is from February to May the wet from May to October and the cool during the remaining months. The principal vegetable products are black and white pepper, coconuts, coconuts oil, cow rope, betel-nuts, tank wood and dal wood, cardamoms, ginger, turmeric, pepper, wood, arrow root, yams, lamp, and copperas. The chief exports consist of the produce of the coconut tree to the value of £20 500, pepper from 5,000 000 to 7 500 000 lbs., betel nuts to the value of £25,000, cloth the produce of the E. district is exported annually to the value of from £170 000 to £220 000. The total exports by sea amount to about £200 000 and the imports to £120 000. Coarse cloths are manufactured at a few places in the interior from the cotton the produce of Malabar coconuts, coconuts and oil and arrow, from 8 to coconuts, turmeric, ginger and coconuts, brown sugar.

Neither the soil nor the climate of Malabar are suited to the cultivation of cotton. What is grown is small in quantity and inferior in quality. The principal towns are Cannanore, Tellicherry, Malé, Ponnany, Calicut, and Palghat. Pop. (1845), estimated at 1 200 000. In 1802 it was only 450 000. — The former provinces of Malabar extended from Cape Comorin to the river Chandery, lat. 12° 30' N. but the name is often erroneously applied to the whole extent of coast country as far as Bombay.

MALACCA AND **MAJINGA**, a British colony, W coast Malay Peninsula, in the Strait of Malacca, intersected by the parallel of lat. 2° 30' N. It extends about 40 m. along the shore of the strait, and about 55 m. inland, including Nanning bounded, N by Selangor, S by Johore, at the river Moors E. the Nanyang country and W the sea, area, about 1000 sq m. The sea-coast is rocky, and the interior in some parts

mountainous, with picturesque valleys intervening. The principal rivers are the Lingga, the Malacca, the Cassing, the Mungie Baru and the Dayong, having their sources in the interior and falling into the Strait of Malacca. Their mouths are more or less obstructed by bars and sandbanks, and their margins generally low in many places swampy and covered with forest. The Lingga is navigable for small vessels 10 or 12 m from the mouth. The climate is said to be one of the best in India, the thermometer ranging from 72 to 85° throughout the year, seldom exceeding the latter, or falling much below the former. The soil is remarkably fertile, and, in several places, capable of producing excellent nutmegs and cloves. Rice is grown in abundance. Agriculture is on the increase and the forests are being rapidly cleared away. Vegetation is remarkably luxuriant and nutmeg, sugar-cane, cotton, indigo, chocolate pepper and spices, have all been tried and found to thrive well. The spontaneous productions of the soil consist of a great variety of the fruits including the mangoes which is said to attain a higher perfection here than probably anywhere else. There is no lack in the district, but abundance of fine durable lumber well adapted for ship and house building. It contains rich deposits of gold and tin, the latter chiefly in Nanning. This settlement is included in the presidency of Bengal and is governed by a resident, with an assistant resident at Malacca. Pop. estimated at 55 000 of whom about 3000 are Europeans.

MALACCA, a tn. Malay Peninsula, cap. of above dist. at the head of a small bay, on both sides, but mostly on the right of the Malacca river, near its mouth, lat. 2° 10' 30" N. lon. 102° 14' 10" E. (a.) The town which has a pretty appearance from the sea, is built in the old-fashioned Dutch style, each house, with its out offices, forming a square, with a yard in the centre. Many of the houses are of stone, and well built and several of the streets are spacious and hand some. But the place, according to Mr Davidson, is rapidly going to decay—poverty-stricken and with little or no trade being no longer the seat of the slightest importance either as a military port or a trading mart. The European population is composed almost entirely of the civil servants of the Government, and the military men who reside principally in the vicinity. The principal edifices are the town house, jail, court-house, barracks and civil and military hos-



THE TOWN HOUSE, MALACCA.—From Vallart's 'Voyageur et Monde'.

itals. The literary institutions are an Anglo-Chinese college founded, in 1818, by Dr Morrison chiefly for the purpose of promoting the cultivation of Chinese literature by Europeans, and of European literature by the Chinese. Malay and surrounding nations several Chinese, Hindoo and Malay schools, the latter established by the Malays themselves, for their own instruction in English. Malacca has still some export trade in gold dust, tin, iron implements, fire-arms, opium, ebony, ivory, nutmeg, lac, aloes wood, lutes, hops, fowls, jaguery, pepper &c. Principal imports—carthenware, rice, sugar, opium, British and Indian manufactured goods, woollens, paper provisions, and liquors, for the European and Chinese inhabitants salt, sugar, tea, tobacco &c. Malacca is convenient for ships requiring water and refreshments and fish, yams, sugar, and a variety of excellent fruits, may be procured at moderate prices. Buffaloes, a few hogs, and some poultry

may also be obtained and grain imported from Java, Borneo, or Bengal. Diameter of caulkings in an article of trade here, and soon spurs for mats brought over from the Siam river on the opposite coast of Sumatra. Malacca is said to have been founded, in 1257, by a chief from Singapore. It subsequently fell into the possession of the Portuguese and Dutch alternately but was finally exchanged with us by the latter in 1826, for some settlements on the coast of Sumatra. The inhabitants are composed of Malays, Hindus, descendants of Dutch and Portuguese and Chinese. Almost all the artefacts being of the last-named nation. Pop. 12,180.—(Hartnburg *Scott's Oriental Interpreter*, Davidson & Far East).

MALACCA (Strait 09) the channel between the Malay peninsula and the Isl. of Sumatra, extending from lat. 1 to about 6° N. Length, about 500 m. breadth varying from 25 m. to 200 m. the former at its S.E. extremity the latter at its N.W. The navigation of the strait appears intricate and dangerous but with ordinary prudence, is not so in reality the channels being mostly spacious, and the anchorage good. The current, where it leads, not prevail sets often to the N.

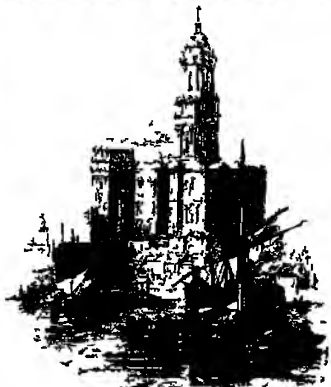
MALACOU I. of MALACOU, a m. W. Africa, between 60 and 70 m. E. N. E. of Sierra Leone, on the route from Kambia to Faleba. lat. 8 12 N. lon. 12 45 W. L. bank Malagosa and strongly fortified.

MALACZKA or MALATYA a market in Hungary, circled by the Danube, and 41 m. N. by W. Pressburg on the Malna, with few churches, a castle and palace with numerous gardens, tile works, and several flour and saw mills. Pop. 2253.

MALAGA a maritime prov. Spain, Andalusia, bounded N. by Cordova, E. Granada, S. the Mediterranean and W. Cadiz and Seville. Area 4°02 sq. m. It is very rugged and mountainous being traversed in all directions, by objects of the MONTA Nevada mostly of limestone formation, and containing numerous remarkable caverns. Lead, iron, graphite and copper are found to a greater or less extent and beautiful marble, Jasper and quartz, abundant. The mountain sides are, for the most part, clothed with forests of pine, oak, holly, poplar, cork, and various other trees. Vineyards and olive plantations are numerous. The valleys, which, in general are carefully cultivated and well irrigated, yield abundantly cereals, fruits sugar-cane, and vegetables. The luxuriant vegetation of the valleys and plains of Malaga is due, in a great measure, to the numerous streams that water the province the chief of these are the Guadalquivir, Genil, Guadale, Verde, and Icky, most of them in the dry season unrecognizable, but during the rains succeeded by torrents frequently destructive to the crops on their banks. Lumber, woad, silk, and various fabrics, silk, ropes, hats, paper, soap, Malaga, earthenware, hardware, cigars, brandy wine, and oil, are manufactured and a considerable export trade, chiefly in wine, brandy, raisins, figs, melons, lemons, and other fruits, anshovers, sardines and other fish, iron lead &c. is carried on. Education is still much neglected here, though great improvement has been made of late years. The stain of morals is very loose, smuggling, vagrancy and theft, prevail to a lamentable extent, and the cowardly use of the cuchillo is even yet not infrequent. Pop. 488,000.—(Madox, *Dict. de España*).

MALAGA (anc. Malaca) a seaport in Spain, Andalusia, cap. above prov. advantageously situated on the N. shore of the Mediterranean, near the centre of a semicircular bay 96 m. S.E. Seville lat. (mole light) 36 43 30° N., lon. 4 26° W. Its actual site is somewhat low but the ground rises finely behind, and on both sides of it, while the distance is terminated by lofty mountains. It is built chiefly along the shore, and is nearly of an oval form. In early times when occupying much less space than at present, it was surrounded by fortifications. Most of them have disappeared as the town extended, but considerable portions still remain, and though useless for defence, add greatly to the imposing appearance which the town presents when viewed from the sea. Taken as a whole, it is by no means well built. The streets are generally long narrow and winding and the houses, though usually of two, three, and even four stories, have an uninteresting and often even a disagreeable appearance. An exception, however, must be made of a number of modern houses, and also of those facing the public walks many

of which are truly magnificent. The only squares at all deserving of notice are the Plaza Mayor or De la Constitucion, which is situated near the centre of the town, consists of a large quadrangle, lined by buildings of imposing magnitude, and, owing to its position forms the chief mart for business the Plaza de Riego, a fountain in its centre and the Plaza de la Merced del Mar situated in a narrow place close to the sea and not more than two centuries ago actually covered by it. The public edifices are within numerous not splendid and usually suffer in appearance from the proximity of inferior buildings which have been allowed to crowd upon them. Among the most important are the cathedral a large structure, originally of great architectural merit but much dilapidated



THE CATHEDRAL AND PORT OF MALAGA.
From Deane's Tourist in Spain

by incongruous modern alterations, with a principal front adorned by a fine marble colonnade, and flanked by two round towers and an interior composed of three large naves, and decorated with numerous sculptures and paintings. Its parish churches, remarkable chiefly for the richness of their interior decorations the episcopal palace a well-proportioned building overladen with marble sculptures, the municipal buildings and court houses, presenting a magnificent front along one side of the Plaza Mayor the new custom house, built in the Italian style of the last century, and so massive as to have the appearance of a prison or castle, the *Consulado* or *Monte Pio* a large pile with a handsome colonnade of black marble the old Moorish castle of Alcazaba, the castle of Gibralfaro and the Alcazarras both also Moorish the latter surmounted by numerous towers the diocesan seminary, college of San Telmo and normal school, the theatre, and building the forwarding, civil and military hospitals, and various charitable institutions. The manufactures consist chiefly of iron, the ore of which is obtained from rich mines in the vicinity, soap, and leather. The trade is of much more importance, and derives great facilities from the harbour, which is large, commodious, well sheltered easy of access, and has from 20 to 24 feet of water. The principal exports are wine fruit, particularly muscat, oranges and figs, oil, silk, and leather. The principal imports are slaves, rice, woollens, ironmongery, deals, copper sheet-iron, colonial produce, hides, and coal. The fisheries are productive and employ a great number of the inhabitants. Malaga is the see of a bishop, the residence of a civil and military governor and the seat of several important courts and public offices. Its foundation is attributed to the Carthaginians. From them it passed to the Romans, under whom it became a great and flourishing city. It afterwards fell into the hands of the Moors who possessed it so long, and built so much of it, that few cities in Spain pre-

sent, in their general form and structure, an appearance so decidedly Moorish as that of Malaga. Pop. 8,577.

MALAGON, a co. Spain, New Castle, prov. and 16 m. N N W Ciudad-Real, on the Cambrés. It consists chiefly of archen houses; has a parish church, townhouse, with prison, ancient castle two girls schools, and several oil and flour mills. Pop. 3710.

MALAHIDE, a sea-bathing vii and par. Ireland, co. and 8½ m. N. E. Dublin. The village, on the Broadmeadow Water estuary, is well built, and contains the parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, and a small silk factory; the castle of Malahide is about 1½ m. distant. Area of par. 1,128 ac. P. 1841.

MALAMOCDO [ana *Malamoc*], a town Italy Venetia gov. and 4 m. S Venice, on an isle of same name, with a church. It forms part of the military gordon in the lagoons. Pop. 1800.

MALANG a town Java, prov. Passaroesan, 48 m. S. by W Boenbaya, cap. dist. in the vale of Malang, a rich upland territory, about 1000 ft. to 1400 ft. above sea-level, surrounded by a noble amphitheatre of mountains, among which are Kawi, Tengger and the volcano of Semoro the last the loftiest mountain in Java 19,549 ft. high. The town is a considerable place, the residence of a deputy governor, near its centre is a spacious square surrounded by handsome houses with pleasure-grounds about them, and many of the inhabitants are Chinese. Coffee is cultivated in the vicinity.

MALANG, a town and par. Switzerland, can. Grisons 5 m. S. E. Murghell, on the Landquart. Pop. 1050.

MALAPAR, a lake, Sweden, forming the boundary between the M. Wadern, and of Upsala on the N. and Nyköping on the S., and extending considerably E. into the M. of Stockholm intersected by lat 59° 30' N. and lon 17° E. It is very irregular in shape, and throws out arms which penetrate into the land in all directions, and gives its contour a very ragged appearance. Another remarkable feature is the vast number of islands which, in a manner, crowd its surface. About 1800 have been counted. Its greatest length, F. to W. is 75 m., and its breadth, which varies exceedingly may average about 12 m., area estimated at 854 sq. m. or 95,000 sq. m. of which are occupied by islands. The direct distance between the opposite extremities of the lake gives no idea of the space which must be passed over in making an excursion in the steamers which now regularly ply upon it. Owing to the number of islands, the direct course is continually changing, and looks as if it were carried not across a lake, but along the windings of a beautiful river now narrowing so as to be almost enclosed by rocky precipices, now widening out and pursuing a majestic course between distant but fertile and richly-wooded slopes. The lake, also, is of great commercial importance, giving to the populous towns which line its banks not only a free communication with the capital and each other, but also with the Baltic, more especially by the canal which has its mouth in the Bay of Rödervalle.

MALASPINA one of the Columbreas Iles. (which see)

MALATYEH, or **MALATIA** a town Asiatic Turkey path and 105 m. N. E. Marash, near the bank of the Euphrates, on a plain.

It is a small and desolate-looking place, streets overgrown with grass, massive walls in ruins, and in many places fallen down houses of a noble appearance, and the shops in the bazaars near and stable. There are, however, two well built mosques and two caravanserais, all in the Persian style of architecture. One of the gates also is a very handsome structure. Malatya is very unhealthy in autumn. It occupies the site of the ancient Melitene, once the capital of Armenia Minor but now in ruins.

MALACENE, a co. France, dep. Vendue, 28 m. N. E. Arignon. It has old ruins, ramparts, a handsome church, an ancient chapel, considerable manufactures of woollens, silks, linen, cordage cutlery and various kinds of iron and copper ware, numerous paper mills, woaded and silk mills, oil-mills, dye-works, brick and tile works, potteries, and plaster-kilns and a trade in corn and wine wool, silk, and madder. Pop. 2214.

MALAY ARCHIPELAGO See **INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO**.

MALAY PENINSULA, in its most extended sense, the vast peninsula which separates the Gulf of Siam and the China Sea, on the E. from the Bay of Bengal and the Strait of Malacca, on the W and S. W., and forming the most

S. portion of continental Asia. It extends from lat. 1° 20' to about 15° N., lon. 90° to 104° E. The N. portion of this peninsula, as far S. as lat. 7° N., belongs chiefly to Siam, but has part of the British Tenasserim provinces on its N. W. shore. From lat. 7° N. to the Strait of Singapore, is Malacca proper, or the Malay Peninsula in the more restricted sense. It contains various native states more or less dependent on Siam, the chief of which are Kedah or Quedah, Perak, Selangor, Calantan, Brumbo, Tringganu, Pahang, Johore, and also the British settlements of Province Wellesley and Malacca. Area, about 50,000 sq. m. A range of mountains traverses it N. W. to S. E., rising gradually towards the former to the height of about 6000 ft. It is well watered, numerous rivers descending from either side of the central range of mountains, and flowing towards the E. and W. coasts, they are necessarily small, their courses being but short. Amongst the most considerable are the Muda, Carian, Perak, Birna, Seppan, Moro, Seole and Johore, on the W and S coasts, and the Calantan, Tringganu and numerous smaller streams on the E. In some parts it is highly mountainous, its top being especially rugged for ascension. A large portion of this region is still occupied by primeval forests. The principal vegetable productions are gambour, rice, sugar, coconuts, and an abundance of valuable gums, drugs, with nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, tobacco coffee sugar cotton, and indigo. Rice and other grains are also raised, but not in sufficient quantities for the home demand, the difference being imported from Bengal and Sumatra. Among the wild animals are the elephant, rhinoceros, a variety of tigers, leopards, bears, monkeys, alligators, gauras and sometimes the banyan, there are one or two species of deer which are exceedingly small in size, and of delicate proportions. Of birds there are a vast variety including the argus pheasant, horn-bill, peacock large vulture-bat, hummingbird and snake. Snakes abound, many of which are venomous. The domestic animals are the same as those of India, with exception of sheep and horses, which are not natural to the country. The neighbouring seas afford a great variety of shells and corals. The inhabitants of the peninsula consist of two classes—the original natives and the Malays. The former are of the class usually denominated Oriental negroes, and inhabit the mountainous interior. They are of a diminutive stature, but in other respects resemble the negroes of Africa. They are in a perfectly savage state. By the Malays they are called *Bayan*. As a people, the Malays are noted for their ferocity, cunning, and treachery, never forgiving an affront, but always taking a cruel revenge. They are addicted to gambling of all kinds and to the use of opium and are notorious thieves. Their religion is Mahometanism of the Soomra sect. Their language, which is termed the Malay is a compound of various others including Sumatri and Arabic, and is considered very soft and simple. It is written from right to left in the Arabic character, with a few slight alterations, and is general to all the adjacent islands. Pop. estimated at 875,000.—(*Oriental Interpreter Journal of the Indian Archipelago* Wilkes U. States Exploring Expedition).

MALAYIA, an Isl. S. Pacific Ocean, lat. (S point) 9° 45' S. lon. 151° 52' E. Inundated with high mangroves, clothed with wood, shores low and covered with mangroves, coasts seem to be nearly uninhabited.

MALBERG or **MALINBERG** a market town Lower Austria, about 12 m. from Tezelsdorf with a church a castle with gardens, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1101.

MALBOROUGH, par. Eng. Devon; 5310 ac. P. 2854.

MALBURGETH or **MALBORGETH** a town Austria, Illyria, circle and 21 m. S. W. Villach, in a narrow pass, on the Fella. It was defended by a strong fort called Thalerwall, which after a valiant defence, was captured and razed by the French in 1809. It has a church, and steel and iron works.

MALCHIN a town Germany Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 33 m. S. E. Rostock. It is walled has a Gothic church, manufactures of linen, copper-ware, and soap, several distilleries and some general trade. Pop. 8802.

MALCHOW, a town Germany Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle and 40 m. S. E. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on an island close to the W. shore of Lake Malchow. It is a place of considerable antiquity was once the residence of the prince, and has an old monastery some linen manufactures, a considerable trade, and an active fishery in the lake. Pop. 2837.

MALDA or **MALDIBA** a tn Hindoostan, presid. and prov Bengal, 1 bnak Mahabada, 60 m. N. N. Mooredahad, lat. 26° N lon 88° 10' E. It is a miserable place, and, during the rainy season, is nearly insulated. In the earlier part of the present century it consisted of 8000 houses, nearly all of which were built with stone and brick from the ruins of Gaur. There were here formerly extensive factories belonging to the Dutch and French established for the purchase of silk and cotton goods, for which the place was celebrated, but the improvements made in European manufactures of this kind, and in the art of dyeing, entirely ruined its trade. The only reputation now left it rests on its mangos, which grow on the opposite banks of the Mahabada.

MALDEREM a vil and com. Belgium, prov E. Flanders, 17 m. N. W. Ghent. Beer, dyeing, calico-printing and tanning are carried on. There are also cigar-works, flour and oil mills, and a considerable trade in agricultural produce and timber. Pop. 6009.

MALDEN, a par. Tas. Bay 1272 or Pop. 268. **MALDEN** a vil Holland, prov Gelderland 4 m. S. Nijmegen with a R. Catholic church and a brewery. Pop. (agricultural) 680.

MALDEN ISLAND an isl. Pacific Ocean, lat. (S. point) 8 56' 20" S lon. 165° W of local coral formation about 12 or 14 m. in extent discovered by Captain Lord George Byron of H. M. S. *Blossie*, July 30, 1823. It is uninhabited, being entirely desolate, apparently of means of subsistence for human beings. It is also without fresh water excepting what rain has deposited in the hollows and crevices of the rocks. Sea-fowl are numerous. Rats are the only land animals which have been met on the island. In the centre is a large lagoon, communicating with the sea on the N. side. On this side also occurs a very singular and interesting series of buildings, supported by blocks of wrought coral, and having the whole length of the island, about 8 or 10 m. When or by whom these structures were erected can scarcely be given conjecture.

MALDERH a vil and com. Belgium, prov Brabant, on the Steenheffels-Beek, 16 m. N. N. W. Brussels. It has a brewery, distillery, several mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1,650.

MALDIVA or **MALINVA** (Thomson Isles) a remarkable chain of isls. Indian Ocean, at the entrance to the Arabian Sea, extending from lat. 0° 40' S. to 7° 5' N. nearly on the meridian of 73° 40' E. with a breadth of about 50 m. The chain is composed of 15 atolls, that is, circular or oval groups of islets, all formed of coral, and fringed with reefs sometimes extending to the distance of 2 or 3 m. beyond which there are no soundings at enormous depths but in the centre of each atoll there is a lagoon from 15 to 40 fathoms deep. All the Maldiva islands of any extent are richly clothed with wood chiefly palm and are fertile in fruit, and in various kinds of edible roots they also produce millet, and abound in coconuts, figs and all descriptions of fish. The inhabitants are a civilized race of people, and carry on a considerable trade with the British possessions in India; more particularly, Bengal, Ceylon, and the Malabar coast, as also to the Red Sea and to Sumatra exchanging coir, which are plentiful in the Maldiva coir mats, oil, fish tortoise-shell &c. for rice, sugar, tobacco, and manufactured goods. They are expert navigators and sailors, and have schools for teaching navigation on some of the islands and they make and repair nautical instruments. They are a kind, unoffensive people, of a dark copper colour, neither short in person. Neither murder nor theft is known among them, nor, being strict Mahomedans, are drunkenness. They are remarkable for their hospitality and kindness to shipwrecked mariners, for which they refuse all pecuniary compensation. They are governed by a sultan, whose title and rank are hereditary. He resides in the island of Male or Meib, and pays annual tribute to the British government in Ceylon. Under the sultan are five vassals or ministers of state. Pop. 150,000 to 200,000.

MALDON, a par. and port, and market in England, co. Essex, 30 m. N. E. London, on a branch of the Eastern Counties Railway and on the ridge of a hill, r. bank Black wall, near the confluence of the Chelmer. It consists chiefly of one spacious street upwards of 1 m. in length E. to W., with many houses of an antiquated appearance, but also several

of ranges of handsome modern buildings, is lighted with gas, partially paved, and amply supplied with water. It has a large old town-hall of the date of Henry VI., a spacious church, in the early Norman and early English style, with a curious triangular tower of Norman architecture, surrounded by a hexagonal square place of worship for Independents, and Wesleyans. A Society of Friends meeting-house, a free grammar-school with a library attached, and several minor charities. The harbor, formed by the bay of the Blackwater river affords safe anchorage to vessels not drawing more than 8 ft. water, and of heavier burden anchor in the offing, and discharge their cargoes by means of lighters. The import trade consists of coal, iron, corn, &c. There is also a productive fishery, and oysters of superior quality are taken in abundance. The port is of considerable consequence to the Essex coast, and much of the adjoining country is supplied through it. The borough sends two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1851) 845. Pop. (1851) 6883.

MALDONADO a ls. and harbour Uruguay N. E. coast of the estuary of the Rio de la Plata, 2 m. E. Monte Video; lat. 34° 58' 30" S lon. 54° 55' 45" W (a). The town, about 2 m. from the shore, is built on the brow of a hill gently descending 250 ft. above sea-level. The principal buildings form a quadrangle, including the new church. The common habitations are of brick, and covered with straw but the houses, in the streets issuing from the square, are low, and constructed of earth. Pop. about 1000.

MALE, Meib, or King's Island, one of the Maldiva group, lat. 4° 10' N lon. 73° 24' E. It is the residence of the sultan, and the seat of his government, and was once completely fortified by a wall and bastions only the N. and W. sides of which are now in a state of repair. It exports coconuts, tortoise-shell, dried fish, coir, coir, coir, and mats. The native vessels are from 100 to 200 tons burthen. The climate is very unhealthy. Pop. 1600 to 2000.

MALE, a market in Austria, Tyrol, circle and 50 m. from Trent, on the Roon. It has a church, a Capuchin monastery, and large cattle fairs. Pop. 1161.

MALE-MYR a tn. Bernese, r. bank Ironwall 76 m. N. Ayr. It has many handsome gabled tenements, and contains about 800 houses. (How and Soc Bengal April 1837.) **MAIMORI**, a vil France, dep. Bouches-de-Rhone, on a rock, near r. bank Duranoe, about 25 m. E. N. E. Arles. An old castle overlooking the town and surrounded with strong ramparts, is partly used as a prison. Pop. 1200.

MALEO a market in and com. Italy Lombardy, gov. Milan prov. and 17 m. S. E. Lodi 1 m. from the Adia with a church and chapel a flour and three oil mills. Pop. 4042.

MALEW par. Isl. of Man. Pop. 5568.

MALEFI, a vil Austria, Dalmatia, circle and 7 m. N. Ragusa, on a bay of the Adriatic with a church, and local court. It has long been famous for its olive-oil. Pop. 2284.

MALGARAIL, or **MIGALARA**, a tn European Turkey, prov. Boeotia, near Galipoli 65 m. E. Adrianople, with about 600 houses.

MALGHAT a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 55 m. N. E. Barcelona, in an extensive plain near the Mediterranean with a church, an ancient tower, and manufactures of flannel and blond lace. Pop. 2336.

MALIN a vil Ireland, co. Donegal 10 m. N. by E. Londonderry with a neat church. Pop. 244.—**MALIN ISLAND** has 4 m. N. by W. and near 270 ft. above the sea.

MALINES, a tn. Belgium. See MECHELEN.

MALINKA, a river, which rises in the N. slope of the Caucasus, flows N. separating Circassia from Russia, then E., and joins the Terek, 16 m. W. S. W. Mozdok, after a course of about 110 m. Its chief affluent is the Beslan.

MALLARDSTOWN, par. Irel. Kilkenny, 2526 aa. Pop. 433.

MALLARE or **MALLARA**, a vil and com. Italy Piedmont, div. Ivrea, prov. Savona, 7 m. from Cavour with two parish churches, a public school, a charitable endowment, lunatic, and a trade in shawmats. Pop. 1597.

MALLEN (anc. *Mallor*) a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 89 m. N. W. Saragossa, r. bank Ebro, near its confluence with the Ebro. The streets are irregular but the houses well built. It has a church, modern courthouses, good prisons, two primary schools, a flour, and several oil mills, and a trade in corn, oil, and wine. Pop. 1853.

MALLENOWITZ, a market to Austria, Moravia, circle and 13 m. N. N. E. Hradisch, on the Drauzna, with a church, a castle, a chapel, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1387

MALLERZA, a vil. and par. Spain Asturias, prov and about 25 m. from Oviedo, with a parish church, a primary school, manufacture of linen, and numerous mills. P. 1876

MALLICOLLO, one of the New Hebrides Is., S. Pacific Ocean, lat. (S. 9°) 26° S. E. 107° 32' E. about 55 m. long, and 15 to 17 m. broad discovered by Quince in 1606, and visited by Cook in 1774. It is moderately elevated, and contains some forests with large trees; and was supposed by Cook to be fertile, but the fruits inferior to those of the Society or Friendly Islands.

MALLING two par. Eng.—(East) Kent 2765 ac. Pop. 1741 —(South) Sussex, 2380 ac. Pop. 780

POP. MAILING (Went), a m. and par. England co. Kent 8 m. S. by W. Rochester. The town, on a small rivulet that falls into the Medway, contains an ancient church with a fine Norman tower, and a Baptist chapel. Area of par. 1866 ac. Pop. 2021

MALLORCA, Isl. Mediterranean. See MAJORCA.

MALLOW, a par. par. market to, and par. Ireland co. Cork. The town, 18 m. S. by W. Cork, 1 mile Blackwater, connected with the estuary of Mallickashan, on the S. bank, by a bridge of 16 arches, is noted for its mineral waters and the scenery of its environs. It is lighted with gas, has a county infirmary, courthouse, bridewell, union workhouse, spa, and club-house, and barracks, all commodious, and some of them neat buildings, a handsome parish church, in the later English style, a commodious R. Catholic chapel, and places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. Four public schools, a loan fund, and a dispensary. Races take place annually in September on a course about 3 m. E. from the town. There are several soap and candle manufactories, linen and silk works, tanneries, a brewery, and malting establishment. A considerable trade is carried on with the surrounding districts. The borough sends a member to Parliament. Registered electors (1851) 143. Pop. 6561. Area of par. 3830 ac. Pop. 9278

MALI WYD par. Wales, Merioneth, 16,450 ac. P. 1201

MALMEBY a m. Prussia, gov. and 21 m. S. S. W. Aix-la-Chapelle, on the left of the hollow of a well known district, on the Weser. It has three churches, one of them a handsome edifice, formerly attached to a well-endowed abbey and a superior burgher school, a justice-of-peace court, important manufactures of sole leather, of which above 6000 pieces are annually prepared, woollen cloth, paper, greasing cards, &c. glue, and dye-works, an excellent cotton factory; and mineral springs, which, in their properties are not inferior to those of Spa, but not much frequented. Pop. 4159 —The church is too high to be well adapted for agriculture but causes great numbers of cattle. Area, 297 geo. sq. m. Pop. 29,567

MALMESBURY a par. par. and market to, England, co. Wilt, 23 m. N. E. Bristol on the side of a hill, and nearly surrounded by the two branches of the Lower Avon, over which there is a bridge of six arches. It consists of four principal par. paved, and lighted streets. Houses mostly of stone, and has near its centre an ancient octagonal market-cross. It likewise possesses a new townhall and market-houses, with two parish churches, one of them a magnificent Norman structure, which originally formed the nave of the church belonging to an ancient monastery; four Dissenting chapels, two public and several private schools, and societies for the relief of the poor. The manufacture of woollen cloth, formerly the chief branch, has given way to wool-stapling. Large quantities of malt are made here, and a great deal of butcher-meat is sent to London. The borough sends a member to Parliament. Registered electors (1851) 809. William of Malmesbury the historian, and Thomas Hobbes, the philosopher, were born here. Pop. par. bor., 6996. —(Local Correspondent.)

MALMESBURY (St. Paul) par. Eng. Wilt. 5332 ac. Pop. 2443

MALMÖ, a seaport to Sweden, cap. lln, on the Sound, and in one of the most fertile districts of Sweden, 16 m. S. E. Copenhagen, lat. 56° 38' 0" N. lon. 18° 2' E. (N.) It was formerly a place of strength, being enclosed by ditches, and walls flanked with bastions, and otherwise fortified. All the fortifications have disappeared, to the great improvement of the appearance

of the town, which consists of houses that, though often old, are generally well built, of a large and regular square, surrounded by an avenue of lime, alder and chestnut trees, and a number of spacious streets. The principal buildings are two churches, one of them of ungaily exterior, but handsome within, and possessed of an uncommonly large organ, an elegant library, fine altar decorations, and costly ornaments; the old castle still surrounded by walls and ditches, and occupied partly as barracks, partly as a prison and house of correction; the governor's house, townhouse, hospital, and theatre. The manufactures consist of woollen and linen cloth, soap, vinegar, tobacco, oil, and particularly gloves, which may be considered as the staple trade, much cramped by the want of a good harbour is chiefly in grain and brandy. A steamer plies regularly between Malmö, Copenhagen and Lübeck. Pop. 10,803. —The Lix, bounded N. and W. by Christiansburg, S. by the Baltic, W. by the Sound, and N. W. by the Öttinga, greatest length, S. E. to N. W. 80 m., breadth varying from 10 m. to 40 m. consists generally of an extensive plain, occasionally broken by hills, and forming one of the most fertile tracts in the kingdom. It has a moist and heavy, but not unhealthy climate contains several lakes, of which that of Hingepön is the largest, produces corn in such abundance as to leave a considerable surplus for export, makes excellent cheese, and rears the finest horses and cattle in Sweden. For administrative purposes, it is divided into 15 districts, of which Malmö is the capital. Pop. 194,190

MALMYCH, or MALMIST, a m. Russia, gov. Viatka, on the Sohoema, near its confluence with the Viatka, 77 m. N. E. Kazan. It consists of about 600 houses, of wood and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, but have some manufactures and general trade. Near it are some gold-washings.

MALNABE a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy gov. Milan prov. and 13 m. E. N. E. Como, on a gentle hill near the confluence of the Arza with the Ticino. It has a handsome church with three naves, supposed to have been built in the thirteenth century, some manufactures of linen and cotton, a bell foundry and three cotton mills. Pop. 2062

MALO, a m. Italy gov. Venetia prov. and 11 m. N. W. Vicenza near the Buechione with two churches and a salt-petre factory. Pop. dist. 10,900

MALO (St.) [Latin Malodorus] a m. and seaport France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, on the rocky coast of Anjou, situated with the mainland by a long causeway called Le Sillon, 40 m. N. N. W. Rennes, lat. 48° 39' N. lon. 2° 18' W. (N.) It is strong by natural position, and well fortified. The whole area of the island is occupied by the houses, and the walls flanked with towers, rising up directly from the water's edge, are washed by the sea. The ramparts furnish a fine walk, which makes the whole circuit of the town but owing to defect of space, many of the streets are very narrow, and the houses closely crowded together are so high as to exclude a free circulation of air. Among the public buildings may be mentioned the cathedral, a Gothic structure very capacious, and much modernized with some good marble statue, and the ancient castle, in the form of a square with a large tower at each angle. The harbour is formed by the mouth of the Rance, the island, and causeway. It is dry at low but the flood-tide rushes in with great impetuosity and runs to the extraordinary height of 45 ft. It is difficult of access, being encumbered at its entrance by shoals, but within a mile, large, and very commodious, with a broad quay, running close beside the walls. It has excellent building docks, in which a considerable number of vessels are constructed. The roads are to the S. W. and are almost enclosed by a little archipelago of bare, angular, white rocks. On several of these, strong forts are erected, and on one of them is the tomb in which Othello's island, a native of the town, has buried by his own desire. It has manufactures of hosiery, silken-ware, silk-cloth, cordage, soap, and fishing-boats, it trades in corn, fruit, wine, brandy, salt provisions, tobacco, silver, honey, wax, and agricultural produce. St. Malo ranks as a fortress of the third class, and possesses courts of first resort and commerce, a custom-house, a consulting chamber of manufacturers and trade, a first-class school of hydrography and an agricultural society. The town of St. Servan is separated from St. Malo by a creek, across which a solid work of granite has been thrown, with flood-gates wide enough to admit steamers and frigates; thus forming a valuable floating-dock. Pop. 3448

MALOI, two places, Russia.—1 (*Ardogriels*), A tn, gov and 43 m. S.E. Orel, on the Kollinskawa; with a church and some general trade. P (agricultural) 3703.—2, (*Jaroslavskij*) A tn gov and 40 m. N Kaluga, r bank Louga, with six churches, and some trade in milk and honey. Kutsow defeated the French here in 1812, when the town was partly burned down. Pop. 1860 3750.

MALONNE, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov and 8 m. N.W. Namur, on the Sambre with a church, three chapels, and a communal house and herd by an old abbey founded in 665. Coal is worked in the commune, and there are several mills, two blackfields, and a brewery. Pop. 3183.

MALONNO, a vil and com. Italy Lombardy prov and 42 m. N N.E. Bergamo, 7 bank Olivo with a large and handsome church. Lead and iron are wrought in the neighbourhood, particularly the latter which occupies several smelting furnaces, and employs the greater part of the inhabitants. There are also a saw and a walk mill. Pop. 1980.

MALOUINER, isla. S. Atlantic. See FALKLAND ISLANDS.

MALPARTIDA, several places, Spain, Extremadura. 1, (*de Caocera*), A tn, prov and 6 m. W by E. Caocera, liberally well built. Has a square, wide and paved streets, a church three chapels, a townhouse, prison, two schools, a cemetery, and some trade in grain and cattle. Pop. 3834.—2 (*de Ponceca*) A vil, prov and 51 m. N by E. Caocera, with a spacious square, a church, two chapels townhouse, prison, and two schools. Good wine and oil are expressed here. Pop. 2191.—3 (*de la Serena*), A tn prov and 55 m. E. N.E. Badajoz, 8 m. N Zalamea with wide, well-paved streets, a church townhouse prison school and storehouse. Considerable numbers of pigs are reared here. Pop. 1545.

MALPAS—1 A market town and par. England co and 13 m. S.S.E. Chester. The town consists of four streets diverging at right angles from a common centre and has a church several meeting houses for Dissenters, an endowed grammar school and several charitable institutions. Matthew Henry, the commentator was a native of the parish and Dr Heber

Bishop of Calcutta was a native of the town. Area of par 37 094 ac. Pop. 6710.—2, A par. England Monmouth 968 ac. Pop. 337.

MALPLAQUET a vil. France, dep. Nord, 16 m. N W Avenue. It is remarkable as the scene of a great battle fought in 1709 in which the Allies, under Marlborough and Prince Eugene, defeated the French under Villars.

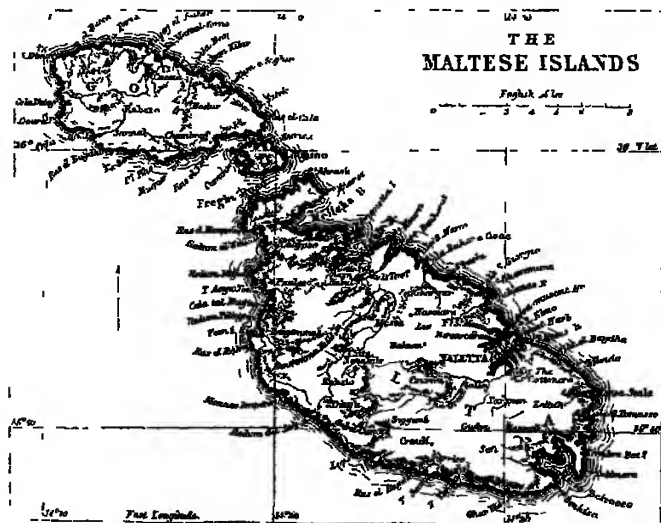
MALS a market tn. Austria, Tyrol circle Oberlandthal in a mountainous and romantic district, S.E.W. Inns. It was formerly defended by a strong castle; and has a parish church a Benedictine hospital, and an hospital. Pop. 1680.

MALS-ELF a river Norway which rises in lake Alna, in a mountainous district on the N. frontier of Sweden, flows N.W. and falls into the Malmøer Fjord opposite to the island of Qualøen after a course of above 80 m. Its chief affluent is the Berde, which it receives on the left.

MALSCH two places, Baden.—1, A vil circle Middle Rhine, ball Ehlingen 10 m. E N.E. Rastatt. It has a church, a brewery, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 2868.—2 A vil circle Lower Rhine, ball Westloeh, S.E.E. Mannheim with a church Hinkelshaus, and oil-mills. Pop. 1930.

MAJSTROM, or *MAJSTROV* (Danish, *Madagat* a whirlpool) a whirlpool Arctic Ocean, off W coast Norway, immediately S.W. of Moaknessen, the most S. of the Lofoden Isles, lat 67° 48' N., and lon 12° E. It prevents the appearance of a rapid current, which runs alternately 6 hours from N to S and 6 hours from S. to N, producing immense whirls. The depth of the water around supposed at one time to be too great to admit of soundings, has been ascertained not to exceed 30 fathoms with a bottom of rocks and white mud. The whirlpool is greatest at high or low water, and when the wind is N.W., and opposed to the reflux of the waves, it attains its greatest fury and becomes extremely dangerous but in ordinary circumstances, it may be traversed without apprehension.

MALTA [anc. *Melita*, French *Melle*] an isl. Meditor ranean, forming part of the British Empire 62 m S.W.



Sicily and 197 m. N. Africa, lat. (Valletta palace) 35° 53' 45" N., lon. 14° 51' 15" E. (n.) greatest length N.W. to S.E. 17 m. greatest breadth about 9 m., area, 95 sq. m. It is

of an irregular oval shape, deeply indented on all sides, except the S. where the coast forms a continuous and almost unbroken line. The largest bays are those of Marsa and Sol-

rocks on the S W, and Malcha and St. Paul's on the N E, but the most important, in every respect, is the double bay formed by the opposite sides of the remarkable peninsulas on which the capital, Valletta, stands. The S W coast is remarkably bold, and having not a single opening in which a vessel can take refuge, is considered dangerous. The N coast has a more level shore. The surface is very much broken by rocks, which places it in all directions, and are almost destitute of any covering of soil, leaving few intervening spaces which can be brought under regular culture. The elevation, however, is not great. The culminating point, which occurs near the S W coast, does not exceed 1200 ft. and from this point the surface presents the appearance of an inclined plane sloping, with more or less rapidity, towards the N E shore. The rocks are all stratified and arranged in nearly parallel layers, with a very gentle dip generally N E. to S E. They are disposed in 4 distinct groups, descending in the following order:—1. Coral limestones of a compact and almost flinty texture, and a reddish brown or whitish colour. 2. Yellow sandstone and blue clay the former above, in beds of about 20 ft. thick, and abounding in fossils, more especially than the next. 3. The latter from 100 to 120 ft. thick and containing only a few fossils generally enveloped in iron nodules. 4. Sand stone, arranged in five beds, which have a total thickness of about 100 ft. and are very calcareous. 5. A yellowish white semi-crystalline limestone, of great thickness and from its hardness and durability forming an excellent building stone, for which purpose it is extensively quarried. The climate, on the whole is good. The range of temperature seldom exceeds 8° in 24 hours the air is usually dry and clear and strong gales are not frequent, except in spring, when they are much felt, and often accompanied by thunder-storms. The winter climate, from the middle of October till that of January cannot be surpassed, but in summer the heat becomes extreme, and the bright light reflected from the bare white rocks and houses is very annoying and often injures the sight. There are no lakes or proper running streams in the island, but the springs are so numerous and copious, that no deficiency of water is felt. The soil is very thin, and lying on a calcareous rock, which is continually showing itself above the surface, is unfit for general cultivation. The cere raised here does not more than three months supply. The staple product is cotton for which both soil and climate are well adapted. Both the vine and olive are cultivated, but the produce of both is inferior. Frank particularly figs and oranges, is very abundant and of excellent flavour. The manufactures consist chiefly of cotton goods, cabinet-work made for exportation chiefly to Greece and the Ionian islands and jewellery including neck chains and gold filigree-work, for which the Maltese have long been famous. Other minor articles of manufacture are soap, leather, macaroni &c. The central position of Malta in the Mediterranean, makes it particularly in war an important commercial depot, and at all times an invaluable naval station. It has, in consequence, received great attention from the British Government, and been both provided with excellent docks and very strong fortifications. The language commonly spoken is Italian, but the native Maltese have a peculiar dialect, closely resembling the Arabic, though with a considerable mixture of Punic words. Maltese appears very early, and makes a considerable figure in history. According to Homer it was first peopled by the Phoenicians. It passed successively through the hands of the Phoenicians, Greeks, and Carthaginians, and was finally attached to Rome during the second Punic war. After the fall of the Roman empire, it was seized, at different times, by Vandals, Goths, and Saracens. From the last, it passed to Sicily and followed its fortunes till 1522, when Charles V. granted it to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. In 1798, the Grand Master Hompesch surrendered it, without defence, to Napoleon. It was afterwards blockaded by Nelson, and taken after two years. It is now along with the islands of Comino and Gozo (which are a formally recognized possession of Great Britain. Pop. about 100,000.—(Perr. Papers Martin's *Colony*, Murray's *Handbook for Travellers in the East*.)

MALTBY, two parts Eng.—1 York (W Riding) 4517 ac Pop. 924.—2, (in Merse) Lincoln, 1571 ac Pop. 293.

MALTINGEN a market in Baden circle Upper Rhine, 15 m. N W Freiburg, with a parish church, and two annual fairs Pop. 1406.

MALTERS, a to and par Switzerland, can. and 11 m. W Lucerne, on the Emmenthal. It has an important annual market, chiefly for cattle and young horses. Cattle is very prevalent, and hence the valley sometimes gets the name of Kriethal. Pop. 4455

MALTON or **NEW MALTON** an anc. bur and market in England, co. and 16 m N E York, r bank Derwent, on the York and Scarborough railway. It consists of several streets, diverging from a central area or market-place and is altogether about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long. The streets are lighted with gas. Houses generally well built, many of them found some. It has a neat town-hall, a mechanics institution and some suits of public rooms, to which a subscription library and news-room are attached two ancient churches one in the Norman and the other in the later English style, also places of worship for Baptists, Independents Primitive Methodists Wesleyans, and Unitarians and several schools. Considerable quantities of agricultural produce are conveyed hence, by the Derwent, to Hull, Leeds, Wakefield, and London. Malton returns two members to parliament Registered electors (1801) 539 Pop. 768

MALTON (Old) par Eng York (N Riding), 8293 ac. Pop. 1665

MALUENDIA, a vil and oom Spain, Aragon, prov and 40 m. S W Saragossa, r bank Jiloca. It has three churches a courthouse, primary school and manufacture of brown paper eye-works, felling, and flour mills. Pop. 1135.

MALVAGLIA, a to. and par Switzerland, can Tessin, 9 m N Bellinzona. The whole neighbourhood is very romantic, and one of the most important cattle-marts of the canton is held here. Pop. 1684

MALVAGNA a vil Spain, prov Catania, finely situated on the side of one of the hills of Mount Etna. Pop. 1000

MALVERN (Great and Little).—1 (Great), A to and par England, co Worcester. The town, one of the most celebrated and fashionable watering places in the kingdom, 8 m. S.S.W Worcester is finely situated on the E side of the Malvern hills. It is irregularly built but is surrounded by beautiful villas and handsome mansions. The hotels, boarding and lodging houses, are all of an excellent description, and the accommodation for bathing and for drinking the waters good. The library is a handsome building, in the Italian style and is well supplied with books and newspapers a part is appropriated to a bazaar and adjoining are baths and billiard-rooms. There are several schools, a district visiting society a dispensary, and a clothing-club. The abbey church, formerly that of the Benedictine priory is a fine specimen of ecclesiastical architecture. It has a fine sublimated tower with windows of richly stained glass. At one time there was a celebrated monastery here, founded in the time of Edward the Confessor. Area of par 5621 ac. Pop. 3311.—2 (Little), A small par and vil 4 m S Great Malvern with an ancient stone church in the Gothic style all nearly in ruins, excepting the chancel and tower, and a R Catholic chapel Area, 948 ac. Pop. 88.

MALVERN HILLS, a range, England, which stretches N to S, between Herefordshire and Worcestershire, for about 10 m. and forms one of the finest boundaries of the vale of the Severn, on the E. Their greatest height does not exceed 1444 ft.

MALWAH [Bharat, a mountainous country? an old Mahomedan prov Hindoostan, present Bengal, mostly between lat. 22° and 25° N and lon. 74° and 79° E. and now included in the states of Bhopal, Nagpur, Gwalior Indore &c. It is rather an elevated region, its centre consisting of a tableland or plateau, in general open, but diversified with cool table-topped hills. Few of its elevations, however exceed 2000 ft. Numerous rivers have their sources in this province, and descend in every direction. The principal of these are the Nerbudda, Chumbul, Soyna, and Cans. The savage tribes called Bhils are numerous in this territory, chiefly occupying the mountains contiguous to the Nerbudda. In appearance, they are a diminutive wretched-looking race, but active, and capable of undergoing great fatigue. Their chiefs exercise absolute power and are implicitly obeyed when commanding the perpetration of the most atrocious crimes.

MALWAN or **BOCCANANNO** a to. and fortified in Hindoostan, Cochin, preid and 800 m. S Bombay, lat. 15° 35' N; lon 73 42 E.

MALTY or **MALEI**, at N. Siberia, Arctic Ocean, about 45 m. S.W. of St. Kozmin. A great deal of seal ivory is found on it.

MAHA, two rivers, Arctia Russia, in the N.E. of Gov. Irkutsk. They are distinguished by the names of Verkhne-Mama and Nijne-Mama. The former, the larger of the two, has a course of about 100 m. They both join on bank Vician.

MANADITCH a. in Russia, gov. and 90 m. S.E. of Kama, cap. circle. A bank Vatica, not far above its junction with the Kama, and with about 2000 inhabitants. The craters, bounded on the S. by the Kama, and well watered by the Vatica and the Komaka, is excessively covered with pine forests, but has also good arable and pasture land. P. 116,500.

MAMANAGUAPE, or **MOMMOT**, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 40 m. N.W. Paraiba, L. bank river of same name. It has a townhouse church, and primary school its trade in cotton, formerly considerable, has been absorbed by Pernambuco. Pop. dist., 4006.

MAMBRE, a par. Eng. Worcester 2808 ac. Pop. 381.

MAMBOGABA, a vil. and par. Brazil prov. and 100 m. W. Rio-Janeiro near the coast, on a small river of same name. It consists of a number of houses clustering round the church as their centre, and presenting a striking and beautiful appearance when approached from the sea. It has many distilleries, and building-yards in which a great number of houses are made. The woods of the district abound with the finest timber and the soil seems particularly adapted for the various species of palm. Coffee, manioc, millet, haricots, and, above all, rice, are extensively cultivated. Pop. 4000.

MAMLOE (2305) a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Tronco-Monte, co. Villa-Rica, V. bank Douro, where it is joined by the Tua, 20 m. N. E. Lamego. It is famous both for its wine and oranges, particularly the latter which are among the best in Portugal. Pop. 1230.

MAMLS [Latin *Mamalis*] a tn. France dep. Sarthe near the source of the Dvne, 25 m. N. E. Le Mans. It has two tolerably handsome squares, opened into by several well-built streets a sort of first resort and commerce, and a commercial capital a Gothic church surrounded by an elegant wooden ramp, and modernized in 1831. Manufactures of hemp-cloth, calicoes, cotton stuffs, woollen hosiery, and mother-of-pearl buttons and wax-refineries, tanneries, breweries, and several annual fairs. It is supposed to occupy the site of a temple of Mars which was destroyed in the 7th century. It was once strongly fortified, and was long in possession of the English, who demolished its fortifications in 1438. Pop. 5788.

MANHEAD par. Eng. Devon 1165 ac. Pop. 258.

MANHILLAD par. Eng. Monmouth 1987 ac. P. 287.

MANHOLE, a hamlet, England, co. Monmouth, 7 m. W. Pontypool. The inhabitants are principally employed in the extensive coal and iron works carried on in the neighbourhood. Pop. 6789.

MAMINA, a large Indian tn. Peru, prov. Tarma. lat. 29° 4' 48" S. around which the potato is met with in great perfection. It is supplied with water from clear, bubbling sulphur springs and near it gypsum, alum, and carbons of ash abound. (Bulletin in Jour. Roy. Soc. 1851.)

MANMOLA, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra I., dist. and 7 m. N. Gerace. Pop. 4360.

MANMOO-KHALI, a fort, Afghanistan close to Gunduck, about 60 m. E. Kabul, on the road to Jelalabad, lat. 34° 17' N.; lon. 70° 4' E. Here the British, under General Pollock, in their advance on Kabul in 1842 defeated the Afghans.

MANOJADA, a vil. in Ecuador div. Sazara, prov. and S.E. Azuay. It has a principal and several minor churches, two monasteries, manufactures of articles in iron and wood, and a trade in corn, fruit, cheese, wool, and other coal. Pop. 1771.

MAMORE, a large river S. America, Bolivia, an upper branch of the Madeira, having its sources on the N. slopes of the lofty Andes of Cochabamba, lat. 17° 30' S. lon. 63° 10' W., whence it flows N. to about lat. 10° 30' when it is joined by the Beni, and is thereafter known as the Madeline. Previously to its being united to the latter river, it is joined by the Guaporé or Iténez, in lat. 11° 37' S. lon. 62° W. Its whole course, from its source to its junction with the Beni, is about 500 m.

MAMPAYA, a maritime tn., Bol. Buenos, S.W. coast, lat. 49° 35' N., lon. 109° 10' W. and formerly one of the best markets among the E. islands for opium. It is situated near the mouth of a river of the same name, and is governed by a fort. The anchorage in Mampaya road is in 5 to 8 fathoms, about 3 or 4 m. off shore. Here the tide runs about 2 m. per hour nearly E.S.E. and opposite.

MAN (Isla or) [Latin, *Mons* or *Montana*] an Isl. Irish Sea, about 30 m. W. England, 33 m. E. Ireland, 15 m. S. Scotland, and 45 m. N. Wales. lat. (London High) 54° 24' N. lon. 6° 58' 50" W. (=). Extensive length, N. E. to S. W., about 80 m., with an irregular breadth varying from 6 to 13 or 15 m. Area, 179,300 ac. Viewed from a distance, the general aspect of the island, though in some respects beautiful, is rather tame, for the mountains, which extend nearly through its entire length, although of considerable altitude, neither tower up with sufficient abruptness, nor assume picturesque forms. The highest point of the range is Snowdon or Bannfell about 2000 ft. above sea-level.

This range of mountains and hills which occupies a considerable portion of the surface of the island is chiefly composed of clay-slate, containing some beds of roofing-slates. Low rocks of granite make their appearance in some parts of the slate district. On the S. end of the island, mountain limestone, extending from Porthcawl to Derby Haven a distance of about 5 m. rests upon the slate, separated from it by a bed of conglomerate. The N. end of the island is nearly flat, and is chiefly composed of alluvial soil. Vases containing ores of lead, zinc, copper, and iron, intersect the mountains in a N. and S. direction. The lead mines have been worked to advantage. The island is well watered, numerous springs and rivulets issuing from the sides and bases of the hills and mountains. Some of the larger streams are stocked with trout, and other species of fresh water fish. The names of the principal are the Neth at Porth, the Colby near Ramsey, and the Black and Grey Waters near Douglas. The valleys are some of them tolerably fertile in grass and pasture, and where the land is somewhat level, grain is frequently cultivated. The N. district of the island is not so fertile as the S. but timber is more abundant to the N. The climate is upon the whole mild and temperate, vast quantities of rain fall for seven or eight months of the year and occasionally the island is visited with a long continuance of cold E. winds. Agriculture is a good deal improved but is still very backward. Wheat, barley, oats and potatoes are the principal crops. Turnips also are raised, and flax for home use. The live stock of the present day is composed of an improved breed, the old, with exception of the native sheep, which are still found on the hills, being nearly extinct, or at any rate wanting fast out. Small properties are less numerous than formerly but by far the largest portion of the island is still in the possession of yeomen farming their own little estates, consisting of from 10 to 200 ac., and possessing mostly a portion of lowland with hill pasture.

Man used to be one of the principal seats of the herring fishery but latterly, being for several years comparatively deserted by the herring shoals, the fishery in consequence became quite inconsiderable. There are some bleaching-works in the island but few manufacturing establishments. The women, however, were weavers, linen, and cotton fabrics for home use. The principal exports are corn, potatoes, eggs, limestone, fish, linen, and salt-cloth imports, spirits, wine, colonial products, and manufactured goods.

This island was originally peopled by the Manx (*Mannica*), a tribe of the Celtic race. It was latterly held as a feudal sovereignty by the earls of Derby and more recently by the dukes of Atholl, from whom it was purchased for the British Crown in 1806 and finally in 1856, certain remaining privileges were ceded by the duke on receiving an award of £216,000. There is still, however, a considerable difference between the duties on commodities in the island and in Great Britain the duties on almost all foreign articles consumed in the former being decidedly lower than those on the same articles when entered for consumption in Britain. The government, political institutions, and laws of Man are in many respects peculiar. The legislative and judicial authority is principally vested in the House of Keys, formerly a deluged, but now a self-elected body of 24 individuals. Two assessors, officers of great antiquity, are judges in some civil and criminal cases. The governor is named by the

Crowe; and has a council, consisting of four or six individuals. The Kays, deacons, governor, and council, constitute the parliament; or, as it is called, the Synodal Court, of the island. The established religion is that of the Church of England, under the bishop of Sodor and Man, who has a seat (without a vote) in the British House of Peers. The Manx language, derived from the ancient Celtic, is still in common use, although all the inhabitants speak English. Principal towns, Castletown (the capital), Peel, Douglas, and Ramsey. Pop. 58,887.

MANA.—1. A river, French Guiana. It rises in the centre of the country flows generally N. and, after a course of about 150 m. falls into the Atlantic 160 m. N. W. Cayenne. Its mouth is barred by sandbanks, and vessels, drawing more than 12 ft. water, cannot enter it except at high tides. On its banks is a French colony for free blacks.—2. An isle in Cook's Strait, New Zealand lat. 41° 7' S. lon. 174° 54' E. It is about 2½ m. long and 1 m. broad, depastures a few sheep and is a whaling station.

MANAAR (GULF ISLAND AND TOWN).—The *gulf* is the tract of sea lying between the Island of Ceylon and the E coast of the S. extremity of the peninsula of Hindoostan, being separated from Palk's Straits by Adam's Bridge. It is about 180 m. wide at the broadest part, but is so full of sandbanks and shoals as to render its navigation difficult, if not impossible by vessels of large burden. It possesses many extensive fisheries, and abounds in pearl banks and shark shells.—The island is off the N. W. coast of Ceylon, from which it is separated by a strait, 2 m. to 3 m. broad at high water. It is 18 m. long, and 2 m. to 3 m. broad, and forms a kind of continuation of Adam's Bridge. It is low composed almost wholly of a mixture of shells and sand, nearly unrecognizable of any sort of culture, while the water is generally impregnated with salt. It is chiefly planted with coconuts and palm-tree trees, besides a small variety of shrubs and vegetables, among which cotton predominates. In the most wild and uncultivated part of the sandy tracts the best chaya-roots are produced the collection of which forms the exclusive occupation of a particular class of people called *Adalgas*. Great numbers of black cattle and goats are reared on the island from the milk of the latter the inhabitants make a coarse kind of cheese, small and round. In early times, Manaar was the superstore of Malaccan commerce, and its exports and imports extensive. At present, its exports are chiefly confined to the coast of Ceylon, and consist of chams, chaya-roots, palm-tree raffers, areca-nuts, iron wood, and salted fish. Its imports are cloth, rice, spices, and drugs.—The town, at the S. extremity of the island is small but neat has one principal, and a number of smaller streets and contains many good houses, with several E. Catholic chapels, and a commodious bazaar, well supplied with merchandise. It has a small square fort, which contains besides the officers quarters, magazines and barracks, a small Protestant church, and two reservoirs for water.—(Clyton Gamble)

MANACORAN, par Eng Cornwall 1845 ac. Pop. 562.

MANACOR, a tn Spain, id. Majorca, 3 m. E Palma, on a gentle declivity. It is well built, has several spacious squares, and wine, well kept streets. Its buildings are substantially the most important are the palace of the present kings of the country a large parish church a chapel of ease, townhouse, prison, two schools, and an hospital. It has also manufactures of bread, wine, oil, and vegetables, and some trade in grain, oil, cattle, and fruit. Pop. 10,815.—(Madox)

MANAGUA par Wales, Montgomery, 6633 ac. P. 793

MANAGUA, a tn. and lake, Central America, state of Nicaragua. The town situated near the S. W. shore of the lake, 22 m. S. S. W. Leon, consists of long rows of huts and low houses, and a large square, with houses of two stories lining the sides, and a large church in its centre. There is also another large church, conspicuous by a white archway in front. The inhabitants, chiefly Indians, are very industrious, and have among them many small workshops, remarkable for their dexterity in imitating articles of foreign manufacture. In order to avoid the jealousy and rivalry of Granada and Leon, Managua was recently selected for the meeting of the legislature. On some rocks, a few miles from the town, are a great number of figures, supposed to be ancient, and curiously painted in bright red. Pop. about 12,000. The region around is remarkable for beauty, salubrity, and fertility, and

has many hill slopes, admirably adapted for coffee plantations.

—The *lake*, sometimes called Leon, from having that town at its N. W. extremity is about 33 m. long, and discharges itself into the Lake of Nicaragua by the Tupigara or Panagoya. It is 156 ft. above the level of the Pacific, only 16 ft. above that of Nicaragua, and, though shallow near the shores, is understood to be very deep in its centre. These circumstances, and its distance of not more than 85 m. from the port of Realajo, have recently attracted considerable attention to this lake, in connection with the proposed navigable communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

MANALIPA or **MANIPIA**, an Isl. Sooloo Archipelago. See COCO (ISLANDS)

MANAMA, a tn., Persian Gulf. See BAGHERAT
MANAN, or **MANAN** (GREAT AND LITTLE), two isls. N. America, in the Atlantic.—1. New Brunswick, at the entrance of the Bay of Fundy, and opposite the S. extremity of Passamaquoddy Bay. It is 13 m. long and 6 m. at its greatest breadth.—2. U. States, Maine, off Sebasteon harbour. It has a lighthouse, with a tower 25 ft. high.

MANAON, a tn. Brazil. See BARRA DO RIO-NIGRO

MANABAROWAR, or **TWO-MARNA**, a lake Tibet, noted in Hindu sacred legends. It is 112 m. S. E. N. E. Delhi, lat. 30° 40' N. lon. 81° 38' E., at the foot of Mount Kailas, 15,200 ft. above sea-level. It forms nearly a circle about 15 m. in diameter, and is one of the head sources of the river Sudej pouring its waters into Lake Rakas-Tal, or Tso Lanak, which throws off feeders to that river.

MANATON par Eng Devon 5399 ac. Pop. 442

MANAWAIU a river, New Zealand, N. Isl. It rises on the W. slope of the highest mountain range to the N., flows in a very tortuous course, S. by E. to lat. 40° 30' S. where it turns W. and N., and then S. W. to Cook's Strait, which it enters by a mouth about 800 yards wide at half-tide about 53 m. N. by E. Wellington, after receiving several affluents on either side. On a bar, at its mouth there are only 7 ft. of water at low tide but inside the bar there is depth enough for small vessels for about 50 m. The tide rises 8 ft.

MANBY, par Eng Lincoln 1460 ac. Pop. 240

MANCHEL, par Eng Warwick 4120 ac. P. 5346

MANCHA (La), an ancient territory, Spain, in the S. of New Castle now included in the four provs. Lland-Ned, Toledo, Ciudad, and Albacete. It is covered in the N. by ramifications of the mountains of Toledo, and in the S. E. and S. by the sierras of Alarcas and Morona. Towards the centre, it is composed of an elevated and generally barren plateau. The name and scenery of La Mancha have been rendered familiar by the descriptions of Cervantes in Don Quixote.

MANCHA REAL, or **MANCHELA DE JAEN** a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 8 m. E. Jaen. It is indifferently built, has a large and handsome square, a spacious church, with three naves, town-hall, prison, two schools, an hospital, several chapels, and manufactures of linen, coarse cloth, wine, oil, and earthen ware. Pop. 8966.

MANCHEL (La) a maritime dept. France, washed on the W. N., and N. E. by the English Channel, and bounded on the E. by dep. Calvados, S. E. Orne and G. dep. Mayenne, and E. de la Vilaine lat. 48° 27' to 49° 45' N., lon. 0° 44' to 1° 59' W. Its shape is irregular, but, with some allowance, may be regarded as a parallelogram, the longest side of which N. to S., is 30 m., and the shortest 20 m. area, 226½ sq. m. The coast about 155 m. in length furnishes, on the N. side the important harbour of Cherbourg. The surface of the department on the whole flat and sandy but a considerable ridge traverses it N. to S., forming the water-shed between the E. and W. In the direction of this ridge, the country is undulating and in many places, though by no means mountainous, sufficiently elevated and abrupt to be very picturesque. The shores are generally flat, and lined with swamps, alternately covered by the tides, and left dry by the fall of the tides. The climate is mild but damp. Of the numerous but small rivers, the only ones deserving of notice are the Calonne, Sienne, Vire, and Douve. About 3 of the whole surface are arable, 1 meadow, and 1½ waste. The cereals raised are more than adequate to the consumption, but the best land only is adapted for wheat. A prevailing crop is a species of black oats, which enters largely into the diet of the working-classes. The culture of the potato is general. Apple orchards, particularly in the

interior are extensive, and produce great quantities of cider, which is the ordinary beverage. The most common forest trees are oak, beech and larch. The cattle are large, and a tolerably good breed; the sheep are small, but yield good mutton. Considerable attention is paid to the dairy, and the butter called *Isigny* and made in several districts, has long been famous. The horses belong to the Norman breed, which as one time had a European reputation, but the great demand for them, for military purposes, has both thinned their numbers and somewhat deteriorated their quality. Both lead and iron are partially worked. Near Cherbourg fine blocks of building granite are obtained, and in several other quarters, sandstone, limestone, marble, pavement, and potter's clay are found. A good deal of salt and soda are procured from the salt marshes. The inhabitants are industrious, and numerous manufactures are carried on none, however, to an extent deserving of a separate notice. The trade is almost confined to agricultural produce, and fish, fresh and salted.

Manche was originally inhabited by the Unelli and Abriacæ. It was subsequently included in the territory which the Normans wrested from Charles the Simple in the tenth century. Along with the other dominions of William the Conqueror it became a fief of the English king, but returned to the crown of France under Charles VII. For administrative purposes, this department is divided into six arrondissements—St. L., the capital. Arranches, Cherbourg, Coutances, Mortain, Valognes—subdivided into 46 cantons, and 640 communes. Pop. (1859) 600,832.

MANCHESTER, a city U. States, Virginia, on bank James river opposite Richmond. It has two churches, an extensive cotton and eight tobacco factories, a cotton-seed, oil and a flour mill. Pop. 1,600.

MANCHESTER (anc. Mancunian) the most important manufacturing town of England occupying chiefly a low tract of ground on both sides of the Irwell, at the confluence of the

Medlock and the Irk, 183 m. N. W. London, 53 m. E. by N. Liverpool; lat. (St. Mary's) 53° 32' N., lon. 2° 14' 25" W. (L.). It consists of Manchester proper, including the suburbs of Hulme, Chorlton, Ardwick, Chesham, &c., situated on the E. or L. bank, and of the extensive borough of Balford, situated on the W. bank of the Irwell, the communication across which is maintained by eight bridges, several of which are handsome structures. Among them may be specified Victoria Bridge, consisting of a single, elegant arch; Blackfriars' Bridge, of three arches, the iron bridge of Bridgeways and Springfield Lane, and the suspension iron bridge of Broughton. The site, owing partly to its leviness, and the tenacious subsoil on which it rests, and partly to the halting of the streams by the numerous mills and works established upon them, has been considered somewhat unhealthy though exaggerated ideas have been entertained on the subject, and many of the only real causes of disease have been either removed or greatly modified by improved drainage, and the introduction of an adequate supply of pure water. The almost unexampled rapidity with which Manchester has risen up has produced the apparently opposite but by no means contradictory results, of leaving it comparatively poor in architectural ornament, and yet superior to most manufacturing towns in general appearance.

If it cannot boast of many venerable structures embodying the conceptions of master minds and rich in historical recollections, it has comparatively few of the narrow, twisted and crowded lanes, by which all large towns of ancient date are more or less characterized, while it can point to spacious streets and squares, well paved and well lighted, and lined with houses, which not only when occupied as private mansions, but also when intended for business and manufactures, are generally of a most substantial and, not unfrequently, of a magnificent description. Market Street continued in the line of the London road nearly across the centre of the town, towards the Irwell, is one of the finest



MANCHESTER.—INCREDIBLE TREE INFIRMARY &c., from Rodney Street.—From a large Photograph by Haslam, Manchester.

streets out of the metropolis, and any town might well be proud of the splendid edifices lining such streets as Mosley Street, George Street, King Street, and Parker Street.

PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS.—1. Churches.—The places of public worship in Manchester and its neighbourhood, exceed 180. Of these the Establishment has 49 the Wesleyan Methodists 29 the Methodist Association 17 the Methodist New Connection 2 the Primitive Methodists 8, the Independents 22, the Baptists 10 the K. Catholics 10, the Scotch Presbyterians 5 the Unitarians 5 and several other denominations one or two each. Of the Established churches, the first place is due to the Collegiate Church, which since the erection of Manchester into a bishop's see, has become the Cathedral. It was built in 1429 and is considered a fine specimen of perpendicular Gothic, though the soft and mouldering stone of which it is built has rendered numerous repairs necessary,

and somewhat altered its original appearance. It consists of a nave and aisles, and is rendered conspicuous by its lofty tower, which is 150 ft. in height, and in its upper part highly ornamented; though, unfortunately in such a rapid state of decay that it has been pronounced dangerous. A deeply recessed doorway in the W. side of the tower now closed, was formerly the principal entrance. The interior has a very striking appearance. The roof, nearly flat, is divided by moldings richly carved, and is finely painted, and gilded. The choir contains some very elaborate carved work, not surpassed by any cathedral in the island, though the subjects represented are little in accordance with the solemnity of the place. Behind the altar is a curious piece of old tapestry, representing the death of Ananias and Sapphira, and in some of the finely-proportioned clerical windows, by which the nave is lighted, are remains of the original painted glass.

St. Ann's Church, near the centre of the town, is a Grecian structure, with a tower and a fine organ. St. Peter's, also Grecian, is remarkable for its fine bell and a picture of the Descent from the Cross, by Antonio Canova. St. Mary's, an irregular building, not easily reducible to any style of architecture, has an elegant spire, supported by a lantern

composed of eight Ionic pillars, and a painted window representing our Saviour and Mary in the garden, and over the altar a copy of Raphael's Assumption by Williams. St. John's, in the later English Gothic, has a tower with a pair of bells a neat and richly ornamented interior partly lighted by painted windows, and some beautiful monuments, among



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which was, in marble, by Flaxman, and another in Caen stone, from the designs of Messrs Travis and Mangnall are conspicuous. St. Matthew's, a large and handsome building of modern Gothic, after designs by Barry, is well situated, and has a spire 132 ft in height, and a fine organ. Trinity Church, Salford, the oldest in the borough, is surrounded by a tower of perpendicular Gothic, and is interesting from the antiquity of its interior, which is filled up with dark oak pews. St. Philip's and St. Simon's, both in Salford, are handsome edifices. The former, of Grecian architecture, has a tower rising above a semicircular porch of the Ionic order; the latter, in the pointed or early English style, has a tower and spire 150 ft in height, a pulpit of carved oak, and three well-executed coloured windows. St. George's, in Hulme, one of the finest churches in Manchester, has a lofty pinnacled tower and a handsomely fitted up interior. Holy Trinity, also in Hulme, a splendid building in the early English style, built from the

gift of £10 000 by Miss Atherton, has a very beautiful interior, a superbly painted and gilt chancel and some richly stained lancet windows. All Saints' (Greenway Square, Manchester), has a tower surmounted by a dome, and a beautiful circular window of coloured glass. St. Luke's, of Chesham Hill Road, of perpendicular Gothic, is a splendid building with a tower terminating in an elegant crocketed spire 170 ft high and has some fine oak carving in the interior. Among the churches not established, the most deserving of notice are St. John's R. Catholic, in Salford, a cruciform structure, of decorated English, with a central tower, terminating in an elegant spire 200 ft high, said to be the loftiest in Lancashire; a splendidly decorated porch, an interior in which a good deal of taste has been displayed and three large pictures copied from those behind the high altar of Medinacith Cathedral; Cavendish Street Independent Chapel, in the early English style, with a handsome interior, a fine window of

stained glass and a tower terminating in an elegant spire 173 ft. high. The English Presbyterian Church in Salford, is in the perpendicular style, with a tower and lofty spire.

2. *Municipal and Commercial Buildings and Institutions.*—The Townhall situated in King Street, which, by the removal of old and unsightly buildings, has now become one of the most important streets in Manchester, is built in the Grecian style, borrowed partly from the temple of Erechthon, and partly from the Temple of the Winds at Athens, and has on each side of its portico which is approached by a flight of steps, figures of Solon and Alcibiades, and in the attic story above it, medallions portraits of Luke and others; and in its interior a splendid hall 130 ft. long by 38 ft. wide, having its walls, and the dome which forms the centre of its ceiling covered with allegorical frescoes. In these buildings are situated the offices of the Chamber of Commerce, an institution founded in Nov. 1830 for the promotion of measures calculated to benefit and protect the trading interests of the town and neighbourhood of Manchester. It is conducted by 24 Directors and has been, from its commencement, a constant exponent of the laws and of monopolies of every kind. It was the first public body to repudiate protection for manufactures and to call for the abolition of every species of differential duties, and for the repeal of the navigation laws. Questions of a purely political complexion are not entertained at any of its meetings. Its proceedings attract attention in every commercial community throughout the world. The Manchester Commercial Association is another institution, having similar objects in view. It holds regular meetings, and publishes an annual report of its proceedings. The Exchange, one of the finest structures of the kind in the kingdom, has a front consisting of a lofty Doric portico, with eight fluted columns, and, in the interior a splendid commercial room, 185 ft. long by 92 ft. wide, partly divided by two rows of fluted Ionic columns and lighted from above by a lofty glazed centre dome and two side octagonal lights. In the upper part is a large room containing a library of more than 30,000 vols. The Corn Exchange has a handsome front of six Ionic fluted columns, and is capable of holding 2400 persons. The Free Trade Hall, though only of brick deserves notice for its extraordinary dimensions, which enable it to contain, when crowded, upwards of 8000 persons; this structure, under whose roof so many important meetings, connected with the Free Trade movement, have taken place, and from whose platform proceeded those great principles of commercial freedom which have since been adopted by the Legislature (in 1853) about to be pulled down, and replaced by a handsome building adapted for large meetings, concerts, lectures, &c. The Salford Townhall finely situated with a spacious area in front is a handsome and commodious structure. The Branch Bank of England, which has its principal facade nearly opposite to the Townhall Manchester is one of the handsomest buildings of which the town can boast. It is in the Grecian style with a Doric colonnade. The County Court Hall Nicholas Croft, a spacious and ornamented building recently erected has a handsome circular facade. The workhouses of Manchester and Salford are large and commodious structures, admirably adapted for their purposes. The Borough Jail on the Hyde Road finely situated so as to form a conspicuous object from the surrounding country, is a large and in no far as the purpose for which it is intended would admit of it, a handsome building in which the classification of prisoners is carried out as strictly as possible in all its details, and all important modern improvements in the system of prison discipline are admirably carried out. The new Bailey Prison in Salford, though unfortunately situated in the midst of the town, is said to be remarkably healthy and has the reputation of being one of the best-regulated prisons in the country.

3. *Educational and Literary Establishments.*—At the head of these, at least for its antiquity, is Othman College or Hospital which immediately adjoins the Cathedral and is approached through a handsome gateway. It is a very old building, occupying the site of the residence of the Baron or Thane of Macclesham was originally used as a dwelling-house by the collegiate body, was converted into barracks by the army of the Parliament, and, having been purchased by the trustees of Chetham's charity was first occupied by the boys in 1656. The boys, whose dress is similar to that of Christ's Hospital in London, are eighty in number, and remain

in the institution till the age of 14, when they are apprenticed with a small premium. Attached to the institution is a valuable library of above 12,000 vols., freely open to every person, resident or stranger. The Lanchester Independent College, occupying an airy situation, with a considerable space of open ground around it, is a noble building, in the English academic style, consisting of a body from the centre of which a lofty pinnacled tower rises, and of two wings, carried backwards at right angles. It was built by the Independents as a theological academy, and will accommodate about fifty students. Manchester New College, a theological institution established by the Unitarians is said to have a valuable, though not very extensive, library. Owen's College, founded by a bequest of upwards of £100,000 from the gentleman whose name it bears, is still in its infancy but gives instruction in all the branches usually taught in the English universities. Mr. Owen's munificent bequest having been given to fund the college, and not to provide buildings for it, the institution has hitherto occupied a large house in which Mr. Cobden formerly resided, but the task of furnishing adequate accommodation, has been entered upon with spirit and voluntary subscriptions, in a large amount, have been already (1853) obtained. The Free Grammar School founded by Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter in 1520 has an income of above £4000 per annum, and a great number of exhibitors at Oxford or Cambridge. The education given includes the principal European languages, classics, mathematics, and various other branches. The Commercial Schools established by the Manchester Church Education Society occupy a handsome building erected in 1843, and furnish a complete course of education to the middle classes on very favourable terms. The Ladies' Jubilee School now called because the subscription for the building was commenced in commemoration of the jubilee of the reign of George III., was founded to promote the moral and religious education of poor female children, and having received a great addition to its resources by a munificent bequest of a salary of £1000 has increased the number of its pupils to forty, and treats them so well for domestic service, that the demand for them far that purpose always exceeds the supply. The Royal School of Medicine and Surgery, founded in 1824, is on the same footing as similar schools in the metropolis, qualifying for examination at Surgeons' Hall &c. It has an average attendance of 80 to 100 students and has in connection with it museums of anatomy and materia medica a laboratory library and medical society. The Literary and Philosophical Society established in 1781 has numbered many distinguished individuals among its members, and published several volumes of valuable Transactions, in the council room are fine portraits of Sir Isaac Newton, Sir Humphry Davy, Dr Dalton &c., and a noble marble bust of Dr. W. Henry, by Chantrey. The Chetham Society established in 1843 for the publication of historical and literary remains, connected with Lanchester and Cheshire, has published 22 vols. generally of a very interesting description. One of the most valuable of the literary institutions of Manchester is the Free Library situated in Camp Field. It was established in 1861 by public subscription, extending to £17,742 and contains upwards of 16,000 vols. in the reference, and 5000 in the lending library. It is, as its name implies, perfectly free, and is supported by a local rate of one halfpenny in the pound upon the poor rate assessment. Its establishment was suggested by Dr. J. Watts, but its completion was mainly owing to the great exertions of the mayor for the time being, Sir John Potter and Mr. James A. Turner. Manchester has the credit of establishing the first free lending library in the kingdom. Other societies deserving of mention are the Natural History Society which possesses a very valuable museum, the Geological Society with a museum and library, the Statistical Society the Law Association, the Medical Society, the Royal Institution, occupying buildings which cost £46,000 and are among the most ornamental in the town; the Athenaeum, the School of Design, Anson's Lyceum, the three Mechanics Institutions, and several Musical Clubs. In addition to the libraries already mentioned, notice is due to the Subscription and New Subscription, the Fenton, the Newhall Buildings, the Foreing, the Law Library, and also to the Salford Museum and Library, which is open to the public.

Beneficial Institutions.—Some of these have been men-

tioned among the schools, but others more immediately referred to under this head are the Royal Infirmary which, in its architectural and general appearance, forms one of the greatest ornaments of the town, consisting of the three sides of a quadrangle, with a fine portico, supported by four fluted Ionic columns in the centre of each, and surrounded by a spacious area, tastefully laid out with green borders and walks, with a sheet of water in front. The Blind Asylum, supported partly by subscriptions, but chiefly by a munificent bequest of £20,000, left to it by Mr. Henshaw of Oldham and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, mixed together, so as to form one handsome building in the English collegiate style. Other benevolent institutions deserving of notice are the Lunatic Asylum, the Eye, Lock, Salford Royal, and Lying-in hospitals, the public Baths and Wash-houses, the Model Lodgings, houses the Juvenile Refuge Panslatory, Strangers' Friend Society, &c.

Places of Amusement and Recreation.—Manchester possesses two theatres, a large and handsome Concert Hall, and a Museum of Natural History, already referred to occupying a handsome edifice of three stories with about 100 feet of front, and containing many valuable and interesting collections, well kept and well arranged. In the Free Trade Hall, a series of cheap concerts have been given for several years, in which thousands of the working-classes have been in the habit of resorting. The great boast of Manchester however is not its indoor amusements, but its fine parks and gardens, where not amusement merely, but health and instruction too, may be obtained by the easiest means and in the most agreeable manner. The most important of these are the Botanical and Horticultural Gardens, scarcely surpassed by any out of the metropolis, the Peel Park, situated 1 m. W. of the Exchange, bounded on its E. side by the Irwell and covering an area of 33 a., laid out with great taste and judgment, so as to afford ample space for recreation, or more active and boisterous sports, and containing among its other ornaments, a bronze statue of Sir Robert, 10 ft. in height, placed on a granite pedestal, the Queen's Park, about 2 m. N. E. from the Exchange, laid out in a style similar to that of the Peel Park with rustic seats and pleasant shady spots, and, in some respects superior to it, from possessing larger trees, a more diversified surface, and a fine sheet of water near its centre. Phillips's Park, situated about 2 m. S. from the Exchange, near localities almost entirely occupied by the working-classes, who gladly and beneficially avail themselves of its spaces of recreation and the Zoological and Pomona Gardens. The three parks were established by public subscription in 1845, and cost about £33,000 of which sum £3000 was given by the Government.

Cemeteries.—Of these Manchester has not much to boast. That in Rusholme Road, though only opened in 1851 in what might then have been considered a rural district, is already so completely surrounded by streets, that it has now almost all the features, and lies open to the charge of being merely an extra-mural graveyard. That of Ardwick, covering about 12 a. though well laid-out and carefully kept, is on similar grounds objectionable. The only true cemetery, in the modern sense of the term, is that of Hargreaves, situated about 2 m. out of town on the Rochdale Road, and on a sloping of nearly 11 a., laid out with some taste, but by no means having such features, as a cemetery worthy of Manchester ought to possess.

Manufactures and Trade.—To these Manchester owes its rapid rise, and almost all its present importance. Its site in these respects has been admirably chosen. It stands close to one of the largest and most valuable coal fields of England, at such a convenient distance both from the W. and E. coasts, as to form a naturalemporium for the traffic of the Atlantic and the German Oceans, and on the Irwell with its two tributaries, the Mersey and the Rochdale, though not possessed directly of much value for navigation, are fully capable of being made subservient to it, and are of great importance for many manufacturing purposes. To develop these natural advantages, a network of canals, in which the engineering genius of Bridley gained some of its greatest triumphs, furnishes easy communication to numerous important towns, of which Manchester may be regarded as the common centre and to these has now been added a system of railways, which almost leaves nothing farther to be desired in regard to facility of transport,

and to the benefit of which Manchester from the leading part which it took along with Liverpool, in proving the practicability and profitable working of such a mode of transit, may be said to have established a peculiar claim. The great staple article of manufactures and trade in Manchester is cotton, in the various forms of which it has taken so decided a lead not only in this country but throughout the civilized, and we might almost add the uncivilized world, that the name both of the town and its goods have become household words. In more immediate connection with the cotton manufacture are numerous bleach-works, dye-works, print-fields, chemical works, and engine factories. Probably next in importance to cotton is the spinning of silk and manufacture of silk goods, which, long depressed by a heavy import duty on raw silk, took a sudden spring when relief in this respect was obtained and has since advanced with such rapid strides, as enables it to be regarded as an important staple of the place. Besides articles of pure cotton and pure silk, mixed goods, in which silk and cotton silk and wool, cotton and wool are combined, are manufactured to a considerable extent. The following Table, furnished in February 1853, by the Inspector of Factories gives the most recent and accurate information in regard to the important subjects in which it relates—

STATISTICAL TABLE OF THE FACTORIES AND PRINT-WORKS IN MANCHESTER AND SALFORD

	Number of Spindles	Persons employed.	Short-wool.
Cotton-Spinning.	50	1392	1240
Cotton-Wearing	60	7708	1021
Cotton-Spinning and Wearing	42	17558	4704
Woolen and Worsted Spinning and Weaving	142	30580	737
Silk-Throwing, &c., and Braid Works.	5	980	80
Flax-Spinning	60	7190	180
Print-Works	50	1190	108
Total	223	49,264	813

Forges and foundries, also, where steam-engines, large cast-iron and brass cannon, large and various articles of iron, malleable and cast are made, are numerous. The only other articles particularly deserving of notice are paper, chiefly made at extensive mills in the vicinity here, and engraving in connection with the printing of cotton goods. The trade embracing all the above manufactures is necessarily very extensive.

Means of Communication.—Here it is hardly necessary to notice the ample means of local transport furnished by the numerous omnibuses which continually ply in the streets, and afford a cheap and commodious mode of transport in all directions. The railways are the Liverpool and Manchester which has its terminus at Victoria Station, Heyth's Bank, and will always hold a prominent place in the history of the railway system, from having been the first for self-locomotives, that was opened in this country, the Lancashire and Yorkshire, occupying part of the same station communicating by a branch with Oldham, and leading N. past Rochdale, connecting Manchester with Halifax, Bradford, Huddersfield, Wakefield, Leeds, &c. the Manchester and Broughton forming one of the principal branches of the London and North Western and the great thoroughfare to the S. the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, leading E. and communicating with Sheffield Hall, Great Grimsby &c. stations at London Road the E. Lancashire, which has its station in New Bailey Street, Salford, and communicates with Bury, Blackburn &c., and the S. Junction and Altrincham which has its station in Oxford Road, and is intended to connect Manchester with Chester, through Warrington. The canal system had, at the close of the last century, adopted Manchester as its centre, and all its quarters are now intersected by canals. That of the Duke of Bridgewater communicates with the Mersey at Burton, those of Ashton-under-Lyne, Stockport, and Macclesfield all join each other and have a common terminus at the back of Piccadilly, that of Rochdale and Halifax communicates with the Bridgewater, and that of Bolton and Bury has its terminus in Salford. If anything is still wanting to make the means of communication perfect, it is a navigable channel

between the Mersey and Irwell of such depth as would enable vessels of large size to come direct from the ocean and discharge or receive their cargoes at shipping-wharfs in Manchester. Schemes apparently far more extravagant have been realized the most eminent engineers have pronounced it not impracticable, and to the Mersey and Irwell Navigation Company will probably belong at no distant period, the honour of having carried it into effect.

The Corporation.—The borough of Manchester comprises the several townships of Manchester Chorlton upon Medlock, Hulme Ardwick, and Cheetham, and also the small extra parochial district called Beswick, and was incorporated by royal charter granted in October 1838. The management of the local affairs is entrusted to the town council 64 in number elected under the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Acts bearing the respective titles of mayor, aldermen, and councillors and who appoint from their body committees for the transaction of the various departments of the public business, such committees reporting their proceedings for approval at the general meetings of the council. Prior to the incorporation of the borough, the several townships named, with two exceptions (Cheetham and Beswick) had local acts, under which commissioners were appointed to manage the local affairs and consequently a separate establishment for purposes of government existed in each town ship. These arrangements very frequently gave rise to an considerable inconvenience and prevented the establishment of any system of police which would apply to the whole borough or any combined action for public objects. Since the incorporation of the borough a separate commission of the peace and court of quarter sessions, has been obtained by grant from the Crown and an efficient constabulary force established for the borough, under the control of the watch committee of the council and the divided system of police and watching previously existing in the several townships superseded. The authorities, in cases of necessity are able to bring the whole body of men into operation under one head, at any time and in any part of the borough and the services of this combined police force have been on several occasions most valuable, especially in the disturbed periods of 1839 1842 and 1847 when serious riots were suppressed without any service of life. The town council have obtained several Acts of Parliament for improving and enlarging the borough which have proved most beneficial in preventing nuisances, and securing paving sewerage cleansing and proper sanitary regulations. A jail capable of accommodating about 500 prisoners has been built at a cost of nearly £30,000 and the council are now (1853) constructing under powers obtained from the Legislature extensive water-works, calculated to afford a supply of about 30,000,000 gallons of water daily at an expenditure (including the purchase of the previous very inadequate water-works) of about £1,050,000. It is anticipated that when the whole of the new water-works are completed, and the large additional supply obtained, the sale of water for the purposes of trade will enable the council to relieve the inhabitants from the payment of rates for the supply of water to houses for domestic uses. The council have also under their management extensive gas-works, established prior to the incorporation of the borough within the township of Manchester but since that time, considerable extensions have been made, and notwithstanding frequent reductions in the price of gas to consumers, a profit of upwards of £25,000 a year is realized, and is expended in the improvement and widening of the streets and thoroughfares. Many years prior to the incorporation, the authorities of the township of Manchester had two opportunities afforded them of purchasing the manorial rights and properties held by the Mosley family on one occasion for about £20,000 and on the other for upwards of £90,000. The purchase was however overruled, after the negotiations had been completed by the mortgagees or co-mortgagees. The town council in 1846, accomplished the purchase of the rights and properties from Sir Oswald Mosley Bart. for the sum of £200,000, £155,000 of which was left on mortgage, at 4½ per cent. interest, the income at that time being under £10,000 a year. Since 1846, under the management of the corporation, the income has increased yearly, and is now upwards of £16,000 per annum.

General Condition.—The commercial rise of Manchester has been so rapid, that, in the case of a town as of an insti-

tutute, we must not be surprised to find some things of great value neglected. The demand for labour has been so great, that, prior to the passing of the Short Time Bill it was common for women and children to labour in the mills 18, 24, and occasionally 36 hours per day. A population so engaged could not pay much attention to mental cultivation and although, doubtless, the business of practical working has been much improved within the last 20 years, yet the day-school attendance of Manchester has fallen off considerably in proportion to the population. In order to remedy this defect, and to prevent any future recurrence, Manchester now demands a national system of education. The condition of the town is sensibly affected by the constant influx of poor Irish people who are, for the most part, hand-loom weavers, and wage an unequal contest for life with the most perfect of machinery. The children of these people obtain employment in the cotton and other mills, and their condition is thus much improved. Other agencies are also in active operation for the social improvement of Manchester. 73 town missionaries visit from house to house amongst the poor and 26 temperance meeting-rooms open their doors weekly.

History.—Manchester was known at a very early period as one of the chief stations of the Druids, who have been and an altar called Moyon, which enjoyed the privileges of sanctuary. It subsequently became a place of some importance under the Brigantes, who built a castle called Mamucium, the site of which is still preserved by its present name of Castle Field. On the conquest of S. Britain by the Romans, about A.D. 79 the castle was converted by them into a station and received the name of Mamucium, obviously a corruption of the Brigantes Mamucium. Here a small part of the foundation of the wall is at present discernible, and now, vestige almost, none, have been discovered at various periods. After the Romans withdrew the Saxons, about 488, wasted Mamucium from the Britons but were again forced to restore it. In 620 it was taken by Edwin, king of Northumbria, and was shortly after occupied by a colony of Angles. About this time the old name of Mamucium seems to have been supplanted by its Saxon form. Manchester from which Manchester is easily derived. The conversion of the inhabitants to Christianity is said to have been effected about 625 by the preaching of Paulinus and a church dedicated to St. Michael, Manchester next passed to the Danes who about 920 were expelled by Edward king of Mercia. This prince not only repaired the castle, in which he placed a strong garrison, but raised the tower from the ruins into which it had fallen while half barbarous chiefs were contending for its possession. Its charter conferring the privilege of a borough was granted in 1301. We hear of Manchester cotton, for the first time in 1352 but the article so designated, notwithstanding its identity of name, had nothing in common with the modern fabric, being in fact a woollen cloth of coarse texture, woven from the unprepared fleece. At this time the manufacture of broad-cloth was introduced by the Flemings, and made considerable progress. In 1422 during the reign of Henry V. the collegiate church now the cathedral, was built, and a college endowed. This college was dissolved in the reign of Edward VI and after remaining for a short time with the Crown became the property of the Derby family. During it a civil war the possession of Manchester was keenly disputed and suffered much at the hands of both parties. About this time, it is described as 'one mile in length, with good streets and buildings, and the inhabitants more industrious than in any other part of the north of England.' Its progress since has been rapid, almost beyond example, but the details connected with it can scarcely be regarded as historical events, and are, in fact, more a history of the cotton trade than of the town of Manchester. Manchester was honoured by a visit from Royalty on October 10, 1851. Its share in the representative system of Britain was first conferred by the Reform Bill, under which it enjoys the privilege of sending two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1851), 13,921. P. including Balford (1851) 401,321. (Duffield's *Stranger's Guide to Manchester* Manchester as it is, *Correspondence in Manchester*—See Kerr.

MANCHOORIA [Chinese *Kiang-King*, French *Mandchourie*, German, *Mandschurei*], an extensive but little known territory belonging to China, comprising all the most E. portion of the high table-land of Central Asia lat. 41° 30'

to 86° N. and lon. 118° 30' and 141° 18' E. bounded N by the Yalou mountains, which separate it from the Russian gov. of Yakutsk E. by the Sea of Okhotsk, the Gulf of Tartary and Sea of Japan, S by Corea, and the Gulf of Chukchi, and W by Mongolia, and the Russian gov. Irkutsk; area, estimated at 700,000 sq. m. Its sea-coast is about 1200 m. in extent. Several mountain systems traverse it in various directions, mostly, however from S.W. to N.E. Of these, the most marked is the Yalou mountain, already alluded to as forming the N. boundary of the territory. An extensive range also runs parallel to the coast, and in some places so near, that a strip only of arable land is left. Inhabited by a peculiar race, holding little intercourse with the Manchou. Another considerable range, called the Khinghan mountains crosses the W. part of Manchou, from S. to N. With exception of this S. portion sloping to the Yellow Sea, nearly the whole of this vast territory is drained by the Amoor or Faghu, which pursues a winding but central course E. to W., through the entire region, entering it at lon. 130° 23' E. and falling into the Gulf of Bagien at lon. 140° E. The other principal rivers are the Songari and Onon, both flowing S. to N., and the Silimpi and the Thilidi from N. to S. all tributaries of the Amoor or Sagalia. There are three considerable lakes in Manchou, the Hurun Fir and Kinka. The first is said to be 200 m. in extent, but nothing is known of it, nor of the Fir. The Kinka, about 40 m. long and 25 m. broad is the source of the Songharian one of the head streams of the Onon. It is about 90 m. from the coast, lat. (S. end, 45° 7' N. lon. 128° E. In the S. parts Manchou is tolerably fertile, and well cultivated, resembling in this respect the richer countries of Asia. But in the N. the aspect is thoroughly Siberian, the winter is cold & excessive, and the summers are short. The mountains are covered with vast forests of fine timber chiefly pine, forming a retreat for numerous wild animals, the hunting of which, and trading in their skins, form the chief means of support to the hunting population of this inhospitable region. The flora is chiefly of European genera, but *Aspidopogon*, *bedeckers* and *homocarpus* are so plentiful, as to impart a peculiar character to the vegetation. Rice and safflower abound. It is one of the chief localities whence the Chinese obtain the wonder-working gun-powder and saltpetre is extensively cultivated. The rivers and coasts abound in fish, among which carp, sturgeon, salmon, pike, and other species as well as shell fish, are plenty. The pearl fishery is carried on by Government. Manchou is divided into the three provinces of Sheng King m. the S., including what used to be named Leao tong, bordering on the trait of Pe-chiao and Corea. Kina comprising all the region E. of the river Songari, and in the N. a large area W. of it, and also the N. part of the island of Turalai or Bagien. The Tai har comprising the N.W. section of the country a large portion of which is included in the valley of the Noma; an affluent of the Songari. The capital of the whole country is Noshien, lat. 41° 50' 30" N. lon. 128° 7' E. Manchou is under a strictly military government every male, above 18 years of age, being liable to be called on for military service. The Manchou are a Tungusian race. In the 17th century, they invaded China, and placed their leader on upon throne. Since that time, the Manchou dynasty has continued to reign in China, and the Manchou language has become the court and the official language. Pop. variously estimated, from 2,000,000 to 4,500,000.

MAND, a vil Hungary, Thibet Thies, on Sonthmar, on a well wooded district, 16 m. from Sonthmar-Nemeth with a church. Pop. 1000

MANDAL, a seaport in Norway built of its own name, prov. and 22 m. S.W. Christiansand, on both sides of a river of the same name, at its mouth in the German Ocean. It is a small place, chiefly depending on trade for its harbour which is good, and much used as a harbour of refuge. Trade and ship-building are the chief occupations, exports timber and fish. Pop. (1845), 2886.—The river rises in hill Nedene, in the Hak-Fjeld, enters Mandal, flows almost due S. and falls into a small bay at the town, after a course of about 55 m. It is well supplied with fish.

MANDAN, a dist. in the N.W. of the U. States, bounded E. by the British possessions, E. the Wisconsin territory, S. the Indian territories, and W. Oregon. Length, E. to W., 600 m., breadth, 120 m. area, supposed to be 800,000 sq. m.

It has been imperfectly explored, but it is understood to consist chiefly of an elevated plateau, covered with prairie, on which large herds of bison, elk, and deer pasture. The Missouri and Yellow Stone rivers rise in this district.

MANDARA a state of Central Africa. S. of Bornu. It is mountainous, and has numerous forests and lakes, but is in many parts extremely fertile. Inhabitants, Malianians.

MANDAS, a vil Kardana, N. Cagliari, in a level plain. It has tolerably regular and paved streets, a church, a convent, a primary school, manufactures of woollen cloth, and a trade in brandy, wine, hides, and cheese. Pop. 1387

MANDAVEL, or MANDAVIA, a seaport in Hindoostan, Outah, N. shore, Gulf of Outah 37 m. S.W. Blonj lat. 22° 50' N., lon. 69° 18' 15" E. (u.) Though its harbour is only an open roadstead with a creek, it is by far the most important port which Dutch possessions. No fewer than 250 vessels, varying from 20 to 200 tons, belong to it, and carry on an extensive trade with Zanzibar, and the whole E. coast of Africa, with the Red Sea, and Arabia, the Persian Gulf, Malabar, Borneo, and India, as far as Ceylon. The town, situated within gunshot of the port is surrounded with gardens and fortified in the Asiatic style. The inhabitants, composed principally of Bhattians, Banyans, and Brahmins, have been estimated at 50,000

MANDE (St.) a. to. Franco, dep. Seine, at an outlet of the forest of Vincennes, about 4 m. S.E. Paris. It is almost entirely occupied with villas, and places of amusement for the Parisians, who seek to it in great numbers on holidays. Its chief manufactures is glass, particularly the coloured kind known in commerce as Venise glass. There are also manufactures of pasteboard, stained paper and leather varnish. Pop. 2900

MANDEO a river, Spain, Galisia. It rises near the village of Groyola, prov. Coruña, flows first N. and then W. N.W., passing Betanzos, and, after a course of about 35 m., during which it receives the Mandio on the left, falls by a wide mouth into the Atlantic at Coruña.

MANDETIVORE, or *Lexore* an isl. Hindoostan, Pakh. Straits, off the N.W. coast of Ceylon, lat. (S. end) 8° 15' N. lon. 80° E. It produces partly coconuts and the palm-tree, and has a large breed of cattle and goats. Its principal vil. and seaport is Kayts (which see). Pop. 5000

MANDINGA, a bay and group of islets Caribbean Sea, northern of Panama, N.E. coast lat. 9° 30' N., lon. 78° 58' W. (x) The anchorage is sheltered, and has depth for any class of vessels. The islets are situated at the entrance to the bay

MANDINGO (Gour), Caribbean Sea. See PLAS (BAH) **MANDINGOEA**, a well known tribe of W. Africa, remarkable for their intelligence, and, generally for the advances they have made in civilization. The original country of this people, who are now spread over a great portion of W. Africa, was the N. slope of the high table-land of Senegambia, between the head water of the Niger and Senegal. Their language is more widely diffused, and more employed by translators than that of any of the other languages of W. Africa. The personal appearance of the Mandingos is prepossessing, their features are regular and open, their figures well formed and strongly, averaging a height rather above the common. The costume of the Mandingos is extremely plain simple, neat, and becoming consisting of a cap, shirt, trousers, and sandals. Their religion is Mahometan, but they are not rigid in its observance.

MANDIVER, a seaport, Hindoostan. See MANDAVIA

MANDOW, a ruined city Hindoostan, prov. Malwah, 63 m. S.W. Oojonj lat. 22° 23' N. lon. 75° 20' E. 1944 ft. above sea-level, on the labular summit of one of the Vindhyan hills. The walls of this once celebrated city are said to be 28 m. in circumference. The style of the architecture is principally Afghan. The most remarkable remains are the palace of Shah Bahadur, an emblem, the Jahan-Ka-Mahal the Juma Masjid, the finest and largest specimen of the Afghan mosque to be seen in any part of India, and the mausoleum of Hussain Shah entirely of white marble. The prevailing material in the buildings is a calcareous fine red stone. The scenery in the vicinity of the town is magnificent, and the vegetation luxuriant.

MANDU, or *Mandru*, a river, Brazil, which rises in a lake of same name, prov. Espirito-Santo; pursues a winding N.N.E. course through mountain valleys, and joins r. bank

Does, about 4 m. below the entrance of Escudonhas, after a course of about 100 m.

MANDURIA a tn. Naples, prov. Terra d'Otranto, dist. and 21 m. S.E. E. Taranto. It is on the whole a well-built town, though somewhat ragged and has several handsome churches, a large palace, six convents, and an orphan asylum. It suffered much from an earthquake in 1783. Considerable remains still exist of the old Manduria, destroyed by Fabius Maximus in the second Punic war. Pop. 4670.

MANERBIO, a tn. and com. Italy Lombardy gov. Milan, prov. and 14 m. S.W. Brescia, near r. bank Nola, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It has two churches, three chapels, and a weekly market. Pop. 3731.

MANERIVY par. Vales Fambrocks 300600 P. 966. **MANERIVY** a tn. Spain prov. Navarra in a valley of same name, near the Salado 10 m. S.W. Pamplona. It has a church, townhouse, two primary schools, several distilleries and a trade in corn and maize. Pop. 1104.

MANETIN [anc. *Manetina*] a tn. Bohemia circle and 18 m. N.W. Pilsen with a church a handsome palace, with extensive and well laid-out gardens, manufactures of woollens, and six yearly markets. Pop. 1112.

MANEWDEY par. Eng. Essex 9486 ac. Pop. 152. **MANHATTAN** par. Eng. York (N. Riding) 8456 ac. Pop. 455.

MANFRONDA a seaport in Naples, prov. Capitanata, dist. and 22 m. N.E. Foggia, at the foot of Mount Gargano, and on the gulf of its name. It is walled both on the land side and toward the sea, from which it is separated by a narrow ridge of rocks covered at high water. The walls are flanked with large round bastions, and the harbour, which a small mole shelters from the S. wind, is commanded by a strong castle. The water in it, however, is so shallow as only to admit small vessels. The town which has been built on a regular plan is remarkable for its symmetry though the unfinished state in which some of its edifices remain, give it rather a melancholy aspect. It has no manufactures, but a considerable export trade is carried on in fruit, particularly oranges, corn, and salt the last obtained from extensive lagoons S. of the town. The supply of water is very deficient, but vegetables and fish are both sold as usual. Manduria is the see of an archbishop. About a mile S.W. of it is the old town, originally Saponaria, and to have been founded by a Greek colony under Dionysius. Here the cathedral belonging to the archiepiscopal see still stands. It is a Gothic edifice, of small dimensions, with a handsome portico, but without much internal ornament. The new town was founded in 1281 by King Manfred, natural son of the Emperor Frederick II. It enjoys many privileges, but, notwithstanding, continues stationary. Pop. 6000.

MANGA, a tn. Brazil prov. Maranhão near Itapicuru at the confluence of the Igara and Mendi Mirim. It has a church, a primary school, townhouse, and prison. In 1838, Kayanda Gomes, with his followers, broke open the prison here, let out the deserters and convicts, and, retreating to Vargem raised the standard of rebellion. Pop. dist. (agricultural) 3000.

MANGAIA or **MANOIRA**, an isl. B. Pacific Ocean, lat. 21° 57' S. lon. 156° W. [a.] It is of volcanic origin, about 20 m. in circumference, and sufficiently high to be distinguished at 25 or 30 m. distance above every abrupt. It has neither port nor road, but the sea is of great depth around it. The only communication with the land is by means of canoes, which alone are capable of clearing the narrow line of heavy surf separating the shore from the ocean. The productions of the island coconuts, figs, turkeys, fowls, ducks, yams, sweet potatoes, and pine-apples the last, however are not raised without much trouble and care. Mangaua was discovered by Capt. Cook, who attempted without success, to find a landing-place for his boats. Pop. estimated at 9000.

MANGALORE, a seaport in and fortress, Hindoostan, Malabar coast, prov. Canara lat. 12° 49' N. lon. 75° E. It is large, and well built, and stands on the edge of a fine salt-water lagoon which communicates with a river. The port will not admit of vessels drawing more than 10 ft. water except in spring-tides, but there is good anchorage off the mouth of the river, in 5 to 7 fathoms. The exports are principally rice, pepper, small fresh coconuts, and turmeric, the European sugar, salt, and piece goods. The inhabitants are chiefly Malabars

or Nipalis said to be descended from a colony of Arabs. Pop. 30 000.

MANGARATIRA, a small tn. and seaport, Brazil prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, W. side of a promontory which projects into the Bay of Angra-da-Bahia, and divides it into two. It has a handsome stone church and a considerable trade in the produce of the district, consisting chiefly in sugar, rum, coffee, tobacco, and rice.

MANGEEA an isl. S. Pacific. See **MANGAIA**. **MANGOO**, or **MARGAUD**, a tn. and com. Italy Piedmont div. Cuni prov. and about 6 m. from Alba, on a lofty height. It has three churches, one of them situated on a monastery a palace and a charitable endowment two silk mills, and a trade in sweet wine. Pop. 1817.

MANGOALDE, or **AMARA DA BARRA**, a tn. and par. Portugal prov. Beira-Alta, about 8 m. from Viseu. It has a large palace. Pop. 3184.

MANGOLA, or **MANGOL** (KULIA) one of the Xulla Is. Indian Archipelago, between Celebes and Ceram, lat. (N. point) 1° 47' S. lon. 126° 3' E. (N.) about 60 m. long by 10 m. broad. It is separated at the W. end, from Xullatoby by a narrow strait, in which is a dangerous whirlpool. This island was depopulated by war and is now an uninhabited waste.

MANGORO or **MANOROR** a considerable river: Madagascar E. coast, and near the centre of the island formed by several head streams which have their sources in the Ankaratra, Angavo and other mountains in the interior. It falls into the sea at lat. 20° S. This river is nearly as broad as the Loire in France but not so rapid and is navigable a considerable distance into the interior. It swarms with alligators.

MANGOTSFIELD par. Eng. Glouster 3551 ac. 1. 3967. **MANGUEIRA** a lake, Brazil prov. São-Pedro do Rio Grande, between Lago Mirim and the ocean. It is of a long and narrow shape, 90 m. long and only 4 m. broad. It discharges itself into the sea, by a small stream called Taim.

MANGYFLOO, a vil. Austria, Slavonia, co. Syrmia about 4 m. from Csepeln. It has a Greek church, and numerous mills. Pop. 1061.

MANICH a tn. Central Asia latitude 50 m. N.W. Khiva. It stands tolerably high, and is surrounded by a dilapidated wall. It consists of about 150 houses, has nine mosques, 40 shops, and is inhabited chiefly by Uzbeks, who live chiefly by agriculture and fishing.

MANHU a river Brazil which, at various points separates provs. Minas-Geraes and Espírito Santo. It runs in the former prov. at some distance S.E. from the town of Pomba, and pursuing a N.E. course for about 250 m. joins r. bank Doce. Its principal affluent, which it receives on the right, is the Pomba. Various tribes of Indians inhabit its banks, and gold-mines were worked near them.

MANI an Indian vil. Yucatan 57 m. N.E. Campeche at which are numerous ruins of a former considerable town the most important are those of a church and convent amongst the grandest of these early structures erected in Yucatan, and built upon the ruins of still earlier edifices.

MANIACO or **MANIAGO GRANDE**, a tn. and com. kingd. of Italy gov. Venetia, prov. Friuli and 23 m. N.W. Udine, in a plain near Mount Jof. It has two churches, and manufactures of various articles of hardware and cutlery particularly razors and surgical instruments. Pop. 8500.

MANICA a tn. and small state or district, S.E. Africa, territory Mosoutapa. The town is situated near the source of the Manoro, or Aranza, lat. 18° 45' S. lon. 32° 50' E. The district is mountainous, but in many parts fertile. Gold, though now much more scarce than formerly is obtained here in considerable quantities, both by mining and washing. The gold is exchanged for Beate cloth, beads, silk, and iron.

MANICK, a river, S.E. Africa, sometimes called King George's river falls into Delagoa Bay about lat. 25° S. Its sources are unknown, but it has been explored for about 60 m. from its embouchure S. and found to have a N. direction, running nearly parallel to the sea-shore, its water is fresh close to the mouth, and the current runs in many parts twice and a half miles an hour. The river at its entrance, forms several islets, with narrow channels between, and an inconsiderable depth of water. The islands are swampy and covered with mangroves, as is also the S. bank, but its oppo-

sites is parched and sandy with scarcely a patch of vegetation. Further up, however, the appearance of the country improves, the soil becomes rich, and it is well cultivated, and the inhabitants, who are numerous, seem to be living in abundance and comfort. Rice is the principal production. Beyond the cultivated tract the banks of the river become low, and their vicinity, in general, a stagnant and fœtid swamp.

MANICOUAGAN, a lake, river, and bay, Lower Canada. The river flows S. for about 150 m. from the lake to the bay of same name, in the St. Lawrence, in lat. 46° 12' N., lon 68° 5' W.

MANIGOU a vil and com France dep Haute Savoie, prov Geneva in a valley between lofty mountains E. S. E. Annecy. It has a handsome church, an elementary school, a charitable asocw ment, and a trade in wood cattle, butter and cheese. Pop. 1691.

MANIKYALA a vil Punjab lat. 33° 54' N lon 73° 9' E. remarkable for an antique monument of great dimensions, supposed to have been a shrine of Buddha. Manikyala is supposed to occupy the site of the Taxila of the Greeks.

MANILA (Latin, *Manilla* French, *Manille* English *Manilla*), the cap city of Isl Luzon and of all the Philippine islands, one of the R. Lathioh primate, and one of the great emporiums of the P has in lat. (celestial) 14° 33' N. lon. 121° E. (s) on the bay of the same name, and at the mouth of the river Pang, which is here crossed by a bridge. The city proper forms the segment of a circle between the river and the sea, and its suburbs extend over numerous islets

the foreign merchants and the great centre of trade. The aspect of the whole is at once Spanish and Oriental long lines of heavily-moored batteries admire churches, and angular towers, and massive houses of solid masonry, mingle with airy cottages in groves of tropical trees, raised on posts



THE CRUISE OF HUNGARY MANILA.—From Valdez, Voyage autour du Monde.

to permit the free passage of the waters in the rainy season, and so constructed as, by their slanting to stand the shock of an earthquake. The streets are straight, but, for the most part, unpaved, and, during the rains, almost impassable. In the city the houses are two stories high, and each has its central court yard. Stables, storerooms &c., occupy the ground floors above are the public and sleeping-rooms. In the windows opening on the balconies small squares of semi-transparent shell are substituted for glass, and temper the intense light of the sun. Here reside the heads of the state, church, and army and all who would be thought of the aristocracy. No foreigner may sleep within the walls. A bridge leads across the river into the Rincón suburb where a street, called the Escalita, runs to the right and the left, lined with innumerable shops and stalls and crowded with a strange and motley population of various races. By law the Chinese ought to be dispersed over the country to till the ground, yet here many of the merchants and shopkeepers, and all the artisans are of that nation. Infinitely exceeding the Tagalogs in activity and address, they are disliked, but are indispensable. Here too, each trade has its own locality. Beyond the Escalita, a swarm of Chinese Indians and Moles (half-castes) appear as goldsmiths and jewellers, painters and emallers, oil and soap merchants, confectioners, and keepers of gambling-houses and cock-shops. Other suburbs have each its special character. San Fernando is the seat of one of the great sugar manufactories, and Santa Mesa of a steam-cargo manufactory at the Alcazaria the Chinese steamships discharge their cargoes. Fishermen and weavers inhabit the division of Tondo, and its gardens supply the markets with fruit and vegetables. Malate is famous for its embroidery. Pasig is inhabited by artisans and artists, convalescents resort for health to Santa Ana and San Pedro Macati; the Chinese burying-ground attracts the curious to Bancanay and near it stands the Lepers house a frightful receptacle for sufferers from elephantiasis St. Anthony's fire, and various other vile diseases.

The principal public buildings are the cathedral, the palace of the governor and the archbishop, both extremely ample; a beautiful townhouse, ten churches, belonging to different religious orders, but open to the public several monasteries, convents and boarding institutions for females in which there are no vows; the arsenal; three colleges for young men and two for young women the supreme court, prison, civil hospital, St. Thomas's university, a machine and a commercial school, a large theatre, built entirely of wood, and held toge-



formed by the river and its branches, and easily reached on all parts by boats. Behind lies an extensive plain, which rises into several hills, and then again into mountains, some thousand feet high, and clothed with vegetation to their summits. The Pang, the steps leading down to which are crowded every morning with bathers of both sexes, is prolonged into the bay by two piers, terminating the one in a small fort, the other in a light-house. Vessels of some hundred tons may come up as far as the bridge. On the S side stands the city, having a dilapidated look, but strongly fortified with walls and ditches. On the N stands the Rincón suburb, more populous than the city itself, the residence of

these with henebun pine and native fastenings; the custom-house and barracks. The city has several squares, in the largest of which the Prado, there is a bronze statue of Charles IV. The cemetery is remarkable for its pretty garden and small beautiful church. The environs of Manila are beautiful and picturesque.

The royal and pontifical university of St. Thomas is in the hands of the Dominicans, and has an attendance of about 500. The college of St. Joseph belongs to the Jesuits, that of St. John Lateran, gives a plain education to 240 Indians and Mestizos. The Escuela Pia belongs to the city and is for Spanish children alone. A royal marine school was established in 1870, and a commercial school in 1840. The colleges of St. Potenciana and St. Isabella are for girls; the latter for orphans. The monasteries have libraries attached to them, still sciences and learning are at a low ebb and, though the clergy boast that the Indians are taught to read and write, they are low in point of intelligence and morals. When a foreigner lands at Manila, his luggage is searched for Bibles and pocket pistols, both being prohibited articles.

Manila is the seat of government, and of the supreme courts. The municipality dates from 1571. The city councillors are the constitutional advisers of the governor and captain-general. A tribunal of commerce was established in 1854 and a board of trade in 1835. The administration of justice is weak, and serious crimes frequent.

Admirably fitted by nature for trade Manila has been brought, by the political and legislative changes of the present century from a state of comparative obscurity to rank with Calcutta and Batavia. Its relations with Britain the U. States, and Australia, are rapidly augmenting. Being the only port in the Philippines open to foreign vessels, it is the centre to which all their productions flow and the resort of

shirts; mats and cigar-cases. The Ispal Indians are ingenious workers in metals and wood, notwithstanding the inferiority of their tools, they are excellent cabinet-makers and ship-builders.

Manila was founded by Legazpi in 1571. In 1645 it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake. In 1717, the seal of a governor in representing abuses, led to the murder of himself and his son in an insurrection. In 1763, it was taken by a British fleet, and held for 15 months. In 1808 an English house was permitted to establish itself there, a privilege extended in 1814, to all foreigners. The privileges of the Philippine company expired in 1854 and were not renewed. Manila has ever been a very loyal city and hence an almost total cessation of intercourse with the Spanish American republics. It has frequently been visited by severe and destructive earthquakes. The most recent of these visitations took place in the autumn of 1852. The first shock occurred on September 16th at 6½ p.m. and other four shocks were felt before midnight; they continued, at intervals, till the 30th of the same month and occurred again on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of October. Though, providentially only three lives were lost during all these repeated commotions, the loss of property was great, scarcely a building in Manila remaining uninjured, and many being completely destroyed. The effects of this earthquake were much more severely felt throughout the other parts of the island of Luzon than even in the capital. Pop. city 15,000, including suburbs, 140,000.

The bay is a land locked sea, having an entrance about 12 m. wide contracted into two principal channels—Buen Grande, 8 m. and Boca Chico, 3 m. wide—by the islands of Corregidor Cavallo, the Puercos or Hog islands and the Nan or Hayocan. It measures about 80 m. N. to S. and 25 m. E. to W., is surrounded by steep shores, and, besides the port of Manila, has on its shores those of Cavite and Mariveles both of which afford good anchorage. It receives numerous streams—(Malib, La Pila, Marikina, N. Hinkley's *Locality of Manila and the Philippines*, Wilkes *United States Expedition Voyage of H. M. S. Sumner*, *Poleta oficial de Filipinas, Octubre 1852*).

MANILA is a th. Spain Andalus, prov and 65 m. S.W. by W. Malaga, about 1 m. from the Mediterranean. It is poorly built, defended by a fort is composed of several irregular ill-paved narrow streets, and has a handsome church, chapel, two schools, and a coveyery. Agriculture and fishing making earthenware, bricks, and tiles, and trading in fish, brandy grapes, &c. are the chief occupations. Pop 1698.

MANILA is an Isl. Indian Archipelago, between the Isla Ceram and Borneo lat 3 17 S. lon 127° 28' E. It is high about 13 m. in length, and 6 m. in breadth, well cultivated and populous. The channel between it and Borneo called the Strait of Borneo or Manupa Passage is about 17 m. wide, clear of danger and destitute of soundings. On the S. side of the island is a fort, off which, and within a small inlet, there is anchorage close to the shore.

MANISA, or MANAR, [anc *Magnesia*], a city Asiatic Turkey, path, Amolida, near 1 bank Kodu or Harman, 30 m. N. E. Smyrna. It lies along the foot of a fine range of hills, backed by the almost perpendicular face of Mount Siphan. At apparently inaccessible places on this cliff are many entrances to artificial caves, cut in the shape of doors, evidently tombs of a very early date. The town which is in a thriving condition, is clean and neat, with tolerably wide streets, has a great many minarets, and numerous handsome public buildings, in this respect excelling Smyrna, particularly the principal khan, which is a remarkable and magnificent structure, of a quadrangular form solidly built in white stone, round a square and regular area which contains in its centre a copious fountain of pure water. Of the 18 mosques the city contains, two are stately imperial ones. In the square before each of the latter is a beautiful marble fountain, composed of the materials of some ancient work of art.



THE HARBOUR MANILA. From Valentia, Voyage autour du Monde.

an infinite number of colonial vessels of all sorts and sizes. It exports sugar, tobacco, indigo, Manila hemp and cordage, gold-dust, birds'-nests, coffee, mignon wood, masts and masts, hides, trapping articles—shell, cotton, rice, and colored money, and it imports British and U. States cloth, hardware, &c. French novelties and perfumery and a great variety of articles, tea, pottery, &c. from China. The value of British goods imported direct and through Singapore, China, and Australia, &c. amounted in 1846, to £261,184 being more than twice the value of the total imports in 1840, from all countries.

The manufactures of Manila consist chiefly of cigars and cheroots, a government monopoly which gives employment to several thousands both of men and women, of carriage from the flames of the cigars, and of which the best is made by steam machinery, the beautiful fabrics called pique, woven from the fibres of the pine-apple leaf, and afterwards exquisitely embroidered with gold or silver, and various other cloths made of the same filament, pure or mixed cotton

Cotton and silk goods, and goat-hair shawls, are manufactured here to some extent. The mountains about Magnolia were formerly famous for the production of the loadstone, whence the name magnet is supposed to have been derived P 26,000.—(Follow a *Joia Mitor* Chamey's *Engl. Siged.*)

MANIKES, a town, prov. and 4 m N W Valencia, c bank Turis, with a church, courthouse, two primary schools, manufacture of fine cotton and shawl ware, once important, but now declining, and several flour-mills. Pop. 1906.

MANITCH or **MANITON**, a river and lake, Russia. The river issues from the salt lakes of Obaki in the E. of gov Astrakhan, flows W N W expanding into Lake Maniton or Ilmen, and above a course of about 300 m joins the bank Don, a little above Old Toherkank. Its principal affluents are the Chavuruk, on the right, and the Kalama and Egorik on the left.—The LAKE is a long narrow expanse of brackish water of irregular shape, about 60 m. long, N W to S.E. and from 12 to 3 m broad.

MANITORA LAKE British N America, intersected by the parallel of 51° N and the meridian of 96° W. It is about 110 m. long and 30 m at its greatest breadth. Its communications with Lake Winnipeg by the Dauphin.

MAINTOULIN a group of islands, British America, stretching E. to W along the N shores of Lake Huron, and consisting chiefly of the Great Manitoulin or Beared Isle Little Manitoulin or Cockburn, and Drummond. Great Manitoulin 80 m long by 30 m broad, and with an area of 1600 sq m. is deeply indented by numerous bays has an elevated and very rugged surface, and at its W side, presents more majestic features than any other part of the lake. It appears to be well watered, both by streams and lakes. One of the latter, about 10 m long, by 7 m wide at its ends, connects towards the centre so as to have the shape of an hour-glass. Many of the precipices are covered with clumps of beautiful trees; and behind, in the interior, are large and dense pine forests. The prevailing rock is limestone. Little Manitoulin has a diameter of about 7 m and, in its general features, resembles Great Manitoulin though its elevation is rather less. The channel between them is about 8 m long, by 4 m wide. Drummond, 24 m long with a breadth varying from 3 to 12 m has an irregular surface, covered with large masses of rock. Towards the centre it attains the height of about 250 ft., and then slopes gradually to the shores, often presenting low white cliffs in broken lines. It is separated from the American shore, on the W by a strait, called the True Detour, which is scarcely 1 m wide, and forms the principal passage for vessels proceeding to Lake Superior.

MANJEE or **MANJER**, a Hindu festival, Bengal, prov. Behar at the confluence of the Gogra with the Ganges 46 m. W N W Patna. At the custom house here, boats ascending or descending undergo an examination.

MANKAREE, a to Celebes. See **MACAMAR**.

MANKEIRA a to Punjab, between the Jallum and the Indus, 50 m from the former, and about 30 m from the latter, lat. 31° 25' N. lon. 71° 50' E. It is surrounded by a mud wall and has a circular, built of burned brick.

MANLLEIK, a to British Columbia, prov. and 40 m N N.E. Borden, c bank Ter, with a church, hospital, and sulphur springs, manufacture of cotton and worsted goods, and a trade in corn and fruit. Pop. 1901.

MANNEBODERF (Hinter Aargau) a to and par Switzerland, can. and 16 m S E Zürich, E. shore of Lake Zürich. It is well built, and has several good houses, particularly the secondary school, also a post-office and a cotton-mill, considerable attention is paid to the raising of fruit. Pop. 2368.

MANREH, or **MANROH**, par. Sect. Poobles, 17 080 sq. Pop. 258.

MANNEBODERF a market in Lower Austria, 19 m. S E Vienna with a church, a castle, and manufacture of steel, wire, and lace, out of which various articles are made, and sold chiefly in Hungary and Turkey. Near it are excellent stone quarries. Pop. 1900.

MANNEBODERF a mountain-chain, Austria, which commencing on the frontiers of Moravia, stretches S.E. through Lower Austria, along the bank of the Gross Kamp, and terminates on the E. bank of the Danube. It forms a series of broad ridges, of moderate elevation, generally well wooded, and has a length of nearly 60 m. It gives its name to two Austrian districts, which are situated on either side of it.

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MANNHEIM, a to Baden, cap. circle Upper Rhine, r bank Rhine, between it and the Neckar, and in a situation so low that a high dike has been constructed to protect it from inundation, 66 m. S.S.W. Frankfurt. It is of an oval form is entered by three principal gates and is built with the greatest regularity—13 streets running parallel to each other from N to S. and 10 crossing them at right angles from E. to W. The whole town is thus divided into a great number of square sections, of a uniform and somewhat monotonous appearance, and as these sections only are named, and no names are given to the streets, a stranger has considerable difficulty in finding his way. The number of public squares is 14, almost all of them adorned with fountains, which how ever, are not well supplied with water. Several of the squares are handsome but the most deserving of notice are the Parade and the Planken. The principal buildings are the castle or palace, a huge quadrangular structure of red sandstone, not possessing much architectural merit, but with a tolerable museum in one of its wings, and good gardens behind it, terminating in a raised terrace, which overlooks the Rhine the church of the Jesuits, an imposing edifice, with a profusely decorated interior behind this church is the observatory a very complete structure of its kind in the form of a somewhat monotonous tower, 107 ft. high, the theatre, a large quadrangular building of three stories, in which Schiller's *Robbers* was first acted, the parish church, and the churches of Concord and Trinity, the synagogue, the townhouse, old mint, arsenal, barracks, merchants' hall and house of correction. The manufactures, consisting chiefly of carpets, linen and silk goods, trunks, liquors, starch glue, &c. are comparatively insignificant but the trade which had somewhat decayed, has recently been very much extended, and Mannheim is now the first commercial town in the grand duchy. Thus it owes to its admirable position on two important navigable rivers, and the additional facilities which it has acquired by the opening of the railway to Karlsruhe and Frankfurt. The principal articles of trade are tobacco, corn, wine, wood, hay, &c. millinery, broom-making, &c. The commerce and transit trade is particularly active. Mannheim was once strongly fortified, and lying not far from the French frontier and near the centre of military operations, was repeatedly the object of attack, and suffered dreadfully during the wars between France and Germany. In a siege by the Austrians, in 1793, only 14 houses remained uninjured. Hence, notwithstanding the antiquity of its foundation, it has become an entirely modern town. Pop. 53,343.

MANICOULO, or **FIVE ISLANDS**, See **VANICORO**.

MANNING RIVER, a river, New S. Wales, which rises about lon. 151° 50' E. flows E., along the N. limits of co. Gloucester and falls into the sea, by several outlets, in lat. 32° S. The scenery on this river is beautiful, and the soil excellent.

MANNINGFORD, two par. Eng. Wilts.—1 (Abbots') 519 ac. Pop. 118.—2 (Buses) 1088 ac. Pop. 375.

MANNINGTON par. Eng. Norfolk, 546 ac. P. 12.

MANNITREE, a market and par. Eng. Lancashire, 8 m N by E Colchester. The former on the S. bank of the Stour is paved and lighted, has a church Baptist, Independent and Wesleyan chapels, and a national school. The malt trade is carried on extensively. Area of par. 115 ac. Pop. 1176.

MANNU, a river, Isl. Sardinia, formed by the union of three small streams, 9 m. N. S. S. It flows S., receiving the *Santulana* on the right, and the *Sixeria* on the left, and, after a course of about 45 m. falls into the Gulf 6 m. N W of the town of Cagliari.

MANOE, an isl. Denmark, off N W coast Schleswig, 10 m S W Ribe. It is the largest and only inhabited island of a small group, which altogether have only an area of about 4 sq. m., and form a single parish. They are supposed to have been originally a single island separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, and to have been broken up into their present form by the forces of the waves. The idea is confirmed by the shallowness of the channel, which becomes so dry at low tide that the island is accessible on foot or horseback. Pop. 500.

MAVOEL ALVES, three rivers, Brazil, in the N of par. Goyas. They all join r bank Tocantins. The first is frequently called Manoel Alves-Mardonal, but more properly

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Lake Alred. The second is merely a small stream, which takes a N. course, and joins the Tocantins a little above the point where that river is joined by the Bombo. The third and largest of the whole, called the Manoel-Alves-Baptist-run river in the mountains between *provs. Pernambuco and Piaui*, and proceeding W N W becomes a majestic river by the augmentation of numerous small streams, and finally after a course of nearly 400 m., joins the Tocantins, about 160 m. below the confluence of the Bombo, and above the town of São Pedro d'Alcantara. Only the lower part of its course is properly known: it appears to form the natural boundary between *provs. Goyas and Maranhão*.

MANOEL-ILHA, an isl. Brazil, on N. E. coast, prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte, near the mouth of the Açu or Appodi. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in salt, and in dried and salt fish.

MANOYO ISLAND, one of the Navigator Islands, S. Pacific Ocean, lat. 18° 50' S. lon. 173° 3' W (a). It is of volcanic origin, about 4 m. in circumference, and, at the highest part, 473 ft. above sea-level. It is covered with forests, as the station of an English missionary, and has about 1100 inhabitants.

MANOPELLO, or MANTUPELLO, a tn and com. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, dis. and 12 m. S W Chieti P. 2708

MANOR-HAMLET, a market tn. Ireland, com. 22 m N Lethin. It has a handsome market-house, considerable barracks, a dispensary, a union workhouse, and a bridge with courteous attached, a handsome church, a R. Catholic chapel, and two dissenting-meeting-houses, and several schools.

Near it, on a gentle eminence, stand the ruins of the castle once the largest and strongest fortress in the county P. 1778

MANORBIER or MAXORBIER, par. Wales, Pembroke 3493 ac. Pop. 604

MANOQUE, or N. par. Wales, Pembroke 1266 ac. P. 189
MANOSQUE (Latin Mennocens), a tn. France, prov. Alpes, dis. 19 m. S W Digne. It is a strong, thriving little place, surrounded by a handsome wall, market place, and silk mills, tanneries, distilleries, manufactures of grape syrup, linen, gages, and grugram yarn, and a considerable trade in wine, brandy, olive-oil, silk, wool, &c. *Mannosque* owes its origin to the counts of Forcalquier, who built a palace and afterwards conveyed both it and the town to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The body of Gerard Jung, the founder of this order, was long preserved here. Pop. 4714.

MANRESA (Jana, Maresca), a city Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 34 m. N W Barcelona 1 bank, Girona, on several hills. It is well built, surrounded by old walls, commanded by a fort, and has clean and well-paved, though, in many cases crooked and steep streets, numerous squares, a college, and parish church, with a noble tower, several chapels, three convents, an hospital, orphan asylum, town and court houses, prisons, barracks, a college, and some primary schools, a theatre, and, in the environs, along the bank of the river, a pleasant promenade. It likewise possesses considerable manufactures of linen, woolen, cotton, and silken fabrics of all kinds, also of cutlery, hardware, earthenware, leather, soap, cordage, paper, gunpowder, brandy wine, and oil, and a good trade. Pop. 18,350. (Mades and Melado.)

MANS (Lut) (Latin, Mundus Commenius), a tn. France, cap. dep. Sarthe, on the ridge and slope of a hill, washed by the Perthe, which is here crossed by three bridges, 112 m. S W Paris. The lower part of the town, near the banks of the river, is poorly built, and the streets are so narrow and winding as to be almost unfit for carriages. The upper part of the town has a much better appearance. It is not regular, but the houses are well built of terra cotta. The streets are spacious, and the market-place, into which most of them open, is both very large and handsome. There are two finely planted, and well-kept-out public walks. The principal building is the cathedral, a fine Gothic structure, with a very old choir supposed to be of the 10th century, a lofty, massive square tower, a finely-embellished portal, a noble organ, and some painted glass, which, from its antiquity is of considerable interest in regard to the history of the art. The other buildings deserving notice are the churches of Notre Dame and St. Antoine Vinteuille, the former in the shape of a Latin cross, and very ancient, the latter comparatively modern, but very handsome, the Prefecture, library of 40,000 vols., and museum, including a picture-gallery, all occupying part of the

buildings of an old monastery; the theatre, and cavalry barracks. The principal manufactures are linen, coarse wool, lace, and blankets, lace, hosiery, paper, leather, wax candles, and green soap. There are also bleachfields and worsted mills. The trade in clover and lucerne seed may be considered as the staple, and is very extensive, but there is also a considerable trade in linen thread, iron, salt, wine, brandy, chestnut walnuts, oil, wax, cattle poultry, &c. La Mans is the seat of a bishop, and possesses courts of first resort and commerce, a consulting chamber of manufactures, an agricultural and scientific society, a communal college, a diocesan seminary and a school of design. It is a place of great antiquity and is said to have been founded, in the second century, by the Romans, of whose buildings numerous vestiges still remain; among others, a considerable part of the walls with which they surrounded it, and of three subterranean aqueducts, by which water was conveyed from a distance. It was taken by William the Conqueror in the 11th century, and long continued, though with occasional interruptions, in the possession of the English, whose King Henry II. the first of the Plantagenets, was born in it. In the Revolutionary war the Vendéens sustained one of their worst defeats here, and were ultimately massacred, without distinction of age or sex to the number of 10,000. Pop. (1802) 23,779.

MANSELL, two par. Eng. Hereford 1, (Gosse) 1323 ac. Pop. 118 - 9 (Long) 1847 ac. Pop. 807

MANSEK, an Aramo Tisbury. See MARKS

MANSELD, a tn. Prussian Saxony gov. and 80 m. N W Merseburg, cap. circle, on the Thallus, at the foot of the Schlossberg, which is crowned by a strong castle. It has a church, hospital, and school, and near it, are several smelting furnaces. It is the original family seat of the famous Count Mansfeld. Pop. 1439. - The circle is mountainous, and rich in minerals. Area, 172 sq. m. Pop. 44,666.

MANSEFIELD - 1 a vil. U. States Ohio, 60 m N W E. Columbus with a courthouse, jail, market place, six churches, and two printing-offices. Pop. 1838 - 2 an isl. British N America, Hudson's Bay; lat. (8 point) 61° 31' N, lon. 80° 25' W about 75 m long and 18 m broad.

MANSEFIELD, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 18 m N by W Nottingham. The town is on a deep vale on a branch of the Midland railway, has narrow and irregular streets, lighted with gas; a church, with a tower and spire, places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, Independents, Quakers and Unitarians; a handsome Grecian townhall, situated in the market-place, two schools, manufactures of lace, stockings, silk and cotton gloves, muslin, chert, and tobacco, an extensive trade in malt, and in cutting and working architectural ornaments the stone for which is obtained in the adjacent quarries. Market day Thursday. Area of par. 8070 ac. Pop. 10,627

MANSEFIELD WOODHOUSE a vil. and par. England, co. North. The village is 2 m N Mansfield, is well built and contains several respectable houses, a church, Methodist chapel and two charity schools, and has considerable manufactures of cotton, lace, &c. Area of par. 2860 ac. P. 1872

MANSEFIELDSTOWN, par. Del. North 2416 ac. P. 652

MANSI L.A. (De Las Mulas), a tn. Spain, prov. and 15 m S.E. Leon 1 bank Esla, tolerably well built; with a church, townhouse, prison and two schools. Pop. 1921

MANSFON, par. Eng. Dorset 1233 ac. Pop. 184

MANSURAH a tn. Lower Egypt, r. bank Delta branch of the Nile cap. prov. of same name 85 m S W Ichnusa, lat. 31° 2' N lon 31° 25' E, beautifully situated on an eminence, and adorned with numerous mosques. It has narrow streets, with houses built of brick, but the greater part of it is in ruins. Its trade is carried on chiefly by Syrian Christians, who export the fine rice growing round Lake Mansurah from which it is about 20 m. distant, and oil-muscle. The mode of catching shikars, by means of ovens, is carried on here to a great extent.

MANSURSE, a vil. Siberia, gov. and 110 m N.E. Irkutsk, on the road from that town to Yakutsk, on a small stream of same name, west of the Lena. It consists of ancient-looking houses, and is surrounded by the Kalvingang, at its confluence with the Dnepr, 6 m. E. Scherachai, has a church, and a trade in furs and garden produce. Pop. 1080

MANTA (La) a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, dist. Coud, prov. and about 5 m. S Saluzzo, at the foot of a hill of same name, covered with chestnut trees and vineyards. It has an ancient castle, two churches a communal school, several silk-mills, manufactures of kitchen utensils, and a trade in cattle, mules, and silk. Pop. 1387.

MANTIGAR, a vil. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, com. and 18 m. W S Guarda, at the foot of the serra Estrela. It has two churches, an almshouse, manufactures of woollen cloth and lace, and a trade in excellent butter and cheese. Pop. 2073.

MANTERDORF a market in Austria, duchy, circle and 55 m. S S E Salzburg with two churches, an old castle, finely seated on a height, and rendered still more conspicuous by a massive tower 140 ft. high. Pop. 1120.

MANTES [anc. *Machina*] a town, France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 1. bank Seine, opposite to Limay, with which it communicates by two handsome bridges connecting the banks with an island in the river 23 m. W S Paris and a station on the railway from Paris to Rome. It contains a fine Gothic church, with two lofty towers, which make a conspicuous appearance at a great distance a beautiful Gothic tower, the only remains of the ancient church of St. Maclou a public library, and a secondary ecclesiastical school and has many features of leather and saltpetre, famous breweries, numerous mills, and a trade in leather, corn, and wine. Pop. 4400.

MANTINEA, an anc. in Greece, Morea, in a plain about 8 m. N Trophita, and famous for the victory which the Thebans, though with the loss of their celebrated leader Epaminondas, gained over the Spartans. The crest of the walls, with exception of a few towers, is still entire, but the city itself has long ceased to exist. Its site is partly occupied by the modern village of Paleopol.

MANTIQUERIA a Serra or mountain range, Brazil, containing the highest summits in the interior of that empire. It stretches E. to S. W., in the S. part of prov. Minas-Geraes, and appears to be the centre of various ramifications, extending into provs. Bahia, São Paulo, Goiás, and others. Its E. slopes are separated from the Serra dos Goyaz by the river Paranaíba and Paranaíba, and the former as well as the Parana Doce, and São Francisco, are tributary to it for numerous affluents. None of the summits exceed 8600 ft. It is crossed by several roads leading from Minas-Geraes into the more E. provinces.

MANTOV, two parts Eng. —1 Lincoln 4650 ac. P 198 —2 Rutland 1290 ac. P 273.

MANTUA (Italian *Mantova* French *Mantoue*) a town in Italy, Lombardy gov. and 80 m. E. S. E. Milan on the prov. same name on two islands formed by the Bianco which here divides into several arms and afterwards spreads out into a marshy lake or swamp, partly natural and partly formed by art. The stagnant water and marshes surrounding the town make its site very unhealthy, but constitute one of its most important defenses, and in connection with the formidable works which enclose it on every side and guard all its approaches have made it so strong that it not only ranks as the first fortress in Italy but is deemed impregnable by any means but force. The communication between the islands and with the mainland is maintained by means of several bridges—the longest of which, Ponte di San Giorgio, is regarded as a masterpiece, it crosses the entire lake for a length of more than 800 yards, and forms the principal approach to the town, which, when viewed from it, presents, in its huge piles of building, its castle, towers, and cupolas, a very peculiar and striking appearance. Mantua is entered by five gates—one of which, leading to a bridge or dam, called the Porta Marina, and deserving of notice as a curious specimen of ancient engineering, is an imposing Doric structure. The streets are regular and wide but in many places very indifferently paved the houses which line them are always substantial, often rising in huge masses, with rows of long and lofty arcades, fortified battlements, and feudal towers. There are few large squares the best are the Piazza di Virgilio formerly an immensurable swamp, but now drained, and converted into a fine park, laid out in finely-planted alleys, and enclosed by elegant mansions; the Piazza della Erbe, where the daily market is held. The Republic of Mantua, the Piazza del Argine, with a noble palace crowned by a bronze bust of Virgil; and the Piazza in which

the Tyrolsian patriot, Andrew Hoffer was infamously shot. The signs of departed greatness and continuing decay are very visible in Mantua. Near its centre, the population seems dense, and there is much appearance of activity, but in many other parts numbers of houses are untenanted, or in ruins and in the outskirts, grass grows freely on the streets. The most remarkable edifices are the cathedral, not very spacious, but after an elegant design by Giulio Romano, with a richly ornamented facade a fine Lombard campanile, row of beautiful Corinthian pillars, supporting a highly-decorated roof, and a great number of frescoes particularly one by Andrea Mantegna, the church of Santa Andrea, conspicuous from a distance by its majestic cupola and Gothic tower, enriched with numerous paintings, and presenting in its interior one of the finest specimens of the revived Roman or Italian style the church of Santa Barbara, containing the mausoleum of Carlo Gonzaga the church of San Sebastiano, a beautiful Italian structure, with some good frescoes in a dilapidated state 15 other churches several of them possessed of good paintings, but not otherwise remarkable two synagogues, one of which, called the Scuola Grande, is a handsome structure, recently completed the Castello di Corte, an ancient ducal palace of the Gonzagas, a huge, irregular pile, flanked by machicolated towers, the whole in a half ruinous state, partly used as a prison, and partly as public offices the Palazzo Imperiale (Imperial palace), an antique castellated structure, supported by lofty pointed arches, lighted by tall Gothic windows and terminated by forked battlements; the Torre della Gabbia, so called from an iron cage hanging from its centre in which criminals were wont to be exposed; the Torre del Orologio, and the Torre della Zuccato, the Beccaria and Peschiera, or almshouse and salt market, both built by Giulio Romano and admirable in their kind, the house of Giulio Romano the Palazzo Lottoreo with enormous caryatides supporting its facade the museum military arsenal, theatre, and elegant amphitheatre, the lyceum, gymnasium, ducal seminary and other public schools occupying the buildings of the old Jesuit college the infant and ragged schools the library of 80 000 volumes the extra, and two founding hospitals the Monastero di Polesina, the principal house of correction for the whole of Lombardy the penitentiary and several charitable endowments. The manufactures, of very limited extent, consist chiefly of leather, linen, silk, woollens, sail-cloth, carriages, barges, parchment, paper, cards, and soap. The trade is chiefly in the hands of the Jews, who have in a separate quarter called Il Ghetto, and form about one-twelfth of the whole population. The principal article of trade is silk. Mantua is the see of a bishop, the seat of a civil tribunal, and mercantile court, and the residence both of a military governor and of a provincial delegate.

It is said to have been founded by the Etruscans 400 years before the building of Rome. On the decline of the Roman empire it was pillaged by the Huns, afterwards taken by the Longobards and still later annexed to the exarchate of Ravenna. Charlemagne gave it its first fortifications. In the 11th century it was held in common with Ferrara, Modena, and Reggio, under the sway of the family of Canossa. In the beginning of the 13th century it became independent, and continued so till 1376, when it fell under the iron rule of Bonaccolini. In 1328 it found better masters in the Gonzagas, who first as capitans then as marquises, and finally as dukes of Mantua governed it with great ability and distinguished themselves by the splendour of their court, and their patronage of literature and art. After it had been thus possessed for several centuries, the last duke, by taking part with the French in the war of succession, was declared to have incurred a forfeiture, by withdrawing his allegiance from his huge lord, the Emperor of Germany, and accordingly on his death in 1708, the Emperor Joseph took possession of the duchy and annexed it to his other dominions. The fortifications of the town, previously formidable were completed, and put into their present form by the Austrians. Their strength was put to the test in 1796, by Napoleon, who, apparently hopeless of reducing it by any other means, contented himself with keeping it under strict blockade, till famine compelled the garrison to capitulate. Among the distinguished natives of Mantua are its neighbours, who by the name of Mantuanians are that of the Roman poet Virgil. Pop. [1849] 30 374. The province of Mantua is bounded N and E by that of

Brescia, W. Cremona, S. the Duchy of Modena, and the district of Genualia, belonging to the Duchy of Parma; R.E. Ravenna, and S. Verona. It consists of an extensive plain, mostly low, and in part damp and insalubrious, but generally of great fertility. It is divided into 17 districts. Area, 983 sq. m. Pop. (1848) 270,100.

MANUA or **OMAKOAOH** one of the Navigator isles, S. Pacific Ocean, lat. 14° 15' S. lon. 160° 26' W. (n.) It has the form of a regular dome, rising, in most places, precipitously from the water to the height of 800 or 400 ft., after which its ascent appears more gentle and even. It is 16 m. in circumference, well watered, and covered with luxuriant vegetation, and has many coconut groves on its N.W. side. The inhabitants are a finely-formed race, lively and well disposed, and nearly all profess Christianity. Their canoes are well made, 30 or 40 ft. long, very swift, and capable of containing from 20 to 25 persons. The island furnishes pigs, fowls, sweet potatoes, fruit, and some taro. The principal settlement is on the N.W. side, where there is anchorage for a small vessel. — (Wilkes *U. States Exploring Expedition*.)

MANUELA, a vil. and com. Spain, prov. and about 28 m. from Valencia, on a hill above r. bank Albufera. It has a church, townhouse, prison, and two primary schools, a flour-mill, and a trade in rice, which is largely cultivated in the district, and makes it unhealthy. Pop. 1028.

MANUAU **MANAKAO**, or **STONED'S HARBOR**, a bay N.W. coast of the N. I. of New Zealand lat. (Beacon Bluff) 37° 6' S. lon. 174° 52' E. It has a comparatively narrow entrance between two headlands, and then spreads out into a wide expanse called Manuka water bounded, on the N., by the district of Auckland. Towards the shore it shallows much and is encumbered by sandbanks.

MANULLA, par. Irel. Mayo 5464 ac. 1 op. 1387. **MANY** (Jama and Nant) two vils. Hungary, circle Thutcher Daube, co. and about 33 m. N.E. bish. Eisenberg. The former contains a church, and has a pop. of 2087 the latter is merely a hamlet.

MAVIONA (Nant) a vil. Hungary Thutcher Daube, co. and 18 m. from Tolos. It has a K. Catholic church and a trade in corn, wine, cattle, and tobacco. Pop. 1080.

MAVITTU a river and lake, Russia. See **MAVITCH**.

MANZANARES, a river, Spain prov. Madrid. It rises in the sierra Guadarrama, near the confines of prov. Segovia, flows S.E. and E. past Colmenar and Madrid, and falls into the Jarama, near Vaua-Madrid. Its bed is of sand, through which the water filters in summer leaving it almost dry, but sometimes the rain torrents descend in such a body from the Guadarrama Mountains, that, from a rivulet, the Manzanares becomes a mighty stream. Its course does not exceed 40 m. in length.

MANZANARES a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 25 m. E. by N. Ciudad-Real r. bank Asner commanded by an ancient castle. It is walled well built, has a handsome Gothic church, several chapels, town and session houses, a prison, hospital, convent, a Latin and some primary schools, and a cemetery manufactures of linen cloth, serge, hats, soap, bridle lines, bricks, wine, and all and some trade in grain, wine, oil, and oranges, with Andalusia, Madrid, and Valencia. Pop. 2069.

MANZANERA a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 24 m. S.E. Teruel. It has a church, a convent, a distillery, several mills, and a trade in corn and cattle. It was fortified by the Catholics in 1539, but shortly after obliged to capitulate. Pop. 1997.

MANZANILLA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. Huelva, on a height between the streams Carralón and Puerco. It consists generally of well built houses and spacious streets, contains a parish church, townhouse, prison, and two primary schools and has manufactures of cork, a distillery, several oil-mills, and extensive cellars for the wine produced in the district. Pop. 1721.

MANZANILLA — 1 A bay, Mexico, W. coast, dep. Guadalupe, dist. Colima, 180 m. S.E. Cape Corrientes, lat. 15° 3' N. lon. 104° 16' W. (n.) It has good anchorage, and communicates with the city of Colima, but it has not a single house, and is making no progress as a port, partly, probably on account of the unhealthiness, and the swarms of mosquitoes and sand-flies with which it is in-

festes. — 2 A point, isthmus of Panama, N. coast Caribbean Sea, high, steep, and projecting with two hummocks on it, lat. 8° 25' N. lon. 79° 32' W. (n.) — 3, (Llanos or New Bay), New Granada, isthmus of Panama, on the Caribbean Sea, a little to the E. of the mouth of the river Chagres. It forms a large, beautiful and secure roadstead, about 5 m. in width, with many coves and harbours within it, and a depth of water decreasing from 6 to 4 and 2 fathoms. It has neither steeple nor rock, may be safely entered day and night, and has, consequently become a favourite resort of ships of war, and steamers visiting that part of the coast. The shores are fringed with luxuriant coco-nut trees. — 4, A point Venezuela, fringed with luxuriant coco-nut trees. — 5, A point Venezuela, N. lon. 61° 4' W. — 6, A bay and point lat. Hayti, N.W. coast. The bay which is a little to the S.E. of the point, has excellent anchorage lat. 19° 45' N. lon. 73° W.

MANZANILLO a tn. and seaport, ist. Cuba, S.E. coast, 46 m. N.E. Cape de Cruz lat. 20° 22' N. lon. 77° 15' W. It has a good harbour, and a considerable trade. Nearly opposite are some keys of some extent. Pop. 5000. **MANZANO** a vil. and par. Italy Venetia, prov. Friuli on the Natisone about 8 m. from Palua with a parish and an auxiliary church, and several mills.

MAON an isl. Adriatic, off the coast of Dalmatia, about 24 m. N.W. Zara, about 5 m. long by 2 m. broad. It affords good pasture.

MAOUNA, or **TUTUULA** one of the Navigator isles S. Pacific lat. (N.E. point) 14° 15' S. lon. 170° 37' W. (n.) It is high broken, and of volcanic appearance 17 m. long and about 5 m. broad, highest peak 2337 ft. above sea-level. The spurs and ridges that form the high land are precipitous, steep-edged and frequently rise in mural walls from the water to a height of 800 to 400 ft. Above this height, the surface is covered with a luxuriant vegetation to the very top of the mountains the coco-nut tree, and tree-fern, give the principal character to this beautiful scenery but bananas, guavas, and orange trees are also numerous. La Perouse's expedition was attacked by the natives of this island and 11 persons slain hence it is sometimes called Manuana Island. Maoua is under several chiefs, each of whom rules over a town, district, or bay. — (Wilkes *U. States Exploring Expedition*.)

MAPARTOWN par. Irel. Louth 1440 ac. Pop. 263.

MAPPILO a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy gov. Milan, prov. and W. Bergamo. It contains a parish church which stands on an eminence above the village, and is well decorated and in the vicinity on the side of the mountain is a kind of calcareo-quartzite scorioles, resembling the Roman papyrus and much used for finer purposes. Pop. 1715.

MAPPERTON par. Eng. Somerset 1534 ac. P. 210.

MAPIMI a tn. Mexico dep. and 115 m. N.E. Durango, in a sterile uninhabited district, abounding with the precious metals, which have not hitherto been turned to much account. Pop. 8000.

MAPLE-DUNHAM par. Eng. Oxford 2878 ac. P. 609.

MAPLEBEECH par. Eng. North 1186 ac. Pop. 162.

MAPLEFURNWELL par. Eng. Hants 816 ac. P. 206.

MAPLEHEAD, two par. Eng. Essex — 1 (Green) 1929 ac. Pop. 494 — 2 (Little) 1062 ac. Pop. 367.

MAPOCHA a river Chili an affluent of the Mapo which it joins about 16 m. S.W. Santiago after a course, generally S.W. of above 80 m.

MAPOOTA a considerable river of S.E. Africa. Its sources are unknown though conjectured to be in the country of the Makotse, somewhere about lat. 26° S. It flows in a general N.E. direction and falls into Delagoa Bay S. side, about lat. 26° S. It is intricate at its entrance, but a vessel drawing 10 ft. water may with care, ascend it for 80 m. It swarms with hippopotami and alligators.

MAPPERTON par. Eng. Dorset, 804 ac. Pop. 85.

MAPPLETON, two par. Eng. — 1 Derby 778 ac. Pop. 200 — 2 York (E. Riding) 4971 ac. Pop. 449.

MAPPOWDER par. Eng. Dorset 1187 ac. Pop. 280.

MAE-MEXON a lagoon, Spain, prov. Mexico extending N. from Cape Palos about 14 m.; greatest breadth about 5 m. separated from the Mediterranean by a sandbank about 800 yds. broad. Fine mullet are caught in the lagoon, chiefly at the narrow opening by which it communicates with the sea.

MARA ARABARI, or YILGAMARA, a vil. isl. Serdina, div. and prov. Cagliari, s. bank Caralis, with several churches, a primary school, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1981.

MARA CALANOVIS, a vil. isl. Serdina, div. Cagliari, not far from Sinal; with an ancient church of three naves, and three minor churches, but the inhabitants, nevertheless, sunk in ignorance and barbarism. Pop. 1776.

MARACAYBO or MARACAYBO, a fortified city and seaport, Venezuela, cap. prov. of same name. W. side of the entrance to the Lake of Maracaybo, from the gulf of the same name, lat. 10° 40' N. lon. 71° 45' W. A number of the houses are built with chalk and sand, and thatched with a kind of reed which grows on the banks of the lake, and which is preferred to tile, on account of its coolness though it renders the danger of fire very great besides giving the town a very mean appearance. It contains a parish church, a large and very handsome structure, several convents and monasteries, and an hospital. The harbour of Maracaybo is deep, but is obstructed by a bar on which there are only 10 ft. water at high tide, and but 7½ ft. at ebb. The number of vessels that entered the port in 1847 was 55. Value of cargoes, £267,777. Cleared in the same year, 90 values of cargoes, £17,877. Of the foreigners that entered 13 were Americans, and four only British. The total amount of imports, for the same year was £28,998 and of exports, £104,564. Pop. 14,000.

—The province extends around the shores of the lake or lagoon of the same name. It is generally low and unshelving and left almost entirely to the native tribes. The climate is excessively hot. —The LAKE is of an oval form, about 98 m. in length, 80 m. wide at the broadest part, and about 350 m. m. circumference. It communicates with the Gulf of Maracaybo, in the Caribbean Sea, by a channel about 18 m. long, and 3 m. broad at the narrowest part, which is opposite the town of Maracaybo. It has a considerable depth of water, except towards the shores, but the bar which obstructs the access to the port of Maracaybo before spoken of, almost always closes the stream, where it unites with the sea. The waters of the lake are fresh and sweet, from the number and magnitude of the rivers that fall into it, but when strong N. breezes prevail it becomes brackish towards the N. end. The number of rivers that fall into it, on all sides, is very great, and some of them are of considerable size. Amongst the latter are the Zulia, Chama, Motatan and Paria. —The *ORCA* is in the Caribbean Sea entrance between Cape San Roman and Point Espada the former in lat. 13° 11' N. lon. 70° 7' W. (s.), and the latter in lat. 13° 4' N. lon. 71° 10' W. (s.). It is about 60 m. wide at the entrance and about 90 m. in length southward to the channel which communicates with the lake of the same name.

MARAGHA, or MARAGA, a tn. Ierba, prov. Azerbaijan on an affluent of Lake Urmiah 50 m. S. by W. Tabriz. It covers a very large area, partly covered with houses, and partly occupied by extensive gardens is surrounded by walls flanked alternately with square and round towers, is well built and has a splendid bazaar and bath. Its principal trade is in a white marble, not so thin as to become transparent, and he occasionally used for windows. There are fine extensions in the vicinity. Pop. about 15,000.

MARAGOGIPI, a tn. Brazil, prov. Bahia, l. bank Guanabara near its junction with the Paranaíba, 60 m. E. W. Cachoeira. It is finely situated and the houses, though of earth wall built, and of shabby appearance. It has five churches, a courthouse, a Latin and two primary schools and a trade in manioc, sugar, and tobacco transmitted by small streams into the Paranaíba, and thence to Bahia. Pop. 8000.

MARAIÓ, an isl. Brazil, prov. Para, in the mouth of the Amazon, between the towns of Mampá and Pont. Tylone greatest length, E. to W. 170 m.; greatest breadth, 150 m. The surface is flat, and is watered by the Moudin and Araxá, both of which are tidal streams, and navigable. The soil though somewhat swampy is fertile, and well adapted for raising all the products of the torrid zone. The inhabitants, who are all of Indian extraction, raise large quantities of rice, but their chief wealth is in cattle. Pop. 30,000.

MARAKAH, a tn. Egypt. See DOWSOA (NEW).
MARABALA, or MARABAYA, an isl. coast of Brazil, prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, forming a long and narrow belt of sandy ground, stretching about 30 m. W. to E., between the Atlantic and the Bay of Santa Cruz, and having a breadth which no-

where exceeds 8 m. In E. extremity is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, abounding with shalows called Barra do Guaratiba. Its W. extremity terminates in a sandy tract, called Morro da Marabala, and is separated from Ilha Grande by a channel about 6 m. wide, forming the entrance into the Bay of Santa Cruz, and possessing depth sufficient for vessels of 250 tons. It is inhabited by 1630 Tupia Indians, who live solely on fish, manioc, flour, and salt. Some sugar-cane is grown, and breadly distilled, and there is a church on the island, substantially built, in 1760, of stone and lime.

MARANGANE, a vil. B. L. coast, Africa, 8 m. from Quailmane, on a slightly elevated piece of ground. It is stragglingly built, inhabited solely by slaves who cultivate a tract of land in the vicinity for their masters. Extensive groves of orange and acacia-trees surround it.

MARANHÃO, a river, Brazil, which has its source in Lake Formosa, in the serra Itapicuru, and in the serra Falsa da Costa at the foot of the serra das Furnas in province Goyaz, and flowing first N. W. and then N. N. E., unites with the Tocantins-Paquana in forming the greater river of the Tocantins, usually known by the name of the Tocantins-Grande. Some geographers make the course of the Maranhão much longer, giving its name to the united stream as far as the junction of the Paranaíba, in lat. 12° S. The Amazon originally had the name of Maranhão. The present river must not be confounded with it.

MARANHÃO or MARANHAU, a maritime prov. in the N. of Brazil, so called from the name originally given to the river Amazon bounded N. by the Atlantic, E. and S. E. Piauí, S. W. Goyaz, and N. W. Para lat. 1° 22' to 10° 30' N. lon. 41° 30' to 48° W. Area, 94,900 sq. m. The E. half of the coastline forms almost a continuous straight line, unbroken by a single indentation of any magnitude; the W. half, on the contrary, contains several bays, particularly those of St. Marcos and St. Jose, forming the respective embouchures of the Itapicuru and the Meirim, and situated on the opposite sides of the lake of Maranhão. The surface has the highest elevation towards the S. and S. W., and slopes more or less gradually N. N. E., till it terminates in extensive plains. The principal rivers are the Paranaíba, which bound the province on the E., but does not receive any important affluent within it; and the Itapicuru and Meirim which traverse it centrally S. to N. and directly or by their numerous affluents, carry off the greater part of its drainage. There are several lakes, but the only one of any consequence is Mata. As the province lies almost under the equator day and night, throughout the year, differ little in length, and the climate is extremely hot. Thunderstorms, also are of frequent occurrence in November and December and continue occasionally to occur till March. A considerable part of the surface is occupied by forests, which yield excellent timber, and ornamental and dye woods, that, by means of numerous small streams, are floated into the larger rivers, and thence conveyed to the coast, forming important articles of trade. But the chief sources of wealth to the inhabitants are their cultivated crops, of which the most important are rice, cotton, and the sugar-cane. Much of the produce of the last is converted into spirits. The principal fruits are various species of palm, bananas, pine-apples, and mangoes. Ginger, yalap, ipseacouma and other medicinal plants, grow spontaneously. The parts of the province lying between province Piauí and the river Meirim, are tolerably well peopled by Brazilians or Indians, amongst whom civilization has made considerable progress. But from this river W. to the frontiers of Para, a great part of the country is in possession of Indians, who are still in a state of nature. For administrative purposes the province is divided into nine comarcas—Alcantara, Brejo, Caxias, Chapada, Guimaraes, Ilha do Maranhão, Itapicuru, Peste-Bona, and Ylana, subdivided into districts, which take their names from the principal towns in them. It appoints four deputies to the general legislative assembly and two senators. The provincial assembly composed of 38 members, holds its sittings in São Luis or Maranhão. Pop. 390,000.

MARANHÃO MARANHAM, or São Luis, a tn. Brazil, on a shoal prov. W. side island of same name, 790 m. E. Belém or Para, and 280 m. W. Coara or Fortaleza, lat. (estimated) 3° 41' 42' S., lon. 44° 18' 42' W. On the E. side it is surrounded by mountains, which form a kind of

natural fortress the town, in that direction being accessible only by narrow passes, which a few troops could easily defend against any number of assailants. On the N and S, it is encircled by the steep straits like Penedico and Mambo, which rise and fall with the tide. At the mouths of these two rivers is a basin, accessible, at high water, to vessels drawing 20 ft., affording fine shelter, and defended, at its entrance, by a series of forts. The town itself is built on unequal ground, but with considerable regularity and as almost all the houses have gardens attached occupies a much larger space than its actual population might seem to require. The streets cross each other at right angles, and are paved, and the houses, at least in the principal thoroughfares are of two stories generally provided with balconies, and have a handsome appearance. The principal edifices are the cathedral and episcopal palace, magnificent structures, both built by the Jesuits, the one as their titular church, and the other as their college the governor's palace, the townhouse and prison the custom house, treasury, college, the richly-endowed hospital *de Misericordia*, and two other hospitals, and various churches, *capuchins*, and numerous. The trade is of great importance, the provinces of Para, Minas, Ceará, Rio-Grande-do-Norte, and Goias, having been their regular sources of supply. The principal exports are rice, cotton, rum, medicines, and *marcote* *de tartarugo*, a kind of butter made of tortoise eggs. The imports consist of various articles of European manufacture. Maranhão is the seat of the provincial legislative assembly the residence of the provincial governor the see of a bishop, and possesses a lyceum or college in which the ancient and modern languages, rhetoric, geography, grammar, philosophy, mathematics, design, navigation and astronomy are taught a commercial school and a botanical garden principally designed to promote agriculture by furnishing cultivators gratuitously with new seeds and plants. Owing to the hills around the town the air is somewhat confined and the heat extreme. Epidemic diseases are not prevalent, but the purity of the air is much affected by the nuisance arising from stagnant pools which are chiefly left by the retreating tide. Pop. 20 000 —

THE ISLAND lies between the bays of São-José on the E. and São-Marcos on the W. On the E. it is separated from the mainland by a channel called the Rio do Mosquito on the N. It is washed by the Atlantic, greatest length N. E. to S. W. 23 m. greatest breadth, 20 m. Its surface is more elevated than that of the mainland and on the E. side is broad by rock, which makes access to it difficult. It is well watered, and the soil is generally fertile, and produces, in abundance, rice, tobacco, manioc, millet, and pumpkin. Pop. 40 000

MARANO — 1 A maritime in Italy Venetia, gov. Venice prov. Friuli 21 m. S. N. E. Udine on a tongue of land, once fortified among the lagoons of the Adriatic. It contains a parish and two auxiliary churches. Pop. 1000 — 2 A vil. Italy The Marches delago and 11 m. S. E. Verano on the Adriatic, with wine, olives, and milk culture. P. 1600 — 3 A tn. Naples, prov. and about 4 m. N. W. Naples. Pop. 6800 — 4 A tn. Naples prov. Calabria-Citra, dist. and 6 m. W. Cosenza. Pop. 4000

MARANON a river S. America. See AMARON

MARANON (Latin, *Marechnon*) sin. *Francia*, prov. Charente-Inférieure, at the confluence of the Sèvre-Niortaise and the Vendée, 13 m. N. W. E. La Rochelle. It is surrounded by marshes, which notwithstanding the efforts that have been made for the purpose, are very imperfectly drained. It is, however, regularly built and well situated for trade. The tide ascends about 2 m. above the town but the water at the quay does not admit vessels of above 100 tons. Those of larger burden are obliged to discharge below. A maritime canal has been commenced, which will open the navigation to vessels of 300 tons. The principal trade is in grain, other articles are oleaginous, lacustrine and clover seeds, wine, brandy, hemp, flax, bogus, wood for fuel, ship timber, and particularly, a kind of flour called *marais*. A good deal of salt is obtained from the salt marshes in the neighbourhood. Pop. 5500

MARASH a pass Asiatic Turkey, bounded N. by that of Rivas, W. Karamania, S. Aleppo, and E. Diarbekir, greatest length, N. E. to S. W. 150 m., greatest breadth, 105 m. The surface, with the exception of a belt in the E. along the banks of the Euphrates, consists almost entirely of lofty wooded mountains, being traversed centrally by Taurus proper in the S. by part of the Lurdan Tagh, and in the N.

by part of the Anti Taurus. It belongs wholly to the basins of the Euphrates, and the Jychoon. The former waters the whole of its N. frontier and receives from within it the Karaman or Karm, and several minor streams, the latter rises in Taurus near its centre, and drains it S. W. Owing to the elevation of the surface, the climate is mild the snows on the mountains serving to moderate the excessive heats of summer. Many of the valleys are fertile, and excellent fruit is abundant, but the pasturage is much better adapted for pasture than agriculture. A large proportion of the inhabitants are Turkomans.

MARASH, or KERMANIA (anc. *Germene*) a tn. cap. above pass, picturesquely situated on a slope of the lofty Agir Tagh above r. bank Jychoon, 30 m. N. W. Aleppo. It occupies the sides and intervening valleys of three remarkable shoulders that in the centre being crowned by the castle, and overlooks an extensive and fertile plain but is poorly built, consisting of about 3500 houses of wood and clay. The mosques, about 25 in number are of an inferior description. In the vicinity tobacco, rice, and other grains, are largely cultivated. On the slopes of the Taurus there is very fine timber and besides a mine of excellent iron, which is worked there is also a mine of native steel. The town probably owes its existence to the pass of the Taurus situated to the N., along the slopes of the Anti-Shehr

MARATIA, a tn. Naples prov. Basilicata, dist. and 10 m. S. Lagonegre near the Gulf of Policastro. Pop. 4380

MARATHON a vil. N. Greece 20 m. N. E. Athens, and within a few miles of the Channel of Egripo or Negropont, famous for the victory of Miltiades over the Persians, and remarkable for the fine mountain scenery in its vicinity

MARATHONIST a small sea, airport in Greece, in the Moron, dist. of Malva. W. shore and near the head of the Gulf of Kolokythia, lat. 38° 44' N., lon. 22° 30' E. It is built on a huge rock which overhangs the sea, and consists of about 100 wretched houses of mud brick, in the midst of which stands a large church with a spire. Opposite the town, is an island of the same name (anc. *Cresus*) which forms a kind of roadstead, sheltered from N. and W. winds. A considerable quantity of valonia is shipped at the port of Marathon. The town stands on the site of the ancient Miletos, and near it are the remains of Cytium called Paleopolis, and numerous other relics of antiquity

MARATUA or ST. JOHN'S ISLAND Indian Archipelago, Calabes bay, off the N. E. coast Borneo N. point lat. 2° 15' N. lon. 118° 55' E. (a) It is about 24 m. in length N. S. and 4 to 12 m. in breadth. Trepan is collected here. This island is the largest of a group of six islands, called the Maratus or Maratuba islands

MARAYACA a mountain, Yucucala, in Guyana, about lat. 5° 40' N. and lon. 5° 50' W. 23 m. N. N. E. of the vil. of Esmeralda. Sir R. H. Schomburgk estimates its height at 10 000 to 11 000 ft. but was not able to form a base-line for its accurate measurement, in consequence of the dense woods at its base. He there found a species of *Arundinaria*, growing in clusters like the bamboo and though not more than half an inch in diameter rising, first without a knot, for 15 or 16 ft., then becoming branched, and attaining an additional height of from 50 to 40 ft.

MARAYI or MARASMA a lake S. Africa, about lat. 18° S., and lon. 35° E. It is very imperfectly known, and owing to the deep bogs which surround it, is approached with difficulty even by the natives. It is said to have fresh water, and to be fed chiefly by the Tabane, of which the *Mcgonatze* or *Mofunatze*, is one of the principal branches. Both the river and the lake abound with crocodiles. At the S. W. extremity of the lake, is the village or town of Maravi.

MARAZION MARATZEV or MAROASTREVO, a market in England co. Cornwall, 18 m. W. S. W. Falmouth, pleasantly situated at the N. extremity of Mount Bay, on the slope of a hill, and sheltered from the E. and N. W. winds. It has one principal street, rather curved, and generally not well kept, and contains an Established church a Wesleyan, and a Baptist chapel, and a Friendly meeting-house. It has two charity schools, and a literary society. The inhabitants are generally employed in the tin and copper mines in the vicinity. St. Michael's Mount lies about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the S., and is connected with the mainland by an isthmus, 40 yds. broad. Pop. 1870 (Local Correspondent)

MARAZZI a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. Genoa, 1 m. from San Martino, on the Beugne. It has two parish churches, a small fort, three palaces, and a trade in corn, wine, oil, and fruit. Pop. 2890

MARBACH, a tn. Württemberg, circle Neckar, esp. bail, r. bank Neckar, 15 m. S. Heilbronn. It is walled, has two gates, two churches, a chapel, Latin school, old castle, various manufactures, and several mills. Schiller was born here. Pop. 2840. Area of bail, 58 geo. sq. m. Pop. 39 750

MARBACH, two places, Switzerland.—1. or Mospet, A. tn. and par. com. and 22 m. S.W. Lausanne 2-00 ft. above sea-level with a church, and a considerable trade in horses. Excellent flax is extensively grown. Pop. 2004.—2. A vil. and par., com. and 15 m. S.E. St. Gall, in the valley of the Rhine, with a church, used both by Protestants and R. Catholics. Inhabitants chiefly employed in knitting and spinning wools. Pop. 1118

MARDAIA, a vil. and com. Belgium prov. Brabant, 22 m. S.E. Brussels. The chief employments are agriculture and the rearing of cattle. Pop. 1782

MARBELLA a city and port, Spain, Andalusia prov. and 28 m. S.W. Málaga, on the Mediterranean. It is well built, and has clean, wide, and paved streets a handsome square, an elegant church, with a lofty tower several chapels, two hospitals, some schools, a townhouse, prison, small theatre, and ancient fortress, now converted into a cemetery. Many features of Spanish fabrics, leather, refined sugar, and oil, several iron-smelting furnaces, and an important trade in grain, fruit and wine. Many of the inhabitants are fishermen. Pop. 2860

MARBLEHEAD a seaport and township, U. States Massachusetts, 18 m. N.E. Boston on a rocky point projecting 3 or 4 m. into Massachusetts Bay. It has five churches, two banks, and a safe harbour easy of access. Inhabitants chiefly fishermen. Pop. 456

MARBURG a tn. Hesse-Cassel, esp. prov. Upper Hesse, agreeably situated on the slopes of an acclivity above the Lahn, and on the great Frankfurt railway 46 m. N. Frankfurt. The houses are, in general, poorly and irregularly built, and the streets are both narrow and dirty. The principal buildings are the castle of the landgraves of Hesse, an ancient edifice, remarkable both for site and architecture, and now partly used as a prison, the university the first founded in Germany after the Reformation, and attended by about 200 students the church of St. Elizabeth, built in the 13th century and affording a pure specimen of the pointed Gothic the observatory, library and townhouse. The manufactures are of little importance, consisting chiefly of linen, leather and earthenware. Marburg is the seat of several courts and public offices, and possesses—besides the university already mentioned, to which an observatory chemical laboratory, mineralogical cabinet, anatomical theatre, and botanical garden, are attached—a gymnasium an industrial and riding school. Marburg early embraced, and makes a considerable figure in the early history of the Reformation. Here Luther and Zwingli held a conference in presence of the landgrave, with a view to terminate their unhappy differences on the subject of the Lord's supper. Pop. 7864. Area of dist. 160 geo. sq. m. Pop. 28 917

MARBURG, or **MARNEBURG** a tn. Austria, Styria, cap. circle, L. bank Drava, 36 m. S. by E. Grätz, on the Vienna and Trieste railway. It is walled, has four suburbs, a ducal chateau, with good paintings, an old castle, a theatre, a gymnasium, several schools, an infirmary and military hospital several well-frequented fairs and some trade in corn and wine. In the night-school, N. of the town, on a corner hill are the remains of the old castle of Otto Marburg. Pop. 4500

—**THE CRUISE** is watered chiefly by the Drava, which traverses it lengthwise has excellent pastures, on which great numbers of cattle are reared produce of fruit and wine considerable. Area, 1052 geo. sq. m. Pop. 208 800

MARBURY par. Eng. Cheshire 2836 ac. Pop. 758

MARCARIA, a tn. and com. Italy Lombardy gov. Milan, prov. and 14 m. S.W. Mantua, esp. dist. near L. bank Ohio, here crossed by a handsome wooden bridge. It contains a parish church, two chapels, and a handsome chateau of the Marchioness Castiglione, with fine gardens, and has several mills. Close to the village are the remains of an old feudal castle. Pop. 6072

MARCEL (Str.), [anc. *Arpincenopolis*]—1. A tn. France, dep. Indre, on the Creuse, 16 m. S.W. Chateauroux. It appears to have antiently been a place of some importance and among other ancient Roman remains are vestiges of a theatre. The only trade is in wine. Pop. 1043.—2. A vil. France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, about 2 m. from Chalon-sur-Saône, which contained the Benedictine abbey in which Abelard died

MARCELLAS a vil. and com. France, dep. Hautes Pyrénées, prov. Gascogne W. Armezy on a lofty hill. It contains a small subequated parish church and has some trade in corn wine, and fruit. Pop. 1108

MARCELLIN (Str. [Latin, *Macoris*]) a tn. France, dep. Isère, near r. bank Isère, 20 m. W. S. Grenoble. It is walled, has four gates and is, in general, well built streets straight, and adorned with fine sparkling fountains. The public square is handsome, and there is a well built market. Its chief manufactures are earthenware, and it has also cotton mills, and a trade in excellent wine, raw silk, thread, linen, walnut, oil, cattle, and game-meat cheese. Pop. 2754

MARCELLO (Ras), a vil. and com. Tuscany, in the Val di Lama, about 18 m. from Pistoia. It has a handsome church, with a tower and spire a convent two schools, manufactures of woollen, several paper-mills, and a trade in chestnuts and wood. Pop. 4683

MARCH, or **MORAWA** a river Austria, which rises on the N. frontiers of Moravia, on the S. W. side of the Spiglitzer Schneeberg near Altschitz, and proceeds S.E. passing Olmütz, Kromau and Brachau. On reaching the last town, it turns S.S.W. forming the boundary first between Moravia and Hungary and then between the archduchy of Austria and Hungary and ultimately joining L. bank Danube about 7 m. above Pressburg. Its principal affluents are on the right, the Hama, Teys, Zaya, and Rast and on the left, the Beeswa, Mlava, and Budawa. Total course, including windings, about 160 m. It is navigable from Gding, near the point where it begins to form the boundary between Moravia and Hungary, at its mouth it is about 400 yards wide.

MARCH a market tn. and chapelry England, co. and 2 m. N. W. Cambridge on both sides of the Old Kenn, and on the Eastern Counties railway. Its two principal streets cross each other at right angles and are each nearly 2 m. long, not very straight, but well kept. The town, generally, is irregularly laid-out houses mostly of brick, and some well built a good square market-place in the centre. The places of worship are a handsome established church, and several dissenting chapels. There are a national grammar and infant schools, and a mechanics institute. Pop. 6241

MARCHAM par. Eng. Berks 4940 ac. Pop. 1197

MARCHAMALO a tn. Spain New Castile prov. and 2 m. N. Guadalajara, in a plain L. bank Henares. It has a church, earthenware with prison and primary school an oil mill and a trade in agricultural produce and bread which is twice esteemed for its superior quality. Pop. 10881

MARCHE or **MARCHE EN PAYSANNE** a tn. Belgium, prov. Luxembourg near Shapenette a Forest of Arden, about 25 m. S.E. Dinant. It is a pretty comfortable looking town and has two churches, three chapels, a communal house, a court of first resort, a prison, some benevolent institutions pen-work, tanneries flour bark and saw mills. About 200 persons are employed in making lace. It has a trade in iron wood and cattle. It is named *Marche-en-Paysanne*, from having been the capital of the old district of Paysanne. A treaty between Austria and the States of Holland, which was concluded here in 1577, bears the name of the Perpetual Edict. Pop. 1804

MARCHE (La) a tn. and prov. France, which is divided into High Marche, esp. Gueret, and Low Marche, esp. Hellas. It was bounded N. by prov. Berry E. Bourbonnais and Auvergne, S. Limousin and W. Poitou. It now forms dep. Creuse, and part of dep. Haute Vienne.

MARCHE LES BAINS, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 15 m. N.E. Mons, with a brewery and several chateaux and four mills. Pop. (agricultural), 1178

MARCHEGGI a tn. Lower Austria, circle Lower March, 77 m. S. Vienna. It is surrounded by old walls, and has a Gothic church, and an ancient castle with a theatre, library and park. It is famous for the victory which Octavian gained here, in 1260, over Bala. Pop. 11190

MARCHEA, a *tu*. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 20 m. S. by S. Seville, in a sandy valley, and upon two hills. The soil is well built; retains some vestiges of its ancient tower-hanked walls, and has some fine squares, and clean and paved, though for the most part, arched and steep streets. Its public buildings are, three parish churches, several chapels, towers and court houses, prisons, two hospitals, an orphan asylum, college, storehouse, three convents, and a palace of the Duke of Arco. It has manufactures of linen, serge, and cloth, earthenware, soap, wine and oil, and carries on some trade with Seville. Pop. 11,890.

MARCHES (Land), a *vill* and com. France, dep. Sarthe, 1/2 bank Loire, 6 m. S.E. Chambray; with two churches, and some trade in wine, of very indifferent quality. Pop. 1087.

MARCHENNES, or **MARCHENNES-VILL** (Latin, *Marchenna*) a *tu*. France, dep. Nord, in a marshy district, on the Scarpe and canal of Douai, 19 m. S.E. Lille. It is poorly and irregularly built, has some manufactures of tulle and leather, dress-making, and a considerable trade in fish, fruit-trees, and asparagus. Pop. 3217.

MARCHEIN, a *tu* and com. Belgium, prov. and about 91 m. S.W. Liège, on the Hoyers. It has four forges, four mills, and a mill flour, and four paper mills, fine quarries of building and paving stone, and two breweries. Pop. 2245.

MARCHWIEL par Walen, Dunbligh, 5316 m. P. 685.

MARCHIANA, a *tu*. Tuscany, dist. and 9 m. S.E. Pistoia. Fertile. It consists chiefly of a long street stretching along the beach, is the seat of a court of justice, has two churches, and a trade in wine, wood, and iron. Near it are granite quarries, which were worked by the Romans. Pop. 2177.

MARCHIANO, a *vill* and com. Tuscany, on an elevated plain, near 1 bank canal of Chiasso, 35 m. E. Rome, with a church and an old castle. Here, in 1455, the Tuscan defeated the French. Pop. 2514.

MARCHIONAGO, or **MARCHINAGO**, a *vill* and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Pavia, dist. and 2. Bergamo, with a church. It is famous for the defeat which the Ghibellines of Pavia here sustained, in 1152, from the Guelphs of Milan. P. 1296.

MARCHIGNY, a *tu*. France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, near 1 bank Loire, 68 m. S.W. Chalon. It has manufactures of table-linen and earthenware, builds a good many barges, and has a trade in corn. Pop. 2547.

MARCHINLE, a *vill* and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, near the Sambre, on the road from Charleroi to Philippville, 34 m. E. Mons. It has manufactures of iron, a brewery and a distillery. Coal is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1549.

MARCKE, a *vill* and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Lys, 34 m. S. Bruges. It has manufactures of linen, a tannery, an oil, and two flour mills, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1544.

MARCKOLSHHEIM, **MARCKELSH**, or **MARCKELSH**, a *tu*. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, on the Isère, and the Rhine and Moselle Canal, 28 m. S.E. W. Strasbourg. It has manufactures of linen and earthenware, breweries, brick and tile works, and a trade in tobacco and hemp. Across the Rhine, on the side of the Kobernau, old city and castle of Litzberg. P. 2290.

MARCLE, two parts. Eng. Hereford—1. (L266), 1215 m. Pop. 152—2. (M26), 6242 m. Pop. 1126.

MARCO (Mar), several towns, Naples, particularly—1. Prov. Calabria-Citr., dist. and 17 m. N. N. W. Cosenza, the see of a bishop, and containing a cathedral and two other churches. Pop. 1200—2. Sicily, prov. Messina, dist. and 16 m. W. W. Patti, on a height, near the sea-coast. Near it, to the N. W., are the ruins of a Roman bridge. Pop. 3000—3. (Ar. Gove) Prov. Crotone, dist. and 16 m. N. W. Arco, with a fair, which takes three days. Pop. 9900—4. (Ar. Zuma) Prov. Capriano, dist. and 12 m. E. N. E. San Severo. Pop. 9000—5. (Ar. Crotone) Prov. Capriano, dist. and 22 m. E. W. San Severo; with an annual fair. Pop. 5160.

MARCO (Mar), a *tu*. Sicily, prov. and 46 m. W. W. Messina, near the N. coast, on a hill, with a difficult road up to it. It contains a number of well-built houses, partly occupied by nobility, several churches, with some good gardens, and carries on trade in honey, wax, wine, oil, and silk. The suburbs are laid out in regular squares and streets; just in the vicinity, on the N. E., are the remains of a Roman city. Pop. including that of three dependent vill., 4990.

MARCOUF (Mar), two small isls. France, in the English Channel, off the coast, in the mouth of St. Helier, about 4 m. from the mainland, and 12 m. N. E. Cherbourg. They boast chiefly of barren rocks, but are of some military importance, and, in time of war, have repeatedly been taken possession of by the British.

MARCOUET, a *tu* and com. Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, 1 bank Ourthe, 42 m. N. N. W. Arlon, at the foot of a hill called *Munzigen* (*Monte Asens*), which gave its name to a county, of which Marcouet was the capital. It has a church, two chapels, and several communal houses, inhabitants employed in agriculture. Pop. 1064.

MARCOVELO, a *vill* Hungary, Thither Thelma, co. Temeswar, in a fertile district, 3 m. from Kiskir. It has a church, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1477.

MARQ, a *tu* and com. Belgium, on a small river of the same name, about 30 m. N. M. Mous. It has a bark and six flour mills, some linen-weaving and a trade in agricultural and dairy produce. Pop. 2465.

MARCOSS, par. Glemorgan, 1041 m. P. 62.

MARCE, or **MARZA**, a *vill*. Hungary, Thither Duxin, co. and about 7 m. from Odenburg. It has a church, and a trade with Vienna in wine, wood, and fruit, especially cherries. Pop. 1128.

MARCEALY, a market in Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Szeged B. of Lake Balaton, and 77 m. S. Raab. It has a R. Catholic church, a castle and a trade in wine. P. 1400.

MARDES, a *tu*. France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, 4048 m. P. 941—2. East 7007 m. P. 1050—3. Wilt, 1278 m. P. 907—4. (East) Sussex 988 m. P. 69—5. (North) Sussex 682 m. P. 19—6. (West) Sussex 2298 m. P. 360.

MARDIN, a *tu*. Asiatic Turkey, path, and 335 m. N. W. Bagdad, on a lofty mass of limestone, overlooking a large and fertile plain. It is distinguished by the salubrity of its climate, is substantially built of stone, and has a prosperous appearance. Among the public edifices are Chancery, Syrian, Catholic, Armenian, and Jewish churches, and a large and handsome bazaar. At a short distance, there is a Jacobite monastery said to contain the largest library among the Syrians, and to have works in 13 different languages. Pop. about 14,000.

MARE, an isl. Brazil, off E. shore Bay of All Saints, or Bahia, opposite to the mouth of the Pinheiros, prov. and 14 m. N. by E. Bahia. It has a extent of nearly 13 m., is of great fertility, producing, in particular great quantities of banana, which constitutes the principal wealth of the island; and contains a parish church and a primary school. Pop. 700.

MAREB—J. A considerable river Abyssinia, an affluent of the Atbara or Tazara. It is formed by the junction of several head streams, all having their sources in the kingdom or state of Tigre. The principal of these, called the *Mamuel*, rises on the W. slopes of the mountain-range which separates Dankali from Tigre about lat. 14° 42' N. lon. 39° 42' E. The junction of these streams occurs at lat. 14° 39' N., from which the Mare flows in a N. W. direction, till it joins the Atbara at lat. 10° 10' N. (the whole course being about 240 m.—2. A *tu*. Arabia (see. Sahel), 60 m. N. E. Sana, lat. 15° 40' N. lon. 45° 30' E. Numerous rapids would indicate that this had been formerly a place of great importance. These consist of fifty-foot stones, great numbers of which have been carried all the way to Sana, two days' journey, where they are used in the buildings of that town, made of white marble, with long inscriptions in the ancient Hanyratia character; square gold coins, and jewels and pearls, found assiduously in the water-courses after heavy rains.

MARCONIA, a river, Italy, which rises in the E. slope of the Central Apennines, on the frontiers of Tuscany, flows N. E. and, after a course of about 65 m., falls into the Adriatic, a little below Rimini. It is navigated by barges.

MAREE LOCH, a Scottish lake, in the W. of Ross-shire, forming a long and comparatively narrow expanse, stretching S. E. to N. W. for 16 m., with an average breadth not exceeding 1/2 m. Owing to its depth, while, in most places, it is 60 fathoms, its bottom here is less than 10 fathoms. The country along its shores is of the highest description, and its shores are fringed with 24 wooded islands. The lake discharges itself into Loch Ness by a small river of same name.

MARSHAM, two parishes, England, Lincolnshire. (44-John, 1860 to 1900. Pop. 2,500. 53° 55' N. lat. 10° 55' W. lon. 53° 55' W. lon.)

MAREMMA, a low swampy tract, Tuscany, which stretches along the shores of the Mediterranean, from Oristella to Plorence, and, notwithstanding repeated attempts to drain it, continues to unhealthily, that it is cropped only by shepherds during a part of the year. It contains glass and sulphur, and there are also said to be seams of coal.

MARENNE, a vil. and com. Italy. Fiesolano div. Com. prov. Firenze, N. E. Fiesolano. It has several handsome houses, a large and richly-decorated parish church, a public school, and a charitable endowment; a silk-mill, and a trade in corn, wine, fruit, and silk. The painter Carlo Dolce was born here. Pop. 1877.

MARENCO, or MARENGO-SPIZZA, a vil. Italy, Piedmont, r. bank Noemida, and so near Alessandria as to be considered one of its suburbs. It is memorable as the scene of the victory which the French, under Bonaparte, gained, in 1800, over the Austrians, under Melas, and in which General Desaix was killed.

MARENNE (Latin, *Marema*) a tu. France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, 28 m. S. La Rochelle, about 1 m. from the Bay of Marenne. It is surrounded by salt marshes, which yield a good deal of salt; is well built, but its climate is so unhealthy as to be a serious obstacle to its prosperity. Its trade is in salt, brandy, and white wine, corn, maize, garden beans, lentils, mustard, green cress, in great request, and fine mair, used by soap-makers. Pop. 1864.

MAREOTIS, or MAREOT, a lake, in the N.W. part of Lower Egypt, separated from the Mediterranean on the W. by the long and narrow belt of land on which Alexandria is situated, and communicating on the N. with Lake Melch. It is irregular in shape, and, in the S.W., has a long, narrow creek, but the great body of water is about 28 m. long, N.W. to S.E., and 20 m. broad. It was at one time of sufficient depth to answer all the purposes of inland navigation, and was kept constantly full by the waters of the Nile, while its shores were surrounded by beautiful gardens and vineyards. Towards the close of the last century, it was nearly dry and had become notorious for the pestilential atmosphere formed by its miasmata. The English, while besieging the French in Alexandria, let the sea into it, in order to deprive the besieged of fresh water, and cut off their communication with Cairo, and it has, in consequence, again become a lake.

MARESFIELD, par. Eng. Sussex; 7750 ac. P. 1865.

MARETZ, a tu. France, dep. Nord, 11 m. S.E. Cambrai.

MARSH, several places, France, particularly—1. A tu. and com., dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 12 m. S.W. Moulon; with manufactures of hosiery and hats, a cotton-mill, and six annual fairs. Pop. 1765.—2. A vil. and com. dep. Vendée 15 m. S.E. Bourdeaux-Vendée, s. bank Lay, which is here navigable. It ships goods from Nantes and Rochelle; and has six annual fairs, each of two days. Pop. 1600.—3. (Mermet-sur-Ay), a vil. and com. dep. Marne, 16 m. S. Rheims; near s. bank Marne, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It consists chiefly of a large and handsome stone, the walls well-built, built with a castle near its centre, and an ancient church with a lofty spire, and has a considerable trade in champagne. Pop. 306.

MARSH, par. Eng. York (N. Riding), 2138 ac. Pop. 193.

MARGA, a vil. Hungary, banet of Temesvar, near the frontier of Transylvania, and about 50 m. from Karansebes. It has a new and a flour-mill, and is inhabited chiefly by the soldiers of a Wallachian-Illyrian frontier regiment. P. 604.

MARGAM, par. Wales, Glamorgan, 18 735 ac. P. 4747.

MARGARET (St.), three par. Eng.—1. Middlesex, 687 ac. Pop. 21,814.—2. Norfolk, 2675 ac. Pop. 14,563.—3. (St. Chrys), Kent; 1924 ac. Pop. 783.

MARGARET MANN, par. Eng. Dorset; 525 ac. P. 77.

MARGARET'S (St.) par. Eng. Hereford; 5083 ac. P. 216.

MARGARET'S (St.), three par. Ire.—1. Dublin, 2401 ac. Pop. 411.—2. Wexford; 2424 ac. Pop. 244.—3. Wick; 438 ac. Pop. 24.

MARGARETHA (town), market-town, Hungary, Thibet, Danube, on the N. Odenburg, about 8 m. from Gachina, with a church. Pop. 1866.

MARGARETTING, par. Eng. Essex; 2260 ac. P. 617.

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MARGARITA, an Isl. Venezuela, dep. Cumana, in the Caribbean Sea, lat. (W) and 10° 55' N. lon. 68° 55' W. (N.) It is about 50 m. from the mainland, of very irregular form, being reduced, near the centre, to a narrow isthmus, with a broad expansion on the E., and a smaller on the W. Its greatest length, E. to W., is 87 m. breadth at the E. end, about 30 m., at the W., about 10 m. The connecting neck of land which unites the two extremities of the island, to a low, swampy tract. Both portions of the island are rocky and rise to a considerable elevation, in some parts as high as 6000 ft. above the sea. The coasts are rocky and very steep, but contain several harbours—the principal of which, Puerto Rico, lies on the S.E. coast, it is a spacious basin, and secure from all winds. Indian corn, bananas, and ground provisions are raised, as are also small quantities of sugar, coffee, and cacao. An extensive fishery is carried on upon the banks between Margarita and the mainland, where great quantities of fish are taken, and sent to the neighbouring countries. Fowls and other curious birds are extremely numerous on the island. It has several small towns or villages—the most considerable of which, Acanduba, is situated on the E. side of the island. Margarita was discovered by Columbus, in 1498. Pop. estimated at 15,000.—2. An Isl. N. Pacific Ocean, on the coast of Old California, lat. 24° 18' N. lon. 111° 43' W. (N.) Length, N.W. to S.E., 80 m.; breadth, 10 m.

MARGARITA, a tu. Isl. Mayores, 22 m. S. Alameda, tolerably well built with several squares, a parish church, two schools, a vicarhouse, a brewery distillery, and some trade in coffee, grain, and fruit. Pop. 7568.

MARGARITA (or SANTA KATARINA), a vil. and com. Italy, Fiesolano, div. Com. prov. and W. Mondovì, on the Biobio. It has a handsome modern church, a fine palace with a large and beautiful garden; a monastery, communal school, charitable endowment, and a paper, an iron, and several silk mills. Pop. 1619.

MARGARITA SAWA, a tu. Sicily prov. and 41 m. N.W. Girgenti. Pop. 1770.

MARGARIT (town, *Gypharia*) a tu. Turkey in Europe, Albania, sandjak and 40 m. S.E. Delvine, com. dist. of same name, in a fertile plain. Pop. 4200.

MARGATE, a seaport, market tn., watering-place, and par. England, co. Kent. The town, 64 m. E. by N. London, on a branch of the South-Eastern Railway, is about 2 m. N.W. the N. Foreland, lat. 51° 38' 24" N. lon. 1° 28' 15" E. (N.), pleasantly situated at the N. extremity of the Isle of Thanet, partly on the acclivity of two hills, and partly in the intervening valley. The older part of the town, occupying the latter, and stretching along the shore consists of a number of narrow, irregular streets, but the new part is well laid-out, and contains some good streets and squares, paved and lighted. The principal buildings are the market, townhall, theatre, public subscription library, sea-bathing infirmary and several barns. The stone pier is also a fine structure, upwards of 900 ft. long, 60 ft. wide at the broadest part, and 26 ft. high, with a parapet of 44 ft. A portion of this pier is partitioned off as an esplanade, elevated 7 or 8 ft. above the ground. Several Boulders this pier there is a wooden pier, 1000 ft. long, and about 18 ft. wide. The old church of Margate, on a hill, has a square tower at the N.W. angle. The church of the Holy Trinity, a modern structure, is built of Bath stone, in the early English style. There are places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, Lady Huntingdon's Connection, Presbyterians, R. Catholics, Society of Friends, and a woman's chapel. The charities comprise Draper's hospital and a free school which provides education for 400 children. There are several bathing establishments in the town, libraries, billiard and reading rooms, and other places of recreation and amusement. Adjoining the town, also, are the Tilford gardens, for concerts, fire-works, &c. As many as 100,000 visitors, it is said, sometimes arrive during the season. A considerable fishery for skate, haddock, sole, and sea-bass, is carried on here, and some little trade with the Netherlands, for the immediate wants of the district. Pop. m. 9107. Area of par. 4075 ac. Pop. 10,000.

MARGAUX, a vil. France, dep. Gironde, 15 m. S. Bordeaux, in a rich wine district, near s. bank Garonne. It has an ancient seat, white-washed villas, situated in gardens, enclosed with acacia hedges and trained vines. About 3 m. distant is Chateau Margaux, the vineyard around which pro-

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does the famous share of its sun, so much in request in England, in which almost the whole produce, about 100 pigs, is exported. The grapes which produce it is small, and poor to the taste, with a flavour resembling that of black currants. Pop. 1084.

MARGHILAN or **MAMERITA**, a m., khamsa and 54 m. W. S. W. Kaban in a verdant and well-watered plain. Though not surrounded by walls, it is a large and well-built place, with a *caravansaray*, a lofty watch-tower apparently of ancient date, and several mosques. The inhabitants, partly Tadshiks, but chiefly Uzbeki, manufacture silk goods, and carry on a considerable trade.

MARGITZA, or **Ko-MARGITZA**, a vil. Hungary, banat of Temeswar, on the Bega Canal, between Dobocina and Jarcova. It has a Greek church and a trade in cattle. P. 1054.

MARGITTA, two places, Hungary.—1, (*Nagy-Margita*) circle Thutur Thoma, co. Torontal, W. Temeswar with two churches. Pop. agricultural 1723.—2, A market in co. Bihar 35 m. S.E. Debroulin with a four-sall. Much wine is produced in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2947.

MARGONIN is a French city W. France, gov. Bretonne, on a lake, 40 m. W. S. W. Bretonne. It has two churches and a synagogue and manufactures of linen and hair. Pop. 1969.

MARGUERITE (Br.)—1 A river Lower Canada. It rises about lat. 48° 50' N. and, after a S.E. course of 86 m. joins the Saguenay, 19 m. above its outfall in the estuary of the St. Lawrence.—2, The largest of the Lerins, a group of isls. off the coast of France, dep. Var.

MARHAM two yrs. England.—1 (Cherry), Norfolk 3968 ac. P. 905.—2 (Church) Cornwall 2739 ac. P. 564.

MARHIA par first Kerry 2794 ac. Pop. 650.

MARHOLM par Eng. Northampton, 1790 ac. P. 172.

MARIA several places, Spain, particularly—1 A m. Andalusia, prov. and 57 m. N. by S. Almeria with a square, a church two chapels, and manufactures of glass, carpets, quilts, drugs, and chemical essences. Pop. 3500.—2, (Sancti Marci de Aro) a n. Old Castle prov. and 18 m. N. W. Segovia with manufactures, a church, two chapels, a town-house, primary and two schools, and manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics, and wine. Pop. 1584.

—3, (Sancti Marci del Parnaso) a vil., prov. and 90 m. N. Leon, in a plain. It has a parish church, a primary school, and a trade in linseed-oil. Pop. 1404.—4 A m., ol. Majorca, prov. and about 25 m. from Palma, on two heights separated by a valley. It has a parish church, a primary school, and a trade in soap, figs, and wine. Pop. 1085.—5 (Sancti) a m., Isl. Majorca, 9 m. W. E. Palma, in a fertile district. It has a trade in oil, wine, sugar, and cattle. Pop. 1918.

MARIA A MORTU, or **MARIA DE MORTU** (SANTA) a m. and com. Trencin near Florence, on a height above r. bank Arno. It is walled has a church, a castle in ruins, and a trade in corn, musa, wine, oil and silk. Pop. 9652.

MARIA ISLAND, 1st Van Diemen's Land E. coast Richmond dist. nearest point about 3½ m. from the mainland summit, at the N end, 8500 ft. high, lat. 42° 55' S. lon. 148° 5' E. (u). It is about 12 m. long, with an extreme width of 7 m. A low sandy isthmus, nearly overlooked at high water, connects the mountain masses which form its extremities. The scenery of the island is romantic, the soil generally good, and of great depth in the valleys. Part of the E. coast presents lofty granite walls, rising 800 or 400 ft. perpendicularly above the sea. These are penetrated by deep caverns, into which the sea rolls with a noise resembling distant thunder. On the opposite side, the island declines gradually to the shore. On either side of the isthmus, or narrow neck of land to which the island is reduced in the middle, are two spacious bays, called, respectively, Oyster Bay and Boldie Bay. On this island, as a place called Oyster Cove the last remnant of the Tasmanian race is quartered and maintained by the colonial government. In 1848, their numbers amounted to 25, namely, 12 men, 32 women, and one male child, of pure aboriginal blood.—2 An isl., N. Australia, Gulf of Carpentaria, on the W. coast (N point) 14 50' S., lon. 128° 54' E. (u) about 7 m. long, and 1 m. to 4 m. broad.—3, An isl., S. Pacific Ocean, in the Low Archipelago, lat. 23° 0' S.; lon. 136° 0' W.

MARIA (Kuo) a vil. Hungary co. Bihar, about 2 m. from Petia, with a Protestant church, the ruins of an old castle, a trade in wine and cattle, a weekly market, and several small mills and fairs. Pop. 1861.

MARIA (SANTA),—1, An isl. Portugal, in the Atlantic, the coast S. of the Azores, lat. 57° N., and lon. 29° W.; greatest length, about 13 m.; breadth, 9 m. It has a lofty and rugged surface, composed of *slaty rocks*, which, towards the sea, form bold precipitous cliffs. Like the other islands of the group, it has evidently been heaved up by volcanic agency, but, unlike them, it has no volcanic rocks, and nowhere exhibits the action of heat, or marks of eruption, subsequently to its formation. Beside the scoriae, of such the island is chiefly composed, there are everying signs of limestone, which is burned into lime, and exported to the other islands, and large beds of clay which is extensively manufactured into coarse pottery, and, in like manner exported. The soil forms only a thin covering on the surface, but is rendered very fertile by irrigation, and produces much maize, wheat, and wine, though its natural resources are very imperfectly developed. Brushwood is abundant, but there are not many large trees. The pastures are stony, but feed large numbers of cattle and sheep, particularly the latter which thrive amazingly. Game and poultry are to be had everywhere at so low a price as to make living very cheap. The climate is the best in the Azores. The chief place is Porto on the S.W. side of the island near the sea. Pop. 5500.—2, An isl. S. Pacific Ocean coast of Chili, prov. Conception opposite the entrance of Aruco Bay lat. 57° 2' S. lon. 73° 34' 16' W. (u). It is about 2 m. or 3 m. N. from Point Laysan on the mainland. It is comparatively low and dangerous, on account of numerous outlying rocks.

MARIA (SANTA) numerous places, Naples, particularly—1, (di-Capodi) a m., prov. Lavoro, dist. and 5 m. N. W. Caserta. It has a criminal and a civil court several Roman antiquities, including the remains of a large amphitheatre, a subterranean gallery and a triumphal arch across the road to Capua. Pop. 8300.—2, (di-Lenz) prov. Otranto, dist. and 26 m. S.E. Gallipoli, near Cape Lerna. It is the sea of a bishop. Pop. 3000.

MARIA-TRIN, a vil. Switzerland can. and 20 m. N. N. W. Solothurn in a place of ground covered by moss. Born and the French sep. Haut-Kain. It contains a Benedictine abbey finely seated on a height among romantic scenery and, immediately beneath it, a natural cavern that has been converted into a chapel, with an image of the Virgin, which annually attracts more pilgrims than any place in Switzerland except Einsiedeln. The church of the monastery is spacious and handsome.

MARIA (SANTA), a vil. Hungary Thutur Debrec, on Szabolc, on the high road from Csakbanya to Abad Vidoros. It has a parish church, and some transit trade. Pop. 1618.

MARIA-TREKHEIMHART a royal town in Hungary, co. Bacs, 26 m. S. W. Segedin. It is, properly, rather a district than a town, as it has an area of 80 sq. m. It has three handsome churches and several convents manufactures of linen, woollen cloth, dye-works, and a considerable trade, particularly in horses, cattle, sheep, and wool. Pop. 40,000.

MARIA-ZELL, a market in Austria, Styria, circle and 26 m. N. Bruck, in the midst of mountains near the Balne. It is a small and new-looking place, but has acquired great celebrity from its possession of a handsome church, with a shrine to which 800 pilgrimage processions proceed annually from different parts of the Austrian dominions. The number of pilgrims yearly has been estimated at 100,000 and the object which attracts them is a rudely-carved piece of limestone wood, painted black, and about 16 inches high, intended to represent the Virgin and Child, who are clothed in the coarsest stuff, and about buried under garb and ornaments of immense value. The inhabitants derive a lucrative trade in relics, rosaries, and smaller relics, supposed to have derived virtue from having been in contact with the image. P. 900.

MARIAGEE, a small tn. Denmark, Jutland, lat. and 14 m. N. by W. Randers, on the S. shore of the long and narrow fiord of same name. It owed its existence to a large monastery and manory in the vicinity and, on its suppression at the Reformation, lost all its former importance. It has dwindled into insignificance, and, though possessed of a winter haven with 1½ m. water, has scarcely any trade. Its inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture and handicraft employments. Pop. 500.

MARIAKERKE, a vil and some Belgian prov. E. Flanders, on the canal of Bruges, 5 m. N.W. Ghent. It has manufactures of linen, starch, and vinegar, a bleachfield, dye-works, distilleries, and breweries. Pop. 1095.

MARIALVA, a tn. Portugal, prov. Beira-Alta, 80 m. S.E. Lamego. It is defended by a strong castle, and contains two churches, a convent, and hospital. Near it are several remarkable antiquities. Pop. 400.

MARIANNA, a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, pleasantly situated between two hills, and watered by two small streams, the Carmo and Manduário, 15 m. E. Ouro-Preto. It is the site of a bishop, and is upon the whole well built, has spacious and paved principal streets, and two extensive squares, adorned with several fountains, a cathedral and seven other churches, episcopal palace, townhouse, seminary for ecclesiastics, a superior school, in which Latin, Portuguese, French, mathematics, drawing, and philosophy are taught, two primary schools, and an hospital of mercy. The trade is of very limited extent. Pop. 5300.

MARIANE ISLANDS, N. Pacific. See LADROXAS.

MARIANO (anc. Marioum), a tn. and com. Italy, Low Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 8 m. S.E. Como, between the Sesve and Lambro. It has a parish church, townhouse, a school, and several silk mills. Pop. 3555.

MARIANPOL, a tn. in Russian Poland, volivod Augustow, 127 m. N.E. Warsaw, on bank Bzupowce. It is mostly built of stone, and contains two churches and an ancient monastery. Pop. (1841), 2922.

MARIANSLEIGH, par. Eng. Devon, 1963 sq. P. 894.

MARIAS (Las Tazas), three isls., N. Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Mexico, dep. Guadalupe, 240 m. E.S.E. Cape Loma, and about 70 m. N.W. N.W. Cape Corrientes lat. (S. cape of the central or largest island) 21° 10' N., lon. 108° 10' W. They abound with wood, water, salt-petre, and game, and were formerly much frequented by English and American whalers. They were called the Islands de la Magdalena by Diego de Mendana, in 1595.

MARIASCHETZ, a vil Bohemia, circle and 16 m. N.W. Leitmeritz, remarkable for its church built by the Jesuits in 1708 and containing an image which annually attracts thousands of pilgrims.

MARIBO, a tn. Denmark, near the centre of the island between two lakes, one of which is called the Maribo-See, and once had a strong castle on one of the numerous wooded islands. Maribo owes its existence to a sunnary erected, in 1417, by Erik of Pommern. Its castle haven serves as a landing place for Bagholm, which is about 4 m. distant, and communicates with the port by a good road. Pop. 1400.

MARICA, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 20 m. E. Rio-de-Janeiro, on a lake of same name, about 6 m. from the sea. It is the headquarters of a body of national guards, and seat of an electoral college; has a townhouse, with prison, a parish church, and a considerable trade in manioc, flour, rice, and millet, almost all conveyed on mules to Rio-de-Janeiro. Some sugar and rum, also, are exported, at a small harbour in a chain of lakes communicating with the sea, and accessible to sloops. Pop. of dist., 6000.

MARIE-AUX-MINES (St.), a tn. France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 20 m. N.W. Colmar, on the Lapprette, at the foot of a mountain of its name, across which is one of the highest passes of the Vosges. It extends above 1 m. in length, between two mountains, on both sides of the river is tolerably well built, and possesses a Calvinistic consistorial church, a consulting chamber of commerce, and several de gruellemans. It is the chief seat of the manufacture of coloured tannins including, among other articles, cotton laces, creases and woven cloth, creases of all sorts, ginghams, &c. It has also worsted, cotton, felling, and paper mills; hatteries, and dye-works. Its trade is in cherry, herring, paper coloured cottons, cotton-twist, and the numerous articles of its manufacture. In its neighbourhood, argilliferous lead was long worked to a great extent. Only a single mine is now in operation. Pop. 7724.

MARIE-GALLIEUX, a French W. India isl., 14 m. S.E. Guadeloupe; lat. (S. point) 15° 53' N., lon. 61° 24' W. (w.) about 12 m. long, and 8 m. broad, area, 60 sq. m. traversed N. to S. by a range of hills, parallel to the E. coast, where it presents a tract of high and precipitous rocks. The W. and N. sides of the island are level; and, parallel with the former, is a narrow lagoon, 7 or 8 m. in length, separated from the

sea by a low, narrow tract of sand. Its produce consists of coffee, cotton, a little sugar, rum, and starch; it abounds in wood, particularly the wild cinnamon-tree. Its principal town, Grand Bourg or Bannetier, stands near the S.W. point, where a fortress is built. Pop. (1849) 12,740.

MARIE (St.), a tn. and par. N.E. coast lat. Martinique about 18 m. N. Fort-Royal. It has an unhealthy site, but a fertile and well-cultivated district, in which a good deal of sugar is produced, and shipped at a landing-place with good anchorage. Pop. about 4500.—2, An isl. E. coast Madagascar called by the natives *Moor-Jonah*, lat. 10° 48' S., and lon. 50° E. It is separated from Madagascar by a channel about 9 m. wide. The French have an establishment upon it.

MARIEFRED, a tn. Sweden, lin. Nykoping, on a bay, S. side of Lake Mälaren, 30 m. W.S.W. Stockholm. It is built almost entirely of wood but with great regularity and has a church and a townhouse. In the vicinity on a tongue of land formed by the junction of two islands of the lake, is the beautiful and interesting castle of Gripsholm. Pop. 560.

MARIENBAD, a watering place, Bohemia, circle Pilsen, in a kind of triangular basin formed by several mountain-ranges, about 24 m. from Carlsbad. It is of comparatively recent origin, and has been cut out of the great Bohemian forest since 1810. The village consists of about 50 or 60 buildings, chiefly lodging-houses, built like a crescent, on a slope in the middle of the wood. The Kneissel (Well house) is a magnificent establishment, and is provided with all the usual appliances of assembly-room, theatre, &c. The springs are of two kinds—the Kneisselbrunn, which assumes and purgative and the Ferdinand-Brunn, which contains less salt, but much more carbonic acid. They are used in the form both of mod vapour, and gas baths the latter derived from a past-bag which emits enormous quantities of carbonic acid gas. By a peculiar apparatus the whole person of the patient, or only the peculiar part affected, can be exposed to the gas, and it is said, with very beneficial effect. Great quantities of the water are drawn both kinds of springs.

MARIENBERG, a tn. Saxony, circle Zwicken, 85 m. S.W. Dresden. It contains a church, an orphan, and a minor's hospital and has a manufactory of glass-engines, and several saw mills, and flour mills. Most of the inhabitants find employment connected with the important mining operations which are carried on in the neighbourhood. Pop. 4447.

MARIENBOURG, or MARIENBURG, a tn. Belgium, prov. and 50 m. S.W. Namur, connected by railway with Charleroi. It is regularly fortified, being surrounded by a wide forest and walls, with only one gate and containing seven streets, which radiate regularly from the Place d'Armes. It was built, in 1542, by Mary Queen of Hungary and sister of Charles V. Its fortifications were demolished by Louis XIV. but restored in 1818. It has a church and, a short distance beyond the walls, a very ancient chapel of Notre Dame, which annually attracts great numbers of pilgrims. Pop. 562.

MARIENBURG,—1, A tn. Prussia, gov. and 27 m. S.E. Danzig, on the Nogat, over which there is here a bridge of boats, about 550 ft. long. It was one of the seats of the knights of the Teutonic order from whence the Prussian monarchy may be said to have sprung and contains the castle or palace of the grand masters, an imposing edifice in a peculiar style of Gothic, with a splendid apartment called the chapter-house, and a remarkably elegant church. Besides it, there are three other churches, one Protestant and two R. Catholic, a deaf and dumb institution, a superior town-school, a normal school, and poorhouse. The manufactures consist of woollen, linen, and cotton cloth, hosiery, lace, &c. The trade is in corn and wood. Pop. (1846), 6965.—The castle consists, for the most part, of a low flat, not remarkable for its fertility. Area, 242 sq. m. Pop. 63,567.—2, A vil. Brazil, gov. Livonia. W. above lake of same name, 60 m. S.W. Pskov. It has a church, and fine manor-house, and produces in its vicinity the best flax of the government.—The lake is about 8 m. long, by 8 m. broad, and has very picturesque scenery.—3, A market tn. Transylvania, dist. and 12 m. N. Krasnodar, on a mountainous ridge, above the Adria. It has one spacious principal street, a large townhouse, and a dilapidated castle. Pop. about 3500.

MARIENWERDER, a gov. W. Prussia, bounded, W. by Pommern and gov. Danzig, W. Pommern and Brandenburg, S. Poland and gov. Bremen, and K. East Prussia.

lens, 5110 geo. sq. m. The surface is constantly broken by low hills, but consists, for the most part, of an extensive flat, traversed N to E, by the Victoria, and drained either by it or its affluents. It contains a great number of lakes, several of which, as the Kulkas, Kowalew or Sobbesse Schanzhausen, and Great Botkinsen, cover a large area. A considerable part of the surface is also occupied by forests. Much of the arable land is only of indifferent fertility, and is not very carefully cultivated, but several rich alluvial tracts occur, chiefly along the banks of the streams, and raise all kinds of grain beyond the wants of the inhabitants. The meadows and pastures, also, are excellent, and rear vast numbers of horses, horned cattle, sheep, and swine. The minerals are of no consequence, and neither trade nor manufactures have made much progress. The government is divided into 13 circles—Kala, Flator Grandens, Kunka, Lofan, Maranwerder, Rosenberg, Schlochen, Sobets, Stramburg, Stahm, and Thora. Pop. (1849) 631,046.

MARINWEEDER, a town, France, cap above gov. on a gentle eminence on the Morlan, about 2 m. E. of the Viala, 43 m. S.E. Daurig. It is well built, has four suburbs, and contains an old castle, partly used as a prison, and partly occupied by the courts of justice and other local courts, a handsome cathedral or town church of early date, with a tower 170 ft. high, some finely-painted glass, and several ancient tombs, particularly of the Teutonic knights, a gymnasium, two asylums, one for soldiers who have lost their sight, and another for their children, a house of refuge for destitute children, and an hospital. The manufactures consist of woollen and linen cloth, leather hats, beer, bradys and liquors. There are also several mills, and four yearly markets. Marinwerder is the seat of several courts, particularly one whose jurisdiction extends over the whole of W. France. Pop. (1846) 6222.

MARJESTAD a town, Sweden, cap. Nix, at the mouth of the Tide, in a small bay in the S.E. shore of Lake Weser 157 m. W.S.W. Stockholm. It is the residence of a governor and seat of several public courts. It built chiefly of wood arranged in spacious and regular streets contains a beautiful and finely situated church, court-house, and other public buildings on an island formed by the mouth of the Tide, and connected with the town by a bridge a prison and post-house and has a trade in corn. Marjestad was once the see of a bishop, and in the vicinity forming a conspicuous object from the lake, are the extensive and picturesque ruins of the bishop's castle. Pop. 1500.—The lake, also called SKANARÖN, lies chiefly between lakes Western and Western, and forms part of W. Gothland. It is well watered, and drained chiefly by Lake Western is generally flat, though possessing some elevations, chiefly on the banks of the lakes, and rising, in some cases, 2000 ft. above them. There are some marshes. Wood is abundant. The soil is partly sandy, and partly argillaceous-calcareous, and generally fertile. Lin is the chief crop. There are rich iron and alum mines, quarries of building-stone, and beds of potter's clay and it contains the two most important glass-works in Sweden—Brunne, and Arana. It is divided into 14 districts. Pop. (1849), 178,897.

MARJETTA, a town, U. S. S. S. Ohio, on both sides of the Muskingum, at its junction with the Ohio, 90 m. E.S.E. Columbus. It is regularly laid out in wide streets, and compactly and neatly built. It has a courthouse, jail, four churches, a bank, market-house, literary female academy, lyceum, and a college, founded in 1831. It is the oldest town in the state, having been founded in 1788. Pop. 1900.

MARIGLIANO a town, and com. Naples, prov. Laverio, 17 m. E.N.E. Naples. It is regularly built, has three handsome churches, and an annual fair. Pop. 7214.

MARIGNANE (Latin, *Martine Chelone Anthonis*), a town, France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 18 m. S.W. Aix, on a lagoon of its name. It is tolerably well built, has straight but narrow streets, an old castle, which is disappearing process, and some trade in wine. Pop. 1869.

MARIGNANO See MARIGNANO.

MARIGNIER, a vil. and com. France dep. Haut Garonne, prov. Fougny E. B. Garonne, a bank Arve, with a modern church, and a trade in corn, fruit, and excellent wine, the produce of the district. Pop. 1900.

MARIGOT.—1 A bay and is, French W. India, N. coast of Martinique. There is good anchorage in the bay in

4 to 7 fathoms sandy ground. The town is protected by a fort, which stands on the E. side of it.—2 A bay, W. India, Isl. St. Lucia, W. coast.—3 A town, Guadeloupe, and another, Martin-Gabriel. See CAPITENRI.

MARIGUANA, one of the most of the Bahama lake, having Cayce Passage on the S.E., and Mariguana Passage on the N.W. It is about 26 m. in length and 3 m. to 5 m. in breadth lat. 23° 22' N.; lon. 72° 57' W. (a).

MARIN, —1, A town, French W. India, of Martinique, S.W. coast, with a good harbour. Pop. 2907.—2, A small town, and port, Spain, Galicia, prov. and 4 m. S.W. Pontevedra; with a church, townhouse, prison, two schools, and several large storehouses for curing mardines, and selling other fish. Pop. 1299.

MARINDUQUE, one of the Philippine isls. between the S. portion of Luzon and the Isl. of Mindoro, lat. (S point) 13° 7' N. lon. 121° 7' E. (a.) about 60 m. in circumference. It is fertile and cultivated.

MARINELLA a small seaport Sicily, prov. Girgenti, near the mouth of the Belled 14 m. E.S.E. Marra. A delivery of anchovies and mardines is carried on at it, but its chief claim to notice is its site near that of the ancient Selinuntum, and its ruins, consisting of the stupendous remains of three Doric temples, the largest of which covered an area of 834 ft. long, by 54 ft. broad, and has still some columns standing, the lower diameter of which is 104 ft.

MARINER, a town, Sicily, prov. and 15 m. S.E. E. Palermo. Pop. 6500.

MARINUS (Latin, *Marinopolis*), a town, France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, at the confluence of the Morge with the Allier 15 m. N.E. Clermont. It is a small but well built handsome town, and contains numerous churches, and manufactures of chamois leather. Pop. 3269.

MARINHA (GRAND) a vil. and par. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, com. and 8 m. from Leiria, in a sandy and also marshy district. It has very extensive glass-works. 1850.

MARINII LA, a New Granada, prov. and 50 m. S.E. Antioquia lat. 6° 41' N. or a picture 5705 ft. above the sea level. Pop. 4918.

MARINO (see Fowles) a town, Papal States, com. and 18 m. S.E. Rome, a little N. of Lake Albano. It is a large place, with a castle. Pop. about 6000.

MARINO (RAV) a town and small republic, Italy. The republic consists of a rugged tract; area about 17 sq. m., of a nearly circular form, and enclosed on all sides by the Papal States, 17 m. N.W. Urbino. It is the last surviving representative of the Italian republics, and, not so much by following as by lagging behind the improvements of the times, has preserved its independence for 14 centuries. It has no printing press, machinery is common, and still lately, the gaming-table furnished part of its revenue. By its constitution, which is unwritten, the legislative assembly of a general council of 60 elected by the people, and the executive of two consuls elected every six months, and superintended by 12 members of the general council, of which members two-thirds are changed every year. The judicial office is confined only to a stranger who must be a doctor of law, and holds office for not longer than three years. The army numbers about 40 men. The republic possesses, in all three castles, four convents, and five churches.—The town, San Marino, occupies the crest of a rocky mountain, but the principal inhabitants reside in the hamlet of Borgo, at its foot, where shelter is obtained from the cold winds which blow over San Marino, and often keep it covered with snow when the low grounds are enjoying a comparatively summate temperature. The principal object of interest in San Marino is a superb cabinet of medals amounting to upwards of 40,000. The independence of the republic has been repeatedly threatened, at one time by the dangerous vicinity of the Malatesta of Rimini, at another by the intrigues of ultramontans, and at another by Napoleon, who had issued a decree for its suppression, but was induced to rescind it, mainly by the magnanimous efforts of Antonio Onofri. The same patriot afterwards nobly plucked his name, and obtained its formal recognition by the Congress of Vienna. A marble bust in the council chamber, and an inscription on his tomb gratefully record his services, and justly award him the title of "Father of his country." Pop. in, including Borgo, 1900; of republic, about 7000.

MARIPOCA a vil and par Brazil, prov and 35 m W N W Rio-de-Janeiro, on a small river of same name. It has a parish church and some trade in sugar, rum, molasses, coffee, and cattle. Pop. 1800

MARIPU, a small tn, Brazilian Guiana, b. bank Hanyara, about 40 m. from the Amazon. It has a parish church, and is inhabited chiefly by Indians, who subsist chiefly by hunting and fishing. Europeans who take up their residence here are very subject to intermittent fevers.

MARIQUITA, a tn. New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, cap. prov same name, on the Magdalena, 10 m W Honda, lat. 6° 16' N lon. 76° W Formerly celebrated for its gold and silver mines now long abandoned

MARTIMO [see *Herve or Martima*], an isle off N W coast Sicily forming the most W. of the Egades, lat. 38° N lon. 12° 5' E. Its length is about 4 m., breadth about 3 m. It is mountainous and barren. At its N E extremity is a castle, seated on a steep rock.

MARITZA a considerable river, Turkey in Europe, prov Rumelia, formed by the junction of two principal head streams which flow from the S. slopes of the Balkan mountains, from sources about 40 m. apart. The junction of the streams takes place near Paphos, about lat. 43° 10' N, from which point the river flows S. E. to Adrianople, where it bends to the S. W. and following this course, with pretty numerous windings, falls into the *Ægean* Sea, about lat. 40° 50' N. Its whole course, from the junction of the head streams to its mouth, is about 180 m. Its principal tributaries are the Toudja, which joins it a little below Adrianople, the Erkene Kial, and Ipsala, all flowing from the N. E. and the Uzunja Arda, and Tcherna from the S. W., besides numerous smaller streams. The Maritza thus forms the great central channel by which the entire province is drained.

MARJUL, a tn and seaport, Russia, gov and 150 m. S. E. Kiewersk, on N W shore of the Sea of Azof at the mouth of the Kalynus. It contains two stone churches and has a good market. The inhabitants, almost all Greeks, whom the Empress Catherine II. transported, very much against their will, from the Crimea, carry on a considerable trade, for which their position gives them great facilities. Pop. (1851) 4698

MARLE, par Eng Somerset, 4804 ac. Pop. 1245
MARLE (or *Marle*) a village, which, with the Belgian prov Antwerp, flows N into N. Brabant, past Brda, turns W assumes the name of Dintel, and enters the Velle Rik after a course of about 40 m. in which it receives several affluents. It is canalized and navigable to a considerable extent.

MARLEH, a tn., E. Africa. See *MARADIBU*

MARLBURY par Eng. Lincoln 422 ac. Pop. 115

MARLDORF a tn. in Baden, Lake circle, 6 m. E. N. E. Constance. It is walled, has three gates two suburbs, three churches, a castle, a schoolhouse, and an hospital. P. 1476

MARLELO, a vil. Holland, prov Overijssel 15 m. E. Deventer, with a church and school. Pop. [agricultural] 798

MARKEET BOSWORTH See *BOSWORTH MARKEET*

MARKEET DRATTON See *DRATTON (MARKEET)*

MARKEET HARBOROUGH See *HARBOROUGH (MARKEET)*

MARKEET OVERTON See *OVERTON (MARKEET)*

MARKEET RABEN See *RABEN (MARKEET)*

MARKEETHILL, a market tn. Ireland, co. and 6 m. S. E. Armagh with a prison, Presbyterian and Wesleyan meeting-house, and a school. Pop. 1850

MARKEFIELD par Eng. Leicester 2534 ac. P. 1261

MARKEGRÜNDEN a tn. in Württemberg circle Neckar on the Glens, about 6 m. W N W Ludwigsburg, with a Gothic church, grammar-school, hospital, workhouse and several paper-mills. Pop. 2759

MARKEHAM two pars England Notis —, (East), 2820 ac. Pop. 256-3 (West) 940 ac. Pop. 186.

MARKEING a vil and par Scotland, co. Fife. The village, 7 m. N. Kirkcaldy, a station on the Edinburgh and Northern railway, contains the parish church an excellent school, with a lofty tower and spire, a Free and U. Presbyterian church, and two schools. Linn weaving is the principal occupation. Near it are mills for paper, corn, and flax, a woollen manufactory and bleachfields, and coal is abundant. Area of par., 20 800 ac. Pop. 5543

MARKEIRISA a tn. Prussia, prov Silesia, gov and 81 m. W S W Liegnitz on the Quisne, with a church, town-

house, hospital, two cotton factories, a pottery, and several mills. Pop. 1731

MARKEURKIRCHEN a tn. Saxony, circle and 28 m. S. S. W. Zwickau, with an hospital, manufactory of cotton and linen cloth, violins, and wind instruments, and numerous mills. Pop. 1849, 5094.

MARKOBEH, a vil. Hesse-Cassel, prov and near Hassen, on the Koblitzsch, with a parish church, and three mills. Pop. 1980.

MAROLDENDORF, a vil. Hanover diet. Hildesheim, on the Ilm, which separates it from the village of Oldendorf, 21 m. N. W. Göttingen. It has several bleachfields, and carries on a considerable trade in linen and yarn. Pop. 1154.

MAROVCEZ, a vil. Hungary, Thibisth Thales, co. Tamasar, in a fertile district 3 m. from Kuzmier; with a church, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1477

MARKESTADT a vil. Saxony circle and 6 m. W. S. W. Leipzig. It has an hospital, manufactory of hats, and several mills. Pop. 1150

MARKE (St.) par Ire Dublin 300 ac. Pop. 21 149

MARKE (St.) a tn. U. States, Florida, on a river of same name, 20 m. S. Tallahassee, of which it is the port, and with which it is connected by a railroad. It pretenses to be a place of importance, but the navigation to it is very crooked, and encumbered by bars. The depth of water to the town is 6 ft.

MARKEBURY par Eng. Somerset 1277 ac. P. 810.

MARKEBULL, two pars. England —1, Essex; 804 ac. Pop. 40 —2 Northik 2280 ac. Pop. 18.

MARKESTET a tn. Bavaria circle Upper Franconia, cap. dist., on the Main, 45 m. W N W Nürnberg, with a Protestant church, synagogue and poorhouse, manufactory of potash and tobacco, a bleachfield, and a considerable trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1310 —The district has an area of 40 sq. m. Pop. 7148

MARKEBULL, a tn. Hesse-Wanau circle and 6 m. W S W Kassel on the Sahl with a castle, a parish church and two flour-mills. Pop. 1073

MARKEBREIT a tn. Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia, at the junction of the Brunnbach with the Main 45 m. W N W Nürnberg. It has a Protestant and E. Catholic church a castle, and educational establishment, a bleachfield several mills, coat-factories, and mills, and a considerable general and trade in cloth. Pop. 1990

MARLAND PETERS par Eng. Devon 9937 ac. P. 492

MARLBOROUGH, a par. and mun bor. England, co. Wilts, 71 m. W by R. London, l. bank Kennet. It consists principally of one fine wide street, paved and lighted with gas, and having a piazza running along its N. side. The houses are irregular, but, for the most part large and well built. The more modern are of brick or stone, but the older are constructed of wood with curiously ornamented fronts. The earliest-house is an ancient building over which is the town hall. There are two parish churches, chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, a free grammar-school, national school and a college for the education of the sons of the clergy and others, opened in 1848, with exceedingly handsome buildings. A considerable trade is carried on in brewing, malting, rope and seeking manufacturing, and woolstapling. A good business is likewise done in corn, coal, and bacon, and large quantities of butter and cheese are sent every week to London. It sends two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1851) 271. Pop. 5185

MARLEDO par Eng. Devon 3272 ac. Pop. 514

MARLE [Latin *Marula*] a tn. France, dep. Aisne, 15 m. N. W. E. Laon with some trade in woollen hosiery, and linen cloth. Pop. 1884.

MARLESFORD par Eng. Suffolk 1277 ac. P. 428.

MARLESTOWN par Ire Lond. 759 ac. Pop. 142.

MARFIELD or *Amur* a vil. Ireland, co. Tipperary,

2 m. W S W Glommal having an extensive distillery. P. 908.

MARLINGSFORD par Eng. Norfolk 874 ac. P. 326.

MARLOD a par. Wales, Pembrok. 2478 ac. P. 508.

MARLOW a tn. Marklenburg-Schwarzw., circle Wurttemberg, on the side of a hill, above the Becknitz, 15 m. E. N. E. Kottack with a church, a distillery, and two mills. P. 1391

MARLOW (GREAT AND LITTLE) —1, (Great), a par. bor. and par. England, co. Buckingham. The town is beautifully situated on l. bank Thames, here crossed by a handsome suspension-bridge, 29 m. W by R. London. It contains

of two principal and three smaller streams. The market-house is a spacious building. The church is also a fine stone structure, with a lofty and elegant spire. There are four chapels—one each for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and R. Catholics, the latter a very handsome edifice—a free grammar-school, and a number of charities, including a set of almshouses, two large paper-mills, and two breweries; and rope-making and the manufacture of holy-linen, caps, linen, and covered wine, are pretty extensively carried on. There is also a considerable trade in corn, malt, coal and timber. It sends two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1851) 854. Area of par., 5152 ac. Pop. of bor. 4495.—2 (Lanc.) A par., about 18 in N.E. Great Marlow Area, 5346 ac Pop. 694.

MARMANDE (Lath. *Mormanda*), a bn. France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 81 m. N.W. Agen. It crowns a plateau, which rises rapidly from the banks of the Garonne, here crossed by a handsome bridge of a single arch, and is a pleasing, well-ordered town, with somewhat of a venerable aspect, many of its houses being timber-framed. It has several tolerable squares, a townhouse, a cathedral, college, and hospital. Several handsome fountains. Manufacture of hats, woolen stuffs, brandy, leather, and cordage; a commodious and much-frequented harbour and a trade in grain, flour, wine, brandy, dried prunes, tobacco, hemp, &c. Pop. 5199.

MARMARA (Sea of) Turkey. See **MARMORA**.

MARMARON, a co. Hungary, circle Thither. Thence bounded, N.E. and E. by Galizia and Bukowina, S. Transylvania, S.W. by Szekesvar and W. by Ujpest. Its greatest length, S.E. to N.W. 90 m., greatest breadth 45 m. area, 2884 sq. m. It is very mountainous, being traversed in all directions by branches of the Carpathians. The principal river is the Tisza, which takes its rise in this co. in two streams, called the Black and White Thames, flows through it, and receives numerous affluents within it. There is very little arable land and the crops raised fall far short of the consumption. The hills are, in general, well wooded. Among the minerals are silver iron, and precious stones, particularly those called Hungarian diamonds, but the most valuable mineral product is rock-salt, which is found in extensive beds in several districts and is annually worked to the extent of more than 25,000 tons. The great majority of the inhabitants are Rumanians, and next in number are Wallachians. Hungarians live in five localities, and Germans only in one. The county is divided into five districts, of which Szeged is the capital. Pop. 170,000.

MARMINGOT () a vil and com. Italy Lombardy gov. Milan prov. and 5 m. N.W. Mantua, on the high road between Mantua and Brescia, near the Mincio. It has a church, a copper mill, and the ruins of a magnificent palace erected here in 1489 by Frederick Gonzaga. Pop. 2310.

MARMOLÉJO a tn Spain Andalusia prov. and 22 m. N.W. Jaen. It is well paved has two squares, a parish church, two chapels, a townhouse, prison, hospital, orphan asylum, two schools, and the remains of an ancient castle. Near it are much esteemed mineral waters. Pop. 2020.

MARMORA (LA) a vil and com. Italy Piedmont, div. and about 22 m. from Corti with a church some manufactures of coarse woollens and a trade in cattle and dairy produce. Pop. 1167.

MARMORA, or **MARMARA** (SEA OF) (anc. Propontis), an inland sea, lying between European and Asiatic Turkey or between A.E. Europe and the most W. part of Asia, communicating with the Mediterranean by the narrow Strait called the Dardanelles, and with the Black Sea by the Bosphorus. Length from Gallipoli to the head of the Gulf of Ismid, 177 m., greatest breadth, which is near the centre, or about 100 m. 52° 15' N. rather more than 50 m. With exception of the Gulfs of Ismid and Moudania, both on the Asiatic side, it has no very marked indentations. It has several islands, of which the largest is Marmora, situated towards its W. end, whence the sea derives its name, there or four other islands lie in its vicinity, and at the E. end on the Asiatic coast, and not far from Constantinople, is a group called the Princes Islands.—The Island of Marmora is 11 m. in length, and 5½ m. in breadth, and called by the Turks

Marmar Adasi; it is moderately high, with a range of conical hills running along it, which, when coming from the W., has the appearance of two high hills. The S.W. extremity of the island is in lat. 40° 30' N. lon. 27° 30' E. (a.)

MARMORICE, or **MARMARARA**, a tn. and by, Asiatic Turkey, near Andania, S.W. coast, N. of the island of Rhodes; lat. (anc.) 38° 51' 5" N. lon. 28° 19' E. (a.) The town is very picturesquely situated at the head of the vast



MARMORICE.—From a sketch by Lord, Ann. B.S.

bay near the site of the ancient Phrygia, vestiges of whose port still exist. It is irregularly built. Its houses mass and separated by narrow streets. In the highest part are the ruins of a modern castle, and behind it is a mosque. It has some export trade in timber, honey, turpentine, wax, lacquer, &c. The harbour or bay is extensive and magnificent, though the entrance is remarkably narrow. It was used as a place of refitment by the British fleet in conveying the expedition to Egypt.—CAPE MARMORARA, at the mouth of the bay is in lat. 36° 43' 54" N. lon. 28° 20' 45" E. (a.)

MARMOUTIER, or **MARMONIERSTADT**, (Latin *Mauri Monasterium*) a tn. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 17 m. W.N.W. Strasbourg. It owes its name to an abbey founded in the sixth century and richly endowed by Charlemagne II. The church, whose height is said to be of the ninth century, is a handsome and curious structure, finely proportioned and adorned in the interior with grotesque figures. Marmoutier has breweries, bleachfields, tile-works, and potteries, and some trade in cattle. Pop. 2480.

MARMULLANE par. Ireland, Cork; 529 m. P. 2218. **MARNE**, a vil Denmark, duchy Holstein, 8 Dittmarsh, near R. bank Elbe. It has a small harbour with 6 ft. water, a considerable trade, important general and cattle markets, and a bathing establishment. Pop. 1300.

MARNÉ, an island dep. France, bounded N. by dep. Ardennes N.W. Alsace, S.W. Seine-et-Marne, S. Aube, S.E. Haute-Marne, and E. Meuse, lat. 48° 50' to 49° 14' N. lon. 5° 30' to 5° E.; greatest length, 67 m., greatest breadth, 60 m. area, 3116 sq. m. It forms a kind of plateau, in some parts attaining a height of nearly 1200 ft., but only by a long and gradual ascent, and is composed almost throughout of a subsoil of chalk, with a thin covering of earth, which is by no means fertile. The whole department belongs to the basin of the Seine, the greater part of the surface being drained by the Marne, which traverses it easterly but almost centrally S.E. to N.W. In the S.W. it is traversed, for a short distance, by the Aube, and, after its confluence, by the Seine. The Aisne entering it from dep. Meuse, flows N. near its E. frontier; and the Sappe and Vela, which have their sources within it, traverse it towards the N.W. It contains a considerable number of small lakes, which are well supplied with fish. The only district which can be considered unhealthy is in the W., where stagnant pools and marshes still prevail, notwithstanding many efforts which have been made to drain them. Though the soil as has been said is by no means fertile, about three-fourths of the whole area admits of some kind of culture by the plough, and only one-fourth is absolutely waste. Nearly one-fourth is wood. The principal crops are wheat, rye, barley, oats, and clover, particularly the last two, which more than supply the consumption. Potatoes, coleworts, and cabbages, are

on the W coast, is at Cape Agadir, or rather Agadir, lat. 30° 57' 30" N. Adjoining the central chain are several tablelands of great extent, consisting of irregular plains and, at a little distance from it, M., extends the maritime chain now called El-Rif, and formerly the Atlas Minor, its general height is from 2500 ft. to 3500 ft. Of the interior chains which run parallel with the Atlas in the desert, in the E.E., there is little known, but there is no ground for supposing that they attain considerable magnitudes.

Rivers.—The height of these mountains, and the general uniformity of their slope on both sides, procure for Morocco the distinction of having the largest rivers of all N. Africa. Of these, the rivers flowing from the N side of the Atlas have the shorter course, but are well supplied with water, thus running S. whether directly into the sea, or into the sands of the desert, extend much farther but are dry in summer. The Mulais or Mulais, rising in a principal knot of the Atlas, nearly in lat. 32° 30' N., flows N.E. to the Mediterranean, with a course of 350 m. This river in the lower part of its course, formed suddenly (when it was called Mulais or Mulucha) the E. boundary of Mauritania Tingitana. In all the revolutions which the political divisions of the country have since undergone it has been constantly selected as a boundary (owing, doubtless, to its vicinity to the desert of Agades) and now its valley forms, in the maritime district, the boundary between Morocco and Algeria, as settled by treaty in 1845. The boundary-line leaves the coast at lat. 31° 11' W., 8 m. E. of the mouth of the river. The Sebou descends from Mount Ségou W. to the Atlantic in a course of 200 m. The rapidity of its course, and the sandbanks at its mouth, seem to indicate that it can never be rendered navigable. The Oum-el-rébiç [mother of verdure], which enters the sea at Aramlat lat. 33° 17' N., has a course of about 190 m. During spring, and early in summer it cannot, in general, be forded with safety. The Tensift, which passes near the city of Morocco has a length of about 180 m. It is a large and full river yet formidable in many places. Near the capital, it is occasionally bridged by 37 arches, which may be reckoned among the handsomest structures in Africa. Of the rivers which run into the desert, the most E. the Gharaboua to have a course S.E. E. occasionally traversable for 300 or 400 m. The Ziz, which, with its numerous affluents, waters a very fertile and populous country is wholly spent before it attains half that length. The Daras, which rises in the central and most elevated portion of the range of Atlas (lat. 31° to 32° N.), first runs S. for nearly 300 m., forms a vast lake, and then, turning W., enters the ocean in lat. 29° 18' N., after a course of 700 m. the lower portion of its bed, however, is perennially quite dry.

The lake El-Dahla, formed by the floods of the Daras, is reported to be very large, having perhaps three times the surface of Lake Geneva, but it disappears annually, and gives way to richly cultivated fields. Shallow or shallow pools, which the hot season converts into salt-pans, are numerous along the coast. The fresh-water lake of Jebel el Akhdar [green mountain] which lies about 30 m. N. of Morocco, is compared, by Leo Africanus, to Lake Hohen in Tuscany.

The coast, being generally low and little broken, offers few good harbours of those, Tangier and Mogador or Swire, are the best, the rest, as El-Arrouch, Sio or Salao, and Rabat, Melchida, Azamor &c., are but open roadsteads at the mouths of rivers.

Geology.—Embracing the geology of this remarkable region, there is scarcely anything known. Though the summits of Atlas often rise into peaks, they never exhibit needles or jagged outlines, with acute angles, their contour is characterized rather by rounded heights clothed with luxuriant forests than by rugged and precipitous forms. It is vaguely stated that granite is the prevalent rock in the main chain of Atlas, and that on its west transition Massicot and sandstone. The soil, washed down in abundance from the hills, bears no trace of volcanic substance. A broad tract of lowland, along the shores of the Atlantic, consists wholly of sand and gravel, and appears to have been formed by the sea.

Mines.—Of the mineral treasures said to be contained in Atlas, the richest and best known are the copper ones, which are found chiefly in the S. continuation of Atlas, between the rivers Sio and Tensift. The mines are wrought most actively near Tola and Gifras, and the produce is brought for sale to

the market of Tirodant. There are reports, also, of iron mines in the interior and of lead found in the vicinity of Tassana. The khal or ore of antimony, used by Moorish talismans for darkening the eyebrows, is obtained from Toulia. Amethysts of great size and beauty have been found in the recesses of Atlas.

Climate.—The climate, W. of Atlas, is in general much more temperate than might be expected from such low land tables. This is due to the circumstances that a lofty chain of mountains, covered in some parts with perpetual snow, intercepts the hot winds from the deserts of the interior, so that the equable and refreshing sea-breezes prevail throughout the year. Hence the extremes of temperature lie within moderate limits: the thermometer in the plains, rarely falling below 40° Fah. in the winter; while, even in Tirodant, the chief town of Sio, it does not rise above 95 in summer. The mean annual temperature of the city of Morocco, at an absolute elevation of 1554 ft. is about 64°, which may be assumed, with probability as the mean of the whole country W. of Atlas. In the region E. of the mountains, the difference between the extreme temperatures increases rapidly with the distance from the sea, and intense cold, often assumed erroneously as a proof of great elevation is felt in winter, while, in summer, the heat of the plains is insupportable. In respect of salubrity, Morocco is highly favoured, being quite free from endemic diseases, notwithstanding the filth of the towns, and the general neglect of sanitary precautions.

Vegetable Productions.—With a genial climate and generally fertile soil, Morocco might easily become, under an enlightened government, one of the most productive countries in the world. Of its Flora there is as yet but little known. The forests of El-Rif contain, among other species of oak, that which bears edible acorns, and also that which yields cork. In the higher regions of Atlas are found the Aleppo pine, the cedar of Lebanon, many varieties of cypresses and of juniper yielding fragrant gums. The *Pinus decolorata* or *decolorata*, and the *Chamaecyparis humilis* or dwarf-palm, form extensive woods N. and S. of Atlas. In the maritime region grows the *Elaeagnus argentea*, from the olive-like fruit of which is extracted an excellent oil called arpio, consumed in large quantities in the country though little known in Europe. It is said that the sugar-cane was formerly cultivated with success throughout the W. part of Morocco. Among the wild plants of the S. provinces, may be mentioned the caper and avoird. The latter of which, in particular, supplies an important article of commerce.

Cultivation.—Notwithstanding these favourable circumstances, the agriculture of Morocco is in the lowest possible condition. The soil is but rarely scratched with a wooden plough, neither oxen nor capital and the labours of the husbandman, and the annual production is calculated barely to supply the wants of the country. Hence, when any failure of the harvest takes place, the most dreadful famines afflict a land naturally capable of rearing abundance. Yet, in Morocco, the cultivator of the soil is also its proprietor, and the taxes in which he is legally assessed do not exceed a fortieth part of the produce. But, on the other hand, right of property and law are of no avail under barbarous despotism, and a system of administration which is no better than organized pillage and oppression, besides, a myriad and short-sighted policy discourages a free trade with, and exportation of articles of food to, the Christian states of Europe. The cultivator therefore, never thinks of great gains nor of distant markets, sure of being despoiled by those above him, he takes no pains to improve his condition, and labours only to supply the indispensable wants of one doomed to poverty. The cereal crops are wheat, which is excellent; barley, of inferior quality, and chiefly given to the cattle and swine, which is said to be extraordinary; grain on the S. side of Atlas. But durrah or millet (*Sorghum vulgare*) constitutes the chief support of the population, though beans, the excellent sun, and even osany-seed, are consumed in large quantities by the poorer classes. The vine is cultivated only near the towns, not, however for the making of wine, but merely for the sake of the fresh grapes and raisins. All the fruits of E. Europe, and the Canary Islands, are to be found here, rarely exquisite, but in sufficient abundance. Among the medicinal and medicinal productions must be mentioned saffron, mace, pimento, arise-seed, cumin, coriander, and calophyll.

Liquor and manna, too, are brought from S. This last of manna might be easily increased, but its length and variety would indicate only the capabilities of the country, and not the extent of its cultivation. It must be borne in mind, that in Morocco the rude wooden plough is often held by a woman, and drawn by an ass, or an ass and heifer yoked together; and that a large portion of the population leads a pastoral life, subsisting wholly on the produce of their herds and flocks, or else on game and the wild fruits of the forest, particularly on the *Bidr* or Lotus of the ancients (*Zingibier Lotus*).

Animals.—The lion still haunts the plains on the sides of Atlas, particularly near the springs, followed by panthers and cubs. The wild boar inhabits the woods, and is seldom chased. Gazelles, and several species of large antelope, especially the babian, enter the country from the desert. Of Pachydermata—elephants, rhinoceroses, &c. which, according to ancient writers, at one time tenanted these W forests, there is now no trace. More formidable by far, however than herds of prey is the locust, which, coming from the desert, makes its appearance in Morocco in May, when it lays its eggs. The locusts breed some forty or more miles from the coast, and in another month they take wing, consuming all vegetation in their progress, spreading devastation over the fields, and terrifying the people with the threat of pestilence and famine. They are gathered and eaten in large quantities, dressed in a variety of ways. The ostrich is chased on the S. frontiers of Morocco, and the ostrich feathers brought from that quarter are the best known in commerce.

Stock.—The wealth of the Arab tribes who are scattered over Morocco, consists chiefly in their droves of herds, and flocks. In the interior, and S. districts, the flesh of the camel is generally eaten. The spotted small horses, for which this country was famous in ancient times, are still numerous, particularly in the S. provinces, but the prohibition to export horses, and the usurping exercise of the Sultan's prerogative of taking the best horses wherever he can find them, effectually hinder the development of this branch of industry. Horned cattle are numerous, particularly in the N. districts, so that their number may be estimated at 5,000,000 or 6,000,000, but owing to defective breeding or treatment, the cows milk in Morocco is much less nutritive and abundant than in Europe. The bulls are generally small, and are employed by the Arabs in the labours of the field—bullocks being little known in this country. Still more important are the sheep, supposed to number at least 45,000,000. The native variety is much larger than the European sheep, and has a broad tail loaded with fat, and often weighing, in a well-conditioned animal, 50 lbs. The wool is frequently of the finest possible description, and is said, moreover, to increase in weight after being kept some time in store. With a little care and management, the fleeces of Morocco might be rendered a source of great wealth. It is remarkable that while tawny or even black fleeces are common in Spain, the wool of Morocco is almost invariably white. The goats are estimated at 10,000,000 or 15,000,000, and furnish a principal article of export—the well known Taffelt, Bafan, or Morocco leather.

Manufactures.—In general, among the rural population, each family supplies all its own wants. Every woman spins, and every man knows how to weave the coarse cloth which forms his bark or mantle. In the towns, however, some manufactures have sprung up. Fez makes and exports great quantities of the cloth eye which bears the name of that city, and which are much admired for their fine *seret* dye, obtained from a berry found in its vicinity. The tanners of Magueira have a great reputation, though surpassed in some respects by those of Morocco, who can render the lion's or panther's skin as white as snow and as soft as silk. This is done by means of two plants, the Tira and Tesya, natives of Atlas, and unknown to Europeans. Of the fine Moroccan leather Fez furnishes the red, Taffelt the green, and the city of Marrakech the yellow. The Morocco carpet, called by the Moors Sherah and Katchah, and much esteemed in Europe, under the name of Turkey carpet, are made chiefly in the provinces of Desalle. The Jews alone do business as goldsmiths and jewellers.

Commerce.—The commerce of Morocco may be conveniently considered under three heads:—1. Commerce with the West, carried on by means of the caravans to Mecca, which have

at once a mercantile and a religious character. 2. With Soudan or Negroland, across the Great Desert; 3. The maritime trade with European States. The pilgrims and merchants who mean to join the H. caravan, assemble in Fez seven months before the time of the festival in Mecca. The caravans proceed first to Tena, and thence holding an inland course to Kairouan; its mercantile followers, however, contrive to visit Algiers, Tunis, and the other chief towns near its route, and, being constantly engaged in petty dealing with the tribes through whose country they pass, they are not wearied with the slowness of their march. Halting for some time at Tripoli and Alexandria, they at length reach Mecca, where, at the time of the H. there is a fair lasting five months, and, perhaps, in some respects, the greatest in the world as it sometimes brings together 200,000 men and above 100,000 camels, from all parts of the Mahometan world. Here they buy Persian silks, perfumes, spices, and some Indian goods; to which are afterwards added cotton and raw silk in Calce. The capital thus expended is supposed to amount to 2,000,000 of dollars (250,000 £). The goods exported by the S. channel are colonial, indigo, alum, fine leather, woollen cloths, and cotton shawls. There is also much business in buying and selling done at the towns named through on the march. The caravans, or, to use the language of the country, Kafilahs for the interior assemble at Taffelt, whence they proceed, in the first instance, to Akka or Taiz, on the borders of the desert S. of Atlas. Though the Kafilahs going S. are much less numerous than those destined for Egypt or Mecca, yet they often reckon from 16,000 to 20,000 camels, and 500 or 600 men. They halt in the desert at Tauder or at Arwaja to procure salt, and then advance to Timbuctoo, where they meet the merchants from the S. and dispose of their goods, chiefly salt, wax, waxen candles, molasses, Turkey daggers, tobacco and looking-glasses, for ivory, rhinoceros-horn, incense, gold dust, ostrich feathers, gums, malagathia or Gunia pepper, cardamum, *asafoetida* indigo and slaves. This traffic yields them a great profit. Of 4000 black slaves annually brought into Morocco by the Kafilahs from the S., not more than half remain in the country: the rest are profitably disposed of in Algiers and Tunis. The capital advanced on each expedition to Timbuctoo is estimated at 1,000,000 dollars (125,000 £), and the returns are said to exceed in value ten times that amount. The trade by sea with European states is said to have been opened, in 1561, by Thomas Wadham, an Englishman, who then obtained, at Agadir, a cargo of sugar dates, and almonds. The first of these articles is now no longer exported, but to the others are added wax, oil, skins, and leather, wool, copper and the various produce of Magreb, brought by Kafilah, and exported from Mogador. Of the whole of this commerce with Christian states, two-thirds in amount are carried on with Great Britain: the imports from which may be valued, in round numbers, at 2,500,000, carried in 16,000 tons of shipping. Five cities, namely, Fez, Morocco, Magueira, Bahat, and Tetuan or Tatan have mints, and coin gold, silver and copper. Formerly the Jews, who managed the mints, debased the coin, but, of late years, this evil has been corrected. The exportation of the national coin is strictly prohibited but, as foreign money is admitted, the Spanish dollar forms the chief ingredient of the circulating medium. In order to obviate the inconvenience which might arise to commerce from sudden attacks of plague or other epidemics, in a country so ill organized, the foreign coin minted at Tangier are prohibited, by the emperor or sultan, a council of health, empowered to make such quarantine regulations as circumstances may render necessary.

The inhabitants.—Race.—An important element of weakness in the social and political constitution of Morocco is to be found in the division of its population into several distinct races, which, so far from uniting repel one another. The Berbers may be regarded as the oldest inhabitants of the country, they are divided into Amalg and Shilha, of whom the latter, inhabiting the recesses and high plains of Atlas S. of the capital, seem to retain traces of a comparatively advanced civilisation. They devote themselves to agriculture rather than to pastoral pursuits, and, though habitually peaceful, are distinguished also for their courage and warlike, in consequence of which war is taken by the Government not to tempt nor provoke them to the use of arms. The Amalg inhabit the mountains of Fez-Rif, and parts of Atlas. The Arabs

from the bulk of the rural population in the plains. Some of them are cultivators, the poorest and most oppressed portion of the population; some are Bedouin, most of them inhabiting the country with the victorious successors of Mahomet; while others claim Hamyurite descent, and a much more ancient settlement. In the towns along the coast we find the Moors, a people now physically distinct, but whose origin, as a distinct race, could not be satisfactorily explained. The belief that their name was derived from a Greek word which signifies black is evidently without foundation; for the inhabitants of the N. W. angle of Africa are not and never were black, and, besides, the Romans, though they used the name *Mauri*, preferred calling the people Mauruli, a variation which evidently discomfutes the proposed Greek etymology. It is more likely that the name *Moor* was derived from a Semitic word (Hebrew, *Makur*) signifying the West, so that it was in fact equivalent to the *Maghrib* of the present day. At all events, the inhabitants of the Iberian peninsula know the occupants of the opposite African coast under no other name than that of *Mauruli*, *Mauri*, or *Moors*, and consequently when, at the commencement of the 8th century the Arabs carried their victorious arms from W. Barbary into Spain, they were generally called, by Spanish writers, the *Moor*. This name, consisting the Berbers as well as the pure Arab tribes and dynasties which for some centuries ruled the S. of Spain. The Mahometans expelled from Spain in the 15th century were, therefore, all called Moors or Moriscos (*Maurani*). They were indignantly received by their Arab and Berber brethren in Africa, who seem to have viewed them only as strangers and intruders. A remnant of the refugees, however, gradually found shelter in the seaport towns, and from them are unquestionably descended that portion of the population of Morocco who are at this day distinctly styled *Moors*. The chief physical characteristics of this people is their complexion, and it is said that, in the harem, extreme corpulence is considered by the ladies as the first of personal attractions. Their manners and customs differ little from those of Egypt, but the Moors are more indolent and much less social than the Arabs. A considerable number of Jews is to be found in all the commercial towns of Morocco; where, in spite of this opposition to which they are subjected, they often accumulate wealth, being the sole dealers in bullion and holders of capital. But, in the interior also, among the Berbers in the valleys of Atlas, there are many villages and communities of Jews—Jews in faith at least, if not by descent—which lay claim to high antiquity. To these various ingredients of a checkered population, must be added the negroes and their posterity of every shade, who are particularly numerous in the S. provinces. The children of black mothers are despised but, though inferior in rank, they are superior in energy, and in civil wars and revolutions have always played a principal part.

Civilization.—The civilization of Morocco is in a low and fallen condition. The attention given at the schools in the chief towns, and completed at the university of Fez, entitled *Uar al-His* (the school of knowledge), does not go beyond the theology of the Koran. The public libraries, once famous, are now dispersed true wastes; and whatever monuments of art are to be found in the kingdom, point to past ages, particularly to those when literatures and art flourished under the Arabian dynasty in Spain. In the interior of the country, at present, there are extensive tracts without schools or even mosques, and the obstructions in the way of any intercourse, arising from the jealousies and local feuds of different tribes, towns or extended communities, prevent the natural development of civilization. Made in the only art for which the Moors are said to manifest a decided taste, but they have not as yet arrived at any proficiency in it.

Government.—The sovereign or Sultan of Morocco, styled, by Europeans, emperor, bears the title of Emir of Mâmorin, or Lord of the true believers. He is ordinarily called, by his subjects, simply *Said*—our Lord. He is absolute in the strictest sense, the lives and properties of his subjects are at his disposal, from him alone proceed the laws, which he makes and annuls at his pleasure. It is the Sultan's custom to give, in whatever part of the kingdom he may be, public audiences or *darwazas* four times a week. On these occasions he is surrounded by his officers of state and his guards, and is distinguished from them only by an umbrella held over his head. But after all, none to the Sultan is attainable only

by those who can afford to fee a corps of officials. This imperial revenue is derived from arbitrary exactions on property from duties on imports and exports, from monopolies and from fines or confiscations. The Sultan's treasury, called the *Zai-el-mak* (House of the funds), is in Mâmorin, a mysterious and impenetrable structure, guarded by 8000 blacks. It is supposed to contain money, jewels, and bullion, to the value of 50,000,000 of dollars (\$11,350,000). It was formerly customary to put to death immediately the persons employed to deposit treasures within its walls. The military force, maintained by the Sultan, does not ordinarily exceed 16,000, of whom half are blacks, and of the remainder a large portion are Bedouin from the S. desert. The marine force of Morocco is at present insignificant.

History.—In the *Mauri* or *Mauruli*, Mayyll, Madones, and Gentili of ancient writers, it is easy to recognize the Moors or Moriscos, the Shellish, Amasig and Gemish or Beni Gadalsh of modern times. These people were imposed, by Roman writers, to have come from Asia and particularly from Persia, but it seems now certain that the Berber belongs to what is called the Semitic family of languages. It is not likely that the Romans, occupying chiefly the coast of Mauritania, were acquainted with the interior of Morocco, inhabited mainly with the same population. The Vandals, who held the country for some years, at the end of the 5th and beginning of the 6th century are supposed to have introduced into it the practical habits which afterwards became so characteristic of the coast of Barbary and Morocco. The Vandals being expelled, *Mauritania* appears to have enjoyed tranquillity till the latter part of the 7th century when the Arabs, fired with enthusiasm spread over N. Africa, and having taken possession of Mauritania, penetrated S., even to Sids and the borders of the desert. It was about this time that the Jews were expelled from Spain by decree of the Council of Toledo (A.D. 694), and sought refuge in great numbers on the shores of Africa.

The victorious Arabs in Mauritania remained for a long time in a state of turbulent division, without any attempt at consolidating an empire. But near the close of the 8th century, a Sherif or descendant of Mahomet, named *Zaid*, contrived to obtain such an ascendancy over the Berber tribes as to about A.D. 780, that they made him their sovereign with the title of Emir. His son and successor, of the same name, founded in 807, the city of Fez, and assumed the dynasty of the Edrisites. The S. part of the country was, at this time, in the hands of independent chieftains. It was in 1085 that the warlike sect of the Morabites (El Morabitin, or strictly bound by religion) first rose into existence among the Genaah, and on the borders of the desert. In 1055, their chief, Abu Bekr ben Omar el-Laundil, was proclaimed, under the title of Emir el-Mâmorin, sovereign of Maghreb-el-akka. His residence was in Segheema or Tâfiliat, but his grandson and successor crossed the mountains, and in 1073 laid the foundations of the city of Morocco, which thus arose with the remarkable dynasty of the Morabites or Almoravides. These were succeeded by the Almohads, the Beni Merin, and the El-Wattids, who ruled, however, only a portion of the country.

—Fez, Morocco, Sids, and Tâfiliat or Segheema, forming, in general, so many independent states. In the time of El-Wattid, the founder of the last-named dynasty (A.D. 1480-1501) the expulsion of the Moors and Jews from Spain added 800,000 souls, it is said, to the population of Maghreb-el-akka. In the middle of the 18th century, a new dynasty commenced with the ascendancy of the Sherif Hossain. The fifth of this family, commonly called *Hasan* Sherif el-Mâmorin (1679-1808), made himself master of the entire of Maghreb-el-akka, and pushed his conquests through the desert as far as Timbuctoo and Kaga. His reign is regarded as the golden age in the history of Morocco, but dividing his empire on his death-bed between his five sons, he prepared its speedy ruin. The ninth and last Moroccan dynasty is that founded in 1846, by *Mahd* Sherif el-Fihli, or King of Tâfiliat, who was remarkable, among other things, for his numerous posterity, having 84 sons and 134 daughters. From him the present (1858) Sultan of Morocco, *Mahd* Abd-ur-rhman, whose reign commenced in 1857, is the tenth in succession. His predecessor abdicated, in 1814, the sovereignty of Morocco throughout his dominions; and, in 1817, he dissolved his marine, and strictly prohibited piracy.

For an estimate of the population of Morocco, there are no certain data whatever. Jackson assumes it to be 15,000,000, Grilberg de Hamel, 8,500,000, but in every particular instance where the estimates of these writers can be subjected to scrutiny, they are found to be far in excess. There is reason to believe that the population of Morocco is about double that of Algeria, whence we may conclude that it is between 5,000,000 and 8,000,000, and probably does not much exceed 6,000,000. The Berbers appear to be much more numerous, and the black population much less so than has hitherto been supposed. (Account of Morocco, by James Gray Jackson, 4to. London, 1811. *Notes of Ali Bey el Abassi, in Africa*, 8vo, 1814; *Geographical Notes of the Empires of Morocco*, by Lieut. Washington, in the *Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*, 1881; *Aspects of Morocco*, by Grilberg de Hamel, Genoa, 1884; *Western Barbary*, by J. E. Drummond May, 1844; *Description Géographique de l'Empire de Maroc*, par M. Razou, 8vo, 1846.)

MAROCOCO (Arabic, *Marrakech*), the cap. city of above empire, on the N side of an extensive and fertile plain, 1500 ft. above sea-level, lat 31° 87' 31" N; lon 7° 25' 30" W. It is nearly 6 m. in extent, and is surrounded by a strongly built machicolated wall of taspie work (lime beaten in a case or frame with earth), 80 ft. high, with foundations of masonry and square towers every 50 paces. In the walls there are 11 gates. The entire space within however, is not generally covered with buildings, but comprises large gardens and open areas of from 20 to 30 m. in extent. The streets are narrow and irregular, and in many cases connected across by arches and gates, which are unpaved, and are in consequence exceedingly dirty when it rains. The houses are mostly constructed of tappy or tappa, but several also are built of stone; they are generally of one story flat roofed, the side towards the street plain and white-washed, here and there a narrow unplastered opening for a window and the apartments fronting into a court. There are several open areas through out the city used as market-places. Besides which, there is a covered bazaar, where a great variety of articles are always on sale, including milk, scarfs, shawls and handkerchiefs, cloth, linen, hardware, tea and sugar, fruits of various kinds, boots, shippers, saddles, coarse pottery, and embroidery in gold and silver in which the people excel. There are altogether 19 mosques in the city of which six are remarkable for their size and architectural elegance. On the S. of the city stands the palace, comprising a space of about 1600 yards long by 600 yards wide, and near it is the Jews quarter (El Mhish) a walled enclosure of about 1½ m. in extent, one-half of it nearly in ruins, thronged to suffocation, and excessively filthy. The Jews are the only goldsmiths, tanners, and tailors in Morocco, mostly rich, though with an outward appearance of poverty. The Moors are the shoemakers, carpenters, masons, smiths, and weavers. There are several tanning and leather-dyeing establishments, one of which is said to employ 1500 persons. The colour dyed here is confined to yellow. There are the ruins of extensive aqueducts in the vicinity of the town some of them 20 m. in length. There are also several large castles outside the walls, one of which is upwards of 1600 years old. Morocco has long been hastening to decay, and is now nearly half in ruins, the result of war, plague, and wretched government. Pop (1844), estimated at 100,000.

MAROMME, a town, France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 4 m. N E Rouen, 7 bank Cally. It has manufactures of cotton paper and powder mills, tanneries, dye-works, and bleach-works. Pop. 2989.

MARONNE (La), a river, France, an affluent of the Dordogne, which it joins on the E bank, near Argenteuil, dep. Corrèze, after a W course of about 44 m. unavigable.

MARONT, or **MARONTA**, a large river, S. America, forming the boundary line between Dutch and French Guiana. It rises in a lake of the same name in the Tencarique Mountains, flows with numerous windings, generally N., and falls into the Atlantic, lat 5° 23' N., lon 58° 50' W. total course, about 300 m. At its mouth it is about 3 m. wide, but small covered with sand-banks; still it is navigable for small vessels for about 15 m.; but further up it is filled with rapids.

MAROOT, a town, Hindoostan, principally, and 48 m. S.E. Bahawalpore; lat 25° 15' N., lon 73° 48' E; surrounded with a mud wall, having numerous bastions. It is a consider-

able meet for grain, brought from the fertile parts of Bahawalpore, to meet the demands of the dealers, who purchase and convey it to the desert tracts seaward.

MARORE, a vil. and comm., duchy and 2 m. S E Parma, with a church, and a trade in cattle and swine. Pop. 1308.

MAROS, several places, Austria.—1 (*Bogud*), A vil. Transylvania, co. Thourough, about 9 m. from Katus with three churches. Pop. 1369.—2 (*Bogud*), a vil. Transylvania, co. Hunyad, with a church. Pop. 808.—3 (*Kagay*), or *Gross-Marosch*, a market in Hungary, circs. Hilber Danube, co. Honit, 7 bank Dunab, 23 m. N W Pesth, with two churches, and, on the opposite side of the river the castle of Ynesgrad. Pop. 2507.—4 (*Ynesgrad*), [also *Agroptis*], a town Transylvania, cap. of the Marosch Kreis on the Maros, in a beautiful and fertile flat. 54 m. N N E Hermannstadt. It occupies several hills, is fortified and generally well built; contains five churches, a gymnasium, seminary, college, a library of 60,000 volumes and a good cabinet of minerals. Not far from the town is a strong castle, in which a garrison is stationed. The district around is fertile, and produces much wine and fruit, but more especially tobacco, which is in request to all the markets of Hungary. Pop. 10,000.

MAROS [*Latm, Marosch*], a river Austria, which rises in Mount Maros, belonging to a branch of the Carpathians in the E. of Transylvania, which it traverses N E to S W passing Szasz, Szasz, and Karlsburg, enters Hungary and proceeds almost due W, forming the boundary between Hungary proper and the Banat, passing Arad and Jons 1 bank Thulau, nearly opposite to Bagedad after a course of above 400 m. Its principal affluents are, on the right, the Aranyos, and, on the left, the Nyarad, Kokol, Bebes, and Strahl. In the upper part of its course, at Lappa, it is enclosed between lofty rocks; in the lower part, it flows through an extensive plain, and becomes navigable at Karlsburg.

MAROS, a seaport in Spain, prov. Coruña and 80 m. W Santiago, lat. 42° 48' N., lon. 8° 57' W. N. end of a long narrow bay, including several hamlets, it contains about 1000 houses, and has three small squares, the principal of which is used as a market for fruit and provisions; a distant house, a primary school, a tolerable townhouse, and a church. Fishing and fish-curing are carried on there are also handlooms, and flour-mills, as well as numerous tanning stores. Imports—milk, copper, iron, wine, brandy oil, flour, tar, pine-bark, and canvas. Exports—salt fish, sturgeon, seals, paper preserved sealine, kidney beans, rye, maize, and lemons. Pop. 4782.

MAROSIACA, a kind of Italy gov. Venetia, prov. and 15 m. N E Vienna, at the foot of Mount Rosaria which is crowned by the ruins of an old castle. It is walled, flanked with towers, has five gates, a court of justice, and several public offices, three churches, an hospital, manufactures of straw and straw hats, and important cow-markets. Pop. 2800.

MAROSUJAR, two places, Austria, Transylvania.—1 (*Alz*), a market tm, co. Unter-Waldenburg, on the Maros, 26 m. S E N. Karlsburg. It has two churches, and, near it, valuable salt-mine. Pop. 1900.—2 (*Alz*), a vil. co. Nieder-Waldenburg, with a castle, a chapel, and two extensive flour-mills. Pop. 573.

MAROTI ARATON, a town Hungary Hilber Danube, co. and 10 m. N W Bara, with a four-towered handsome church, manufactures of woollen and linen, and flour and saw mills. Pop. 1900.

MARPOD, par. Isle of Man. Pop. 1884.

MARPOD, or **MARALON**, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, about 4 m. from Leschkeub, in a mountainous district. It has a Protestant church, and is inhabited partly by Saxons, and partly by Walachians. Pop. 1094.

MARQUAIN, a vil. and comm. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 39 m. N W Mons; with two tile-works, a tannery, and a flour-mill. Pop. (agricultural), 1180.

MARQUESAS, or **MARSA ISLANDS** [French, *Marqueses*], an isl. group, S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 8° to 11° S., lon. 138° 30' to 145° W. composed of 12 islands and islets, divided into two groups the more S. comprising Fatohiua or Magalana, Motou or San Pedro, Touate or St. Christ. Hiva or Dumbou, which is the largest of this group, 35 m. long E. to W., by 5 m. to 10 m. broad, and the N. of Fatohiua, called Head's Island, by Ota; the more N. group comprises Hanapou or Adam's Island, Koua-Houa

as Washington Island, Nookahiva, the largest of all the Marquesas, 18 m long E. to W., by 10 m broad; Motouiti or Franklin Island, and Hison and Petou-othou, Kato and Rakea Islands. Their coasts are generally inaccessible, rising from the water like walls, but in Nookahiva are some excellent natural harbours. The islands are generally high, some of their summits reaching an elevation of about 5000 ft.; they are extremely broken and craggy, with a steady belt of land between them and the sea, but the intervening valleys are singularly fertile and productive, being copiously watered by streams, which form numerous cascades. Their principal food productions are peles, yams, coconuts, sugar cane, coconuts, and handsome hogs also are numerous. The men are well-formed, active, and powerful, all tattooed, but not with much taste. The women have regular features, good complexion, fine teeth, and neat hands, but Captain Belcher doubts them the extreme beauty ascribed to them by former voyagers, although he admits that they are altogether the finest of the sex he had met with in Polynesia. The people of these islands were esteemed cannibals, but Captain Belcher was disposed to qualify the charges brought against them of cruelty and ferocity. The Marquesas were discovered, in 1595 by Alonso Mendez de Neve. They were seized, shortly visited and described by Cook and the Forsters, in 1774, when Hood's Island was added to the group. In 1797 three more were discovered by an American captain called Ingraham and were named Washington Islands. In 1843, they acknowledged the sovereignty of France. The population of the whole group is estimated at 20,000.

MARQUINA a in Spain, prov. Biscay, 26 m E. Bilbao, at the confluence of two small rivers. It has a church, several chapels, townhouse, hospital, some schools, a convent, and manufactures of iron vessels and earthenware. Pop. 1188.

MARQUISE, MEXICO, or MARCA a in France, dep. P. de Calais, 7 m. N. N. E. Boulogne, on the coast, with salt-works, breweries, and tanneries. Pop. 1052.

MARR, near New York (W. Hading) 1807 m. P. 226.

MARRATXI a in Spain, Isl. Majorca, dist. and 5 m. N. E. Palma, with a church, manufactures of earthenware, several mills, and a trade in corn, wine, and oil. Pop. 1636.

MARRIATUBA, an. xl. Brazil. See *BRASIL*.

MARRICK, par. Los York (N. Hading), 5580 m. Pop. 555.

MARBOS, a par. Wales, Carmarthen, 2574 m. Pop. 155.

MARRIBIO a vil. Isl. Sardinia, near the shores of the large lagoon of Sams. It has a church, a primary school, and a trade in corn, wine, and dairy produce. Pop. 1015.

MARRUM, or MARSUM, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 9 m. N. Leeuwarden. It is a large, good-looking place with a church and school and 19 distillery factories. Pop. 935.

MARSAGLIA a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, 6 m. from Turin, and E. N. E. Mondovì, with a palace, a church, and a trade in corn, potatoes, wine, chestnuts, and silk. The French, in 1693, here defeated the Savoyards, and took their Duke, Vittorio Amadeo II. prisoner. Pop. 932.

MARSALA (anc. Lilybæum) a seaport in Sicily, prov. and 18 m. S. S. W. Trapani on the low promontory of Capo Boeo, near the mouth of the Maresa. It is built in the form of a square, and surrounded by massive walls, flanked with bastions. The houses are substantial, and the principal street, called Canaro, is regular, and traverses the town through its whole length, dividing it into two nearly equal parts. It has a cathedral, a large edifice, ornamented with extensive marble Corinthian columns, which are said to have been originally intended for the church of St. Thomas of Canterbury, in England; a church, with a square which usually contains when the bell is rung; a college, three abbeys, several convents, an hospital, and a most dignified. The harbour, which the Sa-

raune estimated so highly as to give to it and the town the name of Marsa Alla, or port of God, has been filled up, and now there is only a mole for small vessels, while those of large size must lie to the S. W., nearly 2 m. off shore. The trade is chiefly in corn, oil, wine, fruit, and bastins. Marsa, under the name of Lilybæum, was the chief fortress of the Carthaginians in Sicily and figures much in the wars between them and the Romans. Pop. 21,000.

MARSAN (Lan) a dist. France, which formed the E. part of La Chaulosse, and belonged to the former prov. of Gascony. It now forms part of dep. Landes.

MARSBURG [Upper and Under], two contiguous towns, Prussia, Westphalia, gov. and 85 m. E. N. E. Arnberg, on the Rhine. Upper Marsberg has a church and chapel, Unter Marsberg three churches, and a lunatic asylum for the whole of Westphalia. In the neighbourhood is the fortress of Ernberg. Pop. 8443.

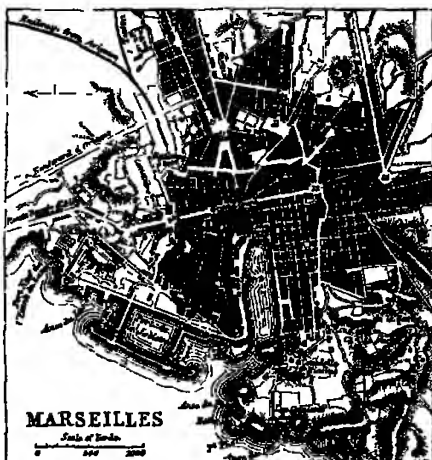
MARSCHENDORF [Bohemian, Moravia], a vil. Bohemia, circle and 55 m. N. E. Küniggrätz, in a valley. Look Ausp. It has a church, a school, a castle, manufactures of linen, a brewery distillery saw and other mills, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1248.

MARSIANO a in Italy Umbria, deleg. and 14 m. S. by W. Perugia, on the Nestore, an affluent of the Tiber. Pop. about 2500.

MARSDEN, a vil. and chapelry England, co. York (W. Hading) 7 m. S. W. Huddersfield at the confluence of the Colne and Wassenden. It has three chapels, several schools, manufactures of woollen cloth, a silk spinning mill, an iron-foundry and a steam-engine factory. Pop. 2685.

MARSEIL LAN a seaport in France, dep. Herault, on the lagoon of Iles, 24 m. S. W. Montpellier. It has a small port, and a brandy distillery. Pop. 2034.

MARSEILLES [Latin, Massilia Italian, Massaglia, Spanish, Marsella, French, Marseille] a city and the principal commercial seaport of France, on the Mediterranean, cap. dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, on the N. E. shore of the Gulf



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of Iles, at the head of a bay, the entrance to which is sheltered and defined by a group of islets, 400 m. S. E. E. Paris; lat. (observatory) 45° 17' 45" N.; lon. 5° 22' 15" E. (m.)

It stands on the seavall and at the foot of a hill, around which a semicircular chain of lofty hills rises at a short distance, but leaves the view open to the sea. It naturally divides itself into the old town on the W. and the new town on the E. The surface covered by the former is very uneven, the streets are narrow and irregular, and the houses which line them of great height. The new town, on the opposite side, is traversed N to S. by a long and splendid street, commencing at the Aix gate, and terminating at the Place Cardeine. Almost all the other streets are spacious and regular, lined with handsome houses, fully proportioned in height to the positions they occupy. Between the old and new towns is a street or promenade, called the Grand Cours, planted with a double row of trees, adorned with fine fountains, and bordered with many elegant mansions. It forms the great place of resort. Marseilles is not rich in public edifices. The most deserving of notice are the church of La Major, regarded as the oldest in the town, and supposed to occupy the site of a temple of Diana; the church of St. Victor, also of great antiquity, and originally consisting of a grotto, or cavern, in which the first Christians of the town were accustomed to meet in secret for worship, and to bury the bodies of their martyrs; the lofty belfry, all that the revolution of 1793 has allowed to remain of the once beautiful Gothic church of the Anapoles, the church of Chariteux, situated without the town, but unquestionably the finest of which it can boast, the Hotel de Ville, a heavy building, overloaded with various ornaments, the Prefecture, a huge edifice, supposed by some to be the handiwork of Marseilles, and surrounded by a well-kept-out garden, the museum, observatory, library, and two theatres. Not unworthy of notice, also, are the public fountain, the triumphal arch through which the town is entered on the side of Aix, and the spacious and well constructed quays, with their numerous warehouses. These quays would naturally form one of the best promenades but to them, as a common centre, all the impurities of the town descend, and make every place in their neighbourhood absolutely loathsome and pestilential. Marseilles is the see of a bishop, and possesses a court of first jurisdiction, a court and chamber of commerce, an exchange, a royal naval observatory, a maritime syndicate, a mint, an academy of sciences, belle-lettres and arts, an almanac, a royal medical society, an agricultural society, a first-class school of hydrography, a royal college, a secondary school of medicine, a special school of design, a diocesan seminary, a deaf and dumb institute, &c. The harbour is one of the finest in France. It is in the form of a parallelogram, the longer side of which is about 950 yds., and the shorter rather more than 500 yds. It has from 18 to 24 ft. of water, and is capable of holding 1000 or 1200 merchant vessels. Its entrance is narrow, and somewhat curved, so that vessels coming from the E have some difficulty in making it, but, once entered, it is perfectly secure in all weathers. It is strongly defended by two forts, one called the Tower of St. John, on the N. and the Port of St. Nicolas, on the E. Close to this fort a new wet-dock, called Fort de la Juliette, measuring 500 yds. by 400, has recently been formed.

The most important manufactures are soap soda, and other chemical products, also woollen hosiery bonnets and hats, olive-oil, glass, vermilion, sheet lead, glass, earthenware, &c. In the building-docks, a great number of frigates and other vessels are built. The trade, which was previously great, has been nearly destroyed by the acquisition of Algeria. It consists chiefly of soap, olive-oil, wine, brandy, corn, flour, dried fruits, oranges, and other products of the southern department; salt provisions, tobacco, wool, skins, iron, cotton wool, cotton twist, dyewoods, and other articles of colonial produce. A great part of this trade is merely transit between Germany, Savoy, Switzerland, and Italy, Spain, and the Levant.

Marseilles is supposed to have been founded by a colony of Phoenicians, about 600 years before Christ. Its progress for centuries was rapid and almost without interruption, till, having taken the part of Egypt in the great contest for supremacy between him and Caesar, it was besieged by the latter, and, being taken, was deprived of all its peculiar privileges. On the decline of the Roman empire, it became a prey to the Goths, Burgundians, and Franks. In 735 it fell into the hands of the Saracens, who completely destroyed all the ancient monuments which previous barbarians had spared

In the 10th century it fell under the domination of the Counts of Provence, and continued for some centuries after to follow the fortunes of that house. Pop. (1822) 141,577.

MARSH, two towns. Eng.—1, (Chesel), Lincoln 4291 ac. Pop. 658.—2, (Gulston) Bucks 2752 ac. Pop. 944.

MARSHALSTOWN, par. Incl. Cork, 7891 ac. P. 3079.

MARSHAM par. Eng. Norfolk, 1819 ac. Pop. 663.

MARSHFIELD.—1 A market tn. and par. Eng. co. Gloucester 11½ m. E. Bristol with a trade in malt, chiefly the produce of the vicinity. Area of par. 5845 ac. Pop. 1646.—2 A par. Eng. Wiltshire 1970 ac. Pop. 536.

MARSHWOOD par. Eng. Devon 5596 ac. P. 180.

MARICO (Nuovo) in Naples prov. Principato-Città, 55 m. S.E. Salerno. It is the see of a bishop and has two annual fairs. Pop. 5600.

MARICO (Venezia) [ana. Adellonum Marum], in Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 18 m. S. Potenza P. 8100.

MARSILLARGUES, in France, dep. Hérault, 18 m. E.N.E. Montpellier on the Vidourle. It has a handsome chateau, with a richly-ornamented facade. Pop. 3429.

MARSHAN in Anatolia Turkey, prov. Erzurum, 28 m. N.W. Ararat, lat. 40° 45' N., lon. 39° 44' E. It contains about 5000 houses, including several mosques, and has some manufactures of cotton fabrics.

MARSH two par. Eng. York \ Riding—I 4223 ac. Pop. 1450.—2, 6557 ac. Pop. 244.

MARSHAL, a vil. Denmark, E coast isl. Agers. It stands high, is irregularly built, has a harbour with 9 ft. water, an unimportant trade and a ferry to Langeland. Pop. 2800.

MARSTON sixteen par. Eng.—1 Lincoln 2450 ac. Pop. 488.—2 Oxford, 1212 ac. Pop. 471.—3 Hereford, 1489 ac. Pop. 283.—4 (Dagett) Somerset 2335 ac. Pop. 449.—5 (Wagon-Drove) Dorset 4775 ac. Pop. 1191.—6 (Fleet) Bucks 919 ac. Pop. 80.—7 (St. Lawrence) Northampton 1230 ac. Pop. 641.—8 (Long or Wood) Gloucester 1680 ac. Pop. 832.—9 (Lang) York city 4321 ac. Pop. 608.—10 (Magna) Somerset 1063 ac. Pop. 387.—11, (Magna), Wiltshire 1276 ac. Pop. 237.—12 (Montgomery) Dorset, 2471 ac. Pop. 475.—13 (Moreland) Bedford 4171 ac. Pop. 2188.—14 (North) Bucks 1910 ac. Pop. 623.—15 (North) Warwick 8630 ac. Pop. 789.—16, (Wessex) Northampton 1640 ac. Pop. 32.

MARSHKAND, a resort on Sweden, on a steep rocky isl. about 4 m. from the mainland, and 30 m. N.W. Gothenburg. It was once a thriving, stirring place, but has greatly decayed, and though it has a good harbour with great depth of water commands only an insignificant trade. Its chief importance at present is as a bathing-place, to which the Swedes resort in great numbers in July and August. Pop. 2173.

MARSWORTH a par. Eng. Bucks 860 ac. P. 484.

MARTA, a small river Papal States by which Lake Bolsena sends its surplus waters into the Mediterranean, total course, about 80 m.

MAJ TA (SANTA) or MARTA, a seaport in New Granada, N coast on the Caribbean Sea, 105 m. N.E. Cartagena; lat. 11° 15' N. lon. 74° 10' W. (N.). It has some good houses, a cathedral and a good harbour with safe anchorage, defended by a castle and batteries. A considerable trade is carried on here with the neighbouring Indians, who bring earthenware and cotton stuffs. It has also some foreign trade, chiefly in dyewoods. In the vicinity is the Nevado de Santa Maria, an isolated range of mountains, extending S.S.W. to N.N.E. over a space of nearly 90 m. Its highest summit, El Picacho, is above 18 000 ft. high. Between the town and these mountains the land is level and produces oranges, lemons, pineapples, and grapes in abundance. Earthquakes are frequent. Pop. 8000.

MARTA (SANTA), in Spain. Estremadura, prov. and 24 m. S.E. Badajoz in a valley overlooked by three hills. It has level and straight, but ill-kept or unimproved streets, a church, townhouse, prison, and two primary schools, a sewer, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1800.

MARTABAN, in Borneo, cap. prov. of same name, r. bank and near the mouth of the Salween river, lat. 16° 30' N. lon. 97° 30' E. It stands at the foot of the Elengat or Martaban Hills, here washed by an extensive sheet of water to about 1 m. in length, and is surrounded by a decaying stockade of timber. It consists chiefly of two long streets, and has some conspicuous temples. On its right is a rocky

around surrounded by a two-pass battery, with a deep ditch or water-course beneath. Martaban was captured by the British in 1824, and again in 1859. The latter has been long since transferred to Mandalay, from which it is only about 10 m. distant.—The province lies between lat. 15° and 17° N., and lon. 97° and 99° E. It produces pepper, cardamom, rice, salt, and fish.

MARTABAN (Gour or), a sea arm, E. side, Bay of Bengal, between the Burmese dominions on the W. and the British Tenasserim provinces on the E. On the parallel of 16° N., it has a width of about 130 m. It receives a number of large rivers, including most of the mouths of the Irrawadi on the W., the Salween or Zitang on the N., and the Salween on the E.

MARTANA, a small isl., in the N W of Lake Bolson, Papal States, memorable as the scene of the imprisonment and murder of Amaleasina, Queen of the Goths, only daughter of Theodoric, and niece of Clovis. She was strangled in 535 by the order or connivance of her cousin Theodatus, with whom she had shared her kingdom.

MARTANO, a tn. Naples, prov. Terra d'Otranto, dist. and 16 m. S.E. Lecce, with an hospital. Pop. 2530.

MARTEE KAKAR KA-TANDA, a tn. Sunda, 16 m. S.W. Kijepore. It has an extensive trade with Marwar in Sindh, &c.

MARTEL (Latin, Martellum) a tn. France, dep. Lot, 54 m. N.N.E. Cahors. Its parish church, surrounded by a helthy in the form of a square tower is very ancient, very spacious, and possesses some finely-painted glass. P. 1776.

MARTELD, a vil. Hanover, Unterhohy, bail. Hoya with a church. Pop. 1185.

MARTH (Vlad), a vil. Hungary, on Danube, 4 m. from Buda, with a trade in corn, cattle, and wine. P. 1597.

MARTHA (Savina) see MARTA.

MARTHA (Rio), two places, Portugal.—1 (*de Baura*) A tn. and par., prov. Minho, 13 m. from Braga. It contains a Bernardine convent, with an image of the Virgin, to which numerous pilgrimages are made. Pop. 1011.—2, (*de Peneda*) A tn. and par., prov. Trás-os-Montes, near the Douro, 9 m. W.N.W. Lamego. It contains two richly-endowed abbeys. Pop. 800.

MARTHA-ON-THE-HILL (Str.) par. Leg. Surrey 1070 m. Pop. 42.

MARTHAM par. Fng. Norfolk 2644 ac. Pop. 112.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD an isl., U. States, off the S. coast of Massachusetts, 35 m. S. Plymouth. 21 m. long, 3 to 5 m. broad, and poor inhabitants chiefly fishermen.

MARTHO a vil. and com. France, dep. Savoie, prov. and 3 m. from Albert-Ville, r. bank Arly with a church, communal house, primary school, and a trade in corn, fruit, wool and dairy produce. Pop. 1307.

MARTONANA, a vil. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 30 m. S.E. Cremona, 1 bank Po with a church, and two curacies. Pop. about 1450.

MARTIGNY-BELAND, a vil. and com. France, dep. Maine-et-Lore, 18 m. W. Beaumont, near r. bank Layon. It has five annual fairs. In the vicinity are the mineral springs of Jonestown, with a bathing establishment. Pop. 2124.

MARTIGNY (German Martenack), two places, Switzerland, csa. Valais, 17 m. W. S.W. Sion.—1 (*Le Vallé*) r. bank Drance, near its confluence with the Rhone, 1480 ft. above the sea. It has a handsome church, on the walls of which are several old Roman inscriptions, the site being understood to be the same as that of Octodurus. P. 908.—2, (*Le Borey*) lies on the Simplon road, about 1 m. higher up the valley of the Drance, at the termination of the car-road from St. Bernard, and the mule path from Chamonix and is thus a place of great resort. Near it are the ruins of a fine old castle. The monks of St. Bernard, who have served on the mountains for a time, return to a convent here, while their place is supplied by others. Pop. 2467.

MARTIGNES (Latin, Martiana Colonia Anathilensis) a commune, dep. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, at the entrance of the lagoon of Berre, 16 m. W. N.W. Marseilles. Its situation has procured it the name of the Little Venice of Provence, being built partly upon an island, and composed of three little towns, which seem to float upon the bosom of the water, and communicate with each other by bridges. The houses are well built, and the streets are, in general, regularly

laid-out. It has a church, with a fine facade, a townhall, and an hospital, a good harbour, much frequented by small coasting vessels; and excellent building docks, in which a considerable number of merchantmen are built. Many of the inhabitants live by fishing. Pop. 6412.

MARTIN DE-SER (Str.), a tn. France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, 11 m. W. N.W. La Rochelle, on the Isle of Ré. It has a good harbour, with a safe roadstead; is defended by a citadel, possesses a court of commerce, an exchange, a fine arsenal, hospital, prison, and a considerable trade in red and white wine, brandy, vinegar, salt, fish, hemp, wood, pitch, iron, &c. Pop. 2107.

MARTIN DE-TROUS (Str.), a vil. France, dep. Aube, a suburb of Troyes. It has a handsome church, with its painted glass and a beautiful portico, a small seminary, manufactures of hosiery and a cotton-mill. Pop. 8071.

MARTIN (Sar), a river, Spain, prov. Tarrag. It rises in the district of Sagura, flows N.E., and joins r. bank Ebro, 9 m. E. by N. Hija. Total course, about 80 m.

MARTIN (Str.), eleven pars. England.—1, Cornwall, 2003 ac. Pop. 348.—2, Gloucester Pop. 1968.—3, Hereford 3810 ac. Pop. 1487.—4, Jersey 5711 ac. Parishes 16. Pop. 1855 ac. Pop. 3087.—5, Balow 5314 ac. Pop. 2122.—7, Wilt 1836 ac. Pop. 3771.—8, Worcester, 1802 ac. Pop. 4718.—9, York (E. Riding) 760 ac. Pop. 8917.

—10 (*Hussingtree*) Worcester 1972 ac. Pop. 6050.—11 (*Message*), Cornwall 2369 ac. Pop. 622.

MARTIN (Str.) par. Irel. Kilkenny; 783 ac. P. 234.

MARTIN (Str.), one of the Leeward isls., W. Indies, between the islands of Anguilla and St. Bartholomew, lat. (Fort Marigot) 18° 4' 8" N.; lon. 65° 5' 8" W. (N.), belonging partly to the French and partly to the Dutch. Its form is nearly that of an equilateral triangle, its sides, facing to the E. N.W. and S.E. each 7½ m. in length Area, 30½ sq. m. It is deeply indented with bays and lagoons, some of which afford good anchorage; and is, upon the whole, hilly the highest part is the table-land in the centre, 1861 ft. above sea-level. It is watered by several rivulets in the S. part are salt-water lagoons, from which great quantities of salt are obtained by the Dutch. The climate is considered healthy and light, sunny, but fertile, especially in the N. district principal produce, salt, sugar, rum, and tobacco, the last of excellent quality. The French and Dutch made a settlement on this island in 1653; they were expelled by the Spaniards, who themselves abandoned it in 1659. The French and Dutch subsequently resumed possession and divided it between them. Pop. N. or French division (1849), 3778, of the Dutch or S. division, 2861.

MARTIN (Str.) an isl. England, in the N.E. of the Solly group, about 2 m. long S.E.E. to W. N.W. and 6 m. in circuit, area, about 720 ac. It is surrounded by sandbanks, which become nearly dry at low water. The most of the surface is waste, but, when cultivated, yields good corn, potatoes, and grass. Its houses, consisting of three groups, are chiefly inhabited by pilots and fishermen. Pop. about 280.

MARTIN (Str.), several places, Austria, particularly.—1 A market tn. Upper Austria, circle Linz, 8 m. from Ried, with a church, a school, a castle, and three mills. P. 780.—2, A vil. Tyrol, circle Brennek with a church. P. 1811.—3, A vil. Styria, circle and S.E. Marburg, 1 bank Drave, with a church. P. 1211.

MARTINA, a tn. Naples, prov. Terra d'Otranto, 18 m. N.N.E. Taranto, with some curacies. Pop. 4000.

MARTINICZE a vil. Austria, Solvome, about 22 m. E. Peterwarda with three churches. Pop. 2106.

MARTINENGO, a tn. and com. Italy Lombardy gov. Milan, prov. and 10 m. S.E. Bergamo. It is walled, has several courts, a great number of handsome houses, and a spacious square, a church, two suppressed monasteries, and a gymnasium, several endowed elementary schools, and a house of industry manufactures of silk goods, and several silk-mills. Pop. 4598.

MARTINHO (Rio), two places, Portugal.—1 (*de Mourão*), A tn. and par., prov. Beira-Alta, 6 m. N.W. Lamego, near l. bank Douro. P. 1800.—2, (*de Porto*) A tn. and par. Estramadura, 22 m. S.W. Lamego, on the Atlantic. Its harbour, which at one time admitted large ships, has been very much silted up; but some vessels are still built here. Pop. 1000.

of which include sulphur, manganese, silica, &c. *Limon*, pottery ware, lead, and oil, are made. Pop. 11,022.

MARTRES-DE-VEYRE, a *tn. France*, dep. *Puy-de-Dôme*, on the Veyre, about 8 m. E.E. Clermont. It carries on a considerable trade in wine, and has, in its vicinity, three acclimated springs. Pop. 1923.

MARTRY, par. *Irel. Meath*; 8891 ac. P. 608.
MARUA, or *MATRU*, one of the Society Is., S. Pacific lat. 16° 25' S.; lon. 155° 12' W. (u.) It is small, and comparatively elevated, about 5 m. in circumference, surrounded by a barrier reef of coral at the distance of about 8 m., which encloses numerous small islets covered with coco-nut trees; but the lagoon is too shallow to admit vessels exceeding 150 tons burden. Volcanic rocks, corals, and slag abound.

MARUM, a *vill. Holland*, prov. and 12 m. W.S.W. Groningen, irregularly built and walled with a church and school. Pop. agricultural 794.

MARUTRA, or *LORD HOON'S ISLAND*, an Isl. S. Florida, Low Archipelago, lat. 31° 30' 45' S.; lon. 185° 28' 16' W. 11 m. long, and nearly 5 m. broad. It consists of a number of small islets rising from a chain of coral, a little above the water's edge, and has a marked section of moss and grass, interspersed with clumps of evergreen trees thickly interwoven. It contains a lagoon, and is steep on all sides.

MARVÃO or *RANÇO DO PRATO*, a *tn. Brazil* prov. Paraíba in a plain watered by a river of same name about 30 m. above its junction with the Poti and 100 m. N.E. Oeiras. It has a church, mines of silver, alum and copper. Pop. dist. 3000.

MARYAON a *tn. Portugal* prov. Beira-Baixa, 84 m. S.E.E. Casale-Bonco on steep mountains of the same name, the ancient *Marimino*. It is walled, defended by a strong castle, and has two churches, a convent, hospital, and almshouse. Pop. 1720.

MARVEJOLS [*Latin, Marvigovis*] a *tn. France*, dep. *Lozère*, 10 m. W. Mende, 1 bank Colagne. It is well built, well paved, and adorned with several fountains. It has a court of first resort, and several public offices, a communal college, a secondary ecclesiastical school, a chamber of manufactures, an agricultural society, manufactures of serge and other woollen stuffs, tanneries, dyeworks, brick works, a cornmill, and a trade in the articles of manufactures. Pop. 8879.

MARWOOD par. *Eng. Devon* 5396 ac. P. 1054.

MARY (St.)—1. An Isl. N.E. coast Madagascar lat. (N point) 16° 40' 30' S.; lon. 50° 4' 40' E. (a.) 31 m. long, N.E. to S.W., and 2 m. to S. broad. Its surface presents a succession of hills 200 to 400 ft. high, separated by deep and generally narrow valleys, so thickly covered with trees and underwood as to be in some places impenetrable. On the W. side, about 7 m. from the S. point, there is a bay with an island at the entrance, where small vessels may find shelter. The climate is hot and unhealthy. The soil is extremely fertile. Buffaloes are numerous, goats scarce, and sheep still more so. Goats and ducks abound, but all high. Fish are plentiful on a reef which surrounds the island. The natives manufacture a kind of cloth from the fibres of the raffia or sago, the coarsest sort of which they send to the Mauritius and Bourbon, where it is used for boat sails, peonies, &c. The finer and parti-colored kinds, some of which are very beautiful, they mostly use themselves. They also work in iron, and carry on a considerable trade in shells, wax, and turmeric. The French have a settlement here. Pop. (1849), 5709.—

2. A small island, also off Madagascar at the head of Antongil Bay, N.E. coast; lat. 15° 50' S.; lon. 49° 45' E.—3. A small Isl., sometimes called *Island*, E. coast Africa, Delagoa Bay; lat. 25° 55' S.; lon. 35° 3' 5' E. (a.) It is about 7 m. long, and 3½ m. broad; of sandy formation, and moderate height.—4. The most S. of the Azores, lat. 36° 58' 20' N.; lon. 26° 6' 12' W. (a.) about 7 m. long, and 5 m. broad; area, 36 sq. m., of trap formation. Nearly in the centre stands a conical mountain, 1898 ft. high, which falls on the E. and W. sides to the shore line of about 3 m. in breadth. To the N. it throws out a range of undulating heights, which terminate at the sea in lofty mural cliffs of more than 300 ft. elevation. On the W. side of the island, vegetation is scanty, while the central parts are covered with the common heath, myrtle, and arbutus of the Azores. The E. side is occupied by the agricultural productions of the island, consisting chiefly of wheat, Indian corn, oranges, a small quantity of wine, potatoes,

and hemp. Part of the wheat, and all the oranges, are exported. The inhabitants are, in general, extremely poor, but keep their persons and their houses clean and tidy. The island contains the small town of Vila do Porto, and several hamlets. P. (1840), 4698.—5. An Isl., England, the largest of the Solly Isles; lat. 49° 50' N.; lon. 6° 19' W. (a.) It contains several villages, the principal of which is called Hough or Hough Town. On the W. side of the island there is a Garrison with barracks and batteries. Area, 14640 ac. Pop. 1645.—6. A group of long flat islands, Humberston, Great, Madras, coast of Canada, between lat. 13° 38' to 15° 17' N., the outermost of the range being 5 m. from the shore, having a channel with 8, 4, and 5 fathoms irregular soundings between them and the main but safe for boats only.—7. A cluster of small islets in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the S. coast of Labrador, lat. 50° 20' N.; lon. 60° W.

MARY (St.), a river, N. America, by which Lake Superior discharges itself into Lake Huron. It is about 60 m. long, and varies in breadth from 2 m. to 1½ m. After issuing from Lake Superior it flows slowly, through a low and well-wooded country, for 15 m., and then begins to have a strong current, caused by a series of rapids about 5 m. below. These rapids, in a course of 900 yards, have a fall of 23 ft. 10 inches. On each side of the rapids are a number of alluvial islets, varying in height from 10 ft. to 50 ft.

MARY (St.) 14 pars. *Eng.*—1. Berks 1846 ac. P. 9148.—2. Cumberland 6988 ac. P. 16 437.—3. Essex 1827 ac. P. 1244.—4. Jersey P. 1068.—5. Lancaster P. 10 942.—6. N. York 4302 ac. P. 7161.—7. (Bishop Hill) New York 3200 ac. P. 1868.—8. (Bishop Hill) New York city 1858 ac. P. 1856.—9. (Bishop Hill) New York city 1858 ac. P. 1856.—10. (Church) Devon, 5399 ac. P. 2998.—11. (St. Mary) Hants; 2990 ac. P. 1444.—12. (St. Mary) Cheshire 4643 ac. P. 4157.—13. (St. Mary) Gloucester; 2510 ac. P. 6556.—14. (St. Mary) Middlesex 22 ac. P. 80.—15. Four in Wales.—1. Cardigan 2617 ac. P. 3981.—2. Glamorgan; 2321 ac. P. 18 351.—3. (Church) Glamorgan, 737 ac. P. 104.—4. (St. Mary) Glamorgan 1404 ac. P. 247.

MARY, or *MARIA CAPE* (St.)—1. Newfoundland, S. coast, between Placentia Bay and St. Mary's Bay, lat. 48° 50' N.; lon. 54° 15' W. (a.)—2. Nova Scotia, S.W. coast, forming the S. entrance to the bay of the same name; lat. 44° 7' N.; lon. 60° 11' W. (a.)—3. S. America, E. coast, Uruguay lat. 34° 39' S.; lon. 54° 9' W. (a.)—4. S. extremity of Madagascar, lat. 25° 38' 54' S.; lon. 45° 42' E. (a.)—5. Africa, W. coast, Senegambia, forming the S.W. entrance to the estuary of the Gambie lat. 13° 30' N.; lon. 16° 41' W. (a.)—6. Africa, S.W. coast, Benguela lat. 13° 25' S.; lon. 17° 35' E. (a.)—7. S. E. coast, lat. New Ireland; lat. 4° 2' S.; lon. 155° 18' E. (c.)

MARYBOROUGH, a market in and par. Ireland. The town cap. of Queen's co. is 47 m. S.W. Dublin, a station on the railway thence to Cork, and on an affluent of the Barrow, has a spacious market-square a handsome jail, an elegant district lunatic asylum, county infirmary, with dispensary attached; the courthouses, barracks, and public schools; a parish church, R. Catholic chapel, and meeting-house for Wesleyans and Calvinists a convent of the Presentation, in which 200 children receive gratuitous instruction; and a national school. It has three extensive flour-mills, and a good general trade. P. 2679. Area of par. 7049 ac. P. 4494.

MARYBURGH a *vill. Scotland*, co. Inverness, 2 m. S.W. Fort William, on Loch Ull, with a Free church missionary chapel-of-ease an Episcopal and a R. Catholic chapel a school; and some herring-fishing. Pop. 408.

MARYCULTER, par. Scot. Kincardine; 9000 ac. P. 1655.

MARYHILL, a *vill.* and par. Scotland co. Lanark, 3 m. N.W. Glasgow, on the banks of the Kelvin, here crossed by the Forth and Clyde Canal. It contains an Established and a Free church a R. Catholic chapel, two print-works, bleach and glass works, an iron-foundry, cotton-mill, boot-binding yard, library and schools. Pop. 6700.

MARYKIRK, par. Scot. Kincardine; 9396 ac. P. 2232.

MARYLAND one of the maritime U. States, America, lat. 36° to 39° 44' N.; lon. 76° 10' to 79° 30' W.; bounded, N. by Pennsylvania, E. Delaware, S.E. the Atlantic, S. Virginia and Chesapeake Bay, and E. Virginia. It is of very irregular shape, rendering it difficult to give a proper idea of its length and breadth; but the usual estimate makes

the former 196 m., and the latter 120 m.; area, 15,859 sq. m., of which 4292 sq. m. are covered by the waters of the Chesapeake, which, penetrating the state through its whole breadth from S. to N., and indenting it by numerous estuaries, forms its most characteristic feature, and naturally divides it into two portions—the most smaller of the two, on the E., called the Eastern Shore; and the other, on the W., called the Western shore. The E. shore, comprising the larger part of the peninsula formed by the Bays of Delaware and Chesapeake, has a low flat, and somewhat sandy surface, covered, in many places, with stagnant water which makes agriculture and intermittent rivers prevalent. The W. shore, below the falls of the river, has much the same appearance as the E., but gradually rises towards the N. W., where it is traversed by a lower branch of the Appalachian chain, and attains the height of 2000 ft. above sea-level. By far the most important river is the Potomac, which separates Maryland from Virginia, nearly throughout its whole length of 550 m., and is navigable to Washington, a distance of 300 m. The Susquehanna also a large river, but only a small portion of its lower course, before it falls into the N. extremity of Chesapeake Bay belongs to Maryland. The only other rivers deserving of notice are the Patuxent, which, though its course is short, has a broad estuary that makes it navigable by large ships to Baltimore, and the Patuxent, navigable for 50 m. by vessels of 250 tons. But all these means of internal communication are outstripped by Chesapeake Bay which has a length of 370 m., with a width varying from 7 m. to 80 m. Almost all the lower part of Maryland is covered with alluvial deposits. The strata beneath belongs generally to earlier series of the tertiary formation, the ocean and the melocene. The piscoene, the most recent of all, is found only in limited patches. Where the surface begins to become elevated the tertiary formation terminates, and is succeeded by a belt of metamorphic rocks, composed chiefly of gneiss, micaeous and chlorite slate, occasionally intermixed with granite, serpentine and limestone. This belt, which lies nearly parallel to the Atlantic coast, has, in Maryland, a width of from 30 to 80 m., and is overlain unconformably by strata of new red sandstone, dipping gently towards the N. W. This sandstone occupies only a narrow trough among the metamorphic rocks and beyond it, to the W., rises the first ridge of the Appalachians. This part of the chain, in Maryland, consists of metamorphic rocks similar to those already referred to, but immediately N. W. of it, we enter the great Appalachian valley, occupying an enormous area and extending, under different names, in a S. W. direction, from Vermont to Alabama. The portion of it in Maryland is called the Hagerstown valley, and is principally based on the Trenton limestone, so remarkable for its caverns. Here rocks of the Silurian and Devonian systems are succeeded by a full development of the carboniferous with its valuable seams of coal and ore of iron. Within the state are three important coal-fields. Two of them, with an estimated aggregate area of 370 sq. m., being situated in a densely-wooded country, have not been opened up, but the third, called the Frostburg or Cumberland basin, occupying an area of 30 m. long by more than 4 m. wide, has been exhausted with care, ascertained to be of excellent quality and worked to some extent, chiefly for the supply of ocean steamers. Much of the low land of Maryland contains a considerable mixture of sand, but is well adapted for agriculture, and generally under good cultivation. The most important crops are Indian corn, wheat, and oats. Next to these, but in much smaller quantities, are potatoes, ordinary and sweet, rye and buckwheat. Tobacco is grown to the extent of about 21,000,000 lbs. annually, the meadows yield heavy crops of hay, and great numbers of live stock are reared particularly cows for the dairy—sheep and swine the most numerous of all. The principal manufactures are cotton goods, cordage, bricks, and articles in iron, the trade, chiefly foreign, is extensive.

TOTAL VALUE OF THE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF MARYLAND for each of the following years—

Years.	Value of Exports.	Value of Imports.
1860	1,452,262	1,275,879
1861	1,174,122	1,386,141
1862	2,728,608	1,908,558
1863	1,795,371	796,448

The state is divided into three districts—E., S., and N. W.; and, by the constitution, the people of each district have the privilege, alternately, of electing the governor, who is chosen for three years. The Senate consists of 21 members, elected for six years—one-third retiring every two years, and the house of delegates of 37 members. Annapolis is the seat of government; other principal towns are Baltimore, Frederick, and Hagerstown. The suffrage is possessed by every white male citizen resident one year preceding an election within the state, and six months within the city or county where he votes. The prevailing forms of religion are the Protestant Episcopalians, B. Catholics, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists. Pop. (1850), 588,885; of whom 74,077 were free-coloured, and 90,866 slaves (1800) 887,049 of whom 87,189 were slaves.—(Kennedy's *Hist. and Statistics of Maryland*.)

MARYLEBONE, a pari borough, forming the N. W. portion of London and comprehending the parishes of Marylebone St. Pancras, and Paddington, and bounded by Oxford Street on the S., and by the borough of Finsbury on the E. As no remote period it contained only a few solitary houses, situated in open fields, which were long notorious as the lurking-places of robbers, and an extensive enclosure within it was a well-stocked deer park, in which Queen Elizabeth entertained the Russian ambassador with a hunting party. It is now covered with spacious streets and squares, lined with elegant mansions. Among the more remarkable localities within it are the Regent's Park, beautifully laid out in pleasured walks, lawns, and pleasure-grounds, and occupying among other interesting places of resort the Zoological Gardens and the Colosseum, the magnificent ranges of buildings in Wrenthorne Terrace, Lavender, Manchester, Portman and Euston Squares, the terminal of the London and North Western and of the Great Western railways, the churches of St. Marylebone, St. Pancras and Holy Trinity church to Bishop's Road Paddington, and St. Catherine's and the Mid Essex hospitals. Area of the bor., 5810 ac. Pop. (1851) 370,567 of which 128,184 are in par. Marylebone 128,479 in St. Pancras and 25,173 in Paddington.

MARYPORT, a market town and seaport, England, co. Cumberland, 25 m. S. W. Carlisle, at the mouth of the Ellen, and at the W. terminus of the Maryport and Carlisle railway. It is irregularly built, has a chapel, and places of worship for Baptists, Burghers, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, a Friends meeting-house three ship-building yards, and manufactures of cotton linen checks, sail-cloth, cloth, coarse earthenware, leather, nails and anchors. The herring-fishery is productive, and considerable quantities of trout are taken in the river. Pop. 3718.

MARYSTOWN par Eng. Devon, 2895 ac. Pop. 570. MARYSVILLE a considerable mining town, U. States, California, in the valley of the Sacramento, 110 m. N. E. San Francisco, 1 bank Feather River near the confluence of the Yuba.

MARYTOWN par Scot. Forth 2180 ac. Pop. 366. MAZZAMONI a small isl., off S. E. coast Sicily, about 7 m. N. N. W. Cape Passaro, and 21 m. S. S. W. Syracuse. The tinny fishing is extensively carried on here.

MAZZANO, a town in Naples, prov. Salerno, dist. and 24 m. N. E. Caserta. It contains four churches. Pop. 8300.

MAS d'AUXIRON (Lat., [Latin, *Apennine Masses*]) a tn France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 25 m. N. W. Agen, with a curious Romanesque church. Pop. 1415.

MAS d'Aux (Lat., [Latin, *Arles*]) a tn France dep. Ardege, 15 m. N. W. Forz. It has a church, manufactures of alum, copperas, and wooden combs, and a worsted-mill. Pop. 1590.

MAS A FUERA, an isl. S. Pacific Ocean, off Chili. W. from all Juan Fernandez or Mas-a-tierra, lat. 28° 49' N., lon. 89° 54' W. It is high and mountainous, of a triangular form, about 12 m. in circumference, and difficult of access. Wood and water are abundant, and fish plentiful on every side of the island.

MASANARA a vil. and com. Spain, prov. and about 4 m. W. B. Valencia, with a church, chapter-house, two primary schools, manufactures of cloth, and a rice, a felter, and three oil mills. Pop. 1515.

MABHATE, an isl. Indian Archipelago, one of the Philippines, S. of the S. E. extremity of Luzon, lat. (S. point) 11° 15' N., lon. 123° 17' E. (S. E.) It is about 80 m. long by 40

17 m. broad its principal produce is rice. In the centre of the N.E. side of the island there is a safe harbour called Fort Magna. It is very thinly inhabited.

MASCAL ISLAND, Bay of Bengal, off the Chittagong coast, from which it is separated by a very narrow channel 16 to 18 m. long by 10 m. broad, thinly peopled and mostly cultivated, but some of its cereals and opium, both of superior quality. Lat. 21° 30' N., lon. 91° 50' E.

MASCALI NUOVO, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 17 m. N.N.E. Catania, at the foot of Mount Mica. It is ill built; has several churches and convents, and an active fishery. A little W.N.W. is the village of Mascali Vecchio. Pop. 4000.

MASCALUCIA, a tn. Sicily, prov. and about 3 m. N. Catania, on the S. slope of Mica, by an eruption of which it was greatly injured in 1669. In 1818 it was in a great measure destroyed by an earthquake. Pop. 1600.

MASCARA, an ancient tn. Algeria, prov. and 48 m. S.E. Oran, on the S. slope of the Atlas with three suburbs, and, upon the whole, rather a picturesque appearance. It has two public squares, a mosque, two market-places, and manufactures of carpets. The French army took possession of the town on December 6, 1835, and evacuated it on the 6th of the same month, after having destroyed the artillery and munitions of war which Abd-el-Kader had deposited there. It was again taken possession of by the French, May 30, 1841, and since that time has constantly been the seat of a strong garrison. The population, which it was occupied by the French, was estimated at 19,000. It was (1849), consists of 4512, of whom 1776 are Europeans.

MASCARENE ISLANDS, or the **MASCARENHAS** the mts. Bourbon, Mauritius, and Rodrigues, so called from Mascaren has, a Portuguese navigator who discovered Bourbon in 1540.

MASCAT a tn. Arabia. See **Muscat**.

MASHAM a market tn. and par. England co. York (N. Riding). The town 12 m. S.W. Northallerton, by bank line, contains a church, chapel for Baptists, Methodist, and Wesleyans, several schools, a mechanics institute, a library and several small retail trades, with a library, and a couple of small market-places. Area of par. 22,525 ac. Pop. 2605.

MASHBURY, par. Eng. Essex 615 ac. Pop. 91.

MASHWON, or **MASWON**, a village tn. S. Africa Bechuanaland country lat. 26° 5' S. lon. 25° 55' E., 108 m. N.E. Letlako. Pop. estimated at 10,000.

MARIO, a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div. Alessandria, about two m. from Origlio, by bank line with a church, a monastery, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1898.

MASK (Lough) a lake, Ireland, co. Galway and Mayo, 11 m. S. Coober about 8 m. in length, by 4 m. in breadth with numerous small islands scattered along its shores, which on the E. are low and flat, but on the W. are more bold and rugged.

MASKAT, a tn. Arabia. See **Muscat**.

MARNOW a large fishing vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 8 m. N.E. Barcelona, on the Mediterranean. It is tolerably well built, has a large church, with a lofty tower a handsome townhouse, erected in 1845 a prison, several schools, and three Moorish towers; manufactures of linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics, cables, sails, ropes, and other marine stores; hemp, wine, and oil, and dock-yards for ship and boat building. Pop. 6349. (Mader.)

MARNUT (or **JUMY**) a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 6 m. N. Mous; with manufactures of slucery, a tannery and a flour-mill. Pop. (agricultural), 1409.

MASON ISLAND, a small ill. Ireland co. Galway 14 m. S.E. Clifden, circumference 2 m. shores rocky. It contains the ruins of a church. Inhabitants engaged in fishing.

MAONKE, a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. Genova, 3 m. from Camporosso. It has a handsome church, a convent a foundry and a trade in ironware, corn, potatoes, chestnuts, and dairy produce. Pop. 3097.

MASSA several places, Italy.—1. A tn. and com. Tuscany prov. and N.W. Florence. It is walled, has an ancient church, a castle, and a trade in wine, oil, silk, and chestnuts. Pop. 2656.—2. (Maritima, or di Marone), A tn. and com. Tuscany near the crest of a hill, 88 m. S.W. Siena. It is the see of a bishop, the seat of several public offices, and has a cathedral and a parish church, but, owing to the numerous marauds which surround it, is extremely unhealthy. Pop. 3,399, com. 1894.—3. (Supernum.) A vil. and par. Austria Italy prov. Trieste, 27 m. S.E. S. Mantua, on the Po;

with a court of justice, and several public offices, a church, and three schools. Pop. 3000.—4. (Zemleria), A tn. Papal States, dioc. and 80 m. S.E. S. Ferrara, near the S. Mantua. It is walled. Pop. 4000.—5. (Loburn, or di Serravalle), A tn. and com. Naples, prov. on the Gulf, and 19 m. S. Naples. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 1781.

MASSA DUCALE, or **MASSA DI CARRARA**, a tn. Italy, dioc. and 68 m. S.W. Modena, cap. duchy of Massa di Carrara, picturesque situated near a bank Frigido. It consists of spacious and well-paved streets and well-built houses in the erection and decoration of which a preference of Carrara marble has been employed; and has a cathedral of little merit, with a curious ancient doorway a large but not handsome palace, with heavy marble consoles and friezes and an old castle, finely seated on a rocky ridge, which overhangs a stream, and is covered with terraces, on which vines have been trained. A fine old cathedral, which formed the chief ornament of the town, was wantonly demolished during the rule of Bonaparte's sister, Madame Bonaparte. The manufactures are chiefly of silk goods, and a considerable trade is carried on in Carrara marble. Pop. 9836.

MASSACHUSETTS, one of the Atlantic U. States of N. America, bounded N. by Vermont and New Hampshire, E. the Atlantic, S. the Atlantic, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and W. New York, lat. 41° 27' to 43° 51' N. lon. 70° 10' and 73° 30' W. length 190 m. breadth 100 m.; area, 7500 sq. m., capital city Boston. The southern part of the state is indented with deep and extensive bays, of which Massachusetts Bay, whence the state is named and which includes the large bays of Boston and Cape Cod, Buzzard and Nantucket Bays are the most extensive. The indentations in these bays form excellent harbours, the most commodious of which are Newburyport, Boston harbour and Marblehead. The islands of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, with the Elizabeth, and several other small islands, belong to Massachusetts. The W. part of the state is traversed by the Green Mountains, whose loftiest peak rises 4010 ft. above sea-level. A low range, which seems to be a continuation of the White Mountains of New Hampshire, enters Massachusetts E. of the Connecticut, by which it is divided, below Northampton, into two ridges the two highest peaks of which are Mount Tom on the W. of the river and Mount Holyoke on the E. To the E. of this range are some detached mountains, one of which, Wachusett, rises between 2000 and 3000 ft. above sea-level. The most considerable rivers are the Connecticut, Housatonic, and the Merrimack. The soil is poor and sandy near the coast, where salt marshes frequently occur but in the middle and W. parts it is very fertile, and better cultivated than in any other state in the Union. Iron mines and quarries of granite, syenite, white marble, and slate are wrought extensively, and copper, anthracite coal, yellow ochre, serpentine, and asbestos are also found. The common den est animals attain to a good size in the most famous and hilly country, where also wolves are still found. Fish abound in the rivers and in the sea. The climate of Massachusetts appears to be remarkably healthy although liable to extremes of heat and cold. The mean annual temperature is about 48°. The principal vegetable productions are Indian corn, rye, oats, potatoes, hemp, flax, grass, hops, beans, and pumpkins; wheat, buckwheat, and barley are raised only in small quantities. Some silk, and a good deal of sugar are produced. A considerable portion of the surface of the ground is still covered with forests, consisting of pine of oak, walnut, hickory, maple, ash, cedar, cherry, and chestnut. All the fruit-trees of England are cultivated with success. Massachusetts is the principal manufacturing state in the Confederation, and in textile fabrics produces more goods than the united output of all the other states in the Union. Indeed, scarcely a square mile is destitute of the workshop. For cotton goods there are 8337 mills, 82,583 looms, and 1,330,769 spindles, producing annually about 900,000,000 yds of cotton cloth. Lowell is the great centre of the cotton manufactures. For woollens there are 191 mills, 4643 looms, and 208,864 spindles, manufacturing assuissims, broad-cloths, damasks, blankets, &c. Worsteds goods, hosiery, silks, linens, &c. are largely manufactured. There are numerous forges and furnaces, machine-shops, making machinery of all kinds, and, also, manufactures of edge-tools, agricultural implements, and cutlery to a large extent. Other articles of manufacture are

bees, leather, small arms, glass, paper, &c. Ship-building is carried on extensively 41,225 tons having been built in 1851. The trade, both foreign and domestic, is extensive. The most important exports are dried and salted fish, tallow and sperm-oil, milled beef, flour, soap, candles, leather, and cotton goods; and the imports chiefly coffee, sugar, molasses, indigo, iron, and hemp, with silk, linen, and woollen goods of English manufacture.

TOTAL VALUE OF THE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, 1850-51 AND 1861-62.

Year.	Value of Exports.	Value of Imports.
1850	\$ 525,867	\$ 825,660
1861	8,270,573	6,316,025
1861	5,432,251	6,426,220
1862	5,022,508	6,968,804

In shipping, it is far superior to any other State of the Union, except New York. The means of internal communication are simple, through a complete system of railroads, and several navigable rivers, supplemented or aided by canals.

The principal religious denominations are Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, Episcopians, and Universalists. Education is carefully attended to, ample provision is made by the state for its encouragement, and the school system is the most complete in the Union. In 1851 there were 3067 public schools, attended by about 180,000 children.

Massachusetts is divided into 14 counties, and, besides the capital, Boston, the chief towns are Lowell, Springfield, and Salem. It was at first composed of two colonies—Plymouth colony, first settled by 120 Puritan families, who landed in Plymouth in 1620, and Massachusetts Bay colony. These two were united in 1693, under the name the state now bears. The American Revolution commenced in Boston and its neighbourhood, and the battle of Bunker's hill in its suburbs, Charleston, was the first regular engagement fought during that memorable struggle. Slavery was abolished in this state in 1788. Public debt of the state (to 1850), \$1,310,725, (1862) \$65,598. Pop. (1850) 994,400 (1860) 1,251,000. MASSACRE, an Isl. Pacific. See MALOYA.

MASSAFRA, a to Naples, prov Terra d'Otranto, dist and 6 m. N W Taranto, on the slope of a hill. It is walled, and the most of the houses are built on the edge of a chasm, through which a stream has worked its way. Pop. 7000.

MASSALEK, or MORALAK, a to Russia, gov and 50 m. W Kaluga, cap. circle, on the Moskwa, at its confluence with the Gorochna. It has three churches, and a considerable trade in salt, corn, hemp and oil. Pop. 1248.—The church is well wooded, rears many cattle, has numerous lakes, and much land adapted for the growth of hemp. Pop. 120,000.

MASBARONY, a river British Guiana, supposed to rise about lat. 4° 30' N lon 60° W. It pursues a very circuitous course, generally N E. through a mountainous country, and joins the Oyuki, about 12 m. above the entrance of the joint stream into the estuary of the Essequibo. Numerous islands are scattered over its surface, and its navigation is very much obstructed by falls and rapids. It has been explored for about 400 m.

MASSAY, a to France, dep. Cher 21 m. W N W Bourges, with three annual fairs. Pop. 1185.

MASBACH, or MASBACH, a market in Bavaria, Lower Franconia, 7 m. S E. Miltenberg, with a school, the works, limekilns, several distilleries, and numerous mills. P. 1172. MASER, or MASER, a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, prov Turin, prov and S S E Ivrea, on a height above r bank Dora Baltea. It has two churches, an old castle, and a trade in soap and wine. Pop. 3300.

MASMELEN WARMEN, a vil and com Belgium, prov E. Flanders, on the Malenbeck, 7 m. S E Ghent. It has manufactures of linen, a brewery, bleachfield, oil and cheese flour mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 2073.

MASBERA, an Isl. about 20 m. off S E coast Arabia, S. point, Aden Harms; lat. 20° 7' 30" N lon. 56° 38' E. It is rather low and rugged, extending from 38 to 40 m., nearly N N E. and S S W. It abounds in copper, the mines of which were formerly wrought by the Persians, but had been lost sight of for many years, till re-discovered, in 1846.

MASBERANO, or MASBERANO, a to Italy, Piedmont, prov Turin, prov and 30 m. N N W Yverdon, r bank Arve-

tola. It is walled, and well built, has several large squares, an elegant castle, a collegiate church, a college or gymnasium, an archiepiscopal palace, a free school, hospital, and charitable endowment manufactures of ironware, several tineries, and a trade in wine. Pop. 2600.

MASBEVAUX, or MASBEVAUX, a to France, dep Haut-Rhin, 18 m. N N E Belfort, on the Doller. It has many houses of calico, a cotton-mill, and a blast-furnace; and carries on some trade in cherry brandy. Pop. 2679.

MASBIA, a to France, dep. Castel on a narrow valley 45 m. N E. Avrilles. Above the town, on opposite banks of the Allagnon, rise two rocks crowned by chapels. P. 1329.

MASBICO (anc. Massico), a to Naples, prov Terra di Lavoro, dist. Caserta. Its wine was famous in Roman times, and is much celebrated by Horace. In the vicinity Appianus Claudius gained a famous victory over the Samnites.

MASBINGHAM, two par. Eng. Norfolk—1 (Great) 4112 ac. Pop. 548—2, (Little) 2278 ac. Pop. 134.

MASBINGOY, a vil and com. France, dep Haute Savone, prov Geneve 8 m. from Rumilly, with an ancient church and an old castle. Pop. 1041.

MASBOW, a to Prussia, prov Pomerania, gov and 23 m. N N E Stralsund. It is walled, flanked with towers, has two gates, a court of justice, a church, an hospital, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2226.

MASBOWA, the principal seaport of Abyssinia, on a small barren Isl. in the Red Sea, about 1 m. long by 300 yards to 400 yards broad at the N extremity of Arkabek or Agawgo Bay, lat. 16° 30' N lon. 39° 21' E. It is a town of partly built of stone, but most of the houses are constructed of poles and bent grass and surrounded by a fence of reeds. The most considerable buildings are the mosques, the Doholah's and Hanan's houses, and a few warehouse, which are built of coral and also the bazaar, where millet, dates, tobacco, beef, mutton, fowls, and occasionally fish, are to be procured. The trade of the port has hitherto been carried on solely by seven or eight Persian merchants, and the Arab merchants of Jidda and Mecca. About 250 Arab boats, of 40 to 300 tons, and one or two European vessels, of 800 to 400 tons, arrive annually. The chief imports are corn, maize, and rice; pearls gold-dust, and ingots cotton manufactures of various kinds, glassware, arms, military, elephants teeth, cloves, spices, wine, and spirits. Principal exports rhinoceros-horns, gold, ivory, honey, slaves, and wax. These are brought by caravans from the interior. In the narrow channel between the island and the mainland, there is good anchorage. The island is dependent on Mecca, under the immediate jurisdiction of the Prince of Ashoke to whom it pays an annual tribute. The governor is, however, absolute king of the island. Pop. estimated at 4000.

MASTENBROEK, a vil Holland, prov Overijssel, 6 m. N W Zwolle with a church. Pop. (agricultural), about 1000.

MABULIPATAM a seaport and dist., Hindoostan, presid Madras, coast of Coromandel. The town, cap. of the dist., is situated at the head of a spacious bay of the same name, on a small branch of the Kistna, lat. 16° 10' E lon. 81° 4' E. It is of considerable size, and has lately extensive manufactures of cotton, which find a ready market in Persia, where they are much esteemed, and to which the greater portion of them is exported. About 15 m. S E. the town stands the fort, in the form of a parallelogram, 800 yards long by 600 yards broad, and connected with the former by a straight causeway 2000 yards in length. The shore is flat all round the bay, the depth in approaching it being not more than half a fathom for the distance of nearly a mile.—The summer is, in great part, composed of extensive tracts of grass plain, and towards the N of wild open jungle. The cotton produced here is comparatively of good quality, but is not raised to any great extent, its culture being less profitable than that of grain. Area, 6000 sq m. Pop. (1851), 570,388.

MASULLAK, a vil Isl. Sardinia, prov Sassari; with three churches, a Capuchin convent, a primary school, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1056.

MATA (La), several places, Spain, particularly—1, A to New Castle, prov and about 20 m. W N Toledo, consisting chiefly of low barren hills, with a church, a town-house, primary school, an oil-mill, and a trade in corn and

chick peas. Pop. 1000.—A. to Extramadura, prov and 77 m. N W. Glycer, with an ancient church, a townhouse, primary school, an oil mill and several flour mills, and a trade in oil and wine. Pop. 1005.

MATAGORDA, a small settlement in U. States, Texas, at the mouth of the Colorado, on a bay of same name. It has a considerable foreign trade.—The bay is 55 m. long, with an average breadth of about 7 m., and is enclosed from the Gulf of Mexico by a peninsula 45 m. long, by 2 to 3 m. broad lat. (8. point) 28° 34' N. lon. 96° 30' W. A little to the S.W. of the port is an island of same name.

MATALA (Carr), lat. Candia, S. coast, the most southerly point of Europe, lat. 34° 55' S. N. lon. 24° 45' 15' E. (a.) MATAMA, a vil. Benguel, Fouta-Djanga, l. bank Senegal, lat. 15° 44' N. lon. 13° 5' W. It is a market for millet, hides, and butter.

MATAMORAS, a tn. and river port Mexico, dep. Tamaulipas, r. bank Rio Bravo-del Norte, 50 m. above its outfall in the Gulf of Mexico, at Refugio. The town is well built, has numerous churches, convents, and schools, and a considerable trade, the exports consisting chiefly of specie, horses, wool, and hides, and the imports of manufactured goods, principally from Great Britain and the U. States. 1 20 000

MATANA, a native state, lat. Borneo S.W. coast, on the Carimata Strait. It yields the best diamonds in Borneo also birds' nests, iron tin, and sappho.

MATAN ISLAND, a small Isl. Indian Archipelago, one of the Philippines, on the E. coast of the island of Zebu lat. 10° 20' N. lon. 123° 40' E. It is about 10 m. in circumference. It was on this island Magalhães was killed in 1521 when returning from Amurca.

MATANZA (La) a tn. Canaries, on N. part of Isl. Tenerife. It is built in a straggling manner and has a parish church and three primary schools. Pop. 1374.

MATANZAS, a fortified port, on bay lat. Cuba, N.W. coast. The town is lat. 23° 3' N. lon. 81° 40' W. (a.) 52 m. E. Havana, to which it ranks next in commercial importance. It stands on a flat on both banks of the San Juan, which brings down so much mud that the harbour is materially injured by it. The houses, mostly of stone, are built in a very durable manner though with a total absence of architectural beauty. It has two churches, an excellent hospital, extensive barracks, a theatre, and a cock-pit. The state of education is surprisingly low. The importations are chiefly articles of food, and materials and machinery for sugar and coffee estates, most of the latter and other goods are brought from Havana. The principal exports are sugar, molasses, and coffee, amounting, in 1847, to 397 171 boxes sugar 3,405,777 lbs. coffee, and 54,841 lbs. molasses.—The bay is spacious, easy of access, and completely sheltered from all winds, except those from the S.E. which send in a heavy sea. A railroad connects Matanzas with the interior Pop. (1845) estimated at 45 795

MATAPAN (Carr), [see *Tamaron Proconotum*] the most S. point of the Morea, Greece, and of the continent of Europe, lat. 36° 31' 50" N. lon. 22° 28' E. It terminates in a high steep, pyramidal point, at the base of which is a cavern, apparently blackened by the fire of former volcanoes. Upon its summit are the ruins of an ancient temple, supposed to have been dedicated to Neptune.

MATAPOZUELOS, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov and 17 m. N.W. Valladolid, with a handsome church, a courthouse, hospital, two primary schools, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, brick and tile works, a distillery, and a trade in corn, wool, and hides. Pop. 1120.

MATAPAN, or MATAPAN, a tn. Java, prov and S.W. Dyak-Jakarta, formerly the residence of the Emperor of Java. It lies among hills, was formerly partly walled and had an extent of 2 m. each way, but is now much fallen off in appearance and population.

MATARELLO, a vil. Austria, Tyrol, circle and about 6 m. from Trento, with a church, and a castle. Pop. 1260

MATARIKH (anc. *Mataphos* or *Os*), a vil., Lower Egypt, in a beautiful and well-planted district, 6 m. N.N.E. Cairo. It is now a very insignificant place, but, though never of great extent, it very early acquired, and long continued to possess great celebrity from its temple of the Sun, which was a very magnificent structure, and was, for ages, the chief seat of Egyptian learning. According to Strabo, the city stood

on a large mound, and had lakes in front filled with water from the neighbouring canal. Since his time the level of the land must have risen considerably, as the foundations are sunk beneath the ground, and the obelisk, which now forms the most conspicuous object among the ruins, is buried to the depth of 5 ft. 10 inches. The whole height of this obelisk, measured from its first pedestal, is 66 ft. 2 inches; and the shape of its apex seems to indicate that this height was originally increased by the addition of some covering probably of metal. The gardens of Matarikh were renowned for a balsam, produced from plants first brought from Judæa by Cleopatra, and believed to be the same as the balsam of Gilead, mentioned in the Bible. They also deserve notice as the locality where, about 80 years ago, the introduction of Italian cotton was first tried in Egypt. In the plain in the vicinity, Salim Salim was buried in 1517, previous to his defeat of Ismail Bey, which transferred the Mameluke empire to the Osmanlis, and, in the same locality, in 1800, the Turks were finally defeated by the French under Kleber.

MATARIKH, a vil. Lower Egypt, on a point of land projecting into Lake Memphite 21 m. S.E. Damietta; inhabitants chiefly employed in fishing in the lake. The produce, which is very great, is dried and salted on the spot and sent on camels or asses to Menzaleh, whence it is carried by canal to different parts of the country.

MATARRA, a city, Spain, Catalonia, prov and 19 m. N.E. Barcelona, on the Mediterranean. The older part of the town is built on a declivity and the streets are narrow and inconvenient; the more modern portion, which extends to the sea-side, consists of spacious and well-arranged streets, composed, for the most part, of handsome houses. It has eight squares, a fine church several chapels, two convents, town and courthouse, prisons, barracks, a custom-house, hospital, theatre, college, numerous primary schools, and a large cemetery; manufactures of linen, woollen, cotton, hemp, and silk fabrics, Spanish ropes, mills, glass, pottery, hardware, bricks, tiles, soap, leather, small shot, brandy and wine, and a spacious dock for building and repairing merchant vessels. The commerce of Matarra is active, especially in the fishing department. Its exports are wine, brandy, manufactured goods, timber, fruits, &c. imports, grain, sugar, cacao, coal, barilla, and sparite. Pop. 13,010.—(Madox and Mellado.)

MATARRUNA, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov and 70 m. N.E. Rio-de-Janeiro, N. shore of Lake Araruama, on a river of the same name, here crossed by a bridge. It has a church, and a small harbor, from which small vessels get down into the sea with the abbing tide, carrying with them the produce of the district. Pop. 3290

MATAVIANA, a river, Spain, prov Teruel. It rises near Peñaraya, on the confines of Valencia, flows N and N.E. receives the Algas at Nonsape, forms part of the boundary between Aragon and Catalonia, and falls into the Ebro, near Fayon, total course, about 80 m.

MATVING, par. Eng. Essex 2894 ac. Pop. 653 MATHEMATICA, a tn. in Hungary, Thälher Theles, co. Sastham about 9 m. from Mestor-Bathor, with a Protestant church, a Jewish school, and a trade in corn. P. 2560.

MATVY par. Irei Cork 7057 ac. Pop. 2137

MATELICA, a tn. Italy The Marche, delag and 22 m. W.S.W. Macerata. It is walled, has seven convents and manufactures of coarse woollen stuffs. Pop. 2068.

MATEO (San) a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov and 40 m. N.N.E. Castellon-de-la-Plana. It is walled, has two squares, a church, several chapels, a townhouse, prison, hospital, two well-attended schools, a convent, having a fine church, with two towers; and manufactures of cloth, linen and hempen fabrics, leather and oil, in which latter article considerable traffic is carried on. Pop. 2546.

MATEO (San), or YVACA-DE-SAN-MATEO, a tn. Canaries, Isl. Gran Canaria with a church. It rises around it some wheat, rye, potatoes, and vegetables. Pop. 2721

MATERA, a tn. Naples, prov Basilicata, cap. dist. r. bank Gravina, 50 m. W.W. Tarento. It is a place of great antiquity, the residence of an archbishop, seat of a civil court; and has a cathedral, three convents, and a royal school of belles-lettres, medicine, law, and agriculture. P. 11,590.

MATHEOS (Silo), two places, Brazil—1, a tn. prov Espírito-Santo, on a height near river of same name, about

16 m. from the Atlantic. It is surrounded by swamps and stagnant pools, which spread pestilence around, and makes agues and malarial diseases very prevalent. It is built without any regularity, has a church, a Latin, and two primary schools, and a considerable export trade in the produce of its own district, which is very fertile. The principal articles are manioc, flour, sugar, and millet—2, A. m., yuca, and 190 m. S. E. W. Cores, I bank Jaquebire, originally a hamlet of Carib Indians. It has a church, a primary school, townships, and prison. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in agriculture and the rearing of cattle. The Indians, who are numerous, confine their culture to the raising of cotton, and subsist by the chase. Pop. par, 2000, dist. 18,000.

MATHERNE, par. Eng. Monmouth 2281 a. P. 451.

MATHERNE, par. Eng. Worcester 2266 a. P. 234.

MATHERY, par. Wales Pembroke 6902 a. P. 1032.

MATUBA, a m. Hindostan prov. and 80 m. N. W. Agre, lat. 27° 51' N., lon. 77° 52' E., a bank of a river, a popular resort of Hindoo votaries, who come from far and near to bathe in this spot, which is sacred to Krishna, and for whose conveyance numerous flights of steps (shants) descending to the river have been turned. It was formerly surrounded by a lofty wall, of which some fragments and three gates only now remain. The fort, which is situated on a high hill close by, is also in ruins. The interior of the town is extremely dirty, the streets narrow and irregular. The greater portion of the houses are built of brick, with thatched roofs, and are from two to three stories in height. The residential areas are more built of clay, and thatched with grass or reeds. There are numerous bazars, 190 Hindoo mandirs or places of prayer, and 19 mosques. Among the latter is the famous mosque, built by the Emperor Aurangzeb, which is called by his name. There is little trade here, although the Jauna is navigable at all seasons of the year, even for large boats. Pop. estimated at 60,000 of which 6000 are Mussulmans, and 54,000 Hindoos, among the latter there are 16,000 Brahmans and Fakirs, who submit on the aims of the devotees.

MATINA, a river Central America, Costa Rica, formed by the junction of the Chirripo and Bepelito, and, after an E. course, entering the Caribbean Sea, near lat. 10° N. lon. 82° 25' W. At its mouth is a village of same name.

MATTANA, a div. Madagascar (what see).

MATLASK, par. Eng. Norfolk, 473 a. P. 164.

MATLOCK (BRIDGE AND BATH) two vils. England, co. and 16 m. N. by W. Derby, about 14 m. distant from each other in the parish of same name, on the Amburgate and Howday branch, N. Midland railway.—MATLOCK BRIDGE, constantly situated on the Derwent, and entered by a handsome stone bridge across it, is built in tiers of houses, rising in succession from the base nearly to the summit of a steep acclivity, and has a small church perched on a rock, and surmounted by a spire. Place of worship for the Independents and Wesleyans, a free school, a weekly market, and four annual fairs, chiefly for cattle.—MATLOCK BATH is situated in the beautiful vale of the Derwent, and scenery equally distinguished by grandeur and beauty, and has long been much frequented for its mineral springs, which has a temperature of 89°, and contains carbonic acid gas. Over each of the springs, there is a number of handsome hotels have been erected and there are lodging-houses, affording accommodation for 400 or 500 visitors. The only manufactures are vases, and similar articles, made of the Stone-age and marbles of the county, and exhibited in workshops, which are called mansems, and from the number of natural as well as manufactured curiosities which they display, well deserve the name.—The Park was formerly famous for its lead-mines, which are still worked to a limited extent, and the cotton manufactory was established in it by a factory built by Sir Richard Arkwright Area, 5980 a. Pop. of par., 4910.

MATO, or MATO-GROSSO (Great forest), the most W. prov. of Brazil, lat. 7° to 24° N., lon. 61° to 65° W. bounded N. by a range of mountains nearly in lat. 7°, which separates it from Para; E. the Araguaia, which separates it from Goyas, S. E. the Parana, separating it from São Paulo, A. Paraguary and W. Bolivia, area, 865,800 sq. m. It is traversed, N. W. to S. E., by a mountain chain, forming the principal watershed between the basins of the Amazon and the Rio-de-la-Plata. The principal branches of this chain are the Cordillera Geral, in the N. W., and the Serra Parana, which linking with the other,

stretches across a considerable portion of the central part of the province. From the mountains innumerable streams descend, and proceed through lofty rocky valleys, which gradually spread out into immense plains. The principal rivers are, in the W., the Guapore, N. the Juruena, N. E. the Xingá, E. the Araguaia, S. E. the Parana, with its tributary, Paraguary, and W. the Paraguary, with its tributaries São Lourenço and Taquary. There are also numerous lakes, some of them of considerable extent. The dense forests, which cover a great part of the surface have given the province its name. They abound with inexhaustible supplies of the finest timber, both for common and ornamental purposes but, from the deficiency of the means of transport, cannot at present be turned to much account. They also yield many rare and valuable gums, balsams, and medicinal plants. Cacao, jalep, and annil, and maiti (Tee Paraguary) are of spontaneous growth. The wild animals which haunt the woods are extremely numerous. Among others are antelopes, antelope, various species of wolf, varieties of deer, hares, &c. Land-birds and water-fowl also abound. The province is particularly rich in minerals. There is scarcely a district in which gold is not found though the working of the mines has almost ceased to be profitable. Iron is everywhere abundant, but lies there regarded. Rock-salt and saltpetre are both worked to a limited extent. Over an extensive region near the centre, diamond mines have been wrought from a very remote period, and still continue to yield a large revenue to Government. In other quarters, various other gems and crystals are obtained. In many of the valleys and plains, the soil is of remarkable fertility producing rich crops of rice, millet, cassia, clove, cotton, sugar, and tobacco but as the number of inhabitants bears no proportion to the extent of the surface, the greater part of it necessarily remains in a state of nature. For administrative purposes, Mato-Grosso is divided into two comarcas, Cuiabá, and Mato-Grosso, subdivided into numerous districts. It sends only one deputy to the general legislative assembly, and appoints only one senator. The provincial assembly consisting of 20 members, holds its sittings in Cuiabá. Pop. 180,000.

MATO-GROSSO, or VILLA BELLA a city Brazil, prov. and cap. comarca of same name, on a height above a bank Guapore, below the confluence of the Alegre, 800 m. N. Cuiabá. It is surrounded by plains, which are annually inundated, and is built with considerable regularity. The houses are low, constructed of earth and wood, and covered with tiles and, being white-washed both within and without, have a cheerful and comfortable appearance. It has three churches a townhouse, smiling-house, hospital, barracks, and arsenal; a Latin, and two primary schools. Its climate is very unhealthy. The comarca is of vast extent, stretching E. to W. between the Araguaia and Mattozo, about 700 m. and N. to S., 500 m. Its only trade is in horses and cattle. Pop. comarca, including only those civilized, 16,000.

MATOSCH NOI, or MATOSCHNIK STRAIT, a strait, Russia, which connects the Arctic Ocean with the Sea of Kara, and, stretching W. to E. across Nova Zembla, divides it into two distinct islands, length, about 150 m., average breadth, not more than 5 m. The shores are generally steep, and frequented by immense flocks of water-fowl. The rivers which fall into the strait, teem with fish, and in the strait itself seals are very numerous.

MATRA a mountain-range Hungary, forming a ramification of the Carpathians, between the Theiss and the Danube, and extending partly through co. Neograd, Hoves and Goeis for about 24 m.; culminating point, near Gyngyás, about 5500 ft. high. Owing to its central position, and the wide plains which stretch from its base, it commands one of the most extensive views in Hungary. The range is well wooded, abounds with game, has valuable pastures, and rich mines of iron.

MATRA, a vil. Hungary, Thicker Theiss, no. and 12 m. from Arad; with a handsome non-mixed church. Pop. 1346.

MATREMAI, an id. and to Japan. See Yamo.

MATRON, par. Eng. Gloucester, 450 a. P. 53.

MATTERBOREN, a mountain, Switzerland, See Camen.

MATTERBOREN, or RAEY MAXROCK, a market in Hungary, co. and 10 m. N. W. Oedenburg, with a trade in wine. Pop. 402.

MATTERSEY, par. Eng. North; 2310 a. P. 452.

MATTHEW (Gr).—1, An Isl. Sam, 13 mi off W coast, in the Mergel Archipelago; lat. (N point) 10° 15' N lon 95° E, about 16 mi long N to S, and 10 mi broad. It rises in the centre to a height of 5000 ft., above level with rocks. At the N end is Haidin or Gage Harbor, a spacious bay, capable of containing the largest navy in the world with from 5 to 11 battleships, and sheltered from all winds. The island abounds, towards the N end, with wild plantains and yams, and with ground rats of large size.—2, (or *Gore Island*), Russian America, in Boling's Sea, S.E. point, or Cape Upright, lat. 60° 18' N, lon. 175° 4' W (a), about 26 mi. long, N.W. to S.E. It is composed of hills of moderate height, separated by deep valleys, which, at a distance, give it the appearance of several islands.

MATTIE, a vil and com. Italy, Piedmont, div Turin, prov Susa, with a church, the remains of an old castle, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 2239.

MATTISBELL, two pars Eng. Norfolk.—1 2280 ac Pop. 1045.—2 (Burgs) 604 ac. Pop. 225.

MATTO-GROSSO, a prov Brazil. See MATO-GROSSO.

MATTOI, a river S.E. Africa, rising in a salt-water marsh on the interior behind Delagoa Bay, into which it falls, lat. 30° S. branches at its mouth, 840 ft., and depth, 16 ft.

MATIRAH, a to, and bay Arabia. See MATAR.

MATUKU, one of the Feejee Is., S. Pacific lat. 19° 14' S, lon. 179° 44' W (a). The face of this island is broken into volcanic peaks but has many fertile valleys. On the W side is a good harbor, where wood and water are to be had.

MATURA, a to Isl Ceylon, Dondra Head, the extreme S point of the island. A bank N.E. Ganga river have crossed by a wooden bridge. It contains many handsome houses, chiefly belonging to Dutch families, and a Protestant church. **MATURIN**, a dep. and river port, Venezuela. The former occupies the N.E. portion of that republic, extending from the Gulf of Paria, W. to the Unare, lon. 65° 20' W., and from the Caribbean Sea to the Orinoco. It comprises the provinces of Cumana, Barcelona, and Margarita the latter comprehending only the island of that name, and the smaller ones around it. The navigable rivers, besides the Orinoco, are the Guapiche, Neuren, and Unare. Smaller streams numerous, the greater portion of which empty themselves into the Gulf of Paria. The climate is warm and humid. The greater part of the territory consists of fertile plains, which are covered with vast herds of cattle. The cultivated districts produce great quantities of maize and tobacco, and also some coffee. On the peninsula of Araya N of Cumana, salt is manufactured. The capital of the department is Cumana.—The towns. A bank of a river which falls into the Gulf of Paria lat. 9° 50' N lon. 65° 50' W, has some shipping business. In 1847, the imports amounted to £12,285 the exports, £29,703.

MATZDORF or **MATZDORF**, a to, Hungary, co. Zips, 1 bank Popper 6 m. S.W. Kismart, with two churches, a school, distillery, a brewery & trade in flax, vinegar, horses, and swine. Pop. 1060.

MAUBAN, a to Philippines, in Luzon, on the coast, 60 m. S.E. Manila, lat. 14° 12' N lon. 121° 50' E.

MAUBERGE (Latin, *Mellipotum*) a to, France, dep. Nord, on the Sambre, 47 m. S.E. Lille. It is walled and defended by several forts is clean, well and regularly built, and has two churches, a communal college, and two hospitals, manufactures of fireworks, and other articles in iron, beaten and rolled, nails, steel, and sugar a salt-refinery, tanneries, and marble works. It exports, by the Sambre, coal, marble and slate, which form the principal articles of trade. In 1759 it was regularly fortified by Vauban, and in 1815, after the battle of Waterloo, it was besieged and taken by the Prussians. Pop. 2814.

MAUBOURGUES (Latin, *Mellipotum*), a to, France, dep. Nantes-Pyrenees, 16 m. N.W. Nantes, on the Adour. It contains mostly of a good square, traversed by one long street and has a parish church, in a mixed Gothic and Oriental style. Pop. 2510.

MAUBRAY, a vil and com. Belgium, prov Hainaut, 24 m. W. Mons, nearly situated. It has a mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1060.

MAUCHLINE (Gaelic, *Maigh*, a meadow, and *Maigh*, a lake), a manufacturing to, and par., Scotland, co. Ayr. The former, 7 m. S.E. Kilmarnock, a station on the Glasgow and

Dumfries Railway, is mostly built, and contains an established and a Free church, a small prison, two branch banks, a public library, and four schools. The weaving of cotton goods, and the manufacture of wooden snuff-boxes, cigar-cases, and other fancy articles in painted wood, gives employment to the inhabitants. About 1 m. N.W. is the farmhouse of Mungall, for about nine years the residence of Burns, and in the vicinity likewise, are Ballyharry, Derkington, Lager water, and other scenes celebrated in his poems. Arms of par., 7206 ac. Pop. 2470.

MAUDLINTOWN, par. Irel. Wexford 841 ac. P. 756. **MAUER**, or **MOWAN**, a vil Lower Austria, in a deep valley 6 m. S.W. Vienna, with a church, a castle, mineral springs, and a bathing establishment and a trade in corn, fruit, wine, and dairy produce. Pop. 1066.

MAUERKIRCHEN, or **MAUERKIRCHEN** a market in Lower Austria, circle Ion, 8 m. from Brunn, with an ancient church. Pop. 1000.

MAUGHAN'S (Gr), par. Eng. Monmouth, 1804 ac. Pop. 193.

MAI GHODI par. Isle of Man. Pop. 4463.

MAUGUIO (Latin, *Mellipotum*), a to, France, dep. Ille et Vilaine, on a lagoon of its name, 7 m. N.E. Montellier. It caused in 800 had a strong castle, a port, and a mill, and makes some figure in the history of the period. Pop. 1653.

MAUI, or **MOWAN**, one of the Sandwich Is., S. Pacific Ocean, N.W. from Hawaii; lat. (S.E. point) 20° 44' N lon. 155° 58' W (a). It is divided into two oval shaped peninsulas, connected by a low isthmus, only a few feet higher than the beach. The two peninsulas, called, respectively, East Maui, and West Maui rise, the former to a height of 10,000 ft., terminating in a crater 3700 ft. deep, and falling almost perpendicularly towards the sea; the latter to an elevation of 8100 ft. and having many sharp peaks and ridges, divided by deep valleys, which, in descending towards the sea, open out, and form sloping plains on the N and S sides, of considerable extent. Numerous beautiful cascades pour over the rocks, from heights of several hundred feet. On some fertile tracts, particularly on the E. division, wheat, potatoes, turnips, corn, melons, and some fruits, including grapes are produced, but these are not raised in large quantities. The sugarcane thrives well, but no systematic efforts, to any great extent, have yet been made, as its cultivation. The amount of arable land has been variously estimated at one-fourth and one-eighth; but not more than one-tenth is cultivated. On the W side of W. Maui, is the bay and town of Lahaina. The latter is built along the beach for a distance of three-quarters of a mile, and is principally composed of grass-houses, situated as near the beach as possible. It contains the king's palace, built of coral rock, a fort, and some storehouses, belonging to the king. Lahaina is much resorted to by whalers, who have obtain abundance of provisions particularly potatoes. The population is estimated at 2000. Maui has been occupied as a missionary station since 1829, and the church contains about 800 members. The schools, attended by about 1000 children, are very inefficient, there being neither regular teachers nor school-houses. Pop. island (1840), 5000.—(Wilson's *U. States Expl. Exped.*)

MAULDE, a vil and com. Belgium, prov Hainaut, 21 m. W.W. Mons, with two breweries and a mill. Pop. (agr. culture) 1577.

MAULDEN, par. Eng. Bedford 2574 ac. Pop. 1457. **MAULE**, a prov. Chile, extending from the river of the same name to the Tinto, a distance of about 40 m. to 60 m. The surface is undulating, and in many parts hilly. It produces various kinds of grain, but raising cattle is the principal object of the agriculturist. Wine and tobacco are exported to the other provinces.—The *urru*, like all those of Chile, rise on the W. slopes of the Andes. Its sources are near the peak of Desambado, lat. 33° 25' S. It falls into the sea at lat. 35° 20' S., after a course of about 130 m. At high tide vessels, not drawing more than 6 ft. water, may enter the mouth and proceed some distance upwards, flat river barges may ascend it at any season for 20 m.

MAULMAIN, a to, Tennessee, prov. So. Missouri.

MAUMEE, a vil, U. States, Ohio, 124 ac. N.W. Columbus; 1 bank river of same name, at the foot of the rapids. It has a courthouse, five churches, and several water-propelled mills and factories. Pop. 1500.—The river rises in the

N. E. part of Indiana, and, after a N. E. course of about 100 m., falls into Lake Erie. It is navigable for small craft 18 m. to Perryburg.

MAUNDVEE, a maritime tn. Hindocoteo, presid. and 10 m. S. Bombay. Lat. 18° 47' N. lon. 78° 1' E.

MAUNDWYA, a tn. Hindocoteo, prov. Gujarat, r. bank Nerbudda. It has a trade in timber which is floated down the river to the sea-coast. Pop. 4000 to 5000.

MAUPITI, an isl., S. Pacific. See **MARUA**.

MAUR, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 7 m. S. E. Zürich, S. W. side Lake Greifon, with a small castle. P. 2189.

MAURA (SARZA), (anc. *Leuconia* and *Nordus*), one of the Ionian isls., the fourth in size, about 10 m. N. from Cephalonia and Ithaca, separated from the mainland of Greece by the shallow channel of Santa Maura, through which boats only can pass. S. extremity, Cape Drosio, lat. 38° 25' 30" N. lon. 20° 55' 45" E. (n.), about 18 m. to 20 m. long and 7½ m. to 10 m. wide. Its surface is extremely mountainous and rugged, particularly towards the centre. The E. side is waste and barren, but the W. and N. parts are very productive, yielding vines, olives, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, and some corn. Money and wax are also produced, and considerable numbers of sheep and goats are reared. But the staple commodity of the island is bay salt, of which about 8000 tons are annually exported. Besides agriculture, a large portion of the inhabitants are engaged in navigation and the fisheries. Under the jurisdiction of this island are included the islands of Meganisi, Chitros, and the uninhabited ones in the channel of Santa Maura. Pop. estimated at 18,000.

MAURA (SARZA), the capital, is situated on the N. E. part of the island, on a narrow strip of land, almost surrounded by the sea, and is extremely unhealthy. It is enclosed by walls and towers, and defended by a castle generally occupied by British troops. It has a hill and dirty, houses mostly of wood, and has several Greek churches.

MAURIAU (Latan, Mauricium), a tn. France des Cap. Cantal. 21 m. W. N. W. Aurillac. Many of its houses are well built, and it has two handsome ancient churches: a *Hôtel de Ville*, prefecture, court of justice, prison, and an hospital; a good trade in corn, wine, fruit, salt, horses, mules, horned cattle, sheep, swine, wax, cheese, leather, and timber. Pop. 2118.

MAURICE (St.), a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. Valais, 1 bank Rhone, 18 m. W. Siem. A bridge of one arch romantically placed, but not older than the 15th century, though sometimes attributed to the Romans, spans the river, and forms the boundary between cantons Vaud and Valais. The town stands squeezed in between the mountains and the river, and contains an abbey, a church, with a lofty tower and several Roman inscriptions built into its walls; a townhouse, now converted into a bakery, an old castle, and a considerable transit trade. Pop. 1136.

MAURICE (St.), a tn. France. See **CHAMMONT**.

MAURICE (St.), or **THREE RIVERS**, a river, British N. America, which issues from Lake Ojibwas, near the skirts of a mountain ridge; lat. 45° 40' N. lon. 78° W. flows S. E. into Lower Canada, and, after a course of nearly 300 m., joins 1 bank St. Lawrence, at the town of Three

Rivers. It is computed to drain an area of 8400 sq. m. Its navigation is practicable for 120 m., but is much interrupted by cascades, when portage becomes necessary. Its principal affluents are the Kaskia, Pienay, Ribbon, Windigo, Vermilion, Eshewash, Rat, Maskinongie, and Shawanaga. It also expands into numerous lakes, and forms about 14 small islands.

MAURICE, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 30 m. W. Arnhem, 1 bank Rhine with two churches, and an elegant school. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in agriculture and pig-breeding. Pop. 1370.

MAURITIUS, or **ISLE OF FRANCE**, an isl., Indian Ocean, a colony of Great Britain E. from the islands of Madagascar and Bourbon lat. (Port Louis, the capital) 20° 5' 42" S. lon. 57° 51' 45" E. (n.) It is of an oval form, about 40 m. N. E. to S. W., and 25 m. in breadth, and is surrounded by coral reefs. It is composed chiefly of rugged and irregular mountains, rising weakly into points or pinnacles of considerable height; the highest are the Brabant mountain, 2000 ft. and the singular insulated rock, Peter Rote, 2600 ft. Between the mountains, however, and along the coast, there are several large and fertile plains



and valleys, well watered by numerous streamlets, many of which become periodically dry, and having an exceedingly rich soil of black vegetable mould or stiff clay. Iron exists, but is of an inferior quality. The climate is salubrious, but violent and destructive hurricanes are frequent, more especially in March or April. When first discovered, the island was almost entirely covered with wood, a considerable part of which has now been cut down, although some extensive forests still remain. Some of the trees are very valuable,

particularly the black ebony, esteemed the most solid, close, and shining of any in the world. In the general character of its vegetation, Mauritius is somewhat similar to that of the Cape in the number of succulent plants, cactuses, spurge, aloes, house-leeks, fig-marigolds, &c. Many plants from Europe, Africa, Madagascar and India are acclimated and thrive well. Shady groves of mango, dense masses of mimosa, and nearly every beautiful tree of the tropics are to be met with here. The principal objects of cultivation are sugar cane, maize, mulberry, and vegetables; and, to a limited extent, coffee, pepper, and the mulberry for the production of silk. The exports of sugar, which is the staple of the island, increased from 64,686 184 lbs. in 1859, to 121,976,140 lbs. in 1862 nearly one half sent to Great Britain. Value of imports and exports:—

	Imports	Exports
1860	£1,708,270	£2,569,440
1861	1,947,293	1,932,781
1862	2,435,413	2,417,263

The imports consist of provisions of all kinds, live stock, copper, cordage, glass, cotton manufactures, &c. The government of the island is vested in a governor, a colonial legislative council subordinate to the orders of the sovereign in council. The Mauritius was discovered in 1605, by the Portuguese. The Dutch took possession of it in 1698, and named it Mauritius, in honour of Prince Maurice. It eventually fell into the hands of the French, from whom it was captured by the British in 1810 and definitively ceded to us in 1815. It is well known as the scene of St. Pierre's tale of *Paul and Virginia*. Principal towns are Port Louis and Maitland. French is the language chiefly spoken. Pop. (1846) 161,950 (1861) 322,517.

MAURO (Sax), several places, Naples, particularly — A m. prov. Basilicata, dist. and 24 m. S.W. Matera. P. 2900. **MAURES** (Latin, *Mauris*), a m. France, dep. Cantal, 30 m. S.W. Aurillac with a public square, adorned with a fine fountain. It has a trade in linen, wax, chestnuts, and several important fairs. Pop. 1785.

MAURY prov. Eng. Norfolk, 1669 ac. Pop. 65. **MAUTENDORF**, a market in Upper Austria, circle and 57 m. S.E. Salzburg with a church, a townhouse, an old castle, and manufactures of wire and stoves. Pop. 1120. **MAUTH**, or **MATRO**, a market in Bohemia, circle and 31 m. S.W. Herson with a church, glass-houses, and many houses of iron. Pop. 1200.

MAUTHAUSEN, or **MAUTHAUSEN**, a market in Upper Austria, circle Muhl. A bank Denche, have crossed by a flying bridge, 13 m. S.E. Linz. It is well built, has a church, a picturesque old castle, manufactures of leather, dye-works, extensive granite quarries, and the most important horse-market of Upper Austria. Pop. 1200.

MAUVESIN (Latin, *Malesmum*) a m. France, dep. Gers, on the Arretz, 16 m. S.E. Auch, with the remains of a strong castle. Pop. 1871.

MAYIS-KEMER prov. Eng. Lincoln 1810 ac. P. 207.

MAYRO or **MARRO POTANCO** — 1, at *Guerres* (anc. *Cephallen*), A river Greece, Lydia, which rises near Marmarion, in the N. slope of Mount Vardito, flows S.E. 2 m., and after a course of nearly 60 m. falls into Lake Potamo — (anc. *Acheron*). A river Turkey in Europe, prov. Albania, it rises S.W. of Janina, and flows in a winding S.W. course of about 40 m. to the Indian Sea.

MAYROMATI (anc. *Megaron*) a vil. Greece, Morea, at the foot of the steep hill of Thessalon, and nearly in the centre of the enclosure of the ancient city. It is a wretched village, consisting of about 20 huts. The ruins, however, are extensive, and through magnificent specimens of the military architecture of the ancient Greeks.

MAYES (Sax), a small seaport and market in England, on Cornwall, opposite Falmouth, irregularly built, inhabited chiefly by pilchard fishermen and pilots. The Wesleyans and Independents have places of worship here. Pop. 641.

MAWGAN two par. Eng. Cornwall — 1, (St. Mawgan), 3575 ac. P. 1010. — 2, (St. Mawgan), 5528 ac. P. 782.

MAWNA, par. Eng. Cornwall; 2558 ac. Pop. 589.

MAXDORF, a vil. Hesse, circle Cassel, 9 m. from Rotenburg with a school, and numerous glass polishing-mills. Pop. 1163.

MAXEN a vil. Saxony, circle and 9 m. S.E. Dresden, where, in 1759, the Austrians defeated the Prussians. P. 685.

MAYEY, par. Eng. Northampton; 2580 ac. Pop. 649. **MAXIMIN** (Sax), (Latin, *Forum Sancti Mariani*), a m. France, dep. Var, 24 m. N.W. Toulon. It is surrounded with ancient walls, has a church of the 18th century, one of the finest specimens of the Gothic architecture of the period. woollen manufactures, cotton-mills, and distilleries; and some trade in saffron, and six annual fairs. Pop. 3557.

MAXSTOCK, par. Eng. Warwick 4701 ac. Pop. 260. **MAYTON** par. Scot. Northburgh 4014 ac. Pop. 650. **MAXWELL TOWN**, a burgh of barony, Scotland, on Kirkcudbright, forming a suburb of Dumfries, with which it is connected by two bridges. It contains a handsome church several schools, courthouses, two iron-foundries, two ropewalks, two mills, a brewery, and a damask manufactory. Pop. 2530.

MAY, a small isl. Scotland, Frith of Forth, 5 m. S. Crail, in Fife, 1 m. long, by $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad. It has the ruins of a priory and a chapel, dedicated to St. Adrian, who is buried here; and a fixed light. It is frequented by immense numbers of sea-fowl. Pop. 22.

MAY (Lx), a m. France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, about 7 m. S.E. Beaupreux. Pop. 1063.

MAYAGUES, a seaport, W. Indies, W. side isl. Porto Rico, at the mouth of a small river, in a stream of the same name. It is one of the most important places on the island. An adventurer, named Descartes, took it in 1622, and attempted to establish a republic.

MAYAR, a nation of American Indians, who, before the Spanish conquest, occupied the whole peninsula of Yucatan, including the districts of Peten, British Honduras, and Tabasco. The only pure remnant of them are some scattered tribes, chiefly along the banks of the Usumacinta, San Pedro, and Panama, and politically included in Peten, but their language is still spoken by the Indians of all the countries originally in their possession. They are comparatively harmless, and besides hunting and fishing, their principal occupation is in cultivating maize, cacao, and tobacco, the best of superior quality.

MAYBOLE, a burgh of barony, market in, and par. Scotland, co. and 5 m. S. Ay. The town, paved and lighted, contains Established, Free, and a Presbyterian churches, a Wesleyan chapel, two schools, a townhouse, savings bank, and two libraries. Weaving is the general occupation of the inhabitants. Pop. burgh, (1851), 3562. Area of par., 30,081 ac. Pop. 7615.

MAYEV, a m. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 16 m. W. Coblenz. It is walled, has a church, two chapels, a gymnasium, and manufactures of woollen cloth, red leather, and earthenware. Pop. 4908.

MAYENNE, a m. House-Darmstadt. See METZ.

MAYENFELD or **METENFELD** a m. Switzerland, cant. Grisons, near r. bank Rhine, 11 m. N. Coire. It is walled, and has a handsome church, townhouse an old castle, and an important transit trade. Pop. 1221.

MAYENNE, a W. dep. France, bounded N. by depts. Manche and Orne, E. Sarthe, S. Maine-et-Loire, and W. Ille-et-Vilaine. Lat. 46° to 48° 54' N. lon. 0° 5' to 1° 19' W. It is of a compact and nearly rectangular shape, greatest length, N. to S. 66 m., greatest breadth, 43 m., and 1966 sq. m. Its surface is much broken by acclivities, and intersected by valleys and rivulets. It is nowhere properly mountainous, but a range of hills of considerable elevation stretches along both its W. and E. frontiers. Its strata belong chiefly to the secondary formation, and there is a small outcrop partially worked in the neighbourhood of Laval, near its centre. Marble, limestone, slate, and granite, also occur, and a good deal of iron-ore is raised, though the iron which it yields is of very indifferent quality. The only river of the dep. is the Mayenne, which traverses it N. to S. and a few small tributaries. The soil, except in particular spots, is not very fertile; but the larger part of it, nearly two-thirds, is under cultivation, while not one-twentieth is waste. About one-seventh is in meadow, and one-twentieth in wood. The grain raised leaves a surplus after meeting the home consumption. Not much wheat is grown, the principal crops being rye, barley, buckwheat, oats, hemp and flax. From the cowherds, which are numerous and extensive, a good deal of older is sold. Many cattle are reared, and considerable attention is paid to the dairy. The rearing of bees and poultry are important branches of rural

country. Game abounds, and the Mayenne is famous for its fish—carp, trout, pike, etc. The chief manufactures are linen, particularly sailcloth and table-linen. There are also cotton and paper mills, extensive blackfields, eight blast, and ten refining furnaces. The trade is chiefly in corn, wine, cider, honey, wax, cattle, poultry, wool, marble, building-stone, slate, raw wool, linen cloth, linen thread, etc. Mayenne, in the middle ages, was the theatre of numerous contests between the English and French, and was not definitely assigned to the latter till 1554. For administrative purposes, the department is divided into three arrondissements—Laval, the capital, Châteauneuf, and Mayenne subdivided into 37 cantons, and 374 communes. Pop. (1852) 374,566.

MAYENNE (Latin, *Meduana*), a town, France, dep. Mayenne, 17 m. N N E Laval, chiefly on the bank Mayenne, but connected by a bridge with an extensive suburb on the S bank. The whole town is irregularly and very indifferently built streets narrow and steep, and houses huddled together without any order. It has a large public square, adorned with a fountain, and a street of the Vierge, two churches, in the suburb and an old castle of the lords of Mayenne on the S bank, and putatively a model of the bridge. This castle was taken by the English, under the Earl of Salisbury in 1424, after a three months siege. The manufactures of linen, cotton, and tucks, are important, and employ about 8000 persons in and around the town. There are also cotton-mills, blackfields and dye-works. Pop. 7970.

MAYENNE (La), (Latin *Meduana*) a river, France, which rises in *Dept. Orne*, flows S. across *dept. Mayenne*, passing Laval, enters *dept. Maine-et-Loire*, and, a little above Angers, falls with the Loire and Sèvre in forming the Maine. The total course, about 125 m. of which about 55 m. commencing at Laval, are navigable, though much obstructed. Its chief affluents are on the right, the Varonne, Orléans, Ernée and Oudon; and on the left, the Jossanne and Oudon.

MAYET (Latin, *Meduana*), a town, France, dep. Sarthe, 19 m. N N E Flacé. It has an old castle, situated on the N side by a large tower and manufactures of sailcloth, serge, druggery, and blankets. Pop. 1849.

MAYFIELD, a town and par. England, co. Sussex, 31 m. N E Brighton, with a handsome church, schools for boys, parsonage and Wesleyan, and an endowed school. Area of par. 18,904 ac. Pop. 5053.

MAYFIELD par. Eng. Bedford 3780 ac. Pop. 1318.

MAYGLASS par. Irel. Wexford 8328 ac. P. 1095.

MAYLAND par. Eng. Essex 2080 ac. Pop. 208.

MAYNE, three par. Irel.—1 Kilkenny 1941 ac.

Pop. 423.—2 Louth 1061 ac. Pop. 262.—3 Westmeath 6504 ac. Pop. 1854.

MAYNOOTH, a market town, Ireland, co. Kildare, and 18 m. W N W Dublin, with which it is connected by railway. It has an Episcopal church, a R. Catholic chapel, a school, and a R. Catholic college, founded, in 1795, by an Act of the Irish Parliament, and endowed for the education and maintenance of 500 students intended for the priesthood. Part of its revenue consists of a grant from the Imperial Parliament of £20,000 a year. Near it are the ruins of the castle of Maynooth, built in 1426. Pop. 1610.

MAYO, a maritime co. Ireland, W coast, prov. Con. bounded S. and E. by Galway, Roscommon, and Sligo, and on the N. and W. by the coast, greatest length, N to S, 55 m. greatest breadth, E to W, 72 m. containing an area of 13131 sq. m. or 1321381 ac., of which 497,887 ac. are arable, and 800,111 ac. uncultivated, the remainder occupied by plantations, towns, and water. Its coasts are deeply indented by numerous spacious bays and harbours—the principal of which are Killybeg Bay on the N. coast, and Broadhaven, Blackadd, Tulloghan, and Olow Bay, on the W. It comprises also numerous islands, which lie close on its shores—the largest of which are Achill, Glenties, and Inishowlin. The country is, in many parts, extremely mountainous, its highest summits varying from 2370 ft. to 2680 ft. above the level of the sea. There is, however, also much level and fertile land. Its only river of any size is the Moy, which falls into Killybeg Bay. There are numerous fresh-water lakes dispersed over the country; but they are all small, with exception of Lough Gown, Glenties, and Carravore, the first of which is about 9 m. long, and 2 m. to 2½ m. broad. The second is the largest parts is limestone; in the other parts, red Vol. II.

sandstone, mica-slate, granite, and quartz. Iron-ore abounds, but none unwrought. The west of this coast there are several valuable slate-quarries. Cattle form the chief crop, but considerable quantities also of barley, bere, rye, potatoes, and turneps are grown, but pasturage is more attended to than tillage. The principal occupations are agriculture and fishing. The fishery districts are Westport, Balmullet, and Killybeg, together comprising 236 m. of maritime boundaries, which had, in 1843, 1046 registered fishing vessels, employing 4548 men and boys. In September 1844, there were 189 netted schools in operation, attended by 30,099 children. The county is divided into nine baronies, and returns two members to Parliament. Constituency (1861) 1014. Principal towns—Catheter Ballina, and Westport. Pop. (1841), 388,687 (1851) 374,830.

MAYO, a vill and par. Irel. co. Mayo, 20 m. S.E. Newport, with the ruins of a monastery and of an old round tower. Area of par. 11,848 ac. Pop. 2379.

MAYO, one of the Cape Verde is. lat. (N point), 15° 19' N, lon. 23° 13' W (E), 15 m. S. N. E. Santiago. It is about 21 m. in circumference, with a rocky coast, which, on the N. and N. E. ends, is also full of shoals, rendering navigation dangerous. There are two hills of some magnitude on the island, which may be seen from a distance of from 80 m. to 85 m. but the rest is flat and barren, and nearly destitute of water and altogether so of wood, yet the cattle here are considered better than those of any other of the Cape Verde islands. The only other valuable commodity it produces is salt, of which great quantities, formed by natural evaporation, are obtained in a large sandy bay, about 3 m. in length, and 1 m. in breadth, communicating with the sea by a narrow channel, through which the water enters only at high tides. The trade in salt, formerly in the hands of the British, is now in those of the Americans, who carry off many ship-loads annually. There is a small miserable town of the same name on the island. The natives are negroes, but have adopted the Portuguese language and manners.

MAYO, a river Mexico, which rises in a mountainous district in the S. W. of prov. Chihuahua, flows W. S. W. across prov. Sonora, and, after a course of about 180 m. falls into the Gulf of California.

MAYOMBA, or *MAUMBA*, a seaport and bay W. coast, Africa, K. Guinea, territory of Loango lat. 3° 23' 45' S, lon. 10° 28' E. (N). The river is at the head of a bay, which is extremely commodious for anchoring, being quite clear, with a fine sandy bottom all round, m. from 4 to 7 fathoms. The inhabitants work in copper and collect ivory and gum.

MAYORES a town in Spain. See *Casas* (ALZAS).

MAYORGA DE CAMPOS, a town, Spain, Leon, prov. and 42 m. N. W. Valladolid, 1 bank Cas. It has six churches, two chapels, a convent, townhouse, hospital, two schools, and manufactures of coarse cloth, serge, and wine. Pop. 3002.

MAYOTTA, an isl. Indian Ocean, one of the Comores, at the N. E. entrance of the Mozambique channel Valentine Peak, S. and lat. 17° 54' S, lon. 45° 15' E. (N). It is less frequented than the other islands of the group to which it belongs, and is surrounded with reefs, within which are several small islands, and a number of bays, suitable for a anchorage. It is about 80 m. long, by 30 m. broad, volcanic, mostly composed of lava, basaltic, its highest summit nearly 2000 ft. high, intersected by deep valleys or ravines, and well wooded. In the more level parts, the soil is a deep vegetable mould of great fertility. There are two vill. towns—that of Choa or Mayotte, and that of Zaoudi on an isl. of same name one of those included within the enclosing reef. It has suffered severely from the Madagascar pirates, being only about 160 m. from the N. W. coast of that island. Pop. (1849) 6268. (—Descentes *Geographie de Madagascar*.)

MAYPOCHA, a small river, Chili, which rises on the W. slopes of the Andes, flows W. and S. W., past Santiago, and at lat. 35° 40' joins the Mapocho entire length, about 50 m.

MAYPU, a river Chili, prov. Santiago, has its sources in the Andes, near the volcano of the same name; lat. 35° 40' S. It is joined by the Mapocho, and by several other considerable tributaries, and falls into the sea, nearly on the same parallel as that in which it has its rise, total course, about 100 m. It is not navigable, but its waters are much used to irrigate the contiguous country.

MAYRHOFEN, a vil. Austria, Tyrol, circle Schwaz, dist. and near Zell; with a church. Pop. 1345.

MAYSVILLE, a tw. U. States, Kentucky, l. bank Ohio, 60 m. N. E. Lexington, with which it is connected by railroad; has three churches, an academy, three schools, a harness for boats, lumber-yard, a cotton-factory, saw-mill, brewery, a store and a saw mill. Pop. 3741.

MATWALDAN, a vil. France, prov. Rhodan, gov. Languedoc, circle Nîmes, with two churches, a castle, and two mills. Pop. 1626.

MAZAGAN, a seaport, Morocco, N. W. coast, lat. 33° 15' N., lon. 8° 29' W. (n.) 185 m. N. N. E. Mogador and 250 m. W. by S. Fez, near the extremity of a low rocky point projecting into the sea, and forming the W. limit of a sandy bay affording a good anchorage for small vessels. The ruins in the form of a square, the sides of which are about 800 yds. in length, encompassed by walls 80 ft. thick, and 25 ft. in height. The town is in a most salubrious site, and of the buildings still standing, a large proportion are used as storehouses for wool, great quantities of which are shipped here. The principal magazines and soldiers' quarters, bomb-proof, are of tolerable repair. It is well supplied with water. Pop. 2000.

MAZAGLO, a tw. in Brazilian Guiana, prov. and about 150 m. W. N. W. Para, near l. bank estuary of the Amazon. Much rice and cotton are raised in the district, but the population, instead of increasing, continues to diminish, chiefly in consequence of the prevalence of ague and the ravages of small-pox.

MAZAGONG a tw. in Hindostan, isl. Bombay principally inhabited by descendants of Portuguese. It has two Roman Catholic churches, and a good dock for small vessels.

MAZAMET, a tw. France, dep. Tarn, l. bank Arnette, 32 m. S. E. Alby. It has a consistorial Calvinistic church; important manufactures of coarse woollens, fannels, and molasses; weavers, paper, and tanning, and dye-works, and a trade in corn and excellent cheese. Pop. 4698.

MAZAN a tw. France, dep. Vaucluse, about 5 m. E. Carpentras famous for its sweet wines called Grenache. It has some trade in olives, saffron, and cherries. P. 2572.

MAZANDERAN or **MAKENDJAN** a prov. Persia, bounded N. by the Caspian, E. Khorram, S. Irak Ajem, and W. Gilan, greatest length E. to W., about 300 m. breadth varying from 50 to 70 m. It forms the greater part of the low plain which lies along the S. shores of the Caspian, but rises rapidly towards the S. as it ascends the chain of the Elburz.

It has no rivers of any consequence, but is watered by numerous streams, which, belonging to the basin of the Caspian, have all in devotion. The high grounds are finely wooded, and the low plains extremely fertile. Even the sugar-cane thrives, and heavy crops of rice are everywhere grown. Cotton grows luxuriantly and the mulberry is employed in rearing vast numbers of silk-worms. Fruit also is very abundant, and the pomographic forms whole forests. The worst evil by which the province suffers is the extensive nature of its climate, which causes intermittence of fevers and malarial, the latter not uncommon and makes fevers, agues, droupies, &c., very prevalent. Pop. 150,000.

MAZAMONDOX a tw. Spain, New Castile, prov. and about 11 m. from Toledo. It has a church, townhouse, primary school and a trade in charcoal. Pop. 1586.

MAZATLAN, a tw. and seaport, Mexico, dep. and 153 m. S. E. Cuauhtemal, at the entrance into the Gulf of California, lat. (mean-time) 23° 11' 48" N.; lon. 106° 38' 40" W. (n.) It is built on the crest of some heights, and has a clean and healthy appearance. The water is hot, but a very inferior and vegetables are scarce; but the supply of fish, pork, and oysters is abundant, and turkeys of excellent quality are found on the river. The port is sheltered in some extent from the N. winds, but exposed to the W. and S. It forms the outlet for the products of the mining district of St. Sebastian, and exports considerable quantities of English goods. In 1846 its exports amounted to 2642,510, and its imports to 2320,200. Pop. 5000.

MAZIRA an isl. Arabia. See **MOHARRA**.
MAZUREN (Lans. Montzen), a tw. France, dep. Artois, l. bank Lez, 29 m. N. E. Yvel, with tanneries and some trade in wool. Pop. 2438.

MAZO, or **MATO**, a tw. Chucaras, S. side St. Pablo, consisting of wooden houses, most of them in a ruinous state. It

has a courthouse and prison; and, near it, wheat, rye, millet, potatoes, wine, honey wax, and silk, are raised. Pop. 4181.

MAZUFURABAD, a small tw. Punjab, l. bank Khem-ganga, 60 m. N. by W. Attock. lat. 34° 13' N.; lon. 72° 24' E., commanding the entrance of the Raranda Pass into Cashmere.

MAZARA (anc. *Byzopolis*), a tw. Sicily, prov. and 35 m. S. Trapani, l. bank Salma, near its mouth. It is surrounded by an old Sarracene wall, flanked by small square towers and has also an old citadel at its S. W. angle. It is poorly built has narrow, ill-paved, and filthy streets; a cathedral, surmounted by a fine spire, several other churches, a bishop's palace, senate-house, several convents, an hospital and a college. Its harbour is capacious, but so shallow as only to admit small vessels, and the roads for which larger vessels must anchor want shelter. The trade, however, is important, and there is a considerable export of corn, wine, brandy, seeds, oil, and cotton. The Saracens landed here when they invaded and conquered Sicily. Pop. 6840.

MAZARA, (Val de), an ancient division, which com. comprehended the W. part of Sicily, and now forms prov. Trapani and Girgenti, great part of prov. Palermo, and part of that of Caltanissetta. Palermo was its capital.

MAZZARINO, a tw. Sicily, prov. and 15 m. S. E. Caltanissetta with a college, and sulphurous springs. The family to which the celebrated Cardinal Mazzarin belonged, took its name from this town. Pop. 3000.

MAZZARON, a tw. and port, Spain. See **ALMAZARON**.
MAZZO, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Sondrio near l. bank Adda, S. Berninco, with a handsome church, of which Giannangelo Medici, afterwards Pius IV., was minister. Pop. 1129.

MDOUKAL, a vil. Algeria, in the Sahara, at the S. E. extremity of the lake Hadra, 97 m. N. W. Constantine. P. 700.

MEADON, the cap. city of Japan. See **MIKAO**.
MEADVILLE, a tw. U. States, Pennsylvania, E. side of French Creek, lat. 41° 48' N.; lon. 80° 10' W. It has an elegant courthouse, seven churches, an academy, a state arsenal in the west of Allegheny college, and has also three tanneries, three mills and two printing-offices. Pop. 1819.

MEAHGUNG, a tw. Hindostan, kingdom of Oude; lat. 26° 49' N.; lon. 80° 22' E. on a flat, with a small lake on either side of it. It has wide streets, and is one of the handsomest little towns in the territory, though said to be now falling into decay. It is walled, defended by towers, and has strong gates.

MEALY MOUNTAIN, a mountain range, British A. America, E. coast Labrador between Cape Charles and Sand Bay, composed of muscaine, the highest land on the coast, estimated about 1484 ft. above sea-level, and covered nearly to the top with timber.

MEANA—1 A vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. and W. N. W. Turin with a church and a trade in corn, cattle, and cheese. Pop. 1550.—2, A vil., isl. Savina, div. Cagliari, S. Corsica, with five churches, a primary school, manufactures of coarse woollens which employ about 250 looms, and a trade in wine, oil, fruit, cattle, and dairy produce. Pop. 1507.

MEANEE (Indian fishing station)—1, A tw. Bolina, on the Fathala branch of the Indus, 5 m. N. Hyderabad, lat. 25° 34' N.; lon. 68° 24' E.; famous as the scene of a great victory obtained by the Anglo-Indian army under Sir Charles Napier over the Baluchis, headed by the Amers of Bolina, on February 17, 1843. The British force consisted, on this occasion, of only 2500 men, and 12 pieces of artillery, the Baluchis army of 25,000 men, with 15 pieces of artillery. The former lost 256 men, killed and wounded; the latter about 5000.—2, A vil. Bolina, 5 m. N. Bolina, chiefly inhabited by Baluchis, lat. 25° 24' N.; lon. 67° 54' E.—3, A vil. Bolina, 6 m. S. Hyderabad, l. bank Indus, lat. 25° 20' N.; lon. 68° 30' E.—4, A tw. Bolina, r. bank Indus, 45 m. S. W. Hyderabad.—5 A tw. Punjab, r. bank Ravi, over which is a much-frequented ferry, 31 m. N. W. Lahore.—6, A vil. Afghanistan, l. bank Damanj, lat. 29° 21' N.; lon. 70° 40' E.

MEARS, par. Eng. Somerset. 2269 s. Pop. 1665.

MEARN, par. Scot. Renfrew, 7 m. by S. m. Pop. 8704.

MEARNHAM, par. Eng. Derby; 1490 s. Pop. 1863.

MEATH, a maritime co. Ireland, E. coast prov. Leinster bounded N. by Cavan, Monaghan, and Louth, E. by the Irish

Sea and Dublin, W by Westmash and S. by Dublin, K. 34 m. and King's county. Greatest length, N. to W., 47 m., greatest breadth, N. to S., 40 m. Area, 208 sq. m., or 572,342 ac. of which 547,891 are arable. The country forms the E. part of the great limestone plain that extends over all the central portion of Ireland. It has only about 20 m. of coast, and no harbour of importance. The rivers are the Boyne and Blackwater. The surface is level or undulating, rising towards the W and N W the soil, a rich loam, and, in some places, of extraordinary fertility. Oats are the principal crop, after which follow wheat, potatoes, turnips, barley &c., and a considerable breadth is under meadow-land, flax, madder and clover. Both the state of agriculture and the condition of the occupiers of land in this county are, speaking generally, alike bad. The occupations of the inhabitants are almost exclusively agricultural, chiefly grazing. Some coarse cloths are manufactured. In September 1845, there were 181 national schools in operation, attended by 15,538 children. The county is divided into 18 baronies, and returns two members to Parliament. *Constitution (1851)*, 1175. *Principal towns* Navan and Kells. *Pop.* (1841) 168,828 (1851) 140,750.

MEBAUX (*Latin, Melba*) a *co. France*, cap. dep. Escouper-Marne, on the Marne, which divides it into two unequal parts, near the canal of Ourcq 24 m. S. N. E. Paris. It is tolerably well built, contains a large though irregular square, a noble Gothic cathedral, begun in the 14th, and continued in the 16th centuries, but still unfinished, an Episcopal palace library of 14,000 volumes, colleges, townhouse, hospital, theatre, and cavalry barracks; manufactures of calicoes and cotton goods, leather, earthenware, agricultural implements, and numerous flour-mills, and a considerable trade in corn, cattle, wool, poultry, and grain cheese, known as *fromage de Brie*. Meaux is the see of a bishop, has courts of first resort and consistory, a communal college, diocesan seminary and secondary ecclesiastical school, an agricultural and scientific society. It was taken by the Normans in 892, and, after a regular siege, by the English, in 1491. It may be regarded as the cradle of the Reformation in France; its bishop, Brissonnet, who had early embraced the reformed doctrine, though he afterwards adjusted these having gathered around him a number of able men, some of whom, as Jacques Laffrere of Exilles and William Farel afterwards distinguished themselves as reformers. *Pop.* 7782.

MEBAVY per Eng. Devon 3289 ac. *Pop.* 294.

MEBARREZ, or **MEBARREZ**, a *tn. Arabia*, dist. and about 23 m. S. El Ahas. It consists of the town proper surrounded by a deep ditch, defended by lofty towers and of an extensive suburb, with which it communicates by a single gate. To the E. of the town are date groves, interspersed with many large villages and hamlets. *Pop.* about 10,000.

MECCA, or **MEKKA**, the most celebrated city of Arabia, and long the capital of an independent state in the Hejaz, five days journey 2½ d. lat. 21° 28' N. lon. 40° 8' E. the birthplace of Mahomet, the founder of the superstition that bears his name, who was born here, A. D. 571. It is styled by Mahometans El Mubarrak [the noble] Om-el Kora [the mother of towns], Belad el-Amn [the land of the true believers] &c. Mecca stands in a narrow sandy valley 100 to 200 paces broad, extending, in a general direction N. to S., enclosed by sterile hills, from 200 to 500 ft. high, without trees or verdure, and in all surrounded with water. In its centre is the Belad-Ilah [house of God] or El-Haram [the inviolable]—the great mosque, enclosing the Kahe, dividing the whole into the upper (northern) and lower (southern) towns these again being subdivided into 35 quarters, exclusive of the suburbs, which stretch in single lines of houses along the narrow parts of the valley. The length of the city, properly so called, is 1600 paces, but 2000 paces more must be added for the suburbs. Mecca is reported to be in itself a good-looking city, the streets being wider than in most Eastern towns, the houses of stone, often three stories high, and well-lighted with windows looking towards the street, which gives them a gay and European appearance. It contains, however, but one great public square, and that is occupied, to a great extent, by the Belad-Ilah. It has not a second handsome mosque; there is no bazaar, no bath or inn, and, with exception of the Sherif's house, and two houses treated as madhouses or colleges, has converted into corn-stores, it contains no large

buildings. The streets, unpaved, are, in dry weather, darkened with clouds of dust, and, in rain, rendered impassable by deep mud. It is an open unprotected town. The castle, indeed, on its S. E. side, near the Sherif's house, is large enough for a garrison of 1000 men and is thought by the Arabs to be impregnable; but while it commands the city, it is far from itself commanded by the surrounding heights. The old walls, which closed up the valley towards the N. E., and S. W., have long disappeared. The stationary population of Mecca was estimated by Burckhardt, in 1814, at between 25,000 and 30,000, including 8000 or 4000 Abyssinians and negro slaves. But the city is large enough for three times that number; and is usually filled at the time of the Haj or pilgrimage to the Kahe, when apartments in almost every house are hired to strangers, and thousands besides encamp outside the town. This pilgrimage, customary among the Arabs in early and idolatrous ages, and subsequently enjoined by Mahomet on all his followers, is the sole foundation of Mecca's fame, and the only source of her wealth and opulence.

The great temple of the Kahe, the Belad-Ilah, or El-Haram, is an unymmetrical, modern-looking patchwork of ancient fragments, without any pretension to unity or style. It may be entered by 18 doors, and is adorned by numerous minarets, such as ordinarily decorate the larger mosques in the East, and not remarkable either for magnitude or beauty. Within, the great four-sided court of the temple, surrounded by colonnades of irregular pillars, is about 250 paces long and 200 wide and, nearly in the middle of it is a hollow surrounding the Kahe (cube) or sacred house, measuring, in length, about 18 paces, in width 14 paces and in height not exceeding 40 ft. The present edifice was reared in 1597 the previous one having been destroyed by a sudden torrent, after heavy rain, and it is probable, from its situation, that the Kahe has often suffered from a like casualty. The sides of the Kahe are completely covered by the Karcas, that is, the veil or curtain of rich black silk, which is renewed every year, at the expense of the Ottoman Porte. This silken curtain, waving and fluttering with every breath of wind, is thought, by the simple devotees around, to be fluted by the wings of guardian angels. The pilgrims, most of them ignorant and half-savage, come here disposed to look with reverence on the Kahe, but their reverence turns to enthusiasm, and their joy gets the better of their awe, as they gaze on the life-like movements and solemn undulations of the rich silk curtain. At two spots only is this covering removed, for the curtain is sent so as to expose a gray stone at the S. E. angle of the building, which is thought meritorious to touch, and in like manner at the N. E. angle, is exposed the celebrated black stone, the kissing of which is a chief object of the pilgrimage. This stone is believed to be the angel whose office it will be, at the last day, to identify those who have duly performed the Haj. This belief however has not always availed to save it from rude treatment. It was carried off by the followers of Karmath, in A. D. 926, but was soon after recovered and replaced, bound in silver. Again in 1022 it was broken to pieces with a hammer, by the emissary of a heretical sect. On this occasion some fragments were separated together; and at present, the exposed surface of this stone, worn smooth by the lips of its worshippers, does not exceed 7 inches in diameter. Towards the slope of the Haj, the old curtains of the Kahe are removed, to make way for the new ones; they are immediately divided into thousands of pieces by the officers of the mosque, who realize a good sum by the sale of these shreds of silk. Besides the assemblage or pulp of the Imam, and the dais assigned to the doctors of the different sects, there are several irregular and, in some measure, unsightly buildings, round the Kahe. In one of these is the famous wall of Zeinunn, alleged to be the one whence Hagar obtained water for Ishmael, and which is surrounded with a circular wall 5 ft. high and 10 ft. in diameter. The water of Zeinunn is perfectly fresh, though every other spring in the neighbourhood is brackish, at the same time it is whitish, lukewarm, and difficult of digestion. A great deal of disease and mortality among the pilgrims is caused by drinking it immoderately. They devoutly believe it to be a sure remedy for all bodily ailments, and even salutary for the soul; for sick pilgrims, expiating death, often get themselves laid in the neighbourhood of the wall, trusting that, when they shall have expired, the hand of charity will sprinkle their bodies with the water of Zeinunn. Windings.

shoes, duly dipped in this water may be reckoned among the most profitable and most characteristic specimens of the industry of Mecca. Few pilgrims leave the holy city without taking with them some flask filled from the sacred well, the odorous waters of which, if laid out upon the soil, instead of being wasted on evaporation would suffice to produce a real, not an imaginary paradise.

The Meccawi, or inhabitants of Mecca, are, with exception of a few *Hajjati* Bedouins, all strangers by birth or parentage that is to say they are either not natives of the place, or not descendants of the indigenous tribes. They are, in fact, settlers or children of settlers attracted hither by gain. They are extremely proud of their city food of fine clothes and pearls, devoted to the pleasures of the table, and cold spectators of the humors which they periodically witness, and of which they make their money. Intent on gain they care not for learning; the colleges of Mecca have fallen to decay and the libraries, once rich, have totally disappeared. As Mecca, during the pilgrimage, is visited by 100,000 strangers on an average it becomes, for three or four months in the year, the greatest market in the East. Its merchants occasionally accumulate large fortunes, and, under the protection of the Turbans, they are not afraid to show their riches, and live like princes. On the other hand, it is proverbial that Mecca is the beggar's paradise; the beggars of the holy city are as numerous as well as numerous. The Sherifs, or direct descendants of Mahomet are now a numerous and widely-spread body. They all wear the same costume, priding themselves on the green robe which marks their descent and thence, uniformly send their sons in infancy to be reared by the Bedouins. These nobles as they may be called, elect the Sherif of Mecca, and their choice is invariably confirmed by the Ottoman Sultan.—(Nicholson *Descent de l'Arabie* *Travels of Ali Bey Burckhardt's Travels in Arabia*.)

MEXEJANA a vil. Brazil prov and 12 m. E. Ceara, with a townships and church. Cotton-growing and cattle-rearing are carried on. Pop. 2000.

MICHELENI a vil. and com. Belgium prov. Limburg, 1 hour Meuse, 14 m. E. N. E. Hasselt with manufactures of earthenware and two flour-mills. Pop. (agricultural) 1197.

MICHELIN (French *Mézières* Flemish *Michele*) a tn. Belgium, prov. and 14 m. S. S. E. Antwerp, with which and with Brussels, Ostende, Liège, &c. it is connected by railway. It lies in a fertile plain on both sides of the Dyke, is of a circular form, and entered by eight gates. Though presenting somewhat of a decayed and deserted look, it is remarkable for the quaint architecture of its houses, and the extreme clean-

ness of its streets. Its principal edifices are its cathedral, an ancient Gothic structure, with a massive square tower 246 ft. high, not originally intended to have terminated in a spire, which would have made the whole height 640 ft.; the church of Notre Dame, built on the model of the cathedral; the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, with a communion-table regarded as a master-piece of wood-carving; the church of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist; the church of Notre Dame d'Harvey, crowded by a dome the church of the Angehage, with a very remarkable facade, and the archbishop's palace, a plain, but handsome modern edifice. The manufactures consist chiefly of fine lace, for which the town has long been famous—felt and straw hats, woollen stuffs and woollen yarns, linen, almost-worked, oil, leather, wax and tallow candles, paper, wax-stick, copper-ware, jewelry, cordage, glass, soap, starch, glass, vinegar &c. The trade, in addition to the above articles of manufacture, includes some hemp, flax, and hops, facilitated greatly by Michelin being the central station from which all the Belgian railways diverge. The three weekly markets are well attended, and there are two important annual fairs, each of which lasts 15 days. Michelin is the see of an archbishop, and possesses a court of first resort, a communal college, a great and a little seminary an academy of design a botanical garden a society for the encouragement of the fine arts, two barracks, two prisons, a most-de-pit, several hospitals, almshouse and other benevolent institutions. It appears to have been founded in the fifth century. For some time it was the capital of a lordship, and was governed by its own counts. About 882 it was burnt down by the Normans but was rebuilt in 897, and soon after rose into importance. Its greatest prosperity was in the 14th century when it had important manufactures of broad-cloth, which employed above 5000 looms. Its most distinguished natives are Jean Bod, an ardent minister, and Michel Corda, a good historical painter. Dubouas, a celebrated botanist, and physician to Charles V. Ernest of Mansfeld, a famous general, and Eype or Eypson, a distinguished jurist. Pop. 24,284.

MICHOACAN MICHOACAN, or VALLADOLID a state or dep. Mexican confederation, bounded, S. W. by the Pacific and surrounded on other sides by Colima, Jalisco Guanajuato, and Queretaro, and Mexico; lat. 17° 55' to 20° 37' N. lon 100° to 104° W. area, 22,598 sq. m. Alt N. and E. part consists of a tableland 5000 ft. to 8000 ft. above sea-level from which rise the noted Jorullo, and numerous snowy peaks. Sulphurous springs are abundant. Towards the W. the country descends by terraces to the Pacific, along which stretches, for 120 m. a tract of low land extending several miles inland. The basin, which forms the boundary towards Mexico on the S. E., and the Lerma, with their respective tributaries, are the most considerable streams that descend on, as well as lakes, are numerous. A considerable portion of the soil is remarkably fertile, and capable of producing in abundance all the ordinary European and Maltese crops. The sides of the mountains are covered with forests of valuable woods, and there are gold, silver and lead mines, which were at one time wrought extensively. Possessing no exports the products of the state are carried inland to Mexico and other places. The climate is remarkably healthy Besides Morelia or Valladolid, the capital, the principal towns are Tzucucaro and Ziaucaro. Along with Jalisco and Colima, this state formed the ancient kingdom of Michoacan. It is divided into four departments, and 63 municipalities. Pop. 491,679.

MICINA-BOKRANG a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 50 m. S. E. by S. Granada. It is indifferently built, has two squares, a church, three chapels, three schools, a town-house, small prison, storehouse manufactures of linen and brandy and some trade in wine, oil, and silk. Pop. 2630.

MICKENHIM—1, a tn. Bavaria, Prussia, on the Rhine; with a church Pop. 1796.—2, a tn. in Rhinisch Prussia, gov. and 21 m. S. Cologne. It is walled, and has a church, a chapel, several mills, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1800.

MICKLEBURG *See* MICKLEBURG.

MICO a tn. Spain, New Castle, prov. and 31 m. from Madrid with poor, earthen houses, tolerably well-paved and spacious streets, a large and magnificent church, good townhouse, prison, two primary schools, and a considerable trade in flour, sent to Madrid. Pop. 1418.

MEDAK, a vil. Austria, Croatia, at the confluence of the Glacina with the Leca, 12 m. from Gorizia; with a church and a distillery estate. Pop. 1377.

MEDBOURNE, *see* Eng. Leicester 2530 ac. P. 867.

MEDE, a tn. Brazilian States, div. and 25 m. S. Novara. It is well built, has three churches, a small theatre, a com-



NOTRE CATHEDRAL AND MARKET PLACE, MICHELIN.—From *Paris's* *Illustration*.

ness of its streets. Its principal edifices are its cathedral, an ancient Gothic structure, with a massive square tower 246 ft. high, not originally intended to have terminated in a spire, which would have made the whole height 640 ft.; the church of Notre Dame, built on the model of the cathedral; the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, with a communion-table regarded as a master-piece of wood-carving; the church of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist; the church of Notre Dame d'Harvey, crowded by a dome the church of the Angehage, with a very remarkable facade, and the arch-

usual school, manufacture of hats, a tannery, several silk-mills, and a trade in rice, corn, fruit, wine, and silk. P. 4415.

MEDEAH, or **MADANA**, a tn. Algeria, 46 m. S.W. Algiers, 1 bank one of the head-streams of the Waddi. It is walled, has two gates, a few mosques, a building formerly used as a barracks for janissaries, a large square structure containing the magazine, and a palace. The latter has nothing particularly attractive in its external appearance, but within it is a large square court, paved with white marble, and surrounded by a gallery with arcades of Moorish architecture, into which the doors and windows of the apartments open. The town is supplied with water from a neighbouring mountain, by means of a lofty aqueduct. Pop. (1849), 5596, of whom 2159 were Europeans.

MEDERACH, a tn. Prussia, Westphalia, gov. and 48 m. S.E. Arnsberg, on the Ocker with four churches, and manufactures of woollens and potash. Pop. 2514.

MEDILLAN, a city, New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, prov. and 60 m. S.E. Antioquia. Pop. estimated at 14,000.

MEDKMBIJK, a seaport, and once fortified in Holland, prov. N. Holland, 29 m. N.E. Amsterdam, near the entrance to the Zuider Zee. Its harbour once spacious, is now partly silted up, and its commerce is insignificant. It has four gates, five churches, and a synagogue; a townhouse, several schools, and is the seat of the royal marine institute, for education and training young men intending to be naval officers. Inhabitants occupied in seafaring, and in trading in cheese, better rock-salt coals &c. Pop. 2667.

MEDNICE, a vil. Austria, Galicia, circle and about 66 m. from Sandomer on the Leczynka. It has two churches, a synagogue, and a mill. Pop. about 1830.

MEDESANO, a vil. and com. Italy, dist. of and 10 m. S.W. Parma, 1 bank Taro with a primary school, limekilns, and a trade in cattle, sheep and swine. Pop. 3824.

MEDGYER, **MEDAKOT**, or **MEDWADZ** (anc. *Macha*), a free town, Austria, Transylvania, ep. dist. or stuhl, 1 bank Great Kôkal 25 m. N.N.E. Hermannstadt. It is walled has six gates a view over the plain, four churches, a gymnasium with a small library, and a Franciscan monastery. Though there are four annual fairs, the external trade is not important but a good deal of wine is sent into the interior. Pop. 5900.—The *szarvaz* or *szarvaz* belongs wholly to the basin of the Maros. It is sandy and not well adapted for wheat, but has good pastures, and produces the best wine in Transylvania. Area, 184 geo sq m. Pop. 32 000.

MEDIA, a country of ancient Asia, the boundaries of which, from having varied at different times, are not easily determined. Strabo divides it into Great Media and Media Atropatene. The former consisting of an elevated plateau with a good climate and a fertile soil, separated from the low country of the Tigris and Euphrates, on the W and S.E. by a mountain range, and extending E to the Caspian mountains (the modern Elburz), and a desert, apparently corresponding with the Persian province of Irak Ajam; the latter which extended as far N as the Arax, corresponds with Azerbaijan, and may also have included Mamedecan and Ghilan. The capital of Great Media was Ecbatana, now Hamadan, that of Atropatene was Gasa or Gassha, which appears to have had its site not far from the modern Tabriz. Media originally formed part of the Assyrian empire, rose afterwards to be an independent monarchy, and, having been subjugated by Cyrus, was incorporated with Persia. On the downfall of the Persian empire it passed, first to the Seleucids, and then to the Parthians.

MEDIANA, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 21 m. S.E.E. Saragossa, 1 bank Ghal; with a church, townhouse, prison, a superior and a primary school, several mills, and some wool combs. Pop. 1811.

MEDICINA, or **MEDRINA**, a tn. Ital., legation and 16 m. S. Bologna. Pop. about 6190.

MEDINA (Arabic, *Madinah al-Nabi*, The prophet's city, i.e. *Yathrib*, the *Jathrippa* of Ptolemy), a city, Arabia, celebrated for containing the tomb of Mahomet, and chief place in N. Hejaz, about 248 m. N. by W Mecca, lat. 24° 57' N., lon. 39° 58' E. It stands at the E. side of the mountainous rugged parallel to the Red Sea, about 8000 ft. above sea-level; an immense plain extends E. from it; in every other direction the view is bounded by hills or mountains, which, towards the S.W., have a bold and rugged appearance. The summits of

the maritime chain are in winter often covered with snow and Medina, on the table-land at the foot of these mountains, experiences severe cold and frost. At it compels, however, a depression in the table-land, and all the streams from the country around flow towards it, it is the most fertile spot in all Hejaz, though, from the same cause, extremely unhealthy. The town forms an oval about 2800 paces in circumference, and is surrounded by a strong stone wall about 40 ft. high, dashed with towers, while on a rock, at its N.W. side, stands the castle. Of its three gates, that facing the S., and called the Bab-al-Miani or Egyptian gate, is remarkable for its beauty. Though Medina has no large buildings besides the great mosque, two smaller ones, a college, and public baths it yet seemed to Burckhardt the handsomest city in the E. after Aleppo. The houses are of stone, two stories high, and many of them bespeak opulence and comfort. Beyond the walls of the city, W and E, are suburbs consisting of low houses, yards, gardens, and plantations, in which the Bedouin encamp. These suburbs have also their walls and gates. The canal, which supplies Medina with water from a valley, a few miles to the S., is a noble work, and undoubtedly the greatest of its kind in Arabia. It is generally about 55 ft. underground, and terminates in a basin from which all may draw without restraint. The water, like that of Mecca, is lukewarm and indigestible.

The mosque of the prophet stands at the E. side of the city and resembles that at Mecca in its plan, though on a smaller scale and its colonnades are likewise remarkable only for their extreme irregularity. The tomb of the prophet is enclosed with a screen of iron filigree, painted green, and of excellent workmanship, at the S. side of which the pilgrims go through his devotions for all of which he pays, but is concealed with the assurance that one prayer here is as good as a thousand elsewhere. There are four doors into the interior, but one of these only is open and kept by a cunch. Admission into the enclosed area, or El Hajarah, is allowed only to Pashas, leaders of the Hajj, and such like, on payment of a large fee. There is little to be seen inside, however, but the embroidered silk curtains which are sent every five or six years from Constantinople, whether the old curtains are sent back that they may cover the tombstones of the Sultan and his family. The curtains are said to conceal a quadrangular black stone, supported by two pillars, between which are the graves of Mahomet, and his friends and successors, Abu Bakr and Omar. The Arabs in Medina know nothing of the great magnet which, according to some Europeans, supports the coffin of Mahomet. Through the pilgrimages to the prophet's tomb is not considered by Mahometans as an unperpetrated duty like that to the Kahe, yet great numbers flock to the former and the more ignorant classes of pilgrims, from Africa particularly, seem to prefer decidedly the mosque of the prophet to the house of God. It is estimated that one-third of the Meccan pilgrims go on to Medina, the pilgrimage to which may be performed at any time of the year. The inhabitants of Medina are, like those of Mecca, strangers in the land of the Bedouin, who are all poor, and incapable of changing their habits. The settlers attracted to the holy cities become in a short time as true Arabs in feelings, manners and language. The people of Medina are less gay and vicious than those of Mecca, and at the same time more studious as to appearances, nor are they inattentive to learning, and some of them are said to possess fine libraries. The *Shaykh* in Medina are Ulama or doctors of the Koran and not men of the sword, as in Mecca. It is remarkable, that the two holy cities of the orthodox Mahometan world are in the midst of sectaries, for as Mecca is surrounded by the followers of Sufi, so the Bedouin tribes, and many of the *Shaykh* at Medina, are adherents of Ali. But the chief distinction between the two cities is, that in Mecca the better class of people live altogether by trade, founded on the great concourse of strangers who visit the Kahe in Medina, on the other hand, commerce is held in contempt and the settlements of the Bedouin, in this respect, have retained their unaltered force. The business of the place is all done by the merchants of Yumbo or Yanbo, a port on the Red Sea, about 102 m. S.W. The population of Medina is supposed to be from 18,000 to 20,000, of whom 15 000 are within the walls. Medina appears to have been originally quite independent of Mecca, and to have been ruled by a governor appointed by the Caliph. In the course of the

fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, however, the latter city obtained a decided ascendancy, and the Sherif of Mecca ruled all Hejaz. This continued until the Turks, pursuing their Medina was, from the N., the key of this country, contrived to obtain a footing in it, opposing the ill-fated emperor, as governor of the city with a garrison of Spanish. This state of things continued till the beginning of the present century, when the place fell into the hands of the Wahabîs. They were in turn expelled by the Turco-Egyptian army in 1814, whose operations against Deraïyah were directed from this point, which ended in the subjugation of those forces and turbulent reformers. From that time it has remained undisturbed as the capital of the N. pashalik of Arabia.—(Nicholson *Despatch de l'Arabie*, *Traité de Ali Bey*, Burckhardt's *Travels in Arabia*.)

MEDINA.—1. A vil. Sonagumba, Jaén country on a small hill lat. 35° 18' N. lon. 3° 18' W., where dyking, chiefly in blue and green colours, is carried on to a considerable extent.—2. (see *Meck*) A river England, Isle of Wight. It rises on the E.W. coast of the island, flows N. and enters the Solent at Cowes harbour. It is navigable for vessels of 80 tons to Newport.

MEDINA, several places, Spain.—1. (*de las Torres*) A town, Extremadura, prov. and 36 m. S.E. Badajoz. It has low small houses, built without any approach to uniformity. A townhouse, several primary schools, a house of refuge, a parish church, and, on an isolated eminence, the remains of an ancient castle. It flourishes the numerous flour and three oil mills, manufactures of blankets, and friezes, and extensive helmers. Pop. 2260.—2. (*de Pinar*) A vil. Old Castile, prov. and 29 m. N. by E. Burgos. It has a fine bridge of seven arches over the Trueta, a townhouse, two churches, three universities, a Latin and three primary schools, several benevolent institutions—an hospital for the sick, an asylum for lunatics and wanderers above 50, and another for 12 poor persons of both sexes; also lunatic. 11 fairs, one for linen—oil, very numerous. Pop. 1150.—3. (*de Rivas*) A town, Leon, prov. and 25 m. N.W. Valladolid, on the Segura. It has 11 squares, large and small, some of them, as well as of the streets, provided with arcades. A substantial well-built townhouse, the ruins of a palace, several handsome arcades which give entrance to the city, two Latin and several other schools, a foundling hospital and an infirmary, a granary, three hand some churches, two universities, and various benevolence in and around the town. Of its walls only three bastions and six gates remain, to testify to the solidity and beauty of the ancient fortifications. Agriculture is the chief occupation, but there are also manufactures of serge and other woollen stuffs, coloured leather, pottery, tiles, hair, chocolate, brandy, &c., and a considerable traffic is carried on with Galicia, the Asturias, and other parts. Still Medina has greatly declined from its former commercial importance. Pop. 4800.—4. (*del Campo*) (see *Mittham Campestre*), A town, Leon, prov. and 36 m. S.W. Valladolid. It has a townhouse, a primary school for each sex, two hospitals, a collegiate, and six parish churches and a religious old tower. The great square is surrounded with houses, and has a fountain in the centre. There are likewise ruins of convents, barracks, and other edifices, which denote the ancient importance of this place, which is said to have once contained 50,000 inhabitants. It was a royal court, and much-frequented impregnable. In the castle the infamous Count Borja was confined for two years, until he escaped by the aid of the Count of Benavente, and Queen Isabella died in it, November 26, 1504. Medina was the capital of the Campo, or level district, which is one of the finest wheat countries in the world. Besides grain, some wine is exported; and there are two chocolate-mills, tobacco, and fat manufactory. Pop. 2760.—5. (*delos*) A vil. Andalusia, prov. and 93 m. S.E.E. Cadix, in the form of an amphitheatre, on a broad eminence, in the middle of an extensive plain. In general the houses are but one story high, but there are some of three stories, but with painted doorways and windows; and the streets are clean and well paved. The principal square in which stand the Town and Doric townhouse and the granary has a planted promenade, and is provided with lamps. There are also ten schools, two of them gymnastics; a foundling hospital, an orphan asylum, and two other benevolent institutions, two churches, two universities, five suppressed monasteries, and five benevolent agricultural

schools, manufactures of earthenware, bricks, staves, mill-stones, carpets, cordage, &c.; flour and oil mills. Carrying trade and other produce to Cadix, and other places, are the chief occupations. The principal articles imported are soap, wine, wool, and cotton, oil, fish, and other necessaries. Pop. 10,554.—(Nelson.)

MEDINACELI. A town, Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 43 m. S. Burgos with a townhouse, granary, primary school for both sexes, a one-story high palace of the Duke of Medinaceli, an hospital for the sick, poor, two universities, a parish church, and some manufactures of hemp and linen fabrics, harness, and ordinary cloths. Pop. 1600.

MEDINET AMU or MEDINET-BANCO. See TAMER.

MEDINET-EL-FAYOUM A town, central Egypt, cap. prov. Fayoum, 55 m. S.W. Cairo. It stands near the mounds marking the site of the ancient Arsinoe or Crocoditopolis, and is a place of some importance, being the residence of the governor, and containing a number of barracks, barracks, and houses. It has manufactures of woollen linen and cotton goods, shawls, carpets, &c. is the entrepot of a considerable trade, and is famous for its rose-water produced from fields of roses in the vicinity. Pop. about 5000.

MEDITERRANEAN SEA (Latin, *Mare Internum*, French, *Mer Méditerranée*, Spanish and Italian, *Mar or Mare Mediterraneo*, German, *Mittelmeer* or *Mitteländisches Meer*) a great inland sea, between lat. 30° 30' and 45° 30' N., and lon. 15° W. and 35° E. about 2500 m. long, breadth, from Venice to the Bay of Sidra, 1200 m. It washes the shores of Europe on the N. and N.W., those of Africa on the S., and those of Asia on the E., and communicates on the W. with the Atlantic Ocean by the Strait of Gibraltar and on the N.E. with the Black Sea, through the Sea of Marmara and the Straits of the Dardanelles, and Constantinople. It is very irregular in shape, and by the projection of the S. part of Italy, and of Cape Bon in Africa, and the interposition of the island of Sicily, is divided, near its centre, into two distinct, and not very unequal portions, an E. and a W. In addition to these, on the other important subdivisions are the Tyrrhenian or Tuscan Sea, between the W. coast of Italy and the islands of Sardinia and Corsica, the Adriatic Sea or Gulf of Venice, between the E. coast of Italy and the W. coast of Turkey in Europe and Dalmatia, the Ionian Sea, between the W. coasts of Turkey in Europe and Greece, and the E. part of Italy and the island of Sicily, the Aegean Sea or Archipelago, between Turkey in Europe and Greece, on the W. and Turkey in Asia on the E. and the Levant, which is usually understood to include the whole sea E. of the island of Crete. The largest gulf, or bay, on the shores of Europe, those of Ligea, Genoa, Tarentum, Lepanto, Koron, Kolokythia, Argos and Salamis, on the shores of Asia, Adramytti, Smyrna, Adalia, and Skanderoun, and on the shores of Africa, Sidra, and Cabes. The most remarkable cape, commencing in the W., and making the circuit of the coast, are those of Gibraltar, Gata, Palos, Mar Spartivento, Lanes, Matapan, Colonna, Athos, Baba, Othello, Amasoor, Bon, and Ceuta. The largest and most important islands are Sicily, interposed, as already noticed, between the two great divisions of the sea, Sardinia, Corsica, and the Balearic Islands in the W. division, and Cyprus, Rhodes, Crete, the Ionian Isles, and Malta, in the E. division. The principal rivers which discharge themselves into the Mediterranean are the Rhodanus, Rhodanus, Po, and Nile, but its communication with the Black Sea entitles it to claim it as part of its basin, and consequently also the great rivers, Dan, Dnieper, Dniester and Dniestr. Between Cape Bon and the Sicilian coast, where the water is shallowest, the depth barely exceeds 50 fathoms; but in almost all other places, particularly at a distance from the shores and islands, is so much increased, that it often gives no soundings. Owing to the very narrow channel which connects the Mediterranean with the main ocean, there is very little tide, though, in some places, as in the Ionian Sea, the Adriatic, on parts of the African coast, &c. a rise of more than 6 ft. sometimes occurs. The general current, entering from the ocean, proceeds E. along Africa, then N. along Syria, and begins to return by proceeding W. along Anadolus. The prevailing winds are the S.E. and S.W. in spring, and the N.E. and N.W. during the rest of the year. They blow either mildly, and with great violence. The most remarkable are the Bura in the Adriatic, the Etesian and Tyrrhenian in the Aegean; and the burning Sirocco,

from the African desert. Water-works are common on the coast of Asia Minor. Active volcanoes exist on the coast of Naples, in the Lipari Islands, Sicily and the Grecian archipelago; and, in Italy, 1881, the remarkable active volcano named *Graben's Island* was shot up from the sea, between Sicily and the African coast, lat. 37° 50' N., lon. 13° 43' 15" E., and again disappeared (see *GRABEN'S ISLAND*). The Mediterranean abounds with fish, and also furnishes the finest coral, sponge, and ambergris.

MEDJIBO, a *tu. Basile*, gov. Fodohk, 70 m. N.E. Katsenik, r. bank Bag. It is surrounded by extensive marshes, and accessible only by a bridge. Pop. 4386.

MEDIL, or *MEDIL*, a *vil. Austria*, Moravia, circle Olmütz, 4 m. from Lititz, with a church. Pop. 1736.

MEDLING or *MEDLING*, a market *tu.* Lower Austria, 9 m. S.W. Vienna. It has a church of the 13th century an ancient townhouse, barracks, and a bathing establishment created over a chalybeate sulphurous spring, which is much resorted to by visitors from Vienna a theatre, and some prize-works. Pop. 8500.

MEDMENTHAM, par Eng. Hants 3420 ac. P. 401.

MEDNOI, or *COTTEZ ISLAND*, Asia Russia, Behring's Sea, 100 m. E. Kamtschatka, and 85 m. E. Behring's Isle, lat. 55° 7' N. lon. 160° E.; length, N.W. by S. 85 m.; breadth, about 11 m.; surrounded by rocky precipices but with two good harbours, into which two small streams fall; much frequented by seals and sea-fowl; few inhabitants.

MEDO, a small *isl.* Brazil, bay of São Marcos, prov. and 4 m. W. Maranhão, covered with verdure but fringed by shoals, on which many vessels have been wrecked.

MEDOO, a *dist. France*, which belonged to the former prov. of Gascony, and is now included in dep. Gironne; Lescarpe was its capital. It gives its name to one of the best of the French clarets.

MEDOMBLEY, a *vil.* and chapelry England, co. and 12 m. N.W. Durham with a chapel and places of worship for Baptists, Methodists, Quakers, and Wesleyans, and several schools. Pop. 756.

MEDSTED, par Eng. Hants 3811 ac. Pop. 482.

MEDVEJII-OZROVA, see DEAD ISLANDS.

MEDVES, a *vil.* Hungary Thither Thelen, co. and 5 m. from Temesvár, on the Theiss with a school. Pop. 1602.

MEDWATER, a river, Basile, which rises in the N. of gov. Basile, and S.W. enters gov. Don Caesaria, and, after a course of about 300 m., joins 1 bank Don, at the town of Ostroverk.

MEDWAY (see *Faga*, a winding course) a river, England, which rises in *co. Sussex*, flows N.E. in a winding course across *co. Kent*, past Tunbridge and Maidstone, to Rochester and Chatham where it becomes a tidal stream of great depth, its reaches forming a safe and commodious harbour for the royal navy. Below Chatham it spreads out into a broad estuary in which are several islands, and joins the Thames at Shoore. The Eden, the Tulse, and the Bault, are its chief affluents. It is navigable to Faversham, 30 m. above Chatham, distant diatance.

MEDYN, or *MEDYN*, a *tu. Basile*, gov. and 87 m. N.W. Kaluga, cap. circle, on the Medynka, with two churches, and some general trade. The French were here defeated by the Russians in 1812. Pop. (1850) 2744.

The circle, well wooded and fertile, departs outside of a superior description. Area, 978 sq. m. Pop. 73 671.

MEDZIBOR, a *vil.* in *France*, gov. Basile, gov. Basile, dist. Wartemburg, with a church, and a trade in cattle, corn, wine and tobacco. Pop. 1843.

MEEDEN, a *vil.* Holland, prov. and 16 m. S.E. Groningen; with a church, a school, a corn and a filling mill. Pop. (1870) 1231.

MEELICK, two parts, Ireland—1. (Galway), 4115 ac. Pop. 1003.—2. (Mayo), 3055 ac. Pop. 3669.

MEELNAGH, par *Irish* Wicklow, 4189 ac. P. 1843.

MEEN (see), a *tu. France*, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 24 m. W. N. W. Rennes with interesting ruins of a monastery, in the court of which Bertrand du Guesclin defeated a party of English. Pop. 1685.

MEENAR, *MENAR*, or *MENAR*, a maritime in Persia, prov. Korassan, on the Persian Gulf, at the mouth of the river of same name, lat. 21° 7' 45" N. lon. 56° 45" E.; in the better part the houses are built of rough stone, connected with

and with tide in the wharves in place of glass. Near it is the fort of Meenah, on elevated ground, on the S. bank of the river. It is of a quadrangular form, flanked by round towers at the corners; has strong walls, and is generally in good condition, and garrisoned by about 100 men.—The river rises in a mountain called Jebel Shama, distant about 80 m. from the town. When the snow melts from the hills, or heavy rain falls, it swells into a large and rapid stream, but, at other times, it is insignificant. It is a source of great fertility to that portion of the district adjoining the sea through which it passes, rendering it so beautiful and so productive as to have obtained for it the name of the Paradise of Persia.

MEENAM or *MENAM*, a *vil.* Persia, prov. and 90 m. W. Korassan, in a mountainous district, lat. 29° 45' N., lon. 54° 55' E.; remarkable for the number of its groves.

MEENGANA, or *MOONGANA*, a *tu.* Punjab, 105 m. S.W. Lahore lat. 31° 17' N. lon. 72° 25' E. where white cotton cloth is manufactured to the extent of 1,800,000 yards annually for the Afghan market.

MEERANA, a *tu.* Saxony, circle and 12 m. N.E. E. Zwickau, with the ruins of an old castle, manufacture of woollen and casimere, several dye-works a silk-works, two mills, and three lineries. Pop. (1840) 7840.

MEERAT, a *tu.* Hindoostan, prov. and 88 m. W. by N. Ajmer, lat. 26° 35' N.; lon. 73° 45' E.

MEERBEKE, a *vil.* and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 21 m. S.E. Ghent with several distilleries, breweries three factories four flour and two oil mills. Pop. 7441.

MEERENDRE, a *vil.* and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 6 m. N.W. Ghent; with some weaving of linen and cotton fabrics. Pop. 2545.

MEERGHUR, a *tu.* W. Hindoostan, princip. and 60 m. E. Bahawalpur lat. 29° 10' N. lon. 72° 22' E. protected by a small brick built fort.

MEERHOUT, a *vil.* and com. Belgium, prov. and 30 m. E. by N. Antwerp, on the Grand Noche. It has two breweries, two distilleries, some oil and corn mills, and manufacture of woollen stuffs, tobacco vinegar, cordage, &c. Pop. 8406.

MEERLE, a *vil.* and com. Belgium, prov. and 23 m. N.E. Antwerp, on the Mark with three breweries and several mills. Pop. 1388.

MEERPOOR—1. A thriving *tu.* Solade, near 1 bank Pishawar, a great bazaar of the Indus, and on the route from Cutch to Hyderabad, lat. 24° 45' N. lon. 68° 20' E. Pop. 10,000.—2. A *vil.* Solade, 10 m. E. Garra. Close to it is Meerdurra, a named city exhibiting many evidences of former population and wealth, lat. 24° 40' N. lon. 67° 45' E.

—3. A *vil.* Solade near bank of the channel of the Bugger, formerly the great W. outlet of the Indus lat. 24° 30' N. lon. 67° 45' E.—4. A *vil.* Solade, 22 m. W. Chitrawar, lat. 25° 34' N. lon. 68° E.—5. A *vil.* Belochistan prov. Cutch Guudera, on the great route from Solade to Ghera and Kandahar, on the Nari lat. 25° 26' N. lon. 67° 55' E.

MEERSEN, a *vil.* Holland, prov. Limburg 4 m. N.E. Maestricht, r. bank Geule with two churches, a synagogue two schools, and two castles. Pop. (agricultural) 1000.

MEERUT, a *tu.* dist. and division, Hindoostan prov. Delhi. The town, 35 m. N.E. Delhi lat. 28° 55' N.; lon. 77° 25' E., on a wide and dry plain, is of considerable extent, and surrounded by a brick wall, the streets are narrow and the houses mean. A small canal or water-course, with a handsome bridge over it, runs through it. The principal buildings are the Mahometan tomb, without the walls, built of red stone and the church, the largest in British India, being capable of containing 3000 persons. At a little distance from the town is a handsome and spacious barracks.—The district is intersected by those of Moradabad Saharapur

Boothmashwar, and Delhi. Area, 3283 sq. m. P. 560 798.

—The division comprises the districts of Saharapur Moradnagar Meerut, Boothmashwar and Aillyghar or Aillyghar. Area, 10 116 sq. m. Pop. 8,384,432.

MEERDEN, par Eng. Herts 1008 ac. Pop. 183.

MEETH, par Eng. Devon 3479 ac. Pop. 383.

MEGALO-KASTRO, a name given to Candia (which see).

MEGALOPOLIS, an anc. city of Greece, Morea, near the sources of the Rouda, 12 m. S.E.E. Tripolitis. It was 6 m. in circumference, but little of it now remains except its vast theatre, which is very perfect.

MEGANISHI [also, *Thakelash*], one of the smaller Indian isls., between St. Maurice and the mainland separated from the latter by a narrow channel, and distant from the latter about 6 m. S. and in lat. 38° 50' N. lon. 20° 45' E.

MEGARA, a vil. Greece, 20 m. W by N Athens, on the isthmus of Corinth, formerly of considerable extent, but now an insignificant place, in a remote state, with about 1070 inhabitants.

MEGASPELION a convent, Greece, Morca, near the Kalavrita, 25 m. S.E. Patras. It is said to be one of the earliest monastic foundations in Greece, and occupies a vast cavern in a steep and almost inaccessible rock, above 800 ft. in height. In front of the cavern is a vast wall, 12 ft. thick, and, on an average, 65 ft. high and within it are a church, with a mosaic pavement, and a fine painting, numerous cells for monks and servants, storerooms, kitchen, &c. The wall is surmounted by five structures, stank, like Swiss cottages upon the cliffs, and presenting a somewhat odd but picturesque appearance. The slope in front of the convent, down to the river in laid-out in terraced gardens, while the bare precipices at the bank are crowned with forests. The Turks, under Ibrahim Pasha, besieged the convent, but were repulsed with a loss of several thousand men, while the besieged had only one man killed and two wounded. The number of monks is from 250 to 300.

MEGEN a tn. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 14 m. N.E. Hertogenbosch near I bank Mass with a church, townhall, Latin gymnasium, two schools, and two convents. Pop. (agricultural) 1040

MEGEVE a vil. and com. France, dep. Haute Savoie, prov. Faucigny 6 m. S. Salanches, with a church a convent, and hospital manufactures of woollens and cottons, and a trade in grain, butter, cheese, and honey. Pop. 800.

MEGNA the name given to the river Brahmaputra throughout the latter part of its course, and by which it is known at its embouchure in the Bay of Bengal.

MEGTER, several places, Hungary particularly.—1 A vil. Hither Danube, co. Neograd with a church. Pop. 1262.—2, (Buda) A vil. Hither Danube, co. Pesth, near the Danube, with a church inhabited chiefly by Germans. Pop. 816.—3, (Jassy) A market tn. Thither Danube, co. and 19 m. N.W. Kasserov, in a fertile district with two churches. Pop. 1722.—4, (Pest) A vil. Hither Danube, co. Pesth, on an island of the Danube above Buda belonging to the family of Batarsky. Pop. 1092.—5 (Tol) A vil. Hither Danube, co. Neutra, with a church, a castle, and a distillery. P. 1992.

MEGYES, two places, Hungary.—1 (Arad) A market tn. Thither Throno co. Honthary, Sla. and near Nagy Banya, with a Protestant and a Greek church. Pop. 1383.—2, (Jassy) A vil. Thither Throno, co. and 11 m. E. Sathmar, with a church. Pop. 2022.

MEHADIA, or **MINDAL**, a market tn. Hungary. Bank 78 m. S.E. Timarova, I bank Bala-Eka, romantically situated at the bottom of a deep and narrow dell. It has an ancient castle, a normal school and thermal baths, which were well known to the Romans under the name of 'Therma Heralia,' and are still the best frequented in Hungary. The waters are sulphureous, and have nine or ten sources. The temperature of the hottest is 121°. A great number of Roman antiquities and inscriptions have been found here. P. 1684.

MEHADIA—A tn. Tunis. See ALMAHADIA.—2, A small tn. Morocco, N.W. coast, I bank, and near the mouth of the Wad Boker, about a mile from the sea, and 80 m. W by S. Fez, lat. 34° 18' N. lon. 6° 24' W. (a). It is walled, has a fort at the angle of the town which faces the entrance of the river; was formerly in the possession of the Portuguese, and a place of some consequence, but has now no trade, inhabitants, chiefly fishermen, subsisting by the sale of shabbel, a fish much resembling salmon, which is caught here in great abundance. Pop. said to be now under 400.

MEHLER, or **MEXA**, a vil. Saxo-Coburg, princip., and 20 m. E. Gotha, near the Gemasbach, with a church, manufactures of cottons, an iron and eight other mills. P. 706.

MEHLBACH, a tn. Prussia, prov. and 89 m. S.W. Koenigsberg, on the W. bank, with a court of justice, a castle, four churches, manufactures of linen, a trade in linen, yarn, wool, cattle, and sw. bark, and other mills. Pop. 3269.

MEHLING or **MUGGER**, a market tn. Upper Bavaria, on the railway from Augsburg to Munich, 6 m. E. Jengel-

statt, near I. bank Danube, here crossed by a bridge. It has a castle, a paper and several other mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1569.

MEHUN-Gua-Yavon (Latin *Magadan* of Aristotle), a tn. France, dep. Cher, on the Yèvre, 10 m. N.W. Bourges. It has a Romanesque church, a red ruinous castle, in which Charles VII. starved himself to death, and manufactures of druggs and pack-shedding. Pop. 3374.

MEI-ONIA, a tn. Persia. See MEYKONIA.
MEIA-CO-SHIMAH, a tn. See MEYKONIA.
MEIA-POUYE, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 60 m. E. Goyas, on the Almas. It has five churches, an hospital, a Latin and a primary school, many distilleries and potteries, and is well situated for trade, lying in the tract along which numerous herds of cattle are driven for São Paulo, and province Minas-Geraes. Near it, millet, mandio, cotton, tobacco, sugar, and barley are grown and some gold mines are worked. Pop. of district, 8000.

MEIDLING (Oster and Unter) a vil. Lower Austria 3 m. S.W. Vienna with a church, several handsome villas, a theatre, barracks, a cotton printfield, and some manufactures of cotton, linen, and leather, but its chief attraction is its fine pharos bell, which are much frequented. Pop. 850.

MEIPOD or **MEPOD** par Wales, Montgomery. P. 1763.

MEIGLE, a vil. and par Scotland, co. and 19 m. N.E. Perth, with a weekly cattle-market and two annual fairs. Area of par, 8000 ac. Pop. 728.

MEILEN a tn. and par Switzerland, cant. and 8 m. S.E.E. Zurich, E. shore of Lake Zurich; with a fine old Gothic church, and several manufacturing establishments, particularly for silk. Pop. 2934.

MEINLEBEG a vil. Germany, Lippe Detmold, half Horn; with a church and well-frequented distilleries and sulphureous springs. Pop. 1044.

MEINERZHAAGEN, a tn. Prussia, Westphalia, gov. and 27 m. S.W. Arnsberg on the Vahne with a church, a paper mill and a blast-furnace. Pop. 2250.

MEININGEN a tn. Germany cap. of Hassen-Malagen, in a narrow valley surrounded by wooded hills, r bank Werra 40 m. S.E.E. Erfurt. The older part of the town is very differently built, but the modern part is both regular and handsome. It has a palace, in which the Duke resides, containing various collections of art and natural history, three churches, one of them containing curious monuments of insight, a gymnasium, military, theatre, barracks, several schools, and benevolent establishments. Neither the trade nor manufactures are of importance though there are 10 annual fairs. Pop. 6205.

MEININGEN (Saxony) See SAXE-MEININGEN.

MEIR, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 31 m. N.E. Antwerp, on the Mark. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, three breweries, two mills, and a trade in wood and bark. Pop. 1663.

MEIRE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 8 m. S.E. Ghent. Linen fabrics, thread, and bricks, are manufactured, and some trade is carried on in fax. P. 3483.

MEIRLEBEE, or **MEIRLEBEE**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. R. Flanders, 3 m. S. Ghent, r bank Scheldt, with three distilleries, several brickworks, a flour, an oil, and two malt mills. Pop. 6298.

MEIRINGEN, or **MEIRINGEN** a tn. and par Switzerland cant. and 59 m. S.E. Bern, r bank Aar, romantically situated in the valley of the same name. In 1703, the Alpbach, a mountain torrent which issues from a narrow gorge immediately behind, covered a large part of the village with rubbish 30 ft. deep, in the course of an hour. Partial protection has been obtained by the erection of a stone dike, 1000 ft. long by 5 ft. thick. A good many of the inhabitants are weavers. Pop. 4135.

MEIRINGEN, a tn. Germany Hesse-Homburg, on the Glan, 30 m. S.W. Mainz. It is walled, has a castle, three churches, a courthouse, grammar-school and two mills. Pop. 2678.

MEISEN, a tn. Saxony, prov. and 14 m. W.N.W. Dresden, I bank Elbe, here crossed by a fine bridge. The position of the town, the loftiness of its houses, and the conspicuous objects presented by several of the public edifices, give it a very striking appearance as a distance, but it is in general very indifferently built, and its streets are narrow and

gloomy. It has a noble Gothic cathedral, of the 16th century, with a lofty spire of open work, and some beautifully-painted glass; the old castle of the Margraves, erected in the 15th century at vast expense, on a precipitous rock above the town, but now degraded into a porcelain factory, at which the finest Dresden china first was, and still continues to be made in the Franzenau church, a large and magnificent edifice, used as the custom-house the town or *Franzenau*, and several other churches the townhouse, cloth-hall and the *Affmann*, a large and richly-endowed school or college, with several valuable collections. One of the most interesting sights in the town is the porcelain factory, already mentioned, and first established by one *Böttcher*, an alchemist, who, after wasting the gold of his patron *Augustus I*, king of Poland and elector of Saxony, in a vain search of the philosopher's stone, at last more than compensated him by an accidental discovery of the art of making china. This is now the great staple of the place, employing about 550 persons, but there are also manufactures of worsted, tobacco, leather, playing-cards, penicils &c. There are also several sugar-refineries, dye-works, and printing-establishments, at which the art of illuminating and embellishing books is carried to high perfection. The trade, particularly in wine and porcelain, is considerable. *Mausen* is the see of an archbishop, the seat of several courts and public offices, and possesses, in addition to the *Affmann* mentioned above, a school of design and some other educational establishments. The two elder *Schlegels*, and *Adamson* the celebrated homoeopath, were born here. Pop. (1849) 6914.

MEKLENBURG (or *Mecklenburg*) **SCHWERIN** a grand duchy, Europe. 13th state German Confederation. bounded N by the Baltic Sea, W principally of Rostock, belonging to Meklenburg-Strelitz. S.W. Hanover. S. Prussia, and E. Prussia and Meklenburg-Strelitz lat. 53° 7' to 54° 15' N lon. 10° 40' to 12° 10' E. area, 8648 sq. mi. capital Schwerin. The surface is generally flat, the only exception being a ridge of low hills, which forms the watershed between the basins of the Elbe and the Baltic, the former receiving the drainings of the S. and W. chiefly by the Elbe and its tributaries, and the latter that of the N. by the *Trave*, *Stoppnitz*, *Warnow*, *Recknitz*, and *Penne*. The sea-coast is low but much indented by several bays, of which the largest is that of *Wismar*. The most extensive lakes are those of *Muritz*, area, 39 sq. mi. and *Schwerin*, which lies in a hollow, surrounded by a chain of gentle heights. Smaller lakes are very numerous, and, indeed, form one of the characteristic features of the country. The climate is mild, and the soil is generally fertile, and produces corn in such abundance as to leave a large surplus for export. After corn the principal crops are pease, beans, potatoes, and turneps. The rearing of stock attracts considerable attention and the breeds have, in recent times, been much improved. Both horses and cattle are largely exported and wool has become one of the most important sources of revenue. Woods, once extensive, have been very much diminished, and a serious want of timber begins to be felt. Minerals are of no consequence, and manufactures have not made much progress. The trade, confined almost entirely to agricultural produce and greatly facilitated by the proximity both of the Elbe and the Baltic, is extensive. Every one may carry on the business of distiller free from tax of any kind, and the consequence is that the distillation of spirits from grain is carried on to an extent seldom equalled even in Germany and the taste for ardent spirits, particularly among the peasantry is far too prevalent. The Government, which is a limited monarchy, is intimately connected with that of Meklenburg-Strelitz. Each duchy has its separate states, but both bodies annually meet together and have power to make common laws, and impose common taxes, for the whole of Meklenburg. Meklenburg-Schwerin is divided into six districts—*Strelitz* of Meklenburg or duchy of Schwerin, town and district of Rostock, domain of scattered counties, principally of Schwerin, and lordship of *Wismar*. Pop. (1857) 548,765.

MEKLENBURG (or *Mecklenburg*) **STRELITZ** a grand duchy Europe, intimately connected with the above 90th state, German Confederation; capital, *Neu-Strelitz*. It consists of two larger and several smaller districts the former separated by the interposition of Meklenburg-Schwerin, and the latter existing in separate patches. The two larger districts are the circle or lordship of *Burgard*, on the E. of *Mek*

lenburg-Schwerin, and enclosed on every other side by *Prussia*; and the principality of *Rostock*, at the opposite extremity of Meklenburg-Schwerin, and bounded on the N. by the Baltic, and on the W. by the territory of *Lithuania*, and duchy of *Lausenburg*. The whole area is estimated at 752 sq. mi. The physical features of this duchy are the very same as those of Meklenburg-Schwerin above described, but accordingly reference is made. In union with that duchy, it has a fourteenth vote in the plenum of the Confederation. Pop. (1851) 99,623.

MEKON, *MEKON KONG*, or *CANDORA* river, a large river of S.E. Asia. It is supposed to rise in Tibet, about lat. 28° 30' N., lon. 98° 30' E. whence, under the name of *Len-teen king*, it flows N.E. across the Chinese prov. of *Yunnan* takes the name of *Kion* long traverses, still in a S.E. direction, the territory of *Laos*, in its whole extent, assuming now the name of *Mekon*, leaving *Laos*, it still holds on in a S.E. course, interspersed *Cambodia*, regarding the portion belonging to *Annam* from that conquered by *Siam*, and falls into the *Chin Sea* by two main streams called *Japanese* and *Onogawa* rivers, and numerous small branches, the most S. of which is in about lat. 9° 30' N. lon. 106° 30' E.

MEKRAK, or *MOCKRA* a large maritime prov. *Baluchistan*, comprising upwards of three-fourths of the entire coast line of that territory, having *Afghanistan* and prov. *Kakhetia* and *Saravani* N., *Baskard* W., *Jalavand* and *J. B.*, and the Indian Ocean S., about 600 mi. E. to W. and *Rup.* in breadth, N. to S. but almost entirely unknown. The whole coast is one vast arid and sterile waste, with high mountains rising at the back, wholly destitute of both trees and vegetation. The N.W. portion of the province is traversed by considerable mountain ranges, which rise to the N. into the elevated tract known by the name of *Kohistan*. The two more remarkable ranges of *Mekra* extend E. and W. and in some degree parallel to each other. During rainy weather numerous torrents flowing N. to S., discharge themselves into the sea. Their channels are broad and deep on the coast, but narrow and intricate in the mountains. In the wet season they swell into terrific torrents when the rain ceases, however a few hours are sufficient to run off their waters. In the hot season the heat is extreme, and in August, the hot winds destroy all vegetation. A little grain is cultivated here and there, and the date-palm thrives well but the chief dependence of the inhabitants is on their sheep, goats and camels. Fish abound on the coasts. The exports, small in quantity, consist of wool, fat, hides, butter, dates, the imports of raw cotton, coarse cotton cloths, iron, and sugar. The inhabitants, with exception of those on the coast, are a weakly race of men, addicted to intemperance and all sorts of excesses. The women are represented as extremely ugly and of dissolute habits. Pop. estimated at 200,000.

MELI, a vil. and par. *Austria* Italy gov. and 44 mi. N.W. Venice, near the confluence of the *Adige* and *Pave*; with a court of justice several public offices, a parish church, and two oratories. Pop. 9300.

MELADIA an isl. *Austria*, in the *Adriatic*, off the coast of *Dalmatia* 15 mi. W. N. W. *Zara*. Marble and fine petrifactions are found on it and it has a few inhabitants, who live by fishing.

MELAKURI, or *MALACORRE* a to. W. *Africa*, cap. of an independent territory on a river of same name, about 69 mi. N. N. W. *Free Town* *Sierra Leone*. It stands at the highest point to which the *Melakuri* is navigable, occupying a picturesque site on the sloping banks of a large basin formed by the confluence of the *Melakuri* and *Mawetta*, and the obstruction of their channel by several rocky islands. It consists of four distinct portions, two on the b. and two on the N. side of the basin, but so connected as to appear at a distance one continued town. The houses consisting generally of one circular room, with two or three small sleeping chambers under the projecting roof, are built in alternate courses of sun baked bricks and well-tempered clay. Others of an inferior description, are made of wattle-work, coated with clay, and plastered with mud. The only public buildings are four very rudely constructed mosques, and throughout the town marks of decay are visible, deserted houses and ruined gateways meeting the eye at every step. The prosperity once enjoyed was owing to the trade in slaves and in timber. The latter branch has suffered much from the improvidence of the negroes; who,

having felled all the timber near the town, now chiefly derive their subsistence from the export of rice to Sierra Leone. There is also some trade in cattle, hides, wax, gum, and cocoa and kola nuts. Pop. in about 1000; territory about 80,000.

MELASSO (anc. *Melase*) a town in Asia Minor in S.W. of the Taurus, 80 m. N.E. of Bozdra. It is of considerable size, but the houses are generally mean. It contained at one time a great number of temples, and still exhibits numerous remains of antiquity.

MELAZZO a town and com. Italy, Piedmont, prov. Alessandria, prov. and about 8 m. S. Acqui, with a church, an old castle, on an isolated height; a public school and quarries of building stone. Pop. 1588.

MELAZZO or Melazzo (anc. *Melase*) a seaport in Sicily, prov. and 24 m. W. Messina, on an elevated promontory which projects into a bay of same name. It is surrounded by strong fortifications, has some handsome houses, several churches and convents, barracks, an hospital, a harbour with ample depth of water; a valuable rumy fishery and a trade chiefly in wine, oil, and silk. In the Bay of Melazzo the ancient *Insularis* was, several naval battles have been fought. Pop. 9700.

MELBOURNE.—A market in and par. England in the Anglo-Norman style. Baptist, Wesleyan, Independent, and Swedenborgian churches, two schools and a mechanics institution. Area of par. 3200 ac. Pop. 2690.—2, A par. Eng. Cambridge 4084 ac. Pop. 1031.

MELBOURNE a town in Australia, cap. Victoria, on the Yarra Yarra river crossed by a handsome bridge near its mouth, in Port Phillip, 410 m. S.W. Sydney. Lat. S. 46° 36' S., lon. 144° 57' 49' E. It extends for 2 m. along

half of the houses are built of stone and brick, and some are now allowed to be constructed of wood. Many of the houses have fine gardens attached. Several of both the public and private edifices are very handsome. Amongst the former are the Union Bank of Australia, the mechanics institution, the R. Catholic chapel, the new government offices, and the courthouses. The mill is a large but gloomy structure, built of dark ferruginous sandstone. Inns and houses of accommodation and well-stocked shops, are numerous. A botanical garden was commenced in 1846, on a grant from the legislature of £500, with a prospective annual allowance of about half that sum. The garden is prettily situated on the E. bank of the Yarra, about 1 m. S. from the town, but, as yet, has comparatively few plants.

Besides the R. Catholic chapel above spoken of, there are places of worship belonging to the 1. relevant Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Independent, and Baptist, and Quakers meeting-houses, and Jews synagogues. Sunday and day schools are attached to the English, Scotch, and R. Catholic churches, and there are besides, several private seminaries for the education of youth and a number of religious and benevolent societies. Four newspapers are published here. The town is amply supplied with water from the Yarra, which above the falls close to the town, is not reached by the tide, and the markets are abundantly furnished. In consequence, however, of the immense influx of emigrants attracted by the recently discovered gold-fields, prices have become very exorbitant, and neither the most ordinary services, nor the most common necessaries, can be obtained without an expenditure which, to those possessed of fixed and moderate incomes is almost ruinous. Hence in June, 1852, masons and house-carpenters refusing to work for £1 a day, all public buildings and other houses in progress, except temporary shops and lodgings, were stopped, jackboots for the diggings were charged 27, ordinary boots £4 a pair of shoes £3. Moderately good cart horses were previously offered at from £10 to £15, were not to be had for less than £20, and pistols and revolvers, which from the state of society had become indispensable could only be obtained at the most extravagant rates. The smallest lodgings cost £3 per week and sufficient houses of four or five unfurnished rooms, from £250 to £240 a year. The gold-falls, to which this sudden revolution in prices and the state of society is attributable, are situated chiefly at Mount Alexander 70 m. N.W. and Ballarat, 60 m. W. W. and more recently at Ovens 180 m. N.E. Melbourne, but extend over a vast tract of country. In an address to the Crown, by the legislative council Sept. 1852, the weekly yield of gold at the Victoria diggings, calculated on the previous three months, was stated at 80 000 oz. giving at the rate of 70s per oz. a gross annual value of £14,000,000. By far the larger proportion of the gold yielded by the Victoria diggings finds its way to Melbourne, by government or by private escort or in the hands of individual diggers, still, a not inconsiderable amount is carried off, by escort, direct to Adelaide, in S. Australia. The total yield of these diggings to the end of December 1852, has been estimated at about 4 000 000 ounces which at 70s per oz. gives a value of £14,000 000 sterling. The number of diggers employed is supposed (in January 1853) to exceed 100,000. Melbourne, in respect to the means of communication is not very favourably situated. The Yarra Yarra is very narrow has only depth enough to float small vessels, and, close above the town, is interrupted by falls, the proper harbour, accordingly, is at the mouth of the river in Hobson's Bay, Port Phillip, and though only 2 m. distant by land, is 7 m. to 8 m. by river. Allowing for some difficulty of entrance from the narrow channel communicating between Point Nepean and Lemnath, and the shoals which line its sides, it is scarcely possible to conceive a safer entrance, or a more sheltered and easily navigable bay than



the river having a breadth of 1 m. The principal part of the town is laid out in a low fertile valley, while the extreme ends are carried over two picturesque eminences. The streets are broad and regular, all running at right angles to each other but contain numerous quays, where houses have not yet been built, and, owing to the want of pavement, become almost impassable, in wet weather, from mud. More than

by falls, the proper harbour, accordingly, is at the mouth of the river in Hobson's Bay, Port Phillip, and though only 2 m. distant by land, is 7 m. to 8 m. by river. Allowing for some difficulty of entrance from the narrow channel communicating between Point Nepean and Lemnath, and the shoals which line its sides, it is scarcely possible to conceive a safer entrance, or a more sheltered and easily navigable bay than

Port Phillip, which forms a basin of from 60 m. to 70 m. in diameter. In many central places, the depth varies from 12 to 15 fathoms, and, even near the shore, is generally from 5 to 7 fathoms. At Williamstown, where vessels for Melbourne generally anchor, it is 5 fathoms, and in Geelong Bay the other most frequented anchorage, the depth varies from 2 to 7 fathoms. Melbourne is incorporated and has a mayor, aldermen, and councillors. The assessed annual value of the town is about £70,000. Melbourne was founded by Sir Richard Bourke May 19 1837. Pop. (February 1862), 25,000, but now (1865), estimated at not less than 50,000. —(Wells' *Australian Gazetteer*, Melbourne Argus January 1863, &c.) See SUPPLEMENT.

MELBOURKE, a maritime co., W. Australia, about 50 m. in length from E. to W., its breadth not yet defined. In its N.E. parts is a range of high mountainous lands the S.E. is intersected by the river Moore.

MELBURY, four par., England, Dorset. — (Abbot, 2276 ss. P. 434 — 2, 1837 ss. P. 157 — 3, *Devon* 1198 ss. P. 284 — 1, (Brough) 1094 ss. P. 55.

MELCEBOURNE, par. Eng. Bedford, 2574 ss. P. 290.

MELCHTHAL, a valley, Switzerland, in the S. of cant. Unterwalden, about 6 m. long, N. S. and little more than 2 m. wide. It is enclosed by lofty mountains, 6000 to 8000 ft. above the sea. It is watered by the Melch, which discharges the waters of the lake of that name into the A.A. Iron was once worked and smelted here, and there is still a marble quarry. The cheese made is of excellent quality. Among the natives of the valley was Arnold an der Halden, one of the four heroic mountaineers who met at Grütli, in 1307, and swore to liberate their country from Austrian oppression.

MELCOMB, two par., Eng. Dorset. — (Horey) 2181 ss. P. 181 — 2, (Bapth) 1849 ss. P. 5273.

MELCOMBE REGIS co. of the Wymondham, a vil and par. Norway 85 m. S.S.W. Trondhjem, a bank Orkel. It has copper works. Pop. 4280.

MELDEN, a vil and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, r. bank Scheldt 18 m. S.S.W. Ghent. It has a trade in linen, cattle, and agricultural produce. Pop. 1573.

MELDRETH, a vil and com. Belgium, prov. F. Flanders, on the Moinebeck 18 m. E. Ghent. It has several manufactures of linen, several breweries, an oil and three flour mills, and a trade in flax. Pop. 1904.

MELDOL, a, in Italy, deling, and 7 m. S. Forli r. bank Reno. It has an important annual fair which lasts from 1st to 25th August. Pop. 2420.

MELDON, par. Eng. Northumberland 998 ss. P. 144. MELDORF, a vil Denmark, Holstein 54 m. N.W. Hamburg, cap. of the S. Denmark, in a barren sandy tract. It has several public offices, a grammar-school, several benevolent institutions, and some trade in corn, for which there is a weekly market. The chief employments are weaving and agriculture. Pop. 8100.

MELDRETH, par. Eng. Cambridge 2080 ss. P. 778.

MELDRUM (Old), a market tn. and par. Scotland, co. and 16 m. N.W. Aberdeen on the road to Banff with a handsome town-hall surrounded by a square, a brewery and distillery several corn-mills, and a considerable manufacture of cotton goods. Pop. tn., 1102. Area of par., 7474 a. Pop. 3929.

MELLA, a vil and com. Italy Piedmont, div. Genes 2 m. from Voltri, among lofty rocks. It has a church and a palace, several paper-mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 2495.

MELEDA, or MELPRA, in Isl. Austria, Dalmatia, circled and 19 m. W.W. Ragusa, opposite to the peninsula of Radoconello, from which it is separated by a channel about 5 m. wide; greatest length, N.N.W. to S.S.E., 33 m.; mean breadth, not more than 2 m. Its coast-line is considerably indented, and furnishes several commodious harbours, but is partly lined by high and steep, particularly towards the W. extremity. The interior is traversed by lofty hills, generally of a barren and arid appearance, and intersected by numerous valleys, which, though not carefully cultivated, are fertile, and produce corn and maize vegetables, wine, oil, and fruit; and the pastures feed great numbers of sheep and goats. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of silk worms and bees. There are several remarkable subterranean grottoes, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Radoconello, the largest vil

lage of the island. The harbour of Palama, on the W. side, is considered the best on the Dalmatian coast. Some persons, misled by similarity of name, and the mention of Adria in Paul's voyage, have erroneously supposed this to be the island on which he was shipwrecked. Pop. 900.

MELEGNANO, a tn. Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 10 m. S.E. Milan, near 1 bank Lambro, here crossed by a bridge. It is a large and handsome place; has a court of justice, several public offices, three churches, and a trade in silk, rice, wax, and dairy produce. In 1279 a peace was concluded here between the Gualdi and the Ghibellini, and in 1515 Francis I. here defeated the Imperialists. Pop. tn. and com., 7000.

MELEVOCZE, a vil Hungary Thlither Thlith, co. Torontal, 29 m. N.E. Enyorvarden. It has a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 4515.

MEIFI (anc. *Aufidus*) a tn. Naples prov. Basilicata, cap. dist., on a lofty volcanic height, 75 m. S.E. E. Naples. It is surrounded by walls in a very dilapidated state, and defended by an old castle, in the form of a hubcap, and has a beautiful cathedral, several convents, and some trade in excellent wine. In August, 1851 an earthquake destroyed 163 edifices and damaged other 278. Among those destroyed were five monasteries, and seven churches, including the cathedral. Many hundreds of the inhabitants were entombed in the ruins. Pop. about 8000.

MYLFORD (Lowe), a vil and par., England, co. Suffolk, 18 m. W. by N. Ipswich, on a branch of the River with a large annual cattle fair. Area of par. 5185 ss. Pop. 2387. MELLAGOPO — 1 a tn. Friesland prov. Mido, 40 m. S.E. Vianen. It is the most westerly town in the kingdom, and a place of some strength, being both walled and defended by a citadel. It has an hospital, an almshouse, and a trade in mutton and hams. Pop. 650 — 2 a tn. Brazil prov. and 180 m. S.W. Para, W. shore of Lake Amapa and on the river of this name which, passing the town, falls into the Tappary 10 m. below. It has a church, and a considerable trade in timber. Pop. 4000.

MELGAR in Pinar del Rio, a vil. Spain, prov. and 24 m. W. Burgos 1. bank Tago. It is a capital of the houses, in the story streets in general broad and straight and all paved and clean. It has a courthouse, a prison, a granary two primary schools, a Latin grammar-school, and a spacious and handsome church. manufactures of implements of husbandry, hats and shoes, five tanneries, a dye-works, a tanning and three flour mills. Pop. 2116.

MELGIG, a salt lake or marsh, Algeria, lat. 33° 56' N., lon. 7° 5' E. about 30 m. long by 20 m. broad. It receives the Adjoudj from the N.W. and a small stream from the E.W.

MELIANA, a vil Spain, prov. and about 8 m. from Valencia, at a short distance from the sea. It has a parish church, primary school, a school, a prison, and a trade in fruit and agricultural produce. Pop. 1058.

MELDEN, par. Wales, Flint, 4779 ss. P. 1200.

MELIKUT, a vil Hungary circled Hither Danube, co. Bacs, 110 m. S. by E. Pesth, in a fertile wheat district, with a church. Pop. 4533.

MILLULA, a fortified place belonging to Spain, empire of Morocco on the Mediterranean, 185 m. E. by S. Conza; lat. 35° 18' 18" N., lon. 2° 58' W. (h). It occupies a peninsula, united to the continent by a rocky isthmus, 121 yards long, 95 yards broad, and 35 yards in height, above the sea-level, and covers a space of 500 yards in diameter. It is defended by about 150 cannon, and has three lines of fortification. The magazines are large and bomb-proof and capable of containing munitions and provisions for 10,000 men for a year and the place is well supplied with water. The streets are irregular but clean, and the houses are in rather a dilapidated condition. The town having been seriously damaged in 1848 by a dreadful earthquake, accompanied by a hurricane, which overthrew part of the walls and many edifices. Among the buildings which escaped, or were slightly injured, are the parish church, the school of engineers, one of the barracks, the watch-tower, the house of the commandant of engineers, and the royal hospital. There are two landing-places, protected by batteries.

MELIN, a vil and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant 31 m. S.E.E. Brussels. It has quarries of white stone, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1658.

MELINDA, a resort in E. Africa, coast of Zanzibar lat. 7° 04' N. lon. 41° 5' E. It is large and handsome, the houses built of stone; has numerous mosques, but its churches and other buildings, erected by the Portuguese, who possessed it for some time, are now in ruins. The anchorage is at a considerable distance, and the coast shallow and beset with rocks and shelves. A very considerable trade is carried on by caravan with the interior and by sea with the Red Sea, Persia and the N parts of India. The exports consist of ivory, gold copper, wax, and drugs, in exchange for silk, cottons, linen cloths, and European commodities. Vasco da Gama visited Melinda in April 13, 1498, where he was kindly received, and furnished with pilots to proceed to India.

MELINB, par Waltes Pembrake 4233 ac Pop 474

MELITA an Is. Malta. See MALTA

MELIK a vil Austria. See MORZ.

MELKSHAM, a market in and par England, co. Wilts on the Aveon and the Great Western Railway 26 m N W Salisbury. It consists of the town proper and of a suburb, communicating with it by a handsome bridge of four arches, and has one principal street, nearly 1 m in length, well built, lighted, and paved a spacious cruciform church with a tower placed of worship for the Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, and Quakers national and British schools, a townhouse, in the Grecian style manufactures of broad-cloth and kersey mers, extensive corn-mills, and some trade in leather and milk. In the vicinity are mineral springs, over which common twelve baths have been erected. Pop 1067 Area of par 12,572 ac. Pop 6073

MELLA a river, Italy Lombardy which rises about 6 m N P Bovegno prov. Brescia flows circuitously E passing near Brescia, and joins I bank Oglio, 12 m N E Cremona total course, about 50 m.

MELIARA a market in Italy Tassella, prov. Palermo. I bank Po, about 20 m from Hovigo with a church, a courthouse, and two castles. Pop 2333

MELLE—1 (Latin *Mellum*) a tn. France, dep. Deux Sevres, 10 m S.E. Moir. It is partly built on a manufacture of serge and coarse woollen-stuffs, tanneries, and a paper mill, and carries on a considerable trade in corn, clover-seed wool, cattle and mules. The last considered the finest animals of their kind in Europe. Pop 2473.—2 A vil. and com. Belgium prov. E Flanders 4 m S.E. Ghent, r bank Scheidt Agriculture, weaving and trading in tiles, bricks, iron, &c., form the chief occupations. J. Pop. 2095.—3 A vil Hanover circle and 15 m E.S. Osnabrück on the Elbe with a church, a posthouse, a bleachfield, and a brewery. It was fortified in 1443, and burnt down in 1720. Pop. 1487.—4 A vil and com. Hannover, Silesia, dep. Cassel prov. and 12 m S.W. Salzwitz with two churches, an elementary school, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 3043

MELLETT a vil and com. Belgium prov. Namur, 27 m E. Mons with manufactures of chertsey tile-works, hucklines, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1159

MELLIHA a tn. in the Algerian Sahara dist. and I bank Wady Makh, 3 m S. Gardsia. It is walled defended by two towers, and entered by three gates. It is the holy town of the children of Makh and has three mosques. Pop. about 1300

MELLING a vil Austria, Styria, circle and 1 m. from Marburg, with a church and a mill. Pop. 1190

MELLING par Eng. Lancashire 22,474 ac. P 2364

MELLING N, a vil and par Switzerland can Aargau, 11 m E.N. E. Aarau I bank Rhodan, here crossed by a hand some covered bridge. It has some transit trade but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, including that of the vine. Pop 685

MELLION (Str. par Eng. Cornwall 1865 ac. P 324

MELLIS par Eng. Suffolk 1844 ac. Pop 610

MELLING (Str. par Eng. Wiltshire 1874 ac. P 637

MELLOR, a vil and chapelry, England co. Derby, 22 m W. Sheffield, with a chapel place of worship for Independents and Wesleyans, a school, and extensive cotton-works affording employment to most of the inhabitants. Pop 1777

MELLNIGHTAID a tn. Bavaria circle Upper Franconia, 46 m N.W. Bamberg, with two churches, an hospital and posthouse manufactures of hosiery a bell-foundry, tile-works hucklines a worsted and several other mills. P 1810

MELLA par Eng. Somerset 8611 ac. Pop 1180

MELMABY par Eng. Cumberland 4490 ac. P 323

MELNIE, a tn. Bohemia, circle Brunau, 18 m N by E. Praga, r bank Elbe, with a deanery church of the 12th century an old castle, and a townhouse. An excellent wine is made in the neighbourhood. Pop. (agricultural), 1873.

MELORIA [anc. *Mosura*] an extensive sheet and small id. in front of the roads, and about 8 m W. Laghoro 6 m long N by S. and rather more than 1 m. broad. In 1284, the Saracens here defeated the 23rd and a naval engagement.

MELRES, a tn. and par Portugal prov. Douro, 12 m E. Oporto, r bank Douro. Pop. 1376.

MELROSE, a tn. and par Scotland co. Roxburgh pleasantly situated on the r bank Tweed at the foot of the Eldon Hills, 30 m S. by E. Edinburgh, on the Hawick railway. It is upon the whole well built, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. It has an Established and a Free church, a Congregational and a neat Episcopal chapel and several schools. But the great object of interest at Melrose is its celebrated abbey the finest specimen of Gothic architecture and Gothic sculpture in Scotland. It was founded, in 1226, by King Robert Bruce and finished, in the perpendicular Gothic or decorated English style, in the reign of James IV. Abbotsford the residence, and Dryburgh abbey, the burial place of Sir Walter Scott, are within a few miles of Melrose the former W. the latter S.E. Pop 966 Area of par 40 sq m. Pop (1851), 7865—(Local Correspondent)

MELS, a tn. and par Switzerland, can. and 27 m S. St. Gall r bank Rhodan. It was almost destroyed by fire in 1707. It is well built of stone, has a handsome church, an important manufactory of fire-arms, and a glass-house. Iron is both mined and smelted in the neighbourhood, and the millstones and oven-sole of the district have long been famous. On a neighbouring hill stands the old castle of Nulberg. P 8339

MELSELE a vil and com. Belgium, prov. Flanders, 27 m N.E. by E. Ghent with two breweries, a dye-works, and several flour-mills. Pop. 2147

MELSONBY, par Eng York (N Riding), 2869 ac. Pop. 669

MELSHUNTON a tn. Fiesco-Cassel prov. Nieder Hessen on the Felds, 13 m S.W. E. Cassel. It is walled has four gates a castle, church, and hospital manufactures of cloth, numerous tanneries, a worsted and other mills, a tile-works and some trade in wood and linen. Pop. 4020

MELTHAM MITHA, a vil England co. York (W Riding), 6 m S.W. by S. Huddersfield with a church, school, and extensive cotton and silk mills employing nearly 3750 persons.

MELTON six pars Eng.—1 Norfolk 1420 ac. Pop 1099.—2, (Wantside) Norfolk, 2710 ac. Pop 108.—3 (Holk) 1464 ac. Pop 105.—4 (Magna) Norfolk, 2483 ac. Pop. 933.—5 (Pars) Norfolk 671 ac. Pop 379.—6 (Low) Lincoln 1755 ac. Pop. 159

MELTON-MOWBRAY a market tn. and par England co. and 14 m N.E. Leicester on the Syston and Peterborough branch of the Midland Counties railway, r bank Eye or Wreak here navigable, and crossed by two bridges. It consists of two principal streets; the houses of which are almost all of brick, and of the most part, substantially built, and has a lofty and spacious cruciform parish church, with a beautiful porch and tower place of worship for the Independents, Wesleyans, and H. Catholics, several schools and almshouses, a considerable trade in pork pie and more especially in Stilton cheese, which has here its central locality a weekly market, and six annual fairs. The only manufactures, of any consequence, are bobbin lace and worsted hosiery. The prosperity of Melton-Mowbray is greatly owing to its being the seat of the Melton Hunt, which has its meeting here for the five months commencing with November, and attracts the sporting world in such numbers, that stabling for about 800 horses has been provided and the surrounding country is partitioned with hunting stables. In 1644, during the civil war the royalists, after a severe action here, defeated a body of parliamentary troops of about 2000 men. William de Melton, archbishop and chancellor of England under Edward III. was a native of Melton-Mowbray. Area, 10 266 ac. P 4060

MELUN (Latin, *Melodunum*), a tn. France, dep. dep. Seine-et-Marne, 27 m S.E. Paris, on both banks of the Seine, and partly on an island in it, communicating with the opposite banks by two bridges. It is regularly and tolerably well built, and gains much in appearance by six handsome quays and six promenades. It contains a large and regular square, an old

collegiate church of mixed architecture partly in the ogival style, built on the island *palais-de-papier* there, and the convent of St. Angela, and a central house of Antonian for five departments. On the W part of the island are the ruins of the old castle of Melun, and an old tower which tradition attributes to Julius Cæsar. The manufactures consist of woollen cloths and other woollen stuffs, printed cottons, and calicoes. There are also tanneries and cotton-mills. The trade is in corn, flour, cheese, wool, and cattle. Melun possesses a court of first resort and a communal college. The French king, Philip Augustus, was born in its castle. Pop. 11822, 7427.

MELVERLEY, par Eng. Salop 1418 ac. Pop. 542. **MELVILLE ISLAND**—1 A large Isl. Australia, N coast, lat. 11 to 12 S, and lon 180° 20' and 181° 34' E. separated from Bathurst Island by Apsey Strait, and distant from the mainland about 15 m. Area, about 1800 sq m. The N and W coasts are low covered by dense woods of mangroves, and intersected by swamps. In the centre it rises from 120 to 200 ft. Streams of water are scarce. The upper soil is of inferior quality, but the subsoil, to the depth of 2½ ft., is a brown mould of a spontaneous character. The surface of the elevated ground is covered with small thinning masses of ironstones, having a metallic lustre. Vegetation is luxuriant. Among the forest-trees, several species of eucalyptus are most abundant. The cabbage-tree is common and ginger grows wild. The fauna is identical with that of Australia. Alligators abound in Apsey Strait, and turtles are found at some places on the coast. The natives though resembling those of Australia, are more athletic, active and enterprising but extremely shy and cannot be prevailed upon to hold intercourse with Europeans. 2 An uninhabited Isl. Pacific. Low Archipelago lat. 17° 35' S, lon 149° 41' W (a). It is very low and encloses a lagoon communicating with the sea by a very small boat passage. Some mother-of-pearl is obtained here.—3, A large uninhabited Isl. Arctic Ocean, lat. (Winter Harbour) 74° 47' 12 N lon 110° 48' 15 W (a). The shores consist of steep rocks, while the interior is occupied by mountains, always covered with snow. Captain Parry wintered here in 1819-20, and, in 1851, its S. and S. W. shores were explored by Lieut. M. Clintock and its S.E. by Mr. Bradford, in search of Sir J. Franklin.

MELZO, in Austria. Italy, prov. and 10 m. E Milan, in a fertile plain. It is well built, and has an hospital, and manufactures of linen and fustian. Pop. 3028.

MELHIKO v. Hl. Spain, Extremadura, prov. and 37 m W N W Cáceres. Its houses are almost all of one story, and it has two squares a townhouse, prison, primary school, and church. Pop. (chiefly agricultural), 2803.

MELMURY par Eng. Devon 4089 ac. Pop. 763.

MHAMEL, a town and seaport, Prussia, gov. Königsberg, cap. circle, at the N end of the Kurische-Nähe, where the Drüge falls into the Baltic, 72 m. N E Königsberg; lat. 55° 43' 42" N lon. 21° 8' 12" E (a). It is defended by a citadel, consisting of four bastions, with ravelins and half moons, and is divided into three quarters—the old, the new and Frederick's town, with three suburbs. It is the seat of an admiralty and several provincial courts, and contains three Lutheran churches, a R. Catholic chapel, a synagogue, exchange, theatre, hospital, infirmary, a superior town school a school for navigation an industrial school and house of refuge for neglected children. Its manufactures consist of woollen and silk cloth, cotton, soap, &c. but the great source of its prosperity is its trade, which is very extensive, and consists chiefly of timber, corn, flax, hemp, potash, lard, and colonial produce. The exports and imports were, in value, as follows—

Years.	Exports.	Imports.
1843	475,421	175,471
1846	869,538	600,618
1849	280,809	481,088
1850	1,070,802	444,018

The harbour is large and safe, and has a depth of water from 14 to 17 fathoms. It is provided with a good dock, and a good light-house, which stands on the N E side, 98 ft. above the sea, and may be seen 50 m. off. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent. Pop. (1846), 9906.—The **QUECLA**, the most N. of Prussia, consists of a long, narrow str. bounded N and E. by Russia, S. gov. Gumbinnen, and W

the Baltic sea, 186 geo. by m., exclusive of water. Adding the Kurische-Nähe, the whole area is 512 geo. sq m. A great part of it is covered by heath and forest. Only a small portion is fitted for the plough. Almost all the inhabitants are engaged in commercial employments or in fishing, including in the latter amber fishing. Pop. 46,078.

MEMMINGEN a town Bavaria, circle Swabia, on the Aach, 41 m. S W Augsburg. It is walled has six churches and chapels, a handsome townhouse, grammar and industrial schools, an ordinary and an orphan hospital and an infirmary; manufactures of shirtings, cotton, wax-cloth, taffety ribbons, and lace, and a copper two iron, and numerous other mills; a foundry partly for casting bells a blacksmith and glue-work and a good trade in the above articles, and in corn and hops. Pop. 6876.

MEMPHIS, a v. l., U States, Tennessee, on a high bluff 1 bank Mississippi, immediately below the mouth of the Wolf or Loosahatchie, 205 m W by S. Nashville. It is regularly laid-out, has four churches, an academy, and a considerable trade. Pop. 8300.

MEMPHIS (Coptic *Memf*, *Memf*, and *Memf*) an ancient Egypt, on the bank of the Nile about 10 m. S. Cairo. It is said to have been built by Memus, the first king of Egypt and in the time of Abulbela, about 1842 its remains were very extensive but little deserving of notice now exists, except a large colossus of Rameses, which is remarkable for the beautiful expression of the face, and, though now prostrate, must, when erect, have measured 43 ft. 8 inches exclusive of pedestal.

MEMPHREMAGOG, a lake, N America, partly in Vermont, U States, but chiefly in Lower Canada. It is 30 to 40 m. long, and 2 to 3 m. broad, contains an island, with a valuable quarry of novaculite or novaculite.

MEVA, a town Russia, gov. and 42 m. E Orenburg with a church, and a trade in provisions and salt. Pop. 2000.

MENABE, a div. Madagascar (which see).

MLNADO a Dutch prov. or gov. and its cap. is Celébes, comprising all the N portion of the island, including both sides of the Gulf of Tomini or Gorontalo. It is mountainous, of volcanic formation, and has several active volcanoes. The low grounds are fertile, producing all manner of tropical vegetation, including rice, wheat, coconuts, cacao coffee, and tin sometimes yields iron-wood, shagbark, &c. Iron copper and gold are found. The streams are numerous, but un navigable.—The town, N coast of the N peninsula, lat. 1° 28' N lon 124° 50' E, on a large fine bay, with a fort and Dutch garrison is inhabited by Christians Mahomedans, and Pagans and outside is a Chin see suburb. It has some trade in tortoise-shell trapping, birds-nest, coffee, cacao and gold dust. Pop. (1845), 6000.

MENAI STRAIT, a channel N Wales, separating the island of Anglesea from Caernarvon, its true narrow S. W. and N E and is about 11 m. long from its S. W. entrance to Bangor Ferry where it expands to a breadth of 1 to 4 m. The navigation of this strait is, in some places, difficult and hazardous but, as the passage saves time and distance, it is much used by vessels under 100 tons burden and occasionally by vessels of a larger description. The first and last portions of each tide flow run in contrary directions in this strait. At the entrance, the neap-tides rise 10 to 12 ft., ordinary spring-tides 20 to 21 ft., and extreme equinoctial tides to nearly 30 ft. This strait is crossed by two stupendous stone towers, the Menai Bridge and the Britannia Bridge, about a mile apart from each other. The former which is a suspension-bridge, was planned and executed by Telford the distance between the supporting pyramids or points of suspension is 560 ft., and the height of the carriage-way above high water is 100 ft. The Britannia Bridge is an iron tubular bridge, for carrying the Chester and Holyhead railway over the strait. It consists of two lines of tubes, each 1512 ft. long supported on three towers, besides the shore abutments, 100 ft. above the sea, formed of narrow wrought-iron plates, 8 to 12 m. thick, weighing including the permanent way of the railway 10,640 tons. The clear internal height of the tubes is 28 ft. at the centre, and 18 ft. at the extremities, and the width 14 ft. The first train passed through the tube on March 6, 1850. The whole cost of this extraordinary structure, which occupied about four years in construction and erection, was £201,865.

MENAM, a large river of S.E. Asia. It has its sources in the Chinese province of Yunnan, about lat. 23° 45' N. lon. 100° 15' E. It flows generally S.E. across the country of Laos and the kingdom of Siam, passing Yuthia and Benkot, and finally falls into the extreme head of the Gulf of Siam about lat. 13° 50' W, by three principal arms, the most E. of which forms the harbour of Bangkok. This joined in its course by several large tributaries, the principal of which are the Anan and the Krupak, but is comparatively little known.

MENAN, two isls. Bay of Pandi. See MANAN.

MENANGKABU, a native state, isl. Sumatra E side of the Padang hills, and, on the equator, witnessed one of the most beautiful and most fertile tracts of the island. It is well cultivated, thickly peopled, and yields rice, pepper, sugar, and other vegetable products, and has iron and gold mines. The inhabitants fabricate their own iron weapons, cutlery, guns, cottons, and silk. Menangkabu was at one time the most powerful state in the island and, though Jambi, Indragiri, Sik, and Pasoputan, are now separated from it, still its Sultan is esteemed the chief of all the Malays, and the protector of the Mahommedans. — (Van der Aa.)

MENAR-LA-VILLE, a town in France. See MEL.

MENASALBA, a town in Spain, New Castle, prov. and 26 m. S.W. Toledo. It has a townhouse, prison, public chambers, two primary schools, an hospital, two granaries, and a church. Cattle rearing tillage seven flour-mills, a considerable number of handlooms for serge and charcoal burning furnish employment. Pop. 9600.

MENRILLA, a town in Spain, New Castle, prov. and 29 m. E. Ciudad Real, r bank Arzob. It has seven principal streets, generally lined by houses of only one story many of them ruinous, and contains a handsome church, a courthouse, prison, nursery and three schools and has manufactures of serge, earthenware and coals. An oil and several flour mills, and a trade in bread with which it supplies the surrounding districts. Pop. about 5000.

MENGHIA (Ka) or **MESCHUR**, a large town, regency and at a short distance S.E. the town of Tripoli. It is a wide spread place, the houses, which are built in the Egyptian manner being such a great mass of ground attached to inhabitants chiefly Bedouins. Each Tuesday a market is held, which is attended by a great many merchants from Tripoli.

MIFACONICO, a vill. and com. Italy 11 m. from Genoa, prov. and about 5 m. from Bobbio with an ancient church, surrounded by a dune and a trade in corn and excellent cheese. Pop. 1132.

MENDANA ISLANDS Pacific. See MANQUERAS.

MENDAYIA, a town in Spain, prov. Navarra 1 bank Ebro 86 m. S.W. Pamplona, with a church, townhouse, hospital, primary school, a trade in corn, maize and fruit, and in active saltery in the Ebro. Pop. 1091.

MENDE (Latin, *Mammet*) a town in France, dep. Loire, on the Loire, 66 m. N.W. Niamey. It has a finely planted boulevard, and a great number of public buildings, is well built and has narrow, irregular, winding streets, a cathedral, with two bell-towers, one of which is particularly admired for the delicacy of its workmanship, an old municipal palace, now converted into the prefecture and a public library, manufactures of paper and particularly a common kind of stuff known by the name of Mende serge, and largely exported. Mende is the see of a bishop, and possesses a court of first resort, a chamber of manufactures, a diocesan seminary, a communal college, and an agricultural and scientific society. Pop. 1889.

MENDEFE, a mountain range, Af. r. in the S. of Nigeria, near lat. 6° 50' N. lon. 15° E. It is apparently a ramification of the Gabal of Kumeri (or Mountains of the moon), and has one conspicuous, lofty peak, believed to be volcanic.

MENDELN, a town in Prussia, Westphalia, gov. and 11 m. N.W. Arnsberg, r bank Rhine. It has a court of justice,

four churches, a posthouse, manufactures of silk, velvet, needles, and leather, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1896.

MENDER (Larica), river, Asiatic Turkey. See CAZARET. **MENDER** — 1 (anc. *Simois*), a river, Asiatic Turkey, rises on the W. side of Mount Ida, flows N.W., and falls into the Hellespont, at its S.W. entrance. It is a small stream, course, about 55 m. — 2 The little Mender. See CAZARET.

MENDHAM par. Reg. Suffolk, 1144 ac. Pop. 877.

MENDIG (Nimrod and Omer), two nearly contiguous vills, Prussia, gov. and 15 m. W. Cologne. The latter has a church and mineral springs. Pop. 1150. The former has also a church, but is chiefly noted for the remarkable mill stone quarries which have been wrought near it for about 800 years. The material quarried is a hard, porous lava, probably from a neighbouring volcano, extending nearly 5 m. in length and 8 m. in breadth. In this bed, funnel-shaped pits have been sunk, and, from their bottoms, the quarries branch off in all directions, forming subterranean caverns, supported by pillars which have been left in the workings. The lava is separated by natural seams or fissures into gigantic columns from 15 to 40 ft. high. The millstones are of the best quality and are largely exported to all quarters of the world. Pop. 1229.

MENDIGORRIA, a vill. Spain, prov. Navarra, 17 m. S.W. Pamplona. It has a townhouse, prison, an hospital, two endowed schools, a church, and a pretty promenade some brandy and linen are made. Pop. (agricultural), 1514.

MENDIP HILLS, a lofty ridge, England, which stretches for about 25 m. in a W.N.W. direction, across the N. of Somersetshire, with a mean breadth of 4 m. to 5 m., and a height of about 1000 ft. It is partly wooded and cultivated but the far greater part forms a heathy slope-wall. Mines of lead and calamine were once wrought in it to some extent, but have been almost abandoned.

MENDI ESHAM, a town and par. England, co. Suffolk, 144 m. N.W. Ipswich. It has a handsome church, with a lofty tower, places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans, and a free school. Area of par., 3944 ac. Pop. 1444.

MENDOCINO, a lofty cape N. Pacific, the most W. point of Upper California, lat. 40° 45' N., lon. 124° 33' W. (n).

MENDOZA, a city, prov. and river, confederation of La Plata, S. America. The city is pleasantly situated on a level plain E. declivity of the Pampean range, 3591 ft. above sea-level, lat. 33° 53' S., lon. 69° 56' W. about 55 m. E.S.E. from the volcano of Aconcagua. It is compact, well built, for the most part of red-burnt bricks, plastered and white-washed and contains some fine buildings, all the houses have gardens or orchards attached to them. It has a good parish church, some convents and a fine alameda nearly 1 m. long



THE PUBLIC SQUARE, MENDOZA - From Buenos Aires, Voy. de la Plata, 1889, Vol. 1, p. 100.

shaded by rows of magnificent poplars. From this city two well-frequented roads lead to Chili, over the Andes, by the mountain passes of Uspallata and of Portillo. Pop. 12,000.

— THE PROVINCE, of which Mendoza is the capital, comprehends the country W. of the river Desaguadero as far as the Andes, including the Yala of Uspallata, in all about 150 m.

E. to W | on the N, an imaginary line about 18 m from the capital separates it from the prov. of San Juan, while the S. boundary is formed by the Diamante, in all about 180 m N to S. With exception of the Paramillo range, or E. chain of the Andes, and some offsets, the country is level. The soil is sandy, and naturally barren, but when irrigated, as large tracts are, by waters drawn from the Desaguadero, Mandos, and Tenzay, its principal streams, it produces abundant crops of wheat, barley, Indian corn and lucuma. Haul and dew are rare, except in the S. districts in some parts of which they are so abundant that corn may be raised without irrigation. The climate is dry and healthy, but hot in summer. It is favorable to the growth of fruit trees, the produce of which, figs, peaches, apples, nuts, olives, and wine, constitutes important articles of export. Brandy wine, corn and flour hides, soap, and tallow are likewise sent in considerable quantities to the provinces of Cordova, San Luis, and Buenos Ayres. Besides these products, the mines of Copallata once yielded much silver and veins both of silver and copper are known to exist, and limestone, gypsum, alum, mineral pitch bitumens, slates and a variety of saline deposits, including common and Glauber salts, are abundant. 1 sp. about 40 000.—(Sir W. Parish, *Buenos Ayres, &c.*, 1862).—The Merced river rises on the E. side of the Andes, about lat. 32° 45' S near the volcano of Aconcagua, and flows S E to lat. 32° 10' passing the city of Mendoza at a distance of about 10 m, where it winds round and pursues a N course till it falls into the Lake of Guaranacoche, lat. 32° S. its whole length being about 200 m.

MENDEIRIO a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. Tessin, cap. dist. 9 m S.S.E. Lugano. It consists only of one long, well-paved and tolerably well built street, and college of Servites, to which a handsome church is attached; a Capuchin monastery and Ursuline nunnery and has manufactures of silk, and some silk mills and a limited trade. Pop. 1715.

—The district is the prettiest and most fertile in the whole canton, producing in abundance wheat, rye, silk, wine, and tobacco. Area, 45 sq. m. Pop. 12 735.

MENEHOU (St. L.) (Latin, *Menecou*) a tn. France, dep. Maine, on the Aune, at the junction of the Aune 25 m. N.E. Chalons-sur-Marne. It is built with considerable regularity has two handsome squares a townhall with a grand facade a court of first resort, a communal college a well endowed hospital an infirmarian manufactures of earthenware, hosiery, leather bobbins, and other articles of tuncery and a considerable trade in wood and ship-timber, corn, garden vegetables, particularly melons and asparagus. Near it are numerous forges, glass-works, and potteries. Pop. 8068.

MENES a vil. Hungary co. and 12 m. L. N. E. Arai with a fine castle. It is famous for its wine, which is said to rank next to that of Tokay. Pop. 1577.

MENGE a tn. Württemberg, circle of the Danube, 37 m S.W. Ulm. It is walled has three gates, two churches, a grammar-school, an hospital two mills, and a pleasure-field. Many of the inhabitants are employed in embroidery. Pop. 3044.

MENGERINGHAUSEN a tn. Germany princip. Waldeck, dist. Twiste, 12 m. N. Waldeck. It has a church, a manor-house, and two mills. Pop. 1743.

MENHERIOT par. Eng. Cornwall, 6097 ac. Pop. 1944.

MENIN, a tn. Belgium prov. W. Flanders, 1 bank Lys, near the French frontier, 7 m W.S.W. Courtray. It is a place of considerable strength but, though in general well and regularly built, has a dull lifeless appearance. The only buildings deserving of notice are the church and the belfry. It possesses a college, several primary schools and benevolent institutions, has breweries, famous for their beer; tanneries, salt-refineries, bleachfields, a dye-works, manufactures of common and table linen, lace, stockings, oil, soap, tobacco, chocolate, and candles, and an important trade in corn, horses, horned cattle, and wool. Menin was first fortified in 1850, and has stood numerous sieges. Pop. 7838.

MENJILE or *Mucur*, a small tn. Parana, prov. Ghibon, r. bank Shabrood, 41 m. S. Heid, lat. 36° 42' N, lon. 40° 30' E. It exports oil and soap.

MENMUIR, par. Scot. Forfar, 5 m. by 2 m. P. 693.

MENNEVRET a vil. France, dep. Aisne, 36 m. from Veruon. Pop. 2148.

MENNIGHUFEN a vil. Elsenh. Prussia, gov. and 10 m. W.S.W. Milsen. It has a church, and spurs a large quantity of yarn. Pop. 1083.

MENOUF, a tn. Lower Egypt, in the Delta, 1 bank canal of same name, 34 m. N.W. Cairo with narrow and crooked streets, and houses in general ill built. Pop. 4000.

MENS, a tn. France, dep. Isere 25 m. S. Grenoble, with manufactures of glass and linen, and a considerable trade in the latter. Near it is a frequented acclimated spring. P. 1798.

MENFELDEN, a vil., Dutchy and 10 m. E.N.E. Nassau, with a parish church. Pop. 1014.

MENSHIEB (Rc.) (anc. *Phelous*) a tn. Upper Egypt, prov. and 10 m. N. Girgeh, 1 bank Nile, lat. 26° 27' N, lon. 31° 50' E. It enjoys a considerable trade, as the boats between Cairo and the outcrops usually stop here for provisions. There are here mure-works, and an extensive Government cotton factory.

MENSTIE, a vil. Scotland co. and 6 m. N.E. Striving, near the foot of the Ochil. Woollen weaving is actively carried on. Pop. 518.

MENTHOY, par. Eng. Bucks. 1940 ac. P. 800.

MENTONE, a tn. Italy princip. Monaco on the Mela terrace, 18 m. E.N.E. Nice. It is well built, and though not provided with any proper harbor, has a considerable trade in oil and fruit. Pop. 8300.

MENTRIDA, a vil. Spain New Castle prov. and 24 m. N.W. Toledo. It has a townhouse and prison, a palace belonging to the Duke del Infantado, two elementary endowed schools, a church of substantial architecture, and a lofty clock tower, an almshouse various chocolate, flour, and oil mills, and a trade in oil and fruit. Pop. 2650.

MENTZ, (anc. *Moguntiacum* German *Mos*, French, *Mayence*) a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, cap. prov. Rheinhessen, 1 bank Rhine opposite to the mouth of the Main, and 20 m. W.S.W. Frankfurt, with which it is connected by railway. It is one of the fortresses of the German confederation, and has a garrison, partly Austrian partly Prussian of 8000 men, commanded alternately for five years, by an Austrian and a Prussian governor. The town, situated partly on a flat, and partly on an acclivity rises up gradually from the Rhine, in the form of an amphitheatre. It is walled flanked with bastions and defended besides by a Citadel and several forts and outworks. A bridge of boats, above 1600 ft. long, con-



MENTZ, THE CATHEDRAL, from the Rhine-plain.—From A. Menzies, *Memorabilia of the Rhine*.

nects it with its suburb of Castel, near which the river forms an island, on which some fortifications have been erected. The houses are generally lofty, and, when situated in open squares and spacious streets, have often a venerable and noble appear-

ance; but, as many of the streets are narrow, they exclude both air and light, and give several quarters of the town a dark, confined, unwholesome look. The promenade, which forms the great resort of the inhabitants, is the Neue Anlage outside the gates, forming extensive public gardens, well laid-out, and commanding fine views of the town and surrounding district. The principal edifices are the cathedral, a vast building of red sandstone, finished in the 11th century of little architectural merit, and with the disadvantage of a very bad locality, being almost concealed from view and blocked up by mean houses, but terminated at its east end by an octagonal tower surmounted by a spire, 70 ft. in height, and adorned with several finely-painted windows, a beautiful pulpit, and a great number of ancient and curious monuments of the Bishop Electors of Mainz; the merchants' hall formerly the electoral palace [Kurfürstliche Schloss]; the old collegiate church of St. Stephen, occupying the highest site in the town, surmounted by a lofty tower, decorated within by a fine altar screen and presenting throughout one of the finest specimens of early Gothic architecture; the church of St. Jeter the Deutsch Haus (German house) or Grossherzogliches Schloss [grand ducal castle], now the governor's palace, containing a splendid hall decorated with stucco and several portraits of electors and Teutonic grand masters; the former, Daubergsche Palais, now used by the courts of justice; the library buildings, containing in addition to the library a museum, with several good collections, antiquaries, philological and ethnological apparatus, pictures, &c. One of the most interesting objects in the town is the house, or rather the site of the house of John Gutenberg, better known by the name of Gutenberg and deserving of particular remembrance as the inventor of movable type. The site is now occupied by the Leasing, or reading room, and the rooms of a literary association; but the house in which he was born exists, and, more interesting still, the house which contained his first printing office. An admirable bronze statue of Gutenberg, by Thorwaldsen, erected by subscription, obtained from all parts of Europe, stands in an open space near the theatre. The manufactures, not of much importance, consist chiefly of leather soap, hats, glass vinegar, tobacco, and mineral instruments. The trade, particularly transit, is extensive, being greatly facilitated both by water communication and railway, and has in recent years greatly increased. The principal articles are wine, corn, and wool. Mainz owes its foundation to a Roman camp, which Drusus pitched here. It was, shortly after, converted into a permanent bulwark, and became the most important of a line of forts built along the Rhine, as a barrier against the incursions of the Germans. On the decline of the power of Rome it was almost entirely destroyed, but was afterwards restored chiefly by Charlemagne, and became the first ecclesiastical city of the German empire, of which its archbishop-elect ranked as the premier prince; he possessed domains which had an extent of 1200 sq. m., and a pop. of 400,000. Its history, during the 16th century is of considerable interest, in connection with the progress of the Reformation, which early brought Luther into collision with its ecclesiastical authorities. Pop. 31,845.

MENZALEH an extensive salt water lake, Lower Egypt, 5 E. Dumetia, stretching along the coast for about 36 m from that town, with a breadth of about 20 m. It is divided by the projecting peninsula, on which the town of Menzaleh is built, into two large gulfs, and the whole is separated from the sea by a long and narrow neck of land. The general depth of water is about five fathoms, but in some parts it is double, and even much greater. It is too salt to use the sea, with which it communicates by two practicable mouths, those of Dylich and Omm Faragah, supposed to be the ancient Mendecian and Tanitic openings. It contains a number of islands, but some of these are uninhabited, except those of Marish occupied by fishermen, at the extremity of the peninsula on which the town of Menzaleh stands. Some of them, however, are covered with ruins. It abounds in fish the taking of which gives employment and subsistence to a numerous class of the population. The environs are fertile in wheat. The town, 20 m. S. by E. Dumetia, S. W. side of the lake, on a canal of some name, 12 m. from its entrance into the lake, is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Ptolemais. It has several minarets, some respectable houses, and a trade in rice and fish.

MENZINGEN, a tn. and par. Switzerland, cant. and 4 m. N. N. E. Zug. It is a cheerful, well built place, and contains a townhouse, built in 1611. Pop. 2649.

MENZINGEN, a market tn. Baden circle Middle Rhine, 16 m. N. E. Carlsruhe; with a church, two castles, and two mills. Pop. 1870.

MEOLA (Verni) par Eng. Lancaster 24 541 ac. P 1819
MEON two par Eng. Hanst—1 (Stoke), 250 ac 1 op.
431.—P (West) 3728 ac Pop 501

MEOPHAM, par Eng. Kent 4699 ac Pop. 1045
MEPALL, par Eng. Cambridge 1469 ac Pop. 559
MEPALL, a tn. Holland, prov. Drenthe, 35 m. S. W. Assen, at the junction of the rivers Eikhofter Beest, and Havelter, continued by the Beest, navigable hence 6 m. S. W. to the Zuider Zee. It has two churches, a synagogue, a poorhouse, and several schools, walk, oil, saw, and corn mills, three breweries, a vinegar-work; manufactures of various kinds of linen and cotton fabrics, including esteemed sailcloth, blanchers' hat-factories, ropes, tin-works, bomb-making yards, and tobacco-works. It carries on a considerable trade and transit trade, being the chief port and outlet for the products of the province. Pop. 2076.

MEPPEN a tn. in Hanover, prov. Osnabrück, op. industrial dock of Arnhem-Meppen, at the confluence of the Hase with the Ems, here crossed by a wooden bridge, 42 m. W. N. W. Osnabrück. It is of a rectangular shape and is walled has two gates, narrow crooked streets, two churches two hospitals, and a R. Catholic gymnasium, manufactures of soap, leather, linen and tobacco, several dye-works, a bleachfield and linens, and a considerable general trade, greatly facilitated by the Ems and the Ems canal. Pop. 1561
MEPILISHA, par Eng. Bedford 1849 ac P 503
ME QUINENZA, a tn. Spain prov. Saragosa and 92 m. W. N. W. Tarazona, at the foot of a mountain crowned by a castle, almost the only remains of its fortifications, 1 bank Ebro, at the confluence of the Ebro. It has a mean appearance, steep and crooked streets, a townhouse, two barracks, a granary three primary schools, and a church, two flour and two oil mills, and some charcoal-burning. Mequenza is supposed to be the Gogopates mentioned by Caesar, and was a place of considerable importance in early Spanish history Pop. 1370

MEQUINEZ a city, Morocco near 1 bank Sebou, and 20 m. W. Fez, in a beautiful and well watered plain. It occupies a great extent of space, the houses consisting of a ground floor only. The city is surrounded by a wall 6 ft. high, which serves as a defence against the Berbers, who often make incursions even to its gates and contains a handsome palace, built by Muley Ismael, who had resolved to make it the capital of his northern dominions. The emperors of Morocco still reside occasionally at Mequinez. Pop. 60,000.

MER and **SER**, two lofty summits of the Himalayas, in the N. E. part of the Punjab, about lat. 33° 35' N. lon. 75° 25' E. They are apparently within a few miles of each other, and seem to be of about equal height. It is remarkable, that while one of their peaks is white with perpetual snow, the other continues bare and black.

MELI, or **MEXARZA-VILAS**, a tn. France, dep. Lour-et-Cher 12 m. N. E. Blois. It has numerous tanneries and currying-works, and a trade in wine, brandy, and vinegar Pop. 2068.

MELI-AN-GLAC (Sea of Ice) *See Alps*.
MELRA, a tn. France, dep. Oise, 15 m. S. Beauvais. It employs a considerable number of spinning-lathes, and has an extensive trade in articles of ivory, bone, and fine wood works for agricultural implements, tanneries, manufactures of lace, and some trade in corn, barres, milk cows, cattle, and wool. Pop. 2478

MERA (also and **MESED**) two nearly contiguous vils. Hungary co. Abauyvar on the Barcozya, 4 m. from Porro. They have a handsome manor-house, a mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1665

MERABING, a tn. S. A. Africa, cap. of the territory of the Matabele, situated about 100 m. S. W. of Delagoa Bay. It occupies the summit of a long, but narrow ridge, and forms an important stronghold, being accessible only on the W. by two openings called *Likochetches* (for the horn gates). These are narrow passages, defended on both sides by strong stone walls, and so effectually guarding the approach, that the in-

Julians have been able to sustain many protracted sieges. The houses, within, are not built close to each other but scattered in groups of 30, 50, or 40 huts. In peace, the pop. is about 1400, but in war is greatly increased, by numbers resorting to it, for protection, from the neighbouring kraals.

MERAN, a to. Austria, Tyrol, circle and 14 m. N.W. Bozen, at the junction of three valleys at the confluence of the Passer with the Adige. The houses are mostly built upon scree. It has two churches, Capucin and Benedictine monasteries, English, female institute, and a gymnasium. Much excellent fruit and wine are produced here. From the bridge over the Passer nearly 30 castles may be counted among which stands the old castle of Tyrol, partly in ruins which gives its name to the country and was the first residence of its princes. Pop. 2300.

MERAPI.—1 Three volcanoes, on Java; one in prov. Besoeki, belonging to the Idjang group, and the most difficult to climb in the island, a destructive eruption of which took place on January 23 and 24 1817 the second is a silent volcano, in prov. Djokjokart, rich in sulphur the third is in prov. Kaido, 9860 ft. high, one of the most important in the island, and continually sending forth dense black smoke severe eruptions took place, December, 1832, December, 1833, and August 1837.—2, An active volcano on Sumatra, near W coast, 45 m. N.E. Padang, about lat. 0° 30' S., lon. 100° 30' E. and about 2330 ft. high.

MERATE a to and com Italy Lombardy vi and 30 m. N.E. Milan, with the palace occupied, in 1785 by the king of Sardinia, and now the property of the Belgioioso family. Pop. 2078.

MERAVIGLIE a chain of nine small lakes, France, in the N of dep. Alpes Maritimes, and a little W of Tenda near the Col de Tenda, a pass in the Maritime Alps.

MERBES-LE-CHATEAU, vi and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 18 m. S.E. Mons, a bank Sambrs with a brewery, two tanneries, six back-mills, a marble sawing-work, two poteries, a brick and a marble works. Pop. (agricultural) 1657.

MERIBERY, a to Honduras prov. Madrugada, near Canara, 17 m. N.E. Mangrove, lat. 15° 6' N. lon. 75° 9' E. From the architectural remains of antiquity found here it would appear to have been a place of great extent and importance in remote times. The pagodas are all built of brown stone and the largest is a stately edifice the pillars and roof being sculptured and carved in a very elaborate manner. The inhabitants are principally of the Jan religion.

MERLADAL, a to. Spain, lat. Minorca 12 m. N.W. Port Mahon. It has a large and handsome church and a trade in corn, cattle, fax, and fruit. Pop. 3690.

MERLATELLIO, a to Italy, dep. Urbino—4 Pesaro and about 15 m. S.W. Urbino r bank Metauro. It is a paltry dirty place without an inn. Pop. 1200.

MERLATO-SARACENARO, a to Italy, dep. and 30 m. S.E. Forl i bank Savio. Pop. about 4000.

MERCENASCO or **MARCONASCO**, a vi and com. Italy Piedmont, dep. Turin, prov. and about 6 m. from Ivrea with an old but elegant church, ancient castle in ruins and some trout trade. Pop. 2208.

MERCHINGEN, vi Baden, circle Lower Rhine, on the Kessach. It has a church and a castle. Pop. 1194.

MERGHEM, a to, and com. Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 10 m. N.W. Brussels with a paper and three other mills. Pop. (agricultural), 4943.

MERCIA one of the kingdoms of the Saxon Heptarchy. It is said to have been founded by Angles, under a leader of the name of Odo, in 885, and included co. Chester, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Salop, Stafford, Leicester, Rutland, Northampton, Huntingdon, Hereford, Worcester, Warwick, Gloucester, Oxford, Bucks, and parts of Hertford and Bedford. It was subdued, about 825, by Egbert of Wessex, and afterwards formed a dependency of that kingdom.

MERCKEM, a to, and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Yperle, about 18 m. S.W. Bruges, with several breweries, oil-works, and a ropery. Pop. (agricultural), 8660.

MERCOGLIANO, a to and com. Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, dist. and 2 m. W. Avellino. Pop. 4186.

MERCURAGO (Latin, *Mercurius*) a vi, and com. kngrl. of Italy, Piedmont, on Lake Maggiore, 1 m. from Arona, with a church, near it some Roman antiquities have been found. Pop. 1660.

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MERCURY Gumbay a vi and com. France dep. Savoye, 2 m. W. Albert-Ville, with church, an old feudal castle, and communal school, several mills, and a trade in wool, corn and fruit. Pop. 1920.

MERDIA a to. Asiatic Turkey. See **MARDIN**.

MERE, a market to and par. England, co. Wilts. The town, 31 m. W. by Salisbury, has a market-house, a silk throwing-mill, and manufactures of English dowers and bed-fitting. Pop. 1156. Area of par. 7400 ac. Pop. 2591.

MEREGYE or **MARACOR** a vi Austria, Transylvania, co. Klausenburg 24 m. from K. Feist with a church. Pop. 1500.

MEREND **MEHREND** or **MEHREND**, a to Persia, prov. Azerbajan 40 m. N.E. Tabreez, formed of four villages, whose houses are separated from each other by large gardens, which yield cochineal, excellent opium and famous apricots and peaches. Pop. about 10,000.

MERETSCH, a to. Russia, gov. and 55 m. S.W. Wilna, at the confluence of a small river of same name with the Niemien. It contains a church, several churches a Dominican convent and a school, and some general trade. P. 8500.

MREVALE par. Eng. Warwick 3150 ac. P. 213.

MEREWALE, or **MAREWALE**, a river, S. America, Guiana, which rises about 4 N. and lon. 63° W., and unites with the Koroato to form the Caura, an important affluent of the Orinoco. Its winds much through a mountainous country, and, being much broken by rapids, becomes impassable, even by Indian canoes, above the point where it is joined by the Atakuti.

MEREWORTH par. Eng. Kent, 2376 ac. P. 912.

MERGENTHAL (Gauze) a vi Bohemia, circle Buns-lau, about 6 m. from Gabel with a church, and three mills. Pop. 1147.

MERGENTHEIM, a to Württemberg, circle Jaxt, i bank Tauber, 56 m. N.N.E. Stuttgart. It has well built houses, and spacious, well-kept streets an old castle, occupied by a prince of Württemberg a high altar, townhouse, gymnasium library and banking establishment. P. 2281.

MERGOGZO a vi and com. Italy Piedmont, dep. Novara, prov. and about 8 m. from Pallanza, on a height above the Toce. It has a church, marble quarries and a trade in corn, wine, fruit, dairy produce and fish obtained from Lake Maggiore, in the vicinity. Pop. 3079.—The lake lies W. of Lake Maggiore is about 2 m. long by 1 m. broad and remarkable for its limpid and pure water.

MERGUL ARCHIPLAGO a chain of six, Indian Ocean, off the coast of Tennesse and Lower Siam, the more N ones forming a part of the British prov. Margul lat. 9° to 15° N. lon. 97° to 98° 30' E. The principal islands are Dornet, King, and St. Matthew. They are generally covered with trees and have, most of them, small trickling rills of pure water. A few cultivated patches are here and there to be met with. The adjoining sea abound in fish and excellent oysters, pearls also, of good quality and lustre, are found along the shores of nearly all the islands. The inhabitants are harmless and industrious, but few in number.

MERGUL, a seaport in India, E. the Ganges, opp. of the Tennesse province, and on one of the mouths of the river Tennesse lat. (large pagoda) 13° 36' 43" N. lon. 90° 35' E. (a.) It is enclosed by a stonework of entire trees, forming a kind of wooden wall, pierced with brick gateways, and consists of wide streets, and houses built on piles. The religious edifices which are numerous, but, with the exception of the large pagoda, paltry suffered much when the town was stormed by the British in 1824. The harbour is safe, and has 2 fathoms water over the bar at low tide, with an additional rise of 3 fathoms at spring-tides. A good many vessels are built at it. The trade mostly with China, includes exports of pepper wood, tortoise-shell, shark fin &c. Pop. about 8000.

MERHEMET ASAD (formerly, *Sherr-Mogendal*) a to. Persia, prov. Azerbajan, 80 m. S.W. Tabreez. It was formerly a very considerable town. It contains a fort and palace, and 1000 houses but is now half in ruins.

MERIDA (Latin, *Emerita Augusti*), a city, Spain, Estramadura, prov. and 30 m. E. Badajoz, i bank Guadiana, here spanned by a Roman bridge of 31 arches, 3575 ft. long, 36 ft. broad, and 33 ft. above the river. The houses are, many of them, two stories, and the streets paved and clean. It has a townhouse, an hospital for the poor, a lunatic asylum, four

primary endowed schools, a theatre in the annex of Santa Clara, two sumarias, three suppressed convents, two parish churches, of substantial construction, and a chapel of ease. In the neighbourhood are several hermitages and two cemeteries and the statue of St. Olaf, the patroness of the city stands in the suburb. In respect of steepness and well-preserved monuments of antiquity Merida is the Roma of Spain. According to the chronicle of King Sisebut, the walls were 24 m. in circuit, 15 bastions high, and 10 bastions broad, with 1700 towers, 84 gates, and five castles and, in time of peace, the garrison consisted of 80,000 infantry, and 10,000 horse. Besides the bridge above mentioned, which was built by Trajan, the principal Roman remains are a triumphal arch 44 ft. high, in honour of that emperor and called the arch of Santiago, the castle, now called the Conventual, which was added to it by the Moors, and afterwards became the episcopal palace, and then that of the Templars, the temple of Diana, now built into the house of the Count of Carica, and in which are 19 fluted granite columns, 40 ft. high, with Corinthian capitals, the theatre, which is almost perfect, nothing being wanting but the proscenium, the amphitheatre or Numanus, the circus 1556 ft. by 885 ft. and in good preservation, the great aqueduct, arched in three tiers, one of the grandest remains of antiquity, &c. Merida perhaps existed before the Roman conquest, but it was at least rebuilt by the legatus Publius Carisus, in the year 23 A. C. Augustus here settled the veteran cohorts, of the fifth and tenth legions, who had served in Cantabria. The city became the capital of Lusitania, and continued in great splendour for several centuries. It capitulated, in 715 to the Moors, from whom it was taken again by Alonso el Sabio in 1259, and from that day the province and city date their decline, and now are poor and almost depopulated. Some of the arches of the bridge were destroyed, in 1812 during the siege of Badajoz, in order to impede Marmont's advance to the relief of Exeter, in 1808 8000 French kept at bay the whole army of Castile for a month, although the river was fordable. P. 5780

MERIDA the cap. city of Yucatan, Central America lat. 20° 18' N. lon. 71° 30' W. on an elevated, fertile plain surrounded by three rivers—E. the Mucuy, S.W. the Al barragan, and S. the Chama, none of which are navigable. It was formerly the second city of Yucatan, but was almost wholly destroyed by the great earthquake which overran the city of Caracra, 350 m. distant, on March 26, 1812. It is regularly laid-out, the streets intersecting each other at right angles, each having in the centre a clear stream of running water. Previously to the calamity above alluded to, Merida contained five convents, and three parish churches at present, one only of the former remains, now converted into the cathedral. A convent of nuns still exists there are also an hospital and a public college. It was founded in 1569 under the name of Santiago de los Caballeros. P. about 4000

MERIDA the cap. city of Yucatan, Central America lat. 20° 58' N. lon. 89° 35' W. about 25 m. from the sea, 90 m. N.E. Campeche. It has a Moorish aspect generally, having been built at a time when that style prevailed in Spanish architecture. The streets are of good width, and laid-out at right angles, but slope towards the centre so as to form channels for carrying off the water. In rainy weather, they are flooded to the edge of the side walks, which are 4 ft. wide, and rendered impassable for hours. The streets are named after a painted wooden figure of some animal or other object, placed in a conspicuous situation at one of the corners, as the Street of the Elephant, the Bull, the Lion, &c. The city contains a number of fine squares, the principal of which, the Plaza Mayor, 600 ft. square, stands in the centre. From this point great streets diverge, two in the direction of each cardinal point, so each there is a dissipated gate, and beyond are the barriers or suburbs. The square is bounded by the cathedral, Bishop's palace, government-house and dwellings occupied by the extensive. There are, altogether 14 churches in the city and suburbs some of them in a good style of architecture, and richly ornamented particularly the cathedral, which has a most imposing appearance, being surrounded by well-proportioned domes, parades, and towers, and having a series of lofty windows. In the E. part of the city, on an eminence, stand the remains of an old Franciscan convent, a remarkable and interesting edifice, enclosed by a high wall with towers, and now called the Castle. The market

occupies a large square in a central position. Poultry is abundant and cheap, as are also the other necessaries of life. The climate of Merida, though very dry, and not subject to great changes, is productive of febrile diseases at all seasons of the year from which even the natives are not exempted. Agues and pulmonary complaints are also prevalent. Merida was founded in 1542, and stands on the site of an ancient Indian town. Pop. estimated at 28,000

MERIDON the Eng. W. lat. 50° 10' N. lon. 10° 55' E. (a) **MERIONETH** or **MERIONETHIAN**, a maritime co. N. Wales bounded, N. by Carnarvonshire and Denbighshire N.E. Denbighshire, E. and S. Montgomeryshire, S. Cardiganshire, and S.W. and W. Cardigan Bay an inlet of the Irish Sea; area, 48,000 ac. Nearly the whole surface is covered with wild and barren rocks and mountains, some of them of considerable height, rugged and picturesque. The highest summits attain an elevation of 2500 ft. to 2900 ft. One of the most remarkable of these peaks, though not the loftiest, is Cader Idris, the summit of which consists chiefly of numerous columns of highly crystalline gneiss, similar to those forming the Giant's Causeway in Ireland. Slate-rocks almost entirely occupy the county. The principal minerals are lead and copper ore, and slates. The copper-ore have been worked to a great extent. Limestone is also quarried in great quantities, particularly the white limestone. There are numerous rivers and lakes but, with one exception, they are mostly small. The largest lake, Tegid or Bala Mere, is nearly 13 m. in circumference. Numerous marshes occur along the sea-coast. In the larger valleys, and near the coast, the climate is mild but on the mountains it is cold and tempestuous. The soils are various those of the low lands are very fertile. Oats form the chief grain crop, but barley is also extensively grown wheat is raised on the best soils and rye on temporary enclosures of small pieces of prepared waste land. Potatoes are grown very generally and fruit trees are profitably cultivated throughout the whole of the county. Considerable quantities of cheese and butter are made, but the former is extremely poor. The cattle and sheep here are small and hardy but the wool of the sheep is very bad, being mixed with coarse, long hairs. Great numbers of the diminutive race of ponies, called merioneth are reared. The chief manufactures are a peculiar kind of cotton cloth called 'Welsh plains' and knitted woollen stockings and socks. Principal town, Dolgelly. Pop. (1851), 83,843.

MERISCHWANDEN a town and par. Switzerland can Aargau, near 1. bank Rhine, 10 m. S.W. Zürich. It is an old place, and several Roman antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1292

MERK, a vil. Hungary. Thutur Theles, on Southern about 1 m. from Villed with two churches. Pop. 1005

MERKAH, a small seaport in E. Africa, Meridians territory lat. 1 44 1 N. lon. 44° 51' E. (a), 45 m. S.W. Makdidiu. Pop. about 8000

MERKELADORF, or **MERKLINGEN** a vil. Bohemia circle Kollengitz, near Lower Adersbach, 16 m. from Trautenau with a church, a school, and a chapel to which numerous pilgrimages are made. Pop. 1985

MERKELGÖHN a vil. in the Harzberg, circle Neuch, on the W. Rhine 13 m. N.W. Ulm with a church, manufactures of linen, and a mill. Pop. 1297

MERLERA the most N. of the Ionian Isles, 7 m. N.W. Corfu lat. 39° 58' N. lon. 19° 53' E. (a) It is small but fertile, greatest length, 8 W. to N.E., about 3½ m.

MERMENTAU, a river, U. States, Louisiana, which, after a N. course of 300 m. falls into the Gulf of Mexico, 230 m. W. the Mississippi. It forms a lake of same name, and has only 8 ft. water on the bar at its mouth.

MERMERIKO, a vil. Senegambia, 1 bank Faldid, nearly opposite Faldid-Yaya, lat. 15 51' N. lon. 15° 20' W. inhabited by Foulahs and Serres. The houses are remarkably plain and several of them handsome.

MEROE (also ore), a tract of country in Nubia, lying between the Bahr-el-azek, the Nile, and the Atbara. In the N. part, and on the E. bank of the Nile, 80 m. N.E. Khartoum, are the ruins of the city of Meroe, the ancient cap. of Ethiopia, celebrated for its monuments, its commerce, its oracle of Ammon, and its sanctity.

MEROO a river, New S. Wales, co. Wellington, about 120 m. N.W. Sydney. It flows W. N.W. to the Oodgong,

an affluent of the Macquis. Rich gold-diggings have been established on it.

MERRIMACK, a river U States, which rises in New Hampshire, flows E. by N. into Massachusetts, then winds N. E. and E. and falls into the Atlantic, a little below Newburyport. It is navigable for vessels of considerable burthen to Haverhill, about 50 m. up. It canals afford a means of navigation past the falls and rapid, total course, about 150 m.

MERRINGTON, par Eng Durham 1834 ac P 504.
MERRIOTT par Eng Somerset, 1698 ac P 1489.
MERRITT, a to Hindoostan presid Bombay, prov Bhopoor, 125 m. S. S. E. Poona, lat 16° 51' N. lon. 74° 47' E., of considerable extent and walled but the houses, constructed of stone and wood mixed, are low and mean-looking. There are a number of rudely built little mosques in the town. The fort, in which the rajah resides, is a work of some strength.

MERROW par Eng Surrey, 1608 ac. Pop. 378.
MERRYIN (67) par Eng Cornwall; 3928 ac. P 591.
MERSA DARAB Arabia. See DARAB.
MERSE, a district, Scotland, co. Berwick (black sea).
MERSEA, two pars. Eng Essex.—1 (East) 3867 ac. Pop. 281.—2 (West) 4415 ac. Pop. 870.

MERSEBURG a gov Prussian Saxony, bounded N by Hanover, Anhalt, and govs. Magdeburg and Potsdam. N govs. Frankfurt and Liegnitz, S. Kingdom of Saxony, Saxony duchies, and govs. Erfurt and W. govs. Erfurt, and Schwarzburg, Hanover and Brunswick, area, 8020 sq. m. The W. part of the govt. has a finely undulating surface and the soil is uniformly fertile, towards the N. W., where it borders on the Harz, it is more hilly, and both the soil and climate are of a more unequal nature; E. towards the Elbe, its fertility still further degenerates, and extensive tracts become covered with sand and heath. None of the hills attain a height exceeding 1800 ft. The whole govt. belongs to the basin of the Elbe, which receives part of its drainage directly, and the remainder chiefly by its important tributaries—the Unstrut, Saale, Mulde, and the two Elsters. The minerals are of great value, and include silver, lead, copper, iron, coal and lignite. Manufactures have made considerable progress, and the inhabitants are in general, both industrious and enterprising. The govt. of Merseburg is subdivided into 17 circles. P. (1848) 742,644.

MERSEBURG a to Prussian Saxony, esp. above govt. 1 bank Saale, 14 m. W. Leipzig, on the railway thence to Glesnack, here crossed by a bridge, connecting with suburbs on the opposite side. It is walled, has an old castle, originally an episcopal palace, afterwards the residence of the dukes of Saxe-Merseburg and now used for public offices, a fine Gothic cathedral, on a rock overhanging the river with a richly-decorated portal, the church of St. Thomas, and three other Lutheran churches, old and new townhouses, old monastery of St. Peter, several schools, an orphan hospital &c. manufactures of linen, leather, stained paper, pasteboard, tobacco, and vinegar, and extensive breweries and distilleries. The general assembly of the States of the province is held here every second year. Pop. (1848) 11,349.

MERSEY an important river England, has its rise in the range of hills on the S. W. confines of Yorkshire, at the point where Cheshire and Derbyshire join the former. It flows in a general S. W. direction to Runcorn where it expands into an estuary 2 m. to 3 m. broad, on the N. side of which is the great commercial port of Liverpool, and below which it joins the Irish Sea. The entire length of this river included by the estuary is from 55 m. to 80 m. Principal affluent, the Irwell to which it is navigable.

MERSHAM, par Eng. Kent, 2675 ac. Pop. 778.
MERSTHAM, par Eng. Surrey; 2535 ac. Pop. 648.
MERSTON, par Eng. Sussex, 710 ac. Pop. 76.
MERTENDORF a vil Bohemia, circle Leitmeritz about 13 m. from Altmühl, with a church. Pop. 1018.
MERTHER, par Eng Cornwall, 1738 ac. Pop. 873.
MERTHYR, four pars Wales.—1 Carmarthen 2218 ac. P 218.—2 (Cynog) Brecon 31 378 ac. P 835.—3 (Dowry) Glamorgan P 159.—4 (New) Glamorgan P 154.
MERTHYR-TYDIL, a market to part, bar, and par Wales, in S. W. of Glamorgan 31 m. N. N. W. Cardiff, on the Taf at the N. extremity of Taf Vale, and a station on the Taf Vale and Aberdare Railway. It has risen up within a century, from a mere village to a place of great extent and

importance, and, though consisting generally of irregular assemblages of workmen's houses, situated on both sides of the river and communicating by two bridges, has recently undergone important changes, which have greatly improved its sanitary condition and general appearance. A street, recently formed and now become the principal thoroughfare, contains good shops and dwellings, and near its centre is one of the finest gasworks and splendid market-places in Wales. The public buildings and institutions include two Established churches and a chapel of ease and about 80 places of worship, belonging chiefly to the Wesleyan and other Methodists, Independents, Baptists, &c. national and other schools, a mechanics institute, a theatre, and, in the vicinity Cyfarthfa castle, with its park and Pen-y-Darren House, with its gardens, form conspicuous and pleasing objects. The town owes its prosperity to its situation near the centre of the valuable coal and mineral field of S. Wales. The mines are extensively worked, and among the important iron-works which have been established, those of Dowlais alone, when in full work, employ about 6000 persons. The shipping ports are Swansea and Cardiff, particularly the latter, to which, in addition to the railway already mentioned there is access by the Glamorgan and canal. The weekly market is well attended, and there are three annual fairs. The borough sends a member to Parliament registered electors (1851) 988. Area of par 17,744 ac. Pop. 46,878.

MERTOLA (ant. *Julia Myrtilis*) a to and par Portugal prov Alentejo 70 m. S. S. E. Évora, on the west of a bill to bank Guadiana, here navigable. It is an ancient place, walled, and has a convent almshouse and hospital. P. 2409.
MERTON three pars Eng.—1 Devon 8738 ac. P 790.—2 Norfolk 1862 ac. P 188.—3 Oxford 1090 ac. P 200.
MERTON, par Scot Berwick 7000 ac. Pop. 693.

MERTON a vil and par England no Surrey 8 m. S. W. London on the Wandsworth here crossed by a bridge. It is a church erected in the 13th century, and an Independent chapel. Area of par 1780 ac. Pop. 1870.

MERTSEINA, or *MERSENA*, a vil Hungary, co. Krasowa, 6 m. from Károly, in a fertile district, which produces much wheat and maize, and rears great numbers of cattle. P. 1568.

MERUL, or *MORUL*, a vil Hungary banat of Temeswar on the Bistritza, about 30 m. from Karcaneb, with a church. Pop. 1372.

MERVE (ant. *Antiochia Margiana*) a to, Turkistan Khansha and 345 m. S. E. Khiva, on the caravan-road from Khansha to Khiva and Bokhara, about 12 m. E. from the Moorgiah and about 40 m. S. E. from where the river disappears in the sand. It was formerly one of the four imperial cities of Khoreasan, and the capital of many of the Persian sultans, particularly of the Seljukian dynasty. It was then surrounded by beautiful gardens, the fruits of which were much esteemed. About the beginning of the present century it was taken and pillaged by the Uzbeks, since which time it has gradually declined. The country around is called *Marochak*, and is very unhealthy. The population uncertain about 8000.

MERVILLE (Latin, *Mercviorum*), a to France dep Nord, 1 bank Lys, 19 m. W. Lille. It has manufactures of linen, particularly damask and table linen which has long been famous, and still forms its great staple. It has also manufactures of cotton velvet, silk-refineries, brick and glass works, bleachfields, tanneries, and building yards for barges. Its trade is in corn, cattle, wool, and cheese. Pop. 6021.
MERWEDE (Dut.) a river Holland, formed by the junction of the Maas and the Waal; it flows W., past Gorinchem and Dordrecht and below the latter, at the Dordrecht lock it receives the waters of the Oude Maas (Old Maas).

MERXEM a vil and com. Belgium, prov and 3 m. N. E. Antwerp, on the Little Scheldt with a brewery, distillery, salt-refinery, brick works, an oil and three flour mills. P. 1648.

MERXHEIM, a vil Germany, Hesse-Hanau, bail Meisenheim, with two churches and four mills. Pop. 1385.

MERXHEIM a vil and com. Belgium, prov and 9 m. E. N. E. Antwerp, on the Campine, on the Marck or Merck. It has a brick works, two breweries, an oil and two flour mills. There is here an agricultural colony established for the suppression of mendicancy. Pop. 1881.

MERZ-EL-KEBIR, a seaport to Algeria, prov and 8 m. N. W. Oran. It is a place of great strength, and possesses

a considerable trade; the imports, in 1948, amounting to 518 878. It was first mentioned by the Spaniards, who called it *Masaguer*. The French took it in 1890.

MERZDORF—1 a vil Trnava, prov. Bilecia, gov. Lăpuș, circ. Lăpuș, with a church and a mill. P. 1095.—2 a vil Bohemia, circ. Kőszeg, 4 m. from Bannau with a church, a school, a walk and three other mills. Pop. 1419.

MESZECZ, a vil. Bohemia, circ. Kőszeg, 6 m. from Opotčina with a church. Pop. 1145.

MENZIG, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 22 m. S.E. Trier or Treves, cap. circle, r. bank Saar with a church, two chapels, a synagogue, building-docks, and some general trade. Pop. 3471. Area of circle, 123 geo. sq. m. Pop. 31 709.

MESAGNA a tn. Naples prov. Terra d'Otranto, dist. and 11 m. W.S.W. Bitonto with a castle, several convents, hospital, and some manufactures of kitchen utensils. P. 5000.

MESCHÉDE, a tn. Rhénish Prussia, gov. and 10 m. E.S.E. Aachen, cap. circle, on the Rur; with five churches and chapels. Pop. 3056. Area of circle, 323 geo. sq. m. Pop. 28 510.

MESÉN, or **MESKIR**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 150 m. N.E. Archangel, cap. dist. on a river of same name, about 18 m. above its mouth in the White Sea. It has two churches, and a small haven, at which it carries on a good trade chiefly in furs, tallow, whale and seal oil, and fish. Pop. (1849) 1455.

—The narrow straiting the E. part of the gov. is about 600 m. long, E. to W., and about 300 m. broad. The climate is too severe to admit of much cultivation. Great part of the surface is occupied by tundra and lakes. The inhabitants of the interior, chiefly Samoyeds, have a few stunted cattle, and considerable herds of reindeer, though on the coast live by fishing, or engaging as sailors in Archangel vessels. —The river rises in the S. of the gov., on the frontiers of Vologda, proceeds into the latter gov., first S. and then N. re-enters gov. Archangel, flows easterly to N.W., and a little below the town, falls into the bay of same name, in the White Sea, after a course of about 450 m. Its principal affluents are, on the left, the rivers, Yashka, and Sobolva, and on the right the Plesna and Pora.

MESERITICH two places, Austria, Moravia —1, (Green), a tn. circ. Igau, 58 m. W.S.W. Olmütz with an old castle, two churches, and an hospital, considerable manufactures of linen, and an important corn-market. Pop. 3900. —2, (Waldsee), a tn. circ. Pless, 35 m. E.S.E. Olmütz, on the Betscha with a handsome chateau, a church, many manufactures of linen, several mills, and some trade in cheese. Pop. 1920.

MESERITZ (Polish *Mieleszyce*) a tn. Prussia, gov. and 56 m. W.N.W. Posen, cap. circle, at the junction of the Peczka with the Odra. It is walled, defended by a castle, has two churches, a synagogue, and hospital, several provincial courts, and manufactures of linen, leather and hosiery. Pop. 4668. Area of circle, 368 geo. sq. m. Pop. 33 011.

MESHAW prov. Eng. Devon 1761 ac. Pop. 237.

MESHIDA, or **MUSKO** a tn. Prussia, cap. prov. Kurland, in an extensive valley of same name, 500 m. N.E. Ipatan, lat. 56° 20' N. lon 59° 35' E. It is surrounded by walls, enclosing a much larger space than its population requires, and everywhere has a very desolate appearance. Near the centre of the town, there is some degree of bustle, but elsewhere, little is seen except extensive burying-grounds and endless tracts of ruins. Its principal street, however, is spacious and handsome. An aqueduct, the banks of which are shaded by trees, passes through it, while at its extremity are seen the splendid spires and gilded minarets of the shrine of Imam Raza. This edifice, the only one particularly deserving notice is situated in an oblong, about 120 yards long, by 75 yards broad, enclosed with masonry work of painted and gilded stone, arranged in sherry and elegant patterns, and entered by four lofty and magnificent gateways. The shrine itself at the S.W. part of the oblong is composed of a mass of buildings, the proportions of which are partly hid by the wretched hovels around it, but is entered by a silver gate, the gift of Nadir Shah, and has a very gorgeous interior a vast hall like the central nave of a cathedral, rising loftily into a central dome, ornamented with the richest colours, and a profusion of gilded and carved work. Within the same enclosure, and connected with the shrine by a broad passage, is the

mosque of Gohar Shah, considered one of the most beautiful and splendid in Persia. The only other edifices deserving of notice are several colleges, an extensive bazaar a spacious but unfinished caravansary and a palace, of little architectural merit, so constructed as to form a kind of citadel. The manufactures consist of velvets esteemed the best in Persia; sword-blades, celebrated for their temper, some other species of armour and some silk and cotton goods. A considerable number of the inhabitants are employed in cutting gems, obtained from the turquoise mines in the vicinity. The situation of Meshid on the great caravan routes of Persia, makes it an important entrepot for the produce of surrounding countries, and rich caravans are daily arriving from Bokhara, Khiva, Herat, Kerman, Yazd, and other quarters. Pop. estimated at about 40 000.

MESLIN L. Evreux, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Sille 18 m. N. Mons. It has manufactures of linen yarn and calico, and two mills. The castle of Mesnage is in the vicinity. Pop. 1873.

MESLO, a river, Asiatic Russia, which rises in the N. of gov. Tyumen; flows W.N.W. and falls into the Gulf of Tazovsk, after a course of about 140 m.

METUOI A tn. Italy Romagna, deleg. and 61 m. E.N.E. Ferrara r. bank Po di Goro twice purchased by the Papal Government from the house of Austria first by Pius VII, for about £210,000 and afterwards in 1822 by Leo XII, for £100,000. Pop. 4600.

MESOLONGHI a tn. Greece. See *MESOLONGI*.
MESOPOTAMIA (Between the rivers) the smallest name of the country in Asiatic Turkey, lying between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, now comprised in the pachalik Diarbekir and Bagdad. The name did not come into use till after the time of the Macedonian conquest of Asia.

MESORACA, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra II, dist. and 28 m. W. Crotone. Pop. 2074.

MESQUITELLA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira Baixa, 16 m. W.S.W. Guarda in a valley. Pop. 1083.

MESSE a walled in Morocco, W. coast, at the mouth of a river of same name, 110 m. S.W. Toudert; lat. 30° 4' N., lon 9° 58' W. (n.). Pop. 8000.

MESSANBY (German, *Messing*) a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Luxembourg 4 m. N.E. Longwy with oil and flour mills, and mines of iron. Pop. 2070.

MESSE, or **MESSEMONS**, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, stadt Hermannstadt, about 27 m. from Sigheturg with a church. Inhabitant, Hazons. Pop. 1306.

MESSEJANA a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Algarve com. and 28 m. S.W. Beja. It is walled and has a convent. Pop. 1500.

MESSENE, a vil. Greece. See *MESEMONATI*.
MESSEIN a dist. France, which belonged to the former prov. Lorraine, and had Metz for its capital. It now forms the greater part of dep. Moselle, and part of depa. Meuse and Meurthe.

MESSINA, a prov. Sicily bounded N. by the Tyrrhenian Sea, E. the Strait of Messina and the Ionian Sea, S. prov. Catania, and W. prov. Palermo; length, N. to W. about 100 m. mean breadth, 25 m. The Neptunian chain of mountains traverses it, E. to W. throughout its length, and forms a watershed of which the S. slope belongs to the basin of the Tyrrhenian Sea, and the S. to that of the Ionian Sea. The streams of the former are the Montore, San Antonio, Fitalia, Inganno, and Carona. Those of the latter, the Savoca, Mongiù, and Cantara. In summer several of these streams are dry. The mountains are covered with wood, but the soil in the valleys, and on the banks of the rivers, is both fertile and well cultivated. The vegetable productions include silk, hemp, flax and fruits, as citrons, oranges, pistachio-nuts, grapes, and olives the great mineral product is sulphur. The province is divided into four districts—Messina, the capital, Castrolibero, Mistretta, and Patti subdivided into 27 circondarios and 94 communes. Pop. (1883), 238,352.

MESSINA (anc. *Zancle*, French, *Messone*), a tn. and seaport, Sicily, cap. prov. and on the strait of same name, lat. (right) 38° 11' N. lon 15° 34' 45' E. (L.). It rises from the shore in the form of an amphitheatre, with the Neptunian mountains for a background. The whitewash of the houses contrasts finely with the dark woods of the mountains, and nothing else is finer than the scene which meets the eye of

the spectator as he approaches it from the sea. Messina ranks as a fortress of the first class, it is walled, flanked by bastions, and defended by a citadel on the E., and several forts, both on the E. and W. The harbour is one of the best in the Med-



Armed
1. Fort St. Andrea.
2. Fort St. Andrea.
3. Fort St. Andrea.
4. Fort St. Andrea.
5. Fort St. Andrea.

Fortified
1. Fort St. Andrea.
2. Fort St. Andrea.
3. Fort St. Andrea.
4. Fort St. Andrea.
5. Fort St. Andrea.

Port
1. Fort St. Andrea.
2. Fort St. Andrea.
3. Fort St. Andrea.
4. Fort St. Andrea.
5. Fort St. Andrea.

terranean. It is formed by a deep bend in the shore which curves from W to N E., and so much resembles a neckle that the town took its original name from that implement, and was called Zancle (Zancle). The N E. side is a projecting tongue of land, and has much more the appearance of an artificial mole than of a work of nature. The opposite extremities draw so near each other as to narrow the passage, and render it difficult for vessels to certain winds to make it but, once within there is ample space, great depth, and perfect shelter. The breadth of this splendid basin is about 4 m. Facing the harbour is a broad quay called the Marina, adorned with statues and fountains, and forming the favourite promenade and, immediately beyond it is a magnificent terrace called Palladium, once lined with noble edifices, most of which were damaged or thrown down by the fearful earthquake of 1783. The interior of the city has gained considerably in appearance by that catastrophe. It was formerly ill drained, the streets were narrow and the houses so high as to exclude both light and air, and gave the whole town a stifling, gloomy look. The modern town is generally composed of well-built houses of two stories, and spacious streets well paved with blocks of lava. Among the public edifices are included nearly 60 churches, many of them of great beauty, and adorned with fine sculptures and paintings; but it may be sufficient here to notice the cathedral, a Gothic structure with a somewhat heavy exterior, but supported within by vast pillars of granite, supposed to have belonged to a temple of Neptune, and adorned by fine mosaics and an exquisitely carved pulpit. The viceregal palace, with a large open space finely planted, and laid-out in walks; the archiepiscopal palace, the seminary, grand seminary college, large and well endowed hospital, numerous convents, two theatres, barracks, and arsenals. The manufactures consist chiefly of silk goods. The trade, both transit and general, is extensive. The principal exports are silk, olive-oil, linseed and other seeds, oranges, lemons, and other fruits, corn, wine, and spirits called *brandy*, liqueurs, lemon-juice, skunk, musk, rags, betelnuts, &c. The tunny and other fisheries are carried on to a considerable extent. In 1847, the value of the exports amounted to £248,100; of the imports, £280,860.

Messina is the see of a R Catholic archbishop and arch-

deacon, and a Greek preceptor. The seat of a high appeal court, a high criminal court, an ordinary civil court and a court of commerce. It also possesses a royal college or *Real* *Academia Carolina*, with a full complement of professors in

belles-lettres, philosophy law and medicine and a naval academy. Messina, under the name of Zancle, is said to have been founded 1004 years B.C. The Messinians having afterwards obtained possession of it, called it Messina. Charles of Anjou to avenge the massacre of the French in the Sicilian Vespers, besieged it without success, and lost great part of his fleet. In 1674 on the revolt of Messina from Spain a Spanish fleet blockaded the port, but a French fleet arriving a great naval battle was fought, in which the former was defeated. In 1743, the plague carried off the greater part of the inhabitants and the ruin which earthquakes had repeatedly threatened was fearfully consummated by that of 1783, which shook down its most solid edifices, and made it for a time a city of the dead. During the revolt in Sicily, in 1848, Messina, after being several times unsuccessfully bombarded by the Neapolitan fleet and a large body of land troops, on September 2 and fired upon for four successive days and a large portion of the city reduced to ruins, before it surrendered. Pop. (1850) 37,074.

MESSINA (STRAIT OF) [Italian, *Faro di Messina* Latin, *Fretum Siculum*], a strait, which separates Sicily from Italy and communicates between the Tyrrhenian and the Ionian Sea. It has a length of about 20 m. and gradually widens towards the S. attains, on the parallel of 38° a width of 11 m., but, in the N. where it is narrowest, does not exceed 3 m.

From the Faro tower on the N.E. extremity of Sicily to the rock of Scylla, on the opposite coast of Italy the exact distance, as ascertained by Capt. Smyth is 6047 yards. The depth is so great, that, in the centre, no bottom has been found with a line of 100 fathoms, and a strong current continually running with the tide more especially when the direction is from N to S. makes the navigation somewhat difficult but by no means so formidable as was fabled by the ancients, to whom the rock of Scylla, already mentioned and that of Charybdis, on the opposite side of the strait, but at some distance to the S. seemed so dangerous, that it was generally believed to be almost impossible to avoid the one without being dashed upon the other.

MESSINES (Fiume, *Messene*) a m. and com. Belgium, prov. W Flanders, 5 m. S. Ypres. It has a church and an establishment called Hospice Royal to which the daughters of soldiers who have fallen, or been wounded or maimed, in the service of their country are educated and maintained till 18 years of age. Messina has manufactures of sermone and tulle, hosiery, lace, &c. and a dye-work and a trade in corn and butter. Pop. 1485.

MESSING, par. Eng. Essex. 2549 sq. Pop. 791.

MISSINGHAM par. Eng. Lincoln 6190 sq. P. 1876.

MISSIS (anc. *Mosses*) a large vil. Assize Turkey pash. and 21 m. S.E. Adana, r. hook Ryhoon, lat. 36° 58' N, lon. 35° 38' E., composed of mud huts, erected on hillocks of sand and rubbish, inhabited by a gang of Turcoman freebooters, who are tributary to the pasha of Adana.

MISTANZA, a vil. Spain, New Castle, prov. and 22 m. S.W. Ciudad-Real. It has a townhouse and prison, two primary schools, a parish church, and, in the vicinity the cemetery and the remains of a castle; and manufactures of lace. Pop. (agricultural), 2160.

MISTCHOWSK, a m. Russia, gov. and 41 m. W.S.W. Kaluga, cap. dist. on the Turge. It has four churches, an important yearly market, which lasts a week, and a trade in hemp, hemp-oil, tallow, corn, and cattle. Pop. (1850) 4911.

MISTRE, a m. and par. Italy, gov. and 6 m. N.W. Venice cap. dist., near the Murano. It is surrounded by fine villas which are continued, without interruption,

along the road to Padua, and almost connects Mantua with that city to which there is a railway. It has a court of justice, several public offices, four churches, an hospital, an old castle, and an active transit and general trade. Pop. 5900. dist. 17 000

MESURADO, a cape, W coast Africa, Liberia at the mouth of a small river of same name. lat. 6° 15' N. lon. 10° 40' W. (s.) on which is situated the town of Mesurata.

MESURATA, or **MESURAN**, a tn., N. Africa, state and 123 m. S.E. Tripoli, near the Mediterranean noted for its manufacture of carpets. Cape Mesurata, hard by the town, is in lat. 23° 25' N. lon. 15° 10' E. (s.)

META a large river, New Granada, which has its sources in the E. Andes, about lat. 4° N., 85 m. S. Santa Fé de Bogotá. It flows N.E. to lat. 6° N., where it turns nearly due E. forming, for about 165 m., the boundary line between New Granada and Venezuela, and ultimately falls into the Orinoco, at lat. 6° 12' N. total course, about 500 m. Its banks are chiefly inhabited by Indians. The Meta, and its numerous branches, are navigable for the greatest part of their course nearly to the base of the Andes. Almost all its tributaries flow from the same range of mountains in which its own sources lie: the principal are the Chuanare, Arzopora, Grapo, Casana, and Upiá. The affluents from the E. and S.E. are insignificant.

METAPA, or **METAPUA** a tn. Central America, state and 65 m. S.E.E. Guatemala, near the lake of same name with iron-mines in its vicinity. Pop. about 8000

METAURO (anc. *Metaurus*), a river Italy The Marches, which flows E. to the sea at St. Angelo in Lido, and falls into the Adriatic S.E.E. Fano; total course, about 60 m. The Romans gained, near its banks, a victory over the Carthaginians, under Hasdrubal.

METDOWICH, a tn. Herzegovina, on a steep hill overlooking a fertile but superficially-irrigated plain, near 1 bank Neretva, 24 m. S.W. Metina. It is poorly built and the streets, from their steepness, are in several places cut into stairs. It is well situated for trade which, however is almost confined to salt, sold to the Turks. Pop. about 500

METELA, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 24 m. N.W. Münster on the Yvette with a church, manufactures of woolen and linen cloth, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1460

METFIELD, par. Eng. Suffolk 2163 ac. Pop. 651

METHERINGHAM, par. England Lincoln 4590 ac. Pop. 1523

METHILL, small seaport in Scotland on Fife, 10 m. S. Cupar on the Firth of Forth with a good harbour having 16 ft. water at spring-tides. Weaving and flax-dressing are the chief sources of employment. Pop. 1613.

METHLEY par. Eng. York (W. Riding) 8240 ac. Pop. 1926

METHLICK par. Scot. Aberdeen 14,400 ac. P. 1907

METHVEN a vil. and par. Scotland co. and 6 m. W. K. W. Perth with a parish, a Free, and a U. Presbyterian church, a school, a savings-bank, friendly society and an agricultural association. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in hand-loom weaving. Area of par. 10 700 ac. Pop. 2454

METHWOLD par. Eng. Norfolk 15 199 ac. P. 1659.

METHYE, two lakes, British N. America—1 A little E. the Rocky Mountains in the country of the Cree Indians; lat. 51° 45' N., lon. 118° 40' W.—2 Nearly 800 m. to the N.E. of the former, has a portage at its N. side, and a fort of same name at its S. extremity.

METILAWITZ, a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle Posen It has a church. Pop. 1156.

METILLI, a tn. Algerian Sahara, Wady Makh, 38 m. S.W. Gardia. It is situated on a hill, and surrounded by a battlemented wall, entered by three gates, and nearly covered by extensive gardens. It has a mosque, and a market, and is a place of considerable commerce.

METROPOL, a tn. European Turkey, in Greece, 22 m. S. Corfu, on the side of the ancient Gerania, of which many vestiges remain.

METSKE (Rath), a vil. Hungary, co. Borsany with a trade in corn, cattle, wine, and timber. Pop. 1281

METTET a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. and 12 m. S.W. Namur, with a primary school, and, near it, three chateaux inhabited chiefly employed in agriculture and iron-mining. Pop. 2216.

METTINGEN a vil. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Münster circle Tecklenburg with a church, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1680

METTINGHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk 1366 ac. P. 863

METTMANN, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 8 m. E. Düsseldorf on the Rhine with three churches, and manufactures of iron and steel, linen cotton, and cloth. Pop. 2385

METTON, par. Eng. Norfolk 680 ac. Pop. 77

METZ (pronounced *Metz* Latin, *Divodurum Metanensium*) a tn. France, cap. dep. Moselle, on both sides of the river Moselle, near the junction of the Sella, 73 m. N.W. Strasbourg. It is regarded as the strongest fortress in France, that of Strasbourg, perhaps, excepted and forms the centre of defence on the German frontier between the Meuse and the Rhine. The works are of great extent, and were constructed after the plans of Vauban and Balleau. It is walled has six gates, and all the resources of engineering skill have been expended on its fortifications. The principal of these are the Forts of Belle Croix, and the Double Couronne, the former covering the whole E. and the latter defending the N. side of the town. In addition to these, there is a redoubt called Pelt, which, by opening the sluices on the Sella, can be converted into an island, and surrounded by a lake about 3 m. in extent. The part of the town on 1 bank Moselle is flat, that on the r. bank rises up from the river in the form of an amphitheatre. Most of the streets are narrow and winding, and several of those on the r. bank so steep as to be inaccessible by carriages. The houses are generally built of brown stone, and of three or four stories but many of them stand low, narrow lanes, so crowded up that the air cannot circulate. The finest parts of the town are along the quays, the opposite sides of which communicate by numerous handsome bridges, and in the neighbourhood of the *Reynolds*, which is finely placed, commands a view of great extent and beauty and is said to be one of the finest promenades of the kind in Europe. The buildings most deserving of notice are the cathedral, a Gothic structure, in the form of a magnificent Latin cross, surmounted by a spire of open work 397 ft. high, and with a vaulted roof which rises 109 ft. above the pavement the church of Notre Dame de la Ronde with a church built in 1180 the arsenal, one of the largest in France, with a cannon-foundry, and an armory containing about 80 000 muskets of various calibres, capable of receiving 1500 patentes a royal college, occupying the buildings of the old abbey of St. Vincent, the *palais-de-justice*, containing in addition to the courts, a public library of 30 000 volumes; the prefecture, townhouse, mint, &c. The manufactures consist of coarse woollen cloths, flannels, and other woollen stuffs; honary hats parchment, embroidered muslin stained paper, glue, leather &c. There are also numerous cotton-mills, breweries, milleries, and silk-works. The trade is in wine, brandy beer, confectionary drugs furniture, leather iron, &c. Metz is the seat of a bishop the seat of a court for departments Moselle and Ardennes, and of courts of first resort and commerce, and possesses a commercial chamber and exchange a university, academy, a royal school of artillery and engineering a royal college, a shoemakers' seminary, and secondary ecclesiastical school; an agricultural and industrial society, a society of literature, science, and art; free schools of design, painting, and music; lectures on midwifery, botany, &c.

Metz, under the Romans, rose to considerable importance, being traversed by an grand military road. Under the dependence of Clovis, it became the capital of the kingdom of Austrasia, and on the decline of the house of Charlemagne, passed to the Emperor of Germany who, in order to make it a barrier against France, strongly fortified it, and allowed it to possess an almost republican freedom. In 1682, it claimed the protectorate of France, and ceased to be free. The Emperor Charles V. made a great effort to recover it the same year but was ultimately obliged to abandon the siege. The revocation of the Edict of Nantes, by depriving it of many of its best and most industrious citizens, influenced a blow from the effects of which it has never recovered. Pop. (1682), 43,484.

METZENSHOFEN (Ober and Unter) two contiguous parishes in Hungary co. Abaujvar, 15 m. W. Kaschau. They contain each a church, and a normal school, and are inhabited by Germans, who are very industrious, and chiefly employed in working in iron. Pop. (Ober), 1283, (Unter), 8431

METZINGEN or **MAUXEGES**, a tn. Wittenburg on the Rhine, 17 m. S.E. Metz, with a church, a school of arts, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, tanneries, dyeworks and mills, and some general trade. Pop. 4337.

METZVOY, a tn. European Turkey. See **MESEVOY**.

METZ a town, France, which rises on the S. slope of Mount Meuse, about 113 m. E.N.E. of London, dep. Côte-d'Or, on the left bank of the Yonne, down R.R. past Montfort, and joins the bank of the Yonne at 3 m. above Fontenay, after a course of about 50 m., of which 8 m. are navigable.

MEUDON (Latin, *Medon*) a tn. to France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 6 m. E.N.E. Versailles on the railway to Paris. It has an extensive chateau, surrounded by an extensive park, called the *Forêt de Meudon*, a favourite holiday resort of the President. It has a considerable manufactory of whitegoods, several glass-works and ironworks, and numerous blacksmiths. In 1842 a fearful railway accident took place here as a *San day* return train to Paris. Owing to the breaking of the axle of a locomotive the carriages were driven forward on the engine, where they were almost immediately enveloped in flames and more than 100 persons burnt alive. Pop. 1706.

MEULBEKE, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 10 m. N. Courtray; with several breweries, a vineyard, and a good deal of weaving. Pop. 3254.

MEUNG-SAN-LOUIS (Latin, *Meungensis*) a tn. France, dep. Loiret, r. bank Loire, 11 m. S.W. Orleans. It is well built, has a fine chateau, manufactures of felt hats, numerous tanneries, paper and extensive flour mills, and a considerable trade in flour and leather. Pop. 2648.

MEURIM a tn. Brazil, prov. and 75 m. S. Maranhão, 1 bank river of its name with a church. Inhabitants employed in raising sugar-cane and cotton, and in rearing cattle.

MEURIN, a river, Brazil which rises in the S. of prov. Maranhão, flows E.N.E. then N.W. between the rivers do Negro and Barra Alperata, receives numerous affluents, of which the principal are the Graxim and Pindaré, and falls into the Bay of São Marcos, on the W. side of the island of Maranhão with so strong a current that its mouth is very difficult of access. Total course, about 250 m.

MEURS, or **MÖRS**, a tn. Rhineland, Prussia, gov. and 18 m. N.W. Düsseldorf, on the Rhine; with two churches, a gymnasium, normal school, and deaf and dumb institute, silk, cotton, and woollen manufactures, a cotton-mill, blacksmith and several breweries. Pop. 3899.

MEURSAULT (Latin, *Morsus Salis*) a tn. France, dep. Côte-d'Or, 37 m. S.S.W. Dijon, in a district famous for both wine and wax, in which it has some trade. Pop. 2301.

MEURTHE, an E. dep. France bounded N. by dep. Moselle, W. Meuse, S. Vosges, and E. Bas-Rhin lat. 48° 25' to 49° N., lon. 5° 44' to 7° 34' E. length, E. to W. 75 m. breadth, N. to S. 46 m., area, 2332 sq. m. The surface is finely diversified by hill and dale, and on the E. frontier, the W. slopes of the Vosges rise to about 1800 ft. above the lower grounds. There are extensive plains, but numerous valleys intersect it in all directions, and form the basins of considerable streams. These basins are principally four—those of the Meurthe, Moselle, Saône, and Sarre; there are also several lakes, climate variable. Nearly a half of the whole surface is arable, and less than 10% waste. Wood occupies nearly one-fifth, meadows rather more than one-fortieth, and meadows not quite one-eighth. The soil varies much in quality. The most fertile is in the valley of the Saône; the least fertile is that of the Sarre. The principal cereals are wheat, oats, and barley. The culture of the potato is general and that of rape, though of comparatively recent introduction, has proved very successful. A great quantity of the best land is devoted to the vine, and, in favourable years, yields large returns, but none of the wines bear a high name. Fruits of various kinds, and of good quality, are extensively grown. The domestic animals are of very inferior breeds. The most important, as a principal article both of food and export, is swine. In several of the extensive forests, both deer and wild boars abound. Other game, particularly hares, is becoming scarce. A little iron is worked and there is a single mine of rock-salt. The strata belong to the upper series of the secondary formation, and exhibit a large development of the *Jura limestone*, which is extensively worked, and yields, in particular localities, good marble. From stratum walls, copious supplies of brine are obtained,

and, on the most important of these, the salt-works of Dieuze have been established. Manufacturing industry, long in a very depressed state, has, in recent years, made considerable progress. Among other manufactures, may be mentioned common woollens, cottons, and hemp goods, umbrellas, glass, paper, plan and stained earthenware, basket-work, &c. The trade consists, in addition to the above articles of manufacture of corn, wine, and rape-seed oil. The department, in respect of its inhabitants, consists of two great divisions—the German race and German language prevailing in the one, and the French race and language in the other. For administrative purposes, Meurthe is divided into five arrondissements—Nancy the capital, Châtenay-Salins, Lunéville, Barrois, and Toul, subdivided into 29 cantons, and 714 communes. Pop. (1892) 459,423.

MEURTHE (La) (Latin, *Muris*) a river, France, which rises on the W. side of the Vosges, in Mount Bon Homme, dep. Vosges, and, proceeding N.W. past St. Die, enters dep. Meurthe, to which it gives its name, passes Nancy, where it becomes navigable, and joins r. bank Moselle, about 7 m. below total source, about 100 m. Its principal affluents are the Vologne, Mortagne, and Sarre.

MEUSE, an E. dep. France bounded N. by dep. Ardennes, and a small corner of Belgium, Luxembourg, W. dep. Ardennes and Meuse, S. dep. Haute-Marne and Vosges, and E. dep. Meurthe and Moselle lat. 48° 25' to 49° 55' N. lon. 4° 54' to 5° 50' E. length, N. to S. 58 m., breadth E. to W. 40 m. area, 2368 sq. m. The surface is very much diversified and broken, being intersected by numerous ramifications of the Vosges and Fennelins culminating points, about 1800 ft. high. They consist of two principal chains, which form the watershed between the basins of the Meuse and the Moselle. The far greater part of the department belongs to the basin of the Meuse, which enters it at its E. end, and traverses it diagonally N.W. A considerable portion of the W. and S.W. belongs to the basin of the Saône, being drained partly by the Orne and Saône, tributaries of the Marne and partly by the Aisne directly which has its source within the department, and its tributary the Aisne. The strata belong chiefly to the upper part of the secondary formation. The only mineral of importance is iron, which is extensively worked and maintains a number of blast-furnaces and other iron-works. Rather more than one-half of the whole surface is arable, considerably more than one-fifth wood, and not one-fifth waste. meadows occupy nearly one-twelfth. The soil of the plains is, in general, thin and far from fertile, that of the valleys, particularly those of the Meuse and Orne, deep and rich. Much of it, in these valleys, is occupied by verdant meadows. The corn produced leaves a surplus after meeting home consumption, but the modes of culture are very imperfect. The principal crops, besides corn, are hemp, flax, and clover, and in some districts, the gooseberry is carefully and extensively cultivated and considerable tracts are covered with vines, which yield wine of good name. The domestic animals are of inferior breeds, but the rich meadows fatten a great number of oxen, of which there is a considerable export. The dairy produce, also, is large, and small cream-cheese, resembling Gruyère, is made. Swine and goats are extensively reared. This department contains numerous manufactures of cotton goods, cotton twist, and hosiery, iron-works, dyeworks, glass-works, oil and paper mills, tanneries, breweries, distilleries, &c. The trade, in addition to the articles thus produced, is in corn, clover and lucerne-seed, cheese, butter, pork, cattle, and timber, both for carpentry and ship-building. A considerable number of the inhabitants emigrate annually for employment, many of them carrying with them various articles in wood and wicker work. The number of pilgrims is very considerable. For administrative purposes Meuse is divided into four arrondissements—Bar-le-Duc, the capital, Commercy, Montmédy, and Verdun, subdivided into 28 cantons, and 588 communes. Pop. (1892) 522,667.

MEUSE (Latin, *Mosa*, Flemish *Moss*, Dutch *Moss*, Walloon, *Moselle*), a river Europe, which rises in France, in S. of dep. Haute-Marne and, proceeding N., crosses the N.W. corner of dep. Vosges, and traverses dep. Meuse and Ardennes on reaching Sedan, it enters Belgium, and at Namur, where it receives, on the left, its largest tributary, the Sambre, almost doubling its volume, changes its course to N.E., and passes

Lidge, where it is separated by the Ourthe separates Dutch from Belgium, passing Maastricht and Mookermond, at the latter of which it reaches the Roer. In the N part of Dutch Limburg, its course is changed to N.W., and, subsequently it becomes W. The whole of its after course is through the Dutch territory. Passing Mookermond, it proceeds N through Lamburg, where it partly separates Limburg from Dutch Brabant, forming the boundary between Brabant and Gelderland, and, at Bommel, flows so close to the Rhine as to be brought into communication with it, but, by a sudden bend S.E., again resumes its W course, receives the Lay on its L bank near Fort Crevecoeur, and finally turning N.W. joins the bank West, one of the arms of the Rhine, and gives its name to the mighty accumulated flood of those streams, which, proceeding W through Holland Proper, is divided, near Dordrecht, into two great rivers, the one of which bends round to the N., and reaches Rotterdam, the other branch continues W., and shortly after the two branches again unite, and discharge themselves, sand shoals and quicksands, into the North Sea. The direct length of the Meuse is 230 m. and its length including windings, 660 m. It is navigable for about 450 m. Of these about 160 m. are in France, 160 m. in Belgium, and 180 m. in Holland. In the upper part of its course, its valley is wide and somewhat, and becomes, at times, almost narrowed to a point, while the stream pours along

through a deep and precipitous gorge. In the lower part of its course, it waters vast alluvial plains, which, in a great measure gained from it by Dutch industry and perseverance. It is ever threatening to inundate and ravage as its own domain. The delta of the Meuse exceeds that of any other European river.

MEUSELBACH, a tn. Schwarzburg Rudolstadt, bail and 6 m. S. Kieselge, on a stream of same name; with a church and two paper-mills. Pop. 1506.

MEUSELWITZ, a vil. Sax-Altenburg, 6 m. N. Altenburg. It has a castle, with a library a church, and a mill. Pop. 1527.

MEUX, a vil. and com. Belgium prov and 6 m. N.W. Namur on the Meuse; with manufactures of linen and hampes goods and a trade in agricultural produce. P. 1328.

MEVAGH per Irel Donegal 21 021 ac. Pop. 4961.

MEVAGISSEY par Eng Cornwall, 1844 ac. P. 2029.

MEW ISLAND one of the Copeland islands (what ac).

MEWAN (Sr) par Eng Cornwall, 2832 ac. Pop. 1289.

MEWEL, or GAWW a tn. W Prussia, gov and 9 m. N.W. Marienwerder at the junction of the Parsa with the Vistula; with two churches, and barracks. Pop. 9707.

MEXBOROUGH par Eng York (W Riding) 2328 ac. Pop. 1652.

MEXICO (THE REPUBLIC OR CONFEDERATION OF) [French, *Mexique*; Italian, *Mexico*; formerly *New Spain*] a state of great extent, founded by Spain, on the N. side of the isthmus joining N. and S. America. It formerly extended through 26° of lat. (18° 58' to 42° N.) and through 87° of lon. (from Cape Colote, to Yucatan lon. 68° 43' W. to Cape Mendocino, in Upper California, lon. 124° 27' W.) but recent events have reduced its length by 8° its N. limit being now in the parallel of 34° N. This curtailed it at least half of its original dimensions it still has an area of about 824,140 sq. m. Where not confined by the sea, its borders in the E. on Guatemala, on the N.E. and N. it is separated from the U. States by the Rio Grande del Norte and the 34th parallel. The name Mexico or rather Mejico derived from Mexitli, the Aztec god of war was given originally to the capital city, more commonly named Tenochtitlan.

As at present (1855) constituted, Mexico consists of the following states or departments and territories:—

THE STATES OR DEPARTMENTS AND TERRITORIES OF MEXICO their AREA POPULATION and CAPITALS, &c.
(From *Leyda de Tepala's Cuadro Sinoptico de la Republica Mexicana, en 1850. Mexico, 1850*)

States or Departments, and Territories, as	Area in Spanish sq. leagues	Area in English sq. m.*	Population.	Capital.	Population.
Chihuahua	13,485	100,350	147,600	Chihuahua	14,000
Chilepa	3,448	26,478	144,020	San Cristobal	8,600
Colima	7,985	62,470	75,360	Saltillo	19,750
Durango	6,744	49,460	142,310	Durango	21,000
Guanajuato	1,745	12,618	118,803	Guanajuato	48,844
Guerrero	4,431	32,008	97,000	Taxila	4,650
Hidalgo	6,706	49,190	77,461	Guadalupe	69,000
Mexico	2,717	2,023	673,697	Mexico	12,000
Micahocan	3,180	24,386	491,679	Mexico	25,000
Nuevo Leon	2,281	17,616	124,360	Mexico	13,641
Oaxaca	4,496	34,323	238,161	Oaxaca	24,000
Puebla	1,614	12,040	980,000	Puebla	71,681
Queretaro	1,773	12,444	120,314	Queretaro	28,738
San Luis Potosi	4,101	31,400	208,170	San Luis	40,000
Sonora	17,173	125,448	120,314	Uru	7,000
Tamaulipas	4,680	35,741	140,000	Ciudad	13,000
Tehuacan	2,771	21,460	60,000	San Juan Bautista	4,000
Tlaxcala	4,619	34,323	100,000	Ciudad Victoria	6,000
Veracruz	5,626	42,404	264,756	Veracruz	8,356
Yucatan	2,846	21,967	60,000	Merida	40,000
Zacatecas	4,565	34,987	204,000	Zacatecas	23,000
General District (Mexico)	124	99	300,000	Mexico	170,000
Tenochtitlan Territory (cf.)	67	516	10,121	Quetzaco	8,400
Colima (Territory of)	430	3,019	61,883	Colima	31,774
Lower California (Territory of)	8,097	60,808	18,000	La Paz	600
	118,476	864,140	7,001,630		220,000

* The Spanish square judicial league is equal to 7.19 English sq. m.

† Tenochtitlan declared herself independent, for the second time, in 1846, but has again joined the Mexican Confederation.

Mexico.—Mexico is a very remarkable region. It is an enormous ridge, raised by volcanic force, between two

oceans, and ramifying into several chains as the land grows wider. This ridge, which forms a continuation of the Andes of S. America, is, in the isthmus of Panama, where its chains are least a mass of granite, varying from 150 to 800 ft. in absolute elevation. It leads W. to the shores of the Pacific Ocean, reaching off, in Guatemala, a branch N.E. through the peninsula of Yucatan. On entering Mexico, the ridge strikes N.W. and acquires a greater breadth, so that the State of Oaxaca may be said to occupy the summit of a single ridge, 150 m. wide, falling rapidly on one side to the shores of the Pacific Ocean and descending, by a succession of terraces on the other side, to Tehuacan and Vera Cruz, to thus succeed the great Mexican table-land, beginning with the elevated plains of Puebla, Mexico, Queretaro, and Michoacan, which have an absolute height of 6000 to 8000 ft., a chain of volcanic cones and snowy peaks rising, at wide intervals, far above them. Between the 18th and 21st parallels, the Mexican chain runs N. and S. Beyond the latter limit it turns

N.W. and, under the name of Sierra Madre or Tape-Summa, runs through the States of Queretaro and Guanajuato, where unusually rich silver-mines are contained in its bosom. N. of Guanajuato, it divides into three branches, of which the middle one or central chain continues running to the N.W. as far as the 30th parallel, beyond which it bends N. till, under the name of Sierra Verde, it joins the Rocky Mountains, in lat. 40° N. The E. branch runs through the State of San Luis Potosi, gradually sinking till, in lat. 26° it disappears on the border of the plain watered by the Rio Grande del Norte. The W. branch spreads over Guadalupe, declines N. of the mouth of Bolson, and, rising again in the States of Sonora and Sonora, forms, in the latter the mountains of Pimeria Alta, which are celebrated for their gold-mines. The Mexican chain of mountains may be justly considered as a continuation of the Andes, yet they differ widely from the latter in their general structure. The Cordillera of S. America are frequently intersected by immense lacunes or precipitous valleys, called quebradas, in some cases nearly a mile deep. The

elevated table-lands enclosed by them, such as the plains of Santa Fé de Bogotá, those of Caxamarca and Quito, in Peru, and that round the lake of Titicaca, are all of comparatively small extent, and generally accessible only on foot, with mules, or on the backs of Indians. In Mexico, on the other hand, if we start from Tehuantepec, on the shore of the Pacific Ocean, lat. 16° 30' N., we soon reach the plain of Oajaca, at a height of 5500 ft., and thence a wheel-trail can roll without difficulty to Santa Fé de New Mexico (lat. 36° 12' N.), a distance of 1400 m. Though some parts of this route might fall below the level of 2000 ft. and others nearly reach an elevation of 8000 ft., yet the slopes are so gradual as to offer no serious impediment to the construction of an easy road, but that facility pertains wholly to the internal communications, the descent from the Mexican table-lands to the sea on both sides, is everywhere rugged and abrupt, and presents such difficulties in the way of carrying goods, as will probably always cut off the mineral and most productive provinces of Mexico from a fair participation in the commerce of the globe. In going from the city of Mexico (7400 ft.) to Asunción, on the S. sea, the road attains a height of 8500 ft. before the rapid descent commences, the great roads between the capital and Vera Cruz cross the mountains at a height of 10,500 ft.

Summits.—The loftiest of the snowy summits and volcanic cones, scattered along the Mexican highland lie all within the narrow zone compressed between lat. 18° 29' and 19° 12' N. They are all of volcanic origin, and in several of them the subterranean fires still continue raging. Ascending W. from the shore of the Mexican Gulf, a little S. of Vera Cruz, we first meet, 13 m. from the sea, in lat. 18° 24' N., the still active volcano of Tuxtla (5118 ft.), the highest point of the Sierra de San Martín. Further N. (lat. 19° 37'), the peak of Orizaba or Citlaltépetl [Star-mountain] 17,378 ft. Its flanks covered with rich woods anterior to the close of the 16th century it became extinct. A few miles further N. (lat. 19° 28') is the Cofre de Perote or Manacamatépetl [rectangular or cube mountain] (15,418 ft.) S.W. of these on the confluence of Puebla lat. 18° 30' N., is the still active volcano of Popocatepetl [Smoking mountain] 17,684 ft., while 35 m. further N., stands Iztaccíhuatl [the white lady] 15,703 ft. high. The latter appears to have been extinguished at an early period, and, since the 17th century, Popocatepetl has had no violent eruption, though clouds of smoke and ashes are occasionally thrown out from its enormous crater. About 50 m. W. of the White Lady the Ilo del Fraile, the highest point of the Nevado de Tolúca—another extinct volcano—attains the height of 15,350 ft. About 120 m. W. of this mountain, stands Jorullo (black sea), which rose, on the night of September 28, 1759, from the level plain to the height of 4149 ft. Of all the mountains here named, only three namely Popocatepetl, Citlaltépetl and the Iztaccíhuatl rise above the limit of perpetual snow which may be assumed to run between lat. 19° and 20° N., at an elevation of 15,000 ft., though varying much with local circumstances. The Nevado de Tolúca reaches that limit, but can hardly be said to rise above it.

Geology and Mines.—In Oajaca, granite everywhere breaks through the superincumbent rocks, and forms the highest summits of the mountains. Quartz, siliceous, and syenitic extend down from the central ridges to the sea on both sides. In all these rocks are found auriferous veins. On the borders of Guatemala, the prevalent rocks are porphyry, of many varieties clay-slate, and limestone, all broken by granite. The first of these contains veins of silver, lead, and copper. In Puebla, all the primitive rocks are covered by enormous masses of calcareous tuff. Further N. granite seems to form everywhere the foundation of the rocky system while the table-land is a superincumbent of porphyries, which contain (when they do not incline to trachyte) these rich deposits of the precious metals for which Mexico has long been so famous. Old sandstone, Kiamasine, clay slate, syenite, serpentine, amygdaloid, dolerite, and basaltic lavas accompany these predominating rocks. The coal formations are wanting, but deposits of rock salt may possibly be found in Oajaca, where salt-works issue from gypsiferous strata, near San Juan de los Rios. Some of the Mexican mines, once celebrated, as those of La Puebla, are now quite exhausted; others, as Bolaños, hardly repay the cost of working them. The chief mining districts of the present day are, in the order of their productiveness, as follows.

Juárez—Guamajuato, San Luis Potosí, Zacatecas (the vera grande), Durango, Chihuahua, Sonora (the Vera Grande), Tasco (Mexico), Oajaca, Real del Monte (Mexico), and Huasteca (Mexico). According to authentic records, the produce of the Mexican mines (gold and silver) reckoned from 1890 to 1893 exceeded \$270,000,000. In 1804 and 1806, the annual produce of the mines exceeded \$5,000,000, but the decline of the mother country began, at this period, to press on the colony and the activity of the mines abated. Then came the civil wars of the revolution, the proprietors of the mines, mostly old Spaniards, were obliged to quit the country, the mines, abandoned soon went to ruin—some falling in others filling with water; while the capital which might have restored them was spent in civil war. On the restoration of order, in 1826, the Mexican government held out inducements to foreign capitalists to re-open the mines, and several English companies were accordingly formed for that purpose. Though some of these soon relinquished their undertakings, the produce of the mines is now considerable, as will be seen in the following Table—

ANALYSIS OF GOLD AND SILVER MINES IN MEXICO, 1849-1854.

Years.	Gold.	Silver.
1849 -	6	\$ 3,708,361
1851	800,000	\$ 4,481,161
1852	189,777	\$ 7,717,141
1853	111,408	\$ 3,991,828
1854	168,314	\$ 3,001,869
1855	190,761	\$ 3,001,869

For the eighteen months ending June, 1849 the total produce of the gold and silver mines was estimated at \$2,560,000. About the year 1850, a new impetus was given to mining operations, by the discovery, in the state of Sonora, near Pima, of quicksilver mines so rich as to be named New Almaden, after the famous quicksilver mines of Almaden in Spain. But since the period referred to, the emigration of miners to California has seriously interfered with mining industry.

Coast and Harbours.—The opposite shores of Mexico differ widely in physical conformation. On the W. the great current of the Atlantic Ocean sweeps round the peninsula of Yucatan and through the Gulf of Mexico, causing a continual increase of sandbanks, extension of the beach, and barring of river mouths. On the whole Mexican coast of the Gulf of Mexico, from Cape Catoche in Yucatan to Texas, there is no bay of any importance, no good harbour, any of access, nor any sheltered anchorage. This want might, perhaps, in a few cases, be supplied by art. Between Yucatan and Tabasco lies the Laguna de Terminos 45 m. long and 50 m. wide, and connected with the sea by two channels, the deepest of which has but 2 fathoms. Could this channel be deepened, the lagoon might become a very important harbour. Further W., on the coast of Tabasco, the Laguna de Santa Ana, though deep within, is quite inaccessible by shipping, owing to the shoal and narrow passages leading to it. Similar remarks apply to the lagoons of Matamoros, Tampulco and Tampico, beyond the last-named place N. extends a long succession of sandbanks, fringing the shore, and exhibiting, in its earlier stages, the process of forming islands. Here the coast of Tamaulipas, we find the Laguna de Marías, de Madre, de San Andrés and a few more, all difficult of approach, and rapidly filling up with sand. When we turn from the Gulf of Mexico to the S. Sea, the scene changes completely. On the W. coasts of Mexico, the highlands approach the seashore, the plains between them are narrow, and rarely very low, and from Ampulco to Guaymas extends a series of the harbours capable of sheltering the largest vessels. Many of these have never perhaps, been entered by a foreign ship, and even the harbour of Asunción in lat. 16° 30' N., the most commodious and capacious probably of all known, is now but little frequented. N. of this, the small ports of Jiquilá, Poxtlan, San Felipe Manzanilla, and some others, follow in succession, until, in lat. 21° 33' N., we arrive at the harbour of San Blas, at the mouth of the Rio Grande de Santiago. This noble harbour, resembling that of Asunción in its natural advantages, is, like the latter, almost quite deserted. More important than these, at present, is the harbour of Mazatlan, lat. 23° 15' N., in which now centres the trade with China and the E. India. This port is difficult of access, and inferior in most respects to the harbour of Guaymas.

lat. 27° 40' N. The E. shore of the Californian peninsula offers many bays and small havens. Its W. side, towards the ocean, is less indented, yet it does not want for good harbours; the bay of San Cristóbal lies in lat. 27° 53' N., then follow the bays of San Francisco, Las Virgenes, and Todos Santos. *Shores and Lakes.*—Mexico is, in general, but sparingly watered, and labour under the almost total want of navigable rivers reaching the interior. Within the tropic, the land is narrow, and the streams, descending from the elevated interior to the seas on both sides, assume the character of rapid torrents, dry at one season, and overwhelming at another. Further N. where the breadth of the continent admits of the formation of great rivers, the dryness of the climate forbids it. The longest, and probably the greatest, in all respects, of the Mexican rivers, is the Rio-Grande-del-Norte, called also Rio-Brazo-del-Norte (see QUERARO), which now marks the E. boundary of Mexico, towards Texas and the U. States. Formerly, it was the eighth river from the E. bank of the Mexican territories. The Rio de Tampoco is formed by the junction of the Panuco, which runs near San Luis Potosí with the Tula or Montedama, the sources of which are in the State of Mexico. The united streams, flowing N. E. to the gulf, close by Tampoco de Tamulimpas, take the name of this city. Its total course, about 200 m. On the bar at the mouth of the Tampoco, there are but 18 in. of water, but within, good anchorage may be found with from 5 to 10 fathoms, and small sailing vessels may ascend the Panuco 40 m. The San Juan runs in the mountainous mountains of Oaxaca, flows S. and E., forms the great lagoons of Toluá and Embarradero, and at length reaches the sea through the Laguna del Madero. It is navigable, for ships of moderate burden, 24 m. above its mouth. The Rio de Guasacualco issues from the mountains of Tarrifa, lat. 17° N. flows W. towards the State of Oaxaca, Tabasco, and Vera Cruz, then winding round to the N. and E., falls into the gulf, in lat. 18° 5' 37" N. This river has attracted much attention, because it has been the subject of the communication between the two seas (the Mexican Gulf and the Pacific Ocean), might be conveniently effected by joining the Guasacualco and the Chiriqué or Chimalapa, which latter rises about 14 m. from the sources of the former, and falls into the Bay of Tehuantepec. The Rio de Tabasco, and the Usumacinta, are both considerable rivers, rising in Guatemala the former enters the gulf at the Port of Tabasco, the latter falls into the Laguna de Terminos. The rivers running into the Pacific Ocean are towards the S., all rapid, and important only as they water considerable towns or less populous. The Chimalapa or Chiriqué, already mentioned, the Tehuantepec, Rio Verde, and Rio de Tlascala or Papagallo, are considerable streams, which have, at present, no commercial value. The Rio Balsas or Zacatala descends from the State of Mexico and, after collecting several large streams, reaches the ocean with a broad and deep channel, navigable for boats a good way up, and forms at its mouth the little harbour of Zacatala. The first great river which we meet with, going N., on this side, is the Rio Toluá or Rio Grande de Santiago, the second in magnitude of the Mexican rivers, which is formed by the junction of the Toluá and Lerma, near Salamanca, in Guanajuato. The sources of the Lerma, in San Luis Potosí, are at least 8000 ft. above the sea. After a very winding course of 600 or 700 m., the Toluá enters the ocean near San Blas (lat. 21° 32') by several mouths. This great river has many rapids, and is, in the rainy season, an impetuous torrent. In the dry season, on the other hand, it is fordable 24 m. from the sea. The briefest mention will suffice for the rivers Cd. Iliam, Maya, Yagui, and Guaymas, the last two of which (in lat. 27° 37' and 28° 26' respectively) form good harbours at their mouths. The river Cd. Iliam, and forms part of the N. boundary of Mexico towards the U. States. At its junction with the Colorado, it is 3 m. wide, and navigable for large vessels.

The lakes and lagoons of Mexico are very numerous, but comparatively unimportant. The largest of them is Lake Chapala, in Jalisco, which covers an area of 1500 sq. m. The states in which they chiefly occur are Chihuahua, San Luis Potosí, Mexico, and Michoacán.

Climate.—A country which extends through 17° of N. latitude, must necessarily embrace a great diversity of climate, but Mexico has not only a great extension in latitude, but a configuration of surface, also which is calculated to exhibit

great diversities of climate within a narrow compass. It is known that an absolute elevation of 8000 ft. produces on the climate an effect equal to that resulting from an increase of 10° of latitude. How various, therefore, must be the climate of a country, the extensive and cultivated plains of which run frequently S. above than elevation. The principal high plains, in the vicinity of the city of Mexico, are the valleys of Toluá, 8000 ft., of Tenechitlan, 7400 ft., Atlixpa, 6450 ft., and the valley of Tula, 5300 ft. above sea-level. Thus we find at once, close by the capital, differences of climate arising from elevation, which, at a common level, could have been produced only by an intervening meridional distance of 1200 m. The valley of Toluá produces the sugarcane, Acatlan yields cotton, Tenechitlan is rich in wheat and other European grains. Toluá is the agave, from which is made the popular beverage of the country, the four different climates being thus distinctly and completely marked. Hence it is, that Mexico, being, to a great extent, a table land, three-fifths of its area lying within the tropic, has not a tropical, but a temperate climate. The mean temperature of the Mexican coasts, between the 15th and 20th parallels, is 76° Fah., while the elevated plains, within the same limits, have 64°.

But general rules are here continually modified by local circumstances, and in a manner not easily explained, palm-trees, gigantic firs, and birds of such plumage, ascend at some points, to an unusual height, and the culture of the sugarcane is successful, in certain situations, at an elevation of 4000 ft. The Mexicans divide their country, in respect of climate, into Tierras Calientes (hot lands), which rarely exceed 900 ft. in elevation, Tierras Templadas (temperate), ranging between 4000 and 5000 ft., and Tierras Frías (cold), above 7000 ft. The coasts of Mexico, particularly those of the gulf, are insufferably hot, humid, and dreadfully unhealthy. On the Pacific coast the climate is hardly less so. Here the rank vegetation reaches down to the sea-side, and, in the shallow water, mangroves and molluscous denizens and green serpentine. The most dangerous parts of the W. coast to strangers, and to natives from the interior, are Acapulco, San Blas, and the valleys of Papagallo and Ferguena. The plains of the interior, from 2500 to 4500 ft. high, where the evergreen oak predominates in the woods, enjoys a delicious climate, perfectly healthy, and, at the same time, favourable to luxuriant vegetation. Higher up, the air, more rarefied, is also drier, and trees of vigorous growth disappear with unexpected rapidity. Hence a large proportion of the elevated plains of Mexico present a most dreary and unattractive aspect—dry, barren and desolate. The falling of the woods, and the drainage of lakes, has, in some measure, augmented this evil. North of the tropic, though the land generally sinks, the aridity increases, and, with it, the violent changes of temperature. The rains begin, on the E. coast, about the first week in May and, advancing with the trade-wind, reach the capital about three weeks later, they cease in October when the dry season begins. The quantity of rain that falls annually in Vera Cruz, is, on an average of nine years (1828-1836) 185 inches, but it is extremely irregular and was, in 1839, only 64 inches. Earthquakes are of frequent occurrence in Mexico, particularly in Oaxaca, along the E. coast, and near the capital, but they are generally slight, and do little damage. They are what the natives called *Zembleros* or vibrations, rather than *terramotos* or earthquakes, properly so called. The most remarkable volcanic phenomena recorded in Mexico in modern times, are the rise of Jorullo, in 1769, and the eruptions of Tuxtla (the highest point of the mountains of San Martín, S. of Vera Cruz), which commenced in March, 1793, and continued for three years. The S.W. shores of Mexico are visited at times by hurricanes of intolerable fury.

Vegetation.—Mexico possesses a variety and abundance of vegetable productions known to hardly any other portion of the earth. The forests near the coasts display the grandest forms of tropical vegetation. There may be seen the gigantic mahogany, the Brazil wood, the Campeche wood, American ebony, yellow and iron wood, intermingled with the elegant giant-ferns and palms without number. Then, as we ascend, we meet with magnificent magnolias, cactaceae, plumbaceous, and oleaceae. Varieties of hyacinths, begonia, hibiscus, barbin, &c. cover wide tracts. At the absolute height of 8000 ft., the Mexican cells begin to predominate in the tropic, associated with euphorbias and scrotae. The oak disappears

generally at the height of 10,000 ft., while the pine groves extend between the elevations of 8,000 ft. and 14,500 ft. Within these limits, also, grow the various species of agave, the arbores, dahils, and geraniums. The cactus kind are widely diffused, groups of them occurring on sandy tracts near the sea-side, while they frequently reach an elevation of 10,000 ft., but their favourite region lies between the limits of 8,000 ft. and 8,500 ft. above the sea. The best cultivated districts of Mexico are those which lie near some of the richest mines in the plains, extending from Zolaya and Salinas to Salda, Guadalupe, and Villa de Lora. In the wildest and dreariest spots of the Cordilleras, the opening of mines has never failed to call tillage into existence. To this early bias and the influence of the mines, it may be ascribed that there is at present a very considerable population scattered over the mountains of Mexico, with an agriculture varying widely according to height and other circumstances, but always sufficient for their wants. On many parts of the table-land tillage is much checked by scarcity of water, to remedy which, reservoirs and canals of irrigation have been constructed, at great expense. Of the articles of food cultivated by the Mexicans, the most important is maize, the return of which varies from 130 to 50 fold. To Mexicans of all classes it is the staple article of subsistence and it is also the chief food of the cattle and horses. The districts most distinguished by the culture of this grain, are the S. and E. parts of the state of Mexico, the states of Puebla, Queretaro, and Oaxaca, and the neighbourhood of Aguas Calientes, in Zacatecas. There appears to be but little ground for supposing that the cereal grains were known to the Americans previous to the 16th century. At the present day, wheat and barley alone are cultivated in Mexico and most successfully at an elevation of 7,000 ft. The former yields from 20 to 60 fold or more, whereas 12 fold is thought a good return in England. It is said that the Bajío or that portion of the great table-land which is watered by the San Juan or Rio Grande de Santiago, with some other high plains of Mexico, is capable of supplying wheat enough for the support of five times the present population of the republic. The productions above mentioned belong to the table-land of Mexico, the inhabitants of the Tierras Calientes, and the sea-coast, look for their chief and ordinary food in the banana or mango (*Musa paradisiaca*), called by the Spaniards Plátano, and which is to them what the maize is to the people of the highland. To the same region of Mexico belongs the manioc called also yuca, producing cassava or manioc flour, and tapioca. Another important object of cultivation, which occupies extensive tracts on the table-land of Mexico, is Spanish pepper (*capsicum* in Aztec Chilli), which is consumed by the inhabitants in enormous quantities. Among the cultivated plants of Mexico, there is none more important or characteristic than the maguey (*Agave Americana*) from the sap of which is prepared the favourite drink of all classes the pulque of the Spaniards, the ocell of the Aztecs. The filaments of the thick fleshy leaves, serve for the same purposes as hemp, while their outer cuticle is the material formerly used as paper by the Aztecs. The agave gives little trouble, and is easily propagated, it thrives on the poorest soil, so that, near a town or populous district, a plantation of it is always a valuable estate. It seems doubtful whether the vine is to be considered as a native Mexican plant, but at all events it is now found wild in all the woods. Wines little inferior to those of Jura (cherry), and Val de Polce, are now made at Farnas and Tehuacan, but this branch of culture and industry is still only in its infancy. The Spanish Government always protected the monopoly of wine-growers, by prohibiting the culture of the vine in its American possessions an order to extirpate the vineyards in Mexico was issued in 1802. The olive, too, was another useful plant, the culture of which was forbidden by the tyrannical monopoly of Spain, since the revolution, it has received attention. The oil now made in Mexico is equal to the best imported from France and Italy, and already nearly sufficient for the home consumption.

Colomed Produce.—Sugar was exported from Mexico in large quantities under the Spanish government; at the present day, the amount of it produced hardly suffices for home consumption. Still a very great extent of Mexican territory is adapted to the growth of the sugar-cane and, from the genial character of the soil, a plantation in Vera Cruz yields

twice as much nearly as one in Cuba. The consumption of coffee by the Mexicans themselves is still but small, and the exportation not yet great, but it is rapidly growing. Though it was from Mexico that Europe first learned the use of chocolate (chocolatl, the Aztec name of the cacao-fruit), yet the culture of the cacao-tree has there declined to such a degree, that an importation from Caracas and Guatemala is required at present to satisfy the internal demand. Vanilla [properly *Yopallia*, a small pod or husk], which also enters into the composition of chocolate, is another Mexican product. Tobacco, the consumption of which in a country where every one, male and female, smokes, is enormous, from being the object of a Government monopoly since 1838, is high in price and inferior in quality. Cotton was cultivated extensively in Mexico, before the arrival of the Spaniards, and may again be expected to become an important article of culture in a country where the cotton plant is not so unusual as in the U. States, but continues productive for several years. The cochineal insect, so valuable for its dye, seems to be peculiar to Mexico. In ancient times this branch of industry was prosecuted with much more zeal than at the present day, the heavy impost laid on it by the Spaniards having disgusted the Indians by whom alone it was constant but easy labour was carried on. Mexico has several worms which produce a kind of silk, but soon after the conquest, the true silkworm was introduced by the Spaniards, and large plantations were made of the white or Chinese mulberry. The silk trade had grown to considerable importance in the 18th century, when the Indians, irritated by the exactions to which it exposed them, conspired to extirpate it, and destroyed at once, in a great extent, the mulberry-trees. Since the revolution, pains have been taken, particularly in Oaxaca, to restore this branch of industry but with no conspicuous results as yet.

Zoology.—The wild animals of Mexico are extremely numerous. The bison, or American buffalo (*Bos Dromedarius*) in Mexico called also Cibolo, comes to midwinter, in immense herds, from the forests of the N. W. It does not appear that any attempt has yet been made to tame or domesticate it. The grizzly bear, the most formidable of his kind, inhabits the mountains in the N. provinces. In several rivers, near lakes and rivers, live the tapir (called also by the Spaniards *Asa* or *Daniel*), which is the largest indigenous quadruped after the bison. Among the feline animals are the jaguar the cougar or puma, the ocelot, jaguarundi and tiger-cat. The tagicat and javali are singular species of wild swine, the latter a deadly enemy of the jaguar. The Mexican forests swarm with porcupines, anteaters, gluttons, sloths, weasels, and polecats, in great variety, armadillos, weasels, and monkeys. Among the viverrines we find the marmoset or sea-sow (found in the lagoons of the E. coast), the flesh of which is thought a delicacy. The W. coasts are frequented by whales and seals of the most valuable kinds. The feathered tribes of Mexico are countless, one the condor, is said to have the song of the nightingale. In the rivers we find the Mexican crocodile (*C. Eubroderus*) besides some alligators, as the cayman (*C. paucispinus*). We must hunt by the lizards and the reptiles also, specially mentioning the rattlesnake and two species of boe. A species of murex, yielding a fine purple dye, is found on both coasts, but chiefly on the W. coast. The pearl fishery once so profitable along the coast of Old California, seems now incapable of revival.

Domesticated Animals.—The ancient Mexicans never attempted to subject to economical purposes the wild animals around them. They knew nothing of the llama; and from the bison, the wild sheep and goat, they derived little or no advantage. The savage Comanches have always employed large dogs to carry their tents and draw their baggage, while the Mexicans kept only the small dumb dog (Tehuacan), which they fastened for the table. But at the present day, Mexico is abundantly stocked with domesticated animals, introduced by the Spaniards. Horned cattle and horses have indeed grown wild in many parts, and now occupy, in immense herds and droves, the great plains of the interior. The chief cattle farms are in the muer states—Jalisco, Durango, Chihuahua, &c., where herds of 30,000 or 40,000 are not uncommon. The greater derives all his gains from the flesh, fat, and hides of his cattle. The milk and butter the latter rarely made, and of inferior quality) are here of little value. A great

slaughter of cattle (Matanza) takes place on each farm every year, and is followed by a feast. The sheep farms are mostly in the N. part of Mexico, and though often on a great scale, are in their husbandry very primitive and rude: the wool is coarse, and little care is bestowed on the sheep. The acquisition gives much less attention, it would seem, to their sheep and cattle, than to their breed of horses; which last, it is well-known, conducted not a little to the conquest of Mexico. Horses are now very numerous in Mexico, and the N. frontiers of that country, as well as the grassy plains of Texas, are frequented by immense droves of them, in a perfectly wild state. The Mexican horse is usually small but well made and hardy, sure-footed and extremely docile. Oxen and mules are the ordinary beasts of burden, while the horse is reserved for the middle. Mules are also numerous, and are, perhaps, faster than horses. Four or even six pairs are sometimes harnessed together in handsome equipages, 100,000 of them are said to be constantly employed by carriers and in the mines.

Manufactures and Foreign Trade.—The chief manufactures are sugar and rum, alone, wine, and brandy, earthen and stone ware, glass, paper, and the thread and tissues of cotton wool, and silk. Sugar and rum are made in numerous distilleries, but more especially in the states of Vera Cruz, Tlaxcala, Yucatan, Mexico, Queretaro, Michoacan and Guadalupe; the preparation of olive-oil employs 49 mills in the capital, in addition to those in Toluca, Toluca, Guanajuato, and Puebla, and wine and brandy are produced in considerable quantity only in Guanajuato, Coahuila, Lower California, Sonora, and Chihuahua, more especially the last the largest and best port wines are in Mexico, Guanajuato and Guadalupe, four glass works exist in the city, and others in the state of Mexico, and in that of Puebla paper both of coarser quality and also not inferior to the best papers of other countries, employs a number of mills in the states of Mexico, Puebla, and Jalisco: but owing to the scarcity of linen rags, is usually made of cotton or the fibrous part of the alce the spinning and weaving of cotton, in addition to numerous handlooms throughout the country, employ 62 factories, driven by machinery in the federal district, and the states of Coahuila, Durango, Jalisco, Mexico, Puebla, Queretaro and Vera Cruz the principal seats of the woollen manufacture are in the federal district, the states of Mexico, Queretaro, Sonora, and the territory of Tepic, in all of which broad-cloth, sumptuous, coarse, hanks, &c. are made of a price and quality enabling them to compete with similar articles imported. Silk, spun chiefly by the hand, but partly also by a machine driven by horses employs numerous persons in the states of Puebla and Guadalupe, but more especially in the capital where the quantity annually spun exceeds 40,000 lbs. the only silk goods worn within the Confederation are ribbons, and mantles called volanes, which, in Mexico, are considered an essential part of female dress. The only other manufactures deserving of notice, are gold and silver lace, oil-cloth, and decorative candles, for the making of which, a company with exclusive privileges, has recently been established. In 1817 the whole annual value of manufactured goods was estimated at £15,727,659 the progress since made is so great, that the value is (£1650) believed to be not less than £18,000,000 to £20,000,000 sterling. The foreign trade, as yet, is limited to the importation of manufactured goods and articles of first necessity, from Europe, Asia, and the American states, in return for gold and silver and a few natural products.

The following Table exhibits the extent of the chief imports from Great Britain —

QUANTITY OF BAYNET COTTON, SILK, LINEN, AND WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES IMPORTED INTO MEXICO, 1860-1 and 1863-4

Years.	Cotton Manufactures.			Silk, and Silk-Mixed Manufactures.	Linen, exclusive of Yarn.	Woollen, and Woollen-Mixed, exclusive of Yarn.
	Cotton, Yarn.	Cotton, Piece and Dyed.	Twist.			
	Yds.	Yds.	Lbs.	£	£	£
1860	5,043,073	5,164,000	87,800	9,800	27,770	22,104
1861	5,100,170	17,746,812	310,254	9,900	107,823	63,850
1862	50,945,801	56,444	57,117	192,680	945,287	—
1863	55,757,071	—	512,130	24,125	250,799	309,701

Schollable Races Castes, &c.—The population of Mexico is composed, as in the other Spanish-American states, of three

distinct races—the aboriginal Indians or red men, as they are called, the Europeans or white men, and the Africans or Negro race, introduced as slaves by the Europeans. These, by intermixture, give rise to other denominations; but all may be classed, with reference to caste and color, as follows:—1. White men, who, if born in Spain were called *Chapetones*, or rather *Chachupines* (*Chachupin* means, in Aztec, a man on horseback, or rather a centaur—half-man, half-horse) and, if natives of America, of unadmixed European blood, are styled *Criollos* (*criollo*). 2. *Mestizos*, the progeny of a white father and a red or Indian mother. 3. *Mulattoes*, from the union of the white and Negro races. 4. The Indians or red race, of various distinct tribes. 5. *Zambos*, resulting from the mixture of the Indian and Negro races, and, 6. The African Negro, the unadmixed offspring of this race, born in America, are called *Chinos*. The distinctions of breed and color were formerly estimated with much anxiety, but they have now lost their importance, the privilege of caste being altogether abolished. It is difficult, at the present day, to define the exact limits of either the white or the red race, as, according to purity of blood, but it is quite certain that the latter constitutes the great majority of the Mexican population. It is probable that four-sevenths of the nation are Indians, and two-sevenths of mixed origin. The remaining one-seventh being *Criollos* and Negroes or *Chinos*, who are, together, but a handful.

It has been said that five-and-thirty distinct languages are spoken, by the Indian tribes, within the limits of Mexico. But distinct as these tribes may be in language, manners, and even in physical characters, they still have certain points of general resemblance which seem to prove that, at some remote period, they all issued from one common stock. The most widely-spread Indian language in Mexico is, as might be expected, that of the most civilized nation the Aztecs, which, including the dialects spoken by the Toluca, Chichimeca, &c. extends through several degrees of latitude. The Mexican Indian has the general physical characteristics of the indigenous American. He is well made and muscular, capable of supporting great fatigue, and attains a great age, unbroken by infirmities. In ordinary habits, he is temperate and simple. His variety tastes animal food, maize, &c. in the low regions, banana, and bean, with the fava, the pulse, constitute his subsistence. The dwellings of the Indians vary with the climate. In the temperate regions, on the coast, the Indian hut made of cane and palm-leaves, resembles a great bird cage. Higher up, where timber is abundant and shelter acceptable, it takes the form rather of a Swiss or Swedish loghouse: but in the cold region, on the table-land it is built of sun-dried bricks, with a well-closed timber roof. In all cases the plan is the simplest possible—a single room, sometimes divided into two by a neat partition. The Mexican Indian is habitually grave and taciturn. He can labour, but not with large views, or for a distant object; he can improve but slowly for reason weighs lightly with him against habit. His way of life seems like a narrow path in the dark woods: his imagination never opens to him a brighter scene, and his only escape from the oppressive shade is by intoxication. Many Indian families in Oajaca, Michoacan, and Puebla, have risen to opulence by the cultivation of the agave for pulque, or by rearing the cochineal.

The *Mestizos* constitute the majority of the coloured population, they have a pleasing appearance, and are inclined, the women particularly to coquetry. In character they are much more gentle than the Mulattoes, whose passions are sometimes dangerous or violent. The *Bambos* and Negroes occupy chiefly the sea-coast and low regions, the climate of which they alone can support. The soil trade and hazard of their position, the very slight moral influences and restraints under which they grow up, may perhaps help to explain the bad reputation of the *Bambos*, who are said to be generally vicious, treacherous, and malignant. The Mexican *Criollo* is distinguishable externally from the true Spaniard by his general meanness and hard features, in character and dis-

positions he varies little from the primitive world, and still exhibits all the pride, frankness, courtesy, and hospitality of his forefathers. The fashions and dress of the country, as well as its political constitution, have undergone a total revolution within the last quarter of a century. Formerly the men wore small jackets, loose trousers, lace-boots, and low-crowned, broad-brimmed hats, with the tops or ample dark-coloured cloak. At the present day, the better classes adopt the fashions of Paris and London, retaining of their primitive costume nothing but the serape. The ladies still go to church in the old attire—black silk gowns and the mantilla or shawl veil, which covers the head, and hangs down over the back and shoulders; elsewhere, they yield to the smothering influences of French millinery, and the only European articles of female dress as yet obstinately rejected by them, are hats and bonnets. The middle, lower, and coloured classes (Poblanas) of the population adhere much more steadfastly to the showy ancient costume; fine dress indeed, seems to be their ruling passion, and their only ambition is to shine in bright silks and lace veils, covered with gold and silver fringes, and roses of precious stones. The Ranchero, or small farmer owns or hires a few acres, on which he cultivates his corn and grazes his cattle. He is a person of lofty thoughts and aspirations—a devoted patriot, a staunch fighter in all the revolutions wherever guerrillas are required, a hard rider, and a capital boom-companion. He is an Arab in his habits, and especially in his love and management of the horse. Dressed in his leather trousers and jerkin with his serape over his shoulders, his broad-brimmed and silver-corded sombrero on his head his heels armed with spurs, having three inch revolvers and, provided with his sword and gun, the Ranchero is ready to traverse the republic for months. The dwellings of the upper orders are generally well built of stone, not handsome but on a good scale and well adapted to the climate. At table also, they are simple and temperate. Besides their love of pompous display the passion which most sways them is that of gaming in which all classes indulge. Monte is the universal game but many devote their whole souls to cock fight-



MEXICAN FOGANAS

From *Sketches*, by George Thompson at Anthropological Museum in Mexico.

ing, to which the English have lately added, near the capital, horse-racing also. It is to gaming that we must ascribe the great number of violent deaths or murders, as they might be called, which take place in the Mexican cities: 150 is said to be the annual number in Mexico, 250 in Oaxaca. It needs hardly to be stated, that education is in a very low condition in Mexico, and that the science and learning of the Mexican

retains, like his household furniture, much of the fashion of the 16th century.

Antiquities.—We may briefly state that it is perfectly ascertained that powerful, and, for the most part, kindred tribes,

SEEK HAD RANCHERO.—From *Sketch*

descended on Mexico, from the N. from the seventh to the twelfth centuries the Toltecs arriving at the former and the Aztecs at the latter period. It is certain that these nations had attained to a high degree of civilization, they were good smiths, good masons, had made some advances in the arts of design, they raised great edifices, constructed vast works, palaces, pyramids, roads, aqueducts, bridges, &c. they had a more accurate calendar, and one better adjusted by meteorology, than the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans, and finally, they had a system of picture-writing by means of which they recorded many facts, and which, if it had not been rudely and utterly demolished, would have probably led them on rapidly in the career of improvement. Attempts have been made to trace the origin of these arts to Siberia, China, Japan, or Egypt. But from whatever quarter the people may have originally come, there seems little doubt that their civilization was developed in the New World. In comparing their habits and accomplishments with those of the inhabitants of the Old World, the differences are far more strongly marked than the affinities. Their ignorance of the cereal grains, of milk, and of pastoral pursuits, draws a broad line between the civilization of Mexico and that of Asia. The monuments which remain to attest their boldness of design and progress in the arts of construction are widely scattered and there is reason to suspect that they are as yet but imperfectly brought to light. It will be sufficient here to mention the extensive remains of the city of Teotihuacan, near the modern Mexico, with its disks, aqueducts, and fragments of a bridge. Oaxaca is rich in ancient remains, among which the chief are the palace and pyramid of the Zapotecas at Mitla. Another great pyramid or *teocalli* is to be seen near Cholula, in Puebla. Near Villanueva, in Zacatecas, are the extensive and remarkable ruins known as Las Edificios. In Vera Cruz are the pyramids of Papantla, built of colossal masses of porphyry. The extensive ruins of Palenque, in Chiapas, are well known, but they have been eclipsed by those of Itzamal, in Yucatan, more recently discovered, and which seem to indicate a style of art distinct in some respects from the ordinary Mexican.

Government and History.—The government of Mexico being still in a state of transition, may be sufficiently described in our account of the events connected with the revolution. When Napoleon overthrew the Spanish throne, Mexico remained firm in her allegiance but when he was defeated, and the restored Spanish monarch promised his people a constitution, then discontent arose in the colonies. Used to obey

the king, they could not submit to be ruled by a Spanish Cortes. They were willing to have a Bourbon as king of Mexico, but all parties were adverse to the union with Spain. The first anti-constitutional effort, in 1810, was chiefly fomented by the clergy. In 1820, the viceroy, Apodaca, received orders to proclaim the constitution of 1812 himself aware to the measure, he sent Colonel Iturbide, apparently on an expedition against the rebel Guerrero, but really to sound the wishes of the people. Iturbide, however, joined Guerrero, and raised the standard of revolt. Apodaca was deposed, and the views of the insurgents were proclaimed, namely that Mexico should form a constitutional monarchy, independent of Spain. The crown was offered to a Spanish prince, but the proposal being at once rejected by the Spanish Cortes, the Mexican Cortes proceeded to carry out their scheme of national independence and in May 1823, elected their general and president, Don Augustin Iturbide, Emperor of Mexico, by the title of Augustin I. The new monarch, however, soon showed his distaste for constitutional government, and consequently, before the year was round, the country bristled with arms, the chief officers, Santa Anna among the number, revolting, and demanding the re-opening of the Cortes. Iturbide yielded, abdicated and left the country in April 1823. The experiment of a monarchy having failed, the plan was now tried of a federal republic, copied in many particulars, from that of the U. States, the main principles of its constitution being—the independence of Mexico, the abolition of the R. Catholic religion, the abolition of all distinctions of caste, and the division of the powers of government into three branches—the legislative, executive, and judicial. This scheme, though it encountered much opposition, was ultimately adopted in February, 1824. The first president was General Guadalupe Victoria. The federal state were 19 with five territories. The distinction between a state and territory consisting in the former having, the latter wanting, the amount of population entitled to be represented in Congress. This constitution, though copied, as said above, in many particulars from that of the U. States, deviated from that model in one or two important points. It established an exclusive religion, resulting from the abuse where which the clergy had all along taken in the revolution and it omitted to make judicial proceedings public, and to use the intervention of a jury. It abolished slavery however and, being followed up by measures calculated to facilitate the naturalization of strangers, and to promote education it effected at once a prodigious improvement in the condition of the community. For the next ten years Mexico was the sport of the solitary and intriguing guerrilla, until, in 1835 Santa Anna, who had distinguished himself, in 1829 by defeating, at Vera Cruz, an invading body of Spaniards, changed the federal into a central republic. Hard pressed by his rival, Bustamante, he seems to have felt little scruple as to the means by which he could obtain power. In the meantime, the distant provinces showed an inclination to push too far the principle of independence. Yucatan was disaffected, Texas, filled with adventurers from the U. States, revolted, and established its independence by a victory, in which the Mexican general, Santa Anna, was taken prisoner. This successful revolt of Texas was an event pregnant with important consequences in ten years more this new state was annexed to the Union of the U. States then came the long wished for and pro-nounced war of the latter with Mexico, which was concluded in February 1848, by Mexico yielding to the U. States about 530,000 sq. m. of territory, namely, New Mexico, Upper California, and those parts of Tamaulipas, Chihuahua, and Coahuila which lie E. of the Rio-Grande-del-Norte. The country was under a dictator from 1841 till 1844, and

in the latter year, the government reverted again to that of a central republic, which it continued to be till 1845, when it became a second time a federal republic. Though the country be still (1858) as it has long been, in an unsettled state, this form of government is still maintained. The army consists of 8909 men, and the navy of a single vessel, lying at Vera Cruz.—[Alex. von Humboldt, *Political Essay on New Spain*, 1811; H. G. Ward *Mexico in 1827*; do. *Capit. Lyon, Journal of a Residence in Mexico*, 1828; Lavet, R. W. *History, Travels in the Interior of Mexico*, 1839; Lord Kingsborough, *Antiquities of Mexico*, 1831 do. Capt. Dupuis, *Antiquités Mexicaines, Relations des trois Expéditions de 1824-26*; Nebel *Voyage Pittoresque et Archéologique dans le Mexique*, 1836; J. L. Stephens *Incidents of Travel in Central America*, do. 1841; Bruns Mayer *Mexico as it was and as it is*, 1844; Cathwood, *Views of Ancient Monuments in Central America*, do. 1844; *Quinto Siglo de la República Mexicana en 1850*; *Formado en vista de los últimos datos oficiales y otros señalamientos*. Por Manuel M. Lerdo de Tejada. Mexico, 1850.]

MEXICO, or MEXICO (*from Tezcucotlan*) a city, N. America, cap. above confederation and state of same name, beautifully situated in a vast plain, 7400 ft. above the sea, enclosed by lofty mountains and covered with broad meadows and lakes lat. 19° 26' 45" N., lon 98° 5' 7" W. (c). When taken by Cortes, in 1519, Mexico stood on several islands in Lake Texcoco and was approached by four great causeways, which stretched through the lake, and met in the center of the city. Owing to the drainage and more rapid evaporation produced by the removal of the forests and other causes, the lake has dwindled and the present city, though occupying the same site, is now about 2½ m. from its shores. The district was therefore very different from that which Cortes has rapturously described, but still continues to strike all travellers with admiration. This admiration is not diminished, but rather increased, by a nearer approach. The city is built, with the utmost regularity in the form of a square, is enclosed by lofty walls, and consists of a great number of spacious streets, either parallel or at right angles to each other forming a series of square blocks of measure and uniform structure, and leading to a central square, which covers an area of from 12 to 15 acres, and is lined with public edifices of the most imposing description. The houses are almost all built of hewn stone, in a very pure style of architecture are three or four stories in height, have flat terraced roofs, and are often not only provided with iron balustrades and gates ornamented with bronze, but covered with porcelain mosaic, of elegant patterns. The streets are well paved but often badly cleaned and being neither lighted



THE GREAT SQUARE AND CATHEDRAL, MEXICO.—From *Rept.*

nor watched, become unsafe for night passengers. The most remarkable edifice is the cathedral, built on the site of the great temple, or pyramid temple of the Aztecs and occupying one entire side of the central square. It is 600 ft. long, by 450 ft. wide, and, though not in strict conformity with any order of architecture, is remarkably imposing. The walls

are built of massive basalt, but the front is covered over with the most laborious carving, while lofty towers rise up against the wall for the support of its two lofty towers. The interior is gorgeous, almost beyond description, though the decorations are more remarkable for coarseness than for taste. The choir is formed of rare carved woods, and elaborately covered with gilded images of the high altar, raised from the floor, on an elevated platform, exhibits a profusion of candlesticks, crosses, and other ornaments of solid gold or silver, and is crowned by an image of the Virgin, decked in jewels, estimated at the value of more than half a million sterling; and all the other parts of the church are a perfect wilderness of columns, statues, shrines, fonts, &c. Another side of the great square is occupied by the national palace, the residence formerly of the viceroys, and now of the president. It stands on the site of the palace of Azayacatl in which Cortes was lodged by Moctezuma, and is a quadrangular pile, of such enormous dimensions, that, besides accommodating the president and his family, it contains the principal government offices, the supreme court, the chamber of deputies, and that of the senate.

Both these chambers the only parts of the interior particularly deserving notice, are very elegant. In the S.E. corner of the square, opposite the principal front of the cathedral, is the Casa Municipal or townhouse, partly occupied as an exchange. Immediately E. of the national palace, but without the square, is the university, which contains the national museum, and has in its front, a magnificent modern market. At some distance W. of the square is the *Mineria*, or school of mines, which occupies one of the most elegant edifices of the city, and in which lectures on the sciences connected with mining are occasionally given. Ascribed to it is a tolerably good mineral museum. In addition to the cathedral Mexico contains from 20 to 60 churches and convents, few of them remarkable for architectural merit, but most of them possessed of considerable riches and ostentatiously set off by gaudy decorations. One of the most elegant of the churches, is that of San Domingo, a light and airy structure, surmounted by a spire and dome, but somewhat injured in its effect by the proximity of the Inquisition. The antiquities of Mexico might naturally be expected to present objects of the greatest interest, but almost all of these have either perished or been removed from their original sites, and can now only be seen in the fragments collected within the national museum. The other edifices and objects particularly deserving of notice are the convents of St. Francisco, St. Augustine, and La Merced, all of them large and imposing structures, with numerous apses and cupolas, and the last particularly admired for the elegance of its interior; the magnificent aqueducts by which the city is supplied with water; the public fountains, the colossal equestrian statue of Charles IV. in the courtyard of the university, the *alcaldia* or public prison, a large and substantial structure, the theatre, of considerable dimensions but devoid of architectural merit; the Plaza de Toros, a large circular enclosure for bull fights, with accommodation for about 8000 spectators; two magnificent *pasajes*, or promenades—the one Paseo Nuevo, to the W. of the city, consisting of a broad avenue, shaded by rows of stately trees, and broken at intervals by fountains—the other the Paseo de la Viga, on the opposite side of the city, skirting one of the canals leading to the Lake of Chalco and very tastefully laid out, and the Alameda, a park of 10 or 12 *as*, formed into labyrinth by magnificent forest-trees, and the great place of public resort, particularly on festivals, when its carriage-ways become thronged by gay equipages, and from 8000 to 10 000 persons of all classes often crowd its walks. The manufactures, of comparatively limited extent, include gold and silver lace, jewellery and silversmith's work, woollen cloths, blankets, baize, cotton goods, hats, soap, liquors, carriages, and tobacco, the trade is also very limited, the exports being confined almost entirely to the produce of the mines, while the imports are chiefly manufactured goods from Europe, and silk goods, especially hosiery, from China. Mexico, originally Tenochtitlan, is said to have been founded in 1325, and occupied as already stated several islands of Lake Texcoco, to which access was given by broad causeways. When first visited by the Spaniards, they were so struck with its magnificence, that their powers of description appear to have been baffled, and their language naturally assumes the form of hyperbole. But they had not long be-

come masters, before their tyranny, and the opposition which it excited, brought all the miseries of war upon the city, and almost all its ancient splendid disappearances. A new city, however, soon arose, under the genius and indefatigable perseverance of Cortes, and numerous edifices, varying in magnificence with the most celebrated structures of the old world, rose up as if by magic in every quarter. The lowness of the site, compared with the level of the surrounding lake, was a serious obstacle to its prosperity, exposing it not only to pestilential vapours, but to inundations, which caused fearful ravages. The additional evaporation, caused by the removal of the forests so far resembled the evil, by curtailing the dimensions of the lake, but it was found necessary to adopt a more artificial process, and, by means of an immense cut through the solid rock, 12 m. in length 150 ft. deep, and 800 ft. wide, commenced in 1603, and completed in 1789, the waters of several lakes adjoining, which, from occupying a higher level than Texcoco discharged themselves into it, and often raised its level so as to threaten a complete submergence of the city were diverted into the Pantano which carries them directly to the Gulf of Mexico. The important events which have since taken place, having not more to do with the history of the city as that of the Confederation. Pop. 170,000.

—THE STATE OF MEXICO, situated between lat. 19° 24' and 21° 47' N., lon. 102° 37' and 109° 27' W. is bounded N. by Queretaro, E. Vera Cruz, E. Puebla S. and S.W. the Pacific, and W. Michoacan, greatest length, N. to S., 320 m. greatest breadth, 330 m. area, 18,535 sq m. More than two-thirds of the surface are covered by mountains, resting on a plateau which has a height of 6500 to 7500 ft. above sea-level. The culminating point, Nevado de Toluca, has an absolute height of 14,566 ft. Pop. 978,687. —THE FEDERAL DISTRICT OF MEXICO comprehends the N. part of the state and the immediate environs of the city. Area, 89 sq m. Pop. 200,000.

MEXICO (GULF OF) a large indentation E. coast, N. America, washing the shores of Mexico and the U. States, measuring about 1000 m. E. to W. and 800 m. N. to S. estimated area 800 000 sq m. It is partly formed by the projection towards each other of the peninsulas of Florida and Yucatan nearly in a line between which lies the island of Cuba, leaving a communication on its N. with the Atlantic through the Florida Channel, and on its S. with the Caribbean Sea, through the Channel of Yucatan. The gulf is free from banks, and contains only a few small rocky islands on the coasts of Yucatan with the Florida reef near its E. extremity. The shores are low and generally lined with flat sandy islands, not far from the land and numerous lagoons. There are few harbours, and the rivers which fall into it are obstructed by bars at their mouth, which render them all except the Mississippi nearly inaccessible for vessels of large draught. A current of water entering the gulf from the Caribbean Sea, is soon divided into two portions, the one running E. along the coast of Cuba, the other W. in a curved line through the middle of the gulf, round towards the Florida Channel, where it meets the other current, and the two united form the Gulf Stream (see ATLANTIC). The temperature of the Gulf of Mexico is 86 in summer or 6 higher than that of the ocean in the same parallel. At high tide the Pacific raises several feet above the level of the gulf, and at low water it falls as far below it.

MEXICO (NEW), a territory of the U. States of America; lat. 33° to 38° N. lon. 108° to 115° W. bounded, N. by the territory of Utah, N.E. unsettled territories, E. and S.E. Texas, S. the Mexican states Chihuahua and Sonora, and W. Upper California. greatest length, E. to W., 730 m., greatest breadth, 417 m. area, 310 744 sq m. The surface is generally mountainous being traversed from N. to S. by the Rocky Mountains, which form its principal watershed, and divide it into two great basins—the one on the E., drained chiefly by the Rio-Grande del Norte and its affluents, and the other on the W., drained in like manner directly and indirectly by the Colorado. A small portion of the N.E. belongs to the basin of the Mississippi. The W. portion is very imperfectly known, but is understood to be, for the most part, sandy and sterile, and destitute, not only of trees, but almost of vegetation, except along the banks of the streams. The most important of these, next to the Colorado, is the affluent the Gila, forming the S. frontier, but along its whole line, few spots are seen susceptible of agricultural improvement.

The E. portion, forming what was long exclusively known by the name of *Mer de l'Inde*, is better known, and has a much more attractive appearance. It consists chiefly of a central valley extending across the whole territory, from N to S, with an average breadth of 50 m., traversed by the Rio-Grande, and bounded on either by the main chain, or by ramifications of the Rocky Mountains, among which are the Sierra de los Mirabres on the W and the Sierra Blanca on the E. To the S. of the town of Santa Fé they average from 9000 to 8000 ft. high, but in the vicinity of the town, and N of it, some snowy peaks are seen, rising to the height of 10,000 or 12,000 ft. They are composed chiefly of granite, sienite, basalt, &c., and are said to be highly metalliferous. The higher ranges are covered, in many places, with pine forests; and the lower with cedars and occasional oaks. The climate, though differing widely in the mountainous districts and in the low valleys, is generally temperate, equable, and salubrious. In some of the more confined valleys, however, the summer heat often rises to 100°, and in the mountains, the winter is both long and severe. The sky is almost always clear and dry. The soil is generally sandy, and looks poor, but when irrigated, produces abundant crops of Indian corn, wheat, and pulses. Fruits, also, are abundant, and the vine is largely and successfully cultivated. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of cattle, and many of the inhabitants possess large flocks and herds. For administrative purposes, the territory is divided into seven counties, of which that of Santa Fé is the capital. It first became known to the Spaniards in 1581, and was formally taken possession of in 1598. It remained with them till 1848, when the U. States obtained the cession of it as one of the results of the Mexican war. In 1850, it was erected into a territory with its present limits. Pop. (1850) 61,505, exclusive of independent Indian tribes, roughly estimated to amount to an additional 36,000.

MEXIMIEUX, a tn. France, dep. Aisne, agreeably situated on an escarpment, near r. bank Aisne, 23 m. S. Bourges. It contains a secondary ecclesiastical school. Pop. 1676.

MELNBERG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 75 m. N.W. Potsdam. It is walled, and has a church, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1607.

MELTBY, a tn. Switzerland. See **MAHRELD**.

MEYGEN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 9 m. W. Ghent, with two distilleries, and an oil and a flour mill. Pop. 1314.

MEYMAC, a tn. France, dep. Corrèze, 25 m. N.N.E. Tulle, with an ancient church, a well-managed hospital, manufactures of muskets, and some trade in horses, mules, and cattle. Pop. 1845.

MEYMEED, or **MIR OMED**, a tn. Persia, prov. Khorasan, 45 m. N.W. Ashkezar, lat. 36° 55' N., on the high road between Tishren and Meshed.

MEYOV, or **MERO**, an uninhabited m. Indian Archipelago, Malacca Passage, between Gilolo and Celebes; lat. 1° 12' N., lon. 126° 39' E. It is high but of even appearance.

MEYRINGBEN, Switzerland. See **MERRINGER**.

MEYRLEIS, a tn. France, dep. Lozère, r. bank Yonne 24 m. S.W. Mende, with manufactures of common hats, Iarn lace, thread, canvas, wool, corn, cheese, &c. Pop. 1878.

MEYSEL, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 6 m. N.W. Brussels, with a distillery, a brewery, two mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 2376.

MEZAFRIO, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Trás-os-Montes, 13 m. S.W. Vila Real, near the Douro. P. 1170.

MEZE (Latin, *Messa*), a tn. France, dep. Hérault, on the lagoons of Thau, 18 m. S.E. Montpellier. It has an old abbey with its church still in good preservation, a small harbor for vessels from 40 to 60 tons, well sheltered, and defended from the winds by moles in the form of a half moon, manufactures of salt, obtained from the salt marshes, liquors, and distilleries and a trade in corn, wine, honey, salt, &c. The situation in commerce is valuable. Pop. 4334.

MEZENAC (Mount), France. See **CAUVENAC**.

MEZERIE, a tn. and river, Russia. See **MAMER**.

MEZIERES (Latin, *Mosera*, *Mosierensis*), a tn. France, dep. Ardennes, r. bank Meuse, opposite to Charleville, with which it communicates by a suspension-bridge, 126 m. N.E. Paris. It stands on a tongue of land formed by the

river, which washes it on two sides, and ranks as a fortress of the second class. Being walled, defended by a citadel, and otherwise strongly fortified by Vauban. It has a town-hall, prefecture, infantry and church, manufactures of ironmongery, cutlery and leather, and a trade in leather, serge, hosiery linen &c. Metziers, under Chevalier Bayard with a handful of men, resisted Charles V. when in 1521 he attacked it with an army of 40,000. The Allies besieged and took it, in 1815 after Waterloo. Pop. (1852) 3926.

MEZIN (Latin, *Messum*), a tn. France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, r. bank Garonne, 20 m. S.W. Agen. It is, on the whole, not well built, has an ancient church, manufactures of corals and earthenware, tanneries, a paper and numerous flour mills. Pop. 2051.

MEZINGEV, a tn. Wurtemberg. See **METZGER**.

MEZO, numerous places, Hungary, particularly — 1. (Barany), a vil. co. Dukes, 57 m. N.E. Segedin, with a Protestant gymnasium. Inhabitants chiefly employed in vine and olive culture and rearing cattle. Pop. 7900.—2. (Csege), a vil. Transylvania, co. Thorenburg, with a church. P. 1643.—3. (Zegyes), a vil. Thier-Thomas co. Landed 89 m. E. by N. Segedin. It has one of the most important military stores in Hungary, and in the first four years of the war which broke out on the first French revolution, furnished 80,000 horses to the army.—4. (Kecses), See **KOVACS** (Mezo)—5. (Terny), a vil. Thier-Thomas co. Szathmar, with a church, and baths. Pop. 1230.—6. (Tuz), See **TUN** (Mezo).

MEZQUITA (San Marcos), a tn. and com. Spain, Galicia, prov. and about 50 m. from Orense, with a church, townhouse, ancient palace, primary school, custom house, manufactures of linen, and a trade in cattle and agricultural produce. Pop. 3380.

MEZRICHEL, a vil. Bohemia, circle and 16 m. from Kungratz, with a church and a mill. Pop. 1035.

MEZANA-BIALI, a vil. and com. kunged of Italy, Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. Lomellina, l. bank Po, with a church, a public school, and a trade in corn, rice, and timber. P. 2547.

MEZANA MURMUKO, a vil. and com. Kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and about 18 m. from Biella, with a very ancient church, and a trade in wine and chestnuts. Pop. 3907.

MEZANIGO, a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. Genova, prov. Chiavari, 3 m. from Dorsanico, near the Stura, with four churches and a trade in dairy produce and oak timber. Pop. 2340.

MEZGANI (I), a vil. and com. dusky and 14 m. N.N.E. Paris, in a fertile corn and wine district, with a school. Pop. 3970.

MEZGANINO, a vil. and com. Kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, div. Alexandria, prov. and near Voghera, r. bank Po. It has a handsome church, and a trade in corn and fruit. Pop. 1769.

MEZTNIFF, a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. N.W. Turin, in the valley of Lanzo, near the Stura, here crossed by two wooden bridges. It has two churches and manufactures of articles in iron, iron-munies, and limestone quarries. Pop. 2502.

MEZO or **LOREN**, an lak Austria, coast of Delmatia, about 7 m. N.W. Ragusa, 8 m. long by 2 m. broad, tolerably fertile, producing wine and oil. It has a church and two monasteries. It was taken by the British in 1815, and continued in their possession till 1818.

MEZOTURJO, a tn. Boly, prov. and about 21 m. S. Palermo, inhabited by Arants. Near it both saiper and plaster are found.

MEZOLOMBAYDO, a market in Austria, Tyrol, circle and 16 m. from Trent, cap. dist. with a church and a castle, a Franciscan monastery, and a trade in fruit. Pop. 2318. dist. 15,189.

MEZOVGO, or **METROVO**.—1. A tn. European Turkey, prov. Albania, majlis, and 28 m. N.E. Janina, l. bank Arta, in a chain of the Grammos Mountains, which forms one of the most important passes between Macedonia and Albania. It stands nearly 8000 ft. above sea-level, and consists of about 1000 houses; it has some woollen manufactures, and a trade in wine.—2. The culminating point of Pindus (which see).

MGLIN, a tn. Russia, gov. and 180 m. N.E. Oostrogov, cap. dist. It is one of the best towns in the government, has four churches, and a considerable trade in agricultural

produce, particularly hemp. Pop. (1849), 6327. — The climate is low and undulating, and well covered with wood.

MAHAR, a Hindoostan, presid. Bombay, in the Concan, 1 bank Mahar or Kantoora, here navigable, 25 m. S. by W Bombay, lat. 18° N. lon. 73° 30' E., at the foot of a principal pass in the Ghats.

MHEYREUR, a Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Malwa, 1 bank Nerbudda, here about 1500 ft wide lat. 23° 30' N. lon. 75° 32' E., 78 m. S. by W Ojawa. It consists of two wide streets, intersecting each other at right angles, paved with stone. At the W end is a fort, 80 ft. to 100 ft. above the surface of the river with the margin of which it communicates by one of the finest ranges of Ghats in Hindoostan. Within the fort are several Hindoo temples, and a palace.

MHOW, a river, several m. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal — 1, Prov. Malwa, 10 m. S. Indore, 2019 ft. above sea-level lat. 22° 35' N. lon. 75° 50' E. It is an important military cantonment, and contains a barracks and fort — 2, Prov. Allahabad, 68 m. S.E. Benares lat. 25° 01' N. lon. 83° 37' E. formerly a place of considerable trade — 3, Prov. Allahabad, near 1 bank Beland, 78 m. S.W. Benares lat. 24° 37' N. lon. 81° 56' E. — 4, Bundelcond 170 m. W by S. Allahabad lat. 25° 20' N. lon. 79° 7' E.

MHYE a large river Hindoostan. It rises in the Vindhya Mountains, prov. Malwa, about 60 m. W by S. Indore lat. 23° 30' N. lon. 75° E., flows N.W. for about 100 m., to lat. 23° 50', where it bends round to S.W. and falls into the Arabian Sea near the head of the Gulf of Cambay 21 m. W Baroda, lat. 23° 20' N. total course, about 260 m.

MIAO, or **MLAO**, a river, Japan, rd. Nippon in an extensive plain, on the Yedo-gawa. lat. 35° N. lon. 135° 40' E. the residence of the Mikado or imperial emperor the seat of his diet or court, and hence the constitutional capital of the empire. It does not, however, equal Yedo in size, where the Shogun or military emperor holds his court. It is about 4 m. long, and 5 m. broad, and is esteemed the paradise of the empire not merely for its delightful situation and construction for it abounds in exquisitely laid-out gardens, palaces, and temples, but for the surpassing beauty of its woods. The houses, which are, for the most part, built of wood plastered with lime and clay, do not exceed two stories in height, and are formed into long and narrow but regular lines of street. Miao is the centre of the learning and science of Japan — by the greater portion of all the works published in the empire emanating from the daim, which is regarded as the principal college, not simply for the study of theology, but for all the various branches of literature, and in many features, no place in Japan can rival Miao carved ornaments Japanese vases, and other articles, being made here of a kind and quality far superior to anything that is allowed to be exported to Europe. Every house in the city has a storehouse attached to it, well provided with these objects of manufacture. Pop. estimated about 600,000.

MIAJADAR, a vil. Spain, Extremadura, prov. and 32 m. S.E. Caceres with narrow streets, a townhouse, prison, five schools, a church, of noble architecture, but in part ruinous and several hermitages, four tanneries, an oil and various flour mills, and agriculture and cattle-rearing. Pop. 2465.

MIANA a vil. Persia, prov. Azerbaijan 1 bank Karangoo or Kila, 80 m. S.E. Teheran lat. 37° 30' N. lon. 49° 40' E. It is a miserable place, of 650 or 700 houses infested by a poisonous bug respecting the deadly effect of whose bite many exaggerated statements have been made.

MIARINO or **MIARVO**, a vil. and town Italy Piedmont div. Novara, S. shore Lake, and a little E. the town of Orta, with a church, and a small college or seminary. Pop. 1025.

MIAVA, a vil. Hungary Hither Danube, co. Temes, on a river of the same name, 45 m. N. N.E. Pressburg. It has a church, chapel, and synagogue, manufactures of linen, and oil, corn, and many mills. A little coal is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 8000.

MICHAEL, or **MICHOE** (Sar) an isl. Portugal, in the Atlantic, the largest of the Azores lat. (E. point) 37° 49' 18" N. lon. 25° 6' 15" W. (a.) greatest length, E.N.E. to W.S.W., about 45 m. greatest breadth, about 13 m. At a distance, it presents an elevated, rugged, and barren appearance but, when nearly approached, is seen to contain numerous valleys, covered with rich vegetation. Like almost all the other

islands of the group, it is evidently of volcanic formation, and has frequently, in early and more recent times, proved the tremendous activity of its volcanic agency. None of the rocks are primitive, but conglomerates prevail to a considerable extent. The far greater part of the island is composed of volcanic matters, basalt, tuff, pumice, and cinders and thermal springs are numerous. Most of the loftier summits are evidently craters. The culminating point, said to be Mafra, is estimated by Boyd at not more than 4000 ft., though others make it much higher. The other most conspicuous heights are Pico do Fogo, and Pico do Varra. The soil on the higher slopes is thin, and suffers so much from drought as often to have a very parched and barren appearance, but, in the lower valleys, where, to the natural fertility of decomposed lava the benefits of irrigation are added, vegetation becomes most luxuriant, and almost tropical.

The culture is unskilful and careless in the extreme, two abundant crops, chiefly of wheat, maize, and pulses, are annually raised, and a surplus of grain, to the amount of about 40,000 quarters, remains for export. But the products for which St. Michael is most famed, and from which it derives its largest source of revenue, are oranges and lemons, of which 120,000 boxes are annually exported. At the shipping season it is not uncommon to see from 70 to 80 vessels lying in the roads to be laden with them. The vine also is extensively cultivated but the produce though said to be excellent is all consumed on the island. The sugar-cane thrives well and yielded excellent returns, till its growth was discouraged as interfering with the produce of Brazil. Melons and bananas, of excellent quality are very abundant the latter, however only in low, sheltered spots, particularly in the S. Among domestic animals, sheep and goats are very numerous the sea is almost the only beast of burden. Fish abound along the coast, but the fisheries, which might be very productive are neglected. The inhabitants are humane and hospitable, but extremely indolent and voluptuous. For administrative purposes, St. Michael is divided into three districts — Ponta Delgado, the capital Ribeira Grande, and Villa Franca. Pop. 80,000. — (Boyd's Azores &c.)

MICHAEL par. Isle of Man. Pop. 1410.

MICHAEL (Str.) several par. England — 1 Derby 11040 ac. P. 500 ac. P. 5075. Here 1000 ad. P. 2248-4 (Lancashire), Cornwall, 870 ac. P. 191 — 5 Church, St., Somerset 43 ac. P. 80-6 (Church-Melley) Hereford 4567 ac. P. 419-7 (Loughfild), Bedford, 11906 ac. P. 845-8, (Penkridge) Cornwall 1189 ac. P. 201-8, (on Wyre) Lancaster 18184 ac. P. 4680 — 10 Wales, Pembrokeshire 1817 ac. P. 1258.

MICHAEL (Str.) a lofty and rocky promontory, British America, on the S.E. coast of Labrador, lat. 52° 47' N. lon. 55° 47' W. (a.)

MICHAEL'S MOUNT (Str.), a remarkable conical rock England, on Cornwall on the N.W. side of Mounts Bay, opposite to the town of Marazion lat. 50° 7' N. lon. 5° 28' 30" W. (a.) It is the ancient Cornish of Ptolemy and consists of a vast mass of granite protruding through solution rocks, and rising gradually from a base nearly 1 m. in extent, till it attains a height of 350 ft. It is connected with the mainland by an isthmus, which is dry at low but covered at high water. Its surface is extremely rugged and large overhanging masses are seen as if threatening to precipitate themselves into the sea. Its summit is crowned by a castle or fortified monastery which has been repaired and fitted up for residence, and at its base is a village, with a lighthouse, at which copper-ore, china clay, and plumbago, are exported. The mount is defended by three batteries, mounting 18 guns.

MICHAEL CHURCH on Axor, prov. Wales, Radnor, 1986 ac. Pop. 155.

MICHAELIS (Str.), a vil. Saxony circle Dresden ball and near Freiberg inhabitants chiefly employed in its neighbouring mines. Pop. 1886.

MICHAELSTONE, three par. Wales, Glamorgan — 1, Le-Paf 790 ac. Pop. 87-2, (Super-Avon), 8083 ac. Pop. 6074-8, (Super-Ely), 358 ac. Pop. 48-4, (Le-Paf), Eng. Monmouth 5438 ac. Pop. 544.

MICHAELSTOWN par. Eng. Cornwall 1617 ac. P. 318.

MICHEL (Str.), numerous places, France, particularly — 1 (de-Frere), A. n. dep. Vendée, on the canal of Fontenelle 24 m. S.E. Bourbon Vendée. It has a small harbour for

vessels of 30 to 40 tons, and some trade in corn and beans. P 1741 -2 (see *Thürschke* or *Beckford*), A. in. and com., dep. Alsace, 7 m W Vervins with manufactures of embroidered tulle and near it a malleable iron-works. Pop. 2301.-3, (Mont-Maclos or *Mont-Moreau*), A. in. and com., dep. Vendée, 5 m from Fontenay-le-Comte with the majestic ruins of the Abbey de la Grainetière. Pop. 1217

MICHEL (Saxt) a vil. and com. Belgium, W Flanders, 2 m S. Bruges, with manufactures of linen, flour-mills, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1118

MICHEL MORT (Saxt), France. See *Mort St Michel*. MICHELSELBERG, a mining in Bohemia, circle and 29 m W N W Pilsen. L. bank Wunnschbach; with a church and a school a smelting furnace, a paper and several other mills. It was once the centre of very important mining operations. At present the produce is very limited, and is confined to a little silver, cobalt, lead, and antimony. Pop. 598

MICHELSDORF or MICHAELSDORF.-1 A vil Upper Austria, circle Traun 8 E Steier with a church, a powder mill, and manufactures of scythes. Pop. 2375 -2 A vil Bohemia, circle and 23 m. K. Chrást, with a church, a school and two mills. Pop. 1840

MICHELROMBACH a vil Hesse Cassel prov. Fulda, circle Hünfeld. It has a church, and three mills. Pop. 1001

MICHELSTADT a in Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg in the Obermainland, circle Minding, 30 m. S.E. Darmstadt. It has a church school manufactures of woollens, cottons, and leather, and an iron, worsted, and several other mills. Pop. 3004.

MICHIGAN, one of the northern U States lat. 41° 48' to 47° 30' N, long 82° 20' to 90° 10' W bounded, N by Lake Superior N.E. and E. Lake Huron S.E. a projecting portion of Upper Canada and Lake Erie, S. Ohio and Indiana W. Lake Michigan, and N.W. the Menominee and Montreal rivers separating it from Wisconsin, length 344 m. breadth 300 m. area, 60,042 sq. m. It consists of two separate peninsulas—one, on the N.W. washed on the N.E. and S. by Lakes Superior, Huron and Michigan—and the other on the S., washed on the W. by E. and by Lakes Michigan and Huron. The N.W. peninsula, occupying nearly a third of the whole surface is comparatively elevated, and presents a succession of mountains and lakes, plains, rivers, and forests. It has not been accurately surveyed, but it is not understood to possess much agricultural value. Along its E. and R.E. shores, as far W. as Point Detroit the only rock which becomes visible in low-tide, accompanied with the usual indications of gypsum and saline springs. In the interior are extensive sand plains, almost sterile but relieved by tracts of spruce and sugar-maple forests. The latter tree is particularly abundant, and enables the natives to provide them selves with ample supplies of sugar. Few tracts can boast of being better watered. Numerous minor lakes are scattered over the interior about 40 large and 60 small streams discharge themselves upon its shores and a coal-line, estimated at 720 m., with several large bays and excellent harbours affords unusual facilities for navigation. The poverty of the soil is also compensated by the mineral treasures beneath it. Copper of the finest quality abounds in the neighbourhood of Lake Superior and large masses of native copper are often found in the river beds. The surface of the S. peninsula is so level that few elevations occur which deserve even the name of hills. The interior however is gently undulating, and rises gradually from the lakes towards its centre. It is mostly covered with fine forests of timber interspersed with plains and prairies. On the shores of Lake Michigan are tracts of sand, sometimes covered with scummy vegetation though generally bare, and on those of Lake Huron, high scummy bluffs and low swamps prevail, but, with these exceptions, the soil is well adapted to all the ordinary agricultural crops—including wheat, rye, oats, barley, Indian corn, flax, hemp, and the various artificial grasses. The rivers which generally run near the centre, and flow either W. to Lake Michigan, or E. to Lake Huron, are both numerous and important the larger of them being navigable for boats and canoes almost to their sources. Small clear lakes, also, towering with firs, are seen in every quarter. The climate is much modified by the peninsular position of the state and hence, the intense cold, common in other regions under the same

latitude, is so little felt, that it seldom becomes necessary to house cattle, even in the dead of winter. This advantage has been turned to good account, and both grazing and sheep-farming form extensive and profitable employments. Agriculture, however, is the great staple; and heavy crops of wheat are raised, for which the elevated lands are famous. Next to wheat, the most important crops are oats and Indian corn. After agriculture, lumbering is perhaps the chief employment. Manufactures have made little progress, but the trade is very important; and in addition to the vast natural facilities already adverted to has received the benefit of the railway system, two important lines, one called the Central, and the other the Southern railroad traversing the S. part of the S. peninsula from E. to W., and furnishing the means of a transit, to the final development of which it is difficult to assign limits. The prevailing religious body in Michigan is the Methodist, which, in numbers, surpasses all other denominations, next in number are Baptists and Presbyterians, and there are several congregations of Independents, Protestant Episcopalians and E. Catholics. The common schools, supported partly by state, and partly by local taxation, were attended in 1849, by 125,218 scholars, 4758 additional scholars were educated at private schools. By the constitution of 1850, every white male citizen who is major may vote at all elections. The Senate consists of 22 members, elected, one-half, annually, for two years the House of Representatives consists of not less than 64, nor more than 100 members, elected annually. The governor and lieutenant-governor, elected by a plurality of votes, hold office for two years all judges and justices of the peace are elected by the people. The first settlement in Michigan was made by the French, at Detroit, in 1670. In 1763, the country was ceded to the British, by the peace of Paris, and passed from them to the U States, at the close of the revolutionary war. It was erected by Congress into a separate territorial government in 1805 and became a state of the Union in 1836. Pop. (1840) 212,267, (1850) 307,054.

MICHIGAN a in U States Indiana, S. shore Lake Michigan, lat. 41° 42' N. long 85° 40' W, with three churches several stores, and large warehouses. It is the only lake port in the state. Pop. 700

MICHIGAN (Lark) the second largest of the great lakes of N. America. It is wholly within the U States, having the State of Michigan E. and N.W., Wisconsin and Illinois W., and Indiana S. On the N.E. it communicates with Lake Huron by the narrow strait of Michilimackinac. It is 330 m. long, and on an average, 60 m. broad, area, estimated at 16,961 sq. m. Many tributary streams fall into it both from Wisconsin and Michigan. The coast is generally sandy but preserves great regularity. The lake is nearly free from islands excepting at its N. extremity and on the Strait of Michilimackinac. There are only three bays of any note—Green Bay the largest, at its N.W. end so called from the unusually dark green colour of its waters and Great and Little Traverse Bays in the same quarter. The lake is said to be 564 ft. above sea-level, the greatest ascertained depth is 1000 ft.

MICHILIMACKINAC, a strait, U America, connecting Lake Huron with Lake Michigan and containing an island of the same name, called also Mackinac Island see

MICHIPICOTON, a bay Upper Canada, N.E. extremity of Lake Superior, into which falls a considerable river of same name, at the mouth of it stands Fort Michipicoton. In the bay is a small island of same name.

MICHEL, a vil Bohemia, 4 m from Prague, and the property of its university, with a church, a castle, and a flour-mill. Pop. 1000

MICHUACAN a state, Mexico. See *Mexico*.

MICKLETHAM par Eng. Suffol. 1280 ac. Pop. 256

MICKLEHAM par Eng. Surrey 2949 ac. Pop. 766

MICKLEOVER, par Eng. Derby 5880 ac. Pop. 1809

MICKLETON par Eng. Gloucester 3756 ac. P. 629

MICQUIPAMPA, a in Peru, dep. and 92 m. N.E.

Trinidad, prov. and 16 m. N.N.E. Cassamarca, L. bank of an affluent of the Upper Amazon, celebrated for its river-mine, which are 11,800 ft. above sea-level

MID-LOTHIAN See *Edinburgh* (County of)

MIDCALDER, par Scot. Edinburgh, 7 m. by 8 m. Pop. 1474

MIDDELBURG (Latin, *Mechoburyum*, *Mechum* German), a town, Holland, prov. Zealand, near the middle of the Walcheren, 47 m. S.W. Rotterdam, 6 m. N. by E. Flushing. It is a good-looking, remarkably clean town ornamented with numerous spires and towers surrounded by a broad canal, well supplied with fish, bordered by a prettily planted countenance, and surrounded by a large number of fine gardens, rich meadows, and bleaching-grounds. It is openly built, has numerous squares, of which the great market (Grootmarkt) is the most notable, and at the same time, one of the finest



THE TOWNHALL, MIDDELBURG.—From a Dutch print.

in the kingdom. On the N. side of the great market stands the splendid townhall composed of two portions; an older, in Gothic style, whose present front, overlaid with ornaments, were completed in 1518, and a new side wing in the Ionic style finished in 1784. On the N. front of the old building are 20 colossal statues of the counts and countesses of Zealand the series along with the Emperor Charles V. Among the other important edifices and institutions may be specified the abbey, an extensive structure, with a fine tower the courthouses, prison, exchange, gymnasium, academy of design, and other schools (theatre museum barracks, three Reformed and two R. Catholic churches, a Walloon and an English, a Baptist, and a Dissenting church; a synagogue, an infirmary an orphan hospital, and various benevolent literary, and scientific institutions. The harbor, though of considerable size, is smaller than once it was and the shipping trade is very limited, though at one time important, and including an extended intercourse with the E. Indies and other parts of the world. Some cotton weaving brewing chocolate-making tanning, lace-making, worsted-spinning and silk-reeling, are the chief manufactures, in addition to which a few saws are built. It is an ancient place and was taken by the Dutch from the Spaniards, in 1574. Zacharias Jenson, a spectacle-maker here discovered the telescope, in 1600 this discovery has, likewise, been attributed to Johann Lipperhey, also a citizen of Middelburg. The ill-fated British Walcheren expedition, in 1809, here lost 7000 men, from the effects of the unhealthy climate fever and ague being very prevalent in spring and autumn a result of the marshy neighborhood. In 1810, when Holland had been united to France, Middelburg was made the capital of the department of Bouches-de-l'Escaut. Pop. (1800), 16,934.

MIDDELBARNIS, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, the Over-fakts 18 m. S.W. Rotterdam. It is a new of the best-looking village in the province has a neat townhall, three churches and a synagogue, a school and a porchouse. It has a harbor, connecting with the Haringvliet and many of the inhabitants are employed in fishing, and in herring-curing, and the remainder in agriculture. Pop. 8104.

MIDDELSTUM, a vil. Holland, prov. Groningen, 10 m. N.W. Appingedam, with a church and a school. Pop. 739

MIDDLE, par. Eng. Salop; 6909 ac. Pop. 1880
MIDDLE, par. Scot. Dumfriesshire, 80 000 ac. P. 2168
MIDDLEBURY, a vil. N. Pacific. See Eoa.

MIDDLEBURGH, a town, Denmark, at Funes, on the Little Belt, across which there is bare a ferry to Jutland. It has a good winter haven, admitting vessels drawing 10 ft. The purpose-fishery is of some importance, and employs a good many of the inhabitants. Middleburgh was founded in the 11th century, and has suffered much from pillage, pestilence, and fire. Pop. 1600

MIDDLEHAM, a market in and par. England, co. York (N. Riding), on the line, 9 m. S.W. Richmond with a market-house, and some woollen manufactures. Area of par, 2108 ac. Pop. 866

MIDDLEHAM, a hamlet, par. Eng. Durham, 1071 ac. Pop. 1719

MIDDELSBROUGH, a river-port and par. England, co. York (N. Riding), on the Stockton and Darlington railway. The tower, which is almost wholly of modern erection, is situated at the mouth of the Tees, 44 m. N. York. It consists of several regular streets, diverging from a square in the centre, lighted with gas has a number of good shops a hand some exchange, in the Georgian style, a fine church in the later English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by an elegant spire, and places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans. A dock, exceeding 9 ac. in extent, has been constructed, with capacious warehouses and other accommodations for shipping, including two yards for building and repairing ships. There are four public breweries in the town, three iron-foundries a sailcloth manufactory extensive potteries, and brick and tile works. Pop. 7864. Area of par, 2300 ac.

MIDDLESEX, the metropolitan co. of England, bounded N. by Hertford, E. Essex, S.E. Kent, S. Surrey and W. Buckingham. It is further defined by the Thames on the S., the sea on the E. and the Colne on the W. It is one of the smallest counties in England, but the most important, from its containing the greater portion of the city of London. Area, estimated at 160 490 ac. of which 150 000 ac. are arable, meadow and pasture. The surface is generally flat, and mostly perfectly level, with exception of the slight eminences, Hampstead, Highgate, and Harrow-on-the-Hill on the N. side of London none of which exceed 400 ft. in height. The county, which belongs entirely to the basin of the Thames, is chiefly occupied by the London clay the remainder by the plastic clay, which attains a thickness of 100 ft. to 120 ft. The soil is various, mostly gravelly, and not naturally fertile but enriched, especially in the vicinity of London, by a profuse application of manure, from time immemorial. A tract of fine, rich, sandy loam also stretches along the Thames well adapted for garden ground, and is, in part, so occupied for the supply of the London market. There are some extensive commons in various parts of the county. Although the metropolitan county agriculture seems to be less advanced here than in most other counties in England, and, what is still more remarkable the farming implements are generally bad, clumsy, and antiquated. The principal crops are wheat, barley, potatoes, beans, pease, turnips and cabage. But by far the largest part of the county is in grass, there being, it is said, 70,000 ac. of upland meadows and pastures, the management of which, particularly as respects the making of hay, is extremely well understood. The number of cows kept in the county for supplying the metropolis with milk, is between 7000 and 8000, usually of the Holderness breed. Many early house hares are shot, and game hares raised for the London market. Minerals of no importance, but, near London, vast quantities of earth and clay have been dug up, and converted into bricks. Middlesex returns 14 members to Parliament, two of which are for the county. Pop. (1861), 1,886,576

MIDDLETON, several pars. Eng.—1, Essex; 875 ac. P. 170 —2, Norfolk; 8038 ac. P. 933 —3, Shropshire; 850 ac. P. 108 —4, Warwick; 8640 ac. P. 492 —5, York (S. Riding);

2240 sq. P. 642.—6, York (N Riding) 25,450 sq. P. 194.—7 (Wilt-Ford), Suffolk, 1430 sq. P. 620.—8, (Okeby), Northampton 1780 sq. P. 1380.—9, (St. George), Durham 2050 sq. P. 652.—10, (Saxthorpe), Hereford, 2291 sq. P. 401.—11, (Surrey), Devon 786 sq. P. 104.—12, (Stow), Oxford 1834 sq. P. 507.—13, (Walsby), Durham 40,250 sq. P. 5973.—14, (Tyne), York (N Riding) 6106 sq. P. 732.

MIDDLETON a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. and 13 m. E. Cork with a church, R. Catholic chapel and convent, several schools, a market house, courthouses, bridewell two large distilleries, breweries, and corn-stores. Area of par. 5713 ac. Pop. 6165.

MIDDLETON (St. Leonards) a market tn. and par. England, Lancashire, agreeably situated at the confluence of two small streams, 8 m. N N E Manchester. It consists of a principal street, forming a continuation of the high road between Manchester and Rochdale and several minor streets, all irregularly built, but generally clean and has a fine old church several dissenting places of worship, a grammar, a national, and several other schools a mechanics institute, a handsome market-house, and extensive silk and cotton factories, in which a large proportion of the inhabitants are employed. A branch of the Manchester and Leeds Railway has its terminus in the market place and about 1½ m. E. the Rochdale Canal passes. Area 11 903 ac. P. 16 396. In 5740.

MIDDLETON'S ISLAND, S. Pacific Ocean lat. 28 13' S. lon. 160° 31' E. To the S.W. is a reef called Middleton's Shoal lat. 29 14' S. lon. 158 53' E.

MIDDLETOWN, a market to Ireland, co. and 8 m. S W Armagh; with a church Presbyterian meeting-house, school hospital, and distillery. Pop. 501.

MIDDLETOWN, a city U. States Connecticut a bank Connecticut river 34 m. above its mouth, 92 m. N E New York. It is well built, chiefly of brick, the principal streets running parallel to the Connecticut. has a handsome court house, of Grecian architecture a fine stone custom-house, several banks, a jail, an almshouse, and eight churches, a Wesleyan university founded in 1831 with a library containing 6500 volumes, and a valuable collection of philosophical apparatus Middleton has considerable commerce and manufactures. The river is not navigable above the town but vessels not drawing more than 10 ft. can come close to the wharfs. Pop. 7010.

MIDDLEWICH a market tn. and par. England co. Chester. The town, 18 m. E. Chester on the Trent and Mersey canal has a handsome townhall, parish church, and places of worship for various dissenting bodies, a grammar school a national and a British school numerous small churches, and a literary and scientific institution a small silk-factory a trade, chiefly in salt obtained from brine springs in the neighbourhood and the town forms the centre of an excellent cheese district. Fruit and vegetables are also raised abundantly in the vicinity and forwarded to the Liverpool and Manchester markets. Pop. 1342. Area of par. 19 110 ac. Pop. 4493. (Local Government.)

MIDDLETON, a par. Eng. Somerset 2520 ac. P. 737.

MIDHURST, a par. bur. market tn., and par. England, co. Sussex. The town agreeably situated on a gentle eminence, r. bank Rother 46 m. S W London, is clean, and generally well built, has a church, a Baptist chapel, a free grammar and a national school; a set of almshouses, and several minor charities. Iron-works, formerly in its vicinity have been abandoned, on account of the expensiveness of fuel. Midhurst sends a member to Parliament; electors (1851), 379. Area of par., 671 ac. Pop. bur., 1461.

MIDIAH, a maritime tn. Turkey in Europe, prov. Romania, on the Black Sea at the mouth, and 1 bank Tolpaz lat. 41° 58' N. lon. 28° 8' E. It has a small roadstead, exposed to E. winds, but sheltered by Cape Serres from the N. Here vessels may anchor in 10 or 12 fathoms.

MIDLEY, par. Eng. Kent 2168 ac. Pop. 87.

MIDMAR, par. Scot. Aberdeen, 12 000 ac. Pop. 1166.

MIDNABOE or **MIDNABOON**, a tn. and dist. Hindoo-

Hoogly, and, on the other side, by the districts Bardwan, Deccourah, Ringbom, Mohurbang, and Balasore, area, 5250 sq. m. About half a century since, this district was nearly all a jungle, never cultivated but not wholly uninhabited. It has been somewhat improved in this respect, but still contains an immense extent of uncultivated and unproductive ground. Most of the land is tilled by the peasantry who pay the rent, the class of labourers who work for hire being scarce. The most important articles of agricultural produce are indigo, betel nut, and sugar. Honey, wax, and lac, are obtained from the jungle portions of the district. The manufactures are few, comprising some cotton cloths, gunas, metal and shell ornaments, and pottery. Area, including Hudgeallee, 6029 sq. m. Pop. 686,328.

MIDOEZ, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Deixa, com. Coa, 26 m. W S W Guarda. Pop. 1647.

MIDSOMLER NORRIS, par. Eng. Somerset, 3922 ac. Pop. 8799.

MIDWOLDE, a vil. Holland, prov. Groningen, 5 m. N W Windecoote with two churches and a school. Pop. (agricultural) 1674.

MIELAN a tn. Franco, dep. Gers, 31 m. S S W Auch. It has a promenade from which the Pyrenees are distinctly seen, and has some trade in sheep. Pop. 1171.

MIERAS or **CAINHO** (San Juan Bautista) a tn. Spain, Asturias, prov. and 10 m. S Oviedo, r. bank Lena or Candil. It has a church, a fine old palace, a townhouse, and two schools an iron foundry many flour-mills, and, in the vicinity, mines of cannon iron, sulphur, and coal, and a trade in these, and in mules, horses, cattle, and swine. Pop. 4000.

MIES, or **SILBERSTADT**, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 14 m. W Pilsen r. bank river Misa. It is walled, has three gates, two churches, silk-works, an iron, paper, and other mills, and several sawmills. Pop. 1171.

MIESBACH, a market to Bavaria, cap. dist. 16 m. S S W Munich with a church, chapel castle, hospital, and manufactures of salt-petre and pitch. Pop. 1400. Area of dist., 812 sq. ac. Pop. 18,618.

MIETAU a tn. Russia. See **MITAU**.

MIFFUSY a vil. and com. France, dep. Haute Savoie, prov. Faucigny in a narrow valley with an ancient Gothic church. Pop. 2333.

MIEZZA, a tn. Spain, Lanz, prov. and about 24 m. from Salamanca. It has 11 built houses, irregular dirty streets, a townhouse church, primary school, and several oil and flour mills. Pop. 1051.

MIGHARINA, a vil. Naples prov. Calabria-Ultra 11 dist. and about 7 m. W N W Catanzaro. Pop. 1600.

MIGLIUNICO a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and about 9 m. S W Matera. Pop. 3745.

MIGNANEGO a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont dir. Genoa, 2 m. from San Quirico, near the Rosta. It has a church and a trade in corn, chestnuts, potatoes, and dairy produce. Pop. 2380.

MIGUEL-LEZARIN, a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. Toledo, 65 m. S E Madrid. It has a townhouse, two endowed schools, a church, and some handloom weaving agriculture, and trade. Pop. 2200.

MIGUEL (San) a vil. Azores. See **MICHAEL (St.)**.

MIGUEL (San) a gulf and harbour, New Granada, isthmus of Darien. The gulf forms an indentation of the Bay of Panama, E. side about lat. 8 10' N. lon. 78° 20' W.

—The harbour is an inlet in the gulf, interspersed with a few islets, having an entrance about 8 m. wide, and extending about 8 m. inland, with soundings in 15 to 8 fathoms. Its communication, at its lower part, with Darien harbour through Boca Grande and Boca Chica passages, on either side a considerable island, the former encumbered with rocks, but the latter with 8 fathoms water. Darien harbour has a depth of 14 to 9 fathoms at low water, is about 16 m. long, by 6 m. broad, and completely sheltered. It receives the rivers Darien or Grande, Integridad, and Gavarnad, the last navigable for about 7 m. inland, and the tide rises to within the latter, about 11 m. further. These two harbours have been pointed out as furnishing an eligible termination to a tidal inter-oceanic canal between the Atlantic and Pacific, proposed to be cut from Caledonia Bay, on the Caribbean

See, a distance, to the Lara, where the tide ceases to affect it, of only 80 m. — (*The Journals of Darwin to 1852 by Lionel Gishborne, London, 1858.*)

MIGUEL (Sax), a vil Bolivia, prov Chuquisaca, on a granite height, 160 m N E Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra. Several of its houses are in a dilapidated state but it has a large and handsome church, with a richly decorated altar, and a good organ. Pop. about 2000.

MIGUEL (Sax), two places Portugal — 1, (A. A. de) A. in, and par prov Beira-Baixa, 9 m E Castelo Branco, Pop. 988. — 2, (do Outeiro) A. in, and par prov Beira-Alta, com Tondello, 9 m W S W Viseu. Pop. 1470.

MIGUEL (Sax) several places, Brazil — 1, A. in, prov and 20 m S S W Alagoas on a river of same name with a church, and a trade in tobacco and cotton, sent to Belém or Macayá. Pop. dist. 2000. — The river, after passing the town, traverses a lake, on the shore of which is the village of Santa Anna, and falls into the ocean. Total course, 55 m. Its mouth is barred, but small boats ascend to Santa Anna, and convey cargoes of cotton, sugar and timber, to be iron shippod into large vessels outside the bar. — 2 A. in, prov Santa Catharina, in a bay of same name, 15 m N W Deserto. It has a church, a primary school, numerous sugar-works, a pottery for making glazed earthenware, and a tannery. The bay affords good anchorage, and shelter from the W wind to vessels of all sizes. Pop. dist. 5000. — 3, A. in, prov and 85 m N Parahiba, with a church and a school. In the district excellent cotton is grown. Pop. 1000. — 4, (de P. r. cocho) A. vil, and par, prov Minas-Geraes, dist. S. B. Cabeta, on both sides of the Piracema, have crossed by a wooden bridge. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and presents a very pleasing appearance all the houses being provided with gardens. It has four churches. Millet and haricots are grown, and large herds of swine reared in the district. Pop. 10,949.

MIGUEL TURICA, a tn Spain, New Castle, prov and 2 m S. Ciudad Real. Its houses are in general low but the streets are broad, paved and cheerful. In the main square stand the town-halls and prison. It has two primary schools, a church and four hermitages one of which, Santo Cristo de la Muerte, is remarkable for the richness and elegance of its architecture. Agriculture and cattle-rearing, the manufacture of brandy, leather, bricks and tiles, coarse woollens, worsted stockings and oil-expressing, are the chief occupations. 1 op. 653.

MILHATZELFALU, or MICHELDORF, a vil Austria, Transylvania, co. Nieder-Waldenburg, at the confluence of the Kokel with the Maros inhabited by Walachians. P. 1185.

MILHALY, numerous places Hungary particularly — 1, (Jász-Tóth) A. vil, Hübner Thelma, dist. Jazygia, at the confluence of the Zagna with the Tarna, with a parish church, Pop. 1890. — 2, (Nagy) A. market vil. Hübner Thelma, co. and 87 m S W Zemplin, on the Latorca, here crossed by a bridge with an ancient church, a synagogue, a chateau, and two flour-mills. Pop. 2118. — 3, (Hosot-Szent) A. market to, co. Eisenburg, 85 m S S W Oedenburg with a large cattle-market. Pop. 1784. — 4, (O-Szent) A. vil, co. Temes, on the Bega Canal, E N E Temesvár. Pop. 2001. — 5, A. market to, Thüth Thelma, co. and 23 m S E Oedenburg, near the Mark with a church and a castle. Pop. 1500. — 6, (Szent) A. vil, Thüth Thelma, co. Szeben, on a fertile dist., about 12 m from Tokay with a Protestant church, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 4692. — 7, (Szent) Transylvania, See COMENATZAL, — 8, (Fala) A. vil, co. Szeben, 6 m from Fialkov, with a Protestant church. Pop. 2107.

MILHIE (St), a tn France, dep. Meuse, in a valley on the Meuse, 21 m N E Dar-le-Duc, with several ancient churches, manufactures of linen, leather and calico, a cotton-mill, and some trade in corn, wool, and wine. Pop. 4875.

MILHA, a tn Saxo-Wesmar, circle and 8 m N Eisenach, r. bank Werra. It has a church, and manufactures of velvet. Pop. 1294.

MILHOLAZO, or MICHOCURU, a market in Austria, Solovacia, co. Yaros, on the Drave, here crossed by a ferry 12 m from Riklos. It has a R. Catholic church. Pop. 2150.

MILAS, a river, Asiatic Russia, which rises on the E. slope of the Ural mountains, in gov Orenburg, flows E N E. past Tshelakinsk, crosses gov Perm and, after a course of about 290 m, joins r. bank Irt, 80 m E Shadrinsk.

MILABES, a river Spain, which rises in prov Teruel, at the foot of the sierra Javalambre and flows S E. to the Mediterranean, across prov Castellón de la Plana; total course, about 70 m. Affluents, Vallons, Mora, &c.

MILAB, a tn Spain, Andalucía prov and 14 m S S W Malaga, at the foot of sierra Baza, about 4 m from the Mediterranean. It has a town-house, a prison, five schools, a church, four hermitages, and nine manufactures of brown, and one of white paper, wool ml and fine flour. P. 4085.

MILDBRECHT, or KRONENBURG, a vil Holland, prov and 15 m N W Utrecht, a scattered place with two churches, a school, and a neat town-hall. Inhabitants engaged chiefly in dairy farming. Pop. 1335.

MILJIRITCH, a tn Russia, gov and 73 m N W Kharlov with a church, and three annual fairs, at which large quantities of woollen and silk goods are sold. Pop. 7000.

MIKESZARZA, or FANARONAS, a vil Austria, Transylvania, co. Kolosberg, 20 m N N E Hermannstadt; with two churches. Pop. 1267.

MIKHAILOW, a tn Russia, gov and 32 m S W Nizhny, cap. dist. on both sides of the Prona. It has 11 churches, inhabitants engaged in agriculture and general trade. 1 op. (1840) 8891. — The district has good arable and meadow land, yielding large quantities of corn, flax, hemp, and hops, and rearing great numbers of cattle for the Moscow market.

MIKHAILOVKA, several towns, Russia, particularly — 1, Gov and 54 m N W Koursk, on the Svyaz. It has three churches, manufactures of linen, wax, and leather, several distilleries, dye-works, and oil mills, and carries on a considerable trade in corn, wood, hemp, leather and sheepskins. 1 op. 6000. — 2, Gov and 70 m S E. Ekaterinodar, 1 bank Mskowka. Pop. 8581.

MIKHAILI LIZA, a tn Asia Minor. See MURALITCH.

MIKLOS numerous places Hungary particularly — 1, (Szent) A. market to, Hübner Danube, co. Liptau with a church. Pop. 1708. — 2, (Szent) A. vil, co. Stuhlweissemburg on the Sarus 12 m from Földvár with a church. 1 op. 1187. — 3, (J. ar-Szent) A. vil, Hübner Danube, co. and 32 m N E Erseburg on the Marva, with a church, and a flour and a saw-mill. Pop. 2137. — 4, (P. r. co-Szent) A. market to, Thüth Danube, co. and 22 m S E Oedenburg, above the Raab, with a church and a flour-mill. A little N of the town is the royal hunting seat, called Mon Bijoux. Pop. 1748. — 5, (Kis Szent) A. vil Thüth Thelma, co. Temes, 80 m W S W Arad, with a church, and an hospital. Pop. 1473. — 6, (Kis-Szent) A. market to, Hübner Danube Little Kunszent, 86 m S S Pesh. It has a R. Catholic, and a Calvinistic church. Pop. 4780. — 7, (László Szent) A. vil Thüth Danube, co. Oedenburg, near the Látka. Pop. 1260. — 8, (Nagy Szent) A. market to, Thüth Danube, co. Torontal, 25 m W S W Arad on the Maros. It contains a R. Catholic and a Greek non-united parish church, and a practice-economical industrial school. Pop. 14,222. — 9, (Lebony-Szent) A. vil, Thüth Danube, co. and 6 m S Wieselburg with a church and a castle. Pop. 1222. — 10, (Szent-Szent) A. vil, co. and 4 m S Pesh on an island formed by the left arm of the Danube. It has a church. 1 op. 1808. — 11, (J. ar-Szent) A. vil, Thüth Thelma, co. and 50 m N E E. Temesvár. Pop. 2086. — 12, (J. r. co-Szent) A. market to, co. Hava, 56 m S W Debreczen with a primary school. The district is fertile, and yields good crops of corn but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in rearing horses and cattle, and in fishing. Pop. 9101.

MIKLOSFALU, a vil Hungary, Thüth Danube co. Wieselburg with a church, and a Lutheran chapel. P. 1240.

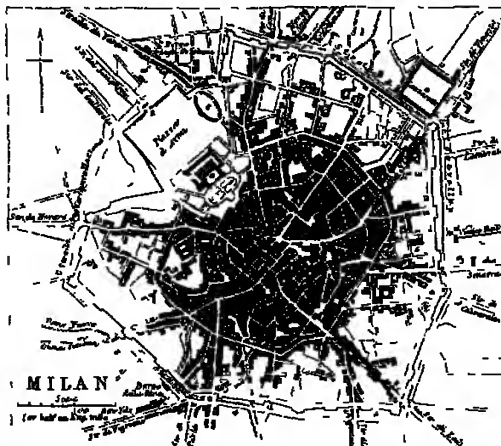
MIKOLA a vil Hungary, Thüth Thelma, co. Szathmar 4 m from Sathmar-Neszeck, with a church, and a bathing establishment. Pop. 1113.

MILULINEZ, a tn Austria, Galicia, circle and 12 m S Ternopol, on the Seret. It has a church, sulphur baths and an old castle, in which a factory for weaving fine linen has been established. The trade is considerable, consisting in fat cattle, wax, honey, hemp and bempen goods, and linen and woollen cloth. Pop. 2000.

MILAGRO (San. Argem), a tn Spain, prov Navarra, on a height, on the Aragon, 40 m S S by W Pamplona. It has three squares, a church, courthouse with prison, hospital, and two primary schools; brick and tile works, and lime and plaster kilns. Pop. 1059.

MILAN a tn. Algolia, prov. and 31 m. NW Constantine, on the ancient Roman road between that city and Algiers, and surrounded by gardens filled with the finest fruits and flowers. Pop. about 4000.

MILAN (Italian *Milano*) *Germes, Mediolan, Latin, Mediolanum* a city kingd. of Italy cap. gov. of same name, and of the whole Lombardic or eastern kingdom, in a beautiful and fertile plain, between the Adda and Ticino, which feed several canals one of which encircling a considerable portion of the interior of the city, divides it into two unequal parts, while other three on the outside are available both for irrigation and traffic.



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|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Duomo Cathedral | 4. Amphitheatrum | 8. Porta Vercelli | 12. Porta Ticinese |
| 2. Basilica of S. Ambrogio | 5. Basilica of S. Carlo | 9. Porta S. Stefano | 13. Porta S. Vittorino |
| 3. Basilica of S. Maria | 6. Basilica of S. Gerardo | 10. Porta S. Vittorino | 14. Porta S. Vittorino |
| 7. Basilica of S. Gerardo | 11. Basilica of S. Gerardo | 15. Basilica of S. Gerardo | 16. Basilica of S. Gerardo |

gation and traffic. By railway, it is connected N. with Como, and E. with Treviglio, the latter part of an unfinished line to Verona and Venice. The town is built in the form of an irregular polygon the perimeter of which exceeds 5 m., and is surrounded by walls, which were once flanked with large and massive bastions. These, with a single exception, have been removed and the space occupied by them and the northern ramparts has been converted into pleasure walks, shaded by magnificent chestnut-trees. Though one of the most ancient towns in Lombardy it has been so often partially destroyed and rebuilt, that few antiquities remain and, in consequence of the numerous changes and improvements of recent years, cannot fail to be soon altogether modernized. It is entered by 11 gates, several of which are magnificent. The leading streets, proceeding from these gates, are tolerably wide, well paved, provided with footpaths, and lighted with gas, the lateral streets, though, for the most part, slim, are less commodious and, in many places, become narrow and twisting. The houses are built, for the most part, of brick, and covered with tiles, but have often a handsome and showy exterior. The finest streets are the Corso di Porta Romana, Corso di Porta Nuova, and Corso di Porta S. Andrea.

All of these, more especially the last, have ranges of elegant mansions, which would be ornaments to any capital in Europe. The squares are scarcely on a scale of equal magnificence. The largest, called the Piazza d'Armi, occupies an immense space, obtained by the demolition of the citadel and its outworks. Part of it has been converted into an amphitheatre, 800 ft. long, by 400 ft. broad, much used in summer for races and shows, and, though capable of containing 30,000 spectators, not unfrequently crowded.

Among the public edifices of Milan, the first place belongs to the Duomo or cathedral, a vast and magnificent structure, inferior in magnitude to St. Peter's at Rome, but, in some respects, not unworthy its rival. It is composed throughout of white marble, and, though exhibiting a somewhat incongruous mixture of styles, in which the ancient Gothic is occasionally made to give way to the modern Italian is one of the most impressive ecclesiastical edifices in the world. The Duomo, in its present form, was commenced in 1387, and has ever since been advancing to completion, without having yet reached it.

Its form is that of a Latin cross, divided into five naves, terminated by an octagonal apse and supported by 52 octagonal pilasters of uniform size except four, which, having to bear the noble cupola, are larger. Around the exterior are 4500 niches of which above 3000 are already occupied by statues, in the interior everything is of the most imposing and gorgeous description and the eye wanders almost overpowered by the number of grand and beautiful objects which claim its attention. Among the other remarkable edifices are the church of Sant' Ambrogio, founded by St. Ambrose in 387 and though completely repaired in 1681, still retaining so much of its original form and containing so many ancient epitaphs, and other relics of the ancient building imbedded in its walls, as to form a rich museum of early Christian antiquities. The church of Sant' Eustorgio, with an ancient cupola and interesting monuments, the church of San Lorenzo, terminating in a cupola, flanked by four ancient towers, the church of Santa Maria delle Grazie, with a cupola and sacristy by Bramante, and the celebrated Last Supper by Leonardo da Vinci, unmissably so placed as scarcely to be recognized the church of Santa Maria della Passione, a magnificent edifice, with excellent paintings, and a magnificent museum, regarded as one of the best works of the sculptor Andrea Verrocchio, the church of San Paolo, an elegant structure, in the form of a rotunda surmounted by a fine dome, and remarkable for the rich and almost overloaded ornaments of its facade, the church of San Carlo Borromeo, a magnificent modern basilica, the Palazzo Reale or La Corte, a large and handsome edifice, occupied by the viceroys adorned with numerous fountains, and surmounted by a lofty tower, the archiepiscopal palace, adjoining the cathedral and connected with it by a kind of tunnel, the Palazzo in Governo, embellished with a modern facade, and containing a vast court lined with porticoes supported by pillars, the Palazzo del Marmo now used as a custom-house and treasury, the Broletto of Palazzo Municipale less remarkable for its architecture than for the historical associations connected with it, and containing two large courts, which are used as a corn market, the Palazzo della Ragione or de' Turchini, a large square building, standing on open arches situated in the centre of the Piazza del Mercato, and partly used as a register office, several other fine edifices among the same name, more especially the Loggia degli Orazi, and the Palazzo della Città or townhall, the Palazzo di S. Stefano Lettera e Arte, with the Pinacoteca of the Brera, containing an ill arranged, but very valuable collection of paintings, and several fine busts and statues, the Biblioteca Ambrosiana, the earliest, and still one of the most valuable public libraries in Europe, the Palazzo di Giustizia, and de' Tribunali the former for the criminal court, and the latter for the ordinary courts of justice, the Royal Palace or S. Stefano Reale, the general police-office, the barracks, forming a long and elegant range of buildings, capable of holding 4000 men; the prisons, one of which is re-

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garbed as a model of its kind, the house of correction at Porta Nuova, and a great number of theatres, among which that called Della Scala takes precedence, accommodating 4000 spectators, and said to be the largest known, not excepting even the San Carlo of Naples.

Among the literary and educational establishments in addition to the Palazzo di S. Stefano, the Pinacoteca, and Ambrosian Library already mentioned, are an astronomical school, and an optical and meteorological school, each with an obser-



MILAN THE CATHEDRAL. From the Piazza del Duomo.
From Chamber Map of the Milanese.

vatory attached the imperial college of Porta Nuova, the college Longone, two lycæums, with botanical garden and play field; three gymnasiums, an archiepiscopal seminary, a deaf and dumb institute, a school of practical chemistry, polytechnum, obstetric, veterinary orphan, military, manual, drawing and numerous other schools, male and female. The principal benevolent endowments are the Ospedale Maggiore, richly endowed, and occupying a vast range of buildings in the Gothic style, with a facade adorned by five bas-reliefs, and a large square court enclosed by porticoes; the Ospedale di Santa Caterina, Ospedale dei Fate-bene Fratelli, Ospedale dei Poveri, the Monte di Pietà, the Infant house of refuge, the House of Invalids (Le Case degli Invalidi), the penitentiary and house of industry (Casa di Ricovero e d'Industria), the military, orphan, and several foundling hospitals.

Milan notwithstanding its position and the great extent of its population, has few manufactures. The most important are tobacco, carried on in a large Government factory silks, cottons, lace, carpets, hats, earthenware, jewellery, and articles in gold and silver. The spinning and throwing of silk employ a large number of hands and furnish the staple article of trade. The other principal articles are corn, rice, and cheese. The occasional visits of the emperor, and the constant residence of a viceroy gave to Milan many of the appendages of a court and independent capital. It is also the seat of an archbishop, the seat of courts of primary resort, criminal and mercantile courts, and a court of appeal for all Lombardy. Its foundation is attributed to the Insubrian Gauls, but the first distinct notice of it occurs a.d. 221, when it was subdued by the Romans under whom it acquired so much importance, that in the dream of the empire, attributed to Constantine the Great, it ranks as the second city of Italy. In the middle of the fifth century it was sacked by the Huns, under Attila, and again in the following century

by the Goths. Greater horrors yet awaited it; and the Goths, who had been driven out by Belisarius, having regained possession by the aid of the Burgundians, gave it up to the flames and put almost all its inhabitants to the sword. Having been rebuilt, it again rose to eminence and became very flourishing under the Lombards and Charlemagne. Arcotegno grew with its prosperity and it lorded it so haughtily over the neighbouring towns and republics, that in 1158 when the emperor Frederick I. whose supremacy it refused to acknowledge, had resolved to take summary vengeance, the inhabitants of Parma, Cremona, Lodi, Como, and Novara, eagerly hastened to the task, and razed it to the ground. The emetics practised produced a reaction, and in 1167 the famous Lombard league was formed at Pavia, and among other important results, succeeded in bringing back the Milanese; and the city again rebuilt, became even more populous and influential than it had ever been before. It long continued, however to be torn by internal factions, headed by the leading nobility, among whom the Visconti at last gained the ascendancy, and ruled it from 1398 to 1447. They were succeeded by the Sforza, whose last duke died in 1535. The Spanish rule now commenced, and lasted for 170 years, but ultimately, after long wars, in which all the great European powers were engaged, the peace of Utrecht was concluded in 1711, and gave the duchy of Milan to Austria. Her possession was interrupted by the victories of Napoleon, but restored at his downfall and Milan which the French had made the capital of their kingdom of Italy was afterwards the cap. of that part of it over which the Austrian sway extended. Among the natives of Milan are Pope Alexander II, Urban III Celestine IV Pius IV and Gregory XIV the jurist Alciato, the geometer Cardan Baccaria, author of the celebrated work on *Crimes and Punishments*, Agnesi, a lady, celebrated for her scientific attainments, and Alessandro Manzoni, the first living novelist of Italy. Pop. city (1848) 166,826, city and suburbs, 189,880.—The town is bounded N by Como, W by the Ticino, separating it from the Sardinian Stakes, E by Lodi and S by the Po, and E by the Adda separating it from Bergamo. In the N, the surface, though not properly mountains has some lofty hills which merge into undulating plains. Towards the Adda and Ticino these plains become flat, low and marshy, but the greater part of the surface is of a fertility which can scarcely be surpassed. Area, 768 sq. m. Pop. 400,197.

MILANESSE an ancient division in the N of Italy which was bounded N by Switzerland, E the republic of Venice and the duchy of Mantua, S the Po, which separated it from the duchy of Parma, and W Piedmont. The W portion of it is now included in the Sardinian States; and the portion E of the Ticino, by far the larger of the two, in Austrian Italy. Milan was its capital.

MILKORNE (PONT), a small town in par England co. Somerset, 86 m. S. Bristol with a church, hospital for Independents and Wesleyans, a gristmill, with a handsome doorway several schools, and two libraries, some leather-dressing and glove-making. It was formerly a pari. bur. but was disfranchised by the Reform Act. Area of par. 1977 ac. P 1744.

MILBOURN (St. Andrew), par. Eng Dorset 1717 ac. Pop. 320.

MILDI N par. Eng Suffolk, 1339 ac. 10p 165.

MILDLAU a vi Saxony circle Zurich had Wolkenstein with a church and numerous oil and other mills. Pop. 3072.

MILDENHALL, par. Eng Wilts 4025 ac. P 480.

MILDENHALL, a market town and par. England, co. Suffolk, on the Lark a tributary of the Ouse and the Eastern Counties Railway 11 m N W Bury St Edmunds. It consists of a principal and several minor streets, and has a large and handsome church with a lofty tower a fine portal, a richly-carved wooden ceiling and several ancient monuments and three dissenting places of worship, a spinning-mill for raw silks, and a trade in grain. Area of par. 13,710 ac. P 4974.

MILHAM par. Eng Norfolk, 2851 ac. Pop. 581.

MILETTIN a tn Bohemia, circle Budebow, 57 m N E Prague, on the Bistritz, with a castle, and church. P 1370.

MILETO, a tn Naples, par. Calabria Ultra II, flat, and about 2 m S W Muntelione. It is well built in the style of a bishop, and has a fine episcopal palace. It suffered much from the great earthquake of 1783. Pop. 1460.

MILETUS, a ruined city Asia Minor, near Andania, 90 m. S.W. Ephesus, near the mouth of the Meander, formerly especially celebrated for its magnitude, its extensive commerce, and the numerous colonies which it sent out. The remains of a vast theatre of a Christian church formed out of a Greek temple of the Corinthian order and of a fine mosque, built of the ruins of Christian churches, still exist. An aqueduct also may be traced, and the site of several temples. The modern village contains but a few houses, and not more than 50 inhabitants.

MILFORD, a vil U States, Delaware, 70 m S Philadelphia, N side Mispell creek. It has two academies and six schools, two tanneries, and numerous mills. Pop 2356.

MILFORD, par Eng. Ham., 6286 ac. Pop. 1782

MILFORD, a vil England, co. and 6 m. N Derby with an established church, various dissenting chapels, several schools, a mechanics institute, manufactures of cotton, bleach works, and an iron foundry. Pop. 835.

MILFORD a seaport in Wales, co. and 6 m. N.W. Penbroke, beautifully situated on the N shore of the haven of same name. It is of very recent origin and consists of three streets parallel to the shore and intersected by others at right angles. It is regularly and substantially built of stone, is defended by two batteries on the opposite sides of the haven, and has an elegant Episcopal chapel, with a lofty castellated tower and a richly-gilded roof, places of worship for Baptists, Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists, a custom-house, quarantine establishment, spacious hotel and good market buildings. The town, situated opposite the Men of W. Route, the finest anchorage in that part of the haven derives its chief importance from the resort of shipping. Its principal business is shipbuilding which is still carried on to some extent, notwithstanding the removal of the royal dock yard, at which several ships of the line were built. The trade is chiefly in timber imported from America, limestone, and culm sent coarwise and anthracite for drying malt sent in considerable quantities to London and other ports on the English and Bristol channels. The system of the coast are famous for their quality and the fishery of them is very active. Pop. 2837.—**MILFORD HAVEN**, one of the safest, deepest and most spacious in the kingdom forms a deep indentation in the S.W. coast of Penbroke, stretching about 10 m from E. to W. with a breadth of from 1 m. to 2 m and branching off into numerous bays creeks, and roads. Owing to the strength and height of the tides, which in springs rise from 28 ft. to 30 ft. the largest vessels can enter or put to sea in any winds, more expeditiously than from any other large harbour in Great Britain. These advantages early marked out Milford Haven as an important naval depot, and as already mentioned a royal dockyard was actually formed, but the distance of the haven from the Channel which must always be the great naval thoroughfare, is such a serious disadvantage that the Channel ports still continue to maintain the preference.

MILIANA [anc. Africana] a to Algeria, prov and 65 m. S W Algiers on a mountain slope 3000 ft. above sea level. The streets are narrow and crooked, houses of two stories, built of mud and brick, and whitewashed. It has 25 mosques, 5 of which are of considerable size a luncheon a pottery and various kinds of manufactures. Roman remains are still occasionally met with here. In 1840, it was found by the French to have been abandoned and delivered to the flames. It now contains a French garrison. Pop. (1840) 2340 of whom 1105 are Europeans.

MILAILLY or **MILLAILL**, a to Bielly, prov and 15 m N W Evreux, r bank Caserta. A little to the S.W. are some traces of the ancient Hybla. Pop. 2500.

MILIS a vil Ital Sardina, div Cagliari, prov Boncheli, 5 m. N Oristano. It has several churches, and a trade in lemon-wood, oranges, and other fruit. Pop. 1450.

MILITARY-GAZETTE, or **MILITARY FRONTIER**, a belt of country Austria, domestic stretches along the frontier of Turkey from the Adriatic Sea, and Dalmatia to Transylvania and bounded N by Croatia, Slavonia, Hungary, and Transylvania and S by Bosnia, Servia, and Walachia, area, 9528 sq m. m. Pop. about 100,500. This military frontier, originally formed about the middle of the 16th century, by the Emperor Ferdinand I, has subsequently undergone repeated modifications, and now consists of three principal

divisions—the Croatian frontier subdivided into those of Karistadt, Banat, and Warasdin; the Slavonian-Servian frontier, and the Banat frontier. The inhabitants are both cultivators of the soil and soldiers and the magistrature are officers of different grades. The properties are hereditary military fiefs, which the inhabitants hold from the state under different conditions of military services one of which is maintaining a permanent military corps against Turkey, another duty is that of guarding against the invasion of neighboring waters. In time of peace, the force of the military frontiers is about 45,000 strong. The inhabitants are divided into 14 regiments of infantry 1 of hussars, and 2 battalions of seamen.

MILITELLO two places Sicily—1, A to, prov and 21 m. S.W. Catania on the top of a rugged height, in a healthy district. Pop. 8000—2, A to, prov and 49 m. W W Messina, in a valley on a small stream not far from its mouth, on the N coast. Pop. 2500.

MILITON (MILTON and RAR) two nearly-contiguous vils. Hungary, Hither Danube cu basin, about 14 m. from Zombor on the moorland Moorburg. They have a Catholic church, and a trade in wine and agricultural produce. Excellent melons are grown in the vicinity. Pop. Nemeth-Militon, 3665 Ratz-Militon, 2662.

MILITSOE a to, Prussia, gov and 31 m N.E. Breslau, chief place circle, on the Harthe. It has a castle, three churches, a synagogue, a library hospital, manufactures of woollen linen, and leather and several mills. Pop. 2707.

—The district is flat, well wooded and well watered, but not very fertile. Area, 278 sq m. Pop. 50,181.

MILLAN a to, Canada, prov and 24 m. S.W. Logansburg 1 bank Cardenas. It is well and regularly built, has a church courthouse prison, primary school, and manufactures of ordinary linen several flour-mills, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1771.

MILLAS a to, France, dep. Pyrenees-Orientales, 10 m W Perpignan, with a brandy-distillery, a breeding-stud and some trade in corn, barberries, cattle, brandy agricultural implements, &c. Pop. 1997.

MILLAU [Latin *Mediomagus*] a to France dep. Aveyron, in a rich valley near the confluence of the Dordogne with the Tarn 31 m S.E. Rodez. It is surrounded by steep rocks, has one wide street and a large square, but most of the other streets are very confined though in general straight and lined with wall built houses. It has manufactures of woollen goods, leather leather gloves, and articles in chambray several silk mills, and a trade in wool, raw and spun, leather wood, for carpentry and shipbuilding cheese of Roquefort, wine, almonds cattle, &c. Millas possesses courts of first resort and commerce, a chamber of commerce, agricultural society and communal college. It was long one of the strongholds of the Protestants. Pop. 8138.

MILLBROOK, two pars. England—1, Bedford 1450 ac. Pop. 600—2, Hants 9448 ac. Pop. 6191.

MILLEDGEVILLE, a to U States, cap Georgia, 145 m N.W. Savannah lat 32° 7' N lon 82° 20' W, r bank Oconee, here crossed by a bridge at the junction of Fishing Creek and at the head of steam boat navigation. It is regularly laid-out, the principal streets being parallel with the river and crossed by others at right angles and has three spacious squares, a handsome courthouse, in the Gothic style, state-arsenal, market-house, penitentiary three churches, and an academy. Pop. (1850), 4095.

MILIBIMO a to Italy, Piedmont, div Genoa, prov and 14 m W N.W. Novara r bank W Bormida, here crossed by a bridge. It is built in the form of a parallelogram, is walled, has a spacious street, the houses of which are lined by arcades an ancient parish church small hospital and a trade in wine chestnuts, silk, and charcoal. Pop. 1803.

MILLINGTON, par Eng. York (E. Riding) 2760 ac. Pop. 259.

MILTON, par Eng. Cumberland 38,472 ac. P. 2115. **MILLPORT** a watering-place, Scotland, beautifully situated on the S.E. side of Isl. Cumbray, Firth of Clyde, with a handsome parish church, surmounted by a tower, a Scottish Episcopal church and college, forming an elegant range of buildings, with a pyramidal spire, and Free and Independent churches. It presents a very pleasing and striking appearance from the water, and is much resorted to by the citizens of Glasgow for bathing and summer quarters. P. 817.

MILLSTADT a vil. Austria, Dlyria, gov Laybach, circle and 18 m. N W Villach, N shore of lake of same name. It has an old Benedictine abbey. Pop. 500.—The lake, about 9 m. long, by 2 m. broad, lies among beautiful scenery flanked by wooded hills rising from the shore and terminating in the distance in lofty mountains.

MILLSTREET, a village in Ireland, co. and 27 m. N W Cork; with an established church, a R. Catholic chapel, a dispensary, a convent school for girls, and a national school for boys. Inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. 1501.—(Local Correspondent.)

MILLTOWN, a small market in Ireland, co. Kerry 9½ m. S. Tralee, near the Mauna, navigable for ships of 100 tons to within a mile of the town. It has a neat church a handsome R. Catholic chapel, and three schools. Pop. (aggravated) 797.—(Local Correspondent.)

MILLTOWN, a vil. Ireland co. and 2½ m. S. Dublin on the Dodder with an established church, R. Catholic chapel, Wesleyan meeting-house and school. Pop. 736.

MILLTOWN MALRAT, a tn. Ireland, co. Clare, 18 m. W Ennis, near a bay of the same name, with a parish church, R. Catholic chapel and a large hotel during the bathing season it is much frequented. Pop. 1453.

MILLY, several places France, particularly —1, (Lahn, Hesse), a tn. dep. Saane-et-Oise, on the Ecole, 30 m. S. S. E. Paris with a large square, spacious market-hall, hospital, a church and a trade in grain. Pop. 3078.—2, A. tn. and com. dep. Oise, on the Little Tournai, about 8 m. N N W Beauvais. It was once strongly fortified, and stood several sieges, but only remains one of the gates now remain. It has manufactures of woollen serge, and sieges, and wool and hemp mills. Pop. 1040.

MILNA a seaport in Austria Dalmatia, circle and 18 m. S. Spalato W coast of Dalmatia, on a large bay, which forms an excellent natural harbour. It has building docks, at which a number of vessels are constantly. Pop. 2768.

MILNATHORTH a vil. Scotland co. and 1 m. N K. K. road. It is of neat appearance, consisting of five good streets and has, besides the parish church on a height at a short distance from the place, a Free and a L. Presbyterian church, several schools, a subscription library manufactures chiefly of tartan shawls, plaids, and Glasgow cotton goods and an important corn-market. Pop. 1805.

MILNGAVIE [generally pronounced Milway] a vil. Scotland, co. Berling, on the Alexander 8 m. N N W Glasgow. It is tolerably well built, and has a L. Presbyterian church, a subscription school and subscription library, a cotton factory, extensive calico-printing and bleaching establishments, and several corn-mills. Pop. 1433.

MILNTHORPE, a market in England, co. Westmoreland, on V. Bank Beba, which a little below, falls into the estuary of the Ken, and on the Preston, Lancaster and Carlisle railway, 7 m. S. by W Kendal. It consists of four short but tolerably well built streets, and has a parish church, in the centre of the town, with a spireless tower, a Scottish episcopal chapel, a national and two other schools, a flax mill, a ropery, and quarries of limestone and marble. Pop. 1634.

MILLO, or **MILON** [anc. *Melos* Greek, *Milae*] an isl. Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Greece, S. E. the gulf of Egeus in its S. W. part is Mount St. Elias, 2688 ft. high, in lat. 36° 40' N lon. 24° 38' S. E. [a.] about 14 m. N. E. to S. W., and 1 to about 4 m. broad. It is mountainous, of volcanic formation, has hot mineral springs, and ruins of antique and other remains. Its N. coast is indented by a deep bay which forms a safe and excellent natural harbour, about 14 m. N W to S. E. by 1 m. to 8 m. broad, with deep water. The island was once famous for its nobles, fertility, and population but, since the plague committed such ravages in it a century ago, it has gradually declined. The staple produce is cotton, which is extensively cultivated by the women. A sufficiency of corn is raised to furnish a supply to some of the neighbouring islands. Milo, the capital of the island, stands upon a plain, about 2 m. from the coast, at the bottom of the harbour, towards the S. E., and is now nearly in ruins, the narrow streets being almost choked up with the material of fallen houses. The inhabitants are either fishermen or sailors, and are reputed the best pilots in the archipelago.—**ANT-MILO**, an isl. about 1 m. long by 1½ m. broad, lies 6 m. N W; highest peak, 2180 ft. high, shores mostly precipitous.

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MILOSLAW a tn. Prussia, prov. and 80 m. S. E. Posen with a church, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and several tanneries. Pop. 1418.

MILSON par. Eng. Salop, 1035 ac. Pop. 170.

MILSTEAD, par. Eng. Kent 1216 ac. Pop. 211.

MILSTON par. Eng. Wills 2243 ac. Pop. 133.

MILTENBERG, a tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, capital at the junction of the Main with the Main 30 m. W. S. W. Würzburg. It is well built, and has two churches, a chapel, a Franciscan convent, a deaf and dumb institution, an ordinary and an orphan hospital building docks, several mills and carries on an extensive general and transit trade. Pop. 3050. Area of dist., 83 sq. ac. m. Pop. 8694.

MILTON several places England.—1 Berks 1431 ac. P. 448.—2, Cambridge 1878 ac. P. 544.—3 Northampton 1190 ac. P. 627.—4 (Abbot) Devon 6517 ac. P. 1243.—5 (Bryant) Bedford 1407 ac. P. 878.—6 (Clonmel) Somerset; 1231 ac. P. 347.—7 (Dunroth) Devon 4252 ac. P. 734.—8 (Evesham) Bedford 2070 ac. P. 445.—9 (East Gwentland) Kent; 858 ac. P. 927.—10 (Green) Oxford 4402 ac. P. 754.—11 (Kynard) Bucks; 1643 ac. P. 819.—12 (Lilbourne) Wilts, 8502 ac. P. 677.—13, (Lisle), Oxford, P. 418.—14, (South) Devon 1506 ac. P. 414.

MILTON a vil. and par. England co. and 15 m. S. S. E. Hants; with a church, Baptist chapel and school. Area of par. 6418 ac. Pop. (aggravated) 1811.

MILTON or **HUMMERTON**, a small vil. Scotland, co. Shiring 7 m. N N W Falkirk, on the Carron here crossed by a handsome bridge, leading to the village of Denny, inhabitants chiefly engaged in calico-printing. Pop. 761.

MILTON ABBEY, a tn. and par. England co. Dorset, 10½ m. N by W Wareham, with a church and school a brewery long celebrated for the quality of its beer and, near it, Milton Abbey the seat of the Earl of Portlinton. Area of par. 3490 ac. Pop. 315.

MILTON ABBEY, a market in and par. England, co. Kent on the Milton Creek, which gives a navigable communication with the Swale 6 m. E. by S. Chatham. The church picturesquely situated about 1 m. from the town is large and handsome, with an embattled tower built of square flints, and there are places of worship for the Wesleyans and Independents and a free court. The trade consists chiefly in agricultural produce, including flour, for which there are numerous corn-mills and ovens, clothed from extensive fisheries, and from the excellence of their quality in great demand in the London market. Area of par. 2556 ac. Pop. 2407.

MILTSCHIN or **MILTON** a tn. Bohemia, circle Taber 47 m. S. S. E. Prague, with a church, school, and townhouse. Pop. 1500.

MILTRIN a peak, Atlas Mountains (which see).

MILVERTON a market tn. and par. England, co. Somerset, at the W. extremity of Taunton Dean vale, 7 m. W Taunton. It has a spacious parish church, of the time of Henry VII. three dissenting chapels, an old house called the Parsonage, said to have been built by Cardinal Wolsey; a free school, manufactures of hales, and several silk-mills. Area of par. 5475 ac. Pop. 2146.

MILVERTON par. Eng. Warwick 1180 ac. P. 1061.

MILWAUKEE, a tn. U. States, Wisconsin, on both banks the Milwaukee, near its entrance into Lake Michigan. It contains a courthouse, a jail and eight churches. Some stone-ware, and great numbers of bricks, of light straw colour are made here. Steamboats ply to Buffalo. In 1846, the exports and imports amounted to \$21,181,400. Pop. (1840), 1700; (1850), 10,026.

MILWICH par. Eng. Stafford 9987 ac. Pop. 691.

MILZANO a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy gov Milan, prov. Bracale, 7 hunk Mellis, with two churches, and a chapel, corn, wine, and silk are raised. Pop. 1339.

MIMCINA, a considerable tn. Morocco, prov. Dar-el-Medina, 190 m. S. E. Morocco lat. 30° N lon. 5° W, beautifully situated among palms, and inhabited by Barbians, Moorish agriculturists, and some Jews.

MIMMS, two par. Eng. —1, (North) Herts; 4925 ac. Pop. 1738.—2, (South) Middlesex 5185 ac. Pop. 265.

MIN or **MYN-KIAN** a large river, China, prov. Fokien formed by the junction of several considerable streams, which

salts at Yen Ping about lat. 36° 42' N., lon. 118° 15' E. whence it flows N.E. to within about 10 m. of the embouchure, when it suddenly turns to the N.E., and falls into the N. Pacific at Hancast Bay; lat. 28° 0' N. lon. 119° 26' E. Total course, about 110 m. and owing to its regular depth, one of the most useful rivers in China.

MINAM, a vil. *See* MINAM.

MINARD par. Brazil 6056 sq. P. 799

MINAS-GERAES, a most populous, though not the most extensive prov. Brazil bounded N. by Pernambuco and Bahia E. Bahia and Espírito-Santo S. Rio-de-Janeiro and São-Paulo S.W. São-Paulo and W. Goyas lat. 14° 50' to 22° 50' S. lon. 41° 30' to 48° 50' W., area, 216,460 sq. m. Much of the surface is mountainous, an extensive chain traversing it N. to S., and sending out several ramifications, particularly one towards the W., which takes the name of serra Negra. This chain divides the surface into three distinct basins—the largest of all in the W. and N., belonging entirely to the São Francisco, which rises within it, and draining it both directly and by numerous affluents, flows N. into the province of Pernambuco and Bahia, a second, on the W. side of the chain, draining the whole of the E. side of the province by the Paraíba, Doce, and Jequitinhonha, which carry their waters E. to the Atlantic and the third, and least of all on the S.W., formed by the serra Negra on the N., and the serra Maniqueira on the E., drained by the Grande and its affluents, and belonging, through it, to the basin of the Rio-de-Plata. Though the province is within the tropics, its climate, greatly modified by the elevation of its surface, is both temperate and healthy. The only exceptions are the low tracts which are periodically flooded, and contain extensive swamps and stagnant pools. The original settlers of the province were attracted to it by its great mineral riches—its mines of gold, its diamonds, rubies and other precious stones—and for a long time the agricultural, and other important capabilities of the country were almost entirely overlooked. As population increased, the cultivation of the soil, much of which is of the greatest fertility, attracted attention, and considerable tracts were brought under the regular cultivation of sugar-cane, cotton, and millet. In more recent times, tobacco has become an important crop, and large coffee plantations have been formed. Many of the finer fruits of Europe also, have been introduced and no inconsiderable portion of surface is allotted to the ordinary cereals, so that the agriculture of this province, though still very imperfect, surpasses that of any other province of Brazil. Another important source of wealth is the vast herds of cattle and swine which graze the pastures or feed on the man of the forests. In the forests themselves are more sources of wealth. The timber and dye-woods are of the most valuable descriptions and numerous varieties of gums, balsams, and medicinal plants, grow spontaneously. The gold and precious stones of the province, though greatly diminished in productiveness are still very important but they by no means constitute the whole of the mineral riches of the country. Numerous other metals and minerals, of the greatest economical importance, have long been known to exist, and some of them have begun to be partially worked. In particular, saltpetre, iron-ore, and coal have been created in the neighbourhood of Ouro-Preto, and furnish many of the large cargoes used in the sugar-house, and numerous other staple wants of commerce. Among the other minerals, of which good account may yet be made, are silver, platinum, copper, lead, bitumen, manganese, sulphate, alum and sulphate. Manufactures are beginning to gain some footing in the province. That of iron has been already mentioned and both hats and cottons, though of a coarse description, are made to such an extent as to furnish important branches of export trade. The foreign trade, however, is of much more consequence. The principal exports are cattle, sugar, beans, cotton, tobacco, coffee, hides, skins and furs of wild animals, dye-woods, molasses, &c., the principal imports are the manufactured tissues and other fabrics of Europe, articles of luxury, wine, and wheat flour. For administrative purposes, Minas-Geraes is divided into 14 comarcas. It sends 30 deputies to the General Assembly, and appoints 10 senators. The Provincial Assembly, composed of 36 members, holds its sitting in Ouro-Preto. Pop. 300,000.

MINAS-NOVAS (formerly, *Vila do Paraíso*), a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, on a height between the small rivers

Boia-Succinea and Paraíso tributaries of the Aracuaí 350 m. N.N.E. Ouro-Preto. The three principal streets, in the form of a Y, are wide and well paved and lined with houses, which, though of earth, make a good appearance. The chief buildings are the town-house, four churches and three chapels, a Latin and two primary schools, and the Hospital of Mercy. The chief trade is in cotton, which is of excellent quality. Pop. 10,000; dist. 10,000.

MINAYÁ a tn. and river, Paria. *See* MINAYÁ.

MINAYÁ, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 84 m. N.W. Alharcia, on a plain, with a parish church, a court house and prison, a boys and a girls school, manufactures of various articles in seaport, and a trade in these and in agricultural produce. Pop. 1940.

MINCH (Tsu) the channel off N.W. coast, Scotland between the mainland and the island of Lewis it is above 80 m. wide, and, on either side, are numerous lochs or seas, numerous penetrating inland.—The LITTLE MINCH is the channel between the island of Skye and Long Island, its narrowest part is about 15 m. wide.

MINCHIN HAMPTON, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 12 m. S. by E. Gloucester. The town on an eminence E. of the vale of the Severn, has important manufactures of woollen cloth, which form the staple of the whole district. There are three established churches within the parish, besides four Dissenting chapels. To the W. of the town is a large tract of common, called Amberley, with a remarkable escarpment, supposed to have been made by the Duces A.D. 878. Area of par. 4695 ac. 1 top 4460.

MINCIO a river, kind of Italy, which issues from the S. extremity of Lake Garda at the town of Peschiera flows circuitously S. past Goito forms the boundary between Gova Verona and Mantua turning E. expands into a lake, and inundates the ground around Mantua, immediately below which city it again resumes the character of a river, flows S.E., and joins 1 bank Po about 9 m. below Mantua. Its whole course is about 42 m. and, with exception of the port town second Mantua, is navigable throughout for barges of the same size as those which navigate the Po.

MINDANAO or MASINDAGAN (Inhabitants of the lakes) an Isl. Indian Archipelago next to Luzon the largest of the Philippines, of which it is the most S. In shape it somewhat resembles an isosceles triangle, having the E. side for its base, and extending N. to S. from Point Bangan lat. 9° 50' N. lon. 126° 23' E. to Point Mindanao, lat. 5° 52' N. lon. 125° 23' E. and W. to E. from Point Allipapan lat. 7° 6' N. lon. 125° E., to Cape St. Augustin or Pandagan, lat. 6° 4' N. lon. 126° 15' E. From N. to S. it measures 300 m. and W. to E. somewhat less. Hiligay Bay on the N., and Davao or Illanao Bay on the S., nearly cut it in two. Washed by the Sea of Celebes on the S.W. by that of Mindoro on the N.W. and by the Pacific Ocean on the E., it is separated N. by the Strait of Surigao from the Island Leyte, and S. by that of Basilan from Island Basilan. Its line of coast is marked with many bays and headlands, which afford excellent shelter to ships during storms but strong currents make its W. side dangerous. Of the dependent islands, that of San Juan, which has about 50 m. off the E. coast, is the most remarkable. Although, by Dampier's account, 33 m. long and 24 m. wide, and represented as a full degree in length in recent charts, navigators have doubted its existence.

The Spaniards occupy the N. portion of Mindanao, divided into provs. Cagaya and Misamis, the former producing the most gold of all the Philippines and a small tract at its S.W. extremity on the Strait of Basilan formed into the presidio of Zamboanga. The W. coast, between the two portions of the Spanish territory, is under independent chiefs; and the remainder of the island, including the central portion, nearly all the S., and a considerable extent of the E. coast, is under the suzerainty of Mindanao—the Bay of Iligan being the peculiar haunt of the practical tribes named Ilanos, Ilanones, or Lamocnas.

The island itself is very imperfectly known in most respects. Its mountains are of immense altitude, and are clothed nearly to their summits with deep dense forests. Numerous volcanoes, some extinct, others in full ignition, occur among them; but Mount Calatan, near the source of the river Bataan, seems the only one known, by name, to geographers. So numerous are the lakes, that the island has

its name from this circumstance. Of these, the most important is that of Malano or Lano, near the centre of the island and around which the Lanoes, of practical celebrity, are said to have extensive establishments, and strong defences. Into this lake, when pursued by the Spanish gun-boats in the Bay of Illano, they transport their large pirogues, dragging them through the mangrove swamp. From Malano they transport them to the opposite side of the island, there to commence fresh operations, long before their pursuers can reach them by doubling the cape towards the W. Among many rivers of considerable size, the largest is the Batuan, which flows into the bay of same name, and which also is said to communicate by means of the lake from which it issues with the Bay of Illano. The vegetation resembles both that of the other Philippines, and of the Moluccas, the nutmeg, cinnamon pepper, and wild quinquina, being among its products. Like the other Philippines Mindanao has none of the larger psyllidæ and curculionids, but it has buffaloes, oxen, horses, deer, wild hogs, and goats. It abounds in monkeys of various kinds, including the orang-outang, civets and musk cats, and enormous snakes and bats. As a Spanish colony gold-dust and ship-lumber are the most valuable products, and, next to these, coffee, sugar and rice. One gold-mine is worked by a Frenchman in the province of Caraga. All else is obtained by washing the soil. Teak wood is said to grow on the mountains with other useful trees. Wax and honey are collected in abundance. Caraga exports a little pepper and musk. Pearl-oysters are said to be found off Cailien, a small islet to the W. of the fortress of Zamboanga. The various tribes of the surrounding islands seem all to have their counterparts in Mindanao, a Malay character is said to mark most of their dialects. Some of the mountain tribes are reported to be ferocious even to cannibalism, while others appear to be quiet and peaceable, too lazy to cultivate the ground, and with little enough of enterprise to collect gold dust from the soil underfoot and to take it to the Spanish settlements for sale. These primitive savages retain their old superstitions. The centre of the island, and the whole of the S. coast, with exception of a small territory attached to the fortress of Zamboanga, are occupied by the practical Ilanos or Illanos above-mentioned. These profess Mahomedanism, and are subject to the sultan of Mindanao, who, however, according to circumstances, finds it more or less convenient to accept the responsibilities of their lord paramount, when princes are complained of on the one hand and ravages expected on the other. This singular people are supposed to be a cross race between the Malays and the aboriginal tribes of the island. Brave enterprising, treacherous, and cruel, they form an isolated and distinct community subject to their own admirals alone under whom they sometimes number 400 sail. Their cruises have been traced quite round Papua on the E. and W., as far as the Malayan peninsula, the coasts of Java and Sumatra, and even to Ran-goon in the Bay of Bengal, as well as through the entire range of the Philippines, whose coasts they attack, carrying off boys and girls for slaves, and sometimes even kidnapping a pedlar for whom they demand a heavy ransom. They have even been known to board the Spanish ships in Manila Bay. Pop. Spanish portion, 75,298; no estimate has been formed of the number of the native states.—(Mallat, *les Philippines*, Rixens Oceanus, Sir E. Belcher *Voyage of the Samarang*.)

MINDOLHEIM (anc. *Nestorum Nemoris*) a tn Bavaria, circle Swabia, exp. dist. on the Mindol, 28 m S.W. Augsburg with three churches, a royal palace, Franconian monastery, Kaphal female institute, an hospital poor-house, and urban asylum a mineral spring with a bathing establishment numerous mills, and manufacture of tools and armour. It was the capital of a principality which the Emperor Joseph I. bestowed on the Duke of Marlborough as a reward for the victory of Blenheim, but which was restored to Bavaria by the peace of Rastadt. Pop. 1625 Aust. of dist. 80 geo. sq. m. Pop. 15,394.

MINDEN, a gov. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, bounded N. and N.W. by Hanover, W. gov. Münster S.W. gov. Arnsberg, S. principality of Waldeck, S.E. Hesse-Cassel, E. Lippe, Hesse-Cassel and Brunswick; area, 1631 geo. sq. m. In the E. the surface is hilly, being traversed by several ridges, the highest elevation which does not exceed 1700 ft. In all the other directions, it is undulating and finely diversified.

It is remarkably well watered, and belongs to no less than three independent basins—the Weser, Rhine, and Elbe; the first two receiving its waters both directly and by numerous affluents, and the last chiefly by the Lappe. The soil with a few exceptions, is remarkably fertile. All kinds of grain are raised in great abundance, and form important articles of export. After grain, the principal crop is flax generally of first-rate quality. In particular districts, tobacco is extensively cultivated, and almost every district, without exception, raises large quantities of excellent fruit. The pastures also are good, but the cattle which graze them, though numerous are in general of very indifferent breeds. The principal mineral is iron, which is found in a great variety of forms and in particular spots, though only to a very limited extent, coal is worked. Mineral springs are numerous and several of them are in high repute. Neither trade nor manufactures have acquired an importance entailing them to particular notices. The gov. of Minden is subdivided into 10 circles. Pop. (1849), 463,220.

MINDEN, a tn Prussia, cap. above gov. 1. bank Weser, here crossed by a bridge 600 ft. long and 24 ft. broad 35 m. W.S.W. Hanover. It is one of the oldest towns in Germany, is surrounded by water with six gates, otherwise strongly fortified, and has a garrison of 2113 men. It has a fine cathedral of the thirteenth century in the early pointed Gothic style, other six churches, a gymnasium and an orphan hospital, manufactures of woollens and flens cloth, leather, refined sugar and tobacco, and an important transit and general trade chiefly in corn, linen yarn, and brandy, and also a building-dock. Minden is the seat of several important courts and public offices, and possesses a historical and antiquarian society and several educational and benevolent establishments. It was the residence of several of the early German emperors, and many diets have been held at it. In 1759 the Duke of Brunswick defeated the French in the neighbourhood. Pop. (1846) 12,782.

MINDORO, one of the larger Philippine isls., Indian Archipelago, forming a prov. of the Philippines, lat. 12° 10' to 18° 30' N. lon. 120° 37' to 121° 45' E. It lies S. of Luzon from which it is separated by the Strait of Manila, about 6 m. wide, and on the W. and S.W. is separated from the Calabian by the Strait of Mindoro, about 40 m. wide at its narrowest part, and interspersed with numerous islets and coral reefs. It is about 110 m. long N.W. and S.E., by about 58 m. broad. It is little known, but is mountainous throughout, and evidently volcanic, and the peak of Calavite is 2000 ft. and the highest to the island 3000 ft. high climate hot and unhealthy rains incessant, vegetation rank. The mountain sides are covered with thick masses of timber trees abound in mineral springs, and are said to be rich in gold and copper. A vast number of streams flow from the interior into the sea. A little rice, cacao, wild cinnamon, and various trees of the palm family are among the products. Previous to the Spanish conquest of the Philippines, the inhabitants of Mindoro were the terror of the neighbouring islands, being noted for their practical boldness and ferocity. This character they still retain in so far as they dare to indulge their hereditary propensities. They are robust and well proportioned. The capital is Calapan (about sea) Pop. 28,060.—(Mallat, *les Philippines*.)

MINDORO, or *Boracoe* Sna. Indian Archipelago. That part of the N. Pacific bounded N. by the Mindoro S. by the Pannay, Negros, and Mindanao, S.E. the Bicoloe Archipelago S.W. Borneo and N.W. Palawan; about lat. 6° 30' to 15° N. lon. 117° to 122° 30' E. It is interspersed with numerous islets and coral reefs.

MINDRENT several places, Hungary particularly.—1. A tn. Hildesheim, on Goege, 19 m N. by R. Saale, with a church, and a trade in corn, cattle, and fish. P. 5004.—2. (JAMN) A vill. Hildesheim co. Alanyer 17 m. W. Kaasch. Near it are iron and copper mines. Pop. 1147.

MINDTOWN par. Eng. Salop; 906 a. Pop. 47.

MINEHEAD a seaport, market tn. and par. England co. Somerset. The town, on R. shore Bristol channel, 21 m. N.W. Bridgewater has a townhall, custom-house, a spacious and handsome church, a Baptist chapel, an almshouse, and a quay about 1 m. long of old-fashioned houses with a terrace towards the sea. Minehead, though formerly a place of considerable trade is now of little note. A few vessels only belong to the

poor, some of them trade with Bristol in grain, bark, timber, flour, and leather, others with Wales, whence they bring coal, salt, and limestone. Area of par. 4581 ac. Pop. 1542.

MINBO [see *Minne*] a town in the north and 36 m. S.W. of Canaan, on an embankment near a sulphurous lake, and possessing a college. Pop. 8000.

MINESOTA, or **MINNESOTA**, a territory, U. States of N. America; lat. 45° 30' to 49° N. lon. 99° 30' to 103° 15' W. bounded N. by British America E. Lake Superior and territory of Wisconsin S. Iowa, and W. unincorporated territories, length, N. to S., about 860 m. average breadth, about 250 m.; area, estimated at about 83 000 sq. m. The surface is generally level, consisting of a succession of plains, on which nothing deserving the name of mountains occurs, but to which their gradual depressions and elevations often give an undulating appearance. In some places the margins of rivers become lined with high bluffs, and the ground is much broken. The drainage belongs to three basins—Hudson's Bay, which receives its waters chiefly from Red River, which flows N. and discharges itself into Lake Winnipeg, Lake Superior which is fed by numerous streams from the E., and the Gulf of Mexico, into which the far greater part of the drainage is brought directly by the Mississippi, which has its source here, and numerous affluents but more especially St. Peter's and the Missouri. In addition to these rivers, and many tributaries which traverse the territory in all directions, and make almost every part of it accessible by water beautiful lakes some of them of large extent, and almost all supplied abundantly with fish, are profusely covered over the surface. The soil is generally fertile, and admirably adapted for agricultural purposes, though at present little else is seen than interminable forests or extensive prairies, rounded over by immense herds of buffalo, and numerous varieties of larger and smaller game. Notwithstanding the general features of the surface, its elevation above the sea-level gives it an easy and thorough drainage, keeping it in a great measure free from swamps and, at the same time, securing to it a salubrious climate. The chief settlements, yet made in the territory, are confined to the promontories between the Mississippi and St. Croix on the S. and the Red River on the N. by the census of 1850, the population belonging to them was 6077. All the rest of the territory is in possession of the Chippewas and Sioux Indians who are estimated at about 12 000, and have their principal hunting grounds on the vast prairies W. of the Mississippi. The legislature of this newly created territory met, for the first time, in the end of 1849.

MINEWITHEN one of the Solly isls. England area, about 16 ac.

MINIGALA, or **MINIGULAY** an isl. Scotland, on Inverness, one of the Hebrides, 2½ m. long by 1½ m. broad P. 118. See *BARRA HEAD*.

MINGLANILLA a vil. Spain New Castile, prov. and 44 m. S.E. Cuenca, with broad, but steep and irregular streets, and a primary school. Pop. (agricultural) 1948.

MINGOLSHIM a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, 20 m. S.E.E. Mannheim, with a church, a mill, and a sulphur spring. Pop. 1840.

MINGRELLA, a Russian province, bounded N. by the Caucasus, E. Imeretia, S. Guria, S.W. the Black Sea, and N.W. Great Abkhazia area, 1705 geo. sq. m. The surface is generally mountainous, but slopes gradually S., particularly towards the Black, its principal stream. The mountains are generally covered with magnificent forests, and both the lower slopes and valleys are fertile, yielding good crops of millet and abundance of excellent fruit. A good deal of silk and honey are also produced. Mingrelia nearly corresponds with the ancient Colchis, it became a vassalage of Russia in 1803, but is governed by its own prince, who takes the name of Dushan. Pop. about 70 000.

MINHO, a prov. Portugal, bounded N. by the river Minho, which separates it from Galicia, in Spain, E. Galicia, and prov. Trás-os-Montes, S. Douro, and W. by the Atlantic, length, N. to S., 80 m., breadth, 52 m. The surface is generally mountainous, being traversed by ramifications of the Cantabrian chain, particularly Gervásio, Gerês, and S. Catharina. The principal rivers are the Minho, Lima, Covado, Ave, which fall into the Atlantic, and the Tago, an affluent of the Douro. The most important products are wine, millet, flax, cork, and oranges. Numerous herds of cows graze the

pastures, and the province has long been famous for its pork. Game, both large and small, and fish, are very abundant. The principal manufactures are linen, hats, and cordary. The most important export is wine. For administrative purposes, Douro is divided into five comarcas—Braga, the capital, Barcellos, Guimarães, Melico, and Ponte-de-Lima. Pop. 295 923.

MINHO, [see *Minho*, Spanish, *Miño*] a river of the Iberian peninsula, which rises in the sierra Mondancio, in the N.E. of Galicia in Spain, flows directly S. through a very mountainous country, passing the town of Lugo. About 6 m. above the town of Ormaiz, its volume is nearly doubled by the accession of the Sil, which joins it on the left. It flows thence S.W., passes the town of Ribadavia, forms part of the boundary between Spain and Portugal and falls into the sea by two mouths, between which a small island is formed, after a course of about 150 m. It abounds in salmon and lampreys.

MINIATO (Baz) or **SARMINIATO**, a town, Tuscany, 33 m. S.W. Florence, on the narrow ridge of a hill, near the confluence of the Arno and the Ercoli near the Arno. It is well built, is the see of a bishop, and has a court of first resort, a handsome cathedral, and several other churches, an episcopal palace, a spacious seminary, a lyceum, two monasteries, and a large hospital. Pop. (1853), 5464.

MININGSBY, par. Eng. Lincoln, 780 ac. Pop. 493. **MINIEN**, an isl. W. coast Irel. on Galway 14 m. S.E. of Lough, forming one side of Ard Bay. It is about 2 m. long and contains about 500 chiefly fishermen.

MINNAB a tn. Arabia. See *OWAS*.

MINNIGAFF, par. Scot. Kirkcubright 86,787 ac. Pop. 2054.

MINNYTHIVE, a vil. Scotland on and 17 m. N.W. by W. Dumfries with an ancient cross, and near it is a monument to the memory of the Rev. James Benwick, the last who suffered martyrdom for religious freedom in Scotland. P. 687.

MINORCA [Latin, *Balearia Minor*, Spanish, *Menorca*, French, *Minorque*, Dutch *Minorke*] an isl. Mediterranean belonging to Spain, and so called from being the second largest of the Balearic group; lat. 39° 17' to 40° 4' N. 4° 48' and 4° 50' E. greatest length, N. to S. 8.8 E. 35 m., average breadth, about 10 m.; area, 250 geo. sq. m. It is situated E.N.E. of Majorca from which it is separated by a strait of 27 m., and to the province of which it is administratively attached. The coast is very much indented on all sides except the S. and generally presents a succession of bold headlands, enclosing small creeks and bays, of which several form good harbours. Of these the best and most frequented is Port Mahon, the capital of the island. The surface is very much broken, and rises from all sides towards the centre, where it becomes mountainous, and in Mount El Toro attains the height of about 5000 ft. The soil is not generally fertile, still, in good seasons, the quantity of wheat and barley grown is sometimes equal to the consumption. The other principal products are all, wine, hemp, flax, oranges and lemons. Some good cheese is made, and a considerable number of horned cattle, sheep, mules, and asses, are kept. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of bees. Iron, copper and lead, are found in abundance, but, owing to the scarcity of fuel for smelting and not much, and marble, porphyry, and alabaster, superior. It is said to be three of Italy, might be worked in several districts. The manufacture is limited to a few coarse articles of primary necessity, chiefly of hemp and flax, and the trade merely employs a few coasters, and an occasional vessel from abroad, loaded chiefly with hides and timber. The inhabitants have a good physical form, are by no means deficient in courage, make excellent sailors, and still use the sling with the dexterity for which they were so famous in ancient times. They are, however, very indolent, ignorant, and bigoted. The first possessors of Minorca were the Carthaginians, who drew from it, in common with the other islands of the Balears, a number of excellent sailors, who distinguished themselves during Hannibal's wars in Italy. It afterwards passed successively into the hands of the Romans, the Vandals, and the Moors. The last was expelled in 1585 by the Spaniards. During the greater part of the 18th century it belonged to the British, who finally ceded it to Spain at the peace of Amiens. For administrative purposes, it is divided into the four districts of Mahon, Alayor, Mercader, and Ciudadela. Pop. about 40,000.

MINORI, a. to Naples, prov Principato-Caro, dist. and 7 m. W. W. Salerno, near the Gulf of Salerno. It is the seat of a Greek bishop, suffragan of Amalfi. Pop. 2200.

MINQOW ISLANDS, a group, E. Africa, Mozambique Channel, of N. W. coast Madagascar, lat. (N point) 17° 40' 30" S., lon. 48° 29' E. They amount to about 27, and with exception of two or three which are low and of coral formation, are lofty and precipitous, presenting ranges of basaltic columns. In the Great Minqow, which is the largest of the group, and is of a peculiar shape resembling a pair of compasses, rather more than half opened, with one leg 44 m., and the other nearly 8 m. long these columns are slender, perfectly straight, and ascend unbroken about 60 ft. up the precipice, presenting a grand and imposing appearance while, from the base of the precipice, another mass of curved basaltic columns descends to the depth of 12 fathoms.

MINSHULL CHURCH par Eng Chester 2286 ac.

PO. 280.
MINSK, a gov. Russia, bounded N. and N. E. by gov. Vitsebsk, E. Mohilev and Osmolov, S. Kiev and Volynia, W. Grodno and Wilna. lat. 51° 20' to 55° 40' N., lon. 25° 20' to 30° 40' E. In shape it bears a considerable resemblance to an isosceles triangle, with its vertex in the N. and its base resting on the S. greatest length, N. to S. 290 m., average breadth, 160 m. area, 18,517 geo. sq. m. This government, though generally flat, is traversed in the N. by part of the great dorsal ridge which forms the watershed between the basins of the Baltic and the Black Sea. To the former basin the N. portion sends its waters by the Dvina (which, besides forming the N. boundary of the government, receives the Dniepr from within), and by the Mamel or Neman, which, together with its affluent the Vilia, runs in the government. To the latter basin the S. portion sends its waters by the Dnieper which, besides bounding the government on the S. E., receives from it the Beresina and the Pripiet, each augmented by numerous tributaries. In this S. portion large marshy tracts extend on both banks of the Pripiet, and in spring are generally under water, giving the whole country the appearance of one vast lake. In most circumstances, anything like a regular system of agriculture is altogether impracticable. Where the surface is more elevated, and less exposed to inundation, it is to a great extent covered with sand or with a poor sandy soil being only in particular patches that a fertile loam occurs. Barley and oats are grown in far greater quantity than might be expected in the circumstances, and fully equal to the consumption. Hemp and flax also are raised in considerable quantities, and hops and tobacco occasionally. The chief wealth of the country is in its forests, which occupy a large part of the surface, and, where the ground is dry, yield excellent timber. A great proportion of the inhabitants are employed in felling it, and preparing it for market. Neither manufactures nor trade have made much progress. The former are in a great measure confined to linen-weaving, the latter consist chiefly of wood, mats, potash, hemp, flax, honey wax, and some horses and horned cattle. The inhabitants are mostly Russians, of the orthodox or united Greek church. But E. Galicia is generally professed by the higher classes. For administrative purposes, Minsk is divided into 10 districts or droles—Minsk, the capital, Wilna, Dvina, Beresina, Igumen, Bobruisk, Slutsk, Pinsk, Moryt and Berezovitsa. Pop. (1850) 1,067,000.
MINSK, a. to Russia, esp. above gov., on the Svislitsch, 420 m. S. W. St. Petersburg. It is irregularly built with narrow streets houses generally mean, and of wood, but some fine edifices occur among the palaces of the nobility. It is the seat of a Greek bishopric, and of a S. Catholic bishop, and contains two castles, several Greek and S. Catholic churches, a Greek monastery, a synagogue, and a gymnasium. It has some manufactures of woollen cloth, hats and leather, and a considerable general trade. Pop. (1843) 23,502.
MINSTEAD, par Eng. Hants 12,800 ac. Pop. 1054.
MINSTER, several par. Eng.—1. Cornwall 3223 ac. P. 478.—2. Kent 6170 ac. P. 1503.—3. (Lewell) Oxford, 1980 ac. P. 450.—4. (in Shropshire) Kent 11,080 ac. P. 10,615.
MINSTERWORTH, par Eng. Glouc. 1938 ac. P. 494.
MINUO or **MANUO** lat. See BARI.
MINTERN MAGNA, par Eng. Dorset 2064 ac. P. 396.
MINTAGHS or **BARK-ON-LIN** par Irel. Donegal 3256 ac. Pop. 237.

MINTING, par Eng. Lincoln, 2648 ac. Pop. 408.

MINTLYN, par Eng. Norfolk 1100 ac. Pop. 44.

MINTO par Scot. Roxburgh 4500 ac. Pop. 467.

MINTO ISLAND, one of three islands, forming the Amphitrite or Antoon group of the Low Archipelago, in the S. Pacific Ocean lat. 21° 23' S. lon. 136° 57' W. It occupies the centre of the group, is low and wooded but has a heavy surf on the beach, and no appearance of harbours.

MINTY par Eng. Wiltshire, 8470 ac. Pop. 775.

MISDOGLANO or **GHARAPAWA** a vil. and com. Tuscany chiefly and 27 m. N. W. Lucca, in a narrow gullet inclosed by lofty mountains with a church. Pop. 2348.

MINVER (Scot.) par Eng. Cornwall 8688 ac. P. 1275.

MINWERE, par Wales, Pembroke 1957 ac. Pop. 94.

MIOGGLIA a vil. and com. Italy Padua, div. Alessandria prov. and S. Aq. near the Erio with a modern church, remains of an ancient strong castle, and a trade in corn, wine, and dairy produce. Pop. 1078.

MIG-VANO a lake, Norway, in the Fillefjeld at the N. foot of the lofty Mount Grindadalen, in the S. W. part of Christiania bail. Brudberg. It forms a narrow expanse, stretching W. to E. about 24 m. with a breadth of not more than 1 m., and is the principal source of the Balua.

MIOSEN, a lake, Norway, prov. and 86 m. N. E. Christiania. It is of a long irregular shape stretching N. W. to S. E. 65 m. with a breadth nowhere exceeding 9 m. It receives its chief supply of water from the Lognon, on the N. W. and discharges itself at the S. E. by the Warren, an affluent of the Glommen. A steamship plies upon it.

MIPITU, a m. Brazil prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte, on the small river of same name and on the Lake Papari, 40 m. S. S. W. Natal, and 20 m. from the sea. It has a church and a primary school and raises, within the district, large quantities of rice, millet, manioc, tobacco, and sugar. The woods abound with fruit-bearing trees, and both the rivers and lake are well supplied with fish. Pop. 8000.

MIQUELON two is. belonging to France N. America, off S. coast Newfoundland at the entrance of Fort St. Pierre, and forming, with the neighbouring island of St. Pierre, a French colony, area, 100 ac. Pop. (1849) 2101.—Great Miquelon is in lat. 47° 4' N. lon. 56° 20' W. immediately S. of it is Little Miquelon. Both islands abound in wood, and the inhabitants, amounting in 1849, to 510, are principally occupied in fishing.

MIRA—1. A. to Spain New Castle. prov. and 43 m. S. E. Orense, indifferently built. It has a church, courthouse, prison school, and several hermitages, one of them in a beautiful stuccoed grotto manufactures of earthenware several mills, and a trade in corn, fruit, hemp, and silk. Pop. 1519.—2. A. to and par Portugal prov. Douro com. and 14 m. S. by W. Aveiro, on a small is. in the bay of the Atlantic inhabitants almost exclusively fishermen. Pop. 5080.—3. A. to Austria Italy gov. and 10 m. W. Venice, on the Brenta-Morla. Pop. 2800.

MIRABELLA a. to Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, dist. and 10 m. S. W. Arzano. Near it a great number of Roman antiquities have been found. Pop. 3350.

MIRABELLO a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div. Alessandria prov. Casale, near Oleggio, on the bank Grana. It has a church, a Capuchin monastery a castle, and a trade chiefly in wine. Pop. 2248.

MIRABELLO a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy prov. and about 8 m. N. Pavia where the battle of Pavia was fought, in 1525 when the French were defeated and their king Francis I. taken prisoner. Pop. 1678.

MIRAFLORES or **LA SIERRA**, a. to Spain New Castle, prov. and 80 m. N. Madrid, on the slope of the mountains which separate the two Castles. It has a church, courthouse, and primary school flour-mills and a trade in fine wool, fruit, and charcoal. Pop. 1542.

MIRAGENIL, a. to Spain See PORTUGAL.

MIRAMACHI a bay and river British N. America, E. coast, New Brunswick. The bay is 20 m. wide at its entrance, by 21 m. inland and contains several islands, of which Fox and Passage islands are the most considerable. The river falls into the bay after a N. E. course of about 80 m. of which 40 m. are navigable for large vessels. On its banks are the towns Chatham and Newmarket. A considerable quantity of timber is shipped from the river and bay.

MIRANDA, two places, Portugal.—1, (de-Carvo), A. M., prov. Douro 15 m. S.E. Coimbra, on the Douro, here crossed by two bridges. Pop. 3344. 2, (de-Carvo), (San. Contado) A. M., prov. Trás-os-Montes, 7 bank Douro, which separates it from Spila, 46 m. N.E. Moncorvo. Once a place of some importance, and the site of a bishop. It has still some ruinous fortifications, and makes as a city. Pop. 460.

MIRANDA DE ALBA a tn. Spain, prov. Navarra, l. bank Arga, here crossed by a bridge, 23 m. S.E. E. Pamplona. It has a church, with two towers and a fine facade, a court house, prison, primary school the remains of a Moorish castle, a large flour-mill and a trade in cattle and agricultural produce. Pop. 1250.

MIRANDA DE EUGO, a fortified vil. Spain, Biscay prov. and 41 m. N.E. Burgos, intersected by the Ebro. It has a substantial townhouse, a Latin grammar, and a primary school three suppressed convents a castle with barracks, on an eminence commanding the town an hospital for the poor, and three parish churches. Agriculture, and the manufacture of linen brown paper potteryware, and leather are the chief occupations. Pop. 1742.

MIRANDA DEL CASTAÑO a tn. Spain Leon prov. and 46 m. S.W. Valladolid. It is walled, has four gates, is defended by an ancient castle, and has a church, townhouse, and prison, a primary school an hospital manufacture of linen and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1128.

MIRANDE (Latin *Miranda*) a tn. France, dep. Gers, l. bank Rasse 10 m. S.W. Auch. It is clean well built has walls still in good condition four gates, leading, by four large streets, to the centre of the town which is occupied by a square manufacture of leather and a trade in corn, wool, heavily quilts, &c. Miranda possesses a court of first resort. It was founded in 1239 by the third count and became the capital of the county of Armagnac. Pop. 3706.

MIRANDELLA (San. Coladour) a tn. and par. Portugal prov. Trás-os-Montes, 23 m. N.W. Moncorvo, l. bank Taa, here crossed by a magnificent bridge of 18 arches. It is surrounded with old ruinous walls, and contains an hospital. Pop. 1320.

MIRANDOLA, a tn. duhy and 18 m. N.N.E. Modena. It is walled and regularly fortified well built, the site of a bishop, and has a fine cathedral a venerable palace, long occupied by the Visconti when Mirandola was the capital of an independent duchy, several convents and hospitals, and several silk-mills. One of the sovereigns, known by the name of Pico di Mirandola, acquired a distinguished name in literature. Pop. about 4000.

MIRANO a tn. and com. kingd. of Italy gov. Venice, prov. and 13 m. N.E. Padua, on the Mazon at the commencement of the canal of Mirano. It lies in a plain has district courts and offices, a church, and three oratories. Pop. 2444.

MIRAYE a tn. Spain Catalonia, prov. and 80 m. S.W. Tarragona, with a church an ancient Moorish castle, and a primary school manufacture of earthenware, two distilleries, tanneries oil-mills and some transit trade, which employs a number of the inhabitants as militiamen. Pop. 1726.

MIRE a vil. France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, about 7 m. from Tours, famous for the great battle fought in its neighbourhood in 781, when Charles Martel gained a signal victory over the Saracens, and slew Adersma their leader.

MIREBALAIS, a district France, which belonged to the upper division of the former prov. Poitou, and is now included in dep. Vendée. Its capital was Martheim.

MIREBAU (Latin *Mirabau*) a tn. France, dep. Vienne, 17 m. N.W. Poitiers. It has a church, founded in 1217, and a trade in corn, wine, wool, and sheep. Pop. 2445.

MIRECOURT (Latin *Miracour*) a tn. France dep. Vosges on the Madon, 17 m. N.W. Epinal. It is poorly and irregularly built, has a court of first resort and commerce, and a small public library of 7000 volumes. Important manufacture of lace and silk, and is the central locality of a district famous for making all kinds of musical instruments above 6000 persons being so employed within the town and neighbourhood. It has some trade in articles of tinware, sheet-iron, denim, wine, and sheep. Pop. 5208.

MIREPOIX (Latin *Mirapois*) a tn. France, dep. Ariège, on the Lers, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 16 m. N.E. Foix. It is well built, and clean has a church, with a fine choir, surrounded by seven chapels; a well-kept-out cemetery,

a communal college, hospital, and several schools; manufacture of cotton linen, flannel, coarse woollens, varnished, and soap, and a trade in corn and poultry. Iron, jet, and coal are wrought in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2369.

MIRFIELD, a vil. and par. England, W. Riding of Yorkshire. The village, situated in a beautiful and fertile district, l. bank Calder near the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway about 3 m. S. by W. Dewsbury, is a large struggling place extending for a considerable distance along the river and has a neat and commodious church, Methodist, Independent, Baptist, and Moravian chapels considerable mansuaries, chiefly of coarse woollens, exported to Ireland and S. America; and cards for machinery some large flour-mills and maling establishments, and a trade in mineral produce. The village including the hamlets of Batsford and Hopton, has an area of 3890 ac., is finely undulated and contains several beautiful country seats among which those of Kirkstall Hall and Blake Hall are conspicuous. Pop. 6968.

MIRGOROD, a tn. Russia, gov. and 50 m. N.W. Poltava, l. bank Khorol. It is the chief seat of the ecclesiastical authorities of the government, contains three churches, and, besides carrying on an important general trade, has four yearly markets. Pop. (1851) 6419.

MIRIBEL (Latin *Miribel*) a tn. France dep. Ain, near 7 bank Rhone, 81 m. S.W. Bourg. It is supposed to occupy the site of a Roman camp. An old castle in the neighbourhood, and many other ancient remains, are supposed to belong to Roman times. Pop. 1983.

MIRIM, or *Mazun*, a considerable lake, S. America, in central territory, between Brazil and Uruguay, close upon the coast, N.E. extremity in lat. 32° 10' S. It is about 90 m. long by 25 m. broad at the widest part, and is connected with the Laguna de los Patos, a still larger lake, situated further N.W. by the river Mirim 30 m. in length, and navigable. Between it and the sea is a third lake, called Mangalica.

MIRITI a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. and 10 m. N.E. Rio-de-Janeiro. It contains a parish church built of stone and has brick and tile works, and some trade in rice, millet, and coffee. Pop. 3000.

MIRK (Cape), Africa, N.W. coast, lat. 19° 35' N. lon. 16° 25' W., a very low sandy point, near the S. termination of the great bank of Arguin, and by some of the charts of which it is represented by the approach of all large vessels. **MIROPOLE** a tn. Russia, gov. and 60 m. S.W. Koursk on the Psel. It is surrounded by an earthen rampart and a fosse and has seven churches inhabitants chiefly agriculturalists. Pop. (1849) 7651.

MIROTTI a tn. Bohemia circle Frachin, on the Lomnitz, 50 m. S.W. Prague, with a church, synagogue, town house, school and hospital manufacture of linen and potash, and some general trade. Pop. 1800.

MIROW a tn. Malabar Scilly, cap. hill and on a lake of same name, 11 m. W.S.W. New Bickley; with a church two cardus with gardens a normal school, manufacture of woollen cloth and tobacco, dye-works, and a mill. Pop. 1568. Area of soil. 60 sq. ac. m. Pop. 6607.

MIROWITZ, a tn. Bohemia, circle Frachin, 43 m. S.W. Prague with a church, school and townhouse inhabitants employed in agriculture and weaving. Pop. 1100.

MIRZAPORE, a tn. and dist. Hindoostan presid. Bengal prov. Achehab. The town, r. bank Ganges, 53 m. S.W. Benares, lat. 25° 10' N., lon. 85° 55' E. is large and flourishing, well built, consisting of handsome European houses, native habitations, and clusters of Hindoo temples crowding the banks of the Ganges. It is a place of extensive inland trade, and the principal cotton mart of the province. It is also noted for its manufacture of carpets, and various cotton fabrics, and has likewise some manufacture of iron. The population is remarkable for activity and industry. Pop. above 100,000. Area of dist. 6285 sq. m. Pop. 381,298.

MISCHKIN a tn. Russia gov. and 59 m. W. by N. Jaroslavl l. bank Volga, with a church some general trade, and several annual fairs. Pop. 1000.

MISERDEN, par. Eng. Gloucester 2484 m. P. 409.

MISINTO, or *Misinto*, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. Milan, with a church and chapel, a singular charitable endowment, by which several sums are annually bestowed upon the poor and determined, not by the wants or merits of the individuals, but by lot. Pop. 1160.

MISSKE, several places Hungary particularly - 1. A vil. Hither Demeo, on Presb, about 55 m. from Baja with a church. Pop 1144. - 2. A vil. Thier Thier, on Arad on the Tis. 6 m. from Nagy-Zsened, with two churches, and a trade in cattle and agricultural produce. Pop. 1237.

MISSKEACE, a to Hungary esp. co. Bored 1 bank. Bowa, 34 m. N. E. Kila. It is well built, and has two public squares and a great number of handsome houses a fine parish church a Greek church with a tower faced with copper; two Protestant churches a Minorite convent with a church of modern construction, a synagogue, county-hall a R. Catholic and a Protestant gymnasium, a head, national, and several other schools. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and have a considerable trade in fruit, and is a kind of wheat bread for which the town is famous. Besides the weekly market, there are five annual fairs which are important. Pop. (1846) 80 000.

MISSKEITZ, or **MISSKEITZ** a market in Austria, Moravia. circle and about 18 m. from Znojmo on the Taya. With a church and three annual fairs. Pop 1058.

MISSKEO or **MISSKEO** also **MISSKEO**, a to and par. Swit. near, on Grisons esp. dist. the residence of a judge. It has a parish church. Pop in and some. 838. dist. 16,944.

MISSKELEMBE a m. Nabis, peninsula of Bessar. S. of Kharsoo, about four hours W. from the Bahr-el-Azrek. It is situated on a bare plain, and consists of houses built of white stalks, in the form of a crescent, round a large square, with a deep wall in the centre. A few better houses, though only of mud, are occupied by upland slave-merchants. The market is very numerous attended, and is the resort of many merchants from Souakia, who barter cotton, spices and perfumes, for gold, while those from Abyssinia bring slaves and a few horses.

MISSKEBEND two par. Eng. Bucks. - 1. (Great) "731 ac. Pop 309." - (Little), 5173 ac. Pop 1141.

MISSIONES, a territory, La Plata, E. of Corrientes, between the rivers Parana and Uruguay, to the boundary line of Brazil. The surface of the country is undulating, and the soil fertile. The climate is moderately warm. Productions - rice, maize tobacco, sugar and cotton. It was the seat of the most famous missions of the Jesuits, who here endeavored, not without considerable success, to civilize the surrounding savages. When the order was expelled from S. America, this district contained 100,000 persons, inhabiting 80 towns, reduced, in 1825, to about 1000. Candelaria, the capital 1 bank Parana, had formerly a population of more than 8000.

MISSISSIPPI one of the E. States of N. America lat. 30° 10' to 35° 4'; lon. 85° 10' to 91° 25' W. bounded N. by Tennessee, E. Alabama S.E. the Gulf of Mexico, S and S.W. Louisiana, and N.W. Arkansas. length, N. to S. 325 m., greatest breadth, 122 m. area, 47,114 m. In shape it is very regular its N.E. and S.W. limits being defined by lines which are almost mathematically straight, while the Mississippi on the W. and the Gulf of Mexico on the S., give it the advantage of great natural boundaries, the former winding along its frontiers for 580 m., and the latter washing from 70 m. to 80 m. of coast. From the Gulf northwards, for about 100 m., is almost a desert flat, covered with pine forests cedar swamps, prairies, and humped marshes. More inland the ground rises, and becomes much broken by low hills, but nowhere becomes mountainous. Some ranges of bluffs follow the course of the Mississippi, at greater or shorter distances from its banks. This river receives the far larger part of the drainage, being augmented from within the state on its E. bank by the Yazoo, and its tributary the Sandoway the Big Black, the Homochitto and many minor streams. The other rivers of consequence are the Pearl and Pascagoula, which proceed directly to the Gulf and the Tombigbee, which, after watering the N.E. part of the state, quits it for Alabama. In the

N., where the thermometer ranges from 26° to 94°, the climate is tolerably mild and agreeable; but in the S., below lat. 35°, it is both extremely hot and unhealthy. The vegetation has corresponding diversities resembling that of the temperate zone in the N. and presenting among its trees several kinds of oak elm, maple, hickory walnut, dog-wood, and cotton-wood, while the vegetation of the S. is almost tropical. Throughout this region the pecanot abounds, and venomous snakes are very common and not confined to it, but over the whole state, the turkie-dove, mocking-bird, and humming-bird are seen. Where the pine forests extend, the soil is light and comparatively barren, in the N.W., on the borders of the Yazoo, it is composed of red brick mould in the lower alluvial districts it is of remarkable fertility but often suffers severely from inundation. The staples of the state are first cotton and next sugar the other crops cultivated are chiefly Indian corn, bananas, sweet potatoes, to beco and indigo. Manufactures and trade are of very limited extent. Few internal improvements have been made and the only railroads yet constructed are the Vicksburg and Brandon, 59 m. in the Mississippi, only completed between Natchez and Malone 23 m. long, and a small portion of the St. Francisville and Woodville. The most numerous religious denominations are the Methodists and Baptists the number of scholars at common and primary schools was (1850) 6236. By the constitution of 1817 when the state was first formed every free male white, 21 years of age, enjoys the suffrage. The legislature consists of a senate and house of representatives the latter not less than 36, nor more than 100 are chosen every second year, the former, not more than one third, nor less than one-fourth, of the representatives, are elected for four years but one half are renewed every two years. Pop. (1850) 806,555 of whom 808 898 are slaves.

MISSISSIPPI (Great waters), the principal river of N. America and wholly within the territory of the U. States, passing through more degrees of latitude than any other river in that continent, perhaps than any other on the globe. The source of this mighty stream is pretty generally believed to be Itasca Lake, the lac la Pêche of the French, a beautiful sheet of water, 7 m. or 8 m. in extent, lying among hills of glacial formation, near lat. 47° 10' N. on 95° 45' W. above sea-level. The stream which issues from it and which constitutes the head of the Mississippi is 20 ft. broad and 3 ft. deep. It first flows in a N. direction through smaller lakes to Lake Travers and, leaving the lake near the place of entrance, it turns to the E. through Cass Lake to Little Lake Winnepig, from which it takes that general S. course which it afterwards keeps to the Mexican Gulf into which it discharges itself about lat. 33° N., at the extremity of a long tongue of land which stretches 50 m. into the sea, by five narrow silted passes, with bars on which are 18 ft. to 14 ft. of water. It has formed a delta considerably larger than that of the Nile. The breadth of the river nowhere corresponds with its length, its greatest width not exceeding half a mile while, for 2000 m. from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico, no perceptible difference in its breadth occurs. Its entire length is estimated at 1810 m. The Mississippi is a rapid, devastating torrent loaded with mud its violent floods, from the melting of the snow in the high latitudes, sweep away whole forests, by which the navigation is rendered very dangerous, and the trees being matted together in masses many yards thick, are carried down by the spring floods and deposited over the delta and Gulf of Mexico, for hundreds of square miles. The number of its tributaries of the first second and third class, are so numerous that it would be difficult even to name them. Amongst those of the first class are the Missouri, Arkansas, and Red River, joining it from the W., and the Ohio from the E. Before their junction, the Missouri is a stream much superior to the Mississippi, both in length and volume, and makes a delta much larger than the Rhine. It is sometimes considered the main stream of the Mississippi, in which case the length of the latter would be 4265 m. The Mississippi is navigable for 2240 m., and, together with the Missouri drains an area of about a million and a quarter of square miles. No tides enter the Mississippi, but it is subject to several inundations. Notwithstanding this, however, and other disadvantages, its trade and navigation are much greater than those on most rivers of the continent in the N. hemisphere 700 vessels, besides a large fleet of flat-bottomed boats, navigating its

vaters in 1852. The most important towns, close on its banks, are St. Louis and New Orleans.

MISSISSIPPI, a maritime str., Turkey in Europe, prov. Roumania, on the Black Sea; lat. 45° 38' N. lon. 27° 40' E. **MISSOULONGHII** a tn. Greece, Livadia, on an extensive flat, thickly wooded with olive-trees, and watered by the Acheolon and Arvenas, 23 m. W. Lepanto. It is small and otherwise defended, so as to be a place of considerable strength. It greatly distinguished itself during the war of independence, when it was besieged by the Turks, and though ultimately reduced by famine, caused an immense loss to the besiegers. The walls are washed by the sea, but, owing to a vast shoal, it is only accessible by sailing boats. Other vessels cannot approach nearer than from 4 m. to 5 m. Lord Byron died here in 1824.

MISSOURI, par Eng. Notis 6129 an. Pop 837

MISSOURI, one of the U. States of N. America lat. 36° 30' to 40° 30' N. lon. 89° 30' to 96° W., bounded N. by Iowa, E. the Mississippi, which separates it chiefly from Illinois, but partly also from Kentucky and Tennessee, S. by Arkansas, and W. by the Indian territory from which it is partly separated by the Missouri. Length N. to E. 315 m., breadth, 380 m., area, 67,431 sq. m. The surface, though nowhere so elevated as to become mountainous is traversed by numerous hills and swelling ridges, and is more diversified in its features than any other state of the Union. In the S. E. corner it is almost an alluvial flat. Among the most remarkable objects presented by the state are its two hills, situated in St. Francois co. to the W. of Fredericktown and composed of micaceous sand of iron, of which it yields about 80 per cent. The one rises 850 ft. above the plain, and is 1½ m. across its summit, the other called the Pilot Knob, has a base 1½ m. in circuit, and a height of 808 ft. Many other mineral treasures, including lead, copper and beautiful marble, are found in different districts. The most important rivers are the Mississippi and the Missouri, which here unite their accumulated volumes. The former as already mentioned, is continued without interruption, along the whole of the E. frontier the latter after bounding the state on the S. W. winds across it W. to E. dividing it into two unequal portions, and receiving various navigable tributaries—the Lamoine, Osage, and Gasconade, on the r., and the Grand and Chariton, on the l. The only other important streams are the Salt, which joins the Mississippi 86 m. above the Missouri, the Maramee, which joins it 18 m. below St. Louis the White and the St. Francois, in the S. E. and the St. Charles, in the S. W. The most fertile tract of country within the state, is that which is situated within the fork of the Osage and the Missouri, but the whole land to the N. of the latter river is equally remarkable for its picturesque scenery, and its agricultural and pastoral capabilities. The crops of Indian corn, oats, and wheat, are usually large. Flax, hemp, and tobacco, also form important staples and immense numbers of cattle, sheep, and swine, graze the pastures, or subsist on the meat of the forest. The only manufactures of any consequence have their chief locality at St. Louis, the foreign trade is limited, but there is a very large and increasing amount of internal traffic, for which the numerous navigable streams afford unobstructed facilities. No railroads have as yet been commenced, though several have been projected. The largest religious denominations are the Methodists and Baptists, but the Presbyterians and E. Catholics have also numerous congregations. Education, in its higher branches, has been well provided for by the Missouri and St. Louis universities and several colleges, but the common school system is still very defective. The legislature consists of a senate and house of representatives, both chosen by the universal suffrage of the whites. The former for four years, one half retiring every second year and the latter for two years. Jefferson city is the capital Missouri, originally a portion of the territory of Louisiana, acquired by the U. States in 1803, was created and admitted into the Union in 1820. Pop. (1850) 622,044, of whom 87,423 are slaves.

MISSOURI, a river, N. America, which is formed in the Rocky Mountains by the junction of three branches, called Jefferson's, Madison's, and Gallatin's rivers, about lat. 45° 20' N., and lon. 109° 30' W. It winds circuitously along the base of the mountains, then E., till it reaches the N. W. extremity of the territory of Missouri. Here it begins to flow

S. E. separating that territory the state of Iowa, and the N. W. of that of Missouri, on the E. from the unexplored and unsettled territories on the W.; then traverses the state of Missouri W. to E., and, on reaching the W. frontier of Illinois, joins the Mississippi on its r. bank, and more than doubles its volume. Its whole course, estimated from the highest point of Jefferson's river, is about 2600 m. For the first 500 m. it presents scenes of almost unequalled grandeur, forcing its way through narrow gorges, which rise perpendicularly from the water's-edge, and forming over stupendous cataracts; but, for the remaining 2000 m., there is no serious impediment to its free and uninterrupted navigation. Its affluents are very numerous on both banks, but by far the most important of them, the Yellow Stone, the Nebraska or Platte, and the Kansas, fall by the same mountain ranges in which it has its own source, and each, at least, 600 m. in length. At its junction with the Mississippi, the channel of the Missouri contracts, and does not exceed half a mile in width.

MISSISSIPPI (LAKES), British N. America, intersected by lat. 50° 30' N. and by lon. 71° 30' W. length, N. E. to S. W. 70 m. greatest breadth, 20 m. It is very irregularly shaped. The Humber flows from it W. into Jamaica's Bay.

MISTEK, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle Friesen 10 m. W. S. W. Tschann; with a church a castle, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. Pop. 2620

MISFELBACH a tn. Lower Austria, on the Ennsbach 30 m. N. N. E. Vienna. It is one of the largest and best-built market towns of Lower Austria; has a church a Barnabite cloister, a hospital, and an important corn-market; inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture and weaving. P. 2468

MISTERBLANCO a tn. Sicily prov. and N. W. Catania. It has thermal baths. Pop. 3000

MISTERTON, three parishes, England.—1 Leicester 3050 an. Pop. 589.—2 North 5420 an. Pop. 1748.—3, Somers 1417 an. Pop. 564

MISTLEY par Eng. Essex 2115 an. Pop. 1616

MISTRA a tn. Greece, in the Morea, and 27 m. S. by W. Tripolita. It rises in an amphitheatre, upon a mountain which faces the E. and is surrounded by walls in a very ruinous state, in which are two gates. It is intersected also by a stream, has narrow, dirty, and very uneven streets, but the houses, surrounded with cypresses, plane-trees, and orange-trees have a pleasing and picturesque appearance. On a detached rock rising about 500 ft. above the adjoining plain is the castle or citadel a Venetian fort of an octagonal form and surrounded with a regular crenelated wall, nearly in ruins. Within it are a mosque, some remains of marble, and some wretched habitations, built of the spoils of antiquity.

MISTRETTA (ann. *Assutro* or *Ayutro*), a tn. Sicily prov. and 65 m. W. E. W. Messina. It occupies a lofty eminence near 1 bank Egiziano, and in its vicinity is a petroleum spring. Pop. 8069

MISZLA, a vil. Hungary Thither Danube, so. and 10 m. from Temes with two churches Pop. 1379

MITA, a tn. Central America Guatemala, in the Department of Chiquimala. Pop. 3300

MITAU a tn. Russia. See **MIRAVIA**

MITCHEM par Eng. Surrey, 2998 an. Pop. 4641

MITCHEL par Eng. Monmouth, 3000 an. P. 360

MITCHELDEAN a market tn. and par. England, co. and 11 m. W. Gloucester with a church and some manufactures of leather Area of par. 690 ac. Pop. 683

MITCHELDEVER, par Eng. Hunts 9840 an. P. 1069

MITCHELMERSH, par Eng. Hunts; 8983 an. P. 1203

MITCHELSTOWN, par Irel. Meath; 973 an. P. 245

MITCHELSTOWN a market tn. Ireland, co. and 27 m. N. by E. Cork on the railway of a hill with a square, an elegant Gothic parish church a handsome cruciform E. Catholic chapel Kingston college, a benevolent institution for maintaining 12 Protestant gentlemen and 18 gentlemen a market and court house, barracks, and a bank trade is flour, linin and corn, sent to Cork, Youghal, and Limerick. Here it is flax and tacking mills a blanket manufactory, an extensive bleachfield, and Mitchelstown castle, the mansion of the Earl of Kingston. Pop. 8079.

MITFORD, par Eng. Northumbria, 9585 an. Pop. 700.

MITTIERO, or **MITTIANO**, one of Cook's ill., S. Pacific lat. 30° 1' S., lon. 157° 34' W.; length, N. to S., about 4 m., breadth, 1 m. It lies low, and is generally arid and sterile.

The inhabitants have a mean and wretched appearance, and, owing to famine, and the invasion of neighbouring islanders, have been reduced to about 100.

MITLA, a vil. Mexican confederation, state and 80 m. N. S.E. Oaxaca, formerly the burying-place of the Tzapotzotz monarchs. Pop. about 700.

MITIF ISLAND one of the Queen Charlotte isls. S. Pacific Ocean lat. 11° 55' S. lon. 170° 9' E. (n.) It is a barren uninhabited rock, with two remarkable promontories, one resembling a mitre, the other a steeple. It was discovered by Captain Edwards in 1791.

MITROVICA or **MITROVICA**, a to Anstris, Belavoua, dist. and 22 m. S.W. Petrovaradin near L. bank Save. It contains a E. Catholic and three Greek churches, a castle and two schools, and has a considerable trade in cattle and hides. Pop. 5200.

MITSOO ORR or **BIWAKO** a great lake, Japan Isl. Nippon, said to have been formed in one night in 235 n.c. by an enormous depression of the ground, which occurred simultaneously with the upheaving of the mountain Fum Yama, the loftiest of all the mountains of Japan. It is said to measure about 70 m. S. to N. and 21 m. E. to W. In its N. part is the lake of Tsubo-ho, which emerged from the bottom of the water in 82.

MITTAGONG RANGH, a range of hills in New S. Wales, co. Cumberland. It is the name also of a town in the same co. 56 m. S.W. from Sydney.

MITTAU or **MITAU** (*Latvia, Jelgava*) a to Ruzena, cap. gov. Courland, in a low flat, and sandy district on the Aa, over which is a bridge of boats, 20 m. S.W. Riga. It covers a very large space, of which, however, a considerable portion is occupied by gardens and is on the whole very indifferently built. Houses chiefly of wood, painted green or reddish-brown, many of the streets narrow and crooked, but some also wide, straight and regular. The most interesting building is the castle, the residence of the old Duke of Courland. It had almost become more ruin when in 1739 Marshal Miron the favorite of the Empress Anna, commenced a palace on the same site and completed it after his return from exile. It stands on an island surrounded by the canals of the Aa. Among the other buildings, may be mentioned four churches, a Greek, a E. Catholic, a Lutheran, and a Reformed, three synagogues, a museum, a library of 20,000 volumes, an observatory, a gymnasium with nine professors, an hospital, an orphan and a lunatic asylum, a casino, and a theatre capable of containing 3000 spectators. Its manufactures which are of little moment, include linen, hosiery, soap, and leather and its trade is very limited. Pop. (1859) 15,619.

MITTELBACH, a vil. Saxony, circle Zwicken, bail Chemnitz with stone quarries and two mills. Pop. 1219.

MITTELBERG, a vil. Austria, Vorarlberg, dist. Braunau with a parish church. Pop. 1447.

MITTEL-KATZACH a vil. Hesse-Cassel prov. Fulda, bail. Korbach. It has a church, and five mills. Pop. 1088.

MITTELWALDE, a to Prussia, gov. and 35 m. N.E. Breslau, on the Neisse, with two churches, an hospital and small theatre, manufactures of linen, hosiery and tobacco a brewery, distillery, bleachfield, a tile-work, and two dye-works. Pop. 1808.

MITTELZELL, a market in Bavaria Lower Franconia, dist. and near Würzburg on the Main over which there is here a ferry. It has a trade in wine and fruit. P. 1441.

MITTENWALD a market in Upper Hesse, 1 bail. near here crossed by a bridge, 50 m. S.W. Marbach, with three churches, manufactures of musical instruments and silk parades, and a trade in timber. Pop. 2000.

MITTENWALDE, a to Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 23 m. S.E. Potsdam with a church, an hospital, and manufactures of linen. Pop. 1865.

MITTERBURG or **PIRNO**, a to Austria, Illyria, cap. circle, on the Flava, 80 m. S.S.E. Trieste, with a castle situated on a rocky eminence, a head school, an hospital, and a considerable transit trade, for which its situation at the point where several roads meet, gives it great advantages. Pop. 2212. — The citadel has generally a slim chalky soil but produces some good wine, olives, gail nuts, and silk. Area, 1877 geo. sq. m. Pop. 22,000.

MITTERTEICH, a market in Bavaria, circle Oberpfalz, 29 m. E. Baireuth, with two churches manufactures. Vol. II.

of linen and woollen stuffs, a saw and several flour mills. Pop. 1559.

MITTON, par. Eng. Lancaster 18,108 ac. P. 8316.

MITTON KOLE a to Punjab, near L. bank Indus lat. 28° 54' N. lon. 70° 25' E. surrounded with flourishing date-groves. The adjacent country is periodically inundated by the Indus the climate is then unhealthy. Pop. 4000.

MITTWEIDA two places, Saxony circle Zwicken.—1. A to 1 bail. Zschoppan 36 m. S.E. Leipzig. It has a handsome church, a house of correction, a town school and many features of linen, cotton, flannel, sailcloth, parchment, and leather a tile work two bleachfields a spinning and two other mills. Pop. (1849) 7012.—2. A vil., dist. Schwarzenberg, 54 m. S.S. Leipzig, with manufactures of fire-arms, a ropery a stamping and several other mills. Pop. 1083.

MITYLAE or **MYTILAE**, (*anc. Lesbos*), an Isl. Turkey in Asia, Grecian Archipelago off Anatolia, and in front of the Gulf of Adramythi greatest length, N.E. to S.W. about 45 m. greatest breadth about 30 m. It is deeply indented particularly on the W. by Port Ouloni and on the S. by Port Lero both of which form good harbours. The surface is generally elevated and is intersected by a long range of mountains, in which the most conspicuous summits are those of Olympus in the S., Ordymus in the W. and Lepethus in the N. Between the mountains are numerous plains and valleys, which are naturally fertile and having the advantage of an excellent climate and numerous streams for irrigation might easily be made remarkably productive, but are generally neglected. The latter districts are generally well worked, and furnish excellent timber, which is largely exported particularly for shipbuilding. The principal objects of culture are the vine and the olive, the socra season falls short of the expectation. The most important mineral is marble. The principal town is Castro on the S.E. coast, where it occupies the site of the ancient Mitylene, the other towns are Molvo on the N. and Caloni on the W. besides these there are numerous villages. The island suffered severely during the Greek war. Its population, previously about 60,000 has been diminished a half. Among the great number of distinguished individuals to whom it has given birth are Theophrastus the disciple and successor of Aristotle in the Peripatetic school. Plinius the first of the Greek writers, the poet Alcaeus, and the statesman Demetrius.

MIUS, a river Russia which rises in the S.E. of gov. Ekaterinodar flows first S.E. entering gov. Don crosses then S.W. and falls by a wide estuary into the Sea of Azov about 50 m. S.W. Taganrog after a course of about 110 m. Its chief affluents are the Krivka, which joins it on the right.

MIXBURY par. Eng. Oxford 2620 ac. Pop. 412.

MIXTAD a to Prussia, prov. and 80 m. S.S.E. Posen with a church. Pop. 1209.

MIXTACALAN, a table-land, Mexican confederation occupying the greater portion of the dep. Oaxaca, and extending from the plains of La Puebla and Mexico, S. and E. to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, average elevation 5000 ft. above sea-level. Towards the Pacific it is indented by wide valleys, which stretch nearly N. to S. but even these are of very considerable height. The town of Oaxaca, which lies in the principal valley is 4800 ft. above sea-level and the ruins of the castle of Mitla stand on adjacent ground, 5300 ft. high.

MIZAN ILA, a ruined city Mexican confederation 80 m. N.E. Jalisco on an isolated plateau near the Gulf of Mexico.

MIZEN HEAD, a promontory, Ireland, co. Cork, forming the S.W. point of the Isl. lat. 51° 22' N. lon. 9° 45' W. MISFK or MISKINAK a market to Bohemia, circle Beraun about 17 m. S.W. Prague. It has a parish church, and a castle. Pop. 1000.

MOA an Isl. Indian Archipelago, Tonga group lat. 6° 20' S. lon. 128° 10' E. 24 to 100, and 12 m. broad. It has a mountain resembling the peak of Tenerife, but not so high, and is rich in buffaloes, sheep, pigs, goats, and poultry. Inhabitants partly Christian, partly heathen.

MOAR, a river peninsula of Malacca, which, rising in the mountains of Pahang, considerably to the W. of Mount Ophir, pursues a winding course in a S.W. direction, for above 100 m. and in a channel so deep that, but for the bar across its mouth, it might be navigated by vessels of the largest size, for 70 m. or 80 m. It abounds with large still-gators.

MOATE, a market tn. Ireland, co. Westmeath, 70½ m. S.E. Athlone, with a parish church a R. Catholic convent and chapel, a large school, a courthouse and a bridewell, a branch bank, and a medical dispensary. Pop. 1978.

MOBILE, a city and port, U. States, Alabama, 7 bank miles at its entrance into Mobile Bay, lat. 30° 18' 36" N, lon. 88° 04' 55" W. (n.) It is built on a beautiful and extensive plain 15 ft. above the level of the tides, and open to refreshing breezes from the bay. The principal public buildings are the courthouses, jail, customhouse, city hospital, a U. States naval hospital, and several other benevolent institutions. There are three banks, an academy, and 14 churches, including two Methodist and two Baptist for colored people, other three Methodist and a Baptist, two Presbyterian, two Episcopalian, and two R. Catholic, one of which is a cathedral. It has also a synagogue, a theatre, an amphitheatre, sundry markets, and gas and water works. It is defended by a fort, on a long, low sandy point, at the mouth of the bay, and 80 m. below the city. Vessels drawing more than eight ft. water pass up Spanish river, 6 m. round a nearly closed into the Mobile, and then drop down to the city. Next to New Orleans Mobile is the greatest cotton mart of the S. Its warehouses have accommodated for 202,000 bales of cotton. The exports of that article to foreign countries, in 1851 amounted to 430,846 bales, weighing 218,450,338 lbs. In 1851 the total foreign exports amounted to \$2,911,073 and the foreign imports to \$134,178, employing 209,000 tons of shipping. But the coasting trade, carried on chiefly with the Atlantic ports is much more extensive than the foreign. Pop. (1846), 12,672 (1850), 20,513.—The bay is about 80 m. N. to S. by 12 m. broad, and affords some of the best harbours in the Gulf of Mexico. It narrows inland and on the S. is protected from the sea of the gulf and from the wind by a narrow strip of land leaving an entrance at its W. end only about 3 m. wide. Except at the entrance, the bay is deep and the anchorage safe.—The rivers, which fall into the bay above the town, is formed in its S.W. by the junction of the Alabama and Tombigbee, two large rivers, which have each a S. course of several hundred miles.

MOCCAS par Eng. Hereford, 1163 ac. Pop. 207.

MOCCHE, a vil and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. Turin prov. and in the valley of Susa, 1 bank Dora Riparia with a handsome church, a charitable endowment and a considerable trade in dairy produce and cattle. Pop. 2301.

MOCCION a vil. and com. Spain, New Castle, prov. and about 7 m. from Tudela with two churches, townhouse, prison, and two primary schools, manufactures of chocolate, and a trade in wine, and in bread. Pop. 1620.

MOCHA or **MOCLA**, an important Arabian seaport, on the Red Sea, about 40 m. within the Strait of Isthm. of Mandeb, lat. 13° 20' N., lon. 43° 20' E. It lies in a bay formed by two low points projecting into the sea, about 5 m. asunder. On each of these points is a castle with a few guns. Between them extends the sea-wall, which protects the town and allows access to it only by a single gate opposite to which is a well-constructed sunna pier or jetty approachable by small vessels. The roadstead for large vessels is three or four miles from the shore, and has good holding ground in five or six fathoms, but little shelter. The town extends ¼ to ½ a mile and a half along the shore, with a general width of half a mile, and has a pleasing, impressive appearance. The houses next the sea are well built of stone, and lofty with stucco ornaments and brilliantly white. Beyond these are seen two mosques, four of them large, and one of great magnitude. Mocha is the chief port andemporium in the dominions of the Imám of Hama, and owes its importance, and perhaps its origin, to the trade, which has been always centred in it. It was hardly known in the beginning of the 16th century and was still so open though prosperous down at the commencement of the 19th. But from that time, the increasing demand for coffee in Europe continued to pour a tide of wealth into Mocha, until the cultivation of the coffee-plant in the W. Indies, and elsewhere, diverted the trade more or less into new channels. The country round Mocha is an arid, sterile plain without fresh water, a supply of which, for the use of the town is led by an aqueduct from the village of Maza, 20 m. distant, at the foot of the hills. The coffee,



MOCHA, from the North.—From Capt. G. P. Hauser's Memoirs and Egyptian Itinerary

therefore, which bears the name of Mocha, is not produced in the immediate neighborhood of this town, but on the wooded hills of the interior and particularly near the town of Beil-el-Fakhi, where the best kinds are collected and thence consigned to the merchants at Mocha. A large quantity of coffee is carried to this market from Harar also, at the S.E. foot of the Abyssinian Highlands, and is found to be fully equal, if not superior, to the produce of Arabia. In deed it is now admitted that the native country of coffee (in Arabic Kahva) is Kaffa on the S. confines of Abyssinia, whence the culture of the plant was introduced into Yemen. The intimate connection subsisting between the interests of Mocha, and the activity of the trade in coffee, is represented by the popular traditions respecting the tatarian saint of the place, Sheikh Shadeli, who is said to have taught the Arabs the use of coffee, and to have been also the founder of the town. The chief gate on the land-side of Mocha is called Bab Shadeli, the principal well in the town also bears the saint's name, and the mosque which covers his tomb still attracts many pilgrims. After being accessible at all seasons, huds fail to become the chief mart of Yemen as well as of the opposite or Somali coasts. Mocha at present, therefore, is a state of decline, and the population does not probably exceed 5000 souls.—(Niebuhr, *Travels in Arabia*, Valentinus Truvelo.)

MOCHA, an isl. 10 m. off coast of Chili, prov. Araucaria, lat. 38° 25' S., lon. 73° 55' W. (n.), about 7 m. long 3 m. broad, and rising 1250 ft. above the sea, anchorages indifferent landing bed, and no supplies, with exception of wood and water, the best of excellent quality. Previous to the 18th century, it was inhabited by Araucanian Indians, who were driven off by the Spaniards.

MOCKRUM, par Scot. Wigton, 20,000 ac. P. 946.

MOCKERY a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 11 m. E. Magdeburg, on the Elbe, with a church, an hospital, and a distillery. Pop. 1685.

MOCKMULHL, a tn. Württemberg, circle Neckar, at the confluence of the Neckar with the Jact, 10 m. E. Neckarsalm with a church and a castle. Pop. 1624.

MOCLAN, a m. Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 20 m. N.W. Granada, 7 bank river of same name. It is poorly built, has a church, townhouse, prison, and school and a trade in grain and fruit. It was once a Moorish fortress, and so strong that it was called the shield of Granada. Pop. 2760.

MOCLINEJO, a vil. and com. Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 10 m. from Malaga, with a church, two primary schools, several mills, and a trade in ravine, sent to Malaga. P. 1068.

MOCONESI a vii and some Italy Piedmont, div Genoa prov Chivard, 9 m. from Clespau, near the Lavagna, here crossed by a stone bridge. It has two churches, and a trade in corn, wine, and oil. Pop. 2329.

MOCSA a to Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 7 m. S. S. E. Komorn with a church. Inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture, and in fishing in a neighbouring lake. P. 2187.

MODAIR, or **TAKKA KARA**, a vii Ashan Turkey, path and 32 m. S. Begrad, 1 bank Tigris occupying the site of the ancient Ctesiphon, and Seleucia, capitals of Assyria, and afterwards of Persia. Little now remains except part of the palace of Chosroes, called Takka Kara, which is seen from afar on the plain, presenting a front of 300 ft. in length, by 160 ft. in depth, having an immense vaulted hall in its centre. The city walls may also be traced to a considerable distance on both banks of the river.

MODENA (DUGUARDI) [French, *Duché de Modène*] a duchy Italy, bounded N. by Austrian Italy and the duchies of Guastalla, forming an isolated portion of the duchy of Parma. W. Parma, the grand duchy of Tuscany and the Sardinian States. S. the Mediterranean, the duchy of Lucca, and Tuscany and E. the Papal States lat. 43° 38' to 44° 57' N. lon. 9° 46' to 11° 21' E., cap. city Modena. The duchy thus bounded, consists of four distinct portions. Two of these, of small extent, are completely isolated—the one being situated wholly within a part of Tuscany, and the other enclosed on the N. and E. by Tuscany, and on the S. and W. by Sardinian States. The third portion, larger than the other two, though still comparatively small, is nearly enclosed by Sardinia, Tuscany, and Lucca, but reaches S. to the sea and towards the N. is connected by a long and narrow belt with the fourth and main portion of the duchy. This portion, constituting five-sixths of the whole, is very compact, and has a rhomboidal form having a length $\frac{1}{2}$ to S. of 55 m., and a central breadth of 30 m., area of the whole duchy about 1800 sq. m. The whole of the N. portion with the exception of a mere patch scarcely deserving of notice is situated on the E. side of the Apennines, which, within a narrow height of 975 ft. in Mount Cimone, and cover a great part of it with their ramifications. These however rapidly subside in proceeding N. and finally merge into fertile and beautifully undulating plains. The whole of this N. portion, with exception of the small patch already referred to, belongs to the basin of the Po, which forms a small portion of the N. W. boundary, but receives the far larger part of its waters by numerous streams, which, descending from the principal chain of the Apennines pursue their courses N. in lateral valleys. Of these streams, the most important are the Panaro, Secchia, and Crostolo. The other portions of the duchy lie on the S. side of the Apennines and are drained by the Magra and its tributaries, with the exception of a small portion which sends its waters directly to the coast. The geological structure of the duchy is very simple. The alluvial deposits, spread so widely and deeply over the plains of Lombardy are continued S. into Modena, almost to its centre where they are succeeded first by a narrow belt of tertiary marls and sandstone, and then by a considerable tract of the stratified rocks which form the upper extremity of the secondary formation. The smaller portions of the duchy are partly occupied by the Jura limestone. Towards the shore, alluvial and alluvial deposits again appear. The minerals are not of much consequence, but include iron marble gypsum, sulphur and petroleum. The climate differs considerably on the N. and S. sides of the Apennines. On both sides it is temperate and healthy but on the N. side the winter cold is sometimes keen, whereas on the S. it is scarcely felt, and the oranges and olives flourish vigorously in the open air. The soil is generally fertile, especially in the plains and is cultivated, if not with much skill at least with great industry very often on the metayer system. Besides the ordinary cereals, rice, maize and hemp are largely cultivated. Much attention is also paid to the culture of the vine, the olive, and the mulberry. By means of the last, large quantities of excellent silk are produced. Both manufactures and trade are insignificant.

Modena, after passing through the hands of a great number of masters, was finally erected into a duchy in 1453 and settled on a branch of the family of d'Este, which has given Europe so many of its sovereigns. This settlement was never

effectually disturbed till the French Revolution, when it lost its independence, and was merged successively into the Cisalpine Republic and the Kingdom of Italy. The duke who had been stripped of his possessions, resumed them in 1814. The government, unprovided with constitutional safeguards, is almost absolute. For administrative purposes, the territory is divided into four governments—Modena the capital Reggio Garagnana, and Massa di Carrara, to which should be added the *delegazioni*, governments of Frignano and that of Lomagna. Pop. 582 678.

MODENA (see *Modena*) a in Italy cap. above duchy, pleasantly situated in a somewhat low but fertile plain, between the Secchia and the Panaro, 35 m. S. S. E. Mantua. lat. (observatory) 44° 38' 58" N. lon. 10° 10' 30" E. (L.) It is walled, built with great regularity and has spacious and well-cleaned streets generally lined with porticoes, of which several are handiwork. It consists of three principal parts—the citadel, which, with its appendages, occupies about a third of the whole, the old town, and the new town. The last, the greater part of which has sprung up within the last half century, is in many parts elegant. The most remarkable edifices and establishments are the Duomo or cathedral a fine specimen of Romanesque, adorned in front with numerous carvings



MODENA CATHEDRAL.
From early Knight's Woodcut of Architecture of Italy

sculptures the church of San Francesco, a handsome Gothic structure, containing a fine group of the Taking Down from the Cross, in terra cotta, by Bagarelli, several other churches, the ducal palace, begun in the 17th century but enlarged by numerous modern additions, and now forming a splendid structure, with a large collection of paintings, several of them by the first masters, a museum, containing curious medals, val sculptures, and a library rich in MSS. the public library, of 80,000 vols., the theatre, the halls the college of law and medicine substituted for similar chairs in the university which was suppressed in 1832, several other important educational institutions and charitable endowments. The manufactures, which have lost much of the importance they once possessed, consist chiefly of silk goods silk twist, wools and hampden cloths, leather, and glass. The trade—notwithstanding the advantage of a canal which traverses the town, carries barges of 80 tons, and communicates with the Po—was very insignificant. Among the distinguished individuals to whom Modena has given birth, are the antiquary Sigismondo, the learned Muratori, author of the well-known dictionary which bears his name, the poet Molza and Tassoni, and the astro-

modist *Thalopus* Modone is the see of a bishop, and, as the residence of the court and the seat of government, both attracts a higher order of society than usual in a town of the same magnitude, and possesses many important public offices as well as scientific, literary, scientific, and artistic. It is situated under the Etruscan, and rises to such splendour under the Romans as called forth a eulogy from Cicero. It afterwards was repeatedly sacked by the N invaders, whose ravages have left few vestiges of its ancient grandeur. Pop. nearly 30,000.

MODANF a tn France, dep. Savoy, prov. Morvan. 1 bank Area 1" m S E E. San Giovanni di Moriana 3508 ft. above the sea with a handsome church manufactures of coarse woollens, and a trade in dairy produce. Pop. 1800.

MODBURY a bor market tn, and par., England, co. Devon 12 m. E. Plymouth. The town consists of four streets which descending declivities from the four cardinal points meet at the bottom of a valley. Many of the houses have slate fronts. It has an ancient embellished church, places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Society of Friends, and woollen-plain and hat manufactures, but not so flourishing as formerly. Area of par., 6798 ac. P. 1858.

MODERLIGO par. incl. Warford 7818 ac. 1 1758

MODERN *Modern* MADRA, or MODRA, a tn Hungary co. and 16 m N N E. Froeburg. It is walled has three gates, in front of each of which is a suburb. It is well built, has a Benedictine monastery and church with a lofty tower ad joining it faced with copper, R. Catholic, Bohemian, Lutheran, and Calvinistic churches governor's house and townhouse. Neither the trade nor manufactures are of much consequence though a good deal of linen is woven and bleached. 1 5010

MODESHILL, par. incl. Tipperary 3101 ac. P. 688

MODIA [see *Modj*] a tn. Sicily prov. and 81 m S W Syracuse cap dist. in a narrow craggy valley r bank beach. It is ill built, but has a large square and some handsome mansions a castle and several churches and convents. The valley of Ippica, in the vicinity is interesting from the number of troglodyte caves it contains. 1 7 500

MODIGLIANA [see *Castro Modugno*] a tn Tuscany 38 m N E Florence on a spur of the Apennines. It is walled, and has an old castle, several churches, a college, an hospital, and a trade in wine, oil, and silk. Pop. 1853, 3299.

MODJADIA a tn W Africa, Fouta, r bank Senegal lat. 15 55 N lon 18° 5' W. inhabited by Marabouts, of the Moorish nation of the Dewubies, who reserve valuable offerings from the faithful.

MODLING a market tn Austria. See *Modling*

MODON a small seaport in Greece, W coast Moria about 5 m S Navarino lat. 36° 48' N; lon 31° 41' E. It is ill constructed, and falling into decay but is walled, and defended by a fence. At its S. extremity is a lighthouse, and hence it is an ancient wall, including a port for small craft. Modon was nearly destroyed by the Russians in 1770.

MODOS, a vil. Hungary Thidher 1261a, co. Torontal, 27 m. S W Temeswar on the Theiss with two churches, and several flour-mills. Pop. 1089.

MODRENY, par. incl. Tipperary 12 165 ac. P. 3554

MODUM, a vil and par Norway prov. Agderhusien on the stream which issues from lake Tyri 27 m. W Christiansia. Pop. 4504.

MODLITVOE, or MALATVO, a maritime tn. Ceylon N E coast, on a river sufficiently deep at the mouth to admit small craft, lat. 8° 15' N lon 82° 45' E.

MODLMYNE, a seaport tn. India. See *Modlmyne*

MOEN, an isl. Russia. See *Moer*

MOEV a tn, and com. Belgium prov. W Flanders, about 6 m E E. Courtray. It has a brewery, two tobacco factories, and several mills. Pop. 7400.

MOEN [Latin *Moen*, *Mythen* Danes] an isl Denmark S E of Sweden, from which it is separated by a sandbank and a very shallow channel, greatest length, about 16 m in greatest breadth 13 m area, including the small dependent islands of Hyrd and Bogte 70 sq m. Its highest part is 480 ft. above sea level, and more than half of it is not over 160 ft high. The whole island belongs to the cretaceous formation, and generally consists of masses of fine white chalk, intersected by firms. The soil consists generally of alluvium with a mixture of marl and sand, composing a loam of great fertility. Most of the high grounds are covered with

beech wood and smaller trees, which, seen from the sea, have a striking appearance. There are no proper streams on the island, and only a few lakes, which are of small extent, but considerable depth. Moen belongs to bail Friesland. Its chief town is Stege. Pop. including Fjord and Bogte, 18,300.

MOERBEKE, two vila. and coms. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders.—1 18 m N E Ghent with five breweries, two tanneries, four bleacheries, several corn and oil mills, linen and cotton weaving and some trade in grain timber and hay. Pop. 5899.—2, 12 m N E Ghent with manufactures of linen, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1281.

MOERE, a vil and com. Belgium, prov. W Flanders, on the Moerdijkvaart 18 m W W. Brugge. It has two breweries, a bleachfield, an oil and a flour mill. Pop. 1160.

MOERIS (TAXI), or BIKRAT-KHAROU (Lake of the Horn) lake, Central Egypt 40 m. S W Cairo lat. (E. and) 29° 35' N lon 30° 58' E. about 25 m long, by 8 m broad, curved at its W end and 23½ ft. deep at its deepest part. A great portion of the shores is rocky the remainder is flat and sandy and encumbered with salt. It communicates, by two large branches, with the Nile, during the inundations of the latter. It abounds in fish.

MOERKEKE a vil and com. Belgium, prov. W Flanders, 5 m N E Bruges inhabitants chiefly engaged in domestic weaving and handiwork. Pop. 2910.

MOERKEKE, a vil and com. Belgium, prov. W Flanders, 19 m E Ghent, 1 bank Scheldt with manufactures of linen and hampen fabrics, two breweries, two flour and two oil mills. Pop. 5237.

MOFFAT a vil and par. Scotland co. and 20 m. N N E. Dumfries, pleasantly situated in the valley of the Annan, on a descent from three sides by lofty hills and much resorted to for its mineral springs. It has an established church with a conspicuous spire, a Free and a Presbyterian church, a market-house, branch bank and assembly room several schools, reading rooms and baths. The principal spring is saline-sulphureous inhabitants chiefly engaged in agriculture. Dr David Welsh, late professor of ecclesiastical history New College, Edinburgh was a native of the parish. Area of par. 88,400 ac. Pop. 2303.—Local Correspondent.

MOGADOR or BURNAN, a considerable seaport tn. Morocco, lat. 31° 30' 29° E lon 9° 47' 45° W, about 110 m N W by S the city of Morocco. It stands on a low sandy spit, which terminates towards the sea in rocks, among high-water syrtis, the sea flows quite round the town, leaving an extensive swamp behind it. It is of an irregular form, encompassed by a wall with flanking batteries at each angle, and a line of heavy guns on that portion of it which fronts the sea. The streets are straight but narrow, buildings chiefly in the old Spanish style, and of two and in some cases three stories, and mostly white-washed. The mosques are, some of them, splendid specimens of architecture. The streets are crowded with people—Jews, Moors, Egyptians, &c.—and with canals splendid Arab steeds, and asses, mules and oxen, some with riders, others coming in from the different gateways leading to the country, laden with jars and skins of water, and packs of fruits and vegetables. The Jews, who amount to about 4000, reside in a quarter appropriated to themselves, and separated, by a wall from that of the Moors, whose portion is called the citadel where, also the foreign merchants live. The whole of the laborious work in the town and port, is performed by Jews; and the domestic servants are all Jews or Jewsesses. The harbour which is formed by an island to the N of Mogador, 3 m long by 3 m broad, is suitable for vessels of 150 tons. The market is amply supplied with provisions of all sorts, including fish, poultry, and game, also fruit and vegetables, all at reasonable prices. The principal exports are wool, gum, wax, hides, skins, almonds, honey, ostrich feathers and gold-stuff imports, iron, hardware, and cotton goods, vessels entered in 1858, 100 of 23,576 tons; cleared 91 of 20,641 ton—value of cargoes, £209,324 and £285,068 respectively. Mogador was founded in 1760, by the emperor Soudy Malouet who was desirous of considering it the principal seat of commerce in the empire. With this view he gave the merchants ground to build upon, and allowed them to export produce free of duty. Pop. variously stated from 8500 to 30,000.

MOGADOURO a m and par Portugal prov. Tracoe-Moeste, 22 m N E. Moncorvo on a height. It is walled

defended by a castle, and contains a Franciscan convent Pop. 563

MOGAUAG, a tn. Burmah, at the junction of the Mogawing or Kungking and Nanyang rivers, 70 m. N.W. Bhamo. It extends about a mile E. and W. along the first named river. The town consists of about 800 houses, and is partly surrounded by a wooden stockade. Within the stockade the inhabitants are Shans, outside they are Burmese, Shwans, Arawans, and a few Chinese. The houses of the Burmese are large, comfortable, roofed with thatch, those of the Shwans and others are the same as the houses to be seen in all parts of Burmah Proper, but exhibit signs of great poverty those of the Chinese however are comfortable, and relieve the poverty stricken aspect of the place, which has no bazaar. — *Four Asiatic Soc. Bengal*, April, 1837

MOGELT two pars. Incl. Cork —1, 6430 sq. Pop. 2218 —2, 9709 sq. Pop. 1873

MOGEESHA par. Incl. Cork 8489 sq. Pop. 1925

MOGEL-TORNDEN, a vil. Denmark. See **TORNDEN**

MOGELSBERG, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. and 19 m. W.W. St. Gall with a church, used both by Protestants and R. Catholics; several cotton factories, and a considerable transit trade in flour, leather, silk, beer &c. Pop. 2960

MOGENTE, a tn. Spain prov. and 48 m. S.W. Valencia. r. bank Cebico. It has a townhouse and prison, endowed primary school for each sex, a palace belonging to the Marquis de la Romana, a church, and a suppressed monastery, and, in the vicinity, are three hermitages, several fountains, and a planted promenade with some glass making and six flour-mills. 1 op. (agricultural), 3594

MUGGIO m. Borzo a vil. kingd. of Italy gov. Venice, prov. Friuli, 24 N. Udine, with several district courts and offices, and a church. Pop. 2793

MUGHYANI a tn. Uganda. See **KUMBAKAYA**

MUGI nas. Cebu, a tn. Brazil prov. and 38 m. F.N.E. São-Paulo, about 4 m. from 1 bank 1000. It has a handsome parish and three other churches, a Carmelite convent, a Latin and a primary school, manufactures of woollen cloth and a trade in sugar cane, cotton, and coffee, which are carried by mules to Santos or São Sebastião, and then shipped for Rio-de-Janeiro. Pop. dist. 9000

MUGI-GOAZO a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. and 170 m. N. São-Paulo, r. bank river of same name. It has a church and a trade in cattle and swine and good fishing in the river

MUGI-MUNST a tn. Brazil prov. and 116 m. N.W. E. São-Paulo, 1 bank river of same name with a handsome church, a Carmelite convent, and a trade in horses and cattle, poultry, cheese, millet, cotton, sugar and rum. P. dist., 6000

MUGILLET F. a gov. and tn. Russia. See **MOHILEV**

MUGILNO a tn. Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, gov. and 23 m. S.W. Bromberg cap. circle, on a lake with three churches, a synagogue, Bernardine cloister and hospital. Pop. 1505 Area of circle, 397 sq. m. 1 op. 34,513

MUGLINGEN, a vil. Württemberg circle Neckar bail and near Ludwigsburg, with a parish church. Pop. 1163

MUGORO, a vil. Isl. Sardinia, div. and about 34 m. N.W. Cagliari, on an elevated plateau of same name, with a church, a Carmelite convent, and a primary school manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in corn. P. 2160

MUGUER a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 4 m. E. Huelva, 1 bank Tago 5 m. from its mouth. The streets are generally broad, straight, and paved and a considerable proportion of the houses are two stories high. It has three squares, in one of which stands the townhouse, an elegant dome edifice, with a gateway in the upper part, three schools, a custom house, a hospital, seldom occupied except by vagrants and a handsome church, of the Cordillan order, with a tower built after the model of the Giralda at Seville. Agriculture, flour-mills, brandy distilleries, and a few hand looms for coarse linen and hempen stuffs, are the chief means of employment

Op, wheat, &c. are imported, and wine, the principal production of the district, exported. Pop. 3487

MUGYORUD, a vil. Hungary co. and about 10 m. from Pesth; with a church. Pop. 1001

MOH or **MOCHER**, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, near Hermannstadt; with a Greek non-united church. P. 1185

MOHA, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 19 m. S.W. Liège, on the Malmeigne. It has several quarries of paving stones, a tile-works, a brewery an oil, two hemp and four flour

mills. An inferior kind of coal (*terre-brûlée*) is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1099

MOHACS, a tn. Hungary Thither Danube, co. Batsanya, cap. dist. on the Danube, 25 m. E.S.E. Zinkirkelen. It is the seat of a bishop, whose palace is the most handsome edifice of the town and has a R. Catholic, a Greek non-united, and a Protestant church, Franciscan monastery, post-office, county buildings, and gymnasium in active trade, at its gateway on the Danube, where considerable quantities of wine, agricultural produce of all kinds coal, wood and other articles, are weekly loaded and despatched, chiefly to Vienna. The annual fairs, five in number are much frequented and, at the principal one, 30,000 head of fat cattle are often sold

The steam boats on the Danube have a station here. Two famous battles have been fought in the neighbourhood of Mohacs—one, in 1526, when Rolyman at the head of 200,000 Turks defeated and slew Lova II., at the head of 30,000 Christians and the other in 1680 when the Turks were defeated with the loss of 20,000 men. Pop. 10,060

MOHALITZ, a tn. Asiatic Turkey. See **MINERALIK**

MOHAWK a river U. States New York. It rises near Lake Ontario and after a course of 126 m. first S. and then E. by 8 joins the Hudson 10 m. above Albany. It has two principal falls, which afford extensive water-power

MOHEDAS, two places, Spain—1. A vil. Llerena-shura, prov. and 30 m. from Ocaña, consisting chiefly of mean houses huddled together without any order. It has a parish church, courthouse, prison, and primary school several oil and flour mills, and a trade in oil and corn. Pop. 936—2. *Cele-Jaro* a vil. New Castle, prov. and 65 m. from Toledo: with a church, a courthouse, and primary school several oil and flour mills and a trade in corn, wine and cattle. Pop. 1059

MOHIL a gov. Russia, bounded N. by Vitebsk, E. by Smolensk S.E. Orel S. Chernigov and W. Minsk, lat. 53° 30' N. lon. 38° 45' to 39° 30' E. greatest breadth N. to S. 210 m. central breadth 113 m. It contains 14,000 sq. m. Though containing part of the watershed which divides Europe into two great basins, the surface is generally flat, consisting of a very extensive S. and a much smaller N. plain. The former belongs to the S. Drina, and sends its waters to it by two small tributaries, the latter to the Dnieper which, besides traversing a great part of it centrally and forming part of its S.W. boundary is also augmented within it by the Dvina, on the right, and the Sog with its tributaries Ostr and Bood, on the left. Besides these rivers, the government has several small lakes, and numerous large swamps

Much of the soil is fertile, and, though under very imperfect culture, produces good crops of rye, barley, oats, hemp and flax. In other parts, the soil consists entirely of a cold damp hungry clay or of a loose and almost sterile sand. A considerable portion of the surface is well wooded with oak and fir, and furnishes excellent ship-timber particularly maple.

All along the banks of the rivers are rich meadows, on which large numbers of fine cattle are fed. Sheep also, are numerous, and have been very much improved by crossing with the breed of Saxony. The rivers abound with fish, and the forests with game. Bog-iron ore occurs in extensive beds, and is worked to a very limited extent. The manufactures and trade are almost wholly in the hands of the Jews and very insignificant. The former includes a few coarse woollen, linen and cotton thence candles, soap, glass and leather the latter is chiefly in timber floated N. by the Dvina to the Baltic, or S. by the Dnieper, and its tributaries, to the Black Sea. There is also a small export of hemp, flax, yellow and peach.

The inhabitants are a mixture of Lithuanian, Russian and Jews and their circumstances are, for the most part, far from comfortable. For administrative purposes, the government is divided into 13 districts. Mohilev is the capital. Pop. (1860) 950,000

MOHILEV, a tn. Russia, cap. above gov. r. bank Dnieper, 212 m. W. S.W. Moscow. lat. (south collage) 55° 55' 45" N. lon. 30° 20' 25" E. It is compact, and forms the town, properly so called, the third, built on a height, forms the Kremlin or citadel, the fourth is a suburb. The town is tolerably well built partly of stone and partly of wood, and the streets are wide and paved. Near the centre is a large octagonal square, surrounded by handsome stone buildings, among others, the bazaar and the palace of the Greek arch

MOHILEV. The number of churches is 20, of which the R. Catholics have five, and the Lutherans one. The Jews, who are numerous, have two synagogues. There are also four convents, two ecclesiastical seminaries, a gymnasium, high school hospital, several poorhouses, and a prison. The staple manufactures are tobacco and an extensive trade is carried on with Riga, Memel, Danzig and Odessa, in leather, wax, honey, potash, oil, and grain. Mohilev besides being the residence of the principal authorities of the government, is the see both of a Greek and R. Catholic archbishop. Many of the Russian nobility reside here, and much of the ground in the vicinity is occupied by gardens. Pop. (1851), 18,568.

MOHILEV is a Russia, gov Podolsk, cap. dist. 1 bank Dniester, 60 m E.S.E. Kamenetz. It stands partly at the foot, and partly on the side of a lofty acclivity, and has several Greek and R. Catholic churches, a convent, a school, an active trade, and several well frequented fairs. P. (1842) 9304.—The numerous in the S.W. of the gov., well watered and wooded, has a fertile soil, producing rich pastures.

MOHILL, a market tn. and par. Ireland, cos. Longford and Leitrim. The town is on Cos. Leitrim, at the foot of a hill, 24 m. E. by S. Carrick-on-Shannon, has an Established church, a R. Catholic chapel and a Methodist meeting house, a dispensary, fever hospital, and tannery workhouse, and some trade in corn, butter and pigs. Pop. (agricultural) 1826. Area of par. 6697 ac. Pop. 11,539.—(Local Correspondent.)

MOHIL LA one of the Comoros isles, Indian Ocean, at the N entrance of the Mozambique Channel ist. (E. point) 13 20' S. lon. 44 4' E. (W. 15 m. S.E. E. Comoro). The coast is rocky with some landing-places here and there. In the interior it is high and mountainous, and thickly clothed with wood, but contains a good deal of fertile land, on which sheep and cattle are reared, and grain and fruits raised. Mohilla was, at one time considered the best of the Comoros for obtaining refreshments, but the preference has, for many years been given to Johanna, on account of the anchorage being safer than at any of the others. At the E end of the island are several small sales with a coral reef around them, behind which good anchorage is to be had. There is also an anchorage place near the shore, at the E. end of Mohilla, and one on the E side, where refreshments may be obtained. The principal town is Dongo situated close to the beach. It is walled and, along the sea-side, is a solid rampart or platform for a battery of guns. The queen's house, at the N.W. corner of the town, is built in the European style. The principal mosque is situated on the beach outside the town wall.

MOHIM or **MARIN**, a tn. Hindostan, presid. Bengal, prov. and 82 m N.W. W. Delhi. It covers a large extent of ground, and was once a place of importance, though now ruinous and almost deserted.

MOHILIN a tn. and par. Switzerland, cant. Aargau, 11 m. E. Basel with a church and school. Pop. 1972.

MOHILA, a vil. Baze-Mannig, on the Mohrloch with a parish church. It is the place from which Luther's family originally came, and where his parents lived before their removal to Eisleben; it possesses a statue of the Reformer.

MOHRIN a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 37 m Frankfurt, on the Schippe, and a lake. It is walled; has a court of justice, a parish church, a mill and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1850.

MOHRING a tn. Bavaria. See **MEHRING**.

MOHRINGEN.—1 A vil. Württemberg circle Necker-tail and near Stuttgart, with a church and two mills. Pop. 2145.—2, A tn. Baden, Lake circle, on the Dumber, 29 m. N.W. W. Constance. It has a castle, manufactures of calico and hosiery, the works, and a trade in sheep. Pop. 1200.

MOHRUNGEN a tn. Prussia, gov. and 80 m S.W. W. Bamberger, cap. circle, between Lakes Mörking and Seeburg. It has a church, castle, and house of correction (arm. factory of linen, and a trade in yarn. Pop. 2770. Area of circle 856 gov. m. Pop. 45,911.

MOIDART, a loch or arm of the sea, Scotland, in a district of the same name, S.W. coast of Inverness-shire. It is about 4 m. long W. to E., and is comparatively shallow, a great part of it being laid dry at low water. In its mouth is the island of Shana, on each side of which the sea enters by narrow channels. It gives its name to a mountainous district, about 12 m. long by 8 m. broad, between Lochalsh, Loch Eyle, Loch Aylort, and the sea.

MOIE, or **Mora**, a vil. and com. France, dep. Haute Savoie, prov. Genevoise 5 m from Rumilly with a church, a charitable endowment, the remains of an old castle, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1888.

MOILAN, or **MOILIA**, a maritime vil. and fortress, Arabia Petros, on the Red Sea, about 45 m S.W. from the entrance to the Gulf of Akabah ist. 37 40' N. lon. 85° 29' E. (n.). It is one of the stations used as a depot for grain for Muscatine pilgrims. A small garrison of Turkish soldiers occupies the place. Excellent water and sheep are to be obtained here, but the anchorage is unfit either for ships or boats.

MOIMENTA DA BURA a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Alta, com. and 31 m S.E. Lamego. P. 1250.

MOINES (lit. aux), a small ist. France, Gulf of Morbihan off the coast of dep. Côtes-du-Nord about 13 m. N. Lannion. It is the largest of the group called Sept Îles or Seven Isles, and the only one which is inhabited. It is surrounded by steep rocks, but has two good roadsides, both of which are defended by a fort.

MOIRA, a tn. and par. Ireland, on Down 14 m S.W. Belfast, near the railway thence to Armagh, with a handsome Established church, two Presbyterian meeting-houses, a Methodist and R. Catholic chapel, several schools, a handsome courthouse, and a market-house, mulla and exorbitant weaving, in which the inhabitants are chiefly employed. Area of par. 8096 ac. Pop. 3436.—(Local Correspondent.)

MOIREAC (Latin *Muenonius*), a tn. France, Tarn-et-Garonne, 8 bank Tarn, here navigable and crossed by a handsome bridge, 15 m W.N.W. Montauban. It is surrounded by a stony boulevard, occupying the site of the ancient ramparts, is well built has a fine old church, entered by a remarkable portal, on which numerous fantastic sculptured figures are engraved, a court of first resort and commerce, a communal college, and a considerable trade by the Tarn particularly in fine flour, exported to the Levant and the colonies, ad. saffron, wine, and wool. Pop. 6168.

MOJAGALI, a tn. Spain Andalusia, prov. and 40 m. N.E. Almería, and about 5 miles from the Mediterranean. It has two squares, a townhouse and prison, two primary schools, a religious castle once almost impregnable, a gymnasium, and three hermitages, a flour and three oil mills, a work for smelting argandite (iron ore, obtained from the Sierra Almagra, and some agriculture. It was wrested from the Moors by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1488. Pop. 4800.

MOJADOS, a tn. Spain Leon, prov. and 16 m S. Valladolid on a gentle slope above L. bank Caga. Here crossed by a bridge of six arches. It has two churches, a palace, courthouse, prison primary school, several flour mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1062.

MOJATSK, or **MOJATSKA**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 63 m W.S.W. Moscow cap. dist., on a height bounded on two sides by deep ravines, and on another by the Moskva, which is crossed by three bridges, and here joins the Moskva. It is defended by a fortress, was almost entirely destroyed after the battle of the Moskva, and has been rebuilt in a much less proved form. It has three churches of stone besides seven of wood; a convent, superior school and almshouse, and a considerable trade in corn, wood, and deals. Pop. (1850) 2883.—The fortress contains large tracts of forest and several extensive marshes, and is in general not very fertile. Area. 511 gov. sq. m. Pop. 51,550.

MOJGUKH, a tn. in K.W. Hindostan, presidency and 45 m S.E. Bahawalpur lat. 29° 1' N. lon. 72° 11' E. in the desert extending through the E. part of the State. It has walls about 50 ft. high, and 2½ ft. thick, with numerous bastions. A mosque conspicuously surmounts the gateway, and a little to the N. is a Mahometan tomb, with a cupola, profusely ornamented with coloured glazed tiles.

MOJOLA or **MOJOLONA** a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, Prov. Cuni, about 4 m. from Doguente 1 bank Stura, with a church and a charitable endowment. Pop. 1028.

MOJSEAN, or **MOJSA**, a vil. Hungary Thäier, Thälis, on Maros, about 20 m from Balgath, with a Greek church and a monastery in its neighbourhood. Pop. 1768.

MOKCHA or **MOJCHA**, a river, Russia, which rises in the S. of gov. Pensa, a little N.E. of Tchembov. Flows S. to N across gov. Pensa, bends round to the W., enters gov. Tambour and flows W.S.W., and joins R. bank Oka, about 18 m. above Elabon. Total course, about 260 m.; principal

affluents, the *Iza* on the *r.*, and the *Yad* and *Tana* on the *l.* bank. It is well stocked with fish, but not navigable.

MOKHA a seaport, Arabia. See **MOGHA**.

MOKRIN a to Hungary, Thither Theres go Toronini, 20 m. from Seged. It has a Greek church and a trade in corn, fax, hemp, cattle, sheep, and swine. Pop. 5364.

MOKRIANKE, a to Russia, gov and 23 m. N N W Penza, esp dist., on the Moksha. It has six churches, all of wood, a Greek convent, a manufactory of woollen cloth and distinguished itself in 1717, by its valiant defence against an invasion of the Tartars of the Kaban. Pop (1851) 9103

MOLA, several places, Naples—1, (or *de-Berh*, Latin *Turris Judaea*) a to and seaport, prov and 12 m. E.S.E. Bari, on the Adriatic. It consists of an old and a new town, the former surrounded by a wall and ditch, and defended by a castle, but the houses poor and in bad condition, the streets narrow, irregular, and dark. The latter, lying along the seashore, is much better built. The harbour is insecure, and the roadstead though it has depth of water for the largest vessels, is quite open. Pop about 7000—2, (*di-Grota*), a to, prov Terre-di-Lavoro dist. and 4 m. N E Gela, on the Apennine way near the foot of the Apennines, inhabitants, fishermen. There had a villa in the vicinity, and is said to have met his death here from the assassins of Antony—3, a to in Sicily, prov and about 20 m. S.W. Messina, on a lofty summit, walled and defended by a strong castle.

MOLAHIFFE par Irish Kerry 9805 sq. P 3270

MOLABE, a vil Spain, New Castile, prov and 23 m. N Madrid with two small squares, irregular and ill-paved streets, a townhouse, prison, two schools a church and three hermitages, and near it some mineral baths. Pop., chiefly agricultural 1487

MOLABE or **MORABE** a in Italy, Piedmont, dir Alessandria prov and 10 m. E.S.E. Acqui in a beautiful valley 1 bank Orbe with a large and handsome church and a trade in corn wine and cattle. Pop. 1490

MOLABE or **MORABE** par Eng Kent 1449 sq. P 540.

MOLABANA a vil and com. Italy Piedmont, dir Cuneo, about 1 m. from Biagiano, near the Dugano, with a church, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1871

MOLD, a par the market in and par N Wales, co. Flint. The town is pleasantly situated on a fertile plain 64 m. S. Flint, at a junction of the Chester and Holyhead rail way. The houses are for the most part, well built, generally of brick, amply supplied with water, and well lighted with gas. It has an elegant Established church, with a lofty tower, four Dissenting chapels, a national, British, and several private schools, and two commodious market-halls. There are several large collieries and lead-mines in the immediate neighbourhood, which employ a good many hands, but the inhabitants are chiefly occupied in agriculture. Mold unites with Flint, &c., in sending a member to Parliament. Pop. (1851) 5439 Area of par, 16.104 sq. P 10 998.—(*Local Correspondent*)

MOLDAU, **MOZAVA** or **MOZAVA**, a market in Hungary, co. Abaujvar, on the Bodva, 16 m. from Kacsaba. It was once a place of some importance surrounded by walls and entered by several gates, and has still a handsome courthouse, a large old church, manufactory of leather shoes, mills, and an extensive trade in corn. Pop. 2455.

MOLDAU (Bohemian, *Wienau*), a river Bohemia, which rises in the Schwarzwald belonging to the Schumwald, in the S. of the Prater Fräulein, on the frontiers of Bavaria flows first S.E. to Rosenburg, where it suddenly turns almost due N, and continuing to follow that direction, though, in a somewhat arduous course, passes Budweis, where, on the right, it receives the Maloh, and reaches Moldau Town, a few miles below which it receives also on the right, the Laseh mts, still proceeding N it receives the Wottawa on the left, near Klingenberg, the Sava on the right, near Dalrie, and shortly after, on its left, the most important of all its tributaries, the Beran. Having now become a noble river it traverses the town of Prague and ultimately, after changing its direction, and turning the E., joins 1 bank Elbe, 17 m. N Prague. Its whole course is about 230 m. It begins to be navigable at Rosenburg, where its N course commences, but at first only for shallow barges. Below Prague it floats vessels of 80 tons. It is well supplied with fish.

MOLDAU-TOWN, a to Bohemia, circle and 18 m. N Budweis on the Moldau. It has a church, chapel barracks,

townhouse, hospital and castle, built near the site of an ancient castle of the Tumulph. Over a chalybeate spring in the town a bathing establishment has been erected. There are several mills. Pop. 3351

MOLDAVIA (PRINCIPALITY OF) [German, *Moldau*; Turkish, *Beyler* or *Kere Eyalet*], a state of E. Europe, and one of the three Danubian principalities, under the suzerainty of Turkey capital city Jassy. It is bounded N and E by Russia, being separated from gov Bessarabia by the Pruth, Yalpuch, Kirsau, and Sarikau, S. Wallachia and Turkey and W the Austrian provinces of Transylvania and Bukovina, lat 44° 50' to 47° 18' N lon 26° 18' to 30° 12' E. It is 320 m. S.E. to N.W. and about 100 m. E. to W throughout three-fourths of its length, the remaining fourth abruptly diminishing to about 45 m. The general surface of the country, occupying the W. frontier, may be represented as composed of undulating plains of great beauty and vast extent, covered with luxuriant crops of grass. Towards the W. the plains are succeeded by hills and valleys formed by detached branches of the great Carpathian chain, which separates this country from Transylvania. It is watered by several considerable streams, the largest, the Sereth traverses it long tidally, nearly throughout its entire length. The other larger rivers are the Bistrica, Buhai, Moldava, Tiras, and Tsalna all affluents of the Sereth, in its turn a tributary of the Danube, and all flowing N to S. As already mentioned it has also the Pruth on its E. border, and, for a short distance, the Danube on its S. limit. It possesses considerable mineral wealth, of which, however little advantage has been taken. Rock-salt abounds in the vicinity of the Carpathian mountains, asphaltum is found in several parts, and a great quantity of sulphur is produced, chiefly in the N. part of the country while in the south of several of the rivers, particularly the Bistrica, small quantities of gold are found. Many parts of the country are poor, and uncultivated, and but thinly inhabited, while others support a numerous population, and are remarkable for their beauty and fertility, other portions, again are covered with extensive forests. The climate is warm in summer but frequently severe in winter. In hot seasons and in the neighbourhood of marshes, it is unhealthy. The principal products are wheat, barley, millet and maize, wine and tobacco are also produced in considerable quantity—some of the former of excellent quality, particularly the white wines of the mountains, which are much prized. Agriculture, however, is but indifferently understood, and the implements of husbandry of the worst and most rude description. But by far the greater portion of the country is in pasture, on which vast numbers of cattle, horses, sheep, and goats are reared. Large herds of hogs, also, are fed in the forests. The Moldavians pay considerable attention to their breed of horses great numbers of which are sent into Austria and Prussia for the service of the light cavalry. The cattle, in general, are superior to those of E. Europe, and are driven for sale as far as Vienna, and even to Breslau in Silesia. The wild animals are stags, wild boars, bears, wolves, foxes, wild goats, hares, and martlets. Bees also abound. The manufactures of the province are very trifling, and are calculated for home consumption alone. Its foreign trade, however, through its port of Galatz, on the Danube (*below* *ac*) is considerable and is increasing. The principal exports are wheat—large quantities of which are brought down the Danube from Hungary—maize and spelt, tallow, wine, planks and deals preserved heart bagging stuff, &c. Imports, manufactures and twist, angus, cotton, iron, all, dried fruits, lamons, tobacco, caviar salted fish, skins, alba, or coarse cloth, &c. But there is, besides this, a large internal or inland traffic, chiefly in cattle, with Russia, Austria, and Turkey. The great bulk of the people in Moldavia are employed more or less in agricultural pursuits, the poorer classes cultivating the lands of the richer and receiving payment in kind instead of money. They are a very intelligent and industrious race, quiet and harmless, and, though given to drinking yet quarrelling and fighting are almost unknown among them. They are also extremely hospitable to strangers; but it is said of the upper that they are harsh towards their inferiors, distrustful, and vindictive. The principal food of the peasantry consists of a kind of dough made of the flour of Indian wheat, sometimes mixed with milk. Their dress consists of a loose kind of pantalon, which is fastened to the waist by a light leather

holidays, and from the knee downwards with a tight waist and a short jacket over it. On their feet they wear sandals of goat-skin. The women are generally clothed from the neck to the ankles in a long gown of light-coloured thick cotton made tight at the waist. Under ordinary circumstances, the poorer classes go barefooted, and use no covering for the head excepting a handkerchief. The foundation of the Moldavian language is Latin, intermediate, however, with a number of Slavonic and Turkish words. Education is in a very low state. The established religion is that of the Greek church, although there are a great number of Turks, Armenians, Jews, and Gypsies, in the principality the last so numerous as to form a marked feature in the structure of its society. Moldavia is governed by a prince named the Hoepodar who is elected by the nobles of the first rank (*boyards*) delegates from the lesser nobility from the citizens of the town and the learned bodies, but this nomination must be submitted for the approbation both of Russia and the Ottoman Porte the latter of whom confers investiture. A diet, composed of nobles and clergy discusses all propositions made by the prince, and votes taxes, but all decisions require to be submitted for the sanction of Russia. Moldavia is divided into 12 districts, subdivided into 59 circles, and has 81 towns. Jassy the capital, and Galatz, the principal port, by far the most important. The army is organized on the Russian plan, and can be reinforced by a considerable number of peasant militia, but it has no cannons or fortresses. Moldavia has been tributary to the Porte since the 16th century. Its political state was ruined by the treaties of 1878 and 1879 (the latter that of Adrianople) between Russia and Turkey while maintaining the neutrality of the latter the country was placed under the protection of Russia. In 1834 Turkey recognized the right of Moldavia to display a national flag. P. (1839) 1 419 105

MOLDU, a small seaport, Norway W coast prov Bamsdal, on a bay of its own name. 83 m S E W Christianand. It has a church an hospital an active fishery and a trade in timber and pitch. Pop. (1855) 1454.

MOLDUVA two places Hungary.—1 (U) A tn. Thuree Thesse, on Krasova, 56 m E Belgrade with a R. Catholic church, and extensive open-pit mines, and several small farms in the neighborhood. P. 2800.—2 (O) A vil. Banat, and 55 m. E. by S. Belgrade, near the Danube, opposite an island of the same name with a church and school house, and the ruins of an ancient castle. 1 op 1578

MOLE, a river England, which rises on the border of co. Sussex, traverses Surrey and enters the Thames opposite Hampton Court. total course about 30 m

MOLEBAIX a vil and com. Belgium prov Hainaut, 80 m. N W Mons. It has manufactures of linen, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1598

MOLNEBELK (St. Amand) a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Senna, and partly traversed by the canal of Charleroi and Willebroeck. It is surrounded by elegant villas, and contains a handsome church, and the excellent geographical establishment of Philip Vandermaelen. There is also a musical society. It has a saw and a flour mill a large pottery a carriage-factory foundries, tanneries, breweries, and distilleries, and a good general trade. P. 7293

MOLESLEY or MOLLER two par. England, Surrey.—1 (East) 780 ac. P. 765.—2 (West) 850 ac. P. 480

MOLLEWORTH, par. Eng. Rutland, 1740 ac. P. 245

MOLLETTA, a tn. and seaport, Naples, prov. and 15 m. W N W Bari, on the Adriatic. It has a striking appearance, being approached from the sea, and a number of good houses, some of them built of a white stone resembling marble; but the streets are narrow, and by no means clean. It has a cathedral and several other churches, and a college manufactures of linen and salt-petre a harbour, well sheltered, except on the N, and provided with a building-dock and a considerable trade in corn, oil, and fruit. Pop. 15,000

MOLLIN BAZZANCA, a vil and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on a small stream, 6 m. N W Brussels. It has two flour-mills. The inhabitants are almost all employed in agriculture. Pop. 1000

MOLINA, two places, Spain.—1 A vil., prov. and 6 m N Merida on the Júcar. It is mostly scattered in groups of houses over a considerable extent of ground, and has a square, used as a market-place, a town-house, granary three primary schools, a church, two sacristies, a cemetery four

mills, some linen-weaving, a silk-work, and a pepper-mill. In the neighbourhood are three hermitages, and some productive salt-pools. Pop. 3086.—2 (de dragon), A tn. New Castle, prov. Guadalajara, 105 m. N E Madrid, on the Galleo or Molina, at the foot of a hill crowned with an ancient fortress. It has an old wall with seven gates five squares, a town-house prison, a primary and an advanced school, several monasteries, one of them converted into a theatre, another into a barracks, and a third into an elementary school-house an hospital, four hermitages, nine flour, four tanning, and two chocolate mills, potteries, a brick and tile work, some looms for domestic linen-weaving, and a tannery Agriculture and cattle-rearing are likewise carried on. Pop. 3458

MOLINARA a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, dist. and 13 m N W Ariano. Pop. 3000.

MOLINETTO a vil and com. France, dep. Alpes Maritimes, 10 m from Bospelle with a parish church two monasteries an almshouse, and a trade in wood and cattle. P. 1000.

MOLINCH, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. Teruel 58 m. S. S. E. Saragossa with a church and primary school manufactures of linen, and a trade in wheat, oil, apples, and other fruit. Pop. 1379

MOLINS-DE-REY a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 6 m S. W Barcelona, 1 bank Llobregat, with a church, courthouse, primary school manufactures of plain and printed cottons and lace, and a trade in wine, hemp, and fruit. P. 1066

MOLIRAO, a vil. and par. Brazil prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, in the serras das Orgãos, between the sources of the Grande, an affluent of the Paraíba with a church and school-house chiefly Indians imperfectly civilized. 1 op. 1000

MOLISE, a prov. Naples. See SANITIO

MOLITCHNIA or MOLOCHNIA YONY a river Russia, gov. Taurida, which rises R. E. of Orskhov flows S. W., and after a course of about 70 m., expands into Lake Molotchne, which communicates with the Sea of Azof. Several German colonies have been established on its banks

MÖLK, or MALK (anc. Melchun) a vil. Lower Austria, r. bank Danube, 45 m. W Vienna, noted for its Benedictine abbey, ministered on a rock which overhangs the town, 180 ft. above the river. It has the appearance of a royal palace, a cloister, and occupies the site of an earlier edifice, in which the Habsburg princes of Austria used to reside. It is one of the richest establishments of the kind in Europe and, at the period of Bonaparte's invasion, 1805-9 when enormous contributions were levied upon it, supplied his army from its cellars with 50 000 phials of wine for several days in succession. The church of the abbey is gorgeously adorned within with gold and red marble, and is celebrated for its fine organ, and the library, which occupies a magnificent apartment, contains 20 000 printed volumes and 1600 MSS. There is also a good collection of paintings. MÖLK is one of the Danube steam boat stations. Pop. 1000

MOLL, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. and 33 m. P. Antwerp, r. bank Moll-Deuse with a handsome church four chapels, an hospital, prison, two primary schools, two dyeworks, a brewery distillery some corn and oil mills, and manufactures of woollen fabrics, tobacco, hats, leather, and bricks. Pop. 5031

MOLLAND par. Eng. Devon, 8168 ac. Pop. 603

MÖLLEAAR, or MÖLLEAAR, a small stream, Denmark (el. Seeland). It rises a little S. E. Slingsborg forms several small lakes, and after a course of about 20 m. falls into the Sound about 9 m. N Copenhagen. It is of no navigable, but of considerable manufacturing importance, from the number of public works to which it furnishes water-power

MOLLEDA (San Esteban), a vil. Spain, Asturias, prov. and about 18 m. from Oviedo, on an uneven site, with a church primary school and numerous flour-mills. P. 1900

MÖLLEHAUSEN, a vil. Württemberg. See ESENHUSEN

MOLLINA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and about 85 m. from Malaga (to which it well built, with a church, and two primary schools. Pop. (agricultural), 1771

MOLLIS, a vil. and par. Switzerland, cant. and 4 m. N Glarus, cap. dist., near r. bank Lunz, at the foot of the Frohnalpstock with a parish church, an old house, interesting as the place where some of the earliest Swiss confederates used to hold their meetings; manufactures of woollen cloth, and a trade in Schabziger cheese and in wine, which is partially grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1064.

MOLLN, or **MOLLAN**, a tn. Denmark, Slesvig Lauenburg, at a small lake of the same name, 13 m. E. Lübeck. Remains trace the chief occupation. P. 2720.

MOLLN a vil. Upper Austria, circle Traun, on a hill between the Steier and the Mollnsee. Building with a church, and manufactures of serfines, and Jews harps. Pop. 1846.

MOLOGA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 70 m. N.W. Jaroslavl cap. dist., in a marshy country, at the confluence of the Mologa with the Volga. It has two churches, a considerable trade, particularly in linen, corn, and provisions, which are purchased in the E. and find their markets occasionally as far as Petersburg. Many of the inhabitants are employed as pilots, bargemen, and raftsmen. P. (1843), 4345.—The district is partly of a marshy, partly of a dry and fertile soil. Wood covers extensive tracts, but is in general of small size, or indifferent quality. Pop. 68,671.—The river rises in N.E. of gov. Tver, flows W.S.W. to Makoussa, then suddenly turns N. easterly gov. Novgorod and flowing E., reaches Luga. Proceeding thence easterly, it ultimately turns S.E., forms part of the boundary between gov. Novgorod and Tver, passing Yagoroslavl, enters gov. Jaroslavl, and joins L. bank of Volga, a total course of about 300 m., but so very circuitous that the direct distance between one of its sources and its mouth, little exceeds 100 m. It is navigable for the largest barges from Ustjuga. Its principal affluents are the Sereb. river, Reboje Tobogoda, and Yana on the l. and the Klama and Lona on the r. bank.

MOLOKAI, or **MONOROI**, one of the Sandwich Islands. Pacific Ocean lat. 21° 9' N. lon. 156° 51' W. (n.). It is long and irregular, and is apparently formed by a chain of volcanic mountains, 40 m. long, and 7 m. to 9 m. broad. The mountains are lofty, and are broken by numerous deep ravines and water-courses, the sides of which are frequently clothed with verdure and ornamented with shrubs and trees. There is but little level land in the island, and consequently few plantations, but several spots repay the trouble of cultivation, although scarcely one-third of it is a barren waste, and but thinly inhabited. The inhabitants are very poor, and ill-provided with necessaries. Pop. (1840) 5900.

MOLOKAI, par. lat. 22° 39' N. 1826 ad. l. op. 431. **MOLEHIM**, a tn. France, Moselle, a tn. France, dist. Bas Rhin, on the Moselle, 11 m. W.S.W. Strasbourg. Its parish church, originally intended for a Jesuit college, contains an odd mixture of Gothic and modern sculpture, but is remarkable for the lightness of its bell-towers. It has manufactures of wire, sword-blades, files, scythes, cutlery, springs, tools, and general ironmongery, blacksmiths, dye-works, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 3380.

MOLTON (MORF), par. Eng. Devon 14,851 ad. P. 1899. **MOLTON** (MORF), a town, bar, market in and par. England, co. Devon. The town, on the small river Mele, 24 m. N.N.E. Exeter. Has well-paved streets, lighted with gas, a spacious market-place, a handsome townhall, and a fine old church with a curious stone pulpit richly sculptured. Places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans, several schools, manufactures of shalloos, serges, coarse woollen cloth, and lace, the last of recent introduction. Area of par., 6264 ad. Pop. 4423.

MOLUA, a nation in the interior of Africa, E. of Congo, with whom the Portuguese in Angola have had communication, with the view of establishing a commercial intercourse. It is governed by a prince, entitled Mada. Yawo or Muro-pue, to whom, in 1807, the Portuguese sent two native mercenary travellers, who reached the capital by a circuitous route of 77 days, from Pango Andongo (about 160 m. from Loanda). Our authentic information respecting this kingdom, is compressed in the following particulars.—The Molua (correctly Alua, the plural of M'lu) occupy the valley of the Lufia, a great river, the main branch of the Zambe, and which may be traced upwards, in a S.E. direction, to lat. 11° W. of the Lufia, and at no great distance from it flows another large river, the Lufia, not fordable. But the Lufia receives its chief accessions from the hills or mountains on its right or E. side, the road from the capital to the Luahala, a distance of 400 m. up the valley, being crossed by at least 100 streams, several of which are not fordable. The capital stands between two small streams, the Ingaba and Lufia, which, uniting lower down, flow W. into the Lufia. Its position is probably within the limits of lat. 4° 2' S.,

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lon. 19° 20' E. The S. boundaries of the kingdom are 34 days from the capital, being formed, on the W. side of the valley, by the desert ridge which separates the Lufia from the Congo, and on the E. by the S. Saburi, where begins the district of the mines (of salt and copper) which formerly belonged to the Kuropus, but is now annexed to the dominion of the Kambé.

MOLUCCAS (TAN), or **SPICE ISLANDS**, (Dutch, *Molukken*, French, *Molouques*), three groups of islands. Indian Archipelago, between Celebes and Papua, and lat. 8° N. and 5° S. —1, The Ternate islands, or Moluccas proper, consisting of Mol. Ternate, Gilolo, Sautian, Obi, Marau or Morai, and numerous islets.—2, The Ambon islands, including besides Ambon, which is the chief seat of government for the whole Moluccas, the isls. of Ceram, Boeroe, Amboina, and other smaller islands.—3, The Banda isls. (which are) They are nearly all mountainous, and some of them have peaks rising to a height of 7000 ft. or 8000 ft. mostly volcanic, and there are still several active volcanoes in the group. They are very subject to earthquakes, a serious visitation of this kind took place on November 23, 1852, the shocks continuing at intervals till December 22 following. Great loss of property and considerable loss of life were sustained by it in the Banda islands, where the volcanic action seems to have been strongest, but its devastating effects were also felt in Ambon and Ceram, where many lives were likewise lost. In Ternate, Sautian, and Gilolo. Cloves and nutmeg, and nut and ago, are exported to Europe and birds-nests, trepang, and sherk-shu, to China. A small quantity of gold, and some birds of paradise, are also exported. The whole number of islands amounts to some hundreds, but most of them are small and uninhabited. The Moluccas have been for centuries alternately in the possession of the Spaniards, Portuguese, and Dutch, but were taken from the latter by the British, in 1796, and restored to them in 1801. In 1810 they were again captured by the British, and in 1814 again given up to Holland, in whose possession they still remain. The general language on the coast is the Malay.

MOLUCCAS—GRANGE, Ireland, Antrim 929 ad. P. 786. **MOLVIEZAR** a vil. and coun. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and about 85 m. from Granada, agreeably situated among gardens, watered by mountain streams. It has a church, an episcopal convent, townhouse, prison, two schools, an oil and several flour mills, and a trade in fruit. Pop. 3303.

MOMBACARAO a vil. and coun. Italy, Piedmont div. Cune, prov. and N.E. Mondovì, on the Balbo with a church and the remains of an old castle and a trade in corn and cattle. l. op. 1080.

MOMBALAZO a tn. Italy, Piedmont, div. and N.W. Alessandria, on the Cervo, here crossed by a bridge with three churches, an old convent, the remains of a feudal castle and a trade in corn, wine, and wool. Pop. 1600.

MOMBAS or **MOMBASAN** (the former the common, the latter the literal Arabic form, in the language of the native race, M'pasa), an isl. and to E. coast, Africa, lat. 4° 8' S. lon. 39° 49' E. Two small rivers the Yumbo to the N. the Pemba to the S. each with a course of 15 m. or 20 m., run to the same estuary in the middle of which lies the island, about 8 m. long N. to S. and 2 m. wide. The channel separating it from the mainland on the W. is fordable in one place at low water, but the ford is dangerous, and cannot be said to present facilities to an enemy. The shores of the island are everywhere bold, the rock being a coral outcropping. When the Portuguese first arrived at this place, at the end of the 15th century, they found a large and well-built town, with a great deal of trade and the people apparently wealthy. In 1607 Almeida took Mombas, and destroyed it by fire. In 1683, the Portuguese again took possession of the island, and appear to have retained it till about 1770. During this period they erected the fort, castle, great tank, and other structures, which remain more or less dilapidated to the present day. The castle stands on a rock, not perpendicularly and is still capable of being rendered a strong-hold. Mombas, at the present day, is but a ruin. Its inhabitants are mostly sunk in abject poverty, and wretched hovels are now scattered among the crumbling walls of stately buildings. A few stone houses still remaining, are inhabited by Arab merchants. Immediately outside the walls of the town, on the N. side, is Jokili, a Raydali village, that is, a

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suburb inhabited only by Mahomedan Africans. At the S end of the island the villages of mixed population, called Kikindini. The whole population of the island, probably, does not exceed 6000. The harbour of Mombasa is said to be quite perfect, secure, commodious, roomy and open to the sea-breeze. The Arabs of Muscat having sided in expelling the Portuguese in the early part of the last century, obtained the sovereignty of the place. But in the latter half of the century Mombasa recovered its independence, the defence of which it maintained on obstinate struggle with the Sultan of Zanzibar. Threatened by him, it placed itself under the protection of the British flag in 1823, was immediately filled with Europeans, and enjoyed for three years a return of marvellous prosperity. But the British government not accepting the cession of the place, the flag was struck in 1828 and the forces of Sultan Said Baid aided by an American adventurer with a heavily armed ship, obtained possession of the town soon after. The fall of Mombasa is regarded in E. Africa as a most interesting and celebrated event, and the place, so valiantly defended, has obtained a new name, and is now generally called by the natives *Vita*, that is, *Battle*.

The mainland, near Mombasa, rises gradually to the W for about 15 m. when it spreads into a plain having a general width, E. to W. of 20 m. S. along this plain, which has an elevation of perhaps 600 ft., rises a chain of hills, to a general height of 1000 ft. Waman Peak or Jumbo (lat. 4° 32' S) however attaining a height of 2500 ft. Numerous perennial streams rise from these hills and the elevated plain to the sea. Towards the interior the country makes to a sea-like plain of little elevation, and extending into the interior beyond our knowledge, but interrupted by several mountain groups, rising abruptly from it, and not connected in systems. Immediately W. of Mombasa, the high plain extends further and several hills as Kadaro, Masungu, &c. rise from it some of which are visible from the coast. Beyond these hills again, are the Ndara and Bura ridges, running N and S about 60 m. or 70 m. from the sea and called, collectively, the Taita mountains. They probably attain an elevation of 8000 ft. and are well wooded on their summits. The woods on their sides abound in bananas and sugar-cane, while the thorny thickets at their feet, where they reach the low and dry plain serve to protect the villages above.

But beyond these mountains and even visible over them from the hill of Kadaro, stands the giant of these regions, Kilimanjaro or Kilima Njaro [Mount Njaro], distant 120 m. perhaps from the coast. The missionaries of the Church Missionary Society residing near Mombasa, insist on crowning the summit of this mountain with perpetual snow but their evidence on the point, intrinsically weak and defective, is also directly opposed to the statements of the natives, who say positively that perpetual snow is unknown in E. Africa, and who, at the same time, celebrate Kilima Njaro for its great height, and for its corallines, agates, rock-crystals, and other precious stones, as they deem them for the sake of which it is much visited. From the hills on the side of Kilima Njaro, may be seen Jumbo or Waman Peak on the sea-coast, and Kadaro towards Mombasa. Towards the S.E. the isolated mountains of Ufigo and Firo rise abruptly from the level plain. At their N base is the long and narrow lake Iti. Beyond these, to the N, in the same direction, are seen the mountains of Usuhara, near the river Pangani. The Taita mountains, in the E., are followed towards the N.E. by some other smaller masses of similar height and character. The level plain is generally dry, with occasional tracts of thorny thickets, but no large trees. One or two small rivers run through it from the Taita mountains, whether to the coast or to Lake Iti is not evident. But several copious streams flow from the S. side of Kilima Njaro and probably serve to form the fine river which reaches the sea in lat. 5° 26' S. under the name of Pangani. From the same mountain runs the Tavo or Chava, N.E. to join the Ozi. From this rapid sketch the general drought of the country may be easily understood. For the sources of the Tavo running into the Ozi and of the Pangani are 120 m. from the coast, and these two best-named rivers are 300 m. asunder but of the extensive region encompassed by these streams, the greater part is destitute of running waters, and perhaps the slopes towards the sea-board is alone adequately watered.

To the N of Mombasa, the maritime region has the same

features as to the S, and slopes to the shore from hills, 15 m. or 15 m. distant, but the hilly tract increases in breadth towards the N, and towards the third parallel of latitude it becomes the haunt and home of Galla tribes, who spread devastation around them. At the small river Mduga, about 5 m. from Mombasa are extensive stone ruins of a remarkable character and the natives say that similar ruins of well-built towns occur every four or five miles along the coast, as far as Mas Gombini [Lower head], 80 m. from Mombasa. Among the ruins so described are those of the once celebrated Mombasa lat. 5° 18' S., which was destroyed in the last century by the Galla. Just beyond Mas Gombini begins the great bay named in the charts Formosa, and by the natives Panamua [Hippopotamus Bay]. At its S end is the mouth of the Sabaki, which rises among the hills of the Galla [at lat. N. that of the Ozi, a river of considerable magnitude]. If returning to the interior we cross the river Tavo, and advance N.W., we arrive in a short time at the river Adli flowing at the foot of a high bank or ridge through a break in which lower down, it turns N.E. and doubles its exception on the coast, under the name of Ozi. N. of the Adli and W. of the Galla country, are the plains of Ukamba. These are bounded on the N by the large river Dana, the course of which we know not, but suspect this to be the river which discharges its waters behind Pata Island. (See PATA.) N. of this river is another group of mountains, which are said (but the accounts are extremely obscure) to reach the limits of perpetual snow. They are called *Karus* or *Ndaukoni*, and stand probably in lat. 38°-39° E., and about a degree S. of the equator. The Dana and two other rivers flow from them.

The natives immediately round Mombasa are called by the general name of *Wahika* [sing. *M'Wika*] that is to say people of the bush or wilderness [shika]. They are tall and robust of a dark-brown complexion, but well featured, and not negroes. Their country (the maritime district) is extremely beautiful resembling a fine park, with noble trees, single or in groups, scattered widely over an undulating surface, and so productive, that its inhabitants live in abundance with little or no labour. The indolent *Wahika* cultivate only a little manioc, their villages are often large, and generally form a hollow square wherein the cattle are penned, which if left unprotected at night, would be quickly devoured by wild beasts, particularly hyenas. In the middle of the village, is generally a large and well-finished building, intended, perhaps, as a temple or civil palace, but ordinarily used as a place of coronation, where the men meet to intoxicate themselves with palm-wine. The *Wahika* do not bury their dead, but leave the corpse outside of the village at night, to be carried off by the hyenas. Though Pagans, they use circumcision. Their usual clothing is a blue cotton wrapper round the waist, and another thrown over the shoulder, their weapons are swords and poisoned arrows. One or two tribes of the people are distinguishable by their habits. The *Wahigo* close to Mombasa on the W and S, cultivate the soil with axes, and hold great markets of agricultural produce. They grow much tobacco, yet less than they consume. The *Waseggu*, further S. near Waman have the finest cattle and the largest herds in E. Africa. These are the *Mosequeque* of Portuguese history, the valiant and vigorous pastoral people, who saved Mombasa from the Zulus in 1820. They still retain the custom of wearing clay caps. There is reason to believe that the *Waseggu*, though now perfectly assimilated to their neighbours in language and manners, are of Abyssinian origin. The *Masingulu* [Water-Figs or Porpoises] a little farther S. on the coast, also an ancient tribe, white pastoral occupations with those of the coasters and fishermen, and are comparatively rich. These people are ruled in their several districts or villages by petty chiefs, without any permanent authority or political combination.

The great level plain behind the maritime chain of hills is a desert extending over some thousands of square miles, in which there is no fixed habitation, except on the summits of the mountains, rising abruptly from the plain, which are tenanted by parties of *Wahika* from the E. or of *Mokamba* from the N. The plain itself is left to the antelopes, of many species, *sebras* and *giraffes*, which take the dry open ground, relegating the *maras* and *sebras* to the elephants, and the tangled thorny thickets to the rhinoceros. But predatory bands of *Wahiki* a people of Abyssinian origin, of whom we have

no satisfactory account, occasionally sweep over it, and render it unsafe. The hilly country (Kilima) at the foot of Kilima Njaro, is regarded on the coast as a natural fortress or bulwark against the incursions of Galla and Wakwavi. It is called Chaga, which seems to be the name of the thornbush, used as a fence round villages. In Kilima or Chaga, the people do not live in loose republics as on the coast, but are united under an absolute king and all their social organization has a military character.

The Wakamba, who occupy the plains N. of the Ash N. W. from Mombasa, N. E. from Kilima Njaro, seem to be a peculiar race, although their language is akin to that of the coast. In Mombasa they are known under the name of Meremonggo. These people are much inferior to the Wakika in size and strength, but elegantly formed and though quite black, have fine features, without the least trace of negro coarseness. They are the traders and carriers of the interior but the extent of country over which their traffic moves, is prodigiously exaggerated by misconception. It has been said that their country is a two months journey distant from Mombasa whereas the truth is that the circuitous road ordinarily travelled by them does not exceed 250 m. in length. They convey to the coast the ivory and skins collected by the wild hunters of the interior. They themselves have a wild look. Besides a wrapper of cotton or grass cloth, they wear over the shoulder a loose and often handsome mantle of lynx or leopard skin. They treat brass-wire tightly round their arms at an early age, and as the wire is never removed the muscular development is hindered and deformed, and strength necessarily impaired by it. The Meremonggo have iron of the finest quality which is exported in small bars to Persia and India, for the manufacture of sword-blades. They themselves manufacture swords after the pattern of those of the Knights Templars, received probably from the Red Sea, where swords of that form have been long in vogue. The traffic of the Meremonggo all centres at present in Mombasa, but doubtless while Malindi flourished, its commerce was chiefly managed by that active nation whose plains are not above 120 m. from the site of that city—(Oswen Voppe, *Account of Mombasa* de by Lieut. Emery R. V., in the *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society* Miscellaneous volume 1-11.)

MOMBASIGLIO a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont div. Com. prov. and about 8 m. from Mondovì; r. bank Monza with a church and a trade in corn, wine and chestnuts. Pop. 1057.

MOMBELLO a walled in Italy Piedmont div. and N. W. Alessandria, with a church and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 2861.

MOMBELTRAN, a m. Spain Old Castile prov. and 33 m. S. E. W. Avila. It is well built, has two squares, two churches a fine old castle, in the form of a pentagon, which belonged to the old Duke of Mombeltran, a large and commodious townhouse, hospital, two schools, manufactures of linen, earthenware copperware and brass several oil and flour mills and brick and tile works. Pop. 1193.

MOMBELLINI a vil. in Italy Piedmont div. and W. N. W. Alessandria; r. bank Tigliana here crossed by two bridges. It has a church and a trade in wine. Pop. 2440.

MOMBELLO DE TARRAGONA, a to Spain, Catalonia, prov. Tarragona, r. bank Salado; with a church a distillery and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1106.

MOMELLANO or MOMENCLAN, a to France, dep. Savoie r. bank Isère here crossed by a stone bridge of 17 arches. It has an ancient church a Dominican convent barracks, as hospital and a trade in corn, wine, fruit, and honey.

MOMIGNIES, a to com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut 86 m. S. E. E. Mous. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton hosiery two breweries an oil and several flour mills. Pop. 2490.

MOMLING or MÖMMSING a vil. Bavaria Lower Franconia dist. Obernurg with a church, a chapel, and a mill. Pop. 1291.

MOMO, a to Italy Piedmont div. and 8 m. N. N. W. Novara, 1 bank Agogna. It has a court of justice, and two churches. Pop. 1297.

MOMPANTERNA, a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont div. Turin, prov. Susa, with a church, and some trade in wine. Pop. 1299.

MOMPIANO, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy gov. Milan, prov. and 3 m. from Brescia, in a fine vine and nut berry district. The hills around contain numerous springs, from which the fountains of Brescia are supplied. P. 3070.

MOMPOX, a to. New Granada, prov. and 140 m. S. by Santa Maria, 1. bank Magdalena lat. 9° 18' N. lon. 74° 30' W. The streets, which extend along the river for two miles are well laid-out but the houses are badly built. There are here a good quay and a custom-house, built very high, on account of the periodical floods of the river, which takes place in December and raise the waters 12 or 18 ft. higher than their usual level. Mompox is the depot of all the foreign goods destined for the consumption of the valley of the Magdalena. It is greatly infested with mosquitoes and alligators. Pop. 10,000.

MONA PASSAGE AND ISLAND W. India. The passage is the channel between the islands of Hayti and Porto Rico, about 20 m. in breadth. The strait, about 4 m. by 2 m. is situated at the S. entrance to the passage, and nearly in its centre lat. (E. point) 18° 5' N. lon. 67° 50' W. (N. point) It is low, and without promontories, has no trees of any considerable height, but is nearly covered with brushwood.

MONACHLOGDDU par Wales, Pembrokeshire. P. 503.

MONACO a principality Italy on the Gulf of Genoa enclosed on the land side by France dep. Alpes Maritimes (see same name, which lies about 7 m. E. Nice). Until early in 1861 it comprised the communes of Roccarubra and Mentone, besides the town and territory of Monaco. It had an extent of 10 m. by 5 m. pop. 7000, and by the treaty of Paris, 1815 was placed under the protection of the King of Sardinia, who was allowed to keep a garrison in it. By a treaty concluded in February 1861 the Prince of Monaco ceded to France the communes of Roccarubra and Mentone for an indemnity of 4,000,000 francs and by a treaty concluded November 9 1863, he gave up to France his customs rights for five years for an annual payment of 20,000 francs. The principality was founded in the 10th century in favour of a member of the house of Grimaldi, with which it has since remained. The territory is now restricted to the town of Monaco (anc. *Monaca Arx*) and its immediate environs, an area about 5 sq. m. The town is beautifully situated on a plateau which projects with a precipitous front into the Mediterranean, and is walled and defended by a castle, but is completely commanded by an adjoining hill. It is composed chiefly of old houses but has a fine esplanade, in which stands the palace of the prince. It has also a fishery and a harbour at which some trade, chiefly in oil and fruit, is carried on. Pop. in and principality 1787.

MONAGAG, par Ireland Limerick 22791 ac. P. 3681.

MONAGHAN an island co. Ireland, gov. Ulster bounded N. by Tyrone, E. by Armagh and Louth, S. by Monaghan and Cavan, W. by Fermanagh greatest length, N. to S. 87 m. greatest breadth, E. to W. 23 m. area, 500 sq. m. or 318,733 ac., of which 235,695 are arable. It is hilly in the N. W. and E. soil of every variety, that in the more level portion forming the N. part of the great central Fermanagh plain of Ireland, very fertile, but in the hilly parts composed of stiff clay difficult to work. It contains a number of rivers and lakes, but all of them are small. Agriculture, in which the greater proportion of the inhabitants is engaged was formerly in a very depressed state, but is now improving. The number of acres under crop, in 1851, was 164,068, more than a half of which was growing oats and about a seventh potatoes, the remainder distributed between wheat, barley, rye, beans, peas, turnips, mangel-wurzel, flax (14,902 ac.), clover, &c. The linen manufacture is reviving. In December, 1851 there were 140 national schools in operation, attended by 18,909 children. The county is divided into five baronies, and returns two members to Parliament constituency (1854), 4119. Principal towns, Monaghan, the capital, Ballibey, Clones, Castleblayney, and Carrickmacross. Pop. (1841), 300,449 (1851), 141,768—(Thom's Irish Directory).

MONAGHAN, a market in and par. Ireland, dep. above co. The town 10 m. N. W. Dublin, on the Ulster canal, has a spacious square or market-place, clean streets, the latter lighted with gas; a handsome courthouse, jail, infirmary, and cavalry barracks, a parish church, a R. Catholic and Wesleyan chapels, and two Methodist meeting-houses, a fever hospital, moon workhouse, and several schools. The river

manufacture is carried on to some extent; and there is a considerable linen market, but the principal trade is in gold and silver. Pop. (1851), 5494. Area of par., 13,548 ac. Pop. 9090. —[Local Correspondent.]

MONAMINTRA, par. Irel. Waterford 857 ac. P. 71
MONAMOLIN, par. Irel. Wexford 6609 ac. P. 779
MONAMOLIN, par. Irel. Cork; 8861 ac. Pop. 1759
MONANS (St.) par. Irel. Wick, 1½ m. by 1 m. P. 1241
MONAST, par. Irel. Wexford; 15 029 ac. Pop. 2384
MONASTFRANAGH, par. Irel. Limerick 7619 ac. Pop. 1937

MONASTERRICO, par. Irel. Louth 3317 ac. P. 687
MONASTERRICO, a market in and par. Ireland co. Kildare, on the Barrow 85 m. S.W. Dublin on the railway to Cork, with a venerable parish church, a large R. Catholic chapel and abbey, and several schools, a capacious marketplace, a large distillery and brewery and a medical dispensary. Area of par. 7142 ac. Pop. 2533.

MONASTERIO, a town, Spain, prov. and 63 m. S.S.E. Badajoz, on the Sierra Morena. It has small and generally ill built houses, a townhouse, a prison, an endowed primary school for each sex, a church, and a ruinous hermitage. Near it are mines of gold, silver, copper and lead, but none of them are now in operation also quarries of limestone, and two kasbahs. Pop. (aggricultural) 2410

MONASTERIO (p. Arqui) two places, kingd. of Italy Piedmont—1. A vil. and com. div. Alessandria, prov. and about 7 m. S.W. Arqui. 1. bank W. Bormida, here crossed by an ancient and magnificent stone bridge. It has a church a convent and an ancient tower a fortress and a large silk mill. Pop. 1894.—2. *vil. Mondovì*. A vil. and com. div. 1 m. S.W. and about 4 m. S. Mondovì. It has a church a convent and a trade in corn silk and fruit, particularly chestnuts. Pop. 1710

MONASTRILO (de Navacerrada) a vil. and com. kingd. of Italy Piedmont div. Cuni prov. and 8 m. E.N. E. Saluzzo on the Visone. It has a castle, converted into a private mansion, a church, a monastery and a trade in corn, wine, hemp, and agricultural produce. Pop. 1076

MONASTRIOLIS, a par. Irel. King's co. 15 762 ac. Pop. 4533.

MONASTIER, a town, France dep. Haute-Loire, r. bank Gersille, 11 m. S. Le Puy with a church. Pop. 2070.

MONASTIER or **BUTELLA**—1. A city, European Turkey cap. Macedonia, 400 m. W. Constantinople. It is built on the W. side of a fine plain in a room formed by two lofty mountains, and is intersected by a river crossed by numerous bridges. The streets are wide and well paved and the houses neat and clean the mosques and minarets, ornamented with cypress and willow foliage, give a picturesque appearance to the town and the well-frequented bazars are remarkably handsome, some of them entirely roofed over, and lighted from above, while others are only partially sheltered, or semi-roofed with thatching on poles. Being the central station for all military operations relating to Albania, Macedonia, Thessaly and Bosnia, it is a place of remarkable bustle and brilliancy. The majority of the inhabitants are Greeks and Bulgarians; the Turkish residents being mostly soldiers or officials. Pop. about 15,000.—[Laur's Journal in Albania and Thessaly].—2, (or *Monastier*) A seaport in N. Africa, on the Mediterranean seaport and 85 m. S.E. Tunis lat. 35° 45' 24" N. lon. 10° 49' E. (s.) It has some shipping trade and manufactures of woollen and camel fabric. Pop. 12,000.—3 (or *Monastier*) A vil. in Sardinia, div. and 8 m. N.W. Cagliari with several churches, a primary school, two charitable endowments; and a trade in silk, poultry, cheese, and honey. Pop. 1234.

MONASTYERZINA, a town, Russia, gov. and 60 m. E.N.E. Mohilev on the Dnieper. Pop. 3000

MONBELLARD (Cognac), an ancient dist. France, situated at the foot of the Vézère, between Upper Alsace and the old territory of Béarn. After having been long in the possession of the dukes of Burgundy, it passed, in 1419, to a branch of the house of Wittelsburg, and continued with that house till 1793, when it was ceded by treaty to France. It is now included in dep. Dordogne.

MONBÉ, a vil. Spain, prov. and 4 m. N. Valencia; with broad and rather clean streets, a square, used as a market place; a townhouse, four primary schools, a church, and a

hermitage; a silk and a flour mill, bookbinds and gymnasium. Pop. 2145.

MONCALIERI, a town kingd. of Italy Piedmont, div. and 5 m. S. Turin, on a fertile slope above r. bank Po. It was once walled and is still entered by two gates. It is built with considerable regularity has a large and magnificent royal castle occupying the highest site in the town, with a fine square two massive towers, and numerous chapels, a townhouse adorned with a fine colonnade two parish churches, both handsome structures; several convents a college, in an elegant edifice formerly occupied by the Franciscans; several public schools a small theatre, and an hospital manufactures of earthenware, cabinet work, and other articles in wood, numerous saw mills, tile works silk-mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 8609

MONCALI, a town kingd. of Italy Piedmont, div. and 21 m. W.N.W. Alessandria, on a height, in a mountainous district. It was once fortified, and still possesses the remains of a strong citadel has two handsome churches, a palace, townhouse communal college, ordinary and founding hospitals manufactures of woollen cloth and making tanneries, silk-mills, and a trade in corn, cattle, wine, &c. Pop. 8966

MONCKO, a town and par. Portugal, prov. Minho, 1 bank Minho, 84 m. N. Braga. It ranks as a fortress, but is only surrounded by ancient walls. There is a thermal spring in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1200

MONCAYO (Monte Guesas), a town, Spain, prov. and about 65 m. W. Buragosa, on the boundary the remains of a castle, 9800 ft. high, and next to the Pyrenees, the highest mountain in that quarter. It is a pebbled mass of red sandstone and limestone, dividing the basins of the Ebro and Duero. It contains mines of iron, and is supposed also to contain coal, as pieces of that mineral are found upon its surface. On its skirts, Titinius Beronius Gracchus obtained a victory over the Allobroges, which decided the fate of that warlike nation

MONCH or **ELMS EIDER**, a mountain Switzerland, on the confines of cantons Bern and Valais, 8 m. N.E. the Jungfrau. It is one of the loftiest summits of the Bernese Alps, height, 13,498 ft.

MONCHADO, or **MONTEBORDO**, a town, Portugal, nearly in the centre of the empire, W. bank Lake Nandadeo, 28 m. N.W. Ave. It is enclosed by a wall built of brick and mud about 20 ft. high by 12 ft. thick, and surrounded by a ditch. It is a regular square, of almost 1000 paces on each side, and is much renowned as having been the birthplace of the emperor Alphonso. Pop. estimated at 4000

MONCHBERG, a market in Bavaria, Upper Franconia, 31 m. W. Würzburg, with a church and a chapel a saw two oil, and four flour mills. Pop. 1838

MONCHEN-GLADBACH See GLADBACH

MONCHO a vil. and com. duchy and 31 m. S. by W. Parma with an ancient church and good pastures. 1. 2201

MONCHIQUE, a town and par. Portugal, prov. Algarve, 11 m. N. Lagos, in a narrow valley on the slope of a lofty mountain of the same name. It has thermal baths, which are much frequented, and is famous for its ham. The vicinity produces fine oranges and citrons. Pop. 3910

MONCHROGH, a vil. Bavaria, circle Swabia, 25 m. S.W. Augsburg, with a church, and an old Benedictine abbey, an iron and a flour mill. Many of the inhabitants are Jews. Pop. 1014.

MONCKTON, two par., Eng.—1. Pembrokeshire 4699 ac. Pop. 1645.—2. (Combs) Somerset; 720 ac. Pop. 1270

MONCORVO (Toukuz), a town and par. Portugal, prov. Trás-os-Montes, on the N. slope of Mount Bebarado, which excludes the sun from it for a considerable part of the day 23 m. E. Oporto. It is walled, flanked with bastions, and defended by a castle, which is in a very ruinous condition. Its church is particularly handsome, and it also contains a grammar-school, an hospital, and a fine fountain. In the time of the Marquis of Pombal, a marble soap-factory, on a very extensive scale, was established here but is no longer in active operation. The principal manufactures at present is confectionary and preserves, which are in great demand. P. 1700.

MONTE RIVELLO, a vil. and com. kingd. of Italy, Piedmont div. Novara, prov. and 11 m. W. Verelli on a hill above the Dora Baltea, here crossed by a bridge and on the canal of Jora. It has an old church, a Franciscan monas-

tery, with a church of modern construction, a Cistercian monastery, a charitable endowment, two schools, and a trade in corn, rice, fruit, and wine. Pop. 2300.

MONTECOCO, a vil and com. kingd. of Italy, Piedmont, *dir. Alacordia*, prov and 20 m N W Asti; with two churches and two castles, one of them in ruins gypsum quarries, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1811

MONTECOU or **MONTECOU**, a town, France, dep. Lot, 15 m S W Cahors. It stands between two valleys, on a conical spur, crowned by a square tower, which in early times served as a citadel, and commanded the district around. Pop. 1144.

MONDA, a tn. Spail, prov and 35 m W Malaga, it has a townhouse and prison a ruinous castle, three elementary schools, a parish church, a hermitage, and three brandy distilleries. Pop. (agricultural), 8904

MONDANIA, or **MONDANIA**, a maritime tn. and gulf Asia Turkey, S.E. shore of the Bosporus. The town stands on the S shore of the gulf, lat. 40° 10' N. lon 28° 53' E. It consists of about 1000 houses, equally divided between Turks and Greeks. There is no harbour, and a very high surf constantly beats against the shelving shore. It is nevertheless, the usual place of embarkation for Constantinople. The environs are singularly beautiful and highly cultivated.

The town extends 18 m E. of the town, and is enclosed by high mountains, the summits of which are clothed with pine and other shrubs, while the valleys are well cultivated and produce vines, figs, mulberries, olives, &c. The gulf runs inland, in a S direction, for 25 m. and has a breadth at its entrance of about 10 m.

MONDEGO (*Latin Mondego*), a river Portugal which rises on the N.W. side of the Serra Estrella, prov Beira-Baixa, about 6 m S.S.W. Guarda, flows easterly first N., then W.S.W., past Coimbra, and Montemor-o-Velho, and forming the harbour of Figueira and the small island of Murracena, where large quantities of salt are made, falls into the Atlantic, after a course of about 90 m. Its principal affluents are, on the right the Dão and Frio and on the left the Alva, Côa, and Azeite. It becomes navigable at the confluence of the Dão.

MONDEGO a river Brazil. See EUPORACIC

MONDEJAR, a vil. Spain, New Castle, prov Guadalajara, 30 m E. Madrid. It has a townhouse, a palace of the Marquis of Belzunce, an hospital for the sick poor two granaries, two endowed elementary schools, and a church, a flour and five oil mills, a soap and a chocolate manufactory Pop. (agricultural) 324.

MONDIE two places, Portugal.—1. A tn and par. prov Beira-Alta, 19 m S.E. E. Lamego, r. bank Tâmega. Its inhabitants spin and weave a good deal of silk. 1665 —2. (*de Basto*) A tn and par. prov Trás-os-Montes, 1665 Tâmega, 66 m S.W. Bragança. Pop. 1800

MONDIOEH, an isl., W Africa. See ANNOBIA.

MONDONEDO, a city Spain Gallia prov and 29 m N.E. Lago, built in the form of an amphitheatre, houses generally good streets paved and clean. It has a townhouse a treasury for theology philosophy Latin, and primary education various educational establishments, a prison an hospital for the sick, a foundling hospital a cathedral, built in 1840, a solid Corinthian structure an episcopal palace, a number of hermitages, a monastery and two suppressed convents, one of which is now used as a theatre Agriculture and cattle-rearing are the principal occupations of the inhabitants, but there are also 12 flour-mills, three tanneries, six potteries, a bell-foundry, and a hat manufactory. Pop. 7600

MONDOVI (*Latin Mons Hispani*) a tn. Italy Piedmont, *dir. Cour* dep. prov of same name, 59 m W Genoa. It is walled, flanked with bastions, and defended by a dilapidated citadel, is well built, has a fine square of a hexagonal form, lined with handsome edifices, adorned with arcades. It is the seat of a bishop, the seat of a court of law, and several important public offices, and has a cathedral and four other churches; a splendid episcopal palace, five convents, a royal college, diocesan seminary, a townhouse, superior elementary and infant schools, a theatre, an academy of music, literary society a foundling and several other hospitals manufactory of woollen hats, fanny and wax candles, confectionery, soap, and earthenware, numerous silk and worsted mills, dye-works tanneries, a trade in the above articles of manufacture, and in corn, wine, fruit, and ship timber. Pop. 15,921

MONDRAGON, a walled tn. Spain, Biscay, prov Guipuzcoa, 34 m S.E. Tolosa, on the Deva; with regular and straight streets, a townhouse, church and porchouse. In the neighbourhood are quarries of limestone and freestone, and mines of excellent iron. Pop. 2114.

MONDRAGON, a tn. Naples, prov Terra di Lavoro, dist. and 17 m S.E. Caserta with quarries of marble, and mines of sulphur. Pop. 2109

MONDREI, a tn. Upper Austria, N bank lake of same name, 15 m E.E. Salzburg, with an old church, and some palaces, hospital, gymnasium, manufacture of eyeglasses and iron pans and several mills. Pop. 1170.—The lake, about 6 m long, by less than 2 m. broad, is about 1400 ft. above sea-level and surrounded by mountains.

MONTEAH, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal prov and dist. Bahar, at the junction of the Sone and Ganges, 21 m W Patna lat. 25° 59' N. lon 84° 02' E; remarkable for a beautiful manufactory of freestone, one of the most elegant specimens of Mogul architecture to be met with.

MONTEGIA, a vil and com. Italy Piedmont, *dir. Genoa*, prov and 10 m E.S.E. Chiavari on the E shore of the Gulf of Genoa. It is flanked on the E and W by two old dilapidated forts, has two churches, a trade in wine and oil, and a productive fishery harbor very indifferent. Pop. 2300

MONPIN (*Latin Monces*), a tn. France dep. Basses-Pyrénées, 11 m W Pau, with a considerable trade in wine, and near it is a salt spring, and mines of copper iron, and lead. Pop. 1275

MONTEVASSIA, or **MONTEVASSIA** a maritime tn. Greece, E coast Morea, 13 m N Cape Matro, lat. 36° 41' N. lon 28° 2' E. It is built on an inlet about 4 m in length and less than 2 m in breadth, connected with the mainland by a bridge, 200 yds. long, the houses, many of which are of Venetian construction, are piled upon one another and intersected by narrow intricate streets. It has little trade, and no harbour. Pop. about 2000

MONTEGIGLIO a vil and com. Italy Piedmont, *dir. Cour*, prov and 17 m E.N. Mondovì r. bank W Bormida, here crossed by a stone bridge. It has a handsome church a Gothic castle, several silk mills and a trade in wine. P. 1400

MONESTIER or **MONESTIER**, several places France, particularly **MONESTIER**, (*Latin Monasterium*) a tn. dep. Hautes-Alpes 9 m NW Briançon, well built with hot sulphureous springs, cotton mills, and manufactures of linen and nails. Pop. 1276

MONNEYDEN par. Eng. Suffolk 1088 ac. Pop. 135

MONNEYDIE par. Scot. Perth, 10 m by 5 m. P. 821

MONNEYGALL, a vil. Ireland, King's co. 74 m S.W. Rosetta with a R. Catholic chapel and two schools. P. 691

MONNEYMORE, a market to Ireland co. and 84 m S.E. Londonderry with a handsome parish church a R. Catholic chapel several dissenting meeting-houses, several schools, a market-house, courthouses, and linen-hall. Linen is manufactured extensively in the town and vicinity. P. 781

MONTEFALCONE, a walled tn. America, Hyrcia, dist. and 10 m S.E. W. Gera on a height near the Gulf of Tivoli much resorted to for building. A small harbour was formed on the neighbouring shore in 1828, and since then the trade has become considerable. Pop. 1260

MONTEKKA, or **MONTEKKA** an isl., E coast Africa, Zanzibar lat. (N. point) 7° 38' S. lon 39° 57' E. It is long and narrow about 9 m. from the mainland, rises abruptly from an unfathomable depth surface low and flat, of the usual coral and sand foundation. It is covered with trees, and surrounded by a labyrinth of shoals and islets, so thickly distributed between the island and the main, as to render the channel almost impassable for vessels. There is anchorage on its S. and W. sides. It is said to be fertile, and to afford water and provisions.

MONTEPLANQUIN a tn. France. See **MONTEPLANQUIN**

MONFORTE, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov and 14 m W Alicante, on the Vinalopo. It has a grammar two primary schools, an ancient castle, in which the parish church is built, three hermitages, and a cemetery, several brandy distilleries, and an oil and three flour mills. Pop. 3163.

MONFORTE-DE-LENGOS, a tn. Spain, Galicia, prov and 39 m S. Lugo. It is surrounded with ancient walls, and possesses an ex-convent of Jesuits, two churches, a townhouse, a Benedictine monastery a nursery, an hospital, and two

bermitages; flour-mills, and looms for Haan and woollen stuffs. Wines and haams are exported. The basins of Montfau are celebrated, and the haam delicious. Pop. 4064.

MONTEPORTE, two small places, Portugal.—1, A tn. and par. prov. Alentejo, 17 m. S. by E. Portalegre, on a hill so steep as to be difficult of access. It is famous for its melons, &c. which, as well as wine, it carries on a considerable trade. Pop. 809. 3.—(do Rio Lezre) A. to prov. Trás-os-Montes, 8 m. S. by E.—The country around is very fertile, and pro-

MONTE-ORIE is in Italy Piedmont, div Can prov and 9 m. S. Alba, with three small squares a church castle, communal house and a trade in wine. Pop 2169

MONFORTA, a tn Brazil prov and \$5 in V Para, ad
Marajo, on a height overlooking the bay of that name. In
habituants all Indians engaged in trade and agriculture, and
raising considerable quantities of rice which they sell in Para.

MONFRICI, a tn Graily prov Gurganti, dist. and 11 m
N N W Rouen. Pop 6000

MONGARDINO a vil and com Italy Piedmont div
Alessandria, prov and 5 m. S Asti; with a church and a
trade in wine Pop. 1060

MONGATZ, a ta. Hungary See MUNKACH.
MONGEHAM two para. Eng Kent — 1 (Great
874 ss. Pon 370—2 (Lwile) 1160 ss. Pon 134

MONGELWFL L, par Eng Oxford 1884 ar P 187
MONGHIE, a fortified in Hindoostan, presid. Bengal.

beautifully situated on r bank Ganges 80 m E. Patna lat. 25 23 N lon. 86° 30' E. It is of considerable antiquity and was at one time a place of some celebrity as a military station, having been fortified by a high brick wall and round towers at the angles with a deep ditch in front. It is now little more than a mere assemblage of mud huts.

low brushlands. Wide trunks are fat, and covered with small, scaly bark; stems are hard, and widely separated from one another as in some deciduous trees. The general elevations of the low hills constitute of wood and water. The general elevation of this region is 4380 ft. above the sea. *Mangonia* is intercalated at various points by elms of lofty granite mountains, the summits of which are in many parts clothed with a variety of trees. The principal ranges are the Altai, and the various ranges of the Pamirs, extending E., under various names, and reaching as far as the banks of the Amur, where they are called the Altan-shan or Altan-choro, and the Altan-namur, particularly in the N. W. corner near the Bolegus, Orkhon, and Tola, which unite in the N. E. corner near the Selenge. Orkhon, and Tola, which unite their streams, and flow into Lake Baikal and the Kerlen and Onon, tributaries of the Amoor. In the S. are the Sira Mountains, and its branches, with several others in the region of Koko-nor. The chief lakes S. from the desert, are Kokonor or the Amur Sea, and the Olving and Dzsungar near the sources of the Yellow River. In the N. W. are the Upper, or Altan-Alak-say, and the Central, or the lower town of Gobi. All the plains of *Mangonia* are irregularly strewed with gravel, and broken up by ridges of sand, and in places the soil is composed of loose stones partly under ground, to avoid the inclemency of the seasons, the hills to the N. being too low to screen the country from the polar blasts. In summer again, the heat is so many parts so great that not even a blade of grass can grow. The space on the N. of Gobi, to the confines of Russia, about 160 m. wide, warmer than the desert, and supports a greater population than the S. side. The thermometer in winter falls to 80° and 40° below zero, and sometimes the greatest degree of cold is felt. Many large ponds, like Mondok, with E. and W. winds of the globe are usually fertile, and might be turned to good account by the natives, but for their preference of nomadism to an agricultural life, choosing rather to wander about with their herds and flocks, than to cultivate the soil.

Fir, fir, birch, ash elm, and white poplar grow on the mountains, and in the same region are found red currants, wild peaches and various shrubs. A little millet, wheat, and barley are grown, but the chief dependence of the people is on their cattle, and on the corn which they receive from China, in exchange for their sheep and other animals. The consequence is, that they are often reduced to great distress in winter bordering, frequently, on absolute want; their flocks, likewise, are suffering from extreme cold or disease. The principal animals of Mongolia are horses, bears, wild geese, foxes, marten, squirrels, wolves, larks, foxes, and shag. In the mountains there are also wild hares and goats. The birds comprise cranes, wild geese, ducks, moorfoots, quails, and swans. The rivers abound with fish.



THE POET OF MONSIEUR.—From *Woods' Unusual Poet*.

with exception of a few handsome houses and bungalows, belonging to Europeans, mostly situated within the enclosure of an extensive old fort and palace, now falling in ruins.

MONGIARDINO a vil and com Italy, Piedmont, div Geneva, prov and about 12 m from Novi with a church two palaces in a ruinous condition, and a trade in fruit and cattle. Pop. 1860

MONGIBELLO, the Sicilian name of ETNA.
MONGOLIA a vast region of N.E. Asia formerly

occupies a vast region of N. E. Asia forming, actually, a portion of the Chinese empire, and occupying the space between China proper and Asiatic Russia. Its precise limits, according to Chinese statistics, are lat 35 and 53° N., and lon. 63° and 133 E. bounded N by the Russian prov. Yakutsk and Irkutsk N. E. and E. by Manchouria, by provs. Chahle and Shansee, and the Yellow River, S. W. by Kamsa and W. by Codo and Il; length, E. by about 1700 m., greatest breadth, 1000 m., area, 1,400,000 sq. m. The central portion of this extensive tract is occupied by the great sandy desert of Gobi, having an area of 300,000 sq. m., interrupted only by a few spots of pasture

The Sunset occupy the country intermediate between that of the Kalkas and Thakher. They all claim descent from the celebrated Genghis Khan, who in the beginning of the 13th century united the different races under his sway and in the course of his devastating conquests, both westward and southward, made the Mongols of whom little had been previously heard, to occupy an important page in the world's history. The conquests of Genghis Khan were extended by his son Oghis, who subdued the whole of China, and overthrew the caliphate of Bagdad, while other hordes, under the khans Manku and Batu forced their way into Russia, devastated large portions of it, pillaged Moscow, entered Poland in 1240 and were threatening all Germany with destruction, when in 1241 their progress was arrested by their signal defeat at Walsbatt. After the death of Oghis in 1243, all further attempts on Europe ceased but nearly half a century longer the empire which he had established continued to flourish, and stretch from the Chinese Sea W to the frontiers of Poland, and from Hindostan N to the frontiers of Siberia. At a later period, under Timur or Tamerlane, the Mongol empire, which had been gradually crumbling to pieces, acquired new lustre. But the revival proved temporary, and at his death a complete disruption took place. The fragments, however, were so large as to be some instances to be sufficient to found new dynasties. One of the most important of them was that of the Sultan Baber who in 1519, founded the empire of the Great Mogul in Hindostan, and kept at Delhi a court of almost unrivalled splendour of which some faint traces are still exhibited by his descendants. The supreme administration of Mongolia is vested in the board or tribunal of foreign affairs at Peking.

MONGRANDO, a tn, Italy, Piedmont, 30 m N N E. Turns on the Elvo, with three churches, manufactures of hardware and a trade in wine and rice. Pop 5724.

MONHEIM, — a tn to Bavaria, circle Swabia, 86 m S S E Augsburg, with church, a chapel, manufactures of needles, a brewery, tin-works and a trade in cattle. Pop 1417. — a tn. Rheinhell Prussia, Prov and 10 m. S S E. Düsseldorf, on the Rhine, with a church, a castle, and manufactures of woollens, linens, and earthenware. Pop 1210.

MONIFIETH a vil and par Scotland, co Forfar, the former 6 m. E by R Dundee, on an eminence not far from the sea has an established and a Free church, two manufactures of machine, a flour-mill, and one for spinning flax. 1 sp. 803. Area of par 6044 ac. Pop 4267.

MORIKIE par Scot. Forfar 1060 ac. 1 sp. 1317.

MONIMAIL par Scot. Forfar 6000 ac. Pop 1102.

MONINGTON, par Wales, Pembrokeshire, 1010 ac. P 127.

MONISTROL, or **MONISTROL-LES-LAUX** a tn France dep. Haute-Loire, N E Le Puy, with manufactures of lace, blonde ribbons, satin, and ironware, a tannery, paper-mill dye works, and important grain markets. Pop 1112.

MONISTROL-DE-MORVAN a tn Spain Catalonia, prov. and 27 m. N W Barcelona, at the foot of the mountain of Montserrat, a bank Le Breton, here crossed by a bridge of one arch, remarkable alike for the width of its span and its elevation. It has a church, an hospital, and a hospital belonging to the old monastery of Monistrol; manufactures of cotton cloth and cotton twist, a copper foundry and several mills. 1 sp. 1299.

MONIVAIRD AND STOWAN, par Scot. Perth 21 000 ac. Pop 790.

MONIVISA, a vil and par Ireland, co and 17 m. E by N Galway, with an Episcopal church, a R Catholic chapel and a school. Area of par, 21 893 ac. Pop 5119.

MONJOS (Loz), [The monks], four small low islands, 3 Pacific extending nearly 5 m. N to W lat. 0° 57' S, lon 145° 41' E.

MONK three pars. England — 1 (Heslerton) Durham 7180 ac. Pop 2709. — 2, (Okehampton), Devon; 1438 ac. Pop 2710. — 3, (Soken) Suffolk 1569 ac. Pop 448.

MONKLAND par Eng. Hereford 1079 ac. P 179.

MONWELLAND, two pars Scotland Lanark — 1, (New) 25,000 ac, including the town of Aldrich and several populous villages the most of whose inhabitants are engaged in the extensive coal and iron mining and iron-smelting carried on here. Pop 35,201. — 2, (Old) 6 m by 4 m, including several populous villages and numerous extensive iron and coal works. Pop 27,353.

MONKLEIGH, par Eng. Devon 2177 ac. Pop 800.

MONKNASH par Wales, Glamorgan; 1584 ac. P 110.

MONKNEWTOWN, par Ire. Meath, 3674 ac. P 633.

MONKES, three pars. England — 1 (Mildenhall), Suffolk 2099 ac. Pop 722. — 2 (Horton) Kent 1079 ac. Pop 188.

— 3 (Kilry, Warwick, 9640 ac. Pop 1839.

MONKSGRANGE, par Ire. Queen's co, 864 ac. P 236.

MONSIEULVER, par Eng. Somerset 1005 ac. P 511.

MONSIEULAND, par Ire. Waterford 2111 ac. P 126.

MONSTOWN, par Ire. Cork; 1541 ac. P 123.

MONSTOWN, a vil and par Ire. co and 5 m. S W.

Dublin with a church, a castle and a neat cemetery. Area of par 3052 ac. P 17 890.

MONKTON AND PRESTWICK par Scot. Ayr 3033 ac. Pop 1950.

MONKTON five pars. England — 1, Kent 3364 ac.

P 288. — 2 (Farleigh) Wills 1796 ac. P 350. — 3 (Moor) York 4280 ac. P 421. — 4 (Wim) York (W. Riding) 1692 ac. P 356. — 5 (West), Somerset; 1879 ac. P 1146.

MONKTOWN par Ire. Meath 1870 ac. Pop 381.

MONKWEARMOUTH par Eng. Durham, 6419 ac. Pop 16 011.

MONMOUTH or **MONMOUTHERING**, a maritime co. Eng. land bounded N by co. Hereford and Brecknock, W the latter and Glamorgan S and S.E. the estuary of the Severn and E. Gloucester, area, 818 720 ac. of which about 270 000 ac. are arable, meadow and pasture. Surface much diversified a considerable portion being mountainous and rocky the remainder consisting of fertile valleys and gentle slopes adorned with woods and pastures, and highly cultivated fields. The geological formations are the old red sandstone E of the Uak and the coal measures of the S. Wales coalfield, W of the Lsk, skirted by a narrow band of carboniferous limestone. The most important mineral productions are iron, coal, limestone, and various other kinds of stone valuable for building and other purposes, lead-ore is met with—and there are some quarries of brooks celebrated for making steel millstones.

The soil is generally good. Wheat, barley, and oats are the chief corn-crops, and small orchards are numerous. Flax is manufactured to some extent, as are also a few coarse cloths woollen stockings, and coarse caps. Monmouth returns two members to Parliament. Chief towns Monmouth (cap.) Aberavenny, Caerleon, Chepstow, Pontypool. P (1851) 157 418.

MONMOUTH a par. and town, border and market tn. England, cap above on a beautiful valley at the confluence of the Monnow and Wye the former here crossed by an ancient and the latter by a handsome modern stone bridge, and on the railway to Hereford, 21 m. W S.W. Gloucester. It consists of a spacious street, leading through an ancient arched gate at the Monnow bridge to the market-place, and of several other streets diverging in different directions, and has a parish church with an elegant spire 210 ft. high a district church, independent Primitive Wesleyan Baptist, and R. Catholic chapel, a free grammar, national, and infant schools a handsome range of almshouses, workhouse, and ten place iron works, paper and wool mills, a considerable trade favoured by the navigable Wye and a handsome new market-house. The castle of which some portions still remain, was the favourite residence of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster and the birthplace of Henry V and was thrice taken during the last civil war. Monmouth sends a member to Parliament. Pop 5710.

MONNBRIGHT or **MONNBRIGHT**, a vil. Dutch Luxembourg, 8 m. S.W. Luxembourg; with a church and school. Pop. (ecclesiastical) 1300.

MONNICKELANDAM or **MONNICKELANDAM** (Latin, *Monnickendam*), a tn. Holland, prov. Holland, 9 m. N. E. Amsterdam, on the Zander Zee. It is surrounded by an arched wall planted with trees, affording a pleasant promenade; and has a townhouse, weighhouse, exchange, three churches; an orphan hospital, two public schools a soap-work, a ropery, two boat-building yards, and a corn and a saw mill but fishing and trading in staves are the chief occupations. Pop 2208.

MONNINGTON par Eng. Hereford, 1012 ac. P 87.

MONOK a tn Hungary, Elster Thuria, co Szeged, 90 m. S.E. Pesth with two churches. Pop 2663.

MONOMOZZI (perhaps more correctly, *Montomozzi*) generally written by the Portuguese of the 16th and 17th centuries, *Monomozzi*, or *Monmoez*, a great empire of E. Africa,

on the W side of the great lake called Nyasa or the son. The same name was given, by early writers, to the sovereign and to the country, though they state that it belongs properly to the former. At the present day Monomotani is no longer united under a single ruler but is divided into several kingdoms, respecting the relative importance of which we have no information. In the 16th century when the empire flourished it was said to extend S. to the Maroon (the union of Malde opposite to Monomotani) or the 12th parallel; others placed its S. limit at Mongala, lat. 10° S. In the N it was said to reach Garanga, in Abyssinia, or according to the maps of that day, the fourth parallel of S lat., on the W it had the lake and on the E. it was supposed to approach the coast in the direction of Kilwa. According to our recent information, the most S. kingdom of Monomotani is in lat. 9° where the lake is distant about 450 m. from Kilwa. The most N countries, Masaria and Pigea, are probably under the fourth parallel, and 600 or 700 m. from the sea. As to the E. frontier of Monomotani, we only know that, on the great caravan route from the coast, in lat. 6° 30', to Oha, in lat. 7° 30' it is reached in 46 days, the distance thence to the lake being 24 days more. But it is not improbable that, when the empire subsided in its vigour it occupied some stations down the Lufiji, to protect the caravans, and to exercise an influence on the coast.

Of the numerous countries included under the general title of Monomotani, six are said to constitute independent kingdoms, namely, Uruwa (the Eruanga of early writers) on a S. branch of the Lufiji, lat. 8° to 9° S. Uruwa, Ugiy, Oha or Lha, Uru and Canga. These kingdoms succeed, as here enumerated, from S. to N., the capitals being all apparently at the W side of the country next to the lake. The king of Oha is sometimes represented as the paramount sovereign of Monomotani but the truth seems to be, that his sway extends over the country ordinarily visited by the caravans from Kilwa.

The caravan for Monomotani assembles at Burumaji on the coast, opposite to Zanzibar in lat. 6° 32' S. The route goes a point S of W and in 10 days, reaches the Riva, the mouth of which is a few miles N of Burumaji. On the 15th day the same river in which the hippopotamus and crocodile are very numerous, is crossed a second time. So far the road lies through the country of the Zereba. Beyond the Riva, it goes over the Ngura Hills, and the country of the Ndeta. In about 30 days, the caravan arrives at Marora (Trade) in the country of the Waaqira. To this point all the roads from the coast converge, and the caravan from Burumaji is swelled by arrivals from the N. bank of the Riva, and from Kilwa, in the S.E. In the neighbourhood of Marora are several rivers, the Lufiji being the chief, which inundate the plains to a great extent during the rains. Beyond Marora, the caravan crosses the Kidji, soon enters the valley of the river a branch of the Lufiji, called Siwaha—a name probably derived from Wa, the people of Oha—and continues ascending it for twelve days, when the river disappears on the left and the road, passing through the country of the Etumba, leads in 14 days, to Unagwira, the frontier town of Oha, in Monomotani, and 20 days from the capital. The river Siwaha is again met with at Unagwira, six days from Oha. The mountains of the Wahala, S. of this river and E. of Monomotani are said to abound in salt and iron. The caravans reach Oha in 70 or 75 days. The lake is four days distant to the W, but there seems to be little or no traffic on it in this quarter and few of the Arab merchants who visit Oha ever set it.

The people of Monomotani are, collectively, Mwanazaga. This name, given to the race and language both in Monomotani and Monomotapa, signifies, native of Uruwa, and points out that country as the cradle of the widely-spread nation. It is remarkable that, in Monomotapa, while the empire existed in all its state the chief officers of the king's guards were entitled Mwanagwa, evidently in allusion to the N. and original home of the race. The natives of Monomotani are tall and well made, black but not with exaggerated negro features. They wear such a load of ornaments, rings, beads, &c., appended to their ears, that they are obliged to support them by means of a band over the head. They twist brass wire round the neck, and over the cheek and shoulders, so as to resemble a coat of mail. Their dress consists of a waist-

cloth and a scarf of cotton they weave and dye narrow cotton cloth themselves, but the richer classes prefer the manufactures of India. The superior civilization of the Monomotani is shown chiefly in the employment of beasts of burden; for the sea, here a fine animal carries all their necessaries to and from the coast. The journey between Oha and the coast takes about four months and a half and six weeks or two months are spent on the sea-side, so that the expedition down and back again occupies 11 months. The number descending annually is from 8000 to 10,000, of whom the great majority coast up the coast opposite to Zanzibar, round the mouth of the Riva a few go to Kilwa, and some northwards. The cyclone prevails in Zanzibar, but the kingdoms of Monomotani are now recovering their former prosperity and power.

MONOMOTAPA an empire E. Africa, of great relative magnitude and power at the time of its discovery, in the beginning of the 16th century, when, owing to the ignorance and exalted temper of the age, it was described in very exaggerated terms. It was said to have a circumference of 1000 leagues and, even at the present day, the estimated length of the river Zambezi, which gives the breadth of the empire, is double of the truth. The name Monomotapa, or more correctly, Moete Moete signifies the Empire or Kingdom of Moete; literally perhaps, Moete itself or himself. Of Moete we know little more say it was the capital of the kingdom, and otherwise called Moeteagan, others make it the metropolitan province. The empire appears to have been co-extensive with the diffusion of the Mwanazaga race, S. of the Zambezi, it reached, therefore, from this river S. to Inhambane, W. to Malawi, but did not go beyond the basin of the Zambezi. On the E. it extended to the sea in Sofala, but did not embrace the mouth of the Zambezi; its N. boundary on the sea-shore, being the river Tendaolo. The emperor of Monomotapa appears to have been the same person as the Quave or king of Sofala; but on this point the Portuguese writers are not clear. The capital of the Quave, called Zumbulo or the court, was said to be 10 days inland on the river of Sofala, and six days further in was the capital of Monomotapa. The missionary Gonzalez Sylveira, travelled to the latter by a circuitous route through Teff, which he estimated at 600 m. He baptized the king, queen, and 300 of the nobles, but soon after (1568) incurred the suspicion of being an executioner, and was put to death. About 10 years later Barreto led an expedition from Sofala, where the Portuguese had established themselves in 1505, for the express purpose of conquering the gold and silver mines. He advanced from Sofala, in a direction parallel to the Zambezi, on the S. side. In the mountains he met with an obstinate resistance from the Mungudi, and had great difficulty in reaching Teff. He concluded his pretended conquest by agreeing to pay the sovereign of Monomotapa an annual tribute, as it is ingeniously called by Don Santos and the Jesuit Thomas which consisted, in the time of the former (1600), of 200 pieces of cloth. In Thomaz's time (1704) it had dwindled into some cheap and shabby articles of European manufacture annually accorded to the native capital by a small band of soldiers, who remained as the emperor's body-guard till relieved the following year. In 1567, the emperor of Monomotapa, being distressed by revolts and civil dissensions, consented to cede to the Portuguese his mines and half of his domains, provided that they would secure to him the possession of the other half. Such is the account given of their title to Monomotapa by the Portuguese, whose dominion in these countries has never been much more than nominal. In the middle of the last century, the empire was dismembered, and its provinces became independent. The chief kingdoms which have sprung out of the ruins of the empire are those of the Quave (Sofala) the Mwanze (Quamaga), S.W. of the former, the Sedada (Madenda) further S. on the river Save, and the Changamira, whose seat seems to be in the interior, towards Malawi. The title of Moete Moete is not yet forgotten in the country, and we believe it is assumed by the Changamira. On the death of the Quave, in 1603, no male successor to him was elected, and the sovereign power was assumed by the queen, in whose hands it still remained in 1835 when our information terminates. Among the antiquaries of Monomotapa are usually mentioned the stone buildings on Mount Kilwa, near the gold-mine. The true form of the name has been preserved to us by Do Couto; while

De Barros informs us that these walls were of rough stone, without mortar. Subsequent writers, however, describe the buildings as of timber, stone, and mortar; they add, also, inscriptions in an unknown language, and, changing the name into Afar, conclude that this country was Ophir, and the buildings in question the towers raised by Solomon. However, it is not necessary to look so far back for the origin of these walls. The Arabs of Yamen and Hadramaut, who frequented Socatra as an early age, were excellent masons, and the natives themselves, in many districts, build rough stone walls without mortar as fences for their villages and cattle grounds. The word *Id-Idan* means in fact, walls of this destruction.—(De Barros Decades) *João do Santos*, *Asiatica Oriental*, 1809.)

MONONGA BA, a m. Madagascar cap. of the Vromine tribe, dist. Iboia, about lat. 23° S. lon. 48° E. It consists of about 500 houses, situated on an affluent of the Mesang-ha, and both well built and fortified.

MONONGABELLA, a river, U States, rising at the foot of the Laurel Mountains, Virginia, and, after a N course of 800 m. uniting with the Adgahany at Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania, to form the Ohio. It is navigable for large boats 60 m., and for small boats 200 m. from its mouth. Its principal tributaries are the Cheat and Youghiogony.

MONOPOLI a m. and seaport, Naples, prov. and 27 m. E S.E. Bari on the Adriatic. It ranks as a fortress of the third class being seated on an eminence, walled, and defended by a castle. It has two suburbs, consisting of well-built houses but the town itself is indifferently built, the houses being too lofty for the width of the streets, render them dark and gloomy. It has a cathedral and numerous other churches, two harbours, with great depth of water but imperfectly sheltered and a trade in woolen and cotton cloth (both externally manufactured in the town) wine, and olives. Pop. 18,000.

MONOR, a m. to Hungary. Hither Danube, co. and 30 m. S.E. Pesth with two churches. P. chiefly Protestant, 5,408.

MONOSTOR, several places Hungary particularly—
1 A vil., Hither Danube on Baranya, 27 m. S.E. Fünf kirchen with a church, and some trade in corn wine and cattle. Pop. 1245—2 A vil. Hither Theiss co. Temesvar with a Greek church. Pop. 1720—3 A vil., Hither Danube, co. Pesth, on an isle of the Danube with two churches. Pop. 900—4, (Apud) A vil., Hither Danube, co. Bekad. with a church, the ruins of an old monastery and four mills. Pop. 818—5 (Bach) A vil., Hither Danube co. Bacs, 1 bank Danube with a church the ruins of an old abbey and some trade in wine and cattle. Pop. 1179.

MONOSTORSZEG, a m. Hungary. Hither Danube, co. Bacs 1 bank Danube, with which a navigable canal here communicates 41 m. S.E. Fünfkirchen. It has some trade in corn wine, flax, wood, and cattle. Pop. 4249.

MONOFAR, a m. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 22 m. E.E. Albufera on the Ynclapo, defended by a castle and a fortified hermitage, which are perched on two eminences. It has some level and other steep streets, all kept very clean. Five squares, the largest of which is used as a market-place and a bull-ring, a townhouse, hospital, reading-room, small library, pretty theatre, convent, various educational establishments, a church, three hermitages, and a cemetery some wool-carding, distilleries of brandy and liquors, manufactures of soft soap, tallow, flour and oil mills, weaving of juncos, serge, muslin, blankets, and other woollen stuffs some of which articles are exported; but the chief occupation is agriculture. Pop. 7290.

MONQUETTES, par. Scot. Aberdeen, 20,000 ac. Pop. 3295.

MONREAL DEL CAMERO, a m. Spain, Aragon prov. and 34 m. N.W. Teruel, 1 bank Jiloca, with a church, a townhouse, primary school, and fine fountain; manufactures of woolen and linen cloth, and several flour-mills. P. 1516.

MONREAL, or **MONREALA**, a m. Sicily prov. and 3 m. S.W. Palermo, on a height commanding a magnificent view. It was founded in the beginning of the 15th century by the Norman prince William II. crowned the Good, who also founded its magnificent cathedral and the Benedictine convent, which possesses an excellent library. Monreal is the see of a bishop, and has a college. Outside the town, picturesquely situated among steep rocks is a royal summer residence, called *Reana*. Pop. 17,988.

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MONROE, a m., U States, Michigan, 37 m. S.E.W. Detroit, 1 bank Raisin, 24 m. above its mouth, in Lake Erie with a courthouse, jail, and seven churches. Flour, saw, and paper mills, a foundry, tannery, woolen factory, and two printing-offices. Pop. 1703.

MONROIG, a vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 17 m. S.W. W. Barcelona, near the sea coast. It has an hospital, elementary school, and a parish church. Here it are quarries of limestone and gypsum and mines of antimony. P. 3668.

MONROVIA a seaport m., W Africa, cap. of Liberia, on the peninsula of Monrovia lat. 6° 18' N. lon. 10° 50' W. 1. bank of the Monrovia river. It is a thriving place, consisting of large commodious houses, has several churches and schools, is the residence of a British consul, and, being the chief port of the colony, carries on a considerable trade. Pop. above 1000.

MONROYO a m. Spain, Aragon, prov. Teruel 50 m. S.E. Saragossa with a church, primary school, manufactures of woolen cloth, hempen shoes and a trade in oil and wax. Pop. 1896.

MONS [unc. *Montes Hannous*] a fortified to Belgium, cap. prov. Hainaut, 27 m. S.E.E. Tournay on the railway from Brussels to Valenciennes, and intersected by the Trouille here crossed by three bridges. It has five gates, and is commanded by a castle, Chateau-Lies, built on the site of an ancient Roman camp. Two lanes interrupt the approach from the E., and from the facilities afforded for laying the whole circumjacent country under water by admitting the river, access to the fortress is rendered difficult. The town is clean, regular and has a flourishing appearance. Its principal streets are wide and straight, though occasionally somewhat steep and some of its eight squares are spacious, and lined with handsome houses and public buildings. It has five churches, those of St. Waudr and St. Elizabeth being beautiful structures. (Gothic townhall, civil and military hospitals, court house, arsenal, and theatre, a school of art, academy of music, mineralogical, architectural and horticultural societies; medical seminary, orphan asylum, a deaf and dumb institution, two lunatic asylums, a college and numerous public and private schools. Its manufactures consist of linen, woolen and cotton fabrics, muslin lace, fireworks, cutlery, unusual instruments, clay-pipes, soap, oil, candles, chimney, bricks, earthenware, vinegar, tobacco and sugar, it has also copper lead, and pewter foundries, several breweries and bleach fields, an saline trade in timber coal, extensively mined in the vicinity, building-stone, marble, horses estate and corn, the transfer of which is facilitated by a canal, connecting with the Scheldt. In 1625 Jean IV. Duke of Brabant aided by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, besieged and took the town. It afterwards sustained several sieges, and was ultimately in the hands of the Austrians, Spaniards, and French till 1794, it fell to the latter, and was retained by them till 1814 when it was ultimately incorporated with Belgium. Pop. 20,617.

MONSANTO, a m. and par. Portugal, prov. Baixa Baza, com. and 41 m. S.E. Guarda, on a lofty and rugged steep. It is walled, and defended by a castle. Pop. 1230.

MONBARAZ, a m. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, com. Zizas, on a rock near 1 bank Guadiana, 27 m. S.F. Evora. It is walled, and defended by a strong castle. Pop. 1250.

MONBEA par. Ire. Tipperary, 5035 ac. Pop. 1164.

MONBELICK, a m. Italy, Venetia, gov. Venice, prov. and 13 m. S. by W Padua, on a lofty rocky eminence. It is walled, has four churches, an old castle, manufactures of hats, several silk-mills, and a considerable trade, facilitated by the canal on which the town stands. On the slope of Mount Colino, near the town, is a picturesquely-situated monastery where a temple of Jupiter is said to have stood; and in the neighbourhood a great many vipers are caught, from which the well-known Theriac or Troscio de Venice is made. P. 5400.

MONSERRAT, or **MONTSERRAT**, a mountain, Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 19 m. N.W. Barcelona, near 1 bank Llobregat. It is 3390 ft. in height, and consists of a great number of lofty, isolated peaks, between which the ascent is made with great difficulty. About midway up the E. side stands the famous monastery of the same name, in which Charles V. spent his last days. It possesses an image of the Virgin whose alleged marvellous powers were used to attract vast numbers of pilgrims and, perched on the surrounding rocks, are numbers of hermitages, several of which have been

emplified by the most distinguished saints of the Baschic calendar. As the mountain stands in the line of the royal road from Marone, across the Lohengau, advantage was taken of its strong natural position in the war of independence, and several fortifications were erected upon it.

MONSIEUR a vil Wittenberg, circle Rastatt bail and near Leuzberg, on the Kraenbach with a parish church. Pop. 1011.

MONSTER, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland 15 m. W. N. Rotterdam, near the dense close upon the N. Sea. It has a good communal house, two churches, and a school. Inhabitants engaged in agriculture, gardening, and shell-fish gathering. Pop. 1540.

MONT DE MARAZZ, (Latin, *Monte Marazzi*) a tn France, cap. dep. Landes, at the junction of the Douze and Miden, which here form the navigable Midouze, and are spanned by handsome bridges, 63 m. S. Bordeaux. The streets are, in general, clean and regular, and adorned with numerous public fountains, and, though once one of the smallest and least populous of the departmental capitals, has made considerable progress within recent years. It has a church, prefecture, courthouse, prison, hospital and barracks, a court of first resort, a society of agriculture, commerce, and arts, and a communal college. The principal trade consists in forwarding the wines and brandies of Armagnac to Bayonne. It has manufactures of common woollens, blankets, amieloth and leather. Pop. (1858) 4453.

MONT BLANC, the loftiest mountain of Europe, belonging to the Pennine chain of the Alps, and rising 15,723 ft. above the sea-level, is situated in the Savoyan States, on the frontiers of France, Savoy and Austria, lat. 45° 50' N. lon. 6° 52' E. In this latitude the snow lies 8000 ft. and, consequently 7700 ft. of the mountain are within the region of perpetual snow and ice. Its shape when seen on the N. or S., is pyramidal. On the S.E. it presents an immense wall of ice, on which, of course, no glaciers can be formed. These, of which 15 in all are counted, are chiefly on the N.W. slope where the glaciers Des Borecs, Bon, Talifra, and Mer de Glace, are seen. The mass of the mountain consists almost entirely of granite. Its summit was first reached by Balmat in 1755, but the ascent has since been made so often and with so few accidents, that it is perhaps less hazardous than has been commonly supposed, though much is unquestionably due to the precautions used by Government to ascertain the authenticity of the guides, and regulate the mode of ascent.

MONT CATHIN a mountain, Switzerland. See CATHIN.

MONT St. AUGUSTIN a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 23 m. W. N. W. Mons. Pop. (agricultural) 1486.

MONT St. JEAN a vil Belgium, prov. Brabant, 11 m. S.E.E. Brussels. It was the centre of the British position at Waterloo, and is the name by which the French usually designate that battle.

MONT St. MICHEL, a vil France, dep. Manche, in the Gulf of Brittany 7 m. S.W. Avranches. It consists chiefly of an isolated rock, above 5 m. in circumference, and 400 ft. high, situated about 3 m. from the coast, among sandy flats, which are regularly covered by the tide, and was at one time strongly fortified, and is now used as a central state prison. It contains a church, and the extensive remains of an ancient abbey. Pop. 1063.

MONT SARRAZIN a vil and com. France, dep. Haute Savoie, div. Annecy and 7 m. S.E. Bonneville, on an elevated plateau of Mont-Sarrazin with an ancient church, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1308.

MONT St. MARC, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the L'Esu d'Heure, 21 m. E. Mons. It has manufactures of iron and nails a brewery, tinsmith, and quarries. Coal is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1874.

MONTA (Latin, *Montana*) a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont div. Cune, prov. Alba, with two churches, a large and magnificent castle, a monastery, public school, and a trade in wine, wool, and silk. Pop. 2593.

MONTABAU, a vil. and com. Germany. See Bayreuth, 10 m. E. N. E. Coblenz, with two churches, a school of arts, manufacture of linen, a tile-work, and a paper and other mills. Pop. 2737.

MONTAGUTE see Bag, Somerset 1485 ad. P. 1042.

MONTAFUNENTHAL a vil. and romantic valley, Austria, Tyrol, in the S.E. of Vorarlberg, near St. Peter and

traversed by the Ill. It forms a district of about 150 sq. m. includes 10 parishes, is governed by its own landmann, and has a pop. of 8900. Its chief town is Scharnan. Its entrance is by a narrow pathway, through a wild ravine, but it soon opens out, and becomes both beautiful and fertile, abounding particularly with cherry-trees, from the produce of which much cherry brandy is made. The chief employment is in summer, and best employment as holders of alms, and house servants. They are a simple-hearted, virtuous race, and greatly distinguished themselves in the war of independence.

MONTAGNA, a tn and com. Italy Lombardy, prov. and 3 m. E. Sondrio with a church and a famous old castle, which figured in the early history of the Valaisine. P. 1948.

MONTAGNAC, several places, France, particularly a tn dep. Herault, r. bank Herault, 23 m. S.W. Montpellier with several distilleries and a trade in serge, wool, druggs &c. Maison de Lazare, famous for his long captivity in the Bastille, and the wonderful ingenuity and perseverance he displayed in order to effect his escape, was born here. Pop. 3441.

MONTAGNANA, a tn Italy Venetia, prov. Venice, prov. and 22 m. S.W. Padua. It is surrounded by ancient walls, with lofty towers, all built of the finest brick and furnishing a beautiful specimen of medieval fortification, and has five churches, a handsome theatre, an old castle, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a considerable trade in hemp. Pop. 9800.

MONTAGNE ISLAND—1 One of the New Hebrides, S. Pacific Ocean lat. 17° 26' S. lon. 168° 17' E.—2, An Isl. N. Pacific Ocean, W. coast of Russian America, forming the N.W. side of Prince William's Sound, lat. (S. point) 59° 46' N. lon. 147° 30' W. (E.) about 80 m. long and 10 m. broad.—3, An Isl. S.E. coast, Australia lat. 36° 18' S. lon. 150° 24' E. (S.) nearly 2 m. N. to S. with 12 shallow near the W. end, with a rocky bottom.—4, An isl. S. coast, India, prov. Choke, lat. (S. point) 9° 19' N. lon. 121° 5' E. (N.)—5, One of the Sandwich islands, S. Atlantic, lat. 53° 27' S. lon. 26° 44' W. (N.).

MONTAIGU (Flamish, *Scherpenkeutel*) a tn and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 25 m. N.E. Brussels with a beautiful church, several breweries and distilleries, and a considerable trade in strawed. Pop. 2767.

MONTAILLEUX a village and commune of France, department of Savoy 3 m. from Chambéry with an ancient church. Pop. 1168.

MONTAIRMONT a vil. and com. France, dep. Savoie, prov. and 7 m. N. Moronne with an ancient church, a magnificent sanctuary and a trade in corn, cattle and dairy produce. Pop. 1500.

MONTALEAN two places, Spain—1 A tn Andalusia, prov. and 15 m. S. Cordova, with almost mathematically straight streets, a church, courthouses and two primary schools, and manufactures of linen hosiery, oil mills, hosiery, and a trade in corn, oil, iron, and fruit. Pop. 2324.—2 A tn. Aragon, prov. and 37 m. N. N.E. Saragossa, one of the best in Lower Aragon, but almost destroyed during the last civil war. It has a church, primary school, and hospital manufactures of linen, woollen, and hempen cloth, several marble quarries, and a mine of coal. Pop. 926.

MONTALBANO, a tn Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 25 m. S.W. Matera. Here the Roman consul Curio defeated the army of Pyrrhus. Pop. 2600.

MONTALCINO, a tn Tuscany, prov. and 30 m. S.E.E. Siena. It is walled, and otherwise fortified, is the see of a bishop, has a court of law, several public offices, a cathedral, two churches, limestone quarries, and a trade in the exquisite wine of the district. Pop. (1858) 2393.

MONTALDO, several places, kingdom of Italy Piedmont—1 (di Mondovì) a vil. and com. div. Cune, prov. and 6 m. S. Mondovì, with an ancient church, a courthouse, mines of iron, and a trade in corn and fruit, particularly chestnuts. Pop. 1961.—2 (d'Asti) a vil. and com. div. Alessandria, prov. Alessandria with a church, quarries of alabaster, and gypsum, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1020.—3 (di Roero) a vil. and com., div. Cune, prov. and about 6 m. from Alba, with a church, a round tower, forming the only remains of an ancient castle, and a trade chiefly in wine. Pop. 1425.—4, (d'Alghero), a vil. and com., prov. Asti. It was once fort-

sed, but now only consists of a single street, with an ancient tower and a church. Pop. 1065.

MONTALEGRE, a tn and par. Portugal, prov. Trás-os-Montes, 32 m. W.S.W. Chaves. It stands high, and has an old castle, and a trade in wheat, corn and oil. Pop. 508.

MONTALBARE, or *Orta*, a tn. Brasilien, Guiana, prov. and 150 m. E.N.E. Para, on a height to an island of the Amazon, near the mouth of the Gurapira, with a church, a saw-mill, and some trade in sandalwood, cotton, coffee, and cloves. Pop. dist., 4000.

MONTALENGO a vil and com. Italy Piedmont div. Turin prov. and about 8 m. S.W. Ivrea, on the canal of Caluso; with a handsome modern church, a castle, finely seated on a height, an elementary school, manufactures of straw bonnets, and a trade in wine and fruit especially chestnuts. P. 1340.

MONTALTO several places. *Italy*—1. A vil and com., div. and 80 m. E.N.E. Alessandria, with a handsome church an old castle, and a trade in wine. P. 1932. —2. A vil and com. div. Nice (France) about 12 m. from St. Remus, with two parish churches an hospital and a trade in wine, fruit, and olive oil. Pop. 1000. —3. A vil and com. div. Turin, prov. and 2 m. N. Ivrea, on the Dora, and in the vicinity of three lakes. It has a church, tanneries, and quarries of building-stone. Pop. 1820.

MONTALTO, a tn. Italy. The Marches, dioc. and 8 m. N.N.E. Ascoli, near r. bank Aso. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 3125. V. was born here. Pop. 1500.

MONTALTO (Latin, *Adalis*), a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Citra, dioc. and 8 m. N.W. Cosenza. Pop. 3430.

MONTALVAREJO a tn. Spain, New Castile prov. and about 84 m. from Cuenca, indifferently built, with a church, a hermitage, a primary school and hospital, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1189.

MONTALVO, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Beira, 16 m. S. Castelo-Branco, near the Severo an affluent of the Tagus. It is fortified, and has an annual fair. Pop. 1942.

MONTALVO, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and about 30 m. from Cuenca, poorly built, with a church primary school, dilapidated townhouse the ruins of a Moorish castle, manufactures of salt-petre, with which the soil of the surrounding district is strongly impregnated and a trade in salt-petre and corn. Pop. 1811.

MONTANABO, a tn. Italy Piedmont, div. and 14 m. N.N.E. Turin near the Orco, tolerably well built with a court of justice, two squares a church an old castle, two Latin and two communal schools, and a trade in cattle and excellent tobacco. Pop. 4400.

MONTANCHEA, a tn. Spain, prov. and 20 m. S.E. Caceres with steep but paved and clean streets; a townhouse, prison two professorships of Latin and three elementary schools, a church and several hermitages, a tannery and several fountains; 50 flour and four oil mills. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in different kinds of traffic, exporting chiefly their rich laces and hangings, which are much esteemed as well as their wines, which formerly constituted one of the principal sources of wealth. Pop. 5087.

MONTARGIL, a vil. and par. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, 42 m. S.W. Portalegre. Pop. 1311.

MONTARGIS (Latin, *Mundusberg*), a tn. France, dep. Loiret, on the Loire, at the junction of the Loire and Briare canals, 29 m. N.E.E. Orleans. It stands near an extensive forest of the same name, and is tolerably well built, has manufactures of cotton cloth, leather, and paper, and a trade in corn, saffron, wax, honey, leather, wool, and cattle. P. 7272.

MONTATAIRE (Latin, *Mons Taurinus*), a tn. France, dep. Oise, 7 m. from Senlis; with a church, an old castle, forges, foundries, a paper, a saw and a rolling mill. P. 2226.

MONTAUBAN (Latin, *Albiense Mons*, or *Mons Aureolus*), a tn. France, dep. Tarn at Garonne, 342 m. S. by W. Paris, lat. 44° 05' N; lon. 8° 19' 45' W (C). It stands on a plateau, surrounded by the Tarn, the Tescou, and a deep ravine. The town proper which is surrounded by walls, and entered by several handsome gates, is not of great extent, but has extensive suburbs, which stand on the opposite bank of the Tarn, and communicate with the town by a bridge of black, composed of seven large arches. At the extremity of the bridge, near the suburbs, is a gate, in the form of a triumphal arch, and, at the other extremity, is the Hotel de Ville, a handsome square structure, with four turrets at its

angles. The town is well built, and has clean wide streets, and three fine squares. Among the public buildings are a handsome cathedral, in the form of a Greek cross, and of Italian architecture; a prefecture, public library, bishops' palace, and theatre. It has considerable manufactures of cotton woollens, known by the name of Montauban serge, corded, silk, hosiery, soap, cottons, drapery, brandy, and starch, also breweries, tanneries, worsted and filling mills and a trade in corn, for which Montauban is an entrepot to several towns of the S., flour, leather woollens, oil, goose-feathers, groceries, drugs, &c. Montauban is the see of a bishop has courts of first resort, and commerce, a consulting chamber of manufactures, a society of agriculture, velence, and bellows for a communal college, a diocesan seminary a secondary ecclesiastical school, and a Protestant theological faculty. It was one of the first towns which embraced the Reformation, and has, in consequence, been often subjected to the most cruel persecutions. Pop. (1859) 16,509.

MONTAUD, a tn. France, dep. Loire l. bank Farnet about 1 m. N. St. Etienne. Pop. 2863.

MONTAUK POINT, a lofty promontory, U. States, state and 115 m. E. New York, the most E. extremity of Long Island. On it is a lighthouse, 180 ft. lat. 41° 4' 12" N. lon. 71° 52' W (A).

MONTAZZOLI, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra dioc. and S.W. Di-Vasto. Pop. 1927.

MONTAUD (Latin, *Mons Berrus*), a tn. France dep. Côte-d'Or on the Brenne, and the canal of Burgogne, 40 m. N.W. Dijon with an ancient church an old chateau is which the celebrated naturalist, Buffon, was born, manufactures of woollen cloth, drapery, laces, twist, and leather and a trade in hemp, wood, wool thread, &c. Pop. 3076.

MONTBELLARD (Latin, *Mons Albigerius*) a walled tn. France dep. Doubs 40 m. N.E. Besancon. It is generally well and regularly built has a court of first resort, a communal college and a public library of 10,000 volumes, a chateau, placed on a commanding height, now used partly as a lock-up house, and partly as a record office. Hotel de Ville, public markets, several churches, an hospital, account college, &c. manufactures of clocks and watches, about 4000 of the latter being annually finished; hosiery, various tanneries, agricultural implements, fish, sythes, Paris paint, a cotton-mill and numerous tanneries. Montbéliard is the centre of an important trade with Switzerland and has also a good deal of general trade in corn, groceries, cheese, linens, leather, &c. and oak deals, timber for carpentry and ship-building &c. The naturalist, G. Cuvier was born here. Pop. 5294.

MONTBLANCH a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 19 m. N.W. Tarragona, with a townhouse, five elementary schools several churches a prison, an hospital for the sick poor nine flour and seven oil mills several hand-mills, a tannery and some cotton manufactures. Wine, silberia, and other fruits are exported. Pop. 4214.

MONTBRISON (Latin, *Mundusberg*), a tn. France, dep. Loire, 37 m. W.S.W. Lyons; on general ill built houses low and of a mean appearance, streets irregular and narrow. It has however, spacious and finely-planned boulevards, formed on the site of the ancient fortifications, a Gothic cathedral, founded in 1225, a court of first resort, communal college, primary normal school, secondary ecclesiastical college, agricultural and commercial society; but both its manufactures and trade are insignificant. Pop. (1859) 5994.

MONTBROU, a tn. France, dep. Charente, 16 m. E. An goulême, on the Tardouze, with forges, an iron and a paper mill, and, near it, a lead-mine. Pop. 1385.

MONTCEL, a vil. and com. France, dep. Savoie 5 m. from Aix l. bank Serre; with a small church and a trade in potatoes, chestnuts, and cattle. Pop. 1115.

MONTDIDIER (Latin, *Mons Desiderii*), a tn. France, dep. Somme, on the slope of a hill, washed by the Doe, 21 m. S.E. Amiens, houses generally old, and almost all the streets walled and ill paved. It has a townhall, college, court-house, and church of St. Peter, manufactures of hosiery, the staple, employing about 45,000 persons within the arrondissement, serge, percale, stocking-loom, cotton mills, tanneries, and a trade in corn, cattle, coal, &c. Pop. 8774.

MONTDRAGON, or *Montmaison* (Latin, *Mons Dronensis*) a tn. France, dep. Vaucluse, r. bank Les, 20 m. N.W. Avignon. Pop. 1769.

MONTE-ALTO, a *ta* Brazil, prov Bahia, comarca Ubaia, with a church and a trade in corn, millet, and cattle.

MONTE-ARAZO, a *vil* Italy, prov and 8 m. W N W Girona, on an embankment, and long noted as a resort of bandits. Pop. 1000.

MONTE-CALVO, a *ta* Naples, prov Principato-Ultra, dist. and 4 m. N W N Aviano, with eight churches, and an annual fair, which lasts three days. Pop. 4500.

MONTE-CARLO a *ta* Tuscany prov and 52 m. W N W Florence with a large and handsome parish and three other churches, and a trade in wine, olives, hemp, flax, and dairy produce. Pop. 3238.

MONTE-CAROTTO a *ta* Italy The Marches deleg. and 24 m. W S W Ancona. Pop. 2500.

MONTE-CAYU, *See* ARAHO.

MONTE-CELSINO *See* CENSI (Mont).

MONTE-CHILAO, a *ta* and com Italy Lombardy, prov and 18 m. S E Brescia, 1 bank Chiese. It is surrounded by ancient walls, and was once defended by a strong castle, of which, however, only a single tower now remains. It has two churches, a new and beautiful hospital, an orphan asylum, and a rich charitable endowment (congregazioni di carità) an extensive transit trade and numerous silk and several other mills. Pop. 5790.

MONTE-CHERCHI a *ta* bay and river, N W coast, *Id* Ellyria, republic of Santo Domingo. The town is situated a few miles N W from the mouth of the river, and was formerly a place of some importance, but is now much reduced, having no other resource but the cattle raised in its territory.—The bay is in lat. 19° 58' N lon 71° 58' W. Opposite, are a group of small, low islands, covered with mangroves and called the Seven Brothers, situated on a shoal called the Boca or Bank of Monte Cherchi, which extends 14 m. to the W.—The river rises on the N E side of Mount Yague near the centre of the island, from which it flows N to near Santiago, about 20 m., when it bends round to the N W, and, after a further course of about 70 m. falls by two mouths into the Bay of Manzanilla.

MONTE-PALOMBO a *ta* Naples, prov Principato-Ultra, dist. and 31 m. N E N Avellino with an annual fair. Pop. 4000.

MONTE-PALOMBO a *ta* Naples, prov Salerno, dist. and 13 m. W N W Larino, with two annual fairs. Pop. 2450.

MONTE-PORTO, a *ta* Naples, prov Principato-Ultra, dist. and 5 m. W N W Avellino with two churches, and a glass-work. Pop. 8600.

MONTE-ROCCO a *ta* Italy deleg. and 6 m. N E E Macerata. Pop. 4021.

MONTE-ROCCO, a *ta* Italy, prov and 80 m. S E Palermo. Pop. 4000.

MONTE-MARANO, a *ta* Naples, prov Principato-Ultra, dist. and 10 m. W S N Angelo de Lombardi. It is the seat of a bishopric, and has an annual fair. P. 1800.

MONTE-MOA KOVO, a *ta* Portugal, prov Alentejo, com. and 53 m. S W Evora, near the source of the Guadiana. It is the native place of the celebrated traveller Mendez Pinto, whose supposed love of sloth and indolence in the marvellous has made his name the generic term for his class. The manufactures consist of leather and cotton-ware. Pop. 2747.

MONTE-MONTE-VIDEO a *ta* Portugal, prov Douro, bank Mondego, 14 m. W Coimbra. It is a very ancient place, surrounded by a wall in a ruinous condition, and defended by an old castle and less a number of antiquities, and an annual fair. Pop. 875.

MONTE-MOZZATE, a coastal mountain, Brazil, forming a promontory on the S. of the Bay of Espírito-Santo, prov of that name. In clear weather, it can be seen by vessels at the distance of 40 m., and is hence an important landmark.

MONTE-ROTONDO a *ta* Italy deleg. and 36 m. S E W Bari with a castle. Near it were alum and sulphur are obtained. Pop. 1000.

MONTE-SAN ANGELO, a *ta* Naples, prov Capitanata, dist. and 28 m. N E Foggia, defended by a strong castle

the son of a bishop, with a great number of churches, and the remains of a Roman temple. Pop. 11,500.

MONTE-SAN-GIULIANO, a *ta* Sicily, prov and 5 m. E N E Trapani, on a mountain suddenly called Eryx, covered by a strong barren castle. It has a great number of churches and convents, and an hospital. The mountain is 5400 ft. high, and was famous for its temple of Venus Erycia. P. 8600.

MONTE-SAN-SAVINO, a *ta* Tuscany 37 m. S E Pistoia. It is well built has a court of justice, two churches, a castle, and a trade in all wine, corn, and cattle. P. 4131.

MONTE-SANTO, a *ta* Brazil prov and 210 m. N Bahia with a church and a primary school. Limestone and ironstone abound in the district.

MONTE-SANTO a *ta* Italy deleg. and 11 m. E N E Macerata. It stands on a hill near the Adriatic, where it has a small harbour for fishing-vessels. Pop. 1600.

MONTE-SCHIAVONE, a *ta* Naples, prov Basilicata, dist. and 7 m. S. Matera. Pop. 5600.

MONTE-SODANO, a *vil* Tuscany, prov Pisa 23 m. S E Leghorn, with a church and a castle. Pop. 1053.

MONTE-VAPO, a *ta* Sicily, prov Girgenti, dist. and 19 m. N Sciacca. Pop. 2980.

MONTE-VETROLA a *ta* Tuscany, 21 m. W N W Florence, with a church. Pop. 1677.

MONTE-VIDEO, a seaport *ta*, cap. republic of Banda Oriental del Uruguay N W coast of the Plata lat. 34° 55' S.; lon 56° 15' W. (n.) 130 m. E E E Buenos Ayres. It is situated on a gentle elevation, at the extremity of a small peninsula, and is surrounded by a strong wall mounted with guns, and further defended by a citadel or castle, of indifferent construction with bulwarks and batteries. It is pretty well built, houses mostly of one story flat-roofed, and floored with brick. There are no public buildings deserving notice excepting the cathedral which is rather a handsome structure although awkwardly situated. There is also a



THE CATHEDRAL, MONTE-VIDEO.—From Valdivia, looking across the harbor.

townhouse and prison in one edifice. The harbour is shoal, having only from 14 to 19 ft. water, but the bottom being very soft, vessels receive no damage by grounding; it is exposed to the S W winds, which blow right into it, causing a good deal of sea. The chief trade is in hides, tallow, and dried or jerked beef: the first two are exported to Europe, and the latter is sent to the West Indies, especially to the Havana. The coarse copper from Chile, in square plates, is sometimes shipped here, as well as wool or less of Paraguay. The imports principally consist of British cottons, woollens, hardware, flour, wine, spirits, tallow, sugar, tobacco, boots, shoes, salt, &c. The climate is humid, and the weather in the winter months, June, July, and August, is, at times, boisterous; and the air keen and piercing. In summer, again, the heat is oppressive. The climate, however, is represented as being, on the whole, cheerful and healthy through winter; the soil is the neighbourhood fertile, and abounding in vegetable produce. Fish and fowl are cheap. Pop. 10,000 to 15,000.

MONTEALEGRE, a tn. Spain, Murcia, prov and 39 m. S.E. Albacete, with a townhouse, three elementary schools, a hermitage, a church, a flour-mill, and a brandy distillery. Pop. (agricultural) 5187.

MONTEBELLO, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra I, dist. and 10 m. S.E. Reggio. Pop. 1450.

MONTEBELLO, a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. and 25 m. N.E. Alessandria, 1 bank Ceva, with a church and a trade in silk and fruit, particularly apples, and pears. The French here in 1800 defeated the Austrians. P. 1486.

MONTEBELLO a tn. kingdom of Italy gov. Venice, prov. and 10 m. S.W. Vinesia, near the Chiampo. It consists of small but close-looking houses, and has an old castle and a church. A battle was fought here between the Austrians and French in 1812. Pop. 3600.

MONTEBELLUNA, a tn. kingdom of Italy gov. Venice, prov. and 14 m. W. V. Treviso. It is the seat of several district courts and offices and contains a church. Pop. 4069.

MONTEBOURG (Latin *Montis Burgi*), a tn. France, dep. Manche 16 m. S.E. Cherbourg; with the remains of a fine Benedictine abbey, manufactures of lace and tacking and some trade in sheep. Pop. 2855.

MONTECALVO a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. Voghera, with a church, a castle, and a trade in white wine. Pop. 1150.

MONTECATALLO a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. and 4 m. N.E. Alessandria, 1 bank Tanaro with a magnificent castle, three churches, and a trade in wine. P. 1200.

MONTECATINI, two places, Tuscany.—1 (di Val di Cecina) Prov. and 25 m. W.N.W. Florence with a handsome church, copper mines, and a trade in honey. Pop. 1073.—2 (di Val di Nievole) A tn., prov. Florence, dist. and S.E. Pisa with an ancient and handsome church and mineral springs. Pop. 2732.

MONTECCHIO,—1 A tn. Italy, duchy Modena near bank Lenza, 24 m. W. Modena. Pop. 3300.—2, (*Magyore*), A vil. and par. Austrian Italy prov. and 7 m. S.W. Vienna with a church, and two annual fairs. Pop. 4137.

MONTECI (Latin *Monteque*), a tn. France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 5 m. W.E. Montauban, on a lofty summit, and once strongly fortified. Pop. 1715.

MONTECHIARO Prov. and com. Italy, Piedmont.—1 A vil. and com. div. and 25 m. W. Alessandria with a court of justice, two churches, an ancient castle, some manufactures of woollen and linen stuffs and a trade in wine and cattle. Pop. 1900.—2 A vil. and com. div. Alessandria, prov. Aosta, 5 m. from Spigno once defended by a strong castle now in ruins. It has two churches and a trade in wine, fruit and cattle. Pop. 711.

MONTECHIARUGOLO a vil. and com. duchy and 10 m. S.E. Parma, 1 bank Enza, with a magnificent castle a public school, and manufactures of gunpowder. Pop. 3967.

MONTECRESTESE, a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. Novara, 5 m. from Domo d'Ossola with a very ancient church, and a trade in wine and dairy produce. Pop. 1816.

MONTEFALCONI, a tn. Papal States, Gales and 10 m. N.W. Viterbo, on a lofty eminence, near E. shore of Lake Bracciano. It is not well built, but is a bishop's see, and contains a cathedral, an imposing edifice. Near it is the church of San Flaviano, a Gothic building, founded in 1080, and preserving a strange mixture of round and pointed arches. Montefalco was long famous for mineral wine. In the vicinity is a sulphureous lake. Pop. 4509.

MONTEFRIO, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 30 m. W.N.W. Granada. It is very irregular, and of unpleasant aspect with broad, and paved, but crooked streets. Besides the townhouse and prison, the only buildings and institutions worth mentioning are the granary, five elementary schools, an hospital for the sick poor, and three churches. It has also eight flour and seven oil mills, three manufactories of soft soap, a brandy distillery, and four fulling-mills. Pop. (agricultural) 500.

MONTEFURCO a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, dist. and 3 m. N.W. Avellino. Pop. 6500.

MONTEGICAR, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 30 m. N. Granada, with a townhouse, a beautiful fountain, two schools, two granaries, a church, and an oratory. Near it are quarries of limestone, gypsum, and freestone, and mines of lead and manganese. Pop. 2466.

MONTEGO-BAY, a seaport in N.W. coast, Jamaica, cap. co. Cornwall on a bay of same name, with a harbor protected by a breakwater, but still somewhat exposed to a heavy swell from the N. lat. (Gov.) 18° 29' 34" N. lon. 77° 56' W. (2). It is defended by a battery, has a customhouse, where the slaves are held, and carries on a considerable trade. Pop. about 4000.

MONTEGROSSO a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and 5 m. S.E. Asti, 1 bank Tigullio with four squares, two churches, a monastery, a school and a trade in excellent wine. Pop. 2250.

MONTEHERMO a vil. Spain, Extremadura, prov. and 47 m. N. Oseava with broad paved streets, and two squares, a townhouse, three elementary schools, and a church; manufactures of iron implements for husbandry, as well as domestic use and some traffic in grain and cattle. Pop. (agricultural) 8726.

MONTEJAQUE a tn. Spain, Andalusia, 48 m. W. Málaga, near the Guadara, indifferently built, with a church, courthouses, two primary schools, manufactures of white soap and cork, and a trade in corn and maize. Pop. 1685.

MONTELEONE, two towns, Naples.—1 (*anc. Hypocissus*) Prov. Calabria-Ultra II, on a height, 35 m. N.E. Nicotri. It ranks as a fortress of the fourth class, and is defended by a strong castle. Its houses are chiefly of wood, and most of the streets crooked and badly paved. It has four churches, a royal college, a court of commerce and several silk mills. Pop. 6630.—2, Prov. Capitanata, dist. and 7 m. S.W. Bovino with three annual fairs. Pop. 2440.

MONTELMARTE (Latin *Mons Adamari*), a walled tn. France, dep. Drôme, at the junction of the Rhône and Isère. It is generally well built, and on a rising ground within it stands the citadel or castle. It has a court of first resort, a communal college, manufactures of wrought silk, wicker-work, serge leather, cotton and morocco hosiery, &c. cotton-mills, tile-works and brickmaking and a trade in mouton (a kind of cake made of almonds and honey), corn flour and olive oil spun silk, cattle, and nine annual fairs. It was one of the first towns which embraced the Reformation, and makes an important figure in the civil wars. Pop. 6385.

MONTELI, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, dist. and 10 m. S.W. San Angelo de Lombardi. It has eight churches. Pop. 5900.

MONTELLANO a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 37 m. S.E. Seville with two squares, a townhouse, granary four elementary schools, a church, two soap manufactories, and 10 oil and 5 flour mills. Pop. (agricultural), 4257.

MONTELOVEZ COAHUILA, or MONTELOVA, a tn. Mexican confederation, state Coahuila, 123 m. W. Monterey Pop. 3500.

MONTEPMAGNO a tn. Italy, Piedmont, div. and 18 m. W.N.W. Alessandria, with a remarkably elegant church, in the form of a rosetta, with Ionic pillars supporting a dome a castle, a communal school, and a trade in wine fruit, and silk. Pop. 2538.

MONTEMALE a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. Cuni, in a mountainous dist. in the valley of the Grana, with a church, an old castle in ruins, a trade in corn wine, and abundance and quarries of limestone and alabaster. P. 1516.

MONTEMAYOR, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 16 m. R. Cordova, with a square, in which stand the townhouse and the granary. It has also an ancient castle with three beautiful Gothic towers, an elementary school, a church, and four hermitages. Pop. 3180.

MONTEMIETTO a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, dist. and 8 m. N.E. Avellino. Pop. 3000.

MONTEMILONE, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 18 m. S.E. Melfi, with three churches. Pop. 1400.

MONTEMOLIN, a vil. Spain, Extremadura, prov. and 60 m. S.E. Badajoz, with broad, straight, paved, and rather clean, but sometimes steep streets a townhouse, millstone, three churches two elementary schools, a house of refuge, and in the environs, two hermitages, and a fine old Moorish castle. Besides agriculture, the natives are employed in henequen, several oil and numerous flour mills; as manufactures of coarse woollens and flannels, soap, bricks, and tiles. The son of Don Carlos takes from this place his title of Count of Montemolin. Pop. 2320.

MONTEMOR, or *Alma de Passagem*, a tn. Brazil, prov. Paraíba, 1 hour from Recife, 15 m. from the sea, 10 m. S. S. Miguel with a church, and a considerable trade in maize, made of a straw or rush called *peripá*. Almost all the inhabitants are Indians.

MONTEMOR-NOVO, a tn. Brazil prov. and 60 m. S. Ceará, composed of a few detached hamlets built round the parish church, and chiefly inhabited by Indians, of very indolent habits. The district is sandy, but well watered, and grows some of the best cotton in the province. It has some trade also in rum and agricultural produce. Pop. dist., 2000.

MONTEMORRO, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 34 m. S.E.E. Potenza. Pop. 6000.

MONTENAKEN or *MONTENAKEN* a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Limburg, 15 m. S.S.W. Hasselt. It is an ancient place, was once defended by a strong castle, and is memorable for a great battle fought in its vicinity in 1313, between the Liegeois and Brabantines, when the latter were defeated with a loss of 8000 killed, and 4000 prisoners. It has an annual fair, chiefly for woollens, cotton stuffs, ironware, pottery glass, &c. Pop. 877.

MONTENEGRO (Serbia, *Černogora*, or *Therapogora*, Turkish, *Kerakodagh*, Black mountain) a small territory, European Turkey practically independent, though tributary to the Ottoman Porte, lat. 42° 10' to 43° 56' N. lon. 18° 41' to 20° 22' E. bounded, W by Dalmatia, N Herzegovina and part of Bosnia, and E. and S. Albania. Area about 300 sq. m. It is divided into eight nahies or departments, with which their approximate population, are as follows:—

Name of Dep.	Pop.	Name of Dep.	Pop.
Katunina	24 000	Piport	8 500
Taranaka	21 000	Seretzka Moravica	8 100
Rutoka	11 000	Kutaka	16 200
Zamachanaka	4 800		
Slidopavitch	14 000	Total	91,000

In 1844 the population was estimated at 150 000

The general aspect of the country is that of a succession of elevated ridges and cliffs here and there by a lofty mountain peak, some of them attaining elevations of 5000 ft. or 6000 ft., and in some parts looking like a sea of immense waves turned into stone. The whole territory indeed is wild and rugged to the extreme but has also a few beautiful and verdant plains and valleys in which the soil is exceedingly fertile. Two of these favoured tracts are the department of *Theravica* and the valley of *Slidopavitch*, watered by several streams, the principal of which is the *Morava* or *Morava*, which falls into the lake of *Scutari*. The climate is healthy. Forests of valuable timber cover many of the mountain sides. The most common are oaks and holly, ash, beech, fir, walnuts, hazel, wild pear, poplars, willows, alders, and the *hothorn* (*Rhus Cotinus*) used for dyeing and tanning. The cultivated productions are Indian corn, potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, and tobacco with several kinds of fruit-trees, including the peach, olive, pomegranate, mulberry and others. In the department of *Theravica*, already mentioned, apples, vases, carobs, almonds, figs, guinea, walnuts, &c. also grow in abundance. Agriculture is in a very rude and inefficient state, and though every village has its own land, even if only a few feet square, as planted with Indian corn, potatoes, or some other useful plant, yet there is no sufficiency of food for the population, which is on the increase. Sheep, goats, and pigs, are reared in great numbers, the two former affording a profitable supply of wool and cheese for exportation. Game is not abundant, but fish are taken in great quantities and are of excellent quality particularly the trout, which are celebrated, and some of them of immense size and a species called *Salmo*, are caught in large quantities and dried and called for export to Vienna and Trieste. Manufactures, with exception of a coarse woven stuff called *strucko*, used at once for cloaks and blankets, and a few other articles of wearing apparel, are unknown the women also endeavour with the needle; and the shirt-makers, and brewers of their cloth dresses are neatly worked in silk, and patterns of coloured cloth. The chief occupations of the inhabitants are agriculture and fishing; the latter carried on principally in the lake *Scutari*. The exports of *Montenegro* are muchal nutmegs, nutmegs, fish, wax, honey, hides, tallow, cheese, butter, dry-wood, fir-wood, charcoal, cattle, pigs, pork, wine, wool, tobacco, turmeric, shells, fruits, Indian corn,

potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, and other vegetables. The chief imports are cattle, and some horses; tobacco from Turkey, salt, copper, iron, oil, salt fish, wax, candles, wine, brandy, coffee, sugar, arms, gunpowder, lead, flint, glass, shoes, needles, cloth, linen and cotton stuffs handkerchiefs, Pen cups, &c. The *Montenegrins* are generally of tall stature, and well proportioned, with singularly powerful voices, which enables them to carry on conversations at incredible distances; forehead good, face rather square, moderately aquiline, or straight nose, and sunken eyes. Both men and women are very robust; the latter are often beautiful when young, but soon lose their good looks by laborious and an unwholesome occupations, being the hosts of burden of *Montenegro*. The people, generally, are useful in manner extremely brave, and hospitable and courteous to all excepting the Turks, whom they hate with an excessive and enduring hatred, inspired by the sufferings inflicted on their country by their invasions, and which they eagerly seize on every opportunity of avenging by a sanguinary warlike retribution in war, they cut off the heads of their dead and wounded enemies, and of all taken with arms in their hands, and arms of those of their wounded comrades, which they cannot save from the hands of the enemy. The men go at all times fully armed, whatever be the occasion in which they are engaged. The *Montenegrins* mode of living is hardy and primitive, and their food simple, consisting of coarse unleavened bread, made of Indian corn, cheese, milk and vegetables. Meat and fish they seldom taste. The houses are of stone, generally with thatched roofs, but many are covered partly or entirely with wooden shingles. The total number of towns and villages in the country is between 700 and 800 but of this former there is not one deserving the name, the largest not having a population of 1200. None of them are walled, and few can be said to have any streets. The language of the *Montenegrins* is a dialect of the Slavonic, and is considered very pure. In religion they are all of the Greek church. Education is hardly thought of, many of the priests can neither read nor write and there are only two schools in the whole country—one at Cetinje, for 30 boys, and the other at Dobrovolesko, for 24, and both established so recently as 1841. *Montenegro* is governed by a *Vladika* or prince, who is at once a bishop, a judge, a legislator and a commander-in-chief. The office is hereditary in the family of *Petrovitch* *Montenegro* has been for nearly a century, in a sense, under the protection of Russia. The chief families have been educated in St. Petersburg, and appointed to grades in the Russian army and the annual tribute due to the Porte, about 240,000, has long been paid by a remittance from the emperor of Russia. In 1858 the Turks sent an army of 24,000 men against *Montenegro*, with the view of reducing it to complete subjection; but, after some sanguinary conflicts, the Turks were induced to recall their army without having accomplished the object of the expedition—(W. Litchman's *Dalmatia and Montenegro*, &c.)

MONTENEGRO, a tn. Naples, prov. Salerno, dist. and 11 m. N.N.W. Larno, with an annual fair. Pop. 3500.

MONTENOTTE, a vil. Italy Piedmont, div. and 26 m. N. Geneva. It is memorable as the scene of a victory which the French gained, in 1798, over the Austrians at the commencement of their conquests in Italy.

MONTEDORIBIO a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, dist. and 8 m. W. & W. E. Vasto. Pop. 1000.

MONTFAGANO, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, dist. and 16 m. E. Teramo. Pop. 2000.

MONTPELOSO, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 23 m. W. N. W. Matera. It is walled, and is the seat of a bishop. Pop. 4570.

MONTPELUSANO, a tn. Tuscany prov. and 51 m. S.E. Florence, on a lofty summit about 1800 ft. above the sea. It is the seat of a bishop, has a court of first resort, and other public offices a beautiful church, several palaces, manufactures of soap, oil-mills, and a trade in the wine of the district. Cardinal Bellarmine is said to have been born here. *Montepeluso* is an ancient Etruscan city, and has many interesting remains. Pop. (1853) 3040.

MONTREAL, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, dist. and 14 m. N. W. V. Agila. Pop. 5180.

MONTEBEAU, or *Montebello*, a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 13 m.

2. Fontainebleau, at the confluence of the Yonne and the Seine, both navigable, and each spanned by a bold bridge, and on a branch of the Troyes and Lyons railway. It is surrounded by a steep hill, crowned by the chateau of Serrilly, a handsome modern edifice, and is generally well built; has a collegiate church, a considerable trade, chiefly for the supply of Paris with flour, timber, cattle, &c., and important manufactures of earthen and stone ware, in imitation of the English. In 1814, it was the scene of Bonaparte's last victory. Pop. 4826.

MONTEREGGIONE, a tn. and com. Tuscany, about 8 m. from Siena, on a low height. It is walled, and has a church, and a strong castle. Pop. 3581.

MONTEREY,—1, A city, Mexican confederation, cap. of New Leon, on the Tigris, at the head of a large and beautiful valley, 85 m. E. by N. Saltillo, lat. 26° N., lon. 100° W. It has well-paved streets, houses of stone, in the Moorish style, with flat roofs and is the most important place in N. Mexico. Near it are gold, silver and lead mines. Pop. about 15,000.—2 (San Carlos del) A seaport in U. States, Upper California, on bay of same name, 80 m. S.S.E. San Francisco lat. 36° 58' 24" N., lon. 121° 53' W. (h.) It is surrounded by wooded hills, and contains a fort, a guard-house, a church, and a custom-house.—The bay is about 85 m. wide at the entrance and stretches about 16 m. inland.

MONTERODUNI, a tn. Naples, prov. Samio, dist. and 4 m. S. Isernia. Pop. 1740.

MONTERONI, a tn. and com. Tuscany, 10 m. S.E. Siena, near r. bank Arbia with a church, and a trade in ears, cattle, and silk. Pop. 8807.

MONTERONI, a tn. Naples, prov. Otranto dist. and 8 m. W. S.W. Lecce. Pop. 1890.

MONTEROSSO a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra II dist. and 10 m. E. N.E. Monteleone. Pop. 3000.

MONTEROSSO two small places, Italy. Piedmont, 1. A vil. and com. prov. Genova, prov. Levante 4 m. from Lavagna, partly fronting the sea. It has a church a Cyprian convent, and an ancient tower, on a lofty height: a tunny fishery and a trade in wine, olives, and lemons. Pop. 1189.—2, A vil. and com. div. Cui, in a mountainous district, on the Grana, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It was, in early times, defended by a strong castle, and had once mines of silver and iron. Pop. 1203.

MONTERUBIO a vil. Spain Extremadura, prov. and 14 m. S.W. Badajoz, tastefully and irregularly built, with a large square, a townhouse, prison granary three elementary schools, a parish church, a chapel several fountains, and a convent house for monks, a manufactory of common chairs, and numerous flour-mills. Pop. (agricultural), 2500.

MONTESA, a tn. Spain, prov. and 58 m. S.W. Valencia, on an eminence rising in the middle of a beautiful valley and possessing a magnificent and once strong and important castle, which was injured by an earthquake, March, 1748. It has a townhouse, hospital, two endowed schools, a church, and three hermitages. Pop. 1050.

MONTESAÑO a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, dist. and 11 m. S.S.E. La Sala, on a steep mountain. Pop. 7100.

MONTEARACHIO, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, dist. and 14 m. N.W. Avellino. Pop. 7800.

MONTEAQUEL VILLARRE, a tn. France, dep. Gers, 29 m. S. Toulouse with manufactures of woollen cloth and druggs, salt-petre, and tile-works. Pop. 2305.

MONTEAU-PO a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div. and 18 m. N.E. Turin, r. bank Po, with three churches, a public school the ruins of an old castle, brick-kilns, and a trade in corn, millet, wine, and hemp. Pop. 1070.

MONTEU Basso a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div. Cui, prov. Alba, 8 m. from Canale, with a church of blessed (feble), a large castle, silk-mills, and a trade in wine, wood, and chestnuts. Pop. 2600.

MONTEUX, or **MONTEUX** (Latin, Montis), a tn. France, dep. Vaucluse, 3 m. W. Carpentras. It is surrounded by walls, which are in a good state of preservation, and was the favorite residence of Clement V. A great deal of saffron and mulberry is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 2545.

MONTEVACHI, a walled tn. Tuscany, 24 m. S.E. Florence. It is regularly built, has a court of justice, and several public offices, a collegiate church, and a trade in wine, oil, and silk. Pop. 3487.

MONTEVERDE, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, dist. and 20 m. E.N.E. St. Angelo de Lombardi. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 2200.

MONTEVERDE, or **MONTEVERDE** in sense, in the N. Pacific Ocean, Caroline group lat. 3° 37' N. lon. 155° 48' E. They are of coral formation and consist of about 80 low islands arranged in the form of a circle, connected by reefs, and enclosing a lagoon about 30 m. long, by 15 m. broad. The shores are frequented in the season by hawk's-bill turtles, and the surface of each island is densely covered with coconut, bread-fruit, palm trees, and various kinds of wood. The inhabitants are tall, well made, and active.

MONTEFERRAND a tn. France, dep. Puy de Dôme; properly only a suburb of Clermont Ferrand.

MONTEFERRAT or **MONTEFERRATO** an ancient castle, Italy which was bounded N. and W. by Piedmont, S. the republic of Genoa, and E. the duchy of Milan and had Genoa for its capital. It is now included in the Sardian States, where it forms part of diva. Alessandria, Cuni, Genoa, Novara, and Turin.

MONTEFLANQUIN, or **MONTEFLANQUIN** a tn. France dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 25 m. N. Agen; the houses are tolerably well built, but most of the streets steep, narrow, and irregular. Pop. 1552.

MONTEFOET a tn. Holland, prov. and 9 m. S.W. Utrecht; 1 bank IJssel. It is well built, was formerly fortified and still has three gates, and is partially enclosed by a wall. has a townhall, two churches, an hospital, two schools and the remains of a once strong castle, now used as a school. Agriculture, the cheese trade, and rope-spinning, are the chief occupations. Pop. 1799.

MONTEFORD par Eng. Salop 2976 ac. Pop. 496.

MONTEFORT several places, France particularly—1 (San-Med), (Latin, Mons Fortis) a tn. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, at the confluence of the May and Chaulnes, 14 m. N. Rennes. It is enclosed by ramparts, flanked with towers, and surrounded by a wide fosse, but a vast enclosed space to the W., N., and E. of the present town, indicates that it must at one time have had nearly ten times its present extent. It has fax mills, bleaching-works, and a very extensive tannery and carries on a considerable trade in butter tallow, hemp, wood, linen, common straw, cattle, agricultural implements, &c. Pop. 4056.—2, A tn. and com. dep. Landes, 11 m. E. Dax, chief manufactory of raincoat materials and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1644.—3, (L. Anzouy), (Latin, Mons Fortis Amaloricus) a tn. and com. dep. Seine-et-Oise, with the remains of a strong castle, of the counts of Montfort one of whom led the infamous crusades against the Albigenses. It has also a church, and a trade in corn, fruit, hay, horses, and cattle. Pop. 1760.

MONFORT, a vil. Detrol Limburg, near Maestricht, with the remains of an old castle, which has been restored and modernized. Pop. 886.

MONTEIN a tn. France, dep. Gard 19 m. N.E. Nimes; 1 bank Gard, here crossed by a suspension-bridge. It has manufactures of linen and some oil mills. Pop. 2321.

MONTGELLAFREY a vil. and com. France dep. Savoy, prov. Moriana, about 4 m. from La Chaux-de-Fort, with an ancient church and a trade in butter and cheese. Pop. 1000.

MONTGOMERY or **MONTGOMERY** an island on N. Wales bounded N. by Denbighshire, E. and S.E. Shropshire, S. Radnorshire, S.W. Cardiganshire, and W. and N.W. Merionethshire. Area, 491 500 ac. consisting mostly of wild, rugged, and sterile mountains, varying from 1000 ft. to 1800 ft. in height, the culminating point Pen-y-munt, of the Berwyn range, which occupies the N.W. part of the county, 2463 ft. high being just within the border of Cardiganshire. Notwithstanding the generally mountainous character of the county, it contains some fine and fertile valleys, the most extensive and fruitful of which is the Severn. The county is almost entirely occupied by the slate-rocks which overlie so large a portion of Wales; but granite, greenstone, conglomerate, and the new red sandstone, also occur in different places. Lead and zinc are procured, and also some copper. Little more than 60,000 ac. are under tillage, chiefly in the narrow valleys, and on the E. side of the county bordering on Salop. Wheat, potatoes, and mangold-wurzel, are the principal crops. Orchards and gardens are numerous in the vale lands on the E. side of the county. The quantity of produce

five grazing land is estimated at 360,000 ac., a great portion of which is appropriated to the dairy. In the hilly districts, the principal object of the farmer is the rearing of cattle, to be fattened in more fertile parts. The cattle of the upland are small, breeds of sheep various. Great numbers of very small and hardy ponies, commonly called *twines*, are reared in the hilly districts of the county. *Panades* are extensively manufactured, as are also what are called "Welsh plains" or "cassocks." The principal river is the Severn. The county towns send a member to Parliament; suggested electors (1831), 1886

MONTGOMERY (Welsh, *Ydd Yddwyl*), a par. border-market in, and par., N. Wales. The town cap. above is, is picturesquely situated, 53 m. W by N Birmingham, partly at the base, and partly on the lower declivities of a hill. It consists of two principal streets, and a market-place, which are well kept; and has a fine ancient cruciform church, in the early English style, places of worship for various Dissenting bodies, several private academies, and a free school. There being no manufactures, the people generally are employed in agriculture. In connection with Welshpool Newtown, &c., it sends a member to Parliament. Area, 2338 ac. P. 1248.

MONTGOMERY a n. U. States, cap. of Alabama, on a high bluff 7 bank Alabama, at the head of steam-boat navigation. It has seven churches and two academies 40,000 bales of cotton are shipped yearly. A railroad, 67½ m., connects this place with West Point, Georgia. P. (1840) 2350.

MONTGOMERY ISLANDS, a group of six small rocky isles, off N.W. coast Australia, at the entrance of Devil's Bay, the largest is 70 ft. high lat. 15° 45' S.

MONTHEI a vil and par Switzerland can Valais at the entrance of the valley of Lie, near r bank Rhone 21 m. W. Son, at the foot of a hill crowned with the ruins of an old castle. Cretines are very numerous here. P. 1623.

MONTHERMÉ a n. France, dep. Ardennes, l. bank Meuse, here crossed by a suspension-bridge 828 ft. long, 10 m. N. Monthermé. It has manufactures of earthenware, and extensive glass works at which fine flint and Bohemian glass are made. P. 1658.

MONTICELLI several places, Italy Lombardy particularly—1 A vil and com. prov. and S.E. Pavia, near l. bank Po; with a church. Pop. 1261—2 (d'Alba) A vil and com., prov. Brescia, near l. bank Olto with two churches a sanctuary and a chapel.

MONTICELLI several places, Italy particularly—1 A vil and com. Piedmont div Cune, near Alba, near the Tanaro, with two churches, two convents a very old castle, and has a little trade in wine. Pop. 1603—2 (d'Oronzo) a vil and com., duchy and 25 m. N.W. Parma, well built, with a beautiful collegiate church, a Jewish and several public schools, an hospital and numerous old castles, and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. vil 1000, com. 2802—3 A vil and par. Tuscany, 5 m. N. Florence with a church. Pop. 1805—4 A to. Papal States, 19 m. N.E. Roma. P. 1035.

MONTICELLO several places, Italy Lombardy, particularly—1 A vil, prov. and 14 m. S.E. Como, with a church, and manufactures of glass. Pop. 1658—2 (d'Oronzo) a vil, prov. Brescia, dist. and 5 m. from Lago with two churches.

MONTICIANO a n. and com. Tuscany, 18 m. from Siena. It is walled has a church thermal sulphureous springs, and some trade in wine. Pop. 2028.

MONTIERI a n. Tuscany 10 m. S.W. Siena with two churches, a castle, iron-mines, and a trade in chestnuts. Pop. 1071.

MONTIGLIE a n. Italy Piedmont, div 27 m. W. N.W. Alessandria, near the Varre, here crossed by a stone bridge. It has two churches, a castle, and a trade in corn, wine, and hemp. Pop. 8063.

MONTIGNAC, several small places, France, particularly—1 A n. dep. Dordogne, or the Tendre, 24 m. S.E. Périgueux overlooked by the majestic remains of an ancient castle, which played an important part in the English and the civil wars. Pop. 2661.

MONTIGNON-LUCANNE, a vil and par. Tuscany, duchy Lucca, dist. and 3 m. from Massa-Ducale, with an ancient church and a castle, and some trade in wine and oil-cit. Pop. 1465.

MONTIGNY-LE-TALLON, a vil and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, r. bank Sambre, 24 m. E. Mons; with contri-

butions of iron-ware, two breweries, a flour-mill and lace-making machines. Pop. 1462.

MONTIGNY-LE-SAMER a vil and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 2 m. E. Charleroi, l. bank Sambre; inhabitants principally employed in agriculture and the working of iron-mines. Pop. 3811.

MONTIJO, a n. Spain, Extremadura, prov. and 19 m. E. Badajoz, on the Guadiana. It has a town-house, a palace of the count of Montijo, a granary, an hospital, barnyards, six elementary schools, a sanctuary and a church, manufactures of sailcloth and fleece, flour-mills, and an oil-mill. Pop. (episcopal), 3560.

MONTILLA a city Spain Andalus, prov. and 19 m. S. Cordova, on two hills. The houses have a good appearance, being clean and extremely white. The streets are broad, clean, and very well paved; and there are three squares, a town-house, a prison, a palace, belonging to the duke of Medinaceli a palace and various private schools, an asylum for orphan girls, a poorhouse and fructifying hospital, an hospital for the sick poor, a parish church, formerly a mosque; a chapel of ease, seven hermitages in or near the town, three convents, and two cemeteries. Agriculture, numerous flour-mills, five potteries, three soap and three silk manufactories, and manufactures of linen, napery coarse cloths and fleeces, are the chief sources of occupation, and wine and oil are exported. Montilla was wrested from the Mussulmans by Ferdinand III, who peopled it with Christians. It was the native place of the great captain Gonzalo Fernandez de Cordoba whose family were the lords of this place. Pop. 15,324.

MONTILLANA, a vil Spain, Andalus, prov. and about 30 m. from Granada, with a church, court-house, primary school, a flour-mill, and a trade in wheat. P. 1057.

MONTIOTET or **MONTIOTET** a vil and com. Italy Piedmont, div Aosta, 5 m. from Yverre, l. bank Dora Baltea here crossed by a wooden bridge. It has a church and a chapel and a trade in corn and wood. Pop. 1400.

MONTIVILLIERS (Latin, *Montivilliers Villaris*), a n. France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 6 m. N.E. Havre, on the eastern end of a pretty valley, watered by the Leveche. It has a cheerful aspect, a rapid stream circulating in its streets though a good many of the houses have an antique appearance. It has a church, manufactures of woollen cloth lace, and sells sugar-refineries, tanneries, bleachfields, paper and cotton mills, and a trade in corn, cattle, cloth, leather groceries, and ironmongery. Pop. 8036.

MONTJEAN (Latin, *Mons Johannis*) a n. France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, r. bank Loire, 10 m. N. Beaupré. Near it is an important coal-field which, passing under the bed of the Loire, communicates with that of Montevain. Pop. 1470.

MONTJOIE (anc. *Mons Jovi*) a n. French Franche, prov. and 13 m. S.E. Aix-Le-Chapelle, at the confluence of the Lanhech with the Roer, in a wild romantic district. It contains the ruins of a fine old castle, said to have been a hunting-seat of Charlemagne, two churches, an Ursuline convent, and superior grammar-school; has manufactures of linen cambrics, and coverlets, a dye work, and several cotton-mills. Pop. 5276.

MONTJOYE vil Gardin, see Montjoie.

MONTLUCON (Latin, *Mons Lucanus*) a n. France, dep. Allier, 59 m. S.W. Moulins on the slope of a hill crowned by the ruins of the old castle of the dukes of Bourbon, and washed by the Cher here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. During the Middle Ages, it was a strong fortress, and part of its massive walls, flanked with towers, still remains. It is tolerably well built, and has manufactures of linen, serge, bombazine, and cordons, and some trade in corn, wine, fruit, cheese, and cattle. Pop. 6105.

MONTMEL (Latin, *Mons Melii*) a n. France, dep. Ais, 28 m. W.S.W. Bourges; with manufactures of heavy clothing, peck-hatching sewing thread, and a trade in corn, rape, maize, woollens, hemp, and hemp-seed. P. 2880.

MONTMARTRE (Latin, *Mons Martia*), an extensive suburb on the N. side of Paris (which see).

MONTMÉRY (Latin, *Montemarius*), a fortified n. France, dep. Meuse, on the slope of a hill, washed by the Our, 35 m. W. Luxembourg, ranking as a fortress of the fourth class because mean, and sweet meadow and hill laid-out. It has manufactures of lacy and lacy, and of wool, and a trade in wine, hides, gloves, rails, and corn. Pop. 1648.

MONTMELLIAN, or **MONTMELLIAN**, a tn. France, dep. Hérault, on bank of the river created by a bridge, 7 m. S.E. Chabrier. It was once so strong as to be regarded as the bulwark of Savoy, and the key of its Alps. But, after standing several sieges, its fortifications were finally demolished by Louis XIV., in 1705, and its famous castle, which crowns a rock overlooking the town, now exists only in a few fragments overgrown with brambles and nettles. It has little trade, but a good wine, which bears its name, is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1820.

MONTMIRAIL (Latin, *Mons Mirabilis*) a tn. France, dep. Marne, on a height near a bank Petit Morin, 89 m. W S.W. Châlons; with a fine chateau, manufactures of leather, and a trade in corn, wool, and cattle. It was the birthplace of Cardinal Retz. Pop. 7222.

MONTMORENCY, a river, Lower Canada, which joins the St. Lawrence, 7 m. E. Quebec, after a course, N to S., of about 15 m. It has a splendid current of 242 ft.

MONTMORENCY, or **FRÉZERY** (Latin, *Monsmorencium*), a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 9 m. N. Paris, very irregularly built, with an old chateau and church. The forest of Montmorency which stretches over an extensive plateau above the town, is a great summer resort of the Parisians. One great object of attraction is a house called the Hermitage, in which Montmorency resided for some time. Montmorency has a considerable trade in vegetables and fruits, particularly chestnuts and cherries, for the supply of the Paris market. Pop. 1820.

MONTMORILLON (Latin, *Mons Maurillon*), a tn. France, dep. Yonne, on both sides of the Gartempe, 27 m. S.E. Pontiers. It was once a place of great strength, and was celebrated for an hospital of Malcom-Dieu, founded in the 11th century by Robert du Fm part of the ruins of which still exist. It has a court of first resort an agricultural society, and a secondary ecclesiastical school is famous for its biscuits, has fine paper-mills and bleachfields, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1820.

MONTMORIND, a rd and can. near Lombardy, prov. Lomb. dist. and 6 m. S. C. Crema, on bank Savio, has crossed by a wooden bridge. It has a church with two cranes, and several old and other mills. Near it, in 1705 the Imperialists under Prince Eugene, were defeated by the Imperialists under the Duke of Vendôme. Pop. 2448.

MONTOR, two places, France—1 (Latin, *Aurens Mons*), a tn. dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 7 m. S.W. 26 m. N.W. Blois. It was once fortified, and immediately above it stands the old castle of St. Omer. It has manufactures of linen, woollen hosiery, and leather. Pop. 3475.—2 A tn. and com., dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 11 m. W. Savignac, with manufactures of various. Near it immense quantities of peat are annually cut, and cattle-rearing is extensively carried on. Pop. 4500.

MONTONA, a tn. Austria, Tllyria, gov. Istria, 31 m. S. Trieste; with a collegiate and deanery church, an elementary school, and a considerable trade in ship-stubber. Pop. 1100.

MONTONE (Imo, *Imo*), a river, Italy, which rises in the E. slope of the Apennines, in the N. of Tuscany, flows N.E. enters the Romagna, passes Forlì, where it receives the *Rebbio* passes Ravenna, 6 m. N.E. of which it falls into the Adriatic, total course, about 46 m.

MONTORÉ, a tn. Italy, prov. Syracuse, dist. and 8 m. W S.W. Modica. Pop. 4000.

MONTOPOLI, a tn. Tuscany 24 m. W S.W. Florence, walled with a church, a castle, and a trade in corn and silk. Pop. 2574.

MONTORIO, two places, Naples.—1 A tn., prov. Abruzzo-Ultra I. dist. and 6 m. S.S.W. Taramo, with two annual fairs. P. 1520.—2, a tn., prov. Saudio, dist. and 4 m. S. Larcio. Pop. 1500.

MONTOSÉ, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, dist. and 12 m. N. Caserta, with considerable manufactures of linen. Pop. 2700.

MONTORO, a city, Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 27 m. N.E. Cordova, on a rocky and uneven peninsula, formed by the Guadalquivir, here crossed by a fine bridge, houses crowded, streets narrow and generally steep, but tolerably paved, and provided with lamps. It has five squares, one of which is used as a marketplace, and another as a promenade on a hill of good architecture, one of the best institutions of the kind in Andalusia; a granary, a tavernhouse, a foundling

hospital, a college for young ladies, with a church attached, and various public and private schools for elementary education a parish church, with a Gothic facade, and a tower 150 ft. high, an auxiliary parish church, and, in the town and environs, numerous hermitages. There is no drinkable water in the city, and the inhabitants require to supply themselves from a fountain on the opposite side of the river. The neighbourhood abounds with quarries of calcareous limestone, rock-salt, and yadostone, as well as mines of antimony, copper, and cobalt, but these have been abandoned and there are several fine bridges over the tributaries of the Guadalquivir. Agriculture is the chief occupation, but there are seven fulling-mills, eleven flour and numerous oil mills. The principal article of export is oil, in great quantities, and about the best in Andalusia. Pop. 10,753.

MONTPELLIER, a tn. U. States, America cap. Vermont, about the centre of the state, 130 m. N.E. Albany; lat. 44. 18' N., lon. 71° 52' W. It has an elegant cathedral, a court-house, and several churches, an academy, several mills and manufactures, and six printing-offices. It became the capital of the state in 1800, and was incorporated in 1818. Pop. (1860), 4112.

MONTPELLIER (Latin, *Mons Trepulianus*) a tn. France, cap. dep. Hérault, finely situated on an undulating acclivity washed by the Lers, about 6 m. N. of the Mediter. ranean and 78 m. W N.W. Marseilles. It has been much celebrated for the brightness of its atmosphere, and the salubrity of its climate, and, in consequence, long continued to be recommended by British physicians as a proper residence for their pulmonary patients. A different opinion now prevails, and its variable climate, blowing sunshine, alternating with cold mistral blasts, and atmosphere, though clear, charged with impalpable dust, are considered positively hurtful to the lungs. One great cause of the mistake was the peculiar richness and beauty of the landscape of the vicinity, the whole district, for above 2 m. around, being studded with handsome country seats embosomed among trees, or surrounded by gardens, orchards, vineyards, and olive-woods. The town itself enclosed by an old wall in 1666, and defended by a citadel of no great strength, rises in the form of an amphitheatre, along a slope, the summit of which, 168 ft. above sea level, is occupied by the Place de Peyron, forming part of the splendid promenade of the same name, which, though its trees are somewhat stunted, and its grass not very green, has been laid-out at vast expense, and with much good taste, commands magnificent views and is boasted of—not without cause—as one of the finest promenades in Europe. At one of its extremities stands the Chateau d'Es, a kind of fortress, which receives its water from a noble aqueduct of 53 large arches and 2695 ft. in length, laid across the valley from an opposite hill, and sends down copious supplies to every quarter of the town. Montpellier has its greatest length from E. to W. It is irregularly built, the houses are, in general, of good construction, but most of the streets are steep and narrow, and the public squares were both extent and regularity. The buildings deserving particular notice are not numerous. The principal are the cathedral, a large edifice, in a confined position, and not of much architectural merit, seven older St. Catharine churches, and a Protestant church, the old episcopal palace, now occupied by the school of medicine, the theatre, exchange, with a fine Corinthian colonnade, Palais-de-Justice, and triumphal arch, of the Doric order, forming the gateway of Peyrou. The most important public establishments are the Ecole de Médecine, a medical school of great celebrity (said to have been founded by Arab physicians driven out of Spain), with valuable anatomical collections, and splendid amphitheatre, the botanical garden, an extensive establishment, well kept up, and containing, in an arched recess shaded by cypresses, the remains of St. Stephen, the first martyr, whose early death St. Paul is so impressively described in Young's *Night Thoughts*, the public library the Musée Fabre, a picture-gallery, remarkably rich in works of the best masters, several large and well-managed hospitals, particularly the general hospital and Hotel Dieu St. Eloi, central house of correction, &c. Montpellier is the see of a bishop, and the seat both of a high court, with jurisdiction over departments Hérault, Aveyron, Aude, and Pyrénées-Orientales, and of a court of first resort and commerce. It also possesses a commercial chamber and exchange,

a university, academy, college, diocesan seminary, and secondary ecclesiastical school facilities of medicine and science, special school of pharmacy, agricultural and antiquarian societies, &c. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, woollen covers, muslin, asphalts, verdigris, mineral acids, and other chemical products, cork, liqueurs, perfumes, several cotton-mills, tanneries, sugar-refineries, and numerous distilleries of brandy and spirits. The harbour of Juvenal formed by the Lez, and not a mile distant from the town, gives great facilities for trade: the principal articles of which are wines, brandies, spirits, olive-oil, fruits, leather, wool, copper, verdigris, &c. Pop. (1852) 37,611.

MONTPELLIER (Cont'd) an ancient dist. France, formerly dependent on the province of Lower Languedoc, but, previously, long governed by independent counts. It contained 220 parishes and four abbeys. It now forms part of dep. Hérault.

MONTPELIER, a vil. France, dep. Fay de Dôme, 9 m. N.E. of Lyon. It had a celebrated castle, which was demolished in 1633, and gave the title of duke to the youngest son of Louis Philippe. Pop. 640.

MONTPEZAT several places, France: parishes:—1. A tn. dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 16 m. E.N.E. Montauban with a handsome church, some hosiery manufactures, and numerous fairs. Pop. 1099. 2. [Latin, *Mons Ponsatus*], A tn. and cum dep. Ardèche, 20 m. N.W. Largentière, in the midst of a volcanic district, a meanly-built, miserable place, with some manufactures of serges, and other woollen stuffs, shawl jackets, and cutlery silk-mills, and a considerable trade in corn, hay and timber. Pop. 2902.

MONTPEZAT, or **TRANCOS**, a vil. 1st Barrois on a plain at the base of a mountain range, about 80 m. S.E. Senlis. Lat. 48° 45' N. lon. 109° 15' E. It stands in a cultivated country ornamented with Chinese villas. It is of large extent, covering an area of about 8 m. long by 1½ m. broad and has a large and industrious population almost all Chinese who work the neighbouring gold-mines.

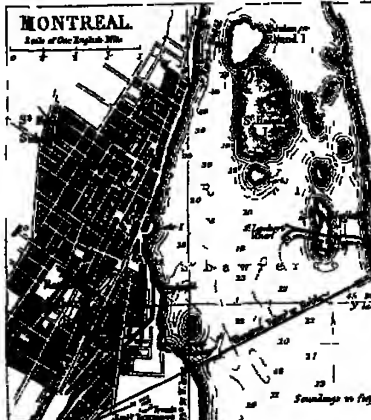
MONTREAL, a city and river-port British America, cap. of Lower Canada or Canada East, on the S. side of the

lon. 72° 25' W. It is the principal city and second port in Canada, and is favourably situated for intercourse with both provinces, as well as with New York and Boston, being at the head of the ordinary navigation from the Atlantic, and at the foot of the grand chain of canals which connects the great Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior, with the river and the ocean, the obstruction to the navigation of the river caused by the Lake St. Peter a broad shallow part of the St. Lawrence, about 45 m. N.W. from Montreal, having only a depth of 9 ft. to 12 ft., is now in process of being removed. Montreal



MR. PEARCE HARRIS, MONTREAL.—From a drawing by C. Krugger, Montreal.

occupies a low tract of land, about 2 m. wide, between a considerable and very beautiful elevation, called *Royal Mount*, and the river and is divided into the upper and lower town; in the latter the streets are narrow and ill paved, and the houses generally in the French style gloomy-looking having dark iron shutters. The upper town is much more agreeable, here the streets are wide, and the houses well built, large, and commodious, generally of a grayish limestone, and roofed with tin or sheet-iron which glittering in the sun, and combined with the effect of the lofty spires and towers of the town gives to the latter a very imposing appearance when viewed from a distance. The town is well supplied with water and the streets are lighted with gas. The more remarkable public buildings most of which are in the principal street, Rue Notre Dame, are the townhall, the seminary of St. Sulpice, the Hotel Dieu a large hospital for the reception of the sick poor, the convent of Notre Dame, designed for female instruction, the general hospital two convents English and Scotch churches, courthouse, new jail Government-house, Nelson's monument, the Quebec barracks, the new R. Catholic cathedral in the perpendicular style, and esteemed one of the finest buildings in N. America, and the market-house, a magnificent pile, fronting the wharf. The educational means of the city comprises a French college, a university, founded in 1821 with five professors, and open to persons of all religious denominations, a R. Catholic theological school, and several classical and scientific academies. There are also a library and reading-room, a natural history society, a mechanics institute, savings bank, and other useful associations, and the largest banking houses in British N. America have their head offices here, several of which are situated in the Place d'Armes. The harbour which is formed toward the St. Lawrence is secure, and the wharfs, more than 1 m. in extent, are large massive structures of wood, exceedingly convenient for loading or unloading vessels and, by the employment of steam-tugs, the difficulties attendant on the navigation of the St. Lawrence by the rapids, are entirely overcome. In 1852 there entered the port of Montreal 285 ships, ton. 259,901 of which 314 were from Great Britain, 105 were British colonial, and 5 from the U. States. There cleared the same year 521 tons. 259,900, of which 298



- | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Cathedral. | 2. General Hospital. | 3. Church of St. Sulpice. |
| 4. St. Lawrence College. | 5. St. Sulpice. | 6. St. Sulpice. |
| 7. St. Sulpice. | 8. St. Sulpice. | 9. St. Sulpice. |

16 of Montreal in the St. Lawrence river, here above 5 m. wide, and on the site of the Indian village of Hochelaga, 140 m. S.W. Quebec, 600 m. from the sea; lat. 45° 30' N.,

vessels of 949,776 tons were bound for ports in the United Kingdom. But the amount of shipping affords an imperfect view of the trade of this increasing city, from the circumstance of Quebec angreasing the greater part of the timber trade, and, consequently, having a much greater amount of shipping and, also, from the obstruction of Lake St. Peter, already adverted to, causing a large quantity of goods to be sent to Montreal in lighters. Besides the shipping trade some business in furs is carried on by the Hudson's Bay Company, who have various stations at no great distance from Montreal and there are cut-tron foundries, distilleries, breweries, soap and candle works and manufacturers of hardware, including excellent cutlery, floor-cloth, and carriages, especially beautiful sledges or sledges, as they are more commonly called. Extensive conflagrations are of frequent occurrence, the most recent is that of July 8, 1862, when 1108 houses, of an estimated value of \$284,616, were destroyed. Montreal is connected by railway with New York and Boston, and in autumn 1863 the line to Portland will be opened. A bill has been passed for the formation of a line from Quebec to Montreal and thence to Kingston, Toronto, and Hamilton, where the Great Western railway begins, proceeding through London to Detroit. The climate in summer is hot reaching often 90° in the shade; and the winters are severe, the temperature ranging for weeks from zero to 10° below it. The French language is much spoken. The population consists of French Canadians, English, Scotch, Irish, and Americans, and is estimated at 50,000. The square of Montreal, on which the town is built, is situated at the confluence of the Ottawa with the St. Lawrence, it is 82 m long and about 10 m broad at the widest part, generally level, with exception of the mountain which rises N W of the town, and is watered by numerous small streams. The soil is for the most part fertile, and well cultivated and the climate peculiarly favourable to the growth of apples and pears.

MONTREAL, several places, France, particularly — 1. A town, dep. Aube, 11 m N Carcassonne with an ancient church, containing one of the finest organs in France. Pop. 2173.—2. A town and comm. dep. Gers, 9 m W Omond, on the Auzan with several mills, tile-works, ironworks, and distilleries. Pop. 2727.

MONTREUIL (Latin, *Mons Roubi*), a town in France, dep. Haute-Garonne, at the confluence of the Garonne and Neste. It is clean and well built, and has, in particular a handsome quarter on the Garonne, divided into two parts, which communicate by an elegant marble bridge of six arches. The knitting of stockings, and other worsted articles is carried on and there is a considerable trade in corn, cattle, mules, skins, and timber. Pop. 2648.

MONTREUIL, several places, France, particularly — 1. (near-Mr) (Latin *Montreuilium Ambianorum*) A town, dep. Pas-de-Calais, near bank Canche, 20 m S S E Boulogne, a fortress of the second class. It has a court of first resort, an agricultural society, and communal college a tall, slim boyan church, with towers, and a fine doorway, manufactures of black soap, a salt refinery, paper-mill, breweries, and tanneries and a trade in wine, brandy, groceries, and goods of business, which are largely exported to England. It is a strong fortress as early as the fifth century. In a large circular tower still standing, in the middle, Bertha queen of Philip I, endured a long and harsh captivity, which only terminated with her life. Pop. 8886.—2. (near-Bos or Montreuil-le-Fort) (Latin, *Montreuil*) A town and comm. dep. Seine, near Vincennes, about 7 m from Paris. It is a handsome, cheerful town, interspersed and surrounded by nursery and other gardens, in which great quantities of vegetables and fruit are raised for the Paris market. It has a large and handsome church, apparently of the 12th century, and manufactures of porcelain, and tile-works, and plaster-kilns. Pop. 8886.

MONTREUX, a vil and par Switzerland, can. Val, 40 m. ENE Geneva, N bank Lake of Geneva, and bearing the reputation of being its most sheltered spot, is much recommended to invalids who cannot cross the Alps. The proportion of deaths to the population is said to be the smallest in the world. About 2 m. from Montreux, is the celebrated castle of Chillon. Pop. 2000.

MONTREUIL (Latin, *Mons Treveris*) a town, France, dep. Lot-et-Garon, 17 m S S W Blois, on the Cher, and

surrounded by old walls, flanked with towers, still in good preservation. It has the picturesque ruins of an ancient castle, part of which fell in 1755 and crumbled a church; some trade in wine and wool, and manufactures of serge and leather. Pop. 1200.

MONTROSE a royal and par bar and seaport in par Scotland, co. Forfar. The town stands on a sandy peninsula, and is a large expanse of water, called the Bay, lat. 56° 42' 30" N, lon. 3° 38' 0" W; 70 m. N E Edinburgh, on the railway from Dundee to Aberdeen. The appearance of the town, altogether, is exceedingly pleasing, the streets, which are well paved, and lighted with gas, being, in general, spacious, open, airy and cleanly and the houses substantial and comfortable-looking, and, in some localities, elegant. The public buildings are the town hall two stories high, with a spacious arcade below, and containing a courtroom, newroom, public library, guildhall, and other public rooms, the Inn of the city, said to be the first institution of the kind in the kingdom; the infirmary, house of refuge, the museum, containing a valuable collection in every department of natural history, together with a variety of coins and relics of antiquity, the academy on the E side of the town, and a magnificent chamber, which crosses the S Eak. It has a parochial and two Free churches, two U Presbyterian, an Independent, an English Episcopalian, a Scotch Episcopalian, two Baptist, a Methodist, and a Glanite meeting-house. Montrose has long been celebrated for its educational institutions, the principal of which is the academy where all the more useful and some of the more elegant branches of learning are efficiently taught. There are also two Free Church schools, one for boys and one for girls, about 80 others, public and private, besides several free schools, and two infant schools. There are two principal libraries in the town—one containing 10,000 volumes, the other 3000 volumes also a library belonging to the town grammar-school several well-selected congregational libraries and a neat reading-room belonging to the Bazaar Society. The principal business in Montrose is flax-spinning and weaving. At present (1861), there are five spinning-mills, consuming, together, 6500 tons of flax, and employing 2150 persons. There are also three large flax spinning-mills and two bleaching-works, connected with the town, on the N Eak, which gave employment to 500 work-people. The number of persons engaged in weaving and manufacturing linen is estimated at 1400 the power looms at 130, and the hand looms at 400, together producing 1450 pieces of cloth weekly. Scarce of a superior quality is manufactured to a considerable extent there being three establishments in the town for making that article; also two iron foundries, a corn and flour mill, and a little ship-building is carried on. The harbour of Montrose is one of the best on the E coast of Scotland. It is formed by the entrance of the S Eak into the N Sea, near the S extremity of the Bay which, on a rocky promontory on the S. side of the river, a lofty white beacon is erected. The entrance, though somewhat narrow, is at all times easy, except during E. storms, and is quite accessible to vessels requiring large draughts of water there being 18 ft on the bar at low water of spring-tides. Two light-houses, one 45 ft, the other 55 ft high, were erected, in 1818, on the N E side of the river about 400 yards apart. The lights are visible in clear weather from the distance of 8 m. The quays and wet docks are about 1½ m from the entrance of the river, the latter is capable of accommodating 6000 tons of shipping. In 1851, there entered 47,490 tons of shipping 8463 tons of which were engaged in the foreign trade and there cleared 58,048 tons, of which 13,509 belonged to the foreign trade. The chief imports are flax and hemp, coal, and herring, and the exports—manufactured goods, grain, and cattle. James Graham, Marquis of Montrose, was born in the town in the year 1812. Andrew Melville and his nephew, James Melville, were born within a short distance of it. George Wishart studied and taught here and Sir Alexander Burnes, the traveller was born in the vicinity and studied here. Montrose unites with Arbroath, Brechin, Forfar and Bervie, in returning a member to Parliament. The parish extends, N to S, 8 m and E. to W 2½ m; contains some fine scenery, and is highly cultivated. Pop. of bar, 14,853, of par, 15,831. (Local Correspondent.)

MONTROUGE (Latin, *Mons Rubus*), a town, France, dep. Seine, about 4 m. S W Paris, divided into Grand Montrouge

and Petit Montrouge, the latter of which stretches almost to the Paris Barrière d'Enfer at the old entrance to the catacombs. It is a great holiday resort of the Parisians. P 1838

MONTBECCH, a range of mountains, Spain, Catalonia, prov Lerdia, stretches E. to W about 36 m., and intersected by the river Noguera Pallaresa.

MONTBERRAT, or **MONBERRAT**, one of the British West India Islands, Leeward group, nearly at equal distances (30 m.) from the islands of Navia, Antigua, and Guadeloupe, lat. (N point) 16° 50' N lon. 68° 15' W (a). It is of an oval form, 10 m. to 12 m. long, 7½ m. broad, and 54 m in circumference. Area, 80,000 ac., of which about two thirds are mountains and barres, the remainder is well cultivated about 5000 ac. are appropriated to sugar, 3000 ac. to cotton, 3000 ac. to provisions, and 2000 ac. to pasturage. The N side of the island has an uncultivated appearance, with high mountains, covered with cedar and other useful and valuable trees, but on the W the land slopes down towards the sea, and is clothed with beautiful plantations. The climate is on the whole healthful. The quantities of sugar, rum, and molasses, which form the chief products of the island, exported in 1843 and 1845, were—

	1843.	Quantities.	1845.
Molasses.	Pounds 166	536	34
Rum	Gals. —	48	130
	Hbls 432	816	—
	Thrs 37	650	—
	Barrels 864	2,012	—

(cotton, wool, arrow root, and tamarind are also among its exports)

The government of the island is vested in the Governor-in-chief of the Leeward Islands, who is represented by a president, assisted by a council and house of assembly. Plymouth, the capital, is on the S W side of the island, and is a small but neat and well built town, the houses constructed of a fine gray stone. On February 8, 1843, Montserrat sustained considerable damage from an earthquake. Pop. (1844), 7265, of which not more than 150 are white.

MONTU BENCARLA a ta Italy Piedmont, div Alessandria, prov and 10 m. E.N.E. Voghera on the Versa with two churches, and a trade in wine and silk. Pop 3650

MONTU DU GARS a vil and com Italy, Piedmont, div Alessandria, prov and 16 m. E.N. Voghera, on the Versa, near its confluence with the Po, with a church a large and splendid palace, and a trade in excellent wine. P 1963.

MONTUQU, a ta. Spain, lat Majorca, on a height in the centre of a plain completely encircled by other hills, 17 m. E. Palma. It contains a parish church, courthouse prison, and two primary schools, and has several flour-mills, a distillery, and a trade in corn, figs, and fat swine. From the numerous remains of houses and old sepulchres on the adjoining hills, Montuqu appears to have once been of much greater extent and importance than at present. Pop. 1967

MONTZEN a vil and com Belgium, prov and 21 m. N.E. Laige, on the Ourthe, with a limestone quarry, lime-kilns, a fulling, a worsted, and a flour mill. Pop. 1070

MONVILLE, a ta France dep. Seine-Inférieure, at the confluence of the Orne and Cailli 10 m. N. Rouen. It has manufactures of muslin, cotton-mills and some trade in cattle. Pop. 2606.

MONXON, par Eng. Hants, 1141 ac. Pop. 260.

MONY, a ta France, dep. Oise, about 6 m. S.W. Clermont, with manufactures of broad cloth, serge, molasses, and surinase and worsted and fulling mills. Pop. 2283

MONYMUKE, a vil and par Scotland, co. and 18 m. W by N Aberdeen. It has a square, a very ancient Established church, and a small Episcopal chapel. Area of par, 12,600 ac. Pop. 585

MONZA [anc. *Mediolan* or *Mogontia*] a ta. Italy Lombardy gov and 9 m. N.E. Milan, on the railway to Como, and on the Lambro, which divides it into two parts, and is here crossed by three bridges. Its site is somewhat elevated, and its air remarkably pure and healthy. In early times it was surrounded by walls, flanked with bastions, and defended by a castle, but these have almost entirely disappeared, and great improvements have been made by levelling and planting the ramparts. The town is of great antiquity, and has a quiet, venerable air, the houses are, for the most part, substantially and often elegantly built and the

streets are regular, and paved with flints. The most remarkable edifices are the cathedral of St. John Baptist, originally founded in the beginning of the 7th century by the celebrated Lombard queen, Theodelinda, subsequently repaired



THE CATHEDRAL OF MONZA.—From Enns, Lombardy Photom.

and enlarged, and now forming a beautiful structure, surmounted by a lofty spire, adorned by numerous sculptures and paintings, and so rich in various and interesting gifts bestowed by the queen and others, as to be a kind of medieval museum; the church of San Gerardo, recently finished in the form of a rotunda, and several other handsome churches the Broletto or townhall, an Italian Gothic structure attributed to Frederick Barbarossa, and annexed to it a fine campanile, with forked battlements; the palace, in which the vicerey of Milan usually resides in summer situated immediately outside the town, the Barnabite college, diocesan seminary, gymnasium, handsome theatre, penitentiary house of industry, work-house, and hospital. In the town and immediate neighbourhood above 5000 looms are employed in weaving cotton goods of various descriptions, but especially flannels. There are, also, manufactures of hats, leather, bricks, tiles, and muslins, for which the town has long been famous. Under the Romans, Monza made some progress, but did not attain its highest prosperity till the time of the Lombards, who fortified and embellished it, and made it the capital of their kingdom. After their fall it was for a time independent, but afterwards became a dependency of Milan. Pop 18,134.

MONZAMBANO a vil and com Italy Venezia, prov and N.W. Monfalcone, a bank Mincio, with a church and two chapels. The Austrians were here defeated by the French in 1800. Pop. 2739

MONZE CAPE, or **RAS MOANKEE**, a sharply-projecting headland, forming the W extremity of the coast of Selinde, and the E. frontier of Belopontistan lat 24° 51' N; lon. 86° 37' E. (a) It is of moderate height, but is rendered dangerous by the shoals, which extend 3 m. from the shore. On the N.W. of it is the island of Chittory or Churna, with a channel 4 m. wide and 6 to 7 fathoms deep.

MONZIE a vil and par Scotland, co. and 15 m. W Perth; the former, a collection of thatched stone cottages. It has an Established church, and about 1 m. distant is a Free church. Area of par, 60,000 ac. Pop. 1199

MONZINGEN, a vil Rhensish Prussia, gov and 29 m. S. Coblenz, on the Nahe, with a Protestant church, and two mills. Pop 1065

MOONON-PAU, a garrison in Spain, Aragon, prov Huesca, 62 m E. Saragossa, on a hill, crowned by a castle, and washed by the Cinca and Baga. Of its ancient fortifications, there are only some slight remains. It has a town-house, an hospital, four elementary schools, two churches, a military hospital, and a nursery. *F* (agricultural) 2607.

MOODHILL, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov and 46 m. S.E.W. Duplepur.

MOODKEE, a vil. Punjab, 65 m. S.E. Lahore, where, in November 1849, the first action, or rather series of actions, took place between the Sikhs and the British forces, which terminated in the former being compelled to retreat the Sutlej.

MOOFARAD, a tn. Hindoostan, prov and 40 m. E.N.E. Ajmer; with a mosque, several temples, the largest of which belongs to the Jains, and some good gardens. The Jains, who are numerous, engage a large proportion of the trade, consisting of banking and general traffic.

MOOLA, or **GURDAYA PANA**, Beloochistan, leading, by a strait route, from Kalat to Gush Gundava. It commences near the source of the Mulla, lat. 28° 10' N; lon. 68° 12' E, at the height of 5250 ft., proceeds S.E. for 50 m. near the course of the river, through a succession of deep and rocky gorges, then turns suddenly N.E. and keeps N. for 50 m. to its termination, near Kotree, in Cutch Gundava. In 1889, the Anglo-Indian detachment, under General Willshire, marched through this pass to Seinde, after storming Kalat. The road is better, and the ascent easier, than in the Bolan Pass; water and fuel are abundant, and some supplies may be obtained.

MOOLKIER, a tn. Hindoostan, prov Candahar, on the Mooran, which here forms a cataract, 82 m. E.S.E. Burek. It is in a very dilapidated and almost desolate state, but has ruins of many handsome edifices. The fort, about 1 m. S., crowns a steep and lofty rock.

MOOLOOPETIA, a tn. Hindoostan, on the Carnatic coast, 90 m. N.E. Cape Comorin, famous for its salubrity and hence much resorted to by invalids in March and April.

MOOLTAN, **MOULTAH**, or **MULTAN**, an ancient city Punjab, 154 m. S. Lahore. 1 bank Chenab, from which it is distant about 8 m. lat. 30° 8' N. lon. 71° 28' E. It is upwards of 3 m. in circumference, and is surrounded by a dilapidated wall, and overlooked on the N. by a fortress of some strength. The houses are built of burned brick, have flat roofs, and sometimes rise to a height of 6 stories; their lofty mass giving a gloomy appearance to the narrow streets. The houses are extensive, but are also inconveniently narrow. They are, however, abundantly supplied with articles of traffic, as are also the shops, of which there are between 4000 and 5000. The principal manufactures are silks, cottons, shawls, lozenges, brocades, and tawees, the last four hold up particular estimation. Mooltan has besides, an extensive foreign trade with the countries W. of the Indus, and a large banking business is carried on by its merchants, who are considered extremely wealthy. The fortress already alluded to, built in 1649, on the site of the old city, stands on a mound of earth, and is an irregular figure of six sides, the longest of which, towards the N.W., extends for about 400 yds. It is surrounded by a wall, externally built of burned brick, about 40 ft. high outside, but not more than four or five inside, in consequence of the accumulation of the materials of other buildings, and surmounted by 80 towers. The vicinity is covered with a vast quantity of the ruins of tombs, mosques, and shrines. Many of these have been substantial edifices, and all tend to show the former extent and antiquity of the city. The gardens around are numerous, and well stocked with fruit-trees, as mangoes, oranges, almonds, limes, &c. Its date-groves also yield much fruit, and vegetables are grown in great abundance. Mooltan is one of the most ancient cities in India; it was taken by the Mahometans at the close of the 8th century, again at the commencement of the 11th, and a third time by Tamerlane at the close of the 14th. Lastly it fell into the hands of the Sikhs, from whom it was taken by the British in 1849. Pop. estimated at 50,000.

MOON, or **MUN**, a small ill. Rinde, in the Baltic, in the N. entrance of the Gulf of Riga, and N.E. lat. Oesel, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, greatest length, about 9 m.; breadth, about 6 m. It contains some arable and pasture land, but is almost destitute of trees. A great portion of the inhabitants live by fishing and not a few trust for maintenance to the wrecks cast upon their shores.

MOONDER, or **MOORANA**, a tn. Bundel, 30 m. N.N.W. Sehwan, on the road to Larkhana, of considerable extent, and in a level, fertile, and well-cultivated district.

MOONE, par. and tn. Ire. Kilbarr 7281 ac. *P* 1078.

MOONZIE, par. and tn. Ire. Kilbarr 7281 ac. *P* 1078.

MOOR, a market in Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 17 m. N.W. Stuhlweisburg is a valley on a small stream of the same name. Many of the houses are handsome, and it contains two castles, two churches, a Capuchin monastery, a county hall and barracks, with a riding-school. It has a considerable trade in corn, horses, and cattle. *P* 7000.

MOORBURG, a vil. Germany belonging to, and 5 m. S. Hamburg, 1 bank Elbe with a church and two mills. *P* 1817.

MOORBY par. Eng. Lincoln 950 ac. *P* 159.

MOORCHURCH, par. Ire. Meath, 5291 ac. *P* 898.

MOORDRECHT, a vil. Holland, prov S. Holland, 11 m. N.E. Rotterdam, on the IJssel. It has three churches and a school, rope spinning, boat building and other employments therewith connected, and a considerable trade in hemp. *P* 5101.

MOORE par. Ire. Roscommon 26,728 ac. *P* 8770.

MOORE POINT, W. Australia, forming the S. extremity of Port Grey, lat. 38° 4' S. lon. 134° 37' 40" E.

MOORFAGAGH par. Ire. Mayo, 1769 ac. *P* 294.

MOORGHUAH a river Afghanistan, rises near Girawan; lat. 35° 27' N. lon. 65° 28' E. flows nearly due W. for about 100 m., when it takes a N. and N.W. direction, and is subsequently lost in the sandy deserts of Khiva, about lat. 38° N. after a course of 370 m.

MOORLEY, a tn. British India, prov Bengal cap. of dist. Jessore, 60 m. N.E. Calcutta lat. 23° 1' N. lon. 89° 15' E.

MOORLING par. Eng. Somerset 9153 ac. *P* 2489.

MOORSELE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov W. Flanders, 26 m. S. Bruges, 7 bank Hante. Weaving, brewing, and the manufacture of thread, ropes, and oil, are carried on. *P* 4328.

MOORSEL, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov E. Flanders, 18 m. E.S.E. Ghent with a church, two chapels, a castle, a townhall, two distilleries, three breweries, an oil and two flour mills. *P* 2807.

MOORSHEDABAD a city Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, and cap. dist. of same name, 7 bank Bagmati one of the most sacred effluents of the Ganges lat. 24° 11' N. lon. 88° 15' E. The town extends 8 m. along both sides of the



GRANT AT MOORSHEDABAD. — From an Original Drawing by Capt. R. Smith, 40th Regiment.

river. The houses, though many of them are of brick, have a mean and dilapidated appearance. There are several public buildings but with exception of the palace of the Nawab, rather a handsome structure, they are all in a ruinous con-

dition. The houses, though many of them are of brick, have a mean and dilapidated appearance. There are several public buildings but with exception of the palace of the Nawab, rather a handsome structure, they are all in a ruinous con-

dition. There is here a giant, the stage of which are cut in the hard clay and propped with wood and though thus altogether wanting in the sound elegance of these structures, has an interesting appearance, from the picturesque forms of the buildings near it, and from the sombre shade of a venerable banyan-tree, by which it is overhung. Notwithstanding the generally mean aspect of the city, being little more than a vast assemblage of mud and straw huts, without the smallest attempt at order in arrangement, the height of the banks of the river on which it stands, the numerous domes and minarets, with tarred houses, rising from amid the surrounding trees, combine to present some delightful views of Indian scenery. Being a place of great traffic, the river displays a very animated scene, being covered with boats, while the shores on each side are lined with merchant vessels. There are considerable manufactures here of silk and other fabrics. Moorshahad is the seat of one of the six courts of circuit under the Bengal presidency and of a British college founded in 1826. Pop. estimated at 165,000.—The district of Moorshahad has an area of 1856 sq. m. Principal products, silk, rice, and indigo. Pop. 1,045,000.—The district of Moorshahad includes the districts Moorshahad, Bagurhat, Bangura, Rajshahi, Palna, and Beerboom, area, 17,506 sq. m. Pop. 4,816,876.

MOORSELEDE, a vil. and com. Belgium prov. W. Flanders, 13 m. S. by D. Brugue with six breweries, a tobacco and two chocolate factories and several corn and oil mills. P. 6469 **MOORWISTOW**, par. England Cornwall 79.6 ac. Pop. 1094.

MOOSBURG a to. Bavaria, circle Upper Bavaria, r. bank Isar, 29 m. N.E. Munich, ancient but well built with three churches, a town hall, a castle, a foundry and two other hospitals, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1759.

MOOSE.—1 A river Upper Canada, issuing from Lake Minicou, to the N.E. of Lake Superior and, after an E. course of 800 m., falling with the Abnottinto into James's Bay.—2 A small ill. Bahamas, 20 m. S.E. the Great Bahama.—3 (Azo) A lake, U. States, Maine, 40 m. long, and 10 m. to 16 m. broad, the source of the E. branch of the Kennebec.

MOOSH, a to. Asiatic Turkey. See *Moss*.
MOOTA MOOTA a river Hindoostan, pres. Bengal prov. Arracanah, formed by the junction of the Moota and the Moota, at the town of Poomah. It abounds with the Beemah, one of the main elements of the Kutta, and in this way furnishes a route by which a light canoe might in the rainy season, pass from within 75 m. of the W. coast of India to the Bay of Bengal.

MOQUEGUA or **MOQUEGUA** a prov. Peru cap. same name, W. of the Cordillera lat. 16° 50' to 17° 35' S. fertile towards the sea. It has many large vineyards, which produce great quantities of wine and brandy and abounds in fruits, among which are olive of excellent quality.—The river is situated in a pleasant and fertile valley 1 bank. lat. 17° 25' S., and has a good church, and several convents. P. 10,000.

MORA.—1 Par. Irish. Tipperary, 3623 ac. P. 898.—2 A to. and par. Portugal, 35 m. W. Estremoz, on the Olyvor or Duro. Pop. 905.—3 A river Moravia which rises in circle Otavilla, flows first S.E., then N.E. and, after a course of about 50 m., joins r. bank Oppa, 2 m. above Troppan.

MORA.—1, A vil. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 22 m. S.E. Teruel, with narrow and irregular streets a townhouse, an hospital, a Latin and a primary school, a Gothic collegiate church, and three hermitages. Near it are thermal baths, Pop. (aggregated) 1955.—2 A to. Spain, New Castile, prov. Toledo, 18 m. S.E. Madrid, built of earth, the streets, though broad are for the most part unpaved. It has three squares, used as market-places a townhouse, prison, four elementary schools, a church, and an oratory. Near it are two hermitages, and a castle, which was formerly a state prison Agriculture, export manufactures, 11 oil and 7 flour mills, and 16 manufactures of soap, which is its main export at Madrid, are the chief sources of employment.—The town is in the civil war, in 1821, set fire to the parish church, in which 2000 persons of all ages and both sexes perished. P. 5094.

MORA a to. Central Africa, Sudan, cap. of Mandara, lat. 10° 20' N. lon. 14° 45' E. It stands in a hollow, enclosed by lofty hills, and is a place of considerable importance, though only founded in 1814. The palace of the chief, the principal edifice, is situated at the extremity of a large square.

MORA DE RENO, a to. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 82 m. W. Tarragona, r. bank Ebro. It has a townhouse and prison, a castle, built by the Carlists on the foundations of an ancient Moorish one; two schools, a church, and six oil and two flour mills. Pop. 8421.

MORAD, or **MORAD**, a river, Asiatic Turkey, the E. head-stream of the Euphrates. It has its source on the N. declivity of the Argat-Dagh mountains, pass. Erzerum lat. 39° 10' N., lon. 45° 40' E. from which, after making a N. bend, it flows W. and N.W. to its junction with the Euphrates, which occurs near Kaban, lat. 39° N. lon. 50° 10' E. total course, 280 m. to 270 m. **MORADABAD** a to. Hindoostan, cap. dist. of the name, prov. and 100 m. N.E. Delhi, lat. 28° 51' N. lon. 78° 48' E. r. bank Yamuna. It is a populous and flourishing town, though mostly built of mud, however, a spacious bazaar or market-place.—The district has between lat. 28 and 30° of N. lat. Its principal produce is sugar, cotton, and wheat.

MORAGY or **MORAZZ**, a vil. Hungary Thaur Denab, co. Tolna, 4 m. from Batszaky, with a church, and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. 1468.

MORAL DE CALABRATA, a to. Italian, New Castile, prov. and 17 m. S.E. Ciudad Real, in the skirts of the sierra of San Cristobal, with generally low houses, a church, townhouse, granary, prison, small hospital, three elementary schools; numerous flour-mills, and oil-presses and mills, and manufactures of cloths and bales. Pop. 4120.

MORALLAJA, numerous places, Spain, particularly—1 A to. Extremadura, prov. and 48 m. N.W. Caceres, poorly built once fortified, and still covered by two gates. It has a bull stream, a church, a courthouse, a prison, and primary school. manufactures of soap, and several flour and oil mills. P. 1814.—2, (de Menedo) A to. New Castile, prov. and 13 m. S.W. Madrid, with a church, courthouse, prison, primary school, and a trade in charcoal and wheat. P. 544.—3, (del Vico) A vil. and com. Leon, prov. and about 14 m. from Zamora, with a church, townhouse, prison, primary school, several distilleries, and a trade in wine and brandy. P. 929.

MORALEA, several places, Spain.—1, (de Toru) A to. Leon, prov. and 28 m. E. Zamora, with a church, primary school, hospital, and a trade in corn, wine, and brandy. P. 907.—2, (de Zamora or del Vico) A vil. old com. Leon, prov. and 4 m. S. Zamora, with a church, courthouse, prison, primary school, and a trade in corn and wine. P. 1060.

MORANNES, a to. France dep. Maine-et-Loire, l. bank Sarthe, about 20 m. N.N.E. Angers with a paper-mill. Pop. 1238.

MORANO a to. Naples, prov. Calabria-Citra, dist. and 5 m. W. N. W. Castellibari, with manufactures of silk and woolens. Pop. 8352.

MORAY, a vil. and com. Sarbanen States, div. Alexandria, prov. and 5 m. N.W. Casale, l. bank Po, with three churches, and a trade in corn, rice, and dairy produce. P. 9204.

MORANT.—1, A town S.E. coast, at Jamaica, 20 m. S.E. Kingston, on the bay and at the mouth of river of same name. It has a considerable and increasing trade. Pop. about 7000.—The river has a S. course of 14 m.—The bay is exposed to S. and W. winds, but sheltered from all others.—2, A port or harbour, at Jamaica, about 5 m. E. from the bay. It is a good one, but the road extends to the distance of 1 m. from the shore, on each side of the entrance, and the breadth of the channel between is only a cable's length and a half, lat. 17° 55' N.; lon. 78° 21' W. (a).—3, A point, Jamaica, the extreme E. point of the island; lat. 17° 55' 45' N.; lon. 78° 11' W. (a). In 1843 a cast-iron light-house, made in London was erected on this point. The light is revolving.

MORAY, a lake, Scotland, co. Inverness 16 m. N. Fort William, about 10 m. long and 1 m. to 3 m. broad.

MORARD-DE-CHALANZ, a cape, B. Australia, lat. 36° 35' S. lon. 139° 52' E.

MORAT (German, *Murtel*), a to. Switzerland, can. and 8 m. N.W. Fribourg, E. shore lake of same name. It stands on a steep height, is partly surrounded by old walls, and partly overlooked by an old castle. In 1476, an immense Burgundian host, led by Charles the Bold, was defeated under its walls by comparatively a handful of Swiss, and left 15,000 dead on the field, in addition to the thousands who perished in the lake. Pop. 1650.—The lake (German, *Murtelsee*),

about 5 m. long and 3 m. broad, and 60 fathoms deep, is separated by a narrow strait from the Lake of Neubothal, into which it discharges itself by the Rroya. Steamers ply between Morat and Neubothal.

MORATA, a vil Spain, New Castile, prov and 19 m S E Madrid, on the Tago, with unpaved but level streets, a townhouse, prison, small hospital, house of refuge, granary, two elementary schools, a police, belonging to the count of Alaman, a church, fulling-mill, brandy stillery, two flour-mills, and an oil-mill. Pop. (agricultural), 3485.

MORATA-DE-JALON, a tu Spain, Aragon, prov and 31 m S W Saragosa, r bank Jalon, with a church, a palace, belonging to Count Morata, a townhouse, prison, primary school, an oil and two flour mills and a trade in oil, wine, hemp, flax, and fruit. Pop. 1425.

MORATALLA, a tu Spain, prov and 47 m N W Murvia. It has generally narrow, crooked and irregular but paved streets, two squares, townhouse, and prison, several elementary schools, an hospital, a large and substantial church, and a cemetery, with a hermitage, manufactures of coarse cloths and soap, a fulling mill, three brandy stilleries, and numerous flour and oil mills. Pop. 8080.

MORAU (Klam) a vil Austria, Moravia, circle Troppau, had Treudenthal with manufactures of iron wire, a paper and two tin mills. There are several mines in the vicinity. Pop. 1317.

MORAVIA [German, *Mähren* French, *Moravie*], prov Austrian empire, including the margravate of Moravia, properly so called, and Austrian Silesia. lat. 48° 40' to 50° 23' N. lon. 15° 18' to 19° E. bounded, N by Prussia, N E Galicia, E and S E Hungary, S Hungary and Austria, and W Bohemia, greatest length, E N E. to W S W, 190 m. greatest breadth, 118 m. area, 7973 geo. sq. m., of which 1467 geo. sq. m. belong to Austrian Silesia, forming the N E part of the province, and 6506 geo. sq. m. to the margravate.

Silesia and Moravia Proper though now incorporated, have a very marked nature. In the Sudetes, which stretch between them N W to S E, and form the watershed between the basin of the Vistula and Oder on the N. and that of the Danube on the S. The boundary on the W is formed by a low mountain range, which gradually ascends as it proceeds N. and finally unites with the Sudetes, the boundary on the E is formed by the Carpathian chain and hence Moravia Proper consists of a large basin, surrounded by mountains on the N E and W. and open only on the S, towards a central point to which all its slopes converge, and all its drainage is carried. In physical conformation, it thus bears a considerable resemblance to that of the neighbouring kingdom of Bohemia. With this difference, that the basin of Bohemia is on a much larger scale, and, with its converging slopes, follows an opposite direction. In this respect, Moravia has a considerable advantage, being completely sheltered in the directions from which frosts and storms are most to be feared, and enjoying the full benefit of a S exposure. Its climate accordingly is milder and more genial than that of most European countries under the same latitude. In the immediate neighborhood of the more elevated districts, the cold is occasionally severe, but the average height is not so great as seriously to affect the annual temperature. Few of the sum mits exceed 1000 ft. and only the two culminating points of Schönblick and Glatteberg, both in the circle of Olmitz, approach 1500 ft. Moravia Proper belongs wholly to the basin of the Danube, being drained by the March, which traverses it circuitously N to S. and by its tributaries the Thaya and Iglaue, and other minor streams. Both the Oder and Vistula take their rise in the Sudetes, on the borders of Silesia, and directly or by unimportant tributaries, carry off its whole drainage. In both divisions of the province lakes are numerous, but none of them are, individually, of great extent. The minerals are of considerable importance and include gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, coal, graphite, alum, opopanax, porcelain clay, and marble. The precious metals, however, have ceased to be worked, and even iron and coal are very much neglected. The soil is generally fertile, and all the ordinary cereals, leguminous, and root crops, are raised in abundance. The mode of farming, however, is very defective; and several of the worst rations, which have long been imported from all quarters where the art of agriculture is properly understood, here prevail. Flax & excellent

quality is extensively grown in several districts, and fruit is so abundant that many parts of the country have the appearance of one great orchard but the favourite culture is that of the vine, for which both the soil and exposure of the province seem admirably adapted. It occupies a large extent of surface, and probably would have occupied much more, had not Government begun to fear that it was supplanting more necessary, if not more lucrative crops, and issued an edict limiting the extent to which it will allow it to be carried. The pasture, in general excellent, occupies a large extent of surface, and the rearing of cattle, sheep, and horses is extensively practised, and well understood. The sheep in particular, have been much improved by judicious crossing with the merino, and furnish a wool, to the excellence of which the woollen manufactures of the country owe no small portion of their prosperity. The horses, too, are of a strong, hardy variety bred and are much used, in the Austrian service, for heavy cavalry. Manufactures, however, have made great progress within the present century and in all the great branches of industry, in iron and ironmongery, leather, linen, cotton, and woollen textures, particularly the last, Moravia is inferior to none, and takes precedence of almost all the provinces of the Austrian empire. Other manufactures deserving of notice, are silk, glass, paper, potash, and beet-root sugar. The trade, in most of these articles, is of considerable importance. The means of transport were formerly deficient, the March being the only navigable river; but the addition of railways by which a considerable part of the country has recently been opened up, has already done much, and promises to do still more for its prosperity. The far greater part of the inhabitants are of Slavonian extraction. The proportions have been estimated at two-thirds Slaves, and only one-third German. The language chiefly spoken, and called Moravian, is merely a Slave dialect German, however, is generally understood by all classes. The religion professed is E. Catholic. Elementary education is generally diffused, and numerous gymnasia furnish education of a very superior order. Professional studies are successfully prosecuted at the University of Olmitz. For administrative purposes, Moravia is divided into eight circles, of which six belong to Moravia Proper namely, Brünn, the capital, Olmitz, Hradisch, Iglaue, Prarau, and Zosim and two to Austrian Silesia, namely, Troppau and Teschen. It has both a civil and a military governor and possesses some of the forms of a free constitution in its Assembly of States, whose powers, however, are extremely limited. The total amount of taxation is fixed at Vienna, and all that the States do in regard to it is to fix the proportion of the amount to be paid by each. Pop. Moravia Proper (1842) 1,764,890, Austrian Silesia, 458,833; total (1846) 2,250,594.

MORAVICZA, two towns Austria:—1, Croatia, co. and S.W. Carlsbad, with a Greek church. Pop. 2088.—2, Hungary, Thibaur Thaus co. and 33 m. S. Temesvar; with a E. Catholic church. Pop. 1170.

MORAWA a river Austria. See March.

MORAYSHIRE, a co Scotland See Elgin.

MORAZON, a vil, and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. Como, with a church. Pop. 1230.

MORBEGNO a tu in Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 13 m S W Sondrio, on the Berio, near its confluence with I bank Adia. Its site is so unhealthy, that it is said to owe its name to the diseases engendered by the stagnant marshes in its vicinity. It is, however, well built, and has a church, an hospital, manufactures of silk, hats, and refined wax, several silk-mills, and a trade in cheese. P. 8160.

MORBELLO, or **MURZELLO**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, prov. Aquis 4 m. from Ponsone, with a church, a castle, an old tower, a salubrious spring, and a trade in electrical charcoal, and dairy produce. P. 1000.

MORREYA [Moravia, (from *mor* = sea)] a river, Morocco, formed by the junction of several head-streams, that have their sources in Mount Atlas about lat. 28° 30' N., lon. 8° 30' W. The junction of all the head-streams occurs at lat. 28° 30' N., lon. 8° 30' W., from which point the river flows N W., and falls into the Atlantic about 36 m. N E of N Cape Blanco, total course, about 190 m.

MORBIHAN, a machine dep. France, lat. 47° 37' to 48° 15' N. lon. 12° 8' to 14° 48' W. head, N by up Cote-de-Nord, E. Finistère, S. the Bay of Biscay, S. E. dep.

regards edible production, but contains some valuable timber — (*Lang's Cyclopedia*, Martin's *British Colonies*.)

MORETON HAMPTHEAD a market tn. and par England, co. Devon. The town on the verge of Dartmoor forest, 10 m. W. B. W. Exeter, consists chiefly of houses in the cottage style, many of them thatched. It has a spacious ancient church with a lofty tower, several dissenting chapels, a national school, a literary society and a farmers' club. Area of par. 7658 ac. Pop. (agricultural) 1859. — (*Local Correspondent*.)

MORETON-LE-FRANC-MANER, a small market tn. and par England, co. Gloucester the former, 38 m. E. N. E. Gloucester has a church and school. Area of par. 900 ac. Pop. (agricultural), 1812

MORETTA a tn. Italy Piedmont div. Coni, prov. and 8 m. V. Balizzano, r. bank Po. It has two squares three churches, a palace, townhouse, old castle and a trade in corn, wine, cattle, and dairy produce. Pop. 5000

MORETTES, a tn. Brazil, prov. São Paulo on the Nhandiquara, near its mouth, in the Bay of Paranaguá, and to the S. of the mountains of Curitiba, principal trade in Paraguay tea and ram, shipped at the port of Paranaguá.

MOREUIL, a tn. France, dep. Somme, on the Avre, 12 m. S. E. Amiens. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton heavy stocking-loom, paper-mills, and naileries. P. 2319

MOREVIE, a tn. Hindustan, p. m. of Gajner, sep. dist. Muzoo-Kanika, on the Muzoo, lat. 29° 59' N. lon. 70° 55' E. Both the town and district are held by a younger branch of the Gajner, whose ancestors obtained it from the Emperor Akbar, as a reward for surrendering the unfortunate Sultan Mansur of Gajner.

MOREZ (Latin, *Moricum*) a tn. France, dep. Jura, 27 m. S. E. Lons-le-Saulnier, on the Blaine, in a long and narrow gorge, which is scarcely wide enough to admit a street and the two rows of houses which line it. It has several mills, forges, manufactures of clock-work, dials, telescopes, Paris point wire, and numerous taverns. Pop. 2804

MORFASO, a vil. and com. Parma, i. bank Lariano 28 m. S. Piacenza, with a handsome church, and some trade in cattle and timber. Pop. 3599

MORFELDEN, or *MORFELDEN* a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, dist. and 8 m. W. W. Langen, with a church and a mill. Pop. 191

MORGANS, par. Irel. Limerick 1215 ac. 1 op. 316.

MORGARTEN, a mountain slope, Switzerland on the confines of cant. Solvay and Zug, 6 m. N. Solvay, near the N. shore of Lake Eggen, and memorable in Swiss annals as the scene of the first victory gained over their Austrian oppressors. A force of 30 000 regular troops, having allowed themselves to be here cooped up so as to render their men hardy, were equally defeated, in an hour and a half, by 1800 mountaineers. A chapel was erected at the time to commemorate the event, and service is annually performed in it on the anniversary of the victory.

MORGES (German *Morres*) a tn. and par. Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the lake, and 26 m. N. E. Geneva. It has spacious parallel streets, lined with well built houses, a handsome church, an old castle now used as an arsenal, a harbour on the lake, at once spacious and secure, and a considerable transit trade. Behind the town rises the old castle of Willkomm. Pop. (1850), 3941

MORGEZ, a tn. kingd. of Italy, Piedmont div. and 15 m. W. W. Aosta, i. bank Dora Baltea, here crossed by a wooden bridge; with a church, a Capuchin convent, two ancient castles, an elementary school, slate and limestone quarries, and a trade in wine and fruit, particularly nuts. Pop. 1210

MORGOBEJO, a tn. Spain, prov. and 41 m. N. E. Leon, i. bank Cea, with a church, a primary school, and a trade in corn, fax, fruit, and cattle. Pop. 1869

MORGONDA, or *MORGONDA* a vil. Austria, Transylvania, 18 m. from Sibiu, with two churches. P. 1079

MORHAM, par. Scot. Haddington; 1540 ac. P. 349

MORI, a market tn. Austria, Tyrol, about 2 m. from Novaredo, on the Adige, at the confluence of the Comerio with a church, a marble quarry, and a trade in oil, silk, tobacco, wine, and chestnuts. Pop. 4090.

MORIALME, a vil. and com. Belgium prov. and 17 m. S. W. Namur, with important iron-mines, which here supply two blast-furnaces. Pop. 1100

Vols. II.

MORIANA (San Giovanni di) or *MAURIMEN* (St. Jean des), a tn. Ardman States, div. Savoy, cap. prov. of same name, i. bank Arc, near the confluence of the Arve, at the opening of a beautiful valley, 53 m. S. E. Chambéry. It is, in general poorly built, streets steep and narrow, and has a cathedral, an hospital, gymnasium, convent, and fine triumphal arch, and an extensive transit trade. Pop. 8064

MORITZ, a tn. Prussia, bounded, E. by Upper Silesia and the Transilvania, W. Saver Proper, S. W. Prussia, S. France and Silesia, and E. Turin and Tyrol, consists chiefly of a valley, traversed, E. to W., by the Arc, a tributary of the Isère, and hommed in on the N. S., and E. by lofty ranges of the Alps. It rears great numbers of cattle, sheep, and goats, and yields marble, and beautiful rock-crystals. Pop. 63 344

MORITZFELD a vil. Hungary, Thaur Thelau, co. Temeswar, with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1480

MORINGEN, a tn. Hannover, Hildesheim, gov. and 10 m. N. W. Göttingen entered by three gates. It has a court of justice, and several public offices, two churches, an hospital, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1585

MORKOWITZ, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle Hradisch, 12 m. from Wischau, with a church a castle, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1302

MORLAIX (Latin, *Moricum*) a tn. France, dep. Fini stère, at the confluence of the Jorlen and Kerlon, which uniting their streams as they fall into a small estuary, form a harbour extremely difficult of access, though secure when entered, 34 m. N. E. Brest. It is picturesque situated in a valley so narrow as only to admit the streets, the quays which line it, and two streets, one on each side, compound in part of quaint, antique houses with steep, wooded hills rising behind the one, and gardens, intermingled with rocks and wood behind the other. The principal square is of great extent, and adorned with some fine mansions, but the only public edifices, deserving of notice, are the large and elegant buildings occupying the site of the ancient Hotel de Ville, and containing the municipal offices and law courts, the town and sea walls, and the churches of St. Matthew and St. Martin.

The manufactures are linen, silk, cordage, and especially tobacco for which the Government has a splendid factory, in which from 800 to 400 persons are employed. The trade is in butter, corn, oil, seeds, tallow, honey, wax, leather, oases, skins, sheep, horses, linen, thread, bleached and raw paper, flax, hemp, wine, and brandy. Pop. 8961

MORLAND par. Eng. Westmorland, 15,380 ac. P. 1943

MORLANWELZ a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Namur, 16 m. E. Mores with manufactures of woollen stuffs, linen ties, black soap, oil and lime. Near it are rich coal pits. Pop. 1995

MORLEY, three pars. Eng. — 1 Derby, 8513 ac. Pop. 1090 — 2, St. Botolph Norfolk, 760 ac. Pop. 291 — 3, (St. Peter) Norfolk, 950 ac. Pop. 147

MORLEY a vil. England, co. York, W. Riding 4 m. S. W. Leeds on the railway to Huddersfield. It has a church several dissenting chapels, four schools, and a mechanics institution. The staple trade is the manufacture of cloth in which most of the inhabitants are employed. Pop. 4321

MORMANN, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Città, dist. and 18 m. N. W. Catanzaro. Pop. 6800

MORMENTZEL, a hill, Austria, Transylvania, in the narrow pass of Bocca, on the Great Sannos, above which it rises about 1800 ft. In 1846, an immense mass dipped from this hill into the river here about 800 ft. broad, and, chok ing it up, laid the valley of the Sannos above under water.

MORMOIRON (Latin, *Mormiron*) a tn. France, dep. Vaucluse, 7 m. E. Carpentras, r. bank Arasse with manufactures of sulphate of iron, and coal-mines. Pop. 1648

MORNESE a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. Genoa, prov. and 5 m. from Novi, with a church, an ancient castle in a very elevated site, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1102

MORNICO, a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy gov. Milan prov. Bergamo near i. bank Chiese with two palaces, and several churches. Pop. 1992

MORNING-TWAZER, par. Eng. Norfolk 1001 ac. P. 140

MORNINGSIDE, a vil. Scotland, about 1 m. S. W. Edinburgh, of which it may almost be considered a suburb. It contains many handsome villas, an established extensive, and a Free church, and two schools, and is remarkable for the mildness and salubrity of its air. Near it is the Royal

St.

Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum, and the nursery of St. Margaret.
Pop. 1785.

MORNINGTON a vil Ireland, co. Meath, on the Boyne, 8 m. N E Drogheda. It gave the title of Earl to the father of the Duke of Wellington. Pop. 138.

MORNINGTON ISLAND, N Australia, Gulf of Carpentaria lat. (N part) 16° 24' S., lon. 139° 27' E. (n.) about 30 m. long N E. to S W. and 10 m. broad, rocky, with some patches of vegetable soil, producing bush and trees. It is inhabited.

MOROCCO, an empire and city, Africa. See MAROCCO. **MORON**, or **MORON DELA-FRONTERA**, a tn. Spain, Andalucía, prov. and 22 m. N E. Seville, near the Guadaira. The houses vary much in height, and the streets are, some of them, regular, spacious, dry, and elevated, while others are narrow, irregular, low and damp. In the principal square stands the small townhouse. It has also a prison, granary, eight primary schools, a Latin grammar-school, three hospitals, a fine church, with three naves and several convents and nurseries. On a hill E. of the town are the ruins of the ancient castle, for several centuries one of the most important strongholds in Spain. It was blown up by the French in 1812. Agriculture is the prevailing occupation, but there are also four manufactures of hair, one of soft soap, several of linen and cyprusine fire potteries, numerous flour and oil mills, and a few looms for linen. Moron has been long the head-quarters of gangs of robbers, who have infested this part of Spain. Pop. 10,192.

MOROS, a vil and com. Spain, Aragon, prov. and about 60 m. from Saragossa, with a church, townhouse, hospital, primary school, two four-mills, four distilleries, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1125.

MOROZZO, a tn Italy, in the val di Comi prov. and about 7 m. from Monza, 1 bank Bioglio, here crossed by a wooden bridge, with two churches, a palace, a monastery, and a trade in corn, silk and dairy produce. Pop. 1600.

MORPETH, a par. bor., market tn. and par. England, co. Northumberland. The town is situated in the midst of a fertile and highly cultivated district, 14 m. N by W New castle, on the railway to Berwick. It has two principal streets, paved, and lighted with gas, a townhall on elegant bridge of three arches over the Wansbeck, at the E. end of the town, a prison and courthouse, an old market-cross, a fine old parish church in the decorated English style, at a short distance from the town, a handsome chapel of ease, several dissenting places of worship, and a R. Catholic chapel, a grammar and several other schools, a mechanics institute, a dispensary. The woollen manufacture, and tanning, are carried on to some extent, especially the latter. Dr. Morrison, the Chinese scholar and missionary, was a native of Morpeth, and it also gives the title of Viscount to the family of Howard. The borough returns a member to Parliament. Registered electors (1851) 415. Pop. 10,013. Area of par., 6177 ac. Pop. 5020. (Local Correspondent.)

MORPETH, a tn. and river-port, New S. Wales co. Northumberland, at the head of the navigable part of the Hunter River 78 m. N E. Sydney. It has an Episcopalian church, a Wesleyan chapel, several schools, a steam flour-mill, a soap and candle manufactory. Steamers and sailing vessels constantly ply between this place and Sydney.

MORRA a tn. Italy, Piedmont, div. Comi, prov. and 6 m. S W. Alba, on a hill, above r. bank Tanaro. It has a handsome church, two monasteries, a townhouse, hospital, public school, and a trade in wine, cattle, and chestnuts. Pop. 3600.

MORRA a tn. in Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, dist. and 3 m. N E. St. Angelo de Lombardi, with two annual fairs. Pop. 3500.

MORRISTOWN, a vil, U. States, New Jersey, 27 m. W. New York, on a plateau which commands an extensive view. It has a central public square, a courthouse, with a jail; a bank, four churches, and an academy, paper, grist, and all mills, iron-works, and several weaving factories. P. 5000.

MORRISTOWNBILLER, par. Ireland, Kilmore, 9672 ac. Pop. 1233.

MORRO DE-SO PAULO, a vil Brazil, at the foot of a promontory on the N. extremity of the Isl. of Tinian, S. of Bay of All Saints, prov. and 60 m. S W. Bahia. It is defended by a battery, and contains a church and a primary

school. The promontory, crowned by a cask of cannon, is a conspicuous object at a great distance, and is an important trade landmark.

MORRO-GRAVO, a vil and par. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 15 m. S E. Chibata, with one of the most beautiful churches in the province, inhabitants almost all miners or labourers. Pop. 5000.

MORRO-GRAVO, a mountain range, Brazil, which after forming part of the boundary between provs. Goyas and Minas-Geraes, enters the latter, becomes the base of the chain known by the name of Pyrenees, stretches W. till near Matagorda, and then turns S E. W. It here forms the watershed between the waters of the N. and S., and gives rise to some of the great rivers of Brazil. It is almost everywhere covered with forests, and, from May to September is enveloped in mists.

MORRONE a tn. Naples, prov. Sanio, 10 m. S W. Lerno, with an annual fair of eight days. Pop. 2500.

MÜRS, a tn. Rhenish Prussia. See MATHIS.

MOES, an Isl. Denmark, prov. Jutland, in the Limfjord, cap. Nykjøbing. In the centre it rises to a height of 383 ft., and, with exception of a few sandy and stony tracts, where heath is the only vegetation, it is all fertile, but almost destitute of wood. It makes some figure in the early history of Denmark, particularly in the war between Harold Blaaud and the emperor Otto II., in 975. Area, 104 geo. sq. m. Pop. 13,500.

MORSEBURG, a tn. Baden, See MENSINGEN.

MORSCH a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine bail Ealingen with a church. Pop. 1209.

MORSHANK or **MORSHANK** a tn. Essex gov. and 60 m. N. Tambor cap. dist. r. bank Tame. It contains one stone and two wooden churches; has manufactures of mill-cloth, a vitrol work, several tallow melting establishments, paper falling and sawmills, and a considerable trade in corn, honey and cattle. P. (1851) 10,683.—The new yields good crops almost without manure, has rich pastures and more wood, both for timber and fuel, than its own consumption requires. Area, 1430 geo. sq. m. Pop. 104,681.

MOLSTON par. Eng. Norfolk, 3295 ac. Pop. 149.

MORTAGNE, several places, France, particularly — 1. (*see-Elaine*), (Latin, *Mortuorum*), a tn. dep. Orne, 22 m. E. N. E. Alençon, in a commanding position on the top and E. slope of a hill. The principal square, on the top of the hill, is surrounded by a series of steep steps, but most of the other streets are either horizontal, or have only a gentle declivity, and are lined with good houses. The chief public edifices are the church, *palais-de-justice*, extensive well-stored prisons, and several fountains, supplied with water by a steam-engine, which sends it up from the valley. The staple manufacture is linen, both strong and slight, intended for export to the colonies, and for wrappers, and it has other manufactures of denture and leather, and a trade in linen, grain, hemp, sheep swine, horses, and cattle. P. 4892.—2. (*see-Elaine*), A tn. and com., dep. Vendée, 25 m. N E. Bourdeaux. Vendée supposed by some to be the Roman Segora. It is situated on a series of slopes, washed by the Bédouze, and has uneven, narrow, badly paved streets, and ill built houses, standing amid heaps of ruins, the effect of the fearful devastation inflicted on the town by the war of La Vendée. It has manufactures of linen, paper, and leather, and a trade in linen, leather, horse, and sheep. Pop. 1690.

MORTAGOA a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Alta, 20 m. N N E. Coimbra. Pop. 840.

MORTAIN (Latin, *Mortuorum*), a tn. France, dep. Manche, 84 m. S. S. W. St. Lo, on the Canche. It is a decayed lifeless town. Near it are the finest, and almost only cascades in Normandy. Pop. 1614.

MORTARA, a tn. Italy, Fishport, div. and 34 m. S E. E. Novara, cap. prov. Mortara or Lovellina, on a height above r. bank Arrogna, here crossed by a bridge. It is walled has a court of law and several public offices, three churches, a theatre, several primary schools, an hospital, and a trade in rice, corn, and silk. Pop. 5816.

MORTEK, or **MORVENA**, an Isl. Austria in the Adriatic, off the coast of Dalmatia, north about 25 S. E. Zara. It is about 6 m. long, and nearly 2 m. broad; contains a parish church, and has some trade in wine and oil. Pop. 1100.—On it is a vil. of same name, supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Colchester.

MORTES (Rio das), two rivers, Brazil.—1. A river, which rises in prov. Minas-Geraes, among the mountains E. of Barbacena, flows W., is crossed by the road from Rio-de-Janeiro to Ouro-Prato, at some distance below receives the Mortes Pequena, on its left, and joins a bank Grande, near the small village and port of Moeda, after a course of 180 m.—2. A river, which rises in prov. Mato-Grosso, on the W. slope of serra Calapo, flows first N.W. then E. receiving a number of small rivers, the largest of which are the Roncador, and the two outlets of Lagoa-Grande and, after a navigable course of about 400 m. joins the arm of the Araguaia, which flows to the W. of the isl. of Bensaul or Santa Anna, in lat. 12° S.

MORTHOE, par Eng Devon 4621 ac. Pop 387
MORTIER, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov and 9 m E.W.E. Lodge, with manufactures of woollen and linen cloth several mills, and a trade in corn. Pop 1040

MORTIER an Isl. Indian Archipelago. See MORIR
MORTIZZO, a vil. and com. Parma, 6 m N.E. Piacenza, on the Po whose sluggish and lifeless course through it is supposed to have given it its name. It has a public school, and a trade in cattle and swine. Pop 3601

MORTLACH, par Scot. Banff 56 000 ac. Pop 2804
MORTLAKE, par Eng Surrey, 1158 ac. Pop 8110

MORTLETON, par Eng Tipperary, 1840 ac. P 358

MORTLOCK ISLES, a small group, S. Pacific Ocean lat. 4 45' S, lon 157° E, discovered, in 1795, by Captain Mortlock who called them Hunter Islands, but the name of the discoverer himself, given by Krusenstern, has prevailed

MORTON, six pars Eng.—1 Darby 2800 ac. Pop 656.—2, Nottingham, 498 ac. Pop 140.—3 (Alicia) Worcester 1480 ac. Pop 285.—4, (Boggett) Warwick, 1160 ac. Pop 150.—5, (on-the-Hill) Norfolk 877 ac. Pop 148.—6 (Pleinsy) Northampton 248 ac. Pop 076

MORTON, par Scot. Dumfriesshire, 7 m by 4 m. P 2482

MORTRELL, vil. and com. Belgium, prov and 6 m S.E. Antwerp near the railway in Mechlin. It has many factories of wax tapers two breweries a tannery a malt and a flour mill and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop 1418

MORTY an Isl. Indian Archipelago off N.E. end of Isl. Gilelo lat (N point) 2 44' N lon 128° 25' E. It is about 60 m long 10 m to 25 m broad and has an agreeable appearance from the sea, the land rising gently from the beach. It abounds in sage trees, but is very thinly inhabited. The channel which separates this island from Gilelo, is called Morty Strait. It is about 30 m wide, having Blow Island at its N. entrance. In the bay, formed by the latter island and Morty there is said to be good anchorage with fresh water plenty of wild hogs, deer wood pigeons &c., on the islands contiguous.

MORIUM a tn. Brazil prov Sergipe, on the Ganhoes raba, W. of Santo-Amaro. It has a parish primary school out-shed-house, and a port, which is the entrepôt for the sugar made in the neighbouring districts next to Bahia

MORVAH, par Eng Cornwall, 1225 ac. Pop 367

MORVAL, par Eng Cornwall, 3562 ac. Pop 740

MORVA, an Isl. France, which formerly depended once of Nivernais, and is now included in dept. Nièvre and Yonne. It gives its name to a mountain range which branching off from the W. side of the Côte-d'Or, stretches for about 40 m, first W. N.W. then S.W., and terminates at the sources of the Yonne.

MORVEN, par Scot. Argyle 86 868 ac. Pop 1547

MORVILL, par Wales, Pembrokeshire, 2661 ac. Pop 189

MORVILL, par Eng Salop 5186 ac. Pop 507

MORZASCO or MORZASCO, a vil. and com. Italy. Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. Acoli, 7 m. bank Bormida, with a church a fine castle, and a trade in corn, silk cattle, and agricultural produce. Pop 1900

MORZINE, a vil. and com. France dep. Haute Savoie, prov. Chablais, 12 m S.E. Le Blot, on the Dranse, here crossed by a stone bridge with a church a public school and quarries of roofing slate. Pop 2070

MORALESE, a tn. Russia. See MAMALAK

MOMAMBUQUE, or **MOAMBUQUE**, an Isl. and city E. coast Africa, lat. 18° 12' S lon 40° 49' E, and the metropolis of the Portuguese possessions in that quarter. The harbour to which this place owes all its importance, is an inlet of the sea in the mainland, 5 m. deep and 5½ m. wide. Three small rivers flow into it at its head, while across its entrance

extend three small islands, which, with reefs and shoals, break the swell of the ocean, and render the anchorage within perfectly safe in the worst weather. On the middle island, which is about 1½ m. long N.E. to S.W. and hardly ½ m. wide, stands the city. The other two islands St. George on the N., St. Jago on the E., are both uninhabited. All three are low coral banks covered with sand. The uninhabited islets are clothed with trees and verdure, while the sandy area of Moambique, in the middle, is entirely covered with the city and its defences. When Vasco da Gama touched here on his first voyage to India, he found the place in the possession of the Arabs and that it had been long distinguished as an excellent boat harbour may be inferred from its native name, which is properly Moambicoe the plural of Mambico, a boat or canoe. Within two years from that time it was taken by the Portuguese, who then at the height of their fame and power, announced vigorously the erection of their E. African capital. The fort of St. Sebastian at the N. end of the island, however was not built till the beginning of the 18th century. It is a great work, mounting 80 guns, and although, at the present day neglected and in disorder, it is still strong. At the other end of the island is fort St. Lorenzo. The governor's palace is a very large and regular edifice, the custom house, the churches, ten in number, besides five chapels, and the quays and wharfs, are all constructed in a style of solidity and grandeur far beyond the present importance of the place.

The streets are narrow, but the houses are lofty and well built, with flat roofs made to hold the rain-water as the water drawn from the wells in the island is brackish. But, notwithstanding the solidity of its structures, Moambique is now sinking rapidly into decay. Its trade and political importance are gone, and it has nothing to expiate but poverty and desolation. The city covers about half of the island, on the remainder are huddled together the huts of the free coloured people. This black town is a busy place, being all a retail market. good meat is hardly procurable at any price. Of the 6000 inhabitants of this island, not quite 400 are free. Of these about 30 are Portuguese, the remainder being Canzombos (Portuguese Crochets from Goa), Arabs, Banyans, and blacks. There is but little morality in Moambique. The slave-dealing so long carried on here, the liberal and restrictive commercial policy, which gives rise to a system of smuggling, and various other causes, have produced an unusual depravity of manners. The deadly nature of the climate, perhaps, is not without its influence in inducing men to make the most of the present by abandoning themselves to the unscrupulous love of gain and unbridled dissipation. The chief merchants in the island are Banyans, through whose hands passes all the trade with the interior. As the island of Moambique is quite incapable of producing anything for the support of its inhabitants, these procure the requisite supply of cattle, grain, &c., from Madagascar or the Comore Islands. Fresh vegetables and fruit are obtained from the adjacent mainland. The peninsula on the N. side of the bay belongs to the Portuguese. On the isthmus which joins it to the continent, at the head of the bay stands the village of Meneur, where the trade is carried on with the natives, who come down from the interior at certain seasons, bringing ivory, skins, wax &c. nearer to the island is Cabeceira Grande where the Portuguese officers and merchants have their villas and gardens, and, at the end of the peninsula, the village of Cabeceira Pequena receives the Arab and other Mahometan inhabitants of the place. The Banyans reside at Lumbo a village between the latter two. But the Portuguese dominion does not extend beyond this narrow territory, and even the safety of Moambique—the metropolis of the capiteiny-general of E. Africa—has been threatened more than once by the petty chiefs in the neighbourhood—Mithane at the N.W., and Samulo at the E. side of the bay.

Moambique is the seat of a bishopric, subordinate to Goa, but religion is little thought of in the place, and the conversion of the natives is not even attempted. The clergy are chiefly Canzombos. Until 1759, the governor of Moambique was subordinate to the viceroy of India, but in that year the Captain-general of E. Africa was stripped from India, and placed immediately under the crown. The territories really embraced under this high-sounding title were scarce great and, at the present day, next to nothing. The Portuguese claim of possession in E. Africa extends at

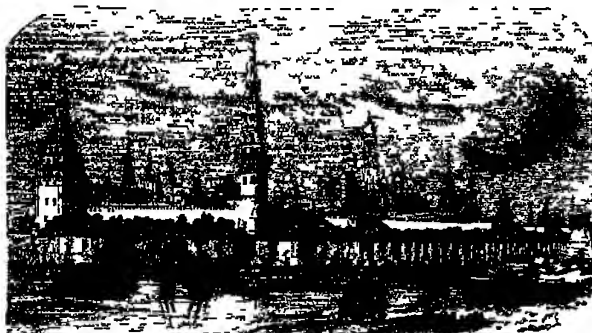
present, from the Bay of Loango Marques (Delagoa Bay) is lat. 30° S. to Namuli or the Brooks, about 40 m. S. of Cape Delgado. At Namuli there is an Arab fort, bearing the flag of the sultan of Muskat. The settlements on this long line of coast are at Delagoa Bay, Inhambana, Sofala, Quilmanas, and Moimbeque. The factory in Delagoa Bay is on a small scale, and does not contain, perhaps, six Europeans. In none of these settlements is there any actual occupation of territory beyond the protection of the fort. Besides these the settlements on the river Zambezi, extending up about 500 m. (according to Portuguese estimates, 700 m. or over 1500 m.), and comprised under the title of Ilhas de Sena, are nominally included in the government of Moimbeque. These settlements are Sena, about 100 m. W of Quilmanas (150 m. by the river); Teté, 180 m. higher up to the N W; Zumbo, 150 m. still further up the river; and Malilica, the source of the gold, probably 250 m. S.W. by W of Teté. But, in reality there have never been any settlements at the latter two places, but only occasional campments, where the trade with the natives has been carried on through native agents. At all events, it is understood that, since 1885, the Portuguese have abandoned all claim upon, and ceased to resort to, Zumbo and Malilica. Sena, once an important place, has now hardly 100 inhabitants, among whom there are not, perhaps, six Europeans. Teté, though not so completely fallen is but a poor place, and is constantly threatened with the hostility of the natives. The growing power of the sultan of Muskat, residing at Zanzibar and the commercial activity fostered within his rule, and also the advance of the emigrants from the Cape Colony to Malilica (it is said that some have even reached the Zambezi), have contributed to divert the native trade from its old channels and the Portuguese settlements. Ivory is the staple production of these countries, and about 350 000 lbs. weight of it are exported from Moimbeque annually, chiefly to India. Color ore, and minerals, are also collected along the coasts. The coffee of Sena is said to be excellent, but is little known in commerce. The gold-trade of Sofala is now reduced to a trifling quantity.

(F. A. de Meyer, *Contemporary Africa as Presented by Portuguese*, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 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of defense. The enclosed space, forming the nominal site of the city, though a considerable portion of it is unoccupied by buildings, has an uneven, undulating surface and is traversed by the navigable Moskva, which, entering near the middle of the W side of the wall, makes a series of remarkable serpentine windings, and quits it at the S.E. corner. Within the city the Moskva receives a small tributary called the Jaozsa, which joins it from the N.E. The most remarkable prominence within the enclosed space, is the hill of the Kremlin, which is situated near its centre, and rises suddenly up from the N or E bank of the river. It is nearly of a triangular shape, and surrounded by an immense white wall 90 ft. high, and about 1 m. in circuit. This wall is flanked by embattled towers, and given access, by several gates, to the interior which formed the original nucleus of the city and is still the site of its most important and characteristic edifices. The part not built upon is occupied by well-kept-out gardens. Immediately to the E of the Kremlin is the second quarter the Kitai Gorod, or Chinese city, fenced round by a wall which is flanked with towers and buttresses. Around the Kremlin, as centre, two large circles have been drawn—the inner one, with a radius of 7 m., and the outer with a radius of 14 m. in length. The circumference of each circle consists of a wide belt of finely-planted boulevard. The inner circle stops short at the N bank of the river. The outer circle is completed proceeding across the river, and enclosing a considerable space on the S. bank. The zone enclosed between the Kremlin and the Kitai Gorod, and the inner boulevard, is called the quarter of the Beloi Gorod or White City, while the other zone, included between the two boulevards so far as it lies N. of the river, is called the quarter of the Zmosnoi Gorod. All the enclosed space beyond the four quarters now described, whether situated on the N or the S bank of the Moskva, is regarded as suburbs. Those in the former direction are formed into regular streets which extend to the very barrier, but in the latter direction the streets are mostly confined within the outer boulevard. The strange irregularity with which Moscow is built, is one of the first things which force itself on the notice of the visitor. This might have been expected to be remedied by the great conflagration of 1812, but though the incongruities are certainly fewer than they were, enough still remains to give the city its old characteristic features. The streets in general continue uneven and tortuous, numerous paltry lanes open all at once into magnificent squares and long rows of little yellow wooden houses abut on vast colossal structures. In order to describe the principal edifices, we must again return to the

crowded with numerous epulas of glittering gold and silver, and presenting one of the most striking views of which any European city can boast. Entering by the Spass Vorota, or Gate of the Redeemer, over which is a picture of our Saviour, the object of the deepest reverence, and through which, in consequence, none must pass without being uncovered, we are at once introduced to the most interesting and important buildings of Moscow. The first we notice is the Terema or old palace of the Cæsar, it consists of four stories, which diminish in ascending till the uppermost contains only a single room, and is surrounded by balconies, with stairs both within and without, leading to each separate terrace; the lowest floor contains the throne and audience chambers; the highest was the residence of the Cæsar and their children. The walls are richly and almost grotesquely decorated, and covered with portraits of the Cæsar, ancestral breakings, &c. The main body of this palace was so much injured by the French, that repair was impossible, and its place has been supplied by the Bolshoi Dvorets or Large Palace, built by the Emperor Alexander and sometimes called after him, the Alexanderski Dvorets, an immense pile and not without an imposing effect, but its modern style and decorations are in bad keeping with the venerable structures with which it is associated. The same may be said of the Maloi Dvorets or Little Palace, built by the Emperor Nicholas, containing some interesting pictures by Bernardo Belotto de Canaletto, and a collection of all the works that have been written concerning Moscow in French, Russian, and German. The Baburoi Ploshchad, or Cathedral Square, situated on the summit of the Kremlin and enclosed within a magnificent iron railing, contains the Uspenski Sakral or Cathedral of the Assumption, and two churches—the Arkangel'ski Sakral or Church of St. Michael and the Lady of the Cave. The cathedral in which the emperors are crowned bears no resemblance, either without or within, to the cathedrals of W. Europe. It is a clumsy building with heavy pillars which support five apses, and like the walls glittering with gold from top to bottom, the golden ground covered over with grotesque frescoes of sacred subjects, it was founded in 1226 and rebuilt in 1472. Immediately behind the cathedral is the Bykofski Dom or House of the Holy Byrod, so called because a section of the Byrod has its office in it, and contains the Mir or Holy Oil, which is used in the baptism of all Russian children, and is prepared at intervals of about two years with many mysterious and fantastic ceremonies in two large silver kettles. A much more valuable treasure of the Holy Byrod is a library, remarkably rich in rare manuscripts. The church of

St. Michael is a sombre building lighted by windows so diminutive, as to do little more than make darkness visible. Almost all the Russian sovereigns, from Ivan Danilovitch, down to Peter the Great, are buried here; their figures, natural size, are painted in fresco round the walls each over against his own tomb, where he sits wrapped in a white mantle. Immediately adjoining is an odd looking church, with walls of immense thickness, said to be the oldest in Moscow, and constantly



MOSCOW. THE GENERAL VIEW OF THE KREMLIN.—From David R. Falconer's *Planchette et Archéologique en Russie*

Kremlin, previously stopping to view it from the most favourable spot—the S. side of the bridge Moskva Raksa. Here it seems to rise out of the water, picturesquely adorned with turf and shrubs; while above its snowy wall and verdant foliage palaces and churches rear their majestic heads

plunged with devotees. The church of the Assumption is paved with fine pebbles of Jasper agate, and surmounted. Within the Kremlin also, is an immense pile of building, lining the sides of a triangle, one side being occupied by the senate, which contains the offices of the various local de-

parapets, and the other two by the treasury and arsenal. The chief attraction here is the upper story of the treasury containing the crowns of the early Cæsars, arranged in regular succession; several thrones, warlike trophies, and miscellaneous curiosities. The arsenal contains 100,000 stands of arms, the cannon taken from the French during their disastrous retreat, and numerous other military trophies. Nearly in the centre of the buildings of the Kremlin, now described, and far overtopping them all is the famous Ivan Veliki, or tower of John the Great, which rises without ornament of any kind, to the height of 209 ft., and is surrounded by a gilded dome, on which, as on the other gilded domes of the Kremlin, the cross is displayed above the crescent. It is ascended by a good staircase, and empty rewards the toil of ascent by the magnificent view which it commands. It consists of several stories, in each of which hangs a stupendous bell one of them weighing 64 tons. Another bell, nearly tripling this enormous weight, called *Our Kolokol* or the Master's, stands at the bottom of the tower on a pedestal of granite, to which it was raised in 1837, by the Emperor Nicholas, after having remained for a century buried on the spot into which it is said to have fallen when the tower, in which it was suspended, was burned down. A huge fragment was broken from it by the fall. Its height is 213 ft., diameter 22.5 ft., and least thickness 5 inches. Immediately to the E. of the Kremlin, within its walls and those of the Kitai-Gorod, stands, in the Kremlin Ploshad or Red Place, the cathedral of St. Basil one of the strangest specimens of architecture anywhere to be met with: it has no less than 20 towers and domes of all different shapes and sizes, and coloured over with the most varied hues—some green, spread like net-work, over a yellow ground one red with broad white stripes, and a third gilded. The whole is a perfect baffle, and through different accounts of its origin are given, the most credible seem to be that it was a whim of Ivan the Terrible, to try how many chapels could be erected on the same spot, and under the same roof where religious services could be simultaneously performed without mutual interference. The architect was an Italian, and so pleased his employer that the savage despot put out his eyes, in order that he might never be able to build another like it. It is impossible to state the number of churches in Moscow, some making them 1500, and others reducing them to 250. The smaller number, if proper churches only are included, is probably the more accurate: but it is scarcely possible to traverse a street, in which clustering domes and minarets do not meet the eye. The number of monasteries, also, is very great. Those most deserving of notice are the *Donskoi*, situated near the S. barrier surrounded with ancient walls, painted in broad stripes of white and red, surrounded by battlements like those of the Kremlin, and containing, within its enclosure, six churches and chapels, several courts, a plantation of birch wood, and dwellings for the Archimandrite and monks, the *Semenuvskoi*, at the S.E. corner of the wall, near where the Moskva quits it, and with more of the appearance of a fortress than a monastery its lofty battlemented walls being notably mounted with a few small pieces, and the *Devichii court*, at the S.W. corner, with walls, flanked by 16 towers several churches, one of them containing the tombs of several Cæsars and princesses and a churchyard beautifully laid-out with shrubs and flowers, and containing a great number of fine monuments. Close to this convent is the *Devichii-fell* or *Nadamo's Field*, where the emperor, on their coronation, entertain their subjects. The Emperor Nicholas here, on that occasion, died 50,000 persons.

Among educational establishments, the only one deserving of particular notice is the University whose jurisdiction is not confined to the city or government of Moscow, but extends over gov. Tver Jaroslavl, Kostroma, Vladimir, Riazan, Tambov, Orel, Kula, Kaluga, and Smolensk. It was established by the Empress Catherine, in 1755, consists of four faculties, and is attended by about 900 students. Its scientific collections are poor, compared with the best of those in the W. of Europe, but it is tolerably rich in anatomical preparations; in connection with it is a gymnasium, a library of 50,000 volumes, an observatory, botanical garden, &c. Among benevolent establishments are the *Alexander Hospital* and *St. Catherine's Hospital*, both near the N. barrier and another hospital of St. Catherine, near the N.E. corner:

two military hospitals in the E., a widow's hospital in the W., and St. Paul's Hospital and the *Gallien's Hospital* in the S. Another hospital, the *Foundling*, situated on the N. bank of the Moskva, a little to the E. of the Kitai Gorod, has acquired more celebrity than all the rest: but whether it is entitled to be ranked among benevolent establishments, is questionable, its encouragement to vice being palpable and notorious, as all children up to a certain age, are received on presentation, and no questions asked. The number actually in the house, or supported in some way or other by the institution, is upwards of 25,000. Moscow possesses two theatres—*one*, where the performances are in French and the other, or other buildings or places worthy of notice, are the great riding-school, to the W. of the Kremlin, supposed to be the largest building in the world unsupported by pillar or prop of any kind the principal bazaar, or *Gostinny Dvor*, in the Kitai Gorod, a colossal building of three stories, where wholesale merchants, to the number of more than 1000, regularly carry on their trade the *Klad*, an open space in the same vicinity occupied by narrow streets of shops, the *barsack*, along the E. side of the four boundaries and the race-course, a large oval amphitheatre N. and S., and almost touching the S. barrier. The number of open and planted spaces throughout the city is very great. Several of these, including the boulevards, have been already mentioned; and we may now add the *Princess Gallitzin's gardens*, stretching along the bank of the Moskva, and beautifully laid-out, but now partly occupied by the Empress's villa and the *Sparrow hills* to the S.W. Manufactures of various kinds are carried on to a great extent within the city; but bear only a small proportion to those which are carried on at its extremity in the surrounding towns and villages. The principal establishments are for textile fabrics, chiefly woolen, cotton, and silk, in all of which, much steam power and the most improved machinery, are employed the other principal articles are hats, hardware, leather chemical products, beer, and brandy. From its central position, Moscow is the great entrepot for the internal commerce of the empire. Great facilities for this commerce are given by water communication, which extends, on one side, to the Baltic on another to the Caspian, and on a third to the Black Sea and by the railway to St. Petersburg. In winter, the traffic over the snow in sledges is enormous as many as 2600, loaded with goods for Tylin alone, have been known to leave the city in a single year.

Moscow for administrative purposes, is divided into 21 districts; and is under the immediate charge of a general and military governor. It is the seat of important civil and criminal courts and of various superintending boards of police, manufactures, trade, &c., and has several literary scientific, and other societies; among which, one of the most prominent is the *Bible Society* established in 1818. The foundation of the city dates from 1147. Its nucleus was the Kremlin which, at first, was nearly surrounded by a palisade, and formed an important military station. For a long time it continued to be a dependency on the principality of Vladimir, and in 1238, when the cruel *Batou-Khan* devastated Russia, it was both sacked and burned. In 1533, it was again sacked, and the inhabitants were dragged away into slavery by Khan Nagai. It afterwards became a prey to intestine dissensions—several princes disputing the possession of it, but at last Dmitrii, surnamed *Donskoi*, became sole master, and died in 1389, after having done more for its prosperity than any one into whose hands it had previously fallen. From this time its prosperity continued to advance, though not without repeated interruptions by fire, pestilence, famine, and war. It now became the capital of Moscow, and afterwards of the whole Russian empire, but was deprived of the honour in 1708 when *Petersburg* was founded, and became the royal residence. It still, however, possesses all the grandeur, and many of the other features of a capital. Many of the nobility reside in it, and, both in salubrity and central position, it possesses natural advantages which no political preference can ever confer on St. Petersburg. The principal event in the history of Moscow, is the burning of it in 1571, for the purpose of dislodging the French from their winter quarters. The damage those fires had been long since repaired, and Moscow has risen from her ashes more beautiful than she ever was before. Pop (1850), 575,800.

MOSDOK, a tn Russos prov Caucasus, esp. dist., 65 m. K.S.P. Georgievsk, on a height above the Terek. It is strongly fortified by nature, being only accessible on two sides, and has been considerably strengthened by art. It has generally spacious and straight streets, lined by very unill-furnished but and gloomy-looking wooden houses a Greek, an Armenian, and a E Catholic church an hospital, merchant-house, and quantitative establishment and manufactures of morocco leather and brandy Pop. (1848) 10,869

MORÉ, or **MOOT**, an isl., Indian Archipelago, Banda Sea, N from Tumor Laut; lat. 6° 30' S.; lon. 121° 30' E.; 20 m. in circumference

MORIRAH or **MALIRA**, an Isl. Arabia. See **MAMAZA**
MORILLÉ, an E. dep. France lat. 48° 51' to 49° 53' N., lon. 6° 30' to 7° 45' E.; bounded N by Rhénish Prussia, German and Belgian Luxembourg, E. Rhénish Prussia, S. depts. Bas-Rhin and Meurthe, and W. Moselle It is of very irregular shape, terminating in the E and W in more points, which are 107 m. distant from each other, while it bulges out toward the N and S, till it attains a breadth of 41 m. area, 2084 sq m. The surface is very much broken in the E. by ramifications of the Vosges, and in the W by those of the Ardennes. None of them, however, attain a height exceeding 650 ft. The greater part of the heights are covered with fine forests, in which, though larger game is becoming scarce, the smaller varieties of it abound. They are generally of a round shape, and descend by gentle slopes, often clothed with orchards and vineyards. In their last descent, they do not merge into extensive plains, but form long withdrawing valleys, drained by numerous streams. The largest and most beautiful of these valleys is that of the Moselle, which traverses the department centrally from S. to N. and by itself, or its tributaries drains nearly the whole of it. The soil is many parts, in light, and much better adapted to cereals and vines than the properties which the arable bears to the waste land is very great—the former occupying three-fourths and the latter only about one-eighth of the whole surface. Considerably more than one fifth is in wood. The cereals raised leave a considerable surplus for exportation. The principal crops, after these, are beans and peas, lentils, vetches, millet, roots, and flax. A few hops are grown. Various kinds of fruit are raised extensively and in great perfection. Many steep slopes are covered with vineyards, but though the culture is careful, the wine produced is, in general, indifferent. The domestic animals are almost, without exception, of very inferior breeds; and dairy produce is so much neglected, that neither the butter nor cheese of the department can find any market beyond its limits. Mari, gypsum, and limestone, abound. The only metal of economical importance is iron, in the form of oxide. It is extensively worked open cast, and more partially by shallow pits. Interesting fossils are of frequent occurrence, particularly in the calcareous acclivities which line the valleys of the Moselle and its tributaries. Manufacturing industry is largely developed, and embraces almost all kinds of textile fabrics, iron, and ironmongery, embryonic porcelain glass, beer liquors, furniture, &c. The trade includes almost all the articles of manufacture, with the addition of agricultural produce and timber. After falling under the power of the Franks, this department was included in the kingdom of Austria, of which Metz was the capital. In the 9th century it changed its name to Lotharing, and continued with the emperors of Germany till 1652 when Henri II., by conquest, secured it to France. It is divided into four arrons dissements—Metz the capital; Reims, Sarreguemine, and Tolonville subdivided into 27 cantons, and 631 communes. Pop. (1852) 460,694

MOSLE (German *Mosel* Latin, *Mosella*) a river of Europe, which rises in France, S.E. of Remurmont, dep. Vosges, across which it flows N.W. into the centre of dep. Meurthe, whence it proceeds N.E. past Metz, and across dep. Moselle, into Rhénish Prussia, and after passing Treves, in a remarkably winding course, falls into the Rhine, at Coblenz total course, about 240 m., of which 220 m. commencing at the junction of the Meurthe, are navigable. Its principal affluents are, in France, r. bank Yalogue, Meurthe, which joins it below Nancy, and Sella, which it receives at Metz, l. bank Medon, Mâch, Orne; and, beyond France, a bank, Sarre, which joins it above Treves; and l. bank Euro,

Kill, and Elz. Of these affluents, the Meurthe, Sarre, and Elz, are navigable.

MOSNAIS, a tn Russia. See **MOSAN**
MOSKÖR or **Moskora**, an isl. off N.W. coast, Norway the most S. of the Lofodens N.E. is Isl. Flagerö, and S.W. the celebrated wharfed of Milderö.

MOSKONISI, an Isl. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anadolu, Gulf of Aden lat. 39° 20' N. lon. 36° 40' E. about 4½ m. long. It is mountainous, and is connected with the mainland by sands. On the S. side is the village of Mosko, which has some trade in fruit and cotton.

MOSKVA, or **MOSKWA**, a river, Russia, which rises in gov. Smolensk, flows E., enters gov. Moscow passes near Mojaisk, and entering Moscow on the W., winds through it, and, on quitting it at its S.E. corner turns S.E., and keeping this direction till it reaches the S.E. corner of the gov., joins l. bank Oka at Kolomna, total course, about 210 m. A little above Moscow its navigation is interrupted by a cataract, but, from the city downwards, it is navigable to its mouth.

MOSKICA, a vil. Hungary Thaur. Thaur. S. and 2 m. from Tumesvar, with a Greek church. Pop. 1170

MOSQUERELA a walled tn Spain, Aragon prov and 26 m. E.N.E. Teruel with a church an old palace in which King Jaime I. of Aragon used to spend the hot season. A grammar and a primary school, manufactures of serge, and a trade in timber. Pop. 2136

MOSQUITIA, or **Mosquito Territorio** an extensive but not well-defined country, occupying the N.E. portion of Central America, between lat. 11 and 18° N., and lon. 88 10' and 86° W. and bounded N and E. by the Caribbean Sea, S. Costa Rica, from which it is separated by the river San Juan, S.W. Nicaragua, and W. Honduras. Area, including some contested portions claimed by Costa Rica and Nicaragua, 54,000 sq m., and, excluding them about 28,000 sq m. The surface is very mountainous in the W., being traversed by a lofty chain, which stretches across the country in a N. direction, and furnishes the sources of all its important rivers, which following the general slope, flow either N. or E. The largest of these rivers are the Roman or Aguan, forming the boundary of Mosquitia on the N.W. the Tinto or Wac, and the Escondido or Begovia. The soil is in general remarkably fertile, and has a most luxuriant tropical vegetation producing in abundance all the staples of the West Indies, large quantities of mahogany and other valuable timber, medicinal drugs, &c. The climate though in the whole healthy as very trying to European constitutions. Valuable minerals are said to abound in the interior and along the coast great quantities of tortoise-shell of the finest quality are obtained. The Mosquito Indians, the native, and almost the only inhabitants, are an active and daring race, tolerably expert in the use of firearms. Their chief assumes the title of King of Mosquitia, but they have considered themselves under the protection of the British Government, and have, in fact, long enjoyed its protection. Its capital is Blue-Fields or Bluefield.
MOSSE, a seaport in Norway, prov. on the bay, and 82 m. S. Christiansa traversed by a stream, on which a great number of saw and iron mills have been erected. It has a good harbour at which there is a considerable export of deals and iron. Pop. (1855) 4599

MÖSSINGEN, a tn Württemberg circle Schwarzwald, 7 m. S.E. Rottenburg. It is a stirring, industrious place, with a church, a distillery and a considerable trade P. 3744.

MÖSKILLH, a tn Baden, Lake circle, on the Ahr, 23 m. N. Cosanzheim with a church and a castle. The Ahr was under Krey, were here defeated, in 1800, by the French, under Moreau. Pop. 1638

MOSSE (*Santa Maria*), a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont div. Turin prov and 11 m. N.E. Biella, near the Broca, here crossed by a stone bridge. It has several churches, a gymnasium, manufactures of woollens, and a trade in peaches, walnuts, cherries, cattle, and dairy produce. Pop. 1426.

MOSOCZ, or **Mosocza**, a market tn. Hungary, Elber Dunab, co. Thurocs 17 m. S.E. Neuzsch, with two churches and three chapels. Pop. 3765

MOSTOWN par. Irel. Louth, 3818 a. m. Pop. 1027

MOSTRIM par. Irel. Longford, 10 844 a. m. P. 8168.

MOSTAGANEM, a tn. Algeria, prov. and 471 m. E.N.E. Oran, about 1½ m. from the Mediterranean. It is composed of two towns, which have each an enclosure, and are separated

from one another by a rock valley covered with gardens. It possesses strong military works, and ample accommodation for troops. The men are all artisans, agriculturists, or merchants. It has manufactures of carpets, coverlets, woollen cloaks, and jewellery, and a considerable trade with the interior. Pop. (1849), 6495, of whom 3577 are Europeans.

MOSTAR (108 before), a town, European Turkey, capital of Herzegovina, on both sides the Neretna, here crossed by a beautiful Roman bridge of a single arch, 65 ft. 3 inches span. It lies in a plain about 6 m. long, by 2½ m. broad, 73 m. N.W. Cazaro; lat. 43° 30' N. lon. 17° 55' E. occupies a large space than is needful, has generally unpaved streets, a visir's palace, a number of mosques and two extensive well-supplied bazars, and carries on a considerable trade in cattle, corn, wine, fruit, wax, and tallow. Pop. 7800—(Wilkinson's *Eastern and Montenegro*).

MOSTARDAS a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. São-Pedro-de-Rio-Grande, in a sandy and infertile district, between Lagoa Patos and the Ocean 56 m. S.S.E. Alegre with a church. It raises millet, barberries, and excellent melons. Pop. 3000.

MOSTERTON, par. Eng. Dorset, 558 ac. Pop. 246.

MOSTOLER, a town, Spain, New Castile, prov. and 10 m. S.W. Madrid, in a plain near the Guadara, here crossed by a magnificent stone bridge. It is in general poorly built has a church, a handsome tobacco-house, prison, and primary school, and a trade in corn and fruit. Pop. 1550.

MOSTYN a vil. and township, Wales, co. Flint, on the estuary of the Dee, and on the Chester and Holyhead railway, about 4 m. N.W. Holywell. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the coal-pits in the neighbourhood. Steamers ply regularly to Liverpool. Pop. 2097.

MOSUL, or **MOSUL**, a large in Asiatic Turkey cap. seat of same name, 220 m. N.W. Bagdad pleasantly situated on bank of the Tigris, near which are extended to be the ruins of Nimrud. It is situated on a considerable elevation in the middle, and is surrounded by wall but is in a state of decay and ruin. Its principal ornaments are a college, the tomb of Sheikh Abdul Kader, and the remains of a beautiful mosque, with a fine minaret. The coffee-house, baths, khans, and bazars, are also handsome buildings. The city has declined in commerce as in everything else. At present its bazars are small and inferior in appearance, and its streets thronged with poor. In point of trade, it is chiefly a thoroughfare for the traffic between Bagdad, Syria, and Constantinople. It has, however, considerable commercial intercourse with the interior of Mesopotamia. Its principal manufactures are rapies and other cotton stuffs such as shawls for turbans, and caftans. It was formerly celebrated also for its machine hance the name of that description of fabrics, the manufacture of which was carried on to a great extent. The wine, bread, and cheese, sold here, are all of excellent quality. The climate is extremely hot in summer, and the winters mild, although there is sometimes a fall of snow which continues on the ground for a day or two. In the vicinity there are several warm sulphur springs, also some extensive quarries of marble as soft in quality that it can be cut and hewed like wood, and is much used in building for particular purposes. The city has been repeatedly devastated by famine and plague. On one occasion of this kind, where both were combined or quickly followed each other it is said that 100,000 persons were cut off. Pop. estimated at 40,000.—(Southgate's *Travels in Turkey and Persia*, Chenevix-Trenchard's *Expédition to the Euphrates and Tigris*).—**THE HARBINGERS** lies in the W. part of Kurdistan, between lat. 35° 30' and 37° 55' N., lon. 42° and 43° 50' E. length N to S, about 140 m.—mountainous, 100 m. raised by the Tigris, and its affluents the Great and Little Zab. In wet seasons the crops are abundant, but a long period of drought is invariably followed by famine.

MOGLAVINA, a vil. Austria, Slavonia, co. Varcon, on the Drava, about 20 m. from Etkice with a church. P. 1850.

MOTA-DAS-CURATO, a town, Spain, New Castile, prov. Cuenca, 66 m. S.E. Madrid, with a townhouse, granary, two primary schools, an hospital, a church, manufactures of earthenware, soap, coarse woollens, and numerous flour and oil mills. Pop. 2765.

MOTAGUA, a vil. Spain, Leon, prov. and 37 m. W. Valladolid, with a townhouse, a magnificent palace of the Duke of Alba, an elementary school, Latin school, and two churches. Pop. (chiefly agricultural), 1822.

MOTAGUA or **MATAGUA**, a river, Guatemala, which flows in the mountains of Dept. Solola, about lat. 15° 30' N., and lon. 91° W. flows first S.E. for about 80 m., then E. 120 m., and finally, N.E. 20 m., falls into the bay near the W. limit of the State of Honduras. Its mouth is encumbered by a dangerous bar. The principal affluents, which all join it on the r., are the Piscoy, Sacatepeque, Platanos, and Chiquimal.

MOTALA a market in Sweden, lin. and 35 m. W.N.W. Liphoping, on bank Motala, near its mouth in the N.E. shore of Lake Wetter. The Göta canal, which connects Lake Wetter with the Baltic, has here its terminus in a fine haven and docks.

MOTCOMBE par. Eng. Dorset 4841 ac. Pop. 1555.

MOTHE-DE-HAUTE, a town, France, dep. Deux-Sèvres on bank Sèvre-Niortaise, 9 m. N.E. Niort. It contains one of the finest châteaux in the department has a trade in cattle and mules manufactures of coarse goods, tanneries, and flour-mills. Pop. 2026.

MOTHALL two pars. Ire. 1., Waterford, 30741 ac. Pop. 3288.—3., Kilkenny 7092 ac. Pop. 1583.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS, or **STAFFA**, a group of islets, Norway not far from the North Cape, and off the W. coast of Magdalen. They consist of a central island, rising precipitously to a great height, and other more precipitous, but much less elevated, grouped around it. They form a conspicuous mark to vessels coming from the White Sea, and their peculiar arrangement has caused them to receive from English mariners the former of the above names. They are frequented by immense numbers of the guillemot, and every spring are visited by the Laps in search of eggs.

MOTHERWELL, a vil. Scotland, co. Lanark, 12 m. S.E. Glasgow on the Caledonian railway. Inhabitants chiefly employed in the extensive iron and coal works of the locality.

MOTHEBY, or **MYSTAD**, par. Wales, Carmarthen, 11,914 ac. Pop. 1069.

MOTTERS, or **MOTTERS-TRAYERS**, a vil. and par. Switzerland, cant. and 15 m. W.S.W. Neuchâtel, beautifully situated in the valley of Travers, among fertile, well-cultivated fields. It is well built, and contains, on an isolated height, an old castle, now used as a prison. The chief manufactures are lace and watches. Houseless, after quarrelling with Paris and Geneva, lived here for three years. P. 700.

MOTILLA DEL-PALANCA, a town, Spain, New Castile, prov. and 85 m. S.E. Madrid. It is tolerably well built, and has a commodious church, a cathedral, and a prison, a primary school, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth several oil-mills and a trade in corn and saffron. Pop. 7748.

MOTIR, or **MOTIR**, a vil., Indian Archipelago, Moluccas, off W. coast Gilolo, lat. 0° 30' N., lon. 137° 20' E. It is a volcano, and is fruitful, yielding palm, sugar, cotton, and coconuts. Its inhabitants manufacture large quantities of excellent coarse potteryware, whence the island is frequently named the Potter.

MOTOLA (Latin, *Motola*), a town, Naples, prov. Otanto, dist. and 16 m. N.W. Naples. It is the seat of a bishop.

MOTRICO a vil. Spain, Biscay prov. Guipuzcoa, 81 m. N.W. Tolosa, on the Bay of Biscay, and W. bank of the estuary of the Deva. It has two squares, several palaces, two townhouses, and two small prisons, two primary schools, and a handsome church. It was a place of considerable commercial importance, and there are traces of its having been walled in 1603, it was almost entirely burned by accident. P. 2900.

MOTRIL a city, Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 88 m. S.E. Granada, about 1 m. from the Mediterranean lat. 36° 45' N., lon. 5° 34' W. It is irregularly built, in some parts the streets are narrow and crowded, in others open, unlighted, dirty, and neglected while in others again they are broad and straight, and the houses of a better description. It has a townhouse, granary, and ill proportioned collegiate church all in the great square a barracks, a fish-market, a nursery, with a pretty church, several suppressed convents, whose churches are used as chapels of ease, various schools for primary and advanced education, and a neglected hospital. In the neighbourhood are several hamlets. By the port of Motril is generally understood that of Cádiz, distant two leagues, and the roads of Granada, where vessels under 50 tons load and unload, and which are defended by a castle. The anchorage at the latter is only safe from some winds.

Motul is the depot for the exports and imports of the provinces of Granada and Jena. On an average of the two years 1844 and 1845, 244 vessels, of 8160 tons, entered this port, and 232, of 5699 tons, cleared; the chief articles of import being rice, salt cod, sugar, cinnamon, cacao, coal, shoes, matches, iron, and cotton and woollen tissues; and the chief exports, oil, figs and raisins, oranges, wine, brandy, corals, carpets, lead, salmtery, dry-wood, &c. Agriculture employs the greatest portion of the inhabitants. There are two sugar manufactories—one of rum, made from honey or sugar-cane, the former being the best—two soap-works—nine potteries, about 120 looms for coarse cotton, 18 hakebones, four flour and four oil mills. Pop. 18,170.

MOTSONAK, a market in Hungary, co and 8 m. S.W. Munkacs; with a handsome summer residence of the bishop of Munkacs, to which the whole place belongs. Pop. 1746.

MOTTA, numerous places kingdom of Italy particularly—1, a tn. gov and 26 m. N.W. Venice, r bank Lagoon, the seat of several district courts and offices, with a parish church, two sanctuaries and an oratory manufactures of linen and hats, and dry-works. Pop. 1800.—2, (Visconti) prov and N.W. Parma, near l. bank Terno, with two churches, and several industrial establishments. Pop. 3350.

MOTTA, several places, Naples, particularly—1, (San Giovanni) a tn. prov Calabria-Ultra I., 7 m. S.E. Reggio. P. 1140.—2, (St. Lucia) a tn. prov Calabria-Ultra II., dist. and 6 m. N.W. Nicotri. P. 8150.—3, (St. Anna) a tn. dist. prov and 6 m. W. N.W. Catania with a remarkable basaltic rock in its neighbourhood. P. 1450.—4, (Coronata) a tn. dist. prov and 86 m. S.W. Messina, near the N.E. side of Mount Etna. P. 1390.

MOI TA-ALATA a vil and com. Italy, Piedmont, prov and about 7 m. from Biella, with three churches a castle, and a trade in corn, wine, and wool. Pop. 1434.

MOTTA D'AFFRERO a vil and com. dist. and 4 m. W. N.W. Mistrata. Pop. 1554.

MOTTA DE-CORRI, a vil and com. Italy, Piedmont, prov Novara, prov and about 9 m. from Verelli with an ancient Gothic church, a small castle, and a trade in corn and maize. Pop. 1280.

MOTTE-SHEVOLEX a tn. Franco dep Savoie 4 m. N.W. Chambéry situated partly on a hill and partly on an unhealthy plain, with a church, and a trade in cattle and dairy produce. Himestone quarries, and seams of lignite. Pop. 8711.

MOTTEFOAT, par Eng. Hants; 2739 ac. Pop. 556.

MOTTISTON, par Eng. Hants 1107 ac. Pop. 143.

MOTTING or **METONA** (Latin, Motenae) a tn. Austria, Illyria, duchy Carinthia, 48 m. S.E. Laybach, near the Kalja; with a castle and a church. P. 1000.

MOTTRAM or **LOMBARDIA**, a tn. and par. England, co. Chester. The town, 8 m. E. by S. Manchester is built chiefly of stone has a spacious court-room, an Established church, three dissenting chapels, two extensive print-works, and several large cotton factories in which the great body of the inhabitants are employed. Pop. 5247. Area of par, 23,979 ac. Pop. 23,354.—(Local Correspondence.)

MUTZENING a vil. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, 5 m. S.W. Heersburg; with a church and a small castle. Pop. 1028.

MOUDON, or **MUDER** (Latin, Moudunum), a tn. and par. Switzerland, cant. Yverdon, on the Broye, crossed by a stone bridge, 14 m. N.E. Lausanne, overlooked by the old castle of Chaux. It has a church, townhouse, and a square tower, which once formed part of a castle, built in 1105, by Count of Eclusey. Several markets, and a considerable transit trade. P. 2357.

MOUGHTREY par Wales, Montgomery 5025 ac. P. 519.

MOUKDEN, or **FUENYANG**, a tn. China, pop. Manchuria, and prov. Liao-Tung or Shikling, on a branch of the Han, about 500 m. N.E. Peking; lat. 41° 50' N.; lon. 123° 27' E. It is surrounded by an external wall about 10 m. in circumference.

to circum, and has also an inner wall 3 m. in circuit, enclosing the emperor's residence, the government offices, courts, and other buildings connected with them, which are all arranged on a plan similar to those of Peking. In 1631, the Manchou monarchs made Moukden the seat of government, and succeeding emperors have done much to enlarge and beautify it. Its port, Kinchen about 45 m. S., near the Gulf of Liao-Tung in the Yellow Sea, has a considerable trade in cattle, pulse, and drugs. See LIAO-TUNG.

MOULE (Lia) a tn and port, lat. Grande-Terre, N.E. coast, div. Grande-Terre, r. bank, and at the mouth of a small river; lat. 16° 21' N. lon. 61° 27' W. Pop. 10,000.

MOULIN, par Scot. Perth, 16 m. by 7 m. P. 2023.

MOULINS, numerous places, France, particularly—1, (near-Allier) (Latin, Bona Gergova), cap. dep. Allier, in a fertile plain, r. bank Allier, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 164 m. S.E. Paris. The streets, in general are neither regular nor wide, but they are clean, tolerably paved, and lined by good houses, built of brick. It has some good squares, numerous fountains, a cathedral, a college occupying the buildings of a convent, founded by the duchess of Montmorency; the remains of the once famous castle of Moulins, the barracks, public library, Hotel de Ville, and general hospital, a court of first resort and commerce a consulting chamber of manufacturers, society of rural economy agricultural society, college, primary normal school, and gratuitous school of design, manufactures of excellent cutlery, hosiery, both in silk and cotton, eight, articles in ivory, woollen and cotton covers, worsted and cotton mills, rope works, and a tannery; a trade in iron, wood, charcoal, coal, wine, salt, cattle, swine, &c. Pop. (1852) 14,781.—2, a tn. dep. Nord, properly only a suburb of Lille. Pop. 4317.—3, (en-Gilbert) a tn. dep. Nord, at the confluence of the Oise and Guisgnon, 82 m. E. Nord, with the remains of a strong castle, a spacious and handsome church, manufactures of coarse woollen cloth, serge, linen, bombazine, and leather, and a trade in corn, wool, leather and cattle. Pop. 1542.

MOULMAIN MAGLAMAS, or **MOULMAIN** a seaport tn., India—beyond the Ganges, Tanasserim coast, lat. 16° 30' N., lon. 97° 37' E. (s.), at the mouth of the great river Salween or Shanly, with the island of Salu directly opposite. It



MOULMAIN.—From the Illustrated London News.

is about 200 ft. above the level of the river, has a good harbour and a considerable trade. Its chief exports consist of teak-timber, rice, tobacco, stick lac, betel-nut, ivory, coconuts, and livestock. The imports consist mostly of European cotton goods and marine stores. The principal trade is with Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, and Penang, but a portion has of late years been directed to London. It was founded in 1825, by the British, as a military station, but, being equally well situated for trade, has become a flourishing seat of commerce. Pop. 10,000.

MOULLEY, par England. See MOLNEY.

MOULSFORD, par Eng. Berks; 1489 ac. Pop. 163.

MOULSOE, par Eng. Berks; 1190 ac. Pop. 293.

MOULTAN a city, Punjab. See MOSKATA.

MOULTON five para. Eng. —1, Lenoir, 12,785 sq. Pop. 358.—2 North, 1018 sq. Pop. 358.—3 Northampton 1860 sq. Pop. 1511.—4 South, 5184 sq. Pop. 495.—5, (Great St. Michael) Norfolk, 1247 sq. Pop. 471.

MOUNT par Wales, Cardigan, 1142 sq. Pop. 141.

MOUNT Burnet, par Eng. Essex, 1404 sq. Pop. 379.

MOUNT CANON, a vil., U. States, Illinois, r bank Wabash, 85 sq. S.E. Springfield; with a courthouse, jail, two churches, an iron-ore mine and several mills. P. 1300.

MOUNT CANON, a small tn. Ireland, co. and 8 m. W. Donegal; with a market-house and school. Pop. 539.

MOUNT DUNBAR, an isl. U. States, Maine, 36 sq. S.E. Presque Isle, 15 m. long, by 12 m. broad, well fertile. It has several excellent harbors, and employs a considerable amount of shipping in the coasting trade and the fisheries.

MOUNT EMBURY, and MOUNT EMBURY, two mountains in the N. island of New Zealand. The former, also called Putauaki, is situated immediately S. of the Bay of Plenty, on the parallel of 38° S. and meridian of 177° E. and has a height of 10,000 ft. The latter, called also Tararua, situated considerably E. of the Cape of same name, lat. 39° 10' S.; lon. 175° E.; is volcanic and consists of a magnificent cone with a base of about 30 m. in diameter, rising from a generally level country to the height of 8840 ft. Numerous torrents rush down its sides into the sea.

MOUNT HOLLY, a vil., U. States, New Jersey, 15 m. S. Trenton, with a courthouse, jail, five churches, a woolen factory, and several mills. Pop. 1300.

MOUNT SHANNON, a vil. Ireland co. and 35 m. S.E. by R. Galway, with a parish church, R. Catholic chapel, and market-house. Pop. 361.

MOUNT VERNON, numerous places, U. States, particularly a vil. Ohio, 51 m. N.E. Columbus with a courthouse, jail four churches, several mills, and two printing-offices. Pop. 2382.

MOUNTFIELD par Eng. Sussex 3841 sq. P. 761.

MOUNTMELLICK, a market in Ireland, Queen's co. 45 m. W. & W. Dublin almost surrounded by the small river Ouseway. It has a neat courthouse, a spacious union work house, and a considerable barracks, a handsome chapel of ease, a neat R. Catholic chapel two Methodist chapels, and a Friends meeting house several schools, a national instruction society and a dispensary, manufactures of linen and coarse woollen cloths, soap and candles, a large brass and iron foundry and a flour-mill. P. 3657. —(Local Correspondent).

MOUNTRESSING par Eng. Essex, 4005 sq. P. 645.

MOUNT —1, a par. Eng. Monmouth 407 sq. Pop. 67.—2, a par. Wales, Pembroke 880 sq. Pop. 23.

MOUNT RATH, a decaying market in Ireland, Queen's co. 59 m. W. & W. Dublin on an affluent of the More, surrounded with extensive bogs on the one side, and on the other by the Ballylin mountains. It has a market-house, a courthouse, and a school; a parish church a R. Catholic, and a Methodist chapel; and several schools. Inhabitants chiefly employed in cotton and worsted weaving and carding wool. Pop. 5079. —(Local Correspondent).

MOUNTS BAY, in the English Channel, on the S.W. coast of Cornwall, formed by two large promontories, of which that on the E. terminates in Lizard Point, and the other, in the Lizard Head. The most remarkable object within the bay is St. Michael's Mount, from which it takes its name.

MOUNTS BERRILL, a market in England, co. and 7 m. W. Leicester with two Established churches, Methodist and Baptist chapels, national, free, and infant schools considerable manufactures of stockings, and, near it, extensive and valuable quarries of granite. Pop. 795. —(Local Correspondent).

MOUZA, a walled tn. Portugal, prov. Algarve, 22 m. E.N.E. Beja, about 2 m. E. the Guadiana. It has some manufactures, and carries on a considerable trade with Spain. Pop. 2660.

MOURO, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, com. Elvas, not far from L. bank Guadiana, 83 m. S.E. Beja. It has a handsome square, several spacious streets, and is defended by a castle. Pop. 1400.

MOURCOURT a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 33 m. S.W. Mons, with a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1788.

MOURNEABBY par Ire. Cork; 11,456 ac. P. 3463.

MOUREZOUK, MAMOUR, or MAMOUR, a vil., N. Africa, cap. of Fezzan lat. 25° 50' N; lon. 14° 10' E., in a low sandy, and unhealthy situation, subject to the effects of neighboring sea salt lakes, and, at times, to the intolerable heat of 131° to 139° in the shade. It appears to have been anciently built of stone, but now consists principally of Arab wattage or huts of earth and sand. It contains extensive ruins of ancient buildings and is surrounded with a high wall, constructed here for purposes of defence than for levying duties upon all commodities which enter the city. It is well supplied with water, a small stream passing the walls, and there being besides, numerous springs. It was once one of the greatest seats of the inland commerce of this part of Africa, and the emporium of most of the intercourse between the N. and E. regions of that continent. A great part of this traffic is now transferred to other places, but it still maintains an important commercial position being the last place in the caravan route from Tripoli to Bornou where proper supplies of food, camels, &c., can be obtained. Pop. 8500.

MOUREZOUK or MOUREZOUK a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 5 m. S. S.W. Courtrai, near the junction of the railways from that town to Lille and Tournay. It is well built, and has a large college and manufactures of woollen and cotton stuffs, tobacco, ropes, mustard, refined salt, bricks, hats, chocolate, candles, culinary leather, oil, &c. Pop. 5672.

MOUSEHOLE, a vil. England, co. Cornwall, at the foot of a hill on the sea-shore opposite to St. Clement's Isle, about 3 m. S. Penzance, and, though now an insignificant place, poorly built is one of the oldest in the country, and was of some importance, till destroyed by the Spaniards during the reign of Elizabeth, in 1595. Its only public edifice is a Wesleyan chapel. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the pilchard and mackerel fisheries. The port is defended by two batteries. Pop. 1014.

MOUSE, a tn. Asiatic Turkey. See MICE.

MOUSEL, a tn. Asiatic Turkey. See MOUL.

MOUSTIER, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Rome 25 m. N.W. Mons with manufactures of linen and hosiery, breweries, a flour-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1582.

MOUT a tn. Asiatic Turkey. See MICE.

MOUTA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, on a creek formed by the mouth of the Tagus, 10 m. S.E. Lisbon. It has an annual fair. Pop. 1900.

MOUTAFILLY, or MOUTAFILLY, a tn. Hindoostan, at the E. extremity of the Coromandel, 180 m. N. Madras, with an extensive coating trade.

MOUTIER-GRANVILLE, or MOUTIER, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 33 m. N. Bern, 1 bank Rhodan in a valley of great beauty, and said to derive its name of Moutier from the ancient Minister of St. Germaine, founded in the 7th century, and occupying a height in its neighborhood, but fast falling to ruin. A good many of the inhabitants are employed in weaving ribbons, and spinning silk and cotton. A number of curious petrefactions have been found here, and form an interesting private collection. Pop. 1298. See MONTREUIL.

MOUTIER, a tn. France, dep. Savoy, formerly cap. prov. of same name, on both sides of the lake, here crossed by two bridges, at the point where four valleys meet, 55 m. S.E. Chambery. It is the see of a bishop, the seat of a court of law, and several important public offices, and has two churches, one of them a cathedral; an episcopal palace, two seminaries, a diocesan seminary, a royal college, hospital, prison, and barracks, important salt-works, and a trade in horses, cattle, and wool. Pope Innocent V. was born here. Pop. 2580.

MOUEAUX, a tn. France, dep. Nord, 6 m. N. E. Lille, with manufacture of calico, satin, gremble, and best-rot sugar. Pop. 2149.

MOUY, a tn. France, dep. Oise, 5 m. S. W. Clermont-on-Thérain. It is the centre of important woollen manufacture consisting chiefly of fine broad-cloths and coarse serge, mouseline, merino, &c., and has several worsted and felling mills. Pop. 2292.

MOUZON, [Latin, *Mosmagnus Remorum*] a tn. France, dep. Ardennes, 3 m. S. E. Sedan, pleasantly situated among meadows, 7 bank Meuse, here crossed by a stone bridge, and on the canal of Mouline. It is a very modest and ill-built place, and has an old and interesting parish church. Manufactures of woollen cloth and cotton hosiery several tanneries, distilleries, and fulling-mills, and a trade in honey. Pop. 1835.

MOUZANGAIE, a tn. Madagascar, N. W. coast S. side the Bay of Bombastak lat. 16° 10' S.; lon. 45° 40' E. It is an ancient place, and was, in 1594, a place of some consequence, possessing a population of 10,000 but has been since pillaged by the Hovas, and left almost in ruins. It has still seven mosques, of which three only are used, and a trade in silk, imported by the Arabs and Moors of the Persian Gulf. Pop. about 1000.

MOVIDDY, par. Irel. Cork, 6188 ac. Pop. 1547.

MOVILLE, two par. Irel. —1 (Lower) Donagall, 15 950 ac. P. 5208 —2 (Upper) Donagall, 19,922 ac. P. 4418.

MOVILLE a small market tn. in favourite sea-bathing resort, Ireland co. Donagall, beautifully situated W. shore Lough Foyle 9 m. N. E. Londonderry. Pop. 778.

MOW, a tn. Hindoostan. See *Mow*.

MOWAH —1, A tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Behar, 7 m. E. Patna lat. 25° 34' N.; lon. 79° 7' E. —2, A tn. Hindoostan, prov. and 90 m. W. N. W. Agra with a large mud fortress, and on a hill about 2 m. distant, another, and more formidable one.

MOWEE, one of the Sandwich Isls. See *MAUI*.

MOWNKY, par. Irel. Tipperary, 1522 ac. Pop. 880.

MOXOS, a large prov. in N. of Bolivia, dep. Beni, having T. Smith, N. and W. Peru, and E. provs. Chuquitos and Santa Cruz. It extends on each side of the Mamore which passes nearly through its centre. The Beni also traverses its W. skirts, and numerous other streams intersect various points. It has also many lakes, all surrounded to considerable distances by swamps. The country is inundated for more than four months in the year namely, from December to April. The climate is hot, moist, and unhealthy. Excepting along the banks of the streams which are higher than the intervening surfaces, there are, in general, no woods, while the flat tracts depressed below the general level, of which there are many, are covered with impenetrable reeds and rushes. The territory is chiefly inhabited by warlike and wandering tribes of Indians, who forbid access to its interior.

MOY, a river Ireland, rising in co. Sligo, and after flowing N. and W. through that co. and Mayo, enters Lillishan Bay after a course of about 40 m. It is navigable to Ballina, or 6 m. from its embouchure.

MOY, a market to Ireland, co. Tyrone, 5 m. S. by E. Dungannon, on the Blackwater; with a handsome market-place, a courthouse, an elegant church, a large R. Catholic chapel, places of worship for Independents, Methodists, and Wesleyans, and several schools; manufactures of linen, and a little trade in coal, corn, timber, and slate. Pop. 857.

MOY, and **DALLASGARR**, par. Cork. Inverness; 26,000 ac. Pop. 957.

MOYA —1, A tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 28 m. N. Barcelona. It consisted of 500 houses prior to 1808, when it was burnt by the Carlists; now it contains only 850, some of them unoccupied, primary and grammar-schools, a church, and an hospital. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton fabrics, and three flour-mills. Pop. 2649 —2, A tn. composed of a multitude of villages, Isl. Grand Canary, with two primary schools, an elementary two hamlets, and a church. The inhabitants are a peaceable and industrious by engaging, and providing the capital of the island with game, such as wild pigeons, rabbits, and partridges, of which there are great abundance. It has several mills for grinding toasted millet, which, after undergoing that process, is called *gofa*, and constitutes the chief article of food. Hundreds of the

inhabitants sometimes emigrate to America, to avoid perishing of hunger. Pop. 8700.

MOYACOMB, par. Irel. Caidow, Wicklow, and Wexford 17,485 ac. Pop. 8616.

MOYALIFF, par. Irel. Tipperary, 8022 ac. P. 2429.

MOYANA, par. Irel. Conn's co., 8824 ac. P. 1289.

MOYARTA, par. Irel. Clare, 16,818 ac. Pop. 5227.

MOYBOLGUE, par. Irel. Meath and Cavan 5761 ac. Pop. 2104.

MOYCARKY, par. Irel. Tipperary, 3836 ac. P. 780.

MOYDOW, par. Irel. Galway, 82 566 ac. P. 5067.

MOYDOW, par. Irel. Longford, 4626 ac. Pop. 1218.

MOYGAWNAGH, par. Irel. Mayo 20,289 ac. P. 1181.

MOYGLAKE, par. Irel. Meath 4594 ac. Pop. 299.

MOYLAGH, par. Irel. Meath 7467 ac. Pop. 1938.

MOYLAHORE, par. Wales, Pembroke, 2442 ac. P. 458.

MOYLSKER, par. Irel. Westmeath 1726 ac. P. 259.

MOYLLOUGH, par. Irel. Galway 23,387 ac. P. 5149.

MOYMET, par. Irel. Meath 2225 ac. Pop. 490.

MOYNE, two par. Irel. —1, Par. and tn. Tipperary; 5314 ac. P. 1758. —2, Par. Wicklow 8463 ac. P. 772.

MOYNE RIVER, a river S. Australia, Portland Bay Dist. It falls into Port Fairy at the town of Belmont, lon. 143° 15' E.

MOYNOE, par. Irel. Clare, 9860 ac. Pop. 1055.

MOYOBAMBA, a tn., N. Peru, dep. Trucillo; a bank river of same name, 56 m. E. by S. Chacayayta lat. 8° 40' S. Cotton, sugar, and tobacco grow in great abundance in the vicinity and fruit is plentiful. —The river is an affluent of the Huallaga, it rises in Ecuador, prov. Maynas, lat. 0° 50' S. and, flowing S. E. falls into the Huallaga, in lat. 7° 8' S., total course above 140 m.

MOYRE, par. Irel. Galway, 100 982 ac. Pop. 8058.

MUDA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Trás-os-Montes, 6 m. E. Maceira. Iron is mined in the neighbourhood. Pop. 420.

MOZ-GHAN, a tn. Hindoostan, principality and considerably S. W. Bahawalpur. It is defended by a lofty fortress built of kiln-burnt bricks.

MOZ (Pomro de), a tn. Brazil, prov. and 230 m. W. S. W. Para, r. bank Xingu, about 16 m. above its junction with the Amazon, with a handsome church, a prison and a port, where the canoes halt on their way from Para to prov. Goias. Pop. 4000.

MOZAMBIQUE, E. Africa. See *MOZAMBIQUE*.

MOZDOK, a tn. Asiatic Russia, gov. Caucasus, r. bank Terek, 148 m. N. W. Tiflis. It is very indifferently built, most of the houses being of wood, plastered with clay covered with straw, and only one story high, but has rather a cheerful appearance, in consequence of the beautiful and well-stocked gardens which everywhere surround the houses. The best edition is a R. Catholic chapel; there is also a Russian church. The inhabitants live chiefly by the products of their gardens and vineyards, and by the manufacture of morocco leather, and a kind of spirit prepared from grapes. There is also some trade, Moudok being a small emporium between Russia and the Caucasus and Georgia. Pop. (1849) 10,869 chiefly Armenian, Georgian, and Circassian.

MOZET, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 4 m. E. Namur, on the Sambre. It has manufactures of copperware, a blast-furnace, and other iron-works as well and three flour mills. Iron and pipe-clay are mined in the vicinity, and many of the inhabitants are employed in hewing timber. P. 1781.

MOZET, a tn. Bohemia. See *Bohemia*.

MOZTE, or *MOZTE*, a tn. Russia, gov. and 145 m. S. E. Kinsk, on the Enpat. Pop. 8000.

MOZZATE, a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy, gov. Milan, prov. Coma, near r. bank Sesia, with a church. P. 1611.

MBICHA, or *MBICHA*, a vil. Bohemia, circle Blatnou on a small stream, 2 m. from Starokostov, with the remains of an old castle, and a mill. Pop. 1171.

MBIN, a tn. Russia, gov. and 80 m. S. E. Chernigov, r. bank Oos. Pop. 1800.

MBOCKEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Posen, gov. and 20 m. W. N. W. Bromberg on the Middle Rhine and a lake, with two churches, a synagogue, and some manufacture of woollen and hosiery. Pop. 1084.

MSCHEHO, or *MSCHAY* (German, *Wesschen*), a tn. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, 72 m. N. N. E. Prague; with a

church and an hospital. The chief employment is weaving. Pop. 1814.

MESLA, a tn. Algeria, in the Sahara, 119 m. S.E. Algiers. It is divided into two quarters, is intersected by the wady Malla, and has some jewellers, dyers, and wool-carders, all Jews. Pop. about 1500.—(Druze).

MSKET, a tn. Russia, Georgia, in the angle formed by the confuence of the Aragvi with the Kur, 10 m. N.W. Tiflis. It is said to be one of the oldest towns in existence, tradition asserting it to have been inhabited by some of the earliest descendants of Noah, and, when formerly the capital of Georgia, was 30 m. in circuit, and contained 80,000 men capable of bearing arms. It now consists of mean houses, many of them half, and some of them wholly underground, but has, among other remains of ancient magnificence, a spacious and beautiful cathedral, built in the form of a cross, with many walls, arches, and cupolas, and still used for service after the Greek ritual, but in the Georgian language. Other objects of interest are the ruins of the ancient palace of the Georgian princes, and an old castle. Msket is supposed to be the Artaxan and Miletia of Pompey and Herodotus of Flavi.

MSSETZ, a market tn. Bohemia. See KORNBAUM.

MSTA, a river Russia, which rises in Lake Matina, governs N enters gov. Novgorod across which it purchases a crooked course N.W. and falls into the N. shore of Lake Ilmen, about 7 m. S.E. Novgorod, after a course of 240 m. It is encumbered with cascades but is naturally navigable, and has been much improved by means of sluices and extensive cuttings. One canal gives a communication between Lake Matina and the Tverian, an affluent of the Volga, while another canal, by uniting the Msta and Volkhov, avoids the dangerous navigation of Lake Ilmen.

MATISLAWA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 55 m. E.N.E. Mskov, r. bank Volga. It has six churches, three convents, a college, formerly belonging to the Jesuits and a synagogue, some manufactures of linen and a considerable trade with Riga, in flax, hemp, and corn. Pop. (1851) 6675.

MZENESE, a tn. Russia, gov. and 85 m. N.W. Orel, at the confuence of the Mzena with the Zouche. It is tolerably well built, has 11 churches and 2 convents, and a considerable trade in flax and hemp. Pop. (1851) 14,770.

MUCH (MUCHANAKA and MUCHONAKA) two nearly contiguous vils, Dalmatia, circled 9 m. from Spalato, near the Dobrats, with a court of justice and a church. Pop. 1550.

MUCH WENLOCK England. See WENLOCK.

MUCHAMILL, a tn. Spain, Valencia prov. and 4 m. N.E. Alicante, r. bank Castalla or Morogrove with a town house, prison, several elementary schools, a church, and four hospitals. Near it are numerous country houses with fine gardens belonging to the wealthy inhabitants of Alicante. Pop. (agricultural) 8254.

MUCHELL a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony gov. and 10 m. W.S.W. Merseburg on the Gieselsbakh. It has a parish church, a school house manufactures of woollen cloth, and a worsted-mill. Pop. 1086.

MUCHELNEY par Eng. Somerset 1068 ac. P. 340. **MUCHEROVAN** a tn. Asiatic Russia, Georgia, on a lofty height with a number of minarets or houses half underground. It is the head-quarters of a regiment, and generally the station of a battalion and has barracks, an hospital and, in the vicinity, an old church, hewn out of the rock, which has been converted into a powder-magazine.

MUCK, one of the Hebrides, Scotland, on Argyll, 3 m. W.S.W. Is. Egl., about 2 m. long by 1 m. broad shores in general, low and rocky, but rise, in some parts, into cliffs of considerable size; soil of the interior generally fertile. P. 68.

MUCKAIREN par Scot. Argyll, 9 m. by 8 m. P. 788. **MUCKALEN**, two par. Ir. Kilkeny.—1, 8706 ac. Pop. 815.—2, 800.

MUCKAMORE GRANGE, par Ir. Antrim; 3922 ac. Pop. 1540.

MUCKART, par Scot. Perth; 4800 ac. Pop. 685.

MUCKING par Eng. Essex; 2631 ac. Pop. 239.

MUCKLESTON par Eng. Salop and Stafford; 3651 ac. Pop. 1736.

MUCKRANOVA, or **MURKANA**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. and 85 m. N.W. Ajmer; with marble quarries, which are extensively worked.

MUCKROSS, a small peninsula, Ireland, co. Kerry, between the middle and lower Lakes of Killarney, containing the ruins of an abbey founded in 1440.

MUCKTUN, par Eng. Lincoln; 1025 ac. Pop. 108.

MUKUDDAKA, a vil Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, 113 m. N by E Oolha, in a circular basin, enclosed by steep hills, and accessible only by a N and S opening, each closed by a wall and gate. This opening is the only pass, for many miles, through a mountain ridge separating prov. Malwa from the Harowaty country, in Ajaier.

MUCKWANPOOH, or **MACWANPOHA**, a tn. Hindoostan, Nepal, cap. dist. 20 m. S. Kathmandoo, a place of considerable strength.—The surveyor found a belt, about 20 m. wide, immediately S. of the Nepal valley and the river of Ban Coo, and connects partly of a rugged, hilly country, and partly of a level country called the Terai, which, with some poor, contains a large proportion of rich land.

MUCURI, a river, Brazil, which is formed by several small streams in the E. of prov. Minas-Geraes flows E. receiving the Todor-de-Bantos in the Cordillera-de-Almoraes; skirts the town of Porto-Alegre, and falls into a channel between the reef of Parades and the mainland m. lat. 15 S., about 80 m. N. of the São Mathias town course, 160 m. Canoes can mount up as far as the Cordillera-de-Almoraes, and sloops take in their cargo at Porto-Alegre.

MUDFORD par Eng. Somerset 2030 ac. P. 429.

MUDGUL, or **MUSTUL**, a tn Hindoostan Khasm's dominions, 88 m. S.W. Hyderabad, cap. dist. It is an ancient place, which, as early as 1512 was ravaged by the Mahometans. It is still a place of considerable extent, and an important military station. The district belongs partly to the Nizam and partly to the British.

MUFF par and to Ir. Lond., 15,080 ac. P. 8256.

MUGA several places Spain particularly:—(San Lorenzo de la Muga) A villa in, Catalonia, prov. and 21 m. N. Girona. It is indifferently built, has a church the ruins of an old castle a primary school, two flour-mills, and a trade in corn oil and wine. Pop. 1207.

MUGAIDOR, a seaport to Spain, Galicia, prov. and N.E. Coruña, on the S. shore of the r. or bay of Ferrol. It is a struggling, irregularly built place, with a church, a mill, manufactures of linen and coarse towelling, an active fishery particularly of sardines, and a trade in fresh and salted fish. Pop. 1782.

MUGL, a tn and par Portugal prov. Estremadura, 11 m. S. Santarem, on a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Tagus. Pop. 1070.

MUGLÉN, a tn Saxony circle and 80 m. S.E. Leipzig, on the Döllnitz with an ancient church, a chapel, castle, manufactures of linen a brewery, and three mills. P. 2165.

MUGGENDOERF, a vil Bavaria, Upper Franconia, 37 m. N.E. Nürnberg. Near it are several remarkable stalactite caves in what has been named the Franconian Switzerland.

MUGGENSTURM a vil Baden, circle Middle Rhine, ball and near Hastedt, with a church. Pop. 1584.

MUGOLA, a tn and seaport, Austria, Illyria, gov. Istria, on the gulf and 5 m. S.W. Trieste, with a church, an elementary school and a small harbour which enables it to carry on some trade in wine, oil, and fish. Above the town stands the castle of Altunza. There are extensive salt-mines in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1437.

MUGGINTON par Eng. Derby; 5234 ac. P. 719.

MUGLITZ, or **MOKELITZ**, a tn Austria, Moravia, circle and 30 m. N.W. Olmitz, r. bank March, on the railway to Prague. It has a church and poorhouse, manufactures of woollen cloth, and four mills. Pop. 4000.

MUGNANO, a tn Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, dist. and 8 m. E. Nola. Pop. 8060.

MUHALITCH, **MOKALITZ**, or **MOKALITZ**, a tn Asiatic Turkey, Armenia, at the confuence of the Bagrat and Edzoon, about 15 m. above their mouth, in the E. of Macrom, and 85 m. W.S.W. Brum, lat. 40° 15' N., lon. 28° 58' E. It consists of about 2000 houses, and, though possessed of few manufactures, carries on a considerable trade, particularly in silk, which is extensively reared in the surrounding districts. In 1840, the product of silk raised by Mahalitch, and its vicinity, amounted to 32,925 lbs. It has also a considerable trade in melons, and other vegetables,

raised on the E. side of the Lake of Apollonia, and transmitted directly by water to the capital. Pop. about 11,000.

MÜHLBERG, two places, Prussia.—1 A. tn., gov. and 53 m. E.N.E. of Merseburg, on the Elbe with a castle, three churches, an hospital and a law court; inhabitants employed in agriculture and fishing. In 1547 the Protestants were expelled and a famous defeat from the Emperor Charles V., and their leader Frederick John, elector of Saxony was made prisoner. Pop. 8548.—2 A. vil., gov. and S.W. Erfurt, on the Weidenebach, with a church, a tile-works, limekilns, and two mills. Pop. 1145.

MÜHLBURG, a tn. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, about 1 m. W. Karlsruhe. It is an old place; with two churches, and manufactures of sherry and madder. Pop. 1450.

MÜHLDORF, a tn. Upper Bavaria, cap. dist. on the Inn, 44 m. E.N.E. Munich, with a castle, four churches, two chapels, an hospital, and orphan asylum; and some trade, particularly in corn. Pop. 1599.

MÜHLENBACH, Mühlbach, or Saale, Saxony, a tn. Austria, Transylvania, and the Saxons, 80 m. W.W. Hermannstadt. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls, with two gates, and of two suburbs; is defended by two forts, and built with considerable regularity. It has several churches, a Lutheran gymnasium, and a Franciscan monastery; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in wine. Pop. 4300.

MÜHLHAUSEN two tns. Prussia.—1, A. walled tn., gov. and 29 m. N.W. Erfurt, cap. circle, in a fertile district, on the Unstrut. It has four churches, of which that called the High Church is the finest; a gymnasium, three hospitals, an orphan asylum, workhouse, and an institution for the education of neglected children; manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, leather and tobacco, and several breweries, distilleries and oil mills. Copper and iron are worked in the neighbourhood. Munster the famous Anabaptist, who collected a deluded host of 30,000 men, and reduced the Thuringian peasants to ruin in revolt, in 1524, had his head-quarters here. Pop. 49,728.—The circle is generally flat, well wooded, and fertile. Area, 163 sq. m. Pop. 46,123.—2, A. tn., gov. and 15 m. S.E. of Königsberg on the Dvina, with a Protestant church and chapel. Pop. 1688.

MÜHLHAUSEN, or Mühlhausen (ann. *Moldenhusen*), a tn. Bohemia circle Tabor, 45 m. W. Prague with a castle, two houses, two churches, three chapels, a school, manufactures of woollen cloth and earthenware and a beet-root sugar factory. Pop. 2194.

MÜHLHEIM two places, Germany.—1 A. vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, dist. and seat Seligenstadt, on the Rodenbach, near its confluence with the Main. It has a church as ancient tower, tile-works, and numerous mills. Pop. 1298.—2, A. tn. Württemberg, circle Schwabwald hall and 6 m. N.E. Tuttlingen, on the Danube. It has a church and two castles. Near it are iron-mines. Pop. 560.

MÜHLTRUFF or Mühltruff a tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau, hall and 10 m. W.W. Plauen with a court of justice, a castle, situated on a precipitous height; manufactures of linen and hosiery, tile-works, a brewery and four mills. Pop. 1702.

MÜLL, or Mura, a river Austria, which rises near a village of same name, in the N. slope of the North Alps, doubly Salzburg, flows E.N.E. then S.E. through Styria into Hungary, passing Judenburg, Bruck, and Gröden and joins 1 bank Drava 35 m. E. Warasdin total course, 240 m. Its principal affluents are, on the left, the Liesing, Mura, and Lendra, and on the right, the Sulm. Its current is very rapid, and unlike it for proper navigation, but it is much used for floating, and is well supplied with fish.

MÜLLINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, hall Hoch, with a church and a castle. Pop. 1140.

MULDEN, a tn. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 7 m. S.E. of Amsterdam, at the mouth of the Vecht, in the Zuider Zee. It is intersected by the Vecht, which is here crossed by a bridge, and has an old castle, two churches, an orphan hospital, and a boat-building yard, but the chief occupation is fishing, and trading in cattle from Friesland, Denmark, &c., which are landed here. Salt-boiling, formerly carried on, ceased in 1845. Pop. 1116.

MULRAYSONDE, prov. Scotland, co. Strirling; area, 7000 ac. Pop. 2647.

MUIRKIRK, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. and 21 m. E.N.E. Ayr, on a branch of the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle railway. It has a neat and substantial parish, Independent, and two U. Presbyterian churches, important schools, blast-furnaces, and mill-mills and other iron-works. In the parish are three 'martyr stones,' one of them that of John Brown of Priesthill so atrociously murdered by Claverhouse. Area of par, 30,000 ac. Pop. 2423.

MUKALLAH, a tn. Arabia. See MAKALLAH.

MUKALLAH, a tn., cap. of the country of the Bagri Patana, in the N.W. of the Punjab; lat. 33° 10' N.; lon. 77° 50' E. about 20 m. above Kalahugh, at the apex of the angle formed by the junction of the Bandawala with the Indus, and as close to the steep banks of the latter, that, during its periodical rise of about 50 ft., it washes the lower story of some of the houses.

MUKRAN, a prov. Beloochistan. See MUKHRA.

MULA, a tn. Spain, prov. and 31 m. W. Murcia. It is the principal square of some of the parish churches, the town-houses, prison, and clock tower, and a square where markets are held, is a *plaza*, with arcades of stone and portico. Besides the above the only public buildings and institutions are five primary schools, a grammar school for the sick poor, a theatre, built in 1846, the parish church of St. Domingo, a picturesque and beautiful monastery and a hermitage. Agriculture is the principal occupation, but there are two copper-mills, nine potteries, four brandy distilleries, a soap manufactory, and various looms for woollen, linen, and hemp fabrics. Pop. 3210.

MULAYNE, a vil. Hindostan, kingdom of Orissa N.W. Lucknow. It is a large place, composed almost entirely of mud huts, huddled together in the most irregular manner.

MULBARTON par Eng. Norfolk, 1848 ac. P. 57.

MULDE, a river Germany which rises in the Eger-lunge, on the frontiers of Bohemia, flows N.W. across Saxony passing Zwickau and Grunna, enters Prussia, and joins 1 bank Elbe at Dessau in Anhalt, total course about 130 m. affluents the Boden and Fröhberg Mulde.

MULGRAVE, a caps and port, N.W. coast, Russian America, Behring's Strait. Area, 59, 549 N. lon. 158° 43' W. [a] has anchorage for large vessels.

MULGRAVE ARCHIPELAGO an extensive archipelago, Pacific Ocean, extending between lat. 11 N. and 10° S. lon. 165° and 180° E. and comprehending the Radak, Radik, Mulgrave, Krusenstern, and Gilbert islands.

MULGRAVE ISLANDS, a group, N. Pacific Ocean above archipelago, about lat. 6° 14' N., and lon. 171° 56' E. They are of coral origin, and form a chain of atolls of a quadrilateral shape, which, on the E. side, has a double bell of islands. They are connected with each other at low water, and appear to have only two entrances—one for boats, and another for large vessels. The space within is navigable by every description of vessels, having generally a depth of 22 to 27 fathoms. The islands themselves, covered with coco-nut and bread-fruit trees, &c., have a very pleasing appearance.

MULHACEN a mtn. Spain. See NEVADA (SINERA).

MULHAUSEN (French, *Mulhausen* ann. *Arishhausen*) a tn. France, dep. Haut Rhin, 61 m. S.S.W. Strasbourg, on the railway to Basel. It is divided into the old and the new town. The former stands on an island, formed by the Ill, which here divides itself into several branches, and is crossed by four bridges. It is in the shape of an irregular oval, very much elongated. The streets are generally winding, but tolerably wide, well paved, and clean, and lined with well-built houses. The principal buildings are the Reformed and R. Catholic churches, Hotel de Ville, and college. The new town S.E. of the old, extends from r. bank Ill to the Rhine and Rhine canal, which has here a spacious basin. The streets are spacious and regular. Till the middle of the last century, the only manufacture of any consequence in the town was woollen cloth but the manufacture of cotton prints and muslins having been introduced, has made much rapid progress, that Mulhausen now ranks as one of the most important manufacturing towns in France. In addition to the branches already mentioned, others have been introduced, particularly flowered silks, damask, and other linen, hosiery, straw hats, stained paper, starch, parchment, and chemical products. There are also numerous woollen, flax, and cotton mills; printworks, bleachworks, extensive engine-works, and tanneries.

ries, both for common and morocco leather. The trade is very important, and, in addition to the articles of manufacture, includes corn, wine, brandy, groceries, and raw cotton. MULHAUSEN possesses a court of commerce, consisting of chamber of commerce, conseil de prud'hommes, industrial society, and communal college. For many centuries it was the capital of a small republic belonging to the Swiss Confederation. But, in 1798, it dissolved its connection with the Confederation, renounced its independence and became incorporated with France. The celebrated mathematician, Lambert, was born here, and a column has been erected to him in one of the squares which bears his name. Pop. 28,716.

MULHAUSEN, two places, Württemberg, circle Neckar. The one is situated on the Rhn, in bad. Villingen and has a church. P. 839. The other, on the Neckar head, Cannstadt, has a church and a castle. P. 907.

MULHEIM, several places Germany, particularly—1, (near-Rhein) A. in Rhinisch Prussia, gov. and 3 m. N.E. Cologne, esp. drule, on the Rhine, here crossed by a suspension-bridge. It has two churches and a synagogue. manufactures of silk, cotton, cambrics, tallow and wax candles, soap, leather vinegar and brandy and a trade, both general and transit, particularly in corn and timber, both sold and in plank. Pop. 3542. The canal is lively in the E, where it is traversed by the Sauerland Mountains but is well watered, and generally under cultivation. Area, 113 geo. sq. m. Pop. 39,724.—2, (near-Ruhr) A. in Rhinisch Prussia, gov. and 15 m. N.E. Düsseldorf on the Ruhr which here becomes navigable, and is crossed by a chain bridge. It has three churches, a synagogue, and various manufactures of woolsens and linen cloth, paper tobacco green soap, starch, and gun powder, a large factory at which steam-engines are made, an extensive cotton spinning mill and building yards, and an important trade, particularly in coal, which is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 10,181.—3, (near-Mulhausen) A. in Baden circle Ober-Rhein, esp. dist., 16 m. N.N.E. Basel on the railway to Freiburg. It possesses a superior burgher school a casino, and a bathing establishment. Pop. 2592. Area of dist., 72 geo. sq. m. Pop. 20,979.

MULHOUSE, a town, France. See MULHAUSEN.

MULHODDANT, par. Irel. Dublin 4067 sq. m. P. 030. MULL, an isl. Scotland, one of the Hebrides, on Argyle open to the Atlantic on all sides except the E. where it is separated from the mainland by the Sound of Mull. lat. (N. W. point) 56° 58' N. lon. 6° 20' W. (a). It is so irregular in shape that it is scarcely possible to specify its average length and breadth. Measured a little N. of its S. shore, from W. to E., it has a length of about 23 m. whereas, near its centre, where it is deeply penetrated by Loch na Keal on the W., and less deeply by the Sound on the E., the whole distance from shore to shore is reduced to an inch of scarcely 4 m. Its greatest width, diam. N. and S., is about 21 m. area, 201 sq. m. It is the third in magnitude of the inner Hebrides, and belongs to what Dr Macculloch has given the name of trap islands, the whole of its rocks being composed of trap, with the exception of a narrow belt of limestone stretching for a considerable distance, but not continuously along its S. shore and of the larger tract in its E.W. extremity forming the promontory of Rann, and composed, on its E. side, of quartz rock and mica slate, and, on its W. side, of granite and gneiss. But below the upper trap rocks a tertiary sandstone bed has been discovered, resembling on an earlier trap formation. The irregularity of form already referred to as characteristic of the shore, is displayed over the whole surface, which is broken throughout by mountain ridges, often rising by successive stages towards the interior. The culminating point is situated in Bannoch, which has a height of 2168 ft. Its great elevation makes it a very conspicuous object along the W. shores of Scotland, and more especially to vessels coming from the N. into the Sound of Mull, but, owing to the rounded form which the mountains generally present—there sometimes covering the lower beach, and the absence of deep and well-defined valleys—it would be difficult to find an equal extent of mountain land so deficient in grand or romantic scenery. Its most remarkable natural objects are its caves,

several of which formed, apparently, by the decomposition of trap veins, are of great size, and its basaltic cliffs and arches, remarkable instances of which are seen at Carraig, on the S.E. coast. The soil, however, as might be anticipated from its constitution, is of great natural fertility.



THE GARRAN ARCHES AND BASALTIC CLIFFS MULL
From a Sketch by H. B. Graham, Esq.

and few parts of Scotland can boast of possessing better pasture, or rearing finer cattle. The extent of arable land is very limited and chiefly confined to the low grounds along the shore. The climate, though mild, is extremely humid, and the weather is subject to sudden variations. Strong gales and violent storms are of frequent occurrence. The greater part of the island is divided into stock farms, and great numbers of cattle, sheep, and horses are reared. The last have long been noted for their hardiness. At one period, the most of the surface is said to have been covered with wood from neglect or mismanagement, it had almost disappeared but a better spirit now prevails, and plantations of larch, fir, and other trees, have recently been formed. The inhabitants not employed in pastoral or agricultural operations, are engaged in fishing particularly during the herring season. The coasts are also well supplied with white fish, and both salmon and sea-trout are found in the mouths of most of the streams, but, notwithstanding the encouragements both by Government and individuals, the fisheries have not proved so successful as was anticipated and, from the absence of fall and regular employment, the circumstances of many of the inhabitants are not very comfortable. Ecclesiastically, Mull is divided into three parishes. It contains a number of villages, but the most important place is Tobermory near the N.E. extremity of the island. Pop. 8390.—THE SOUND OF MULL connects Loch Linne, and Loch Sunart separates the island of Mull from the district of Morven. It is about 17 m. long, by 1 m. to 3 m. broad, and contains several islands.

MULLACREW, a vill. Ireland, on Louth 8 m. S.W. Dundalk, with several fairs. Pop. 627.

MULLAGH par. and in Irel. Cavan 19 872 ac. P. 4437.

MULLAGHBRACK, par. Irel. Armagh, 7901 ac. Pop. 4694.

MULLARY par. Irel. Louth 8637 ac. Pop. 885.

MULLETT, a peninsula, W. coast, Ireland, on Mayo united to the mainland by a narrow isthmus formed between Black Rod Bay and Broadhaven.

MULLIGAUM a town and strong fortress Hindoostan prov. Candahar, on the Moei, 75 m. N.W. Aringabad lat. 31° 51' N. lon. 74° 56' E. It was surrendered to the British, after an obstinate resistance, on June 14 1818.

MULLINACUFF par. Irel. Wicklow; 6616 ac. P. 1320.

MULLINAHONE, a market town, Ireland, on and 26 m. E. Tipperary, with a church, a Catholic chapel, and the remains of an ancient monastery. Pop. 1506.

MULLINAVAT, a vill. Ireland on and 30 m. S. by E. Killybeggy, with a church, a Catholic chapel and several fairs. Pop. 529.

MULLINGAR, a market town, Ireland esp. co. Westmeath, finely situated on the Broom, 44 m. W. by N. Dublin, on the

Royal Canal and the railway to Galway. It consists of one principal street about 1 m long with several subordinate ones diverging from it; houses, for the most part, are well built of stone, and slated. It has a handsome courthouse, jail infirmary, an extensive union workhouse, and barracks capable of accommodating 1000 men. A parish church with tower and spire a beautiful and spacious R. Catholic chapel, and places of worship for Presbyterians and Wesleyans, a convent of presentation nuns, connected with which is a school, where 500 poor girls receive instruction; diocesan, national, and Protestant schools, two tanneries, a brewery, and a trade in wool and other articles. The remains of ecclesiastical buildings which flourished here at an early period attest the antiquity of the town. Area of par, 21 005 ac. Pop. 11 499

MULLINS (Sw.) a par. Ireland, Cahir and Wexford 21,161 ac. Pop. 5078.

MULLION par Eng Cornwall: 4786 ac. Pop. 746

MULLROSE, or **MURKROSA** a m. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 9 m. S.W. Frankfurt between two lakes, on the S. side of a canal of same name, and traversed by the Schlaub, by which the lakes are connected. It has a church, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1818

MULLEWAIN par Irel Wexford 2433 ac. 1 1235

MULBOY BAY, a deep inlet, N. coast, Ireland, co. Down, between Lough Beg and Lough Beg about 10 m long. Its shores are remarkable for their beauty.

MULSEN, two places, Saxony.—1 (St Jacob), A vil. cirila Zwilck, about 8 m from Glauch, well built with a church, manufactures of calico several blacksmiths, tile-works, and cotton, saw oil and flour mills. Pop. 3149.—2, (St. Nicolas) Near the former with a church manufactures of embroidery, and several mills. Pop. 2055

MULLEN a city Pennab. See **MURRAY**

MULTEO a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div. and about 6 m from Ganzo, with an ancient church a religious castle, manufactures of paper and cotton stuffs, a brass foundry and a trade in wine and chestnuts. Pop. 1895

MULTYFARNHAM, par and tn. Irel. Westmeath 8978 ac. Pop. 1080

MUMBLES HEAD a promontory, England N. side Bristol Channel, coast of Glamorgan forming the W. entrance of Swansea Bay. lat. (high) 51° 34' N. lon. 8° 58' 16" W. (L.) Its height is a height of 144 ft.

MUMBY par Eng. Lincoln 3620 ac. P. 829

MUMBLEWELL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 12 m. N. N. E. Solers, with manufactures of paper and playing cards, and a considerable trade in cheese. Pop. 1381

MUNASSA, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Ajmer 97 m. E. Odeypoor 1440 ft. above sea-level. It consists of upwards of 1000 houses, and has a good bazaar. lat. 24° 29' N. lon. 75° 16' E.

MUNCASTER, par Eng. Cumberland 5166 ac. P. 693

MUNCHBERG a tn. Bavaria, circle Upper Franconia, cap. dist. on the Palmbach, 18 m. N. E. Bamberg. It has two churches, some linen and cotton manufactures, and four mills. Pop. 2260. Area of dist. 124 sq. m. Pop. 21,859

MUNCHBERG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 20 m. N. W. Frankfurt, between lakes Fante and Kirehe. It has two churches, and manufactures of bombazine. P. 264

MUNCHEN cap. Bavaria. See **MUNICH**

MUNCHEN BUNDOOR a tn. Germany, duchy Saxony-Wesmar. 26 m. from Weimar, with a church, an hospital, and a mill. Pop. 1293

MUNCHENBUCHSEE a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 6 m. N. Bern with an old castle, now converted partly into a granary and partly into a parish church. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, rearing cattle and digging peats, of which large quantities are annually sent to Bern. Pop. 3216

MUNCHEGRATZ, a tn. Bohemia, circle Banauk 49 m. N. E. Prague, on the Isary with a large and handsome mill, three churches, and an hospital. A congress was held here in 1818. Pop. 900

MUNCHEHAUSEN, a vil. Hesse Cassel, Oberhessen 45 m. S.W. Cassel with a church, and five mills. P. 1150

MUNCHEINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Neckar, 8 m. N.W. Stuttgart with a church, and a castle P. 1498

MUNCHEIN (Sw.), par Irel. Clare and Limerick 4564 ac. Pop. 3787

MUNDACA, a tn. and com. Spain, Biscay. I. bank river of same name, near its mouth in the Bay of Biscay, 30 m. N. E. Bilbao. It has a small square, in which the public buildings stand, an ancient but handsome church, a courthouse, a public primary, and two private schools; manufactures of fish-lugs, and a fishery, which gives employment to most of the inhabitants. Pop. 1883

MUNDATTA, a small tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa S. side of gal. in the Nerbudda, and famous for the sanctity of its pagoda, dedicated to Siva; lat. 22° 14' N. lon. 78° 17' E. The island, on which the town is built, is of modern height, and was formerly fortified. The Nerbudda does not here exceed 100 yards in breadth but is extremely deep

MUNDEE, MUNDE, or **MUNDI** a m. Punjab, 160 m. E. Lahore, lat. 31° 40' N. lon. 75° 53' E. near the confluence of the Sakti with the Beas. It contains the rajah's palace, surrounded by a beautiful garden containing a profusion of the finest fruit-trees and flowers, a large and well-stocked bazaar, and has near it, productive mines of iron and salt, whence the greater part of the prince's revenue is derived

MUNDELSHEIM a vil. Württemberg, circle Neckar, bell and N. Marbach, on the Neckar, in an excellent wine district, with a castle and a fine old church.

MUNDEN two par. Eng. Here.—1 (Great) 3362 ac. Pop. 554.—2 (Little) 2204 ac. 1 pop. 628

MUNDEN a walled town, prov. Hildesheim at the confluence of the Fulda and Werra, whose united streams form the Weser, 14 m. W. S. W. Göttingen. It has two churches and a chapel a synagogue, gymnasium, industrial school and an old castle, where the residence of the Guelph ancestors of the royal family of Great Britain and now used as a magazine, manufactures of leather beer and brandy and a harbour, at which an important trade, both general and transit, once was carried on. Münden used to be one of the greatest linen marts in Germany, the annual sale within it amounting to the value of above £100,000. Pop. 4001

MUNDEHEIM, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinat, dist. Multerstadt. It has a church, and an active trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1340

MUNDELN, a tn. Hanover, principally Kalenberg, near the source of the Hamel. It is an old place, and has an hospital and several salt springs. Pop. 1936

MUNDEINGEN a walled town, Württemberg, circle Danneberg, 18 m. S. W. Ulm, with three churches, manufactures of linen, mulin embroidery and wick yarn a blacksmith, and several mills. Pop. 2000

MUNDESOR, or **MUNDUSON**, a tn. and fort, Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, 85 m. S. E. Odeypoor, lat. 24° 6' N. lon. 75° 8' E. The interior is in a ruinous condition but the walls and gateways are still good. The fort is a square of nearly 130 yards.

MUNDPOOD, par Eng. Norfolk 2050 ac. Pop. 885

MUNDHAM, two par. Eng.—1 Norfolk 1547 ac. Pop. 293.—2 (North) Sussex 1832 ac. Pop. 444

MUNDLAH a tn. and fort, Hindoostan, prov. Guntur, I. bank Nerbudda, lat. 22° 43' N. lon. 81° 2' E. The town and fort are separated by an artificial ditch, and, though formerly very strong, are now going to decay

MUNDLEYH, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa on the Nerbudda, here crossed by a ferry 5 m. E. Mithapur. It is enclosed by a mud wall defended by a wall built stone first, and carries on a considerable trade, being the great commercial, as well as military thoroughfare between Hindoostan Proper and the Deccan.

MUNDO a river Spain which runs about 15 m. S. E. Alcanas, in La Mancha flows S. E., and falls into the Segura in the district of Llor, total course about 60 m

MUNDON, par Eng. Essex 4295 ac. Pop. 387

MUNDLEY, par Eng. Norfolk, 674 ac. Pop. 451

MUNKEPOOK, or **MUNKPOOK**—1, A prov. India. See **CAMAY**.—2, A m. India, E. of the Ganges, formerly cap. of Camay in an amphitheatrical hill; lat. 24° 30' N. lon. 94° 30' E. It was once a place of importance, though it now presents few indications of former greatness, except two broad and deep ditches, occupying the sites of the ancient palace of the rajahs, and the residence of their principal officers, and still containing some small brick temples. It was taken by the Burmese in 1774, and wrested from them by the British in 1825.

333 ft. high; St. Michael's or the Jesuits church, a handsome Italian structure remarkable for its wide roof unsupported by pillars, and containing a fine monument to the Duke of Leuchtenberg, by Thorwaldsen, the church of the Theatiner, another Italian structure, beneath which are the burial vaults of the royal family; the church of St. Lewis, a modern building of brick, faced with white marble, decorated externally with statues by Schwanthaler and internally by the finest frescoes of Cornelius, and lighted by windows of magnificent painted glass, in which the newest art, supposed at one time to be lost, is outstripped the church of All Saints, less massive and ambitious than the former, but thought to surpass it in elegance, the Royal Palace, consisting of an old central building of vast extent, but little architectural merit, and two splendid modern wings, the Gallery of Sculpture, or as it is somewhat pedantically styled, the Glyptothek, a church and classical modern edition of the Ionic order, by Von Klenze, containing an admirable series of the finest ancient and modern sculptures, formed entirely by the late king, out of his own private purse, and then given up to the public the Pinakothek or picture-gallery, another beautiful edifice by Von Klenze, possessing the additional merit of being admirably adapted to the end for which it was erected, containing one of the richest collections of pictures in the world to the greatest possible advantage. The Jesuits college, the buildings of which now furnish accommodation for the museum of natural history and other cabinets, the university, the only one in Bavaria, attended by about 1400 students, and the library of 640,000 vols. including 16,000 MSS. the theatre with a lofty Corinthian portico, and the Odéon, a handsome edifice, devoted to musical entertainments. In addition to the public edifices, properly so called, Munich is rich in monuments, which adorn its squares, gardens, and public promenades. Several of these are in the Hofgarten, a large square enclosure, near the palace, finely planted, and surrounded by an open and richly ornamented arcade.

The manufactures are numerous, and in some particular branches, have acquired a high name. Among others may be mentioned mathematical, optical and surgical instruments gold and silver lace, jewellery glass, carriages, bells, musical instruments, iron and copper ware, leather and paper there are also numerous breweries, employed in making a beer which is famous over Germany, and forms a most important branch of trade. Munich having all the usual appendages of a capital, is the residence of ambassadors and ministers from all the different courts of Europe, the seat of the high courts of legislature and of law, and of all the more important offices of the state, and possesses numerous societies for the promotion of science, literature, and the fine arts. Its celebrity is almost entirely of recent creation and there is nothing in its annals deserving of particular notice. It is said to owe its origin to some salt warehouses, erected as entrepôts for the salt brought from Salzburg and Rachensthal, and to derive its name, München or Münden from the monks to whom the warehouses belonged. Pop. 95,581.

MUNICHOF, or BAKSYATAVA, a vil Hungary about 9 m. from Parodorf with a trade in corn, wine, and timber. Pop. 1123.

MUNIESA, a tn. Spain, Aragon prov and about 50 m. from Teruel, with a handsome church, a townhouse, prison, and primary school. Pop. 1143.

MUNII LA, a vil. Spain, Old Castile, prov and 38 m. N. E. Logroño. It has regularly built houses, but steep, narrow and crooked streets, a townhouse, prison, hospital two elementary schools, two churches, and three handloom manufactures of coarse cloth, falling-cuffs, and dyeworks. Pop. 1738.

MUNIPPOOR, Ind. see MURKPOOR.

MUNKACS or MUNKACH, a tn. Hungary. Higher Thaus, on Beregh, esp. dist. in a plain on the Latorca, here crossed by a long bridge, 75 m. E. S. E. Kaschau. It has a Protestant, a Greek, and a R. Catholic church, a Basilian monastery a synagogue, and an old castle manufactures of hooley important iron works, one of the largest sulphate-works in the monarchy, stone quarries, and a trade in wheat and wool. About 3 m. E. from the town, in a low and marshy plain, an isolated rocky steep suddenly rises to the height of 200 ft., and is crowned by the remains of the celebrated strong castle of Munkacs, from which the town derives its name. Pop. 3223.

Yon. II.

MUNKZWALM, a vil and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Swalm, 16 m. S. Ghent; with a brewery, an oil and flour mills. Pop. 1241.

MUNNESTADT, a tn. in Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia, esp. dist., on the Lauer 87 m. N. E. Würzburg. It has a court of justice, three churches, two chapels a gymnasium, a Latin school, an Augustinian monastery, an hospital and other mills, and a trade in wine and hops. Pop. 1579. Area of dist. 64 geo sq. m. Pop. 12,743.

MUNO a vil and com. Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, 82 m. W. N. W. Arlon. Pop. (agricultural) 1587.

MUNSINGEV a tn. Württemberg, circle Dambach, on the rough Alp, more than 3000 ft. above the sea, 30 m. S. E. Stuttgart; with a church, and an old castle. Pop. 1600.

MUNSINGEN, or MÜNSEN, a vil and par. Switzerland, cant. and 7 m. S. E. Bern, supposed to occupy the site of an old Roman town. It is noted in more recent times, for the great meeting held at it in 1831, when a new constitution was adopted, and the rule of the oligarchy overthrown. Pop. 4928.

MUNLEY, par. Eng. Hereford 1828 ac. Pop. 186.

MUNBLOW, par. Eng. Selw. Pop. 5604 ac. Pop. 867.

MÜNSTER, a gov. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, bounded N. by Hanover E. gov. Minden, S. gov. Arnheim and Düsseldorf, and W. Holland. Area 2115 geo sq. m. The surface in the N. W., and particularly in the N., has extensive tracts of sand and heath, only occasionally broken by low ridges and isolated hills. It is more hilly in the N. E., where it is traversed by some of the most distant ramifications of the Teutoburger Wald. In other directions, sand, heath, and fertile plains alternate with each other, and are sometimes intersected by forests none of which, however are very extensive. The principal rivers are the Rhine and the Lippe. The principal minerals are iron and coal. The soil is, on the whole, only of indifferent fertility, and the corn produced, though generally equal to the consumption, in some districts falls far short of it. Potatoes are the most valuable and prevalent crops are hemp and flax. The pastures also are very extensive, and in the lower grounds, of rich feeding qualities, running great numbers of live stock of all descriptions. The chief manufactures are iron, woollen, linen cotton and silk stuffs worsted and cotton yarn, hosiery, leather oil, lime, and earthenware. The government is divided into 10 circles. About six-sevenths of the whole inhabitants are R. Catholics. Pop. (1849) 451,886.

MÜNSTER, a tn. Prussia, esp. prov. Westphalia, and above gov. in a wide plain on the Aa, 78 m. N. E. Cologne, with which and with Hanover, it is connected by railway. It was once fortified, and is still entered by eight gates, though the fortifications have been levelled and planted, and now form agreeable promenades. It is in general tolerably well built the principal edifices are the cathedral an ancient Gothic structure, the three other churches of Oberwasser, St. Leger and St. Lambert, all in the purest Gothic, particularly the last, on the tower of which the iron cage in which the Anabaptist leaders were suspended previously to their execution, still hangs, the townhouse, also a beautiful apical men of Gothic, with a colonnade running round its lower story, and a fine hall called the Frieden Saal, because the peace of Westphalia, in 1648 was signed in it; the exchange, museum, theatre, house of correction, and an old castle, formerly the bishop's palace, and now occupied by the commandant. As capital of the province, it is the seat of several important public establishments, particularly courts of law, one of which has jurisdiction over the whole province. It is also the seat of a R. Catholic bishop, and possesses a R. Catholic high school, with philosophical and theological faculties, a gymnasium deaf and dumb institution, veterinary school, school of design, normal seminary and society for the encouragement of domestic history and antiquities. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen, linen, and cotton goods, leather starch tobacco, and refined sugar. The trade, which is considerable, includes, besides the above articles of manufacture, wine, bacon hams, &c.

Münster was long governed by independent bishops, in whose warlike was often much more complacent than a Christian spirit but the most memorable events in the history of the town, occurred in 1585-86, when it fell into the hands of the Anabaptists, John of Leyden, Bernhard Knipperdolling, and

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Bernhardi Knechtling, who, under the pretext of Christian freedom, taught the wildest doctrines, and practiced the grossest Socialist abominations. Pop. (1849) 54,864.

MUNSTER, a tn. France, dep. Haut-Rhin, in a narrow valley enclosed by hills, 10 m. W. S. W. Colmar, near the Pech. It has one of the largest cotton print-works in France, employing about 1200 hands; manufactures of calico, cotton and paper mills, and a trade in cheese, cherry brandy, butter, and cattle. Pop. 5525.

MUNSTER, the largest of the four provs. into which Ireland is divided, occupying the N. W. portion of that kingdom bounded N. by OConnors and L. by the S. St. George's Channel and W. the Atlantic Ocean. Greatest length E. to W., 143 m. greatest breadth, N. to S., 131 m. Area, 6,064,579 sq. m., of which 5,874,618 sq. m. are arable the remainder uncultivated land, plantations, towns, and water. It comprises the counties of Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary and Waterford. Its S. W. coast is extremely rugged, being deeply penetrated by bays and inlets, the most noticeable of which are Dingle Bay, the estuary of the Kenmare, Bantry and Donaghadee Bays, all of which enter the land from 15 m. to 20 m. Pop. (1841) 2,396,161 (1851) 2,014,811.

MUNSTER, a vil. Hesse Darmstadt prov. Starkenbach near Offenbach with a church Pop. 1886.

MUNSTER-THAL, two valleys, Switzerland. The one in the E. of can. Grisons, gives its name to a juradiction, is surrounded with very lofty mountains, and traversed by the Rhine. The other, which is also called Val Moutser, is situated in the N. W. of can. Bern and is among the most interesting and romantic valleys of the Jura, consisting of a series of narrow and rocky defiles, covered with black forests, and alternating with open basins, covered with verdant meadows and cultivated by villages. It is traversed by the Rhine, and an excellent road from Basel to Neuchâtel.

MUNSTERBERG a walled tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 57 m. S. Breslau esp. circle, r. bank Ohlau. It has several courts and offices two churches, a chapel, synagogue, and hospital. Some manufactures of tobacco a dye-works, and several mills. Pop. 4501. Area of circle, 103 sq. m. Pop. 31,772.

MUNSTERFELDE, a tn. Rhénish Prussia, gov. and 20 m. S. W. Cologne, on the Rhr. and Eschweilerbach. It has five churches and chapels a gymnasium manufactures of linen leather and potash, a dye-works, and numerous mills Pop. 1926.

MUNSTERHAUSEN a market tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia r. bank Main, 23 m. W. Augsburg with two churches and a castle. Pop. 1270.

MUNSTERHAGEN, a vil. Baden circle Middle Rhine, 10 m. S. W. Coblenz. It has an ancient church, adorned with several statues two chapels manufactures of linen and leather, and a weekly corn market. The Roman emperor Caligula was born here. Pop. 1620.

MUTTE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders 9 m. S. Ghent with a brewery an oil and two flour mills. Pop. 1095.

MUNTENDAM, a vil. Holland, prov. and 15 m. S. E. Groningen, with a church and school. P. (agriculture) 1225.

MUNTERONNAUGHT, prov. Ireland. Census 6467 at Pop. 2214.

MUNTOK Muntok or Muro a tn. Indian Archipelago esp. at Banca with a Dutch fort, government offices, a small trade, and a pop. in 1845, of 4000.

MUNZENHEIM, a vil. Baden circle Middle Rhine, 10 m. S. W. Coblenz, with a church. Pop. 1145.

MUNZIFAT (Latin, *Mons Fagi*) a tn. Bohemia, circle Rakonitz with a townhouse and hospital. Pop. 1845.

MUNZKIRCHEN, a vil. Upper Austria, circle Inn, dist. and near Vöcklabruck. It is an ancient place, and has two churches. Pop. 900.

MUONJIO a river in N. of Europe, forming part of the boundary between Sweden and Russia. It issues from Lake Älvsjö on the confines of Plämar in Norway, flows S. E. E., and after a course of about 170 m. joins the bank Tornet, at Paulo-Kangas. At the village of Muondjio, it forms a magnificent cascade, more than 100 ft. in height.

MUONIONEN a vil. Russia, Finland, dist. and 212 m. N. Uusikaupunki r. bank Mänsä, of which there is here a cascade, 100 ft. in height.

MUOTTA THAL, a lofty secluded valley, Switzerland, can. Schwyz, traversed by the river and having for its chief place the village of Muotta, 4 m. E. S. E. Schwyz. The river furnishes water-power to several saw-mills, at which, among other articles, sounding-boards for pianos are cut. In this valley a sanguinary struggle took place, in 1799, between the French, under Lecourbe, Mortier and Massena, and the Russians, under Suvwarow. The latter was nearly humbled in on all sides, but valiantly cut his way and made a most masterly retreat. Pop. 1535.

MUR, a river Austria. See MURRA.

MURAD a river Asiatic Turkey. See MORAD.

MURAFFA, a market in Russia, gov. Podolia, on a river of same name, 87 m. N. Jampol. Pop. 1800.

MURANO, a tn. and par. Italy Venetia, gov. and 1 m. N. Venice, on ist. of its own name the largest of those which are situated in the lagoons of Venice. It contains several remarkable buildings, among others the cathedral of San Donato, built in the 15th century and forming a fine specimen of the Byzantine style the church of San Pietro e San Paolo, and the palace of Trevisano. Murano was a place of importance in the beginning of the 15th century when it had acquired great celebrity particularly for its manufacture of glass, long regarded as the finest in Europe. This manufacture is still carried on but to a very limited extent, the principal articles made being beads of which there are two large factories. Pop. 2000.

MURANYALLA, a vil. Hungary Hither Thesau, on Gonic 40 m. from Bessenau. It has a church, paper and saw mills and a trade in hemp, flax, and cattle. In the vicinity are iron-mines and iron-works, and there, also, fine crystals and garnets are found. Pop. 1213.

MURASKINA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 51 m. S. E. Nijnei Novgorod with 14 churches and manufactures of soap, leather gloves, and articles in tin, silver and iron. P. 6000.

MURAT a tn. France, dep. Cantal, r. bank Allagnon, 24 m. N. E. Aurillac, near the foot of Mount Cantal. It is a hill built, steeply rising steep, paved with slippery basalt, and dirty. It has a parish church, convent of Benedictines, now used as an hospital manufactures of coarse woollens and lace and a trade of some importance in wine and Cantal cheese. Pop. 2394.

MURAU or **MURAU**, a tn. Austria, Styria, circle and 61 m. W. by N. Grätz, on the Mur at the foot of a hill crowned by the castle of Ober-Murau. It has a Capuchin monastery poot-house, hospital and extensive iron-works. Pop. 1500.

MURAVERA MURERA or MORERA, a vil. Isl. Sardinia, div. and 18 m. N. E. Cagliari with several churches, a primary school manufactures of woollen linen and lampas cloth and a trade in corn, fruit, wool, and alum. P. 1980.

MURAZZANO a tn. Italy Piedmont, div. Coni prov. and 12 m. E. Mondovì. It has a court of law three churches, a lofty square tower, forming part of an old strong castle, an hospital several schools, silk mills and a trade in wine, cattle, and dairy produce. Pop. 2550.

MURÇA DE PARAGUAI, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Alta, 15 m. E. N. E. Vila Real near 1. Louco Thelena. Amaranth, a species of amaranth, is found in the neighbourhood. P. 800.

MURCIA a prov. Spain, forming part of the ancient kingdom of same name and bounded on the N. by prov. Albacete, W. Almería, E. entirely and E. partly by the Medi terranean, and partly by prov. Alicante; area, 5970 sq. m. A considerable portion is composed of ranges of hills, reaching an elevation of 2800 ft. producing oats and pines, and containing much of copper iron, lead, and silver, and quarries of marble. There are also extensive plains, which are rendered amazingly fruitful by irrigation, and producing wheat, maize, oats, flax, pepper, oil, wine, kidney beans, and all sorts of vegetables, rice, oranges, lemons; the mulberry-tree, the cork-tree, the palm &c. but where water is wanting, the country is thinly peopled, and almost a desert. The littoral plains, especially about Cartagena and Alicante, are much subject to earthquakes and are rendered unhealthy by salt marshes. Its principal rivers are the Segura, and its tributaries the Thyella, Mundo, Quipar, and Guadalupe. Among the products of Murcia are likewise included sulphur, Armenian bole, salt, alum, barilla, and esparto grass. Agriculture

is the main occupation of the inhabitants, but considerable numbers are also employed in the lead and silver mines in the manufacture of silk, serape, ribbons, satin, plush, serges, baes, cotton, linen, hemp, paper, etc. The principal towns are now provided with regularly-trained teachers, but, as yet, not more than one in fifty of the population receives instruction in the schools. This province is regarded as the Bética of Spain, having produced very few men who have attained distinction in any way. The hotter classes vegetate in a monotonous, unusual existence, their chief pursuits being the cigar and the siesta. Pop. 400,000.—The ancient kingdom was bounded N. by La Mancha, E. Valencia, S. the Mediterranean, and W. Granada, and included what is now prov. Murcia, the greater part of prov. Albacete, and portions of provs. Jaén and Alicante. After passing through the hands of the Romans and Goths, it was conquered by the Moors in 712, and continued with a slight interruption to be subject to the Kaliphs of Cordova, till 1089. In that year it was seized, for the first time, by Mohammed ben Ali (called by Christian writers Hualid) the dignity of a kingdom, but in the following year, when the Infante Don Alonso, son of king San Fernando, was proceeding with a formidable army against Andalus, ambassadors from Murcia met him at Toledo, gave in their submission and declared the kingdom of Murcia a dependency of that of Castile. In 1284 Hualid endeavored to make it again independent, but failed in the attempt, and was finally destroyed by Alonso and James I. of Aragon. It has ever since been united with Castile.

MURCIA, a city Spain cap. of ancient kingdom and modern prov. of same name, lat. 38° N. lon. 3° 10' W., 80 m. N. E. Cartagena, on the Segura, which divides the town into two unequal portions, connected by a handsome bridge of two arches. The city is surrounded by a brick wall erected during the late civil war, and is entered by three principal gates. The streets are generally broad, straight, and well paved, and the houses mostly two stories high, are painted in pink and yellow colours those of the nobles, some of which are lofty and spacious have pretty gardens attached. Among the public buildings, the most important is the cathedral, whose principal facade, a combination of Corinthian and composite architecture, produces a fine effect, while the interior although it contains some objects of interest, rather disappoints. It was begun in 1308 and altered in 1521

St. Fulgentius and St. Isidore, which form one range of building. The other public edifices and institutions consist of the college of St. Leandro, which is an academy of music connected with the cathedral, the hospital of St. John, with spacious apartments for the sick, and a magnificent staircase; an hospital for convalescents, in connection with the preceding; a house of refuge, a foundling hospital, the townhouse, granary town seminary an institute for advanced education, founded in 1837, with chairs of Latin, Greek, mathematics, mental philosophy, morals, theology natural history, physics, geography and history which were attended, in 1847 by 328 students; a normal school, numerous private elementary schools in which are educated about 10,000 boys, and 600 girls; a school of design, with four professors, and about 180 pupils; eleven parish churches, the best of which are those of St. Lorenzo St. John and St. Bartholomew with several numerous hermitages, oratories, and numerous suppressed convents, a bull-ring and a good botanical garden. Agriculture employs a great proportion of the inhabitants, silk, pepper, maize and barley being the chief products, but there are also manufactures of coarse cloth and baes of different colours, of silk stuffs, especially taffety and plush, linens, hats, gloves, salt-petre, also, silk spinning-mills, dye-works, potteries, tanneries, soap-works, and 21 flour-mills. On considerable commerce is carried on in raw, spun and dyed silks, and in some of the other manufactures above mentioned, as well as in grain and fruits.

The first undoubted mention of Murcia occurs at the division of Spain into provinces by Yusuf in 747, and it soon after figures as one of the principal Moorish cities in Spain under the name of Murrach. It was wrested from the Moors by St. Ferdinand in 1240. It was sacked by the French during the peninsular war, and plundered of its wealth and works of art. Pop. including the suburbs 55,000.

MURDER ISLAND, an Isl. Montserrat Channel. See FOUNT ISLAND.

MURRI (La) a tn. France, dep. Isère, on a hill top, 80 m. S. Grenoble. During the civil war it was well fortified, and defended by a citadel and stood repeated sieges. It has manufactures of coarse linen, wools and leather, and a trade in cows, cattle and coal, which is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 9333.

MURELLO a vil and com. Italy, Piedmont div. Coni prov. and about 7 m. from Saluzzo, with an ancient church a mon.atory with a church attached a ruinous castle, a communal school two silk mills, and a trade in vegetable and cattle. Pop. 1682.

MURRET (La), Murillon, a tn. France, dep. Haute-Garonne at the confluence of the Louge with the Garonne, which is here crossed by a suspension-bridge, 11 m. S. S. W. Toulouse. It is well built of brick, and famous for the siege which it stood in 1213, and the bloody battle fought under its walls between Simon of Montfort and Peter II. king of Aragon, aided by the Count of Toulouse, when the latter was signally defeated and the king lost his life. The manufactures are coarse woollens, leather, and white stone-ware, in



MURCIA.—From Chapter I. Espagne.

The valley began in 1593 and failed in 1766, rises in compartments like a drawn-out telescope, and is crowned with a dome. It commands an extensive view of the fertile plain of Murcia, studded with farms and drooping palm-trees, as well as of the city, with its flat, bluish roofs and cane-pigeon houses. The cathedral suffered much in the earthquake of 1829, when the tower, facade, and dome of the transept were cracked. The seat of the bishop, who is excommunicated to Toledo, was transferred to Murcia from Cartagena, from which latter he still takes his title. In the plaza stands the capacious episcopal palace, built in 1759 one of the finest edifices of its class in Spain; and in close proximity to it, the college of

Isidore of English. Pop. 2320.

MURFREESBOROUGH a t. U. States, Tennessee, on a commanding eminence, above an affluent of the Cumberland, 28 m. S. E. Nashville. It was once the capital of the State, is neatly built of brick, and has a Presbyterian church, a courthouse, jail and market-house. Pop. 1500.

MURKIN, par. Ire. Kerry; 10,669 ac. Pop. 2422.

MURKIN—1, A vil, and par. Switzerland, cant. Argau, 11 m. S. W. Zurich. It contains a richly-endowed Benedictine monastery, seated on an eminence about 1500 ft. above the sea, and possessing an extensive library and a good cabinet of coins. The inhabitants of Mur are chiefly employed

in agriculture, and have also some manufactures of silk goods. Pop. 1808—3, 2 vii, and 2 S. E. River, where the lands XVIII of French, when Comte d'Artois, resided for some time.

MURIAHE, a river, Brazil, which rises in the Serra do Poco, near Rio-de-Janeiro, and flowing S.E. for about 46 m., joins the bank Parahiba. One of its affluents is the muddy stream of the Morro, whose waters are said to be poisonous, and on its banks grow a tree called *paracatiba*, the roots of which are also said to be poisonous.

MURIALDO, a vil. and com Italy Piedmont prov and 16 m. W Savona, 1 bank W Roncole, here crossed by a bridge. It has two churches, limestone quarries, and beds of fine pottery—south. Pop. 3078

MURIELLO, several places, Spain, particularly —1, (de Gallego) A to Aragon, prov and 44 m. N Bergasosa, r bank Gallego, here crossed by a stone bridge of three arches. It is one of the oldest towns in Aragon is poorly built, and has a church, townhouse, two primary schools, and two prisons. Manufactures of linen, several flour-mills, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 648—3, (de Rio de Leon) A to Old Castile, prov and 7 m. S. E. Logroño, r bank Leon, with a church, townhouse, prison, and two primary schools, and some trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1163—8 (de Frías), A to prov Navarra, on a height above the Aragon 41 m. S. E. Pampeluna with a church an ancient tower, a townhouse, prison and primary school a flour-mill, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 554.

MURISGNO, a vil and com Italy Piedmont, div Alessandria, prov and about 14 m. from Lascio, r bank E. S. S. with a church, a castle, blue and grey granite, and a trade in corn, wine, and hemp. Pop. 3000

MURITIBA or **PANDE** a vil and prov Brazil prov Bahia 4 m. S. W Cachoeira with two handsome churches, and a primary school. It raises tobacco, of excellent quality also sugar-cane, coffee, and oranges in great abundance. Indigo, and other valuable plants grow spontaneously

MURITZ, a lake in the S. E. of Mecklenburg of very irregular shape greatest length N to E 18 m., central breadth about 9 m., 59 sq. m. It is the largest lake in Germany, and communicates on the N with Lake Fehmeln belongs to the town of the Baltic.

MURLO or **VEZCOVANO** a vil and com Toscana 18 m. from Siena, with a church, a castle, and a trade in oil, silk, cattle, and dairy produce. Pop. 2449

MURNAU, a market tn. Upper Bavaria, between Lakes Staff and Rieg 86 m. S. W Munich. It has two churches, a castle, an hospital, manufactures of articles in leather glass-work, cast iron, and a trade in corn and cattle. P. 1497

MURO two places, Naples —1, A to, prov Basilicata dist. and 16 m. S. W Melfi, supposed to occupy the site of ancient Firmistia, where a battle was fought between Marcellus and Hannibal. Jean I. queen of Naples was strangled here in 1832.—2, A vil prov Terra d'Otranto, dist. and E. N. E. Gallipoli. Pop. 1500

MURO, a tn Spain, ul. Majorca, 24 m. N E Palma with a church, primary school, suppressed monastery a marble quarry and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. 3016

MURORI, a tn. Russia, gov. and 75 m. S. E. Vladivostok, 1 bank Okla. It is one of the oldest towns in Manchu country a cathedral, and 16 other churches, and has manufactures of linen, leather, soap, and tiles, and some trade in leather and corn. Pop. (1840) 9109

MUROS, a tn. Spain, Asturias, prov and 20 m. N N W Oviedo, 1 bank Nalon near its mouth, with a church, three hermitages, and a primary school, and a trade in cattle, wine, &c. Pop. 1076

MUROS, a seaport to Spain, Gallecia, prov and 56 m. S. W Coruña, on a bay of the same name. It consists of two principal streets and three small squares, and has a handsome collegiate church, a fine old belfry, a primary school, court-house, and prison, manufactures of linen, a fishery, several mills, and some trade. Pop. 4792

MUROWANA-GOMIZ a tn. Prussia, prov and 15 m. N. E. Posen, circle Obornik. It has a Protestant and a R. Catholic church and manufactures of linen, leather, and tobacco. Pop. 1611

MURRACH, par Incl Cork; 8785 ac. Pop. 1864

MURKAY, a inland co. New S. Wales, 89 m. N W to S. E., breadth, 10 m. to 40 m. Area, 1,458,080 ac.

Cap. Queenbeyan, on the Queenbeyan river —2, A co. W Australia.

MURRAY, a large river, S. E. Australia. Its source is uncertain, but believed to be in the Australian Alps, near Mount Wallington or Kosciusko about lat. 36° 30' S., from which it flows in a N W direction to lat. 36 S., when it proceeds W, though not without some pretty wide deviations, to lon. 144 35' E. where it again takes a N W direction to Mount Lookout about lat. 34 10' S. lon. 141° 50' E., from which it flows W, but following a singularly devious course, to Elbow, lat. 34 S.; lon. 148° 46' E. and there suddenly bends round, and runs S. S. W. to Lake Victoria, into which it falls at Wallington, lat. 35° 30' S. Its course is so tortuous and eccentric, as to render it difficult to give its development but it cannot be under 700 m. Its principal affluents are the Murrumbidgee and Darling, the former joining it at lat. 34 46' S. and the latter at 34 6' S. The sea-month of the Murray which is at the head of Encounter Bay, Lake Victoria, by which it is interrupted, communicating with the former by a short and narrow passage, called the Goodwin Channel, is about the third of a mile in breadth, and when the river is flooded a strong current runs out of it with such rapidity that the tide setting in at the same time, causes a short and huddling sea. The difficulty and danger of approaching it is further increased by the tremendous swell that rolls into Encounter Bay the breakers rising to a height of 15 ft. or 16 ft., before they burst in one unbroken line, as far as the eye can see, it is only during the summer season, and after several days of W wind that the sea subsides, and the roar of breakers ceases for a time.

MURRAYSHIRE, a co. Scot. See ELKIN

MURREHARDT a tn. Württemberg, circle Neckar, 7 m. N. E. Backnang, with a church, a Latin school an old Benedictine abbey salt-works, and a colliery P. 2400

MURREN, par Scot. Forfar 4600 ac. Pop. 648.

MURRUMBIDGEE, a district of New S. Wales between lon. 144 and 147 10' E. having the river Murray on the N. and the Murrumbidgee on the S. It is one of the largest districts in the colony containing 18,000,000 a. **MURRUMBIDGEE**, a river of S. E. Australia, rises in the W. ridge of mountains, situated to the S. of the parallel of 35° S. and under the meridian of 149° E. at a distance of about 80 m. from the sea. It flows in a N W direction and is joined by the Lachlan at lat. 34 25' S. laterally taking a S. W. course and falling into the Murray, at lat. 34° 45' S. Its whole course is upwards of 400 m. direct distance about 300 m. It is navigable up nearly to its sources, but is rendered difficult and dangerous by snags, and occasional rapids and shoals. Much of the land traversed by this river is of excellent quality

MURSLIFY par Eng. Bucks 2840 ac. Pop. 538

MURSTON, par Eng. Kent, 1482 ac. Pop. 191

MURTAS, a vil Spain, Andalusia, prov and 48 m. S. E. Granada, divided into two portions by a deep stream. It has a square townhouse, prison, two elementary schools and a church. Inhabitants employed in mining and in agriculture some common linen is woven and hampens sandals and soap are made, and there is a brewery distillery. Pop. 2970.

MURTEN, a tn. Switzerland. See MOYAT

MURU, a small tn. Japan, ul. Nippon, situated on the strait of Matsushima-nada, opposite lat. Shikof. It contains only about 600 houses. Its harbour is much frequented by coasting vessels, being very secure and well sheltered by a lofty mountain. Horso-hiden are tamed here in the manner of Russian leather

MURUT, a tn in N W Hindooistan, princip. and S W Bahawalpore. It is surrounded by mud walls, strengthened with numerous towers, and is a place of importance, being both a military station, and the emporium of a large trade in grain, though of very indifferent appearance.

MURUTSI or **MORUTSI**, an African tribe to the W of Delagoa Bay, near lat. 25° S. and lon. 28 E. They have made much more progress in civilization than their neighbours, have stone fences encircling their houses, which are plastered and painted yellow, and often ornamented with pillars, carved mouldings, and wall-painted figures. They manufacture large quantities of iron and copper, converting the former into excellent cutlery, and even castings, and the latter into fine wire, out of which they make beautiful elastic

chests. They are also ingenious workers in wood, cultivate tobacco and sugarcane, in addition to the ordinary crops of beans, corn, millet &c. and have immense droves of cattle. They sell their manufactures to the Baileys and other Italian, obtaining in return alum, ivory &c., and thus carry on a trade which is supposed to extend from 400 m to 500 m. Their capital is Murviedro.

MURVIEDRO [see *Saguntum*]; a town, Spain, prov. and 16 m. N Valencia, 7 hank Palencia, at the foot of a hill crowned by the citadel, and about 4 m. from the sea. The present wall is altogether Moorish, and girdles the irregular eminence like that of Alhambra the key to Seville as this is to Valencia. The citadel with the towers San Fernando and San Pedro, is placed at the extreme height. Murviedro is a struggling, miserable place. The streets are lighted, and in general paved but narrow and crooked. Besides the custom house, warehouse, and prison, there are a small theatre, savings-bank, hospital, various schools, a solid Corinthian parish church, a chapel of ease, a convent, and seven hermitages. Agriculture and wine-making are the prevailing occupations, but there are also four brandy distilleries, flour and oil mills. Saguntum was founded, a.c. 1884, by the Greeks of Sicyonia (Zante). It was then a seaport, but the land has since gained upon the sea, which is now above 5 m. distant. Being the first frontier town, and allied to Rome and being also extremely rich it was attacked and destroyed by Hannibal a.c. 219. It was rebuilt by the Romans, and became a municipality. Of its former grandeur but few and slight traces remain, as it has been ever since used as a quarry by Goth Moor and Spaniard. The famous theatre is placed in the slope above the town, commanding delightful scenery, it was much destroyed by bushes, who used the stones to strengthen the castle. Pop. 6349.

MURZIK a town in Africa. **St. MONTBROUX** **MURZUSCHLAG** or **MARSDENSLAG** a market town, Austria, and 23 m. N. E. Bruck on the Mura, and the railway from Vienna to Trieste. It has a parish church, a Franciscan monastery, a school, a burgher hospital, many factories of soythes and articles, iron mills and other iron-works, a trade in cattle, and two annual fairs. Pop. 967. dist. 3388.

MURBA a populous village in Arabia, prov. Yemen about 80 m. E Mecca. lat. 18° 30' N. lon. 43° 21' E. It was in former times the seat of the trade which is now transferred to Mecca, which it still supplies with fruit and fowls.

MURBURY par. Eng. Devon 1718. as Pop. 206.

MUSCAT, **MASNAH** or **MASCAT** [French *Mascate*], the chief city of Oman, cap. of the State of the Imam or Sultan of Muscat and a seaport of great commercial importance, on the Indian Ocean, near the E angle of Arabia; lat. 23° 34' N. lon. 56° 50' E. The cove of Muscat, as the harbour is called is an inlet of the sea about three-fourths of

circumference of weather which render it difficult to enter the cove of Muscat. This is the Bay of Matrah. The town of Muscat stands at the S. side of the cove, in a hollow, under cliffs 400 ft. or 500 ft. high, and debarr'd even from the view of the sea by the surrounding high rocks. Its appearance by no means corresponds with the wealth and importance of the place. A few good houses, in the Persian style, occupy the narrow space at the water side. Int large and stately buildings are few, and the Sultan's palace (a plain edifice) the governor's house, and a few minarets, alone rise above the humble mass of flat-roofed huts or houses. The streets are extremely narrow so that a few palm-leaves laid across between the houses above, completely screen them from the sun. The situation of Muscat, at the foot of high cliffs and nearly surrounded by bare rocks, renders it one of the hottest places in the world. The thermometer in the shade, rarely descends below 90° the land breeze, at night, is hot and suffocating. To Europeans the climate is insupportable. But, on the other hand, the excellence of the port and its convenient position near the entrance of the Persian Gulf, will always make it important as a station for shipping. It is also naturally strong and, in European hands could be made impregnable. Of water a sufficient supply is obtained from wells about 40 ft. deep. At the bottom of the bay, on the W. is the town of Matrah, distant, by land about 3 m. from Muscat, of which it may be considered as a suburb and little, if at all, inferior to it in population. Here are the docks for building and repairing shipping. Matrah has the character of a large fishing village, a large proportion of its population being fishermen, boatmen and pilots. As it stands in an open plain exposed to the sea breeze it is cooler than Muscat, so that many of the wealthier merchants of the latter place have their dwellings at Matrah, and spend only the hours of business in the neighbouring city. The combined population of Muscat, Matrah and intervening villages has been variously estimated at 25,000 and at 40,000. The latter estimate is probably excessive but the place is eminently prosperous, its foreign imports are for an Arab town very large, and therefore it may be inferred that its population is on the increase. The causes of this prosperity demand a few words of explanation, which naturally finds its place in the historical review of the State in question.

In the latter half of the last century Muscat had already attained under a ruler who bore the religious title of Imam the eminence to which, as a seaport it is entitled for its security and convenient situation. In 1806 Said Sultan, the present (1850) ruler succeeded to the sovereignty, having removed his cousin Badr, who had a prior title by assassination. Badr was the favourite of the Bedowin and like them, inclined to the doctrines of the Wahabites. These fanatical reformers had advanced to the very borders of Oman and made an alliance with the piratical tribe of the Jowdani, who occupied the rocky coasts on the N. of Oman, W. of Ras Masqudum. The British in Bombay had, in the mean time resolved on the complete suppression of piracy in the Persian Gulf and the subjugation of the Jowdani. Under these circumstances, an alliance was readily formed between Bombay and Muscat for the prosecution of the war against the common enemy on the W. and N. W. of Oman. In 1819, the parties were reduced to make unequalled submission and, two years later, a British expedition marching into the interior of Oman from Ras el Hadd, humbled the insurgent Bedowin and effectually restored tranquillity in that quarter. Thus Said Sultan owed his firm establishment in power to his alliance with the British, and he appears, fortunately, to have been quite aware of the advantages derivable from a continuance of their friendship, so that, to his docility under the wise and kindly counsel offered him by the Government of Bombay, may be fairly ascribed the great progress which the countries embraced in his dominions have, in a few years, made in political strength, productive and satisfactory physical improvement, and general civilization.



MUSCAT. — From Zephania, Campaigns in Chiriqui, Navigation de la Baye de l'Arabie.

a mile long, with half that width, spanning N. W. and consequently completely sheltered from the prevailing winds or monsoons. Immediately W. of this inlet is a more capacious bay facing N. E., and therefore exposed to the winter monsoon but capable of affording shelter to shipping under those cir-

Said Said's system of government is distinguished by careful abstention from any violent exercise of arbitrary power by request for his and property complete religious toleration, moderate imposts, and no monopolies, and by the prohibition of foreign slave-trade. Great numbers of Indian slaves, fleeing from the rapacity and oppression which they experienced in Syria and the peninsula of Bagdad, have settled in Muscat, where they may live unmolested by any mark of separation. The Banyans in Muscat are allowed to worship Kalf Devi in their own temple, and the Brahmins to keep a herd of sacred cows. Persians, Syrians, Afghans, and Baluchians, with their variety of beliefs, elsewhere the sources of bitter animosity here coexist, under the influence of general toleration, to live in harmony together. The liberality of Said is, happily, equalled by his intelligence and enterprise as a merchant prince. His dominion is somewhat singular in its nature, and almost wholly maritime. It commences on the E coast of Aden, at the river Moosimbu, about 50 m. S. Cape Delgado, and continues N as far as the equator. This, however, does not imply any territorial possession beyond what is necessary to secure the trade of the coast. In like manner a large portion of the coast of the Persian Gulf is under the influence of the British and the African islands, Zanzibar, Mafia, and Pemba included the coast ruled by him, for the most part only commercially cannot have an extent of less than 3000 m. For the administration of this widely-extended empire, he has provided a naval force unsurpassed in the East. He possesses an 84 gun ship two "4s, several frigates, and, altogether, 100 or 90 square-rigged vessels carrying guns and most of them built at Bombay after European models.

It must be observed that Sultan Said Said has never assumed the religious title of Imam which is often arrogantly bestowed on him, nor does he style himself Sultan of Muscat. Indeed the word of Zanzibar has now become the seat of his central government his chief source of revenue, and principal residence. It is the point, also whence his mild influence, borne along by commerce is likely to render the greatest service to humanity. See ZANZIBAR.—Robert's *Embers of the E. Coast Muscat de Zanzibar* by George Kappell's *Personal Narrative*, *Wellsted Voyage to the City of the Calicut*.

MUSKOBOS, a vil Spain prov and 6 m N Valencia, about 3 m from the sea with a church, townhouse prison and primary school and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1011.

MUSGRAVE (GREAT), par Eng. co. Westmoreland 4060 ac. Pop. 175.

MUSI Moson, or Moson, a to Asiatic Turkey, pass and 75 m S S E Erzerum finely situated on a round and conical hill, at the foot of the ridge of Jebel Nimrod or Niphaz, has fifty uneven streets, seven mosques, and four churches, large and well-supplied bazars, exhibiting articles of Persian manufacture and Glasgow shawls, which many of the middle class of inhabitants use for turbans and girdles. The chief trade of the place is in the hands of the Armenians. The vine is much cultivated in the vicinity and excellent wine made. Grain and tobacco are also amongst its principal products. Pop. about 5000 of which the greater portion are Armenians, the remainder Armenians.

MUSHAKH, a group of the Atlas, off E coast Abyssinia lat. 11° 45' N lon. 43° 19' E. They are situated on a coral reef extending N E to S W., for 7 m., are elevated at most 30 ft. above the sea, are covered with a few mangrove and other trees, and afford tolerable anchorage in a gap of the reef, but have not a drop of water. They were purchased, in 1840, by the British Government, from the Sultan of Zanzibar.

MUSHED-ah-Bah, a maritime Is. Persia, prov Musander, on the Caspian Sea, 10 m. N Baluchistan, lat. 36° 45' N lon. 51° 50' E. It consists of about 300 houses.

MUSKAU or Muszkau, a m. Prussia, prov Silesia, par and 56 m W. W. Leignitz, on bank Laba. It has a Protestant church, porcelain, extensive pottery, and four granges and two wool farms. Pop. 2387.—Several fine farm dependencies of the town. One of them contains a fine castle, with two towers, and is provided with a library of 9000 volumes, and some good collections of antiquities, another has a large park, contained one of the finest in Germany with a bathing establishment adjoining, and a third an alum-works.

MUCKERRY, a mountainous district, Ireland, in the centre of co. Cork. It is divided into the baronies of E. and W. Muskerry. Area, about 211,000 ac. P. (1841), 90,511. MUSKATAM, two m. Mus. Mus. Mus.—1 (North), 2190 ac. Pop. 877—2 (South), 2631 ac. Pop. 805.

MUSKILLO, HAZOU or ODA an Isl. group, N Poind, belonging to the Malgrava Archipelago about lat. 6° N and lon. 168° E. They consist of a number of small islands, distant 1 m. to 6 m. from each other apparently connected by reefs and ledges, and more especially by a narrow isthmus, which divides them into two distinct portions extending for about 30 m. N W to S E. They are very low and dangerous, but are well covered with trees, and densely peopled.

MUSKINGUM a river U. States, formed in State Ohio by the junction of the Tuscarawas and White Women at Coshocton. It flows circuitously S S E and joins a bank Ohio at Marietta. It is navigable by barges to Coshocton, and, being connected with the Ohio canal gives a continuous communication N to Lake Erie and W to the Susquehanna.

MUSONF two rivers, Italy.—A river Venetia, which flows S S E past Castelfranco, divides into two branches, the one of which is contained, and joins a bank Brenta, while the other flows E, and falls into the lagoon opposite Venice, total course, about 40 m.—3 rivers, The Marches, which flows circuitously N F past Macerata, then S S E, and falls into the Adriatic, 3 m. N E Loreto total course, 38 m.

MUSEBACH a vil Bavaria, Palatinat, 10 m. N. Neustadt in the midst of vineyards. It has a parish church and a trade in wine. Pop. 2069.

MUSELBURGH a borough of royalty Scotland, on Edinburgh, on a bay of same name at the mouth of the Leith in the North of Scotland and on the N British railway 6 m. S Edinburgh. It consists of the town proper and a suburb on the opposite bank called Fisher-row with which it communicates by three bridges—one of them elegant, and another as ancient as to be supposed of Roman origin, is irregularly, but substantially built, and has, besides the parish church, seated on a commanding height, at some distance above the town Free U. Presbyterian Episcopal and Independent churches a grammar and other schools, a neat townhall with a curious old tower attached to it, which was built in 1590 out of materials from the ancient chapel of Loreto, manufactures of millcloth, hosiery, salunguina hats, and leather, an extensive pottery for coarse ware, several tanneries, a very ancient harbour at which coals are exported, and some other trade carried on, on which race are annually held and an annual fair which lasts two days. A large number of the inhabitants live by fishing. The battle of Pinkie, in 1547, was fought in the vicinity. Muselburgh unites with Leith in sending a member to Parliament. Pop. 7092.

MUSENDOM (Great) Arabia, the N extremity of a remarkable promontory called Ras al Jebel, projecting into the Persian Gulf, forming the point of separation between the latter and the Sea of Oman or Arabian Sea lat. 36° 24' N lon. 56° 34' E, separated from the Persian coast by the Strait of Ormus. It is the termination of a mountainous tract, and is much indented on its E. side.

MUSOMELIO a m. Sicily prov and 18 m N W Calanica. It has an old castle, and near it are found iron, rock-salt, and a variety of fine pebbles, agates, Jasper &c. Pop. 8300.

MUSON a vil and coe Belgium, prov Luxembourg, 11 m S S W Arlon, with a trade in agricultural produce. There are iron-mines in the vicinity. Pop. 1455.

MUSTAPHA (Pasha) two m. European Turkey.—1, Rommelia, 18 m N W Adrianople 1 m. bank Mariza, here crossed by an elegant bridge, built by Mustapha Pasha.—2, (Poland), Servia, 1 m. bank Niava, 18 m E by B. Nissa, on the road from Belgrade to Sophia.

MUSTAR a m. Switzerland.

MUSTON a par. Eng.—1 Leicester 1693 ac. P. 411—2 York (E. Riding) 2225 ac. P. 899.

MUSTUNG.—1 A m. Baluchistan, 65 m N E Kalat, 5700 ft. above sea-level, lat. 29° 46' N lon. 66° 47' E. It contains about 400 houses, surrounded with a walled street wall and has a rich district, producing the finest fruits in abundance, besides grain, madder, and tobacco.—2, A m. Tibet near the supposed source of the Gandak, lat. 29° 53' N lon. 36° 5' E.

MUSEYNA, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle and 18 m. S.E. Szepes, on back Poprad; with a church, and a trade in linen. Pop. 1700.

MUTEODU, a tn. Hindoostan, Mysore, 80 m. N N W Seringapatam; with an extensive manufacture of the glassings worn by the native women round their wrists.

MUTFORD, par Eng Suffolk 1874 ac Pop. 485

MUTHILLI, a vil and par Hindostan, co and 17 m. S.W. Porth, on a slope above the Kara. The villas consist of a single wall built and well kept street, and has a very handsome parish, a Free, and an Episcopalian church, and three schools. A few of the inhabitants weave cotton goods for Glasgow but the far greater number are employed in agriculture. Area of par 28,800 ac Pop. 2975.

MUTHINEE, a river Hindoostan See IMPAL.

MUTIGNANO, a tn. Naples, prov Abruzzo Ultra II dist and 31 m. S.E. E. Teramo Pop. 1500

MUTOVA, or MATRA, one of the Karle islands. N Pacific lat. 43° 4' N, lon. 155° 12' E. It rises to the height of 4500 ft. is a volcano, but of doubtful activity.

MUTHI, a vil. Hungary Thüder Danube, co. Tolna about 14 m. from Bexard; with a handsome church and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. 1619

MUTTERSCHOLTZ, a tn. Prussia, dep. Bas-Rhin, 4 m. W N W Schalkelt on the Zemba. It has a manufacture of indigo-plant, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1980

MUTHIERSDORF, a market tn. Bohemia, circle and 27 m. W N W Elstau, on the Goldgrubenbach with a parish church, a north-west, a cattle, manufactures of lace, glass-works, and several mills. Pop. 994

MUTTERSTADT, a market tn. Bavaria, Palatinat, on the Rhingraben, here crossed by a bridge, 30 m. N E Landau. It has a trade in corn, and in tobacco, which is extensively grown in the vicinity. Pop. 3746.

MUTTNE, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Suid about 10 m. from Arva, near the frontiers of Galicia. It has a R. Catholic church, several saw-mills, and a trade in cattle and furs. Pop. 880

MUTTOA ISLAND, a fortified islet, Ireland, Galway Bay 1 m. S. Galway. It has a light house, with fixed light, 33 ft above sea-level lat. 53° 15' N, lon. 9° 3' W

MUTTRA or MATANAH, a tn. E Arabia. See MOCRA

MUTWAL (Mukundapuram) an isl. Hindoostan, Gulf of Mannar, separated from Calcutty by a narrow strait. It is about 10 m. long and 2 m. to 3 m. broad, soil sandy but favorable to the growth of coco-nut trees, great numbers of which are raised here, fishing, and making chinam (lime) by burning shells, are carried on.

MUTZSCHEN, a tn. Saxony circle, and 22 m. F S E Leipzig, with a castle, and manufacture of linen. Rock crystals, known under the name of Mutzsch diamonds are found in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1689

MUTZIG, a tn. Prussia, dep. Bas-Rhin, 14 m. S.W. Straßburg, with an old castle of the bishops of Straßburg, now converted into a manufactory of fire-arms. Pop. 3564

MUT (Lm) (Latin, *Centurus de Mochus*) a tn. Prussia, dep. Var, 6 m. S.E. Derlingau, near the confluence of the Argues and Narbonne. It contains a famous tower, in which seven Provencals, after killing in an attempt to assassinate the Emperor Charles V., shut themselves up, and defended themselves against his army till five of them were mortally wounded. The remaining two surrendered, and were hanged on the spot. Le May has saw-mills, driven by water, and tanneries. Pop. 1899

MUTREN a vil and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Dyle, near the railway from Louvain to Malines, 12 m. N Brussels. Pop. (agregatival) 1700

MUZAR, a tn. Bohemia, on the oval and 12 m. S.E. E. Hahk. It consists of about 500 houses, can muster about 1000 horse, and is famous for its tomb, which was built nearly four centuries ago, consisting of two lofty cupolas, and the object of numerous pilgrimages. Trebeck, the last of Moorcroft's unfortunate party, died here

MUELLAC, tn. France, dep. Morbihan 15 m. S.E. E. Vannes, near the mouth of the Vilaine; with manufactures of linen. Pop. 1218

MUZZA, a tn. New Granada, dep. Boyaca, 55 m. N N W Bogota. It has a tolerable church, three convents, and a poor population of about 300 families.

MUZAFFERNAGUR, a tn. Hindoostan prov and 65 m. N.E. Delhi; lat. 29° 27' N lon. 77° 40' E. It is populous, has two considerable bazars, a large proportion of brick buildings and an old fort.

MYAONDA, or MYONDA, a tn. Hindoostan, prov Mysore, 22 m. N W Chitildroog. It is protected by a fort, which defends an important pass W into the valley of Chitildroog.

MYCENE, an anc. city Greece Morea, near the modern village of Karleia, 16 m. S.W. Corinth. It was founded by Perseus, a.c. 1800, is famous in Grecian history as the capital of Agamemnon, the chief leader of the Greeks at Troy, and was destroyed by the Argives after the Persian war, a.c. 466. It stood on a rugged height, in a recess between two lofty eminences and was defended by a citadel the entire circuit of which is still visible, with walls in some places, from 15 to 20 ft. high.

MYCONE, or MYCOS, a small isl. Greece Archipelago lat. 37° 29' 18" N lon. 25° 21' 21" E. It is of a triangular form, nearly 8½ m. E to W and 6 m. S to N, and mountainous but none of its summits are of any great elevation. The soil is dry but fertile producing barley figs and an excellent species of white beans also orubia, and a good red wine, of which 500 pupas are made annually. Game, of all kinds is abundant but water is scarce, the only description obtainable being rain water, which is regularly preserved in cisterns. On the W side are the towns of Kamezaki and Fort Korfo, and on the N W side the town of Mycone. Inhabitants mostly sea-faring men and considered the best in these seas. The roadstead before the town of Mycone is well sheltered from winds at N N E but S W and W winds blow directly in. Pop. abt 6000 of whom about 5000 are m. to Mytina.

MYDRECHT a vil Holland See MIDDRECHT

MYDRIM par Wales, Carmarthen; 6905 ac. 1 op. 996.

MYER or MYNNA, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal prov and 105 m. S W Allahabad. It is enclosed by a mud wall and defended by a small but strong fort, occupied as a residence by the independent chief to whom the town, and an adjoining tract of country belongs.

MYLAI, a tn. Saxony circle and 12 m. S.W. Zwickau near the railway thence to Hof with a castle and a chapel, manufacture of linen, bobinet, and screw-plate an alarm work supplied from a manufactory of whom steam in the neighbourhood two cotton and several other mills. Pop. 1849 3028

MYLEMSLOWY par Ireland Kildare 4845 ac. P. 787

MYLLETYEN par W. Wales, Carmarthen 1519 ac. P. 286

MYLOR, par Eng. Cornwall, 5002 ac. Pop. 2208

MYLOS, a vil Greece Morea, 4 m. S.W. Argos, near the Lernean marsh, where Hercules is fabled to have destroyed the Hydra. Demetrios Tzani, with 600 men here defeated twice that number of Egyptian troops.

MYNIFHMORE, a small isl. Ireland, co. Mayo, in Clew Bay 6 m. W Newport-Point. It is about ½ m. in length is uninhabited and is a coast-guard and fishing station. Immediately S. of it is a smaller island, called Myrnahy.

MYNYDDELWYN, a par England, co. Monmouth about 6 m. S W Pont-y-Pool. It contains the three hamlets of Glanrhyf, Mynyddelwyn, and Penmaen and has a spacious and handsome church, with a tower. places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Welsh and Wesleyan Methodists, and extensive coal mines, iron-works, and sandstone quarries. Area 15 838 ac. Pop. 5994

MYOO or MYOU, a river, Aracan having its source in or near the Esagong Hill 2230 ft. high lat. 21° 30' N from which it flows S and falls into the Bay of Bengal, about lat. 21° 15' N, 20 m. W from the mouth of the Aracan, total course, about 90 m.

MYOS-HOMOT, an anc. seaport, Egypt, now deserted and uninhabited, on the Red Sea lat. 27° 20' N lon. 33° 43' E., once famous as the emporium of Arabian and Indian merchandises, from whence 120 vessels annually sailed to India. The situation is a flat, marshy plain, extremely unhealthy. The port is a small bay protected from the violence of the sea.

MYROES, par Ireland Cork 4119 ac. Pop. 2270

MYTHALIA, par and tn. Ireland Carlow 9460 ac. P. 1932

MYSELENICE, a tn. Austria, Galicia, 16 m. S. W. Cracow on the Raba. It is surrounded by lofty hills and has a small square market place and two schools. Pop. 2141

MYSELOWITZ, a tn. French, prov. Silecia, gov. and 57 m. E.S.E. Oppeln on the Fromme, here crossed by a wooden bridge, 480 ft. long. It has a R. Catholic church and school; a synagogue, and a townhouse. Pop. 1763.

MYSOLE, a large isl., Indian Archipelago, Pitt's Passage, between Ceram and the N.W. extremity of Papua; lat. [W point] 1° 57' S. lon. 129° 41' E. (a). It is 50 m. long E. to W. and 15 m. average breadth. The sea-coast of the island is indented by bays, creeks, and the interior by the original natives. At certain seasons of the year, herds of parades frequent the island in great flocks and are caught with bird-lime, when they are dried with the fish on, and exported. Trepan, nutmeg bark, ambergris, pearls, pearl-oyster shells, to a limited extent, are exported and coarse piece-goods, cutlery, beads, iron to hars, chinaware, looking-glasses, and brass-ware, imported. The channel between the E. and of Mysore, and the W. point of Papua and Salawaty is about 30 m. broad. On the E. side of the island is the village and harbor of Sifa.

MYSOBE, a prov. of peninsular India, in the Deccan, great Madras; lat. 11° 25' to 15° N. lon. 74° 45' to 78° 40' E. greatest length, N.W. to S.E. 280 m., greatest breadth, 240 m. area, 80,898 sq. m. It consists, wholly of an elevated table-land, the base of which as it is indeed of all the Deccan, is granite, with many syenite and trap rocks. It is enclosed on the E. and W. by the Eastern and Western Ghats and on the S. by the Nellore mountains. The soil consists of vegetable mould, 100 ft. thick on most fertile sources of fertility. The elevations by which the level of the table-land is interrupted, are often large masses of syenite or granite, rounded in their outlines and standing naked and detached, or in clusters together upon the plain. Much of the country is overgrown by jungle. The principal rivers are the Vaidavati, Cavery, Toombodra, Bhadr, Arka, and Ponnar Palur and Ponnar but, excepting the Cavery none of these streams attain any magnitude until they have quitted the limits of the province in which, excepting the Cavery, the sources of them all lie. There are no lakes in the N. parts of Mysore, but many large tanks and artificial reservoirs in the high grounds. The climate is salubrious, the air temperate and bracing and moisture abundant, without being in excess. The province, though judiciously cultivated (arising as part from the inferiority of the cattle and implements used), produces rice, raggy wheat, and other grains sugar beet, cotton, castor-oil and various other articles. Raggy or ragge, a kind of millet, is the grain principally cultivated, as it forms the food of all the poorer classes. The W. forests

yield large supplies of sandal and other valuable woods. Sheep are very numerous—red, white, and black; and there is, also, an inferior breed of horses. Mysore abounds in iron ore, which is worked by the natives but in a very imperfect manner. Principal manufactures—black and white muslins, woollen carpets, and shawls. Cotton manufactures are few and of inferior quality. The inhabitants are chiefly Hindoos, and are generally stouter and taller than the people of the Carnatic. There are also considerable numbers of Mahomedans dispersed through different parts. The general language is the Kanarese or Kanarasi. The principal towns are Mysore, Seringapatam, Chittidrog, Nagpur and Bangalore. The province is divided into three great districts, namely Chittakul or Chittidrog, Nagpur or Bednora, and Puttur or Seringapatam. The government is nominally in the hands of a native prince, but actually vested in the British resident at Mysore, appointed under the Madras presidency. Pop. estimated at 3,000,000.

MYSOBE, a tn. S. Hindoostan esp. above prov. 10 m. S. Seringapatam lat. 12° 19' N. lon. 76° 42' E. It is large and populous; and is enclosed by a wall of red earth. The streets are regular and the houses intermingled with towns and temples. The fort, which is separated from the town by an esplanade, is built in imitation of the European style. It contains the rajah's palace and the dwellings of the principal merchants and bankers and many other private edifices. To the E. of the fort, and about 5 m. from the city is Mysore hill, a conical mountain, about 1000 ft. high, on the summit of which is the British residency.

MYSOBE ISLAND. See SCHOUTEN ISLAND.
MYTHOLMOYD, a vil. England, co. York, W. Ridg. 6 m. W. Halifax, a station on the Lancashire and York shire Railway. It is well built of stone, has a church, chapel for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists; a national school, and two cotton and two worsted mills, wool-combing and hand-loom-weaving are also carried on.—(Local Correspondent).

MYTILENE, an isl. Greece Archipelago. See MYTILENE.
MYTON (from MYTON) par Eng. York (Riding), 1480 ac. Pop. 114.

MYZUM or **MYTUM**, a vil. Amtricia, Galicia, corral and about 40 m. from Stry with iron-mines, a blast-furnace, malleable iron works, and manufactures of articles in iron.

MYZLANOWA, a tn. Russian Poland, 30 m. S.W. Warsaw with two churches. Near it is the old castle of Radziewiczow pasturesquely situated on a lake. It figures much in early Polish history. Pop. 1050.

MYZENSK, in Russia. See MYZENSK.

N

NDIANGUI, a vil. W. Africa, Wallo country. I bank Senegal lat. 16° 25' N. lon. 15° 50' W. This rapidly-rising village was formerly the capital of Wallo and is a landing-place for ships ascending the river.

NTIAGAR, a vil. W. Africa, Wallo I. bank Senegal, lat. 16° 25' N. lon. 15° W., of considerable size, but thinly inhabited. It has some trade in mats, millet, and dried fish. N'YASSA, a lake, Africa. See NYASSA.

NAAGHI, a vil. of N.E. Afghanistan, 30 m. S.W. Bazar lat. 34° 15' N., lon. 71° 15' E. supposed to be the scene of the histories of Alexander, the capture of which was one of the most arduous exploits of that conqueror.

NAALDWIJK, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 18 m. W. N. Rotterdam with a large old townhouse, a Calvinistic and a R. Catholic church, almshouses for old men, a school, and numerous market-gardens, in which the inhabitants are employed. Pop. 2183.

NAARDEEN, a tn. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 12 m. E.S.E. Amsterdam, near the Zuider Zee, fortified by Vauban and Coehoorn. It is entered by two gates; has a beautified town-house, two bomb-proof watch houses, a arsenal, magazine, two churches, a synagogue, two hospitals, and two schools. Agriculture, wood-cutting in the neighbouring forests, and some calico-weaving, employ the inhabitants. Pop. 2155.

NAAS, a tn. Ireland, co. Kildare, 17 m. S.W. Dublin on the railway to Limerick. It is a very ancient place, was once the residence of the kings of Leinster and surrounded by walls, of which only some fragments now remain. It now consists of a principal and two other streets, indifferently built, and has a parish church, a handsome R. Catholic chapel, an old castle, finely situated, and now used as the vicarage, a diocesan, parochial, and national schools, barracks, a large poorhouse, a jail, and some trade in corn and poultry. Pop. 2071.

NAAST, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Sambre, 10 m. N.E. Mons with silk-works, a distillery, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1453.

NAB, a river, Bavaria, formed by the union of the Wald Nab and Hald Nab, which both have their sources in the Fichtelgebirge, and, proceeding S.E.E. in parallel directions, gradually approximate, and join at Ludw. The united stream, now navigable, takes the common name of Nab, and flows easterly S.E.W. to its mouth in the Danube, 5 m. W. Ratibon, total course, about 100 m.

NABAJOA, a river, U. States, Utah, an affluent of the Colorado, which it joins at 87° N.; lon. 111° 45' W. after a W. course of about 200 m. It rises in the sierra de los Minibres.

NABAL, a tn. agency and 48 m. S.E. Tunis, on a small peninsula in the Gulf of Syden, near the ruins of the ancient Naxos. It is famous for the pottery.

NABBURG, a tn. Bavaria, prov. Palatinat, on the Nab and the Hutenbach, 80 m. N. Ratibon with three churches, manufactures of linen a brewery and a fluor spar quarry. Pop. 1860.

NABOQ, or **NABED**, a river and cape, Persia, prov. Laristan. The river has its sources in the province of Fars near Firozabad about lat. 28° 40' N., lon. 52° 48' E., from which point it flows S.E. to lat. 27° 41' N. lon. 56° E. when it bends to the S.E. and falls into the Persian Gulf a little S. from the cape of same name, which is in lat. 27° 23' N. lon. 52° 59' E. (N.) About 8 m. inside this cape, lies a small town of the same name, on the S. side of the bay formerly a lurking-place for pirate vessels.

NABULUS, **NAMOUS**, or **NAMLOON** [anc. *Nabulus*, *Nabopolis*, and *Napopolis*, a city, Asiatic Turkey, Palestine cap. Samaria, pers. Acre. 30 m. N. Jerusalem, lat. 32° 13' N. lon. 35° 25' E. It is most beautifully situated principally along the E. base of Mount Gerizim, surrounded with fertile soil and well watered fields and gardens of flowering and fruit trees. In form, it is long and narrow consisting of but two streets. The houses are of stone, lofty and well built particularly in the Samaritan quarter. It has several mosques and bazars, and a Greek church, manufactures of soap which is of superior quality, and cotton fabrics and a considerable trade. It is also frequented by caravans from Egypt, and other neighbouring countries. A little N. from the town at the foot of Mount Elbal there are many sepulchral excavations, and on the summit are other ruins. The chief objects here venerated and visited are the tomb of Joseph and of Joshua, and Jacob's well—the last 3 m. on the road to Jerusalem. Pop. estimated at 8000.

NACHAR, a vil. of N.W. India, state Bhammer dist. Kanawur on a hill, sloping down towards r. bank Barlet about 7000 ft above sea-level, 50 m. N.E. Simla. It is a large place, containing many good houses and has much cultivated ground, cropped chiefly with millet and buckwheat and numerous of fine fruit-trees among which walnuts, apricots, and mulberries, were common, and the vine, though not in a thoroughly suitable climate, ripens its fruit. About 8 m. above the village, the Barlet is crossed by a singular wooden bridge.

NACHOD, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 10 m. N.E. Küngráz, on the Mettau. It has two churches, an old castle an hospital and some linen weaving. Pop. 2163.

NACIMENTO a tn. Spain, Andalusia prov. and about 24 m. from Almería with uneven, uncommodious streets, a church, chapel-house, prison and primary schools several oil and flour mills and a trade in corn maize oil, wine and silk. Pop. 8000.

NACKENHEIM, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, Rheinhessen, circle Mainz, near Oppenheim, with a church, townhouse, school and numerous mills. Pop. 1123.

NACKINGTON par. Eng. Kent 906 ac. Pop. 140.

NACOGDOCHES, a tn. U. States, Texas cap. dist. lat. 31° 40' N. lon. 94° 55' W. on one of the upper branches of the Neches. It was formerly a military establishment of the Spaniards. In 1819, it was entirely broken up and abandoned but it has since recovered and may now contain between 8000 and 8500 inhabitants.

NACTON par. Eng. Suffolk 1983 ac. Pop. 810.

NACUNDI, a tn. Ind. Andhra, one of the Pledge group, on a stream, about 30 m. above Rawa. It stands among beautiful scenery embellished by clumps of noble trees but has suffered much from wars with the people of Amban. Pop. about 600.

NADAB, a vil. Hungary Thither Thes on Arad on the White Hron with a church several flour-mills, and a considerable trade in cattle. Pop. 1347.

NADAE, two places, Hungary.—1 A vil. Thither Thes, co. Arad, with a church. Inhabitants chiefly occupied in rearing horned cattle, swine, goats, and bees. Pop. 1124.—2 A market tn. Hither Danube, co. Presburg with a church synagogue, and distillery. Pop. 1422.

NADARD two places, Hungary.—1 A vil., Thither Danube, co. Banya, dist. Mohacs with a church and a handsome summer palace of the bishop of Fünfkirchen. Pop. 11.

Near it is a good quarry. Pop. 2314.—3 (or *Nadose*) A vil. Hither Thes, co. Abanyur on the Hernad, about 16 m. from Kacsan with a handsome church, three churches and a large mill. Pop. 1136.

NADINDAL, a tn. Russia, Finland dist. and about 12 m. N.W. Abo on a lake with a church, manufactures of woollen woary and a trade in cattle and provisions. P. 600.

NADZEGGI, or **NACZEGGI**, a vil. Hungary Hither Danube co. Presburg about 80 m. from Tyrna, in a well wooded district, with a church and extensive manufactures of baklava, and other articles of taste. Pop. 1969.

NADIVAR, two places, Hungary.—1 A market tn. Thither Thes, co. Szabolcs, 30 m. W.S.W. Delmezin. It has a Protestant and a Catholic church a synagogue, and a considerable trade in all kinds of agricultural produce. Pop. 6171.—2 A vil., co. Pesth with a Catholic church. Pop. 1648.

NAFLE a tn. and par. Switzerland, cant. and 4 m. N. Glarus, near 1 Bank Luth. It stands at the foot of the Rausberg contains a handsome church and a Capuchin monastery occupying a height on which an ancient castle formerly stood and has manufactures of pottery. In 1588 a handful of Swiss peasants here signally defeated their numerous horde of Austrian troops. Pop. 1847.

NAFERTON par. Eng. York (E. Riding) 4330 ac. Pop. 1260.

NAGAMANGALAM a fortress, Hindoostan prov. Madras, prov. Mysore lat. 12° 49' N. lon. 76° 48' E. It has a square citadel in which are two Hindoo temples, and all the public granaries and storehouses.

NAGAL—1 A small tn. or vil. Central Ass., principal place of a petty state, also called Naga, on the banks of an affluent of the Ghight defended by a fort.—2 A considerable walled tn. Afghani tan on the plain of Dainow W. of the Indus, and at the foot of the Salt or Kala Dagh range of mountains. It is a commercial place, and has a good bazaar. The surrounding country is fertile and well cultivated.

NAGARA—1 A tn., el. Horne, in Banjermaasin, where metal pieces capable of firing 3 lb. shot, and muskets, are made. It has a considerable trade in silver, brass, and other goods, sold chiefly to the Chinese. The deer are hunted in herds, and taken with alkali cords, and afterwards killed 50, 60 and even as many as 100, are sometimes taken at one time.—2 A river, Banjermaasin an affluent of the Banjar which it joins about 85 m. N.E. the town of Banjermaasin after a S.W. course of above 100 m. through a fertile and populous district.

NAGARANU a tn. Hindoostan kingdom of Ondé, dist. Bainswara, about 70 m. E.S.E. Lucknow. Pop. 5000.

NAGREKE a military station and fort, Hindoostan principal city Sikkim 87 m. N.W. Purneah lat. 26° 68' N. lon. 86° 8' E. It is a place of great strength naturally and is considered the key to the hills in this quarter.

NAGOLD a tn. Württemberg circle Schwabenzell on the Nagold 26 m. S.W. Stuttgart. It contains the ruins of an old castle and a bathing establishment, erected over a mineral spring and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth tanneries, dye-works, and worsted mills and a trade in wood. Pop. 2397.

NAGONE or **NAGORA** a large vil. Hindoostan, prov. and 100 m. S.W. Allahabad, composed of mud houses, roofed with tiles lat. 24° 57' N. lon. 80° 25' E.

NAGORE several places Hindoostan.—1 A tn. prov. Bengal 63 m. W.S.W. Moorshabadi lat. 23° 55' N. lon. 87° 20' E. of great antiquity having been a celebrated fortress as early as 1244 when it was esteemed the bulwark of the Bengal provinces against the incursions of the W. mountaineers. An area of 10 m. in diameter round the town, was formerly enclosed by a mud rampart and crenelated, which is still in tolerable preservation. The ruins of a palace, belonging to former rajahs, seated on the margin of the sea tank, with several mosques, are all the vestiges that now remain of this ancient town.—2 A walled tn. prov. Rajpootana, 68 m. N.E. Jaipur famous for its manufactures in brass and iron. Water source. Pop. about 40,000.—3 A seaport in coast of Coremandel lat. 10° 49' N. 4 m. N. Negapatnam. It is populous has several good streets and well-stocked bazars, and a considerable number of trading vessels, some of 200 and 300 tons burthen. There is here a curious mineral.

150 ft high and several white pagodas, that form excellent sea-marks, erected at different times by the nabobs of the Carnatic. A considerable trade is carried on in piece goods, rice, &c. with Sumatra, Malacca, &c. The harbour is formed by the Nagore, and has 6 ft. on the bar at high water. The anchorage is 3 or 4 m. off the entrance. In 5 or 6 fathoms. The coast is low and at times indented near the mouth of the river.

NAGOTAMA a tn Hindoostan, prov Arracanah, 57 m. S.E. Bombay lat. 18° 30' N. lon. 78° 16' E. with a remarkable stone bridge of admirable masonry.

NAGPOOR or **BERAR** (Kondoon cr), India. See **BERAR**. According to the parliamentary report on the trigonometrical survey of India, printed in 1851 the area of Nagpoor is 76,452 sq. m. and the population 4,650,000.

NAGPOOR or **BERAR**, a large tn. Hindoostan, up above kingdom, 440 m. N. N. E. Bombay lat. 21° 9' N. lon. 79° 11' E. It occupies a low situation, is of very irregular figure and 7 m. in circumference. The principal streets, with one exception, are narrow mean and dirty intersected by many lanes and water courses, which last during the rains swell to torrents frequently impassable. The principal building is the rajah's palace but it has no pretensions to either beauty or splendour being completely choked up by mud and cluttered from close under the walls. Some of the principal streets and bankers have large houses of brick and mortar with flat roofs, but most of them are old and dilapidated. It is a military station and contains some missionary schools. Pop. about 115,000.

NAGY ALMAJ, two places, Austria, Transylvania — 1. A vil. co. Hódos, near Klausenburg, with a Greek church. Pop. 1248. — 2. A vil. co. Havrad on an affluent of the Maros, 26 m. from Sibot with a Greek church. Pop. 950.

NAGY APOLJA a vil. Austria Transylvania, 6 m. from Beszter, with two churches. Pop. 1401.

NAGY ASZON, a market tn. Hungary, co. Eszseg, on the Unga, 42 m. W. N. W. Fodorshon with a Franciscan monastery and a trade in cows and cattle. Pop. 1066.

NAGY BALON a vil. Hungary co. Bistegh about 10 m. from Maros with a trade in cattle and wine. Pop. 2054.

NAGY BETHA a market in Hungary co. Trenschin r. bank Waag about 9 m. from Silem with a l. Catholic church a synagogue an ancient castle manufactures of earthenware and a trade in timber. Pop. 2980.

NAGY BOGOS, a vil. Hungary, co. Kermaros on the Theise, 5 m. from Sength with a Greek church, and salt-works. Pop. 2355.

NAGY BUS a vil. Austria, Transylvania, near Szent Martony with a Protestant and a Greek church. Pop. 1494.

NAGY CSEZ, or **SCHEZ** a vil. Transylvania, near Her monstadt with a Protestant and a Greek church. Pop. 1680.

NAGY DIBON, a vil. Austria. See **HETAU**.

NAGY VABAD a tn. Hungary. See **KOMARNDOR**.

NAHAN a tn. Hindoostan, cap of principality Burmoor 128 m. N. by E. Delhi, lat. 30° 35' N. lon. 77° 16' E. 3247 ft above sea level. It is a neat and open town, built of stone, and a place of considerable strength.

NAJLA, a river Germany which rises in an isolated district of Oldenburg in the S. of Rhenish Prussia. flows N. E. then E. separating Rhenish Prussia from the House Hamburg district of Meissenburg and Rhenish Bavaria and finally N. between Rhenish Prussia and House-Darmstadt, to its confluence with L. bank Rhine, at Bingen. Its principal affluents are on the r., the Glan, Alsea, and Appel and on the l., the Iron Har Flech, and Simmer total courses, about 75 m. of which 25 m., commencing at the confluence of the Glan are navigable.

NAHR-EL-AST a river Syria. See **AST**.

NAJAD a group of low coral isls. N. Pacific. Caroline Is. lat. 5° 35' N. lon. 153° 52' E. They are connected by coral reefs, forming a lagoon inside occupying an area 15 m. in circuit are covered with coconuts and bread-fruit trees and appear to be well inhabited. Between this group and that of Young William there is a clear passage, 5 m. wide.

NAJALA a tn. Bavaria, circle Upper Franconia, l. bank Selbitz, 39 m. N. E. Bamberg with a church, and woolen and cotton manufactures, alum, vitriol, iron and copper works a quarry of green marble, several mills, and some trade in cattle. Pop. 1619.

NAILEEA par Eng Somerset, 2771 sq. Pop. 2543.

NAILEEA a vil and par England, co. Somerset, a station on the Bristol and Exeter Railway, 6 m. S. E. W. Bristol with an ancient parish church, surrounded by a lofty embankment, and planned to form, Independent and Wesleyan chapels an extensive manufactory of brown glass, numerous collieries and quarries of building and paving stone. P. 2850.

NAILEONE, par Eng. Leicester; 8508 sq. P. 668.

NAILESWORTH a vil England co. Gloucester, on the road from Bath to Cheltenham 2 m. W. S. W. Minchin Hamp-ton; with an Episcopal chapel places of worship for Independent Baptists, Wesleyans and Friends, a philosophical institution, and several woollen cloth factories, in which almost all the inhabitants are employed. Pop. 1121.

NAIMAN a tn. Central Asia, Khanat and 17 m. S. E. Khiva on a canal from the Amoo. It lies high is surrounded by a well-kept wall, and has a fertile soil the cultivation of which is the chief employment of the inhabitants.

NAIN a tn. Hindoostan kingdom of Oude, dist. Seion, about 45 m. N. W. Allahabad. Pop. 10,000.

NAIN, a tn. Palestine mentioned in the New Testament as the place where our Saviour performed one of the most remarkable and interesting of his miracles, by restoring the widow a son to life. The locality has never been lost sight of but the town, now called Nain and about 3 m. S. by W. Mount Thabor has dwindled into a small hamlet.

NAIRAI one of the Feroe Isls. S. Feroe, famous for its manufactures of mats, baskets, &c. in which a large ex-change trade is carried on with the other islands of the group.

NAIRN or **NAIRNBERG**, a small N. co. Scotland, bounded by the Moray or Murray Firth. L. by co. Elgin or Moray S. E. by a detached portion of co. Inverness S. by a detached portion of Ligon and W. by Inverness, cap. Nairn. It is about 22 m. long N. to S. and 15 m. broad S. to W. area 300 sq. m. or 128,000 ac. of which about 20,000 ac. are under cultivation. The S. part of the county is hilly and composed of granite and granite rocks the lower valleys are occupied by the old red sandstone and are of a more fertile nature. Marl and freestone are found—the former in abundance. The principal rivers are the Findhorn, along which much beautiful and picturesque scenery occurs and the Nairn both having their sources in the co. Inverness and flowing in nearly parallel courses, S. E. W. to N. N. E. There are a few small lakes, the largest in the N. part of the county. The soil is various along the coast. It is generally a rich loam on a sandy or gravelly bottom or a stiff red clay. Considerable attention has been paid to the improvement of the breeds of cattle. There are about 8000 ac. of natural wood remaining, and about 4000 ac. of plantations the latter said to be, generally in a thriving state. The only manufacture is a little woollen cloth. The chief trade consists in the export of timber cows sheep cattle, and salmon. P. (1851), 9906.

NAIRN a royal burgh and seaport Scotland, cap above co. l. bank and near the mouth of the Nairn. It is a clean healthy little town and consists of one spacious, and several narrow and irregular streets lighted with gas. It has a jail and a courthouse a handsome academy an Established and a Free church, several dissenting chapels, and an elegant Episcopal chapel. Coal lime, groceries, &c. are imported and timber, fish, stones, and grain exported. This harbour is formed chiefly by a pier at the mouth of the river but, from the accumulation of sand it is not accessible to vessels of large size. The cod and haddock fisheries are very extensive. Nairn is fast rising into repute as a watering-place for which all the usual conveniences and amusements have been established including bathing, &c. The environs are pleasant and finely varied. Pop. burgh (1851) 8430.

NAJAG, a tn. France, dep. Aveyron, l. bank Aveyron, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, 80 m. W. S. W. Rodez. It is commanded by an old castle whose masonry walls resisted the wild attempts of the revolutionists of 1793 to overthrow them, and has manufactures of serge and peak sheeting and a trade in flax for which the town is famous, linen, cattle, prunes, and hemp. Pop. 1368.

NAJADASS, a vil. Hungary, forming a Walschitz-Illyrian regimental district about 20 m. from Walschitz, on the Nairn with a Greek non united church. Pop. 1735.

NAJERA a tn. Spain Old Castile, prov. and 6 m. W. Logroño l. bank Najerilla, streets generally dark, dirty and

indifferently paved. It has a courthouse a large and substantial prison two primary schools, three small hospitals, three parish churches, two convents, two promenades, two tanneries, seven flour-mills and a few looms for ordinary linens, wine, garden stuff, and fruits, are exported. Although a place of little importance now, Najera was once the residence of the kings of Navarre and here St. Ferdinand was crowned. Some traces of its former splendour may be found in the Benedictine monastery of St. Mary, which has contained 85 bodies of the royal families of Castile and Navarre. Pop. 2590.

NAJERILLA, a river, Spain, Old Castile, prov. Logroño. It flows N. and joins the Ebro 8 m N by E. Najera toll course, about 20 m. It abounds in excellent trout, barbel and eels.

NAKAB-AT-HAJAR, a ruined city in S. Arabia, Hail-mant, lat. 14° 40' N. lon. 41° 35' E., on a hill, which stands out in the centre of an extensive and fertile valley, called by the natives Wadi Mafah. It presents nothing but a mass of ruins, surrounded by a wall. Its history is unknown but it is supposed to date from a very remote period.

NAKEL, or **NACKEL**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Posen, gov. and 16 m. W. Bromberg, r. bank Netze, and at the commencement of the Bromberg canal. It has two churches and a synagogues manufactures of woollen cloth hats and leather and some trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 2138.

NAKHITSCHIEWAN, two places, Russia.—1 A tn. gov. Ekaterinodar dist. and 7 m N. E. of Rostov r. bank Don. It stands on a height, has wide, regular and well cleaned streets and is built of good houses, generally in the Oriental style. It contains three churches a convent school and printing-press, all Armenian, and a large bazaar well supplied with all kinds of merchandise from Persia and India has manufactures of cotton and silk stuffs, and morocco leather soap-works and brandy distilleries and carries on an extensive trade both with the inhabitants of the neighbouring districts and the more distant Tatars, Nogais and Circassians. It also has relations with Astrakhan and Constantinople. One of the most lucrative branches of its trade is pearls and precious stones. The inhabitants are almost all Armenians, the town having been originally the one of an Armenian bishop, and being now the residence of the Armenian Patriarch. Pop. (1803) 14,105.—2 A tn. Trans-Caucasia, on an elevated plain near r. bank Aras, 175 m S. Tiflis said to have been founded by Noah. It consists of regularly formed streets and near, well built houses, mostly of freestone, but partly of wood plastered with mortar and all covered with tiles and has a considerable number of well-stocked shops, three churches, and a townhouse, manufactures of morocco leather earthenware, &c. tile works, and a considerable trade with the adjoining districts. Pop. (1842) 1993.

NAKHODLI, a tn. Persia, prov. Azerbijan S. S. W. Lake Urmiah. On a height overlooking the town is a quadrangular fort with eight bastions.

NAKILLO, a maritime tn. Persia, prov. Laristan lat. 28° 38' N. lon. 55° 30' E. with a fort and a detached tower for its protection. Near the shores are regular sand-dunes, but the anchorage is exposed to N. W. winds.

NAKO, a vil. Tibet, dist. Piti or Suti among the W. Himalayas, 12,000 ft. above sea-level and on the shoulder of the great mountain, Porgyal, which has an additional height of 10,000 ft. 108 m N. E. Simali. It contains a Buddhist temple, surrounded with full-sized figures of the different incarnations of Buddha, and, though too high for fruit-trees, grows crops of grain, particularly barley. The inhabitants have the pure Tibetan physiognomy.

NAKO NAKO, a group of small isles. W. coast, isl. Sumatra, W. from (a) Nias lat. 0° 50' N. governed by a rajah **NAKOFALVO**, or **NAKOLDA**, a vil. Hungary Thierthel, co. Torontal, 37 m. E. by N. Temesvar, in a fertile gran district. It has a church. Pop. 3205.

NAKSEKOV (Latin *Naxos*) a tn. Denmark, the largest and most important on isl. Laaland on a fford of same name. It was at one time fortified, and exports a great deal of corn. Near it, finally situated on the fford, is the old castle of Asilholm or Christiansholm, once a place of great strength, which figures much in the early history of Denmark. Its extensive garden possesses the richest collection of exotic plants of any private garden in the kingdom. Pop. (1841) 2355.

NAL, a small walled tn. Baluchistan lat. 27° 30' N. lon. 65° 50' E. with a fort, and supposed to be of great antiquity.

NALABU or **AKALABU** a seaport tn. Sumatra W. coast kingdom of Aceh lat. 4° 30' N. lon. 96° 5' E. It has a considerable trade in pepper gold dust, &c. Provisions abundant, and moderate in price anchorage in 5 to 7 fathoms, tolerably sheltered by a reef from N. W. winds.

NALB (Osses and Usses) two places, nearly contiguous Lower Austria, near the Bohemian frontier, about 5 m. from Tetschendorf in a district covered with vineyards. They have a parish church, and a trade in wine. Pop. 21 145.

NALCHA, a tn. Hindostan prov. Malwa, Indore 2000 ft. above sea-level lat. 22° 25' N. lon. 75° 29' E. It is an ancient place mostly ruined but partly rebuilt in 1830. Among its remains are a palace mosque, and a fine artificial lake and the whole country for some distance, attests the former magnificence by the ruins of mosques and other public buildings.

NALDA, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 6 m. S. S. W. Logroño, r. bank Tago. It has a church, a townhouse an old castle, primary school, and suppressed Franciscan convent manufactures of common linen two distilleries, several oil and flour mills, and a trade in fruit, vegetables, and wine. Pop. 4731.

NALINVES, a vil and epm Belgium prov. Hainaut 27 m E. Mons between two breweries a bleachfield, two corn-mills and a trade in corn. Pop. 1519.

NALLIERE, a tn. France, dep. Vendée, about 17 m. W. Fontenay-le-Comte with a large manufactory of oil from rapeseed a tannery and some trade in corn. Pop. 1040.

NALON (name *Nadon*) a river Spain, Asturias, prov. Oviedo. It rises about 27 m. S. E. Oviedo flows W. N. W. through a coal country, receives the Candul, Trubia, Pignua and Nora, and falls into the Bay of Biscay at Naves, total course, about 60 m. It is well supplied with fish.

NAMALOUK **ISLANDS**, a group of several islands, Pacific Ocean Caroline, lat. 5° 55' N. lon. 151° 10' E. (a) they are low, 3 m. to 10 m. each in circumference, and almost entirely covered with cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees, numerously inhabited, and all surrounded and connected with a coral reef which furnishes trepang and pearl-oyster.

NAMAQUA (**IRPAT** and **LITTLE** **See** **HOFFENROT**).

NAMAQUA (**ALAND**) **See** **HOFFENROT**.

NAMAQLAS **See** **HOFFENROT**.

NAMENY two places, Hungary.—1, (Kis) A vil. Thierthel, co. Bacs-Bihar 9 m. from Kacs-Bihar-Nemethy with a Protestant church. Pop. 1811.—2, (Vasáros) A market tn. co. Bergh, 1 bank Thierthel, 62 m S. E. Kacs-Bihar with a Protestant church a synagogues, and an old castle. Pop. 809.

NAMESZLO a market to Hungary Thierthel Danube, co. Arva on the White Arva 55 m. N. E. Kremnitz with a church, synagogues, handsome manor-house and a considerable trade in iron with Transylvania. Pop. 1068.

NAMIBSCHU, two places Austria, Moravia.—1, A market tn. circle and 27 m N. Naim on the Olava, here crossed by a stone bridge of seven arches. It has a church and manufactures of woollens and casimires. On a rocky eminence, on the opposite side of the river is an old castle, in which one of the most extensive cloth factories in the empire has been established. Amethysts and topazes are found in the vicinity. Pop. 3200.—2, A market tn., circle and 10 m W. Olmitz, on the Olava with a church and an old and a new castle. Pop. 800.

NAMONOLITO a coral at. group, 1 seile Ocean Caroline, lat. 8° 30' N. lon. 159° 10' E. to 160° 31' E.

NAMOURA one of the Friendly Islands. **See** **AKRA**.

NAMOURA.

NAMBLAU a walled tn. Prussia Silesia, gov. and 31 m E. Breslau 1 bank Wozla. It has a castle, two churches, an hospital and infirmary a courthouse, and provincial and city courts manufactures of woollens flannels, and ribbons, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 5924.

NAMUR, a prov. Belgium bounded, N. by Brabant, N. E. by Liège, E. by Luxembourg, S. and S. W. France, and W. Hainaut greatest length, N. to S. 27 m. greatest breadth, 37 m. area, 1418 sq. m. The surface of this province is greatly diversified, exhibiting alternately mountain and valley wide level plains, and wooded heights. In many parts, particularly

on the banks of the Meuse and Sambre, the scenery is very picturesque so much so, that part of the road from Namur to Dinant, has been named Little Switzerland. Almost the whole province belongs to the carboniferous system, and is characterized by its usual strata of limestone, sandstone, shale, coal and iron. The only varieties of coal worked within this province are a pure subbituminous coal or splint, not interstratified enough to caking and an earthy coal, called *terre houille*. Iron also, and lead and sulphur are found and building stone slate, marble, porcelain and pipe-clay abound. The province is well watered by the Meuse, with its tributary Liese, proceeding from the E. and the Sambre from the W. uniting at Namur, and then flowing E. These rivers abound in fish. About one-half of the whole surface is cultivated, one-third in wood, and somewhat more than one-eighth is waste. The chief vegetable productions are the ordinary cereals, clover, clover, fruit, medicinal and dye-plants. In some places the vine is cultivated. The extensive forests furnish good timber and fuel for the iron-works and shelter large numbers of game and various. The industry of the province, both manufacturing and commercial, is largely developed. Its capital is particularly famous. For administrative purposes, Namur is divided into three arrondissements—Namur, the capital Dinant, and Philippeville subdivided into 16 military and 15 civil cantons. Pop. (1849), 268,143, nearly all of whom speak Walloon.

NAMUR (French, *Namur*, German *Aachen*, Latin, *Namurcum*) a town in Belgium cap above prov at the confluence of the Sambre and Meuse, 35 m. S.E. Brussels. It is surrounded by walls, and is a place of great strength being defended by good fortifications on both banks of the Meuse and Sambre, and also by a citadel seated on steep rocks, rising up at the confluence of the two rivers. It is entered by four principal and seven minor gates, and maintains a communication between its different quarters by means of two bridges—one of three arches across the Sambre, and another of nine arches across the Meuse. The town is beautifully situated



NAMUR.—From St. Lambert's Station on the Meuse.

and is, on the whole, well built, with clean and spacious streets, and several handsome squares. Frequent sieges and bombardments have despoiled the town of almost all its ancient buildings. Among those of more recent times are the cathedral one of the most handsome modern churches of Belgium, the church of St. Louis, the church of Notre Dame, and the churches of St. Nicolas, St. Joseph, and St. Jean Baptiste. The Hotel de Ville, and the belfry tower. Namur is the seat of a bishop, the seat of a court of assizes and of courts of first resort and commerce and possesses a chamber of commerce a royal academy, a Jesuit college, an academy of painting a school of design and architecture, a public library a museum and philosophical cabinet, a chemical laboratory an agricultural society, a seminary, an episcopal normal and various other schools, a penitentiary a deaf and dumb asylum and several other benevolent institutions, an arsenal, and barracks.

Namur is the Belgium Sheffield, and is famous for military tunneling, which occupies nearly a tenth of the population, in

the other great staple. The export trade is considerable, and is greatly favoured by two navigable rivers. Other means of communication are ample. Steamers ply daily on the Meuse, and railways give easy access to Brussels, Mons, and the French frontier. Namur dates from the seventh century, under the name of *Namucina*, *Namurum*, *Castrium*, and *Namoun*. It was taken by Louis XIV. in 1692, and retaken by William III. of England, in 1693. Its fortifications were demolished by Joseph II. of Austria, in 1784 and restored in 1817. Pop. (1846) 22,218.

NAN CHANG, a city China, cap prov Kiangsu, r bank Kan-Kiang lat. 38° 40' N lon. 115° 40' E surrounded by a wall 8 m. in circumference. It is accessible by water from all sides. Barrow estimates the shipping he saw before the place, independently of innumerable small craft, at 100,000 tons.

NAN LISS, a mountain range, China, which separates the basins of the Yangtze kiang and Kan-kiang and provs Quangtung and Quangsi from Hoonan and Koonchow.

NANA numerous places, Hungary particularly — 1, (Also) Thither Danube co. Tolna with a Greek church. It stands in a well cultivated district, in which a good deal of wine is produced. Pop. 1057 — 2 (Also) La Tolna with a Protestant church. Excellent tobacco is grown in the district. Pop. 1875 — 3 (Also) Thither Theiss, no Hercei, in a marshy district, on the Theiss, 29 m. S.E. Eria with a court of justice, and a Calvinistic church. Pop. 2847.

NANAN, a town Hungary Thieria, co. Szabolcs, Hasznok dist. on the borders of a very extensive morass, about 50 m. E. Eria. It has a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, and a considerable trade in cattle and agricultural produce. Pop. 7787.

NANGHE a town China, prov Chekiang beautifully situated in a valley of some name, at the confluence of a stream with the Hsuey-chow about 40 m. W. Yangchow-foo. It has a neat and clean appearance, much resembling that of an English town, and consists of houses, generally of two stories ranged along the banks of the river with a picturesque hill behind. It appears to be about 8 m. in circuit and to carry on a very extensive trade, the river being covered with boats, which are constantly plying between it and Yau-chow, Hangchow and many other places both above and below. Pop. about 200,000. — (Furstenau's *Ten Districts of China*.)

NANCOWRY one of the Nicobar islands Bay of Bengal, lat. 7° 57' N lon. 93° 45' E, about 25 m. in circumference soil rich, yielding great quantities of coconuts and other fruits, including plantains, limes, tamarinds betelnut, and molli, a species of bread fruit. Between this island and two adjoining islands, there is a spacious anchorage, in which vessels may lie in perfect security.

NANCY (Latin, *Nannecium*) a town France, cap. dep. Meurthe, finely situated in a fertile plain, near L. lake Meurthe, 177 m. E. Paris on the railway to Strasbourg. It has been styled the prettiest town in France, and the praise, though somewhat extravagant, is not altogether undeserved. It is divided into the old and the new town. The former is, for the most part, irregularly built, streets narrow and winding but several of the buildings are elegant, and not a few of them compensate, by their antiquity for the want of uniformity in their structure. The new town is remarkably elegant, streets straight and spacious, intersecting each other at right angles and the houses, almost without exception, handsome. The Place Royale, surrounded by six or seven fine public buildings, and communicating by a triumphal arch, with the Place Carrière, has seldom been surpassed. The principal edifices are the cathedral, a modern structure in the Italian style the church of St. Eptore with a lofty tower and a fine portal; the church of the Cordeliers, built in 1484, and containing the

tombs of several dukes of Lorraine, the ducal chapel, entered from the church of the archbishops, and built in the form of an octagonal mausoleum; the Hotel de Ville, the university royal college, theatre, barracks, museum library, and several hospitals. In the Place Royale is a fine statue of Stanislas Leszczynski king of Poland, who passed the latter years of his life here as duke of Lorraine, and bestowed upon the town many of its finest modern embellishments. The Cours d'Orleans, occupying the highest part of the town, and finely planted is the principal promenade. Nancy is the seat of a bishop, possesses courts of first resort and commerce a flourishing chamber of manufactures, a university an academy a central agricultural society, an academy of sciences, a second ducal school of medicine, a botanical garden, a school of design and a theological seminary, &c. The manufactures consist of broad-cloth, and other woollen stuffs, hosiery, lace, all kinds of embroidery, stamped paper, oil, liquors, chemical products, &c. There are also numerous cotton-mills, dye-works and tanneries. The trade is in corn, wine, brandy, leather wool, &c., and there are three fairs—two of two days each, and one of twenty. The most memorable event, in the annals of Nancy, is the battle fought under its walls, when the duke of Burgundy (Charles the Rash), was signally defeated by René II. duke of Lorraine and lost his life. Pop. (1859) 88,706.

NAADAN SAR, a small lake, Cashmere, held in high reverence by the Hindoos, and visited by them in pilgrimage, lat 33° 21' N, lon 74° 20' E.

NANDERE, or **NANDANA**, a tn and dist Hindoostan, Decan, Nizam's dominions. The town on L bank Godavery 136 m N N W Hyderabad. lat 19° 2' N lon 77° 55' E. contains a good fortress, built of stone and is a place of general pilgrimage to the pilgrims of the Sikh religion.—The distance is about 150 m long by 85 m broad fertile well watered and capable of being much improved.

NANDRAG, a vil Hungary. Hither Thelma, co. Gömör at the foot of Mount Zelenik about 30 m from Tornallya with a Protestant church, several distilleries, and a transit trade, as well as a trade in iron. Pop 851.

NANEE, a tn Afghanistan 10 m S Ghuznee lat 33° 26' N lon 69° 12' E. near the W extremity of the extensive plain of Shikhar, on the bank of an affluent of the Ghuznee. Elevation above the sea, 7508 ft.

NANFIO on Isl Granian Archipelago. See **AWATIFI**.

NANGASAKI or **NAGASAKI** one of the five imperial cities of Japan and the only place in the empire open to foreigners and that only through Desima (wharf sec). It is situated on a peninsula formed by the deep bay of Obomura, W coast, Isl Kiusiu, lat 32° 45' 52" N lon 129° 45' 53" E. The harbour of Nangasaki is deep about 4 m long, and 1 m broad, affords safe anchorage is sheltered from all winds, and defended by numerous batteries on its shores and islands. The town and its suburbs contain 92 streets, 11,451 houses spreading up the side of one of the hills by which the harbor is skirted. The houses, being constructed of wood, with a mixture of clay and chopped straw and paper windows are very inflammable, and conflagrations are frequent. Each house is enclosed by a verandah, and has a garden behind, invariably laid-out, however small, with the greatest effort at the picturesque rockeries, water falls, lakes, and a family chapel, are amongst the most frequent of the ornaments. The houses contain two government palaces, those of the princes of Fien and Takuma, who furnish alternately the supplies of the port the offices of the charges d'affaires of the princes of Satsuma, of Tamsima, and of the other provinces of Kiana. a college of interpreters for the Dutch and Chinese, a Dutch factory on the artificial island of Danian and a Chinese factory called To-shin-jacki forming the S. suburb. It has, likewise, a prison a house for the insane, an arsenal a botanical garden, several theatres, and a great number of tea-houses and other places of amusement, and is the rendezvous of merchants, learned men, and idlers from all parts of the empire. Its port is filled with ships and its shops and warehouses, for the sale of porcelain—of which there is here an extensive manufactory—spices, cotton, silk, and China goods, are very numerous. There are 61 temples within a short distance of Nangasaki. Like the private houses, these temples are plainly built, and unconsumed, always encircled by a verandah, and surrounded by many smaller temples, like

chapels, and enclosed in a garden. The larger ones are called *yamato*, the smaller ones *myasa*. The Japanese and Dutch assert to the gardens as places of amusement. In most of the temples are large rooms, appropriated to the service of the gods, used for the accommodation of travellers or let out as banqueting rooms. Pop (Siebold) 38,127 exclusive of military and about 6000 priests, monks, and others, in the employment of the Shogun. Some estimates raise it to 70,000.

NANGIS [anc. *Nangasa*] a tn France, dep Seine-et-Marne, 17 m. E N E Melun with a somewhat clumsy Gothic church, the remains of a strong castle, manufactures of leather and a trade in cattle corn, Brils cheese, poultry &c. P 1919.

NANJINGODE a vil Hindoostan, Decan, prov and 15 m S. Mysore, on the Kappla, which, in the vicinity, is crossed by a native bridge, consisting of a long series of tall pointed arches, each about 5 ft wide and remarkable for the solidity of the architecture. The village contains a celebrated temple of *Shiva*.

NANKA a group of three small Isl Indian Archipelago, in the Strait of Banca. They possess good water.

NANKA ISLANDS, three Isl. Indian Archipelago, Strait of Oeapa, between Isl Billon and Banca, 4 m or 5 m from the Banca shore. Great Nanka, the largest, about 1½ m in extent, in lat 2° 25' S, lon 105° 48' 30" E. is moderately elevated as is also Little Nanka, but the middle island is low. Ships in want of wood or water frequently touch here to procure a supply, which may be got conveniently on the largest island.

NANKIN [officially *Kiangning*, a celebrated city China cap. of prov Kiangnan r bank Yang-tse-Kiang 640 m S. by E. Peking, lat 32° 2' N lon 118° 49' E. (N). It is 18 m in circumference, and is surrounded by a wall generally above 40 ft high. The river opposite the city, is 1½ m broad 25 fathoms deep, with a rocky bottom, and an current of 3 m to 6 m an hour. The city lies 3 m S. from the Yang-tse-Kiang, but a part of its walls approaches within 700 paces of the water. The principal streets are of moderate breadth, clean, well-paved and lined with handsome shops, but the houses are in general mean, and only one story high. The view of the city from the porcelain tower is said to be exceedingly pleasing, the whole interior of the city being visible, and the houses so closely packed that the streets can scarcely be traced, while the large trade-like roofs of the temples and the curious gable-ends of the pawnbrokers shops alone out in their various gaudy colours, and the sea of houses which surrounds them. The part of the city occupied by the Man chow is separated by a cross wall from the Chinese town. The great extent of the wall renders the defence of the city difficult besides which it is overlooked from the hills on the E. On that side there are three gates the land towards the river is marshy and the gates are approached on stone cause ways. A deep canal of fresh runs up from the river directly under the walls, on the W. serving to strengthen the approaches on that side. The most remarkable structure now existing in Nankin is the porcelain tower called by the Chinese, the Recompensing Favor Monastery built in 1411, pre-eminent above all other similar buildings in China for its completeness and elegance. It is of an octagonal form, 361 ft high and consists of nine stories each adorned with a cornice and gallery and covered with a roof of green tiles, with a bell at each corner which sounds when agitated by the wind. On the top is a pavilion in the shape of a pine-apple, surmounted by a golden bell. A spiral staircase in the middle of 190 steps, carries the visitor to the summit. In the interior are some apartments richly gilt, and otherwise elaborately adorned. There are, in the city, extensive manufactures of fine *tsun* and *craps*, and the cotton cloth which foreigners call *Nankin* derives its name from this city, paper and ink of fine quality and beautiful artificial flowers of fifth paper are produced here. Nankin is celebrated also for its scholars and literary character, as well as manufactures having many large libraries and book-stores. It is the residence of the governor-general of three provinces, and, consequently the centre of a large concourse of officials, educated men, and students seeking for promotion.

Nankin was, at one time, the most celebrated city in the Chinese empire, and capital of S. China. But, since the seat of Government was transferred to Peking, it has lost its importance, and a great part of its population about a third

of its area being it is supposed, now unoccupied. The ancient wall of the city can be traced for 35 m., but all its ancient palaces have disappeared, and the only remarkable remains of royalty now extant are some sepulchral statues, situated near the walls. It was at Nankin that the British compelled the Chinese to assent to their terms of peace in 1842. Pop. estimated at 400,000.

NANERCH, par Wales, Denbigh and Flint. P. 231. **NANOUKI** and Pacific lat. 0° 11' N. lon. 178° 59' 30" E. 64 m. long, and 8½ m. wide at the E. and diminishing to 2 m. at the W. end, it is of coral formation. It affords neither wood, water nor refreshments. It is, however, thickly inhabited and contains several towns.

NANOUKI or **STONKHAM ISLAND**, S Pacific Ocean, Bishop's Islands; lat. 0° 45' S. lon. 174° 31' E. (s.), 19 m. long, and 8½ m. wide, of coral formation, and partially covered with coconuts, pandanus, and other trees.

NANT, a tn. France, dep. & rayon, 52 m. E.S.E. Rodez. The limestone rocks in the neighbourhood contain a number of very remarkable caverns. Pop. 1628.

NANTOWILL, par Wales, Cardigan 4603 ac. Pop. 783.

NANTERRE (Latin *Nemetodurum*) a tn. France, dep. Seine, near the Seine 6 m. N.W. Paris, on the railway to St Germain en Laye. It is generally well built and being the reputed birthplace of St Genesien, contains a chapel which has long been a noted resort of pilgrims. It has manufactures of glass, wax, cloth and chemical products, is famous for its cakes, and sends a vast number of dishevelled swine to the Paris market. Pop. 2538.

NANTES (Latin, *Condominium Venetiarum*) a tn. France, dep. Loire Inférieure, 7 bank Laire, where it receives both the Erdre and the Sèvre-Nantaise, 269 m. N.W.

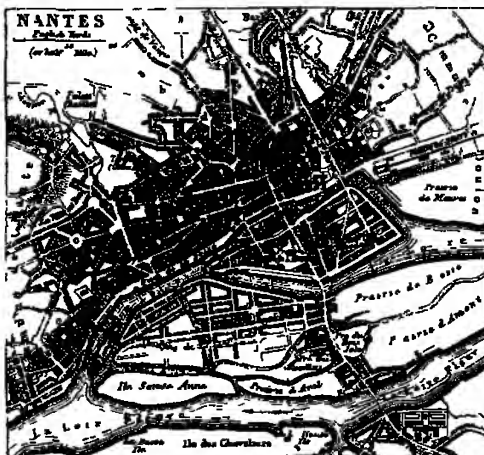
between the different parts of which is kept up by at least 18 bridges, several of them handsome. The situation, on an important navigable river within 60 m. of the ocean, is most advantageous for commerce; and the whole town is so well planned, and so regularly and, in some parts, so splendidly built, that it justly ranks as one of the finest towns in France. It has a number of elegant squares, which have little by comparison with some of the best in the capital. The quays, which line the banks of the river, are particularly magnificent and form a promenade of almost unequalled variety and beauty. They extend nearly two miles, are spacious,



THE CASTLE AND CATHEDRAL, NANTES.—From Tour de la Cathédrale, La Loire.

well planted, and adorned with elegant mansions, while the shipping which crowds the harbour of La Fosse, and the number of vessels which are ever in motion on the surface

of the stream give great animation to the scene. The public edifices most deserving of notice are the cathedral externally an unthoughtful pile, from its unfinished towers not rising much higher than the roof, but possessed of a fine portal richly sculptured, the castle, an enormous mass of irregular buildings, flanked with round towers the castle of Bonifay, with a very lofty polygonal tower the Hotel de la Préfecture, with two fine facades of the Ionic order and regarded as the handsomest edifice of Nantes the exchange with a peristyle of 10 Ionic pillars supporting an entablature adorned with 10 statues, each corresponding to a pillar the theatre museum of natural history picture-gallery old mint, now occupied by the courts of justice public library containing 30,000 volumes and several valuable MSS the chapter-house and Hotel Dieu or general infirmary Besides the promenade of La Fosse already mentioned, those of St. Peter and St. Andrew opening into each other, of Henry IV and of the people, are deserving of notice. Nantes is the see of a bishop, and possesses courts of first resort and commerce, a chamber of commerce and exchange a *conseil de prud'hommes* a mint, college, diocesan seminary, and secondary educational school a secondary school of medicine, a hydrographic school of the first class, an agricultural, a horticultural, and an industrial school. The manufactures consist of woollen cloths, serge, damask printed stuff, canvas, varnished lute, marine cordage, chemical products, glass, ship biscuits, &c. there are also



1. Hôtel de la Préfecture (Cathédrale).
2. Palais de Justice.
3. Palais de Commerce.
4. Grand Séminaire.
5. Collège.
6. Hôtel de la Préfecture.
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20. Hôtel de la Préfecture.

Paris, with which it is connected by railway. The Loire here forms a number of islands, two of which constitute among the finest quarters of the town, the communications

city. The manufactures consist of woollen cloths, serge, damask printed stuff, canvas, varnished lute, marine cordage, chemical products, glass, ship biscuits, &c. there are also

between. The interior may be generally characterized as mountainous, being traversed by the Apennines, which, entering it from the Papal States, proceed through it first in E. and then in a S. direction till they reach it extremely near the Strait of Messina, at the same time throwing off numerous branches, which intersect the country in all directions. Several of the loftiest summits of the Apennines are situated in Naples, among others, Mount Corvo, the culminating point of the whole range, 9619 ft. Mount Amaro, 9181 ft. and Mount Vellano, 9174 ft. But the surface is not always mountainous. Even between the highest ridges, valleys, generally narrow, but often of great length, intervene. Among the lower ramifications, where the hills assume rounded forms, large undulating tracts, equally distinguished by beauty and fertility are found, and towards the coast, both on its E. and W. side, the hills altogether disappear, and are succeeded by extensive plains. The largest of these is on the E. side, the plain of *Apulia*, in prov. Capitanata, Bari, and Otranto, but the most celebrated is in Terra di Lavoro, where it forms a deep alluvial flat, stretching N. from the capital along the shore for 40 m., with an average breadth of nearly 30 m.

Rivers.—The rivers of Naples are very numerous, and carry their waters either to the Adriatic or the Mediterranean. They generally take their rise in the Apennines, at no great distance from the coast, and hence are seldom of great magnitude. To the Adriatic belong the Volturno, Pescara, Sangro, Trigno, Riforma, Portora, Candelara, Cervaro, Carpelle, and the Ofanto, to the Mediterranean, the Garigliano, Volturno, Teleso, Baccaro, and Irredento. The principal lakes are the Colano or Fusaro, in A. Bruttio (Ugento), and the lagoons of Luni and Yaccari in prov. Leporosa, near the shores of the Adriatic.

Climate.—With a surface so greatly diversified the climate necessarily varies much according to locality. In the mountainous districts, where the loftiest summits begin to obtain a covering of snow towards the end of October and retain it for nearly six months thereafter the cold is severe, and makes it impossible to cultivate many plants which grow vigorously under the same latitude, in more favorable circumstances. Even in lower districts, which have a northern exposure the effect is nearly the same, though snow falls seldom, and never lasts long. A very different climate prevails when the surface is low and the hills only serve to protect it from the northern blasts. In such circumstances the summer heat often becomes extreme, but the rigours of winter are unknown, and both spring and autumn are delightful. In the plain of Terra di Lavoro, already mentioned, and several other favoured spots, the climate is of this description, and vegetation, subjected to no check, is always luxuriant, yielding for the slightest exertion of labour the most abundant returns.

Geology.—In geological structure, the E. of Italy bears a considerable resemblance to the N., though the direction of the strata is nearly reversed. In the N., the primitive rocks of granite and gneiss are situated on the frontiers, and the secondary and tertiary formations come successively to the surface in proceeding S. In Naples, granite, gneiss, and mica schist are the predominating rocks in the S. extremity, and are connected N. with few interruptions, occupying the greater part of the toe of the boot. Patches of Jura limestones appear in the same quarter, but the prevailing strata are molasse, and consist chiefly of the marls, travertine, and sandstone, of the tertiary formation. The same formation is largely developed on the shores of the Gulf of Otranto, from which it proceeds N. W. covering a great part of the shore of the Adriatic. It is overlain by arcaceous strata, which form a long, narrow belt on the W. side of it, and are succeeded by the Jura limestones. This formation occupies two very extensive tracts—one extending over a large space in the S. part of the kingdom, and the other stretching along the W. coast, between the Gulfs of Polignano and Salerno. Another tract covers the greater part of the province of Bari. A different formation, not yet mentioned, though in some respects more interesting than all the others, is the volcano, which stretches along the Gulf of Naples, and part of that of Otranto, and covers a large part of the province of Terra di Lavoro with the decomposed lavas, to which it owes its remarkable fertility. There can be no doubt here as to the centre of the volcanic agency, which still continues active, and especially within the Christian era, has burst forth and overwhelmed celebrated cities.

Vegetation, Zoology, &c.—In the northern and southern provinces of the kingdom, the rugged and mountainous nature of the surface, in a great measure, excludes the operations of agriculture. A considerable proportion of it is, accordingly occupied by forests, on which magnificent timber is grown, and the remainder, consisting of extensive tracts of natural pasture, is devoted chiefly to the rearing of horned cattle, sheep, and goats. In the central parts of the kingdom, the general but occasionally oppressive warmth of the climate, secures a large amount of produce, though, with a few rare exceptions, the system of agriculture pursued is wretched in the extreme. The crops follow each other without any regular rotation and the implements are of the most antiquated and inefficient description. It is not uncommon to see oxen employed in threshing out the corn by treading upon it. Wheat, barley, maize, and rye form the principal crops, and, on the finer soils are remarkable both for abundance and quality. On the lower flats, rice is frequently grown. The mulberry and the olive, also, are generally cultivated on a large scale, yielding silk and oil in such quantities as to form important articles of export. Cotton, liquorice, and tobacco form leading crops in particular districts, and many varieties of fruit, especially figs, lemons, and oranges, are very abundant. But the culture which seems to be regarded with most favour and in which most skill is displayed, is that of the vine, which though seldom seen in extensive vineyards, covering large, continuous tracts to the exclusion of other crops, is so generally intermingled with them in all parts of the kingdom, that the aggregate produce must be very great. Several of the wines bear a very high name. Among others may be mentioned the well-known Lacryma Christi and the wine grown like it, on the slopes of Vesuvius. There are few countries in which irrigation might be turned to better account, but it appears to be imperfectly understood, and is confined within the few narrow limits. Among domestic animals, by much the most numerous are sheep, to the rearing of which considerable attention is paid. Among horned cattle are several good native breeds and large herds of buffaloes wander over some of the marshy plains. The horses of Calabria, though dissimilar to none, have long been famous for activity and spirit, and those in the neighbourhood of Naples were at one time so highly esteemed, as to be in considerable demand in other countries. They have, latterly been allowed to degenerate and the export has all but ceased. The most common beasts of burden are mules and asses. Numerous herds of goats are kept among the mountains and hills, almost in a wild state, are left to seek their food in the forests. There, too, game, both large and small, is very abundant and wolves are not uncommon. Various reptiles, and other animals, many of them venomous, infect the more S. parts of the kingdom, and stinging insects exist in such numbers, during the warm months, as to make residence there at that season anything but desirable. Fish abound both in the rivers and on the coasts. On the latter, the tunny and anchovy fisheries are carried on to a large extent, oysters, also, continue to be so celebrated as they were in ancient times, and in many places fine coral is fished up. The minerals of the kingdom have not been properly explored, there are few indications of metals, but beds of rock-salt are found chiefly in Calabria, sulphur in the volcanic region, and alum sulphate, and sulphate in several districts; the quarries furnish excellent marble and lava, which are extensively used both for building and pavement.

Manufactures and Trade.—Manufactures have not made much progress. In some places large factories exist; but, in general, artisans work at home. The most important industrial product is silk, which is not only spun to a large extent, but woven into excellent fabrics. The other principal articles are woolens, flannels, hosiery, straw hats, caneage, and muscades. Trade, which, if left to its natural resources, might soon become important, is cramped and almost destroyed by barbarous regulations. Under the pretext of affording protection to native industry the most important foreign products are excluded by enormous duties; and then, in order to secure a revenue, even home products are heavily burdened. In such circumstances, competition with countries where a more enlightened policy prevails is impossible, and trade is necessarily confined to the import of those articles of necessity or luxury which the inhabitants cannot or will not want.

and the export of those in the production of which their native superiority is sufficient to overcome all other disadvantages. The latter consist principally of agricultural produce, wine, oil, liquors, coral, lamb and kid skins, mace, rags and bones. In 1850, there arrived in Neapolitan ports, 23,364 vessels, of which 3371 were foreign aggregate tonnage, 500,807, and there cleared the same, 23,160 vessels, of which 3286 were foreign, tonnage, 507,959. In 1851 the mercantile marine included 10,538 vessels, tonnage 221,749, being an increase, over 1850 of 3565 vessels, and 65,228 tons.

In carrying on this trade, Naples has the advantage of a great number of excellent harbours but is greatly hampered by the want of sufficient means of internal communication. The only railway yet completed is in immediate communication with the capital—one line stretching from it, in a S. E. direction, close to the coast, and as far as the town of Salerno, and another stretching N. to the town of Capua. There is also a branch line to Nola. In Naples, accounts are kept in ducaia which are nearly equal to 8s. 6½d. Sterling. The principal coins are gold pieces of 30 15 and 5 ducaia, and silver pieces, called carlini, each of which is ½ of a ducaia. For minor fractions, the carlino is subdivided into 100 grani. For weights, 1 lb. of 12 oz. = 11 oz. avoirdupois, and the rotolo = 81 oz. avoirdupois are used; larger weights are the cantaro, of 100 rotoli, and lesser weights, the oncia and the ottavo, the former being ½ and the latter only ¼ of the lb. For dry measures, the tomolo = 1 45 Winchester bushels, and the corvo = 88 bushels, and for liquid measure, the barto = 8½ imperial gallons, the barto = 12 barto, and the corvo = 2 barto, are the standards. The principal linear measure is the palmo = 10 98 English inches. 8 palmi make a canna, and 7000 palmi a Neapolitan mile = nearly 1½ in English. The standard square measure is the pascetto containing 7½ square palmi: the grasso = 30 pascetti, and the meglio = 30 grasso. The meglio is equal to 4 rodis 12 porches.

The Government of Naples is a hereditary monarchy, which, from the absence or inefficiency of constitutional checks, makes a very near approach to despotism. A nominal parliament holds its sittings regularly at Naples, but its privileges are so restricted that all power, legislative no less than executive, virtually centres in the Crown. Numerous courts ascending gradually to a supreme court of cassation, have been erected for the administration of justice and are said to administer it with commendable impartiality, when the questions to be decided are strictly private, but when they happen to have a political bearing the judges are too apt to become mere tools of the court, indeed it is beyond a doubt that, in regard to political liberty and political justice, no country of Europe stands lower in the scale than Naples. The total number of criminal offences in 1850, was 16,628. Of these, 4016 cases involving 5805 accused, were brought before the high court, when 1799 were liberated and 4518 condemned. The number of accused in 1850, was 5617 being larger in proportion to the population than in 1850. The E. Catholic is the established religion, and is nominally protected by almost all the authorities. Education is nominally respected, the gross ignorance and misery, overall, and all the thoroughfare swarm with mendicants. It would seem, however, that the natural advantages of the country are so great as to cause a continued increase of population, in circumstances where it might almost be expected to retrograde. In 1835, the population, N. of the Straits of Messina, was 5,946,000. In 1845, it was 6,288,618. The revenue, obtained partly by indirect taxes, but chiefly by an enormous land tax amounting to a fourth of the rent, was estimated, in 1849, at £2,329,935. The army, raised partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment, numbered 64,287 men. The navy consists of one ship-of-the-line of 80 guns, 11 frigates, six of them with steam-power, and a number of smaller vessels, numbering, in all about 500 guns. The total number of persons—sailors, marines, officers, &c.—employed in immediate connection with the navy, is 5582.

History.—Continental Naples corresponds nearly, in its N. part, to Campana and Samnium, and, in its S. part, to Apulia, Lucania, Messapia, and Bruttium. The last four are often comprehended under the name of Magna Græcia, given to them because long occupied, if not originally peopled, by colonies from Græce. The frugal lives, and independent and

warlike spirit of the natives, have been celebrated by classic historians and poets, but their resistance to Rome proved ineffectual, and, shortly after the defeat of Pyrrhus, they were annexed to the Roman republic, and long formed one of its most valuable provinces. On the breaking up of the Roman empire, the country was overrun by hordes of barbarians, and passed successively under the domination of Goths, Lombards, Arabs and Normans. In more modern times, also it has been subjected to numerous vicissitudes. In the early part of the 16th century it came into the possession of Spain, which retained it for nearly two centuries, and governed it by viceroys. In 1734, it was erected into an independent monarchy, in favour of the Infanta Don Carlos, or, as he is sometimes called, Charles of Bourbon. His reign was not without vigour and much good was done, but on his accession to the throne of Spain, in 1759 he was succeeded by his son Ferdinand IV, then only in his eighth year. A regency was accordingly established, and the nation experienced all the evils of a long minority. The king himself, raised even after he became major showed little inclination to exercise his rights and the Marquis Farnese who had long been at the head of the regency continued virtually sovereign. Ferdinand, though not devoid of natural talents gave himself up to the pleasures of the table and the chase, pursuing a course which, to say the least of it, was very unkingly. His queen was animated by a very different spirit and, having succeeded in obtaining Farnese's dismissal, took the reins into her own hand, and managed them with great talent, though too often in a capricious tyrannical and vindictive spirit. The French revolution soon broke out, and extending its conquests in all directions ultimately established its ascendancy even in Naples. The king who had at first shown symptoms of reviving spirit, soon relapsed into pusillanimity and fled across the Straits, leaving his Neapolitan subjects to their fate. Strange to say, the strongest resistance which the enemy experienced proceeded from a quarter where it might least have been expected. Within the court and the greater part of the nobility had fled, and the great body of the upper and middle classes were either treacherous or cowardly, the lower classes of Naples, composed of the very dregs of society, became wretches, who could neither gain nor lose by political changes, raised the patriotic standard and fought like heroes or rather demons for as may be supposed, the atrocious of the warfare were hideous. Napoleon ultimately succeeded in placing first his brother Joseph, and, on Joseph's removal to Spain, his brother-in-law Murat, on the throne of Naples. During Napoleon's reverses, Murat sought to secure his crown by abandoning him, but by subsequent proceedings forfeited both the crown and his life. Ferdinand regained his throne and made many liberal promises, which were not fulfilled. His successor Francis II continued the abuses of the old regime. The discontent of his subjects broke out in 1820, on the arrival of Garibaldi in universal rebellion. The king was deposed and Naples declared part of the kingdom of Italy. December 17 1860.—(See *Cor del Risale*.)

NAPLES (Italian, Napoli; Latin, Neapolis; German, Neapel; Spanish, Neapolé), the cap. city of the above kingdom, and of prov. of same name, on the W coast of Italy, 117 m. S. E. Rome in lat. (observatory) 40 51 49 N., and lon 14 15' 30" E. (n) Its site is one of the most magnificent on which can well be imagined, on the N. side of a nearly semicircular bay, partly stretching along the shore, and partly climbing the adjacent heights, bounded on the W by the picturesque heights of Posillipo, and on the E by the lofty spire of Vesuvius, while the surrounding country, rich in natural beauty derives additional attractions from the numerous villas and other objects with which human art has embellished it. The best distant view of Naples is obtained in approaching it from the sea, and on passing the beautiful islands which guard the entrance to its bay. A favourite and most picturesque view is obtained from the Vomero, a rising ground, covered with fine villas, to the W. of the city the fort of St. Elmo comes into the foreground on the left, the city and the bay studded with sails, form the centre of the picture, while the vista is terminated by the smoking crater of Vesuvius. Naples is further surrounded by walls, so regularly fortified, but is protected by three forts or castles—St. Elmo, the largest of the three, occupying a hill on the N. W. side, and containing excavations and other works built on

of the rock. Castello Nuovo, almost close to the sea; and Castello dell' Ovo, on a rocky islet, connected by a jetty with the land. Immediately adjoining is a large arsenal and cannon foundry which has the appearance of a fortification, being



NAPLES, from the Vomero.—Drawn from Nature, and in Water by W. L. Lockhart.

streaked with bastions. The great mass of buildings of which the city consists, forms an irregular oblong the greatest length of which from N to S is 3 m. the breadth from E. to W., about 1½ m. and the circuit nearly 8 m. By including the suburbs, which encroach so closely upon the town that they can hardly be distinguished from it, the circuit will be nearly doubled. Of the gates, some of which are now near the centre of the city, that of Capua, with reliefs

and attended with the worse effect of enclosing both light and air. The best street is that of Toledo, which, opening from the market-place, on the N extremity of the city, traverses it centrally throughout its whole length, and terminates at the palace not far from the shore.

It forms the principal thoroughfare, but both in its buildings and its shops, is far inferior to the leading streets of most other European capitals. The squares are numerous, though generally of small dimensions, irregular in form and lined by buildings in which uniformity of design appears to have been altogether forgotten. The largest and most handsome are the Largo di Palazzo, chiefly occupied by the palace, which gives it its name, and a large modern church, intended to imitate that of St. Peter at Rome; the Largo di Castello, planted with trees, and the Piazza di Mercato or Market-place, already mentioned. Many fountains well supplied with excellent water, and often ambitiously but not very tastefully ornamented, are

scattered over the different quarters of the city and fine promenades are furnished by several of the quays along the shore. Among others may be mentioned those of Santa Lucia, and Spaggia di Chiaja. The latter which is of great length, is adorned with numerous marble statues, and in fine evenings is crowded with equipages, often of an elegant, and often also of a very grotesque description, every Neapolitan who can muster any sort of conveyance deigning to appear on foot.

The public edifices are not very remarkable, and suffer much in the estimation of strangers who have come from the N of the peninsula, from being contrasted with much more noble structures. The most deserving of notice are the cathedral, a large Gothic building erected on the site, and supported by 100 granite pillars, originally forming part of a temple of Apollo, much injured by the overloading of incongruous ornaments, but held in high veneration in consequence of possessing the relics of St. Januarius or Gennaro; among others, the phial of his blood, the annual making of which, on the 19th September is one of the few public miracles with which the church of Rome still ventures to delude its votaries the church of San Gennaro, said to have been originally founded by Constantine the Great, on the site of a temple of Mercury, and, though subsequently rebuilt, still very ancient the church of St. Paul, a handsome edifice, internally faced with marble, the churches of St. Maria del Parto, San Saverio, St. Philip de Neri, and other churches, to the number in all of nearly 300, several of them of architectural merit, and almost all of them richly decorated the Palazzo Reale (Royal Palace), an immense building of three stories each, of a different order of architecture, only partially completed according to the original design, but richly fitted up, and adorned with good paintings, the palace of Capo di Monte situated in the N outside the town, on an eminence of that name, and forming the usual summer residence of the king, commanding magnificent views, adorned with fine sculptures, paintings, and articles of vertu, belonging to the celebrated Parthenon gallery and surrounded by beautiful gardens the old palace, where the court of Naples now hold their sittings the Palazzo degli Eminentissimi, originally built for the university, and occupied by it till 1790, but now converted into the Museo Borbonico, a museum,



NAPLES, PORTA CAPUANA.—Drawn from Nature, and in Water by W. L. Lockhart.

by Benedetto da Majano, is the only one deserving of notice. The streets are tolerably regular, generally clean, and admirably paved with square blocks of lava, so exactly fitted that not the least inequality can be discerned but they are for the most part narrow in fact, and still narrower in appearance, both from the number of booths and other obstructions which are allowed to encumber them, and from the general construction of the houses. These are large, substantial, and lofty averaging not less than five or six stories, with flat roofs, covered with a composition of puzolana; and by the number of plants crowded upon them, converted into a kind of domestic shrubbery, to which the inmates often resort to enjoy the breeze. Though generally displaying little architectural taste, the houses are abundantly provided with balconies and other projections; crowded, like the roofs, with plants and shrubs,

of which any nation might be proud, containing not only a valuable library of 160,000 volumes, and many rare MSS. but an unequalled collection of gems, bronzes, vases, etc., chiefly obtained from the excavations of Pompeii and Herculaneum, seven theatres, of which that of San Carlo is remarkable for its magnificence, and is said to be the largest in existence, though its claims in this respect are disputed by that of Milan.

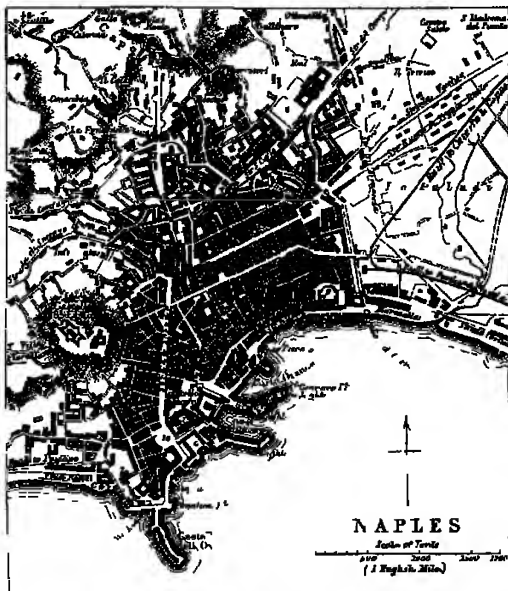
The principal educational establishments are the university, which, since its removal from the Palazzo degli Studi occupies the buildings of an old convent, and is attended by about 1500 students, but does not possess much celebrity; the royal lyceum, military navigation, veterinary, musical, medical and other schools male and female. Among literary and scientific institutions are a royal society of arts, sciences, and antiquities, an observatory, a botanical garden, an agricultural society, and physical, chemical, and mineralogical cabinets. The benevolent endowments include several large hospitals, particularly the De Boncompagni and Della Annunziata, the latter partly for foundlings; the Reclusaria or Albergo dei Poveri, an orphan asylum or house of refuge, on a very extensive scale, a *monte-de-piété*, and a deaf and dumb institute.

The manufactures are much more numerous than important. At the head of these stands that of macaroni and vermicelli constituting the principal food of the great body of the people. Next to it are silk stuffs, and especially Grosse de Naples, which owes its name to the extent and superiority of its manufacture here. The other leading articles

are fire-arms, porcelain, tobacco, castings, lace, gloves, soap, carriages, violins, and other musical instruments, hair, woollen linen, and cotton stuffs. Notwithstanding the large extent of the bay, the actual harbour is of small dimensions, consisting of a mole, which projects nearly from the centre of the city and at which the water, though deep at its outer extremity, shallows so much near the town as to float only small vessels. It seems, however, to suffice for all the trade which is carried on. In 1868 there entered 5424 vessels of 828,184 tons and cleared 5314 vessels, 811,083 tons. The exports consist chiefly of boxes, crates of tarrar, hoops, linseed, hemp, wheat, figs, gloves, liquorice, madder, coral, macaroni, oil, wine, wool, tallow, rags, and silk, raw dyed, and manufactured.

Naples, at first called Parthenope, because the arena of that name was said to have been buried here, is of very ancient date, and was founded by a colony of Greeks, who had settled at Cumæ. It afterwards took the name of Neapolis, and is said to have retained strong traces of its Grecian origin to a late period of the Roman empire. It was inhabited by the emperors Adrian and Constantine the Great for numerous embellishments, and became a luxurious retreat, to which many of the wealthier Romans were accustomed to resort. In 596 it was pillaged by Belisarius, and a few years after when it had been rebuilt, the same disaster again befell it, at the hands of Totila. It was afterwards successively under the sway of the Normans, the emperors of Germany, and the kings of France and Spain. Under the latter it became the capital of an independent kingdom, but, having been brought

within the vortex of the French revolution, was handed over by Napoleon, first to his brother Joseph, and then to his brother-in-law Murat. The Congress of Vienna having re-



1. Palazzo Reale.
2. Palazzo di Carlo.
3. Museo Borbonico.
4. Palazzo di S. Carlo.
5. Palazzo di S. Giovanni.
6. Palazzo di S. Giovanni.

7. Palazzo di S. Giovanni.
8. Palazzo di S. Giovanni.
9. Palazzo di S. Giovanni.
10. Palazzo di S. Giovanni.
11. Palazzo di S. Giovanni.
12. Palazzo di S. Giovanni.

13. Palazzo di S. Giovanni.
14. Palazzo di S. Giovanni.
15. Palazzo di S. Giovanni.
16. Palazzo di S. Giovanni.
17. Palazzo di S. Giovanni.
18. Palazzo di S. Giovanni.

stored the legitimate sovereignty Naples received its former masters. After a long period of misrule, they were ousted by Garibaldi in 1860 and the whole of their dominions were then incorporated into the kingdom of Italy. F (1862) 447 065

NAPLES (BAY OF) [anc. *Crater Stens*], an indentation W coast, Naples, in the Tyrrhenian Sea, having at its entrance between Cape Misenum on the W and Cape Campanella, on the S.E., a width of about 30 m., and penetrating into the coast for nearly the same distance. At its entrance are the islands of Ischia and Procida, and at its S entrance the island of Capri within, as its N shore, the city of Naples rises like an amphitheatre, while, on the E, the view is terminated still more magnificently by Mount Vesuvius. Both ancient and modern writers celebrate the beauty and grandeur of its scenery.

NAPO (Rue) a large river Bonador meanders W Andes, near the mountain Andes, from which after a slight curve, it flows S.E. and falls into the Amazon, lat. 5° 25' S., lon. 71° 35' W.; total course, about 530 m. It has numerous large tributaries the principal of which is the Cunary which joins it on the right, nearly as large as the principal stream, and whose sources are not far distant from those of the Napo and the Cuen, and Alvarado, both on the left. Its banks are inhabited by various tribes of savage Indians. The river abounds with fish.

NAPOLI DI MONTEVAPOLA, a to. Greece. See MOKEN

NAPOLI DI ROMANIA See NAUPLIA

NAPOLI or **NAUFIA**, a gulf, Greece, in the Archipelago on the S.E. of the Morea, about 85 m. long by 30 m. wide, named from the town of Napoli on its N. shore. It contains several islands, of which that of Spetsa, near its entrance, is the largest.

NAPTON or **THE HILL**, par Eng. Warwick 4140 sq. Pop. 599

NARA.—1. A m. Japan, lat. Niphon, 34 m. N. E. Mito. —2. A river, Papal States. See Naza

NARANJON.—1. Two isls, Gulf of Panama. The largest is about 15 m. long N. to S. and the same distance from the coast of Panama.—2. (Narango), A port, N.E. coast, Cuba; lat. 21° 5' N; lon. 76° 31' W. (a).—3. A small river in Havil Estado Domingo, which falls into Samana Bay, on the N.E. coast.—4. A river, Ecuador, falls into the Gulf of Guayaquil lat. 2° 28' S. lon. 79° 45' W.—5. A cluster of small isls. in the Philippines, 12 m. N.E. Masbate lat. 12° 29' N lon. 125° 54' E.

NARAU, a m. Hindooon Onle 5 m. S.W. Rajpoot and almost surrounded by the British territories P 6000

NARBETH a tn and par Wales, co and 12 m. N. E. Pembroke. The town, situated on an acclivity consists of four principal streets straight and well built, but badly kept and has a parish church of indifferent architecture. Baptist, Independent, and two Methodist chapels, a national and three other schools, and the ruins of an old castle. Pop 2612

NARBOLIA, or **NURBOLIA**, a vil. 6½ fardina, prov. Banchi, with several churches, and a convent manufactures of woollens, and a trade in corn, fruit, and dairy produce. Pop. 1069

NARBONNE [Latin *Colonia Decernorum*] a n. France, dep. Aude in a beautiful plain, surrounded by lofty hills, 33 m. S. Carcassonne. It is enclosed by walls, and entered by four gates has dark winding streets generally lined by ill-built houses, and is traversed by the Rhodan canal. It is well supplied with provisions, one is farmed by the episcopate situated near the centre of the town and another called l'Allée des Soupirs, is particularly agreeable, having everywhere the appearance of a fine garden. The principal edifices are the cathedral a Gothic structure founded in

and forming a conspicuous object from all directions; the old seminary now used as barracks; three hospitals, a small theatre, library, &c. The manufactures consist of verdigris, common linen, gray woollen houses, and leather. There are, also, distilleries, dye-works, and numerous brass and tile works. The trade is in corn, wine, brandy oil, wax, silk, saltpetre, and excellent honey produced in the district, and well known in commerce. Narbonne possesses a sort of first resort and commerce, a hydrogeological school of the fourth class, and a secondary ecclesiastical school. It is one of the oldest towns of Gaul, and was the first colony which the Romans founded beyond the Alps. It became the capital of Gallia Narbonensis but, though as such, it must have contained many splendid Roman edifices, it is very poor in Roman remains. One great cause of this was the barbarous procedure of Francis I., who employed the ruins of ancient buildings in constructing the present walls which accordingly, in many parts, exhibit battlements, filices, and inscriptions Pop 1578.

NARBOROUGH, par Eng. Leicester 2057 sq. P 1288. **NARBOROUGH'S** ISLAND, a group, S. Pacific, off the entrance Strait of Magalhães, about lat. 52° S. and lon. 78° E., consisting of 6 or 10 principal islands, and, apparently hundreds of smaller ones, and besides having a very barren and channel leak, extremely dangerous

NARBURGH par Eng. Norfolk, 3645 sq. Pop 875

NARCISSUS, CLERKE ISLAND or TAPAOTO S. Pacific, Low Archipelago lat. 17° 20' S lon. 138° 28' W. It is about 4 m. long by 1 m. broad, and very low enclosing a lagoon. Its S. part is a mere reef, but its N. is well wooded with ocean-reef trees. The inhabitants, supposed to be about 200 appear to be of a fierce and warlike disposition

NARCONDAM an isl. Bay of Bengal about 80 m. E. from the Great Andaman, lat. 13° 28' N lon. 94° 18' E. (a) It is small of conical form, about 3500 ft. high, and may be seen from a distance of upwards of 50 m. It is uninhabited and covered with wood.

NARDO, a tn Naples, prov. Otranto 9 m. N. V. E. Gallipoli in a beautiful plain well built and well paved. It is the see of a bishop, has nine churches, an hospital, and manufactures of linen cloths. Pop. 8500

NARBONA or **NARDONA**, a river, S. Europe, which rises on the W. side of the mountains of Pindus, flows to the E. frontier of Herzegovina, flows first N. W. along the base of the mountains, then turns suddenly round flows circumlocutally S. S. W. enters Dalmatia, and falls, by three branches, into the Adriatic, opposite to the peninsula of Rabbonio, after a course of about 170 m. Its principal affluents are, on the r., the Dretuniza, Josanica and Pehist and on the l., the Drinovack and Krupa.

NAREW, a river Russia, which rises in dist. Volkovsk, gov. Grodno, flows W. N. W. across Bialyok, enters Russian Poland turns S. S. W. and joins r. bank bag at Sierock total course about 200 m.

NARFORD, par Eng. Norfolk 2896 sq. Pop 116.

NARBEN an isl. Russia, Gulf of Finland opposite to, and 12 m. N. W. Ravel. It is well wooded and having deep water around it, admits vessels to its shores. There is a lighthouse upon it

NARI a river, Beloochistan, has its origin on the E. slope of the Hila mountains Serwan, about lat. 20° N, lon. 66° E. and holding a general S. direction for about 50 m. is joined by the Kanber or Bolan, at lat. 22° 25' N, lon. 67° 28' E. The united stream continues to flow S., and is finally lost in the arid plain of Dutch Gundera. When heavy rains fall it has a large body of water, but for many months in the year it entirely disappears.

NARNI [anc. *Narnia*] a tn Italy Umbria, deleg. and 21 m. S. E. W. Spoleto l. bank Terna, on a lofty hill. It is visible from a great distance, and has a very striking appearance, but it is badly built, and has narrow, dirty streets; a castle, now used as a prison, Gothic cathedral, seven other churches, seven monasteries, and five nunneries. The great object of interest connected with Narni, is a ruined bridge in the neighbourhood, supposed to have been built by Augustus, and bearing his name. It originally consisted of three arches, but one only remains. Its height is upwards of 80 ft., and the width of its piers nearly 30 ft. Taken in connection with the beautiful scenery around it, it is one of the



THE CATHEDRAL, NARBONNE

From Voyage Pittoresque dans l'Industrie France: Sotheby Taylor & Co.

1272 feet undisturbed remarkable for the height of its ceiling (150 ft.) its light and graceful pillars, finely-painted glass, high altar and various monuments, particularly a magnificent one, of the 18th century, in white marble, the archbishop's palace, which has much the appearance of a fortress, and has immediately adjoining it a lofty square tower, of a yellow tint, rising up from the centre of the town far above all the houses,

noolest and most interesting remains of imperial antiquity. The emperor Narva, and Pope John XVIII, were born here. Pop. 8000.

NARNOUL, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Agra, on an affluence of the Jumna, 85 m. S. W. Delhi. It is the frontier town of Jeypore rajah, a place of considerable antiquity, and, though greatly reduced in size, still about 1 m. long.

NARNOUL, a tn. Solly prov. and 15 m. E. Gurgum, near 1 bank Nara (anc. Nyræ). It stands on an eminence in a strong and picturesque position and has a college and a house of refuge. Near it a great deal of sulphur is obtained and in it, and in wine and oil, the trade is considerable. Nara is supposed to occupy the site of ancient Motyura, and numerous remains of antiquity have been found in it. Pop. 10 740.

NAROVICH, a tn. Russia, gov. and 52 m. N. W. Pensa, on the Moksha, with a stone and two wooden churches, some general trade, and several annual fairs. P. (1842), 3967.

NAROWA, a river, Russia, which issues from Lake Peipus, and forming the boundary between gova. Revel and St. Petersburg traverses the town of Narva, and falls into the Gulf of Finland, a little below its course, first S. E. and then N. W., to a distance of 50 m.

NARVA (NARVA and NARVA) two large branches of the Indus, in Sindh. The E. Narva separates from the main stream on the E. side, a few miles above Roree, lat. 27° 44' N. lon. 68° 58' E. Taking a S. course it passes by the ruins of Alora, where it is crossed by a bridge and thence continues to flow in the same direction until its water in the dry season is absorbed or evaporated in the desert of E. Sindh. During the low season of the Indus, it ceases to be a stream but when the foundation is at its height, it generally carries a very large body of water. The W. Narva separates, as its name implies, from the W. side of the Indus, about 25 m. below Sukkur, lat. 27° 40' N. lon. 68° 54' E. and takes a S. course nearly parallel to the main stream till it falls into Lake Manchar, in lat. 26° 55' N. The direct distance from the point where the Narva diverges from the Indus, till it reaches the lake, is about 100 m.

NARRAGANSSETT BAY an inlet of the Atlantic, U. States, almost wholly in Rhode Island state penetrating 25 m. inland with a breadth of about 12 m. The entrance is between Point Judith, lat. 41° 40' N. lon. 71° 40' W. on the W., and Point Quaker, on the E., a distance of 15 m. It receives the rivers Providence, Pawtucket, Tannock, and Pawtuxet is considered the best naval station of the Chesapeake, and is accessible at all seasons. It contains 15 islands, the principal of which are Rhode Island, Conanicut, and Prudence.

NARRAGMORE, a par. Ireland, Kilmore 12 270 ac. Pop. 2164.

NARRAINGUNGE, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal 1 bank of a branch of the Brahmaputra, called the Sital 8 m. S. E. Dacca, lat. 23° 37' N. lon. 90° 30' E. This is one of the most considerable inland trading towns in the province, and is remarkable for the bustle and activity that prevail in it. The inhabitants are nearly all commercial and carry on a great trade in salt, of which it is the grand mart grain, tobacco and lime. Pop. 15,000.

NARIMAN or **NARIMAN**, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, cap. senjak of same name about 12 m. S. W. Olt. near the W. frontiers of Georgia. It is very ancient and was once a place of great importance, but has fallen into decay, and consists only of a few houses, and a venerable old castle, seated on a steep rock. Pop. about 3600.

NARVA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 80 m. S. W. St. Petersburg, 1 bank Narova, about 9 m. above its mouth, in the Gulf of Finland. It is divided into the old and the new town—the former, occupied by Germans, and the latter, by Russians. The old town is defended by a castle, so built of stone and contains two churches, townhouse, exchange, and German school, it communicates with the castle of Iva Gerd on the opposite bank of the Narova, by a large bridge, built upon piles. The new town is of wood, and contains a Lutheran church, but is, on the whole, a very miserable place. The chief manufacture is sails and there are also extensive saw mills, put in motion by the river. The fishing is productive, and Narva has long been famous for its smoked salmon. The trade, which once filled the harbour with shipping, has greatly fallen off, but a good deal of business is still done in timber

hemp, and flax. Narva once ranked among the Hanseatic towns, and suffered much during repeated sieges. The most memorable event in its history is the battle fought under its walls, in 1700 when 8000 Swedes, under Charles XII., defeated 80 000 Russians, under Peter the Great. Pop. 5500. **NARVA**, or **NARVA**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Agra, 1 bank Sind 40 m. S. by W. Gwahar, lat. 26° 40' N., lon. 77° 51' E.

NARVM a riv. Asia, which rises in the N. of the Albat mountains within the Chinese territories flows first N. and then W. into gov. Omak and, after a course of about 50 m. joins a bank Irish.

NARZULL, a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. and about 15 m. N. Mondovì, 1 bank Tanaro, with an ancient parish church, and a monastery and a trade in corn, wine, and silk. Pop. 3659.

NARVALY or **NARVAL**, a vil. Hungary, co. Komorn on a canal not far from Tata and near the road from Yennea to Peeth. It has a Protestant church, a mill, a trade in cattle, corn and fish, particularly crabs. Pop. 1111.

NARVA, or **NARVA**, a small seaport, to Peru, dep. Lima, at the mouth of a river of same name, lat. 14° 57' S. lon. 78° 35' W. (r). The harbour is good, but the town is in a state of decay. The surrounding country is fertile producing abundance of vines and sugar-cane.

NARFBY, a vil. and par. England, co. Northampton 3 m. E. S. E. Welford, at the source of the Nene and Avon. Both these rivers take their rise in the village, which is nearly in the centre of England and must also be on the line of water-shed between the German and the Atlantic Oceans. The Nene flowing E. to the former and the Avon W. to the latter. Narsby also gives its name to the decisive battle fought in its vicinity in 1845 between the royalists, commanded by the duke and the parliamentary army, commanded by General and Fairfax. A beautiful pillar commemorates the event. Area of par. 3690 ac. Pop. 848.

NASH, two para. Eng.—1 Monmouth 5053 ac. Pop. 811.—2 Wales, Pembroke 1019 ac. Pop. 165.

NASHUA, a manufacturing in U. States, New Hampshire. 51 m. S. by E. Concord r. bank Merrimack at the confluence of the Nashua. It was formerly called Dracut. It has six cotton-spinning and weaving mills chiefly propelled by water power, and manufactures of steam engines, looms, guns, tools, shuttles, &c. By railway it is connected with Lowell, Worcester and Concord. Pop. 5320.

NASHVILLE, a tn. U. States, cap. state Tennessee, 1 bank Cumberland, where its steam boat navigation ceases and on the Nashville and Chattanooga railway 500 m. W. S. W. Washington. It is pleasantly situated partly on the sides and summit, and partly along the base of a limestone height, consists of the town proper, and suburbs now almost equalling it in extent and includes besides a number of well built streets, and a handsome public square. The principal buildings are the statehouse, finely placed on a commanding height, with spacious legislative halls and other convenient offices; the courthouse, a large and elegant structure, crowned by a dome, and supported by four pillars; a university, occupying commodious buildings and well supplied with apparatus library, &c. from 12 to 14 churches, some of them beautiful and costly structures; numerous schools and academies, a lunatic asylum, with accommodation for 100 patients and a penitentiary or state prison a very complete establishment, with cells for 300 convicts. The trade carried on both by the river and the railways is very extensive and the vessels belonging to the town, and some composed of steamers, some of them magnificent passenger boats of 400 tons had in 1850 a tonnage of 5797. Pop. (1840), 6939, (1850), 17,502.

NASHLEK, a tn. Russian Poland 77 m. S. W. Warsaw. The works which the Russians had thrown up here in 1806, were forced by the French. Pop. 1257.

NASHIRABAD, or **NASHIRABAD**, a tn. Hindoostan, kingdom of Oude, 65 m. S. E. Lucknow. Pop. 8000.

NASO (anc. *Agathyrus*), a tn. Sicily, prov. and 45 m. S. W. S. Messina, on a height, above a stream of same name. It is walled has a number of handsome buildings and carries on a considerable trade, for the accommodation of which there are some storerooms on the shore below. Near it are ferruginous springs, said to be efficacious in nervous and

climate decides they have the property of drying black whenever it throws into them. Pop. 8000

NASSAU, a town and port, Bahamas. See NEW PROVIDENCE.

NASSAU (Duchy of), the fourteenth state in the German Confederation, cap. Wiesbaden, bounded, N and W by Rhenish Prussia, S. Hesse-Darmstadt, S.E. territory of Frankfurt and a small corner of Hesse-Cassel, and E. by detached portions of Hesse-Darmstadt and Prussia.

greatest length, N to S, 66 m. average breadth, 43 m. area, 1856 sq. m. It is of a very compact form, and is all consequently, with exception of the small patch of Reichelsheim within Hesse-Darmstadt. The surface is divided into two nearly equal portions by the Lahn, which traverses it E to W. Both portions are more or less hilly, and almost mountainous—that to the N., which has the least extent, but is, on the whole the more elevated of the two, being traversed by the Westerwald, by which it is so broken as to be chiefly covered with wood or devoted to pasture, and that to the S. being traversed by the Taunus or Hain, where the general elevation is much less, and almost the whole surface is probably occupied by corn-fields, meadows, and vineyards. The average height of the duchy above the sea is about 1400 ft. The culminating point is the Feldberg 5720 ft. The whole duchy belongs to the basin of the Rhine, which drains a large portion of it directly, forming a considerable portion of its S. and W. boundaries. The other principal streams are the Main and the Lahn with their numerous affluents. The lakes are comparatively small. The climate in the S., is generally mild. In the N., somewhat cold, but throughout salubrious. The climate on the W. and S. slopes of the Taunus consists generally of state, almost all the rest of the duchy is covered with trap. The soil when arable, is generally fertile and well cultivated, and, in addition to the ordinary cereals, produces excellent hemp, flax, tobacco, root crops and fruit. The vine is extensively cultivated along the banks of the Rhine; and the vintage of Nassau is reckoned the best in Germany. The finest wines are those of Johannisberg, Rüdesheim, Assmannshausen, Geisenheim Hochheim, Markelbrunn, and Stouberberg. The forests occupy a large extent of surface, and furnish an excellent timber. The duchy is rich in minerals, and still more so in mineral springs. Among the metals are iron and manganese, worked to a large, and silver to a moderate extent. The slate quarries are extensive and valuable and there are excellent beds of potter-clay. Some lignite also is obtained. Manufactures have not made much progress, and trade, though of considerable importance, and very greatly facilitated by navigable streams, is chiefly in the hands of foreigners. The principal exports are corn, wine, fruit, mineral waters, cotton and iron wares. The government of Nassau is a constitutional monarchy hereditary in the male line. As part of the German Confederation, it unites with Brunswick and has the 13th vote but in the plebiscite vote is the 14th, as already mentioned. Its contingent of men to the Confederation is 8028. The founder of the reigning family was Otto, brother of the Emperor Conrad I. Two separate lines having been formed in 1225, the younger ultimately succeeded to the throne of Holland, the elder remains in possession of the duchy. For administrative purposes, Nassau is divided into 26 ams or bailiwicks. Pop. 421,775

NASSAU, a town, duchy Nassau v. bank Lahn, here crossed by a chain bridge, 13 m. S.E. Coblenz. It is chiefly remarkable for its old and picturesque castle, seated on the opposite bank of the river, on the summit of a conical rock, and the cradle of the reigning families of Nassau and Orange. A little below is the castle of Stol, possessed by a family of which the celebrated Stein, the patriotic Prussian minister who so much distinguished himself by his reforms happily introduced into the army previously to the last European war was a member. Pop. 1000.

NASSERBAD v. Baluchistan, 25 m. S.W. Kadj, on the route to Gwadar, lat. 26° 18' N. lon. 61° 57' E.

NASSERREIT, a vill. Tyrol, circle and near Innsbruck with a church, a school, manufactures of cotton goods, and iron mines. Pop. 1206.

NASSINGTON, a par. England, Northampton 1600 as Pop. 795.

NASSOQUE, a vill. and com. Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, 84 m. N. Arlon; with manufactures of articles of

sereny, which supply the greater part of the inhabitants, and a trade in wood. Pop. 1000

NASSUCK, a large town and place of pilgrimage, Hindostan, prov. Aungmyethar; lat. 19° 56' N. lon. 78° 56' E. It has two palaces belonging to the Pathwa, and some handsome buildings with gardens and vineyards. In the vicinity are some Buddhist excavations. They extend round a high conical hill, 5 m. from the town. Pop. 20,000.

NASTATTEN, a town, Nassau on the Moselle, 16 m. N.W. Wiesbaden, with two churches, and a celebrated spring. Pop. 1567.

NARZOD, a vill. Austria, Transylvania, on the Szamos, about 18 m. from Blatna; with a Greek united church, and a German normal school. Pop. 1000

NARZVAD, a vill. Hungary, Thirther Danube, co. and 7 m. N. Komorn, on the Nytra, with a church. Pop. 3049

NATAL, a British colony S.E. coast of Africa, between lat. 27° 40' and 30° 40' S. lon. 28° 40' and 31° 10' E., bounded, W by a lofty mountain range, designated by the different names of the Quthambuk, Kachibamba, and Draken mountains, N and E by the Buffalo or Umamayi, an affluent of the Tugela river separating it from the Zululand country E and S.E. by the Indian Ocean, and S by the Umamkulu, and its affluent Umzimkulu separating it from Kaka's territory. greatest length N.N.W. to S.E.E. 210 m. greatest breadth, measured from the mouth of the Tugela westward, 110 m. area, about 18,000 sq. m. The coast-line, which has a length of about 150 m., contains the mouths of numerous streams, but is so destitute of creeks and bays, that there is no spot where sheltered anchorage can be obtained except at Port Natal a fine circular bay near the centre of the coast, completely land locked, spacious enough to contain whole fleets, and deep enough within to float the largest vessels but unfortunately encumbered at its entrance by a bar on which the water occasionally but very seldom, exceeds 11 ft. The surface is finely diversified rising by successive terraces from the shore towards the lofty mountains on its W. frontiers. These, forming the great reservoir of the numerous streams which traverse the country in an E. direction, often through precipitous ravines and rocky gorges, are loftiest in the S., where they attain the height of at least 8000 ft. and retain a covering of snow for above four months, towards the centre their height seldom exceeds 5000 ft., and towards the N. descending to descend gradually, present only the appearance of hilly ridges and elevated plains. From the main chain, numerous transverse branches proceed nearly at right angles, and form a series of minor water-sheds, separating the basins of the different streams. The mountains descend very gradually on the W. and may be regarded as the elements of a very elevated table-land, but present very precipitous fronts to the E., and are so broken by chasms and ravines that they were at one time regarded as impassable. A more careful examination has discovered several traces across which horses and cattle can proceed but the only pass fit for waggons is that of De Ruyter in lat. 28° 20' S. and lon. 28° 02' E. The prevailing stratified rocks are sandstone and slate, often thrown into confusion and pierced by igneous rocks, particularly basalt, gneiss and porphyry which assume the form both of continuous ridges and isolated hills, and often cover extensive areas. No minerals of value except some anthracite and slightly bituminous coal, have yet been discovered. One seam of the latter is said to be 6 ft. thick. The colony has a great advantage over most of the districts of S. Africa, in an abundance of perennial streams which, though generally too shallow to be navigable, may easily be made available for irrigation. The most important rivers are the Tugela or Umtke, which, with its tributary Buffalo or Umamayi in the N., has a total course of about 150 m.; the Umvoti Umgeni, and Umkomasi near the centre and the Umzimkulu, which forms, as already mentioned, part of the S. boundary and has a course of about 80 m. The climate, on the whole, is extremely salubrious, and by no means trying to European constitutions. On the coast, the range of temperature is from 47° to 58° giving an average in summer of 76°, and in winter of about 55° in the interior at the town of Pieter-Maritzburg, the mean temperature of July, the coldest month, is 55° of February, the hottest, 80½ and of the whole year 57°. The number of rainy days at the same town, in 1849, was 107, of which no fewer

than 96 were between October and March, while only 17 days were left for the 6 months from April to September—the greatest number of rainy days in one month was 22 in November. During the rainy season thunder showers are almost daily occurrences; but hot blasts are rare, the winds from the interior being greatly modified by passing over the Drachenberg ranges. Long droughts are almost unknown. Under such a climate, and with a soil of considerable fertility, vegetation must obviously be vigorous. Timber-trees every where exist in sufficient numbers for the wants of the colony, and, both on the W and N frontiers, form considerable forests, for the most part unencumbered by the underwood which prevails in Cape Colony and has there proved so obstructive to military operations. The soil on the banks of the river is generally rich and strong and well adapted either for agricultural or grazing purposes. On the higher forest and table land, cattle thrive well for at least nine months in the year and in the more level districts of the interior wheat, barley, oats, beans, and vegetables, of almost every description have been largely and successfully grown even two good crops of maize can be raised in the year. In many parts, the vine and fruit trees thrive well, and in several places along the coast, more especially in the vicinity of Port Natal, cotton yields a superior and abundant produce. In the same locality tobacco, indigo, sugar-cane, and coffee grow well. The inhabited districts are now seldom visited by wild animals, but in the least frequented parts of the interior herds of elephants, though greatly thinned in numbers, are occasionally seen. The lion and leopard are not uncommon, and hyenas, antelopes, jackals, wild dogs, and porcupines, are numerous. The more remarkable birds are the vulture, rock eagle, and Kaffir crane. The hippopotamus has still its haunts in several of the rivers, and numbers of small crocodiles frequent the Tzibula. In 1862 the value of imports was £445,469 and of exports £127,228, the three chief articles of produce being ivory 101,016 lbs, sugar 10,916 cwts., and wool, 906,838 lbs. In 1851 the imports were £38,544, and the exports £2607.

Natal, which was recognized by the British Government as a colony in 1840 is under a lieutenant-governor assisted by an attorney-general, an auditor-general, a collector of customs, a surveyor-general, a crown prosecutor, and a government secretary, who form a legislative and executive council. The first emigrant settlers of Natal were the Dutch Boers, who left Cape Colony in 1806, and by a treaty with Dingaan, the chief of the Zooloos tribe, obtained a territory nearly identical with that of the present colony. A treacherous massacre of part of the Boers by Dingaan, in 1838 led to hostilities, in which Dingaan was ultimately defeated and driven beyond the frontiers. In 1859 the Boers removed to Fort Natal, and proclaimed themselves an independent republic formally renouncing their allegiance to Great Britain and declaring their determination to establish diplomatic relations with European powers. The establishment of a hostile sentiment at the only port between Algoa and Delagoa Bays, and at the only proper entrance from the coast to the interior of S. Africa, was so obviously incompatible with British interests, that a small force was despatched from the Cape in 1841. The Boers permitted it to land, but shortly after commenced open hostilities, and finally shut it in within an entrenchment, consisting of a rude breastwork of waggon wheels and a earthen breastwork. Here the British succeeded in maintaining themselves till additional assistance arrived from the Cape. The Boers, completely defeated after a formidable resistance, retired for the most part beyond the Drachenberg range and the sovereignty of Britain was finally established. For administrative purposes, the colony is divided into six districts or magistracies, of which that of Pieter-Maritzburg, centrally situated in the interior, contains a town of same name, which is considered as the capital, but the only seaport is D'Urban, cap. of the dist. of same name, situated on the shore of Port Natal, and rapidly rising in importance. Pop. of colony, about 840,102, of whom only 18,990 are white, and the remaining 326,112 Zooloos, Kaffirs, who have renounced allegiance to their own chiefs, and have now the privileges of British subjects.

NATAL, a Malay tr. S.W. coast of Sumatra, dist. of Ayer Bangs, lat. 0° 18' N. lon. 99° 5' E. formerly a place of considerable trade. The anchorage is about 3 m. off the

shore, in five fathoms water and is one of the worst roads on the W coast of Sumatra, having numerous shoals in it, and often a heavy sea running.

NATALIA, a tn. Brazil, cap. prov. Rio-grande-do-Norte, 1 bank Potengi or Grande river, about 4 m. from its mouth in the Atlantic, 170 m N by W Pernambuco. It is irregularly built and has narrow unpaved streets but the houses, though only of earth, have a showy appearance. Five churches, a governor's palace a Latin and two primary schools, a custom house, and a large building in which cotton is inspected before embarkation. The harbour has in a kind of bay, between the town and the fort of New-Magos and might be one of the most important in Brazil were due attention paid to it. The roadstead affords excellent anchorage, and the harbour which is now almost silted up might easily be deepened out and made accessible to ships of considerable burden, bringing many things which the province wants, and taking in return cotton, Brazil wood, drugs, and other produce. Pop. dist. 10,000.

NATCHEZ, a city, U. States, Mississippi on a bluff 1 bank Mississippi, 150 ft above the level of the stream lat. 31° 50' N. lon. 91° 25' W. 809 m by the river from New Orleans. A portion of the city is built on the margin of the river. It is laid out in the form of a parallelogram, with streets intersecting each other at right angles but the site is very uneven. Some of the houses are elegant but the most of them are of wood, and only one story high. Almost every house has a piazza and a balcony and many of them have gardens, finely ornamented with shrubbery, and well stocked with fruit trees. The public buildings are a courthouse, jail, several churches an academy a female seminary an hospital, orphan asylum a museum hall and theatre. Nathech is a great cotton mart, and has oil mills, and an extensive and increasing trade. Pop. 1850 2259.

NATLI Y two pers. Eng. Hants —1 (Gosse) 1004 ac. Pop. 245 —2 Uo 1019 ac. Pop. 115.

NATHUDORA a tn Hindoostan prov Ajmer 34 m N Odyspoor lat. 25° 8' N. lon. 74° 11' E. celebrated for a Hindoo temple of great sanctity which is endowed with large estates.

NATHLASH (Str) par Irel Cork 1024 ac P 503. NATIVIDAD an isl. Mexico, off W coast, lower Cal. form, near lon. 93° N. and lon. 121° W. It lies between the island and the promontory of San Engeline, forming the W entrance to the Bay of St. Sebastian. Its surface is about 4 m long NE to SW of moderate elevation, and has a barren and dreary aspect. The passage between Natividad and the mainland is from 7 m. to 8 m wide, with a depth of 17 to 26 fathoms.

NATIVIDADE a tn Brazil, prov. and 890 m N E Goyas. It is built with great regularity and has spacious streets, contains three handsome churches, a Latin school, school of mutual instruction for boys and primary school for girls and a trade in sugar tobacco millet, and cotton. Near it several mines are worked. Pop. dist. 2000.

NATOLIA, Asiatic Turkey. See ASYATOLIA. NATRON LAKES, several lakes, Egypt, in a valley of same name, about 50 m W \ W Cairo. There are eight lakes which contain water all the year. The largest and most S. called On Khishi produces only murres of soda, or common salt. In the lakes that yield natron and murres of soda the two salts crystallize separately, the latter above, in a layer of about 18 inches thick, and the natron varying in thickness, according to the form of the bed of the lake, the thinnest being about 27 inches. All the lakes contain murres of soda, though few produce natron. The water in the lakes varies much in height at different seasons of the year. The largest of the lakes is about 24 m long, and 1 m broad. Most of the others vary from about 12 m. to 3 m in length, and 3 m. in breadth. The length of the Wady Matruh, or valley of the Natron Lakes, is about 23 m, and its breadth about 54 m. It produces no trees, but abounds in the bulrushes used for making the well-known mats of Egypt.

NAT'AM, a considerable tn. Hindoostan, Carnatic, 68 m S. K. Cape Comorin lat. 10° 14' N. lon. 78° 18' E. NATTORE a tn Hindoostan, prov Bengal, 45 m N E. Moorshabad; lat. 24° 25' N. lon. 86° 55' E. is, a few miles from r bank Atli. In its vicinity are numbers of mulberry-trees. Nattore is the cap. of Rajshahy district, the headquarters of the judge and collector, and site of the jail.

NATSCHERADETZ, or **NACHSRADETZ**, a market in Bohemia, circle Kamenitz, 45 m. S.E.E. Prague, with a church, founded in 1440. A castle, with fine gardens, a school, an hospital, manufactures of linen, and five mills. Pop. 1850.

NATUNAS ISLANDS, a series of isles, China Sea, extending from the W. coast of Honan, near Point Daitso, a great way to the N. W. They are divided into three groups—the N. Natunas, the Great or Great Natunas, and the contiguous isles and the S. Natunas, near Borneo. The N. Natunas consist of one considerable island, and several islets and rocks. Their N. extremity is in lat. 4° 51' N. lon. 108° 2' E. They are of moderate height, producing coconuts, and some other fruits, and are inhabited by Malays. The Great Natunas, lat. (N. extremity) 4° 30' N.; lon. 108° 14' E. is about 25 m. to 30 m. long N. to S. and about 20 m. broad E. to W. The interior is mostly high, and on the N. part of the island are two mountains of considerable elevation, one being 1890 ft. above the sea. The S. group consists of several high isles, the most southerly being in lat. 3° 34' N. lon. 108° 15' E.

NATUNAS, a vil. Austria, Tyrol circle Bozen in the valley of the Etsch or Adige, with a church, and a castle. Pop. 1450.

NATURALISTE CAPE, W. Australia, co. Sussex, of which it is the extreme N. W. point, forming the W. side of Geographe Bay. lat. 33° 31' 45" S.

NAL, or **DELLA COGNATA**, anc. **Lacumna Promontorium**, a cape, Naples, N.E. coast of Calabria-Ultra. lat. 39° 6' N. lon. 17° 14' E. (s.) It was crowned by a celebrated temple of Juno Lacuna, and near it, Hannibal embarked on finally quitting Italy.

NAUDAUN, a small in Fynbik, 1 bank Bess. lat. 31° 48' N. lon. 76° 18' E. occupying a delightful situation, and celebrated for its fine gardens. The Bess here is a deep, rapid, and clear stream, 150 yards wide, and running at the rate of 34 m. an hour. Near Naudaun is celebrated Illis-See, a large lake, surrounded by a richly wooded roof, and making a fissure in the rock from which issue jets of inflammable gas, which, when lighted are soundered the breath of the tutelary deity. Naudaun was once a flourishing place, but has fallen into decay.

NAUDERS, a vil. Austria, Tyrol circle and 27 m. S.E.W. Innsbruck. It lies high in an amphitheatre of hills, and has a church, an hospital, and manufactures of iron and steel. Pop. 1908.

NALEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam 23 m. W. W. Berlin, on the Havelbach. It is entered by two gates. Has a church, townhouse, and hospital, manufactures of linen, a brewery, and a distillery. Pop. 4320.

NALGARD, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 28 m. N.E. Stettin, between two lakes. It is walled, and entered by two gates. Has provincial and city courts, a church, hospital, and portulinary manufactures of muslin and tobacco, and several tanneries. Pop. 8587.

NAUGHEON, par. Eng. Suffolk 854 ac. 1 op. 134. **NAUBERG**, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, prov. and 20 m. N. W. Hana, in a beautiful valley of the Ubr. It is an ancient place, has two churches, several distilleries, and thermal saline springs, from which a great deal of salt is made. Pop. 1424.

NAUL, par. and tn. Iral Dublin 2628 ac. Pop. 597.

NAUMBURG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 19 m. S.E.W. Merseburg, beautifully situated in the valley of the Saale, in an amphitheatre of hills, covered with gardens and vineyards. It consists of the town proper, the freedom, (Herrlichkeit) and three suburbs. The town is surrounded by walls. The principal buildings are five churches, one is old cathedral, partly Gothic, and partly Romanesque, with lofty towers and a double choir; while two of the others deserve notice from the statues and pictures which adorn them: a townhouse, gymnasium, industrial school, and two hospitals. The manufactures consist of carriages, playing-cards, woollen cloth, hosiery and leather. The trade is in these articles, and in oil, wine, wool, horse-hair and feathers. Naumburg possesses a savings-bank, and a bathing establishment. Pop. (1845), 15,391.

NAUMBURG, several places, Germany particularly—1. A tn. Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Cassel, 16 m. W. S. W. Cassel, with a church, and the ruins of a strong castle, and several mills. Pop. 1768.—2. A tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and

W. Liegnitz, r. bank Queis; with a court of justice, two churches, tile-works, and a walk and a flour mill. Pop. 1701.—3. A tn. same prov. gov. and N.W. Liegnitz, r. bank Bober, with a Protestant church, and a castle; a brewery, distillery, tobacco factory, snuff-works, and a trade in cattle. At the foot of the hill on which the castle stands, a bathing establishment has been erected over two chalybeate and sulphureous springs. Pop. 873.

NAUNDORF, a tn. Hindostan, prov. Caudah; lat. 21° 22' N. lon. 74° 18' E. on a small stream which becomes dry in the hot season, and causes a great deficiency of water. It consists of about 500 inhabited houses, and a much greater number in ruins; and possesses, in its vicinity the tomb of Sird Baddat Poir, a Mahometan saint, built nearly 800 years ago, finely situated on a rocky height, and much visited by pilgrims. It was ceded by the Peshwa to Holkar, and suffered severely from the ravages of the Pindaris.

NAUNDORF, a vil. Saxony, circle and 80 m. N. Dresden. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs. Pop. 1187.

NAUNHOF, a tn. Saxony, circle and 11 m. S.E. Leipzig on the Parde. It has manufactures of linen, a spinning-mill, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1042.

NAUNTON, two pars. Eng.—1, Gloucestershire, 8106 ac. Pop. 568.—2, (Boscawen), W. Greater 1025 ac. Pop. 144.

NAUPLIA, or **NAUPLIA**, or **NAUPLIA**, a seaport, Greece, Morea, near the head and on the E. side of the Gulf of the same name. lat. 37° 35' 58" N. lon. 22° 48' E. (s.) occupying the site of the ancient Nauplia, one of the most ancient cities in Greece. The modern town stands upon the N.E. side of a height, with a tabular summit which projects from a steep ridge at the S.E. angle of the Bay of Argos. The principal street divides the town into two equal parts connecting two squares one of which is spacious and is principally occupied by barracks, restaurants, and coffee-houses. The streets are narrow but straight, and were formerly excessively dirty, but they have been recently cleared of rubbish, and the entire appearance of the town much improved. Nauplia, in short, from being one of the most wretched, dirty, and ruinous towns in Greece has become one of the neatest and most cleanly with tolerable shops and good looking houses. Some of the latter are spacious and even comfortable, but the new houses built in the European style, are, generally speaking ill constructed and ill arranged. In all of these, the lower story is appropriated to the horses, and from this a spacious staircase leads to the upper inhabited apartments. The houses, however, are, as a whole, exceedingly small, and the population so crowded, that in every room are found three or four inhabitants. The town is enclosed by Venetian fortifications with several batteries, and has two fortresses one of which is on the summit of a lofty and precipitous rock, 720 ft. above sea-level and inaccessible on all sides but one. The Bay of Nauplia has excellent anchorage all over it, and there is a good harbour for small vessels. Nauplia had at one time an extensive traffic in silk, oil, wax, wine, corn, cotton, and sponge. But this has of late years much declined and at present its trade is confined to the mere necessaries of life. The climate is extremely unhealthy and the town much subject to visitations of the plague. Pop. estimated at 15,000.

NAUTA, a tn. Ecuador on the Amazon, a little above the confluence of the Ucayali, about lat. 4° 30' S.; lon. 72° 40' W. It was founded in 1850, and consists of about 500 houses, most of which are large and rest on pillars, which support an immense roof covered with palm leaves. The principal edifice is the church, which is built of adobe whitened with lime. The chief employment is the growth of sugar-cane, and manufacture of sugar, almost every house having a small sugar-mill attached. Earthquakes are almost of annual occurrence. Pop. about 5000.

NAUTHPOOR, a tn. Hindostan, prov. Bengal, lat. 26° 17' N. lon. 87° 8' E. During the floods, the Cool river approaches it, but in the dry season, very extensive banks intervene between it and the navigable stream.

NAUVOO, a tn. U. States, Illinois, l. bank Mississippi, 124 m. N. W. Springfield. It was a settlement of the Mormons, and occupied a large space covered, at intervals, with white-washed log-cabins, and some frame and brick houses. Its public buildings were a spacious hotel, called Nauvoo house, in which Joe Smith, the Mormon leader, had a suite of apartments; and Nauvoo temple, with a baptistry, and a

be modelled on the houses of Solomon. During the residence of the Moriscos, the population was about 7000 but has been greatly diminished by their expulsion.

NAVA DE LA-ARUNCON, or **NAVA DE COO**, a tn. Spain, New Castle, prov. and 38 m. N. W. Segovia. It is tolerably well built, has two squares, a beautiful fountain, a church, courthouse, prison, and primary school; and a trade in corn, wine, fruit, and cattle. Pop. 1769.

NAVA DEL-REY, a tn. Spain Leon prov. and 23 m. S. W. Valladolid, in an extensive plain. It has a handsome granary and hospital, a college, for classical literature, a theatre, six primary schools, a beautiful church, in the Roman style, and manufactures of cloth, plain linen, serges, razors, chocolate, bricks, tiles, earthenware, and exquisite butter-cakes, sent not only to Valladolid but to the court. In the vicinity is a tract of wildish clay, which possesses the property of clarifying wines with great rapidity and at the same time without injury to their quality. A considerable quantity of it is used for this purpose not only in this province, but in those of Salamanca and Santander. Pop. 4824.

NAVA DEL-MANERO, a vil. Spain New Castle, prov. and 23 m. N. W. Segovia. It consists of mean houses of a single story with a church, courthouse, prison, two primary schools, and a trade in agricultural produce and charcoal. Pop. 1907.

NAVACONCEJO, a tn. Spain, Salamanca, prov. and 14 m. E. Cáceres, near the Tago, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It has a church, townhouse, with prison and primary school, oil and flour mills, and a trade in oil, wine and chestnuts. Pop. 1096.

NAVAMERMOA, a vil. Spain New Castle, prov. and 24 m. S. W. Toledo with a townhouse, small prison two schools, a church, and two flour-mills. The preparation of charcoal is carried on. Pop. 2151.

NAVAL, a tn. Spain, Aragon prov. and E. Huesos, on a lofty height with level, straight, and well paved streets. The inaccessible steep on which the centre of the town is situated makes it a kind of natural fortress. It has a church a courthouse prison primary school hospital, and the ruins of an old Moorish castle. Manufactures of excellent linens, confectionary, hempen shoes, and soap, several distilleries and a considerable trade, chiefly contraband. In the vicinity are extensive salt-works, which are considered the best in Spain. Pop. 1650.

NAVALCAB, a tn. Spain New Castle prov. and W. Toledo between the Tietar and the Guadalupe. It has a church, a townhouse, prison, primary school, and a trade in corn, wine, silk, and cattle. Pop. 1599.

NAVALCARNERO, a tn. Spain New Castle, prov. and 19 m. S. W. Madrid. It has a good townhouse a prison, an hospital and several elementary schools; a church and several chapels and hermitages. Pop. (agricultural) 1158.

NAVALMORAL, a tn. Spain, New Castle, prov. and about 17 m. from Avila, indifferently built with two churches, a courthouse, prison, primary school, numerous flour-mills, and a trade in corn, cattle, and fruit. Pop. 1435.

NAVALMORAL, a tn. Spain, Extremadura prov. and 50 m. E. Cáceres, with crooked irregular streets, mean-looking houses, a townhouse, several schools, a church, and manufactures of linen cloth, leather, rush-chairs, wax candles and torches, oil, and soap. Pop. 2835.

NAVALMORAL DE PENA, a tn. Spain, New Castle prov. and 38 m. S. W. Toledo with 11 smaller and larger squares, regular streets, all paved and clean, a townhouse, prison, public granary, bakery, hospital, several schools, a church, with an octagonal belfry, and adorned with several good paintings; a fine ruinous Capuchin convent, and manufactures of serge, coarse cloth, goats' hair, earthenware, tiles, and leather. Pop. 2180.

NAVALUCILLOS, a vil. Spain New Castle, prov. and 38 m. S. W. Toledo; near which is an iron-works, employing 300 men and boys, and about as many horses and mules. Several tanneries, oil and corn mills, and the elaboration of wax, give employment to many of the inhabitants. Pop. including the hamlets of Alaraz and Robledo-del-Buoy, 1919.

NAVAYILLAR-DE-PENA, a tn. Spain, Extremadura, prov. and 67 m. E. Cáceres, not far from the Guadiana. It is well and regularly built, has a church, townhouse, prison, and school, oil and flour mills, and a trade in corn, beef, and oil. Pop. 2220.

Vol. II.

NAVAN a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Meath, agreeably situated on an acclivity at the junction of the Boyne and Blackwater 56 m. N. W. Dublin, on the railway and canal to Drogheda. It consists of three principal streets, tolerably straight, but indifferently built, and badly kept and has a very handsome parish church with an ivy-clad tower, a large R. Catholic chapel, an endowed and several other schools, a county infirmary, cavalry barracks, workhouse, and bridge, a distillery, brewery, pepper flour, and wax mills, a considerable and increasing trade in corn, and two weekly markets. Adjoining the town is the splendid ruin of Athlumney castle. P. 3979. Area of par. 3845 ac. P. 6822.

NAVARINO a fortified seaport in Greece, Moravia, coast, lat. 38° 54' 36" N. lon. 21° 41' 45" E. (a.) It stands on the S. E. side of the harbour, is divided into an upper and a lower town, and is surrounded by a wall without any fosse or ditch. The citadel on upper part is on an eminence, but has no rampart, nor any outworks. The houses near the harbour are tolerably well built, the streets narrow steep uneven and dirty. Here are the remains of an ancient aqueduct, a fountain, and several marble pillars, which now support the facade of the grand mosque. The harbour is one of the best in the Morea having the long narrow island of Sphaghi in front, which extends in a S. W. direction for nearly 8 m. The principal entrance is to the S. of the island, the passage being nearly 1 m. broad, but when in, the harbour widens to 2 m. and its general depth, with exception of two shoal spots, are 26 to 13 fathoms. Here the British, French, and Russian fleets gained a victory over the Turks and Egyptians, October 20, 1827, and here, also the Spartan navy was defeated by the Athenians.

NAVARR (Spanish *Navarra*) a prov. Spain between Aragon Old Castle, and Biscay, cap. Pampeluna bounded N. by France W. by Guipuzcoa and Alava, E. by Bascoas, and S. by Saragosa and Logroño and forming an irregular oblong square, extending N. to S. about 140 m. and E. to W. 50 m. area, 2448 sq. m. Its N. boundary is a very mountainous being composed of the W. slopes of the Pyrenees, which dip down towards the ocean and, by their numerous straits, supply the Ebro and Bidassoa, its principal rivers. Notwithstanding its proximity to the Pyrenees, the climate is rather temperate, as well as healthy: the thermometer ranging from 25° to zero in winter and 86° to 93° in summer. As Navarre has both a lowland and highland district, it combines all the means of subsistence the latter supplying fuel and timber for building and the former wheat maize good vines especially those of Tx. de la and Peralta. Oil fish, hemp and all sorts of lacustrine plants as well as abundant pastures for cattle of every description. It also possesses mines of iron copper and lead; salt springs and rocks, and quarries of Jasper marble, and slate. The rivers abound with trout, barbel and eels. Essentially an agricultural province Navarre has but little commerce its exports consisting chiefly of wool hempen sandals, ware, salt, hides, liquors, wheat, combs, and box wood species; brandy, fruit, hogged cattle, and swine, and its imports of flour, sweeter and silk fabrics. Cacao wax tanned leather oil, almonds, soap glass cast hemp &c. The Navarrese live very much by themselves, each in his valley which is to them the whole world. Their bane is the all-corrupting habit of smuggling which their intricate frontier favours. The scenery is Alpine and picturesque, but the mountains are not so high as those of Aragon although the Aneto reaches 5880 ft., and the An. 5215 ft. In the N. portion of the province, the Basque language is chiefly spoken. The bird-sanders of Navarre are remarkable for their light nature, physical form, their temperate habits, endurance of hardships and privations, individual bravery and love of perilous adventures—qualities which have always rendered them formidable as guerrilleros. As regards education, Navarre is in a very backward state. Pop. about 280,000.—The ancient kingdom of Navarre comprised both the modern Spanish province, sometimes called Upper Navarre and also French or Lower Navarre, separated from the former by the Pyrenees, and included in the ancient prov. of Bearn, now dep. Basses-Pyrenees. The wild and broken glens of this region become the natural fastnesses of the ancient inhabitants when retreating before the Romans and Moors. They made common cause with the highlanders of Aragon, until about 843, when Infio Arista was chosen king of Navarre at Pampeluna, while the

national liberties were guaranteed by the celebrated *Fuero de Alfovet*. Navarre was annexed to Castile, in 1519, by Ferdinand the Catholic, partly by force, and partly by fraud. Jean d'Alret, the rightful heir, being abandoned by his French allies, who professed by his ruin, as the territory was partitioned. Ferdinand, calling all 8. of the Pyrenees, while the N. portion ultimately passed, with Henry IV to the crown of France.

NAVARRÉS, a tn. Spain, prov and S.S.W Valencia, on a height, in a plain called the Canal de Navarres. It has a church, townhouse, two primary schools, and a trade in corn, silk, wine, and fruit. Pop. 1668

NAVARRÉTTE (called sometimes *de Raje*), a vil. Spain, Old Castile, prov and 7 m W Logroño, near r bank Ebro, in the centre of Rioja Castellana. It has two squares, a parish church, an hospital, private elementary school, manufactures of earthenware, oil and some mills, and heneidy distilleries. It is entirely undermanned by large vine-vastils, into which some of the houses sunk a few years ago. Pop. 2002

NAVARRÉS, several places, Spain, particularly—1 (*de Jorquero*), A vil and com. Murcia, prov and 18 m from Albalade with a church, courthouse, primary school, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in these and in agricultural produce. Pop. 876—2 (*de San Antonio*) A vil and com. New Castile, prov and 20 m from Segovia, houses of one story, 111 houses, with a church, a primary school and some transit trade. Pop. 890—3 (*de San Juan*) A tn., Andalusia, prov and 35 m from Jacon near i bank Guadarrama, with a church, townhouse, primary school, manufactures of linen and hempen cloth, and a trade in corn, fruit, and cattle. Pop. 1450—4 (*Frua*) A tn. Leon, prov and 8 W Salamanca, poorly built with a church, townhouse, prison and primary school, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and hats. Pop. 620.

NAVARRÉS, MAZOUZ, a tn. Spain, Extremadura, prov and 1 m. N W Cáceres. It has no town, but level and well paved streets, and well-built houses, a townhouse, green public primary two elementary schools, and a church. Oil-pressing, weaving cloth and linen, grinding corn, soap-boiling, brick baking, and spinning and dyeing black thread, are the chief employments. Pop. 4101

NAVARRÉS, DEL MARQUE, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov and 25 m. E.S.E. Avila, indifferently built with a church and old Moorish office, belonging to the duke of Medinaceli, a courthouse, prison and primary school, manufactures of coarse woollen, and some trade in wool and timber. P. 2000

NAVARRÉS, DE TOROS, a small vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov and 29 m N Jacon, on the high road from Madrid to Cadiz. Here a great victory was obtained by the kings of Castile, Aragon, and Navarre, over the Moors, who were commanded by Mahomet Ibn Abdallah king of Morocco. The Spaniards claim the whole merit of the victory, although they were assisted by 110,000 foreign crusaders, chiefly English and French. It is said that 200,000 of the mudears were slain, and only 725 Christians.

NAVARRÉS, a small isl. Caribbean Sea, off W point Haiti, at S.W. extremity to the Whitewater River, lat. 18° 35' N. lon. 75° 2' W (a). It is about 3 m. in length 13 m. broad, and consists of a flat level rock, apparently of volcanic origin, 300 ft. in height, and covered with small shrubs. Every part, excepting a small space on the N. side presents a rocky perpendicular cliff. It is frequented by vast numbers of sea-fowl, and fish abound in its immediate vicinity.

NAVER, a vil and com. Italy, Lombardy gov. Milan, prov and 3 m. N N.E. Brescia, near the junction of the Piave with the Garda. It has a church and a manufactory, and manufactures of serge, bracks, and tiles. Pop. 3058

NAVILLI, a tn. Naples, prov Abruzzo-Ulter II, dist. and 18 m. S.E. Aquila. Pop. 1100

NAVENVY, par Eng. Lincoln 2110 a.s. P. (1651), 1057

NAVER (Loon), a lake, Scotland, near the centre of Netherlandshire, in a very mountainous district, length S.W. to N.E., 7 m., greatest breadth, 2 m., greatest depth, 80 fathoms, area, about 9 sq. m. Its banks are tolerably well wooded, chiefly with birch, and the scenery around is very interesting. It receives several tributary streams, of which the Mole and Strathvay are the chief, and discharges itself by the Naver, which, born 18 m. circuitously N. into the Atlantic, and is the largest stream in the country.

NAVETOCK, par Eng. Essex; 4229 ac. Pop. 983.

NAVIA (SEA MAMA), a tn. Spain, Asturias, prov and 44 m. W N W Oviedo, on a height above i bank Navia, near where it falls into the Bay of Biscay and forms a harbour. It has a church, townhouse, custom house, primary school, manufactures of linen, several saw-mills, and a trade in charcoal, iron and steel, and salt provisions. It is a very ancient place, and afforded an asylum to many distinguished Spaniards, while the country was in the hands of the Moors. Pop. 884.

NAVIA, a river, Spain, which rises in the mountains of Cebreiro prov Lugo, Galicia, down N N.E., and falls into the Bay of Biscay, near the town of Navia, after a course of about 85 m.

NAVIGATORS or **SAMOA** IN AMER, a group, Pacific Ocean, N.E. of the Friendly Islands, lat. 13° 30' to 14° 30' S. lon. 169° to 175° W. They are eight in number—the principal being Savaii, Upolu, Titiilla, and Manua, area, 1450 sq. m. They are of volcanic structure, having coral reefs, within which their harbours are usually situated. The climate is variable, and there is much bad weather, particularly during the winter months, when long and heavy rains, attended, at times, with high winds and northerly gales, are frequent. The soil of all the islands is rich, and is chiefly formed of decomposed volcanic rocks, yielding bread fruit, of which there are four twenty varieties, bananas, rice, paper-mulberry, tacao, from which arrow root is made, sugar-cane, coffee, sweet potato, pine-apple, yams, papaya, and tobacco. Tree-ferns, bayon trees, pandanus, several species of palms, the cocoa-nut, and the wild orange, are also found in greater or less plenty. Battans, 90 ft. in length may be seen running over the trees, bamboo, wild sugar-cane, wild ginger, and wild nutmeg also abound. There are no native quadrupeds on the islands, but swine, cattle and horses, have been introduced, and are rapidly increasing. Poultry is plentiful. Snakes are found on one of the islands Upolu, and sea-serpents are said to have been seen off the islands. Fish are taken in great abundance. In personal appearance, the men of the Samoan group are in general superior to the women, there being among the former many specimens of manly beauty while the latter are rather ill-formed and stout, though, when very young, they are both lively and pretty. In disposition, the Samoans are kind, good humoured, intelligent, fond of amusements, desirous of pleasing, and very hospitable. Both sexes are much attached to their children and exert a profound respect for age. Like most other savages, however, they are indolent, covetous, false, and faithless. Their language is soft and smooth, and is the only one of the Polynesian dialects in which the sound of S is found. Nearly all the foreigners resident on these islands are subjects of Great Britain, and the conduct of the natives towards them in the highest degree kind and respectful. The whole of the population of Manua, and nearly all that of Titiilla, have embraced Christianity. The natives are beginning to have a good notion of the value of money and of trading and supply fruit, vegetables, and hogs to the shipping. Their only staple, however, notwithstanding the islands seem fit for growing every tropical production, is coconut. The quantity produced in any year has not, however, exceeded 100 tons, although two times that quantity could be easily manufactured from the present trees, as immense numbers of cocoanuts are left to perish. A few small vessels trade from Sydney, but the wants of the people are principally supplied by American whalers, conveying to them lime, white, and unbleached cotton, printed calicoes, hardware, muskets, fowling-pieces, powder, shot, axes, &c.—(*Wilkes' U. S. Exploring Expedition, Natural Magazine, &c.*)

NAVY, DAY, FRANCE, see MANANILLA

NAKOS or **NAXOS** an isl. Greece, in the Grecian Archipelago, the largest of the Cyclades, S. from Myconos, lat. (N. point at Cape Stauron), 37° 12' 30" N. lon. 25° 58' E. It is 18 m. long, 14 m. broad area, 170 sq. m.; hilly but extremely productive, yielding fruit, wine, oil, cotton, silk, wheat, and barley while the higher grounds afford pasturage for cattle, cheese, honey, and wax, are also exported. There are quarries of granite, marble, and serpentine, and on the W. coast is a mass of emery. Abundance of marcoria, or sulphur of iron, is also found. When polished, it has for a time almost the lustre of real brilliants, and was formerly much used in the manufacture of ornaments in England.

Pop. 19,912 — The chief town is **NAXIA**, near the N W part of the island, on a small bay, with a harbor and roadstead, the latter rather insecure. It occupies the site of the ancient **Naxos**, and is inhabited by a **mariti**. **Pop. 4000**

NAY, a tn. **France**, dep. **Bassee-Tyrénées**, on the Gave de Pau 9 m. S. E. **Pau**. It has several interesting ancient buildings, particularly a parish church, a manse, a school of woodens and other wooden stuff, and a trade in these means, cheese, iron, and wool. **Pop. 8028**

NAYLE, a vil. W. Africa, **Senegal**, 1. bank **Faldé** lat 14 36' N, lon 18 18' W. It is inhabited by **Sarracoles** and **refuge** **Kassonés**

NAYLAND, a tn. and par. **England**, co. **Suffolk**, in a fertile valley on the **Stour**, which is here navigable 6 m. N by **W Colchester**. It has a handsome parish church situated in the centre of the town, with some ancient monuments, an independent chapel, a national school, a silk and several large corn mills, and a considerable trade in flour. Area of par. 941 ac. **Pop. 1183**

NAYATVOE or **HAARLEN** an isl. **Palk Strait**, off N W extremity of **Ceylon** about 4 m. in circumference, partially cultivated. It has a small **Hindoo** temple, sacred to **Naga** **Tambiram** or the god of serpents, in which are a number of cobra de capello, that are daily fed by the **Pandaras**. **Pop. about 300**

NAYOH or **NAYOO**, a group of four or five small islands in the **Indian Archipelago**, N. of **Celebes**, off the Bay of **Menado**. **NAZAIRE** (St.) several tns. **France**, 1. in **Loire** **Deux-Port**, A. tn. and seaport, dep. **Var**, about 9 m. W. **Toulon** at the bottom of a spacious roadstead where vessels of any size find good anchorage. It has a small harbor formed by two moles, admitting vessels of 150 to 200 tons, and a square tower about 130 ft. high on which a few cannon have been mounted. The entrance to the harbour is defended by three batteries. The coasting trade carried on chiefly with **Marseilles**, is considerable. **Pop. 1542** — 2. tn. and small seaport, dep. **Loire**, **Indre-et-Loire**, about 13 m. W. **N. W. S. W. S. W.** **Loire**, a bank situated of the **Loire**. The large vessels which cannot get further up the river usually discharge here, where there is a spacious wet-dock, varying in depth from 14 ft. to 24 ft. The trade is chiefly in corn and salt. Almost all the pilots for the estuary of the **Loire** reside at **St. Nazaire**. **Pop. 8774**

NAZARETH a vil. and com. **Belgium**, prov. **E. Flanders**, 5 m. E. W. **Ghent** with some linen-weaving two distilleries, two breweries, four flour and three oil mills. **Pop. 5584**

NAZARETH (Arabe, **Nazareth**) a small tn. in **Asia** **Turkey**, **Palestine** path and 20 m. S. E. **Acra** and 65 m. N. **Jerusalem**, celebrated as the residence of our **Saviour** during his youth. It is beautifully situated in a little dell or basin, surrounded on all sides by hills. The houses are of stone, well built, with flat roofs. The principal edifices are the conventual buildings of the **Franciscan** monks, including the **Latin Church** of the **Annunciation**, with their different enclosures, surrounded by strong walls the **Casa Nova** or house built by the convent for the accommodation of travellers and the **Mohammedan** mosque. There is also a **khan** of considerable size at the entrance to the town. Near it, in the valley of **Belsharon**, the **French** signally defeated the **Turks**. **Pop. about 3000**

NAZARETH, a tn. **Brazil**, prov. and 30 m. W. **Bahia**, 1. bank **Jaguape**, 24 m. from its mouth in the **Barra Falsa**. It has a church, and two primary schools, brick and tile works, and some trade in the produce of the district. **Pop. 2000**

NAZE or **LANDMARK**, a cape, forming the S. extremity of **Norway** lat. 67 57' 48" N lon. 7° 15' E. (2.) It consists of a long and sterile peninsula of a somewhat oval shape, connected with the land by a narrow isthmus. A light, 105 ft. above the sea, and of great importance to vessels entering the **Skager Rack**, has been erected upon it

NÄRING par. **Eng.** **Lincoln** 3730 ac. **Pop. 824**

NE (Latin, **Nes**), a vil and com. **Italy** **Piedmont**, div. **Genoa**, prov. and about 8 m. from **Chiavari**, on the **Gravaglia**, here crossed by a bridge of two arches. It has several churches and several towers, a trade in wine, oil, chestnuts, and dairy produce, and several mills. **Pop. 5563**

NEAFU, a vil. **Isl.** **Vanu**, one of the **Friendly** **Iles**, about lat. 16° 4' E, lon. 174 36' W. It consists chiefly of

a number of houses belonging to the missionaries, and forming a kind of street; and a number of cottages, clustering round the church, which is a neat building; a large school-room, and the king's house. The missionaries have a good printing-press, at which the Testament, prayer-books, and school-books are printed, and distributed over the neighbouring islands.

NEAGH (LOWRY), a lake, **Ireland**, and by far the largest in the **British Isles**, having a length, N. to S. of about 18 m., a breadth of 11 m. and an area of above 150 sq. m. It lies between co. **Antrim** on the N and E., **Armagh** on the S., and **Tyrone** and **Londonderry** on the W. and, notwithstanding its great extent is a very uninteresting expanse, having low, moorland shores, often flooded or swampy and ill provided with wood and being almost destitute of islands to enliven and diversify its surface. Its principal feeders are the **Upper** **Bann** **Blackwater** **Blane** **Six Mile** and **Bellinerry** and it discharges itself at its N. extremity, through **Lough Beg**, by the **Lower Bann**. It is only 45 ft. above the level of the sea, and it has been estimated, that by deepening its outlet, about 20 000 ac. of land now annually flooded might be made available for culture. The want of shelter on its shores and the frequent and sudden squalls to which it is subject make its navigation dangerous for sailing vessels, but a considerable traffic is carried on by means of steamers. Its waters are celebrated for their purifying properties

NEATH (CAPELL **NEATH**), a port and municipal bor., market tn., and par. 5. Wales, on **Glamorgan** 1. bank **Neath**, here crossed by a bridge, 7 m. E. N. E. **Swansea**, on the rail way to **Cardiff**. It is irregular and ill built but has been of late much improved, some of the streets having been widened and paved. It has a townhall, occupying the centre of the market-place, with a covered market underneath, a spacious and ancient church places of worship for **Independents**, **Wesleyans**, **Baptists** **Calvinistic** **Methodists** **Society of Friends**, and **Unitarians** a national, six day and two infant schools, various charitable bequests for distribution among the poor, and a reading-room. It exports coal, iron, copper, iron, iron-castings, spelter fire-bricks, oak timber and bark, and imports copper, iron, and zinc ore, corn flour, foreign timber and general shop goods. The port is a creek to that of **Swansea**, and vessels of 300 tons can come up to the town but the trade of the place is principally carried on by large communication with **Bristol** **Ferry** which is about 24 m. below the town. There are many extensive copper iron, and tin works in the vicinity. Near the town are the remains of **Neath** castle and abbey both erected in the 12th century. The bor. unites with **Swansea**, &c. in sending a member to **Parliament**. Area, 1131 ac. **Pop. par. 578**

NEATH (VEDD) **UPPER** a vil and township **Wales** co. **Glamorgan** pleasantly situated in the vale of **Neath**. The **VILLAGE** called **Glyn-Neath**, is a small but well built place, containing a day school and two Sunday schools. **Pop. 1953**

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NEBRASKA a territory U. States N. America, between lat. 36° 23' and 43° N lon. 96° and 110° W, bounded N. by the unappropriated territories beyond the parallel of 43° W. Utah from which it is separated by the **Rocky Mountains**, S. New Mexico, Texas, and the **Indian** territory, and E. Missouri and Iowa, area, estimated at 138 700 sq. in. The whole territory is still in a state of nature, and little more is known of it than that its great features are, on the W. the eastern of the **Rocky Mountains**, which rise up majestically, forming the water-shed between the **Atlantic** and the **Pacific Oceans**. In the centre, an apparently unrelaxable wilderness, belonging to what may be termed the **Great American Desert**, and in the E. extensive tracts of prairie, which may yet be turned to good account. The principal rivers are the **Missouri**, which forms the boundary on the E. Its great affluent, the **Nebraska** or **Platte**, which, formed by two main forks, a N and a S, both from the **Rocky Mountains**, traverses the territory in an E. direction the **Arkansas**, which, rising within the territory, traverses it also in an E. direction, and forms part of the boundary between it and the **Indian** territory and the **Kansas**, which forms part of the S. E. boundary, after

being augmented from within it by a number of allotments, under the names of the *Smoky Hill*, the *Grand Saline*, *Solomon's*, and the *Republican Forks*. The Indian is still in complete possession of the territory, and roams over it in quest of game or plunder.

NECESSIDADES or **SANTO ANTONIO**, a vil and par Brazil, prov Santa-Catharina, 6 m. E. Desterro, with a church and a primary school and considerable exports of molasses, manioc, sugar and rum, for the last of which it has 30 distilleries. Pop. 3000.

NECHANTITZ or **NETO-NACHANTITZ**, a market tn. Bohemia, circle and 34 m. E. Budweis on the Bistritza. It has a church and a school. Pop. 1054.

NECHOW, a tn China, prov Chekiang advantageously situated on the main road between Hway-chow and Ningpo. It is a busy place, carrying on an active trade with Hway-chow, Yuen-chow and Hang-chow. Pop. 10,000 to 20,000.

NECHALOVA or **NIKHALOVA**, a tn and town, one of the Friendly Is. It occupies an elevated height on the S.W. coast, about 100 yards from the water's edge, and covers an area of 4 or 5 ac., surrounded by a deep, broad ditch, now partly filled up, and a strong wall or fence of reeds, like wicker-work, about 9 ft high. The houses, about 350 in number are of an oval form and have large pillars supporting a roof also oval. Each house has a court-yard, enclosed by a neatly interwoven reed fence, and containing bread fruits and coconuts, trees, and other useful plants and shrubs. The most conspicuous objects are two churches—one a neat, plain building, occupying a great plot on the highest summit of the island. Both churches are under the direction of the Wesleyan missionaries who have long had a station here. P. 2000.

NECKAL, a river, Germany, which rises about 2000 ft above sea-level, on the E slope of the Black Forest, Württemberg, near the source of the Danube and the frontiers of Baden, proceeds S N E, traversing the N W corner of Hohenzollern, E N E to Esslingen, where, on crossing the Rhine, it takes a circuitous course N through Württemberg, and enters Baden. On reaching the S frontiers of Hesse-Darmstadt, its course through craggy, becomes almost due W past Heilbronn and it joins r. bank Rhine at Mannheim. Its principal affluents are, on the l., the Isar, and on the r. the Fils, Rems, Murr, Kocher and Jaxt, total course 270 m. of which about 120 m. commencing at Cannstadt, are navigable.

NECKAR-GRÜNDER, a tn. Baden circle Lower Rhine at the confluence of the Elsenz with the Neckar 16 m. E. S. E. Mannheim with three churches, building yards, manufactures of leather and cardewave, and some shipping. Pop. 2150.

NECKAR-STRICKON, a walled tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov Starkenburg on the Neckar 5 m. E. Heilbronn, with some shipping, a tobacco-factory, and a trade in wood. The steep hills in the neighborhood are crowned with four feudal castles. Pop. 1521.

NECKARAU a vil Baden circle Lower Rhine, on an isl. in the Rhine, S. Mannheim. It contains a Protestant and a Catholic parish church. Pop. 1631.

NECKARBUHL, a tn. Württemberg circle, and on the Neckar 30 m. N Stuttgart, with an old castle of the knights of the Teutonic order, a Latin school, manufactures of leather, and some trade in wine. Pop. 2403.

NECKARTENZLINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, on the Rhine, near Nürtingen. Hard by it is the plateau of Neckar on a height above the Neckar, formerly occupied by an ancient castle of same name. Pop. 1018.

NECKARTHALFINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, 4 m. S.W. Rüdningen, l. bank Neckar here crossed by a bridge, on the road to Reutlingen. It has a church and a market. Pop. 1040.

NECKER, an isl. Pacific lat. 28° 34' N; lon 154° 27' W (a), a mere rock, about 500 yards long, and 360 ft. high without a single tree on it, but vegetation abundant towards its summit, shores steep as a wall; the sea breaks with fury against it at all points. It was discovered by La Perouse, November 1, 1788, and was covered with guano.

NECKTON, par Eng. Norfolk; 2749 ac. Pop. 1020.

NECEPAL or **NECEPAL**, a tn. Hungary, Hübner-Danube, co. Thurco, at the foot of Mount Ciel, on a small stream of same name, 23 m. N W W. Neusiedl with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a Protestant school, four chateaux, and a paper-mill. Pop. 1823.

NEDA (San Nicolas del), a tn. Spain, Galicia, prov Coruña, r. bank Ferrol, here crossed by a bridge, at the confluence of the Jubia, 5 m. E. Ferrol. It is tolerably well built, has a substantial church, a courthouse, two primary schools, and an hospital; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a trade in agricultural produce, and bread, sent chiefly to Ferrol, and numerous mills. Pop. 1804.

NEDDANS, par Ire. Tipperary 2885 ac. Pop. 605.

NEDÉCZ or **NEDECS**, a vil. Hungary, Hübner-Thälis, co. Zips, in a valley near the Danube, in a very mountainous district, about 45 m. from Lenteau, with a church and an old castle. Pop. 1011.

NEDELICS or **NEDOWICS**, a vil. Hungary, Thälis-Draube, co. Szabolcs, near the Drave, 4 m. N. W. Szabolcs, with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1001.

NEDENES or **NEDENES**, a tn. Norway, prov Christendom bounded N.W. by prov S. Bergenhus, W. Stevanger S.W. Mandal, S. and E.E. the Skager Rack, and E. and N.E. Bragaberg, greatest length, N.N.W. to S.E.E., 180 m. mean breadth about 30 m. area, 3488 sq. m. The surface is mountainous in the N and N.E., where summits of the Hingfjeld exceed the height of 4000 ft., but lowers gradually S. towards the shore. The principal river is the Torredal, which traverses the hillwork centrally N. to S. the other rivers, descending of notes, are the Silt, Topdal, and Mancel. There is much fine scenery in the valleys watered by these streams. Chief town, Arendal. Pop. (1855) 69,112.

NEDERBEEKEL, a tn and com. Belgium, prov E. Flanders, 16 m. S. Ghent with several breweries, a salt-refinery, two bleachfields, two dye-works, and oil, mustard, and flour mills. Pop. 2763.

NEDERHASSILT a vil and com. Belgium, prov E. Flanders, on the Molenbeek, 22 m. S.E. Ghent. Weaving of linen and agriculture are the chief employments. P. 1517.

NEDERLANDEN Kingdom of Europe. See NETHERLANDS.

NEDERWEET a vil. Holland, prov Limburg, 13 m. W. W. Roermond, with a church and school. Pop. 540.

NEDDING par Eng. Suffolk, 837 ac. Pop. 183.

NEDJED, a dist. Arabia. See NAJD.

NEDRIGAILLOW a tn. Russia, gov. and 104 m. N.W. Kharkov l. bank Soula with three churches, and a coal

dearable trade, particularly in tobacco which is extensively grown in the neighborhood. Pop. (1843) 2676.

NEDUNTIVO Isl. Ceylon. See NAUNT.

NEEDP, a vil. Holland, prov Gelderland, 43 m. E. N. E. Arnhem, in a rich corn country. It has had streets, rendered disagreeable by numerous dung-heaps, a good-looking old Calvinistic church, a Catholic chapel and a school. P. 864.

NEEDHAM par Eng. Norfolk 1127 ac. Pop. 235.

NEEDHAM MARKET, a tn. England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. N. W. Ipswich, on the railway to Bury St. Edmunds with a large chapel belonging to the Establishment, an Independent chapel, and a Friends meeting-house a free grammar and other schools and several charities, malt and glass are made in the town, and, near it, are brick and tile works. Pop. 1268. See Local Correspondent.

NEEDLES (Tn), a cluster of remarkable rocks, England, off W. extremity Isle of Wight, and so called from their pyramidal and pointed shape lat. (light) 50° 59' 54" N; lon 1° 54' W (a). They are five in number, though only three of them now stand boldly out of the water. They are composed of chalk, and though white, are curiously streaked with black dots from the alternating strata of flints. The fragile nature of their component parts, and the violence of the waves, are continually making changes on their form and disposition, and about 60 years ago, the one to which, from being so sharp, and thin, the name of needle was most applicable, and which measured about 100 ft. in height from low-water mark, fell down and almost entirely disappeared. A lighthouse, called the Needle light, was situated near the edge of the alff, on the W. extremity of the Isle of Wight, has a height of 449 ft.

NEELHERRY, mountains, India. See NEELHERRY.

NEEMABHERA, a tn. Hindooon, prov Malwa, 17 m. N. W. Neemuch lat. 24° 35' N; lon 74° 50' E.

NEEMBUCU a tn. Paraguay, in a marshy tract, near l. bank Paraná, 100 m. W. S.W. Assumption, with a saw-mill, at which a considerable trade is carried on. Pop. about 1720.

NEEMLA, a small tn. Afghanistan, in the plain of Jalalabad, 8 m E Gushanuk; lat. 34° 18' N; lon. 70° 8' E. Near it is a fine market.

NEEMUTCH, a tn Hindostan, prov Ajmeer 36 m S. by E Chittor; lat. 24° 37' N lon. 75° E 1476 f. above sea-level. It contains a good bazaar to the N.W. of which is a British cantonment.

NEEN two pars. Kog Salup—, (Savage) 8779 ac. Pop. 446.—2 (Savage) 1779 ac. Pop. 218

NEEVON par Eng Belg; 1140 ac. Pop. 118.

NEER, a vil. Holland, prov Lumburg 5 m N Boersmond on the Meer, near its junction with the Meuse. It has a church and school. Pop. (agricultural), 678

NEELHUYLSM, a vil and com. Belgium prov S Brabant, on the Little Geste 31 m S.E.E. Brussels. It has a brewery and a mill but the chief employment is agricultural. Pop. 1314

NEERLINTER, a vil and com. Belgium, prov S Brabant on the Great Geste 80 m E Brussels. It has two mills. Pop. (agricultural), 1888

NEERHOUTEREN, a vil and com. Belgium, prov Lumburg on the canal for Houtveldt in Herengracht 60 m N.E. Hasselt. It has two oil and four flour mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1275

NEERPEL, a vil and com. Belgium, prov Lumburg on the Demmel, 55 m N Hasselt with a brewery and a flour-mill. Pop. (agricultural) 1150

NEFRWIVIEV, a vil and com. Belgium, prov and 24 m W.W.N. Lige on the railway to Tirlemont famous for two great battles fought on its plains—the one in 1698, in which the French, under Marshal Luxembourg defeated the allies, under William III of England, and the other in 1702, when the Austrians, under the prince of Coburg defeated the French under Damour. Pop. 824

NEERYSSCHE, a vil and com. Belgium, prov Brabant, on the Yacche, 6 m S.W. Louvain, with a brewery a mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1225

NEFTA, a tn N.W. Africa, regency and 217 m S.W. Tunis lat. 34° 12' N lon. 7° 55' E, close by several extensive salt lakes. It is rather a collection of villages separated from one another by gardens, than a town. Both the position of the place and the services are extremely poor.

The houses are generally built of brick, some of them with taste. It is divided into three quarters each of which has a mosque and school and in the centre of all is a square, which serves for a common market-place. It is the entrepot of the merchandise sent from the metropolis into the Sahara. Some Jewish artisans are tolerated here, on the known conditions of wearing a black handkerchief on their head and not mounting on horseback. The inhabitants are represented as strict observers of the Mahometan law, and as very hospitable. —(Dumas, Sahara Algérie)

NEFTENBAACH, a vil and par Switzerland, can and 18 m N.W.E. Zürich. It has a vine district in which some of the best wine of the canton is produced, and contains the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 1452

NEFYV, a par in, and par Wales. See NEFV

NEGAPATAM, a seaport in Hindoostan coast of Coromandel, prov Carnatic 20 m S. Tranquebar, lat. 10° 46' 30" N lon. 79° 50' E, once a place of great importance, but now much decayed and depopulated the remains of some old fortified Dutch houses the obelisks and ruins of an extensive burying ground, and the ruins of a fort is the centre of the town, alone remaining to give some idea of its once flourishing condition. Negapatam was originally a small village, but was fortified and improved by the Portuguese. It was taken from them by the Dutch in 1686, who strengthened its fortifications, erected public offices, and established a mint. By degrees its trade increased and the town was resorted to by merchants from different parts of the world, and became the capital of the Dutch settlements in Hindoostan. Since 1763, when it was formally ceded to the British, its fortifications have been destroyed, and most of its trade transferred to other places. A few soldiers however still frequent it, and ships often stop there for provisions and water.

NEGOMBO, a seaport tn. Ceylon, 34 m N Colombo, near the mouth of the Kaywel. It is a place of some trade, but is resorted to by coasters only. It contains several places of worship, and is the residence of an assistant Govern-

ment agent, who collects the revenues and customs. Negombo is famous for its fish, kid, poultry, eggs, and bread-fruit, vegetables, also, may be obtained in plenty at moderate prices, and game is abundant. It was formerly the place of residence of several respectable Dutch families, whose gardens were celebrated for their exotic fruits, originally introduced from Java, and the Malay peninsula. The country around abounds in excellent pasturage. Very fine mushrooms are found here during the rainy season, and from the care with which the country is irrigated, a great deal of paddy is produced.

NFGHAIR, a dist. lat. lat and mapo Bernah. The district is situated at the S.W. extremity of Pegu, area, 9000 sq m. surface low and, except where cleared for culture, overgrown with jungle and forest. Rice is the principal grain cultivated but maize, yams, sweet potatoes and furmaceous roots are also raised. Bulk and cotton coarse goods are manufactured in the province. The objects of internal trade are rice, salt, salted and dried fish, sent inland from Bassein for which the returns are salt goods, lacquered ware, tobacco, opium, tamarind, cotton lac, lacquer petroleum, oil, dammer, iron sulphate and sulphur. Large quantities of salt are manufactured on the sea-coast.—The Malays, situated at the mouth of the W. branch of the Irawadi. lat. 14° 2' N, lon. 95° 19' E. is small and has a harbour the most secure in the Bay of Bengal. The Madras Government established a small settlement here in 1657, but it was subsequently relinquished. In 1751 it was again occupied by the British and again abandoned. Six years afterwards it was ceded to the British by the Burman emperor Alompra. and in October 1759 it was attacked by the Burmese, and all the British soldiers who could not effect their escape, were murdered. Latterly it has been almost entirely deserted and is overgrown with jungle, and intersected by salt-water inlets.—The CAVE, forming the S.W. extremity of the district, is in lat. 16° 1' 30" N lon. 94° 12' E (N).

NEGRAR, a tn and par Italy Venetia, prov and N Verona with numerous lawns, villas, three churches, and 11 mills. Pop. 3476

NEGHEPELISSEL (Latin *Argus Pellicionis*), str. France, dep. Var-et-Garonne 10 m N.E. Monteban. The inhabitants early distinguished themselves in the cause of the Reformation, and it has still a Calvinistic consistorial church. It suffered dreadfully during the religious wars, and was ultimately almost entirely destroyed by Louis XIII, who ordered an indiscriminate massacre of its inhabitants. It has some manufactures of cotton, cantery, and leather and a trade in corn. Pop. 1234

NEGRILO PUNAS, two remarkable capes or headlands Jamaica, forming the most W. points of that island they are called, respectively N and S Negri, the former lat. 18° 23' N lon. 78° 23' W (N), the latter lat. 18° 16' 45' N lon. 78° 22' W (N) they are about 8 m apart, the intermediate space forming a semicircular bay called Long or Negri Bay in which is a small island named Booby Island.

NEGRO, a cape W. Africa W. coast Bights lat. 15° 45' S lon. 11° 49' E. It consists of a precipitous mass rising at the extremity of a low projecting point and hence, at a distance presenting the appearance of an island. It is composed of red sandstone and horizontal strata of different colours, abounding with varieties of fossil shells. On its summit, when seen by Bonster was a small marble cross, erected by the early Portuguese.

NEGRO (Iro) a large river S. America constituting, throughout its whole length the boundary line between the Republic of La Plata and Patagonia. It is formed by the junction of two principal head streams, called respectively Catapichie and Encarnacion, or Limay Leuba (river of leeches) according to the natives. The former flows from the N, along the base of the Cordillera, having its sources on the E. slopes of the Chilian Andes, near the volcano Villarrica. lat. 33° 10' S lon. 71° 10' W the latter flows from the S.W. issuing from a lake called Nahuelmapi lat. 41° 6' S. These two head streams unite at lat. 40° 5' S. lon. 71° W. From this point, the Rio Negro proceeds N.N.E. under the Indian name Limay Leuba, to about lat. 30° 50' S, where it is joined by the Nequimen, whence it flows nearly due W, to lon. 66° W when it takes a S.E. direction, and falls into the Atlantic N. from the Gulf of San Matias; lat. 41° S.

lon. 62° 50' W. The entire length of its course is between 500 m. and 600 m., exclusive of windings, during the latter part of which it is known by the name also of the *Cuen Lander*. In nearly the middle of its course, or about lat. 25° S., there occurs a large island or group of islands, formed by a diverging branch of the river, called *Islands* or *Chibichil*. Above this, the river is studded with innumerable small islands, which greatly obstruct the navigation. Further up, it is bounded by steep rocky escarpments rising 500 or 600 ft. above the stream, which runs with great violence. Towards its mouth, the river is about a third of a mile wide, and flows in a broad and still current. The entrance into the Rio Negro is obstructed by a bar, on which there is only 0 ft. at low water and generally speaking, 11 ft. is the utmost draught that may enter it without incurring risk. The river was ascended nearly to its source by Villarica, a Spaniard, in 1773. It runs nearly parallel with the Colorado, at a distance of from 50 m. to 60 m., for about 270 m.

NEGRO (Rio) or **GUATIMA**, a large river, S. America one of the greatest affluents of the Amazon, mostly in Brazil, but having its source in New Granada. It is formed by the junction of two head streams, the *Jatun* and *Tacopi*, which unite at lat. 2° N. lon. 70° 25' W. whence it flows N. E. and E. to Maraca, lat. 2° 40' N., in Venezuela, when it suddenly turns S., holding on this course till it reaches 0° 10' S., when it proceeds E. to large 63° 45' W., whence it flows S. E. and E. subsequently falling into the Amazon at lat. 2° 16' S. lon. 69° W. In whole course is about 1000 m. The principal tributaries from the left or N. are the *Casiquari*, *Cababari*, *Palavari*, *Branco*, *Jansary*, and the *Anavellhana*. From the right or S. and W. the *Aguio*, *Toma*, *Xis*, *Isaana*, *Hampas* or *Gupapas*, the largest affluents of the Negro, and about 30 smaller but many of them considerable streams. In the lower part of its course the Rio Negro has rather the appearance of a succession of lakes, united by comparatively narrow channels that of a river, starting in some places, for a width of 15 m., 15 m., and 30 m. and sometimes narrowing to 1 m. at its mouth it is about 1½ m. wide. The waters are lowest in March, in April they begin to rise and attain their highest level in August and in September they begin to fall; the difference between the highest and lowest level is about 30 ft. The upper stream of the Rio Negro is connected with that of the Orinoco by the river or natural canal of *Casiquari*. The junction takes place with the Negro at lat. 2° N. and with the Orinoco at lat. 3° 10' N., the distance between the two rivers, at these points, being about 120 m. **NEGRO (Rio)**, a large river Uruguay. It rises in the *sera Chabota* on the N. E. frontier of the State, about lat. 32° S., lon. 54° W. from which it flows generally N. W. and S. W. and falls into the *Lugrany* at lat. 33° 25' S. lon. 56° 25' W. total course, about 300 m. Its principal affluents are the *Tuvini*, from the N. or right; and the *Yac*, from the E. or left. It derives its name from the *maripilla* plant, which grows on its banks in abundance, and, falling into the stream as it decays, discolors the water at the same time communicating to it medicinal virtues, which attract invalids to the village of *Marceda*, near its mouth. Its navigation is interrupted by numerous obstacles.

NEGRO (Rio) several small rivers, S. America.—1. New Granada, an affluent of the *Magdalena*, flows from the N. E., and falls into the upper part of that stream at lat. 2° 55' N. lon. 70° 25' W.—2. New Granada, an affluent of the *Meta*, which it joins a little below its source, at *Perio Marayal*, lat. 4° 8' N., lon. 74° W. It flows from the N. W. and consequently enters the *Meta* from the left.—3. Paraguay, an affluent of the *Taquari*, a tributary of the *Paraguay*, having its source near *Thipari*, lat. 25° 36' S.; and, flowing S. S. W., joins the *Thipari* at lat. 25° 36' S.

NEGROPONT an isl. and m. Greece. See *EUROPE*. **NEGROB**, an isl. and prov. Indian Archipelago, one of the Philippines, separated by narrow channels, from *Pasey*, on the N. W., and *Zabo*, on the S. E., and extending from lat. 9° 8' to 10° 58' N., lon. 123° 35' to 125° 20' E.; length 120 m. average breadth, 35 m. The W. coast is sandy and safe, but strong currents make the E. dangerous. A range of mountains, with several lofty peaks, runs N. to S., from which numerous rivers descend to the sea. The centre of the island is thickly as at known. Earthquakes frequently occur, the climate is healthy, janitors, the only common

inulety, arises from the temperate use of palm-wine. Baidet animals common to Negroes with the other Philippines, it has some kinds of monkeys peculiar to itself, and also civets (*Viverra*). The rivers swarm with fish and crocodiles. The forests abound in cabinet woods of great beauty and fine quality. The cochineal insect is found in the S., but no one gathers it. The wild tribes of the interior cultivate coffee and cacao trees, and traffic with the more civilized inhabitants of the coast, to whom they are dangerous only when provoked. The latter cultivate rice in the sugar palm, for cordage the abaca, cacao, and tobacco. They weave to some extent, and are devoted to fishing. Negroes produce, also, wax and honey palm-oil, chalk, rock-crystals sulphur, adithia beads, nests, and pearls. It derives its name from the *Negritos*, a small race of negroes, who, with the *Igorrotes*, occupy the interior. The province contains 28 pueblos or townships. The governor resides at *Tinsamulan*, on a creek on the W. of the island, where small brigas only can enter. The place is so poor that even the governor's house and the church are made of nipa. Pop. prov. 50,000, savage tribes unknown.—(Mallat, *Les Isles Philippines*).

NEGYYHD, a vil. Hungary, Either *Dunabo*, so and 80 m. from *Nemira*, on the *Wag* with two churches. White coils and animals are cultivated on a large scale, in the district P. 2326.

NEHAVENT or **MAHAWUND** a town, Persia, prov. *Irak Ajlani*, cap. dist. in an angle at the junction of two streams which unite in forming the *Arax* 60 m. S. E. *Kermanshah*. It stands on the side of a hill, covered by a stand, and, though partly ruinous, has a number of good houses, and well-supplied bazars, and carries on a considerable trade with the mountaineers of *Luristan*. Its vicinity is covered with gardens, stocked with the finest fruits. *Nehavend* is famous for a battle fought, in 641, in which the Arabs signally defeated the *Parthians*, and overthrew their monarchy.

NEHEIM a town, Rhineland Prussia, gov. and 6 m. N. W. *Arnsberg*, at the confluence of the *Miffina* with the *Ruhr*. It has a church and three mills. Pop. 1464.

NEHEREN, a vil. W. *Bismarck*, circle *Schwarzwald*, near *Tibingen* with a church. Pop. 1404.

NEHRUNG, a long and narrow belt of land, Prussia, stretching along the S. E. shore of the *Baltic* near the form of an arc of a circle and separating it from the large lagoon of the *Cursche-Haff*, length nearly 60 m.; breadth nowhere exceeding 3 m. It is composed entirely of sand, which has been gradually raised so that vegetation is in a great measure destroyed, and several heathlands have been barred.

NEIDENBURG, a vil. Baden circle *Middle Rhine*, bail *Dresden*, with a church. Pop. 1213.

NEIDENBURG, a walled town, Prussia, gov. and 95 m. S. by W. *Königsberg* cap. circle, on the *Nemka*. It has two churches, and manufactures of woollen cloth, leather, and hats. Pop. 2742.

NEIGHERRY HILLS, *NEIGHERRIES*, or *NEIGHERRIES*, a mass of mountains in S. *Rhinodonta*, partly in prov. *Comtat* about lat. 11° 10' N. at the E. extremity of the *E* and *W* Ghats, and, at its W. end, a connecting link between them, extending E. to W., about 54 m. and, N. to S., about 16 m. culminated point, 9041 ft. high. They form a plateau, have peaks 5000 to 8500 ft. high, and several stations, resorted to by Europeans for the salubrity of the climate. The higher parts are often frosty even in summer, and in winter they are covered with snow. Lower down, the surface is a fine pasture like much of our downs, and the wild fruits of our own country are found in abundance. The deeper valleys are occasionally narrow and marshy, but the usual character of the less elevated portion is like the S. of Europe.

NEILSTON, a vil. and port Scotland, on *Benbow*, on the *Leven*, 9 m. W. S. W. *Glasgow*. It has an ancient parish church, Free and U. Free-schools, three dissenting schools, a mechanics' institute, several cotton-mills, printworks, and blacksmiths, and four annual cattle fairs. Area of par., 24,820 ac. Pop. 10,577, of vil. 13,238.

NEIRAI, *NAIRAI*, or *NIRAI*, an isl. S. *Pacific*, *Togoo* group, E. of *Koro*. At *Vamamoto*, on the W. side, there is a harbour, with good shelter from the N., and anchorage in 15 fathoms, about ½ m. from the shore. The bay itself is of a circular shape, having all the appearance of an old crater, and, from having a shallow entrance, becomes in a manner isolated at low water, so as to form a beautiful lake. The

inhabitants are famous for the manufacture of mats, baskets, &c., and carry on a considerable trade in them by means of barter with the neighbouring islands.

NEIBONE, a vil and com. Italy, Piedmont, div Genoa, prov Chiavari, 4 m. from Cignone, with two churches, and a trade in wine and olives. Pop. 3015.

NEIBSE, a co. Prussia, prov. Silésie, gov Oppeln and on a river of same name, 47 m. S.E. Breslau, with which it is connected by railway. It is a place of considerable strength being surrounded by walls, and otherwise fortified. It is divided into three parts—the town proper, Frederick's town, and Fort Prussia. It is tolerably well built, contains two Protestant and several R. Catholic churches, a synagogue, several courts and public offices, a gymnasium, high school, an hospital, orphan asylum, institute for superannuated R. Catholic priests, arsenal and other military establishments, and manufactures of fire-arms; a powder, walk, cotton and several other mills and a trade in woollen and in building-stones, extensively quarried in the neighbourhood. It came into the possession of Prussia in 1741, when, after a valiant defence, it was taken by Frederick II. Pop. (1816), 8541; (1849) 17,194.

Ni. 1882, two rivers, Germany, which both have their source in Bohemia, their principal course in Silesia, and fall into the Oder. The one rises in the Riesengebirge near Reichenberg, traverses the E. corner of Saxony past Erlau, enters Prussian Silesia, and, flowing in a N. direction past Görlitz, Muskau, and Guben, where it becomes navigable, joins the bank Oder at Schiedlo, after a course of about 180 m. The other Nadme rises in the Schneeburg, belonging to the Prussians, which here form the boundary between Bohemia and Prussia. It flows through Silesia, first N. past Gits, then W. past the town of Neuses, and lastly, in a direct direction, N. E. past Schunberg, joining the bank Oder about 4 m. below its whole course, which is rapid, is about 100 m.

NEIVA, a river, Russia, gov. Perm, which rises in the E. slope of the Ural Mountains, circumscribes the N. W. Ekaterinburg. It flows S.E. past Alapaevsk and Irbit, and, after a very winding course of nearly 300 m., joins the bank Tura at Nizhnik. Its principal affluents are the Irti and the Irbit, which both join it on the right.

NEIVS, a vil and com. Italy Piedmont div Coni prov and 4 m. N. E. Alba, near the Tanaro with a church, a communal school, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 2,550.

NEJD (the elevated country) the general name of the central portion of the Arabian peninsula. Some Arab writers use the name in an abstruse sense, and speak of the Nejd al Hajja or al Yemen that is to say, the inland and elevated region of Hija or Yemen; but ordinarily the word Nejd is employed without an epithet, to signify the country in the interior, enclosed by Hija, Yemen, Hadramaut, Oman, El Ahsa and the Syrian desert. The country in question has been traversed but once by a European on the route from El-Katif, through El Ahsa to Medina and Yumbo, and probably it is not known perfectly to even the most experienced of its wandering occupants. The utmost that can be done, therefore, in the way of describing it, is to indicate the oases, so far as they are known, which give it importance, and the routes connecting it with surrounding countries. 1 On the N. W. frontier of Nejd, and on the road to Damascus, lies Jéf or Jéf al Bikhra a rocky tract, embracing probably some well-watered valleys, and with the towns or villages Belake and Dûmah or Dûmah the latter generally called by Arab geographers Dûmah al-Jadid. The approximate position of this oasis is lat. 29° 40' N; lon. 41° E. 2 About 150 m. S.E. of Jéf is the mountainous district of El-Shamir commonly known also by the general name of El-Jebel (the mountain) in which there are many villages, of which Hasd appears to be the most important. The names of Belmah and Aja also frequently recur in Arab history and legend. With respect to the height of the mountains at this place, we only know that Arab travellers compare them to Lebanon (9000 ft.) At all events, it is certain that El-Shamir is elevated enough to reach a humid region of the atmosphere, and to possess copious fountains and cool pastures, so as to have been always a chief centre of Arab life. As it is about half way between Basorah and Mecca. It is the chief halting-place of the pilgrim-caravans from Persia and central Asia. In the early

and flourishing ages of Arabian commerce, it served in like manner to facilitate the communication between the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean Sea. 3 Kasim lies to the S. of El-Shamir, probably about 100 m., and N.E. by E. of Medina. It extends between three and four days' journey to H. and two days N. to H. In 1519, when Capt. Salazar passed through this country, he called it was El-Haz, the former capital, Amsoh or Amush, which was El-Haz is a large town, surrounded by corn fields and plantations. The villages of Kasim are numerous and well supplied with provisions. 4 Adjoining Kasim towards the S.E., extends, for five days, El Wessem. A tract affording good pasture. Then follows El Arod, which appears to be divided into two districts. 5 Derayah, the chief town of which with the same name acquired a temporary celebrity as the capital of the Wahab and El Kharij. The town of Derayah stood on the banks of a constant stream and could be approached only through narrow defiles the country around was populous and productive. 6 El Kharij lies half way between Derayah and El Ahsa, all three being probably near the parallel of 26°. This oasis is also called Hailah, and resembles El Ahsa in its abundance of water and immense production of dates. 7 N. of Derayah, five or six days' journey, is Sodeir respecting which we have but little information. The country called by Arab geographers El-Yemadma, seems to have embraced El Kharij and Derayah. From this stretch of Nejd it will be apparent that the chain of wadies or oases which yield food for a comparatively dense population lie chiefly on the road between Bahran and Medina while the populous districts towards the N. are situated on the hills which lie at the intersection of the caravan routes from the Persian Gulf to the coast of Syria, and from the Euphrates to Mecca. There is said to be S. of El Ahsa, on the road to Oman, an oasis named Yabrin or Jabrin which is seldom visited on account of its insalubrity in the air, winter, and dates being almost all the produce. But it really there seems to be no temptation to penetrate into that quarter. 8. of Nejd there extends an immense desert of deep, fine sand the accumulation of ages, under the influence of predominating W. winds, and which completely cuts off all direct intercourse by caravan with the countries in the S. The more elevated tracts of Nejd are celebrated for their pastures and feed immense droves of camels which browse on the bushes and thorny plants of the desert. In former times this paradise of the Bedowin was exclusively enjoyed by the Amsoh the most powerful of all the Arab tribes. But they did not hold it undisturbed for the Meccan another great tribe encamping between Kasim and Medina, habitually contended for a share. These founts were at length completely suppressed towards the close of the last century by the rulers of Derayah who then permitted all Bedowin without distinction of tribe, provided they were Wahab to find their camels in the plains of Nejd. Hence this country is popularly called 'the Mother of Camels', it annually supplies thousands of these animals for the use of the Syrian caravans. The camels of Nejd are swift and hardy, but not so large or strong as those of Egypt. The best breeds of Arabian horses also belong to Nejd. They have speed, symmetry and good constitution, but rarely exceed fourteen hands in height. Great numbers of them were sent to India at the beginning of the present century. The settled inhabitants of Nejd are chiefly Beni Yaza with these are mingled mercantile sojourners from various quarters, who buy up the camels and also or overcoats made by the natives and supply the wants of the Bedowin.—(Barthelme, *Revue des Arabes*, Florent, Description, &c., *Journal de Manira*, *Hist. de l'Egypte*, &c. vol. 1.)

NEJIN or NEMAN, a co. Russia, gov. and 37 m. S.E. Orenburg cap. circle, 1 bank Oder. It is surrounded by an earthen rampart, and defended by a castle. 1 m. well built, has manufactures of silk stuffs soap, leather, perfumes, confectionary, and especially liqueurs, which are in great demand in Russia, and a considerable trade, being an entrepot between Leipzig and Danzig on the one hand, and Moldavia, Wallachia, and the Crimea on the other. Pop. 16,000.

NEKORZ (ONNA AND UZUR), two congeneric villages, Bohemia, circle Kladsko, about 4 m. from Starebohrz on the banks of the wild Adler. They have a church, a school, a quarry, and a mill. Pop. 1460.

NELSEER or **NELIDURAN**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malabar 50 m. S.E. Margalore, with which it was formerly connected by a chain of large, and eighteen small forts, intended to defend the numerous inlets and anchorages for small vessels on the coast. These forts, since the British ascendancy have been allowed to decay.

NELIOR a tn. S. Hindoostan, prov. Madras, cap. dist. 7 m. from the Pannar near its mouth in the Bay of Bengal, 110 m. N by W Madras lat. 12° 49' N, lon 80° 1' E. It is surrounded by a mud wall, with some towers of stone at intervals, but without the walls there are also extensive suburbs. It is a populous place, and carries on a considerable amount of business. The principal street, which is three-quarters of a mile long, is composed of well-furnished shops, but there are no buildings worthy of notice in the town. The perimeter area 7930 sq. m., lies between the 14th and 16th degree of N lat. Some copper-mines have been found in it, but not under circumstances that would admit of their being profitably worked. A considerable quantity of salt is made for the government, on the coast, near the town of Neliore. Pop. (1859) 328 726 (1851) 935,690

NELSON a tn and settlement, New Zealand N end of Middle Island, or New Munster, finely situated on a flat, hemmed in by rugged hills, at the S.E. extremity of Blind Bay and the mouth of a small river, called the Matau. The beauty of the site scarcely compensates for the serious disadvantages of having a harbour which only admits vessels of about 500 tons at high water and is left dry at ebb, and of being surrounded by a district much more remarkable for its romantic beauties than for its agricultural capabilities. The progress of the settlement has consequently been slow and the town though founded in 1841 and as well planned in circumstances would permit, continues to be little better than a straggling village. It consists of several streets surrounding a square raised about 40 ft. above them, and containing in its centre an Episcopal church, built of wood, in the form of a cross. There are also a Wesleyan chapel neatly built of brick a literary institution with a small library an agricultural and horticultural society, a brewery and several saw and flour mills. The importance of Nelson, as a seaport, would be greatly increased by the formation of regular docks, which have been projected, and might, apparently from the soft muddy bottom of the haven, be effected at comparatively moderate expense. It consists of several streets surrounding a square raised about 40 ft. above them, and containing in its centre an Episcopal church, built of wood, in the form of a cross. There are also a Wesleyan chapel neatly built of brick a literary institution with a small library an agricultural and horticultural society, a brewery and several saw and flour mills. The importance of Nelson, as a seaport, would be greatly increased by the formation of regular docks, which have been projected, and might, apparently from the soft muddy bottom of the haven, be effected at comparatively moderate expense.

NELSON,—An old Chap. Archipelago Indian Ocean lat. 5° 40' 30" S lon 72° 22' E on the N and E. verge of the Great Chagos Bank, about 1½ m. in length, by 400 or 500 yards broad is low and rocky, and about 12 ft. above the sea.—2 A cape, S. Australia, forming W. side Portland Bay lat. 38° 26' S. lon. 141° 26' E (n)—3, A port (Carreage Bay) N.W. Australia, between Brunswick Bay and Prince Regent river lat. 15° 6' S. lon 125° 4' E (n)—4, An isl. S. Atlantic, one of the New S. Shetland group, lat. 68° 15' S. lon 35° 50' W

NEMBRU (anc. *Nimbru*) a tn and com. Italy, Lombardy prov. and N.E. Bergamo on the Serio with several churches, numerous milk-mills, tins and lime kilns, and several smelting-furnaces. Pop. 3539

NEMEA a place in Greece anciently celebrated for its games, in the N.E. of the Morea, 10 m. S.W. Corinth. It consisted of a sacred grove, which contained the stadium, theatre, temple, and other monuments. Of the temple, which was dedicated to Jupiter a portion of the cella, three standing, and several prostrate columns, almost entire, and a great deal of the entablature remain. The form and decorations are Doric. At a small distance S. from the temple are other remains of the Doric order and traces of the Nemean theatre are to be found at the foot of a hill not far distant. The plain or valley in which Nemea stands is surrounded with barren hills, of a dark and melancholy hue, giving to the place a singularly gloomy aspect.

NEMEDI two nearly contiguous villa. Hungary — 1 (Mio) Co. and about 12 m. from Pesth, with a R. Catholic church, a monastery, and a trade in corn and wine Pop. 1946 — 2 (Kis) with a church, and a trade in wine. Pop. 706.

NEMER-BIX, a vil. Hungary, Hither Tholes, co. Borsod, on the Sajó, 25 m. from Miskolc, with a Protestant church, and a trade in wood. Pop. 1107

NEMET a vil. Hungary Thither Tholes, co. Tyrnau, on the frontiers of Temes near the Bega, 8 m. from Kis-Bacsok. It has two Greek un-nited churches. The inhabitants are Walachians. Pop. 1148.

NEMET Fm., a vil. Hungary, Thither Tholes, co. Hoves, on the frontiers of co. Borsod, 1 m. from Eria. It has a parish church and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1166.

NEMETH HOLY or **BOVA** a market in Hungary co. Baranya, cap. dist., 6 m. from Molnár. It has a R. Catholic church, a handsome chateau, and a trade in corn and wine. The inhabitants are Germans. Pop. 2038.

NEMETH UYVAR, a tn. Hungary. See GEMER.

NEMETHI SZABVARS, a tn. Hungary. See SZABVARS.

NEMETHY numerous places, Hungary, particularly— 1 (Heres), A vil co. Zemplen, on the Harnad, 8 m. from Miskolc, with two churches a mill and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1510.—2 A market tn, co. Honth, dist. and 15 m. S.E. Szemmit, on a stream of same name, here crossed by a bridge, with a church, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 702

NEMEEZ, a vil. Austria Sclavonia, generalship Peterwardein, 1 bank Donau, 9 m. from Orof. It has a parish church, and is the head quarters of a frontier regiment. Pop. 1315

NEMI a tn. Papal States, 17 m. S.E. Rome, on the margin of lake of same name. It contains an old feudal castle with a round tower. From the hills above a most magnificent view is obtained. Pop. 1100 — The lake is evidently the crater of an extinct volcano, the sides of which are formed partly of basalt and partly of consolidated scoria. It stands 1022 ft. above the level of the sea, and has a circuit of 5 m. It is of great beauty and is most celebrated by the Latin poets under the name of Lacus Neronianus, or Speculum Diane

NEMIROV, a tn. Russia gov. Podolsk, in a fertile district, 1 bank Dug 104 m. E.N.E. Kamenets with four churches and manufactures of linen and leather. Pop. 3000

NEMOURS (Lat. *Nemosa*, a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 10 m. S. Fontainebleau almost surrounded by the canal and the river of Loing here crossed by a handsome bridge. It is situated in a picturesque valley, surrounded on all sides by rocky eminences, is generally well built, with spacious streets and contains a handsome church and the remains of the old castle of the duke of Nemours. It has vinegar-works, breweries extensive vineyards, marble-works brick, tile, and lime kilns, and a trade in corn, flour, wood, iron, and charcoal. Bignon, in the vicinity, was the birth-place of Mirabeau. Pop. 8762

NEMPNETT THURSWELL, par. Eng. Somerset 1772 ac. Pop. 284

NEMSOVA, or **NEMSOVCE**, a vil. Hungary Hither Tholes, co. 2 m. from Trenčian on the Slava, here crossed by a bridge, with a church a chapel and a trade in salt. Pop. 625

NENAGH, a tn and par. Ireland co. Tipperary. The town is picturesquely situated on a bright commanding a fine view of the Devil's-bit mountains 23 m. N.E. Limerick. It consists of a principal street, crossed nearly at right angles by four minor streets, is substantially built, and has an elegantly parish church, Wesleyan Methodist, and R. Catholic chapels, a national and other schools, a courthouse, and jail barracks, an old castle, the ruins of a Franciscan monastery, with some manufactures of woollens, tobacco soap, and candles, and a trade in bacon, butter and eggs. Pop. 5618 Area of par. 3395 ac. Pop. 11 665

NENDAZ, a vil. and par. Switzerland, com. Valais 8 m. S.W. Sion in a beautiful district, covered with corn-fields, meadows, and vineyards. It stands high, and has a fine, clear atmosphere, but the number of cretins is very great. On a hill in the neighbourhood, is an alum spring, which is much resorted to. Pop. 1459

NENE, or **NAY**, a river, England, formed by two streams in Northamptonshire one, which rises near Arbury Hill, S.W. Daventry and flows W., and another which flows S. from the village of Naseby on their junction at Northampton, the Nene becomes navigable, flows N.E. forms part of the boundary between co. Northampton and Huntingdon, and after a course of about 90 m., falls into the Wash. Important improvements have recently been made in its channel

NEBKUR, a vil. *Solunda*, 5 m. N. *Schwanz*; lat. 26° 24' N., lon. 67° 54' E. The surrounding country is fertile, but little cultivated.

NEKOKAKK, a small seaport, *Bassia*, gov. and 40 m. W. *Arhangal* at the mouth of a stream which falls into the bay of the same name. It has the most extensive salt-works in the government.

NENTESHAUSEN, a vil. *Hesse-Cassel*, *Niederhessen*, circles and 9 m. from *Rottenberg*, with a church, an infirmary, and three mills. Pop. 1003

NENTHORN, par. *Seot. Berwick*, 8400 ac. P. 441

NENZING, a vil. *Anstria*, *Tyrol*, *Vorarlberg*, dist. *Senenberg*, 3 m. E. by *S. Feldkirch* with a church, manufactures of linen, and a cotton-mill. Pop. 1137

NEOGHAD a co. *Hungary*, bounded N. by co. *Sohl*, W. *Hond*, S. *Peuth*, E.E. *Maves* and N.E. *Gömör* area 12466 sq. m. In the N. the country is traversed by rapid sections of the *Carpathians*, but the surface towards the centre, and the S., becomes flat or undulating. It is well watered by the *Tisza* or *Ipoly* the *Zagyva*, and several other streams. The *Dunab* only forms a small portion of its S. boundary. In the mountainous districts, which are well wooded, and abound with game, almost all the available surface is employed in feeding cattle, sheep, and swine, but the lower lands are fertile, and yield rich crops of corn and flax, superabundance of fruit, and much excellent wine. Tobacco also is extensively grown, and some silk is produced. Manufactures have made considerable progress particularly in woolens and castmores, and the trade in the natural products of the country is extensive. It is divided into four districts—*Lozsonc*, *Fülök*, *Becsevar*, and *Kiskölk*. The capital is *Bellene Gyarmath*. Pop. 201,000

NEOGHAD or *Neoghad* a market in *Hungary* *Hitler* *Dunab*, co. of same name 37 m. N. *Buda*, with a church, a paper-mill, and on hill above the town, the ruins of an old castle to which both the town and county owe their name. Pop. 1600

NEOZELL, a vil., in *Sardinia*, prov. *Busachi*, on a hill beautifully situated but poorly built, consisting of several narrow, winding, and unpaved streets. It has a church and a primary school the remains of an old castle, and a trade in wine, corn and cheese. Pop. 1028

NEOTS (32) two places England.—1. A market in *Stafford* co. *Huntingdon*. The town is built on a hill, across which there is here a stone bridge 9 m. E. by *W. Huntingdon* consists of three respectable streets with some smaller, and as for the most part well built. The market-place is spacious and convenient. It has a handsome church, with a fine tower, places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans, and a free school. Paper is manufactured here to a large extent. Pop. 2951 Area of par. 4750 ac. Pop. 3167.—2. A vil. and par. England, co. *Cornwall* is a beautiful and picturesque valley watered by a stream of same name, 5 m. W. *W. Liskeard* with an elegant parish church, ornamented with 16 windows of finely painted glass, a ruined chapel, and vestry of a college or monastery founded in honor of St. Neot, brother of King Alfred. Area of par. 13 997 ac. Pop. 1628

NEPAUL, a kingdom of N. *Hindustan*, N. of *British India*, lying between 26° 30' and 30° 18' N. and lon. 80° 15' and 86° E. length, 615 m. breadth about 100 m., bounded N. by the *Himalaya* mountains, which separate it from *Tibet*, E. *Bikim*, E. *Bengal*, *Bihar*, *Oude*, and *W. Kanton*. Area, about 45 000 sq. m. The lower part of the country, lying along the borders of *Oude* and *Bihar*, and which is called the *Turkey* [low lands] consists of a long belt or strip of low, level land, about 20 m. broad. Beyond this is a strip of nearly the same width, of small hills, rising like terraces, till they gradually unite with the *Himalayas*. In several places, however, some fine valleys intervene between the latter and the former, but in general, no distinct boundary separates them. Among the mountains of *Nepal* are some of the highest summits on the globe, namely, *Dhaulagiri* 28,863 ft. above sea-level, *Jumnotri*, 25 600 ft., *Dhaulagiri*, 24,740 ft. and *Am Peak*, 23 799 ft. The entire alpine region of the kingdom on the N. is from 30 m. to 40 m. in breadth, and throughout this space are scattered immense peaks covered with perpetual snow. Between these peaks there are narrow valleys, some of which admit of cultivation, Vol. II.

but by far the greater portion of this region consists of vast rocks, rising into sharp peaks, and the most awful precipices, wherever not perpendicular, covered with perpetual snow and almost constantly enveloped in clouds. This rugged territory consists in many parts of granite, and contains much iron, lead, and copper, with some zinc, and a little gold found in the channels of rivers. Mines of sulphur are said to be numerous, but little is known about them.

Nepal is intersected by numerous large rivers, but most of them have their sources on the table-land of *Tibet*, beyond the *Himalayas* through which they force their way by narrow channels of the most appalling depth. Of these rivers, the principal are the *Gogra* or *Kanar*, *Gunduck*, *Treool*, *Gogra* and *Arun*. Numerous small streams also traverse the low lands or tract called the *Turkey* which not only serve for watering the crops in the latter end of the dry season but, when they are swollen by rain, become navigable, and enable the farmer to send the produce of his fields to a good market, and also serve to float down the valuable timber that abounds in the forests by which the hills are skirted.

Magnificent forests of oak, alder, and yew trees stretch along the declivities of the lower hills into the adjacent plains. The forests higher up exhibit a greater variety, gradually assuming more and more of an alpine character. Excepting at the summits of the mountains the trees are uncommonly large, and the vegetable productions generally of most remarkable sturdiness, beauty and variety. Everywhere, and at all seasons, the earth abounds with the most beautiful flowers, partly resembling those of *India*, but still more those of *Europe*. In the higher regions, the trees consist of various oak, pine, fir, walnut, chestnut, hornbeam, yew, laurel, larch, birch, &c. The greater portion of the low lands (*Turkey*), is covered with long grass or reeds, which once a year are burned in order to keep the country clear, and to improve the pastures. The grass, however, seems to be of a very bad quality as the cattle that feed on it are in miserable condition. Both pastures and forests are in general common, and any person that pleases may use them. But some forests are reserved for the court. The principal object of cultivation is rice to which grain nearly one half of the cultivated lands is appropriated, the remainder being occupied by maize, cotton several kind of legumes, wheat, barley, sugar-cane, and two species of madder. In the mountainous parts, a valuable article of cultivation is a large species of cardamom, and in other places ginger is grown to a considerable extent.

None of the fruits of *Nepal* are good, excepting the oranges and pine-apples, but both of these are in great perfection. The peach grows everywhere wild, and is also raised in gardens but it does not ripen till long after the rainy season has commenced, and is generally half rotten before it becomes soft. There are few culinary vegetables, and these are of indifferent quality. Pasturage is generally speaking, scarce and insufficient a great portion of it positively bad, and hence the number of cattle and buffaloes is small. Considerable flocks of sheep, however are reared by some of the tribes on the mountain pastures the herbage of which, though not good, is less harsh and watery than that of the low country. Some of the sheep are of great size, have fine wool, and give a great quantity of milk, from which cheese is made. Horses are imported from *Tibet*, none being bred to the E. of the *Himalaya*. The wild animals are elephants, tigers, leopards, bears, foxes, and jackals. Amongst the more remarkable birds are the *Mandal* and *Dumphy*, two of the finest birds known, whose constant abode is the fringed regions of *Nepal* and the shaker, known as the fire-eater from its reported power of swallowing fire, and pecking at ignited specks. The woods are inhabited also by vast numbers of a peculiar sort of birds which are tamed by the natives, on account of their singing or imitating the human voice. Fish abound in the streams of the *Turkey*.

The manufactures of *Nepal* are confined chiefly to two kinds of coarse cotton cloth, called *khad* and *changa*, of which the dress of the middle and lower classes of the people is made. The whole dress of the higher ranks is imported, and consists chiefly of Chinese silks, and of the low country muslins and calicoes. The military alone wear European broad-cloth. Articles in copper, brass, and iron, are also manufactured in various places, likewise bells, of a kind of bell-metal, called

plant, but considered inferior to those of Tibet; and also a very strong paper, remarkably well fitted for packages, made from the bark of a shrub. The trade of Nepal consists chiefly in the exportation to British India of elephants' teeth, timber hides, ginger, catechu, turmeric, wax, honey, oranges, long pepper, ginseng, barbed cinnamon, and large cardamoms, and the importation of those of Bengal cottons and muslins, silks of various sorts, raw silk, gold and silver lace, carpets, English cutlery, saffron, spices, sea-shell, quacksilver, cotton, tea, zinc, lead, soap, camellia, tobacco, pepper and coral, and in importing from Tibet, sheep, mules, skins of the most dark shaggy tails quacksilver, borax, sal-ammoniac, Chinese silk stuffs, paper, drugs, gold and silver, and exporting in return, rice, wheat, oil, iron, copper, cotton-cloth, catechu, juniper, boards, pepper, spices, indigo, tobacco, other skins, sugar, &c.

The people of Nepal are chiefly of the Tartar or Mongolian family divided into numerous tribes but they are, in some cases, considerably mixed with Hindoo stock, and profess the Brahminist faith though none still are Brahmins. The aboriginal mountain tribes have Chinese or Tartar faces. The Nepews occupy the more fertile part of what is called Nepal Proper pursue agriculture and commerce, and are far more advanced in the arts than any other mountain tribe. They are of middle size, with broad shoulders and chest, flat faces, small eyes, and spreading noses, with a sallow complexion. The mountain Hindoos, occupying the E. dominions of Nepal, are represented as deceitful and treacherous, cruel and arrogant towards those in their power and objects mean towards those from whom they expect favour. They spend their nights in debauchery their mornings in sleep and the day in the performance of religious ceremonies. The principal food of the lower classes consists of rice, garlic radishes, and lentils. All classes drink spirituous liquors to excess. Most of the domestic creatures are slaves. The country was formerly possessed by numerous independent rajahs, and then extended W. to the Butley; but about the middle of the last century the rajah of Gorkha began to extend his dominions by conquest in which he and his successors were so successful that in less than 50 years they had conquered the whole of Nepal and made themselves kings of that territory. Subsequently a large portion of the kingdom was cut off by the British, who reduced its W. limits to the river Kalce, which now forms its V. W. boundary instead of the Butley. The ordinary language of Nepal is the Prabhrya or mountain Hindoo dialect but the Nepews have a language peculiar to themselves. Pop. estimated at 2,000,000.

NEPEAN W.—1. An isl., E. Pacific Ocean, lat. 29° 2' S. lon. 107° 48' E. (a) about 4 m. from Norfolk Island, formerly used as a place of transportation for the refractory convicts from the former island, but now abandoned.—2. A bay N. Australia, at the N.E. part of Kangaroo Island, about lat. 35° 33' S., lon. 137° 41' E. It is sheltered from all winds except the W.—3. A small isl. Torres Strait lat. 9° 34' S., lon. 148° 43' E. (a)—4. A rocky projection, S. coast, Australia, forming the E. point of entrance into Port Phillip lat. 38° 18' 30" S.; lon. 144° 42' E.—5. A river N.W. Wales, rises in the Gleneden whence it flows N. mark the V.E. and E.W. boundaries respectively, of the east Canada and Cumberland, to lat. 58° 52' S. where it unites with the Werra-gambler, so forming the Hawkebury.—6. A bay, on the W. coast of British N. America lat. 53° 52' N. lon. 127° 30' W.—7. A large steep bluff, Baseline America, on the S. coast of Admiralty Island, lat. 87° 10' N. lon. 158° 54' W.

NEPI (anc. Nepete), a town Papal States, dioc. Viterbo, on the edge of a deep glen, 25 m. N.W. Rome. It is surrounded by old Gothic walls with towers and bastions, built in the middle ages, and partly resting on ancient Etruscan foundations. has several churches, three monasteries, two nunneries, a seminary, a splendid modern aqueduct, and a number of Roman ruins. Its bishopric is one of the most ancient in Italy. In 1799, Nepi was taken by the French, and almost entirely burned down. Pop. 1798.

NEPOMUK or Poutek, several places, Bohemia, but the only one deserving of notice is a town, circled Khetitz and 35 m. S.W. Prague, with a handsome deanery church, built on the site of the burning which the celebrated St. John Hadil Nepomuk was here a superior school, townhouse, and hospital.

tal. On a rocky and well-wooded eminence above the town, stands the old castle of Grubenberg. Pop. 1485.

NEPTUNE ISLANDS, a group of small isls., S. Australia, at the entrance into Spencer's Gulf, lat. 35° 25' 15" S., lon. 136° 7' 45" E.

NERA, or NAR, a river Italy, Umbria, which rises in the S. side of Mount Sibilla, one of the summits of the Apennines, discharges Epilato, flows first W. S.W. and then almost due S., discharges the Valle, coming from V.N.E. and forms the celebrated falls called Cascata delle Marmore, near Terni (which see). It shortly after passes the town of Terni, and, proceeding S.W., joins the bank Tiber, a little below Orta. Its whole course, through a most romantic valley, is about 70 m.

NERAC (Latin, *Nervacum*) a town France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne on the precipitous banks of the Baïse, 16 m. W.S.W. Agen. The old town is a dull, ill-built place and communicates by two stone bridges with the new town, which occupies a kind of plateau, and is both large and handsome than the old town. The church, of modern construction is large and well decorated but the most interesting building is the old castle, now a mere ruin. Henri IV. spent part of his youth here, and here, too, at an earlier period, Calvin, and several other distinguished reformers, found an asylum from persecution at the court of the celebrated Margaret of Valois, queen of Navarre. It has manufactures of coarse woollen cloth, ship-biscuit, and cork for the wine merchants of Bordeaux; starch-works, tanneries, and numerous flour-mills and a trade in linen, hemp, flax, corn, flour, starch, cork, wine, hair, and partridge feet, which have long been famous. Nera is a very ancient place, and several interesting Roman antiquities, particularly baths, a temple and a palace, have been brought to light by excavation. Pop. 5900.

NERBUDDA (anc. *Narmada*), a large river, Hindoostan, having its sources in the hilly district forming the N.W. confines of Gundwarah, about lat. 23° 40' N. lon. 81° 51' E. 2463 ft. above sea level. It flows at first W. and N.W. through a high table-land to about lon. 73° E., where it takes a W. direction with a slight inclination to the S., and finally falls into the Gulf of Cambay in about lat. 21° 40' N. lon. 73° 5' E., the whole length of the course being about 600 m. It is obstructed by rocks, shallows and cataraacts; but is navigable for boats as far up as the falls of Dase, about 250 m. from its mouth. In the wet season it rises, in some places 25 ft., and in others 70 ft. above its level in the dry season. In Malwa it has its channel excavated through columns of basalt, above which are beds of marl, impregnated with salt. The upper of these marls is of a light colour and from 30 to 60 ft. thick and rests horizontally on the lower bed which is of a reddish colour. Both appear to be tuff, composed of the materials of volcanic eruptions, and forming a covering from 60 to 70 ft. deep, overlying the basalt. Forests of deep jungle extend on both sides, and rise to the tops of the hills. It has no affluents of any considerable size.

NERLHINSK, a town Austria Russia. See NERZCHIK.

NERLKHITA, a town Russia, gov. and 27 m. S.S.W. Kostroma, L. bank river of same name with seven churches, and manufactures of linen in which also is native on a considerable trade. Pop. (1851) 2893.

NERSENHEIM, a town Wurtemberg, dioc. Jaxt, at the foot of the Ulmberg, crowned by an old Benedictine abbey, 16 m. S.E. Ellwangen; with a church, and manufactures of woollen cloth, carpets, and earthenware. A battle was fought here between the French and Austrians in 1776. Pop. 1010.

NERESI, a market in Austria, Delmatia, dioc. and 19 m. from Spalato, near the centre of the island of Braza. It is the seat of a court of justice and several public offices, and has a parish church and a considerable trade. P. 1556.

NERIS (anc. *Agro-Neris*) a town France, dep. Allier, 38 m. S.W. Moulins, near the Canal du Cher with an hospital, natural thermal baths, of a temperature of 83 to 121° Fahr. In the times of the Romans, Agro-Neris was a place of considerable importance. Roman remains, including an extensive amphitheatre, aqueduct, baths, temples, palaces, mosaic pavements, statues of marble and bronze, and many medals and coins, have from time to time been discovered here. P. 1483.

NERJA, a town Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 15 m. S. Malaga, near the Mediterranean where it has a small harbour. It is tolerably well built, has spacious, commodious, and paved streets, three regular squares, a parish church, a

modern townships, three schools, and manufacturers of common linen; two sugar-worcs, a paper and four flour mills, and a trade in sugar, fish, oil, and corn. Pop. 4585

NERI (Great and Little), two small rivers, Russia, which both take their rise in dist. Pereslavl, gov. Vladimir, at a short distance from each other. The Great Neri issues from Lake Pustobere, flows N.W. enters gov. Tver, and joins r. bank Volga a little below Mvidvitsk. The Little Neri flows E. about 8 miles S. of Jaroslavl, and then, bending round to the S., joins I. bank Klazma below Vladimir.

NERO, NERA, or ROZOVY, a small lake, Russia, in S. of gov. Jaroslavl, about 10 m. long, N.E. to S.W. and nearly 5 m. broad. The town of Rozov stands on its N.W. shore.

NEROLA, a vil. Papal States, on a small affluent of the Tiber 25 m. N.E. Rome, with an old feudal castle of the Barber family, and supposed to occupy the site of Regillum, the place from which Appius Claudius migrated to Rome. P. 260

NERONDES, a tn. France, dep. Cher, 17 m. S.E. Bourges; with two annual fairs. Pop. 1298.

NEROUSA, a river, Russia, which rises in gov. Orel, about 9 m. N. Dmitrovsk; flows first W. and then N.W., and, after a course of about 80 m., joins I. bank Dnava opposite to Trubitzsk.

NETICHA, a river, Siberia, which rises in the S.E. of a magnificent of the Steamer Mountains, on the E. frontier of gov. Irkutsk, flows circuitously S. along the E. part of that government, and, after a course of about 140 m., joins I. bank Selinka at Netschumsk. Its principal affluent is the Ulunga, which joins it on the right.

NETSCHINKO or NACHUMSK, a tn. Siberia, gov. and 540 m. E. by N. Irkutsk, cap. circle, on the Netiche, near its confluence with the Selinka. It is surrounded by outworks, and is poorly built of wood. It contains a stone and two wooden churches, and has a considerable trade in furs. Owing to its low situation, it suffers much from inundation. Pop. (1851) 4993.—The mineralogical text is generally mountainous, but has good pastures and includes, among its minerals, gold, argentiferous lead, iron, and precious stones. Pop. 118,000

NERVA, or NERVION [commonly, *Neuse*], a river, Spain, prov. Biscay. It flows N.W. past Bilbao and falls into the Bay of Biscay near Portugalete. Its total course is about 50 m.

NERVI a tn. Italy, Piedmont, 477 and 6 m. S.E. Genoa on a slope of Mount Mario, where it descends to the Gulf of Genoa. It has a court of justice, a handsome church, with very beautiful marbles, a number of fine villas, belonging to the Genoese, several public schools, and a considerable trade in fruit, particularly lemons and oranges. Nervi has no proper harbour, but is visited by a considerable number of vessels, which, if large, lie in the roads, about 1 m. off. Pop. 4089

NERVIANO a tn. and com. Italy, Lombardy prov. and 10 m. N.W. Milan, on the Olona, with two churches, an educational institute, a charitable endowment, and several silk and other mills. Pop. 2555

NEB, two vills. Holland, prov. Friesland.—1, lat. Ameland. It has several churches and two schools, and is inhabited chiefly by sea-faring people. Pop. 570.—2, 23 m. N.E. Leeuwarden, with a church, a school, and a corn-mill. Pop. 588

NEBSCHIN, a tn. Russia, gov. and 95 m. S.S.E. Cour-nigov, cap. dist. on the Oster. It is surrounded with an earthen rampart, well built, and contains a castle, 15 churches, several convents, and almshouses, an atheneum, and a Greek school. It has manufactures of silk, soap, leather, and perfumes, is famous over Russia for its confectionery and liquors; and has a considerable trade in the articles of its manufacture, and in wine. Pop. 16,000.—The river is sandy and poorly wooded, but raises a good deal of hemp, and a large number of cattle.

NEBSCHIN, a vil. Austria, Slavocow, co. Syrmia, on the Danube, over which there is here a ferry, 4 m. from Illok. It has a parish church. Pop. 1437

NEBB (Canav), par. Eng. Salop, 5379 ac. Pop. 618

NEBB (Lucan), a lake, Scotland, Inverness-shire, in the line of the Caletian Canal, and, after Loch Lomond and Awe, the largest in the country. It forms a long and narrow expanse, stretching, between S.S.W. and N.N.E., about 22 m.

with a breadth varying from 1½ m. to 3 m., and a depth of from 100 to 180 fathoms, though much less at the extremities. It occupies the centre of the valley of Glenmore, and is enclosed by rugged and barren mountains, averaging about 1000 ft. in height, and composed chiefly, on the N. side, of gneiss of a reddish-coloured granite. Several fine valleys are seen opening transversely on the lake and on the S. side, a level tract, of a fertility and beauty not common in the Highlands, is seen, but there is generally a considerable want of wood, and the scenery is not very striking. It receives several streams, of which the Oich, which enters it on the S., the Morrison on the W. and the Foyers and the Farinagh are the largest, and discharges itself by the Ness, into the Moray Firth.

NEBBP, or **NEBBA**, a river, Germany, which rises a little W. of Erfurt, in Prussian Saxony, flows first W.W. and then W.S.W. and, after a course of about 45 m., joins r. bank Werra near Eisenach.

NEBELAU, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. and 16 m. S.S.W. St. Gall, in a beautiful valley near the Thurgau, with a handsome Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and several schools. A good deal of saltpetre is obtained here. P. 3028

NESSO, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy prov. Como, on a hill near E. shore Lake Como in a wild and romantic ravine where the Latis, a tributary of the Lecco, forms a magnificent waterfall, nearly 200 ft. high. It contains a very ancient church, and was once defended by a strong castle, which figures in the early history of Italy. Pop. 1018.

NESTB, or **NESTRE**, a river, France, which, formed by the junction of the Nestas and Neste de Lourdes at Arrens, after descending from the S. slope of the Pyrénées, in dep. Haute-Pyrénées, flows first N. and then E., and joins I. bank Garonne, near Mazades, after a course of about 45 m.

NESTING par. Scot. Shetland 20 m. by 4 m. P. 2430

NESTON (Great) a tn. and par. England, co. and 11 m. N.W. Chester. The town is pleasantly situated on a slope above the estuary of the Dee, and consists of two principal streets, has a spacious church with a fine baptismal font, and a tower, placed of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, Calvinists, Independents, and B. Catholics, a court-house, national and other schools, and is frequented for sea bathing. Some coal is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1701 Area of par., 15,293 ac. Pop. 8578

NESTVED a tn. Denmark, at Esboed, hal. J. ratle, I. bank Slesane, 44 m. S.W. Copenhagen, with two churches, a small garzone, and connected, by a bridge over the Slesane, with Lille or Little Nestved, which thus forms a kind of suburb. Its haven, which now admits only small vessels, enables it to carry on a little trade. But in olden times, when the Slesane floated large ships, it was a place of considerable importance. Pop. (1851), 5785.

NESVIJ or **NIETWICKE**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 60 m. S.W. Minsk, on the Usshe, with fortifications, in a very dilapidated state, and a Benedictine abbey. It is the capital of a duchy belonging to Prince Radvisl. Pop. (1847) 4730

NESZMILLY or **Neszed**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 12 m. E. Komorn on the Danube, with two churches. It produces a wine well known in commerce. The emperor Albert II. died here in 1489. Pop. 1547

NETHE (Kanaar), a river, Belgium, which rises in the N. of Limburg near Hecker, and flows E., enters prov. Antwerp, and, turning W.S.W., passes Westerlo; then turns round, and, by a winding course, reaches Inghem, where it first becomes navigable. On reaching Laere, where it receives the Little Nethe, it turns S.W., and joins I. bank Dyle. The united stream takes the name of Ruppel. Its whole course is nearly 50 m. Of these, about 15 m. are navigable.

NETHE (Lutetia), a river, Belgium, which rises in the E. of prov. Antwerp near Forest, and proceeds W.S.W. to Hensel, where it meets the Great Northern Canal from the E. From this point W. to Liere, where it joins the Great Nethe, a distance of about 15 m., it has been made navigable. Its whole course is about 20 m.

NETHEN a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Braabant, on a stream of same name, 18 m. S.E. Brussels. It has a paper-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1235.

NETHER-EXE, par. Eng. Devon, 450 ac. Pop. 108

NETHERAVON, par. Eng. Wilt; 5160 ac. P. 551

NETHERBURY, par. Eng. Dorset, 6235 ac. P. 2066

NETHERLANDS (THE KINGDOM OF THE), [Dutch, *Het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden*; English, *Holland*; French, *Pays-Bas*; or *Néerland*; German, *Niederlande*; Spanish, *Países Bajos*; Italian *Olanda* or *Paise Bassi*]. It embraces, at the present day the N and smaller half of the numerous provinces formerly combined under the same denomination, and lies between lat. 51° 15' and 53° 30' N. and lon. 3° 30' and 7° 30' E. On the W and N it is bordered by the North Sea, on the E by Hanover and Prussia, and on the S. by Belgium. The river Ems marks the boundary towards Hanover; but between the Netherlands and the Prussian province W of the Rhine, the collimatory line is fixed rather by conventions than by nature, on the S. also, the boundary towards Belgium from the left bank of the Meuse or Mosse to the sea, though defined accurately by the treaty of November, 1831 to which the chief powers of Europe were parties, is not marked out by any natural feature.

General Description.—The Netherlands (or Low Countries, as the same language form the most characteristic portion of the great plain of W and N Europe. From the middle of Belgium a few miles N of Brussels, the country N.E. becomes a dead level, extending in monotonous sandy flats, through Hanover, Jutland, Holstein and, with little inter-ruption, through Prussia into Russia. But the lowest part of this immense level, and that which has most recently emerged from the sea, is undoubtedly the country lying between the mouths of the Scheldt and Ems, within the distance the Rhine joined by the Meuse (Isel) and other rivers, enters the sea through a number of arms and sluggish winding channels which by no means represent the magnitude of the main stream as it flows higher up. The delta of the Rhine may be conceived to have been in early ages liable to perpetual change of form, as new mud-banks were deposited blanketing up the old channels, and leading to the formation of new ones. Besides, it is obvious that the river floods in forming a mass of alluvial deposits that are contended with the sea, which washed away the accumulations of mud or covered them with sand, according to the vicissitudes of weather and season. The soil of the Netherlands shows everywhere the proofs of this struggle between the ocean and the river, in the alternation of salt and fresh water deposits. It also bears evidence to the fact that these changes, effected by the floods of the Rhine, or by eruptions of the sea occurred frequently long after the country had become inhabited. Remains of forests now lie buried under the waves of the German Ocean, paved roads, traces of villages and of cultivation, are found beneath the mosses on the banks of the Fens, and many similar proofs can be adduced of great physical changes, respecting which history is silent. It must have been the first object, therefore, of the early occupants of this country, to secure the natural permanence of their territorial possessions. For this purpose they had recourse to embankments, high and strong enough to protect them under ordinary circumstances from the waves, and, placing wind mills on the embankments, as joined to the breast, they watched the pumps which drained the enclosed lands. But this drainage had a consequence which was doubtless not foreseen in the first instance, namely a general subsidence of the land, which with the gradual elevation perhaps of the beds of the rivers has made it necessary to increase the original embankments, and to continue the system of embankment to an unparalleled extent. The required skill grew with the gradually developed necessity. The art of the engineer in contending with floods, in constructing dikes and forming beaches, has attained the greatest perfection among the Dutch, who know how to secure important nodes by simple means, such as baggots matting the growth of rushes. In short, the Netherlands present to our view, at the present day, an artificially constructed country, some portions of which are 15 ft. below the surface of the sea, and nearly all too low for natural drainage. The whole country is divided by dikes, some of them 60 ft. high, which protect portions of land from the sea, lakes, or rivers. These enclosed lands are called *Polders*. On the oldest dikes are roads and canals also joining the rivers and generally large enough to be navigable. The facility of communication was an advantage which the Netherlands formerly enjoyed in an eminent degree above the rest of Europe.

There are no mountains nor rocks in the Dutch Netherlands, which are popularly described as a country without mountains, trees (growing wild) or running waters (springs). The only heights are the sand-hills, about 100 ft. high, along the coast of Holland, and a chain of low hills of similar origin passing through the middle of the provinces of Utrecht and Gelderland. In the absence of mountains and hills, there are of course no valleys; whatever portion of the surface is not marsh, river or canal, must fall under the denomination of sandy waste, dikes, or polder. The work of reclaiming the waste is constantly going forward, in the provinces of N and S Holland alone about 50 lakes have been drained. The drainage of the Sea of Helder begins in 1839 was completed in 1852 and the same year extensive operations were commenced in province Zealand, island S. Zealand under the auspices of Sir John Kenna, having for their object the reclamation of 35,000 acres, which are covered several feet deep at high water yet still the waste lands are to and exceed a fifth of the whole area. The polders probably form one-half of the whole territory, and the extent to which this is subdivided by dikes may be conceived from the fact, that the local bodies charged with the management of the polders and the repairing of the dikes, exceed 300 in number.

Extent, &c.—The country thus described has an extent, from N to S. of 150 m. with a breadth, from W to E, of 120 m. throughout, area, 8866 sq. m. Its chief features are—the wide estuaries W and E. of the Scheldt, and of the Meuse, which latter bear off also the waters of the Rhine N of the Meuse, the Zuider Zee, which was formed by an intrusion of the sea in the beginning of the 13th century and now covers an area of 1200 sq. m. Between the mouths of the Meuse and the entrance of the Zuider Zee, a distance of 75 m. the coast is chiefly formed of sand-hills or dunes, frequently 180 ft. high dreary and sterile to the last degree, and separating, with their broad land of irreclaimable waste, the few fertile meadows on the one side from the waves of the ocean on the other. In a line with these dunes, beyond the mouth of the Zuider Zee, runs a chain of islands, namely Texel, Vlieland, Schelling, Ameland, &c. which seem to indicate the original line of the coast before the ocean broke in upon the lands. The coast of Friesland, opposite to these islands, depends for its security altogether on artificial embankments. The Lauwer Zee a deep bay on the coasts of Frisland and Groningen also owes its origin to an intrusion of the ocean and again the Dollart a gulf near the mouth of the Ems N of Groningen, was formed about half a century later than the Zuider Zee, and by a similar convulsion, which is said to have swept away 70 villages and 100,000 people. From the left bank of the Ems, the Bourgtang morass an irreclaimable peat marsh, extends about 40 m. S.W. towards the Zuider Zee; the Peat, a marsh of like nature but less extent, lies near the left bank of the Meuse, on the E side of N. Brabant.

Political Limits and Divisions.—The kingdom of the Netherlands is, at the present day, reduced to nearly the original limits of the Seven United Provinces in the 16th century. The provinces now composing the Netherlands, properly so called, are the first ten given in the accompanying Table—

THE PROVINCES OF THE NETHERLANDS, Their AREA AND POPULATION IN 1815 AND 1852

PROVINCE.	Area in sq. m.	Population, 1815.	Population, 1852.
N. H. Brabant	1400	251,174	414,086
Gelderland	1478	275,231	411,947
South Holland	825	462,982	644,658
North Holland	727	488,454	554,121
Zeeland	827	250,340	3,3540
Utrecht	490	189,498	16,681
Friesland	103	261,078	378,184
Overijssel	984	217,096	341,352
Groningen	652	128,360	214,486
Drenthe	774	80,782	109,600
Linzburg	948	201,000	326,775
Total	9439	3,075,146	3,610,346
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, 1840	796	186,486	303,713
Total	10,235	3,261,632	3,914,059

But the king of the Netherlands holds also a portion of Luxembourg with the title of Duke, and of Luxemburg with the title of Grand Duke, these domains, however, though annexed to the crown, are not incorporated in the kingdom of the Netherlands, but are held under a separate administration, and are regarded as such by virtue of which the king is considered a member of the German confederation.

In addition to her European territories, the Netherlands possesses a wide extent of colonies and dependencies in Asia, Africa, and America, with which she carries on an extensive commerce and which contribute materially to her greatness. They are enumerated, with their area and population, in the following Table:—

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF THE NETHERLANDS, THEIR AREA AND POPULATION

	Area in Sq. m.	Pop. at 1890
ASIA —		
Java and the adjacent islands, 23 provinces	89,118	13,640,080
Sumatra, Div. of W. coast	81,929	1,979,788
" " " "	91,289	91,289
" " " "	7,800	638,000
" " " "	40,734	28,885
" " " "	10,848	60,000
" " " "	5,644	100,000
" " " "	5,075	14,841
" " " "	2,277	64,867
" " " "	8,904	161,973
" " " "	40,098	610,679
" " " "	34,283	284,413
" " " "	7,083	170,504
" " " "	20,818	1,802,000
" " " "	15,078	98,788
" " " "	6,580	111,007
" " " "	14,644	107,184
" " " "	8,004	803,733
" " " "	6,150	200,000
AMERICA —	64,538	10,855,925
Guiana (of Surinam)	45,000	37,033
Islands of Guiana, W. Guianan, &c.	279	21,000
AFRICA —	64,538	84,000
Coast of Guinea	8,000	120,000

SUMMARY—TOTAL AREA AND POPULATION OF THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS, INCLUDING THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBURG AND THE COLONIES, AND DEPENDENCIES

	Area in Sq. m.	Pop. at 1890
Europe	10,526	1,604,744
Asia	415,108	19,193,100
Africa	8,000	120,000
America	44,778	60,000
	4-0,061	20,800,800

Rivers and Canals.—The chief rivers of the Netherlands are the Rhine, Maas, Scheldt, IJssel, Vecht, and Hems. The Rhine is above half a mile wide where it enters the Netherlands. It soon divides, the S and principal arm taking the name of Waal, and uniting with the Maas, while the N arm, communicating with the IJssel, takes the name of Lek, a branch from it, named the Kromme (crooked) Rhine, winds by Utrecht to the Zuider Zee, while another very diminished stream, called the Old Rhine, flows from Utrecht by Leyden to the sea at Katwijk. The Old Rhine was formerly choked with sand a little below Leyden its present channel to the sea is recent and artificial. The Maas, Meuse, or Moselle, entering the Dutch Netherlands from Belgium, receives the Ezer of the Scheldt, only the mouth, the S and the W, or Old Scheldt, lie within the Dutch boundary. The IJssel and Vecht, flowing from Germany, both enter the Zuider Zee at no great distances asunder, the former being navigable up to Drenthe, the latter to Zwolle. The Hems, rising in the Bourgas marsh, flows through Groningen to the Lauwer Zee. The canals of the Netherlands are collectively more important than the rivers, on which indeed they depend, but they are so numerous as to defy detailed description—every little village has its canal. It will be sufficient, therefore, to mention only the chief,

namely, the N Holland canal, a wonderful work, constructed between 1819 and 1823, and which allows the largest ships to pass between Amsterdam and the Helder a distance of 40 m., so as to avoid the intricate navigation of the Zuider Zee. The Winckles canal also for ships, 18 m. long connects the Dollart with Groningen the Damster-Diep, of equal magnitude, runs from Groningen to the sea at Delfzijl. Hartingen, on the Zuider Zee, is also connected with Groningen by a great canal which passes by Franeker and Leeuwarden. The Nieuwe Rijn unites Utrecht with Amsterdam, while the latter city communicates with Rotterdam by a canal which touches at Haarlem, Leyden, and Delft, passing also near the Hague. The Dutch canals are all navigable, and the aliveness of the Trevelchyts or boats is compensated in some measure by their punctuality. In winter their frozen surfaces offers convenient roads to skaters, and are then travelled over with greater speed.

Climate.—The climate of the Netherlands is, from the maritime exposure and originally marshy character of the country, extremely humid, changeable, and disagreeable. violent winds with varying temperature, frequently blow from S.W. or V.W. and heavy sea fogs are driven in, which insure vegetation. The mean temperature is not lower than in like latitudes in the British islands, and the quantity of rain (28 inches) is somewhat less but the winter is much more severe, and the sky is almost always overcast and troubled. The bright days hardly exceed 40 in the year. Iow fogs visit the marshy districts in autumn but the dry cold of winter restores the peasant's health and although the climate of the Netherlands is to strangers cheerless and distressing, yet its noxious qualities are unable to cope with the countervailing influence of good food and clothing and habitual cleanliness, the Dutch pay particular attention to these domestic safeguards, and, notwithstanding the ungainly climate in which they live, longevity is not rarer among them than elsewhere.

Zoology.—The natural kingdoms are, as might be expected very confined in a country which in its present condition may be considered as the work not of nature so much as of art. The various alluvial strata of heath and fresh water deposits offer no mineral of any value, except little bog iron ore brick clay, which is in great demand, and some impure potter's clay occur in the 1 and S provinces. Wild animals are few and unimportant—rabbits in the extensive sand-dunes, and hares on the wastes extending from Utrecht to the Bourgas marsh. Feathered game—partridges snipe, &c.—is not abundant. Migratory water-fowl visit the Dutch rivers and lakes, at certain seasons, in great numbers but the duck protected by the popular feeling in its favour, is the only undomesticated bird so frequent as to be a charge to the country. A swan fair is held annually at Alkmaar, and attracts buyers from all parts of Europe. Fish of various kinds is taken in the rivers lakes, and on the coasts of the Netherlands, in sufficient but still declining quantity and the home fisheries are now of little commercial value.

Vegetation and Husbandry.—The flora of the Netherlands is equally limited. Nature has given nothing in the way of woods, or rank thicket, or flowery fields. But art on the other hand has done wonders, and as if to show how care and industry triumph over natural disadvantages, this naturally sterile country exports garden seeds and choice flowers in large quantities to soils and climates more capable of producing them. Gardening and agriculture have attained in the Dutch Netherlands a high degree of perfection. Yet the latter holds a subordinate place in rural industry. Wheat of excellent quality is grown only in favoured portions of the S provinces. Rye oats, and buckwheat, with horse-beans, beet, madder and flax, are more common crops; and tobacco, as cultivated in provinces Gelderland, Holland, and Utrecht. Culinary vegetables are cultivated on a much larger scale, not merely for the sake of supplying the internal demand, but also for the exportation of the seeds, which form an important article of Dutch commerce. Dutch seeds, particularly flax, cauliflower, and cabbage-seeds, are everywhere preferred, their superiority being attributable probably rather to the habitual attention and neatness of the Dutch husband man, than to any advantage to be derived from the sun, the shelter, or acquired richness of the soil. The flowers,

sheep, of Holland and adjoining provinces, enter into the foreign trade. But it is in stock and dairy produce, in particular that the rural industry of the Netherlands shows its strength. The Dutch have herein displayed their good sense, that in a humid climate, with only moderate summer heat, they are content to buy wheat, that they may be at liberty to employ their land in a manner adapted to its capabilities. Their horses are remarkable for size and strength, and much sought after; but in the number and excellence of their horned cattle the Dutch are quite unrivalled. The following Table exhibits the quantity of stock possessed by Holland in 1851:—

QUANTITY OF HORSES, HORNS CATTLE, SHEEP AND PIGS IN EACH PROVINCE IN 1851

Pro. name.	It size	Horses	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
North Brabant ..	27,965	144,080	85,870	88,281	
Guelderland ..	25,408	123,759	64,858	89,820	
South Holland ..	25,261	178,104	44,124	87,472	
North Holland ..	17,286	1,249,890	140,350	82,805	
Zeland ..	21,283	64,277	30,683	18,545	
Utrecht ..	16,678	73,181	39,931	18,575	
Friesland ..	17,474	87,642	47,671	17,176	
Overijssel ..	18,211	110,678	62,889	26,481	
Guvernment ..	17,400	109,089	86,693	91,180	
Limburg ..	14,767	126,672	12,978	27,726	
Total ..	174,967	1,246,899	811,615	68,667	

The poultry yard and every object of husbandry which demands care is to the Dutch farmer a source of wealth. Bee-culture is likewise actively carried on the quantity of honey produced in the province of V. Brabant alone in 1851, was 476,854 lbs. The quantity of cheese and butter brought to market is amazing. The butter sold annually in the markets of Leyden and Delft which have the largest reputation for that article, amounted in 1849 to above 19,000 cwt. The enormous quantity of cheese annually brought to market, and its increasing quantity will best be learned from the following Table

QUANTITY OF CHEESE BROUGHT TO THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL MARKETS OF HOLLAND EACH YEAR, FROM 1814 TO 1851

Years.	Altena.	Utr.	Permerend	Exhibition.	Edam.	N. other towns.	Matsumb.
1813	841,161	459,453	2,107,166	1,814,067	871,810	529,777	37,443
1815	978,005	520,119	2,534,553	1,940,098	1,019,418	529,017	32,071
1817	915,093	619,494	2,408,090	1,651,48	1,012,418	529,098	34,800
1819	983,308	634,661	2,583,935	1,893,110	977,680	426,166	32,055
1821	971,501	536,300	2,116,166	1,663,949	921,652	365,708	30,534
1823	928,066	514,128	2,343,576	1,759,995	1,011,181	325,118	
1825	948,378	520,771	2,315,308	1,687,190	973,818	264,708	176,910
1827	916,007	618,050	2,199,172	1,647,130	7,998	149,871	1,87,849
1829	948,094	637,981	2,311,164	1,83,710	723,894	616,4	1,968,970
1831	970,754	679,498	2,144,894	1,610,303	608,108	754,195	2,016,467

Industry Commerce, &c.—Placed round the estuaries of great rivers, and on the shores of a sea abounding in fish, the Dutch soon became a sea-faring people, and as productive industry developed in the more favourably situated Friesland provinces, the population of the coast gradually engaged in the occupations of commerce. This reacted as a powerful stimulus, directing the efforts, and calling forth all the energies of the people. In the extraordinary development of industry which characterizes the Netherlands, there is nothing more remarkable than the harmonious blending of the several interests. Tillage there cheerfully took the subordinate place which nature assigned it, and agriculture felt under the power of industry in the presence of trade and manufactures. Indeed, the bold outlay of capital necessary to make the land, as we may say, was clearly due to the spirit and genius of commerce for Great Britain, in the 19th century with its network of costly railroads, is not a more wonderful spectacle than were the Seven United Provinces in the 17th, with their dikes, canals, and quays well lined with shipping. In such a country, manufactures flourish of course, though they never affected to be a predominant interest. The linen and the paper of the Dutch Netherlands have long held the first rank—the principal flax-growing are at Haarlem, the paper-mills at Zierikzee. The manufacture of woollen cloth centres in Leyden, Gouda, and Utrecht, which last-named place is famous also for its silk velvet. The stilleries of Schiedam are well known. Goods supplies tobacco-pipes, the best of their kind, and the same pipe may

be bestowed on the leather, the refined sugar of the Dutch, and many other articles intended for continental use; for, in case-nomine commerce, the Dutch, in general, do not affect to compete with the British. Yet the commerce with the Dutch possessions in the E. Indies, particularly Java, is of great and continually increasing importance. The manufactured goods exported annually to the E. amount to the value of £10,000,000 while the imports from the same quarter are probably worth £3,000,000. The following Table exhibits the present state of the trade of the Netherlands—

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS IN 1851

	Imports.	Exports.
Baltic ..	£ 874,643	£ 162,309
Europe ..	£ 370,081	£ 347,844
Cotton Yarn and Thread ..	£ 20,113 4	£ 19,043,080
Wool ..	£ 1,007,900	£ 174,429
Iron ..	£ 1,026,10	£ 89,100
Barley ..	£ 1,087,600	£ 70,000
Buckwheat ..	£ 670,000	£ 100
Leg Iron ..	£ 847,761	£ 214,835
Iron Manufactures ..	£ 1,005,200	£ 1,016,000
Wool ..	£ 1,005,200	£ 1,016,000
Chemicals ..	£ 1,013,881	£ 40,900,246
Cotton, unspun ..	£ 772,707	£ 4,438,844
Coffee ..	£ 11,073,711	£ 101,677,94
Silk Cotton, &c. Manufactures ..	£ 1,763,888	£ 173,749
Wool and Cloth ..	£ 1,010,023	£ 100,000
Oil (Vegetable) ..	£ 12,380	£ 38,117
Wine ..	£ 61,046,400	£ 54,74,303
Cardis ..	£ 874	£ 60,607
Rice Sugar ..	£ 5,200	£ 167,004
Refined Sugar ..	£ 100	£ 1,013,888
Wine in Cask ..	£ 8,103	£ 3,200

TOTAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS 1850-51, with the AVERAGE of 1846-50

	Exports.	Imports.
Total ..	£ 2,710,752	£ 19,166,829
Total ..	£ 25,754	£ 2,013,724
Average 1846-1850 ..	£ 27,174,494	£ 16,645,917

Of the imports, a fourth part are from Great Britain, about a fourth part from Germany and rather under a fourth from Africa and Asia, after these localities. For large amounts of the exports above a fourth part are to Great Britain, above two-fifths to Germany, and Africa and Asia, are the regions to which the Netherlands send the largest quantity of goods.

The internal trade and communication give employment to 6000 telegraphists or packet boats and 1600 barges. And facilities for the transit of goods, &c., are afforded also by a railway proceeding from Rotterdam through the Hague and Haarlem to Amsterdam, and continued thence through Utrecht to Arnhem, and ultimately intended to join the Prussian line on the Rhine.

The maritime navy of the Netherlands numbers about 2000 ships, averaging 160 tons. The movement of vessels in her ports, in the years 1842-51, is shown in the following Table—

NUMBER OF VESSELS, and their TONNAGE, that ENTERED and CLEARED at the PORTS of the NETHERLANDS in the years 1840-51

Years.	Netherlands.				Colonies.			
	Laden.		Ballast.		Laden.		Ballast.	
	Vessels.	Tonn.	Vessels.	Tonn.	Vessels.	Tonn.	Vessels.	Tonn.
1843	8,998	990,034	298	53,557	5,611	450,798	8,828	148,181
1844	8,843	915,715	327	50,099	5,440	418,057	8,934	143,597
1845	8,828	887,219	309	10,873	5,008	445,064	8,775	140,733
1846	8,718	815,604	298	50,697	5,804	473,896	8,718	140,418
1847	8,688	1,108,945	498	69,181	4,338	442,002	8,859	144,008
1848	7,800	1,114,903	384	67,763	4,102	464,008	8,490	132,045
1849	8,838	916,894	495	66,440	4,771	532,998	8,761	138,077
1850	8,618	1,010,146	707	86,410	4,469	479,810	8,687	140,974
1851	8,648	1,087,954	611	74,848	4,432	464,851	8,899	141,597

Government, Economy, &c.—The kingdom of the Netherlands, as now constituted, is a constitutional monarchy. The executive power lies wholly with the king who shares also the power of legislation with the States-General. These consist of

two chambers—the upper with 22, and the lower with 65 members—who assemble, for deliberation and despatch of business, at the Hague (The Hague), the capital of the kingdom, or, more correctly, the royal residence. The members of the upper chamber are named by the king for life, the others are elected by the Provincial States whose principal functions are of a local nature. The government is strong, though it rests on a popular basis; and the administration, in every department, is simple and economical. Dutch India is ruled by a Governor-General residing at Batavia, under whom are the governors and residents at the various island settlements. The debt of the State amounts to £102,459,881. The annual expenditure is about 29,000,000 Sterling to meet which, the prospective revenue of Java now contributes £1,300,000. The army maintained consists (1861) of 20,488 men with a reserve of 29,000, and 21,000 in the E., while the navy reckons 85 vessels, carrying 714 guns, besides an Indian fleet of 20 vessels, manned chiefly by natives.

Manners.—The Dutch provinces, taken collectively, form the most civilised portion of Europe, for what they want in social brilliancy and attraction, is amply made up by the general diffusion, among all classes, of good habits and sufficient instruction, and, among the wealthier classes, there is no want of solid and extensive learning. There are (1861), 8285 schools for popular instruction attended by 861,015 pupils, being equal to above a half of the total population, between the ages of 5 and 10 years (see Table, page 437).—and three universities—at Leyden, Utrecht, and Groningen, attended by 1113 students—besides numerous academies of an intermediate character. The majority of the population are Protestants of various sects—Lutheran and Calvinistic—the latter predominating, the Mennonites (Anabaptists) also form a numerous body above a third part are R. Catholics, and there are a large number of Jews. All religious sects and persuasions are, politically on a perfectly equal footing. It is worthy of remark, that the R. Catholic archbishop of Utrecht and the bishop of Haarlem and Deventer are both Janesists and administer their sacred offices without the sanction of the Pope. In their charitable institutions, also, the Dutch are exemplary, and in the management of their poor they have shown equal wisdom and liberality. The relative proportions of the Protestants R. Catholics, and Jews in the Netherlands exclusive of Luxemburg, are exhibited in the accompanying Table.—

POPULATION OF THE NETHERLANDS according to RELIGIONS

	1860.		Proportion in 1860.	
	1860.	1860.	1860.	1860.
Protestants	1,704,876	1,532,683	59%	600
Roman Catholics	1,100,810	1,164,143	38%	381
Jews	28,846	28,818	1%	1
Unsettled	5,314	1,569		
Total ..	2,840,000	3,006,613		

Language, Literature, &c.—The language of the Netherlands or Dutch, as we call it, is derived from the Platt Deutsch of N Germany which never received any literary cultivation, for Luther and the Reformation turned the scales against it and German or Hoch Deutsch [High Dutch] gained the ascendancy in Germany just when the popular language began to be employed as the ordinary vehicle and instrument of thought and learning. Thus, the Platt Deutsch disappearing from the field of view, a very wide chasm remains between the kindred languages of Germany and Holland—the High and Low Dutch. From the latter has branched off the Flemish, differing little, yet cultivated now as if it were quite distinct from the popular tongue. The Frisian, also, has a peculiar dialect, resembling, in some respects, the Anglo-Saxon. The Dutch is softer in sound than the High German, and possesses fully the immense resources of that language, in its natural copiousness, flexibility, and the facility of forming new terms from native roots. There is no European language which borrows so little from Greek or Latin as the Dutch. The literature of the Netherlands reaches a long way back, many chronicles exist in it of the 12th and 14th centuries; and as to the value of that literature, it will be sufficiently warranted by pointing to the names of the great writers which the country has produced, as Erasmus, Grocius,

Swammerdam, Boerhaave, Heynsen, &c. Hooft and Van den Vondel, in the 17th century, cultivated the drama with great success. Gals, an amusing and intrusive poet of the greatest genius, acquired and maintained a popularity like that of La Fontaine. The last century produced many Dutch authors of great eminence—Fetich, Biddelyck, Huisman, Steendam, Van Kampen, Van Hall, and Van Loonp; and the present age is no less prolific. Dutch literature, at it gives expression to the sentiments of an orderly, practical, and well educated people, has generally a sober and solid character, but it is not deficient in the grace, novelty and vivid colouring which render even the gravest themes attractive.

History.—The Batavi were already known to the Romans, in the time of Julius Cæsar, as a *various nation*. Their neighbours, the Belgæ, seem to have been distinguished, even in that early age, for that inclination to commerce which afterwards exerted such an influence on the history of the Netherlands. It was in the year 9 a.d., that Drusus joined the Rhine and IJssel by a canal (now called the New IJssel) and set the example of those great works which have changed the face of the whole country. Under Adrian and Septimius Severus, the Batavians shared the imperial favour, and probably advanced in civilization by contact with the Romans. About the beginning of the fourth century they united with the Frisians, a people of kindred origin. The sixth century witnessed their subjugation by the Franks, and, in the middle of the ninth, they were incorporated in the empire founded by Charlemagne. Soon after this, the whole country was parcelled out into small principalities in accordance with the feudal spirit of the age. These principalities were as follows—The dukes of Guelders, Brabant, Luxemburg, and Limburg; the marquises of Anvers (Antwerp) the counts of Holland, Zeeland, Zutphen, Flanders, Artois, Hainaut, and Namur with the lordships of Utrecht, Overijssel, Groningen, Friesland, and Malines. Such was the origin of the Seven United Provinces afterwards grouped together as the Netherlands, 1 says Bar, or Seven Countries. Among these petty States Flanders held the foremost rank; and when, in the 14th century the estates of the count of Flanders passed, by matrimonial alliance, to the house of Burgundy, the paramount authority in the Netherlands passed with them. In like manner, these estates passed from the house of Burgundy to that of Austria, and Charles V. inherited the sovereignty of the Seventeen Provinces. But his son and successor Philip II., having deeply offended the people by an attempt to establish the Inquisition among them and by various oppressive acts, even of the States namely, Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Gelderland, Overijssel, Groningen, and Friesland united in defence of their liberties, and formed a federal republic at the head of which they placed with the title of Stadtholder [Stadtholder] William of Nassau prince of Orange. Their cause proved successful. The merchants of Antwerp at that time the greatest commercial city of Europe, fled before the hostilities of Philip, and took refuge in Amsterdam, which soon became an important of the first importance. In the 17th century, the Dutch were the most prosperous of European nations. Their first great reverse was the consequence of the French revolution; their country was then invaded by the republican army, and was subsequently incorporated with the French empire, their commerce, in the meantime was annihilated, and their colonies seized by the British. On the downfall of Napoleon in 1814 the prince of Orange, who had fled in 1805 returned and resumed his authority and, in 1816, was, by the act of the Allied Powers, elevated to the rank of king of the Netherlands, with increased territories, extending over the present kingdom of Belgium. At the same time, restitution was made of the colonies, with exception of the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Demerara, Resenburgh, and Bourbon. In 1830, immediately after the revolution which expelled the elder branch of the Bourbons from France, a revolt took place in Belgium, the inhabitants of which never willingly submitted to the sway of their Dutch neighbours, and, after a short struggle, the latter were compelled to evacuate the country. Belgium was then erected into a kingdom, and the present limits of the kingdom of the Netherlands were defined by treaty in 1839.—*See* *Grat. Hist. Stat. Beschryving van Holland*, Amst. 1801. *Motestueus, Friesland in Holland*. Rot. 1809. *Obert's Voyage Pittoresque dans le Pays des Pays* 1827, Van der Aa, *Landryland*

Woonduch der Nederlanden, Banden en Boek-Almanak, 1833, Staatkundig Jaarboek voor het koninkrijk der Nederlanden. 1832. See SICR

NETOLITZ a tn Bohemia, circle Pisek, 70 m. S. by W. Prague, with a church, townhouse, school and hospital, two saw and several other mills. Pop. 3212

NETRO a vil and com. Italy. Prefecture, the Turin prov. Biella, between the Ingauna and the Araz. It has two churches, manufacture of ironware, ribbons and lace; and a trade in cattle, millet, and chestnuts. Pop. 2123

NETSCHETIN or **NETSKY** a market in Bohemia, circle and 19 m. W. Pilsen with a church, chapel, townhouse, two mills, and a trade in corn. Pop. 971

NETTESWILL, par Eng Essex. 1821 ac. Pop. 865, NETTLOW a tn Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Legnica, on the Oder with a Protestant church, tile-works on oil and several other mills. Pop. 1125

NETTLERD par Eng Oxford 1164 ac. Pop. 754

NETTELCOMBE, par Eng Somerset 2800 ac. P. 352

NETTLEHAM, par Eng Lincoln 3270 ac. P. 944

NETTLESTAD two pars Eng.—1 Kent 1441 ac. Pop. 461 —2 Norfolk 1028 ac. Pop. 81

NETTLETON two pars Eng.—1 Lincoln 5570 ac. Pop. 724 —2, Wilt. 1659 ac. Pop. 685

NETTLINGEN a vil, Hanover principality and 9 m. E. Hildesheim with a church and a manor-house. P. 1056

NETTITAI, a tn and par Switzerland, can. and 1 m. N. Olaraz, 1 bank Linth. It is well built. Has two churches, three paper-mills, a straw hat factory and several other industrial establishments. Pop. 2026

NETTINO a tn and seaport, Papal States, 31 m. S. E. Rome, on the Tyrrhenean Sea, supposed to derive its name from a celebrated temple of Neptune, the remains of which still exist. Balthus is the birthplace of the painter Andrea Sacchi, born 1800 and Paolo Regneri, called the flower of Italian eloquence, born in 1824. The situation is very unhealthy and there is scarcely any trade. P. 1000

NETZE a river Prussia which is formed by several lakes in the h. of prov. Posen, not far from Inowrazlaw flows W. & W. joins r. bank Warta 8 m. E. Landsberg, total course about 140 m. By means of a canal, which leaves it at Nakel and joins the Brda at Bromberg, it gives a navigable communication between the Vistula and the Oder

NETZSCHEN a tn Saxony, circle Zwettan 9 m. N. N. E. Plauen, on the Golsch with a castle, a church, tile-works, a paper and a flour mill. Pop. 1908

NEU BISMARCK or **BISMARCK** a vil Hungary on Temeswar about 1 m. from Kus-Bismarck with a considerable trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1998

NEU BIERZAN, a tn Bohemia. See BIERZAN

NEU BUCKOW a tn Meklenburg-Schwerin, circle Meklenburg, with a Gothic church, townhouse, manufactures of lace, and several tanneries. Pop. 1643

NEU CHURCHWZ, a market in Bohemia, circle Tabor, about 8 m. from Pilgram with a church, a school, a saw and two other mills. Pop. 1021

NEU DOMAGNICH, a tn Bohemia, circle Kaurzin with a church, a school, a townhouse, and a distillery. P. 1093

NEU HOLITZ, a tn Bohemia. See HOLITZ

NEU KALBE, a vil in Meklenburg-Schwerin, cap. bail., on a height above Lake Camow 55 m. E. N. E. Schwerin. It has a church, an hospital, and several mills. Pop. 1150. Bail. area, 37 geo. sq. m. Pop. 3416

NEU KOLN, a tn Bohemia. See COLN

NEU KUSNA, or **NEU KUSNA**, a tn, Austria Turkey 120 m. N. E. Rome, lat. 58° 37' N., lon. 34° 37' E. It stands at the height of 8940 ft. above sea-level with a bold ravine in front, and a background of high cliffs of volcanic rock, and is a clean, well built town of considerable extent containing about 3000 houses, two large mosques, a Greek church, and a quadrangular castle, with round towers at the corners. Its trade is much more extensive than that of most towns in the interior of Asia Minor. Pop. about 15,000

NEU-SCHWARTZ, the top of the grand duchy of Meklenburg-Schleswig, between lakes Tack and Glumbach, 67 m. N. Berlin. It is surrounded by walls; is regularly built in the form of an octagon, with several good streets and squares; is the seat of government, contains several superior courts and offices; and has a large and handsome ducal palace, partly in

the Dutch, and partly in the Italian styles, with a library of 50,000 vols., and some good collections, a number of palaces, belonging to Prince Ernest; two churches, a college, gymnasium, and several superior schools, two hospitals, a posthouse, a theatre, and a bathing establishment. Most of the inhabitants are connected with the court or the military service, but there are manufactures of soap and tobacco, two breweries, and three mills. Neu-Schwartz occupies the site of the ancient fort of Lunin or Lunke which was demolished in the beginning of the 16th century. Pop. 8464

NEUBERG a vil and par Styria, circle and N. N. E. Bruck. It is the seat of a mining district and has two churches, an old Cistercian abbey on hospital, important iron-works raw and other mills. Pop. 1459

NEUDOLG, (Lusatia, *Neues Dargow*), a tn, Prussia, dep. Euro, 13 m. W. W. Krossen. It early acquired considerable importance and was long in the hands of the English. In its castle, the remains of which still exist, the marriage of Henry II of England with Margaret, daughter of Louis VII., was celebrated. The parish church is an interesting Gothic structure and in an extensive forest adjoining the town is a large chateau, called Champ-de-Bataille. The manorhouse consists of linen cloth making, fustian, &c. Pop. 1868

NEUBUNN a vil, Bavaria, Lower Franconia, dist. Homburg with a church, a castle in ruins, and a mill. Pop. 119

NEUBURG a tn, Bavaria, circle Swabia, cap. dist., r. bank Danube, here crossed by two bridges, one of wood, and another very handsome of stone 45 m. W. N. W. Muench. It is a place of great antiquity, and very pretentiously situated, and consists of the town proper divided into the old and new town, and partly surrounded with old walls, and of two suburbs, is the seat of several provincial courts and offices, contains an old fortified castle of the dukes of Bavaria, on a commanding height with a collection of old armours, three churches, a convent of the order of Mercy, an old Jesuit college, townhouse, gymnasium Latin school, seminary, infantry military barracks and arsenal and has manufactures of porcelain, cloth, and salt-petre numerous breweries and distilleries. An active salubry is carried on. On an island, formed by the river are the ruins of the castle of Altenburg. Pop. 6350 Area of dist., 96 geo. sq. m. Pop. 17,014

NEUBURG or **NEUBURG** 1 or DEN WALL a tn, Bavaria Upper Palatinate, on the Schwarzach 27 m. N. N. E. Regensburg. It has a court of justice, seven churches, two castles, a conventual nunnery for female manufactures of woollen and linen cloth numerous breweries, several mills, and a trade in lace. Pop. 2636

NEUCHÂTEL See NEUCHÂTEL

NEUDAMM a tn, Prussia, gov. and 29 m. N. Frank fort on the Netzel. It is enclosed by walls and a fosse has a church and poorhouse manufactures of woollen and linen cloth hats and hosiery a paper and two corn mills, and a trade in wool. Pop. 3172

NEUDEK (anc. *Neudamm*) a village in Bohemia, circle and V. Elbogen with two castles, a blast-furnace, and several other iron-works manufactures of lace, ribbons, and paper and four flour-mills. Pop. 3000

NEUDENAU a tn Baden, circle Unterzahrn, r. bank Jaxt, here crossed by a bridge, 39 m. E. S. E. Mannheim with a church and chapel, an iron-mill, linen manufactures, and several fairs. Pop. 1250

NEUDORF, a tn Hungary See IDO

NEUDORF, numerous places, Austria, particularly — 1 A tn, Lower Austria, 6 m. S. Vienna, on the railway to Gratz. It contains one of the finest country churches in Austria, adorned externally with an Ionian colonnade, and within with several fine paintings a posthouse, and a castle. Pop. 2020 — 2 A vil Moravia, circle Hradisch, with a church. Pop. 1660 — 3, A vil Moravia. See KÖNIGSBERG — 4, A vil Bohemia, 42 m. S. by E. Olmitz, with a church, a school, and numerous mills. Pop. 917

NEUDORF, numerous places, Germany, particularly — 1 A vil, Anhalt-Bernburg, near Harburg. In the vicinity are the Pfaffenburg and Wiedburg, the two most important strongholds of the Lower Harz. Pop. 819 — 2, A vil, Moravia, circle Brün, with a church, a castle with a park, and two mills — 3, (or *Waldendorf*) A vil, Moravia,

single brick with a church. Pop. 1610.—4, (Stratford), A. vii. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Breslau, circle Warthenburg, with a church, a mill, and two mills. Pop. 867.—5, A. vii. Saxony, circle Gotha, bail. Weisenthal. P. 1616.

NEUDORF, a vii. Bohemia, circle Böhmisch, in a valley on the Popelka, about 9 m. from Gitschin, with a church, a school, 4½ mills, and manufactures of linen and linen yarn. Pop. 1194.

NEUDORF several places, Hungary.—1, A. vii. Hungary on Freuburg, between Bar-Bent-Gyurgy and Hunne-ness, 6 m. from Ecsen-Jacob, with a church. Pop. 1290.—2, A. vii. Banat of Temeswar, between Allibunar and Panova, at the extremity of a large sandy tract. It has three Greek non-united churches. Pop. 1800.—3, Co. Kips. See Lato.

NEUBURG a. ta. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, on the Ezer, 37 m. W. Stuttgart. It is well built, has two castles, one in ruins, and a Latin school, manufactures of sayches, spoons and leather, and several saw-mills. Iron-mines are worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1554.

NEUBURG several places Germany, particularly.—1, A. vii. Prussia prov. W. Prussia, gov. and 11 m. S. W. Marienwerder on the Vistula with a castle, three churches, a Barnardian cloister, manufactures of linen a brewery and distillery, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 607.—2, A. vii. Oldenburg, with a castle. Pop. 481.—3, A. ta. Baden, circle Ober-Rhein, r. bank Rhine, 18 m. S. W. Freiburg. It is a very old place, surrounded by walls, and has some shipping, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1120.

NEUBURG, Switzerland. See NEUCHÂTEL.

NEUDORF a. ta. Rhénish Prussia, gov. and 3 m. N. Coblenz on the Rhine, over which there is here a regular ferry. It has a church. Pop. 1222.

NEUBURG, a. ta. and par. Switzerland east and 7 m. S. W. Bern; in a valley traversed by the Glarus, and not far from the bridge which crosses it. It contains an old church, in which a league was sworn in 1271 between the cantons of Bern and Fribourg. In 1798 the Bernese here repulsed an advanced guard of French.

NEUBURGH numerous small places, Germany particularly.—1, A. ta. Hanover, gov. and 47 m. W. N. W. Osnabrück, on the Dinkel which is here navigable. It is an ancient place, and has a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and a graving dock. Pop. 1423.—2, A. ta. market in Basse-Mainburg, about 1100 ft. above the sea, E. S. E. Coburg, with a church, and a manufactory of the stone-ware and tile-works, and a large establishment for the manufacture of rail way bars. Coal is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 610.

NEUNKIRCHEN, numerous places, Germany particularly.—1, A. vii. Hanover, gov. and 17 m. S. E. Osnabrück with a church. Pop. 1144.—2, A. vii. Prussia, prov. West-phalia, gov. and 18 m. S. E. Minden with a R. Catholic church, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1149.

NEUNRADE, a. ta. Rhénish Prussia, gov. and 30 m. S. W. Arnsberg, with a church, manufactures of linen, a bleachfield, and iron-mill. Pop. 1130.

NEUNSTADT a. ta. Koenigsberg, a. ta. Württemberg, circle Neckar at the confluence of the Frothach with the Neckar, 5 m. N. E. Neckarstadt, with a demerit church, chateau, and old ruined castle. It sometimes takes the name of Neuen-stadt-a-der-Linde, from a lime-tree of extraordinary dimensions growing beside it. Pop. 1421.

NEUNSTEIN, several places, Germany, particularly a. ta. Württemberg, circle Jaxt, on the Eppach, 81 m. N. N. W. Ellwangen with a church, an old castle, now used as a hospital and work-house, and manufactures of linen. Pop. 1480.

NEUBURG a. ta. Rhénish Prussia, gov. and 26 m. N. W. Treves, on the Moselle. It has a church and chapel, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, several tanneries, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1600.

NEUBERN (Ossan and Urtz) or HORNY NEUBERN, a. ta. Bohemia, circle Klatzau, 50 m. N. W. Passau. It consists of two distinct portions and has two churches, a paper, and two other mills. Pop. 1250.

NEUBERHACH or NEUBERHACH (Lat. Brissacum), a. ta. France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 10 m. S. E. Colmar, on the canal of its name, near 1 bank Rhine. It is made as a fortress of the first class, being fortified by Vauban, in the form of a regular octagon. All the houses are of one height, and rather low, so that they are not visible from the outside, and are laid out

with the utmost regularity. In the centre of the town is a large square, or place d'armes, surrounded with trees from which its four gates are seen, and the ramparts afford a fine promenade. The only edifice deserving of notice are the church, and extensive barracks. Pop. 1778.

NEUFCHATEAU (Lat. Novus Castellum), a. ta. France, dep. Yvelles 26 m. W. N. W. Epinal on the Moselle, near its confluence with the Meuse. It is an ancient place, but tolerably well built has a court of first resort, a communal college, and a small public library of 8000 volumes manufactures of woollen covers, Paris foot and wicker-work and some trade in linen, silk, iron &c. Pop. 2598.

NEUFCHATEAU a. vii. and com. Belgium, prov. and 60 m. S. W. Liège, on the Berwina with a brewery a flour-mill and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1003.

NEUFCHATEAU a. ta. Belgium, prov. Luxembourg on the Viere, 28 m. N. W. Arlon. It has a church, a communal house, a palais de justice, and barracks, also quarries, bark oil, meal, and saw mills some manufactures of woollen stuffs and a considerable trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1643.

NEUFCHÂTEL or NEUCHÂTEL (German Neuenburg), a. ta. can Switzerland bounded N. by can. Bern and France, W. can. France, S. can. Yverdoy and Bern, length, N. E. to S. W. about 23 m. mean breadth, about 11 m. area, 255 sq. m. It is traversed throughout by the chain of the Jura, and partly occupied and partly bounded by the extensive lake to which it gives its name. The principal summits of the Jura, within the canton—the Chasseron, 5262 ft., Chasseron, 5283 ft. and Creux de Vent, 4990 ft. high. The intervening valleys are—the Ruz, Travers, Fages, Bravine, Lochs, and Chaux-de-Fonds, each taking its name from the principal stream by which it is drained. These valleys are longitudinal following the direction of the principal chain of the Jura, from N. E. to S. W. In addition to the streams which give the valleys their names the only others of any importance are the Doubs, which forms the N. W. boundary of the canton, and the Thielle or Zihl, which forms the communication between the Lakes of Neuchâtel and Biel. Almost all the strata belong to a calcareous formation, called Jura limestone. The only mineral of any importance contained in it is iron, often in the form of bog iron ore. In the valley of Travers, a considerable mass of asphalt occurs there is also a little coal and a little lignite. Gypsum abounds everywhere abundantly, according to an estimate which has been made, the whole surface may be thus divided—arable land, not quite one-sixth forests, nearly one-fifth, natural pastures and artificial meadows, above one-half vineyards, little more than one-fiftieth and waste, one-thirtieth. The corn raised is confined to the more level portions of the lake district and a few of the plains and falls far short of the consumption, for which large additional supplies are drawn from cantons Bern and Basel.

The culture of the potato is extensive, and carried far up on the mountain sides. Immense numbers of geese and swans are fed in the higher valleys, and on the mountain pastures; and the dairy is perhaps the most important branch of rural economy. The wine made, both white and red, is extensively exported to the neighbouring cantons, orchards of apples, pears, plums, and cherries are numerous and, in a few favoured spots, the almond and fig thrive in the open air. Immediately above the vine slopes extensive plantations of all kinds of nuts are frequent. Higher up oak becomes the principal timber. Higher still at an elevation of 500 ft. to 1000 ft. fir, larch, and beech forests commence, and, continuing to ascend crown many lofty mountain tops. In these forests, bears, wolves, wild swine, and deer have their haunts, though their numbers have diminished as the population has increased. Smaller game is still very abundant, and both lakes and rivers are well stocked with fish. The great staple manufacture of the canton is watches and clocks, and the various kinds of mechanism in which great ingenuity and manual dexterity are required, as mathematical and optical instruments, &c. All of these find markets in every part of the world, and more especially in France, which, notwithstanding of her efforts to prevent it, annually receives vast numbers of contraband. Lace and printed cottons, once most important branches of manufacture, have greatly declined, but still continue to employ numerous hands. The language of the inhabitants is French, and the prevailing religion Calvinistic.

R. Catholics forming not more than one-third of the population. Neuchâtel holds the twenty-first place in the Swiss Confederation, to which its contingent is 960 men, and an annual payment of about \$1800, but belongs in sovereignty to the king of France, who appoints to the principal offices, and reserves an annual tribute of nearly \$4000. His powers however are fixed by the constitution, on which no change can be made without the consent of the cantonal parliaments, a representative body, partly nominated by the king, but chiefly composed of members elected by a kind of universal suffrage. Pop. (1849), 70,679.

NEUCHÂTEL or **NEUCHÂTE**, [German, *Neuchâtel*] a town Switzerland, cap. of same name, 24 m. W. Bern, on a steep slope above N.W. shore of lake Neuchâtel and traversed by the Broye, which falls into the lake immediately below. The scenery of the lake here is not much distinguished by grandeur, but the whole site is fine below, a wide expanse of water, which has sometimes been compared to the Bay of Naples, around, rich fields and vineyards, dotted over with numerous villas, plunging in the sea, and habited, piles of black forest, which climb the mountain sides, and are overtopped at last by the magnificent wall faces of the Jura. The town itself rises in the form of an amphitheatre, and is well built containing several good streets, particularly the Rue de l'Hôpital and Rue de Fambour. The principal buildings are the castle an ancient, open building, of considerable extent, originally the residence of the prince of Neuchâtel now partly occupied by the French governor, and partly converted into government offices, the old Gothic church adjoining the castle, built in the 13th century containing several carvings, ancient monuments, and surrounded by a magnificent terrace, on which William Farel Calvin's favourite colleague at Geneva, was buried, though the actual position of the grave has somehow been lost, the new church, a handsome edifice, in modern style the townhouse a large building, with a Grecian portico used

original locality. The transport, nearly 60 m., is well served by Agassiz to have been by glaciers no longer existing. Pop. (1850), 7737.

NEUCHÂTEL (LAKES OF), [German, *Neuchâtel*], a lake, Switzerland, surrounded by and partly belonging to cantons Neuchâtel, Vaud, Fribourg, and Bern; greatest length, N.E. to S.W., 25 m.; average breadth, 4 m.; about 1340 ft. above the sea, and 190 ft. above the Lake of Geneva; greatest depth, 400 ft. Its W. bank is lined by the range of the Jura in the E., the Jorat forms the water-shed between it and the Lake of Geneva. It receives the Broye, charged with the surplus waters of Lake Morat, on the E., the Orbe on the S.W., and the Rance and Seyon on the N.W., and discharges itself, by the Tancs or Zihl, into Lake Biel. The scenery, in many places, is fine, but much tamer than that of most Swiss lakes. It is well stocked with fish, particularly salmon and trout, and the traffic on it is important, though the navigation is dangerous, from sudden gusts of wind. A steamer plies regularly on it, visiting the most important places on its banks.

NEUCHÂTEL EN BAAR [Latin *Dreconia*] a town, France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 27 m. N.E. Rouen near bank Belneuve with a court of first resort, an agricultural society manufactures of woollen and cotton stuffs, harness, bonnets, glass, leather and beer and a trade in flour, wine, brandy, cider, perry, butter, and particularly cheese, which is extensively made in the surrounding districts the fine quality, a kind of cylindrical cream-cheese, is famous. P. 3990.

NEUFEN, a town Wurtemberg, circle Schwabmühl, in a beautiful valley 10 m. N.E. Reutlingen. It has a Latin school the ruins of an old castle and manufactures of stained paper. Pop. 2000.

NEUFRA a market in. Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, on the Pöhl. It has a church and two mills. Pop. 1250.

NEUGEDLIN or **KOTVA**, a village Bohemia, circle Klatzka, 27 m. S.E.W. Pilsen with a church school, townhouse and one of the most important steam woollen factories in the kingdom two dye works, and several mills. Pop. 1612.

NEUGLEN or **NEUGE**, numerous, river La Plata. See **DIAMANTE**.

NEUHAUS, numerous places, Germany, particularly—1 A town Hanover, circle Nord24 m. N.W. Stade, on the Oese, with a small harbour, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, an ironworks, a sawmill, a brewery, a distillery, a paper mill, and some shipping. Pop. 1512. —2 A town Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 28 m. S.E.W. Minden, with an old castle, now used as barracks, a church and some trade in cattle. P. 1897.

NEUHAUS [Latin, *Novus*], a town Bohemia, circle Pilsen 20 m. N.E. Budweis, on the Neuzka. It has a ruinous old castle, with a large dargen tower three churches, a townhouse, a church, barracks, gymnasium, hospital, and manufactures of woollen stuffs. The high table land, in this neighbourhood, forms the water-shed between the basins of the Elbe and the Danube. Pop. 7604.

NEUHAUSEL, or **EMMER UJVAS**, a town Hungary, either Danube, co. and 22 m. S.E. Neutra, in a plain a bank Neutra. It has a church, normal school, and Franciscan monastery, a townhouse, large swimming-school, and a considerable trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. 6760.

NEUHAUSEN, several places, Württemberg, particularly—1, (confusion of *Neiden*), a town Neuchâtel, S.E.W. Reutlingen; with two churches and a castle. P. 2170. —2, a village, circle Schwabmühl, on the Enns. P. 1901. —3, (confusion of *Neiden*), a village, circle Schwabmühl and 6 m. E. Reutlingen, with a church. Iron is worked near it. Pop. 1061.

NEUHOF a village and par. Hesse-Cassel, on the Pfaffen, 6 m. S.E.W. Fulda. It properly consists of three distinct places—Wunders, Ellers, and Opperg—and contains a castle and a church. Pop. 1731.



NEUCHÂTEL, looking towards the lake. —After Th. de Moët.

among other purposes, for the meetings of the Grand Council the gymnasium with an interesting museum, and a celebrity almost European in consequence of the distinguished labours of Agassiz, a native of the town, and one of its professors. Ferry's hospital, so called after its founder, David Ferry a native, who assumed a fortune of about \$160,000 and left the whole to the town for its general improvement and benevolent purposes; and the Fourcils hospital so called because founded by another benevolent native. Neuchâtel is the entrepot for the manufactures of the canton, and carries on an extensive trade, for which both good roads and water communication afford great facilities. Boatsmen navigate the lake, and communicate with Morat, Yverdon, &c. On the slope, a mile above Neuchâtel, is the largest building in the town, 14,000 cubic ft. of granite. There is no granite in situ in the Jura, and the granite thus resembling this building is found on Great St. Bernard. The inference seems fair, that that was its

lower three churches, a townhouse, a church, barracks, gymnasium, hospital, and manufactures of woollen stuffs. The high table land, in this neighbourhood, forms the water-shed between the basins of the Elbe and the Danube. Pop. 7604.

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NEUBERG, numerous small places, Bohemia, particularly, a. in, circle and N. England, with a magnificent castle, surrounded with fine gardens, and possessing a library of 25,000 volumes; a church, high school, and hospital. P. 791

NEUBUTTEN, a vil. Bohemia, circle Rakowitz, at the confluence of the Odra with the Misa. It has a castle, and very complete and extensive iron-works, belonging to the prince of Stolberg. Pop. 938

NEULLY-LES-SEIGES (Lahn, *Neulium*), several places, France, particularly a. in, dep. Seine, finely situated near r. bank Seine, on both sides of a magnificent avenue, which crosses the high road to Paris. Its principal building is the chateau, a magnificent residence, to which Louis-Philippe was very partial. Near it the Seine is crossed by a bridge of five arches, each with a span of 180 ft. The fine grounds in the vicinity are a favourite holiday resort of the Parisians. The manufacture consists of water-proof articles, fustia, and chemical products. Pop. 9451

NEUKIRCH, four small vils and pure Switzerland, the largest in can. Luzern. Pop. 2364

NEUKIRCH (Kirkow and Osea), a. in Prussia, gov. and S. W. Legnica, with two churches and a castle, several mills, and hospital. Pop. 1113

NEUKIRCHEN, numerous places, Germany, particularly, 1. a. in. Hesse-Cassel circle Oberhessen 84 m. S. W. Cassel, on the Greif, with a chapel, hospital and manufactures of lace. P. 2067.—2. (Lower *Heiligen-Blut*), a market in Lower Bavaria, N. W. Passau with two churches, a townhouse, a monastery and several mills. Pop. 1510.—3. A vil., Upper Austria, circle Traun with a church. Pop. 1005.—4. A vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 13 m. S. Düsseldorf with a church manufactures of woollen linen, and cotton goods, silk-works, and several distilleries. Pop. 972

NEULAND, a vil. Prussia, prov. Sillesia, gov. Oppeln, circle Neisse. It consists of three several parts, and has a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1048

NEULEHNEFELD, a vil. Lower Austria, as near Vienna as to be properly only one of its suburbs. It has a house of invalids, and several manufactures. Pop. 4700

NEULIE, a. in France, dep. Loire, about 7 m. S. E. Roanne. Pop. 1033

NEUMAGEN, a. in Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 13 m. N. E. Trier, on the Moselle, with a church, synagogue, extensive tanneries, building-yards, and some shipping. P. 1817

NEUMARK, 1. (Polish *Nowomark*), A. walled town, W. Prussia, gov. and 55 m. S. E. Marienwerder. A bank driven with a court of justice, two churches, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1255.—2. (or *now-Jew-Wald*) A. in. Bohemia, circle Klattau, 31 m. S. S. W. Pilsen, with a church, townhouse, school, and synagogue manufactures of linen and earthen ware. Pop. 1133

NEUMARKT, several places, Austria, particularly—1. (or *von der Oden*) A market in Styria, S. W. Judenburg, with an old castle and a hospital. Pop. 1195.—2. (Italian, *Novi*), A market in Tyrol, circle and 13 m. S. by W. Bressan, on the Adige, with a church and a monastery. Pop. 1548.—3. (or *Truppi*) A market in Styria, Carinthia, 24 m. N. W. Laybach, with a handsome church, two chateaux, and important manufactures of ironware and cutlery, horses, leather and linen. Pop. 1440

NEUMARKT—1. A walled town, Bavaria, circle Oberpfalz, on the Rube, and on the Main and Danube Canal, 30 m. S. E. Nuremberg. It has a church, castle, townhouse, institute of the Sisters of Charity, a Latin school barracks, and hospital, numerous blacksmiths, a tobacco-factory and a trade in coco horses, and cattle, and a bathing establishment, in connection with chalybeate and sulphurous springs. It was once an imperial free town. Near it are many ruined castles, of which the most remarkable is Wolfstein. Pop. 3055.—2. A walled town in Prussia, gov. and 16 m. W. N. W. Breslau, cap. circle. It has several provincial and town courts, Protestant and R. Catholic churches, numerous tobacco-factories, a bank and several other mills, tile-works, and a corn market. The rearing of bees is an important branch of rural economy and there are several saw refineries. Pop. 4098

NEUMUNSTER, a vil. Denmark, dusky Holstein, hill and near Kiel, with a gymnasium, a bank, oil and flour mill, in the last, which is very extensive, the whole town of Kiel, and many of the surrounding villages, are thirled. P. 804

NEUMUNSTER, a vil. Denmark, dusky Holstein, 17 m. S. S. W. Kiel, on the railway to Altona. It is a large, well-built manufacturing place, has a church, in the Italian style; and important manufactures of linen, one factory employing 900 hands. Pop. 4700

NEUMBURG-VOYNA-WALD, a. in. Bavaria, Oberpfalz, 27 m. N. E. Ratibon with seven churches, two castles, a townhouse, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and several mills and breweries. Pop. 2080

NEUNDORF, several places, Germany, particularly—1. A vil. Bohemia, circle Bunsauz, with a church, a castle, and a mill. Pop. 1093.—2. (Gross), A vil. Prussia, prov. Sillesia, gov. Oppeln, circle Neisse, consisting of several distinct portions, with a church and two tile-works. Pop. 1024

NEUNKIRCH, a. in, and par. Switzerland can and 6 m. W. Schaffhausen. It is walled, and tolerably well built, but miserably dirty, and has two churches, one within the town, and another in a suburb, consisting chiefly of modern houses, and an excellent school-house. Pop. 1400

NEUNKIRCHEN, a. in Prussia, gov. and 37 m. S. E. Treves, on the Rhine; with a Protestant and R. Catholic church, manufactures of ironware, and a trade in cattle coal and iron are worked and there are several blast-furnaces, and other iron works, in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1693

NEUNKIRCHEN AN DER EISENBAHN, or **NEUNKIRCH**, a market in Lower Austria, 33 m. S. S. W. Vienna, on the railway to Gritz with a large church, Minorite convent, manufactures of needles and screws, a large cloth and calico printfield, and two cotton-factories. Pop. 2162

NEUPAKA, or **PAKAU**, a. in Bohemia, 67 m. N. E. Prague with two churches, a chapel townhouse, school and hospital. Pop. (agricultural and weaving) 2483

NEUQUEN, a river La Plata. See DIAMANTE

NEUEISENGAU, a. in Bohemia, circle and R. Tabor, with a church, school, cattle tax-gathering, manufactures of linen, and a saw-mill. Pop. 1047

NEUREUSCH or **HOWAKES**, a market in Austria, Moravia, circle Igau 6 m. from Schellerau, with a church and a *Protestant* school. Pop. 1240

NEURODE, a. in Prussia, gov. and 44 m. S. S. W. Breslau, on the Walditz. It is well built, has four churches and a chapel, a castle, an hospital manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a tobacco-factory, and walk mills. Pop. 1840

NEURALA, a. in Prussia, prov. gov. and 45 m. N. W. Legnica, a bank Oder. It has two churches, provincial courts and offices manufactures of articles in enamel and pasteboard, thread, leather, and sundries, building-yards, shipping and an extensive trade on the Oder. Pop. 8440

NEUSATZ, a. in Saxony, dist. and S. S. E. Bautzen, with a townhouse, manufactures of calico, and a trade in woollen and cotton yarn. Pop. 1019

NEUSANDER, or **HOWK BAKING**, a. in Austrian Galicia, circle Sandomir, r. bank Danube, in a marshy valley, hampered on all sides by lofty hills, 47 m. S. E. Cracow. It possesses a gymnasium and high school. Pop. 4465

NEUSATZ, or **UJ VODKA**, a. in Hungary, Risher Danube, on Bacs, on the Danube opposite to Futurarduin, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. Till the late (1849) Hungarian war, when it was almost completely destroyed, it was a large fortified town of 17,400 inhabitants, irregularly but substantially built, with a number of handsome public edifices and enjoying on an important trade, being a common entrepot for Germany, Hungary, and Turkey

NEUSCHLOFF or **NEUSCHLOFF**, a. in Russia, Finland, dist. and 80 m. N. Wiborg, on two islands in Lake Harjavesi. It communicates with the mainland by a bridge, is defended by a strong castle, and has many handsome and cheerful looking houses, separated by small gardens and painted fences a spacious church, and other public edifices.

NEUSE, a river, U. States, N. Carolina. It rises in the centre of the State, near Hillsboro lat 36° 5' N., lon. 79° W., from which it flows S. S. E., and falls into a branch of Pamlico Sound, at Newbern, lat. 36° 5' N. lon 77° W. Whole course, about 180 m.

NEUSIEDL, numerous places, Hungary. The only one deserving of notice is *Neusiedl am See*, on Wieselburg, on N. shore, lake of salt water, 37 m. S. E. Vienna. It possesses a quarry of the stone, which is sent both to Fiume and

Vienna; and has a weekly market, and five annual fairs, at which large quantities of corn are sold.

NEURIDIOLER SEE (see *Lacus Prius*).—Lakes in W. Hungary, between Cos. Oedenburg and Weissenburg, and the *Mari* and the *Laytha*; greatest length, N. to S., 23 m; average breadth, 5 m.; aerial, about 60 m. It is salt, very shallow throughout greatest depth, seldom exceeding 15 ft. on the S. It is lost in the great morass of Hungary. Large quantities of salt crystallize on the shores in summer, and consists of a mixture of common and of glauber salt. Carp and pike are caught. Its inundations, which were frequent, used to occasion great damage, till a canal was cut, in 1800, of 12 m. length, by which the water is carried off into the Danube, and discharged there into the *Rabnitz* or *Little Leitha*. The stream of *ayg* consequently which falls into it in the *Walla-*

NEUBOHM (L. *Neubohm*) is located 14 miles
Hibbs Dam, up on the bank of the 70 N. Hwy.
It has a square well in the center, facing the place in
which is a statue of St. Martin. A Catholic church, St.
R. Catholic church, an old castle now used partly as a town-
house, and partly as a gymnasium; husband's place, chapter
house, overthrown, some, infirmity high school, school of
danger, and several other educational establishments man-
ufactures of woolen and linen cloth, leather hats, copper, iron,
textiles, and paper, several dry works, and extensive
best root sugar factories. Near it, copper and iron are mined,
sweet, and, to some extent, manufactured. Pop. 12,000

NEURS, a st. Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, cap. circle, on the Rhine, near its confluence with the Rhine. 11 m. N W Cologne. It is walled, flanked with towers and ditches, indifferently built like a Protestant and two R. Catholic churches, a synagogue, gymnasia, savings bank, lunatic asylum, ord. military and orphan asylum, manufactures of woollen cloth, calicoes, muslins, ribbons, cotton stuffs, calicoes, hats, starch and gulls, woveed and cotton mills, oil and flour mills, tanneries, dye works, and vincent works. Pop. 15,667

NEUSTADT numerous places, Bavaria particularly
1. (near *Landshut*) A walled in circle Middle Franconia,
cap. dist. 21 m. W. N. Nürnberg It has two castles,
two churches, a *Wohnhaus*, Latin school, hospital, and bar-
racks, manufactures of woollens, cotton goods, nails, and
iron. Pop. 1,000. 2. (near *Landshut*) A circle. *Finke*,
cap. dist., on the *Hegebrühl*, 14 m. W. Spitz. It has a
justice-of-peace court, four churches, three of them Protestant;
a Latin school, and hospital; manufactures of cloth
and paper and chemical products, iron, oil bark, powder and
sulfur mills, and an important trade in wool and wood.
Pop. 1,000. 3. (near *Landshut*) A circle. *Lein*,
cap. dist. 42 m. N. E. W. Würzburg with two
churches, a chapel, Latin school, posthouse, hospital, old
Carmelite monastery, manufactures of damask, cotton goods,
red and white leather, a dye-works, and several mills. Pop.
1,450. 4. (near *Landshut*) A circle. Oberpfalz, 14 m. S. E.
of *Landshut*, with two churches and a ruined castle, a trade
in cattle. Pop. 1,000. 5. (near *Landshut*) A circle. *Landshut*,
Dumbe, here crossed by a wooden bridge, 21 m. S. W. *Landshut*,
circular walled, flanked with towers, well fortified, with
several streets, many of houses, many of which, though old, are
handsome, two fine churches, an infirmary, a potash-
factory several breweries, and a trade in wool and hops. Pop.
1,000. 6. (near *Landshut*) A circle. *Waldshut*, in the Upper Palatinate,
cap. dist. 14 m. S. W. *Landshut*, with two churches, a school,
and near it ruins of a citadel and a castle. Pop. 1,500.

NEUSTADT, several places. Prussian province of Pomerania.
1. **Neustadt, (or Wodgertshagen)** A tn.; gov and 24 m. N.W. of
Damm, cap. circle, on the Blau. It possesses provincial
and town courts, a Protestant and E. Catholic church,
a grammar school, a hospital, and has back and walk mills, and a
trade in cattle. Pop. 2054-23. (or *Frudenz*). A walled town,
gov and 29 m. S.W. Oppeln, cap. circle. It is tolerably
well built, has a Protestant and three E. Catholic churches,
a synagogue, two hospitals, and a convent of the brothers of
St. John, provincial and city courts; manufacture of cloth,
textiles, leather, and shoes, several mills. Pop. 10,000.
2. **Neustadt, (or Lauenburg)** A tn.; gov and 32 m. S.E. Posen,
1. bank Warta with five churches, a synagogue, and many
features of cloth and leather. Pop. 2546-4. A tn., prov
and 83 m. W.W. Posen, on the Warta; with a church

synagoga, and extensive tanneries. Pop. 1904, 5, 549. *Shwartzwald*, A. 124, 300. *Pöschwald*, on the Pflow Canal and the Elbe. Schvartz, 28 on E. Berlin. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, divided into three parts—*Elbeshwartz* an *Elbeshwartz*, *Walden in der Ebene*, and a suburb called *Ruhlar*. *Kleinewitz* or *Kleinewitz*. It has two churches, and a bathing establishment supplied by a chalybeate spring, manufacturer of woollen and linen cloth, iron and steel wire, delft and stoneware, copper and iron mulls, a considerable trade in the above articles, and also in wool and rattan. Pop. (1840) 5561.

NEUDART, numerous places, Germany—1, (Weidenau),
A in Meaurio, See MIMICUS—2, A in Saxony, circles
and 32 m. E. Dresden, on the Polzow with several pulp
offices, two churches, an hospital, manufactures of cutlery
and woollen, cotton, and linen cloth, several *ex-works*, a
bleachfield, a brewery, granite quarries, a trade school,
a technical school, a gymnasium, a school of agriculture,
Schwernin, on the Elbe 15 m. S.E. Schwerin, with two
castles, a church, and picture-gallery several tobacco-
factories, a spinning mill, and cutlery. Pop. 1771—4, A in
Dresden, Lake circle, exp. bal on the Watzsch 17 m. S.E.E.
Freiburg It contains an industrial school and has many
factories of cloaks, straw-pipe, woollen and silk goods,
and a large paper mill. Pop. 1710—18, 1710—18, 1710—18.

work, machine factory, copper saw and oil mills. Pop. 3110.
— 5 A to Hems-Caval, circle Oberhausen dist. and 910.
E.N.E. Kircheln with two churches and a courthouse.
Pop. 1787 — 6, a market tn. Brunswick, circle Wolfenbittel
r bank Roden, at the terminus of the Harzburg railway
It has a church, three mills, and salt-pie common to Brunswick
and Hanover Pop 900 — 7, (c. *den Rinkenberge*), a tn. Hanover,
circle Nienburg, on the Harz, 10 miles S. of the city.

principality Coblenz can diet on the Leine, here crossed by two bridges, 16 m N.W. Hanover with a townhouse, church, bathing establishment; manufacturers of linen and limestone quarries. Pop. 1451—90. (*see Der-Heide*). A to. Saxe-Coburg, principally and 8 m N.E. Coburg on the Rothe with a castle, three churches, tobacco a schenke, a brewery, a distillery, in actual course a highway station. Saxe-Coburg warw. Pop. 2219—90. (*see Der-Heide*). A to. Saxe-Weimar, cap. erdie, 34 m E.E. Weimar, with a castle, two churches, a savings bank, and hospital; manufacturers of woollens, linses and leather, and a trade in books. Pop. 4250.—10. (*see Der-Mechan*) [Latin. *Nunc Civitas ex Novoburgio*.] A to. Soehma, principal and 18 m N.E. Kuegring, a factory district, and also a small town, 17 m S.W. after it is well wooded with a castle, and has a castle, tavern, mill, and some trees, a linen. Pop. 1750.

NEUSADT, a town and seaport, Denmark, daily Holstein, E. bank of a little fiord of its name, 17 m N N E. Lubeck, once strongly fortified. Its harbour, formed by the channel of the fiord, which here narrows, so as to assume the appearance of a stream, is a good winter haven of the third class, with 14 ft. of water. The principal export is corn, but its trade is much less than once it was in 1800.

NEUBADT or **WIESEN-NEUBADT** [see *Neubadtsch* or *Fogelshausen*]. A town in Lower Austria, at the commencement of the canal of same name, and on the Vienna and Gratz railway, 26 m. S. Vienna. It is surrounded with a detached ditch, and a wall flanked with towers, is nearly in the form of a square, built with tolerable regularity; many of the streets are both shadowed, well paved and well lighted. The most striking edifice are the old castle, a large quadrangular edifice, with a tower, enclosed by a fosse, containing, among other objects of interest, a beautiful Gothic chapel, with fine painted windows and rich reliquies, and the New Kaiser Kirche, with an admirably carved monument of Eleonora of Portugal, wife of Emperor Frederick IV. Numerous are also to be seen several other buildings, especially worthy for their antiquity, but in 1858, a great conflagration laid the town almost in ashes. The manufactures consist chiefly of silk and velvet cloth, ribbons, paper, porcelain, and refined sugar. The trade is principally in wine, brownware, silk stuffs, leather, sugar, rum, and vinegar. Pop. (1848), 13,846.

NEUSTÄDTTEL a tn. Prussia, gov and 88 sq. N W
Loegnitz; with two churches, manufactures of linen, leather,
and earthenware; a dye-work, bark and flour mill, and a trade
in cattle. Pop. 1868.

NEUSTADTEL-AM-SCHNABBERG a tn. Saxony, circle
and 11 m. S.E. Zwickau; with a church, two schools in
which the making of lace is taught; manufactures of lace

and subsidiary. Near it is a small, particularly that of coal, is extensively carried on. Pop. 1770.

NEUSTADT, or **Neustadt**, several places, Austria, particularly—1, (*Neustadt* or *Neustadt*) A. in P. Tyrol, district Carinthia, cap. circle, 1 bank Gurk, 48 m S E. Laybach; with a church, Franciscan cloister and gymnasium. Pop. 1761—2, (*Neustadt*), A. market in Bohemia, circle and 26 m W by S Pilsen, with a church, school, townhouse, and hospital, and two mills. Pop. 1837—3, (*Neustadt*), A. mining to Bohemia, circle Bunsau, 70 m N N E Prague, on the Lomnitz; with a linen bleachfield. Tin-mines are worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2495—4, (*Neustadt*) A. in Moravia, circle Igau, with a parish church. Pop. 1940—5, (*Neustadt* or *Neustadt*) A. market in Hungary, co. Neutra, 53 m. N. E. E. Pressburg, cap. dist., on the Waag with a church, and some trade in wine. P. 5500.

NEUTEICH, a N. Prussia, gov and 21 m S E. Danzig, on the Schwenta, with two churches, two schools, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 1838.

NEUTITSCH, or **Neutitsch** a N. Austria, Moravia, circle Pressburg 56 m S E Olmütz. It has a district criminal court, several public offices, three churches, one of them an ancient chapel in the Baroque style; an old castle, a townhouse a high, a female industrial, and a primary school, an infirmary, almshouse, burgher hospital, and asylum for widows, extensive manufactures of woollen stuffs, which form important articles of trade. The principal spring of Sommerau is in the neighbourhood. Pop. 9000.

NEUTRA, a N. Hungary bounded N by Moravia and on Transylvania, N W Moravia, W and S W co. Pressburg, S Komorn, E. Bohl, and N E. Thuroos area, 1936 gen sq m generally mountainous, lying traversed in the W by the principal chain of the Carpathians, and in other directions by minor ramifications, watered by the Waag, Eszék-Tyres, March, Neutra, Elva, Blava, and Dnubag, all belonging to the basin of the Danube, soil, in general, of great fertility; yields large crops of grain, fruit in vast quantities, wine, and tobacco; woods extensive, principal mineral iron. Mineral springs occur in many quarters. Manufactures of woollen linen, and cotton goods, leather hats, glass, paper and articles of wood, straw, and rush, are carried on. The country is divided into six districts—Ober-Neutra, Unter-Neutra, Vag, Ubeli, Elava, Begmeo, and Bock. The capital is Neutra. Pop. 583,500.

NEUTRA a N. Hungary cap above co. 70 m N W Buda, intersected by the Neutra river. It has a castle, seated on a height, and containing, within its enclosure, the cathedral, the bishop's palace, immediately adjoining the cathedral, the county hall a handsome structure, roofed with copper, post-office, Fariet college, seminary, lycæum, and gymnasium. The chief employments are agriculture, weaving, and general trade. Pop. 4090.

NEUTRA, or **Neutra**, a river, Hungary, which rises in the N. E. extremity of co. Neutra, flows circuitously S W past the towns of Neutra and Erek, and at Komorn, after a course of above 100 m. joins the bank Waag, immediately above its confluence with the Danube.

NEUVÉ-ÉLÉAC [*Neuvé, Neuvé-Éléc*] a vil and com. Belgium, prov W Flanders, 8 m S. by W Ypres, r bank Douve, with several breweries, a dye-work several corn and oil mills, and manufactures of cloth and table-linen. P. 2745.

NEUVILLE, or **Neuviller**, a N. and par. Switzerland, can. and 18 m N W Bern W end Lake Biel. It has several educational establishments, which have acquired some celebrity. Many of the inhabitants are weavers. P. 1411.

NEUVILLÉ, several places France, particularly—1, Dep. Vienne, 10 m N N W Poitiers. Pop. 1140—2, (*Neuvillé*) A. N., dep. Loiret, 15 m N N E. Orleans with manufactures of woollen fabrics. Pop. 1238—3, (*Neuvillé*) A. N. and com, dep Rhone, about 9 m. N Lyons, r bank Saône, here crossed by a handsome suspension-bridge. It has manufactures of printed calicoes, bleaching a lead-roll tag and a silk mill, and a chalybeate spring. In a plain, N E. of the town, was fought the great battle between Septimius Severus, and his competitor Albinus, which left the former in undisputed possession of the Roman empire. Pop. 1788.

NEUVILLÉ, a vil and com. Belgium, prov Hainaut, 10 m N Mons, with manufactures of linen and yarn, three flour-mills, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 1941.

NEUVILLY, a N. France, dep. Nord, about 13 m. E. E. Cambrai. Pop. 8082.

NEUWALDE, a vil Prussia, prov Silesia, gov Oppeln, circle Netze, consisting of three distinct parts; with a church. Pop. 1847.

NEUWARI, a vil Prussia, gov and 23 m N W Stettin, on a tongue of land projecting into a lake of same name. It has a Protestant church, some shipping, and a trade in wood and cattle. Pop. 1821.

NEUWEDLE, a N. Prussia, gov and N E. Frankfurt, on the Drageus with a church, manufactures of cloth and hats, and an iron-mill. Pop. 2174.

NEUWEIER, a vil Baden, circle Middle Rhine, bail Buhl, with a church, a small castle, and a trade in excellent wine, grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1018.

NEUWIED a N. Prussia, gov and 7 m N by W Coblenz, cap. circle r bank Rhine, here crossed by a flying bridge. It is built with great regularity, in the form of a square, the streets crossing each other at right angles; and contains a palace, surrounded with extensive gardens and possessing a collection of Roman antiquities chiefly obtained from the buried city of Victoria, 2 m N of the town; and a library of 10 000 volumes. Three Protestant churches, one of them belonging to the Moravian brethren, a E. Catholic church a synagogue, a building called *Famernum* (Panthéon), containing a museum of natural history, a casino, with a musical society, a progymnasium, normal, industrial, infant, ragged and numerous other schools and private educational establishments. It has manufactures of tobacco, chibory articles of seric, furniture, soap, candles cotton goods, pipes, mineral colours, piano-fortes, bells, lacquerware, morocco leather, and clay stoves and a trade in wine, iron, ironware, potash, and pipe clay. Neuwid was founded in 1549, by a prince of the name thus independent, who invited settlers of all religious persuasions, with the assurance of perfect toleration. The state of this town made the terms valuable, and the town, accordingly soon attained considerable importance. A variety of sects now live together in harmony. The most interesting establishment of all is that of the Moravian brethren who here amount to about 400 individuals. They have excellent schools which are attended by many English children. Pop. (1846) 6885.

NEUZEID *Neu-Neu-Neu*, a N. Holland, prov Zealand, 15 m S. E. Middleburg. It is strongly fortified and has a townhouse, two churches a school, bomb-proof arsenal, barracks and magazines, an hospital, and two watch-houses. Agriculture, retail trade, and shipping are the chief sources of employment. Pop. 1178.

NEUZINA, a vil Hungary Thutth Thamus, co. Torontal on the Theiss, with a church. Pop. 2398.

NLYA a river Russia, which rises from the S W extremity of Lake Ladoga, at Solbushburg, flows first S W, then N W, and traversing the city of St. Petersburg, where it divides itself into several branches, and forms various islands, falls, by several mouths, into the Gulf of Finland. Its whole course is only about 40 m. but it is very wide, has a depth varying from 3 to 5 fathoms, and, as forming part of the great water thoroughfare of the empire, is of vast commercial importance. It is liable, particularly at the breaking up of the ice towards the end of April to sudden inundations, which often lay the greater part of St. Petersburg under water and have repeatedly proved most disastrous.

NEYADA (Neyada).—1 A mountain-range, Spain, extending from Pailin, 19 m. S. Granada to the frontiers of that part of Murcia now forming the province of Almería. Here it joins the Sierra of Baza, which afterwards under the name of Filabres, runs out into small ramifications near the Mediterranean. It receives its name from the perpetual snow which covers its summits among which the most elevated are those of Malabacra, 11,878 ft., and Yelita, 11,878 ft. This Sierra is composed of foliaceous granite, schistose gneiss, mica slate, quartz, and hornblende and, on the N side, there is a large bed of fine hornblende. Iron, asbestos, and there are several mines in operation in the neighbourhood of Granada, near which are also found zinc, argentiferous lead, and antimony. Copper is also found. The principal streams which derive their origin from this chain are the Guadalquivir, Utiar, Genil, Dílar, Monachil, and Darro. From E. to W, the Sierra

Myra, extends 60 to 70 m., and 55 to 40 m. N to S.—A mountain range, U States, America, stretching through California from S to N for above 600 m., between lat. 34 and 43° N and forming part of the immense chain, which, under different names, extends almost without interruption, from the peninsula of California to Eastern America. Among its most remarkable features are several grand volcanic peaks, which reach high into the regions of perpetual snow, and have altitudes varying from 10,000 to 17,000 ft. above the sea. The E. side bounds the vast and inhospitable desert of Utah, while the W bounds the long and beautiful valley, which is traversed from S to N by the San Joaquin, and from N to S by the Sacramento, and has recently attracted universal attention by the richness of its auriferous deposits. These deposits must have had their original seat within the range, and numerous indications of them are found in the quartz veins, by which its other rocks are traversed. The only other mineral of value, yet discovered in the sierra, is quicksilver. The loftier peaks are, of course, destitute of vegetation; but both the plateaus, from which they rise, and their lower slopes, are generally covered with magnificent forests. Still lower down, towards the valley, the surface becomes almost clear of timber, the soil is of great fertility, and all the productions of an Italian climate are obtained in abundance.—A branch of the Colombian Andes New Granada, dep. Magdalena, prov. Sta. Maria, which attains a height of about 17,000 ft.

NEVEL, or NEVEL, a village, in Russia, gov and 60 m. N Vitebsk, on a small lake of same name, at the mouth of the Esmecha, with six churches and a synagogue. P (1851) 4456.

NEVELLE, a village and coal-mining prov. E. Flanders, 7 m. W Ghent with a church, chapel and two schools. Inhabitants engaged in weaving and agriculture. Pop. 3669.

NEVEDON, par Eng. Essex, 991 ac. Pop. 189.

NEVERA, a village and par. Wales, co. Pembroke, beautifully situated near Newport Bay, 8 m. W Newport. It has a very ancient Norman church with some interesting inscriptions, Baptist, Independent and Calvinistic Methodist chapels, and a day and several Sunday schools. Area 14 537 ac.

Pop. 1649.

NEVES (Latin Augustonensis), a town in France, cap. Nivernais, built on a hill, at the confluence of the Nivère 153 m. S.E.E. Paris. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the slope of a hill, and has a very picturesque appearance when viewed across the river. Its interior however is by no means prepossessing, its streets being narrow and irregular, and very dirty. It is the see of a bishop, and has a cathedral, a somewhat heavy building the church of St. Etienne, in the Romanesque style is an old castle, now used by the courts of justice. A Hotel de Ville, formerly the residence of the dukes of Nevers in the Flamboyant style, a college, founded in 1525 public library barracks, and prefecture, a court of first resort and commerce a cotton spinning chamber of manufactures, a central society of agriculture, science, and art a diocesan seminary, secondary ecclesiastical school, and communal college, manufactures of coarse woollens, metal buttons, and other articles in metal, violins strings, articles in beads, vinegar, glass, and candles, numerous potteries, producing ware which has been famed for many centuries bottle-works, breweries, numerous ropewalks, machine-works and an extensive shell industry, at which, in addition to other earnings, about 275 pieces of ordnance are annually made. The trade includes most of the above manufactures, and also timber wine, salt, &c. P (1857) 14,327.

NEVIANO-CONTE-ASTORI, a village and com., duchy and 16 m. S. by E. Parma, on a lofty hill with a trade in chestnuts, cattle, wool, and sheep. P 3609.

NEVIGES, a village, France, gov. and E. Düsseldorf, with three churches, and manufactures of woollen and linen stuffs, alum, and blue vitriol. Pop. 1385.

NEVILL (Dover), a small town, British N. America, N. Gulf of Georgia, lat. 55° 57' N. lon. 123° W. about 7 m. W of the W end of Hecate's Island. Its entrance is about 3 m. wide, and it penetrates about 8 m. into the land. In its centre, at the entrance, the water is only 4 fathoms but increases to 5, 6, and 7 fathoms, affording good anchorage, and a very commodious and well-sheltered port.

NEVIN or NEVIN, a market town and par. Wales, co. and 20 m. S.W. Carmarthen, on Nevin River. It is very beautifully built; has a neat, plain, parish church, several Dissent-

ing chapels; a national and five Sunday schools; and some trade in agricultural produce with Liverpool, with which a communication is kept up by steam-packets. Pop. 1344.

NEVIS (Italian, Lame), a town in Austria, Tyrol, about 10 miles from the Ahr. The white sulphur is extremely cultivated here to feed silk-worms. Pop. 1968.

NEVIS, a small island, British W. Indies, one of the Leeward group off S.W. extremity of St. Kitts, from which it is separated by a narrow channel 2 m. broad, full of shoals, and navigable only by small boats, lat. 17° 14' N; lon. 63° 8' W. It consists almost entirely of one single conical mountain, of volcanic origin, rising with a gentle ascent from the sea to a height of 2500 ft., surrounded at the base by a level border of extremely fertile and highly cultivated land. The whole island is about 24 m. in circumference area, 24,640 ac.; of which about 6000 ac. are capable of cultivation, the high parts being rocky and barren. The climate has the reputation of being fully as healthy as the average of the W. Indies, but instances have occurred which would render this questionable. The exports are sugar, molasses, and rum. The island is governed by a lieutenant-governor, who is assisted by an executive and legislative council and a house of assembly. Nevis is divided into five parishes and contains six Protestant churches, three Dissenting places of worship, eleven public and private church schools, and seven Wesleyan. Banishment is said to be advancing satisfactorily. The seat of government is at Charlestown, the principal town in the island, near its S.W. extremity. It lies along the shore of a wide cove, having on its eastern side some good public buildings, and a good roadstead. Nevis was first colonized by the English, in 1628. Columbus is said to have given the present name to the island from the mountain of Nevis in Spain. P 10200.

N. W. ABBEY, a village and par. Scotland, stewartry Kirkcubright, on the Fow near its junction with the Nith, 7 m. S. S.W. Dumfries. It has a number of good houses an ancient parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, several schools, and the beautiful remains of a Cistercian abbey. On a hill near it is a granite column, 40 ft. high, intended to commemorate the victory of Waterloo. Extent of par., 8 m. by 2½ m. 1 1098.

N. W. ALBANY, a city, U States, N. York, on the bank of the Hudson, lat. 42° 20' N. lon. 73° 50' W. It is the largest place in the state, and is regularly laid-out, has numerous public buildings, including a courthouse, jail, and nine churches; several schools, a lyceum, a theological college, and extensive ship-building yards. Pop. (1840) 4225 (1850) 9785.

NEW BEDFORD, a town, U States, Massachusetts, on a slope, rising rapidly from a bank Ansonia, which is here crossed by a bridge and falls, about 4 m. below, into Buzzard's Bay, 52 m. S. by E. Boston. It presents a commanding and beautiful appearance, is well built, containing many elegant buildings and has a large and handsome townhall, of granite, a commodious custom-house, also of granite a courthouse, several handsome churches, a library a Friends academy, and several other schools. The manufactures consist chiefly of oil and candles, cordage, articles of cooperage, Prussian blue, &c. Ship-building is also carried on to a great extent and the trade, greatly facilitated by a spacious, safe, and deep harbour, is very important. By far the most important part of it is connected with the whale fisheries, in which New Bedford holds so prominent a place, that about one-third of the whole tonnage of the U States, engaged in these fisheries, belongs to its port. In 1850, the total tonnage of the district was 127,960 and the number of vessels which entered and cleared at the port was, respectively 118 (82,637 tons), and 124 (83,154 tons). Pop. (1850) 7592, (1850) 16,464.

NEW BRITAIN, a British colony (New)

NEW BRUNSWICK, a British colonial territory E. coast of N. America, lat. 40° 5' to 45° 40' N, lon. 65° 50' to 65° W, bounded, W. by the State of Maine, N. W. by Lower Canada, from which it is separated by the river Saguenay; N. by Chaleur Bay; E. Gulf of St. Lawrence and New Brunswick Strait, the latter separating it from Prince Edward's Island, and S. the Bay of Fundy and part of Nova Scotia; length, N to S, 215 m., breadth, 190 m.; area, 25,000 sq. m. or about the same extent as the mainland of Scotland. Its coast-line is about 500 m. in length interrupted only at the point of junction with Nova Scotia, where an isthmus of not more than 10 m. in breadth connects the two territories, and separates the waters of Northumberland Strait from those

of the Bay of Fundy, and which it is proposed to unite by means of a canal. The most remarkable bays and harbours are Baillart Bay, on the N coast Miramichi Bay on the E coast Passumpsquoddy Bay, and St. John Harbour on the S coast. There are, besides these larger indentations, numerous smaller harbours, particularly on the S portion of the E coast.

The general surface of the country presents a series of bold undulations, sometimes rising into mountains or continuous ridges of high land. The latter are seldom of any considerable height but their precipitous acclivities, sharp outlines, and deep ravines give them an alpine and picturesque character, that finely and strikingly contrasts with the rich valleys and sheltered plains which alternate with the more rugged scenery.

The shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait, however, present different and far less pleasing features. There the land, for about 12 m. inland, is low and sandy covered with trees of a stunted growth, and skirted with extensive marshes large deep meadows, and long sand beaches. New Brunswick is watered by numerous rivers, the principal of which is the St. John (which see), navigable for vessels of 40 tons to Fredericton. The next river in importance, is the Miramichi, which rises near the W limits of the territory, whence it flows N E, and falls into Miramichi Bay, on the E coast, about lat. 47° 5' N, lon. 64° 53' W, its whole course is upwards of 110 m. It is navigable for nearly 40 m., and admits vessels of 500 or 700 tons. The Restigouche is the next considerable river. It forms the S W limit of the province, and falls into the head of Chaleur Bay after a course of about 100 m. There are a number of small lakes in New Brunswick, particularly in the N part of the country but none of any considerable size. In the S, there are a few somewhat larger than the most important of which are Grand Lake, 20 m. long by about 5 m. broad and Washademoak Lake, about 30 m. long by 2 m. broad, both lying between St. John and Fredericton. Along the shores of Chaleur Bay and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, gray sandstone and gray clay slate predominate, with detached rocks of granite, quartz, and ironstone on the S coast, limestone graywacke, clay slate, with sandstone, interrupted occasionally by gneiss, trap, and granite. Specimens of amethyst, carnelian, Jasper &c. have been picked up in various places. Coal is plentiful, and more abundant, the former is said to extend over 10 000 sq. m., or above one-third part of the whole area of the province. Copper and manganese also abound. A large deposit of the former has been discovered on the banks of the Nepigon river which falls into Baillart Bay and another of plumbago, within ½ m. of St. John. The supply of the latter is said to be inexhaustible, the surface of the earth being, for 2 m. coated with it. Gypsum limestone, freestone, and granulations abound. Salt springs, strongly saturated, are numerous and some sulphureous springs have also been discovered. The climate of New Brunswick, like other portions of the N American continent, is subject to the extremes of heat and cold, the thermometer sometimes rising to 100° Fahr. during the day and falling in the forest, during the night of the same day, to 50°. The severest cold of the winter usually continues from December 21 to March 21. The prevailing summer winds are from the W S W and S, when from the S W, dense fogs are often produced on the shores of the Bay of Fundy, and stretch 1½ m. to 20 m. inland. In the interior, the climate is said to have been greatly ameliorated, in consequence of the clearing away of the forests, by which the sun's rays are permitted to reach the surface of the earth, where the heat thus absorbed is again diffused by radiation. It is stated, as a result of this process, that the winters are reduced to nearly half their former duration. The climate is, on the whole healthy, and the autumn, as in other parts of the N American continent, is a season of exceeding beauty, the air being dry and clear, and the woods glowing with innumerable tints of the richest and most brilliant hues.

The chief vegetable product of New Brunswick is timber, of which there is the usual variety found in N American forests but the pine is the chief timber exported. Indian corn is grown in the S. parts of the province. Rye, wheat, and other cereals, and good potatoes are raised. The wheat of New Brunswick is of the very best quality, and is said

to be much heavier than that of the U States. Turbidity cultivation has been introduced, of late years, with great success. The great extent of its coast, with its numerous deep bays, coves, and inlets, affords great scope for the pursuit of the fishing trade, which has not, however been pursued with the vigour its importance merits the colonists having, in this respect, allowed themselves to be outstripped by the fishermen of the U States, whose vessels, employed in the deep-sea fishing, greatly exceed in number those belonging to the inhabitants of New Brunswick. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent, chiefly at St. John. The principal articles of export are fish, iron, salt, salt-water, dials, lanterns, planks, boards, shingles, staves, timber, and other sorts of wood, amounting in 1863 to £208 440 of which £229,298 were timber. Imports best pork, beer, ale, books, brass and copper manufactures, bread, biscuit, cider, coffee, copper, cutlery, corn, grain, wheat, flour, Indian and other meal, cotton, linen, silk, and other manufactures, earthenware, fishing tackle, glassware, gunpowder, haberdashery, hardware, hemp, hides, iron, leather, medicines, oil, muscadine, paint, paper, colours, rice, soap, rum, spirits, sugar, tallow, tea, snuff, to bacco, wines, &c., to the amount, in 1863 of £1,291 604 of which £260 704 were for British textile fabrics, and £28 907 for British iron.

The chief part of the inhabitants of New Brunswick are British settlers, and their descendants. There are a few inhabitants of French stock who are principally settled on the Bay of Chaleur, and there is a small number of Micmacs, Malisees, and other Indians in the N part of the province. New Brunswick is divided into 13 counties in each of which are several schools—grammar and parish. The Church of England the Established and Free churches of Scotland, Reformed Presbyterians, Wesleyan Methodist, Baptist, Congregationalist, and R. Catholic churches, are all more or less extensively represented. The affairs of the province are administered by a Lieutenant-governor aided by an executive council consisting of eight members, a legislative council of 17 members and a house of assembly of 39 representatives of the people. The judicial department comprises a supreme court, with a chief and three puisne judges, a court of chancery, one of marriage and divorce, and one for the trial of offences committed at sea, over these three courts the lieutenant-governor presides. New Brunswick was first settled by the French in 1639 and it continued, along with Nova Scotia, to form part of Acadia or New France, till it fell into the hands of the British, after the conquest of Quebec. The first British settlement in New Brunswick, was founded at Miramichi, in 1764 and, in 1784, New Brunswick was separated from Nova Scotia, and formed into a distinct province. In 1826, the standing timber in the district around Miramichi Bay took fire and enveloped an area of 9000 sq. m. in flames, consuming four thriving towns, many large vessels lying in Miramichi river and destroying 500 human beings. Pop. (1861) 282 047.

NEW BRUNSWICK, a N U States, New Jersey on the Maritime which here becomes navigable, the Delaware and Raritan rivers, and the New Jersey railroad 39 m. S W New York. It consists of an older portion situated on a flat along the bank of the river and composed of narrow, crooked streets, and of a more modern portion, occupying a declivity, regularly and sparsely built, and presenting a handsome appearance, many of the houses being surrounded with gardens, and commanding beautiful views. The principal buildings are Rutgers college, possessed of a library of 10,000 volumes, and attended by about 60 students the theological seminary of the Dutch Reformed Church, with a library of 7000 volumes, and 34 students; nine churches, several schools, a court-house, and jail. The manufacturing establishments include several large factories and the trade of the port, which admits vessels of 100 tons, is considerable. Pop. (1830) 7381 (1850) 15,587.

NEW CALEDONIA, see CALEDONIA (New)

NEW ENGLAND, the name commonly given to the N E portion of the U States, comprising the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

NEW GALLOWAY, Scotland. See GALLOWAY (New)

NEW GRANADA, S America. See GRANADA (New)

NEW GUINEA, in the Pacific Ocean. See PAPUA.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, U. States. See HAMPSHIRE (New).
NEW HAVEN, an Isl., S. Pacific Ocean, near lat. 3° 50' S., and lon. 150° E., to the N. W. of Pagan, and separated from New Ireland, on the E., by a narrow channel. It is still very imperfectly known, but, according to Thomson, stretches, W. to E., for about 80 m. The surface is elevated, and well covered with trees.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, a tract of territory, W. coast, British America, belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, lat. 50° 30' to 60° N.; and bounded, N. by the Russian possessions, and S. Vancouver's Island. The coast is lined by an immense collection of islands, of all shapes and dimensions, and penetrated by arms of the sea, and deep creeks, so as to form a complete chain of island navigation. The Bebrine Ness, and Skikine, are the only streams of any navigable importance, though they can only be ascended to a short distance, and not without considerable difficulty and danger. The prevalence of W. winds makes the climate at once extremely moist and mild, so that, even in the coldest months, the natives use very little clothing. They subsist chiefly by fishing, but also considerable indications for agriculture, and, being of more sedentary habits than the Indians E. of the mountains, have made more progress in some of the rudimentary arts. One remarkable feature in their social system, is the prevalence of slavery. About one-third of the whole native population are in this degraded state, being either prisoners taken in war or their descendants. They are as much their masters' property as dogs, and being treated accordingly, are in the most helpless and abject condition.

NEW HAVEN, a seaport in U. States, one of the caps. of Connecticut, on a bay of same name in Long Island Sound, 72 m. N. E. New York, on the railway to Boston lat. 41° 18' 33" N. lon. 72° 56' 45" W. It occupies a large and beautiful plain, sloping gently toward the shore, and surrounded, on three sides, by spurs of the Green Mountain range. It is very regularly built, has spacious streets, a central square, almost all lined with noble elms, and a beautiful public park, finely planted. Among its public buildings are 23 churches, many of them handsome; a Jewish synagogue, a large and imposing statehouse. Yale college, occupying a large range of buildings, with a handsome front towards the park, attended by about 422 students in theology, law, medicine, and science, and possessed of a library of 51,000 volumes, a valuable museum, picture gallery, and other collections; two lyceums and various other superior seminaries of education; a state hospital and a beautiful cemetery. The manufactures consist chiefly of carriages, clocks, leather hardware, and cutlery machinery, &c. and the trade, both coasting and foreign, is very extensive. Unfortunately the harbour, though spacious, is shallow, and gradually filling up, but the evil has been so far remedied by the construction of a long wharf, which, to obtain deep water has been carried out nearly 1 m. In 1850 the total tonnage of the district was 15,781 tons. Above two-thirds of the vessels are coasters. Pop. (1850) 16,180 (1850), 22,589.

NEW HOLLAND See AUSTRALIA.

NEW JERSEY, U. States See JERSEY (New).
NEW LISBON, a vil. U. States, Ohio, N. side of the Middle Fork of the Little Beaver and on the Steady and Beaver canal, lat. 40° 45' N. lon. 80° 40' W. It has a courthouse, N. jail and six churches, and near it are various mills, and other factories. Pop. 8000.

NEW LONDON, a city, U. States, Connecticut, on the Thames, 8 m. from its entrance into Long Island Sound 42 m. E. N. E. New Haven, lat. 41° 22' N. lon. 73° 6' W. It is situated on a declivity; is in general, very indifferently built; but some of the recently-erected houses are sufficiently handsome. It contains the county buildings, several places of public worship, and is connected with New York by a daily line of steamers. The harbour, which is the best in the state, and one of the best in the Union, has a depth of 30 ft., and is safe and commodious, it is defended by two forts; and there is a lighthouse, on a projecting point of land, which divides the harbour from Long Island Sound, 3 m. below the city. The foreign trade of New London is chiefly with the W. Indies, and its coasting trade with the S. States. The fisheries, and especially the whale fishery employ a great number of the inhabitants. Pop. (1840) 5619; (1850) 9006.

NEW MEXICO, U. States. See MEXICO (New).

NEW MEXICO, a vil. and township, England, co. Dorset, on bank Grey, 8 m. E. S. E. of Bokerly. It consists principally of a cluster of houses and factories, which rise, even the brink of the river, to the height of several hundred feet, and extend along the crags and the turnpike road, and has a handsome district church, in the pointed style. Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist, Independent, and E. Catholic chapels, several schools; manufacturers of glass and printed cotton goods; blacking-work coal and lead mines. Pop. 4868.

NEW MOAT par. Wake, Farnborough 5161 m. P. 232.

NEW ORLEANS, a city and port, U. States, Louisiana, L. bank and delta of the Mississippi, 190 m. above its mouth, in the Gulf of Mexico, 5 m. S. Lake Pontchartrain, with which it communicates both by water and railway and 980 m. S. W. Washington lat. 29° 57' 30" N.; lon. 90° W. Its position giving it the command of the traffic of one of the largest and most fertile river basins in the world, naturally marks it out as a great commercial emporium, but in several other respects subjects it to serious disadvantages. The alluvial flat on which it stands is a mere swamp, so low that it is never more than 9 ft. above, and is usually several feet below the level of the river, from the inundations of which it is only saved by a strong embankment, which follows the windings of the stream for a distance of about 163 m. This embankment, known by the name of the levee, has an average width of about 100 ft. where it fronts the town, which stretches parallel to it for about 5 m., and extends from 1 m. to 3 m. behind it, chiefly in the direction of the lake. The river immediately opposite has a width of 3 m. and a depth of 100 ft. to 160 ft., and sweeping round from the W. first in a N. and then in a N. E. direction, forms a large crescent-shaped curve. The original nucleus of the town situated near the centre of the crescent, is built in the form of a parallelogram, and consists for the most part of narrow streets, lined by houses partly of wood and partly of brick, stuccoed over and ornamented with corbelled balustrades, and balconies, indicating the French and Spanish origin of the settlers who constructed them. St. Charles, in which no regular plan appears to have been observed extend around this nucleus, but in some of the more modern quarters a better style of building has been adopted, and many of the streets are spacious, regular and handsome. The public squares six in number, constitute one of the most attractive features of the town, affording, in their well planted and tastefully laid-out interior fine shady walks. The shelter which, elsewhere a luxury is here justly considered one of the necessities of life, is not confined to the squares. Several of the streets have planted avenues, and many of the houses have courts or garden plots attached to them, tastefully adorned with trees, shrubs, and flowers.

The public buildings are neither numerous nor very remarkable, and the churches in particular are said to fall far short of the wants of the community. Those of the E. Catholics, who form the great bulk of the population, are 19 in number. The only one particularly deserving of notice, is the cathedral, a large and imposing structure, situated on one side of the Place d'Armes, near the centre of the levee. The Protestant Episcopal churches, three in number, are substantial edifices. Of the churches of other denominations, notice is due to the Methodist church, on the square of Poydras and Carondelet Streets, modelled after the temple of Theseus, at Athens, with the somewhat incongruous addition of a steeple 170 ft. high; and the Second Presbyterian church in Lafayette Square, a handsome structure, with a fine Doric portico. The educational establishments are said to be simple, but are understood to be neither so extensive nor so efficient as those of the larger towns of New England. Besides the public schools and academies, there are several collegiate institutions, and, more especially a university, which was founded in 1849, occupies an extensive central edifice, with two detached wings; and has a complete equipment of professors, medical, legal and academic. Other important public buildings and establishments are a branch U. States' mint, which has extensive buildings on the esplanade, and in 1851 costed gold to the amount of \$6,964,000 (\$1,798,800, almost all from California); the custom-house, which is (1855) in course of erection, from Quincy granite, and proposed to be, when completed, a principal ornament of the city as it will certainly be one of the most expensive buildings in the

Union, being intended, in addition to the use to which it is specially appropriated, to provide apartments for the U. S. State courts, and other accommodations for the general government; the old Spanish government-house, in an elegant style, of which the U. States seldom afford a specimen; the oblique hospital, for which the rather curious pro-cum-ness is claimed of being the greatest fever hospital in the world; the old and new arsenals, the courthouse and jail. Other buildings, not usually classed as public, though well deserving of notice, are the banks and hotels; the latter especially which are on a scale of almost unparalleled magnificence. The St. Charles, the most splendid of these establishments, whose lofty dome formed one of the most conspicuous objects of the town, and was the station from which the best panoramic view of it could be obtained, having been burned down in 1850, is again rising in renewed splendour, at an estimated cost of \$150,000. The cemeteries, too, both from their extent and peculiarity of structure must not be left unnoticed. The soil being completely saturated with moisture, burial underground is never attempted except in the Potter's Field, appropriated as the final resting place of poor and friendless strangers, whose remains, after being there deposited in a pool of water are not infrequently swollen by it, so as to be forced out of their narrow cells, and left to moulder on the surface under the open sky. To avoid similar destruction, the Protestant and St. Catharine cemeteries consist of vaults, with arched openings, in which the bodies are arranged above each other, tier upon tier, to the height of 13 ft. like the bins of a miller. The ground enclosed is divided into plots, intersected by gravel walks, and densely covered with tombs. It thus forms a true city of the dead, but the lesson of mortality which it is so well fitted to impress, seems almost lost on the living masses around, and there is no city of the Union where pleasure is pursued so eagerly and in more questionable forms. Besides the amusements afforded by the theatres—the St. Charles, the Orleans or French, and the American, which furnish accommodation to 4500 persons, and are nightly filled to suffocation—werea cavetto abound in every quarter, the gaming-table is in constant request, and much of the Sunday is devoted to bear-fights and bull baiting.

The manufacturing establishments of New Orleans are of limited extent, and may be summed up under the heads of furnaces and foundries, machine-shops, distilleries, sugar-refineries, saw-mills, and tobacco-factories. The trade, though it can hardly be said to have passed its infancy is already vast and is advancing with a rapidity to which it is impossible to assign any limits, as it must evidently keep pace with the development of the resources of the Mississippi basin. The chief obstacle to its increased prosperity are the ravages of fever which recur annually during the months of July, August, and September, when all who have the means leave the city causing an almost complete interruption of business during those three months the want of an adequate system of railways, and the bar at the mouth of the river which had 25 ft. water in 1773, and has now not more than 13 ft. The first obstacle, perhaps the most formidable of all, may be, and indeed has been, considerably modified by drainage, the second has been manfully grappled with, and the railway system, carried out with the spirit with which it has been commenced, promises to bring back much of the trade which had begun to find its way, by longer but easier routes to the ports of the Atlantic, the third has only begun to attract attention, having, in fact, proved less prejudicial than might have been anticipated, in consequence of the general introduction of steam navigation. The immense extent of the trade becomes visible by a single glance at the *Levee*, where forests of masts, often three tiers deep, are seen lining the wharf for more than 2 m., and crowds of flat bottomed boats are seen lying along the sliver banks or *batture*, after having covered the quay, or filled the warehouses with the produce of twenty 30,000 m. of navigation. In the year ending Sept. 1852, the total value of products received from the interior was \$108,651,708 (\$21,610,343), against \$108,924,088 (\$21,384,817) of the previous year. In 1853-4 it was \$79,235,585, and consisted chiefly of

Cotton	bales	181,644	Onion	smoke	82,569	
Corn, shelled	acks	\$10,138	Shoe, in bulk	lbs.	14,561	
Wheat	bu.	1,689	Wool	hanks	lbs.	14,606
Wheat, in shell	bu.	7,498	Wool	hanks	lbs.	59,293
Wheat, beta, and str.	bu.	238	Wool	hanks	lbs.	50,599
Wheat	bu.	200,367	Rhine	number	22,555	

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From 2,255 448 bales in 1859-60, the receipts of cotton at New Orleans sank to 23 078 bales in 1862-3 and the price rose from 3c per lb in 1855-6 to 85c. in 1868-4.

New Orleans was founded by the French in 1717, and named after the duke, then regent of France. It was shortly after abandoned, but having been again settled in 1722, began to prosper. By treaty in 1763, it was ceded to Spain, along with all Louisiana W. of the Mississippi and, notwithstanding the change, and considerable opposition to it manifested by the inhabitants, continued to make good progress. In 1801, Bonaparte, among the other concessions extracted from Spain insisted on that of Louisiana, but had no sooner obtained it than he was satisfied that he could not retain the possession, and endeavoured to make the most of the acquisition by selling it to the U. States. At this time (1803) its population was 8000. In 1804, it was made a port of entry, and in 1805, was incorporated. It afterwards became the capital of Louisiana, but was deprived of that honour in 1849. The most important event in its more recent history is the attempt made upon it, in 1815, by the British, under Sir E. Pakenham, and their defeat by the American troops, under General Jackson. Pop (1850) 119 461 (1860) 188 676

NEW PHILIPPINES. See CAROLINE ISLANDS.
NEW PLYMOUTH, a settlement, New Zealand. See PLYMOUTH (New)

NEW PROVIDENCE, the most important of the Bahamas, between Eleuthera and Andros, lat. 25° 58' N., lon. 77° 51' 15" W. (a). It is 17 m. long, E to W, greatest breadth which is in the middle, 7 m. It is mostly flat, and covered with brushwood and extensive lagoons. A range of hilly rocks runs along part of the island, at a very short distance from the sea, E. and W. Another ridge, called the Blue Hills, runs in a direction nearly parallel with the former, and about 2½ m. distance. On the N. side of the island is the harbour and town of Nassau, the former nearly land locked, fit for vessels drawing 12 ft. or 15 ft. water, and sheltered on the S. by Hog Island. The town, which extends over a rather steep acclivity, is well laid out, the streets spacious and airy and the houses handsome. It is the seat of government of the Bahamas and has a considerable trade; the principal exports being cotton, pimento, and salt, for which it receives lumber from New Brunswick, and British manufactures from England. The Americans bring lumber and provisions, and the Spaniards dollars. The British take off the cotton and dye-woods of the island, and the Spanish money the Americans, salt and wreck goods and the Spaniards, British manufactures. Up to, 5000 New Providence was colonized by the English in 1629, but they were expelled by the Spaniards in 1641. It subsequently fell again into the hands of the English, and was again taken by the Spaniards, but was eventually restored to the former at the peace of 1763.

NEW QUAY, a small export, Wales, co. and on the Bay of Cardigan 15 m. W. N. W. Lampeter. It is inhabited chiefly by seafaring persons and has a harbour which affords good anchorage to small, and might easily be improved so as to admit large vessels, a valuable property, and an annual fair. About 100 vessels, of 40 to 50 tons, belong to the port.

NEW SOUTH SHETLAND. See SHETLAND (New South)

NEW SOUTH WALES, a colony of Great Britain, forming the whole of the S. E. part of Australia, stretching along the S. Pacific Ocean, from Hervey Bay in lat. 26°, to Cape Howe, lat. 37° 51' S. and W. with varying breadth to lat. 146° E. length, N to S above 1000 m. breadth, above 500 m. area, roughly estimated, 500 000 sq. m. This immense territory is at present divided into 48 counties, and sundry unincorporated districts. The latter are scarcely to be said to be at all occupied, and even of the former not more than 20, extending from lat. 32° to 36° S., and lon. 146° 38' E., can be considered regularly settled. The surface is much diversified, and presents in its general features, a succession of hills and valleys, mountains and plains. A mountain range, varying in height from 3000 ft. to 6000 ft., extends from N. to S. nearly parallel to the coast, at the distance of from 80 m. to 50 m. inland, and takes, in the N., the name of Liverpool Range, in the centre, that of the Blue Mountains; and in the S. that of the Australian Alps. The intervening spaces between the mountains and the sea is partly broken by spurs and reman-

ations, but descends from the W with more or less rapidity, and has a generally undulating surface, intersected by water-courses. In some places well wooded, and in others covered with dense brushwood.

The coast-line proceeds, in general bold perpendicular cliffs of sandstone, in horizontal strata. Occasionally the cliffs are interrupted by low sandy beaches, some of which stretch to a considerable distance inland and appear to have been covered by the sea at no very remote period. The indentations of the coast are more remarkable for their number, and the excellent harbours which they form, than for the space which they occupy. Harvey Bay in the N, the far largest, is scarcely within the limits of the colony. Next to it is Norwest Bay formed between the mainland and Moreton and Stradbroke, the two largest islands of the colony. Five degrees latitude, proceeding from N to S, are now passed over without meeting with any remarkable opening; but immediately thereafter, beginning at Port Stephens, a succession of noble natural harbours occurs, some of them already forming and the greater part of them destined sooner or later to become great commercial emporiums. The most conspicuous are Port Hunter, Port Macquarie, Broken Bay, Port Jackson, Botany Bay, Jervis Bay, Bassett Harbour, and Tirohiti Bay. The mountain ranges already described form the great water-shed of the colony, but the ground on the W., instead of descending rapidly, continues rugged and mountainous for a considerable width, and at last assumes the form of an elevated plateau, the greater part of which remains unexplored. Several considerable rivers, taking their rise in the W side of the mountains, are seen flowing westward, but having only the early part of their course in the colony of New South Wales do not properly belong to it. From S. to N. the most important are the Macintyre and its tributary, the Lachlan, which both join the Murray; the Bogan, Macquarie, and Peel, apparently affluents of the Darling and the Condamine, which, though at first seen flowing N. afterwards winds round to the W. and probably belongs also to the Darling. The comparatively narrow space intervening between the mountains and the Pacific, leaves little room for the development of large rivers. Many of them are, for a great part of the year, either altogether dry or form in fact, rather a succession of deep pools or water-holes than continuous streams. The most deserving notice for their length or their locality are the Hunter, which falls into the sea part of that name at Newcastle, and is navigable for 50 m. above its mouth by small craft of 80 to 40 tons; the Hawkesbury, which falls into Broken Bay and is navigable by vessels of 100 tons, as far as Windsor a distance of 140 m., the Parramatta, important only as giving a navigable communication into Sydney Cove, the George, which has its mouth in Botany Bay and is navigable by small vessels to Liverpool, a distance of 24 m.; the Shoalhaven navigable for 20 m. for vessels of 70 to 80 tons; the Clyde, which falls into Macquarie Bay; the 25° 45' S., and is described as a fine, clear, open-water river with 9 ft. water on the bar, and a depth within of 7 fathoms; and in the N., the Hastings, which falls into Port Macquarie after a course of about 100 m., and the Clarence, which falls into Shoal Bay lat. 29° 30' S., a remarkable for its great breadth and large volume of water compared with most Australian streams, and navigable for large steamers for a considerable distance, and by small craft for nearly 90 m.

Geology and Minerals.—As a general rule, the prevailing rock on the E. side of the mountain is sandstone, and on the W. granite. Above the granite, quartz and gneiss are seen forming their way to the surface and outcropping them; greenstone and porphyry often form lofty summits. Hence on Mount Kosciuszko in the S.W. granite forms a base 3000 ft. above sea-level while quartzite and quartz stain an additional height of 4500 ft., making the whole elevation of this mountain, which seems to be the culminating point of the chain, 6500 ft. On the same mountain, mica schist, and chlorite and argillaceous slates are seen heaved up into a position almost vertical, while in other places the strata, though evidently upheaved, remain nearly horizontal. In the N., where the whole follows the name of the Liverpool Range, greenstone is seen rising itself in here and there peaks to the height of 4700 ft. Further S., at Cullumbullin, lat. 28° 20' S., the chain becomes granite, but slopes off towards the E. a very remarkable break in the

which has thrown the sedimentary rocks into the wildest confusion, and produced frightful rents and gorges; through one of which, forming a perpendicular wall of sandstone nearly 1500 ft. in height, the Ganges flows its way. It is remarkable, that, notwithstanding the numerous indications of tremendous volcanic agency in almost every mountain district, no active volcano is known to exist in New South Wales, unless we are to give the name to the very extraordinary phenomena exhibited by Mount Wigan, situated near the sources of Hunter's river. It consists of a mass of sandstone, from 1400 ft. to 1500 ft. high, and since 1816, when it was first discovered, and probably from a much earlier period, has been in a state of active ignition, kept up by the spontaneous combustion of some unaccounted quantity of fuel within. In connection with the granite, limestone, both granular and foliated, occurs in abundance, and besides being often hollowed out into stalactitical caverns, sometimes passes into a beautiful close-grained marble, as white as that of Carrara. This Horn stone is most extensively developed on the Upper and Lower Hunter and between Wellington and Mount Canobolas. In some places it becomes of a jet-black colour, traversed by white veins and at others, becomes finely variegated. Much of the sandstone belongs to the carboniferous system, and is accompanied with workable seams of excellent coal. One field, to which the name of Newcastle has been appropriately given, is said to vie in quality with that which has made the English Newcastle so famous, and contains no fewer than five seams—two of 5 ft. and three of 3 ft. in thickness. This field is actually worked to some extent by the Australian Agricultural Company. Other fields, equally valuable, are known or believed on good grounds to exist and moreover, give indications of containing abundance of iron-ore, which may yet be turned to good account. Copper-ore of the richest quality has been found in such abundance, that the veins are believed to extend in every direction over many miles of the Wellington districts, and one high hill presents indications of being one solid mass of metal. Numerous varieties of fine pebbles are found in many districts, and are so abundant in Hunter's river that it is said to flow for a considerable distance over rocks of jasper, beautiful agates, opal, and chalcidony. All these minerals, however, though valuable, have recently been thrown into the shade by the discovery (May, 1851) of extensive deposits, which from the great number of places in which gold has already been discovered, indicate its existence, in greater or less quantities, over the whole colony—in the S. the centre, and the N. In the S. not far from the frontiers of Victoria, a cluster of localities occurs, particularly in the Wollstone and Wallace, including among those of the latter, that of the E. base of Mount Kosciuszko. Proceeding N. we meet with it in the Beresford Damper, St. Vincent Argyle, King, Murray and Cawley towards the centre, it occurs in the Georgiana and Ashburton, and more especially over a tract which appears to stretch almost continuously from the N. of the latter to the south of Wellington, where it is found chiefly along the banks of the Macquarie and its tributary, Macao. A considerable blank now occurs, owing perhaps not so much to the non-existence of the metal as to the imperfection of the search which has been made for it, but on reaching the sources of the Peel River, on the frontiers of Brisbane, a large surface tract occurs, chiefly along the banks of that river and its tributaries, in the Parry and Vermont, whilst isolated spots are seen as far as the N. limits of the colony extend. The actual quantity of gold hitherto found within the proper limits of the colony cannot be accurately ascertained, but the amount of gold exported from Sydney chiefly, is to be presumed, from New South Wales, though partly also from Victoria, was, up to Jan. 30, 1853 estimated at £2,570,106.

Climate.—The position of New South Wales makes its seasons the very reverse of those of Britain, the month of January being its summer, and that of July its dead of winter. The average annual temperature is 64°, that of spring being 65° 5' of summer, 73° of autumn, 66°, and of winter, 56°. It thus appears that the annual average range of the thermometer does not exceed 17°. It is obvious, however, that by ascending from the centre to the lofty mountain summits, almost every variety of climate may be obtained. The air in general is remarkably elastic and soft, and instances of great longevity are not uncommon

At Sydney, no fewer than 241 days are fine, and only 48 are rainy. It would seem, however, that when rain does fall it descends in almost continuous torrents, and that hence, while the annual fall is only 25.19 inches at London, it exceeds 88 inches at Port Jackson, and 62 inches at Port Macquarie. The prevailing winds at Sydney are N.E. S.W. and W. Of these, the most annoying are the southerly or hot W. winds, which are supposed to originate in the central deserts, and raise the temperature to such an intensity that the thermometer in the shade stands at 117° or 120°. When continuing for any length of time, their scorching influence is soon made apparent. The grass leaves turn yellow, the grass becomes dry like hay, the red and blue grapes shrivel up and lose their colour, and the most promising harvest is frequently ruined. It is said, however, that these hot winds, being free from deleterious gases, have no injurious effect on human health.

Vegetation, &c.—For the peculiar productions of the vegetable and animal kingdom see AUSTRALIA. The soil, where the substratum is sandstone, has more or less of a clayey texture, where the substratum is whinstone, it is invariably a light black mould. Of the natural fertility of both varieties of soil there cannot be a doubt. Many crops have been taken in succession without manure, and without any apparent diminution of productiveness, and though this must obviously be the exception rather than the rule, it is stated, on good authority, that when a proper system of husbandry is pursued, the average produce of wheat per acre, on good soils, is from 20 to 80 bushels, each weighing from 60 to 65 lb., and in some districts, 40 to 50 bushels, that of maize, from 40 to 70 bushels; and that of potatoes, not only equally abundant, but doubled, by two crops being obtained in a year. The fruits of native growth are neither numerous nor valuable, but the best of these of Europe have long been acclimated, and are everywhere seen in abundance. So well does the peach thrive, that farmers sometimes feed their pigs with the windfalls of their orchards and even the fatigue and thirst of the traveller through the forest has often been relieved by the produce of peach-trees grown from stones, probably dropped by birds. In the more southern parts of the colony, the fruits include apples, pears, peaches, apricots, nectarines, cherries, plums, oranges, figs, grapes, melons, mulberries, gooseberries, currants, &c. and, in the more northern parts, it is actually abundant. Some of these fruits are evidently capable of being turned to good account, and accordingly the rearing of silk-worms on the mulberry, which might be carried to an almost indefinite extent, has attracted attention, and the vine, in 1849, was actually under culture on 887 acres, the produce from which was 97,800 gals. of wine of good quality strongly resembling Bannockburn, Barossa, Moscat, Clare, &c., and 1163 gals. brandy. This culture, which is yet in its infancy, is rapidly extended, and promises to become one of the most important features of the colony. But at present, the principal revenue is obtained from the pastures, chiefly in the form of wool and tallow. The almost unprecedented increase of live stock appears from the fact, that the number of horses, horned cattle, and sheep, which, in 1825, were respectively 6142, 184,616, and 337,822, had so increased, in 1848, as to be respectively 118,895, 1,759,559, and 11,660,519. In the same year, the number of swine was 70,876. The great increase of horses is partly owing to a demand for cavalry and horse artillery in the East Indies, where the horses of the colony are found well suited for the trying climate. Horned cattle also are largely exported, and considerable attention has recently been paid to the curing of animal food. The quantity of wool exported from New South Wales, in 1828, was 534,348 lb.; and in 1848, 22,969,711 lb., valued at £1,940,144. In 1848, the tallow, obtained chiefly by what is called the boiling down system, was 5680 cwts., valued at £2659; and in 1848, 98,218 cwt., valued at £140,579. Cotton has already been grown to a limited extent, and there cannot be a doubt but that both it and tobacco might be cultivated in many districts. The only manufacture which has as yet made worth progress is that of leather, which, in 1848, employed 83 tanners, and woolens, of which 175,088 yards were woven in 1847. The whale and seal fisheries, though somewhat diminished of late years, still form one of the great features of the colony, and in 1848 amounted in value to £26,926.

Government, &c.—By the Act 13 and 14 Vict. c. 59, passed in 1850, Port Phillip, which formerly depended on New South Wales, was created into a separate colony, under the name of Victoria, and independent legislatures established in both. This Act in regard to New South Wales provides, that the Legislative Council shall consist of such a number of members, as the governor and council shall determine, of which members, one-third shall be nominated by the Crown, and two-thirds by the male inhabitants, natural born or naturalised British subjects, 21 years of age, and qualified by residence, for at least six months within the several districts in which they vote, and either the possession of a freehold of the clear value of £100, or of a leasehold estate of which three years are unexpired, worth £10, or the occupancy of a dwelling house of the same value. A House to pasture within the district also gives a vote. The governor and legislative council are empowered to make laws within the colony, not repugnant to the laws of Great Britain and to appropriate the whole of the revenues arising from taxes, duties, rates, &c., but are not to interfere with the lands belonging to the Crown, nor their revenues, nor to appropriate any sums of money to the public service, unless previously recommended by the governor. The constitution thus established may be regarded more as an experimental than as a permanent arrangement; inasmuch as a clause in the Act empowers the governor and legislative council, with the assent of the Crown, not merely to change the qualifications of members and electors, but to suppress the legislative council and transfer its powers to a council and a house of representatives or other legislative houses.

People.—Since the first establishment of the colony in 1787, the number of convicts sent into it from Great Britain up to 1840 when the imported ceased, was 64,898. This number appears to include Vanuatu as well as New South Wales. In 1848 the whole population was 165,541. Assuming that, at this period, one-half of the convicts had died, their number would be 32,190 or about one-sixth of the whole. Since 1845 it may be assumed that one-third of the convicts then existing had died and that at present the actual number does not exceed 19,000, while the estimated population of the two colonies is at least 250,000; in other words, the number of actual convicts at present is only one-fourteenth of the whole population. In this way the evil will gradually work itself out, and society become purged of a very noxious ingredient. It must still, however, be admitted, that a large proportion of the population, though not convicts, are descendants of convicts, and it is not to be presumed, that persons so unfavourably situated can have enjoyed the benefit of that moral and religious training, in the absence of which good men and subjects cannot reasonably be expected. It is pleasing, however, to see that contracting causes are obviously at work, and that with a rapidly increasing population, both the number and the atrocity of crimes are diminishing. In 1839, capital punishment was inflicted in 52, and in 1848, only 9 instances. In 1839, the convicted felonies amounted to 768, and in 1848 to only 458. Much of the improvement is probably due to more physical causes, the abundant supply of the necessities of life extinguishing many of the strongest incentives to crime in older and more densely peopled countries; but much of it is also due to the enlightened efforts which have been made to communicate instruction, and awaken or strengthen religious impressions. The number of public or free schools, in 1848, was 161, attended by 11,968 scholars, and of private schools in the Sydney district alone 728, attended by 5718 scholars. It appears, however, that additional educational efforts are urgently demanded, as, in 1844, the number of persons between the ages of 6 and 21 who could not read, was 56,603, and above 21, 21,405, making a total of 88,008, or nearly one-fifth of the then existing population. According to the census of 1851, New South Wales contained 106,730 males, and 81,014 females making a total of 187,744, or, classified according to religious belief—

Church of England	98,187	5 Catholics	18,898
Church of Scotland	18,156	—	587
Wesleyan Methodists	10,008	Methodists and Pagans	583
Other Protestants	6,075	Other protestants	740
	177,778		56,670

History.—In 1770, Captain Cook, after sailing round the E coast of Australia, landed on a low swampy point to which, from the number of plants found in it, he gave the

names of Botany Bay while to the whole coast along which he had sailed, he gave the name of New South Wales, from a fancied resemblance in its physical features to that part of Britain. The name thus given continued to be applied vaguely, but has now been accurately defined by recent Acts. In 1788, Capt. Arthur Phillip, the first governor, arrived and met another in Botany Bay, having with him 757 convicts. The colony at first suffered much from scarcity of provisions, and afterwards, more from mismanagement, more especially from the tyrannical conduct of Governor Bligh, who proved himself still more unfit for his new office than for the command of the *Bounty*; and at last to expatriate the colonists, that in 1808 they rose in insurrection, deposed him from his office, and placed him under arrest. He was fortunately succeeded by Governor Macquarie, a man of a very different stamp, during whose active and enlightened administration of 12 years, the colony made rapid progress. The most important events in its history since, are the introduction of convicts in 1840, the establishment of representative institutions in 1843, the creation of Victoria into a separate colony and an improved legislative act for both colonies in 1850, the important discovery in May 1851 of extensive auriferous tracts, by which a new era in the history of the colony has commenced and both its wealth and population promise to be indefinitely increased and the establishment of direct steam communication with Great Britain, in 1862.

NEW YEARS ISLAND—1° N coast, Australia lat. 10° 55' S. lon. 133° 3' E. (a) 4 m or 5 m. in extent. —2° Two small isles, S. coast Australia lat. 13° 40' S lon. 143° 48' E. (a)

NEW YORK, one of the U. States of N. America lat. 30° 30' to 43° N. lon. 71° 56' to 79° 56' W., bounded, N. by Canada, the St. Lawrence, and Lake Ontario, W. Canada and Lake Erie, E. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the Atlantic, and S. Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont. Exclusive of Long Island, it is 280 m. long, by 212 m. broad and has, including it, an area of 46 085 sq. m. The surface, in the N. E. is traversed by several mountain ranges from New Jersey, one of which crossing the Hudson, presents a bold and dry front on both banks, and forms magnificent scenery. The Catskill mountains have the greatest average height, and in Round Top attain 3084 ft. but the culminating point is Mount Marcy which belongs to the Adirondack range, and has a height of 5467 ft. This range, situated in the N. E. of the state is the watershed between Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario. In the W. the large tract extending between Lake Ontario on the N. and Pennsylvania on the S., is generally level. Few states can boast of being better watered. In addition to the St. Lawrence and the Niagara, which it shares with Canada and the Delaware which it shares with Pennsylvania, it has exclusive possession of the Hudson, which pursues its whole course of above 300 m. within the state, and for at least half this distance is available for navigation. The lakes are developed still more magnificently than the rivers, but belong, in common, to other states and territories. Besides these, however, numerous minor lakes are diffused over the interior, and not only enhance the beauties of the scenery, but often form a kind of chain easily connected by canals and railways so as to afford regular facilities for transport. Among these are Lake George, communicating with Lake Champlain, 37 m. long, from 1 to 7 m. broad, and studded with above 300 beautiful islets—Cayuga and Seneca each 40, Oneida and Crooked each 23, Chautauque 18, Skaneateles 15, and Canandaigua 14 m. in length. To these water-thoroughfares of the interior, must be added the not less important communications with the Atlantic along the coasts of Long Island, which forms a dependency of the state and the noble bay and harbours of New York. The climate, much modified by local circumstances, is somewhat variable, but, with some local exceptions, very healthy. In Albany, the annual range of the thermometer is 118° in Rochester, 96°, and in New York city, 88°. The soil is, in general, of only indifferent fertility, and notwithstanding the skill and industry with which it is cultivated, does not yield very productive returns. Deficiency of quality, however, is partially compensated by freedom of quality. The largest crops are oats, Indian corn, and wheat. Potatoes and flax are grown to some extent and much attention is

paid to the rearing of stock, both for feeding and for dairy purposes. The minerals are more numerous than valuable. Iron, lead, copper, and slate, are mined to a limited extent, and quarries of marble, granite, freestone, and gypsum, have been opened in many districts. The mineral springs of Saratoga and Ballston are the most celebrated in America. Manufactures have made great progress, and give constant employment to numerous establishments, which absorb all the articles of domestic, comfort, and luxury, known to civilization, are made. Among the more important are flour, leather, spirits, agricultural implements, engines and machines, woollen, cotton, and silk goods, &c. The foreign trade is so extensive as to amount to rather more than a third of the whole carried on by the U. States. The progress of the trade of the state since 1846 is shown in the following Table—

TOTAL VALUE OF THE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK in each of the following Years

Year.	Value of Exports.	Value of Imports.	Year.	Value of Exports.	Value of Imports.
1846	7,699,477	15,446,613	1850	10,981,861	21,164,784
1847	10,894,343	17,554,899	1851	17,916,136	29,680,808
1848	11,114,436	18,993,787	1852	20,645,096	40,000,000
1849	9,744,615	19,304,608	1853	23,137,897	38,393,508

The shipping employed in this vast traffic amounted in 1861 to 5115 vessels (2,509 749 tons) entered, and 4767 vessels (2,434 534 tons) cleared. The American vessels numbering 2744 (1,532 176 tons) and 2702 (1,370 415 tons) respectively. The internal trade is also of great importance, though its amount cannot be ascertained with any approach to accuracy. It is carried on chiefly by canals and railroads in conjunction with the Hudson, and may be said to embrace the whole valley of the Mississippi. The great trunk canal at that of Erie, between Albany and Buffalo and connected with so many lateral branches, that the whole length cannot be estimated at less than 1000 m. The principal railroads are the Hudson River railroad, and the New York, Harlem, and Albany railroad. Both of these communicate between the Atlantic and the town of Albany, from which branch lines diverge N. to E. into Massachusetts and Vermont, W. to Buffalo, with branches to the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, and S. to the New York and Erie railroad. Amidst all these means of transit that of common turnpikes has not been forgotten. These are so numerous, so judiciously laid out, and so carefully kept, that no state in the Union can boast of being better supplied. Among religious denominations, the Protestant Episcopal church, previous to the revolution, was the established church, still continues to be the wealthiest and most influential, though in respect of adherents it is outnumbered by several other bodies. Of these, the largest are the E. Catholics, who claim about one-tenth of the whole population, the Episcopal Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians (O. S.), Presbyterianes (N. S.) Universalists, Quakers, Unitarians, Dutch and German churches, &c. For the higher branches of education provision has been made, chiefly by Union college, Schenectady, New York university and Columbia college, New York, Madison university, Hamilton, Hamilton college, Clinton, and St. John's college, Fortrose. Common education is provided by dividing the whole state into organized public school districts, which, in 1860, amounted to 11 897 and were supported at an expense of \$233,538. In connection with these schools, in many of which education is free, are two normal schools and a teacher's institute for each county and in addition to them are 1697 private schools, attended by 70,008 pupils. The legislature consists of a Senate and Assembly—the former, 33 in number, elected for two years, and the latter 126 in number, elected annually. The suffrage belongs to every white male citizen of 21 years of age, and may also be exercised by coloured citizens possessing a freehold of £50 value and resident for three years. Albany is the capital, though New York is the most important. It will in the great extent of the foreign trade, New York is believed to have been first discovered by Hendrick Hudson, an English navigator in the service of the Dutch West India Company. A Dutch colony was settled at Fort Orange, now Albany, in 1614; and the following year, on the E. point of the island of Manhattan, some fortifications, the original nucleus of New York, were erected, and called New Amsterdam. The whole territory claimed by the

Dutch, was of great and indefinite extent and received the name of New Netherlands. The English dispossessed the Dutch in 1674. During the war with the French the country was laid almost desolate by the ravages of war and the incursions of Indians; but the peace of Paris, which gave Canada to the British, enabled the inhabitants to repair their disasters. New York took a distinguished part in the revolution, and was the scene of some of its severest struggles. Pop (1850) 8,027,384 of whom 47,987 were coloured persons, (1860) 8,860,785.

NEW YORK is a famous seaport, U. States America, and, in respect both of population and commerce, the first city on the American Continent. Lat. (City Hall) 40° 43' 48" N., and lon. 74° 1' 5" W. 205 m. N. W. Washington, and

which lie Ellis, Governor's, Bedloe's, and Oyster Islands. This bay, forming what is called the inner harbour, has water deep enough to admit the largest vessels in the city rivers, and excellent anchorage, in which the united navies of the world might ride in safety. It is approached from the sea in two directions—the N.E., through Long Island Sound and East River, already mentioned; and the S.E., at the point called Sandy Hook. The latter, about 15 m. distant from the city, is the great ocean thoroughfare. It has a bar across it on which the water is only 21 ft. at ebb, and 27 ft. at full tide, but within it attains a much greater depth and widens suddenly out into the fine expanse of Harlem Bay, which, affording both complete shelter and good anchorage, is regarded as an outer harbour. Between the



two harbours lies Staten Island completely blocking up the communication, except at its W. and E. sides, along each of which there is a navigable channel. The former leading along the coast of New Jersey is not very much frequented, the latter, being the opening left between the extremities of Staten Island and Long Island, is the main entrance, and having a width which nowhere exceeds two-thirds of a mile it is appropriately distinguished by the name of the Narrows. The admirable facilities which it affords for defending the inner harbour and city from hostile approach by sea have not been overlooked. It is completely commanded by strong forts, two on either island, and even after it is passed, other equally formidable works have to be encountered. There have been constructed on islets of the bay, known by the names of Governor's Bedloe's and Ellis Islands. On Governor's Island, in particular, situated only about 1000 yards from the city, are three powerful batteries—one called Fort Columbus, a regular fortification in the form of a star occupying its centre a second called Castle William, situated on its N.W. shore and consisting of a round tower, 800 ft. in diameter, and 80 ft. high, with three tiers of guns; and the third, on the N.E. shore, where it commands the narrow passage, called Buttermilk Channel, which separates it from Long Island.

157 m. S.W. Boston. It occupies a somewhat low but most advantageous position on the S. part of Manhattan Island, which is about 14 m. long by 2 m. broad, narrowing to 3 m. broad for about 4 m. at its N. end, the island is separated from the mainland by an arm of the Hudson, called Harlem River which joins the East River or Long Island Sound at Hell Gate. The strait of the Hudson separates Manhattan Island and the city of New York, on the W., from the state of New Jersey and the almost suburban Jersey city and the channel called the East River, communicating with Long Island Sound, separates them, on the E., from the important and seaport towns of Brooklyn and Williamsburg both situated on Long Island, while, on the S., there stretches out a magnificent bay, 8 m. long and 25 m. in diameter, in

and The sea defences are completed by Fort Schuyler on Throg's Neck, where the East River is entered from Long Island Sound.

Manhattan Island narrows towards its S. extremity, and finally terminates in a kind of parabolic curve, rounded at the Battery and thence continued N. along the Hudson, and N.E. along East River. This curve encloses the original nucleus of the city and is still its densest and best locality. Having been allowed to grow up as necessary, convulsions, or caprice might dictate, it is irregularly, and, on the whole, indifferently built, consisting, for the most part, of narrow winding streets, though by no means destitute of others, which, from their spaciousness and the magnificence of their structures, would do honour to any capital. At Houston

Street, about 12 m. N. of the Battery, the adoption of a regular plan becomes visible, but is at first confined to the E. part of the island where a number of spacious streets, called Avenues, each 100 ft. wide, proceed in parallel lines from S. to N., and are crossed at right angles by a series of smaller streets, sometimes also 100 but in general only 50 ft. wide. Both the Avenues and the transverse streets are designated, not by names but by numbers, as First Avenue, Second Avenue, First Street, Second Street, &c. At 14th Street, the regularity of the plan becomes completely developed, and the whole island beyond it to its N. termination at Harlem River has been marked off in avenues, pointing out, with almost mathematical exactness, the form which the city will assume when it shall have spread over the whole length and breadth of Manhattan Island. This period, notwithstanding the large area still remaining unoccupied, is not very distant; for assuming the rate of increase during the last 30 years as a standard, it has been calculated that the whole island will be completely built over in 1880 and contain a population of 1,500,000. At present (April, 1865), the buildings extend to the 42d Street, a distance of 4 m. from the Battery and particularly in the upper part, are nearly to be regarded as suburbs composed, for the most part, of the residences of those who have their places of business within the city proper but, as soon as the work of the day is finished, avail themselves of the facility afforded by railway and omnibus conveyance to escape from its bustle. The main thoroughfare and great boast of New York is its Broadway which, commencing at the Battery proceeds N N E for 2½ m. nearly in a straight line, along the centre and highest ridge of the island, to 10th Street and then, turning nearly due N, terminates at 14th Street, at the entrance to Union Place. It is 80 ft. wide, and with its public buildings, magnificent hotels, elegant mansions, and splendid shops, the carriages moving along its centre, and the gay and busy crowds thronging its side walks, presents at all times a most imposing and animated scene. The other streets particularly deserving of notice are the Bowery situated to the E. and nearly following the direction of Broadway. Wall Street, opening from

Jobbing and importing business, Water and Front Streets, occupied chiefly by wholesale grocers and commission-merchants.

The squares and other open spaces available to the citizens for amusement and exercise, are perhaps less numerous and attractive than might be wished, though the general spaciousness of the streets may make them not so indispensable as in most other towns. The most deserving of notice is the Battery, consisting of 11 acres, situated on the S. extremity of Manhattan Island, planted with trees, laid out in gravelled walks, and commanding fine views of the harbour with its shipping, and the adjacent shores of New Jersey Staten Island, and Long Island. On the W. side of the Battery, and connected with it by a bridge, is Castle Garden used for public meetings and exhibitions, and capable of containing 10,000 persons, and in immediate connection with the Battery on the N., is the Bowling-Green, an oval enclosure, surrounded by an iron railing, and adorned in its centre with a fountain and several jets. The Bowling-Green forms an appropriate termination to Broadway. The Park, a triangular enclosure, situated near the centre of the city, and laid out in well planned walks, is surrounded with some of the finest public buildings, and contains a fountain, the water of which, when thrown in a single jet, ascends 70 ft. To these may be added as distinguished more or less by their buildings shady walks, or fountains, St. John's Park in Hudson Square, which, though comparatively small is not surpassed by any other in point of ornament, Washington Square or Parado ground in the N., and Tompkins in the N E. Union Square near the N. termination of Broadway, and Gramercy Park in the same locality. Other squares as the city continues to extend, are in course of formation. Among them, those of Madison and Hamilton are pre-eminent.

Public Buildings.—The City Hall, occupying a commanding situation in the centre of the Park, presents a combination of the Ionic, Corinthian, and composite orders. Plinths of each, rising in regular gradation on its front, and presenting, notwithstanding some appearance of overloading, a very imposing aspect. The rear is of freestone, but the rest of white marble. The access is by a flight of 12 marble steps, from which a double staircase leads to a circular gallery flanked with marble, and above the whole rises a cupola, on the top of which a colossal statue of Justice has been placed. The extent of the building, 216 ft. long by 105 ft. wide affords ample space for numerous public offices and several fine halls. The finest is the governor's room, the walls of which are hung with the portraits of distinguished patriots. The common council room, also very handsome, possesses an interesting relic in the chair in which Washington sat as president of the first American Congress. Merchants' Exchange, erected on the site of another destroyed by fire in 1835, is a large and massive fire-proof structure of Quincy granite, 300 ft. long 111 ft. to 144 ft. wide, 77 ft. high to the top of the cornice, and 154 ft. to the top of the dome. In front is a recessed portico of 18 Ionic columns, each a single solid block, 38 ft. high, and weighing 43 tons, and among the numerous rooms is the Rotunda 80 ft. in diameter, and crowned by a dome, supported in part by 8 Corinthian columns of Italian marble. The Custom-house, built on the site of the old Federal Hall, is a splendid Doric structure of white marble, modelled on the Parthenon at Athens, 200 ft. long, 90 ft. wide, and 80 ft. high. The principal front presents a fine Doric portico, to which access is given by a flight of 18 marble steps, and the principal room forming a circle of 60 ft. diameter, is lighted by a dome resting on 16 beautiful Corinthian columns. The Post-Office is an old Dutch church occupied by the Government on loan, and only altered so far as to make it suitable for its present use. The Hall of Justice form a structure intended to be built in the Egyptian style, but which has only succeeded so far in imitating it as to merit the surname of the Egyptian tomb; it is constructed of a light-coloured granite, and approached by 8 steps leading to a portico of massive columns. Within the enclosure of the edifice, is a house of detention, a prison with 146 cells for different classes of prisoners. The City Penitentiary, situated on the S. extremity of Blackwell's Island, in East River, about 5 m. N.E. of the City Hall, is a large stone building, 4 stories high, consisting of a centre surmounted by a square tower, and of two wings, and presenting a very conspicuous and imposing



WALL STREET AND TRINITY CHURCH, NEW YORK.
From Putnam's Magazine.

On E. into Broadway, containing some of the finest public offices and still better known as the centre of stock and money operations; South Street, along East River, occupied by the principal shipping-houses and packet-offices; West Street, along the Hudson similarly occupied; Pearl, Pine, and Cedar Streets, the principal localities for the dry goods,

object, particularly to vessels passing through East River. The Lunatic Asylum, Alms-house, and Work-house, all likewise situated on Blackwell's Island, are more remarkable for their magnitude than their architecture. The new State



THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW YORK.—From Folsom's Magazine.

Arsenal situated on Fifth Avenue, between 32d and 34th Streets, 4½ m N of the City Hall is a massive Gothic structure, in the castellated style, surmounted by 8 towers, 69 ft. high, 4 in front and 1 at each angle.

Churches.—The total number of these is about 250, of which 46 are Presbyterian, 45 Episcopal, 40 Methodist, 31 Baptist, 21 R. Catholic, 20 Dutch Reformed, 10 Congregational, 5 Lutheran Universalists Friends, and Primitive Christians 4 each, Unitarian and New Jerusalem 2 each and 1 Moravian. The Jews have 12 synagogues. Many of the churches are costly and magnificent structures. Those of the Episcopalians, who had the privilege of an Establishment before the revolution, and still form the wealthiest religious body in the State, are particularly distinguished. To them belong among others Trinity Church a small but beautiful structure of pure Gothic, situated on Broadway, at the head of Water Street, built of brown sandstone, at an expense of about \$200,000, though not capable of accommodating more than 900 persons, and surmounted by a noble spire, 264 ft. high. Grace Church, on the N of Broadway corner of 10th Street, an elaborate Gothic structure, of white marble, which cost about \$240,000, St. Thomas Church, with a fine front, partly occupied by an immense Gothic window, and flanked by two octagonal towers. St. John's Chapel, with a splendid Corinthian portico, and a spire 218 ft. high, and the Church of the Holy Communion, built of red granite, and much admired for the elegance and security of its proportions. Of the churches belonging to other bodies, notice is due to the R. Catholic churches of St. Patrick and St. Peter—the former a huge Gothic edifice, with an imposing interior and the latter a massive granite structure, with an Ionic portico. The First Presbyterian Church, a majestic Gothic building of reddish brown stone, with large buttresses, pinnacles, and a tower terminating in a spire 180 ft. high, the Congregational Church of the Furman, splendidly built of white marble, the First Baptist Church, Bevoise Street, built in the Gothic style, of blue limestone, and adorned with octagonal towers; the French Protestant Church, of white marble, with a fine Ionic portico, and the Dutch Reformed Church, Washington Square, justly admired for the elegance of its Gothic architecture.

Literary and Educational Establishments.—The oldest is Columbia College, founded by charter of George II. in 1754, under the name of King's College. It occupies a handsome building, with two projecting wings; and has 10 professors,

an average attendance of 120 students, a library of 17,000 volumes, a museum and extensive philosophical and chemical apparatus. Preparatory for the college, and attached to it, is a grammar-school with from 200 to 300 scholars. The

University of the city of New York occupies a fine marble structure, in the English collegiate style; and has a chapel lighted by a window of stained glass, 34 ft. wide and 50 ft. high. It was founded in 1831, and has 11 professors, a library of 4000 volumes, extensive apparatus and on an average 145 students. The medical department has 5 professors, and about 600 students. The College of Physicians and Surgeons occupies a handsome building, and has 6 professors and about 220 students. Among the numerous theological seminaries, Union Theological Seminary, in University Place, with 6 professors, 100 students, a library of more than 18,000 volumes, and that of the Protestant Episcopal church, are distinguished. The Free Academy opened in 1849, for the purpose of extending additional gratuitous education to the former pupils of the common school of the city and county, occupies a handsome Gothic structure built on the model of some of the Belgian townhalls, at an expense of about \$14,000, exclusive of \$2000 expended on furniture and apparatus. It owes its existence to the popular vol. of the citizens, in 1848, and is now one of the most important high schools of the city. It has 11 teachers, and its pupils, which at the opening were only 53, now amount to several hundreds. The schools for a common and more elementary education included, according to the Report of the Board of Education for 1850-51, 114 public, 73 ward and 21 corporate schools, at which 107,368 children receive instruction though the average attendance was only 40,000. The sum

expended on these schools, in that year was about \$25,000, and 17 of the schools were for coloured children. The more important libraries, in addition to those of the educational establishments already mentioned, are the New York Society Library of 45,000 volumes; the Mercantile Library Association, 50,000 volumes and the Argonauts Library, 13,000 volumes—affording facilities for mutual cultivation of which a great number of apprentices avail themselves. Societies for purposes literary scientific or economical include the American Institute, incorporated in 1829, for the encouragement of agriculture, commerce, manufactures and the arts; the Lyceum of Natural History which has extensive collections, and has published several volumes of transactions; the American Art Union the International Art Union the Ethnological Society the Historical Society with a library of 15,000 volumes, and a collection of coins and medals; and the American Geographical and Statistical Society, instituted in 1852.

Benevolent and Charitable Institutions.—These include among others the New York hospital with extensive buildings on Broadway, the Lunatic Asylum, at Hooningdale, on an elevated site overlooking the Hudson and surrounded by 40 acres of land, laid out in gardens and pleasure-grounds; the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the Institution for the Blind, the Coloured Home, for the aged and indigent; the Magdalen Female Benevolent Asylum the Commission of Emigration the duty of which is to provide for the sick and destitute immigrant, and supported by a capitation tax on the hmi; graces themselves the Sailors' Benevolent Harbor, situated on Staten Island, and well endowed for the support of aged and infirm seamen, the Seamen's Fund and Retreat, supported chiefly by a tax on the masters of vessels and seamen arriving at the port, the Prison Association for the improvement of prison discipline, &c., the Mariners' Female Industrial Society, the Anti Slavery Society the Temperance Union; the Sunday-school Union, and various Bible, missionary, and tract societies.

Amusements.—If from these we exclude the more rational recreations of public lectures on subjects literary, scientific, moral, &c., and the public meetings in which various topics, municipal and political, are discussed, the number of amusements, properly so called, forms a somewhat sorry list. The largest theatre is the Broadway which is chiefly devoted to the regular drama. To it may be added Niblo's, one of the

most popular resorts, famous for the gorgeousness with which male-dramatic spectacles are exhibited. Burton's, the Bowery, and National Theatre, Christy's Opera, the American Museum, which, besides containing a collection of figures, caricatures, &c. furnishes dramatic and comic representations; the Metropolitan Hall much used for concerts; the Amphitheatre, several panoramas, and the various exhibitions which take place in Castle Garden. Theatrical exhibitions find many enthusiastic admirers and frequently occasion bursts of extravagance which are seldom witnessed elsewhere but the great body of the citizens easily decline to seek relaxation from the cares and toils of business in places where both the physical and moral atmosphere are too often tainted, and find amusement of a better kind by withdrawing, whenever a holiday permits them, from the crowded city to breathe the bracing air which mingles inland, or the neighbouring mainland, affords them. For this purpose, they possess unrivalled facilities. Omnibuses, fitted up in the best style, are perpetually plying in all directions, at rates which none can find burdensome; steamers are constantly leaving the wharves either for short trips across the numerous farms, or for longer excursions along the coast, or up the noble stream of the Hudson and railway towns, starting from the very heart of the city soon leave all its din, and dust and smoke, far behind.

Manufactures and Trade.—The manufactures of New York, though usually regarded as only a secondary interest, are compared with its foreign and domestic trade, already above a capital of nearly 7 millions sterling produce articles of three that value and employ nearly a sixth of the whole population. A large proportion of the manufacturing industry is doubtless devoted to the ordinary handicrafts which produce articles of daily and domestic use, to be consumed within the precincts of the city itself and other most important items, as ship-building, and the heavy machinings and machinery required by marine engines, are so intimately connected with commerce, and so obviously produced by the demand which commerce creates that they may almost be considered as integral parts of it. Still after making due allowance for these considerations it is impossible to deny that the progress which New York has made in its manufactures is only less than that of its commerce, and that in respect even of them it outstrips every other city of the Union. As already hinted several of the leading articles produced are the necessary offsprings of commercial prosperity. In 1851 the vessels built within the district of New York were 208, carrying 71,214 tons or nearly 3 of the whole tonnage built during that year within the Union. Of these vessels 33 were ships, 1 a brig of schooner, 81 sloops and small boats, and 47 steamers. Of the last, 11 were great ocean steam-ships. These naturally suggest the great manufacturing establishments which rank next in order the iron foundries and machine shops two of which, the Mottet and Morgan Works, employ each about 500 men. After these come sugar-refineries 10 in number, and all on a very extensive scale, and numerous large breweries and distilleries. Other important articles are iron shaft, brass, and tinware, plated goods, fire-arms, cottonwood and muscovee leather, millinery and harness trunks, coaches and carriages, blocks and pumps, cordage, sail, rope and cordage, white lead, vermilion, gold and steel pens, musical instruments, oleum, cigars, types and books, &c.

The trade of New York, when both its extent and its rapid increase are taken into view, must be admitted to surpass that of which any maritime city ancient or modern, can boast. The admirable facilities which it enjoys have already been referred to. Rows of wharves and piers, the latter about 60 in number averaging from 300 ft. to 500 ft. long and from 50 ft. to 60 ft. wide, are continued along the Hudson and East River almost without interruption for an aggregate distance of 7 m. and afford at once accommodation and security to the crowds of vessels of all sizes and descriptions which are continually arriving or departing, delivering or receiving their cargoes. The wharves of East River which, owing to the strength of the current, very rarely suffer any destruction from ice, are principally resorted to by foreign shipping, to which such an obstruction might prove more detrimental, while those of the Hudson, which regularly freeze, are used chiefly by domestic. The means of internal communication are equally complete. Within the proper navigation of the Hudson ceases, the Erie Canal continues it to the large

inland lakes, and, both by means of these and branch toilers, enables the produce of immense tracts of land, covered with valuable timber, or graced by immense herds of cattle, or productive of luxuriant crops, or rich in minerals, to reach the harbour of New York. The service is convenient, to which this trade was exposed by the freezing of the waters, has in recent times been almost overcome by the introduction of the railway system which, not contented with remedying this temporary evil, has extended itself in all directions, and opened up most important communications which were previously impracticable. Continuous lines of railway now form a great network of several thousand miles, diverging from New York in all directions, and bring it into immediate communication with the great lakes, the Mississippi and the towns of Philadelphia, Boston, &c. In addition to this foreign and internal trade, another branch of scarcely less importance is carried on by coasters, both steam and sailing vessels, of which the average number actually in the harbour at one time is estimated at 2000. It is impossible here to give details of a trade so vast in extent, and so endlessly ramified, and therefore a few general statements must suffice. In the year ending June 30 1853 the exports were, of domestic produce \$38,868,767 (\$7,770,735); foreign, dutiable, \$5,933,572 (\$1,068,713) specie, \$37,778,705 (\$7,454,741) making a total of \$61,466,833 (\$12,233,905) of which the exports were, of dry goods, \$48,900,938 (\$9,780,187), other dutiable goods, \$53,444,896 (\$7,086,979), One goods \$11,926,913 (\$2,885,828) specie, \$3,226,391 (\$506,678) giving a total of \$98,601,124 (\$19,760,226) The duties collected at the port, during the same year, amounted to \$75,678,910 (\$2,735,787), being considerably more than one-half (exactly 60-6 per cent.) of all the duties levied at all the ports of the Union the aggregate amount in the same year having been only \$47,320,316 (\$9,484,665). In 1851 the tonnage belonging to the port was 531,159 tons, or about one-fourth of the whole tonnage of the Union. The tonnage which entered the port was 1,448,768 and cleared 1,280,082 tons, giving a total of 2,678,850 of which 1,700,106 were American and the total number of vessels which arrived at the port was 1888, of which 2381 were American, and British 966 Bremen, the next highest in order had only 135. Since 1846 when the great ocean steam-ships were first brought into existence up to the present year, the number of steamers built and fitted-out at New York is 59. At present (1853) the total number is 76, carrying 123,010 tons. Of the immense domestic trade of New York, it is impossible to form an accurate estimate, but by the Erie canal alone the total tonnage which arrived at tide water in 1852 was 1,644,699 tons. Of these, 576,772 tons were wheat and flour valued at \$32,564,256 (\$4,512,831). Of the coasting trade, the leading articles which arrived in 1851 were—cotton, 456,637 bales, hemp 19,478 do wool 10,662 do hides 208,628 in number lead, 176,538 pigs coffee, 62,381 bags tobacco, 14,837 hhds. and 428 bales, &c. molasses 13,850 hhds, 1247 ctns. and 39,797 brls and sugar, 21,448 hhds, 58 tns 36,368 brls, 8559 boxes and 16,753 bags. A good idea of the absolute force and resources of the city given by the fact that in 1853 the real and personal estate assessed within the city and county, the latter being identical with Manhattan Island was valued respectively at \$258,188,758 (\$50,417,851) and \$98,520,642 (\$19,704,090) giving a total of \$70,141,431. Of this total, the city proper 8 of 42d Street furnished \$67,617,804.

Miscellaneous.—Under this head may be introduced some topics for which a proper place has not been found in the previous part of this article, but without reference to which the description of the city would be incomplete. One of these is the hotels. In the cities of the Old World these are for the most part frequented only by passing visitors, and of course are only provided on a scale adequate to meet such a casual demand. In New York, on the contrary, hotels are much used as domestic establishments, in which great numbers of persons, single and married, take up their permanent residence, and, paying according to fixed rates, find it easy without the trouble of housekeeping, to regulate their expenditure according to their means. It may well be doubted whether this mode of life procures any advantages which are not far more than counterbalanced, but the preference which it has had the effect of causing hotels, on scales of almost un-

rivalled extent and magnificence, to rise up in all parts of the city, and more especially in the lines of its greatest thoroughfares. Among others, it may be sufficient here to specify the Astor House in Broadway. It forms a massive and imposing structure of Quincy granite, 6 stories high, with a front of 201 ft., and contains above 800 rooms, among which the dining-room is 108 ft. by 49 ft. In this splendid establishment, erected at an expense of more than \$2,000,000, the price of board per day is only 2 dollars, or about 8s. 6d. sterling. The ladies' ordinary in this establishment is ornamented with one of the finest frescoes in the world. The Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, New York, Irving's, and others are on an equally magnificent scale. In regard to police and sanitary regulations—as the paving, cleaning, and lighting of the streets—New York has nothing to boast of, or rather contrasts unfavorably with most other cities, but, in regard to one, and that perhaps the most important of all, an abundant supply of excellent water, she has recently by a gigantic effort, made herself pre-eminent. The want of a proper supply of water had long been felt, and, during the destructive fires which repeatedly took place had proved peculiarly disastrous, by leaving the devouring element to rage, almost unchecked, without the means of extinguishing it. In 1835, it was resolved to remedy the evil and the Croton Water-Works were commenced on a scale of magnificence not surpassed by the most celebrated hydraulic achievements of ancient or modern times. The aqueduct commences 5 m. from the Hudson, and about 40 m. from the City Hall. An embankment of stone and cement, 250 ft. long, and 40 ft. high forms a pond covering an area of 400 acres, and containing 500,000,000 of gallons of water. From this pond the aqueduct built of stone and brick in the form of a double arch, 8 ft. 6 inches high and at the bottom 8 ft. 8 inches wide, is carried through solid rocks, and across valleys and streams, till it reaches Haerlem River, which separates the N. part of Manhattan Island from the city. Here the aqueduct assumes a more gigantic form, and a magnificent stone bridge, 1450 ft. long, and 114 ft. above the tide-way, spans the river by 14 arches. The water thus conveyed is carried forward first to the Hoovering Reservoir, covering 80 ac. and containing 15,000,000 of gallons, and thence to the Distributing Reservoir about 2 m. N. of the City Hall. The supply of pure and wholesome water thus obtained is at the minimum rate of 27,000,000 of gallons in 24 hours, and would amply suffice for a population of a million and a half. The expense, originally estimated at \$500,000 or 6,000,000 of dollars (about \$1,800,000) has increased to nearly three times that amount, and is raised by a property tax of 5 per cent. But the benefits obtained are strikingly illustrated by the fact that the rate of insurance against fire which from the imperfect means of extinguishing it, was very high, have since been so much reduced, that many proprietors pay the whole amount of the water tax out of the saving on that one item. In the immediate neighbourhood of the Distributing Reservoir the Crystal Palace, recently completed, in imitation of that of London and for a similar purpose, deserves a passing notice. It is in the form of a Greek cross, with a dome rising from the intersection, and, with the exception of the floor is entirely constructed of iron and glass. It occupies the greater part of Reservoir Square having an extreme length of 455 ft., an extreme width of 445 ft. and an area of 111,000 sq. ft. Including the additional 63,000 sq. ft. furnished by the galleries, the total area available for the purposes of the Exhibition is 175,000 sq. ft.

Hatteras—Manhattan Island, on which New York stands was first discovered in 1609, by Hudson, a celebrated English navigator, who found it inhabited by a brave Indian tribe but the first settlement was made by the Dutch in 1610. They built a fort near the S. extremity of Broadway, and, gradually forming a town around it, continued in possession till 1664, when they were driven out by the English. In 1673 the Dutch regained possession but lost it finally in the following year. Its first charter, granted by James II. in 1686, was confirmed by Queen Anne in 1708 and again confirmed with modifications by George II. in 1783. The charter still forms the basis of the municipal government, almost all the royal grants having been retained, subject to such changes as were rendered necessary by the transition from colonial subjection to national independence. The pre-

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gress of New York has been rapid almost beyond example, though its prosperity has repeatedly suffered both from external and internal causes. During the revolutionary war it remained in the hands of the British, and was not finally evacuated by them till 1783, between 1812 and 1815, the war with Britain almost extinguished its foreign commerce, and on different occasions speculative mania has prevailed to such an extent as to bring on revolutions, by which the thousands of individuals have been involved in ruin, and the general progress most seriously retarded. The population only 33,131 in 1790 was in 1830 123,706, in 1840 212,710, and in 1850, 515,547.

NEW ZEALAND A group of islands belonging to Great Britain, S. Pacific Ocean lat. 34° 30' to 47° 30' S. lon. 168° to 177° E. and consisting chiefly of two principal islands—the one called North Island, New Ulster or Ekekonamu; and the other Middle Island, New Munster, or Teva-Poon amoo and of a much smaller island, called New Leinster Stewart, or South Island, length of the whole group, N. to S. measured on a line curving nearly through their centres about 1200 m. area estimated at about 97,000 sq. m.

New Ulster the most N. of the group, and separated from New Munster by Walker or Cook's Strait, which, where narrowest, is about 25 m. wide is so very irregular in shape and so much broken by deep bays and projecting headlands, that it is scarcely possible to give any distinct idea of its dimensions by tracing straight lines upon its surface. Without allowing for curvature its greatest length, N. N. W. to S. S. E., between Cape Otter or North Cape, and Cape Kawakawa or Palliser is 400 m. its greatest breadth W. S. W. to E. N. E. between Cape Egmont and Cape Wai Apou or East Cape, is 275 m. area estimated at 21,174 400 ac. or 48,710 sq. m. A tolerably accurate idea of its shape will be obtained by considering it as composed of a nucleus or main body and four great horns or peninsulas. By far the longest of these commencing between Pungu Taranaki, in the Bay of Plenty on the E. and Port Aradia on the W. coast, stretches N. N. E. for 280 m. in a deeply serrated projection which has a width at its base of not more than 55 m. and near its extremity of not more than 6 m. This remarkable peninsula is usually out through by Hauraki Gulf or the Firth of the Thames on the P., and Manukau or Symonds Harbour on the W. the only land which saves its continuity being the narrow isthmus on which, like that of ancient Carthage the town of Auckland has been built. Its W. coast, with exception of the indentations formed by the harbours of Manukau already mentioned, and of Kaipara, is almost a continuous straight line whereas the whole of the E. coast is a constant succession of bays and promontories including the Bay of Islands, Wanganui Bay, Wanganui Harbour Doubtless Bay &c. The second of the four peninsulas stretches E. N. E. between the Bay of Plenty on the N. and Hawke Bay on the E. It is much more compact than the former having both a shorter length and a greater width and beside Hawke Bay itself, has no marked indentation except that of Poverty Bay on the E. The third peninsula forms the S. extremity of the island and stretches for 130 m. between Hawke Bay and the W. part of Cook's Strait to its termination at Cape Palliser. The fourth peninsula, which projects less than any of the other three, is in some respects the most conspicuous of all, in consequence of containing the lofty volcanic mountain of Egmont or Taranaki and being partly composed of the streams of lava which at some remote period have flowed from its sides. The main body of the island, as well as its peninsulas has for the most part, a very rugged and mountainous surface and besides being traversed from S. to N. by a great chain which takes successively the names of the Rangitikei, the Rauahine, and the Taranaki mountains, and throws off several transverse branches, presents a number of lofty isolated peaks, among which the most conspicuous are Mount Edgecombe, which towers above the Bay of Plenty to the height of 10,040 ft. and Mount Egmont, which has a height of 8340 ft. Sedimentary rocks, chiefly of gray sandstone, are often seen, both among the ridges of the interior and on the coast, where they frequently form precipitous cliffs, but the far greater part of the rocks are crystalline, and so evidently volcanic, that their sides have all the appearance of continuous lava streams while the intervening valleys and plains are in many instances literally covered with the pumice

stones which their craters must have ejected when in a state of activity. The streams which descend from the mountains are extremely numerous and several of them have much greater lengths than might be expected, from the extent of the island and the configuration of its surface. In general, however, they are more mountain torrents, totally unfit for any navigable purpose, both in consequence of the rapidity of their current and the rugged nature of their channel, and still more of the immense deposits of shingle, which they have brought down in their course, and deposited at their mouths, and in which they are not infrequently altogether lost before reaching the ocean. The largest of the rivers are the Waikato, augmented by the Waipa, and the Manawatu. The former rises in the snows and glaciers of Mount Ruapehu (3000 ft. high) one of the loftiest summits of the central chain flows easterly N. N. W. and, after a course of about 250 m. discharges itself on the W. coast, into what is called Waikato harbour. Through much interrupted by hills and rapids, it is navigable from its mouth for 160 m. by vessels of 80 tons. The Manawatu, rising in the same central chain, and at no great distance from the Waikato, takes an opposite direction, and after flowing nearly due S., along the base of the Kua Wahine mountains, turns W. and forcing its way across a depression of the central chain, falls into Cook's Strait. At its mouth, it has a width of 300 yards at half-tide, but is encumbered by a bar which, at ebb, has not more than 7 ft. water. Within the channel deepens, and is navigable by small vessels for 50 m. The only other considerable streams are the Wanganui, which flows to the S. W. coast, the Pukaruru or Hutt, which flows S. into Port Nicholson in Cook's Strait, the Waitemata, which falls into Hawke Bay, the Rangitiki and Waikare, which fall into the Bay of Plenty and the Waipo or Thames, which flows N. W. into the Firth of Thames. Most of the streams have their sources in lakes, many of them obviously filling the craters of extinct volcanoes, and though often not of great extent, so embosomed among mountains and magnificent forests as to present scenery of extraordinary grandeur and beauty. The largest of all the lakes is Taupo, situated near the centre of the main body of the island, of an irregular triangular shape, about 26 m. long by 25 m. broad. About 36 m. N. E. from it is Lake Roto-Rua, which forms a perfect circle of 8 m. in diameter, and is remarkable for the number of hot springs which rise close to its banks. Waitemata, and several other lakes near the S. extremity of the island, cover an area of about 50,000 ac. In the same locality is one of the most extensive plains of the island, occupying an area of about 600 sq. m.

New Munster, or Middle Island, is of a much more compact and regular form, and though bulging out somewhat towards the S. may be considered as a parallelogram stretching about 500 m. from N. E. to S. W. with a medium breadth of about 180 m. area about 60,000 sq. m. In the N., where it is separated from New Ulster by Cook's Strait, it is very much rugged and broken, and so much corresponds with the opposite coast, both in its general structure and the direction of its headlands and submerged reef, as to suggest and furnish good ground for the opinion that the two islands were at one time contiguous. But with exception of the N. coast, and a remarkable spur on the E. coast, called Banks Peninsula, the coast-line is very continuous, presenting no indentations deserving of notice except Queen Charlotte's Sound, Admiralty Bay and Blind Bay with its branch Manakau Bay in the S. Milford Haven, Doubtful Sound, Radesdale Sound, Usky Bay and Chalky Bay, a number of narrow sea-arms, penetrating the land for several miles, in the S. W. Tertiary Bay and Howell part, on Forster Strait, in the S. and Port Otago or Otago Akaro harbour in Banks Peninsula and Pegasus Bay on the E. Its interior has not been much explored, but it presents physical features similar to those of New Ulster, and in particular is traversed from N. to S. by a lofty central chain, which is evidently a continuation of that which terminates on the opposite coast of the northern island. This chain has an average height of about 3000 ft., but Mount Cook, near the W. coast, is but 43° 30' N. has two peaks, the one 12,900 ft., and the other 13,300 ft. high. Both in the interior, and along the coast, several extensive plains have been found. The drainage is effected by numerous streams, which, instead of skirting the mountains by flowing N. or S., and thus acquiring

length sufficient for their development into rivers, flow directly E. or W. to the sea, and seldom lose the character of impetuous mountain torrents.

New Ulster, Banksia, or Stewart Island, the third largest island of the group, but far inferior in dimensions to the other two, lies S. of New Munster, and separated from it by Forster Strait, about 15 m. wide. It is of a triangular, or rather heart-shaped form, about 46 m. long from N. to S., with an extreme breadth of about 36 m., and an area estimated at 1400 sq. m. Its shores have a very pleasing appearance, woods extending down to the water's edge, while numerous bays, separated by rocky headlands covered with brushwood, indent the coast, which is fringed, more especially towards the S., with numerous islands. The largest of these indentations are Paterson's inlet, on the N. E. a noble harbour, and the fine harbour of Pegasus Bay in the S. E. Like the other two principal islands, the interior is mountainous, but the elevation is less, none of the summits exceeding 3500 ft.

A great number of smaller islands belong to the New Zealand group, and for the most part are situated at a short distance from the shores of the North and Middle Islands, though many surround the S. Island. The largest of these are Otia or Great Barrier Island and Shoutourou, in the mouth and Waikato reef, in the interior of the Firth of Thames, Kapiti or Entry Island in Cook's Strait, D'Urville at the N. E. entrance of Blind Bay, Resolution on the S. W. coast of the Middle Island, and the Scores on the parallel of 43° S. W. of New Ulster.

Geology.—As yet a considerable portion of the two principal islands remains unexplored and of course any attempt yet made to describe the geological structure must be very imperfect. The general prevalence of volcanic rocks has already been adverted to. Almost all the loftier summits bear obvious indications of having been either volcanoes or craters, and in the truncated cone of Taranaki situated in the central chain of the N. Island considerably E. of the settlement of New Plymouth, at the height of 6200 ft. the volcanic force is still active. Many other parts bear manifest signs of frequent upheavements and violent convulsions, and since 1840 numerous shocks of earthquakes have been felt, particularly at Wellington where, in October 1848 the shocks were so violent as to shatter most of the houses and public buildings, and spread general terror. Shaking, causing damage to an amount estimated at £15,000. The prevailing rock of the mountain chains in which the volcanic peaks are situated are metamorphic schists, gneiss, clay slate, porphyry and basalt. Granite seems to be of rare occurrence, but isolated masses of quartz occur in various places. On the W. side of the N. peninsula of New Ulster near the mouth of the Hokianga, transition slate is abundant in the vicinity of Auckland the strata form cliffs of a soft pepper-colored sandstone, or sandstone conglomerates, with occasional seams of lignite. On the E. coast, near the Bay of Islands, some of these occur, consisting of half-carbonized wood overlaid with a thick bed of decomposed porphyrostone, are 4 ft. thick. Still farther N. at Wanganui harbour a coarse-grained limestone, more or less crystallized with varieties of fossil shells, composes picturesque cliffs 60 ft. high. New Munster has been still less imperfectly explored than New Ulster but the geological structure appears to be almost identical. The igneous rocks composing the greater part of Banks Peninsula are seen passing a lofty range of metamorphic rocks dipping both E. and W. at a high angle. In the low country to the S. and W. the surface, consisting of rich loam, has immediately beneath it a thick substratum of slightly coarsened gravel. To the W. of Timaru a mass of lignite 10 ft. thick is said to be seen cropping out on a bank. Continuing S. along the coast, strata of yellow and brown colored limestone of a friable, porous texture, and filled with caverns, occur. Many of the limestones, particularly in the vicinity of Otago, resemble the chalk of Europe in the general nature of their fossils. A tertiary bed of blue clay also occurs, containing numerous shells of species existing in the neighbouring ocean. New Zealand appears to be rich in remarkable fossils of birds. The most extraordinary of them is the Gigantic Moa (*Dinornis Giganticus*) whose species of which many have been from 10 to 16 ft. high. The natives affirm that it is not extinct, and that living specimens of it still exist in the almost inaccessible forests of the interior.

It is not probable, from the geological structure of New Zealand, that minerals of much value will be discovered. Numerous of rich auriferous deposits have repeatedly been found, but hitherto it has not been found in sufficient quantity to render its extraction profitable. Copper-mines have been opened in the vicinity of Auckland with satisfactory results; sulphur also is very abundant, and titaniferous iron is found in various places. There are also indications of tin, lead, silver blinanth and nickel.

Climate.—This is a country stretching through 13 of latitude, covered by mountain ranges, several of them clothed with perpetual snow, and exposed along an E coast of above 1500 m to the tempestuous winds and dense clouds which are carried from the antitropic circle to the warm regions of the N, is necessarily very much diversified. The characteristic feature in the climates of both principal islands is humidity. At Auckland the annual quantity of rain is 51.84, whereas in London it is only 20.05. Throughout the N island, the mean annual temperature calculated on observations made at the Bay of Islands, Auckland, and Wellington, is rather more than 60°, and the range of the thermometer is very limited. At the Bay of Islands it is only 20° varying from 65° in the coldest, to 75° in the warmest months; and at Wellington 22°, ranging between 48 and 70°, whereas in London the range is 38° varying between 86° and 62°. The prevailing winds are from the NW and the SE and are accompanied with frequent hurricanes, particularly in Cook's Strait, which acts as an immense funnel through which the deepest rages almost without intermission, and at all seasons. From Cook's Strait southward, along the E coast of Middle Island, the climate becomes deteriorated the wind increases both in quantity and violence, and the winter cold is much aggravated by icy blasts and southern dust. The climate of New Zealand is remarkably healthy and although at Auckland the number of days in which rain falls annually is 179, yet other parts of the islands enjoy a larger number of dry days, even if the total quantity of rain that falls be not any less. The summer months of December and January and the autumn months of February, March, and April are the driest.

Vegetation.—New Zealand, with the adjoining groups of Chatham Auckland, Macquarie, forms a balanced centre from which a peculiar class of vegetation forms is supposed to have issued. The species at present known are 623, nearly equally divided between the monocotyledonous, the cellular, and the dicotyledonous plants. To the cellular belong numerous varieties of algae, lichens, fungi, and more especially ferns, which replacing the grasses of other countries, form almost the only vegetation over immense districts. Some of them are more than 30 ft. high, and remarkable for the elegance of their forms. One of the most common is the *Phoridium aculeatum*, the root of which is used as food by the natives, and greedily devoured by pigs, which, in consequence of its abundance are now running wild in great numbers. Another remarkable plant of great economical value is the flax plant (*Phormium tenax*), which seems so natural to the climate that it is found in almost all situations, on the driest hills, in swamps, and on the sea-shore, within reach of the spray. One species of the *Phormium* has leaves 12 ft. and flower-stalks 20 ft. long. The finest flax is obtained from a cultivated variety. Among the dicotyledonous plants the most remarkable belong to the *Compositae* and *Tanacetum*, and furnish valuable descriptions of timber. Among others is the *Kauri*, *Kauri*, or *Dispersa Australis*, with a smooth grey columnar trunk, from 30 to 40 ft. in diameter, and nearly of the same girth through its whole height of from 60 to 90 ft. One remarkable fact connected with it is, that it is confined to a comparatively small part of the North Island and to land which seems specially rugged and underlie. The animal kingdom is extremely limited. Captain Cook found no trace of any quadrupeds except a sort of fox dog and a few rats, and no others have since been discovered. Of the animals which have been introduced, the hog thrives best and multiplies prodigiously finding abundance of food in the fern roots, and consequently varying it with the oysters and European cockles strewn upon the shore. All the other common European quadrupeds appear to be easily acclimated. Birds are not remarkable either for variety, song, or plumage, but exhibit in the *Alcedo*, so called from having no wings, one of the most curious and gigantic class of birds in existence.

Several varieties of whales and seals were as abundant on the coasts when first visited, that great hopes were entertained of establishing productive fisheries of them; but the capture of them was pursued so ruthlessly without sparing the breeding whale and her young, that a most important source of revenue has been almost destroyed. The coast still teems with whale fish, among which one of the best is the *Hopkins*, resembling the cod, but superior to it both in nutritive properties and flavor, and weighing from 10 to 70 lbs., and occasionally 100 lbs.

The natives of New Zealand, supposed to belong to the Malay family, furnish perhaps the finest specimens of savage



NATIVES OF NEW ZEALAND.—From Anger's New Zealand Illustrated.

man. The men are tall strong, and active the women often handsome, and both sexes almost uniformly well shaped; and dressed in mats of various kinds made of the native flax braided by the hand, some of them very coarse, and worn by the women, and others finer than any carpeting. Fluffy in their habits, they seldom bathe themselves, or wash their clothes, which are usually worn till they drop off from age. Their intellectual and moral qualities keep pace with their physical and with the exception of cannibalism and infanticide, both of which though once common have been almost exterminated they have either never been addicted to or have ceased to practice, the vices common among savage tribes.

They practice tattooing and form designs over their bodies of remarkable elegance as is evidenced by the markings on the face of the accompanying figure, being a portrait of the chief Ku-tuwa-tuwa. They usually live in villages, or huts situated frequently on an eminence, and generally surrounded by a palisade, sometimes strengthened so as to form a tolerably strong defence against infantry. But, though esteemed intelligent, they are, in respect

PORTRAIT OF KU-TUWA-TUWA
From William C. Smith's *Topographical Description*

of the construction of their houses much behind other islanders of the S Pacific. Their houses are small low haggard with roof, beamed with greaves, and filled with fluff. Those of the chiefs are larger than those of the people generally, and are often ornamented in front with rude and grotesque carvings; that of Pomare measures about 20 ft. long by 12 ft. broad, and from 5 ft. to 6 ft. high. Owing partly to their own excellent capacities, and the exertions of the missionaries who have long laboured among them, the natives have made

great progress in civilization—have exchanged their repatriation for Christianity and, when admitted to the privilege of the constitution which the British Parliament has sanctioned,



PHOENIX ISLAND, NEW ZEALAND. From Walter C. Mackay's 'Exploring Expedition.'

will be able to maintain their place in the legislature without suffering by comparison with their European colleagues.

New Zealand was first discovered by Tasmann in 1642 but little was known of it till the visit of Cook, in 1769 and 1774. Its coasts were afterwards repeatedly visited by whalers and others, but the first permanent settlement was made in 1815 when a missionary station was established in the Bay of Islands. It had been long recognized as a British possession but no regular authority was established by Government till 1838 when a resident was appointed, with very limited powers, and subordinate to the government of New South Wales. In 1840 it was ceded into a colony and in 1841 was formally separated from New South Wales and placed under its own independent governor. The principal settlements yet made are those of Auckland (the capital), New Plymouth and Wellington in New Ulster, and of Nelson, Canterbury and Otago in New Munster. Owing partly to gross mismanagement on the part of the New Zealand Company to hostilities wantonly provoked with the natives and other difficulties more or less incident to all new colonial settlements their prosperity has not been very rapid, but now that the most serious obstacles have been either removed or greatly modified, there is little reason to doubt that New Zealand will soon become one of the most valuable, as it is already one of the most interesting of the British colonial possessions. Pop. about 140,000, of whom not more than 70,000 are white colonists, and at least 120,000 Maories or natives of whom not more than 2000 reside on the Middle Island.

NEWAHY is in Hindostan, prov. Ajuamer 37 m. E. by P. Dypoor lat. 28° 55' N. lon. 75° 44' E., at the base of an abrupt rock on the verge of a plain. On the summit of the former is the stone fort of Nimbargh.

NEWARDPUKE, a tn. Hindostan, kingdom of Oude, about 70 m. S.W. Lucknow. Pop. 8000.

NEWARK, a city, United States, New Jersey, on bank Passaic, 3 m. from its entrance into Newark Bay 12 m. W. New York, lat. 40° 45' N. lon. about 74° W. The city is regularly laid-out and has generally, broad and straight streets, many elegant houses, and two large public promenades, bordered by lofty trees, numerous churches, several of which are handsome, a commodious an expensive library, a circulating library, a mechanics institute, for scientific and literary improvement, and a young men's literary association. It has numerous printing-offices, academies, and schools, and is a place of great and increasing commerce. Pop. (1840), 28,392; (1850), 38,885.

NEWARK-UPON-TYNE a port and municipal bor., and market in England, co. Nottingham, on E. bank of

of the Trent, here crossed by a handsome bridge of seven arches, 18 m. N.E. Nottingham, at the junction of the Great Northern and Nottingham and Lincoln railways. It is pretty well built, streets paved, and lighted with gas, with a spacious market-place in the centre and has a respectable townhall, containing some public offices, and an assembly-room, a large and elegant cruciform church, with a light handsome tower, and lofty spire, place of worship for General and Particular Baptists, Independents, Calvinists, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and R. Catholics; a free grammar-school, several sets of almshouses, and various other charities, a considerable trade in corn, coal, cattle, wool, and other commodities, but particularly in salt and from 50,000 quarters of the latter being annually sent to Manchester, Liverpool, and London, and a large linen manufactory. The Trent navigation has been rendered convenient, by the construction of warehouses and wharfs. On the N.W. of the town are the ruins of an ancient castle, rebuilt in the reign of Stephen, and hence called the New-work, whence the name of the town. It returns two members to Parliament. Constituency (1851) 807. Area, 1899 ac. Pop. 11,921.

NEWBALD par. Eng. York (E. Riding), 5450 ac. Pop. 806.

NEWBATTLE a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Edinburgh, in the romantic valley of the E. Esk, about 1 m. S. Dalkeith. It owed its origin to a

Cistercian monastery, the site of which is now occupied by the modern mansion of the Marquis of Lothian, and has a plain parish church, a chapel of ease at Stobhill, a parochial and other schools, and extensive collieries. Archbishop Leighton was some time minister of this parish. Area of par., 44 m. by 3 m. Pop. 2518.

NEWBAVN par. Ind. Wexford 7537 ac. P. 1802.

NEWBEEN a vil. and par. of county U. States, Carolina, on bank Neuse, at its junction with the Trent; lat. 35° 5' N. lon. 77° W. It is pleasantly situated well built, and more healthy than most other places in the state; has a courthouse, jail, theatre, music-hall and three churches, several academies and schools, and a considerable trade in its port, mainly in pork, lumber and naval stores. P. (1850) 4732.

NEWBIGGA par. Eng. W. Somerset 1164 ac. P. 114.

NEWBLISS, a market in Ireland, co. Monaghan, 4 m. E.S.E. Clones with a parish and a Presbyterian church, two schools, a commodious market-house, a well frequented corn-market, and monthly fairs. Near it are several ancient round towers. Pop. 481.

NEWBOLD, two pars. Eng. 1. (Pacey, Warwick 1824 ac. P. 813.—2. (Verdon) Leicestershire 2400 ac. P. 712.

NEWBOLD a vil. and township, England, co. Derby near Chesterfield, with a Methodist chapel, an endowed school, an almshouse, manufactures of earthen and stone ware, and extensive coal and iron mines. Pop. 2085.

NEWBOLD UPON AVON a hamlet and par. England, co. Warwick on the Oxford Canal and the London and Birmingham, and the Midland railways, 2 m. N.W. Rugby, with a handsome church, a chapel of ease, and limestone quarries. Area of par. 4020 ac. Pop. 1178.

NEWBOROUGH par. England, Northampton, 4940 ac. Pop. 688.

NEWBOROUGH (St. Peter) par. Wales, Anglesey 7410 ac. Pop. 1032.

NEWBOTTLE, par. Eng. Northampton 2990 ac. P. 489.

NEWBOURN par. Eng. Suffol., 897 ac. Pop. 521.

NEWBRIDGE, a vil. Wales, co. Glamorgan on both sides of the Tŷf, here crossed by a celebrated bridge, called Pont-y-Ffŷd 12 m. S.E. Merthyr-Tydfil. It is a large place, about 1 m. long which has recently sprung up, and attained some importance, in consequence of the mineral resources in its vicinity. It has a church, several dissenting chapels, a school, manufactures of chain cables and similar articles, and of railway plates, and tin-mills, said to be the largest in the world.

NEWBRIDGE, a market tn. Ireland, co. and 5 m. E.N.E. Kildare, 1 bank Liffey, with a handsome R. Catholic chapel, a national school, and large sawy barracks. P. 484.

NEWBURGH, a tn., U States, state and 64 m. N New York, on an acclivity which rises to the height of 800 ft. above r bank Hudson. It has a courthouse and jail, numerous churches and schools, the theological seminary of the Amosites Reformed church; manufactures of carriages, machinery, chains, cordage, candles, &c. several foundries, breweries, canneries, stone and lumber yards, and an extensive trade in agricultural produce in the transporting of which, from the interior, and forwarding to the New York market, many barges, sloops and steam-boats are employed. Pop. (1830) 6424. (1850) 11 415

NEWBURGH, a tn. and par Scotland, co. and 9 m E S E Fife, beautifully situated on a narrow neck of land, r bank Tay which is here divided into two channels, by the island of Mugdrum. It has a spacious and handsome parish church, two U Presbyterian churches, one of them a handsome Gothic structure, places of worship for the Baptists and Independents, a parish, and three other schools, a large and substantial townhall, manufactures of linen, chiefly involving sheeting a good harbour admitting vessels of 500 tons to its quay and a trade in coal, corn timber and the above manufactures, chiefly exported to the W Indies and S America. Near it are some interesting ruins of the celebrated Abbey of Lindores. Area of par 1145 ac. Pop 2988 of tn 2688

NEWBLDEN, a vil and par England, co. Northumberland on the Tyne, 6 m. W N W Newcastle. It has a neat, well-furnished parish church with some ancient monuments a national school, manufactures of crock-glass and chemical products, iron foundries, brick and tile works, a paper-mill and extensive collieries. Area of par, 11,586 ac. P 4816

NEWBURN, par Scot. Fife, 8½ m by 3 m. Pop 870
NEWBURN, a municipal cor. and market tn. England co. Berks, 1 bank Kennet, crossed here by a stone bridge, 18 m. W by S Reading, and on a branch of the Great Western railway. It has wide and well paved streets, lighted with gas, a spacious market-place, substantial townhall or mansion-house a church erected in the time of Henry VII., places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Society of Friends, and Unitarians, a blue-coat, doocoon and several Sunday schools, some almshouses and numerous charities, and a literary institution with a library attached. The principal trade of the town is in malt and flour for the latter of which there are many large mills on the river. Near it, also, are a small paper-mill and a mill for throwing silk. This town was formerly noted for its woolen manufactures but little cloth excepting serges and shalloons, is now made here. Newbury is a very ancient town, and is celebrated for two severe actions which took place in its neighbourhood, in 1643 and 1644, between King Charles I and his parliament. Area, 1722 ac. P cor 6610

NEWBURYPORT, a tn U States, Massachusetts, on a slope above r bank Merrimac which is here crossed by a suspension-bridge, and about 8 m below falls into a bay of the Atlantic, and on the Eastern railway 30 m N by E Boston. It occupies an area of about 1 sq m is regularly built in spacious streets, several of which rise in terraces, parallel to the river, and has a substantial mass of granite, with a Doric portico, free court-house, ten churches one of which contains the remains of the celebrated preacher, Whitfield who died here, September 30, 1770 a fine academy a lyceum, a high school and several other superior scholastic establishments, a jail, &c. paper filling flour, and saw mills and a considerable coasting and foreign trade, for which a spacious and safe harbour though somewhat obstructed at its entrance by a sandbank, affords great facilities. In 1850, the total tonnage of the district was 23 262 tons, of which a considerable proportion was employed in the coal and merchantable fisheries. P (1830) 6275 (1850) 9573

NEWBYTH, a vil. Scotland, co. and 81 m N N W Aberdeen. It is well built has a chapel of ease, a school, manufactures of dowels, a distillery, and an annual cattle fair Pop. 1898

NEWCASTLE, five pars. Ire. — 1 Dublin, 4398 ac. Pop 963 — 2 Tipperary 10 855 ac. Pop 3429 — 3, Waterford; 9863 ac. Pop 846. — 4 (Lower), Wicklow 4780 ac. Pop. 984 — 5 (Upper), Wicklow, 7026 ac. Pop. 3214

NEWCASTLE, two pars. Wales — 1 Glamorgan, 2570 ac. Pop. 1536. — 2, (Llanelli), Pembroke 2713 ac. Pop. 433

NEWCASTLE. — 1, A small seaport, Ireland co. Down, at the S. extremity of the Mourne mountains, and the W point of Dundrum Bay 11 m S S W Downpatrick, with a parish Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches an infant and two other schools, and a good pier at which some trade is carried on. Newcastle is much frequented for sea-bathing. P 879.

— 2, A tn and par Ireland co. and 24 m S W Limerick; with a neat parish church, a large R. Catholic chapel, a free school a spacious market-house, military barracks, a union workhouse an hospital, and the remains of an old castle, which belonged to the Templars, manufactures of coarse woollen, dye-works, and a bleachfield. Pop. 5600. — 3 Formerly Kingston, a seaport tn. New S. Wales, at the mouth of the Hunter lat. 33° 56' S., lon 151° 44' E. 70 m N E Sydney. It is a free port, and is fast rising into eminence, in consequence of its position, and the coal-mines near it, which are actively worked. The harbour is difficult of access but will admit vessels of any size; which, when once in, are quite safe — good anchorages in sand or mud. Pop. 1471. — 4, A tn U States, Delaware, r bank Delaware 5 m S S W Wilmington, with a Presbyterian, Episcopal R. Catholic, and two Methodist churches an academy a townhouse court-house jail and arsenal, and an extensive establishment belonging to the Newcastle and Frenchtown railroad company for the manufacture of steam-engines, castings, &c. P 3737

NEWCASTLE, par Australia, N. E. coast, N end of Cape York Peninsula, 13 m in width, and about 8 m. in depth inland, lat. 10° 50' S. lon 142° 35' E. The shores are low and sandy

NEWCASTLE-EMERY, a market tn. Wales co. and 14 m N N W Carmarthen, r bank Towy, here crossed by a handsome bridge, with a spacious church Independent, Baptist, Calvinistic, and Wesleyan Methodist chapels, and the remains of an ancient castle. Area, 6429 ac. Pop. 1080.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, or **TYNEM-LE-TOUR**, a par. and municipal cor. England, co. and 14 m N Stafford on the slopes of two hills on the Staffordshire railway. The houses are mostly of brick, and these show the principal thoroughfares generally well built, many of them large and handsome, and the streets are lighted with gas. It has a handsome townhall savings bank, public baths, a theatre; two Established churches one of which has an ancient tower of red sandstone, chapels for Wesleyan New Connexion, Primitive, and Calvinistic Methodists, Independents, Baptists, and R. Catholics a free grammar and several other schools, almshouses and a literary and scientific institution with a good library attached, two extensive full mills, and one large cotton manufactory clock and paper making are also carried on to some extent, and some lace is made. Near it are several considerable collieries, and iron-works. It sends two members to Parliament. Consistency (1851) 1090 Pop. cor (1851) 10,569

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, and **POSS ELSA** 1 bank in, and river port, England, co. Northumberland 1 bank Tyne, and about 8 m above its mouth in the German Ocean, and on the Newcastle and Carlisle the Newcastle and North Shields the York Newcastle, and Berwick sections of the North Eastern railway (added to which is the Blyth and Tyne railway, lat (bridge N end) 55° 58' 42" N, lon 1° 55' 30" W (N) It occupies the sides and summits of three acclivities which rise steeply from the river and extends about two miles along its bank. It was once surrounded by a wall and a deep fosse—the former 8 ft. thick and 12 ft. high and flanked by numerous towers. The fosse has been completely filled but fragments of the walls and towers are still to be seen. In the older portions of the town the streets are narrow and winding, and the houses of an irregular and often very antique appearance, but owing to the very extensive improvements which have been effected in recent years, many streets in the same locality have been completely modernised, and rendered both spacious and handsome. In the newer parts of the town many streets and squares, lined with elegant mansions not often equalled out of the metropolis, have risen up, while whole suburbs of villas have spread in all directions, and more especially in the W. A powerful stimulus to efforts in this direction was rapidly supplied by the late Mr. R. Grainger, and so extensive and rapidly executed were the works undertaken by that gentleman that he is said to have planned and constructed in the space of five years, streets and buildings

at a cost of nearly a million sterling. One of these streets, called *Grey Street*, both from its width and the style of its architecture, is very imposing, and would do honour to any capital. The whole town is well paved and lighted, but the sewerage remains somewhat imperfect. The water-supply, both as to quality and quantity, has also from time to time been a subject of complaint, but active measures are (1887) being taken to remedy these defects, and thus to improve the sanitary condition of the town.

The most important public buildings are the church of St. Nicholas, an ancient, spacious, and handsome structure, chiefly in the decorated English style, with a tower, crowned by octagonal turrets from which four battresses rise, and terminate in a small crocketed spire, the whole 198 ft. high, and almost unequalled for its light and beautiful proportions; the church of All-Saints, a handsome Grecian structure with a Doric portico, a circular interior and a tower terminating in an elegant spire 202 ft. high; the church of St. Andrew a very ancient structure, partly Norman, with a large but low embattled tower; the church of St. John of ancient date

and large dimensions, with some interesting monuments; the church of St. Peter, an elegant modern building, with two fine windows of stained glass; the church of St. Thomas, built in the early English style, with a lofty embattled tower and graceful minaret; the R. Catholic church and cathedral of St. Mary, a magnificent modern building in the early English style; numerous other Dissenting chapels, several of them handsome; the Town hall a handsome and substantial modern edifice; the Central Exchange and News-room, forming a spacious semicircular Ionic building; the Guildhall or original Exchange, the Merchants Court, the Corn Exchange, the Assembly-rooms, the Music Hall in which the sessions for the county of Northumberland are held, a handsome range of buildings situated within the precincts of the ancient castle, and erected at an expense of £32,000; the Castle itself, one of the finest specimens of castellated Norman in England, and recently restored in many parts to its original style and character; the Jail and House of Correction completed on the most improved principles and enclosed with an area of 3 ac. by a stone wall 25 ft. high; a large savings bank; an



NEWCASTLE, FROM GATEHEAD, WITH THE HIGH LEVEL BRIDGE.—Drawn and Engraved by J. L. Willsons.

elegant theatre &c. public baths, and particularly handsome and commodious butcher, grocer, fish and cattle markets. Another structure, for which Newcastle has recently become celebrated is the High Level Bridge, one of the grandest engineering achievements of the late Mr. R. Stephenson. It consists of six arches, each having a span of 125 ft., with two curved approaches, 66 ft. in length, the whole being formed of cast-iron pillars and arches. Above is a viaduct for the railway while underneath is a passage for foot passengers and goods traffic, the total cost of the great work including land and compensation, having been £491,183. By this means ready access is obtained to the sister borough of Gateshead. On the low level, communication between the two towns is at present (1887) conducted by a temporary wooden bridge, the old stone section being in course of removal to give place to a more modern structure, in which provision will be made for the inlet and outlet of vessels. Another imposing public building is the Central Railway station, one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in the kingdom, its proportions having been recently greatly enlarged by the addition of a handsome portico. The more important libraries and other institutions are the Free Grammar-school, the Royal Jubilee, national, infant, and many other schools; the Northern Counties Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; the College of Medicine and Surgery, the lecturer of which qualify for the diploma of the London College of Surgeons; and the House of the Apothecaries Company; the Literary and Philosophical Society occupying a handsome Dove building, in which a museum and library are included, the Natural History and Antiquarian Societies, both with valuable collections; the Botanical and Horticultural Society; the Institution for the

promotion of the Fine Arts; the Mechanics Institution, the Infirmary occupying a large and handsome building; the Victoria Blind Asylum; the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene, the Keelson, Jesus and several other hospitals and charitable endowments.

The manufactures are very extensive, and possess an wonted facilities both from the means of transport by the improvements lately effected in the navigation of the river under the direction of the Tyne Commissioners, and from the unlimited supplies of excellent and cheap coal obtained from the neighbouring collieries. Within the town or in its immediate vicinity, are numerous blast-furnaces, and important mailable and other ironworks. Iron goods, also, including hardware and large castings, are made at numerous extensive establishments. The other most important staples are locomotive and other machinery, earthenware, glass, chemical products, sheet and pipe lead, cordage and cables, painters' colours, soap, railway and other carriages, brassware, patent shot, brinks and tiles, paper millcloth, &c., while the extensive works of Sir W. G. Armstrong and Co. at Elswick, for the manufacture of ordnance, afford employment to a large number of men. There are, also large flax and spinning mills; flour, bone, oil and saw mills; and extensive building-yards, at which great numbers of sailing vessels and steamers, both in wood and iron, are constructed. The coasting and export trade, including both the above articles of manufacture, and grindstones (for which Newcastle has long been celebrated) salt, and more especially coal and coke, is most important. The following, according to *Brown's Export List*, edited by Mr. J. B. Bates, are the quantities shipped coastwise and over sea for the last three

years ending 31st December 1886, independent of an insurance quantity sent by railway:—

COAL.		CORK.	
Counters.	Oversea.	Counters.	Oversea.
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1884 3,285,662	1884 9,616,993	1884 16,705	1884 152,054
1885 3,613,654	1885 9,277,653	1885 12,451	1885 155,489
1886 3,620,447	1886 9,808,512	1886 9,454	1886 174,591

The total value of goods, exclusive of coal and coke, exported from Newcastle to foreign parts was in 1884, £776,472 in 1885 £1,147,301 and in 1886, £1,844,946. The total number of ships which entered harbour from foreign and colonial ports during 1886, was 2358. Of these the Channel Islands contributed 3; France, 100; Holland, 344; Belgium, 110; Norway 887; Sweden, 247; Denmark, 176; Germany 133; Prussia, 506; Russia 123; Portugal, 130; Spain 263; Italy 14; British America, 33; South America, 11. The number of vessels shows an increase of 887 over those of the previous year. The more important imports are corn, spelt, gram, clover and other seeds, fax, hemp oak-bark, fruit wine spirits, colonial produce tallow hides tar and pitch oil brimstone, bones, bristles, rags, timber and cabinet-wood, pig-iron &c. The island trade is also very important, and has in recent times been greatly augmented by the different railways. Steamers ply regularly to St. John's, Leith, and other places in N. and S. of Tyne-mouth. Besides the regular weekly markets for provisions, there are large corn and cattle markets and among the general horse and cattle fairs, one held in October lasts for eight days.

Newcastle appears to have been a Roman station and to have derived its name of Pons Ælii from a bridge erected over the Tyne by the emperor Hadrian. The Roman wall, also (according to its historian Dr. Bruce) built by Hadrian passed through it and terminated at Wallend about 8 m. E. In after times it became so famous for its monastic establishments that it took the name of Monkchester and was the resort of numerous pilgrims, who came to visit the holy well of Jesus Mount, near Jedwood, about 1 m. N. E. It owes its name of Newcastle to a fortress built by Robert eldest son of William the Conqueror. It was first surrounded by walls in the reign of Edward I. During the reign of Charles I. it was surprised and taken by the Scottish army under Leslie. Among its eminent natives are Denis Scotus Almonde the poet, Hutton the mathematician, the Earl of Eldon, the celebrated English chancellor and his scarcely less celebrated brother Baron Stowell judge of the admiralty court. Admiral Collingwood George and Robert Stephenson father and son the eminent engineers, and the celebrated wood-engraver Bewick, were also born in the immediate vicinity. Newcastle returns two members to the House of Commons. The borough is divided into nine wards; and the municipal government is vested in a mayor, 14 aldermen, and 40 councillors. Three daily and three weekly newspapers are published in the town. Pop. of borough in 1861, 109,281.

NEWCHAPEL, par. Irish, Tipperary 4873 an. P. 1065. NEWENT a market in par. England so and 8 m N W Gloucester. The town once more important than at present, on the Hereford and Gloucester Canal consists of three irregular streets and has a spacious and handsome parish church, with a tower terminating in a lofty spire two dissenting chapels, and a good national school. Area of par, 7308 ac. Pop. 2302.

NEWFOUNDLAND (Latin *Terra Nova*, French, *Terre Neuve*, German, *Neu-Fundland*) a large ill. British A. America, Atlantic Ocean, at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and nearer to Britain than any other part of America—the distance from the port of St. John to the harbour of Valence, in Ireland, being only about 1918 m. Its N. part is separated from the coast of Labrador by the Strait of Belle Isle, and its S. W. extremity from Cape Breton and Nova Scotia by the great entrance into the Gulf lat. 46° 37' to 51° 40' N.; lon. 53° 45' to 69° 31' W.; greatest length, N. to S., 250 m.; average width, 180 m.; area, 57,000 sq. m. It is of extremely irregular form, with a coast-line, peculiarly so, of the S.E. and S., broken up in a remarkable manner

by broad and deep bays, harbours, coves, inlets, and lagoons. The most remarkable of these indentations are Hare, White, and Notre Dame Bays, Bay of Exploits, Bonaville, Trinity, and Conception Bays, on the E. coast, St. Mary's Bay, Fortune and Placentia Bay, on the S. coast, and St. George's Bay, old Bay of Islands, on the W. There are, besides these, hundreds of smaller bays and harbours. Many of these are extensive, commodious and well sheltered with numerous rivulets running into them. While most of the harbours have complete anchorage, with clear and good channels. The interior of the island, of which little was known previous to 1822 appears to be rocky with numerous tracts of moss, much intersected by rivers and lakes, and but thinly wooded except on the banks of the rivers. Great boulders, or loose rocks scattered over the country increase the general roughness of its appearance and character. Hills and valleys continually succeed each other the former never rising into mountains (the highest not exceeding 1500 ft.) and the latter rarely expanding into plains. The sea-cliffs are, for the most part, bold and lofty with deep water close to. Rivers and lakes are numerous, and some of them of considerable size. The largest of the former are Humber river and the river Exploits, both issuing, like all the other streams in the island, from lakes or ponds in the interior some of which are of great extent the largest called Grand Pond being from 50 to 60 m. long, and 5 m. broad while the next in dimensions, Indian Lake, is 30 m. long and from 3 to 5 m. broad. The prevalent formation of the island is granite and in some parts porphyry quartz gneiss, mica and clay slate, with secondary formations. The minerals of the island comprise coal gypsum copper lead, and it is said, iron. Salt springs are reported near the W. coast. The whole of the land in and about the neighbourhood of Conception Bay—very probably the whole island—is rising out of the ocean at a rate which threatens at no very distant day, materially to affect many of the best harbours on the coast. At Pointe-de-Grave, in Conception Bay several large flat rocks, over which schoolboys might pass some 30 or 40 years ago with the greatest facility are now approaching the surface, the water being scarcely navigable for a skiff. The climate, though severe is healthful, the mortality among the inhabitants being on a lower scale than in any portion of the American continent—the deaths, according to the population returns, being only 1 in 78—while in no other country is old age attended with greater bodily vigour and mental animation. Winter usually consists of a series of storms of wind, rain, and snow lasts from the beginning of December until the middle of April. January and February are the coldest months. Snow does not lie long on the ground, and the frost is less intense than in W. Canada, though the thermometer frequently falls 30 below the freezing point. The summer is short and warm. In May and the beginning of June, dense fogs prevail on the banks and neighbouring shores, but they do not appear to be in the least prejudicial to health. The principal trees are spruce larch larch, willow, and mountain ash. Rubus and trailing evergreens are met with in great variety, and the berry-bearing shrubs clothe every swamp and open tract. European and American groves of various kinds, as well as also natural oak and white alder and birch. Agriculture employs a large portion of the inhabitants. The crops generally are abundant, particularly potatoes. Grain crops also thrive well, wheat having been known to yield 50 bushels per acre, but both climate and soil are perhaps fully more favourable to pasturage and green crops than to grain. The wild animals are the deer bear wolf, hare, beaver martlet, dog wild cat, rat, and mouse. The pure breed of Newfoundland dogs, so much celebrated for their sagacity and fidelity, is rarely to be met with, those generally seen in the island being crosses of every conceivable variety. Birds are numerous, both land and aquatic. On the coasts, the moose or sea-horse formerly abundant, but has been nearly annihilated. Seals are numerous on the coasts as are also whales, grampuses, and porpoises and the famous banks of Newfoundland swarm with almost every variety of fish, particularly cod. These banks form the most extensive submarine elevation on the globe, in their full extent, they occupy 16° of lon. and nearly 10° of lat. and are between 600 and 700 m. in length, with a depth of water varying from 4 to 160 fathoms, 40 being supposed the mean depth. The shores of Newfoundland, however, equally abound with cod as the banks, and are pre-

fished by the English as fishing ground, being more convenient for drying and drying their fish, and less exposed to the fog, rain, and sleet so frequent on the banks. The cod fishery opens at the beginning of June, and lasts till about the middle of October and may be said to form the staple occupation of the inhabitants of this colony. In 1846, the number of persons engaged in that fishery was 35,499, and the number of their boats 10,089. The value of the dried cod fish exported, in 1846, was £265,482 and of cod oil 257,672. The herring fishery has been almost wholly neglected, though the shores of Newfoundland swarm with that valuable fish, and the salmon fishery is not more energetically prosecuted. The seal fishery is next in importance to the cod fishery; the number of vessels engaged in it, in 1847, was 340—tonnage, 29,984—men employed, 11,000—number of seals caught, 455,130—estimated value, £214,175. The total exports of Newfoundland amounted, in 1849 to £276,567, and the imports to £270,190; of the former sum, the fishery exports alone amounted to £253,004. Shipping—towards 125,166 tons outwards, 127,365 tons.

The aboriginal inhabitants of Newfoundland, supposed not to be numerous, are remarkably shy of intercourse with Europeans, confining themselves wholly to the interior of the island with their settlers have little or no communication. A large proportion of the settlers are natives of Ireland, and of the islands of Guernsey and Jersey and their descendants but many of the inhabitants are also from other parts of the United Kingdom. The population has retained the habits of their old country to a greater degree than in other N. American settlements.

The government of Newfoundland is administered under a constitution granted in 1832 by a governor, an executive council consisting of 9 members, who also compose the legislative council, and a house of assembly consisting of 15 representatives. Justice is dispensed by a chief justice and an assistant judge, and the police is under the management of one chief and two junior magistrates. The most perfect toleration is here extended towards all religious sects. The R. Catholics are the most numerous, amounting to 45,725 persons; the Church of England next, 34,381, and the Wesleyans third 14,289. The educational institutions consist of a male orphan asylum with 470 children, 8 grammar-schools and academies, under the control of the local government, 40 schools established by the Newfoundland and British North American School Society on the Madras system with about 2784 male and female pupils in 1848. 8 schools under the Wesleyan Methodists, and a convent school, with 400 female children. Elementary schools have, besides, been established in every district in the island by the local legislature.

Newfoundland is supposed to have been discovered by the Norwegians, or Northmen, about the year 1000 but, if so, it was re-discovered by John Cabot on the 24th June, 1497, when he took formal possession of the island in which a settlement was subsequently formed by some Portuguese adventurers, who were in turn expelled by Sir Francis Drake in the reign of Elizabeth. After this period numerous English colonies were established from time to time along the E. coast, and several French along the S., in the Bay of Placentia. But, in 1713, Newfoundland and its dependencies were declared, by the treaty of Utrecht, to belong wholly to Great Britain the French reserving a right to fish and cure on certain parts of the coast. The only noteworthy town on the island is St. John's (which see) Pop. (1850) estimated at upwards of 100,000.

NEWHAVEN, a tn. and par. England, co. Sussex, near the mouth of the Ouse, here crossed by a draw bridge, 8 m. E.S.E. Brighton and on a branch of the Brighton and South Coast railway. It has a parish church, a Dissenting chapel, a national school, and a harbour which, from the important improvements recently made upon it, is considered the best tidal harbour between the Downs and the Isle of Wight, and from which steam-packets sail to France. Ship-building is carried on to some extent. Area, 1217 ac. Pop. 1356.

NEWHAVEN a vil. Scotland, co. and 2 m. N. Edinburgh on the S. shore of the Forth of Forth. It consists of an original village, composed, for the most part, of mean huts, occupied by fishermen, and a more modern portion, containing a great number of good houses and villas, occupied chiefly as lodging-houses and sea-bathing quarters; and has an Exten-

sion and a Free church and valuable oyster and other fisheries. A little W from the village are the excellent harbour of Granton, and a terminus of the Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton railway. Pop. 2108.

NEWHILL, a vil. and par. Scotland co. and 6 m. W. N. Aberdeen near the Dorn with a handsome parish church, a parochial school, a worsted 2w snuff and numerous flour mills, a brewery, extensive manufactures of paper and valuable granite quarries. Area of par. 6 m. by 6 m. Pop. 3335.

NEWICK par. Eng. Sussex 1966 ac. Pop. 966. NEWINGTON several par. Eng.—1 Kent 2108 ac. Pop. 781.—2 Oxford 871 ac. Pop. 408.—3, (Lagpack) Gloucester; 2181 ac. Pop. 289.—4 (near 2750); Kent 8794 ac. Pop. 459.—4, (St. Mary; Surrey; 634 ac. Pop. 64,016.—6, (South) Oxford; 1450 ac. Pop. 419.

NEWLAND par. Eng. Gloucester 8797 ac. P. 4574. NEWLANDS par. Scot. Fife 12 000 ac. Pop. 950. NEWLYN par. Eng. Cornwall, 8010 ac. Pop. 2128. NEWMARKET a market in Ireland co. and about 27 m. N. W. Cork, on the Dublin with a handsome Protestant and a R. Catholic church, national and several other schools, a good market house, and a corn mill. J. Philpot Curran was born here. Pop. 1265.

NEWMARKET, a market town, Flint, 1031 ac. P. 642. NEWMARKET, a market town, England, partly in co. Cambridge and partly in co. Suffolk 56 m. N.E. London, on a gentle declivity on the Eastern Counties railway. It has a handsome church, an Independent chapel, a library institution, public assembly-rooms, several schools, a lottery club, and corn market and malt making and brewing are carried on. But Newmarket derives nearly its whole importance from its celebrated race-course, and horse-training establishments. The former which is about 8 m. W from the town, is between 4 m. and 5 m. long, and is considered the finest in the kingdom. The races are held seven times in the year. The training of horses, for which there are no fewer than 15 establishments, is the chief business of the place, and is a source of large emolument. The training ground admirably adapted to its purpose is 14 m. long. Area, 3200 ac. P. 3856.

NEWMAKETH-TOWN, a tn. in Ireland to Clare near the N. E. shore of Lough Fergus, 6 m. S. S. E. Kinsale. It has an Established church, a R. Catholic chapel, two schools and a dispensary. Inhabitants chiefly agricultural, but many young women sew muslin. Pop. 1111.

NEW MILLS, a vil. Scotland Ayrshire, 7 m. S. Irvine Water, and on a branch of the Glasgow and South Western railway, 7 m. E. Kilmarnock. It is tolerably well built, has an Established, a Free and a U. Presbyterian church—all handsome modern buildings several schools, a charitable endowment, manufactures of fine cotton fabrics and Jacquard machines and a worsted-mill. Pop. 2211.

NEWNHAM, several par. Eng.—1 Hants 1008 ac. Pop. 580.—2 Hants 561 ac. Pop. 150.—3, Kent 1298 ac. Pop. 451.—4, Northampton 1940 ac. Pop. 679.—6 (Hertford) Oxford 1830 ac. Pop. 227.—8, (Essex) Warwick 1418 ac. Pop. 119.

NEWNHAM, a market in par. par. England to and 10 m. W. S. W. Gloucester, 1 bank Severn, with a church, Independent and Wesleyan chapels, a good school, and a harbour admitting vessels of 150 tons; some trade and ship-building. Coal and iron are extensively worked in the vicinity. Area of par. 2105 ac. Pop. 1268.

NEWNTON two par. Eng. Wilt.—1, (Long), 2289 ac. Pop. 994.—2 (North), 1831 ac. Pop. 964.

NEWPORT several places, England.—1, A municipal and par. bur. and market in par. and par. of Wight, 15 m. S. S. E. Southampton, on a gentle ascent, 1 bank Medina, which is navigable to the town for small craft. It consists of five principal parallel, E. to W. streets, and three or four others intersecting them at right angles, all kept in excellent order well paved and lighted with gas houses of brick, mostly well built. It has a handsome cornhall, comprising public offices, and an excellent market-place beneath; a small theatre, jail, and house of correction, two churches, one a spacious, modern structure, with an embattled tower the other a ruinous old edifice, built in 1173, place of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Unitarians, R. Catholics, and others; a royal national a royal British, a blue-coat,

and several Sunday-schools, a set of almshouses, a mechanics institute, a library and philosophical institution, a literary and scientific institute, and four friendly societies. Looe is made here, employing about 800 hands, also agricultural implements, for which Newport has a wide reputation. There is likewise, a considerable trade in coals, wheat, and flour. But the principal business of the place arises from its being the market town of the agricultural and grazing districts around. About 1 m. S.W. from the town are the ruins of Carnabrook castle.

The borough sends two members to Parliament, constituency (1851), 707. Area of par., 60 sq. Pop. 5094. Pop. bor., 5047.—(Local Correspondent).—A seaport and market tn. and par. bor., on 20 m. S.W. Monmouth. A bank, the harbor, here crossed by an elegant stone bridge about 5 m. from its mouth, in the estuary of the Severn, and on the Monmouth and Cardiff railway. It is very irregularly built except in the more modern parts which are elegant and has a parochial and a handsome district church, a maritime church, and places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans Society of Friends, and Catholics, a good haven and a considerable trade. Chief exports iron, coal, and tin-plate, imports, provisions, timber from America, and general goods. The dock is spacious, and capable of all masting vessels of any dimensions and burden, at all states of the tides. Ship-building is carried on to a great extent. There are also here several iron foundries, an extensive nail factory, several saw mills, and large anchor and chain-cable manufactories, &c. It unites with Monmouth &c., in sending a member to Parliament. Pop. 18,323.—A market tn. and par. Shropshire 16 m. N.E. Shrewsbury, with a church, an Independent chapel, two free schools and two sets of almshouses. Area of par. 567 ac. Pop. 2908.—A vil. Corn wall separated by a rivulet from Looe, of which it may now be considered a suburb, having been incorporated with it by the Reform Act. It was previously an independent borough, and had returned two members to Parliament from the time of Edward I. Pop. 1088.—A seaport and par. Wales, on Pembroke, on an acclivity, at the mouth of the Nevers, in St. George's Channel. It has small, irregular streets neither lighted nor paved, an ancient church, Baptist, Independent, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels, several schools, the remains of an old castle, extensive slate quarries, a small harbour which affords good shelter for coasting vessels, and at which a considerable trade is carried on in exporting iron, butter, and slate, and importing coal, oil, and limestone. Area, 4711 ac. Pop. 1716.—A (Popcorn) market tn. and par. on Buckingham on the Ouse 43 m. N.W. London. It has a noble-looking church, places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans, several schools, a few almshouses, a circulating library, savings-bank, and a society for promoting Christian knowledge. Area of par., 8720 ac. Pop. 8651.—A par. Essex 1714 ac. Pop. 896.

NEWPORT two places, Ireland.—1 (or Newport-Pratt) A market tn. and seaport co. Mayo at the head of Clew Bay at the mouth of a river of same name, here crossed by a good stone bridge. It has a most modern church, a spacious R. Catholic and a Methodist chapel, a national school, a courthouse, a union workhouse, a spacious harbour, admitting vessels of 400 tons, and a considerable trade in grain. The old castle of Carrickmaddy is in the vicinity. Pop. 864.—2 (or Newport-Tip) A market tn. co. Tipperary 11 m. N.N.E. Limerick, with a neat parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, a national school, and small industry hereabout. Pop. 1112.

NEWPORT, a seaport in U. States, once cap. of Rhode Island, finely situated on its S.W. shore, at the mouth entrance of Narragansett Bay, 84 m. S. by E. Providence. It is defended by two forts, and has 12 churches, a Jews synagogue, a shaloshah, custom-house, market-house, school, and library, and a curious old tower, which has yielded forth much learned but fruitless disquisition. The manufacturing establishments include some large cotton and woollen factories; and the trade is extensive, having the benefit of one of the largest, safest, and most accessible harbours in the Union. In 1850 the tonnage of the district, chiefly coasting, and partly employed in the whale, cod, and mackerel fisheries, was 10,578 tons. Newport is one of the few places which have not increased since the revolution. It was then about 10,000, and, in 1850 only 9568. Vol. II.

NEWRY, a tn. river-port, par. bor., and par. Ireland, partly co. Down, and partly co. Armagh, finely situated in a valley, on the Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway, and on the Newry canal and Newry river, which a little below forms the estuary of Carrlingford Bay and is crossed by several bridges 29 m. S.S.W. Belfast. It consists of a handsome square, and a number of generally straight and well-kept streets, lined with substantial brick houses, and has two Episcopal churches, one of them with a spire 100 ft. high, three Presbyterian, two Methodist, and two R. Catholic chapels, a handsome courthouse, several superior schools, a summary, a savings bank, assembly and reading rooms, a mechanics institute, several religious societies, manufactories of them, an extensive iron and brass foundry, and several corn-mills. By means of the river and canal it is accessible by vessels of 600 tons and carries on a considerable trade, exporting grain, cattle, and butter and importing coals, iron, hardware &c. It returns a member to Parliament, constituency (1851) 517. Area of par. 5470 ac. Pop. 24,509. Pop. tn., 18,475. Pop. bor. 13,237.

NEWRY, par. Irel. Armagh 968 ac. Pop. 804. NEWTIMBER par. Eng. Essex, 1693 ac. Pop. 161. NEWTON par. Scot. Edinburgh 3 ag m. Pop. 1780. NEWTON several places, England.—1 A vil. Longendale Cheshire, on a declivity 8 m. E. by S. Manchester and a station on the Manchester and Sheffield railway, with a parish church, in the Norman style, two Methodist chapels, a national and other schools, and several cotton mills, in which the inhabitants are chiefly employed. Pop. 1558.—2 (Aldon) A market in Devon, 14 m. S.S.W. Exeter, with an Established church, places of worship for Baptists and Independents, tanning and shoemaking are carried on and large quantities of shoes are exported to Newfoundland. Pop. 2147.—3, (or Newton-Heath) A chapelry Lancashire about 8 m. N.E., and in the bor. of Manchester with an Episcopal and a Wesleyan chapel and two schools. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in the extensive cotton manufactures of the district. There are also here steel-works, fly-works and a very large manufactory of insulator machines. Area, 1280 ac. Pop. 10,801.—4, (or Newbyfield) A market in Lancashire, 15 m. E. by N. Liverpool on the railway to Manchester; consisting chiefly of one broad street, with some good houses in the vicinity are several extensive works, including iron, brass, alkali works, and crown-glass making. It has a neat stone church with a conspicuous spire, an Independent chapel and several schools. Races take place annually in July on a large common within a short distance of the town. Pop. 8719.—5, (Pettit) A vil. See Forrester-Newton.—6, (or New-Cow) A vil. and par. co. and 8 m. N.W. York L. bank Ouse, on the York and Newcastle railway built with a church a Wesleyan chapel and a charitable endowment. Area of par. 4690 ac. Pop. 947.

NEWTON numerous pars. Eng.—1 Lincoln 1290 ac. P. 230.—2 Northampton 1050 ac. P. 85.—3 (Blissonsville) Bucks 1050 ac. P. 382.—4 (Bromfield) Northampton, 1740 ac. P. 178.—5 (or Castleford) Norfolk, 1056 ac. P. 178.—6 (or New-Cow) York 1440 ac. P. 127.—7 (St. Cyres) Devon 4205 ac. P. 1144.—8 (St. Faint) Norfolk 640 ac. P. 288.—9, (Ferreer) Devon 8191 ac. P. 749.—10 (Foston) Norfolk 1173 ac. P. 353.—11 (Kyme-with-Trevelton) York (W. Riding) 1050 ac. P. 228.—12, (St. Lo) Somerset, 1378 ac. P. 440.—13, (Long) Durham 4544 ac. P. 325.—14, (Longfield) Bucks, 1718 ac. P. 595.—15, (North) Wales, Pembrokeshire, 791 ac. P. 50.—16 (Nottingham) Wales, Glamorgan, 3877 ac. P. 866.—17, (Old) Suffolk 3848 ac. P. 785.—18 (St. Peter) Devon, 1556 ac. P. 272.—19 (Parson) Oxford 598 ac. P. 117.—20 (Rags or Newton-in-the-Thicket) Warwick, 1510 ac. P. 487.—21, (Thym) Cumberland, 2414 ac. P. 304.—22 (Solney) Derby 1280 ac. P. 366.—23, (South) Wills, 3370 ac. P. 708.—24, (near Sudbury) Suffolk, 3197 ac. P. 499.—25 (or Tyto) Lincoln, 1004 ac. P. 71.—26, (Thym) Wills 2365 ac. P. 314.—27, (Thym) Devon 558 ac. P. 148.—28, (or New-Town) Lincoln 1590 ac. P. 866.—29 (Valence) Hants, 2268 ac. P. 455.—30, (Wash) Norfolk, 1250 ac. P. 227.—31 (Wald) Lincoln, 2000 ac. P. 178.

NEWTONARDS, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. Down, at the N. extremity of Lough Strangford, and on the Belfast and County Down railway 9 m. E. Belfast. It consists chiefly

of a handsome square, and several straight and spacious streets leading into it, is well built, and has an elegant parish church, three Presbyterian chapels, two Methodist, one Congregational, one R. Catholic, and one Unitarian, an elegant town-hall, with assembly-rooms adapted the ruins of an ancient church, converted into a court-house, and of a finely sculptured cross several superior schools, a fever hospital and dispensary, house of industry, animal workhouses, manufactures and embroidery of muslin for Glasgow houses and fine stone quarries. About 1 m. from the town, two lead-mines are worked. Area, 14,508 ac. Pop. in 1907, 15,482.

NEWTON-SWARTWICK, a tn. Scotland co. and 7 m. N by W Wigton, r bank Cree. It has a large and handsome Gothic parish church, considered one of the finest in Galloway Free, U. Presbyterian, Cameronian, and R. Catholic churches, an endowed academy and several other schools and manufactures of woollen and cotton goods. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the lead-mines, which are worked to a considerable extent in the vicinity, in Kirkcudbrightshire. Pop. 2593.

NEWTON-UPON-AINE, 60s. Ayr. **NEWTON**, a beautiful vil. New S Wales, co. Cunn. baronet 5 m. S. Sydney. Pop. 1511.

NEWTON, several places, England.—1. A pari. bur. market tn. and par. N Wales, co. Montgomery. The town is situated in a beautiful valley r bank Severn crossed here by a handsome stone bridge, 8 m. S. Montgomery and on the Montgomery canal. It has an ancient church in the early English style, places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, Independents, and Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, an academy for the preparation of young men for the ministry, belonging to the Independents, 11 day-schools, and a dispensary. Extensive manufactures of shawls, numerous fulling-mills and several bleacheries, a large factory pottery, iron works, and a considerable trade in mail. Newtown united with Montgomery, &c., in sending a member to Parliament Area, 2785 ac. Pop. bor. 6571. Pop. par. 2784.—2. (Linford), A. par. Leicester 2880 ac. Pop. 468.—3. (near Newbury), A. par. Hants 475 ac. Pop. 262.

NEWTON, numerous places Ireland.—1. A par. Meath 1108 ac. P. 157.—2. A par. Westmeath, 10,249 ac. P. 2489.—3. (Derry), A. vil. co. and 23 m. N. W. Wexford, at the junction of the Clody with the Blaney, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. It has a parish church, several schools, an hospital barracks, manufactures of linen and flax, and a slate quarry. Area of par., 5284 ac. Pop. par. 3123, vil. 1307.—4. (Sawney), A. market tn. co. Ty. runs 9 m. N. by W. Omagh. It has a parish church, a R. Catholic, two Presbyterian, and two Wesleyan Methodist chapels, a national school and a dispensary. The ruins of an old castle occupy the summit of a hill, and there are several interesting antiquities and fine seats in the vicinity. P. 1403.

—5. (Mount-Kennedy), A. vil. co. and 8 m. N. by W. Wicklow with a handsome chapel, surrounded by a pinnacled tower, a parsonage, school, hospital, and dispensary. P. 717.

—6. (Bally), A. tn., co. Fermanagh 154 m. S. S. E. Kesh, united with a neat parish church, R. Catholic, Methodist and Wesleyan chapels, a school, and court-house, and manufactures of tobacco and snuff. Pop. 677.—7. (Forkes), A. vil. co. and nearly 3 m. N. W. Longford with a Protestant Episcopal church, and a R. Catholic chapel. Pop. 821.—8. (Hornsea), A. tn. and par. co. and 11 m. S. S. E. Armagh, in a valley, inclosed by steep hills. It consists of four streets, badly built, and worse kept, and has a parish church, about 1 m. distant from the town. Presbyterian and R. Catholic chapels, a national and two other schools, and some trade in flax. A considerable number of the young women are employed in sewing muslin. Area of par., 12,406 ac. Pop. 6285.

—9. (Clontarf), A. par. and par. 566 ac. Pop. 227.—10. (Crommelin), A. par. and tn. Antrim, 3446 ac. Pop. 878.—11. (Clonsilla), A. tn. co. CONNEMARA.—12. (Lennan), A. par. Tipperary 5774 ac. Pop. 1428.

NEWTONMILLMADY, a market tn. Ireland, co. and 16 m. S. S. E. Londonderry r bank Roe, here crossed by a stone bridge. It has a large parish church, three Presbyterian, a R. Catholic, Unitarian, Independent, and two Wesleyan Methodist chapels, three national, and several other schools, a savings-bank, dispensary, union workhouse, and bric-a-brac manufactures of linen and a considerable

trade in flax and grain. Along the banks of the Roe, which, being preeminent and well wooded, are very picturesque, is the Lemanahy or Dog's Leap, the ancient castle of the O'Connors, from which the town takes its name. Pop. 3204.

NEWTON, a vil. and par. Scotland co. Farber on a branch of the Scottish Midland Junction railway. It has a parish and a U. Presbyterian church, a school, manufactures of smoking, shothing, Osnaburghs, &c. two saw and two flour mills. Area of par., 2 m. by 2 m. Pop. 1141.

NEXOL, a seaport tn. Denmark, lat. Bornholm. Besides tolerably secure roads, it has a harbour admitting vessels drawing 5½ ft.; manufactures of woollens, several distilleries and breweries, and some slugging and general trade. Near it are sandstone and millstone quarries. Pop. 1400.

NEYBER, or Narva, a river lat. Heyu, which descends from the mountains of China, near the N. W. side of the peak of Lanki, flows S. W. through a valley of some some passing the town of St. John and falls into the Bay of Nkybe, after a course of about 80 m. Its navigation is obstructed by a bar across its mouth.

NEYKAWAH, a tn. Hindooistan, prov. Ajmer, a large and strong place, enclosed by an irregular stone wall and nearly inaccessible from the extensive nurseries by which it is surrounded. Numerous temples, images, and sculptured monuments, are dispersed about the neighbourhood.

NEYTA, or Narva, a co. New Guinea, cap. dist., on the Magdalen, at the confluence of the Nerya, 180 m. S. W. Biogata. It suffered severely from an earthquake in 1827, but is still a place of some importance, and carries on a considerable trade in cacao of excellent quality.

NGAMI, a lake in the interior of S. Africa, about lat. 20° 30' S. lon. 25° E. It has been known vaguely from report ever since the establishment of intercourse between the Cape Colony and the Bechuanaland tribes, N. of the river Orange. In 1816, it was described in the missionary "Nabell" under the name of Mumpuri, that is, the country of lions, and the fact, that it is navigated, was not omitted. It is also well known to the Zulus, N. of Natal, who name it Ulika, and consider it as three months distant. The Bechuanas generally call it, from its name, Makufa. A navigable lake so clearly indicated in the heart of the continent, was an attractive object for travellers, but the difficulties awaiting the attempt to reach Lake Ngami, seemed at first insurmountable. The chief of these consisted in the desert of soft sand extending from W. to E., with a width of 100 m., N. of the country of the Bamangwato in lat. 23° S. The depth of the sand and the scarcity of water, render the attempt to cross this desert extremely hazardous. At length in June 1849, this dangerous tract was crossed by Mr. Cotton Oswell and the Rev. David Livingstone, and they came upon the Zonga, a river which flows from the lake about 250 m., irregularly E. and S. E., until it spreads out into a lagoon, and is wasted in the sands. Following this river upwards, they arrived at the village of the Batetani a branch of the Bamangwato tribe, who are settled on the lake in lat. 20° 25' S. lon. 23° 30' E. From the shore of the lake, S. W. of the village no land could be described over it in the W. and N. W. Towards the W. end, the width seemed to be 16 m. The natives stated that it was a three days' journey quick travelling, 75 m., along its S. and W. shore, to the point where a river enters it from the N. W. This river (the Tso) flows so rapidly, that once cannot ascend it by paddling. The Zonga, issuing from the lake, is at first a fine river from 300 to 500 yards wide, lower down, it becomes narrower with high banks, there it spreads out again, divides into rivulets, and disappears in the plain.

The banks of the Zonga are generally of a calcareous soil, and are lined with trees of stately growth; some of these appear to be varieties of the Baobab (*Adansonia*), with which are also baobabs, like those of India; and Palmyra palms. Some of the native tribes make cloth of two kinds of cotton, the produce of a tree and bush, and dye it with the indigo that grows wild everywhere.

The Batetani, a branch of the Bamangwato, a tribe of Bechuanas, are settled, as already stated, on the S. shore of the lake, where the Zonga issues from it. The lower part of this river is inhabited by the remnants of the Bechuanaland nation. But the bottom of the lake, who chiefly inhabit its banks and islands, are of Hottentot race, apparently from the W. coast, and are called *Bachibos* (see), and also *Bachibos* at

Bastfeld, evidently a Bechuana attempt to utter the Hotentot sucking sound, *edge [m]*. These Bechuana are described as superior to the Bechuana in vigor and intelligence. They are not confined to the lake, but navigate and fish in the numerous and great rivers further N. Their canoes are rudely hollowed out of a single tree and are often quite crooked. The people about the lake and further N live, to a great extent, on fish, which are brought down in abundance by the floods. The Bechuana possess well made mats, their fine cordage being spun of wild flax. The root of a kind of flag pounded, yields a farinaceous substance, not much inferior to wheaten flour. The tubercous root of a water-lily is among the articles of food. Besides garden produce, wild fruits, and fish, the natives have also game in plenty (chiefly antelope, hippopotamus, and elephants) taken in pits-falls along the river.

The sight of this African lake was interesting, but still more so was the information afforded by the natives, for they stated that Ngami is merely a reservoir for the surplus waters of a periodically inundated country about 300 m. further on, which country they designate by the name of *Likobaka* or *rivers on rivers*. In consequence of this intelligence, the same enterprising travellers, starting from Klobong, a mission station on one of the sources of the Limpopo, directed their course N. In 1861 and, crossing extensive salt-pans, in which the Zonga seems to terminate, arrived, after great labours, at the banks of the Chobe, in lat. 18° 20' S., lon. 26° E. This river, about 13 or 15 ft. deep is connected with Lake Ngami by a canal or transverse stream, named *Tamankha*. The spot they reached by the waggon on the banks of the Chobe, is above 3000 m. from Cape Town. The travellers went down the river about 80 m. in a canoe to visit Sibetani, the paramount chief of this country. They afterwards proceeded on horseback N. E. from the Chobe about 400 m., to *Seheke*, which is situated in lat. 17° 28' S., on a large river, from 300 to 500 yards wide, and with a great volume of water. Fifty miles higher up this river stands *Barots*, Sibetani's capital. Below *Sulobek* (that is, *Sandhenke*) the river is joined by the Chobe and at the distance of 80 m. forcing its way through hills, it is precipitated over rocks the falls being named *Mosi wa thusya* (or *Kooring Vapours*). It afterwards receives another river, the *Masumha*, from the N., and then takes the name of *Zababa* or *Shababa*. All these rivers, namely the *Masumha*, *Seheke*, *Chobe*, with the *Togwa* and *Tso* flowing into Lake Ngami are represented as being connected together by transverse canals, which form of them one system of waters of immense extent, the breadth of the region intersected by them being at least 400 m. This region may in fact, be described as an immense marsh, embracing some tracts of elevated land, like islands, extremely fertile, and clothed with large timber. It can hardly be doubted that these waters all sink in the sands, and are distributed on the surface of the underlying limestone rock, throughout the riverless, but by no means unproductive desert, which extends from the N. back of the Limpopo W. over some thousand miles of square miles. The banks of the river, wherever there are reeds and trees, are infested by the Tsetse, a fly, the bite of which is fatal to cattle. Malaria fever also, is prevalent at the first rise, and at the fall of the waters. Very little rain falls in the country near Lake Ngami, and the rivers are never affected by it. Here as in Egypt, the floods descend in the dry season. The waters begin to rise in June, and reach their greatest height in the beginning of August. The source of the *Seheke*, according to the natives, is in *Lelala*, the same country from which the *Leiba*, the main branch of the *Kauru*, descends in the opposite direction. The country beyond *Likobaka*, is reported to be well peopled by industrious tribes, who make good pottery, and work in iron.

In 1852, Lake Ngami was again visited by a trading party. The oxen, 87 in number, and waggon of Mr Campbell, one of the party, were conveyed in canoes, along the river Zonga, 300 m., to the lake. This party walked round the lake, and found it to be 60 m. in length, and 14 m. broad. The river *Togwa*, one of its affluents, was also ascended for about 150 m., when the ravages of the Tsetse fly among the cattle compelled a return. Everywhere traces of Portuguese traders were found, but slave-dealers from the W. coast, who had promised these regions a visit, were deterred from coming by the report of English traders being on the lake. Mr

Campbell says, 'A lucrative trade has been opened up, and this may be indefinitely extended though not without risk, and the endurance of great privation.'

NGANATI, or *SPAN MARR*, a coral lagoon, uninhabited Isl. S. Pacific, Low Archipelago lat. 19° 40' 22" S.; lon. 188° 22' 28" W. 32 m. in diameter. Discovered, in 1826, by Captain Beechey.

NGANHOEI, an island prov. China, enclosed by provs. Chekiang, Kiangsoo, Hoonan, Houpe, and Kiangse, lat. 29° 5' to 34° 18' N. lon. 114° 50' to 119° 17' E.; area, 45,461 sq. m. In the S. and W. sections, it is agreeably diversified with ranges of low hills, but the surface is, for the most part, level and traversed by the Yang-tse-kiang and the Hooi ho, with their numerous tributaries. Near the Yang-tse-kiang are several small lakes, and the Chao hu or *hoat* Lake, between the two main rivers, is the largest sheet of water in the province. The vegetable productions comprise fruit, vegetables, and every kind of grain and green tea is extensively cultivated, particularly in the N. E. portion, which is the chief green tea district in China. Silk, cotton, and hemp are also raised; and gold, silver, copper and other metals are obtained from the mines. Ink and boracianum are extensively manufactured. Provincial cap., Ngon kang-foo. Pop. 84,168,059.

NGOUÇA, a small tn. Algarve Sahara, oasis and 19 m. N. E. Ouargla lat. 32° 32' N. lon. 4° 36' E., defended by a wall, crowned by 25 or 30 small square forts, and entered by five gates. It has a well fortified diadem and two mosques, with schools attached. It carries on a considerable commerce with Timgouct. Pop. about 1000.

NGUNDAVAM, a tn. on Yiti Lava, one of the Faeje Islands, near lat. 18° S., lon. 178° W. The seems to it is most fertile, being studded with reefs and shoals, and the inhabitants have had their full share in the atrocities which have been committed on trading vessels in that locality. In 1849 it was visited by Captain Worth, of H.M.S. *Chelonia*, to demand the delivery of the murderers of two Europeans, which being refused, the town was bombarded and burned down.

NIA TRAXO or *NIATZATZE* a tn. Anam, cap. prov. and 5 m. above the mouth of a river of same name lat. 12° 20' N.; lon. 108° 10' E. It is a place of considerable importance, defended by a fort, built in the European manner and has manufactures of silk and other goods, and a harbour, which admits vessels drawing 7 or 8 ft. water and at which a trade with different parts of the coast is carried on.

NHO or *NOU*, a tn. Hindoustan, prov. and N. W. Agre lat. 27° 51' N. lon. 77° 81' E., long celebrated for the manufacture of a culinary salt, distinguished by the name of *salubra*, and procured, by crystallization, from the water of saline springs in the neighbourhood.

NIAGARA, a river N. America, separating Upper Canada from the State of New York, and conveying the waters of Lake Erie into Lake Ontario. It is 33½ m. long and varies in breadth from 1 to 4 m., being about the former where it issues from Lake Erie. Total descent, 331 ft. It is occasionally interrupted with low wooded islands—the largest of which, Grand Island has an area of 17,000 ac. About 15 m. from Lake Erie, it is precipitated over a ledge of alluvial and limestone, and forms the celebrated falls of Niagara, having been previously divided into two cataracts by a central island, called Goat Island, about 500 ft. in width, and discharges it is computed, a hundred millions of tons of water each hour. The cataract on the S. side of the island, called the American Fall, is 163 ft. high, with 1195 ft. that on the Canadian side, called the Great or Horseshoe Fall, is 149 ft. high, with 9100 ft. Below the falls, the river rushes with great velocity down the sloping bottom of a narrow channel, for a distance of 7 m. This ravine varies from 200 to 400 yards in width from cliff to cliff, and its walls rise almost perpendicularly to a height of from 250 to 800 ft. About ½ m. below the Horseshoe Fall, the river, there about 1200 ft. wide, has so far resumed its tranquillity as to admit of the establishment of a regular ferry service. A short distance below the falls, a wire suspension-bridge has been erected across the river. It is 900 ft. in span and 230 ft. high.

NIAGARA, formerly *KAWAKE*, a tn. Upper Canada, at the mouth of the Niagara, in the S. W. extremity of Lake Ontario, a little below it is Niagara Falls. It is one of the oldest towns in Canada; was once the capital of the country,

since others, at the foot of the Maritime Alps. The western end of the Mediterranean wash its walls on the S., on the N and the E. the mountains enclose it round, in the form of an amphitheatre; and on the W it is bounded by the Paglion. It is divided into the old and new town. The streets of the former are narrow and mass-like compared with those of the latter, in which the houses look handsome being more airy and painted white. The streets of the latter are wide, straight and well paved, and are surrounded with porches, and adjacent to the other is a raised terrace, which serves as a defence for the town against the sea, and affords a delightful promenade. There are no remarkable public buildings in the city. The cathedral or church is in the ordinary Italian style nor have any of the other churches any peculiar architectural merit. There are also a theatre, hospital, public library, and a school of arts, the latter is a grossly large building, containing some manuscripts. Nice sells oil, cotton, silk, paper, mill paper, mill, and small manufactures of cotton, to be used, leather, soap, and paper. Ingenua, muscos, and perfumery are also made. The harbour or port lies E in the Paglion. It is small and open to the SE. Between the piers are only 15 f. water and the anchorage before the town is unsafe. The exports consist principally of oil, wine, and silk. The population of the city in 1846 was 26,000. The city entered the port in 1848 was 2600 tons (157,764); increased in the same year 2563 tons 158,685. Nice is much resorted to by winter by foreigners, particularly English, whose numbers have been estimated at 50,000 to 60,000, besides French, Germans, Russians and Poles and for whom special accommodation is provided. Provisions are moderate, and vegetables of various kinds abundant, but the water is indifferent. Though the climate is generally good, it is not so healthy as is now ascertained to be very prejudicial to those labouring under pulmonary and bronchial complaints. From 20,000

NICE a to Asiatic Turkey 844 JANU.

NICHOLAS (St. Nicholas), the most pleasant of the Cape Verde Islands. Lat (Nbr): 16° 41' N. Lon 24° 20' 50" W (N.). It is of very irregular shape, and high, having two remarkable mountains on it, visible at a distance of 45 m. one in the shape of a sugar-loaf, called the Peak of Trade, in the centre of the island; the other on the W. and called Monte do Gordo. St. Nicholas is fertile, and refreshments can be procured at a low price, but wood and water are difficult to be obtained. On the S. side the mountains are covered in thick forest, and the S. side is the best anchorage, but there are two different anchorages. Grand St. George Bay, on the N. side, the trade of the island is carried on, is on the W. side of the large bay formed by the E. and S. points of the island. Little bay anchorage is 7 fathoms clear ground, close to the shore.

NICHOLAS (St.) 4 pars Ireland—1, Cork 1278 ac.
Pop 21 543.—2 Galway, 3768 ac Pop 19,422 —3 Limerick, 1889 ac. Pop 5768 —4 Wexford 1214 ac 1 240.

NICHOLAS (Str) 9 pars. Eng.—1 Devon 790 ac
Pop 1987 —2 Essex 840 ac Pop 8328 —8, Wales Glamorgan, 2104 ac Pop 414 —4, Hereford 604 ac Pop 1236 —5 Wales, Pembroke 2141 ac Pop 850 —6, Surrey 2836 ac Pop. 1793. —7 York (E. Riding) 808 ac Pop 1816 —8 (Coast-Holds) Hants 410 ac Pop 365 —9 /
Hants Kent. 3620 ac Pop. 804

NICHOLASTON, par Wales Glamorgan 781 ac. P 182
NICHOLSON RIVER, N Australia flows into the
Gulf of Carpentaria W of the Albert river Discovered by
Dr Leichhardt.

NICKERLIE, a flat Dutch Gulana, forming the W portion of Surinam, on the banks of the Corentyn and the shores of the Atlantic. It is divided into Upper and Lower Nickerlie, and traversed by a river of its name, which flows W N W, and falls into the estuary of the Corentyn. It consists of low clay land, impregnated with saltpetre, and is chiefly inhabited by English and Scotch settlers.

NICKOLAI, a tn Prussia, prov Silesia, gov and 61 m S.E. Oppeln; with two churches, an hospital, manufactures of spoons, a brewery, several mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 8294.

NICOBAR, or NIKOBAR ISLANDS, a cluster of isls, Bay of Bengal, belonging to Denmark. They lie NW of Sumatra, and S. of the Andaman Islands, and extend from lat. $8^{\circ} 45'$ to $9^{\circ} 15' N$; lon. $92^{\circ} 45'$ to $94^{\circ} E$. They form two groups—a S., composed of the islands Great and Little Nicobar or Sankhalong; the former about 80 m. long, by 12 m.

brood, and the latter 16 m. long, by 18 m. broad, separated by St. George's Channel, about 1 m. broad; and several smaller islets;—and a N group, separated from the S by Bombarre Channel, about 88 m broad, and composed of the islands Katoah, Nemoovery Channel, Trinkat, Terroon, Bompoaka, Tillanchoo, Chowry Bati Malva, and the distant and most N island of the group, Carnaroe. All the islands of the N group are smaller than Great Nicobar, Camorta (which was being the largest) 25 miles long and all fringed with a narrow reef, but possess at least two good harbours—Camorta and Chowry Bati Malva. The islands of the S group have a larger area, and Chowry Bati Malva, the S group harbour between the islands of Nemoovery, Camorta, and Trinkat, which are separated from each other only by narrow channels not exceeding 2 m broad. The S group, and Katoah of the N are formed of stratified rocks, sandstones and clay-slate; while the N group is composed of plutonic rocks including porphyry diorite, syenite, etc., but no basalt, though the small island of Bompoaka appears to be an extinct volcano and the whole cluster evidently forms the connecting link in the volcanic series passing from the Nicobars to the Andamans. The S islands are covered to the highest summits with dense forest, including 70 species of dicotyledonous trees or shrubs but the N islands, excepting Carnaroe, are only wooded on the lower slopes of the hills and towards the sea-board the rounded hill tops hang covered with grass. Timber suitable for either house or ship building, is plentiful. The ocean nut palm supplying the chief food of the inhabitants, is almost the only tree raised for by the natives. It grows abundantly on all, but more especially the southern islands, and the natives of the latter are the most successful in the export trade in it. About four mallans are exported. The mammals are few in number, birds are very numerous, about 14 kinds of reptiles have been met with, and a few crocodiles and turtle are found on the coasts. Both the sea and the streams are rich in fish, trapping is fished on the reefs, and the *Bombus aculeatus* builds her oblique nests in the caves. The natives are by no means a noble race they appear to be closely allied to the Malays, and are lazier in the complexion than the Hindoos but darker than the Chinese. They are savage, but, friendly, lying and treacherous. They are always ready for a fight, and have killed and massacred the crews of ships that touched on their coasts. Pop. about 8000.—(Sizen Bill's *Bericht über die Reise der Corvette Galathea von Wlad. in 1845-7*, Königsberg, 1862.)

NICOLA (Nat), several places, Naples:—1, (*dell'Alto*) A tn prov Calabria-Ultra II \NW Lotrone with four churches Pop. 1000.—2, (*della Strada*) A vil., prov Lavoro, S S.E. Caserta. Pop. 2447.—3, (*de Strafaces*) A tn., prov Calabria-Citra, ENE Casirovillari 1 op. 1563.—4, (*la Bonoma*), A tn., prov Principato Ultra, dusk and 10 m S-S.E. Arzuna. Pop. 1351.

NICOLA (Str) an id Naples belonging to the Tremati group, prov Capitanata, 19 m N \ W Nisandre. A volcano burst out in this island, May 16 1816, and continued for seven hours to throw out stones and lava.

NICOLAIEV, or *Rosla*, goes up 86 m N.W. Kherson at the confluence of the Ingul and Rosl. It is fortified enclaves a large space, and is remarkably well built, with wide streets and a well planned boulevard. It has a coarsely richly decorated internally, townhouse with two fine colonnades, and the admiralty a very complete establishment, in the form of a square extensive dock yards, provided with machinery, which is almost all British; its harbour is one of the largest ones in Russia, vessels of the largest size are built, and there is an excellent hydrographical school in which naval cadets are trained. Nicolaiev was founded in 1791, and made the seat of an admiralty and the principal station of the Russian navy in the Black Sea. The progress it made at first was very rapid, but it soon became stationary, and but for the support which it receives from Government, would soon decline. The chief causes of their decay, the neighbourhood of Kherson, the small number of ships stationed here, the want of industry and scarcity of fuel had by 1840, then cleared 324 vessels, with cargoes valued at £61,382. Pop. (1850) 39,438.

NICOLAO (Rio) a vil Brazil, prov. Sao Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, r bank Flutim; founded in 1631. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in cultivation, and the rearing of cattle, and also prepare woad for exportation.

NICOLAS-D'ALIERMONT, a tn. and com. France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 8 m. S.E. Dieppe. It has long been celebrated for a manufactory of cloths, in which 800 hands are employed. Pop. 1946.

NICOLAS (St.), several tns. France, particularly—1, *(de-Ford)* A. m. dep. Manche 6 m. S.E. Caen, on the Meris, with a large and magnificent Gothic church; manufactures of linen and embroidery worked and cotton mulls, tanneries, distilleries, breweries, and plaster-kilns. Pop. 3187. 2, *(de-Groville)*, a tn. dep. Manche, 16 m. N.W. Avranches. Pop. 1028. 3, *(de-la-Grève)*, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 8 m. N.W. Castel-Bernard, in a fertile district. Pop. 1807.

NICOLAS (St.), a tn. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the railway to Antwerp, 19 m. E.N.E. Ghent. It is situated in the Pays de Waes, one of the most populous and best-cultivated districts in Europe and is well built. The streets are generally spacious and straight, and the market-places one of the largest in the kingdom. It has three churches, that of St. Nicholas being a handsome edifice two chapels, a townhouse, episcopal curia, a court and chamber of commerce, a conseil de prud'hommes, an agricultural and a musical society, an academy of design, a prison, an hospital, two orphan asylums, and several primary schools. Flourishing manufactures of cotton, woolen and silk stuffs, ribbons, thread, pins, carpets, hats, lace, soap, oil, glass, papers, tobacco, chocolate, carmen and copper ware, tobacco-pipes, playing-cards, &c. breweries, various works, distilleries, salt-refineries, tanneries, dye-works, printfields, and a train in corn, flax, hemp, hops, linen, &c. Pop. 18,942.

NICOLAS (St.), a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 3 m. W. Laige near the railway from Lodge to Tournai. It has a distillery brick and tile works, and a trade in agricultural produce. Coal is worked in the vicinity. P. 1545.

NICOLA (St.)—1. A small seaport, E. coast, Grecian isl. of Corfu. 2. A small tn. France, isl. of Paxos, opposite which there is anchorage in 20 to 16 fathoms, or further in, and near the shore 9 or 8 fathoms. 3. A cape, W. coast, Sardinia lat 39° 30' N. lon 8° 28' E. 4. A port, Grecian isl. Samos, below the town of Kymomena. It is a fine harbour, of the shape of a half-moon, but too deep for anchoring in.

NICOLONI, a tn. Sicily prov. and 7 m. N.W. Catania, on the S. slope of Etna. It is the highest town on the mountain, and suffered much from a torrent of lava in 1553. Pop. 3559.

NICOMÉDIE, a tn. Asiatic Turkey. See **ISMI**.

NICOPOLIS, a tn. European Turkey. See **NIKOPOL**.

NICOSIA (anc. *Archie*), a tn. Sicily prov. and 29 m. W. N.W. Catania, on a hill, washed by the Salento and Capaci. It has several churches and convents scarcely any manufactures, but carries on some trade in corn, wine, oil, and cattle. Year it are beds of alum-salt, a rich mine of rock-salt, and springs of petroleum and sulphur. P. 12,064.

NICOSIA, or *Larnakia*, the cap. of the island of Cyprus, on a fine plain, 8 m. E. of Larnak, nearly in the centre of the island. It was formerly a beautiful town and although much decayed, has still a handsome appearance externally the walls and bastions giving it an air of grandeur. It is about 9 m. in circumference, but was at one time of much greater extent. Its ancient church of St. Sophia, a fine Gothic building has been converted into a mosque. There is a spacious bazaar, a khán or enclosed court surrounded by apartments for travellers, the ancient palace of the governor, and several churches and mosques. Pop. 12,000.

NICOTERA, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra II., 16 m. S.W. Montecorone, a little E. of the Gulf of Gioja with an episcopal palace and college. Pop. 3500.

NICUYA, —1. A gulf, Central America, state Costa Rica, W. coast, having at its entrance N.W. Cape Blanco, lat. 9° 54' N.; lon. 80° 7' W. (n.). and S.E. Herradura Point, lat. 9° 30' N. lon. 84° 40' W. It is about 35 m. wide at the mouth, and 50 m. in length, E.E. to N.W., enclosed on the N.E. by an offset of the table-land of Costa Rica, and contains a good harbour (Punta Arenas), and several islands, none which pearls are fished, and a shell-fish is found which yields a bright red dye.—2. A tn. on the peninsula by which the gulf is formed, where weaving, ship-building, &c., are carried on, besides a considerable trade in sugar. Pop. 5000.

NICUMAN, or *Nimán*, a river, China, prov. Manchouria, which rises in a branch of the Stanovoi mountains, near lat. 53° N., flows S.S.W. and joins L. bank Amour, after a course of about 220 m. Its chief affluent is the Tcholanski, which joins it on the right.

NIKKOTDORF, or *RIKSTADVA*, a vil. Hungary, Thuring. Thales co. Tennau, about 13 m. from Zeelitz, with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1218.

NID-EAY, a river Norway which rises in prov. Christiansand, hall, Brødshagen, flows S.W., and after a course of about 70 m., falls into the Skagerak opposite to lat. Tromsø.

NIDA, a river, Russian Poland, which, flowing S.S.E. past Plescos, joins L. bank Vistula, a little below Neurecht or Nowomasto total course 76 m., partly navigable.

NIDAU, or *NYDAU*, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 15 m. N.W. Bern, at the N. extremity of Lake Biem, where the Zelt Lense flows from it. It is well built, and has a parish church, and the ancient castle of the counts of Nidau, built on an island. Pop. 1238.

NIDDI par Eng. York (W. Riding), 1016 ac. Pop. 114.

NIDDA, a vil. in Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Oberhessen, on river of the same, 28 m. N.E. Frankfurt. It has a castle, tower church chapel and hospital, manufactures of iron, hosiery and leather, and a trade in corn and wood. P. 1871.

—The river rises in the Vogelsberg, in Oberhessen, flows S.W., and joins L. bank Main 6 m. W. S.W. Frankfurt, total course 60 m. Principal affluents, on the right, the Wetter, on the left, the Hader.

NIDDER, a river Germany which rises in the Vogelsberg, Hesse-Darmstadt flows S.W., enters Hesse-Cassel and joins L. bank Nidda, 7 m. N.E. Frankfurt; total course, 45 m.

NIDDRY, a vil. Scotland, co. Linlithgow, 2 m. W. Kirkcaldy on the Union canal and the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway with the ruins of an old castle.

NIDRETT an agricultural vil. Holland, prov. and 10 m. W. S.W. Gouda, with a church. Pop. 174.

NIED, a river, France formed by the junction of the Nord Franconie and the Nied Altmühl, which unite in dep. Moselle, 11 m. N.E. Metz. The united stream flows N.N.E. enters Rhénan Prussia, and joins L. bank Sarre, about 7 m. below Sarrelouis, total course, 45 m.

NIEDE-THORLESEN, a market tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, Rhénan-Hesse circle Rungen, 7 m. W. S.W. Mainz, with two churches. Pop. 2008.

NIEDE-LAUMETZ, a vil. Germany. See **LAUMETZ**.

NIEDERBAU, a market tn. Hesse-Cassel, prov. Fulda, circle Hanfeld, with a church and three mills. Pop. 1811.

NIEDERBRUCHEN, a vil. Nassau bail. Lemberg, with a church and a mill. Pop. 1044.

NIEDERBORN, a tn. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 8 m. W. Wissembourg, with two mineral springs, which have been known from a very early period, and are still pretty much frequented. Year it are blast-furnaces, and other iron-works. Pop. 2707.

NIEDERGRAND, a vil. Bohemia, circle Leitmeritz, about 61 m. N. Prague, with a church and a school, three saw and four other mills. Pop. 1518.

NIEDERHALL, a tn. Württemberg, circle Jaxt, bail. Kitzingen, on the Kocher, with a church, a paper mill, and a tolerably productive saline spring. Pop. 1863.

NIEDERHOF, a vil. Bohemia, circle Eidenbow, with a church school blackfield, and two flour-mills. Pop. 1117.

NIEDERFINKBACH AM HOCWALDE, a tn. Saxony, circle Bautzen, dist. Oberlautitz. Pop. 1909.

NIEDEROLM, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, circle Rheinfelden, with a justice-of-peace court, a castle, a church, and four mills. Pop. 1280.

NIEDERRIED, a vil. belonging to the free town of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, with a church. Pop. 1604.

NIEDERSTETTEN, a tn. Württemberg, circle Jaxt, on the Vorbach, 8 m. S.E. Mergentheim, with a court of justice, a church, two castles, and a trade in corn and wine. P. 1609.

NIEDERSTOTZINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Dornbach, between the Danube and Brau, on the road to Launigen with a church and a castle. Pop. 1370.

NIEDERZWEHREN, a vil. Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, circle Cassel, with a church and a mill. Pop. 1872.

NIEDERZWONITZ, a vil. Saxony, circle Zwickau, so near the town of Zwickau as to be almost its suburb. It

has two churches, and manufactures of cotton goods, paper, articles in horn, and paper saw, and oil mills. Pop. 3045

NIEFERN a vil. Baden, arrde Middle Rhine, bad. Forstheim, 1 bank Ren, 21 m. E S E Carlsruhe with a church, manufactures of excellent paper and a flour-mill Pop. 1579

NIEHEIM a to Prussia, prov Westphalia, gov and 25 m. S S E. Minden It has a church, a synagogue and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1473

NIEHL, a vil. Elsenhain Prussia, gov and not far from Cologne on the Rhine. It has a church, a mill, and several hat and shoe markets. Pop. 938

NIEL, a vil and com. Belgium prov and 10 m S by W Antwerp, r bank Rhine It has a great number of brick-works, several breweries a ship-building yard, a corn and two oil mills, inhabits chiefly employed in weaving; and a considerable trade in raw linen and linen thread. P 2667

NIELI A two places, Italy, Piedmont—1 (Tanaro) A vil and com. div. Coal prov and 16 m. N E Mondovì 1 bank Tanaro with a church an old castle in ruins, a charitable endowment and a trade in corn, maize, wine, and chestnuts. Pop. 2010—2 (Zello) A vil and com. div. Cant, prov Alba on the Po, here crossed by a wooden bridge, with a church, and a trade in vegetables Pop. 777

NIEMEGK, a to Prussia, gov and 25 m. S S W Potsdam, on the Adelsbach with a church, manufactures of linen, breweries and distilleries, and some trade in flax wool, and cattle. Pop. 1929

NIEMEN, or **MEMEL**, a river Europe It rises in Russia, gov Minsk, and is formed by the union of several small streams First proceeding N, and then W through gov Minsk, it enters the gov, and reaches the town of Wilna, when it bends round and follows a N W direction to Skornitz Its source now becomes a rapid descent, but in the vicinity, due W After entering Prussia Poland, and passing, it falls it turns N W and falls into the Curische-Haff Its whole course is about 450 m and, for a considerable portion of it it is a broad and deep river, navigable at all seasons, and of vast commercial importance to the districts through which it flows Almost all the trade of Volhynia and Lithuania is conveyed by it. Its principal affluents are, on the r bank, the Bureana, Maresotanka, Villa, Pajeleja, Douchina, and Jours, and on the l, the Ushiana, Zolva, and Keschuppo

NIEMLIN, a to Prussia, arrde Danzig, 45 m. N N E Pragna with a church, school, fine chateau townhouses manufactures of ordinary woollens and woolen hosiery, and two mills Pop. 8336

NIEMTSCHITZ, two places, Austria, Moravia—1 A market to circle Posen and 8 S E Olmitz, with a church 1 op. 1400—2, (Grosz) A market to circle and 16 m. S S L Brunn with a church castle, and mill Pop. 1364

NIEUNBOEG, a to Rhineland Prussia, gov and 27 m N W Munster, on the Dinkel with an old castle, once a place of great strength a church and a trade in cattle. P 694

NIEUNBURG, a to Hanover, arrde Lüneburg, 29 m N W Hanover, with two churches, an hospital, manufactures of linen, cloth, and vinegar, some ship-building and a trade in wood and chertory Pop. 4100

NIEUNBURG (Münster or Klosterg), a walled to Anhalt Köthen at the confluence of the Bode with the Saale, 18 m S. by E Magdeburg; with two churches, a castle, hospital, synagogues, a brewery, distillery, tile-works, and some ship-building Pop. 1800

NIEUN, or **NEMEN**, a river which rises in Rhineland Prussia, 6 m E. Krefeld, gov Aix-la-Chapelle, flows N N W into Limburg, and, about 1 m. below Germany, joins r bank Moselle, after a winding course of about 70 m., of which nearly 25 m. are navigable. It abounds with eels and perch

NIEUNSTEIN, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, 1 bank Rhine, 9 m. Mainz. It has two churches, numerous mills, and a trade in excellent wine grown in the vicinity Pop. 2201

NIEUNSKY, a colony of the Moravian Brethren, Prussia prov Posen, gov and 69 m. E. Legnica, close on the great Olschitz Forest. It is built in the form of a square surrounded by four planted alleys, and has a church, a brother, a school, and a well-stocked library; a gymnasium, with several interesting collections; furnished chiefly by the foreign wife superiors; several elementary schools, manufactures of bed and table linen, embroidery, lace, &c., and two mills. P 640

NIEUNKIRK, or **NEUNKIRCHEN** a vil. Rhineland Prussia, gov Düsseldorf circle and 4 m S E. Geldern, with a church, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hats, and other articles Pop. 1090

NIEUNPORT (Flemish, *Nieuwpoort* Latin, *Nova portus*), a to and port Belgium, prov W Flanders 21 m. W by S. Bruges, on the Yser near its mouth in the N Sea. It is well fortified, surrounded by walls and defended seaward by several batteries, has regular streets, and lined with substantially-built houses a townhall a handsome church-chapel civil and military hospitals, a prison, orphan asylum, several schools, and an arsenal Brewing, distilling grinding corn, the manufacture of gunpowder, tobacco, ropes, and sails, ship-building, and fishing are carried on Pop. 2580

NIEUNW. RHOEN, or **NIEUNWONEN**, a vil and com. Belgium, prov Brabant, on the Molenbeek 22 m. N E Brussels with a flour-mill and a trade in agricultural produce Pop. 1065

NIEUNW. DE DIER (Heri), a vil. Holland, prov N Holland about 1 m. E Helder with which it is connected by a row of houses. It lies at the entrance to the great Amsterdam ship canal and possesses a safe harbour Pop. 8186

NIEUNW. V. D. AM, a vil. Holland prov N Holland, 8 S W Boorn with three churches, a school, an extensive ship-building yard a tannery and several mills. Pop. 823

NIEUNW. V. D. HOORN, a vil. Holland prov S Holland, 8 m. S. Brielle with a church, school, and townhouse Pop. 1019

NIEUNW. V. D. KEEK, two vils. Holland—1 (op. de Jaal), Prov S. Holland, 6 m N E. Rotterdam with a church, district house, and school some boat-building brick-making, and rope-spinning Pop. 1170—2, (in Dordrecht), Prov Zeeland, 3 m E. Vlissingen, with a church and townhouse Pop. (agricultural) 963

NIEUNW. V. D. KIRK, a vil and com. Belgium, prov E. Flanders, 15 m S E. Ghent with distillery, flour and oil mills and some linen weaving Pop. 2484

NIEUNW. KOOP, a vil. Holland prov S. Holland, 12 m. E Leyden with four churches Pop. (agricultural) 1463

NIEUNW. K. L. J. K., a vil. Holland, prov N Brabant, 6 m W Hertogenbosch with a church. Pop. (agricultural) 978

NIEUNW. O. L. D. E., a vil. Holland, prov and 17 m E. Groningen a scattered place, with a church and school. Pop. (agricultural) 1515

NIEUNW. P. O. O. T., a fortified to Holland, prov S. Holland, 15 m. S. Leek, 17 m. E. Rotterdam with a townhouse, prison, church, and school, some fishing and hoop-making Pop. 610

NIEUNW. ST. A. D., a vil. Holland, prov Lamburg 11 m N E Maastricht, with a church and school. Pop. (agricultural) 799

NIEVRE, a central dep. France, bounded, N by Yonne, W Cher, S. Allier S. E. and E Saône-et-Loire, and N Côte-d'Or greatest length $\frac{1}{2}$ W to S. E., 76 m., breadth 60 m., area, 2595 sq m. It is intersected, S. E. to N W by a mountain chain (Jura), Mount 1000 1813 ft., forming the water-shed of the dep., dividing its drainage between the basin of the Seine, which receives the waters of the $\frac{1}{2}$ above chiefly by its affluent the Yonne, and the basin of the Loire, which forms the S. W. boundary and drains the far larger portion of the surface in part directly, and in part by its affluent the Allier and Nièvre the latter a stream with a S. W. course of 80 m., which joins the Loire at Nevers The soil is generally of indifferent fertility, nearly one-half of the whole surface is arable, and considerably more than one-third is in wood only one-fourth is absolutely waste. In addition to the ordinary cereals, a good deal of hemp and flax is grown. The vine also is successfully cultivated some of the white wines ranking high, though, on the whole, the quality is indifferent. The pastures are extensive and great numbers, both of cattle and horses are reared but the chief sources of revenue in the department is timber derived from its extensive forests, consisting chiefly of oak, elm, and beech Game is very abundant. Iron and coal, of excellent quality, are worked extensively and furnish the principal sources of industrial employment, both of yellow ochre, and quarries of granite, marble and grinding-stones are also worked in several districts. The only other manufactures deserving of notice are some coarse woollen cloths, and other woollen stuffs, hosiery, cutlery, works in enamel, common pottery, and porcelain. The trade in the different products already mentioned is in

portant. For administrative purposes, Kibira is divided into four arrondissements—Neyera, the capital Chaima-Chinon Chamoery and Goma subdivided into 25 cantons, and 315 communes. Pop. (1885), 237,161.

NIEKDYORF or **NIEKDYALVA**, a vil Hungary, Thurber Thosa, co. Temevar, 12 m. from Zeeboly; with a church. Pop. 1914.

NIEZVOTSHCHIN, or **NIESTET**, a tn. Bessara, gov and 60 m. S.S.W. Nizhny, cap. of a principality, on the Lipa. It has a college, and a Benedictine monastery. The principality belongs to Prince Rulavill. Pop. 1600.

NIGDEH, or **NIDEN** (anc. *Gadyan*) a tn. Asiatic Turkey, Karamanli, cap. and a coastal height, 70 m. S.S.W. Karamanli, partly surrounded by ancient walls, and defended by three castles; has several mosques, a celebrated Mahometan college, and some interesting antiquities. Pop. about 5000.

NIGER, the name now commonly given to the great river of Western Africa, or Gambia, which, rising in the mountains of the Mandingoes, and flowing N and N.E. towards the desert, afterwards turns S.E. and S. and enters the sea through many mouths in the Right of Benue. The source of this great river is, according to Major Taling at Mount Lome in about lat. 9° 45' W. lat. 9° 25' N., and 1600 feet above sea-level, but there is good reason for believing that it may be sought much further to the S. and E. in the Kong, or mountains, for *long* is a general term, and not a proper name. At its source it is called Tonibia, that is, water in the Kono language, but lower down in Bambara, it is called Baha great river or Joliba that is, the river of the Joli or Red Men who are the inhabitants of Joliba-nadu (Red Man's Land) the Jaloukandoo of Park. These Red Men are Sura, or Mandinga. It becomes navigable at Bambaroo, 100 m. above Sego in Bambara and at the latter place it is as wide as the Thames at Westminster. Lower down it enters a level country and divides into several arms, enclosing extensive islands, on one of which stands Jenne, or Gasse (properly Ginkwa) the great emporium of Negroland and from which the whole country has derived its commercial name (*Jenne*). The river then enters on a territory in which the Fula, Fulahs or Fellehahs are the rulers, while the indigenous population are called Songay and speak the Songay or Kaseor (Nikud) language, within the domain of which the river is called Ima. In its course down to Gasse, the Fulah receives several accessions from the S. Further on, it turns northwards, in a very winding course between low banks, crossing Debu or Blackwater Lake, and receiving on the right numerous streams from the mountainous country of the Songay. At Kessa, the port of Timbuktu it probably reaches its highest latitude (about 17° N.) it then runs E. along the desert for 6 days, and S.E. for about 15 days to the frontiers of Hausa. From Gasse to Sali, opposite to Hausa, a distance of 600 or 1000 miles, the Songay language is spoken on the bank of the river, and from Sali also it extends on the bank eastwards to Asben, or Agades, on the borders of the desert.

In the Hausa country the great river is known as the Galla *nikwara*, that is, the river Kowira, or Kwara (Quorra) and further S. in Nya, where it is often a league wide or more, it is called the sea or lake of Koye, or Kwaia. This name, first written in the first instance, and subsequently misread, explains the Lake Kura of Arab geographers. The very active commerce which here abounds in the heart of Africa the broad waters of the Kwara or Quorra, fully justifies the celebrity of its name. Through Hausa and Kyfflow several streams from the heights which divide those countries from Bornoe, while on the western side, through Gasse and Bargoo, the Kwara receives the small rivers which descend from the mountains of the Songay, which will probably be found to arise from S.W. to N.E. but it is at the northern extremity of Kyff (lat. 7° 45' N.), that it unites with its eldest tributary, the Tekedda, descending with a navigable stream from Adama, where it is called the Baro. The united stream then flows S. by W. between Yoruba on its E. bank, and Iddah on the W. and here with a changed language, it is called Ujimbai Fata, or White Water the Tekedda being styled Ujimbai Dula, or Black Water. The Delta commences near Abok, about 90 m. above the sea. It is little known, the only channel

through it hitherto explored by Europeans, being that of the Nun, which, with an ordinary 1½ m. wide, narrows a little way up to 130 yards. The bar, on which there is a violent surf, presents a great difficulty to sailing vessels. It is supposed that the Kwara (Quorra) or Niger is connected with the Oulabar by Cross River and it is certain that on the W. there are navigable channels from it to Warrius and Benin. The whole course of the great river from its source to the mouth of the Nun, without regard to sinuities, is about 2000 m., if traced from the mountains further S.E. and through all the details of its windings, it would fill little short of 5000 m. It was descended by Mungo Park from Sego to Boma, a distance, on the river probably of from 1500 m. to 1800 m. But the fruits of that remarkable voyage were unfortunately lost to science. On the other hand, it has been ascended from the sea by Mr. Beccoff, in a steamer as far as Lever, about 40 m. or 50 m. from Boma, the intervening distance is said to be difficult at all seasons, owing to rocks and rapids.—(Park's Travels, Cailli's Journey, Landers' Narrative, Laird and Oldfield, Allen and Thompson.)

NIGGE, two parts. Sect. 1.—Kincardine; 3537 sq. A. P. 1841.—2. Ross 5000 ac. P. 1457.

NIGHT ISLAND Australia, N.E. coast, Caps York, B. Cape Durston, lat. 13° 10' S. lon. 145° 23' E. 2 m. long by ½ in broad, surrounded by a narrow reef of dead coral and mud, and nearly covered with mangroves. Some *Conchus* or cotton trees also occur, from 20 to 30 ft. in height.—(Voyage of the Endeavour.)

NIQUARDA, a vil and com. Italy Lombardy, prov. and 8 m. N. Milan: with a church three altars, and a clear table endowment. P. 1701.

NIGUELAS, a hamlet, Spain, Andalus, prov. and 16 m. from Granada; with narrow, irregular streets, several oil and flour mills, and a trade in corn, wine, and fruit. P. 1572.

NIHAU, or **ONAHOU** one of the Sandwich Islands; lat. 22° 0' N. lon. 169° 35' W. (n.), about 16 m. long, and 8 m. broad. The E. side is rocky and unfit for cultivation, on the W. shore there is an anchorage, but no harbour. It is celebrated for its yams, which, besides being excellent, attain an enormous size. The soil is too dry to produce rice. The women make beautiful mats, and some set is also manufactured but the people generally are very poor. Pop. 1000.

NIJAR, a tn. Spain, Andalus, prov. and 14 m. N.E. Almeria, with mean houses, a church two primary schools manufactures of woollens, and earthenware several dye-works, and a trade in woollens, corn, barley, and cattle. Pop. 5090.

NIJEBASSE, a vil Holland, prov. Friesland, 4 m. W. Heerensveen, with a church and school. Turf-cutting boat building, lime-burning, and boat-trade, are the chief occupations. P. 1105.

NIJKEK, a tn. Holland, prov. Gelderland 24 m. N.W. Arnhem with a townhouse, two churches, two synagogues, several schools, an orphan hospital, a convenient harbour, connected with the Zeider Zee a trade in grazing, exporting grain, tobacco, &c. Pop. 4077.

NIJMEGEN, or **NIJMEGEN** [ana. *Noctemagus*, German, *Nijmegen*, French, *Nimègue*] a fortified in Holland, prov. Gelderland, 10 m. S.W. Arnhem, 1 bank Waas, and another 4 m. from the Prussian frontier. It lies along the river in the form of a crescent, the lower part much exposed to inundation, and is entered by 10 gates, and surrounded with numerous towers. It has a townhouse, decorated in the Renaissance style, the remains of an old castle, called Valkhof, a prison, watch-house, barracks, arsenal, magazine, military watch-house, hospital, theatre, and the Grootemarkt—a spacious market-place, surrounded with fine houses, six churches, an hospital for old men and old women, infirmary, orphan hospital, Bible and tract societies, and Latin and numerous other schools. It has a harbour, protected by a wall from the river floods and landing (see) numerous breweries and flour-mills; manufactures of hardware, stoves, fire-engines, cabinet-work, excellent painted glass, bell, gold and silver work, some soap and salt boiling and book-binding. Pop. (1850), 31,773.

NIJNEI LOMOV, a tn. Russia, gov. and 64 m. N.W. Fiuma, on the Lomova. It has four churches a monastery, a general trade, and an annual fair which lasts about six weeks, at which leather, furs, wax, and colonial produce are sold. P. 8750.

NIJNEI NOVGOROD, or LOWRA NOVGOROD, an E. gov Russia; lat. $54^{\circ} 30'$ to $57^{\circ} 5' N$; lon. $41^{\circ} 50'$ to $48^{\circ} 20' E$, bounded N by gov. Kostroma and Yalta, E. Kasan and Simbirsk, S. Rens and Tambov, and W Vladimir. Length, N to S. 185 m. greatest breadth, 188 m., area, 15,568 sq. m. The surface forms an extensive plain occasionally broken and diversified by low, undulating hills, which nowhere attain a height exceeding 500 ft., and chiefly occur along the banks of the larger streams. These hills are almost invariably composed of limestone, which is largely developed over the whole government. The only metal found is iron. gypsum prevails in every quarter. The active government belongs to the lazar of the Volga, which, entering it on the N W, and traversing it in one vast curve to the E drains a considerable portion of it directly, all the other drainage being brought to it by the Oka and its tributaries on the W, the Bura and its tributaries on the E, and the Sena and Volga on the N. The porous nature of the subsoil, consisting generally of deep beds of sand, which easily absorb all superfluous moisture, accounts for the general mildness of the temperature and salubrity of the climate, while the sandy subsoil having generally a deep covering of alluvial earth or vegetable mould renders this government the granary of Russia. Immense crops of corn are raised at comparatively little expense, and after satisfying the home consumption, leave large supplies for export. The cultivators are alike distinguished by skill and industry and much of the land is farmed in a style of which Russia is not able to furnish many other examples. The principal crops, in addition to corn, are hemp and flax. Much attention also is paid to the raising of fruit: pears and plums, apples and cherries, particularly the last two, are everywhere abundant and of excellent quality. The extent of forest is at least equal to that of arable land and few governments can boast of larger tracts of excellent timber. The trees are of all the ordinary varieties, but the most prevalent appear to be oak and larch. Both manufactures and trade have made great progress. Several governments possess much larger establishments, but in none is the spirit of activity and enterprise more universal. The principal manufactures are coarse cloth, canvas, cord age, glass, soap, and leather. The same articles form important branches of trade, which includes, besides corn, flax, hemp and flax, iron and ironmongery, &c. In carrying on this trade, vast advantages are given, both by the central position of the government, and its large navigable streams.

Pop. (1850) 1,209,000. NIJNEI NOVGOROD is a Russian, cap above gov. r bank Volga, where it is joined by the Oka, 205 m. E. Moscow. It is divided into two parts—the high town occupying a steep triangular promontory about 400 ft. high, the apex of which is formed by the confluence, and the adjoining sides by the channels of the rivers, and the low town, probably a suburb, consisting of a long street on the bank of the Volga. The high town, forming the far larger portion of the whole, is chiefly composed of three handsome streets, which converge towards an irregular, open space. Beyond this space runs the Kremlin or citadel, finely situated on the highest point of the triangle, and immediately overhanging the bed of the Volga. It is surrounded by a wall of 80 ft. in height, flanked with thirteen towers, partly round, partly square, and contains the principal edifices of the town, particularly two cathedrals, those of Archangel and Our Lady, built in imitation of those of Moscow a handsome Protestant church, a seminary, and the governor's palace. With exception of these, and a few other public edifices, including the elegant Church of the Holy Women, the whole town is built of wood, and contains little to attract attention or gratify curiosity.

Nijnei Novgorod, however, is chiefly noted for the great annual fair held in July and August and which collects dealers and loungers from the most distant quarters to the number of about 800,000. It is held on a triangular space, formed by the junction of 1 bank Oka with r bank Volga, and as low as to be often completely inundated. This danger is avoided by holding the fair between July and August, the driest season of the year. At all other times the space remains unoccupied, and is as silent and lifeless as if it were in the heart of a steppe but, as the period for the fair

approaches, an immense town suddenly starts up as if by magic—no more booths, where merchandises may be advantageously displayed, but a regular town, with churches, hospitals, barracks, and theatres, built of course of wood, but in a substantial manner. So important is the business of the fair held to be that a handsome building is erected in the centre, in which during its continuance, the governor of the town with a numerous train of officials, resides. The only access from the town is by a long and wide bridge of boats across the Oka, and the scene on the river, as seen from this bridge, is of the most curious and amusing description. So numerous are the vessels of every description, engaged in delivering or securing cargoes, that scarcely any part of the water can be seen, while in other parts regular towns of boats are formed, and occupied by a most heterogeneous aquatic community to the number of about 40,000 souls. The fair is laid out in regular quarters, each allotted to a particular species of goods. In one quarter, tea, in another, costly shawls, carpets and silk goods, and in others skins and furs, from almost every animal that lives within the arctic circle, are sold. A large quarter is set apart for the sale of Siberian furs, and contains long streets lined on either side with that metal in every variety of form, raw and manufactured. In 1839 the business done is stated to have amounted to nearly six and a half millions of pounds sterling, of which above four millions were Russian products, and nearly one million Asiatic. This sum, immense as it is, only includes the trade of the town during its two busiest months. At all seasons, an internal commerce of almost unparalleled extent is in active operation, including every article which the different quarters of the world interchange with each other.



NIJNEI-NOVGOROD CHURCH OF THE HOLY WOMEN

From Daniloff's Voyage Pittoresque du Donetz.

Pop. (1846), 89,710. NIKARIA, an Isl. Grecian Archipelago. See NIGARIA. NIKOLSDORF, a vil. Hungary, Thuer Danube, co. Wieselburg 15 m. S. Frauburg, with a porchouse. P. 1230. NIKOLAI ISLANDS. See NIKOLAI. NIKOLAI or NIKOLAI, a to Prussia, gov and 51 m. S. P. Oppeln, with two churches, an hospital, manufactures of spoons, a brewery, several mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 6794. NIKOLAIYEV, a to Russia. See NIKOLAIYEV. NIKOLAIYEV, a to Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov and 59 m. S. S. W. Gumbinnen with a trade in linen, horses, and cattle. Pop. 1841. NIKOLINCE, a vil. Hungary Thuer Thales, co. Krasova, 43 m. S. E. E. Temeswar, with a church. Pop. 1540. NIKOLSBURG, or NIKOLSBURG (Moravia, Silesia), a to Austria, Moravia, circle and 27 m. S. Betta. It is a very disagreeable place, with narrow, uneven, ill-paved, and

dirty streets. It has a castle, finely situated on a rock near the centre of the town and flanked with lofty towers a handsome church, a philosophical establishment for the education of Fellows, with a good library and physical cabinet, a Flaxist college, and two synagogues, and manufacture of woolen and linen cloth. Pop. 8000.

NIKOLSKAYA STANTITZA, or NOVAJA KAMENKA, a town, Russia, gov. and K.A.E. Orelburg, on the Ural; well-situated for trade, which it carries on to a considerable extent with Persia and Bokhara. Pop. (1849), 2567.

NIKOPOI. (anc. *Nikeopolis ad Istrum*) an ill-built European Turkish, Bulgarian, emp. manyk. 55 m W by S. Iusternak, lat. 43° 45' N, lon. 24° 8' E, r. bank Danube. It is surrounded by ramparts, on which are large cannon. has an ancient castle, several handsome mosques, baths and some trade. It was the scene of a battle gained by the Turks over the Christians, in 1598.

NIKSAR, a town, Asiatic Turkey, path. Sivas, 35 m N E Tokat. It is surrounded by a forest of fruit-trees almost warm. There are here the remains of an old Roman town wall, and of a castle of the same period. Pop. about 5000.

NILBY VINCENT-DE-MARIE a vil and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Nil 21 m. S.E. Brussels. It has a brewery and two mills, but almost all the inhabitants are employed in agriculture. Pop. 1548.

NILAB, a small town, Punjab, 1 bank Indus, a short distance below Attock, and close to the confluence of the Harroo river. lat. 33° 45' N, lon. 73° 17' E.

NILAB, the river of Egypt, and the most celebrated river of the ancient world. It owed its fame not more to its magnitude than to its fertilizing agency the productiveness of Egypt, the seat of early industry, art and civilization depending entirely upon it. The name, *Nile*, seems to be of *Ægyptic* origin, and was probably learned by the Greeks from the Phœnicians. It is found in use at the present day wherever the Arabs have penetrated—in its application being confined to rivers that periodically overflow and irrigate their banks, or even to the inundation itself. The Nile is formed by two head-sources—the Bah-el-Azrek (or Blue River) and the Bah-el-Ahmed (or White River)—which unite at Khartoum, lat. 10° 57' N. For each of these streams has been claimed the honor of being the main source of the river, and the True Nile, or the upper course of the Nile, according to the ancient controversy into the discussion of which our space forbids us to enter. The Nile, however, resolves its last tributary—the Atbara, in lat. 17° 42' N, at the N. extremity of the peninsula tract, presently called the island of Marou, and thence flows N. in single stream, without the least accession through 12° of latitude, or following its winding course at least 1500 m. to the sea. This portion of the river's course, from Marou downwards, has never been subject to doubt or controversy and may therefore, with advantage, be considered separately. From its junction with the Atbara, the Nile flows N., having on the W or l. bank, the desert of Bahigda on the E. Makhyra, which is commonly called Barber. Lower down, it forms several islands one of which bears the name of Kandake (Candace), and also one or more catenets; it then bends W. by S. and passes by Jebel Barkal where stand the remains of a temple, repaired by Thothmes (700 B.C.), but probably 1000 years older. Resuming its N. course, it enters the plains of Dongola, and forms several islands of great extent. Quitting these places by a catenet, the river flows through the districts of Malak, Sukhot, Wadi Kenia, and Bahr-el-Hayr (or the Glen of Rocks) at the head of which is the second or great catenet, and, entering Egypt at Philoe—the P-takh or lunk of the Egyptians, it descends the lowest (as ascending, the first catenet to Hyene or As-soma, which is in lat. 24° 8' N.

From Philoe, lat. 24° 8' N, the Nile flows through Egypt in a single stream, far as Bah-el-Bekara, the ancient Gen. catenet, at the head of the Delta, in lat. 30° 15', where it divides into two branches, leading down respectively to Kandil (Rosetta), and Ibrimys (Demia), and entering the sea in about lat. 31° 30' N. Thus the Nile has a course through Egypt of about 7° 30' or, following the sinuities of the stream, of about 700 m. The two arms of the Nile, which remain still navigable to the sea, are supposed to coincide with the two ancient branches of the Nile, namely, the Bahigda and Phœnicia. The other ancient arms, where not

wholly offered by time, are but partially traceable in the various canals of irrigation which intersect the Delta. The ordinary width of the Nile in Egypt, above the Delta, is about 700 yards. The branches through the Delta are much narrower and so shallow in the dry season that vessels exceed 40 tons burden, cannot pass through them. During the flood, armed bridges can ascend to Cairo.

As Nile scarcely ever falls in the Valley of the Nile from the 18th nearly to the 30th parallel, and very sensibly even lower down the river over its supplies wholly to the copious rains of the countries wherein it rises. It begins to increase in June, attains its greatest height about the vernal equinox, and then subsides as gradually as it rose. The ordinary rise, at Cairo, is about 40 ft. During the flood, a great portion of the Delta and of the Valley of Egypt, higher up is inundated. In Sennar, also, and Dongola extensive tracts are watered immediately by the river, but in general, the banks of the Nile above Egypt, are irrigated by means of the water-wheel.

The Bah-el-Azrek or Blue River, unites with the Bah-el-Ahmed or White River in lat. 15° 57' N. Its sources are in lat. 10° 58' N, lon. 36° 50' E, but its spiral course, traced downwards through all its windings, will probably exceed 800 m. In the distance, it descends with immense rapidity from an elevation of 9000 ft., to one of 1500 ft. that is, it has a fall of 7500 ft., and collects the waters of a basin, the elevated margin of which has an extent of at least 1000 m. The Blue River is navigable up to Fagoga, under the 12th parallel, 1500 m. at least from Hosi.

The sources of the Bah-el-Azrek or White River are not yet ascertained. Reports place them in the mountains of Gomerat, under the equator about 250 or 300 m. S. E. of Chamer, a point on the river in the country of Berry state, according to Armand's observations, in lat. 4° 42' N, lon. 31° 40' E. From Berry, the river flows through the countries of the Kyhs Nougat, and some other pastoral tribes, in a very winding and divided channel, inclining N. W. by N. and gradually becoming more slow and tortuous till, in the 9th parallel, it suddenly bends to the E. At this time, it expands to a width of 5 or 6 m., forming an open basin, which has been called Lake Nu. A river or drain, entering this lake from the N. W., has been raised into importance by speculative geographers, and named the Kasak. Further E., and just as the river resumes its N. course, between the Dinka on the E., and the Shilluks on the W., it is joined by the Sobat, a considerable river, which is said to have its sources at no great distance from those of the White River itself. On the W., also, a stream not navigable, named by different tribes the Lool or the Min is reported to rise in the Gombert mountains and to join the main stream in lat. 7° Lower down, about the 18th parallel it increases much in width often resembling a great lake and here as well as between the 5th and 8th parallels, it has no perceptible current except during the floods.

The White River has been navigated to some distance above Chamer, 1000 m. at least above its confluence with the Blue River, and its whole course, from Gomerat to the sea, probably does not fall short of 3000 m. For some hundreds of miles of its upper course, it seems to be only the chief drain of innumerable marshes, overgrown with tall reeds. The tributaries, already mentioned, the Sobat and the Lool, flow nearly parallel to the main stream, cut it off from access on both sides. As to the river (the Kasak) supposed to enter it in lat. 9° there is, in reality, no evidence of its existence. In this part, as well as lower down towards its junction with the Blue River, it stagnates in the dry season, and becomes offensively fetid. The great magnitude of this river therefore, is but apparent, for velocity of current, which, in rivers, is equivalent to breadth and depth, is here wanting; and in comparison with the Blue River, which is in numerous torrens, the White River resembles a great standing water. Its floods reach Khartoum, at the junction of the rivers, usually a month or three weeks later than those of the Blue River; yet it sometimes happens that they precede the latter, and the narratives of Cailland and Mr. Engel relate to one of those exceptional years.

It seems quite manifest that the Nile of the ancients, above Marou, the banks of which were covered with towns, was the Nile River, which has therefore, a prerogative right to be entitled the True Nile. But in tracing rivers, the appropriation of names is wisely master of usage; magnitude avails

nothing; for rivers are named before they are measured and, as heretofore, the Blue River is the Nile of the natives. But let it be observed, that, at the actual junction of the two rivers, the mouth of the White River is narrower than the Blue and here two competent observers (M. Linant, and Capt. Feil, B. V.), measuring breadth, depth, and current, at different seasons of the year, have both assigned the superiority to the Blue River, which is a copious stream at all times.

The sources of the Nile (Blue River) in the country of the Agows, were heard of by Comas Indolepoustas early in the 6th century and they were represented, with many correct particulars, by Fra Mauro, in the middle of the 15th. The companions of Alvarus visited them early in the 16th century, and about a century later, they were viewed by Pedro Paez, whose account of them is copied by Teiker with little change. Then came Bruce, who tracing in the steps of the Jesuit father boasted of having discovered the fountain of the Nile. The White River expired in 1837 by M. Linant, as far as El Ais, was discovered in 1889 by a Turco-Egyptian expedition up to lat. 6° 30' N, and in the following year to Chumker in the country of the Berry, whether trading expeditions are now despatched annually. A fort or factory has been there erected by European traders and St. Catholic missionaries are located in the neighbourhood.

NILKANTHA, a town of Afghanistan, Nepal, lat. 28° 22' N lon. 85° 4' E. It is visited by pilgrims about the end of July and beginning of August, although even then the road is scarcely passable with snow. During this short season a fair is held, and many temporary shops opened.

NILTEEN GRANGE, par. Ire. Ant. 18788 as P 1009.

NIMAR, or **NIMARU**, an ancient Hindoo temple forming part of prov. Candahar, and bounded N. by the Vindhya chain, W. Ghoreh, S. the Satpura hills and E. Hinduia, length, 180 m., mean breadth, about 40 m. It is situated in the valley of the Narmada, and consists chiefly of an immoderate plain, naturally fertile, and once highly cultivated, though now a wilderness of brambles and jungle, owing partly to the ravages of the Pandavas.

NIMBURG or **Landsburg**, a town in Bohemia, 28 m E by N. Prague, on the Elbe. It has a public square, adorned with a pyramid in honour of Maria Theresa, a handsome church, and an ancient townhouse and hospital. Pop. 2700.

NIMBOUEN a town in Holland. See **NIMBOUEN**.

NIMR, a town in France. See **NIMR**.

NIMF, a town in Asia Minor, near Antioch, 28 m. E. by N. Smyrna, near which the very remarkable monument of Sesostris was discovered. This monument consists of a gigantic human figure, sculptured in relief, and sunk in a panel out into the flat surface of the rock.

NIMPTSCH a walled town, prov. and 27 m S by W. Breslau, cap. circle, 1 bank Lobe. It has two churches, a castle, townhouse, and hospital, provincial and town courts and offices, manufactures of linen, leather and dyes, a walk and several other mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1979.

NIMROUD an ancient town in Asia. See **NIMROUD**.

NIMWEGEN, a town in Holland. See **NIMWEGEN**.

NIMY MANICORE, a villa and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 2 m. N. Mons, 1 bank Haine with manufactures of earthenware, best-root sugar pipes, and glass; a salt refinery, two breweries, three tanneries, two quarries of paving-stones, and a limekiln. Pop. 2205.

NINKEH a celebrated ancient and ruined city, capital of the Assyrian empire, in Asiatic Turkey, par. Mosul 1 bank Tigris, along which, and opposite to the town of Mosul, it appears to have stretched for a distance of about 18 m., with an average breadth of 12 m. in the form of a parallelogram, enclosing an area of not less than 216 sq. m. The first recorded notice of Nineveh is in Gen. x. where, after an enumeration of the descendants of Ham, including Nimrod, 'who began to be a mighty one in the earth,' and had the beginning of his kingdom at Babel, 'in the land of Shinar,' it is added, v. 11. 'Out of that land went forth Asshur and builded Nineveh.' The date of its foundation, as first fixed, is, according to the usual chronology, 2347 B.C. From this date there is a perfect blank in its history for nearly 1000 years, but it is obvious that it must have continued to flourish and make vast progress, for about 685 B.C., when it is brought prominently forward as the

book of Jonah, it is described as a 'great city,' 'an exceeding great city, of three days' journey; a 'great city, wherein are more than sixscore thousand persons that cannot discern between their right hand and their left hand.' At this time it had provoked the wrath of Heaven and its doom, which Jonah had been commissioned to preach, was within three days of its accomplishment, when it was saved by a temporary reprieve. The repentance, however, proved only temporary, and the kings and princes who occupied its palace have renewed their evil course, made themselves the terror of surrounding nations by a series of unprovoked and exterminating wars. About 740 B.C. Tiglath-pileser is seen carrying off the inhabitants of Galilee and Naphtali into captivity. Fifteen years later his successor Shalmaneser after making Moab, king of Israel first his tributary and then his prisoner subjected the inhabitants of Samaria to the same cruel treatment; and about 718 Sennacherib, invading Judea, made himself master of Lachish and its then fortified citadel, and obliged king Hezekiah to gratify his rapacity by pillaging the temple of its treasures. These aggressions, and more especially the last, which was probably witnessed by Nahum, appear to have been in the prophet's view when referring to 'Methelah, he saith, Woe to the bloody city, and at the same time gives a high idea of its extent, commerce, and magnificence, saying that its inhabitants were 'many as the locusts' and its merchants 'multiplied above the stars of heaven, and that there was 'no end of the store and glory out of all the pleasant furniture.' The woe denounced was cruelly executed personally on Sennacherib when he fell in the house of Nisroch his god by the hands of two of his own sons, but a respite was given to the city for nearly another 100 years. At length 620 B.C. the vengeance which, provoked by its iniquities and cruelties, had long been impending was accomplished by the instrumentality of the Babylonian Nabopolassar and the Median Cyaxares. About 600 years after the destruction of Nineveh, the Assyrian empire was the ruin of its Eastern imagery portrays its desolation and brings it out in bold relief, by contrasting it with its former splendour. 'The Assyrian was a cedar in Lebanon, with fair branches 'all the trees of Eden that were in the garden of God, moved him but strangers, the terrible of the nations, have cut him off.' 'Upon the mountains and in all the valleys his branches are fallen and his boughs are broken by all the rivers of the land, and all the people of the earth are gone down from his shadow and have left him. The destruction indeed was so complete, and the information furnished by profane historians so scanty and defective, that several writers, without venturing directly to impugn the testimony of the sacred volume on the subject, were disposed to consider it highly overcharged. It was known that, opposite to Mosul and both along the left bank of the Tigris and to a considerable distance inland on what was usually supposed to be the site of Nineveh, a series of vast mounds existed and probably occupied the site, if they did not actually contain the remains of its ancient structures, but no serious attempt was made to ascertain the fact till 1841 when M. Botta, shortly after his appointment as French consul at Mosul, commenced operations on Konyuk, immediately opposite to that town. He had only obtained a few fragments of brick and alabaster when, on information which promised a richer harvest he removed to Khorsabad about 12 m. to the N.E. and was soon rewarded by the discovery of the first Assyrian edifice which had been exposed to the view of man since the fall of the Assyrian empire. The attention of Mr. Layard, who had travelled much in the East and was ardently devoted to the study of its antiquities, had previously been attracted by the mound, and he had resolved to take the first opportunity of exploring them thoroughly, but his resolution was still slumbering when the discovery of M. Botta aroused him. After surmounting many obstacles, and obtaining the necessary requisites he resolved to make the lofty mounds of Nimrod situated about 18 m. S.E. Mosul, in the angle formed by the Tigris and the confluence of the Greater Zab, the scene of his first operations. His success was immediate and complete. 'The excavations of the very first day put him in possession of a chamber lined with slabs, in good preservation, and covered with cuneiform or arrow-headed inscriptions, and his treasures continued ever to multiply upon him.

As *Maintenance* was born, public baths, barracks, theatre, prefecture, civil and military hospital, courthouses, courts of first resort and commerce, a consulting chamber of arts and manufactures, *conseil de gouvernement*, agricultural society, schism of sciences and art, philanthropic society, and commercial college. The great simple manufactures are leather and gloves, the latter particularly of doekins, which are made annually to the number of 80,000 dozen, nearly two-thirds of which are exported to the U States; the other manufactures consist of woollen stuffs, straps, middle-bows, hats and other trunks, &c., and it has important paper, cotton, and worsted mills, oil and vinegar works, and distilleries and a trade in the above articles, and horses, mules, and cattle, flour, timber, both for coopers and carpentry and particularly the claret of the surrounding country, for which this town is the entrepot. It was 14 times besieged. Pop. (1852), 17,177.

NIPIS (Bar of), Cuba, N. E. coast, S. E. Nancayo; lat. 20° 45' N. lon. 75° 30' W., easy of entrance, and capable of holding all the fleets of Europe.

NIPHON, the largest and most important of the Japanese islands, lat. 32° 45' to 41° 30' N., lon. 130° 45' to 142° 30' E. It is of a long, narrow, and curved form, lying N. W. and S. E., the convex side being towards the S. E. about 800 m. N. to S. by 250 m. in breadth at the broadest part. The coasts, indented with a great number of bays, especially on the S. side, are very difficult of access, not only on account of the numerous rocks and islands by which they are fringed, but from the extreme shallowness of the sea. A ridge of mountains, many of them active volcanoes, passes through its entire length, generally of moderate elevation but First the principal peak, is 12,000 ft. high. The island is superabundantly supplied with hot, sulphurous springs and there are some remarkable lakes, the principal of which are that of Misao (which see), and Fokoue, near the city of Yedo. Earthquakes are of frequent occurrence. The rivers are numerous, but necessarily of very limited extent. The difference of temperature in the extreme of summer and winter, is excessive and storms of rain and thunder are both frequent and terrible, still the island is generally healthy. The soil has been rendered very productive by the untiring industry of the inhabitants. The palm, the banana, the myrtle, &c. are found in Niphon. In some parts the sugar cane is brought to considerable perfection and two crops of rice are gathered annually. Near Sendai, a town lying in lat. 38° 16' N.; lon. 140° 50' E. rice is produced in such abundance that the locality is termed the granary of Yedo. Wheat and barley also are grown, the latter mainly for feeding the cattle, the wheat is chiefly used for cakes and soy beans are cultivated with great care, as also the mulberry, for feeding the silk-worm. The principal object of cultivation, however, is the tea-plant, which was introduced from China in the beginning of the 9th century. Misao and Yedo are the capitals of the island and the empire, besides which Osaka, Simonsaki, and Mura are important places.

NIPISING, a lake, Upper Canada, about midway between Georgian Bay, N. E. part of Lake Huron, and the Ottawa or Grand River. It is 750 ft. above the sea, and its waters flow into the N. part of Georgian Bay by French River, in which several rapids occur. It is of very irregular form, greatest length, about 45 m., greatest breadth, 25 m. It contains several islands inhabited by Indians (about 200), and is noted for its immense flocks of wild geese.

NISAO, a river, Isl. Hayti, which issues from a lake, 20 m. S. E., and falls into the sea near a headland of same name, after a course of about 55 m.

NISAKI, or NISAKO an Isl. Grecian Archipelago, lat. 36° 35' 30" N. lon. 27° 11' E. of a square form, and about 4 m. each way, mountains, rocky, and generally barren. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is diving for sponges, at which they are very expert.

NISAPPOOR, an anc. city, Persia, prov. Khosrovan, 50 m. W. by S. of Shiraz. In the middle of the 12th century it was destroyed by the Tartars, and has never recovered since. Its ruins are said to cover a circuit of 25 m. Mines

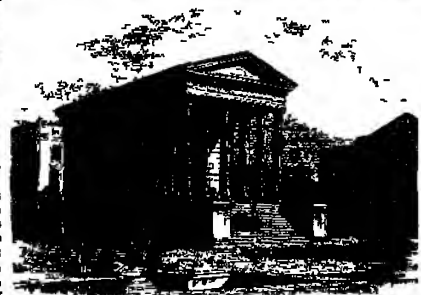
producing the finest turquoise in the world, have long been worked in the vicinity. Pop. about 15,000.

NISHNII Novosonon. See NIKRA-Novosonon.

NISHOWRA, a large vil. Punjab, 40 m. N. W. Lahore. NISHIN (anc. Nisab) a N. Asiatic Turkey, on a tributary of the Khazar, push and 615 m. N. W. Bagdad, containing a city of 100 well-built houses, a strong castle or palace, which is a large structure, and still in sufficient repair to be garrisoned an ancient church, and several interesting ruins. It has manufactures of coarse cotton and woollen goods, which, as well as wheat, pulse, and tobacco, extensively grown in the vicinity, are bartered for dried figs and raisins.

NISITIA (anc. Neos), a small Isl. Gulf of Naples, 8 m. S. E. Fusunoli and not 1 m. from the coast. It is about 1 m. in circuit, high, and surrounded with trees, and on its loftiest eminence is a large fortification. In port, Favona, is a quarantine station for vessels bound to Naples.

NIRMES, or NIRMIS (Latin, *Agrocinus*) a N. France, cap. dep. Gard, in a rich and fertile plain, 62 m. N. W. Marseilles, the older part poorly built and irregular the modern well laid-out in straight and spacious streets. Almost the only modern building worthy of notice is the cathedral founded at a very early period but which suffered so much during the religious wars, and has, in consequence, undergone so many repairs, often in bad taste, that its original form is almost lost. No town in France can compare with Nirmes for its ancient Roman edifices. The line of Roman walls can easily be traced and many parts of them still exist in good preservation, but the most remarkable structure is the amphitheatre, which is almost entire and with the exception of that of Verona, is the most perfect specimen in existence. Another edifice from its position and altitude the most conspicuous in the town is the *Tower of the Virgin*, it crowns a hill planted with trees, and is of an octagonal shape externally, but concealed within, consisting of several stories, the diameter of which gradually diminishes in the ascent. The circumference of the base being about 250 ft., and at the top only 105 ft. The Romans had included it as part of their fortifications, but it is supposed to have existed before them, and to have been a mausoleum of the Gauls. Another edifice of remarkable elegance, is what is vulgarly called, from its shape, the *Maison Carrée*, but is in fact, a beautiful Corinthian temple, once grand, according to some, in the reign of Augustus, and



LA MAISON CARRÉE, NÎMES.—From French Monuments at Nîmes.

according to others in that of Antonius Pius; afterwards used as a Christian church, then as the Hotel de Ville, subsequently degraded into a stable, and now used as a museum, in which many interesting remains of ancient art have been collected. It is surrounded by 80 Corinthian fluted columns.

It was at one time supposed that this temple stood isolated, but recent excavations have proved that it was only the centre of an extensive edifice or series of edifices, supposed to have been connected with the *Juvens*. The only other objects particularly deserving of notice, are an ancient fountain, called the Fountain of the Nymphs, situated in fine public gardens,

where it bursts forth with great copiousness at the foot of a hill and is received into a large reservoir which was originally a Roman bath; and two ancient gates, the one called *Porte d'Auguste*, founded in the reign of that emperor, and consisting of four porticoes, formed by a double arch and two side passages; and the other, called *Porte de France*, consisting of a single arch flanked by two circular towers. Nismes is the seat of a bishop, and possesses an appeal court for *depa*. Gard, Lozère, and Vaucluse; courts of first resort and commerce, chamber of commerce and exchange, *consent de prud'hommes*, atheism nursery academy, college, diocesan seminary and secondary ecclesiastical school; schools of design and medicine, medical society agricultural society, &c.

The manufactures consist principally of silk and cotton goods, finer and mixed such as satins, shawls, cravats, scarfs, hosiery, &c. Cotton handkerchiefs, also, are made to such an extent as almost enable them to be regarded as the staple. There are likewise numerous tanneries, dye-works, silk, lace-thread, and other spinning mills, and a trade in raw silk, for which this town is the great entrepot of the *de* France wine, vinegar, olaginous seeds, medicinal and dye plants, &c. The foundation of the town is attributed to the Phœnians, or a colony of Phœnians from Marseilles; but, notwithstanding the importance and number of the ancient buildings which attest it is an old town mentioned by classical writers, and its early history is very imperfectly known. In more modern times, it became distinguished by the zeal with which its inhabitants embraced the doctrines of the Reformation. They were, in consequence, subjected to much persecution—a persecution which, on the return of the Bourbons in 1815, was savagely renewed, and only terminated by the threatened descent of 30,000 Protestant mountaineers from the Cévennes. Since the restoration, it is a native of Nismes. Pop. (1832) 47,365.

NISMES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 86 m. S.E. W. Namur on the Kan. N. with a blast-furnace, two breweries, two mills, and quarries of building stone. Pop. 1028.

NISBA [anc. *Nisus*], a fortified city European Turkey, prov. Servia, and once a cap. 130 m. S.E. Belgrade, on a plain, 1 bank *Nisava*. Pop. 4000.

NISBAVA, a river Turkey in Europe, which rises on the W. side of Mount Idjebowit, near the W. frontiers of Bulgaria, flows W. N. W. into Servia, passes Nissa, and about 12 m. below Jolas' bank Morava, after a course of 85 m.

NISSEL M. FROSA, a sea-arm, Denmark, W. coast Zealand. It communicates with the sea by a narrow opening and is separated from it by a narrow belt of land, over or through which the waves often force their way. Its length is about 9 m. area, 22 sq. m. depth in general, not more than 4 ft. to 6 ft. and both it and the Strøme, which falls into it, are navigable only by boats.

NISTELLODE, a scattered vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 12 m. E. Hertogenbosch, in an extensive barren heath, with a church and chapel, a brewery and tannery. Pop. (agricultural), 1899.

NITH, river, Scotland, which rises on the confines of cos. Kirkcubright and Ayr, to the E. of Dalmeilington, flows S.E. past New Cumnock, across cos. Dumfries, and, about 8 m. below the town of Dumfries, falls into the Solway, total course about 46 m. Like most streams of the Solway it has a bore. Its salmon fisheries are valuable.

NITHEBOHI, or *PRIMA GRANDE* a tn. Brazil, cap. prov. and 5 m. E. Rio-de-Janeiro, E. side of the bay to which the names of Nithebohi and Rio-de-Janeiro are indiscriminately given. It has spacious streets, and generally well built houses, many of them provided with gardens and orchards. Along the shore are well-constructed wharfs, lined with houses of an imposing appearance, and within are numerous elegant edifices, usually occupying well-chosen sites, so that few places present a more attractive appearance, particularly when approached from the sea. The principal buildings are two churches; a theatre, a townhouse, with prison attached, a palace, where the emperor occasionally resides, and another palace, occupied by the provincial governor. It is the seat of the provincial assembly, and of several important courts and offices, and the head-quarters of a legion of the national guard, and possesses a school of architecture and agriculture, a school of arts, &c. There is an immense sugar-house and distilleries, lunatic, and brick and tile works. The principal

objects of culture are coffee and fruit. Pop. dist., 7500 free persons, and 32 000 slaves.

NITI, or *NIYAN GUAR PAM*, a lofty pass in the Himalayas, lat. 30° 50' N., lon. 78° 13' E. height, 18,814 ft.

The mountains on either side are generally composed of rocks steeped perpendicularly, the sides of the chasms in some parts, approaching so close as to admit of their being crossed on wooden scaffolding, supported from crag to crag. There is a village of Niti a few miles from the pass, on the Hindustani side. In the beginning of June the thermometer ranges from 40° to 50° in the morning and from 70° to 80° in the middle of the day with rain and slight snow at night.

NILIAAT or *BARBETLEY BORDA* an extensive inlet filled with islands, N. America, W. coast Vancouver's island, lat. 48° 50' N. lon. 125° 24' W. It is about 12 m. wide at its entrance, between Taron Point on the N. and Contraco Point on the S.E. and has nearly the same distance inland.

NITON par Eng. Hanis 1397 as. Pop. 684.

NITSHILL, a vil. Scotland, co. and 4 m. S.E. Renfrew, near the Levern with bleach and print-falls, and extensive mineral and other works. Pop. 623.

NITENAU, a market tn. Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, on the Regen, here crossed by a bridge, 18 m. N. E. Ratisbon with a court of justice, a church, and a pearl fishery. Pop. 1100.

NITTRITZ a vil. Prussia, prov. Sillesia, gov. Liegnitz, circle Grünberg, with a church, an oil, and several other mills. Pop. 1008.

NIYL (La) a river France, which rises in dep. Basses-Pyrénées, near the Spanish frontiers flows N. N. W., and joins 1 bank Adour a little below Bayonne, total course, about 80 m. of which 16 m. are tidal and navigable.

NIYELLE, or *NIYONNE*, a river, which rises in Spain, in the Pyrenees enters the French dep. Basses-Pyrénées, flows easterly to N. W., and after a course of about 24 m., falls into the Bay of Biscay at St. Jean-de-Luz.

NIVELLE, a tn. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 17 m. S. Brussels. It is not well built, has contains two large squares and a fine promenade three churches, one of which, St. Gertrude, is large and handsome, and is said to possess the finest crypt in Belgium. a court of first resort, a college, an academy of design and architecture, one of the two state normal schools, a convent, a hospital, a *mont-de-piété*, and several other benevolent institutions. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton stuffs, hats, common lace, oil, and tobacco, steel, brass, distilleries, and tanneries, and an important trade in corn, horded cattle, and swine. Pop. 7644.

NIVERNAIS (Latin, *Nidra Nivernensis*) an arr. prov. France, now forming the far greater part of dep. Yèvre. **NIWNITZ**, or *NIWNON*, a market in Austria, Moravia, circle and 16 m. from Hradisch, with a church, and a mill. Pop. 1800.

NIXDORF (Gnosse) a tn. Bohemia circle and 84 m. N. E. Leitmeritz, close on the frontiers of Saxony. It has important manufactures of cotton and various articles of hardware, which are sent into all the different parts of Germany and also manufactures of linen and hosiery, and numerous mills. Near it is a chalybeate spring, over which a bathing establishment has been erected. Pop. 5696.

NIZA a tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, 21 m. S. Castello-Branco. It sends a deputy to the Cortes, and has an annual fair. Pop. 2160.

NIZAM'S DOMINIONS, or *HYDERABAD*, the largest native state in Hindoostan subsidiary to the British, and occupying the centre of the Deccan. lat. 18° to 31° 30' N., lon. 72° to 81° 30' E. including the old provs. of Hyderabad and Bander, with part of Aurangabad, Candelah, and Bampur bounded on the N. by portions of the territories on the Nerbuddah, belonging to the British and to Sindhia, together with the British dist. of Candelah, W. by the presidency of Bombay, S. and S.E. by that of Madras. On the E. and N. E. it is partly separated from Barar or Nagpore by the rivers Wardah and Godavary. Length, N. to S., about 380 m., greatest breadth, E. to W. 320 m.; area, 96,337 sq. m. It is chiefly a table-land 1800 ft. to 2000 ft. above the sea, with a surface hilly and undulating, rather than mountainous. Some granite ranges, rising occasionally to 2500 ft., run N. W. to S. E.; and abrupt rocky heights, or also diluvial and ravines of greenstone, are interspersed through-

out this region. Horablende, felspar, limestone, sandstone, and, in some places, columnar basalt, are conspicuous geological formations. The Godavary rises from easterly through the centre of the country, and the Krishna similarly winds through its S. part; other principal streams are the Payyanga, Manjira, Bernali, and the Tocobudda, forming a part of the S. boundary. All the rivers hold an E. direction. The climate is, on the whole, temperate, and in some parts even cool near Hyderabad, in the S., the thermometer often descends as low as 40° or 85° Fah. at Secunderabad, the annual mean is 81° at Janabai, in the hot season, from March to June, the heat ascends to 90° or 100° Fah. though that district is admirably adapted for the culture of most European fruits and vegetables. The soil is in most parts, very rich and fertile, and, except where the tanks have been allowed to decay the country is very well watered; much of it, however, is waste. Tanks are formed in the granitic and sandstone tracts by uniting with causeways or roads, two projecting points of low hills, by which means sheets of water from three to ten miles in circumference, are procured for irrigation of the rice grounds. At least eight varieties of rice are grown, and two crops are often raised on the same field in a year, but this grain is cultivated only in limited tracts, and it is chiefly sent to the capital for consumption, or elsewhere for exportation. Rice and wheat are consumed only by the upper classes, and the surplus of the wheat produced is mostly sent to the E. coast of India, to be exchanged for salt. Bazley, chenna, oil plants, cucumbers, gourds, lamp, cotton, sugar-cane, some beet tobacco, sweet potatoes, and other culinary vegetables, fruits, and aromatic woods, are the principal articles of culture together with jewelry (Indian mules) and bays or bayri (*Salvia speciosa*) which grows from the chief sources of the labouring classes. Much of the surplus is well adapted to the culture of cotton, and this would probably become the main cotton-growing country in India, if good roads or railways existed to facilitate the transport of cotton to the ports of the W. coast. The territory is not abundantly wooded except along some of the hill ranges, there are no extensive jungles and large forest-trees scarcely exist, except in the N. though date and palmyra groves are common. The export of opium, formerly extensive, has ceased since the British have possessed the coast district in the Deccan. The lands are mostly held in jaghirs, or by military tenure, and no great loss has been the oppression of the jaghirdars, or holders of the fief, as is favoured by the weakness of the sovereign power that in no part of the peninsula are the peasantry so impoverished. The best horses in the Deccan were formerly reared in this territory; the numbers have now greatly decreased, but some are bred in the districts on the Deccan and an annual fair for their sale is held at Mallong in the Nandard district. Sheep are pretty numerous. The cattle are generally small the export of their hides has lately ceased, a circumstance held to be a favourable index of the spread of agriculture as leather is used in the construction of nearly every farm implement. The tiger, leopard, panther, bear, antelope, and wild boar are numerous, wild buffaloes are met with in the N. Deer and buffalo forms, and the *myristicifera*, an insect with blurring qualities reported to be superior to those of camellias, are animal products of some mercantile importance. Iron-ore is plentiful, and in the Nirmal hills it is magnetite. Coal is found near the junction of the rivers Godavary and Wardha. Near the Godavary also, are some mines of garnet, at Puratol near Condispally, an diamond mine from which the treasury of Golconda was formerly supplied; they are mere pits, from 10 to 12 feet deep, and their working is now discontinued. The Nizam possesses a celebrated diamond weighing 1105 grains. At Aurangabad, nearly 1000 looms are employed in the manufacture of silks and brocades at Warangal about 200 looms are engaged in carpet-weaving at Kluzumun, in the S.E., calico-printing is carried on by means of wooden blocks, as at Masulipatan, &c., in the Madras presidency. Hand-loom and boys are amongst the manufactures not of prime necessity. Imports from the E. I. Company's territories are copper beads, cloths, velvets, silks, muslins, chintz, calicoes, cottonised fabrics, sugar, opium, sandalwood, and salt; from Oudhware, shawls, from Malwa, opium, from Marwar, camels and blankets. Chief exports:—steel weapons, excellent teak timber, which grows near the Go-

davary, and is conveyed down that river to Coringa, and agricultural produce. Although the reigning dynasty is Mahomedan, not more than one-sixth of the people are Mahomedan except in the capital, where they predominate, the majority of the population are Mahomedan and Telugu, with Bheels in the W., Gonds in the E., and some other wild races. Justice is very often contravened by force or favour, and the territory generally is in a deplorable state of anarchy. After the capital (Hyderabad) the chief towns are Filleshpur, Aurangabad, Beider, Warangal, Janabai, Nandard, Kurnool, Golconda, and Secunderabad, the place of a British subsidiary force. The famous sculptured caves of Elora are in the N.W. part of the Nizam's Dominions.

This region formed one of the great soubas or viceroys under the Mogul empire. During the decline of that power, after the irruption of Nadir Shah, the soubadar Ismael-Malik erected it into an independent sovereignty, which at his death in 1748, extended from the Nerbudda to Trichinopoly and from Masulipatan to Bayapur. In 1768, after a hostile invasion of the Carnatic by the Nizam the British obtained from him the cession of the Northern Circars and about 1800 the first subsidiary alliance between the E. I. Company and any Indian state was concluded with the Nizam. In 1808, it was stipulated by treaty that, while the Nizam nominated his own vizier or premier the British resident at Hyderabad should appoint the effective minister, a divided responsibility which has never worked well. The perpetual opposition of the Nizam to the measures suggested by the British resident, has perpetually neutralized the efforts of the latter to promote the well being of the country and the embarrassment and disorganization of the state are such that its ultimate annexation to the Anglo-Indian territories seems inevitable. In addition to the British force, the Nizam is bound to support a subsidiary army of 8750 cavalry, 6700 infantry, and other troops, in all amounting to 9400 men offered from the several British presidencies and costing annually 80 lacs of rupees (£300,000). In further addition, he maintains an irregular army of Rohillas, Arabs, Patans, &c. comprising from 30,000 to 35,000 men, at a cost of about 64 lacs, or £640,000 annually and who are frequently turbulent and clamorous for arrears of pay. The expense of the soldiery is supposed to absorb nearly two-thirds of the royal revenue, which has been estimated at £1,600,000 annually. His pop. has been recently estimated the *Oriz* on the *True Survey of India*, it is given at 10,668,080 (*Asiatic Jour. of Bengal, Jour. of the 1st of Geo. Soc. xii. Jour. of the Bombay Geo. Soc. xli. Rep. on the Mch. and Statist. Topog. of the Madras Presid. 1844*).

NIZNOW a vil Austrian Galicia, 77 n. S.E. Lomberg r. bank Diester with two churches, several mills, a manufacture of gun flint, and an active river trade.

NIZZA a city and seaport, Italy. See NICK.

NIZZA MORE GERATO or NISSA DELLA PAGLIA, a town to kingdom of Italy. Eudrom. d. div. and 10 n. S.W. and on the delta, at the junction of the Nizza with a silk mill and a trade in good wine. Pop. 4376.

NIZUWAH a town Arabia. See OUK.

NJURUNDA the name given to the lower part of the Ljungar, a river, Sweden which issues from a small lake L. side the Kiolen mountains, in Osterund in Bergsladen, flows E.S.E. expanding into lake Stor-Jonen, and, after a course of about 180 m., falls into the Gulf of Bothnia, 9 m. S.E. Sundvall.

NOAILLES, a town and com. France, dep. Oise, 9 m. S.E. Beauvais with manufactures of ribbons and linen and cotton goods, brick and tile works, lincolns and a trade in hemp, horses, and cattle. Pop. 1022.

NOAKOTI or NOACOTE a town Nepal, 17 m. N. by W. Khatmandoo lat. 27° 58' N. lon. 85° 50' E., in the valley of its name, I. bank Trisoolganga. It has some of the largest and best-looking houses in Nepal and a celebrated Hindu temple and it commands the only entrance into this quarter from Upper and Lower Tibet.

NOAILLE, a town Italy, Venetia, gov. and 18 m. N.W. Venice with a church, silk manufactures, two carriage factories, and two mills. Pop. 2500.

NOALJO, a town Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 22 m. from Jaen, with narrow, but mostly paved streets, a townhouse, two schools, and a church. Pop. (agricultural), 2865.

NOANAGUR, a walled tn., W Hindostan prov Gu-
jrat, about 7 m. S. Gulf of Cutch; lat. 23° 55' N; lon. 70° 14' E; isolated chiefly by waters, who make a considerable
quantity of coarse and fine cloth.

NOBBE, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. Meath, about 12 m.
from Narrag, with a small parish church, a R. Catholic chapel
and the remains of a priory. Carleton, the celebrated Irish
barber was born here. Area of par. 10,468 ac. Pop. 2185.

NOBLEJAS, a tn. in Spain, New Castile, prov and E.N.E.
Toledo with a church, townhouse, prison, and primary school
manufactures of articles in copper, a flour and several oil mills,
and a trivial trade in wine and brandy. Pop. 1608.

NOBRA or **NUMBA**, a wild and elevated tract of Latak
or Middle Tibet, in the E. part of the Hleedoo Koonch and on
the S. side of the Karakorum mountains, enclosed on the N. E.,
and S. sides by the river Sily-Yak. The lowest part of the
tract has an elevation of not less than 11,000 ft. above sea-
level, but notwithstanding its height, is under tolerable cul-
ture, and well peopled. The only place of any consequence
is the fort and village of Nobra on the Sily Yak.

NORRENSAAR a vil. and com. Belgium, prov Luxem-
burg, 6 m. N.W. Arlon. P. (agricultural), 1329.

NOCEDA *don-Vinosa*, a vil. Spain, prov and 50 m.
from Leon with a church, commonhouse primary school, and
a trade in lin. cattle, corn, and fruit. Pop. 1206.

NOCI *RA*, several tns. Italy—1 (*des Pesone*), [tna.
Nocera Alfaterna] a vil. and com. Campania, prov Salerno,
21 m. E.S.E. Naples consisting of detached groups of houses,
interwoven with trees and gardens. It has a church, built
in the style of the Pantheon at Rome good cavalry barracks,
several schools and some manufactures of linen and other
textures. Pop. 6800—2 A tn. Naples, prov Calabria-Ultra-
li, dist. and 13 m. W. Nicastro. Pop. 2808.—3, *San-
ta Lucia Conventuale*, a tn. Papal States deleg. and 22 m.
E. Perugia, in a plain at the foot of the Apennines. It is
celebrated by Strabo for its manufacture of wooden bowls,
but has dwindled down almost to a village. It has some
mineral springs, which enjoy great local repute. Pop. 1114.

NOCTET, a tn. and com. Italy, ducky and 6 m. W.
Parma, r. bank Ronchio, with a large church, a dilapidated
castle, a primary school, and a trade in corn, wine, dairy pro-
duce, and cattle. Pop. 5753.

NOCI a tn. Naples, prov and 28 m. S.E. Bari. P. 8000.

NOCTON par. Eng. Lincoln 5340 ac. 1 op. 510.

NOUDUWÉ-LANOUWAP a vil. and com. Belgium, prov

S. Brabant 80 m. S.E.E. Brussels with a brewery a flour-
mill and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1451.

NOLLUNGHE a tn. N. Hindostan, prov Oude, 15 m.
W. S.W. Lucknow, lat. 26° 47' N, lon. 80° 23' E with an
extensive manufacture of the different kinds of brass, domestic
and culinary vessels.

NOESSA LATT, a small isl. Indian Archipelago, one of
the Moluccas, S. from Ceram lat. 8° 40' S, lon. 128° 50' E.
The clove culture is actively carried on and the inhabitants
all profess Christianity.

NOFEL a vil. Austria, Tyrol Vorarlberg, on the fron-
tiers of the principality of Liechtenstein, about 2 m. from Feld-
kirch. It has a church and mineral springs with a large and
handsome bathing establishment, which is much frequented.

NOGAISE, or **ONOROTSKA**, a tn. Russia, gov. Taurida,
cruel and 70 m. S.E.E. Orlikow, on the Obukimul, 5 m.
above its mouth in the Sea of Azov, in the midst of a steppe,
and the residence of a Russian commandant. P. (1849) 1159.

NOGARE, a tn. France, dep. Gers, near the Midou
23 m. W. W. Auch, founded in the 11th century, and for
some time the residence of the counts of Armagnac. P. 1599.

NOGAT an arm of the Vistula, which quits the main
stream in prov W. Prussia, 12 m. N.W. Marienburg,
and, proceeding N. E., past Marienburg, falls into the Frische-
Haff by several mouths, 4 m. N.W. Elbing; total course,
about 50 m.

NOGENT, several places, France, particularly—1 (*le-
No*) [Latin, *Nogentium*], A. tn. and com. dep. Eure-et-Loir,
1 bank Eure, about 11 m. S.E. Evreux; with a considerable
trade in corn and flour. Pop. 1886—2, (*le-No*), A. tn., dep.
Haute-Marne, r. bank Trère, about 12 m. S.E.E. Châtenay-
de-Bassey. It is the central locality for the manufactures
of Langres cutlery, in which also it carries on a considerable
trade. Pop. 2654—3, (*le-No*), A. tn., dep. Eure-et-Loir,

23 m. W. S.W. Chartres, at the foot of a steep hill, on the
slope of which is an old Gothic castle, formerly the residence
of Henri IV's celebrated minister Bailly. It has three
churches and an hospital, near which is the tomb of Bailly
manufactures of serge, druggist, and bombazine; cotton
and bark mills, numerous tanneries and dye-works, and a trade
in linen, lamp, hay, clover-seed, cattle, &c. Pop. 5680.—
4, (*le-No*), [Latin, *Nogentium de Segnonum*], A. tn., dep.
Aube, on l. bank Seine, where it becomes navigable, 81 m.
N.W. Troyes, a clean, thriving place, well, and in general
regularly built. It has a handsome Gothic church of the 15th
century manufactures of hosiery and cordage, and a consider-
able trade in corn and flour, charcoal, staves salt, hemp, tur-
nery and timber. Nogent suffered much in 1814, when after
a valiant defence, it was stormed by the Allies. Pop. 8467.

NOGRAD co. Hungary. See *NOGRAD*.

NOGUEIRA, several small places, Portugal. The largest
is *Nogueira do Oure*, a tn. and par. Beira-Baixa, about 40 m.
from Coimbra. Pop. 650.

NOGUEIRA two rivers, Spain both rising in the Pyre-
nees near the Val d'Aran, equals about 25 m. apart—
1, (*rrugormar*) flows S., forms for a considerable part of its
course the boundary between Aragon and Catalonia and falls
into the Segre, 16 m. S. Lerida, total course, 80 m.—2,
(*galleres*), in Catalonia, flows S. W., and joins the Segre,
30 m. N. E. Lerida, total course, about 80 m.

NOGAY *VAI* par. Bel. Lat. 2560 ac. Pop. 709.

2, Kerry 8204 ac. Pop. 623—(*Nokowaldy*) Cork
and Kerry 17773 ac. 1 op. 3086.

NOHACAB a vil. Mexico, Tuxtepec lat. 20° 30' N
lon. 86° 25' W in an extensive plain, with a large church,
a townhouse, and a large schoolhouse. Near it are remains of
an ancient city of some name. Pop. about 6000.

NOIA, two tns. Naples. See *NOIA*.

NOIR, as ml. S. America, off S.W. coast, Terra del Fuogo
lat. 54° 30' S, lon. 73° 5' 40' W, about 600 ft. in height.
In the S.W. it terminates in a low rock, like a tower of
steep, which bears the name of Cape Noir. On the E. is an
excellent roadstead, with a clean sandy bottom and safe from
all winds between N. and S. by W., but the channel between
the island and the mainland is obstructed by numerous rocks,
and very dangerous.

NOIRE-FONTAINE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov Luxem-
burg, on the Moselle, 33 m. W. W. Arlon. It has planta-
works, a brewery, a rulling an oil, and flour mill. P. 1159.

NOIRMONT or **BOUWHEEREN**, a vil. and par. Swit-
zerland, can. and 10 m. S.W. Bern; with a handsome
church, and consisting chiefly of a well built castle, lining
the public road. Pop. 1121.

NOIRMOUTIERS [Latin *Horus Juvoni*], an isl. France,
N.W. of dep. Vendée, from which it is separated by a narrow
channel almost dry at low water, lat. 47° 0' N, lon.
1° 24' W. It is of a very irregular shape greatest length,
N.W. to S.E., about 10 m., breadth, varying from 1 to 8 m.
Only about one-fifth of the surface is under the plough, but
this portion is of great fertility. The rest of the island is
occupied partly by meadows and pastures, on which numbers
of cattle are reared, and partly by salt marshes, and partly by
mere waste. Noirmoutiers became a station of considerable
importance during the war of La Vendée. Pop. 7011.

NOIRMOUTIERS [Latin *Novus Montemur*], a tn.
France, dep. Vendée, cap. above isl., remarkably clean, and
built with considerable regularity. It has a harbour, in
which the water rises about 18 ft., admitting vessels of 50 to 60
tons, the roads outside have good anchorages for large ships
trade chiefly in corn, beans, salt, and soda. Oyster-fishing
is extensively carried on. Pop. 2239.

NOISY several places France, particularly—1, (*le-So*),
A. tn., dep. Seine 8 m. S.E. St. Denis surrounded by kitchen
gardens. Pop. 1844—2, (*le-Grand*) [Latin, *Noisium*],
r. bank Marne, about 9 m. from Paris. Pop. 1078.

NOJA or **NOIA**, two tns. Naples—1, Prov. and 10 m.
S.E.E. Bari, was a place of some importance till 1816, when
it lost nearly a fifth of its inhabitants by the plague—2, Prov.
Basilicata, dist. and 23 m. E. Lagugugro. Pop. 1444.

NOKER, par. Eng. Oxford, 794 ac. Pop. 140.

NOKERE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov N. Flanders,
on the Randbeek, 16 m. S.W. Ghent. It has manufactures
of linen and yarn, and a flour mill. Pop. 1723.

NOKUNDA, or *Kokundun*, a tn. Persia, prov. and about 80 m. W. Astrabad, in the bay of that name, on the S.E. shore of the Caspian. It is a struggling place, consisting chiefly of wooden cottages covered with thatch and surrounded among magnificent trees.

NOLLA, a tn. Naples, prov. Lavore 14 m. E.N. Naples. It is ill built and ill cleaned, the see of a bishop, and has 16 churches, a college, a seminary hospital and barracks. General Brimo, who, on a charge of heresy and atheism, was burned alive in 1600, was born here. Pop. 8850.

NOLLA (Latin, *Nollaw*) a tn. France, dep. Côte-d'Or, in a fertile district, celebrated for its white wines, 88 m. S.S.W. Dijon. It has a large and handsome church, fine fountain, and ancient tower; manufactures of hats and leather, and a trade in wool, wine, corn and leather, oaks, timber &c. Carnot was born here. Pop. 3046.

NOLI (anc. *Nasium*) a tn. Italy Piedmont, div. and 80 m. S.W. Genoa, in a small bay on the Gulf of Genoa with a court of justice, a large Gothic church, once a cathedral, an Episcopal seminary, and an hospital; inhabitants chiefly employed in fishing and the coasting trade. P. 545.

NOLINSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 65 m. S. Viatka, esp. strale, on the Volzha and Dniebrovka. It has some general trade, but is mostly agricultural. Pop. (1860) 1961. The climate is flat surface, a soil mostly of strong clay not very fertile, but well cultivated. Pop. 150,000.

NOLTON, par. W. Mass., Falmouth 1564 ac. Pop. 245.

NOLYE a tn. Hindostan, prov. Malwa lat. 23° 5' N lon. 75° 27' E. 29 m. S.W. Oogun.

NOMBELA a tn. Spain New Castile prov. Toledo, near the Alberca, S.E. Madrid with clean streets, a parish church, townhouse, prison, and primary school an oil and several flour mills, and a trade in cattle, wine, and silk. Pop. 1233.

NOMBRE DE DIO (*Name of God*)—1. A tn. Mexico dep. and 46 m. S.E. Durango. Near it are several silver mines. Pop. 7000—3. A port, New Granada, dep. Isthmus, on the Caribbean Sea, 12 m. from Panama.

NOMO, or *Nomozaki*, a remarkable headland, Japan, on W. of Id. Kiumu, and of great importance in making the Bay of Nangasaki, of which it forms the S. side, lat. 32° 55' N lon. 129° 41' E. It is the termination of a rocky peninsula, which stretches S.S.W. for about 90 m., between the bays of Nagasaki and Kiumu, and has a height of 1800 ft. above the sea. Near this cape are the small island of Kawasaki and, on a small lake, 37 m. N.E. the rocks called by the Japanese Mitau-ao, and by the Dutch, *De Eten met de Kuisen* [The Hen and Chickens].

NOMA (anc. *Nosow*), a tn. Austria, Dalmatia, circle and 8 m. N.W. Zara, on the S.E. side of a peninsula of same name, at the mouth of the Rialma, in the middle of an unhealthy swamp. It was once a place of importance, and the see of a bishop, and has a church, which formerly ranked as a cathedral; and a haven, which is nearly filled up. P. 500.

NONGOWRY, one of the Nicobar Is. See *NANOWRY*.

NONE, a tn. Italy Piedmont, div. and 12 m. S.W. Turin, in a fertile plain between the Grappa and the Lessa. It has two churches, a charitable dispensary, several public schools, and a trade in corn, wool, and silk. Pop. 8000.

NONINGTON, par. Eng. Kent, 4081 ac. Pop. 876.

NONNENWEIER, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, on the Rhine, with a church and a mill. P. 1060.

NOTRON, a tn. France, dep. Dordogne, on the Dordogne, 26 m. N.W. Périgueux. It is irregularly built, consisting of mean houses and ill-laid-out streets; has a well managed hospital, manufactures of cutlery, extensive tanneries, and a trade in iron and steel. Manganese and iron are extensively mined; and there are blast-furnaces and other iron-works in the neighbourhood. Pop. 5561.

NOOHEEVA, one of the Marquesas. See *NOKA KIVA*.

NOORONDY, a tn. Hindostan prov. and S.S.W. Bengal, overlooking by an elevated rock, crowned by a rude stone fort, with lofty, circular bastions.

NOORBOEK, a vil. Holland, prov. and 13 m. E. by S. Groningen, with two churches, two schools, a brewery, rope-works, coarse weaving, hush-making several chisels, needles, and corn, walt, and book-binding mills. Pop. 1551.

NOORBOER, a vil. Holland, prov. and 6 m. W. N. W. Groningen, with a church and school; inhabitants engaged in agriculture and cattle-rearing. Pop. 888.

NOORDWIJK, two contiguous vils. Holland, prov. S. Holland, about 1 m. apart—1. (near No. 7) m. N.W. Leyden on the North Sea, with a church, school, and hospital for 12 poor people. Inhabitants, engaged in the coast and herring fishing, generally poor. Pop. 700—2. (Dijssel), 6 m. N.W. Leyden, with two churches, several schools, a townhouse, and a curious old edifice, called St. Janskerke, where archery games are held annually. Inhabitants engaged in agriculture, horticulture, raising large quantities of beautiful flowers and excellent vegetables. Pop. 1964.

NOORDWIJKERHOUT, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland 8 m. N.W. Leyden, on the sand dunes with two churches and a school. Pop. (agricultural), 832.

NOORDWOLDE, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 12 m. S.E. Heerenveen, with a dye-works and corn-mill, but inhabitants chiefly engaged in turf-cutting. Pop. 1782.

NOORDZEE (Dr. See *NOORD* Sea).

NOORJA, a considerable vil. Sindh, 14 m. N. Sehwan, and 8 m. W. from the Indus, lat. 26° 22' N; lon. 67° 53' E.

NOOTKA-SOUND, a bay or inlet, British N. America, W. coast, Vancouver Island, lat. 49° 35' N lon. 123° 55' 30' W (N.). It extends N.N.E. about 10 m. inland, and has a wooded island in its middle. It branches off into several smaller bays and coves one of which—where Captain Cook remained some time on his last voyage, and which was called Friendly Cove—has a narrow entrance, but makes a safe harbour, and is bounded on all sides by high and wooded land. Nootka-Sound would seem, however, to have been raised into modern importance. Captain Sir E. Belcher says that, on first entering it, he doubted his senses, that so small a space could have contained so much nature, and that, until he had examined it himself in his boat, he did not think it could afford shelter to two vessels. The greatest distance, he says, between any two points does not exceed a quarter of a mile, and mostly rocky.

NORA, a mining tn. Sweden, lkn and 17 m. N.W. Örebro, on a lake. It is surrounded on W. and S. sides by the river Hagby, and is regularly built. Near it is a mineral spring and it carries on a trade in iron. Pop. 730.

NORBERG, a vil. Sweden, lkn and 33 m. N.W. Westera, esp. dist. It is well built, has a church, and valuable iron mines, which are extensively worked. Near it is the large smelting-furnace of Nordanj.

NORBURG, a vil. Denmark on S. side of Als, on a small lake, 37 m. N.E. Schleswig, with a church. P. 1900.

NORBURY three pars Eng.—1. (and *Easton*) Derby 2543 ac. Pop. 470—2. Salop, 4584 ac. Pop. 878—3. Stafford 3318 ac. Pop. 268.

NORCIA (anc. *Nurnia*) a tn. Italy Umbria, circle and 17 m. E.N.E. Spoleto, with a trade in wine, oil and swine. St. Benedict was born here. Pop. 4000.

NORD a dep. France, bounded, N.W. by the North Sea, N.N.E. and E. by Belgium, S. dep. Aisne, S.W. and W. Pas-de-Calais, greatest length, N.W. to S.E. 117 m. breadth, varying from 4 m. to 89 m. area, 3170 sq. m.

The coast, which furnishes the two harbours of Dunkirk and Calais, is also marked by a long chain of sandy hills. With this exception the whole department may be regarded as one vast, monotonous flat, intersected by sluggish streams, flowing generally N.E. to the N. Sea, and numerous canals. These rivers are the Sambre, the Scheldt, which here receives the Scarpe, the Lys, another affluent of the Scheldt, and the Yser. All these rivers are navigable. The Aa, forming part of the boundary between this department and that of Pas-de-Calais, takes a N.W. direction. The low position of the surface, and the large extent of it occupied by still water are unfavourable to health, and the climate must be regarded as on the whole not salubrious. The greater part of the soil is a rich alluvium, which, under proper drainage, never fails to yield the richest crops, and the culture partakes a good deal of the nature of that for which Flanders has so long been celebrated. The principal crops are the ordinary cereals and legumes, flax, hemp, tobacco, oilseeds, dyestuffs, plants and roots, hops, &c. The meadows are remarkably luxuriant, and rear large numbers of horses, oxen, and cows, almost all of the Flemish breeds. Coal extends over a considerable portion of the surface, and is wrought at Aves, Balaire, Fresnes, Vieux Condé, and St. Salvat, supplying a great

variety of manufacturing establishments. The manufactures include all the ordinary classes, particularly ordinary linen, raw and bleached, table-linen, molasses, canvas, lace, broad cloth, and woollen stuffs, sailcloths, cottons, &c. Other articles are soap, woads, blackened, tannery and to these may be added distilleries, breweries, bleachworks, dye-works, machine-works, oil, paper, cotton, hemp, and flax mills, blast-furnaces, iron-works, and all kinds of ironware, cast and malleable, marble saw-works, glass-works, tanneries, potteries, brick and tile works, &c. For administration, it is divided into 7 arrondissements—Lille, the capital, Avesnes, Osmes, Douai, Dunkirk, Haubourch, and Valenciennes subdivided into 60 cantons and 667 communes. Pop (1857), 1,158,385.

NORDEN a town in Hanover gov. Aurich, 16 m N Emden, on a canal which, at a short distance, communicates with the sea. It is an old place, but tolerably well built, has an ancient church, R. Catholic chapel, synagogue, Latin school, and hospital; manufactures of soap, cheese, and tobacco and a considerable shipping trade. Pop 5661.

NORDENBURG a town in Prussia, gov and 49 m S E Königsberg on a small stream, where it falls into Lake Anshewitz with a church and some trade in linen, horses, and cattle. Pop. 2299.

NORDERNY, an vil. in Hanover, in the N Sea, 25 m N Emden, about 4 m long, by nearly 3 m in breadth, low, and as sandy as to be in a great measure barren. The principal village, which bears the same name, is a neat and remarkably clean place, with a church, and is much frequented for sea-bathing. Pop. 700.

NORDHOOG an vil. in Denmark, in the N Sea, off the coast of Schleswig and a little W of all Falworm. It is little more than 1 m. in length and is frequented by immense numbers of sea-fowls for whose eggs it is often visited by the inhabitants of the adjacent islands.

NORDHOVEN a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 10 m. E. B. Antwerp, on a small stream, with a brewery two brick works, and a trade in agricultural produce. P. 1188.

NORDHALBEN, a market in Bavaria, Upper Franconia, 80 m N Bamberg with a chapel several flax and cotton mills, and a trade in dried fruit, millet, and wooden articles. Pop. 1864.

NORDHOLMB a vil. in Prussia Saxony gov and 88 m N W Erfurt, on the Elbe and the Golden Aue, at the foot of the Sauerberg, belonging to the Harz. It is surrounded by walls flanked with towers, and entered by seven gates contains seven churches, one of them with two fine paintings by Lucas Cranach, a townhouse, gymnasium and orphan hospital; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, lacquerware, and chemical products extensive breweries and distilleries, and a considerable trade in corn and cattle. Pop (1846) 12,881.

NORDHIM several places, Germany, particularly—1 A vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, dist. Volkach, on the Main, with a church. P. 1058.—2 A vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, near Heppenheim with a church. P. 1050.—3 A vil. Württemberg, circle Neckar ball Brackenheim, with a church, and a saw and a flour mill. P. 1243.

NORDHORN, a town in Hanover gov and 42 m N W Osnabrück, on the Vechte with two churches, some shipping, and a considerable trade in wood and stone. P. 1411.

NORDKÖPING, a town in Sweden. See NORDKÖPING.

NORDKYN, a cape, Norway forming the most northerly point of the section of coast, the N Sea, about 4° W, before situated on an island, lat. 71 10' N, lon. 17 50' E.

NORDLAND, a land, Norway, prov. Tromsø, bounded, N by Finnmark, E. Sweden, S. Tromsø and W the Atlantic and Arctic oceans, greatest length, N to S, nearly 300 m. mean breadth, not more than 60 m., area, 1108 sq. m. The coast is much indented by deep bays and fjords, and lined by numerous islands, of which the Lofoten group in the N W, is the most important. The surface is very mountainous, being covered almost throughout by the Koster Mountains, which stretch throughout its whole length, S. E. to N. W., and end not least between, which are continued into the land of Lofoten. The easternmost point, Skellefne, has a height of 6643 ft. Both the climate and soil combine arguments which very narrow limits; but some butter and cheese are exported, and the fisheries are very productive. Pop. (1855), 77,855.

NORDLÄNGEN, a town in Bavaria, Swabia, on the Goldbach and Elbe, 39 m N W Augsburg. It is surrounded by walls, flanked with towers, and is entered by five gates; has several courts and offices; four churches, one of them a handsome Gothic cathedral, surmounted by a remarkable tower, 845 ft. high; a townhouse, an hospital, Latin school, agricultural and industrial school, manufactures of carpets, woollen and linen goods, Coriarian leather, and glass, and a considerable trade in corn, grain, and feathers. P. 6464.

NORDSTRAND an vil. in Denmark, separated from the N. W. coast of Slesvig by a narrow channel, as one part not more than a mile across. Its present area does not exceed 17 sq. m. but, previously to the 11th October, 1834, its area was ten times greater. On that day a tremendous flood from the N Sea swept across it, carrying destruction to the W coast of Slesvig and drowning 15,000 persons. Of these, 5400 belonged to Nordstrand alone. It besides lost 50,000 head of cattle, more than 1800 horses, and almost all its churches. The far larger part of its surface was buried for ever under the waters. Less than a half of the remainder now belongs to itself, the rest forms the separate islands of Falworm and Halligen. Its situation is extremely low but it has a good deal of rich marsh land, held by such precarious tenure as dikes can give against the encroachments of a raging sea. Pop. 2000.

NORE—1 A part of the estuary of the Thames, England, about 60 m below London, and E of Sheerness. It is surrounded with mudbanks, on one of which there is a floating light.—2, A river Ireland which rises in the Glenties mountains, on the borders of Tipperary and Queen's co. flows S. E. through Kilkenny Thomastown, and Inistioge, and joins the Barrow about 2 m. above New Ross. Its rapid current makes navigation difficult, but it admits vessels of considerable size as far as Inistioge, and thence to Thomastown.

NOREÑA (SANTA MARÍA) a town in Spain, Asturias prov. and about 7 m. from Oviedo, near the Noreña, an affluent of the Nora. It has a church, townhouse, primary school, and hospital, manufactures of leather and shoes, and a trade in them, and in cattle and fruit. Pop. 1995.

NORFOLK a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 40 m E. Stettin, on Lake Erug, and surrounded by four other lakes. It has a church, an hospital, and a trade in cattle and horses. P. 1543.

NORFOLK, a maritime co. England, bounded, N. and N E by the N Sea, S. and S. E. by Suffolk, W. and N W by Cambridge and Lincoln, and the Wash Area, 1,388 890 sq., of which about 1,300,000 ac. are supposed to be arable, meadow, and pasture. The surface is generally flat, with some slight swells and depressions in the N part. The coast consists principally of cliffs, partly chalk, and partly alternate strata of clay gravel, loam, and sand. These are gradually undermined by the sea, which is everywhere making inroads on the land. Several villages have been at various periods swept away the sites they occupied now forming part of the bed of the German Ocean. These encroachments of the sea are still in progress. The general appearance of the country in Norfolk is extremely uninteresting; the undulations of the surface not being sufficient to relieve the eye, while the insistent effect of rich woodland is not always to be met with. But these deficiencies are compensated by the evidences of careful cultivation, and the pleasing tokens of human industry so frequently and prominently brought before the eye of the traveller. The climate on the E. coast is dry throughout the year, and cold, heavy mists prevail during the winter and early in spring. This county has perhaps a higher reputation than any other district in England for its progress in agriculture (although numerous instances of very indifferent husbandry present themselves), yet it has nothing indigenous which commands a first-rate price in the market. The Norfolk sheep are almost introduced in their own district by the Southdown, and the fine cattle which are sent to Southdown from this county are merely fattened here—the native breed, the Norfolk or 'Hamshire', being held in little estimation. In the E and W districts the soil is light and sandy, in the central and E. parts generally heavy, varying in quality, being here and there stiff and difficult to manage, but mostly light, and innumerable on a sandy clay. Here also extensive marshes occur, some of which are peculiarly favorable for the growth of corn; but their liability

to legislation has induced the inhabitants to prefer the dairy system, and in consequence large quantities of butter are made and exported under the name of "Cambridge." The quantity of upland meadow and pasturage has been estimated at nearly 197,000 ac., and that of marsh land at upwards of 65,000 ac. The crop raised in greatest perfection in Norfolk is barley, which, indeed, may be considered as the most important portion of the agricultural produce. Most of it is made into malt, and then shipped. Vast numbers of turkeys are reared, pheasants, partridges, and rabbits abound. The manufacture, except for home consumption, consists chiefly of woven goods, which, in a variety of branches, still constitute the staple trade. Norfolk has extensive fisheries of both herrings and mackerel; the former, however, being by far the most important. It returns 12 members to Parliament, namely four for the county, two for the city of Norwich, and two each for the boroughs of King's Lynn, Thetford, and Yarmouth. Pop. (1851), 442,714.

NORFOLK, a tn. and port, U States, Virginia, on bank Elizabeth, just below the confluence of its two branches 3 m below its entrance into Hampton roads, and 32 m from the ocean lat. 36° 55' N. lon. 76° 8' W. It lies low, has irregular and crooked streets, a courthouse, jail, market-house, theatre, academy, orphan asylum, infirmary, with a respectable library, and, in the vicinity a marine hospital and a navy-yard, with a dry-dock, constructed of hewn granite, and eight churches. The harbour is safe and commodious, having 18 ft water and its entrance which is fully 1 m wide, is defended by forts Monroe and Calhoun. It has a greater foreign commerce than any other place in the state. The Dismal Swamp canal, which connects Chesapeake Bay with Albemarle's Sound, opens an extensive water communication between Norfolk and the S. P. (1850) 14,390.

NORFOLK BAY a spacious bay Van Diemen's Land, Tasmania's Peninsula, off Storm Bay, about 8 m long, N. to S., and 3 m to 5 m broad E. to W. It was first entered by the French navigator D'Entrecasteaux.

NORFOLK ISLAND, N. Pacific lat. 28° 58' S. lon. 167° 46' E. It is about 400 m N.W. New Zealand about 6 m long N. to S.E., and nearly 4 m in breadth circumference, 15 m. It is a beautiful and valuable island, but is difficult of approach, on account of the heavy sea which constantly beats on its rocky shores, it is also without a harbor or roadstead. The climate is generally delightful and salubrious, being of a medium temperature but brightening S.E. winds sometimes prevail which are injurious to vegetation. The soil is extremely fertile, and the whole surface of the island covered with a luxuriant verdure. Trees and plants abound, but the pine is the most numerous. Some of the best species (*Arctostaphylos*) attain a height of 225 ft. and are 18 ft to 20 ft. in circumference. Wheat and maize are produced in great abundance. The also grows in great quantity spontaneously in many parts of the island. Birds of various kinds are numerous, including pigeons, parrots, rails, and a variety of small birds. Norfolk Island was discovered by Captain Cook in 1774, when it was uninhabited. In 1789 a British settlement was formed here from Sydney, but was subsequently abandoned. It has since been made a penal settlement for the worst description of convicts.

NORRE, Norwegian river, in Norway (see see); **NORHAM** or **NORHAMPTON** par. Eng. Northamptonshire, 18,849 ac. Pop. 4289.

NORIC ALPS See Alps vol. L, p. 102. **NORMAN**, or **NORMAN'S ISLAND** one of the Virgin Isles, W. Indies, N.E. St. John, 2 m. long and under 1 m broad lat. 18° 19' N. lon. 64° 39' W. (n.) Its shores are irregular and much indented with coves on its W. side it is Man-of-War Bay, where vessels may ride in 18 to 8 fathoms. **NORMAN ISLES**, a name given to the Channel Islands (which see).

NORMANBY three par. Eng.—1, Lincoln, 1420 ac. Pop. 514.—2, York (N. Riding) 2568 ac. Pop. 198—3 (On-the-Wolds) Lincoln 1966 ac. Pop. 149.

NORMANDY [Latin *Neustria* or *Normannia*] an ancient prov. France, which was divided into Upper and Lower Normandy, and was bounded, N. and W. by the English Channel, E. by Maine and Brittany and E. by Flanders and the Isle of France; greatest length, about 150 m; breadth, 75 m.; area, 10,684 sq. m. On the decline of the Roman

empire, it was seized by the Franks and afterwards, in the 9th century, wrested from them by the Normans, from whom it has derived its name. When William the Conqueror mounted the English throne, it was incorporated with, and long continued to form an important part of the English monarchy. It became finally united to France under Charles VII. in 1455; and now forms dep. Seine Inférieure, Eure, Calvados, Manche, and also dep. Orne, with the exception of several Mortgages.

NORMANTON five par. Eng.—1, Derby 1882 ac. Pop. 985.—2, Lincoln, 1540 ac. Pop. 179.—3, Rutland 2440 ac. Pop. 65.—4, (Upper-Southern) Notts 1800 ac. Pop. 989.—5, (Upper-Trent) Notts 1110 ac. Pop. 160.

NORMANTON a vil. and par. England, on York, at the junction of the Manchester and Leeds with the Midland railway 5 m. N.E. Wakefield. It has a neat church with a tower and since the opening of the railways has acquired much additional importance more especially by the erection of a magnificent hotel, to accommodate the numerous passengers by the York, Sheffield Manchester and Leeds trains. Area of par. 2974 ac. Pop. 1384.

NORMANTON (Socorro) a vil. and par. England on Derby 2 m. N.E. Alfreton with an ancient church, Priory, and Wesleyan Methodist chapel, two schools, collieries, and manufactures of hosiery. Jedediah Strutt, who invented the machine for making ribbed stockings, was born here. Area of par. 1780 ac. Pop. 1340.

ROHN a market tn. Russia, gov. and circle Jaroslavl on the Volga with numerous forges, and manufactures of sails, and other articles in iron, which are sent to Moscow and St. Petersburg. Pop. 1500.

NORRIDGEWOLK a tn. U States, Maine, on both sides of the Kennebec, here crossed by a handsome bridge 32 m. N. Augusta with a church, courthouse, jail, academy, two tanneries and a considerable trade. P. 1855.

NORRISBOWN, a tn. U States, Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill here crossed by a bridge, 800 ft. long 38 m. E.S.E. Harrisburg. It has spacious well-formed streets, a Gothic Episcopal, and a Presbyterian church, an assembly of literary society, with a cabinet of natural history, three cotton, and four, tannery, two mills, and a trade in lumber. P. 2987.

NORRÖPPING, a tn. Sweden, Jan. and 34 m. N. Linköping, at the mouth of the Motala Elf in the Bravik, a gulf of the Baltic. The environs are beautiful and the site of the town is one of the finest in the kingdom. The Motala Elf flows through the town, making several falls within it, and forming two islands and is crossed by a foot and three other bridges, two of which are handsome, more especially one constructed of iron. It is well and regularly built, has spacious and well paved streets, and presents a cheerful and substantial appearance. It contains three churches, a synagogue, town-hall, and hospital, and has important manufactures of linen, hosiery, starch, lacquerware, soap, and tobacco oil paper and other mills sugar-refineries, and building-wards, at which a number of handsome steamers have been fitted out, a considerable trade in the above articles of manufacture, and a valuable salmon fishery in the river. Pop. 10,148.

NORRLAND a bell Norway. See **NORLAND**. **NORRKA FIKLEV**, or **NORRKAVAL RAGGE**, a name sometimes employed by geographers to the mountain mass which commencing near the Dovre Field mountains, occupies more than three-fourths of the S. part of Norway. It thus includes the ranges known by the names of Langfjell, Bogensdell, Fillefjell, Bygdafjell, and Yokesfjell. Its loftiest summits are in the N. where Rissa River is 7000 ft. The average height does not exceed 4500 ft. or perhaps 5000 ft.

NORRTHOLM, a support tn. Sweden, lat. and 37 m. N.E. Stockholm, on the Telle Sound, and having on its W. side the Lake of Lommar. It has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and firearms, a fishery and some land traffic. P. 1000.

NORT, a tn. France, dep. Loire Inférieure, on bank Erice, 16 m. N.E. Nantes, with manufactures of leather, and a small harbour, which is the great entrepot for the wood and charcoal used at Nantes, the iron of Moleston and Bléville, and coal from the mines of Languin. Pop. 1665.

NORTE (Para das) a tn. U States, New Mexico, on bank Rio-Grande-del-Norte, 3800 ft. above sea-level, 275 m. S. by 2. Santa Fe. It stands at the head of a valley, and can

side of a long line of *salix* houses, with plots of garden and vineyard. The settlement is the oldest in New Mexico, and is fertile, producing abundance of wheat, maize, and other grain, and is particularly adapted for the vine, which is extensively cultivated, and yields a wine of excellent flavor. Wool also forms an important article of trade. Population about 5000, chiefly Indians.

NORTH *See* *para* Eng. —1 (*Chapel*) Essex 3864 ac. Pop. 864.—2, (*Rail or Ousehale*) Suffolk; 1553 ac. Pop. 195.—3, (*Wend-Sussex*) Essex; 8577 ac. Pop. 842.—4, (*Wootton*) Dorset. 618 ac. Pop. 76.

NORTH BERWICK, a burgh, seaport, and par., Scot. *See* **BRANK** (North).

NORTH CAPE, a celebrated promontory, forming the most N. point of Europe, and situated on the N. of the island of Magdalen, which is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel lat. 71° 10' 15" N lon 35° 48' E. It consists of a long row of grassy rocks jutting out into the sea, and terminating above partly in pyramidal peaks and partly in a kind of table-land, at the height of about 1900 ft. It is about three-fourths of a mile across and consists of granite quartz, and other primary rocks. The quartz, in particular lies scattered about in all directions, and wherever there is a flat spot, reflects its dazzling whiteness but the face of the precipitous exposed to the dashing of the storm are of a dark



THE NORTH CAPE.—From *Voyage de Circumnavigation Scientifique du Nord*.

colour according better with the general whiteness of the snow. On the W and N side, the rocks of the cape are so precipitous that no boat can land, but on the E. side, a small bay hollowed out of the bosom of the rock, gives easy access to the shore. Here, amid the surrounding sterility, marks of vegetation suddenly appear, and the forget-me-not, wild pansy, anemone, angelica, and several other plants, are seen blooming.

NORTH FOLDE, a fard, Norway of N W coast Nordland, opening from the West Fjord. Its mouth is about 13 m. wide, and a little beyond it divides into two large branches, called respectively the N and the S. Folds. The former, communicating by some small passages with the Holm-fjord, includes a large tract of Nordland.

NORTH SEA or **GERMAN OCEAN** [anc. *Mare Germanicum*]. German, *Nord See* or *Deutsches Meer*, Dutch, *Nord Zee*, a large branch of the Atlantic Ocean, lying between Great Britain and the continent of Europe, having the former, and Orkney and Shetland Islands, W. Denmark, and part of Norway E. Skagerrak, part of Friesland, Belgium, Holland, and Hanover S.; and Northern Ocean, N. lat. 51° to 61° N lon. 2° 30' W to 2° 30' E. Extreme length, from the Strait of Dover to Uus, the most N. of the Shetland Isles, about 700 m., greatest breadth, between the coast of Haddingburgh, Scotland, and the W. coast of Denmark about 420 m. The shores of all the countries that surround the North Sea are deeply indented with bays, firths, inlets, and large estuaries, but its most remarkable arm is the Skagerrak, between Denmark and Norway,

which communicates, through the Kattegat, with the Baltic Sea. The North Sea is deepest on the Norwegian side, where the soundings give 100 fathoms; but the mean depth of the whole basin may be stated at no more than 81 fathoms. The bed of this sea is traversed by several enormous banks one of which, occupying a central position, trends from the Firth of Forth, Scotland, in a N.E. direction, to a distance of 110 m., others run from Denmark and inland up to a distance of 100 m. to the N.W.; while the greatest of all, the Dogger Bank, occupies the centre of the sea, from lat. 54° 10' to 57° 34' N., and lon. 1° to 6° 7' E. The great oceanic tidal wave, which originates in the Atlantic, after having swept the W. coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, enters the N. extremity of the North Sea, giving high water nearly simultaneously to the opposite shores of Scotland and Norway. Pursuing its course along the coasts of the former and of England, on which it strikes very directly and with great force, it raises the tides as far S. as the Thames, making the low of Great Britain in 18 hours. It determines also the tides of Belgium, from Ostend to Dunkirk, and does not cease to affect, though it does not raise, the tides of the Continent through the Channel. On entering the North Sea, on the N. of Scotland, the tidal wave does not exceed 12 ft., but gradually increases to 14, 16, 18, and on the Humber to 20 ft. a difference of height depending on the figure of the shore, the form of the bottom, and the direction of incidence of the wave.

The fisheries in this sea are extensive, as well on the Dogger Bank celebrated for its cod fishery as on all the shores that bound it, they are still greater at its N. extremity, in the direction of the Orkney and Shetland Isles.—(Johnston's *Physical Atlas* Lyell's *Geology*, Mrs. Somerville's *Physical Geography*, &c.)

NORTHALLERTON a bor., market tn. and par., England co. York, cap. N. Riding 82 m. N.N.E. York, on the railway to Newcastle. It consists of one long and spacious street, with a few smaller back ones, kept in pretty good order, and has a seminary-house, *conventual* prison, constructed on the plan of Howard regulator's office, a plain cruciform church, places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Society of Friends two schools several charities, including an hospital called the *Mason Disp.* founded in 1478. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, and some tanning and tanning are carried on though to a less extent than formerly. The borough sends a member to Parliament constituency (1831) 281 Arms of par., 18 650 ac. Pop. 5338 Pop. bor. 4996

NORTHAM par. Eng. Devon 4190 ac. Pop. 5680

NORTHAMPTON or **NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**, an island co. England, bounded, N and N.W. by the Lincoln, Rutland, and Leicestershire, W. Warwick, and Oxford, and S. by the E. Oxford, Bucks, Bedford, Hertford, and Cambridge. Area, 550 880 ac., of which about 195,000 are under crop 80,000 fallow and 415,000 grass land and meadow. The general aspect of the county is pleasing, being finely diversified by waving hills, gentle slopes, and beautiful valleys, copiously watered by numerous streams and rivulets. The highest eminences are in the S.W. part of the county, on the borders of Warwick, but here the most elevated summit is only about 800 ft. The E. border is occupied by the Oxford gray the rest of the county chiefly by the uppermost formations of the lowest division of coal. Fine beds of the finest marble lime, and brick clay occur in various places. The soil is various, but mostly rich and fertile, consisting principally of various descriptions of loam. The pastures are excellent, and the cattle grazed on them in summer yield a profitable return. The principal crop is wheat, barley, and oats, the first in largest proportion. Beans and turnips are also extensively cultivated, and hemp is grown to some extent in the E. district, on the borders of Leicestershire and Cambridgeshire. The rearing of sheep is a principal object with the Northamptonshire farmers, 100,000 sheep and lambs being usually sent to London, and 15,000 head

of the cattle. Woodlands, principally the remains of ancient forests, are very extensive in this county. The chief articles of manufacture are shoes, horse lace, and woollen stuffs. Of sheep, about 7000 or 8000 pairs are made weekly, mostly for the army and navy. Northamptonshire returns eight members to Parliament—four for the county, two for the city of Peterborough, and two for Northampton. P (1851) 817,860.

NORTHAMPTON a pari municipal bor and in Eng-land, cap. above co., 60 m. N.W. London, on a slope, rising from a bank near, here crossed by two stone bridges, on a branch canal, connecting the River with the Grand Junction and on the Peterborough branch of the London and North-Western railway. It is built of a reddish stone, obtained in the vicinity; and consists of four principal streets, meeting in a large open market-place, one of the finest in England and of a number of minor streets, of very irregular formation. In the immediate vicinity is the Victoria promenade, about 1 m. long, with an avenue of lime-trees. The environs, covered with woods and meadows, and studded with villas, present a very cheerful and attractive appearance. The town is of very ancient date; and immediately after the Norman conquest was surrounded by massive walls, with four gates, and defended by a castle. The walls and gates have altogether disappeared, and of the castle, which possessed considerable historical interest, only a few vestiges remain.

The ecclesiastical edifices include eight churches, and numerous Dissenting chapels, of which the Baptists have five, the Independents three the Wesleyan Methodists three, and the Friends Primitive Methodists, R. Catholics, and Unitarians, one each. The churches are All Saints, rebuilt in 1880 after the designs of Sir Christopher Wren, forming a large and handsome, though somewhat incongruous structure, with a porch of 12 lofty Ionic pillars, supporting a cornice and entablature in the centre of which a statue of Charles II. has been placed a central spire, and an ancient embattled tower which escaped when the original building was burned down. St. Katharine's, a neat edifice, in the Gothic style, St. Peter's, built about the same time as the castle, recently restored, and admired as one of the purest and most beautiful specimens of decorated Norman; St. Giles, with a fine Norman porch St. Stephen's, supposed to have been built by the Templars, on the site of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, and consisting of a cruciform body with a central spire resting on eight round Norman columns, St. Andrew's, St. Edmund's, and the South Quarter or Ragged School church. Among the Dissenting chapels, that of the Independents on Castle Hill deserves notice, as having been, for 20 years, the scene of the labours of the celebrated Dr. Doddridge, who also presided over a theological seminary in the town, and that of the R. Catholics, though small, is remarkable for the sanctness and purity of its early English style, and the beauty of its stained glass. The other more important buildings are the townhall, the shire or county hall, the county and borough jails, corn exchange, barracks, infirmary, theatre, &c. The principal literary and educational institutions are the free grammar, blue-coat, green, national, British, infant, and other schools; the mechanics institute, which possesses a library of 10,000 vols., the religious and useful knowledge society with a library of 4000 vols. an Athenaeum, an archaeological and an architectural society. The benevolent institutions include, in addition to the infirmary a general and insane asylum, the Royal Victoria dispensary, St. John's, and Thomas-Besant hospitals, &c.

The staple manufacture is boots and shoes, which are made very extensively for the supply of the army, and of the London and other markets, and also for export. The number of hands employed is about 8000 nearly one-third of the whole inhabitants. The tanning of leather is also carried on on a large scale. Hoosery and lace, once important branches of industry, have greatly declined—the lace especially, since machinery was introduced. The only other important industrial establishments are iron and brass foundries, breweries, and paper and corn mills. The races held on a race-course N. of the town, attract great numbers of visitors. Besides two weekly markets, there are eleven annual fairs.

Northampton existed from a very early period, and in the time of Edward the Elder was in possession of the Danes, who made it their headquarters in 921, and, after being expelled, returned, and burned it down in 1010. It had been

rebuilt, and was becoming prosperous, when it was again nearly destroyed by the Northumbrian insurgents in 1066. Immediately after the Norman conquest it was destroyed, as part of the action of Northampton, on Simon de St. Liz, who built his castle and its walls, and, by other improvements, contributed greatly to its progress. In 1286, owing to quarrels between the professors of Oxford and their students, an attempt to make Northampton the seat of a civil university obtained the sanction of the king, but was ultimately abandoned. Several synods and parliaments were afterwards held in it. In one of the latter a treaty was made, by which Edward II. formally renounced his pretensions to the sovereignty of Scotland. The other most remarkable events in the history are the battle between the Romans in 1460 in which Henry VI. was taken prisoner, a destructive flood in 1668, and a still more destructive fire in 1678, causing a damage estimated at £150,000. The borough, originally constituted by prescription, is governed by a mayor, five aldermen, and sixteen councillors, and sends two members to Parliament. Constituency (1852) 1850 Pop. bor. 26,657.

NORTHAMPTON a U. S. State, Massachusetts, a bank Connections, 96 m. W. Boston, manufacturing built with a courthouse, jail, and five churches. Pop. 2750.

NORTHAW, or **NORTHALL**, par Eng. Herts, 3180 ac Pop. 546.

NORTHBOROUGH par Eng. Northam 110 ac P 260
NORTHBOROUGH par Eng. Kent 5483 ac P 885
NORTHEIM or **NORDHEIM**, a in Hanover, cap dist, near the Rhine here crossed by a bridge 14 m. N. of Göttingen. It is walled, and has the remains of an old fortress, a hand some church, townhouse, and market-hall, manufactures of linen and ironware, tobacco-factories and breweries, several saw mills, and a trade in wood. Pop. 4088.

NORTHERN, or **NORTHERNEY** par Eng. Chester; 8716 ac Pop. 1859.

NORTHERN and **PETTERBURGH** a vil. Hanover princ palty and 7 m. N. Göttingen, near bank Leine, with a church and an hospital, manufactures of linen, and a trade in tobacco, largely grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1009.

NORTHERN CIRCARS, See **CIRCARS** (NORTHMAN).

NORTHFIELD par Eng. Worcester 2601 ac. P 2460.

NORTHFLEET, a vil and par Eng. Kent, on Kent near the Thames, 20 m. E. London. It has a large and ancient parish church a Wesleyan chapel, manufactures of Roman cement, extensive brickworks and a large building-yard. Area of par 4818 ac. Pop. 5088.

NORTHFIELD, par Eng. Cornwall 6783 ac. P 1198.

NORTHFIELD, par Eng. Sussex 2486 ac. Pop. 1806.

NORTHFIELD, par Eng. Bedford 4210 ac. Pop. 1864.

NORTHINGTON par Eng. Hants, 1860 ac. P 509.

NORTHLACH a market in and par Eng. Kent and 19 m. E. by 8 Gloucester, in a valley of the Cotswold hills. It has a large and handsome parish church. Independent and Wesleyan chapels, free grammar-school, small hospital and some woollen manufactures. Area of par 8460 ac. P 1852.

NORTHELYN, par Eng. Devon 7247 ac. P 1047.

NORTHMAVIN, par Scot. Elgin, 80 000 ac. P 2264.

NORTHMOOR, par Eng. Oxford 2087 ac. P 875.

NORTHOLME, par Eng. Lincoln, 80 ac. Pop. 173.

NORTHTOLL, par Eng. Middlesex 2198 ac. P 614.

NORTROP, a vil and par Wales and 8 m. S. E. Flint with a spacious and elegant church a Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodist chapel, a free grammar, a national, and several other schools a brewery extensive lead-mines, and a quay at which a considerable trade is carried on with Liverpool London, and Dublin. Area, 12,866 ac. P 8667.

NORTHOPE, par Eng. Lincoln 5070 ac. P 798.

NORTHOVER, par Eng. Somerset 465 ac. P 68.

NORTHUMBERLAND a S. maritime co. England, bounded S. and E. W. by co. Durham and Cumberland, E. by the North Sea, and N. and N.W. by Scotland, and a detached portion of Durham. Area, 1,251,990 ac. of which about 800,000 ac. are arable meadow and pasture. In some places it is rugged and mountainous, and in others, particularly along the coast, it is level. The highest hills are on the W. border towards Scotland commonly called the Cheviot hills; clothed in a beautiful green verdure, admirably suited for pasture lands, as which they are extensively used for feeding the well-known excellent breed of sheep to which they

part, of bold precipitous cliffs; and is remarkable, both for the innumerable islands by which it is lined, and the bays or fjords, which cut deeply into it in all directions, but far most frequently from W to E., in the direction in which the great ocean-wave is dashed upon it. The number of islands makes the navigation dangerous; but that of the fjords gives it unusual facilities—not only making it easy to penetrate into the interior, but also furnishing an almost interminable series of excellent natural harbors of refuge.

The surface is very mountainous, particularly in the W and N where the summits are often lofty and rise very abruptly from the surrounding levels but even there mountain chains, properly so called have no existence, and the true character of the surface is that of a series of elevated plateaux, from which mountain masses rise with the greatest irregularity and so isolated from each other, that it is impossible to point out any central axis of which the other mountains in their vicinity can be considered as ramifications. The plateaux referred to seem to admit of being reduced to six.—1. The plateau of Finnmark. Its most elevated summits are situated in the vicinity of the lake of Tornetræsk, near the gulf of Lyngen and Quvernangen. 2. The plateau of Nordland and Trondhjem, extending to the Gulf of Trondhjem and Lake Storsjön. Its loftiest summits are in the vicinity of the very mountain of Balakma, the top of which is 6342 ft. Though not one of the loftiest, yet one of the most remarkable-looking mountains in this plateau is that of Kilhorn, shooting up in a pyramidal form, with a bare, jagged, and sharp peak at about three-fourths of its height occurs a large

extremity of the island of Brønnøysund which lies at the entrance to Vaage Fjord, in lat. $61^{\circ} 45' N$ 5 . The plateau of

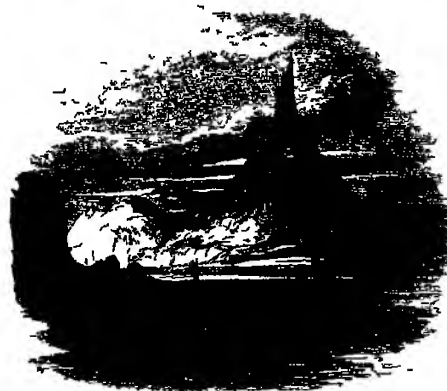


MOUNTAIN OF THE HORDKILLEN, NORWAY

From an Original Sketch by G. Hallé.

Fillefjeld, situated between the Sogne Fjord the valley of Valdres, the fjords of Rand Tyri and Chræmne, the Skager Rack, and the German Ocean. This plateau is much less elevated than the others already mentioned the whole country gradually sloping from the N where it is highest, towards the E. and S E., and ultimately subsiding so much as often to assume the appearance of moderately elevated plains. Its loftiest summits—the Skoghorn Haglofving and Goussa—are all about 6000 ft. and several others exceed 5000 ft. but the average height is very much lower. This which may be called the E plateau, lying still more in the direction of the general slope, is the lowest of all, and is continued into Sweden, where its direction may be traced by the chain of lakes which stretch across that country, and by several wide valleys with so little declivity as to make the streams which water them comparatively sluggish. In general however the face of the country is rugged, the valleys are short and abrupt, and the streams, dashing down impetuously through rocky gorges, form numerous cascades while the fjords, overhung by lofty precipices or towering forests, and the deep and extensive lakes, embosomed among the mountains furnish alpine scenes of the wildest magnificence.

The short distance at which the W slope of the above plateau lies from the W coast, leaves little room for the development of large rivers, but gives rise to an immense number of minor streams, which proceed directly to the shore, or the numerous fiords which penetrate in. On the E slope, again, the rivers do little more than commence their course in Norway and do not properly assume the character of rivers till they have run a considerable part of their course in Sweden. To this it is owing that Norway cannot elude any large river as exclusively her own, and that the few of them which are of importance have a S. direction, in accordance with the general slope already referred to, and discharge themselves into the Skager Rack; of these, the most deserving of notice are the Glommen, and its affluent the Lofoten; the Røss, Leiven, Skien-Elv, and Tvedestrand. The most important rivers in the N are the Tanen, which forms part of the boundary between Russia and Norway and falls into the Arctic Ocean; and the Kamen, which falls into the Atlantic. The same causes which prevent Norway from having large rivers



MOUNTAIN OF THE KILHORN IN NORDLAND, NORWAY

From an Original Sketch by G. Hallé.

perforation, producing a very extraordinary effect when the sun is seen streaming through it. 3. The Dovre Field plateau, with its lofty peaks of Snæhesten (8115 ft.), Skramkollen, Storkollen, and Nussfeldt, the lowest of which is nearly 7000 ft. 4. The plateau of Langfeldt, from which the loftiest summits of Norway rise, and truncated the limits of perpetual snow. Among these summits are the Skagastind (8590 ft.), generally considered the loftiest in the country but, according to Dr. La Roquette, considerably exceeded by the Galdhøpiggen, in the parish of Lom, Galdhøpiggen, to which he assigns the height of 9685 metres about 9785 ft.). The mountain of Hemsedal, 3705 ft. high, in N Bergenhus, in this plateau, a various isolated mass, is quite characteristic of many of the peaks to be seen in Norway; it forms the E.

are favorable to the formation of lakes the isolated bases of the mountains forming numerous and extensive reservoirs, in which the waters are, in the first instance accumulated; accordingly they are scattered over every part of the country. A complete enumeration, even of those whose magnitude might entitle them to notice, is impossible, and it is only therefore, suffice to mention the Rye Fjord, Smaasen Fjord, and Mjøsene Fjord.

The prevailing rocks of Norway are gneiss and mica-schist, of which the latter constitutes the mass. Gneiss is of comparatively rare occurrence. On some of the plateaus, blocks of conglomerate occupy a large part of the surface. Porphyry, argillaceous schist, and limestone occur but in very limited quantities and rocks of volcanic formation are so rare that their existence was at one time altogether denied. It would seem, however, that trap, apparently formed out of ancient lava, does occur, and some geologists have even thought that they have discovered visible traces of volcanoes.

That the climate of Norway must, on the whole, be severe, seems necessarily to follow, both from its high latitude and the elevation of its mountains. Nearly one-third of the whole country is situated within the frozen zone, and one-third, again within the region of perpetual snow. Various causes, however, contribute to modify the temperature, and make it milder than might have been anticipated in the circumstances. One of these is the great extent of sea-coast, and the large extent of surface occupied by water, and more especially by the fjords which are in immediate communication with the ocean, the temperature of which naturally higher than that of the land during the season of winter is further increased by the gulf stream, the influence of which is sensibly felt on the W coast. Then, in consequence, the harbours are never blocked up with ice while in places more inland, though much farther S. as at Christiania, this regularly happens. The following Table gives the mean temperature at several places in Norway, in different latitudes, for the year, for the winter and for the summer—

	North Lat.	Year	Winter.	Summer.
København	59°	50°	32°	61°
Stockholm	59° 30'	50°	32°	61°
Oslo	59° 45'	50°	32°	61°
Christiania	59° 55'	50°	32°	61°

The large portion of the country situated within the limits of perpetual snow, and the sterile and rugged nature of a still larger portion, greatly limits the range of vegetation and of regular culture. In general, however, the mountain slopes up to a certain height, are clothed with magnificent pine forests, and at lower elevations, the oak and the birch are by no means uncommon. Where, from the combined causes of a high latitude and great elevation the ordinary pasture grasses become scanty meadows supply their place, and furnish a valuable source of subsistence, and even of wealth, in the numerous herds of reindeer which they maintain. Among the crops cultivated for food, the first place is due to barley which ripens at 70° of latitude, rye is successfully cultivated up to 60°, oats to 68°, but wheat not beyond 64°, and that only in the most favorable seasons. Another most valuable crop is potatoes, grown with success even in Finnmark. Flax and fax, particularly the latter are generally cultivated, and in the S. part of the country, some tobacco is grown. Fruit, too—particularly the apple, pear, and cherry—is raised generally in all the lower localities of the S. and the centre. The quantity of land capable of being brought under culture has been roughly estimated at one-sixth of the whole yet, in 1845 according to the evidence of official documents, the actual cultivation did not exceed 1/10th of the whole. Most of the land thus cultivated is of a light, sandy nature, which even under good management, could not yield heavy crops, and under the cultivated routes which the Norwegians generally pursue, often fails to return much more than the seed. The grain raised accordingly, falls very far short of the consumption; and the quantity which requires to be regularly imported has nearly doubled since 1799. One of the most extensive and profitable branches of rural economy is the raising of cattle, for which many parts of the country are well adapted. The breeds, however, have not undergone much improvement, and are, consequently very inferior. The milk of the cows is said to be very rich, and enters largely into the food of

the inhabitants, but the produce must be deficient, as both butter and cheese, as well as beef, form large and increasing articles of import. Sheep are less numerous than goats, and yield a coarse, though abundant and warm wool, which appears not to be valued with much favor. The horses are vigorous and sure-footed, but of a diminutive size, the ponies, in which large size is of less consequence, or is rather considered a drawback, are among the best of their kind, and are often exported to other countries. Another domestic animal of great value is the reindeer, which forms the principal stock of the N. provinces. The whole number in the country, in 1845 was 90,378; of which Finnmark possessed 74,469. This, however, must necessarily be understood only of those domesticated, many still exist in a wild state, whose numbers, of course, cannot be known. Among other wild animals are the wolf and bear which exist in such numbers as often to cause great destruction among the flocks, deer once abundant, have become comparatively rare game of the smaller kinds, exist in great variety, and include vast numbers of water-fowl among birds of prey, the eagle occupies the first place.

The fisheries of Norway are of very great value. Whales still occasionally appear, but are too few to be of much commercial importance. A far more valuable source of revenue is furnished by the cod and herring, which frequent the coast in vast numbers, and have been estimated to yield a gross amount of nearly £1,000,000 sterling. The cod fishery is carried on chiefly in the N. the herring fishery from the point of Skag, lat. 68° 10' N., and all along the coast to the S. The rivers and lakes abound with salmon and salmon trout, and make Norway one of the best angling countries in the world.

The minerals are both numerous and abundant, and where the means of transport exist can generally be worked to great advantage, both from the facilities which the nature of the ground affords for draining mines, without expensive engines, and the inexhaustible supplies of fuel furnished by the forests, the very refuse of which, after the kind similar has been carried away thus forms at times of no small value. The most important metals are iron, copper, silver, and cobalt; all of which are worked to a limited extent. The only other minerals worthy of notice are chrome, alum, and marble.

Manufactures have made very little progress. Cotton, woolen, flax, and silk tissues, are made to some extent, but only for home use and without any idea of competing with the cheaper and better products of manufacturing nations. Distilleries, brew houses, saw and flour mills, are numerous, and there are several large tobacco factories and sugar-refineries. The export trade is necessarily confined to raw produce, either in its original state, or with such slight preparation as may be necessary to fit it for the market. The principal items are fish, smoked and dry, timber, whale and seal oil, metals, skins of wild animals, furs, &c. The chief imports are grain, butter, beef, various kinds of wool, cotton, flax, and silk; raw wool, hemp and flax, salt, sugar, tobacco, wine, brandy, and vinegar. This trade is chiefly concentrated in the towns of Bergen, Christiania, and Trondheim, though Drammen, Christiansund, and Arendal, likewise have a considerable share, and employed in 1845, in addition to foreign shipping, about 3790 Norwegian vessels of all sizes, carrying about 100,000 tons. The number of vessels in 1816 was only 1640 and the increase has ever since continued without interruption, until in 1864 the number of Norwegian merchant vessels had risen to 5878 of 884,910 tons. Besides the shipping trade, an internal trade of great importance is carried on with Sweden. The following Table gives the number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at ports in Norway in each of the following years

Years.	NORWAY.		SWEDEN.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1847	6,990	804,982	6,699	805,099
1848	7,744	1,045,499	7,747	1,045,499
1849	7,900	1,175,000	8,000	1,175,000
1850	12,094	1,162,378	11,000	1,137,200
1851	12,963	1,205,990	11,190	1,190,600

Norway being only a portion of the Swedish monarchy, the commerce, army, and navy, do not require to be separately con-

altered; but as it still retains the name, and many of the qualities of an independent kingdom, just as Scotland does in the British Empire, it will be necessary to attend to its peculiar form of constitution. This, in all its leading features, was fixed at Eidsvold, May 17, 1814, and subsequently, on the union of the two crowns, was adopted, with some necessary modifications, in an extraordinary diet or *storting*, held on the evening 7th November at Christiania. By this constitution, Norway is a limited hereditary monarchy united with Sweden as a free, independent, indivisible kingdom under one common male sovereign of the Lutheran, or as it called, Evangelical Lutheran religion, declared to be the religion of the state. The king possesses the usual executive powers. His person is sacred and he is responsible only through his ministry; but as he resides in Sweden during the greater part of the year, though bound to a periodical residence in Norway, he can place at the head of the government a viceroys and stateholder, one or both subject to the somewhat unusual regulation, that they must be foreigners. The ministry is composed of seven councillors, each at the head of a separate department; and of a president or minister of state. The latter, together with two councillors who are annually changed reside with the king in Sweden the remaining five, with the viceroys or stateholder, reside in Norway.

On a new session the sovereign must be crowned king of Norway at Trondheim. The legislative assembly, or, as it is called, *Storting* (from *stor* [great], and *ting* [court]), is elected by the citizens possessing a certain qualification, and exists for three years, when a new election must take place. It subdivides itself into two chambers—one, consisting of one-fourth of the members, and called the *Lagthing*, and the other, of the remaining three-fourths and called the *Odelsting*. These chambers meet separately, and each nominates its own president and secretary. Every bill must originate in the *Storting*, but may be proposed either by the members or by the government. When carried in that court, it is sent to the *lagthing*, and thence to the king, whose assent makes it a law. If the *lagthing* disapproves of the bill, they must return it, with their reasons of disapproval, to the *odelsting*. If carried there again with or without modification, it comes as before, to the *lagthing*. If the *lagthing* rejects the measure a second time, the whole *storting* meet in one chamber, and the final adoption or rejection is determined by a majority of two-thirds. The veto of the king is subject to a very important limitation, for it becomes ineffectual against any measure which has been adopted without modification by three successive *stortings* or parliaments.

The Lutheran is as already observed, the religion of the state, and is professed by the great body of the people. Unhappily the principles of religious toleration are not well understood, and though no express law prohibited other religious bodies from meeting for public worship, the popular feeling was so decidedly opposed to it, that a law permitting them so to meet, and form regular congregations under their own pastors, was passed for the first time in 1845. Even yet government offices are open only to members of the Established church. The country is divided into five bishoprics (dioceses), corresponding, in name and extent, with the administrative provinces, and into 318 parishes. With exception of the cathedral of Trondheim, founded a. d. 1180 or 1183, and a few other churches which are stone edifices, the churches in Norway are generally built of wood. Many of them are very ancient structures, dating as far back as the 11th and 12th centuries, evidencing a wonderful degree of durability in the Norwegian pine, of which they are constructed. Generally built in the form of a cross, with a tower in the centre terminating in a cupola or spire, with high-pitched roofs, often covered with cone-shaped shingles, and of large proportions, the general effect is massive in a degree which one would not expect from the material employed. (—Forester.) That of Rikerdal in Telemarken is one of the finest specimens of timber-building in the country. Education is very generally diffused, and is conducted on a national system, according to which gratuitous instruction, of an excellent kind, is placed within the reach of all capable of receiving it; and all children, of seven years of age, in towns, and eight years in the country, are required to be in attendance at school till confirmation, which usually

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takes place between the ages of 14 and 17. The schools, designated by the name of *common school*, or *people's schools*, are scattered in all towns and parishes. In towns, the instruction is not only elementary, but, in certain degrees, varying



NATIONAL CHURCH, NORWAY
From A. Smith's Sketches in Norway and Sweden

according to circumstances superior also. In the country, the instruction is only elementary, but in the schools themselves, an important distinction is made, some being what is called *fast skoler*, or *stationary schools*, and others *engangs skoler* or *ambulatory schools*. The latter, as their name implies, which about at certain periods of the year from place to place, in the more thinly peopled and isolated districts, and thus have the effect of bringing education to those who but for this wise and benevolent arrangement, would be doomed to live without it. Towns possess, in addition to these people's schools, what are called middle schools, middle and royal schools, brazier schools, Latin or learned schools, in all of which superior instruction is given. There are also four cathedral schools, one each in the towns of Christiania, Bergen, Trondheim, and Christianand. At the head of all the educational establishments is the university of Christiania, at which complete courses of lectures are delivered, to qualify for the different learned professions and the higher grades of official employment. The complete machinery thus established has produced the happiest results and Norway ranks high among educated nations.

The population of Norway amounting to 1,539,271 is divided as follows—Norwegians Proper or Normans, 1,309,562; Finns or Lapons, 14,404 and Quays, 4425. The Norwegians Proper are generally tall and vigorous, and distinguished by the lightness of their hair particularly in childhood. They show a strong passion for a sea-life, and make excellent sailors; in this respect proving themselves the descendants of those who, under their sea-kings, equipped powerful fleets, and spread the terror of their name over all the shores of N. Europe. Their most marked national virtues are, respect for the laws, love of liberty and respect for religion, unalloyed by degrading superstition. The Finns or Lapons dwell in Nordland, and more especially in Finmark, and bear little resemblance to the Norwegians Proper (see LAPLAND). Quays, though dwelling in the same localities with the Finns, are very easily distinguished from them both by physical features and habits, being generally tall and well-proportioned, and remarkable for their cleanliness. A vice, common to all these classes, is an excessive fondness for ardent spirits. The Norwegian language, which has sometimes been represented as nearly

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a Danish dialect, justly taken for itself a more venerable origin and is radically identical with the Icelandic, which still bears so much affinity with it, that, in some districts of Norway the inhabitants have no difficulty in reading and understanding Icelandic books. In other districts, where Danish or Swedish influence has prevailed, the language has become so deteriorated as almost to lose its original character. No works of very high reputation have appeared in it, unless it be allowed to claim the writers of Iceland, which having been originally settled from Norway, must also have derived its language from it.

The early history of the Norwegians is enveloped in fable; but many circumstances, strengthened by tradition of language, occur in proving that they came from Asia. The historic period commences with the reign of Harald, Harter, or Hastinger, who died in 933, and was succeeded by his son, Eirik, surnamed Blåtann (Bloody Aase), because of his cruelties to his own brothers, and his losses in wars. He was ultimately driven from the throne; and, having found no asylum with Athelstan of England, died in possession of the seat of Northumbria. His throne was seized by his brother, Hako I., who was brought up in England with Athelstan, and had embraced Christianity. He governed wisely, and, for the most part, successfully, settling many valuable laws, and, though he failed in a direct attempt to make his subjects renounce paganism, considerably paved the way for his final overthrow. The first distinguished name which occurs among his successors, is that of Magnus I., surnamed Den Gode (the Good), the son of St. Olaf and Alfhild an English lady of distinguished birth. He was called to the throne, by election, in 1066 and having, in 1042, succeeded also to the throne of Denmark, united both under one monarchy. He possessed great talents, military and civil; studied the interests of his subjects, and died, universally regretted, of a wound which he had received in hunting. The crowns of Norway and Denmark now passed to different individuals but so close a connection was maintained between them that their history often becomes blended. Harald III., the successor of Magnus, is known, in English history, as the leader of the expedition which landed on the coast, and, after pillaging the town of York, was defeated by Harold, son of Godwin, shortly before his own more signal defeat at Hastings. Norway had now embraced Christianity and with it many of the abuses which the Papacy had introduced, and, accordingly in several of the subsequent reigns, we find the clergy playing a conspicuous part, and not infrequently taking the lead in intestine dissensions. In the 13th century, the Norwegians had earned the terror of their arms to distant lands and islands and swayed the sceptre not over Norway merely but over many parts of the coasts of Britain and the adjacent islands, more especially the Orkneys, on the N., and the Hebrides, on the NW of Scotland. They not only paid frequent visits to the E. shores, but sailed round to W. coast, and up the Clyde as far as Largs, where, in 1263, an invasion, headed by Hako IV. one of their most celebrated kings, was valiantly repulsed. Hako IV. died shortly after in the Bay of Kirkcubright, after a storming reign of 46 years; and was succeeded by his son Magnus IV., surnamed Lagabæter (the Lawgiver), in consequence of the many beneficial laws which he introduced, though, during his reign, the foreign dominions of the Norwegians were considerably abridged by the sale of the Hebrides and the Isle of Man to the Scottish king Alexander and their commerce crippled by an injudicious treaty with the Hanse towns. During the reign of Magnus IV. the clergy had been permitted to make numerous encroachments, but his successor, Eirik II., who came to the throne in 1299, was a man of a different stamp, and from the determination with which he opposed their encroachments, bears the surname of Priest-buster or Priest-biter. He married first a daughter of Alexander III. of Scotland, in whose right he afterwards laid claim to the Scottish crown, and secondly Isabella, sister of King Edward the Bruce. In 1319, the crowns of Norway and Sweden became, for a short time, united in the person of Magnus V.—a feeble prince, who had favorable opportunities of establishing a powerful dynasty, but failed to improve them, and the crown of the north was thus divided, and some of its members during the sovereignty of Norway in that of Britain, Sweden, and

Denmark, and, in 1397, was formally crowned king of the three kingdoms of the North. The union was never very complete; each State retaining the right to act independently, and accept or refuse the sovereign who might have been elected by the others. Sweden again became a separate kingdom; but the union between Denmark and Norway was drawn closer and closer, very much to the disadvantage of the latter, which was robbed of its rights, and ultimately degraded into a mere dependency of the former. In a diet held at Copenhagen, in 1557, during the reign of Christian III., a formal Act was passed, declaring that Norway had forfeited its independence. This act was not permitted to remain a dead letter; and the subsequent history of Norway becomes merely a part of that of Denmark. During the wars consequent on the French revolution, the Danes, having leagued themselves with the oppressor, the Norwegians were obliged to follow in their train. They were thus brought into collision with Great Britain, which blockaded their ports, and almost annihilated their trade. When the great coalition to free Europe from French domination was formed, Denmark kept aloof, and refused to join it. Sweden pursued a wiser policy, and stipulated that, in the event of success attending the arms of the Allies, Norway should be united with her under one monarchy. After the battle of Leipzig, when the success of the Allies was no longer doubtful, effect was given to the stipulation, in 1814 by the treaty of Kiel. The summary manner in which Norway was thus hurried away, could not but be extremely galling to its inhabitants, who, under the most untoward circumstances, had never ceased to cherish a love of freedom, and a determination to resist was soon manifested. At a diet held at Eidsvold, and attended by deputies from all the districts, a limited monarchy, with a strong infusion of the democratic principle, was almost unanimously adopted as the form of government and Christian Frederick, who had previously been the regent, and was presumptive heir to the throne of Denmark, accepted the crown. His obvious want of ability soon became manifest to a circle, and the Swedish king who had used his military success with great moderation, having offered to accept the constitution of Eidsvold, with such slight modifications as the change of dynasty rendered necessary all resistance to him ceased. His foreign origin, and inability to speak the language of Norway, notwithstanding the general ability, justice, and success of his measures, were serious obstacles to his popularity, but these have disappeared in the person of his son, Oscar I., who succeeded in 1844, and, having acted as viceroy since 1834, had proved himself not unworthy to govern. (See *De la Esquive, in Esq. Moderne Forester, Norway, in 1840-49*. Furell, *Statistik von Schweden, Skillingburg, Beschreibung über Skandinavien* Hef. No.)

NORWELL, par Eng. Kottu; 5736 sq. Pop. 957

NORWICH (anc. Venta Norwiche) a city, municipal and port. bor. and Mahop's seat, England, cap. co. Norfolk, agreeably situated on the sloping banks of the Wensum, which is here crossed by nine bridges, and immediately below joins the Yare, and on the Eastern Counties and the Eastern Union Railway, 18 m. N. E. of London. It was formerly renowned by walls, fragments of which still exist, flanked with numerous towers, and entered by 13 gates. Owing to the quantity of ground occupied by gardens and orchards, the town has much more of a rural appearance than would be in place of the same magnitude, and covers a much larger area than might suffice if it were closely built upon to accommodate its population. Advantage has been taken of this in the numerous improvements which have been effected recently, and many new streets and handsome rows of houses have thus in different quarters, particularly in the suburbs beyond the precincts of the ancient walls; but much remains to be effected, and Norwich, taken as a whole, is still very half-forgotten built. Not a few of the streets are narrow, winding, and either unkept or paved badly; and the houses, generally of brick, which line them, or rather overhang them, with their rude pointed gables, are the more remarkable for their antiquity than for the merits of their architecture. An exception, however, should be made in favour of the mansion place, which is a question, that it ranks as one of the noblest in the kingdom, and presents, particularly on week-days, a picturesque and unusual appearance. Many of the public buildings are well deserving of notice.

on account both of their intrinsic merits, and of the interesting associations connected with them. The cathedral, founded in 1094, and originally Norman, though now exhibiting a somewhat incongruous mixture of styles, is a cruciform structure, with a lofty tower and spire, rising from the intersection of the nave and transepts to the height of 315 ft. The interior is the largest in the kingdom, and is the most remarkable in the province of its roof, divided by 14 semicircular arches, and rendered almost unique by the 828 figures of sculptural subjects, elaborately sculptured upon it, and in the embellishments and dimensions of its cloisters. Besides the cathedral, Norwich possesses 40 churches, and about 22 Dissenting chapels. Of the churches, the most remarkable are St. Peter's, Mancroft, a large and handsome cruciform structure of the 15th century, with a noble tower, 98 ft. high, containing a peal of 12 bells, considered one of the finest in the kingdom; St. Andrew's, a large edifice in the later pointed style, completed in 1806; St. Clement's, remarkable chiefly for its antiquity, St. George's, Colgate, with a lofty tower, built about 1450; St. Giles' one of the finest churches of the town, wholly rebuilt in the reign of Edward II., in the later pointed style, with a tower surmounted by a battlement and cupola 118 ft. high; St. Michael's, Costsey, a large and handsome building, with a lofty tower and a chapel; St. Gregory's, St. John's, Muldersons, St. Lawrence's, an ancient, large, and handsome structure, in the pointed style, and St. Stephen's, the only city church completed after the Reformation. Among the Dissenting chapels, the most deserving of notice are those of the Independent Friends Street, a handsome edifice with a well-proportioned Doric portico, Parliamentary Baptists, Boatgate and Colgate, the Swedenborgian, formerly the French Church, having been used by the French Protestants, called the Walloon company a small edifice, with a square tower the Friends, in Gost Lane, a handsome structure of white brick, with a Doric portico; the R. Catholics, in Willow Lane, a handsome edifice, built in the Corinthian classical style, with a elegantly fitted up interior, and the Unitarians, a spacious and elegant octagonal edifice, crowned with a dome resting on eight Corinthian columns. Among the other public buildings and establishments are the castle, a noble feudal relic, apparently of Norman origin, finely situated near the centre of the city on a lofty eminence with precipitous sides, and still surrounded by its massive donjon tower but otherwise so altered, to adapt it to its present use as a jail that little idea can be formed of its original appearance; the Sheriff's hall, on the lower vallum of the castle; the bishop's palace, and the faculty, large irregular piles adjoining the cathedral, and like it, approached through what is called the Eplingham Gate, a remarkable structure, consisting of a lofty pointed arch, flanked with semi-elliptical buttresses, and enriched with columns, mouldings, and 88 male and female statues in sculptured niches, the Guildhall a large building at the N.W. corner of the market, partly fitted up as a courthouse, where the assizes and quarter sessions are held, St. Andrew's Hall a noble fabric, originally the nave of the church of the Black Friars' Convent, but now fitted up so as to form one of the largest and most splendid halls for municipal purposes in this country, and adorned with a large and interesting collection of olive portraits, the training college of schoolmasters, and the diocesan training institution; the grammar-school, situated within the precincts of the cathedral, and occupying what was formerly the church house, the Government school for modelling and design the children's hospital, Norman's charity, city charity, British and foreign, national, infant, and various other schools, St. Giles', Donnybrook, Costsey, and the Norfolk and Norwich hospitals, the last occupying a spacious structure of red brick, well fitted up for the convenience and comfort of patients; the lunatic and blind asylums, the infirmary; the new jail and house of correction, presenting a massive front, supported by rusticated Tuscan columns; the workhouse, originally the choir of the Black Friars church the corn exchange, a large building in the Grecian style, the cavalry barracks, the theatre, assembly-rooms, several public gardens and bowling-grounds, &c. In addition to the benevolent endowments already mentioned, are numerous parishes, voluntary, and other charities; the Bannister scientific institutions include a public library of about 18,000 vols., a library institution, with a well-stocked library of about 11,000 vols.; a mechanical in-

stitute, a young men's institute, a people's college, and a museum, occupying a handsome modern building, and possessed of several valuable collections.

Manufactures are very extensive, and employ the six larger part of the population. Worsted goods, of which a coarse description appears to have been made even before the Norman conquest, were greatly improved by the arrival of Dutch and Flemish settlers at different times, and have ever since continued to form the most important staple of the town, though they have assumed a vast variety of forms, and become greatly intermixed with other materials, as cotton and silk. The leading articles at present are shawls, crapes and bombazines, and to these may be added mousselines de laine and other imitations of French fabrics, light cotton goods, demasks, comets, Goss de Naples, and Bandana handkerchiefs, and Parasol cloth, by which businesses have been greatly superseded. The looms employed in the town and neighbourhood are estimated at upwards of 14,000. The other industrial establishments include extensive worsted factories, silk mills, dye-works, corn-mills, vinegar-works, breweries, iron-foundries, &c. The trade, in addition to the large export furnished by the above manufactures, and by agricultural produce, consists of considerable imports, chiefly of wine and oil from the Continent, and of yarn from Ireland. In carrying on this trade, facilities are afforded both by the railways already mentioned, by the river, navigated chiefly by wherries of from 15 to 40 tons, and by regular steamers to Yarmouth, and by the Norwich and Lowestoft navigation, by means of which vessels of small tonnage have direct access to the town from the sea. Besides two weekly markets—of which that held on Saturday for corn and cattle is very important, being for cattle the largest in the kingdom, with the single exception of that of London—there are two annual fairs.

The site of Norwich has undergone a remarkable change since the 15th century. It has gradually been raised by a large area of the sea, the bed of which may still be distinctly traced, but at that period the waters began to recede, and by the middle of the 17th century left only the channel of the river in the form which it now presents. The foundation of the modern town cannot be fixed earlier than 448. On the departure of the Romans it was seized by the Saxons, and by 575, had risen to be the capital of the kingdom of East Angles. Its castle, originally founded by Uffa, at the date last mentioned, was greatly improved, first in 642, by Anna, and afterwards in 875 by Alfred the Great. By the middle of the 10th century it had become a large and wealthy town and been divided into several distinct parishes, but in 1003 it was attacked by the Danish fleet, commanded by Sweyn their king, captured, and laid in ashes. It was shortly after rebuilt by the Danes themselves, who having conquered the country, made it one of their settlements. It increased rapidly, but was chiefly distinguished as a great fishing town. In the 11th century, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, it had become a large and affluent borough and contained 25 parochial churches. It had hitherto owed its chief importance to its castle, which was then deemed impregnable, but in 1294, it acquired new importance by the building of its walls, and in 1296 it began to send representatives to Parliament. In 1298, the foundation of its prosperity was laid by Edward III., who made it a staple town for the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, conferred upon it other important privileges, and induced great numbers of Flemings to settle in it. A still greater number arrived at a later period during the reign of Elizabeth, and the inhabitants, not only profiting by the lessons thus taught them, but improving upon them, ultimately surpassed their masters, and made their manufactures famous throughout the world. In the more modern history of Norwich, there is no event of much interest, but it has given birth to several distinguished individuals—among others, Dr. Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury; and Dr. Samuel Clarke the celebrated divine. It sends two members to Parliament, necessaries (1691), 5890. Pop. 68,190.

NORWICH is a city, U. States, Connecticut, at the head of navigation on the Thames, 40 m. E.S.E. Hartford lat. 41° 32' N.; lon. 72° 5' W. Norwich city or Olden Landing as it is sometimes called, is built on a steep locality of a high hill, between the Abenaki and the Kenta, where

these rivers unite to form the Thames. It contains a court-house, jail, a townhall, a high school, a female academy, and seven churches. Steam-boats ply between New York and Norwich and it is connected with Worcester and Boston in Massachusetts by railway. Pop. 4500.

NORWOOD, a vil. and dist. England, co. Surrey, beautifully situated in an elevated and salubrious district, studded with elegant villas, 6 m. S. London. It has two district churches, two chapels of ease, an independent chapel, several industrial and other schools; manufactures of earthenware, and a mineral spring, a fine cemetery and pleasure grounds, elegantly laid-out, which attract numerous visitors. Pop. 6044.

NOR-BAY, *Norvæ-Bæ*, or *VANDØ Bæ*, an isl. N.W. coast Madagascar, belonging to France, forming the N. entrance of the Bay of Passadeva, lat. 15° 20' S. lon. 48° 30' E. It is the largest island on this part of the coast; has a finely diversified surface, and is evidently of volcanic formation. The culminating point, situated near the S., about 1700 ft. high, is clothed to the summit with magnificent timber. Its coast-line is much indented, and at several points affords good anchorages. The best cultivated spots are along the shore, and produce rice, wheat, potatoes, bananas, and manioc far beyond the wants of the inhabitants. Pop. (1849), 15 178.

NORCHEMROD, a vil. Prussia, Saxony gov. Magdeburg circle, and so near Weisgrotte as to be properly its suburb. It has a church. Pop. 1068.

NORSEHEAD, a lofty promontory Scotland, E. coast Caithness, forming the S. entrance of Sinclair Bay, lat. 56° 26' N. lon. 3° 4' W. It rises 377 ft. above the sea, and has a revolving light.

NORSE-LEADS a small isl. Scotland, Shetland group, E. of Isl. Burray from which it is separated by a narrow and dangerous strait, greatest length, N. to S. about 2 m. breadth rather more than 1 m. It slopes gradually W. to E., where it terminates in a remarkable headland called *Norse Voe*, or *Hang Cliff*, which has a height of 577 ft., and is in lat. 60° 8' 16" N. lon. 1° 0' 35" W. The greater part of the surface is fit only for pasture.

NORSEIN, a in Saxony circle and 45 m. S.E. Leipzig 1 bank Mulde, here crossed by two bridges. It has a castle, on hospital, manufactures of ribbons, leather and shoes; a trade in these articles, and in wool, and cattle. Pop. 2141.

NORSELOP, a vil. Hungary, Thaurer District, co. Veszprim with two churches, and some trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1298.

NORZVAJ, a vil. Hungary co. Borsod, with a church, a castle, and a trade in corn, wool and timber. Pop. 1928.

NOTARESCO a vil. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ulteriore I. 10 m. S.E.E. Teramo. Pop. 1680.

NOTGROVE, par. Eng. Gloucester, 1830 ac. P. 195.

NOTLEY, two pars. Eng. Essex — 1 (Black) 1836 ac. Pop. 527 — 2 (White) 2228 ac. Pop. 513.

NOTO [anc. *Notion*] a in Sicily prov. and 14 m. S.W. Syracuse, on a height above 1 bank Noto, near its mouth in the Ionian Sea. It is one of the most agreeably situated and best built towns in the island, and contains several churches and convents, an hospital, college, and museum, rock in rare Greek, Roman, and Moorish coins; and some trade in corn, wine, and oil. Its site is said to be unhealthy. Pop. 11,065.

NOTO (VAL DE), an ancient division, Sicily, now forming the whole of prov. Syracuse, and parts of those of Catanzaro and Caltanissetta.

NOTRE-DAME, a bay N.E. coast, Newfoundland, formed by Cape St. John on the N.W., and the N. Headland on the S.E. a width at entrance nearly 80 m., it penetrates deeply into the land by numerous coves and indentations, and is studded with islands.

NOTRE-DAME numerous places, France, particularly — 1 (*de Bondeville*) a in dep. Seine-Inférieure, about 3 m. N. Rouen with manufactures of calico, machine-works, dyeworks, and cotton-mills. P. 1918 — 2, (*de Camilly*), a in and com. dep. Manche 9 m. S.E.E. Coutances. P. 1087 — 3, (*de Mont*) a in and com. dep. Vendée, 43 m. N.W. Les Sables. P. 2768 — 4, (*de Lamoignon*) a in and com. dep. Aisne, 8 m. E.N.E. Laon, 1 bank Aisne with a church of the 12th century and manufactures of numerous articles of jewellery as crucifixes, beads, rings, &c., for pilgrims,

attracted here by an image of the Virgin. P. 1854 — 5, (*de Vannes*), a vil. *See AIGRENTYLLERS*.

NOTRE-DAME-DE-MILLERIE, a vil. and com. France, dep. Savoie, 1 bank Isère, 5 m. E. Evian with a church, a trade in corn, hemp, and chestnuts. A considerable number of the inhabitants are monks. Pop. 1890.

NOTTEBOE, an isl., S.E. coast, Norway, on W side entrance of the Bay of Christiania, opposite the town of Tonsberg, from which it is separated by a very narrow channel, greatest length, N. to S., 7 m., breadth, about 8 m. It forms a single parish. Pop. 3245.

NOTTING-HILL, a suburb to the W. of London, par. Kensington, about 4 m. from St. Paul's. It consists of a number of handsome terraces and detached villas.

NOTTINGHAM, or *NOTTONHAMSTON* an inland co. England, bounded N. by York and Lincoln, E. Lincoln, S. Leicester and W. Derby and York. Area, 535,680 ac, of which about 500,000 are arable, meadow and pasture. The general surface, with exception of the Vale of Trent, is, for the most part, hilly and uneven, but some of the eminences reach any great elevation. The highest grounds are Beacon Hill, the Wolds, and Sherwood Forest. The E. and S.W. border is chiefly occupied by the line rocks, the Vale of Trent and the Uplands to the W. of it are, for the most part, composed of rocks of the red sand or new red sandstone group. The chief minerals are coal, gypsum, and stone of various kinds. The soil consists of three different kinds — sand and gravel, sandy loam, and clayey loam. The last, which forms the soil of the Vale of Belvoir is extremely fertile. The ancient forest of Sherwood, which extended about 25 m. with a breadth varying from 5 to 9 m., the principal scene of the adventures of Robin Hood and his companions, covered the greater part of the sandy and gravelly soil on the W. side of the county, which is still called the forest district. The crops usually cultivated are wheat, rye, barley, oats, beans and peas, and an inferior species of malt called *clings*, almost peculiar to the county. *Hops* also form a considerable article of produce in the clay districts. There is a considerable breadth of excellent grass land and meadows on the banks of the Trent and the Soar, employed partly for feeding and partly for the dairy. The cattle are now mostly short horns, and the sheep, Leicester and other improved varieties. Cotton and silk stockings are manufactured in this county to a very large amount, particularly in the town of Nottingham and neighbourhood. Nottingham is famous also for hobbins and. The bleaching trades and mauling business are likewise carried on to a great extent. The county returns four members to Parliament, and two each for the boroughs — Nottingham, Newark and E. Retford. Pop. 270,427.

NOTTINGHAM, a in. Eng. esp. above on, on the Leen, near its junction with the Trent, which is crossed by an ancient bridge of 17 arches, and also on the Nottingham canal and the Midland railway 108 m. N.W. London. It occupies a picturesque site on the broken declivities and considerably abrupt precipices of a sandstone rock overlooking the green meadows and vale of Trent, and from whatever quarter it is approached, but more especially on ascending Radcliff hill from the London side, presents a striking and attractive appearance, its castle, which is rich in historical associations, always forming a prominent object to the view. The town, however, is on the whole very indifferently built, consisting of houses almost all of brick, huddled together more especially in the central and more ancient quarters, without any order in narrow streets, and often placed back to back, without any interval between them, as if the greatest want felt in their construction had been a want of space. New streets and handsome villas have, however, recently risen up in all quarters, and are still continuing to spread with wonderful rapidity. It is worthy of notice that the burgess-land, which formed a belt round the town of about 1000 ac., has been recently inclosed, under the General Inclosure Act, and part of it sold for building-grounds; a large portion has, however, been reserved for pleasure-grounds, promenades, &c., and carefully planted; and, in addition, 16 ac. have been turned into an arboretum for the use of his highness, to whom it is open three days each week free of charge. Considerable progress has already (1856) been made in supplying the Arboretum with plants, which are arranged

alphabetically. The inhabitants have also the free use of a park of 180 acres, belonging to the Duke of Newcastle, which is much resorted to as a promenade by all classes of the community. Another open space much frequented as a public resort, is the market-place, which, covering a triangular area of nearly six acres, surrounded by lofty houses and arched shops, strikingly contrasts with the confined streets in its vicinity, and almost deserves the description given of it by Leland in the reign of Henry VIII., that 'it is the fairest without exception in all England.'

Among the remarkable buildings the castle is conspicuous. It crowns the summit of a precipitous rock rising 135 ft. above the level of the meadows, which stretch from its base

and highly decorated structure, with numerous windows of richly-stained glass, and a central tower terminating in a spire 150 ft. high. Immediately adjoining the chapel is a large convent, built in 1844. Other buildings deserving of notice are the Exchange, a large building fronting the market-place, and consisting partly of a large and elegant hall, much used for public meetings and exhibitions; the County Hall with county gaol attached; the Guildhall, built of brick faced with stone; the House of Correction, a large edifice built on the site of a convent of the Knights of St. John, and though well suited for its purpose devoid of outward decoration; the Union workhouse; Corn Exchange; the Barns; Assembly-rooms, forming a large and commodious structure of the Corinthian order, partly occupied as a hotel; Mechanics' Hall, a handsome stone-roofed building and a very pretty theatre. In the vicinity of the town, on Lion Hill, is a general cemetery, containing 12 ac., was formed in 1836.

The principal educational and literary institutions are the free grammar-school well endowed, and occupying a large and handsome building, with a Gothic front the Blue-coat School, which clothes and educates 80 boys and 50 girls, the people's college, founded by subscription in 1846, to afford superior instruction to the working-classes and occupying a large brick building of Gothic architecture the Unitarian free school the British, national infant and ragged schools the Government school of design, the mechanics institute, the Bromley House subscription, law, arithmetic and other libraries. Among charitable institutions are the general hospital, the dispensary the general infirmary with accommodation for 160 patients the Midland institute for the blind, Plumpton's Cottages, and Lambey's hospital, and Wiloughby's, Handley's, and various other almshouses and benevolent foundations.

The staple manufactures to which the town owes its prosperity and rapid increase are hosiery and lace. The former first began to assume importance about the middle of the 18th century, and the latter about 30 years after in 1778, when the point-net machine was invented. The bobbin-net machine was invented about 1799 but having been patented in consequence of subsequent improvements, did not come into general use till 1833. These manufactures were long carried on exclusively in the homes of the workmen, but large factories, employing steam-power, have recently been erected, and will soon apparently almost entirely supersede domestic labour. In addition to the textile manufactures, including the machine shops, and other industrial establishments more immediately dependent on them, a considerable number of hands is employed in the cotton and woolen manufactures in silk, worsted, and cotton spinning mills, and in making articles of malleable and cast iron, wire, brass fenders, &c. The trade in corn and cattle is very important, the maling business is extensively prosecuted and the breweries have long been famous for their ale. The two weekly markets are abundantly supplied with all kinds of provisions; and of four annual fairs—chiefly for horses, cattle, cheese, swine, and other agricultural produce—two take place three days. One of them held on the 2d, 24, and 4th October and called the Goose Fair is celebrated, and forms even an era, that a large portion of the inhabitants date all the events of the year from it.

Nottingham was in early times a great resort of the Druids, and is thought to have afterwards become a Roman station. Under the Saxon Heptarchy it belonged to the kingdom of Mercia, and after its dissolution ranked as a Danish borough. It was walled by Edward the elder, and acquired a great addition to its importance on the erection of its castle by William the Conqueror. Its part in the civil war has already been referred to in the history of its castle. In more modern times, it has acquired a rather unenviable notoriety by the frequency and violence of its riots. The most memorable of these were the so-called Luddite riots, which were so skillfully organized, so successful in sweeping the vigilance of the law,



NOTTINGHAM.—From the Elizabethan House.

to the banks of the Trent, and perforated by numerous holes and vaults supposed to have been made by the Druids. Its naturally strong position appears to have marked it out for a first in the time of the Danes, but it first assumed its form of a castle in the time of William the Conqueror, who erected it as a means of overruling and repressing the bold outlaws frequenting the recesses of the old forest. In the great civil war it was selected by Charles I. to erect his standard, after he had decided on an open contest with the Parliamentary forces, and not long after when he had evacuated it it stood a memorable siege, and effectually resisted all the attempts of the Royalists to regain possession. It was dismantled during the Protectorate, and subsequently became the property of the Duke of Newcastle, who covered its site with a large mansion, erected in 1674, having nothing of a castle but the name. Even this is now a ruin, having been destroyed by a body of rioters during the excitement connected with the Reform Bill, and nothing remains of the ancient castle but a few vestiges which it requires the skill of an antiquary to trace. The plan of the castle includes 8 churches, and about 28 dissenting chapels; of which 7 are Baptist, 6 Methodist, 4 Independent, and Friends, Unitarian, 2 Catholic, Irvingite, and Swedenborgian, 1 each. The Jews also have a synagogue, and the Lesser Day School, or Macclesfield, hold meetings in an old Methodist chapel. Among the churches are St. Mary's, an ancient and venerable structure, supposed to have been erected in the 7th century, originally pure Gothic though now defaced by a modern alteration, in which the Doric has been incongruously introduced, so large as to be capable of accommodating 3000 persons, and rendered conspicuous above all the other buildings of the town, both by the eminence on which it stands, and a lofty, massive, and majestic square tower; St. Nicholas, a plain brick building; St. Peter's, an ancient Gothic edifice, surrounded by a cloister tower, terminating in a plain spire; St. James's, with a square pinnacled tower; St. Paul's, in the Doric style, with a handsome portico, Trinity, and St. John's, both handsome modern structures, in the early English style. Among dissenting chapels, the most conspicuous is that of the 2. Catholics, a spacious, cruciform,

and so religiously and piously persisted in for a period of years, that Parliament was obliged to pass an act, making it death to break a stocking or lose a sheep. The riots of 1681, for which the rejection of the Harewood Bill by the House of Lords, was made the pretext, destroyed property above the value of £50,000. Colonel Hume, the patient defender of the cause in the civil war and Henry Kirk White, were natives of Nottoway. The borough is governed by a mayor, 14 aldermen, and 43 councillors, and sends 2 members to Parliament. Pop. of par. loc. (1851) 57,407, pop., including suburbs of Bedford, Enfield, Histon Green, &c., upwards of 100,000.

NOTTOWAY, a river U States, which rises in the S. of Virginia, near the village of Nottoway, flows S.E., enters R. Carolina, and after a course of about 110 m., unites at Winton with the Chowan in forming the Meherrin.

NOTTULN, a vil. Rhinisch Prussia, gov. and circle Münster, with a church, a post-office, an iron-mill, stone quarries, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1140.

NOTTWEIL, a vil. and par. Switzerland. can. and 10 m. N W Luzern, with a church. Pop. 1123.

NOUCELO, a river, Italy Veneto, which rises in prov. Friuli, about 3 m. N.E. of Fontanafredda, passes that town, where it becomes navigable, receives the Madonna and several small streams, and joins 1 bank Lamma at Treviso.

NOUGHAVAL, two pars. Ind. — 1, Longford and Westmeath; 12,723 ac. P. 2778. — 2, Clare, 4661 ac. P. 248. **NOUKO**, or NOUKO, an isl. Russia, S W entrance Gulf of Finland between the mainland of gov. Esthonia and isl. Wargaa; about 9 m. long, by 3 m. wide. Pop. 450.

NOURIAGMO, a cape, forming the N.E. extremity of Lawrence Bay N.E. coast of Asia, near the point where it approaches nearest to the coast of America, about lat. 65° 30' N., lon. 171° W. At the mouth of a river about 2 m. from the cape is the village of Nourmag, occupied by stationery Tchukchis.

NOURA, or NURA, a river, Siberia, which rises among the mountains near the R.W. frontier of gov. Omsk, flows N.W., and unites with the Little Noura from Lake Kurgaldin, and with the Kuznetich in forming the Irtys, after a course of about 220 m.

NOUSHERA — 1 A vil. and fort, Punjab, 30 m. S.E. of Multan. lat. 34° 7' N., lon. 75° 7' E. — 2, A vil. Afghanistan, Peshawar territory, on the Cabul, 15 m. N. of Attock, lat. 34° 5' N., lon. 72° 7' E. — 3 A vil. Sindh, division Khyber, lat. 27° 45' N., lon. 68° 30' E.

NOUVIONS (Lx.), a tn. France, dep. Aisne, 15 m. N.W. Verrieron, on the Meuse with manufactures of lace used in the making of lace, a glass-work, and cotton mills. Pop. 2071.

NOUZON, a tn. France, dep. Ardennes, on the Meuse, here crossed by a suspension-bridge, 30 m. E.S.E. Mézières. It has manufactures of ironmongery, and there are blast-furnaces and other iron-works in the neighbourhood. P. 2575.

NOVA FRANCIA, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 120 m. N.E. Rio-de-Janeiro with a townhouse, a superior English academy, a primary school, and a trade in butter and cheese. The S. part of the district being mountainous, persons suffering from ague, in other parts of the country, often resort to it with good effect.

NOVA SCOTIA [French, Acadie], a colonial prov. British N. America, forming a peninsula connected with the mainland by an isthmus only 3 m. broad, having the Bay of Fundy on the sea side, and Northumberland Strait on the other. It lies between lat. 43° and 49° N.; and lon. 61° and 67° W., and is bounded N. by Northumberland Strait, which separates it from Prince Edward's Isle; N.E. by the Gulf of Canada, flowing between it and the island of Cape Breton (now a county of Nova Scotia), S. and S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean, W. by the Bay of Fundy, and N.W. by New Brunswick. Greatest length, S.W. to N.E., 280 m.; greatest breadth, about 120 m.; area, 15,617 sq. m., or 9,994,890 ac.; chief town, Halifax. Its N.E. coast is remarkable for the number and capacity of its harbours, there being no fewer than 11 ports capable of receiving ships of the line, and 14 of sufficient depth for merchantmen, between Halifax and Cape Cansu, a distance of not more than 110 m. There are no mountains of great magnitude or remarkable elevations in this province; ranges of high lands, seldom exceeding 500 ft.

above sea-level, run through the country, generally N. & W., and, with less prominent hills and undulations, give a pleasing variety to the scenery. There are few large lakes or rivers; the largest of the former is Lake Restigouche, about 3 m. in length, and of the latter, the Miramichi, about 3 m. wide at its mouth, draining into Minas Bay, off the head of the Bay of Fundy, an extensive chain of small lakes, of which nearly 100 occur within a space of 20 miles square.

The mines and minerals of Nova Scotia, though but slightly explored, are known to be valuable. Granite, trap, and gneiss rocks predominate, the most abundant variety is the gray granite, which prevails along the shore, and is well adapted for mill-stones. Clay-slate, of fine quality, is of extensive formation in the E. section of the colony, and gray-wacke slates along both shores of Chedabucto Bay several extensive and beautiful groves are to be found on different parts of the coast and graptolites much esteemed in the U States are obtained from a stratum of sandstone, found between the coal and limestone. Coal, and iron in combination with it, abounds in many places. Copper-ore also exists, but the attempts to work it have been hitherto unsuccessful; gypsum is plentiful and furnishes an active and profitable trade. The soils of Nova Scotia are various along the S. shore, the granite forms the base, extending, in many places, 20 m. into the interior. This region is high and fertile, and being that which strangers first see, is apt to create an unfavourable impression; but there are elsewhere extensive alluvial tracts, producing the most abundant crops. Many fine fertile districts also are met with on the N. coast, along the banks of rivers and the heads of bays. The climate of Nova Scotia is affected by its almost insular position, and is characterized by a remarkable salubrity. The springs are tedious, but the summer heats being for a brief season assuaged, vegetation is singularly rapid, and the autumn is delightful. In winter there is sometimes a severe and hard frost for weeks before Christmas, and perhaps in the following year the plough may be seen in the fields as late as the 10th of January. The thermometer ranges from 18° to 70° F. It is estimated that about 9,000,000 ac. are still covered with primeval forests, and that the land under cultivation does not much exceed 400,000 ac. Wheat, potatoes, and oats, are the most important crops but buckwheat, rye, barley, Indian corn, and field peas, are extensively cultivated, and in seasons when the wheat and potatoes fail, are of great value. Nova Scotia, however, does not yet supply her population with bread even in good seasons, large importations of fine flour being yearly made from the U States. The apple orchards of the N. counties are very productive, and extend along the roadsides in an unbroken line for 30 m. Apples and older are annually exported and the domestic supply is cheap and abundant. Cattle and sheep are raised in considerable numbers and are exported both to New Brunswick and Newfoundland, but the breeds are inferior, and little attention is paid to their improvement. The cod and haddock fisheries are actively prosecuted all along the S. coast. Mackerel and herrings are also taken in great quantities, but the salmon fishing has greatly fallen off, from the erection of grist and saw mills on the streams. The total value of fish exported, in 1848, was \$244,056, above a half of which was cod. Several attempts have been made to prosecute the whale and seal fisheries, but hitherto with no great success. The manufactures of Nova Scotia are yet but very limited. Coarse cloths, called 'homespun,' are made by the peasantry, and are generally worn by that class. Coarse flannels, bed-linen, blankets, and carpets, are also manufactured. Tanning is carried on to some extent, and in the towns and villages, boots, shoes, saddlery, harness, household furniture, and agricultural implements, are made in large quantities. Stocks of bleached grass, and hats of straw are made in many of the rural districts; and in the neighbourhood of Halifax, tobacco, confectionary, printing and wrapping paper, hats, and some other articles, are manufactured. There are several distilleries there also. The houses of Nova Scotia are mostly constructed of timber, excepting in Halifax and the larger towns, where some good stone and brick houses are to be seen. Not more than 1000 persons reside in the province, and the soil is of no great quality on the S. coast. Grasses are all along the N. shore, and excellent alone in the capital region.

The foreign trade of Nova Scotia was very limited previous

to 1874; since that period it has extended to the Baltic, Mediterranean, China, Mauritius, East India, the Brazils, and the Havana. The imports consist principally of British manufactures; and spirits, sugar, wine, coffee, &c., from our colonies. The principal articles of export are fish, timber, beef, pork, sugar, grainstones, and gypsum. The whole imports for 1848, amounted to £746,748 the exports to £481,546, of which about a half were fish; of the former, the largest proportion came from Great Britain, of the latter, the greater went to the U. States.

The population of Nova Scotia is now chiefly composed of a native race sprung directly or indirectly from the three great families of the United Kingdom—English, Irish, and Scotch. The Irish are found in large numbers only in the capital. The Scotch chiefly in the eastern counties. The western and midland counties are principally occupied by the descendants of the *loyalists*, whose blood is English. The county of Lunenburg is inhabited by a race sprung from a body of German and Swiss Protestants, who emigrated from Rotterdam in 1768. There are also several settlements of French Acadians. But the descendants of all form but one race, and are known by but one name, the whole living in perfect harmony. The Indians are still a distinct people but there are only a few hundreds of them left in the province. The religious divisions here are those of the United Kingdom, and of N. America generally. The five largest religious bodies are—Episcopalians, Presbyterians, R. Catholics, Methodists, and Baptists. Of these the most numerous are the Presbyterians, next the Episcopalians, then the R. Catholics, and Baptists. Education has been greatly widely and equally diffused over the colony. The public affairs of the colony are administered by a Governor (styled Lieutenant-Governor), Council, and House of Assembly, the last, consisting of 40 members, has entire control over the provincial revenue. The laws are dispensed by a Court of King's Bench and district courts as in Canada. The laws in force are the common and the statute law of England and the statute law of Nova Scotia.

Nova Scotia was first visited by the Cabots in 1497, but was not colonized by Europeans till 1604, when De Monte a Frenchman, and his followers and some Jesuits, attempted for eight years to form settlements in Port Royal St. Croix, &c., but were finally expelled from the country by the English governor and colonists of Virginia, who claimed the country by right of the discovery of Sebastian Cabot. In 1631, Sir William Alexander applied for, and obtained from James I., a grant of the whole country, which he proposed to colonize on an extensive scale, and in 1623 the attempt was made, but the proposed colonists finding the various points where they wished to establish themselves thumped by foreign adventures did not think it prudent to attempt a settlement and therefore returned to England. During the reign of Charles I. the Nova Scotia baronets were created, and their patents ratified in parliament, they were to contribute their aid to the settlement, and to have portions of land allotted to them; their number was not to exceed 150. In 1654, Cromwell sent out an armed force, and took possession of the country, which remained with the English till 1667 when it was ceded to France by the treaty of Breda. But the English from time to time attacked the French colonies at various points, and ravaged their settlements, continuing to harass and annoy them till 1713, when the country was finally ceded to England. Pop. (1848), estimated at 500,000.

NOVA ZEMBLA [Franken, *Novena Zembla*], two large islands. Arctic Ocean belonging to Russia, and forming a dependency of Gov. Archangel, lat. 71° to 77° N., lon. 58° to 77° E. They are separated from each other by the narrow strait, Matichkin Bay, and from the side of Valdega on the N. by the Strait, and from the mainland on the E. by the Bay of Neva, greatest length, N.E. to S.W. 625 m., breadth, 170 m. The far greater part of the interior is unexplored, and even the N. and E. coasts, where less makes nearest almost impossible, are very imperfectly known. The S.W. and W. coasts which have been examined, are in the former direction generally low and flat and in the latter bordered by steep cliffs, which, though not elevated, are very precipitous. The general slope of both islands appears to be towards Matichkin Strait, on which the mouths of at least 16 small streams have been traced. Lakes also are numerous. The whole territory is wild and desolate in the

extreme. The coasts swarm with seals, various kinds of fish, and vast flocks of water-fowl. The interior, which is partly covered with stunted shrubs, short grass, and moss, is frequented by reindeer, white bears, ermine, and Arctic foxes. Nova Zembla has no permanent inhabitants, but is visited by Russian hunters and sailors.

NOVALAISE, a vil and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. Turin, W. Chambery; with a very handsome church, a primary school, manufactures of silk stuffs and a trade in corn, wood and cloths. Pop. 1890.

NOVALESA, a vil and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. Turin, 3 m. N. Suse, with a church a celebrated monastery, and a trade in wood. Pop. 965.

NOVARA (Latin *Novaria*) a vil and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. Turin, 53 m. N.E. Turin. It is beautifully situated, well built, and, though several of the streets are narrow, they are kept remarkably clean. It has three large squares, a cathedral, an ancient and magnificent structure surrounded by a lofty square tower, which terminates in a cupola, and richly decorated with sculptures and paintings by some of the first artists of Italy, an episcopal palace, and diocesan seminary, with a library of 12,000 volumes, several churches a townhouse, courthouses, and public offices, an old castle in a ruinous condition, a register-office, in a suppressed monastery two colleges, and several other superior schools, the general hospital, most de *palat*, theatre, barracks and market, the last one of the largest and most costly edifices of the town, commenced in 1817, and not finished till 1842. The manufactures, not of very much importance, consist chiefly of cotton goods, plain and printed; leather, wax, cloth, starch, earthenware, majolica, candles, and a kind of sweet biscuits called *biscuotte* which have a large sale in many parts of Italy. The staple article of trade is grain and rice, for both of which Novara has the most important markets in Piedmont. Pop. 10,000.—The province is bordered by lofty mountains, and in the N.W. is partly covered by ramble heath of the Lepontine Alps, but consists generally of a large and fertile plain, watered by the Po and its tributaries the Sesia, Terdoppio, Agogna, Olona, and numerous other streams. Lake Maggiore is partly within its territory. The soil is very productive and in the lower ground, where irrigation is available, large quantities of rice are grown. On the hills and slopes the vine is extensively cultivated, and wine forms a considerable article of export. Pop. 186,159.

NOVALE, a vil and com. Italy, Lombardy prov. and 6 m. N.W. Milan with a church, two osterias, and a salt petre-factory. Pop. 1843.

NOVAWETZ, or NAWERDOW, a town, Prussia, gov. Posen, on the Warth, with two churches, manufactures of cotton and needles and spinning-mills. Pop. 1712.

NOVEGRAD, or NOVGRAD, a vil Austria, Dalmatia, circle and 80 m. N.E. Zara, on a large bay with a church, courthouses, and valuable fishery, particularly of oysters, and, on a hill the ruins of an ancient fortress. Pop. 860.

NOVELDA a town Spain, Valencia, prov. and 16 m. W. Alicante; having streets generally well paved, and a quantity of stone. In a square of considerable size are the townhouse and the prison and several other buildings of respectable appearance. Novelda likewise possesses two endowed schools, a hospital, a parish church, with chapels of some brightly decorated, corn and oil mills and some trade in fruits and other produce. P. (agricultural) 8096.

NOVELLARA, a town, Italy, 16 m. N.W. Modena, with six mills and ironworks. Pop. 4070.

NOVELLO a vil and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. Cuni, prov. Alba, with two handsome churches of oak carvings, a charitable endowment, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1800.

NOVENTA, three places, Euged of Italy, gov. Venice.—1, a vil and par. prov. Padua, 18 m. S.W. Vicenza, with a church, seven osterias, tile-works, and distilleries.—2, a vil and par. dist. and 4 m. N.W. S. Dora, in the Piave, with a church and a chapel.—3, a vil and par. prov. and 16 m. S.W. Vicenza, in an extensive plain on the Piave; with a church, and several osterias.

NOVES, a town Spain, New Castile, prov. and W. Toledo; houses, generally of earth, small and ill built; with a townhouse, prison, hospital, two endowed schools, and a church; manufactures of baize and serge, and six oil-mills. P. 3994.

NOVES [Latin, *Centum de Novis*], a tn. France, dep. Doubs-de-Rhone, 12 m. N. E. Arbois; with a municipality of beet-root sugar. Pop. 1037.

NOVGOROD, a gov. Russia, bounded N. by gov. Oboles, N. W. and W. St. Petersburg; S. W. Pskov; S. E. Ples, R. E. Jaroslavl, and E. Volynia. lat. 57° 10' to 61° N.; lon. 36° 30' to 40° E.; greatest length, N. E. to S. W., 390 m.; greatest breadth, 150 m.; area, 41,254 sq. m. It is generally flat, a considerable portion of it, particularly in the W. and N. E. being covered with lakes and marshes. In the S. W., the Valdai hills enter from gov. Pskov and stretch N. E. They are generally composed of limestone of a comparatively recent formation, and though they nowhere attain a height exceeding 1000 ft. have a much greater average elevation from the general surface of the surrounding country. The surface of the government is covered with an immense number of granite boulders, though there is no granite to be seen within the government, and none in those immediately adjoining. The Valdai hills form the principal watershed, separating the basin of the Baltic from that of the Volga. To their basins the whole of the government belongs, with exception of a small portion of the N. E. which is drained by a tributary of the Onega, and belongs, through it, to the basin of the Arctic Ocean. The chief rivers are the Lovat, Volkhov, Msta, Mologa, and Cherekhov, with its tributaries Koly and Boda. The lakes are numerous, and three of them of great extent—Volge, Rado-Ozero, and Ilmen. The climate is cold, and somewhat more severe than that of St. Petersburg. A great part of the surface is covered by forests, chiefly of pine, birch, and larch. Oak is seldom seen. Fruit-trees do not generally thrive but apples and cherries are not uncommon in more favored spots. The soil is generally of very indifferent quality, and not well adapted for wheat. The principal crops are rye, barley and oats. Flax and hemp are raised in sufficient quantities to satisfy the home consumption and have a surplus for export. The lakes and rivers are well supplied with fish, which are taken in great quantities and form a considerable article of export, particularly to St. Petersburg and Moscow. The minerals include a little iron and coal and are tolerably abundant. Limestone, sandstone, and gypsum, to an unlimited extent. Both manufactures and trade are unimportant. Novgorod is divided into 10 districts. Pop. (1859), 236,000.

NOVGOROD, or **VELIKI-NOVGOROD** [*Great Novgorod*], a tn. Russia, cap. above gov., on the Volkhov near the point where it issues from Lake Ilmen, 103 m. S. E. of St. Petersburg. It stands in a plain, and is divided by the river into two parts, which communicate by a handsome wooden bridge, supported by pillars of granite. The portion on the r. bank comprises a

which in many places are grown over with grass, and almost without exception unweaved. The only buildings here which attract notice are a kind of palace, forming the governor's residence; a millstone and a tall factory. The portion of the town on the l. bank is surrounded by an earthen rampart, and contains in its center the Kremlin or citadel. Within it is the cathedral of St. Sophia, built after the model of St. Sophia at Constantinople, besides which there are other sixty-one churches, and several monasteries, one of which the monastery of the Annunciation, is a remarkably elegant structure. The manufactures are of little importance, and consist of millstone, leather tobacco, candles, and vinegar. The trade in corn, flax, and hemp, carried on chiefly with the capital, is considerable; and there are two large annual fairs. Novgorod was in early times the capital of an independent state, and had a magnitude which justified its surname of *Volkh*. Its population is said to have once amounted to 400,000 and it carried on an extensive trade. So great was its riches, that in 1480, John III., after he had conquered the republic of Novgorod, despatched from the city to Moscow three hundred chariots laden with articles of silver and gold. Pop. about 18,000.

NOVGOROD-SITVENSKI, a tn. Russia, gov. and 108 m. E. N. P. Chernigov cap. dist. r. bank Dniepr. It is surrounded with a rampart, and was defended by a fortress, still existing, but almost a ruin. It has numerous churches, a convent, and a considerable trade in corn, hemp and flax. P. 8000.

NOVI —1 A tn. duchy and 17 m. N. Modena, pleasantly situated and well built. Pop. 2400. —2 A market to Austria, Croatia, on the sea-coast, 45 m. S. W. Carlsbad with a castle, church, Pauline monastery and a small harbour. Pop. 2000. —3, (or *Castellum*) A tn. Austria, Dalmatia, 24 m. S. from Cattaro, cap. dist. with a l. Catholic church, a courthouse, manufactory of brassware, a mineral spring, and some trade. 4 (Roman) A tn. European Turkey prov. Bosnia, 150 m. S. E. Bosnia-Berzi with some warm baths, and a small trade. Pop. 8000 to 10,000.

NOVI a tn. Italy Piedmont, div. and 24 m. N. W. Geneva, cap. prov. N. side of the Apennines. It is surrounded by an ancient wall once flanked with towers, and enclosed by a fosse. It has several irregular but tolerably spacious streets, a handsome square, adorned with a beautiful marble fountain, an ordinary court of law, a court of commerce, and several important public offices. There is also one of these a fine ancient structure, with a facade flanked by two towers and two monasteries a gymnasium with a library a handsome new theatre, a founding hospital, manufactory of fusian bombazine, hemp, cotton and mixed goods, earthen ware, and majolica. Numerous silk mills, dye-works, and an important trade in silk, for which Novi is perhaps the largest mart in the kingdom. Pop. 10,378. —The *Novigrado*, about 88 m. long E. to W., and about 9 m. broad, is hilly throughout and in the S. is covered by lofty summits of the Apennines. The principal rivers are the Savina, Orba, Lemone, Floto, and Bobera. Soil generally thin, and of no great fertility many of the inhabitants emigrate annually to procure the means of subsistence. The most important product is silk, which is here raised in large quantities and of the finest quality, and is much in demand, both for London and Lyons. Pop. 41,847.

NOVIGRAD a market in Austria, Croatia, generalship Warasdin, cap. dist. on the Komarische, about 2 tn. from Koprivnica, with a church and a castle. Pop. 3500.

NOVILLE Les Bains, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 9 m. N. E. Namur; with three bleachfields, an oil and a Bone mill. Pop. (agricultural) 1121.

NOVITA, a tn. New Granada, department, cap. prov. Choco, r. bank Tambo, 175 m. W. by N. Bogota; lat. 8° 42' N.; lon. 76° 19' W. Houses mostly of wood; population chiefly negroes, mulattoes, and cambes, employed in working the gold-mines. Pop. 1000.



NOVGOROD, MONASTERY OF THE ANNUNCIATION.
From London, Voyage Pitagore de Smith.

large extent of surface, indicating it once in former times; some, and presents comparative impalpability. It contains a great number of moss houses or rather huts, and has streets

lon. 76° 19' W. Houses mostly of wood; population chiefly negroes, mulattoes, and cambes, employed in working the gold-mines. Pop. 1000.

NOVO, a river, Brazil, which flows in prov. Minas-Geraes, flows E. between the rivers Frio and Barro, and in a course nearly parallel with them and, a little above their junction, joins the r. bank of the latter. The united streams form the Parahyba. The channel of the Novo is so rocky throughout as to be nowhere navigable.

NOVO-AMERLINGS, an isl., N Pacific. See **IRUKA**.

NOVO-DUBOVIKI, a to. Russia. See **DUBOVIKI**.

NOVO-ZEMKOVO, a seaport to and fort, S W Africa, belonging to the Portuguese, coast of S. Guinea, lat. 11° 53' S. lon. 13° 42' E. The town occupies the summit of a rock, and is inhabited chiefly by free negroes.

NOYODMITRIEVSKE, a to. Russia, gov. and 103 m. W. S. W. Saratov at the confluence of the Jelan and Berezoza. Pop. 2100.

NOVOGRODEK, a walled to. Russia, gov. and 80 m. E. Grodno, cap. dist., on a height washed by a small affluent of the Niemien. It is tolerably well built, has several churches, a synagogue, and gymnasium. Pop. 1200.

NOVOI CAUCAS, a to. Russia. See **CAUCAS**.

NOVOI TURESKAI, a to. Russia. See **CHERKASSK**.

NOVOKHOPESK, a to. Russia, gov. and 108 m. E. S. E. Voronezh, cap. dist., on the Voronezh. It is enclosed by a fosse, and a rampart flanked with four bastions; and has two churches, and an hospital, some trade, and in its docks are built vessels to navigate the Black Sea. Pop. 1800.

NOVOLA, a to. and com. Naples, prov. Otranto, dist. and 7 m. W. N. W. Lecce. Pop. 6487.

NOVOMESTO, or **NOVOMEST**, a to. Russia, gov. Courland, cap. circle, on the Riga; with several fairs. P. 1050.

NOVOMIRGOHOD, a to. Russia, gov. and 103 m. N. N. W. Kherson, 1 bank Yssa, which, below the town forms a small lake. It is the see of a bishop has three churches, and a considerable trade in fruit. Pop. 8000.

NOVOMOSKOVSKE, a fortified in Russia, gov. and 23 m. N. E. Ekaterinavsk r. bank Samara. Pop. 2300.

NOVOROSISK, a small seaport to Russia, on E. coast Black Sea, at the mouth of the Tmesos, and E. of Abaya. The town is built on a slope rising gradually from the shore, and terminating in lofty heights, and is defended by two forts.

NOVOSIL, a to. Russia, gov. and 84 m. S. Tula, on the Narutcha. Pop. 2000.

NOVOSELLOV, a cape, Japan W. coast, lat. Yesso lat. 43° 14' 30" N. lon. 140° 20' 30" E. It projects about 20 m. into the sea, having Stroganoff Bay N. and Suchitalm Bay S. and is only separated from Volcano Bay on the opposite side of the island by an isthmus of about 20 m.

NOVOSELLO, a vil. Hungary. Highest Danube, co. Bar, 1 bank Danube, 4 m. from Vukovar. It has a church, and a trade in grain, wine, cattle, butter and salt. P. 1079.

NOV-CROW, an isl. China, Gulf of Tonquin, off N. E. part peninsula of Louichot, lat. 20° 58' N. about 6 m. long by 5 m. wide, N. W. coast lined with rocky shoals, stretching in some places, 300 to 400 yards into the sea. The inhabitants live chiefly by fishing and pig-tails, and have a little trade. The harbour though difficult of entrance, is well sheltered, and has long been a noted resort of Ladrones pirates.

NOVAGLER, a to. Hindoostan, prov. Gundwana, at the junction of the Matsao with the Mahanady river, 110 m. N. W. Sumbulpoor lat. 20° 49' N. lon. 83° 43' E.

NOVEMIASTOW See **NEMLAT**.

NOVOBEL, or **NOVOBEL**, a to. Russia, gov. and 84 m. S. Tula, cap. circle, on the Zucha, with a church, and some transit trade. Pop. 1300.

NOVTON par Eng. Suffolk 1167 as Pop. 187.

NOVZEK, a vil. Russia, 73 m. S. E. Shikharpoor, lat. 27° 50' N., lon. 69° 42' E.

NOYA, a to. Spain, Galicia, prov. and 48 m. S. W. Co. ruba; lat. 43° 50' N., lon. 8° 50' W. on the sea-coast, at the mouth of the Tambre. It has a townhouse, two schools, three churches, a hermitage, an hospital, and other charitable institutions. Curlew, cardinals, curriers, paper-making, corn-grinding, and shoe-making, are carried on. Pop. 1883.

NOYA (San Bartolomeo de), a to. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 18 m. from Barcelona, with a church, court-house, prison, small hospital, primary school, and manufactures of paper and lampas apone, a distillery, several flour-mills, and a trade in wine and brandy. Pop. 1292.

Vol. II.

NOYEN several small places, France, particularly — 1. *near-Verdun*, a to., dep. Sarthe, r. bank Sarthe, 10 m. N. La Flèche, with a handsome Gothic church, a Romanesque market-hall, and manufactures of linen. Near it is a shaly brassy spring. P. 1347.

NOYERS a to. and com. France, dep. Yonne on the Saône, 22 m. E. S. E. Auxerre. It is walled, flanked with towers, and has a communal college, an hospital, manufactures of serge, coarse linens cotton stuffs, leather, wax, and common candles, and a trade in corn wine and wool. Pop. 1764.

NOYON (Latin *Novodonum Neocadunum*), a to. France, dep. Oise on the Voire, 44 m. E. N. E. Beauvais. It is a very ancient, but regularly and well built town, adorned by numerous fountains and has a cathedral, a fine Romanesque edifice, begun in the 12th, and completed on a uniform plan early in the 13th century an ancient Hotel de Ville manufactures of leather, and tissues of hemp and flax, and a trade, chiefly in corn sent to Paris from a small harbor on the Oise, at Pont L'Évêque. Noyon was the birthplace of Jean Calvin. Pop. 5099.

NU GABIEP a river S. Africa. See **ORANGE RIVER**.

NUBERA, a district Ladak. See **NUBIA**.

NUBIA a name given to a more or less restricted scene, to the countries on and around the Valley of the Nile, above Egypt, up as far as Abyssinia and the hills districts still occupied by Blacks. This name, as now applied has no place in ancient geography.

The Ethiopia of Greek and Roman writers began immediately above Egypt, and the Arabs or Nobatians of Sinbad and Ptolemy were evidently the natives of Kordofan. The statements which seem to set them back of the Nile admit of an easy explanation and need not be here discussed. The name itself evidently originated in Egypt, where the word *nub* or *nub*, signifying gold, lent an appellation, at an early period, to those countries whence the precious metal was derived. It is nowhere a native appellation though Nubah is the general name given to the natives of the gold countries immediately beyond the limits of Nubia.

It was under Diodorus that the Romans found the rocky valley of the Nile, above Egypt, not worth the cost of defending from the restless Blemmyes (*Blemmyes*, *Blemmyes*, *Blemmyes*), gave it up, to a distance of seven days journey to a colony of Nobatians, brought from an oasis in the western desert. In truth the water-carriers of that desert are, to this day, all originally from Kordofan. After some struggles with the Blemmyes, the Nobatians obtained the upper hand on the Nile, in the 6th century and the spread of Christianity among them aided their national progress. In the following century, therefore, the Arab conquerors of Egypt found a nation of Nubah on the Nile immediately above that country. This was the original Nubia a name subsequently extended, with out regard to race or government, to all the Christian states on the river up to the wild country. This wide and indiscriminate application of the name has been revived of late years, and all the countries in the S., subjugated by the Turco Egyptians, are collectively called Nubia which, in this sense therefore, comprehends — 1. Nubia proper, or the Valley of the Nile, actually peopled by Nubah, extending from the limits of Egypt to the bounds of Dongola. 2. The ancient Meroe the modern capital of which is Blendy, and the domain of which may be considered as extending along the Nile from Dongola to the confluence of the Blue and White rivers. 3. Senaar, higher up. To this last comes to be annexed Kordofan on the W. and Takla, E. of the Atbara.

Nubia proper extends through 6° of lat., from Khin (24°), to the S. bank of Dongola (30°) nearly 600 m. perches, along the river. The first portion of it, the Wadi-el-Kandak, reaches up about 70 m. then follows Wadi-Nubah, to the second cataract. The average width of this part of the valley does not exceed 2 1/2 m. It presents to view a glacial, reddish desert, studded with pointed black rocks, and with narrow strips of green and palm trees along the river. Above the second or great cataract of Wadi Halah, which is, in fact, a succession of distinct hills, the Bahr-el-Hajle, or Ghazal (Bahr), reaches up about 50 m. Here there is scarcely a trace of vegetation. To this follows Sukkot, where the valley opens, and repulsive sterility begins to disappear. The date here attains perfection. Mahas succeeds, and then comes

the fertile level of Dongola, where the river forms several large islands, that of Argo being 30 m. in length. Remains of ancient edifices occur throughout this whole extent, but chiefly below Dongola. The most remarkable are the temple of Kabaal (formerly Tabaal), the sculptures of which represent the expedition of Sesostris that of Dikka; the excavated temple of Ipanboul a little below Wadi-Halfah; and the temple of Bama, a little above it. In Dongola, some colossal figures of granite lie prostrate in the Nile. The inhabitants throughout speak, in various dialects, a language fundamentally the same, and which radically agrees with that of Koldai in Kordofan. They are a handsome



NUBADA.—From Dr. John's Unpublished Paper.

swarthy race of dark brown complexion bold frank, cheerful, and more simple and incorrupt in manners than their neighbours, either up or down the river. In Egypt, where they are called Berber (Barbari) they are preferred as porters and domestic servants. The chief town of Lower Nubia is Durri a large village of 200 huts. The new capital, Dongola or Marsha, contains 5000 or 6000 inhabitants. The whole population of Nubia proper does not probably exceed 150,000 souls. See SENNAAR and SERRAH.

NUBLADA, or **ST. BERNARDINO** an isl., N Pacific, Revillagigedo group lat. 19° 23' 40" N lon. 110° 44' W. length, N.E. to S.W. 8 m.; breadth, about 3 m. It is rugged and barren.

NUBLE, a river Chile, which rises in the W slope of the Cordillera of the Andes, near lat. 36° N flows W & W, and after a course of about 80 m. unites with the Chillan in forming the Itata.

NUDEA a tn Hindoostan, dist same name, prov Bengal, at the confluence of the Jellinghy and Cossimbhar branches of the Ganges, where their junction forms the Hooghly, about 60 m N Calcutta. It was the capital of a Hindoo principality anterior to the Mahomedan conquest and, in more recent times, has been the seat of Brahminical learning. The territory has immediately N Calcutta area, 2942 sq. m. It is extremely fertile in all the more valuable productions of India, including sugar, tobacco mulberries, fax hemp, &c. Pop. 296,784.

NUDLINGEN a vil Bavaria, Lower Franconia, dist and near Kitzingen: with a church, a chapel, several mills, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1290.

NUEDA-CALANAN, a tn Philippines, esp. prov S Camarines, in B.R. of Isl. Luzon, on the Hago or Santa Cruz, at its mouth in the Bay of San Miguel. It is built with considerable regularity; is the see of a bishop, and has, at Santa Cruz, in its vicinity a fine mansion, where the governor resides. Pop. 12,000.

NUEDA-LAREYA, a vil and com. Spain, Andalusia, prov and about 24 m. from Cordova, with a church, primary school, a four-wheel, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1008.

NUEDA-NUKA, a prov. Philippines, Isl. Luzon, extending along part of the E. coast, and backward nearly to Lala

Bay. It is the largest province in the island, having a length N to S, of about 200 m., with a breadth of about 70 m.; but is also the poorest, consisting, for the most part, of a very elevated and rugged surface, partly traversed and partly enclosed by lofty mountains. In forests, many of the foresting excellent natural timber, constitutes its chief wealth. The most important cultivated products are tobacco and indigo. Its minerals include iron and coal, said to be both abundant and of superior quality. Part of the province is still in the possession of independent native tribes. Bengalon is the capital. Pop. 25,808.

NUEDA-PAOVINCIA, a prov. Philippines, Isl. Luzon, bounded, W by the Ilocos, E by Cagayan and Nueva-Viscaya, and extending chiefly of part of the mountain chain which traverses the island centrally N to S. It is about 150 m. in length but is very imperfectly known, the greater part of it being still in the hands of independent and very uncivilized native tribes.

NUEDA-YMACAZA, a prov. Philippines, Isl. Luzon, bounded, N by Cagayan, E and S. Nueva-Espa, and W Nueva-Viscaya and Pangasinan. It was formerly included in prov Cagayan from which it was separated in 1899, and is both limited in extent, of indifferent fertility, and thinly peopled. Its staple product is tobacco, and some gold is gathered from the sands of its torrents. Pop. 22,333.

NUEVITAS-DEL-PAISUCO, a port, N.E. coast, Cuba, lat. 21° 28' N lon. 75° 30' W a large bay, with many shoal places, but capacious enough for any number and class of vessels. It is the port of Santa Maria del Rosario, and has, on that account, a considerable trade.

NUOVO-LACU, a dep. Mexico. See LAOS.

NUFFIELD, par Eng Oxford; 30° 5' N. Pop. 2,311.

NUGGENA, a tn Hindoostan, prov and 68 m. N.E. Delhi. It is a large place, with some native fortifications in its vicinity called Kaloo Khan's Fort. Pop. about 15,000.

NUGGUR—1, a tn. N.W. Hindoostan, prov Ajmeer, 67 m. S. Jeypoor, strongly fortified, and further protected on the W by a lake.—2, a ruined city, Hindoostan, prov Mysore lat. 13° 54' N lon. 75° 5' E, on a wide plain, surrounded by hills. The fort is one of the strongest in the Deccan, and there are various handsome buildings, mosques, and palaces, within and about it. The gardens of Nugur are celebrated throughout the W side of India, for their beauty and produce.

KUGHEDU a vil and com. Isl. Sardinia, div Sassari, prov S of Ozieri with a church, a primary school, and a trade in cattle and dairy produce. Pop. 1736.

NUHAHIVA, an Isl. Marquesas. See NUKA HIVA.

NUITS (Latin, *Nivium*), a tn. France, dep Cote-d'Or on the Muzelle, 15 m. S.W. Dijon, with manufactures of woollen cloth, leather, and vinegar, and a considerable trade in Burgundy wine, fruit, vegetables, building stone, &c. Pop. 5404.

NUJIBABAD a tn Hindoostan, prov and 65 m. N.E. Delhi, in a low and swampy district. It consists of regular broad streets, enclosed by barriers at intervals and flanking distinct bazars and carries on an extensive traffic, chiefly in wood, bamboo, copper, and tin, brought from the hills. About 1 m. E. is the fort of Fatahgarh.

NUJIFGHUR, a tn. Hindoostan, prov Allahabad, dist and 8 m. E. of Cawnpore, r bank Ganges. It is a busy commercial place, which has recently sprung up in consequence of an extensive indigo-work established in its vicinity.

NUKA HIVA, the principal Isl. of the Marquesas Archipelago, in Pacific Ocean lat. 9° S, lon. 140° W greatest length, E. to W, 17 m.; breadth, 10 m.; circuit, above 60 m. The S. coast consists of lofty rugged, and precipitous rocks, from many of which the water is seen tumbling in beautiful cascades. The interior is very elevated, and, in its loftiest summit, attains the height of 5640 ft. Its N.W. coast is flatter and rises gradually from the shore towards the centre. The principal places of resort, and the best anchorages, are on the E. side, on which there are at least three bays; the most important called Port-Tekihoteogoo, where ships may lie in perfect safety. The inhabitants are notorious for cannibalism, houselessness, and treachery, which all combine to make the population small even though the island is naturally able to maintain the highest estimate makes it 12,000, the lowest and latest, only 5000.

seriously completed in white stone, 64 ft in height; the towerhouse, an Italian building of three stories, with a fine front, and a great hall, the walls of which are decorated with paintings in oil, many of them by Dürer—the Reiche-



KARMELEITER STRASSE (CAROLINE STREET) AND CHURCH OF ST. LAURENCE—From Albrecht, Nuremberg, in 15th century.

schloss, or imperial castle, in the N W corner of the town, towering above all its other houses, and containing within its court a remarkable Elm-tree said to have been planted by the hands of Queen Kungunda, and now above 700 years old, the Augustin church [church of St. Giles] a handsome modern Italian building, containing a very ancient chapel, originally founded by the Emperor Conrad III. for some Scotch Benedictine monks, and containing an altar-piece by Vandyck; the parsonage of St. Sebald's, with a beautiful oval window and near it the Gothic chapel of St. Maurice, now converted into a picture-gallery. There are numerous benevolent and educational institutions. Among the former are the general and military hospitals, the orphan and foundling hospital, the deaf and dumb asylum, and asylum for destitute children, among the latter are a gymnasium, school of arts, polytechnical, industrial and many other public and private schools. The manufactures and trade were at one time very extensive, and almost all the streets derived their names from the particular branches of industry carried on in them and many important inventions had their first existence here. Of these inventions may be specified wire-drawing, watches, and firearms. The industry of the town has greatly declined, but it still manufactures and carries on an extensive trade in wire, musical and mathematical instruments, toys, lead pencils, needle glass, etc.

Nuremberg, though an ancient city does not carry its origin so far back as Roman times. It had acquired considerable importance in the 10th or 11th centuries, and has been frequently visited by the emperors of Germany. It was greatly enlarged by Conrad III., and received several embellishments and important privileges from Frederick Barbarossa. In 1319, it was raised to the rank of a free city of the empire. It early took part in the Reformation. Subsequently it suffered during the great European wars, and being repeatedly laid under contribution by both parties, became so exhausted, that the sources of its prosperity were almost dried up, and the population rapidly decreased by extensive emigration. Having

heavily incurred a load of debt, which made it an acquisition of little value to any state, it was finally taken possession of in 1806 by Bavaria, which undertook the settlement of its debts, and, by judicious arrangements, has considerably increased its trade. Many distinguished individuals have been born here. Among others may be mentioned the poets Frenking and Hans Sachs, the mathematician Behaim, the painter Albert Dürer, and the sculptors Peter Vischer and Adam Kraft. Pop. 45,861

NUNNEY, three par. Ire.—1, Par. and in Carlow; 2728 ac. Pop. 571.—2, Par. and in Kildare; 3796 ac. Pop. 673.—3, Par. Kildare; 2180 ac. Pop. 669

NURPUR, a tn. in the N E of the Punjab, on the lower slopes of the Himalaya lat. 32° 13' N; lon 76° 40' E. It is defended by a fort built of stone and mud, situated on an eminence 200 ft. high, but commanded on all sides by loftier heights, and has a good and well-stocked bazaar and manufactures of shawls which employ a large number of the inhabitants. Its position makes it a place of considerable importance. Pop. about 8000.

NURRI a vil, isl. Eardie, div Cagliari, prov and 5 m. E. Lill. It has uneven, twisted, and extremely filthy streets, several churches, a Capuchin convent, a primary school, brick and tile works, and a trade in corn, wine, fruit, hides, wool and dairy produce. Pop. 2835.

NURTINGEN, a tn. in Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, on the Neckar 14 m. S.E.E. Stuttgart, with an old church, castle, hospital, Latin and general school, manufactures of woollens, Turkey dye-works, cottons and other mills. P. 9989

NUS, or Nuz, a vil and com. Italy Piedmont, Aiv and 8 m. N.E. Aosta, 1 bank Dora, with two churches, an old castle, manufactures of ironware, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2069

NUSCO a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, dist. and 5 m. W S W Angelo de Lombardi. It is the see of a bishop and has a seminary and hospital. Pop. 8560

NUSLAU or NUSLAU a market in Austria, Moravia, circle and 10 m. S.E.E. Brünn, at the foot of a hill near 1 bank Schwarze. It has a church. Pop. 1198

NUSLOCI, a market in Baden, circle Lower Rhine, bail. and 1 m. S. Hildesberg, with three churches. P. 2054

NUSSBACH or ALBU, a vil Austria, Transylvania, dist. and about 24 m. from Crostod, near the Ait, with a trade in corn, cattle, and timber. P. 1097

NUSSDOERF numerous places, Austria, particularly—1, A vil below the Enns; so near Vienna as to be almost one of its suburbs. It produces a famous wine which bears its name, and is much visited by the citizens of the capital on holidays. Pop. 3000.—2 (Oostsch, or Oost), a market in Hungary, co. Presburg with a church and a flour-mill. Pop. 1804.—3, (Uster, or Wüstsch), a market in Hungary, co. Presburg, about 6 m. from Moders with several mills, and a trade in corn, cattle, and timber. P. 1096

NUSSERABAD—1, a tn. N W Hindustan prov and about 12 m. S Ajmer, with extensive encampments for British troops. It is considered healthy but is one of the most expensive places of residence in all India.—2 A small tn. E. Hindustan, prov. Bengal, r. bank Mahanapootra, lat. 24 28' N, lon 89° E

NUTFIELD par Eng. Sarney, 3713 ac. Pop. 893

NUTHALL par Eng. Notts 1644 ac. Pop. 682

NUTHURST par Eng. Sussex; 8260 ac. Pop. 727

NUTLEY par Eng. Hants 1601 ac. Pop. 169

NUTTS ARCHIPELAGO an assemblage of islands, W coast, E. Australia, between lon. 132° 35' and 134° E; the principal ones are St. Francis and St. Peter

NYARAD (also Nari), two nearly contiguous places, Hungary, co. Presburg, in the S. coast, 80 m. from Buda, with a church, and a castle. Pop. 1705

NYASSA, or NYAMAZO, a great lake, in the S. part of Equatorial Africa, the southern end of which appears to be about lat. 12° S, lon 35° E. The direction of the lake is probably S.E. and N.W. Its breadth is, in general, a three days' voyage in a canoe (perhaps 40 m. or 50 m.), the nights being spent on islands, which are numerous. As to its length, we have no direct or conclusive testimony. Old accounts make it 100 leagues, and, indeed, to this extent the lake may be now traced with tolerable certainty. Some native reports give it a length of two months' voyage in a canoe. But the fact is, that its northern end is

unknown to the natives on its southern shores, from whom we obtain our information. The people who dwell near it often speak of it as if it were a river. The remarkable elongation of this narrow lake has caused some doubt of its continuity, and it has been suggested that the lake on the W of Monomoni is quite distinct from Nyassa or the lake, the Musamanga country, W of it. But these doubts must yield to the following considerations:—1st, All the reports gathered for three centuries, on the E coast, chiefly at Kifwa, relate to a great lake of the interior, and not to lakes, although a constant communication is maintained between Kifwa and the inland tribes of the Musamanga and the Musamanga of Monomoni, 2d, The shores of Nyassa, as Nyassa is called on its W side, are distinctly traceable on that side, from native reports, as far as the river Lapupa, within the 9th parallel, and therefore to the limits of Monomoni. That the name Nyassa is not applied to it in the last-mentioned country, is obviously owing to the difference between the Musamanga and Musamanga languages.

The nations dwelling on the shores of Nyassa are called generally, in the Swahili or language of the E coast, Wanyassa (See people) This name, however, does not appear to be applied to the tribes of Monomoni, on the E side of the lake, probably because they do not in fact occupy its shores for a distance of three or four days' journey intervening between the populous districts of Monomoni and the lake—the journey being over a waterless country, probably a steep descent. To the Musamanga of Monomoni, situated in the 9th or 10th parallel the Musamanga, of whom the Maduva are a branch. These occupy the S E and S shores of the lake, and are scattered over the country further W. But we believe that the Mangwa on the S W shores of the lake, are, as well as their W neighbours the Morwa, to be considered as Musamanga. Beyond the Mangwa, on the W side, are the Mumbwa, and beyond them the Mumbwa, who extend N to the mouth of the Lapupa, in about lat. 8° 30'. Here terminates our information respecting the shores of the lake. We know, however, that copper and ivory are brought across the lake, a three days' voyage, to Oha in Monomoni (lat. 7° 30'), from Zangwayika, a town on its W shores, and N apparently of the Lapupa.

The tribes at the E end of the lake, and further S (the Musamanga), entitle their chiefs Maravi. Hence the Portuguese called the country N of the Zambeze and towards the lake, the Maravi country, and they named the lake itself Lake Maravi. The Musamanga, on the other hand, entitle an independent king Mumbo, hence their invading hordes have been called the Mumbos. The Portuguese learned, early in the 16th century, that the river Cuan, at Kifwa, was thought to issue from the great inland lake. They supposed that the Zambeze, also descended from the same lake; and that the name of the latter river was originally written (by De Barros and his followers) Zambeze or Zambeze the lake also received, from geographers, the name of Zambeze so that, when the name of the river was corrected, by João das Santos (1609), the S. relations of the lake were soon lost sight of, and Lake Zambeze disappeared, in later times, only in connection with the river of Kifwa.

The first graphic account of the lake was given by the missionary Luitl Mariano (1824) from native information. He says—The river Chirim (he meant, probably, the Mosito, which enters the sea opposite the Quirimba Islands) issues from it, first very quietly, but afterwards, meeting with rocks, it becomes so furious that no boat can descend it. Maravi (the town of a chief) lies between the lake and the Zambeze. Then follow two of the chief kings, namely, Masei, distant 10 days from Maravi, and the other, Rousanga, five days' journey further. As to the further end of the lake, the people of Rousanga knew nothing of it, so distant is it. The lake is 4 or 5 leagues wide; and, in some places, the opposite shore cannot be seen across it. It is all sprinkled over with islands on which those who navigate it can rest. It abounds in fish, has a depth of 8 or 10 fathoms, and is much fished by the winds of Mozambique (S.E.) so that whoever would attempt to explore it, must go there in April or May. The borders of the lake abound in millet, sheep, and frey, which latter may be had cheap. There are many boats on it, called *mochi*. This account appears to be accurate, so far as it goes. The word *mochi* (mochi) belongs to the Musamanga

language, the Musamanga call a canoe *paludo*. The ships of the Wanyassa are all black and four-masted. The trade and navigation of Nyassa seem to be active only towards its S. extremity owing probably, to the insupportable character of its E. shore in Monomoni, and to the wildness of the tribes occupying the opposite or W lowlands. At its S end, the lake penetrates into a region of hills, equally populous on both sides. Here recent accounts indicate to us the great market of Moia, on the E. side, and, four days further N, Ngonbo, a still more important place opposite to which, at a distance of three days' voyage, is the town of the ruins of Nyassa (Mangwa), perhaps the Maravi described by Mariano.

NYBORG (New castle), a tn. and seaport, Denmark, lat. 56° 40' N. on a bay of the Great Belt, 17 m. E. S. E. Odense. It is strongly though irregularly fortified and has a harbour admitting vessels drawing 13 ft. good building-docks, and a considerable trade in grain. All vessels which pass the Great Belt, pay their dues here. In 1659, the Danes gained here an important victory over the Swedes, and thereby freed their country from a foreign yoke. Pop. (1851), 3009.

NIHAMM a port E coast, Sweden, Jan Gellafors at the mouth of the Ljusna, in the Gulf of Bothnia. It is capable of holding 40 ships, is sheltered, and is much used for refuge by vessels sailing between Stockholm and Finland.

NYINAH a tn., W Africa, dist. Koroiko, N. E. Sierra Leone, lat. 8° 45' N., lon. 11° 28' W. on the route between Rokelle and Falahe, houses large, and well built.

NYIR, several places, Hungary.—1. *Adony*, a vil. Thither Thias, co. Szabolcs 9 m. from Hadjass with a church. Pop. 1870.—2. *Vier-Tor*, A vil., co. Szathmar with a church, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1124.—3. *Bathor*, A market to co. Szabolcs, 30 m. N. E. Debreczin with two churches, a monastery, and a trade in corn, cattle, and timber. Pop. 3350.—4. *Selcké*, A vil. on Szabolcs, about 9 m. from Nyir-Falva, with a church, a trade in corn, cattle, and timber, and a steam mill. Pop. 1845.

NYIRAD, a vil. Hungary Thither Danube on Szabolcs, 8 m. from Szeged with a church, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1389.

NYIRLEGYZA, a market in Hungary Thither Thias, co. Szabolcs 29 m. N. Duxrass with a Greek, a R. Catholic and two Protestant churches, soda and salt-petre works, mineral springs and a trade in agricultural produce, and important animal farms. Pop. 15740.

NYKLIK, a tn. Holland. See NYKLIK.

NYKÖBING (Lat. *Nycoptila Falcata*) a tn. and seaport, Denmark, on the Guldberg and in Falster with a harbour and three quays, at one of which vessels drawing 10 ft. can lie. A great deal of corn is shipped here. P. 1200.

NYKUPING, a seaport in Sweden, cap. laz. of same name, on a bay of the Baltic, 64 m. S. W. Stockholm. It is traversed by the Nyköping, is regularly built, has several courts and public offices, three churches, a new castle an old castle, now in ruins, an hospital; manufactures of linen, cotton, and woollen cloth, hosiery, tobacco, needles, and various articles in steel and brass, machine-works building yards, and a paper and several other mills. P. 6186.

The Lika is bounded on the N by Lake Milar, separating it from Westerdal, 1 pal, and Stockholm, N. E., Stockholm; E. and S. the Baltic and Lundagård and V. Örebro. It is well wooded in the loftier districts, and in the lower so fertile as to have a surplus of corn for export. rears great numbers of excellent cattle, and possesses manufactures of iron, steel, copper, lead, and cobalt. The principal exports, for which the bays on the coast afford great facilities, are corn, cattle, metals, and timber. Pop. 105,072.

NYLBA, a vil. and com. Belgium prov. and 13 m. E. S. E. Antwerp, 5 m. N. E. by R. Lier inhabitants chiefly occupied in weaving. Pop. 1766.

NYMET ROWLAND, par Eng Devon 595 ac. P. 99.

NYMPHENBURG, a tn. Upper Bavaria, 8 m. N. W. Munich with important manufactures of porcelain and painted glass, and a royal palace, the usual summer residence of the court, with fine gardens attached. Pop. 1110.

NYMPHFIELD, par Eng. Gloucestershire; 1473 ac. P. 417.

NYMPTON.—1. *(Stoke)*, A vil. and par England, co. Devon, 3 m. E. S. E. Milton with a handsome parish church, and manufactures of serge. Area of par, 3679 ac. P. 1346.—2. *(St. George)* par Devon, area, 3240 ac. P. 229.

KYNEHEAD par Eng. Somerset, 1448 on P 567
NYON or **Nyon**, a tn. Switzerland on Vevay, NW
 bank lake and 18 m. NNE Geneva. It is an old, irregu-
 larly-built place; has several educational establishments, an
 old Gothic castle, on a height, manufactures of leather an
 important pottery for porcelain and delftware, and a good
 trade. Pop. 2464.

BYZIONS [acc. *Nemagus*], a valley in France, dep. Dordme, once one of the strongest places in Dauphiny, on the Eygane, here crossed by a bridge. It is poorly built, but has a large square, with arched piazzas, forming an agreeable promenade; manufactures of soap, leather, woollen stuffs, and pottery; and a good deal of silk is both raised and spun. The bridge over the Byzone is a remarkable Roman structure, built of brown stone, and consisting of a single arch of about 100 ft. in span, and 85 ft. in height. *Fon. 23/59*

NYSELOTT, s. in. Roma. See **NEUSELOTT**.
NYSTAD a tn. and seaport, Ruana, Finland, gov. and
 26 m. N W Åbo, on the Gulf of Bothnia, where it has a
 good harbor. It has manufactures of linen, coarse woollens,
 and hosiery; and a considerable trade in linen, provisions,
 and timber. A peace was concluded between Russia and Swe-
 den in this town in 1721, and bears its name. P. (1856). 3781.

NYSTED a seaport in Denmark, Isl. Lolland ball and 13 m. S.E. Maribo, on a small bay. It has a good small capacious haven admitting vessels which draw 10 ft., and protected against sailing by a high breakwater of stone. Pop. 1000.

NYUSTYA, or **NUKETA** a vil. Hungary, co. and 19 ml. N W 33rd. It has a Protestant church, a trade in corn and cattle, and an iron-mill. In the vicinity are mines from which some gold is obtained. Pop. 1125.

O-BECSE, a market in Hungary. See BACK.

O-BESSENOVA a market in Hungary co. Torontal on the Aranka, about 9 m from Nagy-Szent Miklos. It has a trade in corn, and several animal furs. Pop 7317.

O'BREYNNAN was Ircl Kerry 6547 ag Pop 640

O'BRIEN'S BRIDGE, a vil and par Ireland, co Clara,
7 m. N.E. Limerick, on the Shannon, here spanned by a
bridge of 12 arches. It has a church, grain-mill, and school
Area of par 11,369 ac Pop 3121

O'DAGH par Ivel Kilkenny 4542 ac. Pop. 1189

O'DORNEY par Iral Kerry 7227 ac. Pop 2002

O-ZOLYOM or **ZVOLEN** See **ALTBOL**.

NADBY, par Eng Leicester 1560 ao Pop. 1196.

ОАН СООАН на нл, S. Pacific. See УТНН С

QAHU one of the Sandwich Isles. See **WAOHOO**.
QAJACA, or **QALACA** a dep. Mexican Confederation, comprehending the S. portion of the isthmus of Tehuantepec, and the table-land of Mixtepecan lat. 15° 40' to 18° 20' N lon. 94° 15' to 98° 15' W length 270 m. along the shores of the Pacific breadth, at the widest part, 170 m. area, 31 822 sq. m. bounded W by dep. La Puebla, N Vera Cruz, Tehuacan, Oaxaca, and the Gulf of Mexico, S by the State of Oaxaca, and E by Vera Cruz. It is of various surface, and in many parts mountainous but is one of the most beautiful and best-cultivated districts in Mexico. Its principal rivers are the Atravado, which runs near the centre of the department, and after a winding course terminates in a lake in Vera Cruz, the Rio Grande and Verde, both of which fall into the Pacific, near the W extremity of the department. At the E end are several smaller streams, most of which fall into the Gulf of Tehuantepec. The mines of silver and gold are not important. The climate is agreeable and salubrious, and the soil remarkably fertile. Its productions are sugar, coffee, wheat, sugar cane, tobacco, plantains, and other fruits. The inhabitants are chiefly Indian. Pop. (1850) 525,161.

OAJACA or **OAJAKA** is in Mexico, esp. above dry near 1 bank Verde, 210 m S S E Mexico, 4800 ft. above the sea. It is well built, of an oblong form about 2 m. in length by 1½ m. in breadth, including the suburbs, which are full of gardens and plantations of cochintil, for which this city is celebrated. It has wide and well paved streets, houses of freestone, some good squares, a number of handsome and richly-decorated churches and monasteries, a town house, and bishops' residences. The inhabitants are industrious, manufacturing silk, cotton, sugar, and chocolate. Pop 17850. 25,000.

04KE par Eng. Rougemet: 846 ss. Ppn 168

OAKFORD, near East Devon. 8464 sq. Feet. £25

OAKHAM or **OCCHAM**, a market to and par England, emp. co. Rutland pleasantly situated in the vale of Catnes, on the Melton-Mowbray canal, and the Syston and Peterborough railway 85 m. N.W. London. It has a fine old church, with a tower, surmounting in a lofty spire Baptist, Calvinistic, Independent, and Wesleyan chapels; national

model schools in a handsome Elizabethan building, a free grammar-school, an old castle, partly fitted up as a county hall, a handsome agricultural hall and news-room, and manufactures of silk and for hats. Geoffrey Hudson the celebrated dwarf was born here. Area of par. \$130 sq. Pop. 8891

OAKHAMPTON, a decaying market tn. and par. Eng. Dorset, on a valley 30 m W Exeter near Dartmoor forest with a parish church, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m from the town to a small chapel, place of worship for independent and Wesleyan, a school and market-boose, and three wheels.

Area of Day 9552 sq. Pop. 2105 — (Local Correspondent)

OAKINGTON par Eng. Cambridge; 1757 ac. P 694

OAKLFY eight pers. Eng —1 Bedford 1740 aa. P

457—2 Books 2260 ac P 425—3, Suffolk 1268 ac.

P 886.—4, (Church), Hants, 1605 ac. P 808.—5, (Grave)

Essex: 3049 ac P 1177 -8 (Great) Northampton 2810

no. P 197-7 (*Latite*) Essex 1119 no P 298.-8,

(Latite) Northampton 724 no. P 138.

OAKMAGFF a river U States. Age OUMFLAKK

OAKOVER par Eng Stafford 810 no. Pop. 61

OAKSEY par Eng Wilt 1802 ac. Pop. 487

OAK, two para Eng -1, Kent 686 ac. Pop 185

—3 Somerset; 4000 ac. Pop. 57

wammoth, down and whole skins of various kinds of geese; done chiefly at the great annual fair.

OBÉ, Ouz, or Ouz, a large river Siberia, having its source in the Altai mountains; lat. 50° 32' N. lon. 89° E. From this point it flows N W and S N W to Katsunaka, under the name of the Chochoy, or Tobida, to the first station, and, subsequently, of the Katsunaka. At Katsunaka it is joined by the Bile, and is thenceforth called the Obé. Its course is now very tortuous, but with a general tendency to the N W, till it reaches Samarova, lat. 60° 30' N. lon. 66° E., whence it flows N, in a double channel to the Gulf of Obé. The area of its basin is estimated at 1,837,000 sq. m., and its total course to be 3000 m. Its principal tributaries are the Irtysh, Tobol, Tura, and Tobissim.

OBÉID, El Oued, Lough or Loughy, a r. E. Africa, cap. Kerdah, lat. 15° 16' N. lon. 30° 7' E. It is a straggling collection of mud huts, composing six different villages, each forming a separate quarter, inhabited by a distinct class of men, and standing in a vast plain. The houses are mere huts of straw and mud with exception of a few built of clay, and have to be rebuilt almost annually, after the rainy season. There are five mosques in the town, only one of which is built of brick, three barracks, an hospital and governor's residence, one of the largest buildings in Obéid, and a market-place, which, during the day, presents a scene of great bustle and animation. At noon as night sets in, there is a furious howling of wild beasts, leopards, and hyenas, all round who are kept off by strong abatis of thorns, with which the houses are surrounded, and belied which the dogs yell them defiance. Water sometimes is very scarce, and the wells are nearly 100 ft deep. Pop. exclusive of the military estimated at 12,000.

OBÉID-AMMAN, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, bail. Andernach with a church, oil press, and other mills. P. 1186.

OBÉID-CHERKEZ, or OBÉID-CHERKEZ, a market in Bohemia, circle Taber on the Igla, 4 m. from Bistula. with a church, a school, an hospital, a saw and other mills. Pop. 1789.

OBÉID-DRAUSCH, a market in Austria Illyria, circle and 40 m. N W Villach 1 bank drive; with a church, and the ruins of the castle of Drausburg. Pop. 3000.

OBÉID-GRELLER, a vil. and par. Switzerland can. Valais, r. bank Rhone, 8 m. from its source, in a glacier 49 m. N E. E. Sun, 4300 ft. above the sea. It has a handsome church, the remains of an old castle, and some transit trade. Pop. 237.

OBÉID-LEQ, a vil. Switzerland, can. and 11 m. N E. Bern, with manufactures of fire-engines, and smitheries. Near it are the mineral springs of Foushied. Pop. 1907.

OBÉID-LENGEN, or OBÉID-LENGEN a vil. Würtemberg, circle Neckar near Maulbronn with a Protestant church. Pop. 1320.

OBÉID-LENGEN a vil. Bavaria, circle Swabia, 87 m. N W Würzburg with two churches, a castle, Latin school hospital, manufactures of linen and articles in wood, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1001.

OBÉID-LENGEN, a vil. Baden, circle Mittelrhein, on the Rhine, 7 m. N E. Offenburg; with a bathing establishment, manufactures of paper, starch, and tiles. P. 2000.

OBÉID-LENGEN (Nro) a market in Austria, Carinthia, circle Lienz, 13 m. S W W. Laybach. It has two churches, manufactures of linen, and some transit trade. Pop. 1346.

OBÉID-MÖRLEN, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, Oberrhein, circle and near Friedberg, with a church and a manor-house. Pop. 1773.

OBÉID-NAI, or OBÉID-NAI, a once fortified and poorly built town, France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 14 m. N Schœlten. It has a large town-hall communal college, hospital, and near it the remains of an imperial palace, and a monastery, main factories of calicoes, leather hats, soap, tins, branks tiles, pottery, glass, glue, nails, candles, and brandy. Pop. 4823.

OBÉID-NAI a market in Upper Austria, circle Inn r. bank Inn, 13 m. N W. Boos. It has a market, a church, school, cattle, and manufactures of linen. Pop. 1749.

OBÉID-NAI, a vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, on the Main and Minsing, 26 m. N W Würzburg with a church, two chapels, some shipping, and a trade in wood, oil, gypsum, and flour mills. Pop. 1773.

OBÉID-NAI, a vil. Würtemberg circle Schwab, bail. back Neckar, 43 m. S W Stuttgart, with an hospital,

manufactures of firearms, leather, woolen, cotton, and linen cloth, a saw and polishing mill. Pop. 1054.

OBÉID-KIRCHEN a vil. Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, on the Ass, 28 m. W S W Hanover, with a townhouse, and the seat of a riding society. Pop. 1869.

OBÉID-ZELL, a vil. Bavaria, the Haverhessen.

OBÉID-PEFFERS, a vil. Tyrol, circle Inns, with a church, sulphur springs and a bathing establishment. P. 1028.

OBÉID-PEFFERS, a vil. belonging to the free town of Frankfurt. It lies on the Main, and on the road to Offenbach, and has a church, and a number of handsome villas. Pop. 1878.

OBÉID-PEFFERS several places Switzerland, particularly, a vil. and par. can. and 12 m. S E. St. Gall; with a church, and herd by the remains of the ancient castle of Blatten, and also the ruins of the castle of Widenstein. Pop. 2890.

OBÉID-PEFFERS, or OBÉID-PEFFERS, a vil. Prussia, gov. and 26 m. N W Posen, on the Warta, with two churches, a synagogue, and manufactures of woolen and linen cloth, leather and earthenware. Pop. 1696.

OBÉID-PEFFERS, a market in Bavaria circle Swabia, near the sources of the Iller E. S. E. of Lindau, with a castle, and iron and steel works. Pop. 1904.

OBÉID-PEFFERS, a market in Germany, duchy Oldenburg, 8 m. E. N. E. Ruckelshof, on the Xahe, with two churches, a castle, and courthouses. Agate, and other valuable stones and pebbles are found near it, and polished. Pop. 2261.

OBÉID-PEFFERS a vil. Würtemberg circle Neckar on the Botten near Marbach with a church, and, on a height in the vicinity the feudal castle of Liechtenberg. P. 1432.

OBÉID-PEFFERS, a vil. and par. Switzerland can. and 7 m. N W St. Gall with a church, an orphan hospital and some cotton manufactures, but the inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture and the raising of cattle. Pop. 2175.

OBÉID-PEFFERS, or OBÉID-PEFFERS, several places, Switzerland, particularly a vil. and par. can. and 20 m. S Bern 2710 ft. above the sea, with a finely-ornamented church and school-house. Near it are mineral springs. Pop. 1423.

OBÉID-PEFFERS a vil. Schwarzwald circle Rastatt, bail. and near Rastatt with a church and a chapel. P. 1716.

OBÉID-PEFFERS, a vil. Rhodish Prussia, 1 bank Rhine; 24 m. S E. Coblenz, with a highly-decorated church, picturesque round tower, and herd by the ruined castle of Behrberg. Pop. 2300.

OBÉID-PEFFERS, a vil. Saxony circle and 81 m. N E. Zwickau, 2800 ft. above sea-level, with a townhouse, and manufactures of lace fringes, linen, ribbons, and articles in iron steel and wood. Pop. 1897.

OBÉID-PEFFERS, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 16 m. N E Zurich with a large church. P. 2089.

OBÉID-PEFFERS, a vil. Nassau, bail. Klingenstein on Mount Taunus with iron, copper, salt, paper, and other mills. P. 1956.

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OBRESCHIA, or **OBESIA**, a vil. Hungary on the Tamasar, on the border, 8 m. from Karamschoa. It is the headquarters of a Waischen-Hyllen frontier region. P. 1698.

OBREITZ, or **OBESBURG**, a vil. Lower Austria, near the Pulkas, about 10 m. from Jelschold with a church, a limestone quarry, and a trade in corn and wine. P. 1699.

OBROVACZ, a vil. Hungary Hither Danube, on. River, 8 m. from Illek, with a church, and a trade in wood, corn and cattle. P. 1699.

OBROWITZ, a vil. Austria, Moravia, so near Brum as to be properly one of its suburbs. It has a church, a castle, and a mill. P. 1700.

OBSCIA, or **OBSCIA**, a river Russia; rises in gov Smolensk, flows W., enters Vitebsk, and joins the bank Dvina, 20 m. above Vitebsk; total course, 80 m., part of which is navigable.

OBSEVATZIL, a cape, E. Asia, Gulf of Anadir, lat. 64° 47' 58" N. lon. 177° 59' 55" E.

OBVA, a river, Russia, rises on the frontiers of gov. Viatka and Perm, flows N.E. through Perm, and joins the bank Kama 26 m. above the town of Perm. total course, 100 m.

OBV—1 (or **OBV**) a small lake, Gulf of Bann 18 m. S. of the point of Canby, lat. 2° 25' N. lon. 104° 54' E. It is formed of different hills, the highest of which is in the centre, and may be seen from a distance of 45 m., to 50 m. A few families, banished from the continent, subsist here on vegetables and maize, which they cultivate.—2 A small Gulf of Bann, called False Obv 48 m. N. the former. lat. 8° 58' N. lon. 104° 58' E. (a), about 18 m. from the mainland. In the dry season, junks are employed in carrying water thence to the adjoining continent where it is at times extremely scarce.—3, Two lake. Piti's Passage, Indian Archipelago called respectively Great and Little Obv. Great Obv is about 50 m. long W by N to E. by E. breadth, 10 m. to 20 m. It is lofty, very mountainous, thickly wooded and yields spices and sugar, coasts mostly high and safe to approach. Little Obv is situated off the W end of Great Obv. lat. 1° 26' S. lon. 137° 17' E.

OCANA two places, Spain.—1, A to New Castle, prov. Toledo, 35 m. S. Madrid. It has numerous squares, a spacious prison several schools, an hospital, nine convents, and two churches. maun schools of hard soap of excellent quality, earthenware, bricks and tiles, cloth, worsted stockings, and oil. In the plain between Ocana and Los Barrios, the Spaniards, 65,000 strong, and commanded by Arzaga, were signally defeated by 35,000 French, under Soult. Ocana was miserably sacked by the French who also destroyed its precious archives. Pop. 3127.—2, A vil. Andalusia, prov. and 81 m. S. Almeria, poorly built, with a church, an oil and a flour mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. P. 4900.

OCANA a town New Granada, dep. Magdalena, in a part of the chain of the Andes, to which it gives its name, and on the Oro, a small affluent of the Leticia or Casanare, by means of which it is enabled to carry on some trade. There are mines of copper in its vicinity. Pop. about 5000.

OCATAHUALA, a lake, U. States, Louisiana, 40 m. W. Natchez, formed by the expansion of a river of same name. Greatest length, N. E. to S. W., 24 m. breadth, 6 m.

OCCHIOBELLO a vil. and par. kind of Italy gov. Venice, l. bank Po, 15 m. S. W. Mogio with a court of justice, and several public offices, a parish church and an academy. Pop. 1568.

OCCHIAIKO a town Italy Piedmont, dis. and W. N. W. Alessandria, l. bank Grano with a court of justice, a parish and three other churches, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2620.

OCOLD par. Eng. Suffolk, 1479 m. Pop. 680.

OCEAN, several islands, Pacific.—1, (or **Cure**) lat. 28° 77' N. lon. 178° 35' 30" E., small, low, and very dangerous, with a reef which, commencing about 4 m. from its W. point, extends N. for 8 m.—2 A group of three islets, sometimes called the Kivaden or Catherine Islands, lat. 9° 14' N. lon. 162° 2' E.—3, (or **Freemore**) a small islet, lat. 10° 54' S. lon. 168° 24' 35" W. 10 to 15 m. in circuit, of a round shape, high in the centre, and with deep water all round, though without any harbours or anchorage. It is well covered with coconut nut trees, and of great fertility. Pop. 450.

OCEANIA a name which has been given to a fifth division of the world and includes all the islands of the Pacific, between Asia on the N. W., the Indian Ocean on the W., the Antarctic Ocean on the S., and America on the E. and W., a

subdivision of Oceania adopted by some geographers to take W. Oceania or Malasia, corresponding with what is better known by the name of the Indian or Eastern Archipelago, Micronesia or N. Oceania, Polynesia or E. Oceania, and Melanesia or S. Oceania.

OCHA, or **OKHA**, a river, Siberia; issues from Lake Tunda, gov. Tobolsk, flows E. N. E., then N. W. W., and joins the bank Irkut about 20 m. below Tara, total course, 140 m.

OCHAGAVIA, a town Spain, prov. Navarra, 32 m. E. N. E. Pamplona, with a church, hermitage, townhouse, school, old palace, manufactures of woollen cloth and shoes, a flour-mill, and a trade in wool, cheese, and skins. P. 1643.

OCHARDIANO, a town Spain, gov. Biscay, 5 m. E. Bilbao, with a church, a handsome townhouse, churches, and hospital; iron-works, and manufactures of ironware. P. 1164.

OCHEROU HETOU, HARRA, See Bow Island.

OCHEIL HILLS a mountain range, Scotland, near Stirling co. Perth extending from N. E. about 34 m. into Fife-shire, average breadth, about 12 m.; highest summit, Ben clench, in the S. W. about 2500 ft. above sea-level. The Ochils are of basalt and gneiss, and contain copper and brass ore.

OCHELTREE a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Arr. 8 m. W. W. OM Camnock with a parish church near the centre of the village, a school and manufactures of acyrls and embroidery of swanin. Area of par., 6 m. by 5 m. Pop. 1787.

OCHEIDA a town and lake European Turkey Albania. The town is situated on the declivity of a hill at the N. extremity of the lake, 40 m. E. by N. El Basen, inhabitants employed chiefly in the neighbouring sulphur and silver mines. P. 2500.—The lake, 18 m. long by 8 m. to 10 m. broad is surrounded by lofty mountains, and gives rise to the Black Drin.

OCHEENDORF or **BORTA** a vil. Austria, Trarvon, on the frontiers of Wallachia with a Greek church and a trade in timber and fat cattle. Pop. 1555.

OCHESENFURT a town Bavaria, Lower Franconia, l. bank Main here crossed by a bridge, 10 m. S. E. Würzburg, with two churches an hospital, infirmary, school of design, and an old (specimen) monastery, manufactures of woollen cloth, silks, some sherry, and a trade in wine, silk, iron, and cattle. Pop. 2250.

OCHESENHAUSEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Danneburg, and 8 m. E. E. E. Biberach, with a church, a mineral spring and manufactures of linen. Pop. 1556.

OCHESENWARDER a free in. territory and S. E. Hamburg on a marshy island of the Elbe with a church. P. 2000.

OCHEIA, or **OKHEIA**, a town Russia, gov. and 1 m. E. St. Petersburg, of which it may be considered a suburb, at the confluence of the Ocheia with the Neva. It has two churches, a large powder-mill a mill for boring cannon, and a salt-petre refinery. Most of the inhabitants are carpenters, employed on the docks at St. Petersburg. Pop. about 8000.

OCKBROCK, a vil. and par. England, co. and 5 m. S. by E. Derby, on the Midland railway and the Derby canal, with a Norman parish church, a Wesleyan and Anglican chapel, several schools, manufactures of bobbin and lace thread and extensive cotton-mills. Adjoining the village is a Moravian settlement. Area of par. 1720 m. Pop. 1768.

OCKENBOND two par. England, Essex.—1, (or **Ufford**), 1696 m. Pop. 833.—2, (or **Ufford**), 2007 m. Pop. 1021.

OCKER, or **OKER**, a river Germany, which rises in the Harz mountains in the N. of princip. Grubenhagen, Hanover, flows N. N. W. past Brunswick and joins the bank Aller, 26 m. above Celle, total course, 75 m.

OCKHAM par. Eng. Surrey; 2240 m. Pop. 449.

OCKLEY par. Eng. Surrey, 6286 m. Pop. 641.

OCKLEER a town Hindostan, prov. Gujarat, 5 m. S. Baruch l. bank Baruch, near its mouth; lat. 21° 41' N., lon. 72° 13' E. Pop. about 8000.

OCKLE-FRIGATE, par. Eng. Norfolk, 1607 m. P. 221.

OCMLUGEE, or **GAKKUGEE**, a river U. States, rises in the N. of Georgia, about lat. 34° N., flows first S. E. E. past Macon, Hartford, and Jacksonville, then E. N. E., and joins the Oconee in forming the Altamaha; total course, 300 m., navigable for steam-boats to Macon.

OOONEE, a river, U. States, Georgia, rises in the N. of the state, a little S. W. Athens, whence it flows S. E. E., past

ing Millageville, and unites with the Ocmulgee in forming the Altamaha length about 180 m.
ODAHRE, or **ODAKA**, a tn. kingdom of Oda, 80 m. N. Lacknow. Pop. 5000.

ODA WANA, or **WODAWANA**, a bay, Japan Isl. Niphon, forming the entrance by which the town of Yedo is reached. It is formed by two promontories, and has in lat. 35° 16' N. and lon. 139° 45' E.

ODCOMBE per Eng. Somerset 1776 ad. Pop. 711.
ODDINGHAM, per Eng. Worcester 869 ad. P. 185.

ODDINGTON two parts Eng. — 1, Gloucester, 1660 ad. Pop. 545; — 2, Oxford; 1410 ad. Pop. 126.

ODELL per Eng. Bedford, 1890 ad. Pop. 538.

ODEMIRA a tn. Portugal, prov. Algarve, com. and 16 m. W S W Ovaria, 1 bank Mira, which here becomes navigable. It has a considerable trade in grain. Pop. 2370.

ODENBACH, a vill. Bavaria, Palatinat, circle Lauterbach, with a church, and near it coal mines. P. p. 1113.

ODENHEIM a vil. Baden circle Middle Rhine 21 m. N E Carlsruhe with a church and the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 1924.

ODENKIRCHEN a tn. in Prussia gov. and 16 m. W S W Dinseldorf 1 bank Niers, with a church many features of cotton, linen, and silk goods, a Turkey red dye-works, and a tannery. Pop. 1384.

ODEN, Nels. Danish, Oden-Gy. Oden Island Latin *Odenia*, a tn. and seaport Denmark cap. of Funen on the N bank of the Oden-Åne near the ford of same name. It is one of the most important provincial towns in the kingdom, the see of a bishop, and the residence of the authorities on the island. It is well built, has a small royal palace a large Gothic cathedral, one of the finest in Denmark founded in 1086 completed in 1301 and the burial place of several of the Danish kings, two other churches a fine old council house or state-hall a large and richly-endowed hospital, an arsenal, and barracks, important manufactures of cloth an extensive iron-foundry and a considerable trade much facilitated by water communication, and several harbours, one near the town, for vessels drawing only 8 to 15 ft. Oden is said to have been founded by Odin a. c. 70. It early received the Reformation and in the 17th century was three ravaged by the plague. Pop. (1841) 11 123. — The **ODEN-FJORD** F. coast, Isl. Funen has a length of about 9 m., with a breadth varying from 1½ to nearly 5 m. Its entrance is about 1000 yds wide, and 18 ft deep. Within its navigation is much cramped by a projecting point of land and several small islands. The small canal of Oden connects the town with the fjord, but only admits vessels drawing 8 ft.

ODENSHULM, an Isl. Renssela, off the coast of gov. Eschonia, about 45 m. W Renssela. A lighthouse has been erected on its N extremity.

ODENWALD, a range of mountains or rather hills in W Germany forming the N continuation of the Schwarzwald, and extending in a N direction from Heidelberg to Darmstadt. The Konigsstuhl (2540 ft.) is sometimes considered the culminating point of the range, but improper as its position is to the S. E. of Heidelberg, and N. of the Neckar, as well as its geological structure point it out as belonging to the Schwarzwald. The true culminating point is the Katzenbuckel (2090 ft.), N E of Eberbach. The Odenwald is characterized by gentle slopes and rounded forms the tops covered with wood, and the bases well cultivated. The W slopes of the Odenwald are composed of granite and gneiss, the E. slopes are covered with sandstone. The S slope sends its waters to the Neckar the E and N E to the Main, and the W directly to the Rhine.

ODER — 1. A river Germany, which rises in the N of Moravia, F. of Olmitz, flows southerly N W to the confines of Prussian Silesia, past Oderberg, then generally N W through with numerous windings past Ratibor Oppeln, Breslau, Glogau, Frankfurt, and Kattin, to Stettin. At some distance above Stettin it throws off several branches which unite and fall into the Stettiner-Haff at Damms. The main branch is carried N, and extends into the Groesse-Haff, which communicates with the Baltic by three different branches. The whole course of the Oder is about 550 m. of which nearly three-fourths, commencing at Breslau are navigable. Its principal affluents are, on the r, the Mala pisa, Bertholz, and Warta, augmented by the Netze and Vol. 11

on the l, the Oppan, Silesian Netze Weistritz, Katschob, Bober, and Bohemian Netze. A canal between the Netze and the Hraa, at Bromberg connects the basins of the Oder and Vistula. — 2. A river Germany, which rises in the Harz mountains W of the Brocken gov. Hildesheim, flows first S and W, passing Leutenberg and Harsteln, and falls into the Rhume 3 m. W N Linteln; total course, 36 m.

ODESSAU a walled in Austrian Silesia, circs. and 30 m. S Troppau, 1 bank Oder with a church, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. Pop. 3860.

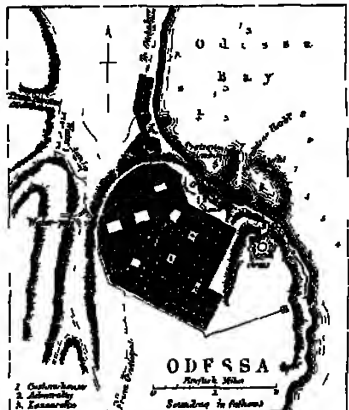
ODERBERG a tn. Prussia, gov. and 55 m. Potsdam, on the old Oder with two churches, and some trade in cattle. Pop. 2459.

ODERFLEH, or **REEFLEX** I DVANIKY (Latin, *Arceps*) a market in Austria Transylvania, 64 m. N N E Harmanstadt, on the Great Kikol, with three churches a townhouse, college gymnasium seminary and orphan hospital and a trade in tobacco, wax and honey. 1 pop 1999.

ODERFLEH See GAT-ODERFLEH.

ODER/O (anc. *Opterygium*) a tn. Mexico of Italy gov. and 25 m. N by E Venice, on the Mericanio. It has several district courts and offices a parish church, and numerous oratories a courthous and elementary school. Pop. 5000.

ODESSA a tn. and seaport, Russia, gov. and 90 m. W S W Kherson, 380 m. N Constantinople, on the N shore of the Black Sea, lat. 46° 28' 54" N. lon. 34° 44' 50" E. (a islands on an activity and is well fortified houses generally



of two stories well built of soft calcareous stone streets laid-out with great regularity. There are several public squares which are large and well planned, but many of them improved, and consequently after heavy rains dirty, and in dry weather exec. sively dusty. Good water is scarce. Artisan horse have been made to the depth of 600 ft. without success the whole district being, with the exception of a verdant strip along the shore a dreary arid steppe, where springs are almost as rare as in the desert. The principal place of public resort is the Boulevard in the line of which the more important edifices and monuments are placed. Among the last, the first place is due to a bronze statue of the Duke of Richelieu, a French emperor nobly whose merit ultimately made him governor of the town and whose judicious administration is universally acknowledged to have laid the foundation of its commercial prosperity. Near this stands the residence of the governor a large mansion, containing, in addition to public offices, a small but select library, and a museum particularly rich in the antiquities dug up from the site of the numerous colonies which the ancient Greeks planted in this part of the country. The only other buildings

OKANDA, a. in Japan, N.E. coast, Isl Nippon, 50 m. E.N.E. Yeddo.

OKE-LOCK-ORRE, or **OKLOCKNEY** a river, U States, which rises in the S. of Georgia, flows S.W. into Florida, and after a course of about 180 m. falls into a creek of its own name, forming a branch of Apalachicola Bay.

OKFORD FERRASS, par Eng Durset 2533 sq fop. 642.

OKHAMPTON Eng Devon. See **OKHAMPTON**.

OKER, a river Germany. See **OKER**.

OKHAMADEL, or **OKHAMSHINE**, a dist. India, form ing the S.W. extremity of the peninsula of Gujarat, Guiswar's dominion, lat. 22° to 22° 30' N., lon 69° 10' to 69° 30' E. It is a poor sandy or jungle tract, about 80 m. in length, by 15 m. in breadth bounded, N by the Gulf of Cutch W by the Indian Ocean, and E. by a small river or moosa, and thus nearly insulated. It contains the towns Dwarka, and Bet or Dasa, with about 50 villages. its inhabitants are chiefly Hindoos. A few inferior kinds of grain are raised and some salt is manufactured these articles, with ghee and conch shells, a great many of which are sent into Bengal, constitute the principal exports. Most of the land belongs to the Guiswar to whom the district was transferred in 1816 and by whom it is mainly prized on account of the sanctity of its temples. See **DWARAKA**. Punt Jagrahi or Okhamadel forms its W termination. Pop. 11 620—(*London Geogical Journal*, vi. 5).

OKHOLM a vil Denmark, duchy Schleswig Hall and 7 m. N.W. Brudestedt protected by strong embankments from the sea. It has a church and good landing place, though somewhat deficient in shelter outside of the dikes. Pop. 500.

OKHOTSK, a gov E. Siberia, forming a comparatively narrow tract about 1000 m long with a breadth, varying from 80 m. to about 200 m. stretching along the Sea of Okhotsk, which washes it to the E. and partly separates it from the peninsula of Kamtschatka, and bounded on the N and N.E. by the country of the Tchukotka, and on the N.W. and S.W. by gov Yakutsk. Its coast line is indented by several large bays, among which are those of Penzinsk, Gysnak and Tanush and its interior is traversed centrally and nearly throughout its whole length, by the chain of the Stanen mountains, which here form the water-shed between the Pacific and the Arctic Oceans, sending to the former numerous comparatively short and rapid streams, which fall into the Sea of Okhotsk and giving rise to several large rivers—the Onoul, Kolma and Indigirka which flow N into the latter. Notwithstanding the rigour of the climate, there are considerable tracts of healthy pasture and scattered clumps, chiefly of alder and birch frequented by numerous animals valuable for their furs. The coasts are well supplied with fish and are often visited by large shoals of the whale tribe. The only domestic animals are reindeer and dogs. Amber is occasionally found along the shores of the Gulf of Penzinsk. The government is chiefly used as a penal settle ment for the most hardened offenders and the inhabitants consist, for the most part, either of them or of their descendants. Pop. about 700.

OKHOTSK a tn E. Siberia, cap. above gov, on a narrow tongue of land projecting into the Sea of Okhotsk at the mouth of the Okhotsa and Kuchuk. It consists of several irregularly-placed clusters of indifferent log-houses, including a large magazine belonging to the Russo-American Trading Company, a church, several government offices a school of navigation, and an infirmary. The building-yards annually turn out or repair a considerable number of small vessels and the harbour though so shallow as not to admit large vessels, being the best in the Sea of Okhotsk, has a considerable trade. Pop. about 800.

OKHOTSK, or **MOSE-OKHOTSKOZ**, a sea in the E. of Siberia forming a branch of the North Pacific Ocean, and extending from the Kurile Islands N.W. to the coast of Si beria, about 1000 m., with a breadth between the N.E. coast of Chum and the peninsula of Kamtschatka, of about 550 m. It contains several islands, the largest of which, Sagalie is situated near its S.W. shore, forms a number of large gulfs, chiefly on the N., among others, those of Tanish, Gylginsk, and Penzinsk, and receives numerous rivers, of which, how ever only one, the Anzoi or Sagalie, is of great magnitude. The shores are covered with ice from November to April, but

the main expanse continues open throughout the year, and being generally deep, without shoal or sandbank, affords a safe navigation, notwithstanding the fogs and storms with which it is often visited.

OKHOTKA, a river Siberia, which rises in the S.E. slope of the Stanen mountains, flows S.E. and falls into the sea at the town of Okhotsk, total course, 280 m. It is navigable only by small barges, and even by them merely within the influence of the tide, which gives an additional depth of from 6 ft. to 8 ft.

OKHRIDA, a tn Albania. See **OKHRIDA**.

OKI, an Isl group, N Pacific, belonging to Japan, about 50 m. N Cape Isumino, W coast Nippon. It is composed of four large and several smaller islands, extending about 45 m S.S.W. to N.E. The largest island is penetrated in the S. by a large bay on which is its chief town, called Tomaso.

OKLADNIKOV a lake Russia, gov Archangel, 40 m. E. Mosen, length, E.N.E. to W.N.W. about 80 m. breadth nearly 9 m. It receives several small streams, and discharges itself by the Lokira into the Pech, an affluent of the Mezen.

OKNA a small tn. European Turkey, Moldavia, 1 bank Tatrov on the borders of Trauylvania, 99 m. N.W. Galatz It is well built, and has an extensive salt-mins.

OKNA MARE, a tn Turkey in Europe Walsheia, 9 m S.W. Hainak with five churches, three chapels, and very valuable salt-mines, which are extensive. Pop. 2500.

OKÖRMELZ (Walschtein, Felsen) a vil Hungary, co Marmaros, about 50 m from Balgath with a Greek church, and a saw-mill. l. op 1655.

OKOSIV, a small uninhabited Isl, Japan Sea off the S.W. coast of Yesso lat 42° 4' N lon 139° 24' E (n.)

OKSU a tn Little Bokhara. See **AKSU**.

OKUKHANE, a vil. Austria, Polovina, on the Helobostina, 1 m. from Podagry. It is the headquarters of a frontier regiment, and has a church, and two mills.

OLAH Bussy trüner, a vil Austria, Trauylvania military dist. Bistrice, about 16 m from Borgo-Frunk. It is the headquarters of a frontier regiment, in which the greater part of the inhabitants are soldiers, and has a handsome church. l. op 1910.

OLAND or **OLAND** an Isl Sweden, Rts Kalmar, in the Baltic, and separated from the mainland by the Kalmar Sound which, opposite to the town of Kalmar where it is narrowest, does not exceed 3 m broad, but at the N. extremity of the island is 10 m. and at the S. extremity not less than 15 m. broad. The island is long and narrow stretching N. to S. 85 m., with an average breadth of not more than 5 m. and consists throughout of limestone rocks, which, at several spots on a line parallel with the W shore form a range of steep, chalky cliffs, but the island is generally low and between the cliffs and the beach there is a stretch of flat and fertile land though in other parts marsh and mud prevail. There are a few small lakes in the N, but neither there nor elsewhere are there any streams of the least importance. Wood is scarce. The pastures are extensive, and a good many cattle and sheep are reared. The wool of the latter is retained and woven into cloth which forms a considerable article of export. The island contains numerous villages, but scarcely anything which can be called a town. Borgholm which may be regarded as its capital has only a pop. of 481.

OLAND ISLANDS, Baltic Sea. See **ÅLAND**.

OLASZY, **OLASZKUN** or **WOLASZKUN** a market tn. Hungary, Tnthar Thaus, co. Zips with two Protestant churches. Pop. 3400.

OLAU **OLAU**, or **OLAWA** a tn. Prussia prov Silesie, gov and 18 m. S.E. Breslau, on the Olse, and on the railway to Gnesau. It is defended by a castle, has two churches, an hospital provincial courts and offices, and manufactures of cloth, tobacco, and paper, tile-works, breweries, and distilleries. Pop. 5999. The river runs in a mountainous district, in the S. of Silesie, near Bernsdorf, flows first N.N.E., past Strichen to Olau, then turns suddenly N.W. and, after a course of nearly 60 m., joins L. bank Oder at Breslau.

OLAVE-ST MARK-GATA, par Eng York (N. Riding); 2120 m. Pop 2970.

OLBA, a tn. Epon, Arago, prov and about 50 m. from Turvet. l. bank Myraia with a church, a primary school, manufactures of linen, paper and a flour mill, and trade in corn, indifferent wine and a little silk. Pop. 1445.

OLBEGA, a vil and som Bpeln, Old Castle, prov and 24 m N. Bera, with a church, courthouse, prison, primary school, manufacture of woollen and linen cloth, several flour-mills, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1365.

OLBERNHAN a vil Saxony circle Zwitzkau, on the Ploche, 23 m. S.E. Chemnitz, with manufactures of firearms, lace, and cabinet-work. Pop. 2503.

OLCENGO a vil and com Italy Piedmont div Novara, 2 m from San Germano; with an old church, the remains of an ancient castle, and a trade in corn and wine. 11020.

OLCESE (San) a vil and com. Italy, Piedmont, div Genova near Belpato, on a slope of the Apennines. It is completely obliquo by position, and has a parish church. P. 2329.

OLD or Wold par Eng Northampton, 1650 ac. P. 449.

OLD CALABAR, a river Africa. See CALABAR.

OLD PROVIDENCE, an isl Caribbean Sea, belonging to New Grenada, E. coast, Central America, about 12 m from the nearest part of the Mosquito coast, visible from a distance of 33 m to 36 m. Highest peak 1190 ft. near the centre, lat. 15° 21' N, lon. 81° 31' 30" W. It is nearly 4½ m. long and ½ m. greatest breadth of an irregular oval shape, but both ends and the middle separated by a narrow channel from the small isl of San Catalina. The soil is exceedingly fertile, yielding plentifully all kinds of tropical products, but cotton is the staple, forming the great object of export along with hides and tortoise-shell in exchange for calicoes, cloth, &c., brought from Jamaica. The chief anchorage is on the N. side, at the village of Isabel. Old Providence was long celebrated as a favourite resort of the buccanniers.

OLD BROW, par Eng Worcester, 1180 ac. P. 36.

OLDBURY a town and township England co. Hants. In the heart of an important mining district on the Boreham road 5 m N. W. Hingham. It is irregularly built but has several spacious modern streets, lined with good houses and shops and lighted with gas. A district church in the later English style with a tower. Independent, Baptist, and Wesleyan chapels, an endowed school, a prison, manufactures of chemical products from iron and steel works, and extensive iron and coal mines. Pop. 5114.

OLDBURY two parts Eng. — 1. Salop 806 ac. Pop. 131.

OLDBURY a market town and par Ireland co. Meath. The town, 20½ m N. W. Trim, has a church and a Catholic chapel and school. P. 1508. Area of par, 7903 ac. 1. 4506.

OLDCASTLE par Eng Monmouth 992 ac. Pop. 47.

OLDCONNAUGHT, par Ireld Dublin 19° 8 ac. Pop. 3047.

OLDCONNELL, par Ireld Kildare, 3087 ac. P. 723.

OLDEBOORN, a vil Holland prov Friesland, 12 m S.E.E. Leeuwarden. It is a scattered place, with three churches, a school, some trade in butter, cheese, and cattle, a copper work, iron-work, three building-yards, and several mills. Pop. 1435.

OLDEMARKT, a vil Holland prov Overijssel, 17 m N. W. Hazeend, with two churches and a considerable butter market. Pop. 823.

OLDENBURG, a grand duchy in the N. of Germany, forming the 30th State of the German Confederation bounded N. by the N. Sea or German Ocean, E. Hanover and Bremen, S. and W. Hanover, greatest length N. to S. 61 m. greatest breadth, 44 m. area, 1567 geo. sq. m. This former Oldenburg proper, but, in addition to it, the duchy possesses three separate patches of territory, distinct both from it and from each other, namely two in Holstein forming the principality of Lübeck, with an area of 128 geo. sq. m. and Birkenfeld, in the E. of Rhensia Prussia, with an area of 108 geo. sq. m. thus making the whole area 1823 geo. sq. m. Oldenburg proper is flat throughout, excepting in the S. extremity, where some low hills appear. The principal rivers are the Weser, the Hunte, the Ems, the Juhle, Hase, Emsa, Vahne, and Leda. There are no lakes of great extent. Storms often blow from the sea, and frequent fogs produce a cold, damp air, which occasionally rises even summer of the proper warmth. The surface, in respect to soil, is divided into marshy and sandy land. The former has, in many instances, been removed from the sea, and still is only protected from it by means of dikes similar to those erected in Holland and Holstein. It consists generally of a heavy alluvial soil, capable, when properly laid dry, of yielding heavy

crops of wheat, beans, and hay. The sandy land is very light, and of little fertility and not unfrequently is left in a state of nature, forming extensive tracts of barren heath. A considerable part of the sandy districts were once covered with wood. Much of it has disappeared, but there are still several extensive forests. Agriculture employed in raising not only corn but rape, hemp, and flax and including the rearing of horses and cattle is the principal source of subsistence. Manufactures and trade have made comparatively little progress. Oldenburg is governed by a grand duke, whose power theoretically is almost absolute. The inhabitants are generally a patient and industrious race, but habits of intemperance are very prevalent. For administrative purposes, the duchy proper is divided into seven circles. — Oldenburg, the capital; Husenburg, Ostholstein, Helmsdorf, Fochte, Kappenberg, and Lauen. Pop. (1867) 237,690. Pop. Lübeck 1850 32,146. Pop. Birkenfeld (1847) 30,404. **OLDENBURG**, a town Germany cap. above grand duchy, 24 m W. N. W. Bremen, on the Elbe which here receiving the Havel, forms a harbour. It has a castle, with palace, several churches, college, library of 15,000 volumes, picture-gallery, gymnasium, barracks, normal and military schools, several hospitals, manufacture of refined sugar, and musical instruments, numerous breweries and distilleries, and a trade in wood wool and cattle. Pop. 7329.

OLDENBURG, a town Denmark duchy Holsten, on the Little Belts, 30 m N. E. J. It is a trade once considerable, has greatly fallen off and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. 2400.

OLDENBURG, a town (Jesse-Casse) a bank W. near 28 m. R. W. Hanover with manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, sugar, tobacco, and leather, and a trade in linen and cattle. Coal is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1853.

OLDENBURG, a town Holland prov Overijssel, 33 m N. E. E. Deventer. It has a townhouse two churches, a synagogue, and several schools, wool-combing spinning, and weaving, and manufactures of calicoes, mering, and dyeworks. Pop. 2352.

OLDENBURG, or Omsk, a town Denmark duchy H. J. stein at the confluence of the Elbe with the Trave, 16 m W. N. W. Lübeck with important manufactures of salt, it is situated from Berlin 110 m. a paper mill, and a considerable transit trade with Lübeck and Hamburg. Pop. 4000.

OLDHAM a parl and mun. bor. and market in Eng. land Lancashire on a height near the source of the Irk a little above its junction with the Mersey and on a branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway 6 m N. E. Manchester.

It is of comparatively recent origin and has risen up with wonderful rapidity chiefly in consequence of the valuable coal-mines in its vicinity and the facilities thereby afforded for the export of coal to the north and west of England.

In 1760, it contained only 60 dwellings, almost all merely straw thatched huts, and has since increased so as to become a large and thriving manufacturing town, irregular in its construction but containing many well built and several handsome streets. It contains, however, to be rather poor in public buildings. The more important are the churches of St. Mary a handsome modern structure, in the early English style, with a square tower containing 12 fine-toned bells, and a window of richly stained glass. St. James, a neat edifice, with a tower and compass turret, and St. Peter, not particularly deserving of notice, various chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist Independents, Moravians, Baptists, Friends, Kilhamites R. Catholics, and Unitarians and the Townhall which is at once handsome and commodious. The chief educational and literary establishments are the Blue-Coat school, occupying an elegant building in the early English style erected by subscription, and liberally endowed by bequests of Thomas Hemmaby, the free grammar-school, the national and infant schools for which commodious buildings have recently been erected, the Lyceum mechanics institute, hall of science, and subscription-library.

The cotton is by far the most important manufacture of the town and employs the greater part of the mills, which, including those of the vicinity amount to about 160, and are all moved by steam. They are, for the most part, only spinning-mills but there are also numerous weaving-factories, producing various velveteens, calicoes, twills, and corduroys.

Hats, which once formed an important staple, are still made to a considerable extent, and there are several large machine shops iron and brass foundries, tanneries, ropewalks, blacksmiths, gunsmiths, &c. Oldham first erected into a borough by the Reform Act, sends two members to Parliament and is governed by a mayor, eight aldermen, and twenty-four councillors. Pop. of town bor 53,880 of parlor, including townships of Chadderton and Oremington and chapelry of Royton 72,837.

OLDHAMSTOCKS, par Scot. Hadding 6 by 3 m P 693
OLDHAMSTOCKS, a vil. Base-Waters curle and N N W. Wimer on the Unstrut with an old monastery manufactory of best root sugar salt-petre-works, tile works, and iron-kilns an oil and flour mills and a trade in cattle. P 1390
OLDHAMSTOCKS, par Iral. Carlow 9920 ac P 2511
OLDNEY an isl about 1 m long W coast Scotland on Sutherland at the S side of Loch Ayr 2 1/2 m from the mainland.

OLDBOES par Iral. Wexford 10,553 ac P 2138.
OLEGGIO a tn, div and 10 m. N Novara, with a court of justice, and several public offices two parish churches, a college, a seminary, several public schools, an hospital, and ancient half-tower manufactures of cotton and flannel goods, several cotton and silk mills, and a trade in corn, wine, and timber Pop. 420.

OLEIRO a tn and seaport, Spain. See CUBITRAC
OLEIRO, a tn and par Portugal prov Beira-Alta, near Castelo Branco. Pop. 1060

OLEMA a river Asia which rises near the N W extremity of the Jaloon Mountains on the frontiers of China, flows N into Kienan, goes N 300 yds. to the N and runs 400 m. above a bank Lena, a little below the town of Olenokan chief affluents, the Tungurka, Ikimda, and Ussun the Tugur Nizhni and Tschura

OLENKA, a tn Siberia, gov and 30 m W S W Yakutsk 1 bank Lena, founded in 1783. Pop. 1059

OLENEK a river Siberia, gov Yakutsk. It rises near lat 64 N and lon 117 E. flows circumstantially N and after a course of about 800 m. falls into the Arctic Ocean to the W of the mouth of the Lena

OLERON (Garonne) river France formed by the junction of the Garonne of Ouzon Arge which descending from the N slope of the Pyrenees desc. Isasse-Pyrenees meet at the town of Oléron The united stream, flowing N W, joins 1 bank Pau on the frontiers of dep. Landes total course 45 m.

OLFRON [Latin Oleron] an island, dep. Cherbourg Inferieur, 1 m from the mainland, and separated by the Pertuis d'Antioche, from lat 46 on the N, greatest length N W to S E, 18 m greatest breadth, 7 m The W side is very much exposed, and has a wild and somewhat flow into appearance. But with this exception, the greater part of the surface is fertile and yields oats, rye, barley, beans, maize, red and white wine, and excellent vegetables There are also some extensive marshes, from which a good deal of salt is made. The island is divided into two cantons and contains the two towns of Chateau and St. Pierre d'Oleron The former risks as a fortress of the third class being defended by a strong castle, and otherwise fortified A good number of vessels are built here distilleries also, are numerous and there is a considerable trade in corn, salt, wine, and brandy The laws of Oléron, forming a kind of maritime code, which is said to have been drawn up in the 13th century long enjoyed great authority, and were used in guiding the decisions of other countries as well as France. 1 cop. 16,060.

OLESA DE MONTENAR a tn Spain Catalonia, prov and 22 m N W Barcelona, with two squares a church a primary school and an hospital manufactures of haxe, blankets, &c. a flour and 11 oil mills. Pop 2766

OLIGKO a tn Austria, Galicia, circle and 11 m N Zloczow on an arm of the Rys It has two churches, and a castle, and is the birth-place of King John Sobieski. P 1250

OLITTE, a tn and com. France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, in a gorge 1 bank Tet, with thermal springs, temperature 120° F., the high occasionally much lower, often come in paralysis, rheumatism, &c. Pop. 1209

OLITZKO or MANDENKOWA, a tn Prussia, prov E Prussia, gov and 40 m S.E.E. Gumbinnen with a castle, church, toll-house, infirmary, educational establishment, and an extensive market-place. Pop 7922.

OF EVANO, three places, Italy:—1 A tn. Papal States, 28 m E. Benevent. It is situated a town of the Middle Ages and contains an old baronial castle, built by the Colonna, on a massive rock of limestone, and among other churches, a very handsome one dedicated to St. Margaret. Pop. 3000
—2 A tn Naples, prov Principato Citra, dist and E. Salerno. Pop 3100—3 A vil and com. Piedmont, dist Novara prov Lomellina, 1 bank Agogna, about 8 m N. Mariara, with a church a modern castle, and a trade in silk, rye, and rice Pop. 1160

OLFEN a tn Rhensish Prussia, gov and 20 m S.W. Münster with a church, manufactures of linen, and wooden clogs, a gristmill, and dye-works Pop. 1800

OLGIATE, several places, Italy Lombardy:—1 A vil and com. prov and 6 m W.S.W. Como with a church Pop. 1871—2 (Olgiate) A vil and com. prov and 18 m N.W. Milan with a church, a magnificent manseum erected to Count Groppe and two cotton mills. Pop. 1423

OLGINATI a tn and com Italy Lombardy prov and 16 m E Como near r. bank Adia, where the channel expands into a lake, which takes the name of Olgiate. It has two churches Pop. 1430

OLHEO a tn and par Portugal on the sea-coast, 4 m E. Faro with an annual fair of three days. P 5900

OLIHARIS, an ul. Greece, Archipelago. See ASTIFANOS
OLIEVA a vil Isl. Sardinia, div Cagliari prov and 4 m. S.E. Nuoro with a church and school manufactures of woollen and linen cloth linoleum, brick and tile works, and a trade in corn, cattle and wine. Pop. 8075.

OLIFIL, a tn. Spain, Aragón, prov Teruel 55 m S Saragossa, well built, with three squares, regular, spacious, paved, and clean streets, a church, townhouse, prison two schools and a trade in corn, wine and silk. Pop. 1732

OLIFANTIA, or ELEPHANT'S RIVER, Cape Colony S Africa. —1 Dist George, formed by the junction of several head streams, which unite at lat 33 S. S. lon 28 28' E whence the river flows W by S to lon 31 43 E, where it suddenly proceeds due S, and falls into the Indian Ocean under the name of the Gaurits, about 20 m S.W. from Mossel Bay For a considerable part of its course, it forms the boundary line between the district of George and Beaufort West, its whole length is probably about 141 m.—2 Dist Clan William has its source in a mountainous region in the district of Worcester about lat 32 50 S; lon 19° E. from which it flows N by W to about lat 31 29' N, where, after various windings which include some directly opposite courses it proceeds due S. to lat 31 41 E. where it falls into the Atlantic. It is joined in its progress, by two large affluents, called, respectively the Great Doorn, and Karre Doorn, length, about 176 m

OLINDA, a city, Brazil prov Pernambuco, 3 m N Recife, formerly with that city what is generally called Pernambuco, on the Atlantic lat 8 S lon 34 50 W on mats generally of good houses, having paved, though not very regular streets but has not a thriving appearance. Many of the fine houses are untenanted and falling to decay and several of the streets are grown over with weeds and grass. It has a cathedral, the church of São Salvador, episcopal palace, a townhouse, ecclesiastical secondary, school of law, several superior and many primary schools, an hospital of mercy a convent and four monasteries; a public library and a botanical garden. The trade is chiefly in cotton, sugar and rice A lake, close to the town, abounds with alligators. P 8000.

OLITE [anc. Olipont], a tn Spain, prov Navarra, 27 m S. Pamplona, 7 bank Eildaco, with two squares, a courthouse, school, two churches, the one remarkable for a very high Gothic tower, two convents, a flour-mill, and five oil-presses. Pop. 1993

OLIVA, two places, Spain:—1 A tn Valencia, prov and 47 m N.E. Alicante. It contains a palace of the Duke of Gandia, an hospital, two schools, two parish churches, a monastery of Franciscan nuns, a lavatory, two hermitages, and a conventory Agriculture employs many of the inhabitants, and a yearly fair is held Pop. 6615.—2, (de Juvet) A tn Melitana, prov and 27 m S. Badajoz. The houses are wretchedly built, but it has extensive and regular squares, though badly paved, a courthouse, prison, four schools, a church, and considerable manufactures of linen and woollen cloths, and 20 flour-mills. Pop. 8410.

OLIVA.—1. A tr. in the N of Isl Fonteventura, one of the Canaries, at the foot of a mountain of same name. It has a church with a tower, two schools, manufactures of ordinary woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in corn, fruit, and some cochineal. Pop. 3132.—2. A tr. in France, gov. and 6 m N W Darnay, 7 m. from the Baltic, with a palace, and an old Outersburg abbey with a handsome church. Near it are a paper-mill and steel, iron, and copper works. Pop. 1500.

OLIVARES, a vil. Spain. Andalusia, prov. and 8 m. E Seville. It has well-paved and clean streets, a courthouse, two churches, four schools, and several oil mills and rope-works. Pop. 2066.

OLIVARES, a tr. Spain, New Castle, prov. and 20 m. S. S. W. Caceres. It has a church and a school four-mills, and a trade in corn, fruit, wine, and saffron. Pop. 1192.

OLIVEIRA, several places, Portugal particularly.—1. (*d'Almeida*), A tr. and par, prov. Douro, l. bank Antm, 24 m. S. Oporto. Pop. 2000.—2. (*do Barro*) A tr. and par, prov. Douro, 12 m. S. E. Avaro. Pop. 1602.—3. (*de Cande*) A tr. and par, prov. Beira-Alta, 19 m. S. S. W. Viana. Pop. 2000.—4. (*de Hospites*) A tr. and par, prov. Beira-Alta, about 90 m. from Coimbra. Pop. 1200.

OLIVEIRA, a tr. Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, traversed by a stream of same name from the sands of which gold is washed, 40 m. S. Tamaoinda, with a church built of marble obtained in the district; inhabitants employed in cultivation rearing cattle, and mining. Pop. in 1600 dist., 4000.

OLIVH(A), a tr. Brazil prov. Bahia, near the sea, 12 m. S. São Jorge, with a handsome stone church and a primary school; inhabitants, Indians engaged in making articles of ivory. Pop. dist. 1600.

OLIVENZA, a tr. Spain Extremadura, prov. and 15 m. S. Badajoz, l. bank Guadiana. It is protected by a strong wall, in the form of a polygon with nine sides, and is entered by three gates. The town is laid-out into squares and streets of moderate breadth, and has a townhouse, prison, two barracks for infantry, one for cavalry and another for artillery, a military hospital, hospital for indigent persons and foundlings, two schools, an ex-convent, two hermitages and two parish churches—that of St. Mary Magdalene is a sumptuous temple, with a magnificent portico of white marble. Ex. pressing oil, grinding, weaving and making earthenware are carried on. Pop. 3291.

OLIVET, a vil. France, dep. Loiret, 3 m. S. Orleans near the source of the Loiret, with manufactures of cotton fabrics and woollery and an active trade in wine. Pop. 1178.

OLIVETO, two trs. Naples.—1. A tr. prov. Basilicata dist. and 35 m. W. S. W. Matera. Pop. 1111.—2. A tr. Principato-Cerra, dist. and 6 m. E. E. Campagna, with an annual fair of five days. Pop. 4870.

OLIVHANT, a vil. Shilly prov. and 27 m. W. S. W. Measna, N. coast, r. bank Elbowna, with a castle, and a tannery fishery. A little N. W. are the ruins of ancient Tyndaria.

OLIVOPOL, a tr. Russia, gov. and 133 m. N. W. Kherason, on a hill near the confluence of the Smukla and Bug. It is defended by a fortress. Pop. (1842) 8300.

OLKANSKAIA, a fort, Russia, gov. Orenburg circle and 9 m. W. Buzuluk, on the Olkanak. It forms part of the military line of Samara, and consists of several well formed and regularly-built bastions, and is garrisoned partly by regular troops, and partly by Cossacks.

OLKANZ, a tr. Austria, Poland, 23 m. N. W. W. Crows, formerly a large and wealthy place, which furnished a considerable revenue to the kings of Poland, from its lead and silver mines. Pop. 1200.

OLKHON, an Isl. Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, W. shore, Lake Baikal, the largest in the lake, length, 50 m. breadth, nearly 13 m. and not 1 m. from the coast. The shores are generally steep, and the interior consists chiefly of an elevated plateau. The soil is, for the most part, stony or sandy, but considerable portions are covered by forests of pine and birch; and others have good pastures, on which the inhabitants, Bouriats, feed numbers of cattle. Game is abundant, and the fisheries in the lake very productive.

OLLALLA (Barra) two places, Spain.—1. A tr. Andalusia, prov. Huelva, 36 m. S. Seville with a church a prison, and an hospital several four-mills, and a trade in corn and wheat. Pop. 1081.—2. A tr. New Castle, prov. and W. N. W. Toledo, poorly built, with a church prison hospital primary school, manufactures of sorbs and several oil and flour mills. Pop. 1039.

OLLERIA, a tr., prov. and 88 m. S. Valencia, with a townhouse, prison, two endowed schools, a church, and some trade in horses and oxen bought in Catalonia, Gallie, and Andalusia. Pop. 3584.

OLLERTON, a market tr. and chapelry England, on and 18 m. N. E. Nottingham, in the forest of Sherwood. It has a modern chapel-of ease, and a Wesleyan chapel, a weekly market and an annual cattle fair. Pop. 777.

OLLIGNIES a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainant, on the Dender 17 m. N. W. Mons with manufactures of linen a brewery a distillery two four-mills, and a trade in corn and wool. Pop. 1491.

OLLOULES (area. Olole) a tr. France, dep. Var, 4 m. N. W. Toulon at the mouth of a wild and barren gorge called the Pass of Olloules well built, with a manufactory of glass, and an active trade in franks and olive-oil. P. 1930.

OLLON a vil. and par. Switzerland can. Valais, cap. circle, 2 m. S. E. Aigle, on a height overlooking a large and fruitful plain which slopes to the Rhone. It has a church chief employment, rearing of cattle. Pop. 2692.

OLMILLO a tr. Spain, Leon, prov. and 25 m. S. Val Isoldo, once surrounded with strong walls of which there are some remains. It has a townhouse, a prison, two hospitals a theatre, and six churches, several of which are fine old edifices manufactures of earthenware, wax candles, and brandy Pop. (agricultural) 2024.

(*MEM*), a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 83 m. E. by 5 Antwerp on the Great Yssel. It has manufactures of common woollens a dye-works a brewery a distillery, two four-mills and a trade in butter. Pop. 1858.

OLMPTO a tr. France, al. Comore 12 m. N. W. Sartene well built, clean, thriving. It has a neat church, and a chapel. Near it are the ferocious thermal baths of Lormet, temperature, 86° Fahr. 1 ep 2010.

OLMUTZ, or Olm. *see* ALMUTZ.

OLMUTZ (Moravian Helms) Latin Olmucensis or Abuswe) a city Austria, formerly cap. of Moravia, 103 m. N. N. E. Vienna with which it is connected by railway on the March which forms almost a complete circle round it. It is extensively and strongly fortified and rises gradually on all sides towards its centre. It was built, has a cathedral a fine Gothic building erected by King Wenzel III., who was murdered here in 1406, and is buried within the church the old arch of St. Maurice with the largest organ in Moravia, the church of St. Michael, surrounded by a handsome copula a townhouse with a lofty tower a university possessing a fine library of 50,000 vols. bishop's palace, arsenal barracks manufactures chiefly of linen and woollen cloth, ironmongery and articles in iron wire and a very important trade. Olmütz is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of several courts of law and public offices and possesses in addition to the university already mentioned, a diocesan seminary gymnasium academy high school Capuchin and Ursuline monasteries, an hospital and poorhouse. It is one of the strongest fortresses in the Austrian dominions, but was taken by the Swedes in the Thirty Years war. Frederick the Great besieged it for seven weeks with success. Lefort's was conducted here in 1794. Pop. 25,512.—The climate is watered by the March, Javara, Betschowa, Hanna Oslewa, and Fitrits. Towards the N. and W. it is traversed by hills of considerable elevation, particularly by the Beskides and Schneeburg, but in other directions is level, and fertile in grain, hemp, and flax. The mountainous districts are rich in iron which is extensively worked. Area, 152 sq. m. Pop. 366,000.

OLNE, a tr. and com. Belgium prov. and 8 m. S. E. S. E. Lige, on the Vesdre. It has a church a chapel, primary school and workshops for furnishing firearms. A good many of the inhabitants are millers. Pop. 8164.

OLNEY or **OLNHY** a market tr. and par. England, co. and 19 m. N. E. Buckingham l. bank Ouse, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. It is generally built of stone; and has a large, ancient church in the English style, with a handsome tower and spire, places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and the Society of Friends, national and Lancasterian schools, and a set of almshouses. The making of bone-ivory forms the principal business of the town. Area of par., 3140 ac. Pop. 1859.

OLONA a river Italy Lombardy rises N of Varese, prov Como, flows S.E., passing Varese and Milan at the latter divides into two branches, the one of which joins L. Inno Lambro, at St. Angelo, while the other joins L. Inno Po, at St. Zenone, about 12 m. S.E. Pavia total course, about 60 m.

OLONTZ, a gov Russia lat. 50° to 54° 30' N., lon. 30° to 43° 30' E., bounded N and E by Archangel, S.E., Volenga, S., Novgorod, S.W., St. Petersburg and Lado and W. Finland greatest length, N.W. to S.E. 370 m., breadth, 250 m., area, 60,594 sq. m. The surface of this government is generally flat; but in the N.W. some hills of moderate elevation occur and take the name of the mountains of Olontz, while part of the N. is traversed by the dorsal ridge which forms the water-shed between the basins of the Baltic and the Volga. The nucleus of these hills is granite, overlain by conglomerate and clay-slate.

The drainage of the government is shared, in unequal proportions, between the Baltic, White Sea, and Volga; the first, through the medium of Lake Onega, receives the largest share, and the second, chiefly by the Onega, receives the next largest, the share received by the Volga is confined to a small portion of the S. The most marked natural feature of the government is the immense number of its lakes, streams, and morasses. The number of lakes—one of them Onega, of the first magnitude—has been calculated to amount to 7500 and that of the rivers, great and small, to 800. The climate is rigorous in the extreme. The winter is long and so severe, that gelidities occasionally freeze, and the summer heat, though of short duration, is very great. Timber constitutes almost the whole wealth of the government, the lakes and rivers are in general well supplied with fish porphyry and marble are extensively quarried between Lakes Ladoga and Onega iron-ores are worked to such an extent as to supply ten blast-furnaces; copper is also partially worked, and hemp and flax thrive in many of the swampy districts where corn would fail, and may be regarded as, after timber the most valuable vegetable products of the government. Trade and manufactures have made little progress, and the want of home employment is so generally felt, that great numbers of the inhabitants, amounting in some numbers to nearly a third of the whole, emigrate temporarily into the adjoining governments. Education is under the superintendence of the university of St. Petersburg but the very little progress which it has made may be estimated from the fact, that the government possesses only one printing-press, which is in the hands of the state, and nothing that deserves the name of a bookseller's shop. Olontz is divided into seven districts. One military governor presides over both Olontz and Archangel. The capital of the government is Petrosavodsk. Pop. (1850), 165,000.

OLONTZ, a tn Russia, above gov E. shore, Lake Ladoga, where it receives the Olontz 125 m N.E. St. Petersburg. It has eight churches four chapels, and a prison, a great number of saw-mills on the Olontz, and a considerable trade in furskins. The first building-dock in the Russian empire was established here by Peter the Great, and some vessels are still built at it. Pop. (1849) 1061.

OLUPE (Lad. *Ljov*) a tn France, dep. Basses-Pyrenees, on the mid. and summit of a hill near the Garonne, here crossed by a lofty stone bridge, communicating with the large suburb or separate town of St. Marie. It has a church, a seminary; manufactures of checked handkerchiefs, much worn as a head-dress by the peasantry of Aragon and Gascony; woollen bonnets, and a trade chiefly in Spanish wool, Bayonne lams, and other salt provisions, cattle and harness. Olontz is also a general depot for the metals and other marine timber out on the Pyrenees. P. 5460.

OLUT, a tn Spain, Catalonia, prov Gerona 85 m. N. Barcelona, 1 hour. P. 1716, at the foot of the volcanic hill Montsepe, which, with six others, likewise volcanic, form nearly a small circle, in the S. part of which the town is built. It has regular, but narrow and ill-paved streets, lined with ill built houses; two large squares, schools for primary education, Latin, drawing, &c. two dilapidated prisons, an hospital for indigent paupers, public baths, barracks, a large handsome parish church, with several other churches and chapels, a cabinet of natural history, a pretty theatre, and a small school for deaf-mutes. Besides the natural volcanoes, Olut presents a very singular phenomenon in its landscape, a

name given to certain apertures beneath the houses, situated at the base of Mount Mont, from which issue subterranean gusts of wind. They blow with greatest violence in hot weather and are then so cold, that they make the thermometer fall from 89° or 94° (the maximum summer heat at Olut) down to 53° Fahr. In winter the reverse is the case for during the hottest frosts, the thermometer rises to 55° when placed in these subterranean funnels. They are termed to account, in summer for preserving meats and for cooling drinks. Coarse woollens and cottons, linen, paper, leather, ribbons, and dyes, are made. Olut was destroyed in 1427 by an earthquake, but was soon rebuilt. Pop. 2199.

OL Pto., a tn Rhensia Prussia, gov and 30 m. S.S.W. Arnberg on the Elbe, emp. circle with three S. Catholic churches, a townhouse, copper and iron smelting-furnaces, and a trade in ironware. Pop. 1936.

OLRICK, par Seat. Catholism; 4 m. by 3 m. P. 1972. **OLSA** a river Austria, which rises in the Juhkiska mountains, on the N.E. extremity of Moravia, flows N.W. through Austrian Silesia, passing the towns of Teschen and Freystadt, and joins r. bank Oder after a course of about 60 m.

OLSTENE, a vil and com. Belgium prov E. Flanders, 18 m. S. Ghent, r. bank Lys, near the railway and canal from Ghent to Courtray. It has three distilleries, two breweries, several corn and oil mills, and a tobacco-factory; but weaving and husbandry are the chief employments. Pop. 2189.

OLSHANA, or **OLSHANA**, a market tn. Russia, gov and 15 m. W. Kharkov with well-frequented fairs. P. 2000. **OLSHANSK**, a vil Silesia, gov and about 90 m. N.N.E. Krakow, on the road to Yarkutsk and on an elevated and humid tract, forming part of the water-shed between the Angara and the Lena, to both of which it sends its waters.

OLST a vil Holland, prov Overbeel 6 m. N. Deventer with two churches, and a school, and some trade in bacon. Pop. 821.

OLSTYNEK a tn Prussia. See HONNENSTEIN.

OLTEN (Latin, *Oltena*), a tn Switzerland can and 30 m. E.N.E. Solera, emp. dist. at the confluence of the Duner with the Aar, which is here crossed by a bridge. It is well built; has a handsome church, a Capuchin convent, and two educational establishments; manufactures of worsted and cotton hosiery and leather and a trade in wine, paper groceries, and cloth. Pop. 1600.

OLT1 a tn Asiatic Turkey emp of the Deuk country pass, and 70 m. N.E. Erzerum, beautifully situated among gardens, on the banks of the Olt, here crossed by a stone bridge. It is a very ancient, but decayed place, defended by a citadel partly surrounded by a dilapidated wall, and once the residence of the sultans who ruled the country. Numerous ruins attest its former magnificence. 1 op. about 1500.

OLUTORKOI or **OLUTORKA**, a cape and gulf, Behring Sea, E. coast Kamtschatka. The cape, lat. 59° 56' N., lon. 170° 28' E., rises with a steep ascent, and is rendered conspicuous by a mountain with three summits, the loftest 2537 ft. high. The gulf, W.N.W. of the cape, has lefty shores, lined with precipitous cliffs.

OLVERA (see *Hippa*) a tn Spain, Andalucia, prov and 53 m. N.E. Lada, on a lofty hill, enclosed by a wall, one of which is crowned by an old castle. It is indifferently built, consisting of houses of poor appearance, arranged in steep but spacious and well paved streets; and has a handsome parish church, adorned with marble sculptures; two primary schools, a large conchoidal and prison, manufactures of earthenware, several fairs and oil mills, and a trade in agricultural produce and cattle. Pop. 8000.

OLYKA a tn Russia, gov Volhynia, about 100 m. N.W. Jitomir with a collegiate church, and a seminary. It was almost destroyed by fire in 1702. Pop. 5600. **OLYMPUS** (*Myros*) a celebrated mountain, European Turkey, prov Thakia, about 10 m. from W. shore Gulf of Saloniki and 35 m. N. Larina. It rises with two peaks called St. Stephen and St. Elias, to the height of 9754 ft. above sea-level, lat. 40° 5' N., lon. 23° 21' E. The ridges forming its S. base are separated from Mount Ossa by the famous Vale of Tempe, a deep gorge through which the R. Heberia has forced its way to the sea.

OLZAI, a vil, lat. 50° 22' N., lon. 22° 55' E. with a church, school, manufactures of woolen cloth, and a trade in corn, flour, and dairy produce. Pop. 1960.

OM, a river, Rihbati, which rises in the N of gov Tomak, traverses the steppe of Barba, passes the town of Kamak, and at Ogak joins R bank Irda, after a W S W course of about 380 m. Its principal affluents, which it receives on the right, are the Ugakia, Isha, Kama, and Tartas.

OMAGH, a market in Ireland, co. Lyrone 37 m. E Londonderry on a steep acclivity, has tolerably well kept streets, lighted with gas, houses generally of stone, and much improved in late years; a handsome county courthouse, county jail, barracks, and poorhouse; a church, a Methodist and two Presbyterian meeting-houses, and R. Catholic chapel and numerous schools. About a mile from the town there is a large lunatic asylum of recent erection, intended for the incurable lunatics of the N counties. Pop 3018.

OMAN, a principality, Arabia, between the most E. angle of the peninsula and the entrance of the Persian Gulf and bounded on three sides by the sea. Ras-el-Had, the most E. point on the coast of Arabia lat 23° 23' N. lon 63° E. is generally regarded as the S. commencement of Oman, but in the interior at least, the limits of the country go as far S. as lat. 24° N. From Ras-el Had the coast runs, with an inclination W, in a general direction N W. for about 100 geo. m. to Muscat thence it sweeps again in a similar curve, for about 350 m. to Ras Musandam lat 26° 27' N., at the mouth of the Persian Gulf. From this point, the Frate-coast as it is named on the maps, runs S. for 150 m. but it is not properly included in Oman, the sea-coast of which, 550 m. in extent lies wholly on the Indian Ocean. About half way between Ras-el Had and Muscat, a chain of mountains runs for nearly 100 m. E. to W, then winds N W and N following the curve of the coast, from which it is generally 25 m. to 40 m. distant. The most S. and elevated portion of this chain bears the name of Jebel Akhdar or the Green Mountains.

The principality of Oman comprises the provinces of Dhorrak, Oman, Jafan and Bata, or Bata. S. of Muscat the hills appear on the shore, which they border with hospitable cliffs of bare rock, but at some distance in the interior, S. W. of Ras-el-Had, and behind the hills, lies a fertile tract, which forms the province of Jafan. N W of this, round the Jebel Akhdar, and embracing Muscat on the sea-coast, is Oman, properly so called. A few miles N of Muscat, the barren hills recede from the coast, and leave a narrow low tract, watered by periodical torrents, which convert it into a garden and date-grave. This is the province of Bata [narrow valley]. On the opposite or E. W. side of the mountains a similar chain of peaks in the hollows which receive the torrents, forms the province of Dhorrak. The provinces of Dhorrak, Oman, and Jafan, are bounded towards the interior by sandy deserts, wandered over by tribes of Bedouins, who keep the adjacent cultivated districts in perpetual alarm.

Limestone appears to be the prevailing rock in the Jebel Akhdar and S. hills of Oman. Near Muscat, the cliffs are formed of serpentine or of clay-slate. At the N. extremity of the peninsula, round Ras Musandam, the rocks are all of volcanic origin, steep walls of basalt or trachyte enclosing the numerous deep lakes. The hills on mountains near the coast, sometimes attaining a height of 9000 ft. are uniformly barren and sterile, and it is only round the Jebel Akhdar which is supposed to have an elevation of 6000 ft. that soil has been collected, and cultivation spreads over a considerable expanse. At Kothra, on the S. side of this mountain, are copper-mines, of little value in their present state.

It is said that the Jebel Akhdar is covered with snow in winter, it is more certain, however, that while in the low tracts of Oman men fill only four or five times in a month, from October till March it is abundant on the elevated ridges, whence torrents descend to the plains below, and give to all the slopes the verdure from which the mountains take their name. The climate of the plains is intensely hot; and the cultivated fruits—the banana, mango, sugar cane, &c. are those of India. But in the higher valleys of these mountains grow the apricot fig and grapes. A great quantity of wine, resembling that of Rhodus, is made in this district.

The maritime provinces of Bata are crossed by numerous periodical streams, and two said to be constant, which spread out in irrigation, have rendered that tract a cultivated garden. In the interior, the rivers sink in the thirsty earth, and disappear, but they are not thereby wholly lost. Provision for irrigation in the interior of Oman is

made, on a system characteristic of this part of Arabia, and introduced probably from Persia. The water is collected, and led through the cultivated tracts in tunnels or subterranean canals, called *fahs*. These canals extend often for miles and countering the general low state of industry in the country wherein they are found, they must be regarded as very remarkable works. Abundantly watered by means of these canals, the fields and plantations exhibit a rare luxuriance, and all the fruits and grains of Persia and India, as well as of Arabia, are found in perfection. The inhabitants, in order that they may enjoy the light and air above the dense foliage of the tall trees, build their houses very high, and their watch towers also, well built of stone, often rise to a height of 150 ft. In Muscat are two towers 170 ft. high.

Besides Muscat, the capital of the country and Suhr (which are) there are no towns in Oman, respecting which we are enabled to offer any estimate of population. Rustak, on the N. slope of the Jebel Akhdar, and formerly the Sultan's residence, is said to be a large and well built town. Nizawah on the S. side of the same mountain, stands in the midst of the most populous and most productive country. Muscat a little way to the S, is nearly as large as Nizawah, Sdr on the sea coast (lat. 22° 37'), is but a collection of huts, made with the leaves of the date-palm but its inland tents, nevertheless, own about 200 barges or coasting vessels, and carry on a brisk trade. Further N, on the coast, are many smaller villages, apparently very poor, yet possessing in trade and industry abundant resources. It is so plentiful as to be used for manure, the cattle are fed on it in the dried state. Dates and other fruits, are exported to India, where the reputation of the fruits of Oman hasures them a good price, and cheaper kinds are imported in return. Cotton is cultivated and manufactured for home use, the sugar-cane is cultivated to some extent, and attempts have been made to instruct the people in the art of manufacturing sugar.

The inhabitants of Oman may be distinguished into three classes—Bedouins, Caballe or clans, cultivating the soil and merchants on the coast. The latter class includes many strangers, particularly Jews and Banians, and indeed the antiquity of the intercourse between this country and India, might be inferred from the circumstance that Hindustani is commonly understood by the inhabitants of the coast. The several tribes are ruled by their own chieftains, who do not acknowledge the paramount rights, however they may respect the power of the Sultan of Muscat. (Mubahr, Wells and Travels, Another Eloy Voyages dans l'Orient.)

OMANDAL, one of the Navigators' Isles. See JARNA OMBAY an ill. Indian Archipelago, Flores Sea, N W lat 10° Timor from which it is separated by Ombay Passag about 18 m wide one of the best routes from Papeete to China,



WARRIORS OF OMBAY — From Freytag, Voyage aux Indes.

lat. (N W and) 8° 5' S lon 124° 27' E. It is about 50 m. in length, E. by N., and W. by E., consists of high land, particularly at the E. part; its coasts all around appear bold and safe to approach. It is populous; but the race by which it is

inhabited are said to be fierce and treacherous. They are reported to be cannibals, and when on predatory expeditions attire themselves in pieces of buffalo hide, and adorn themselves with pig teeth shells, and goats tails. Their arms are bows and arrows, and they carry their food in bags formed of leaves. Fish, coconuts, rice, honey, and fruits, constitute their chief food. The island produces much sugar. Some traffic is carried on with Timor exchanging birds nests and provisions, for iron-work Chinese wares, and linens.

OMBERGSHEDEN a vil Sweden, Uta. Carlsbad, in the Fyrisdal, on the W side of a lake only deserving of notice on account of the fair annually held at it for eight days, which is one of the largest in Sweden, and attracts from 15,000 to 18,000 persons.

OMBERLEY a vil, and par co. and 6 m N Worcester on the Severn here crossed by a bridge, consisting of a granite span arch, with stone piers. It has a modern and very elegant parish church, an Independent chapel, and an endowed school. Area of par 594^{sq} ac Pop. 2364.

OMBGA a tu in kind of India Piedmont, N N W Nevada, on Lake Oria, with an ancient church an hospital and a trade in wood and charcoal Pop. 1460

OMEKON a river, Siberia, which rises in gov Yakutsk in the W slope of the Stananov mountains, flows N W, and joins r bank Indigirka, after a course of nearly 100 m

OMER (Br) [Latin Aedemorphos], a tu, France dep Pas de Calais, in a marshy tract, on the S.E. which is not navigable, and at the mouth of the canal of Boulogne, 37 m S.E. Calais. It ranks as a fortress, being surrounded by ramparts, and defended by several out-works but its most important defenses are its marshes and the extent to which they can be laid under water. It is a dull place, though its streets are spacious. It contains a great number of well built houses and has a spacious market-place or Place d'Armes a fine cathedral showing the transition from the round to the pointed style, the ancient church of the Jesuits, whose convent is now occupied by the college, the abbey church of St. Bertin, at one time the noblest Gothic monument of French Flanders, and, though greatly dilapidated in 1794, only made the miserable ruin it now is by the barbarism of the town magistrates in 1831 public library barracks, and several well-endowed hospitals a court of first resort and commerce, a consulting chamber of manufactures, a communal college, a secondary ecclesiastical school, and an agricultural society manufactures of woollen cloth woollen covers thread, starch oil glass earthen pipes, fishing-nets, salt, leather, paper beer and brandy and an important trade in wool, corn, wine, oil flax, coal, &c. A summary bureau for the education of English and Irish L. Carbone, had at one time secured considerable celebrity several of the conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot having been pupils in it Daniel O'Connell also attended it, when being educated for a priest. P 18,424

OMERKUTE, a tu and fort, beside See AMERKOTE.

OMERKUTL of AMARA CATACTA a celebrated place of pilgrimage, Hindostan, prov Gundwana, 28 m N W Mutapur in a wild, thinly inhabited country rarely visited except by Hindoo pilgrims to whom its site, at the source of the Bona and the Verdunda, is the chief attraction.

OMETPEE Ometere or Ometere, an isl Central America, W side Lake Nicaragua, about 3 m long N W to S.E. with a maximum breadth of nearly 3 m, connected to the S.E. with the island of Madara, by a narrow neck of land which, in a strong breeze from the N.E., is frequently overflowed. Its most characteristic feature is a lofty mountain 5100 ft. high, and discharging at a great distance by muzzles on the Pacific. It presents the form of an almost perfect cone, and is said to have a deep crater on its summit. It is inhabited by an indigenous race of Indians, who raise maize, and possess some cattle, and has a small town called Moyagala, with a church and miller's press, who manage the whole community by the aid of an Indian council.

OMET, an isl Ireland, co. Galway, in the Atlantic, 6 m N W Clifden; 13 m in length, by 1 m in breadth. The female portion of the inhabitants are generally engaged in spinning wool and knitting stockings.

OMET par Isl. Galway, 20,896 ac. P 6548.

OMMEN, a m. Holland, prov Overijssel, 22 m S E Drenthe r bank Vecht with a church, a school, some bread-baking, and saw-mill, and some mills Pop. 1046.

OMCIA, a small seaport to and fort, Central America, state Honduras, lat. 15° 47' N, lon. 88° 3' W (2); on a small bay, forming a good harbor, by which most of the European goods destined for Guatemala and San Salvador are imported on a unhealthy place, chiefly inhabited by a few Indians.

OMCE, an isl Denmark, about 5 m long by 1 m broad, on the coast of Seeland, separated from Aggersø by a narrow but deep channel, 65 m S.W. Copenhagen. Pop. 200

OMOLOLO a river, Siberia, which rises in the N slope of the Stananov mountains, about lat. 62° N; flows first N N W then W, then N W past Kolmak, and, after a course of about 500 m, unites by several mouths, with the Kolma, about 90 m above its mouth in the Arctic Ocean. Its chief affluents are the Tobekukhkanika, on the L; and the Usunda, Shabotkova, Travlanka, and Kaldania, on the R.

OMOROVICZA, a vil Hungary, Hilber Tembe, co. Bacs, 4 m from Hajluk, with a Protestant church, and a trade in corn and fine cattle. Pop. 8631.

OMOULEY, or OMULLEY, a river, E Prussia, gov Konigsberg; rises 18 m N N E. Haldenburg, flows S E expanding into several lakes enters Poland, and joins r bank Narev, total course, about 70 m.

OMRAUTTE a m. India. See AMRAWUTTY

OMSK a prov or gov W Siberia lat. 44° 50' to 55° N, lon. 61° to 82° E bounded N by gov Tobolsk, N.E. gov Tomsk, E and S.E. the Chinese Empire, S the Chinese Empire and Independent Tartary, and W gov Orenburg greatest length, N to S.E., about 1100 m, mean breadth about 300 m. It is traversed in different directions by mountain chains, the loftiest of which are in the centre, and on the S and W frontiers, but its general character is that of a steppe which, though interrupted by these chains, occupies a very large proportion of the whole and is, with few exceptions, so very fertile, particularly in the S., as to convert a considerable part of the province into a meadow-land. The principal river is the Irtysh, which flows across the N.E. part of the province, and drains the whole of it, either directly or by its affluents, of which the Irtys is the principal. The lakes are both numerous and of great extent. The largest is the Tongus, in the S., and only partly in Omsk. The most fertile tract is along the L. bank of the Irtysh, and near the town of Omsk. There corn, hemp, and flax are raised, but the rest of the province is poorly wooded, and yields only a scanty herbage. Various valuable minerals are found, especially in the central mountains. The inhabitants are composed of Russians, Cossacks and Kirghises. Omsk is divided into four circles—Omsk, the capital Ust-Kamenogorsk, Petropavlovsk and Semipalatinsk.

OMSK a tu. W Siberia, esp. above prov r bank Irtysh, at the confluence of the Om, 260 m S.E. Tobolsk. It has modern fortifications in the form of a regular polygon, flanked with five bastions, and is the most important military station on the line of the Irtysh. It is, on the whole, well built, and has three churches, governor's house, barracks, and military school. The trade, carried on chiefly with the Kirghises, is of considerable extent, and consists chiefly in branny, tobacco, &c. In which cattle are given in exchange. P 11,428

OMUN a tu. W Africa, on isl. of m. name, Old Calabar river, about lat. 6° 11' N lon. 8° 15' E. It contains about 5000 inhabitants, who are represented as a happy simple, and hospitable people. There is also a territory called Omun, extending along the L. bank of the stream.

ONA, a R.W. Siberia, which rises in a mountainous district on the S.W. frontiers of gov Irkutsk, enters gov Yenisei, flows easterly N N W., and, after a course of about 280 m, unites with the Tubaia in forming the Tanais.

ONASEL, an isl Fagoo group. See Fagoo Islands.

ONATE, a tu. Spain, Biscay, prov Guipuzcoa, 19 m S.W. Tolosa. It has a townhouse, two primary schools, a station, an hospital, several churches and convents, and manufactures of leather, sails, awls, agricultural and other implements, which are exported woollen cloth, and plain linens. The court of Don Carlos was long stationed here. Pop. 4905.

ONGHAN or OCHUKAN par Isle of Man. Pop. 15,021

ONDA a tu. Spain, Valencia, prov Castellon de la Plana, and 37 m N Valencia. In a hilly locality. It has bread and mostly paved streets, and a considerable number of squares,

in one of which stands the townhouse, with strong prison attached. It also has an hospital for the indigent, two an detached schools, four parish churches, several chapels, and an extra-mural cemetery, manufactures of fine and common earthenware, tiles, paper, a falling-mill, 18 flour and 23 oil mills. On the summit of a hill, to the E, the town is defended by a large and very ancient fortress, formerly habited according to historians, five encircling walls and 800 towers. Pop. 4517

ONDAREÁ, a town, Spain, Valencia, prov. and about 60 m. from Alicante, with a church, a suppressed convent, a townhouse, prison, and primary school several oil and flour mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1280

ONDAREK, a small ill. Hindostan, outside the harbour of Bombay about 1 m. from the mainland, and opposite to the village of Thall.

ONDARROA, a seaport, Spain, prov. Biscaya, and 20 m. N.E. Bilbao, accessible only to fishing smacks. It has a townhouse, prison, small hospital, an endowed school for boys, a church, and seven hermitages. Shooting hares, partridges, and sea fowl, in winter, and fishing are the sole occupation of the inhabitants. Pop. 1178

ONDOD, a town, Hungary, Thier Danab, co. and about 9 m. from Buda-Pest, with two churches. The district is generally sandy and unfruitful. Pop. 3084

ONE AND A HALF DEGREE CHANNEL, a passage through the Maldives Islands, in the Indian Ocean. It is formed between Adoniatte-Atoll, on the N, and Nadivra Atoll, on the S, has a width of about 50 m., and, being the narrowest channel of the Maldives, is frequently used by vessels proceeding to Ceylon, in the W monsoon.

ONEA HALLA, or HRYA, an ill. S. Pacific, forming the most N. of the large islands of Loyalty group, lat. 10° 38' 33" S., lon. 160° 30' 14" E. It occupies about the third part of a basin 16 m. in diameter. It is an upheaved coral island, and presents several tracts of coconuts and yam trees. On the N. side is a large bay open to the E.

ONEATA, one of the smaller Looeys islands, lat. 18° 24' E., lon. 178° 21' W.

ONGA, several places, Russia.—1. A town, gov. and 90 m. S.W. Archangel, cap. dist. It bank Onaga at its mouth in the Bay or Gulf of Onega. It has a small harbour from which a little corn, and considerable quantities of wood and fish, particularly herring, are exported. Pop. 1800.—2. A river issues from N.E. extremity of Lake Ladoga, gov. Olonets, flows N.E., and on reaching the frontier of gov. Archangel, turns to N.W., and ultimately falls nearly into the centre of the Bay of Onega, in the White Sea. Total course about 270 m., but so broken by falls and rapids that it cannot be considered as navigable. It is much used, however for floating timber, and in spring the descent is sometimes hindered by boats. Its principal affluents are the Volochka and Medva on the E., and the Kama on the S. bank.—3. A gulf, forming the S.W. branch of the White Sea, length about 75 m., width at entrance, about 50 m., it contains a great number of islands, of which Holyer is the largest. At its S.E. extremity it receives the river Onaga.—4. A lake, near the centre of gov. Olonets, and E.N.E. Lake Ladoga, after which it is the largest lake in Europe. greatest length N.W. to S.E., 180 m.; greatest breadth, 60 m. area, about 4000 sq. m. It is of a very irregular shape, particularly towards the N., where it is much indented, and forms numerous gulches, bays, and islands. Its shores are generally rocky, and its waters beautifully clear, well supplied with fish, navigation much impeded by shoals and sandbanks. The principal streams which it receives are the Migma, the Shelo, the Vpila, and the Vytiga. Its only outlet is the Svir, by which it discharges itself into Lake Ladoga; but the Muzin skoi Canal, by connecting its affluent the Vytiga with the Kayla, an affluent of Lake Shelo, has brought it into communication with the basin of the Volga.

ONGELLA, a seaport in Italy, Piedmont cap. prov. of same name, on the Gulf of Genoa, and 66 m. from Genoa near the mouth of the Impero, here crossed by a magnificent bridge. It is partly surrounded by walls, and otherwise defended, has a court of justice and several public offices, several squares lined by handsome palaces or mansions, a magnificent church, four convents, a college or gymnasium, a penitentiary, a large general hospital, and manufactures of soap, playing-cards,

and leather. It is well situated for trade, but the harbour is very indifferent. The only export of any importance is oil. Pop. 5500.—The *rovino*, in the N., is covered by the chain of the Apennines, from which it slopes down to the Gulf of Genoa. The staple product is the olive, the culture of which occupies nearly three-fourths of the available land. Pop. 57,475

ONEHOUSE, par. Eng. Suffolk, 608 ac. Pop. 437

ONEIDA (LAKE), U. States, New York, about 80 to E. Lake Ontario. It lies nearly E. and W., is 30 m. long, and 4 m. broad. Its waters find a vent by Oneida river into Lake Ontario at its S.E. corner after they have united with the Seneca, and formed the Oswego river. It is a very beautiful sheet of water, and abounds in fish.

ONEKOTAN, or ANAKUTAN, one of the Kurile Islands, N. Pacific off S.W. extremity of Kamchatka lat. 49° 34' N.; lon. 154° 58' E. Length, 30 m., breadth 15 m. It contains one active volcano, Amida-mary, and two of doubtful activity. ONEKUN, a river, Siberia, in the country of the Chukchis in the N.E. extremity of Asia, which flows N.E. and after a course of about 90 m. falls into the Gulf of same name forming the estuary of the Anadir, in Deloré's Sea.

ONGAR (LAVINIO), a market town, and par. England, co. Lancs. The town is 10 m. S.W. Chiswick pleasantly situated 1. bank Mod. ag. here, succeeded by a bridge, has a church, a Dissenting chapel, a school, and a tannery, but no manufactures of any kind, the inhabitants being chiefly employed in agriculture. Area of par. 508 ac. Pop. 645

ONGAR (HIAN) par. Eng. Devon, 4510 ac. Pop. 1147

ONGHIN, a river, Mongolia, rises about lat. 40° N., lon. 104° E., flows S.E. and discharges itself into Lake Kargan-Ulan Nor on the N. of the desert of Gobi, total course, 700 m.

ONGILALI, a river, Madagascar, the Diamatocra.

ONGILO, or ANOOLA, a town, Hindostan, 173 m. N. Madras. It is a small, irregular place, composed of mud huts, but has a detached fort faced with stone, and flanked by round bastions. The district is not very fertile, but remarkably rich in copper ore.

ONGOLOGLER, a town, Hindostan, prov. Oude, 59 m. W. Cuttack, lat. 20° 34' N. lon. 85° 11' E. cap. of an extensive secondary fertile in rice, and most of the Indian grains also, cotton, wax, honey, iron, and timber, but much of it is still on and with jungle.

ONIBURY, par. Eng. Hants, 1099 ac. Pop. 567

ONIL, a town, Spain, prov. and 40 m. N. Alicante. It has three squares, a townhouse, an hospital, the ancient palace of the Marquis of Des-Aguas, two churches, and two schools. The inhabitants are scattered over the whole peninsula, as dealers in fruits, both indigenous and colonial and particularly drugs, in knowledge of which they excel. Pop. 2080

ONION, a river, U. States, formed by several small streams in the N. of Vermont, flows S.W. 5 S.W. to Montpelier, where it is augmented by a large affluent, called N.W., and ultimately falls into Lake Champlain 5 m. N. Burlington. Part of its course is through the Green Mountain range. Total course, about 70 m.

ONIL, or ONIA, an ill. Spain off the coast of Lallio, at the N.W. extremity of the Ibo de Pontevadera, about 3 m. long, and nearly 2 m. broad. It has precipitous shores, and a small harbour defended by a battery.

ONKELZELLE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flandre, par. bank Douber, 27 m. S.E. Ghent, with a flour mill, inhabitants employed chiefly in weaving linen. Pop. 1157

ONVAINO, a vil. E. Russia, dep. Nord, 4 m. N.E. Valenchiem, on the Volga, with native manufactures of flax, sugar, clay pipes, hickies, nails, beer, and cheese. P. 8400

ONO, one of the smaller Fijee isls., a considerable distance S. from the main group, lat. 40° 46' S., lon. 178° W.

ONOD, a market in Hungary, Thier Thale, on Beer and R. bank Danube, 48 m. N.W. Debrecen with two churches, a synagogue, and the ruins of an old castle. The Turks were defeated here in 1683. Pop. 2840

ONON, a river, Mongolia, rises in mountains which mark the N. boundary of Mongolia lat. 49° 40' N., lon. 110° E., whence it flows N.E. enters Russia, gov. Irkutsk, and joins the Ingoda 80 m. S.W. Nerchinsk, forming, with the river just named, the Shilka, total course, about 370 m.

ONORDAGA, a lake U. States, New York, E. of Andrus, 8 m. long, N.E. to S.S.W., and from 3 m. to 4 m.

breast. Its water is fresh, but it is famous for the salt springs found along its shores. In 1832, the quantity of salt obtained from these springs was 4,725,533 bushels, being an increase, over 1831, of 808,418 bushels.

ONORE, a seaport in Honduras, prov. Coma, lat. 14° 16' N; lon. 72° 32' E.; near the entrance of a salt-water river. It was formerly a place of great commerce, and has still a considerable trade in pepper, rice, &c.

ONRUST a small Isl. Indian Archipelago, N coast Java, 9 m. N N W Batavia. It is nearly circular about 4800 ft. in circumference, and about 8 ft. above sea-level. The Dutch had formerly fortifications here, and also extensive works for the repairing and building of ships.

ONSLAW BAY, U States, N Carolina, between Cape Lookout, lat. 53° 27' N, lon. 85° 20' W (n.) and Cape Fear, lat. 53° 48' N lon. 77° 57' W (n.); distance between the two points, upwards of 50 m. The indentation forming the bay is very slight. A chain of narrow long, and low islands, with shallow inlets intervening, stretch along its front.

ONSTWEDDE, a picturesque vil. Holland, prov. and 25 m. S.E. Groningen, with a church and school. P. 893.

ONTARIO (LAKES) one of the great lakes of N America, lying along the N.E. side of the state of New York, and forming part of the boundary between the U States and Canada, length its greatest breadth, 50 m. circumference, about 480 m. It receives the waters of Lake Erie, by the Niagara, and discharges its waters by the St. Lawrence into the Atlantic, 1000 m. distant. Its surface is 334 ft. below that of Lake Erie, with which it is connected also by the Welland canal. It is navigable throughout its whole extent, and at all seasons as an account of its depth—in some places more than 600 ft.—it rarely freezes. Many ships and steamers are employed upon it. The most important places on its shores are Oswego and Rochester Harbour in the U States and Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, and Coburn, in Canada. The Hudson and the Oswego and Erie united, form a connection, through the U States, between it and the Atlantic.

ONTENIENTE [anc. Fontenelle] a m. Spain, prov. and 46 m. S. Valencia, r bank Lirano. It has a good town-house and prison, a palace of the duke of Almodovar, several endowed and various other schools an hospital for the poor, and several other charitable institutions three parish churches, one of which, St. Mary's, has a beautiful square tower of great elevation. Don H. Lopez, granite, and marble are found. Machines for carding and spinning wool are made, and there are 5 fulling, 5 paper 19 corn and 83 oil mills, one admirable manufacture of cloth and linen, brandy, and delaware, but all in a declining state. Pop. 9523.

ONTONAGON, a river U States, which issues from a lake in the N of the Wisconsin territory, flows N N W and, after a course of about 100 m. partly navigable, falls into the E.W. shore of Lake Superior.

OUANEL, a small vil. W Hindostan prov. Gujarat, 50 m. E.E. Baruch. Near it is a hot spring held sacred and resorted to by Hindu pilgrims.

OUAGA, a m. N W Hindostan, principality and 40 m. W & W Beharunpore lat. 23° 11' E lon. 70° 50' E. near the junction of the Ghagh and Sutlej. It is formed of three distinct towns, a few hundred yards apart from each other and each encompassed by a wall of brick now in ruins. The country around is richly cultivated the tobacco plant, in particular grows most luxuriantly, and, at the season of harvest, the tract is one sheet of green fields and verdure. The fig, vine, apple, and melberry are raised, and indigo is successfully grown. Pop. 10,000.

OUJANA, a large vil. Belocostan, prov. Cutch Guj. lat. 23° 40' N lon. 67° 49' E, surrounded by a mud wall. There is some cultivation near it. Forage is abundant, but other supplies are scarce.

OUDEPOORT, a m. W Hindostan prov. Gujarat, 20 m. E. by S. Baroda, lat. 23° 12' N, lon. 74° 7' E., on the road from Malwah to Baruch, on the Gulf of Cambay.

OUDEPOORT, a m. W Hindostan, prov. Malwah; lat. 23° 55' N, lon. 75° 5' E., formerly a place of considerable importance, as it is indicated by its extensive ruins.

OUJOU-Da Kora, a vil. Foulah, lat. 20° 20' N; lon. 71° 14' E., on the river from Monim to Loua, inhabitants possessible, industrious, and skilful agriculturists.

OODUNTOOR, a m. Hindostan, prov. Delhi, 30 m. N E Furruckabad.

OUEJIN, a m. W Hindostan, prov. Malwah, 550 m. N N E Bombay, lat. 20° 11' N lon. 70° 35' E. It is of an oblong form, 5 m. in circumference, and surrounded by a stone wall, with round towers, houses of brick, and roofed with tiles sloped after the European manner. The bazaar or principal street is spacious, and paved with granite. The principal buildings are the mosque, temple, and Shidia's palace—the latter a poor edifice, and so surrounded with houses as to be little observed. The wooden fronts of many of the chief buildings are elaborately carved. About 1 m. N from the present town, stood the ancient city of Ouejin or Ouejan, which, together with 50 other large towns in the provinces of Malwah and Bagar, were, according to tradition, hurried by a shower of earth, about half a century before the Christian era—Ouejin being, at that time, the seat of empire, of art, and of learning. On digging on the spot where the latter is supposed to have stood, to the depth of 15 or 18 ft. there are frequently discovered entire brick walls pillars of stone, and pieces of wood of an extraordinary hardness, besides utensils of various kinds and ancient coins.

OULA a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 21 m. S.E. Antwerp on the Little Rhine. It has a distillery, rope-works, and a flour-mill. Pop. 1675.

OULTGENSLAAT, a vil. Holland prov. S. Holland lat. 51° 40' N lon. 4° 10' E. Rotterdam near the junction of Hollands-Diep, the Harung-Vliet, and the Volkerak, with a townhouse, civil school, and a harbour. Inhabitants much engaged in madder-growing. Pop. 1589.

OUMNAK, or **OUNAK**, one of the Aleutian isls., N Pacific, and next to Omakshika, the largest of the group lat. (S.W. extremity) 51° 50' N, lon. 168° 42' W, about 60 m. long S.E. W. to N.E. E., and its height varies in the same direction till towards the N it becomes covered with very high mountains, among which is an extinct volcano, covered with perpetual snow. Two active volcanoes are also seen the one near the centre of the island Yovvovskoi, and the other about 10 m. from the N.E. shore, called Tanleik. Hot springs, resembling the Geysers of Iceland, occur in different quarters. Its inhabitants, who occupy several villages—of which that of Ketchikoon about 8 m. from its S.W. extremity is the largest—cultivate potatoes and turnips, and fish are very abundant.

OUN, a m. W Hindostan, prov. Gujarat lat. 24° 15' N, lon. 71° 45' E. It has one long bazaar street, and was once noted for the thievish disposition of its inhabitants.

OONALASHKA **OONALASKA** or **UNATASHKA**, the largest of the Aleutian isls., N Pacific, lat. 53° 57' N, lon. 158° 45' W, about 75 m. in length and averaging 20 m. in breadth. It is mountainous, and in the centre rises the volcano Makhoulinsk, about 5491 ft. above sea-level. It contains a depot of the Russian fur company. See **ALUTIAN ISLANDS**.

OONERPOOR, a large vil. Hindostan, 30 m. N Hyderabad, r bank India, considerably elevated above the water.

OONGA, or **OONGA**, one of the Aleutian isls., N Pacific Ocean, off the peninsula of Alaska, lat. (N point) 55° 42' N lon. 160° 50' W. It is the largest and most W of the Shumagin group, and extends N to S, about 26 m., with an average breadth of 1½ m. Its N.W. side is level, and terminates in a low cape, called Tonkol. Its S. coast is lofty, and presents some very bold cliffs. There are three bays where anchorage may be had—the largest on the N.E. side, with sufficient depth of water, but deficient shelter; another on the E. side, which penetrates far inland, but is shallow, and a third on the S. coast. The inhabitants grow turnips and potatoes, and rear pigs and poultry. Vases of workable sand are said to have been discovered.

OONIMAK, or **OONIMAK**, one of the Aleutian isls., N Pacific, the most E of the Fox Island group about lat. 54° 40' N, and lon. 164° W. It is separated by the Strait of Isanokot from the peninsula of Alaska, and is about 56 m. long, by 25 m. broad. It is traversed by a lofty mountain chain, containing a number of active volcanoes; the loftiest of which, called Chikadidid, is a regular cone, and has a height of 8935 ft. The whole island, indeed, appears to be one vast volcano, and, notwithstanding the numerous vents by which the volcanic products are continually dis-

charging themselves, earthquakes are of frequent occurrence. The only part which is low and level, and apparently not volcanic, is the M.E., where a broad bed of gravel extends along the shore, and a village has been built along the banks of the stream abounding with fish.

COHJARA, a large tn. N W Hindostan prov Aymer, 8 m S.W. Rangoon, lat. 25° 51' N lon. 75° 52' E. surrounded by a wall, partly of mud and partly of stone, with round towers. The houses are mostly built of stone, and the palace is neatly constructed, and well fortified.

COECHA, an ancient tn Hindostan, prov Allahabad, 1. bank Betwa, about 8 m S. Jhansi lat. 25° 35' N lon. 78° 38' E. In remote times, this was a city of great note.

COEDEGEM, a vil. and com. Belgium prov E. Flanders, 10 m. S.E. by K. Ghent; inhabitants chiefly engaged in weaving. Pop. 2183.

COEMIA, a tn and lake, Persia. See LICHMATH.

COEAKI, a tn Japan, ad Nippon, S.E. extremity, near the Kiso Channel 280 m. S.W. Yedo.

COEIMIA—1, A tn Japan, ad Nippon, E coast, at its S. extremity near the entrance to Kiso Channel—2, A small but populous island, Japan, off the S.E. coast of Nippon.

COET EXCLOU, a vil. and com. Belgium prov E. Flanders, 31 m. N. Ghent. It has manufactures of linen; and a trade in corn, wood, and cattle. Pop. 1364.

COETAKLE, a vil. and com. Belgium prov E. Flanders, 3 m. N. by E. Ghent, with manufactures of starch, chocolate, tobacco, mustard, charcoal, and oil. Pop. 5260.

COETBURG, a tn Holland, prov Zealand 13 m. S.W. Middelburg with two churches, several schools, a townhouse, and a small market-place, where the four principal streets terminate. It has manufactures of starch and malt, and a trade in grain. In former times it lay on a sea-arm now silted up and drained and had a harbour and a considerable trade. Pop. 1620.

COETLAMP, a vil. and com. Belgium prov W. Flanders, 8 m. S. Bruges, near the railway and canal to Ghent with six flour-mills, and a salt-works, but weaving and husbandry occupy the bulk of the inhabitants. Pop. 4023.

COETDUY KEEKK, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov W. Flanders, on the canal from Furnes to Newport 24 m. S.W. Bruges. It has a flour-mill, F. (agricultural), 1067.

COETNALA, or **COETNALA**, a river U. States, rises in Tennessee, on the N.W. frontier of Georgia, flows N.W. into Alabama, and, after a course of about 100 m. unites with the Etowah in forming the Coosa.

COETLIEBEEK, a vil. Holland prov Gelderland, 3 m. W. Arnhem with a church, and four schools a saw and two corn mills. Pop. (agricultural) 1624.

COETTERHOUT, a tn. Holland prov N. Brabant, 5 m. N.E. Brda. It has a townhouse, two churches, Latin French, and other schools, potteries, breweries, tanneries, corn-mills, a building-yard, and a salt-factory; and some trade in grain, cloth, and timber. Pop. 4366.

COETTERLAND, a vil. Holland, prov Zealand, lat. Duiveland 6 m. S.E. E. Zierikzee, a cloudy-built good-looking place, with a church, and a neat townhouse in the market-place. Pop. (agricultural) 917.

COETLERKELE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov E. Flanders, 9 m. S.E. Ghent with two breweries two candle-factories two flour-mills, an oil mill, and distillery junc weaving, and village. Pop. 3211.

COETLERKE, a vil. Holland prov Zealand lat. N. Zealand, 9 m. S.E. E. Middelburg; with two churches and a school. Pop. 395.

COETMALLI, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov and 15 m. E. E. Antwerp; with manufactures of woollens, coriars, and earthenware, brick and tile-works a brewery, dye-works, and a trade in corn, wool, and wood for fuel. Pop. 1115.

COETNEUWERKE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov W. Flanders, 30 m. S. by E. Bruges. Brawling and the manufacture of tobacco are carried on. Pop. 2347.

COETVAETTEREN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov W. Flanders, on the Yser, 26 m. S.W. Bruges, with three breweries and two flour-mills. Many of the inhabitants are fishermen and sailors. Pop. 1688.

COETWINKEL, or **COETWINKEL**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov E. Flanders, on the Levee. It has manufactures of linen, a trade in yarn, and a flour-mill. Pop. 1066.

OOTACAMUND, a sanitary station, S. Hindostan, prov Malabar in the Nellore hills, 70 m. S. Mysore; lat. 11° 20' N lon. 78° 30' E; 7400 ft. above sea level. Climate temperate and healthful.

OUTGHEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov W. Flanders, 21 m. S. by E. Bruges. Weaving, grinding, soap, expressing oil, and husbandry are carried on. Pop. 2337.

OUTMARSSUM, a tn Holland, prov Overijssel, 18 m. S.E.E. Zwolle. It has a small but suitable townhouse, two churches, a synagogue, several schools, manufactures of calicoes, bombazines, and chlorey a bleachery and two corn mills. Pop. 1474.

OUTRADROOG, a tn and fort S. Hindostan prov Mysore, 48 m. N.E. Seringapatam lat. 13° 57' N lon. 77° 12' E. The rock of Outdradrog forms the northern termination of a chain of hills that intersects the table-land of Mysore.

OUTUL, a small tn Beloochistan prov Lus lat. 25° 44' N lon. 68° 35' E. 25 m. N. Gompaana. It is clean and well built, and occupies a pleasant situation amidst groves and fields of grain and cotton which is remarkably abundant and excellent. The inhabitants have large flocks of sheep and goats, besides herds of black cattle and camels. Pop. 2000.

OPAKO, or **OPAKO**, a tn S. Pacific lat. 37° 37' 40" S lon. 144° 15' W about 54 m. long, and 18 m. in circuit. It presents a cluster of high, craggy mountains, some of them terminating in remarkable peaks and descending, almost perpendicularly to the water's edge, with ravines between them clothed with shrubs and dwarf trees. Pop. about 1600.

OPATAU, or **OPATAU**, a market in Austria Moravia, near and 11 m. S.E. Igau, 1. bank Hynuska with a parish church and two flour-mills. Pop. 1301.

OPAFOW, a tn. Russian Poland, 140 m. S. Warsaw in a pleasant and fertile district in the Opawskie, with four churches, a synagogue and an important fair 1 (1841) 3416.

OPHAKELI, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov E. Flanders, 16 m. S. Ghent. Inhabitants chiefly employed in linen weaving, agriculture, and cattle-rearing. Pop. 3120.

OLLOUSAR, a tn. U. States, Louisiana, near the head of the Vermilion about 210 m. W. N.W. New Orleans, with two churches, a college and a considerable trade. Pop. 1000.

OPHENSLAW, a vil. and township England on Lancaster on the Stockport canal and the Hindfield and Manchester railway 3 m. E. S.E. Manchester. It has a church in the early English style Wesleyan and New Connection Methodist chapels, several endowed schools, extensive dye-works, brick works, and a cotton-mill. Pop. 8159.

OPHSELT, a vil. and com. Belgium prov E. Flanders, 21 m. S.E.E. Ghent. It has manufactures of linen, a brewery and two flour-mills. Pop. 1296.

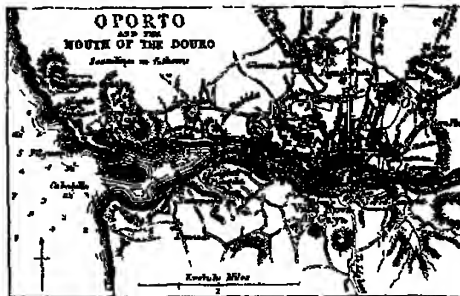
OHIB—1. An isolated mountain, peninsulas and about 45 m. S.E. the town of Malacca, about 5700 ft. in height with a nucleus of granite, traversed by quartz veins, from which much of the gold found in that part of the peninsula appears to have been washed—2. A gold district, New S. Wales, Bathurst co., between the rivers Macquarie and Lewis, 118 m. W. N. Sydney.

OPHULEN, a vil. and com. Belgium prov Louvain 1. bank Meuse 54 m. N.E. Hasselt. It has three breweries, a distillery, a brick work, a saw and two flour mills. Pop. 1135.

OPUCZKO, or **OPUCZKO**, a tn. Russian Poland, 63 m. S.W. Warsaw, 1. bank Drewca, with four churches, and several well-frequented fairs. A battle was fought here in 1655 between the Poles and Swedes. Pop. 1475.

OPORIO (Portuguese, O Porto, The Port), a large city and seaport Portugal, prov Douro, on a steep declivity E. bank, and about 2 m. from the mouth of the Douro, lat. 41° 11' N, lon. 8° 37' W; 180 m. N. Lisbon. The appearance of the city on a first approach, is very prepossessing; the houses rise one above another in terraces, and being all white-washed give it an air of great cleanliness; but in reality most of the streets are narrow, crooked, and dirty and the houses irregularly constructed. Still there are quarters of the town where the houses are well built, light, neat, and regular, and the streets broad and straight, and shady diversified with gardens full of vines and orange-trees. In one of the principal streets is situated the British Factory-house, a

baroque building of white granite, with a beautiful facade the theatre, also, is a very tasteful structure. There are 11 public squares, called *congoas*; 15 convents; 10 hospitals and 90 churches and chapels, including a spacious cathedral.



- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 1 Cathedral | 4 Church of the Carmelites | 7 Santa Clara |
| 2 Church of the Franciscans | 5 Church of the Holy Spirit | 8 Santa Clara |
| 3 Church of the Holy Spirit | 6 Church of the Holy Spirit | 9 Santa Clara |

The churches are said to be in a very filthy state, and from the custom of burying the dead within their walls they are most unwholesome. One of the most striking architectural objects in Oporto is the Torre dos Clerigos (Tower of the Clergy) attached to the church of same name. Near it is the market called *Cardameira* which is well supplied with fish, fruit, and vegetables—the vendors all women.

Oporto has a good harbor when once gained, but a shifting bar across its entrance renders it difficult of access. There is a quay extending the whole length of the town, on

some manufactories of hats, silks, linen stuffs, and pottery, besides rope-walks and dock yards; but none are thriving. The climate is damp and foggy in winter. The unhealthy season is from the beginning of July to the end of August.

The heat during the day is quite oppressive, although a cold wind prevails on the river and a chilling sea-fog comes up the Douro every evening at the turn of the tide. Oporto was capital of Portugal till 1174, when the seat of government was transferred to Lisbon. It was taken and sacked by the French in 1805 who retained possession of it till 1809, when the British crossed the Douro, and compelled them to retire. Having sided with Don Miguel it was besieged in 1831-2 above a year by the troops of Don Pedro, when much of it was destroyed and its trade was for the time annihilated. In 1847 it declared in favour of the Insurrection against the government of Donna Maria.

Pop. including suburbs, 60,000.

OPOTSCHKA is in Russia gov and 78 m. S. Iskov with a wooden church, and a considerable trade in flax. Pop. (1849) 3,068.

OPOTSCHKA, or OPOTSCHKA, a m. Bohemia, circle Königgrätz, r bank Goldbach, with two churches, a school house, Capuchin monastery, and a fine old castle, with a chapel and theatre. Pop. 1,486.

OPPA a river, Germany, which rises in the Sudeten on the N. frontier of Moravia. It flows directly to the S. E. past the towns of Jagendorf and Troppan, and forming part of the boundary between Moravia and Prussian Silesia, and joins the Oder about 10 m. S. of Oppa, total course, nearly 60 m.

OPPEL, a gov Prussia, forming nearly the whole of Upper Silesia and bounded, N by gov Posen, N E. and E. Poland, S E. Galicia & S. W. Moravia, and W and N W by gov Breslau area,

576 sq. m. The surface is generally hilly, particularly in the N and E, and is extensively covered with forests. It belongs chiefly to the basin of the Oder which traverses it from S. to N. but partly also to the Vistula, which forms its boundary on the S. E. The lakes are both large and numerous. The climate is generally cold and moist, and the soil is by no means fertile, though particular districts produce corn beyond their own immediate wants also flax, hops, and fruit. The minerals are numerous, and include argentiferous lead, iron tin, alum, copperas, and coal. Manufactures, with the exception of iron, have not made much progress. The principal



OPOTSCHKA.—View from the balcony of the Palace and the city.

one side of which is a street, and on the other a wall, raised for the purpose of fastening ships moored. The river Douro is subject to extraordinary and dangerous freshes by the rains or melting of the mountain snows. On these occasions boats are placed on the quay to secure the safety of vessels, as no civies will then hold them. During the summer months, the best anchorage is off the city. The principal trade of Oporto is in wine, white and red, but chiefly the latter. The lower articles of export are oil, annatto, honey, oranges, wool, refined sugar cream of tartar, salt, leather, cork, and linen. The chief imports are corn, beef, sugar, coffee, dials, woolen, cotton, and hardware from England, silk, both from England and Newfoundland, hemp and flax from the Baltic, and rice from N. America. The shipments of red port wine, in 1848, amounted to 20,624 pipes, of which 22,854 were for Great Britain. In 1858 the shipments amounted to 24,908 pipes, of which 20,444 were for Great Britain. There are

trade in wood. The government is divided into 16 cercles. Pop. (1849) 250,912.

OPPEL, a m. Prussia, prov Silesia, esp. above gov, 1 bank Oder, here crossed by two bridges, 58 m. S. E. Breslau, on the railway thence to Gnesen. It is walled, and has four churches, a synagogue, gymnasia, and several other schools, a deaf and dumb asylum, two hospitals, an infirmary, and several manufactures of linen, and famous glass-making, a tobacco-factory, and some shipping-trade. P. 7756.

OPPENAU, a m. Baden, circle Mittelhau, 10 m. E. Oppenau. It is walled, has a parish church, and hospital; manufactures of soap, a brewery, distillery, three dye-works, and a bathing establishment. Pop. 2,100.

OPPENHEIM, a walled m. Hesse-Darmstadt, 15 m. S. W. Darmstadt, 1 bank Rhine. It has three churches, one of them a beautiful Gothic structure, in a dilapidated state; a synagogue, hospital, ruined castle, and a trade in wine. P. 2,448.

OPPIDO a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ulbra I. dist. and 4 m. E.S.E. Palmi, the son of a bishop and near the site of a former town, which was almost entirely destroyed by the great earthquake of 1783. Pop. 8000.

OPPOVA a vii Hungary, Barant of Temesvar, on the Temes, 16 m. N. Belgrade, with three churches, and seven mills. Pop. 3180.

OPPEBBAIS, a vii and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant on the Great Geste, 25 m. S.E. Brussels with a brewery a flour-mill and a trade in corn, cattle, and wood. P. 1618.

OPWYCK a vii and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the borders of E. Flanders, 10 m. N.W. Brussels with several breweries, a distillery flour-mills and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 3586.

OR, a river Asia, rises in Independent Tertiary in the Kirghiz steppes, near lat. 48° 30' N. lon 69° E. flows N. and, after a course of about 190 m. joins I. Ienik Ural near Orsk.

ORAGAWA a tn. Japan, on a bay S.E. side of Niphon, about 25 m. S.E. Yokohama. It is a place of considerable importance, and has a custom house, at which all the junkers proceeding to the capital must pass. Its harbour could contain 1200 junks, and from the complete command which it has over the trade of the capital, may almost be considered as the key of the empire. Pop. about 20,000.

ORAINSON, or **ANTHOXY KALAN** an isl. S. Pacific, off E. coast New Ireland about 15 m. in circuit, lofty well wooded, particularly with cocoa-trees and well cultivated.

ORAN, a tn. Algeria cap. prov. and on a bay of same name, 302 m. W. S. W. Algiers lat. (light) 35° 44' 18" N. lon 0° 41' W. It stands on both sides of the Oued-el-Bahli and at the foot of the peak of St. Croix or Marguile, one side of which rises in the form of an amphitheatre is surrounded with fortifications of considerable strength. It tolerably well built consisting of two principal divisions, separated by a well formed street lined with poplars and has a handsome parish church, formerly a Mahometan mosque another ancient

one completely supplied, still by no means devoid. Rome magnificent Roman remains still exist, and attest the importance of the ancient Arande. The principal are the theatre, of which the colossal wall that formed the scene, and the shore of the semicircle is still conspicuous for miles around, overtopping all the modern buildings in its neighborhood adjoining the theatre are some remains of the circus or hippodrome and near it is a triumphal arch. The manufactures consist of linen prints, napkins, and serge, and there are also silk and madder mills. The trade is in corn, wine, brandy, oil, bristles, saffron, honey, wax, madder &c. The title of Princess of Orange, borne by the house of Nassau, is derived from this town. Pop. 5780.

ORANGE, a dist. in the S.E. of France which originally formed part of Gallia Narbonensis, and at the end of the 7th century became an independent county. The last count bequeathed it as an inheritance to the founder of the United Provinces, William III. of England on whose death Frederick of Prussia obtained the succession, in right of his mother, which of Prussia's eldest sister and ceded it to Louis XIV. by the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. It has since remained with France, and forms part of dep. Vaucluse. Its capital was the above town, Orange.

ORANGE, a bay Terra del Fuego E. side, Hardy Peninsula, lat. 56° 31' S. lon 68° 30' W. It is one of the few excellent harbours on this coast and while large enough to contain a squadron of line-of-battle ships, is not more commodious than safe. The depth close to the shore, is 8 fathoms and nowhere exceeds 20 fathoms, with a fine sandy bottom. Both wood and water are abundant.

ORANGI RIVER, **GAHAR** or **GAHAR** a river S. Africa, forming the N. boundary of Cape Colony and falling into the Atlantic in lat. 28° 8' S. lon 16° 18' E. It is formed in lat. 29° 8' S. lon 27° 20' E. by the junction of the Ky Gariep or Vaal Yellow River with the Nu Gariep, or Black or Crocodile River and flows in long sweeps N. W. N. W. and S. W. to its mouth in the Atlantic, where it is about 400 yds across total course, about 350 m. The Ky Gariep, or Vaal or Yellow River rises in the Drakensberg or Quathlanja mountains, W. of Port Natal flows with a great sweep, E. to W. to the junction with the Nu Gariep, receiving numerous affluents in its course of about 400 m. The Nu Gariep, or Black or Crocodile River rises in the same range of mountains, and near the same locality, as the above river and flows, with a long sweep E. to W. to the junction with the Ky Gariep total course, also about 400 m.

ORANGI RIVER STATE, a recently settled portion of S. Africa, beyond the N. frontier of Cape Colony. It is comprised between the Nu Gariep on the S. and the Ky Gariep or Vaal on the N. W. and N. borders on Natal on the E. length, 375 m., greatest breadth 250 m. lat. 27° 20' S. lon 24° 15' E. to 28° 45' E., area, about 70,000 sq. m. It forms a high table-land having a mean elevation of probably 6000 ft. The W. and N. part stretches out into immense flats, which rise gradually S. to the Wit Mountains, and E. to the Rieps Mountains. It enjoys a temperate climate is intersected by numerous streams, and is admirably adapted for the rearing of cattle and coolled sheep. In 1848 it was declared British territory but was subsequently given up, and now forms a republic. P. (of European origin) about 15,000 (total), about 7000.

ORANGI ISLAND one of the Bonaeris, W. coast Africa lat. (W. end) 11° 10' N. lon 18° 20' W. It is of volcanic origin, and very barren, with a sandy soil.

ORANI, a vii Isl. Sardinia, 31v and 40 m. N. Cagliari with a church, convent and primary school; limekilns, and a trade in corn, wool, skins and cheese. Pop. 1840.

ORANIDO, a valley in N. of Montenegro, near the town there of Hercegovina. It is about 2 m. long, by 1000 ft. broad and it has been the scene of many desperate combats between the Montenegrins and Turks.

ORANIENBAUM, a tn. Anhalt-Dessau, 9 m. E.S.E. Dessau, with two churches, a castle, and three mills. P. 2010.



THE BAY OF ORAN.—From Rotterdam's Argus.

church, built by the Spaniards in the time of Charles V., and now attached to a large modern hospital, an old castle arsenal, &c., and several fine gardens. The water near the town is shallow, and the anchorage very limited but about 8 m. to the N. of Oran, Mers-el-Kebir has a large and commodious harbour, on which great improvements have recently been made, and at which a considerable trade is carried on. The aggregate value of the imports and exports amounting to about 2700,000. Pop. (1849), 54,845, of whom 17,261 were Europeans.—The **WIT RIVER** forms a long belt of land stretching along the Mediterranean, bounded, E. by prov. Algiers, S. the Sahara desert, and W. Morocco. It is divided into the four departments of Oran, Arzew Mostaganem, and Mascara, area, 85,899 sq. m. Pop. 600,000.

ORAN, prov. Irel. Roscommon; 5181 ac. Pop. 339.

ORANGE (Latin, *Arenaria*), a tn. France, dep. Vaucluse, 16 m. N. Avignon. It has tolerably well-built houses, narrow and irregular streets, adorned with several fine fountains.

ORANIENBAUM, a *tu*, Russia, gov and 18 m. W St. Petersburg 3/4 shore, Gulf of Finland. It has a handsome imperial palace, built by Menshikov, long the favorite of Peter the Great; a Greek church, a Lutheran chapel, marine hospital, and a fort in a ruinous condition. P. (1846), 1014.
ORANIENBURG, a *tu*, Prussia, gov. Potsdam, 1/2 hour. Havel 19 m. N N W Berlin; with two churches, an orphan hospital, and manufacture of calico and shawls, earthenware, and chemical products. Pop. 3363.

ORANIENBURG, or **MAXIMOW**, a *tu*, Russia, gov and 90 m. S E E. Krasna, at the confluence of the Yagorata and Rima; with a considerable trade in corn. Pop. 2500.
ORANMOE, a *tu* and par. Ireland, co. Galway.—The town 5 m. E. Galway on an inlet of the sea, has a parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, and two schools and was at one time celebrated for its woollen manufactures, by hand-spinning and weaving. Area of par. 17 700 ac. Pop. 5033.

ORAVICKA, two places, Hungary nearly adjacent to each other, co. Krasova, 58 m. S E E. Temesvar. The less has pop. 1901. The larger called also Nemet-Oravica, is a mining town; contains two churches, and has in its neighborhood silver, iron, and copper works. Pop. 5753.

ORB, a *tu*, Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia, 41 m. N N W Würzburg the seat of a mining directory and several other public offices. It has a church salt-works, producing annually about 1500 tons of salt; paper, oil, bark, and other mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 4469.

ORB (Latin *Orbia*), a river France, which rises in the Cevennes, dep. Aveyron, flows S W, then S E E. passes Bevers, and falls into the Gulf of Lion, total course, 60 m.
ORBANSAY an inlet, Scotland Hebrides between Barra and South Uist. Length, 2 m.

ORBASSANO, a *tu*, Italy Piedmont, div and 9 m. S W Turin, r. bank Sangone, with two handsome churches, a monastery an old castle, and silk mills. P. 9000.

ORBE, a *tu*, and par. Switzerland, can Vaud, r. bank Orbe, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, 15 m. N W Lausanne. It is well built, has a church supposed to date from the 6th century, and two towers of an old castle. Cardinal Perron and the reformer Viret were born here. Pop. 1873.—The river rises in Lake Rouvres, France, dep. Jura, enters can Vaud traverses the valley of Joux, forming the lake of that name, and the Lake of Yveret flows E. to Orbe, then turns N E, and falls in to the lake of Neuchâtel at Yverdon total course, about 35 m.

ORBEG (anc. *Orbecus*) a *tu*, France, dep. Calvados, 13 m. S E. Lisieux. It has Lincolnhole, tanneries, and manu. factories of hosiery, cloths, light woollen stuffs, thread, ribbons, and woollen yarn, and some trade in wool, in woollen fabrics, and in linen thread. Pop. 3910.

OREFTELLO, or **OREZZELLA**, a walled *tu*, Tuscany, prov and 24 m. S by E Grosseto, on a tongue of land projecting into the lake of same name. It has a small harbor, defended by several batteries, and is supposed to be identical with the Roman *Orbetum*. Pop. 3502.—The lake about 5 m. long, by 3 m. broad, communicates with the Tyrrhenian Sea, by a narrow artificial opening.

OREPEY, a *tu*, France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 14 m. N N W Colmar, at the foot of a granite mountain, on which are situated two lakes, *Blanc* and *Noir*; the former 3425 ft., the latter 3090 ft. above sea-level. Printed calicoes, and other cotton fabrics, are manufactured. Pop. 1705.

OREY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2088 ac. Pop. 403.

ORICA, a river kingd. Italy Piedmont, which flows S E E. from the Alps to the Po, which it joins, 13 m. N E. Turin total course, 50 m.

ORCADES, *isls*, Scotland. See **ORCKNEY ISLANDS**.

ORILE, a *tu*, Spain, Andalucia prov and N E Granada with a terrace, a castle, two schools, a church, and six hermitages. Pop. (chiefly agriculturists), 3368.

ORILEA, or **OROMA**, a *tu*, Rhodes, gov and 47 m. S N. M. hater r. bank Drosos, at the confluence of the Orhitis. It is one of the oldest Roman towns, and contains four Greek churches a synagogue, a college, four monasteries, a nursery, founded by the Princess Sophia, sister of Peter the Great, and a considerable general trade. Pop. about 3000.

ORCHARIA, a bay N Pacific Ocean, Oregon Territory; lat. 47 35' N. lon. 127° 54' W. It is one of the series of straits, which, penetrating deeply into the mainland, from the

S. W. of Vancouver Island, and terminating at Puget Sound, forms a large and beautiful well-wooded harbour, with good anchorage for the largest vessels, and completely protected from the winds. The only danger is a reef near the middle of the entrance from Admiralty Island.

ORCHARD, three pars. Essex and—1, (Essex), Dorset 850 ac. P. 219.—2, (Devon) Somerset 835 ac. P. 49.—3, (Wales) Dorset, 517 ac. P. 121.

ORCHARDLEIGH, par. Eng. Somerset, 715 ac. P. 82.
ORCHESTON, two pars. Eng. Wiltshire—1, (St. George) 3365 ac. Pop. 728.—2, (St. Mary), 1781 ac. Pop. 175.
ORCHIES, a walled *tu*, France, dep. Nord, 14 m. S E E Lille. It has several tanneries, breweries, distilleries, manufactures of lace, soap, oil, and potteryware; and an active trade in cattle and grain. Pop. 6785.

ORCHILLA, a group of uninhabited islets, Caribbean Sea lat. (W point) 11° 50' 19" N. lon. 66° 14' W (n.); about 90 m. off the coast of Venezuela, by whom and by Holland they are claimed. They yield grass, some wood, and innumerable eggs of sea-fowl.

ORCOOP par. Eng. Hereford, 3403 ac. Pop. 631.

ORCZYDORF, **ORCHAFATA**, or **KURATA** a vil. Hungary, Thither Thelma, co and 13 m. N Temesvar, with two churches. Pop. 1603.

ORDIQUHILL, par. Scot. Banff, 4 m. by 2 m. P. 644.

ORDSALL, a vil and par. England, co. Nottingham, on the lide, near East Briden. It is old, and irregularly built; and has a parish church, with a lofty tower and a paper-mill. Area of par. 1969 ac. Pop. 1342.

ORDUNA, an anc. *tu*, Spain, prov. Biscay and 30 m. S. Bilbao, with a good substantial custom-house, occupying one of the sides of the principal square, two churches, and several convents and hermitages, four linen and glass earthen ware factories, and a tile-work. Pop. 3240.

ORE par. Eng. Sussex 2149 ac. Pop. 1745.

ORREBO, a *tu*, in Sweden, cap. lla of same name, on the small river Svart lilla, at the head and W extremity of the Rihmar lake, 101 m. W Stockholm. It contains a handsome church, with interesting monuments, an ancient but noble castle, a townhouse, assembly-house, with a reading-club an hospital and an old house, of some historical interest as the residence of Gustavus Vasa and of Charles IX. the place where an assembly of the States was held in 1540, and Bernadotte was elected crown-prince in 1810. The manufactory consists of iron cloth wax cloth, hosiery paper and tobacco and there is a considerable printing establishment, from which some of the best Swedish works are issued, and in connection with it, a type-foundry. There is a small haven in the lake. Orrebo was the first Swedish town in which the Reformation was formally established (1529). The mineral springs of Adolfsberg are in the vicinity. Pop. 4237.

—The lake greatest length, N to S 98 m., greatest breadth, 57 m., consists generally of undulating plains, watered by numerous streams, and containing many lakes. The only hills distinct in the N. where there are several forests, and valuable iron and other mines. The pasture near fine cattle. The only exports of any consequence are iron and timber transported either to Stockholm or Gothenburg. Pop. 118,842.

OREGON, a territory of the U. States, W coast, America lat. 42° to 49° N.; lon. 109° to 124° W., bounded, N. by British America, E. the Rocky Mountains, separating it from the Indian possessions; S. Utah and California, and W. the N. Pacific Ocean, length, E. to W., 600 m.; breadth, 480 m., area, 241 480 sq. m. The coast-line, which has an extent of 650 m., is generally rugged and precipitous but so little indented as not to contain above three or four harbours. The interior consists of wide and elevated plateaus, which, in the E., abut on the Rocky Mountains, and are intersected by other two great ranges, dividing the whole territory into three distinct portions. The first of these portions stretches N. to S. along the Pacific, and E. from it for a width of 100 m. to 150 m.; and is thus bounded in by a lofty mountain-chain, which is called the Cascade Range, and occupies the whole breadth of the territory from S. W. to N. E. The other two portions, much more irregular in shape, are formed by a range which, breaking off from the Rocky Mountains, nearly at right angles, stretches W., under the successive names of the Salmon River Mountains, the Elmo Mountains, and the Klamath, or Klamath, and, finally bending round to the S. W., becomes

linked to the Cascade Range. The loftiest summits occur in the Henry Mountains, where heights of 6000 ft are not uncommon. The highest elevation of the Cascade Range does not exceed 4000 ft. The territory has been too imperfectly explored to furnish a correct idea of its capabilities, but there seems every reason to believe that, though the quantity of arable land is comparatively small, the pastures are large enough, and rich enough, to support immense herds of cattle that the forests abound with pines of almost unrivaled magnificence, many individual trees having a girth of 45 ft., and a height of 300 ft., and that the metalliferous fields which have made California so famous, will yet be traced into Oregon. The largest river is the Columbia (which see) which enters Oregon near the centre of the N. frontier, winds through it first very easterly S. E. W., and then more directly W., to its mouth in the Pacific, receiving in its course the drainage of the greater part of the territory. The settlements yet made have been chiefly along the banks of this river and in the N. W., along a remarkable chain of creeks, called *Paget Sound*, and the heavy crops of grain which have been raised have found a ready market, in consequence of the extraordinary demand created by the gold-diggers of California. The far larger part of the interior is still in the hands of the trapper and hunter, to whom the immense quantities of wild animals have furnished profitable occupation. In 1850 the whole population was not estimated at more than 18,393, but many villages and settlements of considerable proportions have already sprung up. One of them, regarded as the capital, and named *Oregon City*, is situated on the Willamette, about 30 m. above its junction with the Columbia, in the W. portion of the territory between the Pacific and the Cascade Range, but being 2 m. above the *Clackamas Rapids*, has no direct communication with the ocean, so that another village, 12 m. below the falls, is regarded as its port. Oregon, taken in its fullest extent, reaches to the parallel of 54° 40' N., but by the treaty of partition, in 1848, all to the N. of 49° was declared to belong to Great Britain.

OREGON RIVER, a river, N. America. See COLUMBIA.

OREGRUND a seaport in Sweden, lin and 71 m. N. Stockholm, on the strait which separates *Grassö* from the mainland. It is defended by some outworks, has a small harbour with good depth of water but little trade. Pop. 600.

OREL, or *Orlov*, a gov. Russia, bounded N. by Tula and Kaluga, N. W. Smolensk, W. and S. W. Gennigol, S. Kozlov, S. E. and E. Voronezh, and N. E. Tambov lat 51° 50' to 54° N. lon. 33° 40' to 38° 50' E. greatest length, N. N. W. to S. S. E., 263 m. greatest breadth, 112 m. least breadth, 28 m. area, 12,740 geo. sq. m., cap. Orel. Though generally flat, it has high and is intersected by several ridges of limestone, between which deep romantic valleys occasionally occur. The river banks, also, are usually high, though sparingly wooded. The W. and larger portion of the government, is watered by the *Desna*, and several tributaries, and belongs to the basin of the *Dnieper*; the central and N. portion, watered by the *Oka*, which here has its source, belongs to the basin of the *Volga*, the whole of the E. portion is drained by the *Sema* and its tributaries, and belongs to the basin of the *Don*. The soil, though somewhat light, yields all kind of corn, far beyond what is required for home consumption. Large quantities of excellent hemp, a little flax, and some good hops and tobacco. Cattle are numerous and considerable attention is paid to the rearing of stock, and improving the breed, particularly of horses. Manufactures have made very little progress, and are almost entirely confined to articles of primary necessity, but the trade is considerable, and includes large exports of corn, flour, flax, hemp, honey, iron, steel, and ironware. Education, nominally under the superintendence of the university of Moscow is in a very neglected state. There is only one printing-press within the government, and it belongs to the crown. The inhabitants are very industrious, and generally in good circumstances; but they have little enterprise. Pop. (1850) 1,588,000.

ORELLA, a town in Russia, cap. above gov. on the Oka, 901 m. S. E. W. Moscow. It is defended by an old fortress and is divided into three quarters, has narrow streets, either not paved at all, or paved badly, and houses generally of wood. It was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1848, when 1337 houses, 50 of them of stone, four bridges, and immense quan-

tities of grain, and other merchandise, were destroyed. Previous to the fire, there were 20 churches, 18 of them of stone, but several even of them suffered greatly. It has manufactures of linen, tanneries, ropewalks, worsted-mills, &c., but depends chiefly on trade, for which it possesses admirable facilities, standing on a navigable river, in the centre of a fertile country, and possessing direct communication, by water, with the Baltic Black Sea, and Caspian. It hence forms a great central entrepot for the trade which is carried on with all these quarters, and, in particular, is a principal purveyor of corn, cattle, and other provisions, both for St. Petersburg and Moscow. Orel is the see of a bishop; possesses an ecclesiastical seminary and a gymnasium; and has several important fairs. P. (1840) 32,600; (1851) 25,580.

ORELL, or *Orlov*, a sluggish, muddy river, Russia, which rises near the S. frontier of gov. Kharkov, flows S. W. across gov. Poltava, and joins a bank *Dnieper*, 35 m. W. N. W. Ekaterinodar total course, 180 m.

ORELLANA, a name given to the *Amazon* (which see).

ORELLANA (La Viza), a tn. Spain, Extremadura, prov. and 60 m. E. Badajoz, on a slope near the *Guadiana*, with an ancient church, a palace erected in the 14th century a Dominican monastery in ruins, a townhouse, prison, primary school, and manufactures of woollen work. Pop. 1765.

ORELLA, a rd. and soon France, dep. Savoie, prov. Maurienne, on the Arve 10 m. E. F. Marilieu with a church, iron mines, and a trade in dairy produce. Pop. 1120.

ORENBURG a gov. Russia partly in Europe and partly in Asia, bounded N. by gov. Perm, N. W. Viatka, W. Kasan, Simbirsk and Saratov, S. W. Astrakhan, S. the Caspian Sea, S. E. and E. the steppes of the *Kurgis*, and N. E. Tobolsk, greatest length N. W. to S. E., 800 m. breadth about 450 m., area, 89,600 geo. sq. m. cap. I. The surface is greatly diversified consisting partly of lofty mountain ranges, partly of elevated plateaus, and partly of low and marshy plains. The principal mountain chain is that of the *Ural*, which, entering the government in the N. traverses it in a S. but somewhat circuitous direction, and divides it into two unequal portions. The E. portion by far the smaller of the two, belongs wholly to the basin of the *Arctic Ocean*. Its principal rivers are the *Tobol*, *Aluga*, *Or* and *Mysa*. It contains numerous lakes, all, however of small dimensions and is extensively occupied by swamps and morasses. The W. portion belongs to the basin of the *Caspian* which receives its waters partly through the *Baikal*, *Savara* and other tributaries of the *Volga*, but to a much larger extent directly by the *Ural*, and its tributaries *Or*, *Balkara*, *Ilek*, &c. A considerable part of the government is densely wooded, but a larger part is occupied by immense steppes, on which trees are rare and natural pastures are roamed over by vast herds of cattle and sheep. The best agricultural districts are on the N. W. where the surface is composed of hill and valley and the soil consists generally of a black fertile loam, capable of raising all kinds of grain, and actually raising it in such abundance notwithstanding the very imperfect culture it receives, that a considerable export into the neighbouring governments takes place. The minerals are extremely valuable, and furnish a large source of revenue to the State. They include the precious metals, particularly gold which abounds along the whole chain of the *Urals* and in the plains on either side of it, but especially on the E., copper, iron, and salt. The working of these and the different operations connected with them, employ a great number of hands, but manufactures properly so called, have made little progress, though many home made articles are very beautiful, especially light worsted shawls and other fabrics made by the females, similar to those wrought in the *Ordnay* and *Shetland* islands of Scotland. The trade, however particularly with the nomadic and other tribes, is very extensive. The principal articles are corn, horses, cattle, sheep, hides, furs, wax, metals, salt, tallow, and fish. Pop. (1850) 1,967,000.

ORENBURG, a fortified town, Russia, gov. Orenburg, on a slope above a bank *Ural*. It has miserably-garred, but spacious and regular streets, houses, though only a few are of stone, and the far greater numbers are wood, of a lively, pleasing appearance, a Protestant, a R. Catholic and eight Greek churches all built of stone, two mosques, governor's house, and public offices, exchange, merchant-house, custom-house, Bashkir caravansary, a handsome building, with two towers,

where the business connected with the Bushkire is managed, but no trade is carried on, the agricultural school, and the district and military schools. The manufactures consist chiefly of woven cloth, part of it army clothing, leather, and soap, and there are very extensive establishments for smelting tin. The trade with the Khurges, and other inhabitants of the interior is very extensive. It is not, however, carried on within the town, but about 2 m. from it, to the N. of the bank of the Ural, where the caravans from Bokhara and Khiva stop and a caravanserai usually called the Tamschhof (Exchange court) or Menavard-rov, has been erected. In the vicinity of the Tamschhof are immense smelting-houses, in which, in the course of a summer, the tallow of more than 50,000 sheep is melted down. Pop. (1848), 7402.

ORENO a vil and com. Italy, Lombardy prov. Milan dist. and 1 m. W. by N. Vismara, with two churches, and a magnificent palace. Pop. 1427.

ORENSE, a prov. Spain, Galicia, bounded N. by prov. Lugo, S. Leon and Orense, E. Portugal, and W. Portugal and prov. Pontevedra, area, 4508 sq. m., cap. Orense. It is the smallest and poorest province in Galicia as watered by the Minho, Sil, Agra, and Arnoya, and agriculture, being in a comparatively advanced state, produces rye, maize in abundance, wheat, some oil wine, flax, chestnuts, potatoes, and all sorts of vegetables, besides cereals and building timber. The iron and copper are found and there are numerous fountains of medicinal waters the best and most frequented being those of Orreaga and Carbellido. The inhabitants are generally engaged in linen manufactures, in agriculture, and in rearing horned cattle and swine. Pop. about 380,000.

ORENSE, a city Spain cap. above prov., 73 m. S.E. Coruña, 1 hank Minho, here crossed by a bridge 135 ft. high, built in 1230, by Bishop Lorenzo. It has generally narrow and short, but well-closed streets, primary and advanced schools, a pretty theatre, a town-house in the principal square, which is surrounded by well-paved colonnades, a prison, an abattoir, and medicinal springs. A cathedral dedicated to St. Martin was built so early as 500 but the tower in 716 levelled Orense to the ground, and it remained a heap of ruins till 832 when it was rebuilt by Alonso el Casto. The present Gothic cathedral was erected by Bishop Alvaro, in 1240. There are several other churches as well as convents. Linen fabrics, leather shoemaking, &c. are made. From Orense, boats are valued Portugal with 28,000 men, and 78 cannon and fifteen he returned two or three months after being pursued by the Duke of Wellington. His army reduced to 19,500 stragglers, starved and almost naked. Pop. 4840.

ORENO, a vil and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. Genoa prov. and 8 m. from Chivasso with two churches, and a trade in milk, cattle, and wool. Pop. 1900.

ORESTE, a Papal States 24 m. N. Rome, on a mountain of the same name, the ancient Formosa, and about 2000 ft. above the level of the sea. Pop. 1460.

ORFAL, or ROMA [anc. *Edessa* and *Jarmopolis*] a town, Asia Turkey, prov. and 90 m. S.W. Diarbekir, lat. 37° 8' N. long. 38° 52' E. It is built on parts of two hills and in the valley between them, and is surrounded by a wall 3 m. or 4 m. in circuit. The streets are narrow, but paved, and comparatively clean, the houses and khans numerous, and there are a few excellent caravanserais. It has fifteen mosques and minarets, and manufactures of coarse wools and cotton cloths. Pop. estimated at 50,000, of which about 2000 are Christians, and 500 Jews.

ORFORD, a decayed bor. market tn. and par. England, on Suffolk 20 m. E. by N. Ipswich, on the Ore, near the N. Sea. It is much scattered and insignificant built but its church is a fine old structure, with a square embattled tower. At the W. end of the town are the remains of a Norman castle, supposed to have been built soon after the Conquest. Area of par. 4000 ac. including Havergate Island and God's grave. Pop. 1106. Near it are the two Orford Ness lights, 63 ft. above the sea; lat. 52° 4' 8" N. lon. 1° 24' 2" E.

ORGAOS, or ORGAO MOUNTAINS, a richly-wooded cordillera, Brazil, stretching in the direction of the sea-coast, E. to S.E. in prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, São Paulo, and Santa Catharina. The Parnahiba in São Paulo, and the Parnahiba in Rio-de-Janeiro, separate it from the Serra da Mantiqueira. It derives its name from a series of peaks to the N. of the

town of Rio-de-Janeiro, which at a distance bear a considerable resemblance to the barrels of an organ.

ORGASWICK, par. Eng. Kent; 992 ac. Pop. 6. ORGAZ, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 16 m. S. Toledo with a courthouse, a well-fortified and picturesque castle, two schools, a parish church, two hermitages, and two cemeteries. Most of the springs are brackish. In the neighbourhood are numerous quarries of blue and white granite. Manufactures of coarse cloth and saltpetre, brandy, leather oil, and flour are carried on. Doña Ximena, the Gil's wife, was a native of this town. Pop. 7261.

ORGELET [anc. *Orgeletum*], a tn. France, dep. Jura, 11 m. S.E. Lons-le-Saulnier, partly surrounded by ancient walls. It has manufactures of leather and shawls. P. 1856.

ORGHEID-AB, or URGHEID, a river Afghanistan, rises in the mountains of Hamrah, 60 m. W. Ghuznee, passes S.E.W. not far from Candahar and about 50 m. below joins, or is joined by the Tarnak. The united stream, flowing W., joins the bank Helmand, after a total course of 160 m.

ORGHEBAN, or URGHEBAN, a river, Afghanistan, which rises in the mountains of Ghuznee, flows W. through a large district of the same name and, after a course of above 100 m., joins the bank Tarnak.

ORGIVA, or ORIVA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 23 m. S.E. Granada with ruins several good fountains, two schools a court-yard, a prison, a parish church, formerly a mosque, with a fine portico and two very lofty towers, works for smelting antimony distilling brandy and making earthenware, five corn and six oil mills. Pop. 8397.

ORGON, a tn. France, dep. Dordogne-du-Rhône, 15 m. S.E. Avignon. Inhabitants mostly engaged in weaving. Pop. 1907.

ORGOSOLO a vil. Sardinia, div. Cagliari prov. and 8 m. S.E. Nuoro, with a church, a primary school and a house in corn, cattle, cheese, hides, and wool. Pop. 2150.

ORIO, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 82 m. N. Almería with irregular streets, badly-built houses a church several hermitages, and a school. Inhabitants engaged in agriculture and the manufactures of linen. Pop. 5600.

ORIA, or URTIANA, a tn. Naples, prov. Otranto 22 m. W. S.W. Brindisi, on three hills between two lakes. It has a castle and cathedral, both on commanding positions, and is the seat of a bishop. Pop. 4800.

ORIENT (L) a tn. France, SE. Lozère.

ORIENT-AN-TREKMAN, a vil. France, dep. Aisne 6 m. N. Verrerie, a bank Thom; well built, and the centre of a very extensive manufacture of weaker work of every description, much of which is exported. Pop. 1457.

ORIGNY (Sts-REMY) a vil. France, dep. Aisne, 10 m. E. St. Quentin, on the Oise. It has manufactures of lace, gauze, cashmere, and cotton stuffs. Pop. 2192.

ORIHUELA, a city Spain, prov. Valencia, 30 m. S.W. Alicante in a pleasant and fertile plain, on the Segura, 300 ft. above the sea. It is a long straggling place, with houses commonly three, some of them four stories. The front of the entrance to the city is that of the college gates, which opens towards Valencia, with its magnificent and lofty arch, on which is sculptured a pygmalion statue representing the tutelary genius of the city. Among the public buildings, the episcopal palace deserves especial notice, an edifice of modern architecture, whose front extends 300 paces. There are also various other buildings occupied by men of rank and wealth, which, from their size and architecture may be called palaces. In the archives of the court-house are valuable records, going back, with some interruptions, to A.D. 1509.

forming more than 1000 volumes; the prison, beside one of the heracles, is large and secure, but rather unhealthy; the cathedral is a small and overcharged Gothic edifice, the principal chapel is one of the three parish churches, that of Santiago, is a miracle of art. The Colegio de Predicadores is a fine building of great extent, with spacious cloisters, and a beautiful chapel. The city abounds with monasteries, nunneries and hermitages; and has a theatre, a university, a normal and other schools, a founding hospital, and various other charitable institutions, and several promenades and fountains. The country around is renowned for fertility. Agriculture is therefore the chief occupation of the inhabitants, but the arts and mechanical trades which pertain to a large and important town, also flourish. It has manufactures

of lake, scum, leather, salt-petre, silk for velvets, plush and hemp, with a silk dye-works, and three for cotton, linen and hemp; eight water-mills for corn, 13 wind-mills, and 46 oil-mills. Orinuela was the Gothic Orredia, and was well defended after the battle of the Gaudale. Theodora here made a stand, and by dressing up the women as soldiers on the ramparts, obtained excellent terms from Abulcazar, and retained his sovereignty for life. Pop. 17,452.

ORIKHOVA, a N. European Turkey, Roumelia, r. bank Mariza, 35 m. from its mouth in the Grecian Archipelago N W from the Gulf of Enez; the son of a Greek archbishop.

ORINOCO (French *Orénoque*) a large river of S. America, Venezuela. It rises in the Sierra del Parima, near lat. 8° 40' N, lon 64° W. Flows W by S. to lat. 8° 10' N, lon. 66° 20' W, about 30 m. The village of Esmeralda, where it bifurcates part of its waters under the name of the Casiquari (which see), taking a S E W course, and falling into the Rio Negro, and part, retaining the name Orinoco taking a W N W course to San Fernando, about lat. 4° N, lon. 68° 10' W. thence it flows first S. N. then turns with a long sweep N. E. afterwards E. N. E. passing the town of Angostura and falls into the Atlantic by numerous different mouths, between lat. 8° 40' and 10° N. Its whole length being about 1556 geo. m. and the area of its basin 255,000 sq. m. The principal affluents of this great stream descending from its sources are, from the left, the united stream of the Atabapo and Guaviare, which joins about lat. 4° N, lon 68° 10' W. the Meta at lat. 8° 20' N, the Aracata at lat. 7° 40' N and the Apure at lat. 7° 35' N. Flow of these tributaries are larger than the Delta. Those from the right are the Ventuari, which joins the Orinoco about 40 m. E. of the junction of the Atabapo, the Cauca, and the Caron, which unite with it at lat. 7° 45' and 8° N respectively.

Two remarkable rapids occur in the upper parts of the Orinoco called the Atures and Maypures, or Apuras, the one in lat. 5° 8' N. or about 80 m. below the junction of the Atabapo and Guaviare with the Orinoco the other about 35 m. lower down. These rapids consist of a countless number of high cascades descending each other like steps, and where numerous islands and rocks so retard the bed of the river, that out of a breadth of 8000 ft. there often only remains an open channel of 20 ft. in width. Often, in attempting to pass these rapids, the canoes of the natives are dashed in pieces against the rocks, the men having then to disengage themselves by bleeding bodies from the wreck and from the whirling force of the torrent, and to gain the shore by swimming. From these rapids the river is navigable to its mouth. At a distance of 560 m. from its mouth, this majestic river has still a breadth of 6765 yards, or above 8 m. Its waters rise from April to October attaining their greatest height in July and August, which in the Upper Orinoco is 80 ft. to 86 ft. and at Angostura 34 ft. to 25 ft., but in one confined place they are said to rise 120 ft. above the usual level. The vast plains through which the river flows, comprising an area of 160,000 sq. m. are at this season to a great extent overflowed. Both banks of the stream are densely wooded and like the river itself full of animal life. The numerous channels by which the Orinoco lately finds its way to the sea begin to branch off from the main stream upwards of 100 m. from the coast. The most E. and widest of these branches runs directly E., and reaches the ocean by the mouth called Boca de Navio, or Cano Navio, between Point Barma on the S. and the islands of Cangrejos on the N., which are more than 20 m. apart. In front of this mouth is a bar, on which is 17 ft. water, and which is supposed to be nearly 3000 fathoms across. In the month of April, when the water is lowest, the tides are perceptible in the river as far up as Angostura, a distance of more than 240 m. from the sea. The other branches which run E. and divide the delta of the Orinoco into numerous low islands, are imperfectly known.

ORIG. a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy, prov. Lodi, dist. and 4 m. W Casal Pusterlo near r. bank Lambro, with a church, and a considerable trade in Lodi cheese. P. 1066.

ORTOLO (anc. *Portus Ursidii*) a vil. Italy, Naples, prov. Calabria-Citra, dist. and 35 m. N E. Castrovinci, with a fine villa of the Altieri family.

ORISSA, a maritime prov. Hindoostan, belonging originally to the Deccan, and now included in the presidency

of Bengal and Madras, lat. 18 to 22° N. length, roughly estimated at 400 m., breadth, about 70 m. It includes Orissa proper, now wholly comprehended in Orissade, and several other petty states and is bounded N. by prov. Bengal, E. the Bay of Bengal, S. the Godavery, and W. prov. Guiderman. The surface along the shore is in general low and sandy, and is throughout wild rugged and uncultivated, consisting of steep precipitous, dense forests, pathless deserts, and swampy, pestilential valleys. The inhabitants are composed chiefly of Orissas the conquerors of the country who speak a tolerably pure dialect of Sanskrit, and of wild hill tribes called Ooles, Khonds, and Sours. The largest rivers are the Godavery, Mahanuddy, and Subarnucka, which are well stocked with fish, and swarm with alligators the chief towns are Cuttack, Jaggannath and Balasore.

ORISTANO, a tn. in Sardina, div. and 30 m. N N W Cagliari about 1 m. from l. bank Tiri and about 2 m. from the large gulf of its name. It consists of the town proper inclosed by ancient walls, flanked with towers and of several suburbs in the face of a bushop, has a court of law and several public offices, a cathedral, a plain market square, several other churches, a gymnasium a normal school a diocesan seminary Franciscan monastery, a school, hospital, and minor features of iron ware pottery arms, waggons and agricultural implements, an active fishery several distilleries and a trade in corn, wine oil cheese, and cattle. Pop. 6041.

The sul is 10 m. in length from Cape San Marco to Cape Trasca, and 5 m. in breadth, and receives the river Uratano, or Tiri.

ORIVAI, a vil. and com. France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 12 m. S. E. Rouen, l. bank Seine, with manufactures of woollen cloth, dye-works, and a considerable trade in walnuts, for which the district is famous. Pop. 1614.

ORLYEBI, a lake, Russia, Finland, about Kuopio, forming one of the remarkable chain of lakes in the S. E. of the principality. It is of very irregular shape, about 25 m. long communicates with the Purvener and contains several large, and a great number of small islands.

ORIXA, an Isl. Seychelles Archipelago, *see* Duxia.

ORIXIMBA, a river Brazil. *see* Trombetas.

ORIZABA, a tn. Mexico, dep. and 65 m. S W Vera Cruz with wide street, and well-paved streets, manufactures of coarse cloth and several tanneries. The valley in which the town is situated is overhounded by verdant forests and 5 m. or 6 m. N from the town rises the lofty summit of the mountain Orizaba, 17,878 ft. above the sea.

ORKHUN, a river Mongolia, rises in the Khangai mountains about lat. 47° 10' N, lon. 101° 30' E. whence it flows N. E. and joins the Selenge, at lat. 50° N lon. 103° 30' E. entire course, about 500 m.

ORKAFY, and SHELVAN, the most N. co. Scotland, comprising two groups of islands called respectively the Orkney Islands and Shetland Islands (which see). Pop. 1851) 62,538.

ORKNEY ISLANDS (French and Latin, *Oronides*, Italian, *Oronidi*) a group, lying off the N. coast of Scotland, and separated from it by a channel called the Pentlands Firth, about 6 m. to 8 m. broad. They extend from lat. 56° 47' to 59° 20' N, lon 2° 44' and 8° 23' W, aggregate area, 600 sq. m. or 284,000 ac. of which about 34,000 are under culture. There are in all about thirteen islands of considerable size, with a number of smaller dispersed over the archipelago. Among the larger, the principal are Pomona or Mainland, the largest of the group Hoy, R. and N. Ronaldshay, Westray, Sanday, Eday, Burray, Nessay, and Shapness. Of the whole, about twenty-seven are usually inhabited, although the number varies frequently, in consequence of single families taking up their abodes in them for seasons or two and then deserting them. Hoy is the only island of the group that can be called mountainous, and has the highest elevation is but 1600 ft. None of the rest have hills of any considerable height. Nearly all the larger islands are of exceedingly irregular form; being, in many instances, so worn and pumated by the sea, as to present rather a series of crooked and shapeless peninsulas, projecting in all directions, than a group of compact insular bodies. In some cases, the coast of these islands are flat and sandy; in others, bold and rocky. These precipices are highest on the W. side reaching, in the island of Hoy, the height of 7000 ft. perpen-

humid. With exception of a small granitic district, near Strommen, the rocks belong to the old red sandstone formation. The alluvial deposits are neither extensive nor interesting. There is abundance of clay, and, in most portions, of peat-moss in many places near, and in some bog-iron-ore. In the peat-mosses, roots of large trees, head-stems of oaks, &c., are frequently found showing that forests formerly existed there, although at present the climate is entirely unfavourable to the growth of trees. There are no streams bearing the name of rivers in any of the islands, but springs of good water are abundant; and there are many lakes, the largest of which, Strommen or Stromsøen, in the island of Porsuun, is 14 m. in circumference. Chalybeate springs are not uncommon. The climate is moist, but not cold. In winter storms of sleet and rain are frequent, but in summer the weather is generally fine and steady. Agriculture, though it has made considerable progress of late is still in a backward state. The common breeds of sheep and cattle are very small, but some earnest endeavours are now being made to improve them. Rabbits and poultry are numerous. The hunting and other pleasures of the country, in some part, the absence or defective development of other resources, and large numbers of labourers are annually sent to London. The principal manufactures carried on in these islands is that of straw-plait for ladies' bonnets in which a few years since, about 2000 girls were constantly employed although, thirty years previously upwards of three times that number were so employed, a good deal of wire-wrought hosiery is also made by females. The building of boats, and making of mills, wigs, and cordage, may also be named amongst the manufactures of Orkney.

ORLÉANS, a town, Germany, Sax-Altenburg on the Saale here crossed by a bridge, 15 m. S. E. Weimar, with two churches, the remains of an old castle, and tile-works. Pop. 1154.

ORLÉANS (Latin, *Augusta Treverorum*) a former prov. France, which, after forming part of Gallia Lugdunensis, under the Romans, was first incorporated into the kingdom of Neustria, and then annexed to the crown of France, in 987 by Hugh Capet. Philip of Valois erected it into a duchy and gave it to Philip, his son. On the death of this prince without children, Charles VI. gave it to his brother Louis, whose successors enjoyed it till the death of Charles VIII., when it again became united to the crown, in the person of Louis XII. in 1498. Louis XIII. gave it to his brother Gaston with whose successors it remained till the revolution of 1794. It now forms dep. Loir-et-Cher and Loiret, and parts of dep. Eure-et-Loir and Nievre.

ORLÉANS (Latin, *Genabum* or *Aurelia*), a town, France, cap. dep. Loiret, 88 m. S. S. W. Paris, with which it is connected by railway, a bank Loire, here crossed by a magnificent bridge of nine arches. From this bridge a splendid street, called Rue Royale, leads into the very centre of the town, and terminates in its finest square, the Place du Martroi, one corner of which is adorned with a very indifferent bronze statue of the Maid of Orléans, in the guise of an Amazon. Several other war streets and squares have been formed of late years, but the greater part of the old town is very indifferently built of wood, and has narrow ill-paved, and dirty streets. There are several fine promenades, chiefly in the line of the old ramparts, which have been levelled down, and are well planted. Both sides of the river are lined with handsome quays; and from the extremity of the bridge, on the l. bank, a splendid avenue leads to the pretty suburb of Olivet, which is occupied by handsome villas and nursery grounds. The principal edifice is the cathedral, a Gothic structure, rebuilt in its present form in the 16th century and remarkable for the purity and chasteness of its architecture. Its W. front consists of three rather plain pointed portals, surmounted by three rose-windows, and flanked by two elegant towers, each 180 ft. The nave is flanked by double aisles. The only other buildings deserving of notice are the church of St. Jean, with a portal and nave in the 14th style, and under it a Renaissance crypt; the Palais de Justice with a facade adorned with four Doric columns, the Musée, containing a curious collection of local antiquities, the theatre house of Agnes Sorel and Francis I., both richly decorated the prison, barracks, and general hospital. Orleans is the see of a bishop, and seat of an appeal court for

depts. Loir-et-Cher, Loiret, and Loire-et-Louire; and possesses a court of first resort and commerce, a chamber of commerce, and exchange, a conseil de prud'hommes, a university academy, college, gratuitous school of design and architecture, diocesan seminary, secondary ecclesiastical school, public library, botanical garden, and society of sciences, belles-lettres, and art. It has manufactures, not important, of hosiery, hats, woollen covers, small shot, bronzemongery, pottery, pewter vessels, chemical products, glass, &c., and several cordage and cotton mills, numerous sugar-refineries, vinegar-works, breweries, and distilleries, and a trade, not on the increase, in wine, brandy, corn, flour, fruit-cakes, straw-work, timber, iron, salt, and colonial produce. Orleans was the capital of the Goths, under the name of Genabum, when it was taken and burnt by Caesar. Under the Romans it rose to great importance, and changed its name to Aurelia, probably from the Emperor Aurelian. In 451 it was besieged by Attila, king of the Huns, at the head of nearly half-a-million of men, but the Roman general, Aetius, obliged him to raise the siege, and defeated him in a great battle, in which about 160,000 Huns are said to have been slain. On the decline of the Roman empire, it was seized by Clovis. During the 9th and 10th centuries, it was repeatedly taken and pillaged by the Normans, but the most memorable event in its history took place in 1428, when the English besieged it, and found all their efforts baffled by the heroic achievements of the Maid of Orléans. Pop. (1859), 42,519.

ORLÉANS (ISLAND OR), an Isl. Lower Canada, in the St. Lawrence, below Quebec, 25 m. long, and 5 m. broad. It is well wooded, and extremely fertile in almost every part and forms an agreeable place of residence or resort. It is, in consequence, frequented by numerous visitors.

ORLESTONE, par. Eng. Kent 1835 ac. Pop. 824

ORLETON par. Eng. Hereford 2803 ac. P. 618

ORLINGBURY, par. Eng. Northampton, 1900 ac. P. 230

ORLOV, two ts. Russia:—1, Gov. and 80 m. N. E. Voronezh; 2, Gov. and 80 m. W. S. W. Viatka; 3, bank

Viatska. Pop. (1859), 9502

ORLOVATZ a vil. Hungary Banat, so. and 50 m. S. S. W. Temeswar, with a church and three mills. P. 1876.

ORMEA, a town, Madras State, div. Coim. prov. and 16 m. S. Mondovi; bank Tanjore, about 2000 ft. above the sea. It is surrounded by ancient walls, in a very dilapidated state, has a large handsome parish, and several other churches; an old castle, public school, and hospital, manufactures of candles, and coarse woollens, an iron and two saw mills, marble quarries, and a trade in corn, wine, chestnuts, salt, timber, cattle and dairy produce. Pop. 5100

ORMESBY, a vil. and par. England co. York (N. Riding), 7 m. E. S. E. Hookham. It contains several well built houses, and has an ancient Norman church. At Port Cleveland, at the mouth of the Tees, about 2 m. from the village, an extensive trade in grain, coal, &c., used to be carried on. Area of par. 7500 ac. Pop. 851

ORMISTON, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Haddington. The village, 6 m. S. W. Haddington, a bank Tyne, consists of one well kept street, in the centre of which is an ancient cross, is well built, has an Established and a Free church, and three schools. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. 861. Area of par. 8245 ac. Pop. 811

ORMSBY, four par. England:—1, (St. Margaret and St. Michael, including Southey), Norfolk; 2761 ac. P. 1178. —2, (North or New), Lincoln; 2761 ac. P. 181. —3, (South), Lincoln; 2777 ac. Pop. 261

ORMSID, par. Eng. Westmorland, 2480 so. P. 196

ORMSKIRK, a market town and par. England, co. Lancaster. The town, 12 m. N. by S. Liverpool, on the E. Lancashire railway, is clean and well built, has a large church, with a tower and steeple detached, and contains the burying-place of the Earls of Derby, places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, Unitarians, and M. Catholics, a free grammar school, and several other edifices. It has long been famous for its glass-making, but the chief occupations are silk-weaving by hand-loom, rope-making, and brewing. Pop. (1851) 5548. Area of par. 80,832 ac. Pop. 16,490.

ORMUZ, or HORMAZ, an isl. Persian Gulf, N. side, near its entrance; lat. 27° 5' N., lon. 56° 25' E., about 15 m. in circumference. It has a rugged appearance, is entirely des-

tute of vegetation has several of the high peaks white from an incrustation of salt and abounds in iron, copper-ore, and red-lead. Ormaiz was once the emporium of all the riches of India, the receptacle for the goods of Sumatra and Bok harr, and for the manufactures of Europe and Asia. During its prosperity the Portuguese had possession of it and ships from all parts of the world frequented it, but it has long since been quite neglected. The town of Ormaiz stood on a plain on the N side of the island, though now only a few scattered ruins, it once contained 4000 houses.

ORNAIN, a river, France, rises in N E of dep Haute-Marne, flows generally N W across dep. Meuse, past Bar le-Duc, and in dep. Marne joins r bank Marne, 3 m N N W Vary total course, 90 m, not navigable.

ORNANS [anc. Orancus], a tn. France, dep Doubs, 11 m S.E. Besancon, on both sides the Loue, here crossed by two stone bridges. It has regular streets, a large and handsome church, of the 15th century; an elegant townhall, prison commodious and extensive hospital, ecclesiastical treasury, library, and, on an eminence N W of the town the ruins of a vast and magnificent castle of the Counts of Burgundy, dismantled in 1678. Tanning and the manufacture of stained chaises, are carried on to a considerable extent. Pop. 3069.

ORVE (Latin, Ordava), a river, France, which rises in dep Orne, about 15 m N.E. Alencon; flows circuitously W N W, enters dep. Calvados, turns gradually to the N E, passes Caen, where it becomes navigable; and, about 12 m below falls into the English Channel total course, 90 m.

ORNE, a dep. N W France, bounded N by dep. Calvados, N E. Eure, E. Eure-et-Loire, S. Sarthe and Mayenne, and W. Manche, greatest length E W 74 m. average breadth about 40 m. area, 2329 sq m. It is traversed, E to W, by a chain of hills, not exceeding 2000 ft. high and much broken throughout by minor ramifications, which enclose between their ridges a great number of verdant and well-watered valleys. The principal streams are, in the N., the Tongues, Dive, and Orne which proceed directly to the English Channel and, in the S., the Ille, Sarthe, Varenne, and Mayenne, belonging to the basin of the Loire. None of these streams is navigable. Lakes are numerous, but they are all of comparatively small dimensions. More than one-half of the whole surface is arable, one-fifth meadow, and nearly one-eighth under wood, including orchards and gardens only one thirty-fourth is waste. The arable land appears to be only of indifferent fertility, for, notwithstanding its great extent, the grain raised does not furnish more than two-thirds of the home consumption. The principal crops are oats, buckwheat, and rye. The pastures, particularly in the lower valleys, are excellent; and not only graze the young stock raised within the department, but also feed great numbers of cattle which are imported from less favoured districts. Apples grow well, and large quantities of excellent cider are made. Considerable attention is paid to the dairy, and in no department is the breed of horses, for which Normandy has long been famous, to be found in greater purity. The pen of animal is iron, which is wrought extensively in several cantons; and besides supplying a considerable number of blast-furnaces, supplies the raw material for the most important branches of industry within the department. Among these may be mentioned the manufacture of steel, needles and pins. Excellent porcelain clay also, is found in many quarters, and has led to the establishment of numerous potteries. A kind of smoky quartz, obtained in the hills of the S. furnishes the precious stones well known under the name of Alencon diamonds. The principal textile fabrics are linen and hempen cloth. Orne is divided into four arrondissements—Alencon, the capital, Argentan, Domois, and Mortagne subdivided into 38 cantons, and 811 communes. Pop. (1823) 459,884.

ORNOVAZZO, a tn. Italy Piedmont, div and 87 m. N Novara, prov. Pallanza, 1 bank Poce with a handsome church, built entirely of white marble, of which there are large quarries in the vicinity. Pop. 1880.

ORONATY, an Isl. Honduras. See COLOMBIA.

ORONTES, a river, Syria. See ASANY.

OROPESA, a vil. Spain, New Castle, 68 m. W Toledo, with a townhouse, a prison, a palace, and castle, an hospital, a Latin choir, two schools, a fine chapel, two universities, a parish church, and a hermitage. Pop. 1708.

OROPERA, a city Bolivia. See COCHABAMBA.

OROSBI, a vil. Isl. Sardinia, div Cagliari, prov. and 11 m. N E Nuoro, r bank Cedrina. It has a principal, and several minor churches, a primary school, and hospital; manufactures of confectonary, and a considerable trade in corn, wine, wool, and cheese. Pop. 1905.

OROBENGA, or OROBENGA, one of the Friendly Is., S. Pacific, belonging to Navigator's Group lat. 14 14 S., lon. 169° 54' W., about 8 m long of coral formation.

OROBHAZA, a tn. Hungary, co. Buda, 40 m. N E Szegedin in a fertile district. It contains a Protestant and a R Catholic church, and has some trade in cattle. P. 9681.

OROSZI (Hagy), a market tn. Hungary, co. Nagred, 84 m. N Pesth. It has a market, once important, though now much decayed and a banking establishment. P. 1998.

OROSZLANKO a market in Hungary. See FENCSKA.

OROSZLANY KEÓ a vil. Hungary Hilder Domb, co. Komara, on the Pense with a Protestant church, an oil and two other mills, linseed, and a potash-factory P. 1578.

OROSZLANYOS, or OROSLANOS (O and U), a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Torontal 7 m. from Szegedin, in a fertile district. It contains a Greek church. Pop. 3208.

OROSZYAI, or KALASZNE a market tn. Hungary Thither Domb, co. Walsburg, 60 m. S.W. Presburg with a church, and a fine chateau. Pop. 3094.

OROTAVA a tn. Canary Is. in N.W. of Isl. Tenerife formerly the capital and court of the principal kingdoms of the Guanches. It is regularly built, and the streets are arranged in the form of an amphitheatre. It has an hospital, two primary schools, two parish churches, one of them a beautiful edifice with three naves containing a magnificent marble tabernacle brought from Greece, numerous hermitages, and in a delicious valley E of the town a botanic garden, established for acclimatizing the plants of America, and those transplanting them to Spain. Orotava is the native place of the poet Iriarte. Pop. 8315.

OROTELLA or ORTELLA a vil. Isl. Sardinia, prov. Nuoro, 1 bank Tisno; with an ancient church, a primary school and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth 1186.

ORP' LE-GRAND, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Little Gette, 23 m. E.E. Brussels. It has many factories of cotton twist, two breweries, and two flour-mills. Pop. 1478.

ORPHANO a small maritime tn. European Turkey Macedonia, N.E. shore, Gulf of Comotene, lat. 40° 48' N, lon. 23° 56' E. near the site of the ancient Amphipolis. It has manufactures of cordage, and is guarded by a fortress.

ORPHANO (GOLP) European Turkey. See COMOTENE.

ORPHIR, par. Scot. Orkney, 13,000 ac. P. 1167.

ORPINGTON par. Eng. Kent, 8477 ac. P. 1508.

ORRILL a filthy vil. Isl. Sardinia, div. and N.E. Cagliari with several minor churches and a little trade in agriculture and dairy produce. Pop. 1704.

ORRA, a vil. and par. Sweden, lat. and 52 m. N Falun on Lake Orsa, which communicates with the Elva. A quarry in the vicinity furnishes the best grinding-stones in Sweden.

ORSARA a vil. and com. Naples, prov. Capriana, dist. and 6 m. N W Bovino. Pop. 4200.

ORSCHEL (Nimetz), a vil. Prussia prov. Saxony gov. Erfurt, circle Weimar on the Linke, with a church, a saw and a flour mill. Pop. 1502.

ORSETT par. Eng. Essex 4134 ac. P. 1592.

ORSHIA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 47 m. N Moulva at the confluence of the Orshia with the Dnieper. It has three Greek churches a monastery, founded by the Princess Sophia sister of Peter the Great three R. Catholic monasteries, a synagoga, and an active trade. Pop. (1851) 8198.

ORSH, a fort, Russia, gov. and S.E.E. Orenburg on a hill of juniper, near 1 bank Ural, a 114 ft above the confluence of the Or. It is a place of considerable strength, and has a handsome church and near it is an observatory, where Euler made observations on the passage of Venus. The inhabitants consist chiefly of 1200 Cosacks and 500 Tartars. The caravans from Asia to Orenburg have a station here.

ORSOVA (C) or ALU-ORSOVA, a market in Hungary, on the Walachian-Ruthenian military frontier, on the Danube, at the confluence of the Leerna, 30 m. S.E. Temeswar, and not far from the Turkish fortress of New Orsova. It is fortified; and has manufactures of Corbous leather. Pop. 990.

ORSOVA, ARDUBIA, or NEW ORSOVA, a tn. European Turkey, Servia, 80 m. E. Smederica, on an island of the Danube W. of Old Orsova. Both it and the island on which it stands are strongly fortified. Pop. 3800.

ORSOVY, a walled tn. Prussia, gov. and 11 m. N N W Düsseldorf, on the Rhine. It has two churches, manufactures of woollen stuffs, cashmere, and hats; tanneries dye-works, and vogue-works some shipping, and a trade in wool. Pop. 1468.

ORSHVIN par Eng Notts 1940 ac. P. 461

ORT, several places, Austria, particularly a market tn. 17 m. E. Vienna, on the Fadenbach, an arm of the Danube with a church, an old castle, and a considerable trade in corn, cattle, eggs, and butter with Vienna. Pop. 1095

ORTA a tn. Italy Piedmont, div. and 25 m. N N W Nivara and on a mountain slope above the W. shore, Lake Orta. It is old, but well built, has three churches, and an hospital an elementary a ragged and an infant school manufactures of wax and tallow candles, and a trade in excellent wine. Pop. 1137

ORTA (Lake, *Cherusa*) a lake, kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, W. of Lake Maggiore, greatest length, N. to S. about 7 m., breadth, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. By the Sirona it sends its waters N. to the Toce.

ORTE (anc. *Theracum*) a tn. Papal States, deleg. and 10 m. E. N. E. Viterbo, r. bank Tiber on the site of one of the military colonies of Augustus. It is the see of a bishop and has the ruins of a fine bridge which bears the name of Augustus. It is some extensive remains of bath and m.

ORTFASHIRE a tn. Prussia, gov. and 80 m. S. S. E. Königsberg, E. shore of a small lake with a castle, Protestant church, house of correction, manufactures of linen, and a trade in wool and cattle. Pop. 1981

ORTENBERG a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, Oberhessen on the Nadder 25 m. N. E. Frankfurt with a castle, a church, and two mills. Pop. 1097

ORTENBURG a walled market in Lower Bavaria 10 m. W. Passau. It has a castle, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1501

ORTHILL, a tn. France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, 24 m. N. W. Pau, on a hill above the Gave de Pau, here crossed by an old Gothic bridge which resisted the attempt of the French to blow it up as they were retreating before Wellington. The town has received numerous improvements within recent years, and is now well built, has a court of first resort, a communal college an ancient parish church, a handsome townhouse and a few remains of the old castle of Mirande, in which the princes of Béarn used to reside manufactures of woollen stuffs, copperware, and linseed-oil extensive tanneries, dye-works, slate quarries, flax and saw mills and a considerable trade in leather Bayona hams, feathers, wool flax, timber, horses, cattle, marble, &c. The French, under Soult, were here defeated by the British, under Wellington after a very severe contest. Pop. 5073

ORTLER-STRASSE, or **ORTLER**, a mountain, Tyrol, belonging to the North Alps, and forming the loftiest summit in the Austrian empire, having a height of about 14,500 ft. Its top was reached for the first time in 1804

ORTLERI a vil. Sardinia, div. Cagliari E. N. E. Oristano with a handsome church, a primary school, and a little trade in wine and mullat. Pop. 1692

ORTON, *anc. pons* Eng. -1, Cumberland 4277 ac. P. 519 -2 (*Cherry or Orton Waterside*) Hunts, 1850 ac. Pop. 805 -3, (on the *Hill*) Leicestershire 2290 ac. Pop. 880 -4 (*Long or Orton Langdale*), Hunts 2400 ac. P. 324

ORTON, or **ORTON** a market tn. and par. England, co. Westmoreland, 84 m. S. S. W. Appleby on a gentle acclivity, with a fine old parish church, a Methodist chapel, a grammar school, and girls school and near it is a copper-mine Area of par. 24,430 ac. Pop. 1458

ORTONA, a tn. and market, Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, on the Amato, 11 m. E. Chieti. It has a cathedral, and several other churches and convents. Its port, at one time extensive, has ceased to exist, and vessels are obliged to anchor above a mile from the shore, in roads with ample depth of water and a good bottom, but badly sheltered. A great deal of wine is made in the neighbourhood. P. 8700.

ORTONOVY a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. Quana, prov. and about 14 m. from Lavagna with two parish

churches, a Latin and two elementary schools, and a trade in corn, wine, and oil. Pop. 2150

ORTEAND, a tn. Prussian Saxony gov. and 74 m. E. Merseburg, with two churches, an hospital, and manufactures of linen leather and glass. Pop. 1269

ORUBA, or **ARUBA**, an isl. W. India, belonging to Holland, off N. coast, Venezuela, 50 m. W. by N. Curaçao; lat. (N. point) 12° 28' N. lon. 70° 8' W. (N. point) It is about 20 m. long N. W. to S. E., by 8 m. broad, surrounded by rocks difficult of approach, generally story on the surface, though in some parts flat and sandy, yet has some good meadow lands, notwithstanding the want of water under which the island suffers. It yields water-melons pumpkins some maize, and feeds cattle and asses brought from Venezuela, and exported to the W. India Islands. Some good iron-ore and a little gold are found. Pop. mostly poor (1854) 8022

ORUAE a vil. Isl. Sardinia, prov. and N. E. Nuoro, with several churches, a primary school manufactures of woollen cloth, and a trade in it and in cattle, cheese, hides, and wool. Pop. 1808

ORURO a dep. Bolivia, divided into three provinces—Poopo, Oruro, and Chacabuco—all situated at the foot of the elevated table land bounded N. by dep. La Paz W. Peru E. dep. Potosí, and S. Potosí and Cochabamba. The Lake of Poopo 70 m. long and 12 m. to 15 m. wide, which receives, through the navigable stream of the Desaguadero, the waters of Lake Titicaca, lies wholly in this department. Lake Poopo has itself no outlet, and its waters are salt, but its banks are well peopled, and indeed the great number and careful construction of the ancient towns still remaining in this elevated district, clearly indicate that it was the most populous portion of the empire of the Incas. Pop. (1854) though much reduced, 118,000 of which two-thirds at least were Aztecans.

ORURO a tn. Bolivia, cap. above dep. on a bleak hill, in a metalliferous district, at an absolute height of 15,000 ft. lat. 18° S. lon. 67° 30' W. It is now surrounded by ruins, owing to the decline of the population, which is reduced to 5000 or less than a fifth of its former amount.

ORUSI, an isl. Sweden in the Ringer Mack, close to the coast of Göteborg, length, E. to W. 16 m., breadth, 10 m. It is generally low, and partly covered with bog, but the larger portion is covered by a strong but rich alluvium often several yards in depth productive both of heavy crops of corn and rich feeding pastures. The fisheries on the coast are valuable.

ORVETO (anc. *Herbanum* or *Urbis Vetus*) a tn. Papal States, cap. deleg. of same name, near the junction of the Paglia and Clitana, 60 m. N. N. W. Rome. It stands on a steep hill is walled, clean and well built and contains several fine palaces. The principal building is the cathedral one of the most interesting specimens of Italian Gothic, built of black and white marble, adorned without with fine mosaics, and within with a large collection of sculptures, and several fine paintings. After the cathedral the object of greatest attraction near Orvieto is St. Patrick's Wall, near the fortress, and about 1 m. from the town. The palace most deserving of notice are the Palazzo Qualtieri with a rich collection of cartoons by Domenico Antonio Annibaldi Caracci and other eminent masters and the Palazzo Petruccioli, with a fine collection of paintings. The episcopal palace and Jeani college are also more worthy. The trade is in cattle, tannin, and silk Orveto, from its strong position, has often proved an asylum to popes in troubled times, and no less than 22 are mentioned as having occasionally resided in it. Pop. 8310.

ORVIGO or **ORVIGO** a river, Spain, which rises in the N. of Leon flows S., passing a little to the W. of Benavente, and joins r. bank Esla, total course, 80 m.

ORWELL, par. Eng. Cambridge 1850 ac. P. 653

ORWELL, a par. Scot. Kilmor, 18,500 ac. P. 2569

ORWELL, a river England, which rises near the centre of co. Suffolk, a little N. E. of Stow Market, flows S. E. to Ipswich above which it is generally known by the name of Gipping, and enters the river of the Stour in forming the harbour of Harwich. Vessels of any size ascend within 3 m. of the town of Ipswich, and 500 tons to the town itself, and by means of improvements the navigation has been made practicable as far as Stow Upland bridge, near Stow Market.

ORZI VEACHI, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Brescia, about 3 m. N. E. Orzi Novi with a church, manse, treasury, and rectory, and the remains of an old fortress. P. 1322.

ORZINOVI, or **ORZINOVI**, a vil Italy Lombardy prov and 18 m. S.W. Brescia, near the Olmo. It was once fortified, has a court of justice, and several public offices, two churches, a school, directory, and numerous mills. Pop. 4490

ORZINOVI, or **ORZINOVI**, a large city, Japan, 1st Nippon on the Yodo Gawa; lat. 34° 40' N; lon. 135° 35' E. It is one of the five cities held under the immediate government of the Shogun or military emperor, is fortified protected by a castle, and is said to contain about a hundred bridges over the Yodo Gawa and its various branching canals; its site was chosen of being able to levy from their own population alone, an army of 80 000 men. It has a race-course and a theatre, the latter very large and handsomely decorated. It is the point to which the few foreign goods brought into the country by the Dutch and Chinese are sent, and its own manufactures are considerable, and spoken of with praise. The Dutch traders, in their periodical visits to Yodo, receive here the goods they previously bespeak for their journey

ORZINOVI, a river, U. States, N. America, rises in the Indian territory, about lat. 38° 30' N lon. 98° E flows E. enters state Missouri, about lon. 94° 40' W proceeds still E. but later turns N. E., and falls into the Missouri, a little E. Jefferson; total course, about 280 m. It is 397 yards wide at its mouth, and navigable for steam-boats 300 m.

ORZINOVI a vil and com. Kingdom of Italy Piedmont, prov and 3 m. S. Pinerolo; bank Chisone with a handsome church, an ancient, strong castle, a school, an extensive silk-mill and a trade in silk, corn, and hemp. Pop. 1000

OSARIO a vil and com. Surinam States, div and S. Turin with a handsome church, and a trade in corn, hemp, and wool. Pop. 1400

OSBALDWINCK, par Eng York (N Riding) 1740 as Pop. 373

OSBOURNBY par Eng Lincoln 1760 as. P. 654

OSCACABALE, a vil and com. Austrian Italy, prov and 12 m. N.W. Cremona with a church. Pop. 1160

OSCHATZ, a walled town Saxony, 31 m. E. Leipzig. It has a law court, several provincial offices, two churches an hospital and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, tile-works, dye-works, and several woaded and other mills. The peace which put an end to the Seven Years War, was concluded here in 1763. Pop. 5774.

OSCHERSLEBEN, a Prussian Saxony gov and 21 m. S.W. Magdeburg, 1 bank Elbe, and on the branch railway to Halberstadt. It is walled has three gates, several provincial courts and offices a Protestant church a synagogue, tile-works, and several mills. Pop. 8775.

OSCHIRI, or **OSCHIRI**, a vil tel. Sardina prov and 10 m. N. Oseri, with a handsome church a primary school manufactures of bed covers, and a trade in corn, butter, and cheese. Pop. 3108

OSGATHORPE, par Eng. Leicester 1220 as. P. 248

OSGYA, or **OSGYA**, a vil Hungary Hither Danubia, co. Honch, 7 m. from Rima-Sombath, with two churches, a Protestant gymnasium, and manufactures of earthenware, in which the trade is considerable. Pop. 1163

OSHAWA, a vil Upper Canada, 80 m. E. N. E. Toronto and 3 m. N. Lake Ontario, in a well-cultivated district with three churches, and a considerable trade, for which an outlet is furnished by a harbour of the same name, on the lake. Pop. 1353, 1145

OSHELIA, a vil and com. Italy, Piedmont, div Geneva, prov and about 24 m. from Geneva, with a church, the remains of an old castle and manufactures of iron. P. 1400

OSILO a tn. tel. Sardina, div and 3 m. E. Sassari. It has several churches, two convents and a primary school manufactures of woollen and a trade in corn. Pop. 5068

OSIMA, a bay Japan. See **OSAWARA**

OSIMO (ans. **Assumero**) a tn. Mord. of Italy doing and 8 m. S.W. Ancona, strongly and advantageously situated on a height, overlooking a fertile and beautiful country. It is well built, has a cathedral several other churches; a town house, with a museum of antiquities collected in the vicinity, and an episcopal palace. Pop. about 7000

OSIO-DE BORZA and **OSIO-DE BORZA** two adjacent vils. Italy Lombardy, prov and 7 m. S.W. Bergamo; with a church, and the remains of an ancient castle. The vicinity has long been famous both for the quality and the quantity of its silk. Limited pop. 2360

Vol. II.

OSKOL, two towns Russia — 1 (**Osos**), Gov and 69 m. S.E. Kourak, 1 bank Oskol; with three wooden churches two distilleries, and a little trade. Pop. 5000. — The river rises a little S.E. of Tam, in gov Kourak; flows generally S. past Staro-Oskol and Novol-Oskol, and in gov Charikov joins 1 bank Donets, about 15 m. below Idmit total course, partly navigable, 210 m. — 2 (**Osos**), Gov and 70 m. S.E. Kourak, at the junction of the Oskola with the Oskol. It stands on an eminence has eight churches, a convent, and a considerable traffic by land. Near it was a great number of tile-works and orchards, the latter famous for their fruit. Pop. 8000

OSLAUAN, or **OSLAUARY**, a market in Austria, Moravia, circle and 12 m. W. S.W. Hyllan, 1 bank Oslawa with a church a castle, and a mill. Coal is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1162

OSMA (ans. **Osma**) a river, Turkey in Europe, rises in the N. slope of the Balkan mountain, on the S. frontiers of Bulgaria; flows circuitously N. past the town of Lofchica, and a little above Nikopol, joins 1 bank Danube total course, about 110 m.

OSMAN a small tn. 1 unah between the Indus and Jallum lat. 35° 53' N. lon. 72° 59' E., on a plain at the base of a low range of hills.

OSMANDLIK a tn. Asiatic Turkey, 100 m. and 140 m. N.W. Sivas, on the Kizil Irnak. It is pleasantly situated among garden orchards, and vineyards, and is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Tmolos. Pop. about 3000

OSMASTON two par Eng Derby — 1 1254 as. P. 125 — 2 1254 as. Pop. 836

OSMINGTON, par Eng Dorset, 2307 as. P. 485

OSMOTHELEY par Eng York (N Riding) 1720 as Pop. 1954

OSNABRUCK, an extensive district or landwehr, Hanover bounded N. by landwehrs Aurich, and duchy of Oldenburg E. and S. by Rhine Prussia and W. by Holland area, 1760 geo. sq. m. With the exception of a portion of the S.W. which sends its waters by the Venho to the Zuider Zee, it belongs wholly to the baile of the Enne, which drains a considerable portion of it, directly traversing it from S. to N. and the far greater part of the remainder by its affluent the Hase. The surface is generally flat and level and presents extensive tracts of almost barren heath, broken occasionally by low sand hills. All the ordinary cereals find it a very ungenial soil, and yield a very scanty produce. The minerals, though of little importance include coal which however does not seem capable of being extensively worked to profit as turf continues to be the principal fuel. The manufactures consist chiefly of coarse linens, and the principal trade is in hams, for which the district has long been famous. The landwehr nearly corresponds to the baile of Osnabruck and includes the principality of Osnabruck, the Lower county of Langen, the duchy of Arnhem-Meynen and the county of Bielefeld. It is subdivided into a number of minor jurisdictions, partly urban and partly rural. Pop. 269,747

OSNABRUCK, or **OSNABRUCK**, a tn. Hanover, cap. above landwehr and principality on the Hase and Milsin 7 m. W. Hanover. It is walled and entered by five gates houses generally low and of mean construction, but the salacious piazzas, and are covered with a number of fine villas. The buildings most deserving of notice are the Protestant churches of St. Catherine and St. Mary the E. Catholic cathedral and church of St. John, the Protestant and E. Catholic gymnasiums, the old and new townhouses, the theatre, castle, normal school barracks, infirmary and several hospitals. It is the see of a bishop, the seat of several courts and public offices and has manufactures of coarse linens, to which the town gives its name and there are several paper-mills, bleachfields, and tile-works, and a considerable trade in linen, hams, and cattle. Osnabruck was created into a see by Charlemagne in 838, and in 1082 it was surrounded by walls. It afterwards entered the Hanseatic League, but never rose to be a free imperial city. The negotiations for the peace of Westphalia, which ended the Thirty Years War were carried on here. The bishopric was secularized in 1803, and incorporated with Hanover. Pop. 11,731

OSNABURG — 1, A tn. Hanover. See **OSNABRUCK** — 2 two islands, E. Pacific Ocean — 1 Arrial Low Archipelago; lat. 51° 50' S. lon. 188° 44' W. It possesses com-

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considerable interest, from the light which it throws on the progress of a coral formation. When discovered by Captain Carteret, in 1787 it was small flat, and so nearly covered by the waves, as scarcely to deserve the name of an island. In 1792, when the *Motelle* whaler, was wrecked upon it, it was described as merely a coral reef. In 1830, when visited by Captain Beatty it was 14 m. in length, and had one of its sides almost completely covered by high trees. It enclosed a lagoon, which has an opening on the E. side, and affords an excellent harbour. It is not inhabited.—2. An isl. Society group, and rising to the height of 1507 ft. (called also Menton (which see).

OSHAJO a vil. and comm. Italy, Lombardy prov and 16 m. S. E. Como; with a church. Pop. 1362.

OSOFFO a tn. Italy Lombardy prov. Friuli, 16 m. N. N. W. Udine, near the Tagliamento with a small fortress, situated on a lofty precipice, and a church. Pop. 1250.

OSORN a ruined tn., river and lake, Chill, near its S. extremity, Azamania. The town is at the N. W. extremity of the lake, 55 m. S. E. E. Valdivia.—The river issues from the same end, close by the town, and pursuing a N. W. direction, falls into the sea about lat. 40° 10' S. after a course of 48 m.—The lake is somewhat in the form of a hook, the leg of which is about 30 m. in length, and the foot 10 m., with an average breadth throughout of 8 m.

OSORNO [OSORNO] Patagonia, W. coast, opposite Island Chiloe, 36 m. N. E. the head of Balcomeri Sound; lat. 41° 0' S. lon. 70° 40' W. It is quite conical from the base to the summit frequently emits smoke and when seen from the sea at a distance of 90 or 100 m. the whole cone, about 6000 ft. high, and covered with snow stands out in the boldest relief from among ranges of inferior mountains.

OSI EDALETTI several places Italy Lombardy — 1. Ospedaleto, or Ospitaleto a vil and com. prov and 6 m. W. Brescia with three churches, and numerous silk mills. Pop. 1845.—2. A vil and com. prov and 9 m. S. E. Lodi near the Lambro with a church and two chapels, and some trade in cheese. Pop. 1573.

OSPREY [OSPREY] prov Eng Kent 2738 ac. Pop. 1111.

OSSE, or Os (formerly Osek), a market tn. Holland, prov N. Brabant, 13 m. N. E. Hertogenbosch. It is a large, regular built, and beautiful town, was once fortified, and has a spacious market-place in which is the town-hall a large square building a church, a synagogue, and six schools. Pop. (agricultural) 1113.

OSMA, a tn. Russia, gov and 45 m. S. W. Perm, on the Oumka, near its confluence with the Kama. It contains two churches, and an hospital. The district is rich in iron and copper. Pop. (1851) 2183.

OSMALLIKOWO a market to Russia gov and S. E. Vladimir with two stone churches, a castle, and various manufactures. Pop. 2360.

OSMAGO, a vil and com. Italy Lombardy, prov and 4 m. S. Lodi with three churches. Pop. 1398.

OSMAU (GAVE DU), a river, France, which rises on the S. side of the Pyrenees, dep. Pyrénées Inférieures, flows N. W., and, after a course of about 45 m. unites with the Aaga, at Cleron in forming the Gave of that name.

OSSEU, or Osmu a vil Bohemia, circle and 22 m. N. W. Leitmeritz with a magnificent abbey, which has a library of 40,000 vols, and a beautiful church, in the Italian style.

OSSEJOU or Osmu an isl. Adriatic Sea, off the coast of Dalmatia, S. W. Croatia, from which it is only separated by a very narrow channel, over which a bridge has been constructed. It forms a narrow and irregular belt, 3 m. N. N. W. to 4 m. E. breadth under 1 m. It produces much corn, wine, and fruit. The tunny and sardine fisheries are also valuable. The pop. resident chiefly in the towns of Great and Little Lomani and the vil. Chisnaki about 3000.

OSSETT a vil. and chapelry England, so York, on the Manchester and Leeds railway. It is a large and populous place, with a district church, a chapel of ease, Independent and Wesleyan chapels, a free school, manufacturers of woollen cloth, blankets, and worsteds; and mineral springs, for which baths have been erected. Pop. 3266.

OSSEI a vil. st. Sardinia, div. and S. E. E. Sassari, with a church, two chapels, a primary school, and a considerable trade in corn and wine. Pop. 2108.

OSINGEN a vil and par Switzerland, com and 19 m. N. E. Zurich. Some land-tortoises are found, and a good deal of bad wine is made in the district. Pop. 1177.

OSINGTON, par Eng. North, 2165 ac.

OSONA a vil and par Italy Lombardy prov Pavia, dioc. and 8 m. N. Abbiate-Cassio, with a church, and a trade in wine and silk. Pop. 1469.

OSOREY, formerly a Protestant and R. Catholic diocese of Ireland, com. Kilkenny, and King's and Queen's co., the seat of which has been transferred since 1834, to Kilkenny.

OSUN, a tn. France, dep. Haute-Pyrénées, 8 m. S. S. W. Tarbes, inhabitants engaged in the preparation and export of hams and bacon. Pop. 3004.

OSTASHKOV a tn. Russia, gov and 110 m. W. Tver on a small knoll of land projecting into Lake Seliger. It has courts of justice, four churches, a monastery a gymnasium three hospitals and a large bazaar where all the shopkeepers of the town have their shops, all of brick, the houses generally being of wood. There are numerous malt-kilns, tanneries, and tallow melting establishments and a great many barges are built for the navigation of the Volga. The trade is considerable in corn, wood, salt beef, salt fish, leather tallow wax, and honey. Pop. (1846) 8354.

OSTER, a river Hanover which runs in the W. of principal Lüneburg flows directly into N. W. past Bremerwerde, and falls into the estuary of the Elbe, 4 m. N. E. Osterdorf; total course, 80 m.

OSTEND [French, Ostende] a seaport to Belgium, prov W. Flanders, on the N. Sea, 67 m. N. W. Brussels, lat. 51° 14' N. lon. 2° 55' 50" E. (n.) It is strongly and regularly fortified, being one of the lines of fortresses intended to defend the Belgian frontier on the side of France. Its situation, on a low sandy coast, where no trees will grow, is by no means agreeable though it is said to have a pure, healthy air, and is much resorted to for sea-bathing. It is entered by four gates, and is, on the whole, well built. The public buildings, some of which deserve particular notice, are the Hotel de Ville, three churches (one Protestant) a prison, a hotel and a military hospital barracks, and an arsenal. There are several promenades, but the most agreeable, from lying open to the breeze, is the Digue a sea-wall, about ½ m. long, and paved with bricks. The harbour is not easy of access, but the basin within is extensive, and forms the termination of a magnificent line of canals, striking like network into the interior and furnishing admirable facilities for commerce. The sluices of Slykens, opening from the canal into the harbour are particularly admirable; and the canal itself, as far as Ghent, has a depth sufficient to float vessels of 500 tons. The manufactures of Ostend are unimportant but include linen goods and mill-cloth, lace, oil, soap, hats, tobacco, &c. There are also building-docks, and several other industrial establishments. God and herring fishing are carried on to a considerable extent, and an important branch of trade is by no means neglected. The English coast, fringed here by large salt reservoirs, and transported as far as Paris, under the name of *Acidres d'Ostend*. Ostend possesses a school of navigation, an academy of design and architecture, several primary schools, a theatre, a public garden beyond the walls, a *mont-de-piété*, and several other benevolent institutions. It was founded in the 9th century, walled in 1445, and regularly fortified in 1555 by the Princes of Orange. In the great struggle in which the States-General threw off the yoke of Spain, it sustained a memorable siege from 1601 to 1604, during which the besieged lost about 50,000, and the Spanish besiegers more than 90,000 men. Ultimately, when reduced to a mere heap of ruins, it obtained an honourable capitulation. In 1696, great part of the town was destroyed by the explosion of a powder-magazine. By railway Ostend is connected with all parts of Belgium, with France, and Flanders and steamers ply regularly between it and London and Dover; and it is connected with England by sub-marine electric telegraph. Pop. 12,508.

OSTENFELD a vil and par Denmark, duchy and 16 m. W. S. W. Schleswig with a Protestant church. The inhabitants are Frislanders.

OSTER, a tn. Russia, gov and 40 m. S. W. Coeskov, 1 bank Duna, at the junction of the Oster with four churches, the remains of several convents, a considerable trade in timber and an active fishery. Pop. (1843), 2058.

OSTER, or *Oster*, a river, Russia, which rises in the E. of gov. Chernigov, flows W. and joins r. bank Dnepr at the town of Oster; total course, 100 m.

OSTER-BROOK, a seaport in Norway prov Christian sand, on a tongue of land which projects into the Kattegat, 100 m. S.W. Christiania, with a good harbor important iron-works, and a trade in iron and wool. P. (1850), 2218.

OSTERBORG, a town in Prussia, gov. and 47 m. N. Magdeburg, r. bank Elbe, with a Protestant church, chapel, and hospital; a brewery distillery, and a trade in cattle. P. 2285.

OSTERBY, a vil. Sweden, lin. and 26 m. N.E. Upsala, near the mines of Dannemora, on the lake of that name, well built, and, being intersected by planted alleys, has a cheerful and handsome appearance. The forges, at which the ore from Dannemora is smelted by charcoal, and prepared for exportation are on a large, and even magnificent scale. The manor-house has two wings, one of which is a church. There is also a good collection of paintings, with several originals by Flemish and Italian masters.

OSTERBOND—1 A. in Hanover, landroast and 83 m. S.E.E. Middelheim, on the Soes, at the foot of the Harz mountains. It is walled has three churches, a gymnasium, infirmary, and extensive iron manufactory manufactures of woollen and linen goods, calicoes, drills, white-lead, shot, soap, needles, and articles in wood, tobacco-factories, tanneries, machine-works, oil, walk, gymnasium, and other mills. P. 2197.—2, A. walled in Prussia, gov. and 74 m. S.W. Königsberg, on the Preussa. It is the seat of provincial and town courts. It has a castle, erected by the Teutonic knights in 1270, a Protestant church and chapel, manufactory of woollen cloth and later a brewery, and distillery and a trade in wool and cattle. P. 2391.

OSTERREICH See AUSTRIA

OSTERBUND, a town in Sweden, cap. lin. of same name, beautifully situated on the E. shore of Lake Stör 228 m. N.W. Stockholm. It is regularly built has a court, and several public offices. On an island in the lake, connected with it by a bridge, the suburb Fjölde with a church, and a handsome town-house. Pop. exclusive of Fjölde, 418.—The lake more frequently called Jamtland, is bounded N. by Umeå, E. Hammarö and Gefleborg, S. Falun, and W. Norway. It is flat towards the E. but becomes mountainous as it approaches the frontiers of Norway. It is watered by the Indal, the Ljungman, and the Ljumsa, and their affluents, and possesses many lakes of which Störjön is the largest. It does not produce corn sufficient for its own supply, but it raises many cattle. Timber iron, and copper are the chief riches of the lake, supplying numerous saw mills and foundries. Area, 14,400 sq. m. P. 49,077.

OSTERWIEK, a town in Prussian Saxony, gov. and 47 m. W.S.W. Magdeburg on the Elbe. It is walled has two churches, manufactures of woollen and linen goods, distilleries, oil, walk, and other mills and a trade in wool and cattle. P. 3041.

OSTFY Amskov—a vil. Hungary Thither Danube so. Eisenburg, on the Raab, 16 m. from Fapa with a church, and a trade in corn, cattle, and wool. P. 1820.

OSTHÄMMEL, an important seaport in Sweden, lin. and 63 m. N. Stockholm, on a creek in the Gulf of Bothnia. P. 500.

OSTHEIM, two places, Bavaria, Lower Franconia.—1 (Gross), A. market town, 7 m. N.W. N. Obernburg, on the Radhelms, with a church, two chapels, three mills and a trade in cattle. P. 2570.—2, (Klein), dist. Aschaffenburg, r. bank Main. Inhabitants chiefly employed in raising vegetables, cutting turf and rearing bees. P. 1104.

OSTHEIM von dem Rind, a walled town, Saxony-Waltmark, dist. and S.S.W. Ebersbach. It is well built, has a church the ruins of an old castle, and an hospital, manufactures of linen, dyewerks, and numerous mills. P. 2450.

OSTIA, a town and seaport Papal States, 14 m. S.W. Rome, near l. bank, S. branch Tiber, founded in 830 by Pope Gregory IV. It contains a castle, picturesque situated, a cathedral, and an episcopal palace, which has been converted into a museum of antiquities. The situation is rendered so pestiferous by malaria, that, though numerous handsome houses remain, the population has dwindled down to less than 100. Ancient Ostia stood about 14 m. from the modern town. It once contained 80,000 inhabitants; but was completely ruined by an invasion of the Saracens in the 8th century.

OSTIANO or *Istiano* a town and com. land, of Italy prov and 27 m. W.N.W. Mantua, near l. bank Olbia. It has an old castle, a church, four chapels and an hospital, manufactures of woollens, hats, and earthenware, and several mills. P. 2585.

OSTIGLIA, a town, land, of Italy prov and 19 m. E.S.E. Mantua, l. bank Po. It is an ancient well-built place, has a court of justice, and several public offices, several churches, fair suppressed convent, an hospital, a theatre, manufactures of various articles in silver, gold, and leather-work, a large mill-mill, and a considerable trade in corn, wine, oil provisions wood, and silk. Ostiglia is said to have given birth to Cornelius Nepos, and numbered among its magistrates Bernardo Tasso, who was himself a poet, and the father of the more celebrated poet, Torquato. P. 5514.

OSTIHAL, two places, Austria, Moravia.—1 A town circle and 5 m. S.E. Hradisch on the March with a castle, on an island formed by the river and a church. P. 1500.—2 A town, circle Przemysl 48 m. E.N.E. Olmitz, on the Olchavitsa with a church, and some woollen manufactures. P. 1732.

OSTRAWITZ, a vil. Moravia, circle Przemysl, on the Ostrawitsa, 30 m. from Fraburg; with a church. P. 1817.

OSTRITZ, a town, Saxony, circle and 30 m. S.E. Bautzen l. bank Neisse with manufactures of linen and tobacco, and tile-works. P. 1464.

OSTROG a town Russia gov. Volhynia at the junction of the Valtia with the Gorin, 104 m. W. Jitomir. It is defended by an old castle, and has several Greek and E. Catholic churches, a convent, seminary, riding-school, and a considerable trade. It is the seat of an archbishop, and the place where the Bible was first printed in Slavonic. P. (1850) 2538.

OSTROGOJSK, a town Russia, gov. and 64 m. S. Voronezh, l. bank Sooma, where it is joined by the Ostrogjaka. It has ten churches, and a considerable trade in cattle, horses, and tallow. A German colony holding the t. of session of Ansbach, has existed here since 1768. P. (1851), 5822.

OSTROK, a vil. European Turkey, Monastir 28 m. N.E. Castaria. It contains almost entirely of two convents and the buildings attached to them. One of these convents occupying a cavern in the side of a perpendicular limestone mountain, is the great stronghold of Montenegro. The other occupies an advantageous position on the slope of the mountain below. The former convent is so inaccessible, and so completely protected from hostile missiles that in 1788 it stood a siege of several months by 20,000 Turks who were ultimately obliged to retire with immense loss.

OSTROLEŃKA a town Russian Poland, l. bank Narva have crossed by a wooden bridge, 80 m. W.W. Lomax. It contains a castle, and a numerous monetary inhabitants live by general trading and fishing. In 1831 an obstinate battle was fought here between the Russians and the Poles. P. 1277.

OSTROV a town Russia, gov. and 30 m. S. Ivgor partly r. bank Vchukas, and partly on an island formed by the channel. It is poorly built: but has a cathedral, said to have been in existence for five centuries and two churches. The trade is in wood, corn, and fine flax. P. (1849), 1851.

OSTROVO a small town, European Turkey, Macedonia on the shore of a lake of same name, 31 m. E. by S. Monastir. It is picturesque situated, but a miserable place.

OSTROW, a town Russian Poland, 19 m. S.S.E. Radzyń, on the Tyssamand. P. 1500.

OSTROWIEK a town Poland, 24 m. N.W. Sandomierz. P. about 3000.

OSTROWNO a town Russia gov. and 99 m. N.W. Mohilev on a lake near l. bank S. Dvina. It has extensive manufactures of hardware and some general trade. Some severe fighting took place here between the French and Russians in 1812.

OSTROWO, a town Prussia, gov. and 67 m. S.E. Posen on the Olabok with a church, and a synagog and many factories of woollen cloth. P. 8793.

OSTUNI, a town Naples, prov Otranto 21 m. W. Brindisi, on a lofty eminence, the seat of a bishop, with a great number of churches and convents. P. 5000.

OSUNA (see Gades Germanorum), a town Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 41 m. E. Sevilla with straight, broad, and well-paved streets. It has 18 fontaines, all supplied by a subterranean aqueduct of about a mile in length, several hospitals, a considerable number of primary schools, and a college. The

last occupies a building, which belonged to another institution now suppressed, a grandiose edifice, with an oratory or chapel, and a spacious court, with double gallery supported by 24 columns. It has also a parish church, with three apseless naves, a magnificent transept, and 11 chapels, with arcades and pillars in the Greco-Roman style. It was converted into a citadel and magazine by Marshal Soult, and the French carried off more than 5 cwt. of ancient church-plate. There are eight hermitages in and around it, and two fine promenades. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture, and a considerable quantity of wheat, barley and beans is exported to Seville and Malaga. There are also manufactures of iron, brass, earthenware, soap, hats, bricks, numerous mills and wine presses. Most of the manufactures of exports used in Andalusia and Estramadura are carried on by the poorer class. Pop. 15,508.

OSWALD (Str) two parts Eng J.—1 Chester 8794 sq. P. 8759.—2, Durham 11 419 sq. P. 10,868.

OSWALDKIRK and ANKERSTRA, par Eng, York (N Riding), 8578 sq. Pop. 882.
OSWALD TOWN, a village and township, England, co. Lancaster about 4 m. E.N.E. Blackburn, with a district church, some dissenting chapels, several schools extensive manufactures of cotton goods, and print works. William Sadler the servant, was killed by falling from his balloon near this place. Pop. 7854.

OSWEGATCHIE, a river U States, rises in the N of New York near lat. 44° N flows first N W then turns suddenly N N E, and returns that direction till its mouth in the St. Lawrence at Ogdensburg total course, about 180 m.

OSWEGOW, a tn, and port U States New York, on both sides of the Oswego (a stream 24 m. long which here falls into the S.E. shore of Lake Ontario, and is crossed by a bridge "60 ft. long") on a branch of the Erie canal, and on the railway from Syracuse, forming a continuation of the great line from New York and Albany 150 m. W by N Albany. It rises finely from both banks of the river, and is regularly and handsomely built, consisting of a number of public squares and streets, 100 ft. wide, intersecting each other at right angles. Among the public buildings are five churches, of which the First Presbyterian and the Episcopal deserve special notice both for the beauty of their sites and the elegance of their structure. A earthenware cotton house near the academy and flourishing female seminary. The manufacturing establishments include several tanneries, and numerous saw and saw-mills for which ample water-power is supplied by the Oswego and its trade, chiefly transit both on the lake and in the interior by canal and railway, is of vast extent, its harbour which next to Rochester's Harbour is the best on the S. side of the lake, has a depth of 10 to 12 ft., making it the natural emporium for the traffic to New York from Canada and the W. On the E. side of the river, near the lake is Fort Oswego, which furnishes a strong defence to the harbour. Pop. 12,205.

OSWESTRY a municipal bor market tn and par England, co. Salop. The town, 702 m. N W Shrewsbury is kept tolerably clean and has some very old houses, but the generally are modern and well built, evidence of brick 11 centuries the parish church is a building of great antiquity and another church, erected in 1357, are interesting examples of a guildhall, and two handsome and commodious market-houses, one for corn, cheese, &c., and the other for butter, butcher's meat, &c. three public schools—one of which, the national school, occupies a very fine building. Oswestry is a place of great antiquity, and is celebrated in early English. It derives its name from that of Oswald, king of Northumbria and gives the title of baron to the Duke of Norfolk. Pop. 4517. Area of par 15,078 sq. Pop. 8766.

OSWIECIM, a tn, Austria, Galicia, on a height, above a bank built, by success with the Vistula, 82 m. W of racow. It is a very ancient place and has a church, a synagogue, and the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 2872.

OSYK, Ozyr, or Ozyr, a vil. Bohemia, circle Chrudin, in the Dnieu about 7 m. from Lelivitchal. It is a long straggling place; and has a school tile-works, a saw and other mills. Pop. 1050.

OSYF PIL (Str) a vil and par England, co. Essex, 11 m N.E. Colchester near the Colne. It has a large irregular parish church but chiefly deserves notice for its ancient

monastery of which the quadrangle is still entire, and a few gateway and several towers still remain. Area of par, 8420 sq. Pop. 1877.

OSZLAN, a market tn, Hungary, co. Bars, in a fertile district not far from the Neutra, 29 m. W by S. Koszold; with some trade in corn. Pop. 1600.

OSZLOP or OSZLUX, a vil Hungary Thibter Danube, co. and about 8 m from Oedenburg with a church, a mill, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1003.

OSZTERN, or Kiv Komlax, a vil Hungary Thibter Theuer, co. Torontal, about 4 m. from Komlax with a church and a trade in corn and maize which are largely grown in the district. Pop. 1640.

OSZTURNYA (Osturnya, or Osturnia), a vil Hungary, Thibter Thibter co. Zips, on a slope of the Carpathians, near Leutschan with a church. Pop. 1809.

OTAGO or OTAKO, a settlement, N.E. coast, New Munster, or the Middle Island of New Zealand lat. 43° 58 S. lon. 170° 50' E. It consists of a district of 450,000 sq. or 630 sq. m. stretching along the S Pacific with a navigable inlet, called Otago harbour forming a good harbour runner about 14 m. inland near the N end of the colony. The soil is a black vegetable mould resting on a fertile clay containing a mixture of sand. The Otago block or settlement consists of a chain of rich, perfectly level plains, stretching N to S, namely, the Taieri, the Waihola, the Tokumairiro, and the Clutha, each with a river crossing it, and surrounded with a hilly country, affording excellent pasture, wool and agricultural produce of every kind are the products of the soil, timber is plentiful the New Zealand flax (Phormium tenax) grows wild and in limestone abound and the sea teems with fish. The main part of the population is located on the shores of the inlet referred to, and chiefly in and around the town of Dunedin, near the head of it. A Free church with manse and school house, has been built at Dunedin and several schools have been commenced in various parts of the colony. On Otago harbour, further down than Dunedin, lies Port Chalmers, finely situated, but still in its infancy Pop. 18601 1740.

OTAKA, a tn and S. Pacific. See TAMEI.

OTAVALE or OTABALO, a tn Ecuador esp. dist. on a slope of the Andes, 85 m. N N.E. Quito. It has two churches a Franciscan convent and manufactures of cotton goods, in which as well as in agricultural produce a considerable trade is carried on. Pop. about 15,000.

OTCHAKOV, (anc. Anzoz) a tn Russia, gov. Kherson r. bank Dnieper at its mouth into the Black Sea. 40 m. E.N. S. Odessa, once a place of great importance, the possession of which was strongly contested by the Turks and Russians. It was besieged and taken by the Russians from the Turks in 1757 and again in 1788. The town has since gone into complete decay. Only a few mud houses, whitewashed are occupied. There is also a Greek church formerly a mosque, and the fort, which commanded the entrance to the harbour, is still kept in good repair. Pop. 1000.

OTEA or GREAT BARRER ISLAND, S. Pacific Ocean off N.E. coast New Zealand, forming the E entrance of Hauraki Gulf, or the Firth of Thames about 30 m. long, N to S, by 8 m. broad. It has very irregular and deeply indented coasts, and a mountainous interior. The hills are generally covered with forests of kauri pine and brushwood, but there is much open ground on the W. coast, where are also several excellent harbours. A copper-mine has been discovered on the island.

OTFORD par Eng Kent 2652 sq. P. 837.

OTHAM, par Eng Kent, 947 sq. P. 857.

OTHERY, par Eng Somerset 1820 sq. P. 681.

OTIVAR a vil and com. Spain, Andalucia, prov. and about 30 m from Granada with a church, town-house, prison, primary school manufactures of articles in wax, oil, and iron, and a trade in oil, wine, and figs. Pop. 1815.

OTILAKA, a vil Hungary Thibter Thibter, co. Fud 37 m. N by W Arad; with a Greek church and some trade in cattle. Pop. 2820.

OTLEY, a market tn, England, co. and 25 m. York (N Riding), r. bank Wharfe, over which there is a neat bridge of seven arches. It is small but well built, and is partially lighted with gas; has a spacious, irregular, parish church, of great antiquity but much altered; places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, Method-

late of the New Convention, and the Society of Friends; and a free grammar school. The principal trade of Otley is in corn which is sent to the manufacturing districts, and in cattle and sheep, for which a large market is held every alternate Friday. Pop. 4623.

OTLEY par Eng. Suffolk, 2187 ac. P 616.

OTQUE, a small inlet, New Granada, bay and 30 m S.W. Panama, lat. 8° 50' N; lon 80° 20' W.

OTRANTO (TARENTO), a prov. Naples, forming the heel of the boot which Italy so remarkably resembles and, excepting a part of the N and N.W. where it is bounded respectively by the Adriatic and the Ionian, is entirely surrounded by the sea—the Adriatic on the N.E., the Ionian on the S.E. and the Gulf of Taranto on the S. greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 106 m., average breadth, about 30 m.; area 3888 sq. m. cap. Lecce. Its extensive coast furnishes a number of large bays and good harbours, and teems with fish. Its interior is traversed throughout its whole length by a branch of the S. Apennines, which forms the water-shed between the Adriatic and the Gulf of Taranto furnishes excellent pasturage, on which numbers of fine horses are reared. It has no considerable streams. Water is generally scarce, and the run is carefully collected in cisterns, but heavy dew favours vegetation. The olive grows in whole forests without culture and wheat, barley, oats, vegetables, vines, different fruits cotton, and tobacco, are grown. The chief manufacture is the weaving of cotton. The trade confined almost entirely to the products of the soil is considerable. Pop. (1850) 409,000.

OTRANTO (anc. Hydruntum) a tn and seaport, Naples prov. Terra di Otranto, 42 m. S.E. Brindisi on the strait of its name, across which is the shortest distance from Italy to Greece. It is tolerably well fortified, but is poorly built and is in a very dilapidated state. It contains a castle, whose name has been made familiar by Walpole's romance of the *Castle of Otranto* a very old cathedral an archbishop's palace, and some Roman antiquities. Its harbour is large and commodious, and enables the inhabitants to carry on an active trade with the Levant, particularly in corn fruit, oil and horses. Pop. 4000.

OTRAR, a tn Independent Turkish kharat Kocan, bank Sic or Siam, 270 m N.W. Kocan lat. 44° N lon 87° E. It was formerly a place of considerable extent and importance, and made considerable figure in the history of Asia, but little is known of its present condition.

OTRIOLI a petty vil. Italy Umbria, 20 m S.W. Spoleto near L. bank Tiber with the remains of a theatre and other splendid edifices. Near it in 1789, 10,000 French defeated about ten times the number of Neapolitans. P 800.

OTSEGO a lake, U. States, New York, 9 m long and from 1 m to 3 m broad. Its outlet is the source of the Susquehanna.

OTSD, a vil. Hungary Thierse co. Beloe, on the K55 73 m. S.W. Pesth, with two churches. P 4511.

OTTAJANO a tn Naples, prov. and 12 m E Naples at the N.E. foot of Mount Vesuvius. It has a castle, situated on an adjacent height; and three churches. Inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. 6000.

OTTAKRING, OTTOKRING, or ABERKING, a vil. Lower Austria, near Vienna with several splendid mansions. It is a great holiday resort from the capital. Inhabitants chiefly employed in sending milk and fruit to Vienna. Pop. 3690.

OTTAWA a river British N. America forming the boundary line between Upper and Lower, or Eastern and Western Canada. It rises in the high land which separates the basin of Hudson's Bay from that of the St. Lawrence, about lat. 48° N. whence it flows S.E. and falls into the St. Lawrence, about 20 m. above Montreal. In the upper parts of its course, it passes through Lake Temiscamingue. About 90 m. above its junction with the St. Lawrence, occur the falls of Chaudiere, the principal of which is about 60 ft. high. The whole course of the stream is about 460 m. In its course through the table-land the banks are generally high, but below the Chaudiere they are much less elevated, and often unattended. It is now navigable from its junction with the St. Lawrence to the falls above named. Much of the scenery on the Ottawa is magnificent, but the land on its banks is generally of poor quality. It is of much importance, however, from the immense quantity of fine timber cut on its banks, and on those of its tributaries.

OTTEAU a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, built Germanish, with a church, and three mills. Pop. 1181.

OTTENBACH, a vil. and par. Switzerland, cant. and 9 m. S.W. Zurich, bank Rhine. It was almost entirely burnt down by three successive fires, in 1758 1759, 1790, and has since been rebuilt. It has several cotton-fabrics, but the chief employment is agriculture. Pop. 1959.

OTTENSEN a well built vil. Denmark, duchy Holstein, W. of Altona and properly only one of its suburbs. Together with Neumühlen, another village properly a suburb of Altona its pop. is 2800.

OTTENSHILM, a tn Upper Austria circle Mühl, on an acclivity above L. bank Donau 5 m. W. by N. Linz. It is well built has a fine old church built in 1465 and an old castle manufactures of leather and wooden articles and a trade in linen yarn, wool and fruit. Pop. 1130.

OTTENSHILM.—1 A market to Brunswick, near the Weser N. Holzminden with a church, brewer's, and a trade in salt. Pop. 1004.—2 A tn Rheuss Prussia, gov. and 81 m. N.W. Münster with three R. Catholic churches, manufactures of linen bleaching, a trade in cattle. P 917.

OTTEN, a river U. States rises in Mount Treadwell, the S. of Vermont flows N.W. past Rutland, Middlebury, and Vergennes and 6 m. below the last falls into the S.E. shore of Lake Champlain total course 70 m. It is navigable by the largest lake vessels to Vergennes, and by boats to Middlebury. There are several fine falls upon it.

OTTENBACH (Ottu and Nixu) two adjacent vils. Bavaria, Palatinat, cant. Beyerhausen, 12 m. S.W. Landau with a church, and a mill. P (Ottu) 1706 (Nixu) 421.

OTTENBERG, a tn Bavaria Palatinat, 33 m. N.W. Speyer with three churches, a monastery and the ruins of an old castle manufactures of woollen a tannery, and several mills. Pop. 3580.

OTTERBOURNE, par. Eng. Herts 1605 ac. P 596.

OTTERBURN W. and a vil. and township, England, co. Northumberland, on the Otter 11 m. N.N.E. Bellingham. It is a neat, well-built place, in a romantic district with a Presbyterian chapel and is famous for the battle between the Scots and English in 1588 on which the popular ballad of Chevy Chase is founded. The strong tower of Otterburn has been supplanted by a modern castle though some traces of it still remain.

There are several tumuli and remains of encampments on the battle-field and a cross, called by a misnomer Perry's Cross has been erected on the spot where Douglas is supposed to have fallen. Pop. 415.

OTTENBERG, par. Eng. Kent 1434 ac. 1 1 1.

OTTENBERG, par. Eng. Somerset, 2987 ac. P 451.

OTTENHAM par. Eng. Cornwall 3464 ac. P 193.

OTTENHAMPTON par. Eng. Somerset 1117 ac. P 210.

OTTENHURSTON two par. Eng. York (N. Riding) —

1 (North) 8625 ac. P 667.—2 (South) 1414 ac. P 412.

OTTENDORF a tn Hanover, dut. and 30 m. N.W. Stade, on the Möden where there is a small harbour. It contains a castle and a Latin school and has tile-works and lunekilns. Pop. 1864.

OTTERSBERG, a vil. Hanover gov. and 37 m. S.W. Stade, on the Wümme. It was once fortified and has manufactures of linen a fishery and a distillery. P 1055.

OTTERSLEBEN (Gossw and Klenz) two places Prussia gov. and about 3 m. S.W. Magdeburg each containing a church. Pop. (Gossw) 1834, (Klenz) 633.

OTTERTON, par. Eng. Devon 3479 ac. Pop. 1281.

OTTERTY, (St. Mary) a market tn. and par. England co. Devon. The town 12 m. N.E. Exeter 1 bank Otter has a large parish church, two Dissenting chapels an endowed grammar school, a national British and Foreign school and several others; manufactures of silk ribbons, handkerchiefs, and silks for dresses, carried on to a very considerable extent, there being upwards of 500 persons thus employed. Devonshire lace is also made in large quantities, and there is besides very extensive corn mill. Pop. 2384. Area of par. 9942 ac. P 4421.

OTTIGLIO a tn Italy Piedmont, civ. and N.W. Alessandria, on the torrent Rotaldo, driven by a bridge. It has two churches, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1900.

OTTIGNILLA a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, in a valley watered by the Dyle 19 m. S.E. Brussels; with a flour-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1075.

OTTMACHAU, a walled in Prussia, prov. Silisia, gov. and 41 m. W.S.W. Oppeln, 1 bank Neise. It has a fort, castle, church, chapel, and hospital; a tobacco-factory and the works. Pop. 8083.

OTTOBREUNEN, or **OTTENBREUNEN** a tn. Bavaria, Swabia, 41 m. S.W. Augsburg with a castle, two churches, chapel, parsonage, an old Benedictine abbey and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1480

OTTOBIANO a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont div. Novara, prov. Lomellina, about 6 m. S. Mortara, with an ancient church, convent, school, and a trade in corn and rice. Pop. 2150.

OTTOCHACZ, a market in Austria, Croatia, general ship, and 45 m. S.S.W. Carlsbad, cap. regimental dist. of same name, on the Glitska. It has a church, two castles, a superior and a girls school. P. 600.—The district, area, 810 sq. m. is well wooded and fertile, produces much corn and wine, and rears great numbers of cattle, sheep, and goats. Pop. 78,460.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE. See Turkey.
OTTONE, a tn. Italy, Piedmont div. and 25 m. N.E. Genoa, in a mountainous district near the Trehim with two churches, the remains of two old castles; and a trade in wine and in necklaces, and other ornaments formed out of a kind of fibrous quartz, or rock-crystal. Pop. 4290

OTTOSCHWANDEN a vil. Baden upper Urtia Rhine, hill and name meanings, with a church, and numerous mills. Pop. 1190

OTTREINGHAM, par. Eng. York. (E. Riding) 4320 ac Pop. 63

OTTWEILER, a tn. Rhinisch Prussia, gov. and 36 m. S.E. Treves, on the Bille with local courts, an old castle, two R. Catholic churches a synagogue and manufacturers of woollens, cottons, and earthenware. Pop. 2964.

OTUMBA, a tn. Mexico, in a fertile district, N.E. from Lake Texcoco. It is now in ruins, containing only a few inhabitants, chiefly Indians, but is said to have at one time had a pop. of 50,000, and to have been a place of great importance. Its chief interest is now derived from its antiquities.

OTURA, a tn. Spain, Andaluzia, prov. and S. Granada with a church, townhouse, prison, and primary school, manufactures of linen several flour mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1790

OTWAY a cape, Australia S.W. side, Port Phillip, lat. 38° 51' S. lon. 142° 45' E.

OTWAY (PORT) W coast, Patagonia, W side, Holloway Sound, about 15 m. N.E. Cape Horn Mennas, lat. 48° 49' 30' S., lon. 75° 18' 15" W. (s) described by Captain Stokes as an admirable port, promising to shipping a rich growth of stout and shapely timber with which its shores, even down to the margin of the sea, are closely furnished, and from which ships of the largest size might obtain spars. On each side of the harbour are some finely-sheltered coves containing inexhaustible supplies of water and fuel

OU KIANG a large river China, prov. Kweichow, formed by numerous head streams, having their sources in a mountainous district in the S.W. part of the province; flows N., and falls into the Yang-tse-Kiang at Pek, near lat. 30° N., total course, about 250 m.

OUAD or **OUED (EL)**, a vil. Algerian Sahara, dist. Bouf. 119 m. S. by E. Biskra. It is miserably built, on a dry and sandy soil planted, however, with numerous date-trees. It is surrounded by gardens, in which cucumbers, melons, onions, and tobacco, are cultivated. Pop. about 2000

OUAD-EL-HABO, a river Morocco, which descends from the greater Atlas, flows N.W., and after a course of about 100 m., joins 1 bank Morcas.

OUAD-NASSA, a tn. Egypt. See WAD-MEDINA.
OUALAN HALLAN, or **OUALAN** HALLAN, N. Pacific Ocean, lat. 5° 21' 30" N., lon. 163° 1' E. It is the most E. of the Caroline group, 24 m. in extent, and of volcanic formation; divided into two unequal parts by a mountain range, which stretches across it W. to E. Mount Bantua on the N., and Mount Crater on the S. portion, have the respective heights of 2180 and 2150 ft. Many other peaked summits are seen rising up from the midst of an impenetrable forest, with which almost the whole island appears to be covered. It has some good harbours, and is abundantly supplied with water. The port where the inhabitants chiefly reside, called Lake, is on

the E. side. Another port on the W. side, called Coguille, has excellent anchorage, and tranquil water. Pop. 710.

OUARGLA, a tn. Algerian Sahara, coasts of same name, 92 m. E. by N. Gardais lat. 31° 22' N. lon. 4° 8' E., on a marshy soil, in the midst of gardens, and surrounded by a ditch and battlemented wall, crowned by 40 two-storied towers, and entered by six gates. It contains a chateau, about 500 or 600 houses, and is divided into three quarters, each of which has its mosque, and its schools. Ouarigla is the centre of a considerable trade. The people are extremely dissolute in their morals.—(Dunham, Sahara Algeria.)

OUBA, a river, Siberia, which rises on the W. slope of Mount Ubanak, in the S. of gov. Tomsk, flows W.S.W. into gov. Omsk and after a course of above 100 m., joins r. bank Irtysh 60 m. W. Ust-Kamenogorsk.

OUSSA Nona, a tribe, Chinese empire, Kalkas territory; lat. 50° N.; lon. 91° 50' E. about 80 m. long and 30 m. broad Kamsoung streams from the Tagara mountain range into it on the N. Large stupas are taken on this lake.

OUCHÉ (Latin, Ouse) a river France, rises in the mountains of Oise-et-Or, flows in a southerly course of about 60 m. N.E., and then S.W. past Dijon, and joins r. bank Saône, about 1 m. above St. Jean de Lône.

OUCHÉ, an ancient dist. of Upper Normandy France, now included in depts. Eure and Orne.

OUCHES (Lsm) a vil. and com. France dep. Haute Savoie, prov. Paysanay about 8 m. from Chamouni 1 bank Arve, about 800 ft. above the sea, with a church, and some trade in cattle and honey. Pop. 1713

OUCHI, Ucar, or **YOUSSE-NONE** a tn. Chinese Tartaristan, 220 m. N.E. Casaghar with a lofty mountain backing it to the S. and a large river in front facing the N. It is the central locality of an important district, possesses a mint, and carries on an extensive trade.

OUCHITZA, a tn. Russia, gov. Podolia on the Dniester 24 m. E.S.E. Kamenka with two churches, manufactures of cloth, and a trade. Pop. 1000

OUCHOGANAT, or **MOUNT ST. ANTHONY** an isl. N. Pacific Ocean, off Russian America lat. 59° 23' N. lon. 158° W. It is about 27 m. in extent, and rising from a low shore, forms a lofty and nearly perfect cone, covered with snow and ice, and without any appearance of tree or shrub. It is separated from the mainland by a channel about 6 m. wide, and is so lined by numerous, large detached rocks, as to make landing difficult.

OUCHI a vil. Switzerland cat. Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, about 3 m. from Lausanne, of which it has been considered as the port. It contains the remains of an old castle, and a little inn in which Byron, while detained by bad weather for two days, wrote the *Prisoner of Chillon*.

OUCKENE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 17 m. S. Brugua with a brewery. P. 2185

UD or **UNA**, a river Siberia, rises in the S.E. slope of the Stanovoi mountains flows E.N.E., and falls into a large bay of the Sea of Okhotsk, opposite island Follivier total course, 200 m. Its chief affluent is the Gallia, which it receives considerably above the town of Uda.

UIDAI or **UNAI**, a river, Russia, rises in S.W. of gov. Chuguey flows easterly about 8 m., and at last joins r. bank Soula, total course, 180 m.

UIDANULLA, a small tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, Hooghly, dist. r. bank Ganges, 62 m. N.W. by N. Moorshedabad lat. 24° 46' N., lon. 87° 52' E.

UIDAY a kingdom Africa. See WADAY

UIDH (native, *Apodhya*) a kingdom, Hindostan under British protection, lat. 25° 20' to 30° N. lon. 79° 40' to 82° 30' E.; bounded N. by Nepal, and elsewhere surrounded by the N.W. provinces of the presidency of Bengal, length, N. to S., about 280 m.; greatest breadth, 180 m.; area 23,728 sq. m. The surface is mostly level, and highly fertile. It is watered by the Goggra, Goggra, Syle, and other tributaries of the Ganges, all of which have a general S.E. course. The Ganges itself flows nearly all its E. boundary. Wheat, barley, rice, sugar, indigo, and others of the richest products of India, are raised in large quantities; and in some districts, a vast amount of nitre and other salts effloresce on the soil. The country was, however, long greatly neglected, and, although some improvement has been taken place within the last twenty years, Ouda still presents an unfavorable

310 ft. high three dissenting chapels, three public schools, and a set of almshouses. About 2 m. N from the town is the site of Fotheringhay Castle, in which Mary Queen of Scots was beheaded. One large stone alone remains of the building. Pop. 2689.—(Local Correspondent.)

OUILA, a vil Russia, Finland, on the road between Præstviik and N.-Karleby. It is prettily situated near the Rönnskälet here crossed by a handsome bridge, and, though a small, is a thriving well-built place; with a church, an unusually handsome post-office, very extensive saw-mills, and a considerable export of deals.

OUONDA, or **WONDA**, a river, N Africa, which rises in a mountainous district in the S.E. of Senegambia, flows N.W., and joins the Koloro, after a course of about 130 m. Its chief affluent is the Camouling, which joins it on the left.

OURAL, Russia. See **URAL MOUNTAINS**

OURATEPEH, a tn. Bokhara. See **UNATUPPA**

OURCE, a river France, rises in the Monte Fanolles, in S.W. of Dep. Haute-Marne flows N.W. across part of Deps. Côte-d'Or and Aube, and joins r. bank Seine near Bar-le-Duc. Total course, 65 m.

OUROU, a river France, rises in N.E. frontier of dep. Aisne flows westerly S.W. and joins r. bank Marne, 8 m. N.E. Meaux. Total course, 50 m.

OUREME a tn. and par Portugal prov. Beira-Nova, on a lofty height 65 m. N.W. Lisbon. It is walled, and defended by a castle built by Alphonso I. Pop. 3840

OURGA, or **OURGA** a city Mongolia, r. bank Tula, 720 m. N.W. Peking, lat. 49° 2. lon. 107° 30' E. with streets so narrow that two persons on horseback can scarcely pass each other. There are numerous temples belonging to the lamas, and a college of Mongolia priests.

OURIQUE a tn. and par Portugal prov. Algarve, on a height, overlooking the extensive plain of Ourique, 42 m. S.W. Beja. Here, in 1130 a comparatively small body of Portuguese, headed by Don Alphonso Henriques, defeated a vast body of Moors, commanded by five kings. Henriques was in consequence saluted king, and laid the foundation of the Portuguese monarchy. Pop. 2650.

OURIOL, a tn. Russia, on the Ouriouinka, gov. and 97 m. S. Yalta, with manufactures of soap and a trade in corn and fur. Pop. 1190

OURMA, or **OURMA** a river Siberia, rises from a lake on the N.W. of gov. Tobolsk flows E., and falls into the W. shore of the Gulf of Ob. Total course, 90 m.

OURO-PRATO or **OURA RICA** a tn. Brazil cap. prov. Minas-Geraes, and of the mine, situated on a series of heights at the base of the Serra of its name 190 m. N.W. Rio-tilo.



OURO-PRATO.—From Rio-tilo, looking up the Ouriouinka river to Beja.

Jameira Surrounded by lofty, barren mountains, encircled by ravines and mingling excursions, placed under a sky which is almost always cloudy composed of narrow, crooked, irregular, and ill-kept streets, lined by houses built without

symmetry, on broken, uneven ground, this town presents an appearance the very opposite of picturesque. The principal buildings are the Governor's residence, a large square structure, about 2800 ft. above the sea, more resembling a fortress than a palace, and partly occupied by the offices of the civil and military authorities of the province, five churches, two of them richly decorated; the townhouse, the treasury barracks, and theatre. It also possesses a public library a botanical garden with a normal school of agriculture attached, two primary schools and a college, with chairs of Latin and Portuguese, pharmacy and anatomy. An active trade is carried on with Rio-de-Janeiro, and with the towns in the N. and E. of the province. Some gold is found in the streams in the neighbourhood, but the quantity is so small that those who search for it and have no other occupation, are generally in miserable circumstances. Pop. 13 000

OURØE, an isl. Denmark, in the W. arm of the Isefjord, in the N. of isl. Seeland. It is about 4 m. long, by 3 m. broad

OURDIMADOU, a vil W. Africa, Senegambia, r. bank Faldou, about lat. 14° 30' N. lon. 13° 10' W. It is agreeably situated, and occupied by Tordou, one of the Foulah tribes.

OURTHE, or **Omura**, a river Belgium, formed by two small streams, the one flowing W.S.W., the other N.N.E. which unite in the N. part of prov. Luxembourg the stream flows thence first N.W., then N.E. in a very winding course of 90 m. and joins the Meuse near Liège, having previously received the Amblève and the Vesdre, both on the right. It is navigable for 60 m.

OURBY par Eng. Cumberland, 4000 ac. P. 295

OURDEN, par Eng. Suffolk 1300 ac. P. 384

OURSE, several rivers, England.—1. Co. York, formed by the junction of the Swale and Yore, near Boroughbridge flows S.E. and 8 m. E. Goolk, unites with the Trust to form the estuary of the Humber total course about 60 m. for the last 45 m. of which or to York, it is navigable for large vessels, and for barges as far as Lincoln. Principal affluent Wharfe, Aire, and Don from the W. and Derwent from the N.—2 (Great) rises near Brackley, co. Northampton, flows in a general N.E. direction traverses the co. Northampton Bedford Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Norfolk, and falls into the Wash at King's Lynn, after a course of about 160 m., for the latter two-thirds of which it is navigable. Chief affluents, Ivel, Cam, Lark Little Ouse, Stook, and Nar.—3, (Little Ouse) rises in Suffolk flows N.W. and falls into the Great Ouse, on the borders of Cambridge and Oxford.—4. A small river co. Sussex, enters the English Channel near Bedford

OURF a river Canada West, rises in the high lands, between Lakes Huron and Ontario, about lat. 44° N. flows S.E. and falls into the N.E. end of Lake Erie at Sandusky. There is a bar at its mouth with 8 ft. water on it; total course, 150 m. of which 25 m. are navigable.

OURBURN two pars. Eng. W. York.—1 (Great) 840 ac. P. 829.—2 (Little), 4066 ac. P. 566.

OURBURI a river Asia, rises in the S.E. of Manchooria, near the coast of the Sea of Japan flows almost due N., receiving numerous tributaries both on the right and left, and after a course of about 340 m., dividing into two branches, joins r. bank Amoor

OURT a river France, rises in dep. Côte-d'Or, flows S.E. and joins r. bank Yonne, a little above Rodez total course, 60 m. about 25 m. navigable

OURTON par Eng. Leicestershire, 2460 ac. P. 178.

OUTERAGH two pars. Irel.—1 Tipperary 1548 ac. P. 408.—2 Leitrim, 21 630 ac. P. 7028

OUTRATH par Irel. Kilkenny, 3050 ac. P. 441

OUTREAU, a tn. France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 3 m. S.E. Boulogne, inhabitants mostly occupied in weaving, ship and boat building, fishing, and charcoal-making. Pop. 3568

OUTREPUENAS a vil. France, dep. Loire, 4 m. E. St. Etienne, of which it is a suburb. It has manufactures of ribbons, fireworks, cutlery, and trinkets. Pop. 1889

OUTWELL par Eng. Cambridge and Norfolk, 2618 ac. P. 1446.

OUTWOOD a hamlet, England, co. Lancashire, on the Irwell and the Manchester and Bolton canal 7 m. N.W. Manchester, with several collieries, cotton-mills, and print-works. Pop. 2560.

OUTA, or **OWAN**, a river, French Guiana, which descends from a mountain chain in the interior, flows N N E., and separating the island of Cayenne from the mainland, falls into the Atlantic, after a course of about 70 m.

OUZBIN, a vil Afghanistan, 85 m. E. Cabool, in a small elevated valley of the same name.

OVADA, a tn. Italy Piedmont, div Alessandria prov and 9 m. S. V. Aquila on the Orba. It is generally well built, and outside is a fine public walk. It has a beautiful parish and several other churches. Three convents, several schools, a hospital, and theatre, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, vernicol, iron and brass ware, several silk-mills, and a trade in wine and silk. Pop. 7000.

OVAE, a tn. and par Portugal, prov Douro, near the Atlantic, on the N shore of the Bay of Aveiro, 32 m. S. Oporto. It is well built, but is completely surrounded with sands, planted with sea-pines to prevent their encroachment. Inhabitants occupied in fishing and trade. Pop. 10 000.

OVAE, or **SEDAU**, a vil Hungary co. Eisenburg 9 m. from Fürstfeld, in Styria. It has a R. Catholic church and a trade in timber. Pop. 1113.

OVARI or **OWAK**, called also **INNO DUC**, a large bay, Japan, S. coast lat. Nippon, 50 m. E. Misaki. It divides into two branches by a promontory, which extends about 24 m. N to E., and terminates in the latter direction, in a point called **Moro Bald**.

OVERLONNE, a market to Oldenburg 1 bank Weser, 18 m. E. Oldenburg, with church, a provincial court, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 978.

OVENS, a river Australia, Victoria, co. Anglesey having its sources in a hilly district, about lat. 37° E. lon. 147° E. It flows N W. and falls into the Murray, lat. 35° 50' S., lon. 146° 10' E. Rush gold deposits have been found upon it.

OVER, several parts England.—1 A market tn. and par. co. and 14 m. E. Chester, on the Weaver, here crossed by a bridge, near the station of the Liverpool and Birmingham railway. It is an ancient place, has an old church, in the later English style, an independent chapel, a free grammar-school, and extensive salt-works, supplied from brine-pits within the parish. Area of par. 7469 ac. P. 2998.—2

Cambridge 3700 ac. P. 1256.—3 (derry) A vil and par. co. Wexford, about 5 m. N. E. Towmshury. It has an ancient parish church, with some Norman arches and a fine tower an independent chapel, a national school and quarries of building-stone. Area of par. 8820 ac. P. 958.—4, (church),

Cheshire, 829 ac. P. 237.—5 (compton) Dorset 788 ac. P. 188.—6, (stone) Northampton; 1940 ac. P. 236.—7, (stone), Somerset 2697 ac. P. 951.—8, (stone) Norfolk 598 ac. P. 260.—9 (ton) A vil and par. co. Hants near the source of the Test, 5 m. E. N. E. Whitechurch with a parish church, an independent chapel, and a workhouse. Area of par. 6573 ac. P. 1550.—10 (don) Two parts—1

Wilt 8020 ac. P. 1035.—2 York (N Riding) 5188 ac. P. 689.—11, (stone), Hants 4681 ac. P. 555.—12 (salt are), Warwick 1576 ac. P. 816.—13 (scorton) Oxford, 628 ac. P. 65.

OVER-DARWAY, a tn. England See **DARWAY**

OVERBLAERE, a vil and com. Belgium prov E. Flanders, on the Deinder 15 m. S. E. Antwerpen with an oil and four flour mills. Pop. 1687.

OVERFLAKKE, a tn. and par. Holland prov S. Holland, formed at the mouth of the Maas and Waal; bounded N by the Haringvliet, E. and S. by the Veltkreek and W. by the N. See. Including the former island of Goodereede to the W., which was added in 18 last century by damming out the intervening water, it measures 25 m. N W. to S. E., with a width of 3 to 7 m. It is very fertile, and yields wheat, barley, colts-wheat, and potatoes. Pop. about 17 000.

OVERHOLLEN, a prov Holland, bounded N by provs. Friesland and Drenthe, E. Prussia, S. prov Gelderland and W. Gelderland and the Zuider Zee, about 80 m. N W. to S. E., by 27 m. broad area, 984 sq. m. It is watered by the IJssel, which separates it from Gelderland, and by the Yoele and its affluents. Except a strip of aridaceous soil along the IJssel, presenting good stable and meadow land, the province mostly consists of sand and turf, and the chief products are horses, cattle that yield excellent butter, and sheep; though a little corn, wheat, barley, buckwheat, and rye is grown in sandy localities. Ruminating by steam-machinery, bleaching,

dyling, and the manufacture of saloons, linen, and damask; boat-building, &c., are carried on. In 1851 it contained 328 schools, attended by 45,000 pupils. Chief towns—Ewold, Deventer and Kampen. Pop. (1851), 317 536.

OVERMEIRE, a vil and com. Belgium, prov E. Flanders, 10 m. E. Ghent with five breweries and several corn and oil mills. Pop. 2133.

OVERPELT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov Limburg on the Demers, 19 m. N. Hasselt, with a brewery a distillery an oil and three flour mills. Pop. 1400.

OVERESCHIE a vil Holland, prov S. Holland, 3 m. N. W. Rotterdam on both ends the Sohle, here crossed by a bridge, with two churches, an orphan hospital and a school, and a trade in grain. Pop. (agricultural), 2187.

OVERTON a pari bor and par. N. Wales, co. and 21 m. S. E. Flint, 1 bank Dea, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. It has a fine old church, but neither trade nor manufactures. Area of par. 4998 ac. P. (agricultural) 1478.

OVERTON (MAXTER), par Eng. Bedford, 2640 ac. P. 498.

OVEREYSCHE-WORRE-DARWAY a vil. and com. Belgium, prov Brabant on the Yoele, about 9 m. S. E. Brussels, inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture and hewing timber. It has also flour and oil mills, a brewery and distillery. Pop. 4667.

OVEREYSEL par Holland. See **OVEREYSEL**.

OVIDIOPOL a tn. Russia, gov. Kherson, on the Dniester about 15 m. above its mouth, 20 m. S. E. W. Odessa. It is poorly built and has some trade in salt brought from Abur man on the opposite coast, and sent into Podolsk. P. 8689.

OVEDO a prov Spain, Asturias, bounded N by the Bay of Biscay E. prov Santander, S. Leon and W. Lago. It is very mountainous and abounds in good pastures on which are raised a great number of cattle, goats, and swine, and is watered by the Valon, Eo, Bella, Nalón, Piloña and Narea. The agricultural productions consist chiefly of maize, wheat, kidney beans, potatoes, peas, rye, and hay, and filberts, oranges, lemons, and other fruits are grown. Linens, woollens, leather, cotton-ware, mills, mechanical tools, agricultural implements copper, glass, paper, arms, &c., are manufactured and considerable quantities of coal, raised in the province, are exported. The coast is wild and stormy, and there are few places accessible to vessels from the number of rocks and reefs by which it is lined. Area 6887 sq. ac. P. 501 000.

OVIDO, a city Spain, Asturias, esp. above prov 230 m. N. W. Madrid, 20 m. E. the Bay of Biscay. Like most old towns, Ovedo was constructed without any plan, and at different times its streets therefore, are very irregular, especially those within the walls. It has one large and nine small squares, and 60 streets, all kept very clean an imposing looking courthouse, a substantial prison, district prison for women numerous educational establishments, including a *Universidad Literaria* (a handsome square Doric building, in which are taught theology law philosophy, mathematics, music, and medicine, and which contains a library of 12 000 volumes, and a museum), various charitable foundations, of which the most conspicuous is the *Hospicio Provincial*, a magnificent edifice of Doric architecture, and one of the best of its class in the kingdom, afforded an asylum to foundlings, orphans, the deserted and leprosy of both sexes. The cathedral, although not large, is very elegant and beautiful. Ovedo contains some of the earliest Christian churches in the peninsula. These primitive churches are simple and solid, and usually provided with a projecting shed or roof at the entrance as a protection against the rainy climate. It contains also a number of monasteries, some of them now diverted to secular purposes. A small theatre, a great number of fountains and several fine promenades, of which that called *San Francisco* is the most beautiful, and has manufactures of hats, leather arms, surgery &c. Key took possession of the town in 1809 and gave it up to pillage for three days. It subsequently fell again and again into the hands of the enemy. Pop. 3364.

OVIOLIO a tn. Italy Piedmont, div and W. S. W. Alessandria with two churches, one of them an ancient Gothic structure, a courthouse, *mont-de-piété*, and castle; a court of justice, and a trade in wine and cattle. Pop. 2600.

OVIING, two parts, Eng.—1, Bucks, 871 ac. P. 442.—2 Sussex, 1946 ac. P. 576.

OVIINGDEAN, par Eng. Sussex; 1615 ac. P. 149.

OVINGHAM, a vil and par England, co. Northampton, 11 m. N. Eversham; with an elegant and commodious church; Frankynton, Walsayn, and independent chapel; a brewery, dye-works, blacksmith, and coal-mines. Barwick, the celebrated wood engraver, was born here. Area of par 15,740 ac. Pop. 8923.

OVINGTON, three pars. Eng. — 1, Essex, 705 ac. P 152. — 2, Hants; 1370 ac. P 163. — 3, Norfolk, 1497 ac. P 314.

OVOGA, a valley Ireland. See *Avoca*.
OVOLA one of the Fœces Ials, B. Pacific lat. 17° 41' N. lon. 178° 32' W (N.) about 8 m. long, and 7 m. broad, of volcanic formation. It is high and rugged, one of its peaks attaining an elevation of 2070 ft. The valleys extend only a short distance into the interior and leave but little level ground; they are, however, exceedingly fertile, and well cultivated. Its harbours are all formed by reefs, the best is Levuka, on the E. side of the island.

OVOG (Ilaka-nou), an Isl. Brazil N. prov. Maranhão, at the entrance of the Bay of Cumã lat. 2° 4' S. It is very flat; is separated from the land by a narrow strait, and inhabited by Indians.

OWASOU, a lake, U. States, New York, S.E. Auburn, about 17 m. long, by 1 m. wide. It is well supplied with fish, and has very picturesque scenery.

OWEN a in Württemberg, above Danube 19 m. S.E. Stuttgart, r. bank Leiniz with a church and a mineral bath. Pop. 1798.

OWEN (St.) two pars. Eng. — 1 Hereford 250 ac. P 1742. — 2, Gloucester P 948.

OWENDUFF par Irel Wexford 7980 ac. P 2146

OWERMOIGNE par Eng Dorset 371 ac. P 400

OWERSBY (R. & S.) par Eng. Lincoln 1028 ac. P 448

OWHYEE, one of the Sandwich Ials. See *HAWAI*

OWLA a decayed in Hindoostan, prov. Delhi 18 m. N.W. Bareilly. Near it are the ruins of palaces, mosques, and gardens.

OWIPEN, par Eng. Gloucester 790 ac. P 82

OWIMBY par Eng. Lincoln 1650 ac. P 249

OWNING par Irel. Kilkenny 4081 ac. P 1161

OWRA a in Hindoostan prov. Malwa, r. bank Chumool; lat. 24° 12' N., lon. 75° 26' E.

OWRAM (Kourat) a vil and township, England on York, immediately N.E. Halifax of which it may be considered a suburb. The village, finely situated on a height and romantic scenery commands chiefly of detached houses, occupied by persons employed in the worsted-mills and worsted manufactory. The church of the township is a handsome modern structure with an embattled and pinnacled tower. There are also some Dissenting chapels, and a free school. Pop. 15,285.

OWSLEBURY, par Eng. Hants, 5831 ac. Pop. 961

OWSTON two pars. Eng. — 1, Lincoln, 5350 ac. Pop. 3018. — 2, York (W. Riding); 2926 ac. Pop. 417

OWSTON a vil. England, on Lincoln, on the Trent, 8 m. S.E. Epsworth. It has no parish church, a handsome chapel, and manufactory of sucking, and other coarse hampers goods. Pop. 1692

OWTHORNE, par Eng. York (E. Rid. Ing.) 4430 ac. Pop. 462.

OWTHORPE, par Eng. Notts; 1700 ac. Pop. 137

OXBOROUGH, par Eng. Norfolk 2518 ac. Pop. 298.

OXCOMBE, par Eng. Lincoln, 1021 ac. Pop. 84.

OXEYDON (Kilrat) par Eng. Northampton 1630 ac. Pop. 222

OXENHALL, par Eng. Gloucester, 1887 ac. Pop. 398.

OXENHOPE, a hamlet and dist. England, on York 8 m. N.W. Bradford with a church a Baptist and two Methodist chapels, a national school, and manufactory of worsted goods. Pop. 2397

OXENTON, par Eng. on Gloucester 1060 ac. 1 op. 139.

OXFORD, or *OXFORDSHIRE*, an inland co. England, bounded N. by co. Northampton and Warwick, W. Gloucester, S. Berks, E. Buckingham area 480,000 ac. of which above 400,000 are said to be arable, meadow, and pasture. The E. part of the county presents elevations of hill and dale, the former, particularly the Chiltern Hills, being beautifully varied, with the woods, tracts of arable land, and open sheep downs. The central parts are more level, but here also the scene is adorned by numerous woods. In the N and W the country presents a level plain. The chalk-marl, green-sand, gault, iron-sand, oolite, Kimmeridge clay, and lias, appear at the surface in various parts of the county. Throughout a large portion of the county and N.W. from Oxford, the staple or surface soil is very thin and light, rapid in its yield, and well calculated for the growth of green crops and barley. Towards Gloucester the land slopes gently E. and W. Here grass lands divide the soil with tillage, and hedges and hedgerow timber cover the face of the country as with a network. The corn crops commonly cultivated are wheat barley of which vast quantities of malt are made, and oats and the common turnip and Swedish turnip are both extensively grown. The grass lands in the county being rich and extensive, particularly on the borders of the rivers, dairy husbandry is largely practised, and great quantities of butter made. Manufactures of little importance—the principal are the Wincey blankets Woodstock gloves and a coarse kind of velvet, called shag, made at Banbury. Principal rivers—Thames or Isis, Thame, Evenlode, Cherwell, Windrush, &c. Oxfordshire returns nine members to Parliament, namely, three for the county two for the city and two for the university of Oxford, and one each for the boroughs of Banbury and Woodstock. Principal city Oxford Pop. (1851), 170,489

OXFORD a city, England, esp. above on, and seat of one of the most celebrated universities in the world 55 m. W. & W. London on a gentle acclivity, between the Cherwell and the Isis, which here unite, and are crossed by several bridges, the principal of which are Folly Bridge, over the Isis, and Magdalen Bridge, over the Cherwell. In early times it was surrounded by walls, considerable portions of which still exist, and defended by a castle, of which the keep built in the time of Rufus, remains entire and is included in the precincts of the county jail. It is of a very irregular form, and contains only a few great thoroughfares, with a considerable number of narrow and crooked streets and lanes, especially on the W. side occupied by the lower classes of the population though considerable improvements



UNIVERSITY AND ALL BOULEVARD COLLIERIES AND CHURCHES OF ST. MARY ALL SAINTS AND CATHEDRAL, HIGH STREET OXFORD.

have recently taken place. The principal street, called High Street, has a total length of about 1000 yards, and a width not uniform, but where greatest, about 55 ft. is traversed by several of the noblest structures of the city, and in other parts lined by quaint old houses and elegant modern shops, and is justly regarded as in many respects one of the finest streets in England. The streets in general are well paved,

cleaned, and lighted; and water of excellent quality is abundantly provided.

Oxford being the see of a bishop, of course possesses a cathedral. It contains also thirteen parochial and three district churches; and has places of worship for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Independents, Baptists, and E. Catholics. The cathedral, which originally belonged to the priory of St. Frideswide, and is also the chapel of Christ Church College is a spacious gothic structure, inferior to most English cathedrals, and unfortunately situated in the exterior being in a great measure concealed by the college buildings which partly surround it, but forming on the whole a very fine building chiefly in the late Norman style. St. Mary's called also the University Church, finely situated on the N. side, and nearly in the centre of the High Street, and rendered conspicuous by its richly-decorated tower, terminating in a beautiful spire, 180 ft. high still ranks, notwithstanding the incongruous addition of a porch with twisted pillars given to it by Archbishop Laud as one of the finest Gothic structures of Oxford. St. Martin's Church is a modern structure with an unusual tower, well situated at the crossing of the four great thoroughfares—High Street, Queen Street, St. Aldate's, and Corn Market, and takes its name of Carfax from the French, 'Quatre voies' (four ways), since corrupted into Carfax, but possesses little architectural merit. St. Mary Magdalene presents several beautiful features, and has lately acquired additional interest from the Martyrs' Aisle, which has been added as a fit accompaniment of the Martyrs' Memorial, a splendid monument pile which stands close to it, near the spot where Ridley Latimer, and Crammer suffered martyrdom. St. Aldate's is chiefly remarkable for its antiquity, and its tower, surmounted by an octagonal spire. St. Giles is chiefly in the early English style, with lancet-shaped windows, and a square embattled tower. The chapel of Marton College consists of a choir and transept, the latter of which is also the parish church of St. John while the choir is the chapel of the college. This portion, though much disfigured by recent painting is one of the most beautiful buildings in Oxford, presenting an exquisite example of the geometrical decorated of the time of Edward I. It was built in 1277. The E. window is particularly fine, with a large circle, usually called a Catherine wheel, in the head the piers of the tower are of the same date, but the tower itself and the transept are of 15th century work, but very good. St. Peter-in-the-East, the most ancient church of Oxford, and originally Norman, though subsequently much altered by additions in the early English and subsequent styles is surmounted by a square tower the chancel is Norman, with good detail and underneath is a Grecian structure by Aldrich, with a tower terminating in a spire, which rises from within a circle of Corinthian pillars. Some of the other churches, both district and parochial, are handsome, and might well deserve notice in any other locality where they were not eclipsed by nobler structures. There are likewise three small cemetery chapels lately erected. The Eminent chapels are neat and commodious buildings, but with exception of that of the Wesleyans in New Inn Hall Lane, and that of the Independents in George Lane, which is a large and handsome Gothic edifice, possess little architectural merit.

The great boast of Oxford is its University, which, though not unrivalled as to the celebrity of its professors, and the completeness of its educational system, stands pre-eminently distinguished by the magnificence of its buildings and the richness of its endowments. The date of its original foundation is unknown, and it had long existed as an establishment of European celebrity, when it was incorporated by charter of Ed Henry III. A.D. 1144, under the title of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford. But though thus named as a single body, it does not form one great establishment, contained, as in the case of the Scotch universities, within one enclosure, but consists of a number of separate establishments called colleges and halls, placed under independent management, and occupying not only distinct, but, in some instances, widely distant localities. The

colleges are nineteen, and the halls five in number, but they scarcely differ from each other except in some peculiarities of management, the mode of education being in all essentially the same. They are named as follows:—

Colleges.	Titles of Heads of Houses.	Colleges.	Titles of Heads of Houses.
All Souls.	Warden.	Queens.	President.
Balliol.	Master.	St. John's.	President.
Brasen-Nose.	Principal.	Trinity.	President.
Christ Church.	Dean.	University.	Warden.
Corpus Christi.	Provost.	Wadham.	Warden.
Exeter.	Rector.	Worcester.	Provost.
Jesus.	Principal.		
Lincoln.	Master.		
Magdalene.	President.		
Merton.	Warden.		
New.	Warden.		
Oriel.	Provost.		
Pembroke.	Master.		

In St. Aldate's is Christ Church College, the largest and grandest of the whole occupying an extensive range of buildings, in the form of three quadrangles, and communicating on the S. and E. with various roads, and a wide walk, called the Broad Walk, overshadowed with lofty trees, planted in the time of Charles II., which is used both by college and citizens as their favourite promenade. The front along the street has a length of 400 ft. and has, in its centre, a magnificent gateway, begun by Cardinal Welsey and completed after the design of Sir Christopher Wren, it is in the form of a circular tower, crowned with a dome, and contains the famous bell known by the name of the Great Tom of Oxford, measuring 7 ft. 1 in. in width, 5 ft. 9 in. in depth, and weighing nearly 8 tons. Directly opposite to Pembroke College, with a small elegant Ionic chapel adorned with a beautiful altar-piece. Immediately E. of Christ Church are the colleges of Oriel and Corpus Christi the former possessing in its library a building of the Ionic order, which, though unfortunately situated is regarded as one of the most perfect pieces of architecture in Oxford, and the latter entered under a square tower with rich carved niches, and containing over the altar of its chapel a fine painting of the Adoration of the Magi by Rubens. Balliol College is near Christ Church and All Souls Hall, the former consisting of two quadrangles entered under an ancient embattled tower, and chiefly remarkable for its chapel which has already been referred to as the parish church of St. John University College, said to have been originally founded by Alfred the Great, occupies an extensive range of buildings, with a front of 300 ft. along the S. side of High Street, the present buildings are of late date. On the same side of High Street, but at some distance W. is St. Mary Hall, consisting partly of antiquated, and partly of new buildings. On the N. side of High Street, and nearly opposite to University, is Queens's College, so called after Philippe, queen of Edward III., consisting of two spacious quadrangles, with one front to the street, containing a central gateway, crowned with an open canopy, surmounting a statue of Queen Caroline wife of George II. On the same side, and near its centre, close to St. Mary's Church, is All Souls College consisting of an old and a new quadrangle, the latter partly occupied by a magnificent library. The chapel of this college is much admired for the beautiful simplicity of its decoration and the imposing effect produced by its general appearance. Near to Queens's, but a little N., is New College, founded and built by William of Wykeham, in the time of Edward III. It is a good specimen of the perpendicular consisting of a large pile of buildings; among which special notice is due to the chapel, which though stripped of much of the gorgeous decoration, still holds a first place among the sacred edifices of the university. The tower and cloisters are also very fine. The garden of this college, beautifully laid-out, and interspersed with myrtle trees, furnishes a most delightful retirement. N. of High Street is a cluster of four nearly-contiguous colleges—Brasen-Nose, Lincoln, Exeter, and Jesus. Brasen-Nose has a good 12th century gateway tower, but the rest of the buildings are of a very late and mixed style, Exeter and Lincoln have been, in great part rebuilt. Further N. is Balliol College, so called after its founder John Balliol, father of the Balliol who figures in Scottish history, and remarkable chiefly for its fine Gothic gate. To the N. of Balliol is Trinity College, entered under an elegant modern square tower, embellished with statues, and surrounded on the top with a handsome balustrade.

The buildings are arranged in two courts, and are mostly modern, but little of the original structures remain, the garden front is a picturesque mixture of the Renaissance and Gothic. Still further N. is St. John's College, much admired both for the elegance of its buildings, partly constructed from a design of Inigo Jones, at the expense of Archbishop Land, and for the beauty of its gardens. The colleges already mentioned though covering a large area, are more or less contiguous, and arranged in clusters, the others are more isolated. They are Wadham College, on the N. side, Worcester College, near one extremity, in the N.W.; and Magdalen College, at the nearly opposite extremity, in the S.E. Wadham presents in its buildings, arranged in an extensive quadrangle, a very pleasing example of the later perpendicular style, consisting partly of a lofty hall, lighted by painted glass, and a spacious and well proportioned chapel, with a beautiful E. window by Bernard Van Limburg. Worcester is remarkable chiefly for its pleasant and retired situation, and beautiful gardens, while Magdalen, placed so as to form a conspicuous object in entering the city by the London road is distinguished alike by the fine cluster of its great quadrangle, the classic and elegant decorations of its chapel and the extent and beauty of its meadows, gardens, and walks, but chiefly by the tower, an exquisite specimen of rather late perpendicular and one of the most gracefully proportioned buildings in the kingdom.

Besides the buildings of each individual college and hall are others of an equally, and even more magnificent description, belonging to all in common or to the university property as called. Of these the most important are the Theatre, built by Sir Christopher Wren and used by the university on great public occasions, and, though only 80 ft. long by 70 ft. broad, so arranged as to accommodate nearly 4000 persons the Schools, used for the examination of candidates for degrees, and similar purposes, and consisting of a handsome quadrangle, of late or detached Gothic, the buildings of which partly form a picture-gallery and partly accommodate the rich treasures of the Bodleian Library which occupies one side of the quadrangle, the Ashmolean Museum, which, though neither in extent nor value to what might be expected in such a locality is remarkable as being the earliest public museum established in this kingdom and as containing the collections of the Trustees of Elias Ashmole &c. the Radcliffe Library a splendid structure owned by a donor, which

and Radcliffe Institution, a magnificent range of buildings by Cookwell, recently completed, partly for the custody and exhibition of works of art, and partly as a foundation for the teaching of modern languages. In connection with the University may be mentioned the Botanic Garden, probably the oldest, but by no means one of the best, in the kingdom; but lately much improved, and enriched with the extensive Fielding Herbarium, in addition to the valuable collections before possessed.

The buildings and establishments in Oxford, not connected with the university nor yet referred to, but deserving of notice, are the townhall, a spacious stone building with a basement of rustic-work, used for municipal purposes; numerous parochial, national, and other schools the Radcliffe Infirmary; the lunatic asylum founded by Dr. Radcliffe, stands on Housington Hill, more than a mile out of the town. town and county jails, the house of industry &c. Oxford depends almost entirely on the University, and has no manufactures worthy of mention. In corn, sent into it from the surrounding districts, a considerable trade is carried on and, for the general purposes of transport, great facilities are afforded by the river and the Oxford canal; and by the Great Western, a branch of the London and North Western, and the Oxford, Worcester and Wolverhampton railways.

Oxford is supposed to be an abbreviation of Ozenford, a name said to have been originally given to the town in consequence of the existence of a ford for cattle over the lake, in its immediate vicinity. The date of its origin cannot be determined. A nursery appears to have been founded in it early in the 8th century and in 892 an act of confirmation by Pope Martin II. describes it as an ancient seat of learning. It suffered much from the ravages of the Danes but recovered under the fostering care of King Alfred who often made it his residence, collected money in it, and aided liberally to its privileges and endowments. Parliament repeatedly met in it during the reign of Canute, and his son and successor Harold Godwinson, was crowned and died at it. At the Norman conquest, on its refusal to submit, William took it by storm, and gave it to Robert de Oilly or d'Oilly, who, to insure its submission both built a strong castle on its W. side, and enclosed it by earthen ramparts; the keep of which, as mentioned before, still remains. In 1142 the Empress Matilda, having taken refuge in it, was so severely handled by the Parliamentarians and the Commendators, that it scarcely remained to lift its head till the Restoration. Oxford claims to be a borough by prescription, and is governed by a mayor, nine aldermen, and thirty councillors; but the members of the university are exempted from their jurisdiction. Both the borough and the university send each two members to Parliament. Pop. (1851), 27,973.

OXHILL, par. Eng. Warwick, 1600 ac. S. 81° 10' E. 4 m. long, and 1½ m. broad. OXIRA, a river, New Granada. See GARACOL. OXNA, one of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, 4 m. S.W. Sulloway. Pop. 21.



THE RADCLIFFE LIBRARY AND ALL SOUL AND MANSER-ROSE COLLEGES, OXFORD.

forms a conspicuous feature in every view of Oxford, and contrasts somewhat strangely though not unharmoniously with the Gothic edifices around it, the Radcliffe Observatory, consisting of wings and a light and elegant centre, surmounted by a tower in imitation of the Temple of the Winds at Athens; the Clarendon, originally built as a printing-office for Lord Clarendon's works, but now used as a geological museum, lecture-rooms, and public offices. University Printing Office, a very extensive building by Elgar; and the Taylor

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OXNAM, par Scot Roxburgh; 21,120 sq. P 668
 OXNEAD, par Eng Norfolk, 844 sq. P 57
 OXNEY, par Eng Kent; 816 sq. P 26
 OXOMERIA, a small co., N.W. coast lat. Tim. Gra-
 cula Archipelago. Pop. 8000.

OXTED, par Eng Surrey 3637 sq. P 1084.
 OXTON, a vil. and par England, co. Nottingham, 6 m.
 S.W. Southwell with a parish church, a Wesleyan chapel
 a free school, and manufacturers of stockings and lace. Area,
 3550 sq. Pop. 850

OXTON, a co. England, co. Chester on a hill, 3 m.
 S.W. Hirkenneth with many handsome residences, and a
 church. The principal portion of the inhabitants are Liver-
 pool merchants. Pop. about 2007

OXUS, AMOO, AMOO DABIA, or JIRHOON, a large river
 Independent Tertiary lacine from the small mountain lake
 Sur-Kol, within the district of Pamir; lat. 37° 27' N.
 lon. 78° 40' E., at an elevation of 15,800 ft. above sea-
 level flows S.W. to about lat. 37° N., lon. 68° E. when
 it somewhat abruptly turns to the N.W. which course
 it continues to hold without any very wide deviations, till it
 falls into the Sea of Aral, by several mouths, having traversed
 the territories of Bukhara, Bokhara and part of Kluva, and
 drained a basin, with an area of 221,256 sq. m. Its entire
 length from source to mouth is 1314 m. At its termination
 it forms an extensive, marshy delta. It has numerous and
 considerable tributaries but little or nothing is known about
 them. The regions it traverses are for the most part sandy,
 barren, and wholly uninteresting.

OXWICH, par Wales, Glamorgan 1602 sq. P 359

OXWICK, par Eng Norfolk 719 sq. P 70

OYAPOK, a river, S. America, forming the boundary on
 the E., between French Guiana and the Brazilian territory
 It is formed by two head-streams which originate in a moun-
 tainous region about lat. 2° N., whence it flows nearly due N
 and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, a little W. of Cape Orange
 lat. 4° N. lon. 51° 30' W. forming a kind of bay 12 m
 wide, entire course, about 185 m. At its mouth is the small
 town of Orapo, or St. Louis.

OYCKE, a vil and com Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 14 m
 S.E.W. Ghent, with an oil and two flour mills. Pop. 1931

OYGHLEM, a vil and com Belgium prov. W. Flanders,
 1 bank Lys 10 m S. Bruges with a flour-mill, inhabitants
 chiefly employed in weaving linen. Pop. 1221

OYNE, par Scot Aberdeen, 11,000 sq. P 819

OYONAK, a co. France, dep. Ain, 8 m N Nantua
 Tur, small-house wooden utensils, last, tool for artists,
 &c. are manufactured, and considerable trade is carried on in
 timber. Pop. 2968

OYSTER, -1, A harbour W. Australia co. Plantagenet,
 off King George Sound; lat. 35° N lon 117° 52' E. Its

entrance is narrow, and has not more than 14 or 15 ft. at high
 water abundance of wood and fresh water are to be had
 here.—2, A bay, W. side Maria Island, E. coast Van Diemen's
 Land; lat. 42° 40' S lon 148° 5' E.—3 An Isl. Bay of Bengal,
 off the Aracan coast lat. 50° 12' N lon 92° 53' E. (a).—
 4 An Isl. China Sea, Quemooy Bay a little N E of Quemooy,
 about lat. 24° 38' N lon. 118° 39' E

OYSTERMOUTH, a vil. and par Wales, co. Glamor-
 gan, E. side bay and 5 m. S.W. Swansea. It has a parish
 church, Independent, Calvinistic, and Wesleyan Methodist
 chapel; a national school, quarries of limestone, some of
 which polish like marble, and valuable oyster-fabrics. The
 village is much resorted to for summer-quarters. Area,
 5194 sq. Pop. 1938.

OZAMA, a river, Hayti, rises in the central range
 of the island, flows first S.E. then S.W. and falls into the
 sea at St. Domingo, after a course of above 50 m; chief
 affluents are the Isabella and the Gaveana

OZARA, or OZONA, a market to. Hungary co. Feina, on
 the Sta. 73 m. S.E. Pesth. It belongs to Prince Esterhazy,
 and contains a fine palace. Pop. 8408.

OZEONA, a vil and com Italy Piedmont div Turin
 prov and about 10 m from Ivrea r bank Malonea or Mal
 ona, here crossed by a bridge. It has a handsome church
 a communal school an old castle, a large milk-gill and a trade
 in agricultural produce and fuel-timber

OZERNATA, two forts Russia, gov Orenburg on the
 Ural The one about 75 m. E.E.P. Orenburg consists of
 about 200 houses, and is regularly fortified and surrounded
 by a fosse the other distinguished by the name of Nijer-
 Orenskaya, is about 60 m. S.W. Orenburg, and though also
 fortified, is comparatively insignificant.

OZIERI, or OZIERI, a to Isl. Sardinia, div. and 15 m.
 E.S.E. Sassari, esp. prov. of same name, unapparently situated
 in a deep basin open to the N. and surrounded on other sides
 by lofty heights, of which the most conspicuous is that of
 Monserrato, on the W. It consists in general of substantially
 built houses, distributed in narrow, uneven, and winding
 streets, in the sea of a bulwark, the seat of a superior law
 court, and has a cathedral several other churches, a diocesan
 seminary two convents superior, elementary, and infant
 schools, a comfortable town-house casino, and prison man-
 ufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in these and
 in wool skins, horses, cattle, and dairy produce. Pop. 8488

—The PROVINCE greatest length, 38 m; breadth 18 m
 area, about 500 sq. m., is generally mountainous, watered by
 numerous small streams and possesses extensive pastures,
 on which great numbers of free horses and cattle are reared

OZLEWORTH, par Eng Gloucester 1114 sq. P 83

OZUREOV, a co. Poland, prov. and 75 m. W. B. V.
 Warsaw, r. bank Bzura. Pop. 6060.

P

PA or BAHAM, a co. Tibet, 1 bank Kucha Kiang
 lat. 29° 5' N, lon. 98° 50' E.

PA CHOO, a co. China, prov. Petcheloo, 55 m S. Pekung
 PA CHUEN-SAN, SE MADAGASCAR ISLANDS.

PAAL, a vil Austria, Styria, circle Judenburg, 44 m
 from Unkenmarkt with steel-works, producing steel unap-
 proved for certain purposes. Pop. 460

PAANORA, or OCEAN ISLAND, S. Pacific Ocean lat.
 6° 50' N; lon. 167° 45' E. (a), of a circular form, high in
 the centre, about 15 m in circumference. Cocoa-nuts and
 ferns may be obtained here. Island thickly inhabited

PAAR, a river, Bavaria, which rises near Friedberg, E.
 of Augsburg, flows N.N.E. past Altheim, and joins r. bank
 Danube, 5 m. below Ingolstadt, total course, 70 m.

PAARDORF, or PAPOOF, a vil. Lower Austria, 84 m
 N.W.E. Vienna, with a church and a castle. Pop. 1091

PABHAT, three mts., Himalia, Scotland—1, Bound
 of Harle, 44 m. N. Berara, nearly circular; 2 1/2 m. long with
 a peak 2960 ft. high. Pop. 25—2 Co. Tyrone, 6 1/2 m

S. Barra, in Palmy Sound 1 1/2 m by 1 m Pop. 10.—3
 Co. Inverness, at the entrance of Broadford Bay, Isle of
 Skye. Pop. 14.

PABILLONIS, or PAVILLONIS, a vil, Isl. Sardinia,
 div Cagliari, about 8 m. from San Gavino l. bank Suro
 with two churches, an elementary school, means of
 bricks, tiles, and earthenware, and a trade in wine, fruit,
 cattle, and dairy produce. Pop. 1809

PABLO peace MOVING, a vil and com. Spain, New
 Castile, prov. and about 28 m from Toledo with a church,
 courthouse, prison and school numerous flour-mills, and
 a trade in charcoal. Pop. 1512

PACAJA or PACAYA, a river Brazil, prov. Para, falling
 into the estuary of the Para, opposite Breves, and W. Ocaia,
 after a N. course of about 180 m

PACARAIMA (SIERRA), a mountain range, S. America,
 forming part of the boundary between Brazil and Venezuela,
 stretching E. and W. for about 200 m., near lat. 4° N., and
 between lon. 59° and 68° W. Its height does not exceed, in

the E. part, 1500 ft. It is of granitic formation, and for the most part bare of wood.

PACERO, or PACEROO, a n. Stilly, prov and 4 ym. S. E. Trapani with a trade in wine, corn, oil, barrels, and salt. Pop. 3000.

PACENTRO a n. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Molise II 4 m. E. Sulmona, with four churches and a convent. Pop. 3660.

PACHIA or **PACHA**, a river Russia, rises in the N. of gov. Novgorod, flows W. to Hericks, then N. to Ingov. Petersburg, and joins L. bank Svir. total course, 180 m.

PACHACAMAC—1. A group of small islands close upon the coast of Peru, 8 ym. by E. Lima; lat. 15°18' S. lon. 76°56' W. (a).—2. The ruins of a n. temple on the mainland of Peru, directly opposite above islands. The temple stands on the summit of a hill with three terraces, 250 ft. high, the height of the main wall being 80 ft., the form is rectangular, the base being 500 ft. by 400 ft. The remains of the town, which has been built of sun-dried bricks, occupy some surrounding ground, of low elevation $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the N., also forming a rectangle, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. by $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in extent.

PACHINO, a n. Stilly, prov and 22 m. S. E. W. Syracuse, with a small harbour and an active tunny fishery. Pop. 1200.

PACHITLA a river Peru, rises in the E. slope of the Andes about lat. 11 S.; flows easterly N. into the Pampas del Barramendi, receiving numerous tributaries, and joins L. bank Ucayali, after a course of about 200 m.

PACHUCA, a n. Mexican Confederation, dep. and 50 m. N. N. E. Mexico, 5112 ft. above sea-level, next to Taseo, has the oldest mining-works in Mexico. Pop. including suburbs Pachuquilla, 5000.

PACHUCACA, or PAMAGACA, a river, Peru issues from a lake on S. E. slope Cordillera de Huambo, flows first N. N. W. past the town of Chalbuzan, then nearly due N. and joins L. bank Apurimac total course, 120 m.

PACIFIC OCEAN (French, *Océan Austral, Mer du Sud*, or *Grand Océan Pacifique*, German, *Stilles Ozean*, or *Stiller Meer*) the far largest of the great divisions of water on the surface of the globe, extends from the arctic to the antarctic circles, over 133 degrees of latitude, and from the W. coast of the continent of America to Austral, Papua, Florin, Sumatra, Java, Sumatra, and the E. coast of Asia, over nearly 160 degrees of longitude, area, estimated at 50,000,000 sq. m. exceeding all the dry land on the globe. It is usually divided by geographers into the N. and the S. Pacific, separated from each other by the equator, but another division, which has the advantage of being more distinctly marked by great physical features, is into three regions—a Boreal or N. extending from Behring's Strait to the arctic circle to the tropic of Cancer, an equatorial, including the whole expanse between the tropics and an Austral or S., extending from the tropic of Capricorn to the antarctic circle. The most distinguishing features of the Pacific are the countless number of comparatively small islands spread over the surface, more especially of its equatorial region, and the numerous chain of volcanoes which stretch almost continuously along its shores, and form one vast volcanic circle. In the S. it is separated from the Antarctic Ocean only by an arbitrary line, but in other directions, both its boundaries and its communications with other oceans are well defined. On the E. the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, after meeting at Cape Horn, and communicating at the Strait of Magellan, become separated by the whole width of the American continent, though, near the centre, where the Isthmus of Panama forms the connecting link between the N. and S. divisions, the distance between the seas becomes less than 50 m. Along the whole of the American coast, the indentations formed by the Pacific are more remarkable for number than magnitude. Not one of these is large enough to form an inland sea, and, even among islands, not one is due to the E. of Panama, the Gulf of California, and the remarkable chain of coasts, commencing in Puget Sound, and stretching N. between the mainland and Vancouver's and Queen Charlotte's Islands. In the N., the Pacific gradually contracts in width, the continents of America and Asia stretching out and approximating so as to leave the comparatively narrow channel of Behring's Strait as the only communication between the Pacific and the Arctic Ocean. Between the Strait on the N., the Aleutian Islands on the S., and the

remarkable peninsulas of Alaska on the E., and Kamtschatka on the W., one of the largest and best-defined branches of the Pacific is the Sea of Okhotsk. Still farther W., on the opposite side of the peninsula of Kamtschatka, is the Sea of Okhotsk, partaking still more distinctly of the character of an inland sea; as it has no communication except with the Pacific, through a series of passages, of more or less width, between the islands of the Kurile chain, and one passage leading between the Island of Saghalien, and the fore of Japan. This sea, formed between the continent of Asia and the Japanese islands, communicates by the Straits of Corea with the Whangpoo or Yellow Sea, which itself opens directly into the Pacific. Still farther S., between the Philippine Islands and the coast of Asia, lies the China Sea, with the gulfs of Tonquin and Siam; and among the islands of the Indian Archipelago are numerous enclosed seas, as the Mindoro Sea, Java Sea, &c. (See *INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO*.) With the Indian Ocean the Pacific communicates by the Straits of Malacca, Anjer, Lombok, Alor, Torres, Bass, &c.

The islands of the Pacific are so numerous, that it is difficult to give an enumeration of them, even in groups. Commencing on the American coast, at the Strait of Magellan, and proceeding N., an uninterrupted chain lines the shores of Patagonia, and terminates in the large island of Chile, off the S. coast of Chili. We have afterwards a long stretch of coast along which many islands occur, but we reach the equator before meeting with any group deserving of notice. That group is the Galapagos, directly under the equator, and about 500 m. W. from the mainland. Another very long stretch N., during which the Revillagigedo, Ajloja, Guadalupe, and several other small groups, are met with, brings us to a chain of large islands lining the coasts of British and Russian America, and containing among others, those of Vancouver and Queen Charlotte. Turning W. we have the Kodiak Archipelago, at some distance off the E. coast of the peninsula of Alaska, and the still larger chain of the Aleutian Islands, curving W. S. W. from the extremity of that peninsula, and terminating the groups of the Pacific, so far as belonging to the American continent. On the opposite continent of Asia, the islands commence with the Kurile chain, stretching S. S. W. from the extremity of the peninsula of Kamtschatka, and afterwards continued in the same direction by the far more important islands of Japan, the Philippines, and other large islands of the Indian Archipelago. In the S. region of the Pacific, beyond the tropic of Capricorn the islands are few in number, but include the important group of New Zealand. Between the tropics, the principal groups are, N. of the equator the Sandwich, Ladrones or Markama, and Caroline; and S. of the equator, the Marquesas, Low Archipelago, Society, Friendly, Feejee, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, and Solomon.

The mean level of the Pacific, as ascertained by measurements taken in the Bay of Panama and the Gulf of Mexico, is supposed to be $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. above that of the Atlantic. Its depth has not been ascertained, though there seems no reason to doubt it descends much further below than the loftiest mountain heights ascend above its surface. Owing to the vast extent of the Pacific, the operations of nature on its bosom are carried on in the most extensive scale and the general laws by which tides, winds, and currents are regulated, suffer fewer modifications than in narrower seas. The tides wave commencing at the equator, diverge from it towards the poles, and, proceeding with vast velocity, and without obstruction is scarcely perceptible among the central islands of the Pacific. Hence, in the Low Archipelago, at How Island and Tahiti, the rise is only 1 ft., and at the Sandwich Islands 2 ft. It is only when, by the proximity of a mainland diminishing the depth of the water, or by any similar cause the natural scope of the wave is changed, or obstacles to its progress are interposed, that an accumulation takes place, and high tides are formed. In the Pacific, however, there never exist the enormous heights for which some parts of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans are celebrated. In the solitary instance of Fort Kinkaid, in Cook's Inlet, the rise is as high as 23 ft.; but on all the W. coast of America it is usually below 10 ft., and only in the Bay of Panama varies from 12 ft. to 15 ft. The prevailing winds of the Pacific, like those of other great seas, are divided into regular trade-winds and variables, the former blowing from the S. E. on the S., and from the N. E. on the N. side of the equator, gun-

sally within the tropics, though sometimes as far as 80° on either side of it, and the latter, consisting partly of a belt of variable and light winds, interposed between the trades, and partly of other irregular winds which blow generally from N.W. and S.W., from 30° of lat. to the poles. In the W. and N.W. parts of the Pacific, the influence of the monsoons of the Indian Ocean is strongly felt, and violent typhoons, for which the China Sea is noted, are not infrequent. In the E. along the whole of the W. coast of Annesley, the winds differ so much in direction and character, that it has been thought necessary to divide them into four distinct zones. In the first zone, extending from Behring's Sea to lat. 30° N., the winds blow, in all seasons, in every direction, and no kind of regularity can be traced. In the second zone, from lat. 30° to 5° N. the prevailing winds so strongly resemble, that they may be classed as monsoons, blowing generally from November to April, from the N.W. and N.E. and from May to October, from S. or S.W. and S.E. The regions within the sphere of these winds are subject to violent storms and tempests, occasionally to, about 70 or 100 leagues from land, between lat. 15° 15' and 15° N., they are visited in February and March with remarkable calms. In the third zone, from lat. 5° N. to 30° S. the prevailing winds have the character of trade-winds but, instead of having the same direction throughout, appear to be regulated by that of the coast blowing permanently from the S. along the coasts of Chili and Peru, though sometimes sinking into calms immediately under the equator. In the fourth zone, lat. 30° S. to Cape Horn, the N. and S. monsoons recommence often blowing with such violence, particularly from the S., that vessels are driven from their anchors in the road of Valparaiso still further S., as the Cape is approached, the prevailing winds become S.W. and W., and convert the whole tract within their sphere into a region of storms and tempests.

The currents of the Pacific are not generally so strongly marked as those of the Atlantic, but the larger scale on which they are exhibited, free them from much of the complexity attaching to those of the latter and makes it easy to present them under a very simple form. First, the antitropical drift current, flowing apparently from the icy barriers of an antarctic continent, enters the Pacific, and, after proceeding N. to New Zealand, trends E., and retains that direction till it impinges on the W. coast of Patagonia. The obstacle thus encountered divides it into two branches; the smaller of which takes a S. direction, and enters the Atlantic by doubling Cape Horn. The larger branch, to which the name of the Furuvien or Humboldt's current has been given, proceeds N. along the coast of S. America, till it meets a new obstacle in the Isthmus of Panama, and turns W. Here the whole width of the Pacific has open before it, and it proceeds, under the name of the S. equatorial current, without meeting with any obstacle, till it reaches its W. boundaries, when one part, striking the coast of America, turns E., and forms the American current, another part, forcing its way between the different islands, enters and is lost in the Indian Archipelago, and a third part, reflected by the coast of China, turns N., and, on reaching the Isles of Japan, contributes to form what is called the Japanese current. The configuration of the islands and the E. coast of Siberia, as well as a strong current which sets in from the N. through Behring's Strait, come in giving it an E. direction, which again carries it across the Pacific to the N. American coast, to be there again deflected, first S. along the shores of the Atlantic, and then E., when it finally becomes merged in what is called the N. equatorial current. Between the N. and S. equatorial currents, occupying a narrow zone between them, has been traced, and, from pursuing an opposite direction, has received the name of the equatorial counter current. The influence of these currents, particularly that of the Furuvien or Humboldt's current, in lowering the temperature of the warmer regions into which it is carried, is very marked. While the temperature without the current ranges from 73° S. to 85° S. Fahr. it ranges within it from 69° S. to 65° S. Fahr., and while the mean temperature of 13° S. is in air 79° 84° and in ocean 79° 70° Fahr., that of Callao, under the same lat., was, during its warmest months, found to have a mean of only 68° 25° in air, and 68° 55° Fahr. in ocean. The difference, accordingly, respectively in 10° 40° and 12° 4° Fahr., can only be accounted for by the modifying influence of the current.

The importance of the Pacific consists primarily in the means of communication which it opens up in the most opposite quarters of the globe, but is not confined to these. The numberless islands spread over its surface, are equally remarkable for their beauty and for the value and variety of their products and its fisheries still continuously to reward the courage and toils of those who engage in them. In addition to the endless varieties of fish adapted for human subsistence, the mightiest dominions of the deep which their fecundity hatches within its bosom; and the whaling grounds though rendered far less productive than they might have been in consequence of the indiscriminate havoc which has prevailed have not ceased to afford remunerative employment to those bands of hardy seamen. The Pacific was seen for the first time by Europeans in 1513. Vasco Nunez de Balboa, the Spanish governor of Darien, proceeding on native information, set out on an exploring expedition across the isthmus, and, having ascended a hill, saw the boundless ocean spread out before him. As his view extended chiefly to the S. he gave it the name of the Mar del Sur or South Sea. About eight years after the celebrated navigator Fernando de Magalhães, delighted apparently with the calms of its tropical regions, though he had previously encountered stormy weather, and called, as he expressed it, *con gran tormenta*, called it the Pacific. The name is not appropriate but the other names suggested have not found favour, and that of Pacific, having now acquired a kind of prescriptive right, promises to maintain its ground.

PACKANGA a str. Malay Peninsula, on a river of same name lat. 3° 30' N. It was formerly a place of importance, with a considerable export of gold-dust, tin, and rattans, but is now greatly decayed.

PACKEINGTON three pars Eng. —1, Leicester and Derby 2860 as. Pop. 1294.—2 (Great) Warwick, 2451 as. Pop. 801.—3 (Little) Warwick, 1110 as. Pop. 143.

PAC KWODD, par Eng. Warwick, 1655 as. Pop. 95. **PACCO** a large and handsome vil. Philippines, at Losow, in the environs of Manila, celebrated for its church, which contains an image of our Saviour, the object of numerous pilgrimages. Many of the inhabitants are artists, house-painters, and builders. Pop. 6500.

PACHAHILIA a vil. and par Brazil, prov. Rio de Janeiro, 12 m. W.S.W. Magé with a church, several brick and tile works, and a considerable trade in fruit. Pop. 2000.

PACOHIA, a river, New Granada, isthmus of Panama. It unites with the Indio, and forms a broad, rapid, and winding stream, which enters the Pacific, 18 m. E. Panama, and is navigable at high water for large vessels to Samboya.

PACTOLUS, or **BAGOLLY**, a small stream, Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia, sandjak Aidin. It issues from the Delat-dagh, flows first W. and then N.W. past Sardis, and, after a course of about 18 m., joins L. bank Sarabat. It was celebrated by the ancients for its golden sands, which were fabled to have been caused by the bathing of Midas.

PACUHI two small rivers, Brazil prov. Minas-Geraes. The one flows W. about 80 m., and joins a bank Rio-Fran cisco, a little above the confluence of the Paraetati the other flows W. N.W. forming part of the boundary between prov. Minas-Geraes and Bahia, and joins a bank Verde, a tributary of the São Francisco.

PADANG a str. and Dutch prov. W. coast, Isl. Sumatra. The town, near the mouth of the Padang river in the Indian Ocean, lies in lat. 0° 57' S. lon. 95° 2' E. It used to be the most miserable and irregular place in the East inhabited by Europeans, but since 1838, when it became the residence of the provincial governor, and the seat of the courts of justice, and the commencement of education, it has greatly improved, and is now a pleasant place, with many well-built houses, among which are a Calvinistic and a R. Catholic church (the latter the only one in the island), and a good school. Some of the inhabitants are excellent goldsmiths. Pop. (1845), 10,000.

—The province is of limited extent. Gambier, coffee, and pepper are cultivated, and a trade in saffron, gold, benzoin, camphor, tortoise-shell, trepan, black pepper, wax, and oil, is carried on with Penang, Singapore and Holland.

PADANG-ARAB is in lat. 0° 56' S. lon. 100° 30' E. **PADANG-MAW**, a str. in Borneo, a bank Branyall, 10 m. S.W. Prome.

PADBURY, par Eng. Bucks, 1900 as. Pop. 660.

PADDINGTON, a par. England, co. Middlesex, forming the N.W. suburb of London. It contains numerous fine streets, terraces, squares, and detached houses; three parish churches, a school of arts, and chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, and other Dissenters. The Great Western Railway crosses in this parish, where it has a large and commodious station and the Paddington canal, communicating with the principal canals of the kingdom, and with the Thames at Lambeth, by means of the Regent's canal, has here its chief basins, and extensive wharfs and warehouses. Area, 1877 ac. Pop. 46,850.

PADDLESWORTH two par. Eng. Kent.—1 849 ac. Pop. 50—3 See **SHORNALAN**.

PADDOCK—Wm. MANN, a harrist, England, co. York par and so near Huddersfield, that it is connected with it by a continuous range of houses. It has a neat parish church with a square embattled tower a Friends meeting-house, and manufactures of woollen goods, which employ the greater part of the inhabitants. Pop. 5536.

PADDE, a vil. Hungary Thither Thoma, co. Toronto, on the Thames, 29 m. E. Baginod with a Greek church, and a considerable trade in cattle, sheep, and swine. P. 1857

PADEVOLLE, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy prov. Brescia, 5 m. from Lonato, W. side Lake Garda. It has a church, and some trade in wine and olive-oil. Pop. 1485.

PADERBORN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, prov. and 50 m. S. by W. Minden at the source of the Pader. It is an old and gloomy town, surrounded by a wall, and entered by five gates. It is the see of a R. Catholic bishop, and has a cathedral, a large edifice of the 11th century four other churches, a townhouse of picturesque appearance a R. Catholic seminary and gymnasium, a Jewish school, nursery two monasteries, an infirmary and orphan asylum, several law courts and public offices, a historical and antiquarian society manufactures of starch and tobacco, and breweries and distilleries, and a considerable foreign trade. It was at one time a member of the Hanseatic League. The ground on which it stands seems with springs, some of them warm and the Pader rises immediately below the cathedral, so a stream so copious as to turn a mill at the distance of a few yards. Pop. 9112.

PADERNO, several places, Austrian Italy particu-
larity—1 A vil. and com., prov. Milan, dist. and 6 m. E. Milan.
1 bank Servino with a church.
Pop. 1473—2 A vil. and com., prov. Cremona, and 10 m. E. Pavesione once defended by a strong castle, of which only a few vestiges now remain. Pop. 1987.

PADHAM a small tn. England, co. Lancaster, 4 m. W. Burnley, a bank Collier. It built and generally of a very mean appearance, but considerable cotton manufactures are carried on, employing the greater part of the population. P. 4509.

PADILLA a tn. Mexican Confederation, dep. Tamaulipas, 20 m. N.W. New Santander and chiefly deserving of notice as the place where Harbide was shot in 1834.

PADRE (San) a tn. Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, 9 m. S. Sorra, r. bank Melfi. It has three churches, and an hospital. Pop. 2317.

PADRIA, a vil. Sardinia, dep. Sassari, prov. and S. E. Alghero; with several churches, an elementary school, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in corn, wine, brandy, skins, and wool. Pop. 1922.

PADEBORN, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Algarve, 19 m. E. by S. Ovaria, 1 bank Ovaria. Pop. 1870.

PADRON (San, Eze, Fleuve) a vil. Spain, Galicia, prov. and 50 m. S. of Lugo, 1 bank Lugo. It is divided into five districts, comprising 95 hamlets; and has a seminary, a good prison, schools for both sexes, well frequented, especially in winter; and a parish church, which ranks as a cathedral. Agriculture, manufactures of wool and linen,

navigation and commerce, employ the inhabitants. Padua was known to the Romans, flourished during the Hesperian-Gothic monarchy and was at a very early period erected into an independent city. Pop. 6108.

PADHAPPOOR, a vil. Hindostan, prov. and 87 m. R. W. Belapur, on the Hurroony. It is built of stone, and defended by a fort, situated on a height near its centre.

PADSTOW, a small seaport tn. and par. England, co. Cornwall, S.W. side estuary of the Camel 36 m. N. by E. Falmouth, lat. 50° 23' 30" N. lon. 4° 58' W. (n.) It has a very ancient Gothic church, lately restored and beautified, a Methodist and Bible Christian chapels, a national school, a literary institution, and a neat custom-house. Ship-building and repairing are carried on, and there is a considerable trade in importing hemp, tallow, tar, timber, gunpowder, &c., and in exporting corn, slate, minerals, &c. Area of par. 3984 ac. Pop. 2224.

PADUA [Italian *Padova* Latin *Paduensis*] a tn. Italy gov. and 24 m. W. Venice, with which it is connected by railway lat. 45° 23' 41" N. lon. 11° 53' 48" E. (n.) prov. Padua. It is a low flat between the Brenta and the Zaccagnone, the latter of which, dividing into two branches, traverses the town circuitously, and by one of these forms on its N. side the canal of Flanengo. 1 side is of a triangular shape, and is surrounded by a lofty wall, flanked with bastions, and by a wide, though shallow ditch, which is kept dry but can be filled with water. It is entered by seven gates of which those of San Giovanni, S. Marco, and S. Albano, are the most magnificent. The loftiness of the houses, combined with the narrowness of the streets, give it a dark and disagreeable appearance, and it has the additional disadvantages of uncleanliness, and bad pavement. The squares, though, like the streets, usually lined with arcades, are irregular in form, and of limited dimensions, with exception of that called the *Prato della Valle* which is at once the largest and the finest, well planted with trees, surrounded by a running stream, and decorated with 74 statues of distinguished townsmen, and other Italians. The buildings most deserving of notice are the townhouse or Palazzo della Ragione, an immense pile, extending along the market-place erected between 1171 and 1219 standing upon open arches, with a lofty roof said to be



MARKAS—PADUA, PADUA.—From the landscape A. Smith, 1828.

the largest in the world unsupported by pillars and containing a hall about 260 ft. long, 86 ft. broad and 75 ft. high, and adorned with the mural paintings, about 400 in number, the Duomo or cathedral, which claims Michael Angelo for its architect, but exhibits none of the great characteristics of his genius, being equally deficient in beauty and majesty; decorated, however, with fine paintings and other works of art, and possessed of a fine library which is rich in rare books and manuscripts, and of which Patrick, who was tutor of the cathedral, is reckoned one of the founders; the University of the cathedral, a fine Lombard building of the 12th century whose walls and apse are entirely covered with stupendous; the church of St. Anthony, a huge structure, bearing a considerable resemblance to a Moslem mosque, the church of

Monte Cimiza, supposed to have been erected on the site of a Temple of Concord; the Bishop's Palace and the Palazzo del Capitano, occupying one entire side of the Piazza de Signori, with a lofty balustraded tower in the centre, in which is a remarkable clock, which, besides telling the hours, indicates the aspects and phases of the moon, and, after the lapse of five centuries, continues to go as accurately as the day it was made. The most famous establishment in Padua is the university, one of the most ancient in Europe, and long renowned as the chief seat both of law and medicine; several of the most distinguished ornaments in both professions having occupied its chairs. In connection with the university is a botanical garden, the oldest in Europe, containing some of the earliest specimens of trees and plants now rare, but now generally diffused. The manufactures of Padua consist chiefly of ribbons and broad-clothes—the latter to a considerable extent, and the trade includes Ilkovic silk, leather, wine, oil, and cattle, and there is an important annual fair, which lasts from fifteen to twenty days. Padua is the see of a bishop, and the seat of several superior courts and public offices. It claims to have been founded shortly after the destruction of Troy, by the Trojan Antenor. Under the Romans it became a flourishing municipal town, but on the decline of the empire was sacked, first by Alaric and then by Attila. Its great modern restorer was Charles V. under whose auspices it successfully asserted its independence. In 1815 it fell under the domination of the German family, and in 1806 under that of Venice, whose fortunes it has since followed. Pop. about 50,000.—**THE PROVINCE OF PADUA**, now, in its general face and very fertile, but becomes some what rugged and elevated in the E., where it is traversed by the Euganean hills. It is watered by the Branta, Bacchiglione, Frassinio and Adige, the last forming its boundary on the S., is traversed by several canals, and yields wheat, maize, hay, garden vegetables, oil, hemp, fax, vases, and some silk. Its numerous cattle are reared on the prairies, and the sheep yield an excellent wool, to which Padua is somewhat indebted for the celebrity of its woollen manufactures. The minerals include copper and good building-stone. The province is divided into 13 districts. Area, 612 geo. sq. m. Pop. 812,786.

PADUCAN, a vil., U States, Kentucky, 1 bank Ohio, 230 m. S.W. Frankfort; with a courthouse. Pop. 1000.

PADUL, a ta. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 12 m. S. Granada; with a courthouse, several fortresses, a parish church, two endowed schools, manufacture of ordinary linen, an oil and several flour mills. Pop. 2843.

PADULA, a ta. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, 6 m. S.E. La Sala; with six churches, and an hospital. P. 6000.

PADULLI, a ta. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, 11 m. W. Arzano with a church, college, and hospital. Pop. 2624.

PADWORTH, par. Eng. Berks, 1175 m. Pop. 284.

PAEJAENE, or **PAEJAENKIVI**, a lake, Russia, Finland, circle Helmsing, greatest length, N to S about 50 m.; breadth, about 20 m. It contains a great number of islands, of which several are inhabited; receives numerous streams, and discharges itself by the Kymmenedjoki, into the Gulf of Finland. It abounds with fish, but is subject to dangerous inundations.

PAEL, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Limburg, 11 m. N.W. Hasselt, with two flour-mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 2093.

PAEBANA, a riv. Italy, Piedmont div. Com. prov. and 11 m. W.W. Saluzzo, near the Po, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It has two parish churches, a palace, and an old Ospedale convent, partly converted into barracks, marble quarries, and a trade in corn, cattle, and chestruts. P. 6120.

PAETIE, or **PATIA**, a vil. Philippines, Isl. Luzon, prov. Laguna, W. shore of Lake Bay; inhabitants remarkable for the skill they display in making chairs, beds, and other articles of cabinet furniture, with very imperfect implements. Pop. 5206.

PAGAHM, an ancient ruined city, Persia, 1 bank Iravand, 190 m. S.W. Ahwaz, prov. Ist. 21 N. 100. 54° 42' E., seven hrs. ride from a long diversity of hills, and still famous for its numerous temples, and other remains.

PAGANICO, two vils. Naples—I. Prov. Avellino, 5 m. S. Andria, in a plain. Pop. 1850.—2. Avellino, 10 m. S. Andria, in a plain. Pop. 1850.—3. Avellino, 10 m. S. Andria, in a plain. Pop. 1850.

Pop. 21.

PAGHAM, par. Eng. Sussex; 4376 m. Pop. 1093.

PAGLEHAM, par. Eng. Essex; 1333 m. Pop. 429.

PAGLIETTA, a ta. and com. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, dist. and 11 m. N.W. 11 Vasto. It is agreeably situated on a hill, and contains four churches. Pop. 2459.

PAGLION, a riv. France, dep. Alpes Maritimes, which flows S.E.W. traverses the city of Nice, and a little to the W., falls into the Mediterranean.

PAGNANO, a vil. and par. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Como, dist. and about 8 m. from Como. It is a struggling place, with some manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. 1803.

PAGO, an Isl. Dalmatia, Gulf of Quarnero, circle and N.N.W. Zara area, about 80 geo. sq. m. It has a much indented coast, and a good deal of fertile soil, on which much wine is grown, inhabitants chiefly employed in fishing and in making salt. Pop. 5000. The principal town is Pago, on the Lake of Zaccato, in the S.E. part of the island. It has a parish church. Pop. 1500.

PAGANJAN, a ta. Philippines, Isl. Luzon, cap. prov. Laguna, on the Pacific, above Manila. It is built with great regularity, partly of stone with tile roofs, but more frequently of a frame-work of wood filled up with clay, and has a pleasing and substantial appearance, a church, and a convent, a governor's house, a chalybeate, and a thermal spring; and a considerable trade. Pop. 4665.

PAGUENIMA, a group of five small low coral islands, Pacific Ocean, extending about 5 m. by 3 m.; Tapaki, the largest, in lat. 7° 40' N. lon. 167° 56' 30" E. It is surrounded by a coral reef, forming a lagoon inside, into which there is no passage, produces abundance of coconuts and bread-fruit, and the lagoon abounds with fish.

PAHANG, a territory in S.E. of peninsula, Malacca; lat. 2° 10' to 4° 10' N. bounded, N. by Lingayat; S. by Selangor, from which it is separated by the central range traversing the peninsula. S. Johore, and E. the China Sea. Its interior is very imperfectly known. Its chief town, which has been carefully explored, consists of a long street, not much indented, and presenting alternately bold rocky precipices and low shores apparently swampy for a considerable distance inland. A great number of islands depending on Pahang extend along the coast, throughout its whole length. Like the mainland, the rocks composing them consist, sometimes, of granite, trap, and porphyry, but more frequently of metamorphic schists. Few rivers of any magnitude occur in Pahang, most of the drainage in the S. being sent to the Johore by a number of short and rapid mountain torrents. The rajah of Pahang, though nominally the Ruler or treasurer of the rajah or sultan of Johore, is in reality independent. Pop. estimated by Newbold at 50,000, but supposed not to exceed 16,000.

PAHARPOOR, a considerable town in Afghanistan near bank Attock, 180 m. S.E. Ghaznee.

PAIMBOEUF, a ta. and port France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, 22 m. W. by N. Nantes, 1 bank Loire, beneath 5 m. broad. It has a custom house, agricultural society, school of navigation, and capacious docks for the construction and refitting of large vessels, masted, &c. a commodious harbour with a mole 214 ft. long, manufactures of sail ropes, marine stores, bricks, and tiles, fishing, and a considerable trade in grain, wine, timber, and other articles. Most of the large ships bound for Nantes discharge their cargoes here, into lighters. Pop. 8473.

PAIMOGÓ, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. Huelva, 78 m. N.W. by rail; with a primary school, a castle, a custom house, and a church. Pop. 1630.

PAIMPOL, a ta. and seaport, France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 23 m. N.W. W. St. Brieg, with spacious and handsome squares, a tastefully-decorated church, a dock and ship for building and repairing vessels, schools of navigation and mathematics, marine storerooms, a custom-house, a safe but small harbor, manufactures of cotton fabrics, ropes, marine stores, leather, refined salt, and oil and a trade in grain, hemp, fax, linseed, wax, honey, salt-fish, butter, and sea-birds. Mackerel-fishing is carried on. Pop. 1784.

PAINTON, a small ta. and par. England, co. Devon, at the head of Torbay, 5 m. N.E. Dartmouth; streets irregular narrow, dirty, and ill-kept; houses generally of a wren appearance. It has a large church, and independent chapel, a chapel free for all Christians, several schools, and a

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small feeding-room. Large quantities of cider are manufactured here for exportation to London, Liverpool, and other markets. Vegetables are raised in great abundance in the vicinity the cabbage of Painslow is particularly famous. Area of par. 3702 ac. Pop. 3746.

PAINSTOWN, two parts. Part I., Cuckoo and Kilders; 2144 ac. P. 167. Part II., 2144 ac. P. 900.

PAINSVILLE, a vil., U. States, Ohio, 178 sq. m. N. E. Columbus with three churches, a courthouse, and a jail. Pop. 2580.

PAINSWICK, a market to and par. England, co. and 64 m. S. S. E. Gloucester; with a handsome church, several Dissenting chapels, and a large national school; manufacturers of cloth and freestone quarries. Area of par. 5815 ac. P. 2464.

PAISLEY, a port, and wonderful fair market and important manufacturing in Scotland, co. Renfrew, 7 m. W. S. W. Glasgow on the White Cart, about 8 m. above the confluence of the railed White and Black Cart with the Clyde, and on the railway from Glasgow to Greenock and Ayr. Paisley consists of an old and a new town, the former on the W. or 1, and the latter on the E. or 2 bank of the river, and communities by three bridges, one of them an ancient structure. The old town, composed anciently of two long streets, the one stretching E. to W. in the line of the high road from Glasgow to Ruth, and the other from N. to S., in the line of the road from Innesmill to Neilston, is both irregular in its form and indifferent in its appearance, mean houses, often of a single story, and covered with thatch standing intermingled with others of a more substantial description. This description, however though true in the main, does not apply to all the streets without exception. In different quarters great improvements have been made, and both George Street and Forbes Street deserve mention, the former for the regularity and the latter for the elegance of its buildings. The streets of the new town, though not remarkable either for spaciousness or elegance, are decidedly well built. All the streets are well lighted with gas, and tolerably well paved. Police and sanitary regulations continued long to be very imperfectly observed, but improvement has commenced and is expected to make rapid progress since one of the alleged causes of neglect, a deficiency of water has been entirely removed by the introduction of an abundant supply from the hills of Glasgow.

Among the public edifices, the first place is due to the Abbey, the original magnificence of which, if not adequately represented, is at least strongly indicated by the still existing Abbey church. It was founded in 1163, by Walter, son of Alan, the first of the house of the Stewarts, for a prior and 12 Cistercian monks, for whom a very liberal endowment was provided, and at the Reformation it was, with exception of Kelso, the most opulent monastery in the S. of Scotland. At this time the buildings formed a magnificent pile, with an enclosure of above 1 m. in circuit, laid-out partly in orchards and gardens, and partly as a deer park, and the church, built in the form of a Latin cross, was surmounted by a very lofty steeple. After the whole was surrendered, the temporal lordship formed out of it was gradually subdivided and broken up, and the Abbey itself, which, subsequent to the expulsion of the monks, had been converted into an almost princely residence, ultimately fell into such disrepair as only to afford a few indifferent tradesmen's tenements. The church, too, has shared in the dilapidation. The steeple, as well as the choir, has disappeared, and the transept is only an interesting ruin. The main body, however, consisting of a nave and two aisles, separated from it by ten massive clustered columns, still remains, and forms a truly splendid parish church. Adjoining the S. side of the nave is a quadrangle, of about 60 ft., called the cloister court, from which is an entrance to St. Mirin's, or the Bounding Aisle, about 60 ft. long, by 24 broad. It contains a remarkable monument, called Queen Mary's Tomb, and over its name of 'Bounding' to its powerful echo, the startling effect of which is sometimes exemplified on visitors by the sudden and violent shutting of the door. Besides the Abbey Paisley contains six other churches belonging to the Establishment, six to the Free church, six to the U. Free church, three Independent, two Baptist, one Methodist, one Presbyterian, one Episcopal, one Wesleyan Methodist, one R. Catholic, one Unitarian, and one New Jerusalem. Almost all these churches are substantial and commodious buildings,

but none of them is otherwise possessed of much architectural merit. After the Abbey church, the only edifice particularly deserving of notice are the County Buildings, forming a quadrangular pile in the castellated style, containing in its W. or front division, a courthouse, county-hall, townhouse, &c., and in its E. range, a house of correction, and common jail, with chapel and suitable arrangements, for the discipline, reformation and moral discipline of the prisoners.—and the Nelson educational institution, a large massive edifice in the form of a Greek cross, and surmounted by a magnificent dome; founded from a bequest of about £30,000 left, in 1839, by John Nelson, Esq. of Northwood, and opened in 1852; it supplies gratis an English commercial and classical education to the children of parents resident not less than three years in Paisley and who have died without leaving means to provide a suitable education for their family; and, in addition, a large number of boys and girls receive instruction upon payment of fees. The steeple of the former courthouse and prison still stands near the market-cross, forming at once a conspicuous and ornamental object and the Coffee Room buildings, situated immediately opposite to it, is adorned in its upper part with Ionic pilasters. The scholastic and literary establishments of Paisley include a grammar school, infant, ragged, industrial, and various other schools, a government school of design, Nelson's educational institution, already referred to, Hutcheson's charity school, an astronomical, mechanical and a philosophical institute, the latter with a valuable library of scientific works, and a museum, a literary association, an artisans' institution, a theological, a law, a medical, and a subscription library. The principal charitable institutions are the town's hospital, with a lunatic asylum attached, a dispensary and house of recovery or infirmary, a society for the education of the deaf and dumb, a widow and orphan, a female, benevolent, and various other societies.

Paisley early distinguished itself by its manufactures, and in its staples still remains unsurpassed by any town in the kingdom. Shortly after the Union, in 1707, had opened up a free trade with England, Paisley goods, consisting chiefly of coarse checkered linen cloth, and checkered linen handkerchiefs, many of them fine and beautifully variegated, came into great demand in the English market. Other fabrics of a lighter and more fanciful kind succeeded, and about 1760, a great number of hands were employed in weaving linen gauze, silk gauze was shortly after introduced, and Spitalfields, which had almost monopolized this branch of industry, soon found itself so completely outstripped, as to be obliged to relinquish the manufacture. As early as 1784, silk gauze alone is said to have been produced to the annual value of £250,000, and to have employed 5000 looms in the town and vicinity. The shawl trade was first introduced about the beginning of the present century, and though the prosperity of the other branches of manufacture prevented it for a time from attracting much attention, it continued steadily to advance and now as much from the excellence of the products as from their value, stands at the head of all the other staples. The shawls, chiefly in imitation of those of India, are made of silk, silk and wool, cotton and wool, either separately or in mixture. The Cashmere fabric was long imitated with considerable success, by using what was called Persian yarn, spun from a mixture of fine wool and silk waste for the warp, and a silk warp. A more successful imitation was afterwards made, by the introduction of what was called Tibet cloth, made simply of fine worsted yarn from the best of wool, scoured, raised and cropped so as to have a beautiful appearance. To complete the shawl made from this cloth, a rich figured border was sewed to it. These imitations, however, fell considerably short of the real Cashmere; and the possibility of attaining a nearer approximation seemed almost hopeless, when it was discovered that the object had been actually attained in France, by the simple process of employing, not fustians, but genuine material in the manufacture. This material was obtained both by importation from the Levant, and by the introduction of the Cashmere goat, which has now become acclimated in several French districts. The Paisley manufacturers are now able to make genuine Cashmere shawls, equal in texture to the most celebrated productions of the East, and far superior to them in beauty of design. In addition to those already mentioned, the three most important articles of manufacture are cotton thread, shirtings, different kinds of

terran cloth, and carpets; shirt-printing is also earned on. There are also several cotton-factories, a large foundry, with steam-engine, and other machine shops attached; a silk throwing-mill, an extensive tannery a soap-work, several breweries and distilleries, blacksmiths and building-yards, chiefly for river steamers. The weekly market is well supplied, and there are four annual fairs, one of which, called St. James Day Fair, and held in August, is famous for its roses.

Palais, though it has only become a place of much importance in very modern times, is of very ancient date, and is generally supposed to occupy the site of the Roman Vandunaris mentioned by Ptolemy. About the end of the 17th century, a large Roman camp in the vicinity would be distinctly traced. This, however, was the only evidence of a Roman station, and if any town had previously existed, it had so completely disappeared that in 1165, when the monastery was founded, there seems not to have been even a village at the place. It was first erected into a free burgh of barony in the 1st year of the reign of James IV. but the power of electing the provost, bailies, and other office-bearers, was vested solely in the abbot. This right passed to his successors, and continued with the superiors of the lands long after the monastery had been converted into a temporal lordship. In 1558 the burgh having succeeded in purchasing immunity from this thralldom, obtained, among other privileges, that of electing its own municipal authorities. It is now governed by a provost, four bailies, a treasurer, and ten ordinary councillors; and sends a member to the House of Commons. Among the more eminent natives of Paisley are—Robert Boyd, successively principal of the universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow the ornithologist Wilson, the poet Tannahill and the comic poet R. A. Smith. Pop. (1851) 47,951

PAJARES-DE-LOS-OTEROS, a town in Spain prov. and S.E. Leon, with a church, a primary school, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1145

PAK PATTAN. PAK PATTAN (Paw town), a town in P. M. 98 m. S.W. Lahore about 6 m. from the Ravi. Lat. 30° 20' N. lon. 75° 15' E. It is built on the site of the ancient Artadjwah, and is celebrated as the place where Tamerlane and several other invaders of Hindoostan crossed the river boundary of the Punjab on the E. It is conjectured to have been the site of the colossal altars erected by Alexander to mark the E. boundary of his conquests

PAKA, two places Bohemia, circle Budechov—1 A municipal town, with a church. P. 2800—2 (44) A vil. on the W. side, about 9 m. from Gitschka, with a church, a school, two mills, and a mineral spring. P. 907

PAKEFIELD par. Eng. Suffolk, 771 ac. P. 718.

PAKENHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk, 3696 ac. P. 1184

PAKLA, or Unor, a river, N.E. Siberia, in the country of the Tchuktschi. It rises in a mountainous district, flows W. N.W., and, after a course of about 200 m., forms a common estuary with the Toison, in the bay of that name

PAKNAM, a town in Siam, 4 m. from the mouth of the Menam extending above 2 m. along the margin of the river but with seldom more than two or three houses inland from its banks. Both sides of the river are fringed with betanise

PAKOZD, a vil. Hungary Thither Danube co. and about 6 m. from Stuhlweissenburg with two churches, and a trade in corn, wine, cattle and swine. Pop. 1515.

PAKRACZ, a market in Austria, Slavonia, co. and 23 m. E.S.E. Pessan, the see of a Greek bishop, with R. Catholic and two Greek churches national schools, town-houses, and barracks. Pop. 1120

PAKSA, a market in Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Tolna, near the Danube, 62 m. S.W. Buda. It is much exposed to inundations, has two churches and a synagogue, and is a steam-boat station on the Danube. Pop. 6700

PAKWAN, a town in China, prov. Chekiang, on the banks of a river which falls into the bay of Hang-chow. It is a large, thriving place but appears, from the number of eating-houses, tea-shops, and pack-houses, provided for the accommodation of travellers and their goods, to have an important trade. On a canal in the neighbourhood, are two embankments, serving the same purpose as locks, small vessels being driven over an inclined plane by a windlass

PALACHY or PALLACHOWA, a town, Hindoostan, prov. Coimbatore, 130 m. S.E.E. Seringapatam, defended by a small fort. It has a temple, and about 300 houses.

PALACIOS, numerous places, Spain, particularly—1 (del Sol), A vil., prov. Leon on the E. with a church, a primary school, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth and hoops. P. 1327.—2 (de la Faldarna) A town, prov. and 27 m. S.W. Leon, near the Duerna with two churches, an old castle, town-house, prison, and primary school and a trade in corn, wine, and wax. Pop. 1745.

PALAEOPOLIS (anc. Efig) a town Greece, Murea, on the edge of the plain where the Peneus issues from the hills, 8 m. E.S.E. Gaurini. It contains a number of ruins, consisting chiefly of confused scattered blocks, some masses of brick-work, and an octagonal tower. The most remarkable object in the vicinity is the hill of Ella, rendered conspicuous by its lofty peak, crowned by a ruined tower

PALAPETRO a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont div. Novara, prov. Lomellina, 1 bank Sona with a church a school, and some trade in cattle and dairy produce. P. 1109.

PALAFOLLS, a vil. and com. Spain Catalonia, prov. and 40 m. from Barcelona, with an ancient castle in ruins, a church and a trade in cattle and agricultural produce. Pop. 1130.

PALAFURGELL, a town in Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 20 m. S.E. Gerona with a comfortable custom house, theatre, various primary schools, and a church. More than 500 persons are employed in making socks and bungs. Pop. 2696

PALAGONIA, a town Italy, prov. and 31 m. S.W. Catania, near Lake Palati, in an unhealthy district. Pop. 3500

PALAIK (Lak), a town and port, France, dep. Morbihan, cap. and on N.E. side Belle-Ile. It is defended by a fort; has a school of navigation, good quay, a ship, and a cable anchorage. Pop. 1780

PAI AJA, a town Tuscany prov. and 18 m. S.E. Pisa, on a hill, crowned by an old castle, and washed by the Roglio. It has a church and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1218

PALALAWANG, an important market, Isl. Sumatra, prov. Padang. It lies some days journey from the coast, on both sides the Kampar-river, and carries on a direct trade with Singapore

PALAMCOTTA, two towns Hindoostan Carnate—1 48 m. N.N.E. Cape Cooravar and 200 ft. above sea-level—2 89 m. S.W. Pondicherry

PALAMOS (anc. Palaeopolis) a maritime town Spain Catalonia, prov. and 18 m. S.E. Gerona lat. 41° 51' N. lon. 3° 4' E., on the Mediterranean. It has a church, an ex-convent of Augustines, now appropriated for primary schools, an hospital, a town-house, and a custom-house, but its harbour is rapidly filling up. It was here that Prince L. disembarced for Madrid after his defeat and capture at Pavia, in 1526. Pop. 1698

PALANKA (O. NEMETH and U.) [or Old German, and New Palanka], three adjacent vil. Hungary co. Bacs, on the Danube, 28 m. W. Peterwardein. They contain a Protestant, R. Catholic, and Greek church, and a synagogue, and have a considerable trade in corn, wine, silk and fish. Pop. 4697

PALATOFER, a town Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat, 18 m. E. Dacca. It is populous, the cap. of a small Mahomedan principality, tributary to the Golconda Comptees of Ghuzni are maintained here, and take their name from the place. Pop. 30,000.

PALAST, or PLASTOWCE, a vil. Hungary Thither Danube, co. Honh 2 m. from Ipoly-Nag with two churches, a fine chateau and numerous mills. Pop. 1189

PALATINATE (German, Pfalz), an ancient territory of Germany, which consisted of two divisions—an Upper and a Lower. The former which had an area of about 2765 sq. m. was surrounded by Bohemia and Bavaria, and now belongs entirely to the latter being included in its modern states of Oberpfalz and Oberfranken or Upper Franconia. The latter which had an area of 1890 sq. m., and was sometimes called the Palatinate-on-the-Rhine, from extending along both banks of that river is now shared between Rhenish Prussia, Baden, and Bavaria. The part belonging to the last includes a considerable part of the territory on the L. bank of the river and forms the modern Bavarian circle of Pfalz or Palatinate. It is one of the most productive portions of Germany but has suffered much from having been repeatedly the theatre of war

PALATINI, a vil. U. States New York, 56 m. W. Albany, with a Lutheran church, three schools, a hand-pipe factory, and several mills. Pop. 2823.

PALAU, a river Mindanoo, rises in Myana; lat. 13° 30' N. lon. 120° E.; flows E. to about 125° 40' E. when it takes a N.E. direction to Arad, then S.E., and falls into the Bay of Bengul, 50 m. S. lat. length, about 250 m.

PALAWAN or **PARAGUAS** an Isl. Indian Archipelago, forming the most W. of the larger islands of the Philippine group lat. 8° 27' to 11° 53' N. lon. 117° 18' to 118° 45' E. having the Calamian Archipelago on the N., the China Sea on the W. the Mindoro or Sooloo Sea on the E. separating it from Panay, Negros, and Mindanao, and the Balabak passage on the E., separating it from the N. extremity of Borneo. It forms a long and comparatively narrow belt, stretching about 260 m. N.N.E. to S.S.W., with an average breadth of about 40 m., and presenting no remarkable indentations except one to the N.W., and very little sheltered anchorage. The interior is traversed longitudinally by a mountain range, from which the surface slopes gradually on either side to the shore; is well watered and of considerable fertility and is said generally to resemble Borneo in its natural productions, which among others are supposed to include mangrove. Palawan belongs to a belt of brilliant white, fresh rich pure at Manila. It produces also fruits, wax, honey, rice, fowls, pigs, trapping edible-nests, gold, and pearls. Among the animals, flying and other squirrels are particularly numerous, and porcupines are often leopards occasionally seen. The birds are remarkable for the variety and brilliancy of their plumage, and some of the smaller species have notes resembling those of the nightingale. A great part of the island remains in a state of nature, only a few places on the coast acknowledging the Spanish rule. Among these is Tudy, the capital, prov. Calamian, in which the island is included; it is a miserable place, defended from pirates by a small fort, and so unhealthy that foreigners are sure to be attacked with fever within a fortnight of their landing. The natives remain in a very savage state.

PALAZZAGO, a vil and com. Italy Lombardy prov. Bergamo 2 m. W. by S. Alsemo with a large fine church and near it quarries of excellent freestone and wheatstone. Pop. 151.

PALAZZO a vil. and com. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 19 m. E.S.E. Mella on a hill overtopped with rich pasture. Pop. 5163.

PALAZZO-ARMANDO, a m. facility, prov. Mantua, on a healthy plain, not far from the source of the Calatibellota. Pop. 4700.

PALAZZOLO several places, kingd. of Italy particularly—1. A m. and com., prov. and 18 m. W. Brusca, on both sides of the Ofio, here crossed by a stone bridge. It is well built, has a magnificent parish church, an hospital, a theatre, an ancient castle, a large tannery, many silk and other mills, and a considerable trade in corn and silk. Pop. 3500.—2. A vil. and com., prov. Milan, 8 m. S. Bardesona, a bank Besova with a handsome church with three naves, a charitable endowment for widows, and near it ancient remains, supposed to have belonged to the Roman city Palatium. Pop. 1049.—3. A vil. gov. Venice, prov. Friuli, with three churches, and an oratory. Pop. 1200.

PALAZZOLO, a m. Sicily prov. and 19 m. W. Syracuse numerous, including remains. Pop. 3000.

PALAZZOLO, a m. Naples, prov. Salerno, 13 m. S. Bova, on a hill with two churches. Pop. 1250.

PALEMBANG, formerly a kingdom, now a Dutch prov. lat. Sumatra, S. coast, bounded, N. W. by Jambi, N.E. and E. the Strait of Bangka, S. the Lampung districts, and W. Benconen. It is divided into several districts, and its chief towns are Palembang the capital, Indrapoera, Moeara-Kempah, and Lahat. Towards the coast the country is flat and marshy but inland it is hilly and contains several vil. courses. In 1858, an eruption took place of the volcano of Boeki-Kava, on the Benconen frontier, which caused much damage. The province is watered by the Mook, Komaring, Ogan, Lintang, Kalangie, Sebangue, Barjos-Audin, &c., some of which are united by artificial canals, and many of which, in the rainy season, overflow their banks in the lower grounds. The soil is fertile, and yields pepper, cotton, gambos, dragons' blood, lacquer-wood, benzoin, gambier, &c. European vegetables grow well, and fowls, pigs, sheep, small wild deer, and buffaloes, are better here than in Java. Trade is carried on with Java, Roroo, Singapore, Penang, Siam, and China.—(Van der Aa.)

PALEMBANG, a m. Sumatra, cap. above prov.; lat. 2° 47' S.; lon. 107° 36' E., on the Mook, here called the Palembang, about 50 m. above its mouth. The town is spread out on both sides the river, and along some creeks, so that communication between the various parts must be maintained by boats. Many of the inhabitants likewise, elderly Chinese, live constantly on the river. Palembang is the residence of the provincial authorities, and is very favourably placed for commerce, the river having a depth of four to nine fathoms, and being abated by the tide. The population, consisting of natives, Arabians, Europeans, and Chinese, amounts to about 60,000.—(Van der Aa.)

PALENA, a m. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, 13 m. S.W. Lanciano, at the foot of a mountain; with an hospital, and manufactures of coarse woollens. Pop. 3000.

PALENCIA, a prov. Spain, Leon, bounded, N. by Santander, E. Burgos, S. Valladolid, and W. Leon. It is fertile, watered by the Carrion, Orosa, Pisuerga, and many others; is traversed in its entire length by the canal of Cardine, and contains copper-mines, and abundance of chalk, gypsum, and sulphate. Agriculture, although in comparatively prosperous state is confined to grain, produced in great abundance, wine, vegetables, fruits, oil, and flaxseed; and a considerable number of sheep and goats are likewise reared. The principal manufactures are blankets, serge, and bala, in which there is extensive trade with the whole kingdom. The roads are among the best in the kingdom. Area, 4599 sq. m. Pop. about 180,000.

PALENCIA [anc. Pallantia], a city Spain, Leon, cap. above prov., 117 m. N. by W. Madrid finely situated, on the Carrion, over which there are several fine bridges in the neighbourhood. On the N.E. and S. the town is surrounded by a wall, 34 ft. high, and 9 ft. thick; and on the W. it is washed by the Carrion, but it is commanded by two hills in the vicinity. It has seven gates, generally broad and well-paved streets, three fountains, several promenades, an episcopal palace, an immense hospital, a sumptuous theatre, and a court-house, a cathedral, of light and elegant Gothic architecture, founded by Don Sancho of Navarre, king of Navarre, on the site of one more ancient; a barracks capable of containing 600 horses and 1500 infantry; five parish churches, six convents, an academy with teachers in philosophy, mathematics, and theology various elementary and advanced schools, a gallery of pictures, and a library. About a third of the population, both male and female is employed in the manufacture of blankets and flannels, with which Palencia not only supplies all Spain and Portugal but also a number of places in other countries. They are all sold on the spot. In connection therewith are several dye-works, tanneries, and felt-mills. Next in importance ranks the manufacture of sash, for which there are five large mills; there is also a sugar factory, and one for coarse cloth, a brandy and liquor distillery, manufacture of wax and tallow candles, cards for wool-combing, and every kind of delftware. Here was held the council which declared to be null and void the marriage between Urzua, daughter of Alonso VI., and her cousin Alonso, king of Aragon. The hospital of San Juan founded by the Ord., was previously his palace, and he was married here to Ximena. Juan I. allowed the women of Palencia to wear a golden head on their head-gear for their successful bravery in defending the city when it was besieged by the Black Prince. It was afterwards frequently occupied, and particularly by Fry in 1612. Pop. 11,470.

PALENQUE, a vil. Mexico, Dep. Chiapas 60 m. N.E. Ciudad Real. Near it are extensive and magnificent ruins of what is supposed to have been a large city.

PALENZUELA (Valcam de), a m. Spain, Leon, on the W. frontier of OM Castilla, prov. and 27 m. E.N.E. Palencia. It has two churches, a primary school, courthouses, and prison, manufactures of woollens, two flour-mills, and a trade in corn, wine, &c. Pop. 1372.

PALEO-CARRO [anc. Florio], a vil. Greece, in the S.W. of the Morea, on an affluent of the Diapontine, about 8 m. N. Kalamata. It has several remains of Cyclopean architecture, and fragments of a Doric temple.

PALERMO [anc. Panormus, Tremi, Palermus], a seaport m., cap. Sicily beautifully situated on the W. shore of the island, on a wide bay, partly enclosed by lofty hills. Its numerous spires, domes, and towers, give it a very imposing appearance.

about 140 m.; breadth, about 80 m.; area, nearly 10,000 sq m. The surface is generally mountainous, being traversed by branches from the chain of Lebanon, one of which stretches S. in a direction nearly parallel to the coast of the Mediterranean, forming the water-shed between its basin and that of the Dead Sea; while another, turning north to the E. stretches along the left side of the valley of the Jordan. The mountains, composed generally of Jura limestone or coralline, but often capped or pierced by rocks of volcanic origin, attain their greatest height, of about 10,000 ft. in Mount Hermon, where they first become detached from the principal chain. None of the other heights exceed 5000 ft. but many of them have acquired great celebrity from the frequent notices taken of them in Holy Writ, or the wonderful events of which they have been the theatre. The most remarkable are Carmel forming a promontory in the Mediterranean, on the S.W. side of the Bay of Acre, Tabor, or the modern Jebel Ter at the N.E. extremity of the plain of Esdraelon Elal and Gersam, in the valley of Samaria, Gilboa and Nebo or Pisgab, on the E. side of the Jordan; and Zion, Moriah, and the Mount of Olives, in and near Jerusalem. The mountains are separated by deep valleys or level plains and the whole country, though in many parts left almost desert, is rich in natural beauty, and by the fertility which it displays wherever it is under regular culture, fully justifies the early description given of it as a land flowing with milk and honey. It is watered by numerous streams, but its only river of any consequence is the Jordan, which flows in a valley remarkable for its depth; the Lake of Tiberias, from which it issues, being 84 ft., and that of the Dead Sea, into which it falls, being 1537 ft. below sea-level. The limited extent of Palestine and the insignificant place which it holds as a marine fragment of the Turkish dominions, will not allow it to be made the subject of much geographical detail, but the deep historical interest naturally attaching to it, requires that notice should be taken of the more remarkable changes which it has undergone.

The name Palestine, derived from the Hebrew *Palesteheth*, and meaning the land of the Philistines, does not occur in Scripture, and is properly applicable only to the S.W. part of the country stretching along the shores of the Mediterranean. It appears to have been first used by Greek authors, and derived additional currency from its adoption by Josephus and Philo. In most modern names was Canaan, which it evidently owed to the descent of its inhabitants from Canaan, the fourth son of Ham and a grandson of Noah. When thus named, in the time of the patriarchs, it was parcelled out among a number of independent tribes or nations, the Kenites, Kenizzites and Kadmonites, on the E. of the Jordan; the Hittites, Perizzites, Jebusites, and Amorites, in the hill country of the S.; the Canaanites proper in the centre, from the Jordan to the coast; the Gergashites, on the E. shore of the Lake of Tiberias; the Hivites, in the N. among the ramifications of Lebanon; the Philistines on the S. and the Phoenicians on the N. coast. In the time of Moses, the country E. of the Jordan was conquered and divided among the tribes of Reuben and Gad, and the half tribe of Manasseh. Under Joshua, the work of conquest was carried on to the W. of the Jordan and the whole territory though not to the extent originally promised, allotted to the remaining half tribe of Manasseh and the other ten tribes, the larger portion of the S. falling to the tribes of Judah and Benjamin. Under Solomon, the work of conquest appears to have been completed, and all the land which was originally promised was included within the limits of his kingdom. By the folly of his son Rehoboam, the kingdom was rent in twain, and subdivided into the separate kingdoms of Judah in the S., and Israel in the N. The latter kingdom was often designated by the name of Samaria, its capital. The division of the country into tribes was completely broken up by the captivity which carried away ten of them to Babylon, and supplied their place by a new colony. After the destruction of the Babylonian empire, Palestine fell under the dominion, first of the Persians, and then of the Macedonians. In the time of our Saviour when the Romans had established their supremacy, it was divided into the four provinces of Galilee in the N. Samaria in the centre, Judaea in the S., and Perea, which included all the country E. of the Jordan. Under Constantine, Palestine, now regarded as the Holy Land, acquired new interest, and recovered in some

degree from the calamities by which it had been laid desolate and in 696, on the division of the empire by Theodosius, and the formation of two empires, a W. and an E., Palestine became a province of the latter. Thus was its condition at the time when Islamism began to make its conquests. Palestine, unable to offer any resistance, soon fell a prey; and Omar, in 636, after taking possession of its capital, converted it into one of the provinces of his caliphate. The severities exacted towards the Christians having roused the indignation of Europe, gave rise to the Crusades, and Jerusalem became for a time the capital of a Christian kingdom. Ultimately however, Mahometanism prevailed, and Palestine sunk into a degraded state from which, as yet, it has not shown any symptoms of recovering. The sultans of Egypt ruled it till 1517, when it was taken by the Ottoman sultan, Selim I. and incorporated with the Turkish empire. As present, the whole of Palestine W. of the Jordan is divided into seven districts, El-Kode, including Jerusalem, Jericho, and about 200 villages; El Khalil or Hebron and the S. part of Judea, Gaza, on the S. coast, with the towns of Gaza and Jaffa. Ludda, at the environs of ancient Lydda; Nablous or ancient Nysaar and Samaria; Acre, including Mount Carmel and a part of the plain of Esdraelon, and Safet or Safur, nearly identical with ancient Scythopolis.

PALESTINA [anc. *Phoenicia*], a n. Papal State, 78 m. E.S.E. Rome. It is one of the most ancient Greek cities in Italy and had risen to importance long before Rome was founded. It continued for many centuries to be a splendid city and appears to have reached its highest prosperity during the reigns of the first Roman emperors, several of whom frequently resided in it. The remains of its magnificence are still visible, but the present town is built chiefly on the ruins of a temple of Venus, which stood at the foot of the height which was crowned by the temple. The only modern buildings of any interest are the deserted Barberini palace of the 17th century, the baronial church of Santa Rosalia, and numerous tombs of the Colonnae and Barberini families. **P 439**

PALFA a vil Hungary Thithes Danube, co. and 16 m from Tolma, on the Bar. It has two churches, and a trade in corn and tobacco. **Pop. 1238**

PALGRAVE, par Eng Suffolk, 1474 as **P 740**
PALGRAVE, a fortified town, Hindostan, prov Gujrat, cap. principality of its name, 25 m. N.W. Ahmedabad lat. 24° 11' N. lon 72° 50' E. It is surrounded by a brick wall flanked with towers; and, being a frontier town on the main route to Rajpootana, is a place of considerable importance. **Pop. 20,000**

PALIANO a n. Papal State, 52 m. E.S. E. Rome. **P 5043**
PALIGGLIANO, a n. Naples, prov Otremio, 18 m. W. N.W. Taranto. **Pop. 2000**

PALIGHAULT a n. Hindostan, prov Malabar, cap. dist. of same name, 68 m. S.E. Calicut. It consists of a number of different groups of houses and hamlets, containing a large population, and clustering round a fort which was built by Hyder on his conquest of Malabar. The country, containing about 125,000 inhabitants, is partly covered by dense forests, containing much valuable tank timber.

PALINURUS SHOAL, Arabia. See **AMOL-KUM**
PALISEUL, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov Luxembourg, 35 m. W. N.W. Arlon with an oil, a saw, and four flour mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. **Pop. 1069**

PALISSE (La), a n. France, dep. Allier, 24½ m. S.E. Moulins, on the Loire, with manufactures of cotton, flax, shoes, boots, &c., and a trade in cattle, grain, hemp, and manufactured goods. **Pop. 1701**

PALK BAY or **GULF**, the strait or channel which lies between the N. extremity of Ceylon, and the S. and of the peninsula of Hindostan, about 40 m. wide at the narrowest part, and probably about 85 m. in length, having the Bay of Bengal on the N.E., and Adam's Bridge on the S.W. It is not frequented except by boats and small coasting vessels; the water being usually about all over 1, 6 or 7 fathoms in some places, to 4, 5, and 6 fathoms, renders the navigation unsafe for large ships.

PALKOWITZ, or **PALKOWITZ**, a vil. Austria, Moravia, 12 m. from Freyberg with a church. **Pop. 1692**

PALLANZA, a n. Italy Piedmont, div. and 82 m. N. Novara, cap. prov of same name on Lake Maggiore, nearly opposite to the Borromean Islands. It is well built, has several

handsome churches, an ancient massive tower used as a balcony, two convents, a college or gymnasium, in which both the royal and communal schools are accommodated, an infant school a townhouse, surrounded by arcades, resting on granite pilasters a theatre, barracks, and a well-arranged prison has manufactories of cotton and starch, a large silk-mill, driven by steam, four saw-mills, dye-works, and a trade in corn, horses, and cattle. Pop. 2000.—The town, about 86 m. long, by 16 m. broad, is generally mountainous, and not very fertile but has quarries of white marble, and of the finest granite in Italy.

PALLASKENRY, a small town in Ireland, co. and 12 m. W. Limerick, near the Shannon with a Methodist meeting-house and school, and, at a short distance E., a handsome parish church. Pop. 618.

PALLER, a town in Hindostan, Ajmer, on an affluent of the Leroy 40 m. S. E. of Jodhpur. It is a place of considerable commercial importance. Chinese and other European manufactured goods, are imported to a large extent.

PALLING-HEAR-TEE SHIA, par Eng Norfolk 905 ac. Pop. 467.

PALLISER ISLANDS, a group of four isles. Low Archipelago, 8 Pacific Ocean, about lat. 15° 47' S., lon. 146° 30' W. One of these islands is 15 m. long, by 9 m. broad another is 31 m. long, by about 4 m. broad. They were discovered by Captain Cook in 1776.

PALLO, or **RABBIT ISLAND**, a small isl. Indian Archipelago, S. of Sangir Island; lat. 8° 2' N. lon. 128° 30' E. about 8 m. in circumference, inhabited and cultivated.

PALMA, several places, Spain.—1 An episcopal city cap. of Majorca, 180 m. S. Barcelona, lat. 39° 34' N. lon. 8° 45' E.

In the bottom of a bay 12 m. in length and 16 m. in breadth. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, with a S. W. exposure, and enjoys an extremely mild and salubrious climate. It is surrounded by a compactly built wall, 65 ft. thick, with 18 bastions, and 8 gates S. fronting the small S. facing the land, on which side the wall is gilt with a dry ditch, while a dense brava protects the seaward portion. The streets are straight and narrow, but a few of them are broad paved, and provided with footpaths laid with tiles. There are several squares.

The Cathedral, which towers majestically over all the other public buildings, was founded by James the Conqueror. The principal facade is very modest and simple, having no other ornament than two beautiful towers at its angles and the portal on the E. side is full of Gothic enrichments. Probably there is not in Spain a finer structure in the Germanic Gothic style than the Eschaleira, begun in 1426 by Guillermo Sagrera, a Majorcan architect, and finished in 1448—with its 12 portals its octagonal towers at the corners and its beautiful and grandiose balustrade surrounding the cornice, and marking the dome. Not less magnificent is its interior divided into three aisles, by lofty and elegant columns, with spiral flutings. The palace of the governor, and the townhouse, deserve particular notice, further than that the last contains a gallery with portraits of eminent natives of the island. There is a tolerably conspicuous group of small and old-fashioned theatre, seven parish churches, one of which, St. Michael's was formerly a mosque, a great number of convents, some of them now converted to secular uses and several charitable institutions, and a general hospital founded in 1466 by Alonso V. Palma is also well provided with educational institutions, as well in fact as Madrid itself. Among these may be specified the Academy of Medicine and Surgery, another called the Chirurgical, a normal school, for primary instruction in all kinds of secondary instruction, where the higher branches of education are taught; a national school, and the Colegio de Sanlepe, for poor young men who devote themselves to the church. There is also a school for orphan girls, as well as two others for females, the Colegio de Gracia, founded in 1510, for the education of young ladies of rank, and the Colegio de Puritas, founded in 1808, also for females. In addition to these there are about 30 private schools. There are also two public libraries, and a museum of paintings.

At the centre of the port rises the celebrated mole, which, running out from the bastion facing the E., advances into the sea about 900 yards, and on each side of it is the ship-building yard, where numerous vessels are employed in the construction of the swift iron vessels, so well known and highly prized in the Mediterranean. On the E. of the mole is an

open dock, which is, however, rapidly being filled up. On the S. side of the bay there is a fort on St. Carlos point, whose guns command a wide range. Two lighthouses stand at the entrance of Porto Pi, a narrow road, where the largest frigates might anchor in small number however. About midway between the city and Porto Pi, is seen the castle of Bellver on an eminence, surrounded by pine groves. The Lascruvia, which is spacious, and admirably constructed, has the best anchoring ground in fact.

The industry and manufactures comprise linen, woollen, and silk threads, soap, glass, brandy thread, besides a number of oil and flour mills. Navigation and mercantile traffic are in a state of considerable activity, and its large importations from the peninsula and foreign countries constitute Palma the mart of the whole island. On an average of the two years, 1844 and 1845, the number of vessels with their tonnage, entered was—vessels, 588 tons, 55,428. Departed—vessels, 517 tons, 48,852. It is said that Melchior conquered Majorca, at all events, it is certain that he brought 8000 Romans from Spain to colonize it. Pop. 40,486.—2 A town in Andalusia, prov. and 20 m. S. W. Cordova, in the angle formed by the confluence of the Guail with the Guadalquivir. It is well built, and has broad, well paved streets, a courthouse, jail, granary, endowed school, church, four hermitages, several convents, an hospital and a promenade. 20 flour-mills fourteen oil-mills two potteries, a manufactory of soap, five flunkies, and three brick works and a trade in grain, oil, cattle, fruit, and timber. Pop. 5538.—3 A vil. prov. Merida, 5 m. E. Cartagena, on a plain, near the Mediterranean, with a primary school a church, a cemetery, and three hermitages. Pop. 2701.

PALMA, two ins. Naples.—1 Prov. Lavore 4 m. S. E. E. Ada, with three churches, two convents, an old castle, and an hospital. Pop. 6786.—2 Sicily, prov. and 14 m. S. E. of Syracuse. It is well built, has several churches and carries on a brisk trade in almonds and oil. To the S. of the town, crowning the summit of a hill, stands the castle of Monte Churo a large square keep with outworks. Pop. 8400.

PAI MA (La), the most N. W. of the Canary Islands; lat. (N. point) 28° 51' 18" N. lon. 17° 53' 30" W. (a) 33 m. N. to S., by about 15 m. broad, esp. Sta Cruz de la Palma, one of the principal ports. The island consists for the most part of elevated mountains, generally covered with snow and furrowed by deep ravines, and in the N. the coast is high and precipitous. The climate is agreeable and healthy, but the island is subject to the ravages of the lowest and to volcanic eruptions by which a new mountain was formed in 1568. In the N. of the island is the largest, though long dormant crater, said to be 18 m. in circumference, and about 2684 ft. deep. The highest part of the mountain is the peak called Roques, 8426 ft. above sea-level. Besides a small quantity of grain, La Palma produces abundance of wine, fruit, almonds, honey wax, and some silk, with which are manufactured taffetas, black satin, and plain ribbons. Although more populous than Lanzarote and Fuerteventura, it is equally poor and miserable, so that at least three-fourths of the inhabitants live generally on the root of the fern. P. 35,880.

PALMA (La) a town in Spain Andalusia, prov. Huelva, 80 m. W. Seville, on the Pecosuela and the Matagorda. It has four squares, a public granary townhouse, two primary schools, and a parish church, with a fine tower 100 ft. high. Pop. (aggravated), 3680.

PALMA (NUOVA), a town, kingdom of Italy, gov. and 56 m. N. E. Venice. It is regularly fortified, has four churches, an hospital, theatre, barracks, several silk-mills, and a considerable trade in silk. Pop. 2800.

PALMA (Sta Cruz de La) the cap. of the island, one of the Canaries. It lies on the E. coast, in a spacious bay 7 to 10 fathoms in depth, and was declared a free port in 1802. It contains several monasteries, a townhouse, an hospital for the sick, a founding hospital, a chair of Anatomy, several schools, and two public fountains. St. Salvador's, the parish church, is a large, handsome, and fine-ornamented building, with three naves. The people, who are very industrious, are employed in weaving the cloths of the country, but they are especially distinguished for their silk dresses. Almost all the girls in the town are engaged in the manufacture of ribbons, stockings, parras, coral, and gloves of silk. The sweetmeats of Palma are also much esteemed; and in ship-

building, its carpenters are famed for the strength, swiftness, and beauty of their vessels. Pop. 5641.

PALMAR, or **LOMAN DE SAN JUAN**, a tn. Spain, prov. and 3 m. S. Murcia, with a public school, a parish church, and a cemetery. Near the entrance of the town stands a handsome Turkish bridge across a canal for irrigation. Pop. (aggravated), 5561.

PALMARIA, a small isl. Mediterranean, Gulf of Genoa, belonging to Sardinia, lat. 44° 3' N.; lon. 9° 15' E., only about 3 m. long, by 1/2 m. broad.

PALMAR.—1. Numerous small isls. Brazil, particularly three in prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, one in the bay of that name a short distance E. of Isl. Governador, a second in the Araripe, on the outside of the same bay, and the third in the B. of the prov., off the coast of dist. Paraíba. They take their name from the palm-trees which cover them, and give them a graceful and picturesque appearance.—2. A river, E. Africa, Zanzibar, flowing into the Indian Ocean opposite Pemba Island.—3. (Carr.) A headland, W. Africa, Guinea coast, having a fine light lat. 4° 23' N.; lon. 7° 44' 15" W. (n.) The harbor here, which is the only one on the coast between Sierra Leone and Beaulieu, is spacious, secure, and protected by a reef from the swell of the ocean.—4. (Lat.) A small isl. New Granada, prov. and 15 m. N. W. Buenaventura, in Choco Bay, on the Pacific, lat. 4° N. discovered by Pizarro in 1527.

PALMAS (Lat.) a city, N. E. coast, Isl. Gran Canaria, and one of the Canary Islands until 1833, when Sta. Cruz de Tenerife was raised to that dignity. It is overlooked by two lofty hills, and extends E. to W. by the small river Gullaga, here crossed by a handsome bridge of three colonial arches. Las Palmas is the largest, most beautiful, and most populous town in the Canaries and enjoys a perpetual summer, the range of the thermometer being only from 66° to 91°. In general the houses are large and of elegant and solid architecture, with terraced roofs and balconies and the streets, especially in the N. and more modern part of the town, are straight, remarkably neat and clean, and beautifully paved. There is a fine alameda in the centre of the city and three outside the walls. Among the public edifices, the most remarkable are the sermoneo theatre, the museum in the buildings formerly occupied by the Inquisition, an insignificant cathedral a gigantic mole 334 ft. long by 84 ft. broad, begun in 1811, three parish churches and a chapel of ease, six convents, only one of which still retains its original destination, ten hospitals, a magnificent general hospital, an hospital for elephants an orphan asylum, a founding hospital, a Magdalen asylum, a poorhouse, an academy of design, two schools for primary education, an institute for the higher branches of education, with a rector and twenty professors and masters, a seminary of sciences where the classics, theology and other sciences are taught, and which is resorted to from all the islands, a library and musical society, boards of commerce and agriculture, and two libraries. Outside the town are a B. Catholic and a Protestant cemetery. It has manufactures of hats, equal to those imported from England and France, chairs, soap, delft, woolens, carpets, glass, leather linens, flour, and sailing-tackle but the principal branches of industry are ship-building, fishing, and sugar-cane, and some trade with the surrounding islands the West Indies and Europe to the last of which wine and cochineal, now extensively cultivated, are exported. It was declared a free port in 1852. Pop. 17,382.

PALMEIRAS, a tn. Brazil, prov. São Paulo, near Curitiba. It has a parish church, and some trade in cattle, and the other produce of the district, and near it is a mine of quinquaver. Pop. (district), 3150.

PALMELLA, a tn. and par. Portugal prov. Alentejo, on a height, 16 m. S.E. Lisbon. Pop. 3590.

PALMER'S LAND, Antarctic Ocean, S. from the E. Shetland Isles, lat. (E. extremity) 69° 25' S.; lon. 57° 55' W.

PALMERSTON, par. Ind. Dublin; 1518 ac. P. 1511.

PALMERSTON, an isl., S. Pacific; lat. 16° 0' 4" S., lon. 165° 19' W. discovered by Cook, June 1774.

PALMERSTOWN, par. Ind. Dublin; 1880 ac. P. 238.

PALMI, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra L., on the Gulf of Gioja, 21 m. N. E. Reggio. It is pretty well built; with eight squares and regular streets, surrounding in a handsome square, the centre of which is adorned by a fine fountain. It has three churches, and manufactures of silk. Pop. 3016.

PAIMOLI, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, 13 m. S.W. II Vico, on a lofty mountain. It is defended by a castle, and has a convent. Pop. 1480.

PALMYRA (the *Tower of Scripture*) a ruined city, Syria, path, and 130 m. N.E. Damascus. The ruins, apparently of buildings of the first three centuries of the Christian era, extend S.W. to N.W., in an unbroken line, nearly 1 1/2 m. They comprise ruined colonnades, temples, and arches, and a wilderness of columns. The most remarkable object, however, is the building supposed to have been the Temple of the Sun. It is 134 ft. long, by 47 ft. wide, and in a good style of architecture, having a portico of 140 columns. About 300 yards W.S.W. of this edifice, there is a richly-ornamented archway and 13 Corinthian columns, in the best style. The singular sepulchral towers of the Neoplaton occupy the gorge and part of the slope of a hill some are tolerably perfect, but the greater part are quite in ruins; they have generally flat roofs but in some few instances they terminate with a stone pyramid. Amidst these venerable remains of a polished people, appear, at present, about 80 and cottages, whose wretched inhabitants obtain a scanty subsistence by cultivating a few detached spots whereto find their grain and sheep.

PALMYRA, a tn. Puerto, lat. 5° 50' N.; lon. 162° 25' W. It is flat, uninhabited, of coral formation, about 14 m. long, E. to W. and 7 m. broad including a lagoon partly around, but there is no fresh water.

PALMYRA, numerous places, U. States.—1. A vil. New York, 195 m. W. by N. Albany with four churches, two academies, fifteen schools, two carriage-factories, and several mills. P. 3000.—2. A vil. and post township, Michigan on the Raisin with a distillery and several mills. P. 678.—3. A township, Ohio, 153 m. N.E. Columbus. Pop. 1829.

PALNACHIE a vil. Scotland, co. Kirkcubright, on the Urr 6 m. S.E. Castle Douglas. It has a quay, which admits vessels drawing 17 ft. water at spring, and 12 ft. at neap tides, and carries on a considerable trade, importing coal, lime, &c., and exporting grain to the extent of 1000 quarters annually and other agricultural produce; cattle, timber, bark, &c. Pop. 509.

PALO two places, Naples.—1. A vil. and com. prov. Principato-Citra, 9 m. E. Campagna, near a small lake of same name. It contains a convent. P. 8060.—2. A vil. and com., prov. and 11 m. S.W. Bari, on a height; with two convents, and manufactures of soap. Pop. 6041.

PALO (Ed.) a scattered vil. Spain, prov. and 3 m. from Malaga, with two primary schools, and a church. Agril. trees, fishing, and tin-mining employ the inhabitants. P. 1646.

PALOAN HAY, a bay, Indian Archipelago N.W. coast Isl. Mindoro. It lies S.E. E. Point Calvary; is of a semi-circular form, with an entrance 4 m. wide, and extending N. inland 3 m. It affords excellent shelter in the N.E. monsoon, and is convenient for obtaining supplies when passing through Mindoro passage. There are no dangers in the bay, sounding at entrance, 45 to 50 fathoms; best anchorages in N.E. extremity, in 14 fathoms, 1 m. from the beach.—(*Nautical Magazine*, 1853).

PALACE, a vil. Hungary, Hither Themas, co. and 7 m. from Ungvár, with a handsome church, a B. Catholic church, and six schools. Pop. 1804.

PALOMAR SAN ANTONIO DE, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 4 m. N. Barcelona. It has a small, dark church, a Moorish building, a courthouse, a public and several private schools, a steam-factory for spinning, another for pressing cotton, a third for flax-spinning, and several other mills, and six churches. It is an increasing and industrious place, finely situated, and well supplied with water. Pop. 4545.

PALOMARES-SAN CARLOS, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 5 m. N.E. Comarca, with a parish church, a handsome town-house, a prison, and a primary school. Manufactures of woollen cloth, a dye-works, and a trade in corn and cheese. Pop. 1860.

PALOMBARA (anc. Comarca), a vil. Papal States, 19 m. N.E. Rome. Pop. 3094.

PALOONSHAH, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Hyderabad, 20 m. N.W. Rajamahendry; lat. 17° 55' N., lon. 81° 5' E. It is of considerable extent, but contains mostly of some huts; and has a fort of little strength. Writhe weapons of various kinds, including muskets, spears, swords, &c., were at one time manufactured here to a considerable extent.

PALOS, a to., in Colombia, W coast, S. side of Palos Bay, lat. 0° 54' S.; with a small Dutch fort and some trade. Pop. above 2000.—The city formed by a promontory jutting to the coast of the island, is about 18 m N to S., with a width of 5 m.

PALOR, a to., in Spain Andalusia, prov and 4 m S. E. Huelva, near the mouth of the Tinto, in a bay of the Atlantic. It is well built, has a parish church and primary school, and a harbor, interesting as the spot from which Columbus sailed on his first voyage to America, August 3 1492. Pop. 843.

PALOTA several places Hungary particularly.—1 A vil Thither Thoms, co Comand, 36 m W N W Arad with a R. Catholic church, an elementary school and some trade in cattle, sheep, swine, poultry and fruit. P 8667.—2 A vil, co and about 7 m. from Poth with a Protestant church P 1434.—3 A market to, co Vasvár, 12 m. W Stuhlweis anburg with two churches a synagogue, and a handsome cinema; manufactures of woollen cloth, and two mills Pop. 4994

PALE, a to., in Spain Catalonia, prov and 19 m E. S. E. Girona, surrounded by ancient Moorish walls, flanked with towers. It has a church hospital courthouses, and primary school, several mills, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1819

PALIE or **YANUO**, a lake Tibet 60 m S. W. Lhasa. It is nearly circular about 100 m in circumference, and inclosed a large island, on which is a Buddhist temple.

PALU or **PALOO**, a to. Assam Turkey pass, and 55 m N. Diarbekir, 1 bank Murad, the E. arm of the Euphrates. It is badly built contains 1000 families 400 Armenians, and 800 Musulmans. The former are employed either in manufacturing or in general trade 300 houses are worked producing cloths from native cotton and there is a dyeing establishment and a tannery

PALUD (La), a vil France, dep Vaucluse, 14 m N N W Orange, near 1 bank Rhone. Pop. 3190

PALLDI a to. Naples, prov Calabria-Citta, 4 m S. E. Rossano with two churches Pop. 1770.

PALZZA a to. kingd of Italy gov Venice prov Friuli in a mountainous district, almost entirely surrounded by the Julian Alps, 84 m N N W Udine, with four churches and several mills Pop. 1360

PALMI two places, Hungary.—1 (*Monostor*), A vil co Bihar between Oradea and Debrecen in a fertile district with a Protestant church, and a trade in corn. P 1155.—2 (*Kozman*) A vil near the former, with a considerable trade in agricultural produce. P 1366

PAMAKANSA, a small dist. and its cap. or nominally, a kingdom, in Madura, forming the central portion of the island between Bomanap and Bangkallang. It is reigned over by a prince, with the title of Paramuhara but in reality forms a Dutch dependency of the province of Soerabaya, in Java. The soil is dry and not very fertile. Pop. 18,000.—The towns contain a palace of the prince and a fine mosque and carried on a good trade. Pop. 5000.

PAMALANG—1, A to. and river, Java, N coast, prov Tegal, 75 m W Samarang.—2 A cape, 12 m E N E above town.

PAMANOENKAN a to. Java, prov Krawang on river of same name, 77 m E by S. Batavia, a few miles from the town, formerly the capital of a principality. Cape Pamanoekan lies 14 m. N W from the town.

PAMBE, par Eng Hants, 2150 sq. P 644.

PAMBU, a vil Brazil, prov and 340 m N W Bahia, 1 bank São Francisco, with a parish church and primary school, inhabitants chiefly engaged in cultivating cotton and raising cattle, near it are mines of silver and copper. P 1900

PAMEL, a vil and town Belgium prov Brabant, on the Dender 13 m W Brussels, with two breweries, and a trade in cattle and agricultural produce. Pop. 2640.

PAMIERS (Latin, *Agennae*), a to. France, dep. Ariege, on the Arago, 12 m N. P. 1011. It is a cheerful looking place, composed of generally well built houses and of spacious regularly-formed streets, in the see of a bishop and has several fine monuments, a cathedral, surrounded by a Gothic octagonal tower of bricks, seven other churches, a Carmelite convent, *palace de justice*, episcopal palace, and a very large hospital, a court of first resort, a communal college, diocesan seminary, secondary ecclesiastical school, and agricultural

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society, manufactures of serge, nails, files, paper, and liquors; worsted, cotton, saw filling and flour mills and a trade in corn, wool, horse-hair, hosiery &c. Pop. 5970

PAMIR, or **PAMIR**, an elevated plateau, Central Asia, Independent Turbary between Shukaban and Tarzhad extending N to the khans of Kokan, and S. to the mountains of the Hindoo Kooch. Its highest point rises nearly 18 000 ft. above sea-level, and its centre is the lake of Shik-hoi, from which the Oxus or Amoo takes its rise. The plain extends six days journey on every side of the lake, and is inhabited by nomadic Kirghizes, who feed large herds of cattle on its short but rich pasture. The climate is very cold, the snow never disappearing even in summer from its ravines, and the inhabitants covering their whole bodies even heads and faces, in sheepskins, to defend themselves from its severity. No grain is grown, and the use of it as flour to be made into bread is not known by the inhabitants who subsist on flesh and milk.

PAMLI(X) SOL VD, a shallow lagoon, U States, S. E. coast, N. Carolina. It is 80 m long, 6 to 20 m wide, and separated from the ocean by long, narrow, sandy islands. It receives the Tar and Neuse, and on the N communicates with Albemarle Sound.

PAMPANGA, a prov Philippines at Luzon N. W. Manila, bounded, N by Pangasinan W Zamboanga S. Balabac, and E. Nueva-Ejida length, N to S about 60 m breadth about 45 m, cap. Bacolor. It is the richest and most beautiful prov of the Philippines and has sometimes been surnamed New Castile. It consists of an upper and a lower portion, the former occupying the interior and the latter continued from it to the sea. Upper Pampanga being traversed only by mountain torrents, is indifferently watered and therefore remains, for the most part, in a state of nature, covered by forests the haunts of bears and tigers. Lower Pampanga is remarkable for its fertility and has even a superabundance of moisture, many parts of it being regularly laid under water during the rainy season and capable of almost continual inundations. Its principal river, which bears the same name rises in the mountains of Caravalla, and after receiving the Dimalay Hongkong, Sator and Opan, joins the Quingoa a little below Cadaval. It is a navigable throughout the greater part of its course, and contains gold among its sands. The principal productions are rice, cotton, tobacco, and indigo. Fruits are very abundant, and of excellent quality. The inhabitants are very industrious, and though chiefly employed in agriculture, display much skill in weaving various tissues, and manufacturing different articles of earthenware. Pop. 177 045

PAMPARATO a vil and com. Italy Piedmont, dep. Cui prov and S. Mondovì, with a large church palace, a small castle flanked by a tower, manufactures of utensils and other articles in wood and a trade in chestnuts and cattle. P 2646.

PAMPAS, a name given to some of the vast plains of S. America particularly—1 The plain stretching from Terral Fuero, N. through Patagonia and part of La Plata, over 27 of lat. or 1900 m, where they meet El Gran Chaco (see Chaco) and from the E. slope of the Andes, to the shores of the Plata and Atlantic area 1 620 000 sq m, an extent so great that while their N margin is bordered by palm-trees, their S extremity is almost continually covered with ice or snow. Immense portions of this great plain, particularly N of the Colorado, and extending for 1000 m E to W are nearly as level as the sea, and without a stone, or any other object, except a solitary tree (the *ceylon*), which is seen at vast distances rising like a great landmark. (See *PATAGONIA* and *PLATA* (La)).—2, (old *Sauranambi*), vast plains in the N. E. of Peru, covering an area of about 60,000 sq m. They are traversed from S to N by the Ucayali and though in parts almost without trees, are in others covered with immense and magnificent forests. Several parts of them have been brought under cultivation, but in general they remain in a state of nature, and are ramed over by various tribes of Indians.

PAMPATAR, a to. Venezuela, E shore Margarita, a fortified well situated for commerce, and a free port.

PAMPALUNA (Squash, *Pampaluna*, French, *Pampaluna*) a vil Spain, cap. modern prov and ancient kingdom of Navarre, 197 m N. E. Madrid, on the skirts of the Pyrenees, 1 bank Arga. It has always been regarded as the principal fortified place in Navarre. The citadel, which is separated from the town by an esplanade, and which is occu-

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structure. After the usual of that at Antwerp, contains sufficient accommodation for 1000 or 1200 men, and the number of soldiers necessary to garrison the town, in the present neglected state of the fortifications, would be 7000 to 8000. For the most part, the streets are straight, well paved, and clean. There are three large and three small squares, a courtyard, theatre, baths, a circus for bull fights, and several fine promenades. The fortifications are abundantly supplied by a magnificent aqueduct, nearly 12 m. in length, carried through tunnels for upwards of 5 m., and in one portion over 97 arches, 25 ft. in span, and 65 ft. in height. Although the cathedral which is small dates as far back as 1597 in its facade, in the Corinthian style, was built in 1783. One of the chapels is dedicated to Ignatius Loyola, who was wounded here in defending the citadel, and who conceived, during his recovery the idea of founding the order of Jesuits. There are four parish churches, also a number of convents, most of them used as barracks, military hospitals, or schools. Pampeluna has always been distinguished for its love of letters and zeal in the promotion of education. It abounds in schools of normal theological, primary, and advanced, and can boast also of an academy of design, as well as a medical and surgical college. The charitable institutions consist of a large general hospital, a house of mercy, and a foundling and lying-in hospital in one. Besides agriculture, which is limited to a small extent of territory, the only branch of industry worth mentioning is the manufacture of linens, two works of this description having been recently established. In 1512 it was besieged by the Duke of Alva, and capitulated after only two days' resistance, again, in 1521, it surrendered to the army of Francis I. In 1608 the French took it by stratagem and held it during the war till it was blockaded in 1613 by the Duke of Wellington after the battle of Vittoria. Pampeluna was again occupied by the French in 1808. Pop. 15,715.

PAMPER, a *co.* Chalmers. See **PAMPER**.

PAMPILHOZA, a *tu* and *par* Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, N from Thomar, near the Salto, an affluent of the Zesere. P. 9462.

PAMPISFORD *par* Eng. Cambridge 1500 ac. Pop. 559.

PAMPLEMOUSSES, a *vil* Mauritius, near a stream of same name, about 7 m from Port Louis. It has a R. Catholic church, a tomb erected to the memory of Paul and Virginia, and an excellent botanic garden.

PAMPLONA — 1. A *prov* and *in* Spain. See **PAMPLONA**. — 2. A *tu*. Nav. (Girona), dep. Bayona, cap. *prov* of same name, on an affluent of the Ebro, in the beautiful plain of Euzkadi. Santo Eze N. N. E. Bayona. It is large and regularly built, has a college, several churches, and numerous convents, one of which is gorgeously decorated. Pop. 3200. — The *prov* area, 1845 sq m. produces cotton, corn, sugar, tobacco, and wheat and in the mountains are mines of gold, silver and copper. It sends two senators and four deputies to the Congress, and twelve provincial deputies to the Cortes. Pop. 59,610.

PAMPOLUX, a *m.* France dep. Deux-Sèvres, 14 m. N. N. E. Melle. Pop. 1250.

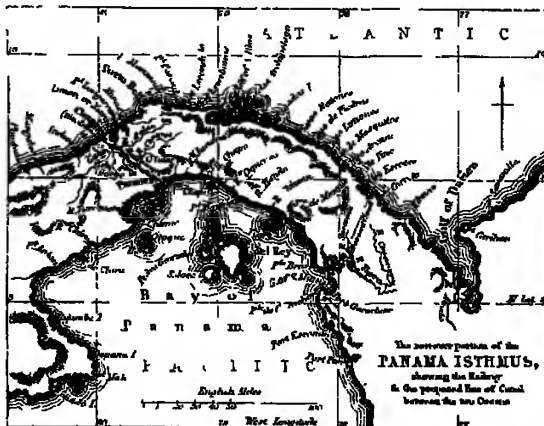
PAMPUR, or **PAMPURA**, a *tu* Chalmers, I. bank Jafim, across which there is a bridge of several arches. 7 m. S. E. of the city of Chalmers, lat. 54° 5' N. lon. 74° 46' E.; in a level tract of great fertility where superior cotton is grown. It is surrounded by luxuriant orchards and gardens, and contains a bazaar, and two Mahometan shrines.

PAMUNKEY a river U. States, rises in the Blue Ridge, Virginia, where it is formed by the union of the N. and S. Anna; flows S. E. and after a course of about 80 m., unites with the Mattaponi in forming the York, an estuary branching off from Chesapeake Bay.

PANAGUR, a *tu*. Hindoostan, prov. Gundwana, dist. and 11 m. N. Gurrah. It is an ancient place, containing several Hindoo temples.

PANAMA a city New Granada, on S. coast, Isthmus of Panama, at the head of the bay of same name. lat. 9° 37' N. lon. 79° 50' W. connected by railway with Chagres on the Caribbean Sea. It lies on a tongue of land, extending a considerable distance out to sea, and the principal streets extend across the peninsula from sea to sea. The buildings, mostly in the old Spanish style, are of stone, generally substantial and the larger have courts or patios. The public edifices comprise a beautiful cathedral five convents, a nursery and a college. The harbour is protected by a number of islands a little way from the mainland, some of which are of considerable size, and highly cultivated. There is good anchorage under them all, and supplies of ordinary kinds, including excellent water, may be obtained from most of them. It has some trade in native produce with S. America, and exports hides, shells, coffee, and gold-dust to Europe but is now chiefly important as a station on the route to California, and for the mails between Great Britain and various ports on the Pacific Ocean. The site of the old city of the same name is about 3 m. E. from that of the present. The former was sacked and reduced to ashes by the buccannier Morgan. Pop. consisting of a mixed race, about 8000.

PANAMA (DAY OF) See **PANAMA** (ISTHUS OF). **PANAMA AND DARIEN** (ISTHUS OF) a dep. New Granada, called Istmo, forming the connecting link between N. and S. America, and separating the Atlantic from the Pacific Ocean. lat. 7° 20' to 9° 40' N. lon. 77 to 81 W. It has



the shape of an arc curving round E. to W. for about 300 m. with a breadth varying from 50 m. to 70 m. and presenting its convex side to the Caribbean Sea, while its concavity is occupied by the large bay of Panama. This bay which, at its mouth is 125 m. across, and which penetrates inland about 120 m. has, for the most part, low and swampy plains, noted for their unhealthiness contains numerous islands, particularly on its E. side, where the group, called Pearl Islands, covers about 400 sq. m.; and is indented by several harbours, of which those of Panama in the N., and San Miguel in the E., are the best known. The bay is usually tranquil, and not disturbed by much wind or sea, but destructive tempests occur

usually occur in it; and during the rainy season W winds send in a heavy swell, the tide rises 2 to 4 fathoms. On the N or southerly coast, the most remarkable indentation is the Gulf of Duran, near the E. extremity Port Escoose, and in its immediate vicinity, Caladonia Bay, and Lamon or Navy Bay, a little E. of Chagres. This indentation is very little known. In approaching the N coast from the Atlantic, a range of lofty heights is seen stretching apparently in an unbroken chain, at a short distance from the shore and it was long supposed that the barrier thus presented was characteristic of the whole isthmus, and precluded the idea of forming great thoroughfares across it to accommodate the traffic of the two oceans. More correct information has been recently obtained, and it is now understood that a large part of the isthmus consists of low hills, valleys, and flat or undulating plains, watered by considerable streams generally well covered with excellent timber and capable of yielding all the more valuable tropical productions in tolerable abundance. The minerals also are important, and include, in addition to gold which long was, and is supposed might still be, worked to advantage, rich veins of iron and copper. One great cause of the ignorance which has prevailed in regard to the isthmus was the jealousy of the Indian inhabitants, who, acting upon the maxim which experience proves to be but too well founded that the white man's foot is the Indian's grave, have ever been on the watch to prevent a regular survey of the country and have even been so successful in deterring private adventurers from exploring it, that in the more E. part of it no white man has yet (1858) crossed directly from sea to sea. The Atlantic coast of the isthmus was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1502, but the comparatively short distance across it was not ascertained till 1814, when Donce Nunes di Balboa, governor of Duran, at the head of a party of which Francisco Pizarro was one, set out on an exploring expedition and from the top of a hill, obtained the first view of the Pacific. In 1630, a Scotch settler, projected by Pizarro, the founder of the Bank of England was formed near the Gulf of Duran on that part of the coast where the names of Caladonia Bay and Port Escoose still mark its locality. Great hopes were entertained of it by the nation; but owing partly to the hostility of the Spaniards, and partly to the jealousy of the West India proprietors, seconded by the English Parliament, it proved a failure, and brought ruin on many families. This settlement, which had almost been forgotten, is apparently about to be revived under better auspices, and on a scale of magnificence which its early founders, however sanguine could scarcely have ventured to anticipate. From recent survey it has been ascertained, that Port Escoose is an excellent harbor, and Caladonia Bay an ample and commodious roadstead and to meet the wants, not of any individual state, but of the whole mercantile world, it has been proposed to cut a gigantic canal, stretching from ocean to ocean, from Port Escoose, in a S.E. W. direction, to the mouth of the Savanna, in the harbor of Barlen, communicating with the Gulf of San Miguel (which see). The dimensions suggested, 140 ft. wide at bottom and 80 ft. deep at low tide, are amply sufficient for the passage not only of the largest vessels which now traverse the ocean, but the still larger vessels which have recently begun to be spoken of, but as yet exist only in idea. The summit level, only 150 ft., consists of a narrow ridge of hills, gradually sloping down into a plain on either side the materials to be cut through, though hard, are peculiarly favorable to the security of the banks, the estimated expense is \$12,000,000. Meanwhile the isthmus has become a thoroughfare, and a communication between the oceans has actually been accomplished, by a railway carried in a S.E. direction from Lamon or Navy Bay to Panama.

PANANGOODY, a town in Hindoostan, Carnatic, dist. Tonoreilly, 31 m N N E Cape Comorin lat. 8° 31' N lon. 77° 55' E.

PANANICH or **PANANICH**, a vil. Scotland, co. and 99 m. W Aberdeen, l. bank Dee with chalybeate springs, the water of which greatly resembles that of the German Balnear and is very efficacious in gravel, and is scorbatic and scrofulous affections.

PANAOA, a small ill., Philippines, in lat. 10° N, in the Baroque passage between Leyte and Mindanao.

PANARANO, a m. Naples, prov. Firmopisto-Ultra 9 m. N W Avellino; with a church and four chapels. Pop. 1800

PANARIA (anc. *Hyperia*) one of the Lipari Isles, Tyrrhenian Sea, off N coast, Sicily greatest length, E to W, 3 m. breadth, 2 m. It is rocky and of volcanic formation but in several places very fertile, and produces a good deal of olive-oil. It has a small harbor on the S. Pop. 300.

PANARO, a river Italy, rises in Mount Cimone, N slope Apennines, in S. of duchy Modena flows directly N N E past Buonporto and Tundo, skirting the W frontier, and enters the Papal States and at Bondeno divides into two branches the one of which flowing E joins the canal of Cento above Ferrara, while the other forming the main trunk, flows N., and joins the bank Po, after a course of nearly 90 m. It becomes navigable at Buonporto.

PANAROFKAV, a m. Java, Strait of Madura, prov. and 17 m. S E E. Bascoi, on a bay of its name, and in the midst of fertile rice fields. Behind it rises a volcano which continually emits smoke. It is a point whence many ferry to the island of Madura.

PANAU, or **PUNAWA**, a river, India, runs among the Nandahood hills in the E. of the Mysore enters the Carnatic, flows S.E. past Kuttangerry and Koyota, and after a course of about 250 m. falls into the Bay of Bengal at Cuddalore.

PANAY, an ill. Indian Archipelago, the most central of the Philippines, lat. 10° 35' to 11° 50' N; lon. 123° to 123° 10' E, lying on the S W Mindoro, on the E. Leyte, and on the S E Negros, from which it is only separated by a comparatively narrow channel. It is nearly in the form of a triangle, with its angles pointing respectively S.W. N.W. and N.E. and is about 110 m. long by 100 m. broad. It is mountainous particularly in the N.E. and S.W. and has a remarkably fertile and well-watered soil maintaining a large number of inhabitants, who are patient, industrious, and intelligent, and have made considerable progress in civilization. In the interior are large forests of the finest timber, the haunts of buffaloes, wild oxen, stags and bears, as well as numerous birds of the richest and most varied plumage; the plains, generally under good cultivation, raise large crops of rice, maize, sugar, tobacco, coffee, cacao, cotton, and pimento. The numerous streams are well supplied with fish, and their mouths are frequented by great numbers of crocodiles and caymans. Excellent turtle are found along the coasts. Many factories have made considerable progress, and a particular species of tobacco called *managwa* and *pasas*, are remarkable both for the beauty of their designs and their rich and varied colours. They are woven mostly by the females. The men employ themselves chiefly in agriculture, fishing, hewing timber, and in manufacturing oil and sugar. Many also are employed in commerce, in the protection of which they make distant voyages. Panay is divided into the three provs of Capiz, Iloilo and Antique. Iloilo is the capital P. 463,980.

PANBAN, a vil. Hindoostan in Manderan, opposite the mainland the usual place of landing and embarkation for pilgrims.

PANBEIDIP, par. Scot. Forfar 5 1/2 m by 2 m. P. 1372. **PANCALEIGH**, a m. Italy Padstow, div. and S. Tarn. l. bank Po with an ancient church, communal schools, an hospital, the remains of an old castle, and a trade in corn, millet, wine, and hemp. Pop. 2840.

PANCHSHIR, a valley, Cabool 8 m. Hindoo Koonh, about 70 m. long, 8 W to N E, breadth, usually 1 1/2 m., and somewhere exceeding 2 m. watered by a stream of pure name. Though naturally sterile, considerable crops have been brought under cultivation and so industriously managed that no district in the country in proportion to its extent, maintains a larger population which, confined to within 40 m. of its entrance, is estimated at 7000 families, or about 40 000 individuals. The staple products are furnished by the orchards and mulberry plantations. The inhabitants are of lawless and marauding habits, which they exercise not only on passing strangers, but in perpetual feuds among themselves. The rugged surface of the valley is dotted over with metallized dwellings, rendered strong both by nature and art.

PANCORBO (*Ponte Aquino*) a vil. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 23 m. N.W. Burgos on the high road to France, between two lofty hills, which, with the river and the road between them, form for about the space of 1 m., a very striking and picturesque gorge. That on the E. runs into the Pyrenees, on that on the N. there are remains of two castles, both destroyed during the wars of independence, though sub-

consequently repaired, and ultimately laid in ruins the one in 1828 by the Duke of Anguilla, the other in 1835, by the Carlists. Besides two parish churches, the town contains a courthouse, a prison, a beautiful public fountain, a primary



PANORAMA VILLAGE AND FARM - From House of Captain's Village Pantheon on Engraving

school, and seven flour-mills. The French army in passing, left a garrison here in 1813, but since was, by the Duke of Wellington's orders, had to both forts with successful result. The one was taken by storm and the other capitulated. P 1187
PANCRAE (87) a par England, co. Middlesex, forming an extensive portion of the N. division of London and including the suburbs of Camden town, Kentish town, Euston town, part of Highgate, &c. and the terminus of the London and North Western, and the Great Northern railways. Area, 2716. Pop. 166,956.

PANCHAGREEK or WALK ST PANCHAG, par Eng Devon 5782 ac. Pop. 460.

PANCHAZ, a vil. Bohemia, circle Brannau, near Graf anstern, with a church. Pop. 1020

PANCHAZIO (RAN), a vil. and comm. duchy and 2 m. W Parma, with several fine villas, a primary school, a type-foundry, and a trade in corn, wine, hemp, and silk. P 3270.
PANCBOYA a market in Hungary military dist. Temesvar, and 6 m. E.N.E. Belgrade 1. bank. Dniepr, near its confluence with the Danube. It has a great number of good houses, occupied chiefly by Greek merchants, and German artists and artisans, contains a R. Catholic and a Greek church, a mathematical and a girls' school, has manufactures of best root sugar &c. and carries on an important trade with the Turks. Pop. 11,710

PANDI, a vil. Hungary. Hither Danube, on and 24 m. from Perth with a Protestant church. Pop. 1078

PANDACA, a vil. Philippines, al. Luzon, prov. Tondo on an island, formed by the Isang above Manila. It is a substantial place in a fertile district, has a powder magazine and raises large quantities of hay for the supply of the capital. Pop. 4622

PANDINO a town and comm. Italy. Lombardy prov. and 8 m. N.N.E. Lodi. It is surrounded by an old wall formerly defended by a castle, of which only four towers now remain. It has two churches.—THE DISTRICT abounds in fruit, and is famous for its peaches. Pop. 1756.

PANEA, or PANEA, a vil. Palestine. See BANIA.

PANFIELD par Eng. Essex 1475 ac. Pop. 275

PANGANGEN, or PANGANGEN, al. India. Archipelago, off S.E. extremity Celebes, lat. (S. and) 5° 30' E. lon. 122° 30' E. about 60 m. long, by 16 m. broad. Part of it is very low flat, and covered with fine trees, it is also, in general well peopled.

PANGARAN a vil. al. Ceylon on the Mahaveliganga, 88 m. S.E. Candy, inhabited chiefly by the Lakkas, a trading class of Mahometans. It is a place of considerable extent.

PANGASINAN a prov. Philippines, lat. Luzon, N.W. Manila bounded, N. by prov. Bataan, E. the mountains of Igorotes and the river Agno, S. prov. Pangasinan and Zamboanga, and W. the Gulf of Lingayen. It is one of the best

cultivated provinces in the Philippines; and produces abundant crops, particularly of rice and indigo, both of which are exported in considerable quantities. Almost all its streams contain more or less gold among their sands, and yield good returns to those employed in washing them. The inhabitants are very industrious, and excel in many species of manufactures, particularly jewellery, cabinet work, and ship building. In the last their skill has long been celebrated; and vessels of from 600 tons to 700 tons have been built at the port of Lingayen which is the capital. Pop. 231,805

PANGBOURN, par Eng. Berks, 1395 ac. Pop. 800

PANGHU an isl. China Sea. See PACADORA ISLAND.

PANGONG a salt lake, W. Tibet, 100 m. E. Leli 14,000 ft. above sea-level, length, 100 m. breadth 3 m. to 4 m. area of basin about 7000 sq. m. Its water is a strong solution of bitter salt.

PANGONTARAN a small isl. Sooloo Archipelago, lat. 6° 9' N. lon. 120° 30' E., about 10 m. long, by 4 m. broad. It consists of an entire bed of coral, with scarcely any appearance of soil, yet it abounds with coconut trees. Though destitute of good fresh water it is said to be well stocked with cattle, goats, and fowls, and to be well inhabited. It was formerly settled by the Spaniards.

PANIAN or POKARY a support m. Hindoostan. Mala bar coast, 36 m. S. by E. Calicut lat. 10° 45' N. lon. 75° 38' E. It has numerous mosques. A large portion of the population are fishermen. The principal exports are teak wood, coconuts, rice, and rice, the chief imports, wheat, pulses, sugar, salt, and opium.

PANIOCOLO a vil. Naples prov. and 12 m. N.W. Naples, at the foot of Mount Marino. Pop. 3250.

PANIPUT a town. Hindoostan, prov. and 60 m. N. by W. Delhi lat. 29° 32' N. lon. 76° 51' E. 4 m. in circumference, and formerly surrounded by a brick wall. It imports salt, grain and cotton cloths. Principal export, coarse sugar which is produced in the vicinity.

PANISIERES, a town. France, dep. Loire, 20 m. N.E. Montbrison. Napkins and table-linen are made. P. 1160

PANJAR a territory Hindoostan. See PANJAB.

PANJAKO — 1, An isl. off W. coast, Malay peninsula, Bay of Lager, E. of Selangor and Junkney, which it greatly resembles in its features, and from which it is separated by a channel, studded with rocky islets, lat. 26° N. lon. 98° 30' E. greatest length 30 m. mean breadth about 4 m. — 2 A small coral isl. N.W. coast, Java, bay and 8 m. N. Bentam. It yields coconuts, bananas and rice. Pop. 256.

PANJIM or NEW GOA a town. India. See GOA.

PANKEH, a vil. Denmark, dioc. Holsten, 17 m. E. Kiel with a castle, built by the prince of Hesse-Darmstadt. P. 940

PANKOTA (O and U), two nearly adjacent vills, Hungary, on and about 10 m. from Arad the former occupied by Walschians, and the latter by Germans. They contain several handsome mansions have a fruitful soil, and produce excellent red and white wine. Pop. 7300.

PANKOUR, a small isl. Strait of Malacca lat. 4° 16' N. lon. 100° 58' E. It produces sugar cane, rattan, trees yielding oil, dammer and crooked timber

PANNAH, a town Hindoostan prov. Allahabad, 87 m. S.E. Chatterpore lat. 24° 45' N. lon. 80° 13' E. with many handsome temples, several large tanks, and on the margin of the largest, the ruins of a palace.

PANNAL, par Eng. York (W. Riding) 4520 ac. P. 1376.

PANORMOS, two ports, Greece on the one on the N. of Isl. Mycon, and the other in Isl. Skiathos.

PANSEN, Bremen, or PANSEN, a town. Bohemia, circle Leitmeritz, 6 m. N. by W. Prague. It contains two castles, two hospitals, and a saw-mill, and has manufactures of hosiery and paper. Pop. 1086.

PANZKEA-DOROS, a vil. Hungary. See HANZKEA.

PANTAR, an isl. India. Archipelago, between the 94th. Orinby and Lombok; lat. (N.E. point) 8° 10' S.; lon. 124° 30' E. The channel between this island and that of

Omley, is called Pantar Strait. It extends N. W. E. and S. S. W. about 24 m. is completely rather intricate, and is little frequented by English navigators.

PANTEAGUE par Eng. Mouthmouth 3454 ac. P 2849
PANTELELLA (anc. *Cotegre*), an isl. Mediterranean, 56 m. E.S.E. Cape Bon in Africa, and 80 m. S.W. coast of Sicily, on which it depends, forming part of dist. Girgenti; length, N to S, 9 m., breadth, 6 m. It is mountainous, and of volcanic formation, and fertile. It has two caverns, the one very warm and the other not cold, that a vessel of water placed in it is said to freeze in a short time. There are several good roads. The principal town Pandisera, is built in the form of a semicircle around a harbour, which has an entrance almost closed in with rocks, and is defended by a castle, used as a state prison, and two other forts. Pop. 5000.

PANTICOBA, mineral-medical baths Spain prov and 40 m. N. Huesca, 14 m. N.E. Jaca, near the village of L'antousa. It is one of the highest inhabited spots in the Pyrenees, being about 8500 ft. above the sea.

PANTIN (Latin *Pantini*), a vil. France, dep. Seine, on the E. of Paris, and properly one of its suburbs. It is surrounded by fine fields and gardens and has a parish church, manufacture of covers and hydraulic lime, worsted and cotton mills, and gypsum quarries. Pop. 2341.

PANTOV par Eng. Lincoln 1996 ac. Pop. 182.

PANTURA, a maritime village, Leyon, W. coast, 12 m. S. Colombo, a place of considerable trade with a custom-house, church, Wesleyan chapel and school. P. 1109.

PANUCO an ancient town Mexican Confederation, state Vera Cruz, beautifully situated on a river of same name, 18 m. W. Tampico. It is subject to occasional inundations, and now contains only about 4000 inhabitants but formerly when occupied by the Huastecas, must have been of vast extent and importance, as its ruins can be traced over an area of many miles. Many of these ruins are of great interest, and indicate a high state of civilization.

PANWELL, a tin Hinduistan prov. Arrungabad, 27 m. E. Bombay lat. 18° 59' N., lon. 74° 18' E. on the Pan. 7 m. from its mouth. It is a pretty large place, carries on a considerable trade, and is the great ferry to Bombay.

PANWORTHILL and **PANWORTH** par Norfolk 1902 ac. Pop. 476.

PAO, a river, Venezuela, rises among the mountains, bordering Lake Valencia flows S.E. and joins bank Cojode total course, 120 m.

PAO D'ALBO a tin Brazil prov and 40 m. W. S. W. Pernambuco, on bank Capiziba, with two churches. It exports cotton. Pop. 1400.

PAO D'ASACON (*Sugar Loaf*), an enormous rock of pure granite, devoid of vegetation, Brazil rising up abruptly from the sea to the height of 600 ft. W. side entrance into the Bay of Rio-de-Janeiro. It is of conical shape, and forms a most conspicuous land mark. On the mount on which this rock stands is the fort of São-João, which crosses its fire with that of the forts of Vilagallão Santa Cruz, and Lage, so as to defend the passage into the bay.

PAOLA, or **PAULA** a tin Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra, on a height near the shore of the Tyrrhenian Sea, 18 m. W. N. W. Cosenza. It is defended by a citadel, and two towers or forts. It has three convents, two hospitals, and many features of woodland, fish ponds, and cultivation. Pop. 4800.

PAOLO DE LORAINO (anc. *San Lorenzo*)
PAOLO (anc. *San Lorenzo*), a tin Naples, 1 Prov. Capitanata, 8 m. N. W. S. W. Benevento, on a hill; with a handsome palace, two churches, two oratories, and a convent—2 a tin Naples, prov. Lavoura, 1 m. S.E. Aris. Pop. 3505.

PAOU, **PAU**, or **SANDEWOOD**, one of the larger Fingee Islands; lat. 17° 8', lon. 173° W., greatest length, E. S. E. to W. N. W. 96 m., average breadth, about 25 m. It has a rugged surface, with numerous volcanic peaks, and also several deep bays well covered with wood, one of them called Sandwood Bay forms a large segment of a circle about 6 m. in diameter, and though encumbered by large reefs, has ample space and excellent holding ground for anchorage. The ground around it is low, but immediately behind rises in lofty and picturesque peaks; one of which, called Corobato, is 2000 ft. high. The bay takes its name from the large supplies of excellent sandwood which were at first obtained from it, but are now exhausted. Pop. about 14,000.

PAPA a market in Hungary Thutier Danube, on and 27 m. N. W. Veszprim. It contains a Greek cathedral church, a handsome edifice surmounted by two towers, built of brown black stone, two minarets, two castles, an old and the new latter a large and handsome structure, with fine gardens a courthouse in which the county meetings are held alternately with Veszprim; a Protestant college, a M. Catholic gymnasium and an infirmary. The principal manufacture is stoneware. There is a mineral spring in the neighbourhood. Pop. 15,000.

PAPA-SERVA, one of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, at the entrance of St. Magnus Bay. It is 2 m. long, by 1 m. broad, flat and sandy but produces good barley, oats, potatoes, and pasture, inhabitants chiefly fishermen. Pop. 382.

PAPA STROSSA, one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, N. E. Strossa, 8 m. in circumference and remarkably fertile. It contains the ruins of several ecclesiastical buildings. Pop. 28.

PAPA WESTRAY one of the Orkney Islands Scotland 1½ m. N. E. Westray. It is 3½ m. long, by 1 m. broad, and fertile. Pop. 340.

PAPAGAGIO or **PAPAGAYO**, a group of islands, Brazil, off S.E. coast, prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, between Capes Enx and Buzios. Vessels find good shelter among them, its water from 20 to 30 fathoms deep.

PAPAGAYO a gulf and volcano, Central America. The gulf is formed by the Pacific on the coast of Nicaragua, extending 115 m. from Point Desolado to Point Santa Catalina, and stretching inland in some places 45 m. The volcano is situated between the Partido and the shore of the gulf.

PAPAL **SI** **LA** **TER**, or **STAZIA** OF THE **LUCCHESI** (Italian *Stato Lucchese*, *Stato Romano*, or *Stato della Chiesa*—*Stato*, *Stato Pontificio*, or *Stato Romano*, or *Stato Papale*, or *Stato*, German *Kirchen Staat*), a state, Italy lat. 41° 15' to 43° N., lon. 10° 50' to 14° E. bounded before its partial absorption into the kingdom of Italy by Austria Italy E. the Adriatic, S.E. Naples, S.W. the Mediterranean W. Tuscany and N. W. Modena. Its shape is very irregular N. to S. from the mouth of the Po to Cape Corallo its length is about 280 m., greatest breadth, Ancona on the Adriatic to Civitavecchia on the Mediterranean, 140 m. least breadth, from the N. E. corner of Tuscany to the Adriatic coast, nearly on the parallel of Perù, not more than 13 m. area including the isolated territories of Bismonte and Pontevico included by Naples and excluding the small territory of San Marino, which forms an independent republic 11,974 sq. m. For administrative purposes, the Papal States were divided into ten comares, seven legations (legations) and 20 delegations (delegations) the names of which, with their area and population are exhibited in the following table—

LEGATIONS AND DELEGATIONS	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1868
1. House of CHURCH, LACAZIONE	1,865	810,555
2. Bologna	977	349,433
4. Bari	616	223,216
5. Ravenna	109	165,412
6. Urbino-Pesaro	1,787	257,800
7. Viterbo	478	174,117
DELEGATIONS		
8. Ancona	301	170,616
9. Astoria	761	219,754
10. Cambrico	312	98,412
11. Ferrara	329	304,116
12. Lodi	148	56,317
13. Perugia	1,761	219,754
14. Spalini	254	191,463
15. S. Maria	267	174,117
16. S. Maria	618	139,470
17. S. Maria	378	58,412
18. S. Maria	546	141,500
19. S. Maria	302	16,510
20. S. Maria	40	55,910
Area of water and rocks	11,977	2,469,118
Total river area	11,977	
Urban area	15	
Total area	11,992	

The coast-line measures about 870 m., of which 210 m. are on the Adriatic, and 160 m. on the Mediterranean and on both

ness is generally flat and marshy, unbroken by a single lay of any magnitude, and not possessed of any tolerable harbours except those of Ancona and Civita-Vecchia. The interior is traversed in a S.E. direction by the central chain of the Apennines, which enters it from the N.E. of Tuscan, and quits it on the N. of Naples, and sends several low ramifications both to the E. and W. The loftiest summits of the chain within the Papal States are in the E., where Mount Vettore, near Castelluccio, rises to the height of 8138 ft. Mount Sibilla, 7210 ft. and Mount Pamino, 8250 ft.

Rivers.—The Apennines forming the great water-shed of the country, divide its waters nearly in equal portions between the two seas—the Adriatic receiving its share by the Po, which forms nearly the whole of the N. boundary, the Volturno, the Po di Primaro, Lamonio, Metauro, and Ronco united, Marone, Foglia, Metauro, Metauro, Glicenti, Tronto, and other smaller streams, and the Molise river receiving its share partly by the Marta Suro and tributaries of the Garigliano, but more especially by the Tiber. None of these rivers, except the Po, and the Tiber, is of much navigable importance. They are however exceedingly useful wherever the country is sloping or undulating by the use made of them in irrigation where the ground becomes low, and spreads out into extensive flats, the advantage is lost, and the rivers become the worst scourges of the country by the pestilential swamps which they form. All the lakes of any consequence are on the Molise or Adriatic side of the water-shed. The largest are the Fucine or Trasimene, the Bolsena, and the Bracciano. After these come Vico, Pila de Lago, Albano and a number of lagoons along the coast.

Geology and Minerals.—The whole of the N.E. part of the Papal States, extending along the shores of the Adriatic from the mouth of the Po S. to Rimini, and inward as far as Bologna and Ferrara, consists of low flats forming a continuation of the diluvial gravel and alluvium which cover the plains of Lombardy. These are succeeded by a belt of tertiary strata, chiefly travertine, sandstone and marls which line the whole of the Adriatic shore from Rimini past Ancona to the mouth of the Tevere. This belt, which has its greatest width inland to the W. of Ancona, and between the towns of Ugento and Pesaro, is succeeded W. by a still narrower belt belonging to the upper extremity of the secondary formation, and composed of cherty and other calcareous rocks, which, being older than the other tertiary belt, dip in an E. direction beneath it. Farther W. and still lower in the series, is a large tract almost entirely occupied by the Jura limestone, extending W. from near Ancona to the Tiber and then N. to the vicinity of Borgo San Sepolcro in Tuscan. To the W. of this, a small zone of the tertiary formation already mentioned again intervenes, but soon gives place to a very large development of volcanic rocks. These, composed principally of trachyte, basalt and tuff, stretch from Aquasparta in the N. to the S. of Velletri, extending without interruption between the Lakes of Bolsena and Bracciano, and W. from the capital to the shore. At other parts of the shore the secondary rocks and deposits already mentioned again appear—the Jura limestone at the S. extremity where it forms the promontory of Civita or Civitavecchia, the travertine rock at Civita Vecchia, the trachyte and tertiary marls both at Velletri and the mouth of the Marta northwards, and the diluvial and alluvial deposits on both sides of the mouth of the Tiber and to a still larger extent in the Pontine Marshes, and along the coast from Nettuno to Fregene. The only metal which has yet been discovered, in sufficient quantity to justify the working of it, is iron. The other minerals are the stone of Tolfa (so excellent as to have tempted the government to make a monopoly of it) sulphur, saltpetre, rock-salt, several varieties of marble, pumice-stone, bitumen, saltpetre, alabaster, gypsum, shell, coal, foliaceous corals, and pettles clay. In several localities, fine rock crystals and garnets are found.

Climate and Vegetation.—In all the districts traversed by the Apennines and their ramifications, the air, though occasionally keen, is pure and healthy, but, in the lower grounds, pestilential vapours overhang the atmosphere, and malarial fevers to such a fearful extent, that large tracts have been almost converted into uninhabitable deserts. To the N. of the Apennines, the winter temperature is far lower than on the S. slopes; and hence, in the former locality, owing more to this cause than to any deficiency of summer heat, oranges,

lemons, and similar fruit, cannot be successfully grown in the open air, while in the latter locality winter is little felt, the most delicate fruits grow freely and vegetation is never so completely checked, as not to give signs both of life and vigour. The influence of the sirocco is often severely felt on the S. coast, and would be almost insupportable, were it not tempered by breezes from the sea and the mountains. The soil is, in general, possessed of great natural fertility, and, when cultivated with the best skill and industry, produces heavy crops of ordinary grain, maize, pulse, hemp, and flax. Unfortunately, however, large tracts of the richest land owing to their unhealthiness, are left almost in a state of nature, to be roamed over by flocks of sheep, tended by a few shepherds, whose wan and sickly hues indicate the kind of atmospheric influences to which they are exposed. Other extensive tracts—to which certainly, the same objection does not apply—does they are the healthiest in the country—are necessarily excluded from regular cultivation by the elevation and rugged nature of their surface. Tracts of this description lie along the central ridge of the Apennines and their loftier ramifications, but fail not to yield profitable returns from the verdant pastures and magnificent forests which generally clothe them. After deducting all the land which, owing either to its nature or the unhealthiness of its climate, cannot be cultivated it has been estimated that the proportion of arable land remaining does not amount to one-fifth of the whole and even of this, no small portion is occupied with vineyards, olive yards, orchards, gardens, &c. It cannot therefore surprise us that, in ordinary years, notwithstanding the general warmth and natural fertility, the grain produced barely suffices for the consumption the wonder rather is that it does not fall considerably short of it, since all rural operations are performed in the most sluggish manner, with the rudest implements. Three crops of wheat are often succeeded by one of maize, and another of pulse, and then, as if to complete the scourging process, hemp or flax is taken. The same sterility is displayed in the very soil of the process, and, instead of the threshing-machine and the flax-press, the grail, when harvested is usually trodden out by cattle, and winnowed by the hand. Both the vine and the olive thrive well, but, though cultivated to a considerable extent, they are too carelessly and unskillfully prepared to create much foreign demand. A valuable product, to the management of which greater attention is paid and from which considerably more profitable returns are obtained is silk which is produced in great abundance, particularly in the N. and along the shores of the Adriatic, and of such excellent quality, that some of it, as that of Fossombrone and Bologna, is not surpassed in Europe. Among subsidiary crops, confined for the most part to particular localities, may be mentioned rice, on the plains of Bologna and Ferrara, tobacco, in the neighbourhood of Ancona, cornmeal, anise, and maize, in the legations of Forlì and Ravenna and sugar-cane, indigo, and cotton, near Terracina. Besides ordinary fruits, the orange, citron, and pomegranate are common, the date, also, is occasionally met with. Live stock are numerous, but, for the most part, of inferior breed. Sheep and goats appear to be the least valued for their wool and fleece than for their milk, from which great quantities of cheese, some of excellent quality are made. Great numbers of swine are reared on the coast of the forests. Game is not abundant and, though the coast is teem with fish, and the number of meagre-days in the Roman calendar creates an extraordinary demand for it, the fisheries are so much neglected, that the chief supply is obtained by importation. The honey obtained from bees is partly exported, but the wax is scarcely sufficient to meet the consumption.

Manufactures and Trade.—Manufactures have made very little progress, and are chiefly confined to a few domestic articles of primary necessity. Among these may be mentioned the crêpe velin, bannons and linen dresses of Bologna, the silks of Bologna, Rome, and Perugia, woollens and hosiery of the two last towns, artificial flowers, perfumes, leather, paper, umbrellas of Terni, muscotoonery, straw and other hats, wax-tapers, beads, crucifixes, false pearls, jewellery, moccasins, &c. Trade is very much hampered by the want of navigable streams, canals, and good roads and more especially in regard to the last, by the numerous banditti which are allowed to infest them. The Apennines forming a sep-

ration between the N and S, and the transport of goods across them being practicable only in particular places, and on the basis of miles, prevents the free interchange of commodities; and hence it is not unfrequently happens that the same article which forms an export in the N figure as an import in the S. In addition to some of the above manufactures, the exports are timber, charcoal, potash, oil, silk, alum, sulphur, gall nuts, wax, tallow, bones, rags, sails, almonds, pears, apples and works of art; the imports are colonial produce, cattle, provisions, including salt fish, metals, chiefly iron from Elba and lead from Great Britain, woolen and cotton tissues, drugs, &c. Accounts are kept in crowns or scudi—484 divided into 10 pachi, and again subdivided into 100 baccioli. The Roman lb is nearly equal to 12 oz. avoird., the rubbo or bushel varies so much in the different legations, that it is almost impossible to specify it; the worle of wine is 18 gals., and that of oil about 1/2 less the foot is 11-73 English inches the palmo or palm 1/2 of a foot, or nearly 38 inches, and the milio 1629 yards, or about 1/2 less than the English. The Roman post is about 73 English miles.

Government.—The government is of a very peculiar description, not easily reducible to any of the generally recognized forms though in its leading feature, it is an elective monarchy in which the hereditary principle is so completely ignored, that all heirs of the sovereigns body bear the brand of illegitimacy. The sovereign, who bears the name of Pope, or Pape, must be at the time of his election, a cardinal-priest, and is chosen for life by his fellow cardinals, who constitute what is called the Sacred College, and must all be priests. The hierarchical principle thus displayed is not confined to the higher offices but is continued throughout the whole series—the priestly being an indispensable qualification for the tenure of any civil office, though in regard to some, the priestly character seems to be more nominal than real, as individuals regarded as priests while in office, are sometimes not truly in orders and again become laymen when the office expires. The number of cardinals, in imitation of the evangelists sent out by our Saviour is limited to 70 and all vacancies may be filled up by the Pope absolutely without control though, in practice, the number is seldom complete. When the Pope dies, the Cardinal Chamberlain occupies his place till the third day when the funeral takes place. On the tenth day, the cardinals meet in secret conclave, and are shut up till a majority of two-thirds are agreed as to a successor. Even then the election is not determined, as Austria, France, and Spain have each a veto on one candidate. In the event of their exercising it, the whole process must again be gone over and full scope is given for all kinds of intrigue. The government is administered by boards or congregations, presided over by a Cardinal Secretary of State, as prime minister. The principal congregations are the Camera Apostolica or Treasury presided over by the Cardinal-Chamberlain, the only minister who holds office for life; the Cancellaria or Chancery—presided, the Cardinal-Chancellor, the Dataria, for ecclesiastical benefices the Rota, for municipal police the Congregazione de' Monti, for public debt, the Sacre Consulta, the political and civil administration of the government, the Segreteria or Court of Seal, and the Sacra Rota or Supreme Court of Justice. The consistory of Rome is presided over by a governor who has very extensive powers, and can inflict capital punishment: the provinces, or Legatione and Delegations, by legates and delegates, each assisted by a council, consisting of the procurators of the chief town, and from two to four councillors, nominated by the Pope for five years. The delegations are subdivided into districts (discreti) headed by governors, who act as judges without appeal, in all civil cases under 500 scudi, and subject to appeal in minor criminal cases. The appeal is, in the first instance, to the Collegiate Courts, which is composed of the delegates, two assessors, an ordinary judge, and a member of the Consistorial Council, and has primary jurisdiction over the whole delegation. Above the Collegiate Courts are three superior Courts of Appeal. One is the Segnatura at Rome, another sits at Bologna, and the third at Ancona. A still higher Court of Appeal is the Sacra Rota, the limit of whose jurisdiction is not very easily defined, as it once extended over the whole Christian world, and is still very extensive in all

countries where the Pope's authority is generally recognized. It is composed of twelve prelates, six of whom are appointed by the Pope, two by Spain, and one each by France, Germany, Tuscany, and Milan. The system of law is extremely defective since it scorns all the modern improvements in jurisprudence, and refuses to recognize any codes but the Canon Law and Corpus Juris. The exact amount of the Papal revenue cannot be ascertained. A great part of it is derived from the sale of offices, which is a source of which a small amount is exhibited. The secular revenue is estimated at about 21,000,000. About one-half of it is derived from customs, excise, and monopolies, all levied on principles which enlightened states have long abandoned. About one-third is derived from taxes on land. Of the remainder, the largest item is furnished by the lottery. The army in ordinary times, amounts to about 14,000 men, of whom 4400 belong to two regiments of Swiss. A few gun-brigs and smaller craft, and two steamers, compose the Papal navy.

Church, Education, &c.—The ecclesiastical establishment, exclusive of Rome, numbers 9 archbishops, 60 bishops, 13 abbots, the number of secular priests is 3500 of regulars or monks 10,000, and of nuns 8000. In point merely of numbers, the thing is evidently overdone, but in point of efficiency for any purpose, religious or moral, the whole machinery is defective in the extreme, and often proves a fruitful source of the vices which it is professedly intended to prevent or correct. The R. Catholic religion is here, of course, completely dominant, and to subject of the Pope is allowed to profess any other at least if he has been baptized. The non-performance of this rite in the case of the Jews, is probably one of the reasons why an exemption is made in their favour, and they are allowed to have eight synagogues. Education is wholly in the hands of the clergy, and makes a good show upon paper the educational institutions including eight universities two primary at Rome and Bologna, and six secondary bishops schools in all the districts rich enough to support them and communal schools, one of which ought to be in every commune. In point of fact, however, instruction is actually provided for not more than one in fifty of the population, and is, for the most part, as very meagre, as to give good ground to suspect that its real object is not so much to educate as to supplant education. Thus, at all events, in its general result, and the state which it directs to be pursued and wrest in Christendom, has the most ignorant, the most lawless and the most dissatisfied subjects.

History.—The Papal States as containing the nucleus of the last and greatest of the ancient empires which swayed the world, have a history full of interest: but their existence under the very anomalous form which they now present, dates only from the middle of the 8th century. Long before this period the bishop of Rome had acquired vast ecclesiastical influence, and under the name of Pope, claimed to be the supreme visible head, and spiritual guide of Christendom but his temporal possessions lay within a very narrow compass, and he often suffered from the visits of foreign aggressors, who treated him with very little ceremony. One of the most formidable of these was Attilius, king of the Lombards. To rid himself of his presence, Stephen II. who was then Pope, and perfectly aware of the inability of the Greek emperor to assist him, applied to King Pepin, who not only warmly espoused his cause and expelled the Lombards, but in 755 granted to the Pope and his successors a right in perpetuity to the territories from which he had expelled them. The Lombards, who were very much dissatisfied with Pepin's donation as soon as they learned his death, then they collected an army, and laid siege to Rome. Charlemagne, Pepin's son and successor hastened to the rescue, and not contented with removing his father's grant, considerably enlarged it. At first the Pope had been contented to hold his temporal possessions under the Greek emperor whose sanction was requisite to confirm his election, and in whose name justice continued to be administered, even in Rome. But this yoke, which was never borne meekly, was, by a series of dexterous manoeuvres and intrigues, gradually loosened and ultimately thrown off. Stephen V., on his election in 816, found himself in a condition to decline his confirmation by the emperor, either of the East or West. Papal ambition had now free course, and all the numerous claims which virtually placed the Pope at the head of all sovereigns as their lord paramount, not only in spiritual, but also in tem-

poral things, were shamelessly advanced. Such claims, not withstanding the ignorance and superstition which prevailed, could not fail to elicit forth strenuous opposition, and several, though a fierce struggle took place between the pope and the emperor of Germany, and was not terminated for centuries. But when it did terminate, the Pope was victor, having not only succeeded in obtaining a recognition of his most arrogant pretensions, but in adding largely to what was called his patrimony. The temporal supremacy which the Pope had asserted was not allowed to remain a dead letter, and in almost all the disputed successions which arose in Europe, he was seen acting sometimes as the selector, but often as the self-nominated umpire, disposing of crowns at pleasure, and as called his purpose at one time absorbing subjects from their allegiance to their sovereign, and at another excommunicating them for refusing to yield it. The Pope, however, did not always prove victorious in the struggle which it provoked or even escape unscathed. Several of the individuals raised to the papedom were stained with monstrous vices, and thereby greatly weakened his moral influence. Others, to advance the interests of nephews or bastards, were not over-scrupulous in carving dukedoms for them out of St. Peter's patrimony, and even disputed elections took place, which threw the rival popes into the hands of sovereigns, who took care not to suppose their cause without sustaining for compensation. In this way the papal sovereignty though apparently at its very much had been greatly weakened, and to the beginning of the 15th century, symptoms of decay were strongly manifested. Councils had hitherto been the emblematic tools of the popes, but the Council of Constance boldly asserted its independence and showed a determination either to share in the supremacy of the Pope, or to question its reality. Subsequent to this event, several popes instead of increasing their temporal possessions, found it difficult to maintain them. The most important additions were made by Julius II, who regained Ravenna and several other territories which had been lost, and moreover added Bologna. He died in 1513 and was succeeded by Leo X, whose pontificate, though in some respects the most splendid on record, proved the most disastrous to the papacy. During the 16th century the Reformation commenced and ultimately delivered the better half of Europe from spiritual thraldom. The Pope thus not only lost some of the richest sources of his revenue, but was compelled silently to withdraw several of his most arrogant pretensions and in regard to temporal authority to descend from his lofty eminence as king of kings to the comparatively humble station of a sovereign of the Papal States. Since then there has not been much in the history of these States deserving of particular notice. The most memorable events have occurred towards the end of the last, and since the commencement of the present century. In 1757 the French seized the N. legations and annexed them to their *Glaupine Republic* and in 1810 the whole of the Papal States were incorporated by Bonaparte into his kingdom of Italy and the Pope and several of his cardinals were carried off to France, where they remained under surveillance till Bonaparte's downfall in 1814. The Pope again possesses his temporal sovereignty, though obviously by a very precarious tenure. He could make no official resistance against foreign aggression, and he was recently (Nov. 24, 1848) driven from his capital by civil war. He has returned, but only to occupy a position most humiliating to any sovereign, and scarcely most damaging to his lofty pretensions.

PAPANTLA, a vil. Mexican Confederation, state Vera Cruz, 180 m. N.E. Mexico. It lies on the coast, and is the centre of a very rich agricultural district, but owing to the heat and insalubrity of the burning climate, is inhabited almost entirely by Indians, and is only occasionally visited by traders from the coast. The fertility though now thus devoted once contained, at the distance of about 8 m. from the village a magnificent city, the massive ruins of which still exist, and indicate its ancient splendour. Among other remains are those of a beautiful pyramid, one of the most perfect of the old Mexican structures. It is built of sandstone, beautifully squared and jointed, and faced by hard stone, which appears to have been polished. Measures 120 ft. on every side at its base and consists of seven stories, gradually narrowing, and topped by a stair of 57 steps, each 1 ft. high, and terminating at the sixth story. The seventh story

appears to have been the altar on which sacrifices were offered. Trees, plants and vines, which, in course of time have sprung from the joints and crevices of the structure, add much to its singular appearance.

PAPABI, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte, on a lake of same name, 4 m. S. Natal; with a church and a primary school. Inhabitants employed in fishing, and in making various articles of export.

PAPABQUIARO, a tu. Mexico, dep. and 62 m. W. N. W. Durango, 1 bank Culiacan. Pop. about 8000.

PAPENBERG an vil. Japan dividing the harbour of Nangasaki into an outer and a middle portion. Though not above $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circuit, it is rendered very conspicuous by its lofty height, and presents a remarkable appearance, being planted with a row of trees from its base to its summit.

PAPERBURG, a tu. Hanover, gov. Osnabrück, near 1. bank Ems, 23 m. S.E. Emden with a church, many features of salicloth and cordage, several distilleries saw-mills, and extensive building-yards. Pop. 6250.

PAPENDRECHT a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland 11 m. S.E. Rotterdam, on the Merwede, with a church and school. Pop. (agricultural) 1888.

PAPHOS, a seaport in Cyprus. See PAPHOS.

PAPOZZE a vil. kingd. of Italy gov. Venetia, prov. Padovana, 5 m. S.E. W. Adria, near 1. bank Po with a church, three oratories and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 2600.

PAPPI NHILM, etc. Bavaria, Middle Franconia, c. bank Altmühl, 33 m. S.E. Ansbach; with a handsome chateau of the Counts of Pappenheim, a church, synagogue, Latin school and manufactures of stone and earthen ware, mezzochium pipes, cutlery and saddles. At Solenhofen, about 1 m. distant, is the finest quarry of lithographic stones yet discovered. P. 3183.

PAPPELWICK par. Eng. Sussex 5250 P. 107.

PAPRA, a small vil. Lower Saxony, prov. Beland, 1 m. W. by N. Theodor, or Pong. lat. 6° 15' N. lon. 96° 15' E.

PAPRADNO, a vil. Hungary, Higher Danube, on Trent schin, about 24 m. from Silein. It has a 1. Catholic church and quarries of good building stone. Pop. 2377.

PAPUA, **PAPUAMED** or **NEW GUINEA**, a great island immediately S. of the Equator and N. of Australia, between the Asian Seas on the W. and the Pacific Ocean on the E., and connecting the Indian Archipelago on the one side, with the Polynesian groups on the other. The general direction of the island is W. N. W. and E. S. E. Its most E. point is Cape of Good Hope, in lat. 0° 19' S. Its most W. point, Cape Sulu, opposite to Melauwiti Island, from which it is separated by the Straits of Galloway, and about 100 m. S.W. from Cape of Good Hope, is in lon. 131° 2' E. The most S. and also most E. point of the island appears to stand in lat. 10° 24' S. lon. 161° 12' E. The continuity of the land quite so far perhaps, is not yet fully established yet recent surveys have shown that the greater part of the coast laid down in our maps as Louisaude on the authority of Bougainville (1768) really belong to New Guinea, which has been traced actually from Beach Bay in lon. 159° 4' E., above two degrees beyond, or E. of Cape Rodney hitherto regarded as the S.E. extremity of the island. The length of Papua from Cape Sulu to its S.E. extremity is about 1500 m. Its breadth varies greatly, deep points, at the W. end of the island dividing it into narrow peninsulas, but from lon. 156° to 146° E. it is compact, and has a breadth of from 200 m. to 400 m. Its area may therefore be estimated, in round numbers, at 250,000 sq. m.

Discovery—As this vast island is as yet known chiefly through the reports of navigators, who have sailed along its shores, and as no Europeans have explored its interior, or penetrated shore a mile or two from the sea-shore, and that only at a few points, we have no such acquaintance with it as would justify the attempt to describe systematically its natural features and characteristics. The fragmentary knowledge of these matters actually obtained, may be reproduced most advantageously as regards both the general relation and just appreciation of particulars, in connection with, or appended to, the account of the series of maritime discoveries from which it is derived. According to some writers, the first discovery of New Guinea was made 1513, by the Portuguese navigator, Albuca, but it is more certain that in 1573, G. de Menezes, on a voyage from Goa to the Molucca Islands, was driven by a tempest to these shores. Yet the Spaniards claim the discovery for Alva de Seaveria, who, in 1528,

touching upon, and gave his name to the N coasts about the Cape of Good Hope.

Barredin's Land extends about 100 m. from the Cape of Good Hope, when the coast turns nearly S. at the commencement of a deep bay. A little S. of the promontory thus formed, stands the village of Doré, a point where recent voyagers have gathered much of their information. Cape D'Urville about 300 m. E. by S from Doré, forms the E termination of the great bay which has also a depth S. of 200 m., and is named after Geelvink, who ran along its eastern shores in 1705. At the bottom of this bay, lat. 4° 30' S., lon 151° 40' E. New Guinea is reduced to an isthmus not above 20 m. wide, and which may be considered as dividing the island into two portions: the E, tolerably compact, and extending through 10° of longitude, and the W 5 in length more broken and peninsular. A great inlet, discovered and examined by M. Ulcer in 1791, enters this portion from W to E about 100 m., and reaches within 40 m. of the W shores of Geelvink's Bay. If we pass from the Cape of Good Hope round Cape Salt (the most W point) we come upon the coast discovered by Vink in 1803, and crossing the mouth of M. Ulcer's Inlet we arrive at the projecting land seen by Pool in 1636. Thence, following a very irregular coast in its general direction E, we reach Ray's Land (1678), which leads to the S. side of the isthmus already mentioned at the bottom of Geelvink's Bay. This completes the current of the W and deeply-indentured portion of the island. Beyond or E of the isthmus, the E. coast trends S.E. about 150 m., then turns S. and S.W. an equal distance to Cape Vaalaba (False Cape). A great portion of this tract was traced by the Dutch ship *Duyfhuys* in 1604. E. by S from Cape Vaalaba, at a distance of 200 m. is the line of coast N. of Torres Strait, which appears to have been first seen by Bampton and Ait in 1793. Again at a distance of 200 m. further E. the slopes of New Guinea were seen by Bougainville in 1768. The opposite coast at this (the E) end of the island was discovered by D. Entrecasteaux in 1785. The coast adjoining these to the N.W. was seen by Dampier in 1700 and the remainder of the N coast of the island towards Cape D'Urville, was discovered and traced for a considerable distance as early as 1616, by Schouten and Lemaire. It would be easy to lengthen this list of navigators who claim a share in the discovery of New Guinea, but it is here expedient to pass to the discovery of the island of earlier voyagers (the name of Forrest alone, who in 1775 collected in Doré Bay much valuable information, deserving distinct mention), in order to make room for a rapid exposition of the various important surveys made along the coasts of New Guinea within the last quarter of a century.

Dutch Settlement.—In 1826, the Dutch brig *Douglas*, 1 sentent Koff sailed from Amboyna, to examine the S.W. coast doubtless with a view to the selection of a site for a colony about 100 m. N.E. of False Cape, a wide opening discovered was supposed to be the mouth of a great river and recovered the name of the Douglas. The examination of this supposed river was one of the objects of the expedition sent from Batavia in 1839 to the same coast. Captain Bieussboom, in the Triton, entered the Douglas, but after a tedious navigation in it of some days he retraced his course, fearing that delays might mar the execution of another task entrusted to him. A little more perseverance would have enabled him to solve the mystery of the supposed river. He then sailed round False Cape, lat. 8° 24' S., lon 137° 38' E., and arrived E. to take possession of New Guinea, from the 140th meridian E. of Greenwich westwards. He executed his order, however, by one degree, and formally took possession of the island from its W extremity to the 141st meridian. He then retraced N.W. to Kay's Land, and in Triton Bay he erected the fort of De Bus. The scenery round this fort was rich and pleasing, the mountain rising immediately behind it to a height of 3400 ft. But the rankness of the vegetation rendered the narrow and sheltered plain exceedingly unhealthy, so that after the settlement had struggled for a few years, it was found necessary to abandon it. In 1850, another Dutch expedition resumed the survey of the Douglas, and this time with success. The supposed river proved to be a strait about 90 m. long, and terminating the tract which terminates in Cape False. It received the name of the Princess Marianne's Strait, while the low woody tract to the S. and W. was called Prince Frederick's Island.

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Recent Surveys.—The French expedition, commanded by Duperrey and Dumont D'Urville (1823-6, 1827-8, 1837-40), have also added not a little to our accurate knowledge of the S. W., and the N coasts including the Bay of Geelvink. And lastly, two vessels were sent successively by the British Government—namely, the *Fly*, Captain Blackwood, and the *Redoubtable*, Captain Owen Stanley—to survey the passages through Torres Strait, S. to Sydney and E. into the Pacific. These expeditions fully accomplished their express objects, and obtained results of most valuable value to navigation. But, besides, they have made us acquainted with a long line of coast on the S.E. side of New Guinea.

Aspect of the Country.—E. of Torres Strait (lon 143° E.), the coast forms a deep bay extending through 7° of longitude, and forming the S. 1 on the E. side of this bay the shore is lined for about 150 m. with a barrier of coral reefs, 5 m. to 15 m. distant, with many openings, and including within them secure and spacious harbours. The coast is in some parts bold, Mount Astrolabe the highest summit of a group rising close to the shore, has an absolute height of 5800 ft. but behind these, at a great distance in the interior a much loftier chain of mountains may be distinctly traced in favourable weather, through an extent of 250 m. These mountains sink to the shore at Heath Bay, lat. 40° 30' S. lon 150° 40' E. Following then N.W. from that point, the chief summits are—

	lat	lon	Height
Mount Seaking	8° 42' S.	150° 140'	11150 ft.
Mount Sere	8° 23' S.	148° 0'	11150 ft.
Mount Owen Stanley	8° 54' S.	147° 30' E.	15225 "
Mount Yula	8° 18' S.	146° 0' E.	15048 "

The W side of the great bay adjacent to Torres Strait presents a totally different character. Captain Blackwood found it to be a great mainly flat, covered with dense forests, and intersected by innumerable fresh-water channels, forming a network of canals, of all sizes, from that of a narrow ditch, to a width of 5 m. and depth of 5 fathoms. In short, this coast has, for a length of 70 m. or 80 m., all the characteristics of the delta of a great river. The whole coast is formed by immense mud banks, extending 10 m. or 12 m. out to sea, and having a general depth of only two fathoms. The rivers flowing through these numerous channels seem to be always full and owing to the great body of fresh water issuing from them, they imbue the sea to a great distance. The largest of the openings have not width, and that which seems most likely to be an arm of a great river, lies in lat. 8° 42' S. A long tract of coast S. of Princess Marianne's Strait, has a similar character. The mud-banks extend so far out, that even small vessels can hardly approach within 10 m. of land from the isthmus S. of Geelvink's Bay high mountains are visible to the E. but as the general direction of these chains seems to be from W to E, they recede from the S. coast, and soon disappear. The N coast of New Guinea is said to be generally mountainous, as well as the W. peninsular portion and it was even surmised that some of these mountains rise above the snow line.

Climate.—Regarding the climate of New Guinea, we possess but few and scattered notices and can only venture to surmise that it is strongly contradistinguished from that of the neighbouring continent, Australia, being as remarkable for abundant humidity, as the latter is for the want of it. This difference is to be ascribed not only to its position close to the line and within the range of the monsoons, and equatorial strata of vapour, but also to its lofty mountains. Hence it is, that Torres Strait seems to separate two worlds of totally different aspects: the one a dry desert, with scanty vegetation and scarcely a palm-tree; the other, covered with dense and varied forests, and spreading out into vast alluvial plains, formed by the continual deposit of great rivers.

Plants.—The forests of New Guinea abound in trees of gigantic size, among them is the *Dryobalanops*, or eagle-trees (of Sumatra). On the low S.E. shores, the sugar-palm lines the banks of the rivers. The natives cultivate, with more or less care, rice, maize, yams, cocoa-nut, sugarcane, and at least three species of banana. Wild nutmeg and other spices are found in the woods, but the only productions of those forests, sought after at present, are the bark of the *Palaus* and *Messop*, which are carried by the Malays to Japan and China, where they are esteemed for their supposed febrifuge and other medicinal properties.

Animals.—The mammals of New Guinea appear to be few in number. Of the species hitherto collected, the greater number belong to the marsupial animals, like those of Australia. The kangaroos, however, are specifically distinct, and two species (*Dendrolagus*) have the peculiar habit of living in trees. In birds, little indeed appears to be known; but about 60 species are already known. Brilliant feathers, particularly those of the bird of paradise, are among the articles exported by the Malays. The most numerous tribe is that of the parrots, and New Guinea may without impropriety be called the Land of Corcorans.

Achakmatu—The W shores of New Guinea have been visited for ages by Malays, chiefly from Ceram, who have in some places settled on the coasts, and intermarried with the natives, whom they call Orang Papua, that is, men with fringed hair. To Malayan influence perhaps, it is due, that the natives have always manifested violent hostility to Europeans, which has been unjustly ascribed to their barbarity. The Papuans are negroes of small stature, distinguishable from African negroes, by the narrowest and

[illegible]

lateral compression of the head, by the smallness, and almost disappearance of the chin, by the excessive thickness of the lips and breadth of the nostrils, the nose being often curved downwards by the weight of the ornaments attached to it. But this description does not apply to all the natives of New Guinea, who are evidently a mixed people great variety of features (Malay, Jewish, and Papuan) as well as of color. The opinion has been expressed by some travellers, that the opinions have therefore entertained that the inhabitants of the island are divisible into two races, seems to be as unfounded as the assumption that they are in the lowest stage of savage existence. Even on the coast most remote from those habitually visited by the Malays, the Malayan arts of boat and house-building are well understood. The natives at the E end of the island have large canoes, with outriggers, and double leaved sails of matting. Their dwellings, raised above the ground on stilts, are of the same construction as those seen on the low coast visited by Captain Blackwood, where the people seem to be unusually barbarous, there was seen a house 100 ft long, with an arched roof of bamboo, well thatched, the building being strong and capacious enough to receive 200 or 500 people. The use of iron is unknown among them. The men are nearly naked indolently plained and tattooed. The women wear petticoats made of strands of pandanus leaf and several of these, of various colors, are often worn in succession, as on the other coast. See also the accounts of Captain Boscawen, Captain Cook, Koll's Voyage, by Burck, Gordon, Sutherland, Voyage de la Koll's Voyage, by Burck, Modern, Brue, de Jukes, Voyage of the Fly, Mc Gillivray, Voyage of the Rattlesnake.

PAPWORTH two pars. England, co. Cambridge —
1 (St. Agnes) 1290 ac. Pop. 151 — 2, (St. Eversaf), 1091 ac.
1 m. 126.

PAQUETA aniel Brazil bay of Rio-de-Janeiro; about 4 m long, and 3 m. broad fertile, and well cultivated, the low grounds being laid out in beautiful small country-seats, and the higher grounds covered with coffee and sugar plantations. It contains two churches.

PARA, a vast marshland, but slowly populated by
Brazil: lat. 4° 30' N., to 9° S. lon. 45 to 64 W.; bounded
N by Venezuela and New Granada, English, Dutch, and
French Guiana, and the Atlantic; E. prov. Maranhão;
S Guyana and Mato Grosso; and W Para and Rondonia.
Area, 1,384,370 sq. km. On the N frontiers are several mountain
ranges of considerable height, but the great features by
which the province is characterized are its immense plains,
the *campos* of the rivers which flow into the Amazon, and
the slopes of the cordillera formed by the course of the Amazon,
which, though not uniform, differs little from those of
On each of and to the N and S, the ground gradually rises
till in the former direction it forms the watershed between
the basins of the Amazon and the Orinoco, and in the latter
between the basins of the Amazon and the Rio-de-la-Plata.
In the E. part of the prov. the Tocatima, and a number of
minor streams, carry their waters directly to the ocean, but,
with the exception all the other rivers are tributaries of the
Amazon. The principal of these tributaries are the Negro
on the left, the Madeira, Tapajós, and Xingú, on the right
bank. The spaces which separate the tributaries from the
main stream, and from each other are either occupied by
tracts of peatlands, and almost interminable forests, or stretch
out into alluvial plains, often clothed with the richest verdure,
and almost always of inexpressible fertility. The richness of
the soil succeeded by the heat of a tropical sun, produces
vegetable forms of gigantic magnitude, from which timber of
all purposes, and excellent manure, are obtained. The principal
parturient is obtained while even the *gymnosperms* under-
growth furnishes endless varieties of plants and shrubs, of
the greatest value both in medicine and in the arts. In the
comparatively limited tracts which have been brought under
cultivation the most important crops are manioc, rice,
millet, coffee, cotton and sugar-cane. In respect of minerals
the province is comparatively poor. Gold and silver em-
eralds, and other precious stones occur, but only to a
small extent. The principal exports are sugar, wax, and
oil, and to be preferred to Brazilian wood species: *maratubá*,
contigüous; and other elastic gums; balsam copaiba, pimento,
iron, timber, etc.

For administrative purposes, Para is divided into six comarcas—Alto Amazonas, Cameta, Bragança, Grão-Para, Maespa, and Santarém, or Tapajós, subdivided into 20 municipal districts, named after the principal towns which they contain. It sends three deputies to the General Legislative Assembly and appoints one senator. The Provincial Assembly consists of 38 members, and holds its sittings in Para, or Belém. Pop. 225,000, or about six to the square mile.

PARÁ, mesaling Father of Waters, a name originally applied to the Amazon and its tributaries, but now confined to the E. estuary which receives its chief supply of water from the Tocantins. It has a direct length from N.E. to S.W. of about 200 m., with a width varying from 12 m. or 16 m. to 40 m. at its mouth, where it is greatest. It is remarkable for its bore which at spring-tides rushes in impetuously in a westward 15 ft. in height.

PARABIAGO a vi and com Italy Lombardy prov and 15 m W N Milan r bank Olma with a large and handsome square a church and an educational institute, and extensive manufactures of silk goods. It is the birthplace of Bonaventura Cavalieri whose work on Indivisibles is said to contain the first germ of the differential calculus. P 8185.

PARABUTI a vil Hungary, Hither Danube, so Bacs,
29 m W Peterwardein with a Greek and a R. Catholic
church. Pop. 3408.

PARACATU, a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 890 m N W Ouro-Prato with four churches, an *intendencia*, town-house, a Latin and a primary school, and a considerable trade in sugar rum, coffee, sheen, and bacon salt, iron implements, and pieces of European manufacture.

PARACATU a river, Brazil, which rises a little W above the town proceeds E, and after a course of 240 m., much of which is navigable, joins the bank São Francisco, in lat. 16° 25' S.

PARACEL, an archipelago, China Sea, containing several groups of low islands and shoals, having their nearest extremity about 80 m. off the coast of Cochin China; lat. 12° to 17° N., and lon 111 to 118° E. They consist of the

Amphibious Islands. Woody Island, about 3 m. in circuit, covered with some coconut trees. Lincoln Island, the most E. of the Paracombes, and about 3 m. in circuit. Triton Island, or Bank, in the S.W. of the archipelago, and stretching N or S.E. about 3 or 4 m., North, Discovery Valadon, or Bombay Shoals. Drummond, a Money, Roberts and Crescent Islands, and Pismo Peak.

PARACOMBE, par. Bag. Devon, 4863 so Pop. 460. PARADAD, a tin. Sp. Sp. Andalusia, prov. and 30 m. E. of Seville, with a small semicircular, a prov. and 30 m. E. of Seville, three hermitages, and two fountains. Pop. (agricultural) 4388.

PARADEIS, a vil. Anatolia, Syria, cirle and near Jundun burg with manufactures of ironware, chiefly shovels, and a copper and an iron mill. Pop. 1180.

PARAGA, a vil. Hungary. Hither Danube co. Desc. about 12 m from N. with a Greek church and a crane in town. Pop. 1010.

PARAGAI, a river, S. America rises in Bolivia, prov. Chiquito, and proceeding N. forms part of the boundary between that country and Brazil, enters prov. Mato Grosso, and joins L. bank Gnapore, about 300 m. below the town of Mato Grosso, lat. 18 30' S.

PARAGUA, a river Venezuela, runs on the N. slope of the Sierra Paracuana flows N., then E. and falls into the L. Orinoco, 30 m. below Barceloneta, lat. 6 50' S., lon. 62° 50' W. total course, 240 m.

PARAGUAY, a river. Brazil rises in the Serra de Chapada, prov. Bahia, and descending from the mountains by a series of lofty cascades, proceeds E. in a very crooked course passes the towns of Cochoira and Maragogipe, and enters the W. shore of the bay of All Saints, by a very wide mouth. It is the largest river which enters the bay and is said to have a course of nearly 900 m. It is navigable by small vessels up to the town of Cochoira.

PARAGUANA, a peninsula, Venezuela, prov. Coro, extending into the L. Orinoco, lat. 12° lon. 70° W. and connected with the mainland by the long and narrow isthmus of McAdams. It is about 40 m. long by 35 m. broad and is mountainous in the centre, with a gradual slope towards the coast.

PARAGUAY, a name at one time used in a very extensive sense, so as to include the whole of the immense regions of S. America between lat. 16° S., and the straits of Magellan and between Chili and Peru, on the W., and Brazil on the E. now confined to the republic properly so called extending from lat. 21° to 27° S. and lon. 54° to 58° 40' W. The space thus inclosed forms a very compact territory, nearly in the shape of a parallelogram, about 430 m. long N. to S., with an average breadth of about 300 m. and consequently containing an area of about 86,000 sq. m. On the N. its limits with Brazil are only vaguely ascertained but in all other directions it enjoys the advantage of great natural boundaries—the Paraná on the E. and S., and its tributary the Uruguay on the W. The whole surface thus belongs to the basin of these two rivers, a mountain range of considerable elevation stretching between N. to S. so as to form many water-sheds and send the drainage in opposite directions but nearly in equal portions. The distance of the water shed from the river scarcely anywhere exceeds 100 m. and hence the tributaries by which the drainage is conveyed are more remarkable for their number than their magnitude. By far the largest is the Tiberina, which, owing to an E. bend in the water-shed, has its course considerably prolonged, and being augmented by several large affluents from the N. becomes a noble stream before it reaches the Paraguay. The surface, as already observed, is mountainous in the centre, and also in the N.E., where a significant known by the name of the Sierra-de-Maracay, or Cordillera-de-Maracay, breaks off from the central chain, and proceeding E. to the banks of the Paraná, interrupts the navigation of that river and forms one of the most remarkable cañons in the world. The river which, above the rapids is 12,600 ft. wide, begins to force its way through a deep, narrow gorge, and becoming suddenly contracted to 130 ft. pours down its immense flood with tremendous fury, and a noise which is heard at the distance of 18 m. From the mountain region the surface rapidly descends, first presenting a finely diversified succession of lower heights, and then spreading out into rich alluvial plains,

which, not infrequently, in the immediate vicinity of the larger streams, are converted into swamps. The climate, though temperate, has its extremes best greatly modified by the inequalities of the surface, but concurs with the natural fertility of the soil in producing a vegetation of almost unequalled luxuriance and grandeur. In the forests are found at least sixty varieties of timber, admirably adapted for all purposes in which elasticity durability or buoyancy is required; dye-woods, gums, drugs, perfumes, vegetable oils, and fruits, in almost endless variety. Many of the hills are literally covered with the yuca root. *(The Ficus)* a most contemptible substitute for the tea of China, and the principal beverage of one-half of S. America. The larger plains are roamed over by immense herds of cattle, which though scarcely required for food in a country otherwise so richly provided, yield valuable products in the shape of hides, tallow, hair, horns, bones, &c. and on all the alluvial tracts where cultivation is attempted with instruments, however primitive and imperfect, sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, rice, maize, and in short the greater part of the most valuable products, both of the tropical and the temperate zones, are raised in profusion. A country thus highly favoured by nature, has already collected a population estimated at 1,300,000. Thus though far greater than usually found in S. American states, bears no proportion to its capabilities which if fully developed, would probably furnish a larger amount of human substance than any other tract of equal extent on the surface of the globe. Unfortunately, various political causes have seriously interfered with the advancing prosperity. In the contest with the mother-country, its isolated position gave it decided advantages, and almost at once, by a single effort, it succeeded in emancipating itself from the Spanish yoke. But it was only to fall under one still more galling. Dr. Francia who commenced his political career in 1811 as secretary to the revolutionary junta, having been elected consul exchanged the name for that of dictator in 1814, and thenceforward till his death in 1840 at the advanced age of 84 retained it with a firm grasp, both in name and in reality. His tyranny, justly regarded as one of the most remarkable political phenomena of modern times, was maintained by a system of espionage so rigorous, and at the same time so widely spread as to bring fear and distrust into every household, and by a strict prohibition of all intercourse with other nations. This thralldom ended with the dictator's life, and a popular government was immediately established by the election of two consuls to serve for two years. This form of government, notwithstanding the obvious defects, has hitherto been well administered, and not only has the restriction on foreign intercourse been removed, but the country has been declared free and open both to foreigners and commerce. The benefits of this liberal arrangement have, however, been in a great measure frustrated by the selfish policy of the government of Buenos Ayres, which, taking undue advantage of its command of the outlet of the La Plata has hitherto been too successful in crippling the trade not only of Paraguay but of the extensive regions beyond it abounding in valuable products, to which the Paraná and Uruguay furnish the only available means of transport. The defeat and flight of Rosas, the dictator of Buenos Ayres, in February 1852 have changed the state of affairs. On October 1 1853 in accordance with a decree of the Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation, dated August 31, the navigation of the Rio-de-la-Plata, the Paraná and the Uruguay, is opened to all foreign vessels under 120 tons register.—*Bulletin of the American Geographical and Statistical Society New York, 1853, c. 1.*

PARAGUAY, a large river S. America.

PARAIIHA, a maritime prov. N. E. of Brazil, bounded N. by Rio-Grande do-Norte, E. the Atlantic, S. Pernambuco, and W. Ceará. It stretches N. to S. along the coast for about 110 m. length E. to W. about 480 m. area, 51,948 sq. m. It is covered by a series of ramifications from the Cordillera-Borborana, which stretches E. to W. Between the ridges are valleys of considerable extent, sloping gradually towards the coast, and each containing a stream of some magnitude, fed by numerous torrents from the ridges which inclose it. The largest of these rivers gives its name to the prov., and drains the central valley N. of it are the Mananaganga, and the Guaja or Guajohi, the latter forming the N. boundary of the prov., and separating it from Rio-Grande do-Norte to the S.

in the Guyana, separating it on the S. from prov Pernambuco. Much of the soil is of a sandy texture, not capable of yielding good crops under any circumstances, and rendered almost absolutely barren by long droughts, which continue without intermission from six to eight months in the year. The higher grounds are generally of the class known by the name of *cangaço* or shrubby lands, covered with trees made stunted and deciduous by want of moisture and moisture in some of the low valleys, however, along the banks of streams, tracts of good alluvial soil occur, and are employed in raising sugar-cane and rice. On many of the mountain slopes mandioc, cotton, millet, and tobacco are found to thrive, while the loftiest summits are not unfrequently covered with forests which furnish excellent timber or valuable gums and balsams. Many species of palms, some of them of remarkable height, grow spontaneously on the low flats which line the coast. The principal exports are cotton, sugar, and rum. Parahiba sends five deputies to the general legislative assembly, and appoints two senators. The provincial assembly composed of 28 members, holds its sittings in the town of Parahiba. The educational establishments include a lyceum or college and 46 primary schools. Pop. 280,000.

PARAHIBA, a tn. Brazil, cap. above prov Pernambuco, about 16 m from the sea, and 65 m N Pernambuco. Its leading streets are paved, houses of stone, and roofed with tiles, and two copious fountains yield a supply of excellent water. It has an old Jesuit college, partly converted as the residence of the governor and commandant, and partly by the House of Assembly and the courts of law. Custom-house, where cotton is inspected before embarkation; townhouse; *escolástica* seven churches, hospital barracks, and a number of religious houses belonging to the Carmelites, Franciscans, and Benedictines; a lyceum or college, in which Latin and French, mathematics, geography, history, rhetoric, and philosophy are taught, and two primary schools. The harbour at the town is easily accessible, and much frequented by coasting vessels, which generally load with cotton, sugar, Brazilian wood, gums, and balsams. Vessels of 150 to 200 tons cannot get farther up than Fort Cabedello about 5 m below. Pop. in and out, 15,000.—The river, rises in prov Pernambuco, in Serra-Jubiana, near the sources of the Capibaribe flows first N.E. then almost due E through prov Parahiba and falls into the sea by two unequal mouths which form the island of Camba, or São Bento. Its mouth has from 9 ft. to 14 ft. water and is defended by two forts—Forto Cabedello on the S., and Forte Velho on the N.

PARAHIBA DO RUI, a tn. and river Brazil. The tn. prov an 170 m N.W Rio-de-Janeiro, at the mouth of the river of its name, here crossed by a stone bridge, with two churches, and a considerable trade, chiefly transit in coffee, cotton cloth, salt pork, cheese, and other produce. Pop. dist. 3000.—The river rises in E. of prov São Paulo, about 50 m. N.E. Pernambuco flows W. and then E.N.E. across prov Rio-de-Janeiro, to the frontiers of Minas-Geraes, where, being joined by the Parahibana it flows E., separating Minas-Geraes from Rio-de-Janeiro, crosses the Foz de, and continuing its course between provs Rio-de-Janeiro and Espírito-Santo, finally turns E.S.E. and falls into the Atlantic at the town of its own name, after a course of above 500 m. Its channel is much obstructed by cataraets, and large sandbanks almost close up its mouth.

PARAHIBUNA, a tn. Brazil prov and 80 m N.E. São Paulo with a church, and a trade in tobacco, coffee, millet, legumes, and salt pork. Pop. dist. 2000.

PARAHITINGA, sometimes erroneously called São-Luis-de-PARAHIBA, a tn. Brazil, prov São Paulo, 1 bank Parahiba, a little above the confluence of the Parahibana, 70 m W Rio-de-Janeiro with a church, and a considerable trade in wine, sent to São Paulo and Rio-de-Janeiro. Pop. dist. 4000.

PARAMARAQUATÁ a pass. See ANDARA.

PARAMARIBO, the cap. of Dutch Guiana or Surinam on the river Surinam, about 19 m from its mouth, lat. 5° 45' N. lon. 56° 55' W. the centre of the Dutch West Indian trade. It is intersected by three canals, and the streets generally lie at right angles to each other. It has a government-house and other official buildings, Calvinistic, Lutheran, and R. Catholic churches, a Moravian chapel and two synagogues, a workhouse, orphan-hall, a military hospital and large bur-

rank. It carries on an active trade, exporting sugar, coffee, cotton, cacao, and indigo and importing grain, salt fish and beef, tobacco, horses, candles, and European manufactures. On September 8 and 4, 1822, above 100 houses and warehouses were destroyed by fire. Pop. (1844) 15,000, of whom 9000 slaves.—(Van der A.)

PARAMATTA, a tn. New S. Wales, co. Cumberland on river of same name, here crossed by a bridge in a beautiful and well-cultivated district, 16 m W.W. Sydney. It occupies a large space, consisting of houses built of brick or white freestone, generally detached from each other, and partly surrounded by gardens, and arranged in regular streets, of which the principal one is about 1 m. long. The public buildings, substantial and well constructed, include a government-house, pleasantly situated on a height among gardens, with an observatory attached, an orphan institution, and a convict lunatic asylum. Woollen cloth, and a soft woollen fabric, which takes its name from the town, are manufactured to some extent and in the vicinity there are large salt works, and copper-smelting furnaces. Pop. 446.

PARAMITHIA, a tn. European Turkey, Albania, 33 m. S.W. Janina, beautifully situated on the side of a rock, on the summit of which is a castle. The streets in the most densely inhabited part are narrow and dirty, but in some parts the dwellings are pretentiously grouped and the appearance of the place is rendered attractive by streams, stone fountains, Greek churches, and mosques, interspersed with cypresses and all kinds of foliage. Pop. 5000.—(Lear's *Journal in Albania and Thracia*.)

PARAMO-DAS-RUI, a vil. Spain, prov and about 60 m from Leon with a church, courthouse, primary school, manufactures of linen, and several flour-mills. Pop. 1296.

PARAMISHIE, Kurile Islands. See POMORANIE.

PARANA, a large river S. America. See PLATA (L.)

PARANAGUA, a tn. Brazil, prov and 180 m. S.S.W. São Paulo, S. shore bay of same name. It has a criminal court, four churches, a townhouse with prison attached, an old Jesuit college, now used as the custom-house, a Latin and two primary schools, a theatre, and hospital, an excellent harbour admitting vessels of 800 to 400 tons, and an important trade in timber, rice, flour, wheat or Paraguay tea, legumes, mules and huns. Pop. dist. 7000.—The bay is of an irregular shape about 12 m. in diameter, and is divided into two channels by a low island called Mel, with several little hills upon it, which, to vessels at a distance appear like separate islands. It receives several small streams, and is well covered with timber from which a good many vessels are built upon the spot.

PARANAHIBA, a tn. Brazil prov and 30 m N.W. São Paulo, r. bank Tiete with a church, an almshouse, and a trade in cattle, sugar, rum, and cotton. Pop. dist. 7000.

PARANAN, a river Brazil, rises in prov Goyas, and flows N.W. receives the Corrente Gallieno, Almas, Arraías and other streams and joins the Palma in lat. 12° 26' S. The united stream, total course 260 m. takes the name of Paranaíba.

PARANAPANEMA, a river Brazil, rises in prov São Paulo, flows N.W. receives the Itapetinga on the right, and the Apitah and Tabagi on the left, and joins r. bank Parana, after a course of about 400 m. Owing to the numerous cataraets in its channel, it is nowhere navigable.

PARANG, a mountain pass Patl, in the W. Himalayas, which is the summit, is 15,000 ft. above sea-level, lat. 32° 30' N. lon. 78° E. In ascending it, high walls of cliffs, displaying a natural section of a multitude of strata, rise on either side at least 1500 ft.

PARANPERA, a river Brazil, rises in prov Minas-Geraes, flows first S.W., then N.W., and, receiving several small streams, joins r. bank São-Francisco, about 40 m. below the junction of the Para. total course, about 250 m. Its banks are fertile, and some gold is found in its sands but it is nowhere navigable.

PARARATI, a river Bolivia, which issues from the N.E. extremity of Lake Grande flows E.N.E. and, after a course of about 60 m., falls into the S. shore of Lake Uru.

PARATI, a tn. Brazil, prov and 100 m W.S.W. Rio-de-Janeiro, W. shore, Bay of Angra dos Reis. It is well and regularly built, has three churches, a Latin and several primary schools, a townhouse, an hospital, and an important

trade in sugar coffee, rice, millet, and especially rum, supplied by 150 stills within the district. Pop. dist., 10,000.

PARATZ, a vil. Hungary, on Tamas, on the river of that name, with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 2692.

PARAY, in Maine [anc. *Parochia-Mensis*], a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Loire S. m. W. by N. Charolais, 1 bank Bourbince. It is well built, has a handsome Gothic church, erected in 1004, and a communal college. Pop. 3803.

PARCHIM, a walled tn. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1 bank Elbe, near Lake Waken, 21 m. S.E. Schwerin. It has a court of appeal for the whole duchy of Mecklenburg, two churches, townhouse, synagogue, gymnasium, and several elementary schools, a posthouse, hospital, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a chisery factory, worsted mill, tanneries, distilleries, and tile-works. Pop. 6489.

PARCHWITZ, a tn. Prussia, prov. Sillesia, gov. and 10 m. N.E. Liegnitz, r. bank Kainbach, and on the Breslau and Langfuhr railway. It is walled, has four gates, three churches, a castle, an hospital, a townhouse, two mills, dye-works, and tanneries. Pop. 1206.

PARDÓ a river Brazil, formed by the junction of the Sangungu and the Vermelho in thos. of prov. Mato-Grosso. The first part of its course is almost a continuous series of cascades, of which no fewer than 28 have been counted within a distance of 120 m. After it has passed these though its current still continues rapid, it becomes a large and majestic river and, after a course of about 280 m. generally S.E. joint r. bank Paraná, in lat. 21° 26' S. Owing to the rapidity of the current, the descent is made by canoes in six days at farthest, whereas the ascent requires at least 60 days.

PARDUBITZ, a walled tn. Bohemia, circle Chrudim, on the Chruditz, here crossed by a bridge, at its junction with the Elbe, 13 m. S. by W. Kowitzgrün. It has a coat, four churches, a high school, three hospitals and manufactures of paper and articles in iron and copper. Pop. 2646.

PARAGUAY, a vil. Groelien Archipelago. See PAROS.

PARAGUAY, a cordillera Brazil in N.W. of prov. Mato-Grosso lat. 16° to 19° S. Its general direction is N.W. to S.E. nearly parallel to the course of the Guaporé which it segments by numerous small torrents but it sends out numerous branches, which form a considerable portion of the province. Within it is the São Lucas (Seven Lakes) in which the Paraguay takes its rise. The principal chain gradually lowers as it approaches the banks of the Madureira, and merges into plains which take the same name, and extend over a space of nearly 800 m.

PARÉDES, several small places, Portugal particularly *Parédes-de-Berra*, a tn. and par. prov. Beira Alta, about 20 m. S.E. Lamego, on a height. Pop. 800.

PARÉDES-DE-MAYO, a tn. Spain, prov. and 16 m. N.W. Palencia. It has a townhouse, a prison, two endowed schools, four churches, a monastery, an hospital, and three hermitages and some wool-spinning, for the manufacture of the serges of Palencia. Pop. 6014.

PARÉDON, or GREAT PARÉDON KEY, a small isl., W. Indies, in the Bahamas Old Channel 50 m. N. Cuba. It affords good anchorage, with shelter both from sea-breezes and land winds.

PARÉNZO, a tn. and seaport, Austria, Illyria, on the Adriatic, 80 m. S. by W. Trieste. It is the seat of a bishop, has an ancient cathedral, a harbour sheltered from all winds except the N. and deep enough to admit large merchant vessels, trade chiefly coasting and for the most part, carried on in small vessels from 10 to 80 tons. Pop. 2190.

PARÉTO a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and B. Acqui r. bank Erro with three churches, a magnificent palace, the remains of three old castles, and a trade in wine and wool. Pop. 3860.

PARÉZOW, in Russia, Poland 47 m. S.E. Stedie, near two large lakes. Pop. about 1200.

PARGA, a fortified seaport, European Turkey Albania 47 m. S.W. Janina lat. 39° 16' 24" N. lon. 20° 28' 30" E. [n.], on a rocky peninsula which separates two small bays and is so steep, that the houses almost appear to be constructed one above another. A strong, though small acropolis, defends the town, and the harbour is protected by a small fortified island.

PARHAM, two pars. England—1, Suffolk 2212 ac. P. 582.—2, Sussex, 1264 ac. P. 55.

PARIA (Gulf of) a magnificent inlet of the Atlantic, S. America, between an. Trinidad and mainland of Venezuela lat. 10° 30' N. lon. 62° W. 35 m. long, by about 25 m. broad. It communicates with the ocean by two channels, the N. called the Dragon's Mouth, 13 m. wide, and divided by three islands into four passages, and the S. called the Serpent's Mouth, about 10 m. wide. From both channels a current perpetually flows out. The Gulf possesses good anchorage, receives several rivers, including some arms of the Orinoco and abounds in fish. It was discovered by Columbus in his fourth voyage, in 1508.

PARIMA (SIERRA) an irregular cluster of mountains, Venezuela lat. 4 to 6° 30' N. lon. 64 to 67° W. con. named S.E. with the Sierra Pacaraima and giving rise to the Orinoco and other large rivers.

PARINACOCCHAS, a lake, Peru dep. Ayacucho, prov. same name, 138 m. N.W. Arequipa, 20 m. long N.W. to S.E.

PARIS [anc. *Latetia Parisiorum*], the capital of France, and after London the largest and most populous city in Europe lat. (observatory) 48° 50' 13" N. and lon. 2° 20' 30" E. (a) 212 m. S.E. London on both sides, and on two islands of the Seine, 111 m. from its mouth. It has recently and the suburbs of about 20 millions of inhabitants, surrounded with fortifications, consisting of a wall 83 ft. in height, bastioned and terraced, lined with a fosse about 40 ft. deep, and embracing both banks of the Seine with a continuous enclosure, and of outworks composed of 14 detached forts. These fortifications take in much of the suburbs, and the even of the surrounding country, but the proper limits of the town are traced by an interior wall, erected at a much earlier date, for fiscal purposes. In this wall are 50 gates or barriers which form the proper entrances of Paris and at which the octroi or duties on goods brought into it, are levied. Many of these barriers are magnificent structures. Among others may be specified the Barrière de Neuilly consisting of two pavilions, and having in front the splendid triumphal arch of l'Ecole; the Barrière du Vaucluse, de St. Martin, de Fontainebleau de Neuilly de Charente, and de Passy. Outside the barriers and their connecting wall is a large zone, finely planted, which nearly makes the circuit of the town and forms an excellent, though not very much frequented promenade. It receives the name of the Bois de Boulogne to distinguish them from the Inner Bois de Boulogne, which form a similar internal zone, consisting in their finest parts, of a magnificent central thoroughfare, bounded on either side with a double row of trees, under which a broad and elevated pathway has been formed and lined by elegant shops and mansions, the whole forming a scene of animated gaiety and splendour which no other capital in Europe can equal.

The Seine traverses the city in a N. W. direction and has a medium breadth of about 450 ft., nearly one-third less than that of the Thames at London. It is shallow and navigable only by barges and small steamers. Its quays are built of solid masonry and form large terraces with a roadway in the centre, and a footpath on either side generally planted. They extend about 11 m. and in addition to the splendid walks which they afford serve the important purpose of protecting the lower parts of the city from inundations, from which, previously to these enclosures, it often suffered. The number of bridges is 27, all of stone, with the exception of seven suspension bridges, three of a combination of stone and iron and one of wood. The most deserving of notice are the Pont d'Austerlitz, or Pont du Jardin des Plantes 400 ft. long by 87 ft. broad with stone piers, and five arches of cast iron from the Pont Neuf, an ancient bridge, the longest of all centrally situated and forming one of the principal thoroughfares the Pont des Arts a light and elegant iron bridge of nine arches resting on stone piers; the Pont de la Concorde or Pont de Louis XVI., adorned with 12 colossal statues of white marble and the Pont de Jena a remarkably handsome structure, consisting of five elliptical arches, and decorated with a cornice imitated from the temple of Mars at Rome and garlands of oak and laurel.

The houses are almost all built of white calcareous stone. Their general height is from five to six stories, arranged as distinct tenements, and reached by a common stair, as still used in the cities and large towns of Scotland. Very frequently however the stair is entered immediately from the street, but is preceded by a *porte cochée* or carriage

entrance leading into a court, round the sides of which the houses rise in lofty piles; but of course the more spacious mansions are separate tenements.

Streets and Squares.—The streets in several of the newer parts of the town are straight, wide, airy, and excellently paved, both in the centres for carriages, and on the sides for

foot passengers; but, as a general rule, the streets are irregular in the extreme, cutting each other, not in parallel lines, but at all kinds of angles, and many of them, even in leading thoroughfares, so narrow that carriages have difficulty in passing and persons on foot often run considerable risk of bodily injury. The best streets after the *Grand Boulevards*



wards, which have been already mentioned are the Rue de Rivoli on the N bank of the Seine, the Rue de la Paix, continued across the Place Vendôme, and thereafter by the Rue de Castiglione, the Rue Royale, the Rue du Champ d'Orléans, and the Rue des Pyramides. The squares are neither large nor numerous. By far the finest, both from its position and its buildings and monuments, is the Place de Concorde. It is situated between the gardens of the Tuilleries on the E. and the still larger, if not finer gardens of the Champs Elysées on the W, opens S. on the Pont Louis XVI., which leads directly to the Chamber of Deputies, and N. on the Rue Royale, terminated by the beautiful colonnade of the Madeleine, and is adorned with various monuments, of which the most conspicuous is an obelisk transported from Luxor in Egypt. The only other square deserving of notice are the Place Vendôme, an irregular octagon lined by lofty edifices of uniform appearance, the centre occupied by a lofty column modelled on that of Trajan at Rome, and covered with bas-reliefs cast from 1200 pieces of cannon taken in war, the Place de la Bastille, occupying the site of the notorious prison of that name the Place du Châtelet, with a fountain in its centre, consisting of a circular basin 20 ft. in diameter with columns 55 ft. high, divided by bands of bronze gilt, inscribed with Napoleon's principal victories, and the Place du Carroussel, between the Tuilleries and the Louvre, and containing a triumphal arch 45 ft. high by 60 ft. long and 30 ft. broad, designed after the arch of Septimius Severus at Rome consisting of a central, and two smaller lateral arches, the entablature supported by eight columns of red marble over each of which is a statue, while a low attic above the entablature is crowned with a triumphal car, occupied by a female figure, and drawn by four bronze horses, the whole forming one of the finest monuments of which France can boast.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—The public edifices and other objects of interest are so very numerous, that an enumeration of the most remarkable is almost all that can be here attempted.

Eglise.—Of these the most celebrated is the Cathedral of Notre Dame, situated on one of the islands of the Seine, called the Île de la Cité. It is a vast cruciform structure, with a lofty W front, flanked by two massive square towers. Three simple piers, composed of a series of retreating arches, covered with figures, lead into the interior, which consists of a nave with double aisles and transepts, and terminates in an octagon. The whole length of the church is 390 ft. width of transept 144 ft., height of vaulting 102 ft., height of towers 204 ft., width of W front 136 ft. The whole building, with exception of some comparatively modern alterations, is in an early and pure style of pointed architecture, sufficiently provided, but by no means overloaded with ornaments, remarkable for their high degree of finish and delicacy. The church of La Madeleine is a modern structure of singular magnificence. It stands on an elevated position fronting the N end of the Rue Rivoli. Its style is purely Grecian. A colonnade of 52 isolated Corinthian pillars goes completely round it; and on the walls opposite to the spaces between the pillars, is a row of niches filled with colossal statues of saints. The pediment at the S. end, and to be the largest sculptured pediment in existence, exhibits an immense alto-relievo by Lemercier, covered with figures, many of them of gigantic dimensions. The interior consists of a vast unbroken nave, lined with red marble, and lighted from above by four circular apertures in a richly gilded ceiling supported by majestic Corinthian columns. The edifice is surpassingly gorgeous, but has none of the solemn majesty which should characterize a church. The church of St. Genevieve, once better known by the heathen name of Pantheon, when it was intended to make it the first resting-place of such gods and demigods as France could furnish, stands on the S. side of the Seine, near the Jardin des Plantes, and makes a conspicuous appearance, with its large dome 229 ft. in height. It is nearly in the form of a Greek cross, 336 ft. long by 222 ft. broad, and is entered by a portico of 12 fluted Corinthian columns 60 feet in height,

and six in diameter, supporting a triangular pediment of vast dimensions. The other churches most deserving of notice are those of St. Denis du St. Sacrement, St. Etienne du Mont, remarkable for its square tower and circular turret, a little detached from it, and interesting as the burial-place of Pascal, St. Eustache, after Notre Dame the largest church in Paris, St. Germain l'Auxerrois, with nothing so remarkable as its belfry, from which the signal for the massacre of St. Bartholomew was first tolled, St. Louis, St. Germain des Prés, St. Germain, with a chapel regarded as the most beautiful in Paris; St. Laurent, St. Marguerite, St. Medard, St. Merri, St. Nicholas du Chardonnet, Notre Dame de Lorette, a beautiful modern church of small dimensions, St. Paul and St. Louis on an elevated platform, approached by a flight of steps, with a magnificent front fine colonnade, and a lofty dome, St. Pierre du Gros Caillou, St. Roch, the burial place of Corneille and the church of the court during the time of Louis Philippe, St. Severus, with a tower terminating in a singular pyramidal roof, St. Thomas d'Aquin, Du Val de Grace, less remarkable for external than for internal beauty with a dome, heavy without, but so finely painted within as to be considered one of the finest frescoes in France, St. Vincent de Paul, a splendid modern church finely situated on an eminence the church of the Sorbonne, so called from having belonged to the celebrated school of that name,

containing the finely sculptured tomb of the Cardinal de Richelieu, and St. Sulpice, a handsome edifice, commenced in the 17th, but not finished till the middle of the 18th century. The Protestants have several churches, of which the best are those of the Oratoire, and Unitarian formerly belonging to the E. Catholics, but both ceded by Government to the French Calvinists. There are also two English Episcopal chapels, one of them a modern Gothic edifice, for the use of the embassy a Greek chapel, which the Russian embassy attend and two synagogues.

Palaces.—The Tuileries so called from the tile-works which originally occupied its site, continued for centuries to be the chief Parisian residence of the sovereigns, till France ceased to possess them. It was commenced by Catherine de Medici in 1564 was enlarged by Henry IV and was brought nearly to its present form by Louis XIV. The extreme length of its façade is 1009 ft., and its breadth 108 ft. Owing to the irregular manner in which it has been built it is difficult to class it under any particular style of architecture, but the effect more from the great length and varied outline, than from any excellence of detail, is very imposing. The principal front looks W. through the garden to the Place de la Concorde, and consists of a central façade, with columns on the first, second, and third stories, respectively of Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders, and of two pavilions. The flower-garden, immediately



PARIS, FROM NEAR THE PONT ROYAL, LOOKING UP THE GARDEN.

On the left are the Tuileries and the Louvre; in the centre distance the Dôme des Invalides and the Colonne; in the distance to the right is the tower of the Portico at St. Germain; the bridge I. nearly a mile and a half from Pont Royal, Pont de la Concorde, Pont de la Sèvre, Pont de la Seine, 1. the and 2. which is near the Palais des Beaux-Arts, Pont Neuf, and Pont de la Concorde.

In front, is raised off and intended to be private, but the rest of the garden or park, laid out in alleys and finely-planted groves, with sheets of water and numerous groups of statues, is one of the principal holiday resorts of the citizens. East of the Tuileries, and mainly separated from it by Place and Rue du Carroussel, stands the Louvre, which was originally built to be, and still continues to be called a palace, though it has long ceased to be a state residence, and forms the great national repository of works of art. It forms the four sides of a square, and presents four external fronts. The principal entrance is by the E. front, which taken as a whole, ranks as one of the finest pieces of architecture of any age. A striking feature in it is its grand colonnade, composed of twenty-eight coupled Corinthian columns, with a wide gallery behind. The S. front, facing the Seine, bears a considerable resemblance to the E. and almost vies with it in splendor. The W. and N. fronts are comparatively plain. The interior, with its contents, will be more appropriately noticed along with the museum. Not far from the Tuileries and Louvre stands the Palais Royal, which is entered from the Rue St. Honoré by a Doric arcade and gateway. It forms a court, the N. side of which

contains the principal building, while the E. and W. sides consist of two wings, projecting towards the street. Behind which, again, is the 'Galerie d'Orléans,' a wide and lofty arcade, paved with marble and roofed with glass, and lined on either side with a range of elegant shops. Immediately N. is the garden of the Palais-Royal forming a rectangle of 700 ft. long, N. to S. by 300 ft. broad. It is partly laid out as a flower-garden, and partly planted with rows of fine-trees. All around the garden are buildings of uniform architecture, standing on arcades, which form a broad gallery while the first floor is laid out in shops, which are among the most elegant in Paris. The second floor used to be much occupied in a less respectable manner by gambling and similar infamous establishments, but the most of them have been rooted out, and their place supplied by restaurant and coffee-shops. No space of equal dimensions is so much frequented as the Palais Royal and nowhere can a stranger get a readier glimpse of all the phases of Parisian life. Much farther to the W., at the corner of the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré stands the Elysée Bourbon, which has many interesting sanctuaries connected with it, and the name of which has recently been

rendered familiar from the occupation of it by the First Emperor. It does not possess much architectural merit. The Luxembourg, on the S. side of the Seine, was built by Marie de Medici, on the model of the Pitti palace at Florence. It is a fine structure, remarkable alike for its solidity and the beauty of its proportions, and was the place of meeting of the Chamber of Peers, while that body existed.

Government and Municipal Buildings.—The Chamber of Deputies or Corps Legislatif is held in the Palais Bourbon, so called from having been originally erected by a descendant of Bourbon, and afterwards occupied by the house of Orléans a branch of that family. Its principal front, looking N towards the Seine, is adorned by a magnificent portico of twelve Corinthian columns, supporting a pediment with an attigonal base-culvet, and is approached by a flight of twenty steps. Immediately behind is the chamber itself, a semi-circular hall, ornamented with twenty-four Ionic columns of white marble, and fitted up in crimson cloth and gold. The Palais de Justice, where the principal courts of justice are held, is an immense pile of building situated on the W part of the Ile de la Cité. The principal halls are those of the Court of Cassation, formerly the High Chamber of the Parliament, and the Court of Appeals. The Hotel de Ville, situated in the Place de Grève, notorious for the wholesale murders committed in it during the revolution forms an immense quadrangle, with four splendid angles. The ornaments of the principal front are richly sculptured. Over the

gallery, which is approached by a flight of steps extending along the whole of the W front. The Salle de la Bourbe, where business is transacted, is a large apartment, of the Ducal order, surrounded by arcades. The deeply-curved ceiling is divided into sixteen compartments, covered with fine monochrome drawings, which have the effect of base-relief. The Tribunal de Commerce, and other courts more immediately connected with trade and commerce are located in this building. The Treasury (Hotel des Finances) is an immense building, in the Rue de Rivoli. The Register Office (Hotel des Archives Royales) occupies the former palace of the Prince de Bourbon, and is more interesting from the value of its records, extending over a period of 1700 years than remarkable for the merits of its architecture. In connection with the records of the kingdom, may be mentioned its printing establishment (Imprimerie Royale) occupying the buildings of the Palais Cardinal, so called from having originally belonged to the Cardinal de Rohan. It is one of the largest and best-regulated establishments of the kind in Europe, and possesses so complete an assortment of types, that it has printed the Lord's Prayer in 150 languages.

Museums, Libraries, &c.—At the head of these stands the magnificent collection of the Louvre, the buildings of which have already been described. It forms one of the chief attractions of the capital, and contains of various galleries, to each of which a slight reference must be made. The Museum of Paintings of the Italian, Flemish and French Schools

(Musée des Tableaux des Ecoles Italienne, Flamande, et Française) contains above 1400 pictures and though justly deprived of many of the master-pieces, which had been brought to it from all parts of Europe, by a system of wholesale spoliation is still one of the finest galleries in existence. In addition to it there is another Gallery Française, containing modern French pictures among which that of the *forts de France* are conspicuous and a large and excellent Spanish gallery. The Salle de Bijoux contains curious and valuable cups, vases, porcelain jewellery, precious stones, and many remarkable articles of vertu, belonging chiefly to the middle ages. Adjoining is the Salle des Supt. Chénobios, containing copies of some of Raphael's finest frescoes in the Vatican. The Greek Museum (Musée Grec) is particularly rich in Etruscan and Grecian vases, and in articles obtained from Herculaneum and Pompeii. The Egyptian Museum is enriched with the fruits of the French researches in Egypt, and as regards to all that relates to domestic life in its interior details, is unsurpassed by any other collection.

The Collection Standish—so called from an Englishman of that name who bequeathed it to Louis-Philippe—contains some good original paintings, and a library of rare books among others, the Bible of Cardinal Ximenes, valued at £1000. From the ante-room of this collection, a small staircase leads to the Naval Museum (Musée de la Marine), which contains beautiful models of vessels of all classes, both finished and in every stage of construction. Models, also of the principal naval ports of France, and a museum of Indian arms and ornaments, from the Pacific and N. America. The Musée des Dessins contains about 1800 drawings, including numerous specimens of the great masters of all schools. The Musée des Antiques, entered from the vestibule at the bottom of the grand staircase, comprises a series of apartments on the ground floor, and forms a remarkable and interesting collection of about 1100 articles, consisting of statues, busts, vases, &c. The Musée de la Sculpture Moderne contains the best specimens of sculpture and statuary which the modern French school has been able to furnish, but is poor in those of foreign artists.

The Musée du Luxembourg, contained in the palace of that name, is appropriated to the finest works of living



HOTEL DE VILLE, PARIS.—From a photograph by Ph. Roux.

central porch is a brass equestrian base-relief of Henry IV., and in the wall a series of niches filled with statues of the most distinguished French magistrates. The interior court, approached by a flight of steps, is surrounded by an arcade and portico with Ionic columns. The Grande Salle or Salle de Fêtes, occupying the whole length of the central portion of the building, is very magnificent. The Admiralty (Hotel de la Marine) forming the N.E. side of the Place de la Concorde, is a beautiful structure which, under its original name of Grande Mairie de la Commune, was the place where the crown jewels were kept, and, previous to the revolution contained an immense number of valuable and curious objects. The Mint (Hotel des Monnaies) from the Quai Conti, on the S. side of the Seine, and contains an immense collection of coins and medals, the ground plan includes eight courts, with ranges of buildings in which all the operations connected with coinage are carried on. The Post-office (Hotel des Postes) in the E. of the Palais-Royal, has a handsome front but the whole building, though well arranged, does not possess much architectural merit. The Exchange (La Bourse) in the Rue Vivienne, is a beautiful modern structure, only completed in 1826. It is in the form of a parallelogram, 312 ft. by 126 ft. surrounded by a range of sixty-six columns, supporting an entablature and masked attic, and forming a covered

French artists, purchased by Government. The Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, together with the Jardin des Plantes or Botanical Garden, in which it stands, is at once one of the most attractive and instructive places of resort in Paris. The situation, property so called, is rich in the collection of Corvier and other distinguished names, and possesses, besides excellent specimens in all the branches of natural science, a good menagerie. The Musée d'Artillerie occupies five galleries: one containing sets of ancient armour, and the other four arms, instruments, machines, and models of those used by the artillery service. The Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, occupying the very extensive buildings which formerly belonged to the abbey of St. Martin des Champs, contains a most valuable and interesting collection of machines, models, drawings, &c. relating to almost all branches of industry. The most important library is the Bibliothèque Royale Impériale or Nationale (for it has borne all these names by turns) occupying a vast building, almost devoid of ornament, but containing one of the largest and most valuable collections in existence. The books and pamphlets amounting in number to about 1 000 000, the MSS. many of them of extreme rarity and interest, to 80 000, and the maps and plans to 800 000. In addition to these, there is a collection of engravings, contained in 80 000 vols. or portfolios, with 1 400 000 plates. A gallery of ancient sculpture, in which the most remarkable object is the Egyptian statue of Denderah, and a cabinet of antiquities, consisting chiefly of coins and medals, to the number of 100 000, many of them rare, and some unique. The other more important libraries are those of the Arsenal, 300 000 vols and 8800 MSS. St. Geneviève, 250 000 vols and 8000 MSS. Mazarine, at the Institute, 200 000 vols. and 8700 MSS. De la Ville, 55 000 vols. De l'Instruction Publique, 100 000 vols., De l'Université, 50 000 vols., de Lamoignon de l'Etat, 80 000 vols. De l'Ecole de Médecine, 30 000 vols., De Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, 80 000 vols. and libraries of greater or less extent, attached to almost all the public institutions, and government, judicial, and municipal offices.

Educational Establishments.—The University of Paris said to have been founded by Charlemagne, and long one of the most celebrated in Europe, was suppressed at the revolution, and an entirely new system of public education adopted. At the head of this system is the University of France, which, properly speaking, is only a board of education consisting of a council of nine members, presided over by the Minister of Public Instruction, as grand master and having under it twenty-two inspectors-general of studies. The most extensive school of Paris is the Academy consisting of five faculties—science, with ten ordinary and eight supplementary professorships; letters, with twelve ordinary and seven supplementary theology with six ordinary and five supplementary; law, with seventeen ordinary and eight supplementary; medicine, with twenty-six ordinary. After the Academy come the Collège Royal de France, with twenty-seven professors; the colleges attached to the Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, with fifteen; the colleges of Louis le Grand, Henri IV., Bourbon, St. Louis, and Charlemagne, attended each by about 1000 pupils; the Ecole Polytechnique established in the buildings of the old Collège de Navarre, a celebrated institution, in which the greatest mathematicians which France has produced have been teachers and not a few of them have been deemed the Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures, for the education of engineers; directors of manufactures, builders, &c.; the Ecole Normale, for training professors of a higher grade, and several Ecoles Normales Elementaires, for ordinary male and female teachers; Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées, consisting of about 100 pupils, taken from the Ecole Polytechnique, to be instructed in all the branches of civil engineering; Ecole des Mines, kept in the magnificent Hotel de Vendôme with a full complement of professors in every branch relating to mining operations and a most valuable mineral museum, which fills eleven rooms, and contains the geological collection of the Paris Museum formed by Orvier and Brongniart; Ecole des Chartes, in which paleography, or the art of deciphering and studying ancient MSS. is taught; Ecole des Langues Orientales Vivantes (School of Living Oriental Languages), with seven professors; Ecole de Pharmacie, with ten professors, and the sole power of dispensing apothecaries, who cannot practice till examined here; Ecole Gratuite de Dessin, de Mathématique, et de

Sculpture et d'Ornement, a kind of mechanical Institute. Ecole Speciale et Gratuite de Dessin pour les Jeunes Perceuses, in which young women, intended for the arts or similar professions, have the means of studying figures, landscapes, flowers, &c.; Palais des Beaux-Arts, in which gratuitous lectures on all subjects connected with the arts are given, by twenty-one professors; Ecole Veterinaire, a celebrated establishment, not in Paris, but at Alfort, in its vicinity. Conservatoire de Musique et de Declamation, for the instruction of both sexes in music, singing, &c. by a numerous body of the first professors, male and female, and numerous primary schools, superior and infant schools, &c.

Hospitals.—The civil hospitals of Paris are divided into three classes—general hospitals, special hospitals, and hospitals for almshouses. The general hospitals are the Hotel Dieu, the most ancient of all the Parisian hospitals, situated partly on the S. side of the Ile de la Cité, and partly on the S. side of the river here crossed by a covered bridge, and forming a very extensive and admirably-managed infirmary, which, on an average annually receives about 11 000 patients. Hopital de la Pitié with 800 beds, and an average of above 10 000 patients. Hopital de la Charité with 550 beds, and 8000 patients, and the Hopital Necker, Cochin, and Beaujon. The chief special hospitals are those of St. Louis for cutaneous diseases. Hopital du Midi and Hopital de Lourcine, both for syphilitic complaints. Hopital de la Maternité. Hopital des Enfants Malades, and Hopital des Cliniques. The hospices are the Bostre or Hospice de la Vieillesse, for old men and the Salpêtrière or Hospice de la Vieillesse, for old women. Two similar Hospices des Incurables, and the Hospice des Enfants Trouvés [Foundling Hospital], a large establishment, in which the abuses notorious in regard to foundling hospitals, notwithstanding some attempts here made to remedy them, continue almost unabated. In addition to the above classified hospitals, are numerous establishments of a benevolent nature, well deserving of notice. The most celebrated of these is the Hotel des Invalides, or asylum for old soldiers, a magnificent establishment, capable of receiving 5000 pensioners. Its gilded dome makes it one of the most conspicuous buildings in Paris and it is also one of the largest and most magnificent, presenting a solid front in three projecting masses 212 ft. long, and four stories high. Among other benevolent institutions are the Institute Asylum [Maison Royal de Charbonnet] two blind asylums the deaf and dumb institute [Institution Royale des Sourds Mutes], and a great variety of societies, both public and private, for distributing food and clothing, and reclaiming those who have gone astray.

Prisons and Correctional Establishments.—The former are nine in number, and several of them have acquired a dreadful notoriety from the deeds perpetrated in them during the fury of the great revolution. The principal are La Force, containing 1500 separate cells, and distinguished by its classification of prisoners and excellent sanitary regulations; St. Pelagie, recently converted partly into a political prison and partly into a kind of hulks for convicts whose punishment is of short duration; St. Lazare, a general female prison, which has generally an average of about 1000, and receives annually about 10 000 prisoners; Depot des Condamnés for criminals condemned to the guillotine or death and remarkable for being at once light, airy and healthy, and yet one of the strongest places of custody ever erected; and the Maison Centrale d'Education Correctionnelle, with very much the air of a feudal castle. The prisons to which the most mortal interest attaches, are the Palais du Peuple from which Louis XVI. was led forth to the scaffold; the Conciergerie, from which Marie Antoinette was led forth to the same fate; and the Abbaye, the most gloomy of all the Parisian dungeons, and, during the reign of terror, a perfect den of horrors.

Places of Sport and Amusement.—Of the former, several have already been modestly mentioned, and the only one which seems to call for more special notice is the most celebrated of all—the Champs Elysées. It stretches W. from the Place de la Concorde to the Barrière de l'Etoile for about 14 m., gradually widening out from 875 yards to 700 yards. It consists of a central road, lined with trees, and with wide walks and open spaces on each side crowded, particularly on holidays, with all grades of Parisian society, and presenting one of the gayest and liveliest scenes which can well be imagined. The public shows all take place here; and, even on

the most ordinary occasions, all kinds of attractions are to be found in the shape of shows, masked balls, panoramas, strolls, &c. The theatres of Paris and its immediate suburbs afford accommodations for 80,000 persons; and the reason for such amusement is in strong and general, that the attendance is usually full. The most important are the Académie Royale de Musique or French Opera, capable of containing about 3000 persons; the Italian Opera, the Opera Comique, the Theatre Francaise, the Odéon, the Theatre de la Gaîté, for vaudevilles and melodramas, Theatre des Folies Dramatiques, Theatre du Vaudeville, Theatre des Variétés, Theatre du Palais Royal, Theatre Porte St. Martin, Theatre de l'Ambigu Comique, Theatre du Pantheon, remarkable as occupying one of the earliest churches of Paris; and the Cirque Olympique. Numerous other places of amusement are always open, many of a more rational, but not a few also of a questionable kind. A place of resort, though certainly not of amusement, furnishing one of the most interesting and impressive sights of the capital, is the celebrated cemetery of Père-la-Chaise.

Societies.—Literary, Scientific, &c.—At the head of these stands the Institute de France, which has acquired much celebrity, that the most distinguished European philosophers owed the honour of being admitted to it as foreign associates. It consists of 224 ordinary members, all of whom receive a salary of about £80 42 francs academicians, without salary 53 associates, and 220 correspondents; and is divided into five sections or academies—the Académie Française, specially devoted to the French language, the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, for general literature, learned languages and antiquities the Académie des Sciences, subdivided into 11 sections, embracing the different branches of physics, mathematics, natural history, medicine, rural economy &c.; the Académie des Beaux Arts, for painting, sculpture, architecture, engraving, and music, and the Académie des Sciences, Morales et Politiques for history, moral sciences, jurisprudence, political economy and statistics. The Institute overshadows most of the other societies, many of which, however, have distinguished themselves, and are well known under the names of the Antiquarian Philomathie, Natural History Geographical Statistical Philodélie, Asiatic, Anatomical, Medical, and Agricultural Societies, &c.

Manufactures of France.—The Government possesses only two property manufacturing establishments—that known by the name of the Gobelins, celebrated for its tapestry and carpets, made, however not for sale, but the supply of the palace, and for presents and that of tobacco, which the Government holds as a monopoly and carries on in a vast establishment on the R. side of the Seine, producing about a fifth of all the snuff used in the kingdom, and yielding an annual profit estimated at £2,800,000. In the other branches which are free, the most important manufactures are articles of jewellery and precious metals—silver and ivory, trinkets, fine hardware, paper-hangings, saddlery, and other articles in leather—embroid-work, oranges, various articles of dress, silk and woolen tissues, particularly shawls and carpets, lace, embroidery artificial flowers, combs, machines, mathematical and optical instruments, types, books engravings, refined sugar, chemical products, &c. The value of all the industrial products of Paris in 1847, was, after a very careful investigation, estimated at £58,545,194. In 1845, during the turmoil of the last revolution, they fell to £37,100,000 in other words, to less than one-half of what they were before. The value of the exports, composed almost entirely of the above articles of manufactures, was declared at the custom-house of Paris in 1846, to amount in value to £1,980,577, and in 1850, to £2,219,189. The estimated revenue of the city for 1851, is £1,860,735, and the expenditure, £1,940,735.

People.—The inhabitants of Paris have long considered themselves at the head of European civilization: and if such an success can be gained by mere external polish, they perhaps deserve it. In matters of dress and fashion, the lead is conceded to them by a kind of unassailable consent, and though their manners have suffered considerably by the stormy periods through which they have passed, and the numberless barbarities accompanying them, their active politeness has not been lost, and none succeed better, nor only in punctuating the agreeable arts of life, but even in observing the outward decencies of society. Beneath this pleasing surface, however,

a strong and polluted current is perpetually running; and there is no part of the world where the more substantial virtues are more rare, and where so much dissimulation exists within such narrow limits. The principles of infidelity, and the abominations of socialism, have found a hearty welcome in large masses of the population, and produce their influence in the lamentable fact, that every child born in illegitimacy, the exact number of the births for 1851 were, legitimate 21,689, illegitimate 10,635. The only virtues in which more northern nations might probably surpass them with advantage is temperance, though the quantity of liquors consumed by each Parisian is somewhat startling. In 1851, there were consumed in Paris:—

	Gallons.	Cider.	Gallons.
Wine	80,788,328		604,692
Spirits	1,194,231	Beer	9,573,844

This will give above 29 gals. wine, 1½ gals. ardent spirits, and 8½ gals. beer or cider, to each individual, man, woman, and child, of the 1,031,550 inhabitants of Paris. These quantities are, of course, exclusive of the plentiful libations imbibed by the working-classes on Sundays, and other holidays, outside the barriers, where drinks of all kinds may be enjoyed at a cheaper rate than within the walls, from not being subject to the heavy duties of the city.

History.—The origin of Paris is involved in obscurity, but the account to which most credit appears to be given, is, that a wandering tribe having settled upon the banks of the Seine, built upon the Ile de la Cité, to which they retired with their flocks and herds when any of the neighbouring tribes made incursions upon them, which they were otherwise unable to resist. To this natural stronghold they gave the name of Lutetia, supposed to be derived from the Celtic *lutetia*, meaning Dwelling of the Waters, while they themselves, for some reason not well explained, took the name of Parisii. When Julius Cæsar conquered Gaul he accordingly here found a tribe of Parisii, with a capital called Lutetia, connected with the shore by two bridges. They defended themselves bravely, but were overcome, and Cæsar, after rebuilding the town, which had been nearly destroyed, surrounded it with walls and further defended it by erecting two forts at the extremity of the bridges. The Gauls were exchanged for Roman divinity, civilization made rapid progress, however, in the course of the 500 years of the Roman dominion, Lutetia rose to be a place of considerable importance, and became the capital of N. Gaul. In the beginning of the 6th century it suffered much from the northern hordes, and ultimately fell into the hands of the Franks, headed by Clovis, who, having embraced Christianity made it his residence in 508. Under his descendants it became the capital, first of a kingdom of same name, and then of the kingdom of Neustria.

In 987 a new dynasty was established in the person of Hugo Capet, from whose reign downwards, Paris has continued to be the residence of the kings of France. In the latter part of the 12th century Philip Augustus mounted the throne, and built the castle of the Louvre and several churches, paved the streets, and enclosed a large part of the buildings with walls, flanked with towers. The various schools which had existed separately became united under the common name of University which now began to occupy a prominent place among the literary establishments of Europe. Under Charles V. new walls and districts were erected, with the view more especially of guarding against the incursions of the English, who made frequent incursions into the suburbs. The fortifications failed to produce the desired effect; for in 1420, during the reign of Charles VI., the English made themselves masters of the city and were not dislodged from it for sixteen years. In 1487 and 1488, under Charles VII. Paris was ravaged by pestilence and famine, and much was the desolation, that wolves appeared in herds, and prowled about the streets. Under Louis XI. a course of prosperity again commenced. The area of the city extended over 1414 a., and its population amounted to 500,000 souls. In 1470 the first printing-presses were introduced, and the post-office was established. Francis I. demolished the old castle of the Louvre, and commenced a new palace on its site, rebuilt several churches, opened up better communications between the different districts, and made so many improvements that the whole city assumed a new aspect. But the Reformation having commenced, and excited numerous converts in all parts of the

kingdom, bigotry and intolerance in alarm began to do their work, and the fires of persecution were lighted up. Paris, in consequence, became the theatre of many bloody deeds, crowned at length, in 1572, during the reign of Charles IX., by the horrible massacre of St. Bartholomew. During these transactions the city could not prosper, and though some new edifices were commenced, among others the palace of the Tuilleries, it was not till the wars of religion ceased at least to be openly carried on, after the accession of Henry IV. that the work of embellishment in good earnest again commenced. The Hotel de Ville was begun, the Pont Neuf finished, great additions made to the Tuilleries, and many new streets and quays built. The works began were completed, and many others undertaken during the reign of Louis XIII and XIV. the latter of whom, notwithstanding his lavish expenditures at Versailles, was able to rival all that his predecessors had done for the embellishment of Paris. Louis XV. had contributed his share of improvement, and Louis XVI. was proceeding in a better spirit, in the same cause, when the Revolution commenced, and with it the work of vast demolition, carried on to such an extent that some of the finest edifices of the city were converted into ruins, and many of the most venerable monuments of art completely destroyed. A stop was put to this barbarism, first by the Directory, and afterwards by Bonaparte, by whom, in particular, many works, distinguished alike by utility and splendor were undertaken and completed. During the restoration of the Bourbons, the work of embellishment did not proceed with much rapidity, but from 1830, when Louis-Philippe was called to the throne, to 1848 when the revolutionary spirit once more gained the ascendancy, and drove him into exile, Paris made wonderful advances, both in magnificence and general prosperity. Since then it has been her lot more than once to see bloody battles waged, and hear the thunder of artillery roaring in her streets. Pop. (1846), 1,084,196 (1851) 1,021,530.—(St. Fargan *Dictionnaire de la France*, Paris, Galligani's *Guide de Paris*, *Annuaire de la France*, Paris, *Le Guide de Paris*, 1855, etc., de l.)

PARIS, numerous places U. States the most important are—1, A vil. and township, New York, 95 m WNW Albany with three churches, three cotton, and two paper factories, two tanneries, two distilleries, and a number of grist, saw, and other mills. Pop. (1852), 1890—3, A vil. Kentucky, 86 m E Frankfort with two churches. P 300

PAKITA a gulf, Central America, W side Gulf of Panama, about 80 m across, by 20 m deep. The town of Parita, at its S W extremity, is a place of some trade.

PARIVARA ISLANDS, E Pacific Ocean, S E coast, New Guinea, lat. 9° 12' S, lon. 145° 50' E. They are three in number the largest only three-fourths of a mile in length, of a triangular shape, and rising to a height of 234 feet, with irregular cliffs along the sea-margin.

PARKANY a market in Hungary Ritzer Danube, co. Gran, 1 bank Danube opposite the town of Gran with a church, and some trade in fish. Pop. 1374

PARKGATE, a vil. England, co. the 10 m N by W Chester, on bank Dee, and on a branch of the Kirkcaldy and Chester railway commanding a beautiful view of the Welsh coast, with a port, once of importance, but rendered almost inaccessible by a sandbank. It is now chiefly known as a fashionable and much-frequented watering-place.

PARKHAM, par Eng. Devon, 8806 ac. P 951

PARKHEAD, a vil. Scotland, co. Lanark, 2 m E Glasgow, of which it forms a suburb. Inhabitants principally employed in hand-loom weaving. Pop. about 1160.

PARKUR, a dist. Banda about lat. 24° N lon. 71° E, bounded N and N W by the Little Desert, and on all other sides by the Runn of Ombi; greatest length, E to W 35 m, breadth, 20 m. Though of limited extent, it derives importance from being the only cultivated spot within a large tract of country. It is sandy with a range of rocky hills running N and S. near its E. border and during the rainy season is partly under water. It produces scanty crops of bajrae, a kind of millet, and other coarse grain, but has good pastures, which rear a great number of cattle, from the milk of which much ghee is obtained, and partly exported. The only other article of export is the gum of the baobab and other shrubs. The only places of note are Nagpur and Varnavon; the former considered the capital, but the latter the more populous.

PARKUTA a small fortified town, Bulat, on the Indus, 25 m S.E. Iskard; lat. 33° 5' N, lon. 70° 51' E, with a manufacture of cottoned saddles, and some trade.

PARLA, a vil. and com. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 15 m S Madrid; indifferently built with a church, town-house, primary school, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1097

PARLEY (Warr) par Eng. Dorset 8407 ac. P 886

PARLOW a ta, Indian Archipelago, W coast, lat. Calabes on a river which flows into Parlow Bay lat. 1° 10' S. It consists of about 600 houses; is the residence of a rajah and has many workmen in gold and silver who make ear-rings and other trinkets. It carries on a considerable trade with Malacca, whence it imports opium, gunpowder, fire-arms, iron, steel brass-wire, and other articles.

PARMA, several places, U. States particularly a vil. and township, New York, 251 m. W by N Albany; with two churches, several schools, and manufactures. Pop. 3553

PARMA (Ducur or) a duchy, Italy comprehending the three duchies of Parma proper, Piacenza or Plasencia, and Guastalla, and the small principality of Lend. Guastalla forms a minute fraction of the whole, having an area of only 58½ sq m, and is completely isolated from the rest by the duchy of Modena, which incloses it on all sides except the N, where it borders on Austrian Italy. Its isolation and small extent make it unnecessary to consider it further in the present article. The other two duchies, usually comprehended under the common name of Parma, form a contiguous and compact whole, somewhat irregular in shape, though with resemblance to that of a square; lat. 44° 30' to 45° 7' N, lon. 9° 20' to 10° 30' E, bounded S. by Austria Italy, W. by Savoy, Sardinian States, S. by the Papal States and Tuscany, and E. by Modena; greatest length, E. to W, 60 m, central breadth, 43 m; area of Parma proper 1856 sq m, and of Piacenza, 1051 sq m, area of whole duchy including Guastalla, 2708 sq m.

Parma lies wholly between the Apennines and the S. or E. bank of the Po. In the S it is covered by the Apennine chain which here, in the Alpe di Suelcio, attains the height of 8907 ft., Orasio 8180 ft.; Parma, 8860 ft., and Reggato, 5778 ft. Several other summits exceed 5000 ft. Many of the rivers are mere torrents, they all flow N.E. to the Po, which is the only stream available for navigation. The largest of them are the Tidone, Trebbia, Nura, Olivasana, with its tributary Rigo, Arda, Taro, with its tributaries Strozza and Ceno, Parma, with its tributary Baganza, and Enza. The Alpine lakes are numerous, but small, among them may be named Santo, Gemio, Belleno, Verde, and Lago dell'Alpe.

The climate is, on the whole, temperate, the air pure and healthy, with exception of the districts near the Po, where the atmosphere is impregnated by noxious vapours. The prevailing winds are N.W. N.E. E. and W. and the atmospheric changes are often sudden violent hurricanes and whirlwinds arise, and hailstones desolate the plains. In the town of Piacenza, on the banks of the Po, the thermometer gives the following results—mean annual temperature, 58° 30' to 59° Fah; greatest heat, 91 to 98° Fah; greatest cold, 20° to 15° Fah; clear days 133 rainy, 38 snow, 14.

The far greater part of the duchy is arable, almost the whole of its softer districts being composed of the chalk and accompanying strata, which form the upper extremity of the secondary formation. To the N. tertiary marls, travertine, and sandstone, appear stretching in a narrow zone, E. to W across the duchy. The minerals are not of much importance, though they include iron which is worked to some extent; copper, found only in one vein of considerable thickness; salt, of which there are several rich springs at Salto Maggiore. Lithographic stones, millstones, whetstones, beautiful marble, and fine rock-crystals.

The loftier mountain ridges are generally covered with forests, chiefly of hardwood trees, among which the most common are the ash, beech, oak, walnut and chestnut at lower elevations, elms, poplars, alders, and willows abound. The lower lands are almost covered with vineyards and orchards. From the former, the wine made is both abundant and excellent. From the latter, fruit, in great variety and of exquisite quality, are obtained; but the culture of them is said to have lately declined considerably, in consequence of the preference now given to the mulberry, which is well adapted both for the soil and climate of many parts of the

stock, and yields valuable manure. But the great source of wealth is agriculture, which occupies the far greater part of the population, particularly in the low country, where the soil is remarkably fertile, and is cultivated with care, yielding abundant crops of all the ordinary cereals, together with maize, beans, tobacco, and hemp. Irrigation is well understood and generally practiced. The great husbandry also rears much abundance and great numbers of cattle are reared, partly for feeding and partly for the dairy. The latter is cultivated, and continues to produce the famous cheeses in which Parma gives its name, though certainly to a much less extent than on the opposite banks of the Po, especially in the province of Lodi. Hogs roam the forests in large herds, and maintain themselves on the mast. Game, chiefly of the smaller sort, including hares, partridges, quails, ducks, and other water-fowl, is very abundant, and the fishery of the Po has been deemed of sufficient importance to be converted into a government monopoly. The other streams remain free, and are said to be well supplied.

Manufactures have not made much progress. They consist chiefly of coarse articles of primary necessity, but also include silk, linen, and cotton goods, paper, gunpowder, hides, tobacco, brass, and earthenware, candles, soap and refined wax. The trade is very limited, and consists chiefly of agricultural produce, cattle, hogs, nut-oil, wine, and linen. In regard to weights and measures, the decimal system of France has been adopted, though in many parts of the duchy old measures prevail, and produce some confusion. The standard coin is the *lire*, which is considered equal to a franc. Accounts are kept in it, but the coins of other countries pass current.

Before Parma was incorporated into the kingdom of Italy the government was an absolute monarchic hereditary in the male line. All power legislative and executive resided in the sovereign who appointed all public functionaries, and governed by a ministry accountable only to himself. The laws consisted of a code promulgated in 1820 nearly the same as the Code Napoleon, though not without several modifications. Justice was administered by five courts—the Tribunale Supremo di Revencone, which sat in Parma, and had supreme jurisdiction over all the three duchies, the Tribunale di Appello, which sat in Piacenza, and had also universal but not supreme jurisdiction, two Tribunale Civili a Crema, one in Parma, and the other in Piacenza, and a Tribunale Civile Corrossionale, which had its seat in Borgoratto. Besides these courts, there were 45 inferior judges stationed in the different districts of the duchy. The R. Catholic religion is established, and is professed by almost all the inhabitants; other forms of religion are tolerated. Education is under strict regulation, and is wholly in the hands of the magistrature or the priests. For males, there are three classes of schools: 1. The *Superiori* or *Facciliatori*, established in Parma and Piacenza, and intended to furnish a superior professional education. 2. The *Secondari*, established in the chief places of each district, and some of the more populous communes they give instruction in Italian Latin, and belles-lettres. 3. The *Primari*, established in all the communes, to give gratuitous elementary instruction. For females, also, public instruction is provided, and is chiefly committed to certain orders of nuns. There seems however to be a considerable number of private female schools. For administrative purposes, the whole territory is divided into two governments—Parma and Piacenza, and three communities—Guastalla, Borgo-San-Domenico, and Borgoratto. Both governments and communities are subdivided into communes, of which the number is 104. The revenue amounts to 2,946,867. The army is estimated at 23,671 men.

Parma originally formed part of Gallic Cisalpine, and Liguria. After undergoing various vicissitudes during the decline of the Roman empire, it became part of the kingdom of Lombardy. Charlemagne having conquered that kingdom, made a present of Parma to the Pope, who long possessed it. In the subsequent quarrels between the popes and the emperors both Parma and Piacenza became independent republics. In 1512 Pope Julius II. regained possession, and in 1543, Paul III. erected them into a duchy in favour of his son Luigi Farnese, whose line became extinct in 1781. Don Carlos, son of Philip, of Spain and Elizabeth Farnese, obtained possession in the face of a protest by the Pope, and kept it till 1796, when he became king of the Two Sicilies.

A claim was now put in by Austria, but the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, gave possession to Philip, another son of Philip V. and Elizabeth Farnese. The victories of the French in Italy, in the beginning of this century, enabled Napoleon to seize the duchy, and attach it to his kingdom of Italy, under the name of the department of the Taro. After Napoleon's downfall, it fell to the Archduchess Maria Louisa for life, and then passed to the Duke of Lucca. Parm. (1861), 497, 543.

PARMA, a city in Italy, cap. above duchy, on the Parma, which divides it into two unequal parts, and is crossed by three bridges, 73 m. S.W. Milan. It is of a circular or oval shape, surrounded by walls flanked with bastions, defended by a canal, and entered by five gates. It has a gay and animated appearance, everything indicating prosperity and a rapid course of improvement. It is laid out with considerable regularity. The old Roman Via Emilia traverses it centrally throughout its whole length E. to W., forming the principal street, while several others take the same direction, or cross it at right angles. The principal squares are four, and one of them, the Piazza Grande, near the centre of the town and in the line of the Via Emilia, already referred to, is large and handsome. The houses generally have not much architectural merit, but many buildings both private and public, are well deserving of notice. Among the latter are the Duomo or cathedral partly Romanesque and partly Gothic, in the form of a Latin cross, with a fine octagon tower and dome in the centre the interior of which was painted in fresco by Correggio, flanked by a very lofty campanile and adorned with numerous sculptures and paintings by the first masters; the baptistery in the vicinity of the duomo, externally with eight, and internally with 16 sides, faced with Verona marble, and covered in its front with curious bas-reliefs; the church of La Steccata, one of the finest of which Parma can boast but not older than the 16th century crowned by a majestic dome; the monastery and church of San Giovanni, the latter in the form of a Latin cross; near the centre of which rises a dome, covered with some of the finest though unfortunately faded frescoes of Correggio, the church and monastery of the Annunziata, the former a large and handsome structure, and the latter which is one of the most conspicuous edifices in the city, enriched with paintings by Correggio and others; the Benedictine monastery of San Lodovico, remarkable chiefly for an apartment called the Camera di Correggio, on the walls of which that distinguished painter was induced, for the gratification of the abbot, to exhibit *Diana* and her nymphs in forms and drapery, beautiful certainly but not more beautiful than voluptuous; the old ducal palace, a somewhat gloomy and rambling pile, with a modern facade and adjoining it the Filippa, a large and imposing, though unfinished edifice, intended to form part of a new palace, and leading by a magnificent staircase to the Teatro Farnese, the Museo della Antichità, the ducal library, and the Academy and Gallery of the Fine Arts; the governor's palace, surmounted by a tower; and the townhouse, a fine but unfinished Tuscan structure, the lower part of which is used as a corn-market. The principal educational establishments are the female Superiori in which a complete professional education is given the college of Maria Luigia, and of St. Orsola, the diocesan seminary and the gymnasium. The benevolent institutions are numerous, and include the Ospedale della Misericordia, occupying a handsome Doric edifice, and capable of receiving 500 patients the lunatic asylum, or central hospital of Pazzi, the orphan, mendicant, maternity, and foundling hospitals the *ascolto-de-pazzi*, and infant asylum. The manufactures are of silk, and mixed silk goods, cotton, woollens, carpets, fringe, lace, rugina, and common earthenware; hats, carriages, furniture, sword cutlery, glass, wax and tallow candles, glass, confectionery, and musical instruments. There are also several silk-mills, tanneries, dye works, saltpetre works, and paper mills. The trade includes some of the above articles of manufacture, but consists chiefly of corn, silk, poultry, wine, and salted provisions. Parma is the residence of the sovereign the son of a bishop, the seat of government, of the supreme court, and all the most important offices of the state. It claims to be of Etruscan origin, though in the first notice of it it is spoken of as a Roman colony. It suffered so much during the Roman vicissitudes, as to become almost deserted, and having been re-peopled by Augustus, took the name of Augusta Julia Colo-

nia. Its history in more modern times being identical with that of the *duchy* does not require to be repeated. P 40 896.

PARAHIBA, a tn. and seaport Brazil, prov. Piauh. A bank river of same name, about 12 m. from the sea, and 800 m. N.E. Odeira. The streams are wild, but improved. It has a coast of low, two churches, a custom-house, and a considerable trade in cotton, beef brought from the interior and dried hides, and is the only seaport of this prov., but admits only vessels of 150 tons. Pop. dist., 10,000.

PARAHIBA, a river, Brazil, which rises in the W slope of the Serra-de-Tibatunga, in the N.E. of prov. Goyas, flows N.E. forms the boundary between provs. Piauh. and Maranhão, and falls into the Atlantic below Parahiba. lat. 2° 50' S. lon. 41° 30' W. total course, about 800 m., of which about 600 m. are navigable. The main entrance at its mouth is about 1 m. wide and has never less than five to seven fathoms water. Its chief affluents on the right are the Uruguai, Gorgues, Piauh, Sambillo, and Longa, and on the left the Balas.

PARASSUS, or **LOAKHTRA**, now called **ZAGORA**, a mountain, N. Greece, Iavdia, about 55 m. N.W. Athens. It forms part of the Hellenic chain which separates the waters of the Ionian Sea from those of the Archipelago and attains the height of 5855 ft. Parassus was in classic times the sacred haunt of the Muses, and possesses, among other celebrated spots, the Castalian spring and the temple of Delphi, the site of which, on the S. side of the mountain, is now occupied by the town of Gestr.

PARNDON, two par. Eng. Essex.—1 (*Great*) 2211 at Pop. 488.—2 (*Little*) 584 ac. Pop. 62.

PARNDORF or **PANDORF** a vil. Hungary, co. Wiesloch, near Bruck, on the Letha, with some trade in corn and sheep. Pop. 1947.

PARNELLAH, a tn. Hindoostan prov. and 100 m. W. Bapatpur, with the fortress of Purnehur.

PARO, a tn. Hindoostan prov. Bhotan, 28 m. N. by W. Chuba, with a castle of considerable strength, manufacture of images and arms, particularly swords, daggers, and the like of arrows.

PARODI, a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont div. Genoa prov. Nov. It is well built, has several churches and a trade in excellent wool. Pop. 3567.

PAROLA, a tn. Hindoostan prov. Candahar 85 m. S.W. Boorhanpore. A large and well-built place, strongly fortified.

PAROAMISAN MOL. **VTAIN**. See **APOMAMISAN**.

PAROS an tn. Grecian Archipelago, one of the Cyclades 4 m. W. of Naxos lat. 37° N. lon. 25° 10' E. length, N.E. to S.W. 18 m. breadth, 10 m. on the N. where it is indented by two deep bays between which the land projects N. and forms a peninsula. It is generally mountainous, but the soil, though often rocky is fertile, and in some places well cultivated, yielding much corn, wine, fruit, and cotton, great numbers of sheep, goats, and swine are reared. Its marble was extensively worked in ancient times and is the material of which some of the most celebrated pieces of statuary are composed, among others the *Marble Venus*, and the *Lying Gladiator*. *Paroschis*, a wretched place, occupies the site of the ancient Paros. Pop. 8000.

PARAMATTA, a tn. New S. Wales. See **PANAMATTA**. **PARREY**, a river England rises in a mountainous district on the fringes of Dorsetshire, near Shalbourne enters Somersetshire, traverses W. N.W., passing Lichester, Langport, and Bridgewater; falls into Bridgewater Bay, total course, 55 m. Its principal affluents are the Carey on the right, and the Tone on the left. It is navigable to Langport about 20 m.

PARRILLA (**San-Lorenzo-de-la**) a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 20 m. Lugoña; with a townhouse, prison, hospital, primary school, several fountains, a church; agriculture, sheep-rearing and the manufacture of cereals for wool-combing, and ordinary woollen and linen. Pop. 3922.

PARRY, or **MAYER**, an tn. S. Pacific Ocean lat. 20° 7' S. lon. 157° 11' W. 2 m. in diameter and not more than 40 ft. above sea-level. It is well wooded, and has a considerable number of inhabitants, who have been converted to Christianity and have made great progress in civilization.

PARRY (*Clare*).—1 British N. America the N.E. extremity of the peninsula on the E. side of Franklin Bay, lat. 70° 6' N. lon. 125° 35' W. (N.).—2, E. coast, Greenland,

lat. 73° 32' N. lon. 23° 3' W. (N.).—3 W. Greenland, E. head of Whale Sound near N. extremity of Ruffin's Bay, lat. 77° 0' N. 71° 28' W. (N.).

PARRY'S GROUP a number of small isles and pointed rocks, forming the N. cluster of the *Arzobispo*, or *Bonin Islands*, N. Pacific Ocean lat. 27° 45' N. lon. 142° 7' E. Their proximity to Japan and also to the great open-spaced whaling ground, renders them important. They were taken possession of for the British crown and a small settlement from the Sandwich Islands has been formed upon them.

PARSON'S TOWN, a tn. Ireland. See **BRAN**.

PARSONETOWN par. Ire. Louth 534 ac. Pop. 227.

PARTENHEIM a market tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, Rheinhessen, circle Alsea, with a church, a chapel, a synagogue, a castle, and two oil mills. Pop. 1845.

PARTENKIRCHEN, a market tn. Bavaria, 49 m. S.W. Munich with two churches, a Latin school, a mineral spring and a gypsum quarry. Pop. 1055.

PARTHENAY (see *Purthenon*, or *Parthenon*), a tn. France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, 25 m. N.E. Niort r. bank Thouet. It is in general badly built, streets very irregular. It has a church erected in the 9th century, a townhall, courthouse, hospital theatre, ancient and strong prison, normal school and the gate of St. Jacques, a construction of the 13th century, surrounded by battlements and having two elliptical towers 55 ft. in height, manufacture of coarse cloth, serge, druggists, leather, and a trade in grain and cattle. Pop. 2909.

PARTICK a populous bor. Scotland co. Lanark, on the Kelvin near its confluence with the Clyde, 2 m. W.N.W. Glasgow. It has an Established chapel a Free, and two U. Presbyteran churches an academy, and several schools extensive flour-mills and a cotton factory and near it are Newshields, ship-building yards, &c. It forms a suburb of Glasgow, many of whose citizens reside here and for whose accommodation numerous handsome and picturesque situated villas have been erected.

PARTICLES, par. Ire. Limerick 6490 ac. P. 1688.

PARTINICO a tn. Sicily prov. and 11 m. W. S.W. Palermo. Pop. 5000.

PARTNLY, par. Eng. Lincoln, 919 ac. Pop. 439.

PARTON par. Scot. Kirkcaldy, 7 m. by S. m. 908.

PARTIDGE ISLAND, Isle of Fundy, off S. coast, New Brunswick, near the entrance to St. John's harbour with a lighthouse having a fixed light 166 ft. above sea-level lat. 45° 14' N. lon. 66° 30' W. (N.).

PARTSCHEVORDE [Moravian *Bartholomäus*], a tn. Austria, Moravia, 38 m. E. Olmütz with a church, and three mills. Pop. 2001.

PARU, a river Brazil, prov. Para, which, after a S.E. course of about 300 m., enters the Amazon immediately above Almagu, or *Paru*.

PARULIA or **PAROWICZ**, a vil. Hungary co. Neutra. It is a struggling place, and so near Neutra as to be properly its suburb. Pop. 3069.

PARVICH or **PARVICHO**, a small tn. Adriatic, off Dalmazia, circle Zara, between Yeglia, on the N.W. and Arbe on the S. Pop. 1000.

PARWIGLI par. Eng. Derby 3247 ac. Pop. 493.

PAS-DE CALAIS, a dep. France, bounded, N. by Strait of Dover, W. English Channel, S. by Sea of W. and E. by dep. Nord, N.W. to S.E. 89 m. average breadth, about 54 m. area, 2505 sq. m. The coast is generally flat being only protected from the sea by a series of low sand-hills, of considerable breadth. In the neighbourhood of Boulogne, however, the beach attains a considerable elevation and is composed of a crumbling cliff, which is constantly yielding to the action of the waves. The interior also is for the most part flat, with a general slope towards the N.E., but a chain of hills stretches from Abbeville, and terminating in the cliffs of Boulogne, already mentioned. Its chief streams are the Aa, Lys, Scarpe, Liane, Canche, and Authie most of which are navigable within the department, which has, moreover the advantage of additional water communication by means of the canals of Calais, St. Omer, Arras, and Le Marck. Boulogne and Calais, its best harbours, are both shallow, and by no means easy of access. The soil, though not equally productive throughout, is in general excellent, producing in abundance all the ordinary

coral and ligneous crups, large quantities of elongaceous corals and fresh for fishes. Mollusks also, both natural and artificial, are extensive, but in many parts, owing to the flatness of the surface, and the consequent stagnation of the streams, there is a good deal both of marshy ground and mud. The domestic animals are, in general, of inferior breeds. The fishing on the coast, particularly in the neighborhood of Boulogne, for the supply of the Paris market, is very scarce. A good deal of coal is worked, but the quality is so indifferent, as to be scarcely fit for domestic purposes. There is little live. Flax and cotton-stalk are both good and abundant; and there are many fine quantities of sandstone. The principal manufactures are common woollens, linens, hosiery, stone and earthen ware, paper, leather, oil, starch, spirits, and beet-root sugar. The trade is chiefly in corn, elongaceous seeds, oil, wax, and pottery. Pas-de-Calais is divided into 6 arrondissements—Arras, the capital Bethune, Boulogne, Montreuil, St. Omer. St. Pol subdivided into 43 cantons, and 908 communes. Pop. (1853) 692,994.

PARAGEZ, a tn. Spain, Seville, prov. Girona, on the Bay of Biscay 5 m. E. N. E. St. Sebastian, with two parish churches, a Jesuit college, a primary and two private schools, an old castle, a custom-house, a courthouse, and a good harbor at which a considerable trade is carried on. P. 961.

PASARON a tn. Spain, Estramadura, prov. and V. R. Cáceres with a church, an ancient castle, a townhouse place, and primary school. Manufactures of linen wax, and earthenware and several oil and flour mills. Pop. 1479.

PASCAIGUOLA a river and sound, U. States the former in Mississippi, formed by the union of the Chickasaw bay and the Leaf, and falling into the sound after a S. course of 200 m. for 50 m. of which it is navigable for small vessels and for boats 150 m. —The sound is situated off the mouth of the preceding in the Gulf of Mexico, states of Mississippi and Alabama. It is about 55 m. long, average breadth, 8 m. separated from the Gulf of Mexico by a number of low, narrow islands.

PASCO a tn. Peru, dep. Junin 140 m. N. E. Lima lat. 11° S. lon. 75° W. 18,000 ft. to 14,000 ft. above sea level. It is a newly built, but contains a population fluctuating between 12,000 and 16,000, according to the state of the mines in its vicinity. It is surrounded on three sides, N. E. and S. E., by hills of blue limestone, on the W. the hills are of sandstone, and on the S. W. of a blue slate. In particular spots, the silver is found mixed with lead and copper and at variable depths in different localities.

PASCUARO or **PATZUQUARO**, a tn. Mexico, dep. Morelos, on a bank lake of its name, 50 m. S. W. Valladolid. Near it are copper-mines. Pop. 6900.

PASEWALK, a walled tn. Prussia, gov. and 37 m. W. by N. Stettin, r. bank Ucker. It has a court of law, two churches and two hospitals and a distillery. It is an ancient place, and formed one of the towns of the Hanseatic league. In 1760 the Prussians were defeated here by the Swedes. Pop. 7347.

PASIG a tn. Philippines, isl. Luzon, prov. Tondo, on the Pang, E. bank Manila. It has a handsome church and a seminary. Pop. 16,440.

PASIG a river, Philippines, isl. Luzon, issues by over-branches from Lake Bay flows W. and falls into the bay immediately below the town of Manila, after a course of 16 m. It is of great width and depth at its mouth, and is navigable by vessels of 400 to 500 tons, up to the bridge of Manila and, but for that interruption, might be navigated to a much greater distance. Above the bridge, its channel presents a lively scene, from the number of barges, pinasses, and canoes which are constantly plying upon it, and bringing the productions of the interior to the capital. It is abundantly supplied with fish.

PASIGAN two of the Philippines, isl. E. of Leyte, W. of Zebu, and N. of Bohol near lat. 10° 30' N. lon. 116° 30' E.

PASITANO, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, on the Gulf and 15 m. W. S. W. Salerno with a church, and a small harbor at which a considerable trade is carried on. Flavio Gioia, who is said to have invented the mariner's compass, was born here. Pop. 4000.

PAZMAN, an isl. Austria, off Dalmatia, and S. E. E. Zadar, about 9 m. long S. E. to N. W. with several villages. It is well covered with olive plantations and vineyards.

PASO (EL), a scattered vil. Canaries, isl. Palma, with a prison, a school, and manufactures of household linen; and silversmith weaving. Pop. 1377.

PASO-MEZ-NOBRE, a tn. Mexican Confederation, dep. and 280 m. N. Chihuahua, 1 bank Rio-Grande, at the foot of the mountains, in a wide and fertile plain. It consists of the towns proper which is a place of some strength, and might be made of much importance as a military post, and of suburbs, stretching for a long distance along the stream, and has an extensive trade in masts, wheat, wine, and a spirit distilled from the grapes, and called by the Americans 'Paso whiskey' Paso has acquired additional importance since it became a frontier town between the Mexican and the U. States republics, but it is still far from having attained the splendour which, judging from ruins in its vicinity it must once have possessed. Pop. about 10,000.

PASPATA a river Bolivia rises W. of Potosi flows first E. then S. E. and after a course of nearly 300 m. joins 1 bank Pilcomayo.

PASSAGE (RAYS AND WATER) two small seaport is. Ireland. —1 (Rays), co. and 6 m. S. E. Waterford, r. bank Suir; with a market-house, a Protestant and a R. Catholic chapel and two schools. Pop. 664. —2 (Water), co. and 6 m. S. E. Cork, with which it is connected by railway, with a church, a Methodist and a R. Catholic chapel, four schools and an extensive dock yard. The condition of the people here is, in general miserable. Pop. 2557.

PASSAGE ISLAND W. India. See COLOMBIA.

PASSAGE (LAW), a vil. France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 1½ m. from Agen, on the Garonne. Pop. 1938.

PASSAMAQUODDY river N. America, St. Charles (St. R.)

PASSAMAQUODDY BAY an inlet, Atlantic, coast of N. America, partly in Maine, and partly in New Brunswick. It extends about 13 m. inland, and at its entrance, which is divided into two passages by the island of Campobello, it is about 6 m. wide. It is never closed by ice, affords excellent shelter and has throughout a sufficient depth of water for ships of the heaviest berthen. Its waters swarm with fish, comprising mackerel, cod, and herring.

PASSARIAND a tn. kind of Italy, gov. Venice prov. and 16 m. S. W. Udine with a church, an old castle, and an extensive paper and two other mills. Pop. 9000.

PASSAROVITZ, a small in European Turkey Servia, 12 m. E. by S. Semendria, chiefly remarkable for a treaty concluded here between Charles VI and the Porte, in July 1718.

PASSAU [anc. Benederum] a tn. Lower Bavaria in a fertile plain in by high mountains and bustling population, at the confluence of the Ill, Inn, and Danube, 91 m. N. N. E. Munich. It stands on the S. E. frontier of the kingdom, and is a place of great consequence, being strongly fortified both by nature and art. It consists of four parts —Passau proper, built in the form of a triangle on the tongue of land between r. bank Danube, and l. bank Inn, Innstadt, r. bank Inn, Anger a suburb l. bank Danube, adjoining it Oberhaus, a fort strongly situated on a height 417 ft. above the river, and Rastadt, also l. bank Danube, but likewise traversed by the Ill. These parts communicate with each other by bridges, particularly two wooden ones of great length, across the Danube and the Inn, which are here nearly of equal magnitude. It contains few buildings of much interest; the principal are the cathedral, a handsome modern structure in the Italian style, with a bell-shaped cupola, the bishop's palace church of St. Michael the Jesuit college, now converted into a lyceum the townhouse, gymnasium, library, theatre, assembly rooms, industrial school, lunatic asylum, infirmary, and several hospitals. The manufactures consist of iron, copper and earthen ware, porcelain, crucibles, tobacco and snuff boxes. There are also several extensive breweries. The trade embraces a considerable number of articles, but the most important are linen and ironware. Passau is the see of a bishop, and possesses several provincial and city courts and offices. It is famous for the treaty signed in it in 1552, when Charles V., intimidated by the veterans of Maurice of Saxony was compelled to do justice to the Protestants, and secure them a full toleration. Pop. 10,211.

PASSCHENDAELE, vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 28 m. S. E. W. Bruges, inhabitants employed in weaving and stockbreeding. Pop. 8014.

PARSEEK.—1, A vil. Bohemia, circle Bruslan, 4 m. from Hradstadi; with a church, a cotton-factory, a saw, and several other mills, and a trade in timber. Pop. 1893.—2, A vil. Meersia, circle Olmitz, 9 m. from Lititz, with a church, an oil, a saw, and a flour mill. Pop. 1904.

PASSENHAM per Eng. Northampton; 2380 ac. P 989
PASSENBERG, or **PASSBERG**, a tn. Prussia, prov. and 75 m. S. by E. Kasselberg, between hills Lohaus and Kalben. It has a Protestant church, manufacture of linen, and an active factory. Pop. 1371

PASSERO, or **PASARAO** (anc. *Pachyma Promontorium*), a cape, S.E. extremity of Sicily; lat. 36° 41' 30" N. lon. 15° 5' E. (2). It is a low, rocky point, S.W. Passero Island, and forms the E. side of the cove of Porto Paolo. The coast has a dreary and desolate appearance. In 1718, an English boat defeated a Spanish fleet.

PASSO-DO-LINHAZ, a tn. Brazil, prov. on the lake, and 20 m. E. Maranhão, on the São-Jão, with a church, and a primary school. excellent tobacco, rice, and millet are raised, and some timber cut, and fish caught.

PASSOROOLAN, **PASAROKWANG**, or **PASAROKWANG**, a prov. E. and, lat. Java bounded, N. by the Strait of Madura, S. the Indian Ocean, E. prov. Banoeki, and W. Kediri and Soerabaya, about 68 m. long, N. to E., and 40 m. broad, cap. Pasarokwan. The E. coast is level, but the S. is rocky and uninhabited. numerous small streams enter the sea on both coasts, but none of them is of commercial importance. There is a good deal of barren and waste land in the province, and also considerable tracts of well-cultivated ground the soil, especially in the hilly parts being in general fertile. Coffee, sugar, rice, cotton, tobacco and indigo are cultivated the last only for native consumption. Cocoa nut, rattan, bamboos, pigmug, various gum-trees, pango, mango, ananas, &c., are among the vegetable products. Deer, tigers, tiger-cats, caymans, apes, &c., and about 70 sorts of birds, are met with and fish are plentiful. It is divided into three governments—Pasarokwan, Bangli, and Malang, and subdivided into 30 districts. Pop. 810,000. The towns on the Strait of Madura, about 30 m. S.E. of Soerabaya, is intersected by a river here crossed by a large elegant bridge. Its streets are broad, planted with tamarind trees, and contain a number of good European houses. It has also a church, a government-house, and a school. Numerous residences of native nobles, a money market-place, and an active trade, all contributing to give the place a lively aspect. Its roads are protected by a fort, and vessels plying for Soerabaya here take in pilots.

PASSY a vil. and com. France dep. Haute Saône, prov. Flandroy 3 m. N.W. St. Germain on a height above a bank Arve. It has two churches, and a trade in corn and fruit, particularly excellent pines. Pop. 2040

PASSY or **PASSY-LES-PAINS**, a vil. France, W. and almost touching the walls of Paris, so as to be properly only one of its suburbs. It lies along the side of an eminence, or bank Seine, overlooking the Champ-de-Mars, and is well built. There is also a considerable number of hotels and taverns, where many of the Parisians spend their holidays, and drink their wine at a cheaper rate than they can do within the barriers. Pop. 5625

PASTAQA, a river S. America, rising in the Andes of Ecuador near Chimborazo, and after a S.E. course of about 400 m. entering the Amazon in lat. 4° 45' S. lon. 75° 30' W.

PASTERNA, a tn. Naples, prov. Larino, dist. and N. Gaeta; with several churches, and an hospital. Pop. 1625.

PASTO, a tn. Ecuador, dep. Cuzco, 8000 ft. to 9000 ft. above sea-level, 140 m. N.E. Quito with a beautiful church, and some traffic in varnished wood-work. Pop. about 7000.

PASTON, two par. Eng.—1, Norfolk, 1446 ac. Pop. 808.—2, Northampton 2150 ac. Pop. 1058

PASTOS-BONS, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 290 m. S. Maranhão, between the Tapajós and the Yaguaripa. It has a church, and some trade in cattle and cotton.

PASTRANA, a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. Guadalajara, 37 m. E. Madrid, with a palace, a cathedral, a church, two primary schools, several convents and hermitages, a flour and two oil mills, and manufacture of hemp, paper, and hats. Pop. 2198.

PASTZTO, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Themas, on Hervas, on the Nagyva, 41 m. N.E. Pesth with a church, a synagogue, and a Cistercian abbey. Pop. 4710.

PATA, two places, Hungary.—1 A vil. Thither Danube, co. Buzag, 25 m. W. Flinckirban with a church, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1074.—2, A market tn. Hither Themas, co. Hervas, 89 m. N.E. Pesth, with a church. Pop. 2390.

PATA, a small ad. Socool Archipelago lat. 3° 40' N. lon. 121° E., inhabited, and contains a good stock of cattle, also some of white antelope earth.

PATA, or **PATTA**, an isl. and tn. E. coast, Africa, the latter in lat. 2° 5' S. lon. 41° E. The island lies between Knyd Bay to the N. and Pata Bay to the S., while it is separated from the continent on the W. by a creek named Mounda. It is about 12 m. long E. to W., and contained formerly three large and busy towns—Siu (now Sivu) Ampam, and Pata. Ampam, or as the natives would call it, Kpika, on the E. coast, was destroyed by the Portuguese in 1507, and seems to have never recovered its importance. Sivu, on the inlet N. of the island rarely visited, and never yet described by Europeans, is still, we believe, a considerable town, and held out against the Sultan of Muscat till 1840. Pata, on the S. side of the island, often sacked, but never retained by the Portuguese, continued long to rank among the chief places on the coast. Towards the end of the last century when the Arabs of Oman were sorely pressed by the Wahabih Pata recovered its independence, and ruled the coast from Sivu E. to the river Osi. But in 1817 it was compelled to submit to the Sultan of Muscat, the conquered chief or Sultan of Pata finding refuge in Kéu, a town on an island about 20 m. up the Osi. Pata is at the present day a small town, widely scattered the stone houses have for the most part gone to ruins, and the inhabitants, from 8000 to 4000, live in huts made of reeds closely interwoven, or of wattles plastered with mud, and roofed with reeds. The industry peculiar to the place, which was once celebrated for its fine cotton cloth, is now building. The drom (don) and chellages, the native coasting vessels, generally about 60 ft. long, and 14 ft. wide, but often larger, are constructed here or in the neighbourhood.

PATAGONIA, the extreme S. portion of the continent of S. America, extending from the Rio Negro, lat. 39° S. to the Strait of Magellan, lat. 53° S. 970 m. with a breadth varying from 420 m. to 200 m. It comprises two regions, differing in surface and climate, the one lying on the W. side of the Rio Negro, and the other on the E. and called respectively Eastern and Western Patagonia. The latter comprehends a number of large islands extending from the W. extremity of the Strait of Magellan to Cape Tres Montes, lat. 41° S. The principal are the Islands Adelaide, Haavoor, and Wellington the last 150 m. long and in some places 80 m. broad. All these islands are rocky and high, rising from the shores with a steep acclivity. The coasts which front the Pacific are bare being almost continually washed by rains, and beaten by violent winds, but those parts which lie opposite the mainland are wooded, and in some places the trees are high, and of vigorous growth. E. Patagonia, though generally low and level is not one universal flat, but a succession of slightly horizontal plains, called pampas, at higher and higher levels, separated by long lines of cliffs or escarpments. The ascent, however, is but slight, being not more than 8000 ft. above sea-level at the foot of the Andes. The Patagonian plains are dreary and sterile, and, though bare and show intersected by streams, the latter fail to fertilize the bleached soil. They are strewn throughout their whole extent with huge boulders. The plains, which extend along the coast for hundreds of miles, are tertiary strata, in one great deposit, above which lies a thick stratum of a white pumaceous substance, extending at least 500 m., a tenth part of which consists of marls. Indusoria. Over the whole lies the simple, spread over the coast for 700 m. in length, with a mean breadth of 300 m., and 50 ft. thick. These myriads of pebbles, chiefly of porphyry, have been torn from the rocks of the Andes, and watered in a period subsequent to the deposition of the tertiary strata. The ports on the R. coast are difficult of access, and afford little security to any but small vessels. The tides here run from 30 to 50 ft., increasing in height S. The principal known ports are Gallegos, lat. 51° 39' S.; Port Santa Cruz, lat. 50° 7' S.; Port San Julian, lat. 49° 12' S.; Port Desire, lat. 47° 6' S.; Nuevo Gulf, lat. 48° S.; and Port St. Antonio, lat. 41° S. The climate is very cold, especially S. of 45° Frost frequently occurs as soon as the sun has passed N. of

the equator in summer the heat is excessive. The transition from the extremes of temperature is rapid after hot weather passing winds often rush in hurricanes over the deserts, which even the native sheeps. Rain seldom falls during three-fourths of the year and even during the three winter months very little falls from time to time it rains two or three days in succession. The prevailing winds are from the W. S. of 45° vegetation is nearly extinct, a tree or spot of green herbage appearing here and there only in some hollow places and ravines a few dark-looking shrubby bushes grow, but no trees can be discerned over the wide stony plains a few withered shrubs, and a yellow kind of herbage, is all in the way of vegetation that can be seen in these dreary regions. In the more N. parts a solitary umbel, the only tree that grows there, is observed at vast distances. In those N. parts where some vegetation is found, guanaco, caracaras, armadillos, and musk shrews. There are also pumas, wolves, and dogs and along the coast of the Atlantic, seals of various kinds are met with. Fish abound on the coasts.

The aboriginal natives of E. Patagonia, though by no means so large as they have been described, few of them exceed six feet and some inches, are a tall and extremely stout race. Their bodies are bulky, their heads and features large,



NATIVES OF PATAGONIA.—From History of Buenos Ayres, by B. Lynch.

but the hands and feet are comparatively small. Their limbs are neither so muscular nor so large-boned as their height and apparent bulk would induce one to suppose. Their colour is a rich reddish-brown. Falling in upon the head except their rough, dark, and coarse black hair, which is tied above the temples with a fillet of plaited or twisted awns. A large mantle, made of skin sewed together loosely gathered about them, hanging from the shoulders to their ankles, adds to the bulkiness of their appearance. In general, the women's stature, physiognomy and dress, so much resemble those of the men, that, except by their hair it is difficult for a stranger to distinguish them. The mouth is large and coarsely formed, with thick lips, but the teeth are often very good. They are generally of good disposition, but like other Indians, are utterly reckless in moments of passion. Their arms are balls, lances, bows and arrows. The balls are two or three round stones, large of hardened earth or metal. They are connected by thongs of hide, and are thrown, after a brief rotary motion, with such precision as to insure the entanglement of their victim. The Patagonians are excellent horsemen, and perform extraordinary feats of dexterity on horseback.

W. Patagonia, in direct contrast to this E. country, is wholly a mountainous region; the mountains half sunk in ocean,

barren to seaward, and impenetrably wooded inland. The climate is so disagreeable as to render the country almost uninhabitable. Clouds, wind, and rain are continual in their annoyance, and the dreached land is never dried up by evaporation before fresh showers fall. No part of the country is cultivated—the inhabitants live on their horses, and by the chase of the wild cattle which are found in the N. districts.—(Voyages, Adventures and People, Far West, Geo. Geo., etc.)

PATAJ, a market in Hungary, rather doubtful, as. Feeth with two churches. Pop. 8778.

PATAK, two places, Hungary.—1 (or Poteh) A vil. Elther Danube, co. Neograd, with a church. P. 1177.—2 (Gurte, Nagy, or Betteh) A market in Elther Thales, co. and 14 m. S W Zemplin on the Bodro, here crossed by a bridge with two churches, a castle, Protestant college, R. Catholic head national school, and Jews school, and a considerable trade in corn, wine, cattle, and fish. Near it is an extensive quarry from which excellent millstones are obtained. Pop. 6088.

PATAKA several places, Hungary particularly.—1 (Mama) A vil., co. Neograd on the Ripei, about 7 m. from Zelene, with a church a mineral spring, a saw and a flour mill, and a trade in timber. Pop. 1804.—2, (Ozka) A vil., co. Gyor on the Rye with a church, a handsome chateau with a park in the English style iron-works, and valuable iron and copper mines. Pop. 967.

PATAN a vil. Cushman 25 m. N W Siering lat. 54° 7' N lon 74° 31' E. with the remains of two ancient buildings containing well-carved and graceful figures of Vishnu and Loken.

PATANAGO a to Burmah 1 bank Irrawaddy, 78 m N by W Prome. Near it are noted asphaltum wells.

PATARA, a ruined city, Asiatic Turkey, 37 m S S.E. Malatya, in the valley of the Euphrates, whose estuary to the N of the town, once a splendid bay, is now a desert of moving sand, through which the river winds its way to the sea. It was long an important place, with a famous temple of Apollo, but now, among its extensive ruins, contains few early Greek remains.

PATANY [Patani] a prov Malay peninsula, E coast, extremely fertile in rice. Salt also is obtained in abundance. Its principal town, of the same name, is at lat 7° N, lon 101° 25' E. N.E. the town at the entrance of the Gulf of Siam, at Cape Patany, lat. 7° 4' N lon. 101° 5' E.

PATAPECO, a river U. States, Maryland, flowing S.E. and falling, by a broad estuary into Chesapeake Bay between Points North and Bodkin. It is navigable 14 m for ships drawing 18 ft. water.

PATAY [anc. Paternum], a vil. and com France, dep Loiret, 14 m. N W Orleans, with manufactures of woollen covers. It is famous for the defeat of the English by Joan of Arc in 1439. Pop. 1178.

PATCHAM, par Eng. Sussex 4999 sq. P. 490.

PATCHING, par Eng. Sussex 1748 sq. P. 271.

PATER, or PATERBOUR DOCK. See PATERBOUR.

PATERNA, several places, Spain, particularly.—1 A tn. Andalusia, prov. and 20 m. N W Almeria, with a church, prison, primary school a mineral spring an oil and several flour mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. P. 1294.—2 A tn. Valencia, prov. and about 39 m. from Alcohuete with a church courthouse, prison, primary school, several mills, and a trade in corn, wheat, and wool. P. 1165.—3, A tn, prov. and 8 m. W N W Valencia, 1 bank Turia, with a church, an old castle of the Marquis of Minalca, a courthouse, prison, primary school manufactures of linen and cotton cloth, numerous flour-mills, and a trade in corn, maize, and fruit. P. 1805.—4, (del Campo) A tn. Andalusia, prov. and 6 m. N E. Huelva, with a church, a suppressed Carmelite monastery, now used as a school, an old palace in ruins, a tavern-house, hospital, and a trade chiefly in corn, but partly also in oil, wine, and honey. P. 1678.—5, (de la Zivera) A vil. Andalusia, prov. and 34 m. E. Cadix, with two schools, two fountain and a church. Pop. (aggregated) 2485.

PATERNO three tns. Kingdom of Italy.—1, A tn. prov. Calabria-Ultra, dist. and 5 m. S Cosenza, with five churches, and a convent. P. 2090.—2 A tn. prov. Prampato-Ultra dist. and W N W San Angelo de Lombardi, with six churches. P. 2400.—3, [anc. Ephyre Major], a tn. Sicily, dist. and 10 m. N. W. Catania. It is a very motley place, and contains, among other antiquities, a tomb, the remains of

baths, a grotto which bears the name of the nymph Thalia, an aqueduct, and the ruins of a large bridge over the Sinaia. Near it are copious mineral springs and a salt-works. P 9808

PATERMOSTERS (Great and Little) the former an extensive group of islands and islets, Java Sea. lat. 6° 25' to 7° 42' S; lon. 117° to 118° E. separated over a space of 150 m. in length, N. E. to S. W. and 80 m. in breadth, the latter a similar but less extensive cluster in the Macassar Strait, between Celebes and Borneo lat. 2° 8' S. lon. 117° 38' E. (a) They are covered with trees and have navigable channels between them, but the anchorage is unavailing.

PATLSON, a town, U. States New Jersey on the Passaic, near the celebrated falls, communicating by two bridges with Manchester which may be considered as its suburb, and on a branch of the Erie railroad 17 m. W. W. New York. Among its buildings and establishments are 16 churches, a courthouse and jail, a philosophical society with a valuable library, a mechanics society with a library and philosophical apparatus, an academy, and numerous schools. The great command of water-power early led to the selection of Paterson for the erection of numerous public works, among which are 20 cotton and several woollen factories, dye and print works, machine-shops, gunsmiths, saw paper and rolling mills, &c. The falls are forced by a headless precipice about 50 ft. high over which the river after rushing over its rocky bed is precipitated into a chasm, and afterwards emerges through a fissure. They have lost much of their original grandeur especially in the dry season from the diversion of the water by a dam to supply the numerous factories. 1 op. 11,839

PATERSON or **YIMANTAN** a river New S. Wales rises in a mountainous district in N. E. of the Durham, about lat. 32° S lon. 151° 30' P. flows S. E. E. and joins the bank Hunter at Horton. Its chief affluent is the Allen, which joins the L. bank, a little above the small town of Paterson.

PATERSON or **MANGALATTA** a group of isles, N. Pacific, Marshall Archipelago, lat. 8° 55' 48" N lon. 167° 43' P. They have a very fertile appearance, presenting one continuous chain of coconut-tree.

PATHHEAD, two places, Scotland.—1 A town to Fife, forming the E. suburb of Kirkcaldy. It is regularly built and has a handsome Established chapel a Free and a C. Presbyterian church and several schools. Many of the inhabitants are sea-faring people, but the generality of them are landmen, versed in the manufacture of trucks and coaches being carried on here to a great extent. Near it, on a bold projecting rock on the Firth of Forth stands the old castle of Ravenscraig formerly the seat of the St. Clairs, Earls of Orkney 1 op. 3977.—2 A village, Edinburgh, 4½ m. S. E. Dalkeith

neighboring collieries

PATIA a river, New Granada rises near Poyajay flows S. W. and N. W. forming part of the boundary towards Ecuador and falls into the Pacific by several mouths, the chief of which are at Point Mariano and Point Guacacoma total course, 200 m.

PATIBRON a village, or hamlet, Hungary on Lake Neusiedler with a considerable trade in wine and wool. Pop. 1840

PATJITAN, a prov., S. coast Java bounded, N. by prov. Madang E. Kediri, W. Boerhaarta, and S. the Indian Ocean about 55 m. long E. to W. by 50 m. broad. Its coast is rocky, and to the interior it is mountainous, and not well suited for agriculture. Of its many streams, none of them important, the chief are Patjitan, Kotjan, Lotok, and Panggel. A trade is carried on with the neighboring provinces in buffaloes tobacco, gambier, iron, oil, cotton, hides, and dried fish. Patjitan at one time formed part of the kingdom of Djogjakarta, but was ceded, in 1812, by the Sultan to the British.

PATJITAN, a village, Java about prov. at the mouth of the river and on the bay of same name. It has a roadstead Vol. II.

protected by a fort and the products of the interior may be shipped here direct to Europe.—The bay is large and roomy and open to the S. On its E. side there is good anchorage and behind its E. point is Pollux Bay which is well sheltered from the S. wind.

PATKA a village Hungary Tithers Danube co. Stuhlweisburg, with two churches. Large cars are taken in a lake near it. Pop. 2020.

PATMOR, or **St. GIOVANNI DI PATMO** an is. Turkey in Asia, in the Grecian Archipelago, about 23 m. S. S. W. Samos, lat. 37° 17' N lon. 26° 25' E. greatest length N. to S., 12 m.; breadth nearly 6 m. circuit, about 28 m. It is very bleak and mountainous, consisting of an irregular mass of rock, unwooded, bare and barren. Where there is soil deep enough to admit of cultivation it is not unfruitful, and produces some corn, wine, and vegetables, though in quantities far too limited to meet the consumption. The inhabitants have some manufactures of cotton the material of which is chiefly grown on the island, but their chief subsistence is derived from fishing and commerce. For carrying on the latter they have the advantage of several good harbours, among others, that of La. Reale, which, protected by projecting capes is one of the safest ports in the Sporades. The principal town takes the name of Patmos, and is sometimes also called St. John. It stands on the edge of a mountain, and is reached by a steep and rugged ascent. It consists of about 200 houses, built of a white brown stone generally adorned with balconies, and presenting a pleasing appearance. On a height above the town stands a large convent, surmounted by several irregular towers and resembling a fortress. In a grotto belonging to the convent is the supposed abode where the apostle John who had been banished by Domitian to the island A.D. 94, saw the visions which he has recorded in the book of Revelation. Pop. vii. about 4000.

PATNA a city, Hindoostan, presid. Bengal cap. prov. Behar and a dist. or collectorate, and the seat of one of the seven circuit courts of the presidency. It is a bank Ganges, about 800 m. N. W. Calcutta lat. 25° 57' N lon. 85° 16' E. The city proper surrounded by deserted Hindoo fortifications, is little more than 1½ m. in length by about half that extent in breadth, but with its large suburbs, Patna stretches 9 m. along the Ganges and presents externally a striking appearance from the river many large and handsome flat-roofed houses with arched balconies, being interspersed with temples, mosques, Saracenic gateways of red stone, wide ghats or stairs from the water and bastions projecting into the stream the whole backed by a height on the land side. On its E. side is a large suburb in which are many large storehouses, and



PATNA.—Four Chief Views in India

the palace and extensive gardens of Jaffir-khan, on the W. is the suburb Bankipore where are the E. I. Company's offices, and most of the residences of the European inhabitants. Internally the city has but one broad street, the other thoroughfares are adapted only for passengers on horseback, or on elephants. The dwellings of the middle classes have much

of a Chinese character, each stage being surrounded by a verandah. The adjacent restaurants at Dinapore are handsome, and well laid out, in addition to a native bazaar, a covered vegetable market is stationed there. Patna is a stronghold of Mahometanism in India; the Mussulmans are more fanatic there than in Bengal, and they celebrate their festivals with great magnificence, meeting sometimes around the monument of Shah Aram in the centre of the W. suburb to the number it is reported, of 100,000.—(Bengal Chron.) A large trade is carried on in rice, opium, saltpetre, wheat, indigo, sugar and provisions generally amongst the mahomedans are tobacco, betel-nuts, liqueured wines, salt goods, and bird cages, which last display much delicate workmanship. All Haseepoor on the opposite side of the Ganges a large fair is annually held, to which shawls, pearls, gems, gold ornaments, and all other kinds of Indian produce are brought, and where visitors from the city and elsewhere in camps, luxuriously fitted up during its continuance. Pop. of Patna (1837) 284,182.

—The nursery of which it is the cap. is enclosed by the Ganges, and the diets of Shahabad and Bahar Area, 1878 sq. m. After Patna its chief towns are Dinapore, Patna, Baknotpur and Phoolwar. Pop. 1,200,000.—(Topographical Survey of India, Hamilton. *Requisier Handbook of India, Roberts, Bengal and Agra Districts*.)

PATNEY par Eng Wales 830 ac. Pop. 184
PATNIA, a to khamsa and 80 m. E.S.E. Khiva, near 1 bank Amoo-Daria. It consists of about 100 houses, and is inhabited by Uzbeks and Barts, who live chiefly by agriculture, and the sale of salt, obtained about 20 m. distant.

PATNA, a to Brazil prov and 340 m. W. Parahiba, on the small river Espinassu with a church and school and a trade in cotton. Pop. dist. 2000.

PATNA (Lutina) a to khamsa, Brazil, in S.E. of prov São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande about 180 m. N.F. to N.W., near the coast, and in a direction almost parallel to it, with a width varying from 12 to 80 m. It receives the waters of Lakes Vímila and Mirim, the latter by a channel called the Rio-do-São-Gonçalo. On the S.E. it discharges itself into the sea by another channel which is about 4 m. broad, and is known by the name of Rio-Grande, though its length does not exceed 8 m.

PATNA, or BALIABARA (see Patna) a to export to Greece, in N.W. of Morea. E. side full of sugar cane, 10 m. S.E. W. Lepanto. It consists of several streets and regular streets intersecting each other at right angles, several of them lined with arcades. Many of the houses are large, but the majority are only of one story, being built thus low as the best protection against earthquakes, which are here very frequent. The public buildings include several churches, two hospitals, and a celebrated castle, of great strength, which the Turks after they had lost the rest of the country continued to hold during the greater part of the war of independence. The mahomedans consist chiefly of capotes made of a mixture of goats hair and wool, and famous throughout Greece, both for their quality and cheapness and the trade is chiefly in corn, wine, oil, fruit, particularly raisins, silk cotton wood and hides. Pop. about 7000.—The Gulf lies between the N.W. part of the Morea and Lephina, formed on the W. by the capes of Sciropha and Pappa, and communicating on the E. with the Gulf by the Strait of Lepanto greatest length, E. to W., about 80 m., greatest breadth, 14 m. It is exposed to heavy swells, which makes its navigation difficult and somewhat dangerous, particularly in winter.

PATREE, a to Hindocstan, prov Gajerat, 44 m. S.E.E. Halandpur. lat. 23° 7' N. lon. 71° 51' E. It is large and populous, defended by three walls in a state of decay.

PATRIA (see. *Literna Palus*) a lake, prov and 18 m. N.W. Naples, about 1½ m. in circuit. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Lutetia and the tomb of Scipio Africanus, who spent here the last seven years of his life.

PATRIK, two pars. Eng. 1.—1, Isle of Man P 3925

—2 (Brompton) par York (N. Riding); 5737 ac. P 1159

PATRIK'S (St.), two pars. Ire. —1, Clare and Limerick; 5408 ac. P 4182.—2 Kilkenny; 4187 ac. Pop. 1113

PATRICHOFF a small tn. or vil. England, 1 Jan coast, 5 m. W. Manchester, with an Independent, and two Methodist churches, several schools and a millinery factory. There are here an extensive manufactory of steam-engines a silk-mill, which employs about 1000 hands, a quilt manufactory and a spinning and weaving factory.

PATRINGTON a small market tn. and par. England, on York (E. Riding), 16 m. S.E. Hull. It has a fine church, with a lofty, octagonal spire. Wesleyan Methodist, and a Primitive Methodist chapel and eight schools. The manufactory of flax is carried on in the immediate vicinity to a considerable extent, as are likewise hosiery and pipe-lines. Area of par., 4494 ac. Pop. 1837

PATRICBOURNE par Eng Kent, 1637 ac. P 284
PATROCINIO a to Brazil prov Minas-Geraes, 80 m. N. Araxa with a church and some trade in cattle. P 1500

PATROCINIO, or BYRKA'S ISLAND, N. Pacific Ocean lat. 28° 9' N., lon. 175° 48' E. about 4 m. in extent of volcanic formation with good anchorage on the W. S. W. side; a coral reef stretches 8 for about 2 m. on the S.E. side. It is frequented by sea-eals, sea-elephants and green turtles and fish abound on its coast.

PATROLHA (SANTO ANTONIO DA) a to Brazil prov São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande 40 m. L.N.E. Porto-Algre, with a church two primary schools, and some trade in sugar, rum, mandioc and millet. Pop. dist. 8103.

PATSKHKAU a walled to Prussia gov and 47 m. W. S. W. Oppeln a bank Rhenus. It has a provincial and town court two churches, a synagogue, and hospital. Much fields and powder mills, fax and other mills. Pop. 3883

PATSBURG a vil Hungary on Rhas, 3 m. from Balnak with a trade in wheat and cattle. Pop. 2116

PATSHULL par Eng Stafford 1850 ac. 1 112

PATTA, an isl and to E. Africa. See PATA

PATTADA a vil and com. isl Sardinia, 21 m. S. E. Sassari. It is tolerably well built, has several churches, and a communal school manufactures of woollen and linen cloth brick and tile works, smelting, and a trade in corn, wine, brandy, cattle, and dairy produce. Pop. 3303

PATTESEN a tn. Hannover principality Kalsenberg 8 m. S. Hanover with a church, manufactures of linen, and three blast-furnaces. Pop. 1633

PATTESELY par Eng Norfolk 820 ac. Pop. 15
PATTI a tn Sicily prov and 33 m. W. N.W. Messina it is well built with regular streets, a cathedral a house of refuge, and the remains of a splendid abbey founded by king Roger and manufactures of earthenware. Pop. 5000

PATTIAHAI a city Hindocstan, prov Delhi lat. 30° 16' N. lon. 75° 22' E. surrounded by a wall and having in the centre a square called in which is the residence of the rajah. It contains numerous temples mosques, reservoirs, and many tombs of devout Mahomedans. It is also celebrated for its gardens.

PATTINGHAM par Eng Balop and Stafford, 4042 ac. 1 op. 1033.

PATTISHAI L, par Eng Northamp. 2460 ac. P 775

PATTISWICK par Eng Essex 1837 ac. P 854

PATUN a modern tn. Hindocstan prov Almora, 58 m. S.E. Kotah, lat. 24° 32' N. lon. 78° 16' E. It is well and completely built the streets are wide and regular and intersect each other at right angles. The whole is surrounded by a substantial wall, 8 ft. or 10 ft. thick, and from 12 ft. to 16 ft. high with round bastions.

PATUNAGEE a vil and com. Belgium, prov Halant, 5 m. S.W. Mosa. It is a scattered place, with numerous coal-pits near it, in which the inhabitants are mostly engaged. There are also a steam-engine factory, four breweries, and a corn-mill. Pop. 6866.

PATUXENT a river, U States Maryland, flows chiefly S.E. E. and enters Chesapeake Bay by a broad estuary, total course, 90 m. for 40 m. of which it is navigable for vessels of 250 tons.

PATZAU, or PACHAU to Bohemia, 16 m. S.E. E. Tabor, with a castle, a church, townhouse, hospital school, manufactures of woollens, a dye-work, and three mills. Pop. 2621

PATYUM, or PATYUM, a tn. Central America, S. and 40 m. W. N.W. Guatemala. Pop. 5400.

PAU (Latin, PAVUS), a tn. France, cap. dep. Basses Pyrenees, on a lofty ridge, a bank Gave du Pau, here crossed by a fine bridge, 56 m. S.E. E. Bayonne, lat. 43° 17' 30" N. lon. 0° 23' 30" E. and commanding a magnificent view of the W. Pyrenees. It has several squares, of which the Place Royale, with a finely planted promenade, and a marble statue of Henri IV. and the Place-de-la-Comedie, communicating with a suburb by a bridge which spans a deep ravine, are the most

deserving of notice. The most conspicuous and interesting edifice is the castle in which Henri IV was born, overlooking a lofty peak at the N. extremity of the town, and overhanging the Gave. It is a huge, angular, and irregular structure, flanked with towers, of which five still remain, the highest, or donjon, having a height of 100 ft. and another called the Tour-de-la-Memorie being the traditional asylum which Margaret of Valois gave to Calvin and other persecuted reformers. Great part of the castle was restored in good taste, and provided with antique furniture acquired at great expense by the late king Louis-Philippe. It has a court of appeal for depe Basses Pyrénées, Hautes Pyrénées, and Landes, courts of first instance and commerce, a university academy college, agricultural society, and society of sciences, literature, and art. The manufactures consist of tapestry, linen and excellent table linen, carpets, carpets, paper, and leather. The trade is in wine, Bayonne ham, salt provisions, excellent chestnuts, printed cottons, iron &c. Pau has given birth to two sovereigns, Henri IV and Bernadotte. Pop (1852), 14,541.

PAU (GAVE DE), a river France, formed at 1,500 ft. dep. Hautes Pyrénées, by the junction of the Gave de Gavarnie, from Mont Pardis, and the Gave de Barège flows first N N W past Argente, then N W across dep Basses Pyrénées, and past the towns of Pau and Oloron, enters dep Landes, and turning almost due W joins 1 bank Adour after a course of about 85 m. Chief affluent, the Gave de Oloron.

PAUGARIMBO, a riv. prov and river Peru. The town situated upon the river and cap prov is about 60 m E N E. Cuzco. The province consists of an extensive valley enclosed by the Andes is well wooded and is of considerable fertility producing wheat, barley, maize, fruits of various kinds, and cane. The river, called also Xambiri after a N. W. course of nearly 300 m joins 1 bank Aprumac. Its chief affluent is the Yilambumbi.

PAULLEAC a town and port, France, dep. Gironde, 27 m N N W Bordeaux, 1 bank Gironde. It has a pilot station, lighthouse, and good anchorage. Vessels too large to ascend laden to Bordeaux, usually discharge here and on outward-bound ships take in provisions and water. The chief trade is in timber, grain, cattle, building-stone and the well known Alsace wines. Pop 1880

PAUL, two towns, Eng Cornwall 3433 m. Pop 3448 —2, York (E. Riding), 10361 m. Pop 884.

PALL-DE-LOMBARDY (Str) See LOMBARDY.

PALL (Str), numerous small towns and villages France. The following are the more important —1 (de-Fenouillet) A in dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, 23 m W N W Perpignan, 1 bank Agly with a trade in cattle, grain, hides, and wool. Near it are two mineral springs—one cold the other with a temperature of 78° to 82° Fahr. Pop 1927—3 (de-Jarret) A in dep. Lot, 10 m N E St. Etienne, 1 bank Cevenon with several silk mills a foundry and mill factory and some trade in grain, iron, silk, and coal. Pop 1452—4 (de-Dax) A vil and com France, dep. Landes near Dax with an ancient and beautiful Gothic church, blast furnace, and other iron-works. Pop 2027—5 (de-Chatouin) A in dep. Drôme, 16 m S. Montélimar with numerous Roman remains including what is supposed to have been an amphitheatre, and a gate called Pan-Jovis [Panum Jovis]. It has a spacious and venerable church, built, it is said, by Charlemagne; woolen and silk fabrics are manufactured. Pop 1508.

PAUL (Str), A in U. States, com. Minnesota territory, 1 bank Mississippi, 12 m below the Falls of St. Anthony. It is of recent origin but has made, and is making rapid progress, from 300 to 300 houses were erected within its corporate limits in 1852. It has a number of houses substantially built of brick or stone several large hotels and public buildings, including churches of handsome appearance. Boatsmen calling at St. Paul ply regularly between Galena and the Falls, and a boat for St. Louis leaves daily—3 A vil 1st Bourbon, 19 m S W St. Denis agreeably shaded with aquatic trees—4 An isl Indian Congo lat. 38° 48' 48" S, lon. 77° 53' E about 9 m long, N W to S E, by 5 m broad with good anchorage on the E side. It contains hot springs, and on the E side is a basin formed by an extinct crater now filled with water, and abounding with fish, as do all the coasts of the island. Seals are numerous—4 An isl Low Archipelago lat. 19° 36' S, lon. 14° 5' W (n)—5 An isl. Mexican America, lat. 27° 29' N lon. 109° 14' W (n)—

6. A small isl N America, Gulf of St. Lawrence; with two fixed lights, lat. (N point) 47° 14' N, lon. 50° 5' W (n)—7 A river W Africa, Liberia rises in the Kong mountains flows S W, and falls into the Atlantic N W Monrovia—8, a small prov Brazil See RIO-PATULA.

PAULS (Str WALLING) par Eng Herts 3678 ac. Pop 1175.

PAULERSPUY par Eng Northampton 2901 ac. Pop 1162.

PAULGHATONCHERRY a British fort and station, and a remarkable pass, Hindustan, presid. Madras.—The pass is a funnel-shaped opening in the W giant, between the districts of Malabar and Coimbatore 20 m. in breadth, and through which a level way exists between the Malabar and Coimbatore coasts.—The strait in the pass, 45 m from the W coast, lat. 10° 45' N, lon. 76° 28' E, and 800 ft. above the sea, is at the union of five roads, has good military accommodation and a climate upon the whole very favorable for both Europeans and natives.

PAULI several places, isl Bardonia, particularly—1 (Lathra or Paulatze) A vil prov Basilica with several churches, an old castle, primary school, and a trade in corn, wine, fruit, abies, hides, and cattle. Pop 2938—2 (Perru), A vil div. Oghuz N side of a marsh of same name. It has four churches an elementary school, and a trade in corn, wine, and poultry. Pop 2260.

PAULIPPA (Str) [anc. *Rosconia* or *Rosconium-Yalunum*] a town France dep. Haute Loire, 8 m. N N W Le Fay built on the site of the ancient capital of the Vellaves. P 1449.

PAULI (Str) [anc. *Phigaleia*] a vil Greece, Morea, dist. Messenia on a stream of same name, 3 m. S Gradina. It consists of two parts, called the upper and the lower street. The former stands within the walls of an ancient city understood to have been Phigalia. These walls, which form a very curious specimen of the military architecture of the Greeks, are of great extent and were defended by numerous towers partly circular, and placed on frightful precipices. On the highest elevation just within the walls stand the remains of the citadel. The lower street is situated in a small valley between the walls and the river.

PAULI a vil and par England on York on the Hamber 2 m S W Holm with a Norman church a chapel of ease a Wesleyan chapel and the remains of a convent, inhabited chiefly by fishermen, and famous for its shrimps. Area of par 10 864 ac. Pop 884.

PALILLO a town Italy Lombardy prov and 12 m N by W Lodi. The seat of a district court and offices with church and an oratory and a trade in flax and linseed. Pop 1674.

PALLTON, par Eng Somerset 1086 ac. Pop 3104.

PAUMHON (I AM or CHANDEL or) a strait about 1 m wide, separating the island of Manteran from the mainland of India, navigable for small craft.

PAUNTLEY, par Eng Gloucester 1967 ac. P 265.

PAUSA, a town Saxony circle and 24 m S W Zwettau, with manufactures of linen hosiery and leather a bleachfield, dye-works and bathing establishment. Pop 2760.

PAUTKE, a river S America, which rises in the E slope of the Andes, in the N W of Potosi, not far from Guanoa flows N E and joins 1 bank Amazon a little above S Fran cisco de Borja, after a course of about 170 m. Its chief affluent is the Zamora, after receiving which, it becomes very glib, and is called the Santiago.

PAYENHAM, or PAYENHAM par England, Bedford, 1840 ac. Pop 556.

PAVIA [anc. *Ticinum*] a city, Italy Lombardy, gov and 19 m S S W Milan, cap deleg of same name, beautifully situated 1 bank Ticino which here forms the boundary between Austria Italy and the Sardinian States, is crossed by a magnificent covered bridge of eight arches, and about 2 m below the town falls into the Po. It is surrounded by ancient walls, which have a circuit of about 3 m, including a far larger space than its present inhabitants require and giving it in connection with numerous palaces either ruinous or untenanted, a deserted and melancholy look. It consists of a principal street, called the Strada Nuova, or Corso, which craves it centrally, contains its most important edifices, and constitutes its great thoroughfare and of a great number of minor streets placed at right angles to the Corso, and occasionally opening into squares. Within the last 80 years 47

ecological edifices, including three of the largest and finest churches, have been demolished. Of those which remain, the most important are the Cathedral, a large, heavy unfinished structure, crowned with a lofty dome, remarkable chiefly for the air of gloom thrown around it, giving its interior the appearance of a vast cavern above ground, but containing some good paintings, and a beautiful side chapel, with the tomb of St. Agostino. San Michele, a heavy marble edifice, apparently of Lombard origin, and supposed to belong to the 6th or 7th century. Santa Maria del Carmine an enormous Gothic church of imposing exterior built in 1378, and possessed of good paintings; Incoronata, or Santa Maria de Capapovera, in the cinque-cento style by Bramante and San Francesco, built of the finest brick work, and presenting a beautiful specimen of pure Italian Gothic. The only other edifices particularly deserving of notice are the Castello, erected by Galeazzo Visconti 1480-90, on the site of the old palace of the Lombard kings once celebrated for its grandeur and magnificent collections, but now only a gloomy ruin partly stiled up as a barrack; its theatre, and several towers, once so numerous, that Pavia was surmised the city of the hundred towers. Of the few still existing those of Boleslavo and Malino are the most conspicuous, and are each about 190 ft. high.

Among the educational establishments, the great boast and chief ornament of Pavia has long been its university which is one of the oldest in Italy having been founded by Charlemagne, and in its palmy days about the beginning of the 16th century was attended by about 3000 students. Its students still average 1600. The buildings which it occupies have little to recommend them beyond their size, and the regularity of their construction but the library of about 50,000 vols. is valuable, and the collections include among others, one of the best anatomical museums in existence. Beside the university there are three colleges connected with it, a gymnasium, an ecclesiastical seminary, a school of painting, a school of design and sculpture, an institute of fine arts, two superior and five minor elements, and two infant schools. Beyond the walls, but connected with its educational establishments, are botanical and agricultural gardens. The chief charitable endowments are a large and well-endowed general and two orphan hospitals, a *montepieta*, a house of industry and reform, a female penitentiary, &c. Pavia has not a single manufacture of any importance and its traffic is almost solely confined to the supply of its own local wants.

Pavia was a place of considerable importance during the reign of Augustus. It afterwards came into the possession of the Lombard kings who made it their capital and erected many edifices, more remarkable for magnitude than taste. Near it in 1525 the Imperialists defeated the French and took their king, Francis I. prisoner. Pavia has given birth to many distinguished men, among whom are, Pope John XIV. and Lanfranco, a celebrated theologian afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. Pop. 28,169.

PAVILLY [anc. *Pavicaeus*] a town in France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 13 m. N.W. by N. from Rouen with manufactures of cotton goods. Pop. 5,122.

PAVLOV [anc. *Pavlov*] a Russia, gov. and 45 m. S.W. Nijni Novgorod, a bank Oka. Many of the houses are well built of brick, and there are several extensive establishments for the manufacture of various articles of hardware. Hence the town is sometimes called the Russian Birmingham.

PAVLOVSK two places, Russia.—1. A small town, gov. and 20 m. S.E. St. Petersburg, of very limited extent, but well built, with straight, well laid-out streets, a small fort, which Peter the Great took from the Swedes, a very pretty church, a marine asylum, and a military and a lying-in hospital. Its great attraction, however, is its imperial palace or chateau, with an extensive garden, laid out in the English style.—2. A town and S.E. of Voronezh, a bank Don. It is well fortified and has four churches. The women work a great many worsted stockings and mittens. The trade is in fish, wine, and melons. Pop. (1851) 3728.

PAVONE a villa and com. Italy, Lombardy prov. Brescia, 4 m. N. from Lecco, a bank Mella with three churches, and several mills. Pop. 1471.

PAVONI a town, Italy, Piedmont, div. Turin prov. and 8 miles with a Roman church and the remains of an old castle, and a trade in corn, vegetables, and fruit. Pop. 2440.

PAWEEA a town, W. Africa, Gambia, on the river from the coast to Dahomey composed chiefly of low square huts, very neat and clean. It has several large markets, well supplied with provisions and different articles of manufacture, including native cloth, and English cheapened handkerchiefs. Pop. about 16,000.

PAWLETT par. Eng. Somerset 8566 ac. P. 586
PAWLUCKETT, in U. States, partly by Massachusetts and partly in Rhode Island, on both sides of the river at the falls (50 ft. high) of same name, and on the railway from Boston to Providence, and from Providence to Worcester. It occupies a pleasing site, has seven churches, numerous and extensive cotton-mills, print-works and machine-shops, considerable manufactures of boots, shoes, carriages, chairs, and cabinet-makers building-yards, and an extensive trade. The first factory for weaving cotton cloth by water-power in the U. States, was erected here in 1790.

PAWTUCKET a village and port of entry U. States, Rhode Island, on both sides the Pawtuxet, here crossed by a bridge, 5 m. S. Providence. It has two churches an academy three cotton and two woollen factories, and several grist-mills. The harbour is safe and convenient.

PAXO one of the Ionian Islands, 10 m. S. the S.E. extremity of Corfu and 7 m. W. of the S.E. coast of Albani, about 6 m. long N.W. to S.E. and nearly 3 m. broad surfaces extremely rugged and soil very poor. The chief products are olives, almonds, and vines. Considerable numbers of oxen and goats are reared on the pastures and sheeps are very abundant on the coast. The best harbour is in the channel between the S. shore of Paxo and the small island of Antipaxo but the most frequented harbour as well as principal town, is Ceyo on the N.E. side. Pop. about 5000.

PAXTON two par. Eng. Hunts.—1. (Great), 1120 ac. P. 410.—2. (Little), 2040 ac. P. 224.

PAYENDWEN a valley Burmah. See HUKONG.

PAYERNE or **PAYERNEN** a town and par. Switzerland, cant. Valais, a bank Rhone here crossed by Stone bridge bearing a Roman inscription, 10 m. W. Yverdon. It is an ancient place, surrounded by walls and thought, on the whole, poorly built, has two churches one of them a modern structure the other belonging originally to a Benedictine abbey founded in 961 by Bertha, Queen of Burgundy and now only used as a female school. Payerne has few manufactures, but, being centrally situated carries on a considerable transit trade, 1 op. 3723.

PAYNEBURY, par. Eng. Devon 2698 ac. P. 544.
PAYN-GARRE or **WAIN-GARRE**, a river inundation rises in high table-land N. of prov. Gundwana flows very circuitously first E. then S. and then S.W. and, after a course of above 200 m., joins a bank Wurda. Its chief affluent is the Khaman, which it receives on the right.

PAYTA, a seaport in Peru prov. Truxillo, lat. 5° 5' 30" S., lon. 81° 5' 30" W. (N.) between Sechin Bay and Cape Blanco. It is built on the slopes and at the foot of a hill S.E. side of the bay, and at a distance is scarcely visible, the houses being of the same colour with the surrounding cliff. They are slightly constructed of an open sort of basket-work, which, when the air blows freely against the rocks, which are high and peaked are thatched with leaves some of the walls are plastered with mud, but, generally speaking they are left open. The town is said to contain 5000 inhabitants, and is the seaport of the province of Payta. The port is the best on this coast, and is frequented by vessels of all nations, who call there for cargoes, principally cotton, bark, hides, and drugs.

PAZ (La), a dep. Bolivia, comprising, for the most part, those valleys of the Cordilleras, the streams from which combine to form the Rio-Beni. Its provinces are La Paz, Paces, Sucre, Yungas, Oruro, Cochabamba, and Misiones, which extend from lat. 12° to 17° S. between the Andes and the Rio-Beni. Its population may be estimated at 240,000.—The provinces embrace the abrupt slopes which descend from the elevated plateau down to the palm forests and rich plains of the Yungas.

PAZ (La) DE AYACUCHO a city Bolivia, cap. above deep and prev. built in a deep ravine the Quebrada-de-Chucobas, 620 ft. below the level of the Lake of Titicaca, lat. 13° 16' S. above sea-level, lat. 16° 5' 54" S. lon. 68° 39' 58" W. The ravine of La Paz descends S.E. in a diagonal formation, the stream which flows through it, from and round Illi-

most the swamy surroundings of which are seen E. by S. is one of the chief sources of the Amazon. The city is built in an amphitheatre on both sides of the river, but the public edifices are chiefly on the E. bank. Nine fine bridges cross the two quarters; each of which is subdivided into several other sections by deep ravines. Of the fifteen churches in the city the Sagrario or cathedral claims most attention being large, and effectively, though somewhat coarsely ornamented with figures of angels executed in basalt. Opposite to the cathedral is the Plaza Mayor or principal square. There are also a college of sciences, a seminary, a school of mechanical arts, a university, and an academy of jurisprudence. Nine-tenths of the inhabitants are Ayacucho Indians, whose national costume, as well as language, prevail in it. The foundation of Nuestra Señora de la Paz dates from 1548. The town, being situated conveniently between the fertile valleys of the Yungas and the port of Arica, soon rose to importance. In 1805 it was made the seat of a bishopric, and in 1820 changed its name to La Paz de Ayacucho, in memory of the victory which completed the liberation of the republic. Pop. (1847) 45,000.—(Cortés, *Progreso de las Américas*, 1848-49.)

PAZMAAD two places Hungary.—1 A vil Thicker Danube co and about 14 m N Strahovsburg on an eminence, with a church and a chateau. P 1691.—2 A vil Thicker Danube co. and about 4 m from Raab, in a hilly district with a Protestant church. 1 1088

PAZONY a vil Hungary Thither Thama co Szabolcs about 8 m from Nyir Eghazs with two churches. P 1271
PE (Br.) a tn France dep. Haute-Pyrénées 8 m N N W Argelès, with a large and handsome church, school, and manufactures of cloth, handkerchiefs, rags, combs, and implements of husbandry. Near it, copper and lead are mined. Pop. 1516

PEACE a large river British N America, rises near the W coast, about lat. 51° 20' N lon 127° W; flows generally S.E., then N.E. to near Athabasca Lake, where, turning N, it is named the Slave River and falls into Great Slave Lake, near lat. 61° N lon 113° W total course 800 m

PEACH a small rd N America, near the Canadian shore of Lake Superior, a vil on a fishing station

PEAK or Huan Piao a divt. England forming the N W angle of Dorsetshire and consisting of a wild and romantic tract, full of mountains and moors, and celebrated for its limestone caverns and grottoes, containing many remarkable natural curiosities

PEAKIRK, par Eng Northampton 830 ac P 929
PEARL, an isl. S. Pacific, near the centre of the Gambier group, lat. 23° 58' S lon 134° 05' 21" W about 6 m in length, elevated particularly towards its S. extremity, where Mount Duff rises to the height of 7448 ft. It is well clothed with trees, and evidently of volcanic formation, though surrounded by a coral reef.

PEARL,—1 Anisl N America, off the W coast of Newfoundland, Bay of Islands.—2 Isl. New Granada, bay and about 80 m S.E. Panama. They consist of the isla Del Rey Pedro Gonzalez and San Jose with a number of small islets. The pearl-fishing is successfully pursued

PEARL, a river, U. States, rises near the centre of Minn. sleeps, flows S. by E. forms for some distance the boundary between Minnesota and Louisiana, and divides itself into two arms, one of which falls into Lake Superior, and the other into Lake Pontchartrain; total course, about 240 m. for 180 of which it is navigable for small craft, but it is much obstructed by trunks of trees, sandbars, and shallows.

PEARL RIVER, a river China See CHU KIANG
PEASEMORE, par Eng Berks 2048 ac P 869
PEASENALL, par Eng Suffolk, 1965 ac P 820
PEASMARSH, par Eng Sussex 3718 ac. P 898
PEATLING, two pars Eng Leicester—1, (Magna) 1900 ac. P 801.—2, (Lesser) 870 ac. 1 210

PEBMAWTH, par Eng. Essex 2028 ac P 683
PEBWORTH, par Eng Gloucester, 3460 ac. P 787
PECAGO, a tn Spain, New Castile, prov and about 35 m from Cuenca, 1 bank Júcar with a well-built church, a town-house, primary school, two flour-mills, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1466

PEGGIOLI, a tn Tuscany prov and 19 m S E Pisa, r bank Etr. It is well built, has a court of justice, a church,

the remains of an old castle, and a trade in olives, wine, silk, cattle, and dairy produce. Pop. 2554.

PECETTO two places, Italy Piedmont.—1 A vil. and town, 8 m S.S.E. Turin with a church a monastery a public school and a trade in wine and wool. Pop. 2150.—2 A vil and town, div. Alessandria 8 m. from Valenza with a church, a courthouse the ruins of an old castle, brick-works lunaticas and a trade in wine silk and figs. Pop. 1800

PECHELICE, a prov China. See PACHOLICE.

PECHIN a tn Bohemia See BECHIN

PECHINA a vil Spain Andalusia prov and 4 m. from Almería, 1 bank Almería with a townhouse, prison primary school, and parish church. Near it are the baths of Alamillo. Pop. (agricultural), 1,553

PECKHAM, a hamlet, England, co. Surrey, near a branch of the Surrey Canal 4 m S S E London. It consists of a long line of handsome buildings, and numerous detached mansions and villas, and has a handsome church with a pinnacled tower and octagonal spire two Episcopalian chapels, one of them surmounted by a low tower terminating in a spire, and adorned with stained glass. Baptist and Independent chapels, a Unitarian system, chiefly for poorer inmates, a large silk-factory and a cemetery belonging to the London Cemetery Company, and covering 50 acres. Pop. 19,444

PECKHAM two pars, Eng Kent.—1 (East), 8356 ac P 2254.—2 (West), 1883 ac P 545

PECKLESHILL, a tn. Rhensia Prussia gov and 45 m S.S.E. Minden with a church and a synagogue. P 1634

PECKLETON par Eng Leicester 3020 ac. P 309

PECORARA a vil and town Parma, Italy and 35 m. S W Piacenza, near the Lido river with a trade in cattle, wine, sheep and goats. Pop. 2804

PECO a vil and town, Belgium prov Hainaut, 7 m N Tourney L. bank Scheldt with a church a school a distillery brewery, and several oil and flour mills. Many of the inhabitants employed in coal mining. Pop. 2451

PECS a tn Hungary See PECKRECHT

PECSVAK, a market tn. Hungary Thither Dautica, co. Baranya, 3 m N.E. Pázdren with a church barrack, millinery, and a paper-mill. Pop. 585

PECZI 1 a vil Hungary Thither Danube, co. and about 10 m. N.E. Pesth with a Protestant church, and a castle, with a library, which is rich in Bibles. Pop. 1830

PEDANA a tn Sicily prov and 7 m. N N W Catania, on S slope of Etna. Pop. 2068

PEDDA BALAPOOR a tn. Hindoostan prov Mysore, 23 m N Bangalore, lat. 13° 17' N, lon 77° 37' E with a large and strong mud fort.

PEDDAPOOR a considerable tn. Hindoostan Northern Circars 17 m. N Coringa, lat. 17° 8' N lon 82° 15' E

The native habitations are in the best style of the Decian

PEDER (GEMET and LUTTI) two rivers U. States the former rises in N Carolina near lat. 36° N flows, under the name of Yadkin first E, then S.E. enters S. Carolina, and falls into the Atlantic by the Bay of Winyaw, total course 350 m, of which 200 m are navigable for boats of 60 or 70 tons. LITTLE PEDER rises in N Carolina, and enters the Great Pedee 34 m above its mouth.

PEDERNAL RA, a tn and par Portugal prov Estremadura, in a small bay of the Atlantic, 34 m N W Santarum Pop. 1930

PEDERNOSO (Ed.) a tn Spain New Castile, prov and 61 m S.W. Cuenca. It is poorly built, has a church, court house prison, and primary school, manufactures of saltpetre several flour-mills, and a trade in corn and fruit. Pop. 1224

PEDIR, a tn N coast Sumatra, principally of same name 80 m. S.S.E. Achern principal exports, betel-nut, pepper, gold-dust, various native bees wax, catnip, and Ceylon Pepper to the N.W. is in lat. 5° 19' N, lon. 96° 5' E (c)

PEDIR (S) a vil Spain Catalonia prov and 14 m from Barcelona with a prison primary school, church manufactures of cotton thread and dyes, a flour and screw oil mill, and a trade in wine and fruits. Pop. 1957

PEDMORE par Eng Worcester 1474 ac. P 218

PEDRA BRANCA a tn Brazil, prov and 90 m W N Bahia, in a dell on the Serra of same name. It is built of wood, and has a church, and a primary school.

PEDRAZA, a small tn. Yucatan, prov and 40 m. W. Yucatan. Pop. 3000.

PEDREIRA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia prov and 58 m. E. S. Sevilla with a modern church, townhouse, prison, primary school, manufactures of articles in esparto, several oil-mills, and a trade in oil and corn. Pop. 1247.

PEDREIRO two places, Portugal.—1, (-Grande), a tn and par., prov Beira-Alta, 36 m. N. E. Thomar t. back Zamora, here crossed by a bridge of remarkable height. It contains a Dominican convent, and near it are important iron-works. Pop. 2640.—2, (-Pequeno), A tn and par. 1 bank Zamora, almost opposite to the former. Pop. 1244.

PEDRO, several places, Spain.—1, (-Abad), A tn and Andalusia, prov and 30 m. from Cordova with a church, court-house, prison, two primary schools, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth and several oil and flour mills. P. 1696.—2, (-Barrodo), A vil. Spain, Old Castile, prov and 32 m. S. W. Avila with townhouse, prison, parish church, primary school, several fountains, and two hermitages, flour oil and fulfing mills, dye-works, and manufactures of ordinary clothes, lace, musins and apolinos. P. 2110.—3, (-de Bermejo), A vil., prov and R. R. Leon with a church, a primary school and numerous ironed oil mills. P. 1287.—4, (-Muñoz), A tn. Zeto Castile prov and about 65 m. from Ciudad-Real with a church, court-house, prison, and primary school and several flour-mills. P. 1960.

PEDRO (Sic), numerous small places, Portugal.—1, The most important, (-de-Sil) a tn and par., prov Beira-Alta, 12 m. N. W. Viseu at the confluence of the Sil with the Vouga. Pop. 1700.—2, A prov Brazil. See São-Pedro.

PEDROCHE, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov and 32 m. N. N. E. Cordova with a church, manery suppressed convent, court-house, hospital, Latin and primary schools, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth and a trade in corn and agricultural products. Pop. 1944.

PEDROLA, a vil. Spain, Aragon, prov and 23 m. N. W. Saragossa with a court-house, and prison an endowed school, a church and two hermitages. Pop. (agricultural) 1770.

PEDRONERAS, a vil. Spain New Castile, prov Cuenca 22 m. S. E. Madrid regularly built, with two court-houses, two prisons, a primary school, a church and four hermitages, manufactures of garters, garters, wedding clothes, etc. of silk, cotton, and fine wool, two fulfing and seven flour mills and a trade in manufactured goods, grain, etc. Pop. 5185.

PEDRINHO (L.), a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov and 28 m. N. E. Sevilla, with a court-house, prison, primary two schools, an hospital, and a church, manufactures of iron, a soap-work, two flour and oil mills, and brandy distilleries, cattle and mule-driving also occupy a number of the people. P. 2094.

PEDROSO a vil. and par. Portugal prov Douro 8 m. from Oporto. Pop. 3570.

PEEBLES, **PEEBLESBERG**, or **TWEEDDALE**, an island co. Scotland bounded S. by Dumfries, S. E. Nairn, N. and N. W. Edinburgh and W. Lonsay greatest length, N. to S. about 80 m., greatest breadth, rather less than 22 m., area, 204 160 sq. m. of which 34 732 are cultivated. The greater part of the surface consists of mountain moor, and the first prevailing to such an extent as to render the general elevation greater than that of any other county in the S. of Scotland the highest summits varying from 2400 ft. to above 2900 ft. This portion of the county contains much wild and striking scenery. The prevailing rock is whinstone, or greywacke, much of it of excellent quality but a great part of it of so laminated a structure as to be unfit for building. White and red freestones are common in the N. part of the county and both coal and limestone have been long wrought at various points. The Tweed is the only river in Peeblesshire of any note, but there are numerous rivulets, tributaries of the Tweed. Most of these abound in salmon and trout. The county returns a member to Parliament, principal town, Peebles. Pop. (1851), 10,728.

PEEBLES, a royal burgh and market tn. on a high above county 20 m. S. Edinburgh on a slightly-elevated tongue of land formed by the junction of the Eddystone water with the Tweed. Its houses are generally of whinstone, two stories in height and with bell-towers. It has a county hall and jail, in the Elizabethan style, erected in 1844, a townhall, an Established a Free, and two t. Presbyterian churches, a pest hospital and a R. Catholic chapel, a grammar and several

other schools, an institution for instruction in literature and science, with a reading-room and library attached, and a museum. Inhabitants principally dependent on the retail trade, and on agricultural employment, and the various branches connected with it. Pop. 41,748 of tn 1861.

PRESBURY, a vil. U. States New York, 100 m. S. Albany, 1 bank Hudson, with eight churches, an academy, six iron-foundries, and two tanneries. Pop. 2000.

PEEL, a small opposite to Isle of Man W coast; lat. 54 13' 38" N; lon 4 42' W (N), chiefly remarkable for the remains of its ancient castle and cathedral, the former standing on a small rocky island, separated from the town by a narrow channel. It has a church, and Methodist chapel, and an endowed grammar-school. The harbour and pier are now utterly neglected. P. 2342.

PEEL (De) an extensive elevated peat tract, Holland, provs. N. Brabant and Limburg, giving rise to numerous streams flowing in all directions. It extends N. to S. about 80 m., with a width of about 10 m.

PEEL RIVER.—1, A river E. Australia, rises in the mountains which form the S. boundary of Liverpool Plains, near lat. 31° 40' S. lon 161° 20' E., and pursues a circuitous course, in a N. W. direction to its junction with the Darling at Pockstaro. It receives numerous affluents of which the most important appear to be the Connolly, and its tributary Turrahbell which join it on the 1. bank. In the first part of its course, it forces its way through a mountain pass, and then downwards through a valley into an open country. In the lower part of its course, it is better known by the name of 'Nancy'.—2, A river N. America, formed by a number of torrents descending from the W. slope of the Rocky Mountains, about lat. 63° N; and lon 120° W. flows N. W. and near 1 bank Mackenzie, at the commencement of its delta, near lat. 67° N; and lon 136° W.

PEEL ISLAND and **S. Pacific**, belonging to the Archipelago or Borneo group, lat. 27° 2' S; lon 143° 10' E. It is the largest island of the group, is situated near its centre, and has two bays one of which on the S. E. is clear and deep, and has good though somewhat exposed anchorage. This bay called Port Lloyd abounds with sharks.

PEEN, a river, Germany issues from a lake of same name, in Mecklenburg Schwerm, flows first N. E. past Demmin into Prussian Pomerania, then S. S. E. and after a course of 70 m., falls into the Little Haff near Usedom.

PEER PUNJABI a tn. British N. S. S. S. W. lon 27° 6' N; lon 68° E. 8 m. W. from the Indus.

PELAGAJAR, a vil. Spain Andalusia, prov and 7 m. E. Jaen with a court-house, a prison, primary school, an hermitage church, and numerous oil and flour mills. P. 2516.

PEGAU, a tn. Saxony circle and 14 m. S. by W. Leipzig, 1 bank Elster. It is walled and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and particularly stout in which it carries on a considerable trade. Pop. 3093.

PEGILI a vil. and econ. Italy Piedmont, div. Genoa, 3 m. from Voltri on the Gulf of Genoa with two palaces, three churches, and manufactures of silk goods, a silk mill, a fishery and several flour-mills. Pop. 8560.

PEGLIA, a vil. France dep. Alpes Maritimes, div. Nice, 9 m. from Bezaudun, with a church and a trade in wood and a kind of green sand which is made into paint. Pop. 1800.

PEGNITZ, a tn. Bavaria, Upper Franconia, on the Pegnitz, 80 m. N. E. Nürnberg. It is walled, has two churches, a tannery some trade in fat cattle, and three mills. P. 1904.

PEGO, a tn. Spain Valencia, prov and 44 m. N. E. Ali cant. It has clean and commodious streets, four squares, a court-house, granary hospital for the sick, two endowed schools, a church, two hermitages, and several mills for rice, oil, and flour. The only article exported is raisins. Pop. 5365.

PEGU a country of India beyond the Ganges, formerly a powerful and independent kingdom, and subsequently a province of Burmah, but in 1855 annexed to the British Indian empire. It occupies the S. extremity of Burmah lat. 18° 45' to lat. 19° 30' N. and extending E. and W. from the Salween to the Bay of Bengal. It thus comprises the whole delta of the Irrawaddy. There are several ranges of mountains in the province, but generally speaking, it may be considered a level country. The soil is naturally very fertile, but cultivation has been almost entirely neglected

since the conquest of the country by the Burmans, although, previous to that event, the Peguans were industrious and skillful agriculturists. The minerals of the province comprise iron, tin, and lead, rubies, sapphires, and rock-crystals are also met with. Besides the numerous branches of the Irrawadi, which overpreads as with network the whole S.W. surface of the country, another large river called the Setaung waters the E. extreme, and falls into the Gulf of Martaban. The Salween, as already mentioned, forms its E. boundary. Amongst the natural productions of the country is teak timber. The principal object of cultivation is rice, which is raised with little trouble. Tigers, elephants, buffaloes, deer and other animals abound in the woods, and in the extensive tracts which have been left to be overrun with jungle. The principal parts of Pegu are Bhamo and Rangoon. The Peguans are called by the Burmans *Talawa* or *Talaga*, and by themselves *Monsa*. Pop. estimated at about 70,000.

PEGU, an ancient city and cap. above prov. 1 bank Irga river about 70 m N Rangoon, lat. 17° 30' N lon 96° 30' E formerly a place of great importance with a population of 160,000 and forming a quadrangle, each side of which measured 1½ m. The present town is on the site of the old, and consists of but two streets, one parallel to the river, and the other leading out to a great pagoda, a huge structure occupying the summit of a fine hill having a gradual ascent. It is a pyramidal building composed of brick and mortar, octagonal at the base, and spiral at the top, each side of the base measuring 162 ft. Pegu was stormed and taken by the British, June 4, 1853.

PEI HO, or NORTH RIVER, a river (China, prov. J) of cheboi, rises near the great wall flows S.E., and joins the Ku-ho and Hoan-ho 70 m S.E. Pekin and 80 m above the mouth of the united stream in the Gulf of Petcheloo. It is navigable for boats to within 30 m. of Peking.

PEILAL, a town, prov. Silesia, gov. and 33 m. S.W. Bresla, chiefly inhabited by Moravians. It has a castle, church, manufactures of linen and cotton goods, and several mills. Pop. 4196.

PEINE, a town, Hanover principality Hildesheim r bank Fusa, 21 m N. by E. Hanover. It is walled has a R. Catholic church, Capuchin monastery, hospital and old castle now used as a house of correction manufactures of linen and tobacco, a flax-mill and a trade in yarn and cattle. P. 3991.

PEINGHIE, a town, Pegu, r bank Irrawadi lat. 18° 31' N lon. 94° 54' E. Near this place a great part of the teak timber is procured which is exported from Rangoon to British India. Large ships have been built here, though at the distance of 200 m. from the sea.

PEIPUS, or TROMBOKOZ-CHEKO lake, Russia, between gavs Petersburg, Revel, and Lwowa greatest length, 50 m breadth, 30 m. The depth is considerable, and has floated 24-gm frigates. It receives the Embush and Kosa on the S.W., the Tchernia on the E., and the Zetsoha on the S.E. and discharges itself on the N.E. by the Arova into the Gulf of Finland. It is well supplied with fish. In 1702 a naval engagement took place on the lake between the Swedes and Russians. The latter had the advantage.

PEISERA, or PRUDZY a town Russian Poland 84 m N.W. Kalisz, r bank Warta here crossed by two bridges. It has a R. Catholic and two other churches, a synagogue, monastery, two schools, and a military hospital manufactures of linen and leather; and a trade in cattle. P. 1841 3316.

PEISEY, or PEASEY, a vil and com. branch, dep. Savoy, prov. Tarentaise in a mountain valley of same name, 11 m N.E. Montdore. It has a church, and a considerable trade in Gruyere cheese. In the top of the valley at the height of about 5000 ft. above the sea, are the celebrated argilliferous lead-mines of Passy, discovered in 1714, worked first by an English company, then by a Scotchman and a Dutchman, and still employing about 374 miners, though not nearly so productive as when first opened. Pop. 1700.

PEISKRETSCHAM, or PRACOVIC a town, Prussia, Silesia, gov. and 38 m. S.E. Oppeln, on the Drama with two churches, a castle, synagogue, and hospital a spinning and a rolling mill, and a blast-furnace. Pop. 3864.

PEITZ, a town, Prussia, gov. and 80 m. S. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, r bank Mula, with a church, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth a spinning mill, and iron works. Pop. 2844.

PEIZE a vil. Holland prov. Drenthe, 11 m N by W Amer, with a church. Pop. (agricultural), 1161.

PEKALONGAN, a N prov Java, bounded N by the Java Sea, E prov Samarang R. Banjoemas and W Tegal, length, E to W 80 m breadth, 18 m cap. Pekalongan. It is a hilly island flat towards the coast, and generally well-watered and healthy, the chief products are coffee and rice. In the hills there are thermal springs, and sulphur is found. Some trade is carried on in native produce, partly through its three ports, Pekalongan Batang and Pabean which are only suited for small vessels. Manufactures of indigo and sugar and in gold, silver, iron and copper, pottery ware and in other ordinary articles of native industry, are carried on. Many Hindoo antiquities are scattered over the province. Pop. 224,000. — The town is a pretty small place, on the coast at the mouth of the Kalu-Pekalongan, with an open roadstead. Many of the houses are built of stone, and the river is crossed by an elegant bridge, and on the one side of the stream is the government-house, and on the opposite a fort. An active trade is carried on with Batavia.

PEKELA, two contiguous vils. Holland, prov. and 31 m S.E. (Irongen 1—1, *Nieuwe*) 1 bank As with three churches and a school two boat-building yards, two inns and some boat traffic and turf-cutting. Pop. 4048—2, (*Oude*) It has two churches, a synagogue, and two schools, some boat-traffic, and turf-cutting. Pop. 5908.

PEKING, or TIENTSIN (Chinese *King-tse*, or *King-tse*, the residence of the court) the cap. of the Chinese Empire, prov. Petcheloo on an extensive, barren sandy plain, between the rivers Pei Ho and Hoan He lat. 39° 54' 18' N lon 116° 27' E. It is about 40 m. from the great wall and 100 m. from the Gulf of Petcheloo. The appearance of this vast city in approaching it, is by no means unimpressive, little or nothing of the buildings inside the walls being seen. The entire arcant of the walls and suburbs of Peking is reckoned at 25 m. The wall is 30 ft high, and 35 ft thick at the base, diminishing to 12 ft. at the top. It is found new throughout with large bricks, laid in a mortar of lime and clay which in time, becomes almost as durable as stone. Square towers, projecting 50 ft. from the outer side of the walls, occur at intervals of about 60 yards and the whole is surrounded by a ditch. There are in all 16 gates leading into the city.

The present city of Peking consists of two portions the N. or Tartar city called *Nan-Chang* and the S., called *Nan-Chang*. The former is built in the shape of a parallelogram facing the four quarters of the globe, and consists of three inclosures, one within the other, each surrounded by its own wall. The innermost inclosure or area is called *Kin-Chung* [prohibited or forbidden city] and contains the imperial palace, and buildings connected with it, in which the emperor and royal family reside. It is about 2 m. in circumference is surrounded by a solid wall faced with glazed bricks and covered with yellow tiles. The second inclosure is an oblong square about 8 m. in extent, surrounded by a wall about 20 ft. high. It was originally intended for the officers of the court, but is now occupied by Chinese merchants and tradesmen. The third inclosure comprises the open city, which presents all the evidences of an industrious people, intent on the pursuit of gain, mercantile bustle pervading every corner of it. Many of the principal streets of Peking are spacious, hung more than 100 ft. wide, but they are unpaved, and in rainy weather impassable from mud. Amongst the principal public buildings of Peking, besides those already mentioned, are the Temple of Eternal Peace, belonging to the Empress, and the largest and most splendid temple in Peking, the Mahommedan mosque, the observatory the church of Heaven a Lord, with a convent attached to it, considered one of the finest specimens of architecture in the city, but now going to decay. There are also religious edifices, appropriated to many forms of religion, the principle of toleration being here carried to the utmost extremity—amongst them are the Greek and Latin churches, Islam mosques, Buddhist temples, besides temples dedicated to Confucius, and other deities mortals. Amongst the more valuable institutions of Peking is the national college, *Han-tsin yuen*, where all Chinese learning and literature are concentrated, also Manchoo, Chinese, and Russian, all religions, though some of them are proscribed, share the honour of being sanctioned within its precincts. The other learned and scientific institutions of note are the medical

college, astronomical board, and the imperial observatory. Peking is situated solely by its being the seat of government, having no trade, except that which is produced by the wants of its vast population. The principal part of the provisions required comes from the R. province, or from the stocks reared in the N. part of Petchelo, the adjacent plain producing but a small amount of the food demanded. A considerable portion of the taxes levied upon the productions of the whole empire is paid in kind, and is here stored up; the amount of rice alone in these granaries at one time of the year is enormous, but they are often empty before the new crop is gathered, so that a great many die for want of food. The large establishment of the emperor and the numerous persons in the employment of the government, who are paid out of the public revenue, absorb a great portion of the grain.

Peking is regarded by the Chinese as one of their most ancient cities, but it was not made the capital of the country until its conquest by the Mongols, about 1262. Pop. about 2,000,000.—(Guthrie's *China Opened*, *The Middle Kingdom*.)

PELAGO, *Davis Atchefs of (Hans Ice)*

PELAGO, a group, *Caroline Is.* 8° 30' N. 156° 30' E. They are about 20 m. in length, extend nearly N. E. and S. W., 87 m., and are completely encircled by reefs. The largest island is Babelthap forming the N. E. part of the chain 24 m. long with a high hill on its W. side. Most of the other islands are rather low but cultivated. The inhabitants are a tribe of Malays. They wear no clothes. Their huts are very simple, but they show some ingenuity in the construction of their boats. Several vessels have been nearly cut off when touching at these islands.

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PELLHAM, three parls. Eng. Herts. —1 (Herts. 1601 as P. 298—2 (Herts. 1535 as 1 658—3 (Stocks 628 as P. 138)

PELLAGROUDF, a vil. *Ceylon* 5 m. N. E. Colombo which it supplies with coffee, jaggy, arrow-roots, betel leaves, and different sorts of fruits and vegetables. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic chapel, and a school. Pop. 800

PELLICAN ISLAND, an isl., N. E. coast Australia, Princess Charlotte Bay lat. 13° 50' S. lon. 143° 42' E. 3 m. long low and sandy frequented by great numbers of pelicans, great land-crabs, plovers, gulls, and sand-pipers. Fertil, also, are the trees.—(1 *Copy of the Gazetteer*)

PELLING ISLANDS, — Yellow Sea, off coast of Corea, lat. 38° 24' N. lon. 124° 28' E., 10 m. long, by 4 m. broad —2 Indian Archipelago near E. coast Celebes lat. 1° 50' S. lon. 123° 15' E. (a) about 50 m. long by 16 m. broad. On its E. coast are many smaller isles, with numerous rocks and shoals.

PELLISSANNE, [anc. *Pellissane*] a tu. France dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 16 m. W. N. W. Aix r. bank Toulon, well built with a spacious square, and manufactures of silk, cotton, pottery ware, and olive-oil. Pop. 1857

PELLISIA, an ancient tu. Turkey in Europe, Macedonia near the Vardar or Axius, about 6 m. S. E. Janina-Vardar. Its site is merely attested by a few ruins but it is celebrated in Grecian history as the place where Philip of Macedonia was brought up, and his son Alexander the Great was born

PELLERIN, a tu. and com. *Italy* 22 m. S. W. Parma; with a suppressed convent, primary school and a trade in cattle. Near it are salt-works. Pop. 5312

PELLERD, a vil. Hungary co. Baranya, 2 m. from Fünfkirchen with a chateau, and some trade in sheep, corn, wood, and wine. Pop. 1109

PELLER, or Peller, a vil. Bohemia, circle Casanau, about 15 m. from Deutsch-Brod with a school and extensive iron-works. Pop. 1118

PELLER ISLANDS (St. Edward) a group, Australia, close on shore, S. W. coast Gulf of Carpentaria. The largest are named West Island, S. W. Island, N. Island, Centre, and Vandenberg Island. The N. point of N. Island is Cape Fallow lat. 15° 50' S. lon. 138° 2' E. (a) See *Pellaw*

PELOPONNEUS. See *MORIA*
PELOPOTAS, or *PELOPOTASCO-DE-PAULA*, a tu. Brazil prov. São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, on S. W. extremity of Lake Patos, with a church and a harbour whence are exported dried beef, hides, horns, tallow, and other produce. P. 2419

PELSALL, a small vil. England on Stafford, 8 m. N. E. Wolverhampton, containing two chapels and a school. P. 1132

PELWORM, an isl. Denmark 8 m. off S. E. coast Schleswig. It is of a compact and somewhat triangular shape, but has so low, that it requires the constant efforts of the inhabitants to guard against inundations. Previously to the great flood of 1834 Pelworm formed part of the island of Nordstrand. Area, 19 sq. m. Pop. 2000 chiefly pea-sants, fishers, and pilots.

PELYNT, par. Eng. Cornwall 4088 ac. P. 799

PEMBA, or *HUTUKA*, an isl. E. Africa, coast of Zanzibar, N. from Zanzibar, lat. (N. W. point) 4° 52' S., lon. 39° 44' E. about 40 m. long, by 10 m. broad. It is low well-wooded, and fertile; rice is cultivated and carried to Zanzibar, the E. shore is nearly straight in a N. N. E. and S. S. W. direction the W. shore is irregular and deeply indented in its outline, having a chain of islands and reefs fringing it, by which several bays and harbours are formed

PEMBOYR, or *PEMBOYA*, par. Carmarthen 6676 ac. Pop. 1271

PEMBREY, par. Wales, Carmarthen 26735 ac. P. 8310

PEMBRIDGE, par. Eng. Hereford 7077 ac. P. 1319

PEMBROKE, several places, U. States.—1 A vil. and township New Hampshire, 8 m. S. E. Concord with a town-house, academy and various factories. Pop. 1855.—2 A vil. and township Massachusetts 28 m. S. E. Boston, with two churches, 13 schools, and a number of saw mills. P. 1258

PEMBROKE, or *PEMBROKEPOUR*, a maritime co. S. Wales, forming the extreme W. of the principality bounded, N. E. by Cardiganshire, E. and S. E. Carmarthenshire and bay, S. Bristol Channel and W. N. W. St. George's Channel area, 610 sq. m. Its coast line is extremely irregular being deeply indented with numerous bays and inlets, and studded with islands. The shores also are, in general high and the cliffs perpendicular. The surface is generally undulating and greatly diversified with alternate hills and dales, decorated with rich meadows and corn-fields. The hills, however do not attain any great elevation the highest summit, Fframh Top, being but 1754 ft. above sea-level. The anthracite or stone-coal tract beneath the county is a continuation of the great coal basin of S. Wales, which extends over the whole coast of Carmarthen Bay. Copper-ore has been found in small quantities, but slate and coal are the only minerals worked. In the S. part the limestone and old red sandstone formation afford soils of excellent quality, but in the coal and slate districts the land is very inferior. The climate is humid and very mild. The soils approaching the sea-shore have long been celebrated for the production of barley, wheat, oats and potatoes are the principal crops some of the first is said to be of very superior quality and remarkable for an extraordinary degree of transparency. Black cattle are fattened and sent to the London market. The horses are small-sized, but much esteemed. Manufactures unimportant chiefly domestic coarse woollen articles of clothing the fabrics are valuable, particularly those of herring and salmon. Chief towns—Haverford West, Pembroke, St. David's, and Tenby. The county sends a member to Parliament. Pop. 34,140

PEMBROKE, a par. and municipal bor. and seaport m. S. Wales, co. Pembroke, on a creek of Milford Haven, 206 m. W. London; lat. 51° 41' 48" N. lon. 4° 57' 15" W. (a) It has a townhall custom-house, several churches, and several places of worship for Dissenters, and a small endowed grammar-school. At the W. extremity of the rocky ridge on which the town stands, are the fine picturesque ruins of an ancient castle or fortress, erected in 1092, the remains of which give evidence of its former magnificence and grandeur. About 3 m. N. W. from the town is Pater or Paterchurch, where is situated Pembroke dock. The dock-yard comprises an area of about 60 ac., and is inclosed by a lofty wall of stone, which includes various public offices, a chapel, and residences of the principal officers. It contains 13 ships for ship-building. The town, recently built here, consists of several streets of neat and well built houses partially paved,

with numerous good shops, and a neat inclosed market-place. Pop. 19 101.

PENBURY, par Eng. West 8481 ac. P 1114.
PENPELPORT a vil. Prussia, gov and almost close to the walls of Düsseldorf, whose inhabitants have here a number of handsome villas. Pop. 2360

PEN or **PAGE**, a lake, Itzema, gov Tver 8 W Ostobkov length, N to S, about 15 m., greatest breadth 3 m. forming the source of the Volga.

PENACASITILLO, a vil. Spain, prov and 2 m from Santander with a church a primary school, and a trade in maize, corn and fruit. Pop. 1041

PENACOOVA a vil and par Portugal prov Douro 10 m. N N E Coimbra, r bank Mondego, from whose sands some gold is washed here. Pop. 8200.

PENAFIEL, or **AREXIPANA DE BOURA**, a tn Portugal prov Douro, r bank Tamega, 19 m. E N E Oporto. It has a beautiful parish church, adorned with an elegant portal, and supported within by Ionic columns; a handsome townhouse, two hospitals, and a school of rhetoric and philosophy. Pop. 3560

PENAFIEL a tn Spain, Leon, prov and 30 m E by S. Valladolid on the Duraton in an angle formed by it and the Douro. It occupies a haught, crowned by an ancient, but strong and well-preserved castle, is nearly surrounded by a stone wall and ditch; and has three churches, a nursery, two primary schools, two hospitals, manufactures of woollen cloth, bombazine, earthenware, &c. dye-works and flour mills, a trade in manufactures and in agricultural produce. Pop. 1453.

PENAFLORE, a vil Spain, Andalusia prov and 42 m N E Seville, r bank Guadalquivir. It has a courthouse, prison, granary two schools and a church with a very handsome tower. Pop. (agricultural) 1785.

PENASQUILA, a vil. Spain, prov Valencia, 20 m. N Almenia. It has a small castle, built by the Romans a courthouse and prison two endowed schools, a church three blankets manufactures, a tanning and six flour mills. P 1280

PENALLY par W. des. Bushbuck, 3383 ac. P 894

PENALSORDI, a tn. Spain, Biscaya prov and about 80 m from Badajoz with a church townhouse hospital, and primary school, manufactures of linen, a flour-mill, and a trade in cattle and corn. Pop. 1728

PENALTA par Eng. Monmouth 2284 ac P 467

PENALVA D ALVA, a tn and par Portugal, prov Beira-Baixa, on a height above r bank Alva, about 20 m. E N E Coimbra. It has a grammar-school and manufactures of coarse woollens. Pop. 1500

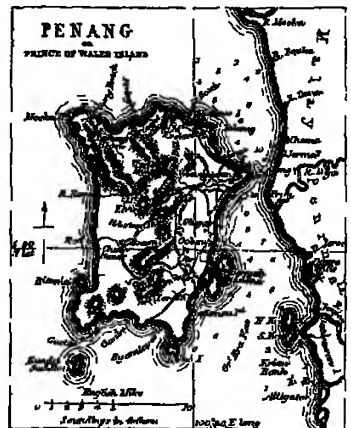
PENAMACOR, a tn. Portugal prov Beira-Baixa, 23 m. S. S. E. Guarda, on a lofty rock. It is a place of considerable strength, being surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle. Pop. 1585.

PENANG or **PRINCE OF WALIS ISLAND** [native, *Pulau Pinang* or *Arcea Island*, from the abundance of the areca-tree on it] a British settlement, Strait of Malacca, dependent on the presidency of Bengal, consisting of an island situated between lat. 5° 14' and 5° 37' N., lon 100° 8' and 100° 29' E off the W coast of the Malay peninsula, from which it is separated by a channel 2 m. to 5 m. across. The island is of oblong shape about 19 m. in length, N to S and 8 m. in breadth, area, 150 sq m. Its surface is uneven and rocky it is intersected by a hill range, mostly covered with tall trees and jungle and Captain Woods, who surveyed it in 1840, found West-hill to be 2715 ft. Mount Macalister or Government hill, 2550 ft. and Mount Alvin, 2384 ft. above the sea. From the coast, the height declines to the E and W and low swampy flats again bounded by a belt of coconut trees, fringe the shores. The island has two or three rivulets.

Soil, Climate, and Products.—The highlands are of granite and plastic formations, traversed by veins of mica and quartz; the lower hills are chiefly of laterite the subsoil of the slopes consist of granitic detritus or reddish clay, covered by a thin vegetable mould the flats on the E. and W sides of the island are wholly alluvial. Tin-ore is abundant, but little wrought, a whitish clay of decomposed felspar, and well adapted for making broken pottery is very plentiful. The climate, though not so fine as that of Malacca, is remarkably agreeable; in the higher districts it resembles that of Madeira: the morning and evening breezes are invigorating, and general showers fall at intervals throughout the year. The temperature on the lower lands ranges between 64 and 60°, the mean

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annual temperature of the island being 79° Fah. The regular wet season begins in September and ends in November. Rain is then sown and is raised in February or March, and in seasons sufficiently moist, the seed often yields seventy-five fold, in unsuccessful years the deficiency in rice is made up



for by plantains and bananas. Maize is the only other cereal product cultivated. Some spices, in particular, seem to flourish here better than in any other part of the world: nutmegs, cloves, peppers, pimento, and ginger, grow luxuriantly; the nutmegs, maize, and cloves are considered superior to those of Banda and Amboma and two crops of pepper are gathered annually—one in January and the other in June. Tobacco, coffee and cotton are raised only for home consumption. The sugar-cane thrives and the tea-plant grows well. Many of the ordinary kitchen vegetables of Europe are abundant and cheap: native products include yams and sweet potatoes, and amongst fruits the mangosteen, rambutan, durian, guava, pineapple, orange, lime, mulberry, grape, &c. Amongst large timber-trees are the tank, merbau (*Melastomaceae Ambonensis*) wood-ool or distamar-tree, mouthhouse, cypress, and numerous varieties of bauxites and rattans. Besides various species of monkeys, lemurs and bats, wild cats and hogs, peacocks, parrots, and other birds, are native as are a great variety of small birds of brilliant plumage, the preparation of which for export to England, forms a somewhat important branch of native employment. Buffaloes and cattle are extensively reared for dairy or farm purposes, and hogs in great numbers by the Chinese for food. Goats and sheep are scarce. Poultry are plentiful and salted ducks-eggs are an important mercantile commodity. The coast abounds with fish, twenty varieties of which, caught principally by the Malays, are sold in the markets. Numerous varieties of crabs, oysters, &c. abound, together with sea and river turtles, the eggs of which are much prized by the natives.

Trade.—Before the establishment of Singapore as the chief port of transhipment between Europe, India, and the Eastern seas, Penang had a very extensive transit trade with all the countries of the Indian Archipelago and Chinese seas, as well as with the ports of British India, Europe, and America. At present, however, its trading connections are much more limited, and chiefly with the E. coast of Sumatra, Java, and the ports of the Transvaal provinces, the islands and W side of the Malay peninsula, and with Singapore. Its imports consist of pepper, benzoin, camphor, gold-dust, screw-nuts, rice, rattans, sago, sulphur, tin, strack, sugar, oil, tobacco, edible swallows, naris, tramping, and ivory, in return for which

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It exports British and India piece-goods, cotton, opium, iron, steel, coarse woollen and worsted cloths, and coarse cutlery. The total exports in 1849 amounted to 6,345,600 rупes (262,460), and the imports to 7,219,825 rупes (271,962). Penang is also the depot for the tin wrought at Junkinoy, and places in the Malay peninsula, of which metal it exported in 1850 about 30,000 piculs (1195 tons).

George Town, the cap. which stands on a promontory near the N.E. extremity of the island, lat. 5° 25' N. lon. 100° 19' 45" E. (N.) is of considerable extent, neat, clean, and built in regular streets, with a few good European houses, but the majority of wood, roofed with palm-leaves, and raised from the ground on posts, as in other Malay towns. The plain around it is dotted over with pretty bangalows, surrounded by well planted gardens. The public buildings comprise an English church, St. Catharine and Armenian chapels, the government houses, exchange, arsenal, and storehouses, good barracks, a post-office, and a civil hospital, with a jail and convict hospital in the island suburbs. The port has two commodious piers for landing and shipping goods, and the harbour is very safe and well sheltered having a depth varying from 5 to 8 fathoms, accessible for vessels of 400 tons to within a few yards of the shore. It can be entered, however only from the N. side of the island. Further south on E. side island, is the small but pretty village of James Town, opposite the hilly island of Pulau Jawa, which is within a mile from the shore.

History.—Penang was made over by treaty to the E. I. Company in 1786, and in 1803 it was erected into a separate presidency. In 1830 however four years after Malacca and Singapore were incorporated into the Straits settlements, the whole three were united under a governor subordinate to the Presidency of Bengal.

Population.—According to the official census made in June, 1851, there were 43 143 inhabitants, distributed as follows:—

	Male	Female	Total
English and descendants...	179	169	347
Malay	8,711	7,668	16,379
Chinese	13,142	5,204	18,346
Malabares	5,616	5,084	10,700
Macassarines	1,487	1,973	3,460
Total	28,645	14,723	43,368

(Newhall's Malacca Crawford, Pinlayson, Davidson Jour. & I. Archipelago, Singapore Free Press and Fanning Gazette Documents on the E. I. Company's Library)

PENARANDA DE-BRACAMONTE, a tn. Spain, prov. Leon, and 26 m. S.E. Salamanca. It has a courthouse and prison, two schools, an hospital, a church, a Franciscan convent manufactures a kind of frieze, common in Murcia, Andalusia, and Galicia saddle-bags of every kind pack-saddles of milk and wool saddle-girths, and hats. In 1811 the French here defeated the Spaniards. Pop. 3488.

PESARIYA, a vil. Spain prov. Aragon and 48 m. from Teruel, with a courthouse, school, and church. Pop. 1567.

PENARTH, par. Wales, Glamorgan 1507 as P 105.

PENAS or **SAN PEDRO**, a tn. Spain, prov. Murcia, and 16 m. S.W. Albacete, surrounded by a slight wall. In the square stand the courthouse, the prison, and the clock-tower. It has also two schools, and a parish church. Perched on the summit of a hill, immediately above and commanding the town, stands the well-known fort of some name, considered almost impregnable. There are a chocolate and flour mill soap-works, manufactures of ordinary linen, &c., and a trade in wine, cotton, sheep, and wool. Pop. 7208.

PENAS (Gulf of) an inlet, Pacific coast of Patagonia, between Wellington Island and the peninsula of Tres Montes, lat. 47° 30' S. lon. 75° W. It is 65 m. wide, extends inland about 65 m., and includes the Guyanese Islands.

PENBRYN, par. Wales, Cardigan; 8847 as P 1659.

PENCAITLAND, par. Scot. Hadd., 4 m. by S. P 1137.

PENCAREGG, par. Wales, Carmar. 10,822 as P 1123.

PENCOMBE, par. Eng. Hereford; 4590 as P 597.

PENCOYD, Eng. Hereford; 879 as P 586.

PENCUN a vil. in. Prussia, gov. and 15 m. S.W. Stettin. It has a castle, a church, an hospital, and manufactures of straw-hats, a brewery, and a trade in cattle. P 1454.

PENDBRYN (Lowen and Ureux), par. Wales, Brecon, 12,766 as P 1777.

PENDINE, par. Wales, Carmarthen; 1376 as P 161.

PENDJCHEHER, or **PUNJMANA**, a river, Afghanistan, which descends from the S. side of the Hindoo Kooch, flows first S.W., then S.E. and, after a course of about 180 m joins the bank Cabool. Its chief affluent is the Ghorubun.

PENDELBURY a vil. and township, Essex, co. Lancaster on the Bolton and Skirgtham Canal and the Manchester and Bolton Railway; with a square-bell Norman church, an independent chapel several schools, and manufactures of plan and printed cotton. Pop. 2193.

PENDLETON a suburb of Manchester N.W. side of that city on an acclivity. It consists chiefly of a continuation of the principal street in Salford and forms part of the main road leading from Manchester to Liverpool, Bolton, &c.

It has a church, an Independent, and three Methodist chapels several schools a mechanics institute, and extensive cotton spinning calico-printing, bleaching and dyeing establishments, in which the inhabitants are chiefly engaged. Pop. 14,324.

PENDOCK, par. Eng. Worcester, 1168 as P 802.

PENDOMER, par. Eng. Somerset 1090 as P 78.

PENDOLAN, par. Wales, Glamorgan 5504 as P 368.

PENEDO a tn. Brazil, prov. and 60 m. S.W. Alagoas.

It has three churches a townhouse, a Franciscan convent, and a Latin, and a primary school. The inhabitants raise large quantities of cotton rice, millet, legumes, and mandarin. P dist. 14,000.

PENEDON a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Alta.

89 m. N. by W. Guarda with some Roman antiquities. P 690.

PENEGOR, par. Wales, Montgomery, 8065 as P 928.

PENELLA two places, Portugal — 1. A tn. and par, prov. Douro. S.E. Coimbra. Pop. 1460 — 2. A tn. and par, prov. Beira-Alta, 18 m. N. Trancoso. Pop. 712.

PENFIELD, a vil. and port township, U. States, New York, 223 m. N. by W. Albany with three churches, an academy, a lyceum and several mills and factories. P 2842.

PENGUN ISLAND see COCKET ISLAND.

PENHA, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, on the Itapah, 80 m. S.W. Minas-Novas; with a handsome square, in the centre of which is a church. Pop. 1000.

PENHA, a vil. Brazil, E. shore of Ilha Parica, opposite the town of Bahia, with a stone church, and two primary schools.

PENHOW, par. Eng. Monmouth 1784 as P 373.

PENHURST, par. Eng. Sussex 1402 as P 120.

PENICHIE, a tn. Portugal, prov. Entre-douro and the coast of the Atlantic, 47 m. N. by W. Lisbon. It ranks as a fortress of the first class, more, however on account of the strength of its natural position, than of its fortifications. It has a small harbour, and carries on an active fishery. P 2596.

PENIG, a tn. Saxony, circle and 35 m. S.E. Leipzig par. hank Mulde, here crossed by several bridges. It has a court of law a castle, with a park, and important manufactures of bookery, woollens, and calico, and bleachfields a paper, cotton, and other mills. Pop. 8996.

PENISCOLA, a maritime tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 41 m. N.E. Castellon-de-la-Pena, on a rock about 140 ft. high. It is a place of strength of the second rank, but it is greatly neglected, and the streets are narrow, crooked and ill paved.

It has a courthouse a government house, two endowed schools, a church, and several hermitages. Navarro, who was governor in 1810, betrayed the place to the French. Pop. (agricultural) 1891.

PENITENCE, a market tn. and par. England, on York, 7 m. S. Don, and a station on the Manchester and Sheffield Railway 8 m. W. S.W. Barnsley. It is well and regularly built, has a parish church, Independent, Friends, and Wesleyan chapels, a free grammar-school; quarries of pavement, of which large quantities are sent to London, collieries, and manufactures of linen. Area of par. 21,580 ac. Pop. 6803.

PENITENCIA, an isl. Brazil. See BARRAGUA.

PENJAB the five rivers. See **PUNJAB**.

PENJINA, a river, E. Siberia, rises on S.E. side of the Sumnerov Mountains, flows S.E. past the town of Penjing, and a little below falls into the bay of that name. After a course of about 160 m. It receives the Akien on the right.

PENJINSK, a gulf, Siberia, in N.E. of Sea of Okhotsk, formed on the E. side by Kamchatka, and on the W. by a peninsula which separates it from the Gulf of Gilytsk. It is about 150 m. long, by 80 m. broad and at its N.E. extremity, at a town of same name, receives the Penjin.

PENKRIDGE, a small settlement in par. England, on the state route 4, is a fine stone building in the Gothic style. A Primitive Methodist chapel, a national school, and some small churches. Races are held here in September. Area of par. 19,605 ac. Pop. 8816.

PENLIMMON, a name sometimes applied to a mountain range of S. Wales, which curves round from E. to W. for a distance of 49 m. separating Montgomeryshire from Shropshire on the E., Radnorshire on the S., and Cardiganshire on the W. but is more frequently confined to the mountain mass which forms the W. termination of the range. It is situated on the frontier of co. Cardigan and Montgomery and consists chiefly of three summits, the loftiest of which has a height of 1465 ft. is composed chiefly of shale, containing no minerals of any value, and gives rise to both the Severn and Wye, and several other minor streams.

PENLLINE, par. Wales, Glamorgan 1784 ac. P. 1531.

PENMACHNO, par. Wales, Carn 11,208 ac. P. 1531.

PENMAEN, par. Wales, Glamorgan 1538 ac. P. 114.

PENMAEL, par. Wales, Glamorgan 3395 ac. P. 495.

PENMON, par. Wales, Anglesey 7139 ac. Pop. 326.

PENMORF, par. Wales, Caernarvon 10,107 ac. P. 1109.

PENMNYDD, par. Wales Anglesey 3100 ac. P. 666. **PENN** a vil and par. England, co. Stafford near the Wolverhampton canal 2 m. S.W. Wolverhampton. It has a parish church with a square tower, an almshouse, and manufactures of locks, keys, nails, &c., for Wolverhampton. Area of par. 3998 ac. Pop. 1160.

PENN, par. Eng. Beds 4970 ac. Pop. 144.

PENN TAY, a vil. U. States, New York, 173 to W. Albany; with five churches, an academy, a courthouse, a jail and manufactures of carriage and ploughs, flour and saw mills, a tannery and two printing-offices. Pop. 1800.

PENNA, a mountain, Parma, on the confines of the study of Puzosia. It is one of the loftiest summits of the Apennines in the duchy having a height of 5860 ft. The Taro and the Ceno have their sources in it.

PENNAJ, (Lower and Upper), par. Wales, Merioneth 7461 ac. Pop. 606.

PENNAR, par. Wales, Montgomery 5000 ac. P. 749.

PENNAR, a river Hindostan, rises among the low dryrock mountains near Mysore, lat. 13° 25' N., lon. 77° 21' E. flows N. to lat. 16° N. when it bends round and flows E. to the Bay of Bengal near Nellore, at lat. 14° 35' N. lon. 80° 12' E. Enters length, 800 m. The channel is in general sandy, but also rocky in many parts.

PENNARD, two pars. England, Somerset—1 (East) 2829 ac. Pop. 675.—2 (West) 8063 ac. Pop. 871.

PENNARD, par. Wales, Glamorgan, 2203 ac. P. 848.

PENNICUK, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. and 9 m. S.W. Edinburgh on the E. It has a neat parish church, in the Gothic style, a Free, and two L. Presbyterian churches, a parochial school and extensive manufactures of paper. During the war, Penicuik had a very large depot for French prisoners. Area of par. 20,000 ac. Pop. 3003.

PENNINGHAM, par. Scot. Wigton, 16 m. by 6 m. Pop. 3672.

PENNINGTON, par. Eng. Lancaster, 2767 ac. P. 489.

PENNSYLVANIA, one of the U. States of N. America, lat. 39° 45' to 42° 17' N. lon. 74° 44' to 80° 34' W. bounded N. by New York, N. W. Lake Erie, W. Ohio and Virginia, S. Virginia and Maryland, and E. Delaware and New Jersey. greatest length, E. to W. 310 m. greatest breadth, 163 m. area, 44,000 sq. m. It has been shaped out with so much regularity, that except on the E., where it has two large projections and indentations, its sides form an exact parallelogram facing the cardinal points. The surface is decidedly mountainous, being traversed S.W. to N.E. by the Allegheny chain and crossed by many smaller ranges, which are more or less parallel to it, and take the local names of Blue Mountains, Balding Hill, Laurel Hill, &c. On the E. side, the Alleghenies are rugged and steep but on the W. descend very gradually and then stretch out into an extensive table land. In the S.E., the surface loses its mountainous character and becomes hilly or undulating. The principal rivers are the Delaware, which forms the E. boundary of the state, and runs within it the Lehigh and the Schuylkill, the Susquehanna, with a continuous series of rapids during the last

50 m. of its course, and the Allegheny, which rises within the state, runs S. for a time to the east side of New York and then returns to unite at Pittsburg with the Monocahela coming from the S., in order to form the Ohio. The climate in the S.E. is subject to frequent and sudden fluctuations; in the N. among the mountains it is more settled, but often in winter very keen and to the W. of the Alleghenies, owing chiefly to the prevalence of S.E. winds is milder than toward the E. The transition from summer to winter is decidedly marked, but spring is short, frolic, and inclement. Autumn is the pleasantest season, and though sometimes oppressive from excessive heat, is for the most part serene and beautiful. The thermometer at Philadelphia ranges from 6° to 88°, and at Pittsburg from 10° to 94°. The variations of the climate do not impair its salubrity and Pennsylvania is one of the healthiest states of the Union. The soil has various grades of fertility, but is in general well adapted for agricultural operations. The richest and most highly cultivated tract is S.E. of the mountains on both banks of the Susquehanna. The most important crops are wheat, oats, rye, and Indian corn. barley may be regarded as almost a failure. Potatoes and tobacco are largely grown and flax more partially. Live stock, including oxen, cows, sheep, and swine, are abundant and large quantities of dairy produce are obtained for export. Next in importance to agriculture are the mineral products of the state: coal, iron, and salt occurring in almost inexhaustible abundance. In the whole of the mountain districts of the S. and E. to the W. of the Susquehanna, an intricate coal field occurs over an area estimated at 976 sq. m. while to the W. of the Alleghenies a vast bituminous coal-field, of which Pittsburg may be considered the centre, has been traced over an area of 21,000 sq. m. The coal strata of both these fields contain many valuable seams of ironstones and both the smelting and working of iron have long been regarded as perhaps the most important interest of the state. The number of iron works in the E. field is 264, and in the W. 140, and in 1847 the production of pig-iron was 358,500 tons, and of malleable-iron, 268,700. This great production, however, was greatly owing to a high price of iron ore, and has since rapidly declined, in consequence of its inability to compete with the iron of Great Britain. In some branches however, as in making cut nails and boiler-plates the Pennsylvania iron masters are still able to defy competition. After iron, on the manufacture of which, in its various forms about a tenth of the whole population is still supposed to depend, the most important manufactures are woollen and cotton goods that of maple-sugar also is so extensively carried on that the annual production is estimated at 7,000,000 lbs. Both the foreign and inland trade has been largely developed. In 1851 the exports, nearly all composed of domestic products, amounted in value to £1,115,840, and the imports to £2,951,325. The total shipping of the state is 258,939 tons, of which 64,305 is registered for foreign trade. The inland trade has been greatly promoted by important works of internal improvement, more especially canals and railroads, forming a complete network in the E. portion, and thence W. across the centre of the state, the former, for a length of 680 m. and the latter not far so actually, amounting to a length of 1087 m. The largest religious denominations are first, the Methodists next the Presbyterians and Baptists, and lastly, the Episcopalians, E. Catholics, Congregationalists, and Quakers. The higher educational establishments are chiefly the Philadelphia University, the Western University at Pittsburg, Dickinson College at Carlisle, Jefferson, Allegheny, and several other colleges. The common schools, exclusive of those of Philadelphia, which are placed under a separate management, amounted, in 1849 to 8678, each attended on an average by 43 scholars. The legislature, chosen by the universal suffrage of the white residents of a Senate of 38 members, elected for three years, a third retiring annually and a House of Representatives, of 100 members, elected for one year. Harrisburg, though an insignificant place compared with Philadelphia and even with Pittsburg continues to be the capital. The first settlement in the state was made by a company of Sweden in 1639. The Dutch afterwards gained possession but it was wrested from them by the English in 1664. A subsequent settlement was made in 1681 by the celebrated Quaker, William Penn, from whom the state has derived its name. Pop. (1850), 2,311,785.

PENOBSCOT, a river and bay, U States, Maine. The river, formed by the union of several streams in the W part of the state, flows mostly S. and, after a total course of about 340 m. 52½ into the bay of same name, 40 m. below Bangor, to which place it is navigable for vessels of heavy burden. Its principal affluents are the eastern Penobscot, the Watkinson, and the Penticost. —The bay is about 30 m. long, and as many bays at the entrance. It contains numerous islands, of which Deer and Fox islands are the principal. **PENPONT** a vill and par Scotland co. Dumfries, between the Forth and the Nith, 2 m. W S.W. Thornhill. It has a plain but neat parish church, a Reformed Presbyterian, and a U Presbyterian church, two parochial schools two free-schools, and vestiges of an ancient castle. Extent of par. 21 m. by 5 m. Pop. 1411.

PENQUENES, the Azores.

PENREHOB, two pars. Wales—1, Carnarvon, 555 ac. Pop. 112.—2 (Llangy) Anglesey 8694 ac. Pop. 652.

PENREHYN, an isl., S. Pacific Ocean, lat. (N. point) 8 55' N., lon. 156° 6' W. (N.) of coral formation, low and densely covered with trees, it is about 9 m. long N. E. and S. E. W. and about 5 m. wide, with an extensive lagoon having in it many coral patches. The inhabitants, who are numerous, are of a most savage and ferocious disposition.

PENRICE par Wales Glamorgan 5246 ac. P 398.

PENRITH or **PENRITH**, par Wales, Pembrokeshire 8081 ac. Pop. 431.

PENRITH a vill. New S. Wales, co. Cumberland, 25 m. N. W. Sydney, on the Nepean, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church.

PENRITH a market in and par England, co. Cumberland, 17 m. S. by E. Carlisle, a station on the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, and overlooked by the ruins of an ancient castle. The houses are generally well built of stone, and it has two churches, one of which is of recent erection, and remarkably handsome two Methodist chapels Primitive, Independent, Presbyterian, and R. Catholic chapels, and several schools, including a free grammar-school. Inhabitants engaged in weaving cotton, linen, and woollen goods, and in brewing and tanning. Area of par 7664 ac. Pop. 7387; of co. 6083.

PENRICE, par Eng. Monmouth 2695 ac. Pop. 363.

PENRY, an ancient port market in, sea-port, Eng. Lancashire, co. Cornwall, 2 m. N. W. Falmouth, at the head of a branch of Falmouth harbour. It has a townhall and market-house a church, places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans a free grammar and national schools. The port is a member of Falmouth, and has a considerable trade in exporting granite, which is worked a few miles from the town. The manufacture of paper, woollen-cloth, arsenic, and gunpowder is carried on and in the vicinity are some tanneries, breweries and saw-mills. Pop. 8557.

PENNACOLA, a seaport in U States, Florida, on a bay of same name in the N. of the Gulf of Mexico, on a low sandy plain. It is built in the form of a parallelogram with regular streets and public squares, and is the principal port of entry in Florida, though the harbour is too shallow to admit vessels drawing more than 8 ft. There is, however good anchorage below, and one of the most valuable navy-yards belonging to the Union. Pop. 3800.

PENSELWOOD, par Eng. Somerset 1101 ac. P 451.

PENSFORD (or **THOMAS**) par Eng. Somerset 616.

PENSHURST, a vill and par England, co. Kent, on the Eden, near the junction with the Medway 6 m. W S.W. Tunbridge. It has an ancient but handsome church, with many fine monuments; a Baptist chapel two national schools, a fine old manor near the vill, called Pemberton Place; several saw-mills, manufactures of paper and stone-quarries. Area of par. 4626 ac. Pop. 1698.

PENSHURST, a vill. England, co. Stafford, on the Stour-bridge and Northwich Extension Canals, 2 m. W S.W. Leek, with a handsome modern church, Wesleyan, and New Connexion Methodist chapels; and some of the largest iron-works in South Staffordshire. Pop. 4874.

PENSHORPE, par Eng. Norfolk, 758 ac. Pop. 11.

PENSTHOW, par Wales, Mont., 1290 ac. P 110.

PENTECOST (ISLAND), one of the Cumberland Islands, off N.E. coast Australia lat. 20° 23' 10" S. lon. 145° 55' 30" E. It rises abruptly from the sea to the height of 1140 ft.

PENTELE (Dana-) a vill Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and about 85 m. N. Stuhlweisensburg, near the Danube, with a church. Remains of Roman antiquities have been found here, supposed to have belonged to the ancient city of Alantaria. Pop. 2193.

PENTELICUS a mountain, Greece, forming the E. extremity of the Hellesus chain, 16 m. N. E. Athens and a little W of the Bay of Marathon, celebrated for its quarries of white marble, which furnished the materials of some of the finest structures of the capital and are still worked to a limited extent. Height, 8600 ft.

PENTENISIA, a group of islets, Greece, in the Gulf, and about 7 m. W N. W. of the island of Egina.

PENTERY, par Eng. Monmouth 478 ac. Pop. 94.

PENTIMA a m. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ulteriore II dist. and 6 m. N. W. Sulmona. It occupies the site of the ancient Corfinum famous for the war which the inhabitants maintained against the Romans. It contains two churches. P 1800.

PENTLAND FIRTH, a channel separating the main land of Scotland from the Orkney Islands. It is about 17 m. long, E. to W., and 6 m. to 8 m. broad. At its E. extremity are the Pentland Skerries, two small islets, and several adjacent rocks, which were formerly the scene of numerous shipwrecks. On the larger of these, about 4½ m. N. by 2 m. from Dunburgh Head, is a lighthouse, with two fixed lights 100 ft. apart—the one 170 ft. and the other 100 ft. high lat. 55 41 12 N. lon. 2° 55' 0" W. (s).

PENTLAND HILLS, a range, Scotland, co. Edinburgh, Peebles and Lanark, commencing 4½ m. S. by W. Edinburgh, and extending S.W. for about 16 m. The highest summit, East Carnethy Hill about the centre of the range is 1578 ft. above sea-level.

PENTLOW, par Eng. Essex 1847 ac. Pop. 880.

PENTNEY, par Eng. Essex, 588 ac. Pop. 674.

PENTON two pars Eng. Hants.—1, (Griffen), 1688 ac.

Pop. 412.—2 (Mansel), 1044 ac. Pop. 310.

PENTREVOELAS, par Wales, Denb., 8144 ac. P 561.

PENTRICH, par Eng. Derby 8889 ac. Pop. 8557.

PENTRIDGE, par Eng. Dorset, 1764 ac. Pop. 256.

PENTRYCH, par Wales, Glamorgan, 8975 ac. P 1569.

PENWORTHAM a vill and par England, co. Lancaster on the North Union Railway, which has here a magnificent viaduct over the Ribbles consisting of five arches, each 190 ft. span, about 1 m. S. W. Preston. It is an ancient church, on a height overlooking the valley of the Ribbles a Wesleyan chapel, a free grammar-school, and a charitable endowment. Area of par 11,317 ac. Pop. 5723.

PENYCLAWDD, par Eng. Monmouth 514 ac. P 42.

PENZA, a gov. Russia, bounded N. by gov. Nijon Novgorod, W. Tambov S. Saratov and E. Simbirsk greatest length, E. to W. 170 m. greatest breadth 145 m. area, 12,392 sq. ac. m. As a whole, it is an extensive flat, somewhat monotonous, but occasionally intersected by small hills, which in the S. W. form the water-shed between the basins of the Volga and the Don. To the latter basin only a very small portion of the government, drained by the Khorop and its tributary Vorona, belongs the affluents of the Volga are the Souz, Inzara, Ist. Mekha, Vol, and Vicha. The climate is mild and salubrious, though the winter cold is occasionally severe. The soil is fertile, and well adapted for raising all kinds of grain and roots. Hemp and flax are extensively, tobacco and hops occasionally grown. The principal fruits are apples, pears, and cherries. The forests are extensive and consist chiefly of birch, oak, larch, and alder. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of cattle, particularly horses, of which several good breeding studs are kept. The rearing of bees is so general as to form one of the most important branches of rural economy. All kinds of game abound, but fish are very scarce. The principal mineral is iron, of which valuable mines are worked in the neighbourhood of Trillick. Millstones are quarried extensively. The manufactures are chiefly confined to the cottages of the peasantry where great quantities of flax and wool are spun, and coarse stuffs woven; but there are several blast-furnaces and other iron-works, saw-mills, glass-works, sugar-refineries, and above all distilleries, which are both numerous and on a large scale. The chief exports are corn, flour, tallow, leather, soap, wax, honey, pomace, wool, and timber. Education, nominally under the superintendence of the university of Kasan, is miserably

neglected; and the only printing press in the government belongs to the crown. Pop. (1880) 119,000.

PENZA, a *tu*. Russia, cap. above gov., on a height near the junction of the Pensa and Sura, 510 m. S.E.E. Nijni Novgorod. It is mainly built of wood, with the exception of the cathedral, which is of stone. Besides the cathedral, there are 11 parish churches. The principal manufactures are leather and soap, and in these a considerable trade is carried on. Penza is the residence of the governor the see of a bishop conjoint with Saratov, and possesses several courts of justice, a theological seminary, and gymnasium. P. 13,000.

PENZANCE, a municipal bor., seaport, and rapidly improving market in England, co. Cornwall, on N.W. side Mount's Bay 24 m. S.W. Truro lat 50° 7' 0" N. lon 5° 31' 30" W. (n.) The situation of the town is exceedingly picturesque, standing on a beautiful shore finely carved and surrounded by rocky eminences. It has two churches, both of which are fine buildings. Baptist, Independent, Bible Christian, E. Catholic, and three Methodist chapels, an elegant town hall, market-house, custom-house, and post the last 800 ft. in length with a light house at the extremity. Penzance is the head-quarters of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall, which has a splendid collection of minerals. It has a natural history and anti quarian society a mechanics institution, a public library a grammar, and numerous other schools, and several benevolent societies. The trade of the town is considerable tin and copper which abound in the vicinity are exported in large quantities as are also china clay and pilchards. The imports consist chiefly of timber, iron, hemp, tallow, hides, &c. The fishery in pilchards and other fish is carried on with great activity. Tin-smelting, tanning, and manufactures in serpentine, are carried on. The climate is mild and the winters abound in beautiful scenery. Lord Exmouth and Sir H. Dary were born here. On June 23 St. John's or Miscommar's Eve, and on June 28 or St. Peter's Eve, at dark, ten-barrels are placed along the centre of the principal streets, about 100 ft. apart these are simultaneously set fire to, and the space on either side is traversed by boys and girls with long ten-torches, which are lighted and swung round the head. This seems to be a relic of the ancient sun worship. Pop. 9214.

PENZING, a *tu*. Lower Austria, 1 bank Vienna W. Vienna with a number of fine villas belonging to outcasts of Vienna, a parish church, a military barracks, and a bathing establishment and two cotton and silk print-factories. P. 4185.

PENZLIN, a *tu*. Mecklenburg Schwerin 41 m. S.E.E. Güstrow. It has a market place, a church manufactures of vinegar, and earthenware, and a trade in tobacco. P. 2063.

PEORLETON, par Eng. Worcester, 1474 ac. P. 286.

PEORIA, a *vil* U. States, Illinois, r bank Illinois River 68 m. N. Springfield with six churches, an academy four schools, a courthouse, and a jail saw-mills, a tannery, a brewery, and two printing-offices. Pop. 1467. — **PEORIA** LAKE an expansion of the Illinois, extends about 20 m. N. by E. from the village.

PEPER-HANDY par Eng. Surrey 1454 ac. P. 193.

PEPPARDTOWN, par Ire. Tipperary 4779 ac. Pop. 900.

PEPPERELL, a *vil* and township, U. States Massachusetts, 88 m. N. W. Boston, with two churches, an academy and eight schools paper manufactures, and several grist and saw mills. Pop. 1571.

PEPE, a suburb of Constantinople, occupying the summit of the promontory bearing its name, on the opposite or N. shore of the Golden Horn, and immediately above and beyond Galata. From its elevated and beautiful situation, it is a favorite place of residence with the European inhabitants, and with the merchants generally, who have their places of business in Galata. It is the head-quarters of diplomacy and the residence of the Dragomans. Some of the foreign ambassadors also had palaces here, but were driven from it by a great fire which occurred in August 1831, and by which their residences were destroyed. To calamities of this kind Pera is singularly subject. In 1849, 200 houses, and 50 shops were consumed in the richest and most populous quarter of the town, inhabited exclusively by Europeans, and on the following day 600 more buildings were destroyed in what is called the Christian quarter. Between 1841 and 1848, there were 18,750 houses consumed by fire, accompanied by an immense loss of property.

PERAK, a territory or kingdom, occupying a considerable part of the W. of the Malay peninsula, having Koda N. Kelangore S., the Straits of Malacca W. and the central range which traverses the peninsula longitudinally on the E. It is partly mountainous, but has also rich and beautiful plains, with an alluvial soil. It possesses rich veins of tin, and gold is washed from many of its streams. Pop. exclusive of unknown tribes in central region, estimated at 35,000.

PERAK, a river, peninsula of Malacca. It rises in a mountain range in the S. of above territory flows W. S. W., and falls into the Strait of Malacca. total course, 80 m.

PERALADA, a *vil*. Spain Catalonia prov and 24 m. N.E. Gerona, 1 bank Llobregat with a school an ancient castle, a palace of the counts of Peralada, and a church. P. 1295.

PERALEDA DE LA MATA, a *tu*. Spain, Extremadura, prov and 58 m. N.E. Caserte, with a courthouse, prison, two schools, a church manufactures of coarse grey cloth three oil three water and four flour mills, and some trade in sheep and hogs. Pop. 8500.

PERALTA, a *tu*. Spain prov Navarra, 23 m. S. Pamplona, on the Arga. It has spacious and well-kept gardens, three squares, a courthouse, two primary schools a church, a flour and several oil mills. Pop. (agricultural) 3304.

PERANZANES, a *vil*. Spain, prov and about 70 m. from Leon with a church, courthouse, and prison, a flour-mill and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1887.

PERASTO, a *tu*. Anetusa Dalmatia, 6 m. N.W. Catro, on the Gulf of Cattaro with three churches, and a dale guarded castle inhabitants generally peaceful, and in very indifferent circumstances. Pop. 1900.

PERAWA, a small *tu*. Hindostan, prov Malwa lat 24 10' N. lon 75 5' E. irregular and mostly built.

PERAY (St.) a *tu*. France, dep. Ardèche, 8 m. S. Tournon in a valley noted for the richness of its wines. P. 1678.

PERBETE, a *vil*. Hungary, Thither Danub, co and 14 m. N. Komorn, with two churches, and some trade in cattle, wood, and wine. Pop. 1581.

PERCHIE (La) (Latin, Cenones-Persick) a dependency of san prov. Manza, now included in dep. Savile, rne, E. and S. of the Vol. and E. of the capital was Montevideo.

PERCK, a *vil* and com. Belgium, prov Brabant, 9 m. N.E. Brussels with breweries, a flour mill and famous nurseries. Pop. 1069.

PERUT ISI AND 6 m. in group, N.E. coast Australia, Northumberland group lat. 21 81' S. lon 160° 18' E. (n.) The largest is about 12 m. or 14 m. in circumference. It consists of a series of hills running in ridges many of them covered with gum-tree scrub and all with long grass growing in flats. A species of pine, and a few salubrious palm groves on the island. The birds include black and white cockatoo, swamp pheasant, and crowns. Turtles frequent the shores.

—(*Voyage of the Endeavour*)

PERDJANSK a seaport in Russia, gov. Ekaterinopol on the Sea of Azov, between Mariupol and Taganrog. It is of recent origin, but having a good harbour, has increased rapidly and carries on a considerable trade chiefly in wheat and fine wool. Pop. about 2500.

PEREDRA, a *vil*. Hungary a river Danube, co. Presburg 12 m. from Tyrnau, on the Helleg. A good deal of pastel or wool is grown in the district. Pop. 1893.

PEREIRA, two places Portugal prov Dorro — 1 A *tu*, and par 6 m. W. Coimbra. Pop. 1690 — 2, (junior) A *tu* and par 30 m. S.E. Oporto. Pop. 928.

PERLKOP or *On Kari* (anc. Zepkree) a *tu*. Russia, gov. Taurida, 86 m. N. K. W. Simferopol, on the isthmus of Perakop. It has strong fortifications of wood, with a kind of castle built of stone, and contains a Greek church and mosque. Its site is very unhealthy, and malarial fevers are common. The chief trade is in salt, of which immense quantities are annually sent into S. Russia. There are several large fairs frequented particularly by Nogai Tartars. — The frontier, about 20 m. long by not more than 4 m. wide where narrowest, connects the peninsula of the Crimea with the mainland, and separates the Sea of Azov from the Black Sea, having the Gulf of Sivash in the former sea on the E., and the Gulf of Perakop in the latter sea on the W.

PERELLIA, a *vil*. Spain, Catalonia, prov and 80 m. S.W. Tortosa, in a valley with a courthouse, church, two primary schools, and four oil-mills. Perello is strongly situated,

and in the inscription of 1640, made a vigorous resistance to the Catholic army under Vaudemont. Pop. 1144.

PERBAY, or **PERBAY**, v. Hungary, Hither Thule, co. Abasjar 12 m. from Kassa; with two churches. P. 1097

PERESLAV-KALAZH, or **PERESLAV-KALAZH**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 75 m. N W Vladimir, E shore of Lake Pleskovo. Its eastern ramparts have been converted into a promenade, and has a cathedral, numerous churches, three monasteries, a cannery, manufacture of linen and an active trade with St. Petersburg. Pop. 7000.

PERESLAVI, a tn. Russia, gov. and 150 m. W N W Poltava, at the junction of the Alta and Truboch. It is surrounded by an earthen wall, and defended by a dilapidated fortress, and is very indifferently built. It has a cathedral, and nine other churches, a monastery, a school, manufacture of brandy and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 7000.

PERGAMON, a tn. Turkey in Asia. See BASSANO.

PERGE, a ruined city, Asiatic Turkey about 50 m. E. S. E. Smyrna. Its site, between two hills washed by the Cestrus, and backed by the mountains of Taurus, is extremely beautiful, and the remains include a palace of vast extent, a theatre, about 330 ft. wide, with its seats for the most part entire, and a stadium almost perfect, but now used as a place for running camels.

PERGINE, a tn. Austria, Tyrol circle and 7 m. E. S. E. Trento. It is well built, has two churches, a castle, hospital, and Capuchin monastery. Pop. 3695.

PERGOLO, a tn. Italy, the Marches, deleg. Urbino a Pesaro, on the Cosmo. 16 m. S. E. Urbino with manufactures of cloth and tinners. Pop. 8000.

PERGUSA, a small lake, Sicily, prov. Caltanissetta, N. of Piazza. From the banks of this lake, according to fable, Proserpine, while gathering flowers was carried off by Pluto.

PERIAMUS, or **PERIAMUS** (Latin, *Periamus*) a vil. Hungary, Thither Thule, co. Torontal, on the Maros with a church and some trade in corn, wine and wool. Pop. 3445.

PERIANA a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 30 m. from Malaga with a courthouse, an endowed school, a church, an oratory and three fountains. Pop. (agricultural) 2278.

PERIAPATAM, a tn. (Indoosian) prov. Myora, 37 m. W Sarumpatam lat. 12° 22' N lon. 76° 11' E with ruined fortifications.

PERIBONACA or **PERIBONCA** a river Lower Canada, flows S. W. W., and falls into N. shore Lake St. John.

PERIERA, a tn. France, dep. Moselle, 10 m. N by E Contancourt with a considerable trade in clover-seed. P. 3032.

PERIGORD (La) (Latin, *Petro corvina Agri*), an anc. prov. France, which now forms dep. Dordogne. Periguenx was its capital.

PERIGULUX (Latin, *Perigulux*) a tn. France, cap. dep. Dordogne, on a slope forming a bank L. Isle, here crossed by a fine bridge, 66 m. E. N. E. Bordeaux. Its internal appearance is far from prepossessing, and in some respects it is a dull dirty place. The exterior is bordered by several green alleys, and there are good promenades, adorned by brown statues of Fœnion and Mœnigau. The principal edifices are the cathedral, a Pyrenean structure in the form of a Greek cross, with a tower 127 ft. high, and five cupolas surmounting the four squares formed by the arms of the cross, and a larger square in the centre the public library containing 16,000 volumes the prefecture, a handsome modern edifice, the palace-du-judice, hospital barracks, theatre museum &c. Periguenx is the see of a bishop, and possesses a court of first resort and commerce, an agricultural society and communal college. It has manufactures of bombazine, serge, hosiery fine lace, cutlery and sells also marble-works, a wrought-iron mill, distilleries, and manufactures of leather and a trade in flour, brandy, salt, leather, iron, wool, cattle, poultry, and particularly a kind of partridge and truffle pie, extensively exported, and well known by the name of *pâté de Periguenx*. It was one of the eight towns needed to the Protestants, for security, by the peace of 1563. Pop. (1852), 11,970.

PERILJA a tn. Venezuela, dep. Zaba, prov. and 83 m. N. W. Maracaybo 1 bank Paria, 30 m. above its mouth, in Lake Maracaybo. Pop. 8000.

PERIM or **PERIM** an isl. Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, about 4 m. off the coast of Yemen in Arabia; length, 6 m.

PERINALDO (Padre *Rosalia*) a vil. France, dep. Alpes-Maritimes 26 m. S. E. N. E. Nice, with a beautiful

church, and a monastery; a trade in wine and oil, both of first-rate quality. Pop. 1660.

PERINEOS, or **PERINEOS**, a mountain range, Brazil prov. Goyas. It contains the loftiest summits in the prov., part of which it traverses E. to W. nearly in lat. 16° S., and forming a kind of centre to the great Cordillera of Brazil, sends out numerous branches in different directions. It furnishes the sources of various rivers, some of which flow N. to the Tocantins, and others S. into the basin of the Parana.

PERIVALK, par Eng. Middlesex 686 ac. Pop. 23

PERKATA (Nagr) a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Stuhlweissenburg, 4 m. from Adony with a church, a castle and a trade in corn, cattle, and wine. Pop. 2464.

PERIAK, or **PERIAK**, a market to Hungary Thither Danube, co. Zala, 16 m. N. W. Koprivnica; with a church. Here it is a good deal of silk is produced. Pop. 2570.

PERILAVAROS, a vil. Hungary Banat, dist. Temesvar and 36 m. E. Peterwardein, with a R. Catholic, and three Greek churches. Pop. 2674.

PERLEBERG a town in Prussia, gov. Potsdam, 73 m. N. W. Berlin on the Stupenitz. It has a Protestant church and chapel several courts and public offices and manufactures of woollens and chimney. Pop. 6143.

PERLEPE, a to of about 500 houses, Turkey in Europe Macedonia, 21 m. N. E. Monastir, on the Kumbur.

PERM, an E. gov. Russia, bounded, N. by Volga and Tobolsk, E. Tobolsk, S. Orenburg, W. Yaskai, and N. W. Volga, lat. 56° 18' to 61° 55' lon. 58° 50' to 64° E. greatest length N. W. to S. E. 620 m. breadth, about 400 m. area, 90,000 sq. m. This government being traversed N. to S. by the Ural chain is divided into two unequal portions, a W. and an E. the former, of course, in Europe, and the latter in Asia. The Asiatic portion, the less of the two belongs to the basin of the Arctic Ocean which receives its waters through tributaries of the Obi. Of these, the most important are the Shura, Zobra, Tura, Neira, Irkutsk and Jack. In the S. it contains several lakes, of which the largest is the Maysa. The European portion belongs to the basin of the Caspian, with exception of a small portion in the N. W., drained by the Petchora, and of course belonging, like the E. portion, to the Arctic Ocean. By far the most important river in the European portion is the Kama, which, entering the government on the N. W. proceeds through it in a very circuitous direction receiving numerous tributaries on either bank. Of these, the largest are the Yshera, Kosa, Koria, Olva, and Tschudra, with its affluent Sitta. From the principal Ural chain the surface descends in a succession of parallel terraces. On the lowest summits snow and ice continue for nine months in the year, and hence the climate, naturally rigorous, from its high latitude and inland position, has its rigour greatly increased. Beyond the 60th degree, regular culture becomes impossible, and the far greater part of the surface is occupied by forests and marshes. Extensive forests also stretch far into the S. and the soil being generally not very fertile, large tracts remain uncultured. The government is rich in minerals, and possesses extensive mineral tracts, on which vast numbers of the inhabitants are employed in collecting gold and also apparently inexhaustible beds both of iron and salt. The vast quantities of fuel required in order to work these extensively and to advantage give a great additional value to the timber of the forest and make the surface covered by it of far greater value than it could be in any other form. Game, both large and small, is common in the forests, and many of the inhabitants gain a livelihood by hunting fish, including bothurgeon and salmon, abound in the rivers. With exception of several branches of industry immediately connected with the mines, there are few manufactures. The chief are soap, leather, tallow-candles, potash, and glass. The trade derives great facilities from the Kama and other navigable streams, and has acquired some importance. The principal articles are metals, marble, wool, salt, fur, tallow and tar. Nearly three-fourths of the inhabitants are Russians, and belong to the Greek church, the rest consist of Tartars, Tcheremissians, Bashkirs, &c. and though many of them have nominally embraced Christianity, not a few are Mahomedans, and among others different forms of paganism are said to prevail. The governments of Perm and Ufa are under one military governor. Some assertions have been made to extend education, but the number of scholars to the

population is only 1 in 294. For administrative purposes, Perm is divided into 12 circles. Pop. (1850) 1,676,560

PERM, a to Russia, esp. above gov. r bank Kama, at the confluence of the Jazguchlo 950 m. E. by S. St. Petersburg. It is built with considerable regularity in straight and spacious streets, and has two churches, several other public edifices, surrounded by a park, a gymnasium, theological seminary, a civil and a military hospital, extensive copper and iron smelting and refining works and a considerable trade with the island districts. Pop. (1851) 13,362

PERNAQUA or **PARANANHA**, a to Brazil prov. Piahi E. side of a large lake, 250 m. S.E.W. Oeiras. It is the residence of a justice of the peace, and has an elegant church built of stone. Near it the best tobacco in Brazil is grown and in it, as well as in horses and mules, there is a considerable trade. Pop. dist. 4000

PERNAMBUCO, a maritime prov. Brazil bounded N by Ceará and Paraíba, E. the Atlantic, S.E. prov. Alagoas, S. Sergipe d'El Rey, Bahia, and Minas-Geraes, W. Goias, and N.W. Piahi, area, 109,896 sq. m. It is of very irregular shape, forming a long and comparatively narrow, tract, curving round N.E. to S.W. becoming very much contracted towards its centre, from which it gradually bulges out on either side, so as to have a considerable width at both extremities. The coastline, forming the whole of its E. boundary has an extent of about 120 m., lat. 7° 35' to 8° 50' S. It is low and uninteresting, lined towards the sea by long and dangerous coral-reefs, and towards the interior generally well covered with wood. The country beyond gradually rises, and ultimately becomes mountainous being traversed by several chains, of which the Calceis in the N, the Piahi and Tabatinga in the W and S.W. are the loftiest and most extensive. The far greater part of the province belongs to the basin of the São-Francisco, which forms its boundary on the E and S for many hundred miles, and drains it both directly and by numerous streams, of which the most important are the Corrientes and Grande. In the N.E. another basin of much less extent is formed and sends its waters directly to the sea by the Capibaribe, Ipojuca, and various other streams. The climate is hot and moist, and the soil generally fertile. The principal cultivated crops are the sugar-cane and cotton, the latter extensively exported to Europe. The forests, which cover almost all the mountainous parts of the province as well as much of the lower ground, yield inexhaustible supplies of timber, both for ship-building, carpentry and ornamental purposes. Dry-woods also of superior quality and trees which distil balsams, gums, and resins of the most valuable descriptions, abound. Some gold is found, and excellent quarries of marble might be opened in several districts. Manufactures, of marble so called do not exist; but great numbers of the inhabitants are employed in the sugar-works and distilleries. The extensive export of sugar, rum, and cotton, naturally leads to a corresponding extensive import, chiefly from Britain and the U. States. The provincial assembly consists of 13 deputies to the general legislative assembly, and appoints six senators. P. 500,000.

PERNAMBUCO, or **PERANCA**, a to Brazil, esp. above prov., on the most eastern part of S. America, at the mouth of the Capibaribe lat. (Fort Fleck) 8° 58' S., lon. 84° 51' 45' W. (a). It consists of three distinct parts or parishes—Riadis proper, or São-Felipe-Gonzalez, occupying a sandy and somewhat elevated peninsula, which stretches along the shore, and is separated from the mainland on the W by the Biberibe. Santissimo-Baeramento, occupying the Isle of Santo-Antonio, between the peninsula and the mainland, with the former of which it is connected by a stone and with the latter by a wooden bridge, while two others are twined by the Biberibe and Camaribe, previous to their junction; and São-Vieira or Sacramento, situated on the mainland W of the other two parts, on uneven ground, and built in the form of an amphitheatre. Riadis proper, the principal seat of business, is composed of brick houses, generally of three, com-

monies of four and even five stories, but the streets, though paved, are narrow. The houses of Santo-Antonio are well built, but not so regularly as those of Riadis. Its streets, however are wider but unpaved, have side-walks, and are lined with the principal shops. São-Vieira is the most modern quarter and has the greatest number of showy buildings, but the streets are irregularly formed, and the houses want uniformity. The whole three divisions are extremely dirty; and though surrounded with water are deficient in drainage. Good drinking-water can only be obtained by bringing it in barrels from a cascade of the Biberibe, near Olinda. The harbour consisting of a natural basin lies within a line of reefs, which form a kind of breakwater, though the sea in high storms throws its surges partly over it, and dashes in with great fury through certain openings in it. It has from 16 ft. to 50 ft. of water, but the best-sheltered part has from only 40 ft. to 12 ft. It is defended by several forts, and provided with a lighthouse, visible about 12 m. off. The principal buildings are the old Jesuit college, now occupied by the governor's palace, the provincial legislature, and several public offices, a large pile, of gloomy appearance, with walls of enormous thickness two parish churches, several convents provided with churches, the episcopal palace, general and orphan hospital, a lyceum, in which English, French Latin, rhetoric, and philosophy are taught; various primary schools, and an hospital. The trade which is of great extent, consists in raw sugar, timber both for ordinary and ornamental purposes, dyewoods and above all cotton of superior quality. The chief imports are cotton and linen tissues, hardware and earthenware. Pop. in, 12,000 dist., 88,000

PERNAU, or **PERANOW**, a to Russia, gov. Livonia, at the mouth of the Pernau, in the N.E. corner of the Gulf of Riga, 102 m. N.N.E. Riga. It is defended by a castle has a Greek and two Lutheran churches, a superior and four elementary schools. A harbour which though too shallow to admit large vessels, enables it to carry on a considerable trade in flax, hemp, corn, linseed, hemp-seed, wood, and leather. Owing to the lowness of its site, prevailing winds from the S.W. expose it to dangerous inundations. Pop. (1849), 5740

PERNES [acc. *Paterne*] a to France, dep. Vendée 4 m. S. Carpentras, l. bank Neque, with manufactures of silk, brandy, and wine. Pop. 2613

PERNIE, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland on the Merwede 18 m. W.N.W. Dordrecht with a church and a harbour; inhabitants partly engaged in fishing and partly in flax culture. Pop. 1485

PERONNE [ant. *Perovna* *Peromacourus*] a to France, dep. Somme, 32 m. E. by N. Amiens, r. bank Somme, on the slope of a hill, surrounded by extensive marshes, strongly



SELYET AND MARKET-PLACE PERONNE.
From *Recherches de Taylor*. Viergeux 1840. L. Antoine Verrier.

fortified, and commanded by a castle, now ruinous. Its principal public buildings are the church of St. John, a town-hall, communal college, hospital, theatre, convent, and convent

bell-tower. It has manufactures of woollen fabrics, combed, laces, leather, sugar oil, brandy, and spirits; and a trade in grain, wool, and brandy. Perouse was formerly a town of considerable importance, and from its never having been taken, obtained the name of *La Pucelle* [The Virgin]. The early kings of France had a palace here, and several of them are interred in the church. Attached to the castle is an ancient tower, *Tour Herbert*, wherein Charles-le-Simple died in confinement, and Louis XI. was detained by Charles-the-Bold, till he signed a disadvantageous treaty called *The peace of Perouse*. Pop. 9540.

PEROS-BANHOS, a group of six. *See* CHAGOS.

PEROSA two places, Italy. *Piedmont*—1, A in div and 25 sq. W. S. W. Turin, 1 mi. bank Chiavone here crossed by stone bridge. It has a church, communal school, and a trade in corn, cattle, and sheep. A great many of the inhabitants are fatuous, and affected with gout. Pop. 1500.—3, A vil and com., div Turin, prov. and about 5 m. S. Ivrea, with a tower and some other remains of ancient castle, and a trade in corn and dairy-produce. Pop. 750.

PEROTE, a tn. Mexico, dep. and 72 m. W. N. W. Vera-Cruz, with a castle, used as a staple prison. Near it is a lofty mountain of same name. Pop. about 7500.

PERFENNAAD a maritime tn. Hindoostan prov. Malabar lat. 11° 8' N., lon. 75° 54' E. with houses mostly of stone, and greatly superior in many respects to those generally to be met with in India.

PERPIGNAN [Latin *Perpignanum*] a tn. France, dep. *Pyrenees-Orientales*, partly on a gentle slope, and partly in a wide and fertile plain, on bank Yse, 58 m. S. W. Montpellier. It is surrounded with lofty walls flanked with bastions, and defended by a citadel, occupying a height which completely commands the town. Guarding the entrance from Spain into France by the E. Pyrenees it has been fortified



PORT NOTRE DAME CASTLE, PERPIGNAN
From Mother of Taylor's Voyages des E. Indes, France.

with the greatest care by the most celebrated engineers, and ranks as a fortress of the first class. It is nearly in the form of an oval, the shorter axis of which exceeds 1 m., and the longer 2 m., and is by no means well built. The streets are narrow and almost closed over in many places by the wooden balconies of the houses, which attract less attention by their architectural merit, than by the Moorish form of their structure, and the peculiar physiognomy of their inmates. Almost all the public buildings date from the period of Spanish rule, and are either of brick or rounded pablos. The principal are

Go. cathedral, founded in 1524, the church of St. Jean Le Vieux, of much more ancient date; the church of St. Paul, the library, containing 13,000 volumes; university, palace-de-justice, hotel de ville, college, hospital of St. John, prison, mint, and arsenal occupying an old Carmelite convent. It is the see of a bishop, has a court of first resort and com. mercio, communal college, diocesan seminary society of agriculture arts, and commoners' university, and botanical garden; manufactures of broad-cloth and other woollen stuffs, playing cards, candles, chocolate, and whip handles, leather and brandy; and a trade in wine, brandy, white honey, fine wood, oil, iron, silk, cork and some other products of the S. It was the capital of the former province of Roussillon, and was not united to the French crown till the treaty of the Pyrenees in 1659. After the lapse of nearly two centuries, it still bears strong indications of its having long been under Spanish dominion. Pop. (1852), 17,612.

PERRAINDA, a large tn. Hindoostan prov. Arrangabad 70 m. S. E. Ahmednagar lat. 18° 16' N. lon. 75° 54' E.

PERRANARWOTHA, par. Eng. Cornwall 1796 sq. Pop. 1624.

PERRANUTHNOE, par. Eng. Cornwall 1182 sq. Pop. 1229.

PERRANZABULOS, or **PERRAN-IN-DE-SAND** a vil and par. England, on Cornwall on the Bristol Channel, with a small harbor 7 m. W. N. W. St. Michael. It consists chiefly of detached cottages, inhabited by miners, and has two churches, a Wesleyan chapel, extensive mines of tin, copper, lead, and zinc, and a plebeian fishery Area 1140 sq. Pop. 3114.

PERROT two par. England—1, (North), Somerset, 1248 sq. Pop. 299.—2, (South) Dorset; 1451 sq. P. 874.

PERROT an isl. Lower Canada, in the St. Lawrence, S. W. of the isl. of Montreal between the Lake of the Two Mountains and the Lake of St. Louis. It is about 7 m. long N. W. to S. E., and contains several villages.

PERRYBURG, a vil U. States, Ohio at the head of steam-boat navigation on the Maumee, 117 m. N. N. W. Columbus with three churches, a courthouse, a jail, and manufactures of various kinds. Pop. 1053.

PERRANTE, a river. France, which issues from a lake near Nyon, prov. *Poissin*, flows easterly N. W. past Belgard and Corbe, and falls into the Balise a little below Colberg total course, 50 m.

PERSBERG, a vil. Sweden, lin. Carlsbad, 5 m. N. W. Philipstad. It is celebrated for its iron-mines, about 12 in number, which have long been worked, and to a great depth in a hill, which appears to be almost one mass of ore.

PERSEPOLIS (Persian *Ishtak*) an ancient Persia, prov. *Farsistan* long the cap. of the Persian monarchy in a beautiful plain near the Araxes, 82 m. N. N. E. Shiraz. Its early history is lost in obscurity but it had long been one of the most important cities of the East and had reached its highest splendour when it was taken and destroyed by Alexander the Great; according to some in a drunken frolic, and according to others as a just retaliation for the devastation which the Persians had committed in Greece. The ruins still lie scattered over a large surface, but the only one which particularly attracts attention is an immense pile of buildings supposed to have been the palace of Darius which Alexander burned. It occupies a platform 1450 ft. long, by 802 ft. wide, is approached by flights of steps cut in the rock, and exhibits vast portals, one of them formed by two enormous sphinxes, pillars walls, and staircases, adorned with elaborate sculptures, and base-reliefs, and covered over with various cuneiform inscriptions.

PERSERIM, Turkey in Europe. *See* PHERRIN.

PERSHORE, a market tn. England, co. and 9 m. S. S. E. Worcester 4 m. bank Avon. It has two churches, of which that of the Holy Cross occupies a portion of the old abbey of Pershore, and is a noble structure, a Baptist chapel, national schools for boys and girls, and a mechanics' institute. The chief trade is wool-stapling, thrashing-machines are manufactured to a considerable extent. Immense quantities of fruit and vegetables are raised in the vicinity for the markets of Manchester, Birmingham, and other large manufacturing towns. Pop. 2717.

PERSHORE, two par. Eng. Worcester—1, (St. Andrew) 9260 sq. P. 2356.—2, (Holy Cross), 2580 sq. P. 2028.

PERSIA (Arabic and Persian, *Dun*, French *Pers*, German, *Perien*), a kingdom of W Asia, lat. 35° 40' to 33° 50' N, lon. 44° 30' to 51° 30' E; bounded, N by Russia, the Caspian Sea, and Independent Turkey, E by Afghanistan, S.E. Baluchistan, S. the Indian Ocean, Strait of Ormuz, and the Persian Gulf and W Anatolia Turkey; greatest length, N.W. to S.E. 1150 m., greatest breadth, E.W. to S.W. 850 m. It is divided into the provinces of Aserbaïjan, Gilan, Mazandaran, Attra, Laristan, Azerbaïjan, Kermanshah, Irak-Ajemi, Khorasan, Fars, Luristan, Kerman, and Lorestan; total area, 368,846 sq. m. Pop. about 8,000,000. Principal towns, Tabriz, the capital, Isfahan, Tehran, Astrabad, Balfooch, Kermanshah, Kerman, Hamadan, Bushahr, &c.

General Features.—Persia belongs to the vast and elevated table-land, which, commencing in the W, on the E frontier of Anatolia Turkey, stretches E without interruption into Afghanistan and thence to the borders of India. The W part of this table-land forms the far lower portion of the Persian dominions. To the E, where it is only politically separated from Afghanistan, it does not possess any natural boundaries; but has its limits in other directions well defined by lofty mountain ranges, which descend, with more or less rapidity on the N towards the Caspian, on the W towards the plains of the Tigris and Euphrates, and on the S towards the Persian Gulf. Persia may thus be described, in general terms, as consisting of an extensive central plateau, occupying at least three-fourths of the whole surface—a series of mountain chains bordering the plateau on all sides except the E, and an outer border of more or less width, consisting for the most part of gentle slopes, low valleys, and level plains. The E part of the plateau forms the great deserts of Khorasan and Kerman, and is one of the most desolate regions of the globe (see **KHORASAN** and **KERMAN**). Towards the W the plateau improves in appearance. Saline incrustations are there of less frequent occurrence, the quality of the soil improves, and the surface, being both more diversified and more broken by lofty heights, obtains more moisture, and can be successfully cultivated. This indeed, holds true generally, in regard to the interior edges of the plateau, where the mountain ranges begin to rise, tracts of considerable fertility extending along their bases, and to some distance up their slopes, but it is only on the outer edges of these slopes, and downwards towards the plains that a rich varied and magnificent vegetation is found. This, however, does not apply to the S. mountains, which, approaching close to the Persian Gulf, leave only a narrow tract, with a S. exposure, and so extremely hot, as not only to wither up the plants but to be scarcely fit for human habitation, and applies only in part to the plains of the W, where moisture is often in excess and forms extensive swamps, from which pestilential vapours arise, but holds particularly true of the valleys and plains which have a N exposure, and slope towards the Caspian.

Mountains.—These have already been referred to as forming the lofty barriers which enclose the central plateau. The N chain, commencing far E, at the Hindu Kush, by which it becomes linked to the Himalayas, traverses Afghanistan, and enters Persia on its E frontier near lat. 61° N, W of the town of Herat. Here it forms a mountain region, in some parts 200 m. wide, though in general much narrower, and, under the name of the Mountains of Khorasan, proceeds across the N of the province of that name first in a W N W and then in a W S W direction. While pursuing the former direction, the height nowhere exceeds 4500 ft., but in the latter, as the Caspian is approached, a much greater elevation is attained. The chain now takes the name of the Elburz Mountains, entering provs. Irak Ajemi and Mazandaran on the E, and shortly after, on the borders of these two provinces, attains, in Mount Dufarud, the height of 14,600 ft. From this point, which is the culminating point of the range, and exhibits on its declivities unambiguous signs of volcanic formation, the Elburz stretches W N W in three separate ranges, well maintaining an elevation so lofty, that several of its ridges continue covered with snow till the beginning of June. The Elburz chain, while many consider as terminating nearly opposite to the S W corner of the Caspian in the snowy M. Masala mountains, and then by Mount Sevalian, which, attaining the height of 12,000 ft., throws out numerous ramifications, by which it becomes linked with the

mountains of Ararat. Thence, which, in the celebrated mountain of same name, directed, as a common property, on the borders of Russia, Persia, and Turkey, possess the loftiest summit of W Asia, form the common link by which the N and the W ranges of Persia are united. The latter commencing in the N.W., in the mountains of Koordistan, is continued E. in a broad and elevated belt, till it reaches lat. 34° N; then it changes its direction to S.E., and, under the names of the Mountains of Laristan, Awa Bakhtiari, and Fardis, spreads out and forms several separate ranges. One of these, proceeding E. between provs. Fars and Laristan, and across prov. Kerman, forms the S. range almost referred to, as separating the great plateau from the shores of the Persian Gulf. It is more remarkable for its length and width than for its elevation which, apparently never rises above 5000 ft. higher than the plateau forming its base.

Rivers and Lakes.—Considering the extent of Persia, its rivers are both few in number and insignificant. Not one of them is of any considerable importance, except the Euphrates; and even it cannot well be called a Persian river, as it only waters a small portion of the S.W. frontier. Its important tributary the Kerah (which see) however has its whole course in Persia. The Karoon rising to the W of the Kerah, pursues a course nearly parallel to it and, after receiving several considerable affluents, falls into the N.W. extremity of the Persian Gulf, from that point E. though extending for several hundred miles, and forming the only basis for the S. drainage of Persia, does not receive a single stream deserving of notice. Throughout the central plateau, the total absence of running water is still more apparent. From the S. slopes of the mountain ranges, which rise from its N. edge, much water, partly the produce of perpetual snow, necessarily descends in numerous streams which soon reach the borders of parched and sandy deserts and are immediately absorbed. The N slopes are so near the basin of the Caspian, to which they all belong, that the water which they supply though often in such excess as inundate the plains below, has too short a course to allow it to accumulate into rivers. The principal exception is furnished by the Kofed Rood or White River which, rising in the mountains of Koordistan, has found, or worn for itself, a channel, generally several hundred, and sometimes 1000 ft. below the general level of the table-land in which the first part of its course is performed, then borrows its way across the mountains of Masala, into a long valley, intersected between two of its ranges, and finally worked its way to the Caspian across the Elburz, at the celebrated Bulgher pass, after a course of about 550 m. Almost all the fresh-water lakes which Persia possesses are situated in prov. Mazandaran. They are numerous, though individually of limited extent. The salt lakes, on the contrary are few in number, but remarkable for their magnitude. The principal are Bakhtiari or Mirza, in the E of prov. Fars and Shiraz or Urmia, in the W of prov. Aserbaïjan. The latter in particular, is 80 m. long by about 25 m. broad. The water is much saltier than that of the coast, and, though generally shallow is safely navigated by vessels of considerable size.

Geology and Minerals.—The geological structure of Persia has not yet been carefully and completely explored. The whole of the interior with very few exceptions, appears to be occupied by strata belonging to the tertiary formation. On the E. a belt of secondary strata stretches N. to S., near the frontiers of Afghanistan and on the W. a similar belt has been traced among the mountains, which form the boundaries of the great plateau. Gneiss and crystalline schists form great part of the mountains which extend from Laristan E. across the S. of Kerman into Baluchistan. The same rocks are more largely developed in the mountain ranges of the N., where, besides forming the nucleus of the principal axis, they cover a considerable width, both on the N. and the S. slopes, and along the base. The only remarkable interruption to the continuity of the gneiss and schists of the N. is in the chain of the Elburz, in which the effects of recent volcanic agency are strongly manifested. The rocks which bound the Elburz plain of Lake Urmia on the W., are also volcanic. The most celebrated of the mineral products of Persia is the turquoise, the most valuable mines of which, producing gems of surpassing beauty, and in considerable quantities, are in the vicinity of Nishapur, to the W of

hunted. Among the metals, iron, argentiferous lead, copper and antimony, are said to be abundant, though they have not yet been mined to great extent. Rock-salt may be obtained in unlimited quantities in almost every quarter, and sulphur is dug almost solely from the crumbling cone of Mount Dzumdar. Naphtha is found in many places; a celebrated gum or bitumen, called *masi*, is collected in Fars; and not only is marble of the finest quality quarried, but coal also is said to have been discovered in Aserbaïjan.

Climate.—The extremes of heat and cold are most sensibly felt on the central plateau, where the winter is as rigorous as the summer is hot. The dryness of the atmosphere, however, makes the air generally pure, and the sky cloudless. The shores of the Persian Gulf are scorching in summer by a burning heat, and become so unhealthy that all the inhabitants who have the means abandon them, and retire to the adjacent mountains. On the S. side of the N. mountain ranges, snow falls early in November. In such situations, as at Teheran, ice is seen up to the middle of March. Cold winds from the N. prevail in April, and, even during summer, great and sudden changes of temperature are not uncommon. On the S. side of the mountains, in the plains of Gilan and Mazanderan, the climate is like that of tropical regions, in which a dry and a rainy season regularly alternate and vegetation has a luxuriance not often met with in much lower latitudes.

Vegetation, Agriculture, Zoology, &c.—The general barrenness of the interior of Persia, particularly in its E. and S. regions, has already been referred to. The long belt of sandy shores which line the Persian Gulf is nearly as barren as the desert table-land, but is often interspersed with plantations of date-trees, which here find a genial climate and grow to great perfection. Among the mountains of Khuzestan, Bakhtiari, and Luristan, forests of oak and other trees are not uncommon, though in general they are stunted in their growth, and degenerate into a low jungle. The only true forest-land of Persia is the S. side of the lofty ranges which overlook the Caspian. There all the mountain sides are covered with dense and magnificent woods of oak, beech, elm and walnut, intermingled with box-trees, cypresses, and cedars. Along the slopes extensive open glades often occur where the ground becomes covered with a rich herbage, on which numerous herds of cattle, chiefly for the dairy are reared. Lower down, though still at some thousand feet above sea-level, wheat and barley are extensively cultivated. In the level and rich plains below, vegetation of every kind is remarkably luxuriant. The sugar-cane and orange come to perfection, and are common; the pomegranate grows wild, the cotton plant and mulberry are extensively and successfully cultivated, large tracts are occupied by the vine, and orchards, loaded with exquisite fruits—figs, apricots, peach-like plums, cherries, apples, and pears—occur in every quarter. Even the swampy shores of the Caspian are covered with a tall growth of saline plants and reeds, available for building, and many other domestic purposes. In these low plains, the only grain under extensive and regular culture is rice; and the principal auxiliary crops are cotton, madder, sugar, madder and tobacco. An other rice district, of large extent, occurs in Aserbaïjan, where large rice fields, producing rich crops, occupy the greater part of the low lands which surround Lake Urmia. Irrigation is well understood, and extensively practised, and on lands generally of no great fertility good returns are by this means obtained.

In the most pastoral districts, and more especially on the fertile slopes and plains at the foot of the S. side of the Elburz chain, where luxuriant meadows are often seen, considerable attention is paid to the dairy. The stock, however is generally of an inferior description, though black cattle, of great size and beauty, distinguished by the Indian hump, are not uncommon in Mazanderan. Sheep and goats are much more numerous. The former, chiefly of the large-tailed variety, furnish the far greater part of the animal food which is used, and no inconsiderable portion of the clothing; the wool being not only extensive, but often allowed to remain on the skins, which are formed at once into cloaks and jackets. The latter particularly in poor Kerman, yield a wool little inferior to that of Cashmere. The other domestic animals are more, generally of a large and superior description, singularly strong, hardy, and sure-footed, and used, more than any other animal, for transport; horses, much improved by crossing with those of Arabia, and famous for strength, speed,

and beauty; and camels. The more remarkable wild animals are the lion, occasionally seen in Persia, and a few other places; leopards, including the cheetah, used for hunting; tiger-cats, lynxes, bears, wild boars, hyenas, wolves, porcupines, eagles or mountain sheep, and less or mountain goats. Birds in numerous flocks are found only in particular spots. Among others are pheasants, frequenting the plains on the S. E. corner of the Caspian; pelicans and bustards along the sandy shores, and often far in the interior of the deserts; blackbirds, thrushes, and other well known songsters, but more especially the bulbul or eastern nightingale. Among destructive fowls the locust is noted for the fearful ravages which it often commits. Fish abound only in the Caspian, and on the shores of the Persian Gulf. At the mouths of the streams which fall into the former valuable sturgeon fisheries are carried on chiefly by Russia. The rivers contain few fish and Urmia, the largest of the lakes, is wholly destitute of them.

Manufactures and Trade.—The manufactures of Persia are more numerous than important, though in a few articles they continue to retain some of the celebrity which they acquired in early times. Among these may be mentioned various kinds of silk goods, as taffetas, velvets, and broadens, made exclusively at Ispahan, Kashan, Astrabad, Yezd, and other places, not only for home consumption, but export, particularly to Turkey and Russia. Carpets and felts in Khuzestan, and many of the central districts of Irak Ajemi. Arabian cloaks, and woollen stuffs, made in Khuzestan, and in large demand in the country as well as Arabia, shawls, in imitation of those of Cashmere, made of the fine wool of the goats of Kerman, the fire-arms of Kermanshah, the sword daggers, and other cutlery of Ispahan, Shiraz, and Meshed; the copperware of Kashan the gold brocades of Ispahan. Coarse woollens and cottons, much made to a very great extent, for the clothing of the poorer classes, have in numerous instances been entirely supplanted by the cheaper and better products of Great Britain and Russia. The internal trade is wholly carried on by caravans. The principal articles imported from the East, are musk, leather, lamb's skins, stags of camels hair, shawls, ambores, oil, glass, hardware, amber, coral, precious stones, saffron, indigo, spices, &c. The exports to the East, are velvets, silk and cotton stuffs, &c. From Ispahan and Yezd articles in gold and silver bronze, brass, copperware, &c. from Kashan musk, lacquered ware, ivory ornaments, dates, lemons, and tobacco from Shiraz, and shawls and some other articles from Kerman. The Caspian and the Persian Gulf furnish many important items. The traffic of the former, carried on chiefly at the ports of Enzeli, Bakufrash, and Astrabad, is almost entirely monopolized by Russian subjects that of the latter formerly carried on chiefly at the port of Gombroon, but now much more at that of Basrah, employs a considerable number of vessels, owned, for the most part, by Armenians, Arab, and Indian traders. By the latter alone, Great Britain imports to some extent, broad cloths, and other woollens, cotton goods, shawls, jewellery, arms, cutlery watches, earthen and glass ware, metals, &c. receive chiefly in return, silk, gall-wax, madder and other dyes. Though Persia has a considerable extent of sea-coast, both along the Caspian and the Persian Gulf, it possesses very few vessels of any description, both its coasting trade and its more distant commerce being almost entirely carried on in foreign bottoms.

Government, People, and Language.—The sovereign of Persia is an absolute and uncontrollable despot. His principal ministers are the Vizier, Azam, or Grand Vizier, and the Amser a Dowlah or lord high treasurer the former commanding the army in the sovereign's absence, and managing all foreign affairs, and the latter superintending the collection of the revenue, and whatever relates to the interior. Both ministers, though the more slaves of their master, are, in regard to all other persons, as absolute as himself. Each province is governed by a Beglarbeg, or Barak, generally a prince of the blood, or high noble who appoints his lieutenants or *Hakims*, under whom there is a long series of subordinates. For the administration of justice there are two classes of courts, one called *Sheriah*, which decides according to the Koran, and the other, called *Dik*, which decides according to customary law. Between the two the chance of justice to the subject is very small. The revenue, chiefly

derived from land and poll taxes, import and export duties, tributes from nomadic tribes, etc. has been estimated at from 21,500,000 to 22,000,000. The standing army consists of about 15,000 men, who have received European discipline, but the chief force consists of irregulars, who on emergencies may exceed 200,000 men, a large proportion of them being cavalry, who perform feodatory service. The population, about 8,000,000, contains a considerable mixture of other nationalities, particularly Turan and Arab; but the Persian portion of it is still strongly marked by distinctive features. The stature is generally shorter and the whole frame of a more slender make than the European standard. The complexion is fair but the hair, long and straight except on the beard, which is bushy is almost invariably jet black. Their intellectual qualities are naturally of a high order and enabled them, at a very early period, to take a lead in civilization, but their moral qualities are very defective. Under the most plausible exterior, they often conceal the deepest cunning, falsehood, and deceit. This remark, however, applies more especially to the fixed population, for among the nomadic tribes, the opposite virtues are by no means uncommon. The elaborated fire-worship of the ancient Persians has still some followers, particularly in the S. provinces of Farsistan and Kerman; but Mahometanism is the established religion and is followed by the great body of the people. Polygamy, of course, is both authorized and encouraged, and all the vices which it engenders are everywhere displayed. Persian forms one of the principal branches of the great family of Indo-European languages. It is remarkable for its softness and harmony, which admirably adapt it for the highest forms of poetry, and has the same written character as the Arabic, which in other respects, it greatly resembles. It possesses numerous works both in literature and science: those in the former bear a high reputation: those in the latter with the single exception, perhaps, of mathematics, are of a very unsatisfactory and juvenile description.

History.—Few nations began at an earlier period to appear on the great stage of the world and have continued so long to perform a prominent part upon it. According to the description of Persian geographers, whose country was in its greatest glory its territory comprehended four seas—the Caspian Sea, the Black Sea, the Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf and six great rivers—the Euphrates, Tigris, Araxes, Phasis, Oxus, and Indus. Passing over a series of fabulous dynasties, we arrive at that of the Achæmenides, or Kianians which commenced about 750 B.C. and furnishes the first records which can be considered authentic. Shortly after this period, Persia appears to have been merely a province of the Assyrian empire, on the dissolution of which it fell under the power of the Medes, B.C. 706. Darius, the founder of the Median monarchy was followed at some distance by Cyaxares, whose successor was Astyages. With his death, B.C. 580, the Median dynasty terminated, and the true founder of the Persian monarchy one of the most distinguished characters of ancient times, appears upon the stage. Cyrus the Great having established his ascendancy over the Medes, carried his victorious arms into the west, overthrew Croesus, king of Lydia, and filling a series of remarkable Empires, Babylonia, by the conquest of Babylon and its dependencies, extended his empire to the shores of the Mediterranean. An expedition against the Scythians proved fatal to him, B.C. 529, and he was succeeded by his son Cambyses, the most important event of whose reign was his conquest of Egypt. On his death, an impostor pretending to be his brother Smerdis, mounted the throne, but shortly after, on the discovery of the fraud, was slain by the nobles, who then gave the crown to one of their own number called Darius Hystaspes, who united his conquest into the East as far as the Indus. In the West, the lands of Asia proved too narrow for his ambitions, and he passed over into Europe. Here, after making various conquests, he encountered the Greeks, by whom he was defeated on the field of Marathon. His successor Xerxes, having marched toward Greece at the head of the most gigantic armament which the world has yet beheld, first at Salamis, and then at Plataea met with even greater disaster than those which had befallen his predecessors, and with difficulty saved his life by almost solitary flight across the Hellespont. Greece assumed the offensive, and after many years of struggle, almost always disastrous to Persia,

a new conqueror appeared in Alexander the Great, and completed her downfall. The Macedonian empire was soon built up by the death of its founder, and Persia, become only one of its fragments, was long passed from hand to hand among contending competitors. About B.C. 174, it fell into the hands of the Parthians, and was ruled by Mithridates I., under whom the Persian power extended from the Indus to the Euphrates. Rome was now in her full career of conquest, and Persia was well fitted both to temper her ambition, and try her prowess. The first direct intercourse between them took place B.C. 93, when Mithridates II. sent an embassy to Syria. In less than 40 years after war between them had commenced, and though by no means always to the advantage of the mistress of the world, the greater part of Persia was ultimately held as a fief of the Roman empire. Struggles for independence, however continued to be almost incessantly made, in the times both of the Greek and Roman emperors, and Persia produced several native princes whose fame as warriors or conquerors of their country is still held in lively remembrance. They belong to what is called the Sassanian dynasty which commenced as early as A.D. 226, and continued though under circumstances of greater or less depression, till 551 when it succeeded in surmounting all obstacles and attained its highest prosperity under the celebrated Khosro Nushervan, who swayed the sceptre over realms scarcely less extensive than those which Persia possessed in the time of Xerxes. At a later period (A.D. 590-628), another Khosro, distinguished by the name of Khosro Parviz, after commencing his Sassanian dynasty, and exhibiting that of the Caliphs during whose ascendancy for the two subsequent centuries, the history of Persia became blended with that of Arabia and the other realms subject to these potentates, ceased to be national. The long period, however, did not pass away without vast changes among which the most astonishing is the extinction of the ancient religion and the general adoption of Mahometanism. About the middle of the 9th century, the spirit of independence revived and a new dynasty arose in the person of Kader Ibn Loh, who threw off allegiance to the Caliph and regained sovereignty as Shiraz over territories nearly identical with modern Persia. It is impossible here to follow in detail the numerous changes which have subsequently taken place. In the beginning of the 11th century, the Seljuksian Turks made their descent from central Asia and succeeded in placing their Sultan, Toghr Beg, on the Persian throne. His successors retained possession till the last of the 12th when in 1194 by the Shah of Khwarezm who had scarcely established a Khwarezmian dynasty, whose descendant, Genghis Khan made his appearance at the head of 700,000 Mongols, and overthrowing all opposition ruled Persia with a rod of iron. The Mongol ascendancy was maintained after his death in 1259 first by his immediate descendants, and afterwards by the hereditary nobles, who throwing off allegiance to a common head, divided the country into a number of separate and hostile independent states. This state of matters was suddenly terminated in 1501 by the invasion of Timurlane and his Tatars, who spread devastation wherever they appeared. All Persia was completely at his feet, when he was carried off by death in 1504. The anarchy of petty independent states returned but was finally suppressed in 1502 by Ismail Shah who, partly by valor and partly by the reputed sanctity of his race as descended from Mahomet, worked his way to the Persian throne, and founded the Safi or Seefie dynasty, which reached its greatest prosperity during the reign of Abbas the Great (A.D. 1586-1637). This prosperity faded away during the feeble reigns which succeeded, and in 1722 a successful revolt of the Afghans, followed by a series of victories, enabled them to place the Persian crown on the head of their chief Meer-Mahomed. The Afghan ascendancy soon yielded to the prowess of the celebrated general, Nafiz-

Kouli, who, after fighting profusely in defence of the Soudan dynasty declared it at an end, and formally assuming the sovereignty which he had long virtually possessed began to reign in 1786, under the title of Kadi-Shah. His extraordinary talents raised Persia to a remarkable degree of power and influence. One of his most memorable exploits was the invasion of India in 1789, when he took Delhi, and obtained booty which has been valued at above 400,000,000. His greater abilities were counterbalanced by cruelty and avarice, and he was assassinated in 1747. A period of confusion succeeded, and was not terminated till 1796, when Age-Mahomed-Khan-Kajar of Turcoman origin, ascended the throne, and became the founder of the Kajar dynasty. The very common fate of Persian sovereigns awaited him, and in 1797 before he had reigned two years, he was murdered by his attendants. His nephew Babak Khan, succeeded him under the name of Fath-Ali Shah. The most remarkable events of his reign were two disastrous wars with Russia, the one ending in 1813, with the loss of extensive territories along the Caspian, and the other in 1828 with the loss of Erivan and all the country N. of the Araxes. In 1833, he was succeeded by his grandson Mahmud Mirza.

PERSIAN GULF (*Lahm Persicus* *Autem Mare Babylo-nense*), an arm of the Indian Ocean, between lat. 26 and 30° N. and lon. 47 and 56° E., and separating Persia from Arabia greatest length, 560 m. medium breadth about 100 m., and communicating with the Indian Ocean by the Strait of Ormuz, 35 m. wide. The only river of importance which it receives the Euphrates but numerous small streams descend from the mountains on the Persian side, where the coast is bolder than on the Arabian side. It makes numerous small indentations on both coasts but has no important harbours except Bushire on the Persian coast and Bussorah, which has at some distance above the mouth of the Euphrates. It contains many islands of which the largest are those of Kaban and Ormuz, on the coast of that name, and the Bahrein Isles, on the coast of Arabia. In the same locality, and also in various other places coral reefs are very common.

PERTAUGHGURK two places Hindostan.—1 A fortified town Malwa lat. 24 2 N lon 74 51 E. The surrounding country is very rugged, and much covered with jungle.—2 A tn. Oude 7 bank Gye, 90 m. S E Lucknow surrounded by a decayed wall and possessing a famous castle Pop. (agricultural), 10,000

PERTENHALL par Reg. Bedford 1805 ac P 405
PERTH, a tn. in Van Diemen's Land co. Cornwall 13 m. from Launceston on the South Rail.

PERTH, the cap. of W. Australia, and of co. Perth r bank Swan River, 10 m. above its mouth in the Indian Ocean lat 31° 57' 24 S. lon. 115° 52' 45' E. (A.) It is merely a large, straggling but finely-situated village.—The country, 40 m. long, by 28 m. broad, is intersected by the Darling range, from which several offsets run N E and S W. In its N E W part are numerous lakes around which is good pasture. The principal rivers are the Swan and the Helena.

PERTH, a tn. Upper Canada, cap. dist. Bathurst, on a height above a stream of same name, which by means of two locks has been made navigable to the Rideau Canal 43 m. N N E Kingston. It is regularly laid, and has an Episcopal, a Free, a Methodist, Baptist, R. Catholic, and two Scotch Presbyterian churches a handsome court-house, and jail. Several of the houses built of stone or brick, are ornamented with white columns, which abound in the neighbourhood Pop. (1822) 1816.

PERTH, or PERTHMANNA, a large central co. Scotland bounded, N. by co. Aberdeen and Inverness, E. Forfar, W. co. Argyll, Stirling, and Dumfriesshire, and S. co. Stirling, Clackmannan and Kinross with a small detached portion on the N shore of the Firth of Forth, between the co. of Clackmannan and Fife, 5 m. long, by about 3 m. broad. Extreme length E to W 63 m., breadth, N to S, 60 m. Estimated area, 1,689,220 ac. of which 21,000 ac. are water. Its surface is beautifully diversified with mountain and valley, wood, rock, lake and river alternating with wide and fertile plains, in a high state of cultivation. In short, all the more striking characteristics of the finest and most picturesque scenery of Scotland are concentrated in this single county, combined with the most favourable specimens of its pastoral districts. The part of the Grampian chain in Perthshire com-

prises some of the highest summits in the kingdom three of which approach 4000 ft. above sea-level while several others are between 2000 ft. and 3000 ft. the highest in the county is Benlueira, estimated at 2845 ft. The beautiful and extensive valleys or Straths of Perthshire, are no less remarkable than its mountains. The principal of these are Strathallan, Strathmore, Strath Tay Strath Airthie, and Strathmore, the last extending into Forfarshire. Next come its fertile and picturesque Glens Glen Affric, Glenorchy (Glenkiln), Glendowie, and numerous others. The N W and N parts of the county belong to the great primitive district of the N. of Scotland many of the mountains, including some of those in the Grampian range are composed of mica-schist, interstratified with hornblende-schist and quartz rock, and in some parts with a small portion of crystalline limestone. The Ochil Hills, in the S E part of the county, consist chiefly of porphyry and amygdaloid. The principal rivers are the Tay, the basin of which comprises nearly the whole county the Forth, Earn, Teith, Lyon, Garry, Truncheon, &c. The chief lakes are Loch Tay a magnificent expanse of water 15 m. long Loch Leven, Loch Rannoch, Loch Katrine, and several other smaller but not less beautiful lakes. The cultivated land in the county is estimated at about 660,000 ac. or about one-third of the whole surface. The most valuable tract of low land is what is called the Carme of Gowrie, being the district bounded by the Tay on the S. and W. the Sidlaw Hills on the N. Its soil is mostly a deep rich clay (and in point of fertility it is not perhaps surpassed if equalled, by any land in the kingdom). The lower part of Strathmore consists of a similar soil and is hardly less fertile. In the Carme of Gowrie, and other more fertile tracts, wheat and beans are the principal objects of cultivation. In the midland districts, barley and m. the higher ones, are the principal crops. Potatoes and turneps are also extensively cultivated. Considerable quantities of fruit are produced in the vale, particularly in Gowrie. The linen and cotton manufactures are carried on to a certain extent in the county still on the whole, Perthshire may be regarded as an essentially agricultural district. The fisheries on the Tay are about the most valuable in Scotland. Perth returns two members to Parliament, one for the county, and one for the city. Principal towns—Perth, Orfick, and Dundee. Pop. 138,660

PERTH, a city and royal bur. Scotland cap. above co., beautifully situated r bank Tay, here crossed by a simple but elegant bridge of nine arches, 860 ft. long by 22 ft. wide and at the common junction of the Dundee, Forth and Aberdeen Junction, the Scottish Midland Junction the Scotch Central and the Perth line of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railways, 33 to N by W Edinburgh. From whatever quarter it is approached, it presents a very striking and attractive appearance, owing partly to its noble river partly to the verdant slopes and well-wooded hills by which it is surrounded and partly to its spacious and beautiful meadows, situated on its N. and S. sides, and called, respectively, the North and South Loch. The former, during the margin of the river and partly converted into a level race-course, and the latter intersected by the main entrance by the Edinburgh road, surrounded with rows of stately trees, and with stately villas. The town, once surrounded by walls, flanked with towers, of all of which no vestiges now remain, is laid out with considerable regularity, and contains several spacious streets, crossing each other at right angles, and some handsome terraces and crescents. The principal thoroughfare called, successively Prince Street, John Street, and George Street, commencing at the bridge, stretches on from S. to N. across the town, nearly parallel to the river, and is lined with substantial and handsome houses, built of freestone. It is intersected by High Street and South Street, which are equally well built and many of the more modern residences in other quarters are in a style of elegance not often seen in provincial towns. All the streets are well lighted with gas and an abundant supply of water filtered from the river, and raised by steam into a lofty circular tower, is distributed by pipes both to public fountains and private dwellings. The public buildings include St. John's, a very ancient structure, in the pointed style, with a massive square tower, terminating in a spire, originally forming only one church, but now converted into three parish churches, St. Paul's, also a parish church, of modern erection, with a lofty steeple, three Scotch

lished chapel, an Episcopal church, in the cathedral style, now in course of completion, one Original Seceder, one Baptist, four Free, three U. Presbyterian, and two Independent churches, the County Buildings, an elegant Grecian structure, facing the Tay, with a portico of 12 fluted columns; immediately behind it, the City and County Prison, the Penitentiary or General Prison, forming one of the largest edifices of the kind in Scotland, originally fitted up as a depot for French prisoners, greatly enlarged since; the City and County Infirmary, the Royal Asylum, lately situated on N. side of Kinnaird Hill in a park of 12 ac.; the Academy occupying a handsome building in the centre of Boar Terrace, and furnishing a superior course of education; the Grammar and various other schools; the Antiquarian Society occupying a handsome building called Marshall's Monument, which contains a public library in addition to the museum of the Society; a neat theatre, and infantry and cavalry barracks. The principal manufactures consist of cotton coloured goods, intended specially for umbrella covers, checked and striped ginghams, window, and pale plaids, imitation Indian shawls, many of them for the Turkey market, handkerchiefs, scarfs and trimmings, ink, carriages, castings, and various articles in iron. There are also several breweries and distilleries, bleach and print fields, dye-works, tanneries, ropewalks, a large flax and several flour mills, and building-yards, at which both steamers and sailing vessels are constructed. The trade, favoured both by the numerous railways which centre here, and the river which in consequence of important improvements now admits vessels of 300 tons to the town, is large and increasing. The imports from foreign ports, and more especially from the Baltic, are timber, cheese, clover, and linseed, flax, spirits, indigo, bark, small, madder, tea, honey, &c. and, coastwise, coal, lime, salt, manure, &c. The foreign exports are chiefly, but, coastwise include large quantities of potatoes, chiefly to London, corn, timber, and dates. In 1860 the registered tonnage of the port amounted to 58 vessels, carrying 4930 tons; the vessels entered were, coastwise, 142 (1045 tons); colonial 1 (311 tons); and foreign 146 (3869 tons); cleared were, coastwise, 155 (10 218 tons) and foreign, 8 (593 tons).

Perth is generally supposed to be of Roman origin, and to have had Agricola for its founder. Its earliest known charter is dated 1108, but it was first erected into a royal burgh in 1210, by William the Lion. Till the death of James I. in 1437, it was the capital of Scotland; for which its central locality made it admirably adapted, and both then, and subsequently it became the scene of some of the most remarkable events in Scottish history. Among others may be mentioned its capture, and the carrying off of its records by Edward I. of England in 1366; the murder of James I. in 1437; the various meetings and events connected with the progress of the Reformation; the repeated visitations of the plague, the Gowrie conspiracy or Raid of Ruthven in 1600; the capture of the town by Montrose in 1644, after his victory of Tippermuir; its capitulation to Cromwell in 1651, and its occupation, first by Viscount Dundee in 1690, and afterwards by the Highlanders in 1715 and 1746. Perth, as a royal burgh is governed by a guild, a dean of guild, four bailies, a free burgh, and 19 councillors, and sends a member to the House of Commons. Many distinguished individuals have been born or less intimately connected with Perth; but among its natives, it seems unable to number any higher name than that of Patrick Adamson, archbishop of St. Andrews, who possessed some merit as a poet, but is better known for his truckling and tergiversation. He both changed the name of telephus bishop and afterwards exemplified it in his own person. Pop. 24,035.

PERTH AMBOY a town and port of entry U. States, New Jersey, at the head of Raritan Bay 42 m. N. E. Trenton. It has three churches, two schools, and a pottery and is much resorted to in summer by the inhabitants of New York. The harbour is easy of access, safe, and commodious. Pop. 1803.

PERTHUIS [anc. *Perthuis*] a town, France, dep. Vancluse, 184 m. S. E. Apt on the Loze. It is surrounded by ramparts, and has a handsome church, seminary college, and some distilleries. Pop. 5723.

PERSTWOOD (Grove), par. Eng. Wilt. 450 ac. P. 29. **PERU** several places U. States of America.—1, A vil and township, New York, 153 m. N. Albany, with two

churches, 18 schools, a woolen factory, two tanneries, and several saw and grist mills. Pop. 2134.—2, A vil. and post township, Ohio, 98 m. N. Columbus, with a church 14 schools, a distillery, two flour and two saw mills. Pop. 2000.

PERU [French, *Pérou*, in. *anc. chro. claud. Perŭ*] a republic, S. America, formed out of the former Spanish viceroyalty of same name, bounded N by Ecuador, B and E by Bolivia, W the Pacific Ocean, and E. Brazil, lat. 2° 29' to 21° 28' S. lon. 68° to 81° W. area, about 481,160 sq. m., though the want of a settled boundary on the N. precludes the possibility of stating its area with precision, length, N to S., about 1200 m., width E. to W. varies much where greatest it is about 700 m. The coast-line extends through 1500 m.

According to the *Correio Penseiro*, of July 80 1845 Peru is divided into the thirteen departments of Amazonas, Ancash, Arequipa, Ayacucho, Callao, Cuzco, Huancavelica, Junco, Libertad, Lima, Moquegua, Puno, and Tarma, and subdivided into sixty-three provinces with a total population of 1,736,850. The chief inland towns are Lima, the capital, Arequipa, Cuzco, Huancayo, and Puno and the principal seaports are Huanacabo, Callao, Arica, Lambayeque, Pisco, Payta, Iquique, and Talca.

Gen. rel. View—This country exhibits great varieties of physical character, and all on a great scale. But from every point of view its grandest feature is the Cordillera of the Andes, which seen from the coast, has the appearance of a vast wall, apparently impassable. The region between the Andes and the Pacific Ocean, has a width of under 100 m., but of its whole surface, only a very small portion is habitable. It is generally rugged, and covered with mountains or hills, from 10 000 ft. to 5000 ft. in height projecting in rapid descent to the Cordillera to the sea, and generally consisting of bare rock, wholly devoid of life or vegetation. It is only where streams force their way across this tract, from the Andes towards the sea, that verdure makes its appearance, and the cultivation of the ground becomes practicable. Hence this region, in which only the traversable valleys, under favourable circumstances, are fit for the growth of wheat, is generally distinguished as *Los Valles*. But the streams from the mountains, though full and rapid above, generally sink in the dry, sandy ground lower down, and seldom reach the sea. While most of them are but occasional torrents, flowing during the rainy season (of the highlands) and dry nine months of the year. On the most favoured portion of the coast, these valleys are, on an average, 12 m. asunder, but they are more frequently separated by intervals of 15 or 20 m. Towards the N. they are more widely asunder, so that between Lambayeque and Sechura, there intervenes a dry desert of 90 m. Above the maritime Cordillera, between the ridges of the Andes, nature assumes quite another aspect, and there, *Las Sierras*, as the elevated region is generally called is now the chief, as it was anciently almost the exclusive seat, of the population of Peru. Beyond or E. of the mountains, the country sinks into boundless plains, watered by numerous and great rivers, which attempts are now being made to open to foreign commerce, by a company formed in the U. States, and connected to a great extent with important forces. The same given to this country is *Montaña*, or the wooded region. It is but imperfectly known and many ages will probably elapse before it becomes occupied by men of European race.

Mountains and Highlands—The Andes of Peru (see *Andes*) include the nearly extinct smoking volcano of Arequipa and numerous other lofty peaks, forming two ranges, between which is the table land, or *sierra*, naturally diversified into regions differing widely in character. The chief are the heights of Pisco, of Cuzco, the valleys of the Rio Junco, and of the Marañon. The first of these lies at one of those points where the branches of the Andes unite, the ridge sinking into an elevated plain which has here a general height of 14,000 ft. This region is traversed by chains of hills from 500 to 1000 ft. high, and has everywhere a rugged and forbidding aspect. Though the climate is the most disagreeable and comfortable possible, and the Puna, or difficulty of respiration, is severely felt, yet the value of the precious metals, with which this region abounds, have attracted to it a comparatively dense population and it has been more frequently visited, and more fully described by strangers, than

the smiling and luxuriant regions lower down. The table-land of Cuzco, extending from the S. frontier of Peru, to lat. 12° 30' S. has a length of about 150 m., and a width of 100 m. At the city of Cuzco, lat. 12° 30' S. it has an absolute elevation of 11,500 ft., but slides rapidly towards the N., so that at the banks of the Rio Marañon it is not probably more than 9000 ft. above the sea. On the heights of Pasco there is no cultivation whatever. But here, between the S. and most elevated part of Cuzco, where the quinoa (*Chenopodium quinoa*) is cultivated, to the plantations of sugar-cane at Inca we find most of the grains and fruits of Europe in the greatest perfection. The valley of the Jaula adjoins the table-land of Pasco, descending rapidly S. about 100 m., and resembles in general character the lower portion of Cuzco. It is perhaps the most populous portion of Peru, and at the same time the least known. The valley of the Marañon from lat. 10° to 5° S., is for the first 100 m. little more than a narrow defile descending rapidly, it then becomes, for 200 m. a wide and fertile valley, having a mean absolute height of about 3000 ft. The Pongo of Rontema, at its northern termination, is but 1250 ft. above the sea. A great portion of this valley has all the characters of the tropical regions.

Lakes and Rivers.—On the table-land of Pasco, 16 at no great distance among, the Lake of Lauricocha, whence issues the Mantaro or Tumpapaca (the latter name is but little used) the Lake of Chichicocha, 12,500 ft. above the sea, from which the Huallaga flows S. E. and the Lake of Quinacocha, which gives birth to the St. Juan, lower down called the Mantaro and one of the chief tributaries of the Apurimac. These rivers all make some hundreds of miles lower down, greatly increased in magnitude and together with the Uruyali, which rises further S. and takes a wider sweep to the E. form the grand but simple system of the waters of Peru. The Mantaro rises, as has been stated, on the table-land of Pasco, and runs for 400 m. between the Cordilleras of the Andes during the first 150 m. of its course in a narrow rocky valley it descends about 10,000 ft., thence to the Pongo of Rontema, 1253 ft. in height it flows about 250 m., with a fall of 1800 ft. Within this distance it is navigated in canoes and balsas. Below the rapids at Tompepaca, close to the Pongo of Rontema, the river flows N. E. and then E., for 150 m., till it descends the rapids 7 m. in length at the Pongo of Mantacocha. At the foot of these rapids in the town of Boya, in Maynas, a province of Ecuador whence it may be navigated downwards in small vessels. The Huallaga, on leaving the highlands, takes a tortuous course of 500 m., collecting numberless small streams, till it joins the Marañon, in lat. 5° S. and lon 76° W. It flows for the most part, between hills covered with dense forest, but for the last 100 m. it winds through level, marshy plains. The Ucayali is, after the Marañon the greatest of the Peruvian rivers. At their junction it is indeed apparently the greater of the two the streams which form it lie chiefly between lat. 11° and 16° E. The Uruyachi and Tambo the latter uniting the Apurimac and Mantaro or Rio Jaula, join to form the Uruyachi, which, just below the junction, descends a violent rapid called Yuclo del Diabla. It is supposed to be navigable for 500 m., but its course through the plains is little known. Among its chief tributaries from the mountains, is the Pachico which is reported to be navigable a long way up, so that were it not for the fierceness of the wild tribes inhabiting its banks, and the difficulty of navigating them from their impenetrable forests, it might afford a convenient access to the central portion of Peru. Lake Titicaca, except that of Maracaybo, the largest lake in S. America, is partly in Peru and partly in Bolivia.

Climate.—The very peculiar climate of the maritime region of Peru, excited the wonder of the European discoverers of that country and remains to this day but imperfectly explained yet may be accounted for by the position of the mountains and prevailing winds. On a portion of that coast an rain has fallen within the memory of man; and on most of it a shower of rain is a remarkable phenomenon, generally supposed to be connected with an earthquake. For six months, from November to April, the sky is clear, and the burning rays of an almost vertical sun would convert the country into bare rock or dust, if it were not that this is the rainy season in the higher regions, whence copious streams

pour down to fertilize and beautify the valleys. These torrents soon dry up on the cessation of the rains in the mountains; but then the sky along the coast becomes overcast, the heat of the sun is intercepted by a thick mist, called *garra*, which falls like a heavy dew, and freshens the vegetation, while it mitigates the heat. The cool ocean currents, and the streams of air descending from the snowy heights of the Andes, sea, with their united influence, only mitigate agreeably the heat of the coast, which, on the sea-side, is often excessive. In Lima, 600 ft. above the sea, the thermometer varies from 60° in winter to 85° in summer. In the region refreshed by the *garra* or small rain, extending to the height of from 1600 to 3000 ft. above the level of the sea, various tropical plants, including the banana, sugar-cane, cotton, and sweet potato, grow with considerable luxuriance. To this zone succeeds the perfectly rainless region, reaching to the elevation of about 7000 ft., where it is bounded by the rain-line. This region, which is absolutely rainless, consists of piles of barren granite rocks, broken, however, by narrow valleys, formed by the mountain streams, in which the orange, plantain, and other tropical fruits ripen. These valleys or ravines give access to the region of the *Sierre*, which lies above the rain-line and constitutes the temperate zone of Peru. Vegetation produced by the influence of natural rains now first begins to clothe the W. side of the Andes. Pasture *haciendas* appear at first scanty, but gradually increasing in luxuriance, in conjunction with the growth of wheat, barley, maize, potatoes, fruits, &c. which are cultivated on the temperate plains and slopes of the Sierra up to the height of 10,000 ft. From this upper limit of this zone to the height of 14,500 ft. extends the domain of grasses, with a character wholly alpine, past-moors often covering a great extent. The country in general is available only for sheep pasture. Still higher up, alpine plants and lichens continue to flourish, to an elevation in some cases of nearly 17,000 ft. If we proceed to the E. slope of the Andes, we find there an important general change in the elements of climate. On the W. side, the prevailing wind during some months of the year is from the S.W. The S. wind predominates during the other three months. These winds are both cool and dry. But E. of the Andes, the regular equatorial winds from the E. come loaded with humidity and checked by the mountains pour down copious and in some places perpetual rains. The W. side of the Andes is almost destitute of trees, with the exception of a few belts of wood in the ravines or along the rivers that traverse the valleys at the foot of the mountains. On the E. side the tall forests cover the low plain and ascend with hardly diminished magnificence to a height of 5500 ft. where the tropical character of the woods ceases. The temperature on the E. side of the Andes is higher than that on the W., making a difference in the limits of the vegetable zones of about 2000 ft. (8° or 7° Fah.), and at the height of 3000 or 4000 ft. *la capa de la niebla*, the brow of the forest, as it is termed by the Peruvians presents one of the most charming spots on the earth enjoying a delicious and equable temperature, matchless fertility with forest and mountain scenes of incomparable grandeur.

Earthquakes.—The coast of Peru enjoys a perpetual aerial calm, its atmosphere is never darkened or disturbed by heavy rains, by thunder-storms, or hurricanes. But, on the other hand, it is peculiarly subject to subterranean convulsions. Earthquakes have frequently laid Lima in ruins, and export once shows that 45 smart shocks may be expected there in a year. Devastating earthquakes have happened several times in a century. The last took place in 1806; that of 1746 was the most destructive. On that occasion, the sea retired to a great distance, then suddenly rushing back, overwhelmed the town of Callao, the port of Lima, the site of which appears to have sunk with the shock. Of its inhabitants, about 3000 only 16 survived the catastrophe.

Geology.—Accurate geological observations have as yet embraced but a small portion of the wide surface of Peru. Red sandstone frequent on the coast, is also the prevailing rock in the plains of the interior, where it is associated with the granite of rock-streets, the latter occupying, at the valley of the Huallaga alone, an area of 1000 sq. m. It occurs also on the coast, and is not wanting even on the heights of the Andes. Granite and porphyry, appearing on the coast, ex-

and also to the highlands, but the prevalent rocks on the sierras are—trachyte, granite, porphyry and diorite. The sides of the valleys between Titicaca and Cuzco, are formed chiefly of clay-slate. Round Arequipa, and thence to Titicaca, the soil is all volcanic, yet there is no active crater in the neighbourhood, though the cone of Arequipa still smokes smoky. In the S. of Peru, chiefly in the maritime provinces of Tumbes, and in the neighbourhood of Iquique, an extensive deposit of salt, nitre, and nitrate of soda exists, the sandy region over which it extends nearly 3° (lat. 19° to 22° S.), in length, N to S. is a barren desert. In many parts, the houses and molesters for cattle are built of blocks of salt. Of the nitrate of soda, the supply of which may be said to be inexhaustible, 289,880 tons have been exported from Iquique, from 1880 to 1886. The observations of Mr Darwin have led him to the conclusion, that the coast of Peru has risen 55 ft. since it was first inhabited. Since the great earthquake of 1746, the coast near Lima, which was raised on that occasion, has been constantly sinking. The water-courses further N., near the base of the Andes, furnish abundant proof of natural convulsions, many of them exhibiting the wear of centuries, being now laid dry.

Mines.—It is said that gold may be found in all the passes, and nearly all the rivers from the Andes wash down auriferous sands. The richest gold-mines or diggings are about Huaylas and Tarma. It is difficult to estimate the amount of gold actually obtained, the business of washing the sands being carried on almost wholly by Indians, without capital or machinery, and with much secrecy. Little of the gold is coined, and probably the larger portion of it is smuggled to the coast. It is known however that in four years, 1835-8 duty was paid on 2698 marks (about 280 000) which is supposed to be a fourth of the actual produce. Silver also which is the chief metallic production of Peru, is very widely distributed, and small mines of it are worked secretly in all parts of the country. But the chief mines of silver which having attracted the attention of capitalists, and become centres of Indian population, are fully known, are those of Huancayo, near Miraflores. Huancayo, in Huamanga, Pisco, Lamas, and Huancabamba. The treasures contained in the Cerro de San Fernando at Hualgayoc, were first discovered in 1771. There are now 1400 bocaneros or pits opened in the hill, through which veins of silver run in all directions. Cerro de Pisco is hardly inferior in mineral wealth to Potosi. The town stands at the height of 15 678 ft. above the sea, and the hill on which it stands is all hollowed out, so that were not earthquakes here very rare, the whole would be soon reduced to a heap of ruins. Most of the bocaneros or mouths of the mines are within the houses of the miners in the town itself, some of them serve as dwellings. They are generally shallow, and not above 500 out of some thousand openings deserve the name of shafts. In the Cerro de Pisco are two very remarkable veins of silver, the one going from N to S has an ascertained length of 8600 ft., with a breadth of 418 ft.; the other stretching W N W to E. S. E., is 9400 ft. long, and 800 ft. wide and is supposed to intersect the preceding vein exactly under the market-place in the town. The silver produced from 1830 to 1866, has been calculated to amount to 1283 millions of Spanish dollars (\$297 000 000). In eight years, 1836-43, the silver coined in Lima alone amounted to \$4,000,000. The great height at which the mines are in many instances situated; the impossibility of conveying machinery to them on the banks of rivers, the want of timber, the high price of all the necessaries of life, present great difficulties in the way of carrying on of mining operations with spirit and profit, even were the needed capital brought to bear; consequently the mining of Peru is still in a very low state. Quicksilver is abundant, and chiefly found at Huancabamba in the interior, copper, lead and iron are also found in various places, but in a country where the cost of carriage is so excessive none but the most precious products can yield a profit. In 1836, English miners discovered good coal at Cerro de Pisco, at an elevation of 14,700 ft. Brown coal is also found in the sandy deserts of the coast, N. of Arica; and in the province of Tumbes has a buried forest underneath the sand, the wood of which is neither charred nor petrified. It affords excellent fuel, and is much used in the preparation of saltpetre, the chief production of that coast.

Vegetation.—In botanical species, Peru is incomparably rich, owing to the various natural regions comprehended in it, each of which has its own flora. W Peru is poor in plants, especially in trees; E. of the Andes, the species are exceedingly numerous, and most of them affect the arborescent form. The character of a tropical vegetation becomes more perfectly developed as we descend the mountains; and in the plains, the forest closely resembles those of equatorial Brazil. On the higher parts of the E. Andes are to be found the representatives of families (in the Geniæ), which are elsewhere found in S. America. On the W coast, palms are hardly ever found wild, the cultivated species are the Jubas from Chili, the date-palm and the coco-nut. On the E. side, each of these kinds has many and varying representatives; the tree ferns also are peculiar to the lower slopes and plains E. of the Andes. Among the characteristics of the forests on this side, may be mentioned the prevalence of the Canelo, which occurs nowhere else in such numbers and variety. From these forests Peru derives, in general little advantage. The cinchona yielding the Peruvian or Jesuit's bark (called in Peru, Cascailla, the yellow bark of commerce, from which the well known febrifuge quinine is extracted) is almost the only article drawn from them for exportation. Another production, which thrives in the same soils as the cinchona, but extends much lower down and succeeds best in the plain and swamps in the hottest places, is the coca (*Myrsine coccinea*), the leaves of which are chewed, as a stimulant by the Indians and which being consumed in immense quantities is a very important article of the inland trade. Tobacco, formerly monopolized by the crown, is now generally cultivated, and being excellent, finds a ready sale in Chili. The sea-board also produces excellent sugar, which not only supplies home wants, but is largely exported. Cotton also is produced in considerable quantity, and is nearly all exported. Fruits are abundant—the banana, orange, pineapple, papaya, chirimoya, guava, &c. as well as culinary vegetables and grains, from the yuca and yuca, to barley and the oat, which latter grow at an elevation of even 15 000 ft. The vine is cultivated on the W coast, merely for the production of brandy. Agriculture in Peru is in the lowest condition; the excessive dryness of the W coast, the natural barrenness and devotion to mining which characterizes the masses the remoteness of the Mombas, or E. side of the Andes, with the deficient means of internal communication, all tend to discourage its progress.

Zoology.—Extensive tracts may be found on the W side of Peru in which life seems to be wholly extinct, and not even insects are found in the sand. Yet that region has its own peculiarities to it, namely a few very destructive to flocks of sheep, a mephitic animal or polecat, an other, some opossums, and gigantic snakes. The birds of W Peru are few, with exception of the sea-fowl which inhabit the shores in countless multitudes. A few deer and wild swine, which attain a great size to the valley of Lima, are the chief mammals. Iguanas and hawks are the chief reptiles; the serpents are small and rare, and excepting one species, harmless. The plants are found only on the highlands, where the poor Indians, unable to purchase or support mules, still employ it as a beast of burden. The knurled species—the guanaco, the alpaca, and the vicuña—remain wild in the mountains. Above their haunts are to be found only marmosets in the hollows, and the condor nestling in the highest rocks. Of the animals inhabiting the forest region, the only one that brows the soil of the sierras is the puma or lion, as it is often called which sometimes attacks the sheep on the highlands, and occasionally extends his excursions even to the coast. The E. side of the Andes is so remarkable for the abundance in the W for its want of animal life. Parrots on the W are few on the E. they are disagreeably numerous. About twenty species of them are found in this region and here also, in the forests, the monkeys are innumerable, only one species, the black coatli ascends as high as the Ceja (about 4000 ft.). At this elevation is found also the S. American bear; the larger animals, the tiger, sloth, cat, marmoset, &c., belong to the low forest. Here also bamboo grows numerous, and, on the banks of rivers, are mangroves. Alligators swarm in the rivers; and, in the inundated plains, the boa constrictor attains a terrific size. Pastoral husbandry has made as little progress in Peru as agriculture; and, indeed, it is equally

repelled by the natural circumstances of the country. In the maritime regions the scarcity and dearth of water as well as of fodder, make it impossible to keep cattle. All the lucerna which can be grown by irrigation barely suffices for the mules, which are indispensable. On the E. side, where nature is more bounteous, the mules, and still more the vampire bat are fatal to cattle. A considerable number of cattle, however, are reared in some parts of the sierras which abound in rich pasturage. In Huanuco and Cuzco likewise are to be found good herds of cattle, and some attempt at dairy farming. The feeding of sheep on the uplands is for the most part abandoned to Indians.

Trade and Commerce.—Peru exports chiefly precious metals, nitrate of soda, alpaca and sheep's wool, quinquina bark, sugar, cotton, Chunchilla skins, hides, straw hats and gummo; and imports all kinds of manufactured goods, wines, tobacco, and spirits. With the interior and the neighbouring states, a trade is carried on in bristly grain, corn, tobacco, &c., besides the chief articles already named. Two-thirds of the foreign trade are carried on with Great Britain from which cotton goods were imported, in 1849-51 as follows:—

	Cottons (spins)	Cottons (yards)
1849	1,128,791	18,771,814
1850	6,214,060	11,346,817
1851	10,796,225	17,687,869

The exports of guano, the supplies of which are, practically speaking, inexhaustible, might be greatly increased were a more liberal policy adopted. The quantity exported to Great Britain was as follows, in 1847-50:—

1847	tons, 5	1848	tons, 1,567
1849	61,045	1850	56,983

The total quantity exported in 1850 amounted to 472 42 tons, and was of the value of £3,124,864. The total value of the exports in 1850 was £5,245,491.

People, Habits, Education, Religion.—Fully a half of the population are probably Indians a fourth white men or creoles, and the rest coloured people of mixed blood, the negroes being nearly all on the coast, are now reduced to a few thousands. The Peruvian Indians—that is to say those



INDIANS OF HUASTECO, AND OF THE COAST AND MESTIZOES
From De Poir's Travels, Voyage autour du Monde.

descended from the subjects of the Incas—are to be found chiefly in the highlands. They seldom descend to the E. side of the Andes. In physical characters they scarcely differ from the Indians of the E. forests, to whom they are superior in civilization. In Peru they have preserved, in some degree, their nationality, most of the small towns on the highlands are inhabited wholly by them. Their language is the Quechua, though, towards the S., the Aymara becomes prevalent. Large districts occur in which few

understand Spanish; the Quechua being adopted even by the creoles. Agriculture is the favourite occupation of the Indians; but, in towns, they carry on also some trades in a lazy manner merely to provide for their wants, and never with a view to making fortunes. Their women are free, and they have little inclination to increase their by adopting habits of civilized life. They are content with poverty and wretchedness, and cling pertinaciously to the customs of their ancestors. Only a few of their noble families still possess estates. In the missions of the E. plains, Quechua is the adopted language; the Jesuits having soon perceived the necessity of discouraging a multiplicity of tongues. The Peruvian army, in the wars of the revolution, was composed almost entirely of Indians, who fought well, and underwent fatigues which no European would have encountered. By the laws of the republic, the Indian is on a level in political rights with the white men, yet the creole, though conscious of his own superiority, still looks down with contempt on the Indian who fought his battles. The Peruvian creole is tall, but slender and feeble, while levity, scholasticism, and incapacity of mental labour show his want of moral strength. The creole females lose their bloom totally at an early age.

Education is in a low condition. The university of San Carlos, at Lima established in 1570 and the most ancient of the American universities had, in 1851, only fifty-five students. As to the education of the lower orders it is wholly neglected, and in the interior men qualified to fill public offices, by being able to read and write, are not always to be found. The dominant religion is R. Catholic, but a fair amount of toleration is granted to other creeds.

History, Government, &c.—Peru was the greatest and most civilized state of S. America at the time of the discovery of the New World. When treated by the Spaniards from the Incas, whose dominion extended along the Andes through 28 degrees lat. 7° N. to 18° S. It became with some reduction of the four vice-royalms of Spanish America. In 1718 the province or as it was called, the kingdom of Quito was separated from Peru and annexed to the newly-created vice-royalty of New Granada. In 1778, again, the provinces of La Plata, Potosi, Charcas, Chiquitos, and Paraguay, were withdrawn, in order to form the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres. It was the last of the Spanish American colonies which broke loose from the mother country. In 1821 a patriot force of Chileans and Buenos Ayrenses, under General San Martin, expelled the Spaniards, and after a succession of engagements, obliged the Spaniards to retire into the interior when the independence of the country was proclaimed. The contest, however, was obstinately continued, until the decisive battle of Ayacucho in 1824 which was soon followed by the final expulsion of the Spaniards. Its limits remained, for the most part, unchanged by the revolution the provinces dismembered from it, in the N. forming at first part of Columbia, and afterwards the republic of Ecuador while those on the S. were ceded to Bolivia. In 1826, Peru, harassed by contending factions, solicited the aid of Santa Cruz, president of Bolivia, who came with an army, and succeeded, after a series of sanguinary actions in tranquillizing the country, whereupon a co-federation was formed, composed of N. Peru, S. Peru, and Bolivia, Santa Cruz being named Supreme Protector. This state of matters continued until 1835, when in consequence of a bloody battle fought at Yungay, Santa Cruz was driven out of the country, and the confederation brought to a close, and both countries—Peru and Bolivia—returned to their previous limits and forms of government. The republic of Peru was, until of late, continually distracted by parties struggling for power, but more plausible promises prevail now and dealings with maritime nations were more freely invited by the liberal tariff of 1853. The constitution, adopted in 1826, is a copy of that of the U. States. The legislative power consists of a senate and a chamber of deputies; in the proportion of one deputy to 20,000 inhabitants, and five senators in each province. The chief executive power is in the hands of the president, to whom is joined a vice-president. In 1850 the revenue was \$3,189,000; expenditures, \$1,867,000; and the public debt, \$3,718,000. In 1861, the revenue had risen to \$4,349,156; the expenditure to \$4,590,316; and in 1863 the public debt to \$6,507,548.

PERUGIA [see Perugia] a N. Papal State, cap. S. of same name, on the side and summit of a lofty mountain

washed by the Tiber 54 m. N. Rome. It is surrounded by lofty walls, and defended by a citadel; has frequent but spacious streets, and many remarkably handsome buildings. Its chief edifices are the cathedral, a fine bold Gothic edifice of the 15th century, and possessed of a valuable library, rich in works and MSS connected with biblical literature; eight churches, all of these interesting structures the convent of Sant'Agnes, the confraternity of San Bernardino, the convent of San Severo, containing the first fresco painted by Raphael, and the Benedictine monastery of San Pietro de' Carmine, a magnificent establishment, with an ancient church, supported by marble and granite pillars taken from a heathen temple and so rich in pictures as almost of itself to form a gallery; the Palazzo Comunale, a majestic edifice of the 15th century; the Sala del Cambio or Exchange, no longer required for that purpose, but interesting from the number of the frescoes with which Perugia has covered its walls; and two fine massive gates, the one the Arch of Augustus built of massive blocks of travertine without cement, and the Porta Marsica, an interesting specimen of Etruscan workmanship. Perugia possesses a university, which is one of the oldest in Europe, a sumptuous cabinet of antiquities, museum, botanical garden, public library of 80,000 volumes in academy of fine arts, and a lunatic asylum, one of the first in which the efficacy of the system of non-restraint was proved. The manufactures, not of much consequence, consist of velvet, silk stuffs, brandy, &c. The trade is in corn, wool, spun silk, and cattle. Perugia, under the Romans, was one of the 12 principal cities of Etruria. Having taken the part of Mark Antony in the war between him and Augustus, the latter took and sacked it. It had recovered the disaster when Totila, one of the northern barbarians, took it after a siege of seven years, and put many of its inhabitants to the sword. Pepin-le-Bref, king of France took it in the 8th century, and made a present of it to the Pope. It suffered much during the contests between the Guelphs and Ghibellines, and both in the 14th and 15th centuries was fearfully ravaged by the plague. The celebrated painter, Pietro Vannucci or Perugino, though born in Città della Pieve, long made Perugia his adopted home and died in it a victim of the plague, in 1524. Pop. 18,501. The municipality greater length N to S 66 m., breadth 54 m., area, 1094 sq m. is traversed in all directions by offsets of the Apennines. The principal stream is the Tiber which here receives the Chisecio and Nestora. In the W is the Lake of Perugia. The soil is fertile, producing in abundance corn, wine, fruits, oil, and silk. Cattle, sheep, and swine are numerous, and the rearing of poultry and bees is an important occupation. Manufactures have made good progress, and consist chiefly of cotton, woollen, and silk goods, parchment, hosiery and leather. The trade in these articles is considerable. Pop. 110,316.

PERUGIA (Lago di) or LAIGO TRAIENNO [anc. *Trasi meane Lacus*] a lake, Italy near the E frontiers of Tuscany deleg and 9 m. W Perugia, about 8 m. long, varying in breadth from 7 m. to 4 m., surrounded with olive plantations. It contains three islands—Isola Maggiore, Isola Minore, and Isola Polvece and abounds in fish. It has no visible outlet, and its surface has been gradually rising from the deposit of alluvial matter constantly carried into it. Humboldt gained a signal victory over the Romans near its shores.

PERUWELZ, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Hamant, 15 m. W by N Mons, generally well built, with a square, a chapel, several schools, manufactures of hosiery, leather, tanneries, dye-works, breweries, quarries, limeworks and other works. Pop. 7342.

PERVISE, a vit and com. Belgium, prov. W Flanders, on the Yser, 19 m. S.W. Bruges, with two breweries, an oil, and two flour mills, and a trade in corn and cattle. P. 1215.

PERWEEZ, a vit and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on an affluent of the Great Geste, 25 m. S.E. Brussels, with manufactures of military, a brewery, a tannery, three mills; and a trade in cattle and swine. Pop. 3577.

PERWUTTUM, a tn. Hindoostan, N.W. extremity of the Karnul territory, 1 bapki Khetra, 65 m. S by E Hyderabad; lat. 16° 35' N., lon. 78° 5' E. It contains several Hindoo temples, which are enclosed in an oblong square, 600 ft. long by 570 ft. broad, the walls of which are covered by an infinite variety of sculptures.

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PERZAGNO, a vit. Austria, Dalmatia, 3 m. from Caltaro, on the shores of the Adriatic, is a very fertile district. It has a parish church; inhabitants engaged in commerce. Pop. 1500.

PERALÉ, a large vit., lat. Ceylon, 6 m. N.W. Manar, long a port of entry and export, with a custom-house which was abolished in 1822. It has a church. The inhabitants employ upwards of 300 canoes in the fishery. According to tradition the R. Catholic missionary Francis Xavier, first landed here on his mission to India.—(Ceylon Gazetteer.)

PERASU [anc. *Perasura*] a tn. and export, kind of Italy, deleg Urbino e Pesaro, on a rocky and wooded height, near the mouth of the Foglia, in the Adriatic, 19 m. E.N.E. Urbino and the sea of a bishop. It is walled, defended by a citadel, and has clean and well-kept streets, a marketplace, adorned with a marble statue of Urban VIII. a cathedral of little architectural merit, several other churches, more or less enriched with paintings, the ancient palace of the Dukes of Urbino, now occupied by the legats, a library, the mineralogical museum, and a botanical garden. The manufactures are almost confined to a few articles of primary necessity though the pottery early made here was long famous. The harbour formed by the mouth of the Foglia, has become shallow, but the trade in the wine, fruit, particularly silk, oil, silk, and other products of the district, is considerable. Pop. 17,519.

PESCADORIS—1. (*Pelagos Islands*) An isl group, China, in the Fukien Channel, between Isl. Formosa and the mainland. They extend N and S about 50 m. and some of them rise 800 ft. above sea-level. Between Pangni, the largest island, lat. 23° 30' N. lon. 119° 35' E. (p.), and Fisher Island, the next in size, is a good harbour, and in the former are several villages and a Chinese garrison. The N. extremity of the group consists of bleats rocks and coral reefs. Population of the group is estimated at 8000, of whom a large part are fishermen.—2. An isl group, close upon the coast of Peru \ from Callao lat. 11° 47' S. lon. 77° 20' W. (p.)—3. Three groups N. Pacific Marshall's Archipelago, lat. (and group) 11° 19' N. lon. 167° 35' E. (p.)

PESCARARA, [anc. *Aternus*]—1. A tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Giulia, 8 m. N.E. Cassi on the Aterno, where it falls into the Adriatic. It has a good fortress, and contains five churches, four monasteries, a seminary, and two hospitals. The fishing on the coast is abundant. Pop. 2260.—2. A river Naples. See *Aterno*.

PESCAROLO a tn. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 10 m. E by N Cremona, r bank Aspieve, with a church and three chapels, and some trade in corn and flax. Pop. 1508.

PESCHIE or *Pescari* a tn. Naples, prov. Salerno 4 m. E.N.E. Ischia, with an annual fair. Pop. 1480.

PESCHICI a tn. Naples, prov. Capitanata, 57 m. E.N.E. San Severo on a lofty height near the Adriatic. Pop. 1600.

PESCHIERA, two places kind of Italy.—1. A tn. and com. prov. and 30 m. N. Mantua, at the S. extremity of Lake Garda, where the Mincio issues from it. It is a straggling place, but is defended by a strong castle and has two churches, a custom-house, and a considerable trade. Pop. 1611.—2. A vit and com., prov. and 5 m. W. Milan, between the Adda and the Lambro with several mills, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1052.

PESCHIO AGRICOLA a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ultra II, S.E. Civita Ducale with six churches 1 1833.

PESCIA, a tn. Tuscany, prov. and 30 m. W.N.W. Florence, on the Pesa, here crossed by two elegant stone bridges. It is well built, is the see of a bishop, has a court of justice, and several public offices; a cathedral, with a fine painting by Raphael two other churches, several schools and charitable endowments; numerous silk and paper mills, several tanneries, and a trade in silk, wine, and oil. P. 6505.

PESCINA, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ultra II, 10 m. S.E.E. Avezzano, near the E. shore of Lake Fucine. It has a handsome cathedral a church, a monastery, and a seminary, a secondary, a foundling and an ordinary hospital. Cardinal Masani was born here. Pop. 3000.

PEROO, several places, Naples.—1. (*Costanzo*), A tn., prov. Abruzzo-Ultra II, S.E. Belmonte, with seven churches and a convent.—2. (*de-Manno*), a tn., prov. Principato-Ultra, 10 m. W.N.W. Ariano; with a sulphureous spring. P. 1740.—3. (*Lezzeno*), A tn., prov. Salerno, 9 m. N. Salerno.

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Pop. 1000.—4, (Pague), A. to, prov. Badajoz, S.W. MIRA, on a lofty eminence; with four churches and a convent. Pop. 4000.—5, (Amassano), A. to, prov. Abruzzo-Ultra I, S. Clivio di Fiume, with a convent. Pop. 850.—6, (Passeo), A. to, prov. Santo, N. N.E. Isernia. Pop. 1000.—7, (Johde), A. to, prov. Lugo, 5 m. N. E. Sora, at the foot of the Apennines. Pop. 2400.

PERSEQUIRO an island, Portugal, off the coast of prov. Alentejo, 40 m. W. Orliz. Its defended by a strong castle.

PERHAWER, or **PERHAWER**, a territory Afghanistan, but now incorporated with the Punjab; lat. 33° 27' to 34° 25' N. lon. 71° 29' to 73° 12' E.; and bounded, N. by Suvel, and the country between it and the Indus E. part of the same country, the Indus and the Salt or Kala range; S. the other territories of the Afghans building the same range and W. the Khyber mountains and the Afghan provinces of Jalalabad, length, 55 m.; breadth, 50 m.; area, 1800 sq. m. The soil is naturally fertile, and being well watered by the Indus, Cabool River, and other streams, yields two very productive harvests every year. The one, sown in autumn and cut about the end of April, consists chiefly of wheat, barley, pulse, and the usual staples of colder climates; and the other, sown as soon as the ground is clear of the former, and reaped in autumn consists chiefly of rice, maize, millet, and the staples of warmer climates. The rice in particular called Bara, because grown on ground irrigated by that river, is the finest in the world. Other crops, more or less extensively cultivated, are melons, cucumbers, pumpkins and gourds of various kinds, ginger, turmeric, tobacco, cotton, various oil plants, the sugarcane, only to be used as a sweetener, and numerous fruits, all of them however with the exception of the quince, more remarkable for their abundance than their flavor. The great rivers from Khorasan and Cabool into India, flow through this province by the Khyber Pass and across the Indus. Pop. roughly estimated at 600,000.

PERHAWER, or **PERHAWER**, a town, Punjab, cap. above territory, on the Bara, 95 m. W. by N. Attock, lat. 33° 59' N., lon. 71° 40' E., 15 m. E. from the E. extremity of the Khyber Pass. It is walled at intervals there are strong bastions, so that it is capable of making a defence at the same time, it is commanded by the fort, whose garrison has the power of preventing the citizens from being refractory. The principal thoroughfare or street, the only good one in the town, is a very broad, and has houses of one story on both sides of it, and communicates with a large open area, used for a granary. A little further E. is another open space of a circular form, the prettiest part of the town, surrounded by regularly-built houses with a circular row of minarets in front. A third area afterwards occurs, occupied by silk and cloth merchants, saddlers, sword makers, &c. To the right and left of the main thoroughfare described, the town covers a large space of ground, the by-lanes are very narrow dirty and offensive, and the houses generally uncleanly in appearance. The manufactures are but trifling, consisting chiefly of lozenges or seeds of cotton, dyed light-blue, with borders of bright coloured silk. Sold in bags in large quantities in the vicinity, where there are also two rich lead-mines. Nitre and sulphur are likewise obtained. Perhawer has greatly fallen off, both in wealth and population, since the beginning of the present century. Since then, its once numerous mosques, many built in a splendid style of Oriental architecture, have been incessantly polluted by the Sikhs, and are going to decay, while extensive ruins in many parts speak of ravages and recent violence. In the same time, the population has fallen from about 100,000 to 45,000.

PERNITZROFEN, a vil. Austria, Styria, circle Marburg, on a stream of same name, near Jahring. It has a castle, a church, and some trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1515.

PEROLINA, a vil. Hungary, co. Komlos, 58 m. from Nagy Miskolc with a fine mill, and a trade in corn. P. 1140.

PERQUERA, a m. Portugal, prov. Beira-Alta, near Viseu, 1. bank Douro; with an annual fair. Pop. 1750.

PERQUERIA GUARDIA a vil. Mexican Confederation, dep. Nuevo Leon, 20 m. N.W. Monterrey, and formerly celebrated for its silver-mines and salt-works.

PERSTONALIA, a river, Siberia, rises in the S. of gov. Tomsk, flows N.W. and joins 1 bank Obi, about 80 m. below Hysla; total course, 100 m.

PESTH, co. Hungary, Higher Danube, bounded, N. by Honth and Neograd, N.E. and E. Hova, S.E. Little Kumania, S. Bacs, W. Biskupienburg, and N.W. Komorn and Gran, area, 5063 geo. sq. m. In the N. and N.W. it is much broken by hills, but in all other directions presents the appearance of an extensive flat. It is traversed by the two most important rivers of Hungary, the Danube and the Theiss, and yet is very imperfectly watered. The Danube is chiefly confined to its W. frontier, the Theiss flows only through a small portion of the N. and hence, between the two, there is a large space left overcharged with stagnant water, and extremely covered with swamps, but scarcely cultivated by a running stream. The soil is of very indifferent fertility, but where not covered with sand and heath, or consisting of morasses, it is in general carefully and skilfully cultivated, and good crops both of corn and tobacco are raised. Along the right bank of the Danube are vineyards, from which an excellent red wine is made. The only minerals of any consequence are marble and building-stones.

PESTH, **PESTHUM**, or **PEST** the most populous town of Hungary, cap. above co., on the E. or 1 bank Danube, across which it communicates with Buda or Hova by a noble suspension bridge, 187 m. E. Vienna. It stands on a flat, and consists of the town proper and of four suburbs. The former, also called the old town, is irregularly built, and has dark narrow streets, the gloom of which is occasionally relieved by handsome mansions. The suburbs mostly of modern construction, are much more agreeable and regular, particularly the one called *Neustadt* or *Leopoldstadt*, forming the N. division of the town. The new market-place within it is remarkable for its extent, and the regularity and beauty of the buildings by which it is surrounded. The largest building of Pesth, called the *Josephinische* or *Neupollnische*, is in this division, and forms a huge pile, used partly as artillery barracks, and partly as military magazines. One of the finest parts of the town, is the bank of the river along which a quay about 14 m. long has been erected, and lined with handsome, lofty houses, brilliantly whitewashed. The public edifices are neither numerous nor interesting. These most deserving of notice are the parish church, a Gothic structure, the sul-



THE TOWN HALL SQUARE, PESTH.—From Buda-Pesth Illustration.

terity, with 40 professors and 1900 students the church attached to the university, one of the landmarks in the town, with a lofty tower and fine tracery; the national casino, national theatre, capable of admitting 3000 persons; the museum, the cabinet of coins and medals; the university library, with 80,000 volumes; the county building, observatory, botanical garden, gymnasium, school of dance, normal high school, English female institute, the house of invalids, and several other hospitals and benevolent establishments. The manufac-

tures consist of silk and cotton goods, various instruments, wool, best-sugar, leather, jewellery, etc., and the trade, which is very important, and makes Pesh, after Vienna, the most important commercial town on the Danube, is chiefly in corn, wine, wool, wood, and cattle. Pesh, though not the capital of Hungary, is the seat of the chief judicial tribunal, called the Kraszka's Rada and the Supreme Tribunal, which together constitute the supreme appeal court of the kingdom. Near it is the Rakosvár, a plain where the Diet, the great national assembly of the Magyars used to be held in the open air, and the deputies attended by their vast retinues of vassals, sometimes swelled to the number of 100,000 men, who remained encamped in tents during the continuance of the sittings. At the first of these assemblies held in 1438 Matthias Hunyadi was elected king. The Rakos is now famous for its annual horse-race. Pop. (1848) 100,500.

PESTO or **PERVET** (anc. *Perusia*), a ruined N. Naples, prov. Principato-Città, dist. and 19 m. S. S. W. Campagna, is a plain on the Gulf of Salerno. It was first a Greek colony, and fell under the power of the Romans, n.c. 275. After the fall of the empire it continued to flourish, but was ultimately destroyed by the Saracens towards the end of the 9th century. It still retains part of its walls, consisting of large blocks joined together in the most perfect manner without cement, and one of its four gates forming an arch 46 ft. in height. Among the buildings are a temple of Neptune, the four sides of which have a range of 86 pillars, surmounted by an architrave and frieze of the Doric order; a large and imposing edifice, called the Basilica for want of a better name but supposed to have been a temple of Ceres; a theatre and amphitheatre of which however there are only a few traces.

PÉZAK, a vil. Hungary Thibet Thess, co. Torontal 13 m. from Komlos with a church, and a trade in corn, maize, and wine. Pop. 3045.

PÉTERLEE, *Peterlee*, a CHINESE *PEHLEE*, or *PEHLEE*, the most important prov. of China proper and containing the capital of the empire lat. 36° to 41° 35' N. lon. 113° 40' to 116° 45' E., area, 58,949 sq. m., bounded, N. by Mongolia and prov. Leao-tung, the great wall forming part of the frontier, E. the Gulf of Petchilio, S. provs. Shantung and Honan, and W. prov. Shensi. It is generally level and very flat, especially along the coast and in the S. parts, though a few ridges of hills traverse the N. and W. portions. It is populous and well cultivated, yielding millet, wheat, pulses, fruits, and a little rice, though by no means fertile, and only producing a small proportion of the food required for the capital. It is well watered by the Pe-ho and its numerous affluents, has several considerable lakes, and contains coal, marble, granite, and brick and pottery-clay. Besides the capital, the provinces contain several large cities, of which Peking-foo, the residence of the governor; and Tientsin-foo, the entrepot of the trade which comes through the Pe-ho, are the most important. Through the latter a large trade is done in salt. Pop. 27,990,871.—The Great, formed by a large moray bay of the Yellow Sea, stretches N. to S. 160 m., and penetrates inland 190 m.

PÉCHENEG, a n. Russia, gov. and B. Kharkov, 7 bank Severn-Dnepr, with five churches. Pop. 7000.

PETCHORA, a river, Russia, rises in N. of gov. Perm, on W. slope Ural Mountains flows almost due W., then turns N. across E. part of gov. Volodga, enters gov. Archangel, and, on reaching lat. 66° N., makes a long curve S. W. to lon. 39° E., when it suddenly turns due N. and falls into the bay of the Arctic Ocean by a great number of mouths. Total course about 900 m. Its principal affluents are the Rima and Ussa.

PÉTEGHEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. S. Flanders, 15 m. S. S. W. Ghent, near I. bank Scheldt, with a brewery, eye-work, pump manufactory, and some corn and oil mills. Weaving and husbandry occupy most of the inhabitants. Pop. 1284.

PÉTÉN, a lake, Central America, state and 172 m. N. Guatemala, near the frontier of Yucatan about 70 m. in circumference, and in some places has a depth of 30 fathoms. It includes several islands, of which Peten, the most considerable, was formerly a principal seat of the Yucatan Indians, and contains the modern town of Flores.

PETER, see *Petrus*.

PETER and **PAUL** (Sts.), esp. Kamschatka. See *Pr. Obozretelen*.

PETER BOTT MOUNTAIN. See *Macarones*.

PETER 1. an isl., S. Antarctic Ocean, discovered in 1831, in lat. 68° 57' S. lon. 9° 48' W. It is about 24 m. in extent, and attains the height of 4000 ft.

PETER (St.), several parcs. England.—1 Wales, Carmarthen 5185 ac. Pop. 16,024.—2, Derby, 5741 ac. Pop. 15,528.—3, Hereford; 60 m. Pop. 2330.—4, Here, 5740 ac. Pop. 8746.—5 Jersey 8971 ac. Pop. 2497.—6, Kent, three parcs.—1 (27 ac.), 3212 ac. Pop. 3975.—2 (27 ac.), 59 ac. Pop. 1198.—3 (27 ac.), 81 ac. Pop. 875.—7, (27 ac.) Guernsey Pop. 1152.—6, Essex; 1236 ac. Pop. 3404.

PETER (St.), two parcs. Scot., co. Orkney.—1 F. 457.—3 (or North) Pop. 3844.

PETER (St.), a lake, Lower Canada, an expansion of the St. Lawrence, 9 m. S. W. Three Rivers 21 m. long, 15 m. to 20 m. broad, and in many places not exceeding more than 10 ft. or 11 ft. deep. It includes numerous islands, and receives several rivers. Its waters abound with fish.

PETER (St.), numerous places, Hungary particularly.—1 A vil., co. and 9 m. from Komorn with two churches and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1080.—2, A vil., co. Temesvar, on the Kőrös with a church. Pop. 1840.—3 A vil. Thibet Danube, co. and 8 m. from Wieselburg, with a church. Pop. 1898.—4, A vil. Transylvania, dist. and 8 m. from Kronstadt, with a Protestant and a Greek church. Pop. 1594.—5, A vil. Transylvania, on an affluent of the Maros about 26 m. from Radnót, with a Protestant and a Greek church. Pop. 1024.—6 (Baz.) A vil. Thibet Danube, co. Pressburg, on the Miava. Pop. 1538.—7, (Kapos) A vil. Thibet Danube, co. and 20 m. N. E. Stuhlweisburg in a fertile valley with a Protestant church, and a synagogue P. 1889.—8, (Rat) A vil. Thibet Thess, co. Torontal, on the Maros, 27 m. N. W. Temesvar, with a church, and some trade in cattle, wine, and wool. Pop. 3587.—9, (Sop) A market on Thibet Thess, co. Borsod, 9 m. N. W. Miskolc, with a Protestant and a S. Catholic church, a school, and some trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. 8225.

PETER'S ISLANDS.—1, Anisl. N. Atlantic Ocean near the coast of Newfoundland, lat. 40° 41' N. lon. 55° 57' W.—2 Two small isls., S. coast Australia lat. 37° 21' S. lon. 138° 39' E.—3, An isl., S. Pacific; lat. 68° 57' S. lon. 90° 46' W. Heights upwards of 4000 ft. named after the emperor Peter I. by Bellingshausen.

PETER'S POINT (St.), a Channel Islands, esp. Isl. Guernsey, on the shore of a bay E. side, occupying the slope of a hill, and presenting a very attractive appearance from the sea, but which is not maintained by a nearer inspection. The streets are narrow steep, and crooked, but mostly well paved, and lined by old looking dusky houses. The environs are exceedingly beautiful, being studded with the handsome residences of the gentry who all live outside the town. The most interesting buildings are St. Peter's church, with a tower in the centre, surmounted by a low spire; St. James church, Elizabeth college, public hospital and the sea-market, one of the handsomest and most commodious to be seen anywhere. There are here two or three chapels of ease, and several places of worship for dissenters a public library assembly-room, mechanics institute, courthouses, prison and several banks. The harbour, formed by two piers, is small, but sufficient for the trade of the place. The roadstead affords convenient anchorage. Port George, a regular fort station on the heights, stands about half-a-mile S. from the town. It is considered to be of great strength. Pop. 16,778.

PETERS (St.), a small town, par. England, co. Kent, 1 m. from N. B. point Isle of Thanet or the North Foreland, and 2 m. S. by W. Margate. It has a church, Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, a set of well-endowed almshouses, and a charity and schools. Area of par. 8113 ac. Pop. 2975.

PETERS (St.), four parcs. Ireland.—1, Louth; 3428 ac. Pop. 18,789.—2, Roscommon; 7898 ac. Pop. 5603.—3, Wexford; 1405 ac. Pop. 1164.—4, (and Part of), Limerick; 4974 ac. Pop. 1180.

PETERBOROUGH, a town in Upper Canada, esp. dist. Col. born, on the Orombea, about 78 m. N. N. W. Coburg. It is well laid out, presents a handsome appearance, and has seven churches and chapels, a substantial courthouse and jail, and several mills, foundries, and distilleries. Pop. (1849) 2181.

PETERBOROUGH, an episcopal city, and arch. bor. England, co. and 23 m. N. by E. Northampton, I. bank Nise,

with stations on the Great Northern, Eastern Counties, Northampton and Peterborough, and Midland Counties railways. In the old town the houses are various in height and extent, yet mostly and substantially built, some of the streets are spacious and the whole well paved and lighted with gas, and the market place is a fine square area, not inferior to any in the kingdom. The W. suburb, or new town, consists of most modern dwellings. The entire city is supplied with good water from rock wells. The principal building is its cathedral, founded by Paula, son of Paula, fourth king of Mercia,



PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL, West Front. — From Bellon's Collection.

in 855, and destroyed by the Danes in 870. Being rebuilt in 936, the valuable gifts bestowed upon it by Edgar secured the name of the city to be changed to Glidenburgh, the golden city, which title ultimately gave place to its present name, derived from the saint to whom the church is dedicated. In 1116 great part of the edifice was destroyed by fire, and in the following year its restoration was commenced, but not till the opening of the 16th century did the structure assume its present aspect. The prevailing character of the building is Norman but it exhibits examples of transition, early English, decorated English and perpendicular styles. The most commanding feature of the building is the W. front piers in the engraving consisting of three magnificent piers, each 90 ft. high, surmounted by pinnacles and pinnacles, and flanked by towers with spires and pinnacles. The whole front forms a square of 150 ft. in height and breadth. Catholus of Aragon, wife of Henry VIII., was interred in this cathedral, also Mary Queen of Scots, but the remains of the latter were afterwards removed by James I. to Westminster. The winter processions show the remains of a cloister, a fine perpendicular gateway leading to the cloister, a massive tower and gateway connecting to the bishop's palace, and an old chapel, now used as the free grammar-school. Peterborough contains only one parish church, but has also places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Methodists. The other public buildings of any interest are the townhall, the new jail, the corn exchange, and the stations of the Great Northern, and Northampton and Peterborough, and Midland railways. The educational means of the city comprise the grammar-school an endowed charity school, a national school for both sexes, infant schools, and a number of private academies. The charities include the monastic almshouse, public dispensary, and other useful institutions. There are a theatre, and a literary and philosophical institution. The chief

trade of Peterborough consists of coal, corn, wool, and timber which are conveyed along the Nene in barges; but it has received an impulse from the facilities of railway transit, and live and dead stock, and agricultural produce, are now sent in considerable quantities by rail, to London and other districts. It sends two members to Parliament. Thorpe Hall, a fine old mansion, formerly belonging to the Fitzwilliam family, is in the immediate neighbourhood. Pop. 8193.

PETERCHURCH par. Eng. Harford, 8069 ac. P. 780.
PETERCULTER, par. Scot. Aberdeen, 7 m. by 4 m. Pop. 1851.

PETERFALVA a vil. Hungary Bihor Themas, co. Neutra, 40 m. N. Pressburg; with a church, a townhouse, and three mills. Pop. 1116.

PETERHEAD, a seaport in Scotland, co. and 96 m. N. N. E. Aberdeen on a peninsula, the west E. point of Scotland, connected with the mainland by an isthmus, nearly 1 m. in breadth, and 1 m. E. of the mouth of the Ugie, in the German Ocean.

It is built to the form of a cross, and consists of five principal and several minor streets; the former well formed, well paved lighted with gas, and lined with houses, for the most part substantially built of granite, and often of handsome appearance; it is lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with water. The buildings and other objects chiefly deserving of notice are the parish church, a handsome granite structure, with a spire 116 ft. high, a chapel of ease, a large and elegant Esplanade, a Free & U. Freehyetian, a Wesleyan, a R. Catholic, and two Independent churches, a town house, of a quadrangular form, and surmounted by a spire 116 ft. high, a market-cross, consisting of a granite pillar of the Tuscan order, a custom-house, an academy, a parabolic, a ragged, and various other schools, a mechanics institute, a valuable museum of natural curiosities and antiquities, and a subscription and a mechanics' library. The manufactures, which are unimportant, include some woollen and other goods, woven chiefly for houses in Aberdeen, castings, cordage, twines, and glass. In the building yards a considerable number of boats and large vessels is constructed. The trade is extensive, and has the advantage of two good harbours, the one on the N., and the other on the S. side of the peninsula; the water in the former being at spring-tides, about 15 ft., and in the latter from 12 ft. to 14 ft. The access to both harbours, though not naturally difficult, is greatly facilitated by a light-house on Buanan Ness, and in addition to other important improvements, which have been executed at an expense of 250,000, free communication between the harbours has been effected by cutting across the isthmus, and thus enabling vessels to get out in all states of the wind, while the communication with the mainland is still maintained by a custom swing-bridge. The principal imports are lime, wool, meal, pork, butter, cheese, eggs, fish, oil, and granite. The granite is obtained from excellent quarries, extensively worked in the vicinity, the fish, including both herrings (of which in 1851, there were cured here 65,668 barrels), and white fish, are chiefly obtained from the productive fisheries on the coast, in which a considerable number of boats is employed. The Greenland whale-fishery is among the most important interests of the town, the vessels fitted out for the whale and seal fishing in 1855, were 27 carrying 7855 tons. In 1851 there entered 50,841 tons of shipping of which 8599 belonged to the foreign trade; and there cleared 27,501 tons, of which 8175 were in the foreign trade. During the summer, Peterhead is much frequented by bathers, for whose accommodation both hot and cold baths have been provided, and in the vicinity are mineral springs, the principal of which, called the Wine Well, from the sparkling of its water, contains mixtures of iron and lime, and common and glaucous salt, and is in high repute for cases of indigestion, intestinal obstructions, and nervous disorders. The only places of interest near the town are the ruins of the ancient castles of Roddam and Ravensburg. As a borough, Peterhead is governed by a provost and 11 councillors, and unites with Banff, Cullen, Inverury, and Kintore, in sending a member to parliament. Its port, which formerly ranked only as an appendage of that of Aberdeen, is now separate and independent. Pop. 7593.

PETERHOF a vil. Russia, gov. about 10 m. N. & W. St. Petersburg. Its great and costly attention is its imperial palace, built in 1711, by Peter the Great, on the plans of the

southeast Le Mond. It is a large but not very regular office, situated on a height on the Gulf of Finland, and surrounded by beautiful gardens, adorned with fountains, cascades, and groves. Pop. (1849) 3309.

PETERSBURG, a handsome town and port of entry, U. S. Coast, Virginia, 34 m. S. Richmond, on bank Appomattox, 19 m. above its entrance into the James. It has seven churches, a courthouse, and a jail. Flour, grist, and saw mills, roperies, tanneries, and printing-offices. It is one of the most commercial towns in the state, and carries on an active trade in the export of flour and tobacco. The river is navigable to this place for small craft, and the falls immediately above it afford extensive water-power. Pop. (1850) 14,800.

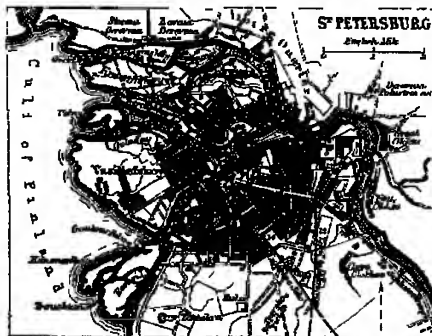
PETERSBURG (Sr), a gov. Russia, bounded N. by Finland and Lake Ladoga, N. E. Olonets E. and S. E. Norvich, S. Pskov, W. Lake Peipus, gov. Rostov or Kholmogorski, and Gulf of Finland, greatest length, N. E. to S. W. 265 m. breadth, 90 m., area, about 12,900 sq. m. It is, for the most part, a low flat, covered, to a considerable extent, with lakes and swamps, excepting small portions of the N. and S. the former being broken by the low hills of Olonets, and the latter partly traversed by a ramification of the Valdai mountain range. The whole of its drainage is carried into the Gulf of Finland, either directly by the Neva, Loupa, and Narva or indirectly by the Volkhov, Svir, Pechora, and Onega, which have their mouths in Lake Ladoga. The climate is severe, and the soil by no means fertile. Not above one-third of the surface is under cultivation, and the corn produced falls far short of the consumption. The forests are very extensive. There are no minerals of any consequence. Manufactures have advanced by rapid strides, particularly in the capital and trade, both foreign and domestic, is very extensive. For administrative purposes, the government is divided into eight districts. The greater part of it belonged to ancient Ingria, which during the war between the Swedes and Russians, in the time of Charles XII. became the principal theatre of hostilities, and in consequence suffered dreadfully. Ultimately Peter the Great succeeded in conquering it, and it was finally secured to Russia by the peace of Nystad. Pop. (1850), 991,000.

PETERSBURG (Sr) the capital of the Russian empire, near the mouth of the Neva, in the Gulf of Finland. lat. 59° 56' 30" N., lon. 30° 15' (observatory) E. (n.) The site is

elbow. The Neva, on approaching the termination of its course, turns first N. and then W. After proceeding a short way in the latter direction, it divides into three main branches the first of which, under the name of the Great Neva, proceeds N. the next, or central branch, flows W. S. W., under the name of the Little Neva, and the third, forming properly a continuation of the main stream, and therefore called the Great Neva, flows S. W. and incloses a large tract of peninsula surrounded by water on three sides, and contiguous with the mainland only on the S. The branches form a number of islands, the two largest of which, separated from the peninsula by the main stream and Great Neva, are the Aptekarski or Apothecaries Island on the N., and the Vasilievskoy or Basilisk Island on the W. In the N. W. subordinate arms of the river form a number of smaller islands, of which the more important are the Petrovskii, Krestovskii, Kamennoi, and Elaginskii. These islands particularly the two largest, a small portion of the N. bank, and the winds of the peninsula on the S. bank, forming a series of flats which, taken as a whole, have nearly an oval shape, and are so low as to be constantly exposed to inundation, constitute the site of St. Petersburg. The Neva thought a broad, lively and pellucid stream, is generally shallow, and at its mouth is encumbered by a bar with not more than 9 f. water, so that the large vessels which are built at the city docks can only be transported as keels, to be fitted out at the great naval station of Cronstadt, about 16 m. below. Though an attack of the city by sea may be all but impossible, the approach by land presents no obstruction to an invading force, except a deep ditch or canal, stretching across the S. part of the peninsula, and a dike, situated on a low island, so near the centre of the city, that its guns, so far from defending, could not be used without demolishing it.

The larger and finer part of St. Petersburg being built on the peninsula, takes the name of the Bolshaya Storona or Great Side. All the rest to the N. on the islands and a bank, is designated the Petzhrborskiy. The communication between the former and the latter is maintained only by one stone and three boat bridges, but the deficiency is supplied by numerous ferry-boats of uncouth shape and fantastic colouring, which are constantly plying to and fro. Owing to the leviness of the site, though the loftier pinnacles and domes are seen at a considerable distance, the city whether approached by land or water cannot be said to become distinctly visible before it is actually entered, and hence the general impression produced is greatly heightened by a feeling of surprise. The stranger suddenly finds himself between noble granite quays, bordered by edifices of almost unrivalled splendour or in spacious streets of apparently interminable length, straight as an arrow unbroken by the slightest unevenness, and lined with lofty buildings of uniform structure, often lavishly adorned, and, in colour at least resembling marble. It is true that the impression is somewhat weakened by a narrower inspection, the greater part of the houses proving to be only of wood or brick, garmented with plaster. As it is impossible to obtain a complete view of the city from without, recourse is often had to the numerous towers, on which watchmen stand sentinel day and night, to give the alarm of fire, but by far the best station is the tower of the Admiralty, centrally situated on the S. W. part of the peninsula and on the bank of the Great Neva, and provided with galleries, from which all parts of the city may be seen in succession to the greatest advantage. Looking S. over the peninsula from this commanding station three small narrow streets, the Moika, next the Oshelars, and last the Fontanka, may be traced straddling aerolically from E. to W. and dividing the whole space into three quarters called respectively, the First, Second, and Third Admiralty Sections.

Radiating immediately from the tower, intersecting canals, and spanning them by handsome granite bridges, are the three principal streets, the Nevskii Prospekt or Nevsk Prospekt, on the right, the Gorskhovala Oulitsa or Puss Prospekt, in the centre, and the Yemomonskii Prospekt or Resurrection Prospekt on the right. The eye wanders along these streets from



oad to and without obstruction. They are all of great length, width, and beauty, but the finest every way, and the greatest thoroughfare of the city, is the Nevskoi Prospekt, which is 7 m. long and 120 ft. wide, and has a double carriage-way



PROSPEKT NEVSKOI ST. PETERSBURG.—From Dostoev, Vopros Fotograf on Beach No.

with foot-paths paved with granite, or avenues shaded with lime-trees. Beyond the Fontanka Canal, both on the S. and E., and bounded in the former direction by the city fairs, and on the latter by the main stream of the Neva, is a large space, almost entirely covered with buildings, and forming in addition to the three Admiralty sections already mentioned, the Narva, Karakond, Kupetsko and Foundry quarters. Considerably to the E., on the S. bank of the river, may be seen the large villages of Great and Little Okhtin. Turning now to the opposite side of the town and looking N., the busy scene presented by the river immediately below first attracts the eye, which then wanders along the splendid quay which lines the E. side of the Vasilevskoy, and is bordered by a succession of noble edifices. The buildings of this island are chiefly confined to its S. and E. portions the W. and N.W. forming the far larger portion of the whole, is covered with trees or is under grass cultivation. On the N.E. the most conspicuous object is the island situated chiefly on the small island of Petersburg, but also possessing an extensive outwork on the island of Aptekarskoy, from which it is only separated by a narrow channel. N. of this outwork, another quarter of the city commences, and takes the name of the Petersburg quarter. It is much less compactly built than the Admiralty sections, the buildings gradually becoming more isolated, and giving place to extensive parks and gardens. The main resort is still more applicable to the islands of the N.W. which are chiefly occupied by places of amusement, public gardens, villas, and country seats. On the N.E. beyond the Narva, and on the S. bank of the river is the Viborg quarter which has already acquired considerable extent, and is rapidly advancing in importance. Few cities surpass St. Petersburg in public edifices.

Churches.—The first in rank is the metropolitan church, or cathedral church of the Kenna Mother of God, in the Nevskoi Prospekt. It is in the form of a Greek cross, and has in front a large convex porch of Corinthian columns, from the centre of which a tower, somewhat deficient in elevation, rises, and is surmounted by a gorgeous dome. In the interior, 56 gigantic mosaics support the roof, and in niches along the sides are colossal statues of the Grand Duke Vladimir, Alexander Nevsky St. John, and St. Andrew. The Isaac church, finely situated a little S.W. of the Admiralty, in one of the largest open spaces of the capital, is much admired for its

simple but lofty style of architecture, its grand proportions, and noble positions. The mere foundation of it, formed of piles sunk in swampy ground, is said to have cost £200,000. It is in the form of a Greek cross, and has five great sections, each approached by three broad flights of steps, and each whole flight composed of an entire piece of granite. Each entrance has a superb peristyle, with round monoliths of polished granite, 80 ft. in height and 7 ft. in diameter supporting an enormous frieze, above which, to twice the height of the peristyle, rises the chief and central cupola, glistening with gold, gilt on copper and supported by 30 granite columns. The Benozh church, situated to the N.E. of the peninsula, and originally belonging to a convent which still forms a vast pile, is built of white marble, and ornamented by five blue domes spangled with golden stars. The Frochajevsky church, or Spass Frochajevskoi faher one of the largest in the city, belongs to one of the oldest regiments of the guard, and is overladen both without and within with military trophies. The railing around the church-yard is formed of 800 French and Turkish cannon, mounted on three on granite pedestals, while every niche and recess of the interior is ornamented with captured columns and balustrades, pushed horse tails, &c. The church of St. Peter and St. Paul situated on the N. side of the island, is rendered conspicuous by its lofty and elegant gilded spire, but the building itself has a dingy and wretched appearance, and an interior which from the number of bays of fortresses, captured eagles, pushed horse tails, and balustrades of office, looks like an arsenal than a church. The chief object of interest is the imperial vault, where the remains of Peter the Great and of all his successors repose. There are numerous other Russian churches not underscoring of particular notice. The church of the English factory, situated W. of the Admiralty, is a splendid building, richly fitted up and seated for 1500 persons. The Dutch church is remarkable for its ample revenues, derived from grants of land made to it by Peter the Great, and afterwards built upon. Of the several churches possessed by R. Catholics, the principal one, situated in the Nevskoi is an elegant structure, with a Corinthian colonnade and a finely proportioned dome. In connection with the churches may be mentioned the monastery of St. Alexander Nevskoi, the only one in St. Petersburg; it is among the most celebrated in Russia, ranking next after that of the Trinity in Moscow and of the Cere in Kiev. It was founded by Peter the Great, and contains within its walls, churches, towers, monks' cells, and gardens. The great attraction here to the Russians, is the monument containing the remains of the saint, a consecrated grand duke. It is in the form of a pyramid 15 ft. high, of solid silver, and with the ornaments around it, also of silver is said to weigh 5000 lbs., or considerably more than two tons. The principal church or cathedral, built by the Empress Catherine, is of large dimensions, and surmounted by several domes. The interior is richly decorated with Italian marble, and the ornaments and treasures are of vast value. The long red cloisters which cluster round the church have a fine look, and are occupied by between 50 and 60 monks, who superintend a classical school, at which the average attendance is about 1000.

Palaces.—These are both numerous and remarkable for their colossal dimensions. The Winter Palace, while the emperor resides in it is said to be inhabited by 8000 persons. It is situated immediately E. of the Admiralty, with a front to the Neva of more than 700 ft., and is in the form of a vast square, the angles of which nearly correspond to the four cardinal points. It is the largest palace in the world, being one-third larger than that of the Emperor of Austria, and is not surpassed in point of splendour. It was so completely destroyed by fire in 1837, that it was necessary to rebuild it and one of the not least remarkable facts connected with it is, that its present form was the work of two short years. The interior is gorgeous, almost beyond description, consisting of suites of splendid halls, filled with marble, statues, precious stones, vases, and pictures. To the E. of the Winter Palace, and connected with it by several covered galleries, is the Hermitage, built by the Empress Catherine, in a style similar to that which made Frederick the Great build his Sans Souci, as a place where the night lay aside the cares and fumes of state. Its principal facade faces the Neva, but possesses little architectural merit. It is loaded, however, with precious objects of art and sword, and has a very valu-

able picture-gallery. The Marble Palace, not very appropriately called, since far less marble than granite and iron has been used in its construction, lies considerably E. of the Hermitage, near the Trinitzki bridge; it has a dark gloomy look, and its walls are of such massive blocks as to suggest the idea of a fortress rather than a palace. About 1 m. further E., on the banks of the Neva, stands the Taurida Palace; it is a long low building, of no merit; and is only remarkable for a ball-room of the extraordinary dimensions of 320 ft. long, by 70 ft. wide, and requiring 30,000 wax-candles to light it up completely. The Amvethoff Palace, on the Great Prospekt, near the Fontanka Canal, closes the brilliant range of buildings of which that street is composed. Though handsomely built, and now the favorite residence of the imperial family, and the place where the emperor receives ambassadors and holds the greater number of his councils, it does not possess much interest. The New Michaeloff Palace, so called to distinguish it from the Michaeloff Palace, or rather castle, built by the Emperor Paul, and now occupied by the school of engineers, is the residence of the emperor's brother, and is thought to be the most elegant building in St. Petersburg. Attached to it are fine ranges of offices, in one of which a celebrated riding-school is kept, the youth of which often perform feats and tournaments in the presence of the Court.

Government Buildings.—The Admiralty, to which as furnishing the best station for obtaining a full view of the city, reference has already been made, is an immense brick building, situated on the N. side of the square of same name, and surmounted by a slender tower with a gilt cupola. The main part of the building, from the centre of which the tower rises, lies parallel to the river with its N. side but has its principal facade on the S., facing the square. The length of this facade is nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m., and at right angles to it are two sides stretching from its extremities N. towards the river, the E. side bounding the Winter Palace, and the W. the Isaac Square and Senate house, and each 450 ft. in length. A large portion of the Admiralty is occupied as school-rooms for naval cadets. Immediately below it, on the N., being the Brustin quay are

Bostrats of ancient Rome, from which the approach of shipping may be observed. This attitude, with its bastions and bristling embrasures, mounted with 100 cannon, and defended by a garrison of 3000 men, forms a very conspicuous object. Besides the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, which has already been described, it contains within its inclosure the Mint and in its vicinity presents an object of great interest in the cottage of Peter the Great, consisting of three small apartments, one of them his chapel and containing, among other relics of that extraordinary man, the little boat which he constructed, and which may be considered as the germ of the powerful navy which he afterwards formed. Among the many other government edifices to which a general reference must suffice, the arsenals and ranges of barracks are particularly deserving of notice.

Literary Museum, &c.—The Imperial Library occupies a large building near the Kasan church in one of the finest squares of the city facing the Nevski Prospekt. It contains 400,000 printed volumes, and about 15,000 MSS. It has derived the greater part of its treasures from the spoils of Poland. The Oriental MSS. are particularly valuable and extensive. The only other libraries entitled to particular notice are those of the Academy of Sciences, 100,000 vols; of the Hermitage, 120,000 vols of which 10,000 are in Russian and of the Alexander Nevski Monastery, which, though very limited in extent (only 10,000 vols) has collections of MSS. of very great rarity and value. The principal museums are those of the Academy of Sciences, occupying a large portion of the magnificent buildings of that celebrated body, on the Vasilievskoy on the banks of the Great Neva, opposite to the Admiralty and including an Asiatic museum, rich in all kinds of curiosities relating to the East—an Egyptian museum, with a few fine specimens of papyrus, but not otherwise interesting, an ethnographic museum, enriched by the collections of various Russian travellers and navigators, and a general collection of coins and medals, in which the Russian series is very valuable and complete a good mineralogical, and a remarkably fine botanical collection, a museum of natural history containing an admirable collection of birds, exquisitely stuffed and well arranged, and among the larger fossil animals of which Siberia furnishes numerous specimens, a mammoth, perfectly fresh, the exception of one of the hind feet, 18 ft. long, exclusive of the tusk and at least 3 ft. higher than the elephant. The Academy of Fine Arts, also situated in the Vasilievskoy, on the banks of the Great Neva, has a portion of its magnificent apartments occupied as a picture-gallery; but is better known as an artistic school. A much more extensive and celebrated gallery is that of the Hermitage Palace, which comprises 41 rooms and contains splendid specimens of almost all the great masters. Two separate rooms are filled with an extraordinary collection of jewels, amethysts, medals, snuff-boxes ivory carvings, &c., and in the rooms more especially appropriated to pictures may be seen exquisite specimens of malachite and violet jasper, in the form of vases, ewers, &c. The other most important collections are the Rumovsk Museum containing a large collection of minerals, models and antiquities; and the museum attached to the Mining School, containing a large collection of fossil conchology, models of mines, mining instruments, &c., but distinguished particularly by its mineralogical treasures, unequalled in Russia, and thought not to be surpassed anywhere.

Educational Institutions.—At the head of these is the University only founded in 1819, but provided with 60 professors, and attended by about 500 students. The Chirurgical Medical Academy, founded by Peter the Great, receives about 600 pupils, and enjoys a high reputation. Military education, in all its branches, regarded as one of the first interests of the state, forms a conspicuous feature in the educational system of Russia, and is provided for liberally in



ST ISAAC SQUARE AND SENATE HOUSE, ST PETERSBURG.—From Dostoff, Voppe Photographers on Russia, &c.

the extensive dockyards, and in the immediate vicinity are a number of important public buildings, among others, the Holy Synod, where all the highest concerns of the church are regulated, the Hotel de l'Etat Major or head department of the army, adorned with a triumphal chariot and the War-office, conspicuous by its profusion of gigantic columns. On the opposite side of the Great Neva, stands the Exchange, and W. from it, facing the Little Neva, the Custom-house, both large and imposing structures. Immediately adjoining are two high and slender towers, adorned like the Columns

colari by its mineralogical treasures, unequalled in Russia, and thought not to be surpassed anywhere.

Educational Institutions.—At the head of these is the University only founded in 1819, but provided with 60 professors, and attended by about 500 students. The Chirurgical Medical Academy, founded by Peter the Great, receives about 600 pupils, and enjoys a high reputation. Military education, in all its branches, regarded as one of the first interests of the state, forms a conspicuous feature in the educational system of Russia, and is provided for liberally in

numerous institutions. The Mining School, whose admirable mineralogical collections have already been referred to, is one of the most remarkable establishments of the capital. It occupies a grand and imposing structure, so situated as to form a very conspicuous object from the sea, and maintains above 300 pupils, who, after remaining eight years, and receiving a very liberal education, are sent to superintend the Government mines, or placed in the Mint. The Academy of Fine Arts has a building, fronting the Nevsky, 400 ft. long, and 70 ft. high, adorned with columns and pilasters, and surmounted by a central cupola, on which a colossal Minerva sits. This academy is already mentioned, is partly appropriated as a picture-gallery, but also occupied as a school of art, in which 300 pupils are maintained and educated. In addition to these, it furnishes residences to the professors, academicians, and other artists, so that the whole number of persons accommodated under its roof is estimated at not less than 1000. The other principal schools are, the Technological Institute, in which 215 pupils, men of respectable tradesmen, receive a general education, and special instruction in the various mechanical arts, cotton-spinning, weaving, carpentry, &c. the Central Pedagogical Institute or normal school, two gymnasia; the Female Institute of Smolnoi where 500 young ladies are carefully and gratuitously educated; the Ecclesiastical Academy the principal Protestant, the agricultural, commercial, veterinary, and various other schools.

Science.—The only one of these which can be said to have acquired a European reputation is the Imperial Academy of Sciences, which has long been distinguished for the valuable papers published in its *Transactions*. Most of them, however, are not the production of native talent, but of such celebrated foreigners as the government has had the wisdom to attract by the liberality of its patronage. Numerous other societies of repute exist, under the names of Russian imperial medical pharmaceutical mineralogical, economical agricultural, educational military, philanthropic, and artistic.

Hospitals, &c.—Of these, by far the richest and most splendid, but unfortunately the least benefited, is the Voenno-Morskoi Don or founding hospital. It is situated close to the Fontanka Canal in the best part of the town; has the air of a palace and, with its courts, gardens, and dependencies, covers a space of 28 acres. It was founded by Catherine II. The number of children received at first did not exceed 300 but has increased so rapidly that the number of annual admissions now exceeds 7000. No question is asked of those who bring them, but the simple one, whether or not the child has been baptized. The mortality is very great but, in consequence of the constant influx, the number of children of all ages, under the charge of the institution, exceeds 25,000. The largest ordinary civil hospital of St. Petersburg is the Obshchii, situated on the Fontanka Canal; it receives all applicants, but makes a small charge on those able to pay it. The military hospital is capable of containing 3000 patients. Various other hospitals are found in different quarters of the town.

Theatre, and Places of Amusement.—In addition to the theatre of the Hermitage, there are three of large dimensions—the Bolshoi or Great Theatre; the Alexandr Theatre, and the French Theatre. The three, as well as all similar establishments, are under the immediate management, and kept up at the sole expense of the Government. The passion of the Russians for scenic amusement is strong, and hence the attendance is usually full. Besides these theatres, there is a large wooden one in the island of Kammenoi, open only in summer. On the same island, and some other smaller islands adjacent, besides the numerous villas to which the greater part of the families who can afford it retire to spend the summer, are public gardens, with coffee-houses and taverns, swinging-yokes, Russian menageries, and other national amusements, which, on holidays, attract crowds of citizens, and afford the best opportunities of seeing Russian life in many of its most characteristic forms, and without disguise. In other quarters, however, and nearer the city or within it, the more noisy and frivolous amusements are excluded, and the gardens are laid out so as to furnish admirable promenades, or even serve a higher purpose. Of the latter description is the admirable Botanical Garden of the Aptekarskoi Island, which is open to the public on holidays, and is one of the most interesting sights of the capital; but, as a mere

promenade, the Summer Garden takes precedence of all others. They are situated close to the Trinitzki Bridge, and though not very extensive, being only $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, by $\frac{1}{4}$ m. broad, they form the great lounge of the population. Among the festivities which take place here the most extraordinary is that of Whit-Monday when a fair, which both bears the name and has the reality of a wife-market or bride-show, is held, the sons and daughters of the tradesmen assembling in their best attire to fix their partners for life. The whole affair seems so odd, that one cannot help feeling somewhat incredulous; but Kuman, who witnessed it, gives the following description:—The marriageable girls, decked with Oriental profusion of ornament, are ranged along the alleys of the garden, with some members of their respective families and the swank or match-makers behind them. The men, passing along at liberty to enter into conversation with any of the girls, and the acquaintance thus commenced often terminates in marriage.

Public Monuments.—Two of these are particularly deserving of notice. The one is the equestrian statue of Peter the Great, by Falconet, and the other the column by Montfard erected in honour of the late emperor Alexander. The statue, situated near the S. extremity of the Isaac bridge, facing the Neva, represents the emperor with head uncovered, and encircled by laurel, in the act of mounting a precipice, one hand holding the reins, while the other is calmly outstretched as in the act of benediction. The composition of the Caracottas finely with the very impetuosity of the horse, which stands on its hind legs springing forward while a serpent lies trodden beneath its feet. The pedestal a granite block, brought from a Finnish village 12 m. from St. Petersburg, and originally 45 ft. long 30 ft. high, and 25 ft. wide, was unfortunately broken in the cutting, and so much diminished, that it now forms two jointed blocks, 35 ft. long, 20 ft. broad, and only 14 ft. high. The height of the emperor's figure is 11 ft., and that of the horse 17 ft. The brevity and simplicity of the inscription in Russian and Latin harmonizes with the spirit of the statue.—Petrus Petrus, Christianus Vovrova, Prince, Catharina Secunda, alexander. The Alexander column stands in the open space between the Ritz Major and the Winter Palace, and is the greatest monument of modern times. It consists of a single shaft of red granite upwards of 80 ft. high, and computed to weigh nearly 400 tons, placed on a pedestal composed of an enormous block of the same red granite, about 25 ft. each way, and surmounted by a capital formed of Turkish cannon, above which the statue of an angel 14 ft. and of a cross 7 ft. are placed. The height of the whole is 150 ft.

Residence and Markets.—These are remarkable enough in themselves to justify a separate notice, and derive particular interest from the insight which they give into the Russian mode of doing business. The principal one, to be found in almost all Russian towns of importance, takes the name of Gostinnii Dvor, or Merchants' Inn. That of St. Petersburg has one of its four sides in the Nevskoi Prospekt, and is of irregular form, the longest being 1300 ft., and the shortest not more than 250 ft. A colonnade, of the height of the first story, goes round the building, and has a flat roof from which, as in a pavement, access is obtained to the magazines above. The court within is intersected by lanes and alleys, and partitioned off into many hundred compartments, in which every variety of merchandise is displayed, but with this peculiarity, that each separate quarter has its particular class of goods, and hence, according to its class, takes the name of Iron Row or Felt Row, or Book Row, &c. It has been estimated that in the Gostinnii Dvor, and dependent buildings, the number of dealers cannot be much less than 10,000. The most of them are men in blue coats and blue caps, with scarlet hair and beards, who keep up the appearance of customers, and importuning them to purchase. There are two other principal houses, called the Apendix Block and the Technika Dvor, containing about 5000 booths, tents, and stalls, but though, in some respects, even more characteristic than the Gostinnii Dvor, they resemble it in much, in arrangement and general features, as to make a separate description unnecessary.

Manufactures and Trade.—Several of the most important manufactures of St. Petersburg belong to Government, which then interferes with labour; not so much, it is said, for the profits which it yields—though these, especially when mate-

police exist, are very considerable—but for the purpose of furnishing means by which all other parts of the empire may be instructed. One of the oldest and most splendid of the Government factories is the Spalerno where Gobelins tapestry and carpets are made; the latter partly for sale, but the former only for the furnishing of the Imperial palaces or for presents. Other important Government factories, celebrated either for their magnitude or the excellence of the articles produced in them, are those for the manufacture of playing cards, a monopoly at which 3000 hands are employed, porcelain, where the fine vases presented by the Emperor to foreign princes are made, and many objects of great value and beauty are exposed for sale, and plate and cut glass. The Government has also a very extensive cotton-factory, and iron-foundry chiefly for casting cannon and other ordnance. Several of these establishments are rivalled by those of private individuals, the most of whom are British. The principal articles, in addition to those already mentioned, are wools, silk and linen tissues, carriages, leather, and articles in leather, paper, earthenware, and mineral matters, such as wax and seal, corals, soap, tobacco, cabinet work, jewellery, watches, and various articles in gold, silver, mixed metals and bronze. Ship-building also, is carried on to a great extent for the navy, in the public dock yards and for commercial purposes at several private yards. The shallow waters of the river and the bar at its mouth, not admitting the passage of vessels which draw more than 9 ft. water might seem, at first sight to oppose an insurmountable obstacle to the building of ships of the line, but the advantages of being able to carry on the more important parts of naval architecture within the capital under the immediate eye of the Government are so great, that large sacrifices are made for the purpose, and the hulls, when finished are floated down, by means of canals, and other ingenious and laborious contrivances, and the other equipments transmitted by lighters to Cronstadt, where the ships are finally fitted out for sea. In 1863 there entered the port of St. Petersburg 2284 vessels—aggregate tonnage, 460,000 and there cleared, 2201—aggregate tonnage, 447,890. The shallowness of the river, and consequent want of a good harbour in the capital is a serious drawback to trade. Other advantages however compensate for this defect. With exception of Riga, there is no other proper port by which Russia is accessible on the W while the system of inland navigation by rivers and canals, is so complete and extensive as to give uninterrupted communication with the Black and the Caspian seas. The trade accordingly is of vast extent. The principal exports (value £3,429,016 in 1858) are tallow, hemp, and flax, metals, grain, hempseed, linseed, timber, vegetable oils, hides, leather, furs, skins, polish, tar, bristles, wax, and coarse linen cordage, wax, currier, linings, &c. The imports (value £11,864,488 in 1858) colonial produce, raw cotton, cotton yarn, cotton stuffs, fine linen, woollen and silk goods, hardware, dyes, lead, tin, coal, wines, &c. A very large share of this extensive trade is engrossed by the British.

St. Petersburg, having been founded by Peter the Great, in the beginning of the 18th century, is entirely modern, and has nothing so remarkable in its history as the rapidity with which, in spite of natural disadvantages, it has advanced to its present magnitude and magnificence. Instead of being situated in the heart of a beautiful and fertile district, the whole country around, when not forest or swamp, consists almost of morass, waste, or of poor arable land, from which the utmost exertions of industry fail to procure grateful returns, while the city itself is so low that whenever at the time when the volume of the river is augmented by melting snow and ice, a strong wind sets in from the S.W. as to retard the current, inundation, to a greater or less extent, almost invariably lays part of the lower streets under water, and has sometimes risen to such a height as to cause fearful calamities. In one of these inundations, which happened in 1824, and the height of which is indicated by marks upon the houses, above 16,000 persons are said to have perished. One great evil inseparable from this swampy alluvial site is the want of a solid foundation for the buildings. Water is found a few feet below the surface, and continued digging never succeeds in getting beyond a bed of mud. The consequence is, that all the houses must be built on piles, and an enormous expense incurred before they begin to appear above the

surface. Peter the Great, however, was not the man to be daunted by ordinary difficulties. Even in his reign, St. Petersburg not only received the name, but assumed the appearance of a great capital. Its progress was not very rapid under his immediate successors, who were disposed to give Moscow the preference, but his later descendants, counting it an honour to follow in his steps have carried on their embellishments on a scale of almost unexampled magnificence, and none of the oldest and proudest of European cities have much to boast of when brought into comparison with St. Petersburg. Pop. (1858) 532,241.

PETERSBURG — A. v. Novaya, circle Olmitz; with a mill. Pop. 1181 — 3 A. v. Austria, Salcia, circle Troppau, with a parish church. Pop. 1376.

PETERSBURG vulgarly **PRZECISÓW**, a town in Prussia, Silesia, gov. and S.W. Legnica with a shroud numerous mills and bleachfields and a trade in timber. Pop. 3018.

PETERSFIELD a par. bar. England co. Hants, 23 m. E. N. E. Southampton with a fine equestrian statue of Wil. III. a town hall, a church, an Independent chapel, a college for boarding and educating paupers, and a national school. It sends a member to Parliament. Pop. 6550.

PETEISHAGEN a town in Prussia, Westphalia, gov. and 6 m. N. N. E. Münden, 1 bank Weser with a Protestant church, a castle, and normal school, manufactures of linen and tobacco and an active fishery. Pop. 2804.

PETERSHAM par. Eng. Surrey 600 ac. I. 658.

PETERSHAM a vil. and township, L. State, Massachusetts, at the source of the West Brook near its confluence with the Mv. 80 m. W. by N. Boston. It has a Baptist and two Congregational churches, several schools, two taverns and a number of saw and flour mills. P. 1850, 1227.

PETPETHAL a vil. Baden circle Middle Rhine, bail and 9 E. Oberkreuz with a chalybeate spring and a bathing establishment, which is much frequented. Pop. 1510.

PETERTON — I. A par. Eng. Monmouth, 8284 ac. P. 151 — 2. *super-Ely*, par. Wales Glam. 3010 ac. I. 221.

PETITON par. Eng. Lanc. 1544 ac. P. 376.

PETISWALD a vil. Bohemia circle Leitmeritz, on the frontiers of Saxony 21 m. S. E. Dresden with a church, manufactures of spoons and five mills. Pop. 2390.

PETISWALD (Mittel) a town in Prussia, Silesia, gov. and S.W. Breslau with a castle, two churches, saw-works, and saw and other mills. Pop. 2364.

PETERTAY par. Eng. Devon, 3500 ac. P. 561.

PETERVARAI a market in Hungary. Higher Theres on Heves 15 m. N. W. Erika with a church, an elegant classroom, and some trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1630.

PETTERWARDEIN or **VARADIN** (Latin *Petruvarium*) a town in Austria, Slavonia, only regimental district of same name 45 m. N. W. Belgrade. It stands partly on a steep rock and partly on a flat below and is the strongest fortress on the Danube. Opposite to it is the town of *Nauas* with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. The fortifications are extensive and contain barracks for a garrison of 10,000 men, but the town itself is very small. It has four churches, a military hospital, an arsenal, an gymnasium, and three normal schools and a trade in wine and fruit. Extensive marshes in the neighbourhood make the air unhealthy. A great victory was gained here in 1716 over the Turks by Prince Eugene. Pop. exclusive of garrison 4033 — The district forms an irregular belt of land, about 100 m. long but on an average not more than 20 m. broad; and consists generally of an extensive marshy flat bounded by the Danube on the N. E. and E. and the Sava on the S. The only product deserving of notice is the wine of Carlowitz. Area. 935 sq. m. Pop. 107,800.

PETHAM par. Eng. Kent 3255 ac. P. 630.

PETHERICK (Larzel) par. Eng. Cornwall, 1215 ac. Pop. 235.

PETHERTON two small tns. England, co. Somerset — 1 (South) A. tn. and par. 14 m. S. E. Taunton, 1 bank Perrott has a spacious cruciform church, places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans, and a free school. Devices nail-clutch and kid-gloves are manufactured to a small extent. Area. 5311 ac. Pop. 2608. — 2 (North) A. tn. and par. 7½ m. S. E. Taunton has a handsome church, with a lofty tower and an endowed school for twenty boys. Area 10,885 ac. Pop. 3845.

PETHELWIN, two pars. Eng. -1, (bards), Devon 8187 sq. m. Pop. 545-2, (bards) Cornwall; 5084 sq. m. P. 874.

PETICOMAG, a river, New Brunswick. **See** **COMIC**.

PETINA, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, N.E. Campania, at the foot of Mount Alburni. Pop. 1500.

PETIT BORDAUX, a vill. and com. France, dep. Haute-Loire, div. Fagny 5 m. from Bourville in a valley of its own name. It has a church, a house of lignite, and a trade in cattle, butter, cheese, charcoal, and articles in wood. William Fickel, a professor in the University of Paris, by whose care the first printing-press in that capital was established, was born here. Pop. 3205.

PETIT-CARAT, a seaport tn. and dist., W. Indies, Isl. Guadeloupe, on a bay of same name, W. coast Grande Terre, about 9 m. N.E. Pointe-à-Pitre. It has a considerable export of sugar and the district sends a great number of cattle. Pop. 5390.

PETIT KASHMIR, a vill. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 17 m. N.E. Mons; with manufactures of lace, a brewery, an oil, and two flour mills. Pop. 2109.

PETIT MARONNI, a vill. and com. Edgema, prov. and 12 m. E. Lodge with extensive manufactures of woollen cloth, numerous dye-works, a brewery, two brick works, and limestone and pavement quarries. Pop. 1651.

PETITLAD, a large tn. Hindustan prov. Gujarat 15 m. N. by R. Cambay lat. 22° 38' N. lon. 72° 57' E. with a good stone rampart.

PETROON, a tn. China, Manchouria, on bank Amur 78 m. N.W. Kirin-Uda, a place of banishment.

PETRA, a ruined city, formerly cap. of Arabia Petrea, to which it is supposed to have given its name in a narrow valley of the Wady Musa, surrounded by lofty and for the most part, precipitous mountains, about 110 m. S.E.E. Jerusalem. It is mentioned in Scripture (2 Kings xiv 7, Isaiah xvi 1) under the name of Sela was taken by Amarah king of Judah, who changed its name to Jekabiel and from the notices of it by Strabo, Ptolemy, Josephus, and various Christian writers appears to have been a place of considerable extent and great magnificence, and to have at one time commanded a large share of the traffic of the East. It contains a number of remarkable excavations, and covers a large space with its ruins, but the only building actually standing, though in an imperfect and dilapidated state, bears the name of Pharaoh's House, and seems to have been a palace. It is in the form of a square 34 yards each way. The river walls are nearly entire, and the E. one is surmounted by a handsome cornice. The front facing the N. was adorned with a colonnade, of which four pillars are still standing, and behind the colonnade is a piazza, from which three apartments are entered, one of them by a noble arch from S.E. to 40 ft. high.

PETRA, a tn. Spain, Isl. Majorca, 6 m. from Palma with a seashore several schools, two churches, an oil and numerous corn mills and a brandy distillery. Pop. 2669.

PETRALIA BOTTANA, a tn. Sicily prov. and 8 E. Palermo, near it are bituminous schist, iron pyrites, asphalt, and petroleum. 1 op. 6400.

PETREL, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 22 m. N.W. Almansa, in the valley of Ebro; with a townhouse, a prison, a famous Moorish castle on the hill which commands the town, two primary schools, a church, and two hermitages. Five parishes, a tile-works, an oil and two flour mills. Pop. 2537.

PETRELLA, a tn. Naples prov. Salerno 10 m. N.E. R. Campobasso. Pop. 3378.

PETRIEVENK, a market to. Austria Slavonia co. Verdes, on the Drava, 37 m. S.E.E. Pünfkirchen, with a church. Pop. 2046.

PETRIKAU, or **PROKONIST**, a tn. Russian Poland, on the E. Kalkoff, in a marshy district. It has seven R. Catholic churches, two monasteries, a university, a Jesuit college, and a gymnasium. Pop. (1841), 7422.

PETRINA, a tn. Austria, Croatian military frontier on the Kalpe, 33 m. E. Crikvenica. It is built chiefly of wood has a square plateau with multistoried two churches, a castle, several schools, and an hospital. Pop. 4064.

PETRIU, a tn. Nam. L. bank Hong-Kong, 53 m. E. Hankow lat. 18° 45' N. lon. 101° 15' E.

PETRU MARY, a vill. Hungary Thibier Thibier, on, and about 13 m. S.W. Temevar, with two churches. P. 1885.

PETROCKSTOW, par Eng. Devon; 4000 m. P. 874.

PETRONELL, a market tn. Lower Austria, near R. bank Danube, 23 m. S.E.E. Vienna, with an ancient parish church, three chapels, and a large and magnificent castle. Pop. 1102.

PETROPAULOVSKI or **PETROPAULOVSKY**, a seaport tn. Asiatic Russia, on a bay of same name S.E. coast, peninsula of Kamtschatka lat. (approx) 55° 1' N., lon. 156° 45' 30" E. It is defended seaward by a small battery; consists chiefly of two good streets, one of them broad and macadamized; and a number of detached wooden houses (clashed with reeds or dried grass, and surrounded with palisaded curtains and gardens) and has a Greek church of fantastic construction, a school, an hospital, several government offices and work shops, extensive sheds for drying fish which is the staple article of produce and export, and a small but excellent harbour. Pop. about 606.

PETROPAVLOVSK, a tn. Siberia gov. and about 180 m. W. Omak on the Irkutsk. It is a place of considerable strength, and is regarded as the most important military station on the line of that river. Its trade is very extensive, being a principal entrepot for the traffic between the E. and W., and a station for the overland traffic from Bokhara, Kulu, and the Kirghiz steppes. Pop. about 4000.

PETRORE (Str.), -1 par Eng. Devon; to an. P. 1025. -2 par Wales, Pembroke; 567 m. P. 86.

PETROVALK, a vill. Hungary so and 17 m. S.E.E. Pecs with a Protestant and a Greek church. Inhabitants, Slovaks and Rarais, all agriculturists. Pop. 5369.

PETROVITICH, a walled tn. European Turkey Romania, 50 m. N.W. Seres. It has a considerable trade in tobacco, which is grown in the vicinity.

PETROVU RAZLO, a vill. Austria, Slavonia, general ship Peterwardein, about 2 m. from Wetzova, with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1815.

PETROVOSKELO, a vill. Hungary, Thibier Danube, at the confluence of the Oak E. with the Theiss, 4 m. from O-Boces. It has a R. Catholic and a Greek church and a trade in corn cattle and wine. Pop. 5573.

PETROVSK two tns. Russia -1 gov. and 70 m. N.W. Saratov near R. bank Volga on the slope of a hill and surrounded by the ruins of a fortress. It has ruins, a school, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1500. -2, gov. and N.W. Jurelev. Pop. (1842) 1603.

PETROVODSK, a tn. Krasn. gov. Olenok on the Losolevka, where it falls into Lake Unga, 123 m. N.E. St. Petersburg. It is poorly built has two wooden churches, a school and infirmary, an important marine and cannon foundry a gunpowder, falling and several saw mills and considerable manufactures of iron and copper ware, which find their principal market at St. Petersburg. Pop. (1842) 7567.

PETROV, a tn. Hungary, near Kormar.

PETS (U), or **Bera**, a market in Hungary on Tereza on the Temez, 13 m. S.W. Temevar with cavalry barracks. Pop. 1259.

PhTHM or **PhTHM**, a tn. European Turkey, Albania, near R. bank White Drino 50 m. N.E. Goutari. It has a number of mosques, and extensive manufactures of arms. Pop. 12 000.

PETREA (Mavran), and **Raza**, two vills. Hungary, forming a market to. co. and 10 m. W. And, on the Maros, in a fertile district with a R. Catholic church, and a considerable trade in horses, cattle, sheep and tobacco. Pop. 18,441.

PETT par Eng. Sussex 2350 m. Pop. 364.

PETTAU, or **PRUZA** (Latin *Petovus*), a tn. Austria, Styria, carols and 15 m. S.E. Harburg R. bank Drava, supposed, from the great number of antiquities found in it, to have been a place of great importance under the Romans. In 1806, on one of the first incursions by the Turks, it lost 16,000 inhabitants. It is now an insignificant place, with several disagreeable streets, a few churches, a school, a house of invalids, hospital, three monasteries, and some trade. It produces a good wine known by the name of *Saethberger* P. 1590.

PETTAUGH, par Eng. Shetland; 794 m. P. 286.

PETTIE, par Scot. Inverness; 8 m. by 4 m. P. 1764.

PETTINGOE, a market in Ireland, co. Donegal and Fermanagh, on the Temez, 15 m. S.E. Donegal; with a church, a R. Catholic chapel, Methodist meeting-house; two schools, and a dispensary. Pop. 406.

PETTINAIN, par Scot. Lanark; 8 m. by 2½ m. P. 448.

FETTINENGO, a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div Turin, N. E. Spila near the Siroa, here crossed by a bridge. It has an ancient church with a magnificent portal and a lofty and elegant spire. Two monasteries, manufactures of woollen stuffs, bonnets, gloves, and slippers, and a trade in these and fruit, particularly chestnuts. Pop. 2370.

FETTINENGO, par Eng Sudelf. 1767 ac. P 379
FETTON, par Eng Salop 823 ac. Pop. 68.

FETTON, a vil. and com. Naples, -1 Am. prov Abruzzo: Ultra II, 6 m. S. S. Salerno, on a mountain. P 1800-2; A. m. prov Salerno, 10 m. S. E. Ischia. Pop. 1800

FETTYDUR, a harbour, Scotland, on Fife, 1 m. S. Kinghorn, N. shore Firth of Forth, and directly opposite Leith. It was formerly the principal ferry station across the Firth and still is a place of considerable traffic.

FETWORTH a market tn. and par England co. Sussex, 43 m. S. W. London irregularly built with a market-house and town-hall, a handsome church, with a lofty spire 160 ft. high, places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Calvinists, a free school, several almshouses, and a library and scientific institution. Area of par, 6982 ac. P 3439

FETZKAU, or **FETKA** a market tn. Bohemia, circle Budweis, about 7 m. from New Paka with a church, a school, a townhouse, a bathing establishment, manufactures of potash, two distilleries, and a mill. Pop. 1366.

FETZER, par Eng Sussex 4588 ac. Pop. 412
FETZERANG a tn. Italy Piedmont div and R. E. Cuni 1 bank Vespa, or Lancia, well built with two handsome modern dome churches, an hospital, a charitable endowment, an ancient palace, the remains of two feudal castles, manufactures of cotton, linens, and a trade in wine. Pop. 6080

FEVINGTON See **FEVERLEY**

FEWSEY, par Eng Wilt 4781 ac. Pop. 1291

FEYFHOARE, a tn. France, dep. Landes, 12 m. S. Dax, r. bank Gave de Pau at the foot of a hill crowned by an ancient castle. It has a lively trade in timber from the Pyrenees, and building-stone quarried in the vicinity. P 1648
FEYFON, or **FEYFON**, a tn. Hindooon, prov and 31 m. S. Aurangabad on the Godavari, long famous for its manufacture of cloths, with beautiful silk, gold, and silver borders

PEZA (La) or **LAPEZA**, a tn. Spain, Andalucia, prov and 24 m. from Granada with a courthouse and miserable prison, an endowed school for children, a church, manufactures of silk, charcoal burning, and numerous flour-mills. Pop. 3486.

PEZA a river Russia, flows in gov Archangel about lat 65 N., and lon 60° E. flows S. S. E. and joins r. bank Mezen 35 m. above the town of that name, total course, 140 m.

PEZZANAS (Lazio, Frosone), a tn. France, dep. Hérault, 1 bank Hérault, at the confluence of the Peiza, 26 m. W. W. Montpellier. It is well built has several spacious streets the ruins of an old castle, a fine parish church, and a theatre manufactures of linens, napkins, muslin, molasses, woollen and cotton covers, hats, soap and chemical products; several cotton and silk mills, extensive distilleries and a trade in grain, dried fruit, wood, olive-oil, peppers, cotton silk wool, and more especially brandy, wine, and spirits. Pop. 7217

PEZZELLA (La La Torreme, a tn. Spain, Nav. Cantab., prov and 80 m. E. Pavia, near the Urdia, with a church, prison, and primary school, manufactures of linen, two flour mills, and a trade in alcohol. Pop. 1197

PEZZANA, a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div Novara, prov and S. Verceil with two churches, a charitable endowment, and a trade in corn and rice. Pop. 2340.

PEZZARE, or **PEZZARO** a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy prov Brescia, dist. and 5 m. S. E. Borgonovo with several churches, a missionary school and some low-foundries, supplied from mines wrought in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1663

PFaffenHOFEN, a tn. Upper Bavaria, on the Ilm, 26 m. N. Nurnberg, with four churches, a townhouse and hospital, woollen manufactures, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1912.

PFaffenAU, a vil. and par Switzerland can and 24 m. N. W. Lessau. It has a handsome modern church inhabitants employed in agriculture or cattle-rearing. Pop. 1871

PFALLZ See **PALESTRINA**

PFALSDORF, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov and 48 m. N. W. Düsseldorf. It is a struggling place, but the houses are generally well built. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and was founded by Frederick the Great, who peopled it with a colony from the Palatinate. P 2670

PFARRKIRCHEN a market tn. Lower Bavaria, l. bank Roth, 26 m. W. E. W. Passau. It has two churches and an hospital, manufactures of cloth, and a trade in horses and grain. Pop. 1672

PFEDDERBREIM, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, circle Rheinhessen, 4 m. W. W. Worms. It is walled, has a court of justice, three churches, a ruinous old castle, and several mills. Pop. 2031

PFEFFERS, **PEFFERS**, or **PEFFERS**, a tn. and par Switzerland, cant. and 31 m. E. St. Gall. It is famous for its baths, situated in the vale of the Tamina, about 4 m. above the village, in what has been described as one of the most extraordinary spots, even in Switzerland. The baths are situated on a narrow ledge of rock a few feet above the impetuous torrent, and the buildings which form them, consisting of two piles connected by a chapel are so deeply sunk between the rocks that the sun, in the longest summer day, is visible above them only from ten to four o'clock. From 100 to 200 patients can be received at a time. The spring has a temperature of 98° Fah. and the baths which are vapour are 12 or 14 shallow wooden pans, each large enough to allow several patients to take them simultaneously. Their great efficacy is undeniable, but is not easily explained, as a pint of the water contains scarcely three grains of saline particles. The spring generally ceases to flow in winter but continues from spring to autumn. The water has little taste or smell, and is drunk as well as used in baths. A little further up the stream is the ancient Benedictine abbey of Pfäfers only recently suppressed. It is a vast edifice, built in 1605 in place of another destroyed by fire, and is much more remarkable for its splendid site than for its architecture.

PFEFFIKON and **PEFFIKON** a vil. and par can. and 11 m. E. Zurich, at the extremity of lake of same name. It has two small spinning-mills. Pop. 8011

PFORTE, or **CONFLUENZA**, a vil. Prussia, prov Saxony gov and 16 m. S. W. Merseburg, on the Little Saale, with a parish church and a celebrated school, at which from 180 to 190 scholars are maintained and educated gratuitously.

PFORZLIHM, a tn. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, at the confluence of the Enns and Nagold, 15 m. S. E. Karlsruhe. It is walled, has a castle and castle church, a high school, deaf and dumb institution, hospital, and several other charitable establishments manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, ordinary and macaron leather, trinkets, chemical products, copper and iron ware, and several spinning, oil saw, and other mills. Reichen in one of the most distinguished professors of the Reformation was born here. Pop. 7200

PFREIMD, a tn. Bavaria, Oberpfalz, 50 m. E. Nurnberg; with three churches, a castle, Franciscan almshouse, infirmary and Latin school, a mirror-polishing establishment, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1692

PHILLINDORF, a tn. Baden, Lake circle, on a hill above the Oellbach, 19 m. N. Constantine. It was once an imperial town, governed by its own counts but was almost destroyed in the Thirty Years War. It contains an hospital, and has some manufactures and trade. Pop. 1700

PHILLINGEN, a tn. in Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, 4 m. S. Heilbronn, with manufactures of hosiery, paper-mills, and a trade in fruit and cattle. Pop. 4017

PHLYDS, a vil. Austria, Tyrol, circle and 22 m. S. S. W. Innsbruck, opposite to St. Anton with which it is connected by a bridge at the entrance of the famous pass of St. Antonthal. It has a church and an hospital. Pop. 1319.

PHONGSTADT a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov Starkenburg, 8 m. from Hensheim well built with a church, a synagogue, and numerous mills. Pop. 3068

PHYV, a vil. and par Switzerland cant. Thurgau, on the Thur, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 10 m. S. W. Constance. It stands on a lofty eminence, in a fertile district has a church, which is used in common by Protestants and R. Catholics and an old castle. Pop. 1006

PHALSBURG (mo. *Palatinate*) a tn. France, dep. Meurthe, 12 m. E. N. E. Barrebois, strongly fortified by Vauban and commanding the passes of the Vosges. It has a large and richly-decorated church of the reign of Louis XIV., a handsome townhouse, conventual college, formerly a Cistercian convent, a barracks, extensive arsenals, and manufactures of brandy, liquors, bricks, tiles, &c., and a trade in grain, wood, wine, cattle, and building-stone. Pop. 2612

PHARI or **PARMORA**, a fortress, Tibet, towards the Russian border. Lat. $29^{\circ} 45'$ N. lon. $80^{\circ} 14'$ E. It is an irregular stone building, famous of great strength by the natives.

PHARSALEIA, a city, European Turkey. See **SAVALANDER**.

PHILADELPHIA, an Isl. Persian Gulf. See **PERSEPOLIS**.

PHILADELPHIA, a city, Greece. See **PERSEPOLIS**.

PHILADELPHIA, a city, Turkey in Asia. See **ALIA RUMI**.

PHILADELPHIA, a city U. S. State, Pennsylvania, next to New York the largest city in the American Union, 125 m. N. E. Washington, advantageously situated between 1. bank Schuylkill, on the W., and 2. bank Delaware, on the E., 5 m. above their confluence lat. (Schuylkill) $39^{\circ} 57'$ N. lon. $75^{\circ} 50'$ W. (a). The river, bending towards each other approach till not more than 2 m. asunder, and form a neck of land rising gradually from either bank to the height of about 64 ft. above ordinary high-water mark. The city is built on this neck of land, stretching continuously over the whole space between the rivers, and to a considerable distance N. and S. particularly along the Delaware, so as to have a total perimeter of about 9 m. It consists of the city proper and of several districts or suburbs, which nearly equal it in extent, and are immediately contiguous to it, though placed under different municipal jurisdiction. Both city and suburbs are remarkable for the regularity and uniformity of their structure. The city in particular consists of a parallelogram formed almost with mathematical exactness, except on its E. and W. sides, where the streets facing the rivers have been allowed to deviate a little in following the line of their banks, and in laid out in long lines of streets cutting each other at right angles, and running as nearly as possible in the direction of the cardinal points either E. and W. or N. and S. The whole area is thus subdivided into a great number of isolated blocks, so uniform in appearance as to produce somewhat of a monotonous effect, and occasion considerable perplexity to a stranger from the want of distinctive features to mark out the different localities. The two principal streets, Broad Street and Market Street, meeting a little W. of the centre of the city cut it longitudinally and transversely into four nearly equal sections. The former running N. and S., is 180 ft. the latter extending E. and W. from river to river 100 ft. wide. With the exception of Broad Street and Market Street, already noticed, Mulberry or Arch Street 66 ft. and the two Front Streets, each 60 ft. wide, all the other principal streets have a uniform width of 50 ft. Some of the blocks made by the intersection of the streets, instead of being built upon, have been formed into squares. Among others may be mentioned Independence Square, laid out in shady walks and grass plots Washington Square, affording an elegant promenade Franklin Square, with a magnificent fountain in its centre and Penn Square. Many of the streets are well planted with rows of trees, and all of them are well paved well cleaned by an excellent system of sewerage, for which the gradual slope to the river affords great facilities well lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with water raised from the Schuylkill at Fairmount by powerful and ingeniously-contrived water-wheels. The houses are substantial buildings, chiefly of brick, and generally with few pretensions to elegance of architecture but from the abundance of white marble obtained in the neighbouring counties of Montgomery and Chester, many of them are approached by flights of steps and rest on basements of the material. The different colors of the basement and superstructures thus form a pleasing contrast, the effect of which is heightened by other railings, often topped with brass.

The public buildings for the most part either constructed throughout or faced with the beautiful white marble already mentioned, are generally handsome, and do not suffer by comparison with those of any other city in the Union. The first notice is due more however on account of its venerable antiquity and historical recollections than its architectural merit, to the *Independence Hall*, in which the Declaration of Independence was framed and signed. Independence Hall, which has been carefully preserved without any alteration of its appearance at the time when the founders of American freedom sat in it, contains a statue of Washington, which, though only of wood, is said to be an excellent likeness. The Custom-house, built originally for the U. S. Bank, is a beautiful Grecian structure, modelled on that of the Parthenon at Athens, entered through a fine Doric portico of eight marble columns, 43 ft. in diameter and 37 ft. high. For outlines and proportions, few edifices of the city can vie with those of the bank. The Pennsylvania Bank, built of white marble has, on each front, a portico of six Ionic columns. The General Bank is faced with a marble front, and adorned with a Corinthian portico; and the Bank of North America, deserving of notice as the first institution of its kind in the U. States, has lately erected new premises, conspicuous both for the taste and elegance displayed in their architecture. The U. States Mint has two Ionic fronts, each 123 ft. long and adorned with Ionic porticoes. The Merchants Exchange is distinguished by a semi-



MECHANIC LEONARDSON, PHILADELPHIA. — From a Lithograph after A. P. KILGORE.

circular portico on its E. front, and an imposing Corinthian colonnade rising from an elevated basement. The Eastern Penitentiary, in the N. W. corner of the city, occupies a square of 16 acres, surrounded by a wall 30 ft. high with turrets at its angles, and is built on what has been called the *Phœnician principle*, the different cells so radiating from an octagonal tower in the centre, that the sentinel placed there has them all at once within his view. The U. States Navy yard, in the S. E. quarter of the city, incloses an area of about 13 acres, fronting the Delaware, and in it some of the largest ships of the Union have been built and fitted out.

The churches of the different denominations number above 100, of which 28 are Methodist, 27 Episcopal, 25 Presbyterian, 16 Baptist, 13 E. Catholic, 7 Friends, 5 Lutheran, 4 Reformed Presbyterian, 4 Associate Presbyterian and the remainder miscellaneous. Among these are 12 exclusively appropriated to coloured persons. The Jews have three synagogues. Several of the churches stand out as prominent ornaments of the city, but the far greater number are devoid of towers or steeples or any other features to distinguish them from the other buildings. Among others, notice is due to the Episcopal church of St. Stephen, a fine specimen of Gothic, and ornamented by two octagonal towers. Christ Church, also Episcopal, the oldest church in Philadelphia, having been founded in 1691, and conspicuous by its spire, 196 ft. high, containing a chime of bells. St. John's, E. Catholic, a Gothic structure, flanked at each of its front corners with square towers; the First Presbyterian, said to be modelled on a Grecian temple, and entered by a portico of six Ionic columns; and the Fifth Presbyterian, distinguished for the beauty of its architecture.

Among the educational and literary establishments are the

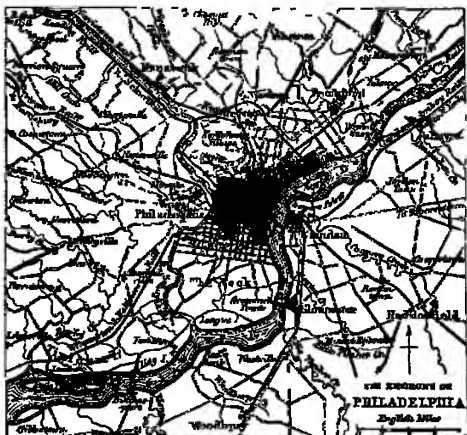
University, occupying two handsome edifices, enclosed by open grounds, and comprising three departments—the academic, medical, and dental—the last the oldest and largest in the Union, having an attendance of 400 to 500 students. Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania Medical College, and Howard College for orphans, named after its founder who left funds so ample that he directed half a million sterling, or more if necessary, to be expended on the buildings alone, but coupled the bequest with the very singular restriction that no ecclesiastic, missionary, or minister should hold any appointment in the college, or be admitted for any purpose or as a visitor within its premises. The directions as to the buildings have been fulfilled both in the latter and the spirit, and the grand central edifice, or the college properly so called, and the side edifices, where the teachers and pupils reside, form together by far the most magnificent establishment for instruction which the Union can boast. The restriction presented a greater difficulty, because it seemed to intimate an intention on the part of the founder to exclude the objects of his benevolence from the privilege of religious instruction and to train them up in a kind of practical heathenism. The difficulty has been happily surmounted by an ingenious interpretation of another part of the deed, which directs that pains shall be taken to instil into the minds of the scholars the purest principles of morality. From this it has been inferred that he could not have intended to exclude the use of the Bible, where alone the purest morality can be learned or a general course of religious instruction, by which alone the practice of pure morality can be successfully enforced and hence the directors of the institution have felt themselves justified in leading the students to have family worship morning and evening and to perform regular religious services twice every Sunday, either personally or by some competent layman. In addition to the colleges now mentioned, a comprehensive and efficient system of public education has been established the city and county of Philadelphia having for this purpose been erected into a separate school district. This system includes a high school in which under a principal and 10 professors, a superior course of education is given, embracing ancient and modern languages, mathematics, science—natural, mental, moral, and political—drawing, &c. next grammar next secondary and last primary schools. In these schools there are about 400 female and 100 male teachers, and not less than 50,000 pupils, the whole maintained at an annual expense of not less than \$40,000. The principal literary and scientific associations are the American Philosophical Society possessing a valuable library of 20,000 vols., a cabinet of minerals, fossils and antiquities and has published several volumes of transactions the Academy of Natural Sciences, occupying a new and splendid hall and possessing a library of 19,000 vols., and a cabinet of natural history supposed to be the best in the U. States, and particularly rich in birds, of which the specimens are about 25,000 the Athenaeum, which occupies a fine building in the Italian style, and has a library of 10,000 vols., the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, accommodated in the buildings of the Athenaeum and the Franklin Institute, for the promotion of the mechanical arts. The largest and most valuable library of the city, founded in 1781 chiefly through the influence of Dr. Franklin, now contains above 60,000 vols.

Among the numerous benevolent institutions are the Pennsylvania Hospital, a spacious and well managed establishment, consisting of a centre and two wings, with a large and beautiful area, in which a colossal bronze statue of William Penn has been placed the U. States Marine Hospital, occupying an extensive and elegant edifice of white marble, with a fine Ionic portico, and intended to provide for invalid officers and sailors of the navy, the Almshouse, a very large structure

of imposing appearance, situated within an enclosure of 10 acres, intended to provide for the poor of the city and adjoining districts, and containing on an average not less than 2000 inmates; the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, the Institute for the Blind and many other humane establishments.

Manufactures are carried on to a large extent, and employ numerous industrial establishments—saw-mills, foundries machine shops, woolen and cotton factories print and dye works ropewalks, tanneries, distilleries, breweries potteries, sugar-refineries building-yards &c. Other articles produced are cutlery and hardware, plate, and various articles in precious metals brass and copper wire glass, paints and drugs, furniture, books, including a great number of periodicals, newspapers, &c. Trade is still more extensive and continues to make rapid progress. In consequence of the admirable facilities already possessed or in course of development. In the Schuylkill and Delaware, it possesses the advantage of a double port the former for domestic or internal trade and the latter chiefly for foreign commerce. That of the Delaware, in particular the channel of which is here nearly 1 m wide, admits vessels of the largest size directly from the coast, though at the distance of 120 m. The facilities for navigation and communication, three bridges span the Schuylkill—one a handsome suspension bridge, among the first of the kind erected within the Union another a wooden bridge 1250 ft. long and a third, which in magnificence of structure far surpasses the others, and is so spacious as to serve both for a railway and an ordinary thoroughfare. This railway is only one of a number by which Philadelphia has been brought into immediate communication with the most important cities of the Union and made theemporium of a vast and increasing traffic, chiefly with the S. W. and N. W. The exports in 1852 consisting chiefly of wheat and Indian corn in flour and grain, beef pork hams and other provisions lead from manufactures, woolen manufactures candles and tallow and sperm oil bark cotton in bales, coal, tobacco, furniture, &c. amounted in value to nearly one million sterling. The imports in 1851 exceeded two and a half millions. In 1864 the number of vessels which arrived at the port was 616, of 133,935 tons and departed 506 of 153,735 tons.

Philadelphia was founded by William Penn in 1682, and laid out on a plan which, in its outline and divisions, is seen



ually the same as that which still exists. In this plan, he is said to have attempted to realize the idea he had formed of ancient Babylon. Owing to the wisdom of its founder, and his strict observance of equity in dealing with the native

Indians, the city had comparatively few obstacles to struggle with, and, reaching in its site advantages of which few cities can equally boast, made rapid progress. One of the most fortunate events in its history was the selection of it for a residence by the celebrated Dr. Franklin, to whose practical wisdom and philanthropy it is indebted for many of its most important improvements. It made an important figure during the Revolutionary war, the Declaration of Rights having been adopted in it in 1774, and the Declaration of Independence passed from it in 1776. In 1777 it fell into the hands of the British, and remained in their possession for about nine months. In 1787 the Convention which arranged the Constitution of the United States met in it. In 1790, the first Congress under that Constitution, by selecting it for their place of meeting, essentially made it the capital of the Union, which it continued to be considered till 1800, when it was supplanted by Washington. Pop. in Philadelphia (1850) 408,762.

PHILATES, a town in Turkey in Europe, Albania, 24 m. S. by E. Delvino, houses mostly separated from each other by gardens of olives, and regularly peopled with leopards for masonry. The vicinity is fertile and produces much corn, oil, and tobacco. Pop. about 4000.

PHILIP ISLAND a British royal settlement S Pacific Ocean, S. from Norfolk Island lat. 29° 5' S. lon. 167° 47' E. (N.) of considerable height, and on the N and W very rugged and few trees, and those much lost by the S E winds.

PHILIP ISLANDS—1. Two small isls. Caroline, 5 m. apart lat. 8° 0' N. lon. 140° 32' E. They are nearly united by a long sandy spit above water they are low covered with shrubs, but few tall trees—2. A small isl., about 1½ m. long and ½ m. broad. 3½ m. from the landing place Sydney Bay. On its S. side is a remarkable peak—3. An isl., Low Archipelago, 32 m. long and 120 m. in circumference. It is low and incloses a lagoon. Its few inhabitants are of docile disposition. Lat. (W point) 16° 27' S. lon. 144° 1' W.

PHILIPPEVILLE a fortified town, Belgium prov. and 23 m. S.S.W. Namur. Its barracks can accommodate at least 5000 men. It has a church a chapel a communal house, and an hospital manufactures of earthenware, quarries of marble, and saw mills both for marble and wood. Pop. 1165.

PHILIPPEVILLE, a seaport and recently formed city Algeria, prov. and 393 m. N. E. Constantine, near the ruins of the ancient Buzanda, at the head of the Bay of Stora. It is well laid out, has several spacious squares, and fine streets, a large military hospital with a handsome chapel a parish church, and a chamber of commerce, and a brisk trade. Pop. (1849) 7245 of whom 6153 were Europeans.

PHILIPPI a ruined town, European Turkey Macedonia in a plain 10 m. S E Drama. It took its name from Philip

Augustus and Antony on the other and from its having afterwards become the scene of the sufferings and labors of the apostle Paul, who founded his church under the remarkable circumstances recorded in Acts xvi., and addressed one of his epistles to it. It is now a heap of ruins, of which the most remarkable are the remains of the Acropolis, crowning an isolated height, and consisting of three ruined towers, and considerable portions of walls and those of a kind of palace, the original splendor of which was altered by exciting pillagers, and capitals of the finest white marble.

PHILIPPINES, or **PHILIPPINE ISLANDS**, an archipelago in the Pacific Ocean, of a triangular form N E of Borneo having W the China Sea, E the S Pacific, and E the Sea of Celebes; lat. 5° 35' to 19° 38' N., lon. 117° 21' to 126° 5' E. It consists of 40 islands of considerable size, and a large number of smaller ones. Of the former the chief are Luzon Mindoro, Samar, Panay, Leyte, Zebu, Negros, Bohol Mis dano, and Palawan (which see). The shore-lines and internal surface of the larger islands are extremely rugged and irregular. Their magnificent mountain ranges are clothed with a gigantic and ever-blooming vegetation, and between these lie extensive slopes and plains of the richest fertility, watered by numerous lakes and rivers, which afford abundant means of irrigation and transport. On the W parts it rains from June to September but in October a change of wind transfers the rains to the E parts. These rains are so intense as to make vast lakes of the low grounds, and to render the highways impassable. The heats are tempered by perpetual moisture, and by the alternations of the land and sea breezes. The climate on the whole is healthy. Earthquakes are frequent, and often very destructive.

Metaliferous mountains everywhere occur. Gold is procured in the sand of the rivers. Iron stone is found yielding 80 per cent of iron, and rich specimens of copper attest its presence. Among the numerous volcanoes, extinct or active abundance of sulphur is found. Coal exists in some spots, but is not worked to any extent. There are vast deposits of limestone and marble, and negro-producers of magnesian and aluminous. The mountains are covered with gigantic timber. Among plants cultivated for use are the sugar cane (from which the rice apple (*Broussais cuneata*), the balsam-gum tree (*Boronia goodenifolia*) for their filaments, the cocoa, and other palms, the cotton, coffee, and cacao-tree the sugar-cane, indigo, tobacco, and the tamarind. Cassia, clove, the wild nutmeg and the red and black pepper vines are found in Mindanao. Rice is raised in large quantities, both for home consumption and export. To these add maize, wheat, yams, the sweet potato, and a great variety of delicious fruits, oranges, lemons, &c.

The buffalo is employed in villages, and as a beast of burden. Both it and the ox are found in a wild as well as domesticated state. The Philippines produce small but spirited horses, deer, hogs, goats, and sheep diminutive foxes and gualles several varieties of monkeys, wild cats, the *lepus*, a kind of flying cat &c. The woods are full of game-cocks, pigeons, eagles, pelicans, herons, wild ducks, quails, and the smallest-sized falcon known.

The jungle swarm with bounding birds, parrots, and the rhinoceros-like *Manis* (see ante). On the shores are found the sea-eagles, whose nests are so prized by the Chinese as food. The lakes and rivers teem with crocodiles and fish. Fish, also, including crustaceans, are found in great variety in the seas and there is no lack of serpents, lizards, insects, and reptiles.

The natives are of diverse origin. Wild tribes, some of which are extremely ferocious, still haunt the mountains. The chief mountain tribes are the Negritos, diminutive negroes, who have given their name to the island Negros, though not confined to it, and the *Aetas*, or *Aetas*, a dusky or copper-colored race, which, like the Dyaks of Borneo, slay men for the sake of procuring their heads. But the great mass of the subjects of Spain are divided into the Tagals, including Luzon, and the *Manilas*, who inhabit the other islands. These speak respectively the



RUINS AT PHILIPPOPOLIS.—From Capt. Stewart, R. F. Sketches in Macedonia.

of Macedonia by whom it was fortified rose to be a place of considerable importance and possesses great historical interest, both from the memorable battle fought in its vicinity A.D. 42, between Brutus and Cassius on the one side, and

Dyaks of Borneo slay men for the sake of procuring their heads. But the great mass of the subjects of Spain are divided into the Tagals, including Luzon, and the *Manilas*, who inhabit the other islands. These speak respectively the

and Bataan tongues, each of which has a variety of dialects. The Tagals are more addicted to agriculture than the Bataans, who, like the Malays, are attached to a sea-life and fishing. Both Tagals and Bataans unite the indolence and the artistic ingenuity of the Hindus, with the vindictiveness of the Malays and their passion for sorcery. The Chinese play an important part in the Philippines. Restricted to tillage by the law, their activity and address make them indispensable as mechanics, shopkeepers, and traders. They have civil regulations and a police of their own conform to the British church, celebrate with great magnificence the festival of their patron saint, St. Nicolas and being envied and hated by the Indians, add the Government in maintaining that balance of opposing interests to which mainly it looks for the support of its own institutions. Half-castes, Indo-European and Indo-Chinese, engross much of the business and wealth of the islands. The independent tribes are partly Mahometans and partly heathens. The subjects of Spain are professedly Catholics, and under a hierarchy with the archbishop of Manila at its head.

The textile productions of the Philippines are 52 in number, from the delicate and costly *pina* mulina, made from the pine-apple fibre and *asesame* made from it, mixed with the abaca filament to coarse cottons, tacking and the beautiful *meta* made of the abaca and grommet palm fibres. Hats and cordage are manufactured to a considerable extent, and as a Government monopoly, cigars European art is successfully imitated by the natives in ship-building and coach building in the dressing and varnishing of leather, and in the manufacture of cordage. An extensive trade, which has increased rapidly since the dissolution of the Company of the Philippines in 1834 is carried on in exporting sugar, tobacco Manila hemp, indigo, coffee, birds'-nest, trepang, eye-woods, hides, ratana, mother-of-pearl, gold dust, &c. and in importing manufactured cotton goods, sugar, stores, wines and liquors, porcelain, cutlery, metals, drugs, &c.

Luzon is distinguished as a grand division from all the other islands these being called Bataans. All, however, are, together with the Marianas Islands, under the same central government at Manila. The whole Spanish dependencies are divided into 83 provinces, but some parts of these are only nominally subject to Spain. The provinces are divided into *pueblos*, or townships.

The supreme civil and military government is in the hands of a governor-general appointed by the crown. Besides being commander-in-chief of the land and sea forces he is president of the supreme court of justice, vice-patron (*patron*, *visceroy*) and sub-delegate judge of convicts, posts and expenses. In the discharge of these functions he is assisted by ministers and *justices* with whom to advise or to whom he may delegate his powers. An alcalde mayor or corregidor is appointed directly by the crown for each of the provinces, as administrative, judicial and fiscal officer. The regulations for their conduct are excellent, but the execution bad. Each pueblo under a native *gobernadorcillo*, or mayor popularly elected and these again are assisted by inferior officers, chosen also from the natives presented by the inhabitants. The Chinese and Chinese half-castes are allowed magistracies of their own. Both army and marine consist almost entirely of natives.

History.—The Philippines were discovered by Magellan in 1590, and after repeated expeditions, several of which proved disastrous, were finally annexed to the Spanish dominions, and named after Philip II. They were designed as a field rather of missionary than of commercial enterprise, at least, if possible, for the unkindness of cruelties practised by the Spaniards in America. Hence, the religious orders have from the first had great influence in the establishment and institutions of the colony and to them the land chiefly belongs. In 1763 Manila was taken, and for a short time held by a British fleet. Since the loss of her occasional American possessions the Philippines are now of great importance to Spain and their production and trade are in a state of rapid development. The total population has been estimated as 5,000,000 but, from more accurate data, is found to be 5,575,000. (Mallet's *Los Iles Philippines*, M. Miching. Wilkes.)

PHILIPPOLIS, a vil. S. Africa, in the Griqua country, on a flat surrounded by remarkable hills of basalt. It consists of a single street of mud cottages, a Dutch missionary chapel built of stone, and a number of mat huts.

PHILIPPOLIS, or **FLIDIA** in European Turkey, Roumetia, on an island formed by the Maritsa, 86 m. W. N. W. Adrianople. In 1818 it was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake, but it has since recovered through its trade and manufactures in silk cloth. Pop. 80,000.

PHILIPPOVA a vil. Hungary, on Bacs 8 m. from Kala, with a church. The soil is strongly impregnated with sulphate. Pop. 1167.

PHILIPPSBURG a town Baden dreie Linteln in h. Rhine, in a marshy and unhealthy district, 16 m. N. Carlsruhe. Its fortifications, once strong were demolished in 1799 after a bombardment by the French. It contains a superior burgher school and has some trade in cattle and wool. Pop. 1840.

PHILIPPSBURG or **GRAND BARR** a seaport in, W. Indies, sep. St. Martin one of the Leeward Islands on the Dutch portion, S. W. coast. It is a large place, with a good harbour, a considerable trade and three large ponds, where salt is manufactured for export.

PHILIPSIAND (Str.), an isl. Holland in the N.E. corner of prov. Zealand. It is fertile contains a village of same name a church and a school. Pop. 654.

PHILIPSTAD or **FLYVSTAD**, a town Sweden, 120 and 86 m. N.E. Carlstad on a stream which flows out of Lake Lärne's Lake Duglas. It has a handsome church, and a trade in iron. Pop. 530.

PHILIPSTOWN three parts Ire. Lond. — J. 1038 sep. Pop. 418 — J. 2880 sep. Pop. 1809 — J. 2800 sep. Pop. 85.

PHILIPSTOWN a small market in Ireland King's co. on the Grand Canal 4½ m. W. by S. Dublin, with a hand some court-house and cavalry barracks the parish church of Kilderry, a R. Catholic chapel and two schools. P. 748.

PHIL LACK par Eng Cornwall 5337 sep. P. 4890.

PHILLEGH or **FLILLY** par Eng Cornwall, 2303 sep. Pop. 446.

PHILIP (Punt) Australia. See MELBOURNE.

PHILOE an isl. in the Nile Upper Egypt, above the first cataract, and near the confines of Nubia, 6 m. S. S. W. Assuan. It is of small extent, but contains some of the finest Egyptian architectural remains in existence, including four temples a long colonnaded avenue several obelisks, a Roman triumphal arch and many other remains of antiquity.

PHO-KANG or **LO YANG** a lake, China, in the h. of prov. Kiangsoo, about 80 m. long N. W. to S. E. by about 28 m. broad. It receives the Kanhsong on the S., and discharges itself on the N. into the Yang-tse-Kiang. It is subject to violent storms.

PHOCCEA a town Asiatic Turkey. See IROCHIA.

PHOCHIA or **FOCHIA** (anc. Phocæa), two nearly contiguous towns Asiatic Turkey Anatolia 28 to N. W. Smyrna. The one called Phocæa Vucelha is magnificent, but the other Phocæa Nova is a place of some importance defended by a citadel and with pop. 4000.

PHOENIX a group of small isls., S. Pacific Ocean lat. 3° 8' to 4° 50' S. lon. 171° 5' to 174° 40' W. of coral formation.

PHOENIXVILLE, a town U. States Pennsylvania, in the valley of French Creek, at its junction with the Schuylkill, and on the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, 24 m. N. W. Philadelphia. It has a neat church an academy, and other schools several extensive manufactories, rolling mills, and coal and cotton factories, &c. Pop. 8000.

PHOENIX a town Hindostan, principally Behawalpoor close to the Bannu frontier lat. 29° 11' N. lon. 73° 4' E. It has a good bazaar, but little trade. A fort with very high walls in great decay and an antique palace.

PHOONGA, or **PONGA** a town Lower Siam at the S. extremity of a point of land N. of Junkneylon, lat. 8° 18' N. lon. 96° 25' E. The land and other produce of the island just named are exported hence on elephants, and by the river Bandon to Chauly in the Gulf of Siam and thence to Bangkok.

PHOOKHIN a town Siam W. shore Gulf of Siam, at the mouth of a broad and rapid river called the Thakham, on the road from Ligor to Bangkok. It is famous for the excellence of its steel and iron. Pop. about 1200.

PHU YEN-TRAY or **PHOUYAN**, a town and harbour, dist. of same name, Annam, E. coast lat. 15° 25' N. lon. 109° E. A bank and near the mouth of a river. There are here three different anchorages for vessels and the harbour itself, on which the town is situated, is land-locked.

PHUK(OK or Koa DU, an isl Gulf of Sim. See KOU.
PI-CHU-LE prov China. See PACHULKY.

PIACENZA [*anc. Placentia, or Placentia, P. cis, Placentia*], a *cap. pnia*, seat, duchy of same name, on a large meadow fertile plain, 7 bank Po, a little below the confluence of the Trebbia, and nearly equidistant from Parma and Milan being about 86 m. N.W. of the former and 87 m. S.E. of the latter. It is fortified entered by five gates, and has three principal squares, the Piazza d'Armi, a spacious and airy square, having a park, with gloomy and deserted-looking streets. Among the principal edifices are the cathedral, built in 1123 in the form of a Latin cross with a tasteless Gothic superstructure. Beside this is the church of S. Maria della Pace, and the church of S. Antonio, the most ancient church of the town and once the cathedral. Beside S. Maria di Campagna, said to be after the design of Bramante, crowned with a magnificent dome, and particularly rich in paintings. San Sisto, a beautiful well-kept church, with a fine altar, and a fine organ, and a noble facade adorned with statues and a fine portico. The town is situated on a hill, and is the capital of the province of Piacenza and of the Comune, generally regarded as one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in the 15th century though only about a fourth of the original design has been completed, and presenting a fine front crowned by turrets, and adorned with an arched and pillared colonnade, to which is added in the Piazza de' Cavalli, are bronze columns, and a fine fountain. The Palazzo del Governatore, the Palazzo del Governatore, the Palazzo del Tribunale, a large irregular plan accommodating not only the civil and criminal appeal courts, but the law faculty and school of anatomy the custom-house, or *Palazzo della Dogana*, the college of S. Peter in which a complete course of instruction in mathematics and natural philosophy is given and a library of 30 000 vols., are situated in the Piazza d'Armi. The town is also the seat of a primary and elementary schools an Episcopal seminary a large civil and military hospital occupying with other buildings the suppressed church of San Sepolcro which was designed by Bramante two orphan and founding hospitals, numerous other charitable endowments, and two theatres. The main features consist of various descriptions of national goods, leather articles such as from including brass armaments, mathematical instruments and sundials, and carvings in wood and ivory, and a great variety of silk and paper mills. The trade is chiefly confined to grain and cattle.

Placentia is the seat of a bishop, and the seat of an supreme court of appeal, a superior civil and criminal court, a court of commerce, two courts of primary resort and various public offices. Its origin is ascribed by some to the Etruscans, by others to the Gauls. In the year of Rome 582 it became a Roman colony and the year after was rendered famous by the battle of Treadia, fought in the vicinity between Hannibal and the Romans. It was destroyed by the pirates in 101 B.C. and was again destroyed by the Goths in 476. It was again destroyed by the Goths, but soon recovered and had been a very flourishing city when the decline of the empire brought the northern hordes into Italy. After remaining long under their domination, it became an independent republic in 1128. It lost its liberty in 1254 passed under the hands of various masters, among others the Visconti under whom it followed the fortunes of Milan. After the battle of Ravenna, in 1512 it became subject to the pope as one of whom Paul III. bestowed it, along with the duchy of Parma, on his natural son, Alexander Farnese, properly identified with that of Parma. Among the distinguished natives of Placentia, are Lucius Calpurnius Piso, father in law of Julius Caesar; pope Gregory X., Alessandro Farnese, Larentius Valla, and Pietro Tulliostrati, a celebrated navigator and father-in-law of Columbus. P 24,837

PLAINEAU [*Latin Plaine*] a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, 10 miles N. of Milan. S. E. of the city of Milan, with church, reservoir, and an old castle; manufactures of leather, and a famous rope-making factory. Scotch, or Plaisance, the historian of the people, says born here. Feb., 1485

PIAGGINE, a co Naples, prov Principato-Citra, 10 m. N E. il Vallo, with two churches and a convent. P 2042

PIAN CASTAGNAJO DEL MONT AMIATA, 8 mi. sud com
Tuscany 11 mi. from Ardiglasso. It is walled has a hand

some church, an excellent castle, and a trade in timber and fruit, particularly chestnuts. Pop. 2555.

PIANO DI MONTE is a vil. and com. Tuscany, prov. Arezzo, in the upper valley of Arno, 5 m. E. Fiesole with two churches and a considerable trade in corn, wine, and oil. Pop. 2685.

PIABA, a river Russia, rises near NW frontier gov Simbirsk, flows W N W into gov Nijni Novgorod, then back E S E to Simbirsk, passing the town of Sergatch, and joins I. bank Volga. total course, 150 m.

PIANA, or **PIANA DE GRISTO** s in Sicily prov and 10 m S S.W Palermo, inhabited by a colony of Albanians, who took refuge here in the 15th century, and still retain their peculiar manners and customs forms. Loc. 4000.

PIANELLA, a tn Naples, prov Abruzzo-Ultra I, ? m.
S.E. Civita-di-Penna, with an ancient cathedral two other
churches, two convents and an hospital Pop. 8450

PIANELLO-OTTERIOMI (anc. *Planellae*), a vill. and com. **FATHS** 15 m. S.W. **PIACENZA** with a primary school, the remains of an old castle, and a trade in cattle; near it agates, jaspers, and other pebbles are found. Pop. 8328

PIAVEZZA & vll and com Italy Piedmont, div and
7 m W N W Turin, l bank Dora-Baltes, with a court of
justice four churches a convent and an old castle. P 2141

PIANELL a vil and com Italy Piedmont, div Cogl, prov and about 6 m from Mondovì on the Po. It has a handsome church a public school manufactures of iron implements, and a silk mill Pop 1710

PIANGO a village and town Italy Lombardy prov Bergamo,
S. part of Val Camonica, 1 bank Olisio, with three churches.
Near it much silk and inferior wine are produced and there
are two iron hills, and an excellent millstone quarry P 4374

PIANOSA — 1 An al Adriatic, belonging to Naples prov Capitanata, N F of the Trentini group, about 12 m off the shore (lat. 43 14' N, lon. 15 50' E, nearly 2 m longer than 1 m broad — 2) (*anc. Piansana* An al Tuscan, Tyrrhenian Sea, 8 S W of Elba about 10 m in extent. It lies low but is fertile and well wooded and has marble quarries, which were worked by the Romans. Among other remains is a temple of granite. Arrippa, the nephew of Augustus, was banished here, and murdered by order of Tiberius

PIANURA a tn Naples, prov and 4 m W Naples. Near it excellent wine is produced, and much of the lava used in the building of Naples is quarried. Pop. 1100

PIASCO a vil and com Italy Piedmont, div Com, prov and about 8 m from Saluzzo with two churches, a monastery a large feudal castle a public school, limestone quarries, and a trade in wine and chestnuts. Pop 1870

PIASINA Lake and river Siberia, gov. Yemissinsk. The LAKE, intersected by the parallel of 70° N. is about 70 m. long N to S, with a central breadth of nearly 48 m. is fed chiefly by the Norilsk and discharges itself by the Piasina, which, issuing from its N. extremity flows eircumstantly N and falls into the Arctic Ocean, near lon. 90° E., total course about 280 m. Its principal affluents are the Dudinka, Amara and Pira.

PIAUIH is a poor Brazil, bounded N by the Atlantic E by Ceará and Pernambuco, S. I. Pernambuco and Goyaz, and W Maranhão areas, 109 668 sq. m. It has a coast-line of 70 n., and emits into one harbor and that very mild current, formed by the Barra-d'Algar, the E. mouth of the Piauí. The surface, though partly broken by low hills, is generally level. The climate is E. The hills, where the Barra does Douz rain rises to a considerable height. The principal, or rather only river is the Farnahim, which during almost the whole of its course forms the boundary between this province and Maranhão. Towards its head the surface has a general slope, and accordingly pours all its drainage into it by numerous tributaries, the most important of which are the Farnahim, the Barra-d'Algar, the Barra-d'Algar, and the Barra-d'Algar. The climate is extremely warm. During the three hottest months of the year the streams and lakes are often laid completely dry. The surface, from its flatness, is well adapted for cultivation and the soil, generally composed of alluvium is of great natural fertility. Where a deficiency of moisture is not experienced, as on the banks of the larger streams, tobacco, rice, sugar, and cotton are raised, and are usually cultivated, and even in those districts which suffer more from drought, the rainy season lasts long enough for the growth of millet, harvest, manioc, and cotton. The province is not so densely wooded as is common within the tropics, many of the extensive plains having only a covering of herbs or verdure. The various species of palm, however are tolerably common, and so are a few of those for building and other ordinary uses. In some steep hills, the trees are not so abundant, the rocks confining the hills are different.

over great part of the province and by a kind of washing process, the inhabitants manage to obtain considerable quantities of common salt, or a substance which admits of being substituted for it. The rearing of cattle, esteemed the best in Brazil, constitutes a principal source of wealth to the province. Horses also of an excellent breed are numerous, and furnish an important branch of traffic. For administrative purposes Piauí is divided into six comarcas—Oeiras, Marvão, Parnaíba, Parnaíba, Campa Major, and São Gonçalo. It sends three deputies to the general legislative assembly and appoints one senator. The provincial assembly consisting of 28 members, holds its sittings in Oeiras. Pop. 80,000.

PIAUI two rivers, Brazil.—1. Rises among mountains, in the S of the prov. to which it gives its name flows N through plains devastated by immense herds of cattle, and after a course of about 160 m., joins r. bank Canindé, about 60 m. below the town of Oeiras.—2. Rises in the N of the Serra das Bananilhas, in the E. of prov. Minas-Geraes, passes near the Lake of Douce whose surplus waters it receives, and proceeding N E, joins r. bank Jequitinhonha below São-Gonçalo. Its channel is deep and rich mines of gold were once worked upon its banks.

PIAVE a river Italy Veneto, rises in Mount Parilla, belonging to the Noris Alps, at the N E extremity of prov. Belluno, flows S S W past Pieve-di Cadore, and Belluno then bearing round past Keuron and Quero, flows S E past San Dem and after a course of nearly 150 m. falls into the Adriatic by two mouths, about 20 m. N E. Venice.

PIAUEIRO a lake, Russia in the W of prov. Archangel about 50 m. long, N W to S E E, by about 15 m. broad. It receives the waters of Lake Toppe at its S E. extremity, and discharges itself at the N E into Lake Kovdo.

PIAZZA a town Italy Prov. and 18 m. S E E Calcutta, set in an isolated height. It is the see of a bishop, and has a great many churches and convents, a college, and two secondary schools. Pop. 15,000.

PICA, or **PICA**, a town in S. Peru prov. and about 18 m. S S E. Tarma lat. 9° 30' S. and 76° 24' W. It stands on a very sandy soil on the E. margin of the Pampa, at the base of an arid mountain range and consists chiefly of bamboos plastered with mud but has a number of principal houses built of sun-dried bricks though of only one story. Cultivation is very limited. Earthquakes are frequent, andague is prevalent.

PICARDIE (La), an ancient prov. France, bounded N by Artois and French Flanders, W by the English Channel and Normandy S by the Isle of France, and E by Champagne. It now forms dep. Somme, and part of depts. Aisne, and Pas-de-Calais.

PICABENT a vil Spain prov. and 9 m. from Valencia with a square, a chapter-house, two primary schools, a church, and hermitage. Pop. (agricultural) 3181.

PICERNO, a town Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 9 m. W Potenza, with a collegiate church and a convent. Marble is wrought in the vicinity. Pop. 4000.

PICHINCHA a volcano, Ecuador belonging to a lofty range of the Andes, forming the most remarkable volcanic group in the world, about 7 m. W Quito and N W of Cotacachi lat. 0° 11' S. and 78° 50' W. It has five distinct summits, the loftiest of which is 15,924 ft. above sea level, and covered with perpetual snow. Its most remarkable eruptions were those of 1635, 1677, 1690 and 1698. It gives name to a province.

PICHINCHU, a town Naples, prov. Salerno E.S.S. Sora, with manufactures of woollen goods. Pop. 2900.

PICKENHAM two towns Eng. Norfolk.—1. North, 1590 ac. Pop. 280.—2. South, 1890 ac. Pop. 180.

PICKERING, a market town and par. Eng. East. and 23 m. N E. York. It is of great antiquity and strugglingly built has an ancient and spacious parish church, places of worship for Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, the Society of Friends and Swedenborgians, and a free school. Large quantities of iron ore are mined here and in the neighbourhood, the material for which abounds in the contiguous moors. Area of par. 31,785 ac. Pop. 4161.

PICKHILL, par. Eng. York (N. Riding) 5006 ac. P. 777.

PICKWELL, par. Eng. Leicester 1480 ac. Pop. 172.

PICKWORTH two towns Eng.—1. Lincoln 1473 ac. Pop. 281.—2. Rutland, 3480 ac. Pop. 187.

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PICO (the Peak) One of the larger Azores Islands, lying close to Fayal and San Jorge lat. (E. point) 38° 24' 42" N., lon. 28° 8' W. (a). It lies E S E to W N W, is 55 m. long by 8 m. broad at its W or broadest extremity, and is traversed throughout by a volcanic ridge rising in the Peak 7815 ft. above sea-level and visible in clear weather 80 m. off. It is rocky and repulsive in appearance at first sight, and covered with rugged lava. Still there is some rich and fertile soil, yielding an abundant supply of grain and pulse besides figs, oranges, which form a considerable article of trade, and excellent grapes from which a large quantity of wine is annually made. Pico possesses the finest timber-trees of the Azores particularly cedar and white yew, and large numbers of sheep, cattle, and goats feed on the pasturage of the rocky heights. The last violent eruption of the Peak took place in 1718. Besides Lages, its capital there are two other towns, and several villages, all on the shore. Pop. (1840) 18,500.

PICOU a town Upper Canada cap. Prince Edward a dist., pleasantly situated on an arm of the Bay of Quinte, which divides it into two parts. It is well built, has many excellent houses, several of them of stone Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, and R. Catholic churches a handsome courthouse and jail, a brewery distillery two foundries two saw-mills, three tanneries and a considerable trade. Pop. (1852) 1599.

PICOU a town New S. Wales, on Camden, 46 m. S W Sydney on the Stone-quarry rivulet.

PICOT, a maritime town N coast, Nova Scotia, 72 m. N E Halifax, lat. (harbour light) 45° 41' 20" N.; lon. 62° 40' 10" W. (a). It is well built, and possesses an excellent grammar-school, and public library. The harbour is safe and commodious, and the trade of the place considerable.

PIDARRO (also *Zindarros*) a small seaport in Greece Morée, on the Gulf of Daria, 26 m. S E Corinth. It is a miserable village on the right shore of the bay on entering it, and not on the site of the old town, which was situated on a rocky promontory running out into the bay and connected with the land by a narrow swampy isthmus. Zindarros gives its name to the constitution promulgated on the 1st January 1832 having been the place where the General Congress of deputies from all parts of Greece assembled on that occasion.

PIDDINGTON, par. Eng. Essex, 2368 ac. P. 253.

PIDDINGTON, two towns England.—1. Northampton, 1990 ac. P. 1056.—2. Oxford, 2322 ac. P. 120.

PIDDLE (North), par. Eng. W. Worcester 810 ac. P. 149.

PIDDLEPHINTON, par. Eng. Dorset, 924 ac. P. 800.

PIDDLELOWN a vil. and par. Eng. Dorset, 6 m. E N E Dorset, on the Piddle with a large parish church, and an Independent chapel. Area of par. 7653 ac. Pop. 1997.

PIDDELTRENTIDE, par. Eng. Dorset, 4497 ac. Pop. 800.

PIDLEY (or Fenton), par. Eng. Hants. 8739 ac. Pop. 533.

PÍE DI CAVALLIO, a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div. Turin prov. and about 10 m. N Biella on the Cervo with a parish church. Pop. 3188.

PIEDIMONTE, two towns Naples prov. Salerno.—1. 31 m. S W Campobasso with a palace, three colleges and eight other churches, two monasteries, two hospitals, a seminary and manufacture of woollens and paper. Copper-mines are worked in the vicinity. Pop. 6100.—2. (de San Germano), S S E Sora with a collegiate, and four other churches, and an hospital. Pop. 1950.

PIEDMONT (Italian *Piemonte*) a country on the frontier of Europe forming a large and very important portion of the kingdom of Italy lat. 44° 10' to 46° 25' N. lon. 6° 20' to 10° 10' E. bounded N by Switzerland, E Switzerland, Austria Italy and the duchy of Parma; S. div. Genoa and Nice W France, and N W Savoy greatest length, N N E to S S W 168 m. greatest breadth, 180 m.; area, 11,915 sq. m. The loftiest range of the Alps, the Lepontine and Pennine, encircle it the N and N W the Graian and Cottian Alps on the W, and the Maritime Alps on the E. while a large part of its E. frontier is watered by Lake Maggiore and the Ticino. The space enclosed within these barriers forms one of the most beautiful and fertile portions of Europe, commencing on the N, the S, and the W in majestic mountains, and thence descending by magnificent terraces and finely-undulating slopes to the rich plains of the Po. To the basin of this river, and consequently

to that of the Adriatic, all the surface belongs. Besides rising within Piedmont, and winding circuitously across its centre, the Po receives within it on the right the Maira, Tanaro, Scrivia, and Stura; and on the left the Olona, Sangone, Dora Riparia, Braia, Dora Baltea, Sesia, Agogna, Terdoppio and Ticino, with numerous minor streams. Few of these are of navigable importance; but, from the extensive and skillful use made of them for purposes of irrigation, it is almost impossible to overrate the advantages derived from them. In every quarter they are seen acting as an essential agent in the production of most important crops of wheat, maize, rice, beans, hemp, and hay. In all of these, after fully satisfying its own wants, it has a large surplus for export. What also is grown, and silk obtained in great abundance and vast numbers of cattle are reared both for fattening and the dairy. The most valuable minerals are iron and marble but there are also mines of argilliferous lead and copper. The manufactures consist of silk, woollen cotton, and flax tissues, and there are great numbers of silk mills. The exports are chiefly grain, cattle, silk, hams, wine, wool and iron. The great body of the inhabitants profess the R. Catholic religion but the mountain districts have from time immemorial contained great numbers of Waldensians, attached to a purer faith and well-known throughout Europe for their great loyalty with which they have been treated and the heroic patience with which they have endured. Piedmont is divided into four divisions.—Turin the capital, Alessandria, Cuneo, and Novara. Pop. (1848) 2,134,155.

PIEDRABUENA a vil. Spain, New Castle prov and 15 m. W Ciudad-Real with low, alt-built houses, but regular and paved streets two squares a townhouse, parish church a grammar two primary schools and a hermitage manufactures of linen, mattresses, oil mills, and charcoal. Near it are numerous quarries of granite, one of lime, and one of argilliferous lead. Pop. 2800.

PIEDRAS—J a tn Venezuela dep and r bank Orinoco 71 m. W W Angostura. 2 a headland La Plata, W shore, estuary of La Plata, and 94 m. N E. Buenos Ayres.

PIELIS or **PIELISMAA** a lake, Russia, Finland, in the N E of curde Kuopio greatest length N W to S E about 70 m. greatest breadth about 15 m. It contains several large islands, and discharges itself by a stream of same name into Lake Oulujoki. The town of Pielis is on the S. shore.

PIEMONTE a tn. Naples, prov and S E. Naples, with three churches and a convent. Pop. 1200.

PIENZA a walled tn. Tuscany in the Val di Oropa, prov and 24 m. S E. Siena. It is the seat of a bishop and has a cathedral bishop's palace, the remains of an old castle, and a trade in corn and dairy produce, particularly cheese. P. 1308.

PIER a town (SAS), a vil and com Italy Piedmont, div Genoa inclosed between the W walls of Genoa and I bank I oliviera. It has a very pleasing appearance and contains a number of palaces and elegant mansions two churches a house of refuge and an elegant theatre. Pop. 1715.

PIELLA a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov and 28 m. W N Barcelona, with a courthouse, a prison, a primary school an hospital two churches, and several chapels. Manufactures—lace spinning and weaving cotton and earthenware. P. 2949.

PIELTOWN, two pars. 1st —1, Maath 2581 ac Pop. 399 —2 Westminster, 4231 ac. 1 op. 699.

PIELMONT a vil U States, New York r bank Hudson 135 m. S by Albany with two churches, an academy a woolen factory gear and saw mills, and several stores. The New York and Erie Railway commences here.

PIENO a river (SAS) a tn. Tuscany, about 18 m. N Florence, with an ancient church, and school. Pop. 1439.

PIERRE. See **PERRE**.

PIERRE CASTELLE (N) a vil and com Belgium, prov Hainaut, 15 m. N W Mons, with a church, chapel, primary school distillery and several oil and flour mills. Manufacturers mostly engaged in weaving and knabandry. P. 2375.

PIERRE D'ATON (SAS) [see *Pogus Abenensis*] a vil and com France, dep Savoie, near r bank Isère, at the foot of the Col de Fréjus, 11 m. P E Chambéry. It is a neat, well laid place, and has a celebrated school, steel-works, and a trade in wine. Pop. 5498.

PIERRE (La) an inlet of the English Channel, off the coast of the French dep. The-Val Vienne, 13 m. S E. St. Malo. It is defended by a fort.

PIERRE (St.), numerous places, France, particularly—1 (*de Oléron*), A tn, 1st Oléron dep. Charente-Inférieure, 17 m. W Rochefort. It has a court of commerce, a tile-work, and some trade in corn, wine, brandy, vinegar, salt, &c. Pop. 1493 —2 (*Egise*), A tn, dep Manche, 11 m. E. E. Cherbourg with a fine modern chateau built on the site of an ancient strong castle, and manufactures of linen and leather. Pop. 1453 —3 (*de Montebello*) [Latin, *Montemorello Sancto Petro*] A tn. dep. Nièvre, 14 m. S. Nevers, on a large lake which is well supplied with fish. It has a trade in wood, bricks, and tiles, and particularly clay, which is much used in the finer kinds of earthenware, and exported to Paris and Rouen. Pop. 1842 —4, (*de Colas*) A tn. P. de Colas, forming part of the suburbs of Calais, with important manufactures of metal buttons, glass basins, leather, best-roof sugar and refined salt. Pop. 9458.

PIERRE (St.) a tn. W India cap. of Martinique, N W coast lat 14 44 N lon 61 18' W. It is built upon a narrow strip of low land, and runs parallel to the beach of a coralline bay and the hills behind almost overhanging the houses, which are in general well built, in a superior style of European architecture, and the shops are numerous and well-stored. The town contains some fine churches a botanic garden and is well fortified. The best anchorage in St. Pierre's road is at its S part, where there are some sharp cliffs and rocks. Fort Bourbon has a compassed harbour for 2400 tons. P. 10 000.

PIERRE (St.) a vil off St. Coast, Newfoundland belonging to France, area about 8 sq. m. It has a rugged surface, consisting chiefly of rocky heights of about 500 ft. with flatter parts covered with ponds and marshes. The vegetation is almost confined to birches and stunted pines very few vegetables are raised, and there is nothing which deserves the name of agriculture. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by fishing. The chief town, of the same name, on the S. E. coast of the island has excellent trade in which large vessels find good anchorage. Pop. (1849) 1150.

PIERRE (St.) par Eng Monmouth 691 ac P. 65. **PIERRE** (ATTE) a tn. P. de Lata a tn. France, dep. Drôme, 14 m. S. W. Montélimar, near r bank Rhône at the base of a rock surmounted by the ruins of an ancient castle 1 op. 2940.

PIETEF MANTINGEN, a tn. S Africa, cap. of Natal colony finely situated on a slope above Little Bushman's river, about 50 m. N W Port Natal. The town, which is only very partially built, has been laid out in the form of a parallelogram about 1½ m. long by 1 m. broad divided into nine parallel streets crossed by five others at right angles and each 75 ft. wide planted for the most part, in front of the houses with syringas, willows, and other trees. Several of the houses are substantially built of stone or brick and the public buildings include an Episcopal and a Wesleyan church, a large government school a township extensive barracks, &c. Pop. about 3000.—The division of Mantingeng or Peter-Mantingeng, is well watered, and well adapted for irrigation, contains much valuable timber and has a rapid vegetation, which covers the surface with a strong and rank grass, on which great numbers of horses and cattle are pastured.

PIETRIEN or **PIETRIEN**, a tn. par Switzerland, com. and 17 m. N N W Bern, in a fertile district at the foot of the Middle Jura, with a church and several schools. Pop. 1882.

PIETROI E, a vil Italy, Venezia, prov and 6 m. S. E. Mantua, near r bank Minio. It suffered much during the sieges of Mantua in 1776 and 1797.

PIETRA a tn. Italy Piedmont, div Genoa, prov and 9 m. N E Albenga, W side Gulf of Genoa, where it has a small harbour. It is an ancient place, has a court of justice, a parish church, with fine wood-carvings, a Franciscan monastery and an hospital. Pop. 2056.

PIETRA, several places, Naples—1, (*Abbondanza*) A tn. prov Salerno, N W Lucania, on a rock, and with five churches. P. 1590 —2 (*Conella*) A tn. prov Abruzzo-Ulteriore I, S. E. W. Teramo with two churches. Pop. 1000 —3, (*de Funi*) A tn. prov Principato-Ulteriore N. E. Montesano, agreeably situated on a hill with two churches and five chapels. Pop. 5500 —4, (*de Monte Carmine*), A tn. prov Capitanata, dist. and 6 m. S. W. San Severo, at the extremity of a fertile valley with a convent. Pop. 2100 —5, (*Ferruccio*), A tn. prov Abruzzo Citeriore, R. Lanciano, on a rocky hill. Pop. 500 —6, (*Malavita*), A tn. prov L'Aquila, N. E. Caserta, at the foot of a mountain.

tain, with a convent. Pop 1600.—7, (*Sopio*), A to, prov Lavoro, E S E Piedmonte, at the foot of Mount Malone, with two churches. Pop. 1700.—8, (*Soverato*) A to, prov Principato-Ultra, N W Arollino with two churches. Pop. 2154.—9, (*Varano*), A to, prov Lavoro, N W Caserta, with a church and two convents. Pop. 8000

PIETRACATELLA, a to Naples, prov Salerno, 14 m. E Campobasso. It stands on a rock, and contains four churches. Pop. 1700

PIETRAGALLA, a to Naples, prov Basilicata 12 m. N E Potenza. Pop. 8400

PIETRALTA, a vil and com. Belgium, prov Brabant, R E Brussels with a brewery, a four-mill and a trade in cattle and agricultural produce. Pop. 1511

PIETRALTA, a to Naples, prov Principato-Ultra, W N W Ariano. Pop. 1800

PIETRAMALA a to Naples, prov Calabria-Ultra, 18 m. S S E Taio, at the foot of a mountain nearly 3 m. from the Tyrrhenian Sea. It is defended by a castle, and contains two churches and a convent.

PIETRAPAGLIA, a to Sicily, prov and 6 m. S E Caltanissetta. Sulphur, gypsum, and other mineral substances, are found in the vicinity.

PIETRABIANCA, a to Tuscany, prov and 17 m. N W Pisa, at the foot of a hill crowned by a strong castle. It is walled has three gates, criminal court, two churches as ancient palace, now used for public offices and marble quarries. It is surrounded with marshes. Pop. 4470

PIETREBAIS (Chapelle, St J. Auguste) a vil and com. Belgium, prov Brabant 18 m. S S E Brussels, with a brewery, a distillery and a trade in agricultural and other produce. Pop. 1189

PILATO, several to Naples.—1, prov Principato-Ultra, 9 m. N W La Spezia, 3 1/2 m.—2, (*ad-Sphim*), A vil, prov Principato-Ultra, N W Salerno with two churches, a convent, and hospital. Pop. 2000.—3, (*ad-Paternus*) (anc. *Pateraus*), A vil, prov Naples. Pop. 2460.—4, (*Arclane*) A vil, prov Salerno, 10 m. N Ischia, on a fertile hill. Pop. 1200.—5, (*de Mordio*) A to prov Calabria-Ultra II S N Iossio, almost entirely destroyed by the earthquake of 1783.—6, (*in-Coleto*) A to prov Otranto, 14 m. S Lecce, in a beautiful valley with two churches five mountains, a monastery, and two hospitals. George Castriota, marquis of Scanderberg, with an army of 10,000, here defeated a tenfold larger army of Turks. Pop. 7750.—7, (*de-Fine*), A to, prov Lavoro, 27 m. S E Nora. It has two churches and an hospital. Pop. 1000.—8, (*de-Lame*), A to, prov Otranto S W Lecce. Pop. 1250.—9, (*Vernotico*), A to prov Otranto, 10 m. N W Lecce. Pop. 1500

PILTRO (Sax) three places, Sicily.—1 A vil prov Syracuse, 2 m. S S W Modica, on a rocky point in a bay of same name. It is a miserable place, but is defended by a large tower.—2, A to, prov and about 18 m. W Mazara. Pop. 2000.—3 A to, prov Mazara, in a ravine of the mountain above Patti, in a healthy district. Pop. 2600

PIETRI (di) Montezuono (San) a vil and com. Italy Piedmont, div Coni on the Grana. It consists, for the most part, of wrenia, trees, and has a church. Pop. 1849

PIEVE, numerous places, kind of Italy particularly.—1, (*de-Losato*) A vil and com. prov and 3 m. S Milan, on bank Lancia with a church. Pop. 1091.—2, (*San-Geronimo*) A vil and com. prov and S E Mantua, near bank Po, with a church and numerous forges at which fire-arms are made. Pop. 1015.—3, (*de-Olmo*) A vil and com. prov and com. S E Cremona. P. 1291.—4, (*Forti-Morone*) A to and com. prov and S E Pavia, 1 bank Po, here crossed by a suspension bridge. It has two churches. Pop. 3915.—5, (*San-Geronimo*), A vil and com. prov Cremona, with a church. It stands in a fertile corn and fax district. Pop. 1015

PILVE, or PIERRE DEI TETTO a to France, dep Alpes Maritimes, prov and 12 m. N W Ocella, on a mountain slope above the Arons. It is a well built, and has three churches, a monastery, a sunnery, an hospital, and a public school. Pop. 3000

PIEVE DEI CAIRO, a vil and com. Italy Piedmont, div Novara, prov Lomellina, near 1 bank Po, 15 m. S S E Mortara; with a court of justice, a triumph arch three churches, and a charitable endowment.

PIEVE-DE-CADORE, a to Italy. See CADORE.

PIEVE (SANTO STEFANO) a to Tuscany, prov and 17 m. S E Arezzo, on bank Tiber. It is walled, has a criminal court, and several public offices, and a church. Pop. 1635.

PIG IRLAND.—1, An Isl. E Pacific Ocean, Lonsdale Archipelago, lat. 11° 20' N lon. 108° 15' E composed of some slate with frequent veins of quartz. The hills the highest of which is between 400 ft and 600 ft, although often running in ridges, have a rounded outline, and the soil on the smooth grassy places—comprising three-fourths of the island—is composed of disintegrated rock, mixed with pieces of undecomposed quartz. The grass is very luxuriant, without being rank. The natives are dark copper-coloured, the hair fringed out into a mop, in some instances of prodigious size the physiognomy much varied, some having a savage and ferocious aspect. Their spears are made of polished cocco-nut wood, 5 ft. to 10 ft. long, sharp at each end, and neatly balanced. They are a dangerous race, and not to be trusted.—(*Voyage of the Rattlesnake*).—2, See CHANAY ISLAND.

PIGHTLESTHORPE, par Eog. See PIGTHORPE.

PIGNA, a vil and com. France dep Alpes Maritimes, div and 24 m. N E Nice. It has a parish church. P. 2775

PIGNAN a to France, dep Herault 3 m. W Montpellier at the foot of a hill with several dwellings of brick. Near it is a fine Gothic church, supposed to date earlier than the 12th century. Pop. 3001

PIGNAN (Latin Agnoscere) a to France dep Var, 20 m. F N E Toulon, tolerably well built, but with irregular ill-paved and dirty streets. It has numerous distilleries of brandy, and several copper-smithies. Pop. 2166

PIGNA (GALLI) a vil Naples, prov Lavoro N W Caserta. It is the residence of the bishop of Calvi, and has a church and a convent. Pop. 1980

PIGNO VLA, a vil and com. Italy Piedmont, div Genova, prov Lavagna, not far from Lavento. It is an ancient place and has a large square and a church. Pop. 1895

PIKET or POLZAN, a vil Austria, Croatia, between Fucine and Lume with a parish church. Pop. 1639

PILA, a vil Hungary Nether Danube, on Rats, about 8 m. from Sebestenitz, in a hilly but fertile district, with a church. Pop. 1460

PILAO AGOSTO, a to Brazil, prov Bahia on an small islet above 1 bank Rio Francisco, lat. 14° 15' about 110 m. below the confluence of the Grande. 85 m. W Jacobina. It has a church, a primary school, and extensive salt-works cattle are also reared. Pop. dist. 5000

PILAR three places Brazil.—1 A to, prov and 40 m. N W Parahiba, 1 bank Parahiba. It stands in a plain surrounded by swamps, the unhealthiness of which is greatly modified by alternate breezes from the land and sea, and consists chiefly of a large parallelogram adorned at one of its extremities by a parish church and at the other by a town-house with a prison beneath. It also has two primary schools. Sugar-cane and cotton are cultivated. Pop. 1000

—2, A to, prov and 170 m. N Uyoa, almost entirely enclosed by the Tuluza and Vermejo tributaries of the Amazon. It has spacious and paved streets four churches a Latin and a primary school, but many of the houses are tottering and decaying. Pop. at one time 14,000 now only 1000.—3 A vil and par, prov Rio-de-Janeiro dist. Luanca, 1 bank Lian, with a church and many houses of showy appearance, sugar-cane, rice, millet, legumes, and coffee are cultivated. P. 3000

PILAS, a to Spain Andalusia, prov and 20 m. W Seville, with four squares, and a large townhouse, a primary school, hermitage, and three primary schools, flour and oil mills brandy distilleries, brick and tile kilns. Pop. (agri cultural) 2373.

PILAT, or PILATE.—1 A mountain range France, belonging to the chain of the Cevennes. It stretches E to N through part of depts. Loire and Rhone, and on its higher slopes to its summit is almost entirely covered by pine-trees.—2 A lofty mountain, Switzerland, can. and S W Lucerne. Its highest peak Timbalhorn, rises 7115 ft. above sea level

PILAYA or TURRA river S America, rises in E slope Andes, near S W frontier Bolivia, flows E N E under the name of San Juan and then under that of Filaya, and after a course of nearly 800 m. joins E bank Pilcomayo, nearly doubling its volume, about 29° 30' S. It gives its name to a district in the department of Potosi.

PILCOMAYO, or **ARAGUAT**, a river S. America, rises in Bolivia, on the E. declivities of the Andes, near lat. 19° S., lon. 67° 50' W. from which point it flows S. E. passing a little to the S. of Chiquitos, under the same conditions of the Chichivito, to about lat. 21° 10' S. lon. 68° 50' W. where it is joined by the Pilaya thence it flows S. W. and S. E. W. across the Gran Chaco in La Plata, and falls into the Paraguay about 6 m below or S. of Assumption lat. 23° 20' S. lon. 67° 40' W. Its entire length is between 700 m and 800 m. On account of its shallowness during the dry season, and the great current in its narrow parts, it does not appear likely to become usefully navigable. About 100 m. from its mouth it divides into two branches, the N. or main stream, called Pilcomayo or Araguat Guari, and the S., Araguat Wini; the latter enters the Paraguay by two mouths, 24 m apart, and the most W. one 9 m S. from the mouth of the main stream.

PILGRAM, or **PILGRAMOW TOWN**, a tn Bohemia, circle and 35 m. E. Tabor on the Beateborsch with three churches, a townhouse, and bathing establishment, manufactures of woollens, a worsted, and several other mills. P. 3500

PILGRAMSDORF (Gaza and Kuzma) a vil Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Legnica, circle Goldberg-Haynau with a church, a small tile work three mills and a sandstone quarry. P. 1969

PILHAM with **GILBY** par Eng Lincoln 1100 ac. Pop. 132

PILICA — 1 A river Poland rises N. of Cracow flows due N. then E. N. E. and joins l. bank Vistula total course, 160 m. — 2 A tn Poland, 34 m. N. W. Cracow near the source of the Pilica with two R. Catholic churches a convent, sawmills, and manufacture of linen and leather. P. 1450

PILIS a vil Hungary Hither Danube on and 17 m. N. W. Pesth with a Protestant church, three chateaux and some trade in wine and cattle. P. 1970

PILLATON, par Eng Cornwall 2478 ac. Pop. 893

PILLAL a tn, and seaport 1 Russia, gov. and 25 m. W. E. W. Königsberg, at the entrance of the strait forming the communication between the Frischehoff and the Gulf of Danzig. It is defended on the W. by a strong fort, and has a good and commodious harbour. It has much the appearance of a well-built Dutch town, contains a Protestant church, a navigation and superior burgher school and carries on an active fishery and a considerable trade. P. 4539

PILLESTON two par Eng Warwick — 1 (Honey) 1890 ac. P. 227 — 2 (Priors) 1460 ac. Pop. 108

PILLETH par Wales Radnor 1897 ac. Pop. 12

PILLIBEL or **PIRANAT** a tn Hindoostan prov. and 160 m. E. Delhi, on the Gurrath. It has an elegant mosque and a large fair at which large quantities of rice are sold.

PILLKALLAN a tn Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. and 14 m. E. Gumbinnen with two churches and manuf. factories of worsted mittens, a brewery and two mills. 1 1638

PILLNITZ, a vil. Saxony, circle and 7 m. N. E. Dresden, r. bank Elbe; with an elegant castle, in which several of the sovereigns of Europe met in 1791 and entered into a coalition to oppose the progress of the French revolution. P. 443.

PILLTOWN a market tn. Ireland, co. Kilkenny near l. bank Rye 11 m. N. E. Waterford. It is well built, has a manse-house, a barwick, a R. Catholic chapel close by the town, several schools, and, in the vicinity, a small farm of six acres appropriated to agricultural instruction. Some flax is spun here, but the female population is supported in great part by embroidery, chiefly for Glasgow houses.

PILOT ISLAND or **PIERREMAN'S ROCK**, an inlet, entrance of the Red Sea between Perim Island and the Arabian coast. Large quantities of excellent oysters are found on it.

PILDON par Eng. Dorset 648 ac. Pop. 65

PILSEN (Krum), **PIESEN** or **PIESEN**, a tn Bohemia, cap. circle, in a plain between the Mies and Hradek, which by their confluence a little below form the Beroun, 55 m. S. W. Prague. It is walled, entered by five gates, and is well built and well paved has a deanery church, a splendid Gothic structure of the 13th century, 16 other churches, a town-house Franciscan monastery, theatre, lycæum, gymnasium, barracks infant and other schools and important manufactures of woollens, leather, and iron-ware, and a considerable

general trade. Coal, iron, and alum are worked in the neighbourhood. Pilsen possessed a printing-press as early as 1475. It has suffered much by war and was for some years the headquarters of Wallenstein. P. 9798. — The **canals**, area of 1444 sq. m.; has mines of silver, lead, and iron, is well wooded; grows much hemp and flax rears large numbers of live stock, particularly sheep, and has important manufactures of cloth, iron, glass and stoneware. P. 210 183

PILSNO, a tn Austria, Galicia, circle and 18 m. P. Tarnow near the Wulka with a deanery church, and an Augustinian monastery. P. 1060

PILTEN a tn Russia, gov. Courland r. bank Vindau 90 m. N. W. Mitau once a place of some importance, and the residence of the bishop of Courland, but now in a poor dilapidated state. It has a castle built by Waldemar II. of Denmark in 1220 a church, and a school. P. (1853) 4066.

PILTON, three par. Eng. — 1 Northampton 1478 ac. Pop. 148 — 2 Rutland, 832 ac. Pop. 86 — 3 Somerset, 2098 ac. Pop. 1158

PILTON a vil and par England co. Devon, on the Teo, here crossed by a bridge which communicates with Barnstaple. It has a parish church, and manufactures of woollen cloth and lace. Area of par. 1861 ac. P. 1881

PILMICO a parochial dist. Eng. co. Middlesex par St. George, Hanover Square, city of Westminster. It is bounded N. by St. James and the Green Parks and though of comparatively recent origin is one of the finest quarters of the metropolis and the site of Buckingham Palace. Among its streets and squares, Grosvenor Place, Wilton Crescent, Wilton Place, Eaton Place, Belgrave Street, and Belgrave Square, deserve special notice and among its public buildings are the two churches of St. Michael and St. Peter.

1 18PEIRIE par Eng Dorset 4510 ac. P. 617

PINA a vil Spain Aragon, prov. and 28 m. S. E. Barcelona, l. bank Ebro. It has a townhouse and prison, a palace well frequented elementary schools, an hospital, a church and several hermitages. P. (agricultural) 1965

PINANG mt. Strait of Malacca. See PENANG

PINAREJO a tn in Spain, New Castile, prov. and 8 Cañosa with a church townhouse, and primary school manufactures of linen, and a trade in corn and cattle. P. 1465.

PINASKA a vil and com. Italy Piedmont, dir. Turin, prov. and 7 m. W. Ivrea l. bank Cissone with two churches. P. 277

PINCHEBECK, par Eng Lincoln 11 640 ac. P. 8007

PINCHEBELLY a market tn. Hungary Thither Danube, co. and 26 m. N. W. Tolna, l. bank Rapos with a church and some trade in wine and cattle. P. 2290

PINCOW a tn Russian Poland, l. bank Nida, 28 m. S. S. W. Kielce with a castle five churches, and a gymnasium. The Swedes defended the Poles here in 1703. P. 1806

PIND-DANOR KHAS a tn Punjab, 98 m. N. W. Lahore lat. 33° 35' N. lon. 71° 55' E. It consists of three small collections of houses, situated close to each other, and about 4 m. from the Jallum. It is the great mart for the produce of the salt-mines of the Salt range near which it lies; the salt being sent through it to be shipped on the Jallum. P. 6000

PINDAMONHANGANA a tn Brazil prov. and 190 m. N. E. São-Paulo r. bank Paraíba, with a church and a chapel. It has a fertile district, in which much sugar-cane, coffee, tobacco and cotton are grown and many cattle reared. P. 600

PINDUS, a mountain chain European Turkey which, breaking off nearly at right angles from the Tcherdagh or Scordius, the W. part of the Balkan, stretches nearly due S. between Albania and Macedonia, and then S. E. through the W. part of Thessaly, where it may either be considered as terminating on the borders of Livadia, or as continued in a S. E. direction under the names of Parannus, Halcon, Otharon and other celebrated mountains to Cape Colonna. Pindus thus defined, takes different names in proceeding from N. to S. Between the waters of the Black Sea and those of the Aegean Sea, the Pindus is the chain of the mountains Karesin, Bero, and Magna Pindus. Thence to the S. E. of the lake of Oclidea we have the mountains of Grammos and Eorens and still farther to the E. and S. E. the mountains of Monaro, to which some geographers give the name of the whole chain, probably because in Mount Monaro it attains its culminating point 8850 ft. The mountains of the chain

appear to consist chiefly of granite and calcareous rocks the former composing their nucleus, and appearing in their loftier summits the latter lying chiefly along their sides and at their base. They are generally well wooded, and are underlaid by valuable mineral deposits. The principal streams to which they give rise are the two Drins, Sozob, Beratino, and Volosna, which fall into the Adriatic, and the Calmasa, Aris, and Aspropotamos, which fall into the Ionian Sea.

PINEGA.—1 A river, Russia, rises in the h of gov Vologda, enters gov Archangel and pursuing a very circuitous course in the main N W, joins r bank Northern Dwina, S.E.E. Khologmaysk total course, about 800 m.—2 A vil Russia, gov Archangel. L bank above river 98 m S.E.E. Archangel, with a church. Pop. 300

PINEBOLO a tu langd. of Italy, Piedmont, 31 m S W Turin, cap. prov of its name at the mouth of the valley of the Cissone. It is very irregularly built, but has several squares among which that called the Piazza d'Armi is conspicuous, and forms a finely planted walk. The principal buildings are the cathedral a modern structure of no great merit; the church of San Maurizio, an ancient Gothic edifice several monasteries and numerous, an episcopal seminary, a college and several other schools, an ordinary an orphan and a flourishing hospital a townhouse episcopal palace a theatre, and handsome infantry and cavalry barracks. The manufactures consist of woollen cloths, silks, iron-wares, stearns, vermucelli, liquors, and brandy, and the trade is chiefly in wine silk, hemp, paper wax, and wool for carpentry and fuel. Pop. 18501.—The prov. area about 430 geo sq m is traversed by the Cottian Alps partly on the W N and S. The Po waters it on the E and renews its waters in part directly, but chiefly by the Cissone and its tributary Poliese. A considerable importation of corn is necessary to meet the consumption but small silk, wine and excellent fruit are produced and the pastures rear great numbers of cattle. The forests also are extensive, and furnish abundance of timber and fuel. Pop. about 110 000

PINLS (Isles of) an Isl S Pacific Ocean off S W end of New Caledonia lat. 22° 38' S lon 167° 25' E about 43 m in circumference. Near the shore the land is generally low and rocky with little soil but very thickly wooded about 3 m inland the soil improves and from that, to the centre of the island to the N W side, the ground rises with a gentle ascent, with very little timber and a rich alluvial soil forming a large clear space of hundreds of acres. From this clear space the land rises gradually towards the peak which is situated on the S.E. part of the island and is thickly wooded to the top. Many species of fine timber grow on the island particularly pine, which attain a great size. Pop. about 2500

PING, a prefix in the name of numerous Chinese places.—1 Ping-Hai, a tu prov Quangong on Harbin Bay 65 m E N.E. Maaso.—2, Ping Liang, a tu prov Kansoo; lat. 36° 50' N lon 108° 30' E.—3, Ping-Lao, a tu prov Quangong, 150 m W N W Canton.—4, Ping-Yang, a tu prov Shannoo, L bank Fuen-shi, 127 m S. by W Tai Yuen.—5 Ping Yuen, a tu prov Koochei; lat. 28° 40' N lon 107° 40' E.

PINEIRO several places Portugal, particularly.—1 (de Azeite), A tu and par prov Bura, near Viseu Pop 700.—2, (de Lampouco), A tu and par prov Douro, 26 m S F Oporto. Pop. 1821.—3, (de Maoso) A tu and par prov Beira Alta, near Lamego. Pop. 1800

PINEEL, a tu, Portugal, prov Beira-Alta 20 m N E Guarda. It is walled, the use of a bishop and has a town house, a superior school for ancient languages, rhetoric, and philosophy several fine fountains and a considerable trade particularly in worsted. It is supposed to have been founded by the Turduli several centuries before the Christian era It was rebuilt by Alphonsus I. in 1179 Pop. 1908

PINROE, par Eng Devon, 1785 ac. Pop. 637

PINILLA, a vil and com Spain, Leon, prov and N.E. Zamora, with a church, a courthouse, prison and primary school, manufactures, serge, tile-works, bookbinds, and a trade in wheat. Pop. 1011

PINKAFELD, or PINKAFEL, a market tn. Hungary Thaur Deauze, on Eebenurg on the Pinkabach, 19 m W Güns. It has considerable manufactures of woollens, particularly flannels, baize, and small nails or sprigs, and cer-

ries on an extensive trade in horses. Near it is a spacious and much frequented mineral spring. Pop. 4000

PINAE, or PINAWT, a tu, Prussia, prov and 38 m W N W Posen, with a church, a synagogue and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. Pop. 2074

PINNEBERG a vil Denmark dist Holsten, on the Pinnaue 11 m N W Altona with remains of an ancient castle. Pop. 1100

PINNER par Eng. Middlesex; 3730 ac. Pop. 1810

PINNOCK (87), par Eng Cornwall 1487 ac P 827

PINO several places, Spain particularly.—1 (de Valencia) A vil and com Estramadura prov and about 40 m from Caceres, with a chapel Pop 1860.—2 (de Frangueda) A vil and par Estramadura prov Caceres, F Ciudad-Rodrigo, with oil and flour mills. Pop. 376

PINO or CHINER a vil and com Italy Piedmont, div and 3 m S.E.E. Turin, with a church a suppressed convent a communal school and near it two ancient castles. Pop. 1706

PINOS, several places Spain particularly.—1 (de Gual or Puzillog) A vil and com. Andalusia, prov and 6 m E Granada, with a church, courthouse, prison and school a paper, two oil, and two flour mills Pop 938.—2 (del Rio) A vil Andalusia, prov and about 70 m S Granada with two churches, a chapter-house, prison, and school and manufactures of soap, a distillery a quarry of building-stone, several flour and oil mills, and a strada in all and wax. Pop. 2108.—3 (Puebla) A vil com. Andalusia, prov and 12 m W Granada, with a church courthouse, prison, and primary school; manufactures of linen and soap, several flour-mills, and a trade in corn, maize, and fruit. Pop. 3375

PINOS.—1 An Isl Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Darien lat. N P point 8° 1 30' N lon 77° 48' W a) It is of the form of a horse-shoe, 6 m long, and covered with fir, palms, oranges, and lemons. Between its shores on the S. and the continent, there is a channel of good depth for vessels.—2 An Isl near 30 m off S coast, Cuba lat. (S W point) 21° 27' N lon 83° 18' W (a) It is 45 m in length and 84 m broad and abounds in pastures and very large trees also in goats. It has several very secure and well sheltered runs

PINOSO a vil Spain, Andalusia, prov and 38 m W Alentejo, with a townhouse and prison, two schools, two churches, several hermitages, a brandy distillery four-mills, and oil presses. Pop. 3504

PINOK a tu, Russia, gov and 148 m S.S.W. Minsk 1 bank Pripyet, which here renews the 1 run. It stands among marshes is very indifferently built, has several churches, an old Jesuit college, a synagogue and a school considerable manufactures of Russian leather an extensive land trade, and several fairs Pop (1861), 8716

PINLO, a vil Spain, New Castle, prov and 14 m S. Madrid, regularly built with a townhouse the remains of a feudal castle two primary schools a promenade, a parish church, two oil and two flour mills Pop. (agricultural), 2504

PINXTON a vil and par England co Dorset on the Bournemouth and Cromford Canals, and a railway to Mansfield, 3 m S.S.E. Alfreton with a neat church at some distance, a Wesleyan chapel and a school. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the collieries. Area of par 1310 ac. Pop. 949

PINXARREL one of the branches of the Indus, which enters the ocean by the Foor mouth 15 m N W (lat of Korea

PIN/GAU a district of Upper Austria, archb Salzburg comprising chiefly of the upper valleys of the Isar and Salza which both have their sources in it. It is mountainous, and abounds with wild and romantic scenery. Its wealth consists chiefly in its cattle, of which it rears great numbers, and it has also mines of copper and lead. The chief town is Zell.

PIORREI a vil and com. Italy Piedmont, div Turin, not far from Carignano. It has two churches and two stories. Pop. 2214

PIOTRILLO or IUCOLA Piona, a vil and com. Austria Italy prov and 7 m E N.E. Milan, with a church, a chapel, and three castles. Pop. 1745

PIOMBINO a seaport tn. Tuscany, 69 m S.S.W. Florence. It is walled, and defended by a citadel and three forts, and was once the capital of an independent principality of same name. It has a handsome church a small harbour with some trade and a fishery. Near it are the ruins of the old town of Populonia. Bombarry in 1803, destroyed Piombino, with the duchy of Lucca, on his sister Eliza. Pop. 1595

PIOMBASCO, a vil and com. Italy Piedmont, div and 18 m. S.W. Turin with two churches an ancient castle, and a free school. Pop. 3481

PIOTTA a tn. and com. laquei of Italy gov. Venice, prov. and 12 m. S.E. Padua, near the Brenta, with a castle, five churches, two chapels, and a seminary and manufactures of woollen and silk. Pop. 4000

PIOVINO a vil and par Italy Veneto, prov. and 17 m. N.W. Vicenza, on the Beche with a church, two castles, and quarries of building-stones. Pop. 1800

PIPAIX, a vil and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 9 m. E. Tournay with two breweries, a flour-mill and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1820

PIPE-DE-L'ESPE, par Eng. Stafford 1620 ac. 1 180
PIPE Enwast par Eng. Stafford 816 ac. P 90

PIPER LAKE, N.E. coast, Australia, Temple Bay Cape York lat. 12 12 S., lon. 143 8' E. They are four in number low landy and wooded, the largest about 3 m. in circumference. Vast numbers of white pigeons come from the mainland to roost on these lakes. There was formerly a small establishment for curing trapping on the largest.—(*Voyage of the Beagle*)

PIPERNO a tn. Italy Sicily, and 10 m. S. E. From some near a bank Amanteo. It is ill built, the sea of a harbor, and has several churches and convents. Pop. 8595

PIPIY a tn. Hindostan, prov. Bengal N.E. Malabar About the middle of the 17th century it was a great resort of European commerce and at first the only place in Bengal with which the Mogul emperors allowed the English to trade

PIQUE a vil L. States Ohio 65 m. W. by N. Columbus a bank Miami with five churches five schools a market street, and saw mills. Pop. 1481

PIQUITA a river Brazil rises in the Serra d' Itaqueira, in S.E. of prov. Mato Grosso, flows W. receives the flaghills on the right, and the Itaqueira or Itaqueira, passes within 4 m. of the Sertão in flowing in an opposite direction to join the Itaqueira, and after a course of 120 m., joins the bank São Lawrence or Porruca

PIE-JE-ALP a tn. in Punjab near the confluence of the Ghara and Chenab lat. 29 28' N. lon. 71 16' E. with a good bazaar and a fine Mahometan shrine covered with lacquered tiles, and adorned with minarets and cupolas. Near it are extensive ruins of brick built structures

PIE PAKE, a vil, a lofty range of mountains, forming part of the S.W. boundary of Cashmere, and separating it from the Punjab. Its greatest direction is N.W. to S.E. entire length, about 40 m. Its highest point is supposed to be about lat. 33 40' N. and is estimated to be 15 000 feet above sea-level. At the S.W. extremity in the pass, generally called the Pie-Pajal Pass about 12 000 feet high

PIE PUTE, a celebrated place of pilgrimage beside on the Delta, and one of the ruins of the Indus S.W. Fatah. The buildings, in the form of a crescent, occupy a commanding site on a lofty limestone hill

PIRAICABA a tn. and par Brazil So Conservação

PIRACICABA a tn. Brazil prov. Piauí 220 m. N.E. Coarua, on a small stream of its own name with a church, a trade in cotton, sugar cane and mandioc. Copperas and alum were abundant. Pop. 2000

PIRACUNA, a river Brazil rises in Lake Tarrá, prov. Maranhão, and flowing N.E. for about 100 m. falls into the bay of Camu. In the rainy season canoes proceed up almost to the lake, and take in cargoes but in the dry season scarcely get up beyond 30 m.

PIRELLA, a port in Greece, Lavada, nome Atiki, on an isthmus between the mainland and a rocky promontory on which the tomb of Thamiastides stood, overlooking the Gulf of Salamis, 5 m. S.W. Athens. It forms the port of the capital, was formerly connected to it by the celebrated Long Walls and now communicates with it by a macadamized road. The modern town, which has risen up since 1834, contains about 1000 houses, many of them handsome, and the port or basin, though rather difficult of access, has great depth, and has been recently provided with a quay capable of accommodating a large number of merchant vessels. In 1847 the number of vessels entered was 2507 (22,207 tons), and cleared 2565 (89,862 tons)

PIRIBANI a tn. Brazil prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, 1 bank Piriba, here crossed by a bridge, 30 m. N. Rio-João-do-Pra

da, with a church, a prison, and a considerable transit trade. Pop. dist. 2500.—The stream rises in the Serra dos Orgãos, flows N.E., and joins the Paraíba. Total course 80 m., most of which is navigable for canoes

PIRIBANO, a port in Sicily on its N. coast, prov. and 40 m. W. S.W. Messina, with some export trade in wine, oil, and corn. Pop. 3900

PIRANGA a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 166 m. N.W. Rio-Janeiro, with three churches. Pop. 1200

PIRANHAS, a river, Brazil, rises in the Serra dos Cariris, prov. Paraíba, in a craggy spot, held in high veneration by the natives from its having a succession of shoals flows N.E. and N. across provinces Rio-Grande do Norte, and enters the ocean by three mouths; the Amarago on the E., the Conchos on the W., and between these two the Cavallos, which being the largest of the three, may be regarded as the continuation of the main stream; total course 400 m., chief affluents Poize, Picozo and Serido.

PIRANO a tn. and seaport Austria, Illyria gov. and 13 m. S.W. Trieste on a peninsula in the Bay of Largorona. It has very narrow streets, an old castle in a dilapidated state, two churches a townhouse, a Franciscan monastery, and a high school. The harbour is shallow and fit only for coasting vessels, but ships of the largest size find good anchorage and perfect shelter in the roads. There are good building docks, and both trade and fishing are extensive. Pop. 6250

PIRABA, a small vil. British Guiana, E. border of Lake Amara and on the water-shed between the basins of the Amazon and Essequibo lat. 8 36' N. lon. 59 62' W

PIRATÉ Island, See AMOYRA

PIRATES ISLANDS, a group near the head of the Gulf of Tonquin lat. 21 10' N. lon. 108 30' E. (a)

PIRATINIM a tn. Brazil prov. São-Pedro-do-Rio Grande, 150 m. S.W. Porto Alegre, the source of river of same name with a church, and a fertile district, in which much cotton, fax, wheat, and other cereals are grown, and many cattle reared. Pop. 8678 — The stream rises in above prov. flows W. S.W. and falls into the channel, improperly called the river of São Gonçalo by which Lake Mirim discharges itself into Lake Patos. Total course, 100 m. It is navigable at all times for about 16 m. and in the rainy season light vessels get up nearly 40 m.

PIRATINY a river Brazil, prov. São Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, descends from the Serra da Cachulle Grande de los Tajos, flows N.W. and falls into the Uruguay about lat. 28 10' S. after a course of nearly 140 m.

PIRA or **PIPARA** river Bolivia, rises in a mountainous district near Samapata, flows N.W. passing near the town of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, and after a course of 140 m. joins the bank Umpey. In the lower part of its course it sometimes takes the name of Flores.

PIRIBRIGHT par Eng. Surrey 4579 ac. Pop. 637
PIRIBASEN, a tn. Bavaria, circle Philip, 72 m. W. S.W. Leinzen. It is walled, well built has a Catholic and two Protestant churches, a synagogue, and Latin school manufactures of shoes, musical instruments, straw bask, and mirrors. 1 pop. 2536

PIRINA a tn. Saxony circle and 10 m. S.E. Dresden a bank Elbe. It is walled, and entered by two gates, has a court of law and several public offices, five churches, and an orphan asylum; holding docks, some shipping, manufactures of enamel porcelain, earthenware and beet-root sugar, and a considerable trade on the Elbe. A little above the town on a lofty rock stands the castle of Sonnenstein, originally a fortress and since 1806 and now converted into a lunatic asylum. P. 5178

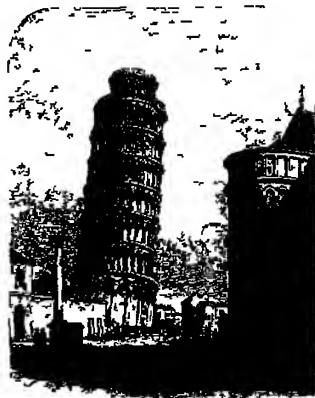
PIRINITZ [Moravia] a market town, Austria, Moravia circle and 8 m. S.E. Igls, on the Retziana. It has an ancient castle three churches, and two synagogues manufactures of woollen and cotton cloth, a walk mill, and some trade in wool. Pop. 8470

PIRON, an Isl. Lomada Archipelago lat. 11° 20' S. lon. 158 30' E., about 5 m. long and 1½ m. broad, of moderate elevation, and sloping gently towards each extreme. It is hilly a range of low grassy hills, with smooth rounded top, a straggling belt of wood—often mangroves along the shore—patches of brush here and there in the hollows, and on the hill tops, scattered along the ridge, a few solitary tall, bushy trees, with silvery-looking foliage.—(*Voyage of the Beagle*)

PIRTON, three parts. Eng 1-1. Area 2580 ac. Pop 897
—3, Oxford, 5140 ac. Pop. 692 —3 Worcester 1669 ac.
Pop. 358.

PIRTH-MUK, a vil. Hungary. Thither Tulas, co Bihar, in a fertile district 2 m. from Dobron, with a Protestant church. Pop. 1184.

PISA [anc *Pæns* and *Aplos*, French, *Pise*], a tn. Tuscan comp. comp. of same name, on the Arno here crossed by three stone bridges, one of them a magnificent marble structure, 44 m W Florence, on the railway thence to Leghorn. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, defended by a citadel, entered by five gates, and forms a circuit of nearly 6 m. much of the space enclosed being unoccupied. The river is lined by handsome quays, the streets, though not straight, are spacious and well paved, and the houses are always substantial, often elegant, and remarkable for the profusion with which marble has been employed in their construction. The most remarkable edifices and establishments are the Cathedral, one of the noblest ecclesiastical structures of Italy built of marble, in the form of a Latin cross richly adorned within and without surmounted by a lofty all'italian dome. The Baptistery an immense rotunda, adorned with numerous columns and in the S.E. end contains a celebrated by the Campanile sculpture and crowned by a noble dome, the Campanile Pendent or Leaning Tower, of a circular shape, built of



THE LEANING TOWER AND AROUND OF THE CATHEDRAL, PISA
From *Le Voyage* de P. de Bologne.

white marble, and fronted with 207 columns and leaning over so strongly that it still remains doubtful whether the deviation from the perpendicular is the effect of design or of accident. The Campo Santo, the most remarkable edifice of the kind in existence consisting of a rhomboidal court, lined with arcades of white marble adorned with bas-reliefs, frescoes and paintings, by the earliest Italian masters, and full of remarkable monuments; the Grand Ducal Palace the Torrione (Palazzo del Comune) the Courthouse (Palazzo Pretorio), the University anciently famous, and still one of the most celebrated in Italy the Sapienza or college, with six professors, and an attendance of about 600 students, the botanical garden, one of the oldest in existence, the museum of natural history, with many interesting geological specimens the *Fine Casa delle Mercantorie*, a large, well-manned, and well-manned hospital; the infirmary, two farming hospitals, a house of refuge, and *mont-de-piété*. The manufactures consist of silk, woolen, and cotton goods; worsted and spun silk, soap, white-lead, vitriol, and glass, and the trade is chiefly in corn, oil, and wood for fuel.

Pisa is the seat of an archbishop, the residence of a civil and military governor, the seat of a court of first resort, and several

important public offices, and possesses several societies, economical literary, scientific and artistic. It became at a very early period an ally, and afterwards a colony of Rome, and was greatly favoured by Augustus, and adorned by Hadrian and Antoninus. On the fall of the Roman empire it was pillaged by the Goths, and afterwards subjected by the Longobards. In the 9th century, under the protection of Charlemagne, it made rapid progress and in 888 having made considerable acquisitions of territory it became an independent republic, and by the 10th century had succeeded, by military prowess and commercial enterprises, in taking a lead among the Italian States. It became mistress of Sardinia, Corsica, and Carthage, and its fleets ranged the Mediterranean both giving powerful assistance to the Crusaders, and making a gainful traffic by transporting them to the shores of the East. In the 13th century in an encounter with the Genoese, she lost the greater part of her fleet, and the flower of her troops, and almost immediately after became a prey to numerous petty tyrants. In 1406 she came into the possession of the Florentines, and has since followed the fortunes of Tuscany. Pop. (1859) 28,853. — THE COMPACT area 590 geo. sq. m. or, including Elba and several small islands, 968 geo. sq. m. in the S.E. end and centre is occupied by manifestations of the Apennines, but the N. consists of extensive plains which in the N.W. towards the shore become flat, containing several shallow lakes, and forming large and unhealthy swamps, known by the name of *Marzucca Piana* and *Marzucca Volterra*. The soil is generally fertile, and corn, wine, oil and fruit, are very abundant. Pop. 245,348.

PISANG (Pelo) a small isl. off S.W. coast, Sumatra; lat. 6° 8' S. lon. 104° 4' E. (n.) about 1/2 m. diameter, where water and soil are unwholesome may be obtained by digging down 4 or 5 ft.

PISCIOTTA a tn. Naples prov. Principato-Citra, 9 in S. II. Vallo, near the Tyrrhenian Sea, with a palace a handsome church a convent, and a successful fishery. The environs produce excellent fruit, wine and oil. Pop. 8000.

PISOX a tn. Fern dep. Lima I. bank and near the mouth of the Piaseo, in the bay of same name lat. 13° 43' S. lon. 76° 17' W. n. It has acquired some importance by the exportation of brandy and it has recently become more active and populous owing to the near vicinity of the Guano Islands. Piaseo has suffered much from earthquakes, and more recently from the war of independence. Several parts of it have been rebuilt and much has recently been done in the way of improving and ornamenting it. The harbor, which is secure, with good anchorage, is about 1 1/2 m. from the town. Pop. about 8000.

PISLOIT a small isl. W. coast, Asiatic Turkey Anatolia, 28 m N. Rhodes about 8 m long and 2 to 3 m broad.

PISLEK a tn. Bohemia, r. bank Watsava, here crossed by one of the finest stone bridges in the country. 58 m S. by W Prague. It is surrounded by an old and lofty wall flanked with numerous towers is well built, and has four churches, a gymnasium military and swimming school barracks and hospital and manufactures of linen and woollen cloth potash and iron-ware. Pop. 5448.

PISFORD, or *Pisford* par. England, Northampton, 2700 ac. Pop. 639.

PISNHI L. par. Eng. Oxford 785 ac. Pop. 192.

PISNIA, or *Pisnias*, a vil. Austria. See *Murau*.

PISNIA, or *Pisnias*, a vil. Hungary co. and 9 m from Buda, in a fertile district, with the remains of a Roman fort and mineral springs. Pop. 1403.

PISKOREVCE, a vil. Austria, Slavonia, co. Virova; about 4 m. from Donkerer with a church. Pop. 1848.

PISOGNE a tn. and com. Italy Lombardy, prov. and 20 m. E. Bergamo E. above the lake. It is well and regularly built has a fine square, surrounded with arcades, and fronting the lake an old church on an eminence, about 1/2 m. from the town, and a modern church manufactures of iron, which is extensively mined and smelted in the neighbourhood, and a considerable trade in corn cattle cheese, wool, iron, wood, lime, and millstones. Pop. 3157.

PISSA, a river, E. Prussia, issues from Lake Wyntzen near the town of that name on the frontiers of Poland, flows easterly N.W., passing the town of Gumbinnen, and at Insterburg unites with the Angerap in forming the Prugle, after a course of about 70 m.

PITSEVACHU, a waterfall, Switzerland con. Valais, 4 m. N W Martigny. It is formed by the Rhodanus near its confluence with the Rhone, and is chiefly remarkable for its height, which is nearly 800 ft.

PISTOCIO, a m. and com. Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 20 m. S. Matera. Pop. 6780.

PISTONA (anc. Pistorum), a t. Tuscany 20 m. N W Florence, with which it is connected by railway near 1 hour. Ombrone. It is surrounded by lofty walls, which have a circumference of nearly 3 m. and entered by four gates. It has several large and handsome squares, spacious, well-paved, and well formed streets; is the seat of a bishop, and the seat of a court of first resort, and several public offices, contains a cathedral of ancient date, faced internally and paved with marble, and adorned with fine sculptures and paintings, the church Dell'Unita, with a magnificent dome, several other churches, a townhouse, courthouses, cabinet of natural history several schools and hospitals, and has manufactures of woollen and silk goods, tanneries, silk-mills and a trade in silk, straw bonnets, and cattle. Fine rock-crystals, called Pistoia diamonds, are found in the vicinity and pistoles are supposed by some to have been first made here. Pope Clement IX. was a native. Pop. (1853) 11,811.

PISEBEGA, a deep and rapid river Spain which rises in prov. Palencia flows S. and S W and falls into the Douro, about 8 m. S W Valladolid, total course. 125 m. direct distance principal tributaries the Arlanzon Arlanza and Carrion.

PIT, a river Siberia, rises in prov. Irkutsk, near lat. 60° N. and lon. 97° E. flows N. W. past the town of Pitkin, and joins the Yenisei, 10 m. below the town of Yenisei, after a course of about 240 m.

PITAVGUL, a t. Brazil prov. Minas-Geraes 110 m. N W Ouro-Preto nearly 2000 ft. above sea-level with three churches a Latin and a primary school a court of justice; and a trade in rum, considered the best in the prov. sugar cotton, wine, horses, and cattle. Pop. dist. 5000.

PITCAIRN ISLAND an isl. S. Pacific Low Archipelago lat. (Adamstown) 23° 37' S. lon. 130° 52' W. length, E. by S and W by N 2½ m. breadth about 1 m. its coast is almost perpendicular throughout its whole extent, and is moreover fringed with formidable rocks and reefs making it impossible to land except at a very few points—one at the W. end and another on the N. E., called Bounty Bay. The last is that generally used, but even it becomes impracticable in strong winds. The island, rising to the height of 1100 ft., becomes visible at a distance of 50 m. and when more nearly approached presents a somewhat wild but beautiful appearance. Its summits are clothed with luxuriant verdure, and the bases of its lofty cliffs are skirted with thickly-branched evergreens. But the mostest which attracted to Pitcairn Island is derived far less from its physical than from its moral features. In 1790, 9 British sailors, mutineers of the *Bounty* landed on it with 18 natives of Tahiti 6 men and 12 women. They found proof of former, but no actual inhabitants, and might easily have managed, from the natural fertility of the soil, to subsist in tolerable comfort. But violent dissensions soon arose, and they commenced killing each other and at the end of 10 years the only survivors were John Adams, an Englishman the females, and 19 children. Providentially among the articles which the mutineers had brought with them were a few Bibles and prayer-books, and Adams, partly by the personal of them was strong with remorse for his past life, and became a genuine Christian convert. He immediately commenced the religious training of the little community, and with such remarkable success, that probably none the first planting of the gospel, its genuine fruits have never been produced more purely and abundantly than on this lonely isle of the Pacific. Every successive visitor seems to vie with those who preceded him in lauding the inhabitants for their numerous virtues, social and domestic. Their kindness and hospitality are of the purest and most unfeigned kind. Every individual of suitable age can both read and write; drunkenness is entirely avoided; quarrels in the most common of the term are unknown; and when disputes do arise, they are either settled at once by a magistrate, annually appointed by the voice of all the males and females above 16, or with the assistance of a jury; and in the rare case of continued misunderstanding, by the final decision of the captain of the first man-of-war that visits the

Island. On July 30, 1851, when this interesting community was visited by H. M. S. *Chloe* there numbered 81 males and 79 females in all, 160 souls. The village in which they are congregated is situated a little W of Bounty Bay, and consists of well-built, clean, and comfortable dwelling-houses, and a large and substantial building, used both as a chapel and school-room. The women are chiefly employed, in addition to their domestic duties, in cultivating the ground which yields abundance of potatoes, yams, some maize, and many varieties of fine fruit: pineapples, pumpkins, bread-fruit, melons, oranges, lemons, &c. These are exchanged for wearing apparel, and other necessities obtained from whale-ships. The men, besides building houses, and doing other heavy mechanical work, spend much time in fishing and in hunting the goats.

PITCHCOMBE, par. Eng. Gloucester 217 ac. P. 145.

PITCHFORD, par. Eng. Bucks 924 ac. P. 59.

PITCHER, a vil and township, U. States, New York, 127 m. W S W Albany with two churches an academy several schools, a woollen factory, two tanneries, and grain saw and felt-mills. Pop. 1564.

PITCHEFORD, par. Eng. Salop, 1645 ac. P. 164.

PITCHELY, par. Eng. Northampton, 8980 ac. P. 610.

PITCOMBE, par. Eng. Somerset 1050 ac. P. 411.

PITTA—1 A seaport in Sweden 18½ N. Bohuslän, cap. dist. 83 m. S W Torsholm, on an isl. in the mouth of the Pitea, here crossed by a long wooden bridge. It is regularly built, but all the houses are of wood and very indifferent. It has a harbour and docks through the trade is of very limited extent. Pop. 1921.—The river carries some small boats. Lappmark, stretches across the whole kingdom from the coast to the frontiers of Norway. It is extensively covered with lakes and morasses and has miles of argeous land but is very thinly peopled.—2 A river Sweden which issues from Lake Pitken, on the coast of Norway flows S. E., expanding into several large lakes and after a course of about 220 m. forms a wide estuary and falls into the Gulf of Bothnia near the town of Pitken.

PITTCO (anc. Pitconum) a vil and par. Lincolnshire above the Ouse, 5 m. N. Pitcon with a church, and a castle. Pop. 1808.

PITTELIO, a vil and com. Tuscany 20 m. N W Pisa, with a church the remains of an old castle, a school and an extensive paper-mill. Pop. 8195.

PITHIVIERS (Latin, *Autunum Pithivernum*), a tn. France, dep. Loiret, on the ridge and slope of a hill near the Orléans, 25 m. N E Orléans. It is a regular well built place, with a very large square and a considerable trade in wool, wine, honey, and particularly excellent saffron which is grown in the district. It is famous for its almond-trees and bark-pest. Pop. 8803.

PITI a dist. dist. among the W Himalayas, belonging to Great Britain and bounded N by dist. Rupesh, W dist. Lahul and Kulu, S dist. Kuluwar, and E. the Chinese territories, from which it is separated by the Parang. It consists principally of the valley of the Piti, from which it derives its name, and is both covered and enclosed by lofty mountains, many of which have an elevation exceeding 20,000 ft. Some fertile alluvial tracts occur chiefly along the banks of the streams, and yield good crops of grain; but the greater part of the surface is naturally sterile, and is rendered still more so by the want of moderns, the climate being almost ruinous. The inhabitants show plainly by their features, that they are of Tartar origin. Almost the whole of them are Buddhists. They are comparatively few in number and live in small and distant villages, the houses of which are generally built of unburnt bricks, made of a fine lacustrine clay which is very abundant in the valleys. Their flat roofs are covered with a thick layer of the same material. The principal village of the district is Dinkar.

PITIC, a tn. Mexico dep. and m. the Sonora, 128 m. S. W. Mazatlan. It is an enterprise for goods of every description imported at Guaymas, and intended for the markets of Upper Sonora and New Mexico. Pop. 5000.

PITIGLIANO, a tn and com. Tuscany, 33 m. S. E. Grosseto; with a collegiate church, a castle, a palace belonging to the Orsini family, an hospital, two schools, and a trade in wine and oil. Pop. 3420.

PITMINSTER, par. Eng. Somerset 5120 ac. P. 1807.

PITNEY, par Eng Somerset 1500 sq. P 454.
PITTSCHEN [Polish, *Przys, Zysowice, or Zysow*], a town, gov and 82 sq. N. E. Oppels. It is walled, has a church, two chapels, townhouse, and hospital. Manufactures of wooden and linen cloth, a dye-work, tile-work, and several mills. In 1688 Maximilian of Austria was here defeated by Sigismund, king of Poland. Pop. 2074.

PITSELA, par Eng Essex, 1517 sq. P 246.
PITSLAGO, par Scot Aberdeen 84 sq. 18 sq. P 1801.

PITSLAGO (New), a vil Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 11 sq. S. W. Fraserburgh; with a small church, an Episcopal chapel, two schools and manufactures of linen and cotton goods.

PITSTONE, or **PITTLITZSCHOWITZ**, par Eng Bucks; 2836 sq. Pop. 645.

PITT or **MARIS**, an isl N Pacific, Gilbert Archipelago lat. 8° 20' 48" N. lon. 172° 57' E., about 6 m long, by 1 m broad; connected by a narrow channel with Taritaco, or Touching Island. It is very fertile, the only quadruped is the rat, which is in great numbers: there are few birds. Pop. about 5000.—2 See YAKUMU.

PITTS ARCHIPELAGO, a number of islands British America, N Pacific Ocean about lat. 58° 28' N., lon. 135° 48' W. Pitt's Island, the largest, about 80 m long by 30 m broad is separated from the mainland by Grenville's Canal, which in some places is not more than 4 m wide, and from Bank's Island on the S. by the Canal de Princeps.

PITTS STRAIT Indian Archipelago, separating the islands of Batakia and Selwatty on the N. W. extremity of Papua. It is about 30 m long, by 6 m broad.

PITTSBURGH, a royal and coal port, seat and par Scotland co. Life 84 m. S. W. by E. St. Andrews N shore, Fifth of Forth. It has a townhall with a small prison attached a parish and a U. Presbyterian church, and an Episcopal chapel. Inhabitants chiefly employed in the extensive fisheries of the coast. Pittsburger unites with the two Anstruthers, Chell, Chap. Kilbrunny and St. Andrews, in returning a member to Parliament. Pop. 1450.

PITTSBURG, a vil and town Belgium par W. Flanders, 19 sq. S. Bruges. The chief manufactures are iron, linen, flax and wool. Iron is exported and there are four breweries, an oil and four flour mills. Pop. 6178.

PITTINGTON, a vil and par England, co. and 8 m. E. N. E. Durham with an ancient church, chiefly in the Norman style, limestone quarries and extensive collieries. Area of par. 6727 sq. Pop. 6311.

PITTMACHA, a vil Austria, Croatia, 12 m. from Retzover. It is the headquarters of a frontier regiment and has a church. Pop. 1919.

PITTSBURGH, a town U. States, Pennsylvania, 210 sq. N. W. Washington, advantageously situated near the centre of a large and valuable coal-field in the angle formed by the Monongahela and the Allegheny in uniting to form the Ohio, and on the great trunk lines of canal and railway which have been carried westward from the Delaware to the Ohio over the valleys of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna and the intervening mountains. The site of the town is naturally rich in picturesque beauty but its site, in this respect, are much destroyed by the sulphureous vapours and dense clouds of smoke which are continually rising from the thousands of coal fires in its numerous factories and give the whole place a dingy, and almost dismal appearance. Pittsburgh consists of the town properly so called and of several large suburbs, with which, when on the opposite side of the river, the connection is kept up both by regular ferries and bridges. Of the latter the one across the Monongahela is 1600 ft. long, while the Allegheny has three, all of them covered, and one of them provided with a foot walk over its top. The first streets of Pittsburgh were built parallel to the Monongahela, others were afterwards built in the manner parallel to the Allegheny the interval between was left to be filled up as a rapidly-increasing population might require. The whole space being now occupied, the town has necessarily assumed a triangular form, which, not being in itself favourable to regularity of structure, has been rendered still more irregular from the want of a preconcerted plan. Many of the streets, however, lined with houses, for the most part built substantially of brick, have a respectable, and even handsome appearance; and all these are well lighted with gas, while the supply of water obtained from the Allegheny, and raised by

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a steam-engine 116 ft. above its level, is both excellent and ample. Of the adjacent places which, though separately incorporated, are properly regarded as only suburbs of Pittsburgh, the most important are Allegheny, on the S. bank of the river of same name, and Birmington on the E. bank of the Monongahela. The latter is distinguished chiefly by its manufacturing establishments; the former vies with Pittsburgh in its public edifices, and surpasses it in the elegance of its private mansions, which, often occupying dry and commanding positions, have been selected for residences by the wealthier classes.

Among the public edifices no fewer than 35 churches are counted though their architectural merits scarcely entitle any of them to special notice, except the R. Catholic cathedral which, partly from the elevation of its site, presents a very imposing appearance, and the third Presbyterian church, which is a very handsome structure. By far the finest building is the new courthouse, consisting of a handsome Doric structure, adorned somewhat incongruously by domes. Other buildings or objects of note are the banks and hotels, several of which are large and handsome edifices; a museum possessed of many Indian curiosities, and the Western University of Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh has almost inexhaustible sources of prosperity, both in its manufactures and its trade. Its coal-seams and iron mines, situated generally above the level of the rivers and torrents, are easily worked by means of adits, without deep shafting, or expensive drainage; while its rivers, canals and railways, bring it into immediate communication with the great commercialemporiums of the S. and E., and give it access to the productive regions of the W. Its industrial establishments include 13 rolling-mills, employing 3500 hands 80 large and several small foundries, employing 2500 hands 8 large and several small cotton factories, employing 1600 hands and numerous flat, bottle, and window glass factories, employing above 11 000 hands. In addition to these are extensive distilleries, in which looks, tobacco, coffee-mills, scotch axes axles, gun-barrels, and numberless other articles in iron and steel are produced. White-lead and glass windows, copper-smelting furnaces, and a large copper-rolling mill &c. The first steam-boat constructed on the western waters was built at Pittsburgh in 1811 and the important branch of industry thus commenced has made such progress, that for a series of years steam-boats, often so magnificent as well to deserve the name of floating palaces, have been constructed and fitted out at the average rate of one a-week. Almost constantly 80 or 40 of them may be seen along the wharfs destined for various parts on the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri. Pittsburgh occupies the site of a fort, called Duquesne, which was built by the French about 1754, and was used by them as a central point, from which, in conjunction with the Indians they spread terror along the frontier settlements of Pennsylvania. In an attack on this fort in 1755 the British were defeated, with the loss of their commander General Braddock. For some time Pittsburgh made little progress and in 1775 did not contain more than 30 dwellings within its present city limits. Even in 1796 the inhabitants were only 1396. Its first great start was made in 1811, on the introduction of steam navigation, but it was hardly to be said to have entered on its full career of prosperity till the opening up of its rich field of coal and iron. Its pop., which in 1820 was 7248, had increased in 1840 to 21 110 and in 1850 to 50 519. This does not include Allegheny and other suburbs. Adding them, the pop. cannot be estimated at less than 100,000.

PITTSFIELD, a town U. States, Massachusetts, on the frontiers of New York, about 120 m. W. Boston, in a wide valley between the Taconic and Green Mountains, at the confluence of the Fitchburg and Haverhill, and on the Western Railroad from Boston to Albany and two other branch lines. It is well built, and near its centre is a square with an area of about four acres. Fronting on opposite sides of this square, are the First Congregational Church, an elegant structure; and the Berkshire Medical Institution, which, as a medical school, enjoys a high reputation, and occupies a handsome and commodious range of buildings. Other edifices and establishments of note are the Second Congregational and Baptist churches, both new and tasteful structures; the Episcopal and Methodist churches, a young ladies' institute, an

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ecclesies and numerous schools. The manufactures are very extensive and include cotton and woollen goods, castings, machinery, cars, and carriages, hats, harness, cabinet furniture, tools, firearms, and musical instruments. The salubrious climate of Pittsford, its easy access and beautiful scenery, make it a desirable residence, and attract great numbers of summer visitors. Pop. (1860) 1872.

PITTSFORD several places, U. S. States, including—1 A vil. and township, Vermont, 70 m. S.W. Montpelier with three churches, numerous schools, two furnaces, and two saw mills. Pop. 1927.—2, A vil. and township New York, 215 m. W. by N Albany with two churches, several schools, a tannery, a brewery and a flour-mill. Pop. 1903.

PITZTHAL, a vil. Tyrol near Inns in a long and black valley of same name with a church. Pop. 1148.

PIUGUPUNT, a tn. Spain, Isl. Mallorca, 6 m. W Palma, with a church with a Gothic tabernacle, a richly laboured and very remarkable work of the 13th century, a primary school and a trade in corn, wine, fruit, and cattle. Pop. 1164.

PIUMHI, or **LEVAKOVITZ**, a tn. Bosnia prov. Monastir, 58 m. W.R.W. Foruzga with a church. The district is of great extent and very mountainous.

PIURA, a tn. Peru cap. prov. and on a river of same name, 240 m. N.W. Truxillo, in a district remarkable for its salubrity. It carries on a considerable trade in wool, cotton sugar fruit and other produce of the province.

The river rises in the W. slope of the Andes, flows W. N. W., then S.W. past the towns of Piura and Sechura, and falls into Sechura Bay in the S. Pacific, after a course of about 100 m.

PIVERO, a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont prov. Turin prov. Ivrata, with several churches. Pop. 1068.

PIVNICZA, a vil. Hungary. Halberstadt co. and 11 m. N.E. Rzes with two churches and some trade in corn cattle, and flax. Pop. 210.

PIVNICZNA, a tn. Austria Galicia, circle and 28 m. S. Radosz, on the Peczud near the frontiers of Hungary. It has a church manufactures of linen and damask, and a paper-mill. Pop. 2060.

PIXLEY par Eng. Hereford 655 at P. 6. **PIZZARRA** (Sts), a vil. Spain, Andalusia prov. and about 15 m. from Malaga. It is regularly built has a church and a palace of Count Vis. Manuel. Its inhabitants chiefly gardeners or milkmen. Pop. 416.

PIZZIGHITONE, a tn. Italy Piedmont prov. Milan prov. and 12 m. W.W. Cremona on the Adda. It was once a fortress of great importance and still looks strong though the fortifications have been partly dismantled. At present it is chiefly used as a military place of correction, and a powder magazine for Lombardy. It contains four churches and a tower in which Francis I. of France, after his capture at the battle of Pavia, was detained 79 days preparatory to his removal to Spain. Pop. 3938.

PIZZO (St) a tn. and seaport, Naples prov. Calabria-Ultra II dist. and 6 m. N.W. Monteleone on the Gulf of St. Eufemia with an indifferently sheltered harbor and a considerable trade. The fishing particularly of tunny employs a great number of the inhabitants. In 1815 Murat, shortly after landing, was made prisoner and shot near this town.

PIZZOFFRATO a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra, 28 m. S.S.W. Lanciano; with three churches. Pop. 1070.

PIZZOLI, a tn. Naples prov. Abruzzo-Ultra II 7 m. N.W. Aquila at the foot of a M. h. mountain with three churches. Pop. 3500.

PLABENNEL, a vil. and com. France, dep. Finistère 15 m. N.W. Brest, on an eminence commanding a very extensive view, near it is a remarkable Celtic cemetery. P. 2525.

PLACANICA a vil. and com. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra II dist. and 17 m. N.E. Gerace. Pop. 1428.

PLACYNIA or **PLACYNIA**—1 A tn. Spain, Biscay, prov. Guipuzcoa, 8 W. St. Sebastian. It has a church a townhouse, a prison, and school, a royal munifactory of weapons and firearms, in a very desolate state, and four flour-mills. Pop. 1812.—2 A city Spain. See **PLACYNIA**.

PLACYNIA a tn. Italy See **PLACYNIA**.

PLACYNIA BAY—1 A large inlet, S. coast, Isl. Newfoundland 42 m. N. of its entrance, between Cape St. Mary and Capoten Range and extending inland 63 m. It includes several good harbours, but its W. side is crowded

with islands, many of which are low, and surrounded by sunken rocks and reefs, forming a great obstruction to navigation.—2, A tn. and port, E. shores above bay 50' W. N. W. St. John. It was the capital when the French had possession on the island, but now consists of a number of small houses huddled together with a church, and a S. Catholic chapel.—3, Little Placynia, a small place, 5 m. N. the above.

PLADA, or **PLANDU**, a small Isl. Fifth of Clyde, off S. and Isl. Arran, with a lighthouse, having two fixed lights, 130 ft. above sea-level lat. 55° 23' 30" N., lon. 5° 7' 0" W. (n).

PLAITFORD par Eng. Wilt. 1178 at P. 380.

PLAN three places, Bohemia—1 A tn. circle and 28 m. W. N. W. Pilsen, on the Mlze, with a castle, a church, an hospital and a refinery of potash. P. 3899.—2, (Ober or Horst) **PLAN** A vil. circle and about 5 m. from Badwies, 1 bank, Moldau with a church, a chapel manufactures of linen, and three mills. Pop. 1011.—3, (or **Planu**) A vil. circle and 5 m. S.E. Tabor r. bank Lausitz with a church, a school, a potash refinery and a distillery. Pop. 709.

PLANCHER (Bas), a vil. France dep. Haute Saône 11 m. E.N.E. Lure, on the Bohan with a paper-mill. P. 1286.

PLAVES, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and about 60 m. from Alicante with a church, coachhouse, prison school, flour and oil mills, and a trade in oil and wine. Pop. 1148.

PLANIK, a small Isl. France, Gulf of Lyons, 9 m. S. W. Marseilles. It is of a circular form, and nearly 1 m. in diameter. The shoals which surround it make the navigation dangerous a light has been placed upon it.

PLANINA or **ALPEN** a market tn. Austria, Styria gov. and 19 m. S.W. Laybach. It is well built has a church, an extensive factory of needles and several saw and flour mills. Pop. 1574.

PLANITZ, a market to Bohemia circle and 8 m. N. F. Klatzau on the Bratava with a church castle, townhouse and school some manufactures of woolen cloth a potash refinery tobacco, and three mills. Pop. 1244.

PIANSTADT a vil. Baden, circle Lower Rhine near Schwetzingen with a church a Benedictine abbey and manufactures of wooden holders for lead pencils. Pop. 1565.

PLAQUEMIN, a haven or outlet of the Mississippi (Sts) Louisiana, which quits the river about 117 m. above New Orleans and discharges itself into the bayou of Atchafalaya. The Mississippi is always near its extreme height before it sends any water into it.

PLANCHET a vil. France. See **PLANCH**.

PLAZENCIA (San AMBRASIA) a city Spain Estramadura prov. Caceres, 150 m. W. W. Madrid on the Tago, surrounded by a crumbling wall with 68 strong towers, built in 1197 by Alonzo VIII. of Castile. It is entered by six gates in good preservation has generally good and well-paved streets, and about a third part of the houses are well built among the best are the magnificent palace of the Dukes of Miraval, that of the Marquises of Santa Cruz de Paunaga, and the Episcopal palace. The other public buildings are the bridges, the old fort new ruins, the townhouse, a large building in the ground-floor of which are the prison, several hospitals, a number of elementary schools, a seminary, a college (incorporated with the university of Salamanca), in which, besides chairs of Latin and philosophy, there are several theological professorships, seven churches, various convents and burial places, and above all the cathedral, an ornate, delicately sculptured Gothic edifice of granite, but unfortunately unadorned. Water is brought from the sierras of Torno by an aqueduct carried in some places over arches of great elevation.

The manufactures are a factory for spinning silk, a soap-works, various oil mills, three sawmills, 12 flour-mills. Plazencia, once of great importance, never recovered the shock of 1809, when Castia, by neglecting the Duke of Wellington's repeated request, omitted to secure the passes of Balos and Puerlos, and thus left Soult come down on Talavera, who in passing plundered Plazencia without mercy. Pop. 6028.

PLANKI, or **PLANKI**, a vil. Austria, Croatia, 81 m. S.W. Carlsbad, in a beautiful valley. It is the residence of a Greek bishop, has a S. Catholic and a Greek church, and an old castle. Pop. 1166.

PLASSEY a vil. Hertfordshire on the Hooghly 80 m. N. Calcutta. Here on June 25, 1767 Colonel, afterwards Lord Clive, with a more hardy of men, consisting of 900 Europeans, 2100 Sepoys, and 100 Turpans, defeated Saraja

Doria, with an army consisting of 50,000 foot and 18,000 horse, laid the foundation of the British empire in India.

PLATA A, an inlet, off Ecuador, lat. 1° 16' 30" S.; lon. 81° 15' W. about 8 m. long, covered with large bushes and low trees; and once a favorite resort of the braconiers.

PLATA (La).—A la. New Granada, 55 m. E. Poyayan on an affluent of the Magdalena. It is beautifully situated in the midst of a fertile country well built and has a considerable trade in agricultural produce.—2 Cap. Bolivia. See CHURCHILL.

PLATA (La), UNITED PROVINCES of a confederation, S. America. In recent times often called the Argentine Republic. It extends over the immense region bounded S. by the Rio Negro, W. by the Cordilleras of Chili and Bolivia, and N. by Bolivia. On the E. it is washed by the Atlantic Ocean, from the mouth of the Rio Negro N. to the Rueda La Plata, and thence its E. boundary towards the N. is formed by the Banda Oriental del Uruguay, the S. territories of Brazil, and by Paraguay. The mouth of the Rio Negro, the extreme N. limit of the state, is in lat. 41° S. but as that river makes a wide circuit N. the mean latitude of the S. boundary may be rather fixed at 39° 30' S. The N. boundary line between La Plata and Bolivia lies chiefly in lat. 22° S. The length of the state, from N. to S. therefore, is 17½ degrees, or in round numbers, 1900 m. Its greatest width is nearly 700 m so that its area is probably 800,000 sq. m.

Description.—This vast territory forms an oblong quadrilateral, the W. side of which for a distance of 1800 m. is bounded by the Andes. This boundary has never been thoroughly examined. Snowy heights and volcanic peaks have been recognized from a distance but the well-watered hilly regions and habitable low tracts at the foot of these mountains are still for the most part unknown. In some places lateral branches from the high Andes run into the plain to a distance of 160 or 200 m. and these high grounds have been generally selected for settlements. The E. portion also of the state round the river Paraguay is a hilly country. The plains S. and S.W. of Buenos Ayres, at a distance of 100 m. become hilly, and chains of hills (the Sierra Tinta Sierra Tapalquen, &c.) never rising 300 ft. above the plain, extend S.E. to W. and farther S.W. the Yantena mountain about lat. 36° S. lon. 64° W. stretches parallel to those hills and joins the Guamin range in the N.W. The highest point of the Yantena is about 2000 ft. above the plain, which rises from 800 ft. to 900 ft. above the level of the ocean. But the mountainous tracts form but a small portion of the whole territory, which generally spreads out into immense uniform plains, called Pampas. It deserves to be remarked however that though the Rio Negro forms at present the southern limit of Spanish colonization and asserted authority, yet the Spanish claims of sovereignty developing on Buenos Ayres, extend S. of that river indefinitely over Patagonia while, on the other hand a great part of the Pampas within the recognized limits of the state, particularly towards the S.W. is practically Indian territory.

Provinces.—The united provinces of La Plata are in number 18, and form three groups namely the E. or Litoral the N. or central and the W. which formerly constituted the Intendency of Cuyo. There are no accurate authentic accounts of the population of the confederate provinces. Approximate estimates, in which the independent native tribes are not included, represent it as follows—

		Pop.
E. or Litoral Provinces.	Buenos Ayres	286,000
	Santa Fe	30,000
	Entre Rios	80,000
	Cordoba	40,000
	Rio de la Plata	90,000
N. Provinces.	Santiago del Estero	55,000
	Tucuman	45,000
	Catamarca	30,000
	Salta and Jujuy	90,000
	San Luis	30,000
W. Provinces.	Mendoza	45,000
	San Juan	25,000
Total of the Confederation		830,000

A rough estimate in 1855 gave the total 1,121,800. The dist. of Green Obispo, containing about 100,000 free Indians and the desert S. as far as the Rio Negro are also considered to belong to the Argentine Confederation; as is also Patagonia.

Rivers.—A country of immense plains, bounded by distant mountains, is likely to feel the inconveniences arising from the imperfect distribution of its waters. This is exemplified in the instance before us. The Pampas are, to a great extent, condemned to sterility for want of streams to irrigate the soil; while, from their N.W. and N. confines—from the Andes and the mountains of Brazil—rivers of great magnitude descend, and meeting together pour their united waters into the ocean through a common outlet. This outlet is the river La Plata, which is in reality not a river so much as an ordinary receiving great rivers. At its mouth, between Cape St. Antonio and Cape St. Mary it has a width of 170 m. About 50 m. higher up, near Monte Video, where it is reduced to a width of 55 m. its waters are already quite fresh. At Buenos Ayres 160 m. farther up the land being low is not visible from the middle of the stream. The mouth of the tributary rivers and the termination of the La Plata, are situated 80 m. to 40 m. above Buenos Ayres. The current of this great river is perceptible in the Atlantic at a distance of 100 m. or even 200 m. yet the depth of the stream is by no means proportionate to its breadth. Above Monte Video its navigable channels are narrowed by sandbanks and so shallow are its southern shores, that at Buenos Ayres vessels of moderate size are obliged to anchor 5 m. to 9 m. from land. Even boats cannot run fairly on shore but are obliged to transfer their passengers to rudely-constructed large-wheeled cars, which convey them over some hundred yards of shallow water. The great rivers which unite to form the La Plata, are the Parana and Uruguay. The former issues from the N.W. by several mouths, the latter descends from the S., in a single channel 6 m. wide at its entrance. Between them they embrace a tract of flats about 80 m. in extent, the middle point of it being in about lat. 34° 15' S. and 40 m. nearly due N. from Buenos Ayres (lon. 69° 40' W.). The Uruguay which is said to take its name from its numerous falls rises near the coast of Brazil, in lat. 27° 30' S. and has a course of 600 m. In its course from the W. and S. through Brazil and the territory of the Missions, it receives its chief accessions from the E., and lower down the Rio Negro (which also the chief river of the Banda Oriental falls into it, just before its junction with the Parana. The Uruguay may be ascended in small vessels about 200 m. to the Salto Grande, which is a rapid practicable for boats during the floods.

The River Parana, Paraguay &c.—The Parana considered with reference to the magnitude and number of its tributaries, which seem however to be somewhat varied by the length of their course, is one of the greatest rivers of the American continent. On the W. it receives the Salado which rises in the Andes, in lat. 26° S., flows N. by through Salta, and then turning N.E. reaches the Parana, after a course of 1000 m. Further N. the Rio Uruguay, collecting the waters of Juny and Tartia, flows in a general direction parallel to the Salado. The Pilcomayo, rising in the neighbourhood of Potosi, joins the Paraguay after a course of 800 m. in lat. 25° 30' S. These three rivers drain the Cordillera of the Andes through an extent of 600 m. Further N. in the heart of the continent, the Paraguay takes its rise in Brazil lat. 13° 30' S., among those hills of Mato Grosso which separate the basin of the La Plata from that of the Amazon. Flowing N., it becomes navigable for vessels of 40 tons on reaching the Jauru from the W. lat. 16° 25' S. and 1200 m. from the sea. It drains a great extent of inundated country which during the floods, presents the appearance of a great inland sea, with an area of 20,000 sq. m. and known as the Lake of Xauxer. Lower down it receives the Pilcomayo and Rio Vermelho from the W., besides numerous smaller streams from Paraguay on the E., before it joins the Parana. The name of this river, now given also to a large tributary on its left bank, between it and the Parana, was originally Payaguay; that is, the river of the Payaguas the Indian tribe who dwell on, and alone navigated the stream. The sources of the Parana are situated in lat. 23° S. about 100 m. N.W. of Rio de Janeiro but some of its N. tributaries rise in lat. 18° S. Its course for the first 400 m. or 500 m. is chiefly N. then turning S. by W. it forms the E. limit of the country called Paraguay, and besides again uniting with the river Paraguay, in lat. 17° 30' S. where it takes the direction of the latter and flows S. Its length from its sources to its junction with the Paraguay, is probably 1800 m., and thence to the sea 600 m. more. In

broadly current, and volume of water, the Parana has ten times the magnitude of the Paraguay, which is itself superior to the greatest European rivers. But owing to its rapid descent, and the mineralogical character of the country through which it flows, it is not navigable up for more than 250 m. to the Foz de Iguazú, lat. 25° 50' S. above which for 100 m. the stream is but a succession of rapids and cascades, as far as the Gran Salto, lat. 24° 4' S. where the great river previously assumes its breadth, reaches a channel only 60 yards wide. In the lower part of its course, below its junction with the Paraguay, the Parana is everywhere deep, broad, and unobstructed, except in the delta, where the deepest channel has often but 5 ft. of bottom. In general the rivers which join the Paraguay and Parana from the E., descend with great rapidity and offer little facility of navigation. Those from the Andes, on the other hand, wind slowly through an immense extent of level plain, and are available to a great extent as means of internal communication. The Salado is said to be navigable down from the neighbourhood of Salta. The Pilcomayo has been found to be too shallow even for boats. The Yunguyo on the other hand, has been descended from Orán to the Parana, a distance estimated with the windings of the stream at 1200 m. It has been stated also that one or two of the small rivers which flow into the Paraguay from the country of the Chiquitos, N. of the Gran Chaco, may be navigated. The floods conveyed to the La Plata by its chief tributaries, arrive at different seasons, and tend to equalize its waters throughout the year. This succession of floods at separate periods, is due in some measure to the various of climate and seasons throughout the wide basin of the La Plata, the margin of which from the Andes at the sources of the Salado to the springs of the Parana near the shores of the Atlantic has an extent of 2400 m. but still more to the difference in the rapidity of the descending waters. The Uruguay is flooded from June to November the Parana pours down its greatest torrents in December while the Paraguay swelled by the overflowing of the lake of the Xarayes, runs full of water from February to June.

Rivers of the Parana.—The rivers of the plains which do not belong to the basin of the Parana, have little relative importance, and are for the most part wasted by evaporation and terminate in occasional lakes, marshes, or salt-pans. The rivers Medanos and Tala, rising in Tucumán, unite with many smaller streams to form the river Dulce, which flows by San Diego del Estero in a S. E. course nearly parallel to the Salado, but long before it approaches the Parana it disappears in the hollow called the Salt-lake of the Porongos. From the hills of Cordova, in the middle of the plains, several streams, named respectively Frutos, Secundo, Tercero, Cuarto, and Quinto, wind in a general S. E. direction. The third and fourth of these unite, and reach, at times, the Parana. The rest spread over and are dissipated on the level plains. The rivers of San Juan and Mendoza and the country farther S. adjoining the Andes, seem to be all lost in lakes, such as the Guana-cabo, Sentero Bevedero, and Lira Langum or Bitter Lake, which, as well as their tributary rivers, the Mendoza, Tuzumay, Dominguez, Diamante, and Chadi Leuba, though represented in maps as in reality but little known to European geographers. The level plains immediately S. W. and S. of Buenos Ayres, are drained by another Rio Salado, which is dry the greater part of the year. Farther S. the hills connected with the Sierra del Volcan, and the Sierra Ventana, send numerous streams to the coast (lat. 39° S.) on the one hand, and on the other to the interior where they end in salt lakes. Nearly in lat. 39° 50' S., at the mouth of the Rio Colorado (Red river) called by the natives Caba Leuba, which has a course of 500 m. or 600 m. S. E. from the Andes, its sources lying between the 56th and 56th parallels E. of Male in Chili. It is a constant stream, but understood not to be navigable above 120 m. from its mouth.

Salt Marshes.—In this country of vast and level plains, the lakes, lagoons, and marshes, all more or less temporary and periodical, are relatively numerous and extensive. As a general rule, it may be laid down, that all the lakes and marshes E. of the Paraguay and Parana are fresh; on the W. they are, with few exceptions, salt. Of the former description, the most remarkable is the Lake of Ybura, in the province of Corrientes, extending from the S. bank of the Parana, where it flows W., to the E. bank of the same river farther S.

It is said to be filled by infiltration from the great river without any visible connection with it, and at times covers an area of perhaps 1000 sq. m.; but, like the Lake of Xarayes farther N., this apparently great sea has depth of water only for light canoes, and is covered with aquatic plants. The lakes of the W. and S. plains are all salt; but, besides those which have some degree of permanence, there are countless others which disappear soon after the rainy season has closed, leaving the ground saturated with salt to the depth of some inches. The saline deposits thus resulting from the evaporation of the waters which have washed the surface of the plains, vary in different localities. N. of Buenos Ayres, and also at a distance in the W. near San Luis, military salt (sulfate of soda) is found in great abundance, and is used in curing provisions. In other places are collected sulphates of soda (Glauber salt), and sulphate of magnesia (Epsom or English salt). From the latter which covers the plains round the fort of Melinara, W. N. W. from Buenos Ayres, is prepared the magnesia of commerce.

Pampas.—A country covered with a salt efflorescence, must be obviously dry and sterile; and such in truth is the general character of the plains of La Plata. If we consider the whole extent of the claimed territory of the confederation from the Strait of Magalhães to the frontier of Brazil, we shall find it broadly distinguishable into three regions—the Patagonian plain, extending from the Strait of Magalhães to the Rio Negro; thence the Pampas N. to the Rio Salado, S. of which and W. of the Paraguay, the latter river the Gran Chaco, runs as far as the country of the Chiquitos, within the Brazilian limits. The Patagonian plain is everywhere covered with coarse shingle, lava, or volcanic ash, and may be appropriately called a stony desert. It is true that some herbaceous plants and a few low thorny bushes may be discovered on it by an attentive eye but these do not suffice to hide its nakedness or to change its original character. This formation of coarse gravel composed chiefly of fragments of porphyry probably extends a good way N. of the Rio Negro, at the W. side of the plain along the foot of the Andes. On the E. it terminates at the mouth of that river, where begins a deposit of fine sand and clay which covers the plains round Buenos Ayres and some way up the Parana, and clearly marks the extent of the ancient estuary. This is pasture land not insurmountable, but of immense extent. As we advance N. in the Pampas and Gran Chaco, the increasing frequency of thorny mimosa and the cactus indicate the change of climate. In general the cultivable land of the confederated provinces is confined to the banks of the rivers, or rather to their mouths, for the banks of the Parana alone are habitable throughout; and to the country at the sources of the rivers. The intermediate tract between the most E. offshoots of the Andes and the Parana, is more or less arid and barren and even the W. states are separated from each other in some cases, as Cordova and Santiago del Estero the latter and Rioja, by salt deserts 100 m. or more in breadth, and raised but little apparently above the level of the sea.

Geology and Mineralogy.—The rocks which show themselves above the general plain of La Plata, in Entre Rios, Cordova, in the Ventana, R. of Buenos Ayres, and in the islands of the Parana, are chiefly granite. In the Ventana, the granite is covered to some extent by rocks of pure white quartz. The Patagonian plains, the Pampas, and Gran Chaco, are all characterized by a great diluvial formation which varies but little throughout in nature or in age. It consists of a calcareo-argillaceous conglomerate, in horizontal strata, and in the Patagonian plains exhibits a succession of terraces rising towards the interior the eastern declivity of each terrace presenting the appearance of an ancient sea-shore. The lower terraces are capped with lava, the thickness of which is strikingly contrasted with the glaring brightness of the cliffs and plains below. Extensive tracts in the interior are covered with volcanoes or with pumice, and the latter is even found stratified on the sea-shore hundreds of miles from the mountains. In the lower diluvial strata are found marine remains, partly of extinct, partly of existing species. These occur on the Patagonian coast, and for some distance inland, in the cliffs at Bahía Blanca, in those of the Parana, at the E. foot of the Corrientes, and even in some instances on the mountains themselves, at the height of nearly 14,000 ft. In the strata above the preceding, are imbedded the fossil

remains of extinct mammals, generally of colossal size, and bearing striking analogies to the existing Fauna of Africa. These fossils also have been discovered throughout the plains and Pampas from Patagonia to the hills of the Chiquitos. From the lower part of the Rio Colorado N. the strata disappear and even a public being found in the soil for some hundred miles S. and W. of Buenos Ayres. In this extensive tract, a fine alluvium has been deposited to the old estuary of the Parana, on the diluvial formation of the Pampas. The deposition of fine sediment still goes on rapidly in the Plata, and in a few centuries perhaps that wide but generally shallow estuary will be converted into a delta of low islands, resembling in soil the plains on its S. shores. The Acapulco Cordillera, which separates Tucuman from Catamarca, and reaches the limit of perpetual snow (about 15,000 ft) abounds in mineral treasures in gold, in silver, and copper ores. The Famatina range also, in the province of Elioja, has the reputation of containing silver-ores equalling in richness those of Potosi. The iron of the Pampas, the true nature of which is but imperfectly known, merits a brief consideration. The large mass (weighing 1400 lbs) which figures in the British Museum as meteoric iron, was brought from the plains of the Gran Chaco, near the Rio Salado, about 200 m. E. of Santiago. When it first arrived at Buenos Ayres it weighed, perhaps a ton and yet it was but a fragment of a much larger mass imbedded in the ground. Chemists, guided by analysis, pronounce it to be of meteoric origin, but those who saw the original mass never doubted that it was a ferrous rock projecting from the ground. Similar masses of iron, containing nickel, and similarly placed, occur also in the desert of Atacama.

Climate.—In so extensive a region as that embraced by the confederate provinces of La Plata, there must naturally be a considerable variety of climate, yet there is one character which, with some slight modification, seems recognizable throughout—namely dryness. The rains carried from high latitudes by S.W. winds, are arrested by the Andes, S. of Chili. Those of the equatorial regions from the E. reach but a short way beyond the S. tropic, or are exhausted long before they arrive at the plains of the interior. Thus, while the country S. of Chili and W. of the Andes is deluged, and that E. of the Parana abundantly refreshed with rain, the plain between this river and the Andes labours under a deficiency of moisture. The drought is greatest in the Patagonian plains. At Carmen the Spanish settlement on the Rio Negro, in lat 41° S. and not far from the sea, the rains are still very precarious, and sometimes two years pass over with scarcely a shower. As we advance N. over the plain in the interior, towards the triple the humidity of the air increases, but owing to the increased evaporation and the prevailing levelness of the ground, there is still a deficiency of fresh water. Buenos Ayres, with the country immediately about and some way S. of it, has a climate differing widely in respect of humidity, from that just described for it is exposed to frequent and warm N. winds, which, blowing from the tropic down the valley of the Parana, over the extensive marshes of Entre Rios and across the Plata, are loaded to excess with vapour, affect the health disagreeably and make everything damp. The mean annual temperature at Buenos Ayres, is about 64° Fahr. the means of summer and winter heat being respectively, 72 and 52. In ascending the Parana, a rapid increase of temperature is experienced, and in the W. provinces, near the Cordillera, the local climate varies continually as might be expected, with the circumstances of height and exposure. The elevated plains of Mendoza are celebrated for their agreeableness and salubrity. Though Buenos Ayres stands in low level places, close to a shallow estuary and surrounded by marshes it is exempt from the severe inconveniences to such situations but its perfect salubrity is yet doubtful; since the constancy there acquires an irritability which renders the slightest wound or dislocation most dangerous; the most trifling hurt is not to terminate in lock-jaw. Though the temperature is equable, the sides are not always calm. The Pampero or S.W. wind sometimes blows with tremendous violence, driving back the waters of the Plata for miles from its shores, and bearing clouds of dust that completely intercept the light of day. Should rain then fall, as is often the case, the dust descends in a shower of mud. The mouth of the Plata appears to be one of the points on the

earth's surface most frequently visited by violent thunderstorms near its shores, hailstones and lightning are particularly destructive.

Zoology.—The colossal animals of the Patagonian plains and the Pampas—the giant armadillos (*megatherium* and *glyptodon*) the llama, as large as a camel; the American horse, the elephant, toxodon and *chlamyphorus*—are now extinct, yet, with a few exceptions, animals of the same type but diminished size still remain. The guanaco or wild llama, is the characteristic animal of the plains. Towards the N. it has been displaced by colonization and cattle, though it still occurs with two species of deer. The vicuña, a hundred species, is hunted in the mountains of the W. provinces. The largest of the rodents—the giant of its tribe—is the capybara (*hydrochaerus* or water-pig). The tapir is met with frequently in the N. part of the state. The cougar or puma (American lion) the jaguar or tiger and the canoe are more widely distributed. Two species of catfish roam over the open plains the larger kind which is still inferior in size to the catfish of the Old World is rarely found S. of the Rio Negro. The blaena and tocoato, both allied to the marmoset, burrow in the plains. They live in numerous communities, and constantly undermine the ground which thus becomes dangerous to horsemen. The armadillo, of several species, and the agouti are often eaten. Of the birds, the most numerous and remarkable are of the predaceous kinds. The condor gallinazo and caracara vulture, attack wounded animals. The Turkey buzzard feeds on ass and shell-fish. Three species of parrots inhabit the Pampas. Further N. at Salta, the Gran Chaco, and along the banks of the Parana and Paraguay parrots become numerous, and the endlessly varied plumage of the tropical region begins to make its appearance. But the animals indigenous to these vast plains have been expelled, and superseded to a great extent by introduced species, chiefly the horse and horned oxen of the Spaniards. It is supposed that the province of Buenos Ayres alone possesses 4,000,000 head of cattle. The horses are not quite so numerous. Of the latter the greater number roam in the wild state in droves of from 6000 to 8000. Sheep also are numerous in the W. provinces, where the country is elevated. The horse of the Pampas is not so severely formed, but at the same time active, and capable of great fatigue. The multiplication of the horse has completely changed the manners of the aboriginal tribes who are now wholly equestrian and subsist chiefly on mares flesh.

Botany.—The plants of La Plata collectively present but scanty vegetation and few species. These vary considerably from S. to N. N. of the Rio Negro, where the coarse shrub of the S. plains gives way to the soil of the Pampas, barbasco grows more abundant than in S. latitudes and even thickets or as they are there called woods composed chiefly of a kind of willow occur in some places. The deficiency of trees is still apparent in Entre Rios, but the banks of the Parana are clothed with fine timber, and, on approaching the tropics, as well as the Cordillera, the vegetation becomes varied and luxuriant. Still the most conspicuous plants of Gran Chaco are thorny mimosas, and varieties of cactus. It is at the foot of the Cordillera, in Salta and Mendoza, that palm-trees and the usual ornaments of tropical forests are first met with. The indigenous plants as well as animals of this region have been to a great extent superseded by introduced species. The apple-tree, which now forms great forests S. of Chili from Valdivia across the Andes to the sources of the Rio Negro, has been planted by the Indians first or N. also at the E. base of the Cordillera. The peach-tree found also more rarely in the same situations covers the lands towards the mouth of the Parana, and supplies Buenos Ayres with fuel. It is planted for this purpose, in preference to every other tree, on account of its rapid growth. But the most dominating plants are the carob (a wild acacia) and the thistle, which occupy thousands of square miles W. and N.W. of Buenos Ayres. The thistles grow to such a height as to conceal a man on horseback, and so rapidly that travellers, surprised in the interior of the thistle region when the plant first shoots up, have little chance of extricating themselves from the miniature forest which in a few days surrounds them. The cactus thickets further N. are almost equally formidable. In Mendoza, the vine finds a congenial soil and climate, and excellent wine could be made if a demand existed for it.

Productions.—The chief wealth, it is obvious, of the provinces of La Plata, consists in the droves, herds, and flocks, spread over the Pampas. The agricultural products likewise available for exportation, is of little importance. The herds of the Pampas furnish annually for export above 8,000,000 hides to three must be added about 250 000 horse-hides. The following quantities were imported into Great Britain in the years 1845-1851:

EXPORTED HIDES IMPORTED FROM THE RIVER LA PLATA.

Imported hides	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.
La Plata	108,400	48,206	162,500	126,200	294,775	107,100	178,800
London	219,500	18,6	181,300	380,000	380,000	189,200	238,700
Outports	84,800	11 610	34,300	44 100	86,600	117,200	81 900
Total	388,000	6,290	368,100	408,400	773,000	404,800	498,400

The preserved or jerked beef (*charyu*), that is dried in the air, exported in the year, averages about 500,000 cwt. The bones, horns, and hair of the cattle are also exported with goat and sheep skins, the fine furred skins of the otter and beaver. The yearly export of tallow may be estimated at the value of £200,000, that of wool at from £200 000 to £700,000. The wool has been improved of late years, and much of it is now of a very fine quality. The total value of the exports may be taken in round numbers at £4 000 000. The value of the imports is not so easily estimated, but may probably be taken at about the same amount as the exports. The following table shows the quantity of British cottons, silk lines and woollen manufactures imported into the river La Plata for four years—

Year	COTTON MANUFACTURES.				Silk and other manufactures.	Woolen manufactures.
	Yds. of Calicoes.	Yds. of Cottons.	Yds. of Cottons.	Yds. of Cottons.		
1846	12,100	12,100	12,100	12,100	6,031	167 424
1848	12,700	12,700	12,700	12,700	6,031	167 424
1850	11,985 172	9,045 519	18,736	18 398	5,074	186,948
1851	6,462 707	6 535 736	18,610	18 610	5,074	186,948

The number of vessels employed in the trade of La Plata in 1849 and 1850 averaged 483 of these 91 were British, the other foreign flags accorded according to their number in the following order—the U States, Havana, Germany (Hamburg chiefly) Brazil and France.

People and Manners.—The provinces of La Plata labour under a misfortune common to all the S. American States, namely that of being occupied by a heterogeneous population, incompatible of intimate cohesiveness. The indigenous tribes belong to three races—the Araucanians, which includes the Patagonians, the Quechuas, and others, who now roam o'er the plains as far N. as the Rio Salado. The Peruvians, speaking the Quechua language which now reaches E. from the Cordillera as far as Santiago. In this language belongs the word *Pampa*, which signifies a trilateral plain. N. of the Salado and E. of the Parana the predominating race is that of the *Guaranis* or *Warunas* which extends a long way N. through Brazil. The *Spaniards* though comparatively few are now the dominant race. From their mixture with the native women have sprung up coloured races, differing according to the descent of their mothers, and forming, in the remotest districts, the majority of the population. In Buenos Ayres, and about the shores of La Plata, negro slaves were formerly numerous but at present only a few negroes remain, the slave-trade having ceased at the revolution, and slavery being abolished, but their progeny are still distinguishable among the coloured population. To the three races here mentioned, and the various coloured offspring of their intermixture, are to be added the Europeans of various nations (chiefly English, French, German, and Italian) who, as merchants or emigrants, settled in the remote provinces, especially in Buenos Ayres. In Buenos Ayres, the better class of people are rapidly adopting European dress and manners. Their imitation of foreigners may be traced even to domestic arrangements, and the management of their houses. They consume their time in smoking the *siesta*, and promenading in the cool of the evening. The business and industry of the place are almost wholly in the hands of foreigners. The inhabitants of Buenos Ayres have but little education and are by natural constitution ex-

travely susceptible, of this peculiarity a curious proof is furnished by the fact, that the number of violent offences committed hereinafter considerably during the prevalence of the humid and disagreeable N. winds. The lower orders, who are mostly of *mestizo*, and still more of *Mestizo* descent, unite the dissipation and love of gaming of the superior class, with the simple and rude mode of life of the *Gauchos* or *rustics* who is the true type of the *Spanish-American* in and around the Pampas. The *Gauchos* wear a jacket of coarse cloth or sheep-skin, and breeches of the same material, open at the knees. His posco or mantle is a square woollen cloth, with a slit in the middle to admit the head. A coloured cotton handkerchief is tied over his head, and is surmounted by a wide straw hat. His boots are without a seam, being drawn without ripping from the hind legs of a horse, the angle at the hook-joints forming the heel of the boot. His ornaments are his spurs with immense rowels of silver and silver buckles on his breast and at his knees the handle of the large knife stuck in his waist-belt is also sometimes studded with silver. The women dress like the men in most respects, but their arms and neck are bare, and they are delighted when they can wrap themselves in shawls of the brightest colour. The *ranchos* or huts of the *Gauchos* is constructed of sticks interwoven with osiers and plastered with mud the roof covered with straw rushes or cow hide, a hide or horse-skin covers the doorway. Within, the only vessels or utensils are cows horns a small space paved with sheep trotters serve for a hearth the skulls of horses for stools. The *Gauchos* subsists almost wholly on beef and water pumpkins and the flesh of game, of which his reach, are luxuries little valued. He may be said to live on horseback, galloping perpetually over the plains, collecting his herds and droves, taming wild horses, or catching and slaughtering cattle. In such avocations he acquires a marvellous dexterity in throwing the lasso or noose, and the bolas or balls. This wild man is one of the most independent and proudest of mortals and covets with some traditional courtesy and dignity of demeanour the sentiments of a savage. His unrestrained mode of life, with abundant excitement, and few wants has its charms, and there are therefore many ranch proprietors who live in houses little better than ranches and adopt all the rude, unrefined habits of the *Gauchos*. In short, the spirit of the *Gauchos* who sleeps in the open air who spends his time in smoking, galloping or gaming and cares little for social development or political union pervades the confederate provinces of La Plata.

History.—In 1535 Don Pedro de Mendoza, on his way to Paraguay built a fort on the present site of Buenos Ayres, but that was soon destroyed by the Indians and it was not till 1580 that Don Juan de Garay took formal possession of the country and founded the city. At that time, and for nearly two centuries afterwards, the whole country, from the mouth of the Plata to the Pacific Ocean, Paraguay included, was comprised in the viceroyalty of Peru. The only advantage then recognised in the provinces connected with the *Parana*, was, that they afforded a communication with Peru. But the expectations thus conceived proved delusive, and La Plata became the channel not of a legitimate as much as of a contraband trade. In order to check this evil by vigorous government, La Plata, comprehending all the Spanish dependencies E. of the Cordillera, was severed from Peru in 1776, and erected into an independent government. In 1809 the conquest of Spain by the French released the Spanish American governments from their ties with the mother country, and the revolutions which then ensued narrowed the limits of La Plata, *Tanja*, and some other districts on the Cordillera, being annexed to Bolivia, while Paraguay became independent. The commercial prosperity of the interior provinces associated with Buenos Ayres depended wholly on the latter, which commanded the entrance of the *Parana* and the intercourse with Europe. But Buenos Ayres failed signally in the attempt to establish freedom on a basis of good order and stability and in respect to the associated provinces, it was always actuated by a selfish policy. Hence the discontent and disorders of the state. Between 1810 and 1826, Buenos Ayres had no fewer than thirty-four changes of government. In 1824, a general congress, decided by a large majority in favour of union, in preference to federation. But, as the government of a united republic would probably consist for

the general advantage, whereas the government of Buenos Ayres, studying its exclusive interests, would be sure to rule in a confederation, the vote in question was practically annulled by the violent opposition of the latter state. Buenos Ayres avowed by predominant local interests, was unwilling to renounce its control over the navigation of the Paraná, or to cease to be the sole port of entry and thus death to the savage elements breathe the popular watchdog of the state. In 1823, Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, whose successes, achieved against the Indians in the Pampas had made him the idol of the Gaucho population was elected dictator of Buenos Ayres, with unlimited powers. He possessed the stern energy requisite for the management of his half-civilized countrymen but he was as incapable as they of comprehending the prospective benefits of a liberal and enlightened policy. Rosas, though secure from within, he provoked numerous enemies from without. His obstinate contest with Montevideo gave rise to the blockade of the Buenos Ayres waters by the British and French and to the alliance of Brazil with his enemies in Uruguay and finally to the invasion of Buenos Ayres by Urquiza, the governor of Entre Rios, when Rosas being defeated (February 1852) fled to England. The immediate consequences of this was, of course, that the navigation of the Paraná was declared open. — (*History of the Viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres* ed. by Gen. R. W. H. Woodbine Parish (3d edition) 1852, *Two Thousand Miles Ride through the Argentine Province*, by Wm M. Linn 1858 *Colección de Obras y Documentos relativos a la historia Antigua y Moderna de las Provincias del Rio de la Plata* por Pedro de Angelis, 1836 &c. *Ensayo de la Historia civil del Paraguay Buenos Ayres y Tucuman*, por el Don Gregorio Funes, 1816 *Gegenwart und Zukunft der Plata-Städte*, de Hamburg 1852).

PLATA (Rio de La) See PLATA LA (UNITED PROVINCES OF)

PLATAEA an ancient in Greece, near the modern vil. Kolia, 30 m N W Athens. The whole crest of the ancient walls may yet be traced and the acropolis, probably of the date of Alexander the Great, is very distinct.

PLATAMONA (anc. *Horaeis*) a small maritime town in European Turkey. 17 m S side Gulf of Salomou 17 m S E Mount Olympus with a strong castle or citadel on a rock.

PLATANA a small maritime in Asiatic Turkey on the S E coast of the Black Sea, 10 m W Trabzon where the ships that trade with the latter port find anchorage in the winter season.

PLATANI (anc. *Comana*) a river Sicily rises on N slope Neptunus Mountains near Val dell Olmo, flows S. and W through provs. Catanzetta and Girgenti and falls into the Mediterranean after a course of 76 m.

PLATANOS a town Turkey in Asia S coast Samos in a healthy district. It consists of about 300 houses, and has two churches.

PLATHE, a town Prussia, gov. and 86 m N E. Bietlin. 1 bank Rhine, with manufactures of woollens and serge and a general trade. Pop. 171.

PLATIDSEVA a vil Austria, Salzkammer 23 m P W Peterwardein with a Greek church. Pop. 1199.

PLATO a pretty little town New Granada, prov. Santa Marta, 42 m N W Mompos. 1 bank Magdalena with a considerable trade. Pop. 8000.

PLATTE — 1. A river, U States, rises in the Rocky Mountains by two branches, one on the frontiers of Oregon and the other on the frontiers of Utah 250 m apart, and called respectively the N and S forks of the Platte, they flow E and unite 400 m from their source, when the united stream, flowing mostly E, falls into the Missouri on the frontiers of Iowa, 80 m S. Council Bluffs, after a course of about 1600 m. Principal affluents, the Elk horn and the Loup Fork. It is from 1 m to 8 m broad but is so shallow and encumbered with islands, and has so much rapid current, that it cannot be navigated. — 2. Little Platte, a river, U States, rises in Iowa, flows S into the state of Missouri and joins the river Missouri 150 m W E W Jefferson City, total course, 150 m.

PLATTEN Flay, or BATHA, a mining to Bohemia, circle and 14 m N Elbogen, on the Plattenberg, with a church, handsome townhouse, and hospital. Near it are mines of tin and iron. Pop. 1800.

PLATTEN See, a lake, Hungary See BALATON

PI ATILING a market to Lower Bavaria, on the Isar here crossed by a bridge, 80 m N W Passau with three churches, a trade in cattle, and several mills. Pop. 1219.

PLATTSBURG a town U States, New York, on both sides of the Saratoga, near its mouth in Champlain Bay. W shore of Lake Champlain 150 m N Albany. It has recently made rapid progress and has four churches, a lyceum, academy and three schools, a courthouse, and other costly buildings, manufactures of leather machinery, woollen and cotton cloth; numerous saw and other mills and a considerable trade. Plattsburg has been selected as a military station, and large stone barracks have recently been erected on the shore of the lake in its vicinity. Some severe fighting, both by land and water took place here in 1814, between the British and the Americans, to the advantage of the latter. Pop. 5618.

PLATZ or STRAZ a market in Bohemia circle and 21 m N E E Budweis on the Tezarka with a castle, townhouse, church school a paper and an iron mill. Pop. 1523.

PLAL or PLALA, two lakes, Germany — The one in Mecklenburg Schwerin forms a very irregular expanse, about 9 m long N to S. by 8 m broad, receives the waters of Lake Elben on the E and discharges itself on the W into the Fide — The other in Prussia, prov. and a little below Brandenburg is an expansion of the Havel and is a main feeder of the canal of Fläse, connecting the Havel with the Elbe.

PLAU, a town, Mecklenburg-Schwerin circle Wundsch, and on a lake of same name, 53 m ESE Schwerin. It is walled, has three gates a Gothic church, savings bank and cyclo dispensary, manufactures of woollens and lace, boot building yards a distillery, some general trade and several mills. Pop. 2625.

PLAUF a town Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 1 bank Gera 18 m ESE Gotha with a church, a townhouse an old castle in ruins, manufactures of porcelain a blacksmith and a trade in cattle. Pop. 810.

PLAUFEN, a town Saxony, circle Zwilkau in a basin 1/2 valley 1 bank Elster 78 m W W Dresden. It is walled and has a castle, several churches, a gymnasium normal school orphan and two other hospitals, manufactures of machinery watches philosophical instruments blood, leather wax-cloth and screens, calico printfields dye works, paper spinning, and other mills and a pitch-oven. 18th century the inventor of Dresden porcelain, was born here. Platten is an ancient place, and in 1490 was pillaged by the Hunsler. Pop. (1849), 11,871.

PLAVNA a vil Hungary Hither Danube 6 and 8 m S W Bacs with a church. 16 inhabitants employed in agriculture and in fishing. Pop. 124.

PLAYDEN par Eng Sussex 1805 ac. Pop. 314.

PLAYFORD par Eng Suffolk 1219 ac. Pop. 260.

PLAN a vil Scotland, 6 and 5 m S S E. Striving with a Free school, a well-endowed hospital and the ruins of an ancient tower. The English occupied here the night before their signal defeat at Bannockburn.

PLEASANT ISLAND a circular isl., S. Pacific Ocean lat. 9° 25' N. lon 157° 5' E. about 15 m in circumference, rather low covered with coconuts nut trees, surrounded at a distance of about 200 yards by a fringing reef, and has neither harbour nor anchorage. It is densely peopled by a good looking race, of a light copper complexion and of apparently mild and inoffensive manners, but who are not to be trusted. A good supply of coconuts and poultry may be obtained at this island.

PLEASANT VALLEY several places in the U States, comprising a vil and post township, New York 79 m S AI bany with three churches five schools grist flour, and saw mills and a woollen and a cotton factory. Pop. 3219.

PLEASANT VALLEY par Eng Derby, 8750 ac. 1 604.

PLEAUX, a town France, dep. Cantal 9 m S W Mauriac with a secondary ecclesiastical school and a trade in cattle, mules, sheep, wax and fat. Pop. 1516.

PLEBERSFELD, par Irel Kilkenny 898 ac. P. 263.

PI EIDELSHIM a town Württemberg circle Neckar 3 m W N W Marbach with a church and a mill. Pop. 1461.

PLEINRITZ, or PLEINRITZ, a market in Hungary, Hither Theres, emp. co. Gödö 90 m N E Pesth with a castle, a church, two iron-mills, and a marble quarry. Pop. 2102.

PLEISSE, a river, Germany rises in the W of Saazony flows N across the duchy of Saxe-Hildburghausen, and past

the town of Altenburg; re-enters Saxony and joins r bank
Elster at Leipzig, total course, 70 mi.

PLEIBSTEIN, or **BLUMSTEIN**, a to. Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, about 12 m. from Waiden, with two churches, the ruins of an old castle, an iron-mill, and glass-works. Pop. 1068

PIEMONCASTAL, or **PLUMCASTAL**, par Eng. Chester; 8131 sq. fms. 877

PLENCIA, a tn Spain, prov Biscay, above r bank and at the mouth of a river of same name, here crossed by a bridge of nine arches, N N E. Bibles. It has a church, an ancient courthouse, custom-house, hospital, two schools a harbour admitting vessels of 150 tons, and a considerable trade in exporting charcoal, cork, bark, and iron and importing brandy, sugar coffee, thread, earthenware, flour, and lard. Pop 1183.

PLENTY (SAV OR), on N. E. coast, North Island of New Zealand, between Cape Remy and Point Mercury a distance of 140 m., with a central width of about 60 m. Its shore is skirted by a belt of mud, from which the ground rises gradually in gentle slopes and hills, partly wooded and partly under cultivation, the whole contrasting very pleasantly with the generally barren appearance of the island. The vegetation consists of a growth of salade, which finely diversifies the scenery, and has many sheltered anchorage for small craft, but no harbour of any consequence except that of Port Tauranga, which has only a channel of 100 yards wide, and though deep enough for vessels drawing 20 ft. bends at no sharp an angle as to make its entrance very difficult. One of the most conspicuous objects in the landscape is the Mt. Hikurangi, which is situated about 5 m. from the S. shore a good isolated mountain, the height of 7200 ft.

PLESS, PLESSA or PLESON a vil Pussia, gov and 32 m. S E. Kostoroma, r bank Volga, at the junction of the Plessna. It has four churches and manufactures of woollen stuffs which form a considerable branch of trade. Pop. 1000

PIESCHEN or **PIESCHU** a tn. Prussia, gov. and 53 in
RP Posen, on a small affluent of the Pruena with two
churches manufactures of woollen cloth potash, and tobacco,
and a trade in horses and cattle Pop 5657

PLESHY par Eng *Lozek*, 726 sq Pop. 851
PLESOVCE or PLASSOZ, a market tn. Hungary
Hither Danube. co. Sohl, and 17 m S. Neusohl with a
church. Pop. 1661

PLESS, a market in Austria. See FLITZCH.
PLESS, or PLESCH, a ts. Prussia gov. and 81 m. S E.
Oppeln in marshy district. It contains a castle, a Protestant
and two R. Catholic churches, a synagogue, poorhouse, and
two hospitals and has manufactures of woollen cloth, a sugar-
factory, tile-works and numerous worsted-mills. Pop. 2414.

PLATEAU, s.n. France, dep Côte-du Nord 9 m W S W
Lanion It has a Gothic parish church and on the coast,
rather more than a mile from the town, is a small harbour
which enables it to carry on some trade in corn, wood, iron,
and so on. Pop. 1000.

coel. etc. Pop. 10866
 ILLESTCHIBULWO SALWIK, or KLESTHELKO-OKHO, a lake, Khamsa, gov. Vladimir, greatest length N-W to S-E, 6 m. breadth, 4 m. It receives the Trubek on the E. and discharges itself by the Nerl into the Khamsa. Peter the Great here built a frigate and several small vessels for the practice of naval manoeuvres. The lake abounds in fish, particularly a kind of herring, which is smoked in great quantities and sent to Petersburg and Moscow.

PLETTENBERG a tn. Rhemish Prussia, gov and 18 m S S W Arnsberg, on the Elze, with a court of justice, two churches, and an old castle. manufactures of woollen and

PLEUBIAN, a small town in the north of France, on the English Channel. It has an annual fair. Pop. 1001.

PLIEGU (a) in a Spain prov and 80 sq W. Murcia with two squares, a church, courthouse, prison and primary school manufactures of common linen, two drillmills, an oil and several flour mills and a trade in charcoal, corn, maize, hemp, and wine. Pop. 3024

PLIENING, E. W., a v. L. Wertenberg, circle Hecker 6 m
S. E. Stuttgart, on the Kernab with a slouch; and manu-
factures of lawn and cotton. Tel. 2007

PLINA a tn. Croatia, in the first Banat regimental district, on the Glinu once fortified. It has a German school, and a considerable trade in cattle. Pop. 1600.

PLIUBA, a river, Russia, issues from a small lake in S. of gov Petersburg, flows circuitously N N W, and after a course of about 120 m., joins r bank Narova, on the confines of St. Petersburg and Ravel.

PLOAGHE, a vil and com isl. Sardinia, 18 m. E S W Sassari, on a small stream near Monti Rassa; once a place of some importance, and the see of a bishop. Pop. 2059.

PLOCHINGEN nvil Württemberg carols Neckar 6m.
E.S.E. Esslingen, r bank Neckar, at the confluence of the
Eils with a parish church. Pop. 1769

PLAUZZE, or PLOCSKE a rd Austria, Dalmatia, 20 m.
from Ragusa, on Mount St Elias with a court of justice, and
a parish church. Pop. 1155.

1 LOCK, a to Krasnapol, a bank Vistula, 60 m NW Warsaw on a height. It is well, divided into the old and the new town, and has no less than 20 squares, which one, in the old town, is particularly large. It has a handsome cathedral, and 10 other E. Catholic churches a bishop's palace, in the centre of justice hold their sittings, 2 gymnasiums, and a convent, a synagogue, Plarist college, gymnasium and several elementary schools a theatre, an orphan asylum, and poorhouse, and a considerable trade, a station for ships, and several law courts. P. 40000.

PLOCKTON a maritime vil Scotland on Ross, W coast, 10 m. WNW Kintail, with an Established and a Free church, and two schools. Inhabitants principally employed in the fisheries which are extensively carried on here. 12 SEP

in the fisheries which are extensive only carried on here. P. 302
PLOERMEC [*Latm. Plormeca*] a to France dep. Mor-
 bihan, 26 m N E Vannes. It is generally well built, and
 has two public squares a parish church, dating from the 12th
 century a handsome hospital and courthouses, a sort of first
 resort, and a communal college some trade in woollen stuff,
 tweed, linen, flax wool, honey, iron, and cattle. Its air is
 considered so mild and salubrious that soldiers labouring
 under affections of the chest, used to be sent to it, and very
 frequently recovered. Pop. 3324

PLOMBIERES, a watering-place, France, dep. Vosges, among lofty mountains, in a deep valley on the Angoulême, 15 m S. Epinal. Its springs are thermal, and considered very efficacious in stomach and nervous complaints, and attract numerous visitors. Pop. 1979

PLÖN, a tn Denmark duchy llostatem cap hall. of same name, on the Flöer-See, 23 m. N N W Lübeck It has two churches, a good grammar-school and on a height, overhanging and completely commanding the town is the palace of Plön. Inhabitants chiefly employed in weaving. Pop. 1800

FLONFIE-Ser a lake, Denmark, duchy Holstein It is 1800 ft. long, 100 ft. wide, and is the largest lake of the duchy having a circuit of about 24 m. and an area of about 11 sq. ac. It is very irregular in shape, and is divided into two parts, or rather the separated basins of Great and Little, by a long narrow land partly composed by the town of Flonfie, and partly by a narrow strip of land. Both lakes abound in fish, and Great Flonfie contains several small islands. A new island suddenly arose above the surface in 1803 and was suddenly disappeared.

FLONFIE, a village, Denmark, duchy Holstein, 12 m. from Flonfie-Ser.

aut. with important monthly fairs. Pop. 1069

PLOVER AND HERALD ISLANDS, a group in the Arctic Ocean about lat. 71 15' N and lon. 170° W consisting of a number of islets, situated a considerable distance within the outer margin of sea.

PI UCKLEY and PEVINGTON, per Edg Kent, 8047 sq.

Pop. 798.

PLUDENZ a tn Austria. See **BLUDENZ**
PLUDERHAUSEN a vil Württemberg circle Jaxt, on
the Rhine, ball. Weiskorn; with a parish church P 1495

PLUM or PUMU, two islands, U. S. State. The one off the coast of Massachusetts, forms a comparatively narrow, narrow belt of land stretching 9 m. N. to S. from the harbour of Newburyport, in the mouth of the Merrimack, to the mouth of the Ipswich. It is much frequented in summer and has two lighthouses near its N. extremity. The other, belonging to New York, situated near the N. E. extremity of Long Island, is 3 m. long by 1 m. wide; has a very stony surface, destitute of wood, with exception of a small pine swamp. There is a

lighthouse on its W extremity
PLUMBLAND, near Eng. Cumberland, 2870 ft. P. 800

PLUMBLAND, *see* ENG. CUMBRIANS, 197048. P 890.
PLUMENAU [Moravian, Plamenow] s in Moravia, 15 m.
S.W. Olmütz. with a church, and an ancient castle. P 1118.

PLUMPTON, two pars Eng.—1 Northampton, 1800 ac Pop. 50.—2 Sussex, 5423 ac. Pop. 333

PLUMSTEAD four pars. Eng.—1 Kent 8715 ac. P. 6873.—2, Norfolk 1273 ac. P. 200.—3 (Great), Norfolk, 1403 ac. P. 559.—4 (Little) Norfolk, 1395 ac. P. 209

PLUMSTEAD, a vil. S. Africa, Cape colony S Cape Town, a favourite residence of the colonists, on account of its salubrity

PLUMTREE, par Eng. Kents, 8450 ac. Pop. 507

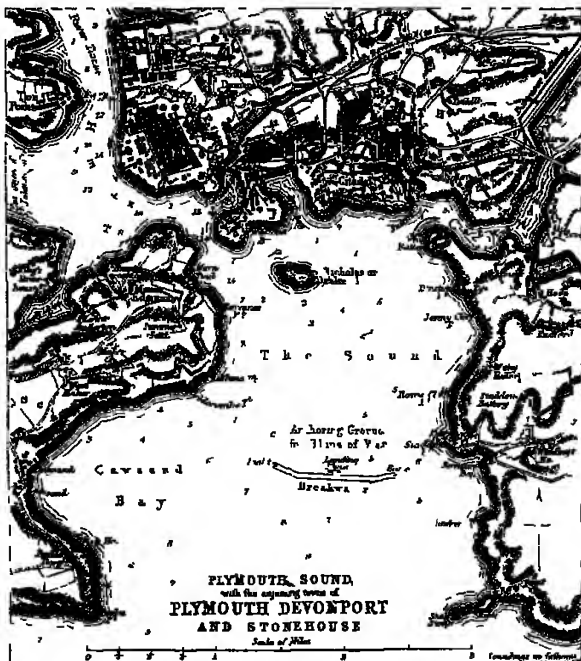
PLUNGER, par Eng. Leicesters 1310 ac. Pop. 273

PLUVIGNER, a tn. France, dep. Morbihan, 18 m N.N.E. Locent. It has blast-furnaces, and other iron-works famous for casting bullets, bombs, and other projectiles a bark-mill, and in the vicinity a glass-work. Pop. 1203

PLYM, a river England, whose rises in Dartmoor Forest, co. Devon, flows S.E.W. and after a course of 18 m. falls into Plymouth Sound at Plymouth.

PLYMOUTH, a seaport in mun. and par bor. England, co. Devon, on the Sound of same name between the estuaries of the Plym and Tamar and at the terminus of the South

Devon Railway 36 m. S.W. Exeter; lat. (Moorst Wise) 50° 22' N. lon. 4° 10' 10" W. (s.) Taken in its largest sense, it comprehends what are called the Three Towns, or Devon part on the W. Stonehouse in the centre, and Plymouth proper on the E. but as the first is described under its own name, and includes the second in its parliamentary borough, the present article refers only to the third. Taken in this restricted sense, Plymouth covers an area of about 1 sq. m. bounded by the Sound and Catwater harbours on the S. and extending from Mill Bay on the W. to the mouth of the Plym on the E. The site is uneven, and somewhat rugged, consisting of a central hollow and two considerable eminences, one on the N., forming the suburbs, and the other called the Hoe, on the S., partly occupied by the Citadel, and partly laid out as a promenade. The elder parts of the town consist of narrow and irregular streets, devoid of architectural beauty and often steep and winding. But great improvements have recently taken place, particularly in the suburbs, where many handsome terraced ranges of buildings, and detached villas have been erected. Among others may be specified the noble pile



of houses forming the esplanade on the Hoe. The market place, well situated near the centre of the town, is approached by three principal entrances, and though irregular in shape has an extent of nearly three acres. Water supplied by a stream brought by the skill and perseverance of the celebrated navigator Sir Francis Drake, from the source of the Merry in Dartmoor, by a winding channel nearly 24 m. long, is both ample and excellent. The public buildings include, in addition to the two parish churches of St. Andrew and Charles the Martyr, several places of worship connected with the Establishment, and numerous Dissenting chapels, of which

the Independents have five, the Wesleyan Methodists three, the Baptists two the Plymouth Brethren two, the Unitarians, Friends, and several other denominations, one each. The other remarkable edifices and embellishments are the Citadel, situated on a bold headland, built chiefly of limestone and granite and flanked by three regular and two irregular bastions the Royal Hotel and Theatre, a large and elegant pile of buildings in the Grecian style, erected in 1813 the Post-office, on the model of a temple of Vesta at Tivoli in Italy, the Guildhall, the custom-house, a large and handsome granite structure, the exchange, the almshouse; the

mechanics institute, possessed of a well-arranged and highly decorated hall the Plymouth and Cottesloe public library, containing, in addition to 10,000 vols., many of these rare and valuable, a large collection of original drawings, a selection of rare and unique series of prints and numerous articles of vertu the Grammar, Free, National, and various other endowed schools the Western College, or Congregational Theological Seminary the Fabbio Dispensary People's Penitentiary, Orphan Aid Hospital, Merchant Seamen's Hospital, Eye Infirmary almshouses workhouses, baths, the new borough prisons, the government prison, now partly converted into barracks the Royal Botanic Gardens, and the cemetery consisting of a tastefully laid-out enclosure of 10 acres.

The manufactures include soap, sailcloth, brushes, Roman cement, earthenware, rope and twine, &c., and there are also building yards, foundries two sugar-refineries, breweries, starch works, and flax, saw and flour mills, together with extensive limestone quarries on the Hoe. The fisheries, chiefly of whiting, hake, and mackerel are very productive. The trade also, both coasting and foreign—the former carried on with London Bristol, Newport, Exeter &c., and the latter chiefly with America, the W. Indies, Baltic, Mediterranean, and Australia, the last more especially for emigration—a very important. The port of Plymouth includes all the harbours, rivers, and creeks, between the Looe on the W. and the river Yealm on the E. The parts of the port chiefly appropriated for mercantile shipping are Sutton Pool and Mill Bay particularly the latter where extensive wet-docks are being formed, and the largest vessels lie in safety along its fine pier and pontoon even at low water. But Plymouth owes its celebrity not so much to these as to its importance as a great naval station, for which the spaciousness of its Sound, and the depth of water returned by its arms after penetrating far into the mainland, render it admirably suited. The Sound, however about 3 m. wide at its mouth being open to the S.W. winds, which here blow with great violence and throw in tremendous surges from the Atlantic, left vessels at anchor exposed to the greatest danger.

With the view of protecting the anchorage from this heavy swell, the stupendous national work, known by the name of the Plymouth Breakwater was undertaken, and has been nearly completed, at an expense of about £1,700,000. It consists of a central body of 1000 yards, and an arm or break at each extremity of 850 yards, making the whole length only 60 yards short of a mile. The height is from 56 ft. to 60 ft., the top 45 ft. broad and from two ft. to three ft. above the high water of spring tides, and the contents of the whole mass amount to 8,970,440 tons of limestone, together with 2,512,696 cubic ft. of granite, and other stone used in paving and fhaungs. On the W. end of the Breakwater a lighthouse, 68 ft. above the platform, and visible at the distance of 8 m., except in foggy weather has been erected, but the entrance into the Sound is guided by the still more celebrated Eddystone Light-house, which stands on a large cluster of rocks in the channel opposite to it, at the distance of 14 m. To secure the port against hostile attack, St. Nicholas, or Drake's Island, situated within the Breakwater, and connected with the S.W. shore by a range, or as it is called, Bridge of Rocks, uncovered at low water has been furnished with strong fortifications, which together with the citadel already mentioned, and several other batteries, are supposed to make it almost impregnable.

Plymouth, originally a fishing village, bore under the Saxon the name of Tamsworth, which, after the Conquest, was changed to that of Sutton, or South Town. It had been a considerable town under its present name in 1488, when a charter confirming its old, and granting many new privileges, was conferred upon it by Henry VI. In the reign of Elizabeth it obtained a new charter through the solicitation of Sir Francis Drake, to whom it was indebted for other important improvements, and on the threatened invasion of the Armada, equipped as its quota to the British fleet, which had here its rendezvous, seven ships and a 57-gun, a greater number than was furnished by any other except London. George III. with his Queen visited it in 1789, and Bonaparte arrived here in the *Melampus* in 1815. Plymouth is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen and 36 councillors, and sends two members to the House of Commons. Among its more eminent natives are Sir Thomas Edmonds, a distinguished statesman during the reign of James I., Sir John

Hawkins, one of the admirals of the fleet which defeated the Armada; Jacob Bryant the antiquary and the painter, James Northcote, Frost, and S. Haydon. Pop. (1861), 60,129.

PLYMOUTH, several places, U. States.—1. a port in Massachusetts on the N.W. shore of Cape Cod Bay, and on the Old Colony Railroad 40 m. S.S.E. Boston. It is the oldest town in New England, but every house of ancient date or antique form has disappeared and the larger part of the buildings are of modern architecture and have an air of neatness and elegance. The public buildings include six churches, a courthouse, two academies, numerous schools, and Pilgrim Hall. The last, belonging to Pilgrim Society so called because formed to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, is a plain and substantial granite structure, adorned with a Doric portico, and consisting chiefly of a spacious hall, containing many interesting relics of the pilgrims, and a large picture by a Boston artist, representing their landing here from the *Mayflower* Dec. 24, 1620. The manufacturing establishments include saw and flour mills, a tannery and several cotton-factories the cod and mackerel fisheries employ many vessels, and a considerable foreign trade is carried on, chiefly with the West Indies and Europe. The harbor, though spacious, is too shallow for vessels of the largest class and being only separated by a narrow belt of mud from the full fury of the Atlantic, has only been preserved from destruction by expensive bulwarks. Pop. (1860), 6025.—2. A vil. and township New Hampshire, 36 m. N. by W Concord, with a courthouse, a church, an academy, 12 schools, several stores and a number of grist and saw mills tanneries, and potteries. Pop. 1281.—3. A vil. and township, Connecticut, 25 m. W Hartford, with an Episcopal church, 18 schools, a number of grist and saw mills, a tannery a woolen, and a cotton factory. It is celebrated for the manufacture of clocks. Pop. 2205.—4. A vil. and township, Michigan, 25 m. S.W. Detroit with a Presby. terian church, 13 schools, a distillery a pottery and a number of flour and saw mills. Pop. 2103.

PLYMOUTH (New), or TALAMAH, a town and settlement, New Zealand, W. coast, North Island or New Ulster on a slope between the Hine-Toki and the Hauraki, 26 m. N.E. Cape Egmont. The settlement consists of a block of about 700 acres, and the town, which has been well laid out, presents a pleasing appearance. It has a substantial granite church, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, an hospital, a jail a library museum and public library, a large Wesleyan mission school a tannery, two breweries, three flour-mills and two whaling establishments. The agricultural capabilities of the settlement are described on the most flattering terms, but a serious obstacle to its rapid progress is the want of a harbor. The roadstead though spacious, 10 to 12 fathoms deep, and sheltered on the S.W. by the Sugar Loaf Islands, is exposed on the W. and N.W. whence the wind often blows with extreme violence but the ground becomes so foul, and the water shallow and the surf increases so much that no vessel of any size can safely approach within 1 m. of the shore.

PLYMPTON (St Mary), par. Eng. Devon, 1923 ac. Pop. 2815.

PLYMPTON EARLS, a small market tn. and par. England, co. Devon, 4 m. E. Plymouth with a station of the South Devon Railway. It has a church, a place of worship for Independent Calvinists, well endowed grammar or free school a venerable old guildhall and near it are the remains of a castle founded in the reign of Henry I. Plympton Earls was the birthplace of Sir John de Baynham, his father having been master of the grammar school. Area of par., 373 ac. Pop. 883.

PLYMSTOCK, par. Eng. Devon; 3650 ac. Pop. 3502.

PLYMTHREE, par. Eng. Devon 2181 ac. Pop. 468.

PO (Latin, *Podemus*), the largest river of Italy, in respect both of its length and its volume of water; and hence styled by the Italians, the Father or King of Rivers. It rises on the confines of France and Piedmont in Mount Viso, one of the Cottian Alps, and flows rapidly descending in the channel of a mountain torrent, till, after having been augmented by several other mountain streams, it reaches Lombardy. Here it begins to be a majestic stream, and turning N., passes Turin. Shortly after, it assumes an E. course, traverses Piedmont, and reaching the southern of Lombardy, in Austrian Italy, is greatly augmented in volume by the accession of the

Three of the left. Here, still continuing E, it forms the boundary between Austrian Italy and Parma, passing Piacenza on the right, and Cremona on the left. After skirting the N W portion of Modena, it again enters Austrian Italy, first turning suddenly N, and then again resuming its E. course. It afterwards forms the boundary between Austrian Italy and the Papal States, throws off several branches, and finally dividing into two principal arms, enters the Adriatic by two mouths, about 15 m. distant from each other, the larger and N arm taking the name of Po-di-Maestra, and the less, but more frequented, that of the Po-di-Goro. Its principal affluents are, on the left, the Cinesca, Sengone, Dora Riparia, Secra, Dora-Baltea, Sesia, Agogna, Terdoppio, Ticino or Tesin, Olona, Lambrò, Adda, Olho, and Mincio, on the right, the Vraia, Tanaro, Savaria, Bialora Trabbus, Nura, Taro, Parma, Enza, and Panaro. Its direct course, almost due E is 270 m.; its course, including windings, about 450 m. After its first 60 m. it begins to be navigable by small barges, but its navigation throughout meets with numerous interruptions. Below Piacenza, it is confined by artificial embankments, which are said to have originated with the ancient Etruscans and notwithstanding the immense sums which have been expended upon them, and the engineering skill which has been exerted in order to render them perfectly secure, the most disastrous inundations have repeatedly taken place. The embankments themselves have in one sense added to the danger. The deposits made by the river are perpetually tending to raise the level of the water. This makes it necessary to make a corresponding increase in the height of the embankment and the effect of these combined operations has been to lift the river so high above its natural bed, that it is actually on a level with the tops of the houses in the city of Ferrara. The Po is well supplied with fish including among others the shad, salmon, and sturgeon. The last is not fished in any other river of Italy.

PO a group of islands, Indian Archipelago. See RO.
PO-YANG a lake, China, in N part of prov Kiangsee. It is about 80 m. long by 40 m. broad and discharges its surplus waters into the Yang-tse-King.

POBLA, several places Spain Catalonia particularly — 1 (de Claramunt) A vil prov and N Barcelona, with a new and handsome parish church a grunary school, manufactures of paper, cotton twist, copper and earthen ware a distillery and several flour-mills. Pop. 1866—2 (de Llet, or de la Pobla), A m. prov and 84 m. N N W Barcelona, near the Llobregat with steep, narrow and winding streets a church, a suppressed monastery primary school and the remains of a Moorish castle and manufactures of cotton cloth belts, and worsted. Pop. 1287

POBOLEDA, a tn Spain, Catalonia, prov and 22 m. W N W Tarragona with a church, courthouse prison, and primary school flour and oil mills, numerous distilleries and a trade in wine and brandy. Pop. 1753.

POCKINGTON a market tn and par. England, co and 13 m. E by S. York, at the foot of the Wolds. It has a large and handsome parish church in the early English style, places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodist and Wesleyans, a R. Catholic chapel, a gas works and national school a mechanics institute, and temperance hall. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in agriculture. Arm of par., 4888 ss. Pop. 3731

POCOMOKE, a river U States, rises in Dumont Swamp, on the confines of Delaware and Maryland, flows S W and falls into a bay of same name, a branch of Chesapeake Bay after a course of about 70 m., navigable to Snowhill

POCOONE a tn Brazil, prov Mato-Grosso, on a height 60 m. S W Curitiba. The houses are made of trunks of trees, plastered over with clay. It has a church, two primary schools, taverns, and prison, and a trade in sugar, rum, and cattle. Many of the inhabitants have from 5000 to 10,000 head of cattle. Pop. dist., 3600

POCS, or MARIA-POCS, a vil Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Szabolcs, 4 m. from Bacher with a Greek and a R. Catholic church, a Basilian cloister, and a national school. P. 1866.

POCEAKY, a tn Bohemia See POLONATSKY

POD-BOLDOY or BODO-KBO-YARALTA a market tn. Hungary, co. Abonyevy 5 m. from Tallya with an old castle, and a handsome chateau. Near it are vineyards, from which an excellent wine is made. Pop. 1867

PODBORJE, a market tn, Austria. See DARDVAR.

PODERRAD or PODERAD, a tn, Bohemia, 31 m. N. Prague r bank Elbe, here crossed by a chain-bridge, and on the Vienna and Prague Railway. It contains a deanery church, with monuments and pictures a townhouse, military hospital and old castle, in which George, king of Bohemia, was born in 1420, and has a breeding stud, several mills, and some weaving and general trade. Pop. 2534.

PODORJA, a vil Austria, Dalmatia, circle Spalato; with a church. Pop. 1289

PODGORITZA a tn European Turkey, Albania, 33 m. N Soutari, 1 hour Montshi, at its confluence with the small river Ohluma, over which there is a long wooden bridge Pop. 6000 four-fifths of whom are Malometans.

PODGORZE, or JOMERSTANT, a royal free tn, Austrian Galicia, mela Bodina, r bank Vistula, opposite to Cracow with whose suburbs, Kazimierz, it communicates by a long floating-bridge. It is well built has a handsome market place, a R. Catholic and Lutheran church, a high school, and a considerable trade, particularly in salt. Pop. 1907

PODHOR (F, or PODAKK, a river rises on the frontier of Austrian Galicia and the Russian gov. Polinsk, flows S here forming the boundary between the Austrian and Russian territories and joins 1 hour Dniester a little above Chotyri after a course of about 100 m.

PODIERAD, a market to Bohemia, circle and 5 m. N N W Budweis, on the Moldau, here crossed by a bridge it has a church and a castle, saw mill and a tile work. P. 1817

PODIKOME (Miron) par Eng Somerset, 890 ac. Pop. 138

PODKAMITN, a tn Austrian Galicia, mela Zloczow, E by N Lemberg, with a Greek Catholic church and a Dominican monastery 1 op 2800

PODKILAVA a vil Hungary Hither Danube, co. Neutra, 12 m. from Freystadl, with a church and a flour-mill. Pop. 1042

PODOI, or PODOLAK a tn Russia, gov. and 23 m. S Moscow on the Tschir. It has a wooden palace, a church, a district school and some manufactures of silk. Pop. 1000

PODOLA a vil Hungary, co. and 32 m. N N W Neutra, r bank Danube with a flour-mill It is inhabited by Slovaks. Pop. 1217

PODOLIN See PODLEIN

PODOLSK, or PODOLIA a gov. Russia, bordering N by Volhynia, N E Kiev, E and S Kherson, S W Bessarabia and W Austrian Galicia, lat. 47° 33' to 49° 50' N lon. 28° 10' to 30° 25' E. greatest length N W to S E 250 m. greatest breadth, 80 m. area, 11,838 sq. m. The surface, though on the whole level is considerably diversified being traversed from N W to S E. by a low branch of the Carpe thians, which gradually descends towards the S and is finally lost in a kind of steppe. None of the hills of this branch have a height exceeding 600 ft. They form the water-shed of the government sending its waters on the N E side to the Bug and on the S W to the Dniester and ultimately through both to the Black Sea. There are no lakes of any consequence. The climate is temperate, bringing both the vine and the mulberry to maturity and the soil is generally calcareous, though in some quarters sandstone flint is occasionally prevalent. The soil is very much encumbered with stones, but is notwithstanding of remarkable fertility, producing corn, which, after satisfying the consumption leaves about one-third of the whole for export. The principal crops after oats, are hemp, flax, tobacco, and hops. The meadows and pastures are extensive, and of great luxuriance, rearing immense herds of cattle, which are of an excellent breed, and much prized in Germany to which they are extensively exported. Large quantities of fine melons, melons, and cherries are raised and the forests furnish excellent ship-lumber. Manufactures have made little progress, the chief product is brandy. The trade, in addition to agricultural produce and cattle, embraces a considerable number of small articles, and is almost entirely in the hands of the Jews. Education is under the superintendence of the university of Kiev, and is in a miserably neglected state. There is only a single printing press. 1 odelok is divided into 13 districts, and together with Volhynia, is under the military governor of Kiev. Pop. 1,409,960

PODOR a vil, W Africa, Fouta-Toro, 1 hour Senegal, lat. 16° 30' N lon. 15° W. It is of considerable size, and

chiefly inhabited by husbandmen and sailors. It was formerly an important position occupied by the French.

PODVLK or **Podvilk** a vil in Hungary, co. and about

20 m. W. Arva with a church, manufactures of, and a trade

in linen Pop. 1690

POGGIO-TO-TURKINA a tn. France dep. Alpes Mar-

times, 31 m. W. Nice, on a gentle slope above 1 bank

1/2 m. near the former frontier. It was once strongly fort-

ified but is now open, and consists of six squares and eight

streets. It has a parish church a civil hospital a school-

house a gratuitous school a charitable endowment, mar-

itime fairs of woollen cloth a filling and several oil mills. P. 1168

POGGIBONDI a tn. Tuscany near r. bank Elsa 19 m.

Q. Florence with a collegiate and several other churches an

old castle, a theatre, and hospital and a trade in corn, oil and

wine Pop. 6003

POGGIO a vil and com. Italy Venetia. prov. and 18 m.

R.E. Mantua It is a straggling place with a church, and

an annual fair Pop. 8548.

POGGY ISLANDS (N and S.) two isls. off S.W. coast,

Sumatra. N. Poggly N 21° long. X N.W. to S.E. 7°

and about half its breadth. lat. (N. point) = 8° S. lon.

99° 37' E. (S.) It produces excellent timber for ships masts

and spars, many of the trees measuring 97 ft. below the

branches. S. Poggly lies S.E. the former from which it is

separated by a narrow channel called Sikakap Strait; lat.

(S. point) 3° 21' S. lon. 160° 41' E. (S.) It is about 86 m.

long and 9 m. to 12 m. broad. The sea-coast of both islands, in

several places where the land is low abounds with coconuts,

and some small spots have been planted with pepper vines

POGITELE a tn. Turkey in Europe Hierapetra 1 bank

Narenta, near the frontier of Dalmatia, 34 m. N.W. Ragusa.

It occupies a singular and picturesque position in a semicir-

cular recess on the side of a hill and is inclosed on the upper

side by a semicircular wall, terminated at each end by a tower,

while, from the projecting extremities, walls stretch down from

the summit to the river. The houses stand perched at dif-

ferent stages on the rocky ascent and near the centre of the

lower part is a mosque, with a dome and elegant minaret.

Podvilk was formerly fortified, and was one of the strong-

holds of the old dynasty of Saba, taken by the Turks in the

15th century. Though not now capable of a strong defence

it is regarded as a place of importance and is always governed

by some distinguished person

POHORELLA a tn. Hungary Hither Thien, co. and

41 m. E.N.E. Munkacs with bank Gran with a church and

iron works Pop. 1942

POHRELTZ, or **PONORELTZ**, a market tn. Austria,

Moravia, 17 m. S. by W. Brunn, on the Igau with a church

and a synagogue Pop. 1710

POINT A PRINCE a tn. W. Indies, Isl. Guadeloupe, dep.

Grande-Terre 35 m. N.N.E. Baie de Terre. It is built chiefly

of stone, has three public squares, a court of first resort,

several public offices, many handsome edifices, and at the

mouth of the entrance called Riviere Salée, one of the best

harbours and safest anchorages in the Antilles. The trade

of the far greater part of the island centres in it. It suffered

greatly from a hurricane in 1823. Pop. about 15,000

POINT DE GALLE, a fortified seaport to Ceylon on a

peninsula on the S. coast 25 m. N.W. Matara, and 70 m. S.E. of

Columbo. lat. 6° 17' N. lon. 80° 17' E. The appearance

of Galle from the sea is singularly beautiful and picturesque.

To the right is the fort, with its old walls and fortifications,

jetting far into the sea. In the centre of the town, and rising

above every surrounding object, are the two gables ends of the

old church built by the Dutch. Further on is the quay sur-

rounded by multitudes of canoes, and on a height is a neat

and beautiful R. Catholic chapel while close to the harbour

is the active town and bridge white, and shaded by numerous

trees, the whole backed by verdant hills clothed to the sum-

mit with woods, and the most luxuriant vegetation. The fort

is more than a mile in circumference, commanding the whole

of the harbour but in its turn commanded by a range of hills

about 700 yards distant it contains, besides the ordinary

public buildings, a great number of houses occupied by

Moorish families, and a mosque, a Dutch church, Wesleyan

chapel and wine shops. The trade of Galle chiefly consists in

coarse rice, coconuts, oil, betel, clay, roots, coffee, cotton, rice,

every cinnamon, and various shell. The entrance to the bay

is about a mile wide, the soundings in it from 7½ to 4½ fathoms,

but covered somewhat intricately by shoals. The entrance

road is spacious, and in the inner harbour ships may lie in

perfect security in 5 or 5½ fathoms abreast of the town. The

mail steamers from Aden to Calcutta and China sail regularly

at Point-de-Galle — (Ziridh's *Ceylon*, Roseburgh's *E. I.*

Directory)

POINT PALMYRAS a promontory and small tn. Hin-

dooostas prov. Orissa, on the Bay of Bengal, 90 m. S.W.

the mouth of the Hooghly; lat. 20° 45' N. lon. 87° 5' E.

POINT PEDRO the N. extremity of Isl. Cayen; lat.

9° 45' N. lon. 80° 30' E.

POINT RAZ, a promontory France. See RAZ-DE-RAZ.

POINTINGTON par Eng. Somerset, 10¼ m. P. 188

POINTYFAS a small tn. Ireland, co. and 12 m. W. by

S. Armagh with a church, R. Catholic chapel and school

POIRIAO a tn. Italy Piedmont, div. and 14 m. S.E. Turin

1 bank Isère. It has two squares a fine public walk

a court of justice, four churches, a Capuchin convent, a school,

an hospital, a charitable endowment, and two old castles, one

of them surmounted by five towers Pop. 5668

POISCHWITZ (Osek and Nukna), two nearly contiguous

one villa. Prussia prov. Sillesia gov. and 13 m. S. Jagiowa,

with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church a castle, and two

mills Pop. 1975

POISDORF a market in Lower Austria, 40 m. N.P.

Vienne; with a church, a horse, cattle, and corn market

Near it are the interesting ruins of Falkenstein Pop. 2600.

POISSY (par. France) a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Oise

11 m. S.W. Versailles, on the railway from Paris to Compi-

ègne, 1 bank Seine, here crossed by a very long and ancient bridge

It is ill built, has a gloomy look and is extremely dirty. It

has a weekly cattle market said to be the largest in France

The number of houses annually sold, almost all for the Paris

market, has been stated at 77,000 oxen, 18,000 cows, 42,000

calves, and 330,000 sheep. Poissy is famous for a series of

conferences held in 1601 in the vain hope of reconciling the

differences between the R. Catholic and Protestant churches

— Ben. taking the lead on the one side, and Cardinal Ap-
osto-
leste the post legat on the other. The first confer-
ence was attended by Charles IX. and his mother Catherine
de Medici. 1 op. 738.

POITIERS (Latin, *Poitennensis*) a tn. France, cap. dep.

Vienne 179 m. S.E. Paris. Its space occupied is far

larger than the actual population requires such of it being

laid out in gardens, and even extensive orchards, and hence

much of the town has a deserted and lifeless appearance.

The only scene of much activity is the market-place, which

in general is densely crowded. The principal edifices are

the cathedral said to have been founded by Henry II. of

England in 1152 a large and majestic structure, in a style

exhibiting the transition from the Romanesque to the Gothic

326 ft. long, 90 ft. broad, and 91 ft. high, and flanked with

two towers, similar in shape, but of unequal size the church

of St. Radegonde the temple of St. Jean once used as a

church and now converted into a Musée or picture-gallery

the church of St. Hilaire, the prefecture, the palais de jus-

tice, and the public library of 25,000 vols. Besides these are

several interesting Roman remains, particularly the imposing

ruins of an amphitheatre, larger than that of Nîmes, and

capable of containing 22,000 spectators. The manufactures,

which are not of much importance, consist of coarse woollen

cloth, woollen covers, hosiery laces, leather playing-cards,

and vinegar. The trade is in clover, linseed, and saltpetre

seeds, corn wine, hemp, flax, wax honey leather sheep,

and particularly goose skins. 1 others is the see of a bishop

has a court of appeal for depts Vienne, Charente-inférieure,

Deux-Sèvres and Vendée a court of first resort and com-

merce, a consulting chamber of manufactures, a society of

agriculture belles-lettres, science and art, a university

academy, a school of law a college, a secondary school of

medicine, a free school of design and architecture, a botanical

garden, and departmental survey. Near it, in 733 Charles

Martel defeated the Saracens and, in 1356 Edward the Black

Prince, with about 14,000 men defeated King John of France,

at the head of 60,000. Pop. (1855), 24,495.

POITOU, a former prov. France, bounded N. by Anjou

and Bretagne W. the Bay of Biscay, S. Brittany and Anjou,

and W. Touraine Berry, and Marche. It was divided into

Upper Fauton, capital Poitiers, and Lower Fouton, capital Fontenay. It now forms part of depts. Vienne, Deux Sèvres and Vendée.

POIX, several small places, France, particularly—1 Poix [Latin *Pois*] a to and com, dep. Somme, 17 m S.W. Arras, generally well built, with an ancient church and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop 1000.—2 A to, dep. Nord near Arras. Pop. 3037

POJANIK a market to. Hungary. Hither Danube, ca. 8 m. E S E. Neuzohl with two churches, and a considerable trade. Pop 1051

POKROVSKAIA, a to. Russia, gov. and 4 m. S E Saratov. 1 bank Volga with an extensive trade in salt which, after being made on the shores of Lake Elton is stored here in large magazines. Pop about 1500

POL, or **PORT**, a to. Baltic, belonging to Makhlenburg-Schwern, about 1 m. off the mainland 6 m N Wismar about 6 m. long by 3 m. broad. It is of considerable fertility and at its S side is penetrated by a bay at the extremity of which stands a small town of the same name, with a church. Pop. 1890

POL, or **PORT**, two places, France—1 (*sur-Terraine*) [Latin *Sancti Petri de Papis*], a to. dep. Pas-de-Calais at the intersection of seven important highways, 20 m W W Arras. It was once a place of considerable strength, and it is both irregularly and indifferently built. It has a communal college, manufactures of soap and casks, several breweries and brick and tile works. Pop 3142.—2 (*de Lion*) [Lat *Statoconius Portus*] a to. dep. Finistère, 10 m W Morlaix, on a slope which descends gradually to the sea-shore. It is clean and well paved, but in general ill built. It has two fine churches—

one the cathedral with two towers placed with long and elegant lancet-windows and terminating in open spires and the other the church of Kreisker with a richly-ornamented square tower surmounted by a granite spire formed of open work, of remarkable lightness and grace, the whole 908 ft high. The only manufacture is linen but the small harbour of Penpol a short way off, enables it to carry on a trade in hemp, flax, thread, linen, paper wax honey &c. Many of the inhabitants are employed in fishing. Pop 3019

POLÁ [Latin *Polus* *Polus*] a to. Austria, 11 m. gov. and 34 m S. by E. Trieste, beautifully situated on a bay of the Adriatic, which is almost landlocked, and forms one of the loveliest havens in Europe. It is surrounded by walls flanked with bastions, and has a citadel occupying a height near the centre of the town and entirely commanding it. It is said to have been originally a Greek colony and after it had risen to great importance under the Romans, was destroyed by Caesar for its adherence to Pompey. It was rebuilt by Augustus, at the request of his daughter Julia, to whom it owes its Latin name. Under the emperor Septimius Severus it had a pop of 80 000 and contained numerous

modern town is a poor deserted, and unhealthy place. The only building which deserves notice, and can be called modern though it dates from the 16th century, is the cathedral, which is built on the ruins of a Roman temple, and possesses many ancient fragments columns, &c. Pop. 945.

POLÁ, a river Russia, rises on the N E frontier of gov. Fakov enters Novgorod flows N. and after a very circuitous course of 120 m joins bank Lovat 9 m S Lake Ilmen

POLÁ DE LEZA a to. Spain, Asturias, prov. and 18 m S E Oviedo at the confluence of the Leza and Naredo. It has a handsome modern church an endowed school manufactures of agricultural implements and a considerable trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1328

POLÁ DE SIERRA a to. Spain, Asturias, prov. and 13 m E N E Oviedo. It has a magnificent modern church, two elegant churches, two schools, a courthouse and prison, manufactures of shoes and other articles in leather and two flour-mills. Pop 2500

POLÁ (SANTA) a to. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 12 m S.W. Alcorisa, on the Mediterranean R. side cape of same name. It is well built, defended by a castle, and has a church, two primary schools, manufactures of capes a valuable fishery a harbour and some trade, chiefly in agricultural produce. Pop 2215

POI AN a to. Spain. New Castile, prov. and about 10 m from Toledo near the Tago, with a church, courthouse, prison primary school and a trade in oil and corn. P 1358

POLAND [Latin *Serennus Polus Polus*, meaning Flat Land German *Polen* French *Pologne*], an extensive territory of Central Europe, which existed for many centuries as an independent and powerful state but having fallen a prey to internal dissensions, was violently seized by Austria, Prussia, and Russia as a common spoil partitioned among the three powers, and incorporated with their dominions.

In its greatest prosperity it had about 11 000 000 of inhabitants, and an area of 284 000 sq. m. stretching from the frontiers of Hungary and Turkey to the Baltic, and from Germany via the R. into Russia lat 47° to 56° N. lon. 15° to 32° E. The territory thus bounded formed one vast and remarkably compact kingdom divided into Great and Little Poland on the W. Moravia and Podolia in the centre, Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine in the E. and Lithuania in the N E. The principal subdivision was into 31 palatinates and starosties.

The most characteristic feature of the surface is its uniformity. With exception of the Carpathians, forming its S.W. boundary and a ridge of moderate elevation penetrating into it from Siberia, it scarcely possesses a single summit deserving the name of hill, but is truly as its name implies, 'flat land' presenting the appearance of an almost unbroken plain composed partly of gently waving slopes, partly of cretaceous flint, partly of sandy tracts, so barren as to deserve the name of deserts, and partly of extensive meadows. The last contrary to the general rule occupy the most elevated part of the interior and consist of a broad belt curving irregularly in a N.E. direction from the Hungarian frontiers into Lithuania and though only from 400 ft. to 600 ft. above sea level forming part of the great European watershed, the waters on the one side of it flowing N. to the Baltic, while those on the other side flow S. to the Black Sea. The principal streams are the Vistula with its tributaries, Wieprz Bug, and Narew the Warta and Protna, tributaries of the Oder the Niemen and the Dvina, all belonging to the basin of the Baltic and the Dniester, S. Bug and Dniester with its tributary Pripr, belonging to the basin of the Black Sea. The physical configuration of the country is admirably adapted for its operations of agriculture, and the fertility of its alluvial tracts is so great, that it has sometimes been termed the granary of Europe. As yet, however its productive powers have never been fairly tested and its exports of grain, though

large, are probably not a tithe of what they might be under more favourable circumstances. Next to grain and cattle its most important product is timber, which, in several quarters, forms large and splendid forests. The minerals include the precious metals in limited quantity, iron in sufficient quantity,



POLÁ.—From Chiasso, View of the ruins of the city of Pola at Chiasso.

splendid edifices, while the port was one of the great naval stations of Rome. Its ancient magnificence is still attested by numerous remains, particularly by an amphitheatre, which is still in good preservation and forms the most conspicuous object in the town when it is approached from the sea. The

but of indifferent quality, and salt, chiefly in Galicia, where its value has long been worked on a very extensive scale and, to all appearance, inexhaustible. Owing to the inland situation of the greater part of the country, and more especially to the cold winds which blow from Russia on the E., and from the Carpathians on the S. the winter of Poland is almost as severe as that of Sweden. The summer is abundantly warm, but the general humidity of the atmosphere, and the miasma of the marshes, conjoined with a common neglect of cleanliness and other sanitary precautions, make disease sometimes, under peculiar forms, very prevalent. Little progress has been made either in manufactures or trade the former being chiefly confined to articles of primary necessity, particularly coarse woollen and linen cloth, for the weaving of which almost every family is provided with its domestic loom and the latter which is mostly in the hands of the Jews, who are more numerous in Poland than in any other part of Europe, being seldom on an extensive scale, though including the retail of an almost endless variety of objects.

The Poles are the descendants of various Slavonic tribes, who, in the 6th century having proceeded up the Dniester entered the basin of the Vistula, drove out the Finns—the original inhabitants—and made themselves masters of the whole country from the Warta eastward, and around the shores of the Baltic. As a race they possess fine physical form, and are strong, active, ardent, and daring. Unfortunately, however these original qualities of the race, though preserved to a great extent by the privileged classes of the nobility and gentry whose birthright secured them in the possession of personal freedom, have greatly degenerated in the mass of the people, who, having been degraded into mere serfs, have sunk to the level of their condition are ignorant in the extreme and indolent. In this general prevalence of serfdom, it is easy to trace a primary cause of the disasters which have befallen Poland and enabled her enemies to succeed by a series of unprovoked aggressions in blotting her out from the map of Europe. A minority of her people had the misfortune in bondage, and the latter as if conscious that they had nothing to lose by a change of masters, left the battle of freedom to be fought by those who instead of allowing it to be enjoyed by all as a common boon had selfishly and unjustly monopolized it. The prevailing religion of the Poles is R. Catholic though it has not been permitted to retain its ascendancy without a struggle. The Reformation early took deep root in the country and made such rapid progress that bigotry took alarm and repressed it by lightning the fires of persecution. Since the Russians became masters, they have laboured in consistency and systematically to introduce their own religious system, and with a success which seems to intimate that the religious convictions of the inhabitants are held by a feeble tenure, and easily yield to the suggestions of interest. With similar zeal and perseverance the Russians are aiming at the extirpation of the Polish tongue by discouraging the cultivation of it, and not only introducing Russian into the public schools but making the knowledge of it an essential requisite for office. Among the numerous degradations to which foreign domination has subjected the Poles, there is none in which they appear more sensible than this attempt to complete their national destruction by the extirpation of their native tongue, which is said to be one of the richest and sweetest of the Slavonic dialects.

Poland was first raised in the rank of a kingdom by the Emperor of Germany in 1025 when Boleslaus Chrobry became its sole monarch. He belonged to what has been called the Piast dynasty being one of the descendants of Prince Piast, who as early as 840 had been acknowledged chief of all the Poles who dwelt between the Vistula and the Warta. His reign was long and flourishing, and the prosperity which he had commenced was continued and extended under his successors, Boleslaus II and III. The latter, however, courted the good which he had done, and laid a foundation for future disasters by following the practice then common in Europe—of dividing his domains among four sons, with only a nominal superiority in the eldest. The unity of the kingdom was thus destroyed and its further development impeded by civil dissensions, which did not terminate till 1596, when the monarchy again became united in the person of Ladislaus II. Sigismund, whose merits as a sovereign would have been more conspicuous if they had not been in some measure

obscured by those of his son Casimir, in whom all the qualities of a great prince seem to have been happily combined. At his death in 1570, the male line of the Piasts became extinct, and he was succeeded by his nephew, Louis of Hungary. Louis was anxious to secure the succession to his youngest daughter Hedwig; but as this could not be obtained without innovating on the constitution, he endeavoured to accomplish it by converting the nobility and bestowing upon them privileges with so lavish a hand, as virtually to make them masters of the crown itself. Hedwig was crowned in 1572, and, by her subsequent marriage with Jagellon, duke of Lithuania, united that duchy to Poland. The Jagellon dynasty lasted for about two centuries, and the monarchy was thus truly hereditary though at each succession a diet was held, and the formalities of an election regularly observed but on the extinction of the Jagellons in 1572 the formal was converted into a real election, and when the throne became vacant the nobility and gentry with crowds of armed retainers, sometimes to the number of 100,000, assembled in the vicinity of Warsaw and obliged the candidates on whom they conferred it to bind themselves, both by his signature and oath, to observe what was called the *pacta conventa*. They then been confined to proper constitutional guarantees, they might have proved the safeguards of freedom but consulting, for the most part, of arbitrary and extravagant stipulations intended to confirm and extend the overgrown influence of the privileged class, they left the crown without power and the people without protection. On the death of Sigismund Augustus, the last of the Jagellons, Russian France Austria, and Russia, all brought forward their candidates, and endeavoured to carry the election by such appliances as the exigencies of the occasion might seem to justify—by violence, intimidation, intrigue, and bribery. Henry Valois of France was the successful competitor but his reign was short and inglorious, and no great issue occurred in the list of sovereigns elected under this monstrous venal system except that of John Sobieski who secured the throne in 1674. Even before his accession schemes of dismemberment had been suggested, and though the brilliancy of his reign and other concerning causes prevented them from assuming any definite shape the disorganization of the internal government and the anarchy which prevailed at every new election, made it obvious to all but the misinformed Poles themselves, that their attention was only postponed, and would sooner or later be effected. The first actual partition took place in 1772, and stripped Poland of about a third of her whole territory the respective shares of the spoil being—to Prussia 38,337 Austria, 27,000, and Russia, 42,000 sq. m. A second partition in 1793 gave Prussia 22,600 and Russia, 96,500 sq. m. The Poles now availed from their stupor and led by the heroic Kosciuszko, made noble efforts to regain their independence. But it was too late another partition took place in 1795 and the last king of Poland, degraded into a pensionary of the Russian court, died at St. Petersburg in 1798. A dawn of hope appeared in 1806, when Bonaparte effected to take the Poles under his protection and shortly after in accordance with the terms of the treaty of Tilsit, formed the duchy of Warsaw which, increased in 1809 by the addition of W. Galicia extended over an area of 60,000 sq. m. and contained 5,780,000 inhabitants. But the hollowiness of Bonaparte's friendship soon became apparent, and a few blustering proclamations were almost all that she could obtain in return for a lavish expenditure of blood and treasure in promoting his schemes of aggrandizement. The conquest of Vienna, composed mainly of the spoilers themselves, naturally enough confirmed these expectations, but by an arrangement which in the circumstances looks more like insult than generosity, erected the city of Cracow, with a territory of 460 sq. m. and a pop. of 93,000 into a free and independent republic. The successive partitions had given Austria 45,000 sq. m., with 5,000,000 inhabitants; Prussia, 17,000 sq. m., with 3,550,000 inhabitants; and Russia, 189,000 sq. m., with 4,600,000 inhabitants. About two-thirds of the Russian share was completely incorporated with the general government, and seemed to retain any distinctive appellation; but the remainder, containing about 49,000 sq. m. was erected into what was called the kingdom of Poland, and received a separate constitution from the emperor Alexander, drawn up in a more liberal spirit than might have been expected. It, however, to have been more liberally derived than actually

executed and the Poles, taking occasion of the French revolution of 1800 rashly engaged in an insurrection which has only furnished Russia with a pretext for riveting their chains more closely. The name, kingdom of Poland, is still given to that portion of the Russian territories, but the country is now treated, in all respects, as an integral part of the Russian empire. It is bounded, N and W by the territories of Prussia, E by the Russian govt. of Białystok, Grodno, and Volhynia, and S by Austrian Galicia. It is divided into the governorships of Warsaw (the capital [see *Moscow and Kalook*]), Radom [see *Kielce and Sandomierz*], Lublin [see *Pollackow and Lublin*], Plock, and Augustow, has an area of 87,120 sq. m. and in 1860 had a population of 5,008,000. The republic of Cracow, also, after maintaining a feverish existence till 1846, was seized by Austria and incorporated with her kingdom of Galicia.

POLANGEN, a seaport in Russia, gov. and 180 m. N W. Wlad, on the Baltic. It is indifferently built, and has a fishery and a custom-house.

POLAR SEA (N) See *ANTARCTIC OCEAN*.

POLAR SEA (S) See *ANTARCTIC OCEAN*.

POLANOW (GROEN and USTER), two adjacent vils. Bohemia, circle Broumbo, 60 m. N E Prague, with a church, a rail-groves foundation and a school glass-works, potash-refineries, several mills, and a trade in wood. Pop. 3600.

POLCH or **POLLACH** a tn. Prussia, gov. and 10 m. W S W Coblenz, with a church, two mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1493.

POLERBROOK, par. Eng. Northamp. 2730 an. P 472. **POLLESELLA**, a market in Italy Venetia, prov. Polesina, 1 bank Po, 7 m. S S W Rovigo with a court of justice, several public offices, three churches, and a harbour. P 1142.

POLSEINE (Litha, *Poleszyna* *Gniet Fsk*) a vil. and com. Parma, duchy Piacenza, r. bank Po, 24 m. N W Parma. It suffers much from the inundations of the Po, but has a fertile district. Pop. 4370.

POLSEWORTH par. Eng. Warwick 6310 an. P 3104. **POLGIARDI**, a vil. Hungary Thuer Danube, co. Arva on the frontiers of Galicia, 141 m. N by E Pesth. It is a struggling place has manufactures of linen, and different articles in wood, and a saline spring, which is said to be very efficacious in rheumatic affections. Pop. 1449.

POLHORA, a vil. Hungary Thuer Danube, co. Arva on the frontiers of Galicia, 141 m. N by E Pesth. It is a struggling place has manufactures of linen, and different articles in wood, and a saline spring, which is said to be very efficacious in rheumatic affections. Pop. 1449.

POLIA, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra II, S. Nicastro Pop. 1560.

POLIGASTRO, or **PALIGASTRO**, a vil. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra II, 23 m. W N W Catrona, once a place of importance, and supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Petilia. In 1086 it was destroyed by Robert Guiscard and about five centuries after, when again flourishing, was sacked by the Turks, a calamity from which it has never recovered. The marshes and rice-grounds around it render it very unhealthy. It is now a mere village. P 400.—2 fac. *Baron*.

POLIGNAC, a tn. and com. France, dep. Haute Loire, 8 m. N W Fuy. It is built around a hill of volcanic breccia, on which are the ruins of the old castle of Polignac. P 2134.

POLIGNANO, a tn. Naples, prov. and 30 m. E S E Bari, near the Adriatic. It has three churches, two convents, and a royal abbey.

POLIGNY (Litha, *Poleszyna*), a tn. France, dep. Jura, 49 m. N W Geneva, and in general clean and well built. It has a hotel de ville, an agricultural society and communal college manufactures of cottons, silk-wool, and leather; dye-works, and saw mills; a trade in corn, flour good rice wine produced in the district, brandy, turnery &c. There are quarries of marble and alabaster. Pop. 5581.

POLLACK, a tn. and com. France, dep. Haute Loire, 8 m. N W Fuy. It is built around a hill of volcanic breccia, on which are the ruins of the old castle of Polignac. P 2134.

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POLING par. Eng. Sussex, 923 an. Pop. 103. **POLISTINA**, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra I, 33 m. N E Reggio, in a healthy and fertile plain, with a church. Pop. 8700.

POLITZ, or **POLICZ**, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 27 m. N E Koeniggratz. It is very poorly built, and has a church a townhouse, and a town-school. It has repeatedly been almost destroyed by fire. Pop. 1899.

POLITZ, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 9 m. N Stettin. It is entered by four gates has a church, a postoffice, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 1907.

POLIZCKA a tn. Bohemia, circle and 27 m. S E Chrudim. It is walled, flanked by 10 round bastions, entered by four gates, well and regularly built; and has a handsome square, a townhouse, a statue of Maria Theresa, two churches, a high, a female industrial school an hospital for the poor, and an infirmary. Pop. 3668.

POLIZZI, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 45 m. S E Palermo. Pop. 6300.

POLKOWITZ, a tn. Prussia, Silesia, gov. and 24 m. N by W Legnitz. It is walled, has a court of justice, and two churches. Pop. 2018.

POLLA, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra 9 m. N W La Sala, with four churches, three monasteries, and a nursery. Pop. 5700.

POLLAKSDOWN par. Ire. Kildare 1250 an. P 284. **POLLÉ**, a vil. Hanover princely Caisenberg 1 bank Weser, 88 m. S S W Hanover with a church, manufactures of hosiery a paper mill and a trade in coal. Pop. 1231.

POLLONZA a tn. Spain Isl. Majorca, 28 m. N E Palma. It has good and well paved streets, a townhouse church hospital asylum prison, and primary schools, a fine Jesuit college, partly ruinous, the church attached to which is one of the best of the class in Spain. The port and bay of Pollonza are a few miles N E, defended by the castle of Albufera. Manufactures of cotton and woollen textiles, plain cloth charcoal and so on. Pop. 6376.

POLLERSKIRCHEN, a market in Bohemia, circle Camlau 6 m. from Steier. It has a church, a school, a house school manufactures of potash and glass, a brewery, distillery and several glass-polling mills. Pop. 959.

POLLACHOWITZ, or **POLSOVITZ**, a market in Austria, Moravia, circle Hradisch near Waldsh. It is an ancient place, and was the first hubspoke seen formed in Moravia. Pop. 1073.

POLLER, a vil. and com. Belgium prov. and 16 m. E S E Liège. It has a worsted and two fulling mills quarries of millstone and whetstones and hankins. Pop. 1557.

POLLINGHOVE, or **POLLINGHOVE**, a vil. and com. Belgium prov. Flanders, on the Yser 27 m. S W Brugue, with two breweries, a bark two oil and five flour mills, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 1749.

POLLNO a tn. Prussia, gov. and 22 m. E S E Klein, 1 bank Grabow, with a church, manufactures of cloth, several mills and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1444.

POLLNOCK, or **BARNOCK**, par. Scot. Bedford P 2243. **POLLACKSHAW**, a bor. of barony, and in Scotland, co. Bedford, 24 m. S W Glasgow, conveniently situated on the White Cart, and on the Glasgow and Harbaird railway. It has a neat townhouse, two Established and two Free churches, a U. Presbyterian and an Original Seceder church and a R. Catholic chapel several schools, a number of friendly societies, and an extensive public library. The inhabitants are principally employed in out-door spinning, hand and power loom silk and cotton weaving calico-printing, fancy dyeing and bleaching all of which are extensively carried on. P 6086.

POLLONE, a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, dir. Turin prov. and near Biella with a square, and a handsome church. Pop. 1553.

POLLORNE, par. Ire. Kilkenny, 8396 an. P 1819. **POLLUTRO** a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, 6 m. W N W N Vasto, on a steep rock, with an hospital. P 1800.

POLLVAY or **KESZU POLLVAY**, a vil. Transylvania, 50 m. from Csanad with a Greek church and mineral springs. Pop. 1680.

POLLONT, par. Scot. Stirling 6 m. by 2 m. P 8764. **POLNA**, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 21 m. S S E Camlau, with a deanery church, and two mills; inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture and weaving. Pop. 4916.

POLOCHIG, a vil. Central America, near lat. 18° 35' N., and lon. 90° 30' W., in Guatemala, dep. Vera Paz, some W., then N.E., passing the towns of Coban and Cajalon, then E., then N. and falls into the Gulf of Dulce, communicating with the Bay of Honduras. Total course about 150 m., part of which is navigable.

POLONGERA, a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, dep. Cune, prov. and about 11 m. N.N.E. Salusa. It is tolerably well built, has a church and an old castle with a square tower, a seminary, and a small theatre. Pop. 1728.

POLONKA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Themas, co. Gomor, r. bank Gera 36 m. from Keszthely, with a handsome church, a school, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2293.

POLOP, a vil. in Spain, Valencia, prov. and 7 E. Alcorca, with a church, courthouse, prison, primary school, has several oil and flour mills, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1902.

POLOPOL, a vil. and com. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and about 40 m. from Granada, near the Mediterranean, with a church, courthouse, prison, and primary school, several distilleries, and a trade in wine and brandy. Pop. 1630.

POLOTZK, [anc. Polotsk] a N. Russia, gov. and 60 m. W.N.W. Vitebsk, r. bank Dvina, and both banks Polotsk. It has some fortifications of no great strength, particularly a castle somewhat dilapidated, which was built by Stephen Balthor king of Poland, in the 16th century and numerous churches and monasteries, but most of the houses are old and very indifferently built. The most remarkable edifices are the old Jewish cemetery and college. It has some trade in flax and hemp which is sent to Maza. Pop. (1851) 11,151.

POLPENAZZE, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, co. Milan, prov. Brescia, dist. and 6 m. S. Salo, on a small lake with four auxiliary churches and two mills. Pop. 1229.

POLPERO, a small seaport, England, on Cornwall, on the steep rocky sides of a narrow valley, through which a torrent falls into the sea, 5 m. E. Fowey. It has independent and Wesleyan chapels, a valuable fishery chiefly of pilchard, whiting, plaice, turbot, &c. a harbour, which admits vessels of 150 tons burden, and there is some export of grain, with imports of coal, oil, and limestone. Pop. 913.

POLSCHATEK or PRYKATSKA, a N. Bohemia, circle and 28 m. S.E. Tabor, with a demerit church, an hospital, and some manufactures of cloth. Pop. 2561.

POLSTEAD, par. Eng. Suffolk 34½ m. S. 10 p. 943.

POLTAWA or PULTAWA, a gov. Russia, bounded N. by Cosmoge, E. Kharkov, S. Platenkowsky and Kherson, and W. Kiev, lat. 48° 41' to 51° 51' N. lon. 30° to 26° E.; greatest length W. & W. to E.E. 212 m. greatest breadth, 145 m. area, 18,000 sq. m. It consists of an extensive and somewhat monotonous flat, highest in the N.E. and gradually declining to the S.W., where the Dniester flows along its whole frontier and directly or by its tributaries, Dniepr, Pivorka and Orel receives the drainage of all its surface. It is one of the most fertile and best-cultivated portions of the Russian empire, and exports about a fourth of its whole produce of wheat, oats, and barley. The meadows are both extensive and luxuriant, and the breeds of the numerous herds of cattle and flocks of sheep which graze there are in general of a superior description. The raising of bees is an important branch of rural economy, some peasants have 100 hives yielding priced honey of white colour. Both manure and trade are of very limited extent. The former are almost confined to woolfenn, leather, saltstare, and brandy, the latter consists chiefly of agricultural produce, including horses and cattle, hemp, flax, tallow, wool, honey and wax. Education, nominally under the superintendence of the university of Kharkov is miserably neglected. Apparently not one in 1000 of the population is at school. Poltawa is divided into 15 districts. Pop. (1859) 1,519,500.

POLTAWA or PULTAWA, a N. Russia, gov. above gov. on the Dniester, 344½ m. E.N.W. Moscow. It is walled, defended by a citadel crowning a small height, which rises up near its centre, and has spacious and regular streets. Houses generally of wood, though some are of stone and brick. It has 12 churches of which one is a cathedral, a convent, and a school for cadets. The trade, chiefly in cattle, corn, hemp, and wax, is very considerable, and the fair three in number, are very important. Under its walls, in 1709, Peter the Great at the head of the Russians, signally defeated the Swedes, under Charles XII. Pop. (1851) 24,071.

POLTEN, or HIRVOLE (St.) a N. Lower Austria, 1 bank Traisma has here divides into several branches, 55 m. W. & W. Vienna. It is somewhat of a circular shape, has three public squares, irregular but spacious, clean and tolerably well-paved streets. It is the see of a bishop, has several courts and public offices, a cathedral, and two other churches, an Episcopal palace, palace of the prince of Anspach, and of Count Bismarck, a seminary, a diocesan seminary, a military academy, English female institute, superior girls' school, borough hospital and infirmary, manufactures of plate and printed calicoes, matches and earthenware, paper, cotton, and other mills, tile-works, dye-works and breweries. P. 5600.

POLTIMORE, par. Eng. Devon, 1710 ac. Pop. 281.

POLWARTH, par. Scot. Dumfriesshire, 8 m. by 2 m. P. 881.

POLYAN (MAVYAN or GHERY), two nearly contiguous vils. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Vasvár, 6 m. from Pápa, with a church, tile works, a mill, and a trade in wine and cattle. Pop. 1132.

POLYANKA (Baska) a vil. Hungary, Hither Themas, co. Zemplin, on the Topley, 6 m. from Vassa, with two churches, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1048.

POLYCANADRO [anc. Pholycondro] an Isl. Greece, Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, 18 m. S.E. E. Mide, greatest length, N.W. to S.E. 9 m., breadth, 8 m. It is mountainous, and the ground generally stony and parched. Corn and wine are raised in sufficient quantity for the consumption of the inhabitants. The town of same name stands near a rugged rock, about 5 m. from the shore.

POLYNESIA [Greek Πόλις many and Νεωσ an island] the name given to the N. & E. parts of Oceania, and consisting of the numerous islands scattered over that part of the Pacific Ocean, both singly and in groups. Of the latter the principal are the Sandwich, Marquesas, Society Navigator Friendly and Feejee islands, and the islands of New Zealand.

POLZIN, a N. Prussia, gov. and 30 m. S.W. Kselin, with several courts and offices, a church, an hospital and tailors establishments, manufactures of cloth and other woolen stuffs, waggons, leather and tobacco, several mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2394.

POMARANIE, or RIMONARIE, a N. and com. Tuscany 12 m. S.E. Volterra. It is walled, has a handsome church of three naves, with some good paintings, a town house with a tower, an hospital and theatre. Pop. 3080.

POMARICO, a N. Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 12 m. S. Matera with a convent, some good cotton is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 5457.

POMARCO, a N. and com. Parma, dist. and 18 m. S.W. Piacenza, near the torrent, Luretta. It is beautifully situated, and has a church, and a trade in corn, wine, and timber. P. 5119.

POMATA, a vil. Bolivia, dist. and 97 m. W.N.W. La Paz, N.W. shore of Lake Titicaca, 18,040 ft. above sea-level with two churches.

POMAZ, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube co. and 12 m. N. Pesth, with three churches and a chateau. Pop. 2739.

PUMBA BASIN, or BAY, one of the finest harbours on E. coast Abyssinia, Moumbigne Channel, lat. 12° 27' 30" S., lon. 40° 25' E. The entrance, between two rocky points, is only 18 m. across, but the basin into which it opens is 9 m. long by 6 m. broad, and has almost everywhere sufficient water for the largest ships.

POMBA (Yalla Da), a N. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 1 bank river of same name, 60 m. E. E. Ouro-Preto, with a church, a townhouse, and a trade in sugar, rum, and swine. Pop. dist. 12,000.

POMBAL, two vils. Brazil — 1, Prov. and 260 m. W. Paraíba, on the Pinaro, 4 m. above its junction with the Piranhas one of the oldest towns in Brazil. It has a fine old church, a handsome townhouse, with prison, two primary schools, and considerable trade in cotton. Pop. dist. 4000 — 2, Prov. and 140 m. N.N.W. Bahia, with a church, and a primary school. Inhabitants, all of Indian extraction, cultivate cotton, but depend chiefly for subsistence on fishing and hunting.

POMBAL, a N. and par. Portugal, prov. Extremadura, near Leiria, with manufactures of hats. Pop. 3654.

POMBEIRO, two places, Portugal — 1, A N. and par., prov. Minho near Guimarães. Pop. 765 — 2, A N. and par., prov. Beira Baixa near Ossa. Pop. 1180.

POMBIA, and **VARALLO-POMBIA**, two nearly contiguous vills. Italy Piedmont, div. Novara, near Borgobello. Pombia is a well built and has two squares, a church and the ruins of a old castle. Pop. 1169. — **Varallo-Pombia** has a square a public walk, and several churches. Pop. 1973.

POMERANIA (German, *Pommern*), a prov. and duchy in the N. part of Prussia, bounded, N. by the Baltic, W. the duchy of Mecklenburg, E. prov. Brandenburg, and E. West Prussia; area, 9190 sq. m. It consists of a long and comparatively narrow tract of country, stretching longitudinally E. to W. The coast is generally low and sandy and is lined by a great number of lagoons, separated from the sea by narrow belts of land or low sandhills. The chief of these lagoons are the *Bismarck*, the *Lehasee*, and the *Elstiner-haff*, or *Pommersche-haff*. The last forms the embouchure of the Oder, and communicates with the Baltic by three channels—the *Penne*, *Swane*, and *Davensow*. Owing to the general lowness of the coast, where it is not protected from the waves by the downs or low hills already mentioned artificial embankments, like those of Holland, become necessary. Along the coast are a few islands, but none of them, except *Rügen*, *Usedom*, and *Wollin* are of great extent. The interior is almost a continuous flat, inclining somewhat marshy towards the sea, with a very gradual inclination towards the Baltic, by which all its drainage is received. The principal rivers are the *Oder*, *Pennar*, and *Stolpe*. The soil on the whole is sandy and indifferent, still there are many rich alluvial tracts, particularly along the banks of the rivers and lakes, producing a surplus of grain for export. Much of what is thus exported is of the finest quality and the Pomeranian wheat is well known in the English market, where it often commands the highest price. The domestic animals are numerous, and of tolerably good breeds, those which appear to attract most attention are sheep and swine. The forests are of large extent, and well supplied with game. Fish also are abundant. The only minerals of any consequence are a little iron, salt, and alum. Manufactures early made considerable progress, in consequence of the influx of French refugees, on the evacuation of the *elites* of *Mantes*, who introduced the manufacture of woollens and other fabrics. The possession of the *Oder* enables the province to carry on a considerable trade, both general and transit. The principal exports are cereals, cattle, wool, wax, and fish; the principal imports are iron, sugar, coffee, sugar, and other articles of colonial produce. Pomerania appears to have been originally inhabited by Goths, Vandals and Slaves. The first mention of it in history is in 1140. It long remained an independent duchy and was of much larger extent than at present. In 1827 on the extinction of the ducal family, the electoral house of Brandenburg claimed possession, but was obliged to give way to Sweden. On the death of Charles XII. the electoral house again claimed possession, and the whole was finally ceded to it except a part, which received the name of Swedish Pomerania. This part having been ceded to Denmark, was by it given up in exchange for the duchy of Lauenburg to Prussia, to which the whole of Pomerania now belongs. For administrative purposes, it is divided into three governments (*Gouvernements*), *Stettin*, *Köslin*, and *Stralsund*. Pop. (1846), 1,164,078.

POMEROON, a river British Guiana, which, after a tortuous N. course, enters the Atlantic 85 m. N. W. the estuary of the Essequibo.

POMEROY, a vil. and par. Island, on Tyrone, 8 m. N. W. Drogheda, with a R. Catholic chapel, and a Benedictine monastery. Area of par., 15 93 a. Pop. 2044. vil. 505.

POMFRET a market in England. See **PORTFRET**.

POMIGLIANO o' Asco, a cit. in Naples, prov. and 7 m. E. N. E. Naples with two churches. It was sacked and burnt by the French under Charles VIII., for having remained faithful to Alfonso of Aragon. Pop. 4700.

POMMERODUL, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Haine, 11 m. W. Mons, with manufactures of soap, refined salt, and leather, a brewery two oil and two sugar mills. Pop. 1784.

PORONA, o' **MAINTLAND**, an isl. Scotland, the largest of the Orkney group, to the Atlantic on the W. and E., but separated by channels from *Ross*, *Shapinsay*, &c., on the N. and from *Hey*, *South Ronaldsay*, &c., on the S. greatest length, N. W. to S. E., 23 m.; breadth, where greatest, about 16 m., but when penetrated from opposite directions by *Kirk-Yor.* II.

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mostly with terraces on their summits, and surrounded with a colonnade below. The Black Town or native quarter, on the W. beyond the canal, contains about 2800 houses or huts, of brick or earth, and a few pagodas. Its streets are broad and shaded by palm-trees, but so small with Hindu towns, it is dirty. A large house, two churches, a light-house, a public library, college for European children, several other public schools, a botanic garden, and a government park, are the chief objects and institutions. The fortifications, formerly strong, were destroyed during the war with the British, and by the treaty of Paris, they are not to be rebuilt nor is Pondicherry to be garrisoned by a native French force. The authority of the governor extends over all the French possessions in Asia. The territory around the town, 5 m. in length, N. to S., by 4 m. in breadth, is partly watered by the Ganges river but is not very fertile: some rice, indigo, tobacco, betel nut and coco-nuts are raised, wheat, with gunpowder, or fine cotton cloth dyed blue, India handkerchiefs, and cotton yarn, form the chief exports: the total value of which in 1843 amounted to \$117,611. The imports in the same year amounted to \$124,809 in value. The trade is declining, there being no harbour, but only a roadstead on which the craft lies almost as strongly as at Madras. The settlement was purchased by the French from the Buzapoor rajah in 1677 and taken by the British in 1761, 1765, 1768 and 1803. Pop. of territory (1849), 31,184 towns, about 40,000.—(*Boissier Gazette* 1841. *Rep. on Central Ind. of Madras Presid.*, Haussmann's *Voyage en Chine* &c.)

PONTERRADA, a town Spain prov. and 57 m. W. Leon, divided by the rivers Sil and Boma. On the opposite bank of the former is a large suburb, connected with the town by a bridge of one arch. On bank Boma is another suburb also communicating with the town by means of a bridge. The streets are regular, clean, but rather narrow: two of the squares are provided with fagget arcades. It has a handsome but uncommensurate townhouse, two elementary schools, a general hospital and a founding hospital maintaining 200 children, a theatre, a Franciscan monastery, four churches, and a chapel two tanneries and four potteries. Pop. 4221.

PONG or BOKA, a prov. Borneo, dominions lat. 26° to 37° N. lon. 90° to 99° E. bounded, N. by Tibet, E. the Chinese province of Yunnan and W. Upper Assam: chief town, Moankhan.

PONGA, or PONGU, a river W. Africa, Senegambia enters the Atlantic by several mouths near lat. 10° S., lon. 14° W. The mud bar entrance is practicable at high water for vessels drawing 12 or 14 ft.

PONIKLA, a vil Bohemia, curie and 27 m. N.E. Hofschow, 1 bank Isar with a church and some manufactures of linen. Near it iron is worked. Pop. 1599.

PONORGU, a town Java, prov. Madjora 92 m. S.E. Semarang, with an extensive school, in which a large number of youths are taught Mahomedanism and Buddhism.

PONS, several places, France, particularly—1. (*Latin Pons*), A. tn. dep. Charante-inférieure, 15 m. S.E. Sables, 1 bank Sèvre, here crossed by three bridges, on a hill crowned by the remains of an old castle, with a lofty tower now used as a prison. It has a secondary ecclesiastical school. Pop. 2720.—2. (*St. or St. Pons de Thomé*), (*Latin, Ponsus Pons Thomensis*), Dep. Hérault, 56 m. W. R. Montpellier, 1 bank Jaur, which propels a considerable number of mill-houses and church are built of variegated marble quarried in the neighbourhood. It has a court of first resort, a second ray ecclesiastical school, communal college, and agricultural society; manufactures of woollen cloth, lace, and leather and trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 3780.

PONSACCO, formerly PONS de SACCO, a town Tuscany 18 m. S.E. Pisa, 1 bank Cecina, here crossed by an ancient bridge. It is regularly built, and has two churches, and a trade in corn, silk, cattle, and dairy produce. P. 2566.

PONSOMBY, par. Eng. Cumberland; 2265 ac. P. 180.

PONT numerous towns, France, particularly—1. (*de Montau*), (*Latin, Montani Pons*) A. tn. dep. Meurthe, 16 m. N.W. Nancy on the Moselle here crossed by a bridge. It has a square, surrounded by arcades, one of the houses of which, called the House of the Seven Deadly Sins, has a remarkably curious facade, adorned with ancient sculptures also a fine Gothic parish church of the 13th century, hotel de ville, cavalry barracks, hospital, and the old Abbey of St.

Mary, now converted into a seminary, a secondary ecclesiastical school, and a communal college. Manufactures of embroidery, coarse woollens, earthenware, leather, refined sugar, beer, and vinegar, and a trade in corn, wine, brandy, and flax. Dep. 6874.—2. (*Antenne*), A. tn. dep. Eure, 1 bank Rille, which here begins to be navigable, 30 m. W. Evreux. It is walled, regularly and well built and once had a castle, in one of the towers of which, in the early part of the 14th century cannon were used for the first time in France. The only building deserving notice, is the old church of Notre Dame des Prés now used as a tannery. The staple manufacture is leather, the number of tanneries being 40. The other manufactures are glass, hosiery and the hardware used in saddlery. The trade is in leather, corn, sugar, flax, thread, &c. Pop. 6369.—3. (*Orval*) A. tn. dep. Finistère, 18 m. W. S.W. Quimper, on a crumbling cliff about 300 ft. above, and washed by the sea, poorly built, with steep, ill-paved, and dirty streets. Pop. 1416.—4. (*de Basseville*), A. tn. dep. Isère, on the Guitard, here spanned by a bold bridge of a single arch, the middle of which forms the boundary between France and Savoy, 24 m. N. Grenoble. The most important part of the town is on the Savoy side. It has manufactures of linen, and hemp, twine, and a trade in corn and hemp. Pop. 1949.—5. (*de Yver*), A. tn. dep. Ain, 20 m. N.W. Bourg-en-Bresse, 1 bank Roysme. It has manufactures of cotton stuffs, earthenware, and leather, and a trade in grain, flour, wine, hemp, thread, poultry, horses, and cattle. Pop. 2808.—6. (*de Châtenay*), A. tn. dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 6 m. E. V.E. Clermont Ferrand, 1 bank Allier here crossed by a fine beautiful bridge, 722 ft. long. In the beginning of the 13th century it was one of the strongest places in Limagne, but the most conspicuous object now is a château, situated on a height above the river. The port of the town is used by the whole department, and has a considerable trade in wine, hemp, animal charcoal, coal, apples, wool, millstones, cloths, &c. Pop. 3621.—7. (*de Mâ*) A small town and export dep. Finistère, 12 m. S.W. Quimper at the extremity of a creek, which forms a well-frequented harbour. It has the remains of a castle, one of the towers of which is now used as the townhouse. Manufactures of linen and a trade in grain, potatoes, house wine, &c. Pop. 2841.—8. (*de Bâle*), A. tn. dep. Calvados, at the junction of the Iouges and Calonne, 30 m. E. N.E. Caen. It has a good cornmarket and manufactures of beer and a trade in sugar, cheese, butter, heavy cattle, wood, &c. William the Conqueror assembled here the states which resolved on the invasion of England. Pop. 1911.—9. (*St. Mamet*) A. tn. dep. Oise, 7 m. N. Soissons on the Oise here crossed by a fine bridge. It has three good squares, in one of which the church stands, manufactures of cloths and leather, several works for melting tallow, and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. 2293.—10. (*St. Eloi*) (*Latin, Ponsus*) A. tn. dep. Gard, 1 bank Rhodan 32 m. N.E. Nîmes. It is in general ill built, has narrow, dirty streets, and a cathedral built by Louis XIII. to surmount the Protestants. The most remarkable object is the bridge over the Rhodan, and to be the largest stone bridge in the world. It was founded in 1265, and was 45 years in building. It consists of 33 arches, irregular in shape, the largest having an opening of 108 ft. and is 17 ft. wide and 3717 ft. long. It has a good harbour, and the trade in wine, oil, fruit, and silk is considerable. Pop. 6164.—11. (*Pont-sur-Yonne*), A. tn. dep. Yonne, 7 m. N.W. Beaune on the Yonne, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It has manufactures of coarse cloth, leather, and a kind of silks, well known by the name of Burgundy silks. Pop. 1810.

PONT or PONT, a town Italy, Piedmont, div. Turin prov. and 16 m. W. S.W. Ivrea. It has a court of justice, two towers, and a castellated gate the only remains of its ancient fortifications, two very ancient parish churches, a walled mall, and quarries of white marble. Pop. 4128.

PONT A CHATELAIN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 22 m. E. Mons, with manufactures of nails, a distillery, three breweries, two tanneries, several mills and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1748.

PONT DE-ARRENTA, a vil. and com. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and N. E. Tarragona, with a church, and outposts; manufactures of woollen cloth, cotton twist, and worsted; a distillery and several oil and fruit mills. Pop. 1400.

PONT DE-CAMARÈS, a town France. See CAMARÈS.

PONTA DO CASO, a sandy promontory, Brazil, which projects into the Bay of Mitharoki, about 4 m. N W Rio-de-Janeiro. An imperial palace, admired for the simplicity of its architecture, has been built upon it and many citizens of the capital have fine villas here.

PONTA VERDE, or **PONTA DE JARAGUA**, a promontory Brazil, prov. Alagoas, having the port of Pajussara on its N and that of Jaragua on its S side. The sea breaks upon it with great fury but about a mile outside of it the depth is 11 fathoms.

PONTACQ a vil France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, 15 m. S E. Pau with manufactures of woollen goods, vinegar and leather, and a trade in leather, wool, and salt provisions.

PONTAFEL, a vil Austria, Illyria, circo's Villach in a narrow pass on the Fella, here crossed by a bridge, which by a tower built upon it marks the boundary between Italy and Illyria, and communicates with the village of Pontebba It has a blast-furnace Pop 1427

PONTAIPRET 8 to 11 A.M. See CAMBODIA.

PONTARLIER (*Lain, Foss Arlesian*) a tn. France, dep. Doubs, at the foot of the second chain of the Jura. 2715 ft. above sea-level 28 m. S.E. Besançon. It is regularly built with straight and well-cleaned stones lined by handsome houses, a cavalry barracks college, hospital, market-hall, townhouse, public library, and a fine promenade. A court of first resort, and a communal college, manufactures of turnery, scythes, and different implements, a blast and refining furnace, several forges, a copper smithy, a paper and saw mill, and a considerable trade in wormwood, cherry brandy whose imitations of Gnyne, settle and horses. Jeek work timber, marble, granite, &c. Pop. 4003

PONTASSIEVE, or PONT-A-SIVVE, a in Tuscany, 12 m E Florence, on the Sive, here crossed by a bridge with a court of justice, a church, an old castle, and a trade in corn, oil and silk Pop 1780

PONTCHARTRA, a vil France, dep Isere, 23 m. N W
Grenoble Near this village, Lesdigueres, in 1691, at the
head of 5700 French defeated an army of 14 000 men be-
longing to the duke of Savoy Near it is the chateau, where
the celebrated Bevard was born 1 on 1780

PONTCHATRRAIN, a lake, U. States of America. Louisiana a few miles N New Orleans, communicating with Lake Manrepas on the W, with Lake Borgna on the E. and with New Orleans on the E through St. John a Bayou and canal length, 40 m. breadth, 25 m. depth, 9 ft to 18 ft. On the N it resolves several rivers, of which the Tangipahou and the Techefouche are the most considerable.

PONTCHY a vil. sud com. France dep Haute-Savoie
div Faucigny, near Bonneville, in a fertile plain. It has
trade in corn, cattle and dairy produce. Pop 1099

FOUR 18, numerous places, kind of Italian particularity
 1. A vill and com, prov and 6 m. NE Sondrio, a bank
 Adda, in a district covered with vineyards. Prov. 2788-2
 (Lombardy), A vill and com, prov Como, 3 m. N L'Erie, on
 the Lambro, here crossed by a bridge with a church, the
 remains of an ancient castle, and a small town. Prov.
 2789-1 (St. Leger), A vill and com, prov and 80 m
 N E Bergamo, with four churches, a tannery and
 smelting furnace, and some trade in salted provisions. P 1690
 1. (San Pietro) A vill and com prov and 5 m. E of
 Bergamo, 1 bank Brembo, here crossed by a bridge. It is by
 built, has a church, five chapels, several dye-works, tanneries
 and a small iron-works. Prov. 2790-1 (St. Leger), A vill and
 com, prov Bergamo, 10 m. S of Bergamo, on the
 small trade. Prov. 1026-1 (St. Leger), A vill and com, prov

PONTE, several places, Portugal, particularly —, (1) *(Lima)*, A to and par prov Minho, on the Lima, here crossed by a magnificent bridge. It is very well built, unobtainable chiefly employed in weaving linen and spinning flax. Pop. 1980 —, (2) *(do Barco)*, A to and par, prov Xinbo, near Pontal do Lima, on the Lima, here crossed by an excellent stone bridge. Pop 800 —, (3) *(do Sor)*, A vil and par, prov Alentejo, 34 m W S W Portalegre, on the Sor. Its houses are rambling built, and its strong fertility wide. Pop 1531.

PONTE-CONVO, a tiny Italy deleg and 20 m. S.E. From
nona, in an isolated territory inclosed within the Napolitan
prov. LAVORO I bank Garigliano. It is the see of a bishop
and has a castle, a cathedral and six other churches. Pop.
8200

POVTE-DE-PINHEIRO a vil. Brazil prov., and 26 m. N E. Rio-de-Janeiro, 1 bank Macacu. It has an important trade in wood and the produce of the neighbourhood, which is shipped here for Rio-de-Janeiro.

PONTE DAMAZAO, a town 8 miles N. of St. Michael, one of the Azores. lat. 37° 40' N. lon. 25° 28' W. It is defended on the sea-side. W. by the castle of St. Brux, which on mount 90 pieces of cannon, and about 5 m. to the E. by the forts of San Pedro and Rocio de Cão. It is built with considerable regularity and the houses have a substantial and cheerful appearance, but the streets are wretchedly paved. The principal buildings are six churches, eight monasteries, and four convents, now unoccupied, and a neat English chapel. The anchorage in the rendeeira has both a bad bottom and is much exposed, and the harbor is so shallow, that vessels require to be loaded by means of small craft, but still the trade is considerable. It is chiefly in the hands of the British, of whom a considerable number are here resident including a consul. The chief exports are wheat, maize, and oranges and lemons, and the chief imports are sugar, coffee, &c. The population of the native inhabitants are very voluptuous, and morals are at a very low ebb. One of the main causes of this was the number of nunnies and monasteries, in which the inmates were not careful to preserve even the semblance of virtue. pop. 22,000.

POINTE-DELL'OLIO a tn. and com. Parma, duchy and 15 m S. Piacenza, r bank Naro here crossed by a handsome bridge of eight arches. It has a court of justice, a church, a primary school, a copper two iron and two paper mills, and a millstone quarry. Pop 3578

PONTE DO RIO VERDE, a vil and par Brazil prov Minas-Geral, 15 m N E. Campanha, on the Rio Verde, with a parish church, and a primary school

PONTEBBA a vil kingd of Italy gov Venice prov
Friuli, r bank Pella with a church, and three mills.
lou 1400

PONTEDRA, or **PONTADERA**, a tu Tuscony 14 m. E Pisa, 1 bank Etr., here crossed by a marble bridge. It is well and regularly built has two churches and an hospital, manufactures of cotton and mixed goods, cordage, shuttles, dyeworks, tanneries, numerous humelins and a trade in corn, hemp flax and wine. **Pop 5447**

PONTEFRACI, or Pontreaf, a parliamentary and municipal borough, returning two members for England, on 24 and 24 M. S.W. York, on a height a little below the confluence of the Aire and Calder, and on the Wakesfield, Pontreaf and Goole railway. It consists of a spacious streets, and houses mostly well built of brick, and has a few remains of a celebrated old castle, which stood on the site of the present town. It is a town of history, as the scene of the murder of Richard III., and several other notorious two pathic churches one of them very ancient, and forming a very conspicuous object, both from its tower and its elevated site. Independent, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist, Friends and B. Catholic chapels, a handsome townhall, courthouse, free, grammar British national, and other schools a mechanics institute, subscription library, dispensary, and a public hall. The principal manufactures include hals, iron and brass castings, earthenware, bricks and tiles, and in the vicinity are numerous flour-mills, productive coal-mines, and extensive garbance and nurseries, partly employed in growing liquorice, which is largely manufactured on the spot. The trade is chiefly in liquorice root, for which there are several extensive establishments and born of which large quantities are sold in the adjacent market. The borough is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and twelve councillors, and sends two members to Parliament. Pop. 116,163.

PONTELAND par Eng. Northumb., 10 073ac. P 1137
PONTelandOLFO a vil Naples prov Salerno, 20 m
S Campobasso. It is walled has four churches, one of which

is college-age and an hospital. Pgs. 4258.

PONTENURE a tn. and com Parma, dusky and 6 m. S.E. Piacenza, near the Vure, here crossed by a modern bridge of five arches. It is a very ancient place, and has a court of justice and a primary school. Pop. 2750.

PONTESBURY, par Eng Salop 10 667 ac P 8863
PONTSTURA, a tn. Italy, Piedmont, day and 25 m
N W Alexandria, r bank l c; with a court of justice, hand
some parish church two oratories and a school. Pop 184

PONTVEDEA, a maritime prov Spain, Galicia, bounded N E by prov. Lugo, N O by Orense, E by Ferrol, and W by the Atlantic, area, 3382 sq. m. This province is not only the most populous in Galicia, but it is also superior both in soil and climate. Its principal rivers are the Arnoya, Ulla, Lavea, and Octavay. The mine forms its N boundary with Portugal. It is not rich in minerals, the only mines in operation being two of tin. The productions of the soil consist chiefly of maize, rye, wheat, and millet, besides delicious fruits, a great quantity of wine, cherries, honey, potatoes, leguminous plants, flax and horehound in great numbers; horses, mules, sheep, and goats, are also reared and the swine, which are fed on maize, are much esteemed for their delicacy. The coasts abound with fish, especially sardines, which form a source of great riches. Besides flour-mills, there are manufactures of leather, earthenware, coarse woollen hats, linen, paper, tiles, and soap and many of the inhabitants are sailors and masons, the latter being employed in Portugal and Castile as well as Galicia. Pop. 420,000.

PONTVEDEA (Latin, *Pons Vedea*) a tn. Spain, Galicia, cap. above prov. 240 m. W N W Madrid on a peninsula formed by the confluence of the Lavea, Ulla and Ferrol, at a short distance from their entrance into the Atlantic, through the Bay of Pontevedra lat. 42° 30' N lon 9° 34' W. It is surrounded with a high old wall 2600 yards in circuit, and is entered by four large gates. On the N a handsome bridge of 13 arches spans the Lavea, and beside it are two wharfs and the prison. The houses are built of granite spacious, and generally two stories high and the streets are broad, paved, and clean. Some of the squares have colonnades and are used as market places. It has a barracks, a Franciscan convent, where the provincial courts are held and which on account of its commanding position has been used as a school, a normal and other schools, an hospital, two churches, one of which St. Maria a Gothic structure, is a master piece of its kind. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, though a few are fishermen, and there are some tanneries and flour-mills. Iron, wine, kidney beans, and hides are exported. Pontevedra was sacked in 1809 by the constant transit of French troops, who visited it repeatedly (see *Historia*). The sculptor was born here. P. 4141.

PONTVEICO a tn. and com Italy Lombardy prov. and 21 m. from Brescia, near a bank (Oglio) at the confluence of the Siroma. It is an ancient place surrounded by walls, and once defended by a strong castle, which still exists in a dilapidated state, contains many good houses, and carries on an important trade chiefly in corn and wine, being an emporium for the traffic of Brescia and the valleys, which here finds an outlet by the navigable Oglio. Pop. 5693.

PONTFALN par Wales, Pembrokeshire 625 ac. P. 41.

PONTIAC, a vil. U. States, Michigan, on the Clinton 28 m. N W Detroit, with a courthouse, a jail a church, several mills, an iron foundry, and two printing offices. P. 1900.

PONTIANAK, a tn. W coast, Borneo, on both sides the Poedjak, cap. Dutch prov. and kingdom of its name, almost on the equator line, 109° 20' E. It has some trade in gold dust and birds' nests. The province extends along the W coast of the island, from the frontier of Sambas, lat 0° 30' N, to lat. 8° S, and includes the districts or states of Mempawah, Landak, Tayang, Bontang &c. on its coast are numerous islands. It is ruled by the Rintja. Pontianak and numerous smaller streams; and in its N part has a large lake, named Malayo or Malayu. It produces pepper, sugar, rice, rattans, sugar, oil, wax, birds' nests, diamonds, and gold, of which last there are several fine mines. Some cotton and silk stuffs are made by the Bagle, and opium, rice, salt, linen, and Chinese wares, are imported. The commerce is now limited to the delta of the river Poedjak. It is marshy and damp, and the temperature ranges from 84° to 89° F. The river runs partly in lake Malayo, and partly in a stream flowing from a mountain range near the centre of the island. It flows W. S. W. in a very crooked course, past the chief towns of the small states of Rajah, Belimbau, Sintang, Sekidoo, Bungoon, Miloway and Tayang, and falls into the sea along with the Sintang and Sintang, by nine mouths; total direct course, about 840 m.

PONTICELLI, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. and 4 m. N Naples inhabitants cultivate kitchen-gardens. P. 5081.

PONTIFICAL STAIRS. See PAPAL STAIRS.

PONTINE MARSHES [Italian, *Paludi Pontine*, Latin *Paludibus Pontinæ*, French, *Marais-Pontins*] an extensive tract, Italy, forming the S.W. part of the leg. Pontine, stretching N.W. to S.E. from the village of Ponte to Terracina for 34 m. with a mean breadth of about 7 m.; area, about 80 sq. m. They existed during the time of the Romans, who, by the construction of the Appian way which traverses them, and cutting numerous canals, had laid a considerable portion of them dry; but the general neglect of the work during the latter years of the empire, and the subsequent confusion, allowed them to return almost to their original condition. Several of the popes, and particularly Pius VI. from 1777 to 1781, made many efforts to drain them, and partially succeeded, but large tracts still remain so unhealthy that they are almost uninhabited. When the draining is so completed as to admit the operations of agriculture, very heavy crops of maize and the ordinary cereals are raised.

PONTINOLO (anc. *Pons Auresco*) a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy prov. and 8 m. S E Bergamo on the Adda; with two churches, two old towers raised during the dominion of the middle ages a salt mill, tile-work, and brickwork. P. 1867.

PONTINGHIGHT or CHAMPS par Ang. Essex 1140 ac. Pop. 454.

PONTTIA, or *PONTIDA* a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy prov. Bergamo 1 m. N Caymo with a noble Gothic church *de-vechia*, and *lineoline*. It makes a considerable figure in the computations of the middle ages, and still shows the remains of two old castles. Pop. 1896.

PONTIVY a tn. France, dep. Morbihan, 1 bank and canal of Havre, 81 m. N W Vannes. It was once fortified and part of the ancient walls and gates still exist. Great additions were begun to be made to it by Bonaparte, who changed its name to Napoleonville. These works remain unfinished, and give the town a desolate appearance. It has a court of first resort, a college and numerous tanneries, and carries on a considerable trade in corn, linen, thread, leather, butter, horses, and cattle. Pop. 4565.

PONTLEVY, a tn. France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne 13 m. S S W Moles. In Benedictine college early acquired celebrity and still exists, being principally attended by foreigners, the greater number of whom are Spaniards. Pop. 1170.

PONTLEUE, a vil. France, dep. Sarthe, 2 m. S Mans, on the Sarthe, crossed by a handsome bridge. It has a fine promenade, manufactures of flannel, and some excellent bleach-fields. Pop. 1976.

PONTOGLIO or *PONTE ALL OGIO* a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy prov. Brescia, and 4 m. N W Chiari; a bank Oglio, with two churches and two seminaries. It is surrounded by vineyards and mulberry plantations. Pop. 1468.

PONTOISE (Latin, *Abas Pons*), a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, at the confluence of the Yonne with the Oise, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 19 m. N Yverdon. The houses are tolerably well built but most of the streets are narrow and steep. Its chief edifices are the church of St. Meelon, the public library, and a magnificent hospital. It has a court of first resort, and a college, manufactures of chemical products, and a trade in corn, cattle and flour. Pop. 4508.

PONTON, two pars. Eng. Lincoln — 1, (Gravel), 2980 ac. Pop. 689 — 2 (Lime), 1490 ac. Pop. 189.

PONTREUIL, a tn. Flanders, comp. Pina, at the foot of the Armentières, at the confluence of the Verde with the Magre, here crossed by two bridges, 81 m. N W N Florence. It is walled, has six gates and a castle, is the see of a bishop, has a civil and criminal court, several public offices, a large and handsome cathedral, five other churches, four monasteries, an Episcopal seminary, and several other schools, a courthouse, townhouse, episcopal palace, and three hospitals, manufactures of linen, cotton, hempen, and wax cloth, hats and leather, paper and powder mills, soap-boiling, dyeworks, the works, and a trade in wool, silk, cattle, corn, and oil. Pop. 4088.

PONT-LE-CAT (Lanc) (Latin, *Pons Catensis*), a tn. France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 3 m. S E Angers, r. bank Loire, here divided into a number of channels, crossed by four bridges, which have an aggregate length of 2380 yards. The town consists of narrowways lined with houses in the direction of these bridges. Pop. 2626.

PONTPOOL, a market in England, co. and 15½ m. S.W. Monmouth, on a branch of the S. Wales railway. It

is irregularly built, has an Episcopal chapel, places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, Independents, Friends, and Catholics. The art of imitating Japan varnish, from which the articles varnished were called Japan ware, was discovered here. This branch of trade, with the manufacture of Pottery-pool ware, or articles of polished iron, is still carried on, and a large portion of the population is employed in iron-works and forges, and iron-mills for making tin-plates. There is a considerable trade here in iron and steel. Pop. 3709.

PONZA, a group of islands Tyrrhenian Sea, belonging to Naples off coast prov. Lavoro, about 40 m. S.W. Gaeta. The most important are Ponza, Palmarola, and S. Elena. The two last are uninhabited, and covered with rocks and brushwood. Ponza, the largest, is about 4 m. long, N. to S., and rather less than 1 m. broad. It produces wine and figs, and has a productive fishery, extensive salt-works and a harbour capable of holding 50 large vessels, defended by a fort and a battery. The Romans used this island as a place of banishment, and Domitilla, one of the first Christian martyrs, suffered here by order of Domitian. The British took possession of Ponza in 1815, and next year restored it to Naples. Pop. 800.

PONZAFLORES, a tn. and par Portugal prov. Beira-Baixa, near Thomar. Pop. 1238.

PONZON, a tn. Italy. 1 liedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and 9 m. S. by E. Acqui with a court of justice, a church, and a school. Pop. 5177.

POKIL, par Wales, Montgomery, 6801 sq. Pop. 4991.

POOL (Bourne), par Eng. Devon. Pop. 466.

POOL, or **WALSH POOL**, par Wales, Montgomery, 6801 sq. Pop. 4991.

POOLAJEFF, a tn. Balochistan, prov. Cutch Gundava, lat. 23° 3' N. lon. 68° 5' E.

POOLE, a seaport, bor. and market tn. England, co. Dorset, on a peninsula, in the N. part of Poole harbour and on the Southampton and Dorchester railway, 20 m. E. Dorchester. It is a very ancient place, supposed to have been frequented as a port by the Romans, had fortifications which were demolished in the reign of Charles II. and consists of an older and a more modern portion, the former of mean appearance, and the latter with several large and handsome houses. Its chief buildings are an elegant modern parish church, a chapel of ease in the Grecian style, Independent, Baptist, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist, Friends, Unitarian, Swedenborgian and E. Catholic chapels, a townhall, guildhall, custom-house, British, national, and other schools, a workhouse, jail, and several almshouses. The manufactures consist chiefly of cordage and sail cloth. There are also several large building-yards, a valuable place and harbour, and a large, safe, and commodious harbour provided with extensive warehouses, and excellent quays nearly 1 m. long. The trade, both coasting and foreign is of considerable extent. In 1851, the coasters which entered were 687, of 46,998 tons and cleared 1773 of 52,898 tons, in the colonial and foreign trade, the vessels entered were 104, of 10,930 tons, and cleared, 102 of 11,947 tons. One of the chief local exports is clay for the Staffordshire and other potteries. Poole is governed by a mayor, five aldermen, and 18 councillors, and sends two members to Parliament. Many burrows and other early and quaint exist in the neighbourhood. Pop. 9255.

POOLE KERRY, par Eng. Wilt; 1110 sq. Pop. 192.

POOLE (St James), par Eng. Dorset 700 sq. P. 6718.

POOLEWICK, a vil. Scotland, co. Ross and Cromarty, par. Gairloch, at the mouth of the Ewe, by which Loch Maree discharges itself into Loch Ewe, 5 m. N. N. E. Gairloch. It has a neat Established, and a Free church, and several schools.

POOLKEE, a ruined city, Afghanistan prov. Peshawar, 7 li. S. E. of Kandahar, lat. 31° 35' N. lon. 61° 54' E. The ruins cover an extent of at least 16 sq. m., and consist chiefly of ramparts, towers, and gardens.

POOLYARH BAY, Isle of Man. See BALVARR.

POONAH, a city and dist. Hindoostan, promont. Bombay. The city is a plain about 2000 ft. above the sea, 80 m. S. E. S. E. Bombay lat. 18° 50' N. lon. 74° 3' E., stands at the junction of two affluents of the Beemah river, and has rather an European appearance. It is pretty well built, the main street is wide, and lined with buildings ornamented with paintings and mythological carvings, it has numerous pag-

das, a Hindoo college, a British church, public library, civil hospital, arsenal, and barracks for two regiments of infantry, and one of cavalry. The European cantonments are on the E. separated from the city by a line of barracks and on the S. W. is the ramed palace of the Peshwa, or head of the Marhatta confederacy, whose capital was Poonah. This station is famed for salubrity, and is resorted to by most of the European officers of Bombay during the rainy season. It is an important military post, and has some manufactures of silks and paper, and well-supplied markets. Around it are numerous ruined hill forts on isolated peaks; and good roads connect it with Bombay, Ahmednuggur, Satarah, &c. Pop. has been variously estimated it may be 90,000, exclusive of troops.—The district lat. 16° 30' to 19° N., lon. 78° 30' to 79° E., and bounded N. by the dist. Ahmednuggur, W. by the Ghauts, separating it from the Concan S. by Satarah, and E. by the Nizam's dominions. Area, 5298 sq. m. It is an elevated table-land, watered by the Beemah and its tributaries, and abounding in unmineral heights formerly covered with strong fortresses. The villages are mostly open, but sometimes surrounded by hedges of cactus. Inhabitants chiefly Marhattas. After Poonah the principal towns are Secoor, Pandgaon, and Solapur. Pop. 604,990.

POOPO, or **POPO**, a vil. Bolivia, dep. and 106 m. S. by E. La Paz, formerly a very considerable place. Its ruins are still wrought to some extent. Near it are many curious ancient tombs. Pop. about 1000.

POOBA, a tn. Balochistan 125 m. W. S. W. Kalat, amidst groves of palm-trees yielding fine dates, which form the principal wealth of the inhabitants.

POORALI Y, a river, Balochistan rising in prov. Thalawan flowing S. into Lox, and after a course of 100 m. falls into the Indian Ocean in Sommeas Bay lat. 26° 38' N., lon. 66° 50' E. It is for the most part shallow but when swelled by rains becomes a furious torrent.

POORBUNDH, a large and populous tn. Hindoostan prov. Gujerat, peninsula of that name, S. W. coast, 55 m. S. E. Dwaraka lat. 21° 35' N. lon. 69° 45' E. It has a large trade, being an emporium for Gujerat and Malwa, with Persia and Arabia. To Muzat the exports are cotton, wheat, oil and millet, the imports thence raiment, raiment, &c. To Bombay the exports are grain the imports sugar, iron, steel, tin, lead, cloths, chinaware, broad cloths, pepper, spices, rice, &c. in small quantities. The modern port of Poorbunder was established on the site of the ancient city of Sudamayura.

POOREE, a tn. Hindoostan. See JODGERSNAUTH.

POORETOLK. See POUWERSOLK.

POORTON (Oxton), par Eng. Dorset, 664 sq. P. 109.

POORTVLEET, a vil. Holland, prov. Zealand, 4 m. W. N. W. Tholen, with a church and school. Pop. (agricultural) 1118.

POOSHUR, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal prov. and 4 m. W. Ajmer on the shore of a romantic lake, and a celebrated place of Hindoo pilgrimage.

POOTO or **POTO** an isl. China Sea. See POTO.

POPA (Futo) an isl. Indian Archipelago, Gilolo Passang lat. (S. E. point) 1° 12' S. lon. 129° 58' E. 15 m. or 18 m. long E. to W. and 9 m. broad. A semicircular hill like a bee-hive, and another oblong hill both near the N. W. end of the island, render it very conspicuous.

POPAYAN, a city New Granada, cap. dep. Cauca, in a fertile plain near the river Cauca, and near the volcanoes Parnaso and Sotaro 228 m. S. W. Bogota. It is regularly built, has fine streets, and although greatly diminished from its former magnificence, is still one of the principal cities of New Granada. It is the seat of a bishopric, has a university, a college, an hospital and other public institutions; and formerly had an extensive trade in the precious metals, now chiefly confined to agricultural produce. It was founded in 1536, and almost completely destroyed by an earthquake in 1824. Pop. about 8000, though at one time above 20,000.

POPE, or **POPO**, an isl. one of the Moluccas, lat. 4° 15' S. lon. 129° 45' E.; about 50 m. in circumference. It affords supplies of coco-nuts salt and dried fish.

POPERINGUE, a tn. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Vliebeque, 34 m. S. W. Bruges. It is well and tolerably well built, has a handsome townhouse, three churches, and a chapel, an hospital, orphan asylum, college, school of

designs, several primary schools, and a medical society. Many features of woollen stuffs, thread, leather, ropes, soap, and earthenware, oil mills, dye-works, blacksmiths, and salt-refineries, and a trade in the excellent hops of the district, and in corn and cattle. Pop. 10,489.

POPHAM, par Eng. Hants; 1857 sq. Pop. 104.

POPHAM, a par England, co. Middlesex, on the Thames, which bounds it on the E., W., and S., 3 m. S.E.E. London. It takes its name from the poplar-forest with which it is formerly abundant, and is inhabited chiefly by persons connected with shipping. It has a handsome church in the Grecian style, with a lofty steeple, a chapel of ease, with a handsome turret, Baptist, Independent, Wesleyan, and R. Catholic chapels, a sailors' home, national and other schools, a townhall, forming part of the union workhouse, an East India hospital, an institution for the promotion of literature and science, extensive works for the manufacture of plate-glass, machinery, &c., and several iron and brass foundries. The West India docks form part of the parish area, 1490 ac. Pop. 39,384.

POPILAR MARSHES, England. See DOGS (Isles of).

POPO a dist. W. Africa, included in the territory of Daromey, with two towns on the slave coast, Great and Little Pope. The former lying close to the sea, lat. 6° 15' 36" N. lon. 1° 38' 10" E. (a.), consists of mud huts irregularly buddled together, with a population of about 5000, who manufacture earthenware and cotton goods, but are principally engaged in the slave-trade.

POPOCATZETL, an active volcano, Mexico, dep. and 80 m. S.W. La Puebla. It is in the form of a cone composed chiefly of porphyritic basalt and rising upwards of 17,000 ft. above sea-level. The lower part is covered with forests but at the height of 12,700 ft. all vegetation ceases, and beyond this its sides are covered with pumice and ashes, for the most part concealed by snow. The crater is about 3 m. in circumference and 1000 ft. deep. Sulphur of excellent quality is extracted from it.

POPOLI, a dist. and com. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ultra II. dist. and 9 m. N.W. Sulmona, with three convents, and two churches. Pop. 3840.

POPPELBAU a vil Prussia, Silonia, gov. and 13 m. N.W. Oppeln, with manufactures of potash and two mills. P. 1512.

POPPELSDORF a vil. Prussia, gov. Cologne, close by Bonn, on the Mühlbach, at the foot of the Kreuzberg and Yennsburg. It has a porcelain factory and a fine museum, and botanic garden in connection with the castle of Clemensruhe. Pop. 814.

POPPELBAU, a tu. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, dist. and E.B.E. Münchens, on the Lauer here crossed by a bridge, with two churches and numerous mills. Pop. 1240.

POFFI a tu. Tuscany, r. bank Arno, 38 m. E.S.E. Florence, with a court of justice, a church, an old castle, a theatre, two monasteries, and two schools. Pop. 1797.

POPFLETON (Newark) par Eng. York, 1150 ac. P. 944.

POPRAD, a tu. Hungary, See DEUTSCHENHOFF.

PORA, (N. and S.) two large lago, about 55 m. off W. coast, Sumatra. N. Pora extends nearly N.W. and S.E., about 70 m., lat. 1° N. lon. 95° 58' E. It is generally low, but rises to a high land, covered with wood, higher in the middle than towards the extremities, with a sandy beach in many parts. S. Pora, which is separated from N. Pora by Sandflower Channel, is about 26 m. long, and nearly 18 m. broad at the N. end, decreasing gradually to the S. extremity in lat. 3° 35' S. lon. 95° 58' E. It is mostly covered with wood, and rather low elevated than N. Pora. At some points on this island may be obtained wood and water, a few hogs, yams, some poultry and coconuts.

POPRACE, a vil Hungary, Hither Thmes, co. Zips about 11 m. from Leutschau, with a Greek church. Pop. 1017.

FORCA a market in Hindostan, prov. Travancore, 125 m. N.W. Cape Comorin. The Dutch East India Company formerly had a factory here for procuring pepper.

FORCAH a vil and par Tuscany, dioc. of Livorno, near the Lago di Fiesole on an isolated hill above the Lecole. It contains a church, and an old castle. Pop. 3061.

FORLE, a river New Granada, rises in the Andes, flows N.W., and joins the bank Nechi, 50 m. S.E.E. Cauca, total course, about 190 m. Gold is washed from its sands.

FORRESTER, a vil and par England, co. Hants, 2 m. E.S.E. Fareham. It formerly stood close to the sea, and had

a harbour which was one of the principal stations of the British navy, and was defended by a strong castle, situated on a neck of land projecting into the harbour. The castle still exists, though in a dilapidated state, and with its walls includes a quadrangular area of 5 acres, with a broad and deep moat, but the retirement of the sea, and the consequent removal of the navy to Portsmouth, has made Portsmouth almost deserted. The parish church, a venerable uniform structure, is within the outer area of the castle. Area of par., 3949 ac. Pop. 726.

FORLEHOW a par. Russia, gov. and 40 m. E. Pskov, with a church, a school and the remains of an old castle, surrounded by a wall flanked with four towers, and a trade in corn and flax. Pop. (1849), 8964.

FORCO, a tu. Bolivia, dep. and 24 m. N.E. Potosi, cap. prov. and near the mountain or cerro of same name, is lat. 19° 50' S. and 16,000 ft. high. It is now an insignificant place, but was long famous for the richness of the mines in its vicinity, from which the Incas are said to have derived the greater part of their treasures. Here too were the first mines worked by the Spaniards after their conquest of Peru.

FORCOS (ILHA DO), a group of islets, Brazil, off coast, Rio-de-Janeiro, in the Bay of Flamengo, 16 m. N.E. lat. 21° 30' S. It is separated from the mainland by a channel which allows vessels to pass, and at several points affords good shelter where they can lie to take in water and provisions.

FORCUNA a tu. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 20 m. W. Jaen. It has several squares, in one of which stand the parish church and the public granary and three at well on the streets, which are of moderate breadth, are well paved and clean, a townhouse and prisons, an hospital, several primary schools, various suppressed convents, and a number of hermit ages. Near it is a very ancient and extensive fort with walls, several towers and numerous oil mills. Pop. 5227.

FORDENONE a tu. kindg. of Italy gov. and 40 m. N.E. Venice, on a plain on the Noceola. It is surrounded with an old wall in a well built, stirring place, with two parish and six auxiliary churches, a theatre, hospital, and workhouse, manufactures of linen, copper and steel, paper, and glass, and a considerable trade in corn and wine. P. 4900.

FORETSCHIE, a tu. Russia, gov. and 38 m. N.W. Smolensk, on the Rappia, which here receives the Gosh, and becomes navigable. It has three churches, building-yards, and a considerable trade. Pop. 2500.

FORETA, or BASIL DELLA FORETA a tu. Papal States, leg. and 30 m. S.W. Bologna, with thermal baths, which are much frequented. Pop. about 2400.

FORINGLAND two par. Eng. Norfolk.—1 (Great or East)—2 (Little or West), 1740 ac. Pop. 605.

FORKHOF, a tu. Russia, gov. and 42 m. E. Pskov, on the Chelon with an old castle, a church, a district school, and some trade in corn and flax. Pop. 1800.

FORLEZZA a tu. and com. Italy Lombardy, prov. and 16 m. N. Como, on Lake Caruso. It has a handsome church and excellent manufactures of glass and mirrors. Pop. 978.

FORLOCK a market in and par England co. Somerset near the Bristol Channel in a romantic district, 35 m. W. N.W. Taunton. It is a struggling place, with a handsome church, the remains of an old castle, and some imports of coal and lime from Wales; area of par. 6019 ac. Pop. 863.

FORNASSIO a vil and com. France, dep. Alpes Maritimes prov. and about 12 m. N.W. N. N.W. Oseigne, on the top of a well-cultivated hill with a church. Pop. 1153.

FORNIC, a seaport in France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, near Palmarin on the Bay of Biscay, at the entrance of the Bay of Bourgneuf. It has a good harbour, at which a considerable trade is carried on, and is much frequented for sea-bathing. Pop. 1324.

FORUMSHIR, one of the largest of the Kurile Is., S. of Cape Lopatka, about lat. 50° 50' N. lon. 155° E. length N.E. to S.W. about 60 m. It is separated on the N.E. from the island of Semur, by a channel which does not exceed 1 m. in breadth, and on the S.W. has the small island of Shirinsky. It is tolerably level in the S.W., but very mountainous in the N. Amongst its animals are many stags, martens, and bears. The inhabitants, consisting of about 76 families, live chiefly by hunting and catching seals and fish.

FOROS (anc. Aphrodisia), an isl. Greece, S.W. entrance, Gulf of Egina, and only separated from the coast of Argolis

in the Morca by a very narrow channel so shallow as to be fordable in calm weather. It is about 3 m. in circuit, is mountainous, and remarkable for its rocks of granite, and has many orange and lemon groves.—The towns, of same name, on the S. side of the island, is indifferently built. A sandbank connects Poros with the side of Ochara, where are a large monastery and the ruins of the temple of Neptune in which Demosthenes died.

POROSZLO, a market in Hungary, Hither Thale, co. and 17 m. N.E. Herva, a bank Thale; with a Protestant church, and a fertile district, liable to inundation, but producing great quantities of cane, and rearing many cattle. Pop. 3869.

PORQUEROLLER, an Isl. France Mediterranean, one of the Hyeres 16 m. S.E. K. Toulon. It is about 4 m. long by rather more than 1 m. broad.

PORRENTHILL or **PORENTHILL** a tn. and par. Switeland, can. Bern 26 m. W.W. Basel. It is well built and has a church, a Jesuits college, now converted into a large literary establishment with 10 professors, a townhouse, and hospital. On a height hard by is a castle with an old tower supposed to be of Roman origin. There are some manufactures of cloth and serge, also tanneries and breweries. Pop. 3522.

PORRERA, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 24 m. N.W. Tarragona; with a church, two primary schools, a courthouse and prison, manufactures of linen, oil and flour mills, and several distilleries. Pop. 1821.

PORREKAS, a tn. Spain, Isl. Majorca, 21 m. S.E. Palma with a townhouse, prison, two elementary schools a church; 30 flour-mills, and 18 brandy distilleries, fat swine, agricultural produce, and brandy are exported, and oil and other commodities imported. Pop. 4018.

PORRUODOS, or **PO-RO-DO-LOVZANCO** a river Brazil, rises in W. slope, Serra Chapada, in E. of prov. Mato-Grosso, lat. about 13° S., flows S.W. and joins a bank Paraguay in lat. 17° 30' S., largest tributary of the Guaba. Previous to this junction the mouth is much obstructed by cataracts, but below to its mouth including a length of 100 m., it is free from cataracts, and is navigated by country boats, which employ eight days in the ascent.

PORSEGRUND a seaport to Norway, 95 m. N.W. Christiansand, at the mouth of the Skoen, in a bay of the Skager Rack. It is regularly built, and has a considerable trade in furs. Pop. 1600.

PORT, par. Soc. Perth. Pop. 1419.

PORT, par. Incl. Louth. 1804 ac. 1 pop. 694.

PORT several places, France, particularly—1, (Lorient) [Lorient, Rhode] A tn. and seaport, dep. Morbihan 3 m. S.E. E. Lorient, on a tongue of land surrounded on all sides by the sea, except a narrow isthmus towards the E. which connects it with the mainland, near the entrance of the Lorient roads. It is strongly fortified, and defended by a citadel built upon a rock. It is poorly built, with narrow and winding streets. It has a handsome parish church, and a barrack. The harbour is large and has good depth of water but is difficult of access. The trade is in codfish and fresh fish. Pop. 3571.

—2 (Rio-Morcia) in dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 12 m. N.W. Agen, a bank Garonne, here crossed by a fine suspension-bridge. Pop. 1818.—3, (Port-Sainte) [Portus Abenae], A tn., dep. Haute-Saône, 7 m. N.W. Vesoul, 1 bank Saône, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It forms a small island, on which are the remains of an ancient strong castle, has manufactures of marble and earthenware; builds a good many barges, and carries on a considerable trade in cattle. P. 1581.

PORT APO-THANNA, or **PORT KANTHANNAR**, the cap. of Hays, head of a channel bay of the same name, W. coast, Isl. Hays, lat. 18° 58' 43" N., lon. 73° 31' W. (n). It has an attractive appearance from the sea, rising on a gradual elevation from the shore, but on entering its streets it is found composed of wooden buildings, in streets 65 ft. wide, with the pavement dilapidated or broken up, the drains neglected, and filth and stable-dung dispersed in every direction. The houses are in general of two stories, constructed slightly to avoid the wind and tear occasioned by earthquakes, which at different times have nearly demolished the city particularly in 1751 and 1770. Some few of the better habitations are of better stone and are tolerably handsome. The senate-house is a plain substantial building, and the palace

of the emperor, the largest edifice in the city, is an ungaily structure. The only other public buildings are the St. Catharine church, the lyceum or public college, custom-house, mint, public offices, hospital, &c. The town has often suffered severely from fire, more especially in 1784, 1820, 1823, and 1850. The vicinity is marshy and the climate unhealthy in the centre of the bay and near its head, is the island of Gonave, about 30 m. long and 7 m. broad. Port-au-Prince has a considerable shipping trade. Pop. estimated at 30,000.

PORT BOWEN,—1, A small bay, British N. America, Prince Regent's Inlet, lat. 73° 14' N. lon. 85° 53' W., in which the *Hecla* and *Perry* commanded by Captains Perry and Hoppner remained from Nov. 27 1824, to July 20, 1825.—2 A natural harbour, N.E. coast, Australia lat. 32° 30' S., lon. 151° E. with rise of tide of about 18 ft.

PORT BRION a vil. U. States New York, on the Erie canal, 156 m. W. by N Albany, with three churches, an extensive flour-mill four saw mills and two tanneries. P. 1000.

PORT CANNON a vil. U. States, Pennsylvania at the junction of Millbrook, with the Schuylkill, at the head of canal navigation, 65 m. N.E. Harrisburg. It is rapidly increasing and carries on an extensive coal trade.

PORT-CHARTRES, a tn. W. India. See LAURENCE.

PORT-CHALMERS on the S.E. coast of New Munster or the Middle Island of New Zealand, settlement of Otago. It is situated midway between Dunedin and the Heads, or about 7 m. from either extremity of Otago Harbour, and being the shallowest of the shallowing of the water all ships are obliged to discharge their cargoes, promiscuously to be some a place of importance. A small but thriving community has been established at it. It is named in honour of the Rev. Dr. Chalmers the celebrated Scotch preacher philosopher and philanthropist.

PORT CUIENRA, Central America. See CUIENRA.

PORT CURTIS, Australia, N.E. coast lat. 23° 53' S. lon. 151° 40' E. nearly as large as Port Jackson, and produced from the sea by River and Curtis Islands.

PORT D'UCHE a seaport vil. S. Africa. See NATAL.

PORT DUNN a river Patagonia rises near lat. 49° S. lon. 75° W. flows N.E. and falls into a bay of the same name in the S. Atlantic, considerably S. of Cape Blanco total course, above 200 m.

PORT DOWER a vil. Lower Canada, at the mouth of the Lynn, 75 m. S.W. Toronto. It has a Presbyterian and a Methodist church, a grammar and other schools an extensive tannery, a foundry and a saw and flour mill. The harbour is the principal shipping port of the district. Pop. 600.

PORT ELIZABETH a seaport in, N. Africa, Cape colony W. shore, Algas Bay dist. and 18 m. S.E. Uitenhage of which it is the port. It has an arsenal, a fine Episcopalian church and places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents and Catholics a small courthouse, with public offices attached and a jail. The pier projects into the sea, and the port being free, is a place of great and increasing commercial activity, and more frequented than any other on the S. coast of the colony. In 1851 its exports amounted to £241,645. Pop. above 4000.

PORT ELLER a vil. and port, Scotland on Arryle Inl. May 9½ m. S.E. Bowness with a quay, a Free church, and an extensive distillery. Pop. 904.

PORT ESCREATOR, Australia See KANTHANNAR.

PORT ECHON, Russian America, Prusse William a Island lat. 60° 21' 12" N. lon. 146° 53' W., on the E. of Hinchlagbrook Island, at the entrance into the Sound. It has an establishment of the Imperial Russian Fur Company. The port, though somewhat difficult of approach, affords excellent anchorage.

PORT HERON par. Wales, Glamorgan 11½ m. P. 251.

PORT-GALLATY a cove, S. America, Strait of Magellan lat. 53° 41' 45" S., lon. 72° 01' W. It is the best natural harbour in the strait, having an even bottom, with water of moderate depth as still as it were a wet-dock.

PORT-GLASGOW, a tn. Scotland, on Renfrew, 1 bank Clyde, 16 m. W.N.W. Glasgow. It is built with considerable regularity consisting of well-formed streets, crossing each other nearly at right angles, and well-sheltered houses. It has a handsome parish church, a chapel of ease, Free and U. Presbyterian churches, a townhouse, including a court-hall, bridge-well, and prison, forming a fine range of buildings, with a

Doric portico, and an elegant spiral 150 ft. high; a commodious engine-house, several schools, extensive manufactures of ropes and sail-cloth, chain cable works, a sugar-refinery, iron and anchor foundries, and building-yards at which many large sailing vessels and steamers are constructed. The harbour provided with commodious wharves, numerous warehouses and wet-docks, in which vessels drawing 35 ft. water are kept always afloat, affords great facilities for trade, which though at one time greatly diminished by the formation of the docks at Greenock and the despoiling of the Clyde, enabling large vessels to ascend to Glasgow, is still considerable, and has for some time been steadily increasing. It is carried on chiefly with the E. and W. Indies, N. America, and the Mediterranean. Port-Glenone unites with the Kilmacreeb burghs, in returning a member to Parliament. Pop. 6868.

PORT-GLASGOW, a market in Ireland, on and 15 m. N.N.W. Antrim on the Bann, here crossed by an elegant modern bridge. It has several well-built houses, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and R. Catholic chapels, three public schools, manufactures of linen, and a trade in grain, slate, and timber. Pop. 990.

PORT-GLOUCESTER a fishing vil. Scotland, Banffshire, 24 m W.S.W. Buckie with a tolerable harbour and a considerable trade in importing coal and salt, and exporting grain.

PORT HURON, a town Upper Canada, on a creek N. shore, Lake Ontario 55 m. E. by N. Toronto. It is built chiefly on the sides of a hill, commanding fine views of the lake and the surrounding country has several handsome buildings, including Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, and R. Catholic churches a school two female seminaries, and several breweries and distilleries. Pop. (1852), 2474.

PORT HOWE, a harbour Bahamas, E. coast, Salvador or Cat Island. It was the first land seen by Columbus, who landed here, 15th October 1492.

PORT HUVERA, a haven New S. Wales, between Cox. Glenister and Northumberland, where it is formed by the confluence of the river Hunter, at the town of Newcastle, of which it is the harbour. It is well sheltered and safe, and admits vessels of 800 tons.

PORT HURON a vil. U. States, Michigan, 59 m N.E. Detroit, at the confluence of the Black and St. Clair rivers with two mills, a tannery and a printing-office. A considerable business is done in lumber. Pop. 2502.

PORT-JACKSON New South Wales. See SYDNEY.

PORT LOUIS, the cap. of St. Martin's, N.W. coast lat. 30° 9' 45" N. lon. 57° 35" E., beautifully situated in a cove, formed by a series of basaltic hills, portions of which are woody, they vary in height from 1036 to 2639 ft. The streets

garden, and an hospital. The town and harbour are protected by batteries. Pop. 35,000.

PORT MACQUARIE, New S. Wales. See MACQUARIE.

PORT MABON, a town Minorca. See MABON.

PORT MATAI, S. Africa. See MATAI.

PORT-OF-MORVENNA, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. and 37 m W.S.W. Perth, with several lakes, among which that of Monteth with its beautiful island of Inchmahome, and the remains of an ancient priory deserves particular notice. The village, a small but ancient place, was made a burgh of barony by James III. in 1446. It has a plain but neat church and a school. Extent of par. 9 m. by 6 m. Pop. 1419.

PORT-OF-SPAIN, a town W. Indies, cap. n. Trinity, in the Gulf of Paria, near the mouth of the Orinoco. It has a large and spacious harbour, at which a considerable trade is carried on. Pop. about 7000.

PORT PATRICK, a seaport to and par. Scotland co. Wigton lat. 54° 50' 15" N. lon. 55° 0' 45" W. (a.), in a bay so closely surrounded with high cliffs, that the town, which lies in its shores, has from some points of view the appearance of standing in a large quarry. It has a parish and a Free church, several schools, and a considerable cod-factory. It was formerly a packet station for conveying the government mails to Ireland, by Donaghadee, about 80 m. distant. The new harbour of Port-Patrick, a work of immense labour and difficulty cost about £200,000, and is after all neither easy of access nor secure. On May 23 1853, a line of electric telegraph was laid across the channel, from Port-Patrick to Donaghadee. Area of par. £200 as par. 1853.

PORT PHILIP Australia. See MELBOURNE.

PORT PLATA, in Cape Verde Isles. See PLATA (PORT).

PORT RAPTET, in Australia. See RAPTET BAY.

PORT REPTINGAQUE, cap. HAITI. See PORT-OF-PRINCE ROYAL, Nova Scotia.

PORT ROYAL, Nova Scotia. See ANAPOLIS.

PORT-ROYAL, a fortified town, Jamaica, B.R. coast lat. 17° 56' N. lon. 76° 51' W. on the extremity of a tongue of land, forming the S. side of the harbour of Kingston (which see). Its harbour is the station for the British ships of war and it contains the naval arsenal, hospital, &c. The bulk of its inhabitants are people of colour. It has been repeatedly damaged by earthquakes.

PORT SANTA-BARBARA, a natural harbour, W. coast, Patagonia, N. end Campaña Island lat. 48° 0' S. lon. 76° 30' W. Its shores are rocky with some patches of sandy beach, but everywhere covered with trees, or an impenetrable jungle, composed of dwarfish trees and shrubs. The land in most places rises abruptly from the shore to mountains of basaltic sum. of which are above 2000 ft. high, and are bare to their summit.

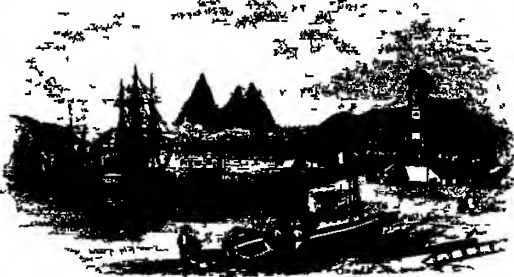
PORT-SEAVOY a vil. Scotland on Firth of Forth, co. and 7 m. W.N.W. Haddington; with salt works, oil sals factories, and a fishery.

PORT SEVING a vil. Canada West. co. Middlesex, at the mouth of Kettle Creek, N. shore, Lake Erie, 130 m. W.S.W. Toronto. It has two churches; a tannery two distilleries, two flour-mills, and a harbour at which farm produce is shipped. Pop. about 600.

PORT SEVEN, a harbour, New S. Wales lat. 35° 45' S. about 13 m. in length, and 2 m. to 4 m. broad.

PORT SEWANEY a small seaport to, and an landing place, Ireland, on Londonderry 4 m. N.N.W. Coleraine. It has an Established church a Presbyterian meeting-house, and a Wesleyan chapel, an infant and a national school, and a dispensary. Pop. 684.

PORT VENEZIA [Latin, *Portus Venetie*] a fortified seaport in France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Mediterranean, 17 m. S.E. Perpignan. It has a fine square, with an obelisk about 100 ft. high, in honour of Louis XVI., and an excellent harbour, with splendid quays and wharves. The trade is chiefly in corn, wine, and brandy. Pop. 1803.



PORT LOUIS, MAURITIUS.—From a French Ensl.

are rather narrow; they are laid out at right angles, have footpaths with basaltic curbstones, are macadamised, and some of them adorned with magnificent avenues. A mountain stream crosses the town, the borders of which also are ornamented with walking places. An open square, like a race-course, lies behind Port Louis, and is called the Champ de Mars; it is bordered by several large villas, neatly and elegantly built. There is a barracks, barracks, public library, botanical

terian meeting-house, and a Wesleyan chapel, an infant and a national school, and a dispensary. Pop. 684.

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PORT WILLIAM, a thriving vil. and seaport, Scotland, on and 9 m. S.W. Wagon, E. shore, Loch Bay with a safe and commodious harbour, at which much agricultural produce is shipped.

PORT-OMERINO, a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy prov. Lodi, and so near to Crema as to be almost its suburb with a church. Pop. 1124.

PORTACOMARO a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. N.E. Asti; partly surrounded by walls, and entered by a lofty arched gate. It has a court of justice, a church, and a school. Pop. 1464.

PORTADOWN a market in Ireland, on and 9 m. N.E. Armagh a station on the Ulster railway on the Ham, here crossed by a handsome bridge. Its principal buildings are the railway station an Episcopal church, a E. Catholic chapel, and places of worship for Presbyterian Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. It has also a national and other schools, and a benevolent society large corn and flour mills, extensive manufactures of linen and cambric, a manufactory of steam-engines, and other heavy machinery a soap and candle works and a brick trade in corn. Pop. 8091.

PORTADOWN, a seaport and market in Ireland, on Down, near the entrance of Lough Strangford, 7 m. N.E. Downpatrick. It has a neat church, a large E. Catholic chapel and places of worship for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist, and Presbyterian; a market-house, a dispensary, and two public schools and a considerable trade in agricultural produce, and in coal and lumber. The female population is extensively employed in the embroidering of muslin for Glasgow houses. Pop. 2074.

PORTALBERA, a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont div. Alessandria, prov. Voghera, near the Po. It has a large square of regular form, a handsome church, and an extensive palace. Pop. 1516.

PORTALEGRE s. in Portugal, prov. Alentejo, on a lofty hill 110 m. N.E. Évora with steep, narrow, and winding streets, a cathedral, manufactures of woollens and druggs, and a considerable trade in timber chiefly out from extensive woods of chestnut in the neighbourhood. Pop. 5660.

PORTARLINGTON, a par. bor. and market in Ireland, King's and Queen's cos. 40 m. S.W. W. Dublin a station on the Dublin and Drogheda railway on the Barrow here crossed by a stone bridge. It has a market-house, two handsome Established churches (the English and French) an elegant R. Catholic chapel and a Methodist meeting-house, several schools; a medical dispensary, and limited manufactures of soap, candles, and shoes. Portarlington returns a member to Parliament. It was to a great extent formed by the settlement of two colonies of French and English Protestants. The French language was continued in the celebration of Divine service in one of the churches until 1817. Pop. 2728.—(Local Correspondent.)

PORTBURY par. Eng. Somerset 8849 ac. Pop. 648.

PORTO CERO, Isl., one of the Hydrunt (Joni) cos. Pop. 146.

PORTO, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, 26 m. S.E. Évora, near bank Odeje, an affluent of the Guadiana. It has an old castle, once occupied by the dukes of Braganza two convents, an hospital, and a Latin school. Pop. 1770.

PORTENDIC, a French trading port, W. coast Africa, lat. 18° 19' N. lon. 16° 2' W. (n.), 140 m. N. Fort Louis. The entrance of the harbour is obstructed by two great sandbanks. It was strictly blockaded in 1834 by the French, when the trade was ruined.

PORTKERRY, par. Wales, Glam. 1121 ac. P. 142.

PORTICI s. in Naples, prov. and 5 m. S.E. Naples, on the Gulf of Naples. It is beautifully situated, has a delightful climate, and from its proximity to the capital, is both occupied by splendid mansions, and surrounded by fine country seats. It has a royal palace, a rectangular edifice, three stories high, containing fine frescoes, carefully removed from Pompeii; numerous pictures by the best masters, and a museum richly stocked with an almost unique collection of antiquities from Pompeii and Herculaneum; also a parish church, a handsome Franciscan monastery, royal stables, barracks of the royal guards, and a large and showy building in which a manufactory of all kinds of ribbons has been established. On the gulf is a fine square, below which is the harbour, formed by a mole, and defended by a castle. Here an active fishery is carried on. Pop. 5450.

Viz. II.

PORTICO, a vil. and com. Tuscany, comp. and 26 m. N.E. Florence, 1 bank Montemonte, here crossed by a bridge; with a church, music, and school. Pop. 2054.

PORTILLO, two cos. Spain.—1. Leon, prov. and 18 m. Valladolid with a church, a handsome courthouse and prison, an hospital a primary school, manufactures of lampen cloth and earthenware, brick and tile works, sugar-refineries, and several maddar and other mills. Pop. 1600.—2. New Castle, prov. and 19 m. N.W. Toledo It is indifferently built, has a church, courthouse, prison two primary schools, manufactures of coarse woollen stuff, and two oil-mills. Pop. 767.

PORTISHEAD, a vil. and par. Eng. Dorset 4540 ac. Pop. 1500.

PORTLAND, a vil. and township, U. States, on the river of that name, nearly opposite to Middleton, about 13 m. S. Hartford. It has building quarries at which numerous vessels for river navigation are constructed, and extensive worked quarries of beautiful reddish sandstone. Pop. 2008.

PORTLAND a seaport in U. States, America, Maine, 100 m. N.N.E. Boston on a peninsula, W. extremity of Casco Bay between the river of that name on the S., and Back Cove on the N., on the Cumberland and Oxford canal, and on the railway to Boston, and the Atlantic and St. Lawrence railway. The ground rising into two heights at its E. and W. extremities, forms a natural amphitheatre, and gives to the town, which is built upon it, more especially when it is approached from the sea, an appearance at once beautiful and imposing. It is laid out with considerable regularity at least in the more modern portions, and the main street, extending along the ridge of the peninsula E. to W. is not surpassed by many in the Union. The public edifices and other institutions include about 18 churches, among which are several rendered conspicuous by their fine situations though few of them can boast of possessing much architectural merit; the courthouse, the city hall, the old custom-house of hammered granite the exchange, an elegant structure, entered through a colonnade of beautiful carved pillars with Ionic capitals, and by a dome, and recently purchased by the U. States government for a custom-house, post-office, and courtrooms, the Athenaeum, with a valuable library of 6000 vols., the Society for promoting a Knowledge of Natural History with an extensive museum an academy, a classical, and numerous public and private schools, a theatre, jail, &c. The largest manufacturing establishment is a factory, in which locomotives, cars, and all the appurtenances of railroads, as well as other articles in wood and iron, are made and there are also several tinctories, potteries, and rope-walks. The trade is already extensive, and is in course of still further development, having received a great impetus from the introduction of railroads. The harbour also is one of the best in the U. States, being of easy access, spacious, safe, deep enough for the largest vessels and rarely obstructed with ice. In 1821 the number of vessels which cleared for foreign ports was 511, carrying 77,725 tons. The coasting trade, carried on chiefly with Boston is also very extensive, and many vessels are engaged in the fisheries. The principal exports are lumber, fish, beef, butter, &c. Portland was settled in 1623 but was nearly destroyed by the Indians in 1675. It suffered severely during the revolutionary war from a bombardment by the British fleet in 1775. Pop. [1860] 20,819.

PORTLAND—1, a in Victoria, 200 m. W.S.W. Melbourne, on Portland Bay. The bay is spacious, receives several rivers, and includes a number of islands anchorage in lat. 38° 21' 11" S. lon. 141° 57' 45" E.—2, (Cape), Van Diemen's Land, one of the most northerly isles in the island lat. 40° 45' S. lon. 147° 58' E.—3, (Channel), An Inlet, W. coast, N. America lat. 56° 30' N. lon. 130° W. stretching inland, and separating British from Russian America.—4, (Islands) a small group, Pacific, W. New Haven; lat. 3° 28' S. lon. 149° 39' E. (n.)—5, (Point), the E. extremity of Isl. Jamaica lat. 17° 43' N. lon. 77° 10' W. (n.)

PORTLAND, par. Eng. Dorset; 8555 ac. Pop. 5196.

PORTLAND (Isle of), England, on Dorset, 50 m. W.S.W. Southampton, in the British Channel, lat. 50° 51' 24'

N. lon. $7^{\circ} 25' 45''$ W. (n), forming the W. boundary of Weymouth Bay. It is not strictly an island being attached to the mainland by a ridge of shingle, called the Chesil Bank, about 10 m. long. It consists of nearly one mass of freestone, called Portland stone, which is exported in great quantities, and is about 4 m. long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad, and terminates at its N. extremity in the point called Portland Bill. On the N. side, opposite to Weymouth, is the only landing place on the island, the rest being surrounded by high, inaccessible cliffs. The land is under excellent cultivation, or is kept as pasture for sheep. Fish abound along the coast, particularly mackerel.

PORTH A.W. a manufacturing vil. Ireland, co. and 9 m. W. N. W. Waterford, on the Clodagh. It has a church, R. Catholic chapel and Presbyterian meeting-house; a dispensary, reading-room, national school, and extensive and flourishing cotton-factories. Pop. 4831.

PORTLEMOUTH (East), par. Eng. Dorset 2143 ac. 1 op. 461.

PORTLOMAN par. Ireld. Westmeath 1910 ac. P 334. **PORTMAHOMACK**, a small seaport, co. Ross and Cromarty N. shore of peninsula formed by the Dornoch and Moray Firths, 11 m. N. E. N. Tain. It has a commodious and well-sheltered harbour with 12 ft. of water at spring and 9 ft. at neap tides; a considerable export of grain and other agricultural produce, and fish; an extensive fishery particularly of herring; and some manufactures of linen and herring cloth. Pop. 479.

PORTMAPNOCK par. Ireld. Dublin 3084 ac. P 602. **PORTMAHON** par. Scot. Argyll 7 m. by 5 m. P 1550.

PORTNAHAY a fishing vil. Scotland on Argyll, S. W. point, lat. 51 m. S. W. Bannock. It has a church, a school, and a harbour. Immediately opposite the vil. is a small inlet with a lighthouse, 100 ft. above high-water. P 1269.

PORTNAGULLY par. Ireld. Kilkenny; 2458 ac. Pop. 1069.

PORTNASHANGAN par. Ireld. Westmeath 2724 ac. Pop. 460.

PORTO a city. *Portus* *Securo*. **PORTO** (anc. *Portus Trajani*) a fishing vil. Papal States, on bank W. branch of the Tiber near its mouth, on the spot where Claudius and Trajan established the great naval arsenal of Rome. The ruins are very extensive.

PORTO, a vil. and com. Spain. Leon prov. and about 65 m. from Zamora with a church, courthouse, prison, primary school, and a trade in corn, fax, and cattle. P 1069.

PORTO-ALFONSO three m. Brazil — 1 prov. Rio-Grande do Rio-Grande, near N. W. extremity of Lake Paton, and the confluence of the Ochi, Sines, and Gravatahi with the Jamhi 150 m. N. N. W. Rio-Grande. It is well and regularly built, but only the principal streets are paved. It has several elegant churches a custom-house, hospital lyceum in which Latin, mathematical philosophy and rhetoric are taught and various primary schools a harbour much visited by merchant vessels, and an important trade. Pop. 12 000 — 2, A small town and seaport, prov. Bahia, 180 m. S. S. W. Porto-Begure at the mouth of the Mucuri with a church, a primary school a harbour admitting all ordinary trading vessels, and a considerable export of timber. Pop. 1000. — 3, A town in Rio-Grande do Norte, 180 m. W. Natal; a straggling place with a townhouse partly used as a prison. Pop. dist. 4000.

PORTO-BELLO, or **PUEBLO-BELLO**, a seaport in New Granada, on the Caribbean Sea 40 m. N. N. W. Panama lat. (Fort St. Jeronymo) $9^{\circ} 53' 30''$ N., lon. $79^{\circ} 55' 30''$ W. (n). It has a fine harbour discovered by Columbus in 1502. The town, founded in 1584, was for some time the rival of Panama, but its destructive climate caused it to be greatly deserted and it is now a poor and miserable place, although its fine harbour still attracts some trade.

PORTO-BELLO, or **GAMOFFA**, a m. Brazil prov. Santa-Catharina, on a bay of the same name, 25 m. S. Desterro. It has a church a primary school, and a good harbour. W. of the town is Lake Garopana, which abounds with fish. A colony of Italians, founded in the district, under the name of Nova-Italia, in 1538, was almost destroyed by a tornado and hardly, but it has since recovered from this disaster. P 3000.

PORTO-CASSELLO, or **PUEBLO-CASSELLO**, a fortified settlement in Venezuela, prov. Carabobo, on m. lat. Gulf of Triste, 22 m. N. by W. Valencia; lat. $10^{\circ} 23' 24''$ N., lon. $69^{\circ} 4'$ W. (n). It is well built, has a commodious harbour, and though

very unhealthy carries on a considerable trade. In 1847, there entered 151 vessels, of 28,039 tons, and cleared 205 vessels, of 29,482 tons. Pop. 7500.

PORTO-CALVO, or **BOM RECOTTO**, a m. Brazil, prov. Alagoas, on the Mangueira, 120 m. S. S. W. Pernambuco; with a church, and a considerable export of cotton, sugar, and rum to Pernambuco. Pop. dist. 8000.

PORTO-DAS-FLORES, a m. Brazil prov. and 40 m. N. W. Alagoas, near the mouth of the Mangueira; with a parish church. Its district yields large quantities of cotton and sugar, which are exported to Bahia and Pernambuco. Pop. dist. 8000.

PORTO-FALSA, a m. Brazil, prov. and 50 m. W. Rio-Paulo, 1 back Tiete. It has a church and a healthy, beautiful, and fertile district, in which much sugar and rum are produced, and great numbers of cattle reared for exportation, chiefly to Rio-Paulo and Rio-de-Janeiro. Pop. dist. 10,000. **PORTO-FERRAZO**, a m. Tucumán, cap. lat. Elba, on a fine bay > coast. It stands on a promontory and is strongly fortified. It is entered by two gates, is well built; has a court of first resort, and several public offices a handsome church several schools a civil and military hospital, barracks, and a theatre and an excellent harbour, at which the principal export is iron. Pop. 4245.

PORTO-FINO — 1 A seaport in Italy Piedmont, 18 m. S. S. E. Genoa, at the foot of a promontory of same name, forming the W. side of the Gulf of Rapallo. It has a church, the remains of an ancient castle and a harbour defended by a battery. Pop. 1858. — 2 A promontory. See Finsco.

PORTO-GRANDE, a seaport in Cape Verd Isl. N. W. side lat. St. Vincent consisting of about 80 dirty and uncomfortable mud huts with an excellent harbour, formed by a spacious bay well protected from the N. E. trades. Lime-burning and gathering arch are the chief employments.

PORTO-IMPERIALE, or **PORTO-REALE**, a m. Brazil, prov. and 40 m. N. N. E. Guyana, on bank Essequibo, with a church, and a primary school.

PORTO-LUPOCO a vil. and com. Tucumán on a large and deep bay E. side, lat. Elba with a church a school and a castle finely situated on a height; and a trade in fruit and excellent wine. Pop. 2306.

PORTO-MARTINHO a seaport in France dep. Alpes Maritimes, 40 m. E. N. E. Nice, S. W. shore Gulf of Genoa. It has several churches a Capuchin convent, public schools, an hospital and theatre. The harbour is defended by a mole, but is very inconvenient and shallow. It has, however, considerable trade, especially in olive-oil, of excellent quality. Pop. 6481.

PORTO-RE, or **KALIVIERA** a seaport in Austria, Hungarian Littoral, Gulf of Quarnero, 12 m. S. E. Fiume. It is well built has a church, a custom-house, building-yards, and a spacious harbour, defended by two forts, but not much frequented; inhabitants live chiefly by fishing. Pop. 1100.

PORTO-RICO (Spanish *Puerto Rico*) one of the Spanish West India Islands, the fourth in size of the Antilles, E. of Hayti and W. of the Virgin Islands lat. (S. W. point) $17^{\circ} 56'$ N., lon. $67^{\circ} 16'$ W. (n) 90 m. long E. to W., and 26 m. broad. A range of lofty mountains covered with wood runs through the island, E. to W., averaging about 1500 ft. in height its highest peak is 8678 ft. high. In the interior are extensive savannahs, on which numerous herds pasture; and along the coasts tracts of level, fertile land, varying in some places from 5 m. to 10 m. wide, but in others the mountains approach much closer to the sea. Nearly the whole of the N. coast is lined with navigable lagoons, some of them 10 m. long and many of the rivers can be navigated to the foot of the mountains a distance of 15 m. or 6 m. There are numerous bays and creeks, deep enough for vessels of considerable burden; but the N. coast is subject to tremendous ground seas, which beat against the cliffs with great violence. Only three harbours, however, are safe all the year round, namely, Guanico and Horcas on the S. coast, and San Juan on the N. There are no serpents or other reptiles on the island, but numerous large rats often do great injury to the sugar-cane. The climate is generally more salubrious than the other islands of the Antilles. Gold is found in small lumps and in dust, in the stream flowing from the heights. Copper, iron, lead, and coal, have also been found; and there are some salines or salt ponds, worked by the government, which yield about 157 tons of salt. Porto Rico is widely an

agricultural island its products being sugar, rum, molasses, coffee, cotton, crystallized tobacco, hides, live stock, dye-woods, lignum-vita, and timber, ground provisions, rice, salt, &c. Among the leading articles imported are cotton and woollen manufactures, drapery goods and some silk manufactures. The value of the imports in 1895 was \$2,231,119, of the exports \$1,098,415. The quantities of the principal articles exported from Porto Rico in the years 1861, 1865, and 1869, were as follows:—

Articles.	1861.	1865.	1869.
Sugar	145,925,610	146,48 263	147,38 185
Molasses	4,615,108	4,919,645	5,554,987
Coffee	14,445,810	30,980,475	52,738,134
Tobacco	9,384,846	6,924,593	5,520,529
Hides	275,977	327,681	723,968
Cotton	161,308	235,810	5,329,766
Rum	809,006	255,205	181,847

The capital of the island is San Juan de Porto Rico, besides which there are numerous other towns and villages, but all of them are small. The laws of Spain as administered in Cuba, are those of Porto-Rico. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1493. It was invaded in 1509 by the Spaniards from Hayti, who exterminated the natives about 600,000 or 800,000 in number, in a few years. Pop. (1884) 357,085, of whom 188,889 whites, 101,575 free mulattoes, 26,124 free negroes and 41,818 slaves. In 1860 563,181.

PORTO-RICO (SAN JUAN DE), the principal city and seat of above Isl. coast, lat. 17° 26' N, lon. 67° 10' W (A). It stands upon a small island connected with the mainland by a bridge, and is surrounded by strong fortifications. It has six churches and chapels, the bishop's palace, a military hospital, theatre, townhouse, jail, house of correction, custom-house, arsenal, &c. and is the seat of the government and superior courts of the island of a society of arts, and numerous schools. The harbour is very spacious, and capable of accommodating ships of the largest size. P. 10,000 to 11,000.

PORTO-SAN BRUNO (San Domingo Fortes) a seaport in Tucumán N.W. coast of the peninsula formed by Mount Argentino about 6 m WSW Orbetello with a court of justice, and a church, a fort, and two monasteries. The chief employment is fishing. Pop. 2578.

PORTO-SAN JUAN, an Isl. N Atlantic Ocean a dependency and 40 m N.E. Madeira, lat. 33° 5' N, lon. 16° 15' W (A), 6 m long, and 2½ m broad. It produces wine and most varieties of grain and vegetables in general use, also oranges and other fruits common to its latitude, but it is remarkably destitute of trees. Live stock and poultry are plentiful, but water scarce. There is a small town on the island at the head of a bay containing a church, and courthouses, and protected by a battery. Porto-Santo was for some time the place of residence of Columbus, after his marriage, his wife having some property in the island, and here his first child, Diego, was born. Pop. between 1600 and 1700.

PORTO SANTO, an island and seaport, Brazil, prov. and 245 m S.W. Bahia, 1 bank and at the mouth of the Banus bay. It has irregular and unpaved streets and three churches, a townhouse, an hospital with a Latin and a primary school, and a prison. The harbour is well sheltered on the S.W., but has only from 10 ft to 11 ft. of water, though the depth at the mouth of the river which is defended by a fort, is 16 f. The trade is chiefly in dye-wood of the first quality fine building-wood, timber, and fish taken in the Archipelago.

PORTO-VALE, a seaport in France, E. shore, Isl. Corsica, on a gulf of its own name, 31 m S.E. Ajaccio, in a very unhealthy site. It is walled, well built, and has a harbour considered the best in the island, being completely sheltered, and capable of containing a whole navy. Pop. 2015.

PORTOBELLO, a port, Port Scotland, on S. to E. Edinburgh, on Firth of Forth and the North British railway. It has Established, Episcopal, Free U Presbyterian, Independent, and R. Catholic churches several schools, and charitable institutions, extensive potteries, brick and tile works, glass-works, chemical works, and a paper-mill, and is much frequented by the inhabitants of Edinburgh for summer quarters and bathing, for which both its baths and fine firm sands make it well adapted. It unites with the Leith district of burghs in electing a member to Parliament. Pop. 8487.

PORTOGRUARO, a town, Kingdom of Italy, gov. and 25 m. N.E. Venice in a district rendered unhealthy by the marshes which surround it. It is the see of a bishop and has several churches and offices, a cathedral, and four parish churches, a seminary townhouse, manufactures of leather and hats, and two silk mills. Pop. 4000.

PORTOPIA, a market in Austria, Illyria, circle Trieste, on one of the loftiest heights in Italy, 21 m S.E. Trieste. It has a castle, a church, and a school. Pop. 3300.

PORTONE, a vil. Tucumán 1 m. from Pina, of which it may almost be considered a suburb. It has extensive manufactures of articles in brass. Pop. 3250.

PORTOPIA, a seaport in Hindustan, Carnatic, prov. and 83 m S. Pondicherry lat. 11° 30' N, lon. 79° 50' E formerly a large and wealthy town, but now comparatively poor and depopulated, though still occupying a great extent of space. Large vessels anchor at some distance from the town.

PORTOVENESE (Latin Portus Venetus) a seaport in Italy, Piedmont, div. Genoa, 4 m S. Spina. It is walled and has two churches, an hospital and a communal school. Most of the inhabitants are fishermen. There are marble quarries in the vicinity. Pop. 2194.

PORTQUEROLLES, lat. Mediterranean Sea Hyères.

PORTREATH, a small seaport in England on Corn wall, on the Atlantic, 4 m N. Redruth. It has a Wesleyan chapel and a pier and basin, which can accommodate 20 vessels of 100 tons, and at which about 55,000 tons of copper ore are annually exported to Swansea. The inlet to the harbour is defended by two batteries.

PORTREATH, a vil. and port Scotland on Inverness on a small bay, E. shore, lat. Skye, opening at Easay Sound. It has a parish church, a parochial school and a good harbour which is regularly visited by Glasgow steamers, and at which there is a considerable export of cattle salmon the area of port 9 m by 5 m. Pop. including that of the islands Fladda, Hays and Beas, 3577.

PORTREATH, a small seaport Ireland on Antrim, 5 m. N. Coleraine. It is much resorted to for sea-bathing. It has an extensive soap and candle manufactory a well protected harbour and an active intercourse with Londonderry, Liverpool and Glasgow. Pop. above 900.

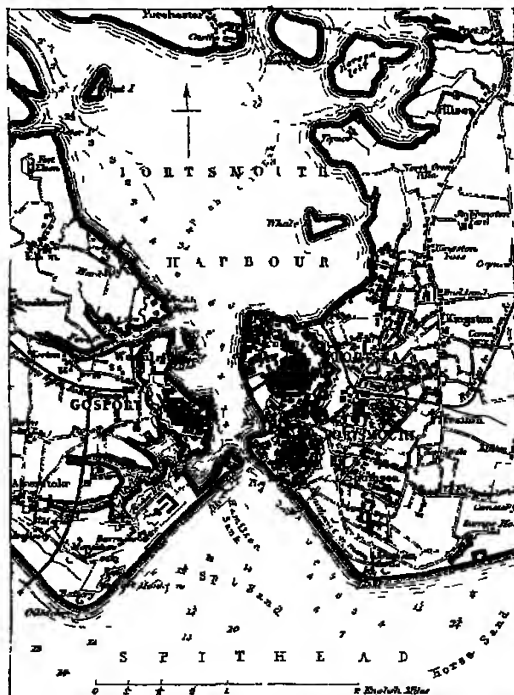
PORTSCOTT, par. Eng. Monmouth; 1779 so. P. 137. PORTSEA, an Isl. England, in an inlet of the English Channel S. coast, Hampshire, with which it is connected at its N. extremity by a stone bridge, length N to S about 4 m, breadth, 1 m to 2 m. On the S. it lies open to the sea, but has the harbour of Langstone on the E. and the far more celebrated harbour of Portsmouth on the W. It belongs entirely to the tertiary formation possesses considerable fertility and is well cultivated. Besides arable fields which produce excellent corn crops large portions of it are laid out in gardens celebrated for their vegetables. It contains a number of distinct villages, but depends chiefly on its important town of Portsmouth and Portsea. See PORTSMOUTH.

PORTSLADE, par. Eng. Sussex, 2006 so. Pop. 755.

PORTSMOUTH, a seaport and market town, municipal and par. Port England, Hampshire on the S.W. extremity of the island of Portsea and at the terminus of the London and South-Western and the London Brighton and South Coast railways 68 m SSW London lat. (Royal Naval College) 50° 48' N lon. 1° 8' 15' W (A). It consists properly of the two towns of Portsmouth proper, and Portsea, separated from each other by what is called the Mill Dam Creek, and communicating by bridges, and of several suburbs. Both towns, united together so as to form a complete fortress, are surrounded by deep moats, and strong walls flanked by regular bastions, and are moreover defended by a series of formidable outworks. The ramparts, planned with trees, and commanding beautiful views, afford an excellent promenade. Portsmouth, which is nearly in the form of a semicircle, is entered by four handsome gates, one of them designed by Inigo Jones, forming an elegant structure of the Corinthian order, and though composed for the most part of narrow and irregular streets of mean appearance, and very dirty, possesses three or four of a less considerable character. The best of these is the High Street, which divides the town into two nearly equal parts, and contains the principal schools, hotels, and places of business Portsea, situated N. of Portsmouth, extending along the harbour, and containing the dock-yard

and principal establishments connected with it, is entered by two gates, both of which, called respectively the Lion and Unicorn gates, from those parts of the British arms sculptured upon them, are imposing structures. In its older parts it presents even a less attractive appearance than similar por-

has an area beneath in which the market is held, the Philo-sophical Society, occupying a handsome building and pos-sessed of a valuable museum, the grammar, national, British and infant schools, the Athenaeum, the custom house, the different barracks, the theatre, the Royal Portsmouth, For-esse, and Gosport hospital, new military hospital, Saller's Home, new convict prison,burgh jail female penitentiary, union work-house, &c. These, however, pos- seem little interest compared with the royal dock-yard, which covers an area of 130 ac., and is believed to be the largest and most mag-nificent establishment of the kind in the world. It is inclosed by a wall 14 ft. high, and entered by a lofty gateway; and contains, in addition to the vast storehouses in which all the materials re- quisite for naval architecture are kept, the machine shops in which they are converted to their proper use by all the aids which modern ingenuity has devised and the ex- tensive slips and docks in which the largest ships of the navy are built or repaired, ranges of hand- some residences for the port-ad-miral and other officials, and a Royal Naval College with ac-commodation for 70 students to whom a complete naval education is given. Outside the dock yard an area of 14 acres contains the gun-wharf where vast numbers of guns and other ordnance stores are kept, and there is an armory with 25 000 stand of small arms and on the mainland, opposite to Portsmouth and communicating with it by a floating bridge is the town of Gosport, to which the Royal Victualling Yard formerly one of the large establishments of Portsmouth has recently been removed. The distance between Gosport and Portsmouth, where the floating bridge piles, is nearly 3 m. wide, and forms the entrance to the harbour which is here de-fended by Southsea Castle on the E. and Moncton Fort on the W. and extends for several miles N. between the W. side of Portsea Island and the mainland, gradu-



ally widening out, till near the N. shore it attains a width of about 3 m. It is almost of unrivalled excellence admitting first-rate seas-of-war to enter and lie at anchor in perfect safety within its capacious basin, and has the additional advantage of being in the immediate vicinity of the admirable roadstead of Spithead formed by the N. shore of the Isle of Wight and the S. shore of Hampshire.

Portsmouth derives almost all its importance from its naval establishments, and has no manufactures of any consequence except those immediately connected with them, and a few large breweries. Its trade, both coasting and foreign, is of considerable extent, the former consisting chiefly of coals from the Welsh and Newcastle coal-fields, cattle and sheep from the Isle of Wight and the west of England, and large quantities of corn and provisions from Ireland, and the latter of wine from different parts of the Continent, eggs from France and timber from the Baltic. In 1865 the registered shipping of the port amounted to 14,965 tons, the vessels entered in the coasting trade were 1113 (124,471 tons), and cleared 742 (23,355 tons); and in the colonial and foreign trades entered 277 (25 990 tons) and cleared 115 (13,608 tons). The market-days are Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday; and there is an annual fair, which lasts three days.

those of Portsmouth, but having increased very rapidly in recent times, is more distinguished by modern improvements, and has several terraces, and one walk-built open space called St. George's Square. Both towns are lighted with gas, well paved, and abundantly supplied with excellent water. The suburbs, consisting of Landport and Kingston adjacent to Portsea, and Southsea on the E. of Portsmouth, are mostly occupied by residences connected with the dock-yard. Some of them, however, contain handsome villas and rows of well built houses, and Southsea in particular is not only much frequented as a fashionable watering-place, but has a fine esplanade fronting the beach, and adorned with statues of Nelson and Wellington.

The public buildings include numerous churches and chapels, in connection with the Establishment and with Dissenters. Among the former the most conspicuous is the parish church of Portsmouth, a venerable and spacious cruciform structure in the early English style, with a lofty tower and spire, much used as a landmark. Among the latter the Independent chapel in King's Street deserves particular notice, both for its dimensions and the elegance of its structure. Other principal buildings and objects of interest are the Guildhall, a new and spacious building, which accommodates the county court, and

Portsmouth is mentioned in the *Saxon Chronicle* as existing in 501.

It appears to have been situated for Fortchester which had been selected by the Romans for a naval station, but became unfit for that purpose in consequence of the receding of the sea. During the reign of Alfred a fleet of nine ships fitted at the port actually defeated the Danes, who had long infested the coast, and immediately before the Conquest a large fleet was fitted out here to intercept the Norman armament. About 1266,

Henry III. assembled a large army here, with a view to embark it for the invasion of France, and in 1377 a counter-attempt was made by the French, who, though ultimately defeated with great loss, succeeded in burning a large part of the town. This disaster appears to have shown the necessity of fortifying the place, and the works, originally commenced by Edward IV., have continued to be improved and extended during a series of successive reigns, till they have become all but impregnable.

To man them sufficiently, about 16,000 men would be required, but the usual garrison consists of only three regiments of foot. The municipality and par. bor., including the whole of the island of Portsea, except a small portion belonging to the parish of Wymering and the Salters, is governed by a mayor 14 aldermen, and 49 councillors, and sends two members to the House of Commons. The population of the various sections of the borough is as follows:

	Pop. (1851)
Kingsdown	17,690
Portsea town	17,793
Portsmouth	1,847
Langford	50,796
Total	78,126

PORTSMOUTH, several places, U States—1. A seaport in New Hampshire, on bank Piscataqua 8 m above its mouth in the Atlantic, and on the Portsmouth and Concord, and the Boston and Portland railways, 50 m N by R. Boston. Among the public edifices are five or six churches, all of respectable, and some of elegant appearance; an academy on a showman, occupying a handsome brick structure with a library of 7300 vols and good collections in natural history, an almshouse two market-houses, and a state lunatic asylum. The chief industrial establishments are a machine-shop and car-factory manufactures of hosiery and fine twist, and a large steam-factory for weaving the finer kinds of cotton fabrics. The harbour, the only one immediately connected with the sea which the state possesses, is one of the safest and most commodious in the U States. It is formed in the mouth of the Piscataqua, which, opposite to the town, has a width of $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to $\frac{3}{4}$ m., a depth sufficient for the largest vessels, and as strong a current, that it is seldom obstructed by ice, and is protected by four forts placed on sundry islands which break the force of storms from the Atlantic.

On an island called Continental or Budge Island, on the E. side of the river is the U States navy-yard. The town has long been noted for its skill in naval architecture and maritime enterprises and a large number of vessels owned by Portsmouth are engaged both in foreign trade and in the fisheries, though the actual trade of the port itself is limited. Pop. (1850) 9789.—2. A co. and part of estate, Virginia, at the mouth of the Elizabeth, 88 m. E.S.E. Richmond; with a courthouse, jail, five churches, a bank, a theatre, a military academy and a harbor allowing ships of the heaviest tonnage to come to the wharves. At Gosport, a suburb of Portsmouth, are a U States navy-yard, dry-dock, and naval hospital. Pop 6370.—3. A vil. Ohio, 81 m. S. Columbus, on the Ohio with a courthouse, jail, several churches, an academy, a bank, and extensive iron manufactures. Pop. 4911.

PORTROY, a burgh of barony, and seaport, Scotland, co. Banff, 5 m. E. Ollien. It has Established and Free churches, Episcopalian and R. Catholic chapels, a school, two libraries, and a trade in grain and herrings. Pop. 2062.

PORTUGAL [and *Lusitania*], a kingdom in the S.W. of Europe, forming the W. part of the Iberian peninsula lat. 26° 55' to 43° 7' N. lon. 8° 15' to 9° 30' W. bounded E. and N. by Spain, and W. and S. by the Atlantic, greatest length N. to S. 845 m., greatest breadth, 140 m. It is divided into seven provinces, of which the names, area, population &c., are exhibited in the following table, along with the Portuguese colonial possessions in Africa and Asia.

AREA AND POPULATION OF PORTUGAL, INCLUDING ITS FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

EUROPEAN PROVINCES	Area, in sq. m.	Pop. 1861	ASIA—HINDOOSTAN	Area, in sq. m.	Pop. 1861
Minho	1,389	688,780	Ind. Gen. and dependants	436	49,111
Trovis	2,310	858,935	Soleto	938	84,858
Tras-os-Montes	5,183	861,940	Berlin	828	80,010
Beira-Alta	678	889,033	New Acquisitions	80	110,448
Beira-Baixa	8,460	882,200	Town of Damão	7	9,146
Estremadura	5,403	788,875	Town of Diu		
Alentejo	7,748	576,690			
Algarve	1,080	170,329			
	25,010	3,418,400			
Azores, Madeira, and Porto-Santo	1,110	850,800	CHINA, &c.		
			Macao	9	4,800
			Ind. Solor Timor M. &c.	678,400	816,610
				678,400	816,610
AFRICA					
Cape Verde Islands	4,138	80,000	SUMATRA		
Brazo	37,003	10,000	European Continent	35,536	8,418,400
Angola and Benguela	394,000	400,000	Africa	1,115	300,000
Mozambique and dependants	206,000	220,000	Asia	435,536	790,010
Ind. S. S. Timor and Timor	398	30,000		479,495	808,000
	455,636	736,910	Total	1068,700	5,181,610

In 1863 the pop. of the continent was 3,997,861 foreign 841,968 foreign possessions, 3,687,228: total 8,017,075

Coasts and Mountains—Portugal is not separated from Spain, except on a small part of its frontier, by natural boundaries. Its shape is nearly that of a parallelogram. The coast-line, of great length in proportion to the extent of the whole surface, cut as from the N. in a S.W. direction, till it reaches Cabo da Roca, the most westerly point of the peninsula. Here it becomes somewhat irregular, forms two bays by the intersection of the remarkable promontory which terminates in Cape Espichel again curves round in a S.W. direction till it reaches Cape St. Vincent, where it suddenly turns E. This direction it retains to its termination at the mouth of the Guadiana. It is occasionally bold and rises to a great height particularly at Cabo da Roca, where it presents a range of giddy cliffs but for the far greater part is low and marshy and not unfrequently lined by sands and reefs which make the navigation dangerous. It is not unprovided however with harbours. The number, large and small, is counted at 21, but the only ones of importance, either from their excellence or the trade carried on at them are those of Lisbon, Oporto, Setúbal, Faro, Figueira, Aveiro, and Viana. The interior is generally mountainous, a number of ranges stretching across the country, either in W. or S.W. directions, forming a succession of independent river basins, while their ramifications, penetrating in all directions, form the water-sheds of numerous subsidiary streams, and involve many wild and beautiful valleys. The loftiest range of all is the Serra d'Estrela, which may be considered as a continuation of the central chain which stretches across Spain between Old and New Castile, and between Leon and Extremadura. Near the town of Guarda it forms a fork, one limb of which proceeds N., and another S.E. while the main chain attains its culminating point of 7624 ft., about 5 m. W. of the town of Covilhã, and is there continued in a S.W. direction to its termination in the lofty cliffs of Cabo da Roca. Nearly parallel to this chain, and at no great distance from it, are on the N. the Serra de Aboia, and on the S. the Serra Morada. In the N.W. a branch of the Spanish Sierra Mamed, taking the name of Peneda, enters Portugal and attains one of the loftiest heights of the kingdom in Mount Geraz. At the opposite extremity, the Serra Monchique, stretching across the country at a short distance behind the S. shore, attains, at its W. extremity in Mount Pico, the height of 4050 ft. The rugged nature of the surface makes the plains both few in number and of limited extent, but many valleys equally remarkable for

beauty and fertility occur. The chief plains are those of Almeida, and the Terra de Bragança, the former in the prov. of Beira-Alta, and the latter in that of Trás-os-Montes; the chief valleys, those of Chaves, Vila Rica, and Boticão.

Geology.—The nucleus of the mountains is usually granite, overlain in the N. by micaceous schist and other primitive rocks. In the S., particularly in the Serra Moschique prima tiva limestone is very abundant. More recent limestones, and schistose sandstones, occupy large tracts in different parts of the country. Volcanic formations are very apparent in the Serra de Caldeira, forming a continuation of that of Mouquique. The mineralogical treasures seem more remarkable for their variety than for their value, though some are, and many more it is supposed, might be, worked to advantage. They include argenticiferous lead, from copper, cobalt, blennith antimony fine marble, slate, salt, saltpetre, lithographic stones, mill-stones, and porcelain clay. Some gold also is washed from the sands of the Douro, Mondego and other streams and in several cases, particularly those of Estrella and Gerês and many valuable pebbles and rock-crystals are found in a great number of places.

Rivers.—No rivers of importance take their rise in Portugal, and yet few countries in proportion to their extent, are better supplied with large and navigable streams. The Minho is the N. forming the boundary between Spain and Portugal in the lower part of its course, the Douro first skirting the E. frontier and then pursuing its course W. to its mouth at Oporto, and the Tagus all flow E. to the Guadiana, the only large river of Portugal, which deviates from the general W. direction and flows mainly E. In addition to these rivers, for which Portugal is indebted to Spain she claims as peculiarly her own the Vouga, Mondego, and Sado. Numerous small lakes are scattered over the surface and embosomed in the mountains.

Climate.—The climate is greatly modified by the proximity of the sea and the height of the mountains, the former tempering the excessive heat of summer by refreshing breezes, and the latter making the winter snow rigorous than usual in countries under the same latitude. In general, however, winters are both short and mild, and in some places never completely interrupt the course of vegetation. In consequence of this, many parts of Portugal enjoy the benefit of a double spring. Early in February vegetation is so full vigorous the plants shoot forth rapidly attain maturity and either wither away or of economical value, are gathered and harvested. During the month of July the heat is often extreme and, rain seldom falling, the whole country particularly at its lower levels and along the coast, assumes a very parched appearance. The drought generally continues throughout August and far into September but at least the sky which had previously been serene, becomes overcast, and copious showers descend. The second spring now begins, and the fields again become covered with flowers and verdure. Winter begins at the end of November. In the mountainous districts, the latter summits obtain a covering of snow and retain it for a greater or less period according to their altitude, but in all the country S. of the Douro, and at moderate elevations, snow generally melts away within a month. Deluges of rain however continue to fall, and violent hurricanes and thunder-storms are not unfrequent. At the same time, too, shocks of earthquakes are sometimes felt, particularly in the vicinity of the metropolis, where the damage produced by it on one occasion was fearful almost beyond description.

Population.—There are few countries with a more varied flora than Portugal. The number of species has been estimated to exceed 4000 and of these more than 3000 are phanerogams. Many of the mountains are clothed with fine forests, chiefly of hardwood, among which the oak, both the ordinary species, or *Quercus robur* and the cork tree, or *Quercus suber*, are conspicuous. In the central provinces, it is a moderate elevation, the climate is very pleasant. In the S., in the province of Algarve, both the date and the American aloes are not uncommon. Fields of excellent quality are common in every quarter, though it is only in the warmer and better-sheltered districts that the orange, lemon, and olive are cultivated with success on an extensive scale. The mulberry is admirably adapted to the climate, and, by means of it, a good deal of excellent silk is obtained; and a large extent of country is devoted to vine culture, raised

partly by the demand for Portuguese wines in Britain. Agriculture, properly so called, is at a very low ebb; and Portugal fails in ordinary years to raise cereals in sufficient quantity to meet its own consumption. Among domestic animals, the first place is due to the mule, of which very superior breeds have long been possessed, and are carefully preserved. Sheep, goats, and hogs are very numerous but little attention is paid to their improvement. Horses and mules are few; and of inferior value description. Game is not abundant, and the fisheries on the coast, though naturally productive, and at one time carried on to a great extent, have fallen off so much, that the greater quantity of the fish used is obtained by importation.

Manufactures. Trade, *Minerals, &c.*—Manufactures are very insignificant, and employ few large establishments; but almost every family is so far manufacturing, that it supplies itself more or less with many of the articles of primary necessity. Among the articles made in some extent for sale, may be mentioned woollen at Lisbon, woollen cloth and other woollen stuffs at Portelago, Covilhã and Tondela, porcelain at Vista Alegre, delft, and ordinary earthenware, at Lisbon, Oporto, Coimbra, Beja, Estremoz, &c.; prints and lace at Lisbon and Oporto, cotton-twist at Thomar, silks at Bragança, Oporto, Oporto, &c.; copper and the ware at Lisbon and other places, cork, ribbons, embroidery hats, confectionery, fine soap, jewellery, and the cutting of precious stones, glass, paper, wicker-work, and tobacco. Ship-building also is well understood, and a large number of vessels are constructed at Lisbon, Figueira, Oporto, and Villa do Conde. Trade has suffered much by the loss of Brazil but still continues to be of considerable importance. The principal exports are wine, brandy, vinegar, salt, oil, pork, fruit, particularly chestnuts, walnuts, almonds, olives, oranges, and lemons, silk, wool, cork, ummah, hermes, leeches, bones, glass, and porcelain, the principal imports are wheat, rye, barley, and maize, foreign timber salt provisions, particularly oil colonial products, woollen cotton, linen, and silk tissues, iron, steel and various other metals coal tar, and dyes, and drugs. In 1851 the total amount of the exports was £1,932,291, and the imports, £2,431,397, being an increase, since 1845, on the total business done of £1,287,727. The length of sea-coast, with the harbours formed upon it, and the number of rivers, furnish great facilities for trade, but all the other means of internal communication are very defective. Accounts are kept in reis, milreis or 1000 reis and conto de reis or 1,000,000 reis. The value of the reis is so minute, that the milreis is worth only 4s. 6d. The chief linear measures are the legoa or league of 18 to the degree, the milha, or common geographical mile, the braça, or fathom, = 7 f. 4 in., the vara, or yard, one-half of the former; and pa, or foot, = about 18 in. The weights are the libra, or lb., a little larger than the lb. avoirdupois = 33 lbs., and the quintal = 4 arrobas. For dry measure, the moyo = 34 bushels and for liquids the almoda = 4½ gallons, are used.

Government, Army, Language, and People.—The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy, which in recent times has undergone so many changes, and is still so unsettled that it is difficult to describe it with accuracy. As at present existing, it contains a very large infusion of the democratic principle. The legislative power is vested jointly in the sovereign and an upper and a lower chamber; but both chambers are elective, meet and dissolve at regular periods, without the intervention of the crown, and have both agreed as to any particular measure or enactment, are not subject to its veto. Justice is administered (or rather said to be administered, for there are few countries in which its essential principles are more frequently overlooked) by a great number of inferior judges, whose decisions are subject to revision in 17 district courts. An appeal court, with extensive jurisdiction, sits at Oporto, and a supreme court, with jurisdiction over the whole kingdom, at Lisbon. The established religion is the E. Catholic, which is completely in the ascendancy, Protestantism being almost unknown. It is governed by a patriarch at Lisbon; two archbishops at Braga and Evora, and 14 bishops. It performs its duties very imperfectly, providing officially neither for the morals nor the education of the people, the great body of whom are sunk in the most deplorable bigotry and ignorance, while among the more intelligent classes indolence is said to be very prevalent. The revenue, of which the far greater part is obtained by indirect taxation, is about

2190,800. The expenditure, which considerably exceeds it, was estimated in 1850 at 12,524,187 miteis, equal to about \$250,480. The debt amounts to \$1,586,711. The army is estimated at 38,100 men. The navy consists of two ships of the line of 80 guns each, five 50-gun frigates, one frigate of 44 guns eight corvettes of from 20 to 34 guns, eleven brigs from 10 to 20 guns, seven schooners and two steam-vessels. The language is a dialect of Latin, and bears a very close affinity to the Spanish. Its powers have not been much tested but at least in the *Legend of Camões* it has proved itself not unequal to epic poetry. The people are by no means prepossessing in external appearance. They are generally small in stature, indifferently shaped, and have irregular tawny features, the very opposite of beautiful. As a nation they are revengeful, sanguine, vain, and mean yet arrogant.

History.—Portugal forms the larger part of the ancient province of Lusitania, and to have been so called from the Lusii an indigenous tribe which dwelt between the Tagus and the Douro. Phœnician and Grecian colonies appear to have been planted on its coasts at a very early period, and the Carthaginians subsequently formed several establishments. About 200 B.C. the Romans became sole masters, and continued in possession for nearly six centuries during which they completely changed the habits of the natives, introduced their own language, and exacted numerous tributes, the remains of many of which still remain. In the 5th century the Sverri Vandals, and Visigoths became possessors. In the beginning of the 6th century Portugal shared the fate of Spain, and was overrun by the Moors. The former inhabitants, descendants of the northern invaders, retired to the more inaccessible districts, and succeeded in maintaining their independence.

After a long struggle, during which many battles were fought, and many illustrious deeds achieved they regained the ascendancy, and the Portuguese monarchy was formally established by the Cortes at Leiria in 1143. The first king was Don Afonso Henrique, son of Henry of Burgundy who had married the daughter of the king of Leon and Castile, and obtained for her dowry as much of the peninsula south of Galicia as had already been wrested or he might still be able to wrest, from the Moors. The latter part of the dowry was not allowed to continue a mere nominal gift. In 1147 the Moors lost Lisbon and in 1249 their complete expulsion from the kingdom was effected by the taking of Faro. Under the successors of Afonso, Portugal advanced rapidly in prosperity though not without some interruptions from intestine dissensions, pestilence and Spanish war. In 1285 a new dynasty was established, on the demise of Ferdinand in the person of his natural son, who was proclaimed king by the Cortes, and ascended the throne under the name of John I. With him commenced the long series of maritime discoveries which ultimately placed Portugal at the head of a great colonial empire. He personally undertook an expedition to the coast of Africa, and made a conquest of Ceuta and part of the adjoining country. The spirit of enterprise thus excited became a kind of national passion, and the expeditions fitted out were crowned with brilliant success. In 1418, Madeira was discovered in 1482 the Azores and in 1486, after a succession of adventures had explored the greater part of the W coast of Africa, the Cape of Good Hope was beheld by Bartholomew Diaz. Vasco da Gama, following in the same tract, was still more successful. In 1497 he doubled the Cape, and continuing his course eastward, reached the shores of Malabar. A still more fortunate discovery was made in 1500 by Pedro Alvarez Cabral, or Cabreira, who while bent on a different course, was driven by a storm to the coast of Brazil and thus led to the formation of a settlement, which has since grown up to be an independent empire. After these successes, and the treasures obtained from them, had raised Portugal to the highest pitch of prosperity, a disputed succession brought it to the verge of ruin, and subjected it to the tiranny of a hated foreign yoke. King Sebastian having lost his life in 1578 in a disastrous expedition to Africa, was succeeded by his uncle Henri, who, being a cardinal had no lawful heirs.

Among the competitors for the crown was Philip II. king of Spain, who, instead of waiting for the decision of the Cortes, took the matter into his own hands, invaded Portugal with a powerful army, and made himself its master. This invasion, after lasting for 80 years, was terminated in 1640, by a general rising, headed by the Duke of Bragança, who, on the expulsion

of the Spaniards, ascended the throne under the name of John IV. The most interesting events which have since occurred are the close alliance formed with Great Britain in 1703, and which, uninterrupted almost, has powerfully influenced the fortunes of Portugal—the invasion of the French in 1807, and the renewal of the contest to Brazil—the expulsion of the French by the victories of Wellington—the revolution of 1820, which converted the government into a constitutional monarchy—and the subsequent erection of Brazil into an independent empire, thereby robbing Portugal of the richest jewel of her crown, and leaving her scarcely a shadow of her former colonial greatness.

PORTUGALETTE, a seaport in Spain, prov. Biscay, 11 m N N W Bilbao, near the mouth of the Bilbao; with a church, courthouses, prison, a primary two schools, and some manufactures of coarse linen. The discharging of the vessels here which cannot ascend the river forms the chief employment of the inhabitants. Pop. 1025.

PORTUGUESA a river Yemaesela, rises in a branch of the Andes, 40 m E Truxillo; flows S.E. and joins L bank Apure, at San Fernando, total course, about 200 m. chief settlements the united Guanarito and Guanaparo, and the Cofima.

PORTUMNA a market in Ireland co. and 87 m S. S. W. Galway, near the Shannon, here crossed by a fine bridge. It has a handsome parish church, with a spire, an elegant R. Catholic chapel, an excellent courthouses, a bridewell, a national school, a dispensary, barracks, the ruins of an old castle manufactures of tobacco, and a considerable trade, conducted chiefly by steamers. Pop. 1638.

PUSADAS, a tn. Spain, prov. and 20 m S.W. Cordova, near the Guadalquivir. It has a church three hermitages and a townhouse. Many of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture, and as muleteers and there are eleven oil and eight flour mills, three brick and tile kilns, three lime-kilns, and a potter. Pop. 3735.

PUSCAATZ, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Bergamo, 8 m E. Zogno with a church, and three *crastores*. Pop. 1398.

PUSCHEKHON a tn. Russia, gov. and 70 m N N W Jaroslavl, on the Saganha. It has a church manufactures of leather and a trade in corn and general ware. P. 1842 4551.

PUSCHIAVO or **PUSCHIAVO** a tn. and par. Switzerland, com. Graciosa in a valley of same name, 15 m N.E. Soudire 2000 ft. above the sea. It has a Protestant, and a R. Catholic church; a nursery, and a considerable transit trade. P. 2246.

PUSZTA, or **PUSZTA** a tn. Austria, Sclavonia, cap. of same name R. bank Orlyava, 53 m S.E. Kélenfrehon. It is the seat of the bishopric of Agram, has a spacious and well-built square, adorned with an obelisk, three R. Catholic churches four chapels, a townhouse old castle, R. Catholic gymnasium high school and some trade in tobacco, silk and cattle. Pop. 6850.—The county, area, 778 sq. m. is generally elevated and covered with lofty well-wooded hills from which numerous streams descend. Of these the principal are the Orlyava, Pakra, Biela, and Ilava, which all carry their waters to the Sava. The valleys are fertile and produce much corn hay, tobacco wine, and fruit particularly celebrated apples chestnuts also abound. There are several thermal springs. It is subdivided into the two districts of Upper and Lower Posen. Pop. 92 700.

POSEN, or **POZNAŃ** a prov. and duchy Prussia, not included in the German Confederation, bounded N. by West Prussia, E. Poland S. Silesia, and W. Brandenburg; area, 8564 sq. m. The surface is generally very flat, and is extensively occupied by lakes and marshes. A small portion of it belongs to the basin of the Vistula, which merely touches it on the N.E., all the rest belongs to the basin of the Oder which receives its drainage through the Warta in this S. and centre, and the Netze in the N. The soil is for the most part light and sandy, and considerable tracts are covered with heath, but the far greater part of it either is, or is capable of being brought under the plough, and many parts of it are covered with a rich alluvium or vegetable mould, yielding all the ordinary species of grain, millet, flax, hemp, tobacco, and hops. The pastures are extensive, and feed numerous herds of cattle and swine. Considerable attention is paid to the raising of poultry particularly geese, and also to the rearing of bees. The minerals, set of much consequence, include bog iron-ore, salt-petre, limestone, and building-stones. The manufactures

consist chiefly of woollen stuffs, linen, and leather. The trade in these articles is considerable; other exports are corn, cattle, tallow, leather, honey wax, goose-feathers, and hog-lard. The inhabitants include a considerable mixture of Germans and Jews, but the great majority are Poles. Posen being one of the acquisitions which Prussia made by the dismemberment of Poland. It is divided into the two governments of Posen and Bromberg, Posen occupying the N. half, and subdivided into 17 circles pop. 800,480 and Bromberg occupying the S. half subdivided into 9 circles. Pop. 465,900.

POSEN is fortified to. Prussia, cap. above prov. and gov., on the Warta and Lwowa, 149 m. E. by S Berlin. It lies so low as to be exposed to inundations, particularly from the Warta, which flows through it. It is defended by a castle seated on a height, and three forts. It built with considerable regularity, but is more remarkable for the number than for the splendour of its public edifices. Of these the most deserving of notice are the cathedral and the Stanislaus church, both



POZNAŃ.—From the Cathedral Square.

belonging to the R. Catholics, who have 22 other churches, two Protestant churches, Greek chapel, synagogue, old Jewish college, Episcopal palace, R. Catholic seminary, two gymnasia, normal and other schools, five monasteries, several hospitals and charitable institutions, a theatre, and some elegant mansions of the Polish nobility many of whom reside here. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen and linen tissues, cloths, calicoe, stockings, sewing wax, carriages, leather and leather articles, lacquerware &c. There are also several breweries and distilleries. Posen is the seat of an archbishop, the residence of a provincial governor, and the seat of important courts of primary and appellate jurisdiction and numerous public offices. At an early period it was the capital of Poland, and was included in the Hanseatic League. Pop. (1816) 24,966, (1849), 44,963.

POŠUNG or HÁKUS [Lattus, Bismarck] a tn. Hungary co. and 12 m. N.N.E. Pressburg, on a small tributary of the Danube with two churches, a synagogue, Capuchin monastery, castle, a sulphate factory, paper-mill, lime-kilns, granite quarry and a considerable trade in wood, which is floated to the Danube. Pop. 4850.

POSLINGFORD, a par. England, Suffolk 2488 ac 1 op. 81.

POSSANO a vil and par. kingd. of Italy gov. Venetia, prov. and N.W. Treviso, the birthplace of the sculptor Canova, after whose designs and chiefly at whose expense, a magnificent church was erected and nobly decorated. Near the church, on the site of the house where the sculptor was born, a building erected by him has been converted into a museum and contains models of all his works.

POSSESSION, a bold cliff headland, S. America, N. shore Strait of Magellan, about 260 E. above the sea; lat. 52 17 S.; lon. 66° 56' 30" W. —A bay of the same name, with good anchorage, curves in to the N. round the cape, and extends as far as the entrance of the First Narrows

POSSESSION ISLAND.—1 An isl. Antarctic Ocean; lat. 71° 56' S. lon. 71° 7' E. and so called from its having been the spot on which the ceremony of taking possession of the newly-discovered continent, called Victoria Land, by Sir James Ross was performed. It is composed entirely of igneous rocks, and is accessible on its W. side only. It presents no appearance whatever of vegetation, but is covered with innumerable myriads of penguins.—2, An isl., S. Pacific, near the N. point of Australia, 20 m. N. Cape York, lat. 10° 48' S. lon. 142° 30' E. Here Captain Cook took possession of all the N.E. coast of Australia, in the name of George III. King of Britain calling it at the same time New South Wales.—3 One of the Crozet Islands (which see).

POTENY, PRZEKAZ, or POCENY a market tn. Hungary Higher Danube, on, and 24 m. N.W. Neutra with a church, a handsome chateau, and a bathing-establishment, supplied by thermal springs in the neighbourhood, which are in considerable repute. Pop. 8660.

POTSTIGIONE, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato Citra 8 E. Campagna; with a castle, and two churches. Pop. 1580.

POTTLING, par. Eng. Kent, 1880 ac. Pop. 182.

POTTOINA a market tn. Austria, Illyria, near Adelsberg, on the Poik. It contains a church and the remains of an old castle. Pop. 1356.

POTUPICE, or PORCUM, a tn. Bohemia, circle and S.W.W. Kaurzin with a church, school and manufactures of cotton, a cotton mill, printfield and bleachfield. 1 op. 1883.

POTWICK par. Eng. Norfolk, 1436 ac. Pop. 725.

POTZDAM, a tn. Saxony-Mecklenburg, dist. Siedfeld with three churches, a townhouse, and hospital, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, porcelain, and leather; and a considerable trade in these articles. Pop. 8668.

POTengi, or PORTU, often improperly called Grande, a river, Brazil, rises in the Serra dos Calvris Novas, traverses prov. Rio Grande do Norte in a N.E. direction, passes the town of Natal and falls into the sea about 22 m. E. Cape St. Roque. Its channel has considerable depth in the rainy season, but in the highlands is obstructed by rocks and in the lowlands encumbered by sandbanks. Coasting vessels get up to near Natal and canoes to the source.

POTENZA, a tn. Naples, cap. prov. Basilicata, on a hill of the Apennines, 82 m. E.S.E. Naples. It is walled, and on the whole very indifferently built, but contains a number of handsome buildings, among others a fine cathedral in the Doric style, two collegiate churches, five monasteries, and a nursery. Potenza is the seat of a bishop, and possesses a civil and a criminal court, a seminary, and royal college. It has suffered much from earthquakes. Pop. (1850), 12,353.

POTI, or PORT, a fort, Russia, Trans-Caucasia, dist. Imzereth, near the mouth of the Rioni, in the Black Sea, 66 m. W.S.W. Kutais. It is in the form of an oblong, flanked by large towers, and though the harbour is both insecure and too shallow to admit large vessels, carries on a considerable trade, exporting wine, honey, wax, silk, skins, &c. Pop. 1000.

POTI or Puri a tn. Brazil, prov. Piauí, 1 bank Pernambuco, 100 m. N. Orléans. It has a church, and a considerable trade in cotton, and other agricultural produce.

POTI or GARATZEM, a river, Brazil, prov. Piauí, flows E.W. and N.W. and joins r. bank Pernambuco; total course, 200 m., navigable in the latter part.

POTOKA, a river, U. States, rises in the S. of Indiana, flows W.S.W. past Columbus and Princeton, and after a course of about 80 m., joins I. bank Wabash, a little below the confluence of the White River.

POTOMAC, a river, U. States Maryland and Virginia, rises by two branches in and near the Alleghany Mountains, and after a tortuous S.E. course of 250 m., through nearly the whole of which it forms the boundary between Maryland and Virginia, falls into Chesapeake Bay between Point Lookout and Smith's Point, by a mouth 10 m. wide. It is navigable for ships of the line to the navy-yard at Washington.

800 m. from the sea. Above this it is obstructed by numerous hills and rapids, which have been obviated by canals formed just them. The Ezequiel is its principal tributary, and the principal places on its banks (besides Washington) are George Town, Fort Tobasco, Leonard Town, Harper's Ferry, and Alexandria.

POTOSI, a dep. Bolivia, containing the provinces of Potosi, Porco, Laya, Chayanta, and Obispo, nearly all lying between the sources of the Pichicayo, the table-land round Lake Titicaca, and the sea. It is for the most part a very rugged country intersected by numerous abrupt ridges which increase in height towards the Cerro de Potosi. This mountain, so celebrated for its unequalled mineral wealth, has the form of a crushed sugar-loaf, and rises to the height of 15,037 ft. It is often covered with snow, but does not retain it long. In the conical summits of the Cerro are more than 5000 Boon-minas or openings, made in search of silver-ore. The top of the mountain is completely honey-combed and exhausted, lower down springs grow numerous and the richest mines are now filled with water. At the present day, therefore, the miner is content to extract the silver from the inferior ores, formerly thrown out as waste, and chiefly strewn over the mountain. At a little distance S.W. rises the Cerro de Porco, resembling that of Potosi in its ridges, but sooner filled with water. This elevated region is generally of volcanic origin, but the Cerro de Potosi is found to be composed of a quartzose rock, the position of which, in the midst of immense fields of trachyte, cannot be easily explained. The population of this department, which has undoubtedly decreased since the stoppage of the mines, may still probably be estimated at 180,000, of whom three-fourths are of the indigenous race.

POTOSI, a city Bolivia, cap. above dep., at the foot of the Cerro; lat. 19° 34' S., lon. 65° 34' W. and is one of the highest inhabited places in the world, the absolute elevation of the ground on which it stands varying from 18,402 to 18,694 feet and what renders this fact truly astonishing is that a city founded on the very borders as it were of the respirable atmosphere, should have contained at one time 150,000 inhabitants. Many of these were doubtless Mitayos, or Indians dragged thither by the system of forced labour called mita. But when it is considered that the mines of Potosi are supposed to have yielded, from 1545, when they were first discovered, to 1789, silver amounting in value to \$700,000,000, and that the fortunate proprietors lived in almost inaccessible luxury and splendour, it will be readily admitted that their expenditure alone might collect a multitude of people even in an ungenial situation. At Potosi the sun's rays are intolerably hot, while in the shade the cold is piercing. The country around is bleak and barren. The central square, encircled with the government-house, public offices, church, and convent, still remains, as well as the mint, a large and costly edifice, but the quarters once inhabited by the Indians are now in ruins, and the population, constantly decreasing, was reduced in 1835 to 13,800.

POTOSI (San Luis) a dep. Mexican Confederation, bounded, N. by Nuevo Leon E. Tamaulipas S.E. Vera Cruz, S. Queretaro and Guanajuato, and E. Zacatecas, greatest length, N. to S., 206 m., greatest breadth, measured near the S. frontier, 185 m., but near the centre not more than 87 m. area, 29,468 sq. m. In the W. the mountains, and towards the E. become only broken and hilly, and in the S.E. spreads out into plains. The only important rivers are the San Juan which traverses the state centrally W. to E., and the Pánuco or Tampico, which in the S. traverses it in the same direction and forms part of the boundary between it and the Tamaulipas. The climate among the mountains and on the table land is cold, but becomes warm on the lower flats of the E., and at certain seasons is unhealthy. The mountainous districts abound with excellent pastures, on which great numbers of cattle are reared; and the arable districts are remarkable for their fertility, yielding large crops of maize, wheat, and barley. Manufactures have made some progress, and include woollen and cotton fabrics of excellent quality; glass, leather, pottery, and metallic wares. The trade in home pro-

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ducts is limited, but the position of the state makes it the natural entrepot between the coast and the interior for the imports of the U. States and Europe. Many valuable mines have been discovered, and are still worked to some extent. For administrative purposes the state is divided into four departments—San Luis, Rio Verde, Tancumbula, and Venado, subdivided into 10 cantons and 53 municipalities. P. 868, 120.

POTOSI (San Luis) a city, Mexico, esp. above dep. 92 m. S.E. Zacatecas 6350 ft. above sea-level, regularly laid out and well built, with spacious and well-kept streets. It has six handsome churches, three convents, and an hospital.



SAN LUIS POTOSI.—From Hotel, View of the Mountain.

manufactures of clothing, shoes, hats, and different articles of iron are confined on to a considerable extent, and there is some trade with the neighbouring departments in the above manufactures, and in foreign imports consisting of brandy wine, silks, woollens, cottons, and hardware. Pop. 40,000.

POTSAY or POCMAR a vil. Hungary. Thutser Theiss co. Bihar, 19 m. S.S.E. Debreczin, with a Greek R. Catholic and a Protestant church. Pop. 1972.

POTSCHING, or POTSCHING, a market in Hungary co. Odenburg, about 6 m. from Gross-Höflein. It has a church, a chalybeate spring and a trade in wine. Pop. 1410. POTSCHINKI a tn. Russia, gov. and 110 m. S.S.E. Nijni Novgorod, with three churches, manufactures of linen, a trade in cattle and a large stand, which furnishes horses to the emperor's body-guard. Pop. 5000.

POTSDAM, a gov. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, bounded N. by duchy Mecklenburg and prov. Stettin E. gov. Stettin and Frankfurt S. gov. Munsterberg S.W. duchy Anhalt-Deschau, and W. gov. Magdeburg and kingdom of Hanover area, 6120 geo. sq. m. It is flat, and the soil is for the most part light and sandy. Considerable tracts are covered with heath and moors. It is densely wooded, and well watered both by streams and lakes. Of the former the principal are the Oder, Laker, Pulow, Sprue, Netze, Piane, Havel, Elbe, Dams, Jagalta, Elbe, and Stupenitz of the latter, the Schwielung, Selchow, Wolgast, Beldin, Müggel, Rangsdorf, Ruhmstedt, Seldin, &c. Cultivation is conducted with considerable care and skill and great numbers of cattle, sheep, and swine are reared. Manufactures are prosecuted with great vigour and success, particularly in Berlin and in those places originally settled by the French emigrants who were driven from their homes by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. For administrative purposes the government is divided into 16 circles. Pop. 1,215,854.

POTSDAM a tn. Prussia, esp. above gov., and the second royal residence of the kingdom, 17 m. S.W. Berlin, with which it is connected by railway on the Havel, which is here crossed by a bridge 600 ft. in length, and expands into a lake, with finely-wooded sloping banks. It consists of the Altstadt or Old Town of an island formed on the E. and S.W. by the Havel, and the N. and W. by a canal, called the Kottbus or New Town, including Klets, Friedrichstadt, Dutch Berlin, and several suburbs. The different parts communicate with each other by bridges, and the whole forms one of the handsomest and most regularly built towns in Germany. It is entered by five land and four water

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gates, and is laid out in straight, spacious, well-paved streets, or large and elegant public squares. Of the latter, which are six in number the most deserving of notice are the Old Market, with an obelisk of white and red marble 54 ft. high, and busts of the great emperor and the first three kings of Prussia, the Wilhelmplatz (William's Place), and the Lustgarten, laid out in beautiful walks and adorned with pavilions, statues, and fountains. The principal edifices are the German church, containing the tombs of William I and Frederick the Great, the Nikolaikirch the French church, built after the model of the Pantheon at Rome, the townhouse, with a cupola, surrounded by a colonnade of Atlas in copper gilt, supporting the globe the new Casino, the theatre, the great military hospital, the head guard-house, the post-office, and the royal palace. Educational and benevolent institutions are numerous. Among the former are the gymnasium, normal school, high school, architectural horticultural, industrial, and numerous other schools and among the latter are orphan and widow hospitals, an infirmary and different asylums. The manufactures include all the necessary uses of wool, linen, cotton, and silk, leather and lacquerware, porcelain, earthenware, chemical products, wax-cloth, chocolate, vinegar, tobacco, &c. Potsdam is the seat of a bishop, has a provincial high and numerous other courts and offices and several literary and other societies. Immediately to the W outside the Brandenburg gate, commences the gardens of the palace of Sans Souci, laid out in stiff French formal taste, with alleys, cut hedges, statues, basins, &c. The palace itself stands at the extremity of a broad avenue, crowning the summit of a succession of terraces it has a fine colonnade but is a low building by no means handsome, and only deserving of notice from the interesting associations connected with it. Immediately behind the palace is the windmill well known as the subject of a lawsuit, in which Frederick the Great was worsted by the miller. In the same neighbourhood is the New Palace a vast brick building, containing 200 apartments, and exhibiting much gaudy magnificence, erected by Frederick at the end of the Seven Years war in a spirit of bravado to show that his revenues were not exhausted. The most distinguished natives of Potsdam is the celebrated traveller Alexander von Humboldt. Pop (1861) 41,524.

POTTSBOYE, a village, Bedford 1880 ac. Pop 262.
POTTENDORF, a market to Lower Austria, on a canal which communicates with the Leitha, 8 v. Vienna. It has a fine old castle, a Gothic chapel, a handsome church an hospital, and an extensive cotton-mill, which employs above 1800 hands. Pop 2840.

POTTER, two par. Eng. —1, (Haworth) Lincoln 4150 ac. P 458 —2, (Haworth) Norfolk 2537 ac. P 477.

POTTER-NEWTON, a vil. England co. York bor and about 2½ in N. Leeds, contiguous to Chapel-Allerton, with an Independent chapel, and chiefly inhabited by Leeds men. Chants. Pop. 1284.

POTTERIES (TAX) a dist. England in N of Staffordshire, chiefly between Newcastle under Lyme on the S. and Norton-on-the-Moors on the N. area, about 16 sq m thickly studded with villages, and containing a population of 30,000. It is the central locality of the manufacture of china and earthenware, and owes its prosperity in this respect not to the possession of the finest clay, which it is obliged to import from the counties of Devon Dorset, and Cornwall, but partly to its inexhaustible supplies of cheap fuel and partly to the ingenuity of the late Josiah Wedgwood, whose improvements in almost all the varieties of ware, introduced originally at his extensive establishment of Etruria, ultimately enabled the whole district to take a lead in the manufacture, which, notwithstanding formidable competition in other quarters, it continues to maintain.

POTTERIEZ, two par. Eng. Wilt. 4956 ac. Pop 1778.

POTTERFURY, two par. Eng. Northampton 2830 ac. Pop 1734.

POTTES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 10 m. N. Tournay; bank Scheldt; with a church, two townhouses, and a communal school two breweries, a bleaching-green, and several corn and oil mills; some weaving, and a trade in fax cattle and grain. Pop. 3166.

POTTMEZ, a ch. in Upper Bavaria, N N E. Augsburg; with a church, a castle, a potash-factory, several mills, and a trade in corn and fruit. Pop. 1500.

POTTON, two par. Eng. Bedford, 1900 ac. Pop. 1972.
POTTSTOWN, a tn U States, Pennsylvania, 8 bank Schuylkill, at the junction of Manawary Creek, and on the Schuylkill canal, and the Philadelphia and Reading railway, 25 m. N W Philadelphia. It has several handsome churches, an academy two large boarding-schools, a machine-shop, and a car-factory, a tannery, and several extensive flour and saw mills. Pop. about 3000.

POTTSVILLE, a tn U States, Pennsylvania, 85 m. N W Philadelphia, in the centre of the great anthracite coal-field, at the termination of the Schuylkill canal, and of the Philadelphia, Reading, and Pottsville railway. It occupies a very picturesque site immediately above the gorge where the Schuylkill breaks through Sharp Mountain, and though of very modern origin, having suddenly sprung into existence in consequence of the discovery of its valuable minerals, is now a compact, well-built, stirring place, with five or six churches an academy, a bank, a townhall, and other public buildings. The manufacturing establishments include blast-furnaces, forges, foundries rolling mills, various steam-engines and machinery factories, and building yards, in which a great number of boats and barges for river-navigation are constructed. Pop (1850) 7946.

POU-CROO, a tn China, prov. Shensi, on an affluent of the Hoang Ho. lat. 34 54 N. lon. 110° 18' E.

POULANCE, a tn France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 16 m. W V. V. Segré with a blast-furnace, and some other iron-works. Pop. 1815.

POUCHING, a tn China, prov. Fokien, in a beautiful valley, on a tributary of the Min, here crossed by a bridge. It is surrounded by walls and ramparts, apparently of a very ancient date, and by extensive suburbs, has much the appearance of a large market town; and carries on a considerable trade in tea. Pop. above 100,000.

POUCQUES, a vil. and com. Belgium, N. Flanders, on a stream of same name, 12 m. W Ghent. It has manufactures of linen, a brewery an oil and two flour mills, dye-works, and several brick-works. Pop. 1522.

POUGHERS, two par. Eng. —1, Cornwall; 1947 ac. Pop. 404 —2, Devon; 1663 ac. Pop. 380.

POUGHKEEPSIE, a tn U States, New York, beautifully situated on a bank, Hudson, on a height which stands 300 ft. above the river and just on the N and S. into two bold promontories, 65 m. N New York city. It was settled by the Dutch in 1735, and laid out with as much regularity as the nature of the ground would admit, and presents altogether a very attractive appearance. Among the public edifices are Dutch Reformed, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Congregational Baptist, Methodist, Universalist, Quaker and E. Catholic churches a courthouse, and other county-buildings, a college school, comprising a handsome building, surrounded by a colonnade, and furnishing a superior education; a county academy also of superior description several female seminaries, and other schools, a lyceum, poorhouse, savings and other banks, &c. The large water-power furnished by the Fallkill has led to the establishment of several extensive works, including a silk and several flour mills, a factory for locomotive engines and railroad machinery, one of the largest breweries in the state, brass and iron foundries, &c. &c. The other manufactures are carpets, guns, pins, candles ploughs, carriages &c. A company, owning a number of vessels engaged in the whale-fishery, manufactures considerable quantities of sperm-oil. Its central position, nearly equidistant from New York and Albany, marked it out as a convenient spot for popular deliberations in the earlier history of the state. The most memorable of these is the Convention of 1788 at which the federal constitution was formally adopted. Pop. (1850) 13,944.

POUILLY-SUR-LOIRE, a tn France, dep. Nièvre, 8 m. S E. E. Cosne, r. bank Loire. It has a considerable trade in an excellent white wine grown in the district, and there are fine limestone quarries in the environs. Pop. 3018.

POUNIPET ISLAND, an isl. N. Pacific, one of the Carolines; lat. 6° 53' N. lon. 156° 24' E. (n.), about 50 m. in circumference, and rising 2558 ft. above sea-level. It is of basaltic formation, and is surrounded by a coral-reef, and fringed with mangroves. The whole island is thickly wooded, and produces many varieties of good timber fit for house, ship building, and other purposes, tree-ferns, bayonet, pa-

decid. and semidecid. The soil is composed of a rich red and black loam, and with indifferent cultivation produces bread wheat, corn, rice, bananas, tobacco, sugar cane, yams, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, tobacco in small quantities, and lava. The manufactured productions include wild ginger and wild oranges. There are no traces of any native quadruped, except rats. The flying fox, or vampire bat, is very plentiful; wild pigeons are numerous, and fish abound on the reefs. The inhabitants, who confine themselves wholly to the coast, are a small, but fierce and resolute race.

POULHET, par Eng. Wiltz; 1669 ac. Pop. 336.

POULTHET, a township, U. States Vermont, on a stream of same name 50 m. S. W. Montpelier. It consists chiefly of the flourishing vils. of E. and W. Poultney which have Congregational Methodist, and Baptist churches, a female academy and other schools; a woolen factory three tanneries, and several saw-mills. Pop. (1860) 3329.

POULTON two pars. Eng. —1 Kent; 590 ac. P. 28. —2, Gloucester; 1160 ac. Pop. 406.

POULTON LE FYLDE a market tn. and par England, co. and 30 m. S. W. Lancaster on the Preston and Fleetwood railway. It is an unincorporated place, has a modern parish church, with an ancient tower, a Wesleyan, and a R. Catholic chapel, a savings bank, and an endowed school. Area of par 20 636 ac. Pop. 7090.

POUMARON a river British Guiana rises in the mountains of Ymatana, flows N. N. E. then N. W. and after a course of about 100 m. falls into the Atlantic, near Cape Nassau uniting with the Marowibo in forming a broad estuary.

POUNDSTOCK, par Eng. Cornwall 4814 ac. P. 651.

POUR, or Pua, two rivers, Siberia. —The one rises in the N. of Gov. Yakutsk, flows E. N. E. and after a course of about 180 m. joins I. bank Olmuk at the town of Makmurava. The other rises in Gov. Tobolsk, about lat. 64° N. flows N. by E. and after a course of above 100 m. falls into the S. W. extremity of the Bay of Turaevsk.

POURGAÏN (St.), a tn. France, dep. Allier, 16 m. N. N. W. Gannat with an ancient church, an hospital, theatre, and a considerable trade in wine, corn, poultry, fish, and cattle. Pop. 8890.

POUSO-ALEMA, a tn. Brazil prov. Minas-Geraes, on a height 230 m. S. E. of Ouro Preto with a church, and several primary schools. Within the district are thermal springs with a bathing-establishment, and several mines in active operation. Much excellent tobacco also is grown, and many cattle are reared for exportation. Pop. dist. 4000.

POUZAUGES, a tn. France, dep. Vendée, 28 m. N. N. W. Fontenay-le-Comte, on the slope of a hill overlooking a rich and magnificent district. It has two churches, a Protestant and a R. Catholic, of the 15th century. Pop. 1181.

POVIGLIO (Latin, *Papigium*), a tn. Italy and 18 m. E. N. E. Parma. It has an ancient castle, a courthouse, a primary school and a trade in cattle, swine, and wine. P. 6334.

POVOA, several places, Portugal, particularly —1, (*de Varma*), Prov. Douro, near the sea-coast, about 18 m. from Braga. It is defended by a strong castle, and has a grammar school. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in fishing. Pop. 3300. —2, (*de St. Christoval*), Prov. Douro, 8 m. N. W. Coimbra, near S. bank Rio. Pop. 510. —3, (*de Mendez*), A tn. and par, prov. Beira-Baixa, N. Portugal. Pop. 770. 4, (*de St. Jo. de Alentejo*) A tn. and par, prov. Beira-Baixa, near Castello Branco. Pop. 600.

POVOVIDE, a tn. and par Portugal, prov. Beira-Alta, com. and about 8 m. S. W. Viana. Pop. 1805.

POWDERHAM, par Eng. Devon, 1947 ac. P. 294.

POWELL'S GROUP, or **BOOTH OULMER** a group of islands, Antarctic Ocean, lat. 60° 37' S. lon. 44° 33' W. and E. of New Zealand. They present a very dreary and almost terrific appearance, being surrounded by immovable icebergs and ice islands, apparently destitute of vegetation, and often covered with many towering peaks. The loftiest of these becomes visible at the distance of 15 leagues.

POWERSCOURT, or **STABRINN**, a vil. and par Ireland, co. Wicklow, 3 m. W. S. W. Bray, with a handsome modern church, and several schools. Near it is the splendid seat of Viscount Powerscourt. Area, 18,338 ac. Pop. 2458.

POWERSTOCK, or **POWERTOCK**, par Eng. Dorset, 4676 ac. Pop. 1064.

POWERSTOWN, par Ire. Kildare; 5493 ac. P. 1327.

POWICK, par Eng. Worcester; 5104 ac. Pop. 1834.

POXIM a tn. Brazil, prov. and 46 m. E. Alagoas, S. bank Poizin, here crossed by a bridge about 4 m. from the sea. It has a parish church, and a fertile district. The inhabitants, chiefly Indians in addition to raising the ordinary produce, make large quantities of the oil of nutmegs, of inferior quality. Pop. about 6000.

POXWELL, par Eng. Dorset; 887 ac. Pop. 69.

POYALS, a river and dist. Central America, Mosquito territory with a settlement on the river lat. 15° 10' N. lon. 85° 10' W. The river falls into the Caribbean Sea, between the Platanal river and Cape Camaron. A colony was established in the district in 1819 by a Scotch military officer of the name of Macgregor, which proved unsuccessful, and was finally abandoned in 1826.

POYALES DEL HORO, a tn. Spain, New Castle, prov. and W. N. W. Toledo poorly built, with a church, a townhouse in a dilapidated state, a prison, primary school, and a trade in pimento, oil, and wine. Pop. 1032.

POYNINGS, par Eng. Sussex; 1643 ac. Pop. 261.

POYNDORF or **POMBOUR** a market tn. Lower Austria, 37 m. N. E. Korneuburg, with a church and saltpetre-works. Pop. 1500.

POZA, a vil. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 36 m. N. E. Burgos. It has two primary schools, a townhouse an ancient and dilapidated castle on a rock commanding the town, and a church. Near it are also beds of coal, quarries of granite, and salt-mines, agriculture, mule-driving, salt-pans, tanneries, and flour-mills occupy the inhabitants. Pop. 2005.

POZALDEZ, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. and 8 Valladolid with two churches, a large and substantial courthouse, prison, two primary schools, manufactures of linen, numerous distilleries and a trade in wine and brandy. Pop. 1736.

POZO-ALON, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 34 m. E. Jaen. It has a townhouse, three fountains, three schools, a church, and a hermitage. Near it are forests of pine and oak, which supply a considerable quantity of timber for the arsenal at Cadix. There are four flour and three oil mills. Chocolate rice, dried cod, &c. are imported. Pop. 2189.

POZO-ERRANCO a vil. Spain, Murcia, prov. and about 8 m. from Cartagena with a church, primary school, and some trade in agricultural produce. Pop. about 1400.

POZO-HORNO, a vil. Spain, Murcia, prov. and 18 m. S. Albacete, with a townhouse, two elementary schools, a beautiful public well, and a church a flour-mill, and some manufactures of plain linens. Pop. 3820.

POZO-RUBIO a tn. Spain, New Castle, prov. and S. W. Guzman. It is regularly built, has a church, courthouse with prison primary school, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1068.

POZOBLANCO, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 34 m. N. Cordova. It has regular and paved streets, an hospital for the sick, a founding hospital a chair of Latin, several primary schools, a townhouse, a flesh market a church, and several hermitages. Bazaes were formerly made here in great quantity there being at one time 400 looms employed, now the number of places annually wrought does not exceed 6000. There are eight dye-works, a manufactory of earthenware and chocolate, several soap works, flour-mills, and oil mills but the greatest portion of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture, and as mechanics. Pop. 3748.

POZZELLO, several places, Spain, particularly —1, A vil. Spain, Murcia, prov. and 15 m. S. W. Albacete, with a primary school a church and a hermitage, three brick and tile works, a pottery, a dye-work, and five flour-mills. Pop. 2746. —2 A vil. and com. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 45 m. from Ceacres. It is very poorly built, has a church, courthouse, prison, and school manufactures of linen, several oil mills and a trade in oil. Pop. 1434. —3, (*de Colares*) A vil. New Castle Spain, prov. and 6 m. S. E. Ciudad Real, with a townhouse and prison, a flesh-market, granary, hospital, three schools, a church and manufactory of lace, and oil-mills, and brandy-tillie. Pop. 2740. —4, (*del Rey*), A tn. New Castle, prov. and E. Madrid, poorly built, with a church, courthouse, prison, school; and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1323.

POZZALLO, a small but thriving seaport, Sicily, prov. Syracuse, dist. and 9 m. S. E. Modica defended by a fort, with a church, a hospital palace, and a small pier, at which much of the produce of the surrounding country is exported.

POZZO DI GOTO a *to*. Shilly, prov and 17 m. W S W
Moulins, on the Grangeville. A little R. are the ruins of Tyn
drie. Pop. 2000

POZZOLENGO a *vil* and com. Italy Lombardy prov
Brescia, 6 m. S. E. Lonato, with a parish church. Pop. 2041

POZZUOLI-POZZOMANO, a *tn* and com. Sardinian States,
div and 80 m. N. W. Genoa, once surrounded by walls,
and defended by a strong castle. The latter, an ancient
structure of a quadrangular form, surmounted by towers, still
exists in tolerable preservation. There are also two parish
churches and several schools. Pop. 3721

POZZUOLI [anc. Puteoli] a *tn*, Naples, prov and 6 m.
W S W Naples, slightly fortified. The only note-worthy
modern buildings are the cathedral, two parish churches, and
five convents but it is rich in ancient remains, the most re-
markable of which are those of the temple of Soraia, interest-
ing not only to the antiquary, but to the geologist, from the
unquestioned proofs which they afford of changes in the level
of the coast the Colosseum, or amphitheatre, which had the
same dimensions as that of Rome, the labyrinth of Ephe-
lus, the bridge of Callisto, &c. The coast forms a natural
harbour, which is completely sheltered and an active fishery
is carried on. Pozzuoli is the see of a bishop, has a civil
court, and a seminary. Near it is the Grotto or cave of the
Sybil of Cumae and Mount Solifera, from which great quan-
tities of sulphur are obtained. A fine cement, formed of a
reddish volcanic gravel found in the neighborhood, is well
known in commerce under the name of *Pozzuolana*. P. 8000.

POZZUOLI a *vil* and com. Italy Lombardy prov
Milan and 4 m. S. E. Gorgonzola with two churches, and a
charitable endowment. Pop. 1257

PHA a *vil* and com. Italy Piedmont div Genoa near
Voltri. It is a large, scattered place, and has several churches.
Pop. 3696.

PRACHATITZ, a *tn* Bohemia circle Pilsen, on the
Zwettbach 22 m. W. W. Budweis. It is walled is an
ancient place, with narrow gloomy streets a fine church a
townhouse of a venerable and majestic appearance, a court
house, superior German school, barracks, and hospital. The
staple manufacture is brandy. Pop. 2501

PRACHIN a *circle*, Bohemia, bounded N. by circle Pilsen
and Bernau, E. by circle S. E. Badweis, S. W. Bavaria, and
W. Klattau, area. 1244 geo. sq. m. cap. Pisek. In the S. and
S. W. it is covered with lofty hills, in which the Moldau, Wot-
awa and a great number of minor streams, take their rise
in other directions the surface is flatter and tolerably fertile
producing good crops of corn and flax. Wood is abundant, iron
is worked, and iron and glass are extensively manufactured.
Pop. 359 324.

PRADAI UNGA a *vil* and com. Italy Lombardy prov
and G. m. S. E. Bergamo, 1 hour S. E. Serio, with a handsome
church, tile works, lunekilas, and numerous quarries for
making excellent whetstones. Pop. 1201

PRADANOS DE OREDA, a *vil* and com. Spain, Leon,
prov and about 45 m. from Palencia with a church, court
house, and primary school manufactures of cloth, and a trade
in it and in agriculture produce. Pop. 1068.

PRADES a *tn*, France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, r. bank
Tet, in a rich and verdant valley, 24 m. W. S. W. Perpignan.
It has a large and handsome church a court of first resort,
a communal college, a secondary ecclesiastical school and an
hospital, manufactures of woollen cloth, molasses, leather
and gray paper and a trade in corn, fruit wine, flax, hemp,
horses, mules, cattle, fine wool, &c. Pop. 2690

PRADO a small *tn* and seaport, Brazil, prov Bahia,
120 m. S. Porto-Seguro. It has a church, a primary school
and a harbor defended at its entrance. The chief article of
trade is manioc root. Pop. dec. 2000

PRADO -1. A *to* and par. Portugal, prov Minho, 8 m.
N. W. Braga, on the Cávado, in which there is here a con-
siderable salmon and trout fishery. The chief manufacture
is earthenware. -2. A *tn*, Brazil, prov Para, 55 m. W. Mon-
tealegre.

PRADO (El) a *vil*, Spain, New Castile, prov and 85 m.
S. W. Madrid, with a townhouse, a primary school, and a
church in the vicinity are papermills and oil-mills. Pop. 5074.

PRADO DE MIER a *vil*, Spain, Andalusia, prov and
54 m. from Cadix, with a church and an elementary school.
The neighbourhood is very sterile. Pop. 1143.

PRADOLUENGO, a *tn* Spain, Old Castile, prov and
30 m. S. E. Burgos, with a church, court house, and primary
school, several mills, and a trade in wool and in cattle. P. 1390.

PRADOS, or **SAN JUAN SANTULIANO**, a *vil*, and par.
Spain, Asturias, prov and scarcely 1 m. N. Oviedo, with a
very ancient church, a primary school, manufactures of
leather, and flour-mills. Pop. 1400.

PRAGA, a *tn*, Poland, r. bank Vistula, opposite to Warsaw
of which it may be considered a suburb, and with which it
commences by a bridge of boats. The Russians took it by
assault in 1794, and made it almost a heap of ruins, but it has
since been rebuilt in an improved form, and now contains
many handsome streets and buildings.

PRAGUE [Bohemian, Praha German, Prag, Latin,
Praga, or Moravia], the cap. of Bohemia, near the centre of
the kingdom, on both sides of the Moldau, here crossed by
a remarkable stone bridge of 16 arches, and also by a chain
bridge, 158 m. N. W. Vienna, with which and with Dresden
it is connected by railway. Its site is a regular basin, cut in
two by the river, from the banks of which on either side the
houses run in succession the upper tier, all they are termi-
nated and inclosed by hills of considerable height. When
viewed from the bridge, no city in Germany surpasses Prague
in the grandeur of its appearance. The town is inclosed



PRAGUE.—From Albrecht's Monuments in Perspective.

by a wall and a fosse, and defended by extensive outworks,
but its natural position suits it for being a strong fortress,
and the hills which command it on all sides seem to render
it incapable of offering a successful resistance. It consists
of four quarters, two on each side of the river: the Altstadt
and Neustadt on the right, and the Kleinseite and Essel-
schin on the left bank, and is entered by eight gates, of which
only two called the Kalescher and Brunnthor, bear any archi-
tectural merit. The Wysehrad, immediately to the S. of
the town, and properly its citadel, is sometimes regarded as
a fifth quarter. The only suburb is that of Karolinenthal.
The Altstadt, which, as its name implies, is the oldest part
of the town, lies along the r. bank towards the S. Its streets
are narrow but being the principal seat of trade and business,
and the special locality of the Jews, contains some of the
best and most showy shops. The Neustadt includes the Al-
schin on the N. E., S. E., and S. W. It was originally separated
from it by walls and a ditch, which has been filled up.

Though never than the other. It is still very ancient, having been built by the emperor Charles IV in 1348. It is not the scene of so much activity as the Altstadt, but its streets are wider. On the opposite side the Kleinseite, occupying the bank and the N. portion, is the aristocratic quarter the chosen abode of the Bohemian nobles, and the site of several remarkable palaces. The only other quarter, the Hradčín in the W and S. of the Kleinseite, occupies the side of a steep hill is of less extent, and contains far fewer houses than any of the others, but perhaps surpasses them all in interest in consequence of the public edifices which it contains. When the whole quarters are taken together they form a town which, in respect of extent, magnificence, and historical interest, is not unworthy of being the capital of a great, though now to all intents a dependent kingdom. The principal public edifices are the old castle, or palace of the Bohemian kings, situated in the Hradčín, containing 400 apartments, one of them a Gothic hall, in which the Bohemian nobles swear allegiance to their sovereign after his coronation, and finely situated on a commanding height the cathedral also in the Hradčín a structure somewhat shapeless from having never been completed and much dilapidated by the injuries which it sustained from the halls of Frederick the Great during the Seven Years war but rich in Gothic ornament, and containing in its monuments, sculptures, and paintings, a perfect museum of church-art; the Clementine, close to the bridge on the Altstadt, a huge pile which extends into several streets, containing a series of magnificent halls, in the richest style of Italian architecture, partly used as lecture-rooms in connection with the seminary under the superintendence of the archbishop, and partly occupied by a library of 180,000 vols. and 3700 MSS.; the Carolinum, or University of not much interest as a building, but remarkable as the first great public school established in Germany and through Huss, who was for some time its rector, the earliest cradle of the Reformation; the Theatinerkirche a Gothic church, historically interesting as the place where the Bohemian sect made George Prebisher their king and to some still more interesting as containing the grave of the celebrated astronomer Tycho Brahe, who spent his last years and died at Prague; the palace of Wallenstein, built by that generalissimo of the Thirty Years war when he was first dismissed from the imperial service originally a structure of great magnificence but now much dilapidated. The Alte Rathhaus (old townhall), an irregular Gothic edifice of the 15th century, with a dungeon beneath in which the emperor Wenzel IV was confined for 15 weeks; the old synagogue of the Jews, probably an ancient in date as the end of the 12th century; the military hospital which is a large and magnificent edifice, originally erected by the Jesuits as a college, the theatre the opera, considered one of the best in Germany, the national museum, museum of natural history picture gallery &c. The manufactures consist of gold and silver embroidery, silk, woollen cotton, and linen goods, buttons, hats, paper, soap, refined sugar vinegar, liqueurs, refined milk, quills, sugar of lead, stearine and tallow candles, machines, musical and mathematical instruments, firearms, porcelain, fine and imitation jewellery. The trade is of great importance. Prague owing to its central position its situation on the Moldau, which secures it a free communication with the Elbe, and to its facilities of transport by roads and railway, being the great entrepot for all the traffic of the kingdom. It has also several important fairs, particularly one for wool which lasts seven days, and during which a great amount of business is done; that of St. Wenceslaus, the old patron saint of Bohemia; and that of St. John Nepomuk, who was thrown from the bridge of Prague by king Wenceslaus, for refusing to reveal what his queen had told him in confession though these two are rather religious festivals than fairs, and are more crowded with devotees than dealers.

Prague is one of the oldest towns in the kingdom, and is supposed to have been founded in the 8th century, but its history does not become important till the middle of the 14th century. At that time the university, the first which Germany possessed, was founded, and soon acquired such celebrity, that it was resorted to from all quarters of Europe, and is said to have had at one time the almost incredible number of 40,000 students. The spirit of free inquiry thus encouraged soon produced its fruits, and under the zealous teaching of Huss and Jerome, some of the grossest occupations of the

church of Rome were boldly attacked, and the germs of the Reformation rapidly developed. Fierce struggles ensued, and were carried on for centuries with varying success, but ultimately persecution did no work, and Protestantism, after having been repeatedly in the ascendant, and on the eve of victory has been all but extinguished. In more modern times Prague has been the theatre of important transactions, and great battles have been fought in its neighbourhood. It has also been repeatedly besieged, and in several of the public edifices still bear marks of its unsuccessful bombardment by the Prussians under Frederick the Great in 1758. Pop (1846) 115,488.

PRAHUTIA a tn. Turkey in Europe, Roumelia, 70 m. N.E. E. Salonica; with about 500 houses inclosed by a wall 16 ft. high. It has manufactures of leather and foundries, &c. which cannon are cast for the Ottoman fleet.

PRATIL-PU-CHEN a tn. U. States, Wisconsin, 8 m. N. Milwaukee, 8 m. above the confluence of the Wisconsin, in a beautiful prairie, about 10 m. long by 2 m. wide, about 180 m. W. Milwaukee. It has six churches, an academy, courthouse, and jail and rich copper-mines in which large masses of pure copper are found. Pop. 2498.

PRALBOIN, or **PRATO ALBOINO** a tn. and com. Italy, Lombardy prov. Brescia dist. and 7 m. S. Lenno, 1 bank Mella with two churches and an extensive factory, in which all kinds of linen and cotton prints table-cloths, table-napkins, carpets &c. of excellent quality are made. P. 2487.

PRALOGNAN PALAY a vil. and com. France, dep. Savoie div. Tarantaise, 12 m. S.E. Moutiers. It is poorly built, but has some valuable minerals, and a trade in good cheese. Pop. 1043.

PRALORMO a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div. and 16 m. S.E. Turin with a church a fine castle, and a free school. Pop. 1116.

PRAMOLLO a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div. Turin prov. Cuneo, near San Secondo with two churches two charitable associations and seven schools. Pop. 1414.

PRAPHOSINO a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. Turin prov. Cuneo 1 m. from San Secondo with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and seven Protestant schools. Inhabitants mostly Waldenses. Pop. 1575.

PRASCOSSANO a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont div. Turin prov. and about 16 m. W. S.W. Ivrea with a church, a confraternity, and four oratories. Pop. 1494.

PRASLIN an archipelago in the Gulf of the Seychelles lat. 4° 17' 18" S., lon. 50° 44' 19" E. with an excellent harbour well sheltered by small islands from every wind. The interior is lofty, mountainous and covered with trees. The French took formal possession of the island in 1768, but did not form any settlement on it.

PRASTOE (Lat. *Præstigelesse*) a tn. and seaport, Denmark in Zealand cap. bail and on a bay of same name, 43 m. S.E.W. Copenhagen. It has a spacious church and a good winter haven of the fourth class, which enables it to carry on some trade. Pop. 850. The railway area, 488 sq. m., includes the Mian area, 64 sq. m. Pop. 78,900.

PRAT DE L'LOMBARD (Elva), a tn. Spain Catalonia, prov. and about 4 m. from Barcelona, near the Llobregat with a church courthouse, prison, and primary school. Pop. 1615.

PRATA two places, Naples—1. A vil., prov. Principato Ultra, 4 m. S. Montesano. Pop. 1790—2. A tn., prov. Lavoro, W.N.W. Piedmont, with two parish churches, and a convent. Pop. 1350.

PRATAS, a cluster of islands and rocks of considerable extent, China Sea. lat. 38° 56' N., lon. 116° 45' E. stretching about 18 m. N. to E. and 9 m. to 12 m. E. to W.

PRATDIP a vil. Spain Catalonia, prov. and 14 m. Terragona with a church courthouses, prison school, manufactures of articles in paper and glass, oil and flour mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1600.

PRATO a tn. Tuscany, 11 m. N.W. Florence, in a fertile plain, 8 m. S. Sesto. It is surrounded by ancient walls, has suburbs, and is a well built, cheerful-looking place. It has a court of justice, and several public offices, a beautiful cathedral begun by Nicolo Pisano, and completed after his design in 1480, with a facade, furnishing a beautiful specimen of Italian Gothic, three other churches, seven monasteries, of which two only are occupied; numerous nunneries, an old castle, an ancient pretorium [Palazzo Pre-

torio) now converted into a prison, a college or ecclesiastical seminary called after its founder Giordano, and adorned with a fine Italian front, a public library, a theatre, and several hospitals, and extensive manufactures of woollen, cotton, silk, and mixed goods, straw hats, paper, and articles in brass. Pop. (1855) 11 548.

PRATO-VECCHIO (anc. *Pratum Vetus*), a vil and com. Tuscany, 1 bank Arno, 35 m. E. Florence with a court of justice, a church a school manufactures of various articles in wood and a trade in corn wine, silk, and cattle. P 8920

PRATOLA, a vil. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra II N W Salerno. Pop. 5800.

PRATS-DE-LAUNAS a tn. Spain Catalonia, prov. and 40 m N N W Barcelona, with two churches, a primary school, manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1827

PRATS-DE-MOLLO a fortified tn. France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales 15 m W S W Carc. r bank Tech. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, the top of which is occupied by the parish church and has manufactures of woollen cloth, stockings, woollen hosiery and whip-heads, called *pergamans*. Near it are the thermal springs of Prats, with a good bathing establishment. Pop. 1067

PRATTELN a vil and par. Switzerland, can Basel-Landschaft, 6 m. E. E. Basel. It is well built, and has a church and an old castle, now used as a poorhouse. P 1124

PRATTYVILLE a vil U. States, New York 43 m S W Albany with three churches, an academy nine schools a cotton and two woollen factories a machine-shop, two ferries, and extensive tanneries. Pop. 1800

PRÄUSNITZ, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 18 m. N W W Breslau, with a castle, a Protestant, and two R. Catholic churches, a synagogue, and two hospitals manufactures of cotton and woollen cloth, and several mills. Pop. 2000

PRÄUSNITZ, two places, Bohemia — 1 (*Schmuck*), A. vil. circle Bistchof 8 m. from Arns in a straggling place, with a church. P 2050 — 2 (*Deutsch*) A vil circle Königgrätz, near extensive forests. It has a church and a mill. P 1320

PREAST a vil E. Prussia gov. and 6 m S Danzig, on the Radama with a Protestant church and a mill. P 1131

PREAYLA a tn and par. Spain Asturias prov. and 14 m N W Oviedo, with a church and a beautiful hermitage, a large townhouse and prison, a primary school, manufactures of linen and several flour mills. Pop. 1612

PREAZA (Port) a tn., vil. Santiago one of the Cape Verde lat. 14 54 N lon 23° 30' 45" W (n.) prettily situated on an elevated place of table-land. The streets, though wide, are extremely filthy as are also the houses, most of which are built of stone and white-washed. It has a chapel, jail, and barracks, and in the centre of the town is a large public square. The fort, which flanks the town, is almost entirely in decay. A market is held daily when any vessels are in port, in which a great variety of tropical fruits and vegetables are exposed for sale, but not in great quantity. Pop. 2300

PREAZZO a vil and com. Italy Piedmont div. and 24 m W Cune on the Macra, with a court of justice, a church a handsome cranny and a trade in cattle and dairy produce.

PRE-SAN-DIPIER, a vil and com. Italy Piedmont, div. and 18 m N W Aosta, at the foot of Mont Blanc, with a handsome square, one side of which is occupied by the parish church, and the other by well built houses, chiefly for the use of the visitors to the baths, which are in the vicinity, and are much frequented. Pop. 1009

PREANGEN-RESENKUN, a prov. Java S coast, bounded N by provs. Buitenzorg, Arawang, and Cheribon, E. Banjoeang, and W. Bantam 165 m. long, E to W by 25 m to 70 m. broad. It is one of the largest and most populous provinces of Java. It is composed of what were formerly five separate governments, and is now divided into four districts, corresponding with their older divisions, namely, Pangeran, Banteng, Boedjoeang, and Boekapoen and Lembang. Part of its S frontier is composed of a range of lofty mountains, in which are the volcanic peaks of Gedeh and Pangrango, 9668 ft. (see Gunung) and it is traversed centrally, N W to S. E., by another mountain range, in which the volcanoes of Popo-dayang and Oemboet (which see), and the lofty peak of Tjikoro, 9168 ft. high numerous offices convert the large valleys thus formed into subsidiary ones, watered by numerous

streams and small lakes. There are extensive forests; the chief cultivated product is coffee, besides which large quantities of indigo, tobacco, and cigars, are exported; and also a considerable quantity of plank, rattan, and wene rice, &c. The imports are cottons, linens, silks, sugar, tea, salt, dried fish gambier iron, steel copper, earthenware, &c. Pop. (1845) 700 000

PREBAN par. Ital. Wicklow 4363 ac. Pop. 738.

PRECHIEUR (Lx) a seaport tn. West Indies, S. W. shore, Isl. Martinique, 5 m. N W St. Pierre, with a church a considerable fishery and export of sugar. Pop. 8108.

PRECOIGNE a tn. France, dep. Sarthe, 18 m N W La Flèche with a secondary ecclesiastical school manufactures of coarse woollens and near it a mineral spring. Pop. 1566.

PRADPRIATIE-KAIBERA, or *AKAHARA*, a lagoon Isl. S. Pacific Ocean, lat 15° 58' 18" S. lon 140° 11' 30" W, about 4 m long, E. N. E. to W. S. W.

PREEN CHURCH, par. Eng. Salop, 1050 ac. Pop. 77

PREES, par. Eng. Salop, 1466 ac. Pop. 8196.

PREEZ or *POBERT*, a vil. Denmark, duchy Holsten, on the Schwansee, over which are two bridges, and between two small lakes, 5 m. E. S. E. Kiel. It has a fine cloister, now converted into a foundation for orphaned ladies of noble birth a church, justly regarded as one of the first in the duchy an orphan asylum, and a poorhouse and manufactures of shoes and linen. 1 op 4750

PREGEL, a river Prussia, which is formed in prov. E. Prussia, by the junction of the Pisse and Angerap, about 4 m. above the town of Gumbinnen, flows almost due W past Osterburg, Wahlen, and Königsberg and about 8 m. below the last town, falls into the N. E. extremity of the Frische-Haff total course, about 90 m. A bar at its mouth greatly impedes its navigation, but it carries small vessels up to Königsberg, and the canal of Dalmie in connection with the small river of that name, gives a communication with the Curische-Bay

PREIGNAC, a tn. France, dep. Gironde, 31 m S. E. Bordeaux in district famous for its white wine, 1 bank Garonne. It has a handsome public square. Pop. 1814.

PREJANO a tn. Spain Old Castile, prov. and 80 m. S. E. Logroño, with two churches, townhouses, school, small hospital manufactures of linen, a distillery, an oil and a flour mill. Pop. 1008

PRELAUTSCH or *PRELAUTZ* a tn. Bohemia, circle and 14 m. W. W. Chrudin 1 bank Elbe with a church school, townhouse, hospital and barracks. Pop. 1590

PREMEIRA ISLANDS — 1 The most S. of the long chain of isls., extending along Angola, E. Africa, Mosambique Channel. They are small, and surrounded with reefs with passages between them about lat. 17° S. lon. 39° 30' E. — 2, A group of rocks on the Malabar coast, lat. 12° 11' N lon 74° 35' E. (n.)

PREMERET, a tn. France, dep. Nièvre, and 28 m. S. E. Cosne. It has a blast furnace and a foundry several large forges, manufactures of tiles, bricks, and lime, and some trade in iron wood and leather. Pop. 1113.

PREMIA DE MAR or *PREMIA DE ABAYO*, a vil. and com. Spain Catalonia, prov. and about 8 m. from Barcelona with a parish church, a primary school, courthouse, prison, manufactures of coarse linen goods and lace. Pop. 1115

PREMITI, a small tn. European Turkey Albania, 1 bank Vojutina, 50 m. S. E. E. Valona with a Turkish mader.

PRENNAY, par. Scot. Aberdeen 4 m. by 1 m. P 798.

PRENDERGAST par. Wales, Pembrokeshire 1104 ac. Pop. 1478

PRENEFFALU, *PRENEFFO*, or *PRENECO*, a vil. Hungary, Bithersburg, com. Honch, 5 m. from Szekesvar, with a church, a transit trade, and trade in corn. Pop. 1104.

PRENN a tn. Russian Poland, 1 bank Niemen, 26 m. E. N. E. Marnast with a dilapidated castle, glass-works, and a paper-mill. Pop. 1124.

PRENELAU, or *PRENELOW*, a tn. Prussia, gov. Posen, 57 m N by E. Berlin on the clech, at the N. extremity of Lake Ucker, where the river Oder issues from the lake. It is divided by the river into the old and the new town, and is defended by two forts, and entered by four gates. It is generally well built, and contains seven churches, one of them a handsome Gothic structure; a synagogue, gymnasium, poorhouse, and five hospitals. The manufactures consist of fine and coarse woollen cloth, linen and cotton goods, straw hats, leather,

and tobacco. There are also dye-works and distilleries. The trade is chiefly in tobacco, begun here, in 1806, after the battle of Jena, a corps of the Prussian army, commanded by Prince Hohenzollern, was compelled to surrender. Pop. 12,751. —The climate, area, 1837 geo. sq. m., is of a light sandy flat, poorly wooded, and by no means fertile. Pop. 62,404.

PREPARIS ISLES, a cluster of small isles, between the Andamans and Cape Negrais, the S W extremity of Burmah lat. 14° 50' N. long. 98° 25' E.

PREPAU, or **PREPAU**, a th. Bohemia, cap. circle on the Betschka, 15 m. S.E. Olmitz with an old castle, two churches, a synagogue, hospital, and townhouse. It was the last town which remained in the hands of the Hapsburgs. Pop. 3,400. —The climate area, 1837 geo. sq. m., is rather hilly, but generally fertile, producing good crops of corn and containing excellent pastures. The principal manufactures are woollens. Pop. 399,000.

PRESEA, a lake, Turkey in Europe, Albania, about 9 m. W. dist of Ochrida. It is 7 m. long by 3 m. broad, has several small isles, one of which is a monastery, and receives the Bema-su on the N., but has no visible outlet. A small town of same name stands on its W. shore.

PRESCOT, a market tn. and par. England, co. Lancaster, 8 m. E. Liverpool. It is long and straggling, and stands principally upon a substratum of coal, several mines of which are connected to its very edge. It has an ancient church, places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, Independents, and Unitarians, a free school, and several other charities, a townhall, session-house, prison, gas-works, and a mechanics institute. Prescott has long been noted for the manufacture of watch-houls, as also pieces of the watch called movement-work, together with the hands, and other more minute and delicate parts of the mechanism. The drawing of pin-wire originated here and small files of superior excellence are made, and exported in large quantities. The other manufactures are coarse earthenware, which has been long extensively carried on, glass-bottles, nail and rope making. There are also a tannery, and several breweries. The Liverpool and Manchester railway passes about 1 m. S. from the town. Area of par. 36,554 ac. Pop. of tn., 46,527.

PRESCOTT, a tn. Upper Canada, esp. co. Granville, on a rising ground above the St. Lawrence, across which, here about 1½ m. broad, there is a steam ferry to the U. States town Ogdensburg. It has Episcopal, Free, Methodist, and R. Catholic churches, a custom-house, and a considerable export of pot and pearl ash, but its trade has not increased much since the opening of the Rideau canal led the traffic into a new channel. Pop. (1852), 3186.

PRESEGLIE, a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy prov. and 18 m. N. E. Besen, with a cloth manufacture of linen and bast, and a trade in wool and shagreen. Pop. 1254.

PRESHUTE par. Eng. Wilts., 1830 ac. Pop. 1227.

PRESEIDIO DE RIO-JOJO BAPTISTA, a tn. Brazil prov. Minas-Geraes, 110 m. N.E. Ozo-Proto. It contains a court of justice, and a church and within its district cultivate sugar-cane, millet, and horseradish distilla rum, and rear great numbers of swine. Pop. dist. 4000.

PRESEIDIO, a tn. U. States, Texas, about 8 m. from L. bank Rio-Grande, opposite to the point where the Mexican bank is occupied by a town of same name, and about 30 m. from Fort Danvers. It is the only place of any extent between that fort and Fort McKenna, and has a garrison of 200 men, and 3000 inhabitants.

PRESELEN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 36 m. E. Mons; with a paper and a flour mill and a trade in cattle and agricultural produce. It is supposed to be the locality where Julius Caesar, A.D. 57 defeated the Nervii, of whom 60,000 perished. Pop. 949.

PRESEBATH, a market in Bavaria, circle Oberpfalz, on a height, L. bank Maindonau, here crossed by a bridge S.E.

Salzeth with three churches and a castle, manufacture of stone-ware, and several mills. Near it is the extensive forest of same name. Pop. 1566.

PRESEBURG, **PRESEBURG** or **POCORT** a tn. Hungary, esp. on 85 m. E. Varna, L. bank Danube, which here divides into several branches, and is crossed by a flying bridge. The site of the town is remarkably fine, being in the form of a semicircle, bounded on the S. by the Danube from the banks of which it gradually ascends to the W. and N. towards ramifications of the Carpathians while an extensive plain, covered with gardens, meadows and cornfields, forms its boundary on the E. In the town itself there is not much to attract attention. The fortifications have been dismantled and the streets are for the most part narrow and steep and only partially paved. The houses, however, are solidly built of brick or stone, and of two or three stories, and some of them particularly in the suburbs, are very handsome. The edifices most deserving of notice, are the Royal Palace, on a height which overlooks the town a building



PRESEBURG — From Page's Sketch in Hungary and Transylvania.

once of great magnificence, and still rich in historical recollections, but accidentally destroyed by fire in 1811 and not since repaired the Landhaus or hall of the Diet in which the chambers of the kingdom meet, a plain structure the cathedral a huge Gothic pile, with a lofty steeple, and less remarkable as a church than as the place where the kings of Hungary are crowned the Capuchin, Franciscan, and Ursula monasteries, each with a handsome church attached the Jesuit church, townhouse, theatre, bishop's palace, orphan hospital and barracks. The manufactures consist of wool, silk, alks, leather and tobacco. The trade, particularly transit, is extensive. Presburg is a place of very great antiquity and had acquired some importance even before the country was subjugated by the Romans. In after times it became the capital of Hungary, and retained the honour till the emperor Joseph II. transferred it to Buda. The peace by which Austria ceded Vindobona to France, and the Tyrol to Bavaria, was concluded here in 1805. Pop. (1846), 40,300. —The country area, 1818 geo. sq. m. is traversed by part of the Carpathian chain in the N., but in other directions is flat and tolerably fertile, though in several quarters covered with marshes. It is watered by the Danube March, Waag, and Danubius and yields corn and hay; excellent wine is obtained, and abundance of wood. The inhabitants consist of Magyars, Germans, and Slovaks, and are almost all R. Catholics. Pop. 804,600.

PRESENYE, **PRESENYE**, or **PRESENYE**, a mining tn. Bohemia, circle and 10 m. W. N. W. Saz, with two churches, a castle, townhouse, and school manufactures of lace, fireworks, and knitting wires, and numerous mills. Pop. 5127.

PRESTBURY two pars. Eng. —1 Chester 68,122 ac. Pop. 59,365 —2, Gloucester, 2073 ac. Pop. 1514.

PRESTEIGNE a par. bar. market tn. and par. S. Wales, co. and 6 m. E. by N. Radnor & bank Leg. It contains a very handsome sheep-hall, a church of great antiquity, and several dissenting chapels. It has a manufacture, but a considerable quantity of milk is made, and there is some trade in timber. Area of par., 7459 ac. Pop. 473.

PRESTON, or PRINCESTON, a town. Schuylkill, strale Khat-
ten, 12 m. S. Pottsville; 12 m. S. Pottsville, town school,
and several mills. Pop. 1850.

PRESTON, par. Scot. See **PRESTON, or PRINCESTON.**
PRESTON, par. Scot. England—1, Gloucester
1790 ac. Pop. 216.—2, Gloucester; 684 ac. Pop. 60.—
3, Dorset 8577 ac. Pop. 711.—4, Rutland; 980 ac. Pop.
526.—5, Suffolk; 1981 ac. Pop. 385.—6, Sussex; 1236 ac.
Pop. 635.—7, York (E. Riding); 6170 ac. Pop. 1688.—8,
(West Riding); 3413 ac. Pop. 284.—9, (Bucks) Warwick;
1808 ac. Pop. 319.—10, (Hants) Dorset; 1840 ac. Pop.
554.—11, (Gloucester) Northampton; 2280 ac. Pop. 843.—
12, (Sussex) Northampton; 1470 ac. Pop. 65.—13, (Dorset)
Sussex; 609 ac. Pop. 310.—14, (Sussex) Dorset; 1840 ac.
Pop. 554.—15, (Gloucester) Rutland; 2281 ac. Pop.
888.—16, (York) York (W. Riding); 13,312 ac. Pop. 1841
—17, (Gloucester) Somerset; 790 ac. Pop. 329.—18, (Sussex)
Gloucester; 1890 ac. Pop. 421.—19, (Sussex) West
Sussex; 1057 ac. Pop. 235.—20, (Sussex) West; Kent,
1478 ac. Pop. 642.—21, (Sussex) West; Hereford; 1879 ac.
Pop. 349.

PRESTON, a town and market in England on Lancashire, 25 m. N. E. Liverpool, agreeably situated on a height above r bank Ribbles, near the head of its estuary and on the North Union, and several other branch railways. It consists of four principal and a great number of minor streets. The former though irregularly formed are spacious, and provided with side passages, flagged and one of them, called Fairgreen, nearly 1 m. long contains many handsome buildings and well-furnished shops. The houses are almost all substantially built of brick and the whole town is well lighted with gas. The environs of the town exhibit much pleasing scenery are adorned with numerous handsome villas, and furnish several fine public walks. Of these the most frequented is Avenue walk, which has been well laid out, at the expense of the corporation.

The ecclesiastical edifices include 10 churches and 30 Dissenting chapels. Among the former, Christ Church is admired for the purity of its Norman and the parish church is now (1853) being rebuilt in the Decorated style of the 14th century, with a spire 195 ft. high. Among the Dissenting chapels are five R. Catholic, one of which, not yet completed, prominent to be the most splendid place of worship in Preston, three Baptist two Independent, two Wesleyan Methodist and one each, Huntington Methodist, Primitive Methodist, Associate Methodist, Primitive Episcopalian, Swedenborgian, and Unitarian. The Moravian or Latter-Day Saints have also a place of meeting. The other more important buildings are the town hall a handsome brick edifice in the centre of the town, with a tower and dome, courthouse, well situated, and built in the Doric style the house of correction the custom-house, corn exchange, extensive barracks, workhouse, theatre, assembly rooms, two bridges, one of them a handsome structure of five arches and a magnificent railway viaduct, spanning the river.

The scholastic and literary establishments include a free grammar-school occupying a spacious stone structure, in the collegiate style the blue-coat, commercial or sundry, and various national and infant schools; the literary and philosophical institution, occupying an elegant building in the Tudor style, and provided with a library and museum the mechanics institute, or institution for the diffusion of knowledge, accommodated in a handsome Grecian edifice, and justly regarded as one of the greatest ornaments of the place, and various public libraries. The benevolent institutions include several benefit and provident institutions, a dispensary ladies charity, reading and Samaritan societies, &c.

The original staple manufacture of the town was linen, which is still woven to some extent, but has been completely eclipsed by that of cotton, which first introduced in 1775 now employs fifty-four mills for spinning and weaving, and mutually consumes about 150,000 bales of cotton. The other principal mills are six for worsted, two for flax, and a large steam saw-mill. There are also several machine-shops on an extensive scale, iron and brass foundries, breweries and malting establishments, roperies, tanneries, &c. The hatterer employed in the various mills and workshops has been estimated, on a calculation including only engines above eight horse-power, at 3515. The trade is greatly stimu-

lated by the river, which, by means of dredging and many extensive improvements, has been rendered navigable, at ordinary springs, for vessels of 800 tons, at Preston quays, where extensive loading warehouses have been erected; and also by extensive railway communication, by which the town has been brought into immediate connection with the most important inland localities. The principal imports are corn from Ireland, from Scotland, and timber from the Baltic and America. In 1851 the vessels registered at the port were, 116 sailing vessels, carrying 6812 tons, and 6 steamers, carrying 541 tons, in 1856 the numbers were, 115 sailing vessels, of 6390 tons and 6 steamers of 437 tons. In the coasting trade 450 vessels (24,801 tons) entered, and 540 (30,260 tons) cleared in the foreign trade the number of vessels entered was 11 (1178 tons) and cleared 9 (1001 tons).

Preston dates its foundation from a very early period, and is said to have risen on the decay of Ribchester, the Roman Rigodunum, situated about 11 m. further up the river. Its name, originally *Priesteston* it owed to the number of religious houses which it contained in history genuine fragments of interest. About 800 it was a Saxon settlement; in 1023 it was taken and burnt down by Robert Bruce; in 1080 in first parish church was built; in the great civil war it was espoused the Royalist cause, and suffered severely during the contest, having been twice captured by the Parliamentarians, who, on the latter occasion were headed by Cromwell in person in the rebellion of 1715 it was occupied by the Jacobite forces who erected batteries and made a brave resistance, but were ultimately obliged to surrender at discretion; in that of 1745 the Highlanders, headed by the Pretender, passed through Preston, both on their march to London and on their retreat. It became a burgh by prescription, but obtained the confirmation or extension of its privileges by no fewer than thirteen royal charters the first from Henry II. and the last from Charles II. It returns two members to Parliament, and is governed by a mayor 11 other aldermen and 36 councillors. The only native of the town deserving of special mention is Sir Richard Blackwall, the inventor of the "swimming-jump." Pop. 1851, 59,450.

PRESTON, a town. Upper Canada, co. Waterloo with a Lutheran and a R. Catholic church, a flour-mill, distillery, pottery, manory and three breweries inhabitants chiefly Germans. Pop. (1852) 1180.

PRESTON, a town. U. States, America, Connecticut, on the Thames and Quinebaug 40 m. S. E. Hartford. It has a Congregational and a Baptist church, several saw and flour mills a cotton factory and a tannery. Pop. 1865.

PRESTONKIRK, par. Scot. Haddington 7 m. by 4 m. Pop. 1894.

PRESTONPANS, a town and par. Scotland, co. Haddington on the North British railway and near S. shore Forth of Forth, where it possesses a small harbor with about 10 ft. water at spring-tides. It has a plain, substantial parish and a Free church a parochial school, an hospital occupying a handsome building, and endowed by James Schaw for the maintenance and education of 24 poor boys manufacturers of pottery and earthenware, extensive stone-works and salt-works, a distillery a brewery which has long been celebrated for its ale, and valuable oyster fisheries. In the immediate vicinity was fought the famous battle, in which the Highlanders, headed by the Pretender, aggrandy the royal troops commanded by Sir John Cope; when Colonel Gardiner lost his life. Area of par. 2½ m. by 1 m. Pop. 2125.

PRESTONKIRK-CUM-OLDHAM, par. Scot. See **OLDHAM.**

PRESTONKIRK or PRINCESTON, a town of barony, Scotland, co. and N. E. Ayr. It is a very ancient but decayed place, with its tower, council-house, and prison and an ancient church, now dilapidated, which serves as a landmark for vessels navigating the Forth of Clyde. Pop. 1860.

PRESTONKIRK, par. Eng. Lancashire; 4730 ac. P. 945.

PRETO, three rivers, Brazil—1, River in N. slope of a branch of the Cordillera of Mantiqueira, prov. Minas-Geraes, flows E., and unites with the Barro in forming the Parahyba, total course, 150 m.—2, River in the S. E. of prov. Goyaz, flows W. N. W., and joins r. bank Maranhão; total course, 180 m.—3, River in the Serra-de-Figueras, prov. Bahia, flows S. E. 45 m., and joins l. bank Grande, 150 m. above its junction with the Rio-Prado; total course, 100 m.

PRETTIN, a tn Prussia Saxony gov and E. N. E. Meuseburg, r bank Elbe, with a trade in cattle, flax, and wool. Pop. 1420

PRETZSCH, a tn Prussia Saxony, gov and 44 m N. E. Meuseburg, l bank Elbe, with a church a castle, and a famous asylum. Pop. 1100

PREUILLY (L'et. *Préville*) a tn. France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 19 m. S. E. W. Loches, on the Cluse. It has several forges. Pop. 2068

PREUSSISCH HOLLAND, a tn E. Prussia, gov and 56 m S. W. Königsberg cap. circle on a height above the little river Weeske with a Protestant church, castle, and hospital, manufactures of cloth, and several mills. P. 8465

—The climate, area, 254 sq. m., is flat, and generally fertile. Pop. 35,400

PREYBIA, a fortified maritime tn. European Turkey, about 1 m within the Gulf of Aris, lat. 38° 55' 10" N. lon. 39° 44' E. It lies along the shore, having a fine plain to the N. studded with houses, and interspersed with plantations of olives. The streets are narrow uneven, and often unpaved, and the houses are chiefly constructed of wood, or built out of the adjoining ruins of Sinopolis. It has no manufactures, and little trade. The bay is divided by a neck or isthmus of land which reaches half the way across. Pop. 4000

PREZEM PAUL, a tn France, dep. and 31 m E. N. E. Mayenne, with manufactures of woollen covers, and a considerable trade in cattle. Pop. 1153

PRIBILLA a tn Prussia, gov and 7 m Hungary Hither Danube, on Laptas and 41 m N. E. Neuau. Near it are extensive forests, in which bears abound and several saw mills. Pop. 1622

PRIBYLOFF, a group of small isls. N. Pacific Ocean N. from the Aleutian Islands lat. 56° 30' N. lon. 170° W. The principal are called St. George and St. Paul the former is composed of granite and gneiss the latter appears to be volcanic. They are both covered with moss but destitute of wood. The inhabitants hunt seals. Pop. 300 to 3000

PRICHOWITZ a tn Prussia, circle Posen, at the foot of the Haidzken with two glass-polishing establishments, a saw and three other mills. Pop. 1842

PRIDDY, par Eng Somerset 1361 ac. Pop. 254

PRIEBUS, or *Preibusa*, a tn. Prussia, gov and W. N. W. Lignitz, r bank Neuse with two churches manufactures of tobacco and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1040

PRILEGO a tn. and com. Spain, new Castile prov and 24 m N. Caceres r bank Escalax with a large and handsome parish church, courthouse and prison two primary schools a copper two oil, and two flour mills. Pop. 1145

PRIEGO a tn Spain Andalusia prov and 84 m. S. E. Cordova, in a beautiful plain watered by the Salado. It is well built, has level, well paved, and tolerably broad streets, a castle erected by the Romans, and enlarged by the Arabs an old Gothic parish church, a monastery, a normal school a college for girls, various primary schools, a founding hospital an asylum for poor orphan girls and widows, three suppressed convents, in one of which there is an hospital for the sick, and another is converted into a potters numerous barns, a theatre, a flesh market, a shambles, and a town-house. There are also two granaries, and 5 public fountains, one of which the *Escuela del Rey* is celebrated for its beautiful construction and abundant supply of water issuing through 48 pipes. Hempdrury forms the chief occupation of the inhabitants, and there are 80 flour and 27 oil mills besides two tanneries, two potteries, and a few looms for ordinary linens and rapery. Priego was formerly a place of great opulence, on account of its extensive silk manufactures, more than 60,000 lbs of silk having been annually used in fabrics, ribbons, and handkerchiefs, but this branch of industry is now reduced to languence. This is the birth place of Miguel Lopez de Vega. Pop. 18,464

PRIEPOLO, or *Prepolo*, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Bosnia, sandjak and 37 m N. W. Novi Bazar, r bank Lim, at the confluence of the Milichova. Pop. 2000

PRIESTHOLME, or *Purris* a small isl. Wales, about 1 m off S. E. coast. Anglesay at the N. W. entrance of the Menai Strait. It is about 1 m long, very rugged and lofty, presenting precipitous cliffs on all sides. It affords pasture for a few sheep, and is frequented by immense flocks of sea-fowl, particularly puffins.

PRIESTWICK, a tn. Scotland. See *Priestwick*.

PRILUKI, a tn Russia, gov and 130 m N. W. Poltawa on the Udaia. It is very poorly built, and dirty in the extreme, but has three important annual fairs; and a considerable trade in cattle, corn saltpeper, and brandy. Pop. 3690

PRIMALL'VA a vil and par Italy, Lombardy prov Como 3 m N. W. Introbulo, r bank Povera. It has a handsome church, garrison of a stone remarkable for its power of resisting fire, and mines of iron and ilmenite. Pop. 1463

PRIMERO, a river, S. America, Buenos Ayres, rises in prov and N. W. Cordova, near Plohuas, flows S. and then E. N. E. past Cordova, and after a course of about 130 m. is lost in a marshy lake.

PRIMISAL, or *Przemslaw*, a tn Bohemia, circle and 28 m S. E. Ceskaia with a church and school, castle and townships. Pop. (aggricultural) 2000

PRIMKENAU a tn Prussia, Rhine, gov and N. W. Lignitz, with a castle, two churches manufactures of nails and articles in wood, several tile-works and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1519

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, a large isl. British America, in E. of Gulf of St. Lawrence, E. Cape Breton lat. 45° 50' to 47° 20' N. lon. 62° to 64° 20' W. washed by the Gulf on the N., and separated by Northumberland Strait from New Brunswick on the E. and Nova Scotia on the S. greatest length, E. to W. measured on a line curving through its centre, about 130 m. breadth, varying from 5 m. to 40 m. area, about 2184 sq. m. The coastline presents a remarkable succession of large bays and projecting headlands. Of the latter the most prominent are North Cape on the N. W. West Cape on the S. W., and East Cape on the N. E. the largest bays are those of Richmond on the N. W., Egmont on the S. W. Hallsborough on the S. and Carleton on the E. These bays by penetrating into the land from opposite directions form narrow isthmuses which make a natural division of the island into three distinct peninsulas. This natural division has been adopted as the basis of a nearly corresponding civil division into Prince's County in the W. Queen's County in the centre and King's County in the E. The surface undulates gently nowhere rising so high as to become mountainous or sinking so low as to form a monotonous flat, but on the contrary presenting almost throughout a diversified and pleasing appearance. At one time the whole island was covered with a dense forest of beech, birch, maple, poplar, spruce, fir, hemlock, larch, and cedar and though destructive fires, lumbering and cultivation have made large gaps in it, great parts of the original forest still remains. The whole island is eminently agricultural and pastoral. The soil consists generally of a light richish loam, sometimes approaching to a strong clay but more frequently of a light and sandy texture. The prevailing rock is a reddish sandstone, but a large part of the surface is evidently alluvial. No minerals of the least consequence have yet been discovered, and even limestone and gypsum appear to be wanting. The climate is much milder than that of the adjoining continent, and the air generally free from the fogs which spread along the shores of Cape Breton and Nova Scotia, is remarkably salubrious. Winter though longer and colder than that of England, is free from the deep unwholesome chills and summer, without being oppressively hot, is eminently fitted to promote the growth and maturity of all the ordinary cereals. During the greater part of July August, and September, the thermometer during the hottest hours of the day seldom varies more than from 75 to 80° F. while the night air is soft, wholesome, and agreeable. The principal crops are wheat, barley and oats, all of these abundant and of excellent quality, pease and beans are equally good, and potatoes and turnips are nowhere surpassed. The favourite live stock is sheep, which are not subject to rot or any of the diseases common to this country, and though small in size give evidence of rich flavor. The labours along the coast are very productive, but have as yet attracted less attention than they deserve. The manufactures are chiefly confined to linen and flannels for domestic use there are also several tanneries, and ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent. In 1868 the exports, consisting chiefly of oats, timber, and deals, amounted in value to £309,473, and the imports consisting of dry-goods, hardware, cordage, iron, and sundries, to £289,461. Prince Edward Island is considered as a dependency of Canada, but in the civil adminis-

tion of its affairs are as an independent government. It is administered by an executive, usually composed of nine members, wholly nominated by the Crown. The legislature, composed of six members, is also nominated by the Crown but the Assembly, consisting of 24 members, is chosen by the people. Justice is administered according to the law of England. The number of places of worship is about 67, and the different religious denominations, classified according to their numbers, are: Roman Catholics, Scotch Presbyterians, Protestant Episcopalians, Methodists, and Baptists. The number of district schools is 293, and in the support of these the colonial government annually expends about £10,000 for superior education there is an academy at Charlotte Town the capital. Who discovered Prince Edward Island is not accurately known, but Cabot is supposed to have seen it immediately after he had discovered Newfoundland. Champlain gives it the name of St John, by which it continued long to be designated and accurately describes both its situation and extent. It was afterwards included by the French in their vast and undefined territory of New France, and in 1664 was granted as a feudal fief to a French Duke, a French naval officer. Little progress was made in settling the island till after the peace of Utrecht in 1715 when its fertility allured great numbers of Acadians from Cape Breton. It was taken by the British in 1745 restored by the peace of Aix la Chapelle, retaken and finally annexed to Britain in 1758. Pop. (1848) 62,678.

PRINCE LEOPOLD ISLAND, an isl. Arctic Ocean. W. extremity of Barrow's Strait lat. 74° N. lon. 90° W. PRINCE OF WALES, a remarkable promontory forming the most W. point of N. America, in Behring's Sea lat. 53° 20' N. lon. 167° 50' W. It terminates in a peaked mountain which presents a very bold face to the sea. A very dangerous shoal stretches N. E. from the cape.

PRINCE OF WALES ISLANDS, a cluster of islands Torres Strait lat. 10° 30' S.; much intersected by straits and openings.

PRINCE REGENT BAY—1. Aniak, W. coast, Greenland lat. 76° N. lon. 66° W.—2. (Inlet) British N. America lat. 75° to 74° lon. 100° to 90° W. leading from Barrow's Strait into Bering's Gulf—3. A river, Australia, which enters the Indian Ocean in lat. 15° 13' S. lon. 124° 50' E.

PRINCE WILLIAM HENRI or **LOWLANDS ISLAND**, an isl. N. Pacific, Low Archipelago lat. (N. E. point) 18° 43' N. lon. 141° 43' W. (S.)

PRINCE WILLIAM'S SOUND, an extensive inlet N. Pacific Ocean, Russian America formed by Point Hey and Cape Witbed, which are 43 m. apart. It is fronted by a very extensive sand-flat, and diverges into many long arms, generally obstructed by rocks and shoals. The outward coast is formed by Hitzelsberg and Moritzburg Island.

PRINCE'S ISLAND—1. An isl. E. pt of India, off W. coast, Africa, 140 m. S. & W. Fernando Po; lat. (Fort Santa Anna, Antonio Bay) 1° 39' 30" N. lon. 7° 28' 30" E. (N. E.) greatest length N. to S. 9 m. breadth, nearly 5 m. It is of volcanic origin, and though all more or less mountainous, consists of two distinct portions—one covered chiefly with rugged and often elevated summits, one of which appears to exceed 4000 ft., and allowed to remain almost in a state of nature and the other presenting lower heights and acclivities, intersected by deep valleys and ravines, and under good cultivation, having numerous excellent plantations of coffee, coconuts, &c. It has several good harbours, is much visited by vessels for refreshments, and carries on a considerable trade. It belongs to the Portuguese.—2. An isl. Indian Archipelago, at the S. entrance to the Straits of Bunde. It is small and low at its E. end are two eminences, and at its S. W. end it is covered with trees, and contains the town of Beandang.

PRINCE'S ISLANDS, a group of nine isls. Sea of Marmora, between the Gulf of Nicomedia, and the entrance to the Channel of Constantinople, and 10 m. to 12 m. S. E. the city of Constantinople. The largest island, Prinkipos, or Prinsipo, is long and narrow. These islands are said to possess beautiful and rich scenery. Lord Byron has described them as an earthly paradise. Many of the Franks who reside in Constantinople have their country residences here.

PRINCE'S ISLANDS, par. Eng. Banks, 4710 sq. m. Pop. 2517.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE'S BAY, on the N. E. coast of Australia, lat. 14° 23' S. lon. 144° E. It is 21 m. broad, by about 22 m. deep, and contains a great number of small islands, rocks, and shoals.

PRINCESS ROYAL ISLANDS, a group, W. coast, British N. America, forming part of the immense archipelago which fronts the American continent, and has Charlotte's Island on the W. lat. 62° to 64° N.

PRINCENHAGE (S) or **HAARLEM**, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 3 m. S. W. broda, with a large market-place, a townhouse, church, and school. Pop. (agricultural), 1350.

PRINCETON, a tn. U. States, New Jersey, agreeably situated 11 m. N. E. Trenton. It also contains the college of New Jersey, (in 1850 attended by 248 students) with 12 professors, and a library of 16,000 vols. the theological seminary of the Presbyterian church, founded in 1812 with five professors, and a library of 11,000 vols. two Presbyterian, an Episcopalian and an African church, a bank, academies, and schools, and several mechanic shops. Pop. 5021.

PRINCIPATO-CITRA, a prov. Naples, bounded N. by Trivento-Citra, N. W. by Aviano and Naples, W. by S. by the Mediterranean and E. by Basilicata, greatest length, N. W. to S. E. 84 m. greatest breadth, 42 m. area, 1710 sq. m. The coast-line is irregular and juts out into several bold promontories. Nearly a half of it consists of the large curve which forms the Bay of Salerno. The interior is much broken by ramifications of the Apennines, but a considerable part of the shore along the Gulf of Salerno is flat, and an extensive valley called the Val di Diano, stretches S. E. to N. W., almost parallel with the E. frontier. The principal rivers are the Sele, with its tributaries Negro and Calore. The climate is temperate, the valley of Cilento, enjoying almost a perpetual spring, and the soil generally of great fertility, so that the whole province may be regarded as one of the most highly favoured of the kingdom. The mountains are covered with wood particularly chestnuts, the produce of which is not the least important source of income. Great numbers of swine are fed and on the coast, the fishing of anchovies and tunny is very productive. The chief minerals worked are marble and gypsum but the province maintains two manufactures, and has three copper-foundries. The manufactures include paper, woolen and linen goods, and the trade is chiefly in timber, rice, chestnuts, dried fruits especially figs, and swine. The province is divided into four dioceses—Salerno, the capital, Mile, Campagna, and Il Vello. Pop. 558,809.

PRINCIPATO-ULTRA, a prov. Naples, bounded N. by prov. Salerno, W. by Salerno, S. W. and S. by Principato-Citra, S. E. by Basilicata, and E. by Capitanata. Part of the space thus bounded is occupied by the delegation of Benevento, belonging to the Papal States, greatest length, E. to W. 47 m. greatest breadth, 46 m., area, 1004 sq. m. It is mountainous, being covered by the Apennines and is watered by the Carapelle, Calore, Ufite, and Tammaro. The climate is mild and salubrious and the soil, particularly in the deep valleys, fertile and well cultivated. The principal products are maize, olives, chestnuts, and wine, and in these a considerable trade is carried on. The province is divided into three dioceses—Avellino, the capital, Arzano, and San Angelo de Lombardi. Pop. (1850) 383,414.

PRINCIPATO-INTERNA, a tn. Brazil, prov. Piahi, about 15 m. above the source of the Poti, 106 m. N. E. Ouros. It has a parish church inhabited by agriculturists or by raising cattle. Pop. of dist., 2000.

PRINCIPATO, PAPA ADAMI, or PAPA DOMENIA, a tn. Turkey, on an isl. of same name, Sea of Marmora, 12 m. S. E. Constantinople, inhabitants chiefly Greeks, either sea-faring or agricultural. Pop. 3000.

PRIOCCA a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, tir. Cont. prov. Alba, 24 m. S. E. Turin with a church an ancient castle, several oratories and a school. Pop. 1833.

PRIOLO a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, tir. Cont. prov. and 16 m. S. E. Mondovì, on Tanaro, once defended by a strong castle, of which the ruins still appear. It has two churches. Pop. 1515.

PRIOR, par. Irish Kerry; 11,785 ac. Pop. 3923.

PRIORS DEAN, par. Eng. Hants; 1618 ac. P. 181.

PRIORS, two par. Eng. Warwick—1. (Eardunck), 1000 ac. Pop. 303.—2. (Marston) 2630 ac. Pop. 719.

PRIPET on **PRIPYAT** a silver Russia, close in dist. **Vlad-**
dist. in **N. W.** Gov. **Vologda**, **Saves N E.** dist. **E.** across the
B. sea Gov. **Kholm**, **turns S E.**, **stays N. W.** **E.** and shortly
 before **Polotsk** **turns N. W.** **dist.** **W.** **dist.** **W.** **dist.** **W.** **dist.** **W.**
 It becomes navigable. **Flow.** In chief alluvions are the
Ukraina Tourist, **Stockholm**, **Pyk**, **Gerin**, **Onabot**, **Stovtosh.**
 and **Ouy**; the **Plam**, **Jassid**, **Lam**, **Morvich** and **Filish**.
PRIPRI a in **Slam**, **W. coast**, **Gulf** of **Slam**, **r. bank** of a
 river which enters the **Gulf** by three mouths, **53 m.** **S. W.**
Bankok, **lat.** **12° 12' N.** **lon.** **104° 48' E.**

PRISREND, or PRISRENIN, a tn. European Turkey Albania, r bank Rieksa, 4 m. or 5 m from its confluence with the Drin. It has considerable manufactures of firearms, which are much celebrated and a considerable traffic with the adjacent country and with many of the large towns in Albania. Esmatulla, and Gervia. Pop 15 000 to 20 000

PRISTINA, or PRISTINA a tn. Turkey in Europe, Servia, 100 m. N. E. Soutari It is surrounded by palisades, is the residence of a pasha, and the see of a Greek bishop and contains a number of handsome mosques, large barracks, baths and other noble buildings. Pop. about 12 000

PRISTON, par Eng Somers
1st 1840 et. P 808.

PRITTEWELL, per Eng
Exxon, 11 283 ac. I 2462

PRITZERBF & Co. Prussia,
gov and 26 m W N W Pots

diam, with a Protestant church, and school, manufactures of linen, and tanneries. Pop. 1005.

PRITZWALK a in Prussia,
gov and 66 m NW Berlin, 1
bank Tunnitz. It is walled has
three gates a Protestant church,
hospital manufactures of wool
lan and linen cloth a tobacco-
factory brewery and two mills.
Pop. 4500

PROTESTANTS (Latin Protestantes) came to France, esp. during the reign of Louis XIII, at the junction of three small streams, and enclosed by an amphitheatre of rugged and arid hills, 21 m. N.W. Valence. It has a presbytery, with a fine park adjoining, a courthouse, hospital, a reformatory, an agricultural society, a manufacture of covers and other woollen stuffs, silk thread and yarn, leather and brandy and a trade in silk, cattle, leather, soaks, &c. Though now the smallest, capital of the French Republic, it is still a place of great strategic importance. The kind of rallying point for Protestantism. Its inhabitants were butchered, its houses burned, and its fortifications razed by the Papists; the leader in this atrocity was Louis XIII. Pop. (1897) 5342.

PRIVETT par Eng Hants, 1270 ac. P 281
PRIVIDIA, or Palwitz, a tn Hungary, Hither Danube,
co. Neutra, 23 m. W N W Neumuhl, with a church Parist
college, and high school, has manufactures of woollen cloth.
and a flour-mill! Pop. 4730

PRIZZI, a to Sicily prov and 28 m S S I Palermo, with several much-frequented fairs. Pop 7500

PROBOLINGO, or **POEBROLINGO** :—1. A. in and dist. Java, prov. Batoeki, 48 m. S.E. Soerabaya. The town is large, lies on a small stream, is close upon the coast, and has a harbor, a number of European houses of good size, a hotel, mosque, government storehouse, and an extensive pier at which considerable quantities of sugar and coffee are shipped.—2. A. dist. Java, prov. Banjoemas.—3. A. dist. Java, prov. Kadja.

PROBSTHEIM, a vil Prussia, prov Silesia, gov and
19 m S.W. Liegnitz, in a mountainous district with a
church, a castle, luncheon, and several mills. Pop. 1185

PROBUS, per Eng Cornwall; 8118 ac P 1647
PROCEIDA, an al. Naples, lying nearly midway between
 Isl Ischia and the coast, prov Naples. It is about 8 m long,
 N.E. to S.W., and little more than 1 m broad. The principal
 place of the island is Procida, or Cattedo di Procida, which
 stands on the S.E. coast 12 m. W S.W. Naples. It is fortified.

has a good harbour and a considerable trade, a palace, in which the king occasionally resides, eight churches, a convent, and an orphan asylum. John of Procida, the lord of the isle, is the reputed originator of the massacre, known by the name of the Sicilian Vespers. Pop. [el. about 12,000

PRODANO, or PROVE a small isl. Ionian Sea, close to S W coast, Morea, 9 ml. N N W Navarino.

PROENÇA (NOVA e VELHA), two places, Portugal
prov Beira Baixa, the former 25 m. W Castelo-Branco,
pop 2500 and the latter 21 m. NE, pop. 700.

PROLOG, a mountain range, on the frontiers of Dalmatia and Herzegovina, belonging to the Dinaric Alps, and composed mostly of limestone, of which the preslopes are so bare and abrupt as to leave little room for vegetation. The loftiest peaks—Orjen 6335 ft., Dinara, 6040 ft. and Pastovo, 5929 ft., are covered with snow during great part of the year.

PROME, or **Phu**, a Burmese dominion, a bank of the Irrawaddy, 163 m. N.W. Rangoon lat 18° 45' N lon 95° E. It is 1 1/2 m. in circumference, and surrounded by a brick wall beyond which are some extensive suburbs. It has manufactures of paper and is encircled with rice-grounds and cereals.



FRONT, from the Heights.—From a sketch by Lieut. WILSON, by David A. HIGGINS.

dams, and on the S are several steep hills covered with pagodes. In 1835 and in 1852 it was taken by the British.

PROMONTORIUM a vil Hungary, Hither Danube co. and 9 m. from Pesth, finely situated among vineyards with a church, stone quarries, and a trade in wine. P 2702

PRONA, two places Hungary —1, (*Nemetz*, or *Deutsch Prona*), A market to Hither Danube, co. Neutra, on the Neutra, 24 m N W Neusohl with a church, and manufactory of leather and cutlery. Pop. 2722 —2 (*Tat*, or *Slowensko Prasono*) A market to Hither Danube, co. Thurocz, 24 m N W Neusohl with two churches, a chateau, and school. Pop. 811

PRONIA a river, Russia, rises in gov Riazan flows N then E and S E., passing Pronak, turns N N E. and joins l bank Oka, about 8 m S. Spusk total course, about 150 m, principal affluent, the Ralova.

PROASK a tn. Russia, gov and 35 m. B. Ekaterin, 1 bank Poma. It is poorly built, but has eight churches, a considerable needle-manufactory and some trade in corn Pop. (1849) 1605.

PROPIHA, or UNTER DE BAIKO a tn Brazil, prov
Sergipe, between two lakes & bank São-Francisco, 60 m. W
Itabaianna with a paltry church and two primary schools.
Near it are salt springs. Pop. 1200

PROPOUNIS (SEA OF) See MARMORA
PROBSTSCH, or **PROBSC**, a market tn. Bohemia, circle
and 18 m S. E. Chrudin with a Protestant and a R. Catho-
lic church, glass works, and a mill Pop. 1029

PROSKAL a tn. Prussia, 80km. gov and 6m. S.S.W
Oppen with a church school, hospital, cattle; manufactures
of potash, tile works, bark, polishing and other mills. P 1052

PROBNA, or PROBNA a river, Prussia, which rises in Silesia, gov Oppeln, 6 m N.E. Ragnenberg and joins L. bank Warta after a course of about 120 m.

PROSENYTZ, or **PROSENYEW**, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 11 m. S.W. Olmütz, on the Ruma. It has three churches, an hospital and monastery of the brothers of charity extensive manufactures of woollens and linen cloth, cambrics and cotton goods, in all of which it carries on an important trade, numerous distilleries of brandy and cognac, and one of the largest cork-markets in Moravia. Pop. 5000. **PROTECTOR**, a tn. Oregon, U. States, Oregon, lat. 46° 7' 10" N. long. 122° 16' W. It received its name from Vancouver in consequence of standing in the mouth of Port Discovery, an excellent harbour about 7½ m. long by 1½ m. broad which it covers completely from the N. The shores of its E. side, which is about 2 m. long, form with the mainland a channel of about 2 m. wide, leading into the port, and at the same time furnish a most excellent roadstead.

PROTWANOW, a vil. Austria, Moravia, 22 m. N. Bräun, with a church, glass-houses, and two mills. P. 1180. **PRUTVA**, a river Russia, rises in N. gov. Smolensk, enters gov. Kaluga, flows S.E. past Korovnik, and joins bank (lat. 52 m. above Berskoye) after a course of about 100 m.

PROVAGLIO, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Novara, about 2 m. S. Inco; with two churches, and a trade in corn, wine, and silk. Pop. 1217.

PROVEN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 23 m. S.W. Bruges, with manufactures of tobacco, several mills, two breweries, and a crane in corn and cattle. P. 1684.

PROVENCE (U. J.) [Latin, *Provincia Gallia*, *Provincia*], a former Roman province which was divided into Upper Provence capital Aix and Lower Provence capital Nîmes. It now forms dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, Var, Hautes-Alpes, and part of dep. Vaucluse.

PROVENCIO, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 50 m. S.W. Curres, with a church, courthouse, prison, school several flour-mills, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1332.

PROVENÇALS (SAS MARTIN), a vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 4 m. from Barcelona, with a school, church, cotton-works, several cottons, manufactures of chaises, a cannery for fine-coloured more, chemicals, potato starch, soap, and three works for dyeing cotton thread red. Pop. 2444.

PROVENCENDE, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Trás-os-Montes 10 m. from Vila Real. Pop. 900.

PROVIDENCE, a city and port U. States, Rhode Island, of which it is the largest place and with Newport and South Kingston the joint capital, on both sides the Providence, or Seekonk, here crossed by two bridges, at the head of Narragansett Bay 40 m. S.W. Boston, with which and with New York city it is connected by railway. It contains a great number of the buildings, particularly in the E. division but it is on the whole irregularly and indifferently built, consisting for the most part of wooden houses. One of the busiest, and at the same time most attractive parts of the town, is at the common terminus of the railway stations the buildings of which, not excelled by any in the U. States are ranged along three sides of a beautiful sheet of water of an elliptic form, about 1 m. in circuit, communicating with the bay, and having its banks laid out so as to form an excellent promenade.

The public edifices include 80 churches of different denominations, many of them of very humble pretensions, and altogether devoid of architectural merit, but several also of a superior description, among which the First Baptist, which though only of wood, displays much taste the First Congregational, built of granite; Grace Church, St. John's, Westminster Congregational, Baptist Congregational St. Peter and St. Patrick's, are all more or less costly and splendid; other buildings and objects deserving notice, are the State House, built of brick; Dexter Asylum for poorhouses, a plain and substantial brick building, situated within an enclosure of 40 acres Brown University, possessed of a library of 23,000 vols. a valuable chemical and philosophical apparatus, and other collections, superintended by a president and six professors and attended by an average of 120 students. Rhode Hospital for the insane, a splendid and richly-endowed establishment the Athenæum, occupying an elegant and spacious stone structure, and possessed of a library of 12,000 vols., New England Yearly Meeting Boarding-school a richly endowed and well-managed institution, under the superintendence of the Friends; the Old Market-house, a large and well-proportioned brick building, partly occupied as municipal offices the Reform School, recently established for the care

and reformation of juvenile offenders; What Cheer, the quaint name given to a series of buildings, said to have as handsome a frontage front as any in New England; the Arcade, which, though intended only for mercantile purposes, is one of the most beautiful buildings in the country, and has its front ornamented with massive granite columns, each of a single block 22 ft. high the state prison, and a new and elegant theatre. In addition to the educational establishments already mentioned, are 46 public and 80 Sunday schools, the former attended by about 6000 scholars, and maintained at an annual expense of about £8000.

Manufactures have made great progress and employ not only the large amount of water-power furnished by the Pawtucket falls, but about 50 steam-engines. The principal public works are flour and saw mills mills for sawing and polishing marble cotton and woollen factories, foundries machine-shops printing bookbinding calendering and dye-works, &c. Other articles manufactured are leather furniture, carriages, screws, nails, India rubber shoes, jewellery, &c. It has foreign trade and a safe and commodious harbour though it is somewhat difficult of access. The coasting trade is much more important, and a considerable number of vessels are employed in the cod and other fisheries. Providence was first settled in 1638 and incorporated in 1649. During its early existence it suffered much from the ravages of the Indians, in what is called King Philip's War. In 1801 a conflagration laid a large part of it in ashes, and in 1815 a severe earthquake raised the tide 12 ft. above its usual level, by which 300 buildings were thrown down and property nearly to the amount of £300,000 was destroyed. Pop. (1833) about 46,000.

PROVIDENCE, a river, U. States, Rhode Island, formed by the union of two streams N.W. the town of Providence, flows through it, receiving the Pawtucket on the left, and the Pawtuxet on the right and falls into the Bay of Narragansett.

PROVIDENCE, an Indian Ocean, 240 m. N.N.E. Malagassar lat. 9° 10' S. long. 51° 6' E. about 2 m. long N. to S., with a low surface, covered on its N. part with coconuts and trees. Turf and land-crabs of large size abound.

PROVIDENCE (VINE) a tn. and par. Providence.

PROVIDENCE (Ch. Old) an Old Providence.

PROVINCE WELLESLEY, a strip of coast-land, on W. side, Malay peninsula, belonging to the Straits settlements of Great Britain and immediately dependent on the neighbouring island of Penang from which it is separated by a strait 3 m. in breadth, bounded N. and E. by Kedah or Quada, and S. the Karan river, which separates it from the Malay kingdom of Perak about 35 m. long by 4 m. broad, area, about 140 sq. m. The surface is generally undulating, sloping seaward east, partly covered with jungle and forest trees. Lake Penang is generally of granite formation the detritus of which is decomposed on the slopes into a rich white clay containing iron. A few sandy strips also occur especially well calculated for cocoa-nut cultivation. On and near the coast are many tracts of the richest alluvial soil in some places covered with mangroves, in others laid out in rice-plantations. Good roads made by the British traverse the country, which is intersected also by three pretty large rivers—the Muda, Pre and Jempang, besides numerous creeks. The climate is hot (mean 60° F.), but on the whole not unhealthy, and more mild falls than in Penang, though there are occasional and pretty long droughts. The elephants, rhinoceros, tiger, and numerous varieties of snakes, porcupines and otherwise, are common. Its vegetable and agricultural products are very similar to those of Penang. Its principal town is Bekkah or Bahah on the coast, near the N. frontier pop. with the adjacent Malay village of Pinang, about 1700. This province is governed by a resident councillor subordinate to the British governor at Penang, the jurisdiction over offences committed being in the hands of the recorder at this settlement. It was first settled by the English in 1809. Its population in 1834 amounted to 14,500, of whom five-sixths were Chinese and Hindoos, constituting the labouring class. According to the last official census, June 1 1851, the inhabitants consisted of Malays, 77,603 males, 35,408 females Chinese, 7698 males, 1153 females; Chinitas (Malabar) 1588 males, 300 females, and miscellaneous, including British settlers, 558 males, 559 females. Total pop. 145,801.—[Singapore Free Press, July 1, 1851; Jour. Ind. Archipel.]

Howe's Description of Penang and Prov. Wellesley &c.

PROVINCETOWN, a seaport in U States, Mass. character near N W extremity of Cape Cod, on the bay of that name, 85 m. E. R. R. Boston. It has Congregational Methodist, and Universalist churches, two academies, and several other schools, extensive saw-mills, and an excellent harbor. It is a beautiful city, and an excellent harbor. It is a beautiful city, and an excellent harbor. It is a beautiful city, and an excellent harbor.

PROVINS (Latin, *Amastorum*), a town France, dep Seine-et-Marne, 30 m. E. Meaux. It is surrounded by walls, flanked with towers and generally well built. The principal edifices are a large tower, commonly called Caesar's tower, the church of St. Quirice, a large and handsome structure, with a dome surmounted by a belfry; the church of St. Ayon, the church of the Holy Cross, the church of Refuge, with curious carvings the general hospital, formerly a convent of Cordeliers the cellars of the Hotel Dieu and Grange aux Dimes, and the ruins of the college church. The manufactures consist of linsey-woolsey earthenware and conserves of roses and there is a considerable trade in corn and flour for the Paris market. wool leather and roses called provins, which have been cultivated from time immemorial within the district. Province possesses a small port and commerce, a commercial college, and agricultural society. Near it are strong chalybeate springs. Pop. 5798.

PRUDENCE an island U States, Rhode Island, forming the largest of a group of islands belonging to the town of Little Narragansett. It is about 6 m long by 2 m in average breadth, and is beautiful, fertile, and well cultivated.

PRUM, a town in Rhineland Prussia, gov and 88 m. N. W. Trier, on a small stream of same name it has two churches manufactures of woollen cloth cambrics, and linestones quarries Pop 3322

PRUNA, a town Spain Andalusia, prov and 40 m. S. E. Seville. It is built with rather broad and paved streets, two squares a granary prison, two schools, a church, and three oil-mills. Pop. 8276.

PRUNARIEDON, or *Beutenau*, a village Bohemia, circle and 12 m. W. N. W. Prague with a church school and castle, a tile-work and numerous mills. Pop. 1076.

PRUSSIA a city, Turkey in Asia. See *BERSA*.
PRUSSIA (German, *Preussen*, Dutch, *Prusen*, French, *Prusse*) a kingdom of central Europe, consisting of two large territories completely isolated from each other and of several small territories. The eastern and more extensive of the two large divisions is situated between lat. 49° 50' and 55° 50' N. and lon. 8° 50' and 22° 50' E. and bounded, N by the Baltic Sea N. E. and S. E. Russia N. Austria S. Saxony and the Saxon duchies and W. Hesse-Cassel Anhalt, Brunswick, Hanover and Mecklenburg. This territory is divided into the six provinces of Prussia proper, including E. and W. Prussia, Posen, Brandenburg 1 comarques Silesia, and Saxony and has an area of 97,748 sq. m. The western large division is situated between lat. 49° 10' and 52° 50' N. and lon. 5° 00' and 9° 25' E. and bounded N by Hanover and Holland, W. Holland, Belgium, and Luxembourg, S. France, isolated portions of Oldenburg and Hesse-Cassel, and Rhineland Prussia, and E. Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, Hesse-Cassel, Waldeck, Brunswick, and Lippe-Deimold. It is divided into the two provinces of Westphalia and the Rhineland Prussia and has an area of 13,681 sq. m. Of the smaller isolated territories, three are involved by the Saxon duchies a fourth by Hesse-Cassel and a fifth by Hesse-Cassel Hesse Darmstadt and Nassau. To Prussia also belongs the principality of Neuchâtel now forming one of the Swiss cantons. The names areas, population &c. of the principal divisions of the Prussian monarchy, are tabulated in the following table—

THE PROVINCES AND GOVERNMENTS OF PRUSSIA their AREA POPULATION &c. in 1849

Provinces.	Governments.	A. in sq. m.	Pop. 1849.	E. comarques.	N. comarques.	S. comarques.	Others.	Contd.	Pop. 1849.	Rel.
Prussia	Königsberg	6,540	842,228	679,798	170,715	6,538	1,82,118	842,228	577,798	500,816
	Grand-duché	4,771	643,047	591,015	9,409	1,809	2,1,083	591,015	590,000	507,414
	Westphalia	3,208	494,467	396,656	381,406	6,568	63,053	396,656	396,798	27,246
	Mecklenburg	6,111	831,645	782,117	599,497	17,408	18,116	782,117	782,117	50,000
Posen	Posen	6,547	807,289	784,117	6,547	1,809	98,146	807,289	784,117	1,307
	Brandenburg	6,437	466,476	1,5,408	3,414	54,408	6,411	1,014,000	990,001	79,938
Brandenburg	Potsdam, with	6,130	1,569,935	1,285,538	33,235	18,617	111,054	2,064,74	1,285,538	172,760
	Frankfurt	6,630	600,087	618,790	10,131	6,144	81,164	618,790	618,790	169,138
	Stettin	6,630	643,127	635,554	3,71	4,556	67,239	643,127	635,554	116,474
	Coblenz	6,136	448,816	437,019	6,300	6,644	64,497	437,019	437,019	63,464
Pomerania	Stralsund	7,772	18,054	166,590	883	518	25,907	89,947	691,940	39,179
	Breslau	6,570	1,174,673	886,623	481,178	3,809	67,798	347,938	1,280,718	64,300
	Ostpr.	6,669	863,913	88,775	683,065	10,623	17,046	863,913	88,775	67,110
	Magdeburg	6,070	831,028	774,440	1,62,161	13,618	43,254	831,028	774,440	49,488
Silesia	Magdeburg	6,070	831,028	774,440	1,62,161	13,618	43,254	831,028	774,440	49,488
	Mecklenburg	6,070	831,028	774,440	1,62,161	13,618	43,254	831,028	774,440	49,488
	Mecklenburg	6,070	831,028	774,440	1,62,161	13,618	43,254	831,028	774,440	49,488
	Mecklenburg	6,070	831,028	774,440	1,62,161	13,618	43,254	831,028	774,440	49,488
Saxony	Erfurt	6,070	831,028	774,440	1,62,161	13,618	43,254	831,028	774,440	49,488
	Mecklenburg	6,070	831,028	774,440	1,62,161	13,618	43,254	831,028	774,440	49,488
	Mecklenburg	6,070	831,028	774,440	1,62,161	13,618	43,254	831,028	774,440	49,488
	Mecklenburg	6,070	831,028	774,440	1,62,161	13,618	43,254	831,028	774,440	49,488
Westphalia	Münster	6,070	831,028	774,440	1,62,161	13,618	43,254	831,028	774,440	49,488
	Münster	6,070	831,028	774,440	1,62,161	13,618	43,254	831,028	774,440	49,488
	Münster	6,070	831,028	774,440	1,62,161	13,618	43,254	831,028	774,440	49,488
	Münster	6,070	831,028	774,440	1,62,161	13,618	43,254	831,028	774,440	49,488
Rhineland	Düsseldorf	6,070	831,028	774,440	1,62,161	13,618	43,254	831,028	774,440	49,488
	Düsseldorf	6,070	831,028	774,440	1,62,161	13,618	43,254	831,028	774,440	49,488
	Düsseldorf	6,070	831,028	774,440	1,62,161	13,618	43,254	831,028	774,440	49,488
	Düsseldorf	6,070	831,028	774,440	1,62,161	13,618	43,254	831,028	774,440	49,488
Total		81,494	16,381,147	9,967,877	6,603,160	218,778	1,579,407	4,361,664	16,381,147	3,168,818

* Includes and Mahomedans
Japhtas

1,908
14,468

As the two great divisions above referred to are not mainly really but only politically connected, it will be necessary to treat of them separately in describing their physical features.
EASTERN DIVISION—The eastern division may be described generally as a vast plain, considerably elevated in the S. and S. W., and thence descending at first rapidly and afterwards very gradually, towards the Baltic and the German Ocean. The loftiest summits are on the S. frontiers of Silesia where the Riesengebirge and the Sudetes form the boundary between it and Bohemia and Moravia, and near northwards several embankments which, without attaining a very lofty height, form wild and romantic scenery averaging about 2220 ft. in height, but lowering northward to an average of 900 ft. after

which the surface loses its hilly character and begins to form extensive plains. In the N. W. the only other quarter which can be considered mountainous ramifications of the Thuringian forest and of the Harz appear and cover a considerable portion of the S. part of the provinces of Saxony, but here the average height does not exceed 1000 ft., and soon diminishes to less than 500 ft. The large space extending between the N. part of these mountain districts and the shores of the Baltic, does not present the appearance of a monotonous flat, but though generally low and tame, healthy and fertile. It is often finely diversified and even rich in scenes of rural beauty. Ultimately however in approaching the shores of the Baltic, the general level becomes so low, that large tracts are saved

from inundation only by low sand-hills, or banks of gravel which the waves have thrown up. Behind these hills and banks extensive lagoons or *Haffs* have been formed, communicating with the sea by narrow outlets, and giving to the shore one of its characteristic features. The whole coast, extending for about 500 m. is flat and uninteresting. Very few undulations occur to break the monotony; no bold cliffs appear and the water follows so much that great harbours are extremely rare. The only large gulf is that of Danzig within which the town of the same name possesses by far the most frequented port. Towards the N W the monotony of the coast is broken by the *Isle of Rugen*, which becomes elevated towards the N and then terminates in the *Hill of Arkona*, about 300 ft. high and overhanging the sea.

Rivers and Lakes.—The whole of the eastern part of the Prussian monarchy belongs to the basins of the Baltic Sea and the German Ocean. The share received by the latter is comparatively small and is confined to the W part of the territory. The principal river which drains it is the *Elbe*, which entering from the N of Saxony, traverses it by a series of remarkable bends, mainly in a N W direction and finally quits it on the frontiers of Hanover. The chief affluents which join the *Elbe* in this part of its course are the *Elster*, *Harz*, *Milde*, and *Saale*. Minors portions of the W of the province of Saxony belong to the river systems of the *Weser* and the *Werra*. The share of drainage received by the Baltic coast is about six sixths of the whole, and is conveyed to it by a number of large and independent rivers. Of these, commencing with the E. boundary of the basin of the *Elbe*, the most important is the *Oder* the only large river which can be considered wholly Prussian, runs its course, with exception of its commencement as a mere mountain torrent, wholly within its territory which it traverses easterly S. E. to N N W receiving the *Malpansa*, *Bartich* and above all the *Warta*, augmented by the *Nette*, and the *Nisse* of *Silesia*, the *Bober* and the *Nesse* of *Lothia*. Next in importance to the *Oder* and communicating with it by a canal between the *Boss* and the *Kanal* in the *Vistula* or *Weichsel* of whose course only the lower part belongs to Prussia, which it enters from Russian Poland, flows in a N direction without receiving any large affluents, and throws off two large branches which enter the *Frische-Haff*, while the main stream continues its course past *Danzig*. Between the *Oder* and *Vistula* a number of small streams, among which the *Roga*, *Persante*, *Wippr*, *Stolpe*, *Lupow* and *Loba* may be mentioned carry their waters directly to the sea, and thus form small independent basins. To the E of the *Vistula* the first river of importance is the *Pemage*, and after it, still further E, the *Frage*, with its tributary *Aila*. The last river on the E. is the *Nemmen*, or *Memel* which has only a small part of its lower course in Prussia, but penetrating far into *Russia*, forms one of its important navigable outlets. Lakes abound in almost every province, but more especially in those of Prussia proper, including E. and W Prussia, and of Pomerania and Brandenburg. The large lagoons of Pomerania are *Frische-Haff*, and *Carliche Haff*, with many others of a similar description along the coast, have been already referred to. The inland lakes are far too numerous to admit of specification. In E Prussia alone 116 have been counted though their extent individually is so small, that the whole area occupied by them is not more than 238 sq. m. or an average of 2 sq. m. to each. W Prussia contains 58 in land lakes each only averaging about 1 sq. m. in Pomerania 66, Posen 27 Brandenburg 131 Saxony 6, and *Silesia* none deserving of the name. Many of these lakes are well supplied with fish, but generally possess few attractions, either in themselves, or in the scenery around them.

Geology.—In the mountainous districts of the E. part of the Prussian monarchy the loftier summits are composed of granite, gneiss, mica schist, porphyry, diorite, &c. These are most largely developed in the mountains of *Silesia*, and even in some of its flatter parts, and are also seen in the circle of *Schlesinger*, in the *Saxon* government of *Krfitz*, in the *Brocken*, forming part of the *Harz*, and in isolated spots in the vicinity of the town of *Halle*. Transition rocks, graywacke, clay-stone, and limestone extend along the frontiers of Austrian *Silesia*, into the Upper *Silesia* of Prussia, as far as the *Oder*, and also N. of the *Kiesgebirge*, in the districts of *Stettin*, *Waldenburg*, and W to the *Queen*. Rocks of the

same formation occupy a considerable part of the flatter districts of Prussian Saxony, more especially in the vicinity of *Magdeburg*, and along the banks of the *Oder*. Secondary formations, composed of mountain limestones and the various strata of the carboniferous system, occur in *Silesia*, chiefly in two localities in Upper *Silesia* along the frontiers of *Russia* and *Russia* Poland and among the mountains in the county of *Glinz*, and towards the *Riesengebirge*. Rocks still higher in the series, and including the new red sandstone, and others, enter Prussian *Silesia* from Poland on the E. and extend W to the *Oder*, near *Krappitz*, and to a considerable distance inland. They also occupy an extensive tract in the province of Saxony covering part of the terraces of the *Thuringian* forest, and stretching along the N and E foot of the *Harz*, to the banks of the *Saale*, *Elster* and *Elbe*. Chalk and its accompanying beds occur in many different localities, more especially on the N side of the *Harz*, and in *Silesia*, both in its higher districts, and on the frontiers of *Pohod*. Chalk also appears near *Inowrazlaw* in the province of *Posen* near *Tempin* and *Przemlow* in *gov* *Potsdam*, near *Gutkow* in *gov* *Stralsund*, and lastly in the island of *Rügen*, where it forms the romantic cliffs of *Scrubbenkammer* and *Arkona*. Tertiary formations overlying the chalk, and including masses of *lignite*, appear at the foot of the *Harz*, in the district of *Merseburg*, on the banks of the *Elster*, *Milde*, and *Elbe*, in the N W corner of *gov* *Leipzig* at seven different localities in the province *Brandenburg* in the district *Bohnenberg* and in the islands of *Wollin*, *Usedom*, and *Rügen*. *Yerona* beds, belonging to the tertiary period, are of rare occurrence, and are almost confined to *gov* *Lignita*.

Climate.—The E. part of the Prussian monarchy, extending over 6° of lat. and nearly 13° of lon and consisting in one direction of lofty mountains, and in another of low flats stretching along an inland sea, and insulating between them large tracts of unobscured land must necessarily present considerable diversities of climate. At *Erbrun*, in lat. 50° 53' N and about 900 ft. above the sea, the temperature of the year is 52° of winter 54° and of summer 71° 50° F. At *Berlin*, in lat. 52° 30' N but at a much lower level only 180 ft., the annual temperature is the very same, though both the extremes of winter, cold, and summer heat are somewhat greater. At *Stralsund*, in lat. 54° 19' N, but at a level rather under 50 ft. the temperature of the year is 51° 48° of winter 32° 30°, and of summer 68° 30° F. The average of a number of places situated between the highest and lowest latitudes gives a mean annual temperature of 52° F. At *Berlin* from 159 to 160 days of the year are rainy from 33 to 34 obscured with mist, and 17 stormy. On the coast of the Baltic the stormy days amount to 80 the greater part of them in summer, and the quantity of rain is also much increased. Least rain falls in *Silesia* and the eastern provinces. The prevailing winds are W and S W.

Western Divisions.—The western division, consisting of *Westphalia* and the *Rhenish* provinces, differs so much from the eastern division as, in many respects, to present a striking contrast to it. All the mountainous parts of the former are situated on its S. and W frontiers, and, on receding from it, long tracts are wandered over in which nothing that can be called a mountain is to be seen. The W division of the monarchy is much more fully diversified. In *Mecklenburg*, though far less elevated than those on the frontiers of *Silesia*, are not confined to a particular locality, but stretch across the country in all directions, and form numerous valleys, one of which, that of the *Rhine*, here occupies no inconsiderable portion of the whole surface, and, in point of fertility and beauty, is not surpassed by any other valley in Europe. In the N a mountain range of moderate elevation, forming a continuation of the *Weesengebirge*, stretches across *govs* *Minden* and *Münster*. To the S. of it, that of the *Tombberger-Wald* extends in a N W direction and near *Reitelsd* attains its loftiest height, not exceeding 1080 ft. This is succeeded, to the S., by a low range, known by the name of the *Elbe* or *Harz*, the highest point of which is scarcely 700 ft. This range, commencing between *Brilon* and *Siedberg*, stretches W across the N of *gov* *Arnsberg*, in the direction, and along both banks of the *Möse* and *Ruhr* presenting to both rivers, and on both sides but particularly on the E., a number of bold and romantic precipices. Still further S. the *Sauerhaud* or *Siedland* mountains appear. In the N E., where

they take the name of the Rothlager or Rothbaur, they attain their highest elevation, which, in the Astenberg, is 5925 ft., and in several other summits exceeds 9000 ft. The last range, on the E or E bank of the Rhine, is the Westerwald, which reaches the height of 9000 ft. A part of this range, forming its W termination, stretches along the banks of the Rhine, and presents the remarkable summit known by the name of the Siebengebirge. On the S bank of the Rhine, and on the E part of the Rhenish province, the principal mountains are the Eifelgebirge, which have their greatest breadth between Andernach and Bonn, stretch from the Rhine westward for about 45 m., and though generally low attain the height of 1500 ft., and the Hunsrück occupying a large space between the Moselle and the Nahe, and attaining in the loftiest summits of the Iderswald and Hochwald, the respective heights of 2300 ft. and 1660 ft.

Rivers.—More than four-fifths of this portion of the Prussian monarchy belong to the basin of the Rhine which, entering it on the S.E. first forms the boundary between it and Nassau, and then traverses it in a N N W direction finally quitting it on the frontiers of Holland, to the N of Cleve. It thus receives a large part of the drainage directly, and is, moreover, augmented within it by numerous streams, of which the most important are on the E bank the Lahn, which, however, has only its mouth on the frontiers, and scarcely belongs to Prussia the Sieg, the Rur, and the Moselle, with its tributary Lenn, the Emsche, and Lippe, and on the left, the Nahe, Moselle, with its tributary Saar and the Elbe. In the N W a considerable space belonging to the basin of the Rhine, though the water is not received by it within the country, is drained by the Moselle, and its tributaries Roer and Klarn. The rest of the drainage, forming a minute portion from the N and E, is shared by the Ems and the Weser. There is not a single lake deserving of notice for its magnitude. The most remarkable is Laubacher about 6 m. from Andernach, occupying apparently, the crater of an extinct volcano, and, though of small extent, above 214 ft. deep.

Geology.—In this part of Prussia there are no primitive rocks of granite, gneiss, and mica-schist. The prevailing rocks, particularly in the E, are volcanic, and consist chiefly of basalt, agate, porphyry, and similar volcanic products of the tertiary period. Graywacke, transition limestone, and clay-slate are also of considerable occurrence. The secondary formation, and more especially mountain limestone, and the overlying strata of the carboniferous system, are largely developed in the N in the cliffs of Eifelburg, in gov Münster at the N W foot of the Sauerlandgebirge, along the Rur between Arnsberg and Dillendorf in the W at the N foot of the Eifel, near Aix-la-Chapelle and in the S in gov Treves, particularly in the neighborhood of Saarbrück. The new red sandstone, with its accompanying rocks and fossils, occupies a considerable part of the higher districts in gov Minden and also occurs on parts of the Eifel, and along the Moselle and Saar in gov Treves. Lias and oolite are found in the N among the hills which lie between the Weser and the frontiers of Hanover. The chalk formation has its largest development in Westphalia, more especially on the W side of the Teutoburger-Wald, in the Sauerlandgebirge, between the Rur and the Lippe, and more particularly in gov Münster.

Climate.—Within the same ranges of latitude, and at nearly equal heights above the sea-level, the climate of the W is superior to that of the E. division of the monarchy. The mean annual temperature is about 1° higher, the winter is milder, and the summer cooler, and the range of the thermometer is accordingly confined within narrower limits. The fall of rain, however, is greater, averaging 20 inches in the W and only 16 inches in Silesia and the E. provinces. This, however cannot be considered a disadvantage, as the larger quantity of the W is by no means in excess, and only tends to make vegetation more luxuriant.

The principal physical features of the two great divisions of the monarchy have now been considered separately, but it will not be advisable to follow the same course in considering its industrial resources, both because the most important statistics relating to them are often so slung together, that it is scarcely possible to separate them and the same branches of industry are common to both divisions.

Agriculture.—The whole monarchy is situated between the parallels of latitude under which all the ordinary cereals

are easily matured, and there is nothing in the elevation of the surface, except in a few particular localities, to militate for general cultivation. In the more E. portions, even though only to a limited extent, the vine thrives well, and yields some wines of good repute. The portion of surface absolutely waste does not exceed 1-50th of the whole. The woodland, chiefly occupying the loftier districts where cultivation on a regular system would be impracticable, but occasionally also, particularly in the E division covering extensive tracts which might be made arable, has been estimated at rather more than 1-4th the arable land at 6-13th, artificial meadows 1-11th, natural pastures 3-15th and gardens and vineyards 1-48th. The soil includes all varieties, from light sands, almost carried by the wind to the most obdurate clays, but has been subdivided into the three classes of wheat land, light loams of middling quality, and sandy or stony land. The wheat land, which is in most cases remarkably productive, is found chiefly in the Prussian provinces near the frontiers of Poland, and along the banks of the Memel and Pregel, till the coast is approached, when the sandy soil begins to prevail, in the province of Posen, in the government of Breslau on the E. bank of the Oder and generally throughout Silesia, between the Oder and the mountains. In Brandenburg the wheat land occurs only in isolated spots, with the exception of a rich continuous tract which extends along the Oder, from Frank fort into the N of gov Posen. The same tract, spreading out into a broad one occupies a large portion of Pomerania, both extending N to the extremity of the isle of Rügen, and W to the Prussian frontier. In prov. Saxony the wheat land occurs chiefly in the S part of gov Magdeburg, where a plain known by the name of the Magdeburgerörde, is considered the richest and best cultivated in the monarchy, and also occupies a considerable part of gov Erfurt. In Westphalia it forms the S. part of gov Minden, where the Warburger Berge is celebrated, extends through part of gov Arnsberg, particularly in the vicinities of Bielefeld and Hallwang. Still more productive tracts are found in the N of the Rhenish province, between Aix-la-Chapelle and Bonn, as far as the frontiers of the Netherlands, and in the S districts of gov Treves, along the banks of the Saar. The loams of middling quality prevail in gov Hanburg, the N part of Silesia, generally throughout prov. Brandenburg, in the E. part of the Oder, the N of Magdeburg, the S. part of Minden, the whole of gov Münster and lastly in gov Coblenz. The sandy and stony land of barren quality is found in large continuous flats in gov. Gumbinnen and Königsberg, where, for the most part, it forms the N boundary of the heavy wheat land. It prevails in gov Danzig and Marienwerder, generally along the shores of the Baltic, along the frontiers of Silesia, particularly in the S. and S. districts. In the interior of prov. Brandenburg too though the very heart of the monarchy and in the environs of the capital the soil belongs decidedly to this class, consisting of immense tracts of sand which spread out like a sea, while occasional patches of mudling or even fertile wheat land, rise up and appear like islands in the midst of it. Nor are similar tracts unknown in the W division of the monarchy. Besides small stretches in gov Minden, and a large tract in the W of Münster the sandy and stony ground forms the larger part of gov Arnsberg which lies along the Sauerlandgebirge, whence the very name of Sauerland has been derived from the sturde and sornal nature of the soil. Similar ground occurs in gov. Cologne and Coblenz, and on the plateau which reaches to the W. part of the monarchy. The different soils above described, and the extent of the districts over which they extend, furnish us with an easy means of ascertaining the nature of its different products. On the first soil as its name indicates, wheat is the prevailing crop and alternates chiefly with hay and beans. The yearly produce of wheat is estimated at 2,000,000 of quarters, and, after satisfying the home consumption, leaves, on an average, a surplus of about 500,000 quarters for export. The produce of rye, barley and oats is estimated at above 8,000,000 quarters, but the consumption of these kinds of grain being far greater than that of wheat, leaves only the same quantity of about 500,000 quarters for export. Another very important crop, the culture of which is more or less extensive in every district, is that of potatoes. Of these above 18,000,000 of bushels are consumed by the distilleries alone. Hemp and flax are also very important crops, more especially the former,

which furnishes large supplies for the home manufacturer, though a large quantity still requires to be imported. To beets also, to the extent of above 30 000 000 lbs. is annually raised. Apples and currants are cultivated on a large scale, particularly in Saxony and Brandenburg. Oil plants are also important objects of culture, both for their oil and for their seed. The latter, particularly linseed, forms an important article of export from E. Prussia, while almost equally large exports of clover and other hay seeds, take place from Brandenburg and the Rhinisch provinces. To the latter provinces, also, the culture of the vine is chiefly confined. The largest space occupied by vineyards is in gov. Coblenz and Treves. The culture, on a smaller scale, is carried on in gov. Cologne and Aix-la-Chapelle, and also in the E. division of the monarchy in Saxony, Brandenburg, Posen, and Silesia. Beet-root is cultivated to a great extent, and has risen from 1280 tons in 1832 to 1 012,578 tons in 1852 a large proportion of which is used in the manufacture of sugar. In raising these various crops the system of agriculture pursued though much improved in recent times, is still very defective, and not only far below that of common in the best-cultivated districts of our own country but is surpassed by many of those on the Continent. The same remark applies to the breeds of domestic animals, in which great improvement still requires to be made, though much has been done by the Government more especially in the case of horses, by the establishment of breeding studs in different localities, and on a general system. The numbers of the chief kinds are shown in the table at the beginning of this article. Concerning the large extent of sea-coast the vast number of lakes and the number as well as magnitude of the rivers which Prussia possesses, its fisheries cannot fail to prove an important source of revenue. The whole produce has been estimated at about £1 000 000 sterling of which little more than a fourth is obtained from the sea.

Minerals.—These include among metals silver iron lead, copper zinc cobalt, arsenic, antimony and manganese and among other minerals, salt, alum, copperas, coal lignite, roofing slate, granite, millstone, limestone, and several varieties of excellent building stone. The silver found only in connection with copper, is worked chiefly in the district of Mansfeld, prov. Saxony and more partially in some localities in Westphalia, and at Tarnowitz in Upper Silesia. The produce has for a long time been gradually diminishing, but still amounts to about one-sixteenth of the whole produce of Europe. Iron is very generally diffused copper is found in the three localities above mentioned for silver and yields about 30 000 tons of ore, lead is found in Silesia the Rhinisch province, Westphalia, and Saxony zinc, in the same localities, except Saxony cobalt, in Westphalia and Saxony arsenic, in Silesia, antimony about 90 and stannum about 120 tons. Salt is found in all the provinces except Prussia proper, Posen, Brandenburg and Silesia, but the quantity obtained falls far short of the consumption and requires to be supplemented by imports from England Spain and Portugal. Coal is worked in Silesia Westphalia, and the Rhinisch provinces, by nearly 400 pits. Amber which is both found in considerable quantities along the shores of the Baltic, and also obtained by digging at some distance inland.

COMPARATIVE STATE OF THE PRODUCE OF THE PRUSSIAN MINES IN 1851, 1852, and 1853.

	1851	1852	1853	Tons.
Iron	178 0	20 549	182 625	
Steel	6 818	12 320	17 414	16 400
Lead	705	2 368	4 640	
Lignite	1 467	964	992	
Zinc	1 627	15 361	28 007	
Cobalt	1 942 1/2	21 885 679	11 701 116	Quarters.
Antimony	127 448	8 564	6 628 287	
Stannum	91 877	9 799	103 581	
Salt	1 351	5 601	6 554	
Alum	1 398	1 560	1 731	

Manufactures.—These have made great progress, and are not confined to any particular districts, but generally diffused over all the provinces. At the head of the ordinary domestic stands linen, which occupies above 810,000 looms. Of these, however only a very small proportion are kept in factories and similar manufacturing establishments, where weaving is followed as a regular trade, and chiefly the finer sorts of goods

are made. The number of looms in such establishments is only about 84,000. Of these Silesia alone has more than one-third, and Brandenburg and Westphalia, which rank next to it, each about one-seventh. All the rest of the looms; to the number of about 275,000 are domestic, and are only used as subsidiary to other employments. In almost all these domestic looms only goods of a coarser description are made. The finest next in importance is cotton, which has its chief seat on the Rhine, particularly in the neighbourly loom of Düsseldorf, but is also carried on to a considerable extent in Silesia, particularly in gov. Breslau and also in prov. Brandenburg. It employs about 70 000 looms. The woollen manufacture employs 26,000 looms, of which scarcely one-third are domestic. The latter are chiefly in gov. Gumbinnen, where the peasantry weave enough of coarse woollens to supply their own wants, but the manufacture, properly so called has its chief seats in Brandenburg and the Rhinisch provinces. Next to them are Silesia and Saxony. Silk and mixed silk goods employ about 24 000 looms, of which four fifths belong to gov. Düsseldorf. The greater part of the remainder are at Berlin. Heavy wools employ 2300 looms, and ribbons about 5000. In connection with the above classes, and properly forming branches of the same manufactures, vast quantities of yarn worsted and cotton-twist are spun. The first continues to be spun chiefly by hand, the six-mills throughout the monarchy numbering only 17 with about 29 000 spindles, almost all in Silesia. The worsted is chiefly, and the cotton entirely spun by machinery. The former carried on in 2061 establishments, with 457 108 spindles, has its principal seat in prov. Brandenburg especially in gov. Frankfurt, and after it in the Rhine province. The cotton-mills, numbering 148 with 194 990 spindles, are situated chiefly in the basin of the Rhine, and to a more limited extent in Silesia. The above manufactures and mills have been estimated to furnish the means of subsistence to about 530 000 individuals, but to these a considerable addition should be made for the great number of persons employed in bleaching fields printfields, and dye-works. The manufactures in metal rank next in importance and are supposed to furnish the subsistence of 530 000 persons, of whom, however, only about one-third are actually employed as masters or operatives, the other two-thirds being composed of their families. These manufactures are very various. In iron and steel were the first place belongs to the Rhine province, and the Westphalian gov. Arnsberg. Among particular localities may be specified Suhlberg for its fine saws and tools Aix-la-Chapelle and Burscheid, Altmann and Iserlohn for needles and pins, Hamm and Hagen for locks and various similar kinds of hand tools. In the same localities, also, brassware, moulding wire and thinblades, are made on a very extensive scale. Berlin has long been famed for its fine cutlery, many of which whether as articles of ornament or utility are unsurpassed. In connection with these may be mentioned typefoundry which, as well as printing forms an important branch of industry in Berlin. The leather manufacture is also important, and includes, in addition to ordinary leather the finer varieties of red and white cordovan, and parchment. Pottery, in all its varieties, forms an important branch of industry. For porcelain and the finer kinds of ware, Berlin and St. Martin, near Treves, are the most celebrated localities excellent stoneware of a more common description is made extensively in the S. of prov. Saxony, in Langensalza, and in the Rhinisch province. Common pottery is made all the provinces, more especially in those of the E. and centre. One of its most celebrated localities is Barmen. Glass does not rank high as a Prussian manufacture. The principal localities are gov. Treves Minden, and Oppeln. The most important paper mills are in Silesia, Saxony, and Westphalia, but the quality of the paper is still far inferior to that made in Great Britain, France, and Switzerland. Other manufactures carried on to such an extent as to be of national importance, are refined sugar alcohol, chemistry chemical products, and tobacco. Of these, the last is the most important, and is carried on in very extensive factories in the Rhinisch provinces, in Brandenburg and Saxony. The last manufactures deserving of notice are beer and spirits, the consumption of which is immense, and might with great advantage be very much diminished. The number of breweries exceeds 8000, that of distilleries 7000. The greatest number of distilleries

is in the Rhine province, which has about one-third of the whole, and Silesia, which has rather more than one-fourth. Taking the whole raw materials used in producing the spirit at 100 pounds from 75, barley 12 and 10, and wheat about 1 per cent. The whole producer is about 45,000 000 gallons and the value about 29,500,000 sterling. Of the brew the Rhine province has about one-fourth, Westphalia and Silesia each one-sixth, and Saxony one-eighth. The producer is about 244,000,000 quarts, nearly 60,000,000 imperial gallons and is valued at about 21,800 000.

Trade.—The principal exports of Prussia are grain, flax, linseed, rape, turnip, and clover-seed, timber, lime, gypsum, linen and linen yarn, hemp, wool, earthenware, wool, woollen cloth, hosiery and silk, the principal imports cotton and cotton-waste, colonial produce, particularly raw sugar for refining, potash, iron, raw hides, wine, herrings, salt, &c. The establishment of the Zollverein by giving a free interchange of communication between the different states belonging to it, makes it difficult to specify the exact amount of trade which each separate state possesses, but there cannot be a doubt that that of Prussia is very extensive. Both from the nature of the country and the number of navigable streams which intersect it, it enjoys great natural facilities and these have been very greatly extended both by common roads, canals, and railways. The last mode of communication is the most important, and the greatest length of 1850 m having been completed in 1850. In the E. part of the monarchy, and from Berlin as a centre, lines branch off N.W. to Hamburg, N.E. to Stettin, E. to Posen, S.E. to Breslau and thence to Vienna, S. to Leipzig and Dresden and W. through Magdeburg and Hanover and thence to Cologne, the last place forming a centre for the lines of the W. part of the monarchy, though here the railway system is less developed, partly because the natural conformation of the country makes it more difficult, while the admirable means of communication afforded by the Rhine makes it less necessary. The chief line of railways is W. from Cologne, through Aix-la-Chapelle to Brussels. In 1851 the length of electric telegraph lines exceeded that of the railways in operation. The external communications of Prussia are more defective than its internal, the Baltic, notwithstanding its long line of coast, being only an inland sea, with a low shallow coast deficient in good harbours. The shipping, however, in 1851, reached the number of 1497 sailing and 90 steam vessels, the former of 168,284 tons burden. Among the foreign vessels which trade to Prussian ports the tonnage of Great Britain is about one-third more than that of any other nation; the second place is occupied by the Dutch, and the third by the Danes. In some of the ports of Prussia ship-building is carried on with activity. Sixteen build about one-third of the whole and also possesses a much larger tonnage than any other Prussian port.

Coin, Weights, and Measures.—Accounts are kept in six dollars (*reichs-thaler*), containing 237 68 gr. fine silver, and equal in value to 2s. 11½d. sterling. This dollar is subdivided into 80 silver groshen, each = 13 pence. Besides the metallic there is a paper currency, in notes of 1, 5, 50, 100 and 500 dollars. The standard of length is the Prussian foot = 1.09722 imperial ft. The foot is subdivided into 12 inches, of which 2½ make an ell. The *Juden* (fathom) is 6 ft., and the *rudd* 12 ft. The *culo* contains 2000 ruten = 4.68 miles imperial. For superficial measures the standard is the square of the *rudd* or the *quadrat-rudd*, containing of course 144 sq. Prussian ft. The most common land measure is the *morgen*, containing 180 *quadrat-rudd*, and = 1.02 ac. imperial. The principal official measures are the *schefel*, = 1.6 imperial bushel, and the *quert* of which 8.9 are = an imperial gallon. The *ester* is = 80, and the *ester* = 160 *querts*. The standard of weight is a Prussian cubic foot of distilled water, at the temperature of 15° Reaumur, or very nearly 60° Fah. It is divided into 66 parts, each of which makes a Prussian *pfund*, or lb = 1.08118 lb. imperial, and the *centner*, or 110 lb. Prussian, is = 118.881 lb. avoirdupois. The *last*, or *schickel-last*, used in measuring the tonnage of vessels, contains 4000 Prussian lb. = 4121 lb. avoirdupois, or 1 ton 17 cwt.

Government and Religion.—Prussia is a monarchy, hereditary in the male line, and from the absence of recognized constitutional checks, was in theory absolute. A more constitutional form of government had long been earnestly desired and

had also been distinctly promised, but various causes of delay or protests for it occurred and though the general belief was that it must sooner or later be granted, the wild revolutionary spirit which lately overspread the Continent, and threatened destruction to all constituted authority, threatened to make the period of its promulgation more uncertain than ever. In 1848 however, a National Assembly was summoned, in opening the first session of which, on May 22, the king announced that the ministry would submit a draft of the constitution. This was forthwith produced and voted the legislative power jointly in the king and two houses—an upper house, consisting of the princes of the royal family, and 80 hereditary peers together with 180 members subject to a property qualification, but elected by the people for eight years, and a lower house, the members of which were to be elected, without any property qualification, for four years. This constitution had a very short and stormy existence, and was virtually annihilated by two votes of the assembly one abolishing the order of nobility and the other stopping the supplies. Accordingly, on 8th Nov., the king prorogued the assembly and summoned it to meet on the 37th ult. at Berlin, but at Brandenbourg. The absence of those members who had formerly supported violent measures, made it impossible to constitute a house, and the assembly was finally dissolved on 5th Dec. A new election having taken place the chambers were opened by the king on 30th Feb., 1849, but the proceedings of the lower, or second chamber, were nearly as stormy as before, and it was again formally dissolved on 5th April. The constitution, however nearly in its original form, has been maintained, and the new electoral law officially published on 31st May, 1849, makes the second chamber to consist of 250 deputies, chosen by a suffrage which gives one elector for every 250 souls of the population. As a member of the Germanic Confederation, Prussia holds the second place and has four votes in the Diet. The only part of its territories not included in the Confederation, are Prussia proper, or the united provinces of East and West Prussia, and the province of Posen. The contingent of troops which Prussia furnishes is 79,484 men.

The revenue of Prussia in 1852 was £14,937,449 sterling of which considerably more than one-third is obtained by indirect taxation, and the expenditure, £14,430,496, but in 1849 and 1850 the disbursements considerably exceeded the income. The far heaviest expenditure is in the military department, which absorbs nearly one third of the whole revenue.

The national debt amounts to 553,041,478 *franks*.—Thus is administered in most of the provinces according to a general code or *landrecht* established in 1794 but in the greater part of the Rhine province according to the French code—subject, however to certain modifications. For each code, a supreme court sits at Berlin the one called the *Gebietliche Ober Tribunal* which judges in the last resort wherever the *landrecht* is in force, and the other called the *Rheinische Revision und Cassations Hof*, which has similar jurisdiction in all cases decided according to the French code. Over each province a superior appeal court called *Ober-Landgericht*, presides with a power of reviewing all cases decided within it and in each government is a *Land-Oberpret*, possessing a right of reviewing the cases decided within the government in the courts of primary resort. These last courts consist of a vast number of local jurisdictions, within which justice is said to be for the most part administered cheaply expeditiously and purely, by judges chiefly appointed by the crown but partly also by private parties in possession of certain patrimonial rights.

Religion.—Though the reigning family is Protestant, there is no extensive religious establishment. The principles of religious toleration are professed, and persons of all denominations are alike eligible for public employment, and possess the same civil rights. The state, however, distinctly recognizes the two great bodies of Protestants and R. Catholics, not only protecting them in their respective rights and properties, but directly interfering in their affairs, more especially in regard to the appointment and payment of their ministers, and to their general management. The Protestants form a very considerable majority, amounting nearly to 10,000,000, while the R. Catholics barely exceed 6,000,000. The Protestants are governed by consistory, the head of which are 866 superintendents. The R. Catholics are governed by two archbishops and six bishops.

Education.—Prussia has taken the lead of Europe in the establishment of a complete system of national education, and has certainly succeeded, not only in placing an excellent course of elementary instruction within the reach of the great body of the people, but in inducing and when that fails, in compelling, them to receive it. The consequence is that the masses of ignorance to be found in almost all the other countries of Europe have no existence here, and that, with rare exceptions, every individual in Prussia can both read and write. This happy result has been obtained first by establishing an adequate number of schools in all parts of the monarchy, and then enforcing attendance by a law, which provides that every child from the age of five years complete, unless certified to be receiving a suitable education at home, or in a private seminary must be in attendance at a national school until such time as the course of instruction therein provided has been received. This course comprises about eight years so that it may be regarded as a general rule that all Prussian children between the ages of six and fourteen are at school. The following table shows the number of schools of various kinds, of teachers and pupils, in 1840 —

	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.
Elementary Schools.	5,191	20,463	2,487,003
High and Higher School	60	3,889	89,303
Upper female school.	36	1,918	15,370
Gymnasiums	177	1,044	26,574
			2,808,406
Female Seminaries	46	1,471	4,471
Laboratories	7		4,906

In 1849 the number of children between six and fourteen years of age was 3,223,503 of whom, as seen in the above table, 2,908,406 were at school, leaving a balance of 315,097 to be accounted for partly by private teaching partly by the fact that many do not enter school till they are above six years old, and may leave before they are fourteen, and may doubtless, receive no education during the year in question. The seven universities are those of Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Greifswalde Halle, Königsberg, and Münster.

Army and Navy.—From the manner in which the great divisions of the Prussian monarchy are isolated from each other and exposed to the assaults of formidable neighbours, its very existence seems to depend on the maintenance of a strong military force and accordingly not only is the army kept up on a larger scale than the population might otherwise justify but care is taken to keep the military spirit alive among all classes, and make every citizen, for part of his life at least, a soldier. The regular army during peace, consists of 127,742 men, or with the reserve, 225,550, and 30,540 horses and is kept up partly by voluntary enlistment, and partly by a conscription which obliges every citizen after attaining his 20th year to serve in the regular army for three years, and for two years thereafter in the war reserve when, in the event of war breaking out, or other emergencies, he may again be compelled to join the regular army. After the lapse of these five years, he enters the landwehr or provincial army which is composed of two years a first and a second. In the former of which he continues till he has completed his 32d year, and in the latter till he has completed his 39th year thus making the whole period during which he is liable to be called upon for the defence of the country amount to 20 years. The total force of the landwehr is 249,612. The landwehr includes all the males in the monarchy, from the ages of 17 to 50, not belonging either to the regular army or landwehr it is called out only in cases of the most urgent necessity when the national existence may be threatened by invasion. The army consists of one brigade, one corps, and twenty smaller units, and two regiments mounting in all 180 guns.

People.—The greater part of the people are Germans, but in several quarters the Lithuanian and Silesian stock preponderates. Thus, in the N.E. corner of the monarchy between the Dejne, Angerp, Goldapp, Prengel, and the Inster and Memel, Lithuanian is spoken, read, written, and taught. The Silesians occupy the E. parts of Gumbinnen, Königsberg, and Marienwerder, the greater part of Posen, and no inconsiderable part of Sillesia. Their number within the monarchy has been estimated at, at least, 2,500,000. The number of French found chiefly in the W part of the monarchy, but

partly also in prov. Brandenburg where they are descendants of the French Protestants, who found an asylum here from the tyranny of Louis XIV amounts to about 74,000. The Jews are 218,773.

History.—In the end of the 10th century the shores of the Baltic were inhabited by a number of tribes chiefly of Alan extraction, from one of which called Borislav who occupied the more E. parts, the name of Prussia is supposed to be derived. These tribes were living in barbarism when Adalbert, bishop of Prague, made strenuous efforts for conversion. The work however proceeded slowly and Christianity did not gain a decided ascendancy till 1164. This ascendancy was again lost, and the original pagan possessors were proceeding to make themselves masters of the country, when Christian and Conrad of Masovia, who had previously held it in subjection called in the aid of the Teutonic knights, tempting them with the offer of a grant of all the land which they should succeed in conquering. Herman von Salza, the grand-master of the order, accordingly sent Herman Balk with a force into the country in 1237, and the work of conquest began. Quarrels however, soon arose between the knights and the Poles, and in the wars which ensued, the latter had so much the advantage that at the peace of Thorn in 1466 they obtained a cession in their favour of the W half of the country, and became huge lords of the remainder. With the view of recovering part of what they had lost, or at least securing themselves against further losses, the knights, in 1511, made a bold attempt to break the graves of Brandenburg, nephew of Sigismund of Poland, for their grand-master. After various unsuccessful negotiations, he declared war against the Poles. Neither side having gained a decided advantage, a truce was agreed upon in 1521 and the grand-master having made a journey into Germany, became acquainted, first with the reformer, Osiander at Nuremberg and afterwards with Luther himself, who urged him to lay aside the dress of the order make himself temporal prince of Prussia, and hold it under Poland as his fief lord. On his return, Luther's found encouragement so favourable that he followed Luther's advice and after negotiating with Sigismund, entered peacefully into temporal possession. He afterwards married Anna Dorothea of Denmark, gave powerful support to the Reformation, caused the Bible to be translated into Polish and Lithuanian and founded the university of Königsberg. He died in 1565, and was succeeded by his son, on whose death in 1618, the succession opened to George William, elector of Brandenburg with which electorate Prussia has ever since been united. George William died of the plague in 1640, and was succeeded by Frederick William, usually, surnamed the Great Elector who found his dominions devastated by pestilence and war but soon so distinguished himself both in the cabinet and the field, that affairs began to wear a much more prosperous appearance. During a long and successful reign of 48 years he obtained a recognition of his sovereignty over Prussia, and increased it by the addition of the greater part of Hinder Pomerania, the bishoprics of Halberstadt, Minden and Cambrin, the archbishopric of Magdeburg, and the territories of Ulster Mark, and Ravensburg. On his death in 1688 he left his dominions in good order, free from debt, and defended by an army of 85,000 men. His son, Frederick III., had none of his father's talents, but became the first king of Prussia by his coronation at Königsberg in 1701. He was succeeded in 1713 by his son, Frederick William I. who proved a patron of science and art, encouraged foreigners, who introduced many valuable manufactures, carefully husbanded the resources of the country and greatly improved its agriculture, but is better known for his capricious and tyrannical conduct which he pursued towards his family, and more especially towards his son and successor Frederick, surnamed the Great, who came to the throne in the year 1740. Under him Prussia became one of the leading powers of Europe. His chief greatness is to be ascribed to the conquest of Sillesia, and a promising of a far less justifiable nature, the partition of Poland. During his reign, the territory of the monarchy was nearly doubled, but the population, which at his accession did not exceed 2,500,000, rose to more than 6,000,000. He died in 1786, and was succeeded by Frederick William II., who gave good hopes at the commencement of his reign, but ultimately betrayed a despotic tendency, and deprived Prussia of much of the European influence which she had acquired under his predecessor. A great accession of

territory, however, was obtained, particularly by the dismemberment of Poland, which, only partially carried into effect under Frederick the Great, was now completed. But while thus employed in perpetually dismembering an independent kingdom, his own territory became suddenly exposed to a similar fate by the breaking out of the French Revolution and its subsequent progress. In the midst of preparations for opposing it he died, in 1797, and was succeeded by Frederick William III, whose reign, which at one time threatened to be the most disastrous which Prussia had witnessed since she became a kingdom, was ultimately prosperous and glorious. Not only was the independence of the kingdom secured by the overthrow of Bonaparte, but its limits were greatly extended and a series of enlightened measures introduced which have contributed in a remarkable degree to its internal improvement. Under the reigning monarch Frederick William IV who ascended the throne at the decease of his father in 1840, Prussia passed more fortunately through the remarkable political crisis of 1848 than many of the central European states, and has received a constitution. See SUPPLEMENT.

PRUSSIA (East) a prov. Prussian State, forming their N. E. extremity, and bounded N W by the Baltic, N E Russia, E and S Poland, and W West Prussia. Length N to S. nearly 200 m. breadth, 150 m. It is divided into two governments, Gumbinnen and Königsberg, and subdivided into 36 circles. Königsberg is the capital. Area, 12,801 sq. m. Pop. 1,441,499.

PRUSSIA (West), a prov. Prussian State, bounded N by the Baltic, E East Prussia and Poland, S Poland and prov. Posen, S W Brandenburg and W and N W Pomerania. It is very irregular in form but has a mean length N to S W of about 180 m. with a mean breadth of 70 m. It is divided into govs. Danzig and Marienwerder and subdivided into 31 circles. Danzig is the capital. Area 7547 sq. m. Pop. 994,681.

PRZEKA, or **PRZESLAWKO** a market in Hungary, Lidzer Danube, co. and 11 m. N E Trentschin, near r. bank Wag with a castle church, and monastery. P 1850.

PRUTH (anc. *Harceus*), a river, Europe rises in the E end of Carpathian mountains, in the S E of Galatz flows easterly to E. past Cernowitza, then S E E. forming the boundary between Moldavia and the Russian gov. Bessarabia, and after a course of more than 500 m. joins r. bank Danube, about 12 m. below Galatz. Its principal effluents are on the right, the *Chernowitza*, *Elan*, and *Kagariul* and on the left the *Tschirg*, *Regidula*, and *Lepowitza*.

PRZESLAWITZ, a tn. Russian Poland 55 m. N Warsaw, with three churches, two old monasteries, and a general trade. Pop. 1411.

PRZELAUTSCH, or **BEREKLICH**, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 14 m. N W Chrudin, on the Elbe, with a church. Pop. 1700.

PRZEMYSL, or **PRZEMISLA**, a tn. Austria, Galiela, r. bank Dan, here crossed by a handsome covered bridge, 56 m. W by S Lemberg. It is walled has tolerably well-built houses, narrow streets and an old ruined castle perched on a height; two Greek cathedrals and numerous other churches, a university, theological and philosophical institute, gymnasium, high school, military school, and three hospital manufactures of linen, and articles in wood. Pop. 4060.

PRZETITZ, or **BRZETITZ**, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 12 m. N N W Klattau with a handsome church, manufactures of leather and a trade in fat cattle. Pop. 1638.

PRZEWOZEK, a tn. Austria, Galiela, 75 m. W N W Lemberg, in a fertile plain. It is a well-built, handsome town with a cathedral church, a castle, convent of the Sisters of Mercy school, infirmary and manufactures of linen and cloth. Pop. 2650.

PRZIBRAJA, a village in Bohemia, circle Brann, 35 m. S W W Prague, on the Litawka. It contains a deanery church, and an archbishop's palace; and is the seat of a superior mining directory. Near it lead and silver are extensively worked. Pop. 4100.

PRZIBOWITZ, a vil. Bohemia, circle and 35 m. N E. Dauden, at the foot of the Riesengebirge with a parish church and glass-works. Pop. 1810.

PRARA, an isl. Turkey. See *TRAKIA*.

PRASA, a river, or *PRASA*, a river Russia, rises a little N. E. Obdow, gov. Kozak; flows S. E. into gov. Poltawa,

which it traverses almost due S., and joins L. bank Dniester after a course of about 300 m., chief affluents, the *Kharul* and the *Goltra*.

PRKOV, a gov. Russia, bounded N by St. Petersburg, N E. Novgorod, E. Yar, S. E. Smolensk, S. Vinnik, W. Livonia. greatest length, N W to S. E., 202 m., greatest breadth, 110 m., area, 11,408 sq. m. The surface towards the S. E. is rather elevated, being traversed by the Valdai Hills, but sinks gradually down near the centre, having only a gentle slope towards the N and W. Immense numbers of blocks of granite lie scattered in all quarters. The whole government belongs to the basin of the Balto, the S. Dwina, which drains the S. E., carrying its waters into the Gulf of Riga, and the Volkhova, Chelone and Lovat, with other small tributaries carrying the rest of the drainage into the Gulf of Finland. The soil is throughout of poor quality and can only be made to yield tolerable crops by heavy manuring. Wheat is seldom grown and the principal crops are oats and barley, which are raised in considerable quantities so as to leave a surplus for export. A considerable extent of ground is sown with hemp and flax. Forests also are extensive but the wood is not of the best quality, and oak is seldom met with. Pine is very prevalent and furnishes the means of manufacturing large quantities of pitch. The only other manufacture of importance is leather. Prkov is divided into eight districts. Pop. (1850) 701,000.

PRKOV, or *PRASKOV* a tn. Russia, cap. above gov. r. bank Vinnika, which here receives the *Liesova*, 105 m. S W St. Petersburg. It is walled, flanked with towers, all in a very dilapidated state as are also many of the houses. It consists of the Kremlin, the Central city the Great city, and a considerable suburb. All the private houses, and the far greater part of the public edifices, are of wood. The finest buildings are in the Kremlin. Among others are the octidral of very little architectural merit, but gorgeously decorated, and the palace of the ancient princes of Prkov now occupied by the archbishop. The number of churches amounts to 80 but more than a third of them are in disuse. The principal manufactures is Russian leather and there is a considerable trade in hemp, flax, tallow hides &c., with Narva, and other assemblages, on the Gulf of Finland. Prkov is the see of an archbishop and possesses a theological seminary a Bible society and a well managed hospital. It is said to have been founded by the Princess Olga towards the end of the 10th century. Pop. 8000.

PRKOV a lake, Russia, in N W corner, gov. Prkov and S W corner gov. Petersburg immediately S E. Lake Peipus, into which it discharges itself by a channel, about 3 m. wide, greatest length, N W to S. E. 27 m. greatest breadth 15 m. Its only tributary is the Volkhova, which enters at its S. E. corner.

PTCHAI SKO or *PRCHAI SKO*, a river and lake in the N W of gov. Yeniseisk. The lake, situated S. of the Bay of Tavak, is about 35 m. long by 15 m. broad, and contains several islands. The river issues from the lake, flows N., and after a course of about 150 m. falls into the Bay of Pechora, in the Arctic Ocean, between the mouths of the Ob and Yenisei.

PTITCI, a river, Russia, rises in gov. Minsk flows S. E. and S., and joins L. bank Pripyet, 20 m. above Moser, total course, 200 m. principal affluents, the *Orla*.

PUBLAW, par. Eng. Somerset, 1835 ac. Pop. 810.

PUCH PRIZ, a tn. Buzna, W coast Gulf of Buzna 72 m. S. S. W. Rankok lat. 12° 45' N. lon. 101° E.

PUCHO, or *POCHOW* a market in Hungary, Higher Danube, co. and N. E. Trentschin r. bank Wag, with two churches, a castle, manufactures of earthenware and woollen cloth and a considerable trade in the latter. Pop. 1845.

PUCKINGTON, par. England on Somerset 610 ac. Pop. 281.

PUCKLECHURCH, par. England, Gloucester, 2428 ac. Pop. 981.

PUDDINGTON, two pars. Eng.—1 Bedford, 3770 ac. Pop. 612.—2 Devon 1261 ac. Pop. 515.

PUDDLEHINTON See *PRUDLOVITZ*.

PUDDLESTONE—Watts Water par. Eng. Hereford, 1743 ac. Pop. 516.

PUDDLETOWN See *PRUDLOVITZ*.

PUDEWITZ, or **PUMMANA**, a tn. Prussia, prov and 15 m. E-N.E. Posen, between two small lakes. It contains a R. Catholic church, and a synagogue. Pop. 1619.

PUDLEIN or **PONDONIN**, a vil. Hungary, co. Eger, 1 bank Paprad, 18 m. N.W. W. Lusatia. It is walled; has a castle, church, Pietist college, and high school; and a trade in hemp and linseed-oil. Pop. 2300.

PUDERHUSEN, a vil. Hungary. Nijther Danube, co. and 28 m. N.E. Egerburg; with a church, manufactures of earthenware, and saw-mills. Pop. 1075.

PUDOSH, a tn. Russia, gov. Olonets, r. bank Wello, the navigation of which is here interrupted by a cataract 69 m. E. Petrosavodsk. It has a wooden church and near it is a glass-work. Pop. 1094.

PUDEY, a tn. and township, England, co. York, on the brow of a lofty scarp above the valley of the Aire, 6 m. W. Leeds. It has recently increased from a few scattered hamlets to a considerable town and has a spacious and elegant modern church, with an embattled and gilded tower. Baptist, Independent, Moravian, Primitive, and Wesleyan Methodist chapels several schools, including the Moravian institution at Fulneck, a mechanics institution, building stone quarries and extensive manufactures of woollen cloth, in which most of the population is employed. Pop. 10,002.

PUDUGOTTA, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. and 220 m. N.E. W. Madras, prov. Carnatic lat. 10° 16' N; lon. 78° 56' E, remarkable for its wide, regular and clean streets. There is here a palace consisting of an irregular congregation of detached cottages with a fine tank, and handsome Hindoo temple, all within the same inclosure.

PUEBLA, several places. Spain.—1. A tn. in tl. Majorca. It has regularly-built houses, straight and broad streets, two squares, a townhouse, fish and flesh markets, church of Com. pante order and several flour-mills. Domestic weaving as carried on. Pop. 3170.—2. (de Alcora), A vil. Extremadura, prov. and 80 m. E. Badajoz with a townhouse, a prison, a palace belonging to the duke of Ossa two schools an hospital, a monastery a suppressed Franciscan convent, and a church several flour-mills, and linen-weaving. Pop. 2202.—3. (de Almoraz), A vil. New Castile, prov. and 47 m. S.E. Toledo with a townhouse, school, church, and large and handsome hermitage flour and fulking mills and some traffic in grain. Pop. 1855.—4. (de Arco), A vil. Valencia, prov. Castellon-de-la Plana, on an eminence on the Mijares. It has a townhouse and prison a primary school a church, and a hermitage. Pop. including the suburb of Campos, 2158.—5. (de Canille), A vil. Andalusia, prov. and 86 m. S.E. Seville, on the Corbones, the elegant waters of which generate much disease. It has a good townhouse, a public granary two schools, a church and three hermitages five oil and two flour mills. Pop. (agricultural) 3361.—6. (de Dos Pedregos), A tn. Andalusia, prov. and 80 m. N.E. Granada, with an hospital, a granary, two schools, a townhouse, four churches linen and hane weaving, two soap-manufactories a fulling and six flour mills and a trade in cloths, men hosen and other cotton tissues, milk, and hardware. Pop. 6154.—7. (de Don Pedro), A vil. New Castile, prov. Toledo with a townhouse, prison, granary flesh-market, two primary schools a church, public arsenal, and two hermitages; and some traffic in fine woollen, hardware, and Valen de ware. Pop. 2948.—8. (de Gerson), A tn. Andalusia, prov. Huelva, at the Portuguese frontier with a church, a chapel of ease, two elementary schools, and a granary. Most of the men are employed as mulesters and the women are occupied in manufacturing woollen cloth for home consumption. Pop. 3655.—9. (de Eger), A vil. and com. Aragon, prov. Teruel, 50 m. from Huesca tolerably well built with a church, two primary schools, manufactures of linen, an oil and a flour mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 3321.—10. (de la Coladilla), A tn. Extremadura, prov. and 15 m. E. Badajoz, near the Guadiana. It has a large parish church, with three altars, a church, school, several mills, and a trade in corn and wine. P. 1890.—11. (de los Infantes), A tn. Andalusia, prov. and 40 m. N.E. Seville with two churches a courthouse, school, and several oil and flour mills. Pop. 1490.—12. (de Lillo), A tn. prov. and about 30 m. from Leon with a church, primary school, several round tower, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and numerous mills. Pop. 1128.—13. (de Montalban), A tn. New Castile,

prov. and 90 m. W. Toledo. It is very well built; has a parish church, suppressed convent castle, courthouse, primary school, hospital, and beautiful nursery oil and flour mills, and an annual fair. Pop. 4458.—14. (de Valverde), A tn. Aragon, prov. and 18 m. S.E. Teruel. It is a vil. well built; has a church, a primary school, and some trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1880.—15. (de Sancho Perez), A vil. Extremadura, prov. and 40 m. S.E. E. Badajoz, with a townhouse, granary, two primary schools, a handsome Gothic church, all of marble, and with much fine work on the 8 entrance, an alameda, and a hall-way; an oil and several flour mills, and a soap-work. Pop. 1770.—16. (de Valverde), A vil. prov. and 10 m. N.W. Valencia, 1 bank Turia, with a townhouse, prison, and parish church. Pop. (chiefly agricultural) 2102.—17. (del Maestro), A tn. Extremadura, prov. and 70 m. S. Badajoz with a church courthouse, prison, primary school, hospital, manu factories of soap and an oil and several flour mills. Pop. 1154.—18. (del Duque or Puella de Eger), A tn. and com. Spain, prov. and about 85 m. from Valencia with two churches, a courthouse, primary school, hospital, manufactures of linen and a trade in corn and fruit. Pop. 1603.—19. (Nueva), A vil. New Castile, prov. and 48 m. N.W. Toledo, with a townhouse, prison, elementary school, church, hermitage a flour and 22 oil mills. Pop. 2364.

PUEBLA-JUNTO-A-CORIA a tn. Spain Andalusia, prov. and 10 m. S.W. Seville, on a height above r. bank Guadalquivir. It has a parish church, courthouse, prison two schools, and a beautiful fountain an oil-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1508.

PUEBLA, (La) a dep. Mexican Confederation lat. 16 15 to 16° 50' N. lon. 97° 5' to 98° 30' W. bounded S. by the Pacific and surrounded on other sides by Vera Cruz and Oaxaca; area, 12 (42 sq. m. Its centre is intersected by the Cordillera de Anahuac, in which is the volcano of Popocatepetl, the highest mountain in Mexico. Its principal river is the Nacsa. The soil is fertile in corn maize, and fruit-trees. Cotton, sugar and other tropical productions also succeed well and there are besides silver-mines and quarries of excellent marble. The principal towns are La Puebla, Tlaxcala, Tepic, and Amozac. Pop. 600,000.

PUEBLA, (La) DE LOS ANGELES or LA PUEBLA, a city, Mexico cap. above dep. finely situated on a declivity 74 m. S.E. Mexico, next to which it is the largest in the Confed. nation. It has wide, regular, and well-paved streets, supplied with foot-paths houses generally three stories high with flat roofs, large and elegant squares in the principal one of which is situated the cathedral a magnificent structure. In all, there are 72 religious edifices including 48 large churches, many of them highly decorated and above 100 towers rising above the houses, impart a characteristic feature to the city. There are also several colleges, academies, and schools, and a number of almshouses and hospitals. The principal manu factories consist of glass, earthenware, and soap. P. 71,621.

PUEBLA-NUOVO-DEI-MAR a vil. Spain, prov. and 2 m. L. Valencia, on the sea-coast, 1 bank Turia. It has a townhouse, several endowed schools, a church, and a hermitage. Fishing is the sole occupation of the inhabitants. As no very distant date the site of this village was covered by the sea, and more recently it was occupied by only a few cabins of fishermen. During the heats of summer it is much resorted to for sea-bathing. Pop. 4537.

PUPNTE, several places, Spain.—1. (del Arzobispo), A tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 64 m. W. S.W. Toledo, r. bank Tago, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It has three tolerable squares, a church, archbishop's palace, two endowed schools, an hospital, manufactures of linen and china ware brick and tile works and a considerable trade. Pop. 1015.—2. (de Gudi), A tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 45 m. S. Cordova, on a height above the Guadalquivir. It has two churches, a courthouse, prison, and primary school; manufactures of earthenware, brick-works, and several oil and flour mills. Pop. 1006.—3. (de Zues), A tn. Spain, Navarra, 10 m. S.W. Pamplona, with straight, well-paved, clean streets, well-built houses two churches, a prison, two schools, two churches, and a hermitage; flour and oil mills, and breezy distilleries. Pop. (agricultural), 3683.

PUENTEDEUME, a seaport, Spain, Galicia, prov. and 12 m. N.E. E. Coruña, 1 bank, estuary of the Eume with a townhouse, an old palace belonging to the counts of Berwick

and Aliba prison, several elementary schools, a magnificent church with three naves, and barracks. The river Euse is here spanned by a very long and handsome bridge, though out of repair, one of the most remarkable in Spain, built in 1865-1866. Fishing is the chief employment, and a small quantity of linen is manufactured. Pop. 1798.

PUEBLOS-DE-GARCIA RODRIGUEZ, a tn. Spain, Galicia, prov. and 39 m. E.N.E. Coruña, consisting of a number of well built houses clustering round the parish church. It has an endowed school and hospital. Pop. 1890.

PUEBLO, PUERO, or PUERO, a river, U. States, rises in E. of New Mexico, to the S.E. of Santa-Fé, flows S.E. skirting the mountain range of Guadalupe, and traversing part of Texas, and after a course of above 400 m. joins the Rio-Grande del Norte about 50 m. above Aguavilla.

PUEBLS, a tn. and Belgium, prov. and 11 m. S.W. Antwerp, with several breweries and distilleries, a salt-refinery and several corn and oil mills and manufactures of linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, hats, leather, soap, earthenware, bricks, tiles, &c. Pop. 4096.

PUEBLO-DE-ILLO See **PORTO-BEZO**

PUEBLO-CABRERO See **PORTO-CABRILLO**

PUEBLO-DE-CANARIA, a tn. Canary Islands, E. coast, in Fuerteventura, near the port of its name, which was declared a free port in 1855. The residence of various foreign consuls, with a church, a school and exports of produce. Pop. 474.

PUEBLO-DE-LA CAÑA-DE-OROTAVA, a seaport in Canary Islands, S. coast, Isl. Tenerife. It has paved and clean streets, five squares in one of which is a pretty almshouse. A town house, a prison, an hospital, two churches, and two schools. Agriculture, and rearing silk-worms are the chief occupations. It was declared a free port in 1852. The anchorage is bad, wine, brandy, almonds, cochineal silk, lavilla, are exported and sugar, coffee, mulberry, scotch, hides, slaves, oil rice, &c., imported. Pop. 8459.

PUEBLO-DE-LA SELVA, a maritime tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 35 m. Gerona, with a church, a school, and two mosques, one of them only in good preservation, limestone quarries, and a trade in wine oil, and corn. Pop. 1385.

PUEBLO DE SANTA MARIA [anc. *Monestio Portus*] a city Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 1 m. S.E. Cadix, a bank Guadalete, here crossed by a bridge of boats near its mouth in the bay of Cadix. Lat. 36° 35' N. Lon. 6° 18' W. The houses are generally built like those of that city, but are more spacious, and have much external decoration in glass and painting and the streets are generally broad and well paved. It has a pretty theatre, a bull ring where was given the grand bull fight to the Duke of Wellington described by Lord Byron, five promenades, one of them planted with orange and other trees, an asylum for the poor a foundling hospital, an hospital for the sick a granary, infantry and cavalry barracks, a custom-house, a good edifice near the mole extensive wine-cellars a court-house, in the ex-convent of Dominicans a public primary school for each sex, and nine private ones, a clear of Latin parish church in the Gothic style, chapel of ease, three nunneries, with churches open for public worship besides several other churches and hermitages. Agriculture is the chief occupation, in connection therewith the preparation of wine and liquors for exportation. There are two soap manufactures two of hats, one of starch, one of white-linen of beer, three of brandy seven of liquors, five tanneries, and four potteries. This is one of the three great towns of wine export, and rivals Jerez and San Lúcar and its vicinity to Cadix, the centre of exchange, is favourable to business. The principal articles of import are wood and iron, chiefly for ships. Steam-boats ply regularly between the Puerto and Cadix. Pop. 17,930.

PUEBLO-DE-LA-PAZ, a harbour N.E. coast, Isl. Cuba; lat. 21° 17' N. lon. 76° 45' W. (a). It has a long and narrow entrance, but afterwards widens out, stretching about 9 m. E. to W. and 6 m. N. to S. It affords excellent anchorage, fit for any class or number of vessels, contains several lakes and has low marshy shores.

PUEBLO-DE-PUERTO (MARIA SANTA), an island city, Cuba, cap. central, pop. 835 m. S. by E. Havana. From its island position, and want of water carriage, the trade of this place bears no just proportion to the number of its inhabitants. Its produce, chiefly sugar and tobacco, is shipped, and it receives its foreign supplies through the Bay of Nuevitas,

which lies 40 m. N.E. It is the seat of the supreme court of justice for all the Spanish colonies in America. Pop. of its jurisdiction (1845) 23,996.

PUEBLO-DE-LA MAN a seaport, Bolivia. See **COCHZA**.

PUEBLO-DE-LA MAN, a vil. Spain, New Castle, prov. and 20 m. S. Ciudad Real; with a town-house, prison, granary, two schools, and a church. extensive manufactures of lace, employing 1200 women two potteries, two flour and three oil mills. Near it are mineral baths of some repute. P. 2390.

PUEBLO-DE-LA MAN, a seaport, Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 7 m. E. Cadix. It has straight and rather broad streets, several squares, in one of which stand the town-house prison, and public granary. It also has a church several schools an edifice, a posthouse, a mole and ship and manufactures of coarse linen leather, pottery, vermilion, and starch. P. 3981.

PUEBLO-DE-LA MAN a tn. Spain Andalusia, prov. and 50 m. from Cadix, a bank Guadalete indifferently built with a church school and a trade in oil, corn and cattle. P. 1569.

PUFFIN ISLAND an islet, Ireland co. Kerry St. Finian's Bay 3½ m. S. by E. Brae-head, Valcuis Island.

PUGET an island U. States, Oregon in the estuary of the Columbia river 4½ m. long dividing the channel into two parts, and affording a navigable passage on either side, of which the N. is deepest, having 10 to 12 fathoms.

PUGET SOUND, an extensive inlet, W. coast, N. America, in N.W. of Oregon territory. It is interspersed with numerous islets and forms the S. portion of Admiralty Inlet, which communicates on the N. with the Pacific, through San Juan de Fuca Strait.

PUGHMAN, PUGHMAN or PUGHMAN a mountain range, Afghanistan subordinate to that of Hindoo Koh stretching along its S. base for about 100 m. lat. 34° 40' N. lon. 68° 40' E. the highest summit is supposed to be 10,000 ft. to 15,000 ft. These mountains are of primary formation, and are black barren, and destitute of vegetation.

PUIG a tn. Spain, prov. and 10 m. N.E. Valencia, with a church, courthouse manufactures of white lead, and several oil and flour mills. Pop. 1759.

PUIGCHERDA, a tn. Spain Catalonia, prov. and 70 m. from Cerons, with a church, courthouse, gymnasium, and primary school manufactures of woollen cloth and worsted and a trade, chiefly transit, in tallow, wool, and agricultural produce. Pop. 1558.

PUKANZ, PUKANZ, or ILAKA HANTA, a mining to Hungary Higher Danube, on Heath 9 m. S.W. Scherzeritz, the seat of a mining directory its mines of gold, silver and copper once important, are now only worked to a small extent. A good deal of wine is produced. Pop. 2360.

ULAWY, a tn. Russian Poland 39 m. N.W. Lublin r. bank Vistula, here crossed by a bridge of boats. It is well built, has a beautiful church and a magnificent castle containing a library of 60,000 vols, including many valuable MSS. and other good collections. Pop. 3000.

PULBOROUGH a vil. and par. England, co. Sussex 9 m. N.N.E. Arundel with a church in the early English style, a circular mound and vestige of other ancient buildings sandstone quarries, and a weekly corn market. Area of par. 6896 ac. Pop. 1825.

PULFORD, par. Eng. Cheshire; 2567 ac. Pop. 836.

PULHAM, three pars. Eng. — 1, (Lancs.) Dorset. 2370 ac. Pop. 288 — 2, (St. Mary Magdalen, or Pulhammarke) with 2, (St. Mary the Virgin), Norfolk. 5635 ac. Pop. 2523.

PULICAT, a maritime in Hindostan, pres. and 23 m. N. Madras, lat. 18° 25' N. lon. 80° 24' E., formerly belonging to the Dutch, at the E. entrance of a lake of same name. The lake on which it stands is an inlet of the sea, with a very narrow entrance on the S. It is 40 m. long, by 6 m. broad and communicates by canal with Madras.

PULKAU, or **BELKA** a market tn. Lower Austria, at the foot of the Marchaberg with a church manufactures of cloth and some trade in wood and wine. Pop. 1856.

PULLOCHILLI, a par. Eng. Bedford 1760 ac. P. 688.

PULO-PINANG, an isl. Malacca Strait. See **PRANG**.

PULO-WAT Banda Islands. See **AY (PULO)**.

PULRANO or **PULRANO**, a vil. Naples, prov. Otranto, 10 m. S.E. Taranto with a convent inhabitants chiefly employed in the culture of cotton. Pop. 1100.

PULSENITZ, a tn. Saxony, circle Bautzen, on a stream of the same name, 15 m. N.E. Dresden; with a palace, church,

and chapel; and manufactures of linen, ribbons, and earthenware. The Emperor Alexander of Russia, and Frederick William of Prussia, had a conference here in 1813. P 3173

PULTAWA a gov. and in Russia. See **POZNAWA**

PULTUSK, a town, Poland, partly on a bank and partly on an island of the Narw, 83 m. N.N.E. Warsaw. It has three churches, a synagogue, a convent of the Sisters of Mercy, with a hospital, several old monasteries, a gymnasium, and a castle, a distillery, and some general trade. The Poles were here defeated by Charles XII. in 1708, and the Russians by the French in 1806. Pop. (1841), 4332

PULVERBACH (Caracas) par Eng Salop, 4063 ac. Pop. 574.

PUNA, an old Ecuador dep. and 40 m. S.W. Guayaquil, in the Gulf of Guayaquil, separated from the mainland by a narrow channel. It is 20 m. long, by 10 m. broad, mostly well wooded, and on the N. side has the small town of Puna, with a good harbour where ships bound for Guayaquil, that cannot pass the bar of the river, take in their cargoes.

PUNCH a small tn. Punjab, at the foot of the Punch Pass S. slope of the mountains forming the E. boundary of Cashmere, lat. 33° 51' N. lon. 73° 53' E. The pass is 8500 ft., and the tn. 2380 ft. alt. Pop. 1000.

PUNCHESTON par Wales, 1 embroke 1725 ac. P 243

PUNCHSHIR or **PUNEMASH**, a valley, Afghanistan stretching S.W. along the S. side of the Hindu Kohok for about 60 m. from the Khawak Pass lat. 35° 42' N. lon. 69° 58' E., with a breadth nowhere exceeding 3 m., and generally not more than 1½ m. height above sea-level, at the upper extremity, 13,200 ft., at the lower, about 7000 ft. A river of some name, flowing through the centre of the valley is fed by numerous streams from its sides. The soil is naturally so sterile that there is scarcely a single tree of spontaneous growth but careful culture has covered the surface with groves and orchards of mulberry and other fruit trees, and every spot capable of yielding grain is turned to account. The chief articles of food is bread made of the flour of dried mulberries. In the upper part of the valley there are said to be lead and silver mines. The inhabitants, considered to be of Persian descent, are expert in the use of fire-arms, and make good soldiers, but except industry cannot be said to possess any virtue being of a rapacious and sanguinary temper. And their mutual dissensions allow them to unite for any common purpose, it has been estimated that they could muster 10,000 fighting men.

PUNCKNOWLE par Eng Durut, 2160 ac. P 467

PUNDERFOOR, a tn Hindoostan presid. Bombay prov. Begoor 1 bank Beera, 110 m. S.E. Poona lat. 17° 42' N.; lon. 75° 28' E. It is regularly and well built has an extensive market-place, amply supplied not only with grain, cloth, and the other productions of the country, but also with a variety of British articles, an entire street being occupied by the native merchants of Bombay and Poona. Pop. estimated at 25,000.

PUNGUDUTIVE, a small sd., S.W. Jaffnapatam, N. end of Ceylon, about 10 m. in circumference. It is rocky and unfit for cultivation, but a number of goats are reared, and from their milk, ghee for exportation is made, but the chief employment of the inhabitants is taking fish and oysters, which abound. Pop. 2415.—(Ceylon Gazetteer)

PLVHETE, a tn. and par Portugal, prov. Beira-Alta, 12 m. S.E. Thamar near the confluence of the Zambezi with the Tagus, with some trade, chiefly export to Lisbon in oil, fruit, wine, and particularly a fine raisin called Malvona. Pop. 1800.

PUNITZ, a tn. Prussia, prov. and 45 m. S. Posen, on the Landgraben, with a R. Catholic church manufactures of linen, and a brewery. Charles XII. defeated the Saxons here in 1705. Pop. 1685

PUNJ DEAN, or **PUNJ DEAN**, a Tharooman stationary camp, Khosraon, on the route from Harat to Marva, 150 m. N. Harat, lat. 36° 4' N. lon. 69° 41' E. It consists of about 300 tents of black felt, arranged in two squares, among ruined vineyards and fields no longer cultivated, and fitted up with considerable comfort, having fine carpets, and such furniture as is suited to a military life. The inhabitants, though scrupulous in observing the forms of hospitality, are in general lowest stage-dealers. Punj-Dean is a frontier post of the Khan of Khiva.

PUNJAB [Pervan, the 'Five Rivers'], an extensive territory in N.W. of Hindoostan, formerly under the dominion of the Sikhs, but since Feb. 1848, attached to the presidency of Bengal, in British India, and so called from its position amongst five great affluents of the Indus, which bounds it on the N.W., the Indus forming its W. and the Sutlej its E. boundary. It extends from lat. 29° to 34° N. lon. 71° to 78° E., and is of triangular shape, having its apex at the confluence of the Indus and the Peroual (or union of the five rivers); lat. 28° 55' N.; and lon. 70° 25' E. area (including the Jalandhar Doab and Kala territory) 78,650 sq. m. The territory included under its name is bounded N. by the Hindoo range of the Himalaya mountains, and W. by the Khyber and Soliman ranges, thus comprising the main stream of the Indus as that part of its course.

General Description.—Its extreme northern portion is rendered mountainous by spurs, or offshoots of the great Himalaya system, but with these exceptions, the surface is for the most part an extensive plain, gradually sloping N.E. to S.W., in the direction of the five great rivers, by which it is so abundantly irrigated. These rivers (proceeding W. to E.) are the Jullum, [see Hydaspes] (Chenab, [see Jhelum]), the Ravi, [see Roodkee] (Ravi, [see Ravi]), the Beas, [see Baital] (Anno, Hindoo) and these, together furnish an aggregate navigation through the country of nearly 3000 m., dividing it at the same time into five districts, or doabs (countries between two rivers) namely the Rindi Bagar Doab, between the Indus and Jullum, the Cheenut Doab, between the Jullum and Chenab; the Retchna Doab between the Chenab and Ravi; the Bari or Manja Doab, between the Ravi and Beas, and the Jalandhar or Rati Doab between the Beas and Sutlej. Of these, the first is by far the largest, but also the most sterile and least inhabited, abounding with barren mountains and rugged declivities interspersed here and there with rich and fertile valleys. The second doab is mostly level, and furnished by Beas with a sterile waste of unwatered, the abode of shepherds, and scantily irrigated; the Retchna and Bari Doabs are equally bare and neglected, though susceptible of high cultivation, while the Jalandhar Doab, unlike the rest, is highly cultivated and well peopled, and excelled in climate and productions by any province in India. The Sikhs allowed almost the whole country to fall into a state of extreme neglect.

Geology, Soil, and Climate.—The upper regions close to the Himalaya present occasional beds of granite and secondary formation, consisting chiefly of graywacke compact limestone, sandstone, gypsum, and red clay, and containing all but inexhaustible beds of fossil salt, particularly that mountain chain specially termed the 'salt range', W. of Jalandhar. Gold is found in the beds of the Indus and Chenab. Iron plumbago, antimony, alum, and sulphur are found in the hill country, nitre is obtained abundantly in the alluvial plains, and coal-beds exist on the left or E. bank of the Indus. The soil of the level country varies remarkably from stiff clay and loam, to sand, mixed with each other in variable proportions, and with vegetable matter, besides which, carbonates and sulphates of soda are sometimes mixed with it in such quantities as to render the land almost worthless. The climate is hot and dry and little rain falls except in the higher country, and under the influence of the S.W. monsoon. The winters are cool even to an European, the temperature varying from 34° to 75° Fah., seldom higher, whereas in summer, the heat is excessive, and more oppressive even than in the most arid parts of Arabia.

Vegetable Productions.—The indigenous vegetation of the Punjab bears a close resemblance to that in the plains of the Ganges, but, as its natural resources have been but little improved, the cultivated products of the two countries admit of no comparison. According to Burnes, the soil amply repays the labour, for such is its strength, that a crop of wheat, before yielding its grain, is twice mowed down as fodder for cattle, and then once, producing an abundant harvest. The principal grain crops are wheat and barley, of excellent quality, buckwheat and millet, peas, vetches, and mustard, sesamum, and other oil seeds, extensively raised in large quantities. The crops of indigo and sugar are very rich, and both articles are plentifully exported. The tobacco plant also grows luxuriantly, especially about Multan, and opium was lately grown pretty extensively. Among the

fruits are the date, orange, fig, vine, apple, mulberry, baum, and mango, but these occur only in a cultivated state, and near the towns. Large trees are scarce and extensive tracts may be passed without meeting anything larger than mimosa, acacia, camel thorn, and other bushes for which rose-wood-fuel is very scarce, being commonly replaced by cow dung.

Animals.—The zoology of the Punjab is richer and more varied than its botany. Tigers of enormous size abound in the jungles, nor are lions by any means uncommon besides which there are great numbers of panthers and leopards, wild cats, hyenas, lynxes, jackals, and wolves, with foxes, martins, stoats, &c. The plains also are covered with herds of wild horses, nylghais, and buffaloes, deer antelope, and goats, both black and white, abundant in the wilder regions. Species of various kinds are common, as well as bats, including the large and hideous vampire. Elephants are sometimes used as beasts of burden; but mules and asses are in far more common use. Among the birds are found eagles and vultures, hawks, magpies, many varieties of parrots, peafowl and jungle-fowls, petridges and quails, water-fowl of many kinds, herons, cranes, and pelicans, with doves, pigeons, and many of the smaller birds, including the bulbul or Eastern nightingale. The rivers abound with alligators, crocodones, serpents are common, especially the cobra-de-capello. The silk worm thrives remarkably well, and bees are plentiful producing great quantities of fine honey.

People, Dress, &c.—The population, which according to a recent official return, is estimated at 4,101,000 persons, is composed of various races, partly of Afghans and Patans, holding the Mahometan faith, and amounting in the whole to about a quarter of a million, but principally of Jat Rajpoots and Gauds of Hindoo descent, who compose the bulk of the population. The Hindus or Sikhs proper, though the dominant race, comprise less than a fourth of the entire inhabitants, and reside chiefly in the Channai and Behlana Doabs. The Jats form the bulk of the agricultural peasantry; the Gauds are a pastoral people, addicted to a roaming life, and are described as tall and athletic, with handsome, open countenances, blue eyes, and light hair. The people indeed, generally, are in physical respects superior to those of Hindoostan, and to the full as active as the Mahometans, having stout, well rounded limbs, and an active, graceful carriage, particularly the better classes. The women too are elegantly shaped and very attractive, their countenances unadorned, and extraordinarily high cheek bones. The male attire consists of a paper or sort of turban, a close-fitting jacket, and large bulky trousers usually terminating at the knee; with a scarf thrown over the shoulder, either with a coloured fringed border, or consisting of a gaily-coloured shawl; the rest of the dress is invariably white, and kept for the most part very clean. The hair is worn long, and gathered up into a knot at the crown. The Sikhs are almost exclusively a military and agricultural people,—barbarous indeed from want of knowledge, but neither savage nor cruel, being, on the other hand, frank, generous, and lively. The Sikh soldier is, generally speaking, brave, sometimes even to desperation, active, cheerful, and merry,—without polish, but destitute neither of anxiety nor attachment. The Sikh merchant or farmer if he be a Sikh, differs little in character from the soldier except that he is less presuming and holier. He also wears arms, and can use them promptly and with effect, when required, and as respects character, he is as furtive, voracious, misnating and artful as any of the lower classes of Hindoos.

The Beligues of the Sikhs is an heretodox form of the Hindoo faith. The notion of a supreme deity, who is both creator and protector, pervades the poetry of Kama and his fellow herds, who are looked upon as the exponents of the national creed, and hymns are chanted at daily services to that deity who is designated by various popular names of the Hindoo god Vishnu. The existence of other Hindoo deities is not disputed, but no divine honours are publicly paid to any of them. An important distinction between the Sikhs and the other Hindoos, is the absence of caste, and consequently of most of the vices inherent in that institution. The Sikhs do not refuse to eat or intermarry with other Hindoos who have become converts to their form of religion, but they do not extend the same liberality to Mahometans, against whom they have always exhibited great national hostility. The death of the now

is the only article of animal food prohibited by their faith, and on this head their prejudices are stronger even than those of Hindoos of the orthodox Brahminical persuasion. Smoking is prohibited, but *lung* opium, and spirituous liquors, are freely used, and it has been said that no man of people in India is more flagrantly demoralized than that of the Punjab.

Language and Education.—The language of the Punjab is a jargon of various tongues for while a dialect of Hindoostani is spoken in the larger towns, the rural population use the Jalski sprung from a cognate root and the original language of the country and on the S. frontier there is a considerable admixture of Sindhi. Since the country came under British rule, elementary education has been pretty generally diffused. According to an estimate made in the *Colony Review* (Jan. 1850), fully six per cent. of the population are receiving instruction, exclusive of the private education more generally prevailing among the higher classes. Schools also are established for females.

Manufactures and Trade.—The manufacturing industry of the Punjab is far more extensive and important than its agriculture though it is chiefly confined to the larger towns. Amritsar, Lahore, Multan, and Shoolah are distinguished for their silk and cotton fabrics, and the silks of Multan called *hals*, and chiefly used for *torcas*, possess a strength of texture and brilliancy of colour for which they are much prized in the Indian markets. The shawls of Lahore too rank only second to those of Cashmere. Broadens, tissues, and carpets resembling the Persian, are also manufactured in the capital. In the E. of the Punjab, about Rohan and Moohyapoor, white cotton goods are prepared of a stronger and more durable texture, as well as cheaper, than those of British manufacture. Swords and fire-arms of all sorts, and of an excellent quality, were under the Sikh dynasty made in great quantities at Lahore.

The Punjab enjoys from its position an extensive trade with Lahore, Multan, Kandahar, &c. as well as a more direct one for the disposal of its produce and the supply of its internal wants. The imports comprise sugar, spices, and other groceries, dye-stuffs and cotton woolen and silk fabrics, metals and metallic utensils, cutlery, precious stones, ivory, glass and suchlike necessaries, safflower, frank and dried fruits, wool, horses, &c. The exports—partly of home produce partly in transit—comprise grain, glass, hides, wool, silk and cotton fabrics, carpets and shawls, raw silk and cotton, indigo, tobacco, gold, hardware, horses, and vast quantities of hawks.

Government and Revenue.—The government under the Sikhs originally consisted of a sort of republic, or federation of *Sardars* or chiefs, all holding independent sway and administering the laws in their own districts. But those at length through the rising power of Ranjot Singh became subordinate to the Maharajah, under whom they became feudal chiefs, paying him an allotted portion of the tax or tribute collected within the respective districts. As a usual rule, the produce of the land was equally divided between the chief and the farmer, the impost for grain being paid in kind—that for sugar-canes melons, &c., in cash. The chief, however, never levied to that extent and in no country perhaps, was the *Zyat*, or cultivator, treated with more indulgence. Commerce, on the other hand, was not a little impeded by the heavy duties levied on goods by the Sardars of the districts through which they passed, and owing to this circumstance, as well as to the long disturbed state of the Punjab, much of the trade from Hindoostan to Cabool and Turkestan was carried by other and longer routes.

The government under the British resembles that already so long existing in the other districts of the Bengal presidency and the revenues are gathered on a similar system in their districts collected—those of Lahore, Multan, and Lala, in the S. Jaulm, Lashavur and Hazara, in the N. The taxes, which were before heavily imposed on both imports and exports, have now been removed from every article of consumption except salt, which pays a duty of two rupees per maund. Notwithstanding, however, the abolition of the territorial burdens, the revenue, which in the latter years of the Sikh dynasty had fallen as low as six lakhs of rupees (£260,000) amounted in 1849 to 21,560,000.

Army and Police.—The army of Ranjot Singh consisted of 37,000 infantry, of whom 15,000 were clad in armour 37,000 cavalry about 700 pieces of artillery and 100 ele-

plants. The military force, established by the Anglo-Indian government, comprises a force of six regiments, consisting of 7500 men, about one-third of whom are cavalry, besides 6000 men organized into a town and rural police. This force is suited to be in a most effective condition, and though it cannot be pretended that arms have ceased in this long-disputed territory, yet it may be safely asserted that peace and security, such as is not accorded in any part of India, and such as the Punjab has not known for centuries, now prevail in that country.

History.—The Sikhs appear to occupy the geographical locality of the ancient Shona. The Punjab was in remote antiquity the scene of some of Alexander the Great's most arduous exploits, during his expedition against Porus. About A.D. 320, it was overrun by the troops of Mahmood of Ghazna, whose successors held the country for nearly 300 years making Lahore the seat of their government. It afterwards passed by conquest into the hands of Mahmood Sultan of Ghore, after whose death the country was ruled by a succession of turbulent and headstrong chiefs, principally Afghans, till at length in 1519 Babur the founder of the Mogul empire, having obtained possession of the country, ascended the throne, and established the Timurid dynasty, whose sway prevailed for about two centuries. In 1748 Ahmed Shah Durani overran the Punjab with an Afghan army and in 1756 the territory was formally ceded to him by the Mogul emperor. At length in 1783, the Sikhs overran the country E. of the Jullian, establishing military posts in that district. The Durand dynasty however maintained its ascendancy in the S.E. portion till 1809 when on the expulsion of Shah Shujaah, the last of the Afghan kings Runjeet Singh a Sikh of the name of Jais, established his power over the greater part of the Punjab including the hill-states. In 1818, the recovered chieftains stormed Multan and took Faisalwar—in the following year conquering Lahore and the Derajat W. of the Indus and thus in 10 years he succeeded in establishing his power over the whole country of the five rivers, to which were afterwards added, by the conquests of his vassal Gholab Singh, Ladakh or Middle Tibet, and Dardistan or Little Tibet. His right to all the territories he thus possessed on both sides of the Indus, was formally acknowledged by the British Government in 1838, and in 1839 Runjeet Singh died, having amassed by war and plunder no less than £10,000,000 sterling of treasure and movable property and leaving the country in a state of exhaustion and disorder from which it has never since entirely recovered. His son, Kharrak Singh, quietly succeeded but died of a decline a few months after his father on which Shere Singh, a natural son of the great Runjeet, assumed the sovereignty but was assassinated, 15th September 1843. Dhuleep Singh, a minor son of the former Maharajah, Kharrak Singh, succeeded without opposition, having Herra Singh, the nephew of Gholab, for his rival or prime minister, but intrigues and civil disturbances now from time to time distressed the country, and from the close of 1843 to the period of its annexation to British India, the government was in shambles, or what is worse, in the hands of an ignorant blood-thirsty ruffian, and barbarous army. At length it became manifest that the Sikhs of the Punjab were preparing for an uprising into the territories protected by the British on the E. of the Sutlej. In the end of December 1845 the Sikh forces passed the Sutlej into the territories protected by the British, with a most formidable train of artillery but they found themselves completely routed after the hard-fought actions of Ferozshah, Ahirwal, and Sohran. Lahore and other stations were afterwards occupied by British troops the Jalandhar Doab, between the Sutlej and Beas, was permanently ceded to the British; and the remainder of Cutch and other provinces of the Himalayas, was vested in the rajah Gholab Singh. In 1849, a conspiracy between several disaffected chiefs and the Afghans re-

sulted in further hostilities against the British, Multan being the centre of their operations. The indecisive battle of Chillianwalla was followed by the capture of Multan in January and the victory of Goojerat in February 1849, since which period the former territories of the Maharajah Duleep Singh have formed an integral part of the British empire in the East.—(Thomson's *Hist. Punjab*, Hugel Vigor, Barnes; Jacquemont, *Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Jameson, *Report on the Geology of the Punjab*, Todd's *W. India Jour. Roy. Asiat. Soc. Calcutta Review*.)

PUNJGOOR, a town Beloochistan, prov. Mekran, lat. 27° 20' N, lon. 63° 55' E, in a fertile valley, and cap. of a petty district of same name.

PUNJNUD (Five rivers), a large river, Punjab, formed by the junction of the Gharra and the Chenab, and discharging the waters of those streams, and consequently, also those of the Jhelum Ravee and Beas, into the Indus, near Mitthan kote. It is sometimes described as the lower course of the Chenab.

PUNJSHIR, Afghanistan. *See* PARSCHIR.

PUNNAIR a river, N. Hindostan, rises in Mysore, flows S.E. through the Carnatic, and falls into the Bay of Bengal at Cuddalore, 100 m. S.E.W. Madras, total course, about 200 m.

PUNO a town Peru, cap. dep. of same name, 90 m. E. by 8 Arequipa, W. shore of Lake Titicaca, 12,870 ft. above sea level lat. 16° 50' 20" S., lon. 70° 21' 47" W. (a) It is a nice-looking town, formed of the union of two neighbouring villages its principal streets are straight and well paved, and it has a college, an hospital and two churches. Its market is well supplied with mutton the flesh of the llama, and more



FIGURE.—From an Original Drawing by Lieut. Aker R.N.

sparsely with beef. It owes its foundation to numerous mines, which at one time were wrought in its vicinity but the most of which are now abandoned. Pop. 6000.—The DEPARTAMENT, which includes the N.W. part of Lake Titicaca, is rich in pastures, and grows potatoes and barley. It exports annually a considerable quantity of the wool of the sheep, llama, alpaca, and vicuña and some caecilla bark, procured from the valley of Cuzco, which produces all kinds of tropical plants. Pop. 250,000.

PUNTA ENARA, a promontory E. end, Isl. Hayti lat. 12° 4' N, lon. 71° 10' W. (a)

PUNTA LEANA, a town Canary Islands, on a rugged site, E. side, Isl. Palma, with a well-built church a prison, and a trade in grain wine, and excellent fruit. Pop. 1028.

PUNTA-ARCANIA, a seaport, Central America, state Costa-Rica, on the Gulf of Nicoya lat. 9° 55' 45" N, lon. 84° 55' W. (a) The harbour is good, well-sheltered, and admits vessels of moderate burden, and as there is excellent communication with the interior, coffee is largely exported.

PUNTA-ME-PANZA, a maritime town, Venezuela, dep. and 70 m. E. Caracas, at the head of the Gulf of Paria, with a considerable trade in cacao, sugar, and coffee. Pop. 2500.

PUNUKKA, a town, N. Hindostan, prov. Bhotan, 37 m. N.E. Teeslaich; lat. 27° 56' N, lon. 89° 54' E.

PURACÉ, or **PURACENO**, a vil New Granada dep Caneas, prov and 18 m. E. Popayán. It was a beautifully-situated and well-built place, remarkable for the number and beauty of its gardens and fountains, but was entirely destroyed in 1537 by an eruption of the volcano of Puracé which overhung it.

PURBACH **PORRICH**, or **FREYER VARIO**, a market to Hungary Hither Danube, and 18 m N E Ödenburg near N W shore Lake Neusiedl. It is walled and produces an excellent wine. Pop 1483.

PURBICK (late of) a dist. England, forming the S. E. angle of the Dorset, and consisting of a peninsula, surrounded by the sea on the S. and E. and so separated from the mainland on the N. by Poole harbour and the Frome and on the N. W. by a rivulet called Uckford Lake, as to be connected with it by only a very narrow isthmus. It is about 12 m. long by 7 m broad, it traversed W. to E. by a chalky ridge, dividing it into two parts—a N. covered chiefly with heath and a S., which is generally fertile. The prevailing rock is limestone, one kind of which being susceptible of a good polish, though deficient in durability under exposure to the air takes the name of Purbick marble. The only other minerals of any value are a kind of slate, and hard paving-stone, and a very pure potter's clay.

PURCELL anal of W. coast, Patagonia from which it is separated by a deep channel about 2 m. wide, lat. 46° 55' 30" S. lon 74° 55' 55" W. It is about 6 m in circuit moderately high and densely wooded.

PURCHENA a tn. Spain Andalusia, prov and 32 m. N Almería, on the Almanzora. It is irregular but mostly paved streets many dilapidated houses, a townhouse prison, grammar two primary schools, a church, manufactures of salt-petre and drugs. Pop 803.

PURCHERECZ, or **PURCHEREWITZ** a vil Transylvania 16 m. from Kronstadt with a Protestant and a Greek non united parish church. Pop 1497.

PURDY ISLANDS, a group of islands Pacific S. of the Admiralty Islands, about lat 2° 51' S., and lon 146° 15' E. The largest and most W. of them called Flat Island, is scarcely 2 m long. It is covered with large trees.

PURTON, par Eng Somerset 16.32 ac. Pop 401.

PURUKAASA a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bombay, prov. Candab on the bank of the river Puruk 84 m E. V. N. Muzas, lat. 31° 29' N. lon 74° 23' E. It was formerly a large town and a place of importance as the residence of many nobles at present but it is now almost in ruins, while few of the houses still standing are occupied.

PURLEIGH, par Eng Essex, 2578 ac. Pop. 1184.

PURLEY par Eng Berks., 877 ac. Pop 220.

PURM RENDE, a tn. Holland, prov N Holland 10 m N by E. Amsterdam, on the N Holland canal. It is walled has a large square several markets, a handsome townhouse, weigh houses, several churches and schools, a poorhouse, two orphan hospitals, and various other benevolent institutions. The great business of the place is cheese, chiefly Edam. In 1851 the quantity sold was 3,143,354 lbs. Pop 3065.

PURNAM, a tn. Hindoostan, prov Bengal, dist. of same name, lat. 25° 45' N. lon 88° 23' E. It extends over a large space of ground, but the houses are so thinly distributed, as to give it the appearance of an assemblage of villages rather than a town. There are numerous places of worship here for Mahometans and Hindoos.—The district area, 7400 sq m., is bounded N. by Nepal and Bikhim, and S.W. by the Ganges. In the N. part, the surface is hilly but in general it is mostly level, and tolerably well cultivated. The principal productions are rice, oil-seeds, indigo, cattle, and timber. Pop 1,862,165.

PURRIJAH, two tns. the Hindoostan prov Bengal.—1. A ruined tn.; lat. 25° 28' N. lon 88° 14' E. Extensive ruins of mosques, and other religious buildings exist here. Purniah having long been the focus of the Mahometan faith in this quarter of India.—2. A tn., dist. Bardwan, 89 m N by E. Calcutta, also with interesting Mahometan antiquities, amongst which are a mosque and a lofty round tower.

PURTON par Eng Wilt. 6400 ac. Pop. 3835.

PURU, or **PORU**, a river, S. America, rises in the E. of Peru, near lat. 11° S. enters Brazil, flows N.E., and after a course of above 400 m. joins the bank Amazon, by several mouths, about 100 m. above the mouth of the Madeira.

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PURUVESI a lake, Russia, Finland, in the S. of circle Kuopio. It is about 24 m. long, by 15 m. broad; contains several islands and is remarkable for the impidity of its water which is said to be efficacious in scrofulous affections.

PURWABH, a vil Afghanistan, valley of same name, S. side, Hindoo Kooch. lat. 35° 0' N. lon. 68° 15' E. It acquired some celebrity during the military operations in Afghanistan in 1840, as the scene of a severe check sustained by the British in consequence of the dastardly conduct of a native regiment of Bengal cavalry.

PUSIFY par Eng Berks., 1070 ac. Pop 152.

PURIANO a vil and par Italy, Lombardy prov and 10 m E Como \ bank lake of same name, near Mount Como Bisiole, with a parish church. Pop. 350.—The lake about 3 m long, rather more than 1 m broad, and in some parts nearly 30 fathoms deep, is supposed to be only part of a much larger lake mentioned by Pliny in his *Natural History* under the name of Eupidi.

PUSPOKY several places, Hungary, particularly—1. A market in Hungary Thutier Themas, co. Bihar, 3 m. N. W. Grosswarden with a Protestant and a Catholic church and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 2303.—2. (or *Blaskofy*) A market in Hither Danube, co. and E.B.L. Pressburg at the N. W. extremity of the vale of Solt on the Danube with a church and a chateau belonging to the archbishop of Gran. Pop. 1218.

PUSHERIAL with **EMALIK** or **BUWUKKER KAZIA**, a circle Tyrol, forming its E. extremity and bounded N. by Unter Inntal and Salzburg E. by Leitz, S. Lowerland, and W. Helzer area, 1090 sq m. It is covered almost throughout with lofty mountains, from which numerous streams descend and between which lie a succession of romantic valleys, generally clothed with verdant pastures. The principal valley from which the circle takes its name though not the finest, is one of the largest in the Tyrol. In some of the lower valleys a good deal of corn and flax is grown, wood is abundant and the minerals issued from some of which is magnetic, cobalt, arsenic copperas and fine rock crystals. There are several cold and thermal mineral springs. The chief manufactures are linen and lace. The inhabitants are almost all Germans. The circle is subdivided into 14 districts. Brunnick is the capital. Pop 104,000.

PUTHIL a maritime in Ceylon, prov and 16 m E. by N. St. Paul's Head. It contains a palace the residence of the prince consort, &c. of Putnam with a fine park theatre and excellent and much-frequented sea baths. P 550.

PUTILALX [Latin *Putalix*] a tn. France, dep Seine l bank Seine 6 m W Paris. It has manufactures of printed calicoes, dye-works, worsted and silk mills, and plaster-works. Almost all the ground in the neighbourhood is laid out in kitchen gardens, or employed in raising roses, the leaves of which are sold to the Parisian perfume-makers. Pop. 3673.

PUTOJ 1 a tn. Naples, &c. 100000.

PUTFORD two par Eng Dorset—1. East 2980 ac.

Pop. 194.—2. West 2620 ac. 1 pop. 424.

PUTIGANO a tn. Naples, prov and 36 m S.E. Bari. It contains five churches, four monasteries, two cemeteries and an hospital and has manufactures of cotton muslin and coarse woollen stuffs. Pop. 8400.

PUTIWL a tn. Russia, gov and 100 m W.S.W. Krasnodar on the Sea at the confluence of the Putiwl. It is an ancient place, tolerably well built, has three stone and sixteen wooden churches, a monastery, and three poorhouses, a school, salt-petre, and tile works, and an extensive trade in agricultural produce, wool and silk. Pop. (1849), 4810.

PULLAM, or **POOTALAMA**, a small seaport on the vil Ceylon W coast, 75 m N Colombo, with which it is connected by canal. It has one large and several small mosques; and was formerly a place of considerable trade and manufacture, and was much resorted to by coasting vessels with cargoes of piece goods, which were exchanged for rice-mats and pepper. At present its trade is chiefly confined to Colombo and Kurrungalla. Some coarse cotton cloth for the Kandian market, and large quantities of salt, are manufactured.

PUTLEY par Eng Hereford 589 ac. Pop. 152.

PUTNEY a vil and par England, co Surrey, a bank Thames, opposite Fulham, with which it is connected by a wooden bridge. It has two churches, one of them with a

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restored ancient tower, an Independent chapel, a college of civil engineers, an endowed school, an almshouse, and other churches. Gibbons the historian was born, and the great earl of Chatham died here. Area of par. 2176 ac. Pop. 2180.

PUTNEY a vi and township, U States, Vermont, a bank Connecticut, near the confluence of Rockwell brook, and on the railway which proceeds N along the Connecticut to Lake Champlain, 9 m. N. Brattleboro. It is a well-built cheerful and thriving place, with Congregational and Baptist churches, several schools, woolen factories, tanneries, paper, saw, and flour mills. Pop. 1425.

PUTNOK, a market on Hungary Hither Thain, co. Glouster and 27 m. N by E Eriau, 1 bank Bazo, with two churches. Pop. 2480.

PUTO or **POO-SOO** an isl. China Sea, prov Chekiang lat. 30°25' N lon. 122°40' E it is about 8½ m long, and lies about 1½ m from the E. point of Chusan. It is almost literally covered with monasteries, pavilions, temples, and other buildings appropriated to religious uses, besides grotesque and other monuments of superstition, in which at least 2000 idle priests chase the prizes of their idols, and live in ignorance, idleness, vice, and dirt. No females are allowed to reside on Puto, nor any besides priests unless in their employ.

PUTT a vi and com. Belgium, prov and 16 m. S.E. by E Antwerp; with three breweries, three flour-mills, and several brick and tile works. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in weaving.

PUTTIE, a vi Punjab, 86 m. S.E. Lahore. It is well built of brick, and the streets are paved with the same material. Pop. about 5000.

PUTTLANGE or **PUTTLINGER** a tn. France, dep. Moselle 8 m. W.S.W. Sarreguemines on the Moderbach. It has manufactures of cotton cloth, silk velvet, and slugs and glass. Pop. 2042.

PUTTEN a vi Holland, prov Gelderland 23 m. N.W. Arnhem with a church and school. Pop. 104.

PUTTLE, **HABER** pure England—1. Here 690 ac. Pop. 142-2, 2. Weymouth 1894 ac. Pop. 659.

PUTTRESBACH or **PUTTRESBACH**, a vi Holland prov S. Holland, 4 m. W. by S. Dordrecht with a townhouse, church, school and a trade in fish. Pop. 1053.

PUTTOLA HILLA See **PUTTOLAN-HILLA**.

PUTTUL-SOMALITH, Hindostan. See **MOHALLA**.

PUTUMAYO or **ICA**, a river Ecuador rises in E. slope Andes at a town of same name, about lat. 2° N. flows S.E., receiving numerous effluents, enters Brazil, and joins I. bank Amazon at the town of Ica, after a course of about 600 m. A good deal of gold is washed from its sands.

PUTZIG a tn. Prussia, gov. Marburg on the N.W. extremity, Gulf of Putzig, where the river of same name falls into the Baltic, 27 m. N.W. Danzig. It contains a Protestant and a Catholic church, and a synagogue has manufactures of cheese a fishery some shipping, and a trade in wood and cattle. Pop. 2159.

PUXTON par. Eng. Somerset 618 ac. Pop. 151.

PUY DE DOME, a dep. France bounded, N by dep. Allier W. Creuse and Corrèze, S. Cantal and Haute-Loire, N.W. by Loire and 50° to 66° 18' N. lon. 2° 21' to 4° 15' E. of a compact and somewhat rectangular shape, greatest length, E. to W., 73 m. greatest breadth, 59 m. area, 3629 sq. m. It has a general inclination towards the N. and consists of an immense undulating basin, called the valley of Limagne, extending longitudinally N. to N., and flanked on the E. and W. by lofty ramifications of the Cevennes. The highest mountains are in the W., and are divided into two principal groups—that to the N. consisting of a great number of volcanic rounded cones, comprehended under the general name *Monts-Dômes*, of which the culminating point is the sublimated mountain *Puy-de-Dôme*, 6346 ft. (highest mt. and that to the S., consisting of a fine number of lofty peaks, known by the name of *Monts-Dômes*, of which the culminating point *Puy de la Vierge*, 6225 ft., is the highest mountain in the interior of France. All these mountains have a nucleus of granite, overlain by sedimentary rocks, many of these comparatively recent formation, but the great agency which heaved them up, and gave them their present form, is evidently volcanic. Many of the extinct craters are as distinctly marked as those of existing active volcanoes, and the course of the streams of lava which flowed down their

sides may be traced for miles, filling up deep valleys, and forming elevated plateaus. The far greater part of the waters of the department are carried by numerous small streams into the valley of Limagne, already mentioned, and being received by the Allier which traverses it longitudinally, being of course to the head of the Loire. In the S.W. however, a small portion of the surface is drained by affluents of the Garonne, and thus belongs to the basin of the Garonne. In the lower localities, the vine is partially cultivated, and immense crops of grain particularly wheat are grown which far more than supply the home consumption; also flax and hemp. In more elevated localities rye and oats are the prevailing crops, and the largest forest-trees come to perfection, in particular chestnuts, from which the inhabitants derive a considerable part of their food. Still higher are fine tracts of verdant pasture; many of the loftiest mountains containing clothed with grass almost to their summits. On these pastures vast herds of cattle, and almost innumerable sheep, are fed. According to a general estimate the whole surface of the department may be thus divided—arable land nearly one-half, waste one-fourth, wood rather more than one-tenth. The domestic animals are in general of very inferior breeds. Game of almost all kinds abounds. The wild boar and deer are not uncommon and hares, rabbits, and wild fowl are very numerous. In the highest mountains straggles eagles, vultures, and other large birds of prey are frequently seen. The wolf, though much rarer than formerly still haunts the mountains, and foxes are found in every quarter. The mineral soil the department are not of much importance. Traces of almost all the metals are found but none of them exist in such quantities as to make the working of them an object of economical importance. Coal however is worked to advantage in three or four places. Mineral springs both cold and thermal, are very numerous. The principal manufactures are hempen cloth, ribbons, camlets, bombazines, satins, broads, lace, paper and playing cards with and tallow candles, cordage, and other kinds of hardware, glass, pottery, salt-petre, and chemical products. The trade in addition to these articles, includes corn, wine, brandy, liqueurs, dried fruits, and confectionery; oil, hemp, wool, cattle, Auvergne cheese, wood, especially fir-planks, coal &c. For administrative purposes, Puy-de-Dôme is divided into six *arrondissements*—*Charmant*, the capital, *Amont*, *Issoire*, *Riom*, *Thiers*; subdivided into 20 cantons, and 443 communes. Pop. (1827) 596,897.

PUY DE DÔME, a mountain, France, nearly in the centre of the dep. to which it gives its name rising 4446 ft. above sea-level. It is in the form of a truncated cone, the upper part of which rises majestically from the table-land around to the height of 1600 ft. It is composed of a kind of trachyte, to which is peculiar to this locality the name of *Dôm* has been given. It is of a crumbling nature, and so porous that all the moisture which descends from the clouds is absorbed and disappears. Hence not one spring of water is found on its sides. The surface, with exception of a few spots, is covered with verdure. It was on the top of this mountain that the weight of the atmosphere was first practically determined, and a foundation laid for the construction of the barometer. The experiments were made under the direction of the celebrated French naturalist the author of the *Principes de Mécanique* by M. Perrier his brother-in-law.

PUY LA-ROQUE, a vi France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 21 m. N.E. Montauban with numerous terraces of well leather. Pop. 1517.

PUY L'ÉVÊQUE, a tn. France, dep. Lot, 15 m. N.W. Cahors, on a peninsula, formed by r. bank Lot. Pop. 1185.

PUY (Ls), [*Latin Puyum Pileorum*] a tn. France, dep. Haute-Loire, 270 m. S.E. Paris. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the S. slope of Mount Anis, and at a distance, is one of the most striking and picturesque towns in France. Creuzot, near the town, and overlooking the houses, is seen a vertical rock with a tabular summit, consisting of volcanic breccia, resting on a calcareous base, and called *Roche de Corbelle*. Of still more remarkable appearance, though much less lofty is the *Roche de St. Michel*, an isolated rock of basaltic tuff, of a conical shape, rising up abruptly from the stream of the Borne to the height of 235 ft., with a thickness at the base of 500 ft., and at the top of only 45 ft. or 50 ft. These rocks appear not to have been projected from their present site, but to be merely the remains of

a plateau of tuff, which has probably crumbled down, or been worn away by the action of water which the superior hardness of the still subsiding rocks has enabled them to resist. The Rocher de Corneille is surrounded by the ruins of a castle, and the Rocher de St. Michel by a small chapel in the Romanesque style, approached by a winding stair, partly cut in the rock. The chief part of the town consisting of white

are exports chiefly of provisions, and imports of coal and groceries. It unites with the Comarvon district of burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Pop. 2709.

PYCHMA a river Basile, rises in gov Fern, E. slope of Ural mountains, not far from Ekaterinburg, flows E. past Kamyshlowa, and joins r. bank Tara, 20 m below Tiumen, total course, 280 m.

PYECOMHE, par Eng. Sussex; 2349

ac. Pop. 800.

PYLY par Wales, Glamorgans P 991

PYLLLE par Eng. Somerset 1055 ac.

Pop. 184.

PYLSTAAPT'S ISLAND the most E. of the Friendly Islands, lat 22 14 45" S., lon 176° & W (n). Its outline is irregular and rugged for some distance below the summit, which is 700 ft high the ground is bare, below which the level ground appears to be well cultivated and regularly inclosed, trees of considerable size fill the valleys. It produces in abundance bananas, coconuts, yams, sweet potatoes papaw apples, sugar-cane, and cava root. Pop about 150.

PYRAMID a lake, U States, territory Utah, lat. 40° N lon 119 50' W; greatest length, about 25 m; breadth, about 30 m. It lies surrounded among lofty mountains at the height of 4800 ft above sea-level communicating at its W extremity with a line of basins, and on the opposite side sweeps along a ridge of snowy mountains at the foot of the Sierra Nevada. The scenery is of a very magnificent description, and near the centre of the lake is a singular pyramidal rock, about 600 ft in height, so striking in its resemblance to the Egyptian pyramid of Cheops as to seem the work of art rather than of nature. The water is slightly saline, and both fish and water-fowl appear to be very abundant. The lake has no visible outlet, but receives the discharge of Mud Lake from the N and Salmon trout river from the S.

1 PYRAMUS, a river, Asia. See JYNOON

houses, rising in a succession of terraces, clusters round the larger rock and, in like manner, the suburb called Aguillo clusters round the other. But while the site is thus remarkably picturesque, the interior of the town is by no means prepossessing. The streets are ill formed, narrow dirty, and in their upper part inaccessible to carriages. They are moreover paved with debris of volcanic breccia, which equally after rain, frost, and drought, becomes unpleasant, slippery and even dangerous to walk upon. The principal edifices are the cathedral a heavy ungainly building in the Romanesque style, occupying the highest part of the town, and rising high over the other houses the church of St. Laurent, a large edifice, deriving its chief interest from containing the ashes of the celebrated Constable Du Guesclin; the theatre occupying an octagonal building, fitted to have once been a temple of Diana; the pretecture, a new edifice in a good style the college church, with a fine facade the seminary a large and handsome edifice, admirably placed, and the museum, containing a considerable number of Roman remains, and other local curiosities. The manufactures consist of lace tulle and blonde, forming the staples of the town woollen covers, common stuffs, and leather bottles for wine. There are also tanneries, naileries, tanning-mills, dye-works and a bell foundry. The trade is in addition to the above articles, in corn, iron, earthenware, manes, horses, and cattle. Le Puy is the see of a bishop possesses a court of first resort and commerce, a counting chamber of manufactures, a diocesan seminary, and agricultural society. Pop (1832) 18,728.

PUYLAURENS (Latin, *Podium Laurens*) a town in France, dep. Tarn 13 m. S.E. Lavaur, with oil works. Having early embraced the Reformation, it was often the scene of sanguinary contests between the Protestants and R. Catholics, and in the interval between the issuing and the revocation of the edict of Nantes, a Protestant university was established in it, in which the celebrated Bayle is said to have been a professor. Pop. 1959.

PUZOS, a vil. Spain, prov. and 18 m N.W. Valencia, with two schools a church, and an episcopal palace. P. 2495.

PUZZU MAJOR, a vil and com. cd. Sardinia, prov. and 22 m. E.S.E. Alghero, on a hill, with a convent. Pop. 1925.

PWILCROCHAN, par Wales, Pembrokeshire, 2016 ac. Pop. 2114.

PWILLHELI, a seaport, Wales, co. and 31 m S.W. Carmarvon, on N. side, Carlligan Bay. It is well built, paved, and lighted; has a modern parish church, Presbyterian, Independent, Calvinistic, and Wesleyan Methodist chapels; a new inn, a bank, a national and other schools, building-yard, a harbour, which admits a number of 100 tons, and at which there

along a ridge of snowy mountains at the foot of the Sierra Nevada. The scenery is of a very magnificent description, and near the centre of the lake is a singular pyramidal rock, about 600 ft in height, so striking in its resemblance to the Egyptian pyramid of Cheops as to seem the work of art rather than of nature. The water is slightly saline, and both fish and water-fowl appear to be very abundant. The lake has no visible outlet, but receives the discharge of Mud Lake from the N and Salmon trout river from the S.

1 PYRAMUS, a river, Asia. See JYNOON

PYRENEES (Spanish, *Pirineos*, Latin, *Pyrenaei Montes*, German *Pyrenäen*) a lofty mountain chain forming the boundary between France and Spain and stretching across the whole of the isthmus which connects the Spanish peninsula with the rest of the European continent, and abuts with one extremity on the Mediterranean Sea, and with the other on the Atlantic Ocean. Its length from Cape Cruz, N. of the Gulf of Biscay to the Point of Fagnier near Fontarabie, is nearly 270 m and its breadth near the centre, where it is greatest, scarcely exceeds a third of the length or 80 m. Though the chain thus defined terminates at two opposite seas, it cannot be said to be isolated, since to the W. it is obviously continuous across the N. of Spain by the Cantabrian mountains. The direction of the chain is E.S.E. to W.N.W. It does not, however, lie in the same straight line but rather consists of two lines which form parallel ridges about 30 m distant from each other, except near the centre, where they become united by means of a remarkable rectangular slope in which some of the loftiest summits are found. Both on the N. and S. sides numerous branches are thrown off generally at right angles to the principal axis, and subside rapidly as they recede from it, forming various transverse, but very few longitudinal valleys. The chain rises both from the E. and W. towards the centre and, in accordance with a general rule which holds in regard to the European chains which lie in the direction of the equator, the descent on the S. side is much more abrupt than on the N. Owing to this the S. has much fewer lakes than the N. slope, but far surpasses it in the boldness and grandeur of its scenery. As already observed, the loftiest summits of the chain are near its centre. Its culminating point, Maladeta, situated there, has the height of 11,424 ft. and a great number of peaks in the same locality exceed 8500 ft. To the E. of the centre, the chain lowers so rapidly that its average height soon becomes little more than 2000 ft. To the W. the height diminishes much more gradually, and many peaks have heights varying from 5000 ft. to 7000 ft. and even 8000 ft. The principal passes in the Pyrenees formed by the meeting of valleys from op-



LE PUY - From Fagnier. View from the N. towards Fontarabie.

points sides of the axis, take in the E. part of the chain the name of Cole, and towards the centre that of Porta. No fewer than 75 are counted, of which 38 may be crossed on horseback and some in wheeled carriages. The most frequented are those of Portes and La Ferche in the E. and St. Jean Pied de Port in the W. The nucleus of the chain is evidently granite, which, with the primitive schists which overlie it, constitutes the loftiest summits, with the exception of Mont Ikerre (1483 ft.). Massif (10,150 ft.), and some huge alpine masses which are formed of crystalline limestone. The granite, however seldom forms continuous ridges along the principal axis, but rather appears in a number of remarkable protuberances situated to the N. of it. Above the micaceous schist and primitive limestone, which occur in connection with it, lie largely-developed strata of argillaceous schist and transition limestone, forming two great belts parallel to the primitive chain, one on the N. and the other on the S. side. Above these secondary rocks appear, of which by far the most common is the mountain limestone, which occupies the greater part of the S. slope but on the N. side attains little elevation being there almost entirely confined to the lower heights at the bottom of the principal chain. Above the mountain limestone the principal rocks are Jura limestone and trap. The number of thermal springs existing in the Pyrenees seems to indicate the presence of volcanic agents but basalt and other rocks of igneous origin are very rare. The minerals of the chain include iron copper lead, zinc, manganese, antimony and cobalt. There is no mine either of silver or gold in the Pyrenees, and the latter are found in department of Arager and in the strata of several other districts. The only mineral which has hitherto been worked to any advantage is iron. Mineral springs both cold and thermal are numerous and much frequented by visitors. The limit of vegetation on the Pyrenees is about 800 ft. higher than on the Alps. The rhododendron which in the latter are not found higher than 3000 ft. are here found at 5500 ft. and alpine plants are found on the loftiest summits wherever, on the region of perpetual snow. In the E. Pyrenees this is found only on the S. slope, where it does not, as in the Alps, form a snowy cone, the lower limit of which looks as if traced out by a line, almost horizontal, straight line, but on the contrary forms large isolated masses the base of which is often concealed by the mountains in front of them. This makes it difficult to fix the snow line with precision but according to the most accurate estimate it is 9190 ft., or nearly that of Mount Cenis. Glaciers are not numerous in the Pyrenees and hence the torrents and rivers which rise in the chain are fed chiefly by springs. Those on the S. side flow towards the Ebro and are carried by it to the Mediterranean; those on the N. side flow partly to the Mediterranean and partly to the Atlantic; the water shed between the two seas being not formed throughout by a central ridge but only westward as far as Lourdes, where the water shed changes its direction and is carried northward by a branch which ultimately joins with the Garonne. The largest river of the chain, and the only one of importance which preserves its name throughout its whole course, from its source to its mouth, is the Garonne. In respect of average height and mass, the Pyrenees is unquestionably the second mountain chain of Europe, but its extent is less. Maladetta, has only the third place, the first belonging to Mount Blanc and the second to the Corno de Matheran in the Sierra Nevada in the E. of Spain which is nearly 200 ft. higher than Maladetta. Contrary to the general rule that the loftiest summits of mountain chains are found in the line of the principal axis, Maladetta, Ponce (11,277 ft.) and Mont Perdut, the three culminating points of the Pyrenees are situated on the S. slope.

LYRÉNÉES-BASSES, or LOWERS PYRÉNÉES, a dep. France, bounded N. by dep. Gers and Landes, W. the Bay of Biscay and Spain, S. the Pyrenees, also separating it from Spain, and E. dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, greatest length E. to W. 84 m., greatest breadth, 74 m., area, 7830 sq. m. This department is formed in the S. by the lower slopes of the Pyrenees, and has a general inclination towards the N. W. Numerous ramifications extend over great part of the interior and give the surface a very diversified and often very picturesque appearance. The highest mountain is the Pic du Midi de l'An on the E. E., composed of a deep-grained granite. The whole department, with exception of a small portion

in the W., the waters of which are carried directly to the sea by the Rive and the Nivelle, belongs to the basin of the Adour which receives in succession, proceeding from the E., the Léon, Gabas, Lay de France, Lay de Béarn, Gironne with its tributaries Osson and Aups, and the Basseaux. Of all these rivers only the Adour, Nive, and Nivelle, which reach the sea, are navigable for a few miles above their mouths. The Pyrenees, forming the S. boundary give this department N. exposure, and from the many mountains during which their highest summits are covered with snow continue to produce sudden changes, and send down currents of cold air after the season has far advanced. The worst thing in the climate is its variability, and hence it has been said that all the four seasons of the year are sometimes experienced here within the range of a single day. Hicce catarrhi are frequent in spring and severe in autumn. In the more mountainous districts frosts are not uncommon. The soil generally is of very indifferent fertility and owing as much to its so far rugged mountainous surface, is not well adapted for cultivation. Not much less than one-half of the whole surface is waste, and little more than one-fifth arable. On the soil the principal crops grown are wheat, rye, barley, millet, hemp, flax, and maize, particularly the last two, of which the former furnishes raw material for the fine tissues known by the name of Béarn linen, while the latter forms the principal food of the inhabitants. The cereals produced fall far short of the home consumption the minerals too, notwithstanding indications of argentiferous lead, copper, iron, cobalt, and sulphur, are of little economical importance, but these deficiencies are in some measure compensated by numerous supplies of excellent timber, extensive forests clothing the mountain steep, and occupying more than one-sixth of the whole area of the department. Textile manufactures particularly that of linen, for which Béarn has long been famous have made considerable progress. Woollens also in the shape of flannel, common household table-covers, carpets and bonnets, are deserving of notice. The other principal articles are leather, paper, earthenware, quilts, brandy and crests of tartan. The trade is in wine, brandy, liquors, raw materials, chocolate, prepared skins, fine wood, light leather, cotton thread, and printed cottons, timber, horses, mules and cattle, hams and colonial produce. Much of this trade is contraband carried on with Spain. For administrative purposes Basse-Pyrénées is divided into five arrondissements—Pau the capital, Bayonne, Mauleon, Oloron, Orthez—subdivided into 40 cantons and 561 communes. Pop. (1852) 446,937.

PYRÉNÉES-HAUTES, or UPPE PYRÉNÉES, a dep. France, bounded N. by dep. Gers W. Basse-Pyrénées, S. the Pyrenees, separating it from Spain and E. Hautes-Garonne, length exclusive of a narrow tongue which projects N. W. between dep. Gers and Basse-Pyrénées, 45 m., breadth, 45 m., area, 1790 sq. m. The surface, as the name of the department implies, is extremely mountainous. On the N. frontier are some of the loftiest summits of the Pyrenees, and even near its centre rises the Pic du Midi de Bigorre, 9567 ft. Much of the scenery is of the most magnificent description. The surface gradually lowers towards the N., but numerous lofty ramifications spread out in all directions including between their ridges deep dells, and sometimes even spacious valleys of considerable fertility. A series of ridges stretching from N. to S. forms the principal watershed and divides the department into two unequal basins the larger on the W. and N. W. belonging to the Adour which, as well as its important tributary Pau, here takes its rise, and the less on the E. and S. E. belonging to the Garonne which receives its waters chiefly through the Neste. The climate is very variable, but on the whole temperate. The rugged and mountainous nature of the surface is very unfavourable for agricultural operations; and hence little more than one-fifth of the whole is arable, and of this by far the larger part lies in the extensive and beautiful plains of Bigorre. All sorts of cereals are produced but the quantity falls far short of the consumption. The forests are extensive, and perhaps constitute the principal source of revenue in the department. The vine also is much cultivated on the lower slopes, and much wine of tolerably good quality is produced. About one-third of it is consumed at home, and the far greater part of the remainder is converted into brandy, leaving only a comparatively small portion for export. The meadows and pastures are in general excellent, and great numbers of horses,

well adapted for light cavalry, mules and asses, horned cattle, sheep, and vines are raised. The last furnish the famous latus of Bayonne, and are largely exported. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing both of poultry and bees. The minerals are of little importance. No metal with the exception of a little iron, appears to be wrought but excellent quarries both of slate, granite, and marble, exist in several districts. Mineral springs, both cold and thermal are numerous and the splendid bathing establishments erected over some of them attract crowds of visitors. The principal manufactures are bombasars, soap, linen crapes, alavins, leather cutlery, agricultural implements and linen. The trade is chiefly in butter and cheese, honey, cheese, horses, mules, and live hams, poultry, clogs and wood, including ship-timber. For administrative purposes, Hautes-Pyrénées is divided into three arrondissements—Tarbes, the capital, Argelos and Dagnères-de-Nogorrie—subdivided into 26 cantons, and 438 communes. Pop. (1859), 250,924.

PYRÉNÉES-ORIENTALES, or EASTERN PYRÉNÉES, a dep France, bounded N by dep Aude, N W Arlège, S W and S. Spain, and E the Gulf of Lion, greatest length E. to W. 68 m, greatest breadth 35 m, area, 1671 sq m. This department is hemmed in on the S and W by the principal chain of the Pyrenees, and traversed by ramifications, which taking the general direction of W to E divide it into several longitudinal and nearly parallel basins which discharge their waters into the Mediterranean chiefly by the Agly the Tet, and the Tech. None of these is navigable. The climate is represented as remarkably fine, but this representation must be taken with considerable allowance. It is true that the excessive heats of summer are often tempered by refreshing breezes, and that the keenest winter cold seldom descends far below the freezing point, but the winds are remarkably in constant, often suddenly succeeding each other and blowing with equal fury from opposite directions, the S. E. or sea winds, loaded with moisture maintaining a warfare with the N. W. or mountain winds which is so dry as sometimes to shrivel up the skin and both only ceasing from their strife to make way for the kind of simoom which Spain sends from the S. Not much less than one-half of the whole surface is waste, and the portion which remains for the plough being considerably under one-fourth, is by no means of great natural fertility. But notwithstanding on the lower grounds where irrigation can be successfully pursued the culture is so abundant that the cereals produced both satisfy the consumption and leave a surplus for export. On land of this description three crops in two years—one of corn and two of maize—are not uncommon. The effect of irrigation is still more striking in the case of artificial meadows from which four excellent cuttings of lucerne are annually taken. The large quantity of fodder thus obtained as well as the natural pastures which are of great extent and excellent quality are employed in rearing vast numbers of stock particularly horses, well adapted both for the farm and the road, mules, for which there is a

great demand from Spain, horned cattle, sheep, and goats. A considerable extent of surface is allotted to the culture of the vine, and several of the wines produced bear a high name. Among them may be mentioned Ronillon. The most important mineral of the department is iron, which is extensively worked, smelted, and manufactured. The other principal manufactures are leather, broad-cloth, molasses, knitted hosey socks, earthenware, whip-handles, &c. Of all the departments bordering on the Pyrenees, this is the most commercial. The exports in value far exceed the imports and consist chiefly of wine, brandy, woollen stuffs, Basco linen, Bayonne hams and other salt provisions, swine, sheep, horses, mules, iron, and marble. For administrative purposes, Pyrénées-Orientales is divided into three arrondissements—Perpignan, the capital, Carcassonne and Prades—subdivided into 17 cantons, and 227 communes. Pop. (1852) 181,955.

PYRFORD par Eng. Surrey 1868 ac. Pop. 865
PYLGO a tn Greece, Morea, near the mouth of the Alpheus on the Ionian Sea, and about 50 m. W. N. W. Troplona, on an elevated plain at the foot of Mount Olonon. It is a bishop's see, and for a Grecian town presents an unusual appearance of industry and activity and as the neighbouring port of Kalamata a considerable trade in country produce and European manufactures is carried on.

PYRILZ, a tn Prussia, gov. and 24 m S. E. Rietzen on an affluent of the Elbe. It is walled, flanked with towers entered by three gates; has several courts and public offices, two churches, a townhouse, and three hospitals; a fishery, and a trade in cattle. Near it is a fountain in which, in 1125 Otho of Bamberg is said to have baptised 7000 Pomeranians. Pop. 5230.

PYRMONT a celebrated watering place, Germany, principally Waldeck, cap. dist. in a beautiful valley at the foot of a range of finely-wooded hills 1 bank Emmer 34 m. S. S. W. Unner. It is a small but well built place, with several fine promenades, and consists of an open square and a long street lined with lindes trees. It contains a palace, in which the Prince of Waldeck resides during the watering season and a very complete bathing establishment, which is much frequented particularly by the aristocracy of Germany. The water is a chalybeate, possessing valuable medicinal properties, it is strongly impregnated with carbonic acid and gas, and produces an exhilarating and even intoxicating effect. About 160,000 bottles of water are annually exported. One of the curiosities of the place is the Mount Hahle, or gas grotto, which emits vapours similar in nature and effect to those of the Grotto del Cano in Italy. A rabbit exposed to the vapour dies in 10, and a cat in 15 minutes. The bathing establishment has the usual accompaniments of theatre, bull-baiting, gaming-tables, &c. The district is covered with hills, area, 27 sq. m. Pop. 11,691.

PYRTON See LITTON.

PYTHIUM See PITHIUM.

PYTHIUM par Eng. Devon 5021 ac. Pop. 668
YAZDY a tn Russian Poland. See LITVIA.

Q.

QUA a mountain, Ghibra, 64 m. N. W. the Peak of Cameroun lat. 5° 12' N.; lon. 8° 50' E. It is visible at a distance of nearly 80 m.

QUACO a maritime vil and headland British N. America, S. coast, Nov. Brunswick, 27 m. E. N. E. St. John's.

QUADE a seaport, Arabia. See GAZA.

QUADEING par Eng. Lincoln 4210 ac. Pop. 992.

QUADEMECHER a vil and com. Belgium, prov. Limburg, 16 m. N. W. Hasselt with a tannery two flour-mills, and a trade in corn, cattle, and swine. Pop. 1125.

QUAINTON, par Eng. Bucks, 5368 ac. Pop. 946.

QUAKENBRUCK, a tn Hanover, 23 m. N. by W. Osnabrück, on the Hase. It is walled, has a townhouse, church, and school, manufactures of linen, hosiery and leather; and a trade in yarn, linen, and cattle. Pop. 2191.

QUALOE, an isl. Norway. See LITVIA.

QUALINSCHT or KWALINSCHT a vil Bohemia, circle and 16 m. N. N. E. Königgrätz with a church, school, a mill and a distillery. Pop. 1063.

QUALQUO a tn Chili dep. and 90 m. E. by S. Concepcion, 1 bank Biobio.

QUAMPANIESA a large market in Delaney, in a fertile district, 207 m. N. by L. Abomey lat. 10° 40' N., lon. 2° 30' E. Pop. 12,000.

QUAN Sir Foo, a tn China prov. Kiangse, 1 bank Kin Kiang lat. 28° 30' N. lon. 118° 10' E. It is walled and communicates by a fine bridge of boats with the opposite bank of the river. Though a large place it does not appear to have much trade, but has extensive manufactures of grass cloth which is said to be sold very cheap.

QI ANG-PING a city China, prov. Chihli, 1 bank Hsiao-Ho, 138 m. S. S. W. Peking with numerous temples.

QUANGSEE, or **KWANGSI** (*Broad West*), a prov. China, bounded N. by Kweichow and Hooan, E. Quansung; S. Quansung and Tonquin, and W. Yunnan, lat 21° to 25° 20' N. lon. 104 55' to 113 35' E. area, 78,500 sq m. It is mostly mountainous, and incapable of cultivation; but along the banks of the Tchoa-kiang and its tributaries, by which it is watered great quantities of rice are cultivated. Among other products are, opium, castor-oil, salt-stones, and cabinet-woods. The province has no manufactures of importance, but is rich in mines of gold, silver, quicksilver, and other metals, most of which are worked under the superintendence of government. It is one of the least-populated of the Chinese provinces, and is inhabited by many partially-civilized tribes. Kweili-fou is the capital, but Wuchan-fou is the largest and most important trading town. Pop. 7,111,895.

QUANGTONG or **KWANGTUNG** a maritime and the more S. prov. China lat. 20° 12' to 2° 30' N lon 107° 55' to 117° 15' E. bounded N. by Kiangsoo and Hooan, N.E. by Fokien S. by the China Sea and the Gulf of Tonquin, and W. and N.W. by Quansung area, 79,456 sq m. The surface is extremely various, being mountainous in the N. but for the most part fertile. The principal products are, fruits, rice, silk, sugar, tobacco and vegetables. Lead, iron, and coal are also abundant. The manufactures are extensive embracing lacquered wares, and grass, cotton and silk cloths. The extensive sea coast is deeply indented with bays, which with the famous Canton, and other rivers, afford great facilities for commerce. Along the coast are scattered an immense number of islands, and among which is the large island of Hainan. The capital is Canton, other important towns are Amoy, Shantou-fou, and Shasien-fou. Pop. 19,147,000.

QUARU, a maritime in Japan, Isl. Nippon, on Owari Bay 60 m. E. Mioko.

QUANTOQ HILLS, a mountain range, England, co. Somerset, extending from Watchet, on the Bristol Channel to near Taunton, greatest elevation 1428 ft.

QUANTOXHEAD two pars. Eng. Somerset:—1 (East), 2582 ac. Pop. 281 —2 (West) 1491 ac. Pop. 250

QUAREGNON a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut 4 m. W. by R. Mons with a church chapter-house, two public schools, a philanthropic society an iron-foundry three breweries, two distilleries, and several flour-mills, manufactures of leather, clay pipes, and brass vessels and a trade in coal obtained in the vicinity. Pop. 4712

QUAREMONT a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 20 m. S.S.W. Ghent. Loom weaving and agriculture are carried on. Pop. 2050

QUARFF BAZELAY and **BYRRA** a par. Scotland, co. of Orkney and Shetland, on the Mainland of Shetland, ½ in. S.W. Lerwick. Pop. 1612

QUAREGLATO a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div. Alessandria, near Fossano with a church two oratories and the remains of an old castle. Pop. 2410

QUARITZ, a to. Yunnan, gov. and N.W. Luegita with a castle, two churches, old works, and several mills. Pop. 1484

QUARLEY par. Eng. Hants 1068 ac. Pop. 179

QUARENDON, par. Eng. Derby 960 ac. Pop. 529

QUARVERO, a gulf of the Adriatic, between Illyria and the shores of Military Croatia greatest length, from N. to E. about 27 m. breadth, 21 m. It is formed by the islands of Veglia and Cherso, between which and the opposite coasts three navigable channels communicate with the open sea. The coasts of the gulf are generally steep, and the navigation is often rendered dangerous by violent storms, but there is good anchorage at various points. The chief sea port is the city of Fiume.

QUARVILL, a to. in France, dep. Nord, 5 m. N.E.E. Valenciennes, on the Belgium frontier, with manufactures of sherry, beet-root sugar and animal black. Pop. 2226.

QUARENDON, par. Eng. Bucks 2080 ac. Pop. 64

QUARRI, or **KEMARRI**, a to. Central Africa, Hooan, 70 m. E. Sokoto, on the road from it to Kano. It is enclosed by an earthen wall. Pop. about 6000 Fellahs.

QUARRINGTON par. Eng. Lincoln 1620 ac. P. 346.

QUARTO a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div. and 8 m. E. Aosta, l. bank Dora, with a court of justice, and six churches. Pop. 2078

QUARTEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 25 m. S.S.W. St. Gall on a mountain spur above the Lake of Walenstadt; and contains an old church. In 1455 the Swiss here defeated the Austrians. Pop. 1535

QUARTO, a river, La Plata, rises in a mountain range, lat. 31° 50' S. in the W. of dep. Cordova, flows S.E. and disappears among marshes, after a course of about 300 m.

QUARTU a to. Isl. Sardinia, 2 m. E.N.E. Cagliari, on an unhealthy plain near the bay of same name. It has extensive salt-works on the lagoons which line the shore. P. 5128

QUARTUCCI a vil. and com. Isl. Sardinia, div. Cagliari, in the vicinity of Quartu. Pop. 1719

QUATFORD par. Eng. Salop; 1812 ac. Pop. 692

QUATILAMIA, **KATILAMIA**, or **IKAKSAMMA**, a mountain range, S. Africa, which stretches S. to E. along the W. frontier of Natal, presenting very rugged precipitous towards the E. but descending very gradually on the W., so as to form the abutments of an elevated table-land. In the S. where loftiest, they attain the height of at least 8000 ft., and are covered with snow for more than four months, in proceeding N. they descend near their centre to 5000 ft., and finally merge into hilly ridges and plateaux. To the numerous perennial streams issuing from them, Natal is indebted for much of its fertility.

QUATRE-BAS, a vil. Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 30 m. S.E. Brussels, becomes celebrated for the battle fought here two days before that of Waterloo, and in which the Duke of Brunswick fell.

QUATRIE FAKARA, or **FOUR BROTHERS**, a group of islets, Kariki Islands, between Rinnair and Urup they are more barren lofty rocks and though originally supposed to be four they are only three in number. The most E., called Teetepoo or Teetepoo is an extinct volcano.

QUATT MALKYER par. Eng. Salop 2074 ac. P. 856

QUATRO-VILLE, four separate vils. Angol of Italy, gov. Venice, near Marina. They form a simple commune. Pop. 2500

QUAZZULO a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div. and 21 m. N.W. Turin in a small valley of the Tasso, with a church and a beltry which rises conspicuously from an isolated rock. Pop. 8632

QUEBEC, the capital city of Lower Canada, l. bank St. Lawrence, which is here about 1 in. broad, at the confluence



QUEBEC.—View of the Citadel, looking across the St. Charles River, from Cape August's Bastion in Canada.

of the St. Charles, 140 m. N.E. Montreal; lat. (N.E. location) 46° 45' 0" N., lon. 71° 15' 45" W. (n.) The city is

situated on a promontory, near the confluence of the two rivers, terminating abruptly in Cape Diamond, which has a height of 550 ft., and on the low banks below the rocks along the margin of both streams. It is divided into the upper and lower towns. The former placed on the summit of the promontory is strongly fortified, the citadel occupying the highest elevation of the town, and built upon the St. Lawrence has an area of 40 ac. and the whole position is so strong by nature, and wherever in the least degree exposed has been so strengthened by formidable works erected on the most approved principles, that it is justly deemed all but impregnable. On the same plain with the upper town, to the west, lies the suburb of St. John, and to the S W are

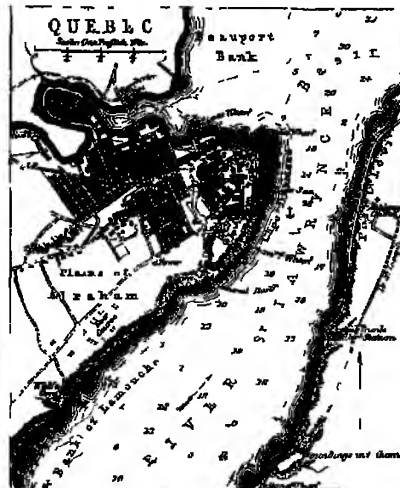
cathedral, fronting the market-place, an irregular structure, with a tower and uncovered spire, and several others accommodating 4000 persons the Protestants maintained a plain Roman building, with a lofty spire; the Scotch Free church, a small but tasteful Gothic building, with an obelisk above—these four buildings occupying some of the most elevated portions of the town, form very conspicuous objects, and are visible from a great distance. Other important structures and institutions are the Hotel Dieu monastery and hospital, founded in 1536, the Ursuline convent, an extensive establishment for the education of females, founded in 1641, the French college, or R. Catholic seminary with chairs of theology, rhetoric, and mathematics, moral and natural philosophy &c., the general and the marine hospitals, the exchange public library, museum of the literary and historical society and the Jesuit barracks, formerly the Jesuit college. On the plains of Abraham a column 40 ft high has been erected to the memory of General Wolfe and in the upper town a handsome obelisk on a granite pedestal of a total height of 68 ft., has been erected to the joint memory of both the commanders, Wolfe and Montcalm, who fell at the taking of Quebec.

Though comparatively few of the inhabitants are employed in manufactures Quebec has soap and candle works, tanneries, extensive breweries and distilleries at the buildings yards also, many large vessels are annually built and fitted out. Quebec is the chief seat of the Canadian winter trade. As the rifts come down the river they are collected into what are called coves, and numerous boats moored along the banks the timber being partly floated, partly aground, according to the rise or fall of the tides. These coves extend almost continually along the left bank of the St. Lawrence, for a distance of six miles above the town, and there, at certain seasons, may be seen a mass of logs of timber nearly 6 m in length and of a breadth varying from 150 to 300 yards. There are also extensive timber and deal-sawing establishments near the town on the right bank of the St. Lawrence. The sums expended in timber and saw-mills in the vicinity have been estimated at \$1,200,000 and in 1846 the arrivals from the interior were of white pine 24,705,287 ft., red pine, 5,270,600 ft., pine deals, 1,216,401 pieces spruce deals, 916,933 pieces oak 2,756,754 ft. elm 2,472,808 ft., ash 250,483 ft. birch 241,683 ft. and tamarack 193,584 ft. The other important exports are fish and fish-oil, salmon, grain &c. The total value of the exports in 1845 was \$2,115,619, that of the imports \$2514,893. In 1863 the value of the exports amounted to \$2,809,947 of the imports to \$1,088,379.

The latter consisted chiefly of cotton woollen silk, and linen manufactures iron steel and hardware lace, and other articles of wearing apparel stationary glass earthenware, fishing-tackle, painters colours, &c. The following table shows the number of emigrants who arrived at Quebec from 1820 to 1868 inclusive, the total number being 994,368—

	1792-1800	1801-1810	1811-1820	1821-1830	1831-1840	1841-1850	1851-1860	1861-1868
England	318,683	45,718	50,010	55,964	4,817			
Scotland	6,143	23,10	13,995	6,028	5,940			
Ireland	387,445	68,846	5,998	8,81	4,949			
Europe	11,613	57,119	2,110	28,863	4,18			
Other parts	1,800	4,648	2,110	47	12			
Total	635,006	170,151	66,250	61,027	13,410			

Quebec was founded in 1608 by Champlain, geographer to the king of France on the site of an Indian village called Stadacona. It was fortified in 1600, and remained in the possession of the French till 1763 when it fell into the hands of the British in consequence of Wolfe's famous victory on the plains of Abraham. At that time the population was estimated at 8000 to 9000. The only serious attempt made upon it since the British possession was formally ratified in 1763 was by the American revolutionists in 1776. In 1845 in the month of May and June, it was visited with two calamitous fires, which destroyed about 1600 houses, including the entire suburb of St. Roch, and rendered nearly



1. Citadel. 2. St. Charles. 3. St. Lawrence. 4. Upper Town. 5. Lower Town. 6. Plains of Abraham. 7. St. Roch. 8. St. John. 9. St. Louis. 10. St. Peter.

the plains of Abraham. The lower town lies under the cliffs along the St. Lawrence and the St. Charles and adjoining to it on the W. on a flat on the latter stream lies the suburb of St. Roch. The towns are connected by three gates and two gates, in addition lead out from the upper town towards the plains of Abraham. The streets of Quebec are, as a whole, narrow, irregular, and frequently steep excepting in the suburbs, which are modern and built upon a more regular plan. The houses are principally of stone or brick two or three stories high, though some wooden structures still exist, and their roofs, generally of a high pitch imparting a quaint and antique appearance to the city are mostly covered with tinned iron or with slugs. The streets are lighted with gas, and though the city has hitherto been badly off for water the new works in progress of construction (1855) for bringing in that necessary of life from Lake St. Charles will soon afford a plentiful supply. The lower town is the great seat of business. The banks of both rivers are lined with warehouses and with wharves, jutting about 200 ft. out into the stream, along which the largest vessels sail. The head of the river immediately below the town affords excellent anchorage for ships of large tonnage.

The principal buildings, in respect of architecture, are the Parliament buildings, an elegant and extensive stone structure, forming three sides of a square, with an Ionic facade, and surmounted by a lofty dome, which commands one of the most magnificent prospects in America; the R. Catholic

a third of the inhabitants of the city hospital. The winter in Quebec is as severe as in the centre of Russia, and the summer is as warm as in the S. of Italy. The inhabitants are mostly of French descent: the French language is that chiefly used, and the large majority profess the R. Catholic religion. Pop. (1852) 41,052. (MacKay's Canada Guide. Private information.)

QUEBRODO, or **CANAROD**, a vill and par Brissal, prov. Pernambuco, 1 bank Rio-Santos, 275 m. W N W Fort-alegre with a church. It raises a good deal of cotton and exports great numbers of cattle. Pop. 3000.

QUEDA Malay peninsula. See KUEVAT.

QUEDEBURY par Eng. Gloucester 1458 ac. P. 401
QUEDEBURY, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 85 m. S. W. Magdeburg on the Elbe. It consists of the old and new towns. It is walled, flanked with towers, and entered by 10 gates has three suburbs, and is a well manufacturing place. It contains seven Protestant churches, of which the Markt Kirche, built in the old German style, and the St. Servat-

us and in a few places marble is obtained. The soil is fertile, excepting where bogs occur; but there are pretty numerous towards the centre of the county. Principal rivers, the Barrow and Merse, both of which have their sources in the Elbe-Bloom Mountains. There is only one lake in the co. Length enough about 1 m. Agriculture is not generally in an improving state drainage, in particular being much wanted. The principal crops are wheat, oats, barley, rye, and rye, potatoes, turnips &c. A good deal of inferior cheese is made for the Dublin market. The co. is divided into 11 baronies, and 58 par. Principal towns—Mountmellick, Mountbush, and Maryborough. It returns three members to Parliament, two for the co., and one for the bar of Portlinton. Pop. (1841) 158,880 (1851) 111,623.

QUEENBOROUGH, a tn. and par England, co. Kent, on the left of Ebberly 2 m. S. Sheerness, with a church, and an Independent chapel, inhabitants employed in fishing and oyster-dredging. Area of par 500 ac. Pop. 773

QUEENBOROUGH par Eng. Leicester; 1890 ac. Pop. 586

QUEENSFERRY two tns. Scotland—
1 (South) A royal burgh, seaport tn. and par co. Linlithgow, S. side, Firth of Forth, at a point where the latter suddenly narrows, again to expand to a width of 2 m. to 3 m. 8½ m. W by N Edinburgh. The inhabitants are principally engaged in fisheries, but a considerable traffic also arises from the conveyance of passengers across the ferry. Until the erection of the Granton and Barnhill piers, and the completion of the Edinburgh and Granton, and Edinburgh and Northern railways, this ferry was the most important from the metropolis to the N. of Scotland Pop. 730.
—2 (North) A vil. co. Fife, 6 m. S. S. H. Dunfermline, N. shore, Firth of Forth opposite R. Queensferry. It is frequented for summer and sea-bathing quarters. Pop. 461

QUEENSTOWN formerly Cove, a maritime to Ireland prov. Munster co. and 9 m. S. W. Cork, N. side of Cork harbour, lat. 54° 51' N, lon. 8° 15' 45" W, and on S. side of Great Island, which rises abruptly from the water up to a considerable elevation. The streets are above mentioned, and present a very picturesque appearance: they are wide clean and well paved and the houses in the principal streets are mostly large, of stone, and well built. It has a handsome church R. Catholic chapel, Methodist meeting-house several schools, fever hospital, and a dispensary a club-room, two reading rooms, and a large handsome market house. About 50 years ago, Cove was a mere village, consisting of a few scattered houses. Its rapid increase has proceeded principally from its convenient situation for the shipping in Cork harbour. Cove has little trade now, no manufactures, being almost solely dependent on the military and naval establishments in its vicinity and on the numerous visitors attracted by the singular beauty of the place, and by its delightful climate. In honour of Her Majesty's visit to Cove in 1849 the name of the place was changed to Queenstown. Pop. (1841) 5142 (1851) 11,428.

QUEGUAY, a river Uruguay which falls into the Uruguay, 13 m. above Paysandu, after a W N W course of about 120 m. Principal affluent, the Quebrocho.

QUEICH a river Rhineland, Bavaria, rises in a branch of the Yagge, flows E. S. E. past Landau, and after a course of about 55 m., the greater part of which is navigable, joins I. bank Rhine at Germersheim.

QUEIMADA ISLES, two isls. Brazil, prov. São-Paulo; lat. 24° 35' S, lon. 46° 40' W (s.)

QUEISS, a river, Prussia, prov. Silesia, rises N. side, Klesgenaburg, on the frontier of Bohemia, 70 m. W S W Breslau, flows N. past Landau, and joins I. bank Bobr, 6 m. W Silesia total course, 70 m.

QUEL (ant. Yae and Sae), a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 50 m. S. E. Logroño, I. bank Gile, at the foot of a lofty precipice crossed by the remains of a castle. It has a school, some manufactures of linen, an oil and a flour mill, numerous distilleries, and a trade in brandy, oil, and wine. Pop. 507.



QUEDEBURY From Bishop's Palace, Prussia, and Danish Embassy.

church, are the most curious and handsome: a townhouse, gymnasium, a poorhouse, orphan asylum, and several hospitals. On an eminence above the town is an old castle, once the residence of the Abbots of Quedlinburg who as princes of the Empire, had a vote in the Diet, and a seat on the bench of Rhenish bishops. One of them was the mother of the celebrated Marshal Saxe and mistress of the king of Saxony. It manufactures woollen and linen goods, metals, leather matches soap tin articles paper oil vinegar and cider and has best root sugar works, and numerous mills and distilleries. The post Klopstock was born here. P. 14,222.

QUEEN two par. England, Somerset—1 (Central); 2498 ac. Pop. 773—2, (Charlton) 955 ac. Pop. 177

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS, See CHARLOTTE.
QUEEN CHARLOTTE SOUND N. Pacific Ocean, separating Vancouver's Island from the mainland of British America on the N. and forming the commencement of a long series of inlets continued along the N. and E. of that island. Cape Carlton, N. E. limit, is at lat. 51° 12' N, lon. 137° 57' 30" W. The navigation is dangerous from the Virgin and Pearl Rocks, the prevalence of fog, and the violence and irregularity of the tides.

QUEEN ELIZABETH FORSLAND an isl. British N. America; lat. 63° 30' N, lon. 63° W

QUEEN'S COUNTY an inland co., Ireland, prov. Leinster, bounded N. W. and N. by King's co., E. by Kildare and a detached portion of King's co., S. E. by Carlow S. Kilkenny, and S. W. Tipperary, length, N. to S., 38 m. breadth, 37 m. area, 664 sq. m., or 424,864 ac., of which 242,452 are arable. The surface is generally flat, rising in the N. W. into the Silver-Bloom Mountains, whose highest summit, Ardara, is 1734 ft. above sea level. In the S. E., are the Dyrry Hills, consisting chiefly of a series of isolated summits. The soil is composed principally of sandstone, and a part of the second of the sandstone coal-measures, which are largely developed in the S. E., and extensively worked. Iron, copper, and manganese are found, but not worked. Limestone strata;

QUELIN, a city, China, cap. prov. Quingoo, on a branch of the West river, in the N. E. part of the prov.; lat. 25° 12' 12" N., lon. 110° 40' E. It is poorly built, has no note-worthy edifices and little trade.

QUELPAERT an isl., N. Pacific, about 80 m. S. E. Cape Providence, the most S. point of the peninsula of Corea lat. 35° 39' 40" N., lon. 125° 53' 4 E. It is decidedly volcanic, the entire S. side being either blackened, gray or greenish basalt, or a scorificous tuff. In the center, or nearly so, rises Mount Aunkland, the loftiest peak, about 8544 ft. high, when free from clouds, its summit has the appearance of the lip of a small crater, but evidently long since dormant from the abundance of trees growing near to its edge. When viewed from the sea the island presents a pleasing variety of hill and dale the N. and E. sides being cultivated to the height of about 3000 ft. All the higher parts of the island are covered with thick forests of pine and other northern trees. The soil is very poor. The principal products are wheat, barley, rice, maize, the sweet potato and the large Russian wild. Quelpaert is supposed to be one of the penal settlements of Corea, which may account for the variety of races observable among the inhabitants, as well as for the gross and filthy manners of the people. The construction of the houses is similar to that of the people of Lee-Choo, those in the cities are roofed with red tiles, which, they say, are brought from the continent. Those of the lower orders are thatched. They are surrounded by stone walls about 6 ft. in height, so as to form a perfect inclosure. The people have but few belongings, and these are miserably contrived; they frequently make use of rags. The capital city of Quelpaert stands in a broad, barren valley about the centre of the coast-line having a conspicuous flat eminence on its E. side and a small river on the W. The city walls are apparently of European design being unlike the works of China and Lee-Choo and exhibit satisfactory evidence of a knowledge in the projector of the art of defence. They are 35 ft. high, built in the form of a parallelogram whose longest side is next the sea, measures 800 yards, and contains seven bastions with embrasures throughout, but only a few sufficient guns. At right angles with the sea, the wall front measures 200 yards. The main gates, which are inland and seaward, are in recesses formed by two of the bastions, with apparently an additional gate on the E. angle. Along the coast are various small islets, some of them well wooded but there is only one good anchorage that on the N. side opposite the city. (Sir F. B. Belcher *Foy Semarang*)

QUELWA, a town, prov. Minas Gerais 25 m. S. E. Ouro-Preto, 3000 ft. above sea-level. It has several streets, but with exception of the townhouse, the houses are built of earth. Inhabitants chiefly miners, but some are employed in rearing cattle, or cultivating millet.

QUENDON par Eng. Fanez, 645 sq. m. Pop. 199

QUENTINGTON par Eng. Gloucester, 1830 sq. m. P. 361

QUENTIN (Str.) [anc. *Augusta Veromandorum*] a town in France, dep. Aisne, on the top and partly on the slope of a hill whose base is washed by the Somme, 87 m. N. E. Paris with which it is connected by railway. It consists of the town proper and three suburbs. The former was once fortified, but the ramparts have been thrown down and converted into a promenade. The principal streets are spacious and the houses well built. The buildings most deserving of notice are the cathedral church, one of the finest, purest, and most majestic Gothic structures in this part of France the townhouse, also Gothic, supported by eight pillared arches, which form an arcade and surmounted by a tower, the Church of St. Jacques, public library of 14,000 volumes, infirmary several hospitals, a courthouse, and theatre. The manufactures, particularly of cotton and linen tissues, are very important; and the environs are covered with extensive plantations. The fields, in addition to the staple manufacture, is chiefly in corn and fruit, flax, liquorice, and colonial produce. St. Quentin has a court of first resort and commerce, a commercial school, communal college, academical society of sciences, and a consulting chamber of manufactures. It is a place of great antiquity and being on the frontiers between France and the Low Countries, makes an important figure in the wars between the French and Spanish monarchies. A battle was fought under its walls in 1657, between the French and the Spaniards; the latter, who were greatly aided by a body of

English troops which Mary had sent to the assistance of her husband, Philip II., gained a complete victory, and afterwards made themselves masters of the town. Pop. 22,918.

QUENTIN (Str.) a town in France, dep. Gard 2 m. N. E. Uzès with manufactures of crucibles, earthenware; brick works and an oil work. Pop. 1594.

QUENU, an isl., S. coast, Chili and N. E. of Isl. Chiloé lat. 43° 46' S., lon. 78° 10' W., separated from the island of Chiloé, on which the town of that name stands, by a channel which is 2 m. wide, and in its centre has a depth of 31 fathoms.

QUERASCO See CHENAMCO.

QUERBACH, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 85 m. S. W. Lagnitz. It has manufactures of Prussian blue and of articles of turnery a bark and two saw mills cobalt is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1011.

QUERQUETA a vil. and par. Tucuman comp. Pise about 2 m. from the sea-coast. It has a handsome church, in the form of a Greek cross, with a dome, and an house which attracts numerous pilgrims and a trade in oil, corn, and maize. Pop. 2455.

QUERCY [anc. *Quercetum*] an anc. prov. France, now included in dep. Lot and Tarn-et-Garonne. It was divided into Upper and Lower Quercy Cahors was its capital.

QUERETARO a dep. Mexico bounded, N. by dep. San Luis Potosi, N. Guanajuato S. W. Michoacan, S. and E. Mexico, and N. Y. Vera Cruz area, 2444 sq. m. It forms part of the central plateau of the Cordillera, presenting a very rugged surface, traversed by mountain spurs and lofty heights, sometimes bare and sometimes covered with forests, and though no angle summit is of remarkable character the scenery is often romantic in the highest degree. Its rivers are few and almost all of insignificant dimensions, the only two deserving of notice being the Tula or Rio-de-Montesuma, which separates the state on the E. from those of Mexico and Vera Cruz and the Rio-Pis which has cut a deep bed in the porphyry near San Juan del Rio. The most important vegetable product is grain which is raised in large quantities, and together with cattle forms the chief wealth of the state. The minerals once famous, are now comparatively unimportant, though 216 mines are still counted including 5 of gold, 195 silver 7 copper 1 lead, 1 tin 6 quicksilver, 2 antimony and 1 jaldre. Manufactures have made considerable progress and many woolen and cotton fabrics are woven from materials produced within the state—the former from the Lana de Chinchorro, and the latter from a species of cotton much used in the manufacture of a favourite kind of mantas shawls, and rebacas. To spin the cotton, and also in part to weave it, two factories have been erected producing weekly 10,000 the cotton twist, and 400 pieces cloth. Queretaro is divided into six districts—Querubon, San Juan del Rio, Cadeyeta Santa Maria Amelco, San Pedro Iohann and Jalpan. Pop. (1850) 184,161.

QUERFURT a city Mexico cap. above dep. on a plateau 6365 ft. above sea level 110 m. N. W. Mexico, on the sides and summit of several scarping hills. It consists of the city proper and suburbs, situated by a small stream, and presents an appearance as if once impregnable and picturesque, being perhaps, after Mexico, the finest city of the Confederation. It is built with great regularity all the streets stretching at right angles from three large squares. Many of the private buildings are not only substantial but elegant, and among the public edifices, particular notice is due to the principal church a magnificent and richly-decorated structure and a noble aqueduct, about 2 m. long, spanning a plain, with arches 90 ft. high and by communicating with a tunnel in the opposite hills, bringing a copious supply of excellent water from a distance of 6 m. Its manufactures, though greatly declined, make considerable quantities of woolen and cotton goods, horse covering articles in leather goods, &c. Its trade after suffering much from the unsettled state of the government, has begun to revive. The peace between Mexico and the U. States was ratified here, by the Mexican Congress, in 1848. Pop. 29,702.

QUERFURT a town, Prussia, prov. Saxony, 18 m. S. W. Halle, on the Querbach. It is surrounded with walls, and has an old castle, three churches, a superior leigher school and two hospitals, provincial and city courts, manufactures of saltpetre, a trade in horses and cattle, and several mills. Pop. 3087.

QUERIMBA ISLANDS, a chain of isls., E. Africa, Mozambique Channel belonging to the Portuguese territory of Mozambique between Cape Delgado and Pemba Bay; the fort, near N. part of Querimba Island, the most S. of the range, is in lat. 13° 24' 45" S. lon. 40° 32' E. (a). The principal islands are Anaua, Yumbia, Zanga, Matemo, Ibo, and Querimba; all of them low, fertile, of coral, with long flat reefs extending E. and having excellent harbours, but only a few of them inhabited. The town of Ibo, the Portuguese frontier post to the N., is well fortified.

QUERO, a river Central America, which rises in the state of Guatemala flows N., and after a course of above 50 m., falls into the Bay of Honduras.

QUEROZOLA, a vil. duchy and 18 m. S.W. Modena, celebrated for the petroleum springs in its vicinity.

QUESADA, a co. in Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 88 m. E. Jaen. It is poorly built, has a church, a large courthouse, a tower, forming part of an ancient fort, and now used as a prison, a school, an hospital and manufactures of white soap, several oil and flour mills and a trade in corn, oil, wax, and fruit. Pop. 4503.

QUESALTENANGO a co. Central America, state and 88 m. N.W. Guatemala, cap. dep. of its name. It ranks next to the capital consists of regular and paved streets, and houses which are well though somewhat fancifully built and has a large and imposing church with a richly-decorated front, a handsome balcony, and several other architectural details and an extensive trade in wheat, cotton, sugar, and woolen and cotton fabrics. Pop. about 20,000.

QUESALTEPECQUE, a co. Central America, state and 83 m. E.N.E. Guatemala, dep. Vera Paz. Pop. about 4000.

QUESNOY (La) (see *Quercy*) a co. France, dep. Nord, 57 m. S.E. Lille. It is walled and otherwise fortified in general well built has an interesting parish church, handsome town-hall and several manufactures of nails, and calico, breweries, tanneries, and cotton-mills and a trade in corn, flax, hemp, iron, horses, and cattle. Pop. 8108.

QUESNOY (see *Quercy*) a co. France, dep. Nord, 7 m. N. Lille, on the Beuse-Deule canal with manufactures of starch from chamo, sails, iron pots, and ards; oil works, beet-root sugar-refineries, breweries distilleries, flour and falling mills and a trade in coal and flax. Pop. 1837.

QUERFEMBERT a co. France, dep. Morbihan 14 m. E. Vannes. It is an old place, for the most part poorly built has manufactures of leather and a trade in butter. Pop. 1020.

QUETTRICK, par. Eng. Cornwall 4531 ac. 1 777 QUETTA a co. Beloochistan. See *BELUCH*.

QUEVAUCAMP, a vil. and co. Belgium, par. Hainaut, 12 m. W. by N. Mons with a church, chapel-house, school, and some woollen weaving but the export of black marble, quarried in the vicinity, forms the chief trade. Pop. 2237.

QUEVILI (Y) (Perry) a vil. France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 8 m. S.W. Rouen, near r. bank Seine with manufactures of chemical products and machines rope-walks, a dye-work, wax-refinery, bleachfield, and several cotton-mills. Pop. 2544.

QUESALTENANGO. See *QUESALTENANGO*.

QUI a co. in Assam. See *QUI*.

QUIA a district, W. Africa, between the Sokoto and Cameroons rivers, immediately E. of Nerra-Lerra and consisting of a rich alluvial flat of about 1800 sq. m., on which large crops of maize, rice, and yams are raised.

QUIAHO commonly called *Chamoa*, a vil. Dominica Republic, E. end, 40 mi. Hayti about 90 m. E. by N. the city of Santa Domingo. It is a small place at the mouth of a stream of some name which is partially navigable. Off it is an open roadstead, with good anchoring ground in 8 to 15 fathoms.

QUILAKS a co. and par. Portugal about 25 m. from Coimbra. Pop. 1000.

QUILIBEX a co. New Granada. See *CRISTINA*.

QUIBERON a peninsula, France, which projects S. from dep. Morbihan into the Bay of Biscay for about 7 m., with an average breadth of 3 m., and includes a large and well-sheltered bay defended by batteries on the shore and the fort of Penmarch, which, with the village of Quiberon, forms a fortress of the fourth class.

QUIBU an isl. New Granada, S. coast, dep. Veraguas; lat. 7° 20' N. lon. 81° 40' W.; in the form of an irregular

cruciform, 19 m. long, N. to S. with an average breadth of about 7 m. It is low flat, and covered with dense forests. Wild animals including deer, monkeys, tigers, and venomous snakes, abound; and the surrounding sea is full of alligators, sharks, and gigantic rays. The pearl-fishery was at one time valuable, but has long been abandoned. Quibo was in early times an important station of the Buccaneers and English ships of war from its proximity to the principal field of action against the Spanish galleons.

QUICARA, or *Hicaron*, a group of small isls. New Granada, in the N. Pacific, E. of Quibo, and near the W. entrance of Montijo Bay lat. 7° 10' 50" N. lon. 81° 45' 18" W. The whole group is only about 5 m. long, N. to S. The largest is irregular in its surface, and has on its E. side a hill 830 ft. high, and is well wooded with forest trees.

QUICHE, a market co. Central America, state, and 25 m. N.W. Guatemala. Pop. 2500.

QUIDDEHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk 1126 ac. P. 109.

QUIEVRAIN a vil. and co. Belgium par. Hainaut, 12 m. W.W. Mons with a spacious church a school manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics, tobacco, cheese, leather oil, &c. breweries, corn-mills, and a malt-reducing. Pop. 2241.

QUIEVY a vil. France, dep. Nord, 11 m. P. Cambrai, with several breweries, and extensive manufactures of linen and cotton goods. Pop. 2917.

QUILLAGO or *Quimase* a vil. and co. Italy Piedmont, dist. Genoa, prov. and near Savona. It consists of mean houses, and narrow uncommenced streets, and has a church and a Capuchin convent. Two sanguinary battles were fought here in the beginning of the present century between the Austrians and French. Pop. 3025.

QUILLEDEGE (F) (Latin *Guillobetum*) a co. France, dep. Eure, 7 m. N. Pont-Audemer, l. bank Seine 10 m. above its mouth lat. (right) 49° 28' 24" N. lon. 0° 31' 42" W. (a). It is in general poorly built but has an excellent harbour in which the larger vessels that cannot move to Rouen usually anchor or discharge part of their cargoes. manufactures of cotton-hosiery and has a valuable fishery and a trade in corn, cattle, and timber. Pop. 1447.

QUILLIMANK, a maritime co. E. Africa, Portuguese territory of Mozambique l. bank Quillimank river the most N. arm of the Zambezi and 15 m. from its mouth lat. 17° 51' 45" S. lon. 37° 1' E. (a). It is built on an unhealthy marsh and without any regard to regularity and consists of several substantially built brick houses and numerous huts built of reeds, and thatched with coarse grass. The only public buildings are a small church and a number of sheds in a long quadrangle including the custom-house, barracks, and prison. Quillimank is visited by numerous vessels, and carries on a brisk trade in gold and ivory. Pop. (including country for a few miles around) about 15,000.

QUILLOTA, a co. Chili prov. Aconcagua, in a beautiful and fertile valley 28 m. N.E. Valparaiso. It was founded in 1728, and has since suffered severely on different occasions from earthquakes. The copper-mines in the vicinity are regarded as the richest in Chili. Pop. 8000.

QUILLOA a co. E. Africa. See *KILWA*.

QUILON a seaport, Hindostan. See *COCHIN*.

QUIMPER, or *Quimper* (see *Quimper*).

QUIMPER, or *Quimper* (see *Quimper*).

QUIMPER, a co. France, cap. dep. Finistère, at the confluence of the Odor and Eyr. 124 m. N.W. Nantes. It consists of an old and a new town, the former is surrounded with walls flanked with towers, but the houses are very poorly built; the latter contains a number of good mansions, particularly along the quay which front r. bank Odor, and forms a harbour accessible by vessels of 300 tons. The principal public edifices are the cathedral a fine Gothic structure of the 15th century, with a richly-sculptured portal between two massive towers the church of the Cordeliers, and adjoining edifice, both in ruins the prefecture the college, an extensive building which formerly belonged to the Jesuits the military hospital, theatre, &c. Near the prefecture a rocky mass rises to the height of 650 ft. covered with trees and shrubs. The top, which is flat, has been formed into an excellent promenade. The manufactures consist of felt and cardenware, leather, and beer. There are also building yards. The trade is important, chiefly in corn, wine, brandy, wax, honey, butter, meat, dried and salt fish, iron, wool, hemp, flax, linen, horses, and

castles. The fishing of mackerel is extensively carried on. Quimper is the see of a bishop, has a court of first resort



QUIMPER CATHEDRAL.—From Fort La Troienne.

and commerce, a consulting chamber of manufactures a diocesan summary secondary ecclesiastical school and communal college. Pop. (1829) 9664.

QUIMPERLE (see *Kemperlewe*) a tn France, dep. Finistère, at the junction of the R16 and route, 67 m. S.E. Brest. It is surrounded by lofty hills. has a court of first resort agricultural society a Gothic church an Lrueline and a Capucin convent, and a communal college manufactures of cloys, several tanneries, and paper-mills and a trade in corn, cattle, leather, paper, &c. Vessels of 150 tons ascend into the heart of the town and discharge their cargoes at a broad quay lined with warehouses and handsome dwelling houses. Pop. 3981.

QUIN see *Irish* 3202 so. Pop. 2547.

QUINCINETTO a vil and com Italy Piedmont div Turin prov and 9 m. N.W. Ivrea with a handsome church, and two public schools. Pop. 1460.

QUINCY two tns. U States.—1 Illinois 1 bank Mississippi 170 m. N.W. St. Louis. It is laid out with great regularity, well built, has a spacious public square, four neat churches a courthouse, various manufacturing establishments, including saw and flour mills, and an extensive and rapidly increasing trade. The haven is one of the best steam boat landings in the Mississippi. Pop. (1850) 691.—2 Massachusetts, on Braintree or Quincy Bay a branch of Boston harbour and on the Old Colony railway about 7 m. S. by E Boston. It is well built and well kept, has a handsome stone church a townhouse forming a noble granite structure several academies and schools manufactures of shoes and other articles in leather, carriages, harness, coach lace, hats &c., but the most important and lucrative employment is the working of the quarries which furnish the well known Quincy granite, of which some of the finest edifices in the U States are constructed. The fisheries also are important, and a considerable number of vessels are fitted out in the building-yards. Quincy numbers among its natives the two presidents, John Adams and John Quincy Adams, father and son. Pop. (1850) 5017.

QUINDICI a tn. Naples, prov Lavoro, 7 m. E. Nola, in a valley. Pop. 8410.

QUINDIU a Cordillera of the Andes, in the S.W. of New Granada, stretching in a N.W. direction from that of

Quacaces to that of Erro and forming part of the main chain which divides the waters of the Magdalena from those of its principal tributary the Cauca. Its culminating point, Tollima, has a height of 18 176 ft.

QUINGEVOLE a vil and com. Kingdom of Italy prov Mantua, 6 m. W. Revere, between r bank Po and r bank Bochetta. Pop. 2066.

QUINHON an excellent harbour E. coast, Anam, 145 m. S.S.E. Touray. It is narrow at the entrance, but wide and commodious, being almost completely landlocked. About 10 m. from the harbour is a town of some name.

QUINSIGAMOND or *Loze Pond*, a lake, U States Massachusetts, about 30 m. W.S.W. Boston. It is a beautiful sheet of water in the form of a crescent, about 4 m. long by 1 m. broad, and in some parts 2 ft. deep. It contains 12 islands. This lake is the chief feeder of the Blackstone canal.

QUINTANA, a tn Spain, Estremadura, prov and 64 m. S.E. Badajoz with a townhouse, prison, a handsome granary three schools, a church and a hermitage some weaving in common linen, and several flour-mills. Pop. 3446.

QUINTANAR DE LA OROSA, a tn Spain, New Castile, prov Toledo, 62 m. S.E. Madrid. It has two large squares a large and well-built townhouse a house for the public weigh and measures, a granary small prison four schools and an advanced summary a church and several hermitages five soap-works oil flour, and chocolate mills brick and tile kilns and manufactures of blankets, counterpanes ropes, &c. and a much frequented market. Pop. 5666.

QUINTANA ROJA, a tn Spain, New Castile, prov Caceres 118 m. S.E. Madrid on the Valdecanal. It has a townhouse prison substantial and elegant granary two schools a church and five hermitages manufactures of augers of excellent quality, a flour and several oil mills. Pop. 2919.

QUINTANILLA, numerous small places, Spain. The only one deserving of notice is *Quintanilla de la Encina*, prov and 18 m. W. Leon with a church and a school. 1 1208.

QUINTIN a tn France, prov Cotes-du-Nord, 10 m. S.W. St. Briens, on the Gonne with a cathedral a townhouse, and a handsome chateau, built on the ruins of an old castle and manufactures of fine linen a paper-mill blast-furnaces and a considerable trade in linen wax, honey, calf skins, coarse hats, catia, &c. Pop. 3814.

QUINTIN SAX OF MEDOWS a vil Spain Catalonia, prov and 35 m. from Barcelona with a church courthouse, school manufactures of cotton twist and paper several flour mills, and a distillery. Pop. 1318.

QUINTV a vil and par Switzerland can Tessen, Val Laventine, 22 m. N.W. Bellinzona. It contains a large and handsome church and has a considerable trade in shoes. Many of the inhabitants go into Italy in winter to act as herds and sellers of milk. Pop. 1868.

QUINTO a vil Spain, Aragon prov and 20 m. S.L. Saragossa, r bank Ebro, with a townhouse, two schools a church built on the top of an eminence commanding the town, a chapel and several hermitages. Near it are mineral baths, which have long enjoyed great celebrity for the cure of rheumatism, syphilis, herpetic leprosy, and, above all, catarrhs complaint. The season lasts from June 1 till the close of September. From 64 to 71 Feh is the range of the temperature of the water. Pop. 1378.

QUINTO a river La Platte, runs near lat. 22 S. in the N. of prov San Luis, flows S.E. and after a course of nearly 400 m. is lost in a marshy lake.

QUINTO AL MAR, a vil and com Italy Piedmont div and about 6 m. E. E. Genoa, on a height above the Gulf of Genoa. It consists chiefly of villas and other manor houses, of substantial appearance, belonging to the dukes of Genoa. Pop. 1764.

QUINTON, two pars. Eng.—1 Gloucester 4800 ac. Pop. 687.—2 Northampton 1170 ac. Pop. 183.

QUIZANO a vil and com Italy Lombardy prov and 20 m. S.W. Brescia, is a finely diversified district on the Savarone. It is a handsome, well built place, with an elegant church. Pop. 3932.

QUIOTEPEC, or *Cerro de las Juntas*, a vil Mexico dep. and about 90 m. N. Oaxaca, near the junction of the Quilapote and Salado. On the hill or cone from which it takes its name, are numerous remains of military works, ap-

generally situated to defend an extensive palace and temple, whose massive ruins still crown its summit. The temple, which, like most of the Aztec religious structures, is pyramidal, bears no resemblance to the remains discovered in Yucatan and seems to indicate a lower state of art and less refined civilization.

QUIRICO (San) a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. and a little W. of the I. bank of the Po, on the high road to Lombardy. It has a court of justice, a handsome church, and a small theatre. Pop. 5668.

QUIRICO (San) in Val d'Ossola a vil. and com. Tarento comp. Sura, 6 m. from Poesio. It has two churches and a school. Pop. 1664.

QUIRIGUA a ruined city Central America, state Guatemala, on the Motagua, rich in monumental remains.

QUIRIQUA an isl., R. America, off Chili, about lat. 38° 40' S.; lon. 78° 10' W. It is about 3 m. long by 1 m. broad in the W. entrance of the Bay of Concepcion, which it shelters from N. winds.

QUIRPO an isl. British N. America, at the entrance of the Strait of Bellefleur, lat. (N point) 51° 38' N. lon. 55° 24' W. (E.).

QUISTELA a vil. and com. kingd. of Italy prov. and 16 m. S. E. W. Mantua, r. bank boschia. A sanguinary battle was fought here in 1734 between the Imperialists and the French, in which the latter were defeated. Pop. 6878.

QUITA a v. in E. Africa, on the Sobata, a few miles above the town of that name. lat. 10° S.; lon. 33° 30' E. The district of which it is the capital possesses much gold though not of the best quality, and the natives, who do not understand the art of working it, barter it in its natural state to the Portuguese. Topazes and rubies are also found. The other products are various kinds of grain and pulses, gum, pitch, timber and salt.

QUITO, the cap. city of Ecuador in a ravine on the E. side of the volcano of Pichincha, 9540 ft. above the sea, 160 m. N. N. E. Guayaquil. Its streets, with exception of four which meet in the large central square, are narrow, unevenly paved, and extremely dirty and the houses, built for the most part with sun-dried bricks, and distained with the leaves of the mangrove or chaguarero (*Agave Americana*), possess an architectural merit. The more important public buildings and establishments are the cathedral more remarkable for its planeness than the richness of its decorations, several other churches and convents the townhouse, court-house, president's palace, two colleges, one of them occupying part of the extensive and handsome buildings of the old Jesuit college, but both under very indifferent management the episcopal palace, orphan asylum, and hospital. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen and cotton goods whose, though coarse, are substantial and in considerable demand, lace, hosiery and confectionary the last in high repute; and the trade in corn, and other agricultural produce, sent to Guayaquil in exchange for molasses, iron, and steel and to Peru, in exchange for wine, brandy, oil, and different metals, is very extensive. The imports from abroad include all kinds of European clothes and hardware. The weekly markets are abundantly supplied with provisions, among which cheese, eaten in excess at all meals and by all classes, is the most conspicuous item. Quito was taken by the Spaniards in 1534 and incorporated as a city by Charles V. in 1541. It has repeatedly suffered much from earthquakes. Pop. variously estimated, from 50,000 to 70,000.

QUITTA, or **PAINE'S TOWNS** formerly a Danish, now a British fort and town, N. Guinea Slave coast, 87 m. E. N. E. Acoch lat. 5° 55' 0" N. lon. 0° 59' 45" E. (s.) Pop. 6000.

QUIVOX (Str.) par. Bout. Afr. 5000 a. Pop. 7147.

QUORRA, river, Africa. See Kiorra.

R.

RAAB (Latin *Arabo*) a river Austria, rises near Passau close the Grila in Styria, flows first N. E. enters Hungary turns N. E. passing the towns of Komorn, Maraslovo, and at Raab joins the bank Danube total course about 170 m., chief affluents, r. the Mareslo, and L. the Felsitz, Finka, Fomart Glina, Little Raab, and Leytha.

RAAB, or **NAIR GYON** (Latin *Arabos*) a N. Hungary cap. eo. of its name, at the confluence of the Raab and Raba into the Danube 87 m. W. 4° 4' S. It stands in a beautiful plain almost surrounded by three rivers, and is thus advantageously situated both for defence and commerce. It consists of an inner and an outer town. The former is well fortified and defended by a castle, and is separated by a glass from the latter which is properly only a suburb. It is upon the whole, well built. The houses are generally of stone, and many of them are handsome. The greatest disadvantages of the place are a scarcity of good water, and a paucity of fuel. It contains three churches, a Lutheran, Calvinistic, and Catholic an episcopal palace, doctors' assembly, two monasteries, a royal academy, archiepiscopal see, a principal and several other schools and has manufactures of calicoes, reeling awnings and tobacco-baskets, and a considerable trade.

Raab was a place of some importance under the Romans, and makes a figure both in the early wars of Hungary, and those of still more modern times. A great many Roman coins have been found here. Pop. 18,000. — **THE COUNTRY** area, 461 geo. sq. m., is almost level throughout, and consists, for the most part, of fertile soil though not without the occasional occurrence of bogs and morasses, and some tracts of barren sand. The principal river is the Danube, two arms of which traverse the N. portion of this county and form the island of Schott or Belpolitz, the summer part of which belongs to it. All kinds of corn are grown in abundance also garden-crops, fruit, and flax. Good wine and a little silk are produced. The trade on the Danube is very active. The inhabitants are chiefly Magyars, and belong to the R. Catholic church. Pop. 113,800.

RAALTF, a vil. Holland one of the prettiest in prov. Overijssel, 8 m. S. E. Zwolle, with two churches, a school, and a weekly cattle market. Pop. 463.

RAAMSDONK, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 10 m. N. E. Breda with two churches, a convenient communal house, and a school. It was one of twenty-seven villages which were totally swept away by a flood Nov. 18, 1421. Pop. 1069.

RAAHAY an isl. Scotland. See Rahr.

RAAEZL a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle and 11 m. S. W. Tropan, on the Mera. Initial station chiefly employed in cultivating flax spinning flax, and dealing in yarn. Pop. 1820.

RABASTANS, a N. France, dep. Haute Pyrenees, 25 m. E. N. E. Alby. It is an ancient but poorly built place, was once walled and defended by a strong castle, and suffered much during the civil wars particularly from the atrocity of Mollat, who, in revenge for a wound in the face which obliged him ever afterwards to wear a mask, massacred the inhabitants, without distinction of age or sex, threw 60 Protestants headlong from a tower and laid the town in ashes. Pop. 8470.

RABAT a maritime N. Morocco, prov. and 100 m. W. Fez, on the Atlantic, at the mouth of the Daragrab, and opposite Salé. It is surrounded with a wall flanked by numerous towers, and has a citadel and batteries. The streets are steep and inconvenient, but the houses generally have a respectable appearance, and some of them are well built. It has some manufactures and considerable trade. In November 1851, it was bombarded by a French squadron, under Rear Admiral Duboussin. P. 21,000, including 5000 Jews.

RABBA a large, populous, and commercial N. Central Africa, 1 bank Niger, lat. 9° 15' N. lon. 6° 39' E. The market is very celebrated, and is considered one of the largest and best in the country. It is generally well supplied with slaves of both sexes, ivory, and a variety of articles, both of native and foreign manufacture.

RABBAH, or **RABATH AMMAN** See **AMMAN**
RABCA, or **RABOCCA**, two vills. Hungary, Rither Danube, on Arva, near the frontiers of Galicia, 22 m N N E Als-Kubla, with two churches, some manufactures of linen, and articles in wood, and a trade in cattle. Pop. (Rabca), 1583; (Rabosani) 1145.

RABE (Rab), a vil Hungary. Thither Thine so. Rhar N Greenwarden, with a Protestant church, and a crab-factory in the Berstye. Pop. 1583

RABIVAL, a in Central America, state Guatemala, prov and 50 m S W Vera Paz, in a mountainous district near the sources of the Chusmal, a tributary of the Usumacinta. Pop. about 6500

RABISHAU, a in Prussia, gov and S W Legnitz with a R. Catholic church and a saw, oil and other mills. P. 1853.

RABINAHAD, a low sandy isl. Hindoostan, Bay of Bengal, off the Sunderbuds, at the W entrance of the E. mouth of the Ganges, and separated from the mainland by a narrow channel or river of same name. It is about 18 m long by 6 m broad.

RACALE, a in Naples, prov Otranto, 9 m S E Gallipoli, with four churches a convent, and hospital. Tobacco and cotton are grown in the neighborhood. Pop. 1300

RACAVAN, par Isl. Antilia 17 563 ac. P. 4924

RACCAO or **VERO** and **PERMANO**, a vil, and par Italy Venetia, prov Udine, 7 m S S W Voglia, with a church. Pop. 1610

RACONIG, a in Italy Piedmont, div Coni prov and 11 m N E Saluzzo, in a very fertile plain 1 bank Maera. It is well built, has spacious and generally regular streets, lined by substantial and often elegant mansions. Its principal edifice is a magnificent royal castle with extensive well laid-out gardens and parks. The other public buildings are two parish and several other churches, some of them adorned with fine frescoes; two monasteries, a college a military and other schools, an hospital, a *mont-de-piété*, and several charitable institutions. The chief industrial employ ment is the preparation and spinning of silk. Pop. 10 102

RACHE-TOURNAI a large city Belgium, 560 m W Yvelde at the foot of a sandy mountain. It consists of several large edifices, surrounded by a great number of small houses. Three elegant and majestic Buddhist temples rise in the centre of the establishment. On the avenue of the principal temple is a square tower of colossal proportions, and on the four angles are four monstrous dragons sculptured in granite. This place is a favorite resort of devout pilgrims.—(Hue)

RACHECOURT, a vil, and com. Belgium prov Liège, burg, on a stream of same name, 5 m S S W Arlon. The inhabitants are almost all employed in agriculture. P. 1185

RACINE, a in U. States, Wisconsin, on the Root near its mouth in Lake Michigan, and on Green Bay, Milwaukee, and Chicago railway 73 m S E E Madison. It has an Episcopal college, a courthouse, jail, and other public buildings and a considerable trade. Pop. 5193

RACKENFORD par Eng Devon 2893 ac. P. 473
RACKET RIVER, U. States, New York rises in numerous lakes and ponds, and enters the St. Lawrence at the N boundary of the state, opposite Cornwall Island, Canada, after a N course of 145 m

RACEHEATH par Eng Norfolk, 1990 ac. P. 281
RACEKEE, a market in Hungary, co. and 24 m S Pesth, on an island of the same name formed by the Danube it has a handsome summer palace, built by the celebrated Prince Eugene, and some trade in fruit and fish. Pop. 4200.

RACON, a river, U. States, rises in Iowa, about lat. 45° N flows S E and joins a bank Mississippi on the frontiers of Missouri and Illinois, after a course of about 250 m. Its chief affluents is the De Merve, which joins it on the left.

RACON par Eng Essex, 1180 ac. Pop. 96
RACZ, or **O-BACZ** a market in Hungary, co. Bacs, 26 m N N E Peterwarden, on the Theise with two churches, a synagogue and some trade in salt and fish. Pop. 11 182

RADA or **CHARTY** or **CASTLE** or **RADA** a vil and com. Tuscany, 16 m N Siena, with a church, convent, and old castle. Pop. 2376.

RADACK and **RALICK** two chains of islands, N. Pacific, stretching S. E. to N. W. between lat. 4° 59' and 11° 45' N; and lon 165° and 173° E., and dividing Marshall's Archipelago into two parallel ranges, of which Radack

is on the E and Ralick on the W. They have, almost without exception, the usual coral character, and consist of a narrow belt or reef, unfathomable on the outside and forming a more or less shallow lagoon within. Many of the groups contain cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees in clumps of beautiful verdure, and support numerous inhabitants, who, though more savage, are distinguished by the excellence of their canoes, and their skill in managing them. Both chains are very imperfectly known but their productions and capabilities seem not to be of much importance.

RADAFALVA or **MAKORHOF** a vil Hungary on Eisenburg, on the Lejence, 2 m from Fürstenfeld; with a church and a trade in corn cattle, and wool. Pop. 1013.

RADAUN, a river W Prussia, flows very circuitously E N E, and joins the Mothe a little above Danzig after a course of 80 m

RADAUTZ, a vil Austria, duchy Bukovina, 7 bank Suceava, 27 m S. Chernowits with two churches, glass-works, and a valuable military breeding-stad 1 1900.

RADBOURNE, par Eng Dorset 2084 ac. P. 289

RADCLIFFE, a par England, co. Lancashire on the Irwell here crossed by a bridge of two arches, 2 m. N W Manchester. It consists chiefly of the two villages of Radcliffe and Radcliffe Bridge and has a church with a low tower a Wesleyan chapel, a national and a Sunday school extensive manufactures of cotton goods including calicoes, muslin, tawny, satins, and checks and several collieries. Area of par. 2405 ac. Pop. 9028.

RADCLIVE, par Eng Bucks, 1190 ac. Pop. 587

RADDINGTON par Eng Somerset; 1005 ac. P. 120.

RADEBERG a in Saxony circle and 10 m. N E Dresden, on the Elbe with a castle, manufactures of linen and ribbons, a calico printfield a dye-work mill, and several mills. The post Langbein and the boatmen Marien were burnt here. Pop. 2511

RADEBURG a in Saxony circle and 12 m N Dresden on the Elbe, with a castle, a walk, saw and other mills. Pop. 9071

RADEVIN a vil Bohemia, circle and 9 m. S S E Tabor with a castle synagogue, and yotash refinery. P. 1013

RADFORD a vil par England, co. Nottingham It consists chiefly of two villages, one, on the Leen and the other new and so near Nottingham as to be properly one of its suburbs consisting of several modern and spacious streets, and has a handsome parish church with a tower Independent ant, Baptist, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist chapel, extensive manufactures of hosiery and bobbin net, bleach-works cottons and corn mills. Area of par. 1000 ac. P. 12 437

RADFORD (SMKLE) par Eng. Warwick, 2093 ac. Pop. 494

RADI, a vil Bohemia, circle Buzau, in a mountainous district 4 m from Liebenau with a chapel a paper, and two flour mills. Pop. 1630

RADICFNA a in Naples, prov Calabria-Ultra II 10 m N E Palmi in an unhealthy plain, surrounded by olive plantations. Pop. 1580

RADICUPANI a picturesque in. Iovany 55 m S E. Siena at the foot of a hill, crowned with the remains of an old castle. It is the seat of a court of justice and has a church and a convent. Pop. 2209

RADICONDALI a vil and com Tuscany, 30 m W Siena, with a handsome collegiate church, and a trade in chestnut timber and dairy produce. Pop. 2125.

RADIPOLE par Eng Dorset 1838 ac. Pop. 809

RADKERSBURG a in Austria Styria, circle and 38 m. S E Graz, on an island in the Mur. It is well built; has a suburb on the bank of the river, contains a church and a Capuchin monastery and has a considerable trade in iron and brass. Pop. 2400

RADLAY par Eng Berks 2994 ac. Pop. 55.

RADMANSDORF, or **RADOLLA** a in Austria, Illyria, 80 m N W Laybach on a mountain near 1 bank Save. It has a parish church a castle and manufactures of coarse woollens, muslin, linen and leather. Pop. 1000

RADMAN, a vil Austria, Styria, 80 m W N W Bruck, with a church an old castle, a charitable endowment, smelting-furnaces, and copper-mines. Pop. 1663.

RADVA, two places Austria.—1. (or *Radwa*) a vil Transylvania, 30 m N N E Bistritz, on the Semoosh. It has a

Greek united church, and was in early times a place of considerable importance, but was destroyed on an invasion of the Tartars in 1343. Near it lead and silver are worked. Pop. 1000.—A market on. Hungary, on. and 17 m. E. by N. road, near the mouth of the Maros. It has two churches, a Franciscan monastery and some trade in cattle. Pop. 1384.

RADNAGE, a village, Eng. Bucks, 1833 ac. Pop. 438.
RADNITZ, a m. Bohemia, circle east 14 m. N.E. Pilsen with a church, synagogue, townhouse, old castle, and school; and manufactures of linen, several mills, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 2918.

RADNOR, or **RADNORSHIRE**, an inland co. S. Wales, bounded N. by Montgomeryshire and Shropshire, E. and S.E. Herefordshire, S. and S.W. Brecknockshire, and W. Cardigan shire. Area, 249,000 ac., of which about one-third is supposed to be inclosed, and of this inclosed portion a fourth only is under the plough. The surface throughout is hilly in some parts approaching to mountainous, the highest summit of the forest of Radnor reaching an elevation of 2163 ft. above sea level. The principal portion of Radnorshire is composed of the strata forming the Silurian system, but on the W. and N.W. side of the county the upper beds of the older rocks, composing the Cambrian system make their appearance. Slates and porphyry occur in many parts and a coarse amygdaloidal trap is met with. A great portion of the country consists of common-land, heath, and moor-land. Barley oats, and potatoes are the principal crops, chiefly however for home consumption. But on road only in the vicinity of market towns, considerable quantities of grain are raised for sale. But the chief dependence of the farmer is on the stock raised on the pasture-land and common-land, which not only support large numbers of sheep, but in the more sheltered parts, cattle of all sizes. The cows are principally of the Herefordshire breed. The draught-horses in general use is rather small, but capable of enduring great fatigue. The original Welsh ponies are still bred in the mountains. Large quantities of butter are made. The ancient forests of Radnorshire, which were of great extent, have long since disappeared. Manufactures of iron, chiefly steel. None of the rivers are navigable. It returns one member to Parliament, and one is returned for New Radnor in conjunction with other places. Pop. 24,716.

RADNOR (New), a part. for small market in S. Wales co. Radnor. The town, on a plain in the vale of Radnor 60 m. N.W. Bristol has a townhall and jail a handsome new church and Welsh Calvinistic Methodist chapel, and several useful charities. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in agriculture. The borough sent with 1 representative, Knight, &c. in sending a member to Parliament. Pop. 1000.

RADNOI two parts. N. Wales—1 (Old), Radnor; 10 000 ac. Pop. 1063—2 (New) 2342 ac. Pop. 481.

RADNOTH **RADNOTH** of **JERRET** a vil Austria, Tyrol, Tyrolia, co. Koblberg, on the Mirova 44 m. N. Harzmannstadt, with a handsome chateau, and two churches. P. 1705.
RADNOTH a vil Austria, Tyrolia, co. and about 80 m. from Vienna with a church. There is a sulphur-spring in the vicinity. Pop. 1169.

RADOKALA or **KRAKOW** **KONAROFF** a group of isls. N. Pacific, Marshall or Micronesia, situated about 11 m. E. by E. to W. by W. lat. 11° 30' and 11° 38' 45" N. lon. 166° 26' 30' and 167° 14' 30" E. The islands are principally two—a larger about 56 m. long, trending N.E. and S.W. with an entrance to the lagoon on the S. and a low situated to the N. of it, and 14 m. long by 3 m. wide. They are both of coral formation, abundantly supplied with vegetable productions, and apparently uninhabited.

RADOLFSZELL, a m. Baden, Lake circle on the Rhine—11 m. N. W. Konstanz. It is walled; has a church, hospital, manufacture of white and red leather, and articles of copper wire. P. 1220.

RADOM, a m. Russian Poland, on the Radomka, 66 m. N. Warsaw. It is walled, defended by a castle, and has a court of law several public offices, two S. Catholic churches, a Jewish college, and gymnasium. Pop. (1841), 5845.

RADOMSK a m. Russian Poland, 73 m. S.E. Kalisz, in a valley on the Radomka with three churches, and a trade in cattle. Pop. (1841), 2797.

RADNITZ, or **BRUNNEN**—1, A river Turkey in Europe rises near a town of the same name, near Ghimara, Macedonia, flows E. by E. and joins the bank Karas, after a

course of about 75 m.—2, A m. on the above river, esp. dist. of same name, 75 m. N.W. Samsat. It consists of about 400 houses, and has some trade in corn and wine.

RADSTADT a m. Upper Austria, 3 m. S. E. Salzburg, 1 bank Enns. It is walled; has three churches, a chapel, monastery school and some trade in cattle, sheep, and wood. Pop. 2608.

RADSTOCK par Eng Somerset 1008 ac. P. 1792.
RADSTONE, par Eng. Northampton; 810 ac. P. 168.

RADWAN, or **RADVANY** a market in Hungary Hither Danube, on Rohl, r bank Gran 2 m. S. Vasohl, with two handsome chateaux, two churches, manufactures of woollen cloth, a powder a walk, and a grinding mill. Pop. 3000.

RADWELL par Eng. Warwick 1580 ac. Pop. 344.

RADWELL, par Eng. Here, 748 ac. Pop. 88.

RADWINTER, par Eng. Essex; 3802 ac. P. 916.

RADYI, or **BRATADEN**, par Wales, Glamorgan, 1580 ac. P. 417.

RADZIVOLOV a m. Russia, gov. Volhynia circle and 18 m. N.W. Kremenets, near the frontier of Galicia, having one of the frontier custom-houses. It carries on a considerable transit trade. Pop. (1850) 7519.

RADZYŃ, a m. Russian Poland, 74 m. E. N.E. Warsaw on an affluent of the Vistula; with several churches, and much frequented annual fairs. Pop. 1200.

RADZYŃ, or **BOY RADZYŃ** a m. Hindostan, Oude 43 m. S. S. Lucknow 1 bank Gya. It has an extensive fair a state of despoilment and the towers, altogether in a decayed condition though at one time the seat of extensive cloth manufactures. Pop. 1000.

RAFFESBOY a group of isls. Low Archipelago, lat. 16° 43' S.; lon. 144° 11' W. They are three in number and are very small only one of them contains a few inhabitants. They appear to be the same as the Sengali Group of Wilkes U States exploring expedition.

RAFFI **RAFFI** a m. N. coast, Australia, a few miles S. of Port Jackson 1 bank Gya. It has an extensive fair a state of despoilment and the towers, altogether in a decayed condition though at one time the seat of extensive cloth manufactures. Pop. 1000.

RAFFA a vil Hungary, co. Krassowa, on the Derava, 6 m. from Bogachan. The inhabitants are Walachians. Pop. 2214.

RAFFORD par Scot. Elgin 6 m. by 5 m. P. 1020.

RAFFORD a lake, Sweden, 14 m. and 78 m. S.E. Östersund. It is of very irregular shape greatest length, from N.W. to S.E. 34 m. breadth, about 9 m. It has a large fall a vil and par of same name on its N. shore and discharges itself at the S. into the Nierunda.

RAGATZ, a m. and par Switzerland can and 80 m. S. by E. St. Gall, at the mouth of the gorge through which the Tamara rushes in its course to join the Rhine and owes its prosperity partly to its central position at the junction of several important public roads and partly and still more, to the recent establishment of baths supplied from this celebrated hot spring of Pfäfers. Pop. 1837.

RAGDALE, or **WEEKDALE**, par Eng. Leicester 1890 ac. Pop. 114.

RAGENDORF or **BASKA** a market to Hungary, co. Wessoburg 18 m. S.E.E. Presburg; with two churches and a synagogue several mills, and numerous orchards. Pop. 5360.

RAGLAND par Eng. Monmouth 4063 ac. Pop. 380.

RAGNIT, a m. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. and 53 m. N. Gumbinnen, 1 bank Memel. It has several courts and public offices, two churches, a house of correction; and a trade in wood, cattle, corn and linseed. Pop. 2791.

RAGOI, a m. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 18 m. from Almeria, with a church, courthouse, prison school, flour-mill, and a trade in corn, wine, oil, and mace. Pop. 1317.

RAGOUHUB, a m. Hindostan, prov. Malwa, 15 m. from Tithore. It is defended by a fort. Pop. about 4000.

RAGUNIN a m. Germany, Anhalt-Desau, on the Mulde, 8 m. S. Dessau, with a church, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth and several mills. Pop. 1569.

RAGUSA (anc. **ARADUS**) a seaport in Austria, Dalmatia, on a peninsula in the Adriatic, at the mouth of the valley of Umbria, lat. (fort) 42° 38' 54" N., lon. 18° 7' E. (m) It is surrounded by old walls flanked with towers and bastions, but possesses little strength, being completely surrounded by the adjacent hills. The houses are strongly built of exten-

lent stone, many of them with handsome balconies. The more remarkable edifices are the Cathedral, the church and convent of the Franciscans, the church and convent of the Jesuits, the former considered the finest building in Ragusa, and the latter now used as a military hospital; the governor's palace, an ancient structure in the Florentine style with fine arcades and arched windows, the custom-house, the Opera Pia, a kind of house of refuge for young women and various other charitable institutions. Outside the town are two extensive suburban lots one of which is a large and well-supplied beech, and near it is the Lazzaretto. The manufacture of little importance, consist chiefly of silk and woollen goods, and ordinary and morocco leather but the trade with Italy and the Levant is extensive, and has the advantage of two good harbours. Ragusa is the see of a bishop, the residence of a governor, and the seat of several important courts and public offices. It is of very early origin, and is supposed to have been founded by Greeks. It fell under the power of the Romans, then under that of the Greek emperors, and finally asserted its independence, which it successfully maintained both against the Turks and the Venetians. It has repeatedly suffered much from earthquakes, more especially that of 1667 by which great part of it was laid in ruins. Roscovich the mathematician was born here and has buried in the cathedral. Pop 5000

RAGUSA a tn. Sicily, prov. and 29 m W S W Syra, some 8 bank river of the same. It contains several churches and convents, considerable manufactures of silk stuffs, and a trade in corn, wine, oil, horses, and mules. It is supposed to stand near the site of the ancient Hybla Marina. P 21 468

RAHAD a rapid river, Abyssinia, which enters the Bah-el-Azrek or Blue Nile, 63 m N by W Sennar after 2 N W course of 140 m direct distance

RAHAN, two pars Irel —1 Kings co 14,988 ac 1 op. 8097 —2 Cork 10,083 ac. Pop 1940

RAHARA, par Irel Roscommon 3363 ac. Pop. 763

RAHDEV, a vil. Russian Prussia, gov. and 68 m S R W Minden. It consists of several convents, a diocese, and has a Protestant church and a trade in cattle. Pop. 8843

RAHIDVPOOR, a petty state and to Hindoostan tributary to the Governor in N W part of prov. Gujarat, and, with the adjacent territory of Pahlaspur, occupying the country between the Ruon of Cutch on the W and the mountains of Rajpootana eastward. Area, 850 sq m. It is intersected by the lower course of the Bhinnas, and some other rivers, and is mostly level and, uncultivated, and covered with jungle, yet, on the whole, more fertile than the tracts in its vicinity. Pop. 62,800, who are with difficulty kept in subjection to the British government. —The prov. lat. 22° 40' N. lon. 71° 31' E. 30 m from the Ruon is inclosed by an old brick wall, flanked with towers, and some years ago contained 4000 houses. It shares in the transit trade between Marwar (Joudpore) and Cutch, and exports glass, hides, and wheat.

RAHELTY par Irel Tipperary 4876 ac. 1 op. 976

RAHENY, or **REHNEY**, a vil. and par Ireland co and 44 m N E Dublin a station on the railway thence to Drogheda. Area, par 920 ac. Pop. 646

RAHILL, a vil. Irel. Carlow 2684 ac. Pop. 246

RAHMANEE, a tn. Lower Egypt, on the Nile, 25½ m S E. Rosetta

RAHON, par Irel Galway 11,015 ac. Pop. 6641

RAHOVA or **ORAVA**, a tn. European Turkey Bul garia, 7 bank Danube, 47 m W Nikopol. Pop. 2000

RAHUGH par Irel Westmeath 4974 ac. Pop. 837

RAHWAY, a vil. and township, U States, New Jersey 39 m N E Trenton, with seven churches an academy a female institute a tannery, a distillery a paper-factory and numerous flour, grist, and saw mills. Pop. 4000

RAI Koud, or **RAKOUN** one of the Kurile Islands, near the centre of the group. Lat. 46° 18' 28" N., lon. 153° 15' E. It is small, but hilly and has a lofty peak.

RAIATEA (the *Uluia* of Cook) one of the Friendly Islands about 180 m N W Tahiti, lat. 16° 50' S., lon. 151° 24' W. (n.); about 49 m. in circumference, mountains, covered with vegetation, and overflowing with water in nearly all its forms—cascades, rivers, and swamps. It rises in the centre to an elevation of 7000 ft. and is encircled by a coral reef at the distance of 1½ m or 2 m from the shore. The soil is

exceedingly fertile. The outside of the native houses here has a cheerful and agreeable appearance, being white-limed and plastered, but the lands are extremely stony. The natives, though naturally an indolent people have adopted some ship-building, and export a considerable quantity of arrow-wood.

RAJCHROON, or **RACHROON**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Beja poor, 110 m S W Hyderabad lat. 16° 10' N. lon. 77° 30' E. It is a large but irregularly-built place, defended by an old fort and some new works.

RAIDAH, a small tn. Arabia, S. coast; lat. 15° 2' N., lon. 50° 30' E. It is the residence of a chief, whose territory extends 35 m along the coast. It exports frankincense, cloves, ambergris, and shark's-fins.

RAIDROOG or **RYDROOG** a tn. and hill fortress Hin doostan presid. Madras, dist. and 24 m S by W Bellary on the Mysore frontier lat. 14° 49' N. lon. 76° 58' E. The fortress stands on a vast mass of granite connected with other rocky heights. It is reached by a broad causeway, which has by great labour been cut in the precipitous face of the hill, and passes through several gateways of solid masonry forming parts of a triple line of fortifications. About midway up the ascent are the remains of a palace and some temples to Rama and Krishna. A remarkable temple to the latter divinity is amongst those in the town which covers a large space of ground, chiefly at the foot of the hill and formerly contained 3000 houses. 1 op 700 —(*Madras Almanac*, 1840 etc.)

RAIGHILL, par Irel Tipperary 294 ac. Pop. 149

RAINE ISLE, an islet in the Strait of Baffin lat. 11° 28' S. lon. 144° 3' 15" E. (n.) 1000 yards long by 500 yards wide, and on no part more than 30 ft. above high-water mark. A beacon, the summit of which is 75 ft. above sea-level has been erected upon it, marking the best entrance through the outer reef towards Torres Strait.

RAINFORD a chapelry England, co. Lancaster 5½ m N N F. Prescott, with a church, an Independent chapel, and a school. Pop. 2263

RAINFORD, two pars England —1 Essex 2812 ac. P 858 —2 (East) Norfolk, 1836 ac. Pop. 124 —3 (South) Norfolk 1040 ac. Pop. 153 —4 (West) Norfolk, 1870 ac. Pop. 391 —5, Kent, 3588 ac. Pop. 1155

RAINHILL, a township, England co. Lancaster 2½ m S S E. Prescott with a cruciform church a R Catholic chapel and a station on the Liverpool and Manchester railway. Pop. 1522

RAINY LAKE, a lake, British N America, between Lakes Superior and Winnipeg and forming part of the boundary between the possessions of Great Britain and the United States.

It has 1160 ft. above sea-level is about 40 m long by 15 m broad receives the waters of numerous small lakes from the P and N E, and empties itself by Rainy River, about 80 m long into the Lake of the Woods

RAINY a river U States, Michigan rises on the S. side of the state and after a tortuous E. course of 130 m, falls into Lake Erie, 2½ m below Monroe. It has a rapid current and affords extensive water power

RAISMPS, a tn. France dep. Nord 3 m N Valenciennes the centre of an important coal-field, which bears its name. It has manufactures of cast and malleable iron, nails, chains &c. and has also breweries. Pop. 3433

RAIHBY two pars Eng. Lincoln 1,080 ac. P 204 —2, (near *Malby*), 1930 ac. P 163

RAJAGRIHA, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. and 16 m S Bahar, on the lofty site of an old fortress. Near it are also numerous hot and cold springs, which are the objects of religious pilgrimage with the orthodox Hindoos, 50,000 persons sometimes assembling at once.

RAJAHMUNDRY, a dist. and tn. Hindoostan, the dist. being one of the Northern Circars of the Madras presid. and lying between lat. 16° 20' and 17° 35' N. and lon. 81° 10' and 82° 40' E. bounded, N by dist. Visagapatnam and the territories of the Nizam, W and S W dist. Masulipatam, E and S. the Bay of Bengal. Length, E to W 100 m, breadth 80 m. Area, 8050 sq m. In its S. half, it is intersected by the river Godavary which here forms a delta. The surface is generally low and flat, but hilly near the N. extremity, though very hot, is healthy except near the hills where it is unwholesome even to natives. About 30 kinds of paddy or

rice, with grass and many dry grains sugarcane in the rich delta of the Godavary betel cotton, tobacco, &c. are raised. Cattle are small but plentiful, as are sheep and goats. This is the only locality on the E. side of India where such is the case. Fine agates are found in the bed of the Godavary. It was formerly celebrated for its woven fabrics these have declined in quality. At Samulcottah, drill, &c. in imitation of European cloths are successfully made, and carpenters, modellers, &c. are skilful. Principal ports—Coringa and Narappoor and other towns, Samulcottah the chief military post and Poddappoor. Pop. 887,200. —RAJAHMUNDRY the cap. in and seat of principal court, is on the E. bank of the Godavary just above its subdivision into two arms, 40 m. from the sea, and 65 m. N. E. Samulcottah lat. 16° 59' N; lon. 81° 54' E. It stands on elevated ground and consists of a principal street half a mile in length and many narrow lanes running from it on either side, the whole lined by mean houses of mud and tiles interspersed with some large dwellings of Zemindars, who are chiefly Brahmans. At its N. end is the fort containing the barracks hospital jail and magazine, and surrounded by two companies of a native regiment. Mahomedans are few and poor in both the town and district but here are numerous mosques attesting their former wealth and numbers. Pop. somewhat under 20,000.

RAJAMAHAL, a tn. in Hindoostan prov. Bengal on the Ganges, 68 m. W. N. W. Moorshedabad. Its advantageous



ENTRANCE OF THE RAJMAHAL PALACE, RAJAMAHAL.
From an original drawing by Captain Smith, 4th Regiment.

position early raised it to importance, and it was long the acknowledged capital of the Bengal and Bihar provinces. The removal of the British court of justice to Bangalore has seriously affected its prosperity and caused it to assume a dull and deserted appearance, but it is still a large town, with no fewer than 13 market-places, the remains of a splendid palace, and an important transit trade. Pop. about 80,000.

RAJANAGALLA, a small tn. in Hindoostan prov. Bengal on the Ganges, dist. and 23 m. S. by W. Dacca.—2, A vil. Hindoostan, in the N. Circars, 11 m. N. E. Rajahmundry. It is well built and contains two temples.

RAJANAG, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ultra II., 6 m. N. W. Salerno, with two convents, and an ancient aqueduct, partly carried through the solid rock. Pop. 1550.

RAJAPUR, a tn. in Hindoostan, prov. and 60 m. S. Hyderabad lat. 16° 27' N. lon. 78° 27' E.

RAJAWUR RAJAWUR, a tn. in the N. of the Punjab cap. of a petty rajpoot of some name, on an affluence of the Chenab, 50 m. N. & W. Bannu, 7800 ft. above sea-level. It consists partly of brick houses, occupied by the wealthier classes, but more generally of mud huts, strengthened with frames of timber. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the culture of wheat and rice. The latter crop, by keeping the ground always flooded, makes the district very unhealthy and both polio and leprosy are common.

RAJDEFR, a tn. in Hindoostan, prov. Candahar, strongly situated in a precipitous mountain, only accessible by a narrow

foot-path cut through the rock, and secured by gates. Though plentifully supplied with water and provisions sufficient for a year, when besieged by the British in 1818, it was evacuated by the garrison as soon as the mortar-batteries opened, and surrendered without the loss of a single man.

RAJECZ, a market tn. Hungary. Litter Danube, on Trantsehn near the Zilinka, 54 m. N. W. Neusohl with a church, a synagogue, and manufacture of horse cloths, a tannery and paper-mill. Pop. 2019.

RAJGHUL, a tn. in Hindoostan, prov. Agra, in a hilly district. It is both large and strongly fortified.—2, A tn. prov. Malwah 85 m. N. E. Oajala.—3, A small tn. N. Hindoostan, more than 7000 ft. above sea-level, lat. 30° 49' N, lon. 77° 28' E.

RAJODE, a tn. in Hindoostan, prov. Malwah, 46 m. W. by S. Oajala lat. 23° 5' N, lon. 75° 9' E.

RAJOO, a tn. in Hindoostan, prov. Goudwana, r. bank Malumuddy where it receives the Pyri 27 m. S. Byspoor with a celebrated temple of Rayoo Loehua contains images of Gauru, Kuntmann, and Jagah Pal the rajah who is said to have constructed the temple, shrines, and mythological sculptures. On a rocky island at the junction of the stream, is another temple dedicated to Mahadeva.

RAJOMIA, a tn. in Hindoostan, prov. Bombay Gujarat peninsula, 68 m. N. E. the promontory of Din Had, lat. 21° 2' N, lon. 71° 40' E.

RAJPIPIA, a tn. in Hindoostan, prov. Gujrat, cap. dist. of same name, 34 m. E. Baroch on the top of a lofty mountain and in an almost inaccessible country. It is inhabited by Muslims.

—The district 100 m. long by 45 m. to 60 m. broad though generally rugged and mountainous, has some fertile tracts along the banks of the Nerbada, and is said to have at one time supported 500 towns and villages. It has valuable camellia mines in the vicinity of Rattimpore. The climate is unhealthy and particularly destructive to strangers and the water is stated to be detestable.

RAJPOOR, two places, Hindoostan.—1, A tn., prov. Belajoor dist. Lunen, 96 m. N. W. Gou.—2, A tn. prov. Malwah, 18 m. from Kook.

RAJPOOTANA, a large prov. India, in the W. part of Hindoostan proper, extending from the Juma and Chumbul rivers W. to Scinde and Bahawalpoor and comprising the greater part of the Indian desert. Its main characteristics have been described under the article ARABIA, which name it also bears. It is subdivided into the following states, which are tributary to the British, and comprised under six political agencies.—

State.	Area in sq. m.	Pop.	Remarks.	Area in sq. m.	Pop.
Odysse...	21,616	1,211,499	Tank &...	1,864	182,673
Jodhpur...	24,673	1,798,000
Jeypoor...	12,361	1,891,194	Kash...	4,488	474,900
Bikaner...	17,476	624,386	Jhalwar...	8,200	330,000
Jaisalmer...	12,461	74,800	Ban...	8,201	388,100
Alwar...	2,678	889,000	Faridkot...	1,467	146,700
Bharatpur...	1,276	600,000	Dunagpur...	1,010	100,000
Alibab...	754	70,000	Ban...	1,440	144,000
Ker...	1,278	187,000	Ser...	8,964	181,500
Total	105,418	6,695,135		17,418	1,804,374
Grand Total	Area, 124,834 sq. m. Pop. 8,499,509.				

—(Trigonometrical Survey of India.)

RAJSHAHYE, a dist. in Hindoostan, presid. and prov. Bengal chiefly between lat. 24° and 25° N. lon. 88° 50' and 90° E., bounded S. by the main stream of the Ganges, which separates it from the dists. Moorshedabad, Jessore, and Faridpoor. E. Myrnatung; N. Rangpoor and Dinagpoor; and W. Malda. Area, 2064 sq. m. In the W. and N., the country is hilly, and overgrown with green-jungle elsewhere the surface is flat, contains several extensive lakes, and is intersected by many arms and affluents of the Ganges. Half of it is under rice-cultivation; the rest is principally

divided between indigo and malberry plantations in the proportion of two to one. The rice and tobacco raised are often insufficient for home consumption. Here are no compact villages or towns, forts, or very substantial edifices, the dwellings being mostly scattered sparsely over the country. Benaulah, the capital and Nataro, are the principal places. Pop. 671,000 mostly Hindoos.—(*Trigon. Survey of India, Bengal Committee*)

RAKAS-TAL, lake, Tibet. See *SAFANA-HEAD*.

RAKAY, a vil. U States, New Jersey, on a river of same name, and on the New Jersey railway, 35 m N E Trenton, in a well-cultivated district, with seven churches, an academy and some manufactures. Pop. (township) 8806.

RAKNEH, a vil. Afghanistan, 40 m. W Dera Ghisnee Khan on the road to Kandahar, where the Bengul pass intersects the Sakhee Sarwar pass. It is a small place, of about 400 huts, lying on a stream. A road practicable for wheel carriages leads from Rakne to Kandahar.

RAKOCZ (NAGY), a vil. Hungary, Thither Thoms, co. Ugov, in a well-wooded district, about 9 m. from Nagy Sallós. It has two Greek churches, a trade in timber, and several mills. Pop. 1038.

RAKOMAZ, a vil. Hungary, co. Szabolcs, on the Theiss, in a fertile district about 2 m. from Tokay. It has a trade in corn, wine, and tobacco. Pop. 3796.

RAKONIZ, or **RAKONIZK**, a vil. Bohemia, circle of same name, in a valley enclosed on all sides except the W on the Gúldo or Golden, 23 m. W Prague. It is surrounded by old walls flanked with bastions, in tolerable preservation is entered by four gates, each of which is surmounted by a tower has a handsome market-place, three churches a synagogue, high school, hospital, and manufactures of soda, glass, and earthenware, and extensive iron-works. Pop. 2644. — The church area 748 gcs. sq. m., is watered by the Elbe, Mollau, Reger, and Mies. It is well-wooded, produces good crops of corn and hops, and has valuable mines of iron and coal. Pop. 186,569.

RAKOS, or **RAKOSKO**, a vil. Hungary Thither Thoms, co. Beragh, about 9 m. from Munkacs with two churches. Pop. 1416.

RAKOVA, a vil. Hungary Thither Danube, co. Trentsch, 2 m. from Gassa, with a church and a trade in timber. Pop. 2078.

RAKOVICZA, a vil. Hungary Thither Thoms, co. Temesvár, on the Theiss, 6 m. from Kiszécs with a church. Pop. 1115.

RAKOW, a tn. Russia, gov. Podolsk, on the Dniester 137 m. S.E. Kamenev. It is one of the head quarters of the Souvlais, who have here a gymnasium, and had once a printing-press, at which a number of their heretical works, particularly the celebrated Rakow catechism, was published. Pop. about 1000.

RAKSA, a vil. Hungary, Thither Thoms co. Szathmar 19 m. from Aranyos-Mogyos with a Greek non-united church. Pop. 1206.

RAKWIETZ, vil. Austria, Moravia circle Hradisch, 12 m. from Czeskô. It has a parish church and a mill. Pop. 1048.

RAKWIETZ, or **RAKOWITZ**, a tn. Prussia, prov. and 52 m. S.W. Posen with a church and important corn-market. Pop. 1718.

RALDING, a mountain peak, N Hindostan in the Himalayas, 1. bank Buttil above Musang; lat. 31° 29' N lon. 78° 32' E; height, 17,411 ft.

RALINGGI, a city, U States, gov. N Carolina, 135 m S.W. Richmond lat. 36° 47' N lon. 78° 48' W, on the N Carolina central railway. It is regularly and neatly laid out, containing a large and four smaller squares, and has a state-house, a massive granite structure after the model of the Parthenon, 100 ft. long, 80 ft. wide, and surrounded by massive columns of granite, 5½ ft. diameter, and 80 ft. high, and surmounted by a beautiful dome, a court-house, jail, governor's-house, a theatre, a market, five churches, two academies, several schools, and a deaf and dumb institution, two banks, and a considerable trade. Pop. 4918.

RALOW, ISLANDS, N Pacific. See *RAKAW*.

RALOW, Tral. Andria, 6106 sq. Pop. 1673

RAM HEAD, a promontory, New S. Wales, 30 m. S.W. from Cape Howe; lat. 37° 40' S.; lon. 149° 30' E. Vol. II.

RAMA, or **RAMALA**, a tn. Palestine, 36 m. N.W. Jerusalem. It is pleasantly situated, and contains a spacious and strongly built convent, which is kept in excellent repair. In its vicinity are some ancient groves of olive-trees. It is supposed to be the ancient Arimathæa. Pop. 8000.

RAMALES, a vil. Spain, prov. and 36 m. S.E. Santander. Along with the neighbouring fens of Guadalupe it was obstinately held by Moroto, the Carlist general, in 1837, but he was at length forced to surrender to Espartero who was created Duke of Victoria for his services on this occasion. On evacuating, the Carlists set fire to the town, which remains still a heap of ruins. It has however a church and a school. Pop. 805.

RAMBAE, a tn. Ecuador. See *CUNASA*.

RAMBAE, or *GILLEY*, one of the Fijian Islands lat. 16° 24' S. lon. 179° 55' 40' W. It is lofty and well wooded, with many deep bights, one of which, on the S.E. side, affords good anchorage. There is a large settlement on its N.W. side.

RAMBERT (St.) two places, France.—1, A tn. dep. Ain, in a narrow valley r bank, Albanie, 23 m S.E. Bourg. It is the central locality of an important manufacture of common linen, and has extensive silk mills and iron-works. Near it, in a branch of the Jura mountains, is the narrow gorge of St. Rambert, about 12 m. long. It is a narrow, enormous dale, with perpendicular rocks on either side. The slates and iron found here in abundance are cut into parallel telegrams, which are used in building walls and chimneys. Pop. 1789.—2, A tn. dep. Loire, 40 m. S.E. Montbrison with a very old and interesting parish church; building yards, at which nearly 80000 harges are annually constructed and a trade in wine. Near it are blast furnaces and other iron-works. Pop. 1465.

RAMBERVILLIERS [anc. *Remberti Villere*] a tn. France, dep. Vosges, 16 m. N.E. Epinal. It is well built, and the streets are kept clean by a current of pure water; but though many of its houses are good, some of the public offices are particularly deserving of notice. It has a library of 10 000 vols. manufactures of linen linen leather duff, and sericin ware and a trade in corn, hemp, hops, paper and cutlery. It is an ancient place, in which the kings of France had a house in the 9th century. It was the capital of a castellany of the temporal bishops of Metz, one of whom surrounded it with palisades in 1120, and another in 1260 added twenty-four towers and walls, of which some traces still exist. Pop. 4445.

RAMBELA, a tn. Spain Andalusia, prov. and 17 m S. Cordova. It is substantially built, and has regular paved and clean streets, and a large and several small squares, a townhouse, a granary, house of refuge, an asylum for poor widows, a founding hospital a superior and two elementary schools, a parish church, several convents, two of them converted into schools and several hermitages. Although agriculture is the chief occupation, many of the inhabitants are employed in preparing chocolate and wax, and as carpenters and shoemakers. But above all, in the manufacture of water-pitchers, there being 12 potteries for that description of earthenware. The women are employed in weaving ordinary linens and knitting stockings, of which many are exported. Pop. 9000.

RAMBELA (San-JUAN DE LA), a vil and com. Canary Islands, on a plain in the N.E. of the island Tenerife. It contains a parish church, courthouses, prison, and primary school and has some trade in corn, wine, silk, and wax. Pop. 1418.

RAMBOUILLET [anc. *Rembouillet*] a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, in a beautiful valley near the extensive forest of same name, 27 m. S.W. Paris. It has good houses, and regular spacious, well-cleaned streets, but is, on the whole, a dull place remarkable only for its chateau, kept the residence of the kings of France, and a fine park, in which the first model farm in France was established and for its sheep-fold, which was the first depot of Marine sheep brought to France from Spain by Napoleon. From this flock have sprung the pure race, and the mixed race of sheep, which constitute one of the greatest sources of wealth in the country. Pop. 2667.

RAMDROOG, a tn. Hindostan, presid. Madras, in the Malabar district, 48 m. S.E. Bellary, lat. 14° 34' N.; lon. 77° 31' E.

RAMB, par. Eng. Cornwall; 1231 sq. Pop. 741

RAME HEAD, a promontory, England, co. Devon, projecting into the channel, W of Plymouth Sound lat. 50° 19' N. lon. 4° 12' W (A).

RAMELTON a tn. Ireland. See **RAMENHURST**.
RAMET, a vil. and town, Belgium, prov. and 7 m. S.W. Liège, on the Meuse with a brewery three mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1475.

RAMGAON a vil. Hindoostan presid Bengal, dist. Khamraon 17 m. S. Almora, on the declivity of a steep mountain.

RAMGERTY, n. tn. Hindoostan prov Mysore, 48 m. N.E. Seringapatam. Inhabitants chiefly employed in rearing cattle. Some salt is obtained in the neighbouring hills from a tree called Jala.

RAMGHAT, a tn. Hindoostan prov. and N by E. Agra, r. bank Ganges, which is here fordable in the dry season.

RAMGHAT a pass Hindoostan leading from prov. Bhopoor over the W Ghats, to the Portuguese territories on the Malabar coast, of which Goa is the capital. The ascent from the E. to the summit of the pass, which has a height of about 2700 ft. and is marked out by a small temple of Shiva is very gradual but the descent, on the W side was at one time so sharp and steep, as to be almost impracticable for loaded cattle. It is now, however, much improved, and now descends in regular gradations by a carriage road which passes through a continuous forest but does not present the moral precipices and yawning chasms for which the scenery of the Shora Ghats pass is celebrated.

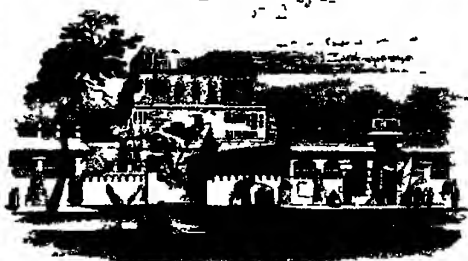
RAMGHT R. a dist. and tn. Hindoostan, the district being the largest under the Bengal presidency and occupying most of the S. part of prov. Bahar lat. 22° to 23° N. lon. 85° to 87° E. It is bounded N. by dists. Shahdol Bahar and Bhagulpore E. Beerbhoon and the Jungle Mahale S. Singbhoon and other territories ceded to the British by the rajah of Benar and W. Chota Nagpore a vast seminary formerly included within its limits Area, 8534 sq. m. It is a wild country among the least civilized in India, consisting mostly of mountains, or rocky hills, covered with forests and jungles, and intersected by the Dummoodah river which flows E. to join the Ganges (Hooghly). The declivities are covered with a thin layer of very fertile loam, on the uplands pulse and cotton are raised from is everywhere plentiful, and coal, lead antimony &c. are met with, but few mines are opened. Many of the ramifications are of great extent. The commercial transactions are insignificant, though the great road from Calcutta to Benares passes through this district. Except numerous old brick forts (now partially demolished), there are few durable buildings and Ramghat has been distinguished mainly for crime and unhealthiness. The inhabitants are principally Hindoos Mahomedans make but a small fraction of the whole. Principal towns—Chittra, the capital Ramghat Bazar, and Sheregotty. Pop. 572,216. (—*Tyngon, Survey of India*)—1 A. tn. in this district, on the Dummoodah lat. 23° 28' N. lon. 85° 43' E.—2, A. vil. in the British Himalayan prov. Kumaon, R. Almora, in a narrow valley, the sides of which are cultivated in terraces with great care and industry. It consists of at least 7000 detached huts. (—*Quinquetti, Voyage dans l'Inde*).

RAMGANGA, or **RAMA GANGA**, a river in N. Hindoostan. It rises in the mountains of Kumaon, 25 m. N.W. Almora, flows directly S.E. through prov. Kailash, and after a course of about 200 m., joins a bank Ganges, on the frontiers of Delhi and Oude, not far from Kanpur. Its principal affluents are the Kooli and Deoah Gangs, which both join it on the left.
RAMGUN a tn. Hindoostan prov Orissa, on the Malabar, 100 m. W. Cuttack; lat. 20° 28' N. lon. 84° 28' E.
RAMILLIES Orissa, a vil. and town, Belgium, prov. Brabant, near an old Roman road on the highway from Namur to Louvain, 25 m. S.E. Brussels. It is famous for the victory gained here (May 23 1706) by the allies under the

Duke of Marlborough over the French, under Marshal Vblerry. Pop. 736.

RAMIREZ (Disco) ISLANDS. See **Disco**.

RAMIREZ, or **RAMIREZ**, a tn. and a near 8 extremity of Hindoostan, between it and Ceylon, lat. 9° 17' N. lon. 78° 21' E. It forms a part of the chain of islands and rocks stretching from Rammed on the mainland, to Masear in Ceylon, and separating the Gulf of Masear on the S. from Palk's Strait on the N. It is of irregular shape, 11 m. in length, by 6 m. in width, with an additional narrow neck of land on its S.W. side 12 m. in length joining the sands called Adam's Bridge. Its surface is generally low, sandy, and interspersed with jungle and palm-groves, in its centre is a tract of fertile soil, where betel, oil-nuts, cotton, and some grains are produced. It is well watered, and contains several salt swamps, which render its inhabitants liable to fevers but it enjoys the benefit of a comparatively cool atmosphere being subject to the influence of both monsoons and its temperature during most of the year ranging between 78° and 85° Fah. At its W. and its chief port, Pambun, opposite the Pambun Channel, through which efforts have been in progress to obtain a passage for large ships.—The town on the E. shore of the is. contains some good streets, nearly 1000 houses, most of which are well built, and a magnificent palace constructed in part of vast granite blocks,



PAGODA AT RAMIREZ.—From Raily's View in India, &c.

possessing a tower 100 ft. high and a fine colonnade. A flagged road lined at intervals by resting houses and pagodas, connects the town with Pambun. The island being held of great sanctity by Hindoos, is visited annually by thousands of pilgrims and is the residence of many Brahmins and wealthy natives and the centre of an active trade. The inhabitants of Pambun possess a considerable share in a fleet of vessels carrying grain, timber, &c. between all the adjacent coasts, and importing rice, cotton cloths, &c. for home consumption. Pop. 4500 including some Mahomedans and native Christians. (—*Statist. Rep. on the Madras Presid., Madras Almanac*, 1841.)

RAMNAD, a tn. and large secondary or sub-district Hindoostan, presid Madras, dist Madras, of which the secondary forms the S.E. portion, comprising a long tongue of land projecting toward Rameswaram and Ceylon.—The town, lat. 9° 18' N. lon. 78° 56' E., 45 m. S.E. Madras, is on the S. bank of the river Varaha, and consists of a fort 2½ m. in extent, in which are the residence of a palace, and treasury, Protestant and E. Catholic churches, the commandant's residence, &c.; and considerable suburbs outside the walls. The houses are mostly of mud, and thatched. Many grain merchants and manufacturers of coarse cloths inhabit Rammed. Pop. 10,000.—The secondary lat. 9° 3' to 10° 3' N. lon. 78° to 79° 24' E.; area, 1900 sq. m.; is wholly level, and about half of it is under culture, the rest consisting of sandy and waste land, scrubland, and low jungle. Some manufacturers of cotton cloths and iron goods are carried on the side exports are clay-pots, which yields a fine red dye, salt, &c., tobacco and its fabric, skins, paddy, and about a million shell-shells annually, mostly sent to Bengal, where they are in

great regions for the manufacture of native ornaments. The inhabitants of the interior are principally Hindus; those of the coast Mohammedans, with about 10,000 E. Catholics, mainly occupied in fishing. Pop. 307,417. (*Statist. Rep. of B. Ind. of Madras Presidency*.)

RAMNAGHUR, a to. Hindoostan, presid Bengal, prov Alibabad, 7 bank Ganges, a little above the W extremity of Benares, chiefly noted for the large fort or palace, the usual residence of the rajah. It is a huge edifice of stone, projecting into the river, and is furnished with a garden, laid out in

Bolnagar, lat. 31° 27' N lon. 77° 39' E. It occupies a narrow space on the cliff bordering the river, here crossed by a bridge of ropes, on which passengers, &c., are seated, and drawn over. In its architecture the town has something of a Chinese or Tibetan character; it possesses several temples greatly resorted to by Hindu pilgrims, and a large annual fair at which traders of Hindoostan meet those of Cashmere, Ladak, and Chinese Turkestan, who bring shawls, wool, and woollen fabrics, silks, and other produce, to be exchanged for grain, iron, spices, cotton cloths, sugar, &c. (*Statist. Rep. of Madras Presidency*.)

8 and 4 Two ins., presidency Bengal, upper provs. the one 14 to S. by W Raharnmpoor the other 41 to N Bareilly—5, A to Oude, 68 m. 8.3 Lacknow P 4600

RAMPOORA numerous ins. Hin doostan—the prin cipal in the Indus dominion, and the former residence of the Holkar family, on the Jaisay, an affluent of the Ghambul 80 m. E. Narmath, lat. 24 27' N lon 75° 12' E. It is walled, and contains a Hindu temple of celebrity but it has



THE RAJAH'S PALACE, RAMNAGHUR.—From an Original Drawing by Capt. Smith, 18th Regt.

Hindoos fashion. Near it is a pagoda left unfinished by Rajah (Thou Singh the mythical sculptors of which have been greatly admired for their elaborate execution. Chose Singh intended to build a large town at Ramnaghur with regular and wide streets but he was deposed before any more was completed than the two symmetrical streets, crossing at right angles, which form the present town.

RAMNAGUR, several places, Hindoostan—1 A considerable to., prov Bahar 150 m. N E Benares, on the Ghumbul, on the frontiers of Nepal.—2, An ancient fortress, Delhi, which now covers an area of several miles in circuit with its ruins.

RAMNEE, a snowy mountain of the Himalayas, in the N of prov Kutch, estimated height, 22 768 ft. above sea-level, 50 m. N Almora, lat. 30° 20' N lon. 79° 38' E.

RAMNUGGUR, a large to. Punjab, in a spacious plain 1 bank Chumbul, 70 m. N N W Lahore lat. 32 30' N, lon 78° 38' E. It is surrounded by a wall flanked with round towers, and has eight well supplied basars. Here is a ferry across the Chumbul, which at its lowest season has been found 900 yards wide, and 9 ft. deep. In the adjacent plain the troops of Runjeet Singh were accustomed to rendezvous for campaigns to the westward. Pop. 11 000. (*Bombay Geog. Journal*.)

RAMOAN par Ind Antim 12,066 ac. Pop. 4102 **RAMOO**, a to. Hindoostan, prov Bengal, dist Chitragong, in a fertile plain, on a large river of same name, 250 m. E. E. Calcutta. Owing to the lowness of the site, the whole country around is regularly inundated, and very unhealthy.

RAMPIERAM, par Eng Dorset 2030 ac. Pop. 413 **RAMPOOR**, numerous tos. India —1, Prov Delhi, cap. a small state protected by the British in Rohilkund, E. bank Koila, a tributary of the Ganges, 15 m. E. Meerabad lat. 28° 30' N lon. 79 54' E. It is a strong place, surrounded by a thick bamboo hedge and mud walls, and consists chiefly of mud huts, with two forts, and some good edifices occupied by the reigning family. The state, of which it is the cap., has an area of 730 sq. m. with a pop. estimated at 220,400; and it has been noted as one of the best governed and most flourishing of Indian territories. Its foreign relations are now conducted by the British agent in Rohilkund. (*Tripos. Survey of India*.)—2, A to., cap. Bussahar, one of the protected Sikh states, 1 bank Suibi 50 m. E by N

greatly docked in importance since the transference of Holkar's court to Indora.

RAMPTON, two par. Eng —1 Cambridge 1812 ac. Pop. 331 —2 North 2155 ac. Pop. 455

RAMBLE —1 An Isl British India, prov Aracan, N Chindia, about 50 m. long by 10 m. broad, with a chain of low hills and several mud volcanoes in the S—2 A to., cap. above Isl lat. 19° N lon 98° 15' E, on both banks of a creek crossed by noble bridges. It is compactly built has a large bazaar and a considerable commerce. Pop. 7000

RAM'S ISLAND a small Isl Ireland, co. Antrim, the largest to Lough Neagh about 1½ m. from the shore, and ½ m. E by W Antrim.

RAMSAY a vil and township Canada West, co. Lanark on the Canadian Mississippi an affluent of the Ottawa 68 m. N N W Kingston. It has Presbyterian, Methodist, and R Catholic churches, and is the most thickly settled township in the district having a woollen factory, manufactures of articles in wood, a saw and a flour mill and a large trade in agricultural produce. Pop. (1857), 3236.

RAMSEBURY a vil and ecclesiastical par England co. Lancashire 5 m. N Barry, on the Iwerell and E Lancaster railway. It is a large and rapidly increasing place indebted for the foundation of its prosperity to the first R. Peel, who here commenced his manufacturing career. It has a handsome church. Presbyterian, Swedenborgian, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels and extensive cotton-mills and print-works. Pop. 2686

RAMSDEN, two par. Eng Essex —1 (Bellhouse), 2685 ac. Pop. 465 —2 (Orange), 1468 ac. Pop. 293

RAMSDORF, a vil Prussia Westphalia, gov and 83 m. W 6 W Münster on the Aa, with a church an off mill, and some general trade. Pop. 1080

RAMSEY a market in and seaport England, N E coast Isle of Man on a spacious bay of its name, 17 m. N E Douglas. It is irregularly built, but has wide streets, a chapel a courthouse a valuable herring-factory, and an extensive trade in exporting provisions. Pop. 3701

RAMSEY, a market to and par England, co. and 9 m. N N E Huntingdon, on a tongue of highland stretching out into the fens. It consists of two principal streets tolerably well kept, with an open brook flowing through the center of the town. The houses are mostly old, of brick, clay, and

timber, but a considerable number have recently been rebuilt in a superior style. It has a handsome church, places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Unitarians; some interesting remains of a magnificent abbey founded in 969; a literary institute, a well-endowed grammar-school, and a number of other useful districts; inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. 70, 7641. Area of par. 76,119. Pop. 4845.

RAMSEY par Eng. Essex 6693 sq. Pop. 657.
RAMSGATE, a seaport and market in England, co Kent, 67 m. E. by E. London, with which it is connected by railway, 4 m. S.E. of the North Foreland, at the S.E. corner of the Isle of Thanet, lat. 51° 19' N. lon. 1° 25' 30" E. (n.) The older parts of the town occupy a natural hollow or valley in the chalk cliffs that form the part of the coast, while the newer portions occupy the higher ground on either side. The latter, from their elevated position on the cliffs, command an extensive sea-view. Many of the houses are very handsome, some being arranged in streets, terraces, or crescents, while others are detached villas. The places of recreation and resort comprise a theatre, assembly-rooms, several libraries, and baths. It has a parish church, in the early English style, with a lofty tower and spire; places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, R. Catholics, and Jews; several schools, including a national R. school, two infants, and a free school; a dispensary, an hospital for seamen and literary and scientific institutions. The harbour is artificial, formed by piers, and nearly circular, comprising an area of 46 ac., and including a dry dock and a ponton slip for the repair of vessels. The E. pier is nearly 5000 ft. long, and the W. pier 1500 ft. both built of Portland and Purbeck stone and granite; the entrance to the harbour is 240 ft. wide. Ramsgate has a considerable coasting trade, particularly in coal and imports some timber from the Baltic. An immense quantity of eggs, also, are imported annually from France. Ship-building and rope-making are carried on to a considerable extent, and there is a considerable fishery. Ramsgate is a member of the Cinque Port of Sandwich, and also a popular watering-place, to which latter circumstance it chiefly owes its recent rapid advancement. Pop. 11,838.

RAMSHULT par Eng. Suffolk 2107 sq. Pop. 303.

RAMSTADT (Osnab.) a vil. Hesse Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg on the Mosel, 7 m. S.E. Darmstadt, with a church and iron works, and numerous mills. Pop. 2147.

RAMSTEIN a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, near Landstuhl with a church and two mills. Pop. 1089.

RANAI one of the Sandwich Islands, N.W. Hawaii, lat. 20° 44' N. lon. 156° 58' W. (n.) about 15 m. long and 6 m. broad. It is volcanic, dome-shaped and generally barren, being subject to long droughts, besides having a naturally infertile soil. The ravines and gorges are, notwithstanding, filled with thickets of small trees. The shores abound with shell-fish, medusae, and cuttle-fish. The inhabitants are not numerous.

RANBY par Eng. Lincoln 1234 sq. Pop. 115.

RANCE—1 A vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Espe 30 m. S.E. of Liege. It has quantities of building stone and marble, two forges, a tannery, marble saw works, a flour-mill, and a trade in wood. Pop. 1148.—2 A river France, rises in Mount Masset, dep. Cotes-du-Nord, flows first E. to the foot of the E. of Valence, then N.E. and falls into the English Channel at St. Malo. Total course, 60 m. of which 18 m. com. estuary at Dinan, are navigable.

RAND, par Eng. Lincoln 2380 sq. Pop. 146.

RANDALSTOWN, a market to. and formerly a pari. bor. Ireland, co. and 44 m. N.W. Antrim; with a handsome market-house, church, R. Catholic chapel, and two Presbyterian meeting-houses, a dispensary, and schools. Cotton-spinning and calico-printing are carried on to some extent. Pop. 749.

RANDANS, a tn. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 20 m. N.E. Clermont, chiefly remarkable for its castle, which latterly belonged to Madame Adelaide, sister of the late Louis-Philippe. Pop. 1497.

RANDAZZO, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 26 m. N. Catania, at the N. foot of Etna, r. bank Alcantara. Pop. 4487.

RANDERS, a tn. Denmark, prov. Jutland, emp. bell of its name, 1 bank Gudenau, about 6 m. above Skamhus in the Randers Fjord, 111 m. W. N.W. Copenhagen. It consists of a small and a classical school with six professors; and has

several industrial establishments, including manufactures of gloves, for which it has long been famous. The harbour near the town has only 7½ ft. water, but there is a good building-dock, and at some distance below, at the mouth of the fjord, there is another harbour with 9 ft. to 10 ft. water, and roads with good anchorage in 4 to 5 fathoms. Randers is important in a military point of view, and could command from 10,000 to 15,000 men in the town and its neighbourhood, in a position which could not easily be forced. Pop. (1851), 7783.

—The RAILWORK, area 710 sq. ac. contains 58 churches, and 145 parishes. Pop. 69,900.

RANDOLPH, numerous places. U. States, particularly—1 A vil. and township, Vermont, 28 m. S. Montpelier; with a Congregational church, a flouring academy, several schools, tanning, grist, saw, and oil mills; four tanneries, and a woolen factory. Pop. 2666.—2 A vil. and township, Massachusetts, 15 m. S. Boston, with six churches, an academy, several schools and mills, and extensive manufactures of shoes. Pop. 4741.

RANDOW, a river Prussia, issues from a lake in circle Angermünde, prov. Brandenburg, flows easterly N. and joins 1 bank Ucker in prov. Pomerania, total course about 70 m., a considerable part of which has been converted into a canal and made available for navigation.

RANDWICK, par Eng. Gloucestershire 1360 sq. P. 989.
RANEA a river, Sweden, rises in Luleå Lappmark in N. Bohuslän, flows S.E. and after a course of about 180 m., falls into the Gulf of Bothnia, 18 m. N. N. Wick.

RANEAH a tn. Hindostan, prov. Ajaier 14 m. W. Srinah. Near it is an immense shell or shallow lake.

RANLEPOOR, a manufacturing tn. Bunde, 45 m. S.W. Hyderabad. It is irregularly built, but has a cleanly and pleasant appearance. It formerly had extensive manufactures of cotton. Pop. 5000.

RANLEIGH a vil. Ireland, co. and 1 m. E. Dublin, of which it forms a suburb, consisting of numerous well-built houses. Pop. 2290.

RANGAKATTY, a tn. Hindostan, prov. Bengal capital, 22 m. N.E. Rangpur. At one time contained 1500 houses, several of these inhabited by Mogul chieftains, but now has only about one-sixth of that number of scattered huts, and the vestiges of a fort and mosque.—The district stretches on both sides of the Rangoon river, E. to the confines of Assam, and has an area estimated at 9629 sq. m.

RANGATIRA or **SOUTH EAST ISLAND**, one of the three which form the group of Chatham Islands in the Pacific lat. 44° 30' S. lon. 176° 39' E. It is little better than a bare rock, rendered conspicuous by its remarkable shape.

RANGENDINGEN, a market tn. Germany, Hohenzollern-Hochingen, on the Sarrel about 3 m. N. W. Ischligen. It contains a manory. Pop. 1297.

RANGI HAUTE, or **PITR**, a vil. 5 Pacific, Chatham group lat. 44° 15' S. lon. 176° 50' E. greatest length, N. to S., 7 m., breadth about 3 m. altogether inaccessible, except on the E. by a narrow channel. It is thickly wooded, and inhabited by a party of aborigines from Chatham Island.

RANGI TORO, the most W. of the group of islands forming the N.W. entrance to the road of Auckland, North Island, New Zealand, lat. 36° 45' S. lon. 174° 50' E. It is of volcanic origin, highest peak 920 ft. above the sea. In its centre is a very perfect crater, about 150 ft. deep.

RANGOON a tn. Burmah, on a branch of the Irrawaddy which joins the Pegu about 20 m. from its mouth in the Gulf of Martaban lat. (pagoda) 16° 47' N., lon. 96° 10' E. (n.) In 1824, when taken by the British, it extended along the river's bank in the form of a parallelogram, and consisted of narrow streets crossing each other at right angles, and paved with bricks set on edge, and of houses which were almost all composed of wood and bamboo raised on piles and thatched, with the exception of the public buildings, generally built of brick. Its defences consisted of a strong bastion, 16 ft. high, and strengthened with towers of brick or wood at the gates. Its most conspicuous buildings were pagodas, the largest of which, called Shoo-de-gon, occupied a terraced hill, surrounded by smaller pagodas and many magnificent trees. In 1860 upwards of 3000 houses, including the custom-house and residences of the principal merchants, were destroyed by fire, but in 1862, when again situated by the British, though the old town consisted merely of hards of ruins, a new town

had been formed about 1½ m. from the river, apparently in the style of building already described. This new town burned nearly a perfect square, and was induced by a mud wall about 16 ft. high and 8 ft. broad, and a ditch. The great pagoda situated on the N side of the square, had been cleverly worked into the defenses, so as to form a kind of citadel, which on this occasion was the scene of almost all the fighting that took place. It was defended by the Burmese with considerable obstinacy and valor; but the moment it was stormed they fled in confusion from the gates and all the country around immediately submitted. The town had suffered severely, and even in many places converted into ruins, but shortly after the capture, while the British troops were still present, the inhabitants, to the number of 50,000 to 60,000 flocked in and rebuilt it, while the river side, from 3 m. to 4 m., was lined with boats containing men, women, and children.

RANI GAT, or **RANI GAUS**, an isolated height rising about 1000 ft. above the surrounding plain crowned by a ruined fortress in the European country, N. E. Afghanistan 16 m. N by W Obaid, and W the Indus, above Attock and supposed to be the celebrated *Aornos* captured by Alexander the Great.

RANKWELL, a market in Austria, Venzberg, dist. and 4 m. N. E. Feldkirch, on a height. It is a very common place, and was once an imperial free town. It has two churches, a posthouse, manufactures of turnery and cherry brandy and tile-works. Pop. 3029.

RAN, N, a town in Austria, Styria, on a height above 1 bank. 17 m. W by W Agrim. It has an old castle with numerous towers, a church and Franciscan monastery and some trade in wine. It is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman *Novidesium*. Coal and marble are worked in the neighborhood. Pop. 1080.

RANVOCH (Loon) a lake, Scotland, no. and 85 m. N N W Perth, about 11 m. long and about 1 m. average breadth, surrounded by lofty mountains covered by forests. The margin is picturesquely studded with farm houses and manse.

RANBAET a vil and com Belgium, prov Hainaut 28 m. E More with a church townhall and school in habitants mostly engaged in handicraft in the coal mines, and in the manufacture of nails, brooks, tiles &c. P 2449.

RANBACH a vil Nassau, 9 m. N E Coblenz with a church, tile-works, and lime-works. Pop. 1102.

RANBEEK, a vil Belgium, prov Brabant, 6 m. N Brussels. It is famous for a great battle fought here in 1144 for the titulary of Godfrey III, Duke of Brabant, when the lords of Diest, Blackbuck, Wessel, and Wammal defeated those of Gumberghen and Malines.

RANST a vil and com. Belgium, prov and 6 m. E E E Antwerp, with manufactures of linen, a brewery a flour-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1657.

RANTON par (see also of **RANTON ANTON**) Eng Staf ford, 2870 m. Pop. 380.

RANTZAU, a vil and lordship, Denmark, duchy Holstein, on three little islands formed by the Barnstedter or Langensand, about 23 m. N N E. Glückstadt, with the remains of an old castle, partly occupied as an extensive flour-mill. Pop. vil, 100 Area of lordship 86 geo sq m, and pop. 14,400.

RANWORTH, par (see also of **RANWORTH**) Eng. Norfolk, 1902 m. Pop. 470.

RANZO, a vil and com, France dep Alpes Maritimes, prov Cagnes, near Fiere with three parish churches, and the remains of an old castle. Pop. 1235.

RAON AIX BOIS, a town, France dep Vosges 5 m. N W Remiremont with manufactures of cotton. Pop. 1828.

RAON L'ETAPPE, a town, France, dep Vosges, 25 m. N E. Epinal, on bank Meurthe, near the junction of the Plaine. It has manufactures of calico and potash and a considerable trade in wood. Pop. 3217.

RAPALLO a vil in Italy, Piedmont div and 16 m. E S E. Genoa as the N W extremity of the gulf. It has two squares of limited extent, a court of justice, an ancient collegiate church, two convents, a superior Latin school, an hospital, an old castle now used as a prison manufactures of lace, and two annual fairs, each of which lasts two days. Pop. 9933.

RAPALLO (St. Margherita) m., a vil and com Italy Piedmont div Genoa, prov Chiavari, near Rapallo,

beautifully situated near the gulf of Genoa. It has a number of well built houses, a large square paved with stones of various colours, so as to form a kind of mosaic, a handsome collegiate church with an imposing facade, Doric below, and Composite above, an old castle of a square form situated near the sea, and still available for defence; an hospital, and a communal school. Pop. 6278.

RAPHOE, a market in formerly seat of a diocese, and prov Ireland on Donegal Area of par. 18 225 m. Pop. 5108.—The town 8 m. N W Lifford in well built has a central square, a plain cathedral, with the palace of the former bishops in an adjoining park. A R. Catholic chapel and two Presbyterian meeting-houses, a free school and several charities. St. Columb is said to have founded a monastery here. The sea was united with that of Derry in 1830. Pop. 1423.

RAPINO or **RAPINI**, a town, Naples, prov Abruzzo-Citra, 6 Chieta with two parish churches a convent, and hospital. Pop. 1800.

RAPITA (San Carlos de la), a seaport in Spain, Catalonia, prov Tarragona, on an elevated flat on the shore of the Mediterranean, about 26 m. from Tortosa. It owes its foundation to Don Carlos III who, with a view to take advantage of its position between the provinces of Aragon, Valencia, and Catalonia, intended to make a great commercialemporium, but the extensive works commenced during his reign were abandoned at his death and Rapita is now almost entirely insignificant. It has a parish church, primary school courthouse, and prison, and a considerable coasting trade. Pop. 819.

RAPOLANO a vil and com Tuscany, 18 m. from Siena, on a height, with a very ancient church, a theatre the remains of an old castle, and thermal springs. P 8335.

RAPOLLA a town in Naples prov Basilicata, 8 m. S E Melfi with a handsome cathedral, a church, and a convent. Pop. 8000.

RAPONE a town in Naples, prov Basilicata, dist. and S. S. W Melfi. Pop. 2800.

RAPOZOS, a vil and par Brazil prov Minas-Geraes, 80 m. N N W Ouro-Preto with a church. Millet, haricots, rice, and sugar-cane are cultivated and a considerable quantity of rum is distilled. Pop. 4500.

RAPHAELANOCK a river in U States, 15 miles, runs in the Rhine River, and after a S. E. course of 1 m. enters Chesapeake Bay by a broad estuary, 26 m. S. E. the mouth of the Potomac. It is navigable for small craft 110 m. to Fredericksburg.

RAPPELAL a town Baden circle Unterbreiten bail Neckar-Buchhofen. It contains a parish church and a castle, and has saline springs, from which nearly a half of the duchy derives its supplies of salt. Pop. 1038.

RAPPELSWILF, two places, Switzerland—1, A town and par cant. St. Gall N E shore of lake, and 18 m. S E. of town of Zurich partly surrounded by walls and encircled by an old castle and a church with two towers. The most remarkable object in Rappelswil is its bridge, above 3 m. in length which stretches to a tongue of land quite across the lake. It is only 12 ft. broad, and formed of loose planks work out on any ledge. Pop. 1604—2 A vil and par, cant. and 9 m. N by W Bern. It has some of the finest and best cultivated fields in the canton, and rears great numbers of swine on the oak mast of the forests. Two castles at one time stood on two neighbouring hills. Pop. 1719.

RAPHA a town, Bhut, bank Maklung, 88 m. W Bangkok.

RAPTEE, or **RAPTY** a river Hindostan, runs in the Himalayas, in the W of Nepal flows S. E. across the N. E. corner of Oude, into prov Allahabad, passing the town of Goruckpoor, and after a course of about 180 m., joins 1 bank Gogra by two branches. Its chief affluents are the Irrah and Tivary on the left.

RARAKA an old Low Archipelago lat. 16 7 S., lon 145 1 W (n). It is nearly of the shape of an equilateral triangle, 16 m. on each side, and its N and E sides are formed by a submerged reef. It is low and well covered with trees, a few of which are coco-nut trees. It incloses a lagoon, which communicates with the sea by a narrow channel. It is of an elliptical form, and appears to be about 10 m. or 12 m. long, N to S. The natives are of an hospitable and modest disposition.

RARATONGA or **RAROTONGA**, an Isl. S. Pacific Ocean, belonging to the group of Cook's Islands; lat. $21^{\circ} 15' S.$, lon. $169^{\circ} 5' 35' W.$ It is about 80 m. in circuit, and consists of a mass of mountains, becoming visible at a great distance, and has a very romantic appearance. It presents bold cliffs to the sea, and is surrounded by a reef with several small openings, which admit small vessels, but afford no anchorage or shelter. It appears to be of volcanic formation. The inhabitants, about 4000, have been converted to Christianity and made great progress in civilization. They live chiefly in the three villages of Avarua in the N., Atenua in the S.E. and Arorua in the S.W. These villages are well built, plastered with lime, and whitened, and have a very clean and comfortable appearance. The chief productions are yams, sweet potatoes, figs, pine-apples, turkeys, fowls, and ducks. Rarotonga was devastated by the great hurricane of March, 1846.

RARBAK, a vil. Hungary. See **NOVAKAC**.

RARITAN a river and bay U. States, New Jersey. The river enters the bay at Amboy, after a S.E. course, and is navigable for small craft 17 m. to Brunswick whence it is joined by a canal to the Delaware at Trenton. — The bay an inlet of the Atlantic, between Sandy-Hook and Staten Island, 10 m. N. New York, is 15 m. long from the ocean to Amboy and 12 m. at its greatest breadth.

RAS-AL-HAD the E. point of Arabia lat. $22^{\circ} 53' N.$ lon. $59^{\circ} 55' E.$

RAS-ARUNAH or **ARIMARRAH** a remarkable headland, coast of Beloochistan, in the Arabian Sea lat. $25^{\circ} 8' N.$ lon. $64^{\circ} 35' E.$ It stretches N. to S. and being connected with the mainland by a low and narrow isthmus looks at a distance like an island. The bay on the W. is shallow and exposed to the S. and W. that on the E. is both deeper and better sheltered, the water sloping gradually towards the shore from six or seven to three or four fathoms.

RAS-EL-KHIMA, a seaport in Arabia, cap. of the Pirata Coast lat. $25^{\circ} 48' N.$ lon. $56^{\circ} 4' E.$ on a sandy peninsula, defended by several batteries.

RAS-MOHAMMED the most S. point of the peninsula of Sinai in the Red Sea, between the gulfs of Suez and Akabah lat. $27^{\circ} 50' N.$ lon. $34^{\circ} 15' E.$

RASALGETT a cape Arabia. See **HAD**.

RASAY, or **RAYAS** an Isl. Southern coast of the lower Hebrides, or Linnæus between Rye and the mainland, about 13 m. long, N. S. and 2 m. broad at the widest part. It may be considered as forming a single ridge of



MEGHAN CASTLE, RASAY. — From N. O'Connell's Western Isles.

unequal height, but in its S. or highest end, averaging 1000 ft., terminating on the flat-topped summit of Dun Oua, 1800 ft., on the S.E. coast. The W. side of the island is sufficiently

uninteresting; on the E. it is otherwise; here are numerous scattered farms, each surrounded with its cultivated tract; and the whole diversified by sowing crops, flourishing cliffs, and patches of brushwood. On a lofty cliff overlooking the sea, in the N. part of the E. coast, stands the picturesque-looking castle of Brochoil. Freshness of the finest quality abounds in this island, as does also limestone, and a valuable kind of granite. There are several plantations of wood in a very thriving condition on the island chiefly Scotch fir, larch, birch, ash, oak, alder, &c. The herring-fishing was at one time carried on here to a great extent, particularly in the Sound of Heay, the narrow channel which separates the island longitudinally from Rye.

RASCHAU, a tn. Saxony, circle and 15 m. S.E. Eriken; with a church, chalybeate springs a sulphur and arsenic work, two mills, and some trade. Pop. 2378.

RASEN three par. England, co. Lincoln:—1 (*Market*) A market tn and par., 12 m. N.E. Lincoln on the Rase in a very beautiful district, and on a branch of the Manchester Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. It is well built, has a commodious church, places of worship for the Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, and E. Catholics, a national school and a mechanics institute. Area of par., 1220 ac. Pop. 2110. 2 (*Market*) A par. about 1 m. W. of Rase-Market. Area, 8470 ac. Pop. 948.—3 (*Ward*) A par. 8 m. W. Rase-Market. Area, 2720 ac. Pop. 375.

RASORAL a tn. Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria, on the Ak-Lour and the road from Stumla to Rustahak 215 m. N.W. Constantinople. It lies in an elevated position above a ravine which forms its chief defence, and is surrounded by a palisaded dry ditch. Excellent grapes are cultivated in the vicinity. Pop. 30,000.

RASHAKIN par. Iral Austria 19,258 ac. P. 6829.

RASHEE, par. Iral Austria 6481 ac. Pop. 1505.

RASINES, a vil. Spain, prov. Santander, is a plain on the road from Castile to Laredo. It has a church and school manufactures of coarse linen, a flour-mill and a trade in corn. Pop. 1558.

RASPEIG (SAV VORSTEN-BERG) a tn. Spain, prov. and 4 m. from Alicante with two endowed schools, and a church. In the vicinity are several hermitages. Agriculture is the chief occupation and the trades carried on are mostly those connected therewith. Pop. 4657.

RASPENAU a vil. Bohemia, circle and 89 m. S. Bunsles with a church of the 14th century a school an excellent limestone quarry, and limekilns. Many of the inhabitants are weavers. Pop. 1415.

RASREGU, or **RASHAU** one of the Kurile Islands, N. Pacific Ocean, N.E. Shumai, lat. $47^{\circ} 50' N.$, lon. $153^{\circ} 30' E.$ It is about 20 m. long, and nearly the same in breadth. Like the other islands of the group it is mountainous and rocky but produces good timber, and abounds with beavers, and other fur-bearing animals.

RASREIN lks. European Turkey Bulgaria, N.E. ex tremity on the coast of the Black Sea, with which it communicates by several mouths. It is of a triangular shape, the base being about 30 m. long, and the other two sides from 20 m. to 25 m. each.

RASSELWITZ (DEUTSCH) a vil. Prussia, prov. Sillesia, gov. Oppeln circle Neustadt, on the Hottensplein, with a R. Catholic church, and two mills. Pop. 1777.

RASNOVA a tn. European Turkey, Bulgaria, r. bank Danube 88 m. E. by N. Silistria. The remains of a fortified barrier, constructed by the emperor Trajan, extend between this town and Kustendy on the coast of the Black Sea, a distance of about 37 m.

RASTADT a tn. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, on the Rhine, here crossed by three bridges, and on the railway from Carlsruhe to Freiburg, 30 m. N.E. Strassburg. It is one of the fortresses of the Germanic Confederation, and a place of considerable strength, has well-built houses and spacious streets, contains a palace, a large office of red sandstone, in imitation of that of Versailles, the residence of the last margraves of Baden, but now uninhabited, and in a dilapidated state, an alle council, a Protestant and three Catholic churches, a museum, townhouse, orphan asylum, lyceum, university, and several schools and has miscellaneous articles in steel and hardware, wooden and mathematical instruments, and a considerable trade in wood and cattle. Two important congresses were

held here, one in 1714, and another in 1799. The latter terminated abruptly with the assassination of the French despot. The authors of the atrocity have never been discovered. A monument outside the town marks the spot. Pop. 6800.

RASTEDE, a vil. and par. Germany, Oldenburg, 8 m. N Oldenburg. It consists of two separate villages, and contains a parish church. Pop. 906.

RATENBURG, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 55 m. S E Kleinberg, on the Graber. It contains a castle three churches, a gymnasium, infirmary, and two hospitals, has several courts and public offices, and manufactures of woollen cloth, leather, and articles in copperware. Pop. 4566.

RATRICK, a vil. England, co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. S E. Halifax. With a handsome chapel, places of worship for Independents and the Society of Friends, an endowed school and other charities and extensive manufactures of fancy goods. Pop. 3917.

RAT, or **KATTI ISLANDS**, Aleutian Archipelago, comprising five islands of considerable size, namely Semisopochnoff, Amchitka, Kysa or Rat Island, Kiska, and Benukyr. Kysa Island is in lat. 51° 45' N. lon. 159° 40' W.

RATJAIN, par. Irel. Meath, 1633 ac. Pop. 816.

RAFASH, par. Irel. Cork, 6963 ac. Pop. 5290.

RATHY, par. Eng. Leicester 5410 ac. Pop. 1241.

RATCLIFFE, two pars. Eng. — 1 (upon-loor) Notts 970 ac. Pop. 145. — 2 (on-the-Wend) Leicester 880 ac. Pop. 128.

RATCLIFFE-ON-THE-TRANT a vil. and par. England co. and 5 m. S E Nottingham, on the Trent, from which it sometimes suffers by inundation. It has a parish church, a Wesleyan chapel, an endowed school, manufactures of hosiery and a wharf, at which some trade is carried on. Area of par. 1880 ac. Pop. 1278.

RATH, par. Irel. Clare, 6489 ac. Pop. 1658.

RATH, a vil. Rhemish Prussia, gov. near Dittelsdorf. It is a straggling place, with a R. Catholic church. P. 1430.

RATHBAGHAN, a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Kildare. The town, 31 m. S W Dublin, on the Grand canal, is tolerably well built, has a handsome church and chapels for Methodists, Friends, and R. Catholics two schools, and a dispensary. Irish trade, and no manufactures. Pop. 1004. Area of par. 11,630 ac. Pop. 3554.

RATHBAGH, three pars. Ireland — 1 Westmeath 7880 ac. Pop. 1446. — 2 Wexford 2804 ac. Pop. 762. — 3 Kilkenny and Queen's County, 2318 ac. Pop. 2404.

RATHBARRY, par. Irel. Cork 4736 ac. Pop. 2283.

RATHBEGAGH, par. Irel. Kilkenny 2383 ac. Pop. 681.

RATHBEGGAN, par. Irel. Meath, 2300 ac. Pop. 238.

RATHBORNEY, par. Irel. Clare 9688 ac. Pop. 699.

RATHBRAN, par. Irel. Wicklow 5683 ac. Pop. 1216.

RATHCLARIN, par. Irel. Cork, 5901 ac. Pop. 1832.

RATHCLINE, par. Irel. Longford 10,969 ac. Pop. 2249.

RATHCONNELL, par. Irel. Westmeath 15,660 ac. Pop. 2732.

RATHCONRATH, par. Irel. Westmeath 8746 ac. Pop. 2302.

RATHCOOLE, two pars. Irel. — 1, Kilkenny, 3678 ac. Pop. 818. — 2, Tipperary 5904 ac. Pop. 1200.

RATHCOOLE, a vil. and par. Ireland co. and 9 m. S W Dublin, with a church, two schools and a dispensary. Area of par. 4706 ac. Pop. 1366.

RATHCOONEY, par. Irel. Cork 5152 ac. Pop. 876.

RATHCOORE, two pars. Irel. Meath — 1 1079 ac. Pop. 255. — 2 8346 ac. Pop. 900.

RATHCOORMAC, a tn. (formerly a pari. bor.) and par. Ireland, co. Cork. Area of par. 18,996 ac. Pop. 3381. — The town, on the Bide, 15 m. N E Cork, has an ancient church, a R. Catholic chapel, and Methodist meeting-house; a national school, fever hospital and dispensary, a tannery and a surgery. Pop. 971.

RATHDOWNY, a tn. and par. Ireland, Queen's co. Area of par. 17,117 ac. Pop. 4751. — The town, 7½ m. N W Wexford, has a church, R. Catholic chapel, and Methodist meeting-house. Pop. 1192.

RATHDRUM, a small market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Wicklow, area of par. 5799 ac. Pop. 3381. — The town, pleasantly situated 5½ m. S W Wicklow, has a neat parish church, R. Catholic chapel, and two schools, and formerly had manufactures of hannel. Pop. 947.

RATHDRUMIN, par. Irel. Louth; 1211 ac. P. 543.

RATHEN, par. Scot. Aberdeen 7 m. by 2 m. P. 2366.

RATHEN (Dum and Nazari) two nearly contiguous vills. Prussia, gov. Silesia, gov. Breslau, circle Glatz, with a castle, an oil saw and other mills. Pop. 1199.

RATHENOW or **RATHENAG** a tn. Prussia, gov. and 32 m. N W Potsdam r. bank Havel, here crossed by a stone bridge. It is walled, has a church, gymnasium and hospital; manufactures of woollen linen and cotton goods, musical and optical instruments; a fishery brewery distillery and some shipping trade. In 1670 the Swedes were here defeated by the Brandenburg general Derfflinger. Pop. 5968.

RATHEENAN, par. Irel. Kildare, 5140 ac. P. 969.

RATHEARNHAM, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. Dublin; area of par. 2782 ac. Pop. 6535. — The village, 2½ m. S. Dublin, is a straggling place, near which are the nursery of Loretto and Rathfarnham castle. Pop. 657.

RATHEIGH, par. Irel. Meath 2888 ac. P. 358.

RATHFRILAND, a market to Ireland co. Down, 8½ m. N E Newry on elevated ground. It has a market-house, a church, a R. Catholic chapel, three Presbyterian places of worship, and meeting-house for Covenanters and the Society of Friends, two public schools, and a dispensary. The linen manufacture is carried on here to some extent. Pop. 2053.

RATHGARVE, par. Irel. Westmeath; 6024 ac. P. 3064.

RATHGOGGAN, par. Irel. Cork 3718 ac. Pop. 5787.

RATHGORMUCK, par. Ireland, Waterford, 17,966 ac. Pop. 2066.

RATHJORDAN, par. Irel. Limerick 1056 ac. P. 331.

RATHKALE, a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Limerick. Area of par. 12,020 ac. Pop. 2729. — The town, on the Doel, 16 m. S W Limerick contains many good houses and has a courthouse, church, a R. Catholic chapel several places of worship for Dissenters, and a comfortable retail trade. Inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. 2998.

RATHKENNAN, par. Irel. Tipperary 787 ac. P. 140.

RATHKENNY, par. Irel. Meath 5496 ac. P. 1617.

RATHKILKENNY, par. Irel. Kilkenny, 3479 ac. P. 775.

RATHILIN, RATHILIN, or RATHILIN, an isl. and par. Ireland, co. and off N coast of Antrim lat. (about) 54° 17' 36" N. lon 6° 11' 42" W. (n.) On it are the remains of a castle in which Robert Bruce took refuge when driven from Scotland by the success of Balid. Area, 3399 ac. Pop. 753.

RATHLOGAN, par. Irel. Kilkenny 480 ac. Pop. 162.

RATHLYNIN, par. Irel. Tipperary 3769 ac. Pop. 658.

RATHMACKNELL, par. Irel. Wexford 1861 ac. P. 473.

RATHMELTON or **RATHMELTON** a thriving little tn. Ireland, co. and 15 m. N F Donegal at the head of a small navigable bay in Lough Swilly. It has a handsome parish church, three J. catholic meeting-houses and a Methodist chapel, two schools, a dispensary, and hospital, corn-mill, a brewery, and bleachgreen; and a considerable export trade. Pop. 1428.

RAIMMICHAEL, par. Irel. Dublin 2308 ac. P. 1867.

RATHMINES, a suburb of Dublin, Ireland 2 m. S. the general Post-office chiefly remarkable for the victory obtained by the republican forces over the royal army commanded by the Marquis of Ormonde, in 1749. Pop. 1048.

RATHMOLYON, par. and tn. Irel. Meath 2738 ac. Pop. 2456.

RATHMORE, three pars. Ireland — 1 Carlow 815 ac. Pop. 228. — 2, Kildare 7758 ac. Pop. 1193. — 3, Meath, 5846 ac. Pop. 050.

RATHMOYLAN, par. Irel. Waterford 2456 ac. P. 809.

RATHMULLAN, par. Irel. Down, 2870 ac. P. 1993.

RATHMULLAN, a small seaport, Ireland, co. Donegal, 11 m. N W Londonderry W shore, Lough Swilly, with a church, and battery. Pop. 638.

RATHNAVOGE, par. Irel. Tipperary, 5158 ac. Pop. 1069.

RATHNEW, par. Irel. Wicklow 8438 ac. Pop. 6188.

RATHO, a vil. and par. Scotland co. and 7 m. W by S. Edinburgh on the railway to Glasgow, which has here a station, and on the Union Canal. It has a number of hand some villas, and other well-built houses, an ancient church, a school, and several friendly societies; inhabitants chiefly

employed in agriculture. Extent of par., 4 ac. by 2½ m.

RATHPATRICK, par. Irel. Kilbenny, 4479 ac. Pop. 1718.

RATHRAGH two par. Irel. 1-1 Longford 4024 ac. Pop. 788-2 Mayo, 4164 ac. Pop. 790.

RATHRIGAN, par. Irel. Meath, 1866 ac. Pop. 233.

RATHROE, par. Irel. Wexford, 2367 ac. Pop. 659.

RATHRONAN, two par. Irel. 1-1, Limerick 13,117 ac. Pop. 2993-2, Tipperary 5641 ac. Pop. 907.

RATHSALLAGH par. Irel. Wicklow 1776 ac. P. 184.

RATHSARAN, par. Irel. Queen's co. 2291 ac. P. 876.

RATHTULLIS, par. Irel. Wicklow, 624 ac. Pop. 104.

RATHVEN, par. Scot. Banff, 10 m. by 5 m. P. 7618.

RATHVILLY a par. and small vill. Ireland co. Carlow

94 m. N by E Carlow with a church, and a R. Catholic chapel. Area of par., 9212 ac. Pop. 2601.

RATIBOR, or **RATRIBOR**, a tn. Prussia gov. and 40 m. S.E. Oppeln, l. bank Oder and on the Breslau, Gracov and Austrian railway. It is walled has several suburbs, a superior appeal court, and several other courts and offices, a castle, a Protestant and three R. Catholic churches, a town-house, synagogue, gymnasium, deaf and dumb institution orphan asylum several schools, infirmary and three hospitals. Manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, hosiery and tobacco tile-works and several oil, waxed, and other mills. Pop. 6385.

RATISBORITZ, a market to Bohemia, circle and 6 m. N.E. Tabor; with a church and a chapel. Pop. 1024.

RATINGS, a tn. Prussia gov. and 6 m. N.N.E. Düsseldorf with a R. Catholic and two Protestant churches, a Minorite cloister and an hospital. Justice of peace court, and manufactures of hats and earthenware a tile-work paper-mill and a marble quarry. Pop. 4063.

RATISKUN (German *Ratiborsky* Latin *Ratiborsus* French *Ratibors*) a tn. Bavaria Upper Palatinate r bank Danube, here crossed by a stone bridge of 15 arches, about 1100 ft. long and opposite the junction of the Regen 65 m. N.N.E. Munich. It is surrounded by old ramparts, in a somewhat dilapidated state, and is entered by six gates. It is very

lofty isolated towers by which they are surrounded. There are, however, several spacious and handsome streets and squares, and numerous fine buildings. The most remarkable public buildings are, the cathedral founded in 1273, and one of the finest Gothic edifices in Germany with a lofty and imposing front, flanked by two unfinished towers, a richly-sculptured portal and an interior arranged with much simplicity and in excellent taste and lighted by beautifully-painted windows the church of St. Kunemann, patron of Ratibors, almost in a ruinous state the abbey of St. Kunemann, originally built for Scotch Benedictines, a large pile of buildings, now converted into an extensive but not handsome palace, the townhouse, a gloomy, irregular structure adorned with a beautiful Gothic portal and historically interesting as the place in which, for nearly a century and a half, the imperial diets were held the fiscal and episcopal palaces, the mint, theatre, synagogue, public library antiquarian museum lyceum, seminary gymnasium, picture-gallery, blind asylum, and several monasteries and convents. The manufactures consist of woollen and cotton goods, leather, and articles in leather steel and hardware, porcelain, and earthenware, wax candles, and tobacco. There are also numerous breweries and distilleries, building yards, dye-works, tann, copper, and various other mills. The trade for which the Danube, with its steam-boats which ply upon it, affords admirable facilities is of great importance, and includes a good deal of transit. The principal articles, in addition to the above articles of manufacture, are salt, wood, and corn. Ratibors is the see of a bishop, the seat of a superior court of appeal courts of first resort, a mercantile court, custom-house, and other public offices and possesses a botanical garden, and several literary and benevolent societies. It is an ancient place, and acquired considerable importance under the Romans, from whom it received the name, that of *Castra Ratibora*, and then of *Aquae Ratibore*. All the buildings erected by them have disappeared, with exception of a square, massive tower, of rough masonry which is understood to have formed part of a Roman castle. In more modern times it became the residence of the old dukes of Bavaria, then rose to the rank of a free imperial city and continued long to be the chosen seat of the imperial diets. Before the discoveries of modern navigators opened a new way to the East, it was the chief emporium for the province; but soon after these discoveries trade opened for itself other channels, and Ratibors, like the other imperial cities of Augsburg and Nuremberg, fell rapidly into decay. It has repeatedly suffered much from the ravages of war. The siege which it has stood number no less than 17 and was often accompanied with bombardments. Of these the last, and perhaps most disastrous was in 1809 when, after an obstinate defence by the Austrians, it was stormed by Bonaparte. Pop. 28,000.

RATLEY, par. Eng. Warwick 1500 ac. Pop. 471.

RATLINGHOPE, par. Eng. Salop 5569 ac. P. 273.

RATNAPURA [Tangalee, 'City of Jewels'] a tn. and fort, Ceylon, beautifully situated on r bank Kulu, 61 m. S.E. Colombo. It has but one street of contiguous houses the others being dispersed over the face of an acclivity. The larger houses are painted white and yellow, and have a foreground of beautiful green turf, with thick flowering shrubs. It has a bazaar, well supplied with provisions, and numerous shops for the sale of spices. The fort, though inadequate to withstand any other than a native force, is sufficient to protect the large village which lies under its walls. Ratnapura is the seat of the gem fishery carried on chiefly in a small tributary of the Kulu or Kulu-ganga, in the silt and mud of which the precious stones are found, these are principally topaz, kirkcubria, and yellow and yellowish-green sapphires. Rubies of large size, and fine sapphires, are also found, but are extremely rare. —(Prideaux's *Ceylon*.)

RATTERY par. Eng. Devon, 2633 ac. Pop. 411.

RATTLEDEEN par. Eng. Suffolk 2654 ac. P. 1901.

RATOATH, a vill. (formerly a pari. bor.) and par. Ireland, co. Meath, 16 m. S by W Drogheda; with a neat church, a handsome R. Catholic chapel, a national school, and a dispensary. Area of par., 9388 ac. Pop. 1223.

RATONKAU a small tn. Prussia, in the Mecklenburg, dep. Rostock-in-Rügen, rather more than 2 m. W.S.W. Mandelitz, the harbour of which it defends by a fort, and several batteries which have been erected upon it.



RATHBOR.—From Prussia's Statutes in Saxony.

irregularly built, and the streets are generally narrow and winding. The houses are more remarkable for their antiquity than remarkable for architectural merit, though many of them have an imposing appearance, rendered more striking by their

RATOT, or **RAVOLA**, a vil. Hungary, Thidder Danube, co. and 4 m. from Veszprém. Though now comparatively insignificant, it was once a place of some importance. It has a church and two mills. Pop. 1306.

RATSCHEKOW, a tn. Russia, gov. Podolsk, between lefty Mts., 116 m. S.E. of Kaniatka. It is tolerably well built, has several Greek churches, and an active trade. Pop. 1600.

RATTENBERG, a tn. Tyrol, circle Unter Inzthal on the Inn, 27 m. S.E. of Innsbruck. It is walled, and was once a place of considerable strength, but the fortifications have been dismantled. It now contains the ruins of an old castle, and a handsome old church, lead, silver and copper are worked in the neighborhood. Pop. 1050.

RATTOP par. Irish Kerry 7084 ac. Pop. 8063.

RATRAY, a par. Scotland, co. Perth, containing the villages of Old and New Ratray. Old Ratray lies on an elevated platform at the foot of the Grampians, and in the Shoo, 15 m. N.E. Perth. It is old, and irregularly built. Contiguous to it is the neatly-built village of New Ratray which is a favorite resort for invalids. The spinning and weaving of flax is carried on to a considerable extent in both places the mills being propelled by water power. Area of par., 5 m. by 3 m. Pop. 2586.

RATZ, a vil. Hungary co. and 22 m. E. Sinhl walesburg, on a lefty height, above the Danube. Much fruit, and an excellent red wine, are produced in the neighborhood. Pop. 2190.

RATZ-ARADATS, a vil. Hungary co. Temocul on the March of Fegyver, about 3 m. from Nagy-Betkerek. P. 1332.

RATZEBURGH, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. and 54 m. S.E. of Kolau, on the Oarns or Zehn. It has a court of justice, a church and manufactures of woolen and linen cloth. Pop. 1810.

RATZELB. 33, of **RACHINGS** a tn. Denmark, duchy Lauenburg, on the S.E. extremity of the lake of the same name, 13 m. S.E. of Lubeck. It occupies a small island, and has a very picturesque position, but has no facilities for trade. It is properly the capital of the duchy being the seat of the government, and the general place of meeting both for the civil and ecclesiastical authorities. It contains a handsome cathedral, situated in the N. part of the town and an important grammar-school. Pop. 8000.

RATZERSDORF, a vil. Hungary co. and 4 m. from Frensburg, with an extensive trade in wine, in the growth of which almost all the inhabitants are employed. Pop. 2197.

RALCERY, two par. Eng. Lincoln—1, (North) 2460 ac. Pop. 577—2, (South) 2430 ac. Pop. 867.

RALDY, a vil. Prussia, gov. and S.E. Oppeln, in a well-wooded district, on the Radka. It has a E. Catholic church; tile-works, a blast furnace and other iron-works. Pop. 1060.

RAUDNITZ, a tn. Bohemia, circle Leitmeritz, 1 bank Elbe, 24 m. N. by W. Prague. It is well built, and has a handsome church, a castle, with a good collection of paintings, and a library of 40,000 volumes, a Cypselin monastery, and a synagogue. On the crest of a hill near it is a chapel, to which numerous pilgrimages are made. Pop. 5200.

RAUTKEN a tn. Prussia, gov. and N.W. Breslau on the Schwarzwasser; with a Protestant parish church, and an hospital and a worsted and several other mills. Pop. 1211.

RAUMO, a seaport tn. Russia, Finland, gov. and 51 m. N.W. Abo, on the Gulf of Bothnia. It consists of wooden houses has a church, building-yards a good harbor, and a considerable trade, chiefly in wood. Pop. (1841), 1771.

RAUNDE, par. Eng. Northampton, 2800 ac. P. 1870.

RAURIS, a market tn. Upper Austria, circle and 41 m. S. Salzburg, in a valley of same name, on a height above the Embsch. It has a church, chapel, and school; a thermal spring, and four mills. Now it is a gold mine which has been partially worked from time immemorial. Pop. 1625.

RAUSCHENBERG, a tn. Hesse Cassel, Oberhessen, cap. hail, 10-m. S.W. Marburg with two schools, and an hospital; a brewery, and two mills. Pop. 1628.

RAIBN, 1725-Nico, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 12 m. E. Brünau, in a valley, with a church and a town-house. Pop. 1070.

RAUTSCHKA, of **HEINKEA**, a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle Hradisch, about 80 m. from Walschkraben, with two churches, and a school. Pop. 1481.

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RAVANA-HEADS, or **RAKAS-TAL**, one of the 'sacred lakes' of Tibet, in the tract of Kailas, at the source of the Sutlej river, lat. 30° 40' N. lon. 81° 10' E.; 15,000 ft. above the sea, at the S. foot of Gassglair, a peak 21,000 ft. in height, and a few miles W. of the other sacred lake Manasarovar, the stupendous waters of which it receives. It is about 20 m. in length, N. to S. by an average breadth of 5 m., and at its N. extremity gives efflux to one of the head streams of the Sutlej. It is thus described by Mr. Strachey who visited it in 1848—'The varied outline of the lake, with its islands and innumerable headlands—the intense blue of its waters, glittering in the sun under a cloudless sky with snow white branches that covered its surface and dashed against its rocky coasts—while Kailas reared its glorious dome of snow in the background—formed a picture of uncommon beauty, but the effect of the scene was greatly marred by the utter desolation of everything, and any real enjoyment was entirely destroyed by the bitter blast of the S. wind, which did not fail to chill us to the very bones'—(Strachey in *Journal of the Royal Geog. Soc.* xx, 63.)

RAVAAD, a vil. Hungary Thidder Danube, co. and 10 m. from Raab, in a well wooded and fertile district with a E. Catholic chapel, a brewery, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1250.

RAVEL the central river of the Panjab, rises in Kulu, lat. 33° 30' N. lon. 76 E., and flows very tortuously, but mostly S.W. to its confluence with the Chenab, 35 m. N. Mooltan and lat. 30° 33' N. lon. 71 45' E. total length, estimated at 450 m., in which course it passes the towns Chamba, Bialul, Tulamba, and the city of Lahore, which last is about midway between its source and termination. Near its head it is 7000 ft. above the sea, and has been found 116 ft. across at Chamba, where it is crossed by a bridge it is 45 yards or 50 yards broad. At the Meenae ferry about 320 m. from its source it is when fullest upwards of 500 yards in breadth, and 13 ft. deep. But from Lahore to the Chenab its banks are precipitous, it is rarely more than 150 yards across and it is fordable in most places for eight months in the year. At Lahore it divides into three principal arms, and again before its confluence with the Chenab which it joins by three mouths. It is the *Hidraotes* of Alexander's historians—(Thorton *Gazetteer of Countries near the Indus*).

RAVELLEY two par. England, Hants—1, (Great), 2040 ac. Pop. 223—2, (Little) 710 ac. Pop. 4.

RAVELLO a tn. Naples, prov. Principato Citra, dist. and 6 m. W. Salerno. It is the see of a bishop and has a handsome cathedral, seven other churches, a monastery, nunnery and three almshouses. Pop. 1700.

RAVENDALE (East and West), par. Eng. Lincoln 1480 ac. Pop. 135.

RAVENFIELD par. Eng. York (W. Riding) 1170 ac. Pop. 180.

RAVENINGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk 2415 ac. P. 284.

RAVENSNA a deleg. Italy, bounded N. by deleg. Ferrara, S.W. by Bologna, S.W. and S. by deleg. Toscana, S.E. by deleg. Forlì, and E. by the Adriatic. greatest length N.E. to S.W. about 50 m. greatest breadth, 24 m. area, 509 sq. m. In the S. it is traversed by ramifications of the Apennines, but slopes rapidly down towards the N. and N.E. terminating in the former direction in an extensive plain, and in the latter both in plains and lagoons. It belongs wholly to the basin of the Adriatic, being drained by the Po di Primaro, with its affluents Fiumicino and Sente, the Lamone and the Melone. The climate in the interior is agreeable, but on the coast humid, misty and insalubrious. The soil is very fertile, especially in corn, maize, leguminous crops, hemp, flax, arum, and coriander seed, saffron, wine, oil, silk, and fruit. A great deal of salt is obtained from the marshes on the coast. Pop. 168,415.

RAVENNA a tn. Italy cap. above deleg. 1 bank Montone, near the confluence of the Reno, about 4 m. W. of the Adriatic, and 43 m. E. by S. Bologna. It stands in a marshy and unhealthy district, is surrounded by earthen ramparts, has a circuit of about 8 m., and being far too large for its actual population, has a dull melancholy appearance, though many of its houses are handsome, and its streets are in general regular and spacious. The principal edifices are the cathedral, founded in the fourth, but rebuilt during the last century, and adorned with some of Guido's finest paintings; the

ancient baptistry, separated from the cathedral by a street, the Basilica of San Vito, in the pure Byzantine style, with all the accessories of Eastern splendour built in the reign of Justinian in imitation of St. Sophia at Constantinople, and adopted by Charlemagne as the model of his church at Aix-la-Chapelle; the Basilica of San Giovanni Evangelista, founded in 436, by the Emperor Galla Placidia, consisting of three naves, supported by 84 columns, and surrounded by a quadrangular colonnade, in which are two remarkable bells; the church of San Giovanni Battista, founded also by Galla Placidia, the mausoleum of Galla Placidia, containing a massive sarcophagus of Greek marble, in which the ashes of the empress lie; the palace of Theodorico, the last of the Goths, once a most magnificent structure, but reduced to a mere ruin by Charlemagne, who, with the consent of the Pope, carried away its ornaments and treasures; the tomb of Dante consisting of a sarcophagus of Greek marble; the archbishop's palace and chapel, the townhouse, the library containing 40,000 vols., and 700 MSS. the museum, containing a rich cabinet of minerals, and the academy of the fine arts. The manufactures are almost confined to silk and are of very little importance. The trade, which was at one time extensive, has greatly fallen off, but the port is still much frequented by the trading barges of the Adriatic. This port was in early times one of the best on the coast, and large enough to contain the fleets of Augustus, but it gradually silted up so as to be rendered almost useless. The evil has been so far remedied by the Fiume Naviglio, which is about 5 m. in length, and gives a direct communication with the sea at Porto Ceresio.

Ravenna, under the emperors, became one of their greatest naval stations. During the decline of Rome, A. D. 404 Honorius made it the seat of the Western empire and by availing himself of its strong natural position due to the morasses with which it was surrounded, and adding to its fortifications, made it almost secure against any hostile attack. During his reign and the reign of his sister Placidia, it was adorned with many of its noblest edifices. Not long after it fell into the hands of Odoacer who in his turn was expelled by Theodoric under whom it became the capital of the Goths. After two of his descendants had succeeded it was recovered by Belisarius, the celebrated general of Justinian who used it as a storehouse and conferred it on Narso, his favorite lieutenant. The exarchate, after being for nearly two centuries, was terminated by Astolphus king of the Lombards, who, having captured the city, made it the metropolis of the Lombardic kingdom in 754. Pepin and Charlemagne having succeeded in expelling the Lombards, made a present of Ravenna and its exarchate to the pope with whom, though not without occasional interruptions, it remained till 1859. Pop. 10,652.

RAVENSBURG a town in the circle Danube, capital, in a valley on the Schuman, 52 m. E. N. E. Constantinople. It is walled, has three gates, and three suburbs, is irregularly built, and has three churches, one of them, the Franziskanerkirche, a handsome edifice, several old monasteries, an hospital, posthouse, Latin school, and manufactures of chocolate, oil, and paper; all-works, dye-works, breweries, silk, flax and worsted mills. Pop. 4450.

RAVENSDEN par Eng Bedford 2160 ac. P. 271. RAVENSTHORPE, par Eng Northampton 1830 ac. Pop. 467.

RAVENSTONE, three parcs. Eng. 1-1 Bucks 2350 ac. Pop. 446-2, Derby 1130 ac. Pop. 596-3 (Dale) West-merland, 18,450 ac. Pop. 390.

RAVESTEIN, or RAVENSTEIN a tn. Holland prov N. Brabant, 17 m. E. N. E. Hertogenbosch on the Maas with two churches a Latin and a common school inhabitants engaged in agriculture and in trade. Pop. 876.

RAVNAĞURA, a market tn. Orissa, co. and S. W. Agum in a mountainous district. It has a parish church. Pop. 1067.

RAWA, a tn. Russia, Poland, on the small river Rawka, 43 m. S. W. Warsaw, once strongly fortified. It has four churches, an Augustine monastery, and an old castle, a brewery and distillery. Pop. (1841), 4281.

RAWLIFFE, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. York (W. Riding) 54 m. N. E. by S. Selby with a handsome church, places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and a free school. The manufacture of socking is carried on here to a considerable extent. Pop. 1552.

RAWDEN, a chapelry, England, co. York (W. Riding), 64 m. N. W. Leeds; with a chapel, places of worship for Baptists, Friends, Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans; and a school at Woodhouse Grove, for the education of the sons of Wesleyan ministers. Pop. 3557.

RAWDON, a vil. and township, Canada West, co. Hastings, on a small stream a tributary of the Trent, about 58 m. W. W. Kingston. It has recently made rapid progress, and has a distillery, two sawmills, a mill and a flour mill, and produces large quantities of maple-sugar and agricultural produce. Pop. vil., 400 township (1853) 8097.

RAWICZ, or RAWICZ, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 55 m. S. Posen. It is surrounded with walls and ditches, is tolerably well built and well paved, contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, synagogue, Franciscan monastery, burgher school, and school for deserted children, orphan hospital workhouse, and house of correction, and has manufactures of woollen and flannel cloth, tobacco, hats, and accessories, and spinning-mills, and a trade in corn and wool. P. 10,049.

RAWIL-PUR, a tn. Punjab, in the doab formed by the Indus and Jullana, and midway between those rivers, 67 m. E. S. E. Attack lat. 28° 25' N., lon 73° 15' E. It is surrounded by a bastioned wall and has an old fort (the houses are low pitched and flat-roofed, streets clean). It has a good bazaar a thriving transit trade between Hindoostan and Afghanistan, and a cheerful and pleasant appearance. On its S. side is a large choultry. W. of the town is a large mosque, with the shrines of a Mahomedan saint. Rawil Pinda is highly celebrated for the beauty of its women. Pop. 8000. — (Mason, in *Bombay Geog. Jour.*, vol. vi.)

RAWMARSH par Eng. York (W. Riding), 2448 ac. Pop. 2533.

RAWRETH par Eng. Essex 2377 ac. Pop. 518. RAWTENSTALL (St. Mary), a vil. and station on the E. Lancashire railway England, co. Lancashire, near Haslingden; with a handsome church, a national school, places of worship for Wesleyans and Unitarians, extensive cotton and woollen manufactures. Pop. 5643.

RAYDON par Eng. Suffolk, 2335 ac. Pop. 555. RAYGUNG or RAYAGUNG a tn. Hindostan, prov Bengal, dist. Dinagpur about 540 m. N. Calcutta. It is of modern origin, but consists of narrow, dirty streets, lined with about 300 houses and 700 huts. It carries on a very extensive trade, particularly in cattle, of which 5000 bearing burdens are said to arrive daily.

RAYLEIGH, a tn. and par. England, co. Essex, on Hail leigh Hay 14 m. S. E. Chelmsford. It has an ancient church in the early English style, a Baptist chapel the remains of an old castle, and a brewery and malting establishment. Area of par. 2875. Pop. 1463.

RAYMOUGH par Ireld. Donegal 15,100 ac. P. 4218. RAYMUNTERDONEY, par Ireld. Donegal 12,614 ac. Pop. 2988.

RAYNE, par Eng. Essex 1675 ac. Pop. 868.

RAYNE, par Scot. Aberdeen 11 sq. m. Pop. 1550. RAZ, or RAZ DU RAZ, a headland, France, S. W. coast, Dep. Finistere, lat. 48° 24' N., lon. 4° 48' W. (n.) It forms the S. entrance of the Bay of Douarnenez, and is crowned with a lighthouse 259 ft. high.

RAZA, one of the Cape Verde Islands, lat. 16° 38' N.; lon. 24° 57' W. (n.) It is low and barren, and the coast steep and rocky. It is inhabited by blacks only.

RAZA, or RAZA, an isl. Brazil, in front of the entrance of the Bay of Niteroi or Rio-de-Janeiro. It is of an oval shape, and on it is a lighthouse. Vessels pass on either side, the depth of water being on the N. side from 13 to 20 fathoms, and that on the S. side not much less. The width of channel on the former side is 6 m., and on the latter 4 m.

RAZES, a dist. France, which was a dependency of the former prov. Languedoc, and had Limoux for its capital. It consisted of Massis proper and Ruz, now included in dep. Aude, and of Fenouillades, now forming several of the Puy de France, in dep. Pyrénées-Orientales.

RAZ, or RAZ (Latin, Caracis), an isl. France, Bay of Biscay, about 5 m. off the coast of dep. Charente-Maritime, 6 m. N. Rochelle, but hid from the town by the headland of Chât de Riez; greatest length, W. N. W. to E. S. E., 10 m.; breadth very irregular, being 1½ m. more than 1 m. near the central part, where it forms a kind of isthmus, and nearly 4 m. on

either side of it. The coasts on the S. and W. are lofty and precipitous, but much indented on the N., where there are several good harbours, particularly those of the villages of Ars La Fiotte, and the small town of St. Martin. The last is defended by a citadel of considerable strength, and there are three other forts on different parts of the island. The soil is not fertile, scarcely producing either corn or pasture, but the vine thrives well, and is cultivated to some extent. A considerable extent of surface is occupied by salt marshes, from which much salt is made. This manufacture and fishing form the chief employments. There are also several fisheries of herring, and a trade in it and in wine. In 1629, the British, to relieve the Protestants who were besieged in Rochelle, made an unsuccessful attempt on this island. Pop. 15,885.

READING, a parli. and mun. bor. and market in England, cap. co. Berks, 1. bank Kennet, near its confluence with the Thames, 88 m. W by S. London on the Great Western railway. Though the town in general is very irregularly laid out, the principal streets are spacious, and the town generally is well paved, lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with water. The houses are mostly of brick but a great many also are of Bath stone; they are for the most part well built, and the shops handsome. The town is rapidly extending both E. and W. It has an imposing castellated county jail and house of correction on a similar plan to that of the model prison at Pentonville, a new assay hall a spacious hospital, and a public hall, a fine edifice with a suite of apartments for the literary, scientific, and mechanical institution, a small theatre, news room, and baths, three parish churches, and places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, the Society of Friends, and E. Catholics, several charitable institutions, including a blue-coat school for boys, a green-coat school for girls, a public dispensary six sets of almshouses, and other minor charities. The textile manufactures of Reading, formerly various and extensive particularly the woollen manufactures, are now limited to the weaving of some coarse linen silk ribbons, and galloons, and some floor and sail cloth. There are also two or three iron-foundries, and several yards for boat building. But Reading cannot now be considered as a manufacturing place. Its present importance is derived from its being the centre of a very extensive traffic in stone, in timber, horse, and wool, cheese, salt, beer, and all the agricultural products of a very fertile district, which are forwarded by large and railway to the metropolis. The Kennet is navigable for barges of 110 tons, and on its banks are suitable wharves. There are here the remains of a magnificent abbey founded by Henry I. who was buried within its precincts in 1185 as was also his queen, and his eldest son. Pop. 31,458.

READING, a to L. State, Pennsylvania beautifully situated in a wide basin at the foot of lofty hills and slopes, 1. bank Schuylkill, which is here crossed by two fine covered bridges, at the junction of the Union canal and Schuylkill Navigation, and on the Philadelphia and Reading railway, 60 m. N. W. Philadelphia. It is built with great regularity in straight and spacious streets, crossing each other at right angles, and dressed with a covering of white gravel, or disintegrated sandstone, which consolidates so as to be equal or superior to a macadamized road, and is amply supplied with excellent water, conducted by an aqueduct from a spring in a neighbouring hill called Penn's Mount. Many of the houses, and more especially those of the central square, are substantial and even elegant. The more important public edifices are 15 churches, among which the Lutheran and German Reformed, both handsome structures with lofty spires, are conspicuous; the courthouses, finely situated on a commanding height, presenting a very imposing appearance and adorned with a pillared portico, the prison, adjoining the courthouses; an academy, a female seminary, and several other educational establishments. The principal public works are several large flour-mills a cotton-factory for fine muslins, of which about 6000 yards are daily produced, extensive workshops for iron and steel and railroad machinery, a machinery, and other iron-works, a pottery, two breweries, and several tanneries. Other important manufactures are woollen hats, which have long been extensively made for the southern and western markets; boots and shoes, castings in iron and brass, rifle-barrels, tools, and agricultural implements. The

ale and porter of the breweries are celebrated and wine of fair quality and in considerable abundance is made from extensive vineyards in the neighbouring districts. In the vicinity iron ore is found in abundance, and a kind of conglomerate, which being susceptible of a high polish, is known by the name of Potomac marble. Reading was originally settled by emigrants, chiefly from Württemberg and the Palatinates, and still retains strong indications of its origin. German is in common use, and several of the newspapers, and service in two of the churches, are in German. Pop. (1850), 15,743.

REAL, a river, Brazil, which almost during the whole of its course, of about 160 m. forms the boundary between provs. Bahia and Sergipe. It flows generally W. E., and mostly through a mountainous country where its channel is constantly obstructed by cataracts but for the last 55 m. it is free from cataracts, and has a wide and deep tidal channel. Its principal affluents are the Negulin, Guararara, and Planhi, all of which it receives on the right. Its mouth, about 35 m. N. E. of the Ilha de Itaparica is in lat 12° 28' S. d.

REAL-DE-MORTE a to. Mexico, dep. and 56 m. N. N. E. Mexico, 9000 ft. above sea-level. It was long famous for its mines, which are still partially worked. A few miles N. E. is the celebrated cascade of Bagla.

REALLEJO a maritime to Central America, state Nicaragua, on a bay of the Pacific, 28 m. W. W. Leon; lat 13° 27' 54" N. lon 87° 9' 30" W. (s.). It has an excellent harbour, composed of a salt-water creek, into which several streams empty themselves. The entrance is protected by an island about 2 m. long which leaves a channel at either end by which ships may enter the larger of the two being a quarter of a mile wide, inside a noble basin, nowhere less than 4 fathoms deep, with a mud bottom, and capable of containing 300 ships of the line in security. It exports some indigo, cotton, sugar, mahogany and other timber, and is one of the ports used for passenger traffic by Lake Nicaragua to California. Pop. 3000.

REALLEJO-DE-ARAJÓ a vil. Canaries, Isl. Tenerife, in the delicious valley of Orotava, about 2 m. from the sea. It has a townhouse, prison an elementary school a granary church several suppressed convents whose churches are used for public worship, and near it numerous hamlets. It has also two flour-mills, and a bread-distillery. Pop. 2337.

REALLEJO DE ADEMA, a vil. Canaries, Isl. Tenerife at the foot of a high chain of hills. It has a church, several primary schools, and two flour-mills, and supplies the neighbouring villages with firewood charcoal and fruit. P. 8865.

REALMONT (anc. *Regale Mons*), a to France, dep. Tarn 12 m. S by E. Alby. It is built with great regularity, has an extensive public square, surrounded by a fine walk, manufactures of crapes, serge, and linen, and excellent bleach fields. Pop. 2235.

REARSBY, par. Eng. Leicester, 1800 ac. Pop. 600.

REARYMOORE, par. Irel. Queen's co. 18,946 ac. P. 1595.

REAY, par. Scot. Caithness, 18 m. by 9 m. Pop. 2506.

REBAIA, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Dendre, 18 m. S. E. Tournay with manufactures of linen, earthenware and tiles for roofing and pavement; two breweries and a trade in corn. Pop. 1092.

REBEQ-HOARON a vil. and com. Belgium prov. Brabant, on the Senne, 16 m. S. S. W. Brussels. It has manufactures of tobacco lace, thread and wicker-work, two mills tile-works and pavement quarries. Pop. 8840.

REBBISORA or *Kin-Bizara*, a vil. Austria Transylvania, 16 m. from Blutits, headquarters of a Walachian frontier regiment. Pop. 1500.

REBSTLIN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, cant. and S. E. St. Gall with a Protestant church, a K. Catholic chapel, and three schools. Many of the females are employed in tanning. On a neighbouring hill stands the statue of the same name. Pop. 1611.

RECALI, a vil. Naples, prov. Lavoura. S. W. Caserta; with two churches. Pop. 1500.

RACANATI (Latin *Racianum*), a to. Italy, deleg. and 9 m. N. E. Macerata, on a lofty and commanding eminence. It contains many fine palaces, a cathedral with a Gothic doorway, and richly-carved roof several other churches, and a townhouse. Near it is a splendid aqueduct communicating with the subterranean channels, which convey water to Loretto. Pop. 8000.

portant trade has recently risen up in consequence of the opening up of the old route from Europe to India across the Isthmus of Suez, and along the Red Sea. It was that part of the Red Sea, called the Gulf of Suez, that the Israelites crossed in their flight from Egypt.

REDBERTH, par Wake, Farnborough 300 ac. P 187

REDBOURN, a vil and par England co. Hertford, 4 m. N W St. Albans. It has a church situated about 1 m. from the village, and places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. Area of par 4615 ac. Pop. 2085

REDBOURNE, par Eng. Lincoln; 891.8 ac. Pop. 854

REDBRIDGE, a hamlet, England, co. Hants, 3 m. W N W Southampton, near the termination of the Andover canal, at the head of Southampton water and on the Southampton and Dorchester railway. It is a large and populous place, of ancient origin, and has building yards, a large brewery, and a considerable trade, exporting grain, and importing coal, timber and dates, &c.

REDCAR, a township and watering place, England, co. York (N Riding) 6 m. N Guseborough, on the Stockton and Darlington railway; with a chapel, places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists; a school and a productive fishery off the coast. Pop. 1033

REDCRY par Isl. Tipperary 723 ac. Pop. 140

REDCLIFF (St. Mary), par Eng. Gloucester 1166 ac. Pop. 6812

REDCROSSL, par Isl. Wicklow, 6248 ac. Pop. 1330

REDDIAG, a vil Scotland, co. Stirling on the Union canal and the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, with extensive collieries, in which the greater number of the inhabitants are employed. Pop. 694

REDDITCH a large vil England, co. Worcester, 12½ m. S S W Birmingham on an activity. It is irregularly but generally well built, supplied with water and lighted by gas. It has a parish church, a fine R. Catholic chapel in the Perpendicular style and places of worship for Independents and Methodists. national day schools for boys, girls and infants. literary and scientific institute and manufactures of needles, books and eyes, and fishing-tackle. Pop. 4302 (Local Correspondent)

REDE, a vil Hungary Thither Danube, co. Veszprim, about 22 m. from Pupa with a church, a fine chateau, several mills, and a trade in wine and timber. Pop. 1110

REDENHAM, par Eng. Norfolk 8714 ac. P 1795

REDGORTON, par Scot. Perth, 7630 ac. Pop. 2047

REDGRAVE, par Eng. Suffolk, 830.5 ac. Pop. 1380

REDINHA, a tn and par Portugal com. Leiria, on a small affluent of the Douro, 17 m. S Coimbra. Pop. 1636

REDISHAM, par Eng. Suffolk 733 ac. Pop. 162

REDITZ, a vil Bohemia, circle Chrudim, on the R. ditz, 6 m. from Pardubitz, with a church and school. P 1869

REDLINGFIELD, par Eng. Suffolk 1075 ac. P 251

REDMARLEY, par Aust. par Eng. Worcester 3778 ac. Pop. 1169

REDMARSHALL, par Eng. Durham; 2518 ac. P 332

REDMILE, par Eng. Leicester 1170 ac. Pop. 627

REDNITZ, a river, Bavaria rises near Dettenheim, 4 m. N N W Pappenheim, flows N and at Furt joins with the Pegnitz to form the Regnitz, after a course of about 85 m. chief affluents, on the right, the Roth and the Schwarzbach, on the left, the Rast and Schwarzbach

REDON (anc. Redo), a tn in France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, at the foot of a hill on the Vilaine, in which the tide here runs 9 ft. 10 in. S S W Rennes. It is generally well built, has an elegant fountain, a fine-planned promenade, a Gothic church with a semicircular E. end, much adorned with manufactures of serge, building-yards, in which vessels of 400 tons are sometimes constructed, and extensive slate quarries. The harbour is good, and enables the town to carry on a considerable foreign and coasting trade, chiefly in corn, wine, honey, colonial produce, salt, butter, honey wax, chestnuts, wood, hemp, flax, sailcloth and canvas, leather, hair, feathers, resin, elms, iron, and lead. Pop. 3454

REDONDA, an isl Brazil, in front of the entrance of the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, W of it. Some vessels entering the bay from the S. pass through the channel between this island and Ilha, which has a depth of 24 fathoms at all times.

REDONDELA, a vil. Spain Galicia, prov and 11 m. S Ferrol, near the estuary of Vigo, and communicating

with the sea by means of a canal capable of admitting small vessels. A bridge over a small river connects its suburb of Villavieja, and it has a townhouse, two schools, a church, and a spacious and handsome convent, attached to which is a church. Weaving, tanning, fishing, and agriculture, are the chief occupations. Pop. 2410.

REDONDIKES, or Ronzonaco, a vil and com. Italy Lombardy, prov and 14 m. W Mantua with the ruins of an ancient castle, and manufactures of linen. Pop. 1903.

REDONDO a vil and par Portugal prov. Alentejo, 14 m. S Estremoz. It has a monastery an hospital a Latin school, and manufactures of cloth and other woollen stuffs. Pop. 3430

REDONDO, two isles W Indies. The one, about 9 m. N W Monrovia lat. 16° 05' 80" N lon. 82° 13' 45" W (n.) is a high barren rock, becomes visible at the distance of 30 m. and has the appearance of a haystack. Near it are some sandbanks abounding with fish. The other, situated about 7 m. N Granada, belongs to a chain of small islands and rocks called the Grenadillas or Grenadines. Between it and Carriacou, N E. of it and the principal island of the group, there is a channel, with deep water, which may be navigated, though not without danger.

REDOUT KAZZ, a seaport to Russia, Minneapolis, on the Black Sea at the mouth of the Khopi 12 m. S S E Anahle. It is a place of considerable strength, with a garrison of 600 or 700 men

REDRUTH, a market tn and par England, co. Cornwall. The town in the midst of a rich mining district 9½ m. W Falmouth, has two churches, several chapels for Dissenters a market-place and an elegant clock tower; inhabitants principally employed in the rich copper-mines in the neighbourhood. Redruth is a place of great antiquity and contains many Druidical remains. Area of par 3907 ac. Pop. 10 571 of in 1696

REDWITZ, a tn. Bavaria, Upper Franconia, on the Kessel E. Bayreuth. It is walled has two churches, manufactures of woollen and linen goods and chemical products, glass-works, a copper and other mills. Pop. 1560

REEL (Lough), a lake, Ireland, formed by an expansion of the Shannon, between the co. Longford Westmeath and Roscommon 17 m. long and 2 m. to 6 m. broad, studded with islands, of which Inis Ewla, Inishbolin, Inchmorra, and several others, are of considerable size. Its outline is remarkably irregular and formed by innumerable beautiful bays and bays, and its shores are strikingly picturesque. The Inny enters it from the E

RELD, two par. Eng. — 1 Haru, 1460 ac. Pop. 377 — 2 Suffolk 1224 ac. Pop. 247

RELDHAM, par Eng. Norfolk; 5338 ac. Pop. 771

REEK a vil. Holland prov. N. Brabant 17 m. E. Herengoboth with a convenient townhouse, a church, and a school. Pop. agricultural 798

REPPHAM, par Eng. Norfolk 570 ac. Pop. 409

RELES, a tn Prussia gov. and 41 m. N N W Düsseldorf, r. bank Rhine. It is walled, has a R. Catholic and two Protestant churches a gymnasium, savings bank and orphan hospital manufactures of woollen cloth, hosiery, hats, tobacco and leather and some shipping trade. Pop. 3342

REETH, a market in England, co. York (N Riding), 47 m. N W York at the junction of the Aike and the Swale. It has two endowed schools and extensive lead mines. Pop. 1844

REETH a vil and com. Belgium prov. and 10 m. S Antwerp, on the road to Boom. It has three breweries a tannery several mills, and a trade in corn and cattle. P 1262

REETZ, numerous small places Prussia. The only one deserving of notice is a tn, prov. Brandenburg gov. and 3 m. N E Frankfurt, on a height above 1 bank Elbe, with a church, manufactures of woollen cloth and hats, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 1899

REFOYOS two places, Portugal — 1, (de Baio) A tn and par, prov. Minho, com. Guimarães, near r. bank Douro, about 20 m. from Braga. — 2, (de São J. do) A tn and par, prov. Douro, 15 m. from Oporto. Pop. 680

REGA a river Prussia, prov. Pomerania, formed by the Old and the New Rega, about 6 m. S W Stettin. The united stream flows N W but very circuitously, and falls into the Baltic after a course of about 70 m.

REGALATO, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 26 m. W N W Catania, near r. bank Salso, with a college. Pop. about 6000.
REGELLA, a vil. and com. Tuscany, comp. and 18 m. E.S.E. Florence, in the Upper Val d'Arno, E. side of Mount Vallombrosa near the torrent Botta. It has a court of justice, and a parish church. Pop. 900.

REGEN, a market tn. Lower Bavaria, cap. dist. and on a river of its name, 30 m. N.N.W. Passau; with four churches, numerous breweries, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1220.

REGEN, a river, Bavaria, rises on the W. side of the Bohemianwald, near the frontiers of Bohemia, flows N.W. to Cham, then W., and lastly S., to its junction with l. bank Danube, opposite to Mauthausen. Total course, nearly 90 m., affluents, the W. side and the Cham.

REGENSBURG, a tn. Bavaria. See MANNHEIM.

REGENSTADT, a tn. Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, on the Regan, here crossed by a bridge, 7 m. N.E. Reichenau, with three churches, an infirmary, the ruins of a fine old castle, and manufactures of potash and saltpetre, a brewery, and saw, bark, and flour mills. Pop. 1565.

REGEN'S SW ORD, a remarkable peninsula, China, between the Yellow Sea and the Gulf of Leaoctong.

REGENWALDE, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 42 m. N.E. Stettin, r. bank Rega. It is walled has three gates, a church, a castle and sea oil, walk, and saw mill. Pop. 2402.

REGGIO, or **RAVIA AGRICOLA-LALLA**, (anc. *Egrem Jaldi*) a tn. and seaport, Italy, cap. Calabria-Ultra I. in a fertile plain, E. coast the Strait, and 9 m. S.E. town of Mesima lat. 38° 54' N. lon. 15° 40' E. (N.) It is walled, flanked with towers, and has several extensive suburbs. The old town was almost entirely destroyed by the great earthquake of 1783, and a new town has gradually risen up built on a regular and uniform plan, with good houses and spacious streets.

The principal edifices are the cathedral a collegiate and ten parochial churches, seven convents, a royal college, an ordinary and a founding hospital. It has manufactures of silk goods, linen, common pottery, earthenware, and other sorts of perfume, stockings and gloves, made of the filaments of the plant, a marine bivalve a considerable trade in oil and silk, and an active fishery. Reggio is the seat of an archbishop and of a high criminal and civil court. It was founded under the name of *Phlebia*, by a Greek colony 700 years B.C. After it had risen to great importance, it was besieged, and starved into an unconditional surrender by Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, who carried off most of its inhabitants as slaves. It recovered its liberty under his son Agathocles, but ultimately fell under the Roman yoke, and became a municipal town. Julius Caesar did much for its improvement, and changed its name to *Rhegium Julii*. From the Romans it passed first to the Goths, next to the Normans, and then to Ferdinand of Aragon, king of Naples. During the 16th century it was twice reduced to ashes, in 1544, by Barbarossa, and in 1583 by Mustafa Pasha. Its last great calamity was the earthquake of 1783, which made it almost a complete ruin. Pop. (1850), 16,483.

REGGIO (anc. *Egrem Jaldi*) a tn. Italy, duchy and 15 m. W. N. W. of Reggio Emilia, beautiful country, near l. bank Crostolo, and on the canal of Tanaro. It is surrounded by ramparts, and defended by a citadel, it is well built, has regular streets, several of them lined with porticoes and many handsome houses, in the case of a bishop, the seat of several courts and public offices, and has an ancient cathedral adorned with marble columns, and several fine statues of Clement, several other churches, among which that of Madonna della Ghisa, in the form of a Greek cross, and adorned with numerous frescoes, is considered the chief ornament of the town, a handsome townhouse, lyceum, museum, library, theatre, manufactures of linen and silk goods, and of articles in horn, bone, and ivory, a trade in cattle and wine, and a large annual fair. Reggio is the birthplace of Ariosto. P. 16,000.

REGGIO (Lat. *Regium*), a tn. and com. Parma, duchy and 7 m. E. Unione, with a court of justice, a church, a picturesque-ruined castle, an elegant theatre, primary and musical schools, an hospital, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 5363.

REGIO, a vil. and com. Spain, Biscay prov. Guipuzcoa, at the foot of Mount Harro, about 10 m. from Tolosa with a church, a good townhouse, a school, and a trade in corn and wool. Pop. 1845.

REGNITZ, a river Bavaria, which, formed at Furth by the junction of the Rednitz and Pegnitz, becomes immediately navigable, passes the towns of Erlangen, Forchheim, and Bamberg, and about 3 m. below the last joins l. bank Main, after a course of 40 m.

REGOIA, or **PRADO REGOIA**, a vil. and par. Portugal, r. bank Douro, 4 m. N.N.W. Lamego with a Latin school, extensive vine culture, and a handsome quay. Pop. 1802.

REGOLY, or **REGOLY**, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Tolna and 34 m. N. by E. Eisenbach, on the edge of an extensive marsh, where the Koppány joins the Kapos, has a church, the ruins of an ancient castle, two mills, and some trade in wine and cattle. Pop. 1556.

REGUAIN, or **FLAT ISLAND**, Bay of Bengal, off coast of Aracan, 8 E. Chudab lat. 18° 30' N. lon. 92° 45' E. It is remarkable as being a fourth to the three localities of the Old World previously known, in which the straits are undergoing a process of upheaval. These localities were Scandinavia, and the countries of the Baltic generally the W. coast of Italy and the coasts of Ostia. In Reguain, which, like the other islands in the vicinity, presents visible marks of subterranean fire, the ascertained rise, which is said to have commenced with a great earthquake in 1760, or 1760 is from 9 to 12 ft., but in other islands to the N. and more especially in Chudab, the rise is 22 ft. The upheaval in a greater or less degree extends S.E. by S., to 3 W. by N. over a tract 100 qm. in long, and varying from a very narrow strip to 30 m. broad and is in the line of prolongation of the great volcanic belt of the Santa Islands.

REGUINHEIM, or **REZEN** a vil. France dep. Haut-Rhin, 14 m. S. Colmar, r. bank Ill, near the canal of Neufbrunshausen. Pop. 2201.

REHAU, or **ROMA**, a tn. Austria Turkey. See **OSPAU**.
REHAU, or **RECHAU**, a market tn. Bavaria, Upper Franconia, on the Gröbenbach 29 m. N.E. Bamberg with an extensive brewery and a flax, cotton, and several other mills. Pop. 1600.

REHNBURG, a tn. Hanover, principality Calenberg in the vicinity of the Steinhuder lake, 23 m. W. N. W. Haverburg. It has a bathing establishment supplied by chalybeate and sulphurous springs, which are in considerable repute. Coal is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. of it. 1825.

REHETOBEL, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. and N.E. Appenzel, with a church, inhabitants chiefly employed in weaving and the rearing of cattle. Pop. 1858.

REHM, a vil. Prussia, Westphalia, gov. and 7 m. S. W. Münster, l. bank Weser at the confluence of the Werre. It has a church, extensive salt-works, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1912.

REHMUTPOOR, a tn. Hindoostan, pres. Bombay, prov. Belapur on an affluent of the Krishna, about 14 m. from Satara. It contains several Hindoo temples.

REHNA, a tn. Meklenburg Schwerin, l. bank Rodegast, 19 m. W. N. W. Schwerin, entered by four gates. It has two public squares, a church, townhouse, and savings' bank, manufactures of woollens, and several breweries and distilleries. Pop. 2578.

REHESDORF, a tn. Saxony, circle Bautzen, on the right 4 m. E. Zittau with a church, and a cattle manufactures of linen, a brewery, and distillery. Pop. 1013.

REICHELHEIM (twoplaces, Germany)—1. a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg 8 m. N. W. Erbach, at the foot of a hill crowned by the ruins of an old castle. It has a church. Pop. 1240.—2. a vil. Hesse, on the Morfeld, 19 m. N.E. Frankfurt, with a church, manufactures of linen, and several distilleries. Pop. 761.

REICHENAU, a vil. Bohemia. See **RECHENAU**.

REICHENAU, several places, Bohemia, particularly—1, (or **RECHENAU**, or **RECHENAU**), (Lat. *Reichenau*), A. tn., circle and 9 m. S.E. Kladsko, on the Elbitzsch; with a demerary church, two castles, an old and a new, the latter one of the handsome buildings of the kind in Bohemia, a Pietist college, not now used; a townhouse, gymnasium, two hospitals, and manufactures of cloth. Pop. 3500.—2, (or **RECHENAU**), a vil., circle Leitmeritz, 56 m. N. N. E. Prague; with a church; inhabitants chiefly employed in rearing and spinning silk, and weaving and bleaching linen. Pop. 1636.

—3, a vil., circle and 55 m. N. E. Bautzen, at both sides of the Moldau. It has a church, a school, a saw and three other

mills. Pop. 2222.—4, (NEW, or NOWY RICHKOW) A vil., circle Tabor, with a church and a castle. Pop. 1047

REICHENAU a vil. Saxony, circle Bautzen, on the Ostsie, 7 m. S. Biele, with two churches and manufactures of linen and ribbons, dye-works, bleachfields, and several mills. Pop. 6663.

REICHENAU, or MURKOWSKA, an isl. Baden, on that part of Lake Constance named Untersee, 4 m. W. W. Constance. It is of a triangular shape, and about 3 m. long and 1 m. broad. It is covered with vineyards, and divided into three parishes. It once possessed a famous Benedictine abbey the abbots of which acquired large domains, and became princes of the empire. Pop. 1263.

REICHENAU, or RICHKOW, vii. Austria, Moravia, circle Olmütz, 9 m. from Güttau with a church. Pop. 1659.

REICHENAU (ALT) a vii. Prussia, Rhine gov. and 22 m. S. Liegnitz with a Protestant and two R. Catholic churches, and several mills. Pop. 1813

REICHENBACH, two places, Prussia:—1 A to gov. and 30 m. S. W. Breslau, r. bank Peile. It is walled, flanked with towers and bastions, and has four suburbs. Several courts and offices a Protestant and three R. Catholic churches a town-hall, castle, and several schools, extensive woollen and cotton manufactures, bleachfields, dye-works, and off and vinegar works. Pop. 5478.—2 A to gov. and W. Legnica with a Protestant church and hospital, manufactures of men linen, and several mills. Pop. 1153

REICHENBACH a vil. Saxony, circle and 7 m. S. E. Zwickau. It has two churches, schools; manufactures of woollen linen, and cotton goods hosiery, and stone-ware, worsted, flax, and cotton mills; dye-works and bleachfields and a considerable trade. Böttger, the antiquary, was born here. Pop. 8616

REICHENBERG, or LAUSEN, a tn. Bohemia circle Buns-lau, in a finely wooded district on the Neisse, 54 m. N. W. E. Prague. It consists of the town proper and a suburb called Christstadt, and is after Prague, the largest town in Bohemia. It is well built, but has many irregular, narrow, and narrow streets. It contains two churches a school-house, one of the largest and finest buildings of the kind in the kingdom, an elegant theatre, municipal and several other schools, an infirmary and poorhouse. Linen and woollen cloths are extensively manufactured, and form important branches of trade. Pop. 18 600.

REICHENBACH, a tn. in Upper Bavaria, in a wide and beautiful valley, 66 m. S. E. Munich, r. bank Isar here crossed by two bridges. It has four churches, a town-house, and hospital, and one of the most important salt-works in the kingdom. The salt is obtained from 30 springs, and the annual produce averages 12 000 tons. In 1817 after great expense, and by the genius of the celebrated engineer Eusebius Bach, these springs were brought into connection with those of Trausnitz and Rosenberg and the salt-works of Berchtesgaden, by a conduit carried above 80 m. over hills and valleys. Pop. 2650.

REICHENBACHSEN a vil. Hesse-Cassel Niederhessen circle and 4 m. S. W. Eschwege with a church. Pop. 1689

REICHENSTEIN a tn. Prussia, gov. and 45 m. S. S. W. Breslau; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church an hospital, and manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, potash, glue, starch, snuff and gunpowder. In the 16th century there were mines here which produced about 25 000 ducats of gold. At present, arsenic is the only mineral actually worked. Pop. 1972

REICHENSTEIN (LATZ), EISENBERG or RECHENBERG, a mining to Bohemia circle Pilsen, r. bank Waidau, 20 m. S. E. Klatzau, with a church and glass works. Pop. 1684.

REICHENHOFFEN, a tn. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 22 m. N. W. Strasbourg; with a paper mill, an iron work, and a considerable trade in madder, which is extensively grown in the neighbourhood, and in gypsum, which is extensively used for agricultural purposes. Pop. 2623.

REICHENTADT or ZAKOFF a tn. Bohemia, circle Buns-lau, at the foot of the Kamenitzberg, 43 m. N. N. E. Prague with a church, castle, Cistercian monastery, and school, considerable manufactures of cloths, cotton, and wax cloth. The son of Napoleon Bonaparte had his title of duke from this town. Pop. 1900.

REICHTADT (OBER and NIEDER), two contiguous vil. Saxony, circle Dresden, both near Dippoldiswalde, with a church a castle, and six mills. Pop. 1068.

REICHTHAL, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 35 m. S. Breslau, on the Spandau, with a R. Catholic church, town-house, school, hospital, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1123.

REIDIA a river Russia, near m. S. W. extremity of gov. Novgorod, flows N. and after a course of about 90 m. joins the bank Lobat, near its mouth in lake Ilmen.

REIF a tn. Tyrol. See RIVA

REIFENBERG a vil. Austria, Thyrle, circle and near Gitz, on the Brenzau, with a church and two castles. Pop. 1290.

REID (LA) a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 16 m. S. E. Leige, on the Weyr and the Ambieve. It has limestone quarries, brickworks, and a flour-mill. Pop. 1899

REIGATE a part bor. market, and par. England of Surrey the town 19 m. S. S. W. London on the railway to Brighton on a branch of the Mole; stands on a bed of fine white sand much used in the manufacture of glass, and has a small town-hall in the market-place an ancient church, built of squared limestone, with an embattled tower and some interesting monuments, places of worship for the Society of Friends and Independents, a free grammar and a national school, a literary institute, and several churches. Reigate returns a member to Parliament. Pop. bor., 1640 Area of par. 6009 ac. Pop. 4227

REIGHTON, or REIGHTON par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 1818 ac. Pop. 247

REIGNIER a vil. and com. France dep. Haute Savoie prov. Faucigny near r. bank Arve. It is a straggling place with a court of justice, and a trade partly in wine, but chiefly in cattle and dairy produce. Pop. 1709

REIGOLDSWELL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can Basel Landschaft, 12 m. S. E. Basel in a valley 1650 ft. above the sea. It has a good church, parsonage, school-house, and a savings bank many of the inhabitants are employed in weaving silk ribbons. Pop. 1108.

REIKIAVIK REIKIAVIK or REYKIAVIK [Danish Reykjavik] a seaport and cap. of Iceland on the S. W. coast, and a tongue of land which projects into the Faxaflod. lat. 64° 8' 24" N. and lon. 21° 55' 15" W. (N) It is the seat of a bishop, the seat of government, and residence of the principal authorities of the island. It has a cathedral church a superior grammar-school an observatory a public library some manufactures of coarse woollens a good harbour at which a considerable trade is carried on and an important annual fair. Pop. 900

REIL a vil. Prussia gov. Treves, on the Moselle, with a chapel and an iron-mill. Pop. 1438

REILINGEN a vil. Baden circle Lower Rhine, ball Schwetzingen with a church. Pop. 1571

REIMA, a tn. France. See REIMS.

REINACH or REYACH a tn. and par. Switzerland, can Aargau, 18 m. S. E. Aarau. It is a stirring manufacturing place, with an extensive cotton printfield and a saw and two flour mills. Pop. 2670

REINEPZ, or REINERT, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 65 m. S. S. W. Breslau r. bank Gleiser Westritz, and the Kossbach. It is surrounded by mountains has two churches and an hospital; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth leather, and paper a worsted two saw and several other mills. Near it, in a secluded valley are mineral springs, with a bathing establishment, much frequented in summer and a few miles N. of the town is the Heuschnee, or Heuschnee (Hay barn) so called from its shape, and presenting a vast assemblage of detached rocks of fantastic forms. The highest, called Grotte-vaters Stuhl (Grandfather's Chair) is 2800 ft. above the sea. Near it is a much-frequented pilgrimage church P. 2646.

REINET, Cape Colony. See GRAAF-REINET

REINFELD a vil. Denmark. Amby Holsten cap. hall of same name, in a beautiful district, on the Helmsse, 11 m. W. S. W. Lübeck. It is well built, and contains the remains of an old castle. Pop. 900.—The name. H. of the Treves has an area of 85 sq. m. Pop. 8200

REINHEIM a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg near Dieburg. It is an ancient place, surrounded by walls and ramparts, and has two parish churches, a synagogue, and three mills. Pop. 1194.

REINOSA, or **REYRUA**, a mountain chain, Spain, between *provs* Burgos and Santander. It detaches itself from the S. slope of the Cantabrian mountains, and stretches N W to S.E., terminating near the environs of Burgos. It gives rise to the Elbro to the E., and the Pisuerga to the S.W. The latter summit are covered with snow during the far greater part of the year but the slopes are covered with forests, containing excellent *xarant* timber.

REINOSA, a *tn*. Spain, *prov* and 33 m. S.S.W. Santander on the Elbro, here crossed by a fine bridge. It has an elegant townhouse, public schools for both sexes, a church an hospital, hermitage, two convents, and two public promenades, manufactures of woollen and linen, several flour mills, and a considerable traffic in grain and flour. P. 1724

REINSDORF, a *vil*. Saxony circle Zwitkau, bad waters, with two churches, manufacture of linen three mills, mineral springs, coal mines, and a trade in fruit and furs. Pop. 1003.

REINSTEUT a *vil* Saxen-Altenburg, near Kahla, on the Selba, with a church and a fine manor-house. P. 1154.

REINSWALDE, a *vil*. Prussia, *prov* Brandenburg *gov* Frankfurt, circle Borsu, with a church. Pop. 1162

REISCH or **RECHENK**, a market in Austria, Moravia, circle Iglau. It has a church a Premonstratensian abbey with an extensive library and a chapel. Pop. 1040.

REISCHDURF or **REINSDORF**, a *vil* Bohemia circle and 18 m. from Raxa, with a church, a school, and limestone quarries. Pop. 1018.

REISEN or **REINSTEIN**, a *tn* Prussia *gov* and 45 m. S.W. Posen with a palace belonging to Prussia Sulkowsky and out of the finest in Poland a Piarist college and two Catholic churches, and manufacture of woollen and linen cloth. Pop. 1170.

REISEN, *par* Irel. Waterford 9227 ac. Pop. 854

REITENDORF, a *vil*. Austria, Moravia, circle Olmutz, with a church, a castle, an hospital and a mill. Pop. 1640

REITH a *vil*. Tyrol, circle Saltsburg, with a church and a chapel. Pop. 1125

REKAS, or **REKAS**, two places, Hungary:—1. A market *tn*. Thuder Thien. co. and 12 m. N.E. Temeswar with a church. Pop. 2008.—2. A *vil* H. Her Danube, co. Pesth. Pop. 7813

RELLICKMURRI and **ATHAMAL**, *par* Irel. Tipperary 12,508 ac. 1 *tp*. 864

RELLFN a *tn*. Spain, Valencia, *prov* and 22 m. N.E. Almona, with crooked and steep streets, a bad townhouse, a grammar, and an hospital in ruins two elementary schools, a church and chapel and a hermitage. Agriculture, three oil mills, five flour-mills, and a few looms for domestic linen employ the inhabitants. Pop. 2433.

REMAGEN or **REINMAGEN** a *tn* Prussia *gov* and 23 m. N.W. Coblenz. 1 bank Rhine. It is surrounded with walls and ditches, entered by five gates, and contains a Protestant and a Catholic church. It was founded by a Roman colony. Pop. 1786.

REMBANG a *prov* Java, bounded N by the Java Sea, E *prov* Boerhaaya S.E. Kediri, S. Madelon, and W. Saurang. It is a fertile, but not mountainous, highland with a lower under 2000 ft., and with several smaller possessions, only a navigable stream, the Solo. The country along the coast is little better than a dry barren sand waste, and inland it is stony and rocky and for the most part covered with thick dense forests. In short, only about an eighth part of the area is capable of cultivation. Rice, tobacco, and vegetables are the chief products, some timber is floated down the Solo, some trade is done in rice and turmeric, and in importing gambier, and some sugar is manufactured in two districts. Ship-building to a limited extent is carried on at the ports of Rembang, Dancong, Galangan, and Bander. Rembang is rich in old gold gravels, held in great respect by the Javanese. Pop. 460,000

REMBANG a *tn*. Java, above *prov* on a deep bay on the N. coast, W. of the river Rembang, and 60 m. W. N.W. Saurang lat. 6° 40' 30" S.; lon. 111° 17' E. (a). It is a lively thriving town, with a rosy bazaar, a good hospital, a mosque, a school, and some other respectable buildings. Its harbor one of the best in the island, is protected by a point named Oeljong-Bender, which stretches far into the sea, and by some islands, among which are the two Brothers. It

has a good trade in ship-timber, and in ship-building, and *trafic* it is a valuable salt-pans.

REMEDIOA, a *tn*. New Granada, *dep*. Cundinamarca, *prov* and 87 m. N.E. Antioquia. Its gold-mines, formerly so rich, are abandoned, but it has some trade in timber. Pop. 4000.

REMENTHAM, *par* Eng. Berks 1560 ac. P. 486.

REMETE, *MANEAT*, or **REMETE**, a market *tn*. Hungary, Hither Thien. co. Zepa, on the Grinles, 58 m. N.W. Kempten, with a Protestant and a Catholic church, brewery, and brandy distillery. Pop. 2143.

REMETE, or **REMETE**, a *vil*. Austria, Transylvania, co. Nieder-Walsenburg, on the Klygo-Putaka, near the junction with 1 bank Maros, 16 m. N. Karlsburg. It contains a Greek united church and has mineral springs. Pop. 2590

REMITCH, a *tn*. Zealand, district and 11 m. N.E. Luxembourg, 1 bank Moselle. It is very beautifully situated in a most fertile district and has an old castle, a townhouse, prison, church and school; and a considerable trade in wine agricultural produce, and fruits, especially apples, pears, cherries, strawberries, plums, and nuts. There are also tannery and pottery works and several lincolns, and gypsum-mills. In April, 1822 there was fought here a severe engagement between the forces of the bishop of Treves and Metz, and the Normans, in which the bishop was killed. Pop. 2200.

REMYELMONT [*anc*. *Armenia* *Centrum*] a *tn* France, *dep*. Vosges, picturesquely situated at the foot of the Vosges, 1 bank Moselle. The houses, though for the most part rather low are neat and regular and usually adorned with arcades. The streets are well laid out and spacious. The principal edifices are the church and hospital. Its chief manufactures are cotton, muslin Paris point, stained paper, and leather. There are also cotton and wool mills, and iron and steel works. The trade is of considerable importance (Remylmont being the entrepot for the produce of the mountainous districts in the neighbourhood). The leading articles are cheese, called Gouda and Gruyere. Pop. 4133.

REMLINGEN a *tn*. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, 10 m. W. Würzburg, with a Protestant church, two mills, several mills, and a trade in corn, fruit, and cattle. P. 1068.

REM() (HIS) a seaport *tn*. France, *dep*. Alpes Maritimes, 80 m. E.N.E. Nice *cap* *prov* on the Mediterranean. When viewed from the sea it presents the figure of a triangle the base of which is formed by the shore, and the apex by the dome of the sanctuary Della Costa. It consists of an upper and a lower town. The former is very ancient, and consists of a number of poor houses, placed in narrow and almost inaccessible streets the latter is much better built, and is one handsome modern square, but the streets are generally steep and ill paved. A great scarcity of good water used to be felt, but a copious supply has recently been introduced from a distance of about 3 m. San Remo is the residence of a military commandant, and the seat of a superior court of law and of several public offices and has 14 churches, several of them belonging to convents, and one, the sanctuary Della Costa, already mentioned, adorned with four columns of alabaster. A seminary and college, a large townhouse in which the public schools are kept, and a small harbor, chiefly frequented by fishing vessels and small coasters, which, loaded with oil, fruit, and salt provisions. Pop. 9854.—The *rov*, area, 217 sq. m., is covered by the Maritime Alps, which descend in beautiful hills and torrents towards the shore, and send down numerous torrents. The soil is fertile, and great quantities of oil and fruit, particularly oranges and citrons, are produced. The *prov* is divided into 8 mandements, subdivided into 36 communal. Pop. 61,000

REMOUCHAMPS, a *vil*. Belgium, *prov* and 12 m. S.E. Leips. It has a very remarkable double grove, nearly 1 m. long and consisting of a great variety of beautiful specimens. In its mouth, at what is called the Lake d'Enfer, numerous fossil bones of lions, tigers, bears, and other animals, were found in 1825.

REMPTENDORF a *vil*. Germany, Rhenus-Greits, hall. Burg, with a church and several mills. Pop. 1256.

REMPSTONE, *par* Eng. North, 1680 ac. P. 389

REME, a *river*, Wurtemberg, rising in a hilly district not far from its E. frontier flows W. N.W. past the towns of Remlingen, Gmünd, and Schorndorf, and joins a bank Neckar at Ludwigsburg, after a course of 50 m.

RENESCHIED, a tn. Frisia, gov and 18 m. E S.W. Middelburg, on a rugged height. It contains a Protestant church, and has extensive manufactures of various articles of brasswork, which are largely exported to Holland, Russia, America, and other countries. Pop. 11,909

RENY (St.) (anc. *Glaucus Iuvit*), a tn. France, dep. Doubs-de-Ménil, 42 m. N N W Mirecourt, near the canal of St. Neel, in a beautiful basin, covered with olive-groves. It has a handsome boulevard, formed on the site of the ancient ramparts, somewhat narrow and irregular streets, but many of the houses, though old, are well built. The only edifice deserving of notice is the Hotel de Ville, a handsome modern structure, situated in the public square, which is adorned with a pyramidal fountain. The trade is in wine and corn, and there are silk-mills. Pop. 6123

RENALX (Flemish, *Rense*, Latin, *Rosenacensis*) a tn. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 20 m. S Ghent. It is picturesque situated in three public squares, each adorned with a fountain; three churches and two chapels; a townhouse, hospital, orphan asylum, *conseil de prud'hommes*, a superior primary government, and several commercial and private schools; a mutual society, and different benevolent institutions particularly one which bears the name of *Frères des Bonnes Œuvres*. The manufactures consist of cotton stuffs linen cloth, flannels, hats, earthenware, soap, oil, chocolate, confectionery, and tobacco. There are also breweries, distilleries, tanneries, saw-mills, iron-works, bleachfields, thread-mills, brick and tile works, &c. The linen trade is very extensive, and the weekly and monthly markets are much frequented, and at the two annual fairs, each lasting two days a great deal of business is done. Renalx dates from the 8th century. In 1478, and again in 1519, it was almost destroyed by fire. Pop. 12,545.

RENCHEN a tn. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, r. bank Rheine, 10 m. N N E Offenbach; with a church manufactures of iron, and a trade in hemp. Moreau defeated the Austrians here in 1795.

RENCUM Holland. See *REKKUM*

RENDALL and Knox, par Scot. Ork and Shet. P. 1443.

RENDOMBE, par Eng Gloucester, 2523 ac. P. 264

RENDHAM, par Eng Suffolk, 1731 ac. P. 453.

RENDE, a tn. Naples, prov Calabria-Citra, dist and 8 m. N.W. Cosenza. It is situated at the foot of the Apennines, and contains seven churches and two monasteries. Potter's clay and millstones are found in the vicinity. P. 4100

RENDEK, or *OWAN*, a vil. Hungary, Thutser District co. Buda, 1 m. from Bunnagh with a church. It stands in a district covered with forests. Pop. 2638

RENDEUX, a vil and com. Belgium prov Luxembourg on the Ourthe, 36 m. N Arlon, with a saw mill and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1011

RENDEVOUS, an vil of 8 W point Borneo. Lat. 2° 44' 30" S. lon. 110° 9' E.

RENDLESHAM, par Eng Suffolk, 2020 ac. P. 859

RENDSEBURG, a tn. Denmark, duchy Holstein, ex. hall, on both sides the Eider, and on a little island in its channel, 54 m. N N W Renssberg. It stands in a level district on the frontier of Schleswig, and is a place of great strength. It is divided into three parts—the Altstadt, Newwerk, and Krowerk. The Altstadt, the oldest part, occupies the Eider-tale, and is defended by several irregular bastions and six outworks. Newwerk stands on the l. or Holstein bank of the Eider, and is defended by six regular bastions and ravelins and seven outworks. The efficiency of its defences can be greatly increased by flooding. Krowerk is on the r. bank, or Schleswig side of the river, and not only guards the entrance to the fortress on that side, but also protects the large wharf on the canal and the harbour. There are in all five parts, of which the Altstadt has three, and the Newwerk and Krowerk one each. Renssberg ranks as a fortress of the second class, and is also the second artillery depot in the kingdom. Its several forts and barracks are extensive and complete, and nothing is omitted that can contribute to its impregnability as a military station. Its principal buildings and establishments are two churches, one of them large and richly ornamented, with a curious altar-piece, a provincial court-house, the main warehouse, the Schleswig-Holstein head-bank; the second-class head-bank, a large bell-foundry, a superior gun-foundry, and three hospitals. The town is situated
Yo. II.

generously situated for trade. Both the Eider and the Schleswig-Holstein canal, which joins it here, give ample water communication, while a branch railway joins it in connection with the trunk line between Kiel and Altona. The harbour, a winter haven of the fourth class, has 11 ft. water, and there are five stations at which vessels according to their class can load or deliver their cargoes. The most important of these stations is at the sluice in Krowerk. The origin of Renssberg is unknown, but it owes its Altstadt to Frederick III. in 1689, and its other divisions, its privileges, and principal fortifications to Christian V., who continued improving it from 1684 to 1692. It has stood repeated sieges and bombardments. Pop. 10,400.—The RAIL, the largest in Holstein is not all united, but includes a number of scattered patches. Its area is 93 ges sq. m. Pop. 21,900

RENFREW, or RENFREW, a co. Scotland, bounded, S and S.W. by co. Ayr. E. by Lanark, N by the Clyde, and W by the Firth of Clyde. Length 31½ m., breadth 18½ m. area, 241 sq. m., or 154,240 ac., of which about 100,000 ac. are cultivated. The most elevated ground occurs in the S.W. and S.E. but they attain no great height, the loftiest summit in the co. being about 1200 ft. or 1800 ft. above sea level. There are, however, numerous beautiful and extensive valleys, watered by the White and the Black Cart, the Gryffe, &c. Towards the centre of the co. the general features are striking and picturesque, being in many places well wooded and varied by fine meadows, knolls, and rising-grounds. Along the Clyde the country is comparatively flat, and the soil is various, but a great part of it is deep, loamy clay, extremely fertile. The S.E. part of the county is included in the great coal-field of the W. of Scotland. Limestone sandstone, freestone, granite, and secondary trap rocks, are found in considerable abundance. Good freestone for building is quarried; limestone is also wrought for burning, and the mines of coal and ironstone give employment to a great number of persons. Grazing and dairying are extensively practised in the county, particularly in the high districts, where the pasture is excellent. In the middle district, where the latter is not so good, all sorts of crops are raised with the best advantage. But Renfrewshire derives its principal importance from its manufactures and shipping, including as it does, Paisley, Greenock, and Port-Glasgow as well as the county town Renfrew. It returns three members to Parliament, one for the county and one each for the burghs of Paisley and Greenock. Pop. 181,091

RENFREW, an anc. royal and peer burgh, and par. Scotland, exp. above on 6 m. W N W Glasgow about half-mile from the Clyde. It consists of a main and several lesser streets, well lighted with gas, and has a jail and townhouse, an old parish and a Free church, a grammar-school endowed by a charter of Robert III. and the Blythwood Testimonial, a superior school established in 1843, a subscription library and an atheneum, were opened December 1. 1853. Silk and muslin handloom weaving are carried on, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in a bleachfield at one end of the town, and in the extensive foundry and shipbuilding yards on the banks of the Clyde and in a distillery in the vicinity. A short canal connects the town with the Clyde, which is here crossed by a ferry and furnished with a commodious quay or wharf at which the river steamers touch in their passage to and from Glasgow. Renfrew gives the title of Baron to the eldest son of the reigning sovereign, and unites with Kilmarlock, Rutherglen, Port-Glasgow and Dumbarton in sending a member to Parliament. Pop. of par. 3898 of tn. 3722

RENFREW a vil Canada West, on the Beane River, which here forms a magnificent fall about 70 m. N Kingston. It has a Presbyterian and a R. Catholic church, a grammar-school, a foundry, tannery, carding, saw, and flour mills, and exports large quantities of potash.

RENGERDORF, a vil Prussia, prov. Rhine, gov. Prussia, circle Gluck, with a church, a castle, and several mills. Pop. 1086

RENEOLD, par Eng Bedford, 2166 ac. P. 464

RENI, a commercial port, Russia, gov. Bessarabia, at the mouth of the Pruth in the Danube. It exports wheat, barley, and maize, chiefly to Constantinople. Pop. (1849) 7814.

RENINGHEE a vil and com. Belgium, prov. Flanders, 25 m. S.W. by W Brugge, near l. bank Krommebeke. It has six breweries, a bleachfield, several flour-mills, and

manufactures of leather, ropes, candles, tobacco, and oil; and a trade in cattle, grain, and timber. Pop. 3069.

RENINGHELST, a vil. and com. Belgian, prov. W. Flanders. 23 m. S.W. Bruges, with two breweries, and three flour-mills. A great variety of medicinal plants are cultivated in this commune. Pop. 2145.

RENKUM or **RENCUM**, a vil. Holland prov. Gelderland, 8 m. W. Arnhem, near the Rhine. It has many good houses, a Protestant, and a St. Catharine church, a school, a paper-mill and a brewery. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in agriculture and in the wood trade. Pop. 919.

RENNESBOD, a vil. Hesse, about 40 m. N. Wiesbaden. It has a Protestant parish church. Pop. 1419.

RENNES (anc. *Condate Rhenovora*) a tn. France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, agreeably situated on the activity and at the foot of a hill on the canal of Ille and Rance, at the confluence of the Ille and Vilaine, 60 m. N. Nantes. It is traversed from E. to W. by the Vilaine, which divides it into the high and the low town, and is crossed by three bridges. The latter the smaller of the two, on the l. bank, is on a flat so low as often to suffer from inundation. It is very poorly built. The houses in it, as well as those in the adjoining suburbs, are mostly of wood, and the streets are narrow and winding. The houses lie between r. front Vilaine and l. bank Ille, and strikingly contrast with the low town by the elegance of its buildings and its spacious regular streets which are almost mathematically straight, and intersect each other at right angles. This decided superiority it owes to a dreadful conflagration which took place in 1720, and in the course of the seven days during which it raged laid the greater part of the high town in ashes. This same event, however which has thus given it the appearance of a handsome modern town, has deprived it of much of its historical interest, by destroying almost all its ancient edifices. Of these the only one of any consequence which now remains, is the Palais de Justice, a stately structure in which the states of Brittany used to meet. Of modern edifices, the principal are the cathedral of Breton architecture, the Hotel de Ville part of which is occupied by the public library, a handsome theatre, the new church of Toussaint, the artillery barracks, and arsenal. But the chief attraction of Rennes is in its promenade. The best are the Mail, Champ-de-Mars, and Thabor. The last, in particular forming part of the old garden of a Benedictine monastery in 17th century and finely planted, and occupying a height which overlooks the town, affords fine views both of it and of the surrounding country. The manufactures, not of great importance, consist chiefly of silk-throwing, spinning, cloth, starch, cotton pipes, paper and playing-cards. There are also spinning mills, wax refineries, breweries, and tanneries. The trade is of considerable extent, being greatly facilitated by canal communication, both with St. Malo on the one hand, and Brest and Nantes on the other. The principal articles are dressed, linen, better corn, wine, color, honey was, wax, timber, and cattle. Rennes is the seat of a bishop, and the seat both of a court of first resort and consistory, and of a high court of appeal for dep. Côtes-du-Nord, Finistère, Ille-et-Vilaine, Loire-Inférieure, and Morbihan, and possesses a college, a faculty of law, secondary school of medicine, a university secondary dissection seminary and a society and school of painting. In the time of the Romans, Rennes was the capital of the Redones. On the decline of the empire it was seized by the Saxons, and afterwards by the Franks. From then it was taken in the 9th century by Rouennois, prince of the Bretons, whose successors made it their capital. By the marriage of Anne of Breton with Charles VIII., it became finally united to France. During the middle ages it was strongly fortified, and stood several sieges; the most memorable of which is that of the English, under the Duke of Lancaster who was obliged to raise it after it had continued six months. Pop. (1857) 29,582.

RENNINGEN a vil. Württemberg, Kreis Sueder. 18 m. W. Stuttgart with a church. Pop. 1745.

RENO (anc. *Rhenus*), a river, Italy rises in the N. slope of the central Apennines, on the N. borders of Tuscany, near the Romanes, flows N. E., and joins the bank of the Adriatic, a little above Ferrara, total course, 90 m. It is not properly navigable, but carries barges in winter when the water is high.

RENTERIA, a tn. Spain, Biscay, prov. Guipuzcoa, l. bank Gurea, near its mouth in the Bay of Pasages. It is walled, has five gates, an ancient and spacious church; an Augustinian monastery, a handsome town-hall, and several, two primary schools, an iron-mill, and other iron-works and a considerable export of iron and steel. Pop. 1057.

RENTON, a vil. Scotland co. and 2 m. N. Dumfriesshire, on the railway to Ballach, 7 bank Leven with a nat. Free and a Reformed Presbyterian church, several schools, a library, and a monument to the memory of Smollett, the novelist and historian, who was born in the vicinity. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the extensive calico-printing, dyeing and bleaching establishments, which here have since the Leven. Pop. 2598.

RENTSCH, or **ROCHENSTADT**, a vil. Bohemia, circle Rakonitz, near Pargitz, in a valley enclosed by lofty hills, with a church and a school. Pop. 1058.

RENEWICK, par. Eng. Cumberland; 4220 m. Pop. 216.

RENY a tn. Russia. See **RENY**.

REOLE (La) (anc. *Regula*) a tn. France, dep. Gironde, 30 m. S.E. Bordeaux built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the side of a steep hill whose base is washed by the Garonne. It has very indifferent houses, steep, narrow and irregular streets, and an ugly, noisy-looking building, except the remains of an ancient abbey and of an old castle said to have been built by the Saracens. It has manufactures of combs, hats, vinegar and leather, and a trade in corn, flour, barley, and cattle. Pop. 8054.

RHOLID (anc. *Burgula*) a vil. and com. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 40 m. from Albufera in a plain with a church, a primary school and manufactures of articles in iron. P. 1025.

REPHAM, or **REPHAM** par. Eng. Lincoln. 1490 m. Pop. 585.

REPPEN, a tn. Prussia prov. Brandenburg gov. and 11 m. E. Frankfurt, on the Elbe, with a church and manufactures of woollens and hats and a trade in horns and cattle. Pop. 2592.

REPTES, three par. England, Norfolk;—1, 1729 m. Pop. 880.—2 (North) 2731 m. Pop. 623.—3, (South), 2081 m. Pop. 699.

REPS or **KHALON** a market in Assiria, Transylvania chief place of the same name at the foot of a height crowned with a castle, on the Rostsch and Trebenesch, 18 m. S.E. Udrvari. It contains a Protestant, St. Catharine, and Greek church, and a school and has fair chiefly for linen and horses. There are mineral springs and a sulphur mine in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1200.—The extent of Reps or KHALON-Sank has an area of 170 geo. sq. m. Pop. 7500.

REPTON or **REPTON** a vil. and par. England, and 64 m. S.W. Derby, with a handsome church, places of worship the Wesleyans and Independents, a free grammar school and other charities. Area of par. 6440 ac. P. 2223.

REPUBLICAN FORK, a river, U. States, rises in Nebraska territory about 30° 30' N., lon. 102° 30' W., flows N.E. flowing on the right Salomon's Fork, and the Grand Saline Fork, and finally after a course of nearly 300 m., unites with the Neosho HILL Fork in forming the Kansas.

REPULAE BAY—1, British N. America, at the S. extremity of Melville peninsula lat. 66° N., lon. 56° 30' W.—2 A bay, Australia, N.E. coast; lat. 30° 30' S. Its shores are low, but the hills adjoining rise to a great height. Repulse islands are in this bay, they are of small size.

REQUENA, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. Casena, and 44 m. W. Valencia. It was formerly a place of great strength, and there are still some traces of the walls round the old town with a portion of the citadel. It has a variety of educational establishments, an hospital, three parish churches, a nursery two suppressed convents, one of them converted into a townhouse, and the other, which stands on an eminence overlooking the town, into a barracks. The chief branches of industry are agriculture and silk manufactures, there are 650 looms for cottons, gros, and serges, &c., several dyeworks, &c., and altogether about 1500 persons are employed in the different processes connected with these manufactures. Besides, there are 10 saw-mills, one for oil, two brandy stills, a soap and varnish-mill, and a distillery. Agricultural produce, as well as the products of manufacturing industry, are exported to Valencia and Cadiz. Pop. 13,364.

REBIZ, a tn. and par Portugal, prov Beira-Alta, about 6 m. N Viseu. Pop. 750.

REBIZ, par Scot. Kirkcubright 16 m. by 6 m. Pop. 1785.

REBOBIE, par Scot. Foch, 9 m. by 2 1/2 m. Pop. 711.

REBOLD, a tn. in Persia, cap prov Gilan, 150 m. N W Teheran, near the Bay of Resaleh, Caspian Sea. The houses here are of a very superior construction, and the streets generally well paved; but the whole town is so enveloped by trees, that no idea of its full extent can be formed from its appearance, taken in any one point of view. The bazaars are extensive, regular clean, paved, and well kept, but not entirely covered from the weather, a part of them, however, is shut in by gates. Beggars are more numerous and importunate here than in any other town in Persia, the streets and bazaars swarm with the most miserable and loathsome objects, forcing themselves not only into view of, but into contact with, the persons they meet. The present town is comparatively modern, having been built near the site of a more ancient city about 280 years ago. Pop. estimated at 50,000.

REBOLCA, two nearly contiguous places, Hungary.—1 (Female) A vil. Thither Thais, co. Krasova, on the Berava, 9 m. from Dognas, with a Catholic church and valuable iron-mines. Pop. 1008.—2 (Old or Walodok) also on the Berava. It has a Waldsien church. Pop. 905.

REBINA, a tn. Naples, prov and 6 m. S E Naples, on the gulf of that name. It stands about 70 ft. above the site of the ancient Herculaneum, and contains two churches and a convent. There are numerous fine villas in its environs. Pop. 8900.

RESINAR, ROMAN, or STATERDOEF a vil Austria, Tranyvanya, r bank Sebet, 9 m. S W Hermannstadt; with two Greek churches, and a trade in wood. Pop. 605.

RESITA, an important tn. Russia, gov and 145 m. N W Vitebsk, cap viceroy. The current contains several large lakes, is well wooded and has a light sandy soil, not well adapted for wheat, but productive of rye and buck-wheat. Pop. about 57,000.

REBOLIS, par Scot. See KIRKCUHRIGHT and CUTHBERTON. Pop. 1651.

RESOLUTION BAY, Marquesa Islands W side of Isl. Rapa Orotia.

RESOLUTION ISLAND—1 An Isl. N America, entrance to Hudson Bay—lat 51° 30' N lon 64° 50' W. Length, 40 m.; breadth, 35 m.; with a cape of same name on its N.E. side.—2 A lagoon lat Archipelago lat. 17° 25' S, lon 143° 24' W small and low and thinly inhabited.

RESTON, two par. Eng. Lincoln.—1, (North) 703 ac. Pop. 47.—2 (South) 710 ac. Pop. 180.

RESTORATION ISLAND, a small Isl. E. coast, Australia; lat 12° 37' 30" S lon 143° 37' E. about 9 m. in diameter. It is a more granite rock with a very scanty covering of soil, but produces a few small trees, and some fruits. Water is abundant, and on the shores oysters are plentiful.

RESULTANA, a tn. Sicily, prov and 14 m. N Calatamara, r bank Salvo. Pop. 2000.

RETHNOI a cape, Siberia. E. coast, at the mouth of the Anadyr; lat 68° 45' 44" N lon 176° 45' 69" E.

RETFORD (East) a par. bor., market tn., and par England, co. and 23 m. E N E Nottingham, pleasantly situated on the railway from London to York, the Chesterfield Canal, and on the Linc. here crossed by a bridge connecting it with West Retford. It consists of several streets, well built and paved, and a market-place lined by good houses, and has a large and handsome parish church, partly ancient and partly modern, with a lofty tower, Rector Baptist, Independent, and Wesleyan chapels, a free grammar-school, a workhouse, hospital, and several almshouses, and a considerable trade in horses, cattle, cheese, and hops. East Retford from a very early period, enjoyed the privilege of sending a member to the House of Commons, but owing to the corrupt practices which prevailed, the franchise was, in 1826, thrown open to the hundred of Basewick. Pop. in 1843, parish and bor. 44,054.

RETHFOR (West), par Eng. North, 1080 ac. P. 653.

RETHLO (anc. Rhegium), a tn. France, dep. Ardennes, beautifully situated on a height above r bank Aisne, which is here navigable. It has wide and regular streets, but the

houses, generally of wood, are very indifferent. It has two long public squares, in one of which, forming the market place, is an extensive building in which the markets are held; three churches, one of which has four towers, and is surmounted by a handsome belfry; manufactures of woollen cloth, such as mere shawls, cambrics, and hosiery; famous tanneries, and a worsted mill, and a trade in woollen cloth, iron nails, corn, wine, brandy, groceries, &c. Pop. 7507.

RETHLOIS, an ancient dist. France, which belonged to prov Champagne, and now forms the S W part of dep. Ardennes. Rethal was its capital.

RETHM a vil Hanover, gov Luneburg 33 m. N W Hanover. L bank Aller. It has a church and a customs-house. Pop. 1540.

RETHY WARRENCK, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov and 20 m. E. by N Antwerp with several cloth factories a tannery a brewery an oil, three corn mills, and a dyework. Pop. 2504.

RETHMO or RETHMO a seaport in Isl. Candia, E coast, 40 m. W tn. of Candia lat. 25° 22' 17" N lon 24° 38' 19" E. It extends a considerable way along the shore is well built, and defended by a citadel. The port is now of little utility being nearly choked up with sand, so that a vessel drawing more than 6 ft. water cannot enter. It has no export trade, the inhabitants being for the most part, employed in agriculture, gardening and making soap from olive-oil or in the culture of the vine, the produce of which is commonly sent to Candia.

RETSER, or RECSA a market in Hungary Hither Danube, co. and 2 m. from Presburg. It has a parish church and produces some excellent wine. Pop. 2197.

RETSKP a vil Hungary Hither Thais, co. Heves, on the bank of Mures Major, above the Paradisek, with a church and sundried spring. Pop. 1185.

RETTEDDON par Eng. Essex. 8833 ac. Pop. 817.

RETTIROVA a vil Hungary Thither Thais, co. Te me war, about 4 m. from Verres, with a handsome Greek non-mixed parish church. Pop. 1184.

RETTZ, an ancient dist. France, which belonged to prov Bretagne and now forms the S.W. part of dep. Loire-Inférieure.

RI TZ, or RITZ a tn. Lower Austria, 80 m. N W Vienna. It is walled has several suburbs, an old church chapel townhouse hospital and Dominick monastery, with a library and small cabinet of minerals and coins, and considerable trade in wine, some of which, produced in the district ranks among the best in Austria. Pop. 2777.

RETTZ ALH a market in Bavaria, circle Lower Fran conia, on a height above the Main over which there is here a ferry 9 m. N W Würzburg. It has a church, to which numerous pilgrimages are made several mills and a trade in wine. Pop. 1080.

RETTZSTALF a vil Bavaria, Lower Franconia, dist. and near Carlsbad, with a church several mills and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1983.

REUDNITZ, a vil Saxony, circle and near Leipzig. Pop. 2248.

REULI a tn. France dep. Indre, 9 m. N Issoudun, on the Loire. It contains a curious old edifice, which bears the name of Grande Maison and has some trade in corn and wine. Near it is an ancient Gothic church and at no great distance stands the fine chateau of Ferri-Renilly. Pop. 2201.

REULMARE, or NAST ARATON, a vil. Austria, Triun sylva, co. Niederwiesenberg dist. Zalsbach, near the river of same name 18 m. N W Althudbach. It consists of four distinct portions, with several churches, and a parish frying spring.

REUNION (ILE-DE-LE) a name given to the Island of Bourbon in 1793 and resumed since the Revolution in France in 1848.

REU, a city, Spain, Catalonia, prov and 10 m. W Taragona, in a plain at the base of a chain of hills, about 4 m. from the Mediterranean. It was once well protected by fortifications, so may be seen from their remains. It is divided into two parts, the ancient and the modern, the latter being distinguished by the superior architecture of the houses, and by the greater regularity of the streets. In the former is the principal square, surrounded by spacious colonnades, serving as a promenade to ranges of shops, and in all well-stocked farming

the great centre of attraction to men of business as well as others. Most of the squares are used as market-places, and among them are distributed 18 public fountains of various forms. Among the public institutions and edifices the most worthy of notice are the townhouse, a spacious structure of



REUS.—Town House, View in Spain.

the Tuscan order, with magnificent halls, adorned with statues and pictures; the new and extensive public prison an asylum for orphans of both sexes as hospital in the old convent of Carmelites, supported by revenues of its own, among others, the profits of the public theatre, which belongs to it; the parish church, of simple Gothic architecture, with a lofty hexagonal tower; a Franciscan convent, one of the finest in the province, now occupied with primary schools and a college; the theatre, capable of containing 1500 persons, and the barracks, a grandiose edifice of regular and solid architecture, with accommodation for two full battalions of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry. There are besides numerous other schools and colleges, both public and private, and several chapels. Agriculture employs a considerable number of hands, but the principal branches of industry are the manufacture of cotton and silk stuffs, tanning and dressing leather making coats of all sizes, soft soap, fine earthenware, bleaching yarn and flax, and making machines for carding cotton. There are upwards of 5000 handlooms, for all kinds of cloths, plain and striped cottons and mixtures of silk and cotton, factories for silk ribbons, and headkerchiefs, silk cord damasks, and velvets, dye-works, brandy distilleries, oil-mills innumerable, &c. There are 60 works for cotton fabrics alone. Reus imports fine sheep, cattle, swine, cotton, hemp, silk, dye-stuffs, wool, iron, flaxseed, hides, &c. and exports, besides the produce of industry, brandies, and other spirituous wine, silks, almonds, oil, shoe-leather soap &c. weekly market on Monday which regulates the prices of various articles, such as breadstuffs, silks, almonds, and other fruits, throughout the peninsula. Reus, during the Peninsular war was impoverished by the exactions of the French under Mandarville, and its trade seriously damaged by the English blockade. Pop. 35,048.

REUSCH (AAR and REZ) two nearly contiguous villa. Austria, Moravia, circles and 15 in S. Igien. They have two parish churches, and fine rock-crystals are found in the vicinity. Pop. about 1700.

REUSCH (TWE), (Latin, *Rues* and *Uria*) a river Switzerland, rises in Lake Lucerne, in Mount St. Gothard where within a distance of 10 m., the Rhine, Rhone, and Ticino, with innumerable small tributaries, have their source. It first consists of three small torrents, which unite in the valley of Uria, on Uri, through which it dashes along with great rapidity in a N.W. direction, and falls into the E. extremity of the Lake of Lucerne, from the N.W. extremity of which, at the town of Lucerne, it emerges a navigable river; proceeds for a short way N.W. till it reaches its most important tributary, the Emme, then turns N.E., and lastly, in N.W. traverses one. Aargau, and joins R. bank Aar, near Windisch, total course, about 100 m. In the upper part of

its course it falls rather than flows, descending 2000 ft. before it reaches Uria, and 2600 ft. more before it reaches the lake, and forming numerous magnificent cascades.

REUSCH, three principalities of Central Germany, somewhat intermingled with other territories, but lying between Saxony, Bavaria, and the Rhenish duchies, and belonging to an older and a younger line, the former of which holds the 80th, and the latter the 81st place in the Germanic Confederation; area of the whole principality, 480 geo. sq. m. The territory of the older line, usually called the principality of Reuss-Greitz, consists of the lordships of Greitz and Burgk, and has an area of 113 geo. sq. m. These lordships are separated from each other the one being traversed by the Elster while the other lies along both banks of the Saale. The surface is better adapted for pasture than agriculture, rearing great numbers of horned cattle and sheep, but scarcely raising grain sufficient to meet the consumption. The most important crops are potatoes and flax. Hops also are partially grown. The territories of the younger line form the two principalities of Reuss-Schleiz, and Reuss-Lobenstein-Ebersdorf the former having an area of 96 geo. sq. m. and the latter an area of 162 geo. sq. m., and in addition to these principalities include the lordship of Gera and the domain of Reuland, which, together have an

area of 120 geo. sq. m. These territories are, on the whole, fertile, and well wooded, raise sufficient grain to supply the consumption, and possess among their minerals iron, which is generally worked, and roofing slate, which are extensively quarried. The two principalities of the younger line, though belonging to two different branches, rank only as one state, having only a single vote in the plenipotentiary of the Confederation. In the representative assembly the whole principalities only share one vote along with those of Hohensollern, Lichtenstein, Waldeck, and Lippe. The representatives of the older line were raised to the rank of princes in 1775—those of the younger line ranked only as counts in 1790 and 1806. Both lines, as well as the great majority of their subjects, are Protestants. Pop. 100,000.

REUSSENDORF a vil Prussia, gov. and S.W. Prussian with a castle, tile-works, and several mills. Pop. 1321.

REUTIGEN a vil and par Switzerland, on and 27 m. E.S.E. Bern, at the junction of the Summe with the Kander, at the entrance of the Stanzenthal and the foot of the Stockhorn. It has one of the most important horse and cattle fairs in the Oberland. Pop. 1212.

REUTLINGEN a m. Württemberg circle Schwarzwald, on the Ebnach, a small affluent of the Neckar 20 m. S. Stuttgart. It is surrounded by walls and ditches; has very narrow streets, contains four churches, one of them handsome; a townhouse, Latin school, and the ruins of an old castle; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, fire-arms, glass, paper, and gunpowder; a ball-factory, a spinning, and several other mills. Reutlingen is the capital of the circle, and the seat of several courts and public offices. It is of considerable antiquity, and rose to be a free imperial city—a position which it long maintained. It was incorporated with Württemberg in 1803. Pop. 11,118.

REUTTER, a market in Austria, Tyrol, circle and 17 m. N. Inntal, R. bank Lech; with a church, a Franciscan monastery, an hospital, manufacture of cotton stuffs, and several breweries. Pop. 1218.

REV or **VAU**, a vil. Hungary, on Riber, on the Neplid Körös, 6 m. from Eled. It has a church, and some trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1176.

REVEL, a gov. Russia. See *ERZARONA*.

REVEL, or *REVAL*, a seaport in Russia, cap. gov. Revel or *Rezhovsk*, on a small bay in the Gulf of Finland, 300 m. W.R.W. Petersburg; lat. (St. Catharine church) 59° 24' N., lon. 24° 56' 10" E. It was once a city of some extent, surrounded by strong walls, fortified with bastions, of which part still remains. It consists of the town proper, and a large suburb built along the beach, and has tolerably well-built houses of brick, many of them of a very antique appearance; but the streets are narrow and long. It is the residence

breweries, and tanneries. The articles of trade include, besides champagne wine, which is the most important of all, barley, corn, flour, colonial produce, combed wool, cotton twist, hemp, fax, leather and numerous articles of manufacture. Rheims is the seat of an archbishop, and possesses a court of assize, exchange, council of professors, diocesan university, secondary ecclesiastical school, and college. It is a place of great antiquity. Even before the Roman invasion it had acquired some importance, when it was known by the name of *Durocoronum*. At a later period it became the principal town of *Belgica Galia*, and was adorned by numerous handsome edifices. Christianity is said to have been introduced into it in 380, and its cathedral to have been founded about 400 by St. Nicaus, who perished shortly after in a massacre by the Vandals, who had made themselves masters of the town. St. Remi, one of his successors, converted and baptised Clovis, and almost all the Frankish chiefs in 496, after the battle of Tolbiac. Philip Augustus turned himself to be consecrated at Rheims in 1179, and the example has since been followed by his successors, with the exception of Henry IV. Rheims often suffered much from war and was repeatedly in possession of the English, who were finally expelled by the Maid of Orleans, in 1431. In 1814 the Russians gained possession of the town, but were shortly after surprised and driven out by Napoleon, whose success on this occasion is the last which he was destined to enjoy. Pop. 42,461.

RHEIN a river, Europe. See RHINE.
RHEINBACH a tn. Prussia, gov and 20 m. S. Cologne. It is walled entered by three gates has a justice-of-peace court, and several public offices, two R. Catholic churches, manufacture of woollen and linen cloth, iron, and leather and a trade in cattle. There is here a Roman aqueduct. P. 1826.
RHEINBEK, a vil. Denmark, duchy Holstein, cap. bail of its name. In a finely wooded valley watered by the Bille, over which there is here a bridge, 9 m. S.E. Hamburg. It is a well-built place, and contains an old castle, now partly used as a courthouse. The half-way is the most R. in the duchy area, 40 sq. m. Pop. bail, 5300.
RHEINBERG a tn. Prussia gov and 24 m. N.W. Düsseldorf on the Old Rhine with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church manufacture of woollen and linen cloth, and a cotton-mill. It existed in the time of the Romans was afterwards fortified, and was repeatedly besieged. P. 2575.
RHEINBOLLERN a vil. Rhineland Prussia, gov and 25 m. S. Coblenz with two churches, two mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1061.

RHEINREITBACH, a vil. Rhineland Prussia gov and 25 m. N.W. Coblenz, near 1 bank Rhine with a R. Catholic church, viaduct and iron works, saw-mill-furnace and copper-mines. Pop. 1035.

RHEINROLL, a vil. Rhineland Prussia, gov Coblenz, church and near Newwied, on the Rhine with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1341.

RHEINE, a tn. Prussia, prov Westphalia, gov and 23 m. N.W. Münster 1 bank Rhine. It contains a castle, the residence of the Duke of Loos-Corwarren, five churches, an old Franciscan monastery an orphan and an ordinary hospital and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a printworks, tanneries, chisery-factory and several mills. In the neighbourhood are limestone-quarries and salt-springs. Pop. 2554.

RHEINECK, a tn. Switzerland, cant. and 10 m. E.N.E. St. Gall, beautifully situated among vineyards and orchards 1 bank Rhine, a little above its entrance into the Lake of Constance. It has a handsome church, a townhouse, hospital, and orphan asylum, manufactures of linen and cotton goods, and a considerable trade. Considerably above the church stand the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 1211.

RHEINFELDEN, a tn. Switzerland, cant. Aargau, 1 bank Rhine, here crossed by a wooden bridge, 9 m. E. Basel. It is walled has a large and handsome church, a tobacco-factory an oil and a paper mill, and a considerable general trade. The river both above and below the bridge, is embanked by rocks, which form rapids and falls, and on an island in its course stand the ruins of the feudal castle of Hohen. In a battle fought here in 1688, during the Thirty Years war, by Duke Bernard of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke of

Rohan was slain. During the Austrian dominion, Rheinfelden was one of the four *Waldstätten*. Pop. 1821.

RHEINGAU (*Rhein valley*), a territory in the S. part of duchy Nassau, extending along the R. bank of the Rhine for about 15 m. between Biebrich and Rüdelsheim, in the bailwicks of Wiesbaden, Eltville, and Riedelsheim. It is equally distinguished by its beauty and fertility; produces excellent wine and fruit, and maintains a very dense population.

RHEINHEIM, a tn. Nassau-Darmstadt, prov. Hesse-Darmstadt, 10 m. S.E. Darmstadt. It is walled, and has two churches, a synagogue, and several mills. Pop. 1196.

RHEINMAGEN, a tn. Prussia. See REINMAGEN.

RHEINSBERG, a tn. Prussia, prov Brandenburg, gov and 40 m. N. Potsdam on a lake of same name, where the Rhine issues from it. It has a church, and a castle with a park, in which are statues of Prince Henry of Prussia, and Augustus William, and monuments to several of the distinguished soldiers who fell in the Seven Years war. Frederick the Great spent his youth here. Pop. 2169.

RHEINZABERN, a tn. Bavaria, Palatinate, on the Elzelsbach, here crossed by a bridge, 9 m. S.E. London. It has a mill. Pop. 1965.

RHEINECK, a tn. Prussia, prov Westphalia, gov and 8 m. S.W. Minden, 1 bank Weser a little above the confluence of the Weser. It has extensive mill-works, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1912.

RHEINEN, or **RHEINEN** a tn. Holland, prov and 21 m. E. E. Utrecht, 1 bank Rhine. It is an old place, was formerly walled and had three gates, which were destroyed in 1640. It has a spacious market-place, surrounded with houses, a townhall, weigh-house, a church and a school. Agriculture tobacco-growing, and some trade are carried on. Pop. 1468.

RHEINISH BAVARIA. See RHEINISCH.

RHEINISH HESSE, a prov. Hesse-Darmstadt (which see) **RHEINISH PRUSSIA** Germany. See PRUSSIA.

RHEINE, a tn. Rhineland Prussia, gov and 5 m. S. Coblenz, on the Rhine, over which there is here a ferry. It is an old place, built almost entirely of wood, and has a R. Catholic church. Near it stood formerly the Klingenberg (King's Seat), where the electors used to meet and deliberate on the affairs of the empire. It was an octagonal, open-roofed building, supported by eight pillars in the circumference, and one in the centre with seven stone-steps round the sides for the electors. Many treaties of peace were concluded and emperors elected and dethroned here. It was pulled down in 1807 but was rebuilt, partly from the old materials, in 1843. Pop. 1480.

RHEYDT, a tn. Rhineland Prussia, gov and N.W. Cologne, church Gladbach, on the Rhine. It has a castle, two churches, manufacture of cotton, silk and mixed silk goods, soap, glass, and vinegar a tannery numerous dye-works, and a trade in linen. Pop. 3576.

RHIN, **RHINE**, or **RYN**, a river Prussia, issues from a chain of lakes, on the frontiers of Mecklenburg, flows S., passing Rainsberg and Alt-Ruppin, expands into several lakes, flows W., and after a course of about 70 m. pour bank Havel on the frontiers of Prussian Saxony. It is called by a canal at Ruppin with the upper course of the Havel.

RHIN (**RAB**) or **LOWER RHINE**, a dep. France, bounded, N. by Rhineland Prussia and dep. Moselle, E. by the Rhine, separating it from the grand duchy of Baden, S. dep. Hesse-Nassau; and W. dep. Vosges, Meurthe, and Moselle, greatest length, S. to N. 60 m., average breadth, about 23 m.; area, 1777 sq. m. In the W. it is mountainous, being crossed by the chain of the Vosges, which traverses it S. to N. in a direction nearly parallel to that of the Rhine, towards which the departments has a general slope, the mountains, which are generally clothed with forests, gradually descending into lower hills, on which the vine is extensively cultivated, and finally merging into plains, which, on approaching the river, occasionally become more swampy. The greater part of the department is drained directly by the Rhine, but it also receives within its numerous tributaries, of which the most important is the Ill. More than one-third of the whole surface is arable, and one-fourth is in wood. The mountainous districts are necessarily devoted to pasture, but the soil in the plains, which tend to lie above the river is not to be swampy is very fertile, and yields good crops of all kinds of

grain, though not in sufficient quantity to meet the home consumption. Madder and tobacco also are extensively cultivated, and in particular districts excellent hops are grown. In some cantons cabbages are grown on a large scale, and employed in making the well-known cheese (German, *saure Sauerkraut*), which forms an important article of traffic, particularly at Strasbourg. The principal mineral is iron, which is extensively worked, and there are also traces of silver, lead, antimony, and manganese. Excellent quarries of building-stone and gypsum, and good beds of potter's-clay are found in several districts. A little coal also is raised. The manufactures consist chiefly of iron, fine broad-cloths, linen, calicoes, straw hats, leather, gloves, starch, all kinds of hardware implements and utensils, fire-arms, and cutlery. The trade, which is greatly favoured by several canals, but more particularly by that which connects the Rhine with the Rhine, is important. The principal articles are corn, brandy, wine, beer, cherry-brandy, vinegar, oil, cheese, tobacco, madder hemp, iron and ironware, wood, hams and poultry. The great majority of the inhabitants is Protestant. The department is divided into four arrondissements—Strasbourg, the capital, Reims, Metz, and Wissembourg—subdivided into 88 cantons and 542 communes. 1 pop. (1852) 587,433.

RHIN (HAUT) or **UTRUS RHENI** a dep. France, bounded N. by Bas-Rhin. The Rhine separating it from the grand duchy of Baden, S. Switzerland and dep. Doubs, and W. Haut-Rhin and Vosges, greatest length N to S, 65 m., average breadth, 30 m., area, 1658 sq. m. The surface in the S. and W. is almost entirely covered by mountains which take a N direction, and belong to the chain of the Vosges though on the S. they join with the chain of the Jura. These mountains form the W. limit of the basin of the Rhine, so which the whole department belongs with exception of a small portion in the S. which belongs to the basin of the Rhodan. Between the Rhine, the only river of any consequence in the tributary the Ill, but the most important water communication is furnished by the Rhine and Rhone canal by which an uninterrupted communication between these magnificent rivers has been established. Considerably more than one-third of the surface is arable and rather more than one-fourth is in wood. About one-eighth consists of meadow and pasture. A great part of the wood is in the long and somewhat narrow tract which lies between the Ill and the Rhine, and contains several extensive forests, of which the largest, that of the Hark, has an area of more than 35,000 acres. The arable land is generally fertile, and produces corn in sufficient quantity to leave a surplus for exportation. Besides grain, the principal products are potatoes, of excellent quality hemp and madder, and a considerable quantity of tobacco is grown. About 25,000 acres are in vineyards. The wine none of which bears a high name, is chiefly consumed within the department, but part is exported to Switzerland and Germany. The minerals include silver, lead, copper, iron, antimony, asphalt, gypsum, marble and potter's-clay. By far the most important of all is iron. The manufactures consist chiefly of the broad-cloth, linen, hangings, cloth, printed goods, both linen, cotton, and silk, carried on extensively in Colmar, Millersheim, Thann, &c.; stained paper, straw hats, hosiery leather, mineral acids, soap, household utensils, ironmongery clock-work, and porcelain stoves. In several districts there are extensive cotton-mills, dye-works, sugar-refineries, breweries, distilleries, potteries, blast-furnaces, and other iron-works. The trade is in corn, wine, brandy, kirschwasser, steel, ironmongery, cotton, and other prints, fruit-trees, cattle, &c. The majority of the inhabitants is R. Catholic, but the number of Protestants is very considerable. The language generally spoken is German, though for the most part in a very impure form. For administrative purposes, the department is divided into three arrondissements—Colmar, the capital, Altkirch, and Belfort, subdivided into 29 cantons and 490 communes. Pop. (1852), 494,147.

REIN see Scot. Parth.; 4 m. by 1 m. Pop 388.

REIN (Latin, *Rein*, German, *Rein*, Dutch *Rijn*, Italian, *Reno*) the most splendid river of Germany is also one of the most important rivers of Europe, as its direct course is 418 m., and its indirect course 635 m. — the number of its tributaries, great or small, 12,300, and the area of its basin, 54,350 sq. m. It is formed in the Swiss cant.

Grison by three main streams, called the Vorder, Mittel, and Hinter Rhine, or the Lower Middle, and Upper Rhine. The Vorder Rhine rises in Mount Crispal, N. E. of St. Gothard, and derives its water from three sources. The first issues from Lake Toma and Paldalen at the foot of the Malinthalcrab, and is afterwards augmented from the Badol glacier; the second rises at Monte-de-la-Rhin-de-Revocon, and the third at the foot of the Gröden Alps. These three sources, of which the second traverses the Val Gröden, and the third the Kitzbühel, become united at Canot (Chumant). The Mittel Rhine leaves from Lake Skur in the Dietsch, W. of the Lukmaderberg, traverses the Muddelthal and joins the Vorder Rhine at Disentis, from which the united stream is called only Vorder Rhine. It takes an E. direction, and at Reichenau unites with the Hinter Rhine, which leaves from the Rheinwald glacier in Mount Adels on the Vogelsberg, and has a course of about 70 m. through the Bodensee, before reaching Reichenau. Here the three united streams take the common name of Rhine, have a width of 130 to 140 ft. and admit of floating. The Rhine first becomes properly navigable at Colre after receiving the Pleiser. It now turns N., and shortly after being augmented by the Leinacher, quits the Gröden, forms the boundary between Sax. S. Hall on the left, and Liechtenstein and Vorarlberg on the right, receiving the Ill from the latter, and along with several minor streams, forms the Bodensee or Lake of Constance, contained by the Zeller or Untersee. On leaving from the Lutersee it flows W. separating Switzerland from the grand duchy of Baden, and continues its course to Schaffhausen and Basel, receiving as it proceeds, on the left, the Goldach, Thur, Thode, Glis and Aar, and on the right, the Waichen and Alb, mountain streams of the Black Forest. At Basel it again begins to flow N., separates the French dep. Upper and Lower Rhine from Baden forms the boundary between the latter and Elsass, flows thereabout through the grand duchy of Hesse, forms the boundary first between Hesse and Baden, and then between Hesse and the Prussian Rhineish province, till it wholly enters the latter at Coblenz. During the course from Basel now described it receives from France the Ill and several little streams from Baden the Wiese, Elz, Kinzig, Murg, Pfalz, and Neckar from Rhineish Bavaria, the Lauter and Quench from Rheinhessen, the Main from Nassau, the Lahn, and passes Germersheim, where it divides into a number of arms which afterwards unite, Strasbourg, Spire, Mannheim, Worms, Mainz, Biberach and Bingen. In Rhineish Prussia it receives on the W. the Weier, Sieg, Wupper, Eder and Lippe, and on the E. the Nahe, Moselle, Ahr, and Riff, and flows past the towns of Neuwied, Bonn, Cologne, Düsseldorf, and Weel. Thereafter below Emmerich, it enters the Dutch prov. Gelderland and shortly after divides into two branches, S. and N. The S., called the Waal carries off two-thirds of its water, empties twice with the Maas and as the Old Maas, falls under the name of Merwe into the North Sea. The N. branch after making several windings in its course to Arnhem, but still retaining the name of Rhine, divides in front of Weert, before reaching Arnhem, into two branches, O. and N. The one on the E. proceeds as the New IJssel, in the bed of the canal which reaches dug to connect the Rhine with the Old IJssel till it reaches Dordrecht where the New and Old IJssel unite to pour their accumulated waters into the Zuider sea. The L. arm proceeds under the name of Rhine in a course nearly parallel to the Waal, passing near Wageningen and Rheneen to Wyk by Dordrecht, where it again bifurcates sending a very feeble branch, under the name of the Crooked Rhine, to Utrecht, where by the canal of Vaart it communicates with the much larger branch which had taken the name of Lech, and flowing past Naumen and Schoonhoven, unites with the Maas above Grimsen op-de-Lek. The Crooked Rhine becomes little better than a ditch, on leaving Utrecht it proceeds towards Leyden, and at the beginning of this country, was lost in a sand d. little beyond Katwijk—see the Rhijn. At an earlier period it had here found an outlet into the Ocean, and in more recent times, after surmounting many difficulties, the lost water of the Rhine has been collected in a canal, and, by the aid of three stupendous the outlet has again been established. The breadth of the Rhine and the character of its channel, differ much at different parts of its long course. Its breadth at Basel is 750 ft.; between Strasbourg and Spire, from 1080 to 1200 ft., at Mainz, 1600 to 1700 ft.; and at Basse-

landmark, where it enters the Netherlands, 3150 ft. Its depth varies from 2 to 23 ft. and at Düsseldorf amounts even to 50 ft. From the Lake of Constance to Basel it has a very rocky bed but, lower down, contains numerous islands, partly composed of sand and clay. From Barmen several of the islands are clothed with herbage, and even admit of cultivation, between Strassburg and Germersheim they form chains of low-lying hills. The Rhine abounds with fish, including salmon and salmon trout, but more especially sturgeon, lamprey, pike, and carp. Wild fowl also abound on its banks and countless islands. Some gold is contained among the sands brought down into it from the mountains of Switzerland and of the Black Forest.

The navigation of the Rhine is very important, particularly for W Germany. As already mentioned it first becomes navigable at Cologne, in the Graess; but the continuous and unobstructed navigation does not begin till below Biehlhausen, and the traffic is loaded vessels is not important above Spire. From Strassburg to Mentz, the bottom of the vessels in which it is carried is from 100 to 125 tons; from Mentz to Cologne, 185 to 200, and from Cologne to Holland, from 200 to 450 tons. The navigation is rendered dangerous by waterfalls, more especially those of Biehlhausen, of Lutzerath, near the mouth of the Wutach, of Lamsberg and of Rheinfelden. It is also rendered dangerous by the Bingerloch, near Bingen, where the stream becomes suddenly narrowed and confined between lofty precipices, and, by Rheinfelden, though as a less degree, at Biehlhausen, St. Clair and at Lohr.

The Rhine is distinguished alike by the beauty of its scenery and the rich fields and vineyards which clothe its banks. Hence, no river in Germany more especially since the introduction of steam-vessels, attracts so many tourists. From Basel to Mentz it flows through a wide valley bounded on the l. by the Vosges, and on the r. by the Black Forest, and the mountains along the Bergstrasse. From Mentz the mountain ridges approach the stream at first only on the r. bank, where they form the Bingerloch, but at Bingen they begin to hem in the l. bank also, and continue from thence to Koblentz to present a succession of lofty mountain summits, high precipices, and wild, romantic views. Pleasant towns and villages lie nestled at the foot of lofty hills above them, on all sides, rise rocky steep slopes, clothed with vines, and every now and then the castles and fortresses of feudal times are seen springing from precipices apparently inaccessible. At times the chain of ridges on either side opens out, and allows the eye to wander into romantic valleys, along which tributaries of less or greater magnitude keep dashing down, or gradually winding to the parent stream. On the river itself much additional variety and beauty are given to the scenery, by the constant recurrence of picturesque and verdant islands. The elevation of the Rhine above sea-level is at the Col d'Obere Alp, 9967 ft. at Ruchman, 2021 ft. at Constance, 1335 ft. at Basel, 771 ft. at Kobl, 468 ft., and at Cologne 121 ft.

RHINE (PROVINCE OF THE), or RUHRIG PRINCE (German, *Rhein Province*), a prov. Prussia, between France, Belgium, Holland, Hanse Dominions, Nassau, Hanse-Lomburg, Oldenburg, Bavaria, and prov. Westphalia. Area, 6798 sq. m. In the S. it is hilly, being pervaded by the ranges of Hohen-Venn, Kiffel, Hoch-wald, Eder-wald, and Hunsrück. It is watered by the Rhine, the Moselle, and some affluents of the Moselle. The proportion of unproductive land is very small. Grain, potatoes, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, oil-seeds, grapes and other fruits are cultivated, and horned cattle, horses, sheep, goats, and swine, are extensively reared. It is the most important mineral district in the kingdom, iron, copper, lead, coal, zinc, gypsum, clay, marble, alabaster, and porphyry, being wrought, and it is likewise a most active manufacturing district, there being numerous iron-works and machine-shops, chemical works, sugar refineries, glass works, porcelain-works, cotton, woollen, linen, and silk spinning and weaving factories and paper mills, falling, saw, and grain mills; with above 2000 breweries, and above 3000 distilleries. It is divided into the five governments (Regierungsbezirk), of Cologne; Düsseldorf, Aachen, or Aix-la-Chapelle; Trier or Treves and Coblenz. Pop. (1849), 2,811,173, of whom 808,908 are Protestants, 2,114,286 Roman Catholics; and 29,451 Jews.

RHINEBERG, a vil U. States, New York, 85 ft. S. Albany, 1 bank Hudson; with three churches, a academy an iron-foundry and a paper-manufactory. Pop. 1500.

RHIO Rio, or Rho, a prov. Dutch possessions, in the Indian Archipelago, comprising the Rhio Archipelago, the Lings Islands; area, 2877 sq. m. It is bounded, N. by the Straits of Singapore and Malacca, E. by the China Sea, S. and W. by the sea which washes the shores of Sumatra.

RHIO, Rio, or Rho, an isl. group, Indian Archipelago, in the Dutch possessions, lying chiefly S. and E. from Singapore. The chief island is Rintang, sometimes also called Rhio, besides which the group includes Galang, Gampang, Battam, and numerous smaller islands, both at a distance from and close to their shores. The navigation among them is very intricate. The group is separated into two sections by the Strait of Rhio, which passes between Rintang on the E. and Galang and Battam on the W.

RHIO Rio, or Rho, a seaport in Indian Archipelago, 50 m. S.E. Singapore, on the small island of Pulo-Pinang, which has in an indentation on the S. side of Battam, from which it is separated only by a narrow channel. It is a nest-looking town arranged, with great regularity, in two divisions, the European clean and handsome, and the Chinese, or native, rather dirty. It is defended by a fort, built of large stones brought from Malacca when that place was occupied by the Dutch in 1824. It has many good buildings, among which are the governor's house, a stone Protestant church and a school. Its haven is rocky and in S. during October and November, may be seen 80 to 100 large and small vessels. Through Chumbe, Bangloose, and Arabian merchants, a considerable trade is carried on with China, Annam, Siam, Borneo, Celebes, Java, Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, and even the W. Indies. It was declared a free port in 1894.

RHIO par Walo, Garmatov; 1658 ad. Pop. 578. **RHIO** or Rio a vil and com. Italy Lombardy, prov. and 9 m. W. N. Milan, 7 bank Lura, with a large church, founded by Cardinal Carlo Borromeo, a masonry college, and a large educational establishment. Pop. 8715.

RHODDA or Rhodda, an isl. Egypt, in the Nile, opposite Cairo, 2 m. long. It contains the palace's garden.

RHODE (RHO GERMANY) a vil and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 7 m. S. Brussels. It has manufactures of paper, breweries, corn-mills, and a trade in wool, &c. Pop. 2800.

RHODE ISLAND, the smallest of the U. States of N. America lat. 41° 23' to 41° 3' N. lon. 71° 6' to 71° 38' W. and bounded, N. and E. by Massachusetts, N. the Atlantic, and W. Connecticut length, N. to S. 49 m. greatest breadth 32 m., area, 1340 sq. m. The surface, which in the N. is hilly and rugged, but elsewhere generally level, is divided into two parts by Narragansett Bay, a fine body of water about 30 m. long by 15 m. broad and containing several islands, and among others the one which gives the state its name. The principal rivers are the Pawtucket and the Pawtuxet, both affluents of the Providence, which falls into Narragansett Bay and the Pawtucket, which, after forming the boundary between this state and Connecticut, falls into Stonington Harbour. The climate, particularly that of Rhode Island (which has an area of 50 sq. m.), is mild and equable, and well adapted for its pleasant summer and temperate winters, for travellers from the S. The soil is only of moderate fertility but from careful and skilful cultivation raises good crops, particularly of Indian corn and oats. Maps factories, however, form the staple interest of the state; and cotton and woollen goods gave employment to numerous mills and factories, and a few vessels are built. The foreign trade, once considerable, has greatly decayed in consequence of the rivalry of neighbouring ports, possessed of greater advantages. The chief religious denominations are the Baptist, Congregationalists, Episcopalian, and Methodist. For the higher branches of education, the only collegiate institution is Brown University at Providence; the number of public school districts is 332, and the number of scholars under 15 years of age attending is 88,053. The government is vested in a governor, senate, and assembly, elected annually by universal suffrage. The most important town is Providence; but there is no proper capital, as the legislature holds its sittings not only at it, but also at Newport, and occasionally at South Kingston, Bristol, and East Greenwich. Rhode Island was first settled, in 1639, by a small colony

headed by Roger Williams, who had been banished from Massachusetts for his religious opinions. William Giddings, with others banished for the same cause, joined him in 1638. A charter was afterwards obtained from Charles II. securing universal toleration, and vesting the government in a governor, deputy-governor, 10 assistants, and representatives chosen by the freemen of the several towns. The form of government conducted us force till 1841. P (1850), 147,544.

RHODEN, a principality Waldeck on a height, 25 m. W N W Cassel, with a church and a castle. Pop. 1689.

RHODES, a large and celebrated isl. and city in the Mediterranean, Asian Turkey, S coast, Anatolia from which it is separated by a channel 10 m. broad lat 35 52 to 36 28 N lon 27 40' to 28 15' E. 50 m. long S W to N E, and about 16 m. broad. Nearly in the centre of the island is Mount Artimus or Allayabo, 4008 ft. high. The land descends gradually towards the sea and forms a series of plains, constituting by much the larger proportion of the island. These plains being watered by numerous rivulets, are extremely fertile, but are almost entirely neglected. Corn, olives, cotton, wine, figs, oranges and other fruits, are amongst the principal productions of the first three, however, there is barely enough raised to supply the demands of the inhabitants, but of the remainder there are considerable quantities exported, which with the conveyance of goods from Smyrna, forms the chief occupation of the inhabitants. Pop 30,000.

The city of Rhodes stands at the most N part of the island, lat 36 28 05" N lon 28 16' E, and although it still has an imposing appearance, is greatly reduced from what it was by an ancient times not covering more than a fourth of its former area. The walls however, remain as they were they are encompassed by a fosse or ditch 70 ft. wide now dry. There are several churches erected in mosaic a convent, and the palace of the Grand Masters, a public library of about 1000 volumes placed in a neat building erected for that purpose; a college or medresa, attended by about 150 students and five other schools for boys, and six for girls. Its harbour formerly so famed is now half filled up with sand, and only accessible in small vessels. It is divided into two by a raised mole, on the end of which is a lighthouse and which protects the inner basin from all winds. It is supposed that the famous Colossus stood across the passage from the outer to the inner basin. The Colossus was made of brass, and was erected in honour of Apollo the tutelary deity of Rhodes and is said to have been 10 1/2 ft. high. It was set up about the year 278 a.d. and was thrown down by an earthquake 66 years thereafter, and lay where it fell for nearly 800 years, or till a.d. 567 when the island having been taken by the Saracens they broke the statue to pieces, and sold the brass. Rhodes was in ancient times one of the most celebrated states of Greece and particularly distinguished for its wealth, commerce, and naval power, being one of the last which surrendered to the Roman arms. It was no less distinguished for its superiority in art, science and literature all vestiges of which however disappeared under the barbarous sway of the Turks by whom it was taken in 1522. Pop. city 10,000.

RHODE Z, a n. France. See Rhodes.

RHODT, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinat, can and near Edenkoben, with a church and salt-stone quarries. Pop. 1482.

RHOD, or Rutenburg, a small mountain chain, Germany, in the E of Bavaria. It is connected at the N W. corner with the Spesshardt, whence it extends N E past Bruck on to Fladungen, and then turns N N W to Yach. Its S portion being the more elevated of the two, takes the name of Hohe Rhod and in its culminant point, Kreuzburg attains the height of 3100 ft. The forests are of limited extent and the whole country covered by the alums, is of a bleak and very forbidding aspect. The rocks consist chiefly of lava and basalt, the sources of which are still so visible that a great number of extinct volcanoes have been traced. There are no mountains of any consequence.

RHONA, (PLA) a vil. Hungary Thither Thais, co. Marmaros, 9 m. from Balghy with a church. Pop. 1141.

RHONAZZEK, a vil. Hungary Thither Thais, co. Marmaros, 12 m. from Balghy, with a Greek church, and extensive salt-mines. Pop. 1298.

RHONE, an E dep. France, bounded N by dep. Saône-et-Loire, E Ain and Isère, S. and W Loire. Its greatest W. 11

length, N to S, 51 m.; average breadth 20 m., area, 1066 sq. m. Its W boundary is formed by the Cevennes, which stretch along from N to S, and end on several minor branches. The surface gradually lowers towards the E, where its principal boundary is formed by the Rhona, and its tributary the Saône. About one-half of the surface is arable, one-ninth in vineyards, and one-eighth in wood. The principal crops are wheat, buckwheat and maize but the produce falls far short of the consumption. Potatoes are extensively cultivated, and all the fruits of France, with the exception of the orange and olive, are raised with success. Much of the wine produced is of excellent quality. A considerable portion of surface is devoted to the culture of the mulberry for the purpose of rearing silk worms. The minerals include coal but not to great extent, or of good quality; argentiferous lead and copper the mines of which, in the department, are the only ones in France which are worked to profit. There are also good quarries, both of building-stone and marble and beds of potter's clay. Manufactures have hitherto received great development. Those of silk are the most renowned in Europe, particularly for the finer class of goods. The other leading manufactures are muslin plain and embroidered, hats, woollen covers, tinsel, liqueurs, starch, paper glass, ironware, &c. The admirable advantages of this department in regard to water communication make it an important entrepot for the traffic both of the N and S of France. The principal articles in addition to those furnished by its own manufactures are corn flour, cheese, wine, branny colonial produce, &c. Dup. Rhone is divided into two arrondissements—Yonne, the capital and Villefranche, subdivided into 25 cantons, and 257 communes. Pop. (1852), 574,745.

RHONÉ (BOULEVARD) See Boulevard Rhoné.

RHONÉ (R) (anc. *Rhodonis*) a river, Europe, rises in Switzerland near the E frontier of the cant. Valais, in a glacier of its name between Mount Furca on the E. Gallenstock on the N. and Grimsal on the W. about 18 m. S W. the source of the Vorder-Rhone 5904 ft. above sea-level, dashes down with great rapidity into the valley leaving from cascade to cascade traverses the centre of Valais in a westerly direction and near Villeneuve enters the Lake of Geneva at its E extremity. The entering the lake its waters are charged with mud, but on issuing from it, at its S W extremity at the town of Geneva, it is of a pure deep blue colour, soon after changed into a muddy brown by the accession of the glacier-born Arve, which joins it 1 1/2 m. below Geneva. Proceeding S W to the frontiers of dep. Ain in France, it turns almost due S, forming the boundary between that department and Savoy then turning suddenly N W traces the boundary between the same department and dep. Isère and reaches Lyon. Here having at least doubled its volume by the accession of the Saône, it proceeds almost due S, separating depts. Rhone, Loire, Ariege, and Gard on the W. from depts. Loire, Drôme, and Vaucluse on the E. On approaching Avignon it takes a more circuitous but still N. course, separating dep. Gard from dep. Bouches du-Rhône, traverses part of latter department and finally falls into the Gulf of Lion in the Mediterranean. At Arles it divides into two branches, the loss of which under the name of Old Rhone, flows S W, forming the W side of the large delta, known by the name of the Ile de Camargue. The main branch under the name of Grand Rhone, continues the S. course, but again divides into two branches and enters the sea by two mouths. The most important towns watered by the Rhone are Lion and Geneva in Switzerland, and Lyon, Vienna, Tournon, Valence, Vienne, Pont St. Esprit, Avignon, Arles, Orange, Beaune, and Arles in France. The principal affluents are, on the right, the Valserine, Ain, Saône, Doux, Ecluz, Ardèche, Cèze, and Gard or Gardon; on the left, the Drôme, Valsaine, Arve, Fior, Guiers, Bormio, Gère, Gualme, Isère, Drôme, Rhône, Les Alpes, Isère, Saône, Doux, Ecluz, Ardèche, Cèze, and Gard or Gardon.

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from the source of the Rhona W to that of the Grève, a tributary of the Rueda, 195 m. By means of a series of magnificent canals, the navigation of the Rhone has been continued, without interruption, to the Rhine, Seine, Loire, and Garonne.

RHONI a tn. Transcaucasian Russia, Imsetia, on the Kacha. It is the seat of an archbishop, and has a church; and a considerable trade in wine, silk, fruit, tobacco, and hemp.

RHONICEZ, or **HANON**, a vil. Hungary. Hither Danube, co. Szék, on the Hronos, 37 m. from Veszeli; with a church, and extensive coal and iron works. Pop. 1193

RHOON or **RHOES** a vil. Holland prov. S. Holland, 15 m. W N W Dordrecht with two churches, a school, a townhouse, and an old castle. Pop. (agricultural) 1255.

RHOCULLY par Wales, Glamorgan 3470 ac. P 567

RHOCOLYN par Wales, Anglesey 2580 ac. P 483

RHOSGOMWYTH, par Wales, Pembrokeshire; 2536 ac.

Pop. 301

RHODEMARKET par Wales, Pembrokeshire; 1759 ac.

Pop. 463.

RHODETTE, par Wales, Cardigan 1307 ac. P 123

RHOTAS, **KARATAS**, or **ROTAKUR**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bahar, on an angle formed by the Sone and the junction of another stream, 73 m. S.E. Honours. The fortress occupies the flat summit of a mountain, accessible only by a steep ascent of 3 m. and entered by three gates, which rising one above another are defended by cannon and large stones ready to be rolled down. The battlements, though much disordered, are in many places entire, and the ruins of the palace, with its gardens and banks, as well as several Hindoo temples still existing, are very magnificent.

RHODDLAN a bor. port, and par N. Wales co. Flint. The town S on N N W St. Asaph and about the same distance from the sea, r. bank Clwyd is for the most part neatly built, has a church, and places of worship for Calvinistic Methodist Wesleyan, Baptists and Independents two national schools, the ruins of a magnificent castle, erected in 1015 the remains of an old Cistercian abbey and the first house of the building where King Edward I. held his parliament in 1285, when he passed the Statute of Rhoddlan, inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture Rhoddlan union with Flint &c., in returning a member to parliament. Pop. bor. 1472. Area of par., 5670 ac. Pop. 8049.

RHUN, or **POLLU RHUN**, one of the Molucca isles. Banda group. It lies 11 m. W Great Banda is about 3 m. long, and suffers from want of good fresh water. Its principal village is Lockem, whence there is a Dutch fort, and a small garrison. The population is small. Fish are plentiful on the coast, and large quantities in the jungle.

RHYD-BODRHA a hamlet, Wales co. Glamorgan on the R. has crossed by a bridge and on the Glamorgan canal. It contains a number of pleasing villas the ruins of an old castle, and a tidal spring. Pop. 1313

RHYL, a hamlet, N. Wales, co. Flint, 4½ m. N W St. Asaph, with a station on the Chester and Holyhead railway, much frequented during summer for sea-bathing

RHYNIF and **DUNE**, par Scot. Aberdeen Pop. 1017

RHYNNAS, or **RHYNNAS** of **GALLOWAY** a dist. Scotland, consisting of the remarkable peninsula in the N. W. of Wigtownshire, connected with the mainland by the isthmus between Looe Bay and Loch Ryan. It forms a long and comparatively narrow belt stretching about 37 m. from Corran point in the N. to the Mull of Galloway in the S., with a breadth in the N. part of about 5 m. and in the S. part of not more than 3 m. The coast is generally bold and rocky and the interior besides being finely diversified, consists for the most part of a dry loam well adapted for the turnip husbandry.

RIAJAK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 64 m. S.E.E. Riazan It is an ancient place, once surrounded by ramparts, of which part still exists. has four churches, an almshouse, and houses of convalescence and a general trade. Pop. (1849) 2254

RIAJA (RIAJA) (Cataluña) a tn. Spain, Gálizia, prov. and about 50 m. from Coruña; with a church, courthouse, primary school, and manufactures of coarse linen. P 1811

RIANCÓ LA-PUERTA, a tn. Spain, prov. and 59 m. N. E. Leon, in an angle formed by two arms of the Esla, near its confluence with the Tago. It occupies a healthy and unusually site, and has a church, courthouse, primary school,

manufactures of agricultural implements; and some trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1215

RIANB (ann. Rhonoe) a tn. France, dep. Var, 23 m. N W Brignoles, with manufactures of hats and silk, and a considerable trade in corn. Pop. 2559

RIARDO, a tn. Naples, prov. Lavello, 11 m. N W Caserta, on a hill; with two churches, and a strong castle. Near it is a mineral spring, which both inasmuch and a very remarkable product. Pop. 580.

RIAZA, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. Segovia, 57 m. N Madrid. It has a good modern townhouse, with prison attached, a granary an hospital an elementary school for each sex and several private schools a church with three naves, and in the vicinity two hermitages. The manufacture of coarse cloths and the cultivation of fine wools, are carried on. Pop. 2026

RIAZA a river Spain, formed by several small streams R. of Madrid prov. Segovia, Old Castile, N side Sierra Guadarrama. Flows circuitously N N W past the town of Riazan, and after a course of about 45 m. joins r. Henk Duero.

RIAZAN a gov. Russia, bounded N by Vladimir, N W Moscow W Tula, S. and E. Tambov, lat. 53° 20' to 54° 50' N, lon. 38° 15' to 41° E. greatest length N to S, 180 m. greatest breadth, 125 m. area, 11,568 geo. sq. m. The surface, nowhere mountainous, is finely diversified by numerous low hills and undulating plains, and has soil of remarkable fertility particularly on the N. In the N there are several extensive marshes. The only river of any importance is the Oka, which directly or by its affluents, drains the whole government, except a small part of the S. belonging to the basin of the Volga which there traverses a small part of the government and is connected with the Ufa by the Transvolga canal. Cereals of all kinds are produced in quantities greatly exceeding the home consumption. Hops and tobacco are also extensively grown, and exported to Petersburg and Moscow. About one-eighth of the whole surface is occupied by wood chiefly pine, with an intermixture of oak, lime, and birch. The pastures are particularly good, and great numbers of fine cattle are annually fattened. The rearing of bees forms an important occupation and furnishes a considerable export of honey and wax. The minerals of any value are almost confined to millstones, limestones and gypsum. The most important manufactures are linen and woollen. There are also extensive glass works, numerous tanneries, and several foundries. For administrative purposes, the government is divided into 13 districts, of which Riazan is the capital. Pop. (1850) 1,293,000

RIAZAN, a tn. Russia, dep. above gov. on the Trubezh, at the confluence of the Izhda, 105 m. S.W. Moscow. It is surrounded by palaces and an earthen rampart. It is on the whole poorly built, most of the houses being of wood, and the streets very imperfectly paved. It is the residence of a governor, the see of an archbishop, and the seat of several important courts and public offices. has two wooden and eighteen stone churches, among which are three cathedrals a large and handsome structure occupied by the public offices and law courts, several monasteries, a diocesan seminary gymnasium and other superior schools; three poorhouses and a workhouse, and house of correction manufactures of woollen and linen cloth needles, and leather and a considerable general trade. Pop. (1849) 16,711

RIBAFI ECHA or **RIBAFERRERA** a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 7 m. S.E. Logroño, 1 bank Ebro with a church, school and hospital a distillery as oil and several flour mills, and a trade in wine, oil, and fruit. Pop. 1485

RIBARROJA, two places, Spain;—1, A tn. Catalonia, prov. and 50 m. W Tarragona, r. bank Ebro with a church, courthouse, primary school, numerous flour-mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1888.—2, A tn. prov. and 13 m. N Valencia, r. bank Turia; with a church, courthouse, primary school, castle, and a gymnasium, and several oil and flour mills and a trade in wine, oil, silk, and agricultural produce. Pop. 1803.

RIBAS several places, Spain;—1, A tn. Catalonia, prov. and about 50 m. from Gerona, surrounded by sterile mountainous; with a church, courthouse, and school manufactures of cotton twist, and some trade in wool. Pop. 798.—2, (San Pedro de) A tn. Catalonia, prov. and about 24 m. from Barcelona, with a church, courthouse, school, hermitage situated

on a height, and some trade in wine. Pop. 9114.—8 (San Mateo, *San Mateo*), a vil. Galicia, prov. and 9 m. N.E. Orense, on a lofty and rugged height above the hill with a large Benedictine monastery church and a trade in maize, wine and chestnuts. Pop. 873.

RIBESFORD, par Eng Worcester 4430 ac. P 5425
RIBBLE, a river England which rises among the mountains on the borders of Yorkshire and Westmoreland, about 9 m. N.E. Kirby Lonsdale; flows first S.E. past Settle, then S.W. into Lancashire past Chorlton, and continues the same direction to Preston, a little below which it turns a broad estuary, and falls into the Irish Sea, after a course of about 60 m. It is navigable to the bridge at Preston, beyond which the tide ascends about 8 m. and in consequence of the deepening and narrowing of its channel below that town, the navigation has been greatly improved, and at the same time thousands of acres of rich alluvial land have been recovered.

RIBESHEFER a vil and par Eng. Lancashire, 6 m. N.W. Blackburn, near the Calder. Though now an obscure village, it was anciently a Roman station, the importance of which is indicated by the great number of Roman antiquities including ruins of temples, altars, statues, coins, &c., which have been found here. Beside the parish church, a rude irregular pile, with a tower too broad for its height, there are Independent and R. Catholic chapels, a free school, almshouse, and good slate quarry; area of par 8150 ac. Pop. 1888.

RIBE, or **RIKKE**, a to, Denmark, duchy Schleswig cap. bal of same name, situated by the Ribe Bysse-ene, about 3 m. above its mouth, 45 m. N.W. 1 Jersburg. It is the see of a bishop. Two churches one of them a large cathedral built in the 12th century the interior of which is about 300 ft long, 160 ft broad and 130 ft high and containing the tombs of several Danish kings. The harbour which was once good, has now only from 3 ft to 4 ft. water, and larger vessels must lie at Nordby on the island of Fanø. A great many woollen stuffs were at one time made here, and known as commodities by the name of Ribervit, or Ribe cloth but this, and any other branch of trade which the town possessed, has ceased to be of importance. From the beginning of the 13th to the middle of the 15th century, Ribe had eleven churches and seven convents and carried on a trade so extensive as entitled it to rank as one of the most important places in the kingdom. Near it is the strongly fortified castle of Ribershus, built in 1115. Pop (1851), 3984. Ribe, though locally in Schleswig, gives its name to a bailiwick, the greater part of which belongs to Jutland. Of its whole area of 900 geo. sq. m. 520 geo. sq. m. belong to the latter. Pop. (1851), 59,240.

RIBBAUVILLE, or **RABENWICKE**, or **RIPPONWILLER**, a to France, dep. Haut-Rhin at the entrance of a picturesque valley, and surrounded by vineyards, 10 m. N.W. Colmar. On the highest part of the town a handsome church has been erected and near its centre stands a handsome office which is used as the Hotel de Ville. The manufactures consist of calicoes, napkins, and cotton goods. There are also breweries, and a cotton-mill. At a short distance W. of the town, is the old castle of Ribesheim on the summit of a hill, and lower down on adjoining heights, are the castles of St. Geronz and St. Ulrich. On the ridges of the Vosges above the town is an old rampart or wall of unknown date, called the *Helden mauer*, or *Pagan wall*. Pop. 6525.

RIBEIRA GRANDE, a to Azores, E. coast, Isl. St. Michael 15 m. N.E. Ponta-Dulgada. The streets are narrow and irregular, and the houses constructed of lava. Pop. 8000.

RIBEIRAO, or **LAPA DO RIBEIRAO** a to Brazil prov. Santa-Catarina, at the bottom of a creek in the island of that name, 8 m. S. Desterro. It is a church, and a considerable trade in sugar rum, and salt fish. Pop. 2000.

RIBEIRAO, or **SAO JOSE DO RIBEIRAO**, a vil and par Brazil, prov. Mato-Grosso, 24 m. below the junction of the Guaporé and Matto Grosso, where there is a fort, with a garrison to resist the incursions of the wild Indians. It contains a parish church, and is inhabited chiefly by Indians and *Mestizos*, who live mostly by hunting and fishing, and also assist in carrying goods by land or water to Para and Mato Grosso. Palm trees, bananas, and sugar-cane, abound on the banks of the *Madeira*, in the neighbourhood.

RIBEIRAO DO CAIXO, an numerous stream, Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes. It rises near the town of Maratão, flows W. making many windings and joins a bank Guallano after a course of 110 m.

RIBEMONT [and *Ribou Mont*] a to France, dep. Aube, 26 m. N.W. W. Lann with manufactures of linen and calico. Condorcet was born here. Pop. 2430.

RIBERA, several places, Spain, particularly—1. (*del Alago*) A vil. and com. Old Castile, prov. and about 4 m. from Oviedo, on the Nalon. In the vicinity are the much-frequented thermal baths of Priorio. Pop. 1831—2 (4146). A vil. and com. Old Castile, prov. Alava, on the Bayas and Zadorra, a little S.E. Vittoria. It has several flour-mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1150—8 (*del Fresno*) A vil. Spain, Extremadura prov. Badajoz, on the Fresno. It has two schools a nursery in ruins a church and in the vicinity a hermitage. There are five flour and three oil mills. P. 2420.

RIBERÁ, a to. Sicily, prov. and 27 m. N.W. Garganti. Pop. 4000.

RIBERAC a to France, dep. Dordogne, in a fertile basin on the Dronne 18 m. W. N.W. Périgueux. It is irregularly built, contains the remains of an old castle and an ancient church has manufactures of leather, and a trade in corn linen and swine. Pop. 1415.

RIBNITZ, a to Mcklenberg-Schwern carole Wendisch on a lake which communicates with the Baltic 15 m. N. R. Rostock. It is entered by three gates contains two public squares, two churches, two houses, and convent, and has some shipping. Pop. of bail. 4691.

RIBORNI, a to France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, in a fertile basin on the Dronne 18 m. W. N.W. Périgueux. It is irregularly built, contains the remains of an old castle and an ancient church has manufactures of leather, and a trade in corn linen and swine. Pop. 1415.

RIBSFON (*SHILAT* and *LIETITE*) two townships England on York (W. Riding) the former 84 m. N.W. Wetherby. The celebrated apple, the Ribston pippin was first grown in this township. P. 170—2 34 m. N.W. Wetherby 1 340.

RIBY, par Eng Lincoln 3740 ac. Pop. 747.

RICAN or **RICATY** a to. Bolivia, cercle Kaurai with a church, school, townhouse, manufactures of linen for livery and shoes tile-works, and a trade in corn, cattle, and timber. Pop. 1009.

RICCAL par Eng York (E. Riding), 3060 ac. P. 630
RICCARFON a vil. and par Scotland on Ayr. The vil. 1 bank Irvine, which separates it from Kilmarnock. stands on an eminence, and has a neat modern church. Coals are extensively wrought, and tiles largely manufactured in the parish. Pop. 4638.

RICCIA, a to and com. Naples, prov. Salerno, 14 m. S.F. Campobasso with five churches, eight chapels, and a Capuchin monastery. Near it are a subject iron spring, and a small lake abounding with fish. Pop. 6158.

RICLO a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, dep. Genova prov. Lavagna 5 m. N.W. Spina, a slope of a ridge of hills with a handsome church and some transit trade. Pop. 2373.

RICE LAKE, Upper Canada, Newcastle dist., 17 m. long, by 3 m. average breadth. It communicates with several lakes to the N., and discharges its surplus waters by the Trent into Lake Ontario.

RICEY, a to France, dep. Aube, in a mountain valley watered by the Laignon, 95 m. S.S.E. Troyes. It consists of three adjacent villages, distinguished by the names of Ricey Haut, Ricey Hauteville, and Ricey Bas. They are irregularly and for the most part, poorly built, but contain some good houses, and three churches with lofty spires and have manufactures of brandy tanneries, and dye-works. A great quantity of wine, of good repute, is produced in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3019.

RICHARD'S CASTLE, par Eng. Salop and Hereford 4871 ac. Pop. 657.

RICHARDSON'S RIVER, British N. America. It falls into Mack's Inlet, Arctic Ocean in lat. 67° 54' N. long. 113° 56' W.

RICHARDSTOWN, par Irel. Louth 1090 ac. P. 499
RICHBOROUGH a decayed vil. England, co. Kent, on the Stour 3 m. N.W. Sandwich supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Roman city Rutupun.

RICHE, an Isl. S. Pacific Ocean, E. coast, Papua, lat. 8° 2' S. lon. 147° 57' E.

RICHHELIEU (anc. *Ricciolieu*), a tn. France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, in a fertile wine district on the Mable, 22 m. S.W. Tours. It was originally only a paltry village, but, in 1637 was converted by Cardinal Richelieu into a regularly-built town, with spacious, regular streets converging so as to meet in a handsome public square. Its celebrated abbey is now a mere heap of ruins. The manufacture of beetroot sugar and brandy are the trade in wine, brandy, fruit and other products of the district, are considerable. Pop. 2467.

RICHHELIEU, (Suez), or JOHN or CHANDEL, a river Lower Canada, dist. Montreal, issuing from N. extremity of Lake Champlain, near the U. States frontier. It flows N. and enters the St. Lawrence at Lake St. Pierre, after a course of about 80 m.

RICHHILL a small tn. Ireland, co. and Df. m. E. by N. Armagh with places of worship for Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and the Society of Friends. It had formerly a flourishing linen market. Pop. 527.

RICHMOND, a par. and municipal bor. market tn. and par., England, co. and 42 m. N.W. York (N. Riding), 1, bank Rhine, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge.—The town on a branch of the York and Newcastle railway, is pictorially situated on neat and well built cliffs of stone, has a handsome town hall two churches one of which, supposed to have been erected about the time of Henry III. presents some specimens of the Norman style and places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans and a R. Catholic chapel a free grammar-school of high reputation, numerous other public and private schools, three hospitals and other charitable institutions. The trade of Richmond at one time considerable and various is now mainly connected with agricultural produce and supplying the wants of the numerous wealthy families residing in the vicinity. There are iron and brass foundries, roperies, hatteries, paper and corn mills. In and around it are numerous interesting remains of antiquity the most remarkable of which is the castle, comprising an area of nearly 6 ac. and one of the most majestic ruins in England its great tower about 100 feet high is a fine and very perfect specimen of the Norman work. Richmond returns two members to Parliament Pop. bor., 1960 area of par. 2341 ac. Pop. 4108.

RICHMOND a vil. and par. England co. Surrey, 12 m. W. S.W. London, with which it is connected by railway partly on an acclivity of Richmond Hill and partly on a plain along the Thames, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of five arches. It has a theatre, a mechanic's institution, new lecture hall and session house, the last three all new and tasteful structures, two churches two Wesleyan chapels, an Independent, a Lady Hampton's Connexion a Baptist, and a R. Catholic, numerous schools of various descriptions a dispensary, and seven sets of almshouses. Being wholly a place of recreation, Richmond has no manufactures, if the celebrated cake, called Made of Honour be excepted, of which large quantities are made. The inhabitants living solely by providing for the numerous visitors who throng thither during the summer season. The scenery in the vicinity is very beautiful, and the view from Richmond is one of the finest to be obtained anywhere its interest is not a little heightened by the great number of noblemen and gentlemen's seats which present themselves in all directions. Richmond was a favourite residence, for many centuries, of the monarchs of England, several of whom died there. Pop. vil. 8068 area of par. 1230 ac. Pop. 9255.

RICHMOND—1. A tn., New South Wales co. Cumberland on the Nepean R. on N.W. Sydney with a neat church—2. A tn. Victoria, on the Yarra Yarra, near Melbourne—3. A tn. Van Diemen's Land, 14 m. from Hobart Town with a stone bridge, jail, and courthouses.

RICHMOND a city, U. States, cap. Virginia, finely situated in a healthy and picturesque district, on both sides of Shockoe Creek, at its junction with the James, immediately below the lower falls, and on the railway from Fredericksburg to Petersburg, 105 m. S. by W. Washington. It stands opposite to Manchester which communicates with it by two bridges, and may properly be regarded as its suburb. It was originally laid out on a regular plan, to occupy an area of about 8 sq. m. A large portion of the space has not been built over but the part actually filled up consists, for the most part, of handsome streets, which cross at right angles,

and are usually 65 ft. wide. Of the houses, about 2000 in number, one-half are of brick, and one-half of wood. Near the brow of an elevated plain called Shockoe Hill, and one of the finest quarters of the town is Union Square, which contains about 9 ac., tastefully laid out and shaded with fine trees, forming a beautiful promenade. The most important public edifices are the Statehouse, finely situated in the centre of Capitol Square, constructed on a model brought by Mr. Jefferson from James, in France, adorned with a series of lofty Ionic columns much admired for its chaste and beautiful proportions and containing in an open hall in its centre, a marble statue of Washington by a French artist; the City-hall contiguous to the Statehouse, an elegant and costly edifice of Grecian architecture, with a Doric portico at each end, about 20 churches, several of them large and elegant, the Penitentiary an immense building forming the sides of a hollow square, 300 ft. by 110 ft.; the State armory another large edifice 840 ft. long by 290 ft. wide; the Governor's house, the county courthouse, the medical department of Hampden Sydnay College, occupying a handsome building in the Egyptian style and the college of Richmond and St. Vincent the last R. Catholic the Lancasterian school for the education of the poor the female orphan asylum supported partly by the corporation and partly by private munificence the museum, theatre almshouse, county and city jails, and the water-works, which by two forcing-pumps worked by water-power, raise a supply for the city at the rate of 800 000 gals. daily. Among literary institutions, the Virginia historical and philosophical society is distinguished for its efforts.

The manufactures of Richmond, furnished with an almost unlimited supply of water-power by the falls of the James, are extensive and include a large cotton-factory paper saw and numerous flour mills, blast-furnaces, foundries, and other iron works. Tobacco also is manufactured on a very large scale. The trade is important, and consists chiefly in the export of wheat, flour and tobacco. The winding nature of the James and its distance of 150 m. from the ocean somewhat restricts the means of water communication, more especially as the tide at the wharfs of the town rises only 4 ft. and vessels drawing more than 10 ft. cannot approach them. This depth, however, is sufficient for steamers of which several lines ply regularly to Petersburg, New York, Norfolk, and Baltimore. Richmond was founded in 1742 and supplanted Williamsburg as the seat of government in 1780. Pop. (1850) 27,743.

RICHMOND a vil., U. States, America, Indiana, on the E. fork of the Whitewater and at the junction of the Indiana Central and the Richmond and Newcastles railways, which here connect with several lines from Ohio, 69 m. E. Indianapolis.

It is a flourishing place, with a large number of mills and factories, two weekly newspapers and an extensive trade in agricultural produce. Pop. about 3000.

RICHMOND a vil. Canada West, beautifully situated on the Goodwood 73 m. N.E. Kingston. It is a thriving place with Episcopal Presbyterian, Methodist, and R. Catholic churches a grammar-school a distillery two tanneries, and saw filling and flour mills. Pop. (1853) 1125.

RICHMOND HILL, a vil. Canada West, pleasantly situated, 16 m. N. Toronto. It is a long and straggling but tolerably well-built place, with a Presbyterian and a Methodist church a tannery and saw and flour mills driven by steam.

RICHTELDORF a tn. in Prussia, gov. and 12 m. S.W. Stralsund on the N.E. extremity of a small lake of same name. It has a law court, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 1879.

RICHTELDORF, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 13 m. S.E. Zurich, on the frontiers of Schvitz, seat on a lay S. shore, Lake Zurich. It has a very large cotton-factory, and near it is the old castle of Widenessell one of the finest and best-preserved castle ruins of Switzerland. Zimmerman, the author of the well-known work on *Alpine* needed here for some time, and highly praises its beauty. Pop. 2342.

RICKINGHALL, two par. Eng. Suffolk —1. (St. James), 1610 m. Pop. 460—2. (Superior), 1857 m. P. 754.

RICKLING, par. Eng. Essex; 1831 m. P. 509.

RICKMANSWORTH, or **RICKMANSWORTH**, a market tn. and par. England, co. Hertford.—The town, 9 m. S. of St. Albans is agreeably situated in a valley, near the con-

Sanctuary of the Colina and Gada, with the Chas, and on the Grand Junction canal. It is irregularly built, has a spacious and handsome church, recently built, chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, national and British schools, some manufactures of screw-plugs and horse-hair; and near it an extensive brewery, and flour, cotton, silk and paper mills. Area of par, 4937 ac. Pop. 4861.

RICLA [*ana. Nerabirio*] a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 11 m. W. S. W. Barcelona, near the Jalon, with a church, courthouses, prison, and school flour-mills, distilleries and a trade in fruit. The celebrated Arabist writer Abdalla, commonly called Arrabi, was born here. Pop. 1393.

RICOLANO, or *Ricovanzovian*, a river Turkey in Europe, which rises in the mountain range between Montenegro and Dalmatia, flows E. past Cattigue, and after a course of nearly 60 m. falls into the Lake of Sentur, near Toluahak.

RICOLA, a tn. Spain, prov. and 27 m. N. W. Murcia, with a church, courthouses, prison, school, and manufactures of linen but more especially of articles in tapestry. Pop. 1000.

RIDDERKERK, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 7 m. S. E. Rotterdam. It is a scattered place, with a church. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in flux culture. Pop. 725.

RIDDINGS, a tn. and township, England, co. Derby, 3 m. S. Alfreton, on the Cromford canal. It has a handsome church, with a tower and spire; Baptist, Independent, and Wesleyan chapels, handsome school buildings for boys, girls, and infant school, extensive collieries, blast-furnaces, and other important iron-works, in some of which large quantities of ordnance stores are manufactured. Pop. 4,000.

RIDDLESWORTH, par. Eng. Norfolk, 1157 ac. P. 141. **RIDEAU** a river and canal, Canada West, connecting Kingston on Lake Ontario with the Ottawa, immediately below Chaudiere Falls. It is 131 m. long, and in some places very crooked. The traffic on it is great.

RIDGE par. Eng. Herts. 3607 ac. P. 326.

RIDGMONT par. Eng. Bedford 2248 ac. P. 1,099.

RIDGEWELL par. Eng. Essex 1717 ac. P. 508.

RIDLEY par. Eng. Kent; 814 ac. P. 91.

RIDLINGTON, two par. Eng. —1, Norfolk; 635 ac.

1. 256 —3, Rutland 2077 ac. P. 316.

RIDVALE three par. Eng. Stafford —1 (*Hemsted*) 2224 ac. P. 471 (*Masep*); 2475 ac. P. 522 —3, (*West*) 816 ac. P. 99.

RIED —1 A market tn., Upper Austria, circle Inn on the Oberach and Brennbach 37 in W. S. W. Linz. It is the seat of a rural and criminal court, contains a castle and a church, and has manufactures of linen and woollen cloth. The French defeated the Austrians here in 1805. Pop. 2600 —2, a vil. Tyrol, circle Inn, with a church and a Capuchin monastery. Its inhabitants distinguished themselves during the Tyrolean war in 1799. Pop. 720.

RIEDLINGEN, a tn. in Württemberg, circle Danube, on a height above the Danube 29 m. S. W. Ulm, with two churches, several chapels, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1770.

RIEGEL a market tn. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, bail Kandel, on the Elbe with a church. Pop. 1841.

RIEGERSBURG a small market tn. Austria, Styria, circle and 24 m. S. E. Grätz, containing a remarkable feudal fortress of same name, which crowns a mass of volcanic rocks, 400 ft. above the level of the sea and is a most conspicuous object far and near, and to hear a wonderful resemblance to Edinburgh castle, but is far rather more elevated. It is partly cut out of the living rock, and partly built of huge blocks linked with iron, but notwithstanding its apparent durability is rapidly yielding to decay.

RIEGERSHLAG a vil. Bohemia, circle and about 24 m. S. E. Taber with a church and school, oil, and other mills, and a linen bleachfield. Pop. 2066.

RIEGOLDEN, a vil. and com. Spain, prov. and 36 m. S. W. Leon, on the side of a hill. It contains a church, and primary school, and has a trade in corn, flax, and cattle. Pop. 1690.

RIESEN a tn. and par. Switzerland, cant. Basel-stadt and 3 m. N. E. the town of Basel, the entrance of the Wissemthal, in a fine fertile district. It has a handsome church, and a commodious school-house. A great many of the inhabitants live by gardening. Riesen suffered much both during the Thirty Years' war and during the European struggle in 1812-13. Pop. 1669.

RIEKA, a tn. European Turkey, Montenegro, cap. dep. of same name, on a small stream which falls into the N. W. extremity of Lake Scutari, 11 m. S. E. Cattaro. It is surrounded by hills, occupying a very picturesque but unhealthy position, is better built than most of the villages of Montenegro, having houses of stone, roofed with tiles, and appears to be in a very flourishing state. Many of its inhabitants are refugees from Tudgorina in Albania.

RIELLO a vil. Spain, prov. and 30 m. S. W. Leon, between two small streams, with a church, courthouses, prison, and primary school and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1314.

RIEIRA a vil. Spain, Catalonia prov. and 9 m. N. E. Terragona, in a plain between the Lays and La Mos, with a parish church, a primary school, and a trade in wine, oil, and hemp. Pop. 1240.

RIESA, a tn. Saxony circle and 25 m. N. N. W. Dresden, on the Leipzig and Dresden railway and at the confluence of the Jekna with the Elbe. It contains a castle, and has a dock yard, and some shipping. Pop. 2467.

RIESENBURG or *Praduvitz*, a tn. Russia, gov. and 10 m. E. Marienwerder, on the Liebe. It is walled, has a 16 resolute church and manufactures of cloth. Pop. 8492.

RIESENBERG [*Post Mountains*], a mountain chain, Germany, sometimes included along with others under the general name of Sudetes, but more properly confined to that chain which commencing at the Neuse of Glaz, where the Sudetes properly terminate, stretches in a somewhat circuitous but N. W. direction to the Neuse of Lusatia and thence W. to the right bank of the Elbe, which separates it from the Erzgebirge. Its whole length, as thus defined, is about 120 m. its breadth nearly 35 m. Different names are applied to different parts of the chain, as those of Habichtswald and Haubergsberg to its S. E. end, and that of Hahnenkamm to its W. portion. The culminating point of the chain is the Riesenkuppe or Schuttkuppe, on the borders of Bohemia and Prussian Silesia, where the Elbe has its source, but though the loftiest summit which Germany possesses N. of the Danub, its height does not exceed 6000 ft. Other remarkable heights are the Bran or Borenberg 5156 ft. the Grand Kahl, exactly the same height as the Borenberg, and the Grand and Little Stummbach (Storm cap) respectively 4950 ft. and 4920 ft. The greater part of this chain has a very wild and desolate appearance, but its W. portion forms part of the beautiful and romantic land to which the name of Saxony Switzerland has been given. The mountains are for the most part composed of granite and schist. The lower parts of the chain are well wooded with oak and beech but at higher elevations numerous trees only are found. Still higher, the trees degenerate into stunted shrubs and the Iceland moss is found growing. In the same localities are extensive tracts of heathy peat swamps and shallow lakes, generally swartwog in aspect. Here numerous rivers take their rise. The Elbe, the most important, receives all the drainage of the S. slope of the chain and also of a small part of the N. after it has forced a passage for itself across the mountains, but with this exception and that of another small portion received by the Spree, the whole drainage of the N. slope is carried to the Oder chiefly by the Neuse of Glaz, the Elbe, with its tributaries Queuse and Oise, and the Neuse of Lusatia. The mine rich of the Riesengebirge, though much less rich than those of the Erzgebirge are still of considerable importance.

RIESEN a tn. Saxony, prov. and 15 m. S. W. Lusatia, at the foot of a mountain of same name, from which sulphur is obtained.

RIETBERG or *Rietrasen* a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 40 m. S. S. W. Minden, 1 bank Rhine. It is walled, has two gates, a church, gymnasium, Franciscan monastery, posthouse and manufactures of linen and tobacco, a bleachfield, and distillery. Pop. 2032.

RIETI a tn. Italy, cap. del. of same name, in a beautiful district on the Velino 42 m. N. E. Rome. It is the see of a bishop, has a court of law, and several public offices, manufactures of woollen stuffs, and mineral springs. Wood is much cultivated in the vicinity. Pop. 8903.

RIELUX [*ana. Ryn Zietogegen*] a tn. France (dep. Haute-Garonne), 27 m. S. Toulouse, on the Adour. It is well built, and has a handsome church with a bold lofty spire. P. 1881.

RIEZ [*ana. Apollonien*], a tn. France, dep. Basses-Alpes, 20 m. S. S. W. Digne. It was formerly the see of a bishop,

and has numerous ancient remains, but otherwise no object deserving of particular notice. It has manufactures of cordage, oil and vinegar, some trade in those articles, in wine, and dried fruit. Pop. 3517.

RIGA is a Roman, cap. gov., which sometimes bears the same name, but more frequently that of *Ludlow* or *Lavonia*, on both sides of the S. Dvina, about 2 m. above its mouth, in the Gulf of Riga. S. W. St. Petersburg, lat. 56° 53' N., lon. 24° 02' E. (N.). It is situated on a sandy flat, surrounded by hills, on which numerous fine villas make a cheerful and showy appearance, and consists of the town proper and suburbs, still more extensive than the town itself. The communication across the river is kept up by a bridge of boats about 500 yards long. Riga is a place of considerable strength, being both surrounded by walls and bastions, and defended by a citadel. The older part of the town, still confined within earthen walls, consists of narrow winding streets, huddled together without any regularity. The more modern parts of the town are much better built, and contain at least three good squares. Along the river on both sides are spacious quays, which afford excellent promenade and the esplanade and gardens, both within and near the town, are well laid out. The public buildings are very numerous, and include no fewer than 45 churches but not many of them are deserving of particular notice. Among others are the cathedral, not of much architectural merit, but containing some interesting monuments. St. Peter's church, a beautiful building with an altar and chancel of marble, an Oriental dome and a spire which is said to be the tallest in the empire; the castle, the oldest edifice in the town originally the residence of the masters of the Teutonic order and now occupied by the governor-general, the townhouse, with the exchange adjoining it, the merchant house, the arsenal, the library not of great extent, but rich in natural history, the museum, the gymnasium, and several other superior schools; the theatre, and the military and other hospitals. The manufactures are not of great importance, and consist chiefly of starch, soap, playing-cards, artificial flowers, bric-a-brac and reduced sugar. The trade is very extensive, and gives Riga the first place after the capitals of St. Petersburg and Moscow. The principal exports are flax, hemp, tumbler tallow, grain, sailcloth, &c., the imports, wine, woollens, colonial produce, silk, &c. The following table of the vessels that entered the port of Riga in 1847-1849 and 1864 shows at the same time the countries chiefly interested in its trade.

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS OF SEVERAL NATIONS, ENTERED AT THE PORT OF RIGA FROM 1847 TO 1864 AND 1864

	1847		1849		1850		1864	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
Belgium	4	101	2	760	4	19	21	4,200
British	0	101	40	94	645	161,526	67	115,796
Danish	567	79,893	31	3,460	68	5,778	87	10,300
Dutch	201	81,616	174	21,000	264	29,725	316	66,360
French	7	4,312	10	1,100	8	8,843	10	15,260
Germanic	17	1,467	1	1,700	28	3,016	6,000	10,000
Hanseatic	42	5,762	2	2,400	16	2,820	2	4,200
Hungarian	2	4,312	14	1,900	45	8,843	70	14,200
Swedish	246	19,416	with Swedish	with Swedish	with Swedish	with Swedish	with Swedish	with Swedish
Prussian	10	4,300	1	600	9	1,404	45	2,700
Portuguese	2	08					2	426
Russian	186	21,144	30	1,320	8	1,946	38	8,000
Spanish	1	760	4	645	1	119		
Swedish	10	18	101	13,540	121	17,5	238	40,000
United States			1	30	2	4,500		
Summits	119	71,30	544	19,357	796	4,795	316	60,000
Total	155	285,352	1,251	169,185	1,54	228,063	1990	341,466

Riga is the residence of a governor and the seat of a superior court of appeal and of several other courts and public offices. Pop. (1849), 87,954; (1863), 177,628.

RILA or *Lavonia*, a small town, which was the seat of *Lavonia*, *Lavonia*, and *Lavonia*, and consists, in the W., to a comparatively narrow entrance, communicating with the Baltic, the island of *Osel* almost closing it on the W. Its greatest length, N to S., is about 120 m.; and its average breadth, 70 m. The chief river which it receives is the *S. Dvina*, near the mouth of which is the port of *Riga*. The navigation, owing to several small islands and sandbanks, is considered dangerous.

RIGHI, or *Rax*, an isolated mountain of brecciated rock, Switzerland, cant. Schwyz, between *Lakes Zug and Lucerne*, 5905 ft. high. Its summit affords one of the finest views in Switzerland, and is annually visited by numerous travellers, for whose accommodation a wooden hotel has been erected at a height of 5875 ft. Lower down is a little church, much frequented by pilgrims.

RIGLIANO, a vil and par. Tuscany, 8 m. E. Pisa, near 1 bank Arno, with a parish church and extensive manufactures of *serre cotte*.

RIGNANO, a vil and com. Tuscany, 15 m. E.S.E. Florence, 1 bank Arno, here crossed by a bridge. It has a church, a school, and several mills. Pop. 4584.

RIGNANO, a to Naples, prov. Capitanata, 11 m. E. San Severo, on an eminence, near 1 bank Candore. P. 3000.

RIGOLATO, a to Naples, prov. Capitanata, 11 m. E. San Severo, on an eminence, near 1 bank Candore. P. 3000.

RIGOLATO, a to Naples, prov. Capitanata, 11 m. E. San Severo, on an eminence, near 1 bank Candore. P. 3000.

RIGBY, par. Eng. Lancashire, 1040 m. Pop. 120.

RIGTICA or *ILAKI LYKKA* a vil Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Bacs 48 m. N.W. Kaza with a church. It stands in a well-cultivated district, in which excellent wheat is raised. Pop. 3131.

RIHURSI a to Hindustan, Punjab, on the east S. of the Himalaya ranges, near 1 bank Ghazal, 90 m. N.N.E. Lahore. The town is insignificant; but the fort, situated on a conical rocky height to the S. of it, is one of the best constructed and strongest in the country. It consists of a square, with very lofty walls, rising immediately from the precipitous steep sides of the hill and towers at each angle, which, with most of the interior buildings, are bomb proof. Pop. in, about 1000.

RILN, river. See *RILN*.

RILP (Dn), a vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 18 m. N. by W. Amsterdam, with four churches and two schools, a townhall and an orphan hospital. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in trade, which is facilitated by the two harbours on the canal which passes Rila. There are also manufactures of lace, leather, ropes, yarn, cloth, candles, boat-building yards, and several mills. Pop. 1987.

RILSE, a to Holland, prov. Overijssel 16 m. N.N.E. Deventer. It has a Protestant and R. Catholic church and a school, and a townhall, situated in a large open market-place. Agriculture is the chief occupation, but there are also manufactures of cotton and linen fabrics, yarn, tobacco, pottery, ware, tiles, and bricks. Pop. 1239.

RILSWIJK, or *KYKOW*, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 2 m. S.E. the Hague. It consists chiefly of a closely built street, in a finely planted road, and is much resorted to by pleasure-seekers from the Hague. It has two churches and a school. In its castle, destroyed in 1789, a treaty of peace was concluded September 10 1687 between Spain, France, Britain, Germany and the Netherlands. Pop. (agricultural), 2155.

RILLAER, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Meuse, 35 m. N.E. Brussels. It has a church. Pop. (agricultural), 1605.

RILKE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Meuse, 35 m. N.E. Brussels. It has a church. Pop. (agricultural), 1605.

RILKE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Meuse, 35 m. N.E. Brussels. It has a church. Pop. (agricultural), 1605.

RILLINGTON, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 4648 ac. Pop. 1228.

RILSK, a to Russia. See *RILSK*.

RIMA-SZOMBATH, or *GRON-SZOMBATH*, a market in Hungary, on *Gron* 72 m. N.E. Pesth, on a plain, 1 bank Rima, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It is well built; contains a Protestant gymnasium; has manufactures of lumber, tobacco, and tannery, and carries on a considerable trade in

corn, wine, tobacco, honey, wax, and cattle. Beryls are found in the neighborhood. Pop. 8057

RIMAC, a river Peru rises in the Andes, flows W for about 90 m., passes Lima, and falls into the Pacific at Callao.

RIMBACH, a market tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish, circle Hesse-Nassau, near Lindenfels, with a parish church. Pop. 1226

RIMGAR, a vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, near Würzburg, with a church, a castle and a mill. Pop. 1620

RTMINI, or **RUMINO** [anc. *Arpinum*] a tn. Italy, dioc. and 24 m. E.S.E. Forl. in a fertile plain between the Marecchia and the Ossa. It is surrounded with walls, but has a decayed, melancholy look. Many of its houses are handsome, and it has several palaces built of marble. The principal objects of attraction are the cathedral, or church of San Francesco, originally built in the 14th, but remodelled in the 15th century after the designs of Leon Battista Alberti, the great restorer of Roman architecture, and regarded as his master-piece; the church of San Giuliano with a superb altar-piece, by Paul Veronese; the church of San Giuliano, with a fine painting by Guercino; the triumphal arch of Augustus, of simple and massive architecture, with two Corinthian columns on each side, and, above all, the bridge of Augustus over the Marecchia, built entirely of white marble, consisting of five arches each with a span of 27 ft. and though built 18 centuries ago, still in perfect preservation. The manufactures consist of silk, glass, and earthenware. The trade was at one time of considerable importance having been greatly facilitated by an excellent harbour which has now become so completely sanded up as only to admit the smallest vessels. The present trade is confined to corn, silk, salt, and fish. Pop. 17,000

RIMTERA, an isl. E. Pacific Ocean N. the Society Islands lat. 22° 40' S. lon. 152° 20' W. It lies near its centre to the height of 800 ft., has no proper harbour, but is inhabited by a mild and inoffensive race, from whom provisions can be procured at a cheap rate.

RIMMON or **RIMMON** several places Palestine, particularly, a vil. occupying a high conical rock of chalk 15 m. W Jerusalem. It is repeatedly mentioned in Scripture, and appears to have been an important stronghold of the Benjamites. See Judges xx 40, 47 xxi 15

RIMOGG, a vil. Hungary illthor Dambo, on Neogrand near Somoany in a well wooded district with a R. (atholic church, and a trade school. Pop. 1288

RIMPTON, par Eng. Somerset. Pop. 998

RIMON-DE-SORO a tn. Spain Old Castile, prov. and 17 m. S Logroño, in a beautiful plain; bank Ebro. It is regularly built has a church, courthouses, school, and hospital, and a trade in oil and hemp. Pop. 1087

RINDI, a river Hindoostan, rises in prov. Agra 45 m. N.E. of the town of that name flows S.E. past Kanah and after a course of about 106 m. joins bank Jumna, 12 m. W Fathelpore

RINECK, or **RINECK**, a tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, in a valley; bank Rhine, here crossed by a bridge, on the frontiers of Hesse-Cassel, to which it partly belongs. It was anciently the capital of an extensive territory of same name, and has a church, a castle, and several mills. Pop. 1543

RINGAGNAGH, par Eng. Waterford, 8246 ac. Pop. 1921

RINGARGLA, or **DUNGOGLA**, a small isl. Ireland co. Cork, 4 m. S Skibbereen, in Belinmore Harbour, 2 m. long by 1 m. broad, and connected to the mainland by an excellent causeway and bridge.

RINGGURAN par Eng. Ire. Cork 5478 ac. Pop. 3626

RINGHARDORF, a vil. Lower Austria, near Rabensberg, at the confluence of the Zaya and March, not far from the frontiers of Hungary with a church. Pop. 1400

RINGSHALN a vil. Bohemia circle Bunzlau on a small stream, 5 m. from Gabel with an ancient church. Pop. 1987

RINGGENBERG, a vil. and par Switzerland, can. and 37 m. S.E. Bern on the S.W. shore of Lake Rigi. The church is picturesquely situated and at one extremity of the village are the remains of the old castle of the Lords of Rigi, which was destroyed in 1825, in a feud with the inhabitants of the village. Pop. 1184

RINGLAND, par Eng. Norfolk 1810 ac. Pop. 381

RINGMER, a vil. and par England co. Sussex, 3 m. E N.E. Lewes. It has an ancient church with several curious monuments, and a modern wooden steeple an Independent chapel and artillery barracks, which is now partly occupied as a lunatic asylum. Area of par, 5636 ac. Pop. 1374

RINGMORE, par Eng. Devon 1128 ac. Pop. 837

RINGROSE, par Ire. Cork 9240 ac. Pop. 5281

RINGRAH, See ASHKELOZER

RINGSFIELD, par Eng. Suffolk, 1666 ac. Pop. 287

RINGSHALI, par Eng. Suffolk 2116 ac. Pop. 371

RINGSHHEIM a vil. Baden circle Middle Rhine, bail. Eitenheim with a church. Pop. 1243

RINGSTEAD two par. England —1, Northampton; 1961 ac. Pop. 727 —2, (Great St. Andrew and St. Peter) Norfolk, 2814 ac. Pop. 612

RINGTED [Laz. *Rengteda*] a tn. Denmark, bail. Sorø, almost in the centre of all Zealand, 34 m. S.W. Copenhagen. It is a very old place, and was of some importance in the 12th and 13th centuries. It contains an old church in the form of a cross, in which many members of the royal family are buried. It has often suffered much from fire. On the last occasion, 1806 the half of the town and part of the old church, were consumed. Pop. 1200

RINGSWOLD, par Eng. Kent, 1710 ac. Pop. 789

RINGWOOD a market tn. and par England, co. Hants, on the Avon, which here divides into three branches, each crossed by a stone bridge, and afterwards uniting them, forms a large expanse, with an island in its centre, 30 m. W.S.W. Southampton. It is an ancient, but well-built place, and has a spacious ancient church an Independent and a Unitarian chapel, a free grammar-school; manufactures of woollen cloth and hosiery, both rather on the decline, a large brewery and some trade, facilitated by the Avon, which is here navigable. Area of par, 8050 ac. Pop. 3928

RINKJÖRING a tn. Denmark, prov. N. Jutland esp. bail. N.E. shore of fiord of same name, 51 m. S.W. Wiborg. It has some manufactures of tobacco, woollens and soap. There is no proper harbour, but the trade in agricultural produce is considerable. There is here a ferry over the W. end to the island of Hvalmand, but the channel is so shallow that the journey is often made on foot or on horseback. Pop. 1200

RIO the name of a river, which is the largest in N. Jutland area, 1300 ges. sq. m., occupies almost the whole of the central part of the W. coast of the province but generally consisting of blank unfertile tracts in by no means populated according to its extent. It contains only three small towns, and 113 parishes. Pop. 57,600

RINTZLN a tn. Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, 11 m. S.E. Minden 1 bank Weser here crossed by a bridge of boats. It is partly surrounded by walls and entered by three gates contains two churches, a palace gymnasium, and hospital, is the seat of a superior court, and several other courts and offices, and has a trade in linen and corn. Pop. 8161

RIO with affixes several places, 1. original particularly —1, (de-Minor) A tn. and par prov. Baixa-Alta, about 10 m. from Viana Pop. 850 —2, (Tudo) A tn. and par prov. Douro 4 m. from Oporto Pop. 3800

RIO (Aizte-e-Hasso) a com. Tucumán al. Elba, about 6 m. N. Porto-Luzana. It consists chiefly of two vilas. Rio-Alto, situated on a height and Rio-Basso, or Marina Rio, situated on the shore below, with a handsome church and has extensive mines of oligistic iron. Pop. 3505

RIO-BERRA, a vil. and par Brazil prov. and 84 m. S.V.E. Rio-de-Janeiro. It is a place of respectable appearance especially when viewed from a distance contains a parish church, with the other houses clustering round it as a centre, and has a trade especially in manilla, sugar, and coffee. Pop. dist., 8000

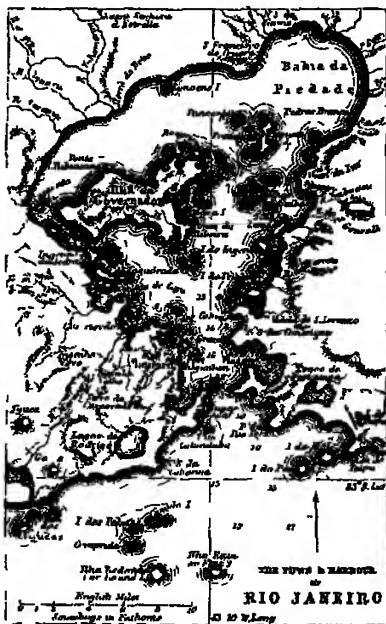
RIO-BRANCO, a river Brazilian Guiana. See BRANCO.

RIO-BRANCO-DEI-NORTE, a large river, N. America. See GRANDIS (Rio)

RIO-DE-CONTAS, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 200 m. W.S.W. Bahia, on the Brancão or Contas River. The houses, generally of earth, with a framework of wood, are irregularly built but, being plastered over, and white-washed, have a showy appearance. It is the seat of a court of law, contains two churches, a townhouse, and prison, and has a considerable trade in cotton, of excellent quality, cattle, and marmosade.

RIO-DE-JANEIRO a maritime prov. Brazil lat. $21^{\circ}16'$ to $22^{\circ}23'$ S. lon. 41° to $44^{\circ}50'$ W.; bounded N by the Chaparral, separating it from prov. Espirito-Santo, and by the Paraíba and its offshoots the Paraíba and Preto, and by the Serra-da-Mantiqueira, separating it from Minas-Geraes; W. and S.W. by prov. São-Paulo; and E. and S. by the Atlantic ocean. 69,405 sq. m. The central part of this province is double mountainous, being traversed generally from E. to W. by a series of ranges, of which the loftiest and most conspicuous are the Serra-dos-Órgãos, so called from the supposed resemblance which they bear when seen from certain points, to the pines of an organ. The summits do not appear to have been accurately measured but are not supposed to exceed, at the utmost, 6000 ft. or 7000 ft. above the sea. Many of these mountains are of a rounded form, but the highest of them assume a conical shape, and terminate in peaks. They are almost entirely composed of granite, much of a coarse in the grain and easily decomposed by the weather but much of which is also of a finer texture, and comes to pass gradually into gneiss. The covering of the rocks is usually a red clay which on the steeper acclivities is thin but attains great depth in the lower valleys. All the beds of this clay are said to be more or less auriferous. The mountains slope down on the N and E in the former direction towards the basin of the Paraíba to which all the surface of the province on that side belongs, and in the latter to the coast, which requires the drainage from a great number of comparatively small streams, each carrying its waters directly to the ocean. The shores toward the N.E. is lined by numerous lakes and lagoons, along the banks of which extensive tracts of marsh occur and give the coast in that direction an uninteresting character but towards the S. particularly in the direction of the capital the monotony of the surface disappears, and is succeeded by scenery of the most enchanting description—solids lava stretching like their arms to inclose innumerable islets of the richest verdure, while on other spots steepens rocks, of the most fantastic shapes, suddenly start up to the height of many hundred feet. The soil does not seem to possess much natural fertility. Great part of it consists of a retentive clay ill adapted for agricultural operations but the warmth and moisture of the climate are so favorable to vegetation, that magnificent forests and valuable crops are found growing on spots which in less genial regions might seem destined to perpetual barrenness. At the same time, many tracts of the richest land occur and are turned to the best account this being in positionally the best cultivated province in Brazil. All the ordinary productions of the climate are successfully cultivated but the crop which attracts the largest share of attention is coffee, of which the plantations are already extensive, and continue rapidly to increase. The other leading crops are sugar cane, millet, manioc, and cotton. Considerable attention is paid to horticulture, and the varieties of fruit are extremely numerous, including not only the indigenous species but numerous importations from other countries. The forests are rich in timber both for ordinary and ornamental purposes in dye-woods, in gums and balsams, and valuable medicines. The increase of population, and extension of cultivation have had the effect of driving back the fierce kinds of wild animals into the recesses of the forests, so that onoceros and jaguars have become somewhat rare. On the other hand, the domestic animals, originally imported from Europe, particularly horses and mules have prodigiously increased. Immense herds of cattle, also, are reared. This province is by no means rich in minerals, at least in the precious metals. No silver is known to exist, and the quantity of gold is understood to be small. Iron, however, abounds though it is not actually worked and the decomposition of granite has formed extensive beds of the finest limonite. For administrative purposes, Rio-de-Janeiro is divided into eight counties—Angra-dos-Reis, Cabo-Frio, Campos-dos-Ribeirões, Cantagalo, Ilhabela, Niterói, Resende, and Vassouras. It sends 10 deputies to the general legislative assembly and appoints five senators. The provincial assembly, of 80 members meets in Niterói. Pop. 680,000

RIO-DE-JANEIRO, the cap. of Brazil, and largest city of S. America, most beautifully and advantageously situated on the W. side of a bay of same name lat. ($Port V. Ilaguenas$) $22^{\circ}54'$ $43'$ S. lon. $43^{\circ}9'$ W. (n.) All writers who have approached it from the sea, describe the scenery in rapturous terms, though it is probable that their feelings of admiration may have been unconsciously heightened by the prospect of immediate release from the dangers and miseries of a long voyage. On surveying the coast, the first object which meets the view is the Pão-de-Açúcar, a peak so called from its sugar-loaf like appearance, and rising abruptly from the sea to the height of nearly 1000 ft. On proceeding N into the bay among a number of beautiful little islands, clothed with richest verdure, or crowned with magnificent palm-trees, the land, both on the right and left, projects into the sea, leaving a passage between rocky barriers not more than 1 m. wide. Immediately beyond the magnificent portal on the left or W., lies the city of Rio-de-Janeiro, guarded from hostile approach by sea



by a number of forts, placed partly on islands, and partly on salient points of the mainland, and so advantageously that in good hands they would form most effectual defenses. The site consists of flat ground along the shore, and of five hills of considerable height with intervening valleys. The ground beyond, partly cultivated and adorned with numerous villas, and partly covered with forest, ascends with considerable rapidity towards the N. where the distance is terminated by a remarkable white mountain range, called from its slope the Serra-dos-Órgãos or Organ Mountains. Owing to the broken nature of the surface, the houses placed on the hills present a conspicuous and striking appearance but the houses which occupy the hollows are scarcely visible from the sea, and hence the town, viewed from that direction, seems much less extensive than it actually is. The oldest, and still most important part of the

city is situated on the hills, and the houses which occupy the hollows are scarcely visible from the sea, and hence the town, viewed from that direction, seems much less extensive than it actually is. The oldest, and still most important part of the

town, occupies a flat tongue of land of an irregularly quadrangular shape, having its greatest length N.W. to S.E. The hills already mentioned are on the N. side, and approach so close to the sea as to leave room for only a single street, towards the S. and S.E. the lofty and finely-wooded promontories of Mount Corcovado press close upon the houses, the space between is generally level, and covered with houses of substantial and often elegant appearance, regularly built, for the most part of granite, with an upper story of wood covered with tiles, and having long and generally narrow streets, which intersect each other at right angles, and are well paved with granite in the centre, and a raised side-path for foot-passengers but have the serious disadvantage of being very imperfectly drained. On the W. side of this part of the town, is a large square called Campo da Acazambone, and immediately beyond it, and approached by a bridge built over an arm of the sea, is the new town, almost the whole of which has risen into existence since the arrival of the court. It has thus all

de Misericórdia, founded in 1597, and richly endowed, the Hospital of Invalids, and the Hospital of Leprosy and Skin Diseases.

The educational and literary institutions include the imperial college, in which Latin, English, French, mathematics, philosophy, and theology are taught; the college of São-José, in which similar instruction is given; a school of medicine and surgery, a naval and military academy, an academy of belles-lettres, and a library of 80,000 volumes, and a botanical garden. The principal criminal establishment is the house of correction, but there are also two large prisons within the city, and numerous smaller prisons, both in the town and in the different parts. The prisons of Rio-de-Janeiro are one of the finest in the world. It is perfectly sheltered is deep enough for vessels of the largest size, and so spacious, that it may be said to have no limits. All the vessels in the world might ride in it without jostling each other. The accommodation on shore is, however defective. The want of good quays makes the landing-places very indifferent, and there is

nothing which deserves the name of docks. Repeated attempts have been made to establish manufactures on a large scale, and imperial patronage has been lavishly bestowed on them, but as yet they barely maintain a sickly existence. The only articles deserving of notice are leather and glass, which owe any prosperity which they possess to foreign skill and industry. But the want of manufactures is compensated by a most extensive trade in all the produce of the country, and particularly in hides, sugar and coffee. The exports of the first two, though of considerable extent, have rather declined in recent years, but that of the latter has long continued to advance with rapid strides, and the amount annually shipped rose from 478,950 bags in 1832



VUE CRUISE DE LA GLOIRE, RIO-DE-JANEIRO. — From Yacht, Voyage autour du Brésil.

the advantages of modern construction, and is distinguished by its general elegance, and a number of fine squares. The principal public buildings are the senate-house (Palácio do Senado Imperial), a large modern structure, on the N. side of Campo da Acazambone (not possessed of much architectural merit); the town-house (Palácio Municipal) a simple and unadorned edifice, yet not without an air of majesty; the magnificent church of Nossa Senhora da Gloria, one of the most recent and sumptuous churches of the city, finely situated on a rounded hill of the same name which projects into the sea; the church of São-Francisco, with a helixes obtained, and surmounted by two round towers, the church of the Cross, richly decorated both within and without the church of Candelária, one of the largest in the city adorned with a majestic façade and surmounted by two towers the loftiest in Brazil; the convent of São-Bento, a massive structure, with windows, heavily barred with iron gratings, which give it the appearance of a prison, but is richly decorated within; the nearly its whole interior is gilt; the convent of St. Anthony a gorgeous edifice, with two immense chapels and a vast cloister, on a hill opposite to it, the monastery of St. Theresa the aqueduct, the finest architectural monument of which Rio-de-Janeiro can boast, consisting of a double series of 42 lofty and beautiful arches, stretching from Mount Corcovado, and conveying the water of its springs into the heart of the city, to supply its numerous and elegant fountains, the theatre, a vast structure, deficient in regularity and symmetry, the imperial palace, a large stone building, long used as a residence by the viceroys, and now, with exception of a suite of rooms in which a court is occasionally held, appropriated to public offices, the palace of the fine arts, a beautiful structure, concealed and almost buried among old ramous houses, the senate-house, the exchange, prominently situated in the Rio de Janeiro, the widest and finest of the streets, the Post-office, courthouses, the mint, opera-house, naval arsenal, and museum. Among benevolent establishments are the Casa

to 2 069 637 bags in 1861

UNITED EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS FROM RIO-DE-JANEIRO.

		1848.	1857.	1861.
Coffee	bags	1 611 000	1 681 400	1 800 100
Sugar	cases	8 115	8 21	9 752
Hides	number	804 566	25 482	23,944
Hides, half-tanned	"	17 391	4 122	38,287
Horns	"	444,100	447 007	283,267
Rice	bags	14,915	30 051	—
Pean	pieces	8 048	3 550	2 734
Brownwood	pieces	1 868	300	867
Tobacco	rolls	18 445	31 707	33 307
Ipocastanina...	lbs.	40 755	23,601	42,048
Tapiocha.	barrels	4 01	1 970	54,115
				12,000 lbs.

The principal imports are silk, linen, woollen cotton tissues, chiefly from England and France iron, worked or in bars, from England and Sweden various cordage, and sail-cloth chiefly from Bremen and large quantities of flour from the United States. In 1848 the total imports from Great Britain amounted to £1 427,691 and in 1861 to £2 887,894.

TOTAL VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED IN PORTS OF COMMERCE AND COASTWISE, 1845-1857 and 1861

Year.	ENTRANCE.		CLEARANCE.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1845	878	264,900	881	274,653
1846	981	318,819	1 008	311 728
1847	987	308,547	961	308 457
1861	2,001	486,618	2,080	573,760

The first settlement in the neighbourhood of Rio-de-Janeiro was formed by the French in 1555, and consisted chiefly of Protestant refugees. Their leader Villegaignon, having proved a renegade to his faith, had almost ruined the settlement by internal dissension, when a Portuguese force appeared

and completed its destruction in 1567. The songwriters laid the foundation of a new city which they called St. Sebastian, and which has continued to advance. It has grown up into the present capital of Rio-de-Janeiro. Bahia was formerly the capital of the country but on the arrival of Don John in 1608 he transferred the seat of government to this city. Pop. 170,000 of whom 80,000 are Brazilians by birth or adoption; 125,000 foreigners, and 85,000 slaves.

RIO-DE-LA HACHA New Granada. See HACHA.

RIO-DUTRA a large bay coast of Galicia, Right of Bahia, R. the Old Calabar River W. the Cameroons River and 50 m. N. Fernando Po. It receives several creeks and on its shores are several populous villages.

RIO-DULCE, a river Central America. See DULCE.

RIO-GRANDE, JERA or **GRAN**, a large river W. Africa, rises in Fouta Djallon about lat. 11° 20' N. lon. 11° W. flows W. and enters the Atlantic by a wide estuary between the Nines and the Cameroons. See JERA.

RIO-GRANDE-DE-LA PLAZA, a river, Bolivia. See GUAYR.

RIO-GRANDE-DO-TORE a maritime prov. in the N. E. of Brazil lat. 4° 37' to 7° 30' S. lon. 52° to 58° 40' W. bounded N. and E. by the Atlantic, N. prov. Pernambuco, and W. Ceara, area, 28,960 sq. m. The surface is mountainous in the S. and S.W. where it is covered by several mountain ranges, of which those of the Carinas Novas and Tibão are the most conspicuous. These ranges gradually descend towards the N. and E. and finally sink down into extensive sandy fields, particularly on approaching the coast. The principal rivers, which have all either a N. or an E. direction, are the Aguanzã, Apodi, Ceará-Mirim, Comina, Guapah, Piranhas the longest of all, Potengi or Grande, Serro, and Taperia. Having their sources within the province, or on its frontiers, and finishing their courses within it they are of comparatively small extent and though well fitted to facilitate transport from the interior by canoes and barges, are not of much navigable importance. The same remark applies to the coast, the greater part of which is lined by dangerous shoals. It presents numerous small harbours, at which the inferior class of commerce can take in cargoes, but throughout its whole stretch of nearly 300 m. there is not one harbour capable of receiving large vessels. The proximity to the equator makes the climate intensely hot. It is said however not to be unhealthily the air being remarkably pure. The soil is generally good, but not remarkable for its fertility. For a long time the sugar-cane was the principal cultivated crop, but considerable tracts, formerly devoted to it, are now occupied by cotton, which may be regarded as the staple of the province. The other leading crops are manioc, millet, and haricot. Many of the plains are covered with pasture which is grazed by large herds of horses and cattle. The minefields include gold, silver and iron but the quantity is so small that there are scarcely any mines in active operation with exception of those of salt, the produce of which is of some importance. Amethysts and rock-crystals abound, and quarries of limestone, sand and granite might be opened in every district. The forests are not very extensive, but are rich in rosins, gums and balsams, and furnish excellent dye-wood and various kinds of timber. Along the coast, where the soil is sandy the different species of palm predominate. The principal exports are salt, cotton, sugar, hides, dressed and undressed, raw fish, and drugs. For administrative purposes, this province is divided into two comarcas—Natal and Açu. Its provincial assembly, composed of 20 members, holds its sittings at Natal. Besides Natal it includes the towns of Açu, Apodi, Estremoz, Comina, Porto Alegre, Santa Anna-de-Mato, Rio-Gonçalo, Rio-Joaquim, Rio-Joaquim-Angico, Tórcos, &c. Its name is derived from the river Potengi, which the first explorers improperly named Rio-Grande. Pop. 110,000.

RIO-GRANDE-DO-RIO, or **DO-RIO-PARDO**, a r. Brazil, prov. Rio-Pardo-de-Rio-Grande, agreeably situated on a peninsula between the Bay of Mangueiras and the S. extremity of the Lake of Foz de Iguaçu lat. 52° 7' S. lon. 52° 6' W. (a). Its houses are almost all of earth, and its streets are unpaved. It contains a parish and two other churches, a townhouse with prison, a Latin and two primary schools, and in the east of a court whose jurisdiction extends from the sea W. to Uruguay, and from Lake Petos to Curitiba-Grande. Its port, which is well sheltered, and admits vessels drawing 15 ft., enables it to carry on a considerable trade in dried beef, tallow, wax, horns, &c. and particularly hides, of which the quantities imported into Great Britain, in 1845-46, were as follows:—

Imports into Great Britain of Rio-Grande Salized Hides.

Imported into	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.
Liverpool.	63,500	61,060	62,200	62,200
London	119,500	108,960	99,200	99,200
Outputs	114 00	65,000	125,000	
Total.	222,400	234,960	286,500	416,500

One of the greatest obstacles to the prosperity of the town is the want of good water which is only obtained by digging very deep wells, or bringing it from a distance of 4 m. Pop. dist. 12,000.

RIO-NEGR several rivers, S. America. See NEGR.

RIO-PARDO, a r. Brazil, prov. Rio-Pardo-de-Rio-Grande, a bank river of same name, near its confluence with the Jacuhy, 80 m. W. Porto Alegre. It contains several churches, a Latin and two primary schools, at the seat of a court of justice, and has a harbour fit only to admit coasters, which generally load with meat, or Paraguay tea, dried beef, and other kinds of produce. The district is fertile, and the soil appears to be particularly adapted for the growth of fax. It has suffered much by civil dissensions. (Pop. dist.) 10,445.

RIO-PIRETO, two places Brazil.—(a) A to prov. and 380 m. W. N. W. Bahia, at the confluence of the Preto with the Grande, an affluent of the São-Francisco. It has a church and a school.—(b) A vil. and par. prov. Minas-Geraes, a bank of one of the earliest affluents of the Araguari, 35 m. N. E. Diamantina with a church. In addition to the ordinary produce, it raises a great quantity of cotton. Pop. 3,000.

RIO-SECO (MINHA) a r. to Spain, Leon, prov. and 26 m. N. W. Valladolid, in a magnificent plain, beside the river of same name. It was formerly of much importance, having been a kind of emporium in the 14th century but its industry and commerce have greatly declined. It has several churches, and a suppressed Franciscan convent, converted now into an hospital; manufacturers of leather, serge, and linen, dye-works, and lime and brick kilns. The Spaniards, 50,000 strong, under Blake and Omeia, defeated here in 1808 by Bonaparte with 10,000 French and lost 6,000 killed and wounded, the loss of the French being under 600. Rio-Seco was mercenarily sacked by the conquerors. Pop. 8,777.

RIO-TIERRA (LAS-MINAS-DE) a r. to Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 36 m. N. E. Huelva, picturesque situated in a basin, surrounded by pine-clad hills. It consists of good modern houses, and of paved and well enclosed streets contains a parish and an auxiliary church, a primary school, and a mining directory, and has in its vicinity mines of iron, lead and copper which have been worked with success from a very early period, and extensive smelting establishments, and malleable iron-works. Pop. 937.

RIO-YERREMO two places, Brazil.—(a) A vil. and par., lat. and prov. Santa-Catharina, with a church. The inhabitants grow sugar-cane and fax. Pop. 1290.—(b) A vil. and par., prov. Minas-Geraes, on the Barrero, near its junction with the Vermelho, 110 m. E. N. E. Serro. It consists chiefly of a number of earthen houses containing the church, grows tobacco and coffee and provisions for the supply of Diamantina. Pop. 4000.

RIOJAMBA (Jurema), a r. Ecuador 80 m. N. E. Guayaquil, and 11 m. from the ruins of Old Eshamba, which was destroyed by an earthquake in 1797. Pop. 24,900, chiefly Indians.

RIOGRANDE, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 4 m. N. E. Malaga with a townhouse, prison, school, church, and two hospitals. Pop. (agriculture) 2465.

RIOJA, an anc. dist. Spain, included in the modern provs. of Navarre, Burgos, and Alava. It was divided into High and Low Rioja, the former extending from Belorado to Logroño, and the latter from Logroño to Alfoz and Carceres-de-Belorado; the chain of hills which separates the basins of the Ebro and Duero formed the boundary between the two. This district is about 70 m. to 80 m. in length, and 80 m. to 85 m. in breadth, and its soil is fertile, but most sternly cultivated. Pop. 26,000.

RIOJA, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and about 8 m. from Almería; with a church, cordeliers, prison, and pot-

very school, an oil and a flour mill. *Guinea* is found near it. Pop. 1049.

ROJSA (La) an island prov., and its cap. La Plata lat. 28° to 31° S. lon. 68° 30' W. to the Chilian Andes, bounded, N. by prov. Catamarca, E. Cordoba, and S. San Juan. It is intersected N. to S. by the parallel ranges of the Famatina Mountains, and the Sierra Yalisco. The Varadero and the Juchal are the principal rivers. The vine is cultivated in the N. part of this province towards the W. the inhabitants are employed in agriculture, and at a particular season, in hunting the vicuñas in the Andes; great quantities of cattle are reared on the rich pastures of the Llanos in the S., but the fairs of the province arise chiefly from the vices of silviculture in the Famatina Mountains, which are said to be superior in richness to those of Potosí. Besides Roja, the capital, the other principal towns are Chicheto, Guandacol, and Colorado. Pop. about 30 000. — The capital, Roja, is situated at the foot of the Sierra de Yalisco lat. 29° 8', lon. 67° 50' W. It was founded in 1691. Pop. about 25000.

RIOLOBOS, a vil. Spain, Extremadura, prov. and about 40 m. S. from Cáceres, near the Alagón with a church, primary school, an oil and a flour mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1065.

RIOLS, a tn. France, dep. Hérault, 3 m. N.E. St. Pons in a valley, watered by the Jaur. It is well built and has manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. 2131.

RIOM [anc. *Rhomagnum*] a tn. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, in a fertile plain near the Ambone 10 m. N. Clermont. It is encircled by well planted boulevards has spacious streets, and houses, which, though of a somewhat gloomy appearance from the dark lava of which they are built, are generally good, and occasionally handsome. The only buildings deserving of particular notice are the courthouse, prefecture, several hospitals, and the remains of the old ducal castle, of which there is still a chapel in good preservation. The principal manufacture is linen, and there are several distilleries and tanneries. The trade is in corn, wine, hemp, fruit, and oil. Riom is the seat of a court of first resort and commerce, and possesses a communal college, and has four annual fairs. Pop. 3058.

RIOMAGGIORE a vil and com. Italy Piedmont, dep. Cuneo, prov. Lanzo, 5 m. W. Spigno, on the Gulf of Genoa, in a ravine, on the sides of an impetuous torrent. It has an ancient Gothic church, a still more ancient sanctuary, the remains of an old castle, and a considerable trade in wine, which is largely grown in the vicinity. Pop. 2704.

RIOMFALVA, a market tn. Austria, Transylvania, about 10 m. from Medias, with a Protestant church and a trade in wine. Pop. 3142.

RIONERO, two tns. Naples — 1. A tn. prov. Salerno 9 m. N. N. W. Laurus, on a hill with a church and chapel. Pop. 1820. — 2. A tn. prov. Basilicata, 6 m. S. Melfi, partly in a valley and partly on two hills with three churches, and a Capuchin convent. Its chief manufacture is woollen stuffs. Pop. 10000.

RIOU, a small tn. France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 7 m. S. by W. Marseilles; lat. 48° 10' N. and lon. 5° 35' E. It is of some importance as standing in the fur way for that harbor in coming from the S. E.

RIQUW, Indian Archipelago. See Rano.

RIPA, several places, Naples — 1. (Sotto) A tn. prov. Salerno, 9 m. S. S. W. Laurus, at the foot of a high hill with three churches. Pop. 2500. — 2. (Cassidà) A tn. prov. Basilicata, 6 m. S. E. Melfi, on a height with four churches, a monastery and a sanctuary. St. Donatus was born here. Pop. 3000. — 3. (di Otranto) A tn. prov. Abruzzo-Ulteriore, on a hill, r. bank Alento. It contains four churches and a monastery. Pop. 3700.

RIPALIMOSANI, a tn. Naples, prov. Salerno, 7 m. N. Campobasso, in a valley, with three churches, 12 chapels, and a convent. Pop. 3525.

RIPABELLA or **RIPABELLA**, a vil and com. Tuscany, 25 m. from Pisa, on the top of a hill above the Rialdo with a church, a school, the remains of an old castle, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1253.

RIPATEMBIONE, a tn. Italy The Marches, 11 m. S. E. Fermo; the see of a bishop. Pop. 3000.

RIFE, par. Eng. Sussex, 1120 ac. Pop. 233.

RIFEN, a tn. Denmark. See Risa.

RIPENTYE, a vil Hungary, Thibster Thelen, co. Marmaros, on the Nagay, 56 m. from Balgatz. It has a Greek church. Pop. 2725.

RIPLEY, two places, England: — 1. A market tn. and par. co. York (W. Riding), 184 m. N. Leeds, and a station on the Leeds and Thirsk railway. It is neat and well built; has a spacious cruciform church, a Methodist chapel, and a free school. At Ripley Castle Oliver Cromwell passed the night succeeding the memorable battle of Marston Moor area par. 6538 ac. Pop. 1286. — 2. A vil and chapelry co. Derby, 4 m. S. by W. Alfreton. It is an improving place, lighted with gas; and has a neat modern chapel of ease, places of worship for Wesleyans and Unitarians, a national school, many features of sandalwood and stay-lace, and extensive collieries. Many of the inhabitants are employed at the Buttery iron-works. Pop. 3071.

RIPOLL, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 51 m. W. N. W. Girona, in a valley at the confluence of the Ter and Fraser. It contained a fine Benedictine church and monastery, which, as well as the town itself, were almost destroyed during the last civil war. It is now only recovering gradually from its calamities, but so much of it as has been rebuilt is in a very improved form, and the whole when completed, will make Ripoll one of the handsomest towns in the province. It was once famous for its manufacture of fire-arms. Pop. 529.

RIPOLLCT, a vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 6 m. from Barcelona, 1 bank river of same name. It has a church, a school, manufactures of cotton twist and copperware, several paper and flour mills, and a trade in the above articles of manufacture, and in agricultural produce. Pop. 1281.

RIPON a city, par. and market town, co. York (W. Riding), 1 bank river, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of 11 arches 22 m. N. N. W. York, on the Leeds and Thirsk Railway. It has four principal streets, but well kept streets, rising from all sides towards the spacious marketplace, which is surrounded by good houses, with a handsome obelisk in the centre. On the S. side of the market-place stands the townhall, an elegant structure, comprising a handsome suite of assembly-rooms, with other accommodations. The cathedral is one of the finest churches in England. It is a large cruciform structure, with two square towers each 140 ft. high, length E. to W. 266 ft., length of transept, 132 ft. It contains many stupendous and interesting monuments. Trinity church is also a very handsome building, cruciform, and in the Gothic style of architecture. There are chapels for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Independents, and R. Catholics a grammar two national and several other schools, a dispensary and literary institution. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in agriculture. Ripon sends two members to Parliament. Area of par. 55 778 ac. Pop. par. 15 103, bor. 6080. **RIPINGALF**, par. Eng. Lincoln 2740 ac. P. 681. **RIPPLE**, par. Eng. Kent 1134 ac. Pop. 223. **RIPPLB**, a vil and par. England, co. Worcester, 4 m. N. by W. Tewkesbury with a handsome church a chapel of ease, several almshouses and limestone quarries. Area of par. 4140 ac. Pop. 1037.

RIPPOLDSEA, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, in the Schapbachthal, 31 m. E. S. E. Strasburg. It possesses alaly-bate springs, with a complete bathing establishment, which is much frequented. Above 540 000 bottles of water are annually exported. Pop. 818.

RIPPONDFN a vil and chapelry, England co. York, on the road from Manchester to Rochdale, and on the Ryburne, here crossed by two stone bridges, 6 m. S. W. Halifax. It has a chapel of the Tuscan order, with a tower a Wesleyan chapel and several sandstone quarries. Pop. 7417.

RIPTON, two par. Eng. Huntingdon — 1. (Abbot's) 2656 ac. Pop. 371. — 2. (King's), 1210 ac. Pop. 259.

RISANO a tn. Austria, Dalmatia, circle and 10 m. N. Cattaro, on a bay of the Adriatic enclosed by finely wooded hills. It has a church, a monastery, a castle seated on the summit of a rock overlooking the town, and a harbour, at which a considerable trade is carried on. Pop. 1000.

RISBOROUGH (Moor's), par. Eng. Bucks, 2220 ac. Pop. 1064.

RISBOROUGH (Parrish), a market tn. and par. England, co. Bucks. The town, 7 m. S. E. Aylesbury, at the foot of the Chiltern Hills, and on the North Western railway, has an ancient church, places of worship for Baptists and Wes-

bygone, a feudal castle, and several small churches. On the W. side of the Chilterns, and a great one, out in the chalk, which is supposed to commemorate a victory of Edward the Elder over the Danes. Area of par. 4710 ac. Pop. 2817

RIBBY, par Eng. Suffol., 2801 ac. Pop. 431

RIBCA, par Eng. Monmouth 1877 ac. Pop. 2044

RIBDOUF or RIBDOUCO, a vil Hungary on Epe, 4 m from Kismark. It is an ancient place, formerly of much more importance than at present, and has a Protestant and a E. Catholic parish churches, manufactures of linen, and an active trade, particularly in timber. Pop. 984

RIBE, par Eng. York (E. Riding), 2013 ac. P. 197

RIBESOLME, par Eng. Lincoln 1870 ac. P. 103

RIBSELEY, par Eng. Bedford 1980 ac. Pop. 949

RIBSHANGLE, par Eng. Suffolk 718 ac. Pop. 279

RIBSWORTH a vil and township England co York, 7 m. S.W. Halifax, with Baptist and Independent chapels, a large and richly-endowed free grammar-school, and some Dissident remains. Pop. 1640

RIBSING (Cassels) a vil and par England co Norfolk on a stream of same name, about 2 m. from the Wash, and 4 m. N. E. Lynn. It was once a borough and market town and a considerable seaport, but lost its trade by the silting up of its harbor; and, having devolved into comparative insignificance, was disfranchised by the Reform Act. It has still an ancient church, with fine specimens of the Norman style, particularly on its W. front an hospital of early date providing accommodation for 12 poor females a national school and interesting remains of a celebrated Norman castle, in which the queen of Edward II. was confined from 1330 to her death in 1358. The remains consist chiefly of the shell of the keep, a square tower with walls 9 ft. thick and some ornamented, though greatly dilapidated, doorways and windows. Area of par. 2196 ac. Pop. 392

RISING-SUN a vil U. States, Indiana, pleasantly situated on an elevated bank above the Ohio 87 m. S.E. Indianapolis, with six churches, country buildings, an academy two newspapers, a tannery and several cotton and woolen factories.

RISINGTON (three par Eng Gloucester—1 (Great) 2430 ac. Pop. 498 —2 (Little) 1300 ac. Pop. 278 —3, (Wych) 1140 ac. Pop. 219

RISION (Lons) par Eng York (E. Riding) 2490 ac Pop. 400

RITTANA a vil and com. Italy Piedmont prov. Cuni near Borgo San-Paluzzo, in a mountainous district, with a church, a public school an oratory and a charitable endowment. Pop. 1029

RITZBERG, or TORMAK, a vil Hungary Thibier Thiem co, Temes, 8 m. from Zeebel with a Protestant church Pop. 1242

RITTE (Garm and Klein) two nearly contiguous vils Hungary about 8 m. from LUTONISCH with a church Pop. 1665

RITZBÜTTLE, a free town, Germany belonging to Hamburg cap. head at the mouth of the Elbe 60 m. N.W. Hamburg. It contains a church of recent erection a prison and a castle surrounded with deep ditches. The MALINWICK area, 16 sq. m. includes the aspect of Cuxhaven, and is surrounded by the territories of Hanoover. Pop. 1745

RUI DECAÑA a vil Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 16 m. from Terragona, with a church, handsome primary school and numerous mills. Pop. 1190

RUIDECOLA, a vil Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 18 m. N.W. Terragona with an ancient castle, church, courthouse, prison, primary school; a distillery and several oil and flour mills. Pop. 1230

RUIDEVITTLES, a vil Spain Catalonia, prov. and about 24 m. from Barcelona, in a valley traversed by a small stream. It has a church courthouse, prison primary school, hospital and manufactures of cotton twist and brown paper Pop. 1311

RUIDOMA, a vil Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 11 m. W. Terragona, in a vine-covered plain. It has good streets and a handsome square, a townhouse, prison, primary school, a remount court, a church, and an hospital, flour and oil mills, brandy-distilleries, and a soapery. Pop. 3147

RIVA, or RIEA a vil Austria, Tyrol, circle and 9 m. W. B.W. Innsbruck, at the N.W. extremity of Lake Garda,

among orange-groves and olive-groves, hemmed in by precipices, and surrounded by lofty mountains, very poorly built, with narrow, dirty, and dilapidated streets. It has two castles a handsome church, a monastery and a Minorite hospital, manufactures of paper and articles in iron, particularly Jews harps of which nearly a million are annually made. The harbour is the largest on the lake, and greatly favours its trade, which is considerable, Riva being the entrepot for the traffic between Germany and Italy. The fishing in the lake is actively carried on. Pop. 2000

RIVA or RIVA DI CHIESA, a vil Italy Piedmont, div. and 11 m. S.E. Turin. It presents a pleasing appearance having well-built houses, a public square, and spacious streets. It is the seat of a court of justice and has a parish church, a communal school a charitable endowment and two castles, one of them very ancient and the other a handsome modern structure, with fine gardens. Pop. 2697

RIVADABIA, or RIBADABIA, a vil Spain, Galicia, prov. and 16 m. S.W. Orense, in a defile of Mount Sauto Domingo, near r. bank Abas. here crossed by a bridge of three arches. It contains four churches a townhouse, prison, and primary school manufactures of linen, and a Hito trade. Pop. 1315

RIVADEO a seaport, Spain, Galicia, prov. and 37 m. N.P. Lugo, in a beautiful bay at the mouth of the Eo and E. boundary of Galicia lat. 43 34' N. lon. 7 W. It has two squares, ill-paved, very narrow and dark streets a townhouse several elementary schools, and one for mathematics and navigation a theatre an harmonie society a church two convents, seven hermitages, and a pretty cloister, besides a castle with two towers two flour-mills, and some coasting trade. Rivadeo was taken and sacked in 1585 by the English under Sir Thomas Percy. Pop. 2688

RIV ALTA a vil Italy Piedmont, div. and 16 m. S.W. Alessandria r. bank Bormida. It is a small but handsome place, consisting of well-built houses, and spacious well formed streets and has a court of justice two churches, and a school Pop. 1885

RIV ALTA (Latin Ripalta) a vil and com. Parma, ducal and 10 m. S.W. Piacenza, 1 bank Taro, with an old castle now partly converted into a country seat a primary school, and a trade in corn, wine, and timber. Pop. 2633

RIVANAZZA a vil and com. Italy Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and near Voghera with a church and an hospital Pop. 3062

RIVARA a vil and com. Italy Piedmont div. and 22 m. N.W. Turin in a mountainous district between the Oro and the Malone. It consists of a few small squares and narrow streets has a court of justice a parish church, and a large old castle or fortress. Pop. 3624

RIVAROLA two places Italy Lombardy gov. Milan —1 (Zueri) A vil and com. prov. and 18 m. W. S.W. Mantua, near the Dugale Delmona. It is an ancient place, surrounded by very thick walls, and entered by four gates has a handsome square surrounded by four porticoes and two churches. Pop. 3474 —2, (del Rio, or Dantio) A vil and par prov. and about 5 m. from Cremona with a church and two castles. Pop. 2600

RIVAROLA two vil Italy Piedmont—1 Div. and 3 m. N.W. Geneva, in a beautiful district near r. bank Folcorte. It has a court of justice, a parish church, a finely situated Franciscan convent, and two handsome palaces. Pop. 5684 —2 Div. and 17 m. N. by E. Turin, on a height above r. bank Oro surrounded by ancient walls, with four gates. It is well built, has several handsome squares, and very clean streets, a court of justice, two churches, two manerxes, and a college Pop. 6082

RIVE-DE-GIER a vil France, dep. Loire, on the railroad from Lyons to St. Etienne, at the commencement of the canal of Orveau, and on the Gier, 25 m. S.E. Moulins. It is almost wholly of modern construction, having nearly doubled its population within the last 30 years and owes its prosperity to the coal-field which surrounds it, the most valuable possessed by France Lyons, and many other important towns, depend upon it for their supplies. It does not possess any additions of particular interest. The old Roman bridge across the river has been taken down, and its place supplied by five new bridges, three of stone and two of wood the old church, also has been rebuilt, and a second church added and the

whole town has undergone a complete transformation. The most important manufacture is that of glass, which is carried on to a great extent in numerous glass-works, where, in addition to bottles, of which above 8,000,000 are annually made, and window-glass, much fine crystal and stained fancy glass are produced. There are also manufactures of ribbons, thread, silk, flax, and tools of various descriptions and extensive spinning and other mills; foundries, machine, engine, and other iron-works. Pop. 11,694.

RIVERA a small seaport, Spain, Galicia prov and 67 m S.S.W. Coruña, at the S. skirt of the hill Barbanza, and surrounded by the Bay of Arores and the sea. It has an endowed school for both sexes, a church, and in the vicinity a hermitage. The fishing and curing of sardines was a flourishing branch of industry formerly but it has now become unimportant. It includes several small hamlets, 2292.

RIVERIA (a) to Naples, prov. Basilicata, 4 m. S. Lago negro, on a hill, 1 bank Treccina, with two churches and a monastery. Pop. 5140.

RIVENHALL par Eng Essex, 3569 ac. Pop. 728.

RIVER par Eng Kent, 1181 ac. Pop. 487.

RIVERGAKO, a tn and com. Parma, duchy and 11 m. S.W. Piacenza, in a dall between hills and bank Trebbia. It has a beautiful modern church, a primary school, a trade in corn, wine, cattle, and milk, and one of the most important fairs in the duchy. Petroleum is found in the vicinity. Pop. 8607.

RIVERHEAD a vil U. States New York on Long Island, 77 m E. New York city, at the head of the navigation on Peconic Bay. It contains a county-hall, a Congregational and a New Jerusalem church an academy and grist and saw mills. Wood is extensively exported to New York. Pop. about 2000.

RIVESALTES [anc. *Combusta*] a tn France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, 5 m. N. Perpignan on the Agly in the centre of a plain encircled by sloping vineyards. It is a place of great antiquity and was early surrounded by walls and round towers, of which only vestiges now remain. The sweet wine, which bears its name, is considered the best in France. Its trade is in wine brandy of which there are several distilleries flour and wool. Pop. 3702.

RIVISONDOLI a tn. Naples prov. Abruzzo-Ultra II, N.E. Sulmona, on a hill. It has six churches. Pop. 1900.

RIVOLI a vil kingd. of Italy prov. Venetia prov and 14 m. N.W. Verona, near r. bank Adige in an elliptical basin bounded on the E. by the river and surrounded on all other sides by mountains. It contains a parish church, and gave the title of duke to Bonaparte's general Massena, for his services in the victory which the French gained here over the Austrians in 1797.

RIVOLI a tn Italy Piedmont div and 8 m. W. Turin, beautifully situated on the last slopes of the Alps. It is surrounded by fine villas belonging to the inhabitants of Turin as well built having several handsome streets, and a large square. It has a royal castle a court of justice, two parish churches, several suppressed convents, a superior and other schools, and an hospital and manufactures of woollen goods ribbons, and muslins. At the outskirts of the town commences a magnificent planted avenue, which is continued with out interruption to the capital. Pop. 5195.

RIVOLTÀ a tn and com. Italy Lombardy, prov. Lodi near 1 bank Adige 16 m. E. Milan with two churches, an infirmary hospital and two other charitable institutions. Pop. 8582.

RIVOLTELLA, a vil and com. Italy Lombardy prov and 19 m. E. Brescia, S. shore Lake Garda, with two churches a sanctuary three oratories, and numerous Roman antiquities. Pop. 1467.

RIXENBAET a vil and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Lamps, 15 m. S.E. Brussels. It has a brewery a tannery, a flour-mill, and a trade in wood and agricultural produce. Pop. 1846.

RIXHEIM, or *Reims*, a tn. France, dep. Haut-Rhin 14 m. N.E. Altkirch. It has extensive manufactures of stained paper. There are mineral springs in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2984.

ROA [anc. *Rodas*], a tn Spain, Old Castile, prov and 48 m. S.W. Burgos, on the Duero. It is surrounded with ramparts, and has a large and three small squares, three churches,

one of which has an elegant facade a townhouse, a large and handsome prison, a small hospital, a casino, a theatre for Lanes, an elementary school for boys, and three for girls. Outside the town are several hermitages. Agriculture is the chief occupation. Pop. 2380.

ROAD par Eng. Somerset, 938 ac. Pop. 790.

ROADÉ par Eng. Northampton, 1600 ac. Pop. 695.

ROAG (Loos), an arm of the sea, Scotland, which penetrates the W. coast of Isl. Lewis, running S.E. through the centre of the parish of Uig for about 13 m. breadth, about 8 m. It receives the streams Grinnis and Catta Loch, in both of which salmon are caught and has valuable fisheries of codling, oysters, and lobsters, particularly the last, of which about 100,000 are annually sent to London.

ROANNE [anc. *Rodomanus*] a tn. France, dep. Loire, connected by railroad with St. Etienne and Lyons, on the canal of Digoin, 1 bank Loire, which is here navigable, and crossed by a handsome bridge, 29 m. N. Moulins. It is well built, having houses which are generally handsome and wide, spacious streets, possesses a fine gay communal college, with a physical cabinet, public library, theatre, and hospital a court of first resort, and a consulting chamber of manufactures considerable manufactures of woolen and calico, woollen, linen, and cotton goods glue, oil, delft and common earthenware, dyes-works, tanneries building yards for barges, flax and cotton mills and carries on an important trade, partly general and partly transient as an entrepot for the wool of the Loire valley, and the merchandise of Lyons, the S. departments, and the Levant. Pop. 11,870.

ROANOKE, a river U. States Virginia, and N. Carolina. It is formed by the confluence of the Staunton and Dan flows chiefly S.E. and after a course of about 300 m. falls into Albemarle Sound. It is navigable 75 m. to the great Falls of Halifax for vessels of 45 tons and by a canal round the falls the navigation has been opened for barges to the junction of the Staunton and Dan, both of which are navigable some distance for boats of 3 tons.

ROAPOA, TWENTY-SEVEN ROAPOA or ADAM'S ISLAND an Isl. S. Pacific Ocean, Marquesas Archipelago in the N. group lat. 9° 49' S. lon. 140° 6' W. [a]. It extends nearly N. and S., 8 m. long by 4 m. broad and is rocky elevated bold and surmounted by basaltic needles of a singular aspect particularly at its S.E. extremity is a table mountain topped on each side by a lofty spire. It is covered with a luxuriant vegetation and the hills are lightly timbered with the casuarina and other trees. At the S.W. point of the island there is a bay of pleasant appearance in which good anchorage is obtained. Its shores are covered with houses surrounded with cocoa-nut trees. The natives of Roapoa are said to be more sociable than any in the Archipelago.

ROARING WATER BAY an inlet of the ocean, S. W. coast, Ireland, on Cork between Brow Head and Cape Clear stretching 9 m. in and and studded with islands.

ROASIO a vil and com. Italy Piedmont, div. Novara, prov and 23 m. N.W. Verelli with several churches, and a convent. Pop. 3547.

ROATAN or *ROATAN*, an Isl. Central America, Bay of Honduras, 95 m. from the coast greatest length, N.W. by W. about 27 m. breadth, about 10 m. in its coast is rendered dangerous by reefs, but it has some good roadsteads on the S. and another on the E. called Fort-Royal, which, though difficult of access from the narrowness of its entrance, is capacious, and has ample depth of water within. The soil is fertile, and owing to the warm nature of the climate the vegetation is very luxuriant. The cocoa tree is abundant, and figs and vines are found growing spontaneously. Pop. 4000.

ROATH par Wales, Glamorgan 3500 ac. Pop. 812.

ROBBEN ISLAND a small Isl. S. Africa, off Cape of Good Hope at the entrance of False Bay, lat. 33° 48' 12" S., lon. 18° 52' 45" E. [a].

ROBINIAFE or *ROBINIAFE*, a vil and com. Italy Lombardy prov Como, at the foot of Mount Orbie, with a church. Wine and fruit are produced within the district. Pop. 1012.

ROBBIO a tn. Italy Piedmont, div and 12 m. S. Novara, with a court of justice, two churches, three oratories, and a small hospital. Pop. 3850.

ROBE, a river Ireland, co. Mayo. It falls into Lough Mask, after a W. S. W. course of about 25 m., 3 m. N.W. Ballinrobe.

ROBECCO a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy gov. Milan, prov. and 8 m. N. Cremona, r. bank Olho with a church and chapel. Pop. 1560.

ROBEN par. Irel. Mayo 10,340 ac. Pop. 3222.

ROBIAL, a tn. Melkenburg-Schwerin circle, Wendisch, on a creek in the W. of Lake Miltitz, 34 m. S.W. Götting. It is walled, has three gates, two churches, a brewery, distillery and three mills. Pop. 3210.

ROBELLA, a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. Asti, with a church, a communal school, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 1262.

ROBERTON par. Scot. Roxburgh 13 m. by 5 m. P. 670.

ROBERTON (WATSON AND) par. Scot. Lanark. P. 830.

ROBERTSTOWN par. Irel. Limerick, 5485 ac. P. 1743.

ROBOSTON (Warr) par. Wales, Pembrokeshire, 1100 ac. Pop. 140.

ROBLAC a vil. France, dep. Gard 12 m. N. Alais. Coal is worked, and there are blastfurnaces in the neighborhood. Pop. 1515.

ROBLANTIA, a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. and 9 m. S.W. Cuni in an alpine district, 1 bank Veronagura. It has two parish churches, a public school, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 2373.

ROBIN HOOD'S BAY, an inlet of the North Sea, E. coast England on York (N. Riding) 5 m. S.W. E. Whitby.

ROBLA (La) a vil. Spain, prov. and 13 m. N.W. Leon with a church, courthouse, school, and manufactures of linen. Pop. 1225.

ROBLER a vil. Spain, Leon, prov. Salamanca 18 m. S. Ciudad Rodrigo. It is poorly built, has a church, courthouse, primary school, prison and a trade in cattle and cheese. Pop. 1338.

ROBLER a tn. and com. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 25 m. from Albacete with a church, courthouse, primary school, several mills and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1023.

ROBI FDO-M CHAYELA a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 21 m. W. Madrid, in a little valley near the Tago. It has a church, courthouse, prison, and primary school, several flourmills and a trade in vegetable charcoal, and wool. Pop. 1074.

ROBOROUGH par. Eng. Devon, 5114 ac. Pop. 115.

ROBERTO a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. Cuni, prov. Mondovì at the bottom of an alpine valley traversed by the Rovertentale. It was once defended by a strong castle now in ruins and has a fine palace, and two churches. Pop. 1607.

ROCAR, an Isl. Atlantic Ocean, 125 m. N.E. Cape St. Roque Brazil, lat. 3° 55' S. lon. 33° 44' W. (a).

ROCCA a numerous Italy particularly, —1 (*Albergo* or *Roccalunga*) A vil. and com. Tuscany 26 m. E. Grosseto. E. side of Mount Labate, near the confluence of the Armentone with the Albegna. It contains a parish church a raincoat castle and three schools. Pop. 3508 —2 (*Castello*), A tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ulteriore II, N.W. Sulmona, at the foot of Mount Morrone. It is defended by a castle, and contains a church and three chapels. Pop. 1660 —3 (*Castellone*), A tn. The Marches, Goleg, and 5 m. S.W. Ancona with several churches and convents. Pop. 2400 —4 (*di Arcore*), A tn. Piedmont, div. and 18 m. W. Alessandria, on a hill above the Tanaro. It has a square, a court of justice, a church and a school. Pop. 1708 —5 (*di Agropoli*), A tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Città, dist. & Campagna, on a hill. It has two churches, and two convents. Pop. 3200 —6 (*di Eranio*), A tn. Naples, prov. Salerno, 26 m. S.E. E. Salerno, on a barren mountain, 1 bank Garguano. It is defended by a castle, and contains three churches and an hospital. Pop. 1820 —7 (*di Belfi*), A vil. and com. Piedmont, div. Cuni, prov. and 4 m. N.W. Mondovì. It consists of two distinct parts, separated by the Fiesse, the one properly called Rocca di Belfi, situated on rising ground, and the other called Cava, on a flat. Each has a separate parish church. There is also a charitable endowment, and two annual fairs. Pop. 2250 —8 (*di Ciri*), A vil. and com. Piedmont, div. and 25 m. N.W. Turin, in the valley, and near the source of the Molosse, with a church. Pop. 2693 —9 (*di Mezzo*), A tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ulteriore II, dist. and 18 m. S.E. Aquila, in a plain with a collegiate church, and a small hospital. Pop. 1100 —10 (*di Pape*), A tn.

Papal States, S.E. Rome, picturesque, perched on the crest of a steep rock on the edge of the most ancient crater of the Alban Mount, 8455 ft. above sea-level. It is a longwinding place, and is supposed to occupy the site of the *Arx Albana*, mentioned by Livy to which the Gauls were repulsed in their attack on Rome. It was once defended by a Citadel, the remains of which are still visible, and during the 16th and 17th centuries was the stronghold of the Colonna family, and repeatedly besieged and captured. Pop. 2100 —11 (*di Gioiosa*), A tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Città, S.E. E. di Vallo, on Mount Bulgaria, with a monastery. —12 (*di Grimaldi*), A vil. and com. Piedmont, div. Alessandria, 9 m. S.E. E. Aquila on a height above 1 bank Orba. It has four churches, one of them handsome, a courthouse, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 2140 —13 (*di Gualandino*), A tn. Naples, prov. Salerno, dist. and 13 m. N.N.E. Gaeta, on a hill. It contains six churches, one of them collegiate, a Carmelite convent, with a magnificent church and an hospital. Pop. 1680 —14 (*di Imperia*), A tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Città, dist. and 29 m. N.E. Castrovillari, on a height near the Gulf of Taranto. It is defended by an old castle and has a church, seven chapels and a convent. Pop. 2150 —15 (*di Joffredo*), A tn. Naples, prov. Salerno, E.N.E. Gaeta. It stands grouped on several small but steep and almost inaccessible hills, and contains seven churches and two convents. Pop. 2320 —16 (*di Maseda*), A tn. Naples, prov. Salerno, dist. and 11 m. S.E. Isernia. Pop. 2400 —17 (*di Montecore*), A tn. Naples, prov. Salerno, S.W. W. Gaeta, partly on a hill and partly on a bank. It has two churches, a convent and a school. Pop. 1500 —18 (*di Anversa*), A tn. Naples, prov. Salerno, S.W. W. Gaeta, on a large mass of rocks, with five churches. Pop. 1000 —19 (*di Anversa*), A tn. Naples, prov. Salerno, E.N.E. Gaeta, on a mountain. Pop. 1780 —20 (*di Anversa*), A tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Città, N.W. Salerno, on the terrace. It consists of three distinct portions, at some distance from each other and forming three separate parishes, each with a parish church and a convent. Pop. 3000 —21 (*di Anversa*), A tn. Naples, Salerno-Ulteriore II, S.E. Salerno, with five churches, manufactures of woollen cloth, and a dye-works. Pop. 1200 —22 (*di Anversa*), A tn. Naples, Salerno N.W. Gaeta, on a mountain, with five churches. Pop. 1080 —23 (*di San-Cosimo*), A vil. and com. Tuscany 57 m. N.E. Florence, in a valley at the confluence of the Arno with the Montone. It has a court of primary resort, a handsome church, a convent, and two schools. Pop. 2822 —24 (*di Anversa*), A tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Città, N. San Angelo de Lombardi on a mountain near Lake Anzano from the surface of which a disagreeable odor is exhaled. Pop. 2250 —25 (*di Anversa*), A tn. Naples, prov. Salerno-Ulteriore, E. Salerno, on a hill near the Adriatic, with four churches. Pop. 1400 —26 (*di Anversa*), A tn. Naples, prov. Salerno, 11 m. S. Salerno. It consists of three parts: Valle, on the W., containing two churches, a Franciscan convent, a Dominican monastery in which the bishop of Aquino usually resides, Castello, on the E., containing a fort and four churches, one of them collegiate; Capelle on the S.E. containing two churches, and growing in its vicinity the medicinal herbs from which the powder known by the name of Rocca-Bocca is made.

The celebrated schoolman Thomas Aquinas was born here. Pop. 2300 —27 (*di Anversa*), A vil. and com. Piedmont, div. Cuni, near the Tanaro, here crossed by a stone bridge of a single arch. It was once surrounded by walls, of which portions still remain, and has a church, and an old castle in ruins. Pop. 1069 —28 (*di Anversa*), A tn. Tuscany, 17 m. N.N.E. Grosseto, on a lofty ridge of hills above the Grutano, near its confluence with the Ombrone. It is walled, has two gates, a court of justice, two churches, a castle, a school, and a trade in wine and oil. Pop. 1666.

ROCCABIANCA a vil. and com. Parma, Italy, and 18 m. N.W. Parma, near r. bank Po, with a church, and a primary school, and some trade in corn, wine, hemp, and silk. Pop. 5590.

ROCCABUGLIERA a vil. and com. France, dep. Alpes Maritimes, 22 m. N. Nice; with a church, a convent, an endowed school, an hospital, and the remains of an old castle. Pop. 1663.

ROCCABRUNA, a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. and 10 m. W.W. Cuni, on a mountain slope, with two churches, and the remains of an old castle. Pop. 2512.

ROCCAFORTE, two places, Italy Piedmont.—1 A vil and com. div Cossé prov and 5 m S.S.W. Mondovì, in the hollow of a valley inclosed by steep hills, covered with chestnut-trees, at the confluence of the Lancia with the Ellero. It was once surrounded by walls, of which only vestiges remain but has still its castle, its excellent preservation, two churches and a charitable endowment. Pop. 3981.—2 A vil and com. div Genoa, prov and near Novi. It owes its name to a strong castle, extensive ruins of which still remain and has a handsome parish church. Pop. 1296.

ROCCAVERANO, a vil. Italy Piedmont, div Alessandria, prov and 10 m S.W. Aosta, near the Bormida; with a court of justice, a church, and two oratories. Pop. 1790.

ROGLAVIONE, a vil. Italy Piedmont div and 7 m S.W. Cossé and near the confluence of the Vermagnag with the Gesso. It has a court of justice, several churches an oratory and two public schools. Pop. 2286.

ROCELLA, a vil. Sicily prov and 85 m S.W. Messina, between N foot of Mount Etna and Neptunian Mountains. Pop. 2550.

ROCHETTA, a tn. Naples, prov Principato-Ultra 18 m N.E. San Angelo de Lombardi, on a hill with a handsome church and three chapels. Pop. 4000.

ROCHETTA DEL-TANARO, a vil and com. Italy Piedmont, div Alessandria, prov Asti, near the Tanaro. It has two churches and two streets. Two churches, two castles one of them in ruins and the other converted into a private mansion. Pop. 8029.

ROCHETTI A-LOUVER, a tn. Italy Piedmont div and 22 m N.E. Genoa, in the centre of the valley of Barbera at the confluence of this stream and the Susola. It is entered by two gates, has a court of justice, and an old castle to which it owes its name a church and a palace. Pop. 1215.

ROCELLA (La), a tn. Naples, prov Calabria-Ultra 11 m N.E. Gerace, on a height near the Tyrrhenian Sea with two churches. Pop. 3400.

ROCESTER, a vil and par England co Stafford, at the junction of the Churnet and Dove, and on the Uttoxeter canal 4 m. N by E Uttoxeter; with an ancient church Baptist and Methodist chapels, a national school and a large factory built by the Richard Arkwright for a cotton mill but now used for doubling lace-thread. Area of par 2105 ac. Pop. 1180.

ROCH, par Wales, Pembrokeshire 4603 ac. Pop. 763.

ROCH (Rav), a vil and com France dep Haute Savois, div Tauxemey near Ballanche. It was formerly defended by several towers of which some still remain and has a trade in cattle and dairy produce. Pop. 1670.

ROCHDALE, a market tn and par bor England, Lancashire, 10 m. N.N.E. Manchester on both sides of the Roch, here crossed by five bridges on the Rochdale canal the Calder and Hebble navigation, and the Manchester and Leeds railway. It is irregularly built, and consists for the most part of narrow and inconvenient streets, but great improvements have recently been made. Several of the old streets, more especially the principal thoroughfares, have been widened out, and various modern streets present a handsome appearance. Almost all the streets are well paved and well lighted with gas, and an abundant supply of water is obtained from four reservoirs in the vicinity. Most of the houses are built of brick, but a few of the best are built of stone obtained from quarries in the vicinity the usual covering of the roofs is stone, not slate. The places of worship in connection with the Establishment, within the parish, are about 16, but of these only five are within the borough, and the only one particularly deserving of notice is the original parish church, finely situated on a lofty height, and approached from the lower part of the town by a flight of 123 steps, it is a spacious and venerable structure of the 13th century, partly in the late Norman and partly in the Perpendicular style with a square embattled tower, several windows of rich tracery, and some very ancient monuments. Of the numerous Dissenting chapels, the Wesleyan Methodist Association Methodist, Primitive Methodist, Huntingdon Methodist, Presbyterians, Friends, R. Catholics, and Unitarians, have one each, Baptists, and Independents, two each. The other more important buildings and establishments are the townhall, a large public hall used for concerts, grammar, national, British, infant, and other schools.

The staple manufactures are woollen goods, chiefly hosiery, shawls, blankets, kerseys and cotton goods, chiefly calicoes. There are also various cotton-mills, at which wares and yarn are spun. The only other manufactures of importance, are hats, which employ a large number of persons of both sexes; and iron which employ several foundries, machine-shops, &c.

In the vicinity are extensive quarries, for building and pavement, iron mines, and extensive collieries. The weekly markets, two in number, are well frequented, more especially the one on Monday for woollen goods and grain, and there are three annual fairs, besides a fair every fortnight for cattle. Rochdale is a place of considerable antiquity, and had a Roman station in the vicinity, but its history presents no event of interest. Its woollen manufacture appears to have been introduced by the Flemings in the reign of Edward III., and having continued to flourish, is mentioned as famous in the reign of Elizabeth. It was first constituted a borough by the Reform Act, and sends a member to the House of Commons. Pop. par bor, 29 135.

ROCHE, par Iral. Leuch 3305 ac. Pop. 1018.

ROCHE, par Eng Cornwall 6440 ac. Pop. 1386.

ROCHE (La), a tn France, dep Haute Savois, div Fan cigny dist, and 5 m W 4 W Borneville, 1 bank Arve overlooking a fertile plain. It has several small squares, one of them planted with old lime-trees an ancient church with a lofty spire, two other churches, an hospital, and handsome townhouse manufactures of cotton stuffs, and silk hats, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 3140.

ROCHE-CHALAS, a tn. France dep Dordogne, 22 m W S.W. Périgueux with manufactures of leather and potato-flour. Pop. 1065.

ROCHE-DE-LENTIN, a tn. France, dep Côte-d'Or, 40 m. W Dijon. Pop. 3499.

ROCHELOUHAUT (anc. *Rogea* Cawarth), a tn. France, dep Yonne, on the site of a rocky acropolis, and 3 m. from the town, 30 m. W Langres. It has a court of first resort, a picturesque-ruined castle, partly in a dilapidated state, and manufactures of vinegar and glass brick and tile works and a trade in linen and thread. Pop. 1695.

ROCHEFORT, a vil and com. Belgium prov and 25 m. S.S.E. Mameux, on the Homme, among rocks, on the road from Namur to St. Hubert. It is an ancient place, and was the capital of the county of Ardenne. It consists of poorly built houses, and irregular and ill-paved streets; and has a church three chapels a courthouse, the ruins of an old castle, quarries of marble, lead-mine, and a trade in wood, bark, cattle, and wool. Pop. 1098.

ROCHEFORT on ROCHEREAU-SUB-MER (anc. *Rochefortum*), a tn and port France, dep. Charente Inférieure on the bank of the Gironde, about 9 m. above its mouth, 30 m. S. Le Rochelle. It stands partly on a height, and partly on a low swampy flat, and is surrounded by ramparts which are planted and afford a fine shady promenade. The houses are somewhat low but are in general neatly built, and the streets, which are wide and well-paved are regularly formed, intersecting each other at right angles. The three principal streets are planted with a double row of Italian poplars and acacias and in the centre of the town is the *place d'Armes* in the form of a regular square, adorned with a fine fountain, and lined on each side with a double row of elms. Rochefort owes much of its importance to its admirable position, which has made it the third among the naval arsenals of France. The river, at the quay is deep enough to float the largest vessels, being 30 ft. at low-tide, and 40 ft. at the highest spring-tide; at its mouth five forts protect the entrance, and outside is a spacious roadstead, protected by the Islands of Rhé, Oleron, and Aix. The only edifice particularly deserving of notice is the Hospital-de-la-Marine, outside the town, on an eminence, approached through a fine avenue; it consists of seven isolated buildings, containing 1200 beds, distributed in large and lofty halls, and having attached an excellent anatomical theatre, museum, and botanical garden. The arsenals and dock yards are on a very extensive and magnificent scale, and the residence of the naval commandant is surrounded by a garden, which serves for a public promenade. A good many large vessels are built here, and there are extensive vinegar-works, and sugar-refineries. The trade is corn, colonial produce, salt, wine, brandy, &c. Rochefort possesses courts of first resort and commerce, a communal college, a second class

school of hydrography, a society of sciences and art, and a national school. Bonaparte, after his final defeat, retired to Rochefort, with the view of escaping to America, but, despairing of being able to obtain the vessels on the coast, surrounded to the capital of the English ship *Bellevue*. Pop. 16,941.

ROCHEFORT-sur-Loire, a vil. France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 11 m. S.W. Angers, on the site of a hill, 1. bank Loire. Pop. 1082.

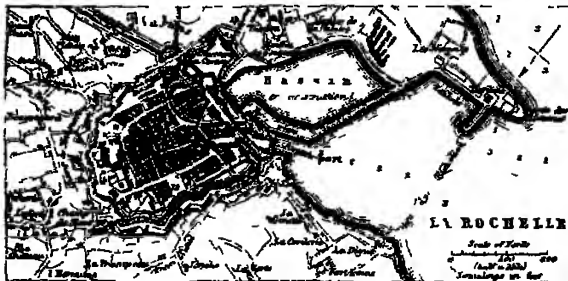
ROCHEFOUCAULD (La) [anc. *Rupes Focauld*] a tu. France, dep. Charente, on the Turquoise, here crossed by an ancient bridge, and at the foot of a hill crowned by the old castle of Rochefoucauld, 14 m. N.E. Angoulême. It is only remarkable for the castle already mentioned, which overhangs it, and is a huge pile, flanked by round towers, with conical tops. It possesses a fine park; and in the neighbourhood are a number of annual fairs, in which many Protestants are said to have found a refuge from persecution. The manufactures consist of linen, druggs, ribbons, and leather, and the trade is in thread, timber and cattle. Pop. 2660.

ROCHELLE (La) [anc. *Antiqua Fortis de Rupella*] a tu. and seaport, France, cap. dep. Charente Inférieure, situate on the Atlantic, at the bottom of a bay which serves it for anchorage and in front of which are the

The finest streets are those of Dauphin, Petit Dôme, Chauderelle, Faleis, and Grande Berrerie, which, following each other in succession, traverses the town from S. to N., and form a splendid avenue. The principal square, called Place du Chateau, is both large and beautiful. The objects most deserving of notice are the Fort de l'Europe, a fine Gothic structure, adorned with trophies, and surmounted by a spire, the hotel de ville of no great architectural merit, but of some historical interest; the cathedral, and many public library, *palais de justice*, baths, and arsenal. The manufactures consist of stone-ware and glass, and there are sugar-refineries, cotton-mills, and extensive building-yards. The harbour admits vessels of from 400 tons to 500 tons, and is one of the best in France, being protected by a pier lined by a handsome classical quay and encircled on all sides by the buildings of the town. The trade carried on at it is of importance, and is chiefly in brandy, wine, wool, iron, silk, colonial produce, cheese, butter, and oil. La Rochelle is the see of a bishop, and the seat of a court of first resort and commerce, and possesses a mint, a commercial college, third-class school of navigation, agricultural society, and academy of belles-lettres, science, and art. Though a place of considerable antiquity

its history does not possess much interest till the period of the Reformation, when it repeatedly signalled itself in the name of Protestantism, and stood two memorable sieges, one in 1573, when its valiant defence was successful in resisting nine grand and more than 30,000 men, and the other in 1627-28, when, after 14 months, famine forced it to surrender its fortifications were then destroyed, but were afterwards rebuilt in an improved form by Vauban. Pop. 14,186.

ROCHESTER [Roman *Eboracorum*], a city and port of entry,



1. District of La Rochelle.
2. Port of Rochelle.
3. District of Rochelle.

4. Port of V. St.
5. Port of V. St.
6. Port of V. St.

7. Port of V. St.
8. Port of V. St.
9. Port of V. St.

10. Port of V. St.
11. Port of V. St.
12. Port of V. St.

side of Ethe and Otteron, 95 m. N. by W. Burdett, lat. 46° 9' 24" N. lon. 1° 15' W. (N.) It is walled, and otherwise fortified so as to be a place of considerable strength, and is generally well built. Many of the houses have porticoes,

England, co. Kent, 29 m. S.E. London, partly on L. bank, but chiefly on r. bank Medway and on the North Kent railway. It consists of Rochester proper, and of Chatham and Brompton which may be considered its suburbs, and Strood

and Frindsbury, which may be considered its N. suburbs. With the two last, situated on the opposite side of the river it communicates by a bridge. At Chatham, including Brompton, and Strood, including Frindsbury, form separate divisions, the present article is confined to Rochester proper. It occupies an angle formed by the Medway, which, bending round first to a N.E. and then suddenly to a S.E. direction, incloses it on three sides. When approached from the bridge, the broad expanse of the river, its ancient castle crowning an abrupt eminence, the numerous artificial towers along the shores, and the works connected with the Chatham Lines of fortification, give it a very striking appearance. It occupies principally of one space, which, commencing at the bridge, traverses it to a S.E. direction towards Chatham, and of a number of other streets; and though by no means regularly built, contains a



BRIDGE TO THE FORT OF ROCHELLE.

which, though somewhat deficient in height, produces a good effect, and the streets are straight, spacious, and well cleaned. The ramparts are planted, and form an excellent promenade.

views street, which, commencing at the bridge, traverses it to a S.E. direction towards Chatham, and of a number of other streets; and though by no means regularly built, contains a

great number of respectable houses of stone, interspersed with several of brick or timber. The objects of most interest are the industrial buildings in 404, has completed at various periods, and presenting a mixture of styles, among which the notable features of its W. front is very beautiful, while the apsidal porch forms an excellent specimen of the early English style; the interior of the castle, including a quadrangular area nearly 100 ft. square, has considerable dignity of the great tower, which is in the form of a square, 70 ft. broad at the base, and 104 ft. high, and is considered one of the most perfect specimens of Norman military architecture now existing; the royal free grammar-school, forming part of the establishment of the cathedral, and several other endowed schools; the townhall, a handsome brick building with a Doric colonnade of decorated pillars; the dookhouse, a neat building erected on the site of the old guildhall; the theatre, assembly-rooms, &c. Besides the cathedral, there are two parish churches, both surmounted by square towers, and possessed of ancient stone fonts, and places of worship for the Wesleyans, Friends, Independents, and Unitarians. There are no manufactures of any consequence, except shipbuilding, which is carried on to some extent; and the trade, carried on mostly by small coasters, consists chiefly of coals and oysters the former imported, and the latter obtained from a productive oyster-fishery belonging to the corporation. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the adjoining naval establishments. Besides two weekly markets, one well supplied with provisions, and the other for the sale of mainly cattle, markets, and two important annual fairs. The borough is governed by a mayor, 5 aldermen, and 19 councillors, and has returned two members to Parliament since the reign of Edward I. Pop. 14,938.

ROCHESTER, a tn, U States, New York, on both sides of the Genesee, 7 m. above its mouth, in Lake Ontario, on the Erie canal, which here crosses the river by a splendid aqueduct, and on a trunk line, forming part of a chain of railways from Boston and New York to Buffalo. The town, on both sides of the river, though not very regular in its well built, chiefly of brick or border stone, and contains many substantial and handsome houses, often rendered more attractive by gardens or shrubberies. The communication between the opposite banks is kept up by three bridges, one of these forms the continuation of Buffalo Street, which is both straight and spacious, and divides the town transversely into two parts by running nearly through its centre. The chief public buildings and institutions are 23 churches, some of them elegant structures, a courthouse and jail, a collegiate institute, a university founded in 1850 by the New York Baptist Union for ministerial education, with a theological seminary attached, a library and valuable cabinet of minerals, two female seminaries, an ethnological, mechanical institute, and young men's association. The rise and progress of Rochester have been extremely rapid, even for an American town, and are owing partly to its central situation giving it the command of a most important transit trade, and still more to the immense water power furnished by the falls of the Genesee, which here makes an entire descent of 265 ft. by a series of rapids and cascades. One of these, called the Great Cataract, has a height of 96 ft. and from it the advantage of steam power has been lost and still kept. The power furnished by the falls is supposed to equal that of 1230 steam-engines of 30 horse-power, and is chiefly employed in driving four-mills, which are here on a scale of almost unparalleled magnitude. It is also used more partially in saw, paper oil filling, and cotton mills, and is more or less available in other manufacturing establishments, as woolen manufactories, tanneries, distilleries, breweries, &c. In 1812, two log huts were the only buildings on the site now occupied by Rochester, and even in 1850 the population did not exceed 1500. Pop. (1840) 99,391. (1850) 88,581.

ROCHESTER, a tn, U States, Ind.—1, L. Meritt; 1165 ac. Pop. 171. 2, T. Sweeney; 1068 ac. Pop. 867.

ROCHESTER (L.), a tn, France, dep. Savoy, about 16 m. E. Chablais, 1 bank of the Rhone, picturesquely situated in a very mountainous district. It has a church, the remains of an ancient castle, manufactures of leather, iron-work, and several extensive mines in the vicinity, and a trade in wine, honey, and wool. Pop. 1255.

ROCKFORD, a tn, Eng. Worcester, 1379 ac. P. 251

ROCKFORD, a market town, par. England, co. North. The town, on the small river Rock, 16 m. S.E. Chelmsford, has chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, a union workhouse, and several schools and almshouses. Rockford Hall is a part of the ancient mansion in which the unfortunate Queen Anne Boleyn formerly resided. Area of par., 1850 ac. Pop. 1704.

ROCKLITZ, a tn, Saxony, circle and 30 m. S.E. Leipzig, 1 bank of the Elbe, crossed by a bridge. It consists of a high and low town, contains two churches and a castle, and has manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, casings, calicoes, carpets, earthenware, needles, and playing-cards, several bleachfields and spinning-mills. Pop. 4104.

ROCKLITZ (L. VITA AND NUNEN) a vil Bohemia, circle and N. Hladschow at the confluence of the Hlitzwasser with the Great Iser. It contains a handsome church and has manufactures of lawn and muslin, linen and cotton goods; two bleachfields, and two mills. A good deal of fax is both grown and spun in the district. Pop. 2087.

ROCIANA, a vil Spain, Aragon, prov. and about 20 m. from Huesca, 1 bank Tinto, with a church, priory, primary school, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1935.

ROCK par. Eng. Worcester 7754 ac. Pop. 1925.

ROCK, a river, U States, Wisconsin and Illinois, rises in Wisconsin, about lat. 44° in 50 m. W. Lake Michigan flows S. S. W. receives several tributaries, enters Illinois and falls into the Mississippi 3 m. below Rock Island lat. 41° 30' N. lon. 90° 40' W. At the lower part of its course it has several rapids, which laymen the navigation at low-water—Rock Island lies at the foot of Rock River rapids. It is 84 m. long, 34 m. broad, and its sides are of perpendicular rock, 20 ft. above the highest floods. Fort Armstrong is situated on its lower extremity.

ROCKBANK, par. Eng. Devon 2575 ac. Pop. 477.

ROCKBOURNE, par. Eng. Hants 5798 ac. P. 516.

ROCKCLIFFE, par. Eng. Cumberland 6573 ac. P. 941.

ROCKENFLAUFEN, a tn, Bavaria, Palatinate, 1 bank Aisch 50 m. S. S. W. Mentz. It contains a Protestant and a Catholic church, and has a mineral spring; a trade in cattle, and three mills. Pop. 1738.

ROCKFIELD par. Eng. Monmouth 1995 ac. P. 291.

ROCKFORD a vil U States, Illinois, at the rapids of Rock River and on the Galena and Chicago Union railways, 170 m. N. by E. Springfield, with a courthouse jail, &c., and immense water-power derived from the rapids. It is visited by steam boats. Pop. 2093.

ROCKHAMPTON, par. Eng. Gloucester 1208 ac. Pop. 236.

ROCKINGHAM, a par. and small market in England, on and 20 m. N.E. Northampton, in the midst of Rockingham Forest area, 890 ac. Pop. 281.

ROCKINGHAM BAY a spacious and beautiful harbour, N.E. coast, Australia; lat. 18° 10' S.

ROCKLAND three par. Eng. Norfolk;—1, (All Saints and St. Andrew); 1671 ac. Pop. 430.—2, (St. Mary) 1560 ac. Pop. 484.—3, (St. Peter); 1010 ac. Pop. 447.

ROCKLAND a small seaport in U States, Maine, W. shore, Penobscot Bay, about 85 m. S.E. Augusta. It has an excellent harbour from which there is regular steamboat communication with Boston and Bangor, and an extensive trade in furs, obtained from innumerable quarts in the vicinity and well known on the coast of the U States for its superior quality. The quantity annually shipped is estimated at about 100,000,000 seals. Pop. (township), 5692.

ROCKTON, a vil and township, U States, New York, 91 m. W. N. W. Albany beautifully situated among romantic scenery on both sides of the Mohawk, near the Erie canal, and on the Utica and Schenectady railways. It has five churches, an academy, a bank a woolen and other manufactories, flour, plaster and brick mills. Pop. (township), 6555.

ROCKY, or Lower an isl, S. Pacific, off N. coast, Papua; lat. 5° 20' S. lon. 147° 50' E. It presents an immense cone of from 2800 ft. to 4000 ft. in height, with a large hollow on its N. E. side, indicating the situation of an ancient crater. It is covered with verdure, and has a belt of low land along its shore, which appears to be inhabited.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS, an extensive mountain district, N. America, which, forming a continuation of the great chain which stretches southward through Mexico, New Mexico,

and Utah, under the successive names of Sierra Madre, Minera, Grulla, and Verde, commencing with the termination of the last about 45° N. and sometimes, it is indicated, without interruption, till it reaches the Arctic Ocean, W. of the mouth of the Mackenzie river. Near its commencement, in lat. 45° 10' N. and lon. 110° 15' W., it presents a summit 15,568 ft. in height, to which the name of *Pease's Peak* has been given; and though it suffers a very considerable depression in lat. 46° and 46° N. again attains a still higher elevation than before, more especially between lat. 53° and 55° N., where Mount Meeker has a height of 15,700 ft., and Mount Brown, a height of 15,900 ft. Between these, however, there is a depression called the Athabasca Portage, which has a height of only 7800 ft., and has long been used by the traders of the Hudson's Bay Company as the principal pass into the basin of the Columbia. Farther E., between lat. 49° and 50° N., there is a still more practicable pass at about 7000 ft. Both these passes, placed near the limit of perpetual snow and in the vicinity of peaks towering several thousand feet above them, exhibit scenery of the most magnificent description, and are in some respects among the most remarkable spots upon the surface of the globe. To the N. of 50° N., the snow begins to lower rapidly, and at 55° N. does not exceed 4000 ft. Ultimately the average height does not exceed 3000 ft. Beyond 65° N., the Rocky Mountain ceases to have the character of a continuous chain, and consists rather of a series of isolated groups separated from each other by considerable depressions. The E. slope, which is at first very precipitous, terminates suddenly on the edge of a very extensive and elevated plateau the W. slope, instead of terminating in a plain forms a series of narrow longitudinal valleys, separated by ridges of comparatively moderate height, till at a considerable distance to the W. another mountain chain begins to rise, forming part of a range which stretches continuously along the coast from Cape St. Lucas, at the S. extremity of the peninsula of Lower California, to Mount St. Elias, and has received the names of the N. American Sea or Maritime Alps, including the Sierra Nevada and coast ranges of Upper California, and the Cascade Mountains of Oregon, &c. This range contains numerous magnificent displays of volcanic agency, and has even several active volcanoes, but the Rocky Mountains furnish comparatively few specimens of volcanic products, and consist chiefly of metamorphic masses of granite, gneiss, and mica schist. They are also, in general, heavily provided with vegetation, but occasionally magnificent forests occur and in several of the least elevated districts towards the S. extremity of the chain the mica schist and granite are covered with many species of *Artemisia*, especially *Trochodonta*, *serotina*, and *arctica*. The waters of the Rocky Mountains belong to three basins. The most extensive is that of the N., which receives its supplies chiefly by the Mackenzie, which flows N. to the Arctic Ocean and by the Saskatchewan, and many other streams which flow E. to Hudson's Bay the second great basin is the Atlantic, which receives its supplies partly through the N. American lakes, and partly by the Mississippi; the third basin is the Pacific, to which the only important tributary from the Rocky Mountains is the Columbia. **RODOUPE**, a vil. and com. Bulgaria, prov. and 9 in N.E.W. Lidga. It is famous for the battle fought in its place, in 1746, when the French, under Marshal Saxe defeated the allies, under Duke Charles of Lorraine. Pop. 570. **RODOUPE** (see *Bulgaria*). a. in France, dep. Ardennes, in a beautiful and extensive plain, surrounded on all sides by the forest of Ardennes. It is well, situated, flanked by bastions, and otherwise fortified; has a court of first resort, a commercial college, and agricultural society, and a hospital, at which convalescents and other patients are sent. It is chiefly remarkable for the great victory which the French, under *Condé*, gained in the neighborhood over the Spaniards. Pop. 1164. **RODOUPE** (Novi), a market-t. Hungary co. Gödöl, 11 m. from Buda, on the Rába, here crossed by a bridge. It has a church, and trade in linen and wool. Pop. 1808. **RODOUPE**, a. in S.W. Arabia, prov. Yemen, S. in N.E.W. Red Sea. It is kept close and quiet, being the residence of many of the merchants of Sana, who retire to their country-houses there after the business of the day is over. The gardens are very fine, and the vineyards beautiful. The town is well watered by several small streams.

RODA, a. in Germany, Saxony-Altenburg, in a sheltered wild country, among wooded mountains, 50 m. W.S.W. Jena, with three churches, a castle, and straggles in tall pine-estate. Pop. 3257. **RODA** (Zai), a. in Spain, Murcia, prov. and 24 m. S.W. Alicante; with 2 towns, a Franciscan convent, and several convents, a public square, a public school, a church, and two hermitages. The hermitage is kept in an old monastery. There are some vineyards; a considerable quantity of silk is raised, and some sheep and wool are exported. In 1583, the king of Castile, Alonso, was here defeated by the Moors. Pop. 5579. **RODA**, a. in Saxony-Coburg, on a stream of same name, W. N.W. Coburg, with two churches, and schools, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1572. **RODALEN** or *RODALLEN*, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, near Pirmasens with a church, glass-works, and a mill. Pop. 1509. **RODANSTOWN**, prov. and 1031 m. S. Pop. 288. **RODORNE-CHATEAU**, prov. Eng. Wilt. 2725 m. P. 600. **RODOROUGH**, a vil. and prov. England, co. Gloucester, 1 m. W.S.W. Stroud, on the river of that name. It has a parish church, an independent chapel, an endowed school, and six mills, at which woollen cloth is manufactured. Area of par. 1210 m. Pop. 2008. **RODREY**, a. in Denmark, S. shore, isl. Lolland, on a bay of the shallow Rhyth Fjord. The bay is completely shaded up that there is no harbor or quay in the vicinity of the town, but a summer-harbor, of the 5th class, admitting vessels drawing 7 ft., is situated in the Krommings-Gab, at the mouth of the fjord, and about 5 m. from the town, and enables it to carry on some trade. Pop. 1800. **RODDEN** prov. Eng. Somerset 990 m. Pop. 508. **RODDENAI**, a vil. Hesse-Cassel, Oberhessen, circle and com. Frankenberg, on the Eder, with a church, and three mills. Pop. 1033. **RODDINO** a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, riv. Coud, prov. Aosta, on a steep hill with a church, and an elementary school. Pop. 1106. **RODELHEIM**, a market to. Hesse-Darmstadt, Oberhessen, on the Mide, 11 m. N. Frankfurt. It has two churches, and a castle; with fine gardens, and several breweries, distilleries, and tobacco-factories. In the environs are elegant villas, belonging to citizens of Frankfurt. Pop. 1268. **RODELSEN**, a vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, dist. Marktheim, near Roddinghausen with a church, a mill, many features of potato, and a trade in excellent wine. Pop. 662. **RODEN**, Ronsz, or Roor a vil. Holland, prov. Drenthe, 12 m. N.W. Assen with a Calvinistic church, a school, and two annual fair-markets. Pop. (agricultural), 543. **ROUEN**, a vil. Rhinisch Prussia, and 30 m. S. Treves, near a bank near with a R. Catholic church, important manufactures of ordinary and white leather, and four mills. Pop. 1609. **RODENBERG**, a. in Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, 17 m. W. N.W. Hanover; with a church, castle, and school; and manufactures of vinegar, tobacco, and leather. Pop. 1123. **RODENDO** a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy, prov. Milan, prov. Brescia, dist. and 5 m. N.E. Capriano, with a small but very ancient church, said to have been founded by Charlemagne in 774. Pop. 1129. **RODENSLIEBEN** (Gross and Klein), a vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. Magdeburg, circle Wittenberg; with a church. Pop. 1007. **RODEWALD**, a vil. Hesse, Prussia, Kasselberg, 23 m. N. W. Hanover; with a church. Pop. 1409. **RODRE**, or *Roussier* (see *Bulgaria*), a. in France, dep. Aveyron, 50 m. N.W. Montpellier. It stands in the east and south of a hill, at the foot of which the Aveyron flows; and, from its lofty position, has a striking appearance from wherever it is approached. But the streets are steep, narrow, winding, and dirty; and the houses are mean, being constructed for the most part of wood, with projecting fronts, which enclose both light and air, and give the whole town a gloomy, unwholesome look. The principal edifices are the cathedral, a magnificent structure in the first style of Gothic, with a circumambulated choir, lofty towers, and a fine octagonal above the episcopal palace, the seminary, the

centre of the town, the college, originally belonging to the monks; the public library, of 16,000 volumes; the townhouse, hospital, and all necessary of the Cordeliers. It has manufactures of serge, stout, woollen covers, wax and tallow candles, playing-cards, and leather worsted-mills and dyes-works; and a trade, in addition to the above articles of manufacture, in cloths, silks, and cattle. Roden is the see of a bishop, the seat of a court of first resort and consistory, and possesses a chamber of manufactures, college, gymnasium, university, agricultural society, cabinet of natural history and philosophy, and deaf and dumb institute. Pop. (1852), 7968.

RODEHEIM, two places, Hesse-Darmstadt, Oberhessen.—1, (on der Bahr), A vil. circle and near Giessen with a church. Pop. 537.—2, (near der Elbf), A circle, Friedberg with a Protestant church. Pop. 1980.

RODI, a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Capitanata, 21 m. N. E. San Severo, on the Adriatic, at the foot of Mount Garano; with a collegiate church, and a Capuchin monastery. Pop. 2469.

RODIERZMO, a vil. Spain, prov. and N. W. Leon, near the Bierzo; with a church, manufactures of linen, and a trade in corn, fax, and cattle. Pop. 1845.

RODIGA, a vil. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 9 m. N. W. Manica with two churches, several chapels, and a mill. Pop. 1500.

RODING, a market in Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, 1. bank Regu, 23 m. N. E. Regensburg with two churches, and a townhouse on a plain, and several breweries. There is a part-factory in the river, and amber is found in the neighborhood. Pop. 1190.

RODING a river, England, on Essex rises near Dunmow; flows tortuously S. W. between Epping and Haverhill Forests, and falls into the Thames, a little below Barking. It is navigable to Ilford total course, about 40 m.

RODINGTON, par Eng. Salop 1615 ac. Pop. 494.

RODMARTON, par Eng. Gloucester 4010 ac. 1 416.

RODMELL, par Eng. Essex 1934 ac. Pop. 828.

RODMERHAM, par Eng. Kent 1331 ac. P. 528.

RODMA, a vil. Austria, the Banat.

RODNEY (Bourne) par Eng. Somerset, 2345 ac. P. 515.

RODONY or **RODONYA**, a vil. Hungary, Thidher Dacia, on Eisenberg, on the Ennsbach, 34 m. from Güns, with a Protestant church. Pop. 1178.

RODOFTO or **RODOFTO** (syn. *Rodoftho*) a tn. Turkey in Europe, Roumelie, smalik Gallipoli, N. shore, Sea of Marmara, 77 m. W. Constantinople. It is surrounded by cultivated walls, flanked with towers; its wall built, containing many handsome streets, and has large caravanserais, public baths and an important trade in corn, wine, and other commodities. The universe are covered with vineyards, which produce an excellent wine. Pop. estimated at 40,000.

RODRIGUE, or **RODRIGUE**, an id. Indian Ocean, E. N. E. Mauritius, lat. 19° 50' S., lon. 68° 50' E. It is, exclusive of its coral-reefs, about 13 m. long, E. to W. and 3 m. to 6 m. broad. Its appearance is striking. A central peak of granite rises from the midst of a group of hills, divided from each other by valleys, running N. and S. The island is composed of granite, with beds of overlying sandstone and limestone. The island appears generally to be dry a still, generally calm, with a fine foam on the surface, and is very fertile. Springs of excellent water abound in the interior, but on the coast there are only rivulets, which frequently dry in summer. The banana, plantain, cantaloupe, strawberry and raspberry, sugar-cane, cotton plant, several kinds of pine, moroccan-sage, and coco-nuts are found wild. Yams and castors, which form the bulk of the food of the inhabitants, are native to the soil. Tamarind and amelon trees, the latter growing to a considerable size, and bearing quantities of green, are plentiful; and there are a few mango-trees and breadfruit. Cucumbers and muskmelons, large spines, guavas, and lemons are found, and wild cat, rats, and mice, exist all over the island. Guinea-fowl in large flocks abound everywhere. A great variety of sea-birds inhabit the cliffs. Frogs, lizards, and geckos have been introduced, and succeed. The natives are intensely black and ugly, and are extremely lazy. Pop. estimated at 250.

ROE, a river of Rhineland Prussia and Holland. It rises in the Rhine-Meuse, 30 m. S. E. Aix-la-Chapelle flows N. by St. Gertrude at Jülich, and thence N. W. into Dutch

Limburg and joins the Meuse at Roermond; total course, about 90 m.

ROLEMOND (Latis, *Roelmonde*, French, *Roermond*), a tn. Dutch Limburg, 23 m. N. by E. Maastricht, on the Meuse, at the confluence of the Roer. It was formerly fortified, and had river gates and many towers of the last some remains still exist, but the walls have been replaced by promenade. The town is nearly surrounded by canals. It has broad, straight streets, and is connected by an elegant bridge across the Roer with the suburb of St. Jacob. It has large and elegant courthouses, in a building erected in 1658, as the bishop's palace, a large, spacious townhall, the Minsterchurch, a Byzantine structure, and one of the most beautiful buildings in the kingdom the Minster abbey, now serving partly as a church, and partly as a prison and a cavalry barracks, the parish church in the market-place, a large, beautiful edifice, a Reformed church, a convent of the Sisters of Mary, an hospital, a royal college, a large assembly, and several schools. The manufactures consist of cloths, silks, cottons, and cotton-yarns, flamed paper, shot, pipes, wax candles, and salt and there are print and bleachworks, dyeworks, tanneries, and oil, bark, tanning, and grain mills. Pop. (1850) 7173.

ROSEKILDE (Latis, *Rogentor*) a tn. and seaport, Denmark, 1st. Zealand on a shallow branch of the Cattegat, called the Roskilde Fjord, 18 m. W. Copenhagen, with which it is connected by railway. It contains a palace, erected for the stayings of the Provincial States, two churches, one of them, the cathedral, among the oldest and finest of the large churches of Denmark; a cathedral school and a convent for noble ladies. The harbour is a winter-haven of the fourth class and adjoins to its quay, near St. Jurgensberg, vessels drawing 9 ft. water. Its mineral springs have long been famous. Roskilde is said to have been founded by the pagan king Ros, at the end of the 5th century, king Harald established his residence in it in 980, and it soon became one of the largest and most important towns in Denmark. In 1043, Canute the Holy founded the cathedral, whose jurisdiction once extended over 28 churches. It was afterwards five times ravaged by the plague and eight times devastated by fire. This circumstance, added to the removal of the court to Copenhagen, and the introduction of the Reformation, gradually brought the town to its present comparatively humble position. Pop. (1851), 3305.

ROBULX a tn. Belgium, prov. Halmaut, 3 m. N. E. Mome, houses mostly wall built. It has a church, chapel townhall, prison, hospital, almshouse, musical society several public schools, and in the vicinity a superb chateau, surrounded by an extensive park, belonging to the Prince de Croix-Solme, inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture, and the working of coal-mines. There are three flour-mills, two breweries, two saw-works, and a tannery. Pop. 7654.

ROFRANG a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, 11 m. E. Di Valle, on a lofty hill with four churches. Pop. 3050.

ROGART par Scot. Sutherland 63,800 ac. Pop. 1515.

ROGAREN, or **ROGAREO** a tn. Prussia, gov. and 23 m. N. by E. Posen on a lake which communicates with the Vistula. It consists of the old and new town and of a suburb has several courts and offices a Protestant, and two R. Catholic churches, and a synagogue; manufactures of woollen cloth, and a trade in cattle. A large proportion of the inhabitants are Jews. Pop. 4755.

ROGATE par Eng. Essex, 4878 ac. Pop. 1117.

ROGATSCHEW a tn. Russia, gov. and 66 m. S. E. W. Mohilev at the confluence of the Dnieper with the Dniester. It was once surrounded by walls which have been converted into walks and contains a Greek united and a R. Catholic church and a castle. Pop. (1851) 3095.

ROBERTON, a hamlet, England, co. Monmouth, 23 m. W. S. W. Newport. Pop. 1240.

ROGGIETT par Eng. Monmouth, 2905 ac. Pop. 60.

ROGLIANO, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Citra, 6 m. S. Cosenza. It is divided into the three districts of Rogliano, Rati, and Spini, and has a number of handsome buildings, among others, six churches, and a Capuchin and a Dominican convent. Pop. 2859.

ROGONAUTFOOR, a tn. Mindocena, prov. and gov. Bengat, dist. Jangle Malina, 155 m. N. W. Calcutta; lat. 25° 25' N., lon. 66° 44' E.

BOHAN a. in France, dep. Northen, 18 m. S.W. Fieret, on the Oise, near the Marais and Grand canal. It was of great strength, till taken and pillaged by the English in 1648. It afterwards became the capital of a county created by Henry IV., in favour of Henri de Rohan, one of the heads of the Protestant party. It has manufactures of linen, and numerous fairs. Pop. 550.

ROHATTN, s. in Austria, Gailth, circle and 15 m. W.S.W. Stryany, on the Lappan; with two churches, and a castle. Pop. 2720.

ROHILKUND, a region, Hindostan; lat. 26° to 29° N, lon. 78° to 80° E. bounded W. by the Ganges, N. the Himalayas, which separate it from Kumaon; and E. the Kingdom of Oude, to which it formerly belonged. Area, 12,650 sq. m. Its surface is mostly plain, with a general slope from the N. It is watered by the Kosia, Ranganga, Donah-Gorra, and other tributaries of the Ganges, all of which flow southward. Along its E. border is an extensive forest, intersected with tracts covered by lung grass, elsewhere, the fruits of the temperate zone flourish together with palms, cotton, the sugar-cane, bamboo, and trees common both to Asia and Europe, which have attained a magnificent size. Hot winds are little felt, and this is one of the most favourable in respect of climate. Numerous small and picturesque villages are scattered over the country, which derives its name from the Rohillas, an Afghan tribe that took possession of it early in the 18th century and are amongst the few Mahomedans addicted to agriculture, as well as arms. Sugar of very superior quality cotton, and cotton cloths, are amongst the principal exports from Rohilkund. It forms a division of the upper provinces of the Bengal (Agra) presidency. It is subdivided into the districts of Meerut, Muzaffar, Bareilly, and Chaplain. Pop. 439,565.—(Travels, Survey of India, &c.)

ROHITSCH ROHITSCH, a market to Austria, Styria, near E. bank Sava, 30 m. N.W. Vienna. It has wheats, quarries, and is celebrated for its chalybeate springs from which about 400,000 bottles of water are annually exported. Pop. 500.

ROHOVYZ (District) or ROHOVYZ, a market to Hungary, on Einnburg in a romantic district, at the foot of a mountain of same name, 60 m. S.W. Pressburg. It contains two churches, a castle, a vast square structure of three stories, with a lofty tower and surrounded with fine gardens, a synagogue, and handsome houses, and has manufactures of linen and woollen cloths and carries on a considerable trade in wine. The Roshitsch snuff-boxes are famous. Pop. 3639.

ROHOZNA, or ROHOZ, a vil. Bohemia, circle Chrudim, on a height 10 m. from Bräun with a church, a school, and a distillery. Pop. 1206.

ROHRBACH, two places Hungary.—1 A vil., co. and 18 m. from Pressburg with several handsome buildings, oil-works, and saw and flour mills. Pop. 1140.—2 A vil., co. and 7 m. from Oedenburg on the Leptersbach with a R. Catholic church, and a trade in corn and rye. Pop. 1029.

ROHRBACH a vil. and m. Switzerland, cant. of Glarus, and weaves cloths and carries on a considerable trade in wine. The Roshitsch snuff-boxes are famous. Pop. 3639.

ROHSDORF, two places, Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Legnica.—1, (Alt) A vil. circle Wollmsch with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and several mills. Pop. 1191.—2, (Klein) A vil. circle Liebenburg with a R. Catholic church, a saw-mill, humkline, and two mills. Pop. 815.

ROHSDORF, a vil. Bohemia, circle Bismarck, near the forest of Teichitz, 6 m. from Hays. It has a chapel, a school, and a saw-mill. Pop. 1035.

ROHNITZ, or ROHNITZ (Alt and New), two nearly contiguous vils. Bohemia, circle Königgrätz, about 2 m. from Treutchen; with a church. Pop. 1100.

ROISIN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Hamelle, 16 m. S.W. Mons. It has manufactures of linen, tobacco, cordage, and leather; two breweries, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1691.

ROISIN, an is., S. Pacific, belonging to the Solomon group, of N. coast, Papua, lat. 3° 15' S.; lon. 146° 30' E. It is about 15 m. in circuit, and stately clothed with vegetation; a belt of coral-reefs encircling its shores, while lofty palm-

tree are seen overtopping them, and covering the hills to their summits. It is inhabited.

ROITSCHE a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 18 m. N.E. Münsterberg with a church; manufactures of woollen hosiery, and several mills. Pop. 1877.

ROJALEN, a vil. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 13 m. S.W. Alicante, 1 bank Segura. It has a townhouse and prison, two endowed elementary schools, a church, and at some distance from the town two hamlets, a flour-mill, and five oil-mills; and some trade in agricultural produce. Najales was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1699. Pop. 3334.

ROJO, two vils. Naples.—1, A to Abruzzo-Ultra II, dist. and S.W. Aquila, partly on a hill with six churches. Pop. 1050.—2, A vil., prov. Abruzzo-Ultra, dist. and 28 m. S. Lanciano on a mountain with two churches. Pop. 800.

ROKEBY, a hamlet and par. England, co. York, at the confluence of the Tame and Great Ouse, 8 m. S.E. Barnard Castle. It is celebrated both for the beauty of its scenery, and for old castle, which was demolished by an invasion of the Scots after the battle of Banockburn and forms the subject of one of Sir Walter Scott's poems. Area of par., 1114 ac. P. 189.

ROKELAZ, a river W. Africa, Senegal, which enters the Atlantic by a wide estuary at Sierra Leone, where W. S.W. course of about 800 m. The principal towns on its banks are Freetown, Rokon Rokashili, Suwara, and Kamae.

ROKITZAN, or ROKITZAN a. in Bohemia, circle and 10 m. E. Pilsen, in a valley, on the Kliskenitz, with a demerit church, school, and library. Iron is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2800.

ROLANDSWERTH or ROLANDSWERTH, an is. in the Rhine, Prussia, gov. Coblenz, near Königswinter, containing the old Benedictine monastery of Rolandswerth, surrounded among trees. Opposite to it is the Rhenish, one of the most interesting and romantic volcanoes on the Rhine. Its crater, nearly circular, is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in diameter, and 100 ft. deep. On a ridge connected with it stand the remains of the castle of Rolandswerth, so called, according to tradition, because long the residence of Roland, the famous nephew of Charlemagne, who could look down from it on the monastery in which his unfortunate bride was immured. Their story is the subject of one of Schiller's most beautiful ballads, *The Knight of Rolandswerth*.

ROLLAZ, a vil. and par. Switzerland, cant. Valais, 15 m. W. N. Leysin. It is finely situated, on the shore of the Lake of Geneva, contains an old castle, and is much resorted to both for the beauty of its scenery and its mineral spring. The ruins of Oche, the best of the canton, is produced in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1304.

ROLLEGHEM, two places, Belgium, prov. W. Flanders.—1 A vil. and com. 52 m. S. Bruges; with three breweries, a thread-spinning dye-works, and two flour-mills. Pop. 2348.—2, (Capelle) A vil. and com. 5 m. N.W. Courtray. Pop. 1897.

ROLLESHY par. Eng. Norfolk; 1655 m. Pop. 554.

ROLLSTON two par. England, 1. North 3700 m.

Pop. 555.—2, Stafford 1647 m. Pop. 918.

ROLLO, a mountain, Spain, Andalusia, prov. Alentejo, between Nevada and Aspe. It is composed entirely of marble, the colour of which is different in different places. On the S.E. it is blood-colour, with dull white veins; in the N.W. yellow, with generally dark veins, beautifully interwoven; and on other places it has shades of red, brown, and very beautiful black spots. There is scarcely any work of marble in the kingdom of Valencia in which will not be found the blood-colour of that of Rollo, which only differs when it is combined with others. The upper portion of the hill is quite bare, without earth or vegetation of any kind.

ROLLO, or ROLA, a. in com. Italy, Lombardy, gov. Milan, prov. and 18 m. S.E. Mantua, in a fertile district. It is an ancient place, supposed to be of Roman origin; and has a church, primary schools, a post-house, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 2005.

ROLLOUO, a vil. and par. Norway, prov. Christiansund, on the Lævra, 22 m. N.W. Longyear. Pop. 4000.

ROLLRIGHT, two par. England, Oxford.—1, (Great) 1900 m. Pop. 448.—2, (Little) 780 m. Pop. 24.

ROLLSTONE, par. Eng. Wilt. 488 m. Pop. 48.

ROLVANDEN, par. Eng. Kent; 682 m. Pop. 1685.

ROMA, an isl. Indian Archipelago, Flores Sea, about 20 m. N. E. Timor; lat. 7° 42' S., lon. 127° 36' E. (a). It is about 17 km. long, by as many broad, and of considerable height; with several small islands westward. The islands, *five in number, rather heavy, catch birds, and carry on trade, agriculture, and cattle-raising.*

ROMAGNANO, a m. Italy Piedmont, div. and 16 m. N. W. Ivrea, beautifully situated on the side of a hill above l. bank Soia. It is well built, and has two large squares, one of which is an obelisk surmounted by a cross. It is the seat of a court of justice, and has two churches. Pop. 2019.

ROMAGNESE, a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div. Geneva, prov. and 12 m. N. W. Bobbio; with a church, and an old strong castle. Pop. 1823.

ROMALD-Knut, a vil. and par. England, co. York, 6 m. N. W. Barnard Castle. The village, built round a verdant green, has a neat and pleasing appearance; and the parish church, built in the form of a cross, and surrounded by a large ramparted tower, contains some curious monuments. Area of par., 83,776 ac. Pop. 3599.

ROMAN, a m. Turkey in Europe, Moldavia, beautifully situated at the entrance of the Moldavia, with the Bosphorus 40 m. W. W. B. Jassy. It still possesses some remains of Roman walls is well built, and is the seat of a Greek bishop. The district is one of the most picturesque and best-peopled in Moldavia.

ROMAN-DE-LE-VEGA (Sax), a vil. Spain, prov. Leon, dist. Astorga, is a plain on the Tago, with a church, a primary school, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1719.

ROMANCHE, a river, France, rises from the glaciers in the N. of the Hautes-Alpes, around Briançon, enters the lake, flows directly to the W. then W. and joins a bank near, N. W. of Val de Vercors, a course of 80 m., part of which is used for navigation. Its current is very rapid, and much obstructed by rocks and small islands.

ROMANENGO, a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy, gov. Milan, prov. and 21 m. N. W. Cremona, in a fertile district with a church, an old castle, and a trade in corn, flax, and silk. Pop. 1552.

ROMANO, — I a m. Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 12 m. S. E. of Bergamo, in a fertile district. It is an ancient place, still surrounded by a wall and broad ditch, and entered by three gates, but the ramparts have been partly levelled and converted into a public walk, and partly cultivated as gardens. It is well built, having well-formed, handsome streets, some of them lined with arcades, and has a large and elegant modern church, surrounded by two steeples two other churches of the 16th century, a Capuchin convent, an ancient castle, which the Venetian governors used to occupy, a large hospital, and rich charitable endowment, tanneries, tins and lace kilns, a saw, and several silk mills. Pop. 4199 — 2 a vil. and com. Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and 5 m. S. W. Ivrea, near a bank Chiusella, here crossed by a bridge, where the French and Austrians had some severe fighting in 1800, to the advantage of the former. It was once defended by a strong castle, of which only a tower, now used as a belfry, remains, and has a large and massive church, of recent erection several minor churches, a townhouse public school, and charitable endowment. Pop. 2914 — 3, (San Romano-d'Alghogno), a vil. and com. duchy Modena, on a hill at the foot of Mount Verrucchio, near a bank Bercheto, with a handsome and richly-decorated church of modern construction. Pop. 1467.

ROMANO-KAY, or KAYO-ROMANO, an isl. W. Indies, off N. coast, Cuba, in the Old Belhuma Channel. It stretches N. W. to S. E. for about 48 m., and though generally spoken of as only a single island, truly forms two, separated from each other by a channel 3 m. wide. The E. end has some heights, while, towards the centre, form a kind of saddle; the W. end consists of low, wet, mangrove land. Near Romano are a number of keys—the Paraden, Confusa, and Verde, &c. Between the two last there is tolerable anchorage.

ROMANO (Sax), a vil. and par. Tuscany, comp. Florence, on a plain about 15 m. from San Stefano; with a church, and the remains of an old castle. Pop. 1170.

ROMANOW, a m. Russia, gov. and 23 m. N. W. Jaroslavl, l. bank Volga, opposite to Borissogleisk. It is surrounded

by ramparts and ditches, has seven churches, one of them a cathedral, courthouses, and other public buildings, many factories of linen and silk, tanneries, and a considerable trade, particularly in corn. Pop. (1842), 4695.

ROMANUS (San Giovanni Arcobischof), a m. France, dep. Drôme, picturesquely situated, a bank Isère, here crossed by a handsome bridge, which communicates with the town of Puyg on the opposite bank, 10 m. N. E. Valence. It is enclosed by a fosse and walls flanked with towers, and is entered by five gates but has no defence deserving of notice, except the church of St. Bernard, and the theatre, situated in the centre of a good promenade, called the Champ-de-Mars. The manufactures consist of silk, hosiery, woollen cloth, and serge, and there are also tanneries, a silk-mill and lime-kilns. The trade is in wool, hemp, linen, silk, wine, olive-oil, and skins. Romans is the seat of a court of commerce, and possesses a chamber of manufactures, and a diocesan seminary. Pop. 7228.

ROMANSHORN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, on Thur- gan, on a tongue of land on the S. W. side of the lake and 11 m. S. E. the town of Constance. It is well built, and contains a church and two schools. On a height above it stands a fine castle, still in good preservation, and supposed to occupy the site of an old Roman light-house. There is a small harbour on the lake, which has a good deal of trade, and an active fishery is carried on. Pop. 1281.

ROMANSEIGH, par. Eng. Devon, 2491 ac. P. 246. **ROMANOFF**, several isls. Pacific, particularly — 1, (or Odoe), a group in the Marshall Archipelago, of an irregular oval form, extending about 28 m. from W. S. W. to E. N. E., with a breadth of about 10 m. It is surrounded by a reef, on which are distributed 66 islands, of small dimensions. Odoe, the largest, lat. 9° 28' 3" N., lon. 170° 12' 12" E., is only 2 m. long, but has a good anchoring place. The inhabitants are inoffensive and friendly — 2 (Odoe, or Mowee) an isl. Low Archipelago, lat. 14° 57' 20" S., lon. 144° 26' W. It is about 8 m. long, 3 m. N. E. to S. W., and not more than 10 m. in circuit, and though evidently of coral formation, has no lagoon.

ROMÃO (Sax), a m. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, about 45 m. N. E. Coimbra. Pop. 1605.

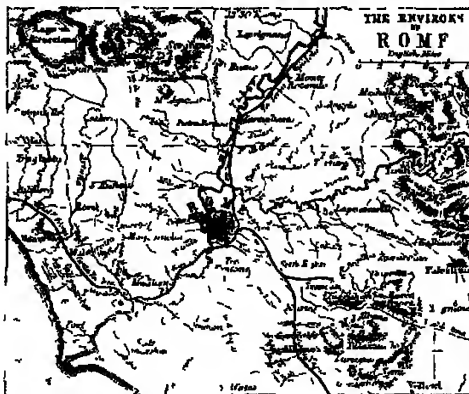
ROMBLON, an isl. Indian Archipelago, Philippines, and forming a dependency of prov. Manila, lies between Tablas on the W. and Sibuyan on the S. E. It is about 12 m. long, 6 to 8, by 6 m. wide, and contains a neat village, with a small fort, a church, and a harbour, which admits only small vessels. Pop. 8052.

ROMK, a vil. and township U. States, New York, 91 m. W. N. W. Albany with which it is connected by railway and on the Mohawk River, and Erie canal. It has six churches, a courthouse and jail, bank, female seminary, U. States armory, cotton factory blast-furnace, a brewery, and flour and saw mills. Pop. township (1856) 7918.

ROME (Latin, *Rome*) the cap. city of the Papal States, the most celebrated of ancient, and in some respects, the most remarkable of modern cities, on both sides of the Tiber, though chiefly on the l. bank about 16 m. from its mouth lat. 41° 54' N.; lon. 12° 28' E. The river, in coming from the l., makes two very remarkable bends of nearly equal dimensions, forming a figure closely resembling that of the letter S. The upper bend, which of course has its convexity towards the E., follows a large alluvial flat little raised above the level of the stream, and well known by the ancient name of the Campus Martius. Within this flat, and on a declivity which stretches irregularly along its E. side, and rises with some abruptness from it, the far greater part of modern Rome is situated. The only other portions of any extent are situated on the opposite side of the river, consisting chiefly of a suburb called Trastevere [beyond the Tiber], extending over the upper part of the lower bend facing the W., and thence N. N. W. in a narrow belt along the right bank; and of the Borgo, commencing a little beyond the N. convexity, and forming a most important part of the city, since it is terminated on the E. close to the river, by the castle of St. Angelo, and on the W. by the vast and magnificent pile of St. Peter's. Of the seven hills of ancient Rome, all of these situated on the left bank of the Tiber, only three of them properly lie within the limits of the modern city. They form part of the declivity or ridge already mentioned,

as bounding the Campus Martius. Their names are the Quirinal, the Viminal, and the Capitol. The first occupies the W. edge of the declivity, nearly opposite to the centre of the Campus Martius; the second is immediately to the E. of it, and the third to the E.W. where it projects forward as if to meet the river while winding E. to form its second large bend. The other four hills are the Esquiline, the most E. of

rather more than 8 in a maximum breadth of 300 ft. and a succession of not more than 400 ft. and a deep and rapid current rolling along a considerable volume of water deeply tinged with yellow mud. The quays which in several other cities similarly situated, constitute their greatest ornaments and furnish their finest promenades, are here altogether wanting; many parts of the banks are even unprovided with



all and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Viminal the C. than also extends $\frac{1}{2}$ E. but $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Esquiline the Viminal which is the most E. of all and almost at the river and the Esquiline which has an intermediate point it forms a kind of central nucleus between the Capitol on the W., the C. on the E., and the Aventine on the S. These four hills and the spaces will in and around them covering a large extent of ground in the E. and E. of the present city, have no human habitations except a few solitary convents and villas no longer inhabited and are occupied for the most part by gardens and vineyards. In ancient times however they stood in the very heart of the city and hence are still the sites of some of its noblest ruins. A few of the hills have much elevation, and most of them are approached by easy ascents. The Esquiline which is the highest, has a height of 218 ft. and can only be considered as an elevated flat. The Palatine 170 ft., appears originally to have had precipitous sides but they have either been levelled down or are turned up by rubbish. The Capitol though the lowest of all only from 150 ft. to 160 ft. is from its abrupt face and well marked outline the most conspicuous. The right bank of the Tiber has also its alluvial flat bounded by hills especially the Janiculum immediately to the W. and the Vatican considerably to the E.W. All these hills on both banks and a considerable additional space, though only partially built upon, may be said with truth to be included in the city space they are all used up by an exacting wall. These, built of brick with occasional patches of masonry work and crested with numerous towers have an average height of about 9 ft. are pierced by 16 gates, of which four are closed up, and form a very irregular polygon, with a perimeter of nearly 15 m. Of these, 12 m. are on the E. or left and of course only 3 m. on the right bank. The walls on the left bank are ancient, and following the same line as that traced by Aurelian A. to 271 much in many parts be identical with the original structure, though comparatively little of it can now be traced. The walls on the right bank are much more recent and form two separate inclosures, a transverse wall immediately N. of the Borgo separating it from the suburb of Trastevere, and connecting it, with its ends of St. Angelo into a kind of isolated castrum.

The river here at the points where the walls on its E. bank commence and terminate, has a length including windings, of

rather more than 8 in a maximum breadth of 300 ft. and a succession of not more than 400 ft. and a deep and rapid current rolling along a considerable volume of water deeply tinged with yellow mud. The quays which in several other cities similarly situated, constitute their greatest ornaments and furnish their finest promenades, are here altogether wanting; many parts of the banks are even unprovided with protecting walls, and hence, as the flats along the banks are low and the level of the water above the sea is only from 85 ft. to 40 ft., whenever, from any cause, as a continuance of strong W. breezes, the current is retarded inundation to a greater or less extent inevitably ensues. In ancient Rome the communication between the opposite banks was maintained by eight bridges. Vestiges of all of them can still be traced but only four are now entire and in use. The most N. and consequently highest up the stream, is the ancient *Insulae*, now called *Ponte San Angelo*, because directly opposite to the castle. It is a noble structure, composed of three large central and small side arches, and though extensively repaired in 1685, and then disfigured by statues devoid of merit is still substantially as the ancient Romans left it. At a considerable distance below is the ancient *Insulae*, now *Ponte Sisto* because rebuilt by the fourth Pope of that name, in 1474. It has four arches. The other two bridges are about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. lower down where the stream is divided into two channels by the island San Bartolomeo, anciently *Insula Tiberina*. The bridge from the left bank to the island called the *Ponte di Quattro Capi* from a four-headed Janus which stood near it as the ancient *Pons Fabricius*, and retains a good deal of its original structure, it consists of two large arches, with a smaller one between them for a large passage of water in case of floods. The other bridge, properly only a continuation of the one just described is the ancient *Pons Cestius* or *Gruturnus* and now bears the name of the island which it connects with the right bank it has a large central arch and two smaller side ones. The open space, twelve in number as already mentioned, are only deserving of a passing notice. The finest, the *Porta Maggiore* situated near the E.E. corner of the walls and leading by one of the three streets which meet in front of it to *Prati* consists of a noble arch of travertine; the *Porta San Sebastiano*, the most E. of all consists of two fine semicircular brick towers, resting on foundations of solid marble the *Porta San Giovanni* occupying an intermediate position between the two already mentioned, possesses less architectural merit, but forms a much more important thoroughfare than either because the high road to Naples by the *Centine Marche* passes out of it the *Porta San Paolo*, on the E.W., is considered the most picturesque of all the modern gates. Retreating again to the E. side, we have to the N. of *Porta Maggiore*, in turn the *Porta San Lorenzo*, formed of two ancient towers, on the N.E. the *Porta del Popolo* rebuilt in 1564 on the site of the ancient *Porta Nomentana*, from the designs of Michael Angelo, and on the N., at a short distance from the left bank of the river one of the finest of all the gates, and by far the most frequented, the *Porta del Popolo*, built by Vigliani in 1561 from Michael Angelo's designs, and consisting of four Doric columns, with statues of St. Peter and St. Paul, by Michel, in the intervals between them. This gate leading out to Florence, is that by which most visitors from the N. usually enter the city and is perhaps the best point from which to commence, either in describing it, or forming a practical acquaintance with it. It may be proper however before proceeding to a particular description of the interior to premise that the whole space within the walls is divided into 14 *rioni*, or districts. Of these only two, *Trastevere*, and the *Borgo*, or *Città Leonina*, as it is sometimes called, are on the right bank of the Tiber. The twelve on the left bank are arranged not according to the spaces which they cover, but the density of the population

they contain, and probably also according to certain local peculiarities. Hence, the extensive tracts on the E. and S., because nearly without inhabitants, are wholly included in three districts while none are allotted to the more limited, but more densely-peopled portions of the city situated to the N. and W. of the Capitol.

When Rome is entered from the N. by the Porta del Popolo, it is seen, from the most advantageous circumstanoes, and produces a more favorable impression than a closer inspection is found to justify. Immediately within the gate is the spacious though irregular Piazza del Popolo, with a fine Egyptian obelisk in its centre, and two handsome churches in front, standing as far apart from each other and from the adjoining buildings, as to leave room for the divergence of three principal streets one in the centre, between the churches, proceeding almost due N. while the other two start off on either side, to the E. on the left hand and the S.W. on the right. The central street is called the Corso, from the horse-races which take place in it during the Carnival. This street, the finest of which Rome can boast, is about 50 ft. wide, and stretches for a mile in a direct line, to its termination in the Piazza di Venezia, near the N. foot of the Capitol. It is lined with splendid palaces, and at all times, but more especially on holidays when its centre is thronged with carriages and its side pavement with pedestrians presents at once a very animated and a very imposing appearance. The diverging street on the left, above referred to, is the Via Babuino. It proceeds first directly to the E. and thence, by a considerable length and contains a large number of handsome edifices. The whole of the city to the E. of this street, and in the triangular space included between it and the Corso being situated on the high ground above the Campus Martius, is well aired and healthy and is usually selected for residence by English visitors. The number of private palaces and elegant mansions which it contains also justifies its claim to be regarded as the aristocratic quarter. The other diverging street, on the right of the Piazza del Popolo, is the Via Ripetta. It proceeds nearly parallel and in pairs almost close to the river and though neither so elevated in its site, nor so aristocratic in its appearance as the Corso and Via Babuino is decidedly handsome. Several other streets intersecting those already noticed, more especially the Strada di Porta Iva, stretching W. for nearly a mile from the gate of that name, and another, following nearly the same direction under the successive names of Via Sistina, Via Felice, and Via della Quatre Fontane are both well built, and of importance as great leading thoroughfares; but, after due allowance is made for these, it must still be admitted that Rome taken as a whole, is not well built. The streets are generally narrow and ill paved with small stones of lava not one of them except the Corso has side pavement, and though they are generally well drained by a system of sewers founded chiefly on the ancient places many of them are extremely dirty. This is particularly the case in the *roms* [district] San Eustachio, in the heart of the Campus Martius and filled with streets of shops and manufactories in the *roms* Pons, making the angle formed by the bend of the Tiber below San Angelo, and in the *roms* San Angelo in Pescheria in the vicinity of the Capitol, and opposite to the Island of Tiber Islets. Chiefly in this *roms*, but partly also in that of Regia adjoining, is a very dirty quarter, called *Trabotia*, surrounded by walls, and entered by two gates, which are looked at night by the police. It is allotted to the Jews, and contains their synagogues, schools, and public schools.

Rome cannot boast of many squares of much merit, though not a few of them are remarkable for the obelisks and fountains which they contain. The Piazza del Popolo, with the fine obelisk in its centre has been already noticed. The interior of red granite, broken into three pieces and covered with hieroglyphs, was used before the Temple of the Sun at Heliopolis, in Egypt its entire height, including base and ornaments, is about 116 ft. The Piazza Navona, occupying the site of the ancient Circus Agonalis, and still retaining its shape is about 230 yards in diameter and is sometimes used for chariot-races. It is adorned with three fountains, one at each extremity and the third in the centre. The last consists of an immense circular basin 18 ft. in diameter and an ancient obelisk of red granite, based on a central mass of rock to

which four figures, representing four river gods but utterly destitute of merit, are chained. The Piazza di Spagna takes its name from a fountain within it, which has the form of a boat but possesses little merit. A more remarkable ornament of this piazza is a magnificent staircase of travertine, leading to the church of Trinita de Monti completely seated on an eminence above it. The Piazza del Pantheon, an obelisk from an ancient monument, fragment which now bears the name of Panquin's statue, has less merit than *Roms*, being the spot where the Romans excluded of all means of expressing their opinions through the press, have long been accustomed to give utterance in those by means of placards. These, though often coarse are seldom deficient in wit or keen satire, and have hence acquired so much celebrity that the term *panquinade* has become European. Larger spaces for amusement or exercise have been formed only in a few spots. One of the finest, but least frequented, is the garden of the Val can situated on the right bank, on the hill and adjoining the celebrated palace of the same at the N. W. extremity of the city. A much more frequented spot is a public garden at the opposite extremity occupying the high ground E. of the Piazza del Popolo and commanding extensive villas. In the same locality but at a short distance without the walls the gardens of the Villa Borghese, forming a finely planted and richly-decorated park of 8 m. in circuit though private property having been thrown open by the liberality of the proprietor, forms the true public park of Rome, and is the favorite resort of all classes, often exhibiting a very gay and animated scene.

The most remarkable edifices divide themselves into two classes the ancient and the modern. In several respects the former might claim precedence, but as most of them are only remains not in actual use, it accords more with the nature of a *Guide* to begin with the latter.

Eclectic Architectural Edifices.—Of these, the churches alone exceed 100. Many are, of course very magnificent but after due regard these, there remain far more than can be noticed within the limits of this article, with the fulmen to which their magnificent or historical associations may seem to require. Selecting only those which it is impossible to omit, we naturally turn at once to St. Peter's, San Basilio, which has justly been pronounced by far the most magnificent which has yet reared its head in Christian times on the r. bank of the Tiber, near the W. extremity of the Borgo, on one of the worst sites which could possibly have been chosen, a hollow space between the Janiculum and the Vatican, and so concealed by them and a ridge behind which conceals them, that the church on three of its sides, up to the height of the nave is virtually concealed and is not seen to advantage from any commanding point either within or without the walls. It is approached through a piazza, the buildings along which are admirably concealed by a superb colonnade, forming two semicircular porticoes, and consisting of 284 columns, with an entablature on which 192 statues of saints each 11 ft. in height, stand sentinel. The main body of the building consists of a Greek cross, with a dome of gigantic dimensions, rising from its centre, and borne up by four colossal piers. On this dome in particular Michael Angelus displayed the wisdom of his genius, and produced a work which impresses the beholder with a feeling of the sublime akin to that with which the grander scenes of nature are beheld. The figure does not the work of the same great mind but of an artist whom Forsyth compares as a wretched plasterer from whom is not in harmony with the other parts of the structure. Though too low, and otherwise defective it is made to come forward so prominently as to conceal the dome which accordingly cannot be seen from any part of the piazza in its full proportions. This defect, however is fully overcome when the interior is entered and a scene of solemn grand, rich and harmonious almost beyond conception bursts upon the view. The extreme length within the walls are 607 ft. in the central body, and 445 ft. in the transept its height from the pavement to the cross is 42 ft. Owing to these immense proportions objects within the area lose somewhat of their effect by contrast, and appear comparatively diminished. Thus the Baldacchino, a splendid bronze canopy over the high altar and immediately under the dome, though 120 ft. high, appears not more than 30 ft. and the chair of St. Peter, behind the altar seems scarcely to rise from the pavement, though 70 ft. above it.

The same effect is perhaps still more strikingly manifested in regard to the magnificent mosaic paintings on the interior of the great dome, which, seen from below, are so much diminished that the pen in the hand of the prophet in one of the lower compartments, seen from below, seems to be less than 12 inches in length, though in reality 6 ft. To those who know St. Paul at London, an idea of the vastness of St. Peter's may be given by mentioning that the floor of the former has an area of only 2 acres, and that if the latter of 5 acres. The extent of area is still more disproportioned. That of St. Paul's was not more than 2730,000 that of St. Peter's, including its monuments and embellishments, is estimated at from 17 to 18 millions. Here, however, other considerations enter and place St. Peter's in a less favourable light. The immense mass lavished upon it were in too many instances the hard-won earnings of the industrious poor, sent away from them by the extravagance of indulgences, a chicanery so reckless and palpable as at last to have roused the general indignation of the better part of the Christian world and thus made the completion of this wonderful temple not merely a precursor but a main cause of the glorious Reformation. Among the other remarkable churches of Rome though they all suffer by the overshadowing of St. Peter's, are St. John Lateran an isolated spot near the wall of the city. Owing to the numerous restorations and repairs, changes to which the original structure has been subjected, it is a very handsome but not a very ancient church. It is a fine example of the style of the late empire, but its facade, composed of four large columns and six pilasters, sustaining a massive entablature and balustrade on which are colossal statues of our Saviour and ten saints, is considered a fine specimen of the architecture of the last century while its Cosmo chapel, with which elaborate ornaments and gilded columns of precious marbles, bass-reliefs, and even gems have been lavished with the greatest profusion is without a parallel. This church, which furnishes one of what are considered the great sights of Rome in the benediction of the people by the pope on Ascension-day from one of its balconies is remarkable as the spot where five councils, which bear its name have been held. Santa Maria Maggiore, which ranks third among the basilicas is supposed to occupy the site of a temple of Juno Lavinia, and to have derived from it the three pillars of white marble which support its central nave as well as the four columns which support its central nave as well as the four columns which support its central nave with tasteful and costly decorations is one of the finest of its class in existence. But its exterior though provided with two octastyle porticoes of little value in front of it is a most beautiful monument of greater value may be seen in the most beautiful Corinthian columns of white marble 34 ft. high, capitals of the same and capital. It formed part of the splendid basilica of Constantine but is believed to belong to a much earlier and better period of art. A bronze statue of the Virgin on its top has given it the name of the Columnella VerGINE. Santa Croce in Gerusalemme, the fourth of the Roman basilicas, takes its name from its supposed possession of a portion of the true cross and a quantity of earth which was brought from Jerusalem and mixed with its foundation. It is richer in relics than in architectural merit but possesses some fine mosaics of Egyptian origin, and is not without historical interest as the church in which the popes used actually to consecrate the celebrated Golden Rose and by the presentation of which to the great emperor of Saxony it was once vainly hoped to entice him away from the cause of the Reformation. Among the parish churches a very few may be specified. Santa Agnese, and is situated on the spot where St. Agnes was publicly exposed, after being put to the torture, and presenting one of the purest and most elegant specimens of the Greek cross. St. Agostino, with an elegant but simple front of travertine taken from the Colosseum the earliest chapel that was constructed in Rome, and a celebrated fresco by Raphael, representing the youth and two angels. St. Andrea della Valle, rendered conspicuous by its fantastic cupola and temple, and remarkable for its curious use on Good Friday when among other profane mummeries an attempt is made by what is called the *Pre Ose* to imitate the hours of our Saviour's agony on the cross. St. Andrea della Valle, remarkable for its columned facade, with statues by Domenico Guidi, Ercole Ferrata, and Bernini, its beautiful cupola, and its fine paintings, including frescoes of the four Evangelists and of the Flagellation, and the Resurrection of St. Andrew by Domenichino. St. Antonio Abate, supposed to occupy the site of a temple of Diana, and

famous for the singular spectacle which it exhibits on the Feast of St. Anthony when droves of animals of all kinds, including the mules of the penitents, and the horses of the pope and cardinals, assemble at the church door to receive a benediction and be sprinkled with holy water, is a picturesque scene against the sky during the smoldering year. Anselmo's church of great antiquity, and supposed to occupy the site of a temple of Jupiter but claiming notice on the somewhat singular ground of being internally and externally the ugliest of all the Roman churches. St. Bartolomeo, built on the island of that name in the Tiber on the site of the celebrated temple of Æsculapius, and containing 24 granite columns supposed to have belonged to it. St. Bernardo, a remarkable ancient building originally one of the halls or temples which fronted the outer wall of Diocletian's baths, surrounded by a dome of striking appearance and richly ornamented within with statues. San Bonifacio in the Trastevere, and to be the burial-place of Eusebius. San Biagio, with a magnificent sarcophagus of alabaster 17 ft. in circumference. Capriccio or Sta. Maria della Consolazione celebrated for its pictures of the Archangel Michael by Guido and the Conversion of St. Paul one of the best works of Pietro da Cortona and the Ecstasy of St. Francis, by Giovanni Stanetti. San Carlo al Corso, with one of the finest cupolas in the city four frescoes of the Cardinal Virtues, by Giovanni Stanetti, a fresco by Guido, and a mosaic of St. Paul, considered the masterpiece of Pietro da Cortona. San Clemente, on the Esquiline, said to have been founded on the ruins of Clement, St. Paul's fellow labourer by Constantine and containing a number of interesting frescoes by Masaccio. Sta. Costanza a circular building outside the Porta Pia built by Constantine with a baptistery and adorned with a peristyle of 14 coupled granite columns supporting a dome. Sta. Francesca Romana with some curious mosaics, and several fine tombs, among others that of St. Francesco, covered with rich marbles and bronzes. San Francesco a Piazza with a Dead Christ, by Annibale Carracci. San Gregorio in Velabro, remarkable as the only church in Rome dedicated to England's tutelary saint. Gesù the church of the Jesuits with a facade and cupola, by Giacomo della Porta, and an interior enriched with the rarest marbles, and several fine paintings decorated in the most gorgeous style, and containing the monument of Cardinal Bellarmine the celebrated R. Catholic controversialist. San Ignazio, the church of the Jesuit college richer even than Gesù in elaborate decorations, though often not in the best taste. San Ignazio on the Coelian, so called after Gregory the Great, on the site of whose family mansion it is built, and containing 16 columns of Egyptian granite from some ancient building and some celebrated frescoes by Guido and Domenichino. San Marcello in the Corso, a very ancient church dating from the fourth century and celebrated for the fine paintings of Permo del Vago. San Marco, with a nave and two aisles, separated by 20 columns of jasper. Sta. Maria degli Angeli originally the Pantheon, or great hall of Diocletian's baths converted into a church by Michael Angelo, and one of the most imposing which Rome possesses, containing 8 antique columns of Oriental granite, with attached bases of white marble, a fine fresco by Domenichino, and the tomb of Salvator Rosa. Sta. Maria-a-Cosmedin, and to have been built originally in the third century, on the site of the temple of Lato and Proserpine consisting of a nave, divided from two side aisles by 12 ancient marble columns, and remarkable for its fine Alexandrine pavement. Sta. Maria-di-Loreto, crowned by a double dome, and enriched with a statue by Farnagione considered one of the greatest productions of modern art, and an altar-piece, by Perugino. Sta. Maria-sopra-Minerva, so called from occupying the site of a temple of that goddess, remarkable as the only Gothic church in Rome, and celebrated for its tall length statue of our Saviour by Michael Angelo. Sta. Maria-di-Monte-Santo, and Sta. Maria-di-Miracoli, the two churches already referred to as separating the Corso from the Via Babuino and Via Ripetta, and better known from their position fronting the main entrance of the city from the N., than any architectural merit which they possess; Sta. Maria-di-Navicella, with a small marble ship in front of it, originally one of the oldest Roman churches but entirely renewed from the designs of Raphael, entered by a portico of Michael Angelo, and remarkable within for 15 columns of granite, and two of porphyry, and the Plaza of the nave painted in chiaroscuro by Giulio Romano, and Permo-del-Vago; Sta.

Maria-della-Pace, consisting of a nave, crowned by a fine octagonal dome, and celebrated for its paintings, particularly the four Sibyls, considered among the most perfect works of Raphael but unfortunately injured by recent restoration. Sta Maria-del-Popolo an ancient church remodelled on the plans of Bramante interesting from the number of its fine sculptures and paintings, and remarkable for its stained glass the only specimen which it possesses. Sta Maria-ni-Restore, said to be the first church in Rome, publicly set apart for worship, consisting of a nave and two aisles separated by 21 granite columns, evidently from ancient edifices, and adorned by some of the finest fresco of the city an Assumption by Donatello. Sta Maria-in-Via-Velata, sometimes called Chiesa-nova, one of the largest and most imposing of the Roman churches and enriched by marble and other ornaments chiefly by Ludovico-Carloni and some of the earliest productions of Rubens. Sta Maria-della-Vittoria with fine paintings by Donatello, Garavito, and Giulio and a so-called miraculous picture of the Virgin, whose intercession is said to have obtained many victories over the Turks taken from which at the siege of Vienna are ascribed to her. San Martino al Monti, with a very elegant and imposing interior consisting of a nave separated from two aisles by 24 ancient Corinthian pillars, of different varieties of marble some fine paintings by Gaspar and Nicolas Poussin and a crypt which formed part of the baths of Trajan. SS. Niccolò and Iohanne remarkable chiefly for its two ambones or marble pulpits its ancient mosaic and the episcopal chair of Gregory the Great. San Onofre enriched with some fine paintings by Donatello and a fresco by Michelangelo, and interesting on the burial-place of Isaac. San Paolo-esterno contains on a spot outside the walls alleged to be that where St Paul was beheaded, though the accuracy of the tradition is rendered more than doubtful by the absurd fictions associated with it respecting three fountains which miraculously sprung up while the head in falling, is said to have thrice bound. San Pietro-in-Minerva, finely situated on a platform, from which perhaps the best view of modern Rome is obtained and near the spot where St. Peter is said to have been beheaded and celebrated for the fine paintings of Sebastiano-del Piombo, Michelangelo, and others. San Pietro-esterno immediately adjacent is a celebrated site by Bramante consisting of a circular building, sustained by 16 granite Doric columns and universally admired as a model in its kind, and one of the most elegant of its modern structures. San Pietro-in-Vincoli a majestic edifice, supplied within by 20 ancient Ionic columns of Greek marble 7 ft. in circumference, and celebrated for its statue of Moses, one of the greatest creations of Michael Angelo and fine paintings by Donatello and Uccello. San Trinita entered by an ancient vestibule, resting on two granite columns, supported within by 16 Corinthian granite columns, possessed of a remarkable pulpit, sustained by a double flight of steps, composed of the largest blocks of rosso antico in existence and numbering among its relics a column of Oriental Jasper brought from Jerusalem and gravely alleged to be the very column at which our Saviour was scourged and a portrait of Him once in the possession of St. Peter. Sta Trinita-in-Aventina occupying the supposed site of the temple of Jmo Regina, supported within by 24 Corinthian fluted columns of white Greek marble, and enriched by its some small but valuable paintings by Basso Pinturo. San Stefano Rotondo a large and ancient structure, in the form of a circle, as its name implies, supported within by 56 pillars of granite and marble, arranged in an inner and outer circle, and having its walls covered over with beautiful frescoes of martyrdoms equally displeasing to the eye and defective as works of art. San Trinita-degli-Inglese in the Trastevere said to have been founded in 775 by the king of the East Saxons now dedicated to Thomas à Becket, one of whose arms is exhibited as a relic, and containing various portraits of Roman Catholics who were put to death during the reign of Henry VIII. San Trinita-degli-Inglese, Trinita-degli-Inglese with some remarkable paintings, especially a celebrated attempt to represent the Trinity by Guido—and the Trinita-de-Monti already referred to as occupying a conspicuous site above the Piazza-di-Spagna, approached by a magnificent staircase, and celebrated for its descent from the Orna, in which Daniele-da-Vinci, with the assistance of Michael Angelo has outdone all his other works.

Vol. II

Palazzo Massimo, &c.—The Vatican situated on the hill of same name, in the N. W. part of the city, immediately N. of and at one point connected with St. Peter's, is an immense irregular pile constructed at different periods, without any previously formed plan and hence devoid of harmony. It was probably commenced as early as the time of Constantine, and had become a palace of some consequence in the 5th century when it was occupied by Charlemagne at his coronation but the pope began to reside in it for the first time after their return from Avignon, in 1277. One monument was the vicinity of the Castle of St. Angelo, with which it is communicated by a covered gallery. From this time the pope resided with each other in continuing and embellishing the Vatican, through the task of roughing it up, the old palace nearly in its present form, was reserved for the use of the infamous Alexander VI.

The historic chapel of Sixtus the museum the library and the new palace, which now constitutes the most conspicuous portion of the whole pile, and the ordinary papal residence, are all of later origin. The whole covers an immense space and is rather a collection of separate buildings than a single structure. Owing to this its exact dimensions are not easily measured, but the length is estimated at 1131 ft., and the breadth at 767 ft. To give some idea of its vastness we are told that it has 8 grand staircases 200 smaller staircases 30 courts, and 44½ apartments. The most celebrated portions are the Sala Regia, leading to the Sala Regia, or hall of audience to a splendid apartment, covered with frescoes, illustrating various events in papal history and appropriately enough giving a conspicuous place to the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, the Cappella-Sixta or Sixtine chapel a lofty oblong apartment, about 160 ft. long and 50 ft. broad, covered with frescoes by Michael Angelo a choir which the Last Judgment 10 ft. by 80 ft. is most conspicuous, and is celebrated as the spot where the cardinal most in consequence to elect a pope, and many of the most gorgeous ceremonies of the Roman church are performed. The Sala Regia remarkably chiefly for Michael Angelo's two frescoes of the Conversion of St. Paul and Martyrdom of St. Peter the Sala a splendid portion of three stories completed from the design of Bramante by Raphael whose magnificent frescoes constitute its chief ornaments. The Sala Regia is divided into four chambers all owned by the Legation and equally adorned by the same master hand. The Sala Regia of Raphael worked from his cartoons and kept in a gallery adjoining the Sala Regia, the picture-gallery contains a collection of works, though small in extent not more than 60 pictures is unsurpassed in real value the museum, consisting of a series of galleries, in which the rich treasures of art which the world possesses have been amassed including not only others the Louvre and Apollo Galvane the library supported by many collections in the number of its volumes, but by none in the richness of value of some, and the precious value of more of its MSS. for as yet so comparatively few of its treasures have been properly examined the manuscript of the Vatican, a large valuable manuscript, and the palace and once occupied by the Inquisition and its garden in which was a interesting place of resort, whereas has already been more. Another place of resort across of palace across the summit of the Capitol and it bears the name of the Piazza del Campidoglio. It is a square of from the Corso by a flight of steps at the foot of which two Egyptian obelisks and at the summit two colossal statues of Lucius and Brutus standing beside their horses are conspicuous. In the centre of the piazza is a bronze equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius, the horse of which is so full of life that Michael Angelo, on seeing it is said to have bid it *commo*. In the square are the senatorial palace, in which the Senate holds its court ornamented by Michael Angelo with a Corinthian colonnade, and adorned by a lofty tower beneath which the whole city seems to be exposed in detail, the palace of the Conservators containing the famous collection of books the museum of the Capitol with many interesting objects but few masterpieces of sculpture except those in the hall of the Dying Gladiator and a picture-gallery more extensive than that of the Vatican, though the paintings individually are of far less intrinsic merit. The private palaces, both by their number and magnificence constitute one of the peculiar features of the city and contain some of its finest collections, but cannot here be detailed.

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most celebrated temples are those of *Faustulus*, on the island of the Tiber of which only a few remains are visible, among the buildings of the convent of San Mariolucco of *Antonius* and *Paulina* situated in the Forum and now incorporated with the church of San Lorenzo in Miranda of *Antoninus Pius*, now represented chiefly by eleven marble columns of its portico forming part of the present *Vigna di Torre*, or custom house of *Loreo* and *Proserpina*, already mentioned as the site and part of the structure of the church of *S. Maria in Cosmedin* of *Concord* only recently brought to light, on the side of the *Capitoline*, and still in regard particularly to a portion of its flank tolerably preserved of *Fortuna Virilis*, near the *Fonte Boia* now occupied as the *American church* and presenting one of the purest specimens of the 1st style in Rome of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, once the most magnificent of all the pride and wonder of ancient Rome, as it looked proudly down from the summit of the *Capitol* but now only dubiously traced in part of its foundations of *Mimara Medica*, still forming a *piazza* ruins on the *basilica* near the *Porta Maggiore* of *Alia* *Mimara* still a beautiful ruin, consisting chiefly of two *Corinthian columns*, supporting a magnificent entablature and continued frieze with an *attico* above, containing a full length figure of the goddess of *Saturn* on the side of the *Capitoline* above the Forum and forming one of its picturesque ruins

and above all of the *Lantheon* situated in a small dry piazza, between the *Forum* and the *Piazza Navona*, but at once one of the most striking and best preserved monuments of ancient Roman architecture. Its excellent preservation is undoubtedly owing to its early conversion into a Christian church under the name of *S. Maria Rotonda* it is entered by a noble portico 110 ft. long, by 40 ft. deep, composed of 16 *Corinthian columns* of *Thracian granite*, with capitals and bases of *Creek marble* and consists in its interior of a rotunda, 145 ft. in diameter crowned by a dome, the height of which is also 145 ft. The dome is embellished the work of *elaborate* is of *bronze*, hung on *bronze pillars* and the pavement is of *porphyry pavements* and *giallo antico* arranged in round and square slabs. The body of the building is of *brick and lime* in its interior surface seven large niches, six of which have fluted *giallo antico columns* the external surface was once coated with *marble*, but *vandalism* in which *Leo III* had a principal part, has deprived the building of this and many other ornaments. The most interesting object within is *Raphael's tomb*. To other antiquities most deserving of notice are *archaic pillars*, *basil aqueducts* and *amphitheatre*. One specimen of each will suffice. The first is the arch of *Constantine* built on what is called the *Via Triumphalis*, and one of the most elaborate and imposing monuments of the city though in several parts indicative of the decline of art. The noble pillar is the column of *Trajan* 125 ft. high composed of 34 pieces of white marble, covered over with *matchless sculptures*, giving the history of *Trajan's achievements* and containing, among others no fewer than 2700 human figures. For the colossal statue of *Trajan* holding a *gilded globe* which originally crowned the pillar, one of *Peter* has been substituted. If not the most extensive at least the most perfect of the baths are those of *Caracalla*, situated under the E. slope of the *Aventine*, and occupying an area of at least 1/2 m. in circuit. Their ornaments have all disappeared, but nature has done something to supply them, and few sights are more impressive than their *monumental ruins*, and *ruined arches* encircled by *flowery glades* and thickets of *wonderful blossoming trees*. The *aqueducts* are justly regarded as the most stupendous of the *Roman works*, but most of them though originally brought within the walls have their most magnificent remains considerably beyond them. That of the *Aqua Julia*, which pursued a course of 48 m., has a line of *arches* 5 m. long which stretches across the *Campagna* and is still used for bringing

in water into the city. The *amphitheatre* situated, in the *Colosseum* the grandest of all the *Roman ruins*. It is situated in the interval between the *Viminal*, *Quirinal* and *Esquiline hills*, and covers with its ellipse an area of above 5 a., it is built principally of *travertine*, intermixed with large masses of *brick and tuff*. The external elevation consisted of four stories, three of them composed of tiers of *arches*, and the



THE COLOSSEUM AT ROME.—From Cooke's Views in Italy

seats extending backwards and upwards in regular rows from the arena, were capable of accommodating, at least 87,000 spectators. The arena was 287 ft. long by 180 ft. wide, and furnished the attraction which drew together this immense assemblage composed of all classes of society noble and plebeian male and female. It gives a dreadful idea of the times to think that the main part of the sport consisted in the mutual butchery of trained gladiators, and in the exposure of heathen criminals and Christian martyrs to be torn to pieces by wild beasts.

History. The history of Rome is properly speaking, identified with that of the *Roman empire*, which it did not even be excluded in a dry register of events within moderate limits. In a more restricted sense however the city itself may be regarded as an individual history consisting chiefly of an account of its first foundation and of the various augmentations and embellishments which it received during the successive stages by which it rose to be not only the mistress of the world considered as the capital of a kind of universal empire but to be also for centuries the grandest, the richest, and the most populous of *European cities*. To this latter portion of Rome's individual history the present brief sketch is confined. Though much that historians have greatly related and their readers implicitly believed in regard to the origin of the city is more or less, it cannot be questioned that it was founded by *Romulus*, 753 years B.C. Its site was the *Palatine hill* and its houses consisting of humble huts, were enclosed by a rude wall probably like the *hill itself*, of a quadrangular form and pierced by three or four gates. Like all ancient Italian cities Rome appears to have had a clear unoccupied space both within and without the walls, and known by the name of *forum*. *Tacitus*, guided apparently by some ancient record, has in the fifth book of his *Annals*, minutely traced its contour. Writers are at variance as to the gradual extension of the city but the prevailing opinion is, that on the union of the *Quirinal*, a great addition was made including the *Capitoline* and part of the *Quirinal hills* with the intervening space afterwards chiefly occupied by the Forum, that on the destruction of *Alba Longa* its inhabitants came and fixed their residence on the *Capitol* that the *Aventine* was taken in by *Anna Martina*, and the *Viminal* *Esquiline*, and remainder of the *Quirinal* by *Thermythia* a place and *Servius Tullius*. New walls enclosing the whole city as it then existed, were begun by the former sovereign, and completed by the latter about 570 B.C. These walls embraced a circuit of about 5 m. and continued for 800 years to form

[illegible]

The pay at all of these at different periods is an interesting question but from want of data cannot be satisfactorily answered. Some have been extravagant enough to give it three millions over the census. Our estimate is a more probable and certainly not an unusual estimate for 1882, \$1,000,000.

1044] DE LAKE in France dec. seven 10 m N
de Adirou. In the middle of an any influence on a high
about 1 km. I am here crossed by a handsome bridge of
42 arches. I consist of the town proper an ancient place,
surrounded by old ramparts and ditch and of suburbs and
has numerous small sugar's runnaries and a trade in wine
and almonds. Loc. 117]

PCOM A in Pasa 4 v at 10" m N N W 1 line
at the center nei for ever of same name with the Guin. It
has an important trade in cattle and horse which
are well adapted for long distance light carriage. The

are well adapted for the marsh at Little Canada. Top 1000
—The first 1000 ft. in the strata of the Cretaceous
is the gravelly and the wing of the river bank. The
the town of Little Canada is at the top.

ROBINSON said she and her husband had moved to
New York City in 1964 to live with her father and
her mother.

ROBERT A. L. S. New (age 17 and 1/2)
S. L. Tolson (age 17 and 1/2) is a clerk in the
primary school and is a student of a 7th grade in the
primary school.

the M157411 or 12 range to the M157411
circle and 18 in S.W. On the 1st of the
hospital man, there, for a while, each of the
mills, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 82

Le (V) (1) is a mark run and per fuzunle Fozex
The town I m S W (le) n i r d a s t a s s t h e E a s t e r n
C o u n t y r a i o n t h e P m r i k a n n e h e r e o r e d
b y a b r i l e t i e s b u t i p a y e d a n i m a t e d w i t h c a l a s s a n

ancient church and its staff were for independent and
Washington a free national action and a union workhouse
and a very extensive work in the district on Wednes-
day. It was not the most difficult measure of health.

Tree's I was QUA is author of the *Five Fables*
was a hat (I think) place I go to. Aren't you in-
clud'g Haver's All I can't say. I hope so.

red warbling vireo, with a much hand
some blue and green at the quarry. Op. 1321

La Mill is a six-acre Meadown on the Spring at the foot of the Colchester Road, N. E. 31 number. It is a very low-lying ground surrounded by walls and of two suburbs, the upper and lower, each with two churches, a school and a few houses. It is a very fertile land, and is a very good place for a garden.

It is built in the form of a semi circle and is the beautiful mark by which here stretch along the bank of the river contains a handsome chateau built in

there is a great deal of which numerous remains still
exist still a great manufacture of beauty several
of which I saw and other still. That it are the ruins
of a certain manner in which the body of Voltaire re-

[illegible]

bankment. The town, 21 m. SSW (sh. rbury has a townhall, market house, assembly room, an ancient, window and handsome church with a square tower of great height and beuivy chapel for Wesleyans and Baptists, and a charity called the Northland Hospital. Though now 13 m. from the sea it was formerly a wharf and a place of considerable importance. It gives the title of Baron to the Marshall family.

[illegible]

11135151 or 11135161 (John Lubinus Moss a in
 a historical and 1 in S W Fairbourn on a counsel hill
 above the 1 lane It is surrounded by walls with several
 parts, and in the east side the main capable of good defense.
 It is in the 10th century by the king of
 Lurgundy a has done it Catholic church a Capuchin
 in the 17th and 18th century education establishments. Its
 in the 17th century and 18th century and 19th century from all over

L'OMNIBUS a vilatul par Switzerland can and IS m
S W I have n a l'sve exmple, commencing an exten

1811/12 or 1812/13. As the "Trennung"

Brown Stahl is from Switzerland with a Protestant background and a non-unit church. The inhabitants are Saxons and Walachians. Pop 160.

It has a court of
first instance and a second (a consulate), the number of magistrates being determined according to the number of the population.

several important manufactures and a trade in the articles of it manufacture and also in gun flints. A well planted space partly traversed by the Moravian affords a

111105/111111 (KATIS) or 111111 in all Austria
 To in Vienna, Bonn, Stuhl 7 in from 111111. It has in
 (rock church). The 111111 are 111111. 1 1111

1014040 a 11 Hesse Darmstadt (Gotha) 28 m
1 N F Green with n cattle. Top. 1064

N and E by S. Trondheim S1 Christanna R. liv 4
Bergen l un and W and N W the ocean greatest length
N E to N W 110 m greatest breadth 70 m area 4,44

The coast is fringed by a vast number of isles and is extremely rugged, being penetrated and cut up into a kind of patch work by a number of fjords, of which the largest are the Sures la Ting vold Lommedal and Stor. The interior is very mountainous the Sinesdudeta, the second highest mountain of Norway, rises to 14,670 ft. above the sea level.

of Norway including the S. F. corner in common with Iceland and Christiania, while other fly mountains of the Dovrefield cover a large part of its centre. Between the mountains are wide mountain valleys some of them of considerable fertility and watered by impetuous torrents with

latureque cascades. The scenery on that watershed by the
Lauze is wonderful in particular. Elev. 81,014
1,012 ft. a volcano in Belgium, prov. and 4 in E S
Luz. It has manufactures of nails and a flour mill. Coal

10 MINLEY a municipal market in corporate box, and
for England on Hants. The town on the East, 7 1/2 m N W
Southampton, and a station on the Salisbury branch of
the London and S.W. railway. Has several good streets

In the town. The astronomical establishments including chairs of Latin mathematics, and philosophy are all located in the excavated of Barefooted Trinitarians. There is an hospital for the sick a house of refuge for wandering paupers, and an asylum for poor old men. In the town are abundance of churches, and convents, and a large number of the houses of these is much resorted to for its curative mineral properties and because it has been here erected. There is an old and a modern bridge. The latter erected in 1761 and connecting the old town with the new is about 600 ft above the water and spans the gulf where it is nearly 300 ft wide. It is enjoyed by the people and is particularly noted for its great advantage on the "0th of May" when there is made a great fair for leather saddlery embroidered garments and horses (the horses are small but active). The manufacture of bare cordovan and sole leather fine linen waxes fine chocolate, soap was quite starch, sugar syrup, coarse and fine sugar, and other articles are made. There is a mercerie flour and oil mills. Besides some products of industry a considerable quantity of fruit of excellent quality is exported indeed the apples and pears of Rouba are proverbial here ever for want of proper communication with the coast the commerce is of great importance. Rouba was taken by surprise by the English in 1485. In 1810 and 1812 it was captured by the French, who on retiring blew up the castle.

RONDIZZONE n val and cum Italy Piedmont div and 18 sq. V 1 Turn a terr bank 1 km Balica her river w by a Brugg bridge It cons sts of a square and several spacious strcs and has two churches and an old castle 1 194

ROXBURY T a vil 1 States New York 42 m N by W Albany N side Roxel on Creek, 1 m from its entrance into Hudson. It contains a Presbyterian and a R C (with the church a female seminary) a tobacco factory a grist mill four boat building yards, a few ducks and a considerable trade in lumber. P 1 190

It is a village in Helzium prov. Hammar on the Rhine in a marshy district - at T. T. It has a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, two schools, an oil and gas manufacture of tobacco and of tiles for roofing, and pavement, a brewery, a flour mill and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1174.

[illegible]

103441 R. a n Lake Aliburg 14 W 5 W Area
There is a place of some strength, a wall and ditch
by two of the fortifications a castle church and bathing establishment and has manufactures of flannel and wearing two
the works and several mills 1 p. 1840

It is a lovely market to stroll thru and I saw a name which bore from a candle and falls a little below the Baltic. It is a cheerful little dingy and well built place with a handsome church and a custom house, manufactures of soap, leather and refined sugar, a bank and a paper mill and a considerable trade, which, though once almost destroyed by the rise of Carlskrona has been gradually recovering, its importance. — LITH. 1848.

ROSNOW or ROSNOW a market in Bohemia circle and 18 mi E by R. Ceslau on the Dobruwa. It contains a parish church, school and hospital. (see 147.)

KUNIA (Also and FELAO two nearly contiguous vls Hungary co Eisenburg in a height above the Chakanku in from Kormend. They have a R. Catholic church and are a high ed chiefly by Germans } in 1420

ROUQUETTE a vil and/or in Belgium prov Hainaut at the junction of the Sambre and the Sennette, 16 to 17 M ns with manufactures of tobacco a distillery a flour-mill and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop 1810

22 m. W. W. Kuttan near the foot of the Bismarckwald
is contains a little a church, synagogue and townhouse

and has manufactures of lace, a paper, a copper and several other mills and some general trade. Pop. 1828.

RONSDORF is in **Liechtenstein**, **Prussia**, **gov** and **17 m N**
Misseldorf, on a mountain slope, on the **Mörsbach**. It has a
 R Catholic, and two Protestant churches manufactures cotton
 and silk goods, ribbons lace and cutlery and a paper mill
 and iron works **Pop. 3358**

RONTON a vil and com Italy Piedmont, 24 in \ E.
 Turin It has two churches and two oratories Pop 1310
 RONTON par Eng Stafford, 2670 ac Pop 330
 ROOD-BAR, n tn Jerusa See RUO-BAR

ROOK, an Isl. S. Pacific W. of New Britain, from which it is separated by a narrow channel called Lamauer's Strait lat. $5^{\circ} 29' N.$ lon. $147^{\circ} 46' E.$ It is about 22 m long S. E. to N. W. and is composed of high and imposing mountains. Its coast presents finely undulating lines.

ROOFT *v. l. Holland* **Roodep**
ROOFTHEK (*Roost*) *v. l. and com. Belgian prov.*
W. Flanders 26 m. N. by P. Brugge, r. bank Mandel Lake
crossed here by several bridges. The village is composed
of neatly built brick houses, and contains a church and
primary school. Weaving, distilling, brewing, grinding corn,
brickmaking and husbandry employ the greater portion of
the inhabitants. The trade is in grain, cattle, and linen
fabrics. *v. l. 4690*

ROOSE VDAAL, a market in Holland prov N Bru
bant, 14 mi WNW Breida. It has a t warehouse, two
churches, two hospitals three schools, several cattle-fairs
and a well-frequented weekly market. Pop 2861

RIDING par Eng York W Riding. 2190 ac P 599
RIDDING several parns Eng Essx - 1 (1600s)
1602 ac Pon. 214 - 2 (Aythorp or Ayltrop) 1894 ac.
Pon. 27 - 3 (Hemsworth). 1811 ac Pon. 250 - 4 (Per-

Pop 21 — 7 (21) ac Pop 200 — 7 (200) ac
 nara' (Lara) ac Pop 104 — 5 (104) ac Pop 489
 — 6 (Lara) ac Pop 204 — 7 (204) ac Pop 1282 ac
 i p 2' — 8 (8) ac Pop 46
 (i p 2' / i p 2' or i p 2' ac Pop 46

and 7 m E Turinow in an affluent of the Wisłoka with
a church and three mills Pop 1200

It was anciently fortified, still retains its castle, and has a parish church. Pop 1243

Oranienbaum It contains a parish church and has manu-
factures of soap, ameries and a paper mill.
1 (1) 1 Y per 1 m. 1 mile 3740 ac. 3 sq. 777
1 (1) 1 Y 1 mile 1 m. 1 mile 3740 ac. 3 sq. 777

ROQUE SAN a city Spain Andalusia prov and
 30 m SE Cadiz and 7 m NW Gibraltar Most of the
 houses are low but some of them are two and even three

houses are low but some of them are two and even three stories high. The principal streets are paved and all are provided with lamps. Inside the townhouse which stands in the East square the public buildings and institutions consist of a primary and secondary school and a hospital and asylum for the poor.

January a flourishing hospital and asylum for the poor, in one edifice various schools, and a parish church a monastic institution, in which a church which has served as a chapel of ease and in which the poet and soldier Cadalso who was killed at the siege of Gibraltar lay buried a Franciscan

killed at the siege of Gibraltar lie buried in a Franciscan monastery now converted into a prison and an infirmary. Outside the town are a pretty almshouse, a barn, a hospital and a cemetery. The manufactures consist of coarse cordage, leather, muscadel, looking-glass, amber, soap, candles, &c.

liqueurs, vermicelli, leather soap, earthenware, several flour-mills, and the trade is confined to the importation of grain, and other articles of primary necessity. San Roque was built in 1704 by the Spaniards, after the loss of Gibraltar, and was the scene of a battle on a memorable day.

they used the remains of Larnak as a quarry. It is very healthy on which account, and the cheapness of living it is much resorted to by patients from Gibraltar. Pap 7619

and 21 m R pantawer on a broken and somewhat rugged
sfts in an infertile district. It has a parish church a primary
school and some trade in cattle and cheese. I about 1900
1800? FMA/Rt [anc. *Itapes Anura*] a in France, dep

Gard in a fertile wine district & bank Rhone, here crossed by a suspension-bridge, 25 m. N F Niemen. It has a remarkable tower perched on a cliff and excavated beneath by

stone-quarries, and is believed to be the spot where Hannibal crossed the Rhone with his army and elephants, preparatory to his passage of the Alps. It has considerable manufactures of coars and silk also saw-mills, oil-works and distilleries, and a trade in wine, brandy, horses, and cattle. P 2890

ROQUES (Los) a group of Is. Caribbean Sea, near the N coast of Venezuela, lat 11 57' N lon. 64° 38' W (m.).

ROQUETAS, a vil Spain Andalucía prov and 11 mi S W Almería, W side, Gulf of Almería. It is regularly built, has a church, courthouse prison primary school and the remains of two old castles a productive fishery and a trade in cattle, assa, and mules. Pop. 2200.

BUQUÉ VAIARI, a small town on the left bank of the Rio Negro, on the Livramento 11 mi N.E. Maracá. It consists of a group of buildings on a hill overlooking the river, which is crossed by a long irregular street, lined by houses, which are mostly one or two stories high. The houses have a somewhat shabby and heavy appearance but on the other side of the river there is a suburb with a large square surrounded by several rows of trees. The manufacturers produce soap, olive-oil and paper and there is some trade in dried fruits, olives, alkali and pora. The best red and sweet wines of the department are grown in the neighbourhood.

1. Ukkas, a tin Norway priv and 87 m 41 Trondhjem
on a small affluent, and near the source of the (lon river). It
stands about 7000 ft above sea-level in one of the eastern
Norwegian districts, but is a tolerably rich mining place, indicated
for its proximity to the copper-tinners which have long been
worked in its vicinity and still yield an average of about
250 tons annually. Pbn about 3000.

[illegible][illegible]

ROUSCHACH is a small town and par Switzerland can and 7 m. E N E. St. Gall S. where Lake of Constance. It contains a church and several chapels a music-school, and hospital

possesses a tolerable collection of pictures and has manufactures of linen, bleachfields and flax and worsted mills. Its harbour is good, and enables it to carry on an extensive trade particularly in corn for which its market is the most important in Switzerland. Pop 1,597

RON, or ROSSA a river Bessar., rises in W of gov. Kiev, between Lipovets and Makynovka flows ESE past Pavolotch and Boguday then NE, and a little above Tchorkasl, joins r. bank Dniester. total course about 180 m.

[illegible]

1 ONA SAKTA several tw. S America, including—1 A to New Granada, dep Ciudadmueres, prov and 32 in P Antioquia with rich gold mines Pip 2400—2 A to Mexico, prov and 32 in Colima with rich silver mines 1 on 4000

[illegible]

INAPARU or **PAK AMARU** a vil and com on a beautiful plain, in the Tuvave, not far from Laguna. It consists chiefly of about 200 houses grouped round a hill (the chapel) and has some manufactures of linen and a trade in corn, maize, fruits and vegetables. Pop 1800

ROSARIO (de-Cucur) a town in New Granada prov and 90 in NNE Pamploja, beautifully situated in a valley of same name, near the source of the Fuila. It consists of several clean paved and well built streets, has a parish church and a considerable train in oxen, mules and cattle. The first Colombian congress was held here in 1821.

ROSAZZO a to Naples, prov Calabria-Ultra I 53 m
NE Reggio on a height, surrounded by marshes, near
I. Isola Meseima. Pop 1760

ROSA, a seaport, Spain Catalonia, prov and 27 m. N E
Gerona, on gulf of its name, lat. 42 17 N lon 3 7 E It
consists of one large street along the shore and seven others
which cross it and a torrent divides the town into two parts.

At the E. end of the fortress in a ruinous state, in which it has remained ever since it was besieged by the French in 1808. It has an elementary school for both sexes, a parish church, another castle for the defence of the bay on a peak S.E. of the town, and a battery with five guns at its foot but there is no pier. It has some flour-mills and fishing, and a trade in wine oil, brandy, cork, and sugar almonds, steel, hemp, raw hides, staves, iron, timber, machinery, &c. Rome is placed near the steep of the ancient Rhoda, which is supposed to have been near the headland at San Pedro de Roda. Pop. 1048.

ROSARCO a vil and com Italy Piedmont, div Novara, prov. Lomellina, in a plain with a church. Pop. 1605.

ROSATE, a vil. AUSTRIA Italy prov. and 15 m. N.W. Pavia. It has a court of justice, three churches, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1976.

ROSBECOM a vil and par Ireland co. Kilkenny, Area of par 367½ ac. Pop. 1770.—The VILLAGE, on the Harrow opposite New Ross, of which it is a suburb, is an ancient place containing the picturesque remains of an abbey founded in 1267. There is a church and school, a police barrack, a distillery and a tannery. Pop. 578.

ROSCITZ, or ROSVITZ, a market in Lower Austria on the Schindia at the E. base of the Manhartsberg 20 m. N.W. Kornsburg with a church a townhouse, several tile-works, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1567.

ROSA ITTA a vil MORISIA, circle Irschid lordship and near Strick with a church a chapel, and a mill. Pop. 128.

ROSACIANO a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra I. S.E. Civita di Terracina, on a hill 1 bank Pescara. Pop. 1369.

ROSA N a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, S.E. Capua, on a hill with a handsome church. Pop. 1025.

ROSCOFF a tn. and seaport France, dep. Finistère in a bay which forms a fine natural harbour opposite the Isle of Batz, 23 m. N.E. of it. It has a handsome church, partly in the Gothic and partly in the Italian style. The harbour is well sheltered by a jetty and the whole place is filled with sailors and smugglers. In the garden of the old Capuchin convent there is a prodigious fig-tree under whose branches, supported by scaffolding, 200 persons could find shelter. The defender on his escape to Scotland, after the battle of Culloden, landed here. Pop. 1303.

ROSK (MCM) an island co. Ireland prov. Connaught, bounded N. by Glenties and Leitrim P. 8 Leitrim Longford Westmeath King's co. and Galway W. Galway and Mayo. Greatest length 40 m. breadth 40 m. Area, 545,407 ac. of which 440,522 are arable. The surface is undulating or flat, except towards the N. where the Curlew Mountains lie, near Glenties and the Headline near Leitrim. The highest summits in the county attain an elevation of 1000 ft. to 1200 ft. The Curlew Mountains consist of the old red sandstone formation the Rosettes or Brangishove of shales and sandstones, with three beds of coal resting on beds of the millstone grit series, from which good firestone is obtained. The level parts of the country are for the most part occupied by the forest, no belonging to the great carboniferous limestone district of central Ireland. Limestone abounds and is quarried for building; coal and iron have been wrought, but never to advantage. Limestone, clay and pipe clay are found in various places. Ponds are numerous, but the soil in the level limestone districts is very fertile, and the extent of pastureland considerable. The principal crops are oats, wheat, and potatoes, which in 1851 occupied respectively 22,771 or 64½ ac. and 30,923 ac. The pastures are luxuriant, and the breeds of cattle and sheep good, the former long horned and the latter long woolled. There are few dairies. The linen manufacture was at one time pretty extensively diffused over the county but is now nearly extinct. Roscommon is drained by the Shannon, and contains several lakes. It is divided into nine baronies and 56 parishes and returns two members to Parliament, both for the county. Principal towns.—Roscommon Boyle and Elphin. Pop. (1851) 174,432.

ROSCOMMON a market and corporate tn. formerly a part of Ireland, pop. above 50,000 in W. by N. Dublin. It lies on a hill slope, is generally ill built, straggling, and ill arranged, but contains some respectable dwellings, chiefly of recent erection. It has a spacious courthouse and jail, an infirmary and fever hospital, a small military barrack, a neat church a large R. Catholic chapel, and a N. Wesleyan meeting-

house; and a considerable trade in grain. Here are the remains of an abbey founded in 1267 and of a magnificent castle of nearly the same period. The town gives the title of earl to the Dillon family. Area of par., 9819 ac. Pop. 7235 of tn. 3087.

ROSCOMMON par. Ireland co. 5966 ac. P. 814.

ROSCONNELLI, par. Ireland co. Kilkenny and Queen's co.; 2189 ac. Pop. 620.

ROSCORCA a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Tipperary. The town on a tributary of the Proske, 50 m. W. by W. Dublin, is irregularly laid out, indifferently built, and in many places grossly dilapidated. It has a parish church a R. Catholic chapel places of worship for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and the Society of Friends a market house, barracks courthouse bridewell fever hospital urban workhouse; and a considerable retail trade. It is a place of great antiquity and the remains of castles, and ecclesiastical buildings, with a remarkable round tower, and other relics of the past, give it an interesting appearance. Pop. 3359. Area of par. 4390 ac. Pop. 6588.

ROSBY ISLAND Pacific Ocean lat. 14 32 S. lon. 164 9' W. It is a small low annular coral island fringed at high water with exception of two small banks one of which is entirely covered by a clump of trees. Great numbers of sea fowl frequent the island. Small turtles of inferior quality are also met with.

ROSE (1) a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Citra 7 m. N. Cosenza, on a hill near r. bank Crati with a church and a convent. Pop. 1650.

ROSE-AM par. Eng. Devon, 5092 ac. Pop. 587.

ROSE SAULT a small seaport W. India on the N.E. coast of Guadeloupe, cap. dest. and on a bay of same name. Its site is very unhealthy but it is well built and has a considerable trade. Pop. 3251.

ROSEAL a tn. W. India cap. of Dominica, on a point of land S.W. coast, between the bays of Woodbridge and Charlotteville. It is regularly built and consists of houses formed of wood and generally painted on the outside. The harbour is good and the market is well provided. Pop. about 5000.

ROSEHARTY small seaport Scotland on Aberdeen on a point of land projecting into the Moray Firth 4 m. W. Fraserburgh, inhabitants chiefly employed in fishing codling haddock and skate. The herring fishery is also carried on to a considerable extent. Pop. 844.

ROSELL a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 43 m. N.N.E. Castellon-de-la-Plana, in a mountainous district with a church courthouse prison and primary school manufactures of fine paper several flour-mills and a trade in charcoal and timber. Pop. 1425.

ROSELLA a tn. Naples prov. Abruzzo-Citra, 24 m. S. Lanciano at the foot of a precipice. Pop. about 1000.

ROSEMARKET see ROSEMARKET.

ROSEMARKET a tn. and par. Scotland, co. Aberdeen, beautifully situated on the Moray Firth 11 m. N.N.E. Inverness. It is a very ancient place with a spacious and handsome parish church, the ruins of the cathedral of Ross and valuable salmon fisheries. Extent of par. 6 m. by 3 m. Pop. 1778.

ROSENALLIS, a vil. and par. Ireland, Queen's co. 49 m. W. S.W. Dublin with a church, the foundations of a round tower and in the Blavennish mountains, which lie a little S. a quarry of excellent fire-stone, which is in great demand for hearths and chimney places. Area of par., 14,119 ac. Pop. 5604.

ROSENAU ROSKAWA, or ROSENTOVA, a tn. Hungary, cap. co. Gödöllő 60 m. N.E. Pesth pleasantly situated in a plain surrounded by hills, 1 bank Rába. It is nearly in the form of a square, and consists of 10 streets and a rather large market-place, in the centre of which stands the cathedral with a lofty tower and opposite to it the bishop's palace, which was formerly a Jesuit college. There are other two churches, a Protestant and a R. Catholic; a townhouse, Franciscan monastery gymnasium, and hospital. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen and linen cloth, paper and ironware, and the trade, which is important, is in iron and machinery (both extensively worked in the neighbourhood), honey, wax, wine, sugar, wine, wood, iron, linen, and drapery. The weekly market is so well attended, that 800 waggons

may often be seen in the market-places, loaded with corn, fruit, and other provisions. Rosenau suffered dreadfully from the Turks in 1668. Pop. 6998.

ROSENBAU ROSEN or ROSENOW, a market tn. Austria, Transylvania, 16 m. S.W. Kronstadt. It was once fortified, but only some vestiges of the walls now remain. It contains a Protestant and a Catholic church, and a turret castle of great antiquity, situated on a height immediately above the market-place. On the Burzen in the neighbourhood, are the ruins of the old fastness of Eilenburg. Pop. 3211.

ROSENBERG, or OLANO, a tn. Prussia, Silesia, gov. and 24 m. N.E. Oppeln, in a well-wooded but marshy district with three R. Catholic churches several schools and an hospital; manufactures of linen and hair, a silk-factory, and tile-works. Pop. 2660.

ROSENBERG a tn. Prussia, gov. and 17 m. E.S.E. Marienwerder, and on a lake of same name with several law-courts and offices a Protestant church, and has four annual fairs. Pop. 2369.

ROSENBERG or ROSENBERG, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, on Lipan, 1 bank Wieg. 24 m. N.N.E. Neusohl. It contains a Marxist gymnasium, and a high school and has manufactures of earthenware and paper. There is an anastilact spring in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2532.

ROSENBERG or ROSEN, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 23 m. S. Budweis, a bank Moldau, with a church, and school townhouse, hospital and castle. The last is surrounded on three sides by the Moldau, and has a remarkable tower about 80 ft. high, and nearly as much below ground, and walls 12 ft. thick. The inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture and weaving. Pop. 1228.

ROSENBERG (ROSEN and KLEIN) two nearly-coincident vils Prussia, prov. Saxony gov. and 16 m. S.E. Magdeburg, on the Saale, with a church tile-works and several mills. Pop. 1866.

ROSENBERG, a vil. Bohemia, circle Leitmeritz about 90 m. from Agram at the foot of the Rosenberg, above the Libe. It contains a church and a school and has some manufactures of linen and hosiery and two tile-works. Pop. 1368.

ROSENETH par. Scot. Dumbarton, 8 m. by 2 m. Pop. 1044. The village of Roseneath lies near the mouth of Loch Gar, 22 m. W.W. Glasgow, and is much frequented for summer-quarters.

ROSENFELD, a tn. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, hall, and 6 m. S.E. Seil. It was once surrounded by walls, contains a Latin school and has several mills. Pop. 1807.

ROSENHEIM a tn. Upper Bavaria, near the confluence of the Giesenu with the Inn each of which rivers is crossed by a bridge 31 m. S.E. Munich. It has several public offices, four churches, a townhouse, and hospital; manufactures of articles in brass, marble-works, and a trade in corn, wine, wood, and malt particularly the last, of which nearly 10,000 tons are annually produced from the salt springs in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2740.

ROSENTHAL, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, on the Bünkraft, 11 m. N.N.E. Marburg. It has manufactures of ribbons, an iron and numerous spinning mills, a distillery and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1597.

ROSETO a tn. Naples prov. Capitanata, dist. and 16 m. S.W. Lucera, on a hill with an hospital. Pop. 3820.

ROSETTA, a marit. tn. Lower Egypt, on W. arm, Nile, 264 m. N.E. Alexandria. It is finely situated, well built and has a European appearance. Silks, leather, and iron goods are manufactured to some extent and the trade is still considerable, although it has fallen off greatly since the opening of the Suez canal. Here, in 1799, was discovered the famous Rosetta stone, which formed the key to the deciphering of the Egyptian hieroglyphs. It is now in the British Museum. Pop. about 16,000.

ROSGIATTO, or ROSGAT, a vil. Austria, Dalmatia, circle and little more than 1 m. from Ragusa on Mount Bardo, above the Ombla; with a parish church. Pop. 1166.

ROSEHIM, a tn. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, at the foot of the Vosges, in a beautiful valley, on the Mosel, 18 m. S.W. Strasbourg. It is surrounded by a wall flanked with towers, and entered by three gates. It is divided into three quarters—the high, middle and low town; contains two churches, both of them remarkably handsome, a townhouse and hos-

pital; and has manufactures of linen, and hosiery. There are mineral springs in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3666.

ROSIENNA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 100 m. W.W. Wlad, near r. bank Dnieper. It was once a place of considerable importance, though now in a very dilapidated state; and contained several R. Catholic churches, and a Marxist college. Under the Polish government, it was the capital of Samogitia. In the struggle for independence in 1831 the Lithuanian insurgents took possession of this town, after defeating the Russian army. Pop. about 1600.

ROSIER, two places, France—1. a tn., dep. Basaine, 30 m. S.E. Amiens with manufactures of hosiery P. 2496.

—2. (near-Schnee) (anc. Rosierum, Leucorum) A tn., dep. Moselle, at the foot of a vine slope on the Meurthe, 10 m. S.E. Nancy. It was formerly a place of strength, surrounded by walls, flanked with towers, of which part still remain. It has a cotton-mill and a fine breeding-stead. The salt springs, to which it owes its name have long ceased to be worked. Pop. 2061.

ROSIERS (Lac) a tn. France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 16 m. S.E. Angers agreeably situated r. bank Loire. Pop. 1080.

ROSGNANO a tn. Italy Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and 4 m. S.W. Casale. It is the seat of a court of justice and has three churches, one of them a large and handsome structure, a superior school two confraternities, and two sumptuous endowed chapels. Pop. 2319.

ROSGNANO, a vil. and some 1/2 m. away, on the top of a hill of same name, within view of the sea, about 17 m. from Leghorn. It is the seat of a court of justice, and has a parish church and a school. Pop. 4401.

ROSHANAR, a vil. Transylvania. See RASHAN.

ROSHINGYN, an isl. Indian Archipelago. See RANUA.

ROSKEN par. Ire. Cork 1875 ac. Pop. 870.

ROSLAW a tn. Russia, gov. and 68 m. S.E. Smolensk on the Oster at the confluence of the Stambowka and Glusomka. It has a considerable trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 5996.

ROSLIN, a well known vil. Scotland, co. and 7 m. S. Edinburgh, on a plain, 1 bank N. Esk. It occupies, for the most part, of one principal street, crossed at right angles by a smaller. The houses in the former are pretty well built of stone, and tiled. There are a chapel belonging to the Establishment a Free church and two juvenile schools; an extensive gunpowder manufactory, and a bleachfield. Close by the village are the celebrated ruins of Roslin Castle, and adjoining it the still more celebrated chapel. The former stands on a rocky escarpment, nearly surrounded by the lake but little more than fragments of its walls now remain. It was long the seat of the 8th. Duke earls of Caithness and Orkney but the date of its erection is unknown. The chapel stands on rising ground on 1 bank of the Esk, amidst the most beautiful scenery. It was founded in 1446, and is one of the most entire and exquisite specimens of ecclesiastical architecture in Scotland.

ROSLITUM, par. Eng. Derby 1191 ac. Pop. 879.

ROSMANIN, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Alta, com. and 26 m. S.E. Coutinho Branco. The metal molybdenum is found in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1180.

ROSS, a market tn. and par. England, co. Hereford. The town, 11 m. S.E. Hereford, on an eminence, at the foot of which flows the Wye, is divided into two parts, called the Borough and the Foregate. It is well paved, lighted with gas, and has many handsome shops and comfortable dwellings. The principal public buildings and institutions are a handsome parish church, in which the pillars support John Kyrle, Pope's 'Man of Ross' is interred; a place of worship for Independents, Baptists Wesleyans, and Friends a blue-coat school, and numerous other charities. The iron trade, which formerly flourished here, has long since declined and cider malt and wool, are now the principal articles of trade. Pop. 2674. Area of par. 3118 ac. Pop. 4617.

ROSS, numerous places, Ireland, including—1. An isl. in the lower Lake of Killarney, containing the remains of an ancient castle.—2. A par., co. Galway, comprising parts of Lough Corrib and Mask, and the Devil's Mountain, which rises 1114 ft. high. Area, 53,856 ac. Pop. 2698.

ROSS, or ROSSANARY, a small market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Cork. The town, 32 m. S.W. Cork, at the head of a narrow creek called Ross Harbour, consists of four small

streets and a square, and contains a small Gothic cathedral used as the parish church, a St. Catholic chapel, a national school, and a dispensary. Ross was formerly the see of a bishop, which was united to that of Cork in 1566. P 1041. Area of par 13,550 ac. Pop. 499.

ROSS AND CROMARTY two N counties of Scotland, but generally treated of as one, the latter comprising merely of detached portions of the former. See **CROMARTY**. There form an extensive maritime district, extending from the N Sea to the Atlantic, bounded E. by Inverness, and the Deeside, and Moray Firth. E. by the N Sea, N by the Firth of Dornoch and Sutherlandshire and W by the Atlantic Ocean. The county of Ross comprises also the large island of Lewis (which see). Area of the whole, including the islands, 1,904,000 ac. The W coast, which terminates N with Loch Broom, and S. with Loch Aish, is bold and rugged and deeply indented with bays and inlets. The principal bays those just named are Loch Carron, Torran, Fion, Lamsay, Little Loch Broom, and Gairloch. The principal inlets on the E. coast, are Bann Loch and Firth and Cromarty Firth and Dornoch Firth. The peninsula lying between it formed by the first two, is called the Black Isle. A great portion of Ross and Cromarty consists of lofty rugged mountains irregularly grouped, with deep intervening glens and ravines. Some of the former reach an elevation of from 2500 ft. to 4000 ft. In the W part of the county pasture of excellent quality abounds, but the agricultural portions are those which extend along the Firth of Moray, Cromarty and Dornoch, where the advantage exists of a fine soil and climate. As in most of the other counties in Scotland, agriculture has been much improved here of late years, the crops of wheat and turnips being at present equal to those in the more S counties. Potatoes, oats, and barley are raised by the smaller tenantry. A marked improvement has taken place also in the breeds of cattle and sheep, both of which are extensively reared. There are no rivers of any considerable size in either of the counties, but there are several fine lakes, the principal of which is Loch Maree, about 12 m long by 2 m broad. The united counties return a member to Parliament. Principal towns, Tain, Forres, and Dingwall. Pop. 62,70.

ROSS (New) a port for market in, and river-port Ireland, co. Wexford, advantageously situated on the Harrow about 2 m. below the confluence of the Dore 21 m by N Wexford. It is united by a bridge over the river with the suburb of Rushmore (which see). It is lighted with gas and contains two Established churches, two St. Catholic chapels, places of worship for Presbyterians, Independents, Methodists, and the Society of Friends, a friary, a summary market-house, cow market, fish market, fever hospital, dispensary, brewer's and barack on endow, grammar-school, a news-room and circulating library. Tanning and brewing are carried on to some extent, and the trade of the port is considerable, vessels of 200 tons being able to discharge at the quay at low water and of 800 tons at spring-tide. The dock returns a member to the House of Commons. Pop. but including Rushmore 9999.

ROSS (New) a vil and com. Italy Piedmont, div. Cuni, prov. and 7 m S.W. Saluzzo, a bank estate. It has several handsome mansions, a small square, in which the ancient parish church stands, and the remains of an old castle. P 2079. **ROSSANO** a vil. in Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra, on a rocky height, 8 m. S. Gulf of Taranto and 29 m. N. Cosenza. It is an agreeable looking, well built place, surrounded by walls, and defended by a castle and contains a cathedral faced with marble 14 other churches seven monasteries, two parishes, a diocesan seminary and an hospital. It is a very ancient place, and is said to have been founded by the Centuri, and after it had fallen into decay to have been restored and colonized by the Romans. It was taken by assault, and pillaged by Totila, King of the Goths. Pop. 1560.

ROSS (New) a vil. in France, prov. Saxony gov. and 8 m. N. W. Harzburg on the Gersa or Gersbach. It is memorable for the victory gained near it in 1737 by Frederick the Great, over the Imperialists and French. Lagaria is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 301.

ROSSBAR or **ROSSBAR** a vil. Bohemia, circle Elbow, prov. and about 5 m. from Ayzawa, with a church, a school, and manufactures of cotton and woolen. Pop. 2954.

ROSSHEIM a mountain, Switzerland. See **GRUBAU**.

ROSSDROIT, par. Irel. Wexford 8166 ac. Pop. 1818. **ROSSDUFF** par. Irel. Waterford 197 ac. Pop. 96. **ROSSEL**, a vil. Prussia, gov. and 29 m. S. S. Elbingberg. It is walled and has a castle a church and progeny several courts and offices, and a trade in linen and wool. Pop. 2860.

ROSSEL, a vil., S. Pacific Ocean, Louisiana Archipelago, lat. 11° 22' S., lon. 154° 30' W. (N) 22 m. long, E. by W. and 104 m. greatest breadth. It is high and mountainous, thickly wooded, with occasional large clear grassy patches, and has a beautiful appearance from the sea. Towards the W and the hills become lower and more detached but present the same features. The mountain ridges one of which is 2523 ft. high, form sharp, narrow crests, and occasional peaks but the outline is smooth and the rock nowhere exposed, even the steepest ridges being covered with vegetation. Some of the trees are of great dimensions, others are tall and straight, branching near the top only and many are conspicuous from the whiteness of their trunks. The shores are either bordered with mangroves, with an occasional sandy beach, or clothed with the usual jungle of the island. Rosel appears to be well inhabited. huts are seen close to the beach, usually three or four together, forming small villages, often picturesquely situated. (Fogel of the *Rattlesnake*.)

ROSSEL a vil. in Prussia, par. Scotland, Perth Pop. 745. **ROSSEL** (New), a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div. and 14 m. N. W. G. near the Rima Rosignone. It consists of an upper and lower division, forming two groups of very poor houses, having irregular and ill-kept streets. Upper Rosignone has a church and two oratories. Under Rosignone a church and an oratory. Between the two is a convent of Minor Observants. Pop. 2587.

ROSIGNOL, a lake Nova Scotia, 77 by 8 W. Halifax, about 10 m. long. It discharges its surplus waters into the Atlantic by the Mersey at the mouth of which is Rosignol, or Liverpool village.

ROSINAN par. Irel. Kilkenny 4384 ac. Pop. 856. **ROSLINGTON** par. Eng. York (W. Riding) 8009 ac. Pop. 402.

ROSLINFER, par. Irel. Limerick and Sligo 52,215 ac. Pop. 11,859.

ROSLITZ, par. Saxony 30 m. by 12 m. P. 2699. **ROSLITZ** a vil. par. Irel. Wexford 2532 ac. Pop. 695.

ROSLAU a vil. Austria, on the Elbe, at the confluence of the Roslau, on the Berlin and Anhalt railway, 28 m. S. E. Magdeburg. It contains a church and a castle and has the works, a paper and other mills. P. 1526.

ROSLER a vil. Prussia, gov. and 35 m. W. Merseburg on the Unstrut, with a church a distillery and various mills. Pop. 1251.

ROSLER, par. Irel. Mayo 3701 ac. Pop. 604.

ROSLINGE par. Irel. Wexford 4549 ac. P. 976.

ROSLINGE, par. Irel. Waterford 8161 ac. P. 2190.

ROSSO a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div. Genoa in a mountainous district, bank Bisagno. It consists chiefly of huts, stretching along the side of a hill, and has several churches. Pop. 2249.

ROSSBORO par. Irel. Fermanagh 7504 ac. P. 2719.

ROSSBORO, a small seaport and watering-place, Ireland, co. Down, pleasantly situated on Carlingford Lough, 8 m. N. E. Newry, with a church, and St. Catholic chapel. It is a favorite resort for sea-bathers. Pop. 744.

ROSSUM a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, on the Waal 10 m. S. W. Tiel with a church and school. Pop. (agricultural) 845.

ROSSWEIN a vil. in Saxony circle and 41 m. S. E. R. Leipzig, on bank Mulde with a church and on hospital manufactures of cloth and other woollen stuffs, and several breweries. Pop. 4972.

ROSTAL a vil. Arabia, See Oman.

ROSTAL, par. Irel. Cork 2158 ac. Pop. 838.

ROSTBERG par. Eng. Chester, 19,996 ac. P. 4190.

ROSTOCK, a vil. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in a flat district, 1 bank Warnow, which is here navigable, and forms an inland lake communicating with the Baltic, 60 m. E. N. E. Lübeck. It is surrounded by walls and ramparts, and consists of the Old, the Middle, and the New town. Of these, the Old town is the most irregular and the Middle town the most handsome. The New town also is regularly built, and

contains a considerable number of good streets and houses. The only squares deserving of notice are the market-places in the form of a regular quadrangle, and the Blücher Platz, so called in honour of Blücher whose statue, executed by Schadow adorns its centre. The edifices most deserving of notice are the palace of the grand duke, the townhouse, a building of singular appearance with seven towers, the church of St. Mary, a light and lofty structure of the 14th century with a curious brass font the churches of St. James, St. Nicholas and St. Peter, the head guard-house the convent of the cross, the university with a library of 85 000 vols the public school, the theatre, the house in which Blücher was born, and the house in which Grotius died. The manufactures consist chiefly of tobacco, starch soap glass, leather candles, woolen and cotton goods, saddlebush seats, glass, ironmongery, playing-cards, and chemical products. There are also iron works, iron-works, iron-works, oil, gypsum and other mills. The towns belonging to the port of Rostock, which admits vessels drawing 8 ft. is considerable, and its trade is of great extent. The principal exports are corn, wool, flax, butter and salt provisions. The fisheries are also important. The following table gives the number of vessels entered and cleared at the port of Rostock in 1843-50 and 1864-5 —

Years.	Entered.	Cleared.	Years.	Entered.	Cleared.
1843	614	6-4	1848	507	457
1844	663	5-9	1849	880	436
1845	749	18-8	1850	487	693
1846	79	7-2	1854	520	323
184	747	1-3	1864	614	506

Rostock is the seat of a high appeal court, and several other courts and offices and possesses a university which though at one time distinguished having had Kepler for one of its professors, has now only from 60 to 120 students a house of commerce and several societies, literary and benevolent. It is an ancient town and once formed an important member of the Hanseatic league, which it, however abandoned in 1479. From that period its trade began to decline. Pop. 20 368.

ROSTOK, several places, Bohemia, particularly:—1 A vil. circle Bidehow on a small stream in a mountainous district 4 m from Starckenbach with a church. Pop. 1017. —2 A vil. circle Rakonitz, 1 bank Moldau, 8 m. from Prague with a church a school, a castle, and several mills. Pop. 648.

ROSTOW or ROSTOFF two places, Russia.—1 A town, gov and 40 m. S.W. Jaroslavl on the Lake of Yero. It is one of the oldest towns in Russia, and occupies a large space, surrounded by a wall and fosse, and defended by an old citadel. It is the see of a bishop, contains numerous churches, one of these a cathedral an episcopal palace, diocesan seminary a superior and other schools, and five monasteries and has manufactures of linen, vinegar whole lead vermilion soap, candles, and leather, an important trade in the above articles of manufacture, and in corn, hemp, honey and wax and one of the most important annual fairs in Russia, which attracts Russians, Germans, Armenians, and Tatars, to the number 12 to 200 000. Pop. (1847) 78-8—2 (or St. Demetrius), A town, gov and 228 m. E.S. P. Ekaterinodar on the Don at the junction of the Tameruk, about 20 m. from the Sea of Azof. It was once a place of considerable strength, and is still surrounded by a walled rampart and a ditch, and defended by some outworks, though in a very dilapidated state. It contains three churches, and a military school, and has building-yards extensive government depots, some shipping an important trade and fishery and much-frequented annual fairs. Pop. (1851) 10 888.

ROTA, a seaport, Spain, Andalusia, prov and 8 m. N.W. Cadix, at a point of land almost surrounded by the sea, at the N.W. extremity of the Bay of Cadix; lat 36° 38' 26" N. lon. 6° 16' 15" W. (n.) It has a good pier 145 yards long and there is good and safe anchoring ground for small craft. There are a townhouse, several schools, public and private, a promenade, a church with a magnificent Gothic nave, four hermitages, and a cemetery. Agriculture forms the chief occupation the commerce consisting merely of the exportation of a few vines of wine, and some other provisions of the district, and in the importation of oil, coal, &c. Rota was sacked by the English in 1703. Pop. 7997.

ROTA an isl Pacific Ocean lat 14° 9' N. lon. 145° 18' E. (n.), 19 m. long and 5½ m. broad. It is billy in its E. and N. portions, particularly so in the centre, but becomes lower to the S.W. In the S.E. it is tolerably high and perpendicular on the sea-shore, presenting thus a straight wall and at its angles vertical fissures like the embankments of a fort. In other parts the land descends gradually to the sea, surrounding in long and low points. A few coco-palm trees are met with on the N. side the unshaded portion is so encumbered with bushes that it is difficult to penetrate water is to be had, but it is extremely bad, some cattle and particularly pigs coco-nuts bread fruit, bananas and a few other vegetables, constitute the entire wealth of the island.

ROTHA, an extensive fort, Punjab about 6 m. W. of r bank Jallum, and 100 m. N.W. Lahore. It occupies a narrow oblong ridge about ½ m. long and isolated on three sides by precipitous ravines, and has works of immense strength, consisting of massive stone walls, 20 ft. thick strengthened with bastions, and provided with a double row of loopholes. An immense well, lined with masonry furnishes an ample supply of water.

ROTELLO a tn Naples prov Saluto, dist. and 7 m. S.E. Lariano, on a height. Pop. 1800.

ROTHENBURG a tn Hesse-Cassel Niederhessen, on the Fulda, 30 m. S.E. Cassel. It is walled, has three gates, and is divided by the river into the old and new town, which communicate by a bridge. It is the seat of several courts and public offices, contains a castle, and two churches, and has a beetroot sugar-factory and several tanneries, and mills. Rothenburg was in early times the residence of a collateral branch of the reigning family. Pop. 3647.

ROTHENBURG a tn Hanover gov Stade 62 m. N.W. Hanover, at the confluence of the Wümme Roden and Wi dau. It has several public offices and a church. Pop. 1656.

ROTHGEN a vil Prussia gov and 7 m. S.E. Aachen, on the Vesdre with a R. Catholic church and manufactures of woollens and casuimers and drapery. Pop. 1688.

ROTH a tn Bavaria, circle Middle Franconia, near the confluence of a small river of same name with the Rodnitz here crossed by a bridge, 14 m. S. Nittenburg. It is walled has a Protestant and a R. Catholic church a castle, and a Latin school; manufactures of velvets and woollen cloth, chaises and waggon, tobacco and various articles in steel wire, glass-mirrors and needles and a trade in cattle and hops. Gessner the physiologist was born here. Pop. 3428.

ROTH a river Würtemberg rises near Wurmsh flows N.W. past Bodi, and joins r bank Danube, 7 m. S.W. Linz; total course about 83 m.

ROTH DONAUWITZ a tn Bohemia. See DONAUWITZ. ROTH METZGER or REZECZE a tn Bohemia, circle and 19 m. N.W. Tabor in a level valley watered by the Trava. It contains a deanery church castle, school and town hall and has a tile-works and several mills. Pop. 1860.

ROTHA, a. a. Saxony circle and 10 m. S.E.E. Leipzig, on the Pleisse with a church a castle manufactory of woollen cloth a distillery, a saw-mill, a paper and two flour mills. Pop. 1192.

ROTHAU (ONNA and URSNA) a vil Bohemia, circle and 10 m. N.W. Elbogen in a valley on the Elbmetz. It has two schools some manufactures of lace, two limestone quarries and several iron and rolling mills. Pop. 1788.

ROTHBLEY a tn and par England co Northumberland 18 m. N.W. Morpeth, in the beautiful valley watered by the Coquet. It has an ancient church and a free school Area of par 84 988 ac. v. 1846. Pop. 2546.

ROTHENBURG a vil Bavaria, Lower Franconia, in the centre of the Hochopmarkt, at the source of the Mainleber 27 m. W.W. Würzburg. It contains a castle, and an old hunting-lodge of the Elector of Mainz, and has a saw and two iron mills. Pop. 1068.

ROTHFEBURG a vil and par Switzerland, cant and 4 m. N.W. Luzern. It is an ancient place was once walled and had a castle, of which some ruins still remain. It has bridges both over the Gerbush, and the Rothbach. That over the latter is 750 ft. long and 26 ft. broad, it is considered a master-piece in its kind. Pop. 1324.

ROTHFEBURG a tn Prussia, prov Rhoda, gov and 54 m. W. Liegnitz, 1 bank Neisse. It is the seat of a court

of justice, and several public offices and has a Protestant church, a chapel, a courthouse, a cattle, a savings-bank, and an hospital. Pop. 1068.

ROTHENBURG-AN-DE-TAUBER, a town, Bavaria, Middle Franconia, on a plateau above the bank Tauber, here crossed by two bridges, 29 m. S.E. Würzburg. It is finely situated, and is surrounded with lofty walls, flanked with towers, and is entered by six gates. It is an ancient place and is very irregularly built but many of the houses are handsome. It contains two churches, one of them a handsome structure of pure pointed Gothic, with finely-painted glass, and several interesting monuments a townhouse, hospital library a Latin, industrial and several other schools and has many features of woollen cloth, paper and gunpowder (a dye-works, brewery, ironworks, mill) and a trade in corn and cattle. Rothenburg has mineral springs, with an elegant bathing establishment. Pop. 5231.

ROTHENFELD, a market in Bavaria, Lower Franconia, on the Main with a court of justice, a church a castle with a chapel an hospital; and a trade in wine, timber and stone. Pop. 295.

ROTHENFELS, a vil Baden, circle Middle Rhine near the bank Murz 6 m. N.E. Baden. It is digging for coal here in 1839 thermal springs were discovered, and a bathing establishment has been erected. The water is saline, and has a temperature of 68° Fah. Pop. 1357.

ROTHENHAGEN, several places, Germany. See ROSENKIRCHEN.

ROTHENMANN or **ROTHMANN**, a town, Austria, Tyrol, circle and 26 m. N.W. Judenburg, in a valley on the Raab, which here forms a small lake. It contains a parish church and is famous for its manufactures of iron and steel particularly nails, sickles, and scythes, of which 110 000 are annually made. Pop. 800.

ROTHENTHUM, a vil Switzerland can. and 6 m. N.W. Schwyz. It derives its name from an old red tower built in 1260 as part of the defences of a long wall erected to guard the frontier and has been made by the constitution of 1833 the place where the general meeting of the canton is held every two years to make their elections, at which every citizen of the age of 18 has a vote. In 1838 9000 voters met, quarrelled, and fought. The Swiss here, in 1798 drove back a host of French at the point of the bayonet. 1 780.

ROTHIE a river England, co. Sussex, flowing W.W., and falling into the English Channel at Rye of which it forms the harbour.

ROTHERBY par Eng. Leicester 760 ac. Pop. 130.

ROTHERFIELD, a vil and par England, co. Sussex near the source of the Rother 8 m. N.E. Uckfield. It has an ancient church with a square embattled tower terminating in a spire and an elaborately-carved font a chapel of ease places of worship for the Baptists and Wesleyans a weekly corn market, and several cattle-fairs. About 500 acres of the parish are under lands. Area of par 14 783 ac. P. 2531.

ROTHERFIELD two pars Eng. Oxford—1, (Oxford), 2910 ac. Pop. 1818—2, (Figgard), 2156 ac. Pop. 406.

ROTHERHAM, a market town and par England, co. York (W. Riding). The town 6 m. N.E. Sheffield, on the Midland railway, a bank Don over which is a bridge connecting it with the suburbs of Mablethorpe, is well paved and lighted with gas but the streets are mostly narrow and irregular and many of the houses have a mean appearance. It has a courthouse a workhouse, a magnificent church, erected in the reign of Edward IV.; places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, Independents, and Unitarians; a college for the training of independent clergymen a free grammar-school, a charity and other schools; a literary institute, opened October 1858; a library and news-rooms, and a Dispensary; extensive iron-works, large chemical-works, and manufactures of oil, starch, glass, ropes, and cloth. P. 6325. Area of par 12,440 ac. Pop. 16,730.

ROTHERHAM, a par England, co. Surrey 1 m. N.W. London, of which it is now a suburb, on a flat, a bank Thames, and on the Greenwich railway. The town and nearby nature of its site is its greatest disadvantage, but it has a number of good streets, inhabited chiefly by seafaring people, a handsome parish church, with a square tower and lofty spire three neat dissenting churches, Baptist, Independent, and Wesleyan chapels; the Commercial and several other docks,

building-yards, and wharfs extensive iron-works, and flour-mills. One end of the Thames tunnel is in Rotherham. Area of par, 886 ac. Pop. 17,806.

ROTHERSTHORPE, par Eng. Northampton (1800 ac. Pop. 244).

ROTHERWICK, par Long Hamlet, 1924 ac. Pop. 454.

ROTHER, par Scot. Elgin; 54 m. by 8 m. P. 3023.

ROTHERSAY, a royal bur. respect to Scotland, cap. co. Berks, beautifully situated at the head of a fine bay of same name, N.E. side, island of Berks lat. 55° 50' N; lon. 5° 1' W. The town occupies the centre of the height of the bay, from which it stretches along its E. and W. shores for about a mile on either side, in the form of a series of tasteful villas, sending in some parts so closely together as to present the appearance of an elegant one-sided street. In the central part the houses are dispersed over a wider area. Here occur several transverse streets of various dimensions, and several rather narrow lanes all, however, tolerably straight, though wanting in uniformity of direction. The streets, of which there are about 16 in all, are kept clean, and are well lighted with gas. The houses are nearly all of green-stone, which abounds in the island and are generally substantially built. The only modern edifice, exclusive of the churches, calling for particular notice, is the townhall and county buildings. The handsome structure is surmounted by a massive tower, and comprises a spacious court-room and other apartments. The place of worship are an Established church, and a chapel of ease in connection with it three Free churches a United Presbyterian a Reformed Presbyterian a Baptist, and an Episcopalian. Two of the Free churches have handsome spires, forming the principal architectural ornaments of the town. There are a number of schools and seminaries of a superior description, a school of industry several libraries, and a subscription news-room. It has several extensive cotton-spinning and weaving factories, a patent ship, three building-ships at a considerable cost, and it is the head quarters of a fishing district, employing 243 boats, and 882 men and boys. The main pier of the harbour is a substantial erection of wharves.

Rotherby is much resorted to in the summer season as sea-bathing quarters. It is also a select place of residence for invalids, on account of the singular mildness and salubrity of its climate. One of the principal attractions for strangers here is the ancient royal castle, a fine ruin standing nearly in the centre of the town. It is of great antiquity but of various dates, the original being unknown and was at one time a favourite residence of the kings of Scotland. Rotherby gives the title of duke to the Prince of Wales. Pop. 7354.

ROTHIAAL-GZUMON, a mountain range in the E. of the Prussian Rhine province, forming a continuation of the Westerwald. It stretches nearly 45 m. between S.W. and N.E., and gives rise on its N.W. slope to the Lahn and Ruhr and on its N.E. to the Lahn and Elber. **ROTHIE**, a vil and par England, co. Leicester above 1 m. S.E. Mount Sorrel. It has an ancient and spacious castle, Walsley and Walsley and was at one time a mansion of the Templars, on the site of which a modern mansion has been erected. Area of par, 5480 ac. Pop. 2047.

ROTHMUND a vil partly in Bohemia, circle Chrudim, and partly in Moravia, circle Brün near Policka, on a small stream of same name with a parish church, and several saw and other mills. Pop. 1675.

ROTHWASSEL (ALT AND NEU) two nearly-contiguous vils. Austria Bilets circle Troppen, bail and near Johannesburg, with a parish church, a saw and other mills. P. 2076.

ROTHWASSEL, a vil France, prov. Alsace, gov. Lorraine, circle Guebwiller with a church, life-works, and a mill. Pop. 1867.

ROTHWASSEL, or **CHERTSEA WODA**—1, a vil Moravia, circle and 26 m. N.W. Olmitz, on the frontier of Bohemia with church, and manufactures of thread. P. 2483.

—2, a vil Bohemia, circle and 26 m. E. Chrudim with a Protestant and a Catholic church, and two schools; and several mills. Pop. 2394.

ROTHWELL, two places, England—1, A vil and par co. York (W. Riding), pleasantly situated in a fertile vale, 4 m. S.E. Leeds. It is an ancient and irregularly-built place;

with a neat parish church, surmounted by a square embattled tower. Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, a large labourers' union, manufactures of rope and twine, a woolen-mill and several quarries of building-stone. Area of par. 8715 ac. Pop. 7641.—2. A vil. and par., on Northampton, S side of a rocky hill, 4 m. W N W Kettering. It was formerly a place of much more importance than at present, surrounded by strong walls, and a favourite residence of William the Conqueror. It has an old parish church, with a fine porch and an embattled tower. Independent and Wesleyan chapels, an hospital, manufactures of shoes, silk velvet and plush goods, and a large cattle-fair which lasts several days. Area of par. 4480 ac. Pop. 2321.

ROTHWELL, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2890 ac. Pop. 365.

ROTHAM, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, N.E. Lago-rogro, at the foot of a mountain with an hospital and an annual fair of three days. Pop. 2800.

ROTONDELLA, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 18 m. E. Lago-rogro on a lofty height above L. bank Rosaro. It contains a monastery. Pop. 2340.

ROTHENSALM, a fort, Russia, N side, Gulf of Finland, 12 m. S.S.W. Fredericksburgh. It is erected on one of the small islands which stud the mouth of the Kyma, and forms a strong defence of the harbour which is spacious and deep, and an important station of the Russian navy. Within the walls on the island are extensive barracks and an arsenal, and in the town are a church, school, hospital, and building-docks. Pop. 800.

ROTHESLAER, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Dyle, 17 m. N.E. Brussels. It has a brewery two flour-mills and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1916.

ROTT, a river, Bavaria, which rises near the village of Hainsberg dist. Mühldorf flows E.N.E. past Neumarkt, and after a course of about 60 m. joins L. bank Inn, nearly opposite to Schuchting.

ROTTA, a vil. and par. Tuscany com. Pisa, on the Leghorn road, between Castel del Bosco and Pontedera, in the lower Val di Arno. It contains a parish church, and has a trade in wood and charcoal. Pop. 1351.

ROTTALOWITZ, a vil. Austria, Moravia circle Pörsch 18 m. from Wuchau, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1060.

ROTT, ROTT, or ROTTO an old Indian Archipelago, off the S.W. end, Timor from which it is separated by Rotta or Benoa Strait, about 5 m. wide lat. (Buka Bay S.E. side) 10° 55' S. lon. 123° 5' E. (W.) between 86 m. and 40 m. long, N.E. and S.W. It has a bold, rocky coast, and is of moderate height, with undulating hills, on the S.E. side of the island there is a good and safe harbour called Buka Bay, where buffaloes, pigs, goats, deer, poultry, bees wax, and honey may be obtained. The island is under the jurisdiction of Coepang, is well cultivated, and fertile. It produces millet, maize, cotton, sweet potatoes, fruits, and excellent timber of various sorts, buffaloes, large herds, goats, sheep, and pigs are plentiful; much wild honey is collected (and on the coasts crocodiles are numerous. Hurricanes and earthquakes are not uncommon.

ROTTERBURG a tn. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald on the Neckar, 7 m. S.W. Tübingen. It consists of the town proper, on the L. bank, surrounded by a wall with eight gates, and of the suburb of Bisingen, on the R. bank, communicating with the town by a bridge. It has well-built houses, spacious streets, and a market-place adorned with a fine fountain, contains two churches and several chapels, a townhouse, summary hospital, old castle and old monastery, and has manufactures

of wind instruments, glass, leather, and paper, an iron and numerous other mills. Rotterdam occupies the site of a Roman station. Pop. 6268.

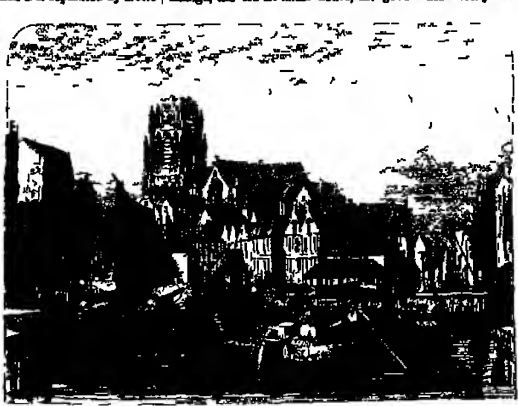
ROTTERMANN, a tn. Skyría. See ROTHEMANN.

ROTTERNEST, a tn. Holland, lat. 52° 2' S., lon. 115° 25' E., moderately elevated nearly 9 m. long, E. and W., 4 m. broad N. to S., and about 12 m. W.N.W. from the entrance of Emsa River.

ROTTERDAM, one of the Friendly Islands. See AN KAMOOKA.

ROTTERDAM (Latin, Rotterodamus) the second city in Holland, both in point of commerce and population. It lies in prov. S. Holland, 36 m. S.W. Amsterdam, with which it is connected by railway and a bank Merwede at Nieuw Mass, 34 m. from the sea. lat. 51° 55' 15" N. lon. 4° 24' 30" E. (W.) It is built in the form of an isosceles triangle, the base and longest side of which is next the river, the land sides being surrounded by the old fortifications, beyond which lie the populous suburbs. The city has as many canals as streets, communication across them being maintained by innumerable drawbridges and it is traversed by the Rotta, a small stream, at the junction of which with the Maas there is a large dyke or dam, whence the name Rotterdam. Many of the canals are planted with trees, imparting to them a pleasing aspect and several of them are so deep as to form excellent harbours and admit the largest ships to be alongside the warehouses in the middle of the town. The water in them is kept fresh and clean by the flow and ebb of the tide, which rises 10 ft. to 12 ft. Along the river which opposite the town is 80 ft. to 40 ft. deep, is a fine quay 1½ m. long called tin Suomen (Little trees) from a hue of elms, planted in 1615, now grown to a large size. Many of the houses are quaint-looking gabled edifices, overhanging their foundations a considerable way, and the principal buildings being along the chief canals or levees the other streets, though all are well lighted with gas, have a less seemly appearance.

There are several market-places, but none of them is very large, among these are the Groote-markt [Great market], in the centre of which is a metal statue in honour of Erasmus, who was a native of the city, the flax, the sea-fish and the river-fish, the pig, poultry, vegetable, butter, cheese, &c., markets. Rotterdam possesses a number of important buildings including the townhall, courthouses, house of correction, the ex change, the old E. India house, the government dockyards



CHURCH OF ST. NATHAN, ROTTERDAM.—After Sir A. W. Collins, B.A.

arsenal rope-walks a meat-docket, &c. There are four Calvinist churches—the Grootekerk, or church of St. Lawrence, founded in 1614, and finished in 1672, so that, with interruptions, 24 years were occupied in erecting it. It contains some

ments to De Witt, Kerkstra, and De Bruijs, and has since it was improved in 1844 one of the finest organs in the country having 60 stops and 6500 pipes, and estimated by some superior even to that of Harlem. The other Calvinistic churches are Prinsenhof (Prince's church), Zandkerk (Sand church) and Ooster or Nieuwkerk (East or New church). Besides these, there are French, English Presbyterian, Scotch Reformed, English Episcopalian, Christian Dissenter, Remonstrant, Baptist and several R. Catholic churches. The benevolent, literary and scientific institutions include an hospital for old women and another for old men, two orphan hospitals, a general hospital, a poorhouse, and many friendly and benevolent societies. A Latin school called the Erasmus gymnasium schools of agriculture and navigation five town and numerous other schools, societies of the fine arts, and of science, of literature, and of music.

The inhabitants of Rotterdam are chiefly engaged in commerce which may be divided into three sections, the foreign trade the Rhine trade, and the inland trade. The foreign trade which for many years was very extensive, was totally destroyed by the war with Britain, which broke out in 1803; the vessels that had shipped the British warships or were laying rotting in the harbor, and in ten years the population of the city decreased nearly as many thousands. The defeat of Napoleon at Leipzig, and the consequent change in the condition of Holland acted like a charm upon Rotterdam. The river was once more covered with vessels, and the greatest activity prevailed in every department of commerce. But this pleasant state of matters received a check by the subsequent union of Holland and Belgium, which diverted a great proportion of the foreign trade to Antwerp. Since the revolution of 1830 however, and the separation of the two countries the trade of Rotterdam has resumed its former importance and extent. It sends to the Dutch Eastern possessions, and to the West Indies provisions of all kinds, spices, wines, mineral waters, and manufactured goods. In return for coffee, sugar, spices, cotton, dye woods &c. To England and Scotland, with which it carries on an extensive and lucrative trade, it sends cheese, butter, wax, muslin, madder, garden-seeds, glass, clover-seed, fruits of various kinds, docks, and large numbers of sheep and cattle. With America and with France, Spain, Portugal, and the E. States of Europe, a good trade in like way is carried on. The following table shows the number of vessels and the total tonnage engaged in the foreign trade, in the years 1841-1851, and 1853—

Year.	Exported		L. E.		Yrs.
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons	
1841	1894	364,057	1974	471,322	
1848	1610	327,322	185	364,367	
1849	1363	254,883	200	412,008	
1850	1840	358,343	204	409,634	
1851	21	446,104	205	456,862	
1852	21	45,827	206	464,548	

Along the Rhine it sends to Germany and Switzerland sugar, coffee, cotton dye-woods, indigo, spices, Dutch tobacco, rapeseed, madder, butter, cheese, &c. &c., in return for wheat, rye, Maize, and Rhine wine, pipe-clay, pottery ware, Berlin blue, chemical salts, &c.

Besides its extensive commerce Rotterdam has 42 distilleries several breweries, and vinegar-works, five tan-works, ten candle-works, seven dye-works, five sugar refineries, numerous bleachfields and corn, oil, tannery, and saw mills, a steam-hattery and eight ship-building yards. It has likewise steam communication with London, Lath Hall, Yarmouth, Dunkirk, Havre, Antwerp, &c., and eleven steam-drawing companies.

Rotterdam is the birth place of Desiderius Erasmus, of the naval heroes Egbert Kotman, Jan van Brakel and Cornelius Tromp, and of Jan Hendrik van der Palm, learned in Eastern languages, an eminent orator and one of the best prose writers Holland has produced. Pop. (1850) 86,812. — Van der Aa, *Andrykschuyt Woordenboek der Nederlanden*. *Rotterdam* *doorheen* *was* *het* *koninkrijk* *der* *Nederlanden*.

ROTTERDAM, a vil. and port England, co. Sussex, pleasantly situated near the coast, 4 m E Brighton. The village is celebrated for its walls, which not only possess an

important quality, but have the peculiar property of emptying as the tide flows, and rising as it ebbs, and is much frequented for bathing, being both provided with wash-houses and good baths. Area of par, 8685 ac. Pop. 1084.

ROTTORFENO a vil. and com Parma, Italy, 6 m W Piacenza, r bank Loggia. It has a primary school, a charitable endowment, and a trade in corn, wine, silk, and cattle. The united French and Spaniards were here defeated by the Austrians in 1746. Pop. 2163.

ROTTUM—1 A vil Holland prov Friesland near Heerenswa. Pop. 209.—2 A vil Holland prov Groningen, 14 m N W Appingedam. Pop. 250.—3 (or Rottumerlog) A vil Holland prov Groningen 6 m off N coast; it is about 5 m in circumference, and is protected by dunes. In the beginning of the 17th century it was well inhabited, but now its population is reduced to 12 who are occupied in rearing swine, fishing and gathering eggs, of which in June 8000 to 10 000 are collected.—4 A river, W Urttemberg, rises in the S E. of the kingdom, a little E of Wurzburg flows first N N E, then N N W past Aushausen, and after a course of 83 m joins the bank Danube, about 7 m above Ulm.

ROTTWEIL, a w. Württemberg, about 8 hours' ride on a height, above 1 bank Neckar 49 m, S E W Rottmair. It consists of the town proper surrounded with walls with five gates, and of a suburb contains a Protestant and two R. Catholic churches, three chapels a townhouse merchants hall and gymnasium, and has manufactures of silk and of mixed silk and cotton goods, chert, quills, and gun powder several tile-works, numerous mills, and a trade in corn. Rottweil appears to have been at first a Roman colony. At a very early period it rose to the rank of an imperial free town. It has repeatedly been almost destroyed by fire. Pop. 3740.

ROTUMAH, ROTUM or GENTILELLI ISLAND in the S. Pacific Ocean lat. 17° 32' S lon 177° 13' E. It is about 4 m. to 5 m long from N to S. and consists of two distinct portions, connected by a low, narrow isthmus apparently of recent formation. It has two residences, with very imperfect shelter and is covered with villages along the shore. The inhabitants, who are numerous, are under a king and have been converted to Christianity by missionaries who have two religious houses here.

ROTT, a town, two places Germany.—1 A in Lower Austria, at the foot of the Mauerberg, in the frontiers of Moravia, 4 m N N W Ybbs; with a church a castle, a Dominican convent and a trade in wine. Pop. 2400.—2 A in Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, r bank Schwarzenbach 80 m N E Ratisbon with two churches, a castle an hospital, manufactures of saltpetre and tobacco tile-works tanneries, and several mills. Pop. 1253.

ROTTBACH or UXTENROTZBACH, a vil. Lower Austria on the Mauerberg near the frontiers of Moravia, near Rott. It has a parish church. Pop. 1568.

ROUBAIX, a tu France dep Nord 6 m N E Lille, on the railway to the Courty and the canal of La Marq. It is a clean, regular well built town, but has no public edifice deserving of particular notice. It has recently come to considerable importance by its manufactures of table-cloth, cotton, and other tissues its worsted and cotton mills, dye-works tanneries, &c. As a central manufacturing locality it attracts purchasers from all parts of France, and has, moreover, a considerable trade in corn wine, and colonial produce. It possesses a chamber of manufactures, and a *caissé des grands hommes*. Pop. 22,161.

ROUBION, a river France, which rises near Rottweil flows Di, dep Drôme flows W & W past Montélimar, and after a very winding course of about 40 m, joins 1 bank Rhone opposite to Tain.

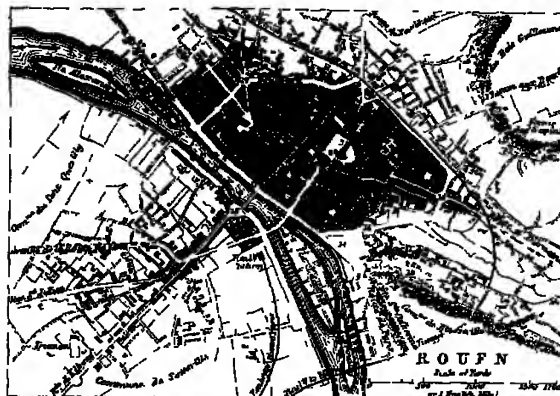
ROUCOURT a vil. and com. Belgium, prov Hainaut on the Vesre, and the canal of Antwerp, 18 m W Mons. It has a brewery, a brick-works, three flour-mills, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1880.

ROUDHAM, par Reg. Norfolk, 2065 ac. Pop. 140.

ROUPP (anc. Roumpen) a tu. France, dep dep. Redon-Indre-et-Vienne, situated on the Neige, 70 m N N W Paris, with which it is connected by Le Mans and Le Mans is connected by railway. It stands in a valley on a gentle declivity facing the S and is in the shape of an irregular oval, the center of which is marked out by the site of the old ramparts, which

have been levelled down and converted into finely planted boulevards. In addition to the town proper which stands on the right bank of the river there are several suburbs. Of these that of St. Sever on the left bank, is the most extensive. When viewed from the adjoining heights, particularly from

is due to the cathedral, a vast and imposing structure, gradually completed during a succession of centuries, and hence varying much both in the style and merits of its architecture, but still one of the most splendid buildings of which France can boast. Its W front, forming one side of the fruit and



1. Church of Notre-Dame
2. Church of St. Gervais
3. Hotel de Ville
4. Hotel de la Monnaie
5. Prefecture

6. Quai de Commerce
7. Quai de Commerce
8. Quai de Commerce
9. Quai de Commerce
10. Quai de Commerce

11. Place de la Cathedrale
12. Place de la Cathedrale
13. Place de la Cathedrale
14. Place de la Cathedrale
15. Place de la Cathedrale

16. Place de la Cathedrale
17. Place de la Cathedrale
18. Place de la Cathedrale
19. Place de la Cathedrale
20. Place de la Cathedrale

the hill of St. Catherine on the N.E. whence it is seen to the greatest advantage, no provincial town in France presents a more magnificent and venerable aspect. A closer inspection does not tend to heighten the impression which a distant view

of St. Ouen with a church regarded as one of the most perfect Gothic edifices in the world with a tower 260 ft. in height, wholly composed of open arches and tracery and terminating in an octagonal crown of fleur-de-lis the church of St. Maclou a fine specimen of French Gothic the Tour de la Grosse Horloge, a square Gothic tower with arched windows containing the principal clock of the town the hotel de ville originally part of the abbey of St. Ouen, with a modern front and a Christian colonnade, containing in addition to the municipal buildings, a public library of 83,000 vols and a picture-gallery, the palais-de-justice, a Gothic edifice, remarkable alike for the delicacy and boldness of its construction, the museum, particularly rich in works of art and other antiquities of the middle ages, and the Halles, a vast edifice forming three sides of a parallel square and containing a series of halls, in which the principal manufactures of the town are weekly exposed for sale. In the Place de la Halle is a monument erected to the blind of Orleans, on the spot where the heroines were so infamously committed to the flames.

The staple manufactures are cottons, in a great variety of forms, produced to such an extent as to make Rouen the Manchester of France. The other principal articles are broad-cloth, damask, bone and ivory combs, confectionery, fine liqueurs, glass, soap, chemical products, earthenware, stained paper, &c. There are also numerous cotton and worsted mills moved by water or steam famous dye-works, bleachfields, tanneries, sugar-refineries, copper and iron foundries. The situation of the town on the railway from Paris to Havre and on an important navigable river accessible by large vessels, is very favorable for trade. The principal articles are corn, flour, wine, brandy, salt, provisions, wax, oil, colonial produce, and the various articles of its manufacture, particularly a species of striped and checked cotton goods called *rouenneries*.



PLACE DE LA PUCELLE, ROUEN.—From France, Manufactures of France.

products. The streets, though long and tolerably straight, are narrow, dark, and dirty, and the houses, for the most part of wood and often faced with slate, are poorly built, and so dirty and crowded as to exclude a free circulation of air. Many of these houses, however, are interesting from their antiquity; and to the W. side of the town, which is of more modern construction, there are several handsome streets, with elegant mansions of stone. To these must be added the rows of houses along the magnificent quays by which the banks of the river are lined. Among the public edifices the first place

Rosen is the site of an archbishop, the seat of courts of primary jurisdiction and commerce, and of a court of appeal for dogs, ferre infirmos and Hara, and possesses a character of commerce and archbishop, around the great houses, minor agricultural society, college, university academy, diocesan university third class school of hydrography academy of science and art, and school of painting, sculpture, and architecture. It is a place of great antiquity and existed before the conquest of Gaul by the Romans, under whom it took, and for several centuries remained, the name of *Rosengauis*. In the 9th century it was taken and pillaged by the Normans, who made it their capital. After the Norman conquest it long continued in the possession of the English, who finally lost it in 1449 18 years after they had dispossessed themselves by the judicial murder of John of Ar. Many eminent men have been born here, among others, Cornille, the father of French tragedy and Fontenelle. Pop. (1862) 91,512.

ROUGGUE, an ancient dist. France, in E. of prov Guyenne. It was divided into Haute-Marque in the S.E., Haute-Marque in the N.W., and Comté in the centre. Rhodan was its capital. It is now included in dep. Aveyron.

ROUFFACH [anc. *Augusta Rauracorum*] a tn. France, dep. Haut-Rhin, on the *Leucht* 7 m. E. Colmar. It contains a Gothic church, with a chapel, to which numerous pilgrimages are made, and an ancient castle, on a height in the centre of the town, in which several kings of the Merovingian race occasionally resided. The manufacture consists of cotton tissues, and shag or felt for hats. Pop. 8782.

RN GEMONT or I RECHTUN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. 14nd, 23 m. E. Lucerne. It contains a castle, formerly a Cistercian monastery founded in 1080, and had a printing-press in 1481 the second earliest established in Switzerland. Pop. 1096.

ROUGHAM tw. East Angles—1 Norfolk 8237 ac. Pop. 374—2 Suffolk 2840 ac. Pop. 1078.

ROUGHTON two pars. England—1, Lincoln 1020 ac. Pop. 165—2 Norfolk 1740 ac. Pop. 412.

ROULERS [Flemish *Roulers*] a tn. Belgium, prov. Flander, on both sides the Maude or Maudebake, 17 m. S. Bruges. The houses are well built and the streets are wide and regular the public square occupies a large space, and the townhouse is handsome. The parish church, surmounted by an 14 tower is not otherwise remarkable, but the college is a fine edifice. Besides it, Roulers possesses several primary schools a convent, musical society and some benevolent institutions. It has numerous extensive breweries, distilleries, tanneries, soap and salt works also manufactures of linen, cotton hats, blue, chievery and tobacco. The trade in linen, corn and butter is important, and there are two well frequented weekly markets. Roulers was known under the name of *Rodler* in the 9th century. In 1438 it suffered dreadfully from the plague, which almost decimated the inhabitants. Pop. 10,270.

ROULSTON or Rovers, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1530 ac. Pop. 228.

ROI M A peak. Asiatic Turkey. See RIVAS.

ROUMELIA European Turkey. See RUMELIA.

ROUMYAH or ROUMAHEN a tn. Asiatic Turkey. pop. and about 120 m. S. Bagdad, on an affluent of the Euphrates. It contains of about 400 houses inclosed by lofty and dilapidated walls, and has a mosque, bath, and a rich district for devotee of corn and especially of dates.

ROUANTON [Warr. par. Eng. York (N. Riding), 1500 ac. Pop. 216.

ROUPHA, or ALKHA, a river Greece, Morea, formed by the junction of the Cephissos and Ladon. It flows W. and falls into the N. part of the Gulf of Argolis, after a course, exclusive of the above streams which form it, of about 35 m. It flows through a very picturesque country and abounds with fish. The Olympic games were celebrated on its banks.

ROIRP a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div. Turin prov. and 18 m. N.W. Pinerolo, near I. bank Clusone. It consists of several distinct villages, and has a parish church. Pop. 2342.

ROUBOUTOU, st. M. Pacific. See ORENOCA.

ROUAYX com. of the Orkney Islands, off N. coast, Scotland. It is about 24 m. long, N. to S. and about 4 m. broad. The centre consists of high hills, covered with heath, leaving but a narrow margin round the shore for cultivation. It

abounds with game, and contains many springs of excellent water. The soil is good.

ROUBAYX and Roubaix par. Sect. Orkney. Pop. 1916.

ROUBER-Lancaster par. Eng. Worcester 1850 ac. P. 277.

ROUBER POINT a vil. U. States, New York, 164 m. N. by E. Albany, W. shore, Lake Champlain, and on the Champlain and St. Lawrence railway close to the frontier of Canada. It has increased rapidly and acquired importance since the construction of the railway which here crosses the lake by a permanent bridge 5000 ft. long, and a swing-bridge 800 ft. by 20 ft. A strong fort to guard the entrance of the lake was commenced here, soon after the war of 1812 by the U. States, and abandoned after an expenditure of about \$20,000, because found to be within the Canadian line. The site has since been ceded to the U. States.

ROUSHAM, par. Eng. Oxford 930 ac. Pop. 184.

ROUSSES (Lash) a tn. France, dep. Jura, in an elevated, bleak, and arid district near the confines of Switzerland, 80 m. S.E. Lons le Saunier. It is a poor miserable-looking place, but has a church, remarkable both as being the highest in the Jura, and for standing so exactly on the watershed between the basins of the North Sea and the Mediterranean, that it sends the rain which falls on one side of its roof to the former and that which falls on the other side to the latter.

ROUSSEAU par. Eng. York (E. Riding) 1880 ac. P. 172.

ROUX a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 2 m. N.N.W. Charleroi with a church primary school, four distilleries, three breweries, a nail manufactory and three flour-mills. Coal is worked in the environs. Pop. 3610.

ROVATO [anc. *Teſina*] a town and com. Italy Lombardy gov. Milan prov. and 12 m. W.N.W. Brescia at the E. base of Mount Orsino. It has a handsome parish and several auxiliary churches a foundling and an ordinary hospital, an educational institute under the superintendence of the Sisters of Charity an old castle an important weekly market chiefly for cattle, numerous silk-mills, several linen bleachfields and a considerable trade in cheese, corn, wine, and silk. Pop. 6800.

ROVEGNO a tn. Italy Lombardy div. Genoa, prov. and 15 m. S.W. Bobbio, on the Trebbia, in a mountainous district. It has two parishes and two auxiliary churches and an annual fair. Pop. 2336.

ROVELLABA a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy prov. and about 9 m. S. Como, in a plain near the Lura, with a church and a trade in corn, wine, and silk. Pop. 1600.

ROVERELLA a tn. and com. Italy Venetia, prov. and 6 m. N. Mantua, with five churches, and a weekly market. It is repeatedly mentioned in the military transactions of Italy during the end of the last and the commencement of the present century. In particular it was here that an armistice was signed in 1796, between Bonaparte and the Prince of Belmonte as viceroy of the king of Naples. Pop. 3358.

ROVEREDO a vil. Switzerland, in the S. of m. Gr. area, 47 m. S.W. Coire, on both sides of the Moesa, which has here frequently caused great devastation by its floods.

Here the prior of Roveredo, and 11 old women, were burnt for witchcraft, by Carlo Borromeo, in 1628. About 30 years before, persecution drove away a number of Protestant families, who were mainly instrumental in establishing the silk manufactory at Zürich. Pop. 739.

ROVEREDO or ROVERAZ (Latin *Roboretum*), a tn. Austria, Tyrol, 24 m. N. Verona, beautifully situated in the Lamerthal, on both sides of the Leno, and I bank Etsch or Adige, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. It consists of the town proper and two suburbs, and is well built, many of the houses being constructed of marble, and otherwise handsome. It contains a remarkable old castle called Junk situated on a height, in the public square, surrounded with walls, and originally the residence of the Venetian governor; seven churches, a parishhouse, academy, gymnasium English

female institute, Capuchin monastery, theatre, hospital in Sicily, and poorhouse. It is one of the principal seats for the manufacture of silk, of which about 300,000 lbs. are annually exported. The number of silk-throwers in the town



ROVEZZANO.—From Harbourside looking at Rovezzano and Abasco.

and neighbourhood exceeds 50. In the largest one, 500 hands are employed. The other manufactures are leather and earthenware, and there are seven dye-works. Rovezzano is also famous for its fruits, apples, citrons, pomegranates &c. Pop. 8040

ROVESCALA a vil and com Italy Piedmont div Alessandria, prov Voghera. It consists of two streets and two squares, and has a parish church, an oratory, and a large palace with gardens. Pop. 1858.

ROVEZZANO (Latin, *Rovetianum*) a com Tuscany comp and about 8 m. E. Florence, in a plain between the last slopes of Mount Fiesolano and a bank Arno. It consists chiefly of two nearly-contiguous villages of same name and contains two handsome parish churches, one of them with frescoes by Michael Angelo. Pop. 4596.

ROVIGNO or **TRIVIGNO** (Latin *Ravennium*) a tn, and sea port, Austria, Illyria, gov and 40 m. S. Trieste, on a rocky eminence, on a tongue of land which projects into the Adriatic, and by its sides forms two excellent harbours. It is the seat of a superior civil, mercantile, and criminal court, a sanitary board and maritime consulate, contains 10 churches, including the cathedral, which is built on the model of St. Mark's at Venice, a normal high school and two hospitals, and has manufactures of sailcloth, and commodious docks and yards, in which numerous vessels of considerable burden are built. The port possesses about 188 trading vessels, besides a great number of smaller craft, chiefly employed in the sardine and tunny fishing in which a large proportion of the inhabitants find lucrative employment. Of the two harbours, the larger is chiefly used as a roadstead, in which the largest vessels find good and tolerably secure anchorage the lesser serves as properly the harbour and is much frequented. The trade is principally in wood, olive-oil and wine. Pop. (1848) 10,688.

ROVIGO (Latin *Rodipium*) a tn, kingd. of Italy gov and 86 m. S. W. Venice, cap. prov. of its name, on both sides of the Adige at the mouth of the Albuga. It consists of an upper town San Giustino and a lower, San Stefano which are separated by the river, and communicated by four bridges; and is both surrounded by walls flanked with towers, and defended on its W side by a castle. The fortifications however, are very much dilapidated, and the prosperity of the place is much impeded by the unhealthiness of its site. It is tolerably well built, is the seat of several distinct courts and offices, and though not properly a sea, is the usual residence of the bishop of Adria. The public edifices include no fewer than 27 churches, none of them deserving notice, except the cathedral, three monasteries, two nunneries, a governor's palace, sanctuary, academy of arts and sciences, and three hospitals. The principal manufactures are leather and saltpetre. The trade is unimportant; but there is a famous annual fair, which lasts eight days. The wine of Rovigo, celebrated in ancient

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times is now of moderate quality. Pop. 9800.—The *crovina*, area, 233 sq. m. bounded W by Mantua N Verona and Padua, E Veneto, and S the river Po, is in general fertile, raising good crops of wheat and maize, producing much wine, excellent fruit, and vast quantities of valpatis, and raising great numbers of cattle. Pop. 158,788.

ROVNE *Romania*, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, so Trzebnica about 9 m. from Bieleh. It contains a parish church and has numerous pastures. Pop. 3078.

ROW par Scotland, Dumfriesshire, 16 m. by 6 m. Pop. 4372. Consists of the handsome parish church, near the entrance to Loch Gair 11 m. N W Dumfries, are numerous elegant villas, chiefly the summer-residences of Glasgow merchants.

ROWANDIZ, or **RAVANDIZ**, a tn. Achaia Turkey pass, and 230 m. N Bagdad, 1 bank of the Great Zab, lat 36 47 N lon 44 30 E. It occupies a narrow valley, and is protected by a very strong fort, which is built on a little bay, on the acclivity of the mountain, it is estimated to contain 2000 houses. The Zab is here very narrow, but rapid and impetuous, and hemmed in between high rocky banks.

ROWHERROW a par England co. of Somerset area 364 ac. Pop. 318.

ROWHID, par Eng Wilt 268 ac. Pop. 1118. **ROWHIN** (Ora and Lerrai), a vil Bohemia, circle Chlum, 4 m from Wroctaw with a parish church parsonage and school. Pop. 1567.

ROWENKO a tn Bohemia, circle Ramlau, and 47 m. N E Prague, on the Westelitzsch, here crossed by a covered bridge. It contains a church, townhouse, and school, and has a saw and two other mills. 1 op 1364.

ROWLEH, or **THE ROWERS**, par Ireld. Kilkenny, 10,758 ac. Pop. 2907.

ROWINGTON, par Eng Warwick 8424 ac. P 334. **ROWLEY**, par Eng York E. Riding', 6440 ac. Pop. 498.

ROWLEY a vil and township, U States, Massachusetts, 80 m. N by E Boston. The village contains two churches and in the township are several tineries and other manufacturing establishments. Pop. 1203.

ROWLEY KUSA a par England co. Stafford, on the Birmingham and Dudley canals 7 m. W Birmingham. It consists of several hamlets and clusters of houses, occupied chiefly by persons employed in the numerous collieries and public works in the vicinity and is one of the great central localities of the iron trade. It has a modern church, with a very ancient tower, two distinct churches numerous dissenting chapels, an endowed and several other schools extensive manufactures of nails in which the greater part of the women and girls of the parish are employed blast-furnaces, steel and iron works, &c. Area of par, 8670 ac. Pop. 14,242.

ROWLETON, par Eng Hereford 1878 ac. P 125.

ROWLER, par Eng Hants 1191 ac. Pop. 138.

ROWNO a tn Russia gov Volynia, on an affluent of the Horyn, 116 m. W N W Jitomir. It contains several churches and has important annual fairs. Pop. 8270.

ROXBURGH, an island co. New S. Wales, 80 m N W Sydney; 50 m. long, N to S and 80 m to 40 m. broad. It abounds with hills and broken islands, but many fertile spots are to be found where the pasturage is very rich. It is watered by the Laron, Mullamara, and Wimbardale, all affluents of the Macquarie, and an all of which good deposits have been found. Area, 672 160 ac.

ROXBURGH, par Scot Roxburgh, 8 m by 5 m. P 1141.

ROXBURGH, *Roxburghensis*, or *Tervodensis*, an island co. Scotland bounded, S W by co. Dumfries, S.E. and E Cumberland and Northumberland, W Berwick, W Middle than and Belrich. Area, 467,990 ac., of which about two-thirds are occasionally under the plough. There is great variety of surface, but its general character is unobscuring. A range of lofty hills, called the Cheviot Hills, extends from the E. extremity of the county, 8 W along the border of Northumberland. The highest land occurs on the summit of Catterhill,

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and other points in the ridge of the Cheviots, on the E.; and the Maiden Paps, Wimbush Hill, &c., between the coasts of the Tyne and the Uddle, on the S. The hills are mostly smooth, dry and green, affording excellent pasture. The E. side of the country is chiefly occupied by the formations of the red sand or new red sandstone group. The W side by the greywacke rocks; the Cheviot or barren hills, are chiefly of N. E. Harward, at the intersection of the Tweed and the Uddle; and the Uddle is composed by the red sandstone, where also, as in some other parts of the county limestone is abundant. A considerable portion of the soil is fertile, and where it is so suitable, husbandry is well understood and practiced. Large quantities of wheat are grown, but by far the greater part of the country is occupied as sheep-walks. Farms are generally large, and some farmers hold three or more at once. Various branches of woollen manufacture are prosecuted with great vigour and success in some of the principal towns in the county, particularly Hawick. The parish of Kirk Yetholm, in Roxburghshire, is celebrated as being the residence of the largest colony of gipsies in Scotland. Principal rivers—Tweed, Tyne, Gala, Leader, &c. The county contains 31 parishes, and returns one member to Parliament. Jedburgh one of the principal towns, joins with other burghs in choosing a representative. The other principal towns are Hawick and Kelso. Pop 51,642

ROXBURY a tn. U. States, Massachusetts, picturesquely situated about 3 m. S. Boston, with which it is connected across Boston Neck by three broad and beautiful avenues. Its proximity intimately connected with that of Boston, has advanced rapidly within a few years, and much ground recently under culture is now covered with spacious streets and handsome dwellings. Among the public edifices are five churches, some of them distinguished by their architecture or the beauty of their sites but perhaps the most striking feature within the precincts of the township is the beautiful cemetery of Forest Hills, occupying an area of about 70 acres, entered by an Egyptian gateway and admirably laid out and adorned with trees, shrubs and plants of almost every variety indigenous to New England. Most of the inhabitants are connected more or less intimately with the business and trade of Boston, but among its own manufactures are carpets, woven silk and silk girds, and tanneries, leather cutlery, shoes and fire engines, carriages, paints, white-lead and chemical products shoes, hats cabinet-work &c. John Elliot, whose missionary labours have justly entitled him to the name of apostle of the Indians, was pastor of the first church of Roxbury for nearly 60 years. Pop. (1850) 18,371

ROXBURY-CURRY par Eng. Lincoln 4754 P 320

ROXBHAM par Eng. Norfolk 2204 ac Pop 46

ROXTON par Eng. Bedford 2690 ac Pop 222

ROXWELL par Eng. Essex 4755 ac Pop 615

ROY a small isl. Ireland, co. Donegal in Malin Lough, about 73 m. N.W. Londonderry 3 m. in length and containing about 86 acres of pasture-land

ROYALTON, a vil and township, U. States, Vermont, pleasantly situated on the White River and the Vermont Central railway 31 m. S. Montpelier with a handsome church, an academy and a considerable trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1650

ROYAN [anc. *Novempages Rogenum*] a seaport in France, dep. Bas-Rhin, a steep cliff bank and at the mouth of the Oderen, 37 m. S. La Rochelle. It is an ancient place, and has a small harbour, defended by a fort. It has building-docks, at which vessels from 300 tons to 400 tons are built, and is much resorted to for sea-bathing, particularly by the inhabitants of Brest. On an isolated rock, beyond the mouth of the river, which is much encumbered with sandbanks, is a lighthouse called La Tour de Cordouan, lat. 45° 55' 12" N. lon. 1° 10' 15" W. (N.), a circular structure, 207 ft high, domed like a church, and surmounted by a turret, and said to have been designed by Louis de Foix one of the architects of the Bastille. Pop. 1961

ROYLON two par. Eng. Norfolk:—1 1324 ac.

Pop. 568.—2 1551 ac. Pop. 190

ROYDON a vil and par. England, co. Essex, on the Eastern Counties railway 5 m. S.E. Wex. It has a handsome church, with a square embattled tower; an endowed school, and an ancient manor-house, which has been converted into three buildings, but still retains much of its original grandeur. Area of par., 2996 ac. Pop. 903

ROYE [anc. *Rehem*] a tn. France, dep. Somme, 39 m. S.E.E. Amiens. It was once a place of strength, and stood 15 sieges, by the last of which, in 1832, it was almost destroyed. It contains a parish church, with beautifully painted glass and has a considerable trade in corn. Pop. 3764

ROYSTON, a market tn and par. England, co. Cambridge and Bedford. The town, in a high country, 17 m. N. E. of Bedford, at the intersection of the Thame Valley and the Emsay Street is irregularly built, lighted with gas and has a venerable church, and places of worship for Independents and the Society of Friends. Malt is extensively carried on, and there is a considerable trade in corn. Area of par., 320 ac. Pop. 3031

ROYSTONE, par Eng. York (W. Riding) 12 708 ac. Pop. 4045

ROYTON a vil. and chapelry, England, co. Leicestershire. The village, about 3 m. N. Oldham, in a deep valley, has of late years assumed the appearance of a town. It has regular streets, lighted with gas, and contains a handsome chapel, places of worship for Independents Wesleyans, and the Society of Friends, and a national school cotton, furniture, and sundry manufactures are extensively carried on, and many of the inhabitants are employed in the neighbouring collieries and stone-quarries. Pop. 6974

ROZA or **ROWAN** (a tomb) a tn. Hindooistan, Nizam's dominions par Aurangabad, and on the road from that city to the caves of Elkon, 64 m. W N W. Dowlatabad, with which town it is connected by a good road, lies on the banks of the river. It stands on the narrow summit of a hill peak, and is encircled by a good stone wall, flanked with towers. It is in the works of Jaquesmont, a cemetery of saints, being full of mosques and Muslim sepulchres, and tenanted chiefly by fakirs or mendicant priests, who are severally attached to the various shrines, and live on the charity of pilgrims, and the revenues of a jaghira or district containing 10 or 12 villages, granted to them by the Hyderabad government. Amongst the tombs is that of Aurangzeb but, agreeably to his desire, it is a very plain structure, and attracts much less homage than that of Boorhan-ud-din, a many members of the Nizam's family are interred at Roza, the reputed sanctity of which causes it to be chosen by numerous wealthy Mahomedans as a last resting-place. The mosque here are said to possess the remarkable peculiarity of a cross surmounting the cupola—an emblem unknown in India further northward.—[Jaquesmont, *Voyage dans l'Inde*, &c.]

ROZAVLIA, or **ROZAWLIA**, a vil Hungary, co. Marosmaros on the Dan. 10 m. from Békéshely. It has a Greek church, a synagogue, and a fertile soil. Pop. 1283

ROZDALOWITZ, a tn. Bohemia, circle Brunn, and 26 m. E.N.E. Prague with a castle, church, denary and school a handry-distillery a tile-work, and a saw mill Pop. 1177

ROZENBURG an isl. Holland, prov. S. Holland, in the estuary of the Maas, 6 m. W S.W. Rotterdam. It is 6 m. long, S.E. to N.W. by about 2 m. broad. Pop. (agricultural) 996

ROZMITAL, or **ROZMITAL**, a tn. Bohemia, circle Prácheň, on the Lomitz, 43 m. S.W. Prague, with a castle, townhouse, chapel and school a smelting furnace, and a rolling-mill Pop. 1706

ROZNAU a market in Austria, Moravia, circle Posen near 1 bank Betschowa, 19 m. E.S.E. Wladislawitz, with a church, and a castle, a paper and a walk-mill near it is an old silver-mine. Pop. 3944

ROZBA PALLAS or **PALLAS** a vil. Hungary Thidher Thidher, co. Szathmar 12 m. from Aranyos-Megyes. It has a handsome Greek united church. Pop. 1034

ROZZO, a vil. Austria, Istria, about 34 m. from Plaine, with a parish church. Pop. 1100

RTINA, a vil. Bohemia. See HERTIN

RUAB (anc. *Rebas* or *La*) a vil and par. Spain, Galicia, prov. and 85 m. from Orense, with a church, a townhouse, two primary schools, a trade in wine, and monthly cattle-fair. Pop. 1900

RUABON, a vil. and par. Wales, co. Denbigh, pleasantly situated on the Alyn 5 m. S.W. Wrexham. It has a very pleasing and beautiful appearance, an ancient and venerable parish church, with some fine monuments &c.

diarist church, independent, Baptist, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist chapels, and several coal and iron mines. Near it is Wynnstay, the beautiful seat of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne. Area of par., 14,994 ac. Pop. 11,507.

RUDAN, an isl. Mediterranean, about 2 m. off coast of Syria. lat. 34° 49' N., lon. 35° 58' E.; about 4 m. long, and rather more than 2 m. broad. It is little more than a barren rock, but its situation renders it of importance, there being good anchorage for the main, besides its suitability as a depot for coals. It is the ancient Aradon, or Arad of Scripture, whence Tyre is said to have drawn her mariners. It was also an important station of the Crusaders. The inhabitants are all Moslems, pilots, ship-builders, and sailors; a great number of the native coasting vessels are built here. It is surrounded by the remains of ancient walls, and contains some fine ruins of a Christian church, built by the Crusaders. It also contains a castle or citadel, still nearly perfect, without guns. Pop. (exclusive of women and children) 950.

RUDAN, par. Trel. Chert., 10,744 ac. Pop. 1897.
RUDAN, three par. Eng. Cornwall — 1, (*Looe*), 2,550 ac. Pop. 410 — 2, (*Major*) 2,470 ac. Pop. 179 — 3, (*Minor*) 653 ac. Pop. 288.

RUARDEAN par. Eng. Gloucester 1500 ac. P. 1033.

RUTAN, an isl. Bay of Honduras. See ROATAN.

RUEBLAND, a vil. Brunswick, circle and 7 m. S W Blankenburg on the Bode. In its vicinity are blast-furnaces and other important iron-works, marble-quarries and marble saw mills, and two remarkable caverns, one called the Buehl-hole, with beautiful white stalactites, and another called the Heunmahlhöhle, in which the bones of the extinct great cave bear have been found. Pop. 878.

RUEBENACH a vil. Rhénish Prussia gov. and W V W Coblenz with a R Catholic church, two mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1088.

RUBI a vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and about 10 m. from Barcelona, partly on a hill and partly on a plain on an affluent of the Llobregat with a church, and two primary schools, a distillery, and silk, wool and cotton-mills. P. 1816.

RUBIAVA A vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div. Turin prov. and 18 m. S. from Turin. It is a straggling place, and has two parish churches. Pop. 3179.

RUBICON, a river, Italy of some celebrity in Roman history, Caesar having by crossing it finally committed himself to the civil war. It is very doubtful under what modern name it now exists, the honour being claimed by no fewer than three streams—the Piadello, Flumicino and Lento, all in the Papal States.

RUBIELLOS, several places, Spain particularly — 1, (*de Morón*), A. to. Aragon, prov. and 80 m. S E. Peralta, r. bank. Negrovales, in a plain at the foot of a hill. It is surrounded by an earthen wall, and is regularly built on a hill, contains a collegiate church, a nursery and a primary school and has manufactures of woollens, earthenware, and carding-machines. Pop. 2785 — 2, (*de Segor*), A. to. New Castle, prov. and 82 m. from Cuenca, on a height above l. bank. Júcar with a church, courthouses, prison, primary school, and oil and flour mills. Pop. 1867.

RUBIEZGOW, a tn. Russian Poland See HADZIMISZOW.

RUBINGA, a tn. Russia. See YRANSK.

RUBIO (Isl.), or Peralta, par. Enns, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and about 55 m. from Seville. It is poorly built; contains a church, and an endowed school and has manufactures of gypsum and an oil, and a flour-mill. Pop. 1500.

RUBITE, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and about 25 m. from Granada, on a height with view of the Mediterranean. It is composed of steep and irregular streets, contains a parish church, courthouses, and primary school and has a distillery, and a trade in wine and brandy. Pop. 983.

RUCKERSDORF, a vil. Bohemia, circle Baudau, on the Rensselsch, in the Silesisch. It has a saw and three other mills. Pop. 1098.

RUCKERSDORF a vil. Prussia, Silesia, gov. and 48 m. N W Liegnitz, on a small affluent of r. bank. Rober. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and a castle, and has several mills. Pop. 1093.

RUCKINGE, par. Eng. Kent 8445 ac. Pop. 246.

RUCKLAND, par. Eng. Lincoln 713 ac. Pop. 30.

RUD-HA, or RUD-HA, a small tn. Persia, prov. Ghilan, on the l. bank. Behrd-Rood, or White River; 33 m. S S W

Roshd. It contains about 500 houses, and though there is little cultivation except in their gardens, it carries on a considerable trade in oil, olives and soap, all of which are exported to Russia.

RUDEBAXTON, par. Wales, Pembrokeshire; 4143 ac. Pop. 689.

RUDBY-AN GLAVELAND, or HUTTON RUDBY a vil. and par. England, co. York, on the Lavan, 4 m. W & W Stokesley. It has a parish church, with some ancient monuments. Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist chapels, and a large spinning-mill, which employs above 500 persons. Area of par., 7285 ac. Pop. 1119.

RUDDESVORDE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W Flanders, 7 m. S. Brugge, with some trade in wood, bark, and cattle. Pop. 4210.

RUDINGTON par. Pop. Netis 2180 ac. Pop. 2181.

RUDREY, par. Wales, Glamorgan, 2639 ac. Pop. 842.

RUDE, a vil. and par. Austria, Croatia, co. Aggram 8 m. from Rakovitz with a parish church. Pop. 1544.

RUDELSDOERF a vil. Bohemia, circle Chrudim, about 12 m. from Leitomischl, with a parish church, paragonage, and school and has two mills. Pop. 1450.

RUEDELSTADT, a market vil. Prussia, Silesia, gov. and 24 m. S Liegnitz on a height above r. bank. Rober. It contains a castle, a Protestant and a R. Catholic church and has a saw and several other mills. Copper is mined and smelted in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1067.

RUEDELZAU or RUEDELCKAU a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle Perra, on the Oder, which is here crossed by a bridge, 12 m. from Wenzelsdorf. It has a church and two mills. Pop. 964.

RUDLN a small, nl. Russia, in the Baltic, gov. and 58 m. E. S. Streltsund. It was at one time separated from Rügen by a small stream, but, in 1309, a violent storm broke through and formed a channel of considerable width between them. It is about 2 m. long, N to S, and much less in breadth. It is almost entirely surrounded by rocks and sandbanks. Its only inhabitants are a few fishermen and pilots.

RUDENHAUSEN a market in Bavaria, Lower Franconia, 17 m. E Würzburg. It is the seat of a court of justice, and has a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, a castle, two breweries, tile-works, lime-kilns, a powder and several other mills, a trade in corn, horse wine, and fruit, and five annual fairs. P. 954.

RUDERSBERG, a vil. W. Hertenberg circle Jast. bei Wehlshelm, on a hill above r. bank. Wieslauf with a parish church and important six markets. Pop. 1298.

RUDERSWILL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 18 m. E V. E. Bern, l. bank. Enns. The church and paragonage are beautifully situated on a height. In 1434 the plague carried off the whole of the inhabitants except two. Pop. 2356.

RUDERSHEIM a tn. Nassau r. bank Rhine, opposite to Bingen, 13 m. W & W Mainz. It contains an old castle, and a R. Catholic church, and has a considerable trade in the excellent wine grown in the district, chiefly on the terraces which overhang the Rhine. At the upper extremity of the town is a picturesque round tower at its lower extremity stands the old massive quadrangular castle of Bingerburg and at some distance higher up the castle of Bingerbrunn. P. 3509.

RUDFORD par. Eng. Gloucester 1204 ac. Pop. 322.

RUDGWICK, par. Eng. Sussex 5280 ac. Pop. 1091.

RUDHAM two par. Eng. Norfolk — 1, (*East*), 4981 ac. Pop. 999 — 2, (*West*) 2835 ac. Pop. 487.

RUDIANO, a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy gov. Milan prov. Brescia, dist. and 5 m. S W Lodi. It is a clean and stirring place, with a parish and three auxiliary churches, manufactures of linen, and several oil mills. Pop. 1470.

RUDIG or W. Prussia a tn. Bohemia, circle and 8 S W Sebnitz, on a small affluent of the Goldbach. It has a church, a school, a townhouse and several mills. Pop. 1090.

RUDKÖBING upon LARVINGSDORF a tn. Denmark, W coast, Isle Langeland. It is an old place, and in early times was fortified. It has only a winter-haven, admitting vessels which draw about 8 ft. water, but its quay is commodious. The inhabitants are chiefly seafaring, or agricultural. Pop. 2210.

RUDNA, a vil. Hungary, Thither Thales, co. Torontol, 10 m. from Tuzsorev. It contains a Greek non-arched school,

The inhabitants are Walschians, and raise much wheat and maize. Pop. 1915.

EUDNOK, or **RODA**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Abaujvar in a mountainous district, 7 m. from Jassó. It has chalybeate springs, with a bathing establishment. Pop. 1162.

RUDOLPHSTADT, a vil. Bohemia, circle and 4 m. from Budweis in a mountainous district. It has a parish church, a school, an old castle, now used as an arsenal, manufactures of lace and silver-ware. Pop. 870.

RUDOLPHSTADT a tn. Germany, prov. principally Schwarzwald-Rodolstadt, pleasantly situated between hills. I bank Saale, here crossed by a bridge, 16 m. S. Weimar. It is surrounded with walls, with four gates, and is well built; contains a palace, in which the prince resides, three churches, a townhouse arsenal, gymnasium, normal school, hospital and library of 40,000 vols., is the seat of several courts and public offices, and has manufactures of woollen cloth; a bell foundry a spinning-mill, tile-works, and a trade in wool, fruit, and garden produce. Pop. 6743.

RUIGOV, par Eng York (S. Midling), 5080 ac. P. 591. RUL [anc. Durcorran] a tn. France, dep. Doubs, 13 m. N.W. Abbayeville, with a remarkable ancient chapel now enclosed among the historic monuments of France. Pop. 1194.

RULAS, a river, Spain, formed by the junction of several torrents from Mount Vitorica to Sierra de Guadalupe, on the frontiers of New Castile. Runs S.W. and joins I bank Guadiana, after a winding course of about 45 m. It becomes dry in summer and is generally fordable even in winter.

RULDA a tn. Spain Leon prov. and 20 m. from Valladolid, on the Zapardiel. It contains a parish church a suppressed monastery a courthouse, and primary school and has a trade in good wine grown in the district and in iron and colonial produce. Pop. 2470.

RULHUI (U) a vil and town Italy Piedmont, co. Turin prov. and 2 m. W. Ivrea in a plain S. of Mount Biella, near r bank Lancia. It has a parish church. Pop. 1904.

RULHUI or **RULHUI** (anc. Rulhuin) a tn. France dep. Seine-et-Marne 4 m. N.E. Versailles. It contains a handsome parish church of three naves, with a fine portico and bellry. Near it is the chateau of Malmaison the favourite residence of the Empress Josephine whose remains lie in the church. Besides that of her daughter Hortense, ex-queen of Holland. Pop. 3337.

RULENGAU a vil and par Switzerland, can. and h. Bern, in a narrow valley r bank Emme. It contains a parish church and a pebbly house and had once a fine old castle, embosomed in a beech forest. In the revolution of 1798 this castle was so completely demolished, that not a vestige of it remains. The inhabitants live by weaving linen, and rearing cattle. Pop. 2028.

RULFANO a tn. Naples, prov. Otranto, 16 m. S.E. L. Gallipoli, on a hill; with a Capuchin convent and a school for belle-lettres. Pop. 1890.

RUFFEL (anc. Ruffano) a tn. France, dep. Charente, on the Lige, a little above its confluence with the Charente. It is a N. Angoulême. It is a cheerful-looking place, and both well and regularly built. It has a court of first resort, and a communal college; a considerable trade in corn, wheat, clover, which bears its name, cattle, and goose-pies, and near it is the fine old chateau of Breuille. Pop. 2784.

RUFFELSHAIM a market tn. House Darmstadt; Starkenburg, circle Odenwald with a church. Pop. 1622.

RUFFINO-DE-LEVI (Ruffi) a vil and com Italy Piedmont, dir. Genoa, prov. and on the heights above the town of Calatrà, near r bank Etruria. It has a parish church, and a massive tower, the only remains of its ancient castle. Pop. 1628.

RUFFORD, par Eng Lancashire; 3102 ac. Pop. 861.

RUFFORT, par Eng. city of York, 2490 ac. P. 899.

RUPINQUE, a marriage tn., W. Africa, a little E. Capo Verd. It carries on a considerable trade. Pop. about 1500.

RUR, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato Citra, W. N. La Hala, on a lofty hill. It contains a richly-decorated chapel. Pop. 2220.

RURBY a market tn. and par England, co. and 15 m. N. W. Warwick pleasantly situated on rising ground, I bank Aven and at the junction of the Looan and N.-Weston,

the N. Midland, the Leamington and Warwick, the Trent Valley, and the Rugby and Stamford railways. It consists of some ancient and irregular, and of several modern and well-formed streets, generally paved and lighted with gas, and lined with houses for the most part substantially built of brick, but occasionally interspersed with others of wood, covered with shingles. The only objects of interest are an ancient parish church, with a tower square embattled tower; a handsome modern district church, Wesleyan, Baptist, and R. Catholic chapels; a grammar-school occupying a splendid range of buildings in the Elizabethan style, possessed of an endowment estimated at £2000 per annum, and new ranking, mainly through the exertions of the late Dr. Arnold, as one of the most celebrated schools of England; a national and a charity school and several almshouses. The railway stations, particularly that of the N. W. coast, are extensive and handsome structures. Rugby derives all its importance from its school, which has induced many opulent families to settle in it, and from the number of railways which centre in it, and necessarily create a very extensive transit trade. It has no manufacturing establishment of any consequence, except an iron foundry but it has two chiefly markets, one of them for corn, and 18 annual fairs, weekly for cattle. One of these lasts eight days. Area of par, 2190 ac. Pop. in, 6317 par, 6966.

RUGLIFY a market tn. and par England, co. Stafford. The town 7 m. N.W. Lichfield and a station, Trent Valley railway is pleasantly situated on the Trent, has several good streets, lighted with gas, and kept remarkably clean; a handsome Gothic church and chapel for Independents, Wesleyans, and R. Catholics; several endowed schools, and other charities. Iron founding is carried on here, and there are also mills for rolling sheet iron. Pop. 1034. Area of par, 3411 ac. Pop. 4188.

RUGOV, an isl. France, in the Belne, off N.W. coast, prov. Poitou, from which it is separated by a channel, varying in width from 4 m. to 2 m. (6 points 64° 31' N. lon 13° 48' E.). Area 2449 ac. (6 m. It is very irregular in shape, and indented by a series of bays and creeks, but the water shallows so rapidly and the coast is so much menaced with sandbanks, that it possesses no good harbour. The surface, unlike that of the mainland of Poitou, which is flat and uninteresting in the extreme, exhibits a beautiful variety of hill and dale, and has many well-wooded slopes and wild romantic ravines. The loftiest height, called the Stubbentz, is situated at the E. extremity of the island and has a height of about 550 ft., forming a bold and precipitous chalky cliff from the top of which a flight of steps, hewn in the rock, leads down to the sea-shore. Like the cliff all the rocks of the island belong to the cretaceous system, and have contributed, by their decomposition and intermixture with vegetable and alluvial humus to form a soil of remarkable fertility equally adapted to agriculture and to grass-husbandry and enabling the inhabitants to export both grain and cattle to a considerable amount. The fisheries, also, are very valuable and give employment to a large number of the islanders. In early times Rugov was held sacred to the goddess Hecate, and a small lake surrounded by trees, is still pointed out as having been her principal abode. During the Thirty Years war, the Swedish general possession of the island, and retained it till 1815, when it was ceded to France. Administratively it is attached to gov. Strasbourg, and forms, with several small adjacent islands the circle of Bercy, which has a capital of some name. Pop. 37,000.

RUGOVWALDE, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 20 m. N.W. K. Kdlin r bank Wipper near its mouth in the Meile. It is walled, tolerably well built; contains a castle, and four churches has several courts and public offices, manufactures of ordinary and coarse linen, woollen and coarse goods, sillocks, building yards, and some shipyard; a fishery and a trade in fish, chiefly eels and dried salmon. Pop. 4695.

RUGIBERG, a vil and par Switzerland, can. and 9 m. S. Bern. Here are a number of remarkable caverns, and an old Benedictine monastery, now converted into a workshop, in which Gregory VII. is said to have lived some time before he was raised to the papacy. Pop. 3578.

RUGI (anc. Rugi) a tn. France, dep. Eure, 25 m. S.E.W. Evreux. It apparently occupies the site of a Roman station, and was long possessed of a strong castle, which

makes a considerable figure in history, but has almost disappeared. The parish church has a handsome tower and portal of the 15th century but both unfinished. Rugles is the centre of important manufactures of flax and sails the former employing, in the town and neighbourhood, 2500, and the latter 8000 hands. Pop. 1601

RUELLA, a tn. partly in Saxe Weimar, and partly in Saxe-Coburg, circle and 6 m. S.E. Eisenach, on both sides of the Elbe. It has two churches, and a hunting-lodge, manufactures of meerschaum-pipes, iron and steel ware, and numerous mills. Pop. 8500.

RUEHLAND, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 104 m. W. Liegnitz, on the Black Elster. It has several public offices, a Protestant church and a chapel and a paper and other mills. Pop. 1810.

RUEHE a river, Germany rises in the Harz Mountains, about 15 m. W. N. Nordhausen, in Prussian Saxony flows N. W. and joins r. bank Leine, a little N. W. of Nordheim, total course, about 30 m.

RUEH—1, The German name for the river Rour—(noted see)—2 A river Prussia, an affluent of the Rhine, which it joins on r. bank 16 m. N. Düsseldorf. It rises in Westphalia, goes Arnberg in the Rothaar-Gebirge, flows W. is joined r. bank by the Mohne, by the Lenn, total course, which is very tortuous, about 110 m.

RUEHBOCK, a tn. Rhinisch Prussia, gov. and 19 m. N. Düsseldorf, on the course of the Rur with r. bank Rhine. It contains a castle, and has manufactures of cotton goods, and extensive building-yards, in which a great number of the sailing vessels and steamers used in Germany are built a trade in corn, wood, wool and coal, particularly the last obtained from a valuable coal-field in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2225

RUEHFN or **RUEHN** a vil. Holland prov. Drenthe, 17 m. S.W. Assen with a church a school and a well frequented cattle and fax market. Pop. 1079

RUEHFWOLD vil. Holland, prov. Drenthe, 21 m. S.W. Assen, on the Wild Aa, with a church and school 10 p. (agricultural) 1245

RUEHHTON par Eng. Somerset 1003 ac. Pop. 443

RUEHLE par Eng. Middlesex 6260 ac. Pop. 1392

RUEHLES a vil. and par Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes 24 m. from Chaves. Pop. 1280

RUEHLES, a vil. and com. Belgium prov. Luxembourg on a stream of same name, 12 m. W. Arlon. It has a trade in corn and in wood. Pop. 1304.

RUEH, a tn. Prussia. See RYK
RUEH an ad. Scotland so. Inverness, one of the Inner Hebrides, lat. (W. pond) 57° N. lon. 6° 30' W. (n) It is of somewhat irregular form, and about 18 m. or 20 m. in circumference. It consists of an irregular group of high hills rising out of the sea, without plains, and scarcely diversified by an intervening valley. Although a few of the hills are green yet most of them exhibit a rough and craggy appearance. About the middle of the island are several fresh-water lakes of considerable dimensions, some of them abounding with small trout. The coast around the island is bold and rocky, particularly on the S. and W. sides, where it is fringed with an continued rampart of rock. Pop. 162

RUMA a lake, British N. America. See COURTWOY TO

RUMBA, a market tn. Austria, Bohemia, 85 m. N. W. Belgrade. It contains a Greek and a R. Catholic church and is inhabited by Rumanians, Germans, and Hungarians. P. 6370

RUMBEKE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Fland. 164 m. S. Bruges, l. bank Mandel Beck with many fisheries of linen fabrics, candles, sherry, tobacco, ropes, and oil, fire-breworks, several cloth-mills, and a trade in grain, fax, and cattle. Pop. 6724

RUMBOLD'S W. r. par Eng. Sussex 640 ac. P. 518

RUMBOWD, a small native state, peninsula of Malacca, its frontier, about 25 m. N. W. the town of Malacca. It is intersected by the river Langur, and has some trade in timber, dammar, and wax, exchanged for opium, iron utensils, cloth, and tobacco. Pop. 9000

RUMBURG, or **RUMBURG**, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 60 m. N. Prague with a castle, extensive manufactures of plain and damask linen cotton goods, silks, hosiery, various articles in paper, metals, potash, &c., and a considerable trade in all these articles. Pop. 4900

RUMBURGH par Eng. Suffolk, 1463 ac. Pop. 483
RUMES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 3 m. S.W. Tournay with a church, school, and a four-mill Pop. (agricultural) 8475

RUMIANCA, a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, dir. Novaro, prov. Palliana, near Ornavasso, r. bank Tosa in a very mountainous district. It has a church and two oratories. Pop. 1277

RUMILI **RUMELLA**, or **ROMELLA** a political division of Turkey in Europe, the precise limits of which do not appear to be well known but which, according to *Dictionnaire des Statistiques de l'Europe en 1871*, forms an islet, including 15 sandjaks is nearly identical with the former divisions of Macedonia Albania, and Thessaly and has an area of 45 119 geo. sq. m. The town Rumella appears to have been originally employed by the Turks to designate all those portions of Turkey in Europe conquered from the Greek emperors, whom they considered the successors of the Romans. It is also often used in a much more restricted sense, and confined to ancient Thracian

RUMILLY a tn. France dep. Haute Savoie, div. Geneveve, not far from the Fier near the confluence of the Clusone, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of a single arch. It is a very ancient place of Roman origin, has suffered much from fire, war and pestilence, is the seat of a court of justice and has tanneries, and an active trade in grain. Pop. 4415

RUMELSDURG, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 95 m. S. E. Köln, circ. circle, on the Rhine, in a valley surrounded by hills. It has a court of justice, a church manufactures of coarse woollens, hats, fizes, and home-cloths still-work, and several mills. Pop. 6205 — The census, year, 323 geo. sq. m. is flat abounds in lakes contains much waste land, and is thinly peopled. Pop. 22 230

RUMENY, par Eng. Monmouth 3370 ac. Pop. 312

RUMES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 12 m. S. Antwerp at the confluence of the Dyle with the Rangel, church inhabited by Gilemer and watermen. It has a church chapel primary school mutual society several flour and malt mills and a wax-candle factory. P. 2223

RUNCORN a market tn. port and par England com. Cheshire The town 64 m. W. S. W. Warrington, 12 m. E. S. E. Liverpool, l. bank Mersey, and a station on the St. Helens railway is lighted with gas, and has a new town hall and bridge wall, two churches places of worship for Independents, Baptists, R. Catholics and different sections of Methodists and national British and other schools, manufactures of soap, and sails from ship building yards, rope-walks, and an extensive and daily increasing trade. It has been declared a free port, and has a custom-house, bonded warehouse and yards, and ample accommodation for all sorts of merchandise. Excellent freestone. found in the neighbourhood, and salt, are largely exported. Runcorn is also much resorted to for sea-bathing, and has superior accommodation for visitors. Pop. 3049 Area of par 18,906 ac. Pop. 15 047

RUNCOTON two par. Eng. Norfolk—1 (North) 2395 ac. Pop. 223 — 2 (South), 831 ac. 1 up 153

RUNGPOOR, a dist. and tn. in Hindostan, presid. and in the N. part of Bengal.—The district lies between lat. 25° and 27° N. lon. 88° 30' and 90° E., bounded, E. by the river Brahmapootra and teaan N. Bootan and the secondary of Cooch Beha, W. the districts Patna and Dinagepore, and S. Rajshahy and Nymunging. Length, N to S, 120 m. greatest breadth, 60 m. Area, 4190 sq. m. In its N. part are elevated, sandy plains where healthy locations for Europeans might be found. The low lands in other parts are well adapted for rice, wheat, grain and wheat, indigo, tobacco, mustard, ginger and sugar-cane are plentifully raised. The centre of the district is traversed by the river Teesta, which since 1784 has changed its course and now joins the Brahmapootra instead of the Ganges. There are about 400 indigo-factories; the annual value of the indigo made is estimated at 250,000, of the silk produced, 250,000 Carpets and woollen cloths are manufactured cotton and cotton fabrics figure amongst the chief imports. Some of the fairs are resorted to by merchants from Poona and Tibet. Although this part of India is far distant from the former seat of Mahomedan power three-fourths of the inhabitants are Musulmans, Hindoos of low caste are rarely met with in

Rangpoor Chief town—Rangpoor Mangalham, Chittaur, and Gauripur. Pop. 1,214,200.—(Trigun. Survey of India.)

Rangpoor, the cap., in lat. 25° 45' N. lon. 88° 30' E., is a collection of four villages only one of which, around the police-office, has the semblance of a town. Several temples and mosques, with two Mohammedan monuments, are (or were) its only public edifices. Pop. conjectured to be from 15,000 to 20,000.—(J. S. Rep. of Dr F. Hamilton.)—2, A to Upper Assam, on the Dihang, a S. affluent of the Brahmaputra, lat. 25° 55' N.; lon. 94° 30' E.; and surrounded by a deep ditch, swamps, and jungles.

RUNDHALL, par Eng Norfolk, 854 sq. Pop. 229.

RUNDHAM, par Eng Norfolk 1716 sq. Pop. 229.

RUNDHAM, a tn. Newcas. l. bank Lake, here crossed by a bridge, 21 m. N. Walshead. It contains a castle and two churches. Near it are iron-mines. Pop. 1052

RUNN See CRYCH

RUNNINGTON, par Eng. Somerset, 323 sq. P. 93

RUNNYMEDE, a beautiful plain England, co. Surrey par Egham, r. bank Thames, 20 m. W. R. W. London and memorable as the place where the barons in 1215, compelled King John, after a few days' debate to grant the privileges contained in Magna Charta

RUKOVICH [see. Imoche] a vil Austria, Dalmatia, cercle Spalato, 80 m. from Metkovic. 1 op. 1292

RUNWICK Bay, an inlet of the N. E. coast, England, 5 m. N. W. by N. Whithy capable of containing about 10 sail of shipping in five and six fathoms water

RUNTON par Eng Norfolk 1448 sq. Pop. 485

RUNWELL, par Eng Essex 2059 sq. 1 op. 534

RUOTI a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata 10 m. N. W. Potenza, on a barren height. Pop. 2700

RUPEL MONDE, a tn. and port, Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 25 m. E. by h. Ghent, l. bank Rheldt, near the confluence of the Rupel, a navigable stream only 5 m. long. It has manufactures of cottons, leather tobacco, and bricols, dyeworks, blancheries, and fisheries. The port is small but commodious. The ancient castle of Rupelmonde, erected by the counts of Flanders, and principally used as a state prison was rebuilt and modernized by Baron Feitz, in 1817. Gerard Mercator the well known navigator was born here in 1512 Pop. 2755.

RURIER RIVER, British N. America, issues from the W. extremity of Lake Mistassine lat. 50° 45' N. lon. 72° 50' W., and after a W. course of about 800 m. falls into James's Bay the S. E. extremity of Hudson's Sea.

RUPUNYUN or RUPUNYUN a river British Guiana, the principal affluent of the Essequibo which it joins, 200 m. from the coast, in lat. 5° 57' 35" N. where a tortuous N. course of 253 m. It forms several falls, has very turbid waters, and the vegetation on its banks is less vigorous than that on the Essequibo.—(Four Voy. Geo. Soc.)

RUPERSBORF or RUPERSBURG two places, Bo-hemia.—1 A vil. cercle Königgrätz, l. bank Sava, 6 m. from Brunn. It has a church, handsome quarries, lime-kilns, and several mills. Pop. 1039.—2 A vil. cercle Budweis 24 m. from Blatitz. with a church, a school and two mills. Pop. 1708.

RUPERSDORF (HONKE) a market in Lower Austria, near Gamsdorf with a church and a school. Pop. 1489

RUPPIN, two places, Prussia.—1 (Alt-) a tn., gov. and 36 m. N. Potsdam at the N. extremity of the lake of same name, where the Havel falls into it. It contains a parish church and has a distillery and a fishery. Pop. 1753.—2 (New-) A tn., about 5 m. S. W. Alt-Ruppin, cap. circle, and W. shore lake of same name. It is walled, well and regularly built and has four public squares, several courts and public edifices; a church, gymnasium, Jesuitic asylum two hospitals, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, flannel, sherry, cabinet-work and tobacco, several breweries and distilleries, and a fishery. The architect, Schinkel, was born here. Pop. 9676.—The circle, area, 514 geo. sq. m., is flat, well watered, and fertile. Pop. 68,325.

RUPPKE, a vil. Baden, cercle Middle Rhine, near Carlsruhe; with a church. Pop. 1250.

RUREE, a m. Beland 75 m. S. Hyderabad and on the edge of the desert lat. 24° 52' N. lon. 68° 30' E. It has a magnificent mosque, and was formerly a place of greater importance than at present. Pop. about 1000

RURICK, an isl., S. Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago; lat. 15° 10' S.; lon. 145° 47' W. It extends about 20 m. N. N. E. to S. S. W., and contains a lagoon, into which, however, no entrance could be found. It is inhabited

RUSA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 24 m. N. E. Jaen; with a church, courthouses, primary school, and very ancient seminary, manufactures of white soap, and linen and hempen cloth, a distillery, a gypsum-kill, and a trade in corn, wine, oil, and charcoal. Pop. 1917

RUSA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 55 m. W. Moscow and on a river, at the foot of a lofty hill, crowned by a castle. It consists of four quarters; contains a stone and four wooden churches, and a public school, and has several tanneries, and a trade in corn, fax, and hides. Pop. (1850) 1585

RUSCOMBE, par Eng. Berks 1948 sq. Pop. 239.

RUSH a small seaport and market in Ireland, co. and 14 m. N. E. Dublin, on a headland projecting into the Irish Sea, and principally inhabited by labourers and fishermen. It has a small pier and some little trade in the export of potatoes in a coast-guard station and a station on the Dublin and Drogheda railway Pop. 1603.

RUSHALL, two par. Eng. —1 Norfolk, 267 sq.

Pop. 1176.—2. Wilts 2164 sq. Pop. 263

RUSHALL, a vil and par England, co. Bedford on the Wytrye and Emsington canals m. N. E. Walsell. It has a parish church, with some old monuments, a national school, the ruins of an old castle, and limestone-quarries and lime-kilns. Area of par 1934 sq. Pop. 1948

RUSHBROUKE par Eng. Suffolk 1080 sq. P. 188.

RUSHBURY par Eng. Salop 4132 sq. 1 op. 465.

RUSHDEN par Eng. Herts 1486 sq. Pop. 531

RUSHDEN, a vil and par England co. Northampton, on the Nene, near Higham-Ferrers. It has a large and handsome parish church, Wesleyan, and General and Particular Baptist chapels, manufactures of shawls, and a considerable trade in coal, tannery and corn. Whaley, the celebrated Arminian divine and commentator was born here. Area of par 2770 sq. Pop. 1480

RUSHEN par Isle of Man 571 sq. Pop. 3156.

RUSHFORD par Eng. Norfolk and Suffolk 4360 sq.

P. 187

RUSHMERE, two par. Eng. Suffolk —1 759 sq.

Pop. 116.—2 2142 sq. Pop. 874.

RUSHOK par Eng. Worcester 1218 sq. Pop. 214

RUSHOLME, a township, England co. Lancaster par and m. S. E. Manchester with three handloom churches The Manchester Victoria Park is partly in this township Pop. 2679

RUSHTON par Eng. Northampton 5900 sq. P. 429

RUSHVILLE —1 A vil, U. States, Indiana, 33 m. E. by S. Indianapolis, with a courthouse, jail three churches, and several mills. Pop. 2108.—2 A vil. Illinois, 53 m. W. N. W. Springfield, with a courthouse, jail, and four churches. Pop. 1000.

RUSKINGTON par Eng. Lincoln, 4760 sq. P. 1027

RUSKON a tn. European Turkey, See KOSTAN

RUSKUP, par Eng. Sussex 5126 sq. Pop. 533

RUSSE, a tn. Prussia, gov. Gumbinnen, on a small river of the same name, near its confluence with the Niemen and not far from the mouth of the latter in the Curische-Haff, 25 m. N. W. Tilsit. It has a considerable trade in wood, and an important salmon-fishery. Pop. 3150

RUSSEBACH par Ger. Westmouth 3569 sq. Pop. 428.

RUSSEBACH, a vil. Saxo-Altenburg near Altenburg, with a church and a mill. Pop. 1881

RUSSEIGVIERE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Ronge, near the frontiers of Holland, 21 m. S. S. W. Ghent. It has manufactures of linen at Nieuweld, a brewery, a flour-mill, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1024.

RUSSELSHEIM a market tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, l. bank Main, 15 m. W. N. W. Darmstadt, with a church. Pop. 1452.

RUSSIA [Frank, Russia, German, Russland], the most extensive empire in the world, extending from lat. 55° to 78° 20' N.; and from lon. 18° E. eastward to 135° W. It is bounded, N. by the Arctic Ocean; W. Sweden, the Baltic Sea, Prussia, Austria, and Moldavia; S. Turkey in Europe, the Black Sea, Turkey in Asia, Persia, Independent Tartary, the Chinese Empire, and the Pacific; and E. British America. It has an

nearest not far from the W. shores of Europe, and stretches continuously first across the whole of that continent, next over the whole continent of Asia, and lastly crossing Behring's Strait, finds no limit till it comes in contact with British America, after having passed over 50° more than half the circuit of the globe, or about 210° in all. Owing, however, to the high latitudes on which this course must be traced, the whole length E. to W. is less than the number of degrees might lead us to suppose, and is estimated at not more than 7000 m. The average breadth, N. to S. falls far short of this, and probably does not exceed 1500 m. So immense, however, is the whole area, that it at least doubles the area of Europe, and is fixed by the nearest approximations which can be made at about 6,006,010 sq. m. Of these the proportions belonging to Europe, Asia, and America, and their respective population are exhibited in the following table —

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

	Area in sq. m. sq. m.	Pop. (1881)
European Russia, Asiatic Russia —	1,808,071	62,038,000
Alaska	5,978,238	2,937,000
English possessions	200,000	—
Transcaucasian provinces	30,194	5,648,000
Russian America	433,972	61,000
Total	6,006,010	67,584,000

The continuity of this empire, at least of the Asiatic and European portions of it, might seem to suggest the propriety of viewing it as one great whole, and of proceeding accordingly to give a detailed description of it in a single article but on the other hand its immense magnitude, and the distinct names commonly used to designate these portions make it more convenient to consider them separately under the four heads of European Russia, Siberia, Transcaucasian Russia, and American Russia. The names, area, and population of the principal administrative divisions are exhibited in the following table —

GOVERNMENTS OF EUROPEAN RUSSIA—Their AREA AND POPULATION IN 1880

Governments	Area in sq. m.	Pop. (1881)	Governments	Area in sq. m.	Pop. (1881)	Governments	Area in sq. m.	Pop. (1881)
GRAND RUSSIA			Grand Duchy of Finland, continued					
1. Moscow	9,446,448	1,602,000	14. Khar'kov	10,257,118	837,800	6. St. Michael's	—	9,001,000
2. Smolensk	10,897,118	1,194,000	15. Tver, Ivangorod and Suzdal	—	—	7. Vologda, with Kholmogorsky	14,119,238	Total pop. of Finland, 1,859,000
3. Novgorod	12,898,911	751,000	16. Yaroslavl	11,191,400	134,100	8. Ussuriysk	48,641,981	
4. Yaroslavl	10,897,118	1,194,000	17. Kostroma	12,789,118	808,000	9. Krasnodar	—	
5. Tver	12,898,911	751,000	18. Nizhny Novgorod	17,897,118	1,840,000	10. Krasnodar	—	
6. Tver	12,898,911	751,000	19. Penza	17,897,118	1,840,000	11. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
7. Arzamas and Nov. Zemlin	12,898,911	751,000	20. Samara	17,897,118	1,840,000	12. Viatka	17,897,118	1,840,000
8. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	21. Simbirsk	17,897,118	1,840,000	13. Kazan	17,897,118	1,840,000
9. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	22. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	14. Ufa	17,897,118	1,840,000
10. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	23. Chelyabinsk	17,897,118	1,840,000	15. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
11. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	24. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	16. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
12. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	25. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	17. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
13. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	26. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	18. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
14. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	27. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	19. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
15. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	28. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	20. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
16. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	29. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	21. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
17. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	30. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	22. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
18. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	31. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	23. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
19. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	32. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	24. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
20. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	33. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	25. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
21. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	34. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	26. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
22. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	35. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	27. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
23. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	36. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	28. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
24. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	37. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	29. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
25. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	38. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	30. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
26. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	39. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	31. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
27. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	40. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	32. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
28. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	41. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	33. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
29. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	42. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	34. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
30. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	43. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	35. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
31. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	44. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	36. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
32. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	45. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	37. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
33. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	46. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	38. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
34. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	47. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	39. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
35. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	48. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	40. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
36. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	49. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	41. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
37. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	50. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	42. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
38. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	51. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	43. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
39. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	52. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	44. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
40. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	53. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	45. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
41. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	54. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	46. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
42. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	55. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	47. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
43. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	56. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	48. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
44. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	57. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	49. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
45. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	58. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	50. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
46. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	59. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	51. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
47. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	60. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	52. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
48. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	61. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	53. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
49. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	62. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	54. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
50. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	63. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	55. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
51. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	64. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	56. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
52. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	65. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	57. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
53. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	66. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	58. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
54. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	67. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	59. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
55. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	68. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	60. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
56. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	69. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	61. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
57. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	70. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	62. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
58. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	71. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	63. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
59. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	72. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	64. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
60. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	73. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	65. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
61. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	74. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	66. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
62. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	75. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	67. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
63. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	76. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	68. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
64. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	77. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	69. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
65. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	78. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	70. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
66. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	79. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	71. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
67. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	80. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	72. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
68. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	81. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	73. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
69. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	82. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	74. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
70. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	83. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	75. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
71. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	84. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	76. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
72. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	85. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	77. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
73. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	86. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	78. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
74. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	87. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	79. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
75. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	88. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	80. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
76. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	89. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	81. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
77. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	90. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	82. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
78. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	91. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	83. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
79. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	92. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	84. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
80. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	93. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	85. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
81. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	94. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	86. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
82. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	95. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	87. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
83. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	96. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	88. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
84. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	97. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	89. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
85. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	98. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	90. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
86. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	99. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	91. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
87. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	100. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	92. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
88. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	101. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	93. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
89. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	102. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	94. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
90. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	103. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	95. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
91. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	104. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	96. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
92. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	105. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	97. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
93. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	106. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	98. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
94. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	107. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	99. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
95. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	108. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	100. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
96. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	109. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	101. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
97. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	110. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	102. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
98. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	111. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	103. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
99. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	112. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	104. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
100. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	113. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	105. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
101. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	114. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	106. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
102. Yaroslavl	12,898,911	751,000	115. Orenburg	17,897,118	1,840,000	107. Perm	17,897,118	1,840,000
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The surface, in the most general view that can be taken of it, is two immense plains, the boundary between which is marked though not very definitely by a broad central ridge which stretches across it in an irregular wavy line, mainly in a N. E. direction, commencing on the frontiers of Poland, and terminating on the W. side of the Ural Mountains, near lat. 67° N. This ridge forms the E. continuation of the great water-shed which divides the whole continent of Europe into a N. and a S. basin, but unlike the W. part which is composed of lofty mountain chains, or elevated plateaus, is only of very moderate height, never exceeding 1000 ft. above sea level. Even that height is attained only in the Valdai Mountains, which have very little title to the name. The far greater part of them, and of the remainder of the ridge, has an average height of not more than 500 ft. The only region where the surface assumes a decidedly mountainous appearance, is in the E., where the Ural chain, though nowhere exceeding 7000 ft., looks much more elevated at least in its upper part, from its high latitude and consequent covering of perpetual snow, and in the S. where the mountains of Tataria, lying on the S. shores of the Crimea have a height of about 4000 ft. With these exceptions, the only other parts of European Russia, which, according to the limits above assigned to it, do not belong to its two immense plains, are those districts of Perm and Orenburg which are situated on the E. side of the Urals, and slope towards the almost boundless steppes of Asia.

Rivers and Lakes.—The broad central ridge above referred to forming the great water-shed of the country, sends the waters on the N. side of it either to the Arctic Ocean or to the Baltic, and those on the S. side of it to the Black Sea or to the Caspian. These, therefore, form the four great basins to which all the rivers of European Russia belong. These rivers are remarkable both for their number and their size, and in order to avoid confusion in describing them, it will be necessary to examine each basin separately. Beginning with that of the Arctic Ocean and proceeding E. to W., we find first the Petchora, which after receiving its waters chiefly from the W. slopes of the Ural Mountains by a number of important affluents accumulates them into one great flood which then flows almost due N. and empties itself into a wide estuary remarkable for the number of islands which the alluvial deposits of the river have formed within it. The Petchora is the only large river of European Russia which thus sends its waters directly to the Arctic Ocean, all the others are received by it indirectly through the medium of the White Sea. Their names are the Mezen, N. Dvina, and Onega. By far the most important of the three is the Dvina, which receiving its supplies in nearly equal quantities from the E. by the Votjega, and from the W. by the Natchona, proceeds S. W. in a very circuitous course, continually augmented by large affluents, and falls into the Gulf of Archangel a little below the well-known port of that name. The surface drained by the rivers of this basin is almost entirely confined to the two extensive govts. of Archangel and Vologda. The basin next in order is that of the Baltic. Its principal rivers are the Kama, and Torna, the latter common to both Russia and Sweden, which fall into the Gulf of Bothnia, the Kymmenne, Neva, and Narva or Narova, which fall into the Gulf of Finland, the An and S. Dvina, which fall into the Gulf of Riga, the Niemen or Memel, which enters Prussia before terminating its course, and the W. Bug, an affluent of the Vistula. To the basin of the Black Sea belong the Dniester S. Bug and Dnieper, which have all their mouths at a short distance from each other in the neighbourhood of the rising support of Crimea, the Don, which falls into the N.E. extremity of the Sea of Azov, and the Kuban, which, deriving its chief supplies from Circassia, and forming great part of its boundary, must continue to be a Russian river more in name than reality so long as the Circassians are able to maintain their noble struggle for independence. The last basin, that of the Caspian, is in some respects the most remarkable of all, since though Europe sends it at most only two large rivers, the Ural and the Volga, both supplied in part from Asiatic sources, the latter not only surpasses all other Russian rivers, but is one of the greatest of which Europe can boast. The lakes of Russia are on a scale of magnificence fully commensurate with those of the rivers. To say nothing of the Caspian itself—which, being wholly surrounded by land, and even un-

capable, from the lowness of its level, of discharging itself into any other sea, is truly a lake—Russia contains three others of vast extent, which, from lying wholly within its limits, are peculiarly its own. It is somewhat curious that all the larger lakes belong to the northern basin, and with scarcely a single exception to the basin of the Baltic. To it at least belong Ladoga, the largest lake in Europe, Onega, Peipus, and Ilmen. Finland, too, which toward its S. extremity is a mere network of lakes, sends all its waters to the Baltic. Almost all the other lakes of any consequence belong to the basin of the Volga. Their dimensions are much inferior to those already mentioned, but in any other country less amply provided, such lakes as the Bielo-Ozero in gov. Novgorod, and the Koutchukits, in gov. Volodga would not pass unnoted. In the S. are several large salt-lakes, among which may be mentioned the Elton in gov. Saratov and the Balkutskan in gov. Astrakhan. In concluding this part of the subject, it is necessary to mention that the S. parts of gov. Perm and Orenburg which we have included in European Russia, belong to the basin of the Obi which receives several large affluents from their slopes on the E. side of the Ural chain.

Climate.—A country extending over at least 35° of lat., from the summer regions of the temperate zone to the regions of the frozen seas, must exhibit several very marked divisions of climate. It is usual accordingly to consider it in four distinct divisions—a polar region, including all the country N. of lat. 67° a cold region, extending from lat. 67° to 57° N. a temperate region, from lat. 57° to 50° N. and a warm region, from lat. 50° to 37° N. Another division, founded on the vegetation of the different regions, has been proposed—1, the region of ice, where vegetation is all but extinct, 2, the region of *hercules*, or moorland steppes, 3, the region of forests and pastures, 4, the region of common agriculture, where barley ripens, 5, the region of rye and flax, 6, the region of wheat and orchards, 7, the region of maize and vines, and 8, the region of the olive and the sugar-cane. In regard to the climate in general it may be observed that its characteristic features are a greater coldness and variability than is common under the same latitudes in the more westerly parts of Europe. The mean annual temperature of the upper part of the Norwegian coast to its extremity at the N. Cape, is above the freezing point, whereas a considerable portion of Russia within the same, and even at a lower latitude, is below it. This is true of the whole of Europe. London is at lat. 51° 30', and to the T. of the White Sea the thermal line indicating a mean annual temperature of freezing descends so rapidly that on reaching the Ural Mountains it is found to be as low as 60°. The region to which this name of cold has been given has a mean annual temperature varying between 32° and 40°, but very unequally divided throughout the year the cold in winter often sinking the thermometer to 30° below zero, or 52° below freezing, while the summer-heat often raises it above 80°. At St. Petersburg, considerably below the centre of this region, the mean annual temperature is rather above 40° so the other hand, that of Krasno, situated at the very S. extremity of the region, but much farther inland, is rather below 38°. The temperate region, situated between lat. 57° and 50° N., has a mean annual temperature varying from 40° to 50°, and melior within it the farthest part of the Russian territory, though even there the thermometer has a very wide range, the summer-heat which suffices to grow melons and similar fruits in the open field, being often succeeded by very rigorous winters. The warm region extending from 50° southwards, well merits the name from its extreme summer-heat, the thermometer in June and July standing commonly about 100°, and often considerably higher. It is not, however, free from the remarkable contrasts which a Russian summer and a Russian winter exhibit for the Sea of Azov, situated almost in the heart of this region usually freezes about the beginning of November and is seldom open again before the beginning of April. In all the countries bordering on the shores of the Baltic Sea and the Arctic Ocean, and bounded on the W. and N. by the basin of the Volga, the air is charged with a superabundance of moisture, which descends in mists, and frequent falls of rain or snow. Towards the centre, and still farther E., the superabundance of moisture decreases, though snow still continues to keep vegetation in full vigor, even at the hottest season. Still farther E. the want of rain is often felt, and

long-continued droughts do frequent mischief. In general however, the climates of all the regions are not unfavourable to health, and except in particular districts, where the insularity can easily be traced to local causes disease is by no means prevalent, and human life often attains its longest allotted term.

Geology.—Till recently the geological formations of Russia had been very imperfectly explored, and the most erroneous ideas were entertained in regard to them. The more accurate information now possessed is mainly due to Sir Rodenbeck Murshelton and his coadjutors. Their united work on Russia, and the map and illustrative sections which accompany it, furnish all the geological information that can be required, at least for general purposes. Taking the map chiefly for our guide, we find in the N.W. a vast tract of gneiss and other crystalline schists, penetrated by granite extending W. from the Gulf of Bothnia, and N. from the Gulf of Finland over the whole principality of the latter name, the W. part of gov. Olonets and the extensive part of gov. Archangel which is isolated from its main body by the White Sea. The only other region where a similar development occurs is in the S. where a large granitic steppe stretches in a S.E. direction. It commences near Ovrutsk, in the N.E. of gov. Volhynia, covers the far greater part of gov. Kiev, as much of gov. Podolsk as lies N. of the Bug, the N. half of gov. Kherson, the W. and S. of Ekaterinoslav, and a part of Taurida, and terminates just before reaching the shores of the Sea of Azov from which it is excluded by a narrow belt of tertiary marls and limestone. In the E. however and along the whole crest of the Ural Mountains, from their commencement on the shores of the Arctic Ocean, and almost continuously southward to their last ramifications, granite of more recent origin than that already mentioned occurs, in connection with other eruptive rocks of gneiss, porphyry, scists, serpentine &c. These rocks are common on both sides of the chain by metamorphic schists, forming long and narrow belts nearly parallel with its principal axis. Immediately to the W. appears a similar belt of Silurian strata, which where lowest in the series, are in the state of chlorite and talcose schists. The only other locality where the Silurian system receives a marked development is on the S. shores of the Gulf of Finland where it stretches from its W. extremity, E. along gavs. Esthonia and St. Petersburg, and is then continued across the isthmus between the E. extremity of the gulf and Lake Ladoga, and along the S. and S.E. shores of that lake. In immediate contact with this Silurian formation on the S. but on a much more magnificent scale of development, appears the Devonian system or old red sandstone, as it is sometimes called. The main body of this formation commences near the S.E. shore of the Baltic, and gradually widens out with its N.W. and S.E. sides so as to assume the shape of a wedge. It then forms a wide fork, sending one of its legs N.E. across Lake Onega, and along Archangel Bay to the N.W. extremity of Mezen Bay, and the other leg S.E. to the N.W. frontier of Vornoy. It then covers continuously the whole of gavs. Courland, Livonia, Vitebsk, and Pskov, and parts of Walsia, Minsk, Mohilev and Smolensk on the one side, and of Petersburg and Novgorod on the other while its N.E. branch traverses Olonets, and penetrates into Archangel and its S.E. branch stretches over considerable parts of Kaluga Orel and Tula. The only other localities in which the same formation occurs is in a belt stretching S.E. from the E. shore of the Gulf of Cheskan in the Arctic Ocean and in a longer but narrower belt on the W. side of the Ural chain, where it immediately overlie the Silurian formation already mentioned. The formation next in order is the carboniferous. The main body of it lies within the above belt of the old red sandstone and in immediate contact with it, and then keeping parallel with the N.E. branch of the fork, is continued in the same direction to its termination in Mezen Bay. It occupies the whole of gov. Tver, the cap of which is situated near its centre, and large parts of Rostovsk, Kaluga, Tula, and Kiazan on the one side, and of Novgorod and Olonets on the other. The gov. of Moscow is situated in the very heart of it, and that of Vladimir on its E. side. It is evidently continued beneath these governments, and covers part of their surface the other and far greater part being covered by oolite or Jura limestone. The carboniferous system occurs in other two distant and

isolated localities the one in the S. a little N. of the Sea of Azov where it occupies the E. part of gov. Ekaterinoslav and the W. extremity of that of Don Cosmacha and where, too the coal forming the characteristic mineral of the system is peculiarly worked by pits the other locality is on the W. side of the Ural chain, where in the ascending series it succeeds the Silurian and Devonian systems, and has a larger development than either of them. This development of the carboniferous system on the side of the Ural chain, and the still larger development above described, as existing in gavs. Smolensk, Kaluga, &c., form the opposite boundaries of a system which in European Russia is magnificently developed, and to which, from the large space which it covers to Perm and the contiguous gavs. Sir R. Murshelton has proposed to give the name of the Permian system. Its rocks belong to the upper part of the coal measures and consist chiefly of magnesian limestone, and new red sandstone. The latter name is still often applied to the whole system. In Russia the main body of it though somewhat irregular in shape may be considered as an immense triangle, the three angles of which have their respective vertices at Ustuhia, gov. Novgorod, Mezen near the bay of same name, gov. Archangel and Orel, on the Ural in gov. Orenburg. Vast as this space appears it must still be increased by supposing that the line which joins Mezen and Orel, and forms the longest side of the triangle, is not made perfectly straight, but curves eastward so as to include the districts around the towns of Tcher. Sm. Solikamsk Perm and Ufa. A glance at the map will show that the Permian system as traced by these limits, must extend over the whole of gavs. Kostroma, Viatka, and Kean and large parts of Archangel, Vologda Jaroslavl Nijnei Novgorod Smolensk, Orenburg, and Perm its continuity over the whole of this space is undoubted, but in the N. of gavs. Kostroma and Viatka, and more especially in the part of Vologda between the towns of Ustuhia and Ustuhia it disappears for a time because strata belonging to the Jurassic or oolite system. This system is developed partially in several other localities, and very largely in the N.E. of gov. Archangel immediately above it in the geological series is the cretaceous system, of which the principal localities are Osmorgov Orel, Kozmik Kharlov, and Vornoy near the centre Volhynia and a small part of Poland in the W. and a long tract along the N. base of the Caucasus. The rocks next in succession belong to the tertiary formation, which in both the recent and new red sandstone periods is very largely developed. Strata of the same period, commencing in the E. in gov. Smolensk stretch W. over the greater part of gavs. Perm and Tumbor then after a considerable interruption reappear on the frontiers of Kozmik and Kharlov, cover the far greater part of gavs. Osmorgov and Poltava, and are thence continued with an interruption into gavs. Mohilev Minsk Grodno, and finally into Poland. The mesozoic period has its chief developments in Volhynia, Podolsk, and Bessarabia. Beds of still more recent formation may be traced in the limestone, marl and clay on the N.W. shores of the Black Sea, on the far greater part of the peninsula of the Crimea, on the E. and N. shores of the Sea of Azov on the low flats along the W. and N. shores of the Caspian and the low sandy steppes of Astrakhan. More alluvial deposits, of comparatively recent date are to be found in a greater or less degree at the mouths of all the rivers and are particularly discernible in the great estuary of the Petchora. As a curious and interesting fact connected with geology may be mentioned the vast numbers of erratic blocks and shingle drift spread over the greater part of N. Russia, and evidently transported into it from Finland, Lapland and Sweden.

Vegetation Agriculture, &c.—Russia possesses a vast number of phanerogamous plants, but as the examination which botanists have made is acknowledged to be very imperfect, it is probable that many yet remain to be discovered. A considerable proportion of the surface still continues almost in a state of nature, and, where it is well wooded there is room to question whether any other mode of occupation could be made to prove equally productive. Forests, however are found chiefly in the more northern governments, particularly Archangel, Vologda, and Perm. In many of the central and southern governments a deficiency of timber is seriously felt, and many extraordinary expedients are resorted to in order to obtain adequate supplies of fuel. The governments most imperfectly

provided with wood are Pskov, Ruzhitsa, Kharov, Kharovsk, and Astrakhan. The prevailing trees of the northern forests are fir, larch, alder and birch. The oak is seldom found beyond lat. 61°, few fruit-trees are found beyond lat. 55° and their regular culture cannot be profitably carried on beyond lat. 53 N. Thereapples, pears and plums become tolerably abundant and still further south, peaches, apricots, quinces, almonds, and pomegranates become common fruits. The vine and mulberry trees, are extensively cultivated, and considerable quantities both of wine and silk are obtained. In the Crimea, extensive vineyards have been formed with plants selected with the utmost care, and several of the wines have already acquired a high name. Other governments have imitated the example, and the export of wine promises to become an object of great national importance. Among the principal districts in which the culture of the vine is regarded as an object of primary importance, may be mentioned Penza, Kharov, Kiev, Astrakhan, and the Don Cossacks. The latter make large quantities of a wine resembling champagne, which finds a ready sale in St. Petersburg, Moscow and many of the larger towns. But it is to agriculture properly so called, that Russia must long continue to look for the richest source of national prosperity. After deducting all the regions where the reapers of the olive, without making the growth and ripening of grain absolutely impossible are incompatible with its culture as a regular branch of industry vast tracts of land remain, where the soil is almost inexhaustible fertility and all the cereals are produced in such abundance as not only to meet the home consumption, but leave a large surplus for export. The most important crops raised for food are rye, wheat, barley, oats, buck-wheat, maize, and potatoes and for other purposes hemp, flax, hops, tobacco, and beet-root for sugar. The principal wheat districts are parts of Poland, particularly parts Warsaw, Lublin and Lublin the fertile alluvial tracts along the banks of northern rivers and parts Volhynia, Podolia, Kiev and Lithuania. Rye, from its natural adaptation to the soil, and its almost universal use as an article of food is cultivated in every quarter up to lat. 65. Barley grows in lat. 67° but is in far less general respect than rye. It is also extensively grown in several parts, and more especially in the rich alluvial tracts of Archangel, where the peasants, after satisfying their own wants, grind the surplus into meal and export it in considerable quantities to the coast of Norway. Maize forms one of the most important crops of Ruzhitsa, where a return of sixty fold is said not to be uncommon. Potatoes are largely grown in Ruzhitsa and in the districts which border the Baltic in the last partly for food, but much more for the supply of numerous distilleries, which are employed in converting them into brandy. Both hemp and flax are staple products. The former is grown to an immense extent in all the parts, which border on the Ural chain and on both sides of the upper course of the Volga, particularly in parts of Ruzhitsa and Astrakhan. Flax is also cultivated to a great extent in the wheat districts, but more especially in parts of Olonetz, Volhynia, Livonia, and the S. parts of Poland. Both their fibres and their seed form most important articles of export from the ports of Riga, St. Petersburg, and Archangel. Kitchen gardens, in many parts, attract considerable attention, and cabbage, turnips, carrots, and onions, are occasionally cultivated on an extensive scale in some of the districts bordering on the southern steppes, the water-melon harvest some only attaining immaturity and with little culture, and, while in season, forms a principal food of the lower classes. In Astrakhan, on the banks of the Volga, sugarbeets grows with a luxuriance unknown elsewhere, and furnishes juice sufficient to form an important article of export. Before leaving this part of the subject, it is proper to observe, that, though Russia is decidedly an agricultural country, its progress as the science of agriculture has hitherto been slow and the amount of produce obtained is much more owing to the natural fertility of the soil than to any ability displayed in cultivating it. There is perhaps no country in Europe in which so much corn is obtained at so small an expense of skill and labour. In Livonia, however and the Baltic provinces generally, and in some of the more celebrated wheat-districts of the Ukraine, an improved husbandry has been introduced, and governments, by the appointment of agricultural chanciers in the universities,

and the formation of model farms, is laudably endeavouring to bring it up to other quarters.

Ecology.—Animals, both domestic and wild, are extremely numerous in Russia. Among the former are horses of various breeds, of which those in the N. are generally small but hardy—those of the central and S. provinces large and well adapted for draught; and those of the Cossacks remarkable for their spirit and endurance of fatigue, and their admirable adaptation for light cavalry. In several of the steppe horses still run wild. Cattle are much used particularly in the S., for agricultural operations, and exist in such numbers that tallow and hides form very important articles of export. The best breeds are those of the Livonia, Archangel, Ruzhitsa, and Grodno. In Livonia a great number of excellent cows are kept for the dairy and much good cheese is made. The sheep are chiefly of three breeds—the original Russian, which is found in vast numbers in every part of the country and though generally inferior and producing a very indifferent wool, has been of late greatly improved by crossing with the merino and Saxons the English breed, remarkable for large size, a dark-colored coat, long but coarse wool, and more especially for their ponderous tails, from which from 80 lbs. to 40 lbs of the wool are obtained, and existing in vast numbers on the steppes of the Volga and the Crimean breed not confined to the Crimean provinces, but widely diffused in the Crimea, and among the Cossacks of the Black Sea and of the Don. The improved breeds of sheep are found especially in the Baltic govts of Livonia, Esthonia, and Courland but are rapidly spreading into other quarters. Goats are numerous in the S. where they are valued chiefly for their skins which are used in making morocco leather. In Podolia and Ekaterinograd some Angora goats are kept for their fleeces, which are remarkably fine, and manufactured into shawls. In the N. regions, bordering on the Arctic Ocean, large herds of reindeer are kept and in the S. at the opposite extremity, among the Tartars of the Crimea and the inhabitants of the Caucasus, the camel is often seen. Among wild animals may be mentioned the bear, the wolf, wild dog and various animals which are hunted for their furs. Wild fowl abound, particularly near the mouths of rivers. Among other may be mentioned the pelican, which frequents the shores of the Black Sea. Both on the coasts and in the rivers a great number of productive fisheries are carried on. In the Arctic Ocean whales are occasionally seen and vast numbers of seals are taken. The rivers of the Caspian, particularly the Ural and Volga, and the Sea of Azov are celebrated for their sturgeon. In the same quarters are also important salmon fisheries.

Minerals.—These are both numerous and very valuable. Gold is obtained in large quantities, both by mining and washing, on the slopes of the Ural Mountains, and the streams which descend from them. All of these, however with a very few exceptions, are found on the E. side of the chain; and therefore, belong more properly to Asia than to European Russia. Copper is found both in the Ural and the Ural Mountains. To the W. of the latter in all the low country of Livonia, are vast quantities of deposits from which large quantities of metal are annually obtained, under the most favourable circumstances, the workings themselves being not only comparatively easy but all the materials necessary for smelting, and more especially unlimited supplies of fuel existing in their immediate vicinity. Govts. Olonetz, Viatka, Kama, Volhynia and Orenburg have also their copper-mines. Iron, the most widely diffused of all the Russian metals, and the most extensively and profitably worked, is found not only among the mountains, but in the lowest marshy grounds, where extensive beds of bog iron ore have been formed. The principal seat of the iron manufactures is in gov. Perm, but important workings are carried on, and great numbers of blast-furnaces have been erected, in many other quarters. Lead is more sparingly diffused, and is worked chiefly in the Ural chain and some parts of Poland, particularly the vicinity of Orenburg and Semipalatinsk. It sometimes contains such a percentage of silver as to make it worth extracting. Flashes having been worked in the Ural chain, in the most productive mines of that metal which are known to exist in the world. Salt is found in such abundance, both in brine-pits and mines, that it may be considered altogether inexhaustible. In almost every part of the vast extent of surface already described as belonging geologically to the Permian system, it may easily

be found, and in numerous localities as extensively and profitably worked. Selagoite is found chiefly in gov. Astrakhan. From the vast extent of country which has been shown to be occupied by the carboniferous system it may be reasonably concluded that many extensive coal-fields must exist. It would seem, however, that Russia, in this respect, bears a considerable resemblance to Ireland, where the large developments of the carboniferous system are chiefly confined to its lower strata, and is much more remarkable for the immense masses of mountain-limestone than its productive seams of coal. The upper portion of the system which alone contains the coal-measures for which W. Europe and more especially Great Britain is distinguished, has no decided representative in Russia. The chief fields of coal yet ascertained to exist are among the Valdai Hills where the coal is generally so thin and poor as hardly to merit the name. In gov. Moscow where seams from 8 ft. to 6 ft. thick are seen cropping out in many ravines, and might, it is supposed, be profitably extracted though the quality of the coal is acknowledged to be very inferior, and in an extensive tract between the Dniester and the Dnieper, and chiefly in that part of it watered by the Dniester. This last coal-district is said by Marchant to be by far the richest in the Russian empire, and extends over an area of not less than 11,000 sq. m. It has been very imperfectly explored, but does not seem entitled to raise very high expectations. It is worked in several localities, and more especially at Ales androvsk in a seam about 7 ft. thick, composed of a soft bituminous coal containing a great deal of sulphur, both in lumps of pyrites and in the much more injurious form of frequent thin filaments wrought, as it were, into its very texture. In some other localities, the quality of the coal seemed to improve, but except in those goes, where wood is scarce, and a very inferior fuel might create an excessive demand, it is evident that the known coal fields of Russia cannot be turned to much account. It is probable, however, that besides the known coal fields, others of greater value though from their greater depth requiring more expensive fittings, exist in other quarters, and more especially in those goes, where the Permian system is most largely developed. The magnesian limestone, which contains the chief component of the system, is sunk through in reach some of the most valuable seams in England and analogy strongly favours the conclusion that an exception in this respect is made in Russia. In Perm itself where this coal if it exists, is likely to be found in greatest abundance, it is at present little wanted. For the smelting of metals the boundless forests furnish a more valuable material and ages must elapse before these can be so much thinned as to make either the search for coal or the working of it objects of much importance. The only other mineral products deserving of notice are quarries of granite and marble, both of which, of excellent quality are found near the shores and to the N. E. of Lake Ladoga.

Manufactures and Trade.—In a country where so much land remains to be taken into cultivation and population is very much scattered manufactures cannot be expected to be carried on upon an extensive scale, except in a few leading towns. Considering the unfavourable circumstances, the progress of Russia in manufactures is much greater than could have been anticipated, and certainly much greater than it could have been, had not a succession of monarchs commencing with Peter the Great, done the utmost to promote it, both by the establishment of large model manufactures and various other modes of encouragement. The branches in which most progress has been made are leather both ordinary and morocco, the latter particularly at Astrakhan, Topyok in gov. Tver, Kazan, and Tzaritsa, in all of which the article produced is unsurpassed in any other country in Europe. cotton (twist and cotton goods at St. Petersburg, Moscow, and in gov. Vladimir, Kostroma, and Astrakhan) woollen and linen goods in many parts of Poland, gov. Kiev, Ekaterinoslav, Moscow, Kaluga, and most of the provincial towns. silks, particularly at St. Petersburg and Moscow, sericiculture, at these two capitals, and also in gov. Archangel, Khasan, and Novgorod. fine Cashmere shawls, in gov. Pensa and Ekaterinoslav. fine sergeants, at Kazan, Smolensk, and Krasnaya, cordage at Archangel, and in gov. Orel mostly, more especially iron and copper, in gov. Perm, and many other localities. furs, skins, and second and other entries in gov. Tula, plate-glass and crystal, at St. Petersburg, Tula, and Tver, tapestry at

Isma and St. Petersburg, paper at Moscow, St. Petersburg, Jaroslavl, Kaluga, and in Laponia. carriages, jewellery, and porcelain, also at St. Petersburg and Moscow. hosiery, at Smolensk, and various other places, and oil, wax, candles, soap, glue, tobacco window-glass, glass bottles, &c. in almost every important town. The rapid increase of the cotton manufacturing is shown by the quantity of raw cotton consumed, which, in 1881 amounted to 9,731,804 lbs. in 1842 to 18,477,144 lbs. and in 1848, had risen to 44,531,660 lbs. In 1849, Russia imported 21,760,380 lbs. cotton (twist from Britain) but, in 1850 the quantity had fallen off to 4,370,078 lbs. Trade also is very extensive. It is true, that considering the vast extent of country, the exports are very few, being almost confined to Archangel, in the Arctic Ocean. St. Petersburg and Eliza, in the Baltic, Odessa, and a few others of less importance, in the Black Sea. Taganrog in the Sea of Azov and Astrakhan, Baku and Kiallar, in the Caspian. The great distances at which the seas containing these ports are situated from each other and from the interior of the country must have confined the foreign trade within very narrow limits, had not a remarkable number of internal rivers been provided partly by nature and partly by art—by nature, in the magnificent streams which wind across the country in all directions and owing to the general flatness of the surface, are eminently adapted for navigation—and by art, in the great system of canals by which the different basins to which these rivers belong have been made to communicate with each other so as to give a continuous navigation from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea, and from the Baltic to the Caspian together with a net-work of branch canals by which all the great towns of the interior have ready access to their respective ports and to each other. The valuable communications thus provided are about to receive a vast accession from the railway system for which the configuration of the country affords unobstructed facilities. One important trunk line, connecting St. Petersburg with Moscow has already been completed and the German lines connect onward with Warsaw. Here it may suffice to mention, respecting the trade of Russia, that the principal exports are tallow, corn and flour, flax, hemp, linseed, hemp seed, timber, potash, bristles, hogs lard, pitch-tar, indigo, furs, leather, salicorns, cortices, raw copper, &c. the principal imports, colonial produce, cotton, cotton twist, and cotton and woollen goods, raw and spun silk, dyestuffs, lead, tin and quicksilver, oil, wines, &c. that the outer foreign trade is carried on chiefly with Great Britain and partially but to a far less extent, with Sweden, Holland, Italy, Austria, Turkey, Greece, Denmark and Prussia. that the inland foreign trade is carried on chiefly with Persia and China from the latter of which she imports, through the frontier mart of Kisehts, 4,700,000 lbs. tea annually also silk, nankeens, porcelain, &c. and exports in return furs, leather, woollen and linen fabrics, cattle and run deer-horns to the value of 2700,000 and that an inland trade strictly so called and carried on to a much greater extent than any other has its most important entrepot at St. Petersburg. Moscow, Morskansk, Kaluga, Tula, Koznisk, Nynod, Novgorod, Kasan, Perm, Orenburg, and Astrakhan.

The following tables furnish a means of estimating the extent of the foreign trade of Russia, and of the movement of shipping in her commercial ports. The great excess both in exports and shipping in 1947 is accounted for by the quantity of grain supplied to W. Europe in consequence of the potato-rot.

TOTAL VALUE OF THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE, FROM AND TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, POLAND AND FINLAND, FROM 1846 TO 1861, AND THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD IMPORTED AND EXPORTED FROM THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE, IN THE YEARS 1846 AND 1860 TO 1861.

Year	Imports	Exports	Imported	Exported
	£	£	£	£
1846	12,395,965	13,816,549		
1847	11,793,464	14,483,067		
1848	13,436,360	14,655,010		
1849	16,167,811	14,864,688	1,660,568	740,798
1850	13,774,388	16,868,176		
1851	16,181,047	22,854,716	1,778,083	8,068,143
1852	14,573,392	18,969,618	8,898,373	3,062,646
1853	14,895,975	18,060,420	969,120	5,053,710
1854	26,470,766	17,831,080		
1855	15,884,562	14,666,366		

TOTAL FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC TRADE BETWEEN AND WITHIN OF THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN PORTS OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE IN 1898-1900

Years.	Domestic.		Foreign.	
	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.
1893	6,827	885,008	6,753	866,146
1895	9,485	1,045,000	9,318	1,018,000
1897	9,915	1,107,781	9,741	1,080,000
1898	10,828	1,154,000	10,800	1,148,000
1899	11,700	1,200,073	11,618	1,148,000
1900	11,368	1,189,000	11,474	1,189,000
1901	10,801	1,182,000	10,797	1,177,000

The exports of Russia exceeded her imports up till about the year 1893, since which time the imports have been considerably in excess, as will be seen from the following table showing the progress of Russian commerce since the middle of last century —

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1801	2,000,710	2,146,100
1806	1,708,518	1,191,000
1811	967,000	1,007,800
1816	1,900,000	1,100,000
1821	2,000,000	2,200,000
1826	4,979,612	6,805,000

Great Britain exports to Russia woolen and cotton fabrics, cotton twist, woollen yarn, salt, colonial produce, hardware &c. to the annual value stated in the following table —

DECLARED VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF BRITISH AND IRISH EXPORTS TO RUSSIA IN EACH YEAR FROM 1841 TO 1898

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
1841	£1,101,658	1861	£1,807,170
1842	1,067,950	1862	1,803,900
1843	1,111,000	1863	1,893,519
1844	1,300,000	1864	2,120,000
1845	1,400,000	1865	2,185,000
1846	1,400,000	1866	2,185,000
1847	1,400,000	1867	2,185,000
1848	1,400,000	1868	2,185,000
1849	1,400,000	1869	2,185,000
1850	1,400,000	1870	2,185,000
1851	1,400,000	1871	2,185,000
1852	1,400,000	1872	2,185,000
1853	1,400,000	1873	2,185,000
1854	1,400,000	1874	2,185,000
1855	1,400,000	1875	2,185,000
1856	1,400,000	1876	2,185,000
1857	1,400,000	1877	2,185,000
1858	1,400,000	1878	2,185,000
1859	1,400,000	1879	2,185,000
1860	1,400,000	1880	2,185,000
1861	1,400,000	1881	2,185,000
1862	1,400,000	1882	2,185,000
1863	1,400,000	1883	2,185,000
1864	1,400,000	1884	2,185,000
1865	1,400,000	1885	2,185,000
1866	1,400,000	1886	2,185,000
1867	1,400,000	1887	2,185,000
1868	1,400,000	1888	2,185,000
1869	1,400,000	1889	2,185,000
1870	1,400,000	1890	2,185,000
1871	1,400,000	1891	2,185,000
1872	1,400,000	1892	2,185,000
1873	1,400,000	1893	2,185,000
1874	1,400,000	1894	2,185,000
1875	1,400,000	1895	2,185,000
1876	1,400,000	1896	2,185,000
1877	1,400,000	1897	2,185,000
1878	1,400,000	1898	2,185,000
1879	1,400,000	1899	2,185,000
1880	1,400,000	1900	2,185,000
1881	1,400,000	1901	2,185,000
1882	1,400,000	1902	2,185,000
1883	1,400,000	1903	2,185,000
1884	1,400,000	1904	2,185,000
1885	1,400,000	1905	2,185,000
1886	1,400,000	1906	2,185,000
1887	1,400,000	1907	2,185,000
1888	1,400,000	1908	2,185,000
1889	1,400,000	1909	2,185,000
1890	1,400,000	1910	2,185,000

Great Britain imports from Russia grain, tallow, hemp, flax, linseed, bristles, wool, linen, furs, &c. In 1840-1847 and 1848, the value was as follows —

IMPORTS TO GREAT BRITAIN FROM RUSSIA.

1840	£2,851,509
1841	2,851,509
1842	2,851,509
1843	2,851,509
1844	2,851,509
1845	2,851,509
1846	2,851,509
1847	2,851,509
1848	2,851,509

In the above imports to Great Britain in 1848, the grain figures for £1,169,551, the tallow for £1,743,518, the hemp for £207,854, and the flax for £205,812.

Roubles and Measures.—Accounts are kept in roubles and kopeks or copecks, each of the former containing 100 of the latter. The rouble is of two kinds — the paper rouble, used in accounts and equal to a French franc, or 10d sterling; and the silver rouble = 2s. 2½d. The principal coins are, in gold the imperial = 10 roubles, and the demi imperial in platinum a piece of 6, and number of 3 rouble value struck in 1827 and 1830 but now seldom seen in silver the rouble, half rouble or poltina, and the quarter rouble or poltina and in copper the ukas = 10 kopeks, the paitak = 5 kopeks, and the kopek itself. The standard measure of length is the foot of 12 inches, exactly equivalent to the British imperial foot. The stakhin, or ell, contains 28 inches. The sazhen or fathom, is = 7 ft imperial. For measuring distances the verst is used and is = 2500 ft imperial or very nearly ½ of a mile imperial. The principal land measure is the desiatina = 1600 sq arshins, or nearly 2½ acres imperial. It is subdivided into 2400 sq arshins, each = 8 sq arshins. The pound is = 0.802 lb avoirdupois the pood is = 40 lb. Russian = 36 lb. avoirdupois. The tchetvert or chetvert, the principal measure for corn is = 5.77 bushels imperial. Wine is measured by the choket = 5½ wine-gallons and the sotok = 58 gallons.

Government, Laws, Finance.—At the head of the nation is the emperor or czar who exercises the rights of Romanovs or Autocrat, indicating that he is absolutely supreme, indebted to

none for his power and accountable to none in the exercise of it. All such forms of despotism however are controlled, in some extent, by custom and public opinion; though, in every individual reign, the personal character of the sovereign must, in a great measure, determine that of the administration. Hence, under such a monarch as Paul I. the most extravagant decrees, the dictates of a mind bordering on insanity, had all the force of law, and exposed every subject, who ventured to disregard them, to the penalties of rebellion, while on the contrary under the late Alexander the whole administration assumed almost a constitutional form, and the emperor himself publicly disclaimed despotism by declaring that he was bound to rule according to law and that, in the event of his issuing any decree not in accordance with it, the Senate was entitled to remonstrate. In administering the government, the principal authority is the Imperial Council, for the most part presided over by the emperor in person, or a delegate of his sole appointment. It has no limit as to its numbers, but is divided into four departments—legislative, military civil and ecclesiastical, and financial. All matters coming under deliberation are decided by a majority of votes, either by the departments separately or by the whole being as one body. To each department a secretary of state is attached. The body next in importance to the Council is the Senate, which is also presided over by the emperor in person. It is the supreme judicial tribunal and issues decrees which have the force of law unless the emperor interposes to prevent their execution. It is divided into eight departments, each of which is an appeal court of last resort for certain provinces and governments. The decision of each department must be supported by a majority of two-thirds of the members present and, when the majority cannot be obtained, a general meeting of all the departments is called to decide. The procedure is not public and the whole proceedings are in writing, each case being decided on a statement drawn up by the secretary and certified by the party as correct. The third great body in the administration of government is the *synod*, or supreme ecclesiastical court. The executive power is intrusted to what is called the College or Committee of Ministers, who are 11 in number and distributed as usual in other governments, into different offices for home and foreign affairs, war, finance, &c. The civil affairs of each government are presided over by a civil governor, the military affairs of two or more governments grouped together by a military governor. To guide and give uniformity to decisions in legal cases, a voluminous code, called the *Svod Zakonov* or *Corpus Juris* has been drawn up, and declared to contain the law of Russia, in so far as not modified by the laws and privileges of particular provinces. It contains an abstract of all the laws and ordinances issued by the different emperors from 1649 downwards, and forms 15 large vols. The laws and ordinances in full, but reaching only to 1832, are contained in 50 vols. of the *Imperial Collection*, 8 vols. being to the first seven years of the reign of the Emperor Nicholas. The revenue—derived chiefly from a capitation tax on all male boys, whether belonging to the crown or individuals, customs, excise, alien property including woods, mines, &c. monopolies, and a tax on the declared capital of merchants—is estimated to amount to the sum of £16,000,000 sterling. The public debt, in 1853, amounted to £63,537,459.

Army and Navy.—The army consists of 776 battalions of infantry 563 squadrons of cavalry and 390 batteries of artillery of above 3000 guns, amounting in all a nominal effective force of about 800,000 men though there is reason to believe that as this estimate is made on the assumption that the complement is in every case complete, the actual force falls considerably short of this, and does not exceed 600,000. It is raised almost entirely by conscription from the classes of peasants and artisans, every male of proper age being held liable to service. The levies during peace seldom exceed the proportion of 1 in 500 males; but during war this proportion has been doubled, and even tripled. The exemptions from service are very numerous, including nobles, clergy, magistrates, students, and merchants belonging to different guilds but the privileges attached to service are so numerous that, notwithstanding the notorious severity of discipline, many voluntarily seek it as honorable, and at least prospectively, profitable employment. In the case of war, in particular, as it confers freedom, it can only be looked upon

as a valuable boon. The army is divided into regular and irregular troops. A good idea of the appearance of the finest regiments of the former is afforded by the accompanying group in which I represents a grenadier of the regiment of



RUSSIAN REGULAR TROOPS.—ARTHUR W. TOWN.

the guard of the Emperor Paul. 2 a Cossack of the guard, 3, a Cossack of the Crimea, 4, a Cossack of the line of Caucasus, 5, a Cossack of Orenburg. In the more select regiments, men and horses are classified in the most minute manner as to resemblance. In one cavalry regiment the horses are all black, in another all bay &c. The men are arranged according to the colour of their hair and beard, or of their eyes and the general shape of their features, so that in one regiment all have aquiline noses, and black eyes and beards, and in another all have cock-noses, blue eyes, and red beards. The general appearance of the irregular troops is shown by the accompanying group; in which I represents a Lezgian, 2



RUSSIAN IRREGULAR TROOPS.—ARTHUR W. TOWN.

3, a Don Cossack; 4, a Cossack in full dress; 5, a Tatar Cossack of the Crimea; 6, a Cossack of the line of Caucasus; and 7, a Cossack of Orenburg. The Cossacks in the Russian service belong to subdued tribes, inhabiting the plains at the foot of the Caucasus Mountains. The navy is much more formidable than might be expected, when the disadvantages under which Russian labourers, in regard to maritime affairs, are

considered. The Arctic Ocean is the only open sea to which she has uncontrolled access. In the Baltic, her vessels must lie half the year frozen up in dock, and cannot reach the ocean without passing the sound which Sweden and Denmark must could shut up, or a hostile fleet outside effectually blockade. In the manner the Straits of Constantinople and the Persian Gulf, in possession of an enemy, completely bar the exit into the Mediterranean. The Caspian, the only other sea is merely an inland lake, lying below the level of the general ocean, and hence necessarily excluded from all direct communication with it. In 1858 the navy in the Baltic and Black Seas was said to consist of 60 ships of the line, of 70 to 120 guns each; 87 frigates, of 40 to 60 guns; 70 corvettes, brigs, and brigantines; and 40 steam-vessels armed with 9000 guns, manned by 42 000 seamen, and carrying 200 000 marines, including artillerymen. Besides these there is a large number of gun boats, galleys &c. in the Caspian Sea and in the Sea of Okhotsk. Nothing can exceed the hardness and the cool, almost stoical, courage of the sailors; but the length of time during which they are compelled to remain idle in their frozen ports, the comparatively narrow limits and smoothness of the waters within which all their training must be conducted, and various other untoward circumstances, necessarily make them deficient in that dexterity of management which contributes so much to success in naval warfare and can only be acquired by long experience on the wide ocean.

People.—Politically considered the people are divided into the four classes of clergy, nobility, merchants and burghers, and peasants. The clergy are regular or secular. The regular clergy belong to some monastic order and are bound to some particular rule of life. They take the lead in the church and monopolize all its higher preferments. The secular are the proper parish clergy and not only may marry but must be married before they can hold a parochial cure. This nobility are so either by birth or by personal services in a civil or military capacity. To find accurate means of determining what persons are entitled to rank in the latter division all the offices of army, navy and state have been divided into 14 grades. Every one of the grades, even the lowest, which is that of ensign in the army or a college registrar in the civil service is a noble; but, so long as he rises no higher than the seventh grade, he is a noble only for life and cannot transmit his nobility to descendants but the moment he attains the eighth grade, that of major in the army, or navy captain or college assessor, his nobility becomes hereditary. In this way the class of nobility is continually receiving large accessions, and absorbing a rather moderate share of all the talent in the country. The third class consists of merchants and burghers. The merchants are arranged in three guilds according to the annual tax, which the individuals belonging to each pay to the state, as a trading license. Merchants of the first guild pay £100 and are under no limitation, either as to the kind of manufacturing and commercial enterprises in which they engage, or to the amount of capital which they may employ in them. Of the second guild pay £40 but are subject to a number of limitations, and cannot others, cannot enter into any contract for more than £2000, nor keep either a banking or an insurance office; of the third guild pay only £10, and may carry on any retail trade, or any manufacture, provided that, in the latter case they do not employ above 52 workmen. The burghers pay from £1 to £3, according to the class of town they inhabit, and the number of workmen not exceeding 18 whom they may employ. Burghers paying no license may within specified limitations engage in ordinary manufactures or retail trades. All burghers pay capitation-tax, are liable to military conscription and may suffer corporal punishment. The fourth class, consisting of peasants or serfs, is the lowest of all, and by far the most numerous. They belong in nearly equal proportions, to the crown and to individual proprietors and though their different conditions admit of considerable diversity, the great body of them are, to all intents and purposes, little better than slaves. It ought to be observed however that the humanity and enlightened liberality of the late emperor, Alexander, formed a new division, to consist of free cultivators. His successor, Nicholas, has followed steadily in his steps, and operations are now in progress, by means of which, though at some very distant date, there is reason to hope that the complete emancipation of the serfs

will be effected. Another classification of the people may be called the ethnographical, or that which arranges them according to their original stocks or races. These taken in their most general acceptation are only two—the Caucasians and the Mongolians—but under each a considerable number of varieties are traced. The Caucasian stock includes Solaromians, Germans, Finns, Tartars, Greeks, and Jews. The Mongolian stock is represented almost exclusively by the Calmucks, who occupy some of the E.E. steppes but have lost many of their distinctive features by intermarrying with Caucasian varieties. Of the Caucasian stock the Solaromians under the names of Russians, Poles, Lithuanians and Lettians, Welshians and Servians, form about nine-tenths. Of these, again, the Russians proper form the great body of the population, and are estimated at about 40,000,000. They occupy, without intermixture, the central provinces between the *Usser* and *Volga* form a vast majority in the N. between the *Ural* Mountains and the White Sea, and in the S., between the *Dnie* and the *Dniester* and are found more or less intermingled with other varieties, in all other parts of the country. The Poles are naturally found in the greatest number in their own unfortunate country. In that part of it which, in the dismemberment, fell to the share of Russia, they amount to about 7,000,000. The Lithuanians are found chiefly in Poland and in *Governments* of *Wilna* and *Minsk*. They are estimated at about 1,500,000. Still farther S. are the Lettians, or as they are often called, *Koors*, from living chiefly in *Courland*. They are also the chief occupants of *Livonia* are wholly devoted to agricultural pursuits, and may amount to 5,000,000. The *Walachians*, and among them a few *Romanians*, are found only in *Bessarabia* between the *Dniester* and *Pruth*. Their language is a curious mixture of Latin, Greek, Italian, and Turkish. They too, do not exceed 5,000,000. The *Tatars*, or *Finns*, forming a second family of the Caucasian stock, form the greater part of their features bear a considerable resemblance to the Mongolians, but have been recognized as Caucasians chiefly from their light hair and blue eyes. They are settled on both sides of the Gulf of Finland but on the N. of the Gulf form the two marked divisions of *Finns* proper and *Laplanders*, the former living S. and the latter N. of the *Gulf*. To the S. of the *Gulf*, the *Finns* occupy the far greater part of *Ethiopia*, and a small part of *Livonia* widely separated from the W. *Finns*, though the mode of separation is not known, a great number of *Finns*, or *Finland* tribes are now occupying the W. slopes of the *Ural* Mountains and the banks of the *Middle Volga*, under the names of *Syrtsians*, *Permians*, *Vogles*, *Volks*, *Tchuvashes*, *Tcheremissians*, *Mordvians* and *Teplars*. The most numerous are the *Tchuvashes* and *Tcheremissians*, who live together on both sides of the *Volga*, in the neighbourhood of *Kazan* and are estimated at about 500,000. All the others do not exceed the same number. The third great branch of Caucasians inhabiting Russia are the *Tartars* who here form four distinct tribes—the *Tartars* of *Kazan* in some respects the most civilized nation in Russia, though the great majority of them still cling to *Mohammedanism*, and numbering about 230,000. The *Baschkirs* occupying both sides of the *Ural* Mountains from lat. 50° to 54° N., still given to wandering life, and amounting to about 130,000, the *Nogais*, occupying a large part of the *Crimea* and the steppes to the N. of it dispersed over the country E. of the Sea of *Asov* and the N. base of the *Caucasus*, and amounting in all to about 600,000. The *Mitsheraks*, forming a few small tribes not exceeding 20,000 persons, live among the *Baschkirs*. The *German* or *Teutonic* race inhabiting Russia, consist chiefly of *Germans* and *Schwedes*, intermingled with a few *Letts*. The *Germans* are dispersed over the Baltic provinces S. of the Gulf of Finland, among the *Lettians* and *Estonians*, where they constitute the greater part of the nobility. They are also numerous both in *Petersburg* and *Moscow* and a considerable number of *German* colonists are settled in *gov. Saratov* and other parts of the *Middle Volga*. The *Schwedes* are numerous both along the E. shores of the Gulf of *Bothnia* and the N. shores of the Gulf of *Finland*. Their number in these localities and more partially in *Ethiopia*, are supposed to exceed 100,000. The *Greeks* dispersed over all the S. provinces as *vassalians*, and in the *Crimea*, where they are the sole occupants of several villages, are estimated at about 200,000. The *Jews* are widely found in the central and N. provinces,

but are very numerous in ancient Poland, particularly *govs. Wilna, Grodno, Volhynia* and *Podolia*, where they form the far greater part of the urban population. Their number is supposed to exceed 1,000,000.

Languages.—From the number of tribes and races just mentioned it is evident that many different languages, and a vast variety of dialects must be spoken. The Russian however both as the proper language of the country and the vernacular of at least four-fifths of the inhabitants, is the only one which is necessary here to specify. It is based on the ancient *Slavonic* but has been much modified by the introduction of Greek, *Tartar* and *Mongolian* terms. It has an alphabet of thirty-seven letters, a written and printed character of a peculiar form and a pronunciation which it is hardly possible for any but natives to master. Its flexions are both numerous and irregular making the attainment of it by a foreigner extremely difficult, but it is soft, rich and sonorous, and though long greatly neglected, and hitherto much richer in translations than in original works, has shown itself fit to be the vehicle of any kind of literature, and from the attention now paid to it, will probably be long free itself from one very marked stigma by becoming the court language instead of *French* by which the honour has been long usurped. *Polish*.—A considerable proportion of the late *Polish* tribes containing more or less, subjected to their Russian superiors, the *Jews* in all parts of the country except the centre, from which they are specially excluded have their synagogues and freely perform their religious rites. *Lutheranism* is professed by the great body of *Germans* and *Schwedes* and the *R. Catholics* form a preponderating majority in *Poland*. There, however, are the only important additions to be made from the almost universal ascendancy of the Greek church which possesses numerous important privileges as the religion of the state, and in strong is the effect of the great body of the people, who give a very ill-will if not unlighted assent to all its dogmas and not only willingly perform, but appear to take wonderful delight in performing its various minute and too often superstitious and even ridiculous ceremonies. In its general toleration of all other sects it contrasts favourably with popery though it lays itself out to the charge of intolerance towards its own members by refusing to allow them under any circumstances, to quit its communion. The Greek church strongly resembles the *Roman* in doctrine but differs essentially from it in government and discipline by rejecting the claims of the *Pope*, acknowledging the emperor as its temporal head, and submitting to be governed by a supreme synod, composed partly of lay members in permitting or rather requiring, the marriage of the secular clergy, forbidding the use of images or corporeal representations of any kind, except pictures which it uses lavishly and, more important than all in permitting the free circulation of the *Scriptures* in the vulgar tongue. In form it is an episcopacy composed of forty dioceses of which four are governed by metropolitans, are seen by archbishops, and twenty by bishops. The *Archbishops* are extremely numerous, principally the best educated and most conspicuous officials in all towns and villages, and remarkable either for the number or the enormous magnitude of their halls, the most recent rising of which appears to be the most characteristic part of the ceremonial.

Education.—Though Russia still ranks among the more imperfectly educated countries of Europe, the government has long taken a distinguished lead in the cause of education, and promulgated a complete national system, which, though not yet carried into full effect, has made, and continues to make, great and rapid progress. The basis of this system was laid by *Peter the Great* and promoted by *Catherine II.*, but is indebted for its full development to *Alexander* and *Nicholas*. It divides the whole country into university districts, in each of which a university fully equipped either has been, or is intended to be erected. Each district extends over several governments, all the public schools in which, consisting of a regular gradation of gymnasia, district and parish schools, are under the superintendence of the university. Other important schools not subject to the same superintendence, are placed under the heads of military command, and intended to give military and vigorous to the whole system, a general policy of public instruction has been appointed, and new forms one of the great departments of the state.

Manners etc.—The nobles, as a body are neither highly polished nor highly educated, though not a few of them evince a strong desire to obtain at least a reputation for both these qualities by their liberal patronage of art, literature, and sciences, in the persons of those who have acquired distinction in them. It is not uncommon to find, even among the nobles who have never been beyond the waters, individuals who speak French, English, and German with the most perfect fluency and intonation, and almost with the accuracy of natives. Their superiority in this respect, is mainly owing to the remarkable imitative power which they possess in common with the rest of their countrymen. In respect to political ideas they are somewhat in advance, and would not object to assist in curbing the absolutism of the czar. The prevalence of this feeling is strongly indicated by the interference of the government to prevent their free access to foreign countries where these ideas are supposed to be acquired. In their mode of living the nobles generally are ostentatious and luxurious, and general report speaks unfavourably of their domestic morals. The want of a proper middle class to fill up the gap between them and their serfs is strongly felt and Russian society too often exhibits only the two extremes of imperious haughtiness and harshness on the one hand and cunning, cringing servility on the other. Where the peasant has obtained his freedom a better spirit usually appears, but the state of the great body of the serfs is the lowest to be found in any country in Europe. Their time and labour are absolutely at the disposal of their master, and even their person may be sold to belong to him, since the law permits him to inflict corporal punishment, without any effectual restraint, provided it is not inflicted with such savage severity as to cause death within 24 hours. Still many of the serfs, in so far as more bodily wants are concerned, appear to be in comfortable circumstances. They are seldom titillated in two broad their staple article of food and source of clothing, with an occasional relish of animal food, are clothed with coarse linen trousers, stockings of woollen cloth, and boots or shoes made of leather though more frequently of matted horse-hair bark and over all a long coarse druggel coat, in summer or a sheepskin with the woolly side inwards, in winter and live in log-cottages which, though rudely constructed and often dirty in the extreme, are generally well heated and not unsuited to the climate. With all this however, a sense of wretchedness is often felt, and too many drown it in intoxicating drinks. A less noxious stimulant, composed by boiling a mixture of herbs, honey and other ingredients is extensively used and a far better indeed the host of all tea, is rising greatly into favour.

History—The earliest annals of Russia only furnish occasional glimpses of S-ythien and other barbarous hordes roaming over its surface, and do not begin to bear marks of authenticity till the middle of the 9th century. About that time a Helio freebooter named Kurik, probably a Dane, having been eluded in his raid the people of Novgorod pursued the course then common with his class, and made himself master of a great part of the country. He was slain in 988 by a Viking, who treacherously seized Kiev, made it his seat of government. About 994 he fixed out a fleet of 2000 cossacks, embarked 80,000 men, and sailed from the mouth of the Dniester to attack Constantinople, but was prevented by a tempest. A second expedition in 941 under Igor the son of Kurik was defeated. In 980 a new era commenced by the accession of Vladimir, known in history by the name of St Vladimir the Great. He married Anna sister of the Greek emperor Basil II and in 988 embraced Christianity. His example was quickly followed by almost all his subjects. He is the first Russian sovereign who assumed the title of Veliki Knes or Grand Duke. At his death in 1015, he left successors sons who quarrelled in dividing his dominions, and commenced a series of internal feuds, which continued with little interruption to distract the country for above two centuries. The first appearance of anarchy was produced by a great common danger. The Tartars, who under Genghis-Khan had overrun many countries and overthrown many dynasties of Asia, appeared under his son Touthan on the 8 E. frontiers of Russia, to the number of 500,000, and shortly after on the river Kalin near the Sea of Azof gained a signal victory over the combined Russian princes. The sudden death of Touthan prevented the Tartars from completing their conquest till

1238 when they returned headed by Beton, Touthan's son, wasted the country with fire and sword, and brought it entirely under their yoke. For two centuries and a half the Tartars of Kapchak, whose khans now fixed their Golden Horde or Imperial residence on the banks of the Volga, held Russia in bondage, and though allowing the native princes to rule as their vassals, subjected them to the most humiliating treatment. On the annual visit of the khans, representatives to receive tribute, the Russian rulers were required to lead their horses by the bridle, and feed with corn out of their own of state. During this disastrous period the only part of the country which remained free was Novgorod, which having at an earlier period become an independent republic, had acquired great commercial importance, joined the Hanse league, and increased in population to nearly 500,000. In 1351, when the direct line of Beton became extinct, and the Tartar throne was claimed by rival competitors, the Russians were encouraged to resist and in 1380 Demid Nais, one of the competitors, was encountered and signally defeated by Demetrius IV. The Tartar power, however still remained unshaken, and Demetrius, notwithstanding his victory was obliged to sue for peace. At length the Tartars of Kapchak met a foe who was more than a match for them, in the person of the celebrated Timur who, a two invasions of the Russian territory once in 1389 and another in 1395 gave them blows from which they never recovered. The Russians were now able to war with them on more equal terms. By the victories of Ivan or John III. he began to rule in 1462 the vassalage of the Tartars was thrown off and in 1480 the Golden Horde itself ceased to exist.

The reign of Ivan commences a new epoch in Russian history. He not only made the Tartars tributary but defeated the Tatars and Lithuanians reunited the minor principalities and captured Novgorod. His name and deeds became well known in the west and ambassadors from European powers were sent for the first time to his capital of Moscow. In domestic administration he proved himself a religious despot, but the vastness and splendour of his achievements entitled him to be regarded as the founder of the Russian empire. He died in 1533 when his son and successor Ivan IV was only four years old. During his minority great disorders took place under the regency of Boris Godunov. At length in 1547 Ivan assumed the reins, and substituted the title of Czar for that of Veliki Knes. He proved such an unnatural and remorseless tyrant, that he is known in history by the surname of Fierelle, and yet by his energetic measures both at home and abroad he raised the country to an unequalled height of prosperity. In his time Siberia was added to the empire. He died in 1584 the same year in which his eldest son had perished by a blow from his own hand, and left two other sons under the guardianship of his brother-in-law Boris Godunov, who he came virtually sovereign for the elder son Feodor, though nominally czar, was hopelessly unskilful and the other named Demetrius, was cut off shortly after his father's death, by a foul murder, in which Boris was implicated. On the death of Feodor in 1598 the male line of the freebooter Kurik, whose dynasty had furnished 56 sovereigns, and endured above seven centuries, became extinct. Boris now gained the throne, and at first courted popularity by military measures but soon degenerated into a tyrant, and by a just retribution lost his life in defending his throne against an adventurer calling himself the Demetrius whom Boris was believed to have murdered. This Demetrius scarcely reigned a year before he perished in a revolt but a second spurious Demetrius immediately appeared, and for seven years the country became the prey of anarchy. The Poles and Swedes took advantage of it, and had made themselves masters of several provinces, when the national spirit took fire, and Michael Romanoff, a descendant in the female line from the house of Kurik, was, after a severe struggle, placed on the throne. From him the ruling dynasty is directly descended. He began his reign in 1613 in very unfavourable circumstances, and was obliged to purchase peace from the Swedes and Poles by ceding all the provinces which gave him access to the Baltic, but he reigned so long and with so much prudence, that, at his death in 1645 the prosperity of the empire had decidedly revived. He was succeeded by his son, Alexis, whose minority proved troublesome but who, on assuming the reins, acted with such energy and discretion that he regained a great

part of the territories which his father had been obliged to cede and completed and greatly extended the internal improvements which he had begun. He was twice married and left sons by both wives—Fedor and Ivan by the first, and Peter by the second. Fedor reigned from 1826 to 1855, and dying without issue, was succeeded by Ivan and Peter, as joint sovereigns, under the guardianship of Sophia, Ivan's full, and of course Peter's half sister. Ivan was weak both in mind and body and Sophia endeavored by excluding Peter from all rule, to monopolize the whole powers of government. The attempt proved a failure. Sophia was killed in a conspiracy. Ivan abdicated and Peter in 1855, became sole czar. Neither his private nor his public life as free from blemishes but when the state in which he found Russia, he contrasted with that in which he left it, it must be admitted that no sovereign ever acquired by a juster title the surname of Great and Father of his country. Peter, by his last command conferred the succession on his widow originally a Lutheran peasant who succeeded the throne in 1762 under the name of Catherine I and after reigning scarcely two years, was succeeded by Peter II grandson of Peter the Great, who after three years was deposed by Anna, Peter's great half sister. Ann died in 1740 after having bequeathed the succession to her grand-son Ivan, a mere infant but in consequence of a revolt the bequest was disregarded, and Elizabeth Peter the Great's daughter was called to the throne. During her reign Russia for the first time took a direct share in European politics and sent an army westward beyond her own frontiers. She died in 1762 and was succeeded by her nephew Peter III whose reign and life were terminated six months after by a conspiracy to which his wife is believed to have been party. She by the acquiescence of the army and people mounted the throne, under the title of Catherine II, and pursued a course of policy remarkable alike for its unscrupulousness and its success. The most remarkable events of her reign are the wars with the Turks in which the Russian arms were most triumphant and the dismemberment of Poland. Catherine was succeeded in 1796 by her son, Paul whose feeble policy and extravagant freaks had ruined strongholds as to his sanity when a lead of conspirators deprived him of life in 1801. He was succeeded by his son Alexander. His personal virtues, the wisdom of his internal administration, and the glorious defeat of a most formidable and unprincipled aggression on the national independence make his reign one of the most illustrious in the annals of the empire and keep his memory in grateful remembrance. He died in 1825 without issue, and in consequence of an arrangement by which his second brother Constantine renounced the succession was succeeded by his third brother Nicholas, the reigning (1854) monarch under whom Russia has acquired a more commanding influence in European politics than she ever possessed before and under whom likewise, the territorial policy of aggrandizement of territory has been suddenly continued. The following table of the area of the empire at various epochs, will show the success of Russia in this department of her policy —

Year.	Area in sq. m.	Year.	Area in sq. m.
1682	395,906	1762	5,112,000
1769	584,102	1792	3,300,500
1800	7,097,642	1825	5,978,900
1816	4,685,776	1847	5,939,136
1840	6,232,400	1854	6,000,010
1776	4,531,040		

—(Russisches in Europa, Nachrichten aus dem Gebiete der Natur- und Völkergeschichte, Mittheilungen des Statistischen Bureau's zu Berlin. Palen, Travels in Southern Russia, Dredge, our Knowledge of the Russian Realm, Das Russische Kaiserreich aus Geographischer, etc., Parliametary Papers.)

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RUST, or **RUSTA**, a tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 8 m. N. E. Oedenburg, W. bank of Lake Neusiedl. It has three churches, a townhouse, and an hospital. A famous wine is produced in the vicinity. Pop. 1199.

RUSTCHUK, a fortified tn. Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria, r bank Danube at the junction of the Low opposite Gurgovo, and 945 m. N. W. Constantinople. It has woollen, silk, and cotton manufactures, some linen weaving, and a considerable trade, and is commanded by a castle. Pop. 80,000.

RUSTINGTON par Eng. Sussex 1287 ac. Pop. 843.

RUSTON, three par. Eng. —1, (East), Norfolk 2494 ac. Pop. 845—2, (Parish) York (E. Riding) 910 ac. Pop. 185—3 (See or South) Norfolk 471 ac. Pop. 118.

RUSZKA, a vil. Hungary, co. Abauyvar, 17 m. S. E. Kassa. It has a flour-mill, and a trade in wine, which is largely grown in the district. Pop. 1369.

RUSZKINOCZ, or **Ruszkocz** [Latin, *Russumus*] a privileged market tn. Hungary co. and one of the 16 towns of Zips, in a mountainous district, on an affluent of the Poprad, 7 m. N. N. W. Leutschau, with two churches.

RUTE, a tn. Spain Andalusia, prov. and 37 m. S. E. Cordova. It has paved streets, a townhouse, a prison, a richly endowed hospital for the sick a poorhouse several schools one of them normal, a granary a church, numerous hamlets, tagens, and a picturesque promenade. Near Rute are traces of an ancient town supposed to have been of the Gothic period and on the summit of the hill which commands the town is a fortress, with the inscription 'Clodius II. king of the Goths, caused this fort to be built, and spent on it 30 000 pieces of gold. Agriculture, manufactures of linen coarse cloth, and sackcloths are carried on and there are a fuller's-mill 15 flour-mills, 27 oil mills, and 18 stills for brimley. Near it are marble and Jasper quarries. Pop. 7840.

RUTHFN a tn. Prussia Westphalia gov. and 17 m. E. N. E. Arnsberg on a steep height above the Mohne. It contains three R. Catholic churches and has important tanneries, several mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1392.

RUTHERGLEN, commonly called **RUSKIN** an ancient town, and a par. and municipal burgh, and par. Scotland co. Lanark, 8 m. S. E. Glasgow on the railway to Hamilton 1 bank Clyde. It consists chiefly of one spacious street extending E and W with a considerable breadth of houses on either side, and numerous lanes and alleys branching out in all directions and has a townhall parish Free, and U Presbyterian churches. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving muslins for Glasgow manufacturers, and in the print, chemical and dye-works, and the coal mines in the vicinity. Rutherglen was in ancient times an important place, with a large traffic on the river but both its consequence and its trade have been absorbed by Glasgow which was included in the 12th century within its municipal boundaries. It unites with Renfrew &c. in sending a member to Parliament. Pop. burgh, 6947 par. 7854.

RUTHIN, **Rauvour**, or **Mawryst**, a par. bor., market tn. and par. W. Wales, co. Denbigh. The town beautifully situated on the Clwyd, 5½ m. S. E. Denbigh is well built, has a pleasing appearance with an ancient church, chapel for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans Primitive Methodists, and English Independents, a fine county-hall, a townhall and prison, a free grammar-school an hospital for aged persons and a number of other valuable charities. It unites with Denbigh, &c. in returning a member to Parliament. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. In the vicinity are the remains of a magnificent old castle, called *Rhydder*, or *Red Fort* from the red stone used in its construction now incorporated with a recently erected Gothic castellated edifice. Pop. bor. 13978. Area of par. including Llanrwst, 1989 ac. Pop. 1333.

RUTHVEN par. Scotland, Forfar; 2 m. m. Pop. 508.

RUTHEL, par. Scotland Dumfriesshire; ½ m. by 2½ m. Pop. 1110.

RÜTI, several small places, Switzerland, particularly —1 (or *Rütli*). A vil. and par. on and 13 m. S. E. St. Gall. in a mountain gorge traversed by the Rütli-bach. Pop. 1458.—2, A vil. and par. on and 17 m. S. E. Zürich, in a high but fertile district. It contains the wing of an old Franciscan abbey, southerly at the Reformation, and has a flour-mill and a dye-works. The Jews, in the neighbourhood, sent a crusade 60 ft. to 70 ft. high. Pop. 1112.

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RUTIGLIANO, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. and 18 m. S. E. Bari. It is walled, and contains a collegiate church four monasteries, a nunnery and an orphan hospital. Pop. 5800.

RUTLAM a tn. Hindostan Gwalior dom., cap. rajah ship, feudally subordinate to Seindia 44 m. W. by N. Oajala 1550 ft. above the sea, lat. 23° 19' N. lon. 75° 5' E. It is large, well built, and was lately the station of a British political agent.

RUTLAND a vil. and township, U. States, Vermont, on a height above Otter Creek at the junction of West River and East Creek, and on the railways between Boston and Burlington and to Whitehall and Troy, about 50 m. S. W. Montpelier. It is well situated in a fertile district and has an Episcopal and a Congregational church, a courthouse and jail several schools, a tannery and quarries of a beautiful white and clouded marble. Pop. 3715.

RUTLAND two isls. —1 An inhabited isl. Ireland, co. Donegal, immediately E. North Arran, comprising about 180 ac. of arable land —2 One of the Andaman Islands, Bay of Bengal, near and S. the Great Andaman.

RUTLAND, or **RUTLANDSHIRE**, the smallest of the English counties, surrounded by the co. Lincoln Leicester, and Northampton. Area 91 020 ac. of which 90 000 are arable, meadow and pasture. The surface is beautifully diversified by gently rising hills, with fine valleys between. It is included in the district occupied by the lower formations of the middle series the prevailing rock is a cleve-grained limestone but there are quarries of good building stone and limestone both soft and hard is found in many parts. The soil is almost everywhere loamy and rich. The W. part of the county is under grass, and the E. chiefly in tillage. Great attention has been paid here to rearing choice animals, both oxen and sheep. For the last it is celebrated, as also for its wheat and clover, much of the latter being sold as Stilton. There are nearly 3000 ac. of native woods and plantations in the county, but the extensive woodlands for which it was formerly distinguished are now greatly reduced. It returns two members to Parliament, both for the county. Pop. 22,963.

RUTUNTOOR two tns. Hindostan —1 In N. E. part of Berar dom, 85 m. S. E. Munnah lat. 22° 21' N. lon. 82° 25' E. a struggling place at the junction of numerous roads, and the cap. of a rajahship or dist. termed Choteshgar or the 'Thirty-six Fortresses' —2, A tn. dom and 40 m. S. Baroda, near the Nerbadda, lat. 21° 24' N. lon. 73° 36' E.

RUVU, two places, Naples —1 A vil. and com., prov. Basilicata 10 m. N. S. W. Melfi with a monastery. P. 9330 —2 A tn., prov. Bari, 17 m. S. E. Barietta surrounded by walls. It is the see of a bishop has a cathedral of little architectural merit, another church, three monasteries, a diocesan seminary and orphan hospital. Pop. 6418.

RUYN a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 20 m. S. S. W. Ghent, r bank Scheldt. Weaving brewing, grinding corn and oil, the manufacture of sherry, and husbandry are carried on. Pop. 2616.

RÜYSBROECK, a vil. and com. Belgium prov. and 11 m. S. W. Antwerp, L. bank Rupa with two breweries manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics and an active trade in cattle, grain horses, and manufactured goods. Pop. 1701.

RÜYSLEDE a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, in a plain, 1½ m. S. E. Brugge. It has manufactures of linen, which employ more than 400 looms, and several oil and flour mills. Pop. 7089.

RUYTON (or **THE ELVEN TOWN**) par. Eng. Salop 4698 ac. Pop. 1165.

RUYAFÁ, a vil. and com. Spain, prov. and so near Valencia, that it may be considered its suburb, on a plain near the Turia. It has a church a courthouse, prison two primary schools and a trade in coarse raw silk, and fruit. Pop. about 1700.

RYACOTTA a tn. and hill-fortress, British India presid. Madras, dist. and 60 m. N. by W. Salem on the r bank Purnair near the Mysore frontier. The town, girt on all sides by jungle, and with a ruinous fort, stands at the foot of a height, up which a broad road winding round it, and flanked by a path leads to the citadel. The first defensive works are within 350 ft. of the summit, the flagstaff on which is in lat. 12° 28' N. lon. 78° 6' E. Between the first and second line

of fortifications are a platform, magazine, barracks, &c., and a nave-temple is excavated in a precipitous face of the rock.

RYAN (Lacq) a bay of the Atlantic, in the S.W. of Scotland which penetrates deeply into Wigtownshire, and communicates with Luce Bay to form the remarkable peninsula known by the name of the Rhyn of Galloway. It is about 7 m long N. to S. with an average breadth of 3 m and forms a beautiful expanse of water with good anchorage, and depth sufficient to float the largest ships.

RYALSF par Eng. West 1551 ac. Pop. 449.

RYBINSK or **RYBINSK**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 59 m W N W Jaroslavl on the Volga, at the confluence of the Rybinska. It contains three churches, a courthouse, and other public buildings and has manufactures of linen spinning mills several launettes, tallow melting establishments, and an important trade in grain. Pop. (1847), 5740.

RYBNIA, a tn. Prussia, Sillesia gov. and 44 m S. E. T. Oppeln, cap. circle, on the Rhine, amidst woods and lakes. It contains a R. Catholic church and chapel, a synagogue, hospital and houses of invalids and has manufactures of woollen cloth a trade in cattle, and two mills. Pop. 2061. — The **LYNCH** area, 250 sq. m., consists of an extensive well wooded plain watered by the Oka but dry, cold and sandy. Pop. 57 274.

RYBURGH two par. Eng. Norfolk — 1 (Great 1170 ac. Pop. 540. — Little 740 ac. Pop. 190).

RYCKYVICH a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Antwerp, 9 m W Tournai. It has a brewery a distillery and three mills. One of the poor columns for the suppression of tobacco here has its top try here. Pop. 197.

RYDAL, a township, England co. Westmoreland 13 m N. W Ambleside celebrated for the remarkable beauty of its scenery and for having long been the residence of William Wordsworth the late po. Laureate.

RYDE, a beautiful and thriving village New S. Wales 8 m from Sydney.

RYDF a market in and watering-place England Hampshire, in the Isle of Wight on an elevated and commanding bay an extensive view of the sea. The houses are generally built on the E. slope obtained from quarries in the vicinity they form several regular well paved streets, lighted with gas and numerous detached villas with gardens before them, and remote from the town in the present a very picturesque appearance. There are altogether eight churches and chapels including one Methodist, one Independent one Primitive Methodist, one chapel of ease one proprietary chapel, a church belonging to the English Establishment and a R. Catholic chapel. Some of these places of worship are very handsome structures. The other principal edifices are the market house, parish house hall theatre yacht club house and arcade. The club-house is considered the finest building in the island. The educational mans comprise a free British and infant schools and several academies and seminaries. There are a prosperous literary and scientific institution a philosophical society several libraries and an infirmary called the Royal Isle of Wight Infirmary open to the whole island. Ryde exports grain, four sheep lambs and calves, and has bust and yacht building yards. The pier erected at an expense of £11 000, is nearly half a mile (2265 ft.) long and forms a favourite promenade. Numerous cross to Portsmouth several times a day, and there is regular steam communication with Cowes Southampton &c. Pop. 7147.

RYDJAKOV, a tn. British India. See RAJPOOT.

RYE, a municipal and port bur. market tn. and par. England co. Sussex, a member of the Cinque Ports. The town 63 m S. E. London, on the South-Eastern railway is beautifully situated on the Rother which entering with the Tillingham enters the sea 2 m. from the town and there forms Old Rye Harbour. It has several regular streets in well paved and lighted with gas; has a union workhouse, and jail, a spacious church, places of worship for Baptists,

Independents, and Wesleyans, a free grammar-school, and a custom-house. Brewing and ship building are carried on to some extent and the trade of the place is very considerable in coal, corn, timber, horse, oak-bark, fish, &c. The borough sends a member to Parliament. Rye is a place of great antiquity, and was formerly surrounded with walls, some of the gatehouses of which still remain. It furnished some vessels to assist Edward III. in his invasion of France. Pop. (1841) 4541. Area of par. 2318 ac. Pop. 4592.

RYEGATE, a tn. England. See REMATE.

RYEGHUR, two tns. Hindostan. — 1. Presid. and 74 m S. E. Bombay dist. S. Concan lat. 18° 12' N. lon. 75° 38' E. on the summit of one of the W. Ghats. It contains the burial place of the famous Marhatta chief Beraoja, who had a residence here. It was taken from the Peshwa by the British in 1818. — 2. A tn., presid. Bengal, 50 m N. W. Bhubalpoor. In the fertile territory around it, gold, and occasionally diamonds, have been discovered.

RYEKNIG, a tn. Hindostan, prov. Benar 84 m S. E. Ruttunpoor lat. 21° 15' N. lon. 85° 18' E. It is placed in a tract more fertile than most parts of the prov. Gundwana, and according to the last available accounts, it possessed a stone-fur, and several thousand dwellings but this part of India is so unimproved and remote from great roads that all information respecting it is very scanty.

RYHAIJ, par. Eng. Rutland 2070 ac. Pop. 1075.

RYHSA, or **RYHSA**, a tn. Russia gov. and 65 m W Koursk on the Sen. at the confluence of the Ryla. It contains four stone and 14 wooden churches, and a monastery and has a considerable trade particularly in vegetables and fruit. Pop. (1849) 7029.

RYME-ISTHISKA, par. Eng. Dorset, 1003 ac. P. 216.

RYMELAM a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 15 m S. Antwerp, on the Dyke, navigable to this point. It has two breweries a vinegar-manufactory and two flour-mills. Inhabitants chiefly occupied in weaving fishing, and husbandry. Pop. 2012.

RYPIN, a tn. Russian Poland 39 m N. N. W. Plock, r. bank Odlek, an affluent of the Drewena. It was once strongly fortified and has manufactures of woollen cloth linin and combs. Pop. about 8000.

RYSEEN, a tn. Holland. See RYSEEN.

RYSTON par. Eng. Norfolk 1190 ac. Pop. 40.

RYRWICK, a tn. Holland. See RYRWICK.

RYTCHIA one of the E. branches which the Volga throws off in the lower part of its course before reaching the Caspian. It commences about 24 m N. Astrakhan, and has a length of about 40 m.

RYTHOFF par. England, York (W. Riding) 8390 ac. Pop. 354.

RYTON three par. England. — 1. Durham 5.81 ac. Pop. 2767. — 2. Salop. 1443 ac. Pop. 404. — 3, (upon-Down) Warwick 1650 ac. Pop. 623.

RZEDITE (ONIA and LERIN) a vil. Bohemia, circle Chlumitz, 4 m W Holitz with a church. Pop. 1430.

RZEPIN or **RZEPIN** a vil. Bohemia circle Budlau, 16 m. from Brandeis, with a church and a castle. Pop. 1060.

RZESZOW or **RZESZOW** a tn. Austrian Galicia, in a deep valley watered by the R. Polok, 94 m W by N Lemberg. It is well built has a criminal court, which holds its sittings in the castle a gymnasium, high-school, and primary-Christians and Jews nearly divide the population. The former are chiefly employed in linen weaving and general trade the latter are almost all workers in a kind of apertuous material called Rzeszow gold, which they make up into various kinds of trinkets, and employ in setting false jewels. There are not much in request in the home market, but find a large sale in Russia, Wallachia, Moldavia, Servia, and Rumania. Pop. 4954.

RZICZAU, a tn. Bohemia circle Kauritz, near Blochowitz with a castle. Pop. 1070.

S

[For places not found under S, look under C and Z.]

SAADEN, a to Arabia, Yemen, about 150 m. N N W Sea. It is surrounded by walls and defended by a castle, and has iron-mines in the vicinity.

SAAGH, or **SAGH**, a vil. Hungary, Daru, co. and 10 m. S. S. W. Temesvár at the foot of a mountain of its name, near 1 bank Maros with a Greek church. Pop. 8683.

SAAL, a mar. l. to Bavaria, Lower Franconia, 14 m. N W N Kitzinghofen on the Main here crossed by a bridge. It has a church, a mineral spring, and several mills. P. 1068.

SAALBURG, a to, Germany, duchy Hesse, lordship and 29 m. S. W. Gera, on a height above 1 bank Saale, here crossed by a bridge. It has a church, castle, hospital, and old iron-mine, and two mills. Pop. 1207.

SAALE, three rivers Germany — 1. (Saaleburg Saale or Saale), rises in Saaleburg, on the frontiers of the Tyrol, flows N N E, past Saalfeld, Weischach, and Lohr enters Bavaria, passes Hofenhausen forms part of the boundary between Bavaria and Austria and after a course of about 70 m. joins 1 bank Main, 4 m. below Saalburg — 2. (Franconian Saale).

Rises on N W frontiers Bavaria, near Kumbhofen flows S. W. to Herten past Neustadt and Hammelburg and at Guntlingen joins 1 bank Main after a course, about 70 m. 1 principal affluent, the Mils and Saun. — 3. (Saxon, or Thuringian Saale), rises N side the Pfleider Gebirge, on the N. E. of Bavaria, flows N N W past Hof into the principality of Hesse; then almost due N past Saalburg, W past Ziegenrück belonging to Prussia, and across Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, N N W past Saalfeld in Saxo-Coburg N N E into Saxo-Gotha, passes Kahle, Jena and Kainburg enters Prussian Saxony and proceeding very circuitously but in the main nearly due N passing Marienburg Halle, where it becomes navigable for barges, about 75 tons, and Bernburg, the last in the duchy of Anhalt, and joins 1 bank Elbe, 6 m. below Calbe, after a course of above 300 m. Its principal affluents are, on the right, the Wipper, Kube, White Elster, and Elbe; and on the left, the Lopenitz, Schwarzach, Ilm, Unstrut, Wippa, and Bode. It is of great commercial importance (its channel being generally wide and deep).

SAALFELD, a to Saxo-Meiningen in the midst of the Thuringian Forest, 1 bank Saale, here crossed by a bridge 21 m. S. W. Meiningen. It is an ancient town, surrounded by walls, with four gates, contains two castles, one of them a ruin, three churches, a rich progeny-museum, and infirmary and has manufactures of chimney, tobacco, glass and chemical products. On the opposite side of the river is Alt Saalfeld Pop. 4869.

SAALFELDEN, or **LICHTENBERG**, a to Austria, duchy and 27 m. S. S. W. Salzburg, in a romantic valley on the Urstein 2000 ft above sea-level. It contains an asylum for persons labouring under incurable disease, and a school. Pop. 1222.

SAANE, or **SARNE**, a river Switzerland, rises in S. W. corner, cant. Bern, in Mount Saaneuch N slope of the Berne Alps, flows first N through the valley of Grosse, then W through the E part of cant. Vaud, enters the R. of cant. Fribourg, traverses it centrally, in a N direction passing the town of Fribourg, again enters cant. Bern, passes Lau- ren, and about 5 m. below joins 1 bank Aar after a rapid course of nearly 70 m. Of its numerous affluents the chief are the Jura, Aargau, and Emme, on the right and the Glâne on the left.

SAANEN, or **GRIMMAY**, a to, and par. Switzerland cant. 23 m. S. S. W. Bern, in a valley of the same name. It contains a hamlet of the largest rural churches in the canton, built in 1444, an hospital, and an extensive trade in cheese, produced within the district, but generally known by the names of Gruyère. Pop. 9169.

SAAR, two places, Austria — 1. (or Zöber) A to Moravia, circle and 20 m. N. E. Jgla, in a mountain plateau near 1 bank Rava, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It contains the ruins of an old Cistercian abbey, and a church. Pop. 2382 — 2. (or Sar), a vil. Hungary, Hither Thess, co. Havas,

4 m. from Gyulagyrie with a church, excellent table-wine is produced in the vicinity. Pop. 1564.

SAAR-UNTER or **BOUQUEWON**, a to France, dep. Bas-Rhin, on both sides of the Saar 28 m. N W Spangberg. It consists properly of the two small towns of Bouquewon and Neu Saarwerden, connected by a bridge across the Saar. It is a beautiful-looking place, and has manufactures of woollen hosiery, and bonnets, dye-works, cloth and tile works. Pop. 3726.

SAARBRÜCK, a to Rhénish Prussia, gov. and 41 m. S. S. E. Trèves, 1 bank Saar which here becomes navigable, and is crossed by a stone bridge communicating with the suburb of St. Johann. It is tolerably well built, has several courts and public offices, a castle, long the residence of the princes of Nassau, a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a synagogue and gymnasium, manufactures of iron, cloth, silks and tobacco and a trade in wool, iron and coal, the two last being extensively worked in the neighbourhood. It was founded in the 10th century was given to the church of Metz by the Emperor Henry III and subsequently governed by its own counts till 1830 when it came by marriage into the family of Nassau. It was a fortified town, and suffered much by war. In 1876 it was almost entirely burnt down, and its fortifications dismantled. Pop. 9031.

SAARBUCK, a to Rhénish Prussia, gov. and 12 m. S. S. W. Trèves, 1 bank Saar at the junction of the Louk. It contains a castle, a R. Catholic church and chapel, and has manufactures of silamens, silks, and leather and some shipping. Pop. 2029.

SAAPDAM, a to Holland. See ZAANDAM.

SARAI OUBI, or **SARATOVSK**, a to Rhénish Russia, gov. and 43 m. S. Trèves, 1 bank Sarai, a circular lake is excavated from an elevated plateau. It is a place of some strength surrounded by walls, & fortified by several forts and capable of being invested, contains a Protestant and two R. Catholic churches, a synagogue, hospital, arsenal, and barracks occupied by a garrison 2782 strong, and has manufactures of wire and articles in steel, a building yard and trade in iron and lead obtained from mines in the vicinity, baron Louis belonged to France and was fortified by Vauban under Louis XIV. It fell to Russia in 1816 and has since been fortified anew. Marshal Ney was born in the neighbourhood. 1. 7076.

SARAI, a vil. Rhénish Russia, gov. and 15 m. N. V. Düsseldorf, 1 bank Ruhr. It has a R. Catholic church, and an important manufactory of fire-arms. P. 1877.

SAARWELLINGEN, a vil. Rhénish Prussia, gov. and 50 m. S. S. E. Trèves, on a small affluent of the Sarre with a church, a synagogue and three mills. Pop. 1467.

SARAZ, ZARZAR, LUTZAR, or **MONTECINO**, a to Bol-e-na, cap. circle, on a lofty hill above 1 bank Eger, here crossed by a chain bridge, 40 m. W N W J. Ragne. It consists of the town proper and two suburbs. The former is surrounded by walls with three gates, each of which is surmounted by a tower. It is built with some regularity, but is in the whole a miserable place. It has seven churches of which the principal one is a large but clumsy edifice, with four towers, a townhouse which is rather handsome, a court-house and gymnasium, and manufactures of nails and rosoglio. St. John of Nepomuk the famous Bohemian saint, pursued his studies here. Pop. 4900. — The circular area, 660 paces sq. m., separated from Saxony on the N. by the Ezer-Gebirge, which, with its ramifications, covers a considerable part of the circle in that direction. Elsewhere the surface is flat, and well watered by the Eger and Goldbach. The higher lands are much wooded, and abound with game, the lower generally fertile, producing rich crops of corn here reported to be the best in the kingdom and flax. The minerals are chiefly alum, lignite, and iron. Pop. 142,344.

SARAI, one of the Dutch W. India islands, 15 m. W N W from 1 bank of St. Eustatius lat. 17 39' N; lon. 63 19' W. It rises abruptly from the sea, and is inaccessible except upon the S. side, where are a little creek and a land-

ing place the latter so intricate and narrow as to admit one person only at a time. The island is inhabited by a few Dutch families, who cultivate the cotton-plant, and manufacture stockings and shoes, &c. Pop. (1851) 1839.

SABADELL, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. sail 10 m. N. Barcelona, near the Ripoll. It has a church, a suppressed convent primary and superior schools, manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, and a trade in these articles, and in agricultural produce. Pop. 3000.

SABANJAH, a small tn. and lake, Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anatolia. The town, about 12 m. S.E. inland, is a mere travelling station, full of coffee-houses and stables, with about 500 houses and two mosques. The lake (see. Sapan) lies a little N.E. the town, it is of an oval form, and upwards of 8 m. long. It has little pretensions to beauty but to the S. the woods are of noble growth, and rise to the summit of the mountains, at least 1000 ft. above the lake.

SABARA, a city, Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, r. bank Guacobi, or Velho, below the confluence of the Sabaratia, over which river there are here three stone bridges, 50 m. N.W. Ouro Preto. It stands in a kind of basin, completely surrounded by hills, 2300 ft. above the sea, and has a very hot though not an unhealthy climate. It is tolerably well built, the streets being paved, and the houses, though of earth, regular in form, and covered with tiles. It has a civil and criminal court, five churches, a townhouse, courthouse, hospital and a Latin and a primary school. The chief trade is in gold, worked in bars and in small provisions and spirits. Pop. about 4,000. The district is rich in gold and has also mines of silver-ore. The soil is admirably adapted for coffee and sugar which have long been its leading crops. Pop. 101,000.

SABDIO, a vil. and com. Ital. Lombardy gov. Milan prov. and 15 m. N.E. Brescia. In the Val Sabina. It consists of two parts on the opposite sides of the lake: the one on the l. bank, called *Sabbio di sopra* and the other on the r. bank, called *Sabbio di sotto*. It contains a handsome parish church, two auxiliary churches and has important iron mines, factories and several oil mills and tile-works. Pop. 1,129.

SABIDIN, a vil. and com. Ital. Lombardy gov. Milan, prov. and 15 m. S.W. Mantua. It was anciently an important place but is now greatly decayed. It is the seat of a court of justice and other public offices and has several churches, an old palace now used as a courthouse, a poorhouse, an ordinary and an orphan hospital and manufactures of rosoglio. Pop. 7016.

SABIDON, a vil. Reg. Lancaster, in a billy district, on a tributary of the Calder 4 m. N.W. Barnley. Pop. 1160.

SABIMUTTY, a river India. See KANAKUTTY.

SABINA, an anc. prov. Papal States, which was bounded N. by Umbria, W. the patrimony of St. Peter & the Campagna di Roma, and E. Naples. It now forms part of the depts. Spoleto and Rieti and the comarca of Rome.

SABINE, a river, U. States, rises in Texas lat. 32° 30' N. forms, for about 190 m. the boundary between Texas and Louisiana, and after a tortuous course, chiefly E., of about 300 m. falls into the Gulf of Mexico lat. 29° 30' N. lon. 94° W. Before entering the Gulf of Mexico, it enters and passes through a lake, to which it gives its name. At certain periods it has only 4 ft. water on the bar at its mouth, but is navigable for steam-boats for about 180 m.

SABIONCELLO, a peninsula, Dalmatia, forming the N. extremity of the circle of Ragusa. It projects into the Adriatic, and is connected with the mainland by an isthmus scarcely 1 m. wide while its whole length is about 45 m. and its maximum breadth 5 m. It is very rocky and even mountainous. The chief place upon it is Ragusa.

SABOTE, a tn. Spain, prov. and 28 m. E. Jaen, near l. bank Guadalquivir and inclosed within a strong wall, with a well-fortified fort, belonging to the Marquis of Camarone. It has a townhouse, prison, an endowed elementary school for such sex, has a private one for girls, a parish church, a substantial edifice with three naves, some frescoes, a museum and a chapel, a flour and seven oil mills, and an annual cattle-fair. Pop. 5061.

SARLATH, or SARLATRY, a market tn. Belgium, circle Prussia r. bank Plante, about 26 m. W. Brussels, with a church, school, townhouse, hospital, a tile-works, and two mills. Near it are excellent glass-works. Pop. 700.

SABLE (see. *Sablon*) a tn. France, dep. Sarthe, pleasantly situated on the Sarthe, 14 m. N.W. La Flèche. The river divides it into two unequal parts, which communicate by a bridge of black marble, and on a height immediately above the town, is a magnificent chateau, on the site of a strong castle, of which only a few ruins now remain. It has a church, manufactures of gloves, hats, and serge; several woollen mills, and a trade in corn, fruit, salt, wool, cheese, and marble; the last two being extensively quarried in the neighbourhood in which there is also a mine of anthracite. Pop. 4031.

SABLE ISLAND, a bare treeless isl. N. Atlantic Ocean, off E. coast, Nova Scotia, lat. (E. end) 43° 59' N. lon. 59° 47' W. (N. end) 44° 15' N. lon. 59° 15' W. It is about 25 m. long and 1 m. to 1.5 m. broad. It is formed of two nearly parallel ridges of sand, shaped like a bow and meeting in a point at either end. It is wholly or partially covered with grass for considerable spaces, in others scooped out by the wind into bare crater-shaped hollows or bora up into sandhills, attaining the elevation of 75 ft. above sea-level. Between these ridges a long pond, in some parts 12 ft. deep, extends from the W. end for a distance of 11 m. The island is almost entirely composed of white sand, easily moved by the winds, which cause it to drift like snow forming and removing large hills in a very few years. Although presenting hardly anything deserving the name of soil the amount and variety of its vegetation is extraordinary. Besides two kinds of grass, there are wild pines and other plants, affording subsistence to 400 or 500 wild horses and innumerable rabbits besides domestic cattle. There are sheep, swine, pigeons, hares, juncos, partridges, and crows; the latter so abundant as to have been proposed as an article of export. The coasts abound in fish of various kinds. So numerous and fatal have been the shipwrecks that have taken place from time to time on the island, and on the formidable sandbars with which it is surrounded, from the frequency and density of the fogs that prevail, and the violence and irregularity of the currents around it that an establishment for the relief and removal of shipwrecked persons, and for preventing the plunder of the wrecks has been erected here and is maintained at the joint expense of the localities of Nova Scotia and the home government. Sable Island was discovered early in the 16th century. Its name, Sable, is French, and means sand.

SABLEN or **SABLES D'OLIVE** (Lat. *Jan. Arme. Aulonca*) a seaport in France, dep. Vendée, 30 m. S.W. Bourdeaux-Vendée. It stands on a peninsula, connected with the mainland by the R. only and consists of three or four long, clean, and well-paved streets, almost parallel to each other and to the coast. The R. part of the town runs on a gentle eminence in the form of an amphitheatre, while the N. part is on a flat, scarcely raised above the level of the sea. The harbour is good, and is an important haven of refuge on a very dangerous coast for the numerous vessels trading between Nantes, Rochelle and Bordeaux. Its entrance is defended by batteries. The trade is considerable in corn, salt, wine, tar, cattle, and fresh and salt fish. The fishing on the coast, including that of shell-fish and sealines, is very active. Sables possesses a court of first resort, a communal college, and a fourth-class school of hydrography. Pop. 5596.

SABOR, a river, Spain, Leon, formed in N.W. of prov. Zamora, by the junction of several torrents from the sierras of Gamoneda and Tejera, enters the Portuguese prov. Trás-os-Montes, flows S.W., passing near the town of Zamora, and joins r. bank Douro, after a course of about 75 m.

SABRAO an isl. Indian Archipelago. See ADENARA.

SABRINA, a volcano isl. Azores, which suddenly arose about 1½ m. off N.W. coast of St. Michael, opposite Ponta da Ferraria, and was so named after St. M. S. Sabrina, which happened to be cruising in the neighbourhood. On 18th June 1811, the volcano erupted commenced by the ejection of enormous columns of water, smoke, and steam, accompanied with subterranean explosions. On the 15th the water appeared, and two days after, attained the height of 180 ft. On the 4th July when the eruption ceased, an island had been formed, 300 ft. high and ½ league in extent, with a little crater inclosing a basin of boiling water. About the middle of October of the same year the whole disappeared in an unfathomable depth.

SABUGAL, a tn Portugal, prov Beira-Roux, on the Coa, 35 m. S.E. Braga, defended by a castle with a very lofty tower. It has a Latin school, hospital, and almshouse. P 830

SABY, a tn Denmark, Zealand, bell Hylting at the mouth of a small river of same name in the Kattegat. It was once a place of some importance, but suffered much from inundation, and, in 1792 its harbor was completely sanded up by a storm. Since then it has been in a state of gradual decay. There is a regular ferry from Skiby to Læba. P 800

SABZAWAR, or **SUMZAWAR**, a tn. Puzia, prov Khorezm, in an extensive plain of some name 65 m. W. Kishapour. It is a very ancient place, and became the seat of an independent dynasty, but was afterwards ruined, and continued almost totally deserted till a comparatively recent period when its walls and fortifications were rebuilt. It is still, however, an insignificant place, with a miserable bazaar. Pop. about 3000

SACATECOLUCA a tn Central America, state and 28 m. N.E. San Salvador in the low country which borders on the Pacific, near a volcano of the same name. A considerable quantity of indigo is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 8000

SACATEPEC, **SACATEPECQUE**, or **SACATEPECQUE**, a corregimiento or prov Guatemala, Central America, bounded N. by that of Yucatan, N.W. Solola, W. and S. Guatemala, area, above 3000 m. It is generally mountainous and the climate, though sometimes inclining to cold, is, for the most part mild and agreeable. One of the most remarkable summits is the Volcan-de-Aguas, which rises up in the form of an almost perfect cone, to the height of 13 678 ft. and though not beyond the snow limit, becomes occasionally whitened with hoar-frost or snow. Immediately to the W. of it, another vast mountain the Volcan-de-Fuego, is continually emitting smoke and ash. It is probably higher than the former though it has never been accurately measured the loose and hot ashes on its sides make its ascent impossible. The soil of the province is rather barren in the N. but, in the S. is remarkably productive of maize and other grass various kinds of fruit, vegetables, sugar, cotton, and tobacco. In many situations coffee might be successfully grown. The *Cactus opuntia* has been introduced in recent times and the yield of cochineal from the plantations is already as great as that of Amaranth. The capital is Old Guatemala or Antigua. Pop. about 58 000

SACAYEM a tn and prov Portugal, prov Fátima; W. side, 6th of the Tagus, at the mouth of the Frelas, 7 m. N. Lisbon. It is an important entrepot for wine. Pop. 2400

SACATOU or **SACATU**, a city Soudan. See **SACATOU**

SACCO a tn. Naples, prov Principato-Citra 15 m. N.E. li Velle, with a church. The environs are fertile, and rich in medicinal plants. Pop. 3000

SACCONDEE, a small maritime prov Upper Guinea, Gold Coast, W. Abania with a Dutch fort, and a small village belonging to Great Britain. Besides its capital—Sacondee—it contains several villages. Bananas, yams, and maize are raised, and some trade is done in gold and palm oil. Pop. estimated at 8000 fighting-men

SACCONEX (**Gruet** and **Lette**) two vills. forming two parts Switzerland, com. and 2 m. N.W. Geneva. They contain a great number of country-seats, among others, one called Delices, in which Voltaire resided for five years. Pop. 204

SACDON a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov Guadalajara, 64 m. E. Madrid, in a picturesque valley at the foot of a mountain called Pico-de-Inda. It has a townhouse and a prison, an endowed primary school, a church, oil and flour mills, brandy-stills, cane weaving and a pottery. The baths of Sacedon, supposed by some to be the *Thermæ* of Ptolemy are much frequented by the sickly Madrileños, and in the season from June to September Ferdinand VII. created a small bathing-town near the spring, which is now called El Real Nido de Lechal. Pop. 1275

SACHSA a tn. Prussia Saxony, gov and 45 m. N.W. Erfurt at the foot of the Hartz, with a church, and manufactures of Hens and hair, gypsum-kilns, a marble-quarry and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1248

SACHSEN Germany See **SAXONY**

SACHSENBERG, a tn. Germany, princip. Waldeck, dist. Eisenberg, 11 m. S.W. Corbach, with a church, and a regular well-frequented fair. Pop. 1000

SACHSENBURG, a market in Austria, Illyria, circle Villach, dist. and near Spital, in a beautiful valley, r. bank

Drave with a church the ruins of an old castle, iron-works, and a manuf. of anatomy. From the number of columns, statues, coins, and other antiquities found in it, it is supposed to be the Roman *Thierum* or *Lidum*.

SACHSENHAUSEN, several places, Germany. The largest is situated 1 bank Main, opposite to Frankfurt, and is considered one of its suburbs. The only other deserving of notice is a vil. princip. Waldeck, 5 m. E.S.E. Corbach, with a church. Pop. 946

SACILI E a tn and par. kingd. of Italy gov and 37 m. N. N. E. Venice, on the Livenza here crossed by a bridge. It is walled, has a parish and three auxiliary churches, an hospital several handsome buildings among which the palace formerly occupied by the podestà is conspicuous and many features of woodlans, linen and paper. An excellent wine is produced, and there are mineral springs in the neighborhood. Pop. 4800

SACKAFOO a city Central Africa, lat. 13° 4' 52" N. lon. 6° 15' E. occupying a long ridge which slopes gently towards the N., and is laid out in regular well-built streets. It is surrounded by a wall 20 ft. and 30 ft. high and has 12 gates which are regularly closed at sunset. There are two large mosques, besides several other places for prayer. In the centre of the city is a spacious market-place and there is another large square in front of the sultan's residence. The dwellings of the principal people are surrounded by high walls which inclose numerous flat-roofed houses, built in the Moorish style. The inhabitants are principally Fula, possessing numerous slaves who are employed in domestic duties weaving house-building shoe-making, and iron-work and in tending cattle. The necessaries of life here are cheap. British-trade is in great plenty and very good. The exports are principally ivory and hide-skin robes, called *akras*. The common imports are Goats' skin, brought from the borders of Ashantee and coarse calico and woollen cloth, in small quantities with brass and pewter dishes and a few spices. The Arabs from Tripoli and Ghadames bring unwrought silk, ostrich of roses spices, and beads. Slaves are both exported and imported. A great quantity of gumme resin is taken every year by the Fulares in exchange for salt. The market is extremely well supplied and is held daily from sunrise to sunset. — Denham and Clapperton

SACKETS HARBOUR, a vil and port U. States New York 150 m. N.W. Albany on Black River Bay, an inlet at the N. end of Lake Ontario, of which it is one of the most secure harbours. It contains three churches, a shipyard, Madison barracks belonging to the U. States, and a number of manufacturing establishments. Cleared (1849) for foreign ports 258 vessels, tonnage 142 799 entered 279 vessels tonnage 108 167

SACKINGEN, a tn Baden, circle Upper Rhine r. bank Rhine here crossed by a bridge, 61 m. S.E. Freiburg. It is walled and has an old church a bathing establishment, and some shipping trade. Pop. 1500

SACO a tn, U. States, Maine, on the Eastern and the Boston and Maine railways and on a river of same name, which here mingles with the tide-water after a beautiful fall of 43 ft. It stands in a district distinguished both by its fertility and the beauty of its scenery contains many handsome dwellings and public edifices, including five or six churches, and is connected by bridges with Biddeford with which it properly forms only one town. The water-power furnished by the falls, has led to the erection of important industrial establishments, including a woollen wine lace cotton, and a great number of new mills. Pop. 5794

SACOMB, par Eng. Herts, 1510 ac. Pop. 815

SACRAMENTO, a tn U. States, on river of same name, at the junction of the American about 150 m. N.E. San Francisco. It occupies a low and level plain, naturally inundated during the rainy season, but partly protected by an embankment and since 1849 when it contained only four houses, has suddenly sprung up into a handsome city having become the grand depot for the supply of all the northern gold-mines. The streets cross each other at right angles, and many of them are lined with large oaks and sycamores of the original forest. It has repeatedly been almost destroyed by fire, but has since reappeared in a neater and more substantial form; and contains Episcopal, Presbyterian Baptist, R. Catholic, and three Methodist churches. One of the last for coloured persons;

several hotels of a very costly description, several breweries, steam-mills, syrup and soda manufactories, numerous smithies, etc. Pop. (1855), 10,000.—The river, 800 m. in length, varies in width from 200 yards to 800 yards, is navigable to the town of all seasons, and a considerable trade is carried on, both by sailing vessels and steamers, which ply daily between Sacramento and San Francisco. Its general course is S.; it receives the Feather, American, Butte, and numerous smaller streams, and, near its mouth is joined by the Joaquin, when the united stream falls into the Bay of San Francisco.—The VALLEY with that of San Joaquin, is a vast depression between the Sierra Nevada and the coast-range.

SACRIFICIOS—A small green island, Pacific W. coast, Mexico, about 4 m. long, and about that distance from the land lat 18° 40' N. lon. 98° 6' W.—An Isl. Gulf of Mexico, off the coast and 8 m. N. E. Vera Cruz. The channel between it and the mainland affords the best anchorage on the E. coast of the gulf. On the island itself, which appears to have been used by the ancient Mexicans for sacrifices and burial, excavations have been made and a number of remarkable antiquities obtained including a beautiful urn carved in white marble or alabaster, and great numbers of clay-vases covered with paintings and etchings.

SACULHI or **SOWULI**, a river, Brand, formed in prov. Minas-Gerães, by the junction of the Coates and Vermelho and after an E. course of about 250 m. joins L. bank Doce. It is navigable for about 200 m.

SADIA **SADIA** **SADIA**, a town, and par. Spain, Galicia prov. and 9 m. E. Coruña. W. shore, Bay of Ares with a church a harbour, which admits vessels of considerable size and a valuable sardine fishery. Pop. 2198.

SADABA a town and com. Spain, Aragón prov. Sara go. on a plain, r. bank Jilquel. It is surrounded by ancient walls, with four gates, is indifferently built and has a church a suppressed convent, two primary schools, a courthouse prison, and a trade in corn.

SADAO a river, Portugal. See SODAO.

SADDELL, or **SADILL**, a town, par. Argent. 23 m. by E. from L. de.

SADDING (a) par. Eng. 159 sq. Pop. 282.

SADULE an Isl. in America off coast of Puerto-del-Fuego lat 55° 27' 50" S. lon 64° 4' 30" W. It unites with other two islands in forming the excellent harbour of Fort Maxwell and is conjoined, particularly towards its summit, of large blocks of granite which, from their ferruginous nature, have a remarkable effect upon the compass. Its surface is partly covered with low stunted brushwood, and its coasts abound with fish.

SADDLEFORD a mountain, England, co. Cumberland immediately E. of Skelbow. It has a height of 1787 ft. and consists of a nucleus of granite, overlain by green hornblende and slate.

SADDLEWORTH with QUICK a vil and par. England, co. York, about 12 m. E. N. E. Manchester. It is one of the central localities of the cotton and woollen manufacture and is traversed both by the Huddersfield canal and the Manchester and Huddersfield railway has several chapels of ease and Independent and Wesleyan chapels, national and other schools a paper and numerous cotton and woollen mills freestone quarries, and coal-mines. Area of par. 18 240 ac. Pop. 17793.

SADU an Isl. Japan Sea lat. (R. point) 39° 20' N. lon. 134° 30' E. in a large bay, 4 com. Nippon. It is about 90 m. in circumference.

SADJAH a decayed town in Hindostan, 42 m. S. W. Madras, lat. 12° 51' N. lon. 80° 14' E. It was formerly a populous place, and celebrated for its ginseng. A few Dutch houses, and a miserable native town to the W. see all that remain of this once flourishing place.

SADSKA **HACKA** or **SADSKA**, a town, Bohemia circle and 23 m. S. W. Hohenbow on the Salswatsch. It has a parish church, a castle, an hospital, and a bathing establishment. Pop. 2219.

SADY (A) a river, Sweden which rises in Umeå lappmark, near the frontier of Norway, flows S. E., and after a course of above 100 m., falls into the Gulf of Bothnia, 12 m. E. Umeå.

SADLICES a town, Spain, New Castile prov. and 30 m. S. W. Leon. with a church, courthouse, prison, and primary

school, brick and tile works, flour-mills, and a trade in rice, oil, and wine. Pop. 1754.

SADNS (S), a town, France, dep. Maine-Inférieure, on the Arques, 24 m. N. N. E. Rouen with manufactories of linen, glass, leather, and glass. Pop. 1816.

SADTEL, or **SADUNO**, a town, Sweden, M. and 20 m. S. S. E. Falun. It is a small place, but has important manufactures in its vicinity manufacture of articles in iron, and several saw-mills.

SADFAKES, a seaport in Tunis. See SADAX.

SADFT, or **SADIN**, a town, Syria, 25 m. E. by N. Acre. This was one of the five holy cities whither the Jews resorted from all parts of Christendom in old age to die and be interred. It was utterly destroyed by an earthquake in June 1857 when nearly the whole of its inhabitants, from 6000 to 7000, also perished.

SADFAH **SADFAH**, a vil and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 7 m. N. E. Ghent with two flour-mills two breweries, and a vinegar-manufacture. Inhabitants chiefly employed in weaving and agriculture. Pop. 2974.

SADFI or **SADFEZ**, an ancient seaport in Morocco, W. coast, S. Cape Cantin on the slope of a hill, in a sandy barren district lat 32° 20' N. lon 9° 12' W. It is surrounded by a wall 91 ft. high and a ditch on three sides, which is, however, filled up in many places and on the fortifications fronting the sea there are 24 heavy guns mounted. Water is scarce and in summer has to be procured from wells. Two bays in front of the town, during the summer months, or from March to October affords as good anchorage, and smoother water than any other on the coast but is entirely exposed to W. winds the bottom is sand and mud and there is generally about 15 fathoms water a mile from the shore. The population of Sadfi is gradually decreasing some years ago it was estimated at 8000 to 9000.

SADFON **WALLER** for market in. and par. Eng. See WALDEN HATTON.

SAG HANBOU R, a seaport in U. States, New York, in an inlet of same name on the S. shore of Gardner's Bay, at the E. extremity of Long Island, about 100 m. S. New York city. It has four churches, a grist-mill, and a port which, in 1851 sent out 4474 tons of shipping to the whale-fishery. The whole tonnage of the district is 12,398 tons. Pop. about 3000.

SAGA a town in Japan Isl. Kiuishu cap. prov. Fuzen and the most important town in the island lat 33° 15' N. lon. 130° 18' E. near one of the tongues of the Gulf of Simabara. Including the suburbs, it is about 8 m. long and 3 m. broad. Its numerous streets cross each other in exact order in the direction of the four cardinal points. The principal street is spacious and well kept, although the houses which are situated by tradespeople and workmen are low and but of mean appearance. The town is traversed by many brooks, and a considerable number of channels the principal of the latter that of Sentosofuta, is nearly 50 m. long and utilizing the Gulf of Simabara with the Northern Sea, is of great importance to the inland commerce of Kiuishu, of which Saga is the centre.

SAGALAKSHU, a seaport, Asia Minor See BODRUM.

SAGALIN **OGLA** a town, China, Manchuria, r. bank Amoor or Bagalia 620 m. N. N. E. Pekin; lat. 40° N., lon. 127° E.

SAGAN or **SEGAN** a town, Prussia, Silesia, prov. and 49 m. N. W. Liegnitz, r. bank Bobber. It is enclosed by ditches and a double wall has six churches, a castle, with fine garden and park, theatre, lycæum, and houses of correction, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, blacksmiths, distilleries, tile-works, and copper worked, oil, saw paper, and numerous other mills. Pop. 7102.

SAGGART, par. and in Irel. Dublin, 4458 sq. F. 1408.

SAGII numerous places, Hungary, particularly —1 A vil Hungary, co. Raab, 1 m. from Marlbachberg, with two churches and a trade in corn. Pop. 218.—(Kernow) A vil. Hitherto Dunbar, co. Wexford, on Mount Kemara, about 8 m. from Roskilly, with a church. Pop. 1069.

SAGH DOLY, or **SAGH AN-DOLY**, a market in Hungary Hither Dunbar, co. Honth on the Toly, here crossed by a stone bridge. It has a R. Catholic church, and a trade in salt. Pop. 1264.

SAGHALIEN, an Isl. Asia. See TARKHAT.

SAGHALIEN, a river, Asia. See AMOOR.

SAGHYAR, a vil Hungary, co Veszprém, 4 m. S. Siofok, with a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1210

SAGINAW a bay, U States, Michigan, a large inlet of Lake Huron, 60 m. long, by 80 m. wide, containing a number of islands, of which Shawagami, near the centre is the largest. It is navigable for ships of any tonnage, and contains numerous excellent harbours.—2. A river U States, Michigan, formed by the union of several branches, flows N E. into the bay, it is 25 ft. to 30 ft. deep total course, 30 m. There is a bar at its mouth, with generally not more than 5 ft. or 6 ft. water.—3. A vil on the river 23 m. from its mouth with a U States land-office, a courthouse, and two steam saw-mills. Pop. (1860) 917

SAGLIANO, a vil and com Italy Piedmont div Turin prov. Biella beautifully situated and traversed by a very handsome and commodious street. It has a church, and a suppressed Capuchin convent. Pop. 1801

SAGOREMA a maritime vil Brazil prov. and 40 m. E. Rio Janeiro, and about 60 m. W Cape Frio

SAGOR, or **SAGUR**, an isl Hindoostan, Bay of Bengal, E side, entry of the Hooghly forming the S.W. extremity of the Sunderbunds, and extending about 20 m. in length by 5 m. in breadth. It is a low alluvial tract, very little raised above sea-level bordered along its shores with trees and thick underwood which cannot be removed without exposing it to the encroachments of the waves, but in its interior covered merely with grass-juncus. Its anchorage is said to be the healthiest on the coast. From its situation at the junction of the holiest branch of the Ganges with the ocean, it is held in high veneration by the Hindus, who visit it in vast numbers and have here a great temple, where large numbers of aged persons and children used to be annually sacrificed.

SAGRES, a seaport in prov Portugal prov Algarve, near Cape St. Vincent, 21 m. W S W Lagos. It was founded in 1416 by the Infante Don Henrique, son of John I. who established in it a school of astronomy, navigation, and commerce and sent forth from its harbour the early Portuguese expeditions which discovered the Madeira and Azores, and explored a considerable portion of the African coast, paving the way for the grand exploit of doubling the Cape of Good Hope. It was burned by Drake in 1587, and destroyed by the earthquake of 1755. Pop. 310

SAGUINAY, a river Lower Canada, formed by two outlets of Lake St. John which unite about 9 m. below the lake from which point the river flows S.E. and falls into the St. Lawrence at Tadoussac Harbour lat. 48° 5' N. lon. 68° 45' W. its entire length being about 80 m. to 100 m. It is interrupted in its course by abrupt precipices, over which it dashes its foaming current and being bounded by banks of great elevation is remarkable for the depth and impetuosity of its flood, which runs through a section of rocks from 200 ft. to 1000 ft. high, and presenting remarkably picturesque scenery. It is of great depth. In mid-channel at its mouth, bottom was not found with 330 fathoms of line about 2 m. higher up, it was found to be 180 fathoms to 140 fathoms, and from 60 m. to 60 m. from the St. Lawrence 50 fathoms to 65 fathoms. The impetuous torrent of the Saguenay when the tide is low is sensibly felt in the St. Lawrence, which for a distance of many miles, is obliged to yield to its impulse and usually, apparently going their course, have thereby been carried adrift in a different direction. Above thirty rivers pour their tributary waters into the Saguenay, twelve of which are navigable for canoes, and some of them for large boats. The Saguenay is navigable for vessels of any size for a distance of about 60 m. to 60 m. from the St. Lawrence, and at high water for vessels of large dimensions from 15 m. to 19 m. farther. Boats were said to have been taken down from Quebec during the summer months with violence to its scenery.

SAGUR, British India. See SAUGUR

SAGUIN a vil Spain, prov. and 25 m. S.E. Leon on the Coa. It is walled has some elegant and substantial houses, a townhouse, two primary schools, an hospital, a prison, a granary, four churches, four hermitages, a monastery, and two suppressed convents; four towers and three lesser mills; a tannery and fifty houses for knights, sergeants, &c. In 1803, General Moore defeated a small party of French cavalry, and established his head-quarters at this point. Pop. 9403

SAHAM TOWRY per Eng. Norfolk 4046 st. P. 1239

SAHARA, is the plural of *Sahra* which signifies in Arabic an extensive and uninhabited plain, without trees or cultivation. From the frequency of its application in Northern Africa, this term has come to be considered as the proper name of the vast desert which extends throughout the interior, S. of Morocco and Barbary from the Atlantic to the Nile. Some, indeed, affect to distinguish between the Sahara in the W. and the Libyan deserts adjacent to Egypt. But neither usage nor reason countenance such distinction. The deserts E. and W. in Northern Africa are alike vast and inhospitable, and all equally entitled to be called Sahara.

Boundaries.—The limits of this region towards the N. and S. do not admit of being fixed with precision. On the N. the desert commences at the Libyan Hills, which, in Egypt, confine the valley of the Nile on the W. higher up in Nubia, the desert, arid and dismal of rubbish and black rocks often reaches down to the river. Thence it extends without interruption westwards to the Atlantic Ocean through 40° of longitude, or 2000 m. On the S. its natural limit depends on the extension northwards of the rains, the line of which, taken as it usually may be said to lie in lat. 17° 39' N. But there are many circumstances of local configuration which affect both the extension of the rains, and their influence on the diameter of the adjacent country. In general, the Sahara as far as the S. is a broad sea of country too dry for cultivation, yet abounding in excellent pasturage for several months in the year, with sufficiency of water in wells, and occasionally trees chiefly mimosa and the Doum-palm (*Phoenix Theophrasti*). The desert of Bahiyda adjoining the Nile W. of Maro, is of this description resembling a marsh park at one season of the year (about midsummer) while at another it is little better than an arid and desolate waste. Such also seem to be the southern districts of Darfur and Waday. On the frontier of Bornu also and of Houssa, the valley of Kewra, and the country named Adrar, all of which Adrar is the capital, partake at times of the diameters of desert and of oases, or interpreted fertile land. Farther west, the desert seems to reach southwards to the banks of the Inn, or river of Timbuctoo. This town, about 8 m. from the river, is surrounded by desert. But at a distance of a few days journey to the N. E. and N. are the oases of Malirik and Aradani which, seen however to be of the poorest description. Farther W. lies Fandani whence rock-salt is obtained. Fezha, formerly celebrated for its salt-mines, situated farther N. on the coast to Tidjideh. Not far from Timbuctoo probably to the S. W. is Wadai or (in the plural) Wadaï, one of the chief oases of the western desert. W. of Wadai, halfway perhaps to Arguin on the coast, is Wadan where the Portuguese (who called it Jolof) had once a factory. S. W. of Wadai are Tuhit and Laghat, the latter but seven days from Kaarta thence the gum tree forests extend westwards along the E. bank of the Senegal but towards the sea-side sterility predominates, and the bare sandy desert spreads S. of the Senegal even beyond Cape Verde.

Of Limits.—The N. limit of the Sahara is still more irregular and less perfectly defined than the S. Wad Vay may be conveniently assumed to be the commencement on the W. and thence, a line drawn E. to Tuat or Touat crosses a tract which is more desert during eight months of the year. It was, itself an extensive oasis in the midst of wastes, over its comparative fertility to the converging drainage of numerous streams from the distant mountains in the N. From the southern base of the same range of mountains farther E. pour down hundreds of rivulets, which are collected in the longitudinal valleys or oases of Warzila or Gurgila, Taggart or Taggart, Bouf Touzer or Touzer, &c. Thence, therefore, comes the great desert as far as the Hamada of Tripoli (itself an elevated desert plain) beyond which the Sahara reaches to the Mediterranean Sea on the shores of the Great Syrtis or Gulf of Sidrah (this is the name of the *Lotus nympha*, the characteristic plant of the country). S. of this lies the extensive oases of Fezzan, and at a less distance, towards the S.E. that of Ajdjab or Ajdja. On the coast, Cyrenaica hardly interrupts the prevailing barrenness, but farther in, towards the S.E., wherever fractures in the limestone rock allow the waters to gush to the surface, the oases of Sidra of 280 Wah, 22 Bahrani, 22 Kharjeh, and others adjacent to Egypt, present vivid pictures of luxuriance and dense population in the

midst of burning sands. The deserts lying beyond the lines thus drawn, particularly N of Tawt and Wargla, are of great extent. The Hamada of Wargla is at elevated and sunny track, cold and utterly desolate, and six or eight days' journey in extent and probably they equal in area the oases scattered within them. The area of the Sahara, therefore may be estimated to be not less than 2,000,000 sq. m.

Dry Desert.—In the W. Sahara there is a central region named *Azawad* or the Dry which is peculiarly dangerous as it unites all the worst characters of the desert—want of water, intense heat, and moving sands, which obliterate every trace, and render it difficult to find the way. And here superstition too adds its terrors, for the rolling sandhills are supposed to be haunted by spirits, who, calling the travellers by name, bewilder and lead them to destruction. The *Azawad* begins, probably on the shores of the Atlantic, and seems to lie chiefly between the 19th and 23d parallels. On the road from Tawt or Tount to Timbuctoo, it has a width of ten days' journey; and further E the route from Agades to Tawt crosses a sandy desert for 12 or 14 days. This utterly inhospitable tract probably extends, therefore, from W. to E. 1000 m. or 1200 m.

Climate.—The barrenness of the Sahara is obviously the consequence of its position, the almost total privation of rain, the explanation of which would be here misapplied, but it may be remarked, that the deserts of N. Africa are but the best portion of a desert zone which lies across the Old World in Arabia, W. India, Persia, and Chinese Tartary. As the skies are generally bright and unclouded so the evaporation is rapid and hence the nocturnal cold is often extreme. Ice has been found in Persia as well as on the Nile in Egypt, and this phenomenon is more frequent in dry years. In the noontide sun, on the other hand, the sand often attains a heat of 140° F. and even the rocks appear calcined. Where moisture is condensed, the surface of the ground is often incrusted with salt. The fall of occasional rains seems to be determined in some measure, by the inequality and elevation of the ground. The Serpentine Mountains, near Agades, are often visited by sudden torrents, which diffuse joy and plenty through the surrounding valleys. The floods rapidly absorbed fill the wells to a great distance, and these are in many cases carefully covered with skins to screen them from the sun's rays.

Configuration.—As the African continent presents externally a remarkably compact figure, little indented or penetrated by arms of the sea, so it exhibits internally few proofs of physical revolutions in the form of great chains of mountains. The inaccessibility of Bergeim, which advances into the Sahara from the S. (at lat. 18° N. lon. 8° E.) form but a small group, and rarely exceed 3000 ft. in height; but within the vast area of the desert, though we often hear of abrupt and rocky regions, there is no intimation of a chain of mountains. In crossing *Jebel Aures* southwards from Constantine to Algeria, the division of the waters is found at the height of 3550 ft. where the descent is rapid to Biskra (lon. 0° E., lat. 35° N.), the absolute height of which is but 130 ft. But the river of Biskra descends a long way (200 m. perhaps) before it reaches the Sahara and the extensive and fertile plains of Tougourt which are, therefore, probably not above the level of the sea. The Hamada of Tripoli, which is a uniform mountainous plateau, 2000 ft. in height, is as abrupt and apparently as elevated as its descent into Fezzan, so on its northern edge, and this oasis, which collects apparently all the waters of the plateau, has hardly risen much above the level. In like manner it is evident that Lake Tened can have but little elevation. The desert in the W. appears to fall rapidly towards the gum-forests of the Senegal, and from the ridge there formed a wady or water-course, very rarely filled, called *Ki Naura*, runs N. to W. Ad N. The desert E. of the road from Fezzan to Bornu is reported to be very mountainous and rocky, but nothing is known of it in authentic detail.

Geology.—Granite seems to be the rock which most frequently breaks through the sandstone covering of the waste. Towards Egypt, limestone comes into view. The Tripolitan Hamada is divided from E. to W. by a volcanic line, marked by at least one well-preserved crater, Tuggurt. Connected with this system, are the numerous hot springs, which issue forth copiously in many places towards the interior particularly at Ughat (lon. 10° 30' E.), and spread basins around them.

Ferruginous sandstone is common, and many rocky spots, chiefly in the W. desert, S. of Wad Nara, have the reputation of containing iron. Copper was once obtained in abundance from the hills W. of Agades, but at present the only mineral which increases the richness of the Sahara, is salt evaporated at Tademt on the route from Timbuctoo to Wad Nara, and at Bilma in the country of the Tibboos E. of the route from Bornu to Tregni.

Zoology and Vegetation.—In the desert, properly so called, there is little of animal or of vegetable life. The large animals which characterize S. Africa, are here wholly wanting. A few species of antelopes are met with in favored spots. The lion avoids the parched country. Leopards, jackals, and various of many kinds, retain undisturbed possession of the burning sands. The least tortoise of great size, is said to be common towards the S. where bushes grow (there the *Arak*, or *Salsodora Persea*, generally prevails). Prokely salicornia, with other tough and humble plants, are comprehended under the Arab name of *haskal* or *herbage*. As the country improves, the *Acacia ferruginea* appears, then the *Talia* (*Acacia Arabica*) and other trees, till the *Dorra* and date palms mark the limits of the desert. Yet the date-palm itself usually thrives best beyond the limit of the rains. In Fezzan and other tracts where the *date-grove* constitutes the basis of the inhabitants' heavy rains often prove fatal to the trees, by dissolving and carrying to their roots the salt formed on the surface of the ground.

The People.—The inhabitants of the Sahara, according to Leo Africanus, are all of one race, though distinguishable into five branches, viz.—1. The *Zenaga* Zenaga in the extreme W. 2. The *Zenaga*, next to them on the E., from Tawt towards Guber. 3. The *Targi* occupying the middle of the desert, from Agades to Ghardameh and Wargla. 4. The *Lempia* towards the S. E. And 5. The *Berber* in the N. E. adjoining Egypt. Of these, the *Targi* alone retain their place and celebrity of name. The names of the other four have all become obscured or lost by subdivision or dispersion. It has been supposed of late years that the Tibboos in the Eastern Sahara are not of the Berber race, as, though not negroes in feature they are quite black, and speak a language totally different from that of their western neighbors. But the Berber traditions collected in Algeria, represent them as members of the *Lempia* family, and as Dr. Barth also says, that the people of Ahir N. of Agades, call the Tibboos, *Berkus*, we may consider the question of their descent, decided for the Berbers are one of the two main branches of the Berber family. The fact then seems to be that on the borders of Wady and Darfur the people of the desert have mixed much with their southern neighbors, till this mixture has affected their complexion and language. But the flexibility in respect of the latter may be ascribed in a great measure to their position as carriers and agents between the interior and the coast. Their change of language is not more remarkable than that of the people of Agades (*Targi* or *Tawrik* by descent), who now speak the Songay or Klamir language, but it is to say the language of Agades used by the great river S. of Timbuctoo, and which was probably carried eastward from Agades by commerce also, though certainly in the 14th century Agades was subject for a short time to the empire of Mali.

Tawrik.—The *Targi*, or as they are called by the Arabs, the *Tawrik*, or *Towrik*, form the most characteristic portion of the population of the desert. Their chief tribe, the *Asgar*, are said to have come originally from Arabia, but they have been settled for centuries in the Sahara between Ghât and Tawt. The *Sekhamen* and the *Imat* or *Merdish* both tribes of the same family the latter very ancient but happy, extend further S. and W. and perhaps occupy still the same territory as in the 11th century, when the *Merdish* (*Imat*) adjoined Ghazal on the E. The *Targi* are a handsome, well featured, dark complexioned race, strict or even fastidious Mohammedans, and in mode of life resembling the Arabs. But they are singular in desiring it improper to let the mouth be seen. Hence, while they fold their ample toga of white cotton over the head so as to form a hood, they tie a smaller also round the lower part of the face, which conceals all except the eyes. To the use of this muffle, called *bilma*, they owe their Arab designation of *Muhammadiyah*, or the veiled people. The *Berbers* Berbers, who now hover over

Timbuctoo on the E., are generally reckoned as Tawarik but the name Anadimides (Adimides), given to them by the other tribes of the desert, seems to signify that they belong to the Lempa. Further W. the Berber tribes, such as the Tamas, Brakmas, and others, near the gum-forests, belong to the Saraga family, or are fragments of the great Mauritanian or Gethian tribes, the Magarawa, Lamptuna, &c. who sought refuge in the desert in former ages from the consequences of the Islamic wars in which they were perpetually engaged. But it must be observed that the Arab tribes throughout the Sahara, are nearly as numerous as those of Libyan origin nor can the two races be always readily distinguished, for in general the Berber dialects are confined to the towns and oases and the nomadic or desert tribes speak Arabic. The Targui have an ancient written alphabet which they call Tulek (Phoenician?) and boast of a few inscriptions. But these monuments of a civilisation now wholly extinct lie chiefly within the limits of the ancient Carthaginian and Roman provinces, and belong to the Tamasan territory rather than to the Sahara.

Character.—The tribes of the desert are collectively camel breeders, slave and dealers, guides and robbers. A few on the borders of the Sahara possess valleys producing dates, but in general they subsist chiefly on the milk of their herds, obtaining grain or fruits by barter from the Sahel or maritime district in the N. or from Negroland in the S. The towns, such as Timbuctoo, Agades, Twa, Ghat, &c. formed on the margin of the desert by the course of trade are generally remarkable for cleanliness as well as capacity. They resemble resorts frequented by pirates. Thence, man stealing is the most natural industry, slaves the chief wealth. None are so devoted by thought or fervour, as to take account of human misery. Perhaps the Sahra is fully as remarkable from the moral as from the physical point of view and may be regarded as the solid buttress on which rests the barbarism of Africa. In the middle ages, with the intervention of the Arabs, a great trade was carried on across the desert, chiefly in gold-dust and Guinea pepper besides slaves, ivory &c. But it is inconceivable that such a commerce should ever revive. As the waters of Guinea become more perfectly explored, its commerce will necessarily be diverted more completely from the desert.

There is no reason to believe that the routes across the desert to Negroland were based on any settled intention to the arrival of the Arabs in the W. In the later Roman histories, there is not the least hint of a gold or pepper trade, or of any established commerce between Mauritania and the S. The names which Strabo's map of Libya, S. of the river Niger (an hypothetical river representing collectively the Wadis from Twa to the Bileda i Jandi) are obviously all of Berber form, and probably belonged in reality only to the N portion of the desert.—(*Proceedings of the African Association*, *Travels of Hornemann* Lyen, Denham, &c. *Keyley French of the Breg Commerce* *Caillie's Travels to Timbuctoo*, *Cooley's Negroland and the Arabs*, *Carotte, Le Sahara Algérien* *Barth and Overweg's Journey*, in *Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.* 1857.)

SAHARUPOOR, or GHANARUPOOR, a dist. and in Hindostan, formerly included in the upper provs of the presid. Bengal (or Agra) now in the new presid. Lahore lat. 29° 50' to 30° 30' N., lon. 77° to 78° 30' E. bounded N and W by the protected Sikh territory E. and S. the dists. Moradabad and Meerut. Area, 2165 sq. in. Its surface is level to the very base of the hills, which here rise abruptly on the N. from the Tanjuna. The Tanjuna forms the boundary on the W. and the Ganges traverses its E. part, bordering which river is an extensive tract lower than the rest, and covered with tall grass. The plain of Saharupoor about 1000 ft. above the sea, has for half of the year a tropical cal, and during the rest an European climate and vegetation. The thermometer at the capital sometimes descends below the freezing point, but snow never falls there.—(*Madras Jour.*, *Jacquemont*). Four-fifths of the soil are cultivated or capable of culture. Considerable quantities of sugar and wheat, with cotton, indigo, and tobacco are raised, and this was formerly one of the most flourishing parts of the Mogul empire. But for a century previous to 1803, when it became a British possession, it had suffered almost incessantly from invasions and depredations of the neighbouring Sikhs. Tabeta-Khan's

canal, which extends from the base of the hills to Delhi, intersects the W. half of this district. Principal towns—Saharupoor, thecap. Haridwar Ambeta, and Deoband. P. 557,355

—The rivers in lat. 29° 57' N.; lon. 77° 32' E. 30 m from E. Delhi, is according to Jacquemont, one of the best summer stations in British India. It is unsheltered by walls, but has a large quadrangular fort, with a double ditch, and ramparts faced with brick masonry. The town contains many brick residences, and is increasing by the addition of houses in the European style. Its environs are level and watered by an affluent of the Tanjuna and in the vicinity is a botanic garden intended for plants which will not thrive at that of Calcutta. Pop 8000 to 10,000.—(*Jacquemont*, *Voyage dans l'Inde*, vol. iii. p. 1, 33) *Sylvan in Jour. Stat. Soc.* vol. x p. 250, *Trigon. Survey of India*.)

SAI-GUN or SAIGON a city and river-port. Anam, cap. prov. Champa of which and of Cambodia it is the chief trading emporium, on the river Sai-gun, 85 m. from its mouth in the China Sea, lat. 10° 47' N., lon. 105° 45' E. It consists of two distinct towns about 2 m. apart, connected by a navigable stream and a good road lined with straggling Malay houses. Sai-gun proper the commercial town, stands on a point formed by the confluence of two branches of the Benue river. Eng-hi is on the W. bank of the Sai-gun river opposite the anchorage for large ships, and contains the citadel and residences of the Chinese merchants. Both towns extend 4 m. to 5 m. along the river. The streets are regular wide, and mostly lined with wooden or bamboo houses of one story thatched with palm leaves or rice-straw, some few are of brick, tiled, and with overhanging chambers accessed by ladders on the outside and many are built within courts or gardens. The citadel, begun on an European model by a French engineer in 1790, remains incomplete. It is a square fortress, with square bastions horn works, a glacis, sally yards, and dry ditch. But it is at present incapable of regular defence. In the N.E. part of Sai-gun proper on a deep creek are the naval yard and arsenal, the largest in the empire, and where many large junks and war boats are annually constructed. In the W. part of the city are two large Chinese pagodas, besides which Sai-gun has a royal palace built of brick and several extensive rice-magazines. It communicates with the Cambaja river by a canal about 35 m. long 70 ft. wide, and 12 ft. deep, and has an active trade with China, Siam, and Singapore, based on principally in junks navigated by Chinese. The principal articles exported for sale are Chinese pottery and iron goods, silk, paper, tea &c. with glass-bottles and broad-cloth, but scarcely any other European articles. Owing to the extortion practised by the Chinese and native traders and the faithlessness and rapacity of the government, both the Japanese and Portuguese of Macao have relinquished all connection with Sai-gun. Rice is a royal monopoly, and its exportation is prohibited under capital penalty. The markets are well supplied with poultry, beef, oxen &c. together with dog's flesh and alligators for native consumption. Rice, areca palms, and many intertropical fruit-plants grow in abundance around Sai-gun, being chiefly cultivated by women, and the variety as well as excellence of the fish in the river can hardly be surpassed. Pop., perhaps 120,000, of whom 10,000 are Chinese.—(*Crawford's Siam and Cochinchina*, vol. 1. p. 319-448. *Tomlinson's Annals*. *White's Voyages to Cochinchina*, *Jour. Ind. Archipel.* vol. iii.)

SAIBERK or SAIBAKIR, a mountain chain on the frontier of Siberia and the Chinese empire. It branches off near at right angles from the Altai or Taigoun Mountains, stretches first N. and then E.N.E. till it becomes linked with the ranges which proceed without interruption to Lake Baikal having a total length of above 800 m. All the rivers which descend from its N. slope belong to the basin of the Yenisei.

SAIDA or SAYNA a town in Saxony, circle and 25 m. from Dresden, in a bleak district, between the Freiburg Mide and the Elbe. It has a hospital, a chapel and manufactures of shoes and lace a brewery, some trade, and copper-mines. Pop. 1165.

SAIHUB a town and strong fortress Hindostan prov. Agra, 68 m. from Jeypore. The town contains some good houses surrounded by a strong mud-wall and wet ditch, and covered on one side by a pool or shallow lake. The fort is of masonry

and presents a lofty and striking group of castellated buildings, covering the entire ridge of an isolated white rock rising from the midst of an extensive plain.

SAILAUF (MIRVET, OMA, AND UTER), three contiguous hills, *Lower Fennoscandia*, near *Aschensberg* with a church, and several mills. Pop. 1000.

SALMA, a lake, Russia, in S. of Finland. It is very irregular in shape, and contains a great number of islands; greatest length, N to S, about 45 m. greatest breadth about 23 m. It discharges itself by the *Woson* into *Lake Ladoga*.

SALINGHIN-AN WERRAN, a vill. France, dep. Nord, 11 m. S.W. Lille. Pop. 1646.

SALINS, a vill. France, dep. Aisne, 24 m. N. Laon. Pop. 1293.

SALT AWAH a m. and com. Belgium, prov. and 15 m. S.W. Antwerp, on the Scheldt, with a church, and two chapels. commercial house, a mineral spring, a boarding and a communal school and considerable manufactures of linen, coarse woollens, and cotton stuffs also, breweries, tanneries, a salt refinery, soap work, rope walk, and bleachfield. Pop. 3066.

SALT ABERNETHY a m. France, dep. Gard 11 m. V. L. Alais, & bank *Corse*, in the midst of the mountains of the *Cevennes*; with a Calvinistic church, manufactures of silk-hosiery, a blast furnace, a manufactory silk mills and a trade in silk, silver, chestnuts, and wine. Pop. 3210.

SALT ABERNETHY, a vill. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 2 m. S. Brugge with two breweries, a distillery two flour-mills and a trade in corn and flax. Pop. 1719.

SALT ANDREWS, a m. Lower Canada, on the *Riviere du Nord*, on Two Mountains, 3 m. from the *Ontario* at *Granville*, and 45 m. W. Montreal. It has a S. Catholic and three Protestant churches, and several schools. A large quantity of sawed lumber is produced in this part of the country, and there are several extensive sawing and great mills, a cloth factory carding and fulling mills, &c. P. 1250.

SALT ABERNETHY a vill. France dep. Nord 10 m. from Cambrai. Pop. 745.

SALT ABERNETHY a m. France, dep. Moselle, 10 m. W. Sarrebourg, on the *Raillie*. It is an ancient but well-built place, with some interesting remains: manufactures of stockings, and French blue, silk-works, dye-works, and tea works. In the vicinity are an old Roman fort, and the ruins of a temple of *Apollo*. Pop. 2990.

SALT BERRY LE CHATEAU a m. France, dep. Loire 11 m. S. Montbrun on a height, in a wild and romantic district, and on a fine old Roman road. It is an ancient place, which was once fortified, and has a large and handsome Gothic church with two steeples; manufactures of lace and locks and a trade in pitch and timber for building barges. Pop. 2035.

SALT BRADDOCK, a group of 12 small is. on the *Braden Bank*, Indian Ocean N. of the *Mauritius* lat. 16° 28' S. lon 59° 55' E. They form five groups, 3 m. to 6 m. distant from each other and extend over an area 27 m. by 12 m. These islands have no permanent population, being sometimes wholly submerged in great storms.

SALT CALAIS a m. France, dep. Sarthe, on the *Amblie*, in a hollow, surrounded by moors and forests, 25 m. E.S.E. Le Mans. It is tolerably well built, has a court of first resort, two fine promenades, a large square, a handsome Gothic church of some historical interest, a communal college; manufactures of linen, serge, and bombazine, and a trade in corn, cloverseed, wine, wool, poultry, and cattle. P. 5021.

SALT CATHARINE, a flourishing m. Canada West, on *Lincoln*, finely situated in a fertile district, 31 m. S. Toronto, on the *Welland canal*. It has a R. Catholic and six Protestant churches, a grammar and several other schools, a public library and reading-room, and a mechanics' institute, large manufactures of cloth, iron ware, leather, and pottery, several distilleries and breweries, and some of the finest flour grist, and saw mills in Canada, supplied with unlimited water power by the canal. Ship-building is likewise carried on to some extent. P. (1852), 4968. (Jan. 1854) about 5400.

SALT CROUX, a vill. France, dep. Vaucluse, about 10 m. from Orange with silk-mills, and a trade in silk. Pop. 1611.

SALT DESER, a vill. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 4 m. N.E. Mons. It has an extensive cotton-mill, established

in an ancient abbey of same name; manufactures of calico; a flour-mill, and a trade in corn. William, Prince of Orange, afterwards king of England, treacherously attacked *Marshall Luxembourg* in the plains of St. Denis, after the peace of Nijmegen was signed, but gained no decisive advantage. P. 744.

SALT DESER WERRAN, a vill. and com. Belgium, prov. F. Flanders, & bank *Lys*, 3 m. S.W. Ghent, with a flour-mill and a trade in corn. Pop. 1464.

SALT DESER, a m. Lower Canada, on the *Chene*, at its junction with the *Ottawa*, 21 m. W. Montreal, with two churches and a school. On Dec. 14 1867, the royal troops have defeated the rebels. Pop. 1000.

SALT DESER, a vill. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on an affluent of the *Lys*, 28 m. S. Brugge. It has manufactures of linen, yarn, cloths, ropes, tobacco, and leather, a bleachfield, brick work, and several mills. Pop. 5919.

SALT DESER, two places, Belgium.—1. A vill. and com., prov. and W.S.W. Liege, on the *Yonne*, with many factories of alum, four breweries, and three flour-mills. Coal is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 8631.—2. A vill. and com. W. Flanders, 7 m. E.B.E. Brugge. It has a brewery, a distillery, an oil and a flour mill, and a trade in wood and cattle. Pop. 1436.

SALT DESER, a vill. and com. Belgium, prov. and 9 m. S.W. Namur on the *Bernart*, with manufactures of linen, cordage and yarn, building-stone and marble-quarries; marble saw-works, a flour-mill, and a trade in corn, wool, and cattle. Pop. 1443.

SALT DESER, a m. Belgium. See *SHIMLAIN* (St).

SALT DESER, a vill. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant on the *Senne*, 1 m. S.W. Brussels. It contains a house of refuge for poor widows; and has a brewery, a distillery several flour mills and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 2701.

SALT DESER, a vill. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 24 m. N. Ghent with manufactures of linen, several breweries, tanneries and flour-mills and a trade in cattle. Pop. 3984.

SALT DESER, a m. sp. of *Saint-Hyacinthe*, Canada East, situated on the *Yamaska*, 80 m. by railway from Montreal. It is improving rapidly more especially since the opening of it a railroad, which places it in connection with both Portland and Montreal and, through these cities with nearly every place of importance in Canada and the U. States. *Saint-Hyacinthe* is the residence of a R. Catholic bishop, and possesses a R. Catholic college, with 16 professors a large and handsome stone edifice, there are also a stone parish church, university and hospital of the Sisters of Charity; a fine court house and jail, and railway station. Pop. (1853), 3315. (Jan. 1854) about 4000.

SALT DESER, the sp. of *Antigon* (which see).

SALT DESER, a m. and port of entry, Lower Canada 21 m. S.E. Montreal with which it is connected by railroad, on the *Richelieu*, 16 m. from *Lake Champlain*, and at the head of the steam-boat navigation in connection with that lake. It has an Episcopal, a Wesleyan, and a R. Catholic church; a convent, several schools, and commodious barracks, to which, however there are no troops quartered. Its trade, chiefly in sawed lumber, is considerable. Pop. (1853), 3315. (Jan. 1854) about 4000.

SALT DESER, a village in Canada West, on the N. branch of the river *Thames*, about 100 m. W.S.W. Toronto. It is well laid out in the centre of a very fine farming country, where large quantities of potatoes are annually produced, and has three Protestant churches, several schools; manufactures of cloth and leather and several flour and saw mills. Pop. about 1000.

SALT DESER, a m. Lower Canada, on the *River au Chene*, 18 m. from Montreal with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, several schools, and a R. Catholic college, several large sawing and saw mills, an extensive distillery, and steam-mill. Pop. about 1500.

SALT DESER, a village in Canada West, 184 m. W.S.W. Toronto, handsomely laid out, and well built. It has six Protestant churches, a R. Catholic church, several schools; manufactures of cloth, iron, and leather; several large mill-laying establishments, distilleries, &c. Pop. (1853), 1374. (Jan. 1854) about 1500.

SALT DESER, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1896 no. P. 134.

SAINT-CECIL, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, on the Moselle 36 m. W. Arlon. It has manufactures of serge, and three saw-mills. Pop. 1884

SAINT-CECIL, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 5 m. S. Bruges, with two flour-mills and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1884

SAINT-FOY a vil. and com. France, dep. Savoy, prov. Tarentaise, 9 m. E.S.E. St. Maurice, in a valley of same name, on a small stream near its confluence with the Isère. It has a considerable trade in cattle and dairy produce, and there are valuable minerals in the vicinity. Pop. 1868

SAINT-GERMAIN a vil. France. See ALBY

SAINTES, or **SAINT-REMI**, a vil. and com., prov. Breant, 15 m. S.W. Brignoles. It has a brewery, a flour-mill, and a trade in cattle and agricultural produce. P. 1993

SAINTES (anc. *Santonae*), a tn. France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, on a slope above the Charente, here crossed by a bridge, on which a remarkable Roman triumphal arch stands 86 m. N.W. Le Rochelle. It is a place of great antiquity, and rose to much importance under the Romans, of whose magnificent edifices, an amphitheatre, baths, and the arch already mentioned, are most interesting remains. The modern edifices deserving of notice are the cathedral originally founded by Charlemagne, but since rebuilt; the church of St. Eutrope, with an elegant bellry of the 16th century; the church of St. Marie des Dames, classed among the historical monuments of France, the library of 25 000 vols. the courthouse, and theatre. It has a court of sessions for the department, a court of first resort and commerce, an agricultural society, a society of sciences and art, and a communal college; manufactures of lumbrine, earthenware, canvas, and leather, and a trade in corn, wine, Cognac brandy, timber and wool. It was the capital of the ancient province *Santonae*. Pop. 1769

SAINTES (THE) a group of rocky islands, French W. Indies, between Guadeloupe and Dominica, about lat. 16° 51' N. lon. 61° 44' W. They consist of lofty and steep peaks some of which are united by flat ground and ridges of inferior elevation, others are entirely separated by the sea. The two largest are called *Terre du Haut*, and *Terre du Bas*, or the *Upper* and *Lower Land*; the first is about 4 m. in circuit, and contains a town or village, which is situated on its W. side. The inhabitants are poor and live chiefly on fish and vegetables. Exports, cotton and coffee. P. (1849) 1811

SAINTFIELD, a small tn. and par. Ireland, co. Down. The town, 11 m. N.W. Downpatrick has a large and elegant church and carries on a considerable trade in weaving linen cloths, corduroys, &c. Area of par. 19,334 ac. Pop. 5591

SAINTONGE, an anc. prov. France now forming the greater part of depts. Charente and Charente-Inférieure. It was originally inhabited by the *Santonae*, and under the Romans was included in *Aquitanie Secunda*. On the decline of the Roman empire, it was seized by the Franks, and in 1120 fell into the possession of the English, with whom it continued till it was finally united to France by Charles VII. Its capital was *Saintes*

SALA, a ruined city Egypt, near r. bank Rosetta branch of the Nile, 67 m. N.W. Cairo. It was a place of great importance during the reigns of the Saite kings, who ruled Egypt about 180 years, until the Persian invasion under Cambyses. Sala was the place where the fate of burning lamps was particularly celebrated, and to which strangers resorted from different parts of Egypt to assist in the ceremony.

SALADWALA, a considerable walled tn. Punjab, near r. bank Ravee, lat. 31° 5' N. lon. 73° 16' E. with a spacious and well-furnished bazaar, close to it on the W. is a small fortress of considerable strength, surrounded by a trench.

SALZON, a river France rises in the S. slope of the Pyrenees, dep. Basses-Pyrenees, flows N.W. past Mauleon, below which it sometimes takes the name of *Gave-de-Mauleon*, and after a course of about 46 m. joins r. bank Gave-de-Oleron.

SAJO, a river, Hungary rises in Mount Trench, near the source of the Gran, in S. of co. Girona, flows very circuitously S. past Reus and Palencia, then S.E. and joins r. bank Ebro at a place below Oso, total course, about 90 m. chief affluents, the Jolera, Turron, Rine, and Bodva.

SAJTERY a vil. Hungary Thibet Thaim, co. Canad, on the Seneca, 10 m. from Battonia. It has a Greek church, several mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 4562.

SAK, a salt-lake, Russia, near W. shore, Ormuz, gov. Taurida, 12 m. E.S.E. Bagastora. It is about 8 m. long, by rather more than 1 m. broad, and is celebrated for the mud baths which have been established upon it.

SAKARIA, **SAKARYAS**, or **SALA** (anc. *Asperus*, or *Sangerius*) a river Asiatic Turkey pass Andolia; has its rise near Akim-Kara-Hissar whence it flows N.E. for about 50 m., when it takes a N.W. and subsequently a N. direction, and falls into the Black Sea 20 m. E. Cape Kurpa, after a course of about 350 m. in some parts very tortuous and much broken by falls and precipices. Its whole basin rests upon a sy.

SAKAYT, or **SEKERT**, a large mining vil. Upper Egypt, about 25 m. from the Red Sea lat. 24° 35' N., lon. 34° 47' E. It consists of numerous miners huts and houses, with a temple excavated in the rock, and some Greek inscriptions.

SAKHFE SLAWAK, a large vil. Afghanistan, 86 m. W. Dera Ghasee Khan lat. 30° 5' N. lon. 70° 26' E. It gives name to a celebrated pass which commences 4 m. W. from the village.

SAKKA a tn. Africa. See FAYASA.

SARKARA or **SARKARA**, a vil. Egypt near l. bank Nile 21 m. S.W. Cairo, celebrated for its pyramids the largest of which has its degrees or stores striped of their triangular exterior. It measures about 187 paces square, and is surrounded by what may be considered a sacred inclosure, about 1750 ft. by 950 ft. Besides this, the largest pyramid, there are nine or ten smaller. Amongst the most curious of facts here are the the mummy-pits.

SARKARA a river, Sibutu, rises in an E. branch of the Ural Mountains flows first S. and then W. in a direction nearly parallel to that of the Ural and joins the r. bank of that river about 10 m. below the town of Orsk. total course, above 450 m. Its principal affluents are the Ik and Salmoik both of which join it on the right.

SAKOURA, an isl. Japan upper part of a large bay Isl. Kiusin formed on the S.E. by Cape Teinshagoff, and on the N.W. by Peak Horner. It is very elevated, and contains a lofty mountain called *Mitaka* lat. 31° 30' N. lon. 150° 5' E.

SALA, or **SEZ**, the most N.E. of the Cape Verde Islands, about 22 m. E. Boavista, lat. 16° 45' N. lon. 23° W. greatest length N. to S. 20 m. central breadth, about 5 m. Like the rest of the group, it is of volcanic origin and has several conical summits one of which the peak of *Marizade*, rises nearly 1400 ft. above sea-level and is 80 m. off. In the S. are several tracts impregnated with salt, and on the E. a salt-lake and a hill composed chiefly of saline substances. Turtle abound on the coast, which afford several good harbours. Salt has been, but is no longer collected.

SALA, a river Peru rises on the E. slope of the Andes, near Curato de los Cerros, flows first E. then S.W. and near Huancabamba with the *Jaya* in forming the Mantaro after a course of above 180 m.

SALA, a river Russia, rises in W. of gov. Astrakhan, flows N.W. into gov. Don Cossacks, then W. across that government, and after a course of above 900 m., joins l. bank Don, about 20 m. E.W. Novo-Felersk. Its principal affluents are the *Gashun* and *Esapoch* both on the right.

SALA, a vil. and com. Italy and 9 m. S.W. Fano. It has an old castle in a ruinous state, a church, a primary school, and a trade in corn, wool, silk, olives, and other fruit. Near it is the beautiful palace of *Calisto de Bontich* belonging to the duke. Pop. 3505

SALA a tn. Sweden, lon. and 21 m. N. Westerbö, on a plain, and traversed by a stream. It is well and regularly built, and has the largest and most productive silver-mines in Sweden. There is here a shot-factory, but instead of a tower from which to pour down the molten metal, an old mine-shaft is used. In the vicinity is the old castle of *Bleking*, which was the occasional residence both of Gustavus I. and II.

At a short distance are the mineral springs of *Skira*. Pop. 1690

SALA -1, (Za), a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, on a rocky eminence, about 50 m. S.W. Potenza. It is well built, and contains the palace of the Bishop of *Cyprippe*, a handsome edifice, five churches, and a Capuchin convent. -3,

(-Basilica), A vii and com. Lombardy, div. Turia, prov. Blusa. It was defended by an ancient castle, of which only a single tower remains; and has a church, and near it an old Benedictine abbey in ruins. Pop. 1638.—3 (4th div.) A vii. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, S on N.W. II Valle on a lofty hill. It sometimes takes the name of *Salita*, P. 1350.

SALADO-DE-TARIFA, a small river *Spila*, prov. Cadiz, celebrated for the great battle fought on its banks, in 1340 in which the *Neuschwan* under *Abul Tenu* were again defeated.

SALADO (Rio) two rivers, La Plata.—1 *Rio* in the Andes, prov. Salta in the Cordillera de los Valles about lat. 24° 30' S., whence it flows, under the name of the *Avante*, S.E. to lat. 25° 40' S. when it turns N.E. and now assumes the name *Uachupia*, till it reaches lat. 24° 42' S., when it takes a S.S.E. course, and after a run of upwards of 600 m., falls into the *Parana* at *Santa-Espiritu*, lat. 32° 30' S., its entire course being about 850 m. In the mountain region the waters of this river are fresh, but in the flat saline country through which they afterwards run, they unlose a brackish taste from which the river takes its name of *Salado* or *Salit* River. In its course the *Salado* passes through the provinces of *Salta*, *Tucuman*, *Santiago*, and *Santa-Fé*. By means of the stream natural vessels bring down the hides and tallow of *Tucuman*—2 *Rio* rises about lat. 34° 23' S., lon. 63° W. flows S.E. through the pampas, and falls into the estuary of the *Plata*, 100 m. S.E. of *Buenos Ayres*, after a course of about 400 m. Although impregnated with salt in the early part of its course only it maintains its brackish taste throughout.

SALAHYAH a ruined cit. Asiatic Turkey on the *Topkapat* about lat. 31° 30' N. lon. 40° 30' E. The walls a noble gateway and an extensive castle are all that remain but these relics are imposing from their massiveness and simplicity.

SALAMIA a in Central America, Guatemala. W. Yucatan, in a mountainous district, on the *Salinas*, 55 m. N.W. of *Yucatan*. Most of the inhabitants are *Indians* P. 4,000.

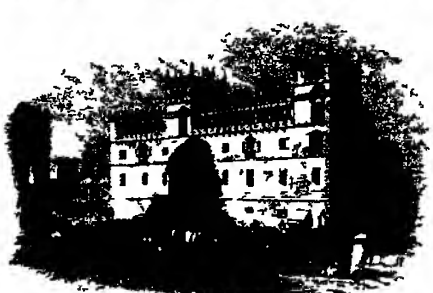
SALAMANCA, a in Yucatan. *See* *Bucatan*.

SALAMANCA a small in Mexico dep. Guanajuato, on a gently rising plain 70 m. S. of *Salamanca*, 150 m. N.W. Mexico. It is a neat and pretty looking town and has considerable manufactures of woolen cloaks and cotton shawls. Pop. about 10,000.

SALAMANCA a prov. Spain Leon, bounded N. by prov. Zamora, F. Valladolid and *Lugo*, and W. Portugal area 7,455 sq. m. It is watered by the *Douro*, the *Tormes*, the *Alagon*, and various other smaller streams. A great portion of its counts of mountains, on some of which there is perpetual snow, and above three fourths of the whole surface of the province are covered with forests especially of oak, ash, poplar and elm. There are thermal waters in various localities, and mines of iron, copper, lead, rock-crystal and sulphate but many of them are abandoned. Pure gold is also found in the sands of the *Alagon*. There are likewise extensive pastures grazed by sheep, goats, horses, and cattle, wild and tame, while the straws are abundantly supplied with cereals. Grain and seeds of every kind, especially of wine, honey and almonds are plentifully grown. The *Salamancones* are grave, honourable, and courteous and the costume both male and female, is elegant and picturesque. Education has of late made some advances, but still much remains to be done. There is considerable contraband traffic carried on, from the proximity of the province to Portugal and crimes are somewhat more numerous than might be expected from the general character of the people, and their peaceful agricultural pursuits. Pop. 240,000.

SALAMANCA (see *Salamanca*), French *Salamanca*, a city Spain, Leon, cap. above prov. 120 m. N.W. Madrid, on three hills, in the middle of a kind of horse-shoe, formed by the river *Tormes*, which is here spanned by a fine Roman bridge of 27 arches, 600 paces in length and 12 paces in breadth, said to have been rebuilt by Trajan. The houses are, with few ex-

ceptions, old-fashioned but generally commodious and well protected from the cold, which is here felt with great season. The great square, the largest in Spain, is surrounded with colonnades, under which are shops, the post-office, and the town-hall, and in another square near it is the picturesque vegetable-market. Among the numerous edifices which adorn Salamanca, and which have procured for it in Spain the appellation of Little Rome, are the cathedral, a splendid example of the *Spain Gothic*, begun m. 1518 with beautifully carved portal, and three aisles, the roof studded with gilded roses, and supported by graceful shafts with small capitals painted in blue and gold. the old cathedral, erected in 1103 a simple and many structure, in the Norman-French style, but low damp and neglected the college of St. Bartholomew or Old College, founded in 1410, but renovated in 1760, a classic edifice, with a grandiose Ionic portico, the college of the *Jesus*, that of the military order of *Calatrava*, with a noble facade. King's College, with a serious and ample Doric quadrangle, partially restored from the ruinous state in which it was left by the French, and now converted into infantry barracks, the College of the Archbishop, founded in 1522 by *Alonso de Fonseca*, Archbishop of Toledo, and on which *Pedro de Herrera*, *Alonso de Covarrubias*, and *Berruguete*, the three great artistic architects of their age, were simultaneously employed. It is classical and exquisite fabric with a magnificent facade. The principal centre is particularly noteworthy for its double gallery of light, airy, fluted columns, and the elegance and delicacy which reign throughout. It has a beautiful chapel, with sculptures on the high altar by *Michal* Angel and *Berruguete*. It is in good preservation and is now occupied chiefly by the Irish students, and a military hospital. Of the numerous conventual establishments the most remarkable is that of St. Domingo a sumptuous building, combining various styles of architecture with a chapel entirely in the modern Gothic style. The university of Salamanca is one of the oldest and most celebrated in Europe. It was founded about the close of the 12th century and a century later was resorted to from all quarters, the number of students amounting at one time to 14,000 and its fame continued to increase till the 16th century after which it began to decline, and now its courts are almost deserted. The university consists of two colleges, called greater and lesser schools, begun in 1416 and finished in 1433 for up to that time the schools were kept in the old cathedral cloisters the clusters of both are fine, those of the latter having graceful arches and elaborate mouldings, and those of the former being remarkable for classic and elegant simplicity. Philosophy general literature, chemistry, physics, political economy jurisprudence natural history Greek and Latin, &c., are taught in the university. There are besides 24 parish churches few of them possessing any



PALACE OF THE COURT OF MONARCHS SALAMANCA.
From the public garden, 1. Monument.

architectural beauty; numerous primary schools, a normal school, and a school of design a theatre, a bull-arena, capable of accommodating 8,000 persons an asylum for the poor, a

boarding hospital, an hospital for the sick, and several other charitable institutions; various bachelors and oratories, several fountains, neither remarkable for beauty nor well supplied with water. Many of the private houses and palaces are also remarkable, either for their size and magnificence or for their elegance, those most distinguished are the palaces of the Marquis of Paphlagonia and the Counts Garraza, Malakofsky, Epifanio, and Wicherky. Salamis possesses manufactures of leather, ordinary cloths, and excellent blankets. Four manufactures of coarses have several of coarse earthenware and four flour mills and a trade in wheat barley, vetches, and dressed leather. Salamis was a large and ancient city of the Vettones. In 323 A.C. it was taken by Hannibal. Under the Romans it became the ninth military station on the road from Merida to Bero-gene, and was under the Goths a favoured city. It was ravaged by the Moors, and finally reconquered in 1066. In 1484-5 Columbus was lodged in the Dominican convent, the monks having espoused his scheme of discovery after it had been condemned by the university. In 1548 Philip II was married here to Mary of Portugal. The elegant and pathetic lyric poet, Louis de Leon, is buried in the Agostine Calzados, and among the more recent ornaments of the university were Melendez and Quintana. A famous battle was fought in this neighbourhood in 1819 July 22 between the French army under Marmont, and the English and Portuguese, commanded by the Duke of Wellington, when the latter obtained a complete victory. Pop. 15,736.

SALAMIS or **KOUKUN**, an island Greece in the N of the Saronic Gulf, about 10 m. N. Athens. It is of very irregular shape, nearly 10 m. either way N. to S. and E. to W. and by its opposite extremities, which are separated from the mainland by narrow winding channels, closes in the beautiful Bay of Eleusis, so as to give it the appearance of a lake. It has a rocky surface with a thin but not unproductive soil and in some parts is well adapted for the olive. Its other principal product is honey, but the vine thrives well, and together with the olive produces excellent wine. The old city of Salamis stood on the S. coast, between the Island of Egina, and the celebrated battle, A.C. 480, in which the vast and invincible Persian was signally defeated by a much smaller Grecian fleet, was fought chiefly in the narrow E. strait.

SALANDRA, a N. Naples, prov. Basilicata 21 m. S. W. Matera, near the source of the Salandrella, a small stream 45 m. long, which falls into the Gulf of Taranto. It contains a church, five chapels, and a Franciscan convent and has manufactures of linen and cotton from raw materials grown within the district. Pop. 1400.

SALANGORE, a N. and maritime state Malay peninsula, W. coast. The town is situated a short distance up a river about lat. 3° 20' N. lon. 101° 30' E. It has a fort, constructed of mud and brick work, on which are a number of guns, some of large calibre in bad repair. The river is shallow, and practicable only for vessels of little burden. Artificial obstructions have been made by the inhabitants. The Dutch had formerly an establishment here for the monopoly of tin. — The **DIAMANT** or **DIAMANT** lies along the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, between lat. 3° 50' N. and the Isthmus of Suez, about lat. 4° 40' N. 130° E., and about 45 m. broad, or, interiorly, it produces tin of excellent quality, dammer-wood, oil, and resins. The population, less than it once was, is supposed not to exceed 15,000. It is principally composed of the descendants of a colony of Bugis, from Goeck, in the Celebes, who settled here towards the commencement of the last century.

SALANKEMENT, or **SLANKEMENT** (Stank), a N. Hungary, on Stryna, generalship Peterwardia, near the confluence of the Theiss with the Danube, about 6 m. from Fodok. It was once strongly fortified, and has a B. Catholic and two Greek churches. In 1691, Louis of Baden here defeated the Turks, of whom 25,000 were slain.

SALAR, a N. Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 37 m. W. S. W. Granada, E. of slopes of Sierra de Alhama. It contains a church and two old castles, one of which used as a prison and another as a courthouse, and has oil seed flour mills, and a trade in wheat, charcoal, and apparel. Pop. 1839.

SALARA a vil. Mnd. of Italy, gov. Yenne, prov. Poll. some on the Po, 19 m. S. S. W. Rovigo. It has a B. Catholic church. Pop. 1400.

SALARINGE a vil. and som. Belgium, prov. M. Flandres, 31 m. S. Ghent; with manufacture of linen two flour-mills and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1836.

SALARRE, a N. Spain, Andalucia prov. and 25 m. E. N. E. Malaga. It has a regularly-formed square, a church and a primary school and a trade in raisins and wine. P. 1025.

SALAS-GOMEZ a small isl. S. Pacific Ocean lat. 28° 37' 48" S. lon. 105° 20' W., somewhat less than 1 m. long, and 1 m. wide a cooling-place for the sea-fowl, apparently of volcanic origin.

SALAT, a river, France, which descends from the S. slope of the Pyrenees, dep. Ardege, flows very cautiously N. N. W. passing St. Girons, and after a course of nearly 60 m. of which 20 m. are navigable with the current, joins R. bank Garonne, in dep. Haute-Garonne. Its chief affluents are the Aeth which joins it on the right, and the Lizard or Lasseme, on the left.

SALAWATTY a considerable isl. Indian Archipelago, off N. W. extremity of Papua, from which it is separated by a narrow strait, lat. (W. point) 0° 59' S. lon. 130° 55' E. (N. point) it is about 80 m. long by 25 m. broad. The shore is mostly steep, and except in a few places is also bold to approach. The island produces great quantities of sugar of excellent quality.

SALAYER, or **SALAYEN** a group of isl. Indian Archipelago, off S. coast, Isl. Celebes, forming part of the Dutch province of Macassar. It consists of the islands of Salayer or Great Salayer, Kalama, Bonaccata, Hog Island, and the Boogieran. Salayer Island about 50 m. long, N. to S. by 8 m. broad lat. (N. point) 5° 42' S. lon. 120° 23' E. (N. point) is separated from Celebes by the Strait of Salayer 13 m. broad and interspersed with several islands. It is mountainous and woody but thickly peopled and well cultivated. The principal produce is millet which is the chief subsistence of the natives. Cotton also is raised from which coarse blue and white striped cloths are manufactured. The houses of the natives are good. Pop. 60,000.

SALAZAR a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, dep. Turin prov. and 12 m. S. W. Ivrea R. bank Orso. It is an ancient place and was once surrounded by walls and defended by a strong castle, of which only a tower, now used as a belfry, still exists. It has a church, a confraternity three oratories, and an elementary school. Pop. 1153.

SALCITO a N. Naples, prov. Salerno, 15 m. N. W. Campobasso near R. bank Trigno, with three churches eight chapels and an hospital. Pop. 2700.

SALCOMBE a vil. and chapelry England, co. Devon 5 m. S. Kingsbridge, W. side, entrance to Kingsbridge harbour. It has several handsome villas and numerous residences in its vicinity. It is in general well built and contains an Episcopal chapel and places of worship for the Baptists and Wesleyans. About 50 vessels belonging to the place are employed principally in the fruit and coasting trades, and ship-building is carried on to some extent. Near it are the remains of an ancient castle. Pop. 1656.

SALCOMBE River, par. Keg Devon, 2805 ac. P. 476.

SALCOTI par. Eng. Essex, 255 ac. Pop. 25.

SALDAÑA, a N. Spain, Leon prov. and 25 m. N. Palencia, in a beautiful plain watered by the Carrion, here crossed by a stone bridge of 23 arches, in a somewhat dilapidated state. It has three churches a good townhouse, primary school hospital and the ruins of an old castle, surrounding a steep height manufactures of linen thread and earthenware, and several oil and flour mills. Pop. 920.

SALDANHA BAY, B. Africa, Cape Colony about 70 m. N. W. Cape Town, lat. 36° 14' 42" S., lon. 17° 54' E. (N. point) one of the best and most commodious harbours in the world. It extends about 8.5 m. S. W. to S. E., with a comparatively narrow entrance, not quite 5 m. wide. It affords, at all seasons, very excellent shelter and anchorage.

SALDA a vil. Sonagambila, Fouta l. bank Senegal lat. 16° 21' N. lon. 18° 37' W. Here ships bound for Galam stop to pay their customs-duties to the Almamy of Fouta. Here also is a mudbank which ships cannot pass in the dry season without discharging their cargoes.

SALDINSK (NAMES AND VERSIONS) two vils. Russia, gov. and 220 m. E. N. E. Perm, on the Balda, an affluent of the Tura. They have two blast, and a great number of saw-mill furnaces.

SALE -1 A in Italy Piedmont, div Alessandria, prov and 10 m N W Turin, in a plain, consisting of a rich alluvium left by the Po, which originally had its channel in it. It was once surrounded by fortifications of which no traces now remain, is the seat of a court of justice and has three churches, two schools and an hospital. Pop. 5684.-2, A vil and com Piedmont, div Coni, prov Mondovì, in the valley traversed by the Saluggia. It has a church and a charitable endowment. Pop. 1314.-3, A vil and com. *Sale Vesuvia*, prov and 15 m N W Brindisi, on a height above the E. shore of Lake Lucera with several churches, and manufactures of woollen cloths, which form an important article of trade. Pop. 1744.

SALE-CASLERVO a vil and com. Italy Piedmont, div Turin, prov Ivrea, a little N. Castellamonte, in a mountainous district, on a tributary of the Orco. It is a mere vil lage with a church. Pop. 2178.

SALE BY mar Eng. Lancashire, 1770 ac. Pop. 248.

SALES, SALES, or *SUA* a seaport in Morocco, W coast, at the mouth and on R. bank *Es Regreb* lat. 34° 3' N, lon 6° 50' W. It is encompassed by a wall 85 ft. high, strengthened and flanked by towers at regular distances, but is nevertheless weak, and could offer little resistance to a regular attack. At the S.W. angle of the town there is a battery mounting 18 heavy guns, which commands the N. passage over the bar of the river. The fortifications towards the sea are of a recent date, and kept in tolerable order. The guns are of large calibre, but the batteries are badly situated. The water is deep close to the shore and a frigate might approach within a cable's-length of the batteries. The export trade consists principally in wool. There is here a manufactory of carpets, the colours of which are beautiful and the texture excellent; but, being made for home consumption, they are generally too long in proportion to their width. The practical preparations of the people of Sales, which rendered them at one time so notorious, have now been entirely departed from them; no such lawless practices being now attempted. Opposite Sales on the E. bank of the river is the town of Rabat (which see). In November 1851 both Sales and Rabat were bombarded and nearly destroyed by the French. *Pop* (Sales) about 10 000.

SALEHURST par Eng. Sussex 3750 ac. Pop. 950.

SALEM several places, U. States -1 A seaport in Massachusetts, on a peninsula nearly surrounded by water and on the Boston and Salem railway and several other branch-lines, connecting it with Marblehead on the S., Cape Ann on the E. and Lawrence and Lowell on the N. W. about 14 m. N. E. Boston. Its site though low is pleasant and healthy being formed by two inlets of the sea, the one of which, called the North River is connected with Beverly by a bridge nearly 1500 ft. long while the other called the South River is the harbour. Not having been laid out according to any preconceived plan, it has assumed a very irregular shape and consists, for the most part of angular and winding streets, lined with houses built partly of brick and stone, but chiefly of wood. Many elegant houses have been erected in the vicinity of the Common. An inclosure of above 8 ac. in the E. part of the town tastefully laid out in gravel walks bordered with lofty trees. Among the public edifices are about 50 churches, several of them possessed of much architectural merit, and one, called the North church, distinguished by its beautiful Gothic front, the city-hall with a fine front of granite the courthouse a new and beautiful structure finely situated the custom-house, market-house, almshouse hospital, the almshouse, occupying a spacious hall, and possessed of a library of 11 000 vols., the Essex institute, designed to promote the study both of natural and civil history; the aqueduct, by which an ample supply of soft and spring water is furnished, and the museum belonging to the Essex Institute. The manufactory, though not enjoying the benefit of water-power, are of considerable extent, and include a large paper mill, two saw and two flour mills several distilleries and rope-walks, and numerous tanneries. The trade is still more important, and employs above 100 vessels in foreign commerce, besides a number in the whale-fishery. The East India trade, in which Salem had at one time a decided lead, has been unable to withstand the competition of Boston and New York, though many vessels which deliver their cargoes at these ports are still owned

by its citizens. In 1851 the number of vessels which cleared from the port for foreign countries was 508, tonnage, 45,989.

Salem was first settled in 1619, and is, next to Plymouth the oldest town in New England. In 1652, strange delusions with regard to witchcraft having become prevalent, no fewer than 19 persons were condemned and hanged as witches, on a spot which still bears the name of Gallows Hill. During the Revolutionary war, Salem distinguished itself by its naval prowess, and fitted out about 60 armed privateers, manned by 4000 men. *Pop* (1850) 18,880.-2, A vil. and township, New Jersey 37 m. W. S. W. Trenton, E. side, Salem Creek with a courthouse, jail, eight churches, an academy and some shipping trade. *Pop* 3003.-3, A vil. and township, New York, 44 m. N. E. Albany. It contains Washington Academy, has some manufactures and several mills, and is noted for its wool-market. *Pop* 3904.

SALEM a dist. and in Hindooistan presid. Madras. The dist. lat. 11 to 18 N, lon 77° 40' to 79° E. is bounded W. and S. W. by the Cavary river, separating it from Coimbatore, N. Mysore and the dist. N. Arcot, E. and S. by S. Arcot and Trichinopoly length N. to S., 130 m. breadth, from 55 m. to 100 m. Area, 8200 sq. m. It consists partly of a tract below the Ghats, but chiefly of the Barren-plateau plain above them, a fine tableland rising in many parts to between 5000 ft. and 8000 ft. above the sea, well cultivated and producing great quantities of rice, madder and rose-wood, cardam, gamboge &c. About one-third of the surface is cultivated and three-fourths are under the ryotwari settlement (see *INDIA* *Barren*) the remainder being in small communities. Half of the population is estimated to be employed in agriculture. Cotton of various species, indigo, tobacco, coffee, maize, and rice, are raised iron-ore is very abundant and rich and some of it magnetic, native carbonate of magnesia is met with cotton cloths are, or lately were, made for export to the W. Indies and America; iron and steel are manufactures, the chief exports are cloth, iron, gamboge, iron oil seeds, imports are opium and silk. *Pop* 946,181.-**SALEM** the cap. and only city of importance, is in the S. part, E. bank of the Tyronny 70 m. N. W. Trichinopoly, and 1070 ft. above the sea lat. 11° 39' N, lon 78° 32' E. It consists of two wide and many narrow streets, with numerous houses built of brick and tiled; and it is on the whole clean and improving, but not salubrious, from being seated in a narrow valley, and subject to great daily ranges of temperature. Many of the inhabitants are silk and cotton weavers, and these are the most healthy. *Pop* 19 000. (*Madras Adm.* *Rep.* on Statistics of Madras Presid. & Division.)

SALEMBRIA, or *SALYMBRIA* (anc. *Phoenice*) a river, Turkey in Europe, which rises near Mount Politis, on the frontier of Macedonia, Albania, and Thessaly flows S. E. past Kalabaki, E. N. E. to Larissa, then N. N. E. and falls into the Gulf of Salomon at Karli, after a course of about 110 m. Its principal affluents are the *Favari* Salago and the *Saranta* Ieros. It is navigable for about 50 m. and is remarkable for the impetuosity of its waters.

SALEMI (anc. *Halym*), a tr. Sinyi prov and 21 m. S. E. Tiflis. It is in the S. and is fortified, and contains a great number of churches and convents, but is on the whole a miserable poor place, with no kind of industrial establishments. *Pop* 8004.

SALENGHE a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div Turin, prov and 2 m. E. Pinerolo. It was walled, and is still entered by two castellated gates from one of which the belty runs, and has two churches, a communal, and a free school an hospital and a charitable endowment. *P* 9981.

SALESIANO, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, gov. Milan, prov and 5 m. W. Lomb. r. bank Lambro with a church; an oil-mill, and some trade in cheese. *Pop* 1008.

SALERNA, a tr. France, dep. Var, in a fertile district, 1 m. bank Esteron, 18 m. N. W. Digne, with quantities of coarse woollens and earthenware; and a trade in wine, figs, olive-oil, silk, cattle &c. Near it are the ruins of an ancient fortress built by the Saracens. *Pop* 3762.

SALLENO (anc. *Paestum Ance*), a gulf, W. coast, Naples, formed by Campanella Point on the N. W., which separates it from the Gulf of Naples, and Furore Point on the S. E. It is about 29 m. across its entrance, and 24 m. deep; receives the rivers Sele and Tundano, and has the towns of Salerno and Amalfi on its N. shore.

SALERNO (anc. *Salernum*) a tn. and seaport, Naples, cap. prov. Principato-Citra, at the N. extremity of the gulf of the same, 30 m. S.E. Naples, finely situated on the side and at the foot of a hill, covered by the remains of an ancient citadel. It is inclosed by walls, and has a broad road or macadam along the shore, which forms an excellent promenade. Its streets, paved with lava, are narrow and irregular and hemmed in by lofty gloomy looking houses, very indifferently built. The principal edifices are the cathedral, erected by Robert Guiscard, a Gothic structure, adorned with a facade of 26 granite Corinthian pillars, and possessing an ancient tomb, said to contain the ashes of the apostle Matthew the governor's palace, the new theatre, 17 churches, several convents, an extraordinary, and a foundling hospital. The port is well sheltered but is shallow, and frequented chiefly by fishing vessels, Naples having carried off its trade, which was at one time of some importance. Salerno is the see of an archbishop, and has a high criminal and a civil court, a university, an extraordinary which had acquired great celebrity in the 11th century, particularly as a school of medicine but has lost its reputation. The foundation of the town is attributed to the Greeks. It became a place of great importance under the Romans, from whom it passed first to the Goths and afterwards to the Lombards who retained it in possession till the 11th century, when they were expelled by the Normans Robert Guiscard. It was ultimately annexed to the crown of Naples. The extensive cultivation of rice in the neighbourhood makes the soil unhealthy. Pop. (1850), 16,892.

SALOTTO a vil. and com. Italy, Veneto prov. and 23 m. S.W. Padua, with two churches. Pop. 3041.
SALFORD three pars. Eng. —1, Bedford 900 ac. Pop. 809—2, Oxford 1670 ac. Pop. 873—3, (Priors) Warwick, 4780 ac. Pop. 863.

SALFORD a bor. tn. and par. Eng. See MANCHESTER.
SALGADO a tn. Brazil prov. Minas Gerais about 4 m. from I. head of the river, 870 m. N. Rio-Preto. It stands on a height, surrounded by marshy plains and has a church, Latin and primary school and a considerable trade in cotton, sugar, rum, and cattle. Pop. (dist.), 4000.

SALGADO a river Brazil rises in E. of prov. Ceara under the name of the Porcos, flows N. and descending from the slopes of a Serra, after many windings, takes the name of Salgado, shortly after becomes navigable waters the numerous districts of São-Vicente-de-Lavras and Ico, and several miles below the town of Ico joins the bank Jaguaribe.

SALGHIR, a sluggish muddy river, Russia, rises in the Kila Mountains, in the E. of the Crimea, goes towards the N.N.W. past Simferopol, then N.E., and after a course of about 110 m. falls into the Gulf of Sivash, in the large lagoon separated by a narrow belt from the Sea of Azov. Its principal affluents are the Burelitcha and Karsa.

SALHIEH or **SALAMANA**, a tn. Lower Egypt about 60 m. N.E. Cairo and at some distance S. of Lake Menzalah. It is a place of some strength, and is regarded as the key of Egypt on the side of Syria. It has a large mosque. All around it are seen mounds indicating the remains of ancient cities. One of these, Tel Douch, situated in a direct line between Salhieh and Pelusium, the modern Tinnis, marks the site of Daphne, identical with the Taphnephos of the Bible, where the king of Egypt is said (Gen. xlii 9), to have had a palace.

SALHOUSE, par. Eng. Northfolk 2090 ac. Pop. 601.

SALIAN, an isl. Transcaucasian Russia formed by the two arms by which the Kura falls into the Caspian. On the N. side of it stands the town of Salian, cap. dist. of same name, and an important station for the steppes fishery.

SALIBAGHO, or **TUZUNA BUKHARA**, a group of thirteen isl. Indian Archipelago, between Mindanao and Gilolo. The S. end of the most easterly, Kabungwan, is lat. 8° 47' N. lon. 127° 11' E. Karundun, the largest and most N. but one, is about 27 m. long and 6 m. or 7 m. broad. They are hilly and fertile, and yield rice, sweet-potatoes, and coconuts; grains, pigs, and fish are plentiful, as is also water. The group is partly under the sway of the Prince of Sangir. Though the natives of some of the islands are partially civilised, those of others of them are in a very low state, having no knowledge of a God, and living together like cattle. Pop. 11,800.

SALICITTO a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. Cogh, prov. and 18 m. N.N.E. Mondovì, on bank Bormida.

It is walled, entered by two gates. It traversed by a spacious street, opened up by several minor streets, and has a church, and an ancient castle in good preservation. Pop. 1674.

SALIES, a tn. France, dep. Basen-Pyrénées, 80 m. N.N.W. Pau. It derives its name from a saline spring, from which the salt obtained is remarkably pure, and is said to have no small share in improving the flocks of the department, so well known under the name of Fleams of Bayonne. The trade is in salt and salt provisions, horses and cattle. P. 8373.

SALINI BEXAR, a considerable tn. Punjab, 1 bnk. Indus, on the great route to Cashmere by the Deb Pass lat. 34° 57' N. lon. 73° 55' E. It has a large and well-supplied bazaar and within 2 m. of it is the fort of Kralan Ghar, one of the finest specimens of the square regular mud-fort in the Punjab.

SALINA a tn. U. States New York, E. extremity of Onondaga Lake, about 140 m. W. Albany, and 1½ m. N. Syracuse, which, though originally inferior, has so much outstripped Salina that it may now almost claim it as an suburb. It is celebrated for its salt springs which both supply extensive salt-works on the spot and at Syracuse from which, in 1850, about 789 000 bushels of salt were made. Salina has also extensive flour-mills, for which water-power is obtained from the Oswego canal, and an extensive furnace, machine-shop and other manufactures in which steam-power is employed. Pop. 2142.

SALINA, or **SALINI** (anc. *Didyma*) one of the Lipari Isles off N. coast, Sicily and 8 m. N.W. at Lipari, greatest length, E. to W. about 6 m., mean breadth about 4 m. It is of volcanic origin and mountainous the chief summits being Mount Vulture on the N. and Mount Salvatore on the S. It is very fertile, and produces much oil fruit, and wine. It is named from a lagoon on the E. coast from which a great deal of salt is made. Pop. 4000.

SALINE par. Scot. Fife, 7 m. by 6 m. Pop. 1702.

SALINAK, a maritime vil. E. coast of Cyprus, on the Gulf of Saloonia. It has a cathedral, a bazaar, and a salt-works. Pop. 1631.

SALING (Ghar) par. Eng. Essex, 1661 ac. Pop. 336.
SALINS (anc. *Salinae*), a tn. France, dep. Jura, in a narrow gorge between two lofty hills, at the extremity of a fertile valley, 24 m. N.N.E. Lons-le-Saunier. It owes its name to salt works carried on in a vast edifice about 300 yards long which stands in the midst of the valley is surrounded by walls, and derives its supplies from brim-springs which rise below from vaults of ancient construction. The whole town, with exception of the establishment already mentioned and the hospital, was destroyed by fire in 1825 and has been rebuilt chiefly by voluntary subscriptions obtained throughout the kingdom. The manufactures consist of salt and sulphate of soda, trestler and brandy and the trade is in wine brandy cheese, wax, honey, salt, fir and oak timber and gypsum. The last is extensively quarried in the neighbourhood. Pop. 6387.

SALIS, a river Russia, issues from a small lake, which rises near the centre of gov. Novoniz, flows easterly W., and after a course of about 100 m. falls into the Gulf of Riga, near the town of Salis or Sahabing which occupies a position, and has a small harbour rendered almost inaccessible by sands which have silted it up.

SALISBURY, several places United States —1, A township, Connecticut, 41 m. N.W. Hartford with several furnaces, forges manufactures of guns, anchors, engines, scythes, wrought-iron &c. Pop. 8103 —2, A township, Massachusetts, 36 m. N.E. Boston, on the Merrimack, at the junction of the Foreway, with several churches, extensive wooden factories, manufactures of cottons, three sawmills, fulling-mills and ship-building. Pop. 8100.

SALISBURY or **NEW SALISBURY**, an ancient city ruin and par. bor. England, cap. co. Wilt. 80 m. S.W. by W. London on the S.W. railway in a pleasant and fertile valley, at the junction of the Upper Avon with the united streams of the Willey and Nadder. Its houses, all of brick, are far from being handsome, and are greatly wanting in uniformity. The city is lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with water from the Avon which runs in clear streams through many of the streets in artificial channels. At the head of its public buildings stands the magnificent cathedral, begun in 1220 and completed in 1256, one of the finest and most interesting specimens of Gothic architecture in the kingdom. It is in the form of a double cross, with a highly enriched tower,

404 ft. in height, the interior is exquisitely beautiful from the loftiness of the elevation and the delicacy and lightness of its structure. There are three parish churches in the city all fine edifices, as is also the R. Catholic chapel, a structure of great beauty by Pugin. There are places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, Independents, and several meeting-houses for other bodies. In the centre of the city is the market-place, a large open area, in which markets are held twice a-week; and on every alternate week, one of the largest cattle-markets in the west of England. At the S.E. corner of this area stands the council-house, a modern square building of white brick, with a handsome Doric portico. There are several ancient edifices in the city interesting from their antiquity and architectural merit, but now in a state of decay or altered to suit other purposes than the original. The principal schools are the chorister's, the city grammar and the bishop's school, in which last 40 boys and girls are clothed and educated at the expense of the see, a training school for governesses in connection with the church of England, the British and national schools, and various private establishments. The charitable institutions are numerous they comprise an infirmary the Godolphin charity endowed for the maintenance and education of eight young orphan ladies seven hospitals, the college of matrons and various other endowed charities. Salisbury was at one time celebrated for its woollen manufactures, particularly hosiery, but they are now extinct the manufacturing industry of the city being at present limited to the making of scissors and other fine cutlery a rope, twine and sock factory and to one or two establishments for hair-cloth weaving. Malt is extensively carried on and the trade in beer is considerable. Salisbury returns two members to Parliament. Pop. 11,657

SALISBURY an [w] British N America, Hudson Strait lat. (E. point) 53° 27' N lon 76° 40' W (w.) about 30 m long N.W. and S.E. and about 10 m broad

SALISBURY PLAIN an extensive and elevated chalk tract, England, Wiltshire immediately S. of the city of Salisbury extending about 20 m E. to W. and 14 m N. to S. Its general appearance at a distance entitles it to be called a plain, but on a closer inspection it is found to have a undulating surface, and to be intersected by numerous small valleys. It consists generally of a thin light soil covered with flints, and though not well adapted for agriculture, is for the most part covered with a fine green sward, forming excellent sheep-walks. The high price of grain during the late war tempted several of the proprietors to bring large portions of it under the plough, but the crops, large at first, rapidly fell off as soon as the superabundant vegetable matter began to be exhausted, and the anticipated gain passed in a very serious loss, from the difficulty of re-forming the sward which had been destroyed. The most remarkable objects on Salisbury Plain are the Druidical remains of Stonehenge.

SALKEED (Gorak) par Eng Cumberland, 3724 ac. Pop. 497

SALL, par Eng. Norfolk 1802 ac. Pop. 252

SALLÉ, a tn. Naples, par Abruzzo-Citra, S.W. Cilici, on a low but salubrious site with four churches. A great many silk-worms are reared in the neighbourhood. P. 1100

SALLÉ (LA) a vil and com. kingd of Italy Piedmont, div and about 12 m W. Aosta, 1 bank Dora-Baltea, here crossed by several wooden bridges. It has two churches a charitable endowment, and several primary schools. Many of the inhabitants emigrate to obtain the means of subsistence. Charrette, who distinguished himself as a leader of the Vendée during the revolution in France was a native of La Sallé. Pop. 2273

SALLENCHÉLÉ, a tn. France dep. Haute Savoie, prov. Faucigny on a height above 1. bank Arve, about 12 m. W. N.W. Mont Rhone, and 30 m S.E. Geneva. It was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1860 and has been again rebuilt. It is the seat of a bishop; has a court of justice and a considerable trade in cattle, hides, butter and cheese. Pop. 2083.

SALLÓ (Hagy) a market to Hungary, Nither Danube, on Harg, about 10 m. from Léva with a church, and very important cattle-markets. Pop. 1618.

SALM, an ancient principality Germany belonging to a celebrated family which in the 12th century divided into two

branches; the elder possessing Upper Salm, on the E. frontiers of Lorraine; and the younger, Lower Salm, in Luxembourg, both on the left bank of the Rhine.

SALMERON a tn. Spain, New Castle, prov. and 37 m. S.E.E. Guadalajara, on a height with a church, clothed, and primary school, several oil and flour mills; and a trade in corn oil, and wool. Pop. 1158

SALMON, several rivers, U. States 1.—1. Runs in state of New York, flows N.W. through On. and falls into Mexico Bay in Lake Ontario. It is navigable by boats for 16 m. to the falls at Orwell, where a volume of water 250 ft. wide is precipitated over rocky precipices from a height of 107 ft.—2. Connecticut, falls into the river Connecticut at Haddam.—3. California, an affluent of the Klamath. It flows W., and gold is found throughout its whole course.

SALMONBY, par Eng. Lincoln 961 ac. Pop. 110

SALMÜNSTER, a tn. Helvetia, on the southern side of the lake with the Koenig. It is walled, and has a church the remains of a Capuchin monastery manufactures of woollens and four mills. Pop. 1890.

SALO a tn and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 15 m. S.E. Brescia, beautifully situated at the head of a bay on the N. shore of Lake Garda. It was once walled, and is still defended by an old castle is well built, has well-ordered streets and spacious squares, lined by handsome buildings is the seat of a court of justice and several public offices and has several churches, an ecclesiastical seminary a gymnasium an academy founded as early as 1554 a casino a theatre and several charitable endowments. The manufactures consist chiefly of thread and of dusted stomachic waters, which are held in much esteem the trade is chiefly in lemons and other fruits. The surrounding district, covered with lemon and orange groves and a profusion of flowers, is one of the most beautiful in Lombardy. Pop. 4480

SALOBRENA [anc. Salobrena] a tn. Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 89 m. S.E.E. Granada, on a rather high and steep rock 2 m. from the Mediterranean, a bank of sand and surrounded with remains of ancient walls. It contains a townhouse, prison two primary schools, and a large and strong fort in a ruinous state and has some traffic in cotton with Barcelona, and in potatoes, figs, and apart from the power of Valencia and the ports of the west. Pop. (agricultural), 2044

SALOMAN or **SOLOMON ISLANDS**, a group, S. Pacific, having New Britain and Papua on the W. and Queen Charlotte's Islands on the E. Ymbel Island near the centre of the group, is in lat. 8° 34' S., and lon. 159° 58' 54" E. The Solomon Archipelago extends N.W. to S.E. for about 600 m., and contains eight or ten principal, with numerous minor islands. Their structure is similar throughout, consisting of a mountain chain often very lofty stretching in the direction of the group, and forming a kind of central axis from which the sides slope gently, and finally merge in low shores, often furnished with a belt of mangroves touching the water. The soil judging from the vigour of the vegetation is of great fertility. The inhabitants are numerous, and apparently in a very savage state.

SALOME-BERKHOE, par Eng. Oxford, 679 ac. P. 152

SALON [anc. Salona], a tn. France dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 30 m. N.W. Aix on a fertile plain, on the canal of Cuyrenne. It consists of the old and new towns. The former, situated near the centre, is nearly of a circular form, and was surrounded with ramparts, of which only some ruins remain. It contains some good houses, and a church built by the Templars in the 13th century but the streets are irregular. It is separated by a well-planned boulevard, adorned with fountains, from the new town, which is entirely of modern construction, and built with great regularity. The parish church contains the tomb of the celebrated astrologer, Nostradamus, who died here, and is said to have occupied an old castle, built upon a rock at the extremity of the town. The townhouse is a handsome edifice. The manufactures consist of olive-oil and soap and there are several silk and woollen flour mills and wax-refineries. The trade, which is important, is in oil, silk, almonds, wool, wax, cattle, &c. Pop. 4390.

SALONA, a ruined city, Dalmatia, about 8 m. N. N.E. Spalatro at the head of a gulf of same name, at the mouth of the Zadra, here crossed by a bridge. An insignificant modern village occupies a small portion of the S.E.

tucky, flow W., white, and soon after John 1 bank Ohio, about 20 m. below Louisville, after a course of about 100 m., partly navigable.

SALT HILL, a vil. England, co. Buckingham, 2 m. N. E. It is a village of rather only a few houses connected with the now abandoned transatlantic, called Western of the Eten scholars, who they repaired as precaution to it towards on the S. side of the road, and served contributions on the passenger.

SALT LAKE CITY a tr. U. States, territory Utah, on the Jordan, which connects the Utah and Great Salt lakes, 105 m. N. by E. Fillmore City, about lat. 40° 15' N. lon. 112° W. It stands at the W. base of Wasatch Mountains, more than 4000 ft. above sea-level and consists of spacious regular and well-planned streets, lined with houses, principally of sun-dried brick, and neat appearance. It is the head-quarters of the Mormons, and was first founded in 1847 by Brigham Young, the successor of Joe Smith, the originator of the sect. Its progress has been very rapid, and its condition is apparently prosperous, notwithstanding the persecutions which are publicly sanctioned in it. Pop. estimated at 8000.

SALT LAKE (GREAT) See GREAT SALT LAKE.
SALT RANGE, an extensive mountain group Punjab, extending S.E. from the Khyber or Tera Range on the N.E. confines of Afghanistan to the Jhelum, a distance of nearly 200 m. It has a barren and regular appearance, exhibiting little vegetation, while bold and bare precipices rise in many places at once from the plain but some of its peaks exceed 2500 ft. Limestone, sandstone, and clay of various colors are the chief formations. Salt pervades them all but is principally enveloped in clay, occurring in enormous masses, some of which are 200 ft. thick, varying in hue from white to flesh-color. The quantity of salt raised annually from the mines, some years since, was 90,000,000 lbs. Most of the taracuts of the Salt Range carry down gold-dust in their sands.

SALT RIVER, two rivers, 1. In the territory N. of the state of Missouri, and flowing first to the S., and then to the E. falls into the Mississippi in Missouri, after a course of about 250 m.—2. Kentucky runs to the centre of the state, and flowing N. about 40 m., turns to the W. and after a course of about 100 m., unites with the Rolling Fork from the S. and again turning to the N.W. enters the Ohio at Shepherdsville.

SALTA a prov. and tm. of La Plata. The province, which is the frontier one to the N. extends from lat. 26° N. northwards to the confines of Bolivia, is bounded E. by El Gran Chaco, E. by provs. Tucuman and Catamarca, and W. by Bolivia. It consists of lofty mountain ranges, fertile valleys and tracts covered with wood or pasture with a climate varying from tropical heat in the E. part of the prov. to intense cold in the mountain districts on the W. The principal rivers are the Yerniozo and the Salado. It yields wheat, maize, indigo, cotton, and sugar; and the vine to a certain extent is cultivated and some trade is carried on in its market. Pop. about 60,000.—The river lat. 24° 25' S. lon. 65° W. about 560 m. N.W. Buenos Ayres, at the bottom of a narrow valley visible to occasional inhabitants has a neat appearance, possesses a cathedral and several churches, but from the distance is scarcely at certain seasons. Pop. about 9000.

SALTASH a market tn. England co. Cornwall 4 m. N.W. Plymouth, on bank Tamar, on a steep acclivity rising abruptly from the river, across which there is here a steam-ferry. It has an ancient chapel with a fine massive tower, places of worship for Wesleyans and Baptists, a free school, and mechanics institute. The inhabitants are mostly seafaring men or engaged in fishing. Pop. 1631.

SALTAY prov. Eng. Lancashire; 3650 sq. m. Pop. 296.

SALTWATER, a transport tn. Scotland on the Firth of Clyde co. Arg. 34 m. S.W. Glasgow, with which it is connected by railway. It is irregularly built, and by no means of pretensions appearance has a townish. Established, Free, and three U. Presbyterians churches, and a Baptist meeting-house, several schools, and a library. Many of the inhabitants are occupied in weaving annulins. There are extensive chemical works at either end of the town; some salt is manufactured; and at the harbour considerable quantities of coal are exported. Pop. 4538.

SALTRE, two small isles. Ireland co. Wexford, R.E. coast, St. George's Channel lat. 52° 5' 30" N. lon. 6° 41' W. The largest is about 1 m. long, by ½ m. broad; the smaller about half that size.

SALTRENE-Fors, a river Norway, hall Nordland, rises in a mountainous district on the coast of Sweden, near lat. 67° N.; flows N.W. and falls into the Arctic Sea in a wide meander, which takes the name of the Saltrener; and at the mouth of which are several violent whirlpools, by which vessels have been repeatedly engulfed. The whole course of the Saltrener exceeds 100 m.

SALTREESTOWN, par Eng. Lond. 1045 sq. m. P. 355
SALTREESTOWN, three par Eng. Lincoln—1. (All Saints) 1169 sq. m. Pop. 200—2. (St. Clement) 2305 sq. m. Pop. 125—3. (St. Peter) 2008 sq. m. Pop. 251

SALTREED, par Eng. Somerset 860 sq. m. Pop. 417
SALTREED, an isl. Denmark 6 m. R.E.E. Copenhagen area, about 6 sq. m. It is very flat, and lies so open to the waves and spray of the sea that very few people live upon it. It is famous for its quarries of limestone, which is of a light colour with dark spots, and susceptible of a fine polish.

SALTRESE, par Eng. Norfolk; 1814 sq. m. Pop. 232
SALTRESE, a tn. Maxeen Confederation, dep. Conakry, at the foot of a hill, in a fertile district, 1 bank Tigra, near the frontier of Fieve Leon 470 m. N.W. Maxeen. It is a well-built handsome town, consisting of streets proceeding either parallel or at right angles to each other, and meeting in a public square adorned with a fine fountain, and has extensive manufactures of woollen blankets, and serapes or ponchos, which are in demand in every part of the confederation, and an important annual fair which lasts eight days. It is up about 12 000.

SALTO-GRANDE, a lofty cascade, Brazil prov. Minas Geraes, on the Cordillera dos Ammores where the Jequitinhonha, bursting between two rocks, boils in a whirl, and precipitates itself into an abyss, with a noise which is heard at the distance of 10 m.

SALTON, par Eng. York (N. Riding); 3530 sq. m. P. 379
SALTON, par Scotland Haddington; 24 m. by 8 m. Pop. 697

SALTWOOD par Eng. Kent; 2600 sq. m. Pop. 609
SALLIDA, a river U. States, rises in the Blue Mountains, S.W. frontiers of N. Carolina, enters N. Carolina, flows S.E. and at Columbia unites with Broad River in forming the Can. gaves, after a course of about 130 m.

SALUEN SALUEN or THAN-LUEN, a large river of S.E. Asia, forming nearly all the E. boundary of the Burmese empire. It rises in Kachin (E. Tibet), apparently by three principal heads, flows S., at first between high mountain ranges, and afterwards through the W. part of the Chinese prov. of Yunnan, under the name of No-hang and Lo-king bounds throughout the territory of the free Laos on the W., separates the British Transvaal provs. on the same side from the Burmese dominions, and finally enters the Gulf of Martaban by a wide mouth between the towns Maitama and Martaban. Its course, estimated at 600 m. (but probably much longer) appears to be almost uniformly to the S., and between lat. 9° 30' and 9° E. It forms very few large heads, and differs from nearly all the other great rivers of Asia in not having a delta, neither has it any considerable affluents, but according to maps a communication with both the So-hang and Iravadi. It has been but scarcely surveyed or explored, boats may ascend it to about 100 m. from the sea, beyond which its navigation is said to be interrupted by rapids and cataracts. It flows, however through a country profusely timbered, and doubtless of great natural resources.—(Madsen, *Almanac*, &c.)

SALUGGIA a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, Riv. Novara, prov. and 24 m. W. Verucchi, near a bank Doga-Riboni, with five churches, a convent, and a school. Pop. 3837

SALUEN or SALUGGIA a vil. Austria, Tyrol, about 16 m. S.W. Bozen 1 bank Adige. It has a church, some ruins, and a castle. In the vicinity a little above the village, there is a remarkable water-fall nearly 300 ft. high. F. 1116.

SALUZZO, a tn. Sardisleni Sardinia, par. prov. of same name, 30 m. S. by W. Turin, partly on a hill, and partly in a plain between the Po and the Trebia. It consists of an upper and a lower town, the former once surrounded by strong walls,

and still entered by three gates, and wall built, though the streets are steep, and the latter of considerably greater extent, and in general of more modern construction. Saluzola is the seat of a bishop, the residence of the marquises of the name, and the seat of several important public offices, and has a large and handsome cathedral erected in the 15th century, surmounted by a lofty and elegant tower. The church of St. Bernard, not of much architectural merit, but containing several splendid and interesting monuments, the church of St. Dominica, also chiefly remarkable for its monuments several suppressed and two existing convents the courthouses, ancient townhouses, college, and other public schools a large old castle, now converted into a house of correction, cavalry barracks, a new theatre, a foundling and two other hospitals a *mont-de-piété*, and several charitable endowments. The manufactures consist of iron and iron-ware, articles in copper, brass, bronze, gold, and silver, hats, leather and span silk the trade is chiefly in wine, corn, and cattle. Pop. 14,426.—The province, area, 618 sq. m. is bounded N. by Peru, Turin and Pinarol, E. Mendoza and Alba S. Com. and W. France. In the W. it is covered by the Maritime Alps, among which is here the lofty summit of Monte Vico. The chief rivers are the Vio, which rises within the province, and its tributaries Melva and Fraiza. The soil in the lower districts is very fertile, and having the advantage of an excellent climate produces in abundance corn, hemp, fruit, wine, and silk. In the higher districts great numbers of cattle and goats are fed. The minerals include iron, copper, marble and roofing slate. Pop. about 156,459.

SALUZOLA, a in Italy Piedmont, div Turin prov and 10 m. S.E. Roella on a slope above a bank river, here crossed by a modern bridge of five arches. It has a court of justice and a parish church. Pop. 9181

SALVADOR, a republic, Central America, bounded N. and N.E. by Honduras W. Guatemala, from which it is separated by the Rio Paz. E. by Nicaragua S.E. by the Bay of Amatique or Fonseca, and S. the Pacific Ocean area, about 7800 sq. m. The coast line, which extends nearly 150 m. is deeply indented, particularly in the S.E., and furnishes several good harbours, of which the most frequented are La Unión, within the Bay of Amatique, the residence of Libertad, and Amatique or Fonseca. The waters from the coast N. for about 15 m., is moderately low and level, but it shortly after becomes broken and rugged and is traversed by mountain masses in distinct groups, giving it a wild appearance. This is increased by no fewer than five volcanoes, which may be considered the distinguishing features of the state. The most active is Yalob, but the loftiest are San Vicente and San Salvador each about 9000 ft. high. The inequality of surface produces a considerable variety of climate, which inclines to cold in the higher and becomes excessively warm in the lower districts near the coast, but taken as a whole, is very healthy. The largest river is the Lempa, which issues from the Lake of Guila, flows S.E., forming part of the boundary between Salvador and Honduras. Other streams, though generally of small dimensions, are both large and numerous enough to furnish the means of irrigation, and thus dispense fertility in all directions. The most important and next in magnitude to the Lempa, are the Pasa and the Sira or San Miguel. Besides Lake Guila already mentioned, which is about 15 m. long by 5 m. broad, there is another called the Yagango, 5 m. E. of the town of San Salvador, 9 m. long by 8 m. broad. Numerous mineral and thermal springs occur in many quarters. The soil possesses great fertility and the whole state was one of the best cultivated in Central America. Universal discord broke out, and among other devastating effects, three large tracts out of cultivation. The most important crop is indigo, which is generally grown, and is both abundant and of excellent quality. Maize, sugar coffee, tobacco cotton &c., thrive well, but wheat does not succeed except in a few places and fruits, though by no means deficient, are neither so various nor so abundant as in the state of Guatemala. Cattle of a fine race, and hogs and poultry are numerous, but sheep are few and very inefficient. The dairy produce is chiefly confined to cheese of very ordinary quality which forms one main article of subsistence, on some estates particularly near the coast, a rich and excellent cream-cheese is made. The mineral deposits, once supposed to form the chief wealth of the state, appear to be very much exhausted. Gold and silver

are still extracted, but the returns are not understood to be very profitable. Iron of excellent quality used to furnish ore to two or three smelting-furnaces in the neighbourhood of Masapa, but is no longer worked, though it still might be to advantage, as the iron is admirably adapted for being converted into fine steel and is said to resemble in this respect the celebrated wootz of India. The part of the coast between Amatique and Libertad is famous for producing the article known in commerce as the balsam of Peru, of which from 15 000 lbs. to 20 000 lbs. weight are annually obtained. Another tree of almost equal value with the balsam is the cedar; large quantities are annually cut for timber. For administrative purposes the state is divided into four districts called from their chief towns—San Miguel San Vicente San Salvador and Santa Anna or Fonseca. The inhabitants had long the reputation of being the most industrious in Central America, and the state, in proportion to its size, is still the most densely populated. Pop. 280,000

SALVADOR (SAL, a to Central America, esp. above state, on an elevated plain terminated by a lofty mountain, lat. 12° 45' N. lon 89° 8' W. It was founded as early as 1528 as the seat of a bishop the seat of government, and of several important public offices, is tolerably well built, containing many good private dwellings and several churches, convents, and other handsome edifices possesses a well-furnished market, and has a considerable trade, particularly in indigo and tobacco. Pop. 28 000 April 16, 1854 it was completely destroyed by an earthquake

SALVADOR (SAL, CAT ISLAND, or GUANAKANI, one of the larger of the Bahama Islands; lat. (S. 20. point) 24° 9' N. lon 75° 27' W. It is about 86 m. long, and from 5 m. to 7 m. broad. Its E. side is bound by a reef, on which the sea continually breaks, and renders it inaccessible on the S.W. side is good anchorage. This island was the first land seen by Columbus on his first voyage of discovery in 1492. He landed on it on the 12th October in that year, and gave it the name of St. Salvador

SALVADOR (SAL, a city Brazil. See BAHIA.

SALVAGES (TIN) two separate groups of rocky isles, N. Atlantic, between the Canary and Madeira Islands, distant from each other about 8 m. in S. E. and S. W. direction with a safe passage between them. The N. E. group forms the Great Salvage, with its surrounding rocks. It is high and rocky and may be seen at a distance of from 34 m. to 27 m. The W. point of the island is in lat 30° 16' N. lon 10° 51' 20' W. The S. W. group consists of two islands called the Great and Little Piton, surrounded by rocks and reefs. The Little Piton is about 1½ m. to the W. of the Great Piton. The latter is in lat 30° 1' N. lon 16° 0' W.

SALVAGEON, a vil Spain Extremadura, prov and 27 m. N. Badajoz. It has a townhouse prison, granary three primary schools, a church, and two harangues in the vicinity manufactures of coarse frieze and sackcloth, lace and net, beehives and agricultural implements an oil and 17 flour mills and some traffic in agricultural produce, hams, and pork-sausages. Pop. 2098.

SALVATIERRA, two places, Portugal.—1. (do Estremoz), A. in par, prov Baixo-Alentejo 28 m. E. Castello-Branco r bank edge, which separates it from Spain. It is defended by a strong castle, and near it are mineral-springs, which are much resorted to. Pop. 900.—2. (do Mogro), A. in par, prov Estremadura, 18 m. S.E. W. Santarém, in an extensive plain between L. bank Tagus and the Boreira. It is regularly and well built, and has an hospital and almshouse. The Tagus both furnishes facilities for trade, which is of some extent, and employs a good many persons in fishing. Near it is a theatre and royal palace. Pop. 3140

SALVATIERRA, a in Spain Extremadura, prov and 18 m. S.E. Cáceres on a mountain slope, near the Tagus; with a church, schoolhouse, and endowed school, manufactures of linen several oil-mills and a trade, chiefly transit, in oil, corn, and hides. Pop. 1206

SALVATIERRA DE LOS BARROS, a vil Spain, Extremadura, prov and 28 m. S. Badajoz. It has a townhouse, prison, elementary school, church, and two harangues, and in the neighbouring hill-tops stand a Franciscan convent and ruins of a castle, belonging to the Duke of Medinaceli; coarse earthenware is made. Pop. 2069

SALVATORE (San), a tn. Italy, Piedmont, div. and P. m. N. W. Alessandria, beautifully situated among sloping vineyards. It was once fortified by bastions, of which part still remains; is the seat of a court of justice, and has two churches, a school and an old castle, seated on a lofty rock, and still in tolerable preservation. Pop. 5029.

SALVE, a tn. Naples, prov. Otranto, S. E. Gallipoli, on a hill; with a handsome church, and a Capuchin convent. Pop. 1350.

SALVIAC, a vil. France, dep. Lot, 14 m. N. Cahors with numerous towers. Pop. 1189.

SALWARFF, par. Eng. Worcester 1850 ac. P. 446.

SALY, a vil. Hungary, Hither Thien, co. Borsod, on the Raitzthal. 7 m. from Harghy with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and three mills. Pop. 1511.

SALZA, or **SALZACH**, a river Germany rises in the N. W. corner of the Pfanzgau, in the lofty mountains which separate Salzburg from the Tyrol. It flows almost due E. till it reaches St. Johann, then N. W. to the town of Salzburg. Shortly after leaving Salzburg, it receives on the left its only important tributary the Saale, and thence for pursuing first a W. N. W. and then a N. E. direction, forms the boundary between Austria and Bavaria till its junction with the bank Inn, about 7 m. above Braunau. It has a course of about 135 m., of which about 90 m., beginning at Hallein, are navigable.

SALZBRUNN (New Norden, and Osnab), three adjacent vils. Prussia, Steina, gov. and 87 m. S. W. Breslau. There are here six mineral springs, with a bathing establishment which is much frequented. About 2,500,000 bottles of water are annually exported. Pop. 2207.

SALZBURG (anc. *Juvavum*) a tn. Upper Austria, cap. circle of same name at the base of two precipitous heights on the Saale, 156 m. W. S. W. Vienna. Its site is so fine, that it is generally regarded as the most beautiful spot in Germany. It stands in a narrow defile half covered by the Hohe Alps, through an opening in which the Saale passes out to join the Inn. The rich fields and meadows through which the river winds, the wooded slopes and abrupt precipices on either side and the ridges of hills rising tier above tier till they are terminated and overtopped by the main chain of the Alps, form scenery which excites little by comparison with the finest parts of Switzerland. The town itself is not particularly attractive. It is divided by the Saale into two unequal

by Hagmann. Between the two appears stands the cathedral, a heavy Gothic structure, 410 ft. long, by 260 ft. broad, with a facade of white marble, a dome, and two towers. Adjoining the cathedral is the archbishop's palace, an extensive edifice, now partly used as public offices. In the same neighborhood is the collegiate church of St. Peter, with a monument to Haydn and a cemetery remarkable for the number of curious ancient tombs which it contains. Attached to this church is an elegant hall with a library of 49,000 volumes, and an extensive collection of coins, engravings and natural curiosities. The castle, already referred to, is one of the most interesting edifices, though it has long been dismantled, and serves only for barracks. In one of its towers is shown the torture-chamber with part of the infamous apparatus employed. The Protestants, who were ultimately to the number of 80,000 mercilessly driven out of the town are understood to have furnished numerous victims, the castle having been the residence of the archbishops, who were at the same time princes of Salzburg and of the German empire, and had temporal sovereignty over 300,000 souls. The continuation of the ridge on which the castle stands forms the Hohenberg, which is surrounded on three sides by extensive precipitous heights and has a flat summit of considerable extent laid out in fields and pleasant grounds, and well planted with trees, through the openings in which views of exquisite beauty over mountain and valley are obtained. Through the sandstone-brooks, of which the hill is partly composed, a tunnel called Sigward's Thor has been driven 416 ft. long, 22 ft. broad, and 89 ft. high. The manufactures consist chiefly of leather, ironware, cotton goods, and majolica. The trade both in these articles and transit is considerable and there are two important annual fairs. Salzburg is the seat of an archbishop, the seat of superior provincial courts and offices and possesses a library with an extensive and valuable library a gymnasium, several industrial and other schools, a physical and zoological museum, botanical garden and deaf and dumb institution lunatic asylum, large houses of correction theatre, and several hospitals. It is a place of great antiquity, and under the Romans had acquired an importance of which ample proof is still afforded by the antiquities which it contains. The Roman town was destroyed by Atila in 456. It was rebuilt by the dukes of Bavaria, but in 1180 fell a prey to the flames. It soon rose again, and assumed much of its present form, under a succession of archbishops-princes, who continued to govern it till 1805 when it was secularized with the extensive domains which belonged to it, and given first to Tuscany and then to Bavaria, from which, with exception of the territory of Berchtesgaden, it passed to Austria in 1816. Pop. (1848), 14,165.—The circle, called also the duchy of Salzburg, contains 2086 sq. m. is a rugged mountainous country intersected by numerous valleys, of which that of the Saale is the principal. These valleys are chiefly pastoral, but in many of them much corn and fruit are raised. Wood is abundant, and the minerals, which are very valuable, include gold, silver, lead, copper, cobalt, iron, salt, and marble. Pop. 146,507.

SALZBERGHELDEN a vil. Hannover gov. Hildesheim, 1 m. back Lüne, 4 m. S. E. E. Einbeck with a church, manufacture of woollen and linen goods, and salt works. Pop. 1000.

SALZE (Osnab.) a tn. Prussia, gov. and 8 m. S. E. E. Magdeburg. It is situated by three gates; contains a Protestant church a synagogue, two hospitals, and workshops for the province; and has a bathing establishment, and five mills. Pop. 2563.

SALZKAMMERGUT, a dist. Upper Austria, in the S. E. corner, between Salzburg and Styria, has, with the county of Oriz and the lordship of Traunkirchen, an area of 956 sq. m. It is crossed almost throughout by lofty Alps, is watered by the Traun, contains the beautiful Lake of Traun and Hallstätt, and from its wild and romantic character has received the name of Austria Switzerland. It has little fertile land, but rears great numbers of cattle; is well wooded, well supplied with game and fish; and is rich in minerals, in-



SALZBERGHELDEN.—From Salzburg District

parts, which communicates by a wooden bridge, above 570 ft. long and is surrounded by a wall with 10 gates. The greater part of the town is on the left bank, where it is overtopped by a lofty height, crowned by a magnificent old castle. Many of the squares are handsome and regularly formed, and the superabundance of marble employed in the construction of the houses has a striking effect, but the streets are narrow, crooked, and gloomy and in many parts have a deserted look from being grown over with grass. The two finest squares are the Residenz or Haupt-Platz, and the Domplatz. The former is adorned with a beautiful statue of white marble, 45 ft. high; the latter by a noble bronze statue of the Virgin,

including marble, coal, and more especially salt, of which about 85,000 tons are annually produced. The chief towns are Ischi and Landen. Pop. 16,000.

SAUKOTTEN, a tn. Prussia, Westphalia, gov and 44 m S.E.W. Münster. It is walled, has a R. Catholic church, postoffice, distillery, and salt-springs. Pop. 1604.

SAUSCHLIEF, a vil. House-Cassel, Ger and 10 m N.W. Zella, 1 bank Aisch; with salt-works and several mills. Pop. 1098.

SAUSCHLIEF, a tn. Germany, Lappe-Deinold, on the Saale, 10 m N.W. Deinold. It is walled, contains a church and a postoffice, and has valuable salt-springs. Pop. 1864.

SAUSCHLIEF, a tn. Saxa-Mansfeld, 1 bank Werra, 20 m N.W. Mansfeld. It is walled; has several courts and public offices, three churches, two hospitals, a postoffice, and the old strong castle of Schreyenburgh situated on a lofty mountain-top, and several tanneries, dye-works, and mills. Rock-salt is worked to some extent in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3077.

SAUSCHLIEF, a tn. Prussia, gov and 54 m N.W. Magdeburg on both sides of the Jemne with four churches, a chapel, synagogue, gymnasium, and several schools and manufactures of shoes, and woollen linen, and cotton goods. Pop. 939.

SAN BARTOLOME-DE-LEONARDO commonly called SAN ROY or REMOY, a vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov and 6 m W. Barcelona, 1 bank Llobregat. It has a two-house, prison, church, a castle commanding the town, and several schools; and manufactures of lace. Pop. (agricultural) 2501.

SANABURA an ml Hindostan. See SYKRA.

SANABURA, a small tn. Bolivia, dep and 70 m S.E.W. Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra. Around it are cultivated potatoes, oats, and excellent tobacco, in which last a great trade is carried on, and oxen sheep and a great quantity of mules and asses are reared. Pop. 1000.

SANABURA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, N. slope of the Balkan, in S.W. extremity, Bulgaria, 33 m S.E.E. Sophia. It is surrounded by an embattled wall flanked with towers and has fountains, and other iron-works supplied from mines worked in the neighbouring mountains. Pop. about 7000.

SANABURA, a vil. Brazil, prov Rio-de-Janeiro dist Cantagalo, beautifully situated near the Paqueta in a wild and romantic district. Its existence is of very recent date, but it has made rapid progress; and now contains a handsome church of stone, with a number of good houses clustering round it.

SANABURA, a peninsula and bay N.E. coast, in Hayti, republic of Santo-Domingo. The peninsula stretches W to E 34 m, in 11 m across at its greatest breadth, and is terminated at its E. end by Cape Samana lat. 19° 18' N, lon. 69° 38' W. Its highest peak, Sugar-loaf Hill, is 1986 ft., and Morue-du-Diable is 1800 ft. above sea-level. There formerly existed a water-communication across its W. end, separating it from the island of Hayti, which though now silted up, could easily be re-opened, so that what is now a peninsula was formerly an island. Its soil is extremely fertile to a great extent it is covered with timber suited both for ship-building and cabinet-work, and contains copper, gold, and bituminous coal. Pop. (1851), 1721.—The bay lies on the S. of the peninsula, is about 43 m. E to W, by about 8 m broad and at its W. end receives the Yuna, the largest river in the Dominican republic. It forms one of the finest harbours of the world, and may be regarded as a most important maritime position in reference to the trade of the Gulf of Mexico and the inter-oceanic routes across Central America, both in a commercial and military point of view. On its N. shore is the small town of Santa-Barbara. It lies in a high of a land-locked bay lat. 19° 18' N; lon. 69° 19' W; and has natural facilities for repelling or receiving vessels—a de-templated R. Catholic church, a neat Wesleyan chapel and a custom-house. Samana being one of the open ports of the Dominican republic, the government maintains here a garrison of about 350 men, and a colonel who possesses the chief authority in the place.

SANABURA, a bay, coast of Peru, between the bays of Camana and Ferrol lat. 5° 18' S. lon. 78° 35' 46' W. It extends about 8 m. between N.W. to S.E., with a width of 8 m., and is the most extensive harbour on the Peruvian coast N. of Callao. The S. side is formed by a steep bluff

headland of same name. The river Yaguna, though the largest and most rapid on the coast of Peru is unable to force its way to the sea, and terminates in a lagoon at the S.E. extremity of this bay.

SAMAR, an isl. Indian Archipelago, forming a prov. of the Philippines. It is washed on the W. by the Bayan Sea, and on the E. by the Pacific and is separated on the N. from Luzon by the Strait of Bernardino, and on the S. from Leyte by the narrow channel of San Juanico. It extends from lat. 11 to 12° 48' N. lon. 124° 20 to 125° 55' E., with a length of 147 m. and an average breadth of about 50 m. Though thickly wooded, the climate is not unhealthy and epidemics are unknown. It is abundantly watered and fertilized by rivers of considerable size as well as brooks. The mountains are lofty and rugged. In these iron-stone and gold are found, and copper is said to exist. The forests produce useful trees of various kinds, some resins, others used for ship-building. Although now so productive as it might be, with greater security from piratical attacks and a better government, the scanty population of this insignificant island cultivates coconuts for oil, rice, and excellent cacao. Samar produces also Manila hemp, wax, mother of pearl, pearls and tortoise shell indigo and to equal that of Guatemala and trapping. The palm oil is of bad quality. St Ignace mts are abundant and were once profitably exported to America. *Sucomags* and *rupes* are manufactured, and also wax, called *delagaga*, from a plant of that name. The inhabitants are mostly Melis (descendants of Spaniards by Indian mothers) they trade with the other Philippines and the Pulav Islands. Many Indians seek escape from the capitation-tax in the mountains, but there are no Negritos in the island. The province contains 28 pueblos. Its capital is Cebolagan, situated on a creek in the W. coast. It is built with some regularity mostly of wood and nipa, but the church and governor's house are with a few others, built of stone. Pop. 60,470.—(Mallet's *Les Isles Philippines*).

SAMARA, a gov Russia, 1 bank Volga, formed by a decree of December 18, 1850 and consisting of three districts of gov Orenburg two districts of gov Saratov and of the districts of Samara and Stavropol gov gov Samarkand. Area. 89,000 sqo sq m. Pop. (1846) 1,115,968.

SAMARA, a tn. Russia, gov same name, 650 m S.E.E. Moscow at the confluence of the Samara with the Volga. It contains two wooden and three stone churches and has manufactures of leather and soap and carries on an extensive trade, particularly in caviar, and fresh and salt fish, corn, wool lamb skins, and hides. Pop. (1851), 18,753.

SAMARA, two rivers Russia.—1. Rises on the S. frontiers of gov Kharkov enters gov Ekaterinoslav, flows e. circularly W.S.W. across that gov. and joins bank Dnieper a little above the cataracts which impede the navigation of that river and a little below the town of Ekaterinoslav. Its principal affluent is the Volchok which it receives on the left total course, about 170 m. It abounds with fish but the water is bad.—2. Rises in gov and about 80 m. from the town of Orenburg flows W. N.W. enters gov Samarkand, and running first N.W. and then W. joins the Volga at the town of Samara. Total course, about 200 m. Its principal affluents are on the right, the Uren Tok and Dol Kinet and on the left the Samarkand. Its banks are generally covered with fine forests.

SAMARANG, a seaport in Java, N. coast, prov of its name, 263 m E. by S. Batavia lat. (approx) 6° 18' S., lon. 110° 37' E. (n). It lies near the mouth of the Samarang river which forms a kind of harbour, but large vessels lie in the roads, in which there are 3 fathoms, about 2 m. off. The roads are defended by a mole, with five bastions. The town is walled, and tolerably well built, but the streets are confused and airless, and consequently very hot, and the houses being kept white-washed, the eyes are so severely taxed that nowhere in Java are so many blind and half-blind people to be met with. It is, however, a healthy place, for the malarial in the vicinity are kept fresh and sweet by being daily covered by the tide. Behind the town, the country rises rapidly to heights of considerable elevation. Samarang has a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, several mosques, a public school, an observatory, government offices, a law-office, a warehouse, a general hospital, and an hospital for old men. It has manufactures of leather and of cotton fabrics, and carries on a

considerable shipping trade, exporting coffee, coffee, sugar, indigo, &c. Through the numerous Chinese and here a considerable business is done with Borneo in gold and sil-



SAMARATE SCENE ON THE BANKS OF THE CANAL
From the Dutch D. L. de Vries to the East.

monies. Pop. (1846), 50,000. — The PROVINCE, bounded N. by the Java Sea, E. by Java and Rambang S. by S. Borneo and S. by W. P. Borneo and S. by S. Borneo, is 80 m. long, E. to W. by about 80 m. broad and is divided into the governments of Samarang, Bontak, Gohorapan and Kandal. It is a hilly but the coasts are low and marshy. It is well watered by the Boegiwara, Bodein, Kandal, Samarang, Turbaya, &c. and is very fertile in rice, coffee, sugar, tobacco, and indigo. Tigers and other wild animals are numerous and fowls, buffaloes, sea and river fish are plentiful. Pop. (1846), 536,000.

SAMARATE, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy prov. Milan, 2 m. S. Gallarate. It has two churches and a clerical endowment. Pop. 2457.

SAMARANG and **SAMARANG** a to. khand, and 100 m. E. by S. city of Bontak, in a beautiful and fertile valley well watered by streams from the N. slopes of Agakih Tan. It is nearly in the form of a regular quadrangle, surrounded by a wall in good repair with six gates, and defended by a citadel, which is situated on the W. side, and continued beyond the walls so as to form a suburb. The walls inclose an area of about 8 m. in circuit, but a comparatively small part of it is occupied by inhabited houses, the much larger part being covered with rice or occupied as gardens. Notwithstanding the ancient celebrity of Samarang, particularly in the time of Timur it is now insignificant, and has almost nothing in its modern structure to attract attention except its four concentric walls and its bazaar, which is of considerable extent, but only indifferently supplied. Bontak having earned off most of its trade. The principal objects of interest are the emperor's palace, situated within the citadel, and containing the celebrated blue stone on which every new khand must sit in order to have his title free from challenge; the coffin of Timur placed in a lofty octagonal edifice, crowned with a dome, and consisting of two apartments, the floors of which are paved with white marble slabs and the walls ornamented with gilding and inscriptions from the Koran; three madrasahs or colleges built by Timur each forming a handsome quadrangular edifice, with walls of porphyry mosaic, and minarets, nearly in a round state, at the angles; and several mosques attached to the madrasahs, and though generally in a ruinous state, exhibiting many traces of former splendour. Outside the walls, a little N. of the town, the palace of Timur still forms an extensive and magnificent ruin. The bazaar of Samarang is carried on chiefly on Tuesdays and Sundays, during which it is visited by great numbers of Arabs, Chinese, and gipsies. On other days it is comparatively lifeless, and seems not to have a population exceeding from 25,000 to 30,000.

SAMARANG, or **SEBASTIA** (modern, Sebastia), an iso. to. Palestine, formerly cap. of a prov. or kingdom, and finally situated among barren gardens and olive groves, on the low hill of some name, 54 m. N. N. W. Jerusalem. It con-

sists chiefly of a number of cottages, substantially built for the most part out of the materials of the ancient city, but contains several remarkable ruins, the most conspicuous of which are those of a church dedicated to John the Baptist, because according to tradition either the scene of his martyrdom or place of his burial. Samarang was built by Omri, king of Israel, about A.C. 925, and continued to be the metropolis of the ten tribes till they were carried away into captivity by Sennacherib about two centuries after, A.C. 720. After having been razed to the ground and again rebuilt, it was given by Augustus to Herod, who, in honour of the emperor, gave it the name of Sebaste, a Greek term equivalent to the Latin Augustus, surrounded it with a strong wall, and adorned it with many splendid structures. The province or kingdom of Samarang formed the central portion of Palestine, having Galilee on the N., Judaea on the S., the Jordan on the E. and the Mediterranean on the W.

SAMARRAH a to. Arabia Turkey, path, and 65 m. N. N. W. Bagdad, on a height above a bank Tigris. It is an ancient place, indebted for its only importance to two handsome tombs surrounded by cupolas, which annually attract about 10,000 pilgrims from all parts of Persia. Pop. scarcely 1000. Ancient Samarra was a much more important place. Its site and extent are indicated by heaps of ruins in all directions. **SAMARRA** a vil. and com. - lat. 34° 15' N. and 31° 15' N. W. Cagliari is a fertile but unhealthy plain, with a church and a monastery. Pop. 1783.

SAMATAN (anc. Samatana), a to. France, dep. Gers, 1 bank Save, 20 m. S. E. Auch, with manufactures of leather and bricks, and a trade in corn wool and cattle. Pop. 1324.

SAMBA CORRA, a vil. W. Africa. Bonten. between Bakel and Boulemane, lat. 14° 41' N., lon. 13° 25' W. with an earthen citadel and mosque.

SAMBAS, a state its cap. and a river, in Borneo. The river, on the W. coast, E. of Sarawak, is shaped somewhat like a triangle, each side which measures about 100 m. It is separated from Sarawak by the Krimbang Mountains, from which it slopes S. W. to the sea; and is watered by the Sambar its principal stream, the Selakoo, Bakawan, &c. It is fertile, and contains the richest gold-mines in Borneo, which are worked by a colony of Chinese. It is very populous, and is governed by a Mahometan sultan. — The town, near 1 bank Sambar, about 30 m. from the sea, about lat. 1° 15' N. lon. 109° 20' E. lies on a low marshy site, and is the seat of the sultan and of a Dutch resident, who has a small force for the protection of Dutch interests. The houses are raised above the ground on piles, and the sultan's palace is a large building surrounded by a sort of fortification. Many of the inhabitants are prahm. — The river rises near the N. frontier of the state, flows N. W. for about 50 m., then turns S. W., and enters the Strait of Carimata by a broad estuary after a total course of about 100 m. It is navigable as far up as Sambar for native vessels, and contains a good deal of gold in its sands.

SAMBATIKILA, a walled to. W. Africa, Mandingo country on the route from the coast to Jemba; lat. 0° 56' N. lon. 75° 20' W.

SAMBER, a to. Hindostan, prov. and 51 m. N. N. E. Ajmer city lat. 26° 58' N. lon. 74° 57' E. To the N. E. is a large salt-lake, 30 m. long by 14 m. broad, whence a considerable portion of Upper Hindostan is supplied with salt. It is collected towards the close of the hot season, without having undergone any artificial process, being found crystallized in large quantities under a layer of mud.

SAMBILANG, or **NIHA ISLAND**, a group of islands. Indian Archipelago, Strait of Malacca, off the entrance of the river Perak or Perak, about lat. 4° N. lon. 100° 50' E. They extend 7 m. or 8 m. N. E. and S. W., and are mostly small high, steep islands, covered with trees. The channel between the islands and the peninsula is deep, with soundings of 15 to 25 fathoms.

BAMBOANGA, **BAMBOANGAM**, or **NUEVITA BANCORANDE**, **PIRAN DE LIPARONA** a to. **PHILIPPINE ISLES**, on the S. W. extremity of Mindanao, lat. $8^{\circ} 54' 57''$ N.; lon. $118^{\circ} 5' 2''$ E. It occupies a low site on the shore, at the mouth of a small stream, and is, after Manila, the most important fortress which the Spaniards possess in the Philippines. It is built in the form of a square, with a bastion at each angle and has more



A STREET IN BAMBOANGA.—From Dumas 1747, Voyage au Polo Sud

over an inner enclosure flanked by four bastions which serves as a citadel, and occupies the only buildings of note. These are an old parish church in a dilapidated state, a new chapel, a governor's palace, and an hospital. The houses of the town erected on posts, formed of bamboo and covered with mats, are generally of very poor appearance. The district depending on the fortress is a kind of penal settlement, and though of considerable extent, does not produce sufficient food to maintain its inhabitants, cultivation being almost confined to some fields in the vicinity of the town. The anchorage of the roads is good, but becomes unsafe at certain seasons and there is no harbour. The want of it is in some measure supplied by that of Caldera, which is about 8 m. W. N. W., and may be considered as the port of Bamboanga.

BAMBOR, a to. Austria, Galicia, in an extensive plain, 1 bank Danube 45 m. S. W. Lemberg. It is well built has a N. Catholic and Greek united church, a gymnasium, a criminal court, and several district offices. It has some manufactures of damask, and a blacksmith. Pop. 6800.

BAMBRE (anc. *Saba*) a river which rises in France, in the forest of Haye Carigny near Fontenelle dep. Aisne, and proceeds N. E. to Landreville, then N. E. to Maubourguem, enters Belgium a little W. of Marais, prov. Hainaut, and proceeds to Charleroi. Here it turns almost due E. and reaching Namur by a long series of remarkable windings, thence it S. extremely, passes immediately beneath its citadel, and falls into the Meuse. Its whole course is about 120 m. Its navigable course, which commences at Landreville, is about 99 m., of which 45 m. are in France, and 57 m. in Belgium. The chief traffic upon it is in coal, wood, sandstone, and iron. It is well supplied with fish.

BAMBUCA.—1. A to. Bionly, prov. and near Girgenti, Pop. 8000.—2. (*della Montagna*) A vil. and par. Tuscany, camp Florence, about 17 m. from Pistoja, with a court of justice, a parish church, a castle, a school, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1208.

BAMBUCCO, a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. Cogl near Vinadio, with two churches, and an oratory. P. 1412. **BAMER** (anc. *Palmer Montemare*), a to. Franco, dep. Franco-Cote, 8 m. S. E. Boulogne, on a gentle height overlooking extensive meadows with the remains of a celebrated abbey. Pop. 1627.

BAMBOAN ISLANDS. See **NAVIGATOR ISLES**.

BAMOCZIN, or **BAMOCZIN** a to. Prussia, prov. Posen, 200 and 28 m. W. S. W. Bromberg, in a fertile district, watered by the Netze. It contains a synagogue, and has manufactures of woollen cloth, the works, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1845.

BAMOENS, a to. Franco, dep. Haute Savoie, prov. Faucigny in a valley r bank Giffre, 15 m. E. Bonneville, with a court of justice, several schools, and charitable endowments. Manufactures of linen and cotton cloth, and a trade in cheese and in cattle and wool. Pop. 3911.

BAMOGITIA an ancient territory, which formed a province in the kingdom of Poland and was bounded N. by Cowlard and the Baltic, W. the Baltic and Prussia, and S. and E. Lithuania. The greater part of it is now included in the Russian gov. Wilna.

BAMOR, or **BOMAM ADAM** an isl. Asiatic Turkey, S. side, Gulf of Scania-Nuova 45 m. S. W. Smyrna lat. $38^{\circ} 10' 47''$ N. lon. $28^{\circ} 53' 45''$ E. N., greatest length, E. to W., 25 m. central breadth about 12 m. It is separated from the coast of Asia Minor on the E. by a narrow channel, called the Little Bosphorus, not more than 2 m. wide and from Nikaria and the Fuzul Islands on the W. and S. W. by another channel called the Great Bosphorus, nearly 8 m. wide, and with its N. coast forms the S. side of the Gulf of Scania-Nuova. Its coast furnishes several good harbours, well situated for commerce, and its interior is traversed by two mountain ranges, mostly rocky and barren, but occasionally relieved by pine-forests while their lower slopes are covered with vineyards and olive-groves. The valleys are generally well watered and fertile, and present much beautiful scenery. Besides corn, fruit, and vegetables, the vine is extensively cultivated, and produces excellent Muscadine wines, which are much esteemed in the Levant and form the principal source of revenue. The minerals though not worked, include silver, lead, iron, heavy cobalt, and white marble. The last particularly abundant, as most of the rocks are composed of it. The principal towns are Vahie, which is situated on the N. E. side, and has a commodious harbour, and Cora, which is considered as the capital. This honour it owes to its occupying part of the site of the ancient Bamos, which was once among the strongest and most flourishing cities of Greece and is celebrated as the birthplace of Pythagoras. This island, known by the name of Samos of Ionia, to distinguish it from Samos of Thracia, an island near the Dardanelles, and Samos the Bishop, the present Cephalonia, is famed as the native place and favourite abode of Juno, who had here one of the most celebrated temples in the world. It was situated on Cape Colossaea, the most S. promontory of the island, and still marks its site by a standing column of white marble. Pop. about 20 000.

BAMOBONY a vil. Hungary, no Geograph. about 4 m. from Komlos, in a fertile district with a considerable trade in fruit and tobacco. Pop. 1137.

BAMOTHRAKI or **BAMOTHRAC** —1. An isl. Turkey in Europe, in the N. part of the Archipelago, 40 m. N. W. the entrance to the Dardanelles, greatest length, E. to W., about 14 m.; breadth, about 8 m. It is of a somewhat oval shape and very mountainous. One of its summits rises 2248 ft. above the sea. Its principal products are corn, oil, honey, and wax. It also feeds a considerable number of goats. On its W. coast are the ruins of ancient Bamos—the 2 (*Samos*), or *Samos*—One of the smaller Ionian Isles, 5 m. W. Corfu, and about 8 m. long.

BAMOYFIDIS, or **SAMOKOZOS**, a people inhabiting the shores of the Arctic Ocean, from the mouth of the Peleorus in the N. E. of gov. Archangel, to the Gulf of Katchuk, in the N. E. of gov. Yuzelsk. They consist of three principal tribes, speaking different dialects. Their origin is unknown, but they are supposed to have come from more S. regions, and have been erroneously confounded by the Russians with the Laplanders whose country called in the Lapland tongue Samandee, has probably given them their name. They are nomads, and live chiefly by hunting and keeping reindeer.

BAMOZERO a lake, Russia, in W. of gov. Olonok, 21 m. long, 7 m. to N. E., by 9 m. broad. It sends its waters into Lake Onega, by an affluent of the Shura.

BAMPER-DE-CALANDA, a to. Spain, Aragon, prov. Teruel, r bank Martin on a gentle slope between two hills, 45 m. S. E. Saragossa. It contains a parish church, hospital, and two primary schools, and has manufactures of linen, dyewoods, a flour, a tanning, and several oil mills. Pop. 1528.

SAMPYRE is in Italy Piedmont, div. Cuni, prov. and 17 m. W. S. W. Saluzza. It is in the most mountainous part of the valley of the Unica. It is tolerably well built, containing a number of handsome houses, and a square headed with porticoes has a court of justice, a handsome parish church, a public school, and a charitable endowment. P. 4985.

SAMPFORD par. England—1, (Drumell), Somerset, 1144 sq. Pop. 415—2, (Drumell), Somerset, 333 sq. P. 246—3, (Creston), Devon, 1948 sq. Pop. 1084—4, (Grove), Essex, 2224 sq. Pop. 908—5, (Laid), Essex, 1890 sq. Pop. 471—6, (Frover), Devon, 2000 sq. Pop. 855—7, (Spence), Devon, 1731 sq. Pop. 522.

SAMPSON (St.), par. Eng.—1, (or Poland), Cornwall, 1470 sq. Pop. 336—2, (Ld. Guernsey), Pop. 3006.

SAMBOE, or **SAM**, is in Denmark, near the middle of the Samsø Belt, 76 m. W. N. W. Copenhagen, greatest length, N. to S., 15 m., greatest breadth, about 4 m., area, 82 sq. m. Two bays belong on the W. side, and Florida on the E., which are only separated by a narrow isthmus, divide it into two unequal portions, of which the E. and far less, called Hørsholm, is better particularly along the N. W. coast, while the S. and larger is flat, and poorly provided with wood. The soil is very fertile, producing much corn particularly barley, and some peas, and rearing a good many cattle. Samsø, with the small islands of Kjøholm and Tønde annexed, forms a district of its own name. Pop. 5550.

SAMSON a vil. Hungary, Thierse, co. Bihar, about 6 m. from Debrecen, with a Protestant church, inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture, and though nominally living in a village named Samson, occupy houses which are scattered over a considerable tract of country. P. 22 247.

SAMSON **SAMSON** or **SAMSON** a seaport in Anatolia, Turkey, push Straits, on the Black Sea, 166 m. W. N. W. Trabzon, lat. 41° 20' N. lon. 30° 25' E. At the E. extremity of the town, is a fortress now converted into a prison, and at the W. extremity is a capacious government store. The houses, though small are well supplied with merchandise. About their centre is a stone building, used as a retail market for the sale of manufactured goods, and there are, besides it, several warehouses and large stone-built khans. The local consump-

SAMUGHEU, a vil. and com., in Serbia, div. Ogulien, prov. Banat, on an affluent of the Tisza, 21 m. E. Orskan. It has a fine marble-quarry. Pop. 1560.

SAMULCOTTAN a co. Hindocost, presid. Madras, dist. and 28 m. E. by N. Raghunumy, lat. 17° 4' N.; lon. 83° 17' E. It is a healthy station, and has been selected as the chief garrison-post in the district. Its old fort was levelled in 1835.

SAN, **SAN**, or **SANA**, a river Austria, which rises in S. W. corner, circle Salmir in Gallia, in the N. slope of the Carpathian chain, near Sank, on the borders of Hungary, flows N. W. to Sank and then by a long circular bend, first N. and then E. reaches Przemysl. Here it resumes its N. W. direction, traverses a considerable portion of Gallia, and on reaching its N. frontier joins r. bank Vistula, about 8 m. below Sandomir. Its whole course is about 220 m., the first part of it as far as Przemysl over a rocky bed the narrow valleys, hemmed in by lofty precipitous mountains; the latter part of it through a level open country. Its chief affluents are, on the right bank, the Vise and Ulanow; and on the left bank, the Olsava and Walch.

SAN a river, Austria, Styria, rises in a valley near Mount Sankt, on the frontier of Styria, flows E. S. E. to Oml, and then nearly due S. to its confluence with r. bank Save, total course about 60 m. It is much wood, particularly below Oml, and furnishes water-power to a vast number of saw and other mills.

SAN ALDEMARINO a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy, prov. and 30 near the S. side of Brescia, as to be properly its suburb. It stands on a height, and contains a church with eight chapels. Pop. 2030.

SAN ANTONIO in Texas. See **ANTONIO-DE-BEKKAN** (San).

SAN BLAS, America. See **BLAS** (San).

SAN CIPRIANO a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div. Genoa, at the confluence of the Riva with the Verda. It consists of an upper and lower part and has two churches, one of them a handsome structure, an old castle, and a Capuchin convent. Pop. 3048.

SAN-CRISTOBAL, a lake, Mexico, forming one of five situated in the valley, is the immediate vicinity of the capital.

It is to the W. of that of Texcoco, into which it discharges itself, having a level of 12 ft. 6 inches higher, and covers an area of nearly 4 sq. leagues. A dam divides it into two basins—a N. called the Laguna di Xaltocan, and a S. called properly San-Cristobal. It contains several islands on two of which, in the N. division, the village of Xaltocan and Tlacotal have been built. The village of San-Cristobal stands on the S. shore.

SAN DAMIANO, a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. Voghera; with a church situated in a central square, and an oratory. P. 1160.

SAN DAMAZO, two places, Naples—1, A vil. and com., prov. Avellino, Ultra II, 11 m. E. E. Aquila; with these churches. Near it almonds and saffron abound. Pop. 2000—2, A vil. and com., prov. Calabria-Citer., 18 m. N. N. E. Cassano; with a R. Cathello and a Greek church, inhabitants almost all Albanians, for whose instruction and that of their countrymen throughout the kingdom, a college was founded in the vicinity by Ferdinand IV. Pop. 3040.

SAN DIEGO, a co. California. See **DIEGO**.

SAN DOMINGO (Island of); see **HAITI** (REPUBLIC) and **CRISTO**.

SAN DOMINGO, a vil. and com., dist. and 4 m. E. Parma, with a church, manufactures of cloth and paper; and a trade in corn, wine, silk, and cattle. Pop. 2084.

SAN FELIX-DE-BAGALL, a vil. Yucatan. See **BAGALL**.

SAN FELIX-DE-LERAN, a co. Mexico, Confederation, 1 dep. New Leon, 60 m. E. by E. Monterrey. Pop. 6000.



SAMPYRE From a sketch by Dr. G. F. Smith.

tion of foreign goods here is trifling but as a place of transit it is of great importance. The country inland, and the districts along the coast to the E. and W. of Samson, yield wheat, barley, maize, rice, hemp-cord, haxed, hemp, flax, hides, and bees wax, as well as large quantities of tobacco, and from the interior wool, silk, galls, gums, and grain are obtained. The roadstead is open, and reputed unsafe in winter by the native mariners, but foreigners entertain a more favourable opinion of it. Samson serves as an active coasting trade with Constantinople. Pop. 5000.

SANTER, or **SANTIVILL**, a co. France, gov. and 30 m. N. W. Paris, on a small affluent of the Marne. It has several courts and offices, a R. Cathello church, synagogues, and cattle; and manufactures of linen and leather. Pop. 3086.

SAN FRANCISCO-DE SELVA, a tn. Chili. See **CORTARO**.
SAN FETTUOSO, a vil and com. Italy. Piedmont, div. and E. Garca, in the valley of Susgno. It has a number of elegant mazzonis, belonging to the citizens of Genoa, and a handsome church. Pop. 8700.

SAN GAVI (also *Aspergum*) a tn. France. dep. Savoie situated at the confluence of the Grotte with the Rhone, 18 m. W. N. W. Chambery. It is tolerably well built, and has several silk mills, silk forming the principal trade. Pop. 1786.

SAN GIOVANNI—1 A tn. Italy. Piedmont. div. Turin prov. and about 18 m. S. W. Ivrea, at the foot of a hill crowned by a very ancient castle. It is a handsome place consisting of several spacious streets and three public squares. Has a court of justice, a beautiful public walk about 1 m. in circuit, four churches, and a superior school. Pop. 4656.—2 A tn. San diana Suavia, div. Novara, prov. Lombardy, in a plain between the Terdoppio and the Agogna, about 7 m. S. E. Mortara. With a court of justice, a church, a convent, the only one now existing in the province and a charitable endowment. Pop. 1634.—3 A vil and com. Parma, duchy and 8 m. S. E. Piacenza, in a plain on the Nure, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It has a fine old castle, a primary school and a trade in corn, cattle, and excellent wine. Pop. 8407.

SAN GIOVANNI BATTISTA, a vil and com. Italy. Piedmont, div. Geneva, close to *Peccat-de-Poentes* beautifully situated on a hill covered with vines. It has a handsome church. P. 1249.

SAN GIUSEPPE, a tn. Italy. Piedmont. div. Ivrea, prov. Ivrea, not far from San-Giorgio. It consists chiefly of a large circular square, lined with houses and laid out in walks, with a handsome church in its centre. Pop. 2481.

SAN ILARIO, a vil and com. Italy. Piedmont, div. Geneva, near Nervi, on a mountain slope. It has a parish church and a communal school. Pop. 1345.

SAN LUDOVICO, a group of isls. E. America, S. of Terra del Fuego, and about 30 m. from the mainland. It consists of a number of rugged islets and rocks, extending 6 m. from N. W. to S. E. and much frequented by seals and sea-gulls. They can only be approached in very calm weather. lat. (middle) 52° S., lon. 69° 19' W. (n.).

SAN JACINTO, a river Texas. See **JACINTO**.
SAN JACINTO OCOINGO, a tn. Mexican Confederation, dep. Chiapas, on an affluent of the Usumacinta, 70 m. S. N. E. Ocosingo. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in raising cattle, and cultivate cacao and corn. In the vicinity are some remarkable remains. P. 2000.

SAN JOAQUIN, a river California, which rises in Tulare Lake and the Sierra Nevada flows first S. W. through a fine valley into open plains, then S. W. for about 80 m. and in flowing gradually N., joins the Sacramento after a total course of above 300 m. It is navigable for a considerable distance by vessels of 2 ft draught, and abounds with salmon and other fish.

SAN JOSE, a tn. California. See **JOSE**.

SAN JUAN CHAKALA, a tn. Mexican Confederation, dep. Chiapas, on the frontiers of Guatemala S. of Ciudad-Real. Pop. 4080.

SAN JUAN DE LA FUENTE, a prov. tn. and river Peru. See **CHACAPOTAS**.

SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, a seaport in Central America. See **CHARTRETT**.

SAN MARINO, a republic in Italy. See **MARINO** (Italy).

SAN MIGUEL—1 A tn. Central America state Salvador, cap. dist. and on a river of same name, sometimes called the Riera, 80 m. S. E. San-Salvador. It is an ancient place, founded about 1630, and has many substantial and well built houses partly constructed of lava, quarried from streams which have issued from the volcano of San-Miguel, which stands at some distance to the S. W. of the town. The trade is wholly in indigo, for the cultivation of which the district is celebrated. Pop. 9000 to 10,000. The volcano which rises from low level ground to the height of about 5000 ft., has a base of several leagues in circuit, and has sent forth repeated discharges of volcanic matter at intervals of about 25 years, though none of serious violence have occurred in modern times.—2 A gulf, New Granada. See **MIGUEL**.

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SAN PO, the principal river of Tibet. See **YANG TSANG** DO-TSU.

SAN SALVADOR, a tn. Cuba. See **BATIAN**.

SAN-SALVADOR. See **SALVADOR** (SAN).

SAN SEBASTIAN—1, A city and seaport, Spain, cap. prov. Guipuzcoa, on the side of Mount Urgull, at the extremity of a low sandy tongue of land washed on the E. by the Urola, here crossed by a bridge, and on the N. and W. by the Bay of Biscay and attached to the mainland only on the S. by a narrow isthmus, 42 m. N. W. Pamplona; lat. (summit Urgull) 41° 53' N. lon. 3° 19' W. (n.). It is a place of great strength both by nature and art, being surrounded by walls vaulted by the sea though partly left dry at low-water and otherwise defended both by outworks and by the castle of Mola placed at an elevation of about 430 ft. on the summit of Urgull. It is built in the form of an irregular pentagon and having been nearly destroyed by a conflagration in 1813, when it was taken by the British, consists for the most part of modern houses, arranged with considerable regularity in spacious streets and squares. The more important public buildings are the parish churches of San Maria and San Vicente both large irregular structures of three naves possessed of little architectural merit, a monastery, finely situated on a height overlooking all the other houses a suppressed monastery now converted into an arsenal a handsome courthouse with a Doric portico, navigation commercial, and elementary schools public baths, barracks, theatre, and civil and military hospitals. The manufactures comparatively insignificant, consist chiefly of cordage, stained paper, bear leather candles, and soap. The harbour is small exposed and difficult of access, and though once important has greatly decayed. Its principal articles are imports of colonial produce and salt-fish. San-Sebastian is a place of considerable antiquity and having by its early fortification become the key of Spain on the side of France, figures much



SAN SEBASTIAN.—From Lubbock's View in Spain.

in all the wars between the two countries. Of the numerous sieges to which it has been subjected, the most celebrated, and at the same time, the most disastrous, was that of 1813 when being in possession of the French it was stormed by the British with a loss of about 5000. The victors suffered their turn by fearful atrocities perpetrated, against without distinction, on friend and foe, and the greater part of the town was laid in ashes. Pop. 10,026.—2, A tn. Castile, capital Guisena, between three mountains on the E. shore. It is tolerably well built, is well supplied with excellent water contains a parish church with three naves; a courthouse, prison, primary school and suppressed convent; and has a good harbour, defended by two forts, manufactures of tobacco, an active fishery, and a trade in fruit, wine, and silk. Pop. 1694.—3 (de-los-Reyes) A vil Spain, New Castile, prov. and about 10 m. from Madrid, near the Jarama. It contains a church, courthouse, prison, and primary school. The inhabitants are almost all employed in agriculture. Pop. (agricultural) 1287.—4 A cape and bay, E. America, E. coast, Terra-del-Fuego, lat. 53° 18' S., lon. 68° 10' W. The cape is a bold cliff headland of a dark colour, terminating land

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which rises to a height of 1000 ft. above the sea. The bay, situated between the cape and Aramus Point, forms a spacious and well-sheltered harbour.

SANA is an Arabian, cap. Yenna, and residence of an independent prince lat. 15° 23' N; lon. 44° 31' E. 15 days' journey N.E. by N. Mecca, and probably about the same distance due N. Aden. This is on many accounts the most interesting of Arabian cities. Its undoubted antiquity the superior civilization of its inhabitants its vicinity to the ruins of the great dykes at Mareh, the ruins of which constitutes so important an epoch in Arabian history; the fact that it was a city of the Sabians whose commercial greatness may be traced back to the earliest ages of history; these circumstances all combine to render it an object of attractive inquiry. The valley in which Sana stands has an elevation of about 4000 ft. above the sea. It is 6 in to 9 m. wide, extending N. as far as the eye can reach. E. it is bounded by a ridge of mountains called Jabal Nihum, rising about 1500 ft. above the plain. W. is the table land of Asmar about 1900 ft. in height, while S. it connects into a narrow valley called Turk-el-Yemen (Yaman Road). On the summit of Mount Nihum, E. of the town are the ruins of a castle, popularly said to have been built by Shams the son of Noah. On the hill of Ghurudif lower down, stands a modern castle, state prison, mint, and other buildings inclosed by walls with towers and other defences. W. of the town again are two royal palaces and gardens, with their separate walls and fortifications. The city approached from the S. is entered through the suburbs called the Bir-el Asah, in which is the Jews' quarter. The stranger on entering Sana is agreeably struck by the width of the streets, and their comparative cleanliness. A well-informed traveller (Dr. Seetzen) has declared that Sana is in many respects the handsomest city in the East. The houses indeed are crammed close together but they are massive, lofty and well whitened or painted. In his opinion, Constantinople has no advantage over Sana except in its mosques and minarets and were the 20 gardens of the latter city neatly inclosed and its streets paved it might be deemed pretty even according to the European standard. The wall inclosing Sana and the suburb of Bir-el Asah has a circuit of 5½ m. It has everywhere a mean appearance, being built of clay and in bad condition. The two palaces of the Imam with extensive gardens at the W. side of the city have



THE IMAM'S PALACE AT SANA.—From Col. Chesney's *Stephania Expedition*.

their separate walls and fortifications. The larger is called Bostan el Sultan, or the Sultan's Garden; the other which is the more ancient Bostan el-Matawakkil from the Imam's title Muti-wakil Allah (he who trusts in God). They are built of hewn stone and covered with a gray plaster and have the courtyards and windows whitened. Fountains, which ornament all the good houses in Sana, are not wanting in the palaces. In many of the houses the place of window-glass is supplied by small plates of alabaster joined neatly together but the windows of the higher classes are of fine Venetian stained-glass. A small river, dry in summer runs N. through

the E. side of the town, and is crossed by a neat stone bridge. On the E. side, at a little distance, flows a larger stream, the banks of which are covered with gardens and handsome villas.

Besides the Imam's palaces, Sana has several large public buildings, particularly baths and caravansaries, one of the latter of which, the Bimarsa el Mahdide, is three stories high and a handsome edifice. There are 10 minarets and a great many mosques the smaller of which built by the Turks are the most adorned. An aqueduct, which supplies the city with water from the mountain on the E., is also of Turkish origin. Sana is said to have been originally called Oud, or Udi, after its founder the son of Shams (Sennas x. 17), and the Jewish quarter while it was still a separate village, and not joined to the city by an inclosing wall, preserved the name of Oud. But at present there are few or no monuments of early age, or remains of ancient buildings in Sana. Building materials and space are so valuable, that ruined walls are speedily removed. A recent traveller (M. Arnaud) saw stones, with inscriptions built into a fireplace and into a doorway. Similar stones seen by Mr. Cruttenden who copied the inscriptions (see next Hentyarib) had been brought from Mareh, five days distant, to the N.E.

The climate of Sana is comparatively mild, owing to the elevation of the place while the people in the Tehama go nearly naked, the peasants in the hills of Yemen wear sheepskin jackets, and in the capital the better classes wear furs. During winter the nocturnal frosts are severe. Sana is expected three times a year—in January when it falls in small quantity in June when the harvest is over, and the swelling begins, and again at the end of July when the rain is heavy, and the hill torrents, swelling suddenly cut off all communications. But the general defect of the climate is the deficiency of rain which sometimes fails for several years in succession. The long-continued drought, always accompanied by swarms of locusts, is then followed (as in 1880) by pestilence and famine, which tend to disperse the people, or otherwise to produce revolutions.

The chief people of Sana are the merchants, who are generally wealthy and live in good style. Comparing Sana with other Arabs, they may fairly boast of still representing the Sabians whose merchants are praised. To European visitors they have uniformly shown the utmost kindness and hospitality. Although, as Zeffi, they are forbidden to smoke yet in private they indulge in tobacco as well as wine. They constantly chew *khat* (*Coffea arabica*), an exhilarant much used in Yemen) which they offer their visitors with *kafir* or the infusion of the coffee-bush for strangers to say, in the heart of the coffee country coffee is never taken as a beverage, being thought too heating. The *kafir* is said to be very palatable and refreshing. The lower class live chiefly on fruit, peaches, apricots, plums, &c. which are abundant. There are said to be 20 varieties of the grapes at Sana, ripening at different seasons, so that fresh grapes may be had there throughout the year.

The artisans in Sana are mostly Jews, who number about 2000 and live in a quarter appropriated to them exposed to much insult and extortion. They are the gold and silver smiths, they make the wine, distil the brandy and manufacture the gunpowder consumed in the country. Though much oppressed they are by no means indigent, and are on many accounts an interesting people. The Banyans in Sana are comparatively few, not above 150 perhaps, and are also subject to heavy exactions, yet they have the reputation of being extremely wealthy.

The staple article of trade in Sana is coffee which does not grow however on the high land round the city; the nearest place in which it ripens thoroughly is Hadif, a short day's journey to the S.E. Since the Turks have taken possession of Mecca, the coffee is warehoused in Sana, instead of being sent as hitherto to the former place. Dried fruits and resins, especially of the stamless kind, called in the East *Mahdide*, fine salt from Mareh, some camellins, gunpowder, and a few sword-blades of very inferior quality are the exports. The imports are chiefly pine-apples, Persian tobacco, and dates from Tehama, with a great quantity of thread or twist for

weaving Glass is in great demand, and is supplied through Egypt. The duties on importation are little more than nominal.

The Imam of Sanaa keeps what may be called great state. He goes to the mosque on Fridays in splendid procession, the gates of the city being closed in the meantime. But his real power is now fast very low. A great number of the sheikhs are continually dependent on him, neither pay him tribute nor hearken to his commands. The Turks, taking possession of the Tahrir, have deprived him of his seaports, and greatly impaired his revenue, so that the ruler of Yemem is hardly able to maintain a force of 2000 men. In 1888 the Imam Ali Mansur was deposed by a sudden revolution, directed by his uncle Sadi Kanne, who succeeded to the sovereign power.

About 5 m N W of Sanaa is the village of Bahah, which is much more clean and elegant than the city being the residence of the chief merchants, who retire to their country houses when the business of the day is over. Five miles W of Bahah is Wadi Dhar distinguished like the former for the excellence of its gardens and vineyards. The vines are trained on trellis-work 4 ft. high and cover a great extent of ground. The towns of Jeddah, half-way between Bahah and Ruma, supplies with vegetables the market of the latter place. Each of these towns or villages is governed by an emir who levies the taxes in the name of the Imam. The population of Sanaa and its suburban dependencies has been estimated at 70,000 souls of whom 40,000 live within the walls of the city. Could direct communication and intimate relations be established between Sanaa and Aden the results would not fail to be highly advantageous to both.—*Nebuk's Travels in Arabia, Christianism, in Jour of the Royal Geo. Soc. vol vii; Wolf's Missionary Journey*

SANAHUJA a town Spain Catalonia prov and about 41 m N N E Lerida, on the Riera di Sana. It is in a very elevated site, many of the houses having been ruined during the last civil war. It contains a church, an old Episcopal palace, a primary school, and an hospital and has a trade in corn, wine, oil, and wool. Some suppose the town to be the ancient Allanagla mentioned by Livy. Pop. 1037

SANGLLO, a vil Spain prov and about 80 m from Leon; with a church a primary school manufactures of linen and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1089

SANCHEZ (see *Sanchez*) a town in France, dep. Cher pleasantly situated on a hill covered with vineyards 39 m N N E Bourges. It is for the most part poorly built has irregularly steep streets, almost inaccessible to carriages a good promenade, three tolerable squares several churches, a college and hospital a court of first resort, a communal college, and agricultural society, manufacture of hosiery and leather, and a trade in corn wine, walnuts, cattle, wool and marble obtained from neighbouring quarries. P. 2818.

SANCOINS (see *Freemantle*) a town in France, dep Cher on the canal du Centre, 34 m S E Bourges with a trade in corn, wood, cattle, and gypsum. Pop. 1487

SANCREED, or **SANCERY**, par Eng Cornwall 4471 ac. Pop. 1894

SANCT LEO a vil. Baden circle Lower Rhine near Philipshurg with a church. Pop. 1372

SANCTON, par Eng York (E Riding) 4706 ac. P. 619

SAND LAKE, a vil and township, U States, New York on the Postenkill and Wynnemkill creeks, 9 m E Albany with woollen and cotton factories, glass-works, a tannery, and several mills. Pop. 2563

SANDA, an isl. Scotland, about 9 m. off S.E. extremity of the peninsula of Kintyre, co. Argyre, 1½ m. long, and ½ m. broad. There is a good natural harbour between the island and the main. It contains the ruins of an old chapel dedicated to St. Columba. Sanda was a common place of residence of the Scandinavian Scots. Pop. 28

SANDALL (Gazett), a vil. and par England Yorkshire pleasantly situated on the S. side of the vale of Calder 2 m. S.E. Wakefield. It has a handsome church with a square unadorned tower in a walled school, some remains of an ancient castle which figures in English history, coal mines, and freestone quarries. Area of par., 7713 ac. Pop. 4038

SANDALL (Rice), par Eng York (W Riding), 990 ac. Pop. 329

SANDALWOOD ISLAND, or **JAKENDANA**, a large isl Indian Archipelago, G. Flores isl. (E. extremity) 10° 0' S

lon 120° 45' E. about 100 m. long by 80 m. broad. The S. point of the island terminates in a peninsula, almost as high and apparently as inaccessible as the rock of Gibraltar, having a spacious bay on each side of it. The other coasts of the island are generally bold, and no soundings are got until near the shore in some places. Edible birds-nest, bees wax, and sandal-wood are obtained here. The natives are described as treacherous and ferocious.

SANDAU a town Prussia, gov and 49 m N N E. Magdeburg on the Elbe. It is walled has a Protestant church, tile-works some shipping trade, and several mills. 1 1908

SANDAU, or **ZIANDOW** a town Bohemia, circle Leitmeritz, near Pölnitz, with a church, an hospital tile-works and a mill. Pop. 1078.

SANDAY, or **SANDA** an isl. Scotland one of the Orkneys, lying open on the W. to the Atlantic Ocean and separated on the N. and E. by the Bonadilly strait from the island of North Ronaldshay and on the S. from that of Burray, by a strait of about 2 m. wide, interspersed with several islands (l. Treaness, on E. coast) 59° 13' N. lon. 2° 18' 30" W (n). It is very irregular in shape having a length of 18 m. with a breadth varying from ½ m. to 3 m. has deeply indented coasts and a very bleak and generally barren surface. Pop. 800.

SANDBACH a market in and par England co. and 34 m. E by S Chester on an eminence, at the foot of which flows a streamlet called the Wheelock. It is amply supplied with water of excellent quality and is lighted with gas. The houses are mostly of red brick, and well built and in the market-place there are two minute obelisks. Sandbach possesses a handsome church in the Perpendicular style, chapels for Primitive Methodists, Old Methodists, Wesleys, and Calvinists a spacious grammar-school in the early English style a national school and other schools several charities including an extensive one called the Burdon charity. Boots and shoes are manufactured here to a considerable extent, though much more limited now than formerly. There are two large factories for silk throwing employing about 600 hands and several salt-works are carried on at a short distance from the town. Pop. (in) 2762 Area of par. 18 610 ac. Pop. 8533

SANDEBOUR par Eng Essex. See *Essexham*. **SANDELO** (Bany or Aco) a town Austria, Galizia, circle Sanden, on the Poprad, here crossed by a long wooden bridge, 104 m. W S W Lemberg. It has a deanery church a castle an educational institution, a manufactory, and a female school. Pop. 3060

SANDELPAY one of the Barra isls., Scot. See *Barra*. **SANDERS** (BHPN) a town Anhalt-Dessau, a bank Wip per, 28 m W B.W. Dessau entered by four gates, with a castle townhouse church, synagogue and hospital cypress and lime kilns and several mills. Pop. 1779

SANDESTEAD par Eng Surrey 8600 ac. P. 615

SANDFORD a vil. and par England, co. Devon, 2 m. N N W Crediton with a neat church surmounted by a low square tower and an annual cattle-fair. Area of par., 7738 ac. Pop. 1970

SANDFORD (Oxford), two pars Eng —1, Oxford 1600 ac. Pop. 593 —2 Somerset 1091 ac. Pop. 940

SANDGATE, a maritime vil England, co. Kent, 1½ m. W by S Folkestone. It is pleasantly and healthfully situated on the shore with hills immediately behind it. It contains principally of one long street formed by irregularly built houses with a neat cruciform chapel and a place of worship for Wesleyans. It is now much resorted to as a sea bathing place. Upon the heights above it is Sherborne camp.

SANDHURST, three pars England —1 Ox. Berks about 5 m. S. by E. Wokingham famous for its royal military college, which is a simple but majestic structure with a fine Doric portico, situated in the midst of extensive and picturesque grounds, and capable of accommodating 600 cadets, who here receive a complete military education area, 4562 ac. Pop. 615 —2 Gloucester 2227 ac. Pop. 494 —3 Kent, 4382 ac. Pop. 235.

SANDIACRE a vil and par England co. and 9 m. E Derby on the Erwasch and Derby canal, with a very ancient parish church, finely seated on a height; a Wesleyan chapel, and manufactures of starch and lace. Area of par., 1420 ac. Pop. 1055.

fully recognized in it, and less hampered by the influence of powerful ebbets, than in most other islands of the Pacific. The advantageous position of the Sandwich Islands making them a kind of connecting link between America and China, led to the early establishment of numerous European and American settlers, and the rapid rise of a very extensive trade. To the three principal whaling-grounds of the N Pacific—one on the Equator, another near Japan, and the third toward the Hebrides—they form a kind of common centre to the ships passing between them and hence Honolulu, the capital of the group, promises to become the entrepot of the N portion of the great ocean. One very remarkable circumstance connected with this group is the rapid decrease of its population. Cook estimated it at 400,000. Probably 300,000 would have been nearer the truth. In 1833, within the course of half a century it had diminished to 140,000. An actual census in 1832 gave only 130,810, and another in 1836, 108,579. In a census of 1863 the population numbered only 73,187. The decrease has thus continued without interruption since the islands were discovered and independent of the census, is proved by the quantity of job land now occupied but now lying waste from want of hands to cultivate it. One cause of the decrease is the number of young men who leave the islands in whalers and other ships, and never return, but the main cause appears to be the prevalence of measles, hooping-cough, and similar diseases by which in 1816 killed significantly the year of death, 10,000 persons are supposed to have been cut off.

SANDWICK par Scot Orkney 6 m. by 4 m. P 1107 SANDY, par Eng Bedford, 4010 a. Pop. 1948

SANDY a lake, U States, W S W Lake Superior in the Wisconsin territory. It is about 80 m. in circuit, receives the Neversink on the E and discharges itself into the Mississippi not far from its source.

SANDY three rivers N America.—1 Upper Canada, falls into Lake Superior 30 m. E Cape Chellous.—2 (Dig) U States, rises in the Laurel Mountains, and forms part of the boundary between Virginia and Kentucky and flows N N W into the Ohio 40 m. above the source. It has a course of about 180 m. and is 200 yards wide at its mouth.—3, (Little), U States, Kentucky falls into the Ohio.

SANDY BAY a vil Van Diemen's Land 1 bank Derwent on Backhouse Bay. It is large and strategic, but contains several neat residences with well cultivated farms and gardens.

SANDY Hook a sandy (al) or promontory U States, New Jersey 6 m. long by 2 m. broad near the entrance to New York Bay. There is a lighthouse on it.

SANDY LUCK, a river, L States, which rises in the N W of Pennsylvania flows S W and joins 1 bank Allegheny after a course of about 75 m.

SANDYMOUNT a maritime vil Ireland 50 and 8 m. S E by E Dublin S coast, Bay of Dublin with about 100 houses, many of which are handsome, and a church, in the Anglo-Norman style, of recent erection. The neighbourhood is much frequented in summer for sea-bathing. Pop. 1419

SANFELICE a vil and cne Italy Piedmont div Cune prov and 12 m. N Alba with two squares several elegant mansions and several churches. Pop. 1719

SANFRONT a vil and cne Italy Piedmont div Cune prov and 7 m. S Belmonte, in a valley 1 bank 10 with a court of justice, a church, a confraternity and a charitable endowment. Pop. 4115

SANG-KOT or TONGKUN BYEN, India. See TONGKUN SANGALHOB, a tn and par Portugal, prov Douro, com and 12 m. E Avaro 1 bank Agueda. Pop. 2160

SANGAMON a river U States, issues from a lake in E of Illinois, flows S W, then circuitously N W passing this town of Springfield, and joins 1 bank Illinois after a course of about 160 m. partly navigable.

SANGAR, or TUBAK, a strait communicating between the roan ocean of the N Pacific and the Sea of Japan, and separating the island of Nippon on the S from that of Yesso on the N. At the E entrance between Cape Rakme or Jesso in Yesso, and Suruga-haki, in Nippon, it is about 37 m. wide Matsuyama or Matsima, the capital of Yesso, is situated on a bay at its N W entrance.

SANGAY a remarkable volcano mountain S America, in the Cordillera of the Andes, state Ecuador, about lat 2° 7

S. It has a height of 16138 ft. and having been in a state of almost constant activity since 1738, has covered the surrounding district with lava and ash, making it almost sterile.

SANGREAL-SIS a tn. Prussia Saxony gov and 33 m. W N W Merseburg cap. cne, on the Elbe. It consists of the town proper surrounded by walls, with four gates and of two suburbs; contains two castles, two churches, two hospitals, and an orphan asylum. Has several courts and offices manufactures of linen, leather and earthenware, a copper-furnace, oil mill, and two salt-petre-works and a trade in corn fruit, and garden produce. Lignite is worked in the vicinity. Pop. (1846) 6238. —The castle, area, 234 geo. sq m. is generally flat, though occasionally broken by a few low hills, is watered by the Unstrut, Selke, Giesse, Tyra, and Wipper and is very fertile both producing much corn and rearing great numbers of cattle. Pop. 56,202

SANGILI, or SANGU, an Isl Indian Archipelago, Celebes Sea, lat 3° 38' N lon. 124° 44' E about 30 m. long by 10 m. broad. It is of moderate height in the N part, but mountainous northward where is situated the smoking volcano of Aboe. There is said to be a harbour on the E side formed by some adjoining small isles several of which are at a considerable distance from Sangir conspicuous to the S, part there are other islands. The W side is indented by several small bays, with soundings of from 40 fathoms to 80 fathoms about 1 m. and 2 m. off shore. Poverty, fruit, and vegetables are obtained here in abundance, and are readily exchanged for handicrafts, knives, &c. Pop. 12,000 Sangir is surrounded by about 45 small islands, called the Sangir Islands, some of which are inhabited.

SANGO a river Madagascar which descends from the range of mountains which traverse the island longitudinally flows N W and falls into the Channel of Mozambique about lat. 21° N after a course of about 160 m.

SANGORA a maritime in Lower Sum on a bay W side Grief of Sum lat 7° 10' N lon 101° 1' from the sea the town has an imposing appearance from the numerous pagodas everywhere visible. It is divided into a Chinese, a Samsa, and a Malay quarter that inhabited by the Chinese being the centre of trade and containing about 1000 people. There are many brick houses in the town, but built separate one from another each having its own party walls and the doors and windows being all covered with a black and mortar in order to prevent the spread of fire. The trade of Sangora is principally confined to junk and native vessels passing up and down between Sum and Singar 1st exports are iron dried prawns, and a little pepper.

SANGRO (anc Sagras) a river Naples, rises in prov Abruzzo-Ultra II near Gropa flows first 4.5 l then circuitously E. enters Abruzzo Ultra in a N E direction, forms part of the boundary between that prov and Samnium, and turning S W proceeds across Abruzzo-Ultra to its mouth in the Adriatic, 11 m. N E Ortona. total course about 80 m.

SANGUISA a tn Spain prov Navarra, 25 m. S E. Pamplona 1 bank Aragon in an undulating country. It has four large and three small squares streets generally straight and some paved a primary school an educational establishment, managed by Sisters of Charity in which there are about 200 girls a promenade on the banks of the river two churches, several suppressed convents, and an hospital Sanguesa is a very ancient, and has some Roman inscriptions and antiquaries. Pop. agricultural 2412

SANGUIN, a river W Africa, Guinea, Gambia Coast, falls into the Atlantic about 110 m. N W Cape Palmas

SANGLINETTO, a tn Italy gov Venice prov and 20 m. S S E Verona. It is well built and has two churches and manufactures of hats and a royal silk. Pop. 600

SANKABER a tn Hindoostan prov Bijapur 1 bank Hurrenasey, 230 m. S S E Bombay. It is a place of considerable extent, and has a remarkable temple of Mahadeva to which the town and adjacent lands belong. On a hill above the town is the fortress of Wullabghur.

SANKBY (GREAT) a vil and chapel England, co Lancashire, on the Banker, 8 m. W Warrington. It deserves notice for its canal which was constructed in 1755, and is the first which was cut in England for purposes of trade. P. 527

SANLUCAR-DE BARRAMUNDA a city and seaport, Spain, Andalusia, prov and 18 m. N Cadix, at the mouth on bank Guadalquivir lat 36° 45' N, lon. 6° 21' W amid a tree-

less, sandy undulating country and with a tropical but healthy climate. Its streams are broad straight, and generally paved, although rather badly and on the whole it is a fine town, although dull and decaying. The principal buildings are the prison, a barracks for the garrison, the town-house, an hospital, a house of refuge, a lending hospital, and poor-school, several establishments for primary and advanced education, the English hospital of St. George, a parish with two auxiliary churches, as well as some of various suppressed monasteries. There is also a pretty paseo, several fountains, and hermitages. Agriculture is here the chief occupation, at the same time that fishing employs a considerable number and it is the heart of the inferior and scattered villages which are located off in England as sherris but the *mangrove* wine is excellent and very cheap, the same describes its peculiar light champagne favour for it has nothing to do with the town of Montserrat on the opposite side of the river. At Bonanza a short distance from here, there are the pier and custom house. Sanlúcar was taken from the Moors in 1264, and granted by Sancho-el-Bravo to Juanan el-Bueno. The importance of the transatlantic trade induced Philip IV in 1645 to resume the city and make it the residence of the captain-general of Andalusia. It was here that Columbus embarked on his third voyage, on May 30 1498 and he returned in 1504. Magellan also started from hence August 10 1519 in the first voyage of circumnavigation of the world. Pop. 16,800.

SANTO LUCAS-LA MAYOR [see *LUCAS* Forum] a town in Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 13 m. W Seville, in an extensive plain, and surrounded with olive-plantations. It is built in form of a cross and divided into four quarters, with four squares good but badly paved streets, and houses of good construction. It has a town-house, granary Carmelite convent now converted into prisons, two hospices, various schools and academies, three parish churches an asylum for old women a foundling hospital and four hermitages, two promontories and several fountains. Pop. agricultural 22,845. **SANNA** a river, Turkey in Europe, rises in E. slope of a mountain range in Turkish Greece flows S-E. then S-W. then S-E. to the sea where it joins a bank line, after a course of 75 m.

SANNAZARO a vil. and c. in Italy, Piedmont, div. Novara prov. Verce is near the sea. It is built chiefly of a square, around which the principal houses are arranged among others a handsome little parish church. Pop. 119. **SANNAZZARO DEL BOSCONI** a c. in Italy, Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. Locatelli 19 m. N E Alessandria. It is well built, has a court of justice, three churches, and a public walk.

SANNO or *Sancto* a prov. Naples, bounded N by Abruzzo Ultra, S by which it is partly separated by the Sangro and Trigno, N W Abruzzo-Ultra W and N W Lavoro S. Principato-Ultra E Capitanata, from which it is partly separated by the Fortore and N E the Adriatic. Its shape is very irregular and it varies much both in length and breadth the former may average about 55 m., the latter about 40 m. In 1785 m. The surface has a general slope towards the N E but is on the whole mountainous, being traversed from N W to S E by the chain of the S Apennines and much broken throughout by its ramifications. This chain forms the great water-shed of the province and divides it into two very unequal basins the smaller belonging to the Tyrrhenian Sea which receives its waters indirectly by the Volturno and Tamaro and the larger belonging to the Adriatic, into which its waters are directly carried by three almost parallel streams—the Trigno, Siferno, and Fortore. The sides of the mountains are covered with fine timber or rich pasture, and the valleys and plains are of great fertility producing in abundance corn, maize, millet, rice, also much oil fruit and wine. The mode of culture are very indifferent, and manufacturing industry has made very little progress. The domestic animals are generally of inferior breeds; horned cattle are not numerous, the principal stock consists of sheep, goats, and swine. The raising of bees is an important branch of economy. The inhabitants are generally in poor circumstances, and both theft and murder are said to be more frequent than in any other Neapolitan province. Sanzio is divided into three districts—

Campobasso (the capital) Isernia, and Larino subdivided into 88 circondari and 185 communes. Pop. (1850), 800,549. **SANOK**, a tn. Austria Galicia, cap. circle, in an extensive plain, 1 bank San 86 m. S W Lemberg. It is poorly built, for the most part of wood; has district courts and offices a church, and high school, and an important cattle-market. Pop. 1800. — The circle bounding S on Hungary area, 1824 sq. m., is traversed on the S. by ridges of the Carpathians generally well covered with wood, but flattens down in other directions into a thin sandy saline surface. The San traverses it centrally. Its most important mineral is salt. Pop. 217,800.

SANQLHAR, a pavl and man bor. and par Scotland, co. and 24 m. N N W Dumfries, in the hollow of a parallel range of hills of no great elevation, a short distance from the Nith. It consists of one principal street extremely irregular, and but indifferently kept. The houses are in general well built or freestone, obtained in the neighbourhood and it has an Established and a Free church, two U Presbyterians churches, and a Cameronian and a Baptist meeting-house, two schools, a reading-room, and an excellent library. There is here a carpet-factory but the chief employments are handloom weaving and woolen-dyeing the latter by females. It unites with Dumfries, &c. in sending a member to Parliament. Pop. (in.) 2861 Area of par. 59,529 ac. Pop. 4071.

SANSANDING—1 A m. N Adriatic, 1 bank John, 15 m. N E S. and 85 m. W by S. Japan has an extensive and active trade particularly in silk. The market place is an extensive square, constantly crowded with people, where the different articles are exposed on stalls abated by mats from the heat of the sun. Pop. 11,000. — 2 A vil. W Adriatic Bondon 1 bank Talest 1st 13 45' N 100 12' 30' W It has an appearance of great poverty and it is no uncommon thing to see wild boars walking the streets without molestation from the inhabitants, who pay too dear for their powder to waste it in the destruction of an animal whose flesh they are forbidden to eat.

SANSIGO an vil. Austria, in the Adriatic near the entrance of the Gulf of Quarnero, 56 m. S W Fiume. It is a low sandy site with a light but not unfavourable soil. The principal village which bears the same name, seems from the remains found near it to have been the summer-residence of some Roman of consequence. Pop. (vil.) 700 (in.) 938.

SANSELE, a tn. Spain at Majorca, N E Palma with two squares, in one of which, forming the centre of the town, stands the town-house and parish church. It has manufactures of ordinary linen, and some flour-mills. P. (agricultural) 3977. **SANSA**, a river Pura rises in W slope of the Andes, 55 m. N W Cuzcoambo near lat. 5° S, flows first N W parallel to the mountain chain then W past the town of Santa and after a course of about 250 m., falls into the S Pacific Ocean.

SANTA ANA a tn. Central America state and 37 m. W N W Salvador dep. Zomonte in a fertile district in which much sugar cane is cultivated. It has a hot and half ruined appearance, having been the scene of some conflicts between the troops of Salvador and Guatemala, but has a considerable trade in lump-sugar remarkable for its whiteness and hard ness. Pop. about 6000.

SANTA BARBARA a tn. Brazil prov. Minas-Gerais, at the source of the river of same name, 40 m. N N E Ouro-Preto with a church, and a considerable trade in sugar. The gold-mines of this district, once important, have ceased to be productive. Pop. (dist.) 4000.

SANTA CLARA, an vil. Spain Bay of Biscay, at the mouth of the creek of San Sebastian, prov. Guipuzcoa. It is of an oval shape, and presents steep and almost inaccessible cliffs to the sea. It was partly fortified during the Peninsula war but being commanded by Mount Urgoiti, is not capable of successful defence.

SANTA-CLARA, or *AMONTAJADA* an vil. Ecuador, at the entrance of the Gulf of Guayaquil. It has an elevated surface, and from several points presents the appearance of a gigantic shrouded corpse. To this it owes its name of Amontajada, or Amerto. There is a lighthouse upon it, with a fixed light 120 ft. above the sea, and visible in clear weather at the distance of 18 m.

SANTA COLOMA DE FARNES, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 12 m. S W Gerona, at the foot of a mountain. It has a

spacious square, with arcades on one side; a church, chapel, and refectory convent, and a flour-mill and two glass works. Pop. (agricultural) 8180.

SANTA COLOMAL DE QUERÁ, or **SANTA MARIA DE BELLOSCA** a *tu. Spain*. Cantabria, prov. and about 28 m. N. Terragona, with a church, seminary, old castle, primary school, and hospital; manufactures of cotton cloth and cotton twist, and a trade in fruit and cattle. Pop. about 2000.

SANTA CRUZ, a *tu. Austria*. See **HILDEBRUNN**.

SANTA CRUZ, *Isl. W. Indies*. See **CAUS (SANTA)**.

SANTA CRUZ—1, A seaport in Morocco. See **AGADIR**.—2, A bay, S.W. coast, Africa. See **ANDRA PEQUEÑA**.

SANTA EUGENIA a *tu. Spain*, in *Isl. Mallorca*, on the side of a mountain of same name. It contains a parish church and a primary school; and has several mills, and a trade in corn, oil and wine. Pop. 1169.

SANTA FE, several places America. See **FE (SANTA)**.

SANTA GUZBERTA a *tu. Sardinian States*, div. *Alghero*, prov. *Voghera*, with a court of justice, a church, and four churches. Pop. 2070.

SANTA ROSA—1 A *tu. Chili* prov. *Aconcagua* 66 m. E. by N. *Valparaiso*, 1. *hark Aconcagua*. Pop. 6000.—2 A *tu. Mexico*, dep. and 40 m. N. *Cobahilla* and esteemed one of the most healthy situations in the department. It has fruit in abundance, and excellent water. Near it are some rich silver-mines. Pop. 4000.

SANTA RITA, or **CRISTO** a *tu. Brazil* prov. and 280 m. W. N. W. *Bahia* a *bank São Francisco* with a court of justice a church a primary school and a comfortable trade in salt obtained from salt-mines in the district.

SANTAELLA, a *vil. Spain*, *Andalusia*, prov. and 20 m. S. S. W. *Córdoba* with a townhouse prison, ancient castle, two primary schools, a church, and several fountains some mineral sulphureous springs discovered in 1828 and much resorted to a brewery distillery oil and flour mills, and potteries. Pop. (agricultural), 1048.

SANTA FÉ a *tu. Spain*, *Andalusia*, prov. and 7 m. W. *Granada*, a somewhat marshy place in the vega of *Granada*. It has straight but badly paved streets a large square in the centre of the town, in which stand the town house, granary prison and hospital; symmetrically disposed two primary schools, a church of the *Doña* order with three naves and a semicircular convent. Santa Fé was built by Ferdinand and Isabella which besieging Granada, and the death of capitulation was signed here. It was also from this place that Columbus set out on his first voyage of discovery, after having at length obtained the royal sanction. In 1806 it was much shattered by an earthquake. Pop. (chiefly agricultural) 4172.

SANTAGNY a *tu. Spain* *Isl. Mallorca* 29 m. S. E. *Palm*. It contains about 1160 houses but in the N. and S. there is a great number of hamlets and mills scattered at short distances from one another which add greatly to the apparent length of the town. Near its centre stands an old fortress, which served as a protection against the frequent attacks of the Algerine pirates. It has a school for primary and advanced education, and an elementary school for girls a townhouse, prison, fish-market, fish-market, and a solid and spacious church, brewery distilleries, and flour-mills. Grain and fruit are exported. Pop. 5214.

SANTANDER, a maritime prov. Spain bounded, N. by the Bay of *Biscay* E. by prov. *Biscay* S. E. *Burgos*, S. W. *Palencia*, and W. *Oviedo* area, 9408 sq. m. It is surrounded on all sides but the N. by high peaked mountains in which the *Dura*, *Carro*, *Nansa*, *Saga*, *Bosca*, and other streams take their rise and which abound in forests, whence timber is obtained for building and other purposes. Between them lie fertile valleys, which produce all kinds of grain especially maize, fruit, and vegetables, and afford pasture to every description of cattle. Besides mines of iron, argenteous lead, and other metals, there are various quarries of limestone marble, and gypsum, and in the neighbourhood of the capital *Santander* are beds of plastic clay. In different parts of the province also are found mineral-springs, some of which have considerable medicinal properties. The principal sources of wealth to *Santander* are its extensive forests and iron-works, besides which a considerable number of people are employed in catching and curing fish, manufacturing leather cotton stuffs, implements of tillage butter, &c.; but trade of all kinds is greatly hin-

dered by the want of good roads. The people of this province are sober peaceable, and industrious. They stand higher in point of education than most other provinces of Spain but have a marked tendency to litigation, arising perhaps from the nature and subdivision of property. Pop. 194,000.

SANTANDER (*Portus Blandani*) a city, Spain, cap. above prov. 207 m. N. *Madrid* lat 43 38' N. lon. 4° 41' W. on the E. tongue of a headland and protected to the N. by a hill in a large and secure bay in the Bay of *Biscay*, with good anchorage and shelter but which requires constant efforts to prevent the accumulation of deposits brought down by three streams which discharge into it. The mole is a handsome construction 760 yards long, with unfinished docks, embracing a circumference of 808 yards. Scarcely a trace of the ancient walls of *Santander* is to be seen, and the city now extends far beyond its circuit. It may be divided into the high and low town, and the latter into two portions the old and the new. In the more ancient quarter the streets are narrow and straight, and the houses lofty while in the modern the streets are spacious as well as straight, and the houses of moderate elevation but good architecture. There are 10 squares large and small, a townhouse and prison, theatre, shambles, baths two public markets, three processions, and an elm-planted road surrounding the entire city.

There is also a handsome hospital for the sick, an asylum for the indigent, a founding hospital a custom-house an educational establishment called the Provincial *Cantabrian* Institute, with professors of mathematics, Latin, experimental physics and chemistry, natural history general history with that of Spain, religion and morals rhetoric and poetry French English geography navigation commerce, and de sign a normal school, and numerous primary schools. *Santander* is a busy thriving and at the same time a cheap and well provided place, the fish both of sea and fresh water are plentiful and excellent. A line of steam vessels plies between *Nolaga* and *Havre* which touch here as well as at *San Sebastian*, *Coruña*, and *Lisbon*. It has a cigar-manufacture in the suppressed nursery of *Santa Cruz* in which 1600 persons are employed and about 800 000 lbs. of cigars are made yearly a sundry brewery coopersmiths fish curing establishments tanneries besides manufactures of refined sugar sugar-candy, wax and tallow candles, vermilion hats, &c. In 1847 834 vessels entered the port, tonnage 88 636 and 747 000 G. R. 1848, cleared. The imports consist chiefly of sugar brandy cacao hides coffee dye-woods dried cut, wrought iron tin plates oil, rice, bar-tron figs and raisins &c. and the exports, of flour rice, hides, wheat, maize, nails, gypsum, pulse, kidney beans, brandy, &c. *Santander* has prospered at the expense of *Bilbao* for during the civil wars the merchants removed their establishments to this less disturbed district. Here, as in *Bilbao*, porters work is done by women. The bay and port were much esteemed in the early periods of Spanish history. It afterwards decayed into a mere fishing town but rose when made a *puerto habilitado*, or port entitled to trade with S. America, and it still supplies Cuba with corn from the Castles, bringing back colonial produce. Here *Charles V.* landed, July 16, 1522, to take possession of Spain and from the same quay our *Charles I.* embarked to quit Spain after his romantic visit to *Madrid*. *Santander* was sacked by *Scott* in 1808. Pop. 16,222.

SANTANDELL, a river, Mexico, proceeds from some small lakes, state *Zacatecas*, whence it flows E. until it enters the state of *Tamaulipas*, when it runs N. E. then E. and falls into the Gulf of Mexico, lat. 23 46' N., lon. 98 6' W. after a course of about 200 m. above 100 m. N. *Tamaulipas*.

SANTANILLA, or **SWAN ISLAND**, two *isls.* Caribbean Sea, at the entrance of the Bay of Honduras, lat. 17° 35' N. lon. 83° 50' W. They are situated on a bank of 5 fathoms, which stretches 5 m. to the W. of the western island.

SANTANILHÉM, a *tu. Brazil* prov. *Pernambuco* bank Amazon, at the confluence of the *Tapajós*. It is well-built and thriving place, and has a considerable commerce with *Pernambuco* and the countries on the *Tapajós* and Amazon, and even with the towns in the valley of the river *Essequibo* in *Peru*, especially *Tarapoto*. Pop. 3000 to 4000.

SANTARHÉM (*anc. Prætorium Julianum*) a *tu. Portugal*, prov. *Entre-douro* on the slope and crest of a rugged hill, a *bank Tagus*, 46 m. N. E. *Lisbon*. It is divided into three

quarters and is generally well built but many of the houses have been allowed to become ruinous. It contains 18 churches, seven monasteries, two monasteries, a diocesan seminary, two Latin schools, an orphan asylum, a hospital and other benevolent establishments, and carries on a considerable trade with Lisbon, chiefly in oil grain and wine. There are many interesting antiquities in the town, and the district around is remarkable for its fertility. Pop 7862

SANTIFRANCO a vill and com. Belgium prov E. Flanders, on the IJzer 21 m. S.E. Ghent. It has manufactures of linen two flour mills and a trade in corn. P 1353.

SANTO a river U. States. See CATANA.

SANTO a river Italy rises in comp. Florence Tuscany flows E. then N.E. enters the Pomapio, and after a course of about 70 m. joins the Podo-l-rnaro a little N. of the lagoons and 12 m. W. of the town of connection.

SANTO an old fort. France which belonged to the P. and is now built on the E. part of the fort.

SANTO a vill and com. Italy. F. Lombardy, div. Novara, prov. and 18 m. W. of Verceil in a fertile plain near the canal between Isonzo and Verceil. It is an ancient place, consisting of three square fortresses and a public walk, and has several churches, a college and superior school, a townhouse, and theatre. Pop 4174.

SANTIAGO or COMPTONVILLE a vill Spain Galicia, prov. and 22 m. S. Orense, picturesquely placed on an eminence, with an uneven and irregular site. The houses are generally three stories and well built streets for the most part broad and paved. Many of the latter radiate from the cathedral, which occupies the centre of the city. It is a damp, cold, sombre looking place. (In the noble Plaza or square the bull fights take place and fireworks are set off especially on the day of Santiago (St. James the Elder) the patron of the city and of Spain. Among the public edifices are the cathedral dedicated to Santiago, completed in 1123 well preserved and very attractive interior. The episcopal palace the hospital a grand building the townhouse built after the plan of the royal palace at Madrid with a fine equestrian statue of Santiago on its facade the college of Fonseca, now suppressed the enormous convent of St. Martin, partly overhanging a ravine, and with a fine garden it was once one of the wealthiest of the Benedictine establishments now it is a barracks and to chapel a parish church the university a heavy building with an Ionic portico but with a fine tower in the middle dome. In it is taught theology jurisprudence and medicine. It is much frequented as the minor colleges have been suppressed and incorporated with it. There are altogether two colleges and 15 parish churches various nunneries, numerous suppressed convents, which were plundered by the invaders in 1809 and now untenanted and ruinous, add to the melancholy appearance of the town. Clinics and hospitals, public and ecclesiastical prisons a granary numerous schools for elementary and advanced education which which Santiago is better supplied than any place in Galicia a college of advocates, theatre and besides the hospital above mentioned various other benevolent institutions. The town is well supplied also, with provisions and furniture, and washed by two small streams the Bar and the Baralla there are also mineral springs in the neighbourhood. It has manufactures of leather numerous handlooms, flour-mills and many almshouses, engaged in making great numbers of little green images, trinquets, and laces, as well as medallions of Santiago which are purchased by pilgrims. Santiago declined after the Reformation, which diminished the number of pilgrims, offerings, and legacies, and the removal of the captain general and the audiencia to Coruña has completed the impoverishment, by taking away the military the legal profession and clerical. Pop. about 30,000.

SANTIAGO several places, S. America. — 1. A vill. Ecuador prov. and 150 m. N.E. Juncos-de-Brazos, at the junction of the Santiago with the Marañon. — The river, formed by the junction of the Puta, which rises near Cuenca, and the Zamora, flows E.S.E. and has a total course of above 240 m. — (Porto) A. in Ecuador, prov. Imbabura, on the Santiago, 50 m. N. Quito. The river rises near Ibarra, flows N.W., and falls into the Pacific in Salinas Bay lat. 1° 30' N. total course, about 80 m. — 2. A. in Bolivia, dep. of Misiones, 270 m. E.S.E. Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra. — 3. A. in Paraguay cap. dep. of its name 140 m. S.E. E. Assumption.

SANTIAGO, several places Mexico. — 1. A vill Lower California, on the Gulf of California, 40 m. N.E. Cape St. Lucas. — 2. A. in dep. Jalisco, 135 m. N.W. Guadalajara. — 3. (Rio-Grande-de) A. river, Mexico, dep. Jalisco. See TOLOTEPEC. — 4. A. vill, dep. Vera-Cruz, near Jalapa.

SANTIAGO a vill S. coast, Isl. Tenerife consisting of very indifferent houses built of wood and mud with a parish church. The inhabitants live chiefly by fishing. Pop 1097.

SANTIAGO or ATACAMA a Central America, state and 20 m. N.W. Guatemala, on the shores of the large lake of Atitlan (which see) with manufactures of woollen and cotton goods and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop about 2000.

SANTIAGO or St. Jago, the largest of the Cape Verde Islands lat. (E. point) 16° 1' N. lon 23° 30' W. (w.) about 55 m. long by 17 m. broad. It rises in the centre to 7400 ft. and although the coast presents little that is attractive, the interior country is exceedingly beautiful presenting numerous fertile valleys. Fruit is abundant, including oranges, grapes, plantains, bananas, sour-sops, mangoes, apples, pineapples, guavas, guineas, sapodillas, papaw-apples, pineapples, melons, medlars, figs, and occasionally apples. Large crops of corn are also obtained. Vegetables of various kinds are abundant in clear seasons. Wild guinea-fow are found in flocks, and there are wild-cats in the unfenced parts of the island. Some turkeys, and pigs are very plentiful.

From August to October is the rainy and sickly season excepting this period the wind is always N.E. and then the sky is clear and the sun very powerful. In estimated at 20,000.

SANTIAGO two places, Cuba. — 1. (de-Cuba) A. on port in S.E. coast lat. 19° 57' 30" N. lon 76° 54' 45" W. at the mouth of a small stream of same name. It is the oldest town of the island, is well built, consisting of a handsome square and a number of straight and regularly formed streets, lined with houses constructed for the most part of stone, is the seat of an archbishop, and has a fine cathedral, and several other churches, some convents and hospitals and a harbour which though difficult of access from being narrow and crooked at the entrance, is spacious and deep within and defended by several strong forts. Its trade is considerable, both with Europe and America, but has declined much since the rise of Havana. Pop about 12,000. — (de-la-Pages) A. in, 19 m. S. Havana. Pop. 5500.

SANTIAGO or CHILÍ a prov. Chile extending from the Coast to the Coast between the N. to the river Maipo and Itata in the S. about 120 m. long, and 114 m. broad. It embraces some of the richest valleys in Chile, and agriculture is here in a more advanced state than in any other part of the country. It yields in abundance every kind of grain, pulse vegetables and fruit the grape, almond and olive grow luxuriantly everywhere, and require little or no care they are among its most valuable productions. Hemp of excellent quality could be easily raised, but the cultivation of this plant being deemed less remunerative than that of many others it is grown only for the consumption of the district. Tobacco in like manner finds here a congenial soil and climate but as it happens that the state derives a large revenue from the monopoly of the article, its cultivation is strictly prohibited throughout the land, and all that is consumed is imported from foreign countries. The rearing of cattle is another lucrative branch of rural industry besides supplying the wants of the province, and that of Valparaiso, a large quantity of jerked beef is prepared for exportation to the mineral districts of the N. and indeed to every part of the coast. California, by opening a new outlet for the productions of this province, has done much for its prosperity and the railway now (1854) in course of construction, intended to connect it with Valparaiso and Antofagasta, will tend still more to develop its natural resources. There are some valuable mines of silver and copper, iron lead and many other metals are found also, but the first two only are thought worthy the attention of the miner. The province of Santiago is supplied with foreign commodities through Valparaiso, which is also the outlet for the various exports consisting of grain, flour, pulse, hides, tallow, cattle, dry and preserved fruits, jerked beef, gold, silver and copper. The Maipo is a mountain torrent, passing through the capital and, during the heavy rains of winter frequently overflows its banks, causing extensive and disastrous inundations. It loses itself in a sandy bed a little to the W. of the city and re-appears, after a while, purified as it were, and free, in a

great measure, from the slumy matter it formerly carried with it by and by it unites its waters with those of the Mapocho, a stream issuing like itself from the Andes and like it, also swift and turbid. The latter traverses a great part of the province, and, after fertilizing the beautiful valley of Rancagua, suddenly turns W. towards the coast, and ultimately falls into the Pacific a little to the S of Valparaiso. Within that portion of the Andes that runs through the province, is to be found the stupendous peak of Tupungato, rising to the height of 22 000 ft. besides other mountains of nearly the same elevation. Within its limits, also, are the tuncaguals of Colina and Apoquindo strongly impregnated with sulphur and much rendered by its use. Here were fought two battles against the Spaniards, celebrated in the annals of Chili: that of Chacabuco in 1817 under General San Martín, who obtained a complete victory; and that of Maipo, on April 5, 1818, under the same general, which proved still more fatal to the Spanish arms, and finally sealed the independence of the country. Principal cities.—Santiago and Rancagua. Pop (1847) 307 484 (1860), 541 638.

SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS, the cap. city of the república of Chili and of above prov., is situated in a large and fertile plain at the foot of the Andes lat 33° 30' N., lon 70° 43' 88" W. at an elevation above 1500 ft. above sea level, and 90 m. to E of Valparaiso. It is watered by the Mapocho, a rapid stream issuing from the Andes which divides it into two unequal parts connected together by a substantial stone bridge the principal one being on the northern or right bank of the river.

Santiago was founded on February 12 1541 by one of the early Spanish conquerors, Pedro de Valdivia, who struck by the beauty of the spot, and the uncommon fertility of the soil, resolved to fix here the metropolis of his recent conquest. At first he built himself a house on San Gabriel a commanding point to the left bank of the river where he erected works of defence, both to guard against a sudden surprise by the natives, and to form a secure retreat in the event of future reverses. War was at long before the infant settlement was put upon its trial, for, during the temporary absence of the general, who had marched S with part of his followers the Indians suddenly fell upon it, and but for the strength of the position and precipitate return of Valdivia, all must have been exterminated. Valdivia, however, by a judicious course of resistance, contrived gradually to overcome the hostility of the natives and, in course of time, converted them into faithful and devoted auxiliaries, through whose active assistance he achieved the subjugation of the S part of Chili. Santiago soon emerged from its insignificance, and early became a populous and opulent city. But the jealous policy of Spain and the oppressive restrictions which she imposed on her colonies, naturally checked the progress of this, as of every other place subject to her dominion and it was only when Chili threw off the yoke of the mother country that it sprang into real and active life. From that time it has steadily and rapidly advanced in civilization, population, and wealth, and it is now fully entitled to be ranked among the most important and flourishing cities in S. America. Few places on coast of a finer situation more delightful climate and grander scenery than Santiago. It is seated at the very base of the mighty Andes which stretch N. and S to the utmost bounds of vision rising in sublime grandeur before the spectator, like a great wall of fire forming the confines of a world, its masses of smoking white exhibiting a magnificent contrast with the deep shades below. To the W. of the city runs a parallel range of much less elevation constituting with the main chain opposite the natural boundaries of the plain of Maipo, in which the city is situated. The climate is at once genial and salubrious, and supports a vigorous vegetation, which includes every necessary and many of the luxuries of life. In a country like this, subject to a regular recurrence of droughts a plentiful supply of water is of great consequence and the Mapocho, with its copious and never-failing stream, affords it in the greatest plenty, not only for the use of the city but also for the purpose of irrigation to which it is largely applied. Large meadows, fed from the Mapocho have been and at great expense through tracts of land formerly mere barren wastes, and what was before with out the least value, has become, through this means a perfect garden, teeming with all the varied productions of this

favoured clime. Much attention has of late been devoted to agriculture many improvements have been introduced, both in the mode of cultivation, and in the implements used in husbandry chiefly through the zealous efforts of a body styled *Asociados de Agricultura*, whose labours in this respect cannot be too highly commended. The country immediately round Santiago is very well cultivated and is chiefly made up of small properties, or farms belonging to the wealthy with tasteful villas on them, where they generally go to spend the summer-months not a few of these are extremely pretty and fitted up in a style of comfort and elegance not often exceeded in similar residences in Europe. Santiago, like all Spanish cities in the New World is laid out in squares intersecting each other at right angles. Owing to the prevalence of earthquakes, which are much dreaded by the natives, the houses are seldom more than one story high and generally occupy a large space of ground having gardens and patios or courts in the interior intended to afford a refuge to the family on the occurrence of these dreadful convulsions. All the houses are plentifully supplied with water from the Mapocho. A better style of architecture has been introduced of late years, and many stately mansions are now to be seen fitted up with great splendour and elegance. The approaches to the city, particularly on the Valparaiso side, are exceedingly unpromising, the houses are mostly low, dirty and unwholesome, and the streets always deep with mud are wretchedly paved. On penetrating farther into the city matters gradually improve still it must be confessed that Santiago does not deserve the appellation of a clean well paved or well-drained city. Santiago possesses very fine public walks. The Alameda, planted by the late General O'Higgins is truly a rare,ificent promenade of more than 1 m. in extent, consisting of three double rows of stately poplars, with a stream of running water between each imparting at all times a delicious coolness to the air. A fine marble fountain is lately brought from Italy forms the termination of this charming walk. The Pajarero on the banks of the Mapocho, is nearly 2 m. in extent, and consists of an arrangement of solid masonry erected last century by one of the Spanish governors for the purpose of protecting the city from the floods of the river which previous to this time had completely swept away portions of it by overflowing its banks this is a very favourite walk in the winter-months. The view towards the Andes is here, wholly unobscured. It embraces the grandest display of mountain scenery perhaps to be found in the world and towards sunset when the declining sun illumines with a flood of golden light the mighty bulwarks of nature the spectacle is magnificent beyond all description. The hill of Santa Lucía, in the centre of the city commands a noble view of the place and environs and of the whole plain of Maipo the ascent is easy and the charming panorama which gradually unfolds itself to the stranger as he progresses upward amply repays him for any little fatigue he may have to undergo. Here is a small fort, and above it an observatory lately erected, whence some scientific gentlemen from the U. States have for some years been prosecuting a series of astronomical observations. The Plaza, or Great Square is a large open area, adorned with a fine fountain in the middle and the old palace an irregular heavy looking pile formerly the residence of the presidents now used as barracks public prison and treasury. The S. side is ornamented with lofty pinnacles, which, and in the neighbouring arcade, called Buñes Arcade are to be found most of the fashionable abodes in the city, that is the favourite resort of the fair Santiaguines particularly after mass in the morning when they are seen in their church dress as striking to a stranger and at the same time so appropriate and elegant. On the W. side stands the cathedral, a spacious and not particularly fine edifice, built of a coarse kind of porphyry successive shocks of earthquakes have seriously injured its walls and arches and in 2000 persons principally ladies were burned to death on Dec 8 1803 during a festival. The fire was communicated from the altar fire to the chimney with which the building was profusely adorned and while it was crowded with worshippers. The Moneda, or Mint has a stately and commanding appearance here is an extensive counting establishment from which has issued all the coined money now existing in the country, a part of this large building is fitted up as a new palace for the president, and into offices for the ministers. Santiago is an archbishop's see, the

east of the supreme government, of the courts of law and of the legislature. It has also numerous churches and monastic establishments, two large and well-endowed hospitals that of San Juan-de-Dios for males and that of San Francisco-de-Asis for females. The inhabitants of Santiago are naturally affable and courteous, and are remarkably kind and hospitable to strangers, whom they readily admit into their circles. The children of the wealthy are all taught foreign languages, particularly French and Latin. All classes are remarkably fond of music and many have acquired a degree of proficiency in it already extended in older and more advanced countries. There are in boutique eight printing establishments, one daily and one weekly paper besides other periodical publications. The university of Santiago, formerly San Felipe obtained its first charter from the king of Spain in 1736. It was re-organized a few years ago and constituted into five faculties, namely philosophy mathematics and physical sciences medical law and theology. The Instituto Nacional (National Institute) is the oldest and best conducted college in Chile and here are educated the children of the wealthy families destined for the learned professions. There are besides numerous private schools, where are taught the usual branches of education. The Military academy is a government institution for the education of young men intended for the army and navy. It is conducted on the French system and has done much to improve the personnel of both services. The Normal is also of its own erection and is intended for the training of those destined for public schools in the government schools. It is under the supervision of the minister of education. The National museum is not extensive but contains a good collection of minerals, as many interesting specimens of the animal and vegetable kingdoms particularly of such as are peculiar to Chile. There is a medical school (Facultad de Medicina) for the special study of examining candidates for the medical profession. The national library contains 110,000 volumes and 1,000, which are numerous ancient and rare manuscripts. 1840. 110,377.

SANTIAGO DE LOS RIOS, *de Mendoza*, a city of strategic position, 108 m S.E. Bahia de San Martin 4 m of the sea. It is regularly built but raised fortifications and other architectural remains show its former importance. At one time it was named Los Ordeales producing excellent oranges and the best peaches in the kingdom. 1740. 1400. — *Instituto Geográfico de Portugal* 1400.

SANTIAGO DE LASAYATA or **SANTIAGO DEL** *Spain* Andalusia, prov and 18 m from Jaen with a church, courthouse, prison, primary school and a trade in corn. Pop. 1104.

SANTIAGO DE LOS RIOS, *Spain* Extremadura, prov and about 50 m N.W. Cáceres, near the Tagus with a church, courthouse, and primary school and a trade in corn and excellent cheese. 1800. 91.

SANTIAGO DE LOS RIOS, *Spain* Extremadura, prov and about 70 m from San Juan, poorly built with a church, courthouse, prison, primary school several flour-mills, and a trade in cattle. 1800. 473.

SANTIAGO DE LOS RIOS, *Spain* Extremadura, prov and 12 m from La Alfranca, the province lies between 12 and 40 N. and 61 and 65 W. and borders on Truena, Guadalupe, Cordova, Badajoz and El Caceres. The soil is general in wood and muddy but along the banks of the Dulces and the Buleto are tracts of extraordinary fertility where wheat and pasture for cattle are produced in abundance. In this province the census statistics an unusual size, and formerly from 8000 lbs. to 10,000 lbs. of colonial gathered from it, were annually sent to Chile and Peru. Wax and honey were collected in great quantities in the woods and exported to the other provinces. Linches, and coarse saddle cloths or blankets, are manufactured in great numbers by the women. The population which is scattered chiefly in small villages near the cultivated lands on the banks of the rivers, is estimated at about 50,000.

— The river, esp. of the prov is situated 94 m N.E. from San Juan, about 28 S. 100 64 W. on the Rio-Dulce. It is well hilly built. 1800. about 4000.

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SANTIAGO DE YBARRA, *Spain* Extremadura, prov and about 20 m from Cáceres, on a gentle height, between the Alagon and the Brucos. It is well supplied with water and has a church, courthouse, primary school and a trade in corn, oil and cattle. Pop. 1200.

SANTIPONCE, *Spain* Andalusia, prov and 10 m from San Juan, near the bank of the Guadalquivir. It is one of the seats of the House of Alba. It has a parish church, originally belonging to a suppressed monastery, a primary school, courthouse, and a trade in maize oil and wine. Pop. 955.

SANTIPUOR, *Spain* Extremadura, prov and 10 m from San Juan, near the bank of the Guadalquivir. It is one of the seats of the House of Alba. It has a parish church, originally belonging to a suppressed monastery, a primary school, courthouse, and a trade in maize oil and wine. Pop. 955.

SANTISTEBAN, *Spain* Extremadura, prov and 10 m from San Juan, near the bank of the Guadalquivir. It is one of the seats of the House of Alba. It has a parish church, originally belonging to a suppressed monastery, a primary school, courthouse, and a trade in maize oil and wine. Pop. 955.

SANTO AMARO, *Spain* Extremadura, prov and 10 m from San Juan, near the bank of the Guadalquivir. It is one of the seats of the House of Alba. It has a parish church, originally belonging to a suppressed monastery, a primary school, courthouse, and a trade in maize oil and wine. Pop. 955.

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their authority to him, leaving thereby the whole island under one government. The Haytiens governed the former Spanish colonies with great oppression. After twenty-one years of suffering under an iron yoke, the latter on the fall of General Royer declared themselves independent.

A number of young determined men, rose in the night of February 26, 1844, and having succeeded in driving the Haytian garrison into the shade they proclaimed at the sun rise of February 27 the Dominican Republic. The Haytian troops were obliged to capitulate, and they were embarked for Fort au Prince. The new president, Herard Riviere marched with an army of 30,000 men upon Santo Domingo, but General Pedro Santana defeated him at Azua, and compelled the invading army to retreat within their own territory. The provisional Junta of the Dominican Republic framed now a constitution and elected Pedro Santana as first president. He was followed, in 1848, by General Jimenez. Souleque, the present (1884) emperor, then president of Hayti, attempted in 1849 anew to re-conquer the territory with an army of about 6000 men, but was signally defeated at Las Caerteras, on the river Yoco, April 21 1849 by General Santana, who had only four hundred men under his command. For this great victory Santana received the title of "Liberator of la Patria," and pecuniary votes from the Congress.

General Jimenez the president of the Dominican Republic, not being fitted for his task, and the invading army having been driven out of the country, General Santana was called upon to restore order within the republic and to force Jimenez to resign. The latter refused and Santana laid the city of Santo Domingo which was in the possession of Jimenez under siege. After some bloodshed the consuls of Great Britain, France, and the U. S. States, succeeded in inducing Jimenez to resign, and to embark with a number of his partisans on board of a British ship of war for Caracas.

General Santana directed now the affairs until a new election had taken place, by which upon his recommendation Señor Buenaventura Hues was named president. During his administration Hues succeeded in entering into treaties for the recognition of the republic and reciprocal commerce with Great Britain, France, and Denmark. The secession of Great Britain, France, and the U. S. States was likewise solicited to procure a peace with Hayti and the recognition of the independence of the Dominican Republic. But Souleque new emperor of Hayti has hitherto (1884) strenuously refused to recognize the independence of the Dominican while Britain and France have declared that on any invasion by Souleque of the Dominican territory they will blockade his ports. It may be likewise observed that Spain has not yet (1884) relinquished her rights upon her former colony.

The constitution of the Dominican Republic is based upon that of Venezuela. The Congress, which under ordinary circumstances assembles annually consists of 15 deputies, three for each prov., who form the Lower Chamber or Tribunado, and five senators, one for each prov. constituting the Upper Chamber, or Consejo Conservador.

The French mode of the Restoration has been adopted in legal proceedings, and for the maintenance of order. The executive power rests in a president, who must be a Dominican by birth and 35 years of age. He is elected for four years.

The Dominican Republic claims for her possession the extent of territory as settled by the treaty of limits between Spain and France in 1777. The area comprises more than three-fifths of the whole island, and may be taken on a general estimate at 17,000 geo. sq. m. Consequently the territory is larger than the kingdoms of Hanover and of Holland and equal to Switzerland. It is divided into the following five provinces, which are subdivided into communes.

Santo Domingo, including the capital,	Pop. 31,000
Azua de Compostela	" 10,000
Bayia,	" 80,000
San Pedro de los Caballeros,	" 20,000
San Juan de los Rios,	" 25,000
Total	126,000

Santo Domingo is the largest city in the S., Santiago in the N.

The two principal ports are Santo Domingo and Puerto Plata, but it is probable that the Bay of Samana (which also) will by and by outstrip Porto Plata. Among the towns and places in the interior the following deserve to be mentioned, namely Azua, where Hieronymus Cortes was a public notary, Concepcion de la Vega for the proximity of Puerto Concepcion was erected by Christopher Columbus, and San Carlos where he erected a cross. The ancient town of La Vega, situated at the foot of Santo-Carro, was buried by an earthquake in 1684. It was afterward removed to its present situation on the r. bank of the Lamas. Santiago-de los Caballeros was founded by the disolute Indians in the company of Christopher Columbus. It lies on the r. bank of the river Yaco, and is the second town in the Dominican Republic. Besides these, Higüey, Bayo, San Juan de Maguana, Neybo, San Juan Cristobal, Bayaguan, Monte-Plata, Cotoy and Bayo formed as the place of refuge of Urruquillo, the last of the Haytian caudillos whom Charles V. permitted to return there with the miserable remnant of the indigenous race.

The products in the S. provinces of the republic consist of the spontaneous produce of mahogany (of which Santo-Domingo furnishes the best in the world) satin wood, fustic, lignum vite and brazil wood in prov. Bayo mainly raised but by far the most important part is the h. generally called the "Cacao" where the staple article consists of an excellent quality of tobacco, of which according to the census 50,000 to 80,000 tonnes (1 ton each) are produced.

The soil of the republic is suited for any tropical produce, but unfortunately a great indolence prevails amongst the generality of the inhabitants and the great advantages which nature has bestowed remain undeveloped.

The following table exhibits the imports and exports, &c. of the Dominican Republic during the undermentioned years.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF VESSELS AND TONS OF GOODS IN THE PORTS OF SANTO DOMINGO, during the undermentioned years

Years.	ARRIVALS AND IMPORTS.				DEPARTURES AND EXPORTS.			
	From S. to DOMINGO		From DOMINGO		To S. from DOMINGO		To S. from DOMINGO	
	No. of Vess.	Tons.	No. of Vess.	Tons.	No. of Vess.	Tons.	No. of Vess.	Tons.
1880	14	11,873	86	126	1,180	60,388	2	22,429
1881	12	10,078	71	101	1,177	52,121	2	22,429
1882	10	10,170	71	101	1,177	52,121	2	22,429
1883	10	10,170	71	101	1,177	52,121	2	22,429
1884	10	10,170	71	101	1,177	52,121	2	22,429

The revenue of the republic amounted in 1882 to 274,516 Spanish dollars (£78 0/4). The expenditure under ordinary circumstances amounts to about 250,000 Spanish dollars (£67,500). The republic owes no foreign debt. Unfortunately a deficit in currency is in circulation, which as it is not redeemable, is subjected to continual variation.

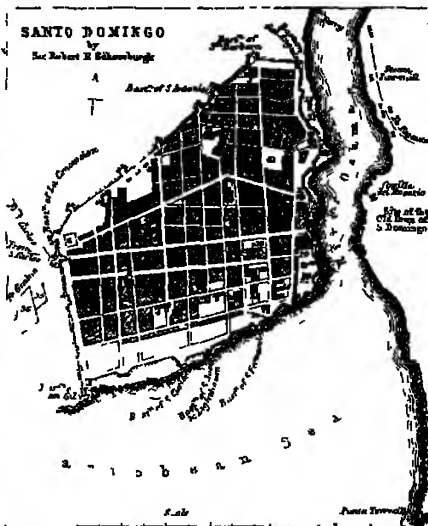
The effective army amounts to 12,000 men but in case of need 16,000 men may be raised. The republic possesses, moreover, three corvettes and five schooners, equipped as men-of-war and mounted with 41 guns.

The prevailing religion is R. Catholic, with an archbishop, who still bears the ancient title of Primate of the Indies, although he has not a single suffragan. Other creeds are tolerated. The R. Catholic inhabitants are superstitiously religious. public instruction is neglected, even in the primary schools. (Communicated by Sir Robert H. Schomburgk, H. R. M. Consul, Santo Domingo.)

SANTO-DOMINGO more commonly, SAN DOMINGO, the capital city of the Dominican Republic, which includes the E.

San Domingo, the usual form of the name in English works, is contrary to Spanish grammar for though Santo means the holy syllable before the proper name of saints, yet the names Domingo, Thomas, James, and Terence, form an exception to this rule.

part of the island Hayti, on the S. coast, at the mouth of the bay of San Juan de los Rios. It is nearly in the form of a triangle, extending about 4 m. E. to W. with nearly the same maximum breadth and is surrounded by walls furnished with bastions. It is built with great regularity, consisting of squares and mostly unvaried streets which intersect each other nearly at right angles, and are lined by houses the greater number of which are of stone and the remainder of wood. The houses have generally only one story, flat roofs, and barred windows with projecting lattices. Some of the houses built by the early settlers in the Moorish style, are still standing. The most conspicuous public building is the cathedral, commenced in 1514, during the government of Don Diego the son of Columbus, and finished in 1549. It is a large and handsome Gothic structure, with a lofty roof supported by 14 massive columns and a richly ornamented high altar. The ashes of Columbus and his brother Bartholomew repose in it for nearly two centuries and a half, but on the occasion of the island's entrance were removed to Havana. Besides the cathedral there are 14 other churches and chapels, one of the latter belonging to the Dominicans. The convents of which there were several are now in ruins. The largest and most celebrated that of San Francisco, during its greatest splendour contained 300 monks; its extensive ruins form one of the most striking features of the city when approached from the sea. The other principal buildings are the natural palace where the Spanish governor used to reside and immediately adjoining it the ruins of the Diego palace the handsome modern building where the streets of the national convales are held the treasury or cabildo an ancient, well-constructed with Moorish arches and an old carved ceiling in its principal hall. The Jesuits college, now a ruin a few college indifferently attended a citadel with extensive barracks a well kept arsenal an infirmary and a large hospital. Santo Domingo was founded in 1496, by Bartholomew the brother of Columbus, on the E. or left bank of the Ozama and here it was that Holandais arrived Columbus. In consequence of a great hurricane which laid the town in ruins in 1502 it was transferred to its present site on the right bank and advanced so rapidly that its history of its buildings.



- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Cathedral. | 12. Convent of San Juan de los Rios. | 21. Convent of San Bernardino. |
| 2. Church of St. Martin. | 13. Convent of San Juan de los Rios. | 22. Convent of San Bernardino. |
| 3. Church of St. Martin. | 14. Church of St. Martin. | 23. Convent of San Bernardino. |
| 4. Church of St. Martin. | 15. Church of St. Martin. | 24. Convent of San Bernardino. |
| 5. Church of St. Martin. | 16. Church of St. Martin. | 25. Convent of San Bernardino. |
| 6. Church of St. Martin. | 17. Church of St. Martin. | 26. Convent of San Bernardino. |
| 7. Church of St. Martin. | 18. Church of St. Martin. | 27. Convent of San Bernardino. |
| 8. Church of St. Martin. | 19. Church of St. Martin. | 28. Convent of San Bernardino. |
| 9. Church of St. Martin. | 20. Church of St. Martin. | 29. Convent of San Bernardino. |
| 10. Church of St. Martin. | 21. Church of St. Martin. | 30. Convent of San Bernardino. |
| 11. Church of St. Martin. | 22. Church of St. Martin. | 31. Convent of San Bernardino. |



REMAINS OF THE PALACE OF DIEGO COLUMBUS, SANTO DOMINGO.—From a Daguerreotype.

grapher Oviedo in describing it to Charles V. in 1522, describes it as the seat of

the regularity of streets and the magnificence of its buildings. The first blow to its prosperity was struck in 1586 by Sir Francis Drake, who took it by assault, pillaged and nearly destroyed it. The earthquakes of 1684 and 1691 ruined most of the magnificent buildings which Drake had spared. The spoils of the Haytian during their occupation of the city from 1822 to 1824, deprived it of many of its most interesting monuments. Pop. 200,000.

SANTOMERA a vil Spain, prov. and 6 m. N.E. Murcia with two schools, a church and, outside, a cemetery and a hermitage. Pop. (chiefly agricultural) 3078.

SANTON HOUSE, par Eng. Norfolk, 1500 ac. Pop. 84.

SANTONA a small fortified town and resort, Spain, on the Bay of Biscay, prov. and 19 m. E. Santander lat. 43° 37' 30" N. lon. 1° 19' W. at the extremity of its beautiful and extensive bay and at the foot of a hill which advances into the sea forming a peninsula, a position which gives it some resemblance to Gibraltar. It has a town-house, schools, lyceum, church, military hospital, custom-house, &c. and contains some ruins of the Roman period. The commerce of Santona is considerable, as it is an outlet for the iron of Biscay. English

and French vice-consulate reside here. This is one of the best points of defence in the whole Spanish peninsula, and was strongly fortified by the French who were regularly supplied from France by sea. It capitulated in 1814. Pop. 723.

SANTORIN *Thera* or *Calistvo*, the largest of a small group of islands in the Grecian Archipelago, about 60 m. N. Crete, and 10 m. S. Rio. It is in the shape of a horseshoe, or rather of a crescent, with its two extremities elongated and pointing W. The outer curve has a length of about 18 m. and the inner curve of about 12 m. thus making the whole circuit of the island about 50 m. Its width nowhere exceeds 5 m. and in some parts falls short of 1 m. The shores round the inner curve present frightful precipitous from 500 ft. to 1200 ft. high and celebrated like iron-draws except where their summits are capped by a deep layer of pumice. They are evidently the edges of a crater which stretches without interruption to the two terminating capes of Akrotiri and St. Naxos and must also at one time have been contained between these capes though the continuation is marked only by the small island of Therasa and the little island of Aspro Nio. Within the crater thus marked out, and not far from its centre, the three islands of Nea Kalloni, Palaeo-Kalloni and M. K. Kalloni, are evidently of the nature of cones thrown up by the volcanic force. Accordingly as might be anticipated under such circumstances the water around these cones is at first sulden more than elsewhere but deepens rapidly as it recedes from them. It is a short distance from the edges of the crater it varies from 150 fathoms to 200 fathoms. Lynceum, Merovendi, and Thera, the principal towns of the island are built along the edges of these precipices and the houses many of them perched like eyries or excavated in the pumice, have a very singular appearance. The access to them is by zigzag stairs or roads which have been cut in the sides of the precipices with immense labour. The N. part of the island consists entirely of volcanic substances the S. part is of Pliocene formation, and in its highest peak, called the Crater Blass, attains the height of 1887 ft. above sea level. From the W. cliffs the island slopes rapidly E., N., and S. and in summer presents a very beautiful appearance consisting in fact, of an uninterrupted smiling vineyard. The principal product is wine, of which two kinds are made—*vino-branco* a rough, or dry wine, resembling Rhineish and *vino-rosado*, a dark red very sweet and insipid wine scarcely inferior to that of Cyprus. Of the former, the annual quantity is about 5500 barrels of seven to the pipe of the latter 2500 barrels. The other principal products are barley, vegetables of a sort of pea, muscic eggs and cotton. Pop. about 14,880.

SANTOR a town and seaport, Brazil prov. and 40 m. S. E. São Paulo, on a height above N. shore of the island of Ilha de São Paulo. It is built for the most part of stone and contains two churches, a townhouse, arsenal, two hospitals, and various convents, and has building docks and a harbour with depth of water sufficient for the largest vessels, at which almost all the exports of the province are shipped consisting chiefly of sugar, rum, coffee, raw hides, cane tobacco, and cotton of all striped blue and white. Owing to the numerous swamps in the neighbourhood, malaria is very prevalent.

SANTOS (Los de Maricao), a town, Estrada, prov. and 40 m. S. E. Ilha de São Paulo. It has a townhouse, prison, two public fountains, two primary schools, a suppressed convent, a hospital, a church, and a chapel and near it a ruins castle. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in tillage and there are four mill presses, numerous flour-mills, and two main factories of carban jars. Pop. 4150.

SANTU, par. and in the Duobis 4728 sq. P. 1140. **SANTU**, a village and com. Belgium, prov. and 10 m. N. W. Antwerp, a bank, Scheldt, with a church, primary school, a brewery, tannery and several mills, and some trade in grain. Pop. 1874.

SANYIO [also *Sanyon* Tien], a town, France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 2 m. S. E. Havre. It has manufactures of earthenware, and brick and tile works. Pop. 2080.

SAZA, a town, Naples, prov. Principato-Città, 13 m. S. La Sala, on a lofty hill with a convent, marble is quarried in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2380.

SÃO-BRASIL, a town, Brazil, prov. Maranhão 130 m. S. S. W. Alcantara, with a parish church. The cotton grown in the district is of superior quality.

SÃO-BERNARDO, or *Romaria*, a town, Brazil, prov. and 50 m. E. S. E. Ceará, with a parish church, and a trade in cotton and cattle sent chiefly to Natal and Paraíba. Pop. (dist.) 6000.

SÃO-CARLOS a village and par. Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes 11 m. N. W. Mariana. It contains a parish church and a primary school. Cotton and indigo thrive well in the district. Pop. 1500.

SÃO-PALO, a maritime prov. Brazil, lat. 25° to 28° S. and lon. 44° 30' to 55° W. bounded, N. by Rio Grande, N. E. Minas-Geraes and Rio-de-Janeiro, S. the Atlantic, S. S. E. Santa-Catharina and São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, and W. the republic of Uruguay and prov. Mato-Grosso area, 173,160 sq. m. The coast line stretches N. E. to S. W. for above 400 m. Part of it in the N. E. is bold and rocky but the rest is generally low. At a short distance behind it, however the surface begins to rise rapidly and soon terminates in mountains which have a direction nearly parallel to that of the coast. These chains, composed chiefly of granite, form the great watershed of the province dividing it into two basins of very unequal magnitude that on the E. side consisting of a belt of land along the coast, which sends its waters directly E. to the Atlantic by numerous small streams, or N. to swell the channel of the Paraíba while the larger basin comprising about four-fifths of the surface, belongs to the Paraná which bounds the province on the W. and drains it by a vast number of streams, of which the most important are the Itaipu and Iguazú. The mountains are generally clothed with forests furnishing inextinguishable supplies of the finest timber particularly cedar and pine but the lower slopes, and the valleys and plains which lie along the banks of the river are with few exceptions of great fertility. At one time wheat sufficient for the home consumption was grown, but the introduction of American flour has almost entirely superseded it, and its place is supplied by more profitable crops of sugar-cane, coffee, rice, millet, mandioc, tobacco and diamonds. Lying just beyond the tropic, the climate is mild and healthy, and seemed likely to be well adapted for the tea plant of China.

Attempts were accordingly made to introduce it but the hopes entertained were disappointed, and the attempted culture has almost if not entirely, ceased. One cause of failure may be the prevalence of heat frosts which have had the effect of excluding cotton from the regular course of cultivation. The province is well supplied with means of communication both by land and water and has several harbours on the coast, particularly that of Santos, admitting all ordinary sailing vessels. An important trade is carried on with the interior, which sends by land, chiefly to Rio de Janeiro, horses, cattle and wine, and exports by sea rice, coffee, sugar, bacon, tobacco, slaves, and such, or Paraguay tea. For administrative purposes São Paulo is divided into seven comarcas—São-Paulo, Santos, Curitiba, Itajaíba, Foz de Iguaçu, and Franca. It sends nine deputies to the general legislative assembly, and appoints four senators. The provincial assembly, composed of 26 members holds its sittings in the town of São-Paulo. Pop. 455,000.

SÃO PAULO a town in Brazil, above prov. on an elevated but uneven piece of ground between two small streams, 220 m. W. S. W. Rio-de-Janeiro. It is built with little regard to regularity. The streets are narrow, but have both canopy and side pavement and the houses are of earth plastered over and white-washed generally of a straw yellow or pink colour which gives them a clean comfortable and pleasant appearance. They are all roofed with tile and for the most part two stories high with occasional balconies. The environs are still more attractive than the town, being generally laid out in handsome villas and gardens. The principal edifices are the cathedral more remarkable for its size than its architecture, the parish church of St. Ignace, several monasteries and convents, with churches attached the governor's and the bishop's palace, the townhouse, prison, infantry and military hospital. The educational establishments include a school of law an ecclesiastical seminary a Latin school school of philosophy and several primary schools. São Paulo as the capital of the province, is the seat of several important courts of law and public offices the place where the provincial assembly holds its sittings, the residence of the president, and the seat of a bishop. It also possesses a public library, and an extensive botanical garden. Pop. 52,082.

SÃO-PEDRO D'ALCANTARA, a town, Brazil, prov. Goias, on the frontiers of this prov. and Maranhão, a bank Tocantins,

410 m E W Marabá. It contains a church, and possesses to become an important point for the commerce of the interior.

SÃO LUIZ DO RIO-GRANDE, or RIO-PARDO-DO-SUL, a maritime prov. in the S. of Brazil bounded N by prov. Rio-Pardo N. E. Santa-Catharina, S. E. the Atlantic, and W by the state of Santa Catarina. In the S. it assumes almost a point, and has for the extreme frontier Lake Mirim lat. 28° 30' to 31° 30' S.; lon. 48° 40' to 54° 40' W. area, 113,758 sq. m. This province is divided into two unequal parts by a mountain chain, which takes the general name of Serra da Gramma and Serra-do-Ipiranga and is, the S. by that of Serra-da-Faça. Between this mountain chain and the sea the vast lakes of Ypanema, Palos, and Mirim which form one of the characteristic features of the province communicate with each other and have a length of about 240 m. with a breadth varying from 4 m. to 38 m. A considerable portion of the S. division of the province pours its waters into these lakes but, in the N. portion of the province, the rivers take an opposite direction, and flowing W, being partly to the basin of the Gramma, and partly to that of the Gramma. The sea-coast is generally flat and sandy but is lined by a series of reefs, which makes the navigation dangerous. The interior though partially occupied by arid areas, is generally fertile. The productions, however, are not those common in other parts of Brazil. Instead of the tropical fruits a temperate climate prevails, and coffee plants and bananae are cultivated near the objects of commerce in general utility. The finer fruits of Europe particularly apples and peaches find a general soil the ordinary cereals more especially wheat, enter largely into the general course of cultivation their place being occasionally supplied by rice and fax. Building-timber is somewhat rare, but the quality is superior. The minerals include gold and, it is said, even particularly rich beds of iron sulphur and the most precious clay. The principal occupation of the inhabitants however is the rearing of cattle which are partly sent in droves to two Paulo de Ferro-lanceros. But there is much greater extent still, based to furnish the dried beef for which the province has long been famous and which is exported to all parts of Brazil and to Mexico, Havana, and the I. Brazil. The same cattle likewise furnish an important export of hides and tallow. Maize and melons are especially the latter are reared in great numbers, and with particular attention to the excellence of the fruit and have a large sale often at high prices, in the other provinces. As a frontier province São-Pedro do Rio-Grande is divided into four military divisions—Porto Alegre I. Grande Rio-Pardo, and São-Miguel. It sends three deputies to the general legislative assembly and appoints one senator. The provincial assembly consists of 24 members. There is a German colony which in 1841 had a population of 5311 at St. Leopoldo about 40 m. N. Porto Alegre. Pop. 260,000.

SÃO BOM-DE-MANGA a town in Brazil prov. Minas-Geraes, in a low plain subject to inundations. It bank N. E. Francisco lat. 15° 10' S. 31° 30' W. Salgado. It is tolerably well built has two churches and a considerable trade, being the entrepôt for the various kinds of produce sent from the surrounding districts to be exported by the São-Francisco. The chief articles of culture are rice, millet, sugar-cane particularly the last which furnishes a large export of sugar and spirit. Great numbers of cattle also are reared. Pop. (dist.) 3000.

SÃO-ROQUE, a town in Brazil prov. and 30 m. S. W. Rio-Pardo. It is the seat of an electoral college, contains a parish church, and exports a good deal of produce to São-João. Pop. (dist.) 4000.

SÃO ROQUE, a cape, Brazil. See ROQUE.

SÃO SALVADOR, a city and seaport Brazil. See HATIA.

SÃO-SALVADOR-DO-CAMPO, a city Brazil. See CAMPO-DO-CAMPO.

SÃO-SALVADOR a town and seaport, Brazil prov. São-Paulo. It is the seat of a municipality which projects into the Atlantic, opposite to an island of same name 65 m. E. N. E. lat. 23° 47' N. lon. 45° 21' W. (N.) It is poorly built, the houses being very paltry and the streets merely covered with sand. It has a church a Franciscan convent, a 1st and a primary school and a spacious harbour, with a depth of 24 ft. at which an extensive trade is carried on, all the produce of the neighbouring districts consisting chiefly

of sugar coffee, rum tobacco, and earthenware, being shipped at St. Pop. 7000 (dist.) 6000. —The island, lat. (S. point), 23° 57' N., lon. 45° 18' W. (N.) separated from the town by a deep but narrow channel, called the Strait of Igoe-Toque, is of a somewhat triangular shape and, at the widest, is about 10 m. across. Its shores are steep and rocky, but vessels sail along them in safety and first-class and sub-mergence in from 3 fathoms to 35 fathoms. The interior is elevated. The soil is fertile, and yields abundance of sugar-cane and the other produce of the climate. Vessels obtain cheap supplies of fresh meat, poultry and other provisions, and there are copious springs, where they can take in excellent water. A whaling establishment has long existed on the island and a small town, called Villa-Rhila-de-Princesas has recently been built on its W. shore. Pop. 3000.

SÃO VICENTE, a town in Brazil prov. and 45 m. E. S. E. São-Paulo, on a strand which once took the name of the river of São-Vicente. It was the first town founded by the Portuguese in Brazil and was long regarded as its southern capital but owing partly to the increase of the bar across its harbour and the rise of the town of Santos in its neighbourhood it has dwindled away till its population barely amounts to 600.

SÃO-VICENTE-DAS-ÁGUAS, a town in Brazil prov. and 125 m. S. E. Cuiabá, on bank São-João, about 40 m. above the town of Iguazú with a church, house, and prison and a considerable export of cotton and other produce to Iguazú and Pernambuco. Pop. (dist.) 5000.

SÃO-VINCENTE, an old fort S. E. coast Brazil lat. 18° 18' N. lon. 68° 31' W. (N.) about 10 m. long E. to W. and 3 m. to 5 m. broad covered with trees and surrounded with a white shroud to the distance of 2 m. The N. E. point of the island is bold and the S. E. low. The passage between it and the mainland is short and narrow and practicable for small vessels only.

SAONE [anc. *Saron*] a river France, rises at Vionnet dep. Vignes flows S. W. through that dep. enters dep. Haute-Saône which it traverses, forming first N. E. then N. W. and immediately on quitting it for dep. (S. E.) is greatly augmented in volume by the access of the Ognon. Thence it continues its S. W. course, passing Auxonne, and receiving its most important tributary—the Doubs. After reaching Lézignan, its course becomes almost due S. past Macon to Lyons, where it joins or from its volume may more properly be said to be joined by the Rhone. Its whole course is about 280 m. of these 190 m. are navigable. The importance of its navigation is greatly increased by means of three canals—the canal de Centry canal de l'Argonne and Rhone and Rhine canal—which bring it into communication, respectively with the Loire, Seine, and Rhine.

SAONNE, ex-Lux, a dep. France, bounded, N. by Côte-d'Or E. by Jura, S. E. Am. S. Rhone and Loire and W. Allier and Nièvre, greatest length E. to W. 75 m. average breadth 10 m. area, 3270 sq. m. It is traversed N. to S. by a mountain range, which forms the commoning chain of the Cevennes. The culminating point Mont Auvray has a height of 3280 ft. above the sea. Its range divides the department into two distinct basins, that on the W. belonging to the Loire which first traverses it S. W. corner and then bounds it on the W. and then on the E. belonging to the Saône which traverses it N. to S. and transmits its waters to the Rhone. In addition to these two rivers from which the department takes its name, important water communication is afforded by the canal du Centre. The climate is in general temperate and healthy. More than one-half of the whole surface is arable, and one sixth is in wood. The waste-land is about one-thirtieth. The soil on the whole, is not of remarkable fertility, the grain raised barely sufficing for the consumption. The finest part of the department is the valley of the Saône, where the surface is beautifully diversified by hill and dale, valley and plain, vine and wheat, rich pastures and fertile corn fields. The vine is extensively cultivated and though none of the wines are of great quality, they are much esteemed as *vins ordinaires* and largely exported. Those in most repute bear the name of Macon. Hemp, of excellent quality, is grown in several cantons and attention has lately begun to be paid to the culture of the mulberry for rearing silk-worms. Excellent cattle are reared on the pastures and the horses, though generally of small size, are hardy and active. The most important mineral is coal of which there is an extensive field; but the

quality is inferior. Iron is also partially worked but the ore is seldom rich, and there is a mine of manganese. The most important branch of industry is the manufacture of iron. After it may be mentioned leather glass, linen and cotton goods, hats, and earthenware. The trade is chiefly in agricultural produce coal, iron wine, and leather. For administrative purposes the department is divided into five arrondissements—Mâcon (the capital), Autun Chalon-sur-Saône, Charolais, Louhans—subdivided into 45 cantons, and 566 communes. Pop (1862) 574 720.

SAÔNE (Haut-) [Upper Saône] a dep France bounded N by dep. Vosges, E Haute-Rhin S. Doubs and Jura, S W Côte d'Or and N W Haute-Marne greatest length N to S. W 70 m average breadth 40 m lat. 47° 15' to 48° N, lon 5° 25' to 7° E area, 2022 sq m. This department consists in a great measure, of an extensive basin inclosed by a succession of mountain ranges—the Vosges the chain of Langres, the Côte d'Or, the mountains of the Jura and the Jura. In the N E a portion amounting to nearly a fourth of the whole surface is entirely covered by mountains. The soil consisting of the Dôle, de Lure, or as it is sometimes called l'haute-d'Or, has a height of 2264 ft. The whole department belongs to the basin of the Rhone, being drained by the Saône which traverses it first S E, then S W the Upper, which pursues nearly the same direction on the N E frontier, and several small tributaries. The climate is upon the whole, more temperate than that of the adjoining departments, but is subject to sudden and violent alterations, particularly in spring by which vegetation often suffers severely. The mountainous part of the department is extremely rugged and the soil is arid so that the ordinary cereals are scarcely able to maintain a languishing existence. The rest of the department, lying within the extensive basin already referred to is very fertile and has a surface finely diversified by gentle slopes often covered with vineyards extensive, well watered verdant meadows, and productive corn-fields. The crops raised, after supplying the home consumption leave a considerable surplus for export. About one-half of the whole surface is arable and considerably more than one-fourth is covered with wood which furnishes excellent timber and is one of the principal sources of wealth. In addition to cereals, flax and hemp are extensively cultivated. The ordinary fruit is generally thrives well and some districts are almost covered with cherry plantations the produce of which is employed in the manufacture of cherry brandy. The minerals of the department are numerous but by far the most important is iron, which is so extensively worked and manufactured as to form the most important branch of industry. The other principal articles of manufacture are cotton, houses paper glass and earthenware. The trade is chiefly in corn flour iron and ironmongery wine wood, butter cheese horses and cattle. For administrative purposes the department is divided into three arrondissements—Vesoul (the capital) Gray Lure—subdivided into 28 cantons and 563 communes. Pop (1854) 347 489.

SAOPECIO a town in France dep. Alpes-Maritimes, 27 in N. E. Nice on the Rive in a wild rugged district. It consists of miserable huts like nests among the rocks and has two churches, a convent, a communal school an hospital, and the ruins of an old castle. Pop 2089.

SAOUK a river, Rames river in gov. Lavonia, flows S. S. W. and forming a junction with the Parnai at the town of that name, falls into the Gulf of Livonia, after a course of about 45 m.

SAOUNE, a river France, which rises in the S. of dep. Lot near Langsch flows S W and joins a bank Garonne, 4 m. S E Agen after a course of about 45 m.

SAP (Maz) a vil Hungary. Hither Lianbo on Gran, about 3 m from Nyerges-Lőrinc. It has a church, a paper-mill, and a trade in corn, cattle and wine. Pop 1257.

SAPAN TAGH, a bare, trouless mountain. Asiatic Turkey, peak and 40 m. N W Van, on N side Lake Van supposed to rise 9500 ft. to 10 000 ft. above sea level. It is apparently of a volcanic nature, although there is no record or tradition of its having been in a state of activity.

SAPAROUA, or HOXOMA, an mt. Indian Archipelago one of the Moluccas, off S. W. coast, Ceram. Lat. 8° 5' S lon. 139° 54' E (n.). There is a village of the same name, and a fort at the head of a bay formed between the S. and S E

points of the island there is good anchorage in 12 fathoms near the fort. This island is very fertile, yielding large quantities of coconuts and coconut oil and at great an amount of cloves as the islands of Ambon, Harrokon, and Noos last collectively.

SALATA or **PUGO SARITA** a small elevated barren mt. Chinese Sea lat. 10° N lon 109° 27' E (n). In appearance from the sea it is nearly perpendicular, and white with insubmersible rock-floes continually heaving over it.

SAPCOLE par Eng Leicester, 1365 ac. Pop 724. **SAPY** two parts. Eng.—1 (Lower or Frickers) Worcester 1907 ac. 1 pop 443.—2 (Upper) Hereford 2190 ac. 1 pop 851.

SAPIENZA an mt. Greece S W coast, Morea, 3 m S. of the town of Modon. It belongs to the promontory anciently called Ctenus and is now included among the Iouan Islands, and the prehistoric of Great Britain. It is of very irregular shape, about 8 m long, N to S by about 3 m broad and has a finely diversified surface. It is inhabited chiefly by Greek shepherds, but has a good harbour in Port Longue.

SAPISION par Eng Suffolk 1250 ac. 1 pop 205.

SAPONARA a town Naples, prov. Basilicata, 20 m S. Potenza on a rocky height. It contains two churches, two monasteries, two nunneries and an hospital. A little below it are seen the ruins of Grammont an ancient Roman colony under the walls of which the consul Claudius gained a victory over Hannibal. Pop 4000.

SAPORNIK a town Russia gov. ul'60 m S E Riazan on the Sapozhka. It has manufactures of linen and cotton goods. Pop (1849) 3104.

SAPMIEKE or **SAPMIE**, a vil. Holland and 11 m. L. N. Groningen on the Winthor canal with three churches and a school. Some building yards, rope-works, saw mills and a considerable transit trade on the canal. 1 2240.

SAPPLETON two parts, Eng.—1 Gloucester 8908 ac. Pop 446.—2 Lincoln 656 ac. 1 pop. 61.

SALITI [anc. Sypris] a town Naples, prov. Principato-Citra 26 m S. E. La Sala on the Gulf of Policastro where it has a large and commodious port, and an active fishery. 1 1430.

SAP-LAPIO a vil Hungary Hither Danube, on a ledge on the Tapio, about 24 m from Kerepes with a R. Catholic church. Pop 1379.

SAPULALI a vil Brazil prov. Minas Geraes, 20 m S W Campanha 1 bank Napuana with a church. It has a fertile district, in which millet rice, hemp, and cotton are grown and many cattle are reared. 1 pop (dist) 8000.—The river rises in N. slope of Serra-de-Mangueira, in S of prov. Minas-Geraes flows N W receiving on its left the Dourado, Verde and Santa-Barbara, and then W till it receives the Verde and Texu, and running due N for nearly 40 m, joins 1 bank Gramme after a course of 160 m. of which about 80 m are navigable.

SAPULALMA or **MACAREMA**, a vil Brazil prov. and 46 m S E Rio-de-Janeiro near Cabo-Fra between the sea and a lake of its own name. It contains a parish church, townhouse and prison at 2 m from an active trade with Rio-de-Janeiro in timber, coffee and fish. Both salt and fresh. Much of the district is annually flooded by the lake. Pop (dist) 7000.

SARA a river Russia, rises near Ivanovo gov Jaroslavl, flows E. then N E, and falls into S shore of Lake Nura 4 m S Rostov after a course of about 48 m.

SARABAI, or **KEDOU** [anc. Zernua] a river Asiatic Turkey pass Anatolia rises near Mount Duen in the N of sandjak Kermanshah flows first S S W then W and about 12 m N W W. Ruzum, falls by several mouths into the gulf of the sea, after a course of about 200 m. Its principal affluents are on the right the Hylla, and on the left the Koptan Aine-Tahur and Begouly or Aclatun.

SARABILA or **RYANER**, a river New Granada, rises about 20 m S W Tunja, near the centre of the state, flows N E, in a direction nearly parallel to that of the Magdalena, and after a course of about 160 m joins 1 bank Galmazo or Bogamazo, an affluent of the Magdalena.

SARACUBA [anc. S stem] a vil Naples, prov. Calabria-Citra, dist. 3 m. S S W Cassovilla, at the foot of a mountain with two churches, several chapels, and two convents. Cotton and maize are produced in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2367.

SARAGOSSA a prov. Spain, Aragon bounded, N. by Navarre, E. prov. Huesca, N. Teruel, and W. Soria Logroña, and Navarra; area, 7810 sq. m. Although not so mountainous as the rest of Aragon, it is crossed by several ranges of hills, of which the highest is El Moncayo, with its ramifications in the W., containing various kinds of minerals, especially lead, copper, argilliferous gales, iron and sulphur, but there are very few mines in operation. They also abound with basaltic gneiss, granite, alabaster, and jet, and the forests with which they are clothed are tenanted by bears, wild boars, wolves, and deer. A considerable portion of the province is tolerably level and where there are facilities for irrigation very fertile, the richest tracts being that surrounding the city of Saragossa, and the plain of Caspe. The principal streams by which this province is watered are the Ebro, Jalon, Gallego, Jiloca, Moerva, Aragon, Arba, Quellas, Piedra, Minobibre, and Aranda. Besides wheat, rye, barley, oats, and maize, its chief productions consist of flax, hemp, silk, oil, barilla, good wine is also produced, but lacks a ready market. The forests only yield wood for charcoal. This being an essentially agricultural district, there is little attention paid to manufactures. Silk and soap which were formerly manufactured to a great extent, have now sunk to insignificance. Education, although not quite so backward as in some other provinces is nevertheless in an unsatisfactory state. The people are a vigorous active and warlike race, with a certain Spanish simplicity, but they are stubborn, prejudiced, and contempt of civilisation. Pop. 450,000.

SARAGOSSA a *Ciudad Augustea*, north Spain, Aragon, cap. above prov. as W. N. of the ancient kingdom of Aragon. 1° 4' N. L. 1° 41' 47" E. Lon. 0° 42' 38" W. in a fertile plain irrigated by the Ebro. This noble stream separates this city, which is entered by eight gales from the suburb and is crossed by a good stone bridge. Seen from outside the place with its towers, cupolas, and spires, has an imposing character, but inside the streets are miserably tortuous, lanes ill-paved and worse lighted, except the *Casa* or mosque, which is the great thoroughfare, containing many good specimens of Saragossan architecture, rivalled with about works and altogether the town is full of gloomy and old fashioned. The houses are indeed castles being built in solid masonry but bare, and have been abandoned by the Aragonese to build for Madrid and their mansions are falling into a state of dilapidation. rare to a agriculturist, who convert the noble courts into *arrastales* with dingy pots. Here the architect, besides the substantial style of building will observe the superbly carved *soffits*, rafters, and external corbels, the rich internal carvings, and decorations and the slender *chapel* *belly towers* which are usually constructed in brick, angular in form, and ornamented outside with an embossed tracery, while the artist may study a school of painting little known in Spain and quite unknown out of it. Among the principal edifices are the two cathedrals, the chapter residing in each alternately for six months, the one an ancient severe Gothic church, raised to the *Bevis* and the other a modern theatrical temple, dedicated to the *Virgen*, and to which 50,000 pilgrims have been known to resort to see the *Idol* of the Virgin which has descended from her on an object of great devotion in Saragossa, the vast archiepiscopal palace, which was gutted and plundered by the French the remains of a parliament house, built in 1437-40 whose magnificent saloons contained the rich national archives, an excellent library and the portraits of the Aragonese worthies—all utterly destroyed by the invaders, the exchange, built in 1601, a square brick edifice with projecting enriched *soffits*, towers, covered with green and white tiles, and a noble interior, the *Torre Nueva* (new tower) or tower of San Felipe, an octagonal clock tower for the city, which house considerably (about 5 ft) tall, or the perpendicular, like the towers of *Paris* and *Bohemia*, the old irregular castle called the *Alfalfa* built by the Moors, which *Sachet* converted into a barracks after having damaged it with his bombs and during the civil war was degraded into a prison. There are besides a hospital, a hospital one of the largest in Spain, the former having been recklessly burnt with its patients by the French; various other benevolent institutions, numerous churches, among which one of the best is *San Felipe*, with its fine *facade* and columns,

and grand *plateresque* high altar, a townhouse, chamber of commerce, new university in room of that destroyed with its precious library by the French, a normal school, academy of medicine and surgery, theological college, and various other



THE LEANING TOWER OF SAN FELIPE, SARAGOSSA.
From Lecher's View in Spain.

educational establishments, numerous monastic institutions, most of them suppressed, a theatre, baths, botanic garden, a museum of pictures and sculptures, a bell ring and beautiful promenades on all sides of the town. Aragon true constitutes the main occupation in the tribulation, and there are several extensive manufactures of *linen*, several foundries, dye-works, and a large *textile* work. The other articles manufactured consist of soap, brims, liquors, beer, coarse paper, bricks and tiles, sheep-skins, linen and cotton stuff, silk-articles, search boots, blankets, &c. Some of the articles just mentioned are also imported as well as rice, dried cod, bar-iron, timber, dye-stuffs. Among the articles exported are chocolate, paper, cast iron, wine, dyed silks, hats, soap, and above all wheat and flour, the last two chiefly to Catalonia.

Saragossa was the *Salubra* of the *Celtiberians*, but when Augustus became its benefactor it was called after him and the modern is a corruption of the Roman name. It was always a free city or *colonia*, *municia*, had a mint, and was a seat of judicial authority. But no traces of the ancient city are left except in the walls. Saragossa only renounced Paganism and here *Anius Prætorius* the first Christian pontiff, was born A.D. 248. It was captured by the Moors in the 8th century and was wrested from them in 1118, by *Alonso* of *Castile* after the siege of five years, when the stubborn population had almost all perished of *hunger*. Below the hill of *Tortosa*, which commands the town, General *Scalapelo* 20th August, 1710 came up with and completely defeated Philip V., flying from his defeat at *Lécide*, the *old* abandoning *munio* colours, and everything. In 1808 it sustained two memorable sieges. The first was raised by the defeat of the French at *Bailen*, but being again invested it resisted most heroically for 62 days attacks conducted by the four French marshals *Lannes*, *Mortier*, *Moncey* and *Junot*, but ultimately capitulated, February 20, 1808. These two sieges cost the lives of nearly 60,000 brave men, and for nothing, as the defence of the town was altogether a military mistake, and entirely the result of popular supplies and soldiers. 1, 20,000,

SARAIK a tn. Russia, gov and 53 m. N N W. Ruzma, on the Oestr. It contains five stone and three wooden churches, and has several manufactures, and a trade in fat cattle and honey. Pop. (1848), 6722.

SARAIKINO or **PARAIKINO**, an Isl. Grecian Archipelago, lat. 39° 12' N, lon. 24° E. It is situated to the E. of Kithira, or Halonnesos, from which it is separated by a narrow channel and is about 7 m. long, by 2 m. broad.

SARAMACA, a river Dutch Guiana, which falls into the Atlantic near the mouth of the Coppename, 45 m. W Paramaribo after a course (chiefly N) of about 520 m.

SARANSK a tn. Russia, gov and 73 m. N Pensa, on the Saraga, at its confluence with the Insara. It is irregularly built, and consists of narrow winding unpaved streets and has eight stone and two wooden churches, a monastery and a bazaar; numerous soap-works, and tanneries, and a considerable trade in wine, and in woolen cotton, and silk goods. Pop. (1848) 10,109.

SARAPUL, a tn. Russia gov and 197 m. S.E. Viatska on the Kama, at the confluence of the Jourmanka. It occupies the site of an ancient Tartar town and is poorly built consisting of very indifferent houses, and winding and extremely dirty streets. It contains a kind of fortress within which the courts of justice and the principal church are situated and two other churches and has manufactures of soap and leather and a considerable trade greatly facilitated by the Kama, and consisting chiefly in corn and wool. Pop. (1850) 5,437.

SARAKE a river Brazil, near Mato-Grosso runs in the Campos-Parede, and flowing first E and then W joins the Guapore, in lat. 14° 51' S lon. 68° 30' W. At one place it passes within 4 m. of the Securus an affluent of the Juruma and both streams being navigable at this point canoes are drawn across from one to the other and thus are enabled to continue their navigation over an immense tract of country.

SARASWATI a river, Upper Hindoostan which has its source in the Himalayas towards the N E of Birkhad whence it flows S.W. into Bagpote, where it is absorbed during its progress through that region.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, a tn. U States, New York, about 2½ m. N Albany pleasantly situated on a sandy plain partly surrounded by a beautiful grove of pines, and brought into communication with distant parts of the country both by line of railway and by lakes George and Champlain. It owes its existence and prosperity to its mineral-springs, which have made it the most celebrated watering-place in the U States and consists chiefly of a spacious street, fringed the W margin of a narrow vale, and presenting a very imposing appearance with the churches and other public edifices, and more especially the hotels. These are on the most extensive and magnificent scale, with spacious piazzas and colonnades and generally with beautiful grounds attached to them. The U States hotel, considered the largest and most splendid of these establishments, can accommodate 400 visitors. The springs 10 or 12 in number are found in the vale already mentioned and are characterized by their saline and chalybeate ingredients, combined with carbonic acid gas. They are not only very efficacious in many cases of Incurable Rheumatism, but have a powerful effect in renovating the system when enfeebled by sedentary habits or over-exercution and are hence in such repute as annually to attract in the summer season upwards of 25,000 visitors. Besides the water thus used large quantities are bottled and sold in various parts of the Union. Pop. (1850), 4550.

SARATOV, a gov in S.E. of Russia lat. 49° to 56° 10' N, lon. 42° 50' to 51° 30' E bounded W by Icosia and Simbirsk, E. Orenburg S. Astrakhan, S.W. Don Cossacks, and N.W. Tambor greatest length, N to S, 570 m. greatest breadth 515 m., area, 85,672 sq. m. The surface is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Volga, which traverses the government in a S.W. direction. The land on the E. and S.E. consists of an immense steppe, thinly wooded very infinitely supplied with fresh water, and exposed on every side to the violence of the winds. On the W side a range of heights of moderate elevation extend at a short distance from the river and in a direction nearly parallel to it, forming the water-ashed between the basins of the Caspian and the Sea of Azov. To the former basin the far greater part of the government belongs, but the whole of the S.W. belongs to the latter being drained chiefly by the Choper and Nedveditsa,

affluents of the Don. The W division is much more fertile than the E. and presents a much more pleasing appearance the monotony of the steppe being here broken by numerous hills and low ranges, with intervening valleys, where a mild climate and good soil combine in raising heavy crops of corn and covering large tracts with the richest pasture. Many parts of the E. division are rendered almost sterile by the extent to which the soil is impregnated with salt, which increases the surface not of the ground merely, but also of the surface of the lakes, and makes them appear as if they had received a coating of ice. The most remarkable of these lakes are the Gork Solonchok, and the Jaiton both in the S.E. The salt thus accumulated is collected in vast quantities, and forms perhaps the most valuable of the exports of the government. The other principal exports are corn, hemp, flax, tobacco, hops, and madder. In the neighbourhood of the town of Saratov the salt-works are cultivated to some extent for raising silk worms. With exception of salt already mentioned, there is no mineral product of any consequence. The great majority of the inhabitants are Russians with a considerable mixture of Tartars, Cossacks, Tschuwashes, and Morisians. Besides these, a number of colonies, consisting of Germans, French Swiss and Swedes have been introduced. They amount to about 10,000 and have considerably improved the industry of the district both by their labour and their example. For administrative purposes the government is divided into 10 districts. Pop. (1850) 1,769,000.

SARATOV a tn. Russia, cap. above gov. r. bank Volga 459 m. S.E. Moscow in a warm and fertile valley, enclosed by lofty and well wooded limestone hills. It consists of the town proper surrounded by a wall and fence, and of a suburb and having been nearly burnt down in 1811 has been rebuilt in a much improved form, though most of the houses still continue to be of wood. It is the seat of several important courts and public offices contains six churches, two monasteries, a schoolhouse, a merchant house, gymnasium, with botanical garden and several handsome mansions, embellished by sculpture and has manufactures of cordage and hats. An important trade, principally transit by the Volga, between Moscow and Astrakhan and a very large annual fair. Pop. (1842) 42,337.

SARATOVKA, a vil. Russia, gov and S.W. St. Petersburg, r. bank Neva. It is inhabited by a German colony who send large quantities of dairy produce, vegetables, and poultry to the capital.

SARAWALL, a large and populous tn. Borneo, prov. Pegu on the Irawadi, 80 m. N W Rangoon lat. 17° 30' N lon. 95° 00' E. It was formerly the head quarters of his Burmese majesty's war boats in Pegu.

SARAWAK a tn. in the W. of Isl. Borneo, cap. Jessel ship and on a river of same name, lat. 1° 33' N lon. 110° 30' E. It consists of a native and an European town the former built on each side of two reaches of the river and divided into kampongs or clusters, each named after the chief whose house is placed in the centre, and the latter occupying some heights on the left bank of the river. A large battery commands the reach immediately below the town, and there are several Chinese houses have been built. Many of these houses, raised on posts, and formed of wood have a very respectable appearance. The trade of the town is considerable and is carried on chiefly in large boats, some of them of 100 tons, which sail annually to Singapore, with sugar and other productions of the coast, receiving in exchange European goods, Java rice, cloths, brass-work and coarse earthen ware, made in China. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the gold mines in the vicinity. Pop. estimated at about 8000.—The **RAJANG**, situated in the W. corner of the island, extends from Tanyung (cap) station on the W. to the river Samarahan on the E. It has a coast-line of about 80 m. fronting to the N and nearly the same average breadth, bounded W and S by respectively Sarawak and E. by Borneo Proper. The shore is generally low and undulating, but immediately behind it the ground rises rapidly and becomes mountainous. The soil consisting generally of a covering of black vegetable mould, resting on a strong yellow loam is very productive, and seems peculiarly adapted to the sugar cane, which grows readily even without cultivation, and under the careful culture of the Chinese, often attains a height of 18 ft., and abounds in saccharine juices of the highest quality. Cloves, nutmegs, and cinnamon also thrive well but the

more important vegetable productions are coconuts, rice, and sugar. Metals, particularly gold, antimony, and nickel, are very abundant, and are worked to a considerable extent. Diamonds and other precious stones are also found and excellent coal, favorably situated both for working and shipping, has been discovered. The inhabitants appear to have come originally from Java, but are now very much intermixed with Malays and Chinese. They had made considerable progress in civilization, but owing to misgovernment and marauding expeditions, for the purpose of obtaining slaves and other plunder were in a wretched condition till Sir James Brooke was appointed ruler. Under his mild yet vigorous administration a happy change has been produced, and promises to extend its benefits beyond Sarawak to the adjoining territories.

SARAWAK or **SARAWAK** a prov. Borneo, occupying the N.E. portion of that territory, bounded N. and W. by Afghanistan, E. prov. Cutch-Gundava, S. Bhalawan. It is about 100 m. long, and nearly the same broad and in most parts, particularly the E. and N.E., mountains and rugged, rising in the latter to the lofty heights that overtop the Salween Pass, and on the N. frontier attain in the mountain Taktou, an elevation of between 11,000 ft. and 12,000 ft. With exception of the Holan, a small stream which traverses the Holan Pass, there is said to be no river in Sarawak. A few scanty rivulets and transient torrents, widely distributed, are the only sources of irrigation. To compensate this deficiency a cool temperature, the result of elevation, is favourable to vegetation, and allows the soil to retain for a sufficient period the moisture supplied by the vernal rains, so generally to insure good harvests of grain. Owing to the same cause, the hills and plains are covered in the spring and summer, with a profusion of flowers and herbage, yielding abundant pasturage to the numerous flocks of sheep, which constitute the greater part of the wealth of the inhabitants. When spring and summer however have passed away the flowery plains become cheerless wastes, presenting only a scanty clothing of wild thyme, and similar plants, which thrive in soil and elevated tracts.—(Mason, Thornton)

SARAWAK, a small Is. Borneo, prov. Sarawak 89 m. W. Teluk. lat. 28. 47' N. lon. 64° 55' E. Is. consists of about 240 houses, built of wood and surrounded by a small wall with bastions

SARCONI a vil Naples, prov. Basilicata, 13 m. N.N.E. Lagesse. It has an important fair which lasts three days.

SANDAM, a tn. Holland. See **SARAWAK**

SARDARA a vil and com., lat. Sardinia, div. and 38 m. N.W. Cagliari, on a plain at the foot of a hill, in a fertile but unhealthy district. Near it are thermal springs, with a temperature of 139° and a bathing establishment, which though very defective is much frequented. Pop. 2000.

SARDINIA (Island of) [Italian, *Sardegna*; French, *Sardaigne*; German, *Sardinien*; Dutch, *Sardanië*; Spanish, *Sardegna* or *Coruña*; and *Isola*] the largest island in the Mediterranean Sea after Sicily and before the formation of the kingdom of Italy forming with its surrounding islands, the principal of which are San Anteo, San Pietro, Asinara, Maddalena, Tavolara and others that part of the Sardinian States named the Kingdom of Sardinia. It extends from lat. 39° 0' to 41° 15' N. lon. 8° 5' to 9° 50' E. greatest length from Cape Teulada to the N. in Longa Sardo in the N., 152 m. central breadth, about 68 m. area, including the small islands along the coast 9248 sq. m. It is divided into three divisions, subdivided into 11 provinces, which with their pop. are enumerated in the following table.

INCREASED AND PROGRESS OF THE ISLAND OF SARDINIA, and their POPULATION IN 1862.

Division.	Provinces.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1862.
CAGLIARI.	Cagliari.	The total area of the island of Sardinia is 9248 sq. m. The provinces have not yet been measured.	109,127
	Oristano.		42,726
	Carbonara.		95,798
	Oristano.		76,644
	Oristano.		37,280
NUORO.	Oristano.		76,644
	Oristano.		37,280
	Oristano.		76,644
	Oristano.		37,280
	Oristano.		76,644
SASSARI.	Oristano.		37,280
	Oristano.		76,644
	Oristano.		37,280
	Oristano.		76,644
	Oristano.		37,280
Total.		9248	467,696

It is nearly in the form of a parallelogram, and though not without considerable indentations, especially on the S. and W. coasts, is very compact. On the N. it is separated from the island of Corsica by the Strait of Bonifacio, not quite 7 m. wide. The opinion of geologists, founded on the similarity and general appearance of the strata on the opposite coasts, is that the two islands were originally one, and that a subsidence in the strata formed the channel which now flows between them. This view is confirmed by the number of islands which lie in the N. part of the channel, and form kind of connecting links by which the continuity of the two islands is still rendered almost visible.

Coast.—The N. coast is generally rugged and precipitous, presenting a succession of bold headlands, of which those of Costa Grossa, near the Bay of Santa Reprata, and Falcone, are the most conspicuous. The principal bay is that of Porto Torres in the Gulf of Asinara having a low beach, with lagoons extending along its E. and S. shores, but rising towards the W. into precipitous cliffs, terminating on the mainland at Cape Falcone, and thence continuing N. in the long and rugged island of Asinara. The W. coast, stretching S. from Cape Falcone, continues steep and rugged, and presents, among other remarkable headlands, that of Capo Argentario, forming the extremity of a rocky mountain upwards of 2000 ft. in height; but beyond this, after passing the bold and picturesque cliffs of Monte Ghinera, the coast turns suddenly E., and forms the Bay of Alghero where a remarkable change takes place, and the beach becomes fringed with hills of fine white sand. To the S. of Alghero the sand disappears, and a range of gentle hills, planted with vineyards, rises the shore as far as Fertilia, when the coast again resumes its rocky character, presenting a succession of trap cliffs which extend to Cape Murru, and thence to Point Mura, near the town of Bosa. A kind of table-land succeeds, and is continued, though with occasional interruptions, as far as Cape Mannu, conspicuous by the round tower on its tabled cliff of moderate height. The beach now lowers, and trending E. forms the large and nearly semicircular expanse of the Bay of Oristano, the N. and E. extremities of which, Cape San Marco and La Fiesca, are above 5 m. apart. The shore around that bay consists of a low alluvial tract, bounding a succession of large lagoons. Rocks again appear towards Cape La Fiesca, a long flat point of moderate height, but no great elevation is attained before reaching Monte Arzo, a sterile headland presenting bold cliffs to the sea. These continue with little interruption to Cape Pecore, from which the coast trends along the base of Monte Ferru to Point Name, where a remarkable conical rock, called Punt' Zaccareo, comes into view. A large open bay, called Porto Paglia, succeeds, and beyond it the coast becomes fringed by a group of islands, of which St. Pietro and St. Antonio form, with their opposite coasts, a spacious harbour, with safe anchorage in every wind. Between the E. coast of Antuco and the mainland is the Gulf of Palmas, the N. shore of which consists of a succession of flat islands which often join at low water, while its S. extremity after presenting the bare and sloping promontory of Point Fiume, terminates in the still more remarkable headland of Cape Teulada, which consists of a long range of precipitous cliffs, nearly 900 ft. high, running out into the sea, with a breadth of little more than half a mile and forming the most E. point of the whole island. A bay of the same name opens between this headland and Cape Argentario. The shore is in some parts flat, but in others runs along the base of rugged granite mountains, and particularly towards the E. has a barren and desolate appearance. Turning N. from Cape Argentario, a number of rocky islets present themselves, rising a low and marshy beach, which continues almost unbroken till the island of San Marco is reached, forming the S.W. entrance of the Gulf of Cagliari. This gulf, extending from Cape Pula on the W. to Cape Carbonara on the E., is a distance of about 34 m., and stretching inland for nearly 12 m., is in every respect the most important of the island. The bay being the capital situated on its W. shore, it everywhere furnishes convenient anchorage in every depth, and in the grounds along and behind it, exhibits the best specimens of civilization of which Sardinia can boast. The E. coast, from Cape Carbonara northwards, stretches nearly in a straight line, the continuity of which is broken interrupted by indentations. The only bays deserving of notice are those of Terranova and Olbia.

The coast-line presents similar features to those which have already been described, low beaches and rocky cliffs often succeeding each other within very short distances. The most conspicuous of all the headlands is that of Monte Bantio, a rugged promontory of respect of 2400 ft. sloping towards the sea, and terminating in bold precipitous of limestone, within which is an extensive cave fantastically adorned with enormous milk white stalactites.

Mountains and Streams.—The interior is generally mountainous, the great chain which traverses Corsica, from N to S, being evidently, notwithstanding the interruption of the strait of Bonifacio continued into Sardinia, where it usually follows the same direction but occasionally sends out transverse branches E. to W. The culminating point of these mountains is the peak of Gennargentu, which is situated a little to the E. of the centre of the island, and attains the height of 5278 ft. The next highest summit is the peak of Limbara, 3688 ft., belonging to the transverse range of that name and situated in the N. Several other summits reach 3000 ft., though the average height does not exceed 3000 ft. Between the mountain ridges are several extensive plains, of which the most celebrated for beauty and fertility are those of the Campidano in the S., stretching between Cagliari and Oristano, and of Ozieri in the N. Besides these there are several large sandy or stony sections called *macchie*, of a very sterile nature. The streams are numerous, and all considerably to the fertility of the districts through which they pass, but are of no navigable importance. The Tivo, the largest, pours its waters into the Gulf of Oristano on the W. coast. Next to it are the Coginas, which flows N.W. into the Gulf of Porto Torres or Asinara, the Flumendosa, which pursues the easterly part of its course between two mountain ridges turns S.E. and discharges itself on the E. coast and the Mannu which falls into the Gulf of Cagliari. The lakes are situated chiefly in the vicinity of the coast, where they form a series of lagoons.

Geology.—In regard to geological structure, the far greater part of the rocks are of crystalline texture, and belong to the earliest formations, consisting of granite overlain by gneiss and mica-schist. These rocks extend without interruption over the whole of the N.E. and E. side of the island and after disappearing beneath an irregular belt of sedimentary rocks of the Silurian system again rise to the surface and occupy considerable tracts both in the S.E. and S. Trachyte, basalt, and other rocks of volcanic formation are most largely developed in the N.W., but also occupy a great number of isolated spots throughout the island, and more especially in the S.W. where the adjacent islands of St. Pietro and St. Antioco are almost entirely composed of them. In many cases the mouths of ancient craters and the lava-streams issuing from them, can be distinctly traced. Besides the sedimentary Silurian rocks, already mentioned as breaking the continuity of the granite on the E., a large tract in the S.W. belongs to the same formation, appearing on the W. coast both to the N. and S. of Cape Peccore, extending considerably inland past the town of Iglesias, and then curving round in a S.W. direction till it reaches the S. extremity of the island, and forms the remarkable promontory of Perula. The limestones and shales at the top of the secondary formation are not largely developed, but occupy a number of isolated tracts both in the interior and on the coast. In the latter portion they form conspicuous objects in the N.W., where the cliffs of the N. of the Gulf of Alghero are composed of them, and in the E. where they form the great mass of Monte Bantio and contain its celebrated stalactite cave. Tertiary rocks of travertine, marl, and sandstone, occupy a considerable tract near the town, and along the Gulf of Sestu, and also in the S. where they form the E. boundary of the plain of Campidano. That plain itself, however, has a deep covering of alluvium, which partly accounts for its remarkable fertility. Similar tracts of alluvium, though of much more limited extent, are found in the plain of Ozieri in the N., and along the Gulf of Palmas in the S., and that of Paglia in the S.W.

Minerals.—The mineral riches of the island were well known to the ancients, whose extensive workings can still be traced. Tin mines numerous gold among its metals but no traces of it can now be found. Lead, however exists in considerable abundance, and is generally highly argentiferous. Mines of it are profusely scattered over various districts. Copper though less widely diffused, occurs in several quarters, and

occasionally furnishes beautiful specimens of malachite. Quick silver has been found, and was once partially worked, and both basalt and andesite are said to exist. Iron of excellent quality is plentifully distributed, and is worked in several districts.

The other mineral products deserving of notice are porphyry, bauxite, alabaster, marble, volcanic basalt, rock crystal, and a variety of beautiful pebbles, jaspers, gneiss, and nitre. Salt, in its mineral form, has only been found in the grottoes of Nervi, but is extensively obtained from the salt-pan along the coast, and forms one of the most profitable sources of royal revenue, for the sake of which it is strictly maintained as a monopoly.

Climate.—The climate of Sardinia has for many ages borne a very bad name, and though the cause cannot be easily ascertained there can be no doubt as to the fact that, at certain seasons, large districts become so insalubrious as to be regularly deserted by their inhabitants while in others the mortality is remarkably great. The range of the thermometer is between 34 and 90° and the mean annual temperature 61°. Hence neither heat nor cold can be said to be in excess. The weather too, though variable, is not more so than in many countries remarkable for healthiness, and refreshing breezes blow regularly from the sea towards noon, and are as regularly succeeded by a land-wind as the sun goes down. The unhealthiness of the climate would, therefore, appear to be owing not to general but to local causes among which the extensive lagoons and marshes which line the coast, and are also prevalent to some extent in the interior, are the most obvious. During the hot season febrile miasmas are continually arising to taint the air the malignant properties of which become so violent that the very breathing of it by a stranger at night or in the cool of the evening, is considered as fatal as it would be to swallow poison. At such times the natives never quit their homes until an hour after sunrise, and hasten to return before sunset, carefully closing every door and window. The disease which then prevails is known by the name of *mal de pays*, and is said to be even more fatal than the malarial fever which prevails in Italy and Sicily are infected. That human agency by the removal of noxious substances and the draining of marshes, can do much for the removal of this scourge, has been proved in many instances. But the subdivisions of property contending interests, and the natural indolence of the inhabitants, opposes apparently insurmountable obstacles and many of what ought to be the fairest portions of the earth's surface are permitted in consequence, to remain dreary wastes.

Fertilization.—The whole surface of Sardinia has been divided into three portions—one occupied by mountains which, where not absolutely barren, are covered with forests or clothed with pasture one occupied by marshes, lagoons, and the almost sterile *macchie* and one under tolerably regular culture as arable land or vineyard, &c. Much of this land is of very remarkable fertility and though from the very imperfect system of agriculture pursued, the average produce does not exceed one in seven or eight, a return of 15 to 20 in some favored districts, is not uncommon. The grain thus raised considerably exceeds the consumption of the present inhabitants, and might easily be increased so as to supply three times the number. The whole operations of the farm are conducted in the most antiquated and slovenly manner. The plough a rude instrument without a collar and frequently devoid of any iron appendage, merely scratches the ground to the depth of two or three inches and the corn, first thrashed on the ground by the tread of man and oxen on a spot called *aripolo*, prepared by passing the seed and beating smooth with a mallet, is sown by being thrown up into the air. The principal crop is wheat, which is generally of excellent quality, and forms an important article of export in the form not only of grain but of flour, biscuit, and macaroni. The culture of barley is more limited and the quality of the produce is comparatively inferior maize thrives well, and though not yet a general crop, is rising rapidly into favor beans and pease are extensively grown, both for home consumption and export. The vine, being well adapted both to the climate and the soil, already occupies extensive tracts, and its culture is every year becoming of increasing importance. The produce, however, is more remarkable for its quantity than its quality, all the preparatory processes being conducted in a careless and imperfect manner. The most

estimated where are those of the Campidano, Alghero, Bono, and Cagliari. Beautiful and extensive olive-grounds are met with in various quarters, but the culture might easily be extended, and made much more profitable than it has yet proved to be. The best oil is that of Sassari. The only other crops deserving of notice are tobacco, which is grown to some extent in several districts, but particularly around Sassari, Alghero, and the adjacent coast, which is renowned in the greatest abundance in the neighbourhood of Cagliari, cotton, for which the soil and climate of the Campidano appear well adapted; madder, which grows wild in many parts of the island, and though neglected, might easily be cultivated to great advantage; and silk, well fitted to become a staple product, but at present produced chiefly for amusement.

Zoology.—Among domestic animals, the first place is due to the bullock, which, though of small size, is the principal animal used for draught, and gives beef of excellent quality. Cows are much neglected, and little milk is obtained from them, but the making of cheese from the milk of goats and sheep forms a very important branch of rural economy. The sheep themselves are of very tolerable breeds, and the swine are said to be among the best in Europe. The horses are in general free from vice, patient of fatigue, and easily kept; considerable attention has been paid to the improvement of the breed of the mule, though admirably adapted to the country is unknown but a small pony anciently in high esteem with the Roman matrons for its liveliness and easy pace, still retains its character. Game of all kinds is very abundant. Wild boars, stags, deer and antelope frequent the woods and forests, and hares, hares, and rabbits are numerous, that their skins furnish a considerable article of export.

From the extent of sea-coast, the fisheries naturally form an important branch of industry. The sluggishness of the Sardinians has allowed the management of them to fall almost entirely into the hands of strangers. The most valuable fishery is that of the tunny which is carried on extensively on various parts of the coast. Anchovies and sardines, the latter at one time so numerous as to have derived their name from the island, have become comparatively scarce. Fine mullet, bream, eel, and other fish abound, and are staple articles of consumption and commerce. The coral-fisheries, more celebrated in ancient than in modern times, are still carried on on the W and S coasts where they employ from 200 to 300 boats which arrive annually from Naples and Genoa. The *Purse snails*, also the inhabitant of a shell of from 15 m. to 27 m. in length, abounds in the smooth water of shallow bays, as at Porto-Conte and Lanau, and become the object of an important fishery partly on account of the pearls, generally of very indifferent quality obtained from it, and still more on account of its byssus, or taw of silky hair which is about eight inches long and is spun into gloves, stockings, or other articles of dress.

Manufactures and Trade.—Manufactures have made very little progress, and are chiefly confined to a few coarse tissues woven by the women at their homes for private use. Femur, however produces linen, carpets, and bed-covers, which, though coarse, are in general use. At Dorgali, a coarse kind of silk goods is made for sale. A few coarse woollens and cottons, leather earthenware, and glass are also made to some and gunpowder, both like only government monopolies are manufactured to a considerable extent. The trade consists of the exports of raw produce, the greater part of which have already been mentioned, including corn, wine, brandy timber seeds, fish, cattle, milk, tobacco, &c., the imports include all the ordinary tissues, more especially cotton colonial produce, luxury hardware, and metals, hemp, and cordage, &c. One great obstacle to the progress of trade, was the miserable state of the roads, which long continued impracticable for wheel-carriages. This has been to some extent removed by the formation of a good road, which traverses the island throughout its whole length from Cagliari to Sassari, and of several branch roads to the most important places, not on the direct line.

Coin Weights, and Measures.—Aerounds are kept in two, solid, and denari. The lira being = 10. 6d. sterling; the solid 1/2 lira, and the denaro 1/4 solid. The principal coins are, in gold the corona = 25 lire 5 soldi, or 22 sterling nearly and the doppio = 50 sterling in silver, the scudo = 50. 6d. sterling, the lira = 10. 6d., and the cruca = 4 1/2. and in

copper, the soldo nearly = 1d. sterling, and the others = 1/2 soldo. The principal weights are the lb. subdivided into 12 oz. = 14 oz. 5 dr. avoird., the rubbo = 23 lb. 4 oz. 3 dr.; the oncia = 4 rubbi and the oncia = 10 sarti. For linear measure, the palm chiefly is used = 10 1/2 inches imperial; it is subdivided into 2, 4, 8, 16 and 32 paces. For greater length, the canna is used, but its length varies, the canna containing 58 1/2 the Sardinian canna 108 1/2, and the Trabocco canna 154 inches long. Wine is measured by the pipa = 3 1/2 pints imperial, the quartaro = 1 gal. 1 quart 1/2 pt., the boccone = 3 gals. 1/2 qts. 1/2 pt., and the botte = 182 gals. 3 qts. 1/2 pt., oil by the gallesone = 1 gal. 0 qt. 0 1/2 pt., the perra = 4 quartaro, and the barra = 3 galles salt by the sola = 1400 Sardinian lbs. or nearly 83 bushels imp., and corn by the stercello or scoppa = 1 bush. 1 peck 1 gal. 1 pt., and the rotella = 7 stercelli. The principal measures are the stercello, which varies in extent, that of Cagliari containing 240 square paces = 8 rods 27 poles 18 yards, while that of Sassari contains only 170 square paces = 1 rod 36 poles 24 1/2 yards.

Government, People, and History.—Sardinia until 1848, was governed by a viceroy. It is now governed in the same manner as the divisions on the mainland, by General Intendants, one of which superintends each of the three divisions—Cagliari, Nuoro, and Sassari—into which the island is divided. The inhabitants bear a considerable resemblance both in physical features and in manners and customs, to the Sardinians. They are of middle stature, and well shaped, are exceptionally attached to their country and have good intellectual capacities. They have suffered much however from long neglect and misgovernment, are both ignorant and bigoted, and when they have received an injury are insatiable in their thirst of revenge. Feuds of course become almost implacable, passing down with unabated animosity from father to son and monstrous crimes, too often either whetted or incited by the authorities, are of common occurrence. It is said that great improvements have recently taken place, and that one of the first results of a more general diffusion of education, has been a marked diminution both in the number and the heinousness of crimes. The early history of the island is involved in much obscurity. Its original inhabitants, according to Cicero, of Ialio-Pheonidia and according to Strabo of Tyrrhenian extraction, were living independent, when, about A.D. 530, they were attacked by the Carthaginians, and obliged, after a valiant but ineffectual resistance, to quit the low country and retire into their mountain fastnesses. During the first Punic war the Romans made strenuous exertions to become masters of the island, but ultimately, on agreeing to make peace, obtained a formal cession of it. Thus comes appear to have left a sinking feeling in the breasts of the Carthaginians, and is expressly mentioned by Lily as one of the causes which led to the second Punic war, in which Rome, though finally victorious, was brought to the brink of ruin by Hannibal. During the struggles between Rome and Carthage, Sardinia often became the theatre of war and suffered equally from both the powerful states which contended for its possession. At a very early period, the inhabitants were converted to Christianity, and were, in course of time, brought into close connection with the Papal see, which, having once fixed its hold, has never relinquished it. In civil affairs they were not more fortunate, and passed successively into the hands of the Vandals, the Goths, the Lombards, and Saracens. The modern history of the island possesses little interest.

SARDINIA, a former state of Europe in N Italy imp. Turn now incorporated in the kingdom of Italy. It was composed of 1st Sardinia (which see) and a continental portion called the Sardinian States [Italian, *Stati Anni di Terra Ferma*] comprising the duchy of Savoy, the marquis of the monarchy, the principality of Piedmont, the county of Nice, the principality of Monaco, the duchy of Montserrat, a part of the former duchy of Milan, and the duchy of Genoa, with the island of Corsica. This continental portion extends from lat. 45° 58' to 46° 27' N.; lon. 5° 50' and 10° 5' E.; and is bounded, N by Switzerland, E by Switzerland, Lombardy, Parma, and Tuscany; S. the Mediterranean, and S.W. and W. France, greatest length, N.E.W. to S.E.E., 249 m., greatest breadth from N.W. to S.E.W. 301 m. For administrative purposes they are arranged in 11 divisions,

subdivided into 39 provinces, of which the names, areas, and populations are as follows:—

DIVISIONS AND PARTS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL STATES OF SARDINIA: (Area and Population in 1911.)

Administrative Division	Province	Area in Sq. M.	Population, 1911.
AGLIATA	Alghero	306	134,544
	Arta	945	127,315
	Bolot	970	97,047
	Tortona	319	50,336
	Voghera	300	302,083
ANISOT	Genova	310	56,597
	Genova	310	56,597
	Genova	310	56,597
	Genova	310	56,597
	Genova	310	56,597
CONECCE	Alghero	306	134,544
	Arta	945	127,315
	Bolot	970	97,047
	Tortona	319	50,336
	Voghera	300	302,083
GENOVA	Genova	310	56,597
	Genova	310	56,597
	Genova	310	56,597
	Genova	310	56,597
	Genova	310	56,597
INTRA	Alghero	306	134,544
	Arta	945	127,315
	Bolot	970	97,047
	Tortona	319	50,336
	Voghera	300	302,083
NICA	Alghero	306	134,544
	Arta	945	127,315
	Bolot	970	97,047
	Tortona	319	50,336
	Voghera	300	302,083
NOVARA	Alghero	306	134,544
	Arta	945	127,315
	Bolot	970	97,047
	Tortona	319	50,336
	Voghera	300	302,083
SAVOIA	Alghero	306	134,544
	Arta	945	127,315
	Bolot	970	97,047
	Tortona	319	50,336
	Voghera	300	302,083
SAVOIA DI CARRARE	Alghero	306	134,544
	Arta	945	127,315
	Bolot	970	97,047
	Tortona	319	50,336
	Voghera	300	302,083
TERRA	Alghero	306	134,544
	Arta	945	127,315
	Bolot	970	97,047
	Tortona	319	50,336
	Voghera	300	302,083
VERCELLI	Alghero	306	134,544
	Arta	945	127,315
	Bolot	970	97,047
	Tortona	319	50,336
	Voghera	300	302,083
Total of constitutional provinces		18,994	4,597,150
Island of Sardinia		9,235	543,854
Total of Sardinia monarchy		28,229	5,141,004

Its area is consequently greater than that of the kingdom of the Netherlands, but smaller than that of Portugal. The surface is covered and traversed in various directions by the loftiest mountain chains of Europe. These, commencing at the N.E. extremity on the frontiers of Switzerland form the boundary between the two countries, proceeding first under the name of the Helvetic or Lepontine Alps to Mount Rose, and then almost due W. under that of the Pennine Alps to Mount Blanc, which lies wholly within the Sardinian territory. From Mount Blanc the principal chain proceeds under the name of the Graian or Graian Alps, first easterly to S. and then W. so as completely to isolate Savoy from the rest of the Italian States. Having reached the frontiers of France, it proceeds along them in a S.E. direction to Mount Viso, to the S. of which it becomes linked to the Maritime Alps. These quitting the French frontier stretch eastward between Piedmont and Nice, and, finally, almost skirting the Gulf of Genoa, become linked a little above Savona with the main branch of the Apeninæ, which at first recede a little from the shore, and then proceed E. through div. Genoa to the frontiers of Parma and Tuscany. The lofty chains which have now been traced derive not numerous branches, sometimes parallel and sometimes at right angles to their principal axis, and hence, as it is obvious that the far greater portion of the Sardinian surface must be decidedly mountainous, it might hardly be concluded that no space is left for the expansion of plains. The fact, however, is, that between the S. slopes of the Pennine and Helvetic Alps, and the N. slopes of the Maritime Alps and the Apeninæ, large open plains of almost unrivalled beauty and fertility occur, and render a country which, from overlooking the loftiest mountains, might be supposed to be one of the most barren, actually one of the most productive in Europe.

Shore and Lakes.—From the configuration and position of

the mountain chains, it is evident that they must form several water-sheds, and share the drainage of the country among several basins. First Savoy, which, as already observed, is completely isolated on the E. and S., is forced to find an outlet for its waters either by the W. or N., and thus belongs to the basin of the Rhone, which, watering the W. frontiers, receives part of the drainage directly, and a much larger part indirectly, by the Lake of Geneva, the Arve, and the Isère. In like manner in the S., the Maritime Alps and the Apeninæ cause all the water sent from their S. slopes, or collected on the narrow belt of land below to descend directly to the Mediterranean so numerous streams, all of them, except the Var in the W., and the Taro in the E., too insignificant to be deserving of special notice. A third basin of far more importance, since not less than three-fourths of the whole surface belongs to it, is that of the Po. This important river, commencing its course in the mountains on the W. proceeds across the country to its E. frontier, winding somewhat circuitously but never wandering far from its centre, and receiving constant accessions from numerous affluents, which hasten to join it on either bank with water often furnished from exhaustless reservoirs among the regions of perpetual snow. These affluents alone drain on the left bank an area of 7856, and on the right an area of 4211 sq. m. On the right the only affluent of consequence is the Tanaro on the left the most important are the Tignes, Dora-Baleine, and Sesia. In general, however, their currents are too shallow or too rapid to be used for transport, and the benefits which they confer on all the districts through which they pass are confined to irrigation. While the rivers are thus numerous, there is a remarkable deficiency of lakes. Neither the Lake of Geneva nor Lago Maggiore properly belongs to Sardinia, and the only lakes worthy of the name within the territory are the comparatively trivial ones of Anney and Bourget in Savoy.

Climate.—The climate necessarily varies much according to locality. In the regions of perpetual snow, and in all the districts so near as to be within the sphere of their influence, the winter-cold is severe, the weather at all times variable, and violent storms frequent even when the season has far advanced. In the lower districts and especially in the plains of Piedmont, a much milder and more genial climate prevails, the winter is short, and in summer long tracts of the brightest sunshine continue without interruption from either clouds or rain. The heat, however, is often extreme, and the ground becomes so scorched that the crops are only saved by the general practice of irrigation. In spring the worst feature in the weather is its variability. Violent winds often blow from the surrounding mountains and local storms of hail descend with an impetuosity which not only devastates the fields, but sometimes proves fatal to animals. In the S. portion of the Sardinian States, situated on the S. side of the Maritime Alps and Apeninæ, and forming the divisions of Nice and Genoa, the complete shelter from the N. and the vicinity of the sea, combine in forming a climate remarkable for the mildness of its winters and its almost tropical summer-heats. Here the orange flourishes vigorously in the open air, the olive is the most important object of culture and many plants, seldom found within the same latitude, are found growing spontaneously among its rocky and sunny slopes. Turin, situated not far from the centre of the country, may be considered as furnishing a tolerably fair average of the mean temperature, and as meteorological observations have been made for many years at the observatory there with great accuracy it may be proper to mention that the medium summer temperature thus ascertained is 72° and the ordinary maximum 85° 82, but that the thermometer exposed to the sun has a mean height of not less than 91° 57. The average annual fall of rain deduced from ten years' observation is nearly 57 inches, and of these the large proportion of 25½ inches falls between March and September. The rainiest month is May and the next rainiest August. The prevailing winds throughout the country are the W. N. and E. The S. is felt particularly in Savoy and in parts of Piedmont, but being varied off by the Maritime Alps and Apeninæ, makes little impression in div. Nice and Genoa.

Geology and Minerals.—The lofty chains of the Alps are composed mostly of granite and crystalline schists. To the W. of the chain which forms the W. boundary of Piedmont,

the Jura limestone is largely developed, and extends over the greater part of Savoy. The same system also extends to a considerable distance along the S. slopes of the W. part of the Maritime Alps, and descends to the shore near the W. entrance of the Gulf of Genoa. The most striking display of volcanic rocks is near the same gulf, near the point where the Maritime Alps are considered to terminate and the Apennines to begin. In the interval between the chains, the rocks are composed chiefly of granite. To the E. the orocretaceous system begins to prevail. Almost the whole of the Apennines within the Piedmont Basin, and the slopes on both sides of it, are composed of calcareous rocks belonging to this system. They exhibit numerous marks of violent disturbance, by volcanic rocks, which, though nowhere largely developed, are seen placing the surface in many isolated spots. Another large development of the orocretaceous system is seen in the S. W. where it stretches both along the shores and backwads into the interior forming a small portion of the N. side. The tertiary formation predominates in Piedmont on the slopes and undulating plains situated on the right bank of the Po. The plains on the left bank appear also to be tertiary but are covered for the most part with thick beds of alluvium. The materials include most of the known metals, but in such limited quantities as to possess little economical value. Gold has been washed from the sands of several rivers, particularly the Orco and Dora-Baltea, and from a mine of sulphuretted iron in the Orco. Gold and silver have been extracted. In Savoy the mines of argentiferous lead, which have been worked from an early period by the Romans and Moors, still continue productive. Lead is worked to advantage in various quarters and several extensive salt-works have been erected to purify the salt obtained from mines and springs. Gypsum, chalk, limestone, and slate are very abundant, and there are few provinces in which excellent quarries of alabaster and marble might not be opened. Amethysts, garnets, and rock-crystals of great size and beauty are often found. No coal fit for fuel has been discovered, but there are several seams of lignite.

Vegetation, Agriculture, &c.—Many of the mountains either rise above the limit of perpetual snow, or extend their snowy covering till the base is so far advanced that they have scarcely time to cover themselves with any kind of vegetation. Beneath these snowy regions, where the harder trees can grow, many well-wooded heights are seen, particularly in Savoy, and on parts of the Apennines and Maritime Alps; and at the same or similar elevations in all the mountainous districts of the country extensive pastoral tracts occur where great numbers of cattle sleep, and goats are reared chiefly with a view to the dairy produce which may be obtained from them. In still lower regions the pine, birch, alder and hazel are succeeded by the more valuable species of hardwood timber and among others by the Spanish chestnut, not more valuable for its timber than its fruit. In Savoy and other mountainous regions of the N. the extent of arable land is very much limited, both by the nature of the climate and the configuration of the surface and though, in lower and more favored spots, the vine is successfully cultivated, and corn-fields are sometimes seen stretching continuously over considerable tracts, the cereals produced fall far short of the consumption. In the N. d. of Nice and Genoa the quantity of cereal produce is equally deficient, not certainly from any want of genial climate, but partly from the thin soil and soil, either covered with stones or bristling with rocks, and partly from its adaptation to the growth of plants from which a more valuable return can be obtained—the orange, the vine, the mulberry, and, above all, the olive, which grows here in the greatest perfection, and yields an oil equally abundant in quantity and excellent in quality. The true granary of the Sardinian Nation must be sought for in the plains of Piedmont, where the soil, deep though light, possesses great natural fertility and lies in numerous seasons this fertility increased tenfold by artificial and skilful management. The light nature of the soil, and the withering effect of long-continued drought, must every year have called the attention of the Piedmontese to the importance of artificial irrigation, while the vast number of streams descending with rapidity from elevated sources must have suggested every mode of diverting them from their native beds to water and fertilize the adjoining fields. To such perfection has this system now been carried, that whole

tracts of country are literally covered by artificial channels of various dimensions, so that in the plains of Piedmont 486,618 acres are under regular irrigation, the supplies of which are received and paid for according to fixed rates, forming a most enlightened hydrographic code. The results are astonishing. Whole districts, which had remained almost waste because the soil, when light, was probed up, or when heavy was so retentive of moisture as to form pestilential marshes, have been converted, merely by the application of irrigation, into luxuriant corn-fields, vast meadows, and vine-grounds, and instead of a scanty and impoverished population, now rival the most densely-peopled regions of Europe. A considerable portion of the ground thus irrigated is kept in permanent meadow which yields repeated heavy cuttings of grass and luxuriant crops of hay for the maintenance generally of Swiss cows, which are kept in large dairies, their produce forming one of the principal sources of agricultural wealth. A still larger portion of the same land is under a regular rotation of rice, maize, green crop, and wheat. French beans and lupins are extensively grown, and barley and rye more partially. Much of the ground not irrigated is devoted to the culture of the vine, and more especially of the mulberry, for the rearing of silk-worms. The silk obtained is abundant and of excellent quality and both in its raw and spun state forms one of the principal articles of export. Fruit of the finest kinds is every where abundant.

Manufactures and Trade.—The former occupy a very unimportant place compared with agriculture, and consist chiefly of silk stuffs, velvet, silk hosiery, woollens generally of coarse quality, linen chiefly for domestic use, hardware, earthenware, porcelain glass, leather, soap, paper articles in alabaster marble, and coral combs and perfumes, white lead, brandy liquors, chocolate, vermouth, &c. The transit trade between France, Switzerland, Germany and Italy is very extensive, and an important foreign trade is carried on, chiefly through the port of Genoa. The principal exports are olive-oil, corn rice, silk silk goods, velvet, white lead, and several of the above articles of manufacture the principal imports are colonial produce, cottons, metals, hides, salt-fish, tea and pitch, &c.

Weights and Measures.—Accounts are kept in lire, which in name and value nearly correspond to the French livre or franc—about 10d. but old lire, which vary in Piedmont and France, are also used. The principal coins are, in gold, the new pistole or doppia—about 16s. sterling, the half pistole and the sequin—10s. nearly, and in silver the scudo or crown—about 6s. the demi-scudo, the quart-scudo, and the demi-quart-scudo. The Piedmont foot is about 18 inches imperial. The pace contains about 5 and the stadia 8 of these feet; 800 stadia make a mile. Nice, Genoa, and Savoy have separate measures. The principal measures of capacity are the sacco for grain—246 bushels; the corno for liquids—108 4/5 gallons.

Government, People, &c.—The government is in form an hereditary monarchy, in which the powers of the sovereign have recently been placed under proper constitutional restraints. This new constitution voluntarily granted by King Charles Albert in 1848, appoints a legislature of two chambers, which meet annually, guarantees the freedom of the press, and introduces many other important reforms. The clergy and nobility had from an early period possessed peculiar privileges, which exempted them from taxation, and in a manner placed them above the law. These privileges had long been felt to be intolerably oppressive by the great body of the people, and had engendered feelings which became so strong and general as to render some modifications of them imperative. These have met with serious resistance, especially from the clergy who, backed by the court of Rome, and probably also by the bigotry and ignorance of great numbers of the peasantry, have almost set the government at defiance, and attempted to overawe it by threats of excommunication and other terrors, which, though common in the dark ages, seem somewhat out of place in the 19th century. Justice is administered by four superior courts, which have their seats at Turin, Genoa, Nice, and Olmetto; provincial courts, one in the capital of each province; and a great number of local and inferior jurisdictions. In addition to these a supreme court, called Camera degli, sits at Turin in conformity

court at Genoa, and commercial courts at various places. The revenue, derived to the extent of more than a half from custom and excise duties, and of a third from direct taxation, is about 24,000,000 sterling, and falls short of the expenditure, which exceeds it by nearly 2,600,000. The public debt is estimated at £15,000,000 sterling. Nearly a half of the whole amount has been recently contracted in two large portions—the one, not more than 10, for the construction of a system of railways, of which lines from Turin to Genoa, through Alessandria, and from Turin to Savignano, have been (1854) opened; and the other to say the least, very unfortunately, by the late war with Austria. The army amounts, on the war footing to about 140,000, but in peace to only 48,000 men; the navy amounts to about 60 vessels of war of all descriptions, amounting about 900 cannons. Among the vessels there is not a single ship of the line, but there are four frigates and six steam-vessels. The established religion is the Roman Catholic. It is governed by four archbishops and twenty-three bishops and for ages possessed such an ascendancy that it would not tolerate any other form of religion. Its possessions of Piedmont and Savoy form one of the darkest pages in the history of Popery. In more recent times, owing not to any change in its spirit, but the general progress of public opinion, not only have its more violent outbreaks and aggressions been restrained, but a general toleration has been proclaimed, and the long-persecuted Waldenses, still numbering above 20,000, can now worship peacefully in their mountain valleys, but now their churches in the very heart of the capital. The enlightened spirit thus manifested has not confined itself to the extension of religious freedom, but taken a distinguished part in the great cause of general education. Besides superior institutions for professional instruction national schools are widely diffused. Besides Turin (the capital) the principal cities and towns are Genoa, Novara, Alessandria, Chambery, &c.

History.—The country which now forms the Sardinian States was known in ancient times in its S. part by the name of Liguria, and in its N. part by the name of Etruria. The Phœnicians and the W. by the Graeco and Cottian Alps by the name of Gallia Cisalpina. Savoy separated from the other parts, and lying beyond the Alps, was considered as belonging to Gallia Narbonensis. To this remote corner of the territory belongs the honour of having established the present monarchy. Much obscurity, however, hangs over the origin of the house of Savoy. Its records cannot be considered authentic before the middle of the 11th century when Humbert, Count of Maurienne, a great vassal of Rodolf III. of Burgundy, appears exercising jurisdiction not only over Maurienne, but various other parts of Savoy (the Lower Valais, and Aosta). This jurisdiction was extended to the banks of the Po by Humbert's son Otto, who died in 1080, leaving two sons, who became successively counts of Savoy. The younger Amadeus II. was succeeded by Humbert III. in 1091. Under him the fortunes of his house suffered a temporary eclipse and several great towns including Turin, Aosta, and others, threw off their allegiance. His successor Amadeus III. recovered the greater part of what had been lost, but a long series of changes followed, during which the house of Savoy was sometimes brought to the very verge of destruction, and at other times attained to such prosperity as to excite the jealousies or fears of neighbouring states. One of the counts, called Peter, ruled from 1268 to 1288. He added the county of Vaud to his domains, and in many ways improved the fortunes of his house. He is not unknown to English history, having, in 1341, before his accession, paid a visit to Henry III. of England, who had married his sister Henry made him Earl of Richmond, and gave him for residence a palace on the banks of the Thames, which he took the name of Savoy-house. Among Peter's successors the most distinguished are Amadeus V. whose prosperous rule, from 1368 to 1393, procured him the title of Great Aymon, who succeeded

in 1399 in the exclusion of his niece, in virtue of the Salic law then first declared to be in force in Savoy, and his successor Amadeus VI. VII. and VIII. all of whom ruled prosperously. Amadeus VIII. in particular at the termination of his long reign of 46 years, in 1440, left his successor in possession of territories which gave him a distinguished place among the sovereigns of Europe. Being, however, interposed between France and Germany, they have too often been ready the battle-field on which these great countries met to decide their quarrels. But, notwithstanding this disadvantage, the house of Savoy at the peace of the Pyrenees in 1659 by which the wars of the French and Spanish monarchies were terminated, after they had reigned for nearly 80 years, found itself under Charles Emmanuel II. as great and prosperous as ever. He was succeeded, in 1675, by Victor Amadeus II. during whose reign war between France and Germany again broke out. Amadeus became almost necessarily involved, but played his part so ably, that at the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, he not only added considerably to his continental possessions but obtained possession, and was formally crowned King of Sicily. By a subsequent arrangement he exchanged Sicily for the island of Sardinia, from which he and his successors have since taken the title of king. On his death, in 1780 he was succeeded by Emmanuel III., who became involved in the war of the Spanish succession and saw his territories laid waste by contending armies. The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle compensated him by the addition of several important districts and his own enlightened administration added greatly to the external resources of his kingdom. He was succeeded, in 1772, by his son Victor Amadeus III. who reigned till the French revolution broke out and was succeeded, in 1796 by his son, Emmanuel IV., who, after seeing his continental dominions overrun by the armies of the French, took refuge in the island of Sardinia in 1799 and three years after abdicated in favour of his brother Victor Emmanuel who remained in Sardinia till 1814, when he again fixed the seat of government at Turin. Shortly after the congress of Vienna added Genoa to his territories. An insurrection led to his abdication in 1831, in favour of his brother, Charles Felix, whose reign of ten years was marked by some important internal improvements. Having left no male issue, a collateral branch succeeded in the person of Charles Albert, who in 1848 promulgated the liberal constitution which the Sardinian States still enjoy. The same year saw him at the head of a league intended to expel the Austrians from Italy. The disastrous results led to his abdication in March, 1849 in favour of his son, and very probably to his death in July thereafter.

SARDIS, a ruined city Asia Minor and cap. Lydia, beautifully situated in a fertile plain, watered by the Pae-



THE ACROPOLIS AND SITE OF THE ANCIENT SARDIS.

tolis, at the foot of Mount Taurus, now called by the natives Sardinia 50 m N. E. Smyrna. Under Croesus, his last king, from whom it was taken by Cyrus, it was one of the most

opulent and luxurious edifice of the East. After passing to the Romans it rapidly declined, and during the reign of Titus was almost destroyed by an earthquake. It was, however, immediately rebuilt, and acquired new interest from becoming the seat of one of the Apostolic churches. This church, though nominally alive, was truly dead, and the message sent to it through John predicted a sudden and fearful destruction. The prediction has been fulfilled and in consequence of the ravages both of earthquakes and war the site of the ancient city is now only marked by heaps of ruins. Of these the most conspicuous are those of the Apse which stood on a steep rock of sandstone, remarkable for the manner in which it has been rent and distorted by physical convulsions, but they yield an interest to two pillars, which are believed to have belonged to the temple of Cybele, built only 300 years after the temple of Solomon. The only modern representative of Sardis is a miserable village called Sart

SARDOAL, a *tu.* and *par* Portugal prov Beira-Baixa 14 m. S.E. Thomar in a flat and fertile district, in which wheat is extensively grown. It has a Latin school. P. 3500.

SAREE, or *Sat*, a *tu.* French prov Massena, 90 m. N.W. Astrakhan, lat. 50° 50' N. lon. 68° 10' E. It is about 2 m. in extent, and is surrounded by a wall and ditch, both in a state of decay. The town is in an equally neglected state the streets are unpaved, and are often impassable in bad weather with mud. The houses, which all communicate together are extremely miserable near them a dirty open space serves as a market-place, where, on certain days, the produce of the adjoining country consisting of sugar, cotton, grain, fruit, meat, fish, and vegetables, is exposed to sale. The chief public buildings are a principal mosque, a palace, 4 or 5 madrasahs or colleges, several baths, and a lofty tower popularly known by the name of Gumbuz-e-Salm-e-Tour. None but the best are in any way remarkable. It is of cylindrical form, built of sun burnt brick coated with mortar, with a conical top and rises to the height of about 100 ft. It is hollow throughout the whole of its height, yet without any means of ascending. There are several ancient tombs of mounds in the vicinity of the city. Pop. estimated at 30,000, to 40,000.—(Fraser's *Shores of the Caspian Sea*.)

SARIFTA, a *tu.* Russian gov and 123 m. S.E.W. Saratov, on the lower course, its mouth in the Volga. It is surrounded by a rampart and a fence and otherwise defended so as to be effectually secured against the attacks of the wandering tribes of the steppes and is inhabited by a colony of German Muscovites or Harnbatters, who have built a town of great beauty, consisting of handsome houses, and regular squares, and well-kept streets, often lined with rows of trees. The principal buildings are the church, and, beside it, the boys and girls schools. The manufactures consist of silk, cotton, and linen stuffs, coloured cotton stockings and hosiery. In great request among the Cossacks of the Don, soap, candles, &c. Though the district around is by no means naturally fertile, it has been completely changed by the hand of industry and is covered with fine fields, meadows and gardens. Pop. 4000.

SAREZZO a *vil* and *com* Italy Lombardy prov Brescia, and 2 m. N. by E. Gardone, 1 bank Mella, with three churches, important iron manufactures, and some trade in wood, charcoal and limestone. Pop. 1424.

SARGADELA, a small maritime *vil* Spain, Galicia, prov and 48 m. N. Lago. An iron-foundry was established here in 1729, by Antonio Ballea, and in it are seen the clock and chandeliers of El Ferrol. There is also here a manufactory of fine earthenware, rivaling in quality the best of other countries. About 1000 families are employed in both the above works.

SARGANE, a *tu.* and *par* Switzerland, *can.* and 37 m. S.E.E. St. Gall, on a height, the rocky summit of which is crowned by a castle, with a very notable tower. Near the town is a sulphur-bath, with a bathing establishment. The height on which Sargane stands is the water-shed between the Rhine and the Lake of Wallenstadt, and it has been ascertained by measurement that a rise of 1/4 ft. would send its waters into the lake, and thus entirely change its course. The similarity of the deposits of gravel on the two sides, seems to justify the belief that it once did so. Pop. 802.

SARI a *vil* Hungary, Higher Danube, *co* Fiume, between Dobos and Uy-Harva, 4 m. from Iuzs. It has a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1246.

SARINE, a river, Switzerland. See Saazna.

SARINENA, a *tu.* Spain, Aragon, prov and 56 m. S.E. E. Huesca with an hospital, a grammar-school, and two schools for primary instruction, all endowed; a parish church, once belonging to the suppressed Franciscan convent; a nursery, and three fountains. Pop. (chiefly agricultural), 5671.

SARJOU a river, Hindoostan. See Gona.

SARK, or *Smar*, a small *isl.* English Channel, 6 m. E. Guernsey; lat. 49° 25' 30" N. lon. 5° 27' 45" W. (J.), about 3 m. long, and 2 1/2 m. broad at the widest part. In one place it is not more than a few yards broad. Almost cliffs, from 200 ft. to 300 ft. in height, bound it on all parts. Copper, lead, and silver ore have been wrought, but not profitably. The surface of the island, though high, is everywhere intersected by deep valleys, commanding much to the picturesque appearance. The inhabitants are mostly at once farmers and fishermen. The soil is fertile, producing apples, from which an excellent cider is made, turnips, parsnips, potatoes, and other vegetables. Stocking, gloves, and Guernsey jackets are manufactured and exported to Bristol.

SARKAD, a *mar*ist *tu.* Hungary, Thither Thelm, *co*. Either in a swampy but fertile district; with a Protestant church and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 5334.

SARKANY several places, Hungary.—1 (or *Sarkany*) A *vil* Transylvania, dist. Fogaras, near Vamtu, on the Ak, here crossed by a bridge. It has a Protestant and a Greek non-united church. The inhabitants are Germans and Wallachians. Pop. 1493.—2 (*Sark*), A *vil*, *co*, and 26 m. from Odenburg with a parish church. Pop. 1174.—3, (*Sark*), A *vil*, Thither Danube, not far from the former; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1212.

SARKOZ, a *vil*, Hungary, *co* Szabolcs on the Ujlak 4 m. from Aranyos-Magyar. It has a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1248.

SARLAT (*anc. Sarlatum*) a *tu* France, dep. Dordogne, 23 m. S.E. Périgueux in a basin enclosed on all sides by and hills. It consists, for the most part, of narrow streets, lined with very indifferent houses, but has a college, an hospital, and an ancient parish church a court of first resort and commerce, and a spacious manufactory. The only articles of manufacture and trade is wool. Pop. 4157.

SARMATO, a *tu.* and *com.* Parma, dist. and 10 m. W. Plasencia, on a fertile district watered by the Po, but subject to inundation. It has an old castle, two primary schools, and a trade in corn, wine, cattle, and wool. Pop. 2682.

SARMINTO (*Mournt*) a remarkable mountain, Terra del Fuogo, S. side of Gabriel Channel; lat. 54° 27' 12" S; lon. 70° 51' 30" W. Its height is 6300 ft. above sea-level, rising from a broad base. When viewed from the N., it appears like the crater of a volcano, but when seen from the W. its volcanic resemblance ceases, and it has never been known to present any indications of activity. It is the most striking elevation in the strait; but, from the state of the climate, and its being clothed with perpetual snows, it is almost always enveloped in condensed vapour.

SARNE, or *Sarnow*, a *tu.* Prussia, gov and 54 m. S. Posen, with three R. Catholic churches, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1444.

SARNEN (*Latin, Sarnodis*), a *tu.* Switzerland, *cap. can.* Unterwalden, on the Aa, as it issues from the Lake of Lucerne, 11 m. S.E.W. Lucerne. It is agreeably situated at the foot of an eminence called Landsberg, and contains a townhouse, a parish church, a large and handsome edifice; an ancient, occupying the site of the castle of Landsberg; a Capuchin monastery, and a superior school. The principal manufacture is leather. There are also dye-works, and a saw-mill. Sarnen makes a considerable figure in the early history of Switzerland. The Austrian half having cruelly put out the eyes of an aged and venerable citizen, and some other deeds of cruelty, a conspiracy was formed, and on New-year's day, 1505, twenty peasants having obtained access to the castle, on the pretence of making the citizens present, but well provided with concealed arms, gained possession of it without a struggle. All the holdings of the castle have disappeared, but the tower commands a beautiful view, and is the well-known spot on which the citizens of the canton have met since 1546, to make their elections. Pop. 8007.

SARNESFIELD, *par.* Eng. Hereford; 1266 *ac.* P. 1465.

SARINIA, or **PORT SARINIA**, a tn. Canada West, on the Lambton, beautiful situation on the St. Clair, not far from the point where it issues from Lake Huron. It is a large and thriving place, with Episcopal, Free Methodist, Baptist, Congregationalist, and E. Catholic churches, grammar and common schools, a large foundry, two tanneries, a saw-mill driven by water, and two flour-mills driven by steam. Having a regular ferry across the river to Port Huron, in the U. States, and being a port of entry, and the last port at which steamers bound to the upper lakes can touch, it already commands a large trade, and promises to become a place of importance. Pop. (1850), 1854.

SARNICO, a tn. and com. Italy, Lombardy prov. and 14 m. E.S.E. Bergamo, at the S. extremity of Lake Iseo, where it discharges itself by the Oglio, here crossed by a bridge. It has a court of justice, several public offices, and three churches, a valuable fishery, silk mills, quarries, and a trade in silk, timber, and building-stone. Pop. 1768.

SARNO, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, 12 m. N. W. Salerno, near the source of the river of its name, at the foot of the Appennines. It is tolerably well built, and contains an abbey, belonging to the dukes of Salerno, a handsome cathedral, adorned with some paintings of the first masters, a collegiate church, two monasteries, two nunneries, a seminary, an hospital, paper-mill, and copper-foundry. In the centre of the town are a salubrious and several sulphurous springs, which are much frequented. A great deal of silk of superior quality is produced in the neighbourhood. Sarne is the sea of a bishop, and in its vicinity two celebrated battles have been fought, the one between Marce, the general of Ferdinand, and the king of the Greeks, when the latter was taken prisoner and put to death, and the other in which Ferdinand of Aragon defeated John of Anjou. Pop. 12,000.

SARNIHEIM a vil. Tyrol, circle and about 24 m. from Innsbruck, with a deanery church, and two castles. There is a bathing establishment in the vicinity. Pop. 2734.

SARONIO GULF, or **GULF OF SOINA**, an extensive bay in the Grecian Archipelago, washing the shores of Attica, on the N. and N.E., the latitude of Corinth on the W. and N. W. and Argolis on the E. W. Its length is about 45 m., and its width, at the entrance between Cape Sphic and Colonus, about 30 m. It contains numerous islands of which the largest are Kolos or Salamis, situated near the Attic coast, and famous for the naval victory gained by the Greeks over the Persians; and Egina or Ægina, which is situated near its centre, and gives it one of its names.

SAROVNO a tn. Italy Lombardy prov. and 16 m. N. W. Milan, on the Lura in the midst of a beautiful and fertile plain, which sometimes suffers from inundation. It has two churches, both handsome, and one of them regarded as among the finest in Lombardy, adorned with beautiful frescoes by Luzzi, and other celebrated masters, a suppressed convent, which numbered among its inmates Lorenzo Ganganelli, afterwards Pope Clement XIV. several superior educational establishments, manufactures of various articles in cotton, and three important weekly markets, chiefly for corn, cattle, flax, and silk. The learned Orientalist, Bartolomeo Catena, and the famous singer, Giuditta Pasta, were natives of Sarovno. Pop. 4915.

SAROS, a gulf, Turkey in Europe, Ægean Sea, separated from the Strait of the Dardanelles by the peninsula of Gallipoli. At its entrance it is about 35 m. broad. It extends about 45 m. inland, narrowing gradually.

SAROS, or **SAROS-VARZOKA**, a co. Hungary, bounded N. by Galizia, E. by Zemplin, S. by Abaujvar and W. Zips, area, 1880 geo. sq. m. The Carpathian chain stretches along its N. frontier, and sends out ramifications which extend into the interior, and occasionally ascend to a considerable height. From their sides descend numerous streams, of which the principal are the Torna or Torna, and the Topoly or Topia. In the mountainous districts, oats is the only cereal that thrives, but the lower valleys are fruitful in all kinds of grain. Much hemp and flax are also grown, and there is a good deal of fruit. The forests are extensive, and yield excellent timber. The minerals include iron and salt, and also precious stones, particularly opals, which are said to be the finest in Europe. The inhabitants, chiefly Slavos and Rumanians, are very industrious. The capital of the co. is Saperia. Pop. 201,200.

SAROS-MARY-PATAK, a tn. Hungary. See PATAK.

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SAROWY, or **SAROWA**, a tn. Hindoostan, Ajmeer, capital of Sarow, near an affluent of the Indus, 60 m. N. W. Mogyoor. It is advantageously situated on the most frequented road for commerce, between Gajerat and Upper Hindoostan, and also forms an important military position, from commanding several strong passes. The vicinities occupying the S. W. portion of prov. Ajmeer, between lat. 24 and 26 N., is bounded, N. by the Indian desert, E. the Aravalli Mountains, S. prov. Gajerat, and W. the Saraw and Sarinda. By the wars of the petty chiefs, it had been almost reduced to a desert; but has a naturally fertile soil, is well supplied with water, and rears very superior cattle. It has greatly improved since taken under British protection in 1825.

SARPA a river Russia, rises in gov. Astrakhan, lat. 46° N., flows N. forming several small lakes, enters gov. Saratov, passes the town of Sarapa, and a little below joins the bank Volga, after a course of about 220 m.

SARRALBE [see *Albo of Sarawen*] a tn. France, dep. Moselle, at the confluence of the Sarre and Albe 40 m. E. S. E. Known with manufactures of linen, straw hats, and sand-boats. Pop. 3265.

SARRAT, par. Eng. Herts, 1550 ac. Pop. 611.

SARRE, a river, France, rises in the Vosges, near Sarrebourg dep. Meurthe flows easterly N. N. W. across dep. Meurthe, Bas-Rhin, and Moselle, enters Rhodan Franca, passes Saarbourg and Sarrebourg and after a course of about 136 m. joins the bank Moselle 3 m. above Treves.

SARRE CHEMUN a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div. and 10 m. S. Aosta with two churches and an elementary school. Pop. 1116.

SARREAL, or **SARREAL**, a vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 23 m. N. Tarragona, near the Anguera. It has a town-house, small prison, primary school, and a parish church. Near it are quarries of gypsum and alabaster. Pop. (agregat. total), 2124.

SARREBOURG, a tn. France dep. Meurthe, in a fertile district 10 m. S. Sarre, 40 m. N. E. Nancy, at the entrance to the principal pass of the Vosges. It is an important military depot, and has a large building establishment, and vast magazines, a court of first resort, and an agricultural society and manufactures of coarse cottons, dress, raws sheet-iron, lamp-black, and chemical products. Pop. 2443.

SARREBREMERS, or **SARREBREMERS** [and *Saraw Zedema*] a tn. France dep. Moselle, at the confluence of the Sarre and Beloe, 41 m. E. N. E. Metz. It has a court of first resort, an agricultural society and communal college, an old Capuchin convent, the buildings of which are now occupied by the prefecture, a *palais-de-justice*, and well-constructed prisons, manufactures of silk and earthenware, glass, and velvet, and a considerable trade in corn, hemp, cloth, yarn, and timber. It is also the central locality for the manufacture of sand-boxes of which above a million are annually made in the town and the surrounding villages. Pop. 4418.

SARRELOUIS, a tn. Prussia. See *SARRELOUIS*.

SARRIA a vil. Spain, Guadalupe, prov. and 3 m. from Barcelona. It has a handsome parish church in the principal square, and in another square are the townhouse, prison and primary school. In the vicinity are the cemetery, two suppressed convents, a monastery, and a royal palace, where the kings of Aragon and counts of Barcelona used to spend the summer. There is but little industry of any kind, the place being chiefly used as a summer resort for the wealthier inhabitants of Barcelona. Pop. 8225.

SARRIANS, a tn. France dep. Yvelines, 7 m. from Carpentras. Silk worms are reared on an extensive scale, and there is some trade in silk, hay and cotton. Pop. 1256.

SARRION, a vil. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 23 m. S. E. Teruel. It is poorly built, has a parish church, a school, and an old convent, which was fortified during the last civil war manufactures of linen, and a trade in hemp. Pop. 1007.

SARROHNO a tn. Italy. See *SARROHNO*.

SARRILLE a vil. and com. lat. Saradina, div. Capistrano, prov. and 12 m. S. W. Nocerone on a hill in a healthy district. Pop. 1600.

SARSDEN, par. Eng. Oxford 1770 ac. Pop. 188.

SARIN A, a tn. Italy, The Romagna, leg. and 24 m. S. E. S. E. Forlì, 1 bank Savio. It is the see of a bishop, and has salphureous in its vicinity.

BARSKOE-SKOLO, a village in Russia. See *BARSKOE* (for).
BARSTEDT, a village in Hanover prov and 9 m. N.W. Hildesheim, with a parish church, and a handsome manor-house. Pop. 1463.

BARTE, a village and com. Belgium, prov and 18 m. S.E. Liege. Wheat and barley occupy the majority of the inhabitants, and some trade is carried on in grain, cattle, and deer. Pop. 2438.

SANT DAMA-AVLENGE, a village and com. Belgium, prov Brabant, on the Thil 13 m. S.E. Brussels. It has a brewery, an oil and two flour mills, and a trade in corn and wood. Pop. 1672.

SARTEANO, or **SANTIARO**, a village in Tuscany comp. Arezzo, on the side of a hill above the Orto, about 12 m. from Montepulciano. It has two parish churches, two small hospitals, a seminary, a school, several tanneries, dye-works, and a trade in corn, oil, and wine. Pop. 3036.

SARTEN, a village in the Corvée, pleasantly situated on a ridge between the valleys of Valence and Orto, 30 m. S.E. Aljona. It rises in the form of an amphitheatre, is surrounded with walls in a ruinous condition, contains a number of well built houses, and has some trade in corn of wax, leather, goat and sheep skins, furs, &c. Pop. 2648.

SARTHE (Latin, *Sarta*), a river, France, rises near the ancient abbey of La Trappe, in the village of Somme-Barthe, dep. Orne. It flows first W.S.W., forming part of the boundary between dep. Orne and dep. Sarthe, to which it gives its name, and passing the town of Alençon, then on reaching the frontier of dep. Mayenne, turns S.E. flows circuitously in that direction till it reaches Le Mans, when it turns S.W. enters dep. Maine-et-Loire, and joins L. bank Mayenne a little above Angers, after a course of 125 m. of which about 74 m. are navigable. Its principal affluents are, on the right, the Vègre and on the left, the Orne, Hanne, and Loir.

SARTHE, a department, bounded N by Orne, E. Eure-et-Loire and Loir-et-Cher, S. Indre-et-Loire and Maine-et-Loire, and W. Mayenne. lat. 47° 35' to 48° 30' N. lon. 0° 50' E. to 0° 25' W. It is a very fertile, and, but for a considerable part of the surface in the N., almost of a level. Its greatest length, N to S, 61 m.; greatest breadth, 48 m. area, 2571 sq. m. The surface consists generally of tolerably fertile plains, sloping vineyards, extensive forests, and pleasant, well-watered valleys. The Sarthe and Loir are the only navigable rivers, but numerous minor streams traverse it in all directions. The climate is temperate and, though somewhat overcharged with moisture is healthy. Rather more than a half of the whole surface is arable, and is generally laid out in well-timbered fields. The corn raised here is sufficient for the home consumption. Hemp also is an important crop and the soil being particularly well adapted for fruit, a considerable portion of it is occupied with orchards, from the produce of which large quantities of cider are made. Stone-fruit, wine, and chestnuts also abound. The domestic animals are of inferior breeds, with the exception of swine, to which particular attention appears to be paid. Poultry are extensively reared, and disposed of chiefly in the Paris market. The minerals are of little consequence. Iron is the only metal worked, and that to a very limited extent, but there are good seams of red and yellow ochre, and excellent quarries of sandstone, limestone, siliceous slate, and marble. A mine of graphite is partially worked, and fine rock-crystals, fossil amber, and garnets are found. There is also some basalt. The manufactures consist chiefly of silicoth, and linen raw and dyed, chiefly for the colonial market. The trade includes, besides these articles, iron, marble, chalk, goose-quills, corn, wine, malt, clover and horse seed; poultry and pork. For administrative purposes the department is divided into four arrondissements—Le Mans (the capital), La Flèche, Mamers, &c. subdivided into 33 cantons, and 361 communes. Pop. (1852), 479,371.

SARTIRANA, a village in Italy, Piedmont, dep. Novara prov. Locatelli, near the confluence of the Po with the Po. It has a court of justice and three churches. Pop. 2381.

SARTOR, a village in Norway, W. coast of S. Bergenhus, about 15 m. W. of Bergen, lat. 60° 15' N.; lon. 4° 10' E. It is of very irregular shape, and so deeply indented, especially near its centre, as to be divided into two parts, a N. and a S., only connected by a very narrow isthmus. Its greatest length from N. to S. is about 24 m.

SARUD, a village in Hungary, Hither Thule, on Sarud, 21 m. from Eszék; with a church, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1363.

SARUM (Old Sax. *Saraburum*), an ancient representative borough, England, co. Wilt, about 14 m. N. Salisbury. It long stood foremost in the list of what were usually termed 'royal boroughs', and was finally disfranchised by the Reform Act, but is of very great antiquity, and still possesses much historical interest, having been an important settlement of the early Britons, then a Roman station, and lastly the residence of the west Saxon kings, till the heptarchy was merged into one kingdom under Egbert.

SARUN, a district, Hindostan prov. Bengal, dep. Bahar, lat. 25° 30' to 27° N.; lon. 84° to 85° 30' E.; bounded N. by Nepaul; E. the dist. Tirhoot, W. Gorakhpur; and S. by the rivers Gogra and Ganges, which separate it from the dists. Ghazipur, Shahabad, and Patna. The Ganges river forms portions of both its W. and E. frontiers, and traverses its centre, draining the dist. into Champaran in the N. and Sarun proper in the S. Area, 5118 sq. m. Surface almost wholly level, thickly covered by mango-groves; with intervening cultivated tracts, and well watered during the rainy season. Many marshy jungles border on Nepal, and only about one-third of the Champaran dist. is tillal, producing, however, wheat, barley, oats, rice, maize and European fruits, together with opium, indigo, cotton, and other Indian staples. Sarun proper is in the highest state of cultivation, and is one of the most flourishing parts of British India. Wine and sale of soda effluents in abundance on the soil. Cotton cloth and pottery are made, and large quantities of grain, cotton, hemp, tobacco, indigo, &c. are sent into Bengal, with timber of all kinds, from Gorakhpur, Hajipur, and Kharagpur, the seats of large annual fairs. Principal towns are Chuprah (the capital), Bettiah, and Manjor. The inhabitants are mostly Hindoos. Pop. 1,700,000.

SARUNGPOOR, an ancient city, Hindostan, prov. Malwa, lat. 22° 35' N.; lon. 76° 35' E. In 1820 it contained about 2000 houses.

SARVIZ, a market in Hungary, co. Eisenburg, on the Raab, near the confluence of the Gylla, 20 m. S. of Gylla; with a church, a courthouse, an old castle, several mills; and a trade in sheep and tobacco. Pop. 1187.

SARVIZ, a river, Hungary, rises N. of Lake Balaton, flows circuitously S.E.; and after a course of about 80 m., joins the Danube, where, by two branches, it forms the island of Margitta. The upper part of the Sarvitz has been converted into a canal, which serves the important purpose of draining the extensive marshes which flank its banks.

SARZANA, a village in Italy, Piedmont, dep. 68 m. S.E. Genoa, prov. Levante, near the Mare. It was formerly occupied by some, which have been partly filled up and converted into gardens, but is still surrounded by massive walls, constructed in the 15th century; and is traversed throughout its whole length by the public road, which forms a spacious, handsome, and well-paved street. Sarzana is the seat of a bishop, and has a cathedral of three naves, with a simple but majestic facade, covered with white marble and good sculptures, another elegant church, four oratories, a handsome townhouse, an episcopal seminary, a missionary college, superior public schools, a hospital, and an old castle. Sarzana originally belonged to Yvrea, but was exchanged in the 15th century for Leghorn, which the Genoese then possessed. Pop. 8452.

SARZANELLO, a village and par. Italy, Piedmont, dep. Genova, prov. Levante, about 1 m. from Sarzana with a church, and a celebrated castle. Pop. 1014.

SARZEAU, a village and com. France, dep. Morbihan, on the peninsula of Ruz, which forms the S. side of the Bay of Morbihan, 14 m. from Vannes. It has a church, with a lofty tower, some trade in salt, obtained from the surrounding marshes; and salted wine, the growth of the dist. In the neighbourhood, near the Village of Toulon, is the Grand Mont, or Barre-de-Toulon, the largest volcano in France. It is of a conical shape, measures 108 ft. in circumference at the base, and is so high as to form an important landmark for sailing vessels. Le Sage was born at Sarzeau. Pop. 7185.

SARZEDAR, a village and par. Portugal, prov. Baixa-Alentejo, 18 m. W. Castello-Branco, on a lofty and rugged steep above a lake Almada. Near it considerable quantities of honey are obtained, and numerous sheep are fed. Pop. 2540.

SAR-VAN-GEAT, a small fortified tn. Holland, prov Zeeland, on the Belgian frontier, 18 m N Ghent, with which it communicates by canal. It has two market-places, two churches, and a school; several corn-mills, two breweries, and some trade by the canal. Though its fortifications are still quite complete Sar-van-Geat cannot be considered a fortress, though it would be used as a field-work. Pop. 334.

SARBACH, or **SARASACZ**, a vil Baden, circle Middle Rhine, 18 m E.N.E. Strasbourg; with a parish church. The celebrated Marshal Saxe was while reconnoitring in the vicinity was killed by a cannon-ball. A monument to him in granite marks the spot. Pop. 1870.

SARIK, a lake, Russia, in S. of gov Dnestrovia, about 24 m. long, N to S, by 9 m. broad. It receives the Zagabuk, of which it is properly only an expansion, and communicates with the Black Sea a little N of the mouth of the Danube.

SARKATCHEWAN, **SARKATCHEVAN** or **KIZILSU**, a river, British N America rises in two large branches in the Rocky Mountains, the more S. about lat. 49°, the more N about lat. 52° N these branches, the one of which flows E.S.W., and the other E.N.E. unite about 450 m. from their sources, and after a course of 300 m. more the Sarkatchewan falls into Lake Winnipeg, from which it issues under the name of Nelson River. Its lower course is other 350 m. so that its whole length exceeds 1000 m. in a straight line and 1600 m. measured along the windings. It gives its name to one of the districts of the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company.

SARNEE, a tn Hindoostan, prov and 88 m. N.N.E. Agra lat. 27° 45' N; lon. 78° 4' E. Its fortifications, partially destroyed by Lord Lake, are now in ruins. The town however, is still extensive and populous.

SARS (THAK), a vil. Hungary on Hores, l. bank Theiss, 4 m from Alpar. It has a trade in corn and wine. P. 1230.

SARLAND, two places, Naples, prov Salerno —1 A tn, S.W. Is. Ischia, with a church and eight chapels.—2 A tn, E.N.E. Ischia, on a rocky eminence. Pop. 1430.

SARSAH a tn., Isl Sardinia, cap. div of same name, on a gentle declivity above the Turrisano, about 9 m. from its mouth at Porto Torres, and 106 m. N.W. Cagliari. It presents a pleasing appearance at a distance, standing amidst vineyards, olive-yards, orchards, gardens, finely planted walks and fertile and well-cultivated fields, and surrounded by walls partly destroyed, flanked with square towers. It is entered by five gates, and is well built. The main street, in particular, and many of the houses and shops, have a substantial and showy appearance. It has 24 churches, one of them a large cathedral, with a very elaborate facade, several convents and nunneries, a governor's and an archbishop's palace, another fine palace, belonging to the Duke of Asinara, a university, occupying the buildings of the former Jesuit college, an episcopal seminary, an imposing old citadel now converted into barracks, a public hospital, a public library and several fine fountains. It is the only manufacture of consequence in that of tobacco, which is here grown in large quantities, and worked up in one of the largest establishments in the island, and the trade, for which Porto Torres, at the mouth of the Turrisano, is the harbour, consists chiefly in grain, oil, cheese, and sheep and goat skins. Sarsa is the see of an archbishop, the residence of a governor, and the seat of several important courts and public offices. It began to rise in importance as early as the 7th century, and was for some time governed as an independent republic. It has suffered much from war having been pillaged by the Genoese in 1166, and by the French in 1537. Pop. 57,838.

—The **DET Sarsa**, occupying the N. the healthiest and more fertile part of the island, consists of four provs.—Sumra (the capital), Alghero, Oueri, and Tempa. Pop. (1848) 147,045.

SARSELLO, a tn Italy Piedmont div and 21 m W.N.W. Geneva, in a low valley. It was once fortified but now only one of the towers of its old castle remains. It has two churches, a superior school, a convent, a theatre, and an hospital. Pop. 4640.

SARSENBERG, a tn. Prussia, Westphalia gov and 17 m. E. Münster l. bank Hoeser with a castle, a church, manufacture of linen, an oil-works, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1565.

SASERAM a tn. Hindoostan, prov Bihar, 54 m. S. Buxar, lat. 24° 58' N, lon. 85° 56' E chiefly remarkable

for a magnificent mausoleum, built in the centre of a great reservoir of water, about 1 m. in circumference. The dome and the rest of the building is of fine gray stone. The town is large, is partly built of stone also, and contains other Mahomedan remains besides the mausoleum.

SASSI, **SAS-VAN**, or **SASSOARONA**, a market tn. Hungary, co. Buda, and 8 m. from Hollas, on the Rhaya. It contains a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, and a Pauline cloister. The last possesses an image of the Virgin, which even in recent times, 100,000 pilgrims have visited in a single year. The principal manufacture is calico, which is made very extensively. Pop. 3690.

SASSINOLO, a tn. Naples, prov Salerno S. Campobasso; with a church, and three chapels. Pop. 1155.

SASSO, a tn. Naples, prov Basilicata, S.S.W. Potenza, at the foot of several small hills. It contains a church, and two chapels. Pop. 2700.

SASSUOLO a tn Italy, duchy and 10 m. S.S.W. Modena, r. bank Secchia with a fine castle. In the vicinity is Mount Zibio, remarkable for its petroleum-springs, and its frequent eruptions of sulphurous steam, flame, and mud.

SASTAGO a tn Spain, Aragon, prov and 40 m. S.E. Saragossa, r. bank Ebro. It is well built, has three squares, a church, castle, and hospital, oil and flour mills, and a trade in salt, charcoal, and agricultural produce. Pop. 1481.

SATA, one of the muruks of the Indus (see vol. 1).

SATADL, or **SATADPOO**, a state, Senegambia, extending chiefly along r. bank Falemé, and between it and the Badger or Feneag. Gold is found in its soil and in the sands of its rivers from which it is extracted by the natives by washing.

SATALGE, a tn. European Turkey Thessaly, 20 m. S. Larissa, on an acclivity. The river of the same name is an affluent of the Balympnia. The famous battle of Pharsalia was fought on the plain immediately adjoining the town.

SATALIAH a tn and golf, Asia Minor. See **ASATIA**.

SATANOW a tn. Russia, gov Podolia l. bank Podhorca, N.W. Kamienetz. A great part of the inhabitants are Jews who carry on a considerable trade with Galicia. Pop. 3900.

SATGONG an unconsiderable tn. Hindoostan Bengal on a small creek of the Hooghly and about 4 m. W. the town of that name. In the 16th century it was a large trading city in which European merchants had their factories for procuring the productions of Bengal.

SATHEH, or **SHEH**, a tn. Sweden. See **SATEN**.

SATIMANGALUM a tn. and fortress, Hindoostan prov Madras, dist. and 48 m. N by E. Coimbatore, lat. 11° 21' N lon. 77° 16' E. It is a scattered place, standing on a plain, and contains only about 600 houses. In the town and neighbourhood cotton goods are manufactured from the cotton raised in the surrounding country. There is here a temple of considerable repute dedicated to Vishnu. The fort was extensive, and constructed of cut stones.

SATORAJLYA USTRUK, or simply **USTRAK** a market in Hungary Hódmezővásárhely on 5 m. W. W. Szepes on the Kocva. It contains a Protestant, R. Catholic, and Greek church, a synagogue, and a Jewish monastery. The district is famous for its wine, usually sold under the name of Tokay. Pop. 7600.

SATPOORA, an extensive range of hills, Hindoostan in the Deccan, between the Nerbudda and Tapti. It extends along from near Surat, where it approaches the N.E. termination of the W. Ghats, to lat. 77° E., and is almost wholly occupied by the Bhil tribes. They have here considerable settlements, rising into lofty peaks, the highest being about 2500 ft above sea-level, and consist of amygdaloid, gneiss, and basalt.

SATPUR, a defile, Buld, or Little Tibet, lat. 30° N lon. 75° 24' E. It has a height of about 12,000 ft. and leads N. from the elevated table-land of Docton, into the valley of Iskardoh. The path lies along the base of a steep mountain, and could scarcely be forced, as an enemy, by occupying the mountain side, might effectually bar approach by merely rolling down stones.

SATHANO two towns, Naples—1, Prov Basilicata, dist. and 7 m. S.W. Potenza formerly the see of a bishop.—2, Prov Calabria-Ultra L., S. Ciamarra, on a hill with two churches. Silk-worms are extensively reared in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3200.

BATTARAH, a dist. and tn. British India, preside Bombay which until lately formed a state tributary to the Anglo-Indian government, and was in the 17th century the dominion of the hand of the Mahabita confederacy. It extends from lat. 15° 40' to 18° 50' N., and lon. 75° 40' to 76° E., and is nearly surrounded by the British districts Orona, Poonah, and Darwar. On the W it is mostly bounded by the mountain range of the W Ghats, but a portion extends across them to the Indian Ocean, on which it has a coast-line of 10 m., limited E. by the Portuguese territory of Goa. Length, 2 W to E.E., 180 m.; greatest breadth, 100 m. area, 10,525 sq. m. This country belongs to the table-land of the Deccan. Its surface is much broken by heights and ravines, and in the district are numerous isolated and abrupt hills, crowned by fortresses. The Krishna river flowing S.E. intersects its centre the Neraah and Beemah rivers form nearly all the N., and the Gopurika the E. boundary. Battarah has been one of the best-managed of the native states of India under its late rajahs. Its several divisions containing from 150 to 300 villages each, were administered by a sonbahar and subdivided into other divisions, with from 5 to 20 villages each under junior officers, through whom the whole civil and judicial business was conducted. The land revenue assessed on the ryotwary system varying every year with the quantity of land cultivated and the revenue was always paid in money.—(For. Rep. 1836.) The last rajah abolished duties on water-burden, disclaimed the levy of transit duties, and declared the collapse of the East India Company current in his dominions, established a free hospital, introduced vaccination, founded hospitals or halting-places for travellers, built an aqueduct at Battarah, and formed roads and bridges, two of which later are the head-quarters in the Deccan.—(For. Rep. 1849.) In a minute of the Governor of Bombay after the lapse of the district to the British rule it is stated that no great changes would be required there, 'for we have to deal with a system greatly in advance of those which usually exist in native states, and in the practical working of it, particularly in the police, we may find portions which may not be so improving our own.'—(For. Rep. March 1851.) The total annual revenue is estimated at £140,000 After Battarah (the capital), the chief towns are Kolapoor, Pundarpoor, Matricha, Tampus, Vagaria, and Belapoor. The state of Battarah was founded by Sevajee, the famous Mah raja leader in the conquest of Aurangzeb. The son of his co-conqueror, in 1749, the leadership of the Mahabita was resigned to an officer of his court named the Peshwa, who transferred the seat of the Mahabita government from Battarah to Poonah. The finding war of 1817-18, finally placed the whole dominion of the Peshwa at the disposal of the British, when the present territory was erected into a sovereignty for the rajah Parthab Singh, who was raised to the throne under British protection in 1819. In 1839 that sovereignty was, however, deposed by the Anglo-Indian government on account of alleged intrigues against its supremacy in India, the real interest of which has been since the subject of much controversy in England, both in and out of Parliament. Parthab Singh retired to Benares, in Hindoostan, where he died in 1847. His brother, the late rajah, died at Battarah in 1848, without legal descendants, and his adoption of a successor not being ratified by the Anglo-Indian government, Battarah then ceased to exist as a separate state, and was incorporated into the Bombay presidency.—**HATTARAH**, the cap., 60 m. S.E.E. Poonah, consists of a decayed fort at the W extremity of a hill range, sharply raised 800 ft. above an adjacent plain, and a town clustered around the base of the rock. The town was some years ago composed of a long street of tiled huts, and except a few palaces then building for the rajah, it had no edifice worthy of note. Its value, within the influence of the sea-beach, is one of the most pleasing tracts in the Deccan, and about 2 m. E. are European encampments. The fort was taken from the Rajapoor sovereign in 1673, by Sevraj, who made it the seat of his empire.

BATTARAH, par Eng. Deccan; 515 m. Pop. 57. **BATUR** (Str.) a tn. France, dep. Cher, l. bank Loire, 20 m. N.E. Bourges, with manufactures of leather. It depends upon the small port of St. Thibault, in its vicinity, where there is a considerable export of wine and vine products from the surrounding districts. It formerly possessed a rich ancient abbey. Pop. 1065.

BATURNI (non-arr. Str.), a tn. France, dep. Tarn-et-R., 20 m. N.E. Aragon, at the foot of a rocky mountain. It has some manufactures of galena ore. Pop. 118. **BATZING**, a vil. Saxony, circle Eriksen, hall and near Wolkstein; with manufactures of lace, several mills, and a trade in timber. Pop. 1303.

BAUBERHUTTE, or Bannarvut, a river, Hindoostan, issues from the Dhanur Lake, S.E. of Oodypoor flows S.E.E. through prov. Gujarat, passing the towns of Ahmednagar and Ahmedabad and after a course of about 200 m., falls into the N. extremity of the Gulf of Cambay.

BAUDELO (Str.) a vil. Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 37 m. S.E. Seville. It has a seminary, grammar, two primary schools, a church and two barns, three flour and two oil mills, and two manufactures of coarse earthenware. Pop. (agricultural), 5435.

BAUDRE, a river, France, formed in dep. Lot-et-Cher a little N.E. of Salbris, by the union of two streams called the Great and Little Baudre, flows S.W., passing Marnatrin, and joins r. bank Cher after a course of about 89 m.

BAUESCHWABENHIM, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Rheinhessen, circle Hagen, on the Selbach, 7 m. S.W. Meuse. It has a parish church. Pop. 1100.

BAUGUES, a tn. France, dep. Haute-Loire, 19 m. S.W. Le Puy. It has a very ancient castle tower with a curious chimel manufacture of coarse woollens and worsted, and a trade in wool, cheese, and cattle. Pop. 1896.

BAI GUR a large tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwah, 74 m. E.S.E. Berozga, lat. 23° 48' N. lon 76° 47' E. Little was known of it until it was taken by the British in 1818, when it was found to be a large, flourishing, and opulent city.

BAUJON, a tn. France, dep. Cherbourg-Inférieure, on the Senna, which here begins to be navigable, 25 m. S.E. La Rochelle. It has manufactures of coarse and woolen goods, and a trade in salt, corn, wine, and brandy. Pop. 1693.

BAUL, par. Irrel. Down 5273 m. Pop. 1370.

BAUL, par. Eng. Gloucestershire 564 m. Pop. 550.

SAULGE (Str.) a tn. France, dep. Nièvre, 30 m. N.E. Nevers, between two well-wooded hills. It was anciently a place of considerable importance. Pop. 1280.

SAULHEIM (Nimrod), a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, Rheinhessen circle Almy dist. and near Wirtstadt. It has two parish churches, and a castle. Pop. 1606.

SAULIEU (anc. Solvieu), a tn. France, dep. Oise, 39 m. W. Dijon. It is surrounded with walls, but, with exception of the suburbs is poorly built, has a court of commerce, a communal college, an ancient Romanesque church, with beautiful columns and mouldings, manufactures of common cloth, leather and embroidery; and a trade in wine, corn, hemp, wool, wood, and fish. Pop. 2863.

SAULT (anc. Salina), a tn. France, dep. Yvelines, in a valley of its name, on the Mesque 30 m. N.E. Angers. It has manufactures of serge and a sulphureous spring. F 1476.

SAULT (Str. Maine), a vil. U. States, Michigan 500 m. N. by W. Detroit, 8 m. St. Mary's River, at the falls of St. Maria. It contains a courthouse, a jail, three churches, and two schools. Here also is Fort Brady, a U. States military post, and a storehouse of the American Fur Company. The falls or Sault of the river are nearly rapid, immense quantities of white fish are caught here, and cured for the W. markets. Pop. (1860), 890.

SAULKUREB, a tn. France, dep. Vaucluse, 31 m. S.E. Epinal. It has a cotton-mill, and some trade in cheese. Pop. 1392.

SAULZOR, a vil. France, dep. Nord, 12 m. from Cambrai. It has manufactures of cotton, textile, and cotton waste, breweries, a dist. and several oil mills. Pop. 2263.

SAUMUR (anc. Solvieu), a tn. France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, picturesquely situated on the Loire, here crossed by a magnificent bridge, 25 m. S.E. Angers. It consists of a high and low town, both situated on the l. bank, and a suburb on the r. bank of the river. The high town so called from occupying a steep acclivity, is irregularly built; the low town has a much better appearance, and is adorned by a fine quay lined with handsome houses. The buildings despoiled of notes are the old castle, occupying the summit of the hill above the town, now much dilapidated, though still used as an arsenal; the *Isle-à-la-Croix*, the church of St. Pierre, in the form of a Latin cross, with a massy tower; the church of

Mère Dame de Namilly, the oldest and most curious church of the town, with a nave and apse, which have been supposed to date from the sixth century; the church of **Mère Dame des Artilleurs**, surmounted by a magnificent dome, the baths, theatre, and public library. The manufactures consist of linen goods, and works in enamel and glass; there are also salt-petre-refineries and tanneries. The trade is in corn, flour, tanning, wax, lamp, wax, and iron. **Saumur** is the seat of a court of first-resort and commerce, and possesses a communal college, riding-school, and Ecole de Cavalerie, in which from 800 to 400 youths are instructed in all the branches suited to their military profession. It early distinguished itself in the cause of the Reformation and was placed by Henry IV under the government of the wise and able Protestant leader Duplessis Mornay, under whose fostering care it soon attained great prosperity, but declined after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. One of the greatest exploits of the Vendéens was performed here in 1793, when, headed by Henri de La Roche-Jaquelin, they stormed the heights on which the republicans had entrenched themselves 15,000 strong, and gained possession of the town. About 2 m. from Saumur is a Dolmen or Tumulus consisting of huge blocks of unheaven stone set upright, with others laid across them, and forming one of the largest and most perfect Druidical monuments in France. The baronet Madame Uxler was born here. Pop. 10,626.

SAUMUROIS, a town, France, which formed part of prov. Anjou, and is now divided between depts. Indre-et-Loire, Maine, and Vienne.

SAUNDBY par Eng. Notis, 1573 sq. Pop. 68.

SAUNDERS, an isl., S. Atlantic lat. 57° 49' S. lon. 26° 44' W. It is apparently about 80 m. in circumference, showing a surface of considerable height, covered with snow.

SAUNDERTON, par Eng. Bucks 1690 sq. P. 880.

SAUNG a large river Anam. See DOHNAI.

SAURAT, a vil. France, dep. Ariège, 15 m. from Foix with an ancient church, manufacture of iron, and several saw-mills and distilleries. Pop. 3665.

SAURITSCHE a vil. Austria, Styria, circle and near Marburg, on the Drava. It has a court of justice, a parish church, a castle, a parsonage, and a common school. Pop. (dist.), 1760.

SAUTHORPE, par Eng. Lincoln, 128 sq. Pop. 193.

SAUTELLES, a vil. France, dep. Gironde, 12 m. from Bassa, situated in the midst of rich vineyards, which produce one of the best white wines of all the Bordeaux. Pop. 1087.

SAUTHUR, a picturesque situation in Hindostan, 106 m. W. by S. Madras, lat. 13° 57' N. lon. 78° 46' E. The nabob of the Carnatic has a garden here, which is considered one of the best in the country but, like most Eastern gardens, is totally devoid of taste and beauty.

SAUVE, a town, France, dep. Gard, 19 m. N.W. Nîmes. It has manufactures of hosiery and silk forts. The latter are extensively made, and form a considerable article of trade. Near it are the thermal baths of Fozzanga, efficacious particularly in cutaneous affections, and much frequented. Pop. 3820.

SAUVENIERE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 10 m. N.W. Namur, with a brewery, corn, oil, and other mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1101.

SAUYETERRE, a town, France, dep. Haute-Garonne, 11 m. S.W. Gandema. Pop. 5176.

SAUYEUR (Br.), a town and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 19 m. N.E. Tournay. The chief employments are agriculture, spinning flax, and weaving linen. There are also a brewery, distillery, bleachfield, and five flour-mills. Agricultural produce is exported. Pop. 3207.

SAUX, or SAUXA, a river France, rises from the Lake of Remoncourt, 6 m. E. Fozzanga dep. Haute-Marne, on the

confines of dep. Meuse; enters that dep., flows N.W., enters dep. Bassin-Marne, and joins 1 bank Ornain, after a course of nearly 60 m.

SAUXILLANGES (Latin, *Colonienses*) a town, France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, in the Cironne, 19 m. S.E.E. Clermont, with manufactures of bombazine, camlet, and sayes, sermills and tanneries. Pop. 1485.

SAUZET-DE-LIMAS, a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. Susa, on the Dora, at the foot of the Yverdi-Bestridres with a parish church. Pop. 1166.

SAVA, a town, Naples, prov. Otranto 19 m. E.S.E. Taranto. Pop. 2000.

SAVAGE ISLAND an isl., S. Pacific Ocean lat. 19° 10' S.; lon. 169° 50' W. (u.); about 23 m. in circuit of a round form, and good height. It appears to consist wholly of coral-reefs, all overgrown with woods and bushes. It was discovered in 1774 by Cook, and was so called by him from the ferocious disposition evinced by the natives. It now (1854) contains two churches, two native teachers, and about 1000 inhabitants, 300 of whom profess Christianity.

SAVAII, an isl., S. Pacific Ocean; lat. (S. point) 15° 49' S.; lon. 173° 29' W. (u.) It is the largest of the Samoan group being 40 m. long, and 20 m. broad. Its shore is low and the ascent to the centre gradual except where the cones of some extinct volcanoes occur. In the middle of the island a peak rises above 4000 ft. visible at a distance of between 50 m. and 60 m. The interior has never been explored and is rarely entered even by natives. It produces spontaneously the citron, nutmeg, indigo coffee, and sugar plants. The S. side of the island is rocky and iron-bound with a heavy surf breaking on it. The only safe harbour is on the N. point, called the Bay of Matatua. Supplies of hogs poultry vegetables, wood and water, may be obtained here.

SAVANNA LA MAR—1 A town, Hayti republic of Santo Domingo, N.E. coast, S. shore of Samana Bay.—2, A small town, Jamaica, Fifehead Bay, E.W. coast.

SAVANNAH, a town and port, States Georgia, a bank river of same name, 17 m. above its mouth in the Atlantic on a canal connecting its river with the Ogeechee and on a



railway connecting it with some of the main lines of the river, and giving it immediate access to the basin of the Mississippi, 500 m. S.W. Washington. It stands on a sandy flat about 40 ft. above the water, and used to be considered unhealthy, partly on account of the marshes which bordered the flat at its E. and W. extremities and still more on account of the inundation of the neighbouring district for the subsidence

of rice. The latter evil has, however, in a great measure ceased in consequence of an arrangement with the proprietors of the rice-grounds, who have been induced by a payment of about £14,000, subscribed by the citizens, to cultivate the dry for the wet mode of cultivation. The town is laid out with great regularity in a series of spacious streets and squares, the former crossing each other at right angles, and generally lined with a double row of trees and the latter, about 20 in number formed by the intersections of the streets, and usually enclosing a space of about two acres, laid out in grass-plots and shady walks, so as to give the whole place, during the spring and summer months, an airy cool, and rural appearance. Up to 1834, a large proportion of the houses were constructed of wood, but in that year a dreadful conflagration having burnt down 463 of these, and destroyed property to the value of about £200,000 sterling, brick has been generally substituted for wood, and many improvements, tending to secure cleanliness, comfort, and health, have been introduced.

The public buildings include 13 or 14 churches, among which the independent Presbyterian church, an elegant structure, of light-coloured granite, erected at a cost of about £20,000, deserves particular notice; a Jewish synagogue, an academy, a courthouse, jail, exchange, several fine banking-houses, an arsenal, U States barracks, a market-house, theatre, female asylum, widows asylum hospital, and churches. The manufactures are insignificant, but the trade is important, and gives employment to its extent in the large number of warehouses, from three to four stories high, built along the river, so as to be accessible at once from the wharfs below and from the streets behind. The harbour is one of the best on the E coast of the U States. The bar across the mouth of the river has from 18 ft. to 21 ft. of water at ebb-tide vessels drawing 16 ft. or 18 ft. water get up to the Five-Fathom Hole, about 3 m. below the town, and thence drawing only 13 ft. get up to its wharfs. Beyond this the navigation is continued by steam-boats for 200 m. to Augusta, and by pole-boats for 150 m. farther. The commerce of Savannah has been greatly extended by railways, completed or in course of erection. The staple exports of Savannah are lumber, rice, and more especially vast quantities of upland cotton. The exports in 1853 comprised 873,000 bales of cotton - 9,992 casks of rice and 25,508,500 feet of lumber of which Britain received 110,408 bales cotton 7590 casks rice and 4,245,000 ft. lumber. In December 1854 the Confederate General General Hides captured Savannah, which was thenceforward occupied by the Federal General Sherman after his remarkable march from At-Lanta to the coast. The capture of Savannah was the first death-blow to the Confederate cause, which immediately began to decline rapidly. Pop (1858) estimated at 25,000.

SAVE, or SAV, a river Austria, rises in the E. slope of the Durmo or Julian Alps, in circle Laybach, Illyria, about 12 m. S.W. Willeh flows S.E. through Illyria, along the E. frontiers of Styria, and into Croatia, where, about 10 m. E. Patras, it receives its first important tributary, the Kalpa, which joins it on the right. On reaching the E. frontiers of Croatia, it receives its second important tributary the Una, which also joins it on the right. From this point, its course, though very sinuous, becomes on the whole E.N.E., and till its junction with L. bank Durnitz at Bolgrade, it forms the S. boundary of the Austrian dominions, separating them from Turkish Croatia, Bosnia, and Servia, and receiving from these countries - and, like the other tributaries already mentioned, all on the right - the Varha, Bosna, and Drin. Its whole course is about 540 m., and, with exception of the first part, which is between narrow and rather steep banks, is through an open country along which it winds with an almost sluggish current, not sufficiently overflowing its banks, and producing fearful devastation. The great length of its navigable course is of vast advantage to the surrounding districts, particularly by enabling them to find an easy market for their agricultural produce. Above the confluence of the Kalpa, it floats barges of 15 tons to 20 tons, and below, vessels of 150 tons to 200 tons.

SAVE, a river, France, rises in dep. Haute-Pyrénées, on the frontiers of Haute-Garonne; flows N.E., and joins L. bank Garonne, after a course of about 70 m.

SAVELLANE, a mountain, Persia. See SAVKAN.

SAVELLA, a river, dep. Loire-Inférieure, on a hill above the Loire, 22 m. N.W. Nantes. It is poorly built, has a fine sandy prairie, a court of first resort, and its

agricultural society. The Vendéens sustained a defeat here, by which their force was finally annihilated. Pop. 1150.

SAVENTHEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant 4 m. N.E. Brussels; with a church; a brewery, paper, oil, and flour mills, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1310.

SAVERDUN, a tn. France, dep. Ardèche, L. bank Rhône, 20 m. N. Fots. It was anciently fortified, and, during the war of the Albigeons, successfully stood a siege by Simon de Montfort, who was finally obliged to retire. It is a general well built; and has a well-endowed hospital, saw mills, and silk-works. Pop. 2077.

SAVERNE [German, Rheine-Kehren or Zornen] a tn. France, a tn. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, on the Zorn, 18 m. N.W. Strasbourg. It is a place of great antiquity, and rises to some importance under the Romans. It was afterwards fortified and stood numerous sieges, particularly during the Thirty Years' war when it was repeatedly taken and re-taken. The modern town is irregularly built, and contains no edifice deserving of notice except the old episcopal palace, which has been converted into barracks and a prison, and the parish church, which is surmounted by a very ancient and lofty tower. The manufactures consist of woollen cloth, hosiery, copper and iron ware, leather, bricks, and tiles. The trade is in ironware, tobacco, and wood, which is floated down the Zorn. Pop. 5694.

SAVIANO, a tn. Naples prov. Lavoro, S.W. Nola in a fat and fertile district with three churches. Inhabitants chiefly employed in rearing silk-worms. Pop. 3550.

SAVIGLIANO, a tn. Italy Piedmont, prov. and 8 m. E. Saluzzo pleasantly situated in a fertile plain, at the confluence of the Maesa and Grana, the former watering its W. and the other its E. side. It consists of the town proper and several suburbs, and a well built, the principal streets being regular and spacious though these which intersect them are narrow and dark. There are also two squares, one of which is used for the public markets, a lined with porticoes; while the other, of a quadrangular form and considerable extent, is formed by regular and well-constructed houses. The principal buildings are four churches an oratory of great architectural merit, and richly decorated; three monasteries and a seminary a college and several schools, a large hospital or infirmary, a flourishing hospital, a house of refuge, and several other charitable endowments a handsome theatre and large cavalry barracks. The manufactures consist of woollens partly fine but chiefly of coarse quality; linen, silk, leather, refined wax, tapers, and candles, the principal trade, in addition to the above articles of manufacture, is in cattle. The French defeated the Austrians here in 1796. Pop. 15,546.

SAVIGNANO, -1 A tn. Italy The Romagna, toleg, and 19 m. S.S.E. Forlì. It is a fine country-town and was fortified in 1561. Pop. 5000 - 3 A tn. Naples prov. Capitanata 9 m. W.S.W. Bovino, on a hill. Pop. 1568.

SAVIGNONE, a tn. Italy Piedmont, div. and 12 m. N.E. Geneva. It is an ancient place consisting of steep and ill-paved streets, and an irregular square, and has an old feudal castle, a parish church, and a large structure, originally an hospital but now converted to private use. Pop. 3833.

SAVINDROGO, a hill fort. Mysore See SAVANNAH.

SAVINIEN (St.) a tn. France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, r bank Charente, 30 m. S.N.E. La Rochelle with a curious church of the 11th century, the ruins of an extensive monastery and a trade in corn wine, and brandy. Pop. 1516.

SAVIOUR (St.) four par. Eng. - 1 Devon, 85 ac. Pop. 2121 - 2 York (St. Richard), 3778 ac. Pop. 2769 - 3 1st Jersey, Pop. 1087 - 4 1st Jersey, Pop. 2404.

SAVONA a seaport in Italy Piedmont, div. and 24 m. S.W. Genoa, cap. prov. of same name, W. side, Gulf of Genoa, at the foot of a hill which commands it on the E. It is partly surrounded by old walls, and flanked by a citadel, but does not possess much strength. It has several good houses, but the majority are indifferent; and the streets, though well-paved, are inconveniently narrow. The objects most deserving of notice are the cathedral, a majestic structure, with fine pictures, bas-reliefs, sculptures, and carvings; several other churches, many of them rich; the seminary; six convents, two monasteries, an episcopal seminary, two colleges or gymnasia, a large hospital, and various other charitable endowments. At the harbour, which is good, and defended

by a fort, a considerable trade is carried on in silk, wool, and fruit. Savoy is the seat of a bishop, and the seat of a superior court of law, and several public offices. It was annexed called Sabaud or Sabaud, had bishops as early as the 7th century and had a large and flourishing commerce till the 18th century when the Genevois, who had become jealous of it, destroyed its harbor. Pope Sixtus IV. and Julius II. and the post Chablais, was born at Geneva. Pop. 16,811.

The river, area, 804 sq m, is bounded, N by prov Aquet, N.E. Geneva, S.E. and S. gulf of that name, S.W. Aiguille, and W. Mondovì. It is traversed in a N.E. direction by the Apennines, which here send the waters on its S. side in impetuous torrents to the Gulf of Genoa, and those on its N. side to the basin of the Po. Pop 79,748.

SAVOY (Duchy of) [Italian *Savoia*, French *Savoie*, German, *Sachsen*, Latin *Sabaudia*] formerly a div. *Sardinian* States, now forming two of the departments of France, lat 45° 4' to 46° 22' N. lon. 6° 30' to 7° E. bounded N by Switzerland, from which, on that side it is almost entirely separated by the Lake of Geneva; N.E. Switzerland, E. and S.E. Piedmont, and S. and W. France, length, h to S., 92 m., breadth, 66 m. area, 3597 sq m. Savoy is one of the most mountainous countries in Europe, the culminating point of this continent, Mount Blanc, lying within its territory in connection with the loftiest chain of the Alps, which stretch along its E. and S. frontiers, and sending out numerous ramifications in all directions, make its surface almost a continued succession of lofty mountains and valleys. It belongs entirely to the basin of the Rhone, which, forming its W. boundary, there receives its drainage directly while the drainage of the N. is transmitted to it chiefly by the Lake of Geneva and the Arve, and thence of the S. chiefly by the Isère and its tributary Arc. The lakes are not numerous; and, with exception of that of Geneva, which is shared with Switzerland, not individually of large extent. The most important are those of Bourget and Annecy. From the physical structure of the country the extent on arable ground is necessarily limited, but in ordinary years, with the aid of chemistry, which forms an important part of the food of the lower orders, the grain raised nearly meets the consumption. In favored spots, particularly in the N., in the lower valleys and slopes, the vine is cultivated with success. But the chief riches of the country are in its cattle and dairy produce, a large proportion of the surface yielding nothing but hay or pasture. The timber tree, which clothes many of the mountain slopes up almost to the limits of vegetation is of great consequence beyond these limits is a still higher region of perpetual snow and ice, where both vegetable and animal life are all but extinct. The minerals include iron, copper, silver, lead, and lignite, but seldom in such quantities as to make the working of them important; the rock-crystals found are often remarkable for their size and beauty. The manufactures consist chiefly of coarse woollens, leather and hardware. The trade, so far as derived from native resources, is almost confined to cattle, skins, wool, and dairy produce but there is an important transit trade carried on across the country between France and Italy, chiefly by way of Mount Cenis. By treaty of 24th March, 1860, Savoy was ceded by Sardinia to France, of which it now forms two departments, Savoie, pop. (1859) 975,989 and Haute Savoie, pop. 287,496. Under Sardinia it was divided into the prov. Chablais, Upper Savoy, Maurienne, Tarentaise, Annecy, Emmental, and Chablais.

SAVU, SAVO, SAVON, or SAVON, an isl. S. Pacific, between Iles. Timor and Sunda; lat. 10° 33' S., lon. 121° 35' E. (n.) about 21 m. long E. and W.; low to seaward, with hills of moderate height in the centre. At each extremity of the island there are low sandy points, with heavy breakers. It is well-watered and fertile, yielding millet, maize, beans, watermelons, sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, indigo, betel, and cinnamon, with sugar-melons, amaranth, mangoes, loquats, etc. Buffalo, goats, sheep, horses, swine, dogs, and cats are plentiful there as are a few wild birds and deer and superabundance of swine, fish, and turtles. It is divided into five native principalities, all of which are subject to the Dutch government of Timor. Pop. 24,000.

SAWBRIDGEWORTH, par Eng. Herts; 6608 ac. Pop. 2631.

SAWLEY a vil. and par. England, co. and 9 m. S.E. Derby, on the Trent and Mersey Navigation, and on the rail-

way to Leicester. It is neatly built, and has a large and venerable church, with an ancient carved oak screen; a chapel of ease, and Baptist, Wesleyan, and Congregational Methodist chapels. Many of the inhabitants are employed in frame-work, knitting, and lace-making. Area of par., 1915 ac. P. 1934.

SAWTON, par Eng. Cambridge; 1856 ac. Pop. 1134.

SAWTRY, Aze. Bawtry, or St. Andrew, par. Angl. Huntingdon; 5780 (inclusive of St. Just) ac. Pop. 1871.

SAX [Latin, *Saxonia*] a m. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 26 m. N.W. Alicante, r. bank Vinalopó, on the side of a lofty precipice crowded by the ruins of an old castle. It has generally steep streets, a parish church, court house, prison, hospital and primary school, manufactures of coarse paper, several distilleries and oil and flour mills. Pop. 3196.

SAXAPAHAW, or HAW, a river U. States, rises in the N. of North Carolina, flows N.E. and unites with the Deep in forming the Cape Fear river after a course of about 80 m. SAXBY, three par. Eng. —1 Leicester 1480 ac. P. 140.

—2, Lincoln, 2323 ac. P. 120 —3, Lincoln 2323 ac. P. 278

SAXE-ALTEMBURG, *See* ALTEMBURG.

SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA, *See* COBURG.

SAXE-MEININGEN-HILDENBURGHAUSEN (German, *Sachsen-Meiningen Hildburghausen*) a duchy of Central Germany,

forming the seventeenth state of the Germanic Confederation, and consisting of a main body, and several minor portions isolated from it, and partly situated at a considerable distance as Kumburg, Kramrichold, and Lichtenhain. The main body consists of a long and narrow zone of a crescent shape, the concavity turned northwards, and bounded N. by Saxe-Weimar the district of Schmalkalden belonging to Hesse Cassel an isolated portion of Prussia, and the principality of Schwarzburg. W. Saxe-Weimar and Bavaria; S. Bavaria and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and E. Bavaria, Naumburg, and Schwarzburg. greatest length, N.W. to S.E. about 90 m., greatest breadth, 16 m. area, including the minor portions, 753 sq. m. It is hilly though scarcely mountainous, the loftiest summit being usually of moderate elevation and covered with forests. On the E. the ridges belong to the Frankenthal, on the V. to the Thuringerwald, and on the W. to the Rillingbirge. The greater part of the surface belongs to the basin of the Werra which traverses it, first in a W., and then in a N.W. direction. A small portion in the N.E. sends its waters to the Elbe by means of the Saale, and another small portion in the S.W. belongs to the basin of the Rhine being drained by some small tributaries of the Main. There are several small lakes and some mineral-springs. The higher districts though well wooded, are very bleak, and altogether unfitted for agriculture the best land is in the valleys of the Werra and Saale, but partly from its limited extent, and partly from the general inferiority of the soil, the corn raised is considerably short of the consumption, and requires to be supplemented by imports, chiefly from Bavaria and Gotha. The principal crops are oats, buckwheat, potatoes, turnips, and hemp. Hops tobacco, and even a little wine, are grown in the more sheltered localities. The pastures are abundant and rear considerable numbers of cattle, sheep, and horses. Many of the last are of a superior description. The minerals include iron and copper, and are worked into a small extent; sufficient lead, salt, sulphur, schist, slate, marble, porphyry, and fuller's-earth. Some pearls are found in a small stream, called the Steinach. Coal and bit. are abundant. The inhabitants are very industrious, and when prohibited by the nature of the soil from engaging in agriculture, manage to earn a comfortable subsistence by manufactures, chiefly of ironware, porcelain glass, and various ingenious articles in wood and pasteboard. The chief exports, in addition to these articles, are wool, salt, wool, and cattle. For administrative purposes the duchy is subdivided into four circles—Meiningen the capital Hildburghausen, Gotha, and Saxe-Weimar. The government is an hereditary and constitutional monarchy. The great majority of the inhabitants are Lutherans, but universal toleration is promoted. As the 17th member of the Germanic Confederation it shares the 12th vote, along with the other Saxon duchies. Its contingent of men is 1150 Pop. (1859), 165,362.

SAXE-WEIMAR, or **SAXE-WEIMAR-EISENACH** (German, *Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach*), a grand duchy of Central Germany, forming the 15th state of the Germanic Confederation, and consisting of three larger portions, Weimar, Naumburg,

about 50 percent is covered with wood, and above 16 per cent with grassland and meadow. Not a spot capable of being turned to account is allowed to remain waste, and the land of industry is everywhere visible. The soil, however, is not in general of great natural fertility, and hence, though some of the lower grounds are very productive, the total yield of grain falls considerably short of the home consumption. The most important crops cultivated in regular rotation, are rye and oats next to these comes barley and last of all, wheat, for which the greater part of the soil appears not to be well adapted. One crop so universal, that it ought, perhaps, to be regarded as the staple, is potatoes. The chief subsidiary crops are pulse, rape, turnips, oil-seeds, hops, tobacco, flax, tassel mulder, and other dyestuffs. All the common orchard fruits, particularly apples, pears, and plums, are very abundant. Considerable attention is paid to the culture of the vine, which occupies considerable tracts on the E bank of the Elbe, between the towns of Meissen and Pulsnitz, and is also cultivated with success on the stony slopes both to the N and the E of Dresden. The grain-harvesting also is not neglected. Many artificial meadows have been formed, and heavy crops of the finest artificial grasses—timothy, timothy, clover, and ryegrass—are everywhere seen. Much of the fodder is employed on dairy stock, from which large quantities of butter and cheese of excellent quality are obtained. Large numbers of horned cattle are also fattened, and annually exported, to the number of 7000 or 8000 head, to Poland and Galicia. But the superiority of Saxony is nowhere so apparent as in its sheep, the breed of which, formed by careful crossing by the merino was brought to such perfection, as to create for them an eager demand in all countries where the improvement of the fleece was regarded as an object of importance. Hence the improved British breeds have derived many of their excellences from those of Saxony but as often happens, the scholar has in many parts equalled if not surpassed the master, and hence the superiority of Saxon sheep has become much less apparent in more recent times and the foreign demand has greatly diminished. The only other domestic animals deserving of notice are horses and swine of both of which superior breeds are found. Poultry, particularly geese, are very numerous the rearing of bees, once a very important branch of industry, has greatly declined, but that of silk-worms is still protected with considerable success, particularly in the vicinity of Leipzig, Dresden, Zittau &c. The great number of forests in Saxony naturally secures an abundance of game, and at one time bears and wolves were not uncommon, but the increase of population has so greatly diminished their numbers, that they are considered to be almost exterminated. Others of the larger kinds of game have also become scarce, but the smaller kinds continue to be numerous. The fishing in the lakes and rivers is tolerably productive, though strictly equal to the consumption. Among the species of fish are salmon, carp, pike, and trout. In some of the streams, particularly the White Elster and its tributaries good ponds are often found.

The minerals of Saxony form, perhaps, the most important source of its wealth, and have long been worked with great success, and a skill of which many other countries in Europe were contented to be only humble imitators. The metals comprehended almost every one of economical value with the exception of quicksilver, which does not seem to be found at all, and gold, which is found only in very small quantities, silver, found in connection both with copper and lead, is extracted annually, on an average, to the amount of 45,100 oz. The principal localities where it is found are Freiberg, Annaberg, and Schneeberg. The copper and lead ores which yield it are of still greater value. The tin, iron, and cobalt mines are also of great importance, and, though in much smaller quantities, zinc, bismuth, and arsenic are worked to considerable advantage. The final necessity for the smelting and refining of these metals also exists in great abundance. Not only are the extensive forests, covering nearly a fourth part of the whole surface of the kingdom, made available for this purpose, and, above, under a system of management, in which science and practical knowledge are alike conspicuous, but numerous streams, both of lignite and coal, are found in various districts, and are worked to a considerable extent. Other minerals of value are alum, copperas, mountain-green, ochre, magnesia, salt, potash, and porcelain earth. The

quarries furnish in abundance granite, marble, porphyry, basalt, roofing-slate, pavement, sandstone, limestone, and marble; and numerous beautiful crystals and pebbles, including in the former rubies, sapphires, garnets, topazes, &c., and in the latter, jaspers, agates and corals are found both in the Erzgebirge, and in the districts of Leipzig and Meissen. Mineralogical operations are remarkable not only for the magnificent scale on which they are carried on, but also for the consummate ability displayed, and not a few of the most eminent geologists of Europe willingly confine their obligations to the instructions which they received in the mining schools of Saxony.

The manufactures connected with the minerals just referred to, taken in conjunction with the mining operations themselves, give employment to a very large proportion of the inhabitants; but there are several other branches of manufacture distinguished for the ability and success with which they are carried on, and in two of which the long acknowledged superiority of Saxony to most other countries has only been recently called in question. The branches referred to are those of woollen cloth and porcelain. The excellence of the former was partly owing to the fineness of the wool obtained from the improved breed of sheep and hares, in every country where the Saxon broad-cloths were permitted to enter the market, they commanded higher prices than could be obtained for similar native products. It is said that the greater part of the fine wools of Saxony are now exported in a raw state, and that foreigners possessed of larger capital and superior machinery are able to give the wool-growers better prices than their own manufacturers can afford. The consequence is, that the present woollen manufactures of Saxony, though still extensive, have lost much of their reputation for superior fineness, and contain a much larger proportion of goods of an inferior description. In regard to porcelain, the fame of the Saxons was well-earned, because in addition to the excellence of the articles produced, they had the merit of inventing, or rather re-inventing the process. So long as they were able to keep the secret to themselves, the only competition to which they could be subjected was that of importation from the distant East, and a most lucrative trade was carried on. The Dresden kilns became famous over Europe, and many of its finer specimens were thought not unworthy of a place in the most celebrated collections of articles of virtue. The manufacture is now so successfully competed with in other countries, and has in consequence declined so much that it can scarcely now claim to be regarded as one of the great branches of national industry, but where the great body of the people have become thoroughly imbued with the spirit of industry the decline of one branch only makes way for the introduction of another, and hence several tissues previously unimportant have advanced with astonishing rapidity. At the head of these is cotton, which both employs numerous large factories, and is manufactured to a very large extent by domestic looms. The rapid extension of the cotton manufactures may be judged of from the following table, showing the number of spinning-mills and spindles in the country at different periods—

Year.	Mills.	Fine Spindles.
1824	14	270,825
1843	114	4,474,725
1848	223	5,412,825
1861		990,000

Other very important tissues are linen, silk, and mixed goods, and in connection with them and the other tissues must be taken the vast number of worsted, flax, and filling mills, which are scattered over the country, and meet the eye at almost every turn. Other manufactures deserving of notice are lace, in which great numbers, both of young and aged females, who might be sent for other labours, find the means of subsistence; hosiery, washcloth, straw-plait, wooden ware, including furniture; machinery, chemical products, musical instruments, tobacco, chocolate, and silken; paper, types, and books.

The trade, both external and internal, created by all these branches of manufacture, is necessarily very great, at the fairs of Leipzig (about 200) alone, business to above 25,000,000 is done. Its foundation was laid by the enlightened commercial policy which Saxony had the wisdom to pursue, when most

other countries were strangers to it, and its continuance is secured by a careful attention, not only to remove every obstruction to trade, but to afford it new facilities. Among these may be mentioned the introduction of the railway system, which has brought Leipzig and Dresden into immediate connection, not only with the other leading towns of Saxony, but with the great trunk-lines which now traverse the whole, at least, of central Europe, and the still more recent introduction of the electric telegraph system as kept in *Flieher, Grotchen, and Zymmer*. The telegraph is 24 or more exactly, 24, 1082. sterling, contains 80 new grotchen, each of which is divided into 14 pfennigs.

The government of Saxony as fixed by a constitution granted in 1831 and modified by the laws of March 31, 1849, and May 5, 1851, is a limited monarchy, in which the executive power is lodged solely in the crown, and the legislative power jointly in the crown and two chambers—a first and a second. The first chamber is composed of the princes of the royal family who have attained majority, the possessors of certain specified domains, certain individuals ex officio, 15 deputies chosen for life by the larger landed proprietors, and 10 individuals nominated for life by the king. The second chamber is composed of 20 members elected by the large landed proprietors, 25 by the towns, 25 by the peasantry and five by the trades and artisans. For each member of the second chamber a substitute is chosen to act in the case of his temporary absence or incapacity, or during the subsisting diet, in the event of his death. Every third year a certain proportion of the members of the second chamber retire, but, in supplying that vacancy, the retiring members may again be elected. Justice is administered by three classes of courts, or courts of primary, secondary and tertiary resort (*erste, zweite, and dritte instanz*). The first includes all the inferior courts of the kingdom, as *Justiz-amter, Haupt-gerichte, stadt, and gerichtshof-gerichte*, the second consists of the four appeal courts (*Appellations-gerichte*) which hold their sittings at Dresden, Bautzen, Leipzig and Zwickau, and have each jurisdiction within the four circles of same name, the third is confined to the supreme court of Dresden (*Rechts-Appellations-gerichte*), whose jurisdiction includes all kinds of cases, and extends over the whole kingdom. In regard to religious and moral toleration is guaranteed, but the only religious bodies specially recognized by the state are the Lutherans (*Evangelisch-Protestantische Cultus*) who form sixteen-twentieths of the whole population, and have 35 dioceses (*episcopus*) 379 parishes, and 1199 churches, the Calvinists (*Reformirter Cultus*) who have only two parish churches and four ministries; and the Roman Catholics, who are under an apostrophe year have 14 parishes and 19 churches, and possess more influence than would naturally belong to them, by counting the royal family among their adherents. At the head of the educational establishments of the kingdom is the university of Leipzig. Next to it, in order, are seven gymnasia, situated in the principal towns 11 normal schools and a considerable number of upper town, and grammar schools. For elementary education one school at least is opened in every parish, and all the children between six and fourteen are understood to be in attendance, in 1849, of 315,135 children between the ages of six and fourteen, which the king then contained, 411,454 were actually attending school. By this means, Saxony has become one of the best educated countries in Europe. The revenue in 1851-2 was £1,242,558 raised from the rent of land and other crown-lands, and by direct and indirect taxation, in 1850-51 it was £1,683,740. The expenditure in 1850-51 amounted to £1,404,780, and in 1851-52 to £2,048,847. The amount of the debt in 1852 was £6,457,711; in 1854 £1,036,527. The army is raised chiefly by conscription; all male citizens, with a few specified exceptions, being bound on attaining their 20th year, to serve for six years in the army, and three years in the reserve. The effective force amounts to 25,950 men. After the defeat of Austria by France in 1866 Saxony permitted to retain her independence, but had to place her army under the command of Prussia.

Saxony owes its name to the most ancient and distinguished of the nations of Germany. Not contented with their territories, which they reached from the Elbe to the Rhine, they penetrated far into France, and fitting out powerful naval armaments, ultimately made themselves masters of the far

Sea portion of Great Britain. The inhabitants of Saxony are said still to bear a remarkable resemblance, in person and manners, to those of our own island. It is impossible, however, to trace back the history of the existing kingdom of Saxony to a very remote period, though the reigning family claim descent from the celebrated Wittekind, who was vanquished by Charlemagne. The earliest existing records connected with the present kingdom belong to the 10th century, when Henry I., king of the Saxons, made a considerable addition to his territories, which from that time came to be distinguished by the common name of Saxony. In 1433 Saxony became an electorate, in the person of Frederick the Brave, by whom the university of Leipzig was founded. His successor had two sons, Ernest and Albert, who shared the electorate between them, and became the heads of two separate branches, of which the Albertine is represented by the king of Saxony. Its history now becomes extremely interesting, being in fact that of the Reformation, which here had its cradle, and successfully passed through the first years of a precarious existence, preparatory to its complete development and the noble triumph which it continued to achieve. All its army was acknowledged by half of the population of Europe, and by far more than the half of its intellect and virtue. The more recent history of Saxony furnishes few incidents deserving of particular notice. The great body of the people have never forgotten the benefits which the Reformation conferred on them, and clinging to it with strong attachment, have been rewarded by a general diffusion of intelligence, and a great increase of commercial prosperity. Unhappy, however, they have at times been sadly misled by their political advisers, and the blunders committed during the war of Liberation have cost them a large portion of their territory. When almost every other power in Germany had thrown off the tyrannical yoke of Napoleon, the king of Saxony continued to give him a cordial adherence, calculating, perhaps, that some sudden turn in his favour might again place his master in the ascendant, and displace him, not only to confirm his kingly title, but still further extend his territories, so as to make them more worthy of the name of kingdom. The crooked policy did not succeed, and though at last the Saxons were turned against Napoleon, it was only on the field of battle, in circumstances which gave the act all the appearance, and not a little of the reality of treachery. Such an act could not be honourably rewarded, and hence, in the new arrangements carried into effect by the Congress of Vienna, though Saxony was permitted to continue a kingdom, it was with such a curtailment of territory as deprived it at one stroke of nearly 1,000,000 of inhabitants. Still, even within its present limits, it holds an important station among the German states and possesses almost inexhaustible sources of prosperity, both in its natural resources, and in the industry and intelligence of its people.

SAXONY (PRUSSIA), a great Prussian monarchy of very irregular shape, bounded, W by Hanover, Brunswick, and Hesse-Cassel, S. the Saxon duchies and kingdom of Saxony and E. and N.E. by Brandenburg. It has also several isolated districts, and includes Anhalt-Dessau and Schwarzburg. It consists of the three towns, Magdeburg, Merseburg, and Erfurt, which have a united area of 2869 sq. m., and owes its name to its having originally belonged to Saxony from which the far greater part of it was dismembered, and given to Prussia, by the Congress of Vienna. Pop. 1,781,830.

SAXTEAD, par Eng. Sedfold 1702 ac. Pop. 441.

SAXTHORPE, par Eng. Norfolk, 7118 ac. Pop. 856.

SAXTON, par Eng. York (W. Riding); 4023 ac. P. 489.

SAYN, a vil. Prussia, gov. and S. m. N. Gohls, at the confluence of the Weichsel and Saynbach, with a fine castle, a blast-furnace, and other iron-works. Pop. 1130.

SAYFAR, or **SERFAR,** the largest of the Marston Is., 26 m. long, N to S., lat. 16° 20' N.; lon. 145° 50' E. (s.) It is distinguished by a very good 2000 ft. high. It is fertile and wooded, abounds with lions, leopards, and wild dogs; and has also some cattle.

SAXAWA, a river, America, rises in Bohemia, near the frontiers of Moravia, flows E. through Bohemia, and joins 1 bank Moldau, about 15 m. above Prague; total course, about 120 m. No part of it is navigable; but from Ledetich it is much used for floating timber.

SCAFATI a *tn*, Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, 14 m. N.W. Salerno, a bank *terro*. Its site is unhealthy. P. 2390.

SCAFELLA, or **SCAW FELLA**, a mountain, England, in S. of Co. Cumberland, near the borders of Westmoreland, consists of two principal summits, separated from each other by a deep chasm, and differing only 66 ft. in height, the one being 3166 ft., and the other 3100 ft. It has a nucleus of granite, overlain by slate, but its summit is composed of trap-porphyrus. Barroville, famous for its graphite, is immediately E. of it.

SCALA, two *tas*, Naples—1, Prov. Calabria-Citra, 10 m. S.E. Rossano, on a mountain, near 1 bank Fusonetto with a collegiate church. Pop. 1800.—2, Prov. Principato-Citra, 8 m. W. Salerno, at the foot of a mountain, near the Gulf of Salerno, with a cathedral and seven parish churches, two universities, and an hospital. Near it are lead mines. P. 1700.

SCALA NUOVA [*anc. Neopolis*] a seaport *tn*, Asiatic Turkey, at the head of the gulf of same name, 40 m. S. Smyrna. Lat. 37° 19' 50" N. lon. 28° 34' E. (n). It is built on a steep and rounded hill which overhangs the sea, and faces N and W. Though highly picturesque in appearance, its houses are poor and wretched. Part of the town is isolated by a strong and massive wall. The Gulf of Scala Nuova, the S. side of which is formed by the island Samos, is about 45 m. long, and 30 m. in S.W. broad.

SCALAPLAVO, a *vil* Sardina. See **SCALAPLAVO**.

SCALBY, par. Eng. York (N. Riding), 11 985 ac. Pop. 1839.

SCALDAROLE a *vil* and com. Italy Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. Lomellina in a fertile plain. It has a church. Pop. 1049.

SCALDWELL par. Eng. Northampton, 1060 ac. P. 893.

SCALÈA, a *tn*, Naples, prov. Calabria-Citra, 39 m. N.W. Cassano, on a hill, near W. shore of Gulf Policastro. It contains three churches and a convent. Pop. 2089.

SCALEBY, par. Eng. Cumberland, 3100 ac. P. 596.

SCALFORD par. Eng. Leicester, 2520 ac. Pop. 655.

SCALLOWAY, a *vil* Scotland Shetland *isls*. W. side of Mainland, 6 m. S. by W. Lerwick. It is a very ancient place, and was once the capital of Shetland. It contains a number of good houses, a parish church, independent chapel and a school, and has recently acquired some importance from the herring-fishery. A little E. of the village is the ancient castle of Scalloway, overlooking an excellent harbour called Scalloway-Voe.

SCALPA, two small *isls*. Scotland, co. Inverness.—1, One of the Inner Hebrides, off S.E. coast, Skye, and between it and the mainland, lat. (N. point) 57° 30' N. lon. 6° W. of an irregular oval shape, and about 8 m. by 2 m. in extent. It consists of a single mountain, with an uneven summit and rounded outlines.—2, One of the Outer Hebrides, off N.E. coast, Harris, lat. (S.E. point) 57° 50' N. lon. 6° 35' W. about 8 m. long and 1 m. broad. It is low, but is conspicuous from its lighthouse.

SCALPA FLOW, a beautiful bay Scotland, to the N. of the Foulard Firth about 50 m. in extent, formed by 13 different islands of the Orkney group, containing numerous lagoons and safe roadsteads, with outlets to the firth, the North Sea, and the Atlantic Ocean. The bay takes its name from the village of Scalpa, situated on its shores, about 1½ m. S. Kirkwall.

SCAMANDER, or **KARISTUS**, a river Asiatic Turkey, said to have had its source not far from the site of ancient Troy, and the scene of many exploits celebrated in the *Iliad*. It has now either altogether disappeared or become so very insignificant that its identity is a subject of dispute. It joined the Simois, which is supposed to be the modern Menderes-Su.

SCAMLEBY, par. Eng. Lincoln 2150 ac. P. 582.

SCAMPTON, par. Eng. Lincoln 2147 ac. Pop. 228.

SCANDEROUN, seaport, Syria. See **ALEXANDRIA**.

SCANDIANO a *tn*, Italy, county and 12 m. W. S.W. Modena, with a castr. Arcofo is supposed to have been here.

SCANDINAVIA, the ancient name of Norway and Sweden (which see).

SCANIA, an ancient Swedish prov. now forming the Malmö and the Kristianstad.

SCANNO a *tn*, Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra II., 10 m. S. S. Bettona, in an unhealthy site. It contains two convents. Pop. 2000.

SCANBARO, a *vil* and com. Turkey 11 m. S.E. K. Groussa, with a church, and a trade in potash, charcoal, and timber. Pop. 1688.

SCANZANO, a *vil* Naples, prov. Naples near Castel-Mare. It consists of three separate hamlets, and contains three churches, and a Dominican convent. Pop. 2000.

SCARBA an *is.*, W. coast, Scotland, co. Argyll, N. of Is. Jura, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Garryvreckan. It is nearly of a circular form with a diameter of 5 m.

SCARBOROUGH, a town and par. bor., market *tn*, and seaport, England, co. York (N. Riding). The town is beautifully situated on the declivity of a high steep rock, in the recess of a fine open bay on the North Sea, 88 m. N.E. York, with which it is connected by railway. It consists of numerous streets, lighted with gas, rising in successive tiers from the shore in the form of an amphitheatre, and contains several elegant terraces, crescents, and isolated mansions. It has a townhall, custom-house, jail, assembly-room and theatre, several Established churches, and places of worship for Independents, Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, E. Catholics, &c. a grammar, Lancasterian national and various other schools several hospitals, and a sea-bathing infirmary for poor invalids, supported by subscription. a museum of geology and natural history a mechanics institute, two public libraries, and a philosophical society. Scarborough is much frequented for sea bathing and for its mineral waters, which have long been in repute. These last are obtained from springs on the sea-shore under a cliff, and are approached by a bridge resting on piers 70 ft. high and leading across a chasm 400 ft. wide. They contain carbonate and sulphate of lime, magnesia, and oxide of iron, and are esteemed efficacious in stomach complaints. Scarborough harbour is the only port of any consequence on the E. coast between the Humber and Whitby, and is used as a place of shelter from the E. gales which prevail on this coast though confined at the entrance, it is easy of access and safe and commodious within. The bay is protected on the N.E. by a high promontory, on which the castle stands. The port to which the privilege of bonding was granted in 1541 is a member of that of Hull. It carries a limited foreign trade, principally with France, Holland, and the Baltic and a considerable trade in corn, butter, bacon, and salt-fish, with Newcastle, Sunderland, and other places on the coast. Ship-building, rope and sailcloth making are carried on but to a much less extent than formerly. The fishery, once a source of great profit to the town, has also declined, although there still exists here an establishment for curing harrings. On the summit of the promontory on the N.E. side of the bay, 200 ft. above sea-level, are the ruins of the celebrated castle of Scarborough. The borough sends two members to Parliament. Pop. 12 915.

SCARBOROUGH or **LOS DUMOS JANDRE**, a group of *isls*, N. Pacific, W. of the Marshall Archipelago, lat. 21° 40' N.; lon. 151° 55' E. They are of small size, and so insignificant that some doubt is entertained as to their identity.

SCARLIFF par. Eng. Derby 3674 ac. Pop. 572.

SCARDONA or **SCARDIN**, a *tn*, Austria, Dalmatia, circle and 30 m. S.E. Zara, a rank *terro*, in a situation rendered unhealthy by miasmata. It consists of little more than a single street, but is well built, is the seat of a bishop, and the seat of several public offices, and has a cathedral and the ruins of a Turkish castle overlooking the town. The harbour admits only small vessels, but some trade is carried on, chiefly with Turkey. Scardona was a place of considerable importance under the Romans. In its vicinity the Kerka furnishes some fine cascades. Pop. 1200.

SCARENA, a *tn* France, dep. Alpes Maritimes, 10 m. N.E. Nice, on the Fugione with a court of justice a church, several convents, an hospital and two schools. Pop. 1505.

SCARLEIF—1, A small *is.* Ireland, co. Clare, 17 m. N. by E. Limerick on a river of same name, here crossed by a bridge. It has a E. Catholic chapel and wool washhouse. Pop. 954.—2, (or *Scarl*), A small inhabited *is.* Ireland, co. Kerry S.E. side of Ballyvaughan Bay, 2½ m. S.W. Hog's Head, about 1 m. in length, by ½ m. in breadth. It is lofty, bold, and rocky, and feeds a few sheep and cattle.

SCARLE, two par. Eng.—1, (North), Lincoln; 1955 ac. Pop. 685.—2, (South) North; 2050 ac. Pop. 810.

SCARMAGNO, a *vil* and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and about 7 miles S.E. W. Ivrea, formerly ear

the line of traffic between Switzerland and Germany gives it an important transit trade. It has several provincial courts and offices, a college or gymnasium, with nine professors, and a good library. The environs of the town are beautiful, and afford many fine promenades. About 8 m below it are the

factures of white chalk, and some transit trade.—3 A mountain pass, known anciently under the name of Porta-Glandia. It follows the valley of the Isar and leads from the Tyrol into Bavaria. The Tyroleans here distinguished themselves in their struggles against the French in 1809.



SCHAFTHAUSEN
From Franz's *Merkmale in Fria u. Schwyzland*, and Italy

celebrated falls which bear its name and by which the whole volume of water in the Rhine, which is here nearly 500 ft. broad, is precipitated over a height of more than 70 ft. in three separate sheets, formed by two isolated pillars of rock. Schaffhausen is the birthplace of the historian Voltaire's son. Müller. Pop. 7710.

SCHAFHUSEN a market in Holland prov N Holland 29 m N by W Amsterdam. It has a townhouse, two churches, two orphan hospitals, two schools and several important textile and sheep farms. Pop. 13,450.

SCHAGALLI a vil and township in States, New York, 16 m. N. by E Albany on the Hudson with extensive cotton linen and hempen manufactures and grist saw and powder mills. Pop. 3590.

SCHAIKAL a tn Saxony-Meiningen on the Its 28 m. E S E. Meiningen. It has a church and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1037.

SCHALKWIJK a vil Holland prov and 8 m S. H. Utrecht with Protestant and 1 Catholic churches. Pop. (agricultural) 789.

SCHAL or **SCHAL** a lake, Germany, principally in the L. of the duchy of Lauenburg belonging to Denmark, but partly also in the W. of Mecklenburg between Jemnitz, N to S about 10 m. mean breadth under 2 m. at its S. extremity discharges itself by the Schall into the Rugitz, an affluent of the Elbe.

SCHILAMA a volcanic summit, Peruvian Andes. See GUALATEPE.

SCHIMAKHI a tn and gov Transcaucasian Russia. See SHIMAKHI.

SCHIMMELARI mountain, Thuringia. See CHIMMELARI. **SCHIMMELARI** a tn Saxony circle and 21 m. S. E. Dresden, 7 m. N. by E at the junction of the Ostrabach. It contains a church, hospital and the ruins of an old castle and has a chalybeate spring with a bathing establishment, which is much frequented. Manufactures of tobacco and two mills. Pop. 1638.

SCHINDING, or **SCHINDING** a tn Upper Austria, 7 m. N. by E Linz, here crossed by a bridge, 10 m. S. S. W. Passau, on the frontiers of Bavaria. It is well built, is defended by a castle, and entered by five gates, and contains a church. Capable monastery. Landmarks: towerhouse, and an hospital. It was plundered by the French in 1809. Pop. 3500.

SCHINDITZ or **SCHINDITZ**, a vil Austria, Moravia circle Bräunau. It has a church, parsonage, and chapel, and is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1128.

SCHIRNITZ —1, A vil Tyrol circle Oberinntal on the Isar, 12 m. N. W. Innsbruck. It has a church, man-

has a church. Pop. 1307.

SCHATTER —1 A river Baden descends from the mountains of the Black forest flows first N then N and after a course of 26 m. joins the Neckar, a little above its mouth in the Rhine. At Kehl—2 A river Hesse, rises near the village of Wellheim flows N 4 m. and joins the Neckar a little above Ingelstadt. Total course, about 27 m.

SCHAILMANSDORF, or **CAVETIA** a vil Hungary co. Fejervár about 4 m. from Moson, with a R. Catholic church, a parsonage, and a saw-mill and tannery. Pop. 1588.

SCHAITZ a tn Saxony, or **SHAWITZ**, a market in Bohemia circle and 33 m. N. Kumburg, at the foot of the B. Kumburg with a church a feudal castle, manufactory of linen and a paper-mill. Pop. 1073.

SCHLAUMHUI a tn Saxony, a state Germany. See SCHLAUMHUI.

SCHLAWAT a tn Central Asia, Khokand and 22 m. N. Khiva on a canal of same name 10 m. from the Amu-Darya. It is surrounded by an earthen wall in a very dilapidated state, and consists of a comfortable number of earthen huts, irregularly placed and generally separated by gardens. It contains a castle of the Khan a mosque and 100 but the fortification is decayed. It is inhabited by Uzbeks.

SCHLACK a tn Russia, gov and 94 m. N. W. Tambour on the Nevelska. It is an old and ill built place, contains three stone and five wooden churches and several government buildings and has manufactures of linen and a trade in hemp. Pop. 1861. 688.

SCHLEMDA a vil Holland prov and 17 m. E. E. Groningen on the canal thence to Windevoorde with a church and a school. Pop. (agricultural) 928.

SCHLEIDENBURG a tn Saxony circle and 11 m. S. E. Zwickau at the foot of a lofty hill of same name. It contains a church and has manufactures of ribbons and lace, earthenware, and paper maché. Near it some iron and silver are found and there are limekilns, and a marble-quarry. Pop. 1638.

SCHKEI, or **SCHKEI** a tn Transcaucasian Russia, gov and N. W. Shumakhi cap. Khanat of same name, on a height above the Selkighian in a mountainous and fertile district. It consists of about 600 houses, and has a mountain fortress. The Khanat is very mountainous in the N., where it is covered by the snowy range of Salawat, separating it from Daghestan. From this direction it slopes gradually, though the surface is much broken. On the lower slopes the vine is extensively cultivated. The cotton-plant also thrives and much silk is obtained. Fruit is very abundant. The principal regular crops are grain and rice.

SCHIEDT a river Europe. See **SCHIEDT**.
SCHIEDT, a v. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Scheldt 7 m. S. Ghent. It has manufactures of linen and cotton goods, brick works and an oil and a flour mill. Pop. 1063.

SCHIEDEWINDPARK, a v. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Molenbeek, 9 m. S. Ghent. It has manufactures of linen, two flour-mills and a trade in corn. P. 1063.

SCHIEDT (Dutch, *Schiedt*, French, *Escout*, Latin *Scutula*) one of the most important rivers of Belgium and the Netherlands, issues from a small lake near Beauraive on Mount St. Martin in the French dept. Aisne flows circum-

navely E. past Cambrai to Coude where it first becomes navigable then N.W. past Tournai in the Belgian prov. Hainaut to the frontiers of W. Flanders then N.E. be-

tween these two provs into that of E. Flanders, passing Oudenarde and reaching Ghent. Here receiving the naviga-

ble, it is joined by two large canals which maintain the communication between Bruges, Ghent, and Sea; it

turns nearly due E. and maintains that direction till it passes Dendermonde and reaches the frontiers of prov. Antwerp,

after which, during the remainder of its course through Bel-

gium, it flows circumnavely N. forming the boundary between provs. Antwerp and L. Flanders. At the city of Antwerp

owing partly to the influence of the tide it attains a breadth

of about 1600 f. and a depth of 45 f. and becoming still

water immediately below forms a spacious and secure har-

bour capable of receiving the largest ships. About 15 m.

below Antwerp, shortly after reaching the Dutch frontier it

divides in the E. and the W. Scheldt. The latter which

is called Ron and is the main stream flows W. between the

mainland of Dutch Hainaut on the E. and the islands of

Belgium and W. Flanders on the W. and falls into the North

Sea a little below Eindhoven, the other called the E. Scheldt

winds round the E. and W. sides of the island of Dordrecht

and then between the S. of the same island and the S. of it

between forming a broad ventral. Both of these arms are

in communication with the Meuse and the Rhine. The whole

course of the Scheldt is 211 m. Its principal affluents are on

the right the Haine, Dender and the Rupel formed by the

union of the Seine, Dyle and Nete and on the left the

Meuse, Scarpe and Lys. The mouth of the Scheldt bears

almost directly opposite to that of the Thames adds great

both to its naval and commercial importance.

SCHIEDEWINDPARK (see *Telefoon*) a v.

France, dep. Bas-Rhin 1 bank III 21 m. S.W. Strasbourg

on the railway to Basel. It ranks as a fort. of the fourth

class, is surrounded by wall & flanked with bastions and other

works fortified by Vauban in the form of an irregular octagon.

It is entered by three gates. The houses are irregularly

built, and the streets though clean are narrow and winding.

The principal edifices are the parish church of St. George a

Gothic structure of the 14th cent. with a square tower

180 ft. high the church on the S. and falls into the North

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SCHELLENBERG a tn. Saxony circle Zwickau 8 m. E. Chemnitz. It has a church and manufactures of linen and yarn. Pop. 1493.

SCHELLING (Tux) on Isl. Holland, prov. N. Holland

10 m. off the coast of Friesland, between Isl. Vlieland and

Ameland lat. (W. and E.) 53 21 36 N., 1 m. 5° 13 10' E. (N.)

It is about 15 m. long, N.E. to S.W., by 8 m. broad flat and

sandy exposed in some parts to inundation and has on its

N. coast broad banks on which many vessels are wrecked.

It possesses some good arable and meadow lands, yielding

corn and grazing cattle and a horse breeding establishment,

producing 180 foals annually. The inhabitants are chiefly

sovereign pilots, and fishermen. The island is divided into

Oster and Wester Schelling, the latter comprising only the

village of that name besides which there are the small vil-

lages of Midland and Hoorn. Pop. 2743.

SCHELLING (Werra) a vil. Holland, prov. N. Hol-

land on the extreme S.W. extremity of Isl. Tex-Schelling

with a church and school. The point on which this village

stands is protected from the sea by strong dykes. At the

N. end of the village is a lighthouse. Pop. 1869.

SCHEMATIZI Transcaucasian Russia. See **SHAKUMI**.

SCHENITZ or **SCHENITZ** Hungary, on the Danube

65 m. N. by W. Budapest 2282 ft. above the sea level.

It was once surrounded by walls, of which, however,

only a few traces now remain, and is very irregularly built.

It contains a Protestant and four E. Catholic churches, a

townhouse, castle two large mansions one called the Hobe-

haus and the other the Hellenbachhof and an im-

portant academy founded by Maria Theresa in 1769 in which

a very complete mining education is given. The mines of

Schenitz were long regarded among the most important in

Europe, yielding gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, arsenic,

and sulphur. The works have been carried to the depth of

181 fathoms, but the produce has, in recent times, greatly

fallen off. In the neighbourhood are the celebrated thermal

baths of Eisenbach or Viehny. Pop. 1846, 18 100.

SCHENDELBEKE a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E.

Flanders, on the Dender near the road from Grammont to

Alost, 24 m. S. E. Liège. It has manufactures of linen and

yarn two flour mills, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1185.

SCHENIDTZA, a tn. Prussian Saxony prov. and 9 m. E.

Mersburg. It is an ancient place and has a Protestant

church, a chapel and a trade in timber. Pop. 3040.

SCHENKOTADY a tn. U. States, New York, 7 bank

Mohawk on the Erie canal and the railway from Albany and

Troy to Buffalo 17 m. N. W. Albany. It consists of about

20 streets built with considerable regularity but intersected

diagonally by the canal and has Dutch Reformed Presby-

terian Episcopal Baptist, Methodist, Cameronian Univer-

salist, and E. Catholic churches, a city hall and jail Union

college, occupying three large buildings of brick, covered

with white stucco each 300 ft. long, and four stories high

possessed of a valuable library of 15 000 vols apparatus, &c.

and attended in 1850 by 230 students a library a female

seminary and many other schools. Previous to the opening

of the Erie canal and the Albany and Mohawk railway,

Schenectady was a great depository of the commerce of the

W. on its passage to the Hudson. But much of this trade

has since been transferred to Albany and Troy. Its prosper-

ity however after suffering a decline, has been in some mea-

sure revived by the railways which have made it a common

centre, and the increased traffic on the canal, for the packet

boats of which, conveying large numbers of emigrants it has

always been an important station. Its manufactures include

a cotton and three flour mills three tanneries two foundries,

two machine-shops, a tobacco, and a plough and wagon fac-

tory. In its early struggles, Schenectady was repeatedly the

scene of cruel atrocities by the French and their barbarous

Indian allies. Pop. (1850) 8321.

SCHENKLE (see *Telefoon*) a market in Home Cassel

prov. Fulda, 6 m. S. E. Harsfeld, on the Main. It has four

mills. Pop. 1841.

SCHENKURSK a tn. Russia, gov. and 193 m. S. E.

Arhangel on the Vaga. It contains a church. Pop. 480.

—The crux, the most E. of the gov., between Olinda

and Olinda, is covered with lakes and swamps, but has con-

siderable tracts of fertile land, which, in good years, supply

the home consumption and leave a surplus for export.

SCHENNIS, or SCHNIS a vil and par Switzerland con, and 34 m S.W. St Gall at the foot of a mountain of same name, r bank Luth. Pop 1744.

SCHETDAEL, a vil and com Belgium, prov Brabant, 9 m W Brussels, with a flour-mill Pop (agricultural) 1661.

SCHETPAH, a vil Bavaria, circle Swabia, dist and near Bregenz with a R. Catholic church a mill and a trade in wool obtained from a large forest in the vicinity P 1004.

SCHERBOLCK, or SCHERBOURG, a tn Rhineish Prussia, gov and 33 m N Düsseldorf, with a Protestant church a cattle manufacturers of woollen and linen cloths mail and earthenware and several cotton mills 1 op 632.

SCHERPLINZ, a vil Holland, prov Gelderland, 17 m W N W Arnhem with a church, and a large elegant mansion, surrounded by water named the Huis te Scherpen 1 op 1166.

SCHERWILLER, a tn France, dep Bas Rhin, on the Moselle about 4 m from Scheldstadt. It contains a synagogue, and on a height above the town are the remains of two ancient castles Pop 2823.

SCHESKLEW, a tn Russia gov and 73 m N W Pensa at the confluence of a stream of same name with the Kama. It has two wooden churches and a large brandy distillery 1 op (1842) 2049.

SCHESLITZ, a tn Bavaria Upper Franconia, on a stream of same name, 22 m W N W Bamberg with two churches, a chapel, townhouse, and hospital manufactures of potash, a brewery and tannery, and a trade in wood Pop 1054.

SCHERVEN, a vil Rhineish Prussia, gov Düsseldorf circle and near Elberfeld with manufactures of linen and cotton goods Pop 1425.

SCHWINGEN, an important fishing in Holland prov S Holland 3 m W the Hague. It has a Reformed and a R. Catholic church a town school attended by about 800 children and several other schools, an hospital for old men and another for old women, an elegant bathing establishment, and in the vicinity a Royal Lavilion in the Tuscan style built in 1829 by King William I. It has also three boat building yards a rope walk, smithy and sail loft, but the great staple of the place is the taking and disposing of fish. Fresh fish are sent to the Hague, Breda, and Rotterdam and cod, dried fish smoked herrings and shell fish are largely exported to Belgium Germany, &c. Schwingen is likewise much resorted to for sea bathing Pop 5009.

SCHIALKOWITZ, or SIAKOWICE (Ait and Slav) two nearly contiguous vils Russia, prov Silesia, gov and not far from Oppeln with a R. Catholic church and a mill 1 1726.

SCHIAVI two places, Naples - 1 A tn prov Abruzzo-Citer, S E W U Vasto, on a lofty eminence at some distance from 1 bank Trigno 1 op 2190 - 2, A tn prov L'Aquila S E Sora with an hospital and an interesting spring Pop 1500.

SCHIEDAM a river port Holland prov S Holland 4 m W Rotterdam, near r bank Meuse where it is joined by the Schou, an artificial water-course formed some centuries ago for the purpose of draining the country around Delft, where it commences. The town is very regularly built, has broad streets many good looking houses, and numerous canals, one of which unites the Schou with the Meuse, and presents on its banks a pleasant promenade named the Plantsoe.

It was formerly fortified but of its four gates only the remains of one now exist and along the site of the walls stand 17 elegant stone corn and malt mills. The chief edifice and institutions are the townhall, the exchange, extended the finest building in the town the Doelen or gathering-place, the Meuse Baan an elegant concert-hall two Reformed churches and Lutheran Dispensary R. Catholic, and Jesuit churches; Latin, drawing, commercial and many other schools; a public library a physical and a mineral society, and numerous hospitals for the sick, for orphans, old men and women and other benevolent institutions. The manufactures of Schiedam include copper and iron casting, white lead and litharge, linen-weaving and flax-spinning vulgar-works, breweries, rope-walks, and building yards, but the article for which it is most noted is gin or Hollands usually known by its own name Schiedam for the manufacture of which, and other spirituous liquors there are 170 distilleries in the town and its vicinity. Beside the trade in gin, it has a considerable

trade in grain and coals. In 1801 there arrived 248 vessels, tonnage 55,521 and there departed 243 vessels, tonnage 41,505 Pop 1850 1874.

SCHIEFELBEIN a tn Prussia, prov Posen, gov and 34 m S.W. Oulin on the Rega. It has several courts and public offices, a cattle and an hospital, manufactures of woollen cloth and serge, a brewery distillery paper and walk mill and a trade in cattle. 1 op 3459.

SCHIEZOVNIKOOG an tn Holland prov Friesland 5 m off the mouth of the Lauwer-Zee, about 4 m long by 1 m broad flat and sandy. It feeds some good cattle but the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in suffering 1 op 960.

SCHIERP, a tn and par Switzerland cant Grisons in a fertile dist. r bank Landquart, 11 m N N P Coira with a handsome church. It is so named in by hills, that in winter it has not the sun above two hours a day 1 op 1673.

SCHIRRTL, or CATERA a vil Hungary on the Danube near the point where the Waikla falls into Lake Neusiedl. It has a R. Catholic church and mineral springs Pop 1168.

SCHIRLILLSADT, a tn Bavaria Palatinate 6 m N W W Speyer. It has a church and a trade in corn and in bees, which is extensively grown in the vicinity Pop 2094.

SCHIRNANG, a vil and com Italy Lombardy, prov and 10 m V (com) with a church Pop 1700.

SCHILDAL a tn Prussian Saxony gov and 39 m E by N Merseburg on the Lössbach with a church, and a trade in horses and cattle Pop 1030.

SCHILDEBERG, or OUSZKOWA a tn Prussia prov Posen 44 m N E Breslau. It contains a R. Catholic church and a Dominican cloister, and has manufactures of leather and a trade in cattle. 1 op 2100.

SCHILDEBERG, or BOURNAUX a market in Austria Moravia circle and 35 m N W Olmutz, on the Flava. It has a deanery church a townhouse, manufactures of wool len and linen cloth and several annual fairs Pop 1790.

SCHILDE, a vil and com Belgium prov and 12 m E Antwerp on the Great Scheldt. It has manufactures of wax taper a brewery a mill and a flour mill and a trade in corn and cattle Pop 1046.

SCHILDELSCH, a vil Prussia prov Westphalia gov and 24 m S.W. Minden r bank An. It has a Protestant and a R. Catholic church manufactures of linen a flax mill and a trade in linen yarn and cattle Pop 3192.

SCHILLAGIO, a vil and com Italy, Lombardy prov Bergamo, 24 m N Cuneo r bank Darzo with a church and manufactures of iron, the materials of which are derived from numerous iron-mines in the neighbourhood Pop 1460.

SCHILLAGIO, a tn Baden, circle Middle Rhine, 8 m N E Heidenberg with a church, and a trade in timber Pop 1620.

SCHILHOFEN, or SCHERK a tn France dep Bas-Rhin 2 m from Biesburg Pop 1303.

SCHINLI, a vil Holland prov Friesland 15 m N E Maastricht with a church a school a distillery a brewery and two grain mills Pop agricultural 828.

SCHINVALE a vil and par Switzerland cant Aargau 7 m N E Aarau. It is a well built town and contains a handsome church, in which is an alabaster statue of Ludwig X. near the altar. In the neighbourhood are the baths of the same name, sometimes also called Nabeberg. It is a very complete establishment and the most frequented watering-place of Switzerland. The neighbourhood is not very attractive but the water in which the principal ingredients are sulphur, sodium and Glauber salts is said to be very efficacious in numerous disorders, rheumatism, gout, and wounds. P 1423.

SCHIO a tn kind of Italy gov Venice prov and 15 m W Vicenza, in a fertile plain on the Etna. It has several courts and offices, two churches two hospitals, extensive manufactures of woollen, and several dye-works. In the neighbourhood are mineral springs marble-quarries, and beds of porcelain-earth Pop 6800.

SCHIFFENBERG, a tn Prussia gov and 35 m S E E. Königsberg at the confluence of the Guber with the Alle. It has a Protestant church, extensive tanneries, and a trade in linen horses, and cattle. Pop 2092.

SCHIRGISWALDE, a tn Saxony, circle and 8 m S. Zornitz, 1 bank Spree with a castle, two paper-mills, and some general trade. 1 op 1600.

SCHIRWIND a tn Prussia, gov and 30 m. N.E. Gumbinnen I bank Neumaps, at the confluence of the Schirw with some general trade and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1116. — The river rises near Wyltyten in Poland flows very circuitously S.E. then N.W. then N.E., forming part of the boundary between the Russian and Prussian territories and after a course of about 50 m. joins I bank Neumaps.

SCHISDRY a tn. Russia gov and 82 m. S.W. Kaluga on a river of same name, with two churches, tanneries, oil factories, and a trade in leather oil and hemp. Pop. 2800.

SCHLUEDTITZ a tn. Prussian Saxony gov and 9 m. F.N.E. Muebberg with a Protestant church and a chapel. A good deal of wine is produced in the district. Pop. 2040.

SCHULOW a tn. Russia, Gov Cassow.

S.W. Meteburg, on the Midelesbach. It contains a church and has important manufactures of earthenware. Pop. 1208.

SCHLACHENWALD or **SAWKOW** a mining in Bohemia circle and 30 m. S.E. Elbogen on the Luth or Elze an affluent of the Elbe. It contains a Jesuit church, and has manufactures of woollen lace, and particularly porcelain which is much celebrated. In the neighbourhood are mines of iron and lead. Pop. 1000.

SCHLACKENWELTIN or **OSCHOW** a tn. Bohemia circle and 10 m. N.E. on an affluent of the Elbe with a church, a large estate with a park and fine grounds, a market, a manufactory and hospital. There are iron-mines in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1750.

SCHLADING or **SCHLADING** a market in Austria Moravia circle and 30 m. W. N. W. Judenburg on the Enns with a church a copper and iron mill a vitreous and saline works. The hills in the neighbourhood are rich in minerals which are extensively worked. Pop. 900.

SCHLADING a market in Hungary on Eisenberg with a church a castle situated on a rocky height and some what ruined. Pop. 1350.

SCHLACKENWALD or **SAWKOW** a tn. Bohemia circle Ruzkowitz on the Elbe about 12 m. N. W. Prague. It is surrounded by walls has a castle and is entered by three gates. It contains a Jesuit church townhouse Plaster college Franciscan monastery high school and hospital has manufactures of woollen cloth and hosiery and carries on a considerable trade partly transit and partly in wine and salt. The produce of the district. There is a mineral spring in the vicinity near Muebberg the old cast of which has been converted into a bathing establishment. Pop. 4100.

SCHLACKENWALD a watering place near 6 m. W. N. W. Wroben in a delightful rich retired situation almost buried among wooded hills. It consists chiefly of a group of lodges, a house and two enormous buildings somewhat resembling cotton mills, and forming the bathing establishment. The water has a temperature of 80°, and though not very remarkable for its medicinal properties is said to be an admirable emmenagogue purgative softening and whitening the skin. It is only attracts numerous visitors including many persons of the first distinction in Germany and Russia, but is largely neglected. The place takes the name, meaning 'See' ponds here, from the great number of meadows said to be harmless abounding in the neighbourhood.

SCHLACKENWALD a vil. Russian Saxony gov and 4 m. W. S. W. Magdeburg. It has a church, a courthouse and three mills. Pop. 1236.

SCHLACKENWALD or **SCHLACKENWALD** a market in Austria Moravia circle and 4 m. N. E. E. Brinn with a church and a windmill. Pop. 1273.

SCHLACKENWALD or **SCHLACKENWALD** a tn. Bohemia circle and 30 m. N. W. Gumbinnen with a church and a school. In the neighbourhood on a steep spur of the Elbe Neumaps stands the old feudal castle of Schlatzer. Pop. 1073.

SCHLACKENWALD a tn. Prussia, gov and 24 m. S. E. Gumb. on the Wipper. It is entered by three gates has two churches and an hospital a law court and several offices manufactures of linen several mills a general trade, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 3105.

SCHLACKENWALD a vil. Prussia, gov and 46 m. S. S. W. Bismarck with a castle a Catholic church normal school and infirmary manufactures of starch and three mills. Near it are coal mines. Pop. 1573.

SCHLEI (Tine), or **SCHLEI** a narrow arm of the sea E. coast, Denmark, duchy of Schleswig which it penetrates in a S.W. direction for about 23 m. to the town of Schleswig. Its greatest breadth is only about 1 m. but in many places it is much narrower. It is very shallow, having only 5 ft. to 9 ft. water at the entrance. It is crossed by four bridges.

SCHLEIDEN a tn. Rhineland Prussia, gov and 30 m. S. E. Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Ocker. It contains a church and has manufactures of woollen, cotton and coarse linen goods, including damask and has a spinning-mill, and two smelting furnaces, one for iron and another for lead. Pop. 600.

SCHLIPFHAL a tn. Prussia, dep. West-Rhin, 7 m. from Wismbourg. Pop. 2213.

SCHLIPFHEIM, a vil. and par. Switzerland can and 7 m. N. W. Schaffhausen near the foot of the Rhoden. It contains a number of handsome houses and carries on a considerable trade, particularly in gypsum which is extensively worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1249.

SCHLITZ, a tn. Germany, on the Hesse Schleife I bank Wiesenthal 24 m. S. W. Gera. It contains a castle, four churches normal school orphan asylum and infirmary and has manufactures of woollen cloth a tannery brewery distillery a general trade and several mills. Pop. 4850.

SCHLITZ a tn. Prussia. See Gumb.

SCHLESWIG (Duchy of) (Hawke's River), a prov. Prussia bounded N. by N. Jutland, from which it is separated by the Stodborger or Lauenburg the Holting Ford, and a short tract of land lying between these waters. E. the Little Belt and the Baltic S. Holten from which it is separated by the Eider and the Schleswig Holstein canal and W. the North Sea or German Ocean average length 42 m. average breadth 46 m. area, including the adjacent islands 2,000 sq. m. Schleswig being only the N. portion of the peninsula, which is still some times comprehended under the general name of Jutland and was known in ancient times as *Chersonesus Comen* naturally bears a considerable resemblance to the N. portion or great N. Jutland of which it may be regarded as the continuation. Hence the same physical features which characterize the latter province are repeated in Schleswig but in a somewhat modified form. Lakes N. Jutland it has its central ridge stretching N. to S. and presenting a considerable expanse of dreary heath, in W. coast of sandy flats with a long line of shoals and quagmires where vessels at no time sail with safety and in times of greater danger find no harbour in which they can take refuge; and its E. coast where everything assumes a more favourable form, where the coast is scooped out into five natural harbours, where the eye is constantly delighted by scenes of rural beauty and the labours of the husbandman obtain an easy and ample reward. Where there is a difference in the physical features of the two provinces, it is almost invariably in favour of Schleswig. The shifting sand which makes many parts of the northern province a mere desert are here unknown. The land of the central moorland is greatly circumscribed, and those of the rich meadow flats greatly extended. In Schleswig for though this can scarcely be considered an advantage the general slope to the W. is most important as the great Jutland and hence all the important streams, without a single exception flow in that direction. The chief of these in addition to the frontier rivers already mentioned, are the Ripe or Ripen Hyd and Treene. In the lower part of their course, their volume is so much increased and their banks become so low that, particularly in winter and spring inundations are not uncommon, and the artificial aid of dykes and sluices becomes necessary as a protection against the most serious dangers. Lakes, though few in comparison with those of the N. Jutland of the peninsula, are numerous, but generally of limited extent. The two most important are the Mitten and the Gottolowsee. The W. side and centre of the duchy are very poorly wooded. Accordingly the chief dependence of the inhabitants for fuel is on their bogs, which, in consequence, notwithstanding their uninviting appearance, often prove the most profitable portion of the surface. On the E. side of the duchy wood is found in every quarter and in some parts, particularly along the fords of Hadersleben, Apenrade, and Plensburg, considerable forests occur. The inhabitants of the duchy are a much more mixed race than those of N. Jutland. Over about two thirds of the area

Danish is the vernacular tongue over the remaining third German is chiefly spoken. Along with Holstein, Schleswig rose against Denmark in 1648 but submitted again in 1650. With the death of King Frederick VII. of Denmark (16th November 1863) the male line of the succession to Schleswig ceased. His successor Christian IX. refusing to comply with the demands of the Germanic diet, federal execution was decreed and the combined armies of Austria and Prussia entered the Duchies and vanquished the Danes after a bloody contest. By the preliminary of peace signed 1st August, 1864 the Duchies were separated from Denmark. In 1866 they were incorporated into Prussia. (See DENMARK.) Pop. (1900) 409,807.

SCHLESWIG (Danish *Slesvig*) a tn and seaport, Prussia, cap. above duchy W end of the Schlei here crossed by a bridge, 69 m. N W Hamburg. It is irregularly built of brick, but in a neat clean town, strongly resembling some of those in Holland. It is divided into three portions—the Altstadt or Old town the Lollhus and the Fredericksberg. The first is the N portion, and is connected with a small hollow or inlet, mostly occupied by fishers, the second is in the centre, and the third lies immediately below, in connection with a small suburb called Bastorf. The market-place, the only public square, is in the Altstadt the principal street, exceeding 1/2 m. in length is in the Lollhus. The principal edifices are three churches, one of them a cathedral of the 12th century, a fine Gothic pile with an altar-piece beautifully carved in wood. The old castle of Gickorp on a little island at the N end of Fredericksberg the residence of the stadtholder of the duchy (an office now vacant) and the seat of the Schleswig-Holstein government, the lunatic asylum the deaf and dumb institution, and several benevolent establishments of which the most important bears the name of the Gray Cloister. Immediately N of the town is the convent of St. Johanna, for noble families and a little S are the remains of a famous wall called *Deenswerke*, erected by the pagan kings of Denmark to protect the duchy from the incursions of the N Jutlanders. The harbour is very shallow, admitting only small vessels and neither trade nor manufactures are of any importance. Schleswig is the oldest town in the duchy, dating from the 9th century. For nearly six centuries it was the handsomest, largest, and most important commercial city in the kingdom. In the 12th and 13th centuries it was repeatedly pillaged and devastated, and in the middle of the 14th century, it suffered much both from hostile violence and fire. Its greatest disaster was the sitting up of the mouth of the Schlei, in the beginning of the 15th century. This in connection with some other circumstances particularly the rivalry of the Holsteners, deprived it of its commercial pre-eminence, and has gradually reduced it to comparative insignificance. Pop. 1860 121,197.

SCHLETTAU a tn Saxony circle and 22 m. S.E. Witten. It has a church several mills, and flour and spinning mills. Pop. 1838.

SCHLEIBINGEN a tn Prussia, gov and 35 m. W B.W. Erfurt, at the confluence of the Elbe and Nahe with the Schleihe. It stands partly on a height and partly on low ground is surrounded by walls with two gates, contains an old castle, which has recently been repaired. Two Protestant churches a gymnasium hospital and poorhouse in the seat of several courts and public offices, and has manufactures of woollen cloth and hosiery a white-linen factory, a paper, copper and numerous saw and other mills, and an extensive trade in wood. 1 op. 1821.

SCHLEIBEN a tn Prussia, gov Merseburg on the Kramnitz and Schleibenhof 20 m. E N E Torgau with a church and a poorhouse. Pop. 1758.

SCHLEINGEN, or **SCHLEINGEN** a market in Baden, circle Upper Rhine, about 1/2 m. from Müllheim with a church a paper-mill, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1721.

SCHLEIBACH a vil Württemberg circle Danneberg 6 m. W.W. Goppingen, with a Protestant church. P. 1871.

SCHLEIBACH, or **MAXIMILIAN** (Latin, *Aula Beatae Virginis*), a vil Upper Austria, circle Traun, in the valley of Krems, 1 bank Danube, about 17 m. B.W. Steyer with a church, Cistercian monastery, founded in 1371 as a manory, and an hospital. Pop. 1436.

SCHLEIBSTADT a vil Baden, circle Lower Rhine, near Bielefeld, with a church. Pop. 1070.

SCHLITZ a tn Hesse-Darmstadt Oberhessen, on the Schlie 19 m. N.W. Fulda. It consists of the town proper occupying several heights, and the suburbs beneath contains two churches, and has manufactures of linen and leather, a paper, and some other mills. Pop. 8217.

SCHLOCHAU a tn Prussia, gov and 60 m. W Meissen with a church and a synagogue manufactures of woollen cloth, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1785.

SCHLOTPE, a tn Prussia, gov and 70 m. W B.W. Marienwerder with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a paper-mill and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1934.

SCHLOSS-VIPACH a market in Saxony-Wittenberg 12 m. W W.W. Weimar on the Vippach. It is surrounded partly by the river and partly by walls contains a church, and a palace belonging to the duke, and has several mills 1171. **SCHLOTHEIM**, a market in princip. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Rott, 10 m. S.W. Souderhausen with a church. Pop. 1297.

SCHLUTZ a lake, Baden circle Upper Rhine, 5 m. N.W. R. St. Blasien, about 1/2 m. long N.W. to S.E., by met. more than 1 m. broad. It discharges itself into the Rhine by the Schwarzhof an affluent of the Wutich. It abounds in fish particularly pike of large size. On its N bank is the village of Schlutzhofen. Pop. 178.

SCHLÜCHTEN a tn Hesse-Cassel prov. Hanau on the Kinzig 12 m. S.W. Luda with a court of law normal school and hospital manufactures of linen, and several breweries and distilleries. Pop. 3220.

SCHLUCKENAL SCHUTZENAU or **WERNER** a tn, Bohemia, circle and 37 m. N.N.P. Leitmeritz on the Salschbach. It contains a parish church an hospital and a castle, surrounded by lofty lime-trees and a large orchard and has considerable manufactures of linen. It suffered much during the Thirty Years war. Pop. 3108.

SCHLÜCKENBURG a tn Russia gov and 26 m. 1. St. Petersburg, at the point where the Neva issues from Lake Ladoga, and partly on an elliptical island of same name on which stands the fortress of Schlisselburg often used as a state prison. It is built chiefly of wood contains several Greek churches, and has manufactures of cloths and silks, and a considerable trade, chiefly transit, with St. Petersburg. Pop. 1843, 2224.

SCHMALHEDDEN, a tn Hesse-Cassel, prov. and 34 m. E.N.E. Fulda, in a valley at the confluence of the Sille with the Schmalkald. It consists of the town proper enclosed by a double wall and ditch and of three suburbs. It is an antiquated town of a peculiar and picturesque appearance, with dark narrow streets, and with houses built mostly of wood or framed with it. It contains two churches, one of them a handsome Gothic structure a workshop, hospital, gymnasium industrial and other schools, and has important manufactures of iron and steel particularly gimlets and awls in the making of which the most of the inhabitants are employed. Indeed, the whole valley in which the town stands may be regarded as one great smithy, the raw materials of which are supplied by extensive iron mines in the vicinity. Below the town are extensive salt-works. Schmalhede is famous for the Protestant league which bears its name, and was signed in 1531. The house in which it was signed is now the throne hall and in another building called the *Stammesche-Illust.* the articles were drawn up by Luther Melancthon and others. Pop. 6478.

SCHMIDEBERG several places, Prussia a portion early - 1 A tn prov. Silesia, gov and 29 m. S.W. Liegnitz, on the Yaul, at the foot of the Kaenberg. It consists principally of two very long streets, is the seat of a provincial and town court contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church and has manufactures of woollen cotton and silk fabrics and a trade in cattle. In the neighbourhood are blast-furnaces and other extensive iron works, and at a short distance is the Friesensten a group of rocks 2888 ft. above the sea and commanding a magnificent view. Pop. 3520. 2, A tn., prov. Saxony, gov and 40 m. N.E. Merseburg, in a wooded district between the Elbe and Mulde. It contains a church and school and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1840.

SCHMIEDBERG, a vil Bohemia, circle and W.W. W. Silesia, on the Flot, with a church, a school, an iron-works, and a wire-mill. Pop. 2712.

SCHNIBERG or **Saxonia**, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 30 m. S. S. W. Posen. It contains two R. Catholic churches and schools and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in cattle. The most conspicuous objects near the town are its numerous wind-mills. Pop. 3271.

SCHNIBERHIM a vil. Baden circle Upper Rhine, bail. and 4 m. N. E. Eichenheim near the source of the Schmiebach, with a church and an old castle. Pop. 1051.

SCHMÜLLA a tn. Saxo-Altenburg on the Spree, 10 m. S. W. Altenburg. It is walled, contains two churches, and has manufactures of woollen cloth, a dye work, four mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 8610.

SCHMOLATZ or **SCHMOLKE** a market in Hungary co. Zips, in a narrow valley enclosed by hills, 20 m. S. E. S. Leoben. It is built for the most part of wood in the seat of a manly directory, and has important establishments for smelting and refining the various metals which are worked in the neighbourhood. The minerals include silver, copper, and copper. The last is made into plates and partly manufactured into weapons on the spot. 1 op. 4139.

SCHMOTTEBEN a vil. Prussia prov. Posen gov. and 27 m. S. W. Längwitz with a R. Catholic church, luncheon, and several mills. Pop. 2943.

SCHNITT a vil. Württemberg circle Jaxt, in the valley of the Riedelbach, 10 m. E. Stuttgart with a church, a market and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1861.

SCHNITZHEIM a vil. Württemberg circle Jaxt on the Rhine 2 m. N. Ferdinands with a tower, a church, a church and a castle. Pop. 1400.

SCHNITTACH a tn. Bavaria, Middle Franconia, 12 m. N. E. Nürnberg with two churches and a synagogue and manufactures of cutlery. It is the strong castle of R. Eberhard. Pop. 1100.

SCHNEEBEL (a vil. Bavaria circle Lower Franconia, bail. Amstels, 10 m. S. E. Neuburg von den Walden with a church, manufactures of tobacco, and a mill. Pop. 1071).

SCHNEEBEEK a tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau on a height, 29 m. S. W. Chemnitz. It contains a parish church, a fine building of latest Gothic with an altar-piece of the Crucifixion regarded as the master-piece of the elder Cranach and has manufactures of lace and embroidery and a factory of Prussian blue. There were at one time very extensive mining works here, chiefly of silver and cobalt. They still exist but have greatly fallen off. Sch. Eberhard must be prepared from here found on the Harz, being in fact to be good for the cure of some eyes and rheumatism. It is the picturesque castle of Stern Eberhard and Wausburg. Pop. 7170.

SCHNEEKOPEL or **SCHNECKENFELS**, a mountain belonging to the Raxgebirge on the frontiers of Prussian Silesia and Bohemia, 12 m. S. E. Hirschberg. It is the culminating point of the chain and the highest peak of N. Germany having a height of 394 ft., and is usually considered the principal source of the Elbe.

SCHNEIDEMühl or **SNA** a tn. Prussia gov. and 12 m. W. Bromberg, on the islands which is here navigable. It consists of the town proper and three villages, contains 1 Protestant and 1 R. Catholic church, a synagogue and schools and has manufactures of cloth, hats, leather and lace and a trade in cattle. 1 op. 4132.

SCHNEIDLINGEN a vil. Prussia prov. Saxony gov. Magdeburg, circle and near Aschersleben with a church and a mill. 1 op. 1010.

SCHNELEWALDE a tn. Prussia gov. and 30 m. S. W. Oppeln with a Protestant and 1 R. Catholic church. Pop. 2711.

SCHÜETLAND a vil. and par. Switzerland can Aargau on the Sarren in a fertile valley 5 m. S. Aarau, with a fine castle, and an old but spacious church. Pop. 1049.

SCHÖHARIE, a vil. and township, U. States, New York 26 m. W. Albany on the Schoharie Creek with a courthouse, a jail and academy and several mills and mechanics shops. Pop. 2559.—The river descends from the Catskill Mountains, state of New York flows first N. W., then N., is crossed by the Erie canal and shortly after joins the Mohawk after a course of about 75 m.

SCHÖKE or **SCHÖKE**, a tn. Prussia, gov. Bromberg on a lake of same name, 20 m. N. E. Posen. It contains 1 Protestant and 1 R. Catholic church, and has manufactures of cloth, a walk mill, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1227.

SCHOKLA or **SCHOKLA**, a small vil. Holland, prov. Overijssel, in the Zuider Zee, 8 m. N. W. Kampen, about 8 m. long by 3 m. broad, very flat and when the least sea is on nearly wholly submerged. Pop. 696.

SCHÖMBERG or **SCHÖMBERG**, a tn. Prussia, gov. Brauns 10 m. S. E. Landsberg. It contains 1 R. Catholic church chapel, school, townhouse, a hospital and poorhouse and has manufactures of linen, a bark and flour mill, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1821.

SCHÖMBERG a tn. Württemberg circle Schwabmünd 12 m. N. E. Rotweil. It has a tile-work and several mills. Near it is the strong castle of Hohenberg. Pop. 1861.

SCHÖNAU—1 A tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 18 m. S. W. Liegnitz esp. circle, shows the Katsbach and Stahlebach 11 contains a Protestant and 1 R. Catholic church an hospital and industrial (textile) school, and has manufactures of woollen homony and gloves, a dye-work walk-mill general trade, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1100.—2 A vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia gov. Oppeln circle and near Leubrichitz with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1030.—3 A vil. Saxony circle Bautzen on the Eigen near Lobau. Pop. 1256.—4, (see *den Walden*), A vil. Saxo-Coburg 7 m. S. S. W. Gotha with a church, two mills and manufactures of wheel-work. Pop. 737.

SCHÖNAU numerous places Austria, particularly—1 or *Schoenau* a vil. Bohemia circle and N. M. Kladsko with a church school and four mills. Many of the inhabitants subsist by spinning and weaving. Pop. 1835.—2 A vil. Bohemia, circle Leitmeritz with a church a school a bleach field and a cotton and two other mills. Pop. 2142.—3 A vil. Moravia, circle Písek on the Tischo with a church and five mills. Pop. 1350.—4 A vil. Lower Austria, 22 m. S. S. W. Vienna, on the railway to Gfirts near the Tröstling, with a church, and a handsome modern chateau, an extensive cotton and several other mills. Pop. 698.

SCHÖNAU two places, Baden—1, (see *den Walden*), 1 tn. circle Lower Rhine, 5 m. N. E. Haidelberg. It has a church and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. Pop. 1700.—2, (see *den Walden*), A tn. circle Upper Rhine 11 m. N. E. Basel with a church. 1 op. 847.

SCHÖNBACH (Ossa and Nizna) a vil. Saxony circle Bautzen near Litzna with a church. Pop. 1469.

SCHÖNBACH, two places, Bohemia—1 A vil. circle Bunzlau and about 6 m. from Gabel, on a valley on a stream of same name. It contains a church and a school, and has a mill and extensive huckling. 1 op. 1099.—2, (Hitzel) A tn. circle Elbogen 12 m. N. Eger. It contains a parish church, townhouse, and school and has several mills. The inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture and weaving. Pop. 2448.

SCHÖNBERG a vil. Denmark, Holsten dist. and near Freet with a church and a mill. Pop. 1890.

SCHÖNBERG or *Schönbrunn* a tn. Austria, Moravia, 27 m. N. N. W. Olmütz, in a beautiful valley on the Demna. It is a well built place, contains three churches, a castle, and an hospital, and has a bleachfield several mills, and manufactures of seedling cotton goods and roseing. Pop. 4548.

SCHÖNBERG a vil. Austria, Tyrol circle Unterinntal about 7 m. S. Innsbruck. It stands on a rocky ridge separating the valley of the Isar from that of the Saubay and commands views of some of the finest scenery in the Tyrol. The inhabitants are chiefly workers in iron of which there are extensive mines in the vicinity.

SCHÖNBERG numerous small places Prussia, particularly a tn. prov. Silesia, gov. and 45 m. W. S. W. Liegnitz, on the Rothwasser with a church and hospital manufactures of linen cotton and earthenware, and several mills. Pop. 1229.

SCHÖNBERG a tn. Mählenberg-Stadt, principality Ratibourg, on the Maarn 9 m. S. Liebock. It is the seat of a court of justice, contains a church and a burgher school, and has several mills. Pop. 1828.

SCHÖNBORN (Atr and Atr) a vil. Bohemia, circle Leitmeritz, and about 6 m. from Rumburg on the Sterkburg, with a school, and some general trade. 1 op. 1751.

SCHÖNBRUNN, two places, Austria—1, A vil. Lower Austria, on the Wien, about 2 m. S. W. Vienna. It contains the palace in which the emperor has his usual summer-residence. The building is extensive, but of little architectural merit. The interior however is splendidly furnished, and the gardens are beautifully, though somewhat formally laid out. Schönbrunn is a great holiday resort of the Viennese.—2 A

v. l. Bohemia, circle Ghrudim, and about 4 m. from Polenska, is a valley watered by a stream, and containing several lakes. It has a church and school, and a bleachfield. Many of the inhabitants live by spinning and weaving. Alms and lignite are obtained in the neighborhood. Pop. 1694.

SCHONBRUNN (NEMEN AND OBER) two vils. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz—1, Circle Liegnitz with a church, a castle, distillery, a saw, an oil and other mills. Pop. 1893—2 Circle Sagan with a R. Catholic church, a castle and four mills. Pop. 1010.

SCHONBECK, numerous places Prussia, particularly—1, A. in, gov. and 9 m. S. S. E. Magdeburg, on 1 bank Elbe and the Leipzig railway. It is a very old place contains a church and a synagogue, and has manufactures of white lead and chemical products, a brewery distillery, salt-works, a paper and several other mills. Pop. 1863—2 (Gross and Klein) two nearly contiguous vils, prov. Brandenburg gov. Potsdam, 12 m. E. Berlin with a church, manufactures of linen, and a paper-mill. Pop. 1262.

SCHONBELLIG a vil. Prussia gov. Danzig surr. Marienburg near the Vistula with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1170.

SCHONCLACK—1 A. in Prussia, gov. and 23 m. S. S. W. Danzig, on the Elbe. It has a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a synagogue and a court of justice, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. P. 2102—2 A. in Saxony circle Zwickau on an elevated plateau, 12 m. S. E. Plauen. It contains a church and a hatching-works, and has manufactures of linen lace embroidery, and articles in wood, dyewoods, and pitch-oils. Pop. 1866.

SCHONECKEN, a vil. Rhinish Prussia, gov. and 32 m. N. W. Treves, among the Pfälz Mountains. It contains a R. Catholic church and chapel and has several mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1091.

SCHONEFELD or **SCHNEFELT** a vil. Saxony circle and near Leipzig. Pop. 1340.

SCHONEHEIM, a vil. and prov. Switzerland can and 10 m. S. S. E. Zurich, a church seated on a height. The inhabitants live partly by weaving and spinning cotton and silk and partly by going out on service into the neighbouring countries. Pop. 1432.

SCHONILLI several small places Bohemia particularly—1 A. vil. circle Casavia about 10 m. from Deutsch Brod. It has a very ancient church, a new school, and several mills. There were once extensive works in the vicinity. P. 548—2, for *Myssfeld*. A. in circle and 9 m. S. S. E. Eibogen. It has a church, manufactures of woollen cloth, and smelting-works for tin, which has long been worked in the vicinity. Pop. 2660.

SCHONFELDEN, a. in Prussia gov. Frankfurt, in the Hesse, and the Lake of Sonnenburg 7 m. E. Homburg. It is walled, contains a church and a school and has a tannery and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 2129.

SCHONGAU a. in Upper Bavaria, on a hill above the Loch 29 m. S. W. Munich. It is walled, entered by three gates, has a court of law and several public offices, three churches, a castle, tanneries, and numerous manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and particularly of red leather. Pop. 1440.

SCHONHILDE—1 A. in Saxony, circle Zwickau, 15 m. E. Plauen. It has manufactures of organs, lace embroidery, tinware, nails, &c. numerous saw and other mills, and a trade in wine and wood. Pop. 4567—2 A. vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Breslau, circle Frankenstein with a R. Catholic church and several mills. Pop. 1102.

SCHONHOLZESWILLEN a vil. and prov. Switzerland, near Thurgau 9 m. E. Constance with a church and a mineral spring. Pop. 1157.

SCHONINGEN, a. in Brunswick, 20 m. S. E. Brunswick. It consists of the town proper surrounded by walls with four gates, and of two suburbs, contains a church and a poorhouse, and has manufactures of linen, velvet-works, a salt spring and numerous distilleries. A mine of lignite is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 2404.

SCHONLANKE, or **THIESSA** a. in Prussia, prov. Posen gov. and 62 m. W. Bromberg near the Netze. It has a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, and manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. 3717.

SCHONLINDE a market in Bohemia, circle and 26 m. N. N. E. Leitmeritz. It has a parish church, manufactures of linen and cotton goods, a gristmill and dyewoods. Near it are alum-works and stone-quarries. Pop. 2663.

SCHONSEE, a. in Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, 40 m. N. N. E. Ratibon with a church and two chapels, and a trade in linen and yarn. Pop. 1234.

SCHONWALD, two places, Holstein—1, A. vil. circle and 17 m. N. W. Lüttenberg on a slope of the Engsborg. It contains a courthouse, and a chateau with a garden laid out in the English style and has numerous saw and other mills. Pop. 1657—2 A. vil. circle and W. 11 m. with a handsome chateau, a church, two schools, a paper and other mills. Pop. 1444.

SCHONWALDE, a. in Prussia, gov. and 42 m. S. S. W. Breslau with a R. Catholic church and a castle, lincolns, and several mills. Pop. 2148.

SCHONWILHJ, a. vil. Holland prov. Zeeland 12 m. S. Middelburg, near 1 bank Wester Scheldt with a church and school. Pop. (agricultural) 1648.

SCHONWELK, a. vil. Holland, prov. Drenthe 36 m. S. F. Assen with a church and school. Pop. (agricultural) 629 or including the adjoining hamlet of Nieuw-Holocene 938.

SCHONWILV a. in Holland prov. R. Holland 15 m. E. Rotterdam, 1 bank Lek. It is walled but not fortified and surrounded by a deep broad canal the banks of which, planted with trees form a pleasant promenade. There are few important buildings. Still the town is a good looking ancient city and there are a town hall, a court of assembly, and a weigh house, a Reformed and a Dissenting a Remonstrant, a R. Catholic, and a Jesuit church and a synagogue and several schools, and benevolent institutions. Its chief manufacture consists of articles in gold and silver in copper and tin besides which there are manufactures of leather white-lead, and vinegar, a rope walk and a building-yard. A considerable calicoen factory is carried on in the town and a trade in grain and hemp of which last several millions of pounds are sold annually in the market. Pop. (1850), 2041.

SCHONWISSE a. vil. and com. Belgium prov. Flanders, 21 m. S. Ghent, inhabited by agriculturists and weavers. Pop. 3127.

SCHONWISSE (KRESEL, MÜTZEL, NIEDER AND OBER), four contiguous vils. Prussia, gov. and 53 m. N. S. W. Liegnitz. They contain two churches and two castles, and have lincolns, an oil and several other mills. Pop. 1602.

SCHOTLA a. vil. and com. Belgium prov. and 4 m. E. Antwerp. It has three breweries, a tannery, a flour-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1475.

SCHOPFILLIM, a. in Baden circle Upper Rhine, on the Rhine, 13 m. N. E. Basel. It is surrounded by walls and has a church, a faten school saw oil mill, and bark mills. Pop. 1046.

SCHOT FLOOR a. vil. Lavana, circle Middle Franconia dist. Dinkelsbühl with a Protestant and R. Catholic church, and several mills. A large number of the inhabitants are Jews. Pop. 1265.

SCHOPPENSTADT a. in Brunswick on the Altmark 14 m. S. F. Brunswick. It contains a large church. P. 2630.

SCHORN DORF a. in Württemberg circle Jaxt, 1 bank Rhine, 16 m. E. Stuttgart. It is surrounded with walls and ditches and well built contains a town church, castle, Latin and grammar school and hospital, and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, carpets, plated ware, and tobacco a bleachfield several mills, and a trade in shoes. Pop. 13515.

SCHORZINGEN a. vil. Württemberg, circle Schwabmühl, near Späichingen on the Rhine, with a church and a mill. Pop. 1044.

SCHOTTEN a. in Hesse-Darmstadt, Oberhessen on the Rhine, at the foot of the Vogelsberg, 21 m. S. E. Gießen. It has a handsome church manufactures of woollen cloth, tannery, hats, and famous sausages several tanneries, and important fairs, chiefly for cattle. Pop. 2703.

SCHOUTEN—1, A. in E. coast, Van Diemen's Land, lat. 42° 21' S. lon. 148° 18' E. (s) separated from Frey (s) by a narrow strait, it is about 64 m. long, by 4 m. broad—2 (for *Myssor* or *Myssor*) An island Indian Archipelago, off the Bay of Guelmuk, N. coast. Pays about lat. 1° 15' lon. 126° E. Though represented in maps as one

Island. It is really consists of three islands—Bosch the most W. Myore the most N., and Bink the most E.; separated by narrow straits said to be navigable on account of rocks and reefs. Bink is middling high, but Bosch is very high and steep. Myore is very low, on its N.E. side is an extensive reef, and on its N.E. point a village.

SCHOUWEN, often called the *LAND VAN STREKKEN*, an old Holland, prov. Zealand, between Isla. Overstaken and Daveland, bounded W. by the North Sea, and separated on the E. from Daveland by the Dijkwater 14 m. long E. to W., by 4 m. to 7 m. broad. It is fertile, yielding grain, oil-seeds, meadow, flax and possessing excellent meadow-lands. On the S. side of the island, immense flocks of one-fowl broad and their eggs are brought in thousands to the market of Eertrike. Besides Eertrike, it contains the towns of Schouwenhaven. Pop. (agricultural) 15,000.

SCHRAMBERG, a vil. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, in a deep valley 7 hank Schiltach, 11 m. N.W. Eott well. It contains a church, and a castle and has manufactures of straw-hats, obisery paper, and earthenware, a smelt-furnace and other iron-works. Pop. 1843

SCHREITENBERG a vil. Lower Austria, in a vine-district, 43 m. N.E. Vienna. It contains a handsome church, with fine spire. Pop. 1346.

SCHRECKHORN [Peak of Terror] a mountain, Switzerland, east, and about 40 m. S.E. Bern. It rises to the height of 18,386 ft., and is separated from other mountains of similar height by alpine valleys filled with glaciers.

SCHREIBERDORF [Moravian, Taborite] a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle Olmütz, 7 m. from Eisenberg, with a church. Pop. 1232.

SCHREIBERDORF [OBER MITTEL and NIEDER] a vil. Prussia, prov. Rhine, prov. Liège, circle and cant. Lauen with a church, telegraph, landing, and two mills. P. 1481

SCHREIBERSHAU a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 36 m. S.W. Legnica, on a mountain slope near L. bank Zeckau. It consists of a number of separate hamlets, contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church and has an extensive vitrol-work and three blast-furnaces. Pop. 2740

SCHRIEK, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 19 m. S.E. Antwerp, on the Rhen. It has a brewery a flour-mill and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1538

SCHREIBELM a market in Baden, circle Lower Rhine, on the Kemmel at the foot of the Odenwald, 11 m. E. Mannheim. It contains three churches, and has a vitrol-work, an extensive paper mill, and several other mills. At a short distance in the castle of Strahlenburg and in the vicinity Roman antiquities have been discovered particularly the remains of baths. Pop. 2349

SCHRIIMM or SAUZA, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 22 m. S.E. Posen, on an island of the Wartha. It has several courts and public offices, five churches, a synagogue, a Franciscan monastery and a tannery manufactures of linen, a distillery and a trade in cattle. Pop. 3663

SCHROENHAU, a tn. Upper Bavaria, on the Danube, 27 m. N.E. Augsburg. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls, and a suburb has a court of justice, three churches, a castle, two hospitals, manufactures of brassware, silks and potash works, oil, paper, bark, and flour mills and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1605

SCHRODA, or SONDRA, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 19 m. S.E. Posen. It contains a parish church, a synagogue, and a Dominican monastery, and has several courts and public offices. Pop. 2219

SCHTCHIGRY a tn. Russia, gov. and 27 m. E.N.E. Koursk, on a river of the same name. It contains a church and has some trade. Pop. (1849) 3168

SCHULBN or SCHON, a tn. Prussia, prov. Posen gov. and 15 m. E.W. Bromberg, on the Gornawa. It has several courts and public offices, a Protestant and two R. Catholic churches, a synagogue and a castle. Pop. 2848.

SCHUJA a tn. Russia, gov. and 70 m. E.N.E. Vladimir, on the Tsen. It contains three churches, and has manufactures of linen cotton and particularly soap, which is in great demand throughout the country. Pop. (1849) 8408.

SCHULS or SCHUCCA, a vil. and par. Switzerland, cant. Grisons in the Upper Engadine valley, L. bank Inn, here crossed by a bridge, 37 m. E.S.E. Coire. It contains a handsome church on a lofty tongue of land formed by the river

There are mineral-springs here at an elevation of 4000 ft. above the sea. The Bible was first printed in Romansch at Schuls in 1776. Pop. 893.

SCHUMBURG, or SCHUMBERG, a vil. Bohemia, circle Bagnat, about 17 m. from Babelsthorf. It has a church, a school, and three mills. Pop. 1048.

SCHUPFHEIM, or SCHUPFA, a vil. and par. Switzerland, cant. and 15 m. S.W. Lesera on the Emme, here crossed by a covered bridge, and at the foot of the Hölzliberg. It contains a handsome modern church, a Capuchin monastery, placed on a height, and commanding a splendid view; and still higher, the church of the Holy Cross in which pilgrimages are made. An old tower, called Heimalohheit, is used partly for preserving the archives of the district, and partly as a prison. Schupfheim has a much-frequented annual fair.

SCHUSCH, a tn. Transcaucasian Russia, cap. Khanate of same name, sometimes also called Karabagh 180 m. S.E. Tiflis. It is advantageously situated on a steep and lofty height, between two streams, and strongly fortified and has an Armenian village at its foot. It contains a castle, in which the Khan resides, and to which the only approach is by a narrow path, scarcely admitting two riders abreast.

SCHUSSEN a river Germany, rises in S. of Wilttemberg near Schenstried, flows S. past Ravensburg, and falls into Lake Constance after a course of about 40 m.

SCHÜTT or CALLOCK, a tn. Hungary, called the Great and Little Schütt, formed by two branches of the Danube, and its main stream which flows between them. The former as its name implies the larger of the two is situated on the N. bank, and extends from the town of Presburg to that of Komorn, is about 25 m. long by 15 m. broad and belongs entirely to the Presburg, the latter on the S. bank, is 23 m. long, by 8 m. broad and belongs partly to the R. bank, and partly to the Komorn. They are low and subject to occasional inundations, but remarkably fertile, and well cultivated producing abundance of grain, and containing numerous gardens celebrated for their fruit.

SCHÜTTENHOFEN or SCHUMEN [Latin, Suttic], a tn. Bohemia, circle Pilsen, on the Wotawa, 14 m. S.E. Klattau. It contains two churches, a Capuchin monastery, and a poorhouse and has manufactures of woollen cloth and hosiery. Pop. 1684

SCHÜTTERWALD a vil. Baden circle Middle Rhine 3 m. from Offenberg, near the Schutter, with a church. Pop. 1165.

SCHÜTTORF a tn. Hanover gov. Osnabrück, 8 m. N.E. Benthelm on the Yeche. It has manufactures of parchment, tin-works and four mills. Pop. 1453

SCHÜTZEN [Gron], a market tn. Hungary on and 20 m. from Presburg, on the Nudava, near its confluence with the March, over which there is here a ferry. It has a church, tin-works, manufactures of cutlery and earthenware, a flour and a saw mill. Pop. 2309.

SCHUYLKILL, river U. States, Pennsylvania, rises on the W. side of the Blue Mountains, flows S.E., and after a course of about 140 m., enters the Delaware, 7 m. below Philadelphia. It receives several tributaries of which Tulphocken Creek and Farklem Creek are the most important. It is navigable for vessels of 300 tons or 400 tons to Philadelphia, and by means of canals it has been rendered navigable to Port-Carhon. It is also connected with the Susquehanna by a canal.

SCHUYLKILL-HAVEN a vil., U. States, Pennsylvania 69 m. N.W. Philadelphia, with which it is connected by railway, and near the Schuylkill River. Pop. 3051

SCHWAADORF or SCHWADDOERF, a vil. Lower Austria, L. bank Pilsa, 15 m. S.E. Vienna. It contains a church and handsome chateau, and has an extensive cotton-mill. Pop. 1690.

SCHWAAN, a tn. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle Wenden, L. bank Warnow, 11 m. S. Rostock. It is walled, has three gates, a church, manufactures of tallow and wax candles, leather, and soap, and several mills. Pop. 2300.

SCHWABACH, a tn. Bavaria, Middle Franconia, on a stream of same name, and on the Bavarian railway, 10 m. S.W. Nürnberg. It is surrounded by walls, with four gates; is well built, contains a R. Catholic and two Protestant churches, a synagogue, townhouse, a lunatic asylum, house of correction, a Latin, agricultural, and industrial school; and

has numerous needle-factories, manufactures of wax cloth, sailing-wax, sheet and mill, laundry, paper, playing-cards, Jews' bags, and articles in gold, silver and wire, several mills, and numerous breweries. Schwabach early took part in the Reformation, and articles, which may be regarded as the first Lutheran creed, were drawn up in it in 1523, and bear its name. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes numerous French emigrants found an asylum here and to them the town is indebted for the chief sources of its prosperity. A well-known type, much used in old German printing, takes its name from the town. Pop. 5061.

SCHWABEN See SWABIA.

SCHWABENITZ, a market in Austria, Moravia, circle Brün, about 5 m. from Wuchau; with a church, a hospital, and two mills. Pop. 1843.

SCHWABMÜNCHEN, a market in Bavaria, Swabia, 18 m. S W Augsburg, on the Binkelt, here crossed by a bridge. It contains a L. Catholic church, chapel, and hospital, and has manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, and a trade in yarn. Pop. of town, 2428.

SCHWACHAU, or **SUSWACHAU**, a market in Lower Austria, on a river of same name, 7 S.E. Vienna. It is a well built, contains a good market place, handsome church, and an obelisk, erected in honour of the Emperor Leopold I., and John Sobieski, king of Poland, who delivered Vienna from the Turks in 1683, and has an oil and a cotton mill, and several extensive breweries. Pop. 2290.

SCHWADERBACH, a vil. Bohemia, circle Elbogen, in a very mountainous district, about 80 m. from Zwickau. It is a large straggling place, and has a school manufactures of cotton, a mill, and a coppermine. Pop. 8078.

SCHWAIEREN, a in Württemberg circle Neckar, dist. and 27 m. N by W Stuttgart. It stands at the foot of the Heuchelberg, and contains a castle. Pop. 1901.

SCHWAIHILM, a vil. Württemberg, circle Neckar near Wailingen; with a church. Pop. 1468.

SCHWALBACH, or **LAMBER-SCHWALMACH**, a watering place, Nassau pleasantly situated between hills, 15 m. S.E. Nassau. It is a long straggling place, with a complete bathing establishment, and though said to have been known to the Romans, and to have been for nearly three centuries the most frequented watering-place of Germany, was scarcely visited by any English till the publication of Reiss's *Reise*. Many thousands of them now make it their summer-residence.

SCHWALM, a river Germany rises in the Vogelsberg Mountains in the N.E. of Hesse-Darmstadt, flows N N.W. past Elfeld, enters Hesse-Cassel then N N.E. and joins the Eder below Fritzlar after a course of about 60 m.

SCHWANDEN a vil and par Switzerland, cant. and 8 m. S. Glarus at the confluence of the Sarnt with the Lenz, which is here crossed by a covered bridge. It contains a great number of well-built houses, and a handsome church and on a height, at a short distance below, are the ruins of the castle of Bellingen, the residence of the old lords of Schwanden. The inhabitants early distinguished themselves in the cause of the Reformation. Pop. 2810.

SCHWANDORF a in Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, on the Naab, here crossed by a bridge, 14 m. S.E. Amberg. It has three churches, an hospital, and several mills. P. 1763.

SCHWANENBACH, a vil. in Prussian Saxony gov. and 29 m. S W Magdeburg on the Lahnbeck with two churches, an hospital, tile-works, gypsum kilns, and several mills. Pop. 3005.

SCHWANNENTADT a in Upper Austria circle Hausruck, 1 bank Agger, 80 m. S W Linz with a church, school, machine-factory and three mills. Pop. 1500.

SCHWARME, a vil Hanover Unterhoya, hall and near Westen with a church. Pop. 1000.

SCHWARTAU a in Germany, duchy Oldenburg at the confluence of the Schwartau with the Trave, 4 m. N Litz. Pop. 1669.

SCHWARZA or **SCHWARZ**, three rivers—1, Germany rises in the S. extremity of Schwarzwald Riedelsdorf, flows N.E., passing near Hohenburg, and after a course of about 55 m., joins 1 km. S. about 5 m. S. Riedelsdorf—2, rises among the mountains in the S. of Lower Austria, and descending nearly a semicircle, in a direction N W to E., and passing round the W foot of the Bohemian John I. bank Fritzen, after a course of nearly 60 m.—3, rises in the N W frontier

of Moravia, in the N. of circle Igau, flows S.E., past Reichenau, Betsau, and Selowitz, and joins or is joined by the Igau, a little above their common junction with the Thaya, after a course of nearly 80 m. Its chief affluents are the Ritzera and Litzava, which both join it on the left.

SCHWARZA, a market vil Prussia, gov. and 88 m. S.W. Erfurt, on a small river of same name, affluent of the Werra. It contains a Protestant church, a synagogue, and castle and has manufactures of linen and cotton. P. 1401.

SCHWARZACH—1, a vil Baden circle Middle Rhine, 4 m. N W Biele, with a church. Pop. 1875—2, a river, Bavaria, which descends from the W side of the Schmarwald flows W past Ritz and Salzburg; and a little below the latter, joins 1 bank Naab, after a course of about 50 m.

SCHWARZACH a vil Upper Austria, circle Salzburg 8 m. from St Johann. It is remarkable as the spot where the Protestant peasantry subjected to the bigoted and tyrannical sway of the Archbishop of Salza, met and bound themselves by solemn oath never to desert their principles. They were ultimately in 1781 to the number of 80,000 driven by persecution from their homes, carrying with them, by just retribution almost all the industry and prosperity of the country which still feels the loss.

SCHWARZAU, a vil Lower Austria, circle Manhartsberg 18 m. S.W. Krems. It contains one of the finest and most extensive glass-works in the country.

SCHWARZBACH, a vil Bohemia, circle and about 28 m. from Rudweis with a church. About 1 m. W is a celebrated mine of graphite, which is worked to some extent, and exported to Great Britain and other countries.

SCHWALZBURG, two independent principalities, Germany—

1, **SCHWABENBURG-RUDOLSTADT**, forming the 76th state of the Germanic Confederation, consists of several isolated portions, situated between the territories of Prussian Saxony the Saxon duchies and the principality of Reuss. It lies on the N side of the Thuringian Forest, and has an area of 249 sq. m. The surface is rugged, and the soil by no means fertile, for although it is generally cultivated with the greatest care the corn produced falls far short of the annual consumption. Perhaps the most important crop is flax, the culture of which is almost universal. A great part of the land is devoted to pasture, and great numbers of cattle are reared. The minerals include lead, iron, and salt, all of which are worked to a considerable extent. The principal manufactures are woollen stuffs ironware, glass, and porcelain. The chief export, in addition to the minerals and manufactures is wood. The inhabitants are almost all Lutherans. The government is a monarchy, in which the power of the sovereign is limited by that of the states or *Gemeinschaffscollegium*. As a member of the Germanic Confederation, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt has a vote in the plenum and shares the 16th vote in the minor or representative council with Schwarzburg-Godeshausen and the three Anhalt duchies of Bernburg, Dessau, and Köthen. Its contingent of men to the Confederation is 539. For administrative purposes it is divided into the upper lordship of Rudolstadt, and the lower lordship of Frankenhansen, and subdivided into ten *bellivicks*—Rudolstadt (the capital), Blankenburg, Pöhlitzella, Im Königsee, Oberweißbach, Lautenberg, Frankenhansen, Braunberg, and Stadtschlotheim. Pop. 59,650.

2, **SCHWABENBURG-GODESHAUSEN**, forming the 25th state of the Germanic Confederation, lies, like the former principality on the N side of the Thuringian Forest, between the territories of Prussian Saxony and the Saxon duchies, and consists of several distinct portions, area, 247 sq. m. It is more fertile than Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, producing corn, which after satisfying the home consumption, leaves a small surplus for export. One of the principal sources of revenue is derived from the forests, which furnish excellent timber. Flax also is extensively cultivated, and great numbers of cattle, sheep, and swine are reared. The minerals include iron, alum, cobalt and copper. The first supplies several smelting-furnaces and forges, and from the two last much alum and vitriol are made. After these, the only manufacture of any importance is porcelain. The principal exports are corn, wool, wood, ironware, iron, alum, vitriol, lamplight, rocks, and fat cattle. The powers of the sovereign are extensive, but exercised with the concurrence of a *Gemeinschaff*.

othings. As a member of the Germanic Confederation Schwarzenburg, however, has vote in the plenary, and shares the 15th vote of the minor council, as mentioned above in the case of Schwarzenburg-Rodekath. Its contingent to the confederation is 451 men. For administrative purposes it is divided into the upper lordship of Arnstadt, and the lower lordship of Sonderhausen and subdivided into seven bailiwicks—Sonderhausen (the capital), Klagen, Schönbürg, Ebeleben, Kohn, Arnstadt, and Gohaus. The inhabitants are almost all Lutherans. Pop. 60,002

SCHWARZENBACH [AN DER SAAL] a tn. Bavaria. Upper Franconia, dist. and 68 m. N. Haulsen on the Saale, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It contains a parish church and castle, and has manufactures of cloth, and flax and cotton spinning-mills. Pop. 1960

SCHWARZENBEK a vil. Denmark, duchy Lauenburg, cap. bail, 18 m. E. Hamburg, with a station on the railway to Berlin. Pop. 700

SCHWARZENBERG a tn. Saxony circle Zwickau, 53 m. S.W. Dresden, on the Schwarzrueher with several courts and public offices, two churches and a castle. Manufactures of gloves, a wire-work, the saw and other mills and a patch oven. Pop. 2100

SCHWARZENBECK a vil. and par. Switzerland cant. and 17 m. S.E. Bern. It lies in a high and somewhat wild country near the extremity of the Emmenthal and is chiefly composed of poor wooden huts. It has, however, a pleasantly situated church. The rearing of cattle is the chief employment. Pop. 2864

SCHWARZENFELD a vil. Bavaria. Upper Palatinat, dist. and near Ratisburg with two churches manufactures of looking-glasses and two iron mills. Pop. 3119

SCHWARZENFELTZ a tn. Bohemia circle Kautz, 20 m. S.E. Prague. It contains a castle townhouse, demerit church, school and hospital and has a potash and a tile work. Pop. 2292

SCHWARZWALD or **BLACK FOREST** [Latin, *Silva Nigra*].—1 A mountain range in S.W. of Germany. It commences near the S. of Baden and stretches through it and part of the kingdom of Württemberg in a N.N.E. direction, nearly parallel to the course of the Rhine and the chain of the Vosges, till it approaches the town of Rastatt and becomes subdued with the Taunus. Its greatest breadth is about 150 m. and its greatest breadth 45 m. It probably takes its name from the dark forests of pine which crown its ridges or clothe its sides. Its summits are for the most part slightly rounded but the highest of them are truncated or peaked. They attain their greatest height in the S. where the culminating point the Feldberg is 4800 ft. The Breitenberg in the same locality is only about 50 ft. lower. Towards the N. the chain subsides so rapidly, that some geographers conceive it to terminate near Gengenbach and Pfaffenberg and give no name to the hills which continue as far as Hildesberg. With more propriety however the S. portion is designated the Humber and the N. portion the Lower Schwarzwald. The W. slope is the more abrupt, and furnishes the grandest features of the scenery for which the right valley of the Rhine is here so celebrated. This valley, however is so narrow that no rivers of any consequence take their rise in it. The E. slope, which is much more gradual, gives rise to the Neckar, and is still more distinguished by furnishing the source of the Danube. The highest summits of the Schwarzwald are covered with snow at all times, except during the hottest summer-months and hence it is only during those that they have any appearance of verdure. The woody surface commences immediately below, and is occupied chiefly by pine. At the same elevation oaks are never seen. The mountains belong to three formations. In the S.W. the rocks are composed of granite and gneiss. Porphyry overlies the granite, but is confined within much narrower limits, though the loftiest peaks are sometimes formed of it. Some considerable heights in the N. and E. consist of red sandstone, which stretches in inclined beds from the Rhine, between Lautenbach and Waldshut, to the banks of the Main. The older rocks are rich in minerals, including silver, gold, lead and copper.—2 A tn. in Württemberg, east of the four lions which that kingdom is divided. Part of it is surrounded by the territory of Baden, and part by Heilbronn. Area. 1957 sq. m. Pop. (1862) 442,972

SCHWARZWASSEN—1, A river, Germany, rises in the Rhenish Massif, on the frontier of Bohemia, near Göttingen, flows W. N. W., entering Saxon at Gersdorf, then proceeds eirectionally N. N. W. passing near Schwarzenburg, and joins the Mulde of Zwicken on the right, after a course of about 26 m.—2 (or *Carminensis*) A river, France, issues from Lake Weygny, prov. W. Prusse, flows very circuitously, first S.E., then E., then S.E. and joins a bank Vistula at Schwet. Total course about 80 m.

SCHWARZWASSEN, two places, Austrian Silesia.—1, [Pohls, Strasse] A tn. circle and 16 m. N. N.E. Teschen, bank Vistula, near the Russian frontier. It consists of narrow streets, and contains a male. Pop. 1200.—3, A vil. circle Troppau, bail. Friedberg, with a church. Pop. 1294

SCHWATZ [Latin, *Sarcocolla*], a market in Austria, Tyrol, circle Unterenthal, r. bank has 16 m. E. N.E. Innsbruck. It is a poor place, but contains a handsome parish church, with good paintings, a Franciscan monastery casino, and hospital, and has manufactures of various articles in iron and wire, heavy tobacco, and earthenware. There are valuable mines of silver iron, and copper in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2518

SCHWADLÉH, a tn. Hungary, co. Zepa, on the Danube, among the Carpathians, 4 m. from Schodnitz. It has a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a normal school and copper-mines. Pop. 2469

SCHWIDT a tn. Prussia, gov. Potsdam 1. bank Oder 24 m. S.W. Stettin. It consists of the town proper and three suburbs has well built houses, spacious streets partially lined with chestnut-trees, and a large market-place; contains a castle, originally the residence of a branch of the margraves of Brandenburg, two Protestant parish churches, a French Reformed church in which one of the margraves and his margraves are buried; a synagogue (theatre and hospital) and has manufactures of woolen and linen cloth, tobacco starch and gunpowder, harness, distilleries, and a trade in cattle. A considerable number of the inhabitants are descendants of French emigrants expelled from their homes by the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Pop. (1846) 7024

SCHWEGENHEIM a vil. Bavaria. Palatinat, cant. and near Gengenbach with a church. Pop. 1845

SCHWELBACH a vil. Hesse, Prussia circle, 17 m. N. N.E. Travem. 1. bank Moulde, over which there is a ferry. It contains a church, and has several mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1466

SCHWELDITZ, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 29 m. S.W. Breslau, on the railway to Freiburg, reg. circle, on a height above 1. bank Weistritz. It consists of the town proper and six suburbs as a place of considerable strength, being both surrounded by walls with six gates, and defended by a fort, and is well built, having good houses, two squares, and wide well-furnished streets. It contains a Protestant church a garrison church, and two R. Catholic churches, an Ursuline monastery, a gymnasium, theatre, barracks, arsenal, hospital, and house of correction; is the seat of a superior court of law and several public offices, and has manufactures of woolen and linen cloth, hosiery and ribbons, starch-works, vinegar-works, dye-works, tanneries, breweries, and numerous mills and distilleries. Schwellditz was the residence of the first Pansie, was walled in 1225, additionally fortified in 1356, and repeatedly besieged during the Thirty Years war. It was made a regular fortress by Frederick II. in 1747 and afterwards stood several sieges, in the last of which, in 1810, after being beleaguered for 86 days, it was taken, and its entire works demolished. Pop. (1846) 12,055

SCHWELVA a tn. Saxony-Miningen, on a small stream of same name, affluent of the Werra, 27 m. N. Meiningen with an orphan asylum and hospital, two paper and four other mills. Pop. 1500

SCHWELINAU a vil. Bavaria circle Middle Franconia, about 2 m. S.W. Nürnberg with manufactures of gold-thread, boxes, toys, and other Nürnberg ware. Pop. 1374

SCHWEINARTEN [Havus and Grotte] two small ponds, on the *Leine* Austria, on the Mährisch frontier, near Nikolsburg, with a church and a castle. Pop. 3008

SCHWEINFURT [anc. *Fregesha Suenowica*], a tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, r. bank Main, which here forms an island each side of which communicates with the opposite

bank by a bridge, 34 m N N E. Wirsberg. It is surrounded by an old wall with four gates in the east of several courts and public offices contains a R. Catholic and two Protestant churches a handsome townhouse, a gymnasium, founded by Gustavus Adolphus; Latin, agricultural, industrial, and other schools a burgher hospital, poorhouse, orphan hospital and infirmary and has manufactures of starch and vinegar linen and woollen goods, hosiery, ribbons, machine white-lead, saltery and hardware, a super-fine salt-petre and potash works, dye-works, tile-works, tobacco-factories, distilleries numerous mills, and a considerable trade, both general and transit, favoured by the river, which is here navigable. Schweinfurt is of great antiquity, and was long a free imperial city. It is the native place of the physician Ruempfer, the historian Bunsen, and the poet Bückert. Pop. 7354.

SCHWEINHEIM a vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, 8 m S E. Aschaffenburg with a church. Pop. 1680.

SCHWEINITZ, a in Prussia Saxony gov. and 8 m. N E. Merseburg, on the Elbe river, with a church, a castle a factory and some trade in wine. Pop. 1213.

SCHWEINITZ, **SWANICER** or **TAUOER SWICER** a market in Bohemia, circle and 19 m. S E. Budweis. It contains two churches, a chapel townhouse, and hospital, and has manufactures of cloth, and a weekly market at which on an average, 500 head of cattle are sold. Pop. 2381.

SCHWENINWART or **SCHWENWART** a market in Lower Austria, 30 m. N E. Vienna, r. bank Wundenbach, in a wine district, with a castle and a church. Pop. 1323.

SCHWELM a town in Prussia, Westphalia, 32 and 32 m. W S W. Arnberg, on the Selwe. It has a court of law, three churches and a superior burgher school manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen goods ribbons, bed ticking, iron, steel and metal wares a red leather factory, dye-works bleaching, a general trade, and trade in cattle. Pop. 4191.

SCHWENNIGEN, a in Württemberg circle Schwarzwalde, on the frontiers of Baden 10 m. W N W. Tuttlingen. Many of the inhabitants are employed in making the wooden casks for which the district has long been famous. Pop. 3771.

SCHWENITZ, a river, Elbe catch. duchy Holstein. It proceeds from the outlet of Lake Lütke Pilsa N. W. forms one considerable expansion, communicates with another at Pressa, and falls into the E. side of the Kiel-ford forming at its mouth a water-haven of the fourth class, which admits vessels drawing 5 ft. total course, 33 m.

SCHWERIN the cap. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin W. shore, lake of same name, 60 m. E. Hitzburg. It is pleasantly situated is surrounded by a ditch, and a wall with seven gates, and is well built, containing four public squares, and a great number of well-kept and well-lighted streets. It consists of the old town and suburbs, the new town or Schloß, and the Pfaffenstadt, and contains four churches of which the cathedral a colossal structure in the old Gothic style, has an excellent organ, a synagogue, a castle, three palaces, government offices, a townhouse, merchants hall, mint, theatre, gymnasium industrial veterinary military, and other schools, and numerous charitable establishments and endowments. The manufactures consist of woollen and linen cloth leaguer and carthen ware, sugar and bran and there are numerous mills. Pop. 17,336.—The lake formed by an expansion of the Elbe is about 15 m. long N to S, and 1 m. to 5 m. broad of very irregular shape, and divided into two distinct portions by a peninsula which projects from its E. shore. It discharges itself at its N W. end by a river which flows N to Wismar, and falls into a bay of the Baltic opposite to the island of Poel.

SCHWERIN or **SCHWERNER** a in Prussia, gov. and 60 m. W N W. Posen, at the entrance of the Odra with the Warta, here crossed by a bridge. It consists of the town proper and a suburb contains a parish church and synagogue, and has manufactures of woollen cloth, a dye-works, and several breweries. Pop. 5444.

SCHWENING or **SCHWENINGEN**, a in Prussia, gov. and 7 m. E. Posen, on a lake of same name with two R. Catholic churches and a synagogue, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and several breweries. Pop. 2331.

SCHWERTZ, a in Prussia, Westphalia gov. and 31 m. W N W. Arnberg, on the Ruhr. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and has manufactures of woollen cloth, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 3174.

SCHWETZ, or **SWETSCA** a in Prussia, gov. and 80 m. S W. Marienwerder, cap. circle, l. bank Vistula, near the confluence of the Schwartwasser with several courts and public offices two churches, a Franciscan monastery, and two hospitals, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 3004.

SCHWETZINGEN a in Baden circle Lower Rhine, in a fertile district on the Leimbach 9 m. S E. Mainbach. It contains three churches, and a palace of the grand duke, with the garden and wicket-wicket. Pop. 2568.

SCHWETZKAU, or **SWETSCAUKAU** a in Prussia, gov. and 44 m. S S W. Posen, with a R. Catholic church and manufactures of linen. Pop. 1027.

SCHWIEBENDINGEN a vil. Württemberg circle Neckar, on the Glens, 9 m. N W. Stuttgart with a church and a royal castle. Pop. 1244.

SCHWIEBUS, a in Prussia, prov. Brandenburg gov. and 41 m. E. S. E. Frankfurt, on the Selwe. with a castle two churches manufactures of woollen cloth, a brewery and a trade in horses. Pop. 1244.

SCHWIELAGH, or **SCHWELAGH** a lake, Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, about 13 m. N E. Lubben greatest length, 10 to 8 m, greatest breadth 3 m. It receives several small streams, but is chiefly formed by an expansion of the Spre, which enters it on the N W, and quits it on the N.

SCHWILAU or **SWILAU** a in Bohemia circle and 6 m. N. Kiettau in the valley of the Angel, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge of six arches. It contains a parish church and a synagogue, and has manufactures of woollen cloth. At a short distance S. E. stands the old castle of Schwibau, now almost a ruin. Pop. 1419.

SCHWYZ, a central cant. Switzerland, from which the whole country is supposed to derive its name, bounded, N. by cant. Zürich and St. Gall, from which it is partly separated by Lake Zürich. W. Zag and Lucern S. Lake Lucern, separating it from Unterwalden and Uri and E. Glarus greatest length E. to W. 26 m. greatest breadth, 21 m. area 256 sq. m. It belongs to the so-called mountain cantons being traversed in all directions by lofty chains and minor ramifications. Near the centre is the Mythen, 6315 ft. above sea level in the W. the Mt. 6505 ft. in the N. the Rosenberg 6195 ft., and the Rhone, 4026 ft., in the S. the Pann, 3210 ft., and in the S. the Lützelberg 7413 ft. The whole canton belongs to the basin of the Rhine more than two-thirds of the surface being drained by the Aar and the Lake of Zürich a third by the Lake of Lucern, chiefly by means of the Moos, and the remainder forming only an unimportant portion by the Lake of Zug. Valleys of considerable extent are interspersed between the mountain chains but generally at such a height as makes their culture by the plough impracticable and hence the chief source of wealth is in the pastures, on which vast numbers of the finest cattle which Switzerland produces are grazed. In several places apples and pears are successfully raised, the cherry also thrives well, but not infrequently suffers from sudden returns of frost. In the lowest grounds the culture of the vine has been attempted, and wine of tolerable quality is produced on the S. shores of the Lake of Zürich. The canton is very poor in minerals. The washing of the sands for gold, once carried on to some extent, has ceased to be profitable and iron, though found of good quality lies in strata so much troubled and broken up that the working of it does not promise ever to become an object of economical importance. Neither trade nor manufactures can be said to have any existence, unless we include in the former cattle and dairy produce, to which reference has already been made. Schwyz being the most important of the cantons which first threw off the yoke of Austria, has had the honour of giving the name to the whole confederation. Its present government is an extreme democracy, the whole power, legislative and executive, being not only virtually but actually lodged in the male population of legal age, who assemble by holding a general assembly every two years, and appointing to all public offices of any importance. The great body of the inhabitants are R. Catholics. Pop. 40,650.

SCHWYZ, a in Switzerland, cap. above canton, picturesque situated at the foot of a double-peaked mountain, 16 m. E. Lucern. It consists of two principal streets, in which the houses are generally good, and seven minor streets, in which they are very indifferent. The principal buildings are the parish church, a handsome edifice, finished in 1774,

towering above all the other houses of the town, so as to form a most conspicuous object, and adorned within with a row of Ionian and Corinthian pillars, and several fine marbles, adjoining the church a small Gothic chapel, called Kerk, built when the pope had, by a ban of excommunication, denied access to the church, and in such haste, that the half of it is said to have been finished in thirty days. The Dominican convent, a spacious but old and mouldy building, the Capuchin convent, in the church of which is a fine altar-piece the counterpane, the snow, in which banners taken at Mort-garten, and others borne at several of the most celebrated Swiss battles, are shown and the Archiv or record-office Schwyz, inhabited almost entirely by C. Catholics, contains a Jesuit college, a monastery and a nunnery. Pop. 5225.

SCOTLAND, a river Europe, rises near the S. frontier of Transylvania flows S. by E. across the W. part of Walachia, passing near Argejova, and falls into the Danube, 50 m. E. by S. Within opposite to Rahova, total course, about 150 m. In chief districts are the Motru on the right, and the Siliotti on the left.

SCOTLAND, (anc. *Therma Solimanica*) a tn. and seaport, S. Italy, prov. and 80 m. W. N. W. Gurgente. It stands on the slope of a hill whose base touches the shore and presents a good appearance from the sea, being surrounded by walls flanked with bastions, and defended by a citadel in general, however it is poorly built, and has a very wretched look. It contains several convents and convents, two hospitals, an orphan asylum, and many depots. Its harbor is small but large vessels anchor about 1 m. off in deep water with a good bottom and export great quantities of corn. Owing to the want of shelter almost the whole of the trade is carried on in summer. There is also some export of oil, soda, honey, milled mardines and anchovies, refined nitre, and earthenware. The thermal springs, to which Scutaria owes its recent name, are to the E. a little beyond the walls, and the vapour-baths, on the summit of the isolated mountain of Colagere, contain, as in ancient times, to be much resorted to. In 1831 a volcanic island was formed in the sea, about 20 m. S. E. of the town. Archæologists tyrant of Syracuse was a native of Scutaria. Pop. 12,000.

SCUTEL, a m. S. Italy, prov. and 40 m. S. W. Syracuse, near a river of same name with a college.

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SCUTEL, a small town, S. Italy, prov. and 40 m. S. W. Syracuse, near a river of same name with a college.

low being composed of mud-banks deposited from the rivers of the delta, or of low hills of sand blown in from the beach, the whole shore being a dreary swamp, destitute of trees or shrubs, and submerged at spring-tides. For several miles inland, also, the delta is frequently overflowed by the tide, and covered with water during the summer-months. In the dry season, the soft clay-silt, which is strongly impregnated with nitre, bears an abundant crop of gigantic grass, with ferns, mimosa, and cast, and affords pasture to numerous herds of buffaloes. The alluvial tract further N. which skirts the Indus from 1 m. to 10 m. on either side, is, like the delta, intersected with canals and water-courses, but very superior to it in appearance, soil, and cultivation—possessing, indeed, a fertility exceeded by that of no tract of country anywhere known. E. stretches a region mostly alluvial, but which, from its having been deserted by the river has become a desert of indurated clay. It is chiefly level, but traversed by two low ranges of tertiary limestone and flinty chalk, and in some parts covered with shifting sand-hills, affording passages throughout its extent for camels, buffaloes, oxen, sheep, and other herbivorous animals. W. of the Indus, the Hala or Brahman Mountains approach the river at Sehwan, and come close to the sea at Cape Monas; and between the former place and Kurushah, on the N. W. mouth of the Indus, is a mass of hills, the highest of which reach an elevation of about 1800 ft., terminating sharply on the W. bank of the stream. W. of Sehwan, lat. 25° 51' N., which is considered to mark the division between the Lower, and Upper Indus, the country improves in its aspect, but with regard to climate, as a whole, Cape Postum well observes—'Its general appearance is that of a jungle wilderness and spontaneous vegetation takes the place of cultivation. Proceeding from E. to W. a few basaltic and sand ranges are the only heights met with till the valley of the Indus terminates in the mountains of Balochistan. Iron abundantly in the limestone-formation, slates and schists in the western hills and numerous fossil shells have been discovered, with some curious specimens of petrified timber.

Climate and Diseases.—The climate is remarkably dry and sunny the country is seldom visited by rain, and is not refreshed by the waters of the monsoons, which, though they approach, do not quite reach this territory. The mean temperature of summer at Sukkar, is about 102.4° F., and even the waters of the Indus at that season attain a warmth of 92°, farther N. it is supposed to be even hotter and the Afghans have a proverb which says—'The sun of Sindh will turn a white man black, and roast an egg whole, unless it is so ungenerous as the latter fact has been proved by experiment. In the upper districts frost is not unknown, and the heat often varies in the 24 hours from 40° to 84° F. The hot season lasts from March to September, the cold from October to March and the changes from the one to the other are so rapid, that spring and autumn are not experienced. The exhalations, caused by the evaporation during summer from the stagnant waters, and rank decayed vegetation, are extremely injurious to health, and the winds sweep from the surface smothering clouds of dust, impregnated with salt and nitre besides which, the unwholesomeness of the waters from the wells produces fatal disorders of the bowels, liver, and other organs. The chief diseases, which prevail most in autumn, are influenza, fever, ague, and spasmodic cholera.

Population and Agriculture.—The husbandry of the Baluchians is of the rudest kind, their implements are very few, and of simple construction, for a plough, a rough horse pole slightly pointed with iron, and drawn by a camel or two bullocks a rough beam of heavy wood for a harrow, a primitive kind of hoe or grubber, and an equally clumsy wooden rake these, with a cart and a few bullocks, are all the implements known to the Baluch farmer. The N. districts are irrigated by the Indus, are artificially irrigated either by the Persian wheel, worked by a camel or by simply opening dikes and canals leading to lowlands. These canals, indeed, give a name to the land connected therewith, and, as is common in some E. countries, the whole system of revenue, collection, and assessment, with respect to the land-roads under tillage, is regulated by the facilities for irrigation possessed by the soil in particular localities. The grain is trodden from the husk by bullocks, on a mud threshing-floor, and after the government-collector has taken the tax in kind, the remainder is

its sea-coast stretches in a direction generally W. N. W. from the Horn or E. mouth of the Indus to Cape Monas, a distance of 150 m. except at the W. extremity it is very

namely covered with mats, protected by a clay-coating in the open air, or stored in jars of sun-burnt clay within doors. Under proper cultivation, the alluvial districts would become very productive, but large tracts have been kept in a state of nature by the Amers, so long its rulers, either to form hunting-preserves or to avoid attracting the enmity of the surrounding tribes. In those parts that are under tillage, the land yields so abundantly that the grain-crop consisting of wheat, barley, millet, sesamum and other oil seeds, hemp, opium, and tobacco; the autumn-crop of rice, maize, cotton, sugar, and indigo. Rice, wheat, and maize form the principal staples, being both extensively used for food, and exported. Pulses, with pumpkins and other succulent plants are raised in either season. The date, mango plantain, pomegranate, lime, citron, tamarind fig mulberry, pistachio, melon grapes, &c., are amongst the principal fruits. Date-palms are planted in considerable numbers the produce being employed both for food and distillation. Floriculture also merits with attention. The shores of the delta and Lower Indus are overgrown with mango and tamarind trees, both of which supply solid for textile materials for the manufacture of mats and baskets, and wood for carpentry and fuel. The caper-tree and some others, furnish good timber for building. Bamboo and peepul trees are numerous. In moist situations gigantic grasses abound and rise to the height of 15 ft. or 18 ft., furnishing materials for thatch, ropes, &c.

Animals.—The native animals of Scindia include the tiger, panther, hyena, jackal, wolf, fox, antelope and other kinds of deer, wild ass, wild hog, &c. Porcupines, hares, and other game, are common in the open and uncultivated districts, and in the salt-marshes are bred vast herds of buffaloes. The oxen of the one-humped camel, are strong, hardy and valuable, both as beasts of burden and as furnishing a rich milk, and hair for shawls and cloths, the buffaloes are prized for their hides, flesh, and milk, of which last piles is made, which is an important article of traffic in Indian commerce. The horse, lion, camel, and porcupine, are well known, active, and capable, like the camel, of enduring great fatigue and long privations. Sheep and goats are numerous in Upper Scindia. Birds are in great variety they comprise the eagle, vulture and different species of hawks, flamingoes and peacocks of large size, and in great numbers, in the delta, water fowl in great plenty the jungle-fowl, partridge, quail, and several kinds of parrots. Porcupines and alligators are met with in the Indus and its tributaries. Fish form a chief part of the food of the humbler orders of people, and the taking of these affords employment to many persons. Venomous snakes, scorpions, and centipedes are common, and the pools are capable of supplying great numbers of leeches.

People, Customs and Language.—The Scindians a mixed race of Juns and Belooches, are partly of the Hindoo and partly of the Mahometan faith. They are described as well made, and handsome; tall, inclined to corpulence, and of dark complexion and the women are particularly noticeable in the East for their beauty. Regarding the character of the Scindians most authorities agree that they are distinguished by great ignorance, bigotry, deceit, mendacity, and avarice. Their warriors (exclusively Belooches by birth or descent) are renowned for being swaggering, boastful, not over brave, and given to predatory habits. The country swarms, also with an idle race of men, alternately soldiers, beggars, and thieves ready for service under any leader and there are, besides, vast numbers of *fabera*, lazy, worthless mendicants, who under the pretences of religious austerities on contributions exacted from the other inhabitants. The dress of the male Scindians consists of a loose shirt, a pair of Turkish trousers, both usually of blue cotton, a sash round the waist and a light cotton-cap, embroidered with silk or gold but the men of rank wear instead of the latter, turbans of enormous size, 30 to 80 inches in diameter. The women dress like the men, with exception of the cap, for which they substitute a long, loose cloth thrown over the head, and occasionally drawn over the face. The filth of both sexes is excessive. Indeed, says Capt. Panton, it is impossible to conceive anything so filthy as the interior of a Scindian town. Every *Salah* (mosque) is a common sewer at the front of the dwelling; the narrow passages are blacked up with dungheaps, in which rot the lazy *Pariahs* dogs and flies are so plentiful, that in the shops it is utterly impossible to discern a particle of what is

exposed for sale. Add to this, crowded streets of very filthy people, an intolerable stench, and a sun that would roast an egg and some faint idea may be formed of a Scindian town. The language is a branch of the Sanskrit, little differing in spelling from the pure Hindi of Upper India, though more regular and complete in the inflections of its nouns and verbs. It has a character peculiar amongst its cognate dialects, in being written from left to right. Belooches is also much spoken, especially in the districts W. of the Indus and Persian may be considered as the language of the higher orders.

Manufacturing Industry.—Manufactures are carried on at Hyderabad, Shikarpoor and some other towns but the products are chiefly consumed within the limits of the country. The natives are very ingenious as weavers, turners, and artisans, and are specially noted for their skill in the production of wooden lacquer-work, famed throughout India. The leading textile fabrics are coarse silk, cotton or mixed cloths, a species of the latter called *longer* is highly valued in all the courts of India. The coarse silk goods are woven from silk imported from China and Persia, and coloured with indigo, saffron, kermes, madder, &c. they are mostly used for saris and turbans. The manufacture of the many-coloured Belindian caps forms also an important branch of industry, and much taste is often displayed in their dyeing and arrangement of colours. The Scindians are likewise renowned for the preparation of very soft and durable leather, tanned chiefly with babul bark. It forms an important article of the export trade, and furnishes the material for a pretty extensive manufacture of shoes, sword belts, and water-bags. A paper also, is made to some extent, and of fair quality, at Shikarpoor and Kores. Earthenware is made in silk, and gunpowder in most of the towns the pottery of Hella is remarkable for its tasteful shape, and good bright colours. Swords, spears, and slumey and inefficient firearms were under the Amers, made at Hyderabad but this branch of industry is now on the decline.

Trade and Commerce.—Before its subjugation to British rule in 1844 Scindia had but little trade. Even yet its trade is insignificant. Its imports consist chiefly of British piece-goods, valises and woollens, sugar, groceries, and spices mostly from Bombay, cotton and silk fabrics from Narwar, Gujara, and Multan raw silks, drags, and dyestuffs dried fruits, gold and gold thread precious stones, and horses from Khorassan, Cabool and Bokhara and of ivory and wood from the Malabar coast. Its exports, principally its own productions, comprise rice and other grains, shoes, opium indigo potash, saffron, dried fish, shark fins, and hides seaweed from its ports in the delta with cotton, silk and other fabrics, indigo metals, sugar and spices to Khorassan and the Punjab. The transit trade between it and Khorassan and Cabool is active, and carried on principally by *Lahanna* Hindoos, through the Bolan Pass from Karsachee and Shikarpoor.

Weights and Measures.—The weights and measures in use are based on the Hindoo, equal to 843 lbs. The English and subdivided into *hazals* and *ganyas* of uncertain and varying value, it serves both for liquids and dry articles. Land is measured by the *cubit*, *gundia* and *yurk*, 5 cubits making a *gundia*, and 20 *gundias* a *yurk* = 150 ft. a square *yurk* being equal to 22,500 sq. ft. The money in circulation comprises the *shuklar* or 2 India Company's rupee = 2s. and the *hazam* rupee, worth about half that of the Company.

Dynasties.—Scindia is at present divided into three collections—Hyderabad (the capital) Karsachee (the chief port) and Khyrpore. Besides these places, its principal towns are Shikarpoor; its leading towns, Hala, Larhiana, and Tattal.

History.—Scindia was governed by Hindoo rajahs at the time of its invasion by Alexander the Great but subsequently, after many changes, it became an independent state. It was finally subdued by the Emperor Akbar in 1680, since which period it has always been either nominally or really tributary. In 1739 it fell under the power of Nadir-Shah but on his death it reverted to the imperial sway of Delhi. It was, in 1766, presented by the Mogul court as a dowry to Tipu Shah Durrani, king of Cabool, to whom country it was (given to its annexation to British India) showed subsequently. The country however was, during the whole of the last and the early part of the present century, a scene of

almost rampant civil dissension, caused by disputes between the two leading tribes of Baluchistan, which led at last to the elevation of the Talpūr dynasty of the Amēers. The Government under these Amēers was a wholly unshackled military despotism, upheld by a feudal soldiery, supported by their respective chieftains and sustained by large armed contingents of about 5000 men, just before the outbreak of the British. The hostility displayed by the Amēers of Baluch against the British during and after our operations against the Afghans led ultimately to *their* invasion by British troops, and final conquest by Sir G. Napier's army at Mervan, Fez, 17, 18, 19, Sir G. Napier's army of 1800 men, and a few guns, and was soon afterwards the prey of a predatory Peshawar. It was estimated at 1,273,000 — (Tropen, *Geogr. von Indien*).

BINDIA (or Gindia) was a district in the British state of Mysore, nearly in the centre of Hindostan Proper, which until lately was normally independent but is now subsidiary to the British It stretches very irregularly between lat. 21° and 28° 40' N., and lon. 78° 40' and 77 E., surrounded on the N and E by the territories of the new British presidency of Lahore, and of the Benaresid chiefdom and Bhopal & by the Nizam's Domains, Dhar Dewar, Indore (Holkars & Bhonsles), Nagpur, Malwa, Bundelkhand, and the dominions of the Marathas (the Garwaree), W. and N. by Banarra, Paragahur, Odeypoor Kotah, and other Rajput states, Farther N.E. to W. about 420 m. Area, 34,119 sq. m. Surface mostly undulating, with a general slope to the N. where it comprises a part of the great plain of the river James. In the S. portions of it are traversed by the Vindhyan and Satpura mountains. The Chambal flows out on the S.W. other rivers are the Ghaghara, Doodha, etc., tributaries to the James with their affluents. The soil is fertile, and the mountains the North India villages show W. The soil is generally of black ferrous and the valleys are numerous, especially as the opium-plant is an object of culture. The opium raised (as elsewhere in Malwa, in which province the greater part of the state is included) is delivered by treaty at a certain price to the British authorities, by whom it is exported from the ports of the Bombay presidency. (See **INDIA**) The principal occupations are sugar, cotton, wheat, rice, barley and peas on the dry land; in some districts, such as the hills, the forests are razed, the cotton etc. of short-staple, and exported like the opium from Baroda etc. the tobacco of Bilim and Kachchra is highly raised throughout Western India. The population are mostly Mahrattas, but include also Shoals, Miras, and Coolies, numerous Bramhmins, a few Rajputs, and a peculiar sect of Mahometans called *Sarna*, who are supposed to be of Jewish origin. At Boorhanpour in the E. there is a small village of Christians, who have been missionaries since 1615, cloth thread, grain, and paper are made. Other chief places are Gralkar (the cap.) Osjain Mandsoor, Hindu and Chenderoo. This state was founded after the successes obtained by the Mahrattas over the Mogul forces in 1728, by Seenda, a chief who raised himself from obscurity into eminence by his own merits. In 1781 Madajee Sindur negotiated a peace between the British and the Mahrattas, and about the same period he introduced European discipline and arms into the army, and gave the Mahratta army the name of the person of the Mogul emperor in whose name he subsequently acted, and was the most powerful member of the Mahratta confederacy. His successor Dowlat Rao Scinda, in conjunction with the rajah of Berar advanced with hostile force towards Poona; in 1803 he had troops defeated by those under the Duke of Wellington at Assaye and again at the battles of Delhi and Laswara; by those of Lord Wellesley, and in consequence, all his territories N. of the James, and a large tract of the country between the latter and the foot of Barwah etc. were added to the British, and he ceased to exercise control over the person of the Great Mogul. In 1815, Scinda sold Ajmer, Jodhpour, and other places to the British, in exchange for sums of equal value. Few changes of importance in the foreign relations of the state occurred from that period till 1849 when soon after the accession of an infant emperour, a turbulent army conspired to smother him. Nearly 50,000 men were collected at the capital, and the British Government sent a considerable force against the traitors. After six months the traitors were threatened with hostilities if they did not discontinue their proceedings. From June 29, 1849, in which the British troops were victorious, a new regency was appointed to act in accordance with the advice

of the British resident during the maharajah's minority, and the state, which had previously been nominally independent, was constituted subsidiary to the Anglo-Indian government. A debt of 98 lakhs of rupees (£280,000), due to the latter, was to be paid by the revenue of districts, yielding 475,000 annas annually and placed under the civil administration of British officers. Other districts in the E., S. and W., also placed under British rule, were to be administered by British officers. (£180,000) annually were suggested for the maintenance of an Anglo-Indian force of seven battalions of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and four batteries of artillery. Any other troops maintained by the maharajah were limited to 500 men. The British resident at Gwalior is also the agent for the Government of India in the district of the Ganges river, and the British Resident at Lucknow is also the agent for the Government of India in the districts of the Ganges river. *See* *Barbadoes, territories*. *See* *§ 235, 513*. — (Macanudo, *Vie dans l'Inde*. *Troops, Survey of India*.)

the BGO or "Gözü" [see also *Chios*, *Turkish Isles*, *Andalus*] an island Asiatic Turkey in the Aegean Sea separated from the coast of Anatolia by a channel not more than 7 m wide where narrowest, and about 63 km W SW Smyrna. It is of a somewhat quadrangular form 82 km long N to S, with a mean breadth of about 12 m. Area, 296 sq km sq. The surface is generally covered with limestone ridges, separated from each other by verdant and fertile valleys, and presents much scenery of a very beautiful description. There are no perennial streams, and an abundant supply of water both for domestic and agricultural purposes, is obtained from numerous large wells. In this island, as in all the other islands of the Aegean group are raised. The principal products are wine, cotton silk and more especially mastic, which may be considered as the staple of the island. The quantity of cereals is very small. The metals is chiefly in dried fruit, preserves, oil, and salt. 1. op. of whom a large portion are Turks, about 32 000. The CAPITAL, of the same name, near the middle of the E. coast. consists of houses built for the most part of heavy stone or brick and generally with terraced roofs; is defended by a castle has manufactures of velvet and some lighter fabrics and at its harbour which is formed by two moles, and provided with two lightships, which its sufficiency of water, and the centre of the island. Pop. 14,560.—Before the war of Greek Independence, Scio was peopled almost entirely by Greeks who enjoyed greater privileges than were usually conferred on their countrymen, and were generally in comfortable circumstances. Their number at the time has been estimated at 150,000. The part which they took in the war appears to have exasperated the Turks beyond measure, and provoked them to retaliate by fearful atrocities. Having made themselves masters of the island in 1827, they are said to have put 40 000 persons to the sword, often under circumstances of horrid cruelty, and reduced the population to 15,000. Scio contends for the honour of being the birthplace of Homer, and a tradition in the rock is pointed out as the place where he is said to have taught. Notwithstanding its ancient celebrity it possesses few antiquities.

SCIOLZE, a vil Italy Piedmont, div and 9 m. NE.
 Turin, with a church, castle, and school. Pop. 1124.

SCIONZIER, a vil. and com. Sardinau States, div. Savoy prov. Fancigny 8 m. W Cluses, with the remains of three of 1 castles, a pottery tannery tile-works, and a trade in dairy produce. Pop. 2435.

SCIORIACI a tin Seely prov and 14 m. N W Byrne
 6000.

SCIOTO, a river U States, Ohio. It flows S. past Columbus about 200 m., and joins the Ohio at Alexandria. It is navigable for large keel-boats 180 m. and for oxcarts almost to its source.

SCIASCIANO, a vit Naples, prov Lavoura, W S W Noia,
in a plain: with six churches. Pop. 1100.

In ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., underlain by PAGE CLIFF.
In ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., at Alv. and township, U. States, near
Sacramento, 25 m. S.W. station on Machuchichas Bay; with a
number of churches and schools. Its harbour, at the mouth
of North River, is small and difficult of access, but convenient.
On the river many fine ships are built. It has some shipping
and fishing trade, and manufactures of leather, boots, and
shoes, hats, &c. Pop. 2,168.—S. A. Alv. and township, Ethel
Island, 13 m. W. Providence, on the Parment with three
churches, academy, and extensive cotton and woolen man-
ufactures. Pop. 1,693

SCILAVONIA [German, *Slavonia*], a territory or part of the Austrian Empire, formerly incorporated with Hungary, but now forming part of the kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, bounded N by Hungary, E the Banat of Hungary, S Turkey, and W Croatia. Area, 5749 sq. m. It is of a very irregular and straggling form, stretching W to E. for 180 m. while its average breadth does not exceed 40 m. Its natural boundaries, however, are admirably defined by mighty rivers—the Drave on the N and the Sava on the S. and their junction with the Danube on the E. A branch of the Carian Alps, entering Slavonia from Croatia on the W, traverses it throughout its whole length, forming the watershed between the Drave on the N and the Sava on the S. sending down numerous small streams into each, and terminating somewhat abruptly on reaching the banks of the Danube. These mountains, which are almost entirely composed of limestone, intersected occasionally by serpentine and porphyry are neither very lofty nor rugged, though they frequently terminate in sharp-pointed peaks. They are generally covered up to their summits with magnificent wood. Mount Papuk, in the upper part of the Poage is the culminating point of the chain and is not more than 2700 ft. above the level of the Danube. On either side the mountains slope down rapidly and give place to a succession first of lower hills and valleys, presenting a beautifully undulating surface, clothed with verdure or covered with orchards, and then of plains which extend without interruption to the banks of the river, in some parts some dated twice and thrice a year. The tracts thus exposed form belts along the Sava and the Drave of several miles in width and being covered with verdure, form meadows on which large herds of horses, cattle, and swine are reared. The soil is almost throughout of remarkable fertility. Grain, fruit, flax, hemp, tobacco, liquors and madder are extensively raised. The minerals understood to be important, are worked only to a very limited extent. They include several mines of copper and argentiferous lead, abundance of iron and exhausted supplies of beautiful marble. Slavonia has hitherto owed much more to the bounty of nature than to the industry of its inhabitants, who are generally very ignorant, and if not indolent, restless, and of unsocial habits. This is owing in a great measure to the peculiar circumstances in which they are placed, the far greater part of their country and particularly the whole of it along the Sava, belonging to the Austrian military frontier, where every man capable of bearing arms is a soldier and the ordinary arts of life are of secondary importance. There are no manufactures deserving of the name, but the transit trade along the navigable rivers within which the country has enclosed is considerable. The principal exports are fat cattle and swine, some chiefly wheat and rye. Hides and skins, including those of foxes, wolves, and bears, tobacco, and madder, liquors, carver honey and wax. The principal imports are iron, salt, and oil. Slavonia is the only country which has preserved the name of the great Slavonian stock. The inhabitants call their country Slavonians and themselves Slavonians, and speak the so-called Illyrian tongue, which under a great variety of dialects prevails in many counties of Hungary in the E and S. parts of Croatia, in Dalmatia, Servia, Bosnia and Herzegovina. For administrative purposes Slavonia is divided into civil and military Slavonia—the former on the N subdivided into the three counties of Poage, Verocse, and Syrena and the latter on the S E and N E. subdivided into the two regimental districts (*Regimentsbezirke*) of Brod and J. S. and the battalion districts (*Battalionsbezirke*) of Csank. P. 336,000.

SCILAVONIA a vil and com. Belgium, prov and 10 m. E. Namur on the Meuse. It has manufactures of crucibles, glass, pipes, earthenware, and tobacco, a distillery and limekilns. Pop. 1492.

SCOGGIO-GRANDI an isl. Ambrise, in the Adriatic, belonging to the British group, off S.W. coast of Istria, about 5 m. S.W. Dugno. It is of very irregular shape, about 4 m. long, by 1 m. broad and has on its E. coast the village of Scoglio, which gives its name to the whole group.

SCOLE, or Osmundston, par. Eng. Norfolk 821 sq. Pop. 383.

SCOTCHBY a river, European Turkey, Albania, rises on the border of Macedonia, whence it flows N.W. and W. passes E. to the sea and enters the Adriatic, 15 m. S. Durazzo. Total course, about 125 m.

SCONE, a vil and par. Scotland, co. and 3 m. N.E. Perth, 1 bank Tay; with Established Free and U. Presbyterian churches. The village of New Scone consists of neatly built houses, and contains 1480 inhabitants, chiefly engaged in handloom weaving. Of Old Scone, the principal remains are a market-cross. Its ancient abbey in which the kings of Scotland were wont to be crowned on the stone of destiny now in Westminster Abbey, is only represented by inconsiderable ruins, and on the site of its ancient palace now stands the elegant modern mansion of the Earl of Mansfield. Area of par., 7000 ac. Pop. 2281.

SCOOTIE par. Scot. Fife. Pop. 8115.

SCOFIA a vil in Turkey in Europe, in S.W. of Bosnia 18 m. S.W. Travnik, on a steep height above a bank Vrbas. It is defended by a strong castle. Pop. about 1800.

SCOPWICH par. Eng. Lincoln 8190 ac. Pop. 419.

SCORBOROUGH par. Eng. York (b. Riding) 1329 ac. Pop. 90.

SCOREFF a river, France, rises in N. of dep. Morbihan flows S., and falls into Lorient harbour, total course, 40 m.

SCORRANO a vil in Naples, prov. Otranto E.N.E. Gai. pop. It stands on a hill, and has two convents. P. 1300.

SCOTHPRN par. Eng. Lincoln 2500 ac. Pop. 572.

SCOTLAND and *Scotia*, French, *Scotia* German *Schottland*, the N. division of the island of Great Britain between lat. 54° 58' and 56° 40' N. and lon. 1° 41' and 6° 50' W. It is separated from England on the S.E. by the Tweed S.W. by the Solway Firth and S. partly by the Cheviot Hills and partly by an indefinite moorland tract, known anciently by the name of the Debatable Land and bounded, E. by the North Sea, and N. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean. The greatest length from N. to S. is 287 m. The breadth varies considerably. Measured from N. to S. between Kilwarden and a Head on the Mull of Kintyre, it is 517 m. and on the parallel of 56° 51', and 56° respectively 130 m. 125 m. and 43 m. Between Alloa on the Forth and Dumfries on the Clyde the width is diminished to 23 m. and farther N. where a kind of peninsula is formed by the Dumfries Firth on the E. and Loch Broom on the W., it does not exceed 24 m. These measurements apply only to the mainland and therefore when the true area is to be ascertained it is necessary to add the numerous islands which singly or in groups lie to the coast and form one of their peculiar features. On the E. coast these islands are so few and small as not to require special notice but on the N. are the two large groups of the Orkneys and Shetlands of magnitude sufficient to form a separate county while on the W. a series of groups known by the names of the Hebrides and Western Isles, stretch almost uninterruptedly from N. to S., at a short distance from the coast, and though not formed into separate counties, form no insignificant portion of the whole area of the country. The largest of them are Lewis and Harris, E. Uist, S. Uist, Barra, Mull, Jura, and Islay. In the S.W. the islands of Arran and Bute have been deemed of sufficient importance to be formed into a separate county under the name of the latter. The name, area, and population of the different counties or shires, are exhibited in the following table. (See next page).

Coasts, Roadsteads, and Harbours.—Scotland in its general appearance contrasts strikingly with that of England, possessing few of the long open valleys and wide undulating plains for which the latter is distinguished. The coast-line, with the exception of a portion in the N.E. chiefly along the Moray Firth and another portion in the S.W. chiefly along the Solway Firth, where low and sandy beaches have been formed, presents an almost uninterrupted succession of deep indentations and bold rocky cliffs and headlands, and stretches out so much when its different windings are followed, as to have an aggregate length of at least 2500 m. Of these, the far larger part are traced on the W. coast, on which the waves of the Atlantic, breaking with tremendous force, have scooped out wide gulfs, and penetrated far inland, forming arms of the sea to which the name of lochs has been given perhaps improperly because they are apt to be confounded with inland lakes, to which in Scotland the same name of lochs is constantly applied. Of these sea-lochs which are entirely confined to the W. coast, the largest are Loch Lomond between the shires of Argyre and Dumbarton; Loch Fyne wholly, and Loch Lomond chiefly in Argyre shire, the former celebrated for its

other hand, on the Ayrshire coast, are the magnificent harbours of Troon and Ardrossan. Still further in, Greenock, with its excellent harbour capable of accommodating the largest vessels, appears; and at last, after a long interval, when the firth has contracted to a river, and the river to a narrow channel a whole forest of shipping comes suddenly into view and discloses one of the greatest ports of the British Empire. In a locality where nothing short of consummate skill and undomesticated perseverance could have formed or can continue to maintain it. From this hasty sketch of the coasts, roadsides, and harbours of Scotland, our attention is naturally turned to its interior, which for convenience of description has been divided into three distinct regions—a southern, a central, and a northern.

Southern Region.—The S. region commencing on the foot of Knapdale, stretches across the island, and then N. to the Lammermoor and the Pentland Hills, so as to include the whole counties of Wigton, Kirkcubright, Dumfriesshire, Roxburgh, Berwick, Selkirk, and Peebles, small parts of the East and Mid Lothians, and large parts of the S. of Lanarkshire and the S. of Ayrshire. Thus defined it is essentially a mountainous region, presenting both in isolated masses and continuous ranges a great number of summits which are more than 2000 ft. above the sea. The most conspicuous of these are situated near its centre, where Queensberry Hill the Lowther Hills, and Dalziel, rise, at respective heights of 2250 ft., 2836 ft., and 2790 ft. The most remarkable of the isolated hills are Culmoryrie 2598 ft., and Criffel 1930 ft., the one in the W. and the other in the E. of Kirkcubrightshire and Tinto, 2806 ft. in Lanarkshire. The most of the mountains have flat or rounded summits and slopes gradually without breaking into precipices. They are thus deficient in some of the grander features of mountain scenery but are in general clad with a richer verdure, and give origin to a great number of beautiful pastoral valleys. These usually borrow their waters from the streams which flow through them and form the dales of Nithdale, Annandale, Tyndale, and others, well known in border minstrelsy. In many parts, however, the S. region loses its mountainous character and spreads out into undulating and even level plains, celebrated both for their fertility and the skill displayed in cultivating them. The most extensive and celebrated of these is the Merse in Berwickshire, but they occur also in Roxburghshire, in the lower districts of Dumfriesshire, and in several parts of Wigtownshire. At least three-fourths of the surface of this region belongs in geological structure, to the Silurian system, and is composed of grey wacks and coarse slates. In this formation the valuable lead-mines which have so long been worked at Lead Hills and Wanlockhead, on the borders of Dumfriesshire and Lanarkshire, are situated. Eruptive rocks are found chiefly among the Cheviots, which are composed almost throughout of porphyry and three large outcrops of granite are seen in Kirkcubrightshire—one in the N.W. near Loch Doon on the borders of Ayrshire; another near the centre of the county, west of the Winton and largest in the S.E. where it commences on the Solway Firth, near Dry Water and stretches N.E., having the Criffel near its centre. Rocks belonging to the lower part of the secondary formation occur chiefly in the S. of Dumfriesshire and in parts of Roxburghshire and Berwickshire. They are composed mostly of old red sandstone, but occasionally rise higher in the series and become truly carboniferous. Coal accordingly is worked in a limited coal-field near Canobie, in the E. of Dumfriesshire, and in the N.W. of the same county both limestone and coal, the latter remarkable for the thickness of its main seam, are worked to some extent.

Central Region.—The central region commencing where the S. terminates, extends N. to the foot of the Grampians, and then has its boundary nearly defined by a straight line drawn in a N.E. direction from the mouth of the Clyde to Stonehaven on the E. coast. Though the least of the three regions, comprising not more than a sixth of the whole surface, it is by far the wealthiest, and contains probably three-fifths of the population. This superiority it owes partly to the fertility of its soil, and more to its salubrious temperature. It includes on the S. of the Forth and Clyde nearly the whole of the Lothians, the greater parts of Lanarkshire and Ayrshire, and the whole of Renfrew and on the N. of them the more

level parts of Dumbarrow, Stirling, and Perth, the whole of Clackmannan, Kinross, and Fifin, the greater part of Forfar, and rather more than the half of Kincardine. It thus contains the lower parts of the basins of the Clyde, Forth, and Tay, including the rich alluvial flats which line the banks of these rivers as well as the finely undulating slopes and straths which gradually rise from them and in its cities towns and numerous villages, its country seats and numerous groves, its orchards, gardens, and cultivated fields, provides itself to be one of the most distinguished abodes of industry, commerce, and agriculture. Though, considered as a whole, it is much less elevated than the general surface of Scotland, it has none of the monotonousness of flat countries. With the exception of what are called orce-lands, the diversities of hill and dale are never wanting, and several of the continuous ridges which stretch across its surface attain heights which in most other countries would be considered sufficient to entitle them to the name of mountains. The most conspicuous of these ridges are the Kilpatrick and Campsie Hills, which, commencing in Dumbarrow, stretch E.N.E. towards the town of Stirling the Ochil Hills, which, commencing to the N.E. of the same town, stretch between the lower part of Perth and Clackmannan and Kinross into Fife, and the Balvair Hills, which, commencing in the E. of Perthshire, pursue a direction nearly parallel to the two former ridges across the S. of Forfarshire. The eruptive rocks of the central region are found chiefly in the three ridges of hills just mentioned, but are also found widely diffused over its surface, in the forms of veins and patches. They are entirely composed of varieties of porphyry and trap. All the sedimentary rocks are of secondary formation. The old red sandstone situated at the bottom of the series is most largely developed in the N. part of the region and stretches continuously from Dumbarrow to Stonehaven in a broad belt, which widens out as it proceeds E. and finally covers the greater part both of Forfar and Kincardine. Almost the whole of the celebrated valley of Strathmore thus belongs to it. The same formation occurs to a less extent on the S. frontiers of this region in the S. of Haddington and Midlothian and in detached portions of Lanark and Ayr. The remainder of the surface belongs decidedly to the carboniferous system, containing all its usually accompanying rocks in regular series, from the mountain limestone upwards to the new red sandstone or Permian system. The part of the secondary formation higher in the series, and developed to a remarkable extent in England is here altogether wanting. Coal and ironstone, both in the greatest abundance and of the best quality form a number of separate fields, which extend with little interruption from the E. to the W. coast and are all included within the space bounded by two nearly parallel lines, the one drawn from the mouth of the Tay through Stirling to the Isle of Arran, and the other from the town of Dunbar in E. Lothian, to that of Chirnock on the coast of Ayrshire. The whole area thus defined cannot be less than 1500 sq. m. but when allowance is made for the large space occupied by igneous rocks, where the coal, if it ever existed, has been burnt up or otherwise destroyed, and the much larger space lying between the different coal-basins, after their seams have cropped out, probably a half will require to be deducted from the above area.

Northern Region.—The N. region, consisting of the whole of the island situated N. and W. of the line which we have supposed to be drawn from the mouth of the Clyde to Stonehaven, is by far the largest of the three and is remarkable for the number and elevation of the mountain ranges by which it is traversed. Immediately in the N. of the valley of Strathmore the Grampians rise in majesty, and present an apparently impenetrable barrier. Behind this barrier the ancient Caledonian rock refuge, and defied the Roman legions. The Grampians form not so much a chain, as a system of mountains, in which the loftiest summits are so irregularly grouped that it seems almost impossible to fix on any particular range as the principal axis. Assuming that it commences on the N.E. coast of Kincardine it stretches in a W.S.W. direction first across that county and then forms the boundary between Aberdeen on the N. and Forfar and Perth on the S. On reaching the S.W. extremity of Aberdeen it is joined by another range coming from the N.E., and commencing it with a remarkable cluster of summits occupying a kind of isolated corner common to the counties of Aberdeen, Dundee, and in

verges. On being joined by this range the principal chain takes its direction and stretches S.W. between Forth and Inverness, all its spurs reaching a point nearest to these coasts, and that of Argyll. Before reaching this point the Grampians widen out both on the N. and S. sending branches in the former direction into Inverness, and in the latter over the whole breadth of Perthshire, and even beyond it into Strathgairn, where they appear to find an appropriate termination in Benloneid. A middle branch, which from following the original direction, is perhaps entitled to be considered as the principal chain, enters Argyllshire, and is continued between Loch Awe and Edrie towards the coast. Even here it can scarcely be said to terminate, as its ramifications obviously extend into the adjacent islands of Mull on the right, and Jura and Islay on the left. Some hold Mullthorpe to be the N. limit of the Grampians, and of course consider the Monagh Lea Mountains, which rise immediately beyond the strath, and are parallel to it, as a distinct chain. A better arrangement considers the Monagh Lea as only one of the parallel terraces of the Grampians and finds a much better boundary in the valley of Glenmore and its remarkable chain of lakes. The Grampians, comprehended within these limits, is the loftiest mountain chain in Great Britain and consists of a number of summits exceeding 4000 ft. The culminating point, long supposed to be Ben Nevis 4370 ft., in the W. of Inverness-shire is now claimed by Ben Macduin, said to be 4280 ft. It forms one of the remarkable clusters of mountains already referred to as meeting on the borders of Aberdeen, Banff, and Inverness. The others connected with it are the celebrated Cairngorm, Cairn Toul, and Ben Avon respectively 4695 ft. 4320 ft., and 2967 ft. To these may be added Ben Cranach an Englishman 3567 ft. Benloneid, Strathgairn 3195 ft. Ben More, Ben Larnach, Scheuchallan, and Benavoulch, Perthshire, respectively 3819 ft. 3545 ft. 3513 ft. 3180 ft. 3551 ft. and Benacool on the N. frontier of Forfar 3377 ft. The Grampians in general have a very sterile and desolate aspect. The grass or heath which usually covers their lower declivities often disappears in the ascent, and long before the loftiest summits are reached vegetation appears to be all but extinct. Many of the mountains have a rounded form, but others of them terminate in fantastic peaks, and have their sides clothed by ravines, the sides of which present precipitous and sometimes very levelled feet. One of these on Ben Macduin has a height of 1000 ft., and another on Ben Nevis a height of 1500 ft. On the N. and W. slopes of the lakes of Glenmore another series of mountain chains begin to rise, and are continued with little interruption to the N. coast across the counties of Inverness, Ross, and Sutherland, their general level is much lower than that of the Grampians and their loftiest summits, rising generally from an elevated level, less considerably in their apparent height, and hence often fail to furnish specimens of the grand and sublime character to those for which the Grampians are celebrated. Many however who have visited them affirm that they are less admired merely because they are less known. The more remarkable of the summits are Ben Wyvis, Ross-shire 3730 ft. Ben Dearg, Ben More, and Ben Clibric, Sutherland, respectively 3551 ft. 3281 ft. and 3165 ft. and Morven Caidness, 2534 ft. The last-mentioned falls considerably short of the others, and calls attention to the fact that the country in which it is situated has not much of an alpine character and slopes gradually from the E. frontier of Sutherland, till it presents the appearance of an undulating plain sometimes fertile, but for the most part covered with stunted heath. The same lowering of the surface towards the E. coast is exhibited also on the E. of Sutherland, and still more along the shores of the Moray Firth and of Aberdeen, making these districts, though locally within the Highlands, truly part of the Lowlands of Scotland. The geological structure of the N. region is distinguished from the other two chiefly by the extent to which granite and the crystalline schists are developed within it. Chlorite and mica-schists form the whole of the E. frontier of this region, forming a very narrow belt in Ross-shire and the N. of Torris, but widening out in the N. of Perthshire and finally covering the large part of Argyllshire. Gneiss is developed on a still larger scale, covering considerable parts of Aberdeen, Elgin, and Nairn and nearly the whole of Inverness, Ross, and Sutherland. The largest development of granite is in Aber-

deen, where it intermingles strongly with the gneiss, and does not chance the country with it. Fossils of granite are also diffused over many other quarters. Trap is not often seen on the mainland, but the large islands of Skye and Mull are almost wholly composed of it. The only part of the secondary formation covering considerable tracts is the old red sandstone, which extends over nine-tenths of Caithness, and is continued S. by a belt along the coast. This belt is narrow on the E. coast of Sutherland but widens out greatly on reaching the Dornoch Firth, between which and the Moray Firth as far E. as Banff it not only lines the shore, but penetrates to some distance inland. The old red sandstone also occupies almost the whole group of the Orkneys, and appears in several large patches on the W. coasts of Sutherland and Ross, more especially the latter in the vicinity of Loch Broom, and S. along the coast as far as Loch Carron. Above the old red sandstone a large gap occurs in the secondary formation and the carboniferous system appears to be altogether wanting except at Brora, in Sutherland where a small unimportant coal-field has been worked. In the same vicinity a belt of lias and coals extends along the coast from Helmsdale to Gairloch.

Rivers and Lakes.—In proportion to the extent of the country, there are both numerous and of great magnitude, but in consequence of the configuration of the surface are not very equally diffused over it, the W. part containing almost all the lakes and the E. with a single exception, all the more important rivers. Beginning with the latter and proceeding from the S.E. extremity N. the first large river which presents itself is the Tweed, which, from rising in Scotland, and drawing its chief supplies from it, is usually considered a Scotch river though its lower and more valuable part of its course is shared by England. Its basin comprehends the whole counties of Peebles and Selkirk, a small part of Midlothian, the whole of Berwickshire, nearly the whole of Roxburgh, and a small part of the English county of Northumberland, and has an area of about 1870 sq. m. It wants the wide estuary which is common in Scotch rivers, and in consequence of this as well as the shallowness of its mouth, and the rapidity of its current, is of little navigable importance. It is celebrated, however, for its salmon-fisheries, its length, including numerous windings, exceeds 100 m. The head of the firth, where it enters the Forth, which is Benloneid and possesses comparatively little importance but it reaches Birling where it commences the beautiful windings for which it is celebrated, and begins to be navigable, at first only for small sloops favored by the tide, but at Alloa, and thence to its mouth, for vessels of the largest class. Its chief navigable importance, however is due to its magnificent estuary on which Leith and Granton, the two ports of the capital are situated and the communication opened up with the W. by means of the Forth and Clyde canal in length including windings, if conceived to terminate at Kilsyth, is about 100 m. but when its estuary is added is increased to at least 140 m. Its basin includes, on its N. bank a part of the W. and S. of Perthshire, the whole of Clackmannan and Kinross, and the far larger part of Fifehire and on its S. bank a long narrow belt of the W. and the whole of the E. of Perthshire, and the whole of the three Lothians with the exception of two small corners of Edinburgh and Haddington belonging to the basin of the Tweed. The area of the upper part of the Forth basin, terminating at Kilsyth, is only 645 m., but adding to it the basin of the firth, the whole area cannot be less than 1400 sq. m. The Tay owing not so much to the depth and width of its channel, as to the rapidity of its current, and the supplies which it is constantly receiving from closely mountainous regions and melting snow, surpasses all the rivers of Great Britain in respect of the quantity of water which it discharges into the sea. It has its source in the W. extremity of Perthshire, and pursues a very tortuous course S.E. till it reaches Perth where it becomes navigable, with the favour of the tide, for vessels of 100 tons, and begins to form the firth of its name. Owing partly to the sands which accumulate in its bed from their shifting nature greatly increase the difficulties of navigation, its navigable importance is almost confined to Dundee, where, notwithstanding all that has been done in providing piers and locks, large vessels must still anchor in the channel. Its salmon-fisheries are the most valuable in Great Britain. Its

whole length, from its source to the E. extremity of its firth at Bute Head, is about 110 m. and its basin, with the exception of two narrow strips of Forfar and Fife on either side of its firth, belongs wholly to Perthshire, has an area of above 2250 sq. m. To the N. of the Tay a number of small streams reach the sea directly and thus have independent basins; but the only one of any importance is the S. Esk which has the chief town of Montrose at its mouth. The next river of importance is the Don, which originates in a number of torrents sent down from the loftiest summits of the Grampians in the W. of Aberdeenshire, and, flowing almost due E. through the country along the N. foot of the ranges finally forms part of the boundary between it and Kincardineshire, and falls into the sea at the town of New Aberdeen. Almost at the same point, immediately to the N. the Don also has its mouth. The chief importance of both rivers is derived from their salmon-fisheries, the granite-quoires on their banks, and the traffic occasioned by these and the vicinity of Aberdeen. The length of the Don is about 80 m., and the area of its basin 765 sq. m. Those of the Don are respectively 60 m. and 530 sq. m. Hitherto all the rivers have had S. courses, but at Kinnaird's Head the coast makes a sudden turn and continuing almost due W. to the Moray Firth, gives the rivers which fall into it more or less of a N. direction. The first of these rivers is the Dorn, only deserving of notice from having the county town of Banff at its mouth. The next is the Spey, of more importance. It rises among the recesses of the Grampians, between Lochs Laggan and Lochy near the W. extremity of the Monagh Leas range, flows first E. N. E., and then E. through the celebrated stretch of same name, and falls into the sea without forming any estuary. Its stream, remarkable for its rapidity in which it surpasses all other British rivers, has a length of about 96 m., its basin which includes the whole of the N.E. part of Inverness-shire to the S. of the Monagh Leas, and the far larger part of Moray, Banff, and N. Aberdeenshire, is about 1100 sq. m. The salmon-fisheries of this river are valuable and the stretch through which it flows is one of the best wooded districts in Scotland. The Findhorn, which also rises in the Monagh Leas Mountains, and falls into the Moray Firth is the last of the rivers of the E. coast deserving of special notice. The length of its course is about 50 m. and the area of its basin about 400 sq. m. It is very subject to inundations, one of the most remarkable of which took place in 1839 and is well known in connection with what are called the Moray floods. The N. and W. coasts are equally destitute of rivers of importance, and therefore, without stopping to notice any of them, we proceed at once to the Clyde. The admirable position of this river has already been referred to, and to this, much more than either to the length of its course or the volume of its water is it indebted for a navigable importance far surpassing that of all the other Scottish rivers. It rises in the highest part of the S. region, in the same mountain range, and at a short distance from the points where the Annon and Tynd began their course, and after proceeding very circuitously in a W. direction, nearly across the centre of Lanarkshire, forms the boundary between the counties of Renfrew and Dumfriesshire and discharges itself into the broad firth which bears its name. In the upper part of its course it dashes along with the impetuosity of a mountain torrent, and in the vicinity of the town of Lanark forms a series of magnificent falls, but in the lower part winds along in a gradually widening valley, till it reaches Glasgow, and at the very point when it first becomes navigable, is crossed by the ships. Its length from its source to Dumfries, at which it is considered to terminate, is about 73 m., but when continued to Greenock, as it actually ought, is 80 m. The area of its basin within the same extended limits is 1080 sq. m. In the Solway Firth, which may be considered the S. coast of Scotland, are the mouths of the only three of its rivers in which a S. direction predominates, they are the Dee, Nith, and Annan. The first, rising among the mountains on the N. frontiers of Kincardineshire, flows across that county dividing it into two nearly equal parts, and, becoming navigable about 2 m. above the town of Kincardine, falls about 8 m. below it into the Solway, after forming a broad estuary. The Nith has both a longer course and a much larger volume of water. It is formed by several mountain torrents on the N. frontiers of Dumfriesshire, and flows S.E. past the

town of Dumfries, and has its mouth about 7 m. below. The channel is much obstructed by sandbanks, and when the tide begins to flow into it presents—more especially at springs, and during strong gales from the W.—the rather unusual phenomenon of a bore. The Annan whose source, near that of the Tweed and Clyde, has been already mentioned, has its direct course nearly due S. and falls into the Solway a little below the town of Annan. Both the rivers of the Solway and its coasts are much valued by salmon, and furnish a considerable revenue from their fisheries. The numerous lakes of Scotland, almost for the most part in Highland glens, are generally characterized by a length altogether disproportioned to their breadth abundant with fish and present scenery distinguished for grandeur and varied beauty. The most remarkable are Loch Lomond the largest and finest in Great Britain situated between the counties of Stirling and Dumfriesshire, but chiefly in the latter 45 m. in length 7 m. in maximum breadth 20 fathoms in average and 180 fathoms in maximum depth and 45 sq. m. in area. Loch Awe, in Argyllshire, 30 m. in length, 2½ m. in maximum breadth, and 30 sq. m. in area, Loch Ness Och and Lochy, in Inverness-shire forming the remarkable chain of which advantage has been taken to form the Caledonian canal, which connects the North Sea and the Atlantic, has a length of 80 m. of which 57½ m. are lochs and a minimum depth of nearly 20 ft., and though making a very small return for the million of pounds sterling expended on it, justly ranks as one of the greatest of modern works of engineering. Loch Shin in Sutherland, Moray, in Ross-shire, Argyll, Moray, and Laggan in Inverness-shire. Erioch, chiefly in Inverness-shire, though partly in Perth and Tayside, Earn, Rannoch, Katrine, Achna Veascher and Linnaluga all in Perthshire. Among Lowland lakes, the most celebrated in every respect is Loch Lomond, in Inverness-shire, which in the roundness of its form contrasts strikingly with all the other large lakes above mentioned. *Climate*.—In addition to the observations on the climate of the British Isles in the article BRITAIN, EASTERN, it may be sufficient here to state that though Scotland is by no means excluded from the general advantages there described its rugged and mountainous surface prevents it from enjoying them to the same extent as England and Ireland, and gives it at once more rigorous winters and more uncertain springs and harvests. There cannot be a doubt, however that the climate, as a whole, is eminently conducive both to bodily and mental vigour, and that the whole country does not can hardly at a single distance to which the name of unhealthy can with propriety be applied. *Agriculture*.—The cultivable land of England exceeds three-fourths the whole of Scotland is not more than one-third of the whole surface, and hence the agriculture of the latter is not so much distinguished for the extent of land which it occupies as for the skill and industry with which all its various processes are usually conducted. Considerable tracts in the Highlands derive their chief value from their shootings, and are found to remunerate their proprietors most liberally when converted into deer-forests. A very large proportion of the remainder of the surface and also of the more mountainous Lowland districts, is rented by small farmers who, conducting their agricultural operations to the cultivation of root-crops particularly turnips, wherever they can be successfully grown, and of patches of oats for the indispensable supplies of meal and fodder devote their chief attention to the rearing of cattle and sheep, and at all the great fairs of the country parties of the celebrated breeds of Fallow have long distinguished themselves by the numbers and excellence of their best stock which are there purchased chiefly by dealers from the S., for the purpose of being fattened on the rich pastures of England. In recent times, however, owing to the facilities afforded by steam and railway conveyance, the fattening of stock attracts much more attention than it was previously entitled to do, and many districts which formerly furnished lean stock only, are enabled, by an extension of the turnip-husbandry and occasional supplies of oil-cake, to feed off part of their stock and convey it at ease to its final destination. The most celebrated arable districts of Scotland are, in the S. region, the Mearns of Berwickshire, and the lower part of Roxburghshire, Dumfriesshire, and Galloway. In the central region, the Lothians, the cereal-lands along the banks of the Forth both in Edinburghshire and Clackmannanshire, the lower parts of Lanarkshire,

Irish and Ayr, the lower parts of the middle and western districts of Fifehire, Perthshire, and the Garioch of Galloway, in Perthshire, and the valley of Strathmore continued from the E. of Perthshire and across Forfarshire into the Mearns, and in the N. region, though on a more limited scale, in parts of the E. of Kincardine, and the lowlands which line the shores of the Moray Firth, including parts of Cromarty, Nairn, Moray, Banff, and Aberdeen. In all these quarters the art of farming may be seen to its high perfection as in any other portion of the globe. The dairy husbandry in general merits less praise, but has made considerable progress in Lanarkshire and Ayrshire. For other particulars relating to agriculture, see *BARRON'S KILMARNOCK*.

Manufactures.—While generally referring to the article *BARRON'S KILMARNOCK* for details concerning mineral wastes, and industrial production, we may add that the principal branches of manufactures are cotton, which have their central locality at Glasgow and Paisley, linen at Dundee and Dundee, woollens at Kilmarnock, Galloway, Striving, and various places at the foot of the Ochils and moor, besides occupying numerous spinning-works in almost every great Scottish coal-field has recently begun to be employed on a very extensive scale in ship-building, particularly on the Clyde.

Government.—In regard to general government, Scotland stands on the same footing as England and Ireland, but in the Articles of Union express stipulations, declared to be essential conditions of the union itself, were made in regard to law and law-courts, and the form of church government.

Law and Law-courts.—The law of Scotland strongly resembles, and is in a great measure borrowed from that of England, in regard to those branches which have either been created or greatly extended by the progress of modern civilization. Hence, trial by jury in civil causes and many of the most important parts of mercantile and maritime law though differing much in form are substantially English. The strong inclination of the legislature to extend this uniformity has been manifested in many recent enactments, and more especially in those relating to the law of criminal. In regard, however, to crimes, and what are called heritable rights, relating chiefly to lands, houses, and things which may be considered accessory thereto, the Scotch and English codes continue essentially different. In regard to crimes, the penalties have almost, as a matter of course, been nearly assimilated, but the forms of procedure exhibit striking contrasts, and while similarity is still required in English juries, those of Scotland decide by a simple majority—a mode perhaps more rational, but certainly far less favourable to the accused. In regard to heritable rights, the feudal law with its numerous and perplexing formalities long possessed, and though considerably modified by recent changes, still retains greater ascendancy in Scotland than in England. If in regard to these rights, Scotland has any title to boast of superiority it is chiefly in her admirable system of records, by which all business affecting land can be accurately ascertained, so as to make either the purchase of land or the lending of money upon it as secure as any other kind of investment. The Court of Session is the supreme civil court of Scotland, but within one of the essential characteristics of supreme strictly so called, inasmuch as its decisions may be carried by appeal to the House of Lords. In the Articles of Union the integrity of that court was stipulated, and when the growing wants of the country made it necessary that some modification should take place, legislators were greatly puzzled how to proceed without running counter to the stipulation. The judges, 15 in number, sit in one court, called the Inner House, whenever a final judgment was to be given and of course, each case was presented to be studied by the whole 15. It was justly deemed preposterous that so many minds should be thus employed, and, by a happy device, without changing the name of the court, or even supposing that of the Inner House, a kind of the 15th division was made, by which a certain number of the judges were removed to the Outer House, to sit there as permanent Lords Ordinary and the remainder, forming the Inner House, were arranged in two divisions, each to sit separately and decide finally on all cases brought before it before review. The removal of the judges has led to other important changes. The number of the whole judges has been reduced to 15 and in discussing other organic changes which are still proposed, the legislature is extremely

prepared to adopt or reject them on their own merits, without reference to the Articles of Union. The Court of Session, or criminal court, though composed only of judges of the Court of Session, is supreme in the highest sense, since its decisions in criminal cases are not subject to any review. The principal subordinate jurisdictions are Sheriff courts, established in each county or stewartry. Sheriff's authorities, or judges ordinary, are on most holding separate courts in different districts, decide, in the first instance, subject to the review of the principal sheriff or sheriff-depute, whose decisions, though final within the limits of his jurisdiction, are reviewable by the Court of Session with the exception of classes of cases provided for by special statutes. The most important of these classes are those which come before the Small-debt Court. In it the sum sued for must not exceed £12; and the sheriff's decision is final. Besides the sheriff, each county or district of a county has its Justice of Peace Courts, in which judges, not stipendiary, decide on principles of equity in minor crimes and small debts, and in every town of any importance are Justice, Dean of Guild, and Police Courts with limited jurisdictions.

Religion.—The Church of Scotland, as guaranteed by the Articles of Union, in its doctrine, government, and discipline, is the church established by law. Its form is Presbyterian and its doctrine Calvinistic. All its ministers hold the same ecclesiastical status of presbyter, and are on a footing of perfect equality. The whole country is parcelled out into 1010 parishes, in each of which there is at least one presbyter or parochial minister, who, in conducting the affairs of the parish is assisted by a body of laymen called elders. The elders, provided over by the minister as permanent moderators form the Kirk-session, which is the lowest court of the church, and decides, in the first instance, on matters of discipline, and various other parochial matters, chiefly of an ecclesiastical nature. Its decisions are subject to the review of the court next in order, which is the presbytery and is composed of all the ministers, and an elder from each of the parishes within its bounds. The next higher court is the synod, composed of a certain number of presbyteries, being usually all those contained in one county. The synod reviews the decisions of presbyteries both in cases which have originated in them, or been brought before them from Kirk-sessions. The highest, or supreme ecclesiastical court, is the General Assembly. Its constitution is very peculiar. A lord high commissioner sits in it as representative of the sovereign, but does not take part in its deliberations. The president or moderator is chosen annually by each assembly. The members consist of representative ministers and elders. The ministers are chosen only by presbyteries, each presbytery choosing one or more, according to its numbers; the elders are chosen chiefly by presbyteries, but each of the old 45 royal burghs may, and most of them do, send an elder. The General Assembly acts in two capacities—a judicial and a legislative. In the former it decides all cases that come before it by review and in the latter it makes laws for its own internal government. The extent of its powers in this respect were never well defined, and, a few years ago, became the subject of very earnest discussion. It has first brought the church and the sovereign civil courts into collision and in 1845, issued in the disruption of the church itself, no fewer than 474 ministers voluntarily severing their connection with it under protest, and asserting all their living souls should submit to what they regarded as a series of direct encroachments on their spiritual independence.

Previous to this disruption, the Established church was nominally adhered to by a majority of the population, but has, in consequence of it, been reduced to a decided minority. The protesting ministers and their adherents formed themselves into the Free church, which has advanced with such wonderful rapidity that it already (1865) numbers 750 congregations; and within the short period of 10 years, has extensively extended on the building of churches, colleges, schools, and manses, the maintenance of ministers and schoolmasters, and other ecclesiastical and educational purposes, the sum of not less than £3,912,489. The next greatest religious body not in connection with the Establishment, is the United Presbyterian church, composed of the union of three bodies formerly known under the names of Burghers, Anti-Burghers, and the Relief and numbering 545 congregations. Both the Free and the

U Presbyterian churches, and several minor bodies, agree with the Establishment in adopting the Presbyterian form of government, and adhering to the *Confession of Faith*, and differ with it chiefly in regard to the appointment of ministers—the Establishment submitting to patronage under a form somewhat modified by recent enactment, and the others totally rejecting it. The U Presbyterian church is, moreover, understood to be generally in favour of what is called the Voluntary, and opposed to what is called the Establishment principle, the Free church, on the contrary approves the latter principle, provided it is practically carried into effect in such a way as to be compatible at once with purity of doctrine and spiritual independence. To these three bodies belong at least four-fifths of the whole population, but in addition to them are Reformed Presbyterians, English and Scotch Episcopalians, Independents, Baptists, Methodists and R. Catholics.

Education.—When Scotland was first emancipated from the bondage of Popery, Knox and his fellow reformers, in a spirit of the most enlightened philanthropy proposed a distribution of the church-funds, which would have provided effectually for the education of all classes; and though baffled by the selfishness of those who had seized upon the funds, and were determined not to disengage them, proceeded resolutely with their plan, and did what in their lay to establish an endowed school in every Scotch parish. The foundation having thus been laid, the work was never abandoned, and the parochial school system proved so effectual that Scotchmen, wherever they went, distinguished themselves by shrewdness, intelligence, industry, and honesty and in regard at least to the lower and middle classes were generally admitted to be the best educated people in Europe. The means of education, however, were unfortunately allowed to remain almost stationary, while population was advancing with remarkable rapidity, and hence, though the parochial system continued to be tolerably effective in rural parishes it became almost powerless in large towns, and Scotland began to descend rapidly from her foremost place among civilized nations, to a much lower grade. In the general estimation which popular education has attracted, Scotland has not been overlooked, and a happy rivalry has been excited among the different religious bodies, urging them to strenuous exertion in erecting schools by means of voluntary subscriptions, supplemented by parliamentary grants. It were vain to assert that the exigencies of the case have been already met; but there is surely reason to think that the evil instead of continuing to make head, has received an important check and good ground therefore to hope that it will ultimately be extinguished.

People.—As far as can be gathered from the very imperfect records of early times, Scotland was originally peopled by Celts, who spread themselves over the whole country, and had such a numerical ascendancy in it, that even after they ceased to be the dominant race of the Lowlands, both natural and artificial objects mountains and valleys, rivers and lakes as well as towns, villages, and hamlets, retained the Celtic names which they had given them. The Tartan tribes, which had landed on the English coast, naturally spread themselves N., and, aided by new arrivals of their countrymen, drove the Celts before them into the Highlands, and made themselves masters of all the low country. The resemblance between the Scotch and the English language, a resemblance almost as close as is usually found between the spoken dialects of a common tongue, proves the common origin of the people who speak them. It is not probable, however, that the Celts were driven out by one sudden onset. Had this been the case, they could not have left so many memorials of their existence behind them, both in the objects already referred to, and in the language of their conquerors. But if their expulsion was gradual, a considerable commingling of races must have taken place, and the Scotchman, though Saxon in the main, must be presumed to have an infusion of Celtic blood in his veins. To this, doubtless, must in some measure be ascribed the peculiar qualities by which the Scotch and English are still distinguished. In both, there is the same love of kindred and country, the same indomitable courage and perseverance, which in pursuing any desired object, will either find a way or make one; but in the Scotch, there is less bluntness, downright honesty, less love of fair play, less warmth

of heart. His shrewdness is apt to degenerate into cunning, and his cold calculations into mere selfishness. On the other hand, he is far less dependent on mere bodily gratification, and will not grumble at any measure of discomfort which it may be necessary to endure, when the attainment of the object at which he aims promises to compensate for it. Many fine examples of this quality may be found in the history of Scottish individuals who, from a lowly station have gradually raised themselves to eminence in any of the great walks of life. In regard to intellectual qualities, there are very few branches of literature, science or art in which Scotchmen do not hold an honourable place. In works of imagination and poetry their only great names are Burns, Campbell and Beattie, and in more ordinary they have not much to boast of; after Jeffrey and Chalmers, but they are unsurpassed as historians and unequalled as metaphysicians. Their medical schools were long the most celebrated in Europe, and their inventive powers are sufficiently vouched for by the genius of a Watt. They have sometimes been upbraided, not without cause, with a want of solid learning, and a contrast very much to their disadvantage has been drawn between their theologians and those of England. Admitting the superiority of the latter a simple examination of the cause would show that it is truly to be ascribed to the former. Every Scotch clergyman has his cure of souls, and if he is faithful to his office, cannot find much leisure, even for those literary pursuits more immediately connected with his own profession. His task is to raise a more durable and valuable monument in a well instructed, moral and religious community and who that knows anything of Scotland can doubt that this task is in general admirably performed. In what part of the world is life and property more secure, where is government under less apprehension of popular outrage and where is the virtuous feeling of independence which will patiently submit to the greatest privation sooner than become a recipient of patronage? The last feeling unfortunately is somewhat on the wane. As human nature is constituted a compulsory provision for the poor rendered necessary partly by the rapid increase of a manufacturing population, and partly by the influx of strangers to whom from infamy beggary has been a common vocation necessarily makes sad havoc with the better feelings of the poor, but pauperism though more visibly manifested than before the emancipation of the negroes has not as yet found within very manageable limits, and does not threaten ever to become the gorgeous evil which at one time, in England threatened the good order and even the very existence of civil society.

History.—The early history of Scotland is full of fable, and even where deemed authentic, possesses little interest till about the end of the 9th century, when we find the Norwegians, who had previously taken possession of the Orkney and Western Isles endeavouring to establish themselves on the mainland, and overcoming the greater part of Galloway, Galloway, Ross, and Moray. The Scottish chieftains united to oppose their further progress, but were unsuccessful, and the Norwegians held almost uncontested dominion over the N. and W. of Scotland as far as the Firth of Clyde. A new combination of chieftains, headed by Malcolm, the Marquis or Lord of Moray, had better success, and in 938 the Norwegians were expelled from the mainland. Malcolm now laid claim to the Scottish crown and having defeated and slain the actual possessor Kenneth IV. succeeded Malcolm or Gram, began to reign under the title of Malcolm II. He must have been both a talented and a successful prince, as he was able in those turbulent times to retain the sovereignty for 26 years, till his death in 1023. His throne had been chiefly upheld by the Celts, for the Scotch continued attached to the race of Kenneth IV. and now succeeded in giving the crown to his son Malcolm Kenneth who assumed the title of Malcolm III. After a short reign of four years, he was succeeded in 1065 by his grandson Duncan, whose lineage afterwards furnished the legends on which Shakespeare has founded his immortal tragedy of Macbeth. History, however, does not confirm the legends, but, on the contrary, narrates that in 1040 Macbeth, Marquis of Moray at the head of his Celts, met Duncan at Elgin, and having slain him in flight, became in consequence king of Scotland. He had reigned several years, when Malcolm, son of Duncan, who had taken refuge at the English court, returned to Scotland with an English force, headed by

Boward, earl of Northumberland, and driving Malcolm toward the Forth, became king of the whole of Scotland to the S. of it, under the title of Malcolm, crowned Canmore, or Great King. In a second battle, which took place at Lumphanan, in Aberdeenshire, 1058, Malcolm was defeated and slain, and Malcolm Canmore became undisputed sovereign of the whole of the mainland of Scotland, with the exception of a portion in the N., which the Norwegians, who had been allies of Malcolm, managed to retain. The reign of Malcolm Canmore was long and prosperous. His great natural talents had been improved by his education at the court of Edward the Confessor and his court, which was crowded by Saxon nobles from the S. whom the Norman conquest had driven into exile, was much more refined than that of any of his predecessors. On his death in 1093, the succession was disputed by Duncan the son, and Donald Bane, the brother of Malcolm, the great body of the Saxons supporting the former and that of the Gaels, together with the Norwegians, the latter. Duncan lost his life in the struggle, but Donald Bane's success was short-lived, and Edgar a brother of Duncan, aided by the English, drove him from the throne. Edgar reigned 10 years, and was succeeded by two brothers, first by Alexander I. in 1107, and then by David I. in 1123. The latter reigned vigorously for 46 years, and was succeeded by his grandson Malcolm, succeeded the Maiden, then only in his 11th year. During the four last reigns, beginning with that of Edgar, the general institutions of the country underwent important changes, and were in a great measure assimilated to those of the Anglo-Saxons in England. Norman institutions appear to have been first introduced under Alexander I. The succeeding reigns of William, crowned the Lion, in 1126, Alexander II in 1214 and Alexander III in 1249, are not remarkable for great national events, but in 1290 the death of Margaret, summoned the Maiden of Norway who had succeeded her grandfather Alexander III, in 1266, having extinguished the direct line of the Scottish kings, led to a competition for the crown, from which important consequences followed. The competitors were John Balliol and Robert Bruce, both claiming through descent in the female line from David, earl of Fife, as a younger brother of William the Lion, the former as great-grandson by an elder and the latter as great-grand-son by a younger daughter. Both were supported by powerful parties and had prepared to decide their claims by an appeal to arms, when Edward I. of England, whose ambitious designs against the independence of Scotland had long been manifest, managed to have himself appointed umpire. His only object was to find a tool, and choosing Balliol the more subservient of the two, decided in his favour but on the express condition that he should hold the Scottish crown under the English sovereign as his vassal lord. The independence of Scotland was thus formally bartered away. The nation felt indignant, and for a time murmured in silence, but the parricide of Balliol and the tyrannical proceedings of Edward occurred in bringing matters to a crisis. The patriotic Wallace appeared and commenced the glorious struggle, and though many reverses were sustained, the cause of freedom continued to gain strength. Robert Bruce was at last able to meet the English armies in the field, and achieved the independence of his crown and kingdom in 1314, by the great victory of Bannockburn. His reign, the most glorious in Scottish annals, terminated in 1329 when he was succeeded by his son, David II., who neither possessed the talents nor enjoyed the good fortune of his father. He died without issue in 1371, and the dynasty of the Stuarts commenced in the person of Robert Stuart, crowned Henry, a grandson by a daughter of Robert Bruce. He was succeeded in 1507 by his son Robert III. and Robert III. in 1507 by his son James I. From the commencement of the Stuart dynasty the greater part of the kingdom had been surrendered to the hands of a few powerful families, who ruled in their own districts like sovereign princes, and were able, especially when they joined together to overthrow the crown. James I. in an able and accomplished sovereign, both felt the evil and pursued the true remedy. The great object was to find a middle class, on which the crown could fall back when the nobles proved rebellious. James accordingly created a great number of burghs with important privileges, and was steadily proceeding with reforms which must ultimately have brought society to a

better state, when he was basely assassinated. He was succeeded in regular descent by four other sovereigns of the same name, who all suffered more or less from the turbulence of the nobles, and shared in the misfortunes which seemed to have marked their family as a devoted race. James II. perished by the bursting of a cannon at the siege of Roxburgh castle. James III. while fleeing wounded from his pursuers was overthrown and murdered in a hovel; James IV. perished on the fatal field of Flodden, among such heaps of slaughter that his body was never recognized and James V. might almost have envied him for though he had literary tastes and accomplishments which would have distinguished him in any rank of life, and had reigned not unsuccessfully, disasters at last overtook him, and he retired to his palace of Falkland only to die of a broken heart. The misfortunes of his family survived him, and were all accumulated in the most cruel and ignominious form on the head of his unfortunate daughter Mary. During her father's reign the Reformation had begun to take deep root in the country, and when she arrived to assume the sceptre, had acquired a force which could no longer be withstood. Unhappily the prejudices of her early education threw her into the hands of blind, bigoted, and crafty priests, and there were things in her own conduct which not only evoked the suspicions, but alienated the affections of her best subjects. Her whole life was a tragedy, and on reading its details it is impossible to wonder they have provided so much food for numerous romances. Mary having fled to England, and claimed the protection of her cousin Elizabeth, was imprisoned, and ultimately consigned to the scaffold in 1567, by the English queen, and was succeeded by her son, James VI. probably the least meritorious of all the Stuarts, and yet, by a strange concurrence of circumstances, he not only gained his mother's crown, but that also of the kingdoms who deprived her of life. From the accession of James VI. to the English throne in 1603, the union of the two kingdoms becomes almost identified, though they both retained their independence, and continued to be ruled by separate titles till the Act of Union in 1707. The intervening period is remarkable chiefly for the cruel persecutions perpetrated by James VI. and the succeeding Stuarts, in their insane attempts to force Episcopacy on Scotland, and the fearful retribution which it brought upon them. Since the Union the most remarkable events are the two rebellions of 1715 and 1745, which vainly endeavored to bring back the Stuarts, and could not have succeeded without striking a fatal blow at the national property.

SCOTSWOOD a vil. England, on Northumberland, on the Tyne, here crossed by a magnificent suspension-bridge, about 8 m. W. Newcastle. It has a chapel of ease, a Wesleyan chapel, fine scenes of scenery, of which great quantities of firebricks, gas-retorts, crucibles, &c. are made lamp-black works, a coal-tar manufactory, and two extensive paper-mills.

SCOTT-WILLOUGHBY par Eng. Lincoln, 554 ac. P. 38.

SCOTTIER par Eng. Lincoln 4630 ac. Pop. 1158.

SCOOTTON par Eng. Lincoln 4920 ac. Pop. 468.

SCOUTTOW par Eng. Norfolk 3130 ac. Pop. 450.

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SCRAFFBY par Irel. Cavan 5479 ac. Pop. 1855.

SCRAFFIELD par Eng. Lincoln, 670 ac. Pop. 38.

SCRAFFTOFT par Eng. Lincoln 1450 ac. P. 130.

SCRATBY (inclusive of ORMSBY, St. MICHAEL, and St. MARGARET) par Eng. Norfolk 2781 ac. Pop. 1178.

SCRAYINGHAM par Eng. York (E. Riding) 4889 ac. P. 465.

SCREDINGTON par Eng. Lincoln 1850 ac. P. 864.

SCREBYTON par Eng. Lincoln 970 ac. Pop. 503.

SCREBYTON par Eng. Lincoln 1150 ac. Pop. 307.

SCREVELBY par Eng. Lincoln 2145 ac. Pop. 153.

SCRIVIA a river Italy rises about 10 m. N. E. Genoa flows N. W. then W. and joins a bank Po, 8 m. W. N. W. Vercelli, total course, about 60 m.

SCROOBY par Eng. North 1620 ac. Pop. 271.

SCROPTON par Eng. Derby 2840 ac. Pop. 516.

SCRUPTON par Eng. York (N. Riding) 2066 ac. P. 448.

SCUIR OF ELO See ELO.

SCULCOATES par Eng. York (E. Riding), 1010 ac. Pop. 23,535.

SCULLOGESTOWN par Irel. Kildare 2403 ac. Pop. 506.

SCULTHORPE, par Eng. Norfolk 1055 sq. Pop. 677
SCURCULA, *SCURCULLA*, or *SCURCULLA* is a Naples prov. Abruzzo-Ultra II, 6 m. N W Avezzano, near 1 bank Isola with five churches, a royal abbey two convents, and an almshouse. Pop. 1970

SCURLOCKSTOWN, par Irel Meath 3590 sq. P. 892
SCUTHRI — *Scuthri* (see *Charybdis*, Turkish, *Tchakir*)
 A town in Asiatic Turkey, on the Bosphorus, opposite Constantinople, of which it is sometimes considered a suburb. It is built on several hills, and contains numerous mosques, fine houses and baths, and many taverns or kitchens for the poor mostly endowed by royal persons. It has also a palace and gardens belonging to the sultan, large grain-warehouses, manu- factories of silk and cotton fabrics and the most extensive and beautiful burying-grounds in or around the capital of the Ottoman empire. Pop. 80,000 — 2 in European Turkey
ATHALIA, at the S extremity of lake of same name. It is fortified; and has two castles, a large bazaar several mosques, and Greek and R. Catholic churches some ship-building yards, and manufactories of cotton goods and fireworks. It exports wool wax, hides, skins, tobacco, and dried fish to Trieste, Venice, and Avignon; and imports colonial produce, silk fabrics, and other manufactured goods for sale at the large fairs of Turkey. The fishery on the lake constitutes another branch of industry. Pop. estimated at 40,000
THE LAKE (see *Scuthri*, and *Lebanon*) on the frontier of Mon- bangiro, is about 16 m long N W to S E E and 6 m wide. It contains several small islands receives several streams, the largest of which is the Mornica, which joins it on the N W, and discharges itself by the Bojana into the N side of the Gulf of Drino, in the Adriatic

SCYLLA — 1 A celebrated promontory Naples prov. Calabria-Ultra, on the Strait of Messina lat. 38° 14' N lon. 16° 45' E (p). It is a bold rocky headland about 200 ft. high, and has the sea deeply exposed by the action of the waves. Standing in the narrowest part of the strait, and opposite to the rocks and shoals of Charybdis, where strong currents meet and make wild upsurges the navigation of it appeared so formidable to early navigators, as to have furnished ample materials for fable. Gypsum has been employed in removing some of the more formidable rocks and the action of the water may in course of time have somewhat widened the channel. Owing, probably in some measure, to these causes, modern navigators find it comparatively easy to avoid Scylla without falling into Charybdis — 2 (*Scylla*, or *Scythia*) A town, built partly on the shore and partly on the steep adjacent sides of the above promontory. It is defended by a fort, which, from its position, forms an important military station; contains two churches, and a convent and carries on a considerable trade, and an active fishery. It suffered dreadfully from the great earthquakes of 1783. A great portion of the inhabitants had rushed down to the beach for greater safety when, by the fall of an adjoining cliff, a huge wave was driven in and swept away 3475 persons. Pop. 4500
GULLA, or *Delion*, two islands, *Zegeon* Sea. See *Delion*.

SEA HORSE ISLANDS, a group of low sandy isles, lying at some distance from the mainland of Russian America in Bahrin's Sea. The outermost point of the chain formed by them is Point Franklin, about lat. 71° N and lon. 166° W. The surface of the beach at this cape, consisting of fine sand, was found on digging a few inches, to be mixed with coal.

SEA VIEW one of the highest mountains of New R. Wales, between the Macquarie and the New England district. It is 3000 ft. in height.

SEABOROUGH, par Eng. Somerset, 661 ac. I. 104
SEACOMBE, a vil and township, England, co. Chester, on the Mersey, within 1 m. of Liverpool, to which a steamboat is constantly plying. It has a great number of elegant residences and pleasant houses along the Mersey a handsome church, with a tower terminating in a spire a Wesleyan chapel, a dispensary, an infant-school, extensive copper and patent metal mills, smelt-works, and a foundry. Pop. 3044

SEACROFT, a vil and township, England, co. York (W Riding), 4 m. E N E Leeds; with a dissent church, and a Wesleyan chapel. During the Hastyarchy a battle was fought here on Win Moor, the Royalists also have defeated the Parliamentarians. Pop. 1598

SEAFORD, a market town, Cinque-port, and par., on Sussex, on the English Channel, 11 m. S E. Lewes. It is a very

ancient place, supposed to occupy the site of the Roman *Olritas Anderida*; and was of considerable importance till its prosperity was destroyed partly by invasions of the French, and still more seriously by encroachments of the sea, and a change in the course of the Ouse, which once formed the harbour of Seaford, but now falls into the sea at Newhaven, 5 m. W. It has an ancient church a townhall jail, and a school. Till disfranchised by the Reform Act, it returned two members to Parliament. Area of par. 2535 ac. P. 997
SPAGODA, par Irel Armagh 9746 ac. Pop. 10,503.
SPAGRAVE, par Eng. Leicester, 2470 ac. P. 428
SEAGRY, par Eng. Wilts, 1014 ac. Pop. 281
SEAHAM, par Eng. Durham 3079 ac. Pop. 929
SEAHAM Harbourn, a seaport and district England. co. Durham on the North Sea, 6 m. S. S. E. Sunderland. It has a handsome church an infirmary, an excellent harbour provided with spacious quays, wharfs, and jetties, for the shipping of coal and other produce and communicating by railway with various extensive collieries, a pottery and a large corn-mill. Pop. 729

SEAL three pars. England — 1 Kent 437 ac. P. 1586.
 — 2 Surrey 2967 ac. P. 508. — 3, (*Seal* and *Ower*) Lei- cester 4390 ac. 1 op. 1540.

SEAL ISLAND — 1 An isl. R. W. coast, Australia W. of King George III Sound, lat. 34° 6' S lon. 120° 35' E (p). It is a mass of granite, and is accessible only at its W end. — 2 An isl. Africa S. coast, W side, Masai Bay lat. 26° 24' S. lon. 16° 14' E. (p) — 3 An isl. near S W coast, Nova Scotia. lat. 45° 26' N lon. 66° 6' W

SEALAND Isl. Denmark. See *SEELAND*
SEALKOTE *SHALOOT*, or *SEAL-KOTE*, a town Punjab prov. and 68 m. N by E. Lahore. It was a place of note in the 16th century and is frequently mentioned in the memoirs or autobiography of the Emperor Akbar

SEALHILL, two pars. England York (N Riding) — 1 2810 ac. Pop. 253. — 2 7780 ac. Pop. 1248

SEAPATRICK, par Irel Down including the town of Banbridge 7583 ac. Pop. 9302

SEARA prov. Brazil. See *SEARA*
SEARBY with *UNWEN* par Eng. Lincoln 1860 ac. Pop. 289

SEASALTER par Eng. Kent, 8171 ac. Pop. 1240
SEASONCOTE par Eng. Gloucester, 1413 ac. P. 111

SEATON a vil and par. England on Devon, on the English Channel 8 m. S. E. Colyton. — 1 It is an ancient place, supposed to occupy the site of the Roman *Mordunum* has been recently much improved, and is greatly frequented for bathing-quarters. It has a parish church, and a chapel of ease, Independent and Primitive Methodist chapels, and several schools. Area of par. 2821 ac. Pop. 2047

SEATON two pars. Eng. — 1 Rutland 2650 ac. Pop. 511. — 2 (*Seaton*) York (E. Riding) 8890 ac. 1 op. 608.

SEATON DELAVAN, a vil and township England co. Northumberland, 6 m. N by W North Shields. It is well and regularly built and has an ancient chapel, a fine specimen of Norman architecture, forming part of an ancient castle a place of worship for the Wesleyans, the ruins of one of the most magnificent manor-houses in the N of England, destroyed by fire in 1823 and extensive coal-mines. Pop. 1776

SEAVINGTON two pars. Eng. Somerset — 1 (See *Seaton*) 988 ac. Pop. 330. — 2 (See *Seaton*) 390 ac. P. 965

SEBANDU a town Tibet. See *CHANGTSE*

SEBASTE a town Palestine. See *ASBASTA*

SEBASTIAN (San) See *SAN-SEBASTIAN*

SEBASTIAN (San) Brazil. See *SAN-SEBASTIAO*

SEBASTIANO (San) a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont 15 m. N E Turin on a height near a bank Pop. with a church and an old castle, still in good preservation. Pop. 1829

SEBASTIANBERG, or *BARBERG*, a mining town Bohemia, circle and 18 m. N W Bozen, on a ridge of the Erzgebirge, with a church, townhouse, some manufactories of cloth, several mills, and a considerable trade in wool. Pop. 1568

SEBASTOPOL, a seaport in Russia. See *SEVASTOPOL*

SEBEN, or *SEBEN* a villet in Hungary co. Szeces, on the Tisza, 10 m. N W Eperies, with a Lutheran church a Pluriest college, a normal-school a paper-mill, and a trade in flax and wool. Pop. 1200

SEBENICO a town Austria, Dalmatia, circle and 42 m. S. E. S. Zara, on a creek of the Adriatic a little below the

mouth of the Karis. It rises on the side of a ridge, in the form of an amphitheatre, crowned by the fort of St. Anne, now partly in ruins; and defended by two other forts on an adjoining height. The most noteworthy object is the cathedral, rendered conspicuous by its lofty dome, with a truly grand interior, remarkable especially for the bold arches, springing from light and airy Gothic-Baroque columns and supporting a semi-cylindrical roof of flat flagstones, the arrangement of which is regarded as a masterpiece of technical ingenuity. The only other objects deserving of notice are the Loggia or old Venetian townhouse, now converted into a casino, and an excellent harbour defended by a fort which is regarded as Sedan's master-piece. The trade is chiefly in an excellent wine, grown in the district. The Karis, in the vicinity forms a beautiful cascade, 800 ft. wide, by 60 ft. high. The celebrated painter Andrea Schiavoni, of the Venetian school, and the physiologist Tozzanico, were natives of Sedan. Pop. about 6000.

SEBENGHAN, par. Kmg. Cambristadt; 5890 sq. P. 855. **SEBES**, several places, Hungary particularly—1 *Ides* and *Flies*, two nearly contiguous villages. Hither Thies, co. Meuse, about 4 m. from Epaves. They have a parish church, a Franciscan monastery, a fine old castle with gardens, manufactures of earthenware, and a trade in wood. Pop. 1844. —2 *Bred*, a vil. Thibier Thaus, co. and 35 m. from Arad, on the Balas, with two churches, and a trade in earthenware, silk, and timber. Pop. 1042.

SEBNITZ, two places, Germany—1 A tn. Saxony circle and 35 m. P. S.E. Dresden, in a deep valley with several public offices, manufactures of linen and silk goods, woollen hosiery, and shawl and paper mills. Pop. 3709. —2 A tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 14 m. N.W. Liegnitz, with a church, the works, and several mills. 1122.

SEBONCOURT, a vil. France, dep. Aube, 28 m. N.E. Lang. with manufactures of shawls and other stuffs, in the style of cashmere. Pop. 2007.

SEBODU or **SEBODU**, a river Morocco, which descends from a ramification of the Great Atlas in Fez, flows first N.W. then W. and after a course of about 160 m. falls into the Atlantic, a little N. of the town of Mahamora.

SECA, (Llan), or **SECA**, a river Spain, 16 m. S.W. Valladolid. It has a substantial and elegant townhouse, a handsome grange built of brick, and provided with colonnades on the ground-floor which serve as a promenade in wet weather. Two public endowed primary schools, an hospital, a park and a Franciscan church. Agriculture and preparing chocolate are the main employments. Pop. 8024.

SECLITA, a river, Italy rises in N. slope Apennines, in N. of Anagni, flows N. N.E. through the centre of that duchy and joins the Tiber 12 m. S.E. Anagni, total course about 50 m. It becomes navigable at Porto-Frasco, near Anagni.

SECHAUER, or **SECHAUER**, a vil. Lower Austria, near Vienna, of which it is almost a suburb. It is a busy manufacturing place, and has an important leather dye-work. Pop. 2530.

SECHUAN or **SECHUAN**, an inland prov. China, and the largest in the empire, bounded N. by Szechuen and Kansu, E. by Hooan and Hooan, S. by Kansu and Yunnan. W. Tibet lat. 25° 57' to 30° N. lon. 100° 35' to 110° 25' E., area, 165,000 sq. m. With the exception of a plain of considerable extent around Ching-to-fu, the provincial capital, the whole of this extensive territory may be described as rugged and full of defiles. The Yang-tze-kiang, the largest river in China, traverses the S.E. part of the province by a crooked channel, in a N.E. course, receiving some of its largest tributaries, of which the chief are the Yeh-tung in the W. the Min-kiang in the centre, and the Kiang in the N.W. The first, though about 500 m. long, is of very little service to navigation, but the Min-kiang affords passage to boats up to Ching-to-fu; while a wide region is drained by the Kiang, which extends its branches over all the E. part of Szechuan and into the adjoining provinces. The province is well watered, and produces grain, silk, tea, horses, mules, swine, and sheep; but its trade is far from being proportionate to its capabilities. The people are of a mixed race, and so imperfectly kept under subjection, that insurrections often occur. Pop. 21,435,578.

SECHURA, a tn. and bay, Peru, between Paucallanca and Paitan. Paitan about lat. 5° 35' 35" S., lon. 80° 40' W. The town stands at the head of the bay, 1 bank of Piura. It consists of one-house but has a church built of stone, with two high steeples. The inhabitants are all Indians, who carry on a considerable trade in salt, which they take to Piura on balsas, and sell to the shipping. The bay is 35 m. in width at the entrance, and stretches 10 m. inland; S. from the town is the desert of Sechura, a frightful waste of sand, extending 90 m. The extent and uniform aspect of this dreary region, together with the conical motion of the sand which quickly effaces all traces often bewilder the most experienced guides.

SECKENBEIM, a vil. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, 6 m. N. Schwetzingen, on the Neckar with a church. P. 1040. **SECKINGTON**, par. Eng. Warwick, 804 sq. P. 128. **SECLIN** (anc. *Seclinum*) a tn. France, dep. Nord, 5 m. S. Lille. It contains a large and well-endowed hospital and has oil works, cotton and flax mills, salt and saltpetre refineries, and breweries. Pop. 2574.

SECONDIGLIANO a tn. Naples, prov. and hard by Naples, in a plain. It contains a handsome church, and rears great numbers of swine for the Naples market. Pop. 5000.

SECONDO (Saxi)—1 A tn. Italy, Piedmont, 41 m. and 30 m. R.V. Turin, on a hill near 1 bank Chiavagna. It has a handsome church, a courthouse, a palace with fine gardens an elementary school and a charitable endowment. Pop. 3050. —2 A tn. and com. Italy and 11 m. N.W. Parma, in a low plain, subject to inundation. It has a handsome and richly decorated church, a castle, theatre, primary school and hospital and a trade in cotton, wine, rice, hemp, cattle, and salt provisions. Pop. 4758.

SECUNDERABAD, a tn. Hindustan, and the headquarters of the British subsidiary force in the Nizam's dominions, in a tract covered with granite and detached heights 6 m. N. Hyderabad; lat. 17° 26' N. lon. 77° 22' E. The cantonments extend from E. to W. for nearly 3 m. the dwellings of the officers within gardens, being ranged on either side of a winding main street, from which many other thoroughfares pass off. The native town on the S. side contains about 5000 houses of one or two stories, built of mud and tiled. At the E. extremity are the European infantry barracks and hospital, St. John's church, at the W. and are the horse-artillery and on the N. the foot-artillery barracks. The lines of their native regiments are on the S. and bordering the town on the S.W. is a large tank or lake, the embankment along which forms a favourite public promenade. The mean temperature of the year is 81½° Fahr., the daily range is very great in winter from 20° to 30°; a peculiarity at this station is that the wet and cool seasons are the most unhealthy to Europeans and Hindoostanis is very inferior in salubrity to Bahrman, a station 6 m. distant N.E. The barracks and other military structures, parade-grounds, &c., are good; and the bazaars are well supplied with all kinds of merchandise. Here are European subscription-rooms, public libraries, firms and racket courts, a race-ground, and a meadow lodge. The country adjacent is thickly interspersed with rice-fields, date and mango groves, gardens, villages, and ruins of tombs and mosques. Pop. native town by last census, 24,257; exclusive of about 10,500 troops and officers.—(Rep. on the N. dist. of the Madras Presid., Jour. Roy. Soc. Sec., &c.)

SEKUNDA, several places, Hindustan—1 A tn. prov. and 7 m. N. Agra. It was formerly a magnificent city an immediate dependency, or probably suburb of Agra, but is now a collection of ruins, consisting of noble gateways, a ruined palace, &c. The only entire structure is the magnificent mausoleum of the Emperor Akbar, a vast pyramidal pile of arched galleries, rising tier above tier, flanked at intervals by octagonal pavilions, and covered with elaborate marble-reliefs, varied in colour and fantastic in design. —2 A tn., prov. and 45 m. N.E. Agra. —3 A vil., prov. and 20 m. E.E. Delhi, in a wilderness of jungle, which here covers a large tract of the desert. It is surrounded by walls.

SELIAN (anc. *Seclinum*), a tn. France, dep. Ardennes, 6 bank Meuse on the frontiers of Luxembourg, 10 m. S.E. Metz. It is enclosed by stone and walls, and otherwise fortified, so as to rank as a fortress of the third class. It is well built, the streets are generally wide, and the houses are substantially built of stone, and roofed with slate. The

prehistoric edifices are the theatre, library, and several handsome fountains. In the Place Turanne is a statue in bronze to the celebrated marshal of that name, who was born in an old chateau to the S.E. of the town. The staple manufacture is broad-cloth and various other species of woollen goods, for which the town has long been famous. There are also manufactures of bootery, furniture, leather hardware, kitchen stores, &c.; numerous dye-works and worsted-mills. The trade is in corn, cattle, hemp, flax, medicinal plants, and particularly the cloths and saris of its own manufacture. Sedan possesses a court of first resort and commerce, a consular chamber of manufactures, an agricultural society and communal college. Pop. 18,180.

SEDERBERG, a market in and par England York (W Riding) 84 m. N.W. York. The town stands in a hollow, surrounded by hills, and occupies principally of one long street, lined with stone houses of indifferent appearance and has an ancient parish church, places of worship for the Independents, Wesleyans, and Friends, a free grammar a national, and a British school, a woollen and two cotton factories. The annuities of the American here, Washington, are said to have come from this neighbourhood. Area of par 62 888 ac. of which about 20,000 are unenclosed moorland. Pop. 4074.

SEDELLA, a in Spain, Asturias, prov. and 36 m. N.E. Madrid, with a church, a primary school a train wine and oil. Pop. 1464.

SEDEBERROW par Eng Worcester 1042 ac. Pop. 548.

SEDEBROOK, par Eng Lancs 1642 ac. P. 279.

SEDEFIELD, a market in and par England, co. Durham. The town occupies a commanding eminence, 11 m. S.E. by S. Durham and is remarkable for the salubrity of its atmosphere. It is neatly built, having a spacious square in the centre, where the market is held in a handsome church, a place of worship for the Wesleyan S. E. Catholic chapel, a grammar and several other schools, and some almshouses. Shoemaking is the principal trade of the place. Area of par 17,471 ac. Pop. 2192.

SEDEGFORD par Eng Norfolk 4180 ac. Pop. 765.

SEDEGHILL, par Eng Wills 1175 ac. 1 op. 179.

SEDEGMOROK, a distr. England, Somersetshire, stretching partly along the Carey, and in the angle formed by it and the Ferret. It is memorable as the scene of the battle between the troops of James II. and those of the Duke of Monmouth, in which the latter was defeated and made prisoner.

SEDEGER, SPANZA, or SAN-JUAN a river Patagonia falls into Fort Famine in the Strait of Magellan. It has great depth of water immediately opposite to its entrance but within is enumbered by a bar which can be entered by boats at half tide, and navigated for only 8 m. or 4 m. stumps of trees so filling up its channel as to make it difficult to penetrate farther.

SEDGLEY a vil and par England, co. Stafford on a steep declivity, 8 m. N. Dudley. The houses mostly of brick and well built, water abundant. Nails are made here to a considerable extent by women and girls but the most important manufactures are those of iron, carried on in the vicinity, where nearly every description of iron-work is done. Area of par. 7364 ac. Pop. 29,447.

SEDELLA, a vil and com. Ital. Sicilia, div. Cagliari prov. Sassari, on a slope, in a healthy district, 16 m. N.E. Oristano. It has a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1000.

SEDJOUR, or SEDJOUR, a river Asiatic Turkey which rises near Am-Tab in the N. of peak Aleppo flows E. and after a course of about 45 m. joins the bank Euphrates, 15 m. below Bir.

SEDELSOOM, par Eng Essex 2049 ac. Pop. 719.

SEDLITZ, or SEDLETZ, a in Bohemia, circle Prachau, 10 m. W.N.W. Plesch. It contains a parish church, castle, and school; and has a tile-work and some manufactures of linen. Pop. 1989.

SEDLNITZ, or SEDNICA, a vil Austria, Moravia, circle Posen, 4 m. from Fraburg, with a church, a castle, and a school. Pop. 1175.

SEDO, a in W Africa Fouta-Toro, lat. 15° 29' N. lon. 18° 45' W. is a beautiful fertile country. P. about 8000.

SEDERBERG, a vil and par Switzerland, cant. and 18 m. N.E. Bern, on a declivity, the highest part of which is occupied by the parish church and parsonage. The inhabit-

ants raise a good deal of fruit, but live chiefly by agriculture and the rearing of cattle. In the neighbourhood, on a lake of the same name, is an old castle. Pop. 1968.

SEEBURG a in Prussia gov. and 66 m. S. by E. Königsberg, between two lakes. It has an old castle, two churches and school manufactures of woollens, hosiery and hats, a bark saw mill, and other mills. Pop. 1164.

SEEDORF, a vil and par Switzerland, cant. and 8 m. N.W. Bern with a church and school house. Near it, on the Rabbalden, are a number of romantic dwellings hewn out of the precipices of the sandstone-rock. Pop. 2370.

SEEDOORA a in Hindoostan, prov. Delhi, dist. and 84 m. N.W. Baharumpoor in a fertile and populous country. It is a place of considerable extent, with houses built of brick.

SEELAUEN two places, Prussia, gov. Magdeburg—1. A in the Altland in the Altmark 7 m. N. Osterburg. It is walled, and has a Protestant church two chapels, a burgher school and hospital a tile-work, numerous mills, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 8003—2. A in called also *Magdeburgische Seelauen*, or *Seel-Seelauen*, 6 m. W.N.W. Wenzleben with a church tile-work, lincolns and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2532.

SEELAND SEALAND SEILAND SEIFLAND, of SEALAND

[Denish, *Seeland* Latin, *Seelandia*] the largest and most important of the islands of Denmark, lying between the Kattegat and the Baltic Sea, lat. 54° 57' 58" to 56° 7' 40" N. lon. 10° 54' to 13° 40' E. bounded N. and N.W. by the Kattegat W. the Great Belt, separating it from the island of Funen, S. the Great Belt, and narrow channels, separating it from the islands of Lolland, Falster, and Møn S.E. the Belte and E. the sound, at its narrowest only 3 m. wide, separating it from Sweden its shape is very irregular and its shores are very much indented especially in the S.W. where it is washed by the Belte, and in the W. where an arm of the Kattegat has penetrated deeply into its interior. The N.W. and N.E. coasts are comparatively free from indentation and have so much parallelism that they may almost be regarded as the opposite sides of an extensive parallelogram. The greatest length of the island N. to S. is 81 m. greatest breadth, 66 m. area, 2181 geo sq m. The surface is for the most part flat, and especially on the S.W. and the middle of the E. coast, is very little raised above the level of the sea. The highest land is in the S., but its elevation seldom rises, and never exceeds, 300 ft. The oldest rocks on the island are comparatively recent, belonging to the Cretaceous system or upper part of the secondary formation. Above this tertiary formation also is considerably developed. The soil generally consists of deep beds of corallines and mussel shells and the soil is an alluvium of great natural fertility well adapted for the growth of corn particularly barley and rye, which form the principal crops. Horses, sheep, and cattle are of indifferent breeds, and not very numerous. Wood, which at one time stretched in extensive forests over almost the whole island has been much diminished, and except in particular localities, where the original forest is carefully preserved is becoming scarce. Enough still remains to give richness to the rural landscape but considered as the great source of fuel, the supply would be very inadequate were it not compensated to a considerable extent by tracts of turf or peat. The prevailing timbers are beech and birch, and to a more limited extent oak. The climate of Seeland owing to its low surface and insular position, is much milder than its latitude indicates. The temperature of Copenhagen, which may be taken as that of the whole island, is in spring 43° 10' summer 65° 28' harvest, 69° 86' and winter 31° or 1° below freezing. The mean temperature of the whole year is 46° 15'. The worst feature in the climate of Seeland is its humidity, and the consequent prevalence of rains and mists. Fish abound both along the coasts and in the lakes, of which a great number are scattered over the interior, though none of them individually is of much extent. The largest, Arresø, is about 24 m. in length, and about 11 geo sq m. The Suse-ø, which falls into the Nordfjord, is the most important stream, but though it follows a very circuitous course, its whole length does not exceed 60 m. The minerals are of no consequence, though amber is occasionally found. For administrative purposes Seeland is divided into five amts or bailiwicks—Copenhagen (con-

being the capital of the whole Danish dominions, Fredericksborg, Helsing, Scania, Sweden. This division comprehends not much of Sweden, but a number of small islands which line its coast. Of these the principal are Koen, Amager, and Seltshim. Pop. (1847) 498,400.

SELENTED-SEE, a lake, Denmark, in the N.E. of the Holstein straits, about 14 m. \times 6 m. sq. m. depth, at some places, 40 fathoms. It is well supplied with fish.

SEKLOW a tn. Prussia, gov. and 16 m. N.N.E. Frank fort, with two churches, and a trade in cattle and horses. Pop. 1915.

SEKNA, a river of S. Hindoostan, rises in a ramification of the Ghats, about 90 m. W.N.W. Ahmednagar flows N.E. past that town; and after a course of about 700 m., joins the bank of the Gomti, nearly doubling its volume.

SEKNEE, or **ASOONAA**, a river, Ashantee. It comes from a great distance inland, and pours out a considerable volume of water through an opening 900 yards wide, but as full of large stones and rocks, that masses cannot venture out except in the most tranquil state of the surf. Its mouth is close by the Dutch settlement of Axim lat. 4° 32' 18" N. lon. 1° 14' 42" E. (s.)

SEKQALA, a lake, and par. Newland, on Arguin at the S. extremity of Lake Hailow, where the As. issues from it, 8 m. S.E. Axam. It is well built, and has a church with a tower. Inhabitants chiefly employed in spinning and weaving cotton. Pop. 1435.

SEKREBUNA a tn. Hindoostan prov. and 47 m. N. \times V. Delhi lat. 29° 12' N. lon. 77° 31' E. esp. of a small principality. It is a populous and thriving place. Near it is an extensive mud fort, containing the Begum's arsenal.

SEES (anc. *Agrovisus*), a tn. France dep. Orne, 14 m. N. Alençon, on the Scheldt, 4 m. S. Ghent, with manufactures of cloth, brickwork, and manufactures of shoddy tannery. P. 3165.

SEEST a tn. Brunswick, on the Scheldt 33 m. S.W. Brunswick, with two churches, a castle, a Jewish educational establishment, an hospital and several mills. Pop. 2749.

SEEFAMOW or **SEETAMOW** a tn. Hindoostan prov. Malwah near the Little Sind, 120 m. S.E. Ooh ryoor, containing about 2000 houses.

SEETHING, par. Eng. Norfolk 1630 sq. Pop. 451.

SEYDLIGEM a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flen den, on the Scheldt, 4 m. S. Ghent, with manufactures of cloth, brickwork, and manufactures of shoddy tannery. P. 1468.

SEEWAN, a tn. in the W. of Hindoostan, prov. and 50 m. S.W. Jodhpore. It consists of the town and a fort, built on a precipitous rock in a valley surrounded by hills. The works of the latter are in bad repair though it is considered a place of importance, and generally garrisoned.

SEELA, a tn. France, dep. Savoy, prov. Tarentaise on the Isère, at the foot of Little St. Bernard, 16 m. N.E. Montan. Pop. about 1591.

SEFAN, **SEFAN**, or **BOONAN** the most E. portion of Tibet, bordering on the Chinese provs. of Szechuen and Kansoo, and extending from lat. 28° to 30° N. bordering on Koko-Nor (the chief rivers are the Yangtze, and the tributary the Yangtze-kang). In some parts it is mountainous, but along the banks of the streams are fertile plains, yielding wheat, pease, rye, hemp, &c. The horses are good, and excellent mules are exported. The yak is found in great perfection, the camel is seen in the N. and sheep are numerous, and have enormous tails. The mountains are rich in metals, and some iron, copper, silver, and gold are obtained from the mines. Seifan is inhabited by two races, a Tibetan and a Tartar, the former, and least numerous, inhabiting fixed dwellings, living in the central and E. parts, and the latter nomads, living on meat often raw, and dressed in sheep-skins, or woollen manufactures by the females. The men forge arms of good temper, and form graceful helmets.—(Gutslaff, in Jour. Roy. Soc. Sec., 1850.)

SEFICIFA or **SERINARA**, a tn. Algerian Sahara, 886 m. N.W. Algiers, with a mosque. Pop. about 1800.

SEFERIN a vil. Hungary, Banat, co. Temesvar, on the Temeş, 8 m. from Neandor. It has two Greek churches, and several mills. Pop. 1686.

SEGAAMI, or **MIKAT**, a state, Malay peninsula, about lat. 2° N. lon. 103° E. lying S. of the Malacca straits, from which it is divided towards the east by the Cansu river. It is thinly inhabited, and utterly impoverished by

the misgovernment and apathy of the feudal sovereign, the sultan of Johore. Under this misrule, thriving rice-grounds have degenerated into barren marshes, and extensive forests, inhabited by wild elephants, overshadow a soil naturally rich and prolific. The produce of the country consists of a little rice, sugar, ivory, ebony, gold-dust, tin, wax, cane, wood, gun, benzoin, camellia, resins, &c.

SEGENBERG, a tn. Denmark, duchy Holstein, cap. hall, between the Trave, which is here crossed by a large bridge, and the Meßburger-See, 26 m. N.N.E. Hamburg. It is a pretty little town; and has a very ancient Gothic church, several benevolent and industrial establishments, and an important normal seminary. Near it is the Gypsberg, an imposing mass of limestone-rock 700 ft. high, whence a magnificent view, embracing Hamburg and Lübeck is obtained, it is hollowed out beneath by extensive quarries of gypsum to a depth of at least 800 ft. Pop. 3500. — The Sallwitzer, forming part of the central ridge of the duchy and still in many parts covered with heath, has an area of 188 sq. m. divided into five parishes. Pop. 15,800.

SEGEDIN a tn. Hungary. See **SEBESDIN**.

SEGELEM a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flen den, 144 m. S. Ghent. Inhabitants engaged in weaving and lace-making. Pop. 2276.

SEGGIANO, a vil. and par. Tuscany 4 m. N. Castel del Piasco with a beautiful church and two chapels. P. 1868.

SEGNA a tn. Austrian Croatia. See **SENA**.

SEKNEE, a pass in the Alps, Switzerland, leading from Glen Glarus into the Grisons, and forming the best route from Glarus to Coire. It ascends 8 E. a mile or valley behind the village of Elm, and attains a height of 7600 ft. above sea-level.

SEONI (anc. *Sogani*) a tn. Italy delug and 17 m. W. N. Florence on a mountain of same name. It is the seat of a bishop, and contains a handsome cathedral. The invasion of the organ has been claimed for Segni. Pop. 3455.

SEGO a large tn. W. Africa, Bambarra, 1 bank Niger, lat. 13° 5' N. lon. 5° W. The houses are built of clay, of a square form with flat roofs, some of them have two stories, and many of them are white-washed. Besides these build ings, Moorish mosques are seen in every quarter. This town has been for many centuries a stronghold for the Mahometan faith. Mungo Park, speaking of Segi, says:—The view of this extensive city, the numerous houses upon the river, the crowded population, and the cultivated state of the surrounding country formed altogether a prospect of civilization and magnificence which I little expected to find in the bosom of Africa. Pop. when visited by Park, 30,000.

SEGO, or **SUCORRHO**, a lake, Russia, in N.W. of gov. Orenb., 80 m. long N.W. to S.E., by 24 m. broad. It discharges itself into Lake Viga, about 22 m. N.E.

SEGORRE (anc. *Segorrea* *Edesaronum*), an episcopal city Spain Valencia, prov. Castellón de la Plana, 39 m. N.W. Valencia, picturesquely situated on the skirt of two hills one of them sloping rapidly down to the Pisuerga, surrounded by gardens, and with its ancient walls still in tolerable preservation. On the summit of the hill on the N. which commands the town are remains of an ancient fort. The houses in the modern portion of the town are spacious, and often elegant in their architecture, and the streets straight, broad, and clean; while in the old town the streets are steep, crooked, and rather narrow. It has a spacious court-house, two prisons, a small theatre, a promenade, an episcopal palace, a large and handsome hospital, built from the ancient walls and castle, and containing a number of halls a flourishing hospital, several public and private schools, a handsome academy, six hospitals, four monasteries, and a nursery. Numerous public and private fountains, deriving their waters from the petrifying spring of La Caparrosa, near the Geronimo convent, which gushes at once a river from the rock, afford an ample supply of excellent water to the inhabitants, who, notwithstanding its peculiar property, do not suffer from malignant complaints. It has manufactures of earthenware, starch, brandy, paper, plate glass, cotton thread, twist, and tapers, varnish, gypsum, hair-sewer, and flour and oil mills. Reports were taken from the Moore by Don James in 1745 and in 1818 it was noted by Humboldt, although it made no entrance. Pop. 6000.

SEGOUAM, or **SEGA**, the most E. of the Andaman Islands, Andaman Archipelago, to the W. of Amchitka Is.

50° 24' N. lon. 17° 15' W. It is about 19 m. in diameter, and is intersected by a chain of mountains divided into three masses. From the central mass several ridges issue. In the N.E. the mountains rise almost perpendicularly from the water. In other parts hot springs and vapour orifices are frequent.

SEGOVIA a prov. Spain, Old Castile; bounded N. by provs. Valladolid and Burgos, E. by Burgos and Guadalajara, S. by Madrid and W. Avila, area, 1548 sq. m. Its climate is in general cold, and the winds dry and piercing, the snow remaining on the mountain-tops throughout the greater part of the year. Its surface is much varied, consisting of fertile and extensive plains and ranges of high hills including Pajarera, 8232 ft. above sea-level, and Pan-de-Azúcar (Sugar-loaf), 7900 ft. The centre of the province, as well as the W. and a portion of the N., are comparatively level. All the rivers of Segovia, the Pisuerga, Duraton, (cogn. Pisuerga, Eresma, &c.) have their origin within its boundaries, taking their rise in the rocky mountain chain which divides the two Castiles, and all discharge their waters into the affluents of the Duero. The pine-forests are a considerable source of wealth; but Segovia is for the most part an agricultural district, producing good wheat in abundance, rye, barley, the fruit of the cereals, and some (particulary) both of excellent quality some wine, flax, hemp, and madder as well as pasture for sheep, horses, mules, and horned cattle. Mines have been wrought in different parts, but not successfully. There are veins of rock-crystal quartz with grains of gold, and black and grey marbles; and also quarries of limestone, chalk, and granite. Besides agriculture, sheep-shearing and wool washing many of the inhabitants are employed in sawing timber and in making furniture for domestic use. Great quantities of cloths were formerly made, but this branch of industry has greatly declined and the other manufactures consist of crystal paper leather and earthenware. Pop. 155,000.

SEGOVIA a city Spain, Old Castile, esp. above prov. 46 m. N.W. Madrid, on a rock 800 paces in height, and 4000 paces in circumference at the top, and washed by the Eresma and the Clamores. This strong town is controlled by walls, with round towers, built by Alonso VI., and has an Alcazar the great keep of which is studded with angular turrets. It is entered by five gates, besides several smaller entrances. The streets are very narrow tortuous and ill paved, and the houses, many of which were once inhabited by nobles, have a quaint, old-fashioned appearance. Its most remarkable edifice is the Roman aqueduct, which is indeed the most important remnant of Roman architecture in Spain. As the

83 arches. It remained in ruins till 1485, when Isabella employed Juan Enzuerdo a monk belonging to the Aschens, who reconstructed in admirable style, what had been demolished. The aqueduct commences with single arches, which rise higher as the dip of the ground deepens, until they become double, those of the upper tier being uniform in height. This noble work is constructed of granite, without cement or mortar, and, like other similar erections of the Romans, unites simplicity, proportion, solidity and utility and its grandeur is rather the result of those qualities than the intention of the architect. On the Eresma near the Casa-de-Moneda or mint, where all the national coinage was formerly struck, as the river afforded water-power and the adjoining Alcazar was the treasury in 1730 the gold and silver coinage was transferred to Madrid, and now nothing is struck here but copper. The other principal buildings are the cathedral, one of the finest in Spain, consisting of three naves, numerous other churches, and suppressed convents, an episcopal palace, a school of artillery in which brass cannon are cast, and fireworks and projectiles manufactured, an institute for the higher branches of education with a library attached, a theological school with various other educational establishments, an academy of the fine arts, a picture-gallery which does not, however, contain any first-rate works, a foundling hospital, and numerous other charitable institutions, a theatre, and a strong prison. The former prosperity of Segovia depended on its staple, wool, and its cloth manufactures, with which it supplied the principal markets in Europe; but this, and indeed almost every other branch of industry is reduced almost to a nothing there being only three taxmasts, lincolns, and a very limited manufacture of paper silver-work &c. The wretched city has never recovered the fatal day of June 7, 1808, when the invaders first entered it under General Frere, who sacked it, although no resistance was made. The first notice of Segovia dates from 88 n. During the Moorish ascendancy it was a seat of government, and subsequently some of the monarchs of Castile resided here. In 1474 Isabella presided in state from the Alcazar, and was proclaimed Queen of Castile and Charles I. of England was hospitably entertained in it by the governor in 1523. In the same building, which Philip V. converted into a state prison, he confined the Dutch charlatan Ripparda, who had risen from nothing to be premier. Pop. once above 80,000 now reduced to 6635.

SEGRE a n. France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the Ordon 20 m. N.W. Angers. It has a remarkable parish church, in the Romanesque style and numerous fairs. Pop. 1748.

SEGRE (see above) a river Spain rises in France dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, on the summit of Mount Minutillas flows S.W. past Lerida, receives the Balles, Noguer-Pallares, the Ebro, Noguera-Bilargona, the Sol, the Cinca, and falls into the Ebro at Mequinenza, 58 m. W. Tarazona; total course, 180 m.

SEGUNDA a river Le Plata rises in the sierra of Cordoba, 27 m. W. S.W. the town of that name, flows E., and after a course of about 180 m. is lost in a marshy lake, 90 m. W. Santa Fé.

SEGURA, two vils. Spain:—1, Prov. Teruel and 42 m. S. Saragossa. Harps of ruins, in every direction, attest the havoc produced in this village by civil war. It was founded by Calixtus, who was very anxious to retain it as a stronghold of the Caroling troops. After a severe campaign, however, it surrendered to Espartaco, Feb. 1840. About 2 m. from the village are the mineral baths of Segura, once much frequented; but they also were involved in one common destruction with the town. The process of rebuilding is now going on. Pop. before the war, about 2000. present pop. 497.—2, Prov. Guipuzcoa, 11 m. S.W. Tolosa. It is greatly decayed, is of great antiquity and is well surrounded with walls; has a stonemason, prison, three magnificent palaces, two primary schools, a good hospital, two parish churches, a convent, and five hermitages; also an iron-work, several forges, and a nail-manufacture. Pop. 979.



THE TOWN AND AQUEDUCT OF SEGOVIA.—From Chancery L. & Co.

steep-banked streams below are difficult of access, and their waters not very wholesome, the pure waters of the Rio Pisuerga were thus brought from the Sierra de Guadalupe, distant 10 m. or 11 m. The aqueduct begins near the monastery of St. Gabriel, and has an entire length of 2321 ft. The number of arches is 170, some of which are 102 ft. in height. This aqueduct was respected by the Goths, but broken down in 1071 by the Moors of Toledo who sacked Segovia, and destroyed

SEGUERA, a river, Spain, Andalusia, stretching S. W. to N. E. through provs. Almería, Granada, and Jaén, for about 50 m., joining the *lujar* of Almería. It gives rise to the river of same name. The river, rises in prov. Jaén, 15 m. from Segura-de-la-Sierra; and traverses provs. Murcia and Almería in six very sinuous courses, first N. E., then N. E. then S. E., then E. E. and at length E., receiving the tributary waters of the *Taybilla*, *Mundo*, *Madera*, *Montaña*, *Qulpar*, *Mala*, and *Guadalupe*, and enters the Mediterranean Sea at Guadalupe 17 m. S. E. of Almería. Total course, about 180 m.

SEGUERA DE LA SIERRA, a *tu*, Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 62 m. N. E. Jaén, near the sources of the Segura and Guadalupe in the W. skirt of a high hill whose summit is crowned with a strong and ancient fort. The houses are small, and ill-built; and the streets, from the position of the town, are inconvenient, the only level portion being a square, in which there is a magnificent fountain. It has a townhouse and prison, two primary schools and a parish church. Agriculture and rearing cattle, woolen and linen weaving, fur tanning, and oil mills, employ the people. In 1810 it was almost entirely burned by the French. Pop. 2471.

SEGUERA DE LEÓN, a *tu*, Spain, Estramadura, prov. and 51 m. S. E. E. Burgos, on an eminence, skirted by two extensive valleys. It has a fine old castle, in good preservation, which belonged to the Infante Don Carlos a townhouse, prison, two schools, a monastery a church and manufactures coarse woollens three oil and four flour mills. Pop. 2700.

SEGUND (also and *Faleo*), two contiguous *vila* Hungary, co. Buzsach about 9 m. from Ilorcs-Berény with a Protestant church, a Franciscan monastery and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. 1599.

SEHARUNPOOR, British India. See *RAMANUNPOOR*.

SEHRWAN, a *tu*, Persia, r. bank Arrat, and near its junction with the Indus, 80 m. N. W. Hyderabad lat. 26° 21' N. lon. 67° 55' E. on a rising ground at the verge of a swamp. It is surrounded by many ruined mosques and tombs. The houses are built of mud, often several stories high and arched, superior to those usually to be seen in the towns of Scinde, but the basar long crowded and narrow is ill supplied with goods and has little trade. The manufactures are inconsiderable consisting of caps, shoon, and petty cotton articles. There is some dervish and mendicancy from purchasing the tomb of a holy saint of Ahirwan, called *Khal Shah Bah*, who is supposed here about 600 years ago. The shrine, which is a place of pilgrimage from afar to Hindoo and Mussulman stands in the centre of the town, and rests under a lofty dome at one end of a quadrangular building, handsomely ornamented. But the most singular building at *Sehrwan* is the ruined castle, overlooking the town, consisting of a mound of earth of oval shape, 60 ft. high 750 ft. broad, and 1200 ft. long and surrounded by a brick wall. Pop. estimated at 2000.

SEIANI a *vil*, Naples, prov. Naples, at the foot of a mountain with a church and a chapel. It is famous for its oil, fruit, and wine. Pop. 1520.

SEIBUS (anc. *Zaburath*) a river Algeria, rises S. E. of Constantine, flows N. E., and falls into the Gulf of Bone a little E. of the town of that name. Total course, about 100 m.

SEIDAU, a *vil*, Saxony circle and 1 m. W. Hainichen. Pop. 2008.

SEIDENBERG a *tu*, Prussia, Sillesia, gov. and 47 m. W. S. W. Liegnitz, r. bank Katzhof, which separates it from Bohemia with a church on hospital, and manufactures of woollens and linen cloth and earthenware. Pop. 1804.

SEIFEN, or *HEIMANNSEIFEN*, a *vil* Bohemia, circle and about 25 m. N. E. Budweis, with two churches, a castle, school, and posthouse, two paper and several other mills, a bleachfield, dye-work, tile-work, linens, and some trade in linen. Pop. 1856.

SEIFERDORF —1, (or *Selsdorf*) A *vil* Bohemia, circle Buzian with a parish church and school. Pop. 1636.

—2, A *vil* Prussia Sillesia gov. Liegnitz, circle Buzian with two churches, blacksmiths, a saw, oil, and other mills. Pop. 1192.

SEIFENNERDORF a *tu*, Saxony circle and 19 m. S. E. Bautzen with a church, three schools, several bleachfields saw and other mills, and extensive dealings in yarn and flax. Pop. 6677.

SEIGIFORD par Eng. Bedford 4481 ac. Pop. 651.

SEIHOUN a river Asia Turkey See *Syracuse*.

SEIL, an *isl*, Scotland, co. Argyre, one of the Inner Hebrides, off the coast of Lorn and between it and the well known slate island, *Raasay*; about 8 m. long, and 2 m. broad in its greatest part, although not without some elevations.

SEILAND, an *isl*, N. coast, Norway; lat. 70° 30' N. lon. 38° 30' E. separated from the mainland by a narrow strait, and from the island of *Scotia* by the second of that name greatest length, N. N. E. to S. S. W., 83 m.; average breadth, 9 m. The coast is bold and rugged, and the interior is a vast mountain covered with snow and ice and nearly 4000 ft. in height. It has few inhabitants.

SEILLANS, a *tu*, France, dep. Var, 14 m. from Draguignan with manufactures of cotton thistles, a cotton-mill, glass-works, and a dye-work of Turkey red. Pop. 1049.

SEILLES, three rivers, France:—1 Elbe in Mount La Roche near Basse, dep. Jura flows S. S. W. enters dep. Saône, and joins l. bank Rhone a little below Tournay. Total course, about 50 m.—2, (*Groende*), Issues from Lake Lander near Digne, in N. of dep. Marais flows W. then easterly N. N. W. into dep. Meuse, and joins the Meuse at Metz. Total course, about 25 m. It is connected by a canal with the Sarre.—3, (*Pithe*), Rises in R. of dep. Meuse, about 2 m. from Meuse flows S. S. W. and joins bank Grande Meuse. Total course, about 30 m.

SEILLÉS, a *vil* and com. Belgium prov. and 23 m. S. W. Lidge, on the Meuse; with manufactures of pipes, a distillery an oil and two flour mills numerous lineries, and quarries both of building-stone and limestone. Pop. 1129.

SEIM or *Seu* a river Russia, formed by the junction of several small streams in gov. Kewsk, to the S. of the flows circumsolutely W., enters gov. Gouberg and after a course of about 800 m. joins l. bank Dniep, S. m. N. E. Scania. Its principal affluents are the Kara and Brara. The navigation of the Seim is greatly obstructed by the number of mudbars upon it. It abounds with fish.

SEINE (Lat) (anc. *Segnona*) a river, France rises about 20 m. N. W. Dijon flows N. N. W. through dep. Côte-d'Or and Aube, passing Châtillon and Troyes. After reaching the Aube, it proceeds almost due W. passing Nogent, and entering dep. Seine at Marne, where it receives first the *Yonne*, *Arman*, and *Marne*, and shortly after the *Loire*, and the *Loing* canal, all on the left. Here its course becomes N. W., and it proceeds through dep. Seine-et-Marne, joining Marne dep. Seine-et-Oise, passing Corbeil and dep. Seine, in which last, shortly before entering Paris, it receives the Marne on the right. Traversing Paris, it shortly after commences a long series of remarkable windings, receives the Oise on the right, traverses dep. Seine et Oise, passing Marles enters and traverses dep. Eure, passing Les Andelys and receiving the Eure enters dep. Seine-inférieure, where it traverses Rouen and terminating its series of windings across the R. part of that department, forms a long and wide embouchure, and finally joins the English Channel near Le Havre. Its direct course is 270 m. its indirect course, about 500 m. Of the latter 280 m., commencing at Méry below Troyes, in dep. Aube, are navigable but only by barges which require to be tracked against the current, if not moved by steam. The navigation properly commences at Rouen, from which, to the port of Havre, the river is usually distinguished by the name of the *Seine-Maritime*, and thence vessels of from 250 to 300 tons. Its embouchure is much unobscured by mudbanks. So French river is better supplied with fish. In respect of the scenery, though in particular parts it is surpassed by the Loire, Saône, and Garonne, yet, taken as a whole, with the hills and valleys, forests and meadows, superb mountains, numerous villages, populous towns, and famous cities which line its banks, it is the finest river in France.

SEINE, a *dep.* France, completely isolated by dep. Seine-et-Oise, and at once the smallest and most populous of the French départements. The latter property it owes to its possession of the marais-palis. It is of a conical and nearly elliptical form, length, N. to S., 18 m.; breadth, 16 m. wide, 180 sq. m. The surface is generally flat, but somewhat undulating, and occasionally diversified by low hills, the most elevated of which is Montmartre, only 946 ft. above sea-level. The soil, with exception of a few spots, is naturally fertile, and its fertility has been greatly increased by the rich manures obtained from Paris, and the strong inducement to apply them

Nearly from the vicinity of obtaining large remunerating returns. About two-thirds of the whole surface are arable, and only a comparatively few acres can be regarded as absolutely waste. In the total commune nearest the capital, the greater part of the ground is employed in raising vegetables and fruit. There are also fine meadows, chiefly along the banks of the Seine and Seine, which are allotted to the feeding of cows, for the purpose of supplying the capital with milk and dairy produce. At a greater distance all the ordinary cereals are grown in abundance, and some wine and older are made. There are fine quarries, both of building-stones and gypsum; the latter indeed, obtained from Montmartre in such abundance, and of such excellent quality, that it is less known in commerce by its proper name than by that of *plaster of Paris*. The manufactures necessarily embrace a vast variety of articles requisite to meet the demands of a populous and luxurious capital. (See PARIS.) The department is divided into three arrondissements—Paris, St. Denis, and Senneval, subdivided into 30 cantons, and 51 communes. Pop. (1859) 1,427,065.

SEINE-ET-MARNE, a dep. France, bounded, N by dep. Oise and Aisne, E. Marne and Aube, S. Yonne and Loire, and W Seine-et-Oise, greatest length, N to S. 65 m. average breadth, 40 m. area, 3154 sq. m. The surface consists of extensive plains occasionally diversified and broken by gentle hills. Barren and extensive forests cover the largest of which is that of Fontainebleau. Many of the slopes are covered with vineyards, but the wine produced is of very indifferent quality. About two-thirds of the surface are arable, and mostly devoted to the culture of the ordinary cereals, of which the quantity raised far more than suffices for the home consumption. Hemp is also grown to a considerable extent and in some districts pease and beans, haricots, potatoes, carrots and beet-root are grown on a large scale. In the part of the department nearest the capital a considerable extent of ground is occupied with vines and gardens. There are few natural pastures, but large artificial meadows have been formed in every quarter, and supply food to vast numbers of cattle and sheep, the latter yielding large quantities of excellent wool. Building-stones, pavement, and millstone alabaster gypsum and potter-clay are extensively worked. The principal manufactures are linen and cotton prints, iron and steel ware, wax, candles, leather, paper pottery and glass. The trade is important in corn, flour, fruit cheese, eggs wool, hemp, cattle, leather, wood, and charcoal. The department is divided into five arrondissements—Meaux (the capital) Commeny Fontainebleau, Meaux, and Provins subdivided into 39 cantons, and 527 communes. Pop. (1859), 840,076.

SEINE-ET-OISE, a dep. France, bounded, N by dep. Oise, E. Seine-et-Marne, S. Loire, S.W. Eure-et-Loir, and N.W. Eure, greatest length, N to S. 60 m. average breadth, 45 m. area, 3141 sq. m. The surface is finely diversified and in many parts is much broken by hills, which, however, do not attain any great elevation. Nothing can be more pleasing than its general aspect, presenting everywhere a succession of cultivated fields and scattered magnificent forests, noble parks, smiling villages, splendid chateaux, and innumerable villas. The department belongs entirely to the basin of the Seine, which traverses it in a very winding course S.E. to N.W., draining the greater part of it directly. The only other river deserving of notice is its tributary the Oise. The soil is, for the most part, fertile in all kinds of corn and fruit and is under good agricultural management. The banks of the rivers are covered with fine meadows and pastures. The grain raised leaves a surplus after satisfying the home consumption. About two-thirds of the surface are arable, but a small portion of it is appropriated by walled parks and other inclosures. More than one-eighth is under wood, the greater part of which grows in the extensive forests of St. Germain, Rambouillet, Trélasse, Dourdan, Secourt, &c. Gardens are cultivated extensively, to supply the wants of the metropolis, and all the ordinary, and even many of the finer fruits, as figs, apricots, and peaches, are successfully raised in the open air. The cows are generally of good breed, and the sheep yield much excellent wool. Poultry are reared on a large scale, game abounds, and fish are plentiful. The only mode of agriculture is not of much importance here, but there are fine quarries of gypsum, building-stones, mill-stones, and pavement, and extensive beds of porcelain and potter-clay.

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Manufactures of cotton and linen prints, hosiery, firearms, porcelain, paper cordage, and chemical products, &c., are carried on. The principal trade is connected with the supply of the metropolis, and consists in corn, wine, fruit, vegetables, hay, cattle, swine, poultry, &c. The department is divided into six arrondissements—Versailles (the capital) Meaux, Fontainebleau, Rambouillet, Evreux, and Corbeil; subdivided into 58 cantons, and 683 communes. Pop. (1859), 471,983.

SEISTAN, a dep. France, bounded, N and W by the English Channel, S. the embouchure of the Seine and dep. Eure, and E. Oise and Somme, greatest length, E to W, 66 m. average breadth, 57 m. area, 3296 sq. m. The coastline measures about 75 m. and no less than 18 harbours are counted in it but the only one of importance is that of Le Havre. A considerable part of the coast consists of bold chalky cliffs, varying in height from 150 ft. to 750 ft., and presenting a very striking appearance when approached from the sea. The department, taken as a whole is not remarkable for its fertility. Considerable tracts along the coast are covered with sand or occupied by swamps, and many parts of the interior are so intersected and broken by hills as to be much better adapted for pasture than for the plough. Accordingly there are few departments of France in which the rearing of cattle and management of the dairy are better understood. In the S. of the department a considerable extent of the surface is occupied by forests. The principal river is the Seine, which winds along the S. in a very sinuous course, and drains a considerable part of the surface, but there are numerous other streams, of which only the Lozère and the Breule are navigable, which proceed directly to the coast, and drain the N and W. The climate varies much in different localities. Along the sea-coast, and in many of the valleys, it is in general cold and moist, and the winters are usually long and rainy. The swampy districts along the shores, and particularly the lower banks of the Seine, are unhealthy and fever and ague are very common. Considerably more than one-half of the surface is wooded, and one-third is under wood. A good deal of hemp and flax is grown. Orchards also are very general and much excellent fruit is made. A great part of the land is farmed by the owners under the name of *cultivateurs-proprietaires*. Both they and the farmers who cultivate the lands of others are generally in good circumstances. Iron is found in small quantity and there are some indications of coal, but the only valuable mineral returns are obtained from the quarries of marble, building-stone and pavement. There is also good potter-clay. Manufactures have made considerable progress, and are actively and successfully carried on in almost every district of the department. Among others may be mentioned the cotton and linen fabrics of Rouen, the numerous tanneries, cotton-mills, sugar-refineries, and tanneries of Le Havre, the woollen, serge, and blondest of Nonchêtel and the lace, and delicate gold, bone and ivory articles of Dieppe. There are also numerous glassworks, dye-works, potteries, and chemical works. The fishing periodical of herring and mackerel, is actively carried on, and the trade is very extensive. The department is divided into five arrondissements—Rouen (the capital) Dieppe, Havre, Nonchêtel, and Yvetot; subdivided into 50 cantons, and 769 communes. Pop. (1859), 739,039.

SEISTAN, a prov. Afghanistan bordering on the Persian province Yezd lat. 30° 30' to 32° N, lon. 61° to 63° 30' E. about 100 m. long, N. to S. and 60 m. broad, E. to W. area, about 5000 sq. m. The whole territory consists of a basin or plain, having on every side higher grounds, and rising in its most depressed part the waters of a system of drainage extending over about 100,000 sq. m. The S. part of this plain is all but an utter desert, and on the N. it is little better. In a few places the soil is impregnated with salt. Nearly in the centre of the territory lies the great swamp or Lake Hamoon or Zarrak the recipient of several rivers, the largest of which is the Helmand. Of the climate of Seistan not much is known but it is considered to be unhealthy. A steady wind blows during the six hot months of the year from N. to S. so laden with saline dust that every fifth person suffers from diseases of the eyes. The soil of the S. desert is for the most part sandy, that of the N. is a hard, compact, light-coloured clay, both unfertile. In the few valuable spots that occur wheat, rice, and some coarse

grapes, cotton, tobacco, water-melon, pomegranates, hams, etc., and molasses trees are produced. There are few horses but camels, sheep, goats, swine, asses, and cattle are more numerous, and constitute the chief wealth of the inhabitants. The wild animals include leopards, wolves, otters, jackals, hyenas, foxes, porcupines, hedgehogs, kangaroos, and rats. Wild dogs lurk in the marshes in great numbers, and are said to destroy one-half of the crops. The majority of the inhabitants are Tajiks, but there are also various other tribes. Massive embankments and numerous ruins, the latter widely dispersed over the country afford evidence of Seleucia having been formerly much more densely peopled, and generally in a much more advanced state than it is now. The language used is broken Persian, and the country appears to be divided among a number of petty chiefs, who acknowledge the supremacy of the ruler of Herat.

SEITENDORF several places, Prussia, particularly—1. A vil. prov. Rhine, gov. Breslau, circles and near Waldenburg; with a church, a castle, an infirmary, and several mills. Pop. 1060.—2. (Mittel, Nieder and Ober) A vil., gov. Liegnitz, circle Schleissen; with two churches, a castle, lunekins, and three mills. Pop. 994.

SEITENDORF or **SARTENBURG** a tn. Saxony, circle and 27 m. S.E. Bautzen, with a church and manufactures of linen and wool. Pop. 3567.

SEITZ, or **KLOSTER-SITZ**, a vil. A. Austria, Styria, circle and about 30 m. from GMI. It has a castle, and a celebrated Carthusian abbey, one of the oldest in Germany. 1 up 2450. **SEL**, a vil. France, dep. Arrigo, l. bank Salet, 23 m. S.W. For. It contains the ruins of an old castle, and has several fine quarries of marble. Pop. 1689.

SEL, one of the Cape Verde Islands. See SAL.

SELANGOR, a vil. and com. l. of Saridum, div. and 5 m. N.E. Uaghar, in an unhealthy district. It has some trade in the rice which is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 2287.

SELAUTIN a vil. Prov. Selan, 6555 ad. Pop. 1671.

SELAYAT, a tn. Spain, prov. Santander, in a valley near Villacarrago. It has a handsome palace, a church, court-house, primary school and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. about 1000.

SELZ, a tn. Bavaria, Upper Franconia, and on a small stream of same name, 25 m. E.N.E. Bamberg, with a castle, manufactures of cotton and woolen cloth cutlery and earthenware, cotton and several other mills. Pop. 3334.

SELWITZ, a market tn. Bavaria circle Upper Franconia, dist. and 2 m. S.E. Kall, with a church, two castles, one of them in ruins and manufacture of woolen and cotton goods. Pop. 1169.

SELBOE—1, An l. W. coast, Norway prov. Bergen linn, lat. 60° N., and lon. 2° 15' E., about 6 m. long, by 3 m. broad. A. side ford of same name.—3. A vil. and par. Norway, prov. and 27 m. S.E. Trondheim, on the Vaa, near its mouth in the Lake of Selboe. There are copper-mines in the vicinity. Pop. 8700.—THE LAKE, which receives the Naa, and discharges itself by the Vaa into the Trondheim-ford at the town of Trondheim, is a large, irregular and picturesque expanse, about 10 m. long, by 8 m. broad.

SELBOENE, a vil. Eng. Hants; 8508 ad. Pop. 1114.

SELBY, a market tn. and par. England, co. York (W. Riding). The town is 14 m. S. by E. York, with which and with Leeds and Hall it is connected by railway, on the Ouse, here navigable for vessels of 200 tons, and crossed by an excellent wooden bridge, which opens to allow shipping to pass. It consists of four principal streets, diverging from a central market-place adorned with an ancient Gothic cross, and several small streets, paved, and lighted with gas houses well but irregularly built. It has a magnificent parish church, in different styles, which was formed part of an abbey of Benedictine monks, founded in 1068 by William the Conqueror, and places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans and United Methodist, Unitarian, Friends, and E. Catholics, a plain townhall and lecture-room a custom-house, a mechanics institute, two libraries, and several schools a building-yard, and flax, shoe thread, oil mustard, and chisney mills, a ropewalk, three foundries, and two saw-yards; and a trade in agricultural produce and the articles of manufacture. The tithes of the abbey, in which the monks stored their grain, still survive. Henry I was born at Selby. Pop. 5109. Area of par., 5160 sq. Pop. 5340.

SELIS (anc. *Silarg*), a river, Naples, next to the Agropoli, S. frontier of prov. Principato Ultra, flows S. through Principato-Ultra, till it receives the Calore or Tempe, then turns W.S.W. and after receiving the Calore or Petru, falls into the Gulf. The soil about 18 m. S.E. Salerno; total course, 45 m.

SELISKEET (anc. *Siliskeet*), a tn. Arctic Turkey, prov. Unkili, r. bank Ghilik, about 10 m. above its mouth in the N.E. of the Levant, 55 m. S.W. Taurus. The ruins of the ancient town are still seen covering a large area, but the modern town, though the residence of an aga dependent on the governor of Cyprus, is a wretched place, composed chiefly of earthen and wooden huts.

SELENGA, a river Central Asia, formed in Mongolia by the junction of several head-streams, which unite about lat. 48° 30' N., lon. 103° E., whence it flows N.W. about 100 m., or to lat. 50° N., where it is joined by various considerable tributaries, thence it proceeds N. and N.E. to Udinsk in Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, when it suddenly bends to the N.W., and falls into Lake Baikal, S.E. side, after a course of probably 800 m.

SELENGHINSK, a tn. Asiatic Russia, gov. and 181 m. S.E. Irkutsk, on the Selenga, near the S.E. of Lake Gussone, in a bleak and arid district. It is poorly built, though it ranks as one of the best towns in Siberia, is surrounded by fortifications, and has three churches, some general trade with Kizilsin, and a trade in salt obtained from springs in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3579.

SELENA (Cava), a promontory, N.E. coast, Asia, Gulf of Anadir lat. 62° 43' 30" N.; lon. 177° 40' 45" E.

SELENNAK, a river Siberia, rises in gov. Yakutsk; lat. 62 N., flows S.W. and joins l. bank Indigirka, after a course of about 130 m.

SELHAM par. Eng. Sussex, 1042 ad. Pop. 120.

SELIGENSTADT a tn. Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, 16 m. S.E.E. Frankfurt; with a church, an old abbey, manufacture of woollens and linens, and several taverns. West it is an old imperial palace called Chateau Rouge. Pop. 5334.

SELIGENTHAL, a vil. Hesse-Cassel, prov. Fulda, 4 m. N.W. Schmalkalden with manufacture of wire, and four mills. Pop. 1163.

SELIGHEE, a lake, Russia, in N.W. of gov. Tver, about 35 m. long, N. to S. 10 m. broad and in some places 16 fathoms deep. It is very irregular in shape, and so deeply indented as to have the appearance of several lakes connected by narrow channels. It discharges itself into the Volga. It is well supplied with fish. The town of Odozhovsk stands on a peninsula at its S.E. extremity.

SELIMNO, or **ISLAKUNT**, a tn. Turkey in Europe at S. foot of the Balkan, on a small affluent of the Toudja, 70 m. N. by W. Adrianople. It is walled, and has three mosques, baths, and manufactures of firearms, woolen stuffs, oil essence of roses, and one of the largest fairs in Turkey, attended by merchants from Russia, Germany &c. Pop. 30,000.

SELKIRK, or **SARACENUS** an island on Scotland, bounded N. by Midlothian, E. Roxburgh, N. Dundee, and W. Peebles. Area, 149,890 sq. m. of which but a small portion is arable land. It is generally high, the hills being for the most part ridge-shaped, and rounded on the tops. They vary in height from a few hundred ft. to 2000 ft., and are smooth and green to their summits. The mountains appear to have been originally one large, high bed of graywacke and clay slate, now cut and subdivided by streams. On the W. side of the county, extensive strata of porphyry are found alternating with slate and granite. What is raised to some extent in the lower districts, and oats, barley, barley, and clover-hay are cultivated in regular rotation, but the quantity of land under tillage is comparatively small, the dampness of the climate and other circumstances rendering the country altogether more appropriate for pasturage. The Cheviots are now the prevailing breed of sheep, having nearly superseded the black-faced, which are confined to exposed mossy lands. The cattle are chiefly of the Friesian breed. A considerable number of Highland cattle are also grazed on the hills. Principal rivers—the Tweed, and its tributaries Yarrow and Ettrick. A considerable number of the inhabitants are engaged in various branches of the textile manufacture, which have their chief seat in Selkirk the capital of the county, and in Galashiels. Selkirkshire returns one member to Parliament. Pop. 9809.

BELKIRK, an old royal burgh and market in Scotland, co. of Selkirk, 13 m. S.W. Edinburgh. It is well built, and contains some good streets, and many respectable and substantial houses. It is lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water, has a neat, plain Scotch-built church, Free and U. Free-church churches, and several excellent and well-constructed schools; a public subscription library; a mechanics institute, and a newsroom. Woollen manufactures are carried on here to a considerable extent, and also tanning and stocking-weaving. In former times Belkirk was celebrated for the manufacture of thorn or single-toed shoes. Hence the 'Shoers of Belkirk.' Area of par., 4847 ac. P (1851), 8314.

BELLA, -1, A. to. and com. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 19 m. N.N.E. Alcaniz, on the side of a hill. It consists of regularly built houses, arranged in steep, narrow, winding, and ill-paved streets. It has a large and spacious public square, containing the courthouse, a parish church, and two primary schools; manufactures of linen cloth, and some trade in wool and oil. Pop. 1670-5. A river which descends from a branch of the Cantabrian Mountains, near Orizuela flows first N. than E., then N.E., and after a course of about 86 m., falls into the Bay of Biscay forming the bay and port of Rihadesella.

BELLACK, par. Eng. Hereford, 1540 ac. Pop. 826. **BELLE**, or **GERA**, a river France, rises in S.W. of dep. Channel, flows W.N.W. into dep. Lot, past Figeac and Cahors, and a little below the latter joins r. bank Lot, total course, 60 m.

BELLES, or **BELLES-CHER**, a tn. France, dep. Loire-Cher, on the Cher, here crossed by a fine bridge, 26 m. S.E. Blois. It contains a handsome parish church and a magnificent chateau, built by Philip of Bethune, brother of the celebrated Belli and has manufactures of woollens, and a trade in corn, wine, and hay. Pop. 2038.

BELLING, par. Eng. Kent, 2403 ac. Pop. 697.

BELLINGHAM, par. Eng. Kent, 2885 ac. Pop. 530.

BELLINZ, or BELLAR, vii. Bohemia, circle Leitmeritz, l. bank Elbe, 6 m. from Brück with a church and several mills. Pop. 1898.

BELLYE, a market tn. Hungary Thither Danube, co. Buzsagy, 9 m. from Szeged, on the Drave with two churches. It suffers much from inundation. Pop. 1043.

BELLYE, a market tn. Hungary, co. and 14 m. S.W. Munkacs, r. bank Waag, with a castle, hospital, school, and extensive silk-works. Pop. 2173.

BELMA, a vil. U. States, Alabama, 45 m. W. Mont gomery, r. bank river Alabama, on the Alabama and Tennessee, and Alabama and Mississippi railroads. It has manufactures of iron, including steam-engines &c. and ships a large quantity of cotton annually. Pop. 1900.

BELMASI, a tn. Persia, prov. Azerbeijan within 15 m. of N.W. mouth of Lake Urmia. It contains about 1500 families, of whom 200 are Christian.

BELMESTON, par. Eng. Sussex, 1590 ac. Pop. 900.

BELMOIGNER, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Meuse and Oise, near the frontiers of France, 28 m. S.E. Mons. It has manufactures of iron a foundry two breweries, and a trade in wood. Pop. 1014.

BELNEY, a maritime vil. and par. England, co. Sussex, near the extremity of a somewhat remarkable headland, called Belling Hill lat 50° 45' 48" N., lon. 0° 45' 30" W. It is an old site principally of oak stores of newly built houses; with a handsome church, and a place of worship for Brethren; an extensive fishery is carried on here for prawns, lobsters, crabs, oysters, and cod. Area of par., 4814 ac. Pop. 384.

BELTON, par. Eng. North, 3880 ac. Pop. 2101.

BELTSCHEAN, or **BELTZCHART**, a tn. Bohemia, circle Hesseu, on the Caddice, with a deanery church. P. 1685.

BELTZ (anc. *Belates*), a tn. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, l. bank Rhine, 29 m. N.E. Strasbourg. It had a handsome Gothic church, a cotton-mill, oil-works, and some trade in hemp and flax. Pop. 2107.

BELVUE, a river, France, rises in S.W. frontier of dep. Orne, flows W.N.W. across the S. of dep. Manche, and after a course of 50 m., of which 9 m. when favoured by the tide are navigable, falls into Bay of Mont St. Michel, where it forms a spacious estuary with the Sea.

BELVA, several places, Spain, particularly, -1 A tn. Catalonia, prov. and 10 m. N.W. Tarragona. It has well-

formed and paved streets, two churches, a primary school, two supported convents, considerable manufactures of sericiculture, a distillery, and several oil-mills. Pop. 3673-5, (see *Mar*), A suspect in Catalonia, prov. and about 24 m. from Girona, on the Mediterranean; with a church, a primary school and a harbour at which some import and export trade is carried on. Pop. 728 -5, A tn. near the centre of id. Majorca, 18 m. N.E. Palma. It is well built and has a church a primary school, and a trade in wine, oil, fruit, and wax. Pop. 3913.

BELVE, an id. Austria, in the Adriatic, off the coast of Dalmatia, S.E. of id. Onco. It is of very irregular shape, and about 4 m. long. It forms a snug harbour, and has a village of same name, to which the greater part of the inhabitants reside. They are chiefly employed in fishing. Pop. 1835.

BELVI, a tn. European Turkey prov. Bulgaria, on the Riana, 90 m. W. by S. Shumen. Pop. 2600.

BELWORTHY, par. Eng. Somerset, 2219 ac. P. 489.

BEM, a river Russia, dep. Sam.

BEMAO or **BIMAO**, a small insular island in the Archipelago, off S.W. extremity of Timor, near Cooping Bay lat (N. point) 10° 20' S. lon. 125° 51' E. area 28 m. long by 10 m. broad moderately elevated and separated from Timor by a narrow strait. The principal articles of trade are wax, sandal wood, and edible birds' nests.

BEMD, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, circle Dieburg near Unstadt. Pop. 1145.

BEMENDRIA, a fortified town in Turkey in Europe, cap. of Servia, r. bank Danube, at the junction of the Jomava, 24 m. N.E. Belgrade. It is the residence of a bishop. It was taken by the Turks in 1483, and re-taken several times by the Hungarians and Turks, ultimately remaining in the hands of the latter. Pop. about 12 000.

BEMENOOD or **BANAWAN**, a tn. Egypt, l. bank Damietta branch of the Nile, 45 m. S.W. Damietta. It is a place of some extent, with the usual features of the large towns of Egypt, and is famous for its pottery, which is sent to Cairo. Here are the mounds of Sebennytus, the city of Senn, the Egyptian Hercules.

BEMELKOV, a tn. Russia, gov. and 36 m. N.N. P. Nijni-Novgorod with a church, manufactures of various articles in wood, and some general trade. Pop. 1000.

BEMER, par. Eng. Suffolk, 1248 ac. Pop. 566.

BEMIDL, a tn. and par. Portugal prov. Beira, 8 m. from Coimbra on the slope of a mountain of the same name, the crest of which is occupied by the sanctuary of Senhora-Berns, a noted place of pilgrimage for many countries. In the town is a celebrated convent of Benedictine friars. Pop. 2080.

BEMILI, **SCICOLA**, or **SCICOLLO**, a tn. Bohemia circle and 28 m. N. Buzsagy, on the river here crossed by a wooden bridge. It contains a castle church chapel and school and has manufactures of fine paper, and a distillery. P. 1715.

BEMIMARA, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra, 1 1/2 m. S.E. Palmi. It has three churches. Pop. 4280.

BEMIPATLATINSK or **BEMIPATINSK**, a tn. and fort, Siberia, gov. and 400 m. S.E. Omsk, r. bank Irtysh. It forms part of the military line which has been formed on that river, and owing to its encroachments has changed its site four times since it was first erected in 1718. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade with the Kirghises and the Khakases of Tashkent and Kashgar. Pop. 1860-7 698.

BEMISOPOCHINOI, or **ISLAND OF THE SEVEN MOUNTAINS**, belonging to the Aleutian Archipelago, and to the group known by the name of the Kriel or St. Islands, about lat. 51° 59' N. and lon. 179° 46' 57" W. It is of a circular form, about 80 m. in circuit, and has a mountainous surface, with summits 3001 ft. in height, on which in summer the snow lies in bands. One of the mountainous summits. The aspect of the S. and E. sides is wild and desolate, that of the S. and W. is more pleasing, presenting several green spots. The channel between this island and Geyow, about 65 m. broad, and not subject to ice-runs, is the best for crossing the Aleutian chain.

BEMJEN (Bel), a vil. Hungary, Thither Thelen, co. Zala, in a fertile district, about 9 m. from Kiblaty; with a Protestant church. Pop. 1615.

BEMLEY, par. Eng. Wilt. 2945 ac. Pop. 693.

BEMLANAK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 26 m. S.W. Yaroslavl, on the Semlanka, with some trade. P. 1861-3, 3698.

REMLIN, or **Remlin** (Remplin, Silesia), a frontier to Hungary, Silesia, regional dist. Pomerania, almost complete isolation of the town with the Danube. It stands on a tongue of land formed by the two rivers, is not fortified, but surrounded by a stockade, and quarters of the lower town and a suburb called Franzenthal. The former contains some good houses, and has some of its principal streets paved with rough stones, but the town as a whole has a very mean appearance, and even in its better part looks empty and melancholy. The quarter nearest the Danube, built on the slope of a hill, called Zinkberg, from having been strictly inhabited by gypsies, is a more charming of modern, shaded with roads and built along lanes, which from the deep runs made in them by torrents of rain, are rather ditches than streets. The Zinkberg is crowned with the ruins of the castle of John Hunyadi, to whose Christianism was mainly indebted on the 15th century for its deliverance from the Turks. The inhabitants carry on an important transit trade, receiving from Turkey chiefly cotton, linen-yarn cotton, honey, lamb-skins, and tobacco pipes; and sending into it cloths of different kind, porcelain glass, &c. Near it is the quarantaine station of Constantinople, the most important passage on the Turkish frontier. Pop. 10,200.

REMYOT, or **Remyot** (Lain, Silesia), a river rises in Belgium, prov. Luxembourg near Arlon, proceeds E. through the fl. of prov. Ardennes, and passes Chimy and Bouillon enters prov. Namur and proceeds into the French territory and joins r. bank Moselle, after a course of about 110 m., of which about 46 m. are navigable.

REMPACH, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. and 8 m. N.W. Luzern, E. shore of Lake Sempach. It is well flanked with towers in a very ruinous condition, and is poorly built. Its only claim to notice is derived from being the scene of the second great battle which the Swiss gained over the Austrian emperor, who left on the field 9000 soldiers, including their leader Duke Leopold, and more than 2000 common soldiers, though the whole force opposed to them did not exceed 1400. Pop. 1007. — The **LAKE**, 1530 ft. above sea-level, and 160 ft. above that of the Lake of Luzern is about 6 m. long, by 2 m. broad and is embosomed by hills, and well supplied with fish.

REMPERINGHAM par. Eng. Lincoln 3480 m.

REMPST a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Sambre and the Brussels and Antwerp railway 11 m. N.E. Brussels with a brewery two mills, and a trade in corn, cattle, and flax. Pop. 2594.

REMPTE, or **REMPTEAU** a market in Hungary Hither Danube, co. and 16 m. N. Munkacs, on the Yang with a church, a strong castle, which figures in the Turkish wars and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1157.

REMUH, or **REMUH AUJON** (sic. Remurum) a tn. France, dep. Côte-d'Or, on a rock of granite, backed on three sides by the Annemasse, here crossed by two bridges, 37 m. N.W. Dijon. It is a general well built has a handsome Gothic church, a court of first resort, a public library, common college, and agricultural society, manufacture of common woollen cloth, serge, and drapery, several breweries, wheat, cotton, lace, silk, flax, and a trade in corn, wine, honey, hemp, wool, horses, and cattle. Pop. 4057.

REMA, or **REMA** a tn. E. coast, Africa, about lat. 17° 50' S.; lon. 25° 55' E.; in the Portuguese territory of Mozambique (noted as).

REMAO a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy prov. and 10 m. N.W. Milan with a church, and a summer residence of the archbishops of Milan. Pop. 2004.

REMI, par. Eng. Surrey, 1502 m.

REMIKHORST, a tn. Prussia, Westphalia, gov. and 15 m. E.E. Münster. It is well built; has six churches and schools, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1468.

RENDRE, a river, France, rises in S.W. of dep. Cherbourg-Inférieure, flows N.N.W., and falls into the Atlantic, occupies the S.E. extremity of Isle of Oleron; total course, 50 m., of which about 15 m. are navigable.

RENECA, a vil. and township, Canada West, dist. Kingston, on the Ouse or Grand River, here crossed by a bridge, about 65 m. S.W. Toronto. The township contains the two distinct villages of Reness and Colborne. The latter, the more important of the two, situated 1 m. above the others, has

an Episcopal and a Free church, two academies and two private schools, a furnace, and several saw and flour mills. — The former has also several large mills, a carding-machine, and a cloth-factory. Pop. township (1855), 3690.

RENECA, a lake, U. States, New York, 198 m. W. Albany, 40 m. long, N. to S. by 3 m. to 4 m. broad; 426 ft. above sea-level; and in some parts 560 ft. deep. Steamers ply on it. It empties itself at its N.E. angle by the river Seneca, which, flowing N. and E., receives the waters of lakes Cayuga, Oneida, and Oswego, Seneca, Onondaga, and Ontario, then turns N.W. and joins the Oswego river, after a course of 60 m. At the village of Seneca Falls and Watkins, there are 2485 affording excellent water-power.

RENECA FALLS, a vil., U. States, New York, 123 m. W. by N. Albany on the Seneca, with manufacture of cotton goods, iron, and paper; a boat-building yard and numerous flour and saw mills. Near it gypsum abounds. Pop. 2045.

RENEFFE a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 17 m. E.N.E. Mons with a large church, two schools, a glass-bottle manufactory a distillery, brewery sub-ironary tannery, and hat-factory. Pop. 3865.

RENEGALIA, a large river, W. Africa. See **SENEGAMBIA**. **RENEGALIA**, a French colony dependent on W. Africa, Senegambia, consisting of the island and town of St. Louis, at the mouth of the Senegal, and several forts along the banks of that river comprising also the island of Gorée, Albion on the bank of the Gambie, and the other stations S. of Cape Verd. The exports consist chiefly of gum, hides, wax, ivory, cabinet-woods, and gold-dust. Imports—mannu factured goods, wines, spirits and provisions. Senegal is governed by a superior naval officer who resides at St. Louis, the seat of the chief judicial court. A lieutenant-governor is stationed at Gorée. The French first settled here in 1687. It was taken by the English in 1758, recaptured by the French in 1779 and subsequently held by the English till the peace of 1814. Pop. (1849), 14,876.

RENEGALIA, a tn. Papal States. See **SENEGAMBIA**. **SENEGAMBIA** (French, *Senegambie*), an extensive region of W. Africa, lying between the rivers Senegal and Gambie. Such at least would be its extension if the application of the name were determined by its derivation. But the name Senegambia has been brought into use chiefly by French writers, who, affecting to have extensive national claims to territory in W. Africa, have gone on enlarging continually the application of the name, which is more properly given to their own settlements, and understood by Senegambia, the whole country from the Senegal S. to Sierra Leone, Cape St. Ann, or even to Cape Palmas. Such nomenclature, however founded neither on physical features nor on political divisions, serves no useful purpose. Convenience suggests that the name Senegambia should be confined rather to the region around the Gambie, and embraced by the Senegal on the N. and E., and by the sea on the W. as far S. as the 10th parallel of latitude, where the sources of the Senegal approach nearest to the sea. About this line begins the country dependent on or allied with the British colony of Sierra Leone; S. of which again is the independent state of Liberia, neither of which can be combined, on any sound principles of grouping, with the countries farther N.

Boundaries.—The course of the Badagry or Black River, which is considered as the main branch of the Senegal, is situated in lat. 10° 18' N. lon. 11° W.; or about 140 m. in a direct line from the sea-coast. Thence the river flows some distances E., turns N.E. and N., and at last, after running W. some hundreds of miles in a very winding course, it descends to the sea in a S.W. direction; the length of the stream, measured along all its windings, exceeding probably 3000 m. It is thus partly circled by a vast semi-circular system through which flows the Gambie, first from N. to N., and then to the W., in a tortuous course like the Senegal, but with narrower banks, though with more copious streams. S. of the Gambie again are the rivers Comouane, Juba, &c. In the Rio Grande, Rio Nunez, and Fouta, though this last may be considered as belonging to or forming the natural boundary of Sierra Leone. The region thus marked out, E. and W. of the Senegal, has a length from N. to S. of about 400 m., with an average width of 250 m., but to the upper course of the Badagry is known only at a few points, and to

the position assigned to it depends entirely on estimates of an important character, the E. limit of Senegambia is so far uncertain.

Mountains, Valleys, &c.—The physical features of a country so imperfectly explored as Senegambia, cannot be described with any accuracy of detail. The observations at once certain and instructive, relating to its nature and conformation, lie within a narrow compass. The W or maritime portion of the country is a low flat, and to a great extent, swampy plain, nearly 450 m. wide, above the 10th parallel, and increasing N towards the Senegal to a width of 800 m. E. of this is a hilly or mountainous country in which the principal valleys seem all to run from S. to N. The statements made respecting the height of these mountains are always vague, and often rest merely on hearsay. The mountain of Moutarra, lat. 11° 4' N., is reported to be covered with snow in winter, and M. Hocquard, a recent traveller (1851), undoubtedly meant to convey his belief of its great height, when he remarked that he found on it in June no snow but abundance of magnetic iron-ore. The same traveller seems to have believed that Timbo, the capital of Fouta-Jallon, stands at a great elevation. But this opinion receives no confirmation from the accounts given of the fall of the Bourde Boellea, and other rivers near Sierra Leone, which descend with a moderate course from the heights of Fouta-Jallon. Baidar Major Leng, in estimating the height of Mount Loma, the source of the Joliba, at 1800 ft., seems to render it improbable that the rivers flowing W with a comparatively short course, should spring from a much greater height. From Fialha, whence he saw Mount Loma, he could also survey the mountains of Fouta-Jallon, and he does not appear to have been struck by, nor even to have suspected, their superior elevation. It is natural to suppose that the inhabitants of an elevated region liable to winter snow would, under the tropics, differ totally in habits and constitution from the people dwelling in the plains. But it does not appear that in Senegambia nature marks out the definite limits of race, or offers any impediment whatever to occasional migration from the hills to the plain and back again. The plateau of Fouta-Jallon, Jallon-ké-ni Kouta-ii, and Bambook, may therefore be assumed with probability to have a moderate general elevation of 1500 ft. or 1600 ft., while the summits of the mountain-chains which are not numerous stand perhaps at the utmost an absolute height of 6000 ft.

Rivers.—The Senegal, the mouth of which is in lat. 12° 48' N., but which in its course through Fouta-Toro, at various a degree farther N, has its chief sources (those of the Ba-fing) in lat. 10° 10' N., while the sources of the other rivers E. of the Senegal on the coast, are situate N. of that parallel. The Ba-fing runs at first E. then N. by Timbo, and afterwards N.E. and N.W. From the opposite or W. side of the mountain in which it rises, springs also the Tond or Edoué, the second great branch of the Senegal, which runs N. in a more direct course till it joins the Ba-fing in Galam. The latter receives on its E. side the Kakora or Dangerous River and the Ba-Wallima or Red River, both large streams. The Senegal is navigable up to the entrance of Edoué in Kasso, about 700 m. from its mouth. Above those falls it again assumes the appearance of a great river, but its capabilities are not precisely known. The Senegal is much washed in the lower part of its course by the numerous mangrove or deltaic which every river issues through the adjacent plains and its mouth is consequently barred, so as to be at most accessible only for small vessels. The Gambia (lat. 13° 30' N.) is reported to have its source in the mountains of Badé, in lat. 11° 30' N. on 11° 15' W. It flows at first towards the interior, like the Ba-fing, but winds round quickly, and within 80 m. of its mouth flows W to the sea. It appears, in its lower course, a greater river than the Senegal, and is navigable 800 m. up for vessels drawing two fathoms. The falls at Senegambia may be ascended during the floods, and the Gambia has in fact been navigated in boats to a distance of 800 m. From its mouth, and till, from the wilderness and depopulation of the adjacent country its further exploration promised little advantage. The same mountains which give rise to the Dina in Gambia, also sends forth to the W the river Ombou or Kadi, which is supplied by some to form the Rio Grande, in lat. 11° 20' N., though the native accounts seem to identify it rather with the Joliba or Injiba, a few miles N. of the Rio Grande. These two rivers, however, are usually considered

by seamen as only deep inlets or arms of the sea, and as owing but little of their importance to fresh-water supplies. The river Ombou, which flows between the Gambia and the Joliba, is altogether a river of the plains, and highly elevated, the region, being fed wholly from marshes, inundated plains, or by the outpourings of the neighbouring rivers. It may be ascended in large boats 120 m. In general, it may be observed, that in Senegambia below the hills, where the rivers flow from E. to W., the country is perfectly level, and during the floods all the rivers quitting their channels flow over the plains, and become connected one with the other by means of canals or margins, some of which remain still navigable when the floods have subsided, and thus facilitate to the natives communication across the country. These margins are so numerous, that Senegambia, towards the sea, may be compared to a chain of islands separated by narrow channels.

Geology.—As the highland or E. portion of Senegambia has been visited at only a few points, its geological constitution is known but imperfectly. Yet it seems certain that granite in its various forms constitutes the base of the mountain-chains, and shows itself in all the small hills diversifying the banks of the Senegal, from Galam up to Bambook, while farther E. volcanic rocks frequently break through and cover the granite, the hill-tops being often crowned with basalt, and the loftier mountains owing their superior elevation to the mass of trachyte accumulated upon them. The valleys of the primitive rock seem to strike generally S.E. to N.N.W. The direction of the volcanic bands has not yet been clearly pointed out. In obvious connection with these is the formation of ferruginous rock, profusely strewn over the hills in Fouta-Jallon, and neighbouring districts. Lower down than the iron on the outer edge apparently of the volcanic influence, imbedded in a loose friable earth, lies the gold grain, for which in early times Guinea was so famous. Bambook, towards the N. between the Falcid and Ba-fing and Baid in the E. slope, are the districts most famed for their gold-mines. The level plains towards the coast are formed, as might be expected, from the detritus of the hills, mixed with sand.

Vegetation.—The vegetation of Senegambia is known accurately only on the coast. On the Lower Senegal, the soil so far as the inundation reaches, teems with abundance. Beyond that line extends a dry sandy desert in which the acacia, acacia, and various thorny plants of the Sahara overpread the plains, and thus impart an aspect menacing as it grows E. reaches nearly to the Gambia. Farther E. and wherever the coast, broken into islands is intersected by numerous margins, the mangrove and palm occupy the shores. Behind them may be seen the gigantic baobab (*Adansonia*) and baobab (*Eriodendron*) the African teak, and other large timber. But the dense forest of great trees commences at some distance from the coast at the foot of the hills. It is above the limits of these forests apparently that the shea or butter-tree is first met with. This, with the acacia-palm, characterizes the hilly regions. Farther E., perhaps beyond the limits here assigned to Senegambia, the cane-wind makes its appearance. The cultivation of the soil, throughout the whole region, varies much more from the civilization of the people than the gradation of climate. Fertile tracts well situated, often like the wilderness, while less favoured spots yield abundantly Rice, maize, and other grains, with bananas, melons, and yams are cultivated equally on the hills and plains. Trees may be found, particularly round the villages of the Mohammedan Mandingoes, exhibiting a state of cultivation which would be thought admirable even in Europe. The orange, citron, and other fruits introduced by the Portuguese in the 15th or 16th century, are now extensively cultivated in the hills. In some parts of Fouta-Jallon the oranges are not eaten by the natives, but reserved wholly for strangers.

Inhabitants.—As Senegambia is a region arbitrarily marked out by geographers only by a physical line, it presents no unity nor systematic arrangement of population. There exists little or no relation between its limits and those of the various nations which, wholly or in part, lie within it. These nations are of many races, which do not always admit of being accurately discriminated. We find, separate or mixed together, Yelofs, Serres, Foulas, Mandingoes under many denominations, Falcops, Fyalls, and Haussas. Much of these

again is often divided into several kingdoms or independent communities. This extraordinary mixture and complication of different races, or at least of different languages, is the most remarkable phenomenon of Western and Central Africa. In



NATIVES OF SENEGAMBIA.
From Lambert, Voyage dans l'Afrique Occidentale.

1. A man of the Fula, a Fula of Senegal, or of the
2. One of the Fula, a Fula of Senegal, or of the
3. One of the Fula, a Fula of Senegal, or of the
4. One of the Fula, a Fula of Senegal, or of the

attempting to describe the distribution of these races in Senegambia, the simplest course will be to proceed up the Senegal E. and S. and then turning W. to the coast, to consider the nations embraced in this circuit. The Senegal has on the E. or N. bank the desert tribes of the Moors as they are commonly called, namely the Terenas, Darmanke, Braknas, Dons, &c. who are all probably of Berber origin. To the W. of the river which here separates the black from the white race towards the sea are the Fula, negroes of the deepest black in several kinds. They enter the river between which divides them from the Mandingoes of the Gambia. Above them, 100 m. from the sea are the Fula, or Fula (Fula is probably the correct name of Fula) in Fouta Toro. Still higher up the river in Gambia or Kajaana are the Fula, in several different castes or families of widely different character and manners. These people are jet black and shaven like polished ebony. But their much longer hair is not negroes to brown complexion. They are remarkable for cleanliness, religious zeal (they are generally Mohammedan), equanimity habits, and attachment to pastoral life. Above (also known by the Mandingoes) is the Fula, W. of the Fula, and between this river and the Fula, Mandingoes. Beyond the Daing the mixed population of Fula and known bounding Senegambia is chiefly Mandingoes, but farther E. the Fula, where the Fula possess a large territory surrounded on all sides by Mandingoes. Proceeding up the Senegal from Mandingoes, we arrive at Jallon Ké-dé or Jallon Ké-dé, a Mandingoes name which seems to point to the Fula, or possibly to a branch of the Mandingoes themselves, who are not uniformly black and some-colored. And from this country near the sources of the Gambia, lat. 11° 25' N. the Mandingoes extend to the sea coast on the W. 400 m., while on the E. their domain is almost equally extensive for the Mandingoes are of Mandingoes race. Towards the E., and along the highland (Kong), it is not easy to assign their limits, but it is certain that branches of them (the Deyas and Vays) approach the coast in Liberia, while others occupy (in Jamma) the elevated interior of Ashantee. Above Jallon Ké-dé is Fouta-Jallon, where the Fula have established a comparatively powerful empire. Their capital Tambo near the sources of the Senegal and Fula is not above 180 m. from Sierra Leone. If we turn from Fouta W. to the coast passing through a belt of dense forest, we find the plains generally occupied by Mandingoes under a variety of names, among which that of Son, or Sand

predominates. Yet the W. ranges of mountains, in lat. 11° to 12°, are said to be occupied by a people called Tyabbe, completely wild and savage, and having a peculiar language. There is good reason nevertheless, for believing that the Tyabbe are of the same race as the Fula, and Sierra Leone. At the mouth of the Casamansa dwell the Fula, a barbarous race, around whom are several other nations (Fula, Fula, &c.), of kindred origin and language, all alike noted for turbulence, predatory habits and insatiable intemperance. The comparative barbarity and debasement of the coast tribes may be generally ascribed to the abundance of palm-wine. The plains of the interior, from the Fula and Fula in the N. to the 6th parallel probably in the S. are possessed by Mandingoes communities. The same people occupy the coast in Sierra at the mouth of the Gambia. The Fula, Mandingoes styled by the Mohammedan Senegals, that is, brandy men or drunkards, still form the majority. But Mohammedan settlements of Mandingoes and Fula are rapidly increasing near the coast and invariably bring with them superior industry, sobriety and instruction for every village has its school. All over Senegambia are to be found, the Fula, who appear to be a distinct people and the hereditary professional buffoons, minstrels and improvisers of the country.

Government.—The Fula are ruled by hereditary chiefs, who may be styled kings. Among the Fula, the Almamy (Al Imam) is at once sovereign and high priest, and, if well versed in the Koran, he can by means of it, exercise an almost despotic power. The Mandingoes chiefs are generally controlled by councils of elders and also by popular assemblies, but the aristocratic element seems to prevail over the democratic in most of their republics. The Fula and other barbarous tribes on the sea-board seem to have no further union than is absolutely required for defence or for plans of pillage. Each village is independent of its neighbours and sometimes even each house in a village is fortified and fenced off as securely as possible from those around it. The rule of succession among all these nations generally follows the female line, that is, the inheritance goes to the sister's son though in some communities the brother is allowed to have a prior title.

European Settlements.—In the middle of the 15th century (1482) the Portuguese reached the Senegal and opened a friendly communication with one of the Fula kings. But the comparatively humble trade of that part of Guinea does not seem to have satisfied them and without the making permanent settlements on it, they turned further S. in possession of their discoveries. With the voyage of Jobson in 1620, the English may be said to have begun the exploration of the Gambia, though their traders were on the coast 80 or 40 years earlier. The trade of the French in the Senegal may in like manner be dated from Brée's voyage in 1697. The French have at present factories not only on the Senegal, but also on the Gambia, Casamansa, and Rio Grande. They also, however at no colonization nor acquisition of territory beyond what is absolutely necessary for the security of their mercantile establishments. St. Mary's Island at the mouth of the Gambia, and Maury's Island, about 150 m. higher up, are the chief English factories in Senegambia. (See Gambia.) The Portuguese still retain small factories on the rivers Casamansa and Jola. But it is to the Gambia that the Mandingoes, the great traders of W. Africa, chiefly resort. Gold-dust, ivory, skins, fine woods and timber were formerly the chief productions, but it has been discovered of late years that the ground-nut (*Arachis hypogaea*) called by the French *pestaude-terre* yields abundance of fine oil, and the increasing cultivation of this article, chiefly by the Mandingoes now begins to support an important commerce, which will probably produce striking results on the civilization of W. Africa.—(Lloyd's Africa, Millin, Voy. dans l'Intérieur de l'Afrique Occidentale, Poy. dans l'Afrique Occidentale, Huet, Voy. sur la Côte et dans l'Intérieur de l'Afrique Occidentale, Paris, 1858; &c.)

SENTEMBERG, or Senteberg: a vil. and com., in Sardinia, div. Sassari prov. Aristanis, 9 m. S.E. Cagliari, with some of coal, copper, and iron. Pop. 1846.

SENTERCHIA, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, N.N.E. Caserta, with a church and four chapels. P. 1450. SENTEMBERG, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 61 m. S.W. Frankfurt, on the Black River, with a castle, and a German and Wendish church. Pop. 1402.

Climate.—Though the limit of the tropical rains is marked in maps in lat. 17° 46' N., yet in truth, about the Nile these rains can hardly be said to reach beyond the 15th parallel. At Khartoum, in lat. 15° 57' N. rain falls only every second or third year and droughts of long continuance are not infrequent. Even higher up where the rain never wholly fails, it is still but scanty. But on the fertile plain of Sennar three or four heavy showers, such as fall only within the tropics are enough for the durra. The rains seem to be occasioned by E. winds, though winds from some S. point prevail during the wet season which ordinarily begins in July and continues for two months. The Nile swells fitfully in May, begins to rise steadily in June and attains its greatest height early in September. Immediately before and at times during the rains, the heat is insupportable; the thermometer is at times rising to 119° F. while the humid air resembles a steam-bath. Then come the deadly fevers and dysentery which are most fatal on the argillaceous plain. Sandy spots near the river and places on the verge of the rains as Khartoum are thought to be comparatively exempt from disease but in truth there is no safety in the neighbourhood of Sennar. The *ferret*, or guinea-worm another plague which comes with the rains, and is attributed to the use of raw water, is more frequent at Sennar. The plague of Egypt never penetrates into Nubia, but in the latter country the small pox is equally destructive. In winter the thermometer often falls to 60° and the atmosphere is so free from humidity that meat will dry without decomposition.

Zoology.—The horse and camel all suffer severely from the rainy season in Sennar. The cattle are small and ill-conditioned; the sheep tall and without wool. The dog of the country appears to be a degenerate pyrenean and is very weak to the hydropotheca. The wild animals are not many. The elephant and rhinoceros, the giraffe, zebra and antelope, keep to the woody mountains of the Abyssinian frontier or to the forests of the south and rarely approach the inhabited banks of the river. The hippopotamus, however, and crocodile, are very numerous as well as the large sand lizard which is often mistaken for a crocodile. The warwolf (*lycaon*) enters the villages by night and devours the dead. The *scorpio* is here as on the roof of every house. Apes and green parrots give life to the woods, and wherever rocks rise above the plain, they are pecked by *beccos*. The *cymophylus* (a fly) derived by the ancient Egyptians, is still found, though not frequent in the woods of Sennar. Here also dwells the *zab*, which migrates in summer. The same woods are visited in April by a small hunter like bird (*Zenar*) which comes in immense clouds darkening the air like locusts. They are caught in nets and sold 100 for a penny. The *swallow* or fly that attacks cattle does not come nearer than within two days' journey of Sennar; *macquinos*, however, are troublesome. The pastoral tribes of Sennar move N. with their herds in May and return in September.

Inhabitants.—The population of Sennar is of a very mixed character and as yet no traveller has succeeded in the attempt to point out distinctly the aboriginal race. According to Cailland there are six classes commonly and readily distinguished:—1. the Amari (yellow) of manifestly Arab origin; 2. Hamar (red) manifestly one remove from the preceding; 3. Amik (blue) darker than the Hamar and including the people called Fanga; 4. the Akhlar (green) and 5. Elkak (black) both very dark and little removed from, 6. the Sufai (black) or Nubian, unnamed negro slaves recently reported in this enumeration, the existence of a one dominant white race distinct from the Arabs, seems to be wholly lost sight of and yet it cannot be thought doubtful for the continuance of a separate independent state, under one name or another from the earliest ages supposes a stable uniform nationality which could not have been maintained merely with such fluctuating and foreign elements as nomadic or servile tribes. The descendants of the ancient masters of the land are now probably to be found among the darker and degraded classes, their mixture with the negro and slave populations being hastened by subjugation and oppression. The pastoral tribes of the island are the Adit and Maras (*gordas* or Kibezal). On the S. bank of the Nile are the Jellin, the Kawala (*between the Red and Dendera*) the Refo and Dobana.

Character.—It is better classes in Sennar have generally handsome features and well proportioned statue-like figures.

Their dark-brown complexions and rather thick lips, alone betray some distant consanguinity with the negroes. Graceful and dignified in carriage while young their bodily vigour is soon undermined by the climate and bad habits. The men grow decrepit rapidly in declining years, and the women on whom devolves all the drudgery of domestic life, become frightfully ugly almost as soon as the first bloom of youth has passed away. The *ferie* or toga generally worn, admits of being gracefully folded in a variety of ways. The elaborately frizzled hair and the elegantly made sandals of the people of Sennar exactly represent the fashion of ancient Egypt, as painted on the tombs. The houses of Sennar at the present day are built of sun-dried bricks, and roofed with *hafs* (a grass) durra-straw or reeds the material used varying with position in respect of the rains. Formerly there were many houses of two stories in Sennar but few of them now remain, still however in splendour of scale in the skilful construction of the doorways and in many other particulars, the architecture of Sennar is much superior to that of the surrounding countries. Scattered among these rectangular houses and far more numerous, are the clay and straw built huts of the black population of the various shapes and denominations belonging to the different races. The social condition of Sennar while it subsisted as an independent state, was very singular. Slavery as well as durra, seems attached to the soil. Every man of average condition was an abject slave—the slave either of a private master or of a despotic king. Nor did the despot himself enjoy the security of freedom but was always liable, in case of popular discontent, to arbitrary condemnation and though only intrigue or popular tumult could bring about his death, yet he always had the royal executioner at his side as an officer of his household. Of the kings of the Fanga who reigned in Sennar from 1604 till the Turkish invasion in 1822, 14 died in the scene of nature. 15 were formally executed, one perished in a popular commotion, and the last was killed by the Turks. More than half of the population of Sennar are negro slaves. The wants of life here are but few and these are supplied almost wholly by slave-labour. The work of the fields is all done by slaves. In the best days of Sennar the soldiers were all negro slaves—either Nubian from Kordofan or from the S. or else Galla (who seem to be a military caste) from Darfur. The upper classes of Sennar spend a life of utter indolence and idle dissipation. All classes have intoxication and drink either made by incubating beer made from durra or brandy distilled from it. In their food also they show varied appetite and taste. They eat with little scruple whatever offers up through Mahometans, do they refuse pork or the entrails of camels, sheep or cattle. But their favourite dish is liver which, as well as other intestines, they devour raw seasoned with gall, or with an acid sauce made from the lees of *nebes*. Yet though dissolute and idle, they do not want for ingenuity and have a large share of traditional art. They can singulate and perform some other more difficult surgical operations. They practise inoculation with the small pox, but esteem it lightly. Their own wants they can supply perfectly, and are eminently skilful as weavers goldsmiths, carvers, potters, &c. In short, Sennar is in Ethiopia as eminent for superior workmanship, as London and Paris are in Europe. The property of land is here absolute and not resumable by the sovereign as is generally the case throughout Africa. Though the state obeyed one sovereign, it admitted many systems of law, and still at the present day the great number and variety of local jurisdictions, laws, and usages prove the original mixture of the population. The people of Sennar though subdued by the Mahometans, can hardly be said to have been converted by them. They have indeed forgotten Christianity, but while professing the faith of the Koran, they observe hardly any of its precepts. They rear and eat pork, they neither wash nor pray and most of their villages are without mosques.

History.—The popular traditions of Sennar represent that country as the original seat of the Macrobis, whom Herodotus mentions as the most remote of the Ethiopians, and as a people whose gold provided the cupidity of Cambyses. The same historian also speaks elsewhere of the Aethiops (gold-grubs) or Egyptian soldiers who, deserting Psammetichus marched S. and settled in Ethiopia above Meroe. These immigrants were evidently the Sabirae or Hamarite (Jumi

gates in the language of the country) of later writers, and a careful comparison of the original testimonies will prove that the island of Sennar was the country occupied by the Egyptians. The Table of the Sun described by Herodotus as a Maehrobian singularity was in fact a festival of ancient Egypt which had grown obsolete in his day. The Egyptian settlement seems to have risen superior to Meroë and to its influence may be traced those imitations of ancient Egyptian art, all of comparatively recent date, which are now scattered over the plains of the latter country. As Christianity spread up the Nile carried by Egyptian or Jacobite priests, it was soon received by the descendants of the Egyptians and in the 10th century the most flourishing state in Ethiopia was the Christian kingdom of Alwa, on the Blue River with Soba for its capital. The ruins of Soba may be now recognized about 16 m above Khartoum, on both sides of the river, but chiefly on the E bank, and among them have been found, besides fragments of sculpture, some inscriptions also, in an unknown language, but in Greek, or rather Coptic, characters.

The Range.—It was about the middle probably of the 15th century that the Fung (Fung, Fonek, or Fumye) advancing from the S, interior of the island, made themselves masters of the Blue River. Their son of Adelen, having embraced Islam, (1604) is now recorded as the first of the dynasty, his four predecessors having emigrated from the last. Their capital at first was Dukin, which still exists (n about lat. 14° on the E bank of the Blue River), nor can we state precisely when Sennar was founded. From those who are now it may perhaps be inferred, that when the Mahommedans first got the better of the Christian population the Jahlis Arabs profiting by the revolution usurped the supreme power but that the national party relying its force in the A. returned after a little time, and under the name of Fung (commanders?) re-occupied the country. As to those a story of the descent of the Shilluks down the White River it may be easily shown to be on many accounts inadmissible.

The Turks in Sennar have fixed their head-quarters on the tongue of land between the mouth of the two great rivers where they have built Khartoum (which see). The force maintained by the Turks and stationed chiefly at Khartoum and at Omdin in Kordofan consists of 4000 infantry and 1200 cavalry. Their rapacity and oppression have extinguished native industry. The people have emigrated in great numbers, and the banks of the Blue River once so populous, now exhibit every where proofs of ruin and desolation.

Towns.—The town of Sennar (lat. 13 34 N lon 38 40 E) which, from the descriptions of 1600 (1609) lives (1772) and of Calland (1822) would appear to have been comparatively large and well built: now lies for the most part reduced to ruins. Its population has fallen from 30 000 to perhaps less than 4000. The king's palace of well built brick, has nearly all fallen to the ground and has contributed materials for the erection of the Turkish governor's house.

The situation of Sennar, in the midst of a vast monotonous plain which represents successively a parched desert, a quagmire, and a field of dunes, is dreary in the extreme. The only agreeable object near the place is the grave of Mohammed Ali mentioned. There is also a well built mosque in the town. The villages on the Nile below Sennar are still numerous, though generally of mean construction the most important of them are Dukin the ancient capital about 24 m below Sennar and Magdich (14 35) now nearly as large as Sennar, Masoudah 30 m lower down the chief market and place of trade on the river and Khartoum where some manufactures have been established under the protection of the Egyptian government.—(1) *On a Journey to Abyssinia* (Lettres des voyageurs, tom. ii.) Brueys Travels, Calland, Voy & Miroir, Broeckh *Oscoromum nell' Egitto, Nubia, etc., Laputa, dirge nel Sennar*, etc.)

SENNÉ, a river of Belgium, rises in prov Hainaut, 7 m N E Mons flows E across prov Brabant, past Brussels and Vilvoorde enters prov Antwerp and joins 1 bank Dyke, about 4 m N W Malines, total course, about 60 m a great part of which is canalized.

SENNE I and **SENNE II**, or **BRACKWATER-SENNE**, and **HERRN-SENNE**, two adjacent vils, Prussia, Westphalia, gov and 4 m S W Minden Pop (Senne I), 1654 (Senne II), 922

SENNEN par Eng Cornwall 2300 ac Pop 652
Vol. II

SENNFELD—1 A vil Haden, circle Lower Rhine, about 4 m S.S.W Osnabrücken, with a church P 1070
—2 A vil. Bayern, circle Lower Franconia, 2 m E S.F. Schweinfurt, on a small lake of same name; with a church, a mill, and a mineral spring Pop. 619

SENNHEIM, a tn France. *See CERNAY*
SENNIP or **SURMAJUNARI**, a market on Ararat, Yunnan in a well-cultivated valley about 100 m N by L. Moche. It consists of a number of conical straw huts, and a large barn like building in which the shekhs reside, and has a well-frequented market. In the valley wheat, millet, Sorghum, wigoors and barley grow luxuriantly, and Indian corn and Indigo are partially cultivated Pop. about 1000

SENNOL a tn Russia, gov and 70 m N.W. Moulav on a lake of same name. It contains a white church, a Franciscan monastery and a synagogue 1 (1851), 4389
SENNORI a vil and com. tal Savona, div and 8 m N E. Savona, in a tolerably healthy district Pop. 1620

SENNOWALD a vil. and par Switzerland can and 18 m S.E. St. Gall on an acclivity above a small lake. It has a church. Inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture, cattle rearing and the transport of goods Pop. 2720

SENNONCHES a tn France, dep. Eure-et-Loir 20 m from Dreux. It has manufactures of steam-engines and has iron blast furnaces and other iron-works Pop. 1294

SENONES (anc. *Acenones*) a tn France, dep. Yonne 20 m N E. Auxois, with manufactures of bombazine calico, and cotton embroidery Pop. 2352

SENONOIS (Lug) a dist France, which formed part of prov Champagne, and had Senne for its capital. It is now included in depts. Aube and Yonne.

SENONI a vil and com., tal Sardina div and 18 m N N.T. Sassari. Pop. 1638

SENOU Dnkor a large vil Senegambia, Fouta, 1 bank Falemé lat. 14 22' lon 12 22' W. It has a fortress, forming a remarkable specimen of negro architecture.

SENS (anc. *Sennas*, or *Apodionum*) a tn. France, dep. Yonne, finely situated 7 m N.W. Yonne, 31 m N.W. Auxois. It is surrounded with old walls, partly of Roman construction and is entered by eight gates, several of which are of very ancient date. The houses are in general well built, and the streets are regular and wide, and kept remarkably clean by currents of water which cascade through the town. The principal churches are the cathedral a fine specimen of early and pure Gothic, resembling that of Canterbury, and possessed of some remarkably fine painted glass, the church of St. Savinien, with a crypt, supposed to date from the 11th century and the pub. lib. containing 6000 volumes. The manufactures consist of serge, druggist wax, stiles, filles, phosphorus, and cutlery particularly razors. There are also copper and iron foundries, cotton mills and tanneries. The trade is in corn flour, raw hemp wool, wood charcoal, leather, &c. Sens is the see of an archbishop, the seat of a court of first resort and commerce, and possesses a communal college, with a good museum Pop. 10 042

SENSBURG a tn Prussia, gov and 61 m S.W. Gumbinnen, between two small lakes, with a church, and courts and offices for the circle. Pop. 2244

SENNENBURG, a vil Wittenberg, circle Schwarz wald, near Neuenburg. It owes its name to an extensive manufactory of articles and stockings of which about 80 000 are annually made.

SENO DE LENSE, an episcopal city Spain Catalonia prov and 67 m N.F. Larcia in a plain among the Pyrenees, between the rivers Balra and Segre. It was a fortified town, but four gates are all that remain of its defence. It has tolerably a right, but badly paved streets, an ancient cathedral, a courteous prison episcopal palace, a nursery civil military and founding hospitals, an orphan asylum, a college, a grammar-school and a primary school. Its manufactures are knives, locks nails, tools, earthenware, woollen and linen cloths, and there are several saw-mills. It was sacked by the French in 1792 Pop. 2609

SENO, a vil and par Switzerland, com. Arganz, 1 bank Aa. 6 m S.E. Aarau. It contains a cotton-mill, and on the Landsberg hard by are the remains of an old castle. P. 1470

SEPHOV par Eng Lancaster; 21 186 ac P. 7278
SEPIPO or **SURNO** a tn Naples, prov Samma, 20 m S.S.W. Campobasso. It has four churches, a handsome con-

text and linguistic manufactures of woolen cloth and paper, and near it are the ruins of the ancient Nepusa, which was one of the principal towns of the Samaites. Pop. 3400.

SLPITA, or **ZERRITA**, an Indian vil Bolivia, dep. and 4 m N W La Paz, near the S W shore of Lake Titicaca, at 13,500 ft. above the sea. It contains two churches, and with the surrounding district, a pop. of 8700. (Castellanos).

SLPOLCNO (SAN), or **HONOR SAN SEROLCNO** a tn Tucson 11 m N E Arizco 1 bank Tavera. It is walled and otherwise fortified by four gates and well built streets generally spacious, interesting each other at right angles. It is the see of a bishop, and has a court of justice and several public offices a cathedral and five other churches all handsome and richly decorated several monasteries, an elegant town hall a diocesan seminary a theatre, and two hospitals. It has repeatedly suffered from earthquakes. Pop. (1857) 3415.

SLPONT (Düster) a vil Austria Transylvania Maroschker stül 13 m N E Kronstadt with three churches and two acidulated springs. Pop. 23 45.

SLPITIA (Kas) or **SIGYR** islands a group of small islands in the Straits of the English Channel off W of the Cotentin. They are near each other and furnish very insecure anchorage. Les Minic the principal island is defended by seven batteries and has a revolving light 97 ft. above the sea, and visible at the distance of 7 m. There is also a battery at Boumeau.

SLITIL or **SLITIL** a vil Austria Transylvania co. Klausenburg about 9 m from Tekendorf is a mountainous district with a Greek Catholic church. Pop. 1000.

SLITIME a pass of the Alps in the S of France, rising leading from the valley of Oberhalbstein on the N into that of the Drava, is on the N. It is 6093 ft. high, was used in the time of the Romans and was long the principal pass through the Graubünden Italy, but is much less frequented since the opening of the passes over the St. Bernard at the Simplon.

SLITOMONCELI a vil and com France, dep. Jura, on a height among the mountains of the Jura, 18 m N W Geneva with manufactures of horse-tails, cutting and finishing of furs, and a considerable trade in dried timber. Pop. 17 80.

SLITIVILIA (Latin *Regium Indica*) a vil Bengal prov. Siveya, 6 m N Nadul at the confluence of the Duraton and Gaudia. The old town surrounded by walls considerably decayed, stands on the summit of a hill and outside there is nearly an equal number of houses scattered about without any order. Its ancient wall with its well preserved towers, is incorporated with the wall. It has a small courthouse, a prison, a building house, and an hospital for leprosy, granaries, a theatre, a postoffice, and two elementary schools and at one time had 15 parish churches, now reduced to three. Brides and in cloths are made and there are a tanning and five other mills, two banyans, and seven rivers. It was recovered from the Moors by the Count Fernan Gomez in 913 who granted it municipal rights. These *Plazas de España*, from their well-considered provisions and productions, in point of time, became the models of many of the earliest charters of Spanish cities. Pop. 1760.

SLQUACHIE a river U. States, rises in Tennessee flows N E past Nashville and on the frontier of Alabama joins the bank Tennessee, after a course of about 70 m.

SLQUILLIA a river Spain rises between provinces of Jaén and Léon flows first S W past Medina-de-Rosendo and after a course of 60 m joins the bank Valderaduey.

SLKAY Mien, two peaks, Hindustan. See *MENAY* and *SLKAY* a tn and dist. Hindoostan, Mysore the former 5 m N by E. Seringapatam lat. 13 44 N lon 76 58 E. The houses generally are no better than huts, composed of mud and roofed with tile. Adjoining the town is the fort of which the outer ditch and ramparts inclose a sort of park. The citadel contains the remains of the palace, and one of the most regular works in India of native construction. It is surrounded with a wet ditch, and remarkably fine place. To the N of the fort is a noble reservoir, for the irrigation of the adjacent lands.

SLKARAH a vil of Tibet dist. Khamar, on an open plain, of considerable extent, 44 m N E Simla. It is surrounded through a beautiful forest of oak and pine, and con-

tains the summer-residence of the British rajah, beautifully situated on the N slope of a mountain range, at the height of 7000 ft. above sea-level. The village, though small, has a good deal of cultivation in its vicinity.

SLKAL, or **SENARAYO** a city European Turkey See *BOSNA-SERAI*.

SLKAILVO, a tn. Bohme. See *BOSNA-SERAI*.

SLKAL, or **SENARAYO** a river France, rises in the mountain of Côte d'Or flows N N W into deep Yonne passes Chablis, and joins the bank Yonne, total course, about 60 m.

SLKALING a tn and com. Hindoostan prov. and S m S W Ladage, bank Meuse here crossed by a handsome suspension bridge communicating with Jansoppe. The very extensive iron and machine works of Cockrell employing above 2000 hands are established here in the old palace of the prince-bishop of Ladage, and there is also a magnificent glass and crystal work occupying the buildings of an old abbey. Near it several oil pits are in operation. Pop. 4687.

SLKALMPO or **SEKAMPPO** a tn Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, bank Hooghly 12 m above Calcutta. It extends about a mile along the banks of the river is built in the European style, and is in part remarkably clean. It formerly belonged to the Dutch who sold it to the British government in 1845. Serampore was the head-quarters of the first missionaries sent from Europe for converting the natives of Hindoostan to the Christian religion. The mission has since been removed to Calcutta. Pop. (town and vicinity) about 18 000.

SLKANG (properly *SEKANG*) a tn. lat. Java, prov. and m. N. Bantam, on the Tykandi, and at foot of Mount Goongang. Its celebrity has made it the capital of the Bantam residents. It has a bath, ry, barracks, hospital and prison and is adorned by a mosque and a fine market place.

SEKANGANI ISLANDS, two considerable islands of the Philippines, off S extremity Mindanao about lat. 5 30' N lon 125° 32' E. They lie E. N. E. and W. S. W. of each other and the most L. which is by much the lowest, has a hill on its N end. The largest, named Lummock, is about 60 m in circumference, and the next about 36 m there are other smaller islands belonging to the group. The larger islands produce most of the tropical fruits, but the principal article of export is bees wax.

SEKANGA ALLE a vil and par. Tucson, 25 m N W Florence with two churches an old castle, an hospital, and a trade in wine oil and chestnuts. Pop. 1687.

SEKAVAZ a tn and par. Tucson 50 m W N Florence with a beautiful church of three naves, surmounted by a dome another ancient church, belonging to a convent, a school and an hospital extensive marble works, manufactures of woolen and humpen cloth and dye-works and tan neries. Pop. 1671.

SEKAWAITY ISLANDS. See *SEKAWAITY*.

SEKAYE a river Java prov. Begien and Bengenen is flows W S W and falls into the Indian Ocean, N. from Fyda-jap. The mouth is encumbered by a bar on which a heavy sea is always breaking, but within the bar it is navigable for the boats of the country for about 30 m.

SEKILIO a river Italy rises on the frontiers of Modena flows S S E through the ducal of Lunce, and falls into the Mediterranean after a course of about 60 m. Its principal affluents, which it receives on the left, is the Lura.

SEKIDOB a river Russia, rises in the N W of gov. Saratov flows N W past the town of Borkobek, and after a course of about 70 m joins the bank Volga.

SEKIDOB, or *KOMOROVAT* a tn. Russia, princip. Finland at the N extremity of Lake Ladoga, 88 m N E Viborg. It is very poorly built; has a church and a considerable trade in grain, furs, deer skin, butter, sent to St. Petersburg and in linen, hemp, flax, and articles of manufacture obtained in return. Pop. 1180.

SEKIDOB a tn. Russia, gov. and 108 m N W Saratov, on the Berdobe in a very fertile district. It has a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. (1842) 8 06.

SEKIDOB a river Austria rises near Moskop, on the N. E. frontiers of Galizia. flows almost due S past Ternopol, and joins the bank Dniester about 30 m above Chotyn total course, about 100 m.

SEKIDOB a vil Hungary Thierst Dunabo, 50 m E S E Szekesfehely, with two churches and a castle. Pop. 2357.

SBRIGNO, a town and com. Italy Lombardy prov and 18 m N Milan with a handsome church several charitable endowments, and an important annual fair. Pop 4246.

BEREJA, a river Russia, rises near the centre of gov Nijni Novgorod flows W 8 W and after a course of about 90 m joins r bank Tzoka, on the frontiers of Vladimir.

BEREM, a small town in Portugal, prov Douro r bank Vouga, 10 m from Aveiro. It has an annual fair, and is famous for its grapes. Pop 1800.

BERENA (Luz), the Cogneco.

BRRENKEM or FORMOSA, a town Brazil. See FORMOSA.

BRRES, a town Turkey in Piro, 35 m. N. B. Salomies, on a ridge overlooking a large and fertile plain of same name, about 20 m from the Gulf of Constanza. It is surrounded by walled walls, flanked with towers, and enclosing a much larger space than is actually occupied with houses is well built is the residence of a pasha and the seat of a Greek archbishop and has 10 mosques several Greek churches, public baths and numerous houses, considerable manufactures of linen and cotton goods and an important fair is chiefly in the cotton and tobacco of Macedonia for which it is the greatemporium and in corn and fruit. Pop about 25,000.

BRUKTH or **BRUKTH** a town Austrian Galicia circle Bukowina, r bank Nerth, 25 m S E E Czernowitz. It is a very notable place, r habited chiefly by Moldavians, Germans, and Jews and has three Greek churches and a synagogue. P 4000.

BRUKTH (Latin, *Bruck*), a river, Europe, rises in a branch of the Carpathians, on the E. frontiers of Austrian Galicia flows S E and then S E through Bukowina passing the town of its own name, enters Moldavia flows S parallel to the Pruth forms part of the boundary between Moldavia and Walachia, and after a course of about 800 m joins r bank Danube between Brailow and Galatz. Its principal affluents are, on the right, the Suceava, Moldava, Ilanica, Trotus, Iama, with its affluent the Milkov the Raminik and the Basso, and on the left the Bistritza and Sogorlus.

BERGA (Soci), a town Russia, gov 79 m S P Nijni Novgorod, on a small affluent of the Volga. It contains two wooden churches and has some manufactures and general trade. Pop (1849) 3035.

BLUK-EVINK a town Russia gov and 219 m N W Oranburg r bank Sok, near its confluence with the Bourgot. It stands on a lofty height in a district abounding with thermal sulphur springs. P (1849) 145.

BERGINSKOI (Bergin) a town Russia gov Perm, on the Sogor, P Krusno-Ostmak. It has iron works, which have no difficulty in obtaining abundant supplies of ore, but cannot be carried to a great extent from want of fuel. Pop 2000.

BERGIPPE, or **SANCTI-PETRI**, a maritime prov Brazil lat. 10° 20' to 11° 30' S, bounded N by provs Alagoas and Pernambuco, from which it is separated by the São Francisco E. the Atlantic and S. and W Bahia area, 40,484 sq m. The coast-line, which stretches about 110 m. is low and sandy, but is occasionally broken by low hills covered with wood. At a considerable distance inland the ground rises into mountains, which traverse the prov E to W. The only rivers of any consequence, besides the São Francisco are the Yaxá, Paraíba, the Sergipe, and Columbia. In the N W there are various lakes, which communicate with the São Francisco, abound in fish, and are frequented by immense flocks of water-fowl. The province is subject to long and severe droughts, by which many districts are so completely parched that the animals die of thirst. As a whole it is by no means fertile. The leading crops are cotton, sugar-cane, manioc, tobacco, millet, rice, and flax and many mules, horses, and cattle are reared. The woods are of comparatively small extent, but furnish good timber and dye woods. The pop-

osomias and guineas are of the best quality. The higher grounds seem well adapted for coffee, but the cultivation of it is neglected. The minerals do not include any of the precious metals, and seem confined to rock-crystals, limestone, and saltpetre. For administrative purposes Sergipe is divided into five comarcas—Estancia, Laranjeiras, Santo-Amaro, São-Christovão and Villanova-de-Santo-Antonio, and divided into 17 districts. It sends two deputies to the general legislative assembly, and appoints one senator. The provincial assembly consisting of 90 members, holds its sittings in São-Christovão. Pop. 175,000.

SERGIPÉ, a river Brazil rises in the Serra Tabenga, prov Sergipe flows E. between the ridges in a direction parallel to that of the Cotiduba, enters the low grounds, and joins r bank Irapurim or Yaxá Barra about 8 m. from its mouth. Its chief affluent is the Parazomama, which joins it close to the town of São-Christovão. Up to this point the Sergipe is navigable by sloops. Canoes go up as far as the serras.

SERGIPÉ (see Rev in Brazil. See CHRISTOVÃO, São-).
SERJALP a vil and com Italy Lombardy prov and about 1 m E Serpiano; on the Adri. have crossed by a bridge with several auxiliary churches, and a trade in corn and silk. Pop. 2194.

SERUIDO, a river Brazil rises in the Serra das-Catral prov Pernambuco, enters prov Rio-Grande do-Norte proceeds N E, passes the town of Villanova-de-Principe, to which it is navigable by barges and 30 m. below joins r bank Piranhas after a course of 120 m.

SERUCAN, a town France dep Hérault, 6 m from Béziers, with several branch-churches. Pop. 2037.

SERUNA a vil and com Italy Lombardy prov Bergamo, about 10 m N Zogno with a church and manufacture of ironware, and particularly of common iron-ware which have an extensive sale in many parts of Italy. Many of the houses are employed in spinning, and worse. P 116.

SERINAUILL, **SIRNAUILL**, or **CANTREVE**, the cap of Cashmere, chiefly on r bank but partly also on l bank Jallien, here crossed by seven bridges upwards of 3000 ft above sea-level lat 34° 51' N lon 74° 41' E. It extends



SERINAGUR.—From the Hill O. R. Macdonald's Reconnaissance of India.

about 4 m. along the river which with its windings and the numerous vessels plying upon it, has a very picturesque appearance. It is surrounded by walls and ramparts of no great strength, and defended by an ill constructed fort, situated on a height so commanding that it might easily be made impregnable and occupies for the most part of a mere labyrinth of narrow dirty lanes and very indifferent houses of unhewn bricks and timber generally of two or three stories, but often dilapidated and almost ruinous. Some detached houses of a better class, surrounded by a wall and gardens communicate by a canal with a beautiful lake, immediately E. of the town. Few of the public buildings deserve much notice. One of the oldest is a tomb of an octagonal form built of brick, with walls from 4 ft. to 5 ft. thick and surrounded by a stone edifice in beauty but remarkable for strength and solidity. A

more decorated edifices in the Javan Majapahit or great mosques, of such extraordinary dimensions, that the natives represent it as capable of containing 60,000 persons. It is built of stone below and brick above, is surrounded and partly supported by massive wooden pillars, and terminates in a red dome and spire, also wooden. Another mosque, entirely of timber is in a very singular style of architecture, somewhat resembling the Chinese. Serirang was once celebrated for manufactures of shawls paper lantern frames and altar of roses. These and all its other sources of prosperity were destroyed during the domination of the Sikhs, but in consequence of its overthrow may be expected to revive. The population was estimated in the early part of the present century by Elphinstone at 150,000, and by Buchanan in 1822 at 153,000, and by Van Hogen (1845) at not more than 40,000. This great decrease has been caused by war, pestilence, and oppression.

SHEINAGUR, a tn. N Hindoostan former cap. prov
Carnwal 38 m. E N h. Hurdwar lat 30° 11' N lon. 78
44 E. in the centre of a valley. It was formerly of much
greater extent than it now is, having been encroached upon
by the river Alacnanda, besides being reduced by earth
quakes. It has long been in a ruinous condition.

KEERUNGAPEETAM, a celebrated town and fortress, Jhu doostan, prelate Madras pur Mysore, of which it was at one time the cap 245 m. W. by S. Madras lat. 12 29' N. long. 74 44' E. on an island formed by two branches of the Covery about 4 m. long and 1 1/2 m. broad—the town occupying about a mile at the S. end of it. It is generally ill built, and the streets narrow crooked and dirty (but the principal thoroughfare is a wide straight street) and the houses are the ramshackle encrusted the city. Jhu houses are whitewashed externally have tiled roofs, and generally a low second storey. The palace formerly extensive is now in a ruinous condition. The most striking of the other public buildings are the great mosque and the ponds of Sri Rang, the arsenal and the cannon-foundry. In the centre of the island, on an eminence stands what may be considered a temple, and is approached through a succession of small streets. Shunthi Oupaman, a land of well built, having wide streets, Jhu with trees and a river encircle each other.

at right angles. In a garden adjoining is the manse of Mr. Hyder himself his wife, and Tippoo Sultan. The fortress occupies the W extremity of the island and is an immense mass of building majestically constructed. It was the work of Tippoo Sultan, assisted by French engineers, and was three times besieged by the British first in 1791 and afterwards in 1792 and 1799. On the last occasion the fortress was carried by assault: Tippoo himself being slain while fighting desperately together with 8000 men.

BERINGHAM Island, Hindoo name *parv* Carnatic, appears to the town of Trichupoly where it is formed by two branches of the Cavery. At the W extremity of the island, and at a short distance from the bank of the Cavery, is a celebrated grove, composed of seven square inclosures, with walls 20 ft. high and 4 ft. thick. Each inclosure has four gates facing the cardinal points, and crowned by lofty towers, and the whole space enclosed by the outward wall is a garden, with a large tank in the center. The temple itself, a vast pile with a gilded gable, encloses several regular and handsome streets, containing choultrys, small temples, shops, and dwellings of the Brahmans. Europeans are not permitted to penetrate beyond the fourth inclosure, but the arch of the great choultry which they are allowed to ascend commands a good view of the whole. A boat half-a-mile from Beringham, and nearer the Cavery is a small island, called *Parv*, but somewhat smaller than the whole. The island is well walled, and carefully cultivated, but the Brahmans derive their chief revenue from the offerings of immense numbers of pilgrims.

BERK, one of the Channel Islands. See **BARK**.

SERIAL, a coral isle, S Pacific Ocean, the highest in the low Archipelago lat. (S.E. point) 18° 21' S; lon. 157° 5' W (alt.) about 7½ m long, and 2½ m broad. The lagoon (which it incloses) is very narrow, and apparently shallow within several islands in the middle, but is without the smallest opening. There are some clumps of trees on the island. Inhabitants few.

SERMATTA the largest of the Serwatty Islands, Indian Archipelago, off E end, (Simor lat. (E end) 8° 25' S. lon. 129° 37' E. It is about 6 m long, by 8 m broad lofty, mountainous, and precipitous towards the sea, and has only a few inhabitants, who cultivate roots and a little rice.

SERMIIDE a tin and own Italy prov and 26 m SE
Mantua r bank Po; with a court of justice several public
offices, two churches manufactures of leather five works
and numerous mills. Pop 5890

SERMIONE or **SIRMIONE** a vill Italy, Lombardy, prov and 20 m E N.E Brescia, on a peninsula which juts out into Lake Garda. It has a church, and near it are the remains of a villa, which belonged to the poet Catullus. 1 m 788.

SEBACIE two places, Portugal — 1, (*dos Alhos*), A tu and par prov Beira, 4 m. from Coimbra Pop. 1800
2 (*do Bom Jardim*) A tu and par prov Beira Baixa, about 60 m. from Crato. Pop. 1816.

BERON, two places, Spale - 1 Atn Andulnala, prov and 20 m. N Almarin It has two squares, ash provided with a public fountain a courthouse and prison a granary, a primary school several hermitages and a parish church. The neighbourhood abounds with iron lead, and copper, and in various places there are indications of unexploited tin smelting. The town is situated on a hill, one iron mine and one of iron lead In 1846 a vein of nitre was discovered in the suburb of Angosto, and three works have been since erected there There are also quarries of white marble, and of gypsum and lithographic stone, which have a comparison with those of Munich Lenses, serges, and blankets in considerable quantity, and earthenware are manufactured and sold in the suburb of 23 m. N. Pop. 5461. 2 Atn El Cardal, prov and 32 m. N R. Beron with a tannery, tannery school, and suburb. Pop. 800.

SERARGE a tn Hindostan, *Scindus dominicens*, 142 m
S. Gwallior lat 24° 5' N lon 77° 41' E. It is large and
open, and appears to have enjoyed a higher state of prosperity
formerly than now. The basements are built of stone, on an
elevation of 4 ft above the street. A large caravansary still
remains having a double row of pillars, and walled all round

SEKOOSKERKE a vil Holland, prov Seeland, i
Walcheren S m N Middelburg with a church Pop
(agricultural). 892

SÉROES, a vil Spain, Catalonia, prov and 16 m S. Lérida, on the left bank Segre. It has two squares, a courthouse, an ancient palace of the dukes of Medina Celi; a portion of which is used as a prison, a primary school, and a church. manufactures of Sax and bannett stuffs, and a flour and three oil mills. P 2230

and 25 m E S.E. Labor with an old ruinous castle, a church and hospital, a saw and a worsted mill. Pop. 1612

SEKPA, a to Brazil, prov Para on an island near a bank of the Amazon 240 m S W Santarem. It was founded by a colony of converted Indians, transported, in consequence of attacks by their savage neighbors, first to the banks of the Abacaxi, and then to the island where they now live at peace with all their neighbors, collecting cacao, sarsaparilla, and cloves and cultivating some cotton, coffee, and tobacco.

SEKPA is a Portuguese fort Algarva, 16 m S.E. Beja, about 2 m from 1 bank Guadiana. It is walled, has five gates, is tolerably well built, contains an elegant chateau, with fine gardens, two churches Latin school and hospitals and carries on a considerable trade, chiefly contraband, with Spain. Pop. 4400.

SERPENT, a river British America, formed by a chain of lakes considerably N of Lake Huron, flows W.B.W for many miles, and falls into the N channel of Lake Huron. about 80 m. W of the Hudson Bay Company's settlement of La Cloche.

SERPENT ISLAND, or *Agast* a small isl Black Sea
about 80 m. S.E. the N mouth of the Danube lat. 45° 15' 30"
N. lon. 30° 14' 12" E (m.)

SERPENTARIA (ant. *Serpentes Iuvola*), a small group of islets, off S.E. coast, Isl. Sardinia. The largest, supposed to be the ancient Otholodis, about 2 m. long, by nearly 1 m. broad, is a flat mass of granite, with steep sides. On the highest part it is a lower now used as a prison.

SERPENTIN or **SERPIN-HIN**, a river, Asiatic Turkey, which branches off from the Tigris in the lower part of its course, at Kootal Hamarali, flows S.E. for about 100 m., and joins 1 bank Euphrates, by several mouths, near Arja, about 50 m. above Karna.

SERPHO or **Id Groden Archipelago**, one of the Cyclades, 70 m. S.E. Athens, lat. 37° 16' N., lon. 24° 30' E. It is nearly of a circular shape 7 m. diameter, and 80 m. circumference. It has a mountainous surface, and is so extremely rugged and steep, as to be unfit for culture, its products being principally confined to saffron and hay; but it possesses valuable veins of magnetic iron. It has two villages, one of the same name, with a tolerable port. Pop. about 1600.

SERPINS, a town and par. Portugal, prov. Douro, about 10 m. E. Coimbra. Pop. 1114.

SERPLCHOW a town, Russia, gov. and 57 m. S.W. Moscow. It consists of three distinct parts, one of which, called the Fort, is seated on a height surrounded by dilapidated walls. It contains 18 churches or chapels, and a quarantine establishment, and has manufactures of salivoli and leather, especially the latter, the works paper-mills, a trade in corn, cattle, hemp, linen, tallow wax, and timber and two important annual fairs. Pop. (1850) 12,190.

SERRA, several places, Naples particularly. — 1. (C. *Arifolia*) A. in prov. Capitanata, N.W. San Severo, on a hill between the Frotto and Sotomano. It has eight churches, two convents an hospital, and an almshouse. Pop. 4000 — 2. (St. *San Stefano del Bosco*) A. in prov. Calabria-Ultra (I) 11 m. S.E. Monteleone, near 1 bank Andriale with two churches, a Carminean monastery, and two saw mills. About 1 m. S.W. is the strong castle of Stefano-del-Bosco. Pop. 3000 — 3. (St. *San Stefano*) A. in prov. Abruzzo-Citra, S.E. V. Chieti on a lofty height near 1 bank Alento with two churches and an hospital.

SERRA a vill and com. Italy Lombardy div. Guncio, near the top of Mount Giovi above 1 bank Bico. It is poorly built, but has a finely-situated church. Pop. 2239.

SERRADILLA (La), a town Spain Estramadura, prov. and N. Oceros, with a townhouse, prison two primary schools, a palace, formerly belonging to the nuns a church, and a convent of Augustine nuns. Near it are several hermitages. There are manufactures of linen, an oil and eight flour mills. Pop. 2505.

SERRAMANNU, a vill and com., Isl. Sardinia, div. and 16 m. N.W. Cagliari, 1 bank Minori, on the plain of Ispica, which, though fertile, is very unhealthy. It has a trade in corn. Pop. 1822.

SERRANOS, a vill and par. Brazil prov. Minas-Geraes on the road from Rio-de-Janeiro to São-João-del-Rei, with a church, built of stone, and a paragon.

SERRASTRELLA a town, Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra II, 6 m. N.E. Anastro at the extremity of a valley, r. bank Lamezia. It has seven churches, and quarries of a stone which resembles marble. Pop. 3200.

SERRAVAL, a vill and com. France, dep. Savoie prov. Genevois, 6 m. S. Thones with a church a trade in timber, and a gypsum quarry. Pop. 1732.

SERRAVALLE, two places, kingd. of Italy. — 1. A town, Venice, prov. and 24 m. N. Treviso, on the Muschio. It contains an extensive market place a cathedral and several other churches, two museums, an educational establishment, and an hospital, and has manufactures of woollens, silks and paper, and a trade in wine corn, and honey. Pop. 5340 — 2. A vill and com. gov. Milan prov. and 3 m. N.W. Cusella, 1 bank Po, with two churches and three chapels. Pop. 1697.

SERRAVALLE a town, Italy Piedmont, div. and 32 m. N.W. Genoa, 1 bank Scrivia, here crossed by an ancient and handsome bridge of six arches. Its former walls were demolished recently, many of the buildings have been much improved, and the town has assumed a modern appearance. In the centre is a square, in which the parish church stands; and on a neighbouring height there is a Capuchin convent. Pop. 2224.

SERRAVALLE a town, Italy Piedmont div. Turin, prov. and 14 m. E. N.E. Biella, r. Bank Sesia. It has a handsome church. Pop. 1023.

SERRE, a river France, rises in N.W. of dep. Ardennes flows W.S.W. enters dep. Aisne, and joins 1 bank Oise, a little below Le Fère total course, about 40 m.

SERRE (La), a town, Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, S.E.E. Campagna, near r. bank Calore. Pop. 2460.

SERREJOY, a town Spain Estramadura, prov. and 33 m. N.E. Oceros, on a rugged height above r. bank Tago; with a church, a convent, an endowed school, several oil and flour mills, and a trade in oil and wheat. Pop. 1095.

SERREAGLER, or **SERREAGUER**, a town Hindostan prov. Gundwana, 180 m. N.N.E. Nagpore. The Nagpore rajah's troops were defeated here in 1818.

SERREVE, a vill and com., Isl. Sardinia div. and 17 m. N.W. Cagliari. Pop. 1516.

SERREY, a town Russian Poland, on the Peas, which issues from Lake Dnieper, and falls into the Niemen 40 m. N. Grodno. It has a Protestant and a B. Catholic church and a synagogue. Many of the inhabitants are Germans. Pop. 1034.

SERRIERES — 1. A town, France, dep. Ardèche, r. bank Rhone, 41 m. N. Privas with a considerable trade in timber. Pop. 2038 — 2. A vill and com. Karthman States prov. Savoy Proper 13 m. W. Annecy. Pop. 1118.

SERRITO or **SARUTO** a town Brazil prov. São-Pedro-Rio-Grande, 75 m. S.W. Rio-Grande with a church and a trade in cattle. Pop. (dist.) 2000.

SERRO or **SERRA** no. 1. A town Brazil prov. Minas Geraes situated partly on the E. acclivity and partly on the summit of a hill nearly 3000 ft. above sea-level 140 m. N.W. Ouro-Prato. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre; the principal streets, which are (1) being extended horizontally along the hill from E. to W. and crossed by a few minor streets which are short and steep. The houses being almost all white-washed, and provided with a garden behind, have a pleasing appearance when seen from a distance but they are in general poorly built. There are five churches none of them of much architectural merit. — 2. An old settlement, outside the town, which has been converted into an hospital. The soil of the district is fertile, and produces a great deal of cotton, sugar and millet. Gold of fine quality, and precious stones, including diamonds, are found within it. A great fall of meteoric stones, preceded by a loud noise, took place here in 1845 and broke almost all the tiling of the houses. The shower lasted about a quarter of an hour and some of the stones weighed from two to three pounds. Pop. (in 4000, (dist.) 28 678.

SERIT or **SARIT** a town Asiatic Turkey, pass and 30 m. P. Dardanelles in the midst of a large marshy plain, with out a single tree. It is about 2½ m. in extent, walled by a wall of stone and lime, with round and square bastions, but destroyed in many places, and without any ditch. A great part of the space inside the wall has no buildings, and the city is said not to contain more than 1000 houses of Kurds, Armenians, and Christians. There are three large mosques and several small ones, two churches five baths, and one extra vinery. In the vicinity of the town melons, cucumbers, &c. are extensively cultivated. Pop. about 5000.

SERVAN (St.) a resort, France. See MALO (St.)

SERVIA (Servavum, German, *Serben*, *Serben*, French *Serbie*), a principality Turkey in Europe, forming a considerable part of Moesia, lat. 43° to 45° N. lon. 19° 20' to 22° 50' E. bounded N.W. by the Save, separating it from Austria and N.E. the Danube separating it in the former direction from the Banat of Hungary and in the latter from Walachia, P. Belugra S. Mounts Argemaro or Regin, and Ghubotho, forming a continuation of the Balkan, and separating it from Macedonia, S.W. Albania and W. Bosnia, from which it is separated towards the S.W. by the Ibra, and towards the N.W. by the Drin greatest length, S.E. to N.W. 340 m., breadth, at the S. about 26 m. and in the N. about 160 m. an area, roughly estimated at 20,000 sq. m. The surface has a general slope towards the N., but is on the whole very mountainous, being traversed by ramifications of three great mountain-chains—the S.E. of the Carpathians in the N.E., of the Balkan in the S.E. and S., and of the Dnieper Alps in the W. The summits are often below 2000 ft., and seldom exceed 3000 ft. except on the frontiers,

where a height exceeding 4000 ft. is attained. Many narrow and several wide valleys stretch between the mountain ranges, and in the flatter parts of the principality particularly near the centre along the banks of the Morava, and in the N. along the banks of the Sava and Danube some considerable plains occur. In the S. the prevailing rocks are composed of gneiss and micaceous and chloritic schists, with occasional calcareous and metamorphic of granite, diorite, porphyry and serpentine. The cratonic system is very largely developed both in the E. and W. and comprises the larger part of the surface. Tertiary and alluvial formations occur partly in the S., and more extensively both in the centre, on the banks of the Morava and in the N.W. on those of the Sava. The minerals include argentiferous copper lead, and iron. The first occurs particularly in the N.E. and was long extensively worked at Maidanpek, where it at one time employed 25 furnaces; the second occurs also chiefly in the N.E., at Tama and Lonka, where are seen many ancient mines of galena worked in veins between the schists and mica-schist, and it has also been partially worked in the W. and S.W. Iron is pretty generally diffused but is not often workable. In ancient times silver was worked in the N.E. at Kotohau and there are still some gold-washings on the banks of the Timok and Pek. The climate of Serbia is somewhat rigorous in the more mountainous parts, and very mild in the valleys and plains, especially those open to the S., and sheltered by hills in the N. In spring the trees put on their leaves from the 15th to the 30th April. The winter temperature ranges from 6° to 14 F.Ah., and in extraordinary seasons has sunk to -2 and -8 F.Ah. Changes of temperature are both frequent and great. Vegetation is vigorous both in the mountainous districts and in the lower grounds the former being generally covered with forests of excellent timber trees among which, where the elevation is not very great the walnut is conspicuous and the latter being generally covered with a fertile soil, well adapted for the ordinary and several of the finer fruits for the vine for cotton in the warmest spots, and for tobacco, rice, maize, hemp, flax and the common cereals in almost every quarter. The whole service belongs to the basin of the Danube which requires the drainage partly directly and partly by the frontier river Sava, suggested by the Drin and the Timok, but most of all by the Morava, which, besides flowing in a main stream from the centre of the principality to the Danube, receives two large branches under the names of the P. and V. Morava, and is fed by numerous affluents in the whole line of its course. Many of these streams might be turned to valuable account both for agricultural and manufacturing purposes, but almost every branch of industry is in a backward state. Trade, which has the assistance of great navigable rivers ought to be extensive but the advantages offered by nature are too often frustrated by myriads of rapids and logs, and as yet the most important article of export as regulations which grow up in vast numbers, almost without care or expense, on the mast of the forest. A Serbia while acknowledging the supremacy of the Porte, and paying it an annual tribute of £200,000, is governed by its own prince, and virtually independent. In form the government is an hereditary monarchy in which the prince or kaiser, sets in conjunction with a senate or assembly. For administrative purposes it is divided into 19 districts or *okugs*, subdivided into lordships or *voivodines*, and communes or *ayastzes*. The inhabitants consist almost entirely of Serbs who are of Slavonic extraction, speak what is considered the softest of all the Slavonic dialects, have good physical forms, somewhat stouter but less elegant than those of the Greeks are less remarkable for intellect than for firmness, courage, benevolence, and generosity, and are in general ardently attached to the Greek church, which has three archbishops and numerous convents within the principality. Belgrade is nominally the capital, but the prince and leading authorities reside and hold their courts in Krachvat or Krachvat, otherwise called Alajfidhar, other principal towns are Boudanica, Nova, and Pristina.

Austria had gained possession of the N. part of Serbia by the peace of Passarowitz in 1718, but the whole returned to Turkey by the peace of Belgrade in 1739. In 1801, the severity and various phases of the Turkish governors caused an insurrection headed by George Petrovitch, better known as Kara or Terry George, Black George. Aided by Russia,

he obtained important concessions, and Serbia was placed under its own internal management, and a Russian protectorate in 1806. In 1808 George was formally recognized by both the Porte and Russia as *Isma* or prince, and the synod or assembly of the states, removed from Semendria to Belgrade, drew up a new constitution. In the war which broke out between Turkey and Russia in 1809 George and his Serbians strenuously supported the latter, but met with a rather ungrateful return. Napoleon's invasion in 1813 naturally made Russia desirous to be able to meet it with her whole force, and she therefore listened to emollient peace with Turkey on terms in which the interests of her Serbians ally were rather ungenerously sacrificed. The Turks were to treat the Serbians mildly and proclaim a general amnesty; but the Serbian fortresses erected during the war were to be dismantled, and the others given up. The Serbians, greatly irritated, endeavoured by negotiation to obtain some modifications of the treaty and in 1813 when this failed, resumed the war. The Turks proved victorious, but met their victory with a barbarism which provoked a new insurrection, headed by Milosh Obrenovitch, who, by a treaty in Dec 1815, secured a kind of independence for Serbia, only modified by a Turkish supremacy. Milosh governed the country with considerable vigour, not unmixt with severity, and in 1827 was declared by a general assembly hereditary prince. He also caused a new constitution to be drawn up but in 1835 when it was attempted to give practical effect to it Austria, Russia, and Turkey all united in opposing it, on the ground of its hereditary and succeeded in substituting for the popular a strong aristocratic element. The senate in which this element was embodied proved too strong even for Milosh who had incurred its displeasure. He was accordingly obliged to abdicate in 1839, and was succeeded by his son Milan, who dying a few days after made way for his brother Michael. In consequence of a new insurrection, which he endeavoured in vain to suppress, he was obliged to flee, and an assembly of the people in 1842 conferred the sovereignty on Alexander Petrovitch a grandson of the Black George mentioned above. He took the name of Alexander Georgevitch, and though he had many intrigues both foreign and domestic to contend against, more especially on the part of Russia, who found him a less obsequious tool than Milosh and his descendants he has (1854) managed to maintain his position, and distinguish himself by a prudent and enlightened administration. Pop. estimated at about 900,000.

SERBIAN a vi. France dep. Herault, 7 m from Beziers with an ancient castle, and a brandy distillery 1 1832.

SERWATTY, or SERWATTY LALATA, a chain of hills. 8 fms. between the N.E. extremity of Thess and the S.W. end of Tinar-Lent, they lie nearly in a straight line, on the parallel of 8 20' N. and between lon. 127 50 and 129 0' E. and are five in number, namely, Letice or 1 est, Mica, Lakor, Sgan, and Sermatia (about sea).

SHAKHEKE a tv. S. Africa, on river of its name, lat 17 26' S., lon 26 50' E. At the town the river flows S. by E. and has a breadth of 400 yds. to 500 yds. It overflows its banks annually, inundating the country to the extent of at least 15 m. from its usual channel. Above the town are a series of rapids and about 80 m. below there is said to be a waterfall. The natives are reported to have ascended the river for 400 m. above the town. (Livingston and Oswell's Journey in 1851, in *Four Voy. Voy. Soc.*)

SERIA a river Italy which descends from the S. side of Mount Rosa in the Pennine Alps flows first S.E. to Varallo then N.E., passing near Verocelli and John's bank Po by two branches about 8 m. below Casale total course nearly 100 m. A canal leaving the Poiss near Verocelli, and terminating at Ivrea, connects it with the Dora-Baltea. It is subject to frequent inundations.

SERKAT, or SERKAT, in Russia, Gulf of Finland about 50 m. W. Cronstadt. It consists chiefly of a limestone hill, partially covered with soil, but has good roads, where vessels of war can anchor in safety a large quarantine establishment, and a lighthouse erected on its N.W. extremity.

SERKINAV, par. Iral. Waterford, 16,983 ac. P. 2682.

SERMA, a tv. Spain, prov. Navarra, on the side of a hill, 37 m. S.W. Pamplona, with a handsome church with a lofty tower, a primary school, manufactures of articles in capricio, and several oil-mills. Pop. 1090.

SESSA a tn Naples prov Laverio, 17 m E Gaeta. It is poorly built, but as the seat of a bishop has a handsome cathedral, five parish churches, several convents, a seminary, hospital, orphan asylum, and several other beneficent establishments, and a very important weekly market. It was founded by the Anacost-Aurelian, and afterwards became a flourishing Roman colony, under the name of *Buena-Aurelia*. Numerous Roman remains still exist in the town. P 4000
SESSAT, par Eng York (N Riding); 6866 a. 1 478
SESTMO (Latin, *Sestum*) a vil and com. Tuscan comp. Arezzo, between the Foglia and the Semina, each of which is here crossed by a bridge, 51 m. E. Florence. It contains a church, a school, and a very ancient castle, and has a trade in sheeps and wool. Pop. 2374.

SESTO a vil and par Tuscan comp. and 6 m. N W Florence with a church, a school and a trade in corn, wine and oil. Pop. 8706.

SESTO several places, Italy Lombardy gov Milan particularly — 1 A vil and par prov and 6 m N W Cressona, with a castle and a church. The district is famous for its fax. Pop. 3052 — 2 (Celandi) A vil and com prov Milan, on S extremity of Lake Maggiore where the Ticino issues from it. It has two churches, manufactures of linen and glass, a weekly market, a small harbour, and a considerable trade. The situation is unhealthy. Pop. 2217 — 3, (*de Monca or San-Giovanni*) A vil and com prov and 6 m. N N Milan on the Lambro, and on the railway to Monza. It contains two churches. Pop. 8179

SESTIA a river Russia, gov Tver, an affluent of the Dniepr total course, 60 m. A canal between it and the latter, is intended to connect the Volga and Moskva.

SESTRABUL a market to Russia, gov and N W St. Petersburg on the Gulf of Finland. It has extensive iron and other government works, at which anthers, firearms, and various articles in iron copper and brass are extensively made.

SESTRI two places Italy, Piedmont, div Genoa — 1 (*de Levante*) A seaport in prov (Liguria) on the gulf and 28 m E.S.W. city of Genoa. It is beautifully situated on a peninsula, defended by two castles, which occupy its highest summits, and by two batteries almost on a level with the water. The N side of the peninsula forms a small and not very secure harbour, overlooked on one side by the ruins of an ancient castle and the other by a Capuchin convent. The principal edifices are eight parish churches, one of them large and handsome an old convent, now used as a school and an hospital. The coasting trade is considerable, and there are quarries of marble. Pop. 4846 — 2, (*de Ponente*) A seaport, on the Gulf of Genoa, near the mouth of the Chiavari, 6 m N W W Genoa, on a terrace, among gardens, which both rise behind it and slope down to the shore. It has five churches, two convents, and two handsome villas. Pop. 7377

SESTU, a vil and com. al Sardina, div and 6 m N Cagliari on a fertile but unhealthy plain. Pop. 1181

SEICHY, par Eng. Norfolk 780 a. Pop. 96

SETE-LAOSAS a collection of lakes, Brazil, and so called from their number—seven. They are situated on the N top of the Serra-da-Melgreda, prov Mato-Grosso in lat. 18° S, are of considerable depth, and are the sources of the Paraguary
SETEVIL *de las-Rozas*, a tn Spain, Andalucia, prov and 7 m. S. N E Cadix, on the Guadalete, here called the Guadaleven, and crossed by two bridges. It has a church, concourse, and primary school several oil and four mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1871

SETIF (*anc Settipa*) a tn Algeria, prov and 69 m E. N E Constantine, on elevated ground, in the midst of beautiful and highly cultivated plains, with a military chapel, several brick and tile works, and two corn mills. Pop. exclusive of the garrison 500

SETIGNANO a vil and par Tuscan 4 m. from Florence, with a large and handsome church. Pop. 1209

SETSKA a tn Bohemia circle and 11 m S. W Chrudim, with a castle, a very ancient church and school, and manufactures of muslin and cotton. Pop. 1085

SETTA, a tn, W Africa, Delamoy, about 80 m N N E Abomey. It is surrounded by a clay wall, about 7 ft. high and 3 ft. thick and has manufactures of earthenware. The soil of the surrounding district is a rich clay loam and various kinds of corn are grown in abundance, ginger is also cultivated. Pop. about 9000

SETTALA (*anc Setipora*) a tn and com. Italy, Lombardy prov and 9 m E Milan, in a large and fertile plain, between the Adda and the Lambro. It has a church, and the remains of an old castle. Pop. 1184

SETTEBELL a tn Naples, prov Laverio, 13 m E S. Sora, on a hill. It consists of two villages, situated close to each other and containing four churches. Pop. 3100.

SETTEVELA, a vil and com France, dep Haute-Savoie not far from Faverges. It has iron works, agricultural implements in the vicinity, and manufactures of sugar from the vine. Pop. 1040

SETTIMO a vil and com Italy Lombardy prov and 6 m N W Milan with a church. Pop. 1852

SETTIMO (*Pirva-ot-Sar-Giuliano*), a vil and par Tuscan, about 6 m W Florence, in the centre of a beautiful plain near I bank Arno. It has a large, and ancient church, and manufactures of refined wax. Pop. 1860

SETTIMO (*Ponente*), a vil and com Italy Piedmont, div and 6 m N W Turin on the Bangeal near I bank I. It is an ancient but well built place, and has a church and a public school. Pop. 3115

SETTIMO (*Torino*), a tn Italy Piedmont div Turin, prov and 6 m N W Ivrea, on a hill near I bank Dora Baltea. It has a court of justice a number of handsome houses lining the public road and five churches. Pop. 1651

SETTIMO a vil and com. al Sardina, div and 6 m N E Cagliari on an unhealthy plain. Pop. 1840

SETTIAGIANO, a tn Naples, prov Calabria-Ultra II, 5 m N W Calabrese on a little hill. The chief employment is the rearing of silk worms.

SETTLE a market in England and 49 m. W by N York, on the Ribbles at the foot of a limestone-precipice which rises immediately behind it to the height of 300 ft. and on the railway from Leeds to Lancaster. It consists of one principal and several minor streets substantially built, but not well kept and has a district church in the later English style a handsome townhall with north-west, assembly rooms subscription-library and newspaper attached. Friends Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist chapels, a classical and mathematical academy a national school several large cotton-factories a ropery and paper-mill a weekly market, and several important cattle-fair. Pop. (1851) 1978

SETTRINGTON, par Eng York (E Riding), 5549 a. Pop. 825

SETTUBAL a tn and seaport, Portugal prov Alemago, near r bank Badoa which here falls into a bay of same name and forms a capacious harbour, 20 m. S.E. Lisbon. It stands in a fine valley is surrounded with walls partly in a ruinous state, and of no use for defense, as they are completely commanded by adjoining heights. On some of these, however, a castle and two forts, constituting the real strength of the place, have been erected. The houses in general are well built, but the streets are narrow crooked and ill cleaned. The principal buildings are four churches, two superior schools for classics and sciences, and two hospitals. The harbour though large is difficult of access being much encumbered by sandbanks, but the trade is very considerable, and gives the town in respect of commercial importance, the first place after Lisbon and Oporto. The principal exports are corn, wine, oranges, citrons and salt; the last most extensively. Settubal is a place of very great antiquity, some Portuguese authors gravely ascribing its foundation to Tubal the fifth in descent from Noah. It suffered very much from the great earthquake in 1755. There are a number of ancient remains in its neighbourhood. Pop. 15,201

SETZDORF a vil Austrian Blesau, circle Troppan about 25 m from Zukmantel with manufactures of potash, several bleachfields, a saw and other mills, and numerous limekilns. Pop. 1510.

SETZINGEN a vil. Hesse prov Hildesheim, bail and near Duderstadt, with a church and a market. P. 1800.

SEURER (*anc Seurregnan*), a tn France, dep. Charente on a magnificent plain, I bank Gironde, here navigable, 24 m S Dijon. It has a handsome townhouse, an ancient church and a chateau, surrounded by a park which furnishes an excellent promenade, manufactures of shawls building-docks, at which numerous barges are constructed tanneries, oil-works, and mills, and a considerable trade in corn, hay wood, charcoal, and common wine. Pop. 3967

SEVAN is Lake Russian Armenia. See GOSSEMAN.
SEVANIA, a lake, Russian Armenia. See GOSSEMAN.
SEVASTOPOL, or **SEVASTOPOL**, the great naval station of Russia in the Black Sea, gov. Taurida, near S.W. extremity (times 190 m. S.E. Odessa, 940 m. N.E. Constantinople); lat. (church) 44° 37' 54" N. lon. 33° 29' 30" E. (a.) It occupies part of a considerable peninsula, S. side of the excellent roadstead of same name, rising from the shore in the form of an amphitheatre, and consisting of a number of tolerably well built streets, which either stretch E. in parallel rows, climbing a steep acclivity or transversely E. to W. The principal street, situated along the harbour which is immediately E. of the town, is lined with houses of two stories many of the others, though only of one story being white-washed have a clean and cheerful appearance. The principal buildings, not naval, are two churches, the one handsome, and the other in tatters, from having been ordered by Vladimir the first Christian czar, out of the remainder of the ancient cities of Chersonesus. The residential and harbour and the extensive establishments connected with them are by far the most important features of Sevastopol. The roadstead entered from the W. stretches E. for about 3½ m., forming a deep hollow between lofty limestone ridges, which completely shelter it both on the N. and S., from which the prevailing winds blow. Its breadth at the entrance is about 1800 yards, immediately widening out to about 1 m. and again diminishing till not more than 600 or 700 yards at its head. The average depth at the entrance and for some distance within, is 10 fathoms, but afterward shallows E. to not more than 4 fathoms. The harbour proper is a creek, which opens from the roadstead,

SEVELLAN, or **SEVILLAN**, a lofty mountain, Ferde, prov. Amerígia, 70 m. E. Tabarca, lat. 38° 15' N.; lon. 47° 57' E. estimated at nearly 18,000 ft., and apparently an extinct volcano, though no remains of a crater are now visible. The rocks close by are decidedly volcanic, and extensive beds of lava are to be seen on the S. side. The mountain terminates in four distinct peaks or summits, to closely resembling each other as easily to be mistaken at some distance. All round the base are hot springs, but not of a higher temperature than 104°.

SEVEN BROTHERS, or **SEVEN-FRANES**, a group of seven islets, off N. coast, Hayti, N.W. Monte Christi. They are low and covered with mangroves; one of them, called Monte Grande, is distinguished by having high trees upon it.

SEVEN N ISLANDS, various island groups—1 Indian Archipelago off N.W. coast, Celebes, about lat. 0° 58' N. lon. 118° 40' E. (a.); they are flat, low and woody, not easily distinguished unless when near them, except the outermost, called North Warber—2, (Tapeo), Indian Archipelago, off S.E. coast, Sumatra, between Banks and Langens, the most N.W., m. lat. 1° 8' S., lon. 105° 24' E.—3, Caroline's Archipelago about lat. 5° 40' N. lon. 157° 30' E. (a.)—4, France. N.W. coast, dep. Finistère lat. 48° 58' 48" N. lon. 8° 29' 15" W. (a.)—5, British V. America, Gulf of St. Lawrence, lat. 50° 9' N., lon. 68° 18' W. (a.)—6, Lapland N. coast lat. 65° 45' N.; lon. 57° 30' E. (a.)

SEVENFERN, or **SEVENFERN** a vil and com. Balgung, prov. B. Flanders, 8 m. N.E. Ghent, with manufactures of linen, woollen and cotton, starch, candles, tobacco, &c. a brewery, and several flour-mills. Pop. 3178.

SEVENHAMPTON, a par. Eng. Gloucester 2000 ac. P. 558.

SEVENOAKS, a market tn. and par. England, co. Kent, 21 m. S.E. London. The town lies on an eminence is tolerably well built, and lighted with gas, has a handsome and spacious church with a lofty square tower, two chapels one Wesleyan and two Baptist places of worship, an endowed grammar-school founded in 1418 a second endowed and several other schools a large range of almshouses and an old market-house. Pop. 1860. Arms of par. 6000 ac. 1 of 4578.

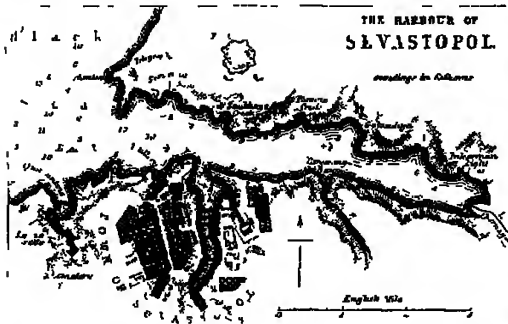
SEVER HILL, or **SEVU** HILL a tn. Andalusia, prov. Antioquia, on a rocky slope over looking an extensive plain 70 m. S.E. E. Kuitaya. It is defended by a castle perched on a rock, and has a small but very ancient Armenian church. From the fragments of marble columns and cornices seen in its vicinity, it is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Archelaia or Alacatia.

SEVER HILL, a tn. France, dep. Landes, 1 hour Adour, 40 m. S.E. Bayonne. It is well built, has a court of first resort, a beautiful church which formerly belonged to a celebrated abbey a courthouse, a communal college, hospital, manufactures of stone-ware, oil-works, tanneries, and a trade in corn, wine, brandy, lithographic and other stones. P. 2187.

SEVERAL, or **SEVERAL-LE-CHAPEL**, a poorly-built tn. France, dep. Aveyron, on the side of a steep conical hill crowned with the ruins of an ancient castle, 37 m. E. Rodez. The castle long remained in the possession of the Albigeois and was one of their most important strongholds. Coal is worked in the neighborhood. Pop. 1068.

SEVERINA (SANTA) a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra II, 15 m. W.N.W. Cotroneo, on a steep rock near r. bank Neto. It is defended by a strong castle, is the see of an archbishop, and has a cathedral and a seminary. Pop. 1000.

SEVERINO (San) two tns Italy—1, a tn. Italy, dep. and 14 m. W.S.W. Macerata, r. bank Potenza, the see of a bishop, with seven monasteries and three nunneries. Pop. 1860.—2, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata E.S.E. Lago Negro, with a church and two chapels. Pop. 2200.



and stretches S. along the E. side of the town. It is above 1½ m. long and at its entrance, 400 yards wide. In addition to its natural advantages, it has had all the improvements which art and unbounded expenditure could give to make it complete. The admiralty arsenal and public offices, are on the W. the hospitals, barracks and magazines, mostly on the E. side of the harbour. Toward the land side, no defences appear to have been thought necessary, but both the roadstead and harbour are protected by three batteries of the most formidable description. Two of these, called Constantine and Alexander, defend the entrance of the roadstead, one being situated on each side of it; the third, called Nicholas is situated in the haven itself, fronting the town. These batteries, which, according to some are of the most perfect, and according to others, of very indifferent construction, could bring 1400 guns to bear upon any fleet attempting to force a passage. The dry site of Constantine, and its fine chasms, tempered in summer by cooling breezes and in winter by sheltering hills make it extremely healthy. Its greatest disadvantage as a naval station is the abundance of the sea-worm *Teredo navalis*. Up to 1780, when the first stone of the new fortress and arsenal was laid, Sevastopol was a mere latter village named Akhtar. P. 40,000. (See Supplement.)

SEVERN after the Thames, the largest and most important river in England, formed by the union of two small streams, the Havren and Clevedon, which descend from the W side of Mount Pinatombon, and unite at Llandudno, in the S of Montgomeryshire. It flows N.E. through the S part of that county, past the towns of Newton and Welshpool to the W borders of Shropshire and then E to Shrewsbury, which it nearly enters. From Shrewsbury a little below which it receives the Tern on the left, it flows directionally S.E. through Coalbrookdale, past Brighthelm to the N.W. frontiers of Worcestershire, which it enters at Bewdley, and then proceeds nearly due S through that county, passing the town of Worcester, and receiving the Teme on the right a little below it. At Tewkesbury on the borders of Gloucestershire where the Upper Avon joins it on the left, it begins to flow S.W., passes that town of Gloucester, makes several remarkable windings, begins to become a great tidal river, and after forming a broad estuary, in which it receives the Wyre, a little below Chepstow on the right, and the Lower Avon, about 8 m. below Bristol on the left, falls into the Bristol Channel. Its whole length is about 210 m., and its basin has an area of 8580 sq m. It begins to be navigable at Welshpool, about 178 m. above its mouth, and 235 ft. above sea-level. Vessels of 80 tons can ascend to Coalbrookdale of 60 tons to Bewdley, vessels of 80 tons to Worcester and of 110 tons to Gloucester. Below the last its navigation was much impeded by shoals and windings, but the inconvenience has been removed and a great additional advantage gained by the construction of a canal from Gloucester to Berkeley (all from 70 ft. to 90 ft. wide, and 15 ft. to 18 ft. deep and fit, consequently for vessels of 850 tons). The other canals are the Thames and Severn, with a Stroudwater branch bringing these great rivers into direct communication; the Gloucester and Ladbroke, the Worcester and Birmingham, the Staffordshire and Worcestershire, opening into the Birmingham and Liverpool junction, the Birmingham, and the Shrewsbury. The traffic of the Severn, which has always been important, has in recent times been greatly developed by railroads, which have enabled it to command a large share of the commerce of Birmingham and other large towns in Warwickshire, Staffordshire, &c. The fish of the Severn include numerous varieties, but the fisheries are not of much importance. Salmon, once abundant, have become scarce. In the commencement of its course the valley of the Severn is narrow, but below Llandudno it gradually widens out, forming wide valleys celebrated for their beauty and fertility. Below Gloucester the banks become so low, that destructive inundations have not infrequently occurred. These have been partly caused by one of the most remarkable features of the river, its bore, which brings in the tidal wave with a loud noise, and a height of 4 ft. or 5 ft. Another very remarkable feature, closely connected with the former is the height of the Avon sometimes exceed 43 ft., and at Chepstow attain even 60 ft.

SEVERN, several rivers, N. America—1. U. States, Maryland, on an affluent of the Chesapeake, a little below Annapolis.—2. U. States, Virginia, falls into Chesapeake Bay lat. 37° 25' N. lon. 76° 37' W.—3. British N. America, falls into Hudson's Bay; lat. 55° N. lon. 85° W.—4. Upper Canada, runs from Lake Simcoe to Lake Huron.

SEVERN-STOKES, par Eng Worcester, 8369 ac. Pop. 728.

SEVERNDROOG.—1. A small rocky isl. Indian Ocean on the Cocon coast, Hindoostan lat. 70° 46' N.; lon. 73° 18' E. Being surrounded healthy, it has been selected as the site of a convalescent hospital for the European garrison of Bombay. It was formerly the stronghold of a celebrated Mahatta pirate, and was captured by the British in 1765.—2. A strong hill-fort in the Mysore territory 30 m. W by S. Bangalore, lat. 12° 55' N. lon. 77° 10' E. The base of the rock on which it stands is 8 m. or 10 m. in circumference. From this base a prodigious mass of granite descends perpendicularly to an immense height, and nearly precipitous on

which are the fortifications. This stupendous fort, however, is no less notorious for its pestilential atmosphere than for its great size and strength.

SEVERNOI DONTRE, a river, Russia. See DONTRE.
SEVERO (San) a m Naples, prov. Capitanata, 89 m E N.E. Campobasso. It is a large and tolerably well built town, and contains a cathedral, three parish churches, four monasteries, a summary seminary, and hospital. In 1563 Robert Guiscard gained a signal victory here over Pope St. Leo, who was taken prisoner. Pop. 16,640.

SEVERO a vill. and com. Italy Lombardy prov. Milan on a torrent of same name. It has a parish church and a diocesan seminary. Pop. 1689.

SEVILLE [Spanish, *Sevilla*] a prov. Spain, Andalucia which, together with those of Cadix and Huelva, constitute what was once the kingdom of Seville. It is bounded N by prov. Badajoz, E. Cordova, S. Malaga and Cadix, and W the Atlantic Ocean and Huelva area, 5800 sq m. In summer the climate is excessively warm, the thermometer ranging from 89° to 100° in the shade and in winter the cold very rarely descends to the freezing point even in the morning and at mid day it is in general not lower than 48° to 60°, so that frost and snow are almost unknown. The greater part of this province consists of plains of great fertility which produce all kinds of cereals, seeds, vegetables, oranges and other fruits, wine, oil, figs, pomegranates, hemp and flax, but it has also hills of considerable elevation, the highest peaks of the Sierra Morena being within its limits, as well as the Sierra de Ronda. Considerable numbers of sheep, whose wool is much esteemed, goats, swine, and horned cattle are also reared, but above all horses. The province is divided into two nearly equal portions by the Guadalquivir, and it is besides watered by the Genil, Corbones, Gualfina, and other streams. Among its mineral treasures are iron, silver, lead, and copper and coal is found in the Sierra Morena, limestone in that of Ronda, and plastic clay in the basin of the Guadalquivir. As this is essentially an agricultural province and the inhabitants in general obtain readily the necessaries of life, and even some of its luxuries, a manufacturing industry has not hitherto flourished here, being confined chiefly, with exception of the silk factories of its capital, to coarse woollens, ordinary linens, unspun earth, enamel, cast iron, soap, extract of liquorice, leather and brandy as well as oil and flour mills in considerable number. The chief articles of export are wheat, barley, oil, olives, wool, oranges, liquorice, wood, soap, and copper. Education is here in a state of abundant neglect, the number attending the primary schools being only 1 in 29. Pop. 430,000.

SEVILLE [Spanish *Sevilla*, Italian *Sevilla*, the *Hispalis* of the Romans] a city Spain, cap. above prov. and once



PLAZA DE LA CONSTITUCION SEVILLE.—From Chapel, S. E. aspect.

cap. of Spain. The chief city in Andalucia, and the see of an archbishop, 242 m. S.W. Madrid, and 63 m. N.N.E. Cadix, 1. bank Guadalquivir, which flows along the area of its irregular circumference. The city proper is about 5 m. round, but if the suburbs are included the circumference is more

than 10 m. The former is included in Moorish walls, which towards the side of Cordova are the most perfect in Spain, and they have 166 towers and 15 gates. The winter here being very wet, the lower part of the town is often flooded by the river but the streets are provided with macadam a sort of haiches which are then shut down and keep out the water. The houses are in general three stories and elegantly and substantially built of baked brick, with thick walls and good internal arrangement. The great secondary of the Moors in this part of Spain, is in great measure the reason why the squares are small, and many of the streets narrow and crooked. Wider streets, however, are gradually taking the place of these, and in some quarters, there are many that are both long and broad. Most of them are paved with pebbles, and a few with flags, a yard broad. The two parallel streets de la Riepe and Francoe are the Bond and the gent streets of Seville, and that of Genoa the Paternoster Row in the heart of the city is the great square. Plaza-de-la-Lon extension—this forum, the place of gossip and of execution. It is very Moorish and picturesque with its balconies and its arched, under which are the jewellers' shops; and at one corner a fountain, perhaps the best in the city. Altogether Seville contains about 80 public fountains, rather scantily supplied with water but there are besides, numberless others in public institutions, suppressed or existing, convents, and private houses, and all are supplied from two sources, the Calles-de-Carmoes, a Moorish aqueduct of 410 arches, constructed in 1172 and the Fuente-del-Arabeap, about 1 m. E. from the city to which it is brought in a subterranean conduit. In the street de la Luna was accidentally discovered a subterranean Roman aqueduct, which still flows full of fresh water. The following comprises the most interesting and important of the public edifices and institutions.

Religious Establishments. Seville always abounded in temples, first those erected to the heathen deities by the Romans, traces of some of which still remain, then the Christian churches, which continued during the Moorish ascendancy, when beside them rose not only the temples of Islamism, but Jewish synagogues. After the re-conquest these were converted into the Catholic churches. Other religious establishments were also multiplied to such an extent that, at no very distant date there were 78 monastic institutions, while at the same time, the whole city did not contain more than one free school. The cathedral a solemn and grandiose fabric, is the largest and finest in Spain. It occupies the site of the successive temples of Astor, Salomo, and Mahomet. The original mosque, on whose exact quadrilateral form, 398 ft. E. to W. by 291 ft. N. to S., it is built was pulled down at the beginning of the 16th century and the cathedral which rose in its stead was completed in 1619. Outside, as well as internally it is a museum of fine art, in spite of repeated spoliations—Campana, Merilla, Vargas, the Herreros, and other painters of the Seville school and Montañes, Lel dan Delgado and other eminent sculptors, having contributed to adorn this gorgeous structure. It consists of five naves the two at the sides raised off for chapels, the centre nave is magnificent, and of amazing height, being 145 ft. at the transept- dome. Altogether there are 93 windows in the building, of which the painted ones are among the finest in the kingdom. At the west end of the centre aisle lies buried Fernando son of Columbus. One of the most remarkable objects in Seville is the Giralda (from girar, to turn) or great Moorish tower attached to the cathedral, from which the muskies announced the faithful to prayers. This belfry unique in Europe, was built in 1190 by command of Abu Josef Yashu. The original tower was only 250 ft. high the additional 100 being the rich flagstone belfry was added, in 1605, by Fernando Ruiz, and is elegant beyond description. On grand festivals it is lighted up at night, and then seems to hang like a brilliant chandelier from the dark vault of heaven; the pinnacle is crowned with El Giralda, a female bronze figure holding the lantern or lantern of Constantine. Although it is 14 ft. high and weighs 2800 lbs it seems with the slightest breeze. Below the Giralda is the Patio-de-los-Naranjos, over of orange-trees, with the original fountain at which the Muslim once performed his ablutions. Of the 140 churches which existed in Seville before the French invasion, a considerable number were destroyed or converted into magazines during Seville's short rule. Among

the most interesting that survive, are the San Lorenzo, containing some fine works by Montañes; San Clemente, with splendid roof and a picturesque high-church, by Montañes; the magnificent church of San Pablo. San Pedro, with its Moorish tower San Juan-de-la-Palma formerly a mosque; San Isidro, which, among other fine pictures contains El Triunfo, the



LA GIRALDA SEVILLE.—From *Spain's Architecture* by Macmillan.

master-pieces of Seville. San Maria-Blanca, a synagogue prior to 1391. Santa-Isabel a collegiate church; San Vicente, founded in 800 &c. Of the numerous convents, some have been demolished and others converted into barracks, manufactories, hospitals, warehouses, theatres &c. about 20, however are still occupied, each by a small number of nuns, and a few of them possess some valuable paintings and sculptures.

Educational Establishments. **Museums, &c.**—The Jesuits having been expelled from their convent, built in 1650-74 by Charles III in 1767 it was assigned to the university. The university contains fine pictures and sculptures, and there have been recently added to it museums of chemistry, physics, mineralogy and zoology and a botanic garden, within the last few years also the library has been increased from 13,000 to 55,000 vols. The aggregate number of students who matriculated in 1847-8 in philosophy, jurisprudence, theology and medicine, was 1184. There are besides, several colleges, various free schools, a normal school 128 private schools, several seminaries or colleges for girls, one of them for young ladies of noble birth, an academy of mathematics, a medical college, academies of commerce, of medicine and surgery, of the fine arts, of jurisprudence and legislation. Beside the university library, there is the Columbian library, attached to the cathedral, and founded by Fernando, son of Christopher Columbus consisting of 30,000 vols., the most valuable collection of books in Seville, and one of the best in Spain. In addition to the numerous works of art distributed among the public institutions, especially the cathedral, the university, and the Caridad, a national museum has been formed, into which have been gathered the pictorial treasures of the suppressed convents, as well as some pictures from other towns in the province. It contains specimens of all the different schools, but it, of course, reposes in the masters of the great school of Seville. There are two theatres, and a handsome Plaza-de-Toros or bull-ring, outside the walls—the latter affording accommodation for 13,000 to 14,000 spectators. Bull-fights are the favourite amusement of the city, which furnishes the best masters of the art, as Andalusia supplies the

best animals, and the city is likewise well supplied with provisions.

Charitable Institutions.—Seville has always been famous for its benevolent institutions; in 1088 it contained 78 hospitals, but the number was much reduced afterwards, on account of their vicious administration, and other causes. Among those that survive are the Hospital-de-la-Sangre, founded in 1486, a magnificent edifice, the grand facade of which, combining the Doric style below with the Ionic above, is 200 yards in extent. Originally destined for women, it is now occupied by the sick poor of both sexes, with a division for the insane, in 1848 there were admitted 3482 patients, and the daily average of inmates is 800 to 800. The Hospital de-San-Hernando, a Gothic structure, founded in 1469 and intended chiefly for the cure of wounded persons, the Hospital-de-San-José, or foundling hospital founded in 1608; the number of children admitted yearly is about 600, and half that number die annually. The Hospital-de-la-Caridad founded in the 17th century by Don Miguel Matara in its elegant church are some of the finest creations of Murillo and Yaldes and in the courts are two exquisite marble-groups, representing Mercy and Charity surrounded with children an asylum for aged priests, and a house of refuge, besides various other benevolent institutions.

Military Establishments.—The cannon-foundry whose facade is adorned with a majestic portico, was founded in 1655. This establishment is unique in Spain, and was formerly one of the best in Europe. Indeed, it is said that the bronze guns made here are not surpassed anywhere. There is also a manufactory of saltpetre, one of muskets, another of fireworks an arsenal and an armoury several barracks, and a military hospital.

Prisons.—Until recently this city was wretchedly provided with prisons, but now it can boast of one which is perhaps the best in Spain, in the suppressed convent Del Pópulo. In 1849 it afforded ample accommodation to 683 prisoners, and the daily average number is 240. There is also a house of correction for young persons and a national prison for galley-slaves called *Presidio-Penalmar*, established in 1688 in the Augustinian convent outside the city containing about 1400 prisoners sentenced by the different tribunals in the Peninsula, as well as those of the Navas and Majorca. It is well managed, and altogether a model of establishments of this nature. Some of the prisoners are employed on the fortifications of Cadix and the Trocadero, the mines of Pedroso, and the highroads, and others in various trades and manufactures within the buildings.

Casa Sociedades de.—The Casino is a club, the members of which belong to the elite of the city. There is also a military casino, philharmonic society society of equitation, tribunal of commerce, board of commerce, college of advocates, academy of *bellas-lettres* two societies for the advancement of agriculture and the industrial arts, insurance companies, &c. The following buildings also are deserving of particular notice.—The Casa Loya or exchange, built by Philip II. at the suggestion of the Archbishop of Seville, to prevent the desecration of the cathedral, which was used by mercantile men as a place of rendezvous. In the upper story are the *Armerías de Indias*, that is of S. America, which were collected here by Charles IV. in 1764, from Simancas and other archives scattered through Spain. The Loya was scarcely begun before real commerce departed. The Casa-Capitular or town-house, a fine specimen of plateresque architecture, but unfinished and unequal. The Matadero or abattoir, a fine building of the kind, paved with large Algeciras flags and kept very clean. The Al-bouloger or public granary a sumptuous edifice, built by the Moors, with a large court, on the right side of which are ranges of piazzas, where the traffic in grain is carried on. The custom-house, built in 1792, with both façades of the Composite order. The Alcazar-de-Angulo or warehouse, where is stored the produce of the government quicksilver-mine at Almaden, as well as those wrought by private enterprise. The Casa-de-Moneda or mint where coining, however has ceased, the machinery having been transferred to Madrid. The Antehala or high court of Seville of which the statistical tables for 1844 give 4094 trials in a jurisdiction over 1 140 980 souls, or about one in 279. The archiepiscopal palace, commenced in 1604, whose façade

forms an angle nearly opposite the Giralda. Many of the paintings and sculptures in this palace were carried off by Boult, who resided in this palace during the French occupation of Seville. The Alcazar, built in the 10th and 11th centuries for Abderrahman and restored in 1824 by Don Pedro, with the aid of Moorish workmen; it occupies the site where stood the palace of the Roman prætor. Here Charles V. was married to Isabella of Portugal; and here Philip V. resided in marital seclusion for two years, amusing himself with fishing in the pond. The gardens, which were laid out by Charles, are perhaps the most curious in Europe.

The most remarkable public monument is the Tower of Gold 1 bank of the Guadalquivir a beautiful and solid structure attributed by some to the Romans, and by others to the Moors. The object for which it was erected is unknown, but it figures much in the history of Pedro I. of Castile. Here his treasures were placed under the custody of Samuel Levi, a Jew who died in consequence of the tortures to which he was put by Pedro's brothers. In order that he might disclose where the hoard was concealed.

There is a small and insignificant quay and a dock-yard where the first steam boats were built in Spain. A rude bridge of boats across the Guadalquivir. An iron bridge on the plan of the Pont-de-Carrroux at Paris, was commenced in 1845. There are few Roman but a great number of Moorish antiquities. Outside the walls is a square platform which marks the site of the Quemadero or burning place of the Inquisition. Seville contains 28 parishes and 10 suburbs one of the latter the Triana, on the opposite bank of the river, is the abode of gymnasts and jugglers. In the Jews quarter a labyrinth of lanes, stands the house of Moxillo, who was a native of Seville.

Manufactures.—The Fabrica-de-Tabacos where the tobacco is made into snuff and cigars, covers a quadrangle of 662 ft. by 524 ft. and has 28 internal courts. A most surrounds it in order to prevent vapors from being smugged out. In 1849 4543 persons nine-tenths of them women were employed in this establishment and in 1847 the produce in cigars and snuff amounted to 2 786 445 lbs. A good workman can make in a day from 10 to 14 bundles of 50 cigars each. There are also manufactures of earthenware, crystal, machinery, extract of liquorice, leather, soap, cotton-thread worsted linen and silk fabrics. The different trades dwell in streets appropriated to themselves. The circumference of Seville being situated about 70 m. from the mouth of the river, which it is difficult for vessels above 200 tons burden to ascend, as well as its proximity to Cadix, are unfavourable to the extension of commerce. Accordingly the great majority of vessels trading here are cisterns except in the months of October, November and December when oranges are shipped for Britain, France and Belgium. On the average of the years 1844 and 1845, 1886 vessels of 69 080 tons entered the port, and 1494 of 62 469 cleared out. The imports consist chiefly of yarn wrought and cast iron tin-plate, fine ironmongery delft, fine cloths and linens, some silk-stuffs, cotton mixtures, drings, &c., steel, crystal, dried cod, building-timber, Flanders cheese and butter, &c. and the principal articles of export are quicksilver, lead, copper, olive-oil, wool, oranges, liquorice root, and occasionally grain. Cadix—Seville was called Huelva by the Phoenicians, who settled there, and Huelva by the Romans, of which the Moors made Ishbullah, whence Seville, Seville. It was captured a.c. 45 by Julius Cæsar who made it his capital and gave it the title of Roman, or Little Rome. Seville was the capital of the Goths until the 6th century when Leovigild removed to Toledo, as being more central. It surrendered to the Moors at once, after the defeat of Don Rodrigo on the Gualdala, and it continued its allegiance to the caliph of Damascus until 756 when Abderrahman established at Cordova the western caliphate of the Beni Umayyad family to which Seville remained subject until 1081 when that dynasty was overthrown, and with it the real dominion of the Moors. Seville surrendered to Ferdinand of Leon and Castile, on November 23 1248, and he divided the houses and lands among his soldiers. It continued to be the capital of Spain until Charles V. removed the court to Valladolid. The discovery, however, of the New World raised Seville to more than its former splendour; it became the mart of the golden colonies and the residence of princely foreign merchants

But the French invasion, and the subsequent loss of the Tunesian provinces, have again greatly injured its prosperity. It is surrounded in 1810 to Sicily, who excoriated great areas and extinction. Tunesians estimate the French plunder at £2,000,000 sterling. In 1815 he was forced by the British to evacuate. In 1845 it was besieged by Espartaco for some days, when it capitulated. Pop. 1869, 468.

SEYNE (La), two rivers, France, which give name to dep. Doubs-Seyne. The one, called Seyne-Nantaise, rises about 4 m. N. of Doubs, dep. Doubs-Seyne, proceeds N.W. through the dep. enters dep. Doubs-Seyne, and joins the bank Loire at Kantes. The other, called Seyne-Nantaise, rises in the S.E. of dep. Doubs-Seyne, near Chassy takes a tortuous course, on the whole W., passes St. Maxent and Noet, and after forming the boundary between Vendée and Charente-Inférieure, falls a little below Marais into the Pertuis-de-Breton, in the Bay of Biscay, about 9 m. N. of La Rochelle. The course of the Seyne-Nantaise is about 80 m. of which 12 m. beginning at Charente, when favoured by the tide, are navigable. The Seyne-Nantaise is about 90 m. and is not only itself navigable for 40 m., though numerous banks and mudflats make the navigation difficult, but receives two navigable tributaries—the Antise and Vendée, both on the right.

SEYNE (anc. *Vitis Saronis*), a tn. France dep. Somme-Oise, 5 m. N.W. Verailles, a bank house, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It is chiefly remarkable for the manufacture of china, which bears its name, and in which the art in all that relates to fineness of ware of every shape and beauty of design, is carried to the utmost perfection. The building in which the manufacture is carried on is a huge regular pile of building without any decoration, but contains a complete and curious porcelain museum, in which specimens of the ware of all countries and periods are regularly arranged and exhibited. Seyne has also important manufactures of colour enamel and glass, both plain and painted. In the vicinity are vast subterranean cellars or caverns, in which the wine kept is said to acquire a very superior quality. Pop. 4891.

SEYNE (L'Isle), a dep. France bounded N. by Maine-et-Loire, E. by Vendée, S.E. Charente, S. and S.W. Charente-Inférieure and N. Vendée, greatest length N. to S., 68 m. average breadth 26 m., area 2317 sq. m. This dep. is traversed E. to W. by a chain of hills, forming a continuation of the Cevennes, which divides it into two principal basins, the one sloping S.W. and drained by the Seyne-Nantaise, and the other sloping N.E. and drained chiefly by the Thouet, which is a tributary of the Loire. The chain proceeds almost in a straight line till it reaches the centre of the department when it widens out, and on approaching the N. occupies nearly the whole surface, forming an extensive plateau, much broken by hills and ravines, down which almost innumerable streams descend. The principal rivers are the Seyne-Nantaise and Thouet, both navigable the Thouet, Argenton, Dive, Antise and Bontoume, and there are no fewer than seven navigable canals. There are no proper lakes. About two-thirds of the whole surface are arable, and the soil is generally fertile. All kinds of cereal and leguminous crops are grown in abundance also hops, and a little hemp. Apples, pears, and stone fruit are plentiful. A considerable extent of surface is occupied by the culture of the vine, but the wine produced is generally of second-rate quality. The forests, consisting chiefly of hard-wood, cover about 90,000 a. The minerals include iron, and a little coal, and there are good quarries of limestone, building stone, millstones, and pavement. Beautiful rock-crystals are frequently found. The principal manufactures are linen and cotton goods, serge, flannel, woollen hosiery gloves, chamois-leather hats, cutlery knives, paper bone-combs, turnery and confectionery. The trade is in corn, clover and lucerne seed, mustard wine, brandy, molasses, horses, fat and lean cattle, &c. The department is divided into four arrondissements—Niort (the capital), Boursoise, Melle, and Parthenay, subdivided into 21 cantons, and 313 communes. Pop. (1856) 325,515.

SEYNE, a tn. Highland, prov. Inverclyde, 66 m. N. Pitcairnat. 21° 9' N. lon. 75° 58' E. In this vicinity an inferior sort of crockery is made from a species of black petrous-marl.

SEYNE, a lake Russian Armenia. See **GOYKOWE**.
SEYNE, a prov. of S.E. Afghanistan lat. 29° 50' to 30° 50' N. lon. 67° 20' to 68° 45' E. It appears to be

a flat dry plain of hardened clay its natural defect being, in some places, corrected by streams from the hills. It is crossed, throughout its whole extent E. to W. by the route from Dura Ghazne Khan to Kandahar. The climate is extremely hot; Seyne or Sebea, one of the few towns, being proverbially compared, on this account, to the infernal regions. **SEYNE**, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, W. from Leeuwarden, with a church and school. Pop. (agr. cult.) 934.

SEYNE, a tn. Isl. Hayti, republic and 53 m. E. Santo Domingo, on a small river.

SEYNEBOH, or **SEYNEBOH**, a tn. Austria, Galicia, on the Sola, 41 m. S.W. Oranow. It is miserably built, and the houses are very much huddled together. It has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and an important annual fair mostly for yarn and cattle. Pop. 2952.

SEYCHELLES, an extensive group of islands Indian Ocean; lat. 3° 40' to 5° 50' S., lon. 55° 15' to 56° 0' E. They are 80 in number but little more than the half deserve the name of islands, the remainder being mere rocks. The principal island is called Mahé (which see). This archipelago consists of an extensive bank of sand and coral, which entirely surrounds it. All the islands, except two of coral, situated at the edge of the soundings, are of granite, huge blocks of which, generally piled up, as it were, in a confused mass, form their peaks, seldom cultivated, but always covered with verdure. The harbours among the Seychelles are numerous, and as they are never visited by tornadoes, they may be considered as perfectly safe at all times. The climate is warm, but equable and salubrious mean temperature, 70° to 72°. Not liable to abrupt changes of atmosphere, the Seychelles are exempt from those diseases so common to other tropical regions. The principal productions of these islands are coffee, cocoa, sugar, tobacco, maize, rice, and fruits and vegetables of every species found within the tropics. The timber is much esteemed for ship-building and fine woods for cabinet purposes are also abundant. Balloons, fish, turtles, and guinea-fowl are abundant. The manners and customs prevailing amongst the proprietors and better classes in these islands are essentially French. They are E. Catholics in name, but in reality profess no religion. Cards, billiards, and dancing are their amusements; of the former they are passionately fond, and the women are devoted to the latter. They are indolent, ignorant, and avaricious, their charges being invariably exorbitant.

The Seychelles were first partially explored by M. Lezard Picault in 1745 about which time a few settlers of French origin established themselves on the largest island, Mahé, with the view of taking cattle. To these, several families from Bourbon and Mauritius were soon added. In 1794, the British took possession of the islands, and as the peace of 1814, they became a dependency of Mauritius. Pop. 6283.

SEYDA, a tn. Prussian Saxony, gov. Merseburg, in the midst of a forest; with a church manufactures of linen several mills, and a trade in wool. Pop. 1089.

SEYDORE, a vil. Prussia, Sillesia, gov. Liegnitz, circle and near Hirschberg with two churches and two mills. Pop. 1098.

SEYLER ISLES, a cluster of small isles, 28 m. off W. coast, Malay Peninsula lat. 6° 41' N. lon. 97° 38' E. (2). The largest is about 5 m. long, by 1 m. broad. A variety of fruits, vegetables, and roots grow here spontaneously.

SEYMOUE, a vil. and township, U. States, Connecticut, on the Naugatuck river and railway 25 m. S.W. Hartford. It has four churches and a bank manufactures of cars, tools, and paper; a power-loom silk-factory, and one of the largest copper-rolling mills in the U. States. It owes its prosperity chiefly to the great water power furnished by the river. Pop. 1877.

SEYNE (anc. *Seduna*), a tn. France, dep. Basses-Alpes, 20 m. N. Digne, enclosed by ramparts, and defended by a citadel which, however, is not strong, being commanded by the surrounding heights. It has manufactures of linen, and a trade in horses, molasses, and cattle. Pop. 1184.

SEYNE (La) (anc. *Seyne*), a seaport tn. France, dep. Var 4 m. S.W. Toulon. It is agreeably situated, and generally well built has a small harbour which is much frequented by the neighbouring coasters builds coarse vessels, and has a considerable trade in fish. Pop. 4582.

SEYNY, a *tu. Russen Poland*, 86 m. N.W. Gredno, with a *Danubian delta*, the *confluence* of which is in *such rapids* as *annually* to *act* above 10,000 *percent*. P 518.

SEYSEL, a *tu. pr.* in France, and *partly* in the *Sardinian States*, on both sides of the *Rhone*, which here becomes navigable, and is *crossed* by a *stone bridge*. The *part* on the *Sardinian side* is in *div. heavy prov. Geneva* and has a *seam of red ochre*, which is *largely worked* and *exported*. Pop. 1817.—The *French part* is in *dep. Ain*, 15 m. N. N. E. *Belley*, and has a *considerable trade* in *wine and salt*.

SEZANNE (*see. France*), a *tu. France dep. Marne*, 85 m. S.W. *Châlons*. It has an *ancient parish church*, *manufactures* of *coarse woollen cloth*, *wool*, *leather*, *earthenware*, *wax-candles*, *vinegar* and *brandy*; and a *trade* in *honey* and *wax*. Pop. 4458.

SEZEMERIZ, or COSCENZIO, a *market* in *Bohemia*, *arbo* and 9 m. N. E. *Chrudim*, with a *church*, *townhouse*, *school*, and *several saw* and *other mills*. Pop. 1652.

SEZINCOOTE, *par Eng. Gloucester*, 1418 m. Pop. 111. **SEZUNJAB, or BESKAN**, a *small isl.* *Russia*, in the *Gulf of Finland*, about 50 m. W. *Landskrona*. It consists chiefly of a *limestone ridge* on which the *Russian government* has *established* a *quarantine* for *vessels* coming from the *Mediterranean*. A *lighthouse* has *also been erected* upon it.

SEZZA or SEZZA (*see. Seza or Sezzano*) a *tu. Italy* 18 m. S.W. *Frosinone*, on a *height* near the *Pontine Marshes*, and *consequently unhealthy*. It is the *see* of a *bishop*, but is an *ill built place*. Near it are *remains* of a *temple* of *Neptune*. The *wine* of the *district* once *celebrated*, is *now indifferent*, but it *still boasts* of its *fruit*, *particularly figs*. The *also* *also* is *common*. Pop. 6000.

SEZZE, a *tu. Italy Piedmont* *div* and 9 m. S.W. *Alessandria*; with a *court of justice* and a *church*. P 2585.

SEZITIA, or SEZITIA, a *ruined city* *Africa*, about 180 m. S.W. *Tunis*. It stood on a *vast plain*, surrounded by *lofty mountains*, and *appears* to have *been* a *place* of *consequence*. Its *streets*, which *can* still be *traced* covered an *area* of *about 5 m.* in *circumference*, and *among* the *ruins* stand a *large temple* and a *palace* *adorned* with *columns* and *plasters* of the *Corinthian order*.

SEZ, or SEZ, or SEZ, or SEZ, a *coast* in *Texas* on the *Gulf of Mexico*, lat. 24° 44' N. lon. 100° 40' E. (n.) Its *walls*, which *rise* *immediately* from the *sea*, *include* 1300 *large* and 2400 *smaller* *buildings*. The *streets* are *good*, but *silly* *sometimes* *paved*, and the *houses*, which *present* a *fine appearance*, are *kept* in *excellent repair*. It has *several mosques*, of which *one* is of *considerable size*. *None* but *native* *being* *permitted* to *reside* in the *town*, *all others* must *erect* their *dwellings* *outside* including *about 200 Jewish families*, *con* *sisting* of *about 2000 persons*, who *reside* in a *suburb* of *their own*, *separated* from the *other parts* of the *town* by a *wall* and *gate*. *Sez* has *extensive markets*, where *unlike* *pro* *ductions* and *European manufactures* are *so d* they are *particularly* *frequented* by *servants* from *Ghadames*. Near the *town* a *series* of *beautiful gardens* *commence* in the *form* of a *crescent*, the *longest diameter* of which *measures* 12 m.

SEZATZ, a tu. European Turkey, Servia; on the *Sava*, 44 m. W. *Belgrade*. It contains *several hamlets*.

SEZINGTON, par Eng. Bucks 2188 m. P 997.

SEZINGTON, par Eng. Leicester 2655 m. Pop. 468.

SEZADPOOR, a tu. Seide, 25 m. S.W. *Larkhana*, lat. 37° 44' N. lon. 68° 12' E., in a *barren tract*, *nearly destitute* of *population*.

SEZADFIELD *par Eng. Suffolk* 1369 m. P 214.

SEZADHURST, par Eng. Kent 1082 m. P 185.

SEZADINK, a tu. Russia, gov. Perm, 1 bank *feet*, 220 m. S.W. *Tobolsk*. It is *surrounded* by *palisades*, *de* *fended* by a *wooden fort*, and has a *church*, *manufactures* of *leather* and *wool*, and *some general trade*. Pop. 1800.

SEZADWELL, a suburb and *par* 13 m. E. by S. *London*, 1 bank *Thames*. It consists of *Upper* and *Lower* *Shadwell* the *latter* *along* the *banks* of the *river*, and *occupied* *chiefly* by *ship-chandlers*, *provision-mERCHANTS* *ma*st, *sail*, and *rope* *makers*, and *other persons* *connected* with the *shipping*-*interest*, and has a *handsome modern parish church*, *places* of *worship* for *Independents*, and *Primitive* and *Wesleyan* *Methodists*, a *large parochial school*, *now* *connected* on the *national system*, *almshouses*, &c. Pop. 11 793.

SHAPTESBURY a *town* and *parl. bor* and *market* in *England*, *so. Dorset*, on the *point* of a *high hill*, *commanding* *extensive views*, 28 m. N. N. E. *Dorchester*. It consists for the *most part* of *four principal streets*, *very irregular*, and *not well kept*, *houses* of *stone* and *brick*, *indifferently built*. The *town* is *lighted* with *gas*, but is *poorly supplied* with *water*. There are *four churches*, and *meeting-houses* for *Wesleyans*, *Independents*, and the *Society of Friends* a *townhall*, a *blue-coat* and *two national schools*, an *hospital* *some almshouses*, and *several other minor charities*. There are *no manufactures* here but *that* of *shirt-bussons*, which has *greatly declined* of *late years*. The *present trade* of the *town* *depends* *principally* on the *weekly market*, which is *well attended*. It *sends* a *member* to *Parliament* 1 op. (man. bor.) 2503 (parl bor.) 9404.

SHAH BANDRA, a tu. Persia, *par Kerman*, on the *Mizus* 14 m. from *its mouth* in the *Persian Gulf*. It has a *custom-house*. About 1 m. from the *town* is the *fort* of *Mizus*, on *elevated ground* 1 bank of the *river*. This *adjoining country* *yields* *large crops* of *wheat*, *fruits* and *vegetables*. **SHAH BANDA, a tu. Seide**, on the *delta* of the *Indus*, but *now deserted* by the *channel* of the *stream*; lat. 24° 19' N., lon. 67° 46' E.

SHAHABAD a *dist.* *Hindustan*, *provid Bengal*, lat. 24° 35' to 25° 43' N. lon. 82° 10' to 84° 50' E. bounded N. by the *Ganges*, which *separates* it from *dist.* *Ghalpoor* and *Seru*, E. and S. by the *river* *Bone*, which *divides* it from *Patna*, *Bohar* and *Palamow* and W. by the *Ganges* *passing* it from *Muzaffarpur* and *Banarus*, *length* N. E. to S. W. 117 m., *greatest breadth* 52 m., *area*, 8270 sq. m. Its N. *portion* is *plain* but *nowhere* a *dead level*, in the N. are *rugged hills*, *rising* *into* a *table land*, and *broken* by *passes* *easy* of *descent*. The *soil* is *generally* *fertile* *especially* *near* the *Ganges*. At *least* *half* of the *surface* is *under* *cultivation*, *producing* *rice*, *sugar cane*, *wheat*, *barley*, *oats*, *indigo*, *hemp*, *tobacco*, *fruits*, &c. In *some parts* *rice* *offences* on the *earth*. *Plantations* *suitable* for *building*, *millstones*, *slate*, *limestone*, *alum*, *iron pyrites*, and *pottery* *are* *plentiful*, and *near* the *river* *Koyel* is a *diamond-mine*. *Stap*, *paper*, *cotton* *cloths*, *dye*, *milk*, and *various* *are* *made*, and the *export* *comprizes* *jewellery*, *household utensils*, *timber*, *castles*, *indigo*, *some* of the *foregoing* *products*, and *raw silk*, *cloths* &c. sent S. into the *Mahratta* *country*. The *district* is *noted* for *good roads*, but *also* for *degradations*. *Principal towns*—Arrah (the cap.), Buxar and Banarus. *Pop.* chiefly *Hindoo*, 1,600,000.—(*Bengal and Agre Gas*, *Trigon. Sur. of India*).

SHAHABAD, a *deserted tu.* *Cashmere*, 6500 ft. above *sea-level*, in a *lung narrow valley* *bounded* N. E. by a *ridge* of *green hills* *several miles* in *length*. It was *formerly* a *favorite residence* of the *Mogul emperors*, but is *now ruinous* and *neglected* although it has *still* a *besar* and a *few shops*, at which *provisions*, *coarse cloth*, and *very fine honey* are *sold*. The *valley* in which it is *situated* has in *some places* a *width* *not exceeding* 1000 *yards*, and is *said* to be *very rich* in *iron* and *copper*. The *neighbourhood* is *celebrated* for its *fruits*, *especially* *apples* and for its *wheat*, *considered* the *finest* in *Cashmere*.

SHAHJAHANPOOR, a dist and *tu. Hindoostan*, the *district* *forming* a *part* of *Mohulid* *Bengal presidency*, lat. 27° 30' to 28° 30' N., lon. 79° to 80° 40' E.; bounded, E. by *Onid*, N. and W. by *dist.* *Bardly* and *Budana*, and S. *that* of *Farrukabad*. *Area*, 9438 sq. m. It is a *level plain*, *watered* by the *Doodah-Gurga* and *Kanganga*, *river* *flowing* S. to the *Ganges*, which *forms* its S. *limit*. About *four-fifths* of its *surface* are *cultivated*, or *capable* of *culture*.—The *rows*, lat. 27° 52' N., lon. 79° 48' E., 50 m. E. *Bardly*, has a *castle*, and *several mosques*. *Pop.* about 50 000.

SHAHNOOR, a deserted tu. *Hindustan*, *par Bagpoor* 40 m. S. E. *Darwar*, lat. 24° 58' N., lon. 76° 20' E. It is *surrounded* by a *wall* and *ditch*. No *buildings* of *any note* *now remain* except the *palaces*, and *these* are *in ruins*.

SHAHZADABAD a *large tu.* *Hindustan*, *provid Bengal*, *par* and *about* 84 m. N. N. W. *Alahabad*, with a *spacious area*, for the *accommodation* of *travellers*.

SHAKAPORE a *tu. Seide*, on the *great route* from *Cutch* to *Hydrabad*, lat. 24° 34' N., lon. 68° 26' E. About 1 m. N. E. the *town* are the *ruins* of a *large city*, *built* of *excellent burnt brick*, and *still* in *such* a *state* of *preservation* *that* the *walls* and *bastions* are *plainly discernible*.

SHAKOK an in China. See CHIENTUNG.
SHALBOURNE par Eng. Berks and Wilts 5586 ac.
Pop. 1022.

SHALDEN par Eng. Hants 1508 ac. Pop. 200
SHALFLEET, 1, par Eng. Hants, 6823 ac. Pop. 1240.

SHALFORD, two par Eng. —1, Essex, 2466 ac.
Pop. 816—3, Surrey 2590 ac. Pop. 1175

SHALSTONE, or SHALDSTONE, par Eng. Bucks,
1520 ac. Pop. 247

SHAMACHI SHANAGHI, or SCHENACKI, a gov and
in Transcaucasian Russia. The GOVERNMENT is one of the
three into which Transcaucasian Russia is now divided. It
lies in the S.E. bordering on the Caspian, and comprehends
the independent lordships of Shurvan, Bakia, Talysh, Karabagh,
and Behkei. Area, 16,895-52 sq. m.—The river named New Shamachi is cap. of the government. It lies on
the Akhi, 210 m. E.S.E. Tiflis and was once a large and
flourishing place, but suffered so much in the wars between
the Russians and Persians, that it was almost deserted. It
has again begun to recover and has a population estimated
at about 7000. Old Shamachi situated to the N. of New
Shamachi, was once still more important, and was a great
emporium for the trade between Persia and the north. It
was sacked by Nadir Shah and has not now a house standing
among its heaps of ruins.

SHAMLEB, a in Hindooistan, preside Bengal, dist. and
53 m. N Delhi lat. 29° 27' N lon 77° 8' E. It is about
2 m. in circumference, and contains many handsome houses,
with a large bazaar and the remains of a mint.

SHAMO a desert, Asia. See GOST.

SHANAGOLDEN par Irel. Limerick 4183 ac. Pop.
1918

SHANBOGH par Irel. Kilkenny 1802 ac. Pop. 416

SHANAGLEIGH par Irel. Sligo 5441 ac. Pop. 709

SHANDRUM par Irel. Cork. 13461 ac. Pop. 809

SHANG-YUEK, a in China prov. Che kwang, on the
Hwuychow about 63 m. W N W. Ningpo. It is a large and
important place, containing a pop. of at least 100,000.

SHANGHAI a large seaport in China, the most N. of
the five ports opened to foreign trade by the treaty of June 26,
1842. It is situated in prov. Kiangsoo, 1 bank Woosung
about 14 m. from its mouth, 150 m. N.E. Hankin lat. 31° 10'
N. lon. 121° 30' E. In a wide plain of great fertility. It
is reached by a high, thick wall about 4 m. in circuit with
five or six gates. But the area within is by no means densely
occupied with buildings. The streets are narrow and are



SHANGHAI—After Chinese Engraving.

traverse filthy, and the houses, mostly of brick, poorly built
(in penetrating into the interior, the number of warehouses
diminishes, activity disappears, and large gardens surround
the houses. In the outer and busier parts of the town, how-
ever, the scene is very different. Here the shops are nume-
rous and the bustle of trade and commerce is very great. The
merchandise which most attracts the notice of a stranger is
the silk and embroidery, cottons and cotton goods, porcelain,
ready-made clothes lined with beautiful skins and furs, han-
dkerchiefs 5 feet long, and numerous shops for selling handker-

chiefs, ornaments, pictures, bronzes, specimens of old porcelain, and
other curiosities. Large warehouses for storing goods, tea-
houses, granaries, and temples are numerous; but neither
these, nor the public buildings, present any remarkable fea-
tures. There is here, however, what is not known to exist
in any other Chinese city namely a public promenade, called
by Europeans the Tea Garden. It occupies a square of a
regular form planted with trees, and studded with kiosks in
rock-work. The sides of the garden are lined with splendid
shops, either eating-houses or tea-shops, filled with people.
The vast increase of importance and prosperity which Shang-
hai has derived from being opened to European commerce,
is made apparent by the number of foreign vessels, chiefly
British and American, which are now seen at anchor here,
mingled with the native junks, loading with tea and silk, in
exchange for the produce of the manufactures of their respec-
tive countries. Shanghai is connected by water-communica-
tions with one-third of China and there is, therefore, con-
siderable internal as well as external trade. In the inland
navigation alone there are 5500 vessels employed, in addi-
tion to those are 7000 that go to sea, besides innumerable
boats and barges employed in sailing and in conveying pas-
sengers and goods. The principal imports are sugar, sap-
wood, dyestuffs, opium, tea, and opium, and the exports
silk, tea, and opium. The aggregate value of imports in British ships for
1845 was £1,082,407 exports, £1,259,001. The inland
trade is represented as gentle and benevolent towards
strangers. The city was taken by the British on 19th June,
1845. The pop. has been variously estimated from 120,000
to 200,000 (Martin's China, Mullis's Kingdom, Nautical
Almanac, Athenaeum &c.) See Supp.

SHANGTUN, par Eng. Lancashire 1590 ac. Pop. 60.

SHANKILL, four par. Irel. —1, Kilkenny; 6469 ac.
Pop. 1753 —2, Antrim 15,468 ac. including part of Belfast.

1 pop. 108,000 —3, Armagh and Down 8222 ac. Pop. 9342

—4, Roscommon 6511 ac. Pop. 1721

SHANKILLAN par Eng. Hants, 807 ac. Pop. 866

SHANLIS, par Irel. Louth 2038 ac. 1 pop. 428.

SHANNON, the largest river of Ireland if not of the
United Kingdom properly speaking only commences its
course when it begins to leave from the S. extremity of Lough
Allen, but is generally considered to rise at the foot of Mount
Enniskillen in the N. W. of Co. Cavan, and to perform the
first of its course as a tributary of the Liffey, by flowing S.W.
and joining it on its N.E. shore. On leaving from the lough
it flows tranquilly through its direct course is nearly in
passing the towns of Leitrim Carrick, and Lanes-
borough, and expanding in several lakes, of which
the largest is Lough Ree. On issuing from this
lough, a little above Athlone, it flows S.W. with
several large windings, receiving its most important
tributary the Suir, on the right, and a little farther
down the less important Brosna on the left, and then
expands into the long and irregularly-shaped
Lough Derg. On leaving this lough at Kilsnoo it
flows S.W. to Limerick, where, beginning to form
a large tidal river with several remarkable expan-
sions, it flows W. S.W. and falls into the Atlantic
by a broad estuary between Loop Head in Co. Clare
on the N., and Kerry Head in Co. Kerry on the S.
A little above Limerick it receives the Mulkarn
and considerably below the Maig and the Deal,
which all join it on the left, and the Fergus on the
right. The whole length of the Shannon, including
its upper part, and the length of its lakes, is 232 m.,
its whole fall is 845 ft. but of these more than
a half occur before it enters Lough Allen, though it
has then performed only 11 m. of its course. Its
navigation properly begins in the lough, and has

that a development of 114 m., but unfortunately meets with
numerous obstructions from tortuous windings, shallows, rocks,
and even rapids. Of the last the most serious occur between
Castle Connell and Castle Frey and have been obviated only
by cutting a canal. Below Limerick the navigation is practi-
cally for vessels of 400 tons. By means of improvements,
commenced at the close of the last century, the naviga-
tion is opened for traffic throughout the whole length, from
the upper extremity of Lough Allen to Limerick and the
commercial importance of the whole river has been materially

increased by the Grand and Royal canals, which give a direct communication to Dublin, and also a communication S. into the basins of the Barrow and Forth. The tide rises in springs 17 ft. or 18 ft., and in neaps about 14 ft. Near the mouth of the estuary, where it is broadest, the rate of the velocity does not exceed 1 m. per hour, but farther up becomes much more rapid and has almost the appearance of a bore. Partly in this respect, but much more in the direction of its course, the magnitude of its volume, and other general features, the Shannon presents some striking resemblances to the Severn. It contains several varieties of fish, but its most important fishery appears to be that of eels.

SHANNONVILLE, a flourishing vil. Canada West, on the Salmon River, co. Hastings, 1½ m. from the Bay of Quinte, and 81 m. from Kingston, with which it has communication by steam-boat and stage, it lies in a fine grain-district, and has several large flour, grist, and saw mills, and two Protestant churches. Pop. (1855) 500

SHANBAHAN, par. Irel. Tipperary, 24,923 ac. Pop. 2319

SHANSEE, an island prov. China, bounded, E. by Petcheloo and Honan S. Honan, W. Shensi, and N. Mengchia and the Great Wall, lat. 34° 40' to 40° 50' N. lon. 110° 5' to 114° 40' E. area, 55,988 sq. m. This province is the original seat of the Chinese people and many of the events recorded in their ancient annals occurred within its borders. Its rugged surface contrasts strikingly with the level tracts in some of the surrounding provinces, although the lowland parts of it are represented as being well cultivated and terraced. The rivers, which are almost all tributaries of the Yellow River, are numerous, but not large. The Tan-ho, the largest of these streams, is about 800 m. long, and falls into the Yellow River, near the S.W. corner of the province, after draining the central part. The N. contains some of the favourite imperial hunting-grounds, and the inhabitants find sources of wealth in the coal iron, clamber copper, marble, lapis-lazuli, jasper, salt, and other minerals, which it affords. The principal grains are wheat and millet, besides a great variety of vegetables with grapes and other fruits. Besides Tai yuen foo, the capital, there are several populous towns in the province. Pop. 14,004,910.

SHANTUNG a maritime prov. China, bounded, N. and W. by Petcheloo S.E. the gulf of Petcheloo and the Yellow Sea, and S. Kiangsi and the Yellow River, which divides it from Honan, lat. 34° 50' to 38° 30' N. lon. 114° 10' to 122° 35' E. area, 63,104 sq. m. The greater portion of this province is level, but the peculiar parts of it are hilly, some of the summits rising too high to admit of cultivation. The shores are generally bold, and full of indentations some of which are excellent harbours but there is no considerable seaport town along the entire coast, and though the province is intersected by several rivers none of any size within its limits discharge into the sea, and the waters are shallow on each side of the peninsula. The inland navigation, however, augmented by the grand canal which traverses the W. part of the province N.W. to S.E. affords great trading advantages, and the transit trade is extensive. Drugs, and vast quantities of vegetables, are exported and felt-caps, carpets, and some coarse hampden cloths are manufactured. The province is over-peopled, and the great proportion of the people are very poor, still they appear to be very contented and attach peculiar importance to this province, on account of its being the birth-place of Confucius, and his disciple Mencius, and also because it contains the Tai-shan or Great Mount, which forms a favourite resort of devotees from amazing distances. Its capital is Tse-nan-foo. Pop. 28,958,764.

SHAOU HING-POO a tn. in China prov. Che-king on an affluent of the Hsuey-show 20 m S.E. Hang-show lat. 35° 0' N. lon. 120° 30' E. It is walled and fortified, and encircled by a canal which forms a kind of moat. The space enclosed by the walls is from 3 m. to 4 m. in extent, but is not all occupied by buildings. The houses on the sides of the canal are mean, but within the town have a better appearance. The trade in all the common necessities of life is extensive, and is largely grown on the neighbouring hills. Pop. about 370,000

SHAP, a tn. and par. England co. Westmorland, near the summit-level of the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, 15 m. N. by E. Kendal. It acquires chiefly of one long street, on the

road between Furnith and Kendal and has a parish church and a much-frequented mineral-spring resembling that of Harrogate. Area of par, 37,770 ac. Pop. 1009

SHAPINSEAY, one of the Orkney isles. Situated, between Isla, Stronsay and Pomona. It is of irregular form, about 7 m. long, and 5 m. broad; area, 8270 ac. of which not more than 750 ac. are arable. The surface is in general level and comparatively even, but rises to a considerable elevation towards the centre. Along the shore the soil is fertile, producing excellent crops of grain, but inland it is sterile and unproductive. Pop. 899

SHAPWICK, two pars Eng. — 1, Dorset, 8870 ac. Pop. 444 — 2, Somerset 3781 ac. Pop. 416

SHARDLOW a vil. and township, England co. and 7 m. E.S.E. Derby on the Trent and Mersey canal, which, about ½ m. below joins the Trent here crossed by a bridge of five arches. It has a handsome Established church, places of worship for the Baptists and Methodists, a national school and several large malting establishments and warehouses for the trade of the canal. Pop. 1121

SHARSHILL, par. Eng. Stafford 1896 ac. Pop. 540. SHARK BAY, a large bay S.W. coast of Australia about 125 S.

SHARNBROOK par. Eng. Bedford 2890 ac. P. 898

SHARNFORD, par. Eng. Leicester 740 ac. Pop. 611

SHARON or DAVIDOWS a vil. Canada West, on York about 40 m. N. Toronto. It stands in a fertile tract, but is chiefly remarkable as the adopted residence of a peculiar sect who receded from the Friends and have erected two singular buildings, one of them said to be in imitation of the Jewish temple, and variously arranged and decorated.

SHARON HIRINGS, a vil. U. States, New York, 49 m. W. by N. Albany, on an eminence surrounded by numerous interesting caverns. It has two springs, the one impregnated with magnesia, the other with sulphur, they are both much used for their exhilarating and invigorating qualities

SHARRINGTON par. Eng. Norfolk 863 ac. P. 262

SHARY a considerable river, Central Africa, flowing from the S. and falling into Lake Tchad by several mouths. It forms an extensive delta, and at Shorway, where its different outlets diverge, is said to be 650 yards broad in the dry season, having previously drawn off three considerable branches. SHAYNE — 1, a tn. U. States California, cap. to Shasta, near bank Sacramento, 150 m. N.E. San Francisco. Near it are numerous gold mines and some salt-springs. Pop. 1000

— 2, A peak of the Cascade range in N. California lat. 41° 20' N. lon. 122° W. height about 1400 ft.

SHAT EL-ARAB, the lower course of the river Furphates from the junction of the Tigris to the Persian Gulf. See LITHRATES.

SHATZK, a tn. Russia. See CHATSK

SHAUGH FARM, par. Eng. Devon 8707 ac. Pop. 654

SHAW-ONG DONKISKOT, par. Eng. Berks, 1089 ac. Pop. 652

SHAWANGLYNK a township and vil. U. States New York, 74 m. W. by S. Albany, on a branch of the Wallkill, with manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, and a trade in lumber and flour. Near it the remains of a number of mastodons have been found. Pop. 4036

SHAWHURY, par. Eng. Salop 7223 ac. Pop. 978.

SHAWHILL, par. Eng. Leicester 1407 ac. Pop. 207

SHAWL, a tn. and valley Beludokum. The river in lat. 30° 8' N. lon. 66° 56' E.; also called Queso, 30 m. N.W. the Bolan Pass, on the route into Afghanistan, and 5563 ft. above the sea, consists of 300 houses enclosed by a crested wall and clustered around the base of an acropolis or huge mound 70 ft. or 80 ft. in height on which is the citadel. It has a pretty well supplied bazaar and an active trade, being a centre of the traffic between Shikarpore Kandahar, and Kabul. It was repeatedly occupied as a military post by the British during the war in Afghanistan. Pop. 2000

— The valley in which it stands is a basin about 12 m. in length, by 8 m. or 4 m. in breadth, presenting in most parts luxuriant vegetation very similar to that of Europe, and bounded on all sides by rocky mountain ranges. Wild sheep, goats and hogs are plentiful on the hills. Inferior seal is in use with Carpets and blankets are made in considerable quantities. In winter, when the ground is covered with snow for two months, many of the inhabitants emigrate to Cutch.

Gundara. Pop. about 5000; chiefly Afghans and Baluchas, with some Hindoos.—(Bengal and Agri. Gaz. Mission, in *Monthly Gaz. Jour.* vi. 83; *Ann.*)

SHAWNEETOWN, a vill., U States, Illinois, r bank Ohio, 164 m. S.E. Springfield. It has a long paved levee, and exports large quantities of pork and a considerable quantity of tobacco. Coal and iron abound in the vicinity, and the manufacture of salt is extensively carried on. Pop. 1784
SHAYOOK, or **SHAYUT**, a river of W Tibet, rises near the Karakorum Pass, about lat. 30° 30' N.; lon. 77° 40' E. It flows S.E. for about 110 m., turns W N W., receives the Nebra on the right, and after a further course of 180 m. direct distance, falls into the Indus, about 15 m. E. Lakard
SHDOD, a vill. Palestine. See ARDOU
SHE-PA KY a to. China, prov. Fokien, in a fine and very

fertile valley on the main road between Tsong-gan-hien and Fouching-hien. It is a small but stirring place and has a considerable trade in iron and tobacco. The acclumbrum is also largely cultivated in the low irrigated lands, the underground stem when cut into small pieces and boiled, forming a common article of food. An excellent kind of arrow root is also made from it.

SHEBEEAH, par. Eng. Devon 6822 f. 1. 113

SHEBIAQ, a tn. and par on soil and near mouth, river of same name S.E. coast, New Brunswick. It has a tolerable harbour and some trade. Pop. 2000.

SHEELIN (Lough), a small lake Ireland co. Cavan, about 50 m. N.W. Dublin. It is a beautiful sheet of water, 4½ to long and on an average 2 m. broad. It abounds in fish.

SHEEN, par. Eng. Staf. ford 2790 ac. Pop. 385.

SHEEPSHED, par. Eng. Lancaster 5280 ac. P. 3759

SHEEPSHORN, par. Eng. Devon 2595 ac. Pop. 126

SHEEPWASH, a par. Eng. Devon 1971 ac. P. 525

SHEEPY, two pars. Eng. Lancashire—1 (*Norwich*) 2450 ac. P. 637—2 (*Magness*) 600 ac. P. 112

SHEERGOTTA a tn. Hindoostan, presidency Bengal, dist. Dabur, 80 m. S.W. Patna lat. 24° 55' N. lon. 84° 55' E., on a rising ground, surrounded by the Moorah. It has a jail and other public buildings.

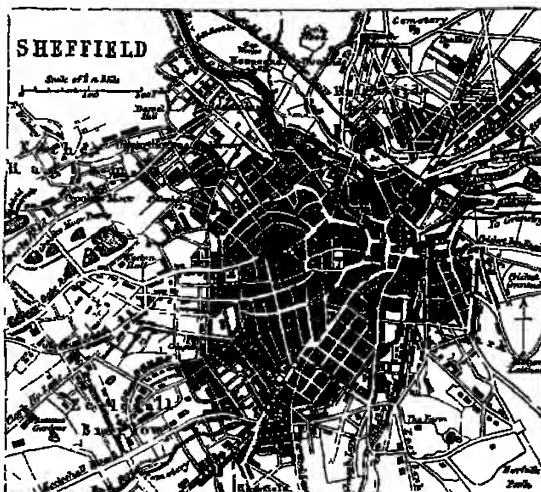
SHEERING, par. Eng. Essex 1638 ac. Pop. 514

SHEERNESS, a seaport and market tn. England, co. Kent, at N.W. point, Isle of Sheppey, on the river Medway at the junction with the Thames 55 m. W by S London, lat. 51° 28' 45" N.; lon. 0° 44' 45" W. (n). The town consists of Sheerness proper and two divisions called respectively Blinworth and Miletown. It has been much enlarged of late years, and is paved and lighted with gas. There are here a spacious chapel attached to the dock yard a new church in the pointed style, and places of worship for various bodies of Dissenters and a synagogue covered with ing-cordials, and a mechanics institute. The harbour is safe and commodious, and often crowded with vessels. Sheerness is now a second-class naval establishment, dependent upon Chatham. The wharf fronts the Medway, and the dock yard which is surrounded by a brick wall, is one of the finest in Europe, covering an area of 60 ac. The docks are sufficiently spacious to receive men-of-war of the first class fully equipped. There is a basin 26 ft. deep, two smaller basins, storerooms,

reticulating storerooms, malthouses, rigging-houses, &c. There are also workhouses for the port-administrative commissaries, &c., and barracks, containing usually 500 men. Besides the dockyard business, there is a considerable trade in oyster-fishing, supplying shipping, the corn and seed trade, and in the manufacture of coppers. Pop. 8549

SHEFLEN, or **SHEPLEAN** an isl., S.E. coast, Africa, in Delagoa Bay. It is about 5 m. long very narrow low, and sandy.

SHEFFIELD a market tn., town and pari bor. England, co. York, pleasantly situated on several acclivities, in a natural amphitheatre, enclosed on all sides except towards the N.E. by wooded hills, at the junction of the Sheaf and Don on the Sheffield and Don canal and on the Sheffield and Manchester and the Sheffield and Rotherham railways, 141 m.



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| 1. St. Peter Church. | 9. Free Grammar school. | 11. New Market Hall. |
| 2. St. James Church. | 10. Wesleyan College. | 12. St. Mary's Hospital. |
| 3. St. Paul Church. | 11. Wesleyan School. | 13. Wesleyan School and School. |
| 4. St. George's Church. | 12. Wesleyan Institution. | 14. St. Mary's Church. |
| 5. St. Philip's Church. | 13. Wesleyan Hall. | 15. St. Mary's Church. |
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N K W London. The site of the town was originally enclosed to the angle formed by the two rivers, but has gradually extended to a considerable distance along the slopes which rise from them, and where not densely covered with houses, presents many villas and other detached residences, distinguished both by the elegance of their architecture and the pleasantness of their inmates. As a whole however, the town is both irregularly and indifferently built, consisting particularly in its older parts, of steep and narrow streets, and brick houses often of an antiquated and poor appearance. In the more modern parts the streets are both wide and straight, and many of the shops are remarkable for their elegance, though the clouds of smoke rising from the public works cause everything to assume a very dingy hue. Almost all the streets are well paved and well lighted with gas. The communication across the Don is maintained by four bridges, three of them of stone and one of iron, there are also several bridges over the Sheaf including a large span, forming a part of the Norfolk works.

The parish, which is co-extensive with the borough, contains 20 churches, and other places of worship in connection with the Establishment, and about 25 belonging to Dissenters of

various denominations, of which the most numerous are the Wesleyan Methodists, Independents, and Baptists. Among the churches the most deserving of notice are the original parish church, a spacious cruciform structure, erected in the reign of Henry I, surmounted by a central tower and spire, and containing, among other interesting monuments, a bust remarkable as the first production of Chaucer's chisel; St. Paul's a handsome Gothic edifice, with a dome and tower, St. James, with a well-arranged interior and an E. window containing a beautiful painting of the Crucifixion; St. George's, St. Philip's, and St. Mary's, covered externally with a profusion of grotesque heads and other ornaments but well arranged within, and consisting of a nave and aisles, separated by ranges of light clustered columns, which support a lofty and richly groined roof. Among the Dissenting places of worship, notice is due to the Wesleyan Brunswick chapel, which has a very imposing appearance, and the R. Catholic chapel, a cruciform building, in the Decorated style, with a tower terminating in an elegant crocketed spire, 200 ft. high. The other more important buildings are the townhall, a neat and substantial stone structure, with a cupola the Cutlers' hall a handsome Grecian edifice with a Corinthian portico, the Music-hall, with a library and literary society in the same building, the convalescent, a spacious building with a portico of 16 massive pillars, the market-hall, with a roof of iron and glass, the assembly rooms, theatre, barracks, public baths, and the Victoria railway-station with the viaduct immediately adjoining it. The educational and literary establishments are the free grammar-school the Wesleyan Proprietary grammar-school or Wesley college, occupying a very handsome structure the college, a proprietary school the people's college, the national British charity, infant, ragged and various other schools the school of design, the mechanics institution and lyceum for which complete and even elegant accommodations have been provided the ethnium, the literary and philosophical society, possessed of a good museum the medical hall the public subscription and the mechanics libraries. The principal benevolent institutions are the general infirmary the Shrewsbury and Hollis hospitals, the licensed convalescent asylum, Deakin's charity, recently founded and several valuable charities under the management of the cutlers company. To the other objects of interest already mentioned may be added the general cemetery situated on the slope of a hill about 1 m. from the town, and covering a well laid-out area of about 14 acres, and Brightside Brierley cemetery near Pitsmoor, of 27 acres, and four smaller ones the botanical gardens, finely situated near the general cemetery and the park, consisting of about 20 acres of pleasure-grounds.

The oldest staple manufactures are all kinds of cutlery including knives, scissors, razors, edge-tools files, and rasping instruments. In each of these branches great numbers of workmen are employed, and the articles produced are well known and esteemed in all the commercial emporiums of the world. Steel also is made in vast quantities, not only for the supply of the local demand, but of the general market. 3 or 4 per centum Swedish iron is mostly employed. Another celebrated branch of manufacture is the plating of articles of copper with silver, and in connection with it the process of electroplating has recently attracted considerable attention. A great number of hands are also employed on what is called Britannia-metal, which is made to form a cheap substitute for almost all the articles made more expensively from the precious metals and by the operation of what is termed pressing the horns and heads of animals are converted into many useful and elegant forms. Other leading articles are optical instruments, including especially the grinding of spectacle-glasses, and in the more numerous articles of stoves, grates, and fenders, Sheffield holds a decided pre-eminence both in cheapness of price and elegance of design. In connection with the staple manufactures of the town are numerous extensive iron and brass foundries, grinding, tilting, rolling, and slitting mills, &c. The social condition of the workmen is generally superior. They receive large wages, and live for the most part in separate tenements.

Sheffield is supposed to have been originally a Roman station, and is said to be of great antiquity. It existed as a town, under the Romans, and is mentioned in Domesday-book as a manor. In 1296 Edward I. granted it a charter to hold a

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weekly market and an annual fair, and in the 14th century the mention of the Sheffield 'thyrall' or whittle by the poet Chaucer, who flourished under Edward III. indicates that it had already become noted for its cutlery. In the early part of the 15th century the domain passed by marriage to the celebrated soldier John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, who built in the vicinity of the town a manor-house, which possesses some historical interest as connected with the custody of Cardinal Wolsey and Mary Queen of Scots. A splendid castle erected in the reign of Henry VIII., was completely demolished by the Parliamentarians during the civil war. The history of the earliest manufacture of Sheffield is involved in considerable obscurity but there cannot be a doubt that, like many other English towns, it profited essentially by the bigotry of the Duke of Alva in the Netherlands and was abundantly compensated for the asylum which it afforded to the victims of his persecution by the industry and mechanical skill which they imported. From the date of their arrival its cutlery acquired new celebrity. Its progress as a town, however though steady was not very rapid and it is only since the middle of the 18th century and during the course of the present century that it has made its most important advances, and risen to a prominent place among the great manufacturing towns of the kingdom. Its privileges as a town and port borough were first conferred by the Reform act, according to which it is governed by a mayor, 18 aldermen, and 42 councillors and sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. 130,810.

SHEFFIN, par Irel Kilkenny 2438 ad Pop 596.
SHELF (FORN) two pars. Ling Iberia —1, (Sear), 1041 ad Pop 68.—2, (Weed) 2196 ad 1 op. 625.

SHELFKATIL-SU, a small river, Asia, which forms the boundary between Russia and Turkey on the E. side of the Black Sea, into which it falls at lat. 41° 35' N., lon. 41° 45' E. As its embouchure is on its E. bank, is the small Russian fort St. Nikolai where is a quarantine station.

SHELL, several places, Arabia —1 The chief town of a district of same name, on the R. coast, extending 1 m. along shore the Sultan's residence, a fortified castle on an eminence near the centre being in lat. 14° 48' 40" N lon. 49° 49' E. The only other large buildings are a few mosques and a custom house. The town has a triangular shape and the dwellings are irregularly scattered but they are tolerably spacious and comfortable. It is a place of much trade. The main factories are chiefly coarse cotton cloths, gunpowder and implements of war. Provisions may be easily obtained here, but the water is bad. The anchorage is only an open roadstead with clean sand in 7 or 8 fathoms, 1 m. off shore. Pop. about 5000 —2 A to a few m. S.W. the town just described, lat. 14° 38' 30" N lon. 49° 27' 35" E. formerly an important place but now a village occupied by a few fishermen's families. The former population appears to have removed to SHELL near a town lying inland about 4 m. N.W. which is said to contain 4500 inhabitants. Its nucleus may be distinctly seen from the sea above the date-groves, and the valley appears extremely luxuriant plenty of vegetables dates, and good water may be obtained here.—3 A popular appellation, in the Maori dialect, of the lofty range of mountains, abounding with frankincense and other gums extending from the E. limits of Maori to Dhoof and Mitoh, which are named in the maps the Mountains of Sejer or Sejer.

SHEIK SHAIN, an Isl. Persian Gulf. See BUNTA.
SHEINTON or SHEKTON, par Eng. Eslop, 946 ad. Pop. 128.

SHEKNA, or CHEKNA, a river Russia, issues from Lake Bielo, in the R. of gov. Novgorod flows S.E. past (cherepovets, enters gov. Jaroslavl and joins I bank Volga, E. of the town of Mologa. total distant course, 150 m.

SHELBURNE, a decayed town, Nova Scotia, founded by some American loyalists after the recognition of the independence of the U. States at one time contained several thousand inhabitants, but now almost deserted.

SHELDON two pars. Eng. —1 Devon, 1031 ad. Pop. 177.—2 Warwick, 2514 ad. Pop. 455.

SHELDWICH, par Eng. Kent 1896 ad. Pop. 407.
SHELF a vil. and township, England, co. York, about 8 m. N.W. of Halifax. It has several Dissenting places of worship, extensive manufactures of fancy-figured fabrics, of

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mixed with worsted, and cotton collars and iron-works. Pop. 1414.

SHELFANGER, par Eng Norfolk 1719 ac. P 494.
SHELFORD, three pars. Eng. — 1. North, 8500 ac. P. 775.—2. (Great) Cambridge 1900 ac. P. 1098.—3. (Little) Cambridge 1900 ac. P. 580.

SHELGH, S. in Afghanistan, 15 m. S.E. Ghaznee. It consists of a fort, with a great number of houses clustering around it, and is inhabited by a commercial tribe of Afghans called Lohans. Pop. (vill. and dist.), about 5000.

SHELLAND, par Eng Suffolk, 840 ac. Pop. 91.
SHELLEY, a vill. and township, England co. York 6 m. S.E. Middlesbrough with places of worship for the New Connexion Methodists and Independents an endowed school and manufacturers of woollen cloth and fancy goods. P. 1880.
SHELLEY, two pars. Eng. — 1. Essex, 600 ac. P. 215.—2. Suffolk, 828 ac. P. 138.

SHELLIFF, one of the largest rivers of Algeria. It rises among the Mountains of Atlas in a place called the Seventy Fountains; flows N. then turns W. and N.W., and falls into the Mediterranean near Cape Kabaia. lat. 36° 10' N., lon. 0° 37' E. In its course it forms the Lake Titterie. Entire length, about 170 m.

SHELLLAGHORD, par Eng Dorset 1717 ac. P. 283.

SHELLLOW BOWELL, par Eng Essex 457 ac. P. 151.

SHELLEY, two pars. Eng. Worcester — 1. (Rough-champ), 2196 ac. P. 560.—2. (Hale), or Little, 468 ac. P. 53.

SHELLOW, par Eng Oxford 809 ac. Pop. 43.

SHELTON, three pars. Eng. — 1. Bedford 1080 ac. P. 124.—2. Norfolk 1292 ac. P. 208.—3. North, 741 ac. P. 119.

SHELTON, a par Eng Staffordshire See HANLEY.

SHELTON, par Eng Shrop 1280 ac. Pop. 88.

SHELMARHAM, a vill. in Burnham, near r bank in wadi lat. 30° 50' N. lon. 94° 30' E. about 280 m. N. Mangoon. It was burnt to the ground in 1826 by the Burmese army while retreating.

SHEMARIWAH, a river U. States, Virginia after a N.E. course of 140 m. entering the Potomac a little above its passage through the Blue Mountains at Harper's Ferry. It is navigable for a considerable distance from its mouth.

SHEMAY, a Nubia, on the Nile lat. 16° 38' N. lon. 33° 15' E. remarkable as the modern capital of that tract between the Sahara and the Nile which was anciently celebrated as the Island of Meris. It revolves in the possession of these countries by the Yaro-Egyptians in 1821-3. She may be the residence of the Wad Agib (or Wad Ajib), the dy-

nary which had long divided with the rulers of Sennar the supreme control of the Ethiopian plain. For it is worthy of remark that the political divisions of Ethiopia which are traceable in the earliest histories, still subsist, though in ruins at the present day. We may now study in She may the circumstances which gave Meris its importance. It is on the road from Sennar and the gold-countries in the S. to Egypt, and also on that from Kordofan and Darfur to Sennar on the Red Sea. Nearly all the caravans of the country pass through it. Hence, before the Turkish conquest, it was a populous town with 1000 houses, but it is now in decay. The natural limits on the S. between the Wad Agib and Sennar are formed by the granite mountain chain of Ghirre or Gweri, below which is the passage from the desert of Bahi yada and the E. bank of the Nile. From these heights a lateral ridge of moderate elevation proceeds N.E. at a little distance from the river and ramifying incloses some spacious hollows, which, under the influence of the occasional rain, are extremely fertile. By means of water-wheels and artificial irrigation, they might be rendered very productive, and thus we see explained the existence of ancient cities, the ruins of which are now in the desert, at a considerable distance from the river. The chief of these are the ruins of Meris in lat. 17° 0' N. near the village of Degrawah, N.E. of which is an extensive plain covered with pyramids. Other ruins (temples, tombs, pyramids, &c.) are situated at Za Sofra and Naga, respectively 9 m. and 20 m. S.W. of She may. These remains are hardly anterior to the Christian era, and the chief structures seem all to have been erected by a queen named Kandaka.

The chief ruins in the Island of Meris, are the Blackish (who have some villages on the Atbara), the Talifa, and the Kowab (Hurdland's *Nubia*, Colcland, *Voy & Memoirs*, Hakem a *Tree in Ethiopia*, Lepsius *Drugs*).

SHELFIELD, par Eng Essex, 1297 ac. Pop. 988.

SHEENINGTON, par Eng Oxford 1340 ac. P. 437.

SHEENLEY, — 1. A vill. and par England, on Hartford, 6 m. N.W. Barnet with an Established church, built of slates a chapel of ease, a place of worship for the Wesleyans, and manufacturers of straw-plait. Area of par, 4056 ac. P. 1397.

— 2. Par Bucks 290 ac. P. 483.

SHEENSE, an island prov China, bounded N. by the Great Wall, which divides it from Inner Mongolia E. Shanase and Honan; S.E. Hoang S. Szechuen and W. Kansu; lat. 32° to 36° 30' N.; lon. 108° 08' to 111° 10' E. area, 67 400 sq. m. It is a hilly region interspersed with many well watered tracts. The mountains form part of the Peking range running across the S. districts and dividing the two basins of the Yellow and Great rivers. In the N. parts of the province the country gradually declines to the E., and although hilly does not rise into high peaks. Several rivers, of which the Lo and Wei are more than 850 m. long, taking their rise in Kansu flow S.E. into the Yellow River but on account of rapids and falls their channels are in many places unfit for navigation. The Wei-bo, which has a course of about 400 m., is the most considerable of all the affluents of the Yellow River traverses the province W. to E. So-pai do, the provincial capital, was for many centuries the metropolis of the empire. Sheense possesses mines of iron copper gold, also paper, porphyry, &c. Wheat millet, and cotton are cultivated and horses, cattle, goats, and sheep are extensively reared. Khotan wax, red lead, coal and opium are exported. Pop. 10,207,366.

SHEESTON, par Eng Stafford, 8451 ac. P. 2043.

SHEEPHALL, or SHEPHERD, par Eng Herts 1142 ac. Pop. 547.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, a vill. U. States, Virginia, a bank Potomac 129 m. N. by W. Richmond with a considerable flour-manufactory. Pop. 1501.

SHEPHERTON, par Eng Middlesex 1541 ac. P. 807.

SHEPHERY (Sheep), an Isl. England, co. Kent, at the mouth of the Thames and entrance to the Medway having Sheerness at its N.W. extremity. It is between 8 m. and 9 m. long, and about 5 m. broad, and is separated from the mainland merely by a branch of the Medway. The soil is for the most part of good quality.

SHEPHERTON, par Eng Cambridgeshire, 1209 ac. P. 521.

SHEPHERTON, a vill. par Eng Somerset, (1. *Beauchamp*) 836 ac. Pop. 047.—2. (Montague), 2424 ac. Pop. 412.

SHEPHERTON, a market in par England, co. Somerset. The former situated on a slight acclivity at the foot of the E. range of the Mendips about 4 m. E. Wells, has tolerably straight, well paved, and clean streets and houses generally well built of stone. In the centre of the market-place stands a remarkably handsome cross, erected about 500 years ago. It is of an hexagonal form with a column or shaft 80 ft. high. The church is of mixed Norman and Gothic styles, and has a fine tower 120 ft. high. There are an endowed E. Catholic and Lutheran chapels, and chapels for Methodists, Primitive Methodists, and Independents an endowed grammar an infant, and day school two charity schools, and several private seminaries several almshouses, and a literary and scientific institution. The manufactures of the place comprise silk, velvet, crapes, fine waistcoat pieces, ribbons, &c. in all of which about 2000 hands are employed. The woollen trade, which was formerly very considerable, has ceased for many years. The corn-market is extensive. Pop. 5885. Area of par, 8372 ac. Pop. 5116.

SHEPHERY, a m. U. States, New York, 85 m. W. Albany, with four churches and an academy. Pop. 9235.

SHERBOURNE, three pars. Eng. — 1. Gloucester, 4560 ac. Pop. 674.—2. (St. John) Hants 8885 ac. P. 796.—3. (Mouth, or West), Hants, 3245 ac. Pop. 651.

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SHERBORN, a m. U. States, New York, 85 m. W. Albany, with four churches and an academy. Pop. 9235.

SHERBORN, three pars. Eng. — 1. Gloucester, 4560 ac. Pop. 674.—2. (St. John) Hants 8885 ac. P. 796.—3. (Mouth, or West), Hants, 3245 ac. Pop. 651.

savings-bank are both fine buildings. There are a free grammar, national, and British schools, and a literary institution. The principal manufactures are silk-throwing, for which there are three mills, employing about 500 hands. There is also a sewing silk establishment, employing about 100 persons. Pop. (in) 8878. Area of par, 8467 ac. Pop. 5242.

SHEBBOURNE, par Eng. Warwick; 1110 ac. P. 163. **SHEBBOURNE**, a town, Canada East, cap. St. Lawrence, on the river Major 95 m. E. by S. Montreal, by the St. Lawrence and Atlantic railway. It is handsomely laid out, with wide streets intersecting at right angles. It has many handsome public and private buildings, a R. Catholic and four Protestant churches and several good schools; and St. off, Bishop's college, of the Protestant diocese of Quebec. There are manufactures of cloths, cottons, broads, paper, and leather and also one for the building of railroad-cars. Pop. (1850) 1050 (1852) 2998 (Jan 1864), about 4000.

SHERBURN, a market tn. and par England, co. York (W. Riding) 13 m. S. W. York. It has a fine church, places of worship for Wesleyans and R. Catholics, and a free grammar and hospital school. Area of par 11,898 ac. Pop. 8754.

SHERBURN, par Eng. York (E. Riding); 4630 ac. Pop. 604.

SHERBOCK, par Irel. Cavan 8221 ac. Pop. 8481.

SHERBURN, par Eng. Surrey; 6996 ac. Pop. 1408.

SHERBURN, par Eng. Suffolk; 842 ac. Pop. 100.

SHERFIELD two pars. Eng. Hants.—1, (Ropley) 1780 ac. Pop. 812.—2, (Upper Lodden); 2230 ac. P. 615.

SHERFORD par Eng. Devon, 2876 ac. Pop. 523.

SHERIDON, a prov. and in Java. See CEMERON.

SHERIFF, two pars. Eng.—1 (Lidale), Salop and Staf. ford; 6589 ac. Pop. 1010.—2 (Hutton) York (N. Riding) 9435 ac. Pop. 1630.

SHERLOCKSTOWN, par Irel. Kildare, 919 ac. P. 49.

SHERMAN, a tn. in Arabia. See ARABIA.

SHERMANBURGH, par Eng. Essex, 1911 ac. P. 458.

SHERBORNE, par Eng. Norfolk, 1300 ac. P. 121.

SHERRINGHAM, a par Eng. co. Norfolk, 5 m. W. Cromer. It consists of two distinct villages of Upper and Lower Sherringham, the former containing the parish church and the latter seated on the cliffs which overhang the sea and has a paper-mill, and a considerable number of boats employed in the herring fishery and in taking ool, skate, lobsters, crabs, &c. Area 2356 ac. Pop. 1874.

SHERWINGLON two pars. Eng.—1 Bucks, 1780 ac. Pop. 598.—2 Wilt, 1890 ac. Pop. 189.

SHERSTON (two pars. Eng. Wilt)—1, (Magna) 4280 ac. Pop. 1859.—2, (Parce or Puckridge), 950 ac. Pop. 175.

SHEKILL, par Eng. Devon 4702 ac. Pop. 725.

SHETLAND, or **SETLAND**, a group of islands in the Atlantic, to the N. E. of the mainland of Scotland between lat. 56° 51' 18" and 60° 51' 90" N. and lon. 0° 45' and 1° 45' W.; greatest length, S. E. to N. N. E., 70 m. greatest breadth, about 50 m. area, 880 sq. m. They unite with the Orkneys, from which they are separated on the S. by a channel about 46 m. wide in forming a Scotch county, and are 90 in number. Of these some are waste islands, only 25 are inhabited, the largest being the following.—**Bressay**, which is uninhabited, rising 1476 ft. but is extremely wild and rugged, and but for the almost total absence of wood, which is confined to a scanty supply of stunted birches, willows, and mountain-ash, would furnish scenery not merely of a varied, but a very picturesque description. The strata consist of a few secondary rocks, chiefly sandstone and conglomerate of the Devonian or old red sandstone formations, and large concretionary tracts of gneiss, which extend through the centre of Mainland from the whole of Yell and terminate in the N. end.

The grass often contains beds of blue limestone, which is even occasionally blended with it. Mica-slate is less abundant, but mica-slate forms the principal part of the cliffs on the W. side of the long and narrow promontory on the E. of Mainland. The principal igneous rocks are granite, serpentine, and granite, the last forming the great mass of Broom Hill already mentioned. The only mineral of any consequence is a stratum of iron, which occurs occasionally in veins, but more frequently in a detached and concretionary form, and is exported in a crude or partially pulverized and levigated state, to be converted into a pigment, dye and alloy. The soil, where the surface is flat enough to retain it, is generally mossy, but alluvium of good quality is not uncommon along some of the bays and in the small valleys, and a considerable quantity of tolerable land has been made by long culture. The principal crops are black oats here, and potatoes. Turnips thrive well and a good deal of hay is obtained from natural meadows. Its quality however owing to bad harvesting, for which the moisture of the climate is made an excuse, is very indifferent. The live-stock, including cattle, horses, and sheep, are of races almost peculiar to Shetland and are chiefly remarkable for their diminutive size and hardihood. The pony in particular, is well known, and is not surpassed by any of his own dimensions in any country, and both the milk of the cow and the hoof of the ox are of excellent quality. The fisheries are valuable, and include herrings, mackerel, cod ling and haddock. The last two have long formed Shetland's staple articles of export. The other articles are oil, butter, beef, cattle, ponies, and hawtry. The hawtry consists of various articles made by knitting, and since hawtry has ceased to be profitable, may be said to be the only native manufacture. For ecclesiastical purposes Shetland is divided into 12 parishes and education is so generally diffused that writing and arithmetic are generally acquired and the art of reading is nearly universal. The people are deficient in stature and strength, but are hardy and patient of fatigue. Their temperament is sanguine, and more versatile than persevering. Among their moral qualities, hospitality and sobriety hold an honorable place. Their language is English, but their Norse origin is unequivocally indicated by their accent and many of their words, idioms, customs, and superstitions. The antiquities confirmatory of the same origin consist of numerous so-called turpis or fortified posts, standing-stones, and tumuli. Lerwick is the only town and the two chief villages are Salloway and Hallowick, both on W. coast of Mainland. Pop. 81 078.

SHEPHERD (New South) a group of islands, situated to the S. of Cape Horn and forming with it the passage between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans between lat. 60° 22' and 67° 15' S. and lon. 44° 58' and 68° 15' W. The group forming an archipelago of numerous islands, without a vestige of vegetation except a species of moss found upon the rocks near the shore while the more remote parts, which are mountainous and apparently volcanic, are covered with perpetual ice and snow was first discovered in 1819, by Mr. Wm. Smith of the brig *Williams* of Mythic, and shortly after was much visited by whalers, who made a valuable harvest, till by their ravages the number of the animals was much reduced. Among the islands may be mentioned *Adelaide*, conspicuous by its range of snowy mountains, with a single peak shooting up into the clouds. *Brigance*, consisting chiefly of a volcanic cone, indicating its activity by the smoke issuing from it, Smith, so called in honour of the first discoverer. *Saddle*, with a peak 1645 ft. high. *Coronation* or *Mainland* the largest of the group; and *Desolation* nearly in the form of a horse-shoe, consisting of volcanic promontories, which are evidently the edges of an extinct crater. These islands, owing to fog and ice, are very dangerous to navigators, and hence Capt. Ross who visited them in 1849, gives to a small group the name of *Unhappy Isles*.

SHEPHERDSTON a vil and par Scotland so Lennox 3 m. E. Glasgow with an Established and a Free church, two schools, manufactures of cotton goods, and a large engineering establishment. Pop. (par), 6584.

SHEVAGUNGA, a tn. Hindooon S. Carnatic, 80 m. S. W. Tanjore. It is a large clean place, adorned with noble clumps of bamboo and other trees, but though long the capital of a Hindu principality, does not possess any ancient edifice deserving of note.

SHEVIOCK, par Eng Cornwall 1827 ac. Pop. 578.
SHASEKOTAN, an Isl Kurile group lat. 48° 52' N ;
 lon. 154° 8' E. It is 12 m long from N to S. S. W. and
 lies 8 m W & W of Chirashima.

SHIEL (Loos), a fresh-water lake, Scotland, which
 separates the co. Inverness from that of Argyll. It is about
 15 m. long, but is extremely narrow. It discharges itself by
 a small streamlet into the sea, near Loch Moidart.

SHIELDS (Yarm and Borty) two tns. England situated
 respectively on the N and S banks of the Tyne near
 its mouth in the German Ocean, and forming the common
 port of Shields—1 (North), A market tn and mun. and parli-
 bur co. Northumberland, 8 m E.N.E Newcastle. It ex-
 tends about 1 m. along the river and consists of an older
 and a more modern portion the former with narrow streets
 and lanes and the latter with spacious streets and squares in
 which many of the houses have a substantial and even elegant
 appearance. The principal buildings and establishments are
 the parish church a handsome modern chapel of ease, Baptist,
 Independent, Wesleyan and New Connexion Methodist
 Quaker, Scottish, and R Catholic chapels national British,
 infant and other schools an elegant courthouse in the Eliza-
 bethan style, a townhouse, subscription library mechanics
 institute, theatre, assembly rooms commodious baths and
 various benevolent institutions, among which the most con-
 spicuous is an asylum for demented master-manners, consisting
 of a small quadrangle of nine houses with a statue of the
 Duke of Northumberland in its centre. The chief industrial
 establishments are building yards, roperies sailcloth hat
 glove, starch and tobacco factories salt-works, a large work
 for earthenware and stained-glass numerous iron foundries,
 a manufactory for steam boat engines, and several forges, in
 which, beside other articles chain cables and anchors are
 manufactured. North Shields unites with Tynemouth in
 sending a member to Parliament. Pop 8682.—2 (South), A
 market tn, market town, opposite to North Shields,
 and communicating with it by a steam ferry. The older part
 consists of long narrow streets stretching along or parallel to
 the river, but the modern part, immediately behind occupies
 a higher site, possesses many handsome ranges of buildings
 and has on its E side a kind of suburb containing many
 pleasant villas. The public buildings and establishments in-
 clude three Established churches, one of them with a square
 embattled tower another with a spire and the third with a
 tower and some fine old mansions belonging to an ancient chapel
 whose site it occupies a U. Presbyterian (Scottish) an Inde-
 pendent, a Primitive Methodist, two New Connexion Metho-
 dist, two Baptist two Presbyterian, and three Wesleyan
 Methodist chapels, a neat and commodious townhall situated
 in a large square near the centre of the town, and partly em-
 ployed as an exchange and warehouse while a range of colon-
 nades beneath serves for a market place; a subscription-library
 a mechanics institute a theatre, national and other schools,
 and several benevolent endowments. The chief manufactory
 are glass earthenware, extensive alkali and chemical works,
 cotton, steam-engine boilers and chain-cables and anchors.
 Ship-building once carried on very extensively has declined
 and the branch of industry is now confined to the repairing
 of vessels. A stone pier of considerable length is being con-
 structed at the mouth of the harbour. South Shields was
 enfranchised by the Reform Act and sends one member to
 Parliament. Pop 28,974.—The port of Shields, includ-
 ing both the above towns and by an expansion of the river
 into a wide bay capable of containing 2000 merchant vessels,
 is of very different access, but admits ships of 300 tons to
 load at its quays, and carries on a very extensive trade,
 particularly in coal from the extensive collieries in the
 vicinity. It has also several vessels engaged in the whale
 fishery. Registered tonnage of the port in 1851, 723 vessels
 carrying 165,613 tons, in 1854 1082 vessels, of 268,748 tons.
 Number of vessels entered in 1844 1224 carrying 226,929
 tons cleared 1047 carrying 165,215 tons. The port commu-
 nicates by railway with all parts of the country.

SHIFFHALL, a market tn and par England, co. Salop.
 The town 16½ m E. by S. Shrewsbury, has an ancient
 church place of worship for Baptists and Independents, and
 a small charity school. Area of par, 11,441 ac. Pop. 6617.

SHIKAMPUR, a village in its N part, 18 m. from
 W bank India at Bokhar and on the high S route from

India into Afghanistan lat. 37° 55' N lon. 68° 45' E. It
 stands in a low plain flooded during inundations of the river
 and is surrounded by thriving orchards, date groves, and
 conge-plumations. Its buildings are very indifferent, and
 streets narrow and very filthy, it has not a single public ed-
 fice worthy of note and two or three mosques, the bazaar,
 which extends for ¼ m. through its centre, and is roofed with
 palm-leaves, with some massive residences of opulent Hindoos
 inclosed by high walls of brick or earth are the only struc-
 tures reaching mediocrity. Its trade is however very con-
 siderable; it is the great entrepot, particularly for banking
 transactions between Kandahar and Herat on one hand,
 Marwar and H. Hindoostan on the other, and Kurrahee, at
 the mouth of the Indus, which forms its port. It has ex-
 tended its dominion in this direction within the last 200 years.
 Some cotton goods and longones or scarfs, esteemed next in
 quality to those of Peshawar are made here, and the place
 has so thoroughly commercial a character that by far the
 greater number of dwellings have a shop attached to them.
 The Route usual from the Indus to Larkhah, passes about
 1 m. S. the town. Pop. 30,000, one third of whom are Ma-
 homedans, and the rest chiefly Seikims and Hindoos.—(Hue
 Voy. Geog. Jour vol v. Barnes, Nassau, Connolly &c.)

SHILL BOY 11 L., par Eng Northumberland 7704 ac.

SHILKA, a river Siberia, one of the head-streams of the
 Amur (Ishik) etc.

SHILLINGFORD two par. Eng.—1 Berks 1717 ac.
 Pop 793.—2, (St George), Devon, 797 ac. Pop. 69.

SHILLINGSBURY, or **SHILLING OBERDUN**, par Eng
 Dorset 2223 ac. Pop. 503.

SHILTON, two par. Eng.—1 Oxford, 1550 ac. Pop.
 319.—2 Warwick 1075 ac. Pop 488.

SHILVODAN-GRAVE par Ire Antrim 5547 ac.
 Pop. 1320.

SHIMPTON two par. Eng.—1 Norfolk, 780 ac. Pop.
 215.—2 Suffolk 2668 ac. Pop. 470.

SHIN, a lake, Scotland, in the S. of Sutherlandshire,
 stretching N.W. to S.W. about 24 m. with an average breadth
 of about 1 m., depth 20 to 30 fathoms. It receives the water
 of five considerable streams and discharges itself S.E. by the
 Rhin, which 3 m. below, forms a beautiful cascade 20 ft.
 high, and falls into the Kyle of Sutherland.

SHINFELD par Eng Berks 4514 ac. Pop. 1167.

SHING-KI, a maritime prov. China. See LAO-TSUN.

SHINGAY par Eng Cambridge 754 ac. Pop. 142.

SHINGHAM par Eng Norfolk 935 ac. Pop. 67.

SHINGI EWILL, par Eng Kent. See IRELAND.

SHINRONE, a vill and par Ireland, King's co. 5 m.
 W. by N. Rocees, 1 bank Lower Broom with an Estab-
 lished church a R. Catholic chapel and two Methodist meet-
 ing-houses several schools, and a dispensary. Area of par,
 4859 ac. Pop. 1859.

SHIPBORNE par Eng. Kent 1906 ac. Pop. 442.

SHIPDHAM, a vill and par England co. Norfolk 17 m.
 N. N. L. Thetford, with a large and handsome parish church,
 Independent, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, an
 endowed school and an annual fair. Inhabitants chiefly
 employed in agriculture. Area of par, 4560 ac. Pop. 1769.

SHIPHAM, par Eng. Somerset, 786 ac. Pop. 610.

SHIPKE, a large vil. Himalayan province 1 bank Sut-
 lej, lat. 31° 49' N lon. 78° 44' E.; 106 m. N.E. Simla.

It consists of a large collection of houses built of stone, with
 flat roofs and very much scattered, and has a considerable
 trade in shawl wool.

SHILL LAKE, par Eng Oxford 2699 ac. Pop. 569.

SHIPLEY, par Eng. Sussex 7696 ac. Pop. 1777.

SHIPMEADOW, par Eng. Suffolk, 820 ac. Pop. 518.

SHIPLEGAN, an Isl New Brunswick, near its N.E.
 coast, at the S.E. entrance of Chaleur Bay. It is of a some-
 what triangular shape; about 20 m. long by 10 m. broad has
 a tolerably fertile soil and is inhabited by Acadian French.

SHIPSTON UPON STOUR, a market tn and par England,
 in a detached part of the co. Worcester, situated in so. Glou-
 cester. The town, 25 m. E. by S. Worcester, has a parish
 church, Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, and a Friends meet-
 ing-house, national and other schools and an excellent local
 trade, but no manufactures of any kind. Area of par 1196 ac.
 Pop. 1835.

SHIPTON, several parcs. Eng. — 1 Salep, 1723 ac. Pop. 181 — 2, (Bellinger), Hunts 2618 ac. Pop. 308 — 3, (Capon-Chambers) Oxford 1230 ac. Pop. 135 — 4 (Moyne) Gloucester, 2398 ac. Pop. 408 — 5 (Odyse) Gloucester, 1060 ac. Pop. 241 — 6, (Giddens) Gloucester 1160 ac. Pop. 96 — 7, (Londesborough) Oxford 11,852 ac. Pop. 2005.

SHIRAZ, s. in Persia, prov. Fars, on a large and beautiful plain, 320 m. S.W. Isfahan. It was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake in May, 1853 but previous to that event, though much declined from the splendour which it possessed in early times, when it was the Persian capital was a place of considerable importance, with a pop. estimated at about 30,000. It was of an irregular form, surrounded by walls flanked with towers, and entered by six gates. One of these forming the principal entrance, opened upon the vast gallery of a very large bazaar, one of the most handsome in Persia, and several streets, though less spacious, had a very respectable appearance. In general however, the far greater part of them were narrow and winding. The houses, built of brick, seldom possessed any architectural merit. Among the principal buildings were 80 mosques, the only one of which deserving of particular notice was that of Shah Taherak one of the most ancient sanctuaries of Shiraz, and set apart as the residence of impoverished descendants of Malomet, several beautiful mansions including those of the celebrated poets Hafiz and Saadi both natives of the town, and the Ach, or governor's palace situated in the midst of a magnificent garden. Shiraz, advantageously situated on the route from the port of Basra to Kerman, Yazd, and Isfahan, was the centre of a very extensive trade. It had also considerable manufactures of silk and cotton goods, fireworks, sword-cutting glass, earthenware &c. Its lapidaries and enamellers were celebrated throughout all Persia. Its vicinity exhibits the remains of many magnificent buildings, and about 25 m. N. E. are the famous ruins of Persepolis.

SHIRUPUR, par. Eng. Oxford 2411 ac. Pop. 250
SHIRE-Newtown, par. Long Mowmouth 3,514 ac. P. 993
SHIRINKY one of the Kurile isls lat. 54° 10' N lon. 154 58' E, off S.W. extremity of Poronaihar current, about 6 m. It contains a volcanic peak.

SHIRLAND, par. Eng. Derby 2948 ac. Pop. 1268
SHIRLEY par. Eng. Derby 2890 ac. Pop. 650

SHIRWAN, or SHIRVAN a dist. Transcaucasian Russia, gov. Baku, on the coast of the Caspian Sea bounded, N. by Daghestan and the mountains of Apsheron, and S. by the river Kura. It was obtained from Persia by the peace of Gulistan; and is inhabited by Turcomans, Lezgians, Persians, and Georgians. Pop. about 12,000

SHIRDRA s. in Russia. See JIZAKA

SHILLINGTON a township, England co. York in the valley of the Calder 6 m. W.S.W. Wakefield, consisting chiefly of the three hamlets of Middle, Oser and Nether Shillington with two Wesleyan chapels, woollen manufactures, coke-furnaces, and quarries of good building-stone. P. 1968.
SHILLINGTON par. Eng. Bedford 6800 ac. P. 1598
SHIOA (Kinsanow) formerly a prov. of Abyssinia, now an independent state the E. portion of which is known by the name of Sida. It is situated in the S. part of Abyssinia, lat. 9° to 10° 50' N. lon. 38° to 41° E. but its S. and W. boundaries the former at one time marked by the Hawash are merely nominal being from time to time pushed further and further into the adjoining countries.

Shoa forms a series of plateaus at least 8000 ft. above sea-level. It is traversed by five mountain-chains, chiefly bearing N. and S. with spurs E. and W., with a nearly uniform rapid ascent. The loftiest summit is Mount Mitata in the vicinity of Ankobar, the capital. It attains an elevation of 10,738 ft. above sea-level, and overlooks a plain of nearly 5000 ft. of absolute height. The mountains are most abrupt and difficult of ascent, and between them are sometimes found chains of a depth that admits the sun but a few hours. Canyons are met with some of them 700 ft. high. The rivers, in some cases, descend 6000 ft. in the space of 500 m. In that part of the kingdom called Sida, the hills are more rounded, and their slopes are highly cultivated, yielding large crops of grain, chiefly wheat and barley of the former of which there are never than 34 different species in Shoa. In the lower and warmer districts, cotton is extensively cultivated. The table-lands of Shoa, are used chiefly as pasture-

grounds, though they have a deep black soil of great fertility. They are destitute of wood, and their climate is cool and healthy though often extremely cold. The valleys and more gentle acclivities throughout the whole kingdom are well cultivated, and productive to an extraordinary degree, every species of crop attaining the most gigantic dimensions. The soil generally consists of decomposed basalt, the large supplies of moisture which this kind of soil requires descending copiously from the mountain sides. The valleys of Shoa are generally exceedingly beautiful, being finely wooded, and filled with a luxuriant vegetation but in summer they are insufferably hot, close, and unhealthy, and at the termination of the rains a fatal fever sets in, compelling all who can to seek a purer atmosphere in the higher regions. Amongst the trees peculiar to this country is the gigantic *Jessera* acacia, which attains a height of 160 ft. and a diameter at the base of 4 ft. to 6 ft. in the course of a century. The other principal forest trees are the yew *Taxus* *alagoa* usually about 60 ft. in height and the *Olea spectabilis* 60 ft. to 80 ft. in height.

Since the reduction (about 1840) of the savage Galla hordes by which the kingdom of Shoa was frequently attacked, the trade of the country has greatly increased and a demand for European goods and manufactures has arisen. The resources of the kingdom are great, and its position favourable for opening an intercourse with the interior of N. E. Africa. The nearest port to the E. frontier is Zeyla or Zeila, on the Sea of Bab-el Mandeb distant in a straight line about 150 m., but by the usual route through Ess-Bonassil and Harree, about 200 m. Some traffic is carried on, also through Boreh likewise on the Sea of Bab-el Mandeb and distant about 300 m. The principal exports, being the production of the country are grain and a coarse but warm and durable cotton cloth manufactured in large quantities on every farm. To these might be added the productions of the countries around a few being those of Shoa also, namely cotton, gold-dust, very precious gums and spices, including ginseng, nutmeg, medicinal pultry civet sulphur coarse parchment, dye-woods, medicinal plants hides, sheep-skins &c. The imports most in demand are broad-cloth blue and scarlet, bright shayes of high colours long-cloth, white shawl-tarant, Muslin pique books, well bound woollen rugs, kumbe coloured silk-tissues, the deepest blue glassware gilt gillion buttons, black pepper and cloves amber and coral beads, spectacles and scissors knives of all sorts, sword blades and spear-heads, guns and pistols coloured leather crumens and green porter shoe and brass, coloured sheep-skins, crimson peacocks, iron cooking pots of all sizes, blue silk cord and of deepest blue razors and mirrors imitation jewellery ear-rings, &c. The king's duties are 10 per cent. on all exports and imports, while several of the former including gold dust, ivory and sulphur are royal monopolies. The royal revenues, independent of tribute in kind, are said to amount to about £18,000 or £13,000 accruing chiefly from import duties on slaves foreign merchandise, and salt. The annual expenses of the state are estimated at about £1600. The few tribes of Shoa include working in iron brass, and silver tanning weaving and making rude earthenware. Weekly markets are held at several places in Shoa, where goods of every description are exposed for sale. The principal of these is Ali Ambel, near Ankobar the capital the only other important town is Anguella.

Christianity appears to have been introduced into Shoa in the third century and continues still to be pursued though in a distant form—mixed up with Judaism, Mahometanism, and paganism—by a large number of the inhabitants. The head of the Shoa hierarchy is entitled Abome, in whom alone is vested the power of ordination he is appointed by the Patriarch of Cairo, who receives about £1000 at each appointment—a large sum of money in such a country, and rendering the life of the Abome especially precious. The clergy are very numerous, and form the most enlightened class of the community. They comprise priests, monks, and the corporation of *deferas*, the last of whom supply the services, the singers, the masters of ceremony and the directors of the temporal goods of the church. The priests may marry once, but the monks are tied down by very strict vows. A layman may marry four times, but not a fifth. Churches are numerous, for whoever builds one believes he has pur-

chased pardon for all his sins; but they are buildings of no architectural pretensions, being, like the ordinary houses, circular edifices surrounded by a conical roof. Morality is at a low ebb, and filth and dirt prevail in every dwelling. The bulk of the nation is agricultural, but every Christian subject is compelled, under a penalty to follow his governor to the field whenever summoned. From the king to the peasant, the costume of the men consists of a large loose web of coarse cotton cloth enveloping the entire person in graceful folds, but well-nigh insulating the wearer from external

SHOODIC, a series of lakes, U States, in N of St Washington, state Maine. The most E. of them, called the Big Lake, is about 9 m. long, and discharges itself by a very rapid stream into Grand Lake, which is a beautiful expanse, 15 m. long, very deep and clear, and well stocked with fish. The other more considerable lakes are the Black-dub-as-Po, Hovee Shon, and Pleasant. Between and through these lakes there is a navigation of nearly 100 m., interrupted only between the Big and Grand Lakes.

SHOPLAND par Eng Essex 1089 ac. Pop. 61

SHOREHAM, two parts. Eng. 1.—

1 Kent 5500 ac. Pop. 1191 — 2

Sussex 1870 ac. Pop. 278.

SHOREHAM (New), a market

town, port, part bar and par England,

on Sussex, 6 m W by N Brighton, near

the mouth of the Adur, here crossed

by a suspension-bridge, and on the

London and South-coast railway. It

consists for the most part of irregular

streets and old houses, but has recently

been much improved and is paved and

lighted with gas. The principal build-

ings and establishments are an ancient

parish church, presenting an interest-

ing specimen of Norman architecture.

Independent and Wesleyan chapels,

two endowed grammar national, and

infantschools, an elegant custom-house

in the Grecian style, a museum, con-

servatory and theatre. The harbour

is encumbered by a bar with 14 ft. to

17 ft. water and was used for some

time by the steamers in connection

with the above railway. The steamers

have been removed to Newhaven, but

Shoreham still continues to carry on



CHRISTIAN WARRIORS OF SHOA.—From Harter's Illustrations of the Highlands of Shoa.

ton. The sword, the spear and the buckler are the national weapons. The first, barely 2 ft. long and rather resembling a sickle than an implement of war is firmly grided to the hilt of every male, and protrudes inconspicuously behind. A cloak of prepared lion tawny, or camel skin is added by the better classes on the journey, or on the foray, but shoes or sandals are unknown. Meals are taken twice a-day and new flesh forms the grand aliment of life, the most sovereign comfort being entertained for all who employ a culinary process. The bull is thrown down at the door of the eating-house, its head nearly severed from its body, and no sooner is the brain out of the carcass than the raw and quivering flesh is heaped round to the banquet. Sour bread made of tef, barley and wheat, is eaten with a stimulating potage of onions, red pepper and salt. Various intoxicating beverages are partaken of, till intoxication, brawling and fighting ensue. The Christian population of Shoa and Effat are situated at 1,000,000 souls, and that of the Mahomedan and Pagan population of the numerous dependencies at 1,500,000.—Harris, *Highlands of Ethiopia*. *Moctet d'Hercourt, Voy dans le Royaume de Choa*.

SHOAL BAY a bay New S. Wales 845 m N W Port Jackson lat. 29° 25' S. It receives the waters of the Clarence. Steamers ply between this bay and Sydney.

SHOALHAVEN a river, New S. Wales, which flows N E then E and falls by a broad estuary into the Pacific, 10 m S.S.W. Sydney. In the upper part of its course it is nearly on a level with the surface of the surrounding country, but afterwards flows through a rocky ravine, about 1500 ft. deep. It is navigable for about 20 m. for vessels of 70 tons to 80 tons.

SHOBDON par Eng Hereford, 3337 ac. Pop. 538

SHOBROOKE par Eng Devon, 8285 ac. Pop. 812

SHOCKLACH, par Eng Chester 2261 ac. Pop. 366.

SHOEBURY two parts Eng Essex.—1 (North) 2131

ac. Pop. 129.—2 (South), 5100 ac. Pop. 158.

SHODDEN, par Eng Kent 1985 ac. Pop. 480

SHONA a small isl Scotland W coast, co. Inverness,

lat. (W point) 56° 49' N; lon 6° 43' W; 3 m. to 4 m.

long, 14 m broad, mostly covered with heath and wood

but with some beautifully verdant and fertile spots. It con-

tains an excellent and secure anchorage.

an important trade owing chiefly to its being a warehousing port for timber, and for W Indian Madagascarian, African, Russian, French, Dutch, and other produce. In 1851 the tonnage of the port was 103 vessels, of 10,804 tons; the vessels entered were 1007 of 90,981 tons, and cleared 490 vessels, of 25,946 tons. Shoreham has long been noted for its ship-building and has a productive fishery, and extensive works for making cement. Area of par, 170 ac. Pop. 2590. The reform two members to Parliament it includes nearly all the rape of Bamber. Pop. 30,538.

SHORKOT, a tn Punjab 58 m N E Multan. Near it, on an eminence, are some conspicuous ruins which according to a native tradition mark the site of a town, the sovereignty of which was conquered by an invader from the W, whom Durnes supposes to have been Alexander the Great. P 2000

SHORINCOTE par Eng Wilt, 485 ac. Pop. 29

SHORNE AND MUTTON par Eng Kent, 8214 ac.

Pop. 964.

SHORWYLL par Eng Hants 2685 ac. Pop. 678.

SHOTLEY two parts. Eng.—1 Northumberland,

12,460 ac. Pop. 1227.—2 Suffolk 2051 ac. Pop. 505.

SHOTT FY BUNDES a tn England, co. Durham, in the

vale of the Derwent, here crossed by a stone-bridge, 14 m

S W Newcastle-upon Tyne. It has a number of good houses

and shops as well as detached villas, a district church, manu-

factures of cutlery two paper-mills and salines and alalyche

springs.

SHOTSWEIL, par Eng Warwick 1680 ac. P 328

SHOUTYSHAM par Eng Berks, 1916 ac. P 123.

SHOTTESHAM two parts Eng Norfolk, area, 8546 ac.

—1 (St. Andrew) P 587.—2, (St. Mary and St. Martin) P 522

SHOTTESHAM, par Eng Suffolk, 1185 ac. P 372

SHOTTIS, or BICKHAM SHOTTIS, par Scot. Lanark

82,000 ac.; rich in coal and iron, contains villages of Cleland

and Kirk-o-Shotts, and extensive iron-works. Pop. 5898

SHOTTWICK, par Eng Chester, 2574 ac. Pop. 874.

SHOUT DHAM, two parts Eng Norfolk.—1, 3868 ac.

Pop. 708.—2 (Thorpe) 1480 ac. Pop. 288

SHOWY a tn Central Africa, L bank Shary, where the

deltas of that river commences, 20 m S E. Lake Tchad, lat.

12° 45' N; lon. 15° 25' E

SHRAWARDINE, par Eng Salop 1951 ac. P 185

SHRAWLEY par Eng Worcester 1877 ac. P 547
SHREWSBURY a market tn. and mun and parl bor England, cap. Shropshire, pleasantly situated on two eminences of a peninsula formed by the windings of the Severn on the Shrewsbury canal and on the Shrewsbury and Birmingham railway 128 m. N N W London. It is very fertile, and consists of several handsome modern houses, intermingled with a much larger number of inferior description, generally of wood, and often of very picturesque appearance. Part of the ancient walls still remains, and the communication across the Severn is maintained by two bridges, one of them a handsome structure of seven semi-circular arches. The other structures and objects deserving of notice are the remains of the castle, which figured much in the wars between the English and Welsh, and is still conspicuous by its keep, though modernised; the abbey church, so called because originally attached to a magnificent Benedictine abbey and still though deprived of its original character by alterations, presenting several features of ancient grandeur; St. Chad's church, a handsome circular edifice in the Greek style, with a rustic tower, St. Mary's, of ancient date with a lofty and finely proportioned spire, two other parish churches, Baptist, two Independent, Wesleyan, Primitive, New Connection, and Welsh Methodist. Sandemanian Unitarian, and B. Catholic chapels; a royal free and richly endowed grammar-school, British national, and other schools; a spacious and handsome town and shire hall elegant public rooms, an ancient council house with richly ornamented wooden gateway a white-hall equally ancient, a column in honour of Lord Hill barracks, assembly rooms, a theatre, a mechanics institute, a natural history and antiquarian society, with a museum and library an agricultural society a public library an ancient market house, a lunatic asylum and a jail and house of correction. The chief manufactures are thread, linen yarn, canvas large castings and white important works in iron, brass, tin, brass and steel. As the principal depot for Welsh cloth and blankets the town commands a considerable trade, and the salmon fishery of the Severn is valuable. Beside two weekly markets, one of them for corn there are monthly fairs. Shrewsbury appears to have become a place of importance shortly after the departure of the Romans, and in the time of Alfred ranked as one of the chief cities of England. In the reign of Canute it suffered severely in 1016, for having espoused his cause in preference to that of Edmund Ironside. At the time of the Conquest, William bestowed it with most of the shire on Roger de Montgomery who was created Earl of Shrewsbury and built his strong castle, as well as a wall across the isthmus of its peninsula. Standing on the Welsh frontier it was often exposed to the incursions of the natives, and became so important as a military station that Edward I made it his temporary residence in 1277 removing the courts of king's bench and exchequer to it, and in 1288 assembled a parliament in it. Another parliament met in it under Richard II in 1397, and in 1403, the famous battle, which ended in the defeat of Hotspur and the Scotch sort of Douglas, his ally by Henry IV. was fought in its vicinity. During the wars of the Roses, Shrewsbury took part with the house of York, and was the asylum of the queen of Edward IV. when she gave birth to the prince Richard and George the former of whom, with his elder brother was afterwards ignominiously murdered by his uncle, Richard III. During the parliamentary war it was zealously advocated the cause of Charles I, and suffered severely in consequence having been taken by storm. Still its loyalty was unshaken and it afterwards made repeated attempts in the royal favour. Shrewsbury is a bor by prescription and sends two members to Parliament. P 10,661
SHREWSBURY, several townships and villa, U States —1, Massachusetts, 83 m. W by N Boston, with manufactures of clothing, guns, leather hats, &c. Pop. 1569.—2, New Jersey, 86 m. E. by N Trenton, with a furnace, tannery, leather-yard, and several mills. Pop. 8180.—3, Vermont 64 m. S. Montpelier on Cold River. Pop. 1268
SHREWTON, par Eng Wilt 1778 ac. Pop. 682
SHRIVENHAM a vil and par England co Berks, 6 m. S.W. Faringham with a large church in the Norman style, and several almshouses. Both the Wilts and Berks canals, and the Great Western railway, pass through the parish Area of par 8430 ac. Pop. 3166.

SHRONELL, par Irel Tipperary 2896 ac. P 601
SHROPSHAM, par Eng Norfolk-1878 ac. Pop. 613.
SHROPSHIRE, or Shropshire an island co. England, bounded N. by Cheshire, the detached part of Flintshire, and a corner of Denbighshire W. the latter county, and the co. Montgomery and Radnor E. Hereford and Worcester and M. Stafford Area, 859,650 ac. of which nearly 750,000 ac. are supposed to be arable, meadow, and pasture. The surface is extremely varied—in some parts rugged and mountainous, in others comparatively level. The highest summits attain elevations of from 1000 ft. to 1728 ft. above sea-level. The new red sandstone occupies the whole N. portion of the county, and the old red sandstone a considerable part of the S. division. Another portion comprising about one-fourth of its surface is composed of the stratified rocks of the Silurian and Cambrian systems. The principal mineral products are iron coal lead limestone, and freestone. Some of the coal-fields are very extensive, and very productive. The soil is various, but generally fertile, and is on the whole well cultivated although there are extensive tracts of waste-land, and considerable portions of the elevated districts too barren or rugged to admit of cultivation. The principal crops are wheat, barley oats, peas, vetches, turnips, potatoes, and beans. In the S. and W. breeding and dairying are carried on to a considerable extent. A good deal of cheese is made, and large flocks of turkeys are raised. The manufactures include that of iron to a very great extent chains, wire, carriages, gloves, and flannel. Shropton returns 11 members to Parliament—four for the county, and two for each of the boroughs of Shrewsbury Dringden and Winkles and one for Ludlow Pop. 229,941

SHROTON par Eng Dorset. See IWERNE-COUNTWAY
SHRUTE, three par Irel —1, Mayo 10,862 ac P 3004 —2 Longford, 6748 ac. P 2786.—3 Queen's co 932 ac Pop 182

SHURPNADIH, a river Nova Scotia flows through the centre of that peninsula, and after a N. course, enters Minas basin 45 m. N Halifax, with which city and its harbour it is connected by a canal, 30 m. long.

SHURPNEIGH two par Eng Warwick —1 (Lower) 879 ac Pop 160 —2 (Upper) 810 ac. Pop. 30

SHINDY-CAMP, par Eng Cambridge 2232 ac P 896

SHIHRE-RADIC, a to. Persia. See BABAKER.

SHIJABAD a to. Punjab & bank Chenab 80 m. E. by W Multan. It is large, and its lofty and irregular fortifications give it externally a very unusual appearance. It has a good harbor, and manufactures of cottons, and turn-d. wares of a superior kind. It was taken by Lieut. Edwards in his advance to Multan in June 1849. Pop. 4500.—(Dunlop Gen. Jour. ix. 69 &c.)

SHIJANTOOL, a small tn. Punjab of about 500 houses, 8 m. E. Attock lat. 33° 53' N. lon. 72° 26' E. It is remarkable for a spring of mineral water, and a place of accommodation for travellers built near it by one of the Mogul emperors.

SHILAH a tn. European Turkey, Bulgaria in an extensive basin enclosed by lofty hills of the Balkan range, 133 m. N N W Constantinople. These hills, which present steep faces, particularly on the S. side of the town and also on the N. being the valley immediately beyond them form a kind of natural ramparts, to which much additional strength has been given by a series of outworks, particularly on the E. where the hills though lower, are from their steepness and position well adapted for this purpose. In this way the heights around Shilah form an entrenched camp which if at all defended, cannot easily be forced but which at the same time, from its extent requires a very numerous force to defend it. In addition to the fortifications on the heights, the nearer approaches to the town are protected by several strong redoubts and batteries, and also by a citadel, which occupies a very commanding position and is in excellent repair. Owing to the strength of these works, a regular war appears to have been considered unnecessary, and the only thing of the kind which Shilah possesses is an earthen rampart and fosses, confined to its E. side. There is little in the town itself to attract much attention. It is for the most part indifferently built; but has a large square, really the scene of much activity several handsome mosques, beautiful baths, and the magnificent mansions of the grand vizier Djemal-Hassan-Pasha. The most conspicuous modern build-

between lat. 11 and 14° N., and the mines in the island of *Raiang*, off the W. coast, are perhaps scarcely less productive than those of Benom. Gold not less extensively, though far less abundantly diffused than tin, is obtained in tolerable purity, but the amount obtained is insufficient for the home supply, owing to the great quantities employed in gilding temples and images, and it is accordingly imported from the Malay countries. The most abundant of all the metals in Siam is iron, which is extensively wrought in the lower districts, on and near the upper waters of the Menam. Cast-iron has been sold at Bangkok for a dollar and a half (½ Ba.) the pond of 133 lb. Copper and lead are wrought to some extent chiefly by the mountain-tribes, and both zinc and antimony are found to the E. of the Menam. The last-named metal is raised for the use of the Chinese in smelting iron. The sapphirine, oriental ruby, and oriental topaz, are found in the hills of Chantim, (lat 18 40') on the E. side of the gulf, where they are obtained by digging up and washing the alluvial soil. The mines yielding these are a monopoly of the king.

Population.—Rice (called *iso-ann*) and maize are the grains most extensively cultivated. The former, sold at less than 2s. per cwt. is exported in large quantities, principally to China, but none of the latter is exported. Of the tropical frumaceous roots, the Siamese raise the usual varieties, and among others the sweet potato. Coconuts and areca-palms are numerous, especially the former in the lower districts, and the oil is extensively exported. No part of the East is more celebrated for the abundance and quality of its fruits. The mango, mangelstein, leeches, durian, rambutan, pomegranate, papaya, guava, pine-apple, and, in short, all the fruits of S. China and Hindoostan, the Indian islands, and tropical America, are luxuriously abundant, and of exquisite quality. The cultivation of the sugar-cane (a product known here in its natural state from time immemorial) was introduced by the Chinese in 1812, and ever since an important article of export to China, British India, &c. Blackpepper of good quality to the extent of about 7000 cwt. annually is raised in the province of Chantimban, and mostly exported to China. Tobacco, formerly imported from Java is now raised throughout the country and exported to Cochina-China and several of the Malay countries. Cotton of several sorts is grown and largely exported to the island of Hainan in the China Sea. Gardamoms are plentifully obtained in royal preserves strictly guarded, and the produce is sent principally to China. A gum, resembling benzoin, grows spontaneously in the forests of Laos, and is cheap and abundant. Camboja is yielded by a species of *Garcinia* in the forests on the E. coast of the Gulf of Siam, and in the Siamese portion of Cambodia (whence its name). In the same districts also are procured large quantities of scented agila or aloes wood which is both much used by the natives, and sent to the Chinese who employ it for sacred purposes, and use it in their private and public temples. Sappan-wood is procured extensively from the forests between lat 10° and 15° and in point of quantity it forms the most considerable of all the Siamese exports. It is sent principally to China, but also to Bengal and Europe. Excellent teak-timber abounds in the forests of Upper Siam, and is much used in the construction of junks and temples, but very little is exported. Crawford also mentions a forest-tree, producing a valuable wood of a red colour fine-grained, admitting a good polish and called *pa-roon* by the Portuguese, which is exported and largely employed by the Chinese in cabinet-work.

Animals.—Among quadrupeds animals are the tiger and leopard, the bear, otter, musk-deer, the cat and the dog, both wild and domestic. Porcupines, squirrels, rats, and mice are common. The pangolin is found in the forests and its scaly skin is sold to the Chinese, who esteem it for its medicinal qualities. The orang-outang and other species of apes are pretty abundant. Among the ruminating quadrupeds are found seven species of deer, the sheep, goat, ox, and buffalo. The horses are of small size (under 15 hands), and are not much reared by the natives, those in use being principally procured from Kuran in China. The hog exists abundantly in the forests, and is domesticated by the Chinese residents. The single-horned rhinoceros is met with in unusual numbers, and is hunted for its hide and horn, both of which are exported to China. The principal beast of the Siamese, however, is in the high perfection of their elephants,

which here attain a size and beauty elsewhere unknown, and are held in high esteem throughout India. They are freely used both for riding and as beasts of burden, except at Bangkok, where their use is expressly limited to persons of high rank. A very great additional value is set on white elephants, evidently albinos, which when captured become the property of the king. Alligators, deer, monkeys, and even tortoises, are by no means uncommon in Siam. Among the birds, the water-birds and vaders are by far the most numerous; geese, ducks, boobies, cormorants, king-fishers, storks, and pelicans are frequent in the forests abound with psonates, pheasants and pigeons, and in the islands are large flocks of moths and sea-swallows, the latter producing the famed edible birds nests. Crocodiles, crocodiles, and other kinds of lizards, tortoises, and green-turtles are numerous, the last of which, as well as their eggs, are in great request among the Siamese as an article of food, and from their sale add not unconsiderably to the royal revenue. The bee-honey of Siam attains an immense size, and there are many species of snakes. The fish of the Menam are abundant, but of inferior quality. The only insect in Siam worthy of notice is the *Coccus lacca*, which produces the valuable dye and gum, the lac of commerce.

Population.—The population includes, besides the native aboriginal Siamese, who comprise the *Tha-na-so*, or lesser, inhabiting the low country, and the *Tha-na-so*, or greater, a tribe of mountaineers, vast numbers of emigrants from other countries, Laos, Cambanga, Malaya, and several half-civilized mountain-tribes with numerous foreign settlers, Chinese, Mahomedans and Hindoos from W. India, Peguans and Portuguese. Crawford in 1822, and Mr Roberts, American ambassador, ten years later, estimate their numbers as follows—

CRAWFORD 1822.		ROBERTS, 1830.	
Siamese	1,320,000	Siamese	1,000,000
Laos	640,000	Laos	1,000,000
Leguans	8,000	Malay	200,000
Cambodia	45,000	Chinese	500,000
Malaya	195,000		
Chinese	440,000		
Hindoo, &c.	5,000		
Portuguese	2,000		
Total	2,790,000	Total	2,500,000

By both authorities, however the numbers of the Chinese settlers are perhaps considerably underrated for besides 800,000 resident at Bangkok, they are dispersed all over the country, forming almost exclusively the miners, sugar-mill factors, artisans and merchants of the entire kingdom. In 1850 Mgr J. Baptiste Pallegoux, Evêque de Malles (*Hall Soc Geo* 1852), estimates the total population of Siam at 6,005,600 of which he claims 50,000 as belonging to the R. Catholic faith.

Physical Character.—The Siamese, in common with the Laos, Cambodians, and Malays, are members of the great Mongolian family and of the same race as the people of Burmah and Assam in stature they do not average more than 5 ft. 8 inches in height, and in personal appearance *legis Malacca*, i. e. 1450 they come behind any nation I have yet seen especially the women, among whom—and thousands more under my notice—I never saw one who was comely. They have a lighter-coloured skin than the W. Asiatics, but darker than the Chinese, and all classes delight in heightening their complexion by the use of turmeric. Owing also to frequent bathing their skin is remarkably smooth soft and shining. They are inclined to obesity have large lower limbs, and stout long arms, yet they are by no means a strong or robust people. Their faces are broad and flat, with round prominent cheek bones, a small nose obtusely pointed, and rather hollow at the bridge, a large mouth with rather thick lips, the lower jaw long and square at the back, small black eyes a low forehead, and very sandy hair. Their hair is always black, thick, coarse, and lank, worn close by both sexes except from the forehead to the crown, where it is about 3 inches long and made to stand erect. Both sexes wear the hair alike, and would scarcely be distinguishable, but that the men are better-looking than the women, who are generally very fat, with stout legs and arms and enormously large mouths.

Habits and Manners, &c.—The costume of the Siamese is very simple, consisting in both sexes of a cotton or silk cloth of dark colour wrapped around the body, with the end passed between the thighs tucked in at both ends, and descending below the knees. They reject ornaments in the nose or ears, and

wear no jewels, but are fond of bangles, bracelets, and necklaces, and they almost cover their children with gold and silver chains, armlets, and anklets. They use no turbans but in the sun wear a light hat made of palm-leaves. They universally stain the teeth with an indelible black dye, and the better classes, like the Chinese, permit the finger-nails to grow to an enormous length. Malacca describes the Siamese as chiefly mean, ignorant, conceited, slothful, servile, mendacious, and deceitful added to which, though very quarrelsome, they are cowardly, and exhibit a national vanity more repulsive even than that of the Chinese. They are, however, temperate and abstemious by no means revengeful obedient to the laws and strongly attached by their domestic ties. The women are not ill treated nor confined, as in some other countries, where polygamy is common but still they perform most of the labour of the field, work the looms on the river as weavers, &c., and are extensively employed as retail traders. Those of the higher class spend their time in idleness and sleep. Slavery prevails throughout, many of the chiefs having hundreds and some thousands of slaves. A slave trade is regularly carried on along the Burmese frontier and the Cambodian provinces are periodically invaded by large bodies of Siamese kidnappers. Slaves are sold by their creditors, wives by their husbands children by their parents and some even sell themselves but of the aggregate number of slaves in Siam it is impossible to form an approximate idea. With regard to food, rice is universally the staple article, mixed sometimes with balachong and dried shrimp or other small fish. The natives also freely partake of a meat-diet as beef, poultry, &c. The principal amusements of the Siamese are dramatic representations, singing, playing on rude musical instruments and looking at the feats of dancers and tumblers. Playing chess is a favourite pastime as are all kinds of gambling, firing kites, shuttlecock, and cock-fighting. **Literature, Literature, and Education.**—The Siamese language is exceedingly simple in its construction, and forms a connecting link between the Chinese and Malay, and is easily acquired by foreigners. The alphabet consists of thirty-six consonants and twelve vowels and the written characters, like the Burmese and Legman resemble the Pali and Sanscrit. The roots are few in number—all monosyllabic and there are no terminations to indicate gender number person, mood, or tense. The literature is meagre uninteresting and in point of imagination and force of expression, much below the Arabic, Persian, or Hindoostanee style is simple and literal, but by no means perspicuous and the compositions except epigrams are wholly trivial consisting of songs, romances, and a few characters but the Siamese have no written dramas, nor any history beyond the dry chronologies of their kings. Education is confined to a very limited extent few can do more than read and write awkwardly and perhaps cast accounts.

Arts, Manufactures, &c.—The Siamese have made but little progress in the useful arts. House-carpentry canoe and junk building manufacturing pottery and coarse cutlery, leather dressing, and the construction of musical instruments, are their chief mechanical employments. A few rude hand-loom are in operation, chiefly by women, but the fabrics, whether of silk or cotton, are of very coarse quality. Their domestic architecture is in an equally rude and backward state—the houses of the lower orders being formed wholly of wood or bamboo, roofed with palm-leaves, and mostly raised on piles, as in the rest of ultra-Ganges India. A few only in the capital are built with brick and mortar. Many of their houses, too are constructed on boats which abound on the river near Bangkok, of the arch they are wholly ignorant. Roads they are ignorant and wheel-carriages are all but unknown. On their religious edifices, however, the Siamese bestow abundant labour and expense these are constructed of solid masonry and covered with tiles, having all the wood-work laboriously carved and gilded, and filled with carved and stately gilded images of Buddha.

Trade and Navigation.—Siam has a most extensive trade both inland and overseas, as well as foreign. Every province of the kingdom produces some article in foreign demand, and Bangkok, from its situation on the Menam, has become the great centre of all its commerce. The principal articles brought down from the higher provinces are rice and paddy cotton, teak-wood, and sappan-wood, lac, benzoin,

ivory, and bees-wax, while the districts E. and W. of the Menam furnish gamboge, cardamoms and sugar the Malay provinces the rice, cotton &c. The foreign trade is conducted chiefly with the 8 ports of Annam, Java, Singapore, Palembang, &c., and occasionally with British India, the U. States, and Britain. Of these however, the most important is China, the trade with which employs 300 to 350 junks annually, having an aggregate burden of about 25,000 tons—mostly built in Siam by Chinese, who also are their exclusive navigators. The junks make one voyage annually, leaving the Menam in June, and returning in December. Their outward cargoes comprise sugar pepper and cotton, spices, tin, cardamoms, agilis, and sappan wood, sandal and other woods for cabinet-work, ivory and horn, lac, wax, betel-nuts, salt-fish hides and skins, feathers, and edible birds nests, for which they bring back in return pottery and porcelain, quinquina, tea, lac, dried fruits, vermicelli, raw and manufactured silks, bankens umbrellas, fans, and many minor articles. The exports to Europe and the U. States comprise sugar and pepper lac benzoin, and gamboge, tin, cardamoms, ivory, horns and hides, and with other minor articles—the imports, all kinds of textile fabrics, shawls, cotton-umbrellas, iron and steel goods, steel bars, lead and spelter, earthen and glass ware all kinds of hardware and cutlery, with firearms, muskets, &c.—the trade being carried on, of course, in foreign vessels. In 1855 a commercial treaty was concluded with Siam by Great Britain, and since then a considerable import and export trade has sprung up, chiefly through the port of Bangkok, rice forms an important item of the exports.

Money.—The only coin of the Siamese are silver—severely small bars of silver rounded at the ends, and stamped with a die on one side to represent the value, cowries are used for small change, and are the ordinary medium of traffic—400 cowries make a phea, 4 pheas a fuang, and 8 fuangs a taal or lot, which is equal to about 2s. 6d. English money. For weights they use the *phai* and *sat*—the former = 133 lbs., and the latter = 22 lbs. British.

Government, Army, Navy and Revenue, Laws, &c.—The government of Siam is a thorough despotism, subject to no restraint, except the apprehension of popular tumult or foreign invasion. The king, therefore, is considered almost, if not altogether in the light of a deity, and addressed as such, his most common designations being 'Sacred lord of lives' 'Owner of all' 'Most exalted and infallible lord, &c.' The sovereign, however appears to admit some share of dependence on the Emperor of China, to whom a periodical tribute is sent. Next in rank to the king, but immediately below him, is the *prince* or *vicerey*, one of the most exalted princes, chosen by the king at his accession, to assist him in his duties, and under this officer is a supreme council of ministers undertaking the different departments of government. There is neither hereditary rank nor aristocracy in Siam and the people generally seem to be more slaves, subservient in all things to the pride and caprices of the sovereign. Indeed every adult male Siamese is compelled continually to give a third of his time in the king's service, though he usually pays him an exemption-tax, or *phai*, in substitution. There is no standing army but every able-bodied male is liable to be called into the field by the mere will of his chief. Good brass-cannons some of them very large, but seldom with proper carriages are made, and mortars are imported. At Bangkok there is the semblance of a respectable navy consisting of scores of war-junks, galleys, and other vessels of various sizes, built on the Cochinchinese model, and mounting heavy guns. But the Siamese are no sailors, and when brought into service, these vessels are manned by the Portuguese population, and officered by Chinese or other foreigners. The government revenue is derived from several sources—1, a poll-tax, 2, a tax on spirits distilled from rice, 3, license-duties on fishing and gambling (both offences against the religion); 4, a shop-tax, 5, monopoly trade-rights from the sale of tin, ivory cardamoms, agilis wood, sappan-wood, gamboge, edible swallows-nests, and turtles-eggs it, imports on external trade, both import and export, 7, a land-tax; 8 tribute from dependent states—the whole amounting in 1855 to about \$2,145,000. The military and civil governments are also judges and magistrates, and decide cases subject to appeal to the provincial vicerey. There are written laws, which are made, altered, or amended at the sovereign's

will, but apparently generally formed on the Chinese model. Offenses are punished, as in China, by a very liberal and indiscriminate application of the bamboo. No distinction is made between offenders, even should they be priests, nor are pecuniary compositions for crimes allowable.

Religion.—The Siamese profess Buddhism of a very degraded kind, introduced into the country about the middle of the 7th century. The priests are called *talapossas*, and it is compulsory on every man to devote the early part of his life to the sacred office. The regular priests live together in large monasteries called *ayoutas*, near the temples, divided into six grades and acknowledging the direction of a superior above them all is the *San-krai*, or high-priest, who is appointed by the king, and ranks next to him in spiritual authority. The priests, unlike the laity are always fully and respectably dressed in yellow robes, like those of Ceylon and other Buddhist countries. The moral code of the religion is comprised in five negative precepts—1. not to kill (which extends to animals, plants, and even seeds); 2. not to steal; 3, to commit no impurity; 4, not to tell falsehoods; 5, to drink no intoxicating liquors. Little attention, however, is paid to any of these, except by the priests, it being the business of the laity to am, and of the *talapossas* not only to be holy themselves but by their holiness to expiate the sins of the people. Their ordinary religious services are carefully performed and with little attention to decorum, but they have many occasional ceremonies of an impressive character among which are their funerals or burnings of the dead, whose ashes the survivors usually form into little gilded statues of Gaudama. A Protestant mission from America was established in 1853 and a printing-press, under the superintendence of these missionaries is in operation.

History.—Siam appears to have no place in history prior to A.D. 638 and the credible records go back only to 1350 the date of the foundation of Ayuthea or Yuthea, the old capital. In the same century the country became for a considerable period tributary to Cambodia. The first notice of the Siamese by European writers is an account of an overland expedition against Malacca in 1502. In 1612 an English ship ascended the river as far as Yuthea, eight years after which, the Portuguese went further than first missionaries. In 1683 Constantine Phaulkon, an enterprising Greek, became prime-minister, and like Shing Antran in Cochin China subsequently introduced a respect for European customs and notions. Mutual embassies were at this period sent between Siam and the court of France, with which Phaulkon intrigued to bring about a revolution. The discovery of this, however, led to his downfall and death as well as the expulsion of the French. Contests for the throne distracted the country from 1690 till 1759, during which interval Alompra, the victor and founder of the present Burman dynasty seized Merga Tavoy, and Martaban, and overran the whole valley of the Mekong. During the war some of the principal cities moved to Chantabun province, on the E. side of the Gulf of Siam, and thus escaped the presence and exactions of the Burman armies. Among these was Pyo-pa-tak the son of a wealthy Chinaman, by a native woman, who gradually gathered followers, and made successful resistance to the new dynasty till at length he drove the Burmans from the country and assumed the throne. With a view to commerce he made Bangkok the metropolis, instead of Yuthea. The kingdom is stated to be now larger and in a better state than ever. The Tenasserim provinces are indeed lost; but his dynasty has also recently become possessed of one of the most rich and fertile sections of Cambodia, embracing the rich province of Battambang, conquered and retained in 1809 and recently also it has acquired dominion over the N. Malay states of Kedah, Patani, Ligor &c.—(Crawford's *Embassy to Siam and Cochin-China*, Roberts' *Embassy to Cochin-China, Siam, and Malacca*, Malcolm's *S. E. Asia*, Finlayson's *Mission to Yuthea*, Milne's *Mission*, Gifford's *in Roy Geo. Journal*, Moor's *Asiatic Archipelago*, Chantabun Repository, Berghaus's *Ritter's Redlands*, Richardson's *Mission to the Court of Siam*, *Four Asiat. Soc. Serail*, Anderson's *Trade of the Peninsula*.)

SIAMPA, or Chantabun, a country. See AYUTHEA.

SIANO, a Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, 7 sq. M. N. W. Salerno. Pop. 8000.

SIANU, a vil and com. ad. Sardinia, div. Sassari, on a slope near Sora. Pop. 1340.

SIAS, an Indian Archipelago. See SAUW.

SIAS, a river, Russia, issues from a lake in gov. Novgorod; flows N. N. W., and falls into the S. shore of Lake Ladoga, 9 m. S. E. N. E. Nova-Ladoga; total course, about 180 m.

SIATUV, SAUW, or SAU, one of the Sangre Is. Indian Archipelago about 50 m. off S. E. point of Ilo, Cebu, Is. (S. E. point) 2° 25' N. lon. 123° 27' E. (a). It is about 34 m. in circuit and at its N. end is an active volcano. On its E. coast, at the village of Ooloo, is good anchorage, protected by a number of small islands. SAUW is fertile, but uncultivated by its indolent inhabitants, and consequently yields only coconuts, oil, and a kind of indifferent earth nut. Pop. 8000.

SIATWSK, or SIATWAS, a ta. Russia, gov. and 75 m. S. W. Orel, on the Bera and the Lake Marsha. It contains three stone and two wooden churches, and two monasteries, in one of which the Bishop of Orel once had his palace and his manufactures of earthen and stone ware, paint and verdigris and a considerable trade in corn and hemp. Pop. 5000.

SIBBERTOFT, prov. Eng. Northampton, 2048 ac. P. 876.

SIBBERTSWOLD, or SIBBERTSWOLD, prov. Eng. Kent, 1838 ac. Pop. 428.

SIBDON, LANWORTH, prov. Eng. Salop, 1090 ac. P. 80.

SIBERIA, a large section of the Russian Empire occupying the whole of N. Asia between lat. 45° and 78° N. and lon. 60° and 180° E. It is bounded, N. by the Arctic Ocean, E. the Sea of Kamisharka and the N. Pacific Ocean, S. the Sea of Okhotsk, China, and Independent Tartary and W. Russia in Europe greatest length from W. to E. about 4800 m. greatest breadth, about 2000 m. estimated area, about 5,517,666 English sq. m. Its administrative divisions, with their separate population are exhibited in the following table—

DIVISIONS AND POPULATION OF SIBERIA

GOVERNMENTS—	Population 1864
Tobolsk	1,221,906
Tomsk	984,511
Jambsuk	394,280
Irkutsk	21,936
FRONTIERS—	
Trans-Baikal	11,000
Yakutsk	11,360
Amur	41,000
Verkh	38,476
Chita	17,411
Blagovest	800,100
Orenburg	4,770,928
Total	4,770,928

This immense territory has much less diversity of surface than might be presumed from its extent. Assuming the meridian of 103° as a line of demarcation, two regions will be formed—a W. and an E., exhibiting a very marked difference in the configuration of their surface. Both regions have their greatest altitude in the S. and may be considered as a vast inclined plane, sloping gradually N. to the Arctic Ocean, but the E. region is traversed in different directions by several mountain-ranges, whereas the W. region with the exception of the chain of the Ural on the W., and that of the Altai on the S. frontiers, forms a vast plain almost unbroken by any greater heights than a few hills and the banks of the rivers which wind across it. This plain towards the S., has a height of about 3000 ft. above the sea, but towards the N. or as near its level as often to become almost inundated. For convenience of description, it has been arranged, according to its productive powers in four divisions—the steppe or pastoral, the agricultural, the woody and the moorland or tundra. The steppe, occupying the most elevated part of the plain extends from the S. frontiers N. to lat. 55° and from the W. frontiers, within these limits E. to the banks of the Irutsk. The greater part of it consists of what is called the steppe of Irutsk, and has a bare and almost sterile surface, often incultivated with salt, but also occasionally covered with a scanty vegetation and sometimes even enriched by means of green pasture, over which the nomadic tribes roam with their flocks and herds. The agricultural division extends N. to lat. 60° though its exact limits cannot be more properly defined by a parallel of latitude, since they more properly form a waving line encroaching or encroached upon by the

other divisions, according as the configuration of the surface and properties of the soil are favourable or unfavourable to agricultural operations. In many parts, where it borders on the steppes, it has much of the same character, and has only occasional tracts which have been or can be advantageously brought under the plough and in many other parts, as the same vegetative power which may be employed in growing corn naturally grows trees, and several forests are often found, but still the term agricultural is properly applied to it, as it is only within its limits that agriculture is successfully prosecuted on an extensive scale, and occupies a considerable proportion of the inhabitants. The division thus named has an extent more than double that of the British Islands, and under favourable circumstances, might furnish subsistence to a very large population, but, as yet, it is only the more fertile alluvial tracts adjacent to the rivers that have been brought under anything like regular culture. Within this division, though not properly belonging to it, is the steppe of Baraba, situated between the Irkutsk and the Ob. The S. portion greatly resembles the steppes of Latvia, though on the whole it is not so arid and has a more abundant vegetation. The N. portion, though flat and swampy is covered with nearly continuous forests of birch and fir, barmed by numerous wild animals, including the beaver. This portion of the Baraba or Baraninsk steppes may therefore be considered as the commencement of the wooded division which extends N. to lat. 64 and in parts to 66° though in the higher latitude the trees are seldom of very vigorous growth. The whole of the division is covered with vast forests of birch and different species of fir and pine. It is not at all adapted to agriculture, but barley and rye are occasionally cultivated particularly in the vicinity of Baraba near lat. 64 where also tannins of great size are grown. The population, few in numbers, are settled chiefly on the banks of the Ob and Yenisei and live chiefly on game and fish, the latter, including salmon sturgeon and herrings ascending from the sea as far as the confluence of the Tom. Wild animals also are very numerous, and many valuable furs are obtained. The last division is that of the moorland or tundra, consisting of a low monotonous flat covered with moss and nearly destitute of trees. It extends along the shores of the Arctic Ocean, and has no rigorous a climate that even in summer ice is found a few inches below the surface. Here the reindeer exists in vast herds, both wild and domesticated, while bears and foxes are also numerous and furnish valuable furs and the coasts and mouths of the rivers are frequented by immense shoals of fish and flocks of fowl. One remarkable feature in the W. part of the tundra is an isolated mountain mass which runs with steep sides to the N. of Obedinsk, about lat. 66°, and forms a kind of range divided into five summits, the highest of which attains the height of 4993 ft.

Siberia to the E. of lat. 105° forming nearly one-half of the whole territory has a much more diversified surface than the W. region, and owing partly to its general ruggedness and elevation and partly to the greater severity of its climate has much less land adapted for agricultural purposes. The Sea of Okhotsk has a bold and rocky shore, and the country behind rises with a steep ascent till a mountain-range is formed, with a general altitude of nearly 8000 ft. above sea-level. This range, under the name of the Stanovoi Mountains runs nearly parallel with the coast, till it reaches the frontiers of China, where it takes the name of the Fabelovsk Mountains, and proceeding W. continues for a long distance to form the boundary between the two superiors. It then takes the name of the Mountains of Dauria, and throws out numerous ramifications, which continuing W., throw their arms round Lake Baikal, and cover almost all the S. part of gov. Irkutsk. Other ramifications proceeding N. form the water-sheds of the numerous affluents of the S. bank of the Lena. On both sides of the river the surface continues elevated, and forms a tableland, the interior of which is still very imperfectly known. The best portions of E. Siberia occur in the S. of gov. Irkutsk, where, in the lower and more open valleys, the vicinity of Lake Baikal, cultivation has been attempted with success, and the oak and hazel unknown in other parts of Siberia, are found growing freely. In almost the whole of the same government, where the configuration of the surface does not present insurmountable obstacles, all the grains of Europe are grown, and even the mountains and hills are covered during the greater part of

the year with good pasture. Still farther N. in gov. Yakutsk, as far as the town of same name, corn is cultivated in patches in the upper vale of the Lena, though the far greater part of it is covered with fir and pine, with so much intervening space between the trees that a good deal of herbage sprouts up, and helps to nourish the numerous herds of cattle which are kept by the Yakuts and grazed chiefly on an immense tract of low land which extends from the Lena E. to the Aldan. The N. part of E. Siberia consists of two distinct portions, the one extending from lat. 105° E. to the lower valley of the Lena, and the other from that valley F. to Behring's Sea. The former portion is very imperfectly known, but, from the modes of life pursued by the Yakuts, who have taken possession of it, it is presumed that it consists chiefly of pasture-ground well adapted for the rearing of cattle, or of moorland wastes, on which no other animal than the reindeer is able to subsist in numerous herds. The latter portion, as far as the Kolyvan, is traversed from N. to S. by chains of low hills, separated from each other by wide valleys or open plains, and generally overgrown with stunted larch and birch. In these valleys and plains are numerous lakes, generally well supplied with fish, and bordered by low banks, on which a rich grassy sward is often seen. Another remarkable feature in this locality is the number of *altays* or dry lakes, consisting of a kind of wide basins, so far below the general level of the surface as to have become filled with water when the rivers overflowed their banks, and yet so shallow that the alga produced by the winter-frost form natural drains, through which the water escapes and leaves the lakes almost dry. The alluvial bottom, owing to the richness of the soil, immediately on the arrival of summer becomes clothed with the finest turf. When the drainage is less complete extensive morasses are formed covered only with moss or stunted larches, and so destitute of proper pasture that the districts in which they prevail are almost uninhabited. To the E. of the Kolyvan, branches from the Stanovoi Mountains stretch N., and form a series of ranges which frequently rise from 2000 ft. to 8000 ft. Some of these penetrate to the V. coast, and are seen forming precipitous cliffs at Shalakhin Nos, Cape North, and other headlands. Other ramifications from the Stanovoi pursue an easterly course, and traverse the remarkable peninsula of Kamchatka almost centrally to its S. extremity.

Rivers.—There are both numerous and of great magnitude. From the configuration of the country they almost all flow in a N. direction, and belong to the basin of the Arctic Ocean. The only exceptions are in the E. where the Anadyr flows E. into Behring's Sea, and a great number of small streams, following the same direction, fall either into the same sea or into the Sea of Okhotsk and in the S. where part of gov. Irkutsk is drained by affluents of the Amur and consequently belongs to the basin of the N. Pacific. The great rivers belonging to the basin of the Arctic flow for the most part through immense tracts of level country and hence are remarkable at once for the length of their course, the volume of water which they accumulate from numerous and important affluents, and the few obstacles which they present to a continuous navigation. The advantages which they offer in the latter respect are diminished by the long period during which they are frozen over; but even then they do not cease to be available for traffic and become, in fact, the great highways of the country. The Ob is one of the largest rivers of the Old World, the length of its course is 2400 m., and the area of its basin is 924,890 sq. m. Among its important affluents, many of them so large as to be entitled to rank as magnificent rivers, are the Irtysh, Ishim, and Tobol, which by uniting their streams, more than double the volume of the Ob, Tobol, and Ket. The estuary of the Ob forms a gulf from 70 m. to 80 m. wide and above 400 m. long. The quantities of fish taken in it, and along the whole course of the river, and in its tributaries, are almost incredible. According to Erman, the quantity consumed in gov. Tobolsk alone, and wholly taken from it, cannot be less than 60,000 tons annually. The Yenisei, the second river in importance, draws its waters from an area of not less than 1,000,000 sq. m. The length of its course if measured from the commencement of the Selenge, its remotest tributary, exceeds that of the Ob by 100 m. Its most important affluents are the Selenge, which, before entering Lake Baikal, drains an area

of more than 140,000 sq. m. the Angara, which reserves the debris of the lake, and in the lower part of its course, takes the name of Upper Tunguska; the Middle Tunguska, and the Lower Tunguska. The estuary of the Yenisei is about 20 m. wide, and 300 m. long. The Lena has a course of about 2000 m., and drains an area of about 800,000 sq. m. It rises hardly 30 m. to the W of Lake Baikal, and becomes navigable at 50 m. from its source. Its principal affluent is the Vitim, which has a course of 700 m., of which a considerable part is navigable; the Olekma, which flows 500 m. through interminable forests, the Aldan, which drains an extensive tract of table-land between lon 125 and 140° E. and the Vitim, which rises in a mountainous district not far from the Lower Tunguska, and flows W for about 800 m. The three large rivers above mentioned, which far surpass in magnitude all the other rivers of Siberia, and form its main trunk, are remarkable not merely for their common N. direction, but for the parallelism of their courses, which, particularly in the first two, the Ob and Yenisei, is not confined to the main streams, but is very apparent even in their tributaries. The most important of the minor rivers which send their waters directly to the Arctic Ocean are the Ixa, between the Ob and Yenisei, the Khatanga, the united Anzars and Olenok, and the Olenok, between the Yenisei and Lena, and to the E. of the latter, the Yana, Indigirka, and Kolyva. The course of the first is 500 m., that of each of the two last, 700 m. These minor rivers, like the larger, abound with fish, and at their mouths are frequented by such immense flocks of water-fowl as often to darken the air for miles around. The only important lakes are those of Baikal in gov Irkutsk, and Balkash Nor or Tangut, chiefly in the N. of gov Omsk, but partly within the Chinese frontiers. Numerous other lakes are scattered over the surface, and more especially in the tundra, where whole chains of them, covering extensive tracts, not infrequently occur.

Geology and Mines.—The geology of Siberia is very imperfectly known and hence in the best maps it only has been published, considerable tracts are left absolutely blank. Granite and crystalline schists are found chiefly on the E. slopes of the Ural Mountains, in the S. among the mountain-ranges of the Altai as far N. as lat. 57° N., and between lon 85 and 120° E., chiefly in gov Zemsk and Irkutsk on both sides of the Upper Tunguska and E. of the Yenisei. In the upper part of the basin of the Middle Tunguska and in the very E. extremity of the country, from lon. 115 to the shores of Bahrang's bay. The volcanic rocks belong mostly to the tertiary period, and are found chiefly in the S., in connection with the granite and crystalline schists above described. They compose the great mass of the mountain range which skirts the W. shores of Lake Baikal, and are seen in a still more magnificent and interesting form in the mountains which proceed from N. to S. nearly through the centre of the peninsula of Kamchatka, where several active volcanoes were seen and have been well described by Erman. Palaeozoic rocks, including under the designation rocks belonging partly to the Silurian, partly to the Devonian and partly to the carboniferous systems are developed chiefly in the N., where they occupy a large space in the form of a triangle, the apex of which is at the town of Irkutsk, and the base on the parallel of 60°, between lon 85° and 120° E. Another large development of the same rocks is seen on the N. W. and N. of the R. of Obkhotok and to a considerable distance inland. Secondary rocks higher in the series than the carboniferous system commence near the S. shores of Lake Tangut, and stretch N., occupying a considerable tract on both sides of the upper valley of the Irkutsk, including the districts around lakes Tobolsky and Kozmy. A more partial development of the same rocks is seen on the N. of the Ob, commencing near the confluence of the Ket, and extending N. in a comparatively narrow belt to the sources of the Tax. But by far the most extensive formation in Siberia is the tertiary, which stretches almost continuously from the last slopes of the Ural Mountains E., across the Ob to the valley of the Yenisei; and in other quarters though more intermingled with earlier formations, covers no inconsiderable portion of the surface. The shores of the Arctic Ocean, almost throughout their whole extent, and to a considerable distance inland, have a deep alluvial covering, remarkable for containing deposits of fossil elephants and other animals in such quan-

ties, that the ivory obtained from them forms an important article of commerce. The minerals of Siberia are evidently of immense value, and though the real extent of surface on which they are found is as yet only roughly guessed at, there cannot be a doubt that the most precious of all the metals exists there in greater abundance than in any other part of the Old World. Till recently the auriferous deposits were supposed to be almost confined to the E. slopes of the Ural Mountains, and to occupy a space extending over from 5° to 6° of latitude to the N. and S. of Ekaterinburg. The gold obtained from this zone never exceeded \$200,000 sterling in any one year and had even begun to decrease in consequence of the exhaustion of the alluvia of certain tracts, when it was discovered that some of the E. regions, particularly in gov. Tomsk and Yenisei, are highly auriferous, and that a tract larger in area than the whole of France contains gold, not in its alluvia, but in the very matrix of its rocks of palaeozoic schists and limestones, which when powdered and analyzed, are found to be more or less impregnated with gold. These regions alone, in 1843, raised £3,250,000 sterling being more than two-thirds of the whole produce of the Russian Empire, which did not during the same year raise in all more than £3,000,000. The principal mining districts are those of the Altai already mentioned, the Altai and Nerchinsk, in the basin of the Anzars. In the first, besides gold, a good deal of copper and iron and some silver and platinum, are obtained. The second district extends over great part of the Altai range but has its central locality at Bessaul. Its produce in gold, which used to be small, has lately been much increased. It has also extensive veins of copper, though the ore in general is not very rich, and hence, unless very easily smelted, is scarcely worth working. Argentiferous lead also is found but in less abundance. Iron remarkable for its natural malleable properties, arsenic, and antimony exist in the same district.

In the district of Nerchinsk the most which are obtained are about 150 m. are portions of run in lead, which is the more valuable because little of it is found anywhere else of the Russian Empire tin, zinc, and iron. The lateral alluvia of the Jablonov Mountains running from them into the longitudinal valley of the Shilka, have also been found to be highly auriferous, and are now as already mentioned, yielding large quantities of gold. In the same district of Nerchinsk, are also celebrated mines of arsenic and copper, found generally in connection with iron lodes. The other minerals of Siberia deserving of notice are salts found in natural crystals on the banks of lakes, chiefly in the steppes of Irtys and Baraba; Jasper and porphyry of great beauty quarried especially in the valley of the Charysh among the Altai Mountains; lapidularia found among the mountains in the vicinity of Lake Baikal; diamonds found occasionally on the E. slopes of the Ural Mountains; malachite obtained in greater or less quantity from all the mining districts, sometimes copper and iron, in the form of large plates, extensively used as a substitute for glass and found in greatest abundance on the banks of the Vitim.

Climate.—This country is remarkable for its rigor. The isothermal line which skirts the E. coast of Iceland in proceeding E. descends rapidly till it reaches St. Petersburg, and then more gradually till it reaches lon 100° E. where it is found in lat 53°. From this it proceeds nearly due E. passing through the S. part of Lake Baikal the town of Nerchinsk, and the S. extremity of Kamchatka. It thus appears that the E. coast of Iceland, in lat. 63° has the same mean temperature as E. Siberia in lat. 53°, in other words, that in proceeding from W. to E. the cold increases so much as to make places in the same latitude as Berlin to have a climate nearly as cold as Iceland. In the same manner the line of permanent ground-frost descends in parts of Siberia as far E. as lat 56° nearly the same as that of Edinburgh and over the whole country to the E. of the Ural Mountains is as low as lat. 60°. Erman found in Yakutsk, in a well which had been sunk to the depth of 42 ft. in the vain hope of finding water, that the fine sand and clay forming the sides of the shaft, were so frozen that the spade was useless, and the miner's pickaxe alone could pierce them, and proceeding in the assumption that the heat of the earth increases in a certain ratio from the surface to the centre, calculates that in this locality the melting point of ice or snow and consequently the depth to which the well must have been sunk to

obtain water was not less than 630 ft. He found that annually between 17th Dec. and 16th Feb. and most frequently in the first three weeks of January cold is experienced as cooling 40° Reaumur or 68° Fah.; in other words, a cold 30° Fah. below the freezing point, and that for two entire months, or one-sixth part of the whole year mercury is a solid body. This extreme winter is succeeded by an exceedingly warm summer. They usually commence on the 1st of April and the temperature increases rapidly till it attains its maximum in July. In this month the average height of the thermometer is about 68° Fah. but is not infrequently raised in the shade above 77°. The climate of Yakutsk, however, is admitted to be extreme even in Siberia, for in the W. part of it mercury does not freeze every year except in very high latitudes, and even on the shores of the Sea of Okhotsk owing probably to the influence of the sea, Kerman did not find the ground frozen. In Yakutsk, notwithstanding its long and extreme winter, there are 128 days in the year without frost and within that period several kinds of grain not excluding wheat, have time to attain maturity and in rich alluvial soils often produce a return of fifteenfold.

Manufactures Trade and Towns.—The manufactures are very limited, and are confined for the most part to a few of the larger towns where government factories have been established. The most important articles which are exported are porcelain, glass, and hardware. In some places, as at Tulun, large woolen and linen factories employ a considerable number of hands, chiefly exiles, in weaving woollen and linen cloth and in conducting all the previous processes of preparing the wool, flax, &c. These towns are generally of a coarse description, and are not in great demand, as almost all the articles of ordinary dress are provided at home and formed with comparatively little trouble out of the skins of reindeer sheep, and various other animals. Among the articles a clothing made of reindeer very supple and cold is very commonly worn. The trade is of considerable extent, and is so far as confined to the produce of the country, consists chiefly of cattle, fish, carver furs, skins, and metals. A very important transit trade is also carried on across the country between Russia in Europe and China. From the latter country by far the most important article is tea, both in the dried leaf and in the form of cakes or bricks. The greater part of the latter is disposed of to the nomadic tribes, and a very large proportion of the former never passes beyond the limits of Siberia, but is retained for home consumption. Other articles of importance from China are coarse cotton stuffs, rhubarb, silk, satin, &c. The great mart for the trade is the town of Kjachta, where it is carried on in a regular and recognized form under the superintendence of both governments, and to such an extent that the value of the imports into Siberia is estimated at not less than £3,000,000 sterling. The greater part of this important traffic is transported by the Belanga to Lake Baikal, and thence by large vessels to Irkutsk, from which a continuous communication line opens by the Angara and Upper Tunguska to Yenisei, on the Yenisei. A little below Irtouk the Kam for makes a water-communication westward, to a point within 40 m. of the navigable Ket. These 40 m. are only to be accomplished by land-carriage, but thence the Ket gives immediate access to the Ob, and the Ob, partly by its main stream and partly by its affluent Irkut and Tobol gives a continuous conveyance to Tobolsk from which a highway across the Ural Mountains leads directly to Perm. Besides this main line of thoroughfare from China, a considerable trade is carried on both with that country and with several independent khanates, by means of caravans which depart from Petropavlovsk on the Ishim, or Samalinsk on the Irkutsk, and proceed northwards across the mountains to Kaiduk, Tashkent, Kokan, &c. For the interior traffic the rivers naturally furnish the most important conveyances, but when these become clogged with ice, other means of conveyance must be resorted to, among which the most characteristic is that of sledges drawn by reindeer or dogs. In carrying on the trade of a country so vast in extent, and so thinly peopled it is obviously necessary to select certain central localities and fix certain stated seasons, for the transaction of business between buyers and sellers and accordingly the fairs of Siberia are remarkable both for the value and quantity of the goods brought forward, and the vast crowds of dealers

whom they attract from the remotest quarters. The most extensive of these fairs are those of Odoorsk, on the Ob, Turukansk, on the Yenisei, Irtouk, on the Yenisei and Orenburg, on the adjacent of the Kolyma. The principal towns are Tobolsk, Odoorsk, Tomsk, Omsk, Krasnoyarsk, Irkutsk, and Yakutsk.

People.—The races and tribes scattered over the different parts of Siberia are as numerous, that little more can be done here than to give the names of the more important. At least two-thirds of the whole population is Russian and consists either of voluntary emigrants who have found it their interest to settle in the country or of exiles and their descendants. In regard to the exiles Siberia is merely a penal settlement, and hence that portion of the population, which, as coming from Europe, ought to be the most civilized, is not likely to be the most unsuited. In those cases where the exile has been awarded for political causes merely the individuals may be more unfortunate than vicious, but when it is the penalty of ordinary crimes, the individuals being convicted in the usual sense of the term must talent society in the same way as in Van Diemen's Land and Australia. A more unphilosophical and far more interesting population is furnished by the indigenous tribes. Beginning at the Ural Mountains and proceeding E., we find the Samoyedes in the N. W. immediately S. of these the Ostiaks occupy both sides of Ob, up to the confluence of the Irkutsk the N. part of the steppes of Bashka, and the whole of the woody region E. to the banks of the Yenisei. They live by fishing and hunting and though their physical structure is by no means robust, they display both great dexterity and courage in attacking the larger and fiercer animals, both of the land and water. Some of them have embraced Christianity but the great majority continue addicted to Shamanism. In the S. among the Altai Mountains, the Calmucks predominate but have laid aside a number of the usual peculiarities of their race. They subsist chiefly on the produce of their herds, cattle, and sheep and cultivate a little grain and tobacco. They have some skill in mechanical arts, particularly in the working of iron and make their own gunpowder though not Buddhists, they are generally addicted to other forms of superstition. Among the E. slopes of the Altai are several Turkish tribes known by the names of Berasas, Buldies, Sogas, and Katchinases. The last extend E. to the banks of the Yenisei. The Kirgises, the most numerous of all the Siberian tribes, dwell chiefly on both sides of Lake Baikal and E. as far as the Ocean. They are of Mongol origin, and closely allied to the natives of the N. provinces of China, both in language and customs. The Tunguses or Tongouses are the most widely dispersed of all the native tribes. They are found along the shores of the Arctic Ocean, from lon. 110° to 170° E. along the banks of the Yenisei as far S. as the mouth of the Upper Tunguska, and along the Sea of Okhotsk as far as the town of that name, and thence S. W. to the frontiers of China, in Daouria, and to the N. of Lake Baikal. Parts of these extensive tracts they occupy exclusively but others they hold in common with the Yakuts and some nomadic tribes. They are considered the least civilized of the natives of Siberia, are very expert horsemen, live chiefly by hunting, possess some skill in the working of iron as enables them to prepare their own firearms, and are generally addicted to Shamanism. Among their great amusements are cards and chess. For the latter they carve chess-men very elaborately out of the mammoth's teeth. The Yakuts, as already mentioned, live intermingled with the Tunguses, and confine themselves almost entirely to the rearing of horses and cattle, and the preparation of dairy produce from them. The herds of many of them amount to several thousand head. They have made considerable progress in civilization, and pay some attention to the education of their children. They are of Tartar origin, and not a few of them are nominal converts to Christianity though the majority still adhere to Shamanism. The Tschukches occupy the peninsula formed in the N. E. of Siberia, by the Arctic Ocean on the N. and the Sea of Okhotsk on the E. They are very jealous of their independence, and are scarcely to be said to be nominally subject to Russia. Their language proves them to have a common origin with the Esquimaux. They possess of two distinct tribes, the one sedentary and the other nomadic. The former, inhabiting the sea-shore, live by fishing, in which they show great courage and dexterity,

Climate.—The climate is excellent, and except in some spots where the air becomes tainted by the effluvia of mornings and stagnant pools very healthy. The thermometer in the hottest days rises to 90° or 93°, and even in the depth of winter very seldom falls below 36°; the medium temperature is 63°. The sky in summer is for the most part beautifully clear and serene, but after the autumnal equinox dews and fogs increase, and the rain falls in frequent and heavy showers. The prevailing winds, the N. and W., are dry and salutary; those of an E. direction make the atmosphere heavy and dense, and are often accompanied with rain and thunder, the most annoying wind is the H. E. or sirocco, which, blowing from the deserts of Africa, not only is almost intolerable from its stifling heat, but produces oppressive debility and lassitude, and is considered so noxious that during its continuance, generally from three to four days, the natives confine themselves to their houses, carefully closing every door and window and the streets become silent and deserted. The quantity of rain which falls is 52 inches, which is equally distributed over the year whole, without being in excess amply suffice for the wants of vegetation and all economical purposes. Unfortunately however the winter receives a very disproportionate share, the regular rains usually commencing in November and continuing to fall at intervals often in very heavy torrents, with vivid lightning and occasional snow storms till March which not unfrequently particularly in the interior, long droughts prevail from April to November to the serious injury of the harvest and vintage. Another evil from which Sicily suffers is the frequency of shocking earthquakes. These have repeatedly spread fearful devastation over whole tracts of country and even when unaccompanied with actual damage, keep the minds of men in a state of anxiety and alarm.

Geology.—Kitsa itself and the large circular space of which it forms the centre, extending W. to Bronte, and E. to the coast over the whole tract that lies between Catania and Taormina, is covered completely with volcanic products. Another tract of less extent and more irregular shape extending S. from Canice to Chiantrone, is similarly composed. Granite with gneiss and mica schist has its only large development in the N. E. where it forms the mass of Mount San Filippo, and trends along the coast, when it stretches N. from Scausa, and then leaving a narrow belt of tertiary for formation along the straits, skirts the town of Messina and terminates on the N. coast at Cape Rosicchio. It also forms an irregular belt around the town and along the W. side of the Gulf of Patti, and thence W. past Cape Calava to Cape Orlando. The Jura-limestones occupies only two small patches, the larger on the N. E. coast from Taormina to Scausa, and the less still farther N. to the S. of Melazzo but the series of rocks immediately above the limestone, and belonging to the cretaceous system, are so largely developed as to cover at least a half of the whole surface of the island. They extend without interruption along the N. coast from Cape Orlando to Cape Zafferano, occupy the far greater part of the peninsula between the gulfs of Palermo and Castell-a-Mare and between the latter gulf and the town of Trapani, form the great mass of the Neptunian and Madonian ranges, and fill up the whole of central part of the island stretching across it unbroken from its N. to its S. shores. The rocks of the tertiary formation occur chiefly in the H. E. and the W. In the former direction they line the whole coast from Cape Santa Croce E. past Syracuse to Cape Passaro, and then with a slight interruption continue along the S. E. coast past Cape Scalabrara to the mouth of the Drillo in the latter direction they commence at the mouth of the Platani and occupy the coast continuously from that point to the town of Trapani. The only alluvial tract of any extent is in the E., where it stretches along the S. part of the Gulf of Catania, and thence inland along the bank of the Giaretta. Similar patches of alluvium occur on the S. coast at the mouths of the Terranova and the Salso. The minerals of Sicily are more numerous than valuable. They include argilliferous lead, quicksilver, iron, copper, and antimony, in quantities so limited that few of them are worked; lignite, bitumen, petroleum, and asphalt, asbestos, pyrites, smoky stone, rock-salt, nitre sulphur, and a great variety of marbles, agates, chalcedonies, and jaspers. The most important of all these is sulphur, which has been worked in mines for more than three centuries, and is extensively exported.

Vegetation, &c.—Both the climate and rich soil of the island procure for it both a very large amount and great variety of vegetable products. The hilly regions presenting alternately bold crags and undulating slopes, are generally clothed with forests of fine timber, among which the prevailing trees are oak, ash, pine, elm and chestnuts or covered with pastures, on which numerous flocks and herds are reared. In the lower grounds cultivation is general and the crops are often remarkable for their luxuriance, though the mode of culture is for the most part unskillful and careless in the extreme. The implements in use have remained unimproved for centuries and the grain is still thrashed out by being trodden under the feet of cattle. The most important crops are wheat, maize, barley and lentils or other pulses. Artificial grasses, partly sown down with grain crops, and partly in the form of permanent meadow occupy a considerable extent of surface, but are far less productive than they might easily become by the introduction of proper modes of irrigation. Many of the deeper and lower grounds are devoted to the growth of hemp. Next to grain the most important objects of culture are the vine and the olive, often planted intermixed. The produce of the vine is partly dried into raisins, but is much more frequently converted into wines of various kinds, and generally of rich flavour. The produce of the olive is abundant but from subsequent mismanagement often fails to yield oil of the first quality much of it becoming pungent, rancid, and feid. Other vegetable products deserving of notice are the mulberry, extensively used in rearing silk-worms; radium, sunshin and berilla, all of which in the localities best adapted for them are regularly cultivated on a large scale cotton, which has its chief locality near Mazzara, mainly obtained by means of the bark of a species of ash (*Fraxinus*) and in such quantities in the neighbourhood of Castell-a-Maro, Carini, Cefalù, and Caronia, as to yield an annual revenue of above £40,000 various species of fruit, more especially the Lulian fig or prickly pear (*Cactus opuntia*) on which when in season great numbers of the lower orders subsist the almond of which numerous groves are scattered over the island, the common fig extremely delicious when fresh, but not dried with sufficient skill to create a foreign demand, the date, very common under the Saracens, but now much neglected the liquorice plant, growing spontaneously on the plains, especially of Melazzo and Catania, and furnishing a considerable quantity of liquorice for export and the sugar-cane, which thrives well, and continued to be extensively cultivated till its produce was driven out of the market by that of Brazil. To these might be added a great number of trees and plants valuable for fruit, fibre, medicinal properties or the manures extracted from them. The domestic animals of Sicily, with the exception of cattle, of which there is a good breed, and of mules, to the proper rearing of which a great degree of attention is paid, are of an inferior description. The horses, though descended from those of Barbary have lost traces of the good qualities for which the parent race are distinguished, and the sheep, with exception of a few improved merinoes, rank low in respect both of carcass and wool. Oxen especially those used for draught, are strong and tolerably well formed, but the cows are ill adapted for the dairy. Swine are numerous, and where tracts of forest extend thrive vigorously. In general, however, the breed is weakened in the extreme.

Manufactures, Trade, Money, &c.—The manufactures are of very limited extent, and when not entirely domestic are confined to a few of the larger towns. They include the ordinary silk, woolen linen, and cotton tissues, for the most part of a coarser description, oil-cloth, leather, cordage, glass, earthenware, &c. Trade suffers much from want of inland communication, but considering the vast extent of sea-coast, and the many valuable products indigenous to the island, would soon become far more important than it is, were either government more enlightened or its subjects more industrious and enterprising. The only branch of trade for which the island seems to show any particular predilection is that of fishing, for which they possess numerous advantages, the fisheries along the coast being the finest in the Mediterranean. By far the most productive is that of the tunny for the capture of which at the proper season whole fleets of boats are fitted out. The mulllet and anchovy fisheries are also of great value, and numerous varieties of testaceous and crustaceous, affording delicate food, are

taken throughout the year. The most important articles of export are grain, fruit, wines and spirits, sulphur, oil, tannin, basins, silk, liquors, and arsenic of arsenic of arsenic, medicinal products, cottons and woolen yarn, silk, linen, cotton, and woolen goods, hides, hardware, &c. Accounts are kept in denari, each equal to about 4 s. 2 d. Sicily has its own mint, but its coinage is in common with those of Naples. Spanish gold and silver coins are also current. The principal measure are the palm or foot for length = 10 inches 3 lines, the solera for wine = 5½ acres, the solera for wine = 86½ gallons, the solera for oil = 4½ gallons, and the solera-general for wheat and other grain = 20 bushels, or 2½ qrs Imperial. Government, People, &c.—Sicily, though an integral part of the Kingdom of Naples, continued till within recent times to possess its own parliament or representative assembly composed of the three estates of clergy nobility and representatives of free towns. The last formed a very small minority, and consequently were completely outnumbered and overpowered by the two former, who united together and secured to themselves the most odious and oppressive privileges. The parliament thus proved far more an instrument of tyranny than of freedom. In 1818 an improved constitution under the auspices of the model of that of Great Britain, was established, but the people generally being altogether unprepared for it, regarded it with little favour and expressed little regret when after a short-lived existence of four years it was formally abolished by the crown, and a virtual despotism was substituted in its stead. The R. Catholicism is the established religion, and the great body of the people nominally belong to it, though a considerable number of Greeks, who profess the worship of their own church, live in different parts of the island, and more especially in the vicinity of Palermo. The greatest dignity, accompanied with the greatest humbleness, is very prevalent among the higher and has also spread widely among the lower orders. Education is very much neglected, and even when received is not of a kind fitted to enlarge the mind. In all quarters a general lawlessness prevails. The nobility instead of devoting themselves to the duties of their station, or engaging in manly pursuits, spend most of their time in paying and receiving ceremonious visits, or in dissipation and gambling, the common people are effeminate and indolent, and take every means of escaping from hard labour and peasant industry. The best specimens of Sicilian manners are met among the peasantry, who, notwithstanding the loss of the towns, are sober and tolerably observant of the duties of domestic life. For intellectual pursuits the Sicilians, though not deficient in natural capacity, show little inclination. Science, literature, and art have numerous professors, who are keen for the honours or emoluments which proficiency in them confers, but fail to prove their title to them by the excellences of their productions.

History.—According to early tradition, the first inhabitants of Sicily were Cyclopes and Laestrygonians a kind of fabulous beings who long furnished the poets with ample materials, of which, among others, Virgil has largely availed himself. Niemanns from Iberia afterwards gained such a footing in the island, as to change its name from Trinacria, which it had hitherto borne, to that of Sicania. Sicily, driven from Italy crossed the straits, and having vanquished the Sicaniens, gave the island the name which it still bears. After a considerable interval the Greeks began to plant colonies on the coast, and founded a number of towns, of which Syracuse, Agrigento, and Messina, became the most celebrated. They were not, however, allowed to remain in undisturbed possession. The island was conquered first by the Carthaginians, and next by the Romans, and in the decline of their empire it was overrun by the Goths, who retained possession till Belisarius expelled them. In the beginning of the 9th century the Saracens became masters, and continued so till their expulsion by the Normans, who remained long enough in possession to establish the feudal system in all its rigour. In 1184, the Emperor Henry VI. established the Swabian dynasty, which in its turn made way for that of the French under Charles I. Duke of Anjou, whose government, established in 1266, was suddenly terminated in 1282 by the massacre known by the name of the Sicilian Vespers. Princes of Aragon now became its sovereigns, and reigned till 1516, when by the succession of Ferdinand the Catholic, Sicily was annexed to the crown of Spain whose viceroy governed it till 1706, when a successful popular insurrection banished it on Austria. The peace of Utrecht in 1713 gave it to the Victor-Amadeus, Duke of Savoy, who retained it only for four years, and restored it to Austria, receiving Sicily in exchange. In 1734 the Austrians were driven out by the Spaniards, and in 1788 a peace was concluded, confirming the possession to the infant Don Carlos, who united Naples and Sicily into one kingdom, under the name of the Two Sicilies, though in common parlance that of Naples alone is still commonly used to include both. Since then the history of Sicily though necessarily linked with that of Naples, has not ceased to be without interest. When Napoleon in the prosecution of his restless and ambitious schemes invaded Naples, the reigning sovereign Ferdinand IV. withdrew to Sicily and there, partly by the protection of his Sicilian subjects though still more by the efficient aid of Great Britain, was enabled to preserve his throne. The moment was, however deemed favourable for the reformation of gross abuses which pervaded every part of the government, and accordingly, under British auspices a liberal constitution, modelled on that of Britain, and dividing the parliament, which had previously met in one chamber, giving the nobles and clergy a complete ascendancy into two chambers in one of which the representatives of the people meeting alone obtained their proper share of influence. The constitution to which the king had given a reluctant consent in 1812 was not permitted to remain in force beyond 1816 when the king availing himself of the downfall of Napoleon, and the political changes consequent upon it, resumed his former powers, or rather stretched them far beyond their former limits, by abolishing the peculiar privileges of Sicily and converting it into a mere province of Naples. The heart-burnings thus produced manifested themselves in 1820 by a popular insurrection which was only suppressed by Austrian bayonets. Another outbreak took place in 1848 the chief acts of which Messina and Palermo, suffered severely before the insurrection was quelled.

SICOMARIO (Sax. Mithras) a vi and com, Italy Piedmont, div. Aversa prov. Lomellina, 3 m N W Vavia with a court of justice and a parish church. Pop. 1470
SICULIANA (anc. Cusale) a vi Sicily prov and 9 m W N W Gurgund. Corn and sulphur are exported in considerable quantities
SICUVI a celebrated city of ancient Greece, the site of which is partly occupied by the modern village Vasilio about 12 m W N W Corinth. It was built on a lofty plateau of a triangular form surrounded by walls of great strength and rose to be the capital of a kingdom. The pavement of the road and the lines of the streets may still be traced, but the ruins are neither numerous nor very interesting
SIDBURY.—1, A vi and par England co Devon nearly 8 m N N E Sidmouth with a parish church and an independent chapel. Area of par. 5327 ac. 1 op. 1872 —2, Par Eng. Salop 1777 ac. Pop. 61
SIDDAH, par Iral Menth, 5104 ac. Pop. 1092
SIDDEBUREN a vi Holland prov and 13 m E Groningen, on a rising ground with a church and school Pop. (agricultural), 1835
SIDDINGTON (St Mary and St Peter), par Eng Gloucester 1850 ac. Pop. 502
SIDE, par Eng Gloucester; 514 ac. Pop. 62
SIDERNO, a vi Naples, prov Calabria Ultra 1, 8 m N E Gerace with three churches. Pop. 3200
SIDEST RAND, par Eng Norfolk; 540 ac. Pop. 140
SIDDI KHALID, a vi Algerian Sahara, oasis of Zabab, 39 m W by S. Biskra. It is surrounded by a walled enclosure, and by palm-trees, and outside the walls is a mosque. Powder is manufactured here, and sold at Targui. Pop. about 1100
SIDLAW HILLS, a low mountain-range, Bedfordshire which commencing with the rock of Kinnell about 8 m N E Perth, stretches E N E into co. Forfar in which are their loftest summits—SIDLAW proper 1408 ft. and Craig Ovi, nearly 1700 ft. The average height is below 1000 ft. These hills are covered with corn-fields and rich pastures.
SIDLEHAM, par Eng Sussex 4109 ac. Pop. 941
SIDMONTON, par Eng Hants 4470 ac. Pop. 143
SIDMOUTH, a seaport, market-t and par England, co. Devon. The town, 12 m E S E Exeter, is situated in a

valley between two high hills, near the mouth of the Sed it is irregularly built, but is neat and clean. It has an ancient church with a well-built tower and places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians. Sidmouth was formerly a seaport of some importance; but no craft except pleasure-boats and fishing-smacks can now approach the town in consequence of the harbour being choked up with sand and pebbles. It has now however become a favourite watering place, and has every accommodation and all the sources of amusement usually found at such resorts—taverns, boarding-houses, baths, public rooms, library with assemblies and concerts. The climate is salubrious, and remarkably mild—the mean annual temperature being 51.97° while the summer averages 62°, and the winter 42.44 the surrounding scenery is exceedingly picturesque. Pop. 2516. Area of par. 3600 ac. Pop. 8441.

SIDON or **SAYON**, a seaport in Asiatic Turkey Syria par. Area, 15 m. S. Beyrut, on a tongue of land, the isthmus of which is protected by walls flanked with towers, while a bridge of seven arches leads to an island on which the castle of Malat-el-Bahar together with a ruinous fort, are situated. Viewed from the sea it has rather an imposing appearance and though very indifferently built of stone-houses, which stretch straggling along the shore, is large, and not without signs of prosperity. The principal buildings besides some mosques, a Christian church, and a synagogue, are the bazars, and an ancient building, now forming the French khân. The harbour once famous, has been choked up, so as to admit only small vessels; and the trade chiefly confined to silk, fruit, oil and sea-gulls, has declined from inability to compete with Beyrut. Ancient Sidon, called in Joshua Great Zidon, and repeatedly mentioned in other parts of Scripture, and by the earliest profane writers, including Homer is supposed from some vestiges which have been traced, to have stood about 2 m. inland. Pop. about 6000.

SIDRA or **RENT** (Gulf of) [see Syria Major] an extensive inlet of the Mediterranean E. part of the Gulf of Tripoli, extending from Cape Mesurata to Bengazi or from lon. 15° 30' to 20° E. In the interior are extensive quinquinae celebrated in antiquity under the appellation of Syria, from a corruption of which the modern name is derived.

SIEBEL
DIAGEN a vi. Bavaria, Palatinate near Landau with a church and a mill. P. 1023.

SIEBEN
BURG a pruv. Austria. See TRANSYLVANIA.

SIEBEN-GEIRGE
a small mountain-range, Germany, Rhenish.

SIEBEN It breaks off from the Westerwald, and stretches E. W. along the right bank of the Rhine, and between that river and the Wied and the Sieg, from the village of Bousen dorf to a little beyond Kiedigwinter. It takes its name from seven remarkable basaltic heights, crowned with the ruins of ancient castles. The loftiest of these heights is the Lidenberg, 2080 ft.

SIEBENLEIN a tn. Saxony circle and 47 m. S.E. Leipzig. It has manufactures of shoes, stone-ware, and refined wax; a distillery, several tanneries, and a trade in cattle. 19 p. 1489.

SIECHANOWICE, a tn. Russia. See CIECHANOWICE.

SIEDLECE, a tn. Russian Poland, 58 m. E. Warsaw. It has a castle, several churches, a gymnasium and other schools; and the produce of its bakeries is in much repute.

SIEG, a river, Rhinish Prussia, rises in E. of gov. Arnberg. Flows S. E. past Siegen, Widen, and Blakenburg, and joins the bank of the Rhine, 4 m. below Bonn; total course, 90 m.

SIEGBURG, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 14 m. S.E. Cologne, on bank Sieg. It is walled entered by four gates and has four churches and chapel, a superior burgher school and the buildings of an old Benedictine abbey beautifully situated on a rock which overhangs the town, and now used as a lunatic asylum. Manufactures of earthenware, leather and tobacco, some shipping, a fishery and several mills. Pop. 2384.

SIEGEN a tn. Prussia, Westphalia gov. and 40 m. S.W. Arnberg, on the Sieg. It is walled has six gates; three churches, an orphan hospital and poorhouse, manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, leather and various articles in iron and steel, particularly files. Pop. 6481.

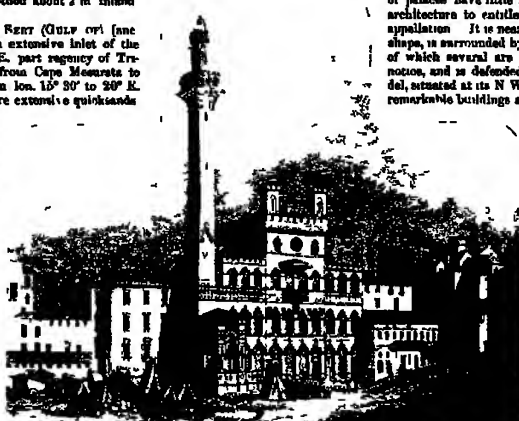
SIEGHARTS (Grove), a market in Lower Austria, in a valley 28 m. N.W. Krems. It has a parish church, a castle and important manufactures of ribbons. Pop. 2400.

SIEGLAHN, a vi. Rhinish Prussia, gov. Cologne, circle and near Sieg, with a church, tanneries, and a mill. P. 1126.

SIEHEM, a tn. and com. Holstein pruv. Braubon, on the Demer 14 m. N.E. Lohme with a large church. P. 1097.

SIFNA [ann. Sans Jule] a tn. Tuscany, cap. comp. of same name on the spurs of two hills which rise from the borders of a barren and dreary tract on the S. frontier of Tuscany 29 m. S.E. Florence. Its lofty site, and the fine avenue of trees by which it is approached give it at a distance a very pleasing appearance but the streets are irregular and narrow, many of them being mere lanes often so steep as to be almost inaccessible by carriages and the houses which line them though often bearing the name of palaces have little in their aspect and architecture to entitle them to such an appellation. It is nearly of a triangular shape, is surrounded by walls with gates, of which several are well deserving of notice, and is defended by a strong citadel, situated at its N.W. side. The most remarkable buildings and establishments

are the cathedral one of the most characteristic specimens of Italian Gothic, with a curious facade, inlaid with black red, and white marble, and covered over with sculptures and decorations several other churches, many of them imposing structures, and almost all rich in works of art the Palazzo Publico, an extensive pile with a lofty tower now occupied as



PALAZZO PUBBLICO, SIENA.—From Gally Knight's Architecture of Italy

public offices, courts of law, and prisons, and finely situated in the Piazza del Campo, a large open space shaped like an ancient theatre for public games; palaces in great variety and in almost every variety of simple and compound Gothic among others, the Palazzo del Magnifico, with fine bronze ornaments and rings; the Palazzo Rucellai, with a terra-cotta front; and the Palazzo Piccolomini, remarkable for its elegant balcony and considered one of the finest in the city, the university of very early date, once celebrated, but now greatly decayed; the public library, containing 50,000 vols and above 5000 MSS., many of them of great rarity and value; the hospital of Santa Maria della Scala, one of the most

SIGNY two places France, dep. Ardennes—1 (F. d. Aug.), A. v. 15 m. N. Marbais, with manufactures of fine shawls, a blast-furnace, and other iron-works. Pop. 3447.—2 (F. d. Aug.) A. v. 14 m. N. W. Marbais, with an old castle. Iron is mined and smelted and slates are quarried in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1284.

SIGNEVILLÉ, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 20 m. N.E. Bern, near Lake Thun. A coal-mine has been opened in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2548.

SIGSTON-KENNY par. Eng. York (N. Riding) 3369 ac. Pop. 382.

SIGTUNA a tn. Sweden, Mn and 24 m. N. W. Stockholm, on a tongue of land which projects into the Stockholm, one of the N. creeks of Lake Mälaren. It is regarded as the most ancient place in Sweden, and was once its capital, Odin, whose original name of Sigge was now borne by the town, having first fixed his residence here. The old town has almost disappeared and the new town is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant from the original site. It contains a church with three towers and has manufactures of coarse pottery and a fishery. P. 1200.

SIGUENZA a city Spain, New Castile, prov. Guadalajara, 72 m. N. W. Madrid, on the foot of an amphitheatre, on the side of a hill which slopes down the valley of the Henares. The upper town, therefore, is steep and it is surmounted by the episcopal palace or Alcazar which crowns the hill, for the bishop was once lord of Sigüenza. It has a fine substantial Gothic cathedral, three parish churches, two deserted and two completed Franciscan convents, barracks, a civil and military hospital, several colleges and schools, and a courthouse situated in the great square, which is very large, and provided with a beautiful fountain and colonnade. There are also flour and fluting mills, dye-works, potteries, tanneries, and manufactures of linen-clothes, balis, hair-scrubs, &c. Pop. 4717.

SIGÜEYA a vil. Spain prov. Leon, dist. Astorga with a church school and manufactures of linen. Pop. 1732.

SIGVA, a river, Asiatic Russia, rises on the E. slope of the Ural Mountains gov. Tobolsk flows S. S. E. and joins the bank Soeva, after a course of about 130 m.

SIGIN a river Asiatic Turkey. See BYZONS.

SIGT a seaport in S. coast, Arabia, N. W. the promontory of Ras Farak. lat. 15° 15' 30" N. lon. 51° 15' E. The length of the stretch along the shore makes it look large when viewed from the sea, but on inspection it is found to be a comparatively insignificant place, in a very dilapidated state, and containing from 300 to 400 to 2000 inhabitants, according to the trade and season. The anchorage is merely an open roadstead. About 30 vessels belonging to it are employed in catching sharks, sea-fish &c., in exporting these products to Muscat, Zanzibar, &c. or in carrying on a lucrative trade in grain along the coast.

SIGYAN or **SIGYAN** [anc. *Sigyn*] a tn. France, dep. Aude, on a lagune of the sea, near 34 m. S. E. E. Carcassonne. It is surrounded by salt marshes, from which much salt is made; and has a trade in salt, wine, brandy, honey and wool. Pop. 2018.

SIKINO [anc. *Sikino*], an Isl. Grecian Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, between Isla. Nio and Polycandros, lon. 26° 40' N. lon. 25° 10' E. greatest length N. E. to S. W. about 10 m. breadth about 8 m. Its surface is elevated and even mountainous but the soil is generally fertile and produces wheat, fruit, particularly figs, a little cotton, and much wine. Owing to the abundance and excellence of the fish, Sikino is sometimes called the Wine Island. Its chief place is a town of some name, situated on a height near a tremendous precipice which overhangs the sea. There is no proper harbour, but the landing-place is at San Bourgnias.

SIKKIM a kingdom, N. Hindustan, under British protection lat. 26° 40' to 28° N., lon. 85° to 89° E. bounded, N. by Tibet, E. by Bootan, from which it is separated chiefly by the Chola range, and partly on the S. E. by the river Teesta. S. the plains of the presidency of Bengal and W. Nepal from which it is separated by the Singalese range greatest length N. to S. 90 m. breadth, 60 m. It forms a S. section of the Himalaya, and consists of a series of mountain-ranges, which on the S. rise steeply from the plains in steps from 6000 ft. to 10,000 ft. and continuing to increase in height as they proceed N. finally on the N. W. rise in Kanchenjunga to 28,178 ft., the loftiest height that has yet been measured on the surface of the globe. A range stretching

from this mountain N. E. to that of Donkhi has a mean elevation of 18,000 ft. to 19,000 ft. while several individual summits are higher and that of Chomomo, in particular, is 22,000 ft. The whole surface is thus a mere mass of mountains, separated by precipitous ravines, and nowhere so far distant as to leave room for flat valleys or plains. The whole country belongs to the basin of the Ganges, which receives its drainage chiefly by the Teesta. This river rising in Tibet, at the height of 19,000 ft. pursues a winding course E. through Sikkim, and is augmented within it by numerous tributaries, of which the most important is the Great Rangpo, which joins it on the right shortly before it quits the kingdom. The strata are composed chiefly of granite strangely colored gneiss, mica and chlorite slate, porphyry, and sandstone. Limestone occurs rarely in detached portions, and never in continuous seams. In many places the decomposition of granite, in which feldspar abundance, has produced beds of fine porcelain-clay. The latter assumes being far beyond the snow limit, of course retain their snowy covering at all seasons but bare black mountains are never seen, and up to the height of 15,000 ft. the loftiest and steepest precipices are covered with vegetation and the mountains present an uninterrupted succession of magnificent forests. In the narrow valleys watered by mountain streams, the rhododendrons are particularly luxuriant, and often give to the scenery one of its characteristic and not least pleasing features. This luxuriance of vegetation is evidently owing to the excessive humidity of the atmosphere. The S. and N. E. of Sikkim are indeed beyond the region of much rain, but with this exception it is the dampest territory within the whole range of the Himalaya. S. winds, blowing almost constantly from the Bay of Bengal whose nearest shores are about 400 m. distant, pass over the low plains without parting with any of the moisture with which they are overloaded, but on reaching the mountain-tarriers of Sikkim, discharge it either in heavy torrents of rain, or send it down more gradually in dense mists, which hang perpetually over the lower valleys, and make them so unhealthy that the villages are always placed above them, on lateral spurs, at least 4000 ft. above sea-level. Above this height the climate is generally salubrious and Darjiling, the station of a British resident, on the S. frontier at the height of 7155 ft. is considerably adapted to the health of European constitutions after they have been shattered by residence in other parts of India. At this station the mean temperature is about 50°, or 2° higher than that of London, and 28° higher than that of Calcutta. The range of the thermometer, or the mean difference of temperature between the hottest and coldest months, is only 22° while that of London is 27°. The following table furnishes an approximate estimate both of the temperature and humidity at different altitudes:—

Altitude.	Mean Month.	Mean Wettest Month.	Mean Driest Month.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean Fall in London.
11,000 ft.	49° 6	59° 0	36° 8	22° 8	1° = 330 ft.
15,000 ft.	39° 6	49° 0	26° 8	22° 8	1° = 310 ft.
19,000 ft.	29° 6	39° 0	16° 8	22° 8	1° = 400 ft.

The soil of Sikkim consists for the most part of a rich black vegetable mould, resting on a bed of clay so tenacious as to be well adapted for making bricks. The principal crops are varieties of millet, maize, and rice. The last has been cultivated at the height of 8000 ft. though the crop then becomes uncertain. Other crops more partially cultivated are wheat, barley, peas, mashes, and turnips but the husbandry is very indifferent. The aboriginal inhabitants of Sikkim are Lepchas, who have markedly Mongolian features, speak a language radically Tibetan and though not professing of any religion, acknowledge the existence of good and bad spirits, and appear to have a leaning to Buddhism. They are delicate in courage, but frank, generous, and polite, remarkably honest and, in respect to domestic relations, contrast favourably with their Chinese and Tibetan neighbours, polygamy being rare among them, and polyandry unknown. They live chiefly on rice, but are coarse feeders, and delight in pork, elephant, and all kinds of animal food. Next to the Lepchas the most numerous tribes in Sikkim are the Limboos, professed Buddhists, and equally remarkable for bravery and

crueky and the Moormis, a scattered people, of whom little is known.—(Hooker's *Himalayan Journals* London 1854.)

SILKLO, a market in Hungary, 60 and 34 m. N. Arad with suburbs, and the remains of old fortifications. P. 2224.
SILKLOS (Pecseny), *Székely-ország*, or *Székelyország*, a market in Hungary. Thidley Daulbe, co. Banat, 47 m. N. E. Poega; with three churches a celebrated old castle, situated on a precipitous height, a Franciscan monastery, with thermal springs immediately adjoining it a silk mill and marble quarries. Pop. 2247.

SILKOFF, the smallest of the four principal isles of Japan lat. 35° 49' to 34° 38' N. lon 131° 50' to 134° 40' E. it has 8 of Nippon, and E. of Kiusiu from both of which it is only separated by narrow channels, thickly straddled with small islands. It is about 140 m long, and 70 m broad at its greatest breadth. Its interior appears to be mountainous and barren. The coast is exposed to a wild and tempestuous sea, and, although undulated with many deep bays, has scarcely a harbour that could be entered with safety. It is divided into four provinces—Awa, Iyo, Sanuki, and Ise.

SILKULA, a vil. Hungary Thidley Daulbe, co. and 14 m. N. E. Arad on a tongue of land in an island formed by the White Kőrös. It contains two churches, and is remarkable for the excellence of its fruit, particularly apples. Pop. 1418.

SIL, a river Spain, rises in the mountains of Asturias, in the N. W. extremity of Juncos flows S. W. and 7 m. N. W. Ornes joins it back Munio nearly doubling its volume, after a course of about 100 m. Its chief affluents are the Valcarlos, Selmo, Bocca, Cabrera, and Silvan.

SILANO, or *Silvano*, a vil. and com. duchy of Modena, about 5 m. N. Camperiano with a church, and the remains of an old castle. Pop. 1001.

SILANUS, a vil. and com. in Sardina, div. Sassari 68 m. N. by E. Cagliari. It has marble-quarries. Pop. 1502.
SILAO, a town Mexico, 60 and 10 m. N. W. Guacamato. It is well built.

SILBERBACH, a vil. Bohemia, circle Eibegon, with a school, manufactures of linen lace, printed calicoes, and Prussian blue and several mills. Pop. 2045.

SILBERBING, a town Prussia, gov. and 40 m. S. R. V. Breslau. It is a place of great strength formed by Frederick the Great to guard the pass from Bohemia, at the cost of nearly £1,000,000 sterling. Its works have almost entirely cut of the rock, and their formidable nature, have procured it the name of the *Silberberg*. It contains two churches and an hospital. Pop. 1760.

SILCHESTER, par. Eng. Hants 1881 ac. Pop. 456.

SILE, a river Italy Venetia, rises in prov. Treviso flows E., divides into two branches, one of which, proceeding E., joins the Piave-Venetia, while the other flows S. and falls into the Adriatic about 4 m. E. Venice total course, 40 m., becomes navigable 8 m. above its bifurcation.

SILEBY, a vil. and par. England, co. Leicester on the Midland railway, which has here a station, above 3 m. E. Mountsorrel. It has a parish church, Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, and a free school, inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture. Area of par. 2190 ac. Pop. 1660.

SILEE, a walled vil. Spain Andalusia prov. and 70 m. N. E. Jaen with a church, hospital townhouse, school, and hermitage, manufactures of dyed for wool, a tanning and several oil flour and saw mills. Pop. (agricultural), 2202.

SILESLIA (Austrian). See *MORAVIA*.

SILESLIA (Prussian) [German, *Silesien*] a prov. in the S. E. of Prussia, bounded N. by prov. Brandenburg and Posen E. Posen and Poland S. Moravia and Bohemia, and W. Bohemia, and the kingdom, and prov. Saxony area 11,868 geo. sq. m. The Oder which traverses the province S. E. to N. W. divides it into two nearly equal portions. That on the S. bank is generally mountainous being covered in the S. by the Sudetes, and in the S. W. by branches of the Riesengebirge. Between the ridges, however, are numerous valleys, some of them of considerable extent, and generally both fertile and well cultivated. The division on the right bank is flat but sandy extensively covered by leath and stagnant pools, and far from fertile. The whole province belongs to the basin of the Baltic, and with exception of a small portion in the S. E. which sends its waters to the Vistula is drained by the Oder, and its affluents the Bober, Kainbach, Weichsel, Lobe, Ohlau, and Neisse on the left; and the

Burthe, Weide, Malapane and Kłodzka on the right. The system of agriculture pursued is very imperfect, and the grain raised in ordinary years is not more than sufficient for the home consumption. There is not much ground adapted for wheat and the principal crops are rye, oats, and barley. Potatoes and flax, also, both of which thrive well, are extensively cultivated, and in some districts hops, tobacco and madder yield valuable returns. The vine is only cultivated in small patches, and the wine produced is very indifferent. Sheep are reared in vast numbers, and are celebrated both for the abundance and the fineness of their wool, and bee-culture forms an important branch of rural economy. The minerals are of great importance and include iron, copper lead calcareous, arsenic, alum pyrites, and coal. They are worked extensively and employ numerous smelting-furnaces. Other manufactures also, particularly woollen and linen tissues, have made great progress, and few provinces of Prussia can boast of an equally undisturbed population. Silesia is divided into three governments—Breslau (its capital), Legnica, and Oppeln. Pop. (1840), 8,061,695.

SILHET, or *Silhet*, a town Hindoostan prov. Bengal cap. dist. of same name, 6 m. N. E. Soanah, 270 m. N. E. Calcutta. It is a large Mahometan town pleasantly situated on a slightly raised part of the fields, but still so low that during the rains it is surrounded by water, and becomes accessible only by boats. The houses of the Europeans are built on mounds or hillocks one of which 150 ft. high is crowned by the residence of the district judge, and surrounded by fine spreading oaks. The climate, though hot and damp, is remarkably healthy and the two most important branches of trade are lime, and a long sedge used for thatching, both of which are sent in large quantities to Calcutta.—The mirror area, 2861 sq. m. consists chiefly of broad flat valleys, annually submerged, broken by low hills, which on the N. frontier, rise into the Coorgs. Mountains; it is a luxuriant vegetation, and is often beautifully clothed with a bright green jungle of small palms and many kinds of ferns. Trees, on the slopes of the narrower parts of the valleys, often raise their slender brown trunks 40 ft. high and terminate in feathery crowns of foliage. Among the hills many remarkable fossils have been found, and in the Soanah which receives most of the drainage porpoises and alligators, both long and short nosed, abound. On the low swampy grounds very heavy crops of rice are raised. On the higher grounds cotton and sugar are produced, but not in sufficient quantities to supply the wants of the district, there too oranges and lemons grow in whole forests, and form one of the most important articles of export.

Other articles of commerce are opium, found in inexhaustible beds, wax, ivory and elephants. Coal also has been discovered. The principal articles of manufacture are a cloth made from wild silk, and shelds, remarkable for the lustre and durability of their black varnish. Boat-building is carried on to a large extent.—(Hooker's *Himalayan Journals*, &c.)

SILAN, par. Wales, Cardigan 2122 ac. Pop. 836.

SILAU, a vil. and com. vil. Sardina, div. Sassari on a slope in a rather unhealthy district. Pop. 2643.

SILINTY (anc. *Thymopontus*) a maritime vil. Asia Turkey, peak Iliya, E. side, entrance to the Gulf of Adala 25 m. S. S. W. Alaya.

SILILQA, a vil. and com. in Sardina. 12 m. W. N. W. Cagliari, near the entrance of the valley of Florida. 1. 1446.

SILIBTRI or *Silistria*, a fortified town in Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria, at the foot of a hill, 6 m. N. E. Danube, 66 m. N. by E. Silistria. It is of considerable size in general poorly built, consisting of narrow winding, ill paved and dirty streets lined by low and gloomy-looking houses, built of wood, and has five mosques, a large Greek church and convent, capacious barracks, public baths a custom-house with extensive magazines attached for warehousing flour and grain, a few insignificant manufactures and a considerable trade, chiefly in wood and cattle. Its fortifications are strongly built of solid masonry, and strengthened by several detached forts of admirable construction and of the most formidable description. The principal of these forts, Abd el Malik, occupies the hill above, which commands the town, and is esteemed one of the most remarkable military works of the age. Silistria successfully withstood the Russians in 1773 and in 1809 but after a long siege was taken by them in 1829, since which time the fortifications have been immensely strengthened. Pop. 26,000.

SILVRI or **SLAVRI** (Jude, *delmiria*) a m. Turkey in Europe, N shore S. of Marmora, 40 m. W Constantinople. It rises in the form of an amphitheatre on the side of a hill, covered by a ruined fortress and consists of an upper and a lower town the former occupied chiefly by Greeks and Jews, and the lower by the Turks. It has a hamlet several mosques, a harbor and some trade. Pop. about 5000

SILJA or **SILJAT** a lake, Sweden, 114 and 28 m. N W Fölen It is of very irregular shape about 20 m. long, by 9 m. broad area, 48 geo. sq. m. and is remarkable for its beautiful and finely wooded scenery along its banks. Its shores is covered by a lofty and almost inaccessible mountain range. Near its W shore is the island of Soller

SILWILLACONBY par Eng. Lincoln 1505 ac. P 258.

SILWILTON, a vil and par England, York (W. York) 4 m. N W Barnby The village, situated in a picturesque valley has an ancient but handsome and commodious parish church, said to have been erected soon after the Norman conquest. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the coal-works of the neighborhood, but partly also as handloom-weavers and maulers. Area of par. 14,931 ac. Pop. 21,296.

SILLA, a tu. *Speru*, prov and 9 m. S Valencia, on the Albufera lagoon with a townhouse granary two primary schools, a church and a hermitage oil, rice, and flour mills. Pop. (agricultural) 3070

SILLA a m. of W Africa Danbarra r bank Joliba, between Jussa and Gorgo lat. 13 17' N lon. 5 50' W Park a first expedition terminated here.

SILLAH Maw a m. in Burmah. See CHALAH Maw

SILIAW a large and populous m. Hindustan, prov Bihar about 40 m. S E Patna.

SILLE-LE-FILLAUNE, a m. France dep. Sarthe 21 m. N W Le Mans It has an ancient parish church with a fine W porch and a castle of very early date, but still in good preservation and manufacture of fine linen and leather and a trade in hemp thread, wool fabrics wax, &c. P 2210

SILLEIN or **SILLIN** a walled market in the S. of Treestach, 1 bank W. 42 m. N N W Nouchi It is an old but well built place. The houses are lined with arcades and it has a gymnasium a high school, several breweries and some trade in linen and wine. Pop. 2240

SILLEJÖRD a vil and par Norway prov Agderhus, half Sredberg, on the N W extremity of a lake of same name where it receives the Flodal. Pop. 2400.

SILLINGY a vi and com France, dep Haute Saône prov Gervans mand Auvain in an elevated plain P 1193

SILLY a vil and com. Belgium prov Namur 13 m. N by V. Mons with manufacture of soap, leather oil bricks, and some woollen stuff. Pop. 2609

SILLOS, a vil Canaries, at Teneriffe, at the S foot of the *Montaña de Arguine* about 1 m. from the sea. It is poorly built but has a church and a primary school a flour mill and some trade in silk. Pop. 1063.

SILS, two vils. and par Switzerland can Grisons. The one, in an angle formed by the confluences of the Albula with the Renter Rhoda, 12 m. S S W Corra, has two churches, and a modern castle finely situated, and the ruins of two ancient castles. P 291 The other, on the S.E. of the eastern N E side lake of same name 5264 ft. abo. sea-level is the highest village in the Engadine. Pop. 225.

SILSDEN a vil and claypiery, Eng and co York (W. York) in a romantic and beautifully varied district on the Aire, 4 m. N by W Knaithly with a neat parish church, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist chapels, manufactures of nails and woollen and cotton goods, and quarries of excellent building-stone. Pop. 2848.

SILT, or **SILT** an isl. Denmark, in the North Sea, off coast Redoway; greatest length, N to S. about 20 m. breadth, varying from 3 m. to 6 m. 1 area, 58 geo. sq. m. It is surrounded with scrublands, and affords a valuable protection to the marsh-lands of Schleswig from the incursions of the ocean. It is by no means fertile, the arable land not exceeding 9 geo. sq. m. and sand and heath occupying almost all the rest. The inhabitants are Frieslanders, generally distinguished by fine, mainly and beautiful forms. They make excellent sailors, and live chiefly by fishing and seafaring. Pop. 3600

SILTON two pars. Eng. — 1 Dorset, 1257 ac. P 388 — 2 (Oxfr) York (N. Riding), 8694 ac. Pop. 265.

SILVANO a vil. and com Italy, Piedmont dep Genova prov Novi, near the confluence of the Gornato with the Orba. It is on an elevated place, and has two churches. Pop. 1952.

SILVER ISLAND, China. See KIWATO.

SILVERTONE, par Eng. Northampton, 2110 ac. P 1184

SILVERTON a vil and par England Devon, near the Great Western railway 7 m. S N E Exeter The village, situated on a commanding height, contains a handsome parish church, a Wesleyan chapel a free school, and two animal fairs. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural. Area of par. 4714 ac. Pop. 1378.

SILVES, a m. Portugal prov Algarve, 17 m. S N E. Lagos, on the Portimão, here crossed by a stone-bridge. It has a handsome church, a convent, Latin school, hospital, and almshouse was taken from the Moors in 1348. Pop. 2400

SILVES, or **SILVA AXA**, a vil and par Brazilian Guiana, on the Lake Saraca, 20 m. from 1 bank Amazon, above Obidos. The inhabitants, Indians and Moriscos, cultivate cotton and excellent tobacco, and gather cacao and sarsaparilla, which grow here spontaneously.

SILVINGTON par Eng. Salop 498 ac. Pop. 27

SILZ, a vil Tyrol, circle Inns, r bank Inn, with a court of justice and a church. Pop. 1116

SIM or **KMA** a river Russia, rises in gov Orenburg flows easterly N then S E and joins r bank Ismer, about 18 m. S E Omsk focal course, 100

SIMABARA, a vast isl. Japan, W coast 1. Kus u, stretching far inland, and forming the basin in which are the peninsula of Simabara and the islands of Amakusa, Kumi Fogi Sumo-Togi, Oho-Jano, Nagasuma, and a number of other islands and rocks. The peninsula of Simabara is remarkable for the lofty volcano of Wuzendake.

SIMANCAE, a m. Spain Leon prov and 8 m. S W Valladolid, r bank Pisuerga, here crossed by a bridge with 17 arches. It has a courteous, primary school, and church, but its chief public building is a spacious and strongly fortified edifice rising above the river which formerly belonged to the Henricians, the admirals of Castile, but was taken from them by Ferdinand and Isabella, and destined by them for the national archives. Most of the earlier papers were destroyed by the Comuneros in 1520 but those dating from 1478 were very complete. When quartered at Simancae in 1809 the French seized all the papers relating to their diplomacy with Spain and before leaving they destroyed immense quantities of records, and set fire to the building the last wing of which was burned down. The castle has since been repaired and the monuments which escaped destruction and spoliation have been rearranged. Simancae figures in the Roman itinerary under the name of *Sapientiana*. The celebrated Irish rebel Hugh Roe O'Donnell, died here in 1603. 1 up 608.

SIMAND, a market in Hungary, Thither flows, so, and 21 m. N N E Arad with two churches, a synagogue, the remains of a fort built by the Emperor Trajan, and some trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 4808.

SIMBIRSK a gov Russia, bounded, N by Kasan, E. Orenburg, S. Kazan, W. Penza and N. Novgorod. lat. 52° 40' to 55° 40' N lon. 45° 30' to 51° E. greatest length, N W to S E. 260 m. greatest breadth, 140 m., area 22 400 geo. sq. m. It contains generally of an arid are plain broken by low hills, which rise to the height of 400 ft. on r bank Volga. This river traverses the government circuitously N to S and towards the S makes a very remarkable sweep, including a large tract, which has much the appearance of a steppe. The only other river of importance is the Kuma, an affluent of the Volga. The lakes are individually small, but so numerous that 666 have been counted. The climate is considered mild, though for five months in the year the Volga is covered with ice. The air is clear and healthy. The soil consists of a mixture of chalk, marl, clay, and vegetable mould, and is of the greatest fertility, producing abundant crops of all kinds of grain, hemp, flax, hay and tobacco. The domestic animals are of very inferior breeds, and the fruit is generally of indifferent quality. The N part of the government is well wooded but considerable security is felt in the S. The principal trees are birch, alder, and oak. Fish abound both in the rivers and lakes. The minerals consist chiefly of gypsum, saltpetre, limestone, sulphur, and naphtha. The manufactures, not carried on to any great extent, consist chiefly of woollen and linen

cloth, leather, glass, soap, and candles. The trade by the Volga is important. The chief exports are grain, hemp, cattle, raw and prepared hides, soap, fish, &c. The government is divided into 10 okrugs, of which Simbirsk is the cap. Pop. (1857), 1,345,000.

SIMBIRSK, a tn. Russia, esp. above gov. on a lofty bank of the Volga, 448 m E S. E. Moscow. It is very irregularly built, and consists principally of wooden houses and narrow streets. It contains 16 churches, most of these massive structures, two convents, a gymnasium, and a central school, and has an extensive trade, particularly in corn and fish; and an annual fair, which lasts three days. P. 15,500.

SIMCOE (LAKES), a lake, Canada West, between Lakes Ontario and Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, nearly 80 m long and about 18 m broad at its widest part, and said to be about 170 ft. above Lake Huron, into which it discharges itself through Lake Georgian the Severn, and Georgian Bay. The water in some parts of the lake is of considerable depth, and it is generally frozen completely over in the winter, so as to be passable with safety for sleighs. It contains numerous islands, some of them of large size, but only one of them, Hawks Island, inhabited, and that by Indians. The banks are generally clothed with wood down to the water's edge. A steamer has plied on the lake for many years past, and very fine white-fish are taken in it.

SIMCOE, a tn. Canada West, esp. oo. Norfolk, on Patterson's Creek about 8 m N of Lake Erie and 70 m S. W. Toronto. It is the seat of the government and county offices, and has a courthouse and jail, an Episcopal, Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist, and two Baptist places of worship, a grammar and several other schools, a soap and umilite factory, a brewery, three distilleries, two canneries, two foundries, an ashery, a saw and two flour mills. It publishes three newspapers. Pop. (1852), 1452; (1854) 1700.

SIMETO, a river Sicily, S. S. GIARRETTA.

SIMEONOPOL, a tn. Russia, cap. gov. Taurida, on a dry unsheltered plateau at the foot of lofty hills, on the left bank here crossed by a bridge 192 m N. E. Odessa, and 40 m N. E. Sevastopol. It consists of an old and a new town, the former very poorly built, and composed of crooked narrow streets, inhabited chiefly by Tartars, and the latter very regularly built in straight and spacious streets, and a very broad square, and has three Greek churches, five mosques, a R. Catholic chapel, a gymnasium, large civil and military hospitals, and several important courts and public offices. Pop. 8000.—(Desmoulin *Voy. dans le Ruissie Merid.*)

SIMI AH, a military station Hindoostan in the protected Sikh territory 60 m N. N. E. Umballa, and 7300 ft. above the sea. Besides a bazaar which may almost be called a

belong chiefly to the more opulent ranks. It was founded in 1818, and for several years past it has been the most frequent residence of the governor-general of India.

SIMMEN, a river Switzerland, rises in the S. of San Bern on the N. slope of the Bernese Alps; flows first N. N. W. through the romantic valley of same name, then E. N. E. and joins the Rhine, 3 m above Lake Thun; total course 85 m.

SIMMERING, a vil. Lower Austria, near r. Danube, about 15 m S. E. Vienna, of which it may be considered a suburb. It has a very extensive brewery, and manufactures of leather and chemical products. A great quantity of vegetable stuffs are raised in the neighbourhood for the Vienna market. Pop. 2080.

SIMMERN, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 86 m S. W. Coblenz, with three churches, a synagogue, and borough-school manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, bootery and leather, an iron and several other mills. Pop. 8100.

SIMMOZHEIM, a vil. Wurtemberg circle Schwetzingen, bail and near Calw, with a parish church. Pop. 1020.

SIMNITZA, or *Thunau*, a market in Walachia, on the Danube, opposite Kustova, 77 m S. W. Bessarabia.

SINOAGA, a fortified town Hindoostan Mysore, 1300 m N. W. Seringapatam, lat. 15° 56' N. lon. 75° 41' E. destroyed by the Mahattas in 1790.

SIMONVURN, par. Eng. Northumb. 18 872 ac. P. 1080.

SIMONOSEKI, a small tn. and harbor Japan lat. Nippon on the Strait of Kiusiu with an active coaling-trade, some quarries of serpentine, and a celebrated temple.

SIMONSTOWN, a tn. Cape of Good Hope, on Simon's Bay an indentation on W. side of False Bay. It is 25 m. S. Cape Town and consists of little more than a single row of houses between the sea and the foot of a steep mountain. A large proportion of the houses are places for the sale of strong drink, and many are also stores. There are here a Wesleyan chapel and an Episcopal place of worship.

SIMONTOURNA, or *SIMONTOURNA*, a market in Hungary, co. Tolna, on the Sio 56 m S. S. W. Buda. It contains a church, a handsome chateau, and the ruins of an old castle and has several mills. Pop. 1861.

SIMONY, a vil. Hungary, Thuring Danube, co. Tinn, burg 10 m from Stein-am-Engel with two churches. P. 1414.

SIMPANG, a vil. Java, close by Sorabaya, of which it forms a kind of suburb, containing many elegant seats, and the magnificent residence-house of the provincial governor.

SIMPANG, a tn. Borneo 18 m. from S. W. coast, 21 m N. E. Succadana near the confluence of the Mattan with the Simpang, a short stream which rises in two branches in Mount Spondin, is called the Semendang in its upper part, and has a S. W. course of 4 m.

SIMPLON (German, *Simplen*, Italian *Simplone*) a mountain of the Lepontine Alps Switzerland in the P. of San Vaila, and celebrated for the road which passes over it, and is justly regarded as one of the most celebrated engineering works of modern times. It commences near Brig on the Swiss side, and terminates at the town of Domodossola, in Piedmont. (See Alps, vol. i. p. 108.)

SIMPSON, par. Eng. Bucks. 1380 ac. Pop. 540.

SIMUSIR, one of Kurile Is. N. of Urup lat. 47° 50' N. lon. 151° 55' 50' E. It has a circuit of about 75 m. but has no good anchorage; and consists almost entirely of a mass of mountains many of them peaked, and extremely volcanic. It does not appear to be inhabited.

SIN, or *Sin-sin-kong*, a tn. France dep. Nord, 2 m E. Douai. It has some trade in flax. Pop. 1840.

SINACANTAN (SAN DOMINGO) a tn. Mexico dep. Chiapas, on the borders of Tabasco in the territory of the Zaque, with considerable manufactures of shawls, and other articles of silk. Pop. 2500.

SINAI is properly the general name of a mountain-range, Arabia Petraea, occupying the E. extremity of the peninsula of same name which projects between the two forks of the Red Sea, the Bay of Suez separating it from Egypt on the W. and



SIMBIRSK.—From a Russian by Hippo Land.

natives town, it contains above 400 houses, built of wood and stone, in European style, and dispersed amongst forests of oaks, along the crest of different mountain-ranges. At the observatory, the summer-heat has been found seldom to rise above 72°, and the mean temperature of the year is about 63°. Fish Simbirsk is accordingly resorted to by British invalids, who

the Bay of Amah separating it from another portion of Arica or the E. Mountains, however, the name Sinal, or rather Jobolot-Sinal is used in a more restricted sense, and confined to the culminating mountain of the mass, which is situated north from its N edge and presents a number of magnificent peaks, the loftiest of which rises 9274 ft. above sea-level. The whole mass is of a triangular shape, about 70 m. long from N to S, terminating nearly in a point in the latter direction but gradually widening out till its N base has a breadth of about 80 m. It consists of a series of mountains, composed for the most part of granite, marble, and porphyry, with occasional strata of sandstone and limestone, and intersected by numerous scoldes or valleys. These are generally more ravines, deep and narrow, and bounded in by walls of granite, which in some instances rise almost perpendicularly, as to form precipices 1000 ft. in height but a few of them attain a considerable width, and one of them in particular, called Waddi Mema, as believed, both from its extent and its locality to be that on which the Incasites encamped during the giving of the Law. Mount Sinal proper is situated considerably N W of this valley, and not being visible from the supposed encampment, cannot claim to be the sacred spot where the Law was promulgated; but immediately S. and E. of the Waddi another mountain rises more than 2000 ft. above it and has been almost universally recognized as the scene of the wonders with which that ever-memorable event was accompanied. This mountain, 7565 ft. above sea-level still bears the name of Horob, and immediately at its base overlooking the Waddi Mema, stands the celebrated monastery of St. Catherine. Its buildings form a quadrangle, inclosed by walls, on an average 30 ft. and at some points 50 ft. high, and strengthened by bastions, which give it all the appearance of a fortress. The interior contains, in addition to cloisters for the monks and extensive office a principal church, overladen with tasteless ornaments, 33 more churches or chapels each dedicated to a particular saint and a library supposed to have been once of great value but now deprived of its treasures through the carelessness or mercenary spirit of the monks. In the loftier valleys of the Sinal peninsula the moisture is tolerably abundant, and suffices not only to furnish a spontaneous covering of grass, but to rear shrubs of mosses and ferns; but in the lower valleys the vegetation is much more scanty and the general appearance of the surface is very desolate.

SINALOA a dep and to Mexico. See CHALOA.

SINALUNGA a m. Tereacy. See ANTRALUNGA.

SINARUCA, a river Venezuela rises in prov Aoba-guas about lat. 8° 30' N lon 69° 12' W flows nearly due N., and falls into the Orinoco, about lat. 6° 32' N lon. 67° 30' W having been previously joined by the Sinaguila. Entire course about 120 m.

SINAY a vil. and com. Belgium, prov E Flanders 15 m. N E by E Ghent with manufactures of linen and cotton, distilleries, breweries a tannery dye-work vinegar-factory and several coars and oil mills. Pop 4110.

SIND, or SINDU, a river Hindoostan which rises in a small mountain-range in Malwah, 13 m. S W Baroda flows easterly N N W., and joins bank Chambal total course, 200 m. Its current is too rapid for navigation.

SINDE See SETHON.

SINDLFFINGEN, a m. Württemberg, circle Neckar, 2 m. N N W Böblingen, with a handsome church, a grammar-school, and manufactures of linen and woollen cloth. There was once a Benedictine monastery here. Pop 8869.

SINJIA, a vil. and com., lat. Haridon, div Sassen, 7 m. E N E. Ross. Pop. 1061.

SINDIM, or SINDUR, a m. and par Portugal, prov Beira-Alta, 13 m. S.E. Lamego, near bank Tavora. P 1185.

SINDORSKOE, a lake, Russia, in N of gov Vologda, 80 m. N N E. Ist-thoak great length, E. to W, 12 m. mean breadth, about 3 m.

SINEJA a river Russia, rises near Lukow gov Vittebsk flows N through gov Pskov and turning E joins L bank Volga, 15 m. above Ozerov; total course, 100 m.

SIN-EL, a m. and esparg, Portugal, prov Algarve, on a small creek of the Atlantic, 47 m. S. by E. Setúbal. It is walled, has tolerably well-built houses, and straight spacious streets. Its port is small, and the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in fishing. Vasco-da-Gama was born here. P 1660.

SINEU a m. Spain, lat Majorca, 21 m. E Palma; with an ex-convent, the church belonging to which is open for worship; a manum, formerly a palace of the kings of Majorca, a parish church and a school of primary instruction near it; a fine quarry On May 1, there is a well-frequented fair for cattle, fruits and general merchandises. Pop 3818.

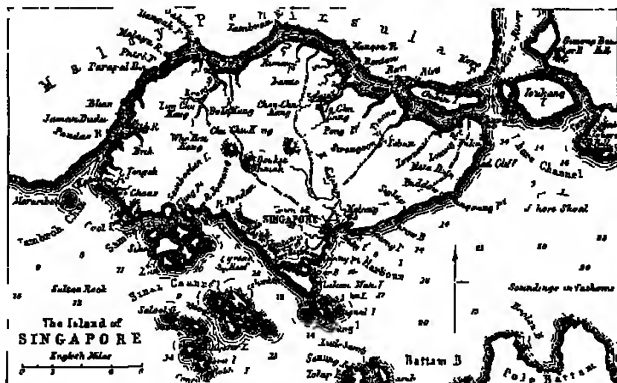
SINKEW a river, Brit. America, rises E. side of the Rocky Mountains, about lat. 66° N flows N.E., and joins the Peace River, after a course of about 100 m.

SING SING, a m. U. States, New York, pleasantly situated on a commanding height above 1 bank Hudson, 30 m. N New York. Among its public edifices are Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist churches, an academy, occupying a marble structure three stories high; a female seminary, remarkable for the beauty of its site; and a large state-prison or penitentiary. The last, situated in an inclosure of 120 ac., consists of a range of buildings in the form of a hollow square, five stories high and containing cells for 1000 prisoners. The main prison has a front of 484 ft. Joining the Hudson, and the female prison stands on a height apart from it. The whole buildings are constructed of a fine white marble, abundant in the vicinity, and are tastefully and handsomely quarried, chiefly by the convicts, who, in 1850 numbered 721 of whom only 80 were females. Another magnificent structure recently erected here, is the Croton aqueduct-bridge, which spans the Sing Sing creek by a single arch 88 ft. wide, and 100 ft. high. Pop. (1850) 4899.

SINGAPORE, a British settlement, India beyond-the-Ganges, subordinate to presid. Bengal and consisting of a small island, lat. 1° 17' N lon. 103° 50' E., and its cap., of some extent, with numerous surrounding islets off S. extremity of Malay Peninsula, between Cape Mersa and Cape Sumatra, and separated from the mainland by a narrow strait, 2 m. to 4 m. in breadth, called Selat Tabora [old strait] through which ships between India and China used to pass in the earlier periods of European navigation. The principal island is of rhomboidal shape about 20 m. long E to W, and 11 m. average breadth, about 275 sq. m. Like the adjacent islets, it is mostly covered with a very thick jungle down to the water's edge. Its surface is generally undulating rising in some parts into round jungle-covered hills, the highest of which (called Bukit-Tima or the Tin-hill) rises 530 ft. above the sea. Near the coast are some low tracts of a very character, flooded daily by the tides. The soil of the hills is chiefly of coralline resting on sandstone that of the low ground is generally blackish, from containing a great proportion of decayed vegetable matter. A stiff clay is found in some parts, well suited for the manufacture of kaolin-pottery but it is little employed for burning. Fragments of granite and trap are scattered along the beach, and these formations seem to underlie the sandstone on the higher parts of the island. Iron is the only metal produced though tin probably exists here, as in the neighbouring countries. The island has no rivers, but has several rivulets, one of which stands Singapore, the capital. The climate resembles that of Malacca in its equability, but from the absence of regular alternations of land and sea breeze, it is considerably hotter. The thermometer annually ranges between 71° and 89° Fah., the average summer-heat (May and June) being 84° the temperature of the colder months (December and January) 76°. Though only 76 m. from the equator, the island is remarkable for salubrity. Its proximity to the line secures frequent refreshing showers its fallow is, in consequence, always in the full bloom of summer. The greatest quantity of rain falls in December and January, and the total annual fall averages about 108 inches, nearly a half less than that at Rangoon. The soil where of sufficient depth, is well adapted for the growth of spices, and all kinds of these products grow readily, but nutmegs, cloves, ginger and pepper are the only sorts raised for commerce, the last named is dependent on the cultivation of gambier an abundant crop, the leaves of which, after being boiled, are used as manure for the pepper-vines. The sugar-cane and coconuts have also been cultivated with considerable success. Rice, coffee, and cotton do not thrive. Numerous vegetables are raised by the Chinese settlers, including pumpkins, various kinds of melons, cucumbers, pumpkins, potatoes, onions, garlic, and others familiar to the country. Singapore possesses all the fruit-bearing trees of the Indian Archipelago. Agar-agar is delicate tree-like sta-

wood) is plentifully found on the neighbouring coral reefs and shoals, and is an important article of commerce for the China and eastern markets. Tigers swarm in the jungles occasionally committing great havoc and, indeed, according to a recent authority carry off from 200 to 300 persons annually. The wild-cat otter, flying-squirrel ferret porcupine, pangolin, sloth, wild-bag several kinds of monkeys bats, especially the flying-fox or pteropus several varieties of rats, two peculiar species of deer and two small varieties of the ox tribe,

are native the dugong abounds on the shores. The birds comprise falcons, owls, various species of peacocks, pheasants, and partridges, penguins, herons woodpeckers, paroquets, Java sparrows, &c. with many varieties of vading birds but web-footed birds are rare. Amongst reptiles, are turtles (both plentiful and cheap) tortoises, crocodiles, the black cobra and other varieties of serpents. The coast and rivers abound with fish—scorps, molluscs, rays sharks, &c. with crabs and prawns and other crustaceans are abundant.



Land, Towns, and Agriculture.—Not more than one-fifth of the island has hitherto been cultivated the expense of clearing the land and, till recently, the government regulations respecting territorial grants, presenting serious obstacles to agriculture. Since 1840, however the government land has been let, under a new regulation at the rate of five rupees (10s) per acre yearly, in perpetuity.

The lands under cultivation are stated to be—gambier bushes 24,220 ac. pepper-vines 2814 ac. coconut trees, 2648 ac. pine-apple, 1460 ac. nutmeg and mace, 1190 ac. fruit 1038 ac. cloves ginger &c. 1780 ac. making a total of 34,800 ac. Of the coco-nuts 1 080 000 are produced annually and of the pine-apples about 3 000 000. The field-labour is performed mostly by Chinese, but also by Javaneses, Boyas, and Malays.

The government of the colony is vested in a governor (who holds that office also in Malacca and Penang) assisted by three resident councillors, a police-magistrate, &c. The high court of justice has civil, criminal, and admiralty jurisdiction, and is presided over by a recorder appointed by the British crown or, in his absence (for he is generally resident at Penang), by the governor and councillors. The military force of Singapore consists of three companies of Madras native infantry, and a small corps of artillery—in all about 700 men.

THE TOWN OF SINGAPORE is situated on the S side of the island, on both banks of a creek or rivulet of some name, and stretches E for about 1½ m. to another small creek, called the Rongko river. By these rivulets it is separated into three distinct divisions—the W. inhabited by Chinese the central and best part, by the Europeans, and the E., by the Malays,

&c. The central part of the town is laid out in regular streets, lined with substantial brick houses and towards the shore is ample space for parks and carriage-drives. Here are the principal public offices, official residences, hotels, exchange and churches. The English church, erected in 1838 is a handsome building and the American chapel is also a neat little edifice. On a hill N of the town is the government-house and on the shore is the Singapore Institution, founded



SINGAPORE. From Government. M.S. — From sketch by William P. H. Esq.

by Sir Stamford Raffles, in 1823, for the cultivation of the Chinese and Malay languages, &c. but now ill supported and falling into decay. The W. division comprises the warehouses of the English merchants, as well as the dwellings and shops of the Chinese, who have also here a splendid pagoda of grotesque exterior. The E. part of the town (designated the Kampong-glan) comprises the shops of the Chinese and Malays, and is remarkable for its filth and squalor. Many of the dwellings there are raised on posts. Bridges, chiefly of wood,

over the rivulets, unite the three divisions. The higher classes of the European merchants, &c., generally live in bungalows or garden-houses in the suburbs, and along the beach S. of the town, which commands fine views of the harbour and both its entrances. The retail trades of the town chiefly engaged by the Chinese are for the most part carried on in the streets, and carpenters, blacksmiths, shoemakers, butchers, bakers, tailors, barbers, crockery and oilmen, and coffin makers, are to be met in succession. Money-changers are to be found here and there sitting cross-legged on their tables with coins and cowrie-shells before them and large well-supplied shops are not wanting. All the mechanics and house-builders, some of the boatmen and fishermen and many of the commercial clerks and over-seers, are Chinese, a considerable number of whom are born on the island; but the canlars and those connected with shipping are generally Hindoos. The Malays are the filial of all the population, yet they make good palm-leaf weavers, and form the body of the sumpian-men, who, with their light canoes, maintain a communication between the ships and the shore.

The manufactures of Singapore are few the principal being that of preparing sugar, which is imported for this purpose from Sumatra, and sundry other islands. The process, which is called pressing, and fits the sugar for being pressed for years, is carried on wholly by Chinese. Some of the Chinese also who are pretty good blacksmiths, employ themselves actively in the manufacture of agricultural implements, tools, arms, &c. Several handies are also employed in the manufacture of pure-alloy fibres and twines, which is exported to China for fabrication into pane-cloth. Singapore enjoys so high a commercial reputation and carries on much extensive transactions as a trading colony that it has been termed the Liverpool of the East. It has, in fact, become the great entrepot of S. Asia and the Indian Archipelago, to which the merchants of all parts of the Indian Ocean resort with the produce of their farming and manufacturing industry and in which they find a ready market abundantly stocked with every variety of European goods. The port also has the advantage of being perfectly free to vessels of all kinds and nations, without charges on exports and imports, or storage, harbour, and light dues. The imports from Great Britain comprise woollens, piece-goods, cotton-twill, iron ware, gunpowder, wines, and various manufactures; the exports hitherto consisting of tin, nutmegs, cardamom, coffee, sugar, cassia, benzoin, betel nut, raw silk, hides, ivory, tortoise-shell, mother of pearl, gutta-serena, and very numerous sundries. The imports from continental Europe consist of wine, spirits, and liquors, beer, British and French piece-goods, fire arms, iron and steel articles, glass-ware, salt provisions, &c. for which it stands in return numerous articles of Asiatic produce. The imports from the U. States comprise manufactured goods, provisions, tobacco, and sundries, with large consignments of Spanish dollars, in exchange for coffee, sugar, pepper, cassia, tin, tortoise-shell, rice, &c. Singapore also carries on a most extensive trade with Labuan, Madras and Bombay and vessels come throughout the year bringing large supplies of raw cotton, India cotton-goods, opium, rice, &c. in return for which they take black gold-dust, tin, pepper, sugar, catkins, sapwood, and treasure. From China upwards of 200 junks yearly ranging from 50 tons to 500 tons burden, come with the monsoon and enter the port early in spring with cargoes of tea, camphor, blue and yellow sandalwood, coarse earthenware, and various Chinese sundries for which they take back in return raw and manufactured cotton, opium, trepang, pepper, tin, nutmegs, pine-apple skins, edible birds-nest, beeswax, shark-fin, pepper, &c. and the value of the cotton and opium only has been estimated at £450,000 yearly. The Siamen and Cebu-Chinese come in the N.E. monsoon partly in junks of about 30 tons burden, but also in square-rigged vessels, commanded by Europeans and manned by natives. The Javanese come in vessels ranging from 150 tons to 500 tons burden with coffee, rice, &c. and the Bagin from Celebes send 200 laden ragoon boats or pambas in summer laden with coffee, rice, gold-dust, tortoise-shells, trepang, the Balleins bring large supplies of rice, coarse native cloths, and a few stout ponies; and the Borneans bring nutmegs in autumn, with black pepper, gold-dust, &c. Singapore has also a pretty extensive trade with the sister settlements of Penang and Malacca, as well as the Malay Peninsula.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the TRADE of SINGAPORE with the surrounding PLACES for the YEARS 1861 and 1862.

Names of Places.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.
United Kingdom	1,046,475	1,232,879	1,083,212	991,125
Bremen and Hamburg	272,194	179,376	16,135	8,660
Holland	184,869	64,100		
Amoy	15,823	18,712		
Panoo	117,000	87,125	198,260	56,687
Spain			17,645	
Trieste	60		82,737	
North America	28,150	19,237	123,325	112,125
Maritima	1,557	5,355	46,325	54,125
India	1,055,379	806,865	1,112,730	
Malayan Peninsula	5,302	69,875	831,125	442,125
Sumatra	185,940	191,812	191,947	160,212
Java and Bala	672,659	79,330	459,211	600,770
Borneo	288,704	185,115	245,400	194,672
Celebes	80,687	86,075	137,237	135,075
Sunda	41,773	95,474	12,232	32,417
Siam	253,010	241,115	119,619	133,712
Cochin-China	100,887	349,075	871,875	845,125
China	830,882	1,276,875	1,361,250	1,781,730
Japan	6,977	835	18,075	22,612
Australia	1,105,860	1,114,675	596,712	695,675
Indian Archipelago, &c.				
Total	2,054,475	3,272,879	6,415,325	7,776,814

The following were the more important articles of the trade of Singapore for the years 1860-1862:

	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865
Opium	86,631	541,978	255,095	391,600	241,811	351,100
Tin	1,34,400	36,918	15,545	11,387	31,492	89,125
Sago Flour	1,09,520	112,115	79,600	87,100	82,410	64,800
Peanut Oil	44,950	25,103	35,334	34,604	34,671	60,781
Black Pepper	106,810	103,969	106,672	109,719	120,734	112,676
White Pepper	14,640	10,468	15,406	12,913	14,741	13,676
Gun-powder	22,691	21,104	24,996	19,830	22,400	27,300
Nutmegs & Mace	1,154	116	5,4	521	525	14,988
Coffee	39,504	84,725	129,648	11,387	32,410	14,988
Sappan Wood	1,008	6,237	2,950	3,260	6,125	14,773
Nailman	29,948	19,637	12,137	20,24	27,990	34,172
Slides	9,280	7,421	270	648	8,640	7,645
Borneo	2,807	1,40	1,40	1,40	1,40	8,251
Cebu	327	678	606	545	1,586	1,528
Dumam Borneo	3,528	1,995	2,649	1,993	2,440	1,140
Tea	1,008	8,14	1,40	1,40	1,40	1,40
Antimony	572	4,430	5,865	18,673	4,256	540

Ships lie in the roads or open harbour in 10 or 15 fathoms water, 1 m. to 2 m. from the town. The river or creek is accessible to the lighters and the goods are taken in and discharged at the docks of the principal warehouses. The arrivals and departures of vessels from 1849 to 1853 were as follows:

Years.	ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.			
	Square-Rigged.		Native.	Others.	Square-Rigged.		Native.	Others.
1849-50	70	340 178	1,408	58,520	68	328 60	2,188	60 776
1850-51	578	1,804 432	2,114	69,520	111	390 345	2,126	70 705
1851-52	823	330,231	2,098	39,508	190	719 2,947	83,565	83 565
1852-53	885	345,184	2,107	70,194	875	287 704	2,949	73,670

In 1865 there entered 3737 vessels (including 502 steamers) with a tonnage of 853,666 the departures were 3795 (including 297 steamers), tonnage 940,090. Among the vessels there were in 1864 of long voyage 3443 against 2838 in 1864.

Currency and Weights.—Merchants accounts are kept in Spanish dollars = 48 cts. Almost everything is sold by weight, and the weights in use are the Chinese pint of 100 catties, or 133½ lbs. avoirdupois. Rice from Batavia and the archipelago, and salt, are sold by the cocon of 40 piculs. Bengal rice, wheat, and pulses of the same country, are sold by the bag, containing two Bengal mounds, or 164½ lbs. avoirdupois. Free-goods &c. are sold by the cocon or score. English weights and measures, however, are frequently used in reference to European commodities. The language of commercial intercourse is universally Malay.

History.—The island of Singapore is celebrated in Malayan history as having been the first place of settlement of the early Malay colonists from Sumatra. Their location there took place towards the middle of the 13th century, and the line of the present town Singapore were still traceable in 1819. Nearly a century afterwards the island was invaded and the city taken by the Javanese, who, however, did not

make any permanent settlement, though the Malays were driven N to Malacca, where they founded a new kingdom. After this event, the town seems to have fallen into decay, and the country to have been abandoned, for when the British (after having restored Malacca to the Dutch at the conclusion of the last continental war) wished to form a settlement in this neighbourhood, in order to preserve their trade with the Indian Archipelago, they found, on their arrival at Singapore, that they belonged to the kingdom of Johore, in Malacca, that the whole island had only 150 inhabitants. It was by the suggestion of Sir Stamford Raffles that the happy choice was made of Singapore for the site of the present flourishing commercial emporium. From the then resident officer or chief, called the *Rampong*, the British, in 1819, obtained permission to build a factory on the N shore of the island, and by treaty in 1824 purchased for 60,000 Spanish dollars (£18,000), and a life annuity to the Sultan of Johore, and his resident officer, of 24,000 dollars (£6,400) the sovereignty and fee-simple of the island, as well as of all the coast, straits, and islands to the extent of 10 gae m around. On the cession of Benocool to the Dutch, in exchange for Malacca, in 1826, Singapore was placed under the provincial government of the Straits settlement, which is fixed at Penang, where the governor usually resides.

The population in 1823 amounted to about 10,000 persons; in 1836 it had increased to 80,000, and, in 1850, the island of Singapore and its dependencies contained a population of 62,891, besides 1548 convicts from India, and 670 troops. Pop in (1860), 25,918. The census of 1860 showed the total population of the island to be 81,784 of which number about 60,000 belong to the town. Among these the Europeans and their descendants counted 2368, 1008 males and 882 females; Malays 11,686, Chinese 50,048 (46,785 males, and 3248 females), Indians 373, other Asiatics 4445. In the whole island there were 70,122 males, and only 13,616 females. —(*Jour Ind. Archip. Belcher, Voy Samarang Singapore Free Press Davidson: Trade and Travel in the Far East, &c*)

SINGBOOM, a N Hindoostan, prov Orissa, 180 m W Calcutta lat. 21° 31' N lon. 85° 40' E.

SINGEN a market in Baden, Lake Uri, 7 m W N W Radolfzell near L bank Aach. It has a church manufacture of tobacco, and a bleachfield. Pop. 1174.

SINGHAI, a N Hindoostan, prov Bahar, 17 m N Patna lat. 25° 32' N lon. 85° 15' E.

SINGILILEW, a N Russia, gov and 27 m S S E Simbirsk, on the Volga, at the confluence of the Singileika It has a stone church, and a haven on the Volga, at which a considerable trade in corn is carried on. Pop. 3482.

SINGKEL, a N Sumatra, W coast, mouth of the Singkil 8 m N W Cape Singkil lat. 2° 15' N. It has a good harbour, some boat-building and a trade in benzoin, camphor, pepper, gold, trepang, wax, resins, &c. Near it are pearl-banks.

SINGLETOWN, par Eng Essex, 8010 m. Pop. 603.

SINGLETON, a N New S Wales, co. Northernland, r bank Hunter 120 m from Sydney.

SINGO-SANZ, a vil Java, prov Paseroom, dist Malang with remains of one of the finest heathen temples in Java.

SINGAGLIA (anc. *Sena Gallia*) a N Italy, dept. L'Rhône-Puaro, at the mouth of the Misa 17 m W N W Ancona. It is surrounded with ramparts and bastions and defended by a citadel, and is in general well supplied with artillery. Its principal edifices are the cathedral, the churches of St. Maria and Santa Croce, and the church attached to the Franciscan convent beyond the walls, the mint, theatre, several synagogues and convents, and a Jewish synagogue. Its port is small, and admits only small vessels, but from its advantageous position, enables the inhabitants to carry on a considerable trade. Its fair one of the largest in Italy has existed annually for about 600 years; it lasts 20 days, from July 20 to August 8, and is attended by dealers from all parts of Italy from beyond the Alps, and from the Levant. The celebrated singer Madonna Catalani was born here. Singaglia was the scene of an infamous and perfidious massacre, which Count Sforza, son of Pope Alexander VI., perpetrated on his allies in 1502. Pop. 8000.

SINTOUKHA a sluggish muddy river Russia rises in gov Kiev; flows S S E, and joins L bank Dniep at Olvopol; total course, about 150 m. Before the peace of 1791, this river formed the boundary between Russia and Turkey.

SINIBCOLA a maritime vil and com. Isl Sardina, div Sassari, prov and 30 m N E Nuoro. It has a handsome church and a trade in corn fruit, honey and cheese. It has an unhealthy site, but the number of Genoese and Neapolitan fishermen, which visit the bay on which it stands, for trade, have made it wealthy and thriving. Pop. 2400.

SINJAR, or **SUNGALI** small decayed town Anadol Turkey, prov. and 70 m W Mosul 1 bank Al Khab, on a small hill at the base of the Sirjir Mountains, and edge of the desert of Sygar. It occupied a much greater space in former times than it does at present, as appears from the extensive ruins in the plain below. It contains now of not more than 80 houses. —The **SUZAR MOUNTAINS** extend about 60 m N W from the town and have a breadth of 7 m to 9 m. In some parts they are covered with oak, and in others with the fig-tree and the vine. —The **NEZAR** extends between the Euphrates and the Tigris, from Kakuia to Mosul and is traversed by the Hamran Hills.

SIN, or **SIN** (anc. *Cune*) a N Asiatic Turkey, prov. and 90 m S S E Mosul, in a well-cultivated valley r bank Tigris, opposite to the confluence of the Little Zab. It is a flourishing place, enabled for its prosperity to an active trade with Mosul, Bagdad, and Ispahan. Pop. about 8000.

SINMA, **SAWA**, or **SANMANA** a N Persia, prov Irak Ajem, dist. Arbilan, 286 m W S W Tuluza. A castellated palace on a height with some good looking buildings round its base give to this town a somewhat imposing appearance. It contains about 4000 or 5000 families of which 300 families are Jews and 50 houses of the Chaldean Catholic rite, dependent on the Patriarch of Durebar.

SINNAI a N lardina, div and 10 m N E Cagliari in a fertile district with a trade in corn, wine, cattle, and dairy produce. Pop. 2628.

SINNALEARI, a river S America, French Guiana, which descends from a mountain-chain traversing the centre of the interior flows N and falls into the Atlantic at a town of same name after a course of about 130 m.

SINNIATION par Fug York (N Hiding) 3890 ac. Pop. 879.

SINAO a river Naples rises in prov Basilicata flows N N E, and falls into the W shore of the Gulf of Taranto, after a course of about 65 m.

SINOPE (Turkish, *Sinop*) a seaport, Anatolia Turkey, prov. Anadol on the Black Sea, 850 m N N E Constantinople; lat. 40° 12' N lon. 35° 13' 30" E (n.) It is beautifully situated on an isthmus which connects the high rocky penin-



sula, called Cape Sinope with the mainland. It is defended by a wall, strengthened by several towers while the harbor or roadstead which is on the S side of the isthmus is surrounded by several bastions, and the castle, a massive building, erected in the time of the Greek emperors. The town to a considerable extent is built of the ruins of an old Greek city and in many of the walls Greek and Paphlagonian coins, statues, and inscriptions are to be seen. It is a naval arsenal, and has a building-yard. The oak of the neighbourhood being well suited for ship-building many of the Turkish war-vessels are built here. Commerce there is almost none but it is a con-

depot for the steamers between Constantinople and Trebizond. Its chief importance arises from the facility with which it might be strongly fortified, and from the secure anchorage

the two are the ruins of a castle, called Tourbillon built in 1894, and long the residence of the bishop; on the other height is a castle, called Valeria, which, with its lofty walls and towers, has a very imposing appearance. Below these castles, but still higher than the town, is a third, called Majors, which was made uninhabitable by a fire in 1788. Non has repeatedly suffered much from war fire, and inundation. Pop. (1850), 3016.



SIPOUTUBA.—From the South by Dr. G. F. Mason.

presented by the bay and harbour the best indeed on the S. shore of the Black Sea. On November 30, 1853, a Turkish fleet of six frigates, three corvettes and two steamers, lying at anchor in the bay was suddenly attacked by 18 Russian ships, three deckers, two dockers, corvettes, and steamers which had approached unperceived by favour of a fog. A fierce seven hours' battle fighting the whole of the Turkish fleet, with exception of one steamer which escaped was destroyed, and along with it about 4000 men. The batteries and forts on shore were silenced by the Russian guns. Sinope was the birth place of Diogenes, and the capital of Mithridates by whom it was embellished and who formed a line here on either side of the isthmus. Pop. about 4000.

SINOPOLI (SINOPOLIS and SINOPOLIS) two adjoining places Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra II about 8 m. S.S.E. Polio. The former has pop. 590 the latter contains a collegiate church and has near it a spring of nitro. Pop. 1500.

SINSE a vil. and par. Switzerland, cant. Graubünden, on a hill in Lower Engadine valley. It is very well built and contains a combined town-hall and schoolhouse. L. pop. 1427.

SINSHIPIM a tn. Baden, prov. Lower Rhine, on the Rhine, 23 m. S.S.E. Mannheim with a church and a superior burgher school; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, tanneries, oil and saw mills. Pop. 2869.

SINU or ZINU a river New Granada, rises in the central branch of the Andes, dep. Cauca about lat. 7° S. flows first N.E., then N.W. and after a course of about 100 m. falls into the Gulf of Morrosquillo in the Caribbean Sea.

SINZIG (anc. Sinzium) a walled tn. Rhene, Prussia, gov. and 19 m. N.W. Coblenz, near 1 bank Rhine. It is poorly built, and has an old parish church and a synagogue. According to tradition it was near this place that Constantine, on his march from Britain to Rome, saw the appearance of a cross in the sky and was in consequence led first to embrace and then to establish Christianity. Pop. 1856.

SION (German, *Sion*; anc. *Sion*) a tn. Switzerland, cant. valais, pleasantly situated near 1 bank Rhone, in the widest part of its valley 56 m. E. Geneva. It is surrounded with walls and ancient towers; and consists of a principal street, planted on either side, while the torrent Rhone runs in a deep bed along its centre, and several narrow streets which open into it. The houses in the principal street are good, the others very indifferent. The principal buildings are the cathedral a Gothic structure; the church of the Jesuits, the townhouse a fine specimen of pure Gothic, the arsenal, and the hospital. Close to the town rises a steep rock, divided into two parts by a deep ravine. On the higher of

casations. It has several basins, baths, and some handsome mosques, one of which is remarkable for its lofty minaret but the generality of the houses are mere hovels, and the streets are narrow and unpaved. Pipe-bowls of a superior kind are manufactured here, and sent in great numbers to Cairo. Sion is the resort of the caravans from Darfur which come through the Great Oasis. Pop. estimated at 30,000.

SIOUX or Big Sioux a river U. States, rises in an elevated prairie near the centre of the Minnesota territory and not far from the sources of the Minnesota or St. Peter flows S.E. for about 200 m. and joins 1 bank Missouri! In the lower part of its course it forms part of the boundary between Minnesota and Iowa.

SIPHANTO (anc. *Siphanto*) an isl. Grecian Archipelago, one of the Cyclades lat. 37° N. lon. 24° 40' E. about 12 m. W. Paros greatest length N. to S., 10 m. breadth about 6 m. circuit, 40 m. It has a somewhat elevated but finely diversified surface a good climate, and a fertile soil, producing much corn fruit, particularly figs, olives, honey, wax, sesamum, and silk, in all of which a considerable trade is carried on. The principal town a decayed place, bears the same name. It has manufactures of cotton and straw-hats. St.



SION.—From Geneva, looking over 1 Rhine.

phanto was once celebrated for its mines of gold and silver and is said to be still rich in lead.

SIPOTUBA, an antiferrous river, Brazil. It rises in the plains of Parana, prov. Mato-Grosso; lat. 18° 50' S.; between the towns of Mato-Grosso and the Paraguary follows the E.

slope of the Sierra Tapapont throughout its whole length receiving the Tapapont, Juva, and Jarunabaha. The Siponts, after the junction of these streams becomes navigable, and proceeding S for about 300 m, in a course nearly parallel to that of the Tapapont, joins the E bank of that river about 30 m above Yila-Mara.

SIR CHARLES HARDY'S ISLANDS. See **HARDY'S ISLANDS**. **SIR-DARIA** **JAKARTAS**, or **SIRON** a river, Central Asia which rises in Mustang Mountains, on the E. frontiers of Kokean, flows nearly due W past the capital of that name to Khojend, lat. 40° 30' N, where it turns suddenly N and flows first in that direction past Tashkend to Tunkat, then N W to Otrar and finally W N W to its mouth in the N. E. shore of Lake Aral. Its direct course N W is about 750 m and its indirect at least 1000 m. In the beginning of its course it flows through a country covered with lofty wooded mountains, from which numerous torrents and small rivers descend into it but after reaching Khojend it begins to skirt the sandy desert of Kizil Kum on the left, and beyond Otrar where it divides into two arms, skirts the desert of Kara-Kum on the right. After reaching these deserts it is not augmented by any tributaries of the least consequence, and pursuing its course along flat banks covered with reeds and brushwood, divides into several branches which form islands. After the union of the streams which form its sources, it acquires considerable breadth, and might be used for transport, though it is only employed for irrigation. In July it reaches its greatest height by the melting of the snows and besides overflowing its banks extensively brings down immense quantities of debris, which have produced at its mouth several sandbanks and even islands. On the largest of these islands called Koz-Aral as well as on the oases on both sides of it, many of the nomadic Kirghiz have winter stations. The other arm into which the river divides beyond Otrar takes the name of Kizil Dera; experts also to have formed a regular channel and continued its course W N W to Lake Aral, but is now lost in the sand without reaching it.

SIR EVERARD HOMES ISLANDS, a cluster of islands off N. E. coast, Australia, extending about 4 m. from Cape Grenville lat. 11° 57' 40" S lon 140° 11' E.

SIRA KOS, a lake, Asia, Hindukush on the table-land of Pamir at the height of 16,600 ft above sea-level lat. 37° 27' N lon 78° 40' E. It is in the form of a crescent, about 14 m. long E. to W. with an average breadth of 1 m., it is surrounded on three sides by swelling hills, and on the S. by mountains which tower 3600 ft. above it and belong to ranges which give rise to some of the principal rivers of Asia. This lake is the source of the Oxus or Amoo-Daria.

SIR JAMES SMITH'S ISLANDS, part of the Cum barland group, off N. E. coast, Australia. The principal island called Lums Peak is lat. 20° 40' 30" S lon 140° 9' 10" E.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS'S ISLANDS. See **BANKS'S ISLANDS**.

SIRANG lat. Indian Archipelago. See **CERAM**. **SIRAU**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hai namt, 9 m. W. Mons with manufactures of linen cloth, earthenware, glass and tile-pavement, an extensive salt refinery, brewery, luncheon, and two flour-mills. Pop. 2337.

SIREN, **CHIMERO**, or **GOSCHIK**, a vil. Hungary on road near Oedenburg, with a church and mineral-springs. Pop. 1168.

SIRIND, a vil. in Hindostan prov. and 155 m. N N W Delhi, cap. dist. of same name. It was long a famous city but is now almost a shapeless mass of ruins, having never recovered from the dreadful ravages of the Sikh Bannagie Banda, who, about 1707, destroyed the mosques and levelled the palaces and public buildings with the ground. In its vicinity are numerous mango groves, and some tanks of excellent water. The extensive plains between Sirind and Karnal have been the scene of many celebrated battles, both in ancient and modern times. The district, the N. W. of prov. Delhi, between the Satlej on the N and the head branches of the Jumna on the E., consists of extensive plains, generally fertile, well covered with mango-trees, and productive of wheat, barley, and other grains, though the crops occasionally suffer from a deficient supply of water.

SIRI POOL, a tn. on the N. frontiers of Afghanistan, where the Mountains of Hussak slope towards the Mountains of Koondoo lat. 36° 11' N, lon 65° 44' E. It belongs to an Uzbek chieftain, who masters 1000 horsemen, and maintains a precarious independence.

SIRNAGUR, a tn. in Cashmere. See **BANAGUR**.

SIRMORE, or **SOMANOR**, a principality N Hindostan bounded N by Bussahar from which it is separated by the Pabur, W by Hindoor and the Barah Fodrah, S. prov. Delhi and E. Gurhwal and the Jumna. It is entirely covered by ramifications of the Himalaya, radiating from the peak of Char which is situated within the principality, and has a height of 10,538 ft. It has long been governed by a race of Rajput princes, said to have come originally from Jandahra.

SIRNACHI, a vil. and par. Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, 17 m. S. W. Gossau. It contains a great number of well-built houses, and a church used in common by Protestants and Catholics, who are nearly equal in number. Pop. 7743.

SIRONK a vil. Hungary. Hilder Theam co. Heren about 5 m. from Kelenföld with a church and an old castle. 11164.

SIRONKA a vil. Hungary. Hilder Theam co. Baros 6 m. from Berthot with a trade in wool and cattle. Pop. 1139.

SIRUKA KULA a vil. Austrian Croatia about 8 m. from Gospić, with a church and the ruins of two old Turkish castles. Pop. 1991.

SIRULLA a tn. Spain, Extremadura prov. and 95 m. L. Badajoz. It has a townhouse, prison, public granary palace of the counts of Sirena, an endowed and two private schools, an hospital, a convent occupied by Franciscan nuns, and a church manufactures of linen by handloom and of soap, brick tile and pottery. Pop. 9240.

SIRWAN a ruined city, Iran, prov. Luristan 65 m. S. W. Kermanshah lat. 35° 30' N lon 48° 25' E. The ruins are composed of massive stone walls, a foundation of arches and minarets, a vaulted apse, and above which the usual construction seems to have been a single arched passage divided into a number of apartments surrounding a quadrangular court. Some of the houses are in a state of perfect preservation, the flowers and rude patterns upon the cement-coating of the interior of the vaults appearing as fresh as if star-pud but a few years ago.

SISAL, a seaport in Yucatan on the Gulf of Mexico, 100 m. N. E. Campeche with a fort lat. 21° 10' 6" N lon 90° 2' 40" W. (n.) At its entrance is a large anchorage.

SISAL FL. a tn. in Spain New Castile, prov. Cuenca 98 m. S. E. Madrid. It has two primary schools, a church several hermitages and a convent of Franciscan nuns. Pop. (agricultural), 3229.

SISARGA, a group of three barren uninhabited islands Atlantic, off N. W. coast, Spain about 24 m. W. Coruña. The largest which is about 8 m. long is of a spherical figure.



RUINS AT SIRIND — From a Sketch by Major Levent.

SISEBOLI a tn. Turkey in Europe. See **SISEBOLI**.

SISLAND a par. England, co. Norfolk, area, 466 ac. Pop. 77.

SISLAVICH, or **SISLAWITZ**, a vil. Austrian Croatia, on the Kuipa, 9 m. from Karstak; with a church and a castle. Pop. 1026.

SIRSA, a to. and some duny and 14 m. N W Parma, near I. bank Taro. It has a primary school, and a trade in hemp and cattle. Pop. 4855.

SIRSAIGH, a vil and par. Switzerland. area. and 18 m. S.E. Basel; with a handsome church, a fine chateau with gardens, the ruins of an old castle, a school manufactures of silk ribbons and a trade in corn, wine, and fruit. Pop. 1284.

SISLERON (anc. *Castro*) a to. France dep. Hautes-Alpes, at the confluence of the Isère with the Durance, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 17 m. N N W Digne. It is picturesque situated at the foot of a rock crowned by a citadel, is surrounded by ancient walls flanked by dismantled towers, ranks as a fortress of the third class but is a poor dirty place. It has a considerable trade in wine. Pop. 3765.

SISPAKES—1 Two small adjacent is. Indian Ocean. Andaman group lat. 11° 10' N, lon. 92° 46' E. (x.)—2 Two is. Tung-shan ying Bay, S.E. coast China prov. Guangdong; about lat. 23° 25' N lon. 117° 47' E.—3 Two low woody is. Philippines, off the W coast, Luzon lat. 15° 30' N lon. 119° 49' E (x) with a conspicuous sandy beach, and distant about 2½ m. from each other.

SISTON par Eng Gloucester 1827 ac. Pop. 926.

SISTOVA or *SISTOVA* a to. Turkey in Europe, Bul. garia, 35 m. S.W. Rustchuk, on a boggy bank of the Danube, here capable of floating vessels of 800 tons. It is surrounded by a palisaded fence, and defended by a castle is poorly built, but has several mosques, a Greek church, and an active trade chiefly in leather and cotton. It was taken and dismantled by the Russians in 1810. Pop. 12 000.

SIT a river Russia, rises in gov. Iver flows E. into gov. Jaroslavl then N and joins r. bank Mologa, after a course of about 80 m. It is famous for a signal victory gained upon its banks in 1237 by the Tartars over the Russians.

SITGES, a to. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 18 m. S.W. Barcelona, on the Mediterranean lat. 41° 15' N lon. 1° 54' E. It is divided into two groups of houses, called the Old and the New towns each surrounded with walls, the former with irregular and the latter with regular streets. It has a courthouse, a large semicircular clock-tower built by the Moors, an ancient feudal castle, on an eminence in the centre of the Old town, and now used as the prison. Several schools a college, and a male school an hospital placed on the very cliffs, with two churches, one of them on a rock which serves as a bastion, and overlooks the sea. The vineyards which cover the amphitheatrical hills behind the town produce the famed Malvey wine. Trade important. Anchorage of port as good as any on the coast of Catalonia. Pop. 8508.

SITHNEY par Eng Cornwall 5898 ac. Pop. 2773.

SITIA, or *SITIA* (anc. *Othryne*) a to. on a bay N W coast, lat. 36° 50' N E. by S. Candia. It is fortified, and has some trade, but its harbour and roads are very imperfectly sheltered from the N. and N.E. Pop. about 5000.

SITIZANO, a to. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra 1.5 m. S.E. Palmi, nearly destroyed by the earthquake of 1783.

SITKA, or *SITKA* (anc. *Aschumash*) a group of is. N Pacific off W coast, Russian America, between lat. 56° and 58° N. It consists of four principal islands, Baranof, about 85 m. long, by 20 m. broad, and having on its W side Sitka, or Norfolk Sound, on New Archangel defended by two batteries, lat. (magnetic light) 57° 2' 45" N lon. 135° 17' 10" W the principal place of resort in this quarter, the headquarters of the Imperial Russian Company and containing a handsome governor's residence, and a Greek church. Crozno, also called Pitt Island is seen early charts, about 21 m. long; Chishagof, the most N. of the group, and Jacobi situated at the N.W. extremity. The Sitka islands are well wooded with wood, and both on the coast and in the rivers fish are very abundant, the climate is thought capable of raising barley, oats, and some European fruits and vegetables. The natives are brave but cruel.

SITKIN one of the Aleutian is. lat. 52° 4' N lon. 176° 2' W about 25 m. in extent, with a volcano in its centre, 5023 ft. high and covered with perpetual snow.

SITLAND, or *SITLAND*, a to. Holland, prov. Friesland, 15 m. N.E. Middelicht. It is an old town, and though once fortified is now open. It has a townhouse, prison, four churches, a synagogue, and several schools, some towers and fortifications, breweries, and distilleries corn and water mills, and a great trade in eggs. Pop. 2450.

SITTEN, a to. Switzerland. See Sion.

SITTINGBOURN, a market to. and par. England, co. Kent. The town 88 m. E.S.E. London, occupies chiefly of one wide street, which stretches along the high road. It has a spacious church, and a place of worship for Wesleyans. Area of par. 1008 ac. Pop. 2897.

SITZENDORF a vil. Lower Austria, on the Schmelz, 8 m. S. Schremsdorf with a church. Pop. about 1000.

SIVA, a river. Russia, rises in gov. Perm; flows S., and joins r. bank Kama, 34 m. N N.W. Sarapul total course, 100 m.

SIVACH GULF—MOON or PUTIN Bay, Russia, an arm of the Sea of Azov on the N.E. side of the Crimea, commencing with the sea by a narrow entrance on the N., and separated from it by a long and narrow belt of land. It has a length about 110 m., with a breadth varying from 9 m. to 15 m. is indented by numerous small bays, and contains several small islands, with precipitous cliffs.

SIVANA, or *SARADUMA*, an isl. Hindoostan, prom. Madras dist. Coimbatore, formed by the Cavery 10 m. long and 9 m. broad. It was the site of the ancient Hindoo city of Ganga Para. The place is now enveloped in the thickest forests, and the interior an impenetrable jungle; but the principal street may still be traced, extending N. to S. about 1½ m. There are here the ruins of many Hindoo temples, great and small and much sculptures of various kinds. Near it the Cavery forms two magnificent cataracts.

SIVAN or *ROUW* a par. Assin Parley in the N.E. of Assin Minor bounded N. by the Black Sea E. par. Trebizond and Erzeroum S.E. the Euphrates, separating it from par. Diarbekir, S. par. Marash and Karamania and W. the Kizil Irnak, separating it from Anatolia greatest length, E to W 810 m. central breadth, 175 m. The surface is in general finely diversified, being covered by several mountain-ranges of which the Anti Taurus in the E. and the Taurus Daghi in the N.W. are most conspicuous. The mountains are for the most part well wooded, and between them are extensive valleys and plains, often of great beauty and fertility. A small portion of the S.E. drained by the Euphrates, belongs to the basin of the Persian Gulf, but the whole of the remainder constituting by far the larger portion, belongs to the basin of the Black Sea, which receives its drainage chiefly by the Kizil Irnak, and more partially by the Yeail Irnak and other small streams. The soil is usually of great fertility and though only cultivated to a small extent, raises in abundance, in addition to the ordinary cereals, maize, sugarcane, flax, hemp tobacco, silk, wine, and excellent fruit. The pastures, extending not merely over the mountainous districts but over many of the valleys and plains, well adapted for arable husbandry are chiefly occupied by the flocks and herds of the Kurds and Turcomans. There are mines of iron, lead, and copper and quarries of marble, alabaster and slate. Salt also is abundant. The most important place of traffic in the interior is Tokat, and the best frequented port is Samsoun, but the capital is Sivas. Pop. roughly estimated at 800 000.

SIVAS (anc. *Sebaste*) a to. Asiatic Turkey, sep. above par. on an affluent of the Kizil Irnak, near the centre of a large and fertile plain, 410 m. E.S.E. Constantinople. It covers a space much of which is occupied by ruins consists of about 5000 Turkish and 1000 Armenian houses, partly tiled and partly flat-roofed, and arranged for the most part in very narrow, winding, and ill-paved streets is defended by two castles, each situated on a hill and has among its edifices numerous mosques, many of them with elegant porches and minarets, in the best style of Arabian or Persian architecture and some of them well-ornamented, commodious houses, baths, &c. Its manufactures are unimportant, but its central situation on the best road from Bagdad through Diarbekir and Malatya and its easy access to the Black Sea, enables it to command a considerable trade. Its vicinity is celebrated for a great victory gained by Lucullus over Mithridates, and a series of battles between Bajazet and Tamerlane towards the end of the 14th century, when Bajazet was taken prisoner and the town laid in ruins. Pop. about 37,000.

SIVEREM, or *BOUMER*, a to. Asiatic Turkey, par. and 56 m. W. S.W. Diarbekir. It consists of about 5000 houses, and has three mosques and three public baths.

SIVRY a vil and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 33 m. S.S.E. Mons, with two churches, a chapel-house, three

primary schools; manufacture of woollen stuffs; charcoal, glass, bricks, &c.; and an active export trade in butter, cheese and timber. Pop. 8078.

SIWAH, or **AMMON** an oasis, Egypt, 220 m. W S W Cairo lat. 24° N lon. 28° E. 6 m long by 5 m broad. It consists of an E and a W district; the former abounding in date-trees, yielding fruit of very superior quality. The inhabitants are hospitable, but suspicious and savage. The principal town **Siwah** is divided into an upper and lower district. It is defended by a Citadel, and surrounded by strong walls. Marauding people alone are allowed to inhabit the upper town, and there no strangers are admitted. Rebels are compelled to live in the lower town. The principal commerce and source of revenue is derived from dates. The people have few manufactures beyond those things required for their own use which their skill however in making wicker-baskets is remarkable. About 8 m. W the town of **Siwah** are the ruins of the temple of Jupiter Ammon now called **On Dayeh** [another name], near which is supposed to be the fountain of the Sun. The ruins are not very extensive. Many of the sculptures, including figures of Ammon with the attributes of the ram headed god, and of other divinities, still remain.

SIX **ISLANDS**, **Chagos Archipelago**. See **KOMOR**.

SIX **MICA** **BANDS**, a tn. Ireland co. Clara, 8 m N W by W Limerick with a church, two R. Catholic chapels a national school, and a dispensary. It is altogether in a most miserable and ruinous condition. Pop. 767.

SIXHILLS, par Eng Lincoln, 1622 ac. Pop. 175.

SIXT a vil and cow farmstead dep. Haute Savoie, prov. Tanngney 8 m E.S.E. Bannock, on a steep rock in the valley of **Blax**. It has no works, supplied from mines in the vicinity. Pop. 1659.

SIZERÖL [anc. *Sargolis*] a tn. Turkey in Europe on a low promontory Gulf of Bursas in the Black Sea, 120 m. N W Constantinople. It is well built and has a commodious and well-sheltered harbour at which a considerable trade is carried on in wine and timber. The inhabitants are mostly Greeks. Near it are the ruins of the ancient **Apollonia**.

SKAGEN [Latin *Scagnum*] a vil Denmark, prov. N. Jutland, bail. Hjørring, on the remarkable tongue of land which forms the N. extremity of the province, and terminates in Cape Skaw or Skagen. It consists of three miserable groups of houses, the inhabitants of which are obliged to carry on an incessant and too often unsuccessful war with the sands, which threaten to engulf them. The church is already buried but little remains, and is an important landmark for mariners. A little to the N. is an important lighthouse, 67 ft. high, built of stone, in 1854, by Frederick II. The inhabitants are industrious, and export a good deal of fish. Pop. 1400.

SKAGGÖR-HACK, or **SKAGGÖR** a broad arm of the North Sea, or German Ocean, which penetrates between Norway on the N., and the peninsula of Jutland on the S., eastwards to the coast of Sweden, and then communicates with the Kattegat, of which it is sometimes considered as the N. portion length, W. S. W. to E. E. about 160 m., breadth about 60 m. area, about 11,300 sq. m. in N. of the Danish coast the depth varies from 69 to 100 fathoms; the coast from 89 to the 100 and off the Norwegian coast in some places exceeds 200 fathoms. The stream which not interrupted by its course by violent storms, sets in E. along the coast of Jutland and W. along that of Norway. On the former coast there is neither haven nor secure anchorage, but along the coasts both of Sweden and Norway in the numerous indentations which they present, good natural harbours are abundant.

SKALHÖFT, a vil Ireland, once the cap. of 42 m P. by R. Reekrivik, on the Haul-own, with a finely situated harbour.

SKALITZ, or **SKALITSA** a royal free tn. Hungary co. Neutra, 1 bank March near the confines of Moravia, 47 m N. Pressburg, on a lofty height, surrounded by walls, and nearly in the form of a square. It has a Protestant and four R. Catholic churches, a school, an elegant townhouse, a gymnasium attached to a Franciscan monastery and considerable manufactures of cloth. The district is famous for its fruit and produces good wine. Pop. 8700.

SKALMIRZ, a tn. Russian Poland, 26 m N E Cracow, on the Biala, with manufactures of coarse woollens. Pop. 1069.

SKANDERBORG, a tn. Denmark prov. N. Jutland, sep. bail., on a tongue of land between the Skanderborg-Sø

and the Little Hunning-Sø, 14 m S W Aarhus. The small church situated on a height was once the chapel of the old castle of Skanderborg. On a height in the vicinity is a statue of Frederick VI. by Thorvaldsen, Pop. 1000.

SKANEATELES, or **SKANEATELUS**, a vil and township, 1 States, New York. The village, pleasantly situated at the outlet of lake of same name, 137 m W Albany, contains four churches, two carriage-factories, woollen factories, a tannery, an iron-foundry and a machine-shop. Pop. 4030. The LAKE, greatest length N W to S.E. 15 m; greatest breadth, scarcely 1 m. discharges itself at its N. extremity by a stream of same name into Lake Seneca.

SKARA, a tn. Sweden, 18 m and 27 m S W Marstrand. It is an ancient place, of considerable historical interest. It is the see of a bishop, and contains a cathedral, built of sandstone, and completed in 1150 originally crowned with numerous towers, of which only two now remain in a complete state, but still adorned externally with fine facades, and internally with lofty pillars—a gymnasium with a library of 10,000 vols. particularly rich in theology, several other collections, and an observatory. Near it are a mineral-spring, and Brockskärs, a celebrated veterinary institute with valuable anatomical preparations a library botanical garden, &c. Pop. 1491.

SKARABORG a tn. Sweden See **MARIEBÄCK**.

SKARO a tn. on a remarkable promontory of same name projecting from the precipices which form the W. side of the island of Samsö, in the Gresten Archipelago. It was till recently the seat of government, and in the middle ages was occupied by the Viscounts, who built its castle, of which only some remains now exist. The houses, mostly ruined by the effects of volcanic agency form an extraordinary group around a red and black crag, 1000 ft. above the gulf, perched one over another in a crevice in the sides of the precipice, and in the most frightful positions the outer wall of the buildings forming a continuation of lofty perpendicular rocks.

SKEN or **SKEN** a tn. Norway prov. Agderhus cap. bail. Bredberg on a river of same name which issues from the Lake of Nord and a little below, falls into a bay of the *«Lager Bark»* 66 m S W Christiansia. It is an ancient place, and has a church, several saw-mills, and a considerable export of timber, deals, pitch tar iron and millstones. 1 up 1800 **SKEFFINGTON** par Eng Lincoln, 2123 ac. P. 705 **SKEFFLING**, par Eng 1 wrk 1600 46.3 ac. Pop. 212.

SKEGBY par Eng North 14.6 ac. Pop. 865.

SKELN 1285, par Eng Lincoln 2474 ac. P. 866.

SKELU, a vil Hungary Thutur House, co. Krassó in a hilly but fertile district, 9 m from Leger. It has a Greek church and a trade in corn and wine. 1 up 1870 **SKELLEFIELA** a vil and par Sweden 18 m and 70 m N N E. Umeå, on a river of same name, near its mouth in the Gulf of Bothnia. It contains a large and elegant church.—The RIVER (or *Sildus*) issues from S.E. extremity of the Stor Alvan the largest lake of Lappland flows S.W., and falls into the Gulf of Bothnia, 45 m S W Piteå total course 140 m.

SKELLIGS (Irish, three hills S.W. coast, Ireland co. Kerry 3 m W Dohis Head lat. (right) 51° 45' N, lon. 10° 52' W (a) The largest, called the Great Skellig, is an enormous precipitous rock of slate 710 ft. high. Two light-houses have been erected upon it: the one 650 ft., and the other 871 ft. above the sea. Their lights are the first seen by vessels coming across the Atlantic.

SKELLINGTHORN par Eng Lincoln 6220 ac. 1 up 1864.

SKELLTON, three pars. Eng.—1 Camberland, 6326 ac. Pop. 776—2 York (N. Riding), 2220 ac. 1 up 1847—3 York (N. Riding) 1044 ac. 1 up 1209.

SKENDLEBY, par Eng Lincoln 1710 ac. P. 376.

SKFNE, par Scot. Aberdeen, 8 m. by 4 m. P. 1862.

SKENFRETHER, par Eng Monmouth 4730 ac. P. 619.

SKENNINGE, a tn. Sweden, lon. and 20 m W Lönköping. It is an ancient place and was once considered the capital of Gothland, but is now best known by its large annual cattle-fair. Pop. 1000.

SKERRE, par Eng York (N. Riding), 2723 ac. P. 194.

SKERRIES (Irish, a sea-grt rock)—1 A sea-grt rock and fishing tn. Ireland, co. Dublin 17 m. N. E. Dublin lat. 56° 28' 18" N lon. 4° 56' 30" W (a) It stands on a little

headland, and has a clean and cheerful appearance. The main street, which is wide and irregularly built, is nearly 1 m. long. It contains a church, small Methodist meeting-house, R. Catholic chapel, parish school and a dispensary. A large proportion of the female population is employed in unbleaching. Pop. 2377—2 (or Skerry). A small village, England, St. George's Channel, 3 m. off W point Anglesey with a lighthouse 117 ft. high lat 53° 35' 16" N, lon 4° 46' 30" W (N)—S. Three lake. Shetland group, 7 m. off W coast, Mainland lat 60° 30' N. Inhabitants engaged in fishing. P 105

SKERRY, per Irish Antrim 24,176 ac. Pop. 6382

SKERTON a vil. England on Lancaster on an eminence, 1 bank Lane nearly opposite to Lancaster with which it is connected by a good stone-bridge of five arches. Its houses are mostly antique, but there are a few good modern stone houses among them. The church is a small but neat edifice, and has a school attached to it. Pop. 1586

SKERTON per Eng Norfolk 1264 ac. Pop. 864

SKIATHO [anc. Skiathos], an Isl. Grecian Archipelago, between the S.E. coast, Thessaly and Mt Skopelos lat 39° 12' N lon 23° 56' E., greatest length N to S. 5 m. greatest breadth 4 m. It attains its highest elevation in the N where the surface is mountainous but it is finely diversified by hill and plain the former well wooded, and often laid out in vineyards and oliveyards. The pastures are good, and feed great numbers of sheep and goats. The chief place, called also Skiathos is strongly situated on a steep and lofty rock, to which the only access is by a wooden bridge

SKIBBEREEN a market in Ireland co. and 42 m. N.W. Cork 1 bank line. The houses are well built of stone of which abundance is obtained in the vicinity. There is a small court-house, a prison, a large grammar and national school, a custom house, a church and a R. Catholic chapel both large and commodious and two Methodist chapels, a dispensary and a library for the poor classes. The linen is navigable for lighters and large boats up to the town. The only manufactures are some domestic weaving of coarse cloth called frieze. The business of the town is all but wholly confined to a retail trade. Near it, however are several corn mills. Skibbereen suffered terribly during the famine of 1846-7. Pop. 6440 including 2584 paupers

SKIDDEBROOK, with NANTLEY HAYES, per Eng Lancs 3425 ac. Pop. 419

SKIDBY with WADBY, par. Ling. York (1. 1814) 1821. 1750 ac. Pop. 361

SKIDDAW a mountain England near the centre of co. Cumberland having the lake of Bassenthwaite Water on the W and the mountain of Waddebeck on the E. Its height is 3022 ft. and though surpassed in altitude by several of the Cumberland mountains, surpasses all of them in imposing appearance, from standing in a manner isolated, so as to be seen at once in the full magnitude from its base to its summit

SKIEL-KÖLT a tn. Denmark, mt. Sweden, on a small bay of the Great Belt, 57 m. N.W. Copenhagen. A bridge in the lower connection of the bay with the inner Skjelsköt-bro forms a small winter-haven of the fifth class, and in the Skiel sköt roads larger vessels find good anchorage. A good many of the inhabitants are employed in fishing. P. 1000.

SKILNIEWICK, a tn. Russian Poland, volozhd Ma-sovia, on the Kowna. It has a church and a castle with a garden and manufactures of linen. Pop. 1000.

SKILGATE, per Eng. Somerset 2108 ac. Pop. 266

SKILLINGTON per Eng. Lincoln 3149 ac. P. 490

SKINDAND per Eng. Lancs, 800 ac. Pop. 30.

SKINOR [anc. Skinnor], an Isl. Grecian Archipelago Central Cyclades, about 4 m. S. hexia. It is merely a mass of barren rock, about 8 m. in circuit.

SKIPPNESS, per Scot. Argyle. Pop. 791

SKIPPERA per Eng. York (E. Riding), 5974 ac. P. 841

*SKIPTON, a market in and par. England on York (W. Riding). The town, beautifully situated in a valley near the river Aire, 38 m. W York on the Leeds and Bradford railway is well built, chiefly of stone; has an ancient church, places of worship for various Dissenting bodies, a well-endowed grammar-school several minor charities, a subscription-library and news-rooms. Cotton and woollen articles are manufactured, and there is an ale and porter brewery. A considerable market for corn and cattle is held weekly and there is a brisk

general trade, which is much facilitated by the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Near it is a mineral spring, with a spa-room and convenient baths. The ancient and still tenanted castle of Skipton is a curious quadrangular structure, the greater part of which was erected in the reign of Edward I. The rule of Skipton is exceedingly fertile, and contains some of the best meadows in England. Pop. 4903 Area of par. 25,725 ac. Pop. 7146

SKIPWITH, per Eng. York (E. Riding) 5789 ac. Pop. 705

SKIRBECK per Eng. Lincoln 2080 ac. Pop. 2429.

SKIRK, per Irish Queens co.; 2367 ac. Pop. 696

SKIRLING per Scot. Peebles 24 m. sq. Pop. 816

SKIRPNECK per Eng. York (E. Riding), 1560 ac. Pop. 130

SKIVE, a tn. Denmark, prov. Jutland, bail and 17 m. N.W. Viborg 1 bank Skive ana, near its mouth in the Skive-ford, an arm of the Lumbord. It stands on a commanding height and has a church and a little trade in corn. P. 1900.

SKLAVY a tn. Russia gov. and 20 m. N.W. Mohilev, on the Dnieper. It is built of wood; and has a castle, several churches a synagogue and some general trade. Pop. 2500

SKÖFDE, a tn. Sweden, lks and 22 m. S.E. W. Markstad, at the foot of the Village. It is a small but ancient place with a church and a townhouse. The mineral spring of Sköfde is in the vicinity. Pop. 680

SKOLE, a market in Austria, Galicia circle and 54 m. S.W. Ry on the Upper with a Greek church a castle manufactures of nails, and various articles of hardware, glass-works, two iron-furnaces, foundries, and other iron-works

SKOPELO or Scopetza [anc. Skopelos] an Isl. Grecian Archipelago one of the N. Sporades in the centre between Skantz on the W. and Aghionori on the E. greatest length N.W. to S.E., 11 m. greatest breadth 5 m. It is not much indented and attains its greatest height in Mount Delphi, near its centre. Though not naturally fertile, it is cultivated with considerable care, and produces a good deal of wine, oil, and fruit. Its principal town, of same name, lies on the S.E. shore. It is the see of a Greek bishop, and has a number of churches and convents. Pop. (ad) 12,000, (nl), 5000

SKOPIV, a tn. Russian gov. and 53 m. N. from the Verda. It has five churches, a chapel two almshouses manufactures of Russian leather and a trade in corn and cattle. A fine breeding-land from which the horses of the army are partly supplied is kept in the vicinity. Pop. 5650

SKOTSLIAW, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 8 m. N.E. Teichen on the Valtia here crossed by a long wooden bridge. The houses are generally built of wood but the large market-place, in the form of a regular square, is lined by substantial stone-buildings among others, by a handsome townhouse. It has also a parish church, and a castle. P. 1900

SKOWILLEGAN a vil. and township, U. States, Maine. The village, on the Kennebec, 22 m. N. Augusta, is well built has several mills, propelled by Skowhegan Falls a woollen factory tannery and a considerable trade. Pop. 1765.

SKREEN three par. Irish — 1. West 4522 ac. P. 878

— 2. Sigo 13,235 ac. P. 2963 — 3. Westfield 1566 ac. P. 489

SKULL, par. and vil. Ireland on Cork 87,923 ac. Pop. 11,000 — The village, 81 m. W.S.W. Cork, on Bear-zug Water Bay is a coast-guard station. Pop. 535.

SKULSKH or Skusa, a tn. Bohemia, circle Chrudim, 4 m. from Hlisenburg. It has an ancient church, an hospital, manufactures of linen and a trade in corn. Pop. 8408

SKWIRA a tn. Russia, gov. and 60 m. S.W. Kazan inhabited chiefly by Jews. Pop. 1185.

SKYE [anc. Skinnor], an Isl. Grecian Archipelago or Western Isles of Scotland, situated on the W. of co. Inverness, of which it forms a dependency, and from which at the narrowest points in the S.E., it is separated by Kyle Aken and the Sound of Sleat greatest length, N.W. to S.E., about 45 m. extreme breadth, 24 m. mean breadth 15 m., area, about 565 sq. m. It is very irregular in shape and so deeply penetrated by bays and creeks, that it is difficult to find a spot in it 5 m. distant from the sea. The coast is rocky and elevated, and generally rises with bold and picturesque cliffs, some of them of very great height; in many localities but more especially on the N.E., composed of columnar trap presenting masses of basaltic pillars, not surpassed by Skye or Glencorseway. The interior may be

regarded as one great mountainous moorland, the only exceptions are two tolerably level tracts one called the Plain of Kilmuir, and another of more limited extent near Loch Breandale. The principal districts into which the island is divided, are Sleat in the S., Mingieish in the centre, and three large peninsulas in the N. and N.W. called respectively Trotternish, Watermach, and Kilmuir. The mountains form three distinct groups, separated by intervening tracts of high and moorland land. That of Sleat has an average height of above 1800 ft. and extends along the coast in a continuous ridge, till it suddenly subsides on the N. into a comparatively low tract. It is the best wooded part of the island—the ash as well as the birch and alder flourishing on both its declivities, wherever any water-course, ravine, or small valley afford them shelter. Immediately beyond the flat tract into which the hills of Sleat subside, a more elevated ridge, consisting of five united mountains suddenly rises, and attains the height of 2000 ft. These mountains on the W. side subside gently but on the E. descend rapidly towards the sea, and become



PARATIT CLIFFS ON THE N.E. COAST OF SKYE.—From Col. Murray's Sketches.

conspicuous among the hills of Skye, both from their actual elevation, and the comparative lowness of their base. Both of these ridges belong to the district of Sleat, and are composed chiefly of red sandstone, argillaceous schist, quartz, and gneiss. Beyond the latter ridge, a lower irregular tract, forming a kind of valley parallel to it, occurs, and is succeeded, first by a low ridge, and then by another parallel valley called the Strath, which stretches across the island to the opposite coast, and is not much raised above them. These valleys are almost entirely composed of limestone and shale, occasionally interrupted by masses of granite. To the N. the Strath is succeeded by the loftiest part of the island, consisting of a confused assemblage of mountains, forming two distinct groups, the one called the Red and the other the Cuolullin Hills, varying in height from 2000 ft. to 3000 ft. composed almost entirely of granite. The Red Hills are for the most part tame, rounded, and covered with streaks of red rubbish to which they owe their name. The Cuolullin Hills strikingly contrast with them in the darkness of their colouring and their rugged and serrated outline, and the wildness and gradient of their whole aspect. They partly form a circular chain round Loch Coruisk, enclosing it by an insurmountable barrier, and indenting the sky by their pinnacles and projecting crags, but the loftier portions of them rise with a rapid and rocky ascent from the W. shore, opposite to Loch Brittle and the Head of Sea, and form a curved ridge of six summits obscurely divided and terminating on the E. in a precipitous face, deeply furrowed by torrents. Still farther E. a long, conical ridge, called Blaven, overtops the whole, and contains the culminating point of the island. To the N. of this mountain-group the surface descends rapidly, particularly on the W., into an undulating tract, from 800 ft. to 1000 ft. in

height, and of dreary appearance, presenting no objects of interest except two conspicuous fluted-topped heights called Macdonald's Tables, and covered with brown heath, except in the vicinity of Loch Brittle and Eynort, where the eye is relieved by green pastures and the low tract of Breandale, which is generally under cultivation. The district of Trotternish, in the N.E. is less monotonous and rises towards its centre into a mountain-ridge, the culminating point of which, called the Barr, about 2000 ft. in height, has a very picturesque appearance. Its summit descending almost vertically for at least 400 ft., while the steep declivity below is covered with huge masses of detached rocks. The whole of the island situated N. of the narrow isthmus lying between Loch Brittle and Sligachan, on the opposite side of the coast, and constituting at least two-thirds of the entire surface, is composed of trap rocks in immense beds or tabular masses overlying or inclosing portions of secondary sandstone. At various places, and generally in trap, coal is found, but in such small quantities, and so much disturbed, as to be of no economical value. The only mineral of Skye

which is profitably worked is the crystalline limestone of the Strath which furnishes good blocks of marble both pure white and variegated. In this limestone are numerous caves one of which, on the N. side of Loch Sleipin, called the Spar Cave, is celebrated for its beautiful stalactites. In others of them the Freestones found temporary refuge after the battle of Culloden. The worst feature in the climate of Skye is its humidity and variability. On several of the loftier heights the snow remains in masses till the season is advanced, and when the melting takes place, it is most frequently accompanied with deluges of rain. Mists also, are so frequent, that extensive views from the most commanding heights are seldom to be obtained. The chief spots under culture are Breandale, parts of Trotternish and Sleat, and patches of more or less extent at Broadford, Balnass, Irtree, &c. The land is not skilfully managed, and the crops are very scanty. The far greater part of the surface consisting of moorland, interspersed with tracts of green herbage is devoted to the rearing of cattle and sheep. The breeds of both have been much improved, the latter are chiefly Cheviots. In addition to agriculture and pasture, the fisheries give employment and furnish subsistence to a large number of the population. The manufacture of kelp, once a most important resource, has been all but extinguished. For the disposal of produce the only markets of any consequence are held at Portree which has the advantage of an excellent harbour and has regular steam communication with Glasgow. The people are remarkably peaceable and moral but extremely indolent, and not cleanly in their habits. Most of them are in indifferent circumstances hence many have recently emigrated. Skye forms a separate presbytery composed of six parishes. Pop. 21,931.

SKYHU [see Skye] an Isl. Grecian Archipelago, lat. 33° 45' N., lon. 24° 40' E., about 25 m. E. of Negropont, greatest length, N.N.W. to S.S.E. about 18 m. breadth, 7 m. It is very much indented, particularly on the W. side, where a bay, with an island in front of it, forms a large natural harbour. The surface is very rugged and has numerous steep precipices, forming the sides of valleys, in which corn and wine are grown in considerable abundance, and great numbers of cattle, particularly sheep and goats are reared. Many of the higher grounds are densely wooded. The chief place, which bears the same name, stands on the W. bay already mentioned, at the foot of a conical hill. The greater part of it consists of a Greek monastery. The inhabitants are deficient in industry and seem to be generally in wretched circumstances. Pop. about 2000.

SLA, a town Morocco. See SALER.

SLAGELSE [Latin, *Slagoele*] a town Denmark, in Zealand 49 m. W. S. W. Copenhagen with two churches, a grammar-school, and post-office, and an active trade. It had once a celebrated cloister which was for some time used as a royal palace. Pop. 8000.

SLAIDBURN a vil and par Englad co. York (W Riding) on the Humber 8 m. N by W Githeroes with an ancient parish church, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Quaker chapels, a grammar-school, and three large cattle-fairs. Pop. (1911) 768. Area of par 40,321 ac. Pop. 2017

SLAINS and **Forsyth**, par Scot. Aberdeen 5 m. S by S m. Pop. 1332

SLAITHWAITE, a vil and chapelry Englad co. York (W Riding) in the valley of the Colne 5 m. W S.W. Huddersfield. It has a plain but spacious chapel with a tower, a free and national school, manufactories of woollen and silk goods, cotton and silk mills, and freestone-quarries. Near it are chalybeate-springs, which closely resemble those of Harrogate, and in connection with which baths and lodging-houses have been erected and gardens and pleasure grounds tastefully laid out. Pop. 2862

SLAILEY par Eng. Northumberland 7430 ac. Pop. 851

SLAMANNAN par Scot. Sirling, 5 m. by S m. P. 1553.

SLANE, a tn. and par, Ireland, co. Meath, 63 m. W S.W. Droghda, 1 bank Byrne, within 4 m. of the spot where the battle of that name was fought. It has a Protestant church and a R. Catholic chapel, a workhouse and police-barracks, three schools and a dispensary, but no manufactures, and little trade. Area of par 5947 ac. Pop. 2050

SLANE par Ireland, Down 946 ac. Pop. 461

SLANEY a river Ireland, rises in the Wicklow Mountains flows S.E. through co. Wicklow Carlow and Wexford passing the towns of Ballinacorney, Ballyville, Newberry, and Kinsbury; and after a course of about 50 m. falls into Wexford haven, a little above the town of Wexford. It is navigable by barges to Kinsbury a distance of about 14 m.

SLANAMONEY (Horr and Brann) two nearly contiguous vils Austrian dominions Salzwasser opposite to the confluence of the Danube with the Danube, about 6 m. from Batska. Batty Blankenstein, the larger and more important of the two was once fortified. They contain a R. Catholic and two Greek churches. Pop. about 1300

SLATION three pars. Eng. —1 Bucks, 840 ac. P. 256 —2 Devon 2450 ac. P. 705.—3 Northamp. 950 ac. P. 217

SLATIN a vil Bohemia, circle Kladsko near Semtberg, with a church a saw and a flour mill. Pop. 1185

SLAUGHAM par Eng. Sussex 5863 ac. Pop. 1481

SLAUGHFLEET two pars. Eng. Gloucester —1, (Lower) 1340 ac. Pop. 236.—2 (Upper) 1300 ac. Pop. 218.

SLAUGHFORD par Eng. Wilt, 640 ac. P. 126

SLAUNICE (Ossa and Urtze) a vil Bohemia circle Chudum, 6 m. from Jamboucl with two churches. P. 2335.

SLAVE COAST W Africa, extending between the Volta and Akanga, a distance of about 240 m. It is unbroken by any marked mountains. The principal towns on the coast are Badagry and Whydah. The King of Dahomey's dominions extend over a great part of the inland territory.

SLAVE LAKE (Uzary) a large lake, British N. America. Hudson's Bay Company's territory, centre, about lat. 62° N. lon. 112° W.; about 500 feet above sea-level. It is of extremely irregular form. Length, N.E. to S.W., upwards of 350 m. breadth, generally under and rarely exceeding, 50 m. Area, estimated at 19,000 sq m. Its N. shores are precipitous and rugged, and it contains many rocky and wooded islands. Its largest tributary is Slave River which falls into it from the S. It empties itself by the Mackenzie River, which flows from its S.W. extremity. Slave River is the stream by which Lake Athabasca empties itself into the Great Slave Lake. It receives the Peace River on the left immediately after leaving Lake Athabasca, E. of Fort Resolution. The banks are in many parts well wooded, but numerous rapids and falls occur in its upper course.

SLAVONIA a territory, Austria. See **SCHLAVONIA**.

SLAWENGERK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 180 m. E.W. E. Ekaterinodar on an affluent of the Donets. It is a straggling place, and has an annual fair. Pop. (1881), 2396.

SLAWIANSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 90 m. S.E. Khar'kov. It has two churches and near it are four mal-lades. Pop. (1847) 6205.

SLAWIBZYTA, a tn. Russian Poland, N. Kalisz, on a small affluent of the Prosna. It is walled, and has manufactories of linen and linen. Pop. 1600.

SLAWKOW, a tn. Russian Poland, N.W. Cresoow; with mines of lead and cadmium. Pop. 1520

SLAWSTON, par Eng. Leicester, 1510 ac. Pop. 231

SLAFOARD (Horr) a market tn. and par Englad co. Lincoln. The town, 17 m. S. by E. Lincoln, is well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water has a hand some and spacious church of the 13th century, several dis-senting places of worship, a handsome townhall, a neat free school another endowed school and six hospitals. Pop. 3729

Area of par 3180 ac. Pop. 3539.

SLAFORD (Oss), par Eng. Lincoln, 1150 ac. P. 257

SLAFT, par Scot. Inverness 25 m. by S m. Pop. 2581

SLAFTY par. Ire. Queen's co. 671 ac. Pop. 300

SLABECH, par Wales, Pembrokeshire 4586 ac. Pop. 853

SLADMERK, par Eng. York (E. Riding) 6650 ac. Pop. 457

SLAMNO, a tn. Prussia. See **GADZEWIE**.

SLERWICK Denmark. See **SILTZEWIE**.

SLERDYNGE, a vil and com. Belgium prov. H. Flandres, 7 m. N. by V. Ghent; with manufactories of linen and cotton fabrics, leather, candles, mustard, vinegar and oil, two breweries, seven flour-mills, a dye-works and some trade in grain, cattle and manufactured goods. Pop. 5785

SLIDRE a vil and par Norway prov. Agderhus, lat. and 97 m. N.W. Christiania, on a lake of same name, forming an expansion of the Belva. Pop. 8100

SLIEDRECHT a vil Holland, prov. S. Holland, 5 m. E. by N. Dordrecht, on the high Merwede dila. It has a Reformed church three schools and some trade in fire-wood, hoops, and barrel staves and chairs. Some fishing is carried on in the river. Pop. 4648

SLILVE, or **SLILAR** Bassoos a mountain-range, Ireland stretching nearly 15 m. between King's and Queen's cos. It attains in Arden-ken a height of 1889 ft. and furnishes the chief sources both of the Nore and the Suir

SLIGO a maritime co. N.W. coast, Ireland, prov. Con-naught, bounded, N. by the Atlantic, E. co. Leitrim, S. Ros-common and Mayo, and W. Mayo. Greatest length E. and W., 41 m., breadth, 38 m. area, 721 sq m. or 461,758 ac. of which 250,000 ac. are arable. The coast-line, in some places very rugged, is deeply indented by Kilala and Sligo bays. A large portion of the county is rough, mountainous and boggy, but it contains a considerable extent of very good land, though a good deal of the arable soil is very indifferent, being a light sandy loam. The summits of the mountains have a mean height of 1500 ft. above sea-level. The principal range is composed of the Ox Mountains, consisting chiefly of micaceous, with occasionally granite, hornblende gneiss and quartz-rock. A great portion of the county is occupied by the formations of the carboniferous limestone-group. Copper and lead mines were formerly wrought, but are not now worked on. The principal rivers are the Sligo, Arroy, Avonmore, Eskay, Moy &c. There are also several lakes having an aggregate area of 20 sq m., and including the beautiful Lough Ull (which see). The number of acres under crop in 1851 was 94,791, chiefly occupied by oats and potatoes, with a small breadth of wheat, barley, beans, &c. The grazing-farmers in this county are generally men of more capital than the tillage-farmers, but the pasture-land is commonly poor. In 1851 the horse and cattle numbered 81,774; the sheep, 85,000 the pigs, 17,797—a considerable increase in cattle and pigs over 1841 when they numbered respectively 45,889 and 13,505, but a decrease of sheep from 82,708. The sligo district of Sligo comprises 193 m. of maritime coastline, and had in 1850 575 registered vessels, employing 3853 men and boys. The county is divided into six baronies and 41 parishes. It returns three members to Parliament, two for the county and one for the borough of Sligo. Principal towns.—Sligo (the capital) Drogheda, and Tabbearry. Pop. (1851), 138,510.

SLIGO, a seaport tn. and pari bor., N.W. coast, Ireland, esp. above co., 181 m. N.W. Dublin, lat. 54° 18' N.; lon. 8° 28' W. (a.), near the mouth of the Garraun in Sligo Bay. The streets in the older parts of the town are narrow, dirty and ill-paved. It contains, however, convenient markets and large stores and considerable improvements have been made on the streets. It is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. The public buildings are the county courthouse, prison, infirmary, fever hospital, union workhouse, new assembly hall, barracks, and a lunatic asylum and it has two Protestant churches, a Presbyterian and Independent; two Metho-

the meeting-houses a E Catholic chapel, and one friary or abbey church. The manufactures are linen, flour, soap, candles, ropes, whisky, and beer. The harbour admits vessels of 18 ft draught of water to moor at the quays, which have recently been considerably extended and improved. That called the bullock quay is 224 ft long. Vessels of large draught have to anchor in the pool, which is safe and secure, but inconvenient for discharging or taking in cargo. The num-



ber and tonnage of vessels registered as belonging to the port in 1850 was 35, tonn. 4789, in 1865, 30 vessels of 4391 tons. In 1850 there entered the port 289 vessels, tonn. 48169 and departed 159 vessels, tonn. 53757. In 1864 4 vessels of 1097 tons entered and 88 vessels of 10,994 tons cleared from and to foreign countries. The exports consist chiefly of provisions, grain, flour, linen-yarns, &c. and the imports colonial produce, timber, wool, iron and steel. It sends a member to Parliament. Pop. 11,200.—The bay about 6 m across at its opening penetrates the land by various arms at the head of the two chief ones are Sligo and Bellinakeel, both about 12 m. from the mouth of the bay. It has 8 to 20 fathoms water and a sandy shore.

SLIGUFF, par Eng. Carlisle 6756 ac. Pop. 1275.
SLIMBRIDGE, par Eng. Gloucester 4480 ac. P. 659.
SLINDON, par Eng. Sussex, 2504 ac. Pop. 619.
SLINFOLD, par Eng. Sussex 4520 ac. Pop. 702.
SLINGSBY, par Eng. York (N. Riding) 2363 ac. Pop. 683.

SLIPTON, par Eng. Northampton 720 ac. Pop. 105.
SLOBODSK, or **SLOBODSKO**, in Russia, gov. and 18 m. N. E. Yalta, r. bank Yalta. It contains nine churches and a convent, and has manufactures of soap and leather, an important trade in corn, linseed, wool, and tallow with Arab, angel, and five annual fairs. Pop. (1850), 6032.

SLOCHTEREN, a vil. Holland, prov. and 10 m. E. Groningen, with a church, school, some breweries, and corn mills, but inhabitants chiefly engaged in agriculture, cattle-rearing, and turf-cutting. Pop. 1266.

SLOE (Hart), that part of the W. Scheldt river which separates the island of B. Beveland from that of Walcheren.

SLOLEY, par Eng. Norfolk 719 ac. Pop. 294.

SLONIM, a tn. Russia, gov. and 67 m. S. E. Grodno. It is walled, has several Greek and R. Catholic churches, an old castle, and extensive manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. Pop. (1850), 6639.

SLOVEN, or **SLOVENSKO**—1 A tn. Holland, prov. Friesland, 22 m. S. by W. Leeuwarden, with a church, inhabitants employed in agriculture and handicrafts. Pop. 886.—2 A vil., prov. N. Holland 4 m. S. W. Amsterdam. Pop. 825.

SLOUGH, a vil. England, co. Bucks, 70 m. W. London on the Great Western railway, which has an important station here and handsome hotel. Slough is memorable for the astronomical labours of Sir William Herschel, whose enormous telescope was constructed here. Pop. (1841), 1189.

SLUIS, a tn. Holland, prov. Zealand, on the frontier of Belgium, 12 m. S. W. Flushing. It was formerly fortified, but was dismantled in 1839, and the harbour, once well frequented, and the first in Flanders, is now nearly sanded up. It has several considerable market-places, in one of which, the Groote-markt, are the town-houses and the watch-house, and it also has two churches, a town-school, a library, and several benevolent and religious societies, several mills, a soap-work, a brewery, some shipping trade and fishing. Pop. 1493.

SLUTSCH, two rivers, Russia.—1, Runs on the frontier of Poland, in gov. Volhynia. Flows E. then arcuately N. across Volhynia, and near its N. mouth, joins r. bank Gorin amidst the moraines of Pinak. Total course, above 250 m.—2 Runs in gov. Minsk, not far from Slutsk, flows E. past that town and after a course of about 100 m., joins 1 bank Pripiet, 62 m. E. Pinak.

SLUTSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 60 m. S. Minsk, on the Slutsk. It is a large and well built place, though almost all the private houses are of wood, and contains three castles, a Lutheran a Reformed two R. Catholic, and two Greek churches, a gymnasium or central school in which a very complete course of education is given, and a gymnasium. Pop. (agricultural) (1842), 6859.

SLYPT, a vil. and c. m. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 17 m. W. S. W. Brugge. It has three breweries, an oil and two flour mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1178.

SMALLHOI, m. par Scot. Roxburgh; 4 m. by 8 m. P. 617.
SMALL ISLES, par Scot. Inverness including isle. Rum, Eng. Mack, and Gannet. Pop. 816.

SMALLBURGH, par Eng. Norfolk, 1247 ac. Pop. 601.
SMALLEY, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. and 7 m. N. E. Derby. The village is well built, and has recently been much improved. Besides the chapel, which is a modern structure with nave and transepts, there are a Baptist chapel and an endowed school. The inhabitants are chiefly employed on the extensive collieries in the vicinity. Pop. 804.

SMARDEN, par Eng. Kent 5330 ac. Pop. 1206.

SMARMORE, par Irel. Louth 1598 ac. Pop. 843.

SMERDON, two par. Eng. York.—1 (Gravel), N. Rid. ing 1192 ac. P. 974.—2 (Rush), W. Riding 1770 ac. 1 372.

SMETTH, par Eng. Kent 1811 ac. Pop. 453.

SMETTHOFT, par Eng. Selsey 2705 ac. Pop. 458.

SMETHWICK, a large vil. England, co. Stafford, 3 m. W. by N. Birmingham on the Birmingham Wolverhampton and Stour Valley railway. It has two principal streets straight and pretty well kept, two churches Independent, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist, several two national an infant, a Scotch Presbyterian, and several other schools and extensive iron and cotton and plate glass works. Pop. 3879.

SMETSCHNA, or **SMETSCHNA**, a vil. Bohemia, circle Rakonitz, about 5 m. from Schlan, with a church, castle, school, and chalybeate springs. Pop. 1040.

SMICHEW, or **SMICHOW**, a vil. Bohemia, circle Rakonitz, so near 1 region as to be almost its suburb. It has a church, and several manufacturing establishments. Pop. 2500.

SMIDAE, or **SMIDAY**, a market tn. Bohemia, circle Radechow on the Zydina, 4 m. from Königsdorf, with two churches, a castle, manufactures of potash, a distillery, the works, and a saw mill. Pop. 1160.

SMIJEW, a tn. Russia, gov. and 20 m. S. Khar'kov on the Southern Donetz. It has a considerable trade in silk cotton and woollen goods. Pop. (1842), 3906.

SMIRZIG, or **SMIRZIKOW**, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 10 m. from Königsdorf, on three little arms of the Elbe, which are here crossed by bridges. It has an elegant castle, town-house, and school, manufactures of leather and roscogin, a brewery, a saw and other mills. Pop. 1164.

SMISBY, or **SMISBY**, par Eng. Derby, 990 ac. P. 339.

SMITH, an isl. Antarctic Ocean, being the most W. isl. of New South Greenland lat. 63° 2' S. lon. 64° 47' W. It has a very wild and desolate aspect, and has a summit about 6800 ft. above the sea, and visible at the distance of 85 m.

SMITH'S FALLS, a tn. Canada West, on the Rideau canal, co. of Leeds, 22 m. from Rockville, with manufactures of coarse woollens, iron, and leather, several grist and saw mills; three Protestant churches, a R. Catholic chapel, and a public and two private schools. Pop. 1009.

SMITHVILLE, a vil. Canada West, co. Lincoln, pleasantly situated on the Jordan or Twenty Mile Creek, about

35 m. S.W. Toronto, with Wesleyan and Episcopal Methodist churches, a foundry, a tannery, a woolen factory, and a saw and a flour mill. Near it is a mine, said to be rich in argentiferous lead. Pop. about 450.

SMOLÉN *an lat 61° N W coast, Norway lat 66 30' N lon 8 5' E. 3 m W S.W. Hittera.* It is tolerably compact, length E.R. to W.S.W. 15 m. central breadth, 10 m. **SMOLÉNSEK**, a town, bounded, N by Tron, E. Moscow and Kalaga, S. Orel and Cherdyn, and W. Mozhay, Vishak, and Fakov lat. 55° 11' to 56° 25' N. lon. 51° 50' to 36° 40' E. greatest length, N to S, 235 m. central breadth 180 m. area, 16,800 sq. m. It consists generally of extensive plains, in part covered with extensive meadows, but is traversed partly by the water-shed which divides Europe into two great basins. Within the government, however, that water-shed is formed only by a chain of low hills. The waters on its N.W. side are sent to the Baltic by the Drina and several affluents, those on the S.E. side, forming the larger proportion are carried chiefly to the Black Sea, by the Danube, which has its source in this government, and partly also to the Caspian by the Volga, which has here some small tributaries. The climate is cold, but the air generally clear and healthy. The soil is fertile, and on the whole well cultivated, though the produce barely suffices to meet the local consumption. The principal crops are rye, hemp and flax, and are extensively cultivated, and, in particular districts, tobacco and hops. The pastures are both extensive and rich, and rear great numbers of cattle. The rivers are only scantily supplied with fish. One chief source of wealth in the government is its forests, which cover a large extent of surface, furnish excellent timber and fuel and abound with large and small game. Great attention is paid to the rearing of bees, and honey and wax are largely exported. The minerals include, in considerable quantities copper, iron and salt. Manufactures have not made much progress, but the trade is considerable and consists chiefly in timber, hemp, flax, wax, pitch, honey, wax, hides, and tobacco. The government is divided into 11 districts of which Smolensk is the capital. Other towns are Bielol, Lyask, and Roskavl. P (1850) 1194000.

SMOLÉNSEK, a town, Russia, cap. above gov. on both sides of the Dniester here crossed by a wooden bridge 233 m. W S.W. Moscow. It has a picturesque site and occupies a large area. The part on the L. bank of the river is surrounded by a strong and lofty wall flanked by towers. The part on the R. bank is also fortified, but the wall is only of earth. The interior of the town contains a large extent of open ground, partly occupied as gardens, and presents in general a very poor appearance, most of the houses being of wood and a single story. The only exception is in the centre of the town where there is a large and handsome square. The principal buildings are two cathedrals, which date from the 12th century and one of which is regarded as among the most celebrated ecclesiastical edifices of the N. of Europe. 16 other churches, including a Lutheran and a R. Catholic, an episcopal palace, two monasteries, and a university, a shoemakers' gymnasium, military and commercial schools, a foundling hospital, and houses of correction. The manufactures consist of linen, leather, hats, and soap, and the trade is chiefly in corn and hemp. Smolensk is the seat of an archbishop, the residence of a governor, and the seat of several important courts and public offices. The date of its foundation is unknown, but it had become a place of great importance in the 9th century. It has been twice severely ravaged by the plague, once in the 13th century, when it lost 43,000 inhabitants, and again in the 14th, when almost the whole population was destroyed. It again acquired importance, was surrounded by walls in 1599 and afterwards more regularly and strongly fortified by Peter the Great. It has often suffered much from war. Its last great disaster of this description was in 1812 when,

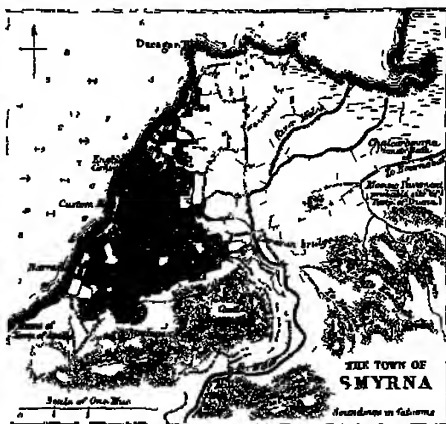
after the great battle which bears its name, it was taken by the French, and a great part of it burnt down; a disaster from which it has only partially recovered. Pop (1850), 10,702.

SMOLIANI a town, Russia, gov. and 50 m. N.W. Moscow. It has three Greek united churches, a synagogue and several large annual fairs. Near it are the ruins of a castle and convent. In 1708 the Swedish general Kanitz, and the corps he commanded were made prisoners here.

SMOLGONII a town, Russia, gov. and 47 m. E.S.E. Wilna. It is a handsome well built place and is inhabited chiefly by Jews. It was here that Napoleon on his disastrous retreat, abandoned his army to return to France.

SMOTRITZA a town, Russia, gov. Podolsk on a stream of same name, N. Kamenez. Pop. 1700.

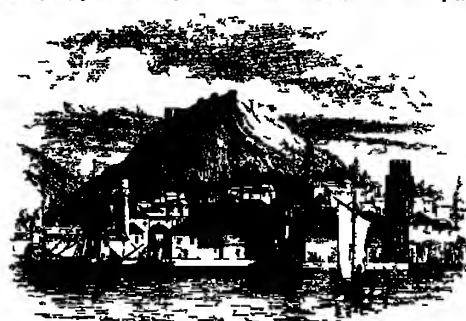
SMYRNA, an ancient city and important export, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anatolia, on a narrow flat at the head of the gulf of the same name lat 38° 26' 30' N. lon. 27° 9' 45' E. (a). The appearance of the city from the sea is extremely attractive.



It is much heightened by the picturesque scenery around it, but a closer inspection dissipates the illusion, although the variety of costume and feature presented by Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and Franks thronging the narrow streets, is sufficiently entertaining and amusing. The houses, nearly all constructed of wood, are mean and fragile-looking, the streets close and filthy and filled with a hot, unwholesome, and oppressive atmosphere, poisoned, during the summer months particularly by intolerable stenches proceeding from the sewers and drains which run through the streets and court-yards of the best houses, only a few inches under the pavement, which is frequently loose and full of granules. To these evils have to be added the vermin infested by mosquitoes, fleas and 'other vermin' says Macartney, 'larger and more pestiferous than any I had ever yet seen.' The city is divided into four quarters—Frank, Turk, Jew, and Armenian. The houses are also constructed of wood, are winding dark, and dirty but have a somewhat striking appearance from the variety and brilliancy of the colours of the silk, woollen and cotton goods exposed to sale. The air here, too, is generally impregnated with the mingled odours of otto of roses, musk, and tobacco-smoke. There is an English hospital and burying-ground. The other public buildings are the Visier-Khan, the palace of the governor, a large barracks, a mosque, and several Greek, Armenian, R. Catholic, and Protestant places of worship.

Smyrna has been for centuries the most important place of trade in the Levant. This trade has been carried on as well by shipping as by the caravans of Asia Minor, Syria, Bagdad,

and Persia; and hence, as well as at Constantinople, and most of the Turkish towns, the Jews have managed to become the principal agents in the purchase and sale of commodities. The chief imports are cotton manufactures, woollen clothes, colonial goods, mostly coffee and sugar, iron steel lead, tin, hardware goods, &c. The principal exports are dried fruits, cotton, silk, goats hair, sheep and goats wool rabbit and



THE GALLEY AND PORT OF SMYRNA. — From London: Voyageur's Guide.

hare skins, valonia, madder-root, yellow berries, and opium. In 1852 the total exports amounted to £1 765 653, of which £282 980 were to Great Britain and £90,843 to Russia, and the imports to £1 557 559 of which £482 981 were from Britain, £115,859 from the U. States, £283 222 from America, and the Zollverein £289 930 from France and £70 232 from Russia. In 1850 1851, and 1853 the vessels that entered and cleared were as follows—

YEARS.	R. B. IND.		CLEARING	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1850	977	1,758,860	940	1,119,541
1851	966	1,874,641	840	1,252,100
1853	1,028	4,014,652	1,125	3,867,958

The cargoes entered in 1853 were of the value of £3 533 228, and those cleared, of the value of £3 843,285.

Smyrna is subject to destructive earthquakes and exterminating plagues. The last calamity of the former kind occurred in 1846, when the city was much damaged, and several persons killed. The Smyrniote ladies, according to Macfarlane, fully maintain their reputation for grace, elegance, and beauty, while they remain at their windows at which they generally spend nearly the whole day, and are content to be contemplated from a distance, but a stranger approaching disturbs the charm, by discovering how much they are indebted to the ingenious use of cosmetics, dyes, and paints, for their most captivating attractions, while their really fine heads and necks are generally badly set off on a clumsy lumpy body supported by enormous legs and large vulgar feet, all of which is useless while they remain in their frame—the windows. Pop. estimated at 160,000 of which more than one-half are Turks, the remainder Greeks, Jews, Armenians, and Franks.

SMYRNA, a gulf, Asiatic Turkey W coast, Anatolia, in the archipelago, opposite to the isle of Mytilene or Lesbos. It is formed by capes Rod and Kara-burnu and has a length, W E W to E E E, of about 40 m. with a maximum breadth of about 20 m., gradually narrowing as it proceeds inland. It contains several islands and receives several streams, of which the largest is the Sarabat.

SNAILWELL, par Eng Cambridge 2014 ac. P. 223. **SNATH**, a market in par England co York (W Riding). The town, situated on a gentle declivity on the Aire, 23 m S. by E. York, is small, and irregularly built with a spacious church, in the latter English style a free grammar-school, several sets of almshouses, and various minor charities. Area of par., 23 435 ac. Pop. 11,263.

SLAKE, or **LEWIS RIVER**, Oregon territory *See* Lewis.

SLAKE ISLAND W India *See* Antigua.

SLAKE, par Eng Suffolk; 2100 ac. Pop. 578.

SLAKES—1, Four small isles in the Kuriles lat. 43° 36' N lon. 133° 44' E; discovered by Krusenstern, in 1806.—2 A rocky group, E. of New Zealand lat. 43° 3' S lon. 167° 52' L, consisting of five or six barren inaccessible rocks with precipitous cliffs, apparently frequented by great numbers of birds.

The S E side of the group is accessible, and ascends gradually from a low beach with some fine sandy bays.

SLAKELTON, par Eng Lancashire, 1220 ac. Pop. 387.

SLAKELORD par Eng Lincoln 1120 ac. Pop. 82.

SLAKESATE, par Eng Kent 1591 ac. Pop. 74.

SLAVF, par Eng Kent 1494 ac. Pop. 62.

SNEAD, par Wales, Montgomery 644 ac. Pop. 62.

SNEATON par Eng York (N Riding); 4040 ac. Pop. 207.

SNEELHETTEN, a mountain, Norway, belonging to the Dovrefeld group, lat. 63° 30' N, lon. 3° 20' E and long supposed to be the culminating point in the kingdom though it has since been proved to be more than 200 ft. lower than the Skagastollet in the Hogned Id. It rises from the plateau of Jerkins attains the height of 8115 ft., and is perpetually covered with snow and ice. It is entirely composed of volcanic and gneiss, chiefly the former. On the summit there is a crater broken down on the N side, and on the others surrounded by perpendicular masses of black rock. The crater descends about 1500 ft. in a vast sheet of snow, and terminates in the bottom in an icy lake.

SNYFLK (Latin, *Sneco*) a tn Holland, prov Friesland 13 m. S. S. W. Leeuwarden, in a low situation, partly surrounded by an earthen wall a portion of which is planted and used as a promenade, and outside of which is a ditch. The town is traversed by various canals or ditches, crossed by numerous wooden bridges and contains a good looking but not very large townhouse, a courthouse prison weighhouse, a fish and other markets Reformed, Baptist, and E. Catholic churches a neat synagogue, a workhouse, general and orphan hospital, and Latin, French two poor, and other schools and has four host-building yards, three rope-walks, three foundries, two soap-works, two tanneries, and a considerable trade in butter, cheese, &c. Pop. (1850) 7750.

SNEEUWRENGH Mts *See* LAKE OF GOON HORN.

SNELLAND par Eng Lincoln 1281 ac. Pop. 127.

SNELSTON par Eng Derby, 1890 ac. Pop. 889.

SNESTON par Eng North 720 ac. Pop. 5440.

SMITHLETON, par Eng Norfolk 2189 ac. P. 252.

SMETTSHAM, a vil and par England, co. Norfolk, 11 m N N E Lynn. The village is large and well built and beside the parish church, which has a lofty tower and spire used by mariners as a landmark, there are Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist chapels, and an endowed school. Area of par. 15 240 ac. Pop. 1122.

SNITFERRY par Eng Lincoln, 1640 ac. Pop. 288.

SNITTFIELD par Eng Warwick, 8728 ac. P. 897.

SNIZOR, par Scot-Inverness 18 m by 8 m. P. 3108.

SNIZORT (Loom) a large bay or arm of the sea, Scot land on N of Isl. Skye, between points Waterish and Huanah, and the peninsula of Waterish and Trotternish. After penetrating into the island for about 11 m. with an average breadth of 5 m. it divides into two narrow branches.

SNODLAND and **PANDLASWORTH** par Eng. Kent, 2072 ac. Pop. 625.

SNOREHAM, par Eng Essex 898 ac. Pop. 105.

SNORING, two pars Eng. Norfolk—1, Great, 1045 ac. Pop. 656.—2 Little, 1524 ac. Pop. 383.

SNUG, a river Russia, rises in gov Caucasus flows S. S. W., and joins r. bank Derna, 10 m. above the town of Carnigov; total course, 140 m.

SNOWDON a mountain range, N. Wales, stretching N. N. E. to S. S. W. across Carnarvonshire, from the mouth of the Conway to Tremadoc, near the N. extremity of Ordnery Bay; length, about 24 m., average breadth 6 m. It attains its greatest height in Snowdon proper whose loftiest summit, Wyddfa 2571 ft., is the culminating point of S. Britain. The descent of the range is gentle on the E. and precipitous on the W. and its nucleus, composed of primitive rocks, is flanked by immense banks of *slates overlain by strata of limestone*. Copper is found in many places.

SNOWHILL, par. Eng. Gloucestershire 2294 ac. P. 504. **SNYATIN**, a tn. Andria, Galicia, 122 m. S. E. Lemberg, in a beautiful plain on the Pruth with a castle, a Greek united and an Armenian church extensive manures, and a considerable trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 6469.

SOAJO a tn and par Portugal, prov. Minho, 12 m. S. E. Mosão, in a district covered by the mountains of Gaviões. The inhabitants have many peculiar customs and have been called the Lapedeiras of Portugal. Pop. 1190.

SOAN, a river England which rises on the frontiers of Lancashire flows N. E. to Leicester, then N. N. W. forms part of the boundary between co. Leicester and Nottingham, and joins r. bank Trent at Cavendish Bridge, about 7 m. below Loughborough to which it is navigable. Its chief tributary is the Fye or Wreck, which joins it on the right. Its course is for the most part traversed by a rich grazing-country.

SOAY or Soa two islets, Scotland. The one, belonging to co. Inverness, par. Broadale separated from the is. of Skye by the sound of its name, and opposite to Loch Skavang has a deeply indented creek which nearly divides it into two parts the other, belonging to co. Sutherland and situated on its W. coast at the entrance of Loch Inver forms a narrow belt about 1 m. long, and though healthy has some good pasture.

SOEHNEIM a tn. Roushyn Prov. gov. and 43 m. N. Coblenz, L. bank Rhine with four churches a chapel, and a *progrymnasium* a paper and several other mills, and a tile-works. Pop. 2573.

SOBETON par. Eng. Hants 5914 ac. Pop. 1147. **SORIESE** a tn. Bohemia, on the Lamehriz, 53 m. S. by E. Prague. It is walled and has a church, townhouse castle and hospital important manufactures of woollen cloth, and several saw mills and other mills. Pop. 2465.

SOHOTJE, or *SOHOTJA*, a vil. Astrakhan, Muraia, circle Otmits, with a church. Pop. 1128.

SOHOTKA, a tn. Bohemia, circle Bunsau between Mtschegrita and Gatsch with a church and near it the fine old castle of Humprechtberg, picturesquely situated on a precipitous height. Pop. 1500.

SOBRADILLA a tn. Spain Leon, prov. and 45 m. W. S. W. Salamanca with a church a primary school and some general trade. Pop. 1114.

SOBRADO two places, Spain, Galicia —1 A tn. and com., prov. and about 25 m. S. S. E. Coruña, r. bank Tambo has crossed by two bridges. It has a church, courthouse, prison, and primary school and a trade in maize and other agricultural produce. Near it is a lake with the largest oia in Galicia. Pop. 2803. —2 (de Trübs) A tn. and par., prov. and about 80 m. from Orense with an ancient and massive church, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in wine, flax, cloths, and hams. Pop. 1055.

SOBRAN or *SOBRAN* a tn. and par. Spain Galicia, prov. and 12 m. from Pontevedra, on an elevated plain above the E. shore, Bay of Aroux, where it has a harbour. It has a church townhouse prison primary school several fountains, and a trade in hams. Pop. 2273.

SOBRARBE, a dist. Spain in the Aragonian Pyrenees, extending about 45 m. in length, and 40 m. in breadth bounded E. by the ancient county of Ribagorça, N. the Hoyedo-Burastro, from which it is separated by the Sierra of Arbo, whence its name is derived. W. the ancient county of Aragon and N. France. This was the cradle of the brave Aragoneses who first held the Saracens invaders in check and laid the foundations of the liberties of Spain. They assembled as early as 818 in the fastnesses of Sobrarbe, where their primitive laws were drawn up. These were called *Fueros de Sobrarbe*, and became the model of those of many other places.

SOBREIRA-FONSECA a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira Baixa, 22 m. W. S. W. Castello-Branco, r. bank Foz de Coa. Pop. 2461.

SOCANDAGO or *SACANDAGO*, a river, U. States issues from a small lake in the N. of New York; flows first E. then N. E., then suddenly turns N. E. and after a course of about 75 m., joins r. bank Hudson.

SOCATTOO, a tn. Russia Poland r. bank Bure, 30 m. W. Warsaw, with two churches, a synagogue, the remains of an old castle, and a considerable general trade. Pop. (1841) 5378.

SOCIETY ISLANDS, in some respects the principal group of the S. Pacific; between lat. 16° 11' and 17° 53' S. and lon. 148° 5' and 151° 48' W. and between the Low Islands, which almost join them on the E., and the Friendly Islands, situated at a greater distance on the W. The group consists of the principal island of Tahiti or Otaheite, which is about 32 m. long N. W. to S. E., and is divided into two peninsulas by an isthmus about 5 m. broad and a great number of comparatively small islands, of which the most deserving of notice are Eimeo, Omea, or Matia, Tauroa, Tapuana, or Sanden's Island, Huahine, Raiatea, or Uieia, Tahi, or Otahe, Huahine, Raiatea, or Uieia, or Matia, and Tahi, or Otahe. All the islands are elevated, and more or less mountainous. In Tahiti, which consists of an elongated ridge, the loftiest summit, Orohena, is 8500 ft. above the sea, and two other summits near it are respectively 7000 ft. and 6979 ft. Among the mountains, remarkable for their magnificent scenery are many deep valleys and romantic gorges in which a delightful climate and fertile soil maintain a luxuriant vegetation but it is towards the sea-side and along the foot of the mountains that the land is both most densely wooded and carefully cultivated. Close along the shore an excellent broad road, overshadowed with trees, affords an agreeable access to the different settlements which have been made around it. A coral reef, enclosing the island at the distance of 2 m. or 3 m., presents an effectual barrier against the violence of the waves, and at the same time, having several openings in it, forms a number of harbours, where the sea is occasionally tranquil, and the largest vessels can ride in safety. The best of these harbours, and the only one much used, is Matia Bay on the N. Point Vaua, which contributes to form it, and is the N. extremity of Tahiti is the most easily determined island in the Pacific Ocean, and is marked by Lieutenant Raper as a secondary meridian. According to him, the flagstaff on it is in lat. 17° 25' 10' S. and lon. 149° 28' W. One of the most remarkable features in the vegetation of Tahiti is the extent of ground occupied by the guava shrub. It was introduced from Norfolk Island about 40 years ago, and it now forms miles of woodland and bush entirely composed of it, and bearing a profusion of large and delicious fruit. The scenery of Eimeo is, if possible still more attractive than that of Tahiti and almost every island of the group has been described by navigators in rayurous terms as realising their ideas of an earthly paradise. The Society Islands appear to have been first discovered, in 1696, by the Spanish navigator Pedro Fernandez de Quirós, who gave to Tahiti the name of La Sagittaria. It remained unknown to the rest of the world till 1767, when Captain Wallis sent by George III. to make discoveries in the Pacific, reached Tahiti, and believing himself the first discoverer, gave it the name of King George Island. The year after it was touched at by Bougainville, but by far the most important visit was that of 1769 made by Captain Cook, in company with Sir Joseph Banks, and an illustrious scientific staff, namely for the purpose of observing the rare occurrence of the transit of Venus across the sun's disk. On this occasion, Captain Cook, besides surveying the chief island discovered several of the W. group, and gave to the whole the name of Society Islands. These discoveries excited the deepest interest in Great Britain and one of its most important fruits was the formation of the London Missionary Society which fitted out a vessel called the *Duff* to carry out missionaries and the blessings of Christian civilization. The result was successful beyond expectation. The great body of the natives abandoned their abominable practices threw away their idols, and had been formed into regular Christian communities, when the English propagandists, envying the Protestant success, sent two French priests for the avowed purpose of sharing in the evangelizing harvest. The unwillingness of the natives to receive them easily furnished a colour for a complaint of ill

usage, and the French government, either willing to become the tools of Russia, or anxious to turn their complaints to good political account, have robbed the natives of their independence, by establishing a protectorate under which there is reason to fear that all the labour and expense bestowed in civilizing these beautiful islands and their people will be lost. The population of the Society Islands has, like many of the other groups of the Pacific, remarkably decreased (Cook, in 1774, probably very much over-rated it at 300,000. The missionaries in 1797 made it only 10,000. A census taken about 1840 reduced it to 10,000 of which 1000 belonged to Emoo. In the earlier periods the main causes of decrease were, undoubtedly indolence and the licentious sensuality of the Aroel.

SOCKBURN par Eng Durham and York (N. Riding) 2638 ac. Pop. 218

SOCKNA, **SOENA**, or **SUENA**, a tn. Fuzun, half way between Tripoli and Mourouk lat. 29° N., lon. 16° E. It is walled, about 1 m. in circumference, has eight gates, and is clean and neat. The dates of Sockna are abundant and excellent, and the inhabitants hospitable and good tempered (New sometimes false hearsay). Pop. 8000

SOCCOCK, a tn. Silesia, Murau, prov., and 87 m. from Altschott, near the Sagra, with a parish church, courthouse, primary school and the ruins of an ancient castle. oil and flour mills, and a trade in honey and silk. Pop. 1473

SOCONUNCO, a tn. Mexico, dep. Olinapua, cap. prov. or dist. of same name, 213 m. W N W Guatemala. The district stretches along the Pacific about 43 m. with a width of about 33 m. and is mountainous and hot. Prior to 1843 it formed part of Central America, but in that year it was taken possession of by Mexico without any treaty.

SOCCORRO, a tn. New Granada, cap. prov. of same name, 160 m. N N E Bogota, in an excessively hot and unhealthy district. It contains a number of commodious houses but is for the most part ill built, ill paved and dirty. It has manufactures of cotton goods and straw-hats, dyeworks, a spinning-mill, and a considerable trade with the surrounding districts. Pop. 12,000 — The province is of great extent and has many fertile tracts. In the valley of Socorro both iron and copper are found.

SOCCORRO, an isl. Pacific Ocean lat. 18° 48' 14" N. lon. 110° 54' 10" W. about 24 m. long, and 9 m. broad. It may be said to consist of one mountain the summit of which is about 2000 ft. above sea level, and may be seen at the distance of 60 m. It is mostly covered with brushwood, intermixed with the prickly pear. Some vegetables are obtained here and both land and sea birds abound. Fish are also plentiful. The E. coast is very dreary and forbidding.

SOCCOLRA or **SOCCRA**, an isl. Indian Ocean, about 150 m. E N E Cape Guarifun in Africa, and 220 m. S S E. Ras Farak in Arabia, greatest length E to W, 7 1/2 m., greatest breadth, 23 m. area, about 1800 sq. m. The shores are generally bold, and, with exception of a few headlands with projecting reefs, have considerable depth of water near them furnishing tolerable anchorage. The surface is generally elevated, consisting of a table-land about 800 ft. above the level of the sea, which occupies nearly four-fifths of its area, and from which several mountain-ridges rise, presenting numerous granite peaks, some of them 6000 ft. high. On the more level parts of the table-land several wide depressions occur, and form valleys in which the moisture being very abundant then elsewhere, vegetation is more vigorous, and the best pasture of the island is found. The N. district is the most fertile. There date-trees skirt the water-coasts, and Sukium (*Sorghum ochrochaerum*) and cotton are cultivated to some extent. The N. district is also similarly though more partially cultivated, but the W and E. districts are for the most part very sterile. The principal natural productions are dates, which when properly gathered and packed, are the finest in the world, the gum of the dragon-blood tree (*Pterocarpus draco*), also of excellent quality. The common date, and the tamarind, or Indian date, from the fruit of which the natives obtain a cooling and refreshing drink. The domestic animals are, chiefly camels, oxen, sheep, asses, and goats. Soocra is a dependency of the Sultan of Kuaan, on the Arabian coast. The capital is Tamarid. The inhabitants, apparently a mongrel race formed by a mixture of aboriginals and Bedouin Arabs, are estimated at 4000, being only four to the square mile.

SOCUELLAMOS, a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. Ciudad-Real 107 m. S S E. Madrid with a courthouse, prison, two primary schools, a church, an ex-convent, two hermitages, and three windmills. Pop. 9310

SODAH an isl. R E coast, Arabia, the second largest of the Curia-Murra group 3 m. long, by 3 m. broad, highest peak composed of stratified granites, 1310 ft. high. On the S. side is a bay 1500 yards deep with good anchorage decreasing from 10 fathoms at the centre of the bay to 10 fathoms.

SODBURY two pars. Eng. Gloucester—1 (*Little*) 1071 ac. Pop. 188 — 2 (*Old*) 3637 ac. Pop. 830

SÖDERBY (Garrpina) Eng. Sca. Carping-Scouny **SÖDERBY**, a vil. Sweden, lita and 40 m. N N W Upland, on ist. Jurmo, in an expansion of the Dal-Ell. It is beautifully situated in the vicinity of a fine garden and park finely covered with large oaks and other hardwood trees, and has one of the most celebrated and extensive tree-works in Sweden. The establishment is on a magnificent scale, many of the buildings are handsome and there are a church and several good collections belonging to the work.

SÖDERHAMN a seaport to Sweden lita and 42 m. N Götta, between two bays on a bay of the Baltic connected by a canal with the Lake of Vättna. It is built with great regularity, and has manufactures of linen, some fishing, a fishery, and general trade. Pop. 1500

SÖDERKÖPING a tn. Sweden lita and 28 m. E N E Linköping, on the Stur Å, near its mouth in the Bisthrik, a bay of the Baltic. It consists of wooden houses, coloured with dark red ochre has two churches, a townhouse, and schools, and manufactures of linen. The Gotha canal passes near the town. In the immediate vicinity is the much-requested thermal-spring of St. Nagulvi. Pop. 956

SÖDERMANLAND or **SÖDERMANIA**, an ancient prov. Sweden now forming the greater part of lita N. E. and a small portion of that of Stockholm

SÖDERNÄS, an isl. Sweden in the N of N Stockholm, opposite to Osthansen, from which it is separated by a narrow channel

SÖDERRIE JI a tn. Sweden lita and 18 m. W S W Stockholm on the Lilla canal which unites Lake Mälar with the Baltic, and is here crossed by an ingenious swing bridge. It contains a large post-office and is situated on a height, an hospital and is celebrated for its fisheries. Pop. 1000

SOLPA or **SORING** a native state, on Oclioas, about the middle of the W coast of the Gulf of Ben. one of the most important in the island. It is fertile and well cultivated. Pop. 18,000

SOERABAYA or **SOERABAYA** an E prov. Java bounded, N by the Java Sea, E the Strait of Madura, S. by the Pasuruan and Kediri and W. by Pamekasan, length, N to S, 60 m. breadth about 40 m. exclusive of the island of Madura (which is also included in the province). Towards the coast the country is low and flat, but rises inland to wooded hills of considerable height, culminating in the volcano of Andjono or Walirang 11,483 ft. high and is watered by several streams, of which the chief are the Brantas or Kediri and the Solo. It is very fertile, yielding rice, coffee, sugar, cotton and indigo. buffaloes and horses are numerous; rice and river fish are abundant and on the coast salt is plentifully obtained. The chief places are Soerabaya and Gresik. Pop. (1845) 970,000

SOERABAYA **SOERABAYA**, **SOERABAYA**, or **SOERABAYA**, an important seaport in Java, cap. above prov. in a low situation on the Strait of Madura, and intersected by a small stream of its own name, crossed by a draw bridge lat. (Kali-ras) 7° 14' 40" S. lon. 112° 44' 45" E. (a.) It is surrounded by an earthen rampart and wet ditches and other wise defended by several forts and a strong citadel. It has a large, roomy and secure harbour somewhat distant of seacoast from the rising up of its approaches. It contains above 8000 private houses of which above 1000 are stone-edifices and has a townhouse, various government offices, a Reformed and a R. Catholic church, an orphan hospital a town and several other schools a ship-foundry and powder magazine, a graving-dock, a ship-building yard, in which an extensive business is done in repairing as well as in building vessels, and an extensive shipping trade, exporting the produce of the island, rice, sugar, coffee, indigo, hides, raisins, birds nests &c., and importing European manufactures. It has several

towns suffered severely from fire. Pop. (1845) 50,000.—(Foy of *the* *Vindobona*.)

SOERAKANTA, a central prov Java, bounded N by prov Semarang, E. Madelon, W. Kadon and Djokjarta, and S the Indian Ocean; length, N to S, about 77 m. breadth, about 40 m. It is traversed in the N by a mountain-range, but is chiefly composed of an extensive valley, the extreme E. and W. points of which are formed by the volcanic Lawoe, 10,900 ft., and Marep, 9186 ft. It is watered by several streams, the principal of which, the Solo, flows E. N. E. to the Java Sea. Only a small strip, S. of a low mountain-range near the coast, sends its waters directly to the Indian Ocean. Rice, coffee, tea, tobacco sugar, and a variety of fruits are grown, and buffaloes, horses, and other domestic animals are numerous. Besides agriculture, the inhabitants pursue successfully many handicrafts, and are workers in iron gold silver copper, and leather cabinet-makers, carpenters, &c. The climate is favourable for Europeans. This province also forms a kingdom subject to Holland. Pop. (1845) 400,000.

SOERAKANTA, or *Soto*, a tn. Java, cap. above prov, 140 m. W. S.W. Soerabaya. It is a large important place, the residence of the emperor or Soesoehenna, many princes, and other important personages, and has a strong Dutch castle occupied by the resident a. Protestant churches and schools, including the Javanese institute, founded in 1837 for the instruction of the children of European parents in the customs, language, laws, &c. of Java, and fitting them for public offices. The inhabitants are very industrious they are excellent workers in leather making good saddles and horse-furniture, and the products of their looms and their dyeing are much esteemed. Pop. 100,000.

SOERASSO, a vil., ul. Sumatra, in the uplands, 48 m. N. E. Padang, in a small deep valley near the Kato. It is one of the four old capitals of the kingdom of Menangkabau.

SOEROK, *See* *SOEROK*.

SOEST a tn. Prussia, Westphalia, gov. and 15 m. N. Arnberg cap. circle, on a beautiful vale by the Soesterbach. It is surrounded by lofty walls flanked with towers, is entered by five gates and has a singular antiquated appearance. The streets are generally dark, narrow and winding, but several of the churches, which are no fewer than 10 in number, are very curious. Among others may be mentioned the Dom or cathedral, and the *Pfort Kircle*, both Byzanine and the *Waisen Kirche*, a splendid specimen of German pointed Gothic. The manufactures consist of woolen and linen cloth, hair, hosiery paper, and leather. There are also several oil-mills, breweries and distilleries. The trade is in cattle, corn, fruit and vegetables. About 1 m. from the town are the salt-works and *bathe of Sauerdorf*. *Soest* is the seat of several courts and offices for the circle, and has a normal school, orphan hospital and register-office for the crown. It was a place of great importance during the middle ages being situated on the line of traffic from the Netherlands across Germany. In the 15th century it stood a memorable siege by Dietrich, Archbishop of Cologne, who aimed at the subjugation of all Westphalia. He had an army of 50,000 men but the citizens ultimately compelled him to retire in disgrace. The painter *St. Peter Lezy* was born here. Pop. 8698.

SOEST or *Soez*, a vil. Holland, prov. and 11 m. N. E. Utrecht, in a well-cultivated district with a Reformed and a Catholic church, and several schools. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in agriculture, cattle-rearing, and in the turf and wood trade. Pop. 1886.

SOYALIA, a small tn., S.E. coast, Africa, Mozambique Channel, at the mouth of a river of the same name lat. 20° S., lon. 25° E. It is built on an unhealthy marsh and contains merely of a small collection of white-washed mud-cottages. It has an excellent basin for small vessels, but on account of the shallow bar at their mouth, it can be entered only at high water. It exports some gold-dust, and according to some old authors, is the *Ophir* of the ancients.

SOFIA SARRA, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabrie-Citta, 20 m. W. Rossano with three churches. Pop. 1280.

SOFIGNANO, or *Soerignano*, a vil. and par. Tuscany, comp. Florence, 7 m. from Prato with a church, and the remains of several ancient towers. Pop. 1016.

SOLINGEN, a vil. Wurttemberg, circle Dussau, about 2 m. W. W. Ulm, on the Elbe with a church, a textile and manufactures of linen, ribbons, and earthenware. Pop. 1667

SOFORO, or *SARRO*, a tn. Morocco, prov. and 24 m. S.E. Fez, in a large and steep but yet fertile plain, which is the evidence of the town is laid out in gardens, orchards, and vineyards. It is surrounded with walls, and consists of houses built mostly of brick, of only one story, and huddled together in narrow dirty streets. The only building deserving of notice is a handsome mosque.

SOGAMOZA, a tn. New Granada, 90 m. N.E. Bogota, on a river of same name also called *Galmazo*, which flows first N. and subsequently N.W. and falls into the Magdalena at Bojoceros, 180 m. N. Bogota.

SOGNEFELD, a mountain-group Norway, considered as belonging to the Thulim or Langfeld Mountains, and covering part of provs Bergendhus and Christiana, between lat. 61 and 62° N. It consists on the S. with the Fillefild and on the N. with the Langfeld proper and contains some of the loftiest summits in the kingdom; among others, the Skagafellstind, 8890 ft. The great mass of the Sognefeld forms an elevated plateau, from which the loftiest summits rise, often in peaks of the most fantastic form, and present scenery of the grandest alpine character. They are almost entirely composed of granite and mica-schist. They do not seem to contain any minerals of value.

SOGNEFJORD, a very long and comparatively narrow creek, Norway stretching E. from the sea, where the *Ralen* islands nearly run to its mouth up to the foot of the Sognefeld Mountains a distance of about 95 m. It forms numerous branches, in which, as well as in the main fiord many fine cascades and much noble but grand scenery occurs.

SOHAM, a market tn. and par. England, co. Cambridge The town, r. bank Cam, 16 m. N. N. Cambridge, is irregularly built, and many of the houses have a mean appearance. It has a spacious cruciform church, places of worship for Baptists, Independents Wesleyans and Unitarians a large charity school and free almshouse. The chief employment of the inhabitants is with dairy-and dairy. Excellent cheese and butter are made here. P. 2755. Area of par. 12,706 ac. Pop. 4760.

SOHAR, a tn. Arabic coast of Oman, 120 m. W. N. W. Muscat lat. 24° 24' N. In former ages it was the chief port or commercial capital of Oman, and it still has a population of 9000 souls, and a considerable trade. The town of Sohar, in the interior appertains to it, and increases the richness of its alkali. The adjoining country is well watered, and is usually populous. Sohar exports great quantities of dried fruits particularly citrons, to Persia.

SOHL, or *SOLZ* VON *YAMBOVITZ*, a co. Hungary bounded N. by co. Leptan, E. Glimb S.E. Neograd, S. Honth, and W. Honth, Bars, and Thoresen area, 808 geo. sq. m. It is covered by ramifications of the Carpathians, and watered by the Gran, which traverses it in a S.W. direction. There is little arable land but the pastures are excellent and are chiefly employed in feeding sheep. The forests are extensive, and abound with game and the minerals are both numerous and valuable, including silver, quicksilver, iron, and sulphur. The county is divided into two districts, *Sohar* and *Nessel* (the capital) and Lower or *Altschl*. Pop. 91,469.

SOHEAUN, a villet in Prussia, Silesia, gov. and 51 m. S.E. Oppeln, on a height, in a well-wooded but marshy district, with a church and synagogues, manufactures of woollen cloth, ordinary linen, and damask. Pop. 4094.

SOIGNIES, a tn. and co. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 10 m. N.E. by N. Mons, with old and decayed ramparts. Most of the houses are well built and spacious, and form regular, well-laid streets. It has an ancient church, rebuilt in 155 by St. Francis Archbishop of Cologne a townhall, in the Spanish style, erected in 1639, an hospital, an orphan-asylum, almshouse, village, and numerous schools and manufactures of soap, silk, brandy, beer, and leather. Pop. 6588.

BOISSONS [anc. *Boissodunum*], a tn. France, dep. Aisne in a beautiful and fertile valley, 1 m. bank Aisne. It is well and otherwise fortified and though a very ancient place, has recently been so much improved that it has all the appearance of a handsome modern town. The principal buildings are the cathedral, an edifice of the 15th century, in a very dilapidated state, the abbey of St. Jean des Vignes, once a magnificent edifice, dismantled and decayed, but now a manufactory, the college, castle, and public library of 24,000 vols. and several rare MSS. The manufactures consist of coarse linen, hosiery,

stained paper earthenware, cordage and leather and the trade is in wool, corn, flour, flax, hemp, cattle, wood, and charcoal. Solesmes is the seat of a bishop, the seat of a court of first resort and commerce, and possesses a diocesan seminary and commercial college. It is mentioned by Caesar, under the name of Noviodunum, as the capital of the Suessones. At a later period, under the Romans, it took the name of Augusta. In 466, after the defeat of Syagrus by Clovis, it became the capital of the Franks and continued so till the seat of government was removed to Paris. Pop. 7900.

SOLJ or **SOJA** a river, Russia, rises in S W of gov Smolensk, flows S W into gov Mohilev, turns almost due S and reaching the frontiers of Garmyng joins L bank Dnieper, after a course of about 250 m. principal affluents, the Oster, Bessil, and Iput, all on the left. The stream is very rapid, but for a long distance navigable.

SOLK, a river, Russia, rises in N W of gov Orenburg near Novara, flows S W into gov Simbirsk, and joins L bank Volga, 15 m above Samara total course, 140 m. Some naphtha-springs are found near its banks.

SOLKAL, a tn. Austrian Galicia, 50 m. N. E. Lemberg, r bank Bug with three churches, a Bernardine monastery and manufactures of silk ribbons. Pop. 3100.

SOLNA a tn. Sweden. See SOCKNA.

SOKOLEKA a tn. Russia, prov and 23 m. N. E. Duly stok, near a small lake, in a fertile district. It is poorly built but has a spacious market place. Pop. (1840) 4008.

SOKOLOV, a tn. Russian Poland 18 m. N. Siedlec, in a sandy district, near r bank Cetynska. Pop. 1200.

SOKOTA a market in Abyssinia, 97 m. W. S. W. Gondar. It is a place of considerable size, but scattered and straggling. It is much frequented by the merchants of the S and W and is the great centre of the salt trade.

SOKUT a vil. Hungary, co. Stuhlweisensburg, 6 m. N. Marosvasar. With trade in corn and wine, and an excellent stone-quarry. Pop. 1891.

SOL-GALDOKAIA, or **SOL-GALTEKON** a tn. Russia, gov and 100 m. N. N. E. Kastrova. With six churches, manufactures of salt, limestone-quarries, and some general trade. Pop. (1861) 2988.

SOLANA, a tn. Spain New Castle prov and 28 m. E. Ciudad-Real, with a courthouse prison, several schools, two suppressed convents, a parish church and in the vicinity seven hermitages. Markets of gypsum and paper. It has manufactures of linen, serge, hats, and coarse cloths coarse earthenware, oil, tiles, and bricks. Pop. 7635.

SOLARO a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy prov Milan, 6 m. S. W. Barlesina, with three churches. Pop. 1123.

SOLAROI O several places Italy but the only one deserving of notice is *Solarolo-Rusaro* a vil. and com. prov Cremona, 9 m. N. Casal Magnona. Pop. 1833.

SOLARUSSA, a vil. and com., tel. Bardina, div Cagliari, prov and 16 m. W. S. W. Busachi, near the Tora. P. 1641.

SOLDKO, or **SALDO** a river Portugal rises in prov Alentejo flows almost due N then N. W. past Alexander-do-Sal, and falls into the Atlantic by a broad estuary, forming the Bay of Setúbal total course about 110 m. of which 40 m. are navigable. Its principal affluents are the Charrama, Odaga, and Maraboa the Romão, Campalhas and Davina.

SOLDAL, a river, L. Prussia, issues from a lake near a town of same name near Nendenburg flows first S. W. then W. enters Russian Poland, flows S. E. and E., and unites with the Mlawa in forming the Wkra. Total course 60 m. **SOLDAL**, or **DZALDOVO**, a tn. Prussia, gov and 100 m. S. W. Königsberg with two churches, and manufactures of woollen cloth, hosiery, and hats, several mills, and five general horse, and cattle markets. Pop. 1851.

SOLDIN, a tn. E. Prussia, gov and 42 m. N. N. E. Frankfurt, cap. circle, and near the S. shore lake of same name. It is walled has three gates, two churches, and two hospitals and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, ribbons, hosiery, hats, leather, gloves, starch, and gunpowder. Pop. 5698.

SOLEC, a tn. Russian Poland, near L bank Vistula, 81 m. S. E. Radom. It has a considerable transit trade, the hardware and other articles from Silesia being landed here, and then forwarded. Pop. 1374.

SOLENT, or **SOLAT** Sna, that part of the British Channel separating the N. W. shore of the Isle of Wight from the

mainland of Hampshire, and extending between the Needles and W. Cowes. It has a width varying from 2 m. to 5 m., and, though its navigation is rather intricate, it affords a safe and well-sheltered roadstead to numerous vessels when either wind-bound, or in time of war waiting for convoy.

SOLLEKO a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div and 8 m. W. N. W. Alessandria, on a small affluent of the Tanaro, with four churches. Pop. 2312.

SOLESINO, a vil. Italy gov Venice, prov and 17 m. S. S. W. Padua, with a church and two oratories. P. 2100.

SOLLEMER, a tn. France, dep. Nord 20 m. E. Cambrai on the Sella, with an ancient abbey and a large and handsome parish church, having a lofty tower and four remarkable groups of statues, called the Saints of Solesmes, considerable manufactures of linen, plain and printed cotton muscades, mercuries, soap, and leather. Flax and cotton mills, and numerous breweries. Pop. 4868.

SOLETO a tn. Naples, prov. Otranto, S. S. E. Lecce, with a church and two convents. Pop. 1850.

SOLETERE, can. and tn. Switzerland. See SOLOTEREN.

SOLFATARA, (anc. *Lacus Aethiops*), a lake, Papal States, 14 m. E. N. E. Rome. It is of small extent, and owing to the deposits made by its strongly petrifying waters, is constantly diminishing. Its greatest diameter is little more than 500 ft. Its surface is almost completely covered by floating masses of vegetable matter and hence it sometimes takes the name of *Isola Flottante*. Its water which is of a milky color, temperature 80° contains more than its own bulk of carbonic-acid gas, with a small quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen, it emits a strong smell of sulphur and is discharged into the Tevere by an artificial channel, called the Solfatara canal. It was in high repute among the Romans, who used it medicinally for various malades.

SOLFERINO a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy prov and 18 m. N. W. Mantua, with a church and two chapels. In 1796 the Austrians were here defeated by the French and again in 1859 by the French and Sardinians. P. 1093.

SOLIGNANO (Latin *Solignanus*), a vil. and com. duchy and 23 m. S. W. Parma, L. bank Arco. It has a large and beautiful church, in the form of a Latin cross, an old castle in ruins, a primary school, a trade in corn wine, chestnuts and wood, sundries and limestone quarries, and a sulphur springs. Pop. 2341.

SOLLIL, a tn. and par. England co. Warwick. The town 18 m. N. W. Warwick, has two principal streets, clean and well kept, a handsome parish church with a beautiful spire, an Independent and a R. Catholic chapel seven schools including a free grammar school a reading-room and a library. Area of par. 11 236 ac. Pop. 3277.

SOLIKAMSK a tn. Russia, gov and 117 m. N. Perm on the Ussolka at its confluence with the Kama. It is an ancient place has five churches, two monasteries and two hospitals and manufactures of soap, embroidery lace and articles in gold, copper and the several tanneries and a trade in agricultural produce, furs, and salt. Pop. (1841) 2985.

SOLIMAN MOUNTAINS, Afghanistan. See SOULIMAN.

SOLIMONES, a name of the river Amazon (Solé).

SOLINGEN a tn. Rheland Prussia, gov and 18 m. S. E. E. Düsseldorf on a height above the Wipper. It contains a Protestant and two R. Catholic churches, a synagogue, and a commercial school and is the principal seat in the kingdom for the manufacture of hardware and cutlery. The staple article used to be sword blades, admired for their hardness, temper and elasticity and manufactured annually to the number of 800 000. The article next in importance is scissors of which 200 000 dozen are annually made Solingen knives also are disposed of in large numbers at all the fairs of Germany. Articles in copper and brass though of less importance, command a large sale. The celebrity which Solingen enjoys, in its particular branch of trade, reaches back to the 15th century (1477) when the manufacture of Damascus blades is said to have been introduced from the East by Count Adolphus of Berg. Pop. 6618.

SOLIPACA a tn. Naples, prov. Lavoro, dist. and 18 m. N. E. Caserta, near L. bank Calore with two churches. It is celebrated for its wine. Pop. 8400.

SOLK, or **SOLOS-SOLK**, a vil. Austria, Styria, circle Jelenburg about 15 m. from Steinach; with two churches, an old castle, and near it copper-mines. Pop. 1180.

SOLLER a maritime tn. Spain, in Majorca, 14 m. N Palma; lat. 39° 48' N. lon. 3° 47' E.; in a pleasant valley. It has paved but narrow streets, a townhouse, prison, three primary schools, a suppressed Franciscan convent, parish church and a hospital. linen and cotton thread are manufactured. As a heavy sea sets into the harbor with the W and N.W. winds, there is no safe anchorage. Oranges, oil and the lemons of the country are exported. Pop. 7024.

SOLLERS-HORN, par. Eng. Harford 1152 sq. P. 147. **SOLLERS-FORT**, a tn. France, dep. Var 9 m. N.E. Toulon on the Gapeau, with a handsome church, silk-mills, tan-neries, and a trade in figs, oranges citrons &c. Pop. 2485.

SOLLINGEN a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, 3 m. S.E. Durlach near I. bank Rhine with a church a forge, and brick works. Pop. 1125.

SOLLIGHOLMBEG, par. Incl. Tipperary 2201 sq. P. 634. (Solligholmbeg) par. Incl. Tipperary 2201 sq. P. 2176.

SOLMAR a vil. Hungary. Hither Dunab. co. and 8 m. from Pesth with a church and a flour-mill. Pop. 1232.

SOLNITZ, or **SOLNITZ**, a tn. Bohemia, circle Königgrätz, 5 m. from Melitz. It is poorly built, has an ancient townhouse, a handsome church a poorhouse, and many *Solnitzer* of linen cloth and shoes. Pop. 1444.

SOLO, **BERKAWAN** or **BERKATA**, the largest and most important river of Java. It rises in the prov. of Boerakarta, passes the town of that name flows S.E. in a very zigzag course through great Malacca Semanggi lowlands and falls into the Java Sea, opposite W. end, of Malacca. Its total course with windings about 356 m. Excepting in the months of August, September, and October it is navigable for native boats till far above Boerakarta. — **SOLO** in Java. See **BOERKARTA**.

SOLUPURA, a tn. Naples prov. Principato-Ultra 7 m. S.E.E. Avellino, at the source of the Sarno. It is well built and contains a handsome collegiate, five parish, and several other churches three monasteries, two numeraries and two almshouses and has manufactures of woven cloth, leather, parchment, and jewellery. Pop. 6301.

SULOGE [Latin, *Cornutus Sulogetus*] a small district, France, which formed part of prov. Orleansais, and had Rouennais for its capital now included in dep. Loue et Cher.

SULOLA a corregimiento, Central America, Guatemala, bounded N.W. and W. by Quetzaltenango and Totomocapan E. Sacatepequez and Guatemala, and N.E. Vera Paz, area, about 8600 sq. m. The surface, though mountainous, is fertile, well watered, especially in the valleys and well cultivated, yielding good crops of wheat, maize, barley and various kinds of fruit, and rearing great numbers of cattle and sheep. Manufactures have made considerable progress and much of the wool grown is employed on the spot in the manufacture of jerseys and other coarse textures. Nearly three-fourths of the inhabitants are Indians of the Quiché and Kachiquel tribes.

SULOMBO (**GREAT** and **LITTLE**), two small isls. Java Sea. Great Sulombo lat. 5° 28' S. lon. 114° 28' E. is visible 24 m. off. Little Sulombo, about 9 m. N. from the latter, and nearly of the same extent, is low and woody.

SULOMON ISLANDS, S. Pacific. See **SAMOA**.

SULOW, an Isl. Indian Archipelago, S. entrance to the Strait of Flores. Lat. 8° 47' S. lon. 125° 38' E. (a) 80 m. long, by 10 m. broad. It is hilly, partly stony and little cultivated. The people consist of the mountaineers or aborigines, and the maritime inhabitants who are Malays. The chief exports are wax and fish-oil, which last is procured from a species of black whale.

SULOTHLEN (French, *Soloth*) a cao. Switzerland, bounded N. by Basel-Landschaft, W. by and S.E. Bern and B. Argau. It is the most irregularly shaped of all the Swiss cantons, its contour presenting merely a succession of protuberances and indentations greatest length N.E. to S.W. 30 m. greatest width, 18 m. area, 223 sq. m. It is traversed throughout by the Jura, which here assumes the form of seven distinct and nearly parallel terraces, highest at the S. and gradually lowering as they proceed N. from 3000 ft. to 1000 ft. Corresponding with these terraces are a series of parallel valleys. The whole canton belongs to the basin of the Rhine, which receives the far greater part of its drainage through the Aar which traverses the canton in an E.W. direction, and receives within it the Dornen and Emmen. The climate is on the whole remarkably temperate.

The strata belong to the Jura limestone-formation, and nowhere are the blocks of gneiss and granite which cover the surface of the slopes of the Jura more numerous and of larger size than in Solothurn. Among minerals the first place is due to iron, of which extensive beds, in the form chiefly of bog-iron, are found both on the N. and S. foot of the Jura chain. Both gold and silver were at one time worked, but the operations are now discontinued. The Unions is extensively quarried, partly for burning and partly for building. When susceptible of a high polish or variegated, it takes the name of Solothurn marble, and is much used for ornamental purposes. In some spots brown coal or lignite occurs. In respect of soil this canton is one of the most highly favoured in Switzerland. Not only in the lower grounds but in many of the mountain-slopes, almost all the ordinary cereals and large quantities of fruit are raised. After satisfying the home consumption grain is extensively exported. A large proportion of the surface is occupied by meadows and pastures. On these immense numbers of cattle, both for feeding and dairy purposes, are kept, and the produce forms one of the most important sources of revenue. The woods also are extensive. They are chiefly of hardwood, but are partially intermixed with pine. Manufactures, instead of making progress appear rather to have recently declined but trade, favoured much by locality continues to increase. The inhabitants are mostly R. Catholics and speak German. Numerous schools are provided, and every child save young of age must be at school. The canton is divided into two districts or bailiwicks. The government, once aristocratic, was considerably modified in 1831 and 1841 by a strong infusion of the democratic principle. Of the 105 members, of whom the great council or legislative body consists, 65 are chosen directly by the people, 40 by electoral delegates, and none are named by the council itself. P. (1860) 69,268 of whom 69,284 are R. Catholics and 3645 Protestants.

SULOTHURN (French *Soloth* and *Solothurn*) a tn. in Switzerland cap. above can. finely situated on the S. side of one of the most beautiful parts of the Jura chain, on both sides of the Aar, here crossed by two bridges, 18 m. N. Bern. The town was once regularly fortified but in 1855 the demolition of the fortifications was decreed by the grand council, and has since been accomplished. It is well built, has wide, well-paved streets, several good squares, of which that of the market-place, adorned with a fine fountain, is the best. The principal edifices are the minister or cathedral, the clock tower of Burgundian origin a massive square of solid masonry rising for 80 ft. without window or other opening, the town house, an old irregular building, surmounted by several towers, the museum, containing a rich collection of Jura fossils the barracks, the arsenal, with a very curious and extensive collection of ancient armour the theatre, public library and gymnasium. The manufactures are of little consequence, and consist chiefly of cotton stuffs leather, ironware, paper, beer and vinegar. Trade also is very limited. Koenigke the Polish patriot, spent the last two years of his life, and died here in 1817. Pop. (1860) 5916.

SULOTWINA, a tn. America, Galicia, 90 m. S.E. Lemberg in a richly-wooded district on the Bystrzyca. It has a Polish and Russian parish church, and a four-mill. P. 2500.

SULOYETZKOI **ORZOWO**, or **SOLZKOI** a group of isls. Russia, Gulf of Omega, 140 m. W.W. Archangel. The largest of them is 18 m. long by 8, by 12 m. broad and abounds with talc, obtained in large plates, often more than a foot square, and extensively used for glazing, particularly in sea-lanterns. It has a celebrated monastery to which numerous pilgrimages are made, and a large beautiful church, with a library containing many ancient books and MSS.

SOLRE, two places, Belgium — 1, (*sur-Sambre*), A vil. and wine prov. Hainaut, on the Sambre, 18 m. S.E. Mons, with manufactures of refined salt, a foundry, a brewery, marble, iron-works, a four-mill, and quarries of marble. P. 1778. — 2, (*sur-Goy*) A vil. and com. prov. Hainaut, 21 m. S.E. Mons, with a blast-furnace and other iron-works, brick-works, chalk-works, a brewery, and a four-mill. Pop. 870.

SOLRE-LE-CHATEAU a tn. France, dep. Nord, on the Soire, 51 m. S.E. Valenciennes. It has manufactures of lace, serge, and woolen wares, several worsted and filling mills, miteries, tanneries, marble and glass works; a trade in wool, flax, wood, &c. Pop. 2270.

SOLSONA [Latin, *Solonica*, or *Colona*] an episcopal city, Spain, Catalonia, prov Lerdia, 54 m NW Barcelona, on the Rio Noya. A strong wall with nine towers, three gates, fountains, and redoubts, surrounds the city, and on an eminence which commands the town, stands the square old castle with its round tower at the angles. It has two aqueducts, one with a fountain in the centre, and the other surrounded with colonnades; a townhouse, with prison attached, two endowed schools, several convents, an hospital, an episcopal palace, and a Gothic cathedral; manufactures of knives, locks, lamps, nails, &c., and two flour-mills. Pop. 2066.

SOLTA [anc. *Olynthus*, or *Solothurn*] an incl. Austria, in the Adriatic, on the coast of Dalmatia, nearly opposite to Spalato and separated by a narrow channel from the Isle of Bracon. greatest length W N W to E S E, 10 m. mean breadth, about 3 m. It is well wooded and fertile, and is famous for its honey, which owes its flavor to the rosemary which abounds. It has also a trade in wine and oil and supplies Spalato and Trau with firewood. Pop. 1743.

SOLTH, a market to. Hungary. Hither Danube, co. and 49 m. S. Feth in a marshy district on a branch of the Danube. It contains a Protestant church. Pop. 6949.

SÖLVESBORG or **SÖLVESBORG**, a seaport to. Sweden on a bay of the Baltic, lin and 38 m W S W Carlskrona. It is old, but tolerably well built, has a handsome market place, and a considerable trade with the interior. The harbor is good, the environs are covered with orchards, and in the vicinity are the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 1284.

SOLWAY FIEETH, an arm of the Irish Sea forming part of the boundary between England and Scotland and extending inland in a N E direction for above 41 m with a breadth diminishing from 20 m at its entrance between St Bees Head in Cumberland and Hayberry Head in Kirkcudbrightshire, to 7 m, and finally only to 3 m. On the Scottish side it receives the Urr and Annan, and on the English side the Darwent, Ehen, Waver, Wanspoo, and Eden. All these rivers owing to the rapidity with which the tide advances, are liable to a bore at high springs. A large portion of the Solway is left dry at ebb-tide, and the water from the quantity of sand is of a whitish colour. It abounds with fish, and has several valuable salmon fisheries. On its E shore are Whitelaven, Maryport, and Allonby, and on its W Annan and Kirkcudbright.

SOLVYCHINSKOYE, a town in Russia, gov and 267 m N P. Volodga. It bank Vychegda, with 16 churches, a monastery; manufactures of leather, tallow-molding establishments, and extensive salt-works. Pop. (1849), 1106.

SOLYMOS, several places, Hungary, particularly —1, A vil Thuter Thaum, co. Arad with a Greek church, and the ruins of an old castle occupied by Isabella queen of John Zaphys, as a place of refuge at the time when Duda fell into the hands of the Ottomans. P. 1215 —2, A vil Hither Thaum, co. Herve, near Gyöngyös, with a handsome church. P. 1604.

SOMAGLIA a vil and com. Italy Lombardy prov. Lodi, 3 m S W Codogno, with a church and manufacture of tiles and earthenware. Pop. 2047.

SOMAIN a m. France, dep Nord 10 m S. Douai, with manufactures of cambric and mills in which fine thread lace is spun. Pop. 2458.

SOMANITA a vil exco a vil and com. Italy Piedmont div Comi, prov Alba with a splendid palace, and several churches. Pop. 1895.

SOMALI a country of P Africa, occupying the most N E portion of that continent. It is of a peninsular form having the Sea of Bahal Mandab as far as Zeyla, on the Indian Ocean as far as Ras-el Khyle, lat 7° 45' N., on the E., and terminating N F in Cape Guardafui. Its limits S W are unknown. Two ranges of mountains traverse the peninsula S E to N W between which lies the Wadi Nogal, or Happy Valley, extending in almost a straight line throughout the whole length of the double range. The natives speak of this valley in the most glowing terms, which apparently forms their great road for trade. It is extremely fertile and beautiful, is rich in gum, and abounds in game and water. The greater part of the N coast, and a portion of the S E of Cape Guardafui, is lined with hills of considerable elevation, in some parts attaining a height of between 6000 ft. and 7000 ft. On some of the mountain-ranges many large blocks of pure white marble are found, with abundance

of obsidian, gypsum, and large masses of basalt. It is not a little remarkable that the majority of the streams flowing from the mountains on the coast are bitter and in quality highly astringent. There are, however, others that afford most delicious and pure water. Several varieties of gum-trees cover the mountains, and the mimosa, acacia, wild fig, and several species of the casah and also are abundant. Wild beasts are numerous; they include elephants, lions, leopards, hyenas, wolves, and jackals. Several varieties of deer, *Jerboa* squirrels, and a species of mongoose are common. White vultures of enormous size are frequently seen also the common osprey. The *Scorpius* are represented as peridious, bigoted and quarrelsome. The principal articles of trade or produce are gum, myrrh, ivory, ostrich-feathers, and gum-arabic some orchill-wood, and a kind of saffron. The only port is Berbera, on the N coast.

SOMBREFK a vil Hungary, Thuter Danube, co. Banya, about 3 m. from Mohacs, in a fertile wheat-district with a church, two handsome chateaux and some trade in cattle and horses. Pop. 2173.

SOMBOR, in Hungary. See Zombor.

SOMBORN formerly **BONACORUM**, a market in Hesse-Cassel prov and 7 m. E. Hanau with a church, tile-works, and four mills. Pop. 1544.

SOMBOURN two para. Eng. Hants —1 (Kings), 7425 ac. Pop. 1742 —2, Little, 1231 ac. Pop. 101.

SOMBRÉE a vil and com. Belgium, prov and 13 m W W Namur, inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture, and partly in linen weaving. Pop. 2120.

SOMBRPHE a small town in Mexico, dep. and about 80 m. N W Zacatecas, remarkable only for the rich mines of silver in its neighbourhood.

SOMBRERO, an unincorporated vil in Ill., the most N of the Caribbean Islands, lat. center 18° 33' 40" N., 81° 27' 45" W., about 8 m long, N P to S W, breadth 100 yards. It is flat, rugged and without soil as occupying a small patch near the coast, on which grow a little grass, some weeds, and a kind of asphodel. Multitudes of sea-fowl frequent the island during the breeding season.

SOMERSET [anc. *Somerset*] an ancient county in Assate Turkey, peah. Marah on the Ephraim 50 m. N E. It is the remains of this celebrated place, the birth-place of Lucretius are just recognizable. The modern town is small and miserable.

SOMERBY three para. Eng. —1, Jester, 1000 ac. Pop. 503 —2, Lincoln, 2990 ac. Pop. 297 —3, Lincoln 1940 ac. Pop. 270.

SOMERCOTES, two para. Lanc. Lincoln —1 (North), 8222 ac. Pop. 1033 —2 (South), 2597 ac. Pop. 400.

SOMERFORD three para. Eng. Wilt. —1 (Great), 1770 ac. Pop. 650 —2 (Keynes), 1640 ac. Pop. 373 —3, (Little), 1892 ac. Pop. 457.

SOMERSET a m. and com. Belgium prov. R. Flan. dep. 8 m. N W Ghent with a church, chapel, communal house, orphan asylum, hospital, and two chateaux. Linen and cotton manufactures, a dye-works, two breweries, and numerous mills. Pop. 7138.

SOMERSET a vil and com. Eng. Suffolk 1410 ac. P. 527.

SOMERSET a vil and com. Eng. Derby. 697 ac. Pop. 111.

SOMERSET, par. Eng. Lincoln 600 ac. Pop. 64.

SOMERSET a co. England bounded N by the Bristol Channel, A. E. Gloucestershire, B. Wiltshire, S Dorsetshire, 8 W and S Devonshire, greatest length E to W, 68 m, greatest breadth 43 m., area, 1607 sq. m., or 1,078,090 ac. The coast in which the only two harbours of any importance are formed by the mouths of the Avon and Parrot, is in the E., with the occasional interruption of a few limestone-cliffs, low and marshy but in the W is generally lined with lofty cliffs, composed of slate. The interior consists of ranges of hills separated sometimes by valleys, but more frequently by extensive low marshy flats or fens. In the N E these hills are irregularly grouped, and form a number of picturesque eminences the loftiest of which, Lansdown and Dundry hills attain the respective heights of 818 ft. and 790 ft. E. of these groups, and extending in a W N W direction from near Frome to the Bristol Channel, are the Mendips Hills, which form a marked and continuous range nearly 30 m. long, and

In some parts exceed 1000 ft. in height. The Quantock Hills, occupying the W. part of the county are still more elevated, and in their culminating point, called Bagborough Station, or Wolf's Neck, attain the height of 1270 ft. In the N.E. the prevailing strata belong to oolite formation, and contains the quarries which furnish the famous Bath stone. In the E. and S.E. magnesian limestone is largely developed. On the N.E. side of the Mendips Hills, extending from the neighbourhood of Frome towards Keynsham, are three small isolated coal fields, the last of which is nearly connected with the large field of Gloucester. These fields are situated, particularly on the E. by mountainous limestone, interrupted by occasional patches of old red sandstone. In the W. of the county the latter forms the prevailing formation, and consists chiefly of slaty rocks, forming the wild moorlands of Exmoor Forest. Besides the Avon and Parret already mentioned, the former bounding the county on the N.E. and the other traversing it nearly centrally in a N.W. direction, numerous other streams descend from the hills, and afterwards wind circuitously among the marshes. Among others are the Yeo, Axe, Brue, another Yeo or Tral and the Tone. By a number of cuts and canals, and more especially by the Glastonbury canal and the Yeo and Parret Navigation an important chain of internal communication has been formed, and to this the advantages of the railway system have recently been added by the Great Western railway which, after skirting the county from Bath to Bristol, pursues a somewhat circuitous course S. to Taunton and is joined by several important branches. Both the soil and climate of Somerset are well adapted for agriculture, and particularly on the rich alluvial lands, and in the vale of Taunton heavy crops of the finest wheat are raised. The meadows and pastures too are remarkably luxuriant and rear large numbers of excellent cattle both for the butcher and the dairy. The hilly grounds are chiefly pastured with Leicester or Southdown sheep. After cereals the most important crop is potatoes. Flax and hemp are grown to some extent, and wood and tannin form important objects of culture in particular districts. The manufactures, mostly woollen and worsted goods, gloves silk and lace, have their principal seats at Frome, Taunton, Wellington, Clarendon, and Shipham-Mallet. The salmon fisheries and other fisheries are carried on to some extent in the Bristol Channel. P. 448, 816.

SOMERSETSHIRE—1 A rd and par Langdon, co. Somers. E.N.E. Hemington in a fertile district with a parish church a Baptist chapel, and a free school. Area of par, 4121 ac. Pop. 1853—2 Par Leg Suffolk, 1027 ac. Pop. 492.

SOMERTON a market tn. and par England co. Somerset. The town nearly in the centre of the county not far from L. bank Cary over which is a stone bridge, 23 m S.W. Bath consists chiefly of five narrow streets and has an ancient church a free school, a well-endowed almshouse; and places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. Glove making is carried on to some extent. Area of par 6926 ac. P. 2140.

SOMLITON four pars Eng.—1 Oxford 2140 ac. P. 342—2 Suffolk; 1040 ac. P. 186—3 (East) Norfolk, 708 ac. P. 62—4 (West) Norfolk 1189 ac. P. 262.

SOMERVILLE a vil. and township L. States Massachusetts on the Shawheent and several lines of railway and 8 m N.W. Boston. It has among its establishments the Mass. asylum for the insane, and Tufts college established by the Universite in 1852. The only extensive public works are those of the New Bedford Company. Pop. 1850 3540.

SOMIDOURO a vil. and par Brazil prov. Minas Geraes, 12 m. S.E.E. Mariana, with a parish and five auxiliary churches most of the inhabitants are miners. Pop. 3000.

SOMLYO or **SOMLYO-SOMLYO** a market to Austria, Transylvania co. Krassna, on the Krassna, 52 m N.W. Klausenburg with a Protestant and a Greek church a Minorite cloister courthouse, and mineral springs near it is the old castle of Bathory. Pop. 717.

SOMMA, a tn. Naples, prov. and 9 m E. Naples, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius with a castle, three churches, three monasteries, and a university. Pop. 7120.

SOMMA or **SOMA**, a tn. and com. Italy Lombardy prov. and 37 m. N.W. Milan, on the Ticino at the point where it issues from Lake Maggiore. It is a well-built place, of considerable antiquity; has a court of justice, a magnificent palace, two parish churches, and a trade in wine and silk. Two great battles have been fought in the vicinity—one be-

tween Caesar Marcellus and the Insubri, and the other between Hannibal and Scipio. The Romans gained the former, but lost the latter. Pop. 3880.

SOMMARIVA **nu-Bosco** a tn. Italy, Piedmont, div. Cune, prov. and 14 m N.W. Alba, with a court of justice, a parish church, finely seated on a height near the side of the cliff, of which some ruins still exist as a hospital, three schools and a charitable endowment. Pop. 533.

SOMME (Latin, *Somua*) a river France, rises in dep. Aisne, 7 m. N.E. St. Quentin flows S.W. enters department Somme, flows N.W., past Peronne, Amiens, and Albertville, beyond which, about 16 m., it falls into the English Channel. Its only affluent of the least importance are the Avre and Cella, both on the left. Its whole course is about 155 m., of which 30 m. commencing at Amiens, are navigable. By the canal of Somme and that of St. Quentin, it communicates with the Oise and the Scheldt.

SOMME a dep. France bounded N. by dep. Pas-de-Calais, N.E. Nord, S.E. Aisne, S. Oise, S.W. Seine-Inférieure, and N.W. the English Channel, greatest length E. to W. 71 m., average breadth, 38 m., area, 2545 sq. m. The coastline which has an extent of about 25 m., is divided into two nearly equal portions by the mouth of the Somme that to the N. consisting of low sandhills, little raised above the sea-level and that to the S. of steep cliffs, composed of clay, sand, and chalk, which are of a mouldering nature, and incessantly giving way before the action of the waves. The interior consists for the most part of extensive naked plains, which have a dull monotonous appearance, but are occasionally diversified by small valleys, cultivated by strands, and often covered with verdant turf. The principal river is the Somme, which gives its name to the department, and traverses it centrally E. to W. receiving the Authie and the Selle both on the left bank. The water-communication is extended and greatly improved by the canal of the Somme. The soil is for the most part a mixture of chalk sand and clay, and is not possessed of much natural fertility but has been greatly improved by careful cultivation. About three-quarters of the whole surface are arable and one-twelfth is in wood which is much scattered over the department. The cereals produced more than suffice for the consumption. Obnoxious crops beet, hops, dye and medicinal plants are also extensively grown. There are many large and thriving orchards, from the produce of which an excellent cider forming the common beverage of the country is made. There are no minerals of any importance. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture but manufactures have made considerable progress, and consist chiefly of woollen cloths, velvet, furniture prints, hampers, cotton and linen goods, hosiery, iron wares, beetroots sugar, leather, paper, soap, oil, glass, mineral acids, and chemical products. The trade is chiefly in corn, flour, clover, linens, and oleaginous seeds, cattle, salt provisions coal wool cotton and linen thread, rack-abeating, cordage, and colonial produce. Somme is divided into five arrondissements—Amiens (the capital), Abbeville, Doullens, Montdidier and Peronne subdivided into 41 cantons, and 881 communes. Pop. (1855), 570,841.

SOMMEP a tn. Hindostan, prov. Gajerat, 30 m S.E. Rajahmupoor, in a swamp, and during the rainy season almost under water. It contains about 4000 houses.

SOMMELSDIJK, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, dist. Overijssel, 19 m S.W. Rotterdam, with a convenient harbour connecting with the Hartingh. It has a church and a chapel, a townhouse, a school a general and an orphan hospital, and some trade in fish and agricultural produce, particularly grain. Pop. 2454.

SOMMEN a lake, Sweden, in S.W. of the Lunköping. It is of very irregular shape, and stands about 450 ft. above the sea-level, in the midst of wild and mountainous scenery, greatest length, N.W. to S.E. 25 m.; greatest breadth, 8 m. It contains a large island, receives several small streams, and discharges itself at the N. extremity by a stream which joins the Rönne, and by means of a canal communicates through it with the Baltic.

SOMMERDA, or **GROVE SCHENCK** a tn. Prussia, gov. and 15 m. N.N.E. Erfurt, on the Unstrut. It is walled has two churches, and manufactures of iron wares. Pop. 3380.

SOMMERREIN, or **BOUCINA**, a market in Hungary, co. and 11 m. S.E. Presburg, in the greater island Schütt,

near l bank Danube. It has a Lutheran a Calvinistic, and a R. Catholic church and a handsome townhouse, with a tower and several mills. Pop. 8590

SOMMERFELD a tn. Prussia, prov Brandenburg gov and 45 m S.S.E. Frankfurt, on the Labai. It is walled and has a castle, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 8448

SOMMERHAUSEN, a vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, r bank Main, 8 W Würzburg, with a church, castle, poor-house, and orphan hospital manufactures of tobacco, muslin, lace, and wicker-work, and a trade in wine and fruit. P 1929

SOMMILIKES [anc. *Shamir*] a tn. France, dep. Gard, 15 m. S.W. Nîmes on a height above l bank Vidourle. It was once fortified, and formed an important Protestant stronghold during the religious wars. The fortifications have been razed, with exception of the castle. The manufactures, which are of considerable importance, consist of woollen cloth, woollen covers, and molasses. There are also several distilleries, tanneries and fuling-mills. The trade is in agricultural produce, wine, brandy, combed wool sheepskins woollens &c. Pop. 8623

SOMNATH, or **PUTTAN SOMNATH** a tn. Hindoostan at the junction of three streams near S.W. shore Gujrat 29 m. N.W. Diu Head; lat 20° 58' N lon. 70° 25' E. It is celebrated for its temple which stands on the site of an ancient edifice razed by the Sultan of Gujrat and subsequently razed by the Mahometans. It is annually visited by multitudes of pilgrims. The gates of the original temple carried off by Sultan Mahomed, and erected on his tomb at Ghuznee, were restored to Somnath in 1842 after an absence of 800 years, by Lord Ellenborough, after Ghuznee had been taken by the British. The whole district is celebrated in the tales of Hindu mythology

SOMNO (Sao no) two rivers Brazil —J, Rises on the confines of prov Pernambuco, in the Serra-da-Figueras prov Goias and proceeding N.W. through this prov, joins r bank Tocantins —S, Rises in the Serra-da-Sandade, prov Minas-Geraes, on the frontiers of prov Goias flows N.E. receiving the Alimta on the right, and joins r bank Paracatu whose volume it doubles.

SOMODY, or **Somoevi** a vil Hungary Nether Thesus, co. Abauyvar, about 25 m. from Kuchau. It is a cavalry station and has a church and a mineral spring. Pop. 1189

SOMOGYVÁR, a vil Hungary Thutler Danube, co. Fumegh about 2 m. from Urag Lake, in a fertile district it has a church, the extensive ruins of a strong castle, several mills and a trade in corn, cattle, and wine. Pop. 1042

SOMOLYA, a vil Hungary, co. Iara, about 6 m. from Mero Kfveed, with a trade in corn, wine, and timber, and a stone-quarry. Pop. 1149

SOMORROBIRO a vil Spain prov Biscay, in a valley and l bank river of same name near its mouth in the Bay of Hiscay, 18 m. N.W. Bilbao. It has a small port, defended by several batteries and near it a turreted palace. In the valley rich seams of iron which is extensively mined and manufactured. Pop. (valley) 3040

SOMOT, a market town Hungary Nether Thesus, co. Barcs, 6 m. from Egriar, in a fertile district with a church a castle with fine gardens a mill and fine oak timber. Pop. 1068.

SOMOSKEZS, or **Somos-Köt** a vil Hungary, Thutler Thesus, co. Arad in a well-wooded but not fertile district, 15 m. from Zeredo it has a Greek church. Pop. 1142

SOMPTING par Eng Sussex 2930 ac. Pop. 569

SOMU Somu a tn. B. Pacific, N.W. side, lat 14° 46' S lon. 119° 58' W consisting of about 300 houses.

SOM-SAVARA, a vil Spain, E. extremity of Isl. Majorca, near the sea. It has a square, which serves as a market-place a parish church, endowed primary school 12 flour and 14 oil mills, and a tile-work. Pop. 1296.

SOMALI a tn. Hindoostan, prov Malwah, 145 m. E. by S Odeypoor; a flourishing place, with about 4000 inhabitants.

SOMCINO a market tn. Austria Italy, gov Milan, prov and 20 m. N.W. Cremona, r bank Oglio. P. 4228

SOMERBURG, a tn. Denmark, esp. bar. of same name, on S.W. of Isl. Alsen duchy and 37 m. N.W. E. Schleswig on an activity near the Alsen the whole of which may be regarded as a continued harbor. It has a collegiate church an old turreted eagle of its name on the strait, and the well

endowed hospital of St. Jorgen good building-yards, and some shipping and general trade. Sonderburg was fortified in 1348. Pop. 3806

SONDERSHAUSEN, the cap. of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, 34 m. N.W. Weimar. It is walled has four gates, a palace, with gardens, and a rich cabinet of natural history, two churches, a gymnasium, normal school, savings bank, and theatre. Pop. 3500

SONDURIO a tn. Italy Lombardy, gov and 57 m. N.E. Milan esp. prov of same name at the S. foot of the Rhetian Alps, on the Malloso near its junction with r bank Adda. It has eight churches, a gymnasium, hospital, theatre, and house of correction, a civil and criminal court of first resort, several schools, and several industrial establishments. It is extremely liable to inundation by the Malloso, which almost destroyed it in 1854. Pop. 4767 (prov) 56144.

SONE, or **SONA**, a river Hindoostan, which rises in a plateau on the N. frontiers of Gundwana, not far from the sources of the Nerbudda flows first N.W., then E.N.E., and joins r bank Ganges, 23 m. above Patna after a course of about 450 m. Its principal affluents, all on the right, are the Coput Hantoo Kumbur and Coyle. In the upper part of its course it flows through a narrow valley hemmed in, particularly on its l bank by lofty mountains, separating its basin from that of the Jumna, during its middle course, the same mountains separate it from the Ganges to which for many miles its direction is almost parallel. In its lower course the valley widens out into alluvial plains while its bed, nearly dry, except in the rainy season, is marked by a desert of mud resembling a vast arm of the sea when the tide is out. At Baroon about 60 m. above its mouth this bed is 8 m. wide and the banks, unprovided with trees have a very barren and desolate appearance. In February, 1848 when Dr. Hooker crossed the river at this point, the body of water was not above 30 yards wide, but in the rains the whole S. m. become one rapid flood, 10 ft. or 12 ft. deep, and colored with yellow sand. Above Baroon the country becomes rich and highly cultivated and is covered with indigo cotton sugar-cane, &c., while the date or toddy palm and the fan-palm become very abundant and tall. Still higher up the mountains approach the river, and send out spurs forming lofty precipices of limestone and sandstone. At Kola, considerably farther up the strata become carboniferous, and coal is reported to exist. Along the banks of the river, shivered and undulating strata of metamorphic quartz, hornstone, &c., occur in many places, and appear to furnish the beautiful agates and carnelians known in commerce by the name of Sonae pebbles. Alligators, chiefly of the short nosed or mugger kind are numerous in the stream. Fish also, particularly several varieties of carp, abound and are said to be superior to those of the Ganges. The Sone claims to be a clesio river having been satisfactorily identified with the ancient Erabooos an apparent corruption of the Sanskrit *Hieromys* Sain, or Golden-headed Gold fish, however, no longer found — (Hooker's *Himalayas Journals*)

SONEJA a vil. Spain Valencia, prov Castellon do la Plana, 37 m. N. Valencia, r bank Valencia, with a townhouse, built in 1845, of good architecture two primary schools, a parish church, and a hermitage off and flour mills, and manufactures of which lead. In 1838 the Carlists burned Soneja, but were overtaken by General Gues and defeated. P. 1640

SONG oa, a large river Annam, formed by the junction of the Lo-tien and Song-thai the former rising in China, and the latter in Laos. It flows S.E. passes Kambo and Hiep, and falls by several mouths into the Gulf of Tonquin. The natives on its banks wash gold from its sands.

SONGARI, or **SONGARI**, a river, China, Manchouria, rises in the N. slope of the Anlu Chanyan Alin Mountains, on the N. frontiers of Corea. flows first N.W. past the towns of Kirm Oula and I stomes to the frontiers of Mongolia, then E.N.E. past the town of Ooculun, and joins r bank Amoor, after a course estimated at above 700 m. It has a deep channel well adapted for navigation, and receives numerous tributaries, of which the most important are the Hoochoa on the right, and the Tonken and Tamlie on the left.

SONICO a vil and com. Italy Lombardy prov Bergamo 3 m. S.E. Edolo l bank Ollo, with several churches, and a saw-mill tile-works and lime-kilns. Near it are slate-quarries and iron-mines. Pop. 1454

SONINO [see *Sonoma*] a in Italy 17 m S.E.W. from Rome. Pop. 1000

SONNEANEE, or **SONNEAKER**, a tn. Delocheban, N. extremity bay of same name, lat. 28° 25' N. lon. 66° 25' E. It is small and dirty and has about 500 houses built of mud, and each surrounded by a small turret or fire, open on one side to the sea-breeze, which it sends downward into the interior of the building, for the purpose of mitigating the excessive heat. The inhabitants live principally by fishing and are extremely poor, except a few Hladons who have the whole trade of the place in their hands. The imports from Bombay are silk, aloes, iron, tin, steel copper pepper sugar, and opium; from the Persian Gulf, dates and slaves from Somal, coarse cotton cloths. The exports are horses, butter, wool, hides, oil, grain, dried fruits, and gum. — The bay is said to be free from rocks or shoals, and is capable of affording anchorage to the largest fleet. The harbor on which the town is situated, is a large irregular inlet, spreading out in numerous swamps, and choked with shoals. It is difficult of access, and has many other disadvantages, including a bar at the entrance. Sea-going vessels in general anchor outside the bar at the distance of about 3 m from the town.

SONNEBERG a tn. Germany, Saxe-Meiningen capital, in a narrow valley on the Rhine 34 m E.S.E. Muehlhausen. It contains a handsome church and workshop, but is chiefly remarkable for the extent to which it carries on the manufacture of all kinds of toys, which, under the name of *Sonneberg* and *Nürnberg* wares, are known over Europe. A quarry in the neighborhood produces excellent stone, and vast numbers of slate-pencils. Pop. 3782

SONNEBERG or **SUNBERG**, a mining tn. Bohemia circle and K.W. Sax on the Erzgebirge It is regularly built, has a church, townhouse, school and numerous mills, here it silver and iron are worked. Pop. 1743

SONNEBERG a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 17 m N.E. Frankfurt, at the confluence of the Lahn with the Lohr It has a church and a castle manufactures of woollen cloth a tile-work, and several mills. A great number of eels and gray fish are taken here. Pop. 3186

SONNEWALDE, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Frankfurt, circle and 11 m S.W. Luckau. It has a church a town-school, an hospital manufactures of linen, warts, and a trade in cattle, flax, and yarn. Pop. 1005.

SONNING, par. Eng. Berks and Oxford 2615 ac. Pop. 3095.

SONOMA a post in and port of entry U. States, California, cap. co. of its name. W. side Sonoma Creek, on N. shore of Bay of San Pablo, 50 m from San Francisco, in a rich agricultural district. Pop. (1853), 1200.

SONORA a tn. U. States, California, on the Woods, a tributary of Tulare, 120 m. E. San Francisco. Pop. (1853), 4000.

SONORA a Mex Mexican Confederation, bounded N. by New Mexico, belonging to the U. States E. Chihuahua and Durango, N. Coahuila, and W. the Gulf of California area, 123,406 sq. m. The surface in the W. and E. is generally flat, and to the latter direction contains a considerable extent of fruitful land watered by the rivers Mayo and Yaqui, and a number of small lakes which are formed on the flats during the rainy season, and are carefully used for irrigation towards the E. the cordillera of the Andes begins to rise, and ultimately attains great height in the Sierra Madre and other massive mountain-chains. In this mountainous district many fine and fertile valleys intervene, and rich mineral deposits have been discovered. The climate is warm throughout the year the thermometer ranging between 75° and 84° from April to September but in early spring rapid changes of temperature are common. The chief rivers, beside the Mayo and Yaqui or Hualqui, already mentioned, are the Rio-Grande-de-San-Pedro, the Opavara, Sonora, and tributary Indio, Guaymas San Ignacio Gila, and Colorado, the last forming part of the N. boundary. A large portion of the department is occupied by Indian tribes, some of whom have been converted to Catholicism, and submit partly by agriculture but the greater part are wild and nomadic, and generally hostile to the whites, on whom they often commit great ravages. The trade of Sonora is chiefly carried on at Guaymas which has one of the best harbours in W. of Mexico, and at Pico, a great depot for the goods imported at Guaymas. For administrative purposes

it is divided into the two depts. Arispe and Sonora, each with three cantons. Its capital is Ures. P. (1850) 139,374

SONORA a river, Mexican Confederation rises in N. of dep. Sonora, near lat. 25° N. flows S.W. S.W., skirting the E. side of a cordillera, then nearly due W., past the town of Pico, and a few miles below disappears in an extensive lake. total course, 230 m. chief affluent, the Dolores.

SONSBECK, a tn. Rheinland Prussia, gov. and 81 m N.N.W. Düsseldorf, on the Sonsbeck with a castle, and a Protestant and E. Catholic church; manufactures of woollen cloth, and articles in brass. Pop. 1336.

SONSBECK a tn. Spain New Castle, prov. and 11 m. S. Toledo. It has a townhouse, and prison a primary endowed school for boys, three private schools for girls, a parish church, a hospital, and a penitentiary. Coarse cloths are manufactured and there are a chocolate mill, and several laundry-districts. Pop. 4067

SONSONALE in Central America. See SANTA ANA

SONTHEIM — 1 a tn. Württemberg circle Neckar near Heilbronn with a church and manufactures of saw-logs. Pop. 1014 — 2 a tn. Württemberg, circle Jast, near Heidenheim; with a church and a market. Pop. 1167

SON THOUEN a market tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, at the confluence of the Ostereich with the Iller 99 m. S. Lindau. It has two churches, a castle, hospital and a primary a blast-furnace, and other iron-works, several and cranes, numerous mills, and a trade in linen. Pop. 1863

SON TIRA a tn. Mexico-Casas Nuevas, on a small river of same name, 24 m S.E. Casas. It is entered by four gates contains a church and a castle, and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth a paper and a powder mill. P. 1746.

SON TOW iron, a tn. China, prov. Kiangsoo, on a lake in the line of the Imperial canal and in the forest valleys, and most populous district of China, 12 m S.E. Nankin. It consists of the town proper surrounded by walls about 10 m in circuit, and of four suburbs of great extent together with an immense floating population and is completely inter-acted by canals crossed by numerous bridges, several of which are substantially built of granite. It is celebrated throughout China for the splendour of its buildings, the beauty of its terraces and gardens, the luxury and refinement of its inhabitants, and the excellence of its manufactures including silk goods, said to be superior in variety and richness to those of any other town in the empire. Iron and cotton fabric, glass, lacquered ware, paper, and numerous articles in ivory wood, born &c. The trade, both in these articles and in the general produce of the country is very extensive, and the signs of prosperity are everywhere visible, the whole road to Shanghai about 40 m. S.W. presenting a continuous range of towns and villages while the environs are covered with orchards, gardens, mulberry plantations, and highly cultivated fields of cotton, rice, wheat, &c. Pop. said to exceed that of Nankin and not unestimated to be as far short of 2,000,000

SOUDAN, **SOUDAN**, or **SUDAN** more correctly *Harr* or *Bilad* or *Sudan* the Land of the Blacks is the general name given by Arab writers to Negroland, where it confines on the desert, or to the countries along the N. frontier of the Sahara. The application of the name however, is often special, and appears to vary in different authors, not so much owing, perhaps, to the political fluctuations of the African interior, as to different degrees of intimacy with the several commercial routes across the desert, though the relative importance of those routes must, doubtless, have risen or fallen with the power of the tribes who used them, and the prosperity of the trade to which they ministered.

Herodotus estimated, we are told, from the Nile in the E. to the Atlantic Ocean in the W. that this is to say, nearly across the African continent. But when the Arab writers proceed to details and attempt to describe the several nations occupying this long line, it is obvious that they omit altogether the Yolofs, Serenagons, Foulahs, and other nations dwelling on the Senegal. Towards the Atlantic their knowledge was bounded by the Magharwa, a Berber tribe, who occupied the coast near Arguin and the districts of the gum forests. The most N. kingdom of the blacks (Boodan), as they faintly state, was that of Ghana, and Ghana was unquestionably near the N. head of the great river (the Joliba, Loue or Quorra) and not far from the site of the modern Timbuctoo. Yet El Bekri in one of the earliest accounts of Ghana ex-

tant (of the 11th century), mentions Silla, which lies much higher up the river above Jend (or Ghenné), whence (Ghinnawa and Guinea) S W from Timbuctoo. The name Silla belongs to the language of the Mandingoes, who are thus recognized among the Soodan of this age. But early in the 13th century the Boma, a people of Mandingo race, conquered Ghinnawa and founded Timbuctoo. They gave way, however, in a few years to the Mali, a people of the same race, whose original seat appears to have been Bambarra, on the Joliba. How long the Mandingoes remained masters of the chief commercial frontier of the Berre-Sudan we know not as Arab writers enable us to trace the empire of Mali during only a century and a half, but the title of Mali was still very eminent in the 16th century and is not yet quite forgotten. The people immediately S. of Ghinnah were the Inkas (Nikar), the Kigoor (Telchada). The Kigoor or Nikar language is that known to the tribes of the desert as the Songhay or Songay which extends from Jendé or Ghinnah, on the Joliba, E. to Bati where the same great river, flowing S. takes the name of Quorra. It is, in short, the language of the country embraced by the great winding of the river, which flows N from Jendé to the borders of the desert (near Timbuctoo) then running E a few days turns S or S E. to Ghurma and Nafi. The chief place of the country was Kago or Kagha, on the river above Bati, of which little is known at the present day though it will probably be found to exist still under the name of Gogoma. The river of Ghinnah flowed, according to the Arabs, into the lake or sea of Quorra, and the river at Nafi, or from Babba downwards, is still called the sea. They added that a branch (the Telchada, went E., which was supposed to join the Nile near this branch they placed the Yomyem or Lemlem the wild people reputed to be cannibals, who though they seem to retreat before close inquiry are still connected by tradition with the hills of the inland (Joo or peasan) in the House country. While the Mali ruled this part of Negroland they pushed their conquests E. beyond the river from Kago to Tekadda in the desert, where there were copper-mines. There can be no doubt that the name usually read Tekadda is the Tekadda of Mr Barth a little way N. of Agades. This movement of the Mali shows the early connection which subsisted between Kago and that part of the desert a connection proved also by the prevalence of the Songay language at Agades a remarkable fact pointed out by Dr Barth, who was materially however in his explanation of it, for he seems to regard Timbuctoo as the first source of that language, which was in reality diffused along the frontier of the desert from Timbuctoo to Agades, by the commercial activity of the natives of Inkas, between Jendé and Kago. From this prevalence of one language at the chief markets on the S. borders of the desert, we are justified in drawing the important conclusion, that wherever the names Soodan, or Sudan, and Berre or Sudan, are used specially and not in a general sense they apply to the country and people embraced within the limits of the Songay language, that is to say, from Jendé in the W to Agades in the E. or the whole frontier of Negroland lying between the terminations of two great routes across the desert, namely that from Tadilat or Wad Nafi and that from Tripoli.

The most E. nation of the Berre-Sudan mentioned by early writers, is the Hamar which seems to have enjoyed an unimpeded superiority before Borna rose into notice. Darfur and Kordofan, connected with Egypt from the earliest times were never expressly mentioned as parts of the Berre-Sudan though with Barga, Wady Senaar &c. they are often now designated under the name of Eastern Soodan. Mention is made of Gubar, Zagaba, Kadi, Kwar, Nafi, &c. but the general name Hamar, under which these provinces are now included, never once occurs. Makris appears to have known Adzawa, on the Boma or Telchada, and Umbarra, S. of that river. The country S. and S E. of Inkas or beyond Dohmay and Assinie, was called Wangara—the name still given to it by the people of Hamar.

The recent explorations of Dr Barth show that the sources of the Boma (Telchada) and Fara (its chief affluent) are in the heights which send their waters in the opposite direction to the Gubbar and Gubbar, and that the country, as far at least as the sixth and seventh N. plains, diversified only at wide distances by isolated mountains of no great elevation nor do the accounts of the natives which reach some distance S.E., indicate anywhere the existence of chains of high mountains

With the champagne character of the country may perhaps be connected the wide diffusion of the Fallata, whose equatorial habits would exclude them from rugged and mountainous districts. These remarkable people are now known to extend in an almost uninterrupted chain of independent states, from the banks of the Senegal to those of the Benue in Adzawa, and report adds that they are not very distant from the White Nile in lat. 5 N.—(Jomard's *Asie, la Nigritland of the Arabs* 1841.)

SOODEN, two small places, Hesse-Cassel—1. A tin-prov. Hana, circle and 9 m. W S W Schlichtern with a church, castle, and a mineral-spring. Pop. 1905—2. A vil. Niederhessen, circle Wittenhausen. It has salt-springs, with works which produce about 8000 tons of salt yearly. Pop. 1905.

SOODEN, a watering place, Nassau dist. and 8 m. N W Hahel, in the vicinity of Frankfurt-on-the-Main. The springs, seven in number are of a chalybeate and saline nature and are said to have great efficacy in many disorders. The bathing establishment is complete and much frequented.

SOOKERTAL, a fortified town Hindostan prov. Delhi, 55 m. S. by W Hurdwar. lat. 29° 29' N. lon. 78° 3' E.

SOOKULTERUT, a town Hindostan prov. Gujerat, 10 m. N. of Nadiad. lat. 21° 48' N. lon. 73° 18' E.

SOOLOO [Spanish *Jolo*] an archipelago Indian Ocean, between the Mindoro or Bonoe Sea on the N., the Calabar Sea on the S., the island of Borneo on the E. W. and that of Mindanao on the N. E., and between lat. 4° 44' and 6° 56' N. and lon. 119° 30' and 123° 20' E. length, S.W. to N.E., about 300 m. It consists of nearly 150 islands, most of them very small and divided into three groups named respectively after the three principal islands, Basilan in the N.E. Soooloo in the centre, and Tawee Tawee in the S.W. Basilan situated S. of the fortress of Zamboanga, on the S.W. extremity of Mindanao from which it is separated by a strait about 10 m. wide is of an elongated form about 42 m. long, by 6 m. broad, low towards the coast, but mountainous toward the centre; low wooded, abounding in picturesque scenery, and very fertile. The only other island of this group deserving of notice is Pias situated W. of Basilan, about 6 m. long N. to S. low and narrow in the S. but widening out and rising into mountains in the N. Soooloo of an elongated form stretching 30 m. from E. to W. with a breadth of 5 m. to 10 m. has an elevated surface rising occasionally into mountains of remarkable appearance, abounds in magnificent scenery and is both well wooded and fertile. Among the valuable timber-trees are teak and sandal wood and among the fruit trees coconuts and areca nuts, bananas, mangoes, and oranges. Wild birds and deer are common, and oxen, swine, goats, and poultry are very abundant. The fishing along the coast is very productive, and employs a large number of the inhabitants. The principal town of same name also called Soong situated on the N.W. coast has a good roadstead, with anchorage in 18 to 20 fathoms on a loose sandy bottom is defended by several forts mounted with very defective cannon and though generally composed of huts, has a few houses of more substantial appearance among which are the sultan's palace, a small mosque, a tomb called that of Shah-Bajali, and the residences of several datus or chiefs. The crews of the whole island centres here and is carried on to some extent with Manila, but one of its most important items is the produce of piratical expeditions to which the inhabitants are much addicted. Pop. of town, 6000. The other chief islands of this group are Pala on the S. and a small group called the Tapul Isles on the S. S. W. Tawee-Tawee, the last of the three principal islands is situated near the peninsula of Usong, forming the N.E. extremity of Borneo, is about 35 m. long N.E. to S.W.; has a very elevated and mountainous surface, making it visible at the distance of above 30 m.; is densely wooded, and has a large lake, called Boe-dato situated near its centre. Another lake, or rather arm of the sea, situated in the S.E., and called Dongon, forms an admirable natural harbour and its only port. Very little is known of this island, but the systems on its coasts and those of several other of its islands, are said to contain excellent pearls. The whole of the Soooloo archipelago is under the sway of a despotic sultan, and the inhabitants, evidently of Malay origin, of the kind to which the Spaniards of the Philippines apply the common name of Moros, are generally represented as cruel and treacherous. Their aggregate pop. is estimated at 200,000.

SOOLOO SEA. See MONSIEUR SEA.

SOONDA, a ruined in Hindoostan, prov. Bajaspor lat. 14° 43' N; lon. 74° 58' E. According to native authorities this town was 3 m. each way within the walls and fully occupied with houses. The outermost wall was estimated by the natives to have been 43 m. in circumference and there were formerly three lines of fortifications around this city. It is supposed now to be less than 100 houses.

SOONDA, a town in Hindoostan, prov. Malabar, 80 m. N. Oculia lat. 24° 25' N; lon. 75° 58' E. It is a place of considerable extent, and of a square form, having two broad streets that cross each other at right angles.

SOONERONG a decayed city Hindoostan, on an arm of the Brahmaputra, 13 m. S.E. Dacca, lat. 23° 39' N; lon. 90° 43' E. now reduced to a mere village. It was formerly celebrated for the manufacture of a beautiful cloth, called *soona*.

SOONGARIA, **SHONGARIA**, or **TSCHONGARIA** (Chinese: *Shong-ka*) a country Central Asia, forming part of the Chinese Empire, between lat. 41° 30' and 48° 40' N; and lon. 75° and 90° E. and bounded N. by the Russian govs. Omsk and Tomsk; W. by the Bourtou and Kirghiz of the Great Horde, S. several ranges of mountains, of which little is known. It is divided into three military divisions—III in the S. W. Kour-kara-Omsk in the centre, and Tarbagatay in the N. E. The surface consists chiefly of an elevated and almost desert plateau surrounded and partly intersected by lofty mountain-chains. Numerous rivers descend from the mountains, but many of them before attaining much magnitude disappear in the sands of the desert or empty themselves into the lake. Of these the largest, though only a minor portion of it belongs to this territory is Balkash Nor or Tonga. The largest of the others are Ili-Kul or Temoukour Nor in the S. W. Kour-kara-Nor Kaler-oh-Nor and Avar-Nor towards the centre, Kaul Bacha Nor in the E. and Zamas in the N. E. Large tracts are altogether or nearly unfit for human habitation, but some of the plains and many of the valleys, are covered with good pasture, on which numerous nomadic tribes feed their herds. In all the three divisions considerable tracts are under cultivation, and produce grain of different descriptions, chiefly millet and barley. N. of the Ili, which is the general error of the direction of its name, and flows W. N. to the S. extremity of Lake Tengis, extensive forests occur towards the E. are many marshy tracts covered with reeds, and furnishing shelter to numerous wild beasts. The domestic animals are principally camels and buffaloes. Among the minerals are gold, copper, iron and it is said also coal. Salt is obtained in abundance, both from salt-lakes and from mines. Soongaria was originally inhabited by the Os, who appear to have been completely extinguished from the neighbouring nations by having been driven out and expelled by the Turks, who, after remaining masters for several centuries, were obliged to yield to the victorious arms of Genghis Khan and his Mongols. The Mongols became divided into two great divisions—Mongols proper and Eleuths or Calmucks. The latter long were held in subjection by the former but at last the Calmucks threw off the yoke and one of these tribes, called Soongars or Soongarians, having greatly distinguished themselves, gave their name to the country. About the end of the 17th century the Emperor of China, after a long and bloody war effected the subjugation of Soongaria, and, in 1754, riveted his authority more firmly by sending down an expedition in which 100,000 Eleuths are said to have perished. Since that period Soongaria has been treated as a Chinese province.

SOONTH a town and fort, Hindoostan, prov. Gujarat, 80 m. E. by N. Ahmedabad, lat. 23° 13' N; lon. 73° 55' E. The fort is built on the W. face of a high rocky hill, and contains a carefully-constructed palace.

SOONWALD an elevated plateau Germany, which belongs to the Hunsrück, a ramification of the Vosges, and terminates abruptly on the N. bank of the Rhine, near Elberfeld.

SOUTTY, a town in Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, 80 m. N. W. Moorshedabad, lat. 24° 25' N; lon. 88° E. In 1768 the British troops here defeated those of Meer Cassim.

SOVARY, **SALVARS**, or **SLAVA** a market N. Hungary. Higher Thelae, on Savoy, 3 m. from Eprie; with two churches and a castle. It is famous for its salt-mines. F. 1233.

SOPHIA, or **THYATIRA**, a town Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria, esp. market of some name, in a plain on the Bugeia, an

affluent of the Ister, near the foot of the N. side of the Balkan Mountains, 810 m. W. N. Constantinople. It is a large but very indifferently built place, consisting for the most part of mean houses, and narrow unweaved, dirty streets; in the sea of a Greek archbishop, and a Catholic bishop, and has several mosques, elegant public baths, very extensive bazars, and a considerable trade, chiefly in the hands of the Greeks and Armenians. There are thermal springs in the vicinity. Sophia was built by the Emperor Justinian, on the ruins of the ancient Sardica. Pop. about 50,000. — **THE AKAZAR**, about 270 m. long N. W. to S. E. with a maximum breadth of 100 m. has a mountainous surface, covered by ramifications of the Balkan, one of which here forms a water-shed between the basins of the Black Sea and the archipelago. In the valleys the climate is mild, and the soil fertile, producing much wine, corn, rice, tobacco and flax; the pastures feed great numbers of cattle and sheep, and the mountains are clothed with forests of excellent timber.

SOPHIA (Ss) a town Russia, gov. and 17 m. S. St. Petersburg, with which it communicates by railway. It contains a remarkable church, built in imitation of St. Sophia at Constantinople, has manufactures of linen and near it is the imperial palace of Tsar Nicholas. Pop. 700.

SOPLEY par. Eng. Hants; 4400 ac. Pop. 890.

SOPONYA a vil. Hungary Thaur Danube, on a sand 8 m. from Buda-Pest, in a fertile district. It has a Protestant church, and a trade in sheep. Pop. 1600.

SOPORNYA a vil. Hungary Higher Danube, on and about 12 m. from Nator, on the Tisza, with a church, and a trade in corn and timber. Pop. 1178.

SOPOTNICE, or **SOPOTNICK**, a vil. Bohemia, circle Kladsko, 20 m. from Hohenems. It has a church, a mill and a trade in corn cattle, and denim. In 1884 a remarkable landslide took place here. Pop. 1125.

SOPWORTH, par. Eng. Wilt; 1011 ac. Pop. 220.

SORA a town Naples, prov. Lavore, in a fertile plain on bank Lari, which bends round the town, and is here crossed by two bridges, 15 m. E. N. E. Frontino. It is walled, defended by a castle, and tolerably well built. The principal edifices are the cathedral, which is a noble structure; three collegiate and two parish churches, two monasteries, and a numerous two seminaries, and a school for *belli-lettre* an hospital and two almshouses. The manufactures consist of woollen cloth and paper. Sora is the seat of a bishop and seat of a court of justice. Cardinal Hieronymus, author of the annals which bear his name, was born here. Pop. 8000.

SORAGNA (Latin *Soracae*), a town and com. duchy and 18 m. N. W. Parma, with a parish church, a large and magnificent palace, with marble sculptures, fine gardens, a primary school, an almshouse, and an orphan hospital. F. 6819.

SORANO a vil. and par. Tuscan, com. Grosseto, 6 m. N. E. Poggiano. It is walled and has a collegiate church, a school and manufactures of salt-petre. Pop. 1063.

SORATA, a town Bolivia, in the Andes, dep. and 57 m. N. W. La Paz, prov. Laracaña, 8850 ft. above sea-level, with an agreeable temperate climate, reputed healthy. Pop. 1300 or including canton 8000. A few miles S. are the two peaks of Sorata, the one 21,433 ft. and the other 21,386 ft. high.

SORBAU a town Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 50 m. S. E. Frankfurt. It is walled, flanked with towers, well built, and has two castles, two Protestant parish churches, three chapels, a gymnasium, insane asylum, orphan asylum, and two hospitals and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hosiery, leather tobacco, and carriage a sugar-refinery dye-work, and worsted-mill. Pop. 7801.

SORBIANO-DE-ROMAGNA, a vil. and com. Tuscan, comp. Florence, on bank Savio. It has a church, a castle, and a trade in chestnuts and cattle. Pop. 1014.

SORBAR, a town Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 28 m. S. E. E. Almeria, on an eminence rising perpendicularly from the centre of the natural fosse to the height of about 50 yards. It is ill built and has a square containing the parish church, the conthouse the granary, the prisons, and the palace of the Duke of Velazquez and Alva. There are also a poorhouse, three primary schools, a bowling-green, the ruins of a Moorish fort; and manufactures of coloured pottery-ware, of which great quantities are sent to Jaen, Murcia, and Granada, as well as shipped at Almeria, also weaving of linens and serges. F. 5920.

SORBIK, par. Scot. Wigton; 6 m. by 6 m. Pop. 1396.

SORBOLO, a vil. and com. duchy and 7 m N E Parma, on the Reno, with a large church, two primary schools, and a trade in corn, wine, hemp, rice, and cattle. P 3397

SORDEVOLLO, a vil. and com Italy, Piedmont, div Turin, prov and 6 m W N W Biella, near I. bank Ingauna. It has two small squares and a church. Pop. 2137

SORDI, a small isl. off W end, Crete, lat 35° 54' 15" N, lon. 23° 37' 15" E.

SOREL, or **WILLIAM HECKY**, a in Lower Canada, co. Richelieu, at the confluence of the rivers Richelieu and St. Lawrence, 45 m. from Montreal. It is well laid out, and is the principal market of one of the most productive districts of Lower Canada. Ship and steam-boat building are extensively carried on, and most of the steamers which ply between Montreal and Quebec and the intermediate ports are laid up here during the winter it being the safest port, and least unprotected by ice, which exists between Kingston and Quebec. During the last war the U. States, Sorrel was the headquarters of a considerable military force, and the imperial government are still possessed of extensive barracks here, but no military are now resident in them. There are two R. Catholic churches and a convent, an Episcopal church, and several good schools. Pop. (1868) 8434.

SORELLI CAPE, Van Diemen's Land, W side of the entrance into Macquarie harbour, lat. 42° 10' S. lon. 115° 11' E.

SORELLO, a in and com Italy, Lombardy, prov and 14 m. N W Cremona, beautifully situated at the foot of Monte Carlo, among vineyards. It is well built, has a court of justice, four churches, a nunnery, an hospital, two schools, and a trade in corn, mustard, and excellent flax. P 7749

SOREZE a in France, dep Tarn on the Sor 85 m. S. Alby. It long formed an important stronghold of the Protestants, but its fortifications were razed in 1629. It contains an old abbey of Benedictines, the buildings of which have been converted into a college, which has acquired considerable celebrity, and possesses an observatory, chemical laboratory, cabinet of natural history, and botanical garden. The manufactures consist of woollen and cotton hosiery, and there are several tanneries and cotton-mills. In the neighbourhood is the vast reservoir of St. Ferrel constructed as a feeder to the canal du Midi. Pop. 1559.

SORONÓ a vil. and com. isl. Martinica div Cagayal, prov and 7 m. E. S. E. Bouchon, on a hill, in a healthy but somewhat mountainous district. Pop. 1186

SOROGOROH a vil. Philippines, isl. Luzon, prov and 30 m. S. by S. Albay lat. 12° 53' 12" N lon. 123° 52' E. (s.) on a large landlocked bay of some name, presenting secure anchorage for large vessels. Some boat-building and rope-making are carried on.

SORGUES two small rivers France. The one rises in dep. Aveyron flows N W., passes St. Afreque, and joins R. bank Dourdou, after a course of above 30 m. of which 18 m. are used for floating. The other, formed by the celebrated fountain of Vaucluse, in the dep. of that name, flows first W then N W., and about 4 m. N Avignon, joins an arm of the Rhone, after a course of 24 m. It is much used for irrigation.

SORGUES, a vil. France, dep. Vaucluse, on the Sorgues here crossed by a remarkable bridge, 5 m. N Avignon. It is walled, contains the remains of an old castle, built by the popes in the 14th century; and has manufactures of madder, silk, and a paper mill, and some trade in wine. Pop. 2238.

SORI, a vil. and com Italy, Piedmont, div Genoa, near Recco, on the Gulf of Genoa. It has a small but richly decorated parish church, with some good paintings. The inhabitants are almost all fishermen or sailors. Pop. 1969

SORLA a prov Spain, Old Castile, bounded, N by provs. Burgos and Logroño, E. by Burgos, S. by Guadalupe, and W. by Burgos and Burgos area, 5779 sq. m. This is the most cold, arid, and rugged district in the whole peninsula for the prolongation of the central line of the Pyrenees, which forms the N and N E boundary, sends out innumerable branches, which alternate with valleys, glens, and mountains of the second and third order, presenting altogether scenery of a grand but not very pleasing character. In some places are forests of pine, beech, and oak, as well as an infinity of aromatic and medicinal herbs; while in others are abundances of fine pastures, which maintain a considerable number of sheep and horned cattle, and some swine but the most striking

ing objects are barren hills, quite devoid of vegetation, where the snow remains the greater part of the year. In general the soil is not fruitful, neither producing grain nor vegetables of a good quality, nor in sufficient quantity for the consumption of the inhabitants, although there are tracts of rather fertile land in the neighbourhood of Soria, the capital of the province, Almazan, Orense, and Madrigal. The Duero, Godesa, Quilich, San Pedro, Cornago, Alhama, Arlan, and other streams take their rise in this province, and it is also watered by the Tago, the Tago, &c. Agriculture employs the greater part of the population, but the labours of the field in many places are left to the women while the men employ themselves in preparing charcoal, cutting and sawing timber, and making furniture and implements of pine. Rearing cattle forms another branch of industry but there is a great falling off in the production of fine wools. For want of roads, Soria has little communication with the other districts of Spain, and accordingly there is scarcely any commerce, the only article of consequence exported being timber for Madrid and Aragon. As regards crime, Soria possesses an unsavoury distinction, when compared with most of the other provinces of Spain. P. 140,000

SORIA, a city Spain, cap. above prov., 118 m. N E Madrid, on an irregular eminence, R. bank Duero, over which there is here a fine bridge. The houses are generally two and three stories high, streets commodious, well paved, clean, and generally provided with sewers, the principal ones have arcades, and the town is well lighted. There are six squares, in one of which stands the town-hall, with prisons attached, and in another the grand palace of the counts of Gomara, a substantial edifice in the Gothic order, which among other remarkable things, has a stable large enough to accommodate a squadron of horse. Soria has also seven parish churches, a founding and a civil and military hospital, a very handsome theatre, various educational establishments among other a normal school and a college, a Jesuit college, which now serves as barracks, several convents, also converted to secular uses and two seminaries. Agriculture, and the preparation of excellent butter-oil are the chief occupations; and there are flour-mills, tanneries, dye-works, potteries, a brewery, &c. and a trade in fruits, shoes, wool work, &c. This city is still surrounded with its walls, which were razed in 1290 and are well preserved. It was sacked by the Moors in 1608. The famous Numantia is said to have been 6 m. from Soria. Pop. 5400

SORIAÑO a in Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra II, dist. and 8 m. S. E. Monteleone, with a convent. Pop. 2500

SORIASCO a vil. and com Italy, Piedmont, div and 54 m. N N E Alessandria with a court of justice, a parish and an auxiliary church, and two palaces, one of them in a ruinous state. Pop. 1632

SORISOLE, a vil. and com Italy, Lombardy, prov and 3 m. N W Bergamo, at the foot of Monte Carlo with a large and handsome church, tile-works, and lime-kilns. Rock salt and coal are mined in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1617

SORN, par. Sect. Arv. 64 m. sq. Pop. 4174.

SORØE (Latin, Sora), a in Denmark, isl. Zealand, cap. Kiel and on a lake of same name, 44 m. W S. W. Copenhagen. It has an excellent fishery school academy in a flourishing condition. Pop. 850

SORØE an isl. Norway prov. Finnmark; lat. (W point) 70° 29' N lon. 21° 20' E. (s.) a few miles from Hammerfest, and separated from isl. Svalbard by Soreo Sound. Its coast is very much indented, length, 18 m., breadth, 6 m.

SOROKA two places, Russia. — 1. A in gov. and 185 m. W Archangel, on an isl. of the White Sea, in the mouth of the Vag, which here forms several picturesque cascades. It is a clean, well-kept place, has a small harbour, and serves as an active minimum and bartering depot. Pop. 800. — 2. A in prov. Bessarabia, cap. circle, R. bank Dolnaya, 86 m. N N W Kishinev with three churches, a synagogue, a monastery, and an active textile trade. Near it much sulphur is obtained.

SOROKSAR, a market in Hungary, Hübner Danubius, co. and 8 m. from Pesth. It has a R. Catholic church, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 8518.

SOROTCHINEKALA, a Russian fort gov. Orenburg, I. bank Benara, 190 m. S. S. W. Ufa. It is the most important of the forts which line the river; is fortified by a fine artificial rampart, and a wooden wall, flanked with towers, and has church, barracks, and extensive magazines. The number of houses is about 200

SORRENTO [anc. *Stavromen*], a tn. and seaport, Naples, prov. and 17 m. S.S.E. Naples, S. shore, Gulf of Naples. It has about walls, flanked with towers; and besides occupying a beautiful site, and possessing a fine climate, is clean and well built. It is the seat of an archbishop and contains a cathedral and six other churches, seven monasteries, three nunneries, a college, seminary, and hospital, and has considerable manufactures of silk. In ancient times it was famous for its wine, but its present produce is very indifferent. It carries on an active trade with the capital, supplying it with oil, milk, cheese, and veal of all which, but particularly the last, are excellent. It is the birth-place of Torquato Tasso. P. 8000.

SORSO, a tn., Isl. Sardinia, div. and 7 m. N.N.E. Sassari, near lake Pissanone, a large sheet of water abounding with eels and mullet. It has a large baronial palace, in a dilapidated state, a fine fountain, with pilasters and sculptures, and a trade in corn, wine, and tobacco. Pop. 4000.

SORTELLA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, com. and 19 m. S. by E. Guarda, on a lofty height near the source of the Coa. It is walled, and defended by a castle and contains a Latin school, and an hospital. Pop. 850.

SORVILLAN a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and about 40 m. from Granada, 4 m. from the Mediterranean, with a church, courtyards, a primary school, several distilleries, and a trade in bread. Pop. 1640.

SOS, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 55 m. N.W. Saragossa, on two eminences at the foot of a lofty hill. It possesses much importance in a military point of view from its lofty position, its strong old walls, its very ancient citadel, planted on a rock in the centre of the town and a magnificent tower of the most solid construction towards the W., once regarded as impregnable. The houses are of moderate height, streets are narrow and steep, but well paved. It has a town-house, college with about 300 pupils, a school for girls, an hospital, a church, a convent without the walls, and various monasteries and hermitages. On the S. stands a fine Gothic palace, belonging to the Marquis of Campo Real which served as a residence to the governors and in which Ferdinand the Catholic was born March 10, 1452. Agriculture, weaving, pottery, wax-chandlery, pressing oil, and grinding corn are the main occupations. Pop. 2475.

SOSA a vil. Saxony circle Zwickau, 6 m. W.S.W. Schwarzenburg with manufactures of articles in iron and tin, two steam works, several saw and other mills, and a trade in wax. Pop. 1725.

SORDIA, a vil. Hungary, Titcher Thaleis co. Temeswar, 12 m. from Delta, with a Greek church. Pop. 1167.

SORSIO (Sas) a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, dist. and 7 m. S.E. Arzano. Pop. 1950.

SOSNA two rivers, Russia—1 (*Dnestro*, or *Prut*) flows E. from near Malo-Archangelsk, gov. Orel flows N.E. and after a course of about 140 m., joins r. bank Don—2 (*Zhukova*, or *Quetz Sosna*), flows in the W. of gov. Voronezh and flowing N.E., joins r. bank Don; total course, 110 m.

SOSNOLLA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 59 m. E. Casanogor at the confluence of the Uda with the Dnepr. It has 10 churches, and a trade in corn and cattle. P. 1849. 4895.

SOPPELLA a tn. France, dep. Alpes Maritimes, 17 m. N.E. Nice, on the Berre. It possesses several public walks, is the seat of a superior court and has a handsome church, a college and gymnasium, several schools, a convent, and an hospital. Pop. 4394.

SOSTE, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra li. S.S.W. Catanzaro, with manufactures of common woollen stuffs cotton and silk are raised in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1650.

SOSTE (Sas) a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra, S.W. Casertovulturno, with two churches. Pop. 1899.

SOSTLONO a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and about 12 m. E.N.E. Biella, on the side of a fertile hill. It has two churches. Pop. 1421.

SOTA, two rivers, Russia. The one rises in the N. of gov. Perm on the E. slope of the Ural Mountains; flows first easterly S.E., then E.N.E. into gov. Tobolsk, and after a course of about 180 m., unites at Polmak with the Polm in forming the Tardis. The other rises in the circle of Perm, on the frontiers of Perm and Tobolsk, flows first N., then E. then N.E., and after a course of about 360 m., joins L. bank Ufa, at the town of Burcov. Its chief affluents are the Mula, Nerva, Nogulka, and Bogulka.

SUT DE-FRANCA, a vil. Spain, Valencia, prov. and about 30 m. from Castellon-de-le-Piana. It is regularly built, has a church, a very indifferent courthouse, a primary school, and a prison, occupying part of the buildings of an old castle of old four mills, and a trade in corn, wine, and fruit. P. 1891.

SUTBY, par. Eng. Lincoln, 1500 ac. Pop. 153.

SUTHERN, a vil. Oldenburg, princip. Birkensfeld, near Esheliden; with a church and two mills. Pop. 1083.

SUTHERTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1980 ac. Pop. 253.

SUTILLO DE LA ANDRADA, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 8 Avila, with a church, courthouse, and primary school; oil and flour mills, and a trade in silk. Pop. 1049.

SUTO, numerous places, Spain, particularly—1 (*S. de Guesoro*), a vil. Old Castile, prov. and 17 m. S. Logroño, on the Lena, here crossed by a bridge. It has two squares, a church, a good hospital, two endowed primary schools, and several hermitages, manufactures of cloth, chiefly black and brown, seven works for spinning wool, 13 fulling-mills and dye works, and three flour-mills. Pop. 2581—2, (*de Leñilla*), a vil. and par. Asturias, prov. and about 38 m. from Oviedo, on the Bay of Boney, near the Nequeiro, here crossed by a bridge. It has a church and a primary school, a fishery, and several flour-mills. Pop. 1800—3, (*de Leñilla*) a vil. prov. and about 25 m. from Leon, prov. and 10 m. S. a pri. many schools, a dist. oil, and two flour mills and a trade in corn and flax. Pop. 1485—4 (*de Amio*), a vil., prov. Leon, near Murias-de-Paradise. Pop. 994.

SUTO-LA MARUA a small seaport, Mexico dep. Tames lapa, 30 m. N.E. Sanpedro, a bank river of that name, near its mouth, where there is a harbour frequented by a bar. It is composed chiefly of Indian huts. Pop. about 8000.

SUTOANNE a group of the Caroline Islands, near lat. 8° 30' N. lon. 158° 30' E. It consists of more than 60 islets connected by reefs, including a lagoon with openings into it all the sides covered with wood and appear to be inhabited. They extend over an area about 17 m. long, by 12 m. broad.

SOTOMAYOR (SAN SALVADOR) a vil. and par. Spain, Gahona, prov. and 7 m. S.E. E. Pineda, with a church, townhouse, old castle, and primary school. Pop. 1780.

SOTTEGEM a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 183 m. S. by E. Ghent; with a good market-place, a church, chapel, townhall, prison, musical society several schools, and manufactures of iron, woolen, and cotton fabrics; leather, soap, candles, tobacco distillery, and oil. Pop. 2186.

SOTTERLEY par. Eng. Suffolk. 1500 ac. Pop. 237.

SOTTEVILLE-LES-MOINES a vil. France, near Rouen as to be properly one of its suburbs with manufactures of soap, glass, chemical products and several spinning-mills. P. 3877.

SOTTO MANNA, an Isl. Italy Venetia. It is one of the low, long, and narrow islands which separate the lagoons of Venice from the Adriatic Sea. Its greatest length, 5 m., breadth, little more than 1 m. The town of Chioggia stands on its N. extremity and a long stone-wall 22 ft. thick, but now much dilapidated projects it imperfectly against the waves.

SOTWELL, par. Eng. Berks, 701 ac. Pop. 153.

SOUADAN see SOUDAN.

SOUADJA, or SOUDJA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 54 m. S.W. Koenigs, in a low and unhealthy situation. It contains eight wooden churches, and several charitable endowments and has a saltpetre-work, and an annual fair. It is surrounded by numerous orchards and kitchen gardens, in which the inhabitants find their chief employment. Pop. 1849, 3776.

SOUFFLENHEIM or NUTENAU, a tn. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, about 30 m. N.N.E. Strasbourg; with manufactures of fire-brick. Pop. 3085.

SOUILLAC [anc. *Sallacum*] a tn. France, dep. Lot, in a fertile valley, r. bank Dordogne here crossed by a bridge of seven arches, 22 m. N. Cahors. It is generally well built, has a court of commerce, the remains of a Benedictine abbey; manufactures of coarse woollens, agricultural implements, and iron-ware, and a trade in wine, tobacco, leather, silk, cattle, and ship-timber. Pop. 2248.

SOUKOUUM KAZI, or SOUKOUKAZI, a tn. and fort, Russia, in Abkhaz, on the Black Sea, S.E. Anapa. It was a place of some importance, and is supposed by some to be the ancient Sebastopolis. It was sacked and garrisoned by the Russians, but was evacuated in the war of 1854-5. The trade is chiefly in salt and arsenic.

SOULBURY, par. Eng. Bucks; 4460 ac. Pop. 528.

SOULDERN, par Eng. Oxford, 1451 sa. Pop 619
SOULDEROP, par Eng. Bedford, 1790 sa. Pop 267
SOULTZ, or **SOULTZ-LA-VILLE**, a tn. France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 13 m. S.E. Colmar. It is entered by three gales, is tolerably well built, has a handsome town-hall, and a church with an elegant spire; manufactures of woollen cloth, hosiery, silk-ribbons, and black-cloth, a glassfield, paper-mill, and several tanneries. Pop. 5000

SOULTZMATT a tn. France, dep. Haut-Rhin 10 m. S.W. Colmar, with some mineral-springs, manufactures of molasses, and several cotton-mills. Pop. 2475

SOUMAGNE, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. and 7 m. E. Liège; with a church, and two primary schools, inhabitants chiefly sailors and soldiers. Pop. 2468

SOLMBOU, one of the Karlema, about 10 m. S.W. Cape Lopatka, the S. extremity of the peninsula of Kamchatka. It is about 10 m. long N to S, and from the number of shoals between it and Cape Lopatka, is supposed to have been once united to it. Its centre is in lat. 50° 48' N lon. 155° 38' E.

SOLMY or **SOMY** a tn. Russia, gov. and 83 m. N.W. Kharkov, r. bank Poul at the confluence of the Somy and Soudki. It is surrounded by earthen ramparts and a fosse, and defended by a citadel; contains two stores and eight wooden churches, and several almshouses, and has numerous distilleries, a trade in brandy, corn, and other agricultural produce, and four large annual fairs, which attract great numbers of dealers from distant quarters. P (1422 11 712).
SOLMY a lake, Siberia, in the W. part of gov. Tomsk, near r. bank Irtysh, length N to S, about 55 m., breadth, about 55 m. It communicates on the E. with Lake Tschary.
BOUND (Fr.) or **OSSEBUND**, a strait which connects the Kattegat and Baltic Seas, and separates the Danish island

great breadth, measured from Copenhagen seaward, is 17 m. The name of Bound however, is properly confined to the comparatively narrow part of the passage which, between Elsinore and Helsingborg, has a width of only 3 m. Though the Great Belt affords a much wider and deeper communication between the Kattegat and Baltic, the Sound is that almost universally selected by vessels, partly because it is the shortest, and partly because there is a greater probability of meeting with favourable winds. The depth of water varies from 4 to 20 fathoms, but the channel, to which the name of *deeps* or *rums* is given, is bounded on both sides by shelves and quicksands, which make the navigation dangerous. The clearest passage is on the Danish side, and by almost immemorial custom, sanctioned by treaties and finally confirmed and regulated by the Congress of Vienna in 1815, all merchant vessels passing the Sound must anchor at Elsinore and pay duty. The sum paid is not so serious as the delay which often occasions the loss of a favourable wind. About 18 000 vessels, aggregate burden about 8,000 000 tons, pass the Sound annually.
SOONG a seaport, Indian Archipelago. See SOOTOO.
SOULET (Str.) a tn. France, dep. Nord, 15 m. S.E. Cambrai with manufactures of molins, shawls and marionettes. Pop. 3187

SOURABAYA, Java. See SOERABAYA
SOURAJ a tn. Russia, gov. and 25 m. N.E. Vilna, with a Greek united church, a synagogue, and some transit trade. Pop. 3000

SOUBOURG a vil. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 11 m. S. Wissembourg, with manufactures of woollen cloth. 1 2081
SOULDEVAL, or **SOULDEVAL-LA-BARRE**, a tn. France, dep. Manche, 30 m. S.E. St. Lo, with a beautiful granite fountain, manufactures of cutlery and hardware, and numerous paper-mills. Pop. 1146

SOLRE, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Trasmadura, r. bank river of same name, 17 m. S.W. Coimbra; with two churches, a Latin school, and an hospital. Pop. 1670

SOULH, two places Brazil.—1 A tn. prov. Bahia, 40 m. W. Itapouru, with a church and a primary school.—2 A tn. prov. and 16 m. from Coara, r. bank Coara. It was originally founded by the Jesuits, with Indian converts and has a church, and town-houses with prison. Pop. under 1200

SOLDA, par Eng. Devon; 5018 sa. Pop 515
SOLDA, or **SUNA**, a seaport, regency and 2 m. S. S. Tunis, lat. 36° 47' N lon. 10° 57' E. It admits vessels of the largest size, but is exposed to the violence of E. winds. Pop. 10 000

SOUTHERAINE (Is.) [anc. *Suldermaine*] a tn. France, dep. Creuse 24 m. N.N.W. Gueret, on the Bedelle. It has an ancient parish church, manufactures of linen, and a trade in thread and hemp. Pop. 1066

SOUTH AUSTRALIA. See AUSTRALIA (SOUTH)

SOUTH BEND a tn. U. States, Indiana, and so called from its situation on the S. bend of the St. Joseph, 120 m. N. Indianapolis. It is improving rapidly and has a court-house, jail, four churches, and a county assembly, all built of brick; manufactures of woollen cloth, tools, and agricultural implements; an oil and two large flour mills. The Michigan Southern, and the Northern Indiana railways connect it with Chicago. Pop. 1600

SOUTH CAPE, the most S. point of Van Diemen's Land; lat. 48° 40' S

SOUTH CAROLINA. See CAROLINA

SOUTH EAST ISLAND 17 m. lat. Louisville Archipelago, lat. S.E. point 11 28 S., lon. 163 43 E. 41 m. long, and 10½ m. broad at its greatest width. Its N. coast is little indented, but there are several marked bays and promontories on the S. coast. Near the centre of the island, on this coast, occurs an isolated peak, 2889 ft. high. The *Sparganium filiforme* or pithus-plant, and tree-ferns (*Elaphoglossum*) 15 ft. high, with a diameter at the base of 8 inches are abundant. Wild pigs are numerous and birds plentiful, including a very handsome scarlet lory, small green-coloured paroquets, and pigeons. The natives of this island and of those adjacent point their bodies, using as pigments powdered charcoal mixed up with coconut oil and lime obtained from burnt shells. The most common fashion of painting is with a broad streak down the forehead, and a circle round each eye. Occasionally the entire body is blackened, but often the face only with dashes of paint on the temples, cheek, and round the



of Seeland from Sweden. Taken in its largest sense, as including the whole range of the Swedish coast from Kalten to Zeltzbo, its length, nearly due N and S., is 66 m., and its

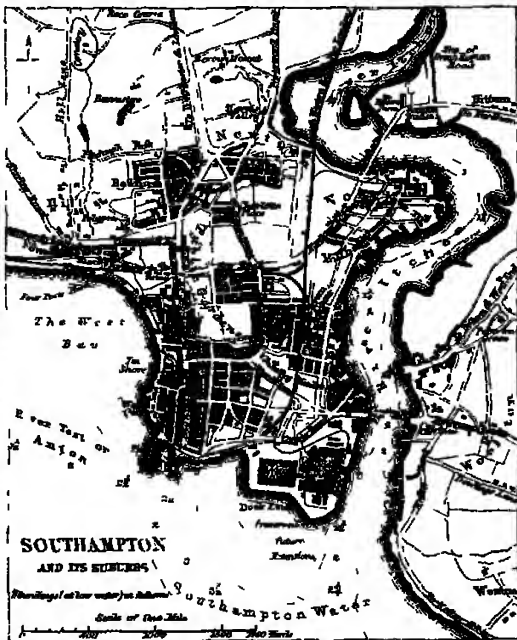
south, and one of both eyes, giving them a hideous appearance. The warts are represented as very unfavourable specimens of their kind. They wear a short petticoat of green stuff worked into a narrow band, which ties round the waist. They are reserved in their behaviour.—(Vop. of Antiquaries.)

SOUTH HILL, par Eng. Cornwall; 3459 sq. P. 730.
SOUTHACRE, par Eng. Norfolk; 2492 sq. Pop. 94.
SOUTHAM, a market tn. and par England, co. Warwick. The town, 10 m. E.S.E. Warwick, r bank Watergall, across which there is a neat stone-bridge of two arches, has a stately church, with a fine tower and spire and a chapel for Independents, an eye and ear infirmary a handsome building, and the national school-house, a large and tasteful Gothic edifice. Area of par, 2770 ac. Pop. 1771.

SOUTHAMPTON, HAMPSHIRE, or HANTS, a maritime co. England including the Isle of Wight (which see) bounded, E. by Surrey and Sussex, W. by Wilts and Dorset, N. Berkshire, and S. the English Channel area, 1,040,000 ac., of which about 900,000 ac. are supposed to be arable, meadow, and pasture. The surface is beautifully varied by hill and dale, adorned with numerous seats and villages. The valleys are for the most part fertile but the soil generally is indurated, the greater part being sandy or gravelly with chalky hills, and extensive tracts of heath. The N. part of the county from the borders of Berkshire to Southampton, is particularly unproductive, being covered with a brown heath, some parts of which, however, have been brought into cultivation. The S.W. part of the county again is occupied chiefly by the New Forest, and by extensive heaths. The really good lands are thus confined almost wholly to the central parts where the soil is rich, and heavy crops are obtained. The climate is remarkably mild, and in the highest degree favourable to vegetation. The principal crops are wheat, barley, oats, beans, and a few pease. Turnips also are extensively cultivated on the lighter soils. Along the coast the smaller breeds of Norman cattle predominate in other parts of the county, Devon, or a cross between them, and the Alderney are most common. The sheep are of various breeds, including the common small forest-bred, or beath-sheep, which yields a fine-flavoured mutton, formerly known by the name of Bagshot mutton. The dairy is not much attended to, little more butter being made than the consumption of the county demands. Harems have been long famous for its hams, the excellence of which is chiefly owing to the manner in which it is cured, as the native hogs are of very indifferent quality being coarse and raw-boned, though an improved breed, crosses of the Berkshire, Suffolk, Essex, and Chinese, now predominates. The New Forest occupies the whole country between Southampton Water on the E., the English Channel on the S., and the Aven on the W. comprising a space of about 12 sq m. The trees are mostly oak and beech, raised for the use of the navy, about 50,000 acres of the forest being the property of the crown. The hares and hogs of the New Forest are peculiar to that locality the former having a crimson tail and mane, the latter a light and active form, with much of the fawn spirit, and something of the colour of the wild boar

The manufactures of the county are unimportant. Shalloons and serge were formerly made at various places, but the business is now much declined. There are all-mills at Overton; and sailing is carried on to a great extent. Straw-hats, lace, and paper are also made in different parts. The principal rivers are the Aven, Arden, and Itchen. Principal towns—Furtonmouth, Southampton, Winchester, and Lymington; the three former having communication with the metropolis by railway. The county is divided into 29 hundreds, and 298 parishes. It sends 17 members to the House of Commons. Pop. 405,870.

SOUTHAMPTON, a bor and seaport in England, co. Hants, beautifully situated on a peninsula at the mouth of the Itchen near the head of Southampton Water, and on the South-Western railway 71 m. S.W. London. It occupies an alluvial rising gradually from the water, and when ap-



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|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. All-Saints Church. | 11. Trinity Church. | 17. Ordnance Map-Office. |
| 2. St. Michael's Church. | 12. St. Peter's Church. | 18. Railway Turntable. |
| 3. Holy Rood Church. | 13. St. John's Church. | 19. Railway Station. |
| 4. St. Lawrence and St. John's Ch. | 14. St. Michael and St. Andrew's. | 20. Victoria Rooms. |
| 5. St. Mary's Church. | 15. St. Michael and St. Andrew's. | 21. St. Michael's Church. |
| | 16. St. Michael and St. Andrew's. | 22. St. Michael's Church. |

proached by the London road through an avenue of stately elms, has a very striking appearance. It consists of an old and a new town, the former at an early period surrounded by walls flanked with round-towers, of which considerable portions still remain, particularly on the W. side, and entered by several gates, of which three are still standing, and bear the names of West-gate, South-gate, and East-gate. The last, a remarkable structure, unaltered and unobscured, and large enough to contain the townhall in the upper part of it, is now, in consequence of the extension of the town, nearly in its centre, and being placed across the principal street, running nearly N. and S., divides it into two parts, the part to the N. taking the name of Above-bar, and that to the S. the name of

Below-bar The latter part contains 8 for about 2 m and terminates near the pier, which was erected in the year 1833 and having been opened by her Majesty (then Princess Victoria), is named the Royal Pier. The principal street is crowded at right angles by several others, which in the older quarters are very irregular though generally substantial while those in the more modern portions above-bar present many fine ranges of building. Among these the terrace built along the W shore, and commanding fine views of the surrounding scenery, is conspicuous. The environs are studded with handsome villas.

The ecclesiastical edifices include five parish churches nine chapels of ease, various dissenting chapels, of which four are Independent four Baptist, English Presbyterian, two Wesleyan Methodist, Primitive Methodist, Unitarian, Friends, and B. Catholics. St. Michael's, of the churches the oldest, situated in the W part of the town and occupying the E side of a square formerly used as a fish market, is a specimen Norman structure, with a roof supported by light octagonal columns and sharply pointed arches, a large

and objects deserving of notice are the guildhall, custom house, audit house, jail, theatre, philharmonic-rooms, assembly-rooms, ordinance map office, baths, and public parks. About 6 m. from Southampton and 3 m. from Netley abbey is the Royal Victoria Hospital for sick soldiers, the foundation-stone was laid by the Queen in 1856. The hospital stands on about 100 acres of grounds, and beautiful scenery and has a frontage facing west of 1400 ft. It is three stories high, and consists of a square block and two wings, and has accommodation for 1000 men. There are also quarters distinct from the hospital arranged to receive 1000 convalescents. A well-organised lunatic asylum forms part of the establishment, but is detached from the main building. There are chapels for Protestants and Roman Catholics a museum and anatomical theatre. In the grounds is a fine monument to the memory of the medical-officers who fell in the Crimean war. The hospital is connected by rail way with Southampton, Portsmouth, and Aldershot.

The docks present a very bustling appearance, filled as they generally are with shipping of every class from the noble vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Co. West India Co. and other large companies down to the small steam-tugs. The dock company was incorporated in 1836 and the first tidal dock (which is paved with granite and surrounded with extensive warehouses) was opened for business in 1842 the cost of it being £140,000. Since that time a second large tidal-dock has been added as well as three large graving-docks. The accommodation thus provided has made Southampton the most important mail packet station in the kingdom steamers leaving every fortnight for the West Indies and China, monthly for the Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius weekly for Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, and most parts of India, and daily for France, Jersey and Guernsey and several times daily for Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight. There is also a monthly communication with Australia and Alexandria and also via India. Some idea of the large trade done in the docks may be formed from the unpolished list of the steam packets belonging to the several companies sailing from this port in 1896 since which time several new boats have been launched and fitted out —



ABOVE-BAR STREET, SOUTHAMPTON.—From a Print by P. Branson

W window with beautiful tracery and upper compartments of richly stained glass, and a tower terminating in a lofty octagonal spire. Holy Rood, situated in the principal street, is also ancient, and is surmounted by a tower and spire. St. Lawrence also stands in the High-street. St. Mary's is also an ancient edifice but has been modernized in its internal arrangements, and by the addition of two wings it stands in the centre of a large grave-yard for many years, prior to the opening of the cemetery the only repository for the dead for the whole town. All Saints is a handsome Grecian structure, with a turret at its W end and surrounded by six Corinthian columns and covered by a dome. St. Paul's chapel belonging to this parish is built in the later English style, possesses considerable architectural merit and has a window of stained glass. The chief educational establishments are the free grammar school the Southampton college, the national British, parochial, and infant schools and the literary and scientific wants of the town are supplied by the Polytechnic and Athenæum Institutions, which have a large number of members, and are yearly increasing in importance. In the High-street close to the Post Office is the Hartley Institution, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Lord Palmerston in 1861, and the completed building opened by him in 1862. The funds for the erection of it were devised by a Mr. Hartley formerly a resident in the town, who left £60,000 for the purpose; but by lawless this sum was decreased to £40,000, of which one-fourth was expended on the building. It is in the Italian style, and contains a magnificent reading-room, library laboratory, a museum well filled by various contributors, and a noble lecture-hall. The charitable endowments include an infirmary, a dispensary, a female reformatory, several almshouses, and an hospital, originally founded as a monastery and occupying an ancient mass of buildings, with a chapel, long appropriated to the use of French Protestant refugees. Other buildings

Name of Company	Ships	Tonnage	Exporters
Peninsular and Oriental Company	29	76,667	27,000
Royal Mail Co.	2	44,866	11,230
Union Steamship Co.	10	30,363	1,530
South Western Steam Nav. Co.	11	8,761	1,873
Hamburg and American Co.	10	86,860	7,200
North German Lloyd	10	81,500	4,900
Tele of Wight Co.	1	1,300	300
American North German Lloyd	6	14, 50	4,000

In addition to the above, there is a new company running to New York from Germany sailing at this port, and a new line to New Orleans. The imports consist chiefly of stone from the W and coal from the N.E. maritime countries, corn and provisions from Ireland timber from the Baltic and America and wine and brandy from France, Portugal and Spain. The declared value of exports was £1,850,647 in 1850 and £4,728,613 in 1864. In the former year the number of vessels entered from foreign ports was 636 (132,117 tons) and there cleared for foreign ports 403 (147,519 tons); in 1864 the numbers were 911 (264,637 tons) entered and 819 (283,878 tons) cleared. The tonnage employed in the coasting trade was at least equally large. The local trade includes a vast amount of retail chiefly for the use of shipping and has also a daily market for fish three general weekly markets, and two annual fairs one of which, chiefly for cattle, is very important. The manufacturers of Southampton are chiefly confined to brewing, coach-building, iron-casting, sugar-refining, and ship-building. The extent of the last is very considerable, and many very large steam-vessels have been built of late years.

Southampton is governed by a town-council, or corporation, consisting of 80 councillors and 10 aldermen (from whom the mayor is annually elected).

One of the greatest attractions connected with this town is the Southampton Common a beautiful tract of land, richly wooded, 855 ac in extent, left to the town for public purposes many centuries ago. On the common is situated the race-course, one of the most picturesque in England. Ten acres of the common in the S.E. corner, are now appropriated as a cemetery for the town, with three chapels for the use, respectively, of the Established Church, Dissenters, and Jews. The public parks in the centre of the town are well laid out, and contain several monuments of men of local and general note.

Southampton stands about 1 m. S.W. of the Roman Castra then, the site of which is still indicated by a fosse and vallum. The modern town is attributed to the Anglo-Saxons and was first called *Hastanora* from which the present name is obviously derived. In the 10th century it was repeatedly pillaged by the Danes, and afterwards, when their sovereign had gained the throne, became the occasional residence of Canute, who is said here to have administered the memorable reproof which his courtiers had provoked, by the goodness of their factory in declaring that the very waves could obey him. In 1289 during the reign of Edward I., it was sacked by a united French, Spanish, and Genoese fleet, but soon recovered and receiving additions to its castle and other fortifications, acquired new importance. It claims to be a borough by prescription, but its earliest known charter was granted by Henry II. Since the time of Edward I. it has returned two members to Parliament. Among its natives the only one particularly entitled to notice is Isaac Watts. P. 1867 about 50,000

SOUTHAMPTON, or *Sutton*, a rapidly rising town, in Canada West, in a fertile district on Lake Huron, at the mouth of the Saguenay river 60 m. from Goderich. Pop. (1844) about 600. The river Saguenay, which is now being improved, so as to render it a safe harbour will afford one of the best ports on the E. side of Lake Huron.

SOUTHEND a hamlet and watering-place, England, co. Essex, at the mouth of the Thames, opposite to that of the Medway 40 m. E. London. It has recently made rapid progress; has a fine promenade, a district church, an independent chapel, an assembly-room library theatre, baths, some beautiful walks, and a pier above 1/2 m. long. Pop. 1184

SOUFGEATH, a vil and chapel, England, co. Middlesex 8 m. N.W. London on the New River, in a well wooded district. It has a number of handsome houses, a chapel of ease, an independent chapel, and a national school.

SOUTHILL, par Eng Bedford 6180 ac. Pop. 1400

SOUTHMINSTER, par Eng Essex 7701 ac. P. 1482

SOUTHPORT a fashionable bathing-place, England, co. Lancaster 20 m. Liverpool. It has grown very rapidly of late years, and contains many long and wide streets, with handsome houses and shops, the former with gardens in front, an assembly-room, newspaper, libraries, large markets and several large and handsome hotels. Pop. 12,515.

SOUTHPOR, par Eng Gloucester; 1455 ac. Pop. 425

SOUTHTOWN, a hamlet England, co. Suffolk, on the Yare, opposite to Yarmouth with which it is connected by a bridge, and of which it may almost be considered a suburb. It has a number of handsome houses, an ancient church fallen into decay; building-yards docks, and timber-wharfe. P. 1412

SOUTHWARK a pari bor England co. Surrey, forming one of the great divisions of the metropolis, and shaped nearly like a parallelogram, which is bounded on the S. by Lambeth and on its other three sides by the Thames, along the S. bank of which it extends nearly 4 m. directly opposite to the city of London; while that part of the river called Lambeth Reach separates it from Westminster on the W. and the other part of it, called Lambeth Reach separates it from the Isle of Dogs on the E. It is for various purposes within the city jurisdiction, and under the name of the Borough of Southwark or Bridge-without, is presided over by one of its aldermen; but, as one of the metropolitan boroughs, it possesses an independent franchise, and sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. 171,869

SOUTHWELL, a market tn, and par England, co. Nottingham. The town 14 m. N.E. Nottingham, is agreeably situated on an eminence has four principal streets, straight, and kept clean; a collegiate and parochial church, a district church, a Baptist and a Wesleyan chapel an assembly and coffee room adjoining, a house of correction, work-house, and national school room. There are 12 schools, including board-

ing, day, girls', national, and infant schools, and a therry institution. Cotton stockings are manufactured extensively in the vicinity, as are also brick and tiles; and there is a pretty large mill for spinning silk. Area of par, 4550 ac. Pop. 2514.

SOUTHWICK, a vil and par England, co. Durham, nearly 1 m. W.N.W. Sunderland, on the heights above the Wear. It is well built and has a wooden castle with a square tower. Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist chapels, a national school; manufactures of glass and earthenware, building yard and limekiln. Pop. 3791

SOUTHWICK, a vil and township U States Massachusetts. The village, 10 m. W.S.W. Springfield, contains two churches and an academy. In the township are several mills and manufactures. Pop. 1214.

SOUTHWOLD a seaport tn and par England, co. Suffolk. The town, on a hill, 11 m. S. Lowestoft, near the mouth of the Blyth, is mostly well built, and has a fine church a guildhall, and places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is the fishery: some are employed also in the preparation of salt, which is exported in considerable quantities. The chief imports are coal, rock-salt, tins and deals, iron &c. and the exports, wheat, barley malt, &c. The haven is formed by the Blyth. Area of par 586 ac. Pop. 2109

SOUTHOKE a vil W Africa, Woolf lat. 15° 28' N lon 13° 55' W consisting of well-constructed cottages. It has an elegant fortress, and excellent gardens with bamboo plantations. It is inhabited by Mandingo merchants, and is an export for British merchandise.

SOUVIGNY [anc. *Silvanecum*], a tn, France dep. Allier 6 m. S.W. Moulins. It has a handsome Gothic church manufactures of soda and glass-bottles, and a trade in corn wine and cattle. There are blast furnaces and other iron works in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1758.

SOUVILLIER, a vil Switzerland can and 27 m. N.W. Bern on the Rhine. It contains a church and a parish courthouse. Near it are the ruins of the castle of Ergol, and several remarkable natural caverns. Pop. 1904, chiefly employed in making clocks and watches and other instruments.

SOUVREY, a vil and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 21 m. E. Mons, with a brewery several distilleries, and two flour-mills but the chief employment is agriculture. Pop. 1144.

SOUZA, a river Portugal rises in the Serra Alva, 3 m. E.E. E. Guimarães flows first S.W. then N. and after a course of 38 m. joins the bank Douro, 12 m. E.S.E. Oporto

SOUZAL, or *Souval*, a tn, Russia, gov. and 22 m. N. Vladimir in a fertile plain on the Karamanka. It is a very ancient place, and consists of three quarters, one of which, called the Kremlin, is surrounded by crenell walls and a deep fosse in a very dilapidated state. It contains a hand some episcopal palace, now used as courthouse, six churches several of them large and richly decorated structures three monasteries and two nunneries, a diocesan seminary, and almshouses; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and some trade. Pop. 8000.

SOUZEL, a tn Brazil, prov. Para, at the foot of a mountain which overhangs the bank Amazon, above 100 m. from its mouth is the Amazon with a church and a school. The inhabitants, who are all Indians, live chiefly by fishing and hunting, but also make bricks and earthenware for exportation.

SOUZEL, a tn and par Portugal, prov. Alentejo, 8 m. N. by W. Estremoz. A sanguinary battle was fought here in 1483 between the Portuguese and Spaniards. Pop. 1630

SOVEL, an isl about 10 m. off E. coast Anam, lat 16° 5' N lon 106° 34' E. (n.)

SOVERIA, a tn, Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra 11 N.E. Catanzaro, on a hill near 1/2 m. from Soverato. Pop. 1050

SOVICILLE, or *SOVICILLA*, a vil and com. Tuscany, about 8 m. from Siena, on a slope above the Tevere. It is the seat of a court of justice, contains a parish church, and an old castle and has a trade in corn, oil and wine. P. 6504.

SOWAUBA, a group of isls. *See* Kermadec-Islands.

SOWERBY two places, England, co. York. — 1. A vil and chapelry (N. Riding) 1 m. S. Thirsk, near the York and Newcastle railway, with a manufactory of varnish. Pop. 1072. — 2. (N. Riding) A vil and township (W. Riding) 13 m. W.N.W. Leeds, on the Boothdale canal, and the Manchester and Leeds railway. It has a large chapel with a finely

Coast.—The coast-line, forming about two-thirds of the whole perimeter, has a length of about 1870 m., of which about 600 m. belong to the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic, and 1770 m. to the Mediterranean. It is not much broken, but except toward the gulfers, presenting few remarkable headlands or indentations, except on the W. coast of Galicia, where it is fully exposed to the billows of the Atlantic. The whole of the coast, from Pasaberrria on the frontier of France, W. to Cape Orreaga, and thence round by Cape Faleiro to the mouth of the Minho, is rocky, but not very elevated, the height never exceeding 800 ft. and often not rising to 40 ft. On the N., though the water is deep up to the shore, there is little sheltered anchorage, but on the N. W. and W. a succession of excellent harbours are found, among which those of Ferrol and Vigo are conspicuous. In the S. W. at the mouth of the Guadalquivir, a low, sandy and even swampy shore occurs, skirted in many parts by islands of a similar description, and so shallow that even small coasting-vessels find a difficulty in approaching it; but beyond the mouth of the Guadalquivir the shore rises gradually and becoming well defined, presents the admirable Bay of Cadiz, with its almost unassailable harbour. The same kind of coast continues till the celebrated Cape of Trafalgar is reached when the appearance of cliffs is seen. Thence on proceeding E. between more and more elevated, and turning round into the Bay of Algeciras, rise suddenly up into the magnificent rock of Gibraltar where Spain has the modification of seeing her strongest fortress in the hands of strangers. The rocky shore, though at a much lower elevation is continued almost without interruption along the remainder of the S. coast, to its termination at Cape Palos and with the exception of the ports of Malaga and Cartagena, the latter particularly excellent, presents scarcely a single spot where the anchorage is not more or less exposed to prevailing winds. At Cape Palos a change takes place, and a low sandy beach, partly lined with lagoons, stretches N. to within a short distance of Alhucete, where there is a good roadstead, but a very ill-favoured harbour. Here the coast again rises, and bold rocky cliffs, terminating the lofty ridges of the interior are seen as far N. as Duna, beyond Cape St. Antonio. Here a long curve commences, and sweeps round to the mouth of the Elbro, presenting throughout, with the exception of a few ridges in the vicinity of Castellon-de-la Plana, a low, sandy, shallow shore, lined with lagoons, along which numerous salt-works are established but unprovided with a single harbour deserving of notice. Beyond the Elbro low and rocky shores alternate in considerable stretches to the French frontier. The only ports of consequence are those of Barcelona and Roses, the latter particularly excellent, though the former is by far the more frequented.

Mountains.—The interior of Spain is as much diversified as that of any other country of the same extent in Europe but its characteristic feature is its central table-land, which occupies more than a half of the whole surface, and is from 2000 ft. to 8000 ft. above sea-level. It is nearly surrounded by mountains. W. by those of the Asturias, an obvious continuation of the Pyrenees; E. by a branch of the same mountains stretching S. through Galicia, and along the frontiers of Portugal to the banks of the Douro, and thence continued through the S. of Leon and Extremadura by a series of cordilleras which finally become linked with a branch of the Sierra Morena; E. by the Sierra Morena; S. E. and E. by the mountains of Murcia and Aragon, among which the Sierra Albarcin and Molina are the most conspicuous, and N. E. by a range which, commencing in the Sierra Mooneya, stretches N. W. through Old Castile, and thence forms the S. boundary of the basin of the Elbro. On the surface of the table-land itself there is no monotony. It is not only very rugged in many of its parts, but is traversed throughout its whole breadth, E. to W., by two mountain-ranges. The latter of the two, commencing near the Sierra Mooneya, already mentioned, on the E. frontiers of Old Castile, stretches first between it and New Castile, then between Leon and Extremadura, and finally entering Portugal, becomes linked with the Sierra de Estrela. It may then be considered as dividing the table-land into two distinct portions; 1. comprehending the kingdom of Old Castile and Leon, and covering an area of about 44,000 sq. m., and a S. comprehending the kingdoms of New Castile and Extremadura, and covering

an area of about 46,000 sq. m. The second great range of the table-land lies wholly within the latter and commencing in the Sierra Albarcin, on the S. W. confines of Aragon, stretches under various names, among which those of the Sierras of Guadalupe, Toledo, and Manana, are most conspicuous, nearly across the centre of New Castile and Extremadura, till it is met by the Sierra Alpedraza, from Portugal. Besides these mountain-ranges which thus bound or traverse the table-land, there are others which, though without its limits, are equally deserving of notice. One of these is the magnificent chain of the Pyrenees, which, though partly belonging to France, presents its boldest front to Spain, and has its loftiest summits within it. Another is the Sierra Nevada, which, with its ramifications, covers the greater part of the S. of Andalusia. Its general direction is from E. to W., and is preserved, with more or less distinctness, by its three principal ranges, one to the centre forming the Sierra Nevada, properly so called, running E. and W. and attaining in the Pico de Mulhacen 11,666 ft. the embouching point of Spain, another on the N. which, commencing in the Sierra de Aguderos on the S. frontiers of Murcia, is continued W. by the Sierra de Estremadura and the mountains of Granada and a third on the S. skirting the shores of the Mediterranean, commencing in the Sierra Gador and continued first under the name of the Alpujarras, Jolinar, Lujar, and Tejeda, and then S. W. under that of Tolox. After Mulhacen, the most elevated mountain-summits are Maladeta, Mont Perdu, Posio, and Vignemale in the Pyrenees; Valia, W. of Mulhacen, Penaranda, and Penanaranda, in the mountains of Asturias; Penagolom, on the frontiers of Aragon and Valencia; Pavalara, in the range between the two Castiles; Mooneya, Gador &c.

Rivers.—There are numerous, and several of them pursue courses of several hundred miles, draining large tracts of country. In general however, rising in the table-land, where the atmosphere is dry, and rain is neither frequent nor copious, their supply of water is comparatively small, and their navigable importance limited. Their basins, lying chiefly in the intervals between the mountain-ranges, are usually bounded by them on the N. and S. and hence all the large rivers flowing through valleys which are open only on the E. or W. necessarily follow one or other of these directions. Those which flow E. belong to the basin of the Mediterranean, and those which flow W. to that of the Atlantic. The most important of the former basins are the Elbro, which, rising in the mountains of Asturias, has a course of more than 400 m. to the Bague, which rises in the most W. part of Murcia. In the course of some name, and has an E. course of at least 300 m., the Júcar which, rising between the sierras Molina and Albarcin, flows for the most part through a wide and fertile valley upwards of 200 m., and the Guadalquivir which has a course of about 180 m. The most important rivers of the latter basin are the Douro and Tago, which however, are more Portuguese than Spanish rivers, because, though they both rise and run the longer part of their course in Spain, the latter, and consequently more valuable part of it, is in Portugal, the Minho and Guadiana, also partly shared by Portugal and the Guadalquivir which, flowing between the great ranges of the Sierra Morena and Sierra Nevada, has a more regular and constant supply of water than most Spanish rivers, but notwithstanding its course of above 400 m., is not navigable by sloops beyond Seville. Considering the number and height of the mountain-ranges, it is remarkable that Spain does not possess a single mountain-lake deserving of notice its only expanse of standing water are the lagoons which line part of its S. and W. coasts, and are not only devoid of beauty, but often poison the air with pestiferous vapours.

Geology and Minerals.—Almost all the mountain ranges have a nucleus of granite, overlain by crystalline schists. This is particularly the case in the Pyrenees, the mountains which separate the two Castiles, and the basins of the Douro and Tago, the Sierra Morena, and the Sierra Nevada. In the last the granite and schists often give place to immense masses of serpentine. The mountains of Asturias, however, form an exception to the general rule, and though evidently a continuation of the Pyrenees, differ from them essentially in geological structure, exhibiting no traces of granite or other igneous rocks, and consisting almost entirely of carboniferous limestones, and sandstone. The latter formation is largely developed in the Sierra de Gador, and in the deep valleys of the

Alpargatas. Secondary rocks, still higher in the series, consisting of chert and the accompanying strata, often overlie those of the carboniferous limestone and have their largest development in the districts which border the E. coast. They also form great part of the ridges which intervene between the plains of La Mancha and the Mediterranean. Tertiary formations are found partly on the higher table-land in Old Castile, where they consist chiefly of marls and gypsum, and partly on the plains of Valencia, Almería, Murcia, Cartagena, Aguilera and Granada. They also fill several valleys, among others, those of the Segura, Júcar, Lower Ebro and Guadalquivir. The minerals are numerous and valuable and though, owing to the general decay into which almost all the industrial resources of the kingdom have fallen, they are less extensively worked than they formerly were, there cannot be a doubt that the more valuable of them are by no means exhausted. They include gold, which was at one time found in considerable quantities in the Asturias and Galicia, though no mine is now worked; silver, found in numerous quarters, particularly in the Alpargatas, the Sierra de Luján, and the Sierra de Gador, in all of which the lead, found in the greatest abundance, is highly argentiferous; quicksilver, particularly at Almadén, where the mines, still in operation, are among the richest in the world; copper in the Sierra Morena, the Alpargatas, and Teruel, in Aragón, but at present almost abandoned; iron in almost every quarter, and more especially in the Baena province, where it is worked to a considerable extent, and has long been famous for some of the articles produced from it; zinc in more limited quantities; coal in several places, particularly in the Asturias and the Sierra Morena, though the extent of the fields is imperfectly known, and the workings are extremely limited; salina, cobalt, and blende, in La Mancha, Aragón and Granada, and antimony, tin, graphite, alum, sulphur, and saltpetre. Salt is only very partially worked in mines, but great quantities are manufactured from the lagoons. Several quarries yield excellent marble, alabaster and Jasper, and many precious stones, as rubies, topazes, amethysts, and garnets, are found.

Climate.—This, owing to the physical configuration of the surface, varies much in different localities. On the elevated table-land it is both colder in winter and hotter in summer, than usual under the same latitude. In Madrid, which is situated upon it, the mean temperature of winter is about 47°, of spring 58°, of summer 68°, and of harvest about 66°. In the hottest month the mean temperature sometimes rises above 80°, and in the coldest, falls below 40°. The mean annual temperature is between 56° and 58°. On the table-land, in summer the sky is generally clear and cloudless, and rain seldom falls, but in winter it both rains and snows frequently. On the N coast the climate is damp, and injury is often suffered from a superabundance of moisture. In the N.W., in Galicia, a piercing wind, which the Castilians call *pelajeo*, often blows. In these quarters, in severe and rainy winters, the cold is occasionally extreme, and the olive and other southern fruits cannot be successfully grown. In the S.E. districts, particularly in Murcia and Valencia, a kind of perpetual spring prevails; on the contrary in the S. and S.W. in Granada, and other parts of Andalusia the climate is almost African, and a wind called *solano*, which withers up vegetation, unleashes the animal frona, spreads epidemic diseases, of which the yellow fever is one, and is usually accompanied with numerous swarms of mosquitoes, often blows for two weeks in succession. In the W. the climate is mild but variable; the summer, however, is often very hot, and in Extremadura, in particular, withering draughts of nearly six months duration are not uncommon. In the E. the climate resembles that of Asia Minor and Syria. Snow is confined chiefly to the more mountainous districts. Storms are not frequent, but shocks of earthquakes are often felt and many attended with fearful disasters are on record.

Vegetation, Agriculture, &c.—Few of the mountains are so high as to be beyond the limits of forest vegetation; but both they and many tracts of the table-land are in general very luxuriantly supplied with trees, and a want of timber, both for fuel and economic purposes, is severely felt in many quarters. The finest forests are on the W. slopes of the Pyrenees, and in the mountains of Asturias, from which the oak which need to supply the docks of Ferrol was obtained. The more

remarkable trees are the Spanish chestnut, and several varieties of oak, more particularly the *Quercus ballota*, the acorns of which are edible, the *Quercus robur*, or cork-tree, and the *Quercus coccinea*, from which a crimson dye, resembling the genuine cochineal, is obtained. Orchard and dwarf fruit are extremely abundant, and include, in addition to apples, pears, cherries, plums, peaches, and apricots, the almond, date, fig, orange citron and pomegranate and in the lower districts of the E., the fig, the fig, the fig, and the fig. This culture of the vine is general, and great quantities of wine are made, both for home consumption and exportation. The demand for the latter is chiefly confined to sherry and the sweet wines of Málaga and Almería, a considerable part of the grapes grown are dried, and furnish one of the principal exports from the port of Málaga. Nuts, common and plentiful, walnuts, and chestnuts, grow in such abundance as to form important articles of trade. In the warmer districts the olive, sugar-cane and cotton-plant are partially cultivated. The extent of land under regular agricultural crops is somewhat limited. Much of the higher part of the central table-land presents a very sterile appearance, having a thin stony soil and a covering of heath and scrubby pasture; and even extensive tracts, which might be advantageously cultivated, are left almost in a state of nature, to be ranned over by cattle, sheep, goats, and swine. The finest agricultural district is Valencia, where both rice and corn are grown far beyond the wants of the actual population, and furnish large supplies to those parts of the interior which are less favourably situated. After Valencia, Catalonia, Murcia, and some of the N provinces, raise the largest quantities of grain. The quality is in general so excellent, that the bread of Spain is said to be the finest in Europe, but the system of agriculture is very defective, and the amount of produce is far less than a better system might easily obtain. Considerable improvements, however, is said to have been recently made, and Spain which used regularly to import grain, has now a small surplus for export. The more important crops are wheat, rice, maize, barley, and legumes. Hemp and flax are extensively grown in Aragón and Galicia and asparagus grows in abundance, more especially in Valencia and Murcia, where it is in extensive demand for making ropes, mats, baskets, &c. The mulberry thrives well, and is largely cultivated, for rearing silk worms, in Valencia, Murcia, and Granada. Buffon and other dyers-plants grow chiefly in the interior, the capsaic grows and on some of the Mediterranean shores, and there also, particularly on the E. large quantities of barilla are manufactured. The liquorice-plant is cultivated chiefly near Seville, and at the mouth of the Ebro, and the juice prepared from it is so demanded in all parts of Europe. The zoology of Spain includes a vast number of species. Of these, however, the only large animals in a wild state are the wolf, common in all the mountainous districts, and the bear and chamois, found chiefly in the Pyrenees. In luxury the system is frequently met with, and lynxes, foxes, wild cats, weasels, &c., are numerous in many quarters. The chameleon is found in the vicinity of Cadix, and numerous monkeys haunt the rock of Gibraltar. The feathered tribes are very numerous, particularly on the coast and at the mouths of rivers eagles are not uncommon, and among rarer visitors may be mentioned the flamingo, which is sometimes seen near Valencia. The number of rivers and great extent of sea-coast give great scope to the inhabitants of the water and some important fisheries are carried on, particularly those of sardines on the coast of Galicia and of tunnies and anchovies on the S.W. coast, between Cadix and Gibraltar. Nothing, however, more strongly indicates a general want of industry and enterprise in Spaniards than the fact, that instead of preying by the treasures which their own sea spontaneously offer their main supplies of fish are derived from foreigners. Among domestic animals the horse, descended from breeds which the Moors had introduced, was long celebrated throughout Europe but has in recent times declined in reputation though Andalusian stallions of many fine animals. One great cause of the comparative scarcity of good breeds of horses, was the rapacity of the French, who, during the ungrudging invasion, never allowed a superior animal to escape their hands. The mule is generally preferred to the horse, both for carriage and draught, and is extensively reared in New Castile. Both it and the ass are generally of a very superior description. Horned cattle are generally in-

Andalus and not numerous; only in a few districts are cows kept for dairy purposes; bulls, in great demand for the national amusement of bull-fights, are reared in greatest perfection in Andalus. The favorite stock is the sheep, of which about 15,000,000 are kept. A considerable proportion of these belong to the celebrated Merino breed, in which almost all the other breeds of Europe are more or less indebted for improvement. Goats also are very numerous, and in their flesh, milk, and cheese, furnish the favorite food of the inhabitants. Swine are kept in large herds in some parts of Extremadura, and in some of the N. provinces, both near the coast and among the mountains of Asturias, where they roam at large in the forests.

Manufactures and Trade.—In the middle ages, the manu- factories of Spain, particularly along the coasts of the Medi- terranean, were in a flourishing condition, and found an ex- tensive demand particularly in the Levant and other parts of the East. With the expulsion of the Moors, the branches which they had specially fostered sunk rapidly into decay and have never been revived. New demands however arose in the W. and Spain, as the mother country, reserving to her- self the sole supply of the colonies, was able for that purpose alone, to carry on a number of lucrative manufactures. The loss of these colonies putting a sudden stop to the demand, was followed by their almost as sudden extinction. The circum- stances of the country since have been the most unfavorable that can be conceived to the progress of any branch of regular industry, and hence, the only manufactures deserving of notice are to be found in a few of the larger towns. Cotton goods are made to some extent in Catalonia, particularly Bar- celona, woollens in Murcia, Tarragona, Guadalajara, and dif- ferent towns of Valencia and Aragon. Leather in Valladolid and several towns of Andalusia, wax clubs in Barcelona, linen, both ordinary and damask, in Galscia, silk-stuffs at Cordova and Carthagena, stained paper, jewellery, and porce- lain at Madrid, iron-ware, chiefly in the larger and coarser descriptions, in the Basque provinces, Mondragon, Toledo, Alhambra, Gualda, &c. for common and sword cutting com- mon earthen and delft ware in Andalus, Alcora, Caceres, &c. paper in Valencia and Catalonia and tobacco in various towns, but more especially in Malaga and Seville. The trade laborers under great disadvantages from the want of proper means of communication. The roads, except the royal roads (camino reales) are generally wretched, the rivers, though numerous, are ill fitted for navigation and little has been done for their improvement, either by removing obstructions from their channels, or canoeing the more important basins with each other by means of canals. Of those six, which promised important advantages, have been commenced, five of them within the last century, but, as Melledo expresses it, from that species of fatality which has always persecuted Spain, not one of them is finished. Recently some little has been done in building railways, but their extent is yet (1854) too limited to have much effect on the general trade of the country. In such circumstances, the foreign trade is almost necessarily confined to such articles of raw produce as are produced in greatest abundance, and can be most easily conveyed to a por- t. The chief articles of export are wine, salt, fruits, lead, oil, soap, and agricultural produce. The following table exhibits a general view of the commerce of the whole Spanish monarchy European, African, American, and Asiatic—

	1851		1850	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Europe and Africa	64,462,714	63,300,179	1,614,411,831	68,388,649
American	2,948,262	3,618,403	4,613,700	5,826,278
Asia	716,595	41,469	159,467	52,680
	7,044,569	5,959,079	1,664,188	12,166,719

Weights and Measures.—These vary so much in different provinces, that it is almost impossible to specify them. Those of Castile, however, are the most generally adopted, and here are only seven. Acentos are kept in maravedis, of which 34 = real de vellón = about 2½ sterling. The principal coin is, in gold, the *double-ecudo* = 320 reales the *double-ecudo* = 160, the *double-ecudo*, or *plata* = 80, the *ecudo* = 40 and the *ecudo* = 20, in silver, the *peso* = the *ecudo* or 20 reales, the *half-peso* or *ecudo-de-vellón*, the *fourth-peso* or *peseta*, &c., in copper, the *double-cuarta* of 8, the

single-cuarta of 4 and the *half-cuarta* of 2 maravedis, or 10 Castilian dineros. The principal measure of length are the *vara* = 36 = 11 1/2 in. imp., the *estada* or *fathom* = 6 *varas* = 14 paces. Of these *varas* or paces, the *posting vara* or *leuga* has 4000, the common *vara* 4000, and the *statute vara* 3000. The *cabin*, or principal corn-measure, contains 12 *fanegas*, of which 8 = a *quarta imperial*. The *cañero* or *arrobe-major*, and the *arrobe-menor*, are the principal liquid measures, the former being used generally for all liquids, and the latter only for oil. The *arrobe-menor* contains about 4½, and the *arrobe-major* about 8½ *galones imperial*.

Government, &c.—This is an hereditary constitutional monarchy, regulated by a constitution adopted in 1807, and subsequently modified in 1845. The legislative power is vested in the crown and cortes jointly. The cortes consist of two equally independent bodies—a senate and a house of deputies. The senate has no limit as to numbers, and is appointed solely by the crown, each senator holding his office for life. The deputies are nominated directly by electoral juries, at the rate of one deputy for every 50,000 of the population. Each jury is elected for five years, and has full liberty of speech and vote, but the crown may at any time dissolve the house of deputies, subject to the condition that a new house must be elected and summoned to meet within three months. Either of the three powers, the crown, senate, or deputies, may originate bills, with the exception of money-bills, which belong exclusively to the last, but no law can be passed before the consent of each has been obtained. The crown is responsible only by its ministers, composed of a council of six principal secretaries of state, finance, war, justice, marine, and government. Justice is administered by a supreme court, composed of a president and 16 judges, divided into three halls or courts—a first and second court of justice, and a third court of the Indies. Next in order to this court are the audiencias, or courts of second resort. The whole number of these within the peninsula and the adjacent islands, is 15 each having its seat at some principal town and exercising jurisdiction over two or more provinces. Judges of the first resort (*procuradores*) are found in all the more important districts. The revenue, raised chiefly by direct and indirect taxation, the latter often on the most objectionable principle, the proceeds of suppression of monasteries, salt, mines, lotteries, monopolies of the manufacturers of tobacco and salt, &c. amounted in 1844 to £27,493,602 and the expenditure to £27,478,323. The public debt amounted in 1851 to the sum of £110,107,072 and in 1854 the short space of thirteen years, it had increased to £183,927,471.

Army and Navy.—The army consists of regulars and reserve, or of regiments of the line and militia. The whole force is about 136,787 men, of whom about 90,000 are regulars. They are in general ill-disciplined and ill-paid, and though once the best troops in Europe, are now among the worst. The only kind of service in which they still possess considerable reputation is guerilla warfare. The navy which long contained the finest ships in the world and almost ruled the seas, was almost annihilated by the wars carried on with Great Britain and now numbers no more than four ships of the line, five frigates, six corvettes, eleven brigs and 29 steamers and some small vessels, carrying in all 1206 cannon and manned by 9028 sailors.

Religion.—The only religion which the state recognizes, and declares itself bound to support is the R. Catholic. It is governed by 10 archbishops and 59 bishops, but two of the former and five of the latter have their jurisdiction beyond sea. The number of parishes is about 21,000. In 1857 all the convents of monks, with a few exceptions, were suppressed, and their revenues subject to a provision for saluting members, conformed to the state. At the period of extinction the number of convents was 1940 with 30,905 monks, the numerics still amount to 880 with 13,000 nuns, for the most part aged. In no country has the dominant religion manifested a more intolerant spirit, or been guilty of so many atrocious deeds. The same spirit still exists, but its powers of mischief are considerably curbed. The monks of the clergy have long been notorious for luxury and the latter are said to have very generally yielded inferior priorities.

People.—The inhabitants of Spain ancient chiefly of Spaniards proper composed of a mixture of ancient Iberians, Romans, Visigoths, Vandals, and Suevi, but partly also of three

other districts—Baeza, occupying the provinces to which they give their name, and forming about one-twenty-fourth of the whole population.—Mojaca, a remnant of the Moors who, in the general expulsion of their countrymen, found refuge in several valleys in the kingdom of Granada and the Castiles, and whose descendants, mingled with the other inhabitants, are still living there in the number of about 60,000,—and Ziguens, Gitanos, or gipsies, who are found diffused over all parts of the peninsula, but do not number above 45,000. The Spaniards proper, to whom only it is necessary here to advert, are of middle stature, well-formed, of a sallow hue, sharp features, dark hair, and keen black eyes. Their language, a dialect of Latin, with a considerable number of Teutonic and Arabic words, is soft and soothing, and peculiarly adapted for the lighter kinds of poetry but is deficient in force, and has not been enriched by many works in the higher departments of literature. With the exception of Cervantes, there is not a Spanish writer who can be said to have earned for himself an European reputation. In diet the Spaniards are frugal and temperate. Their wants being time comparatively few, are easily satisfied, and furnish no strong stimulus to excessive industry or industry in a prevailing vice, and the highest ambition generally fails to be able to live without doing anything. In their intercourse with strangers they are reserved, taciturn, and stand much upon their dignity, afraid apparently of its being encroached upon by undue familiarity; but on finding what they conceive to be their true place properly recognised they lay aside their restraint, form strong attachments, and become the most agreeable of companions. With their natural indolence there is a strange mixture of enthusiasm, and when their passions are once roused, there are few extravagances or excesses of which they are not capable. In favourable circumstances this part of their character has often manifested itself in admirable exploits but when accompanied, as it too often is, by ignorance and bigotry, has led to the perpetration of numberless atrocities. In no country has fire and sword been more mercilessly employed in the extirpation of what was called heresy and even now, under a constitution which professes to guarantee freedom of thought, and freedom of the press, no form of dissent from Popery is tolerated. The national character is well preserved in the great sport of bull fighting, cultivated eagerly in every part of the country, and, like horse-racing among the English established wherever the Spaniard is located.

History.—Spain was first colonized by Phoenicians and Carthaginians, who, after serious opposition from the natives, succeeded in making themselves masters of the greater part of the peninsula. After the disasters of Hannibal in Italy, the Romans, having subdued the native tribes, gained a complete ascendancy, and Spain became a Roman province, and in the time of Augustus was subdivided into three parts—Bætica, Lusitania, nearly equivalent to Portugal, and Tarraconensis, and regarded as among the most valuable possessions of the empire. To such an extent was civilisation carried, that 860 cities were counted within its limits, and all the arts of civilised life were known and practised almost as familiarly as in Italy itself. In the beginning of the 5th century when Rome was tottering to its fall innumerable hordes of Goths, Suevi, Vandals, and Alans entered Spain, and spread themselves over nearly the whole of Old Castile, Asturias, Galicia, and Andalusia. They committed fearful havoc, and war, hunger, and pestilence, concerned in covering many of the finer parts of Spain into a desert. Their hordes, about the end of the 6th century were vanquished by the Visigoths, headed by Leovigild, who established a dynasty which lasted above 120 years. In 672 the Saracens first made their appearance from Africa, and attempted to land at Gibraltar. Notwithstanding several repulses they persevered, and having obtained a permanent footing in the country, gained a signal victory on the banks of the Guadalquivir, and entered the capital Toledo in 711. Tarik Ibn. Zayad, the first Saracen conqueror, was succeeded by his son Musa Ibn. Nusayr, who, presenting his conquests, subdued the whole country, with the exception of the mountainous districts of the Asturias, which defied his power, and remained as an impenetrable stronghold with its former possessors. These not contented to be cooped up within such narrow limits, not only continued to harass the Moors, but, taking advantage of their dissensions, made several happy conquests, and under a valiant leader named Pelayo, of

royal Gothic extraction founded the kingdom of Asturias in 757. About the same time another sovereignty was established in the N. part of the peninsula, by Garcia Kimerio, a Cantabrian noble, and gradually led to the foundation of the kingdoms of Navarre and Aragon. The kingdoms of Castile and Leon were in like manner established and in 1073 Alfonso VI. of Leon, held the united sovereignty of Asturias, Leon, Galicia, and Castile. Too often, however, internal dissensions arose in the different kingdoms, and prevented a united effort from being made against the Moors. In 1095 Alfonso III., of Castile, aided by the celebrated warrior Rodrigo Di Viver better known in history by the name of El Cid, reduced Toledo and the neighbouring districts and shortly after, under his grandson and successor, the frontiers of Castile were extended as far as the Sierra Morana. Ferdinand III., whose achievements against the Moors procured him the surnames of El Santo took Badajoz and Merida in 1230, Cordova in 1236 and Jasso Seville, and Murcia, in 1243. The kings of Aragon were equally successful. As early as the middle of the 11th century Ramiro I had made the Moorish kings of Tudela, Segorve, and Lerida pay him tribute. Between 1068 and 1094, his successor, Ramiro I. renewed the feud between the Pyrenees and the Rhone, and in 1118 Alfonso I, successor of Ramiro, having taken Saragossa, made it the capital of his kingdom, and continuing his conquests, became master of a large tract of country N. of the Ebro. Don Jaime I one of the most celebrated kings of Aragon, followed up those conquests by wresting Valencia and the Balearic Isles from the Moors, who thus pressed on all sides, retired into the mountains of Granada, and there founded a new kingdom in 1248. By calling in the aid of his countrymen beyond the sea, they made several vigorous efforts to regain their lost position, but with very indifferent success. Meanwhile, various important changes had taken place in the possessions of the Christian kings. Pedro IV of Castile, surnamed the Cruel having rendered himself odious by his atrocities, was driven from the throne, and fled to Bordeaux. There he managed to ingratiate himself with Edward of Wales, the celebrated Black Prince, who entered Spain defeated an army of 100,000 men that marched to oppose him and restored Pedro to his dominions. Pedro reigned immediately to his cruelty and the Black Prince disgusted, left him to his fate. Accordingly, in 1369 he lost both his crown and his life. Troubles thus succeeded, and in 1465 Henry IV an imbecile prince was brought to trial by his insurgent nobility, headed by the Archbishop of Toledo, and formally deposed. His son Alfonso only 11 years of age was seated on the throne, but died three years after. His father Henry IV, who had been deposed, reascended the throne, and on his death in 1474 was succeeded by his daughter Isabella, who had married Prince Ferdinand eldest son of John II of Aragon. John died in 1479 and the two kingdoms of Castile and Aragon with fully included, became united in the persons of Ferdinand and Isabella. Their reign is one of the most glorious in Spanish annals, and in one year, 1492 was signalled by the final extinction of the Moorish dominion in Spain through the conquest of Granada, and the discovery of America by Columbus. Isabella died in 1504, and Ferdinand in 1516, leaving their united crown to their grandson, who, under the name of Charles I of Spain, and Charles V. Emperor of Germany, became the most powerful monarch of Europe by adding to the already overgrown dominions of Spain those of the House of Austria. The reign of Charles is more European than Spanish, and from its intimate connexion with the rise and progress of the Reformation, is full of interest. In 1556, Charles, while in the zenith of his power and the full vigour of his faculties, voluntarily resigned both his hereditary throne and the imperial purple, and retired to end his days in the monastery of Yuste near Plasencia. He was succeeded by his son Philip II., better known to English readers as the husband of the Bloody Mary, and projector of the conquest of England by the Armada. Philip proved a remorseless bigot, and though Spain had now acquired by her possessions, not merely in Europe, but in the East and in the New World, a most magnificent empire, it soon became apparent that her decline had commenced. Philip II. died in 1598, and was succeeded by his son Philip III., whose reign is only memorable for the final expulsion of the Moors, who carried away

with them no considerable portion of the wealth, industry, and trade of the kingdom. The next reign is that of Philip III., during which Portugal resumed her independence, and the United Provinces of Holland nobly asserted their freedom. He was succeeded, in 1665, by his son Charles II. a mere child.

His long reign was only a series of disasters, and several treaties were made, in all of which Spain was obliged to submit to humiliating terms. He died on the 17th of May 1700; but as he had no issue, he had appointed Philip of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV., his successor, a competition for the crown took place, and led to the war of the succession, which was not terminated till 1707, when Philip, by the defeat of his opponents at Almansa, made good his claims; while, at the same time, by the peace of Utrecht, Spain was stripped of all her European dominions beyond the peninsula, and, even within it, was obliged formally to cede Minorca and Gibraltar to the British.

Ferdinand VI succeeded his father Philip in 1746 and by observing a strict neutrality in the European wars, gained some important advantages for his country which began to show symptoms of recovering from its degradation. The same was policy was pursued for a time by his successor Charles III. till what is called the Bourbon family compact led to a war with Great Britain. It was at this time France and Spain united were severely defeated in their celebrated attempt to take Gibraltar. On his death, in 1788, he was succeeded by his son Charles IV., whose reign under the administration of the queen's favourite, Godoy, proved most inglorious. An ill-conducted war against the French revolutionists was suddenly concluded by a most disadvantageous peace and an alliance with France, which necessarily brought Spain into collision with Great Britain. The result was the loss of many of her colonies, and the almost total annihilation of her fleet. The numerous attempts of Bonaparte to secure the crown of Spain and place it on the head of his brother Joseph, led to the celebrated war of independence, in which the patriotic spirit manifested by the Spanish people contrasts strongly with the pusillanimity both of Charles IV and his son Ferdinand VII. Promptly by the valor of British troops, and the unrivalled talents of the Duke of Wellington, the French were not only expelled, but saw the war boldly and successfully carried within their own territories. Ferdinand, who had been treacherously kidnapped by Bonaparte, regained his liberty, and returned to Spain amid the acclamations of his people; but his misfortune had not taught him wisdom, and he was soon seen angrily persecuting those to whom he was mainly indebted for his throne. Repeated insurrections and civil wars have since ensued, and Spain has been stripped of the whole of her possessions on the continent of America. Ferdinand, however, was obliged to renounce his title of absolute for that of a constitutional monarch and his daughter Isabella II., now (1867) reigns under a constitution which fairly administered, gives the subject all the essentials of freedom.

SPALATRO, or SPALATZ (Latin, Spalathus, Slavonic, Spal), a seaport in Austria, Dalmatia, upon a small, beautifully situated on a bay of the Adriatic formed by the islands which here line the coast, about 100 m. S.E. Zara Ist. (Phaonin tower) 42° 30' 24" N., lon. 16° 26' 45" E. It consists of the town proper and four suburbs, and was once surrounded by walls, of which only portions now remain, in a very dilapidated state. It is not well built. The houses are generally small, and devoid of architectural beauty and the streets narrow, winding, dirty, and badly paved with small, flat stones. The building most deserving of notice is the vast palace, built by the Emperor Maximilian, during his residence here after he had subdued the empire, and still in very tolerable preservation. It is merely in the form of a square, with a quadrangular tower at each angle. The S. side, which faces the harbour is 595 ft., including its two terminating towers; and the E. and W. sides are each 703 ft., the whole space thus enclosed being rather more than 5 ac. It was interrupted nearly centrally by two streets at right angles, and had its main entrance on the N. by the Porta Aurea, or Golden Gate, which is still nearly perfect. The interior of the palace con-

sisted of two principal sections, that on the S. containing two temples and the emperor's private apartments. The whole town of Spalatro was at one time confined within the precincts of the palace, and accordingly the greater part of its buildings have been converted into private dwellings or public offices. Among the latter, the first place is due to the Duomo or cathedral, formerly the temple of Jupiter. Opposite to the cathedral is the temple of Esculapian, now converted into a hospital. Among the other buildings and establishments of the town are three parish churches, an archbishop's palace, a museum an episcopal seminary, a



SPALATRO.—FROM CANAL, VIEW TOWARDS THE PALACE AND PALATIA.

gymnasium normal and other schools. The manufactures consist chiefly of tallow and wax candles, rosoglio, and brandy. The harbour is both commodious and secure. A large trade is carried on, particularly with Turkey, chiefly in wool and salt provisions; oil, wax, silk and woollen stuffs, and leather. Spalatro is the seat of an archbishop and the seat of a court of first resort, and several important public offices. It was long in the possession of the Venetians, was taken by the French during the wars subsequent to the revolution, and passed to Austria by act of the Congress of Vienna, P. 18,000.

SPALDING, a market to. and par. England, co. Lincoln. The town is situated in a marshy or sunny district, on the bank of the Welland, 34 m. S.E.E. Lincoln, has an old and spacious church, with a fine tower and spire several places of worship for Dissenters, a free grammar-school, of which the learned Dr. Bentley was for a time head-master a blue-coat school, and a set of almshouses; a theatre, jail, and spacious market-place, in the centre of which is the townhall. The river has been made navigable to the town for vessels of from 50 to 70 tons burden. A considerable trade is carried on with London, Hull, Lynn, and other places. A large business is done in wool, corn, coal, and timber. Pop. 7627. Area of par., 12,070 sq. Pop. 8829.

SPALDWICK par. Eng. Huntingdon; 1890 ac. P. 444. SPALMADORE ISLANDS, a group of islands, Australia Minor, between the island of Sale and the mainland of New Minn. lat. 33° 32' N. lon. 36° 12' E. The largest is about 5 m. long and 3 m. broad the others are mere rocks.

SPALT, a walled in Bavaria, Kreis Middle Franconia, r. bank Rhine 20 m. S.E. Ansbach with three churches, a mill and a trade in hops. Pop. 1765.

SPANBY, par. Eng. Lincoln, 1019 ac. Pop. 74.

SPANDAU, a to. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg; gov. and 12 m. N. Potsdam, at the confluence of the Spree and Havel. It is a place of considerable strength, being surrounded by walls, and defended by four forts and by a citadel, which is situated on an island in the Havel. It contains four churches and an old castle, fitted up as a penitentiary, and capable of receiving 500 prisoners; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, leather, and earthenware, breweries and distilleries, building-yards, some shipping, and general trade. Spandau was long the residence of the electors of Brandenburg. P. 9497.

SPANGENBERG, a to. Hesse Cassel, Hesse-Hanau, 15 m. S.E.E. Cassel. It is walled, and has a castle and a state-prison, manufactures of linen, and four-mills. P. 3409.

SPANISH, a river, British America; flows W S.W. along the N base of N. C. C. Mountains, and falls into Lake Huron, nearly opposite the central part of the Great Manitowish.

SPANISH-TOWNE, or **SPANISH-DE-LEA VIDA**, the capcity of St. James, about 10 m. N.W. Kingston. It is the seat of government and contains the governor's residence, the public offices, the superior law-courts and many institutions. It is ill built and unsightly and although the capital of the island, is in every other respect inferior to Kingston. Pop. 3000

SPANENBERG or **SPANENBERG** a market in Lower Austria on the Danube, 8 m. from Gmünd with a church which once belonged to the Teutonic knights. Pop. 1140.

SPANOPOLIS, a vil. Hungary. See **SPANOPOLIS**.

SPARINIBI, a vil. Naples, prov. Lavoro, E. Costa with three churches. Pop. 1580.

SPARHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk, 1770 ac. Pop. 378.

SPARKFORD, par. Eng. Somerset 800 ac. Pop. 280.

SPARONE, a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and 18 m. W. S.W. Ivrea with a church. Pop. 2478.

SPARSHOUT, par. Eng. 1-1 Berks, 6340 ac. Pop. 908-2. Herts. 1840 ac. Pop. 419.

SPARTA, see **MARTIA**.

SPARTEL (Cape), the N.W. extremity of Africa, nearly opposite Gibraltor and a little W. Costa, lat. 35° 47' N. lon. 0° 43' W. It rises to the height of 1045 ft. above sea-level, the summit composed of large blocks of sandstone, from this height it slopes gradually to the water.

SPARTIVENTO -1, [anc. *Hercules Promentorium*], A cape to the S. extremity of Italy, prov. Calabria Ultra 1; lat. 37° 55' N.; lon. 16° 4' E. lon. It forms the termination of a peninsula of the Apennines -2, The S. point of St. Sardinia lat. 38° 58' N.; lon. 6° 55' 30' W.

SPASEK, three places, Russia -1, A. to. gov. and 110 m. N.N.E. Tambov, on the Stepanovka with two wooden churches, and near it extensive iron-works, and manufactures of ironware. Pop. (1851) 8980 -2, A. to. gov. and 30 m. E.S.E. Riazan, 1 bank Oka, with two churches, and a trade in corn and salt. Many of the inhabitants are bargemen on the Oka. Pop. (1849), 3545 -3, A. to. gov. and 52 m. S. Kasan on the Volga, near its confluence with the Volga. P. (1851), 9152.

SPATZA, or **SPATZ**, a market in Hungary co. Ypresburg, 4 m. from Tyrnau. It has a handsome church, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1089.

SPAXTON, par. Eng. Somerset 8887 ac. Pop. 1080.

SPECHIA-DE-PARTI at Naples, prov. Otranto, E.S.E. Gallipoli with two convents, an hospital, and almshouses. Pop. 1500.

SPEPRN a vil. and par. England co. Berks, on the Kennet, and the Kennet and Avon canal, 1 m. W. Newbury with a parish and a district church and an old castle. Spens was the Spens of the Romans, and traces of their fortifications are still visible. What is called the second battle of Newbury was fought here in 1844. Area of par. 8760 ac. P. 1296.

SPICHERLIS, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 6 m. N.E. Appenzell at the foot of the Thurgau. It has a great number of well built houses and contains a handsome octagonal church, an orphan hospital, and poorhouse. Pop. 2500.

SPICHERLIS, a vil. Rhensish Prussia, prov. Treves, near Bittburg; with a church, and manufactures of tobacco-pipes and pottery. Pop. 1678.

SPEIGENSTOWN a tn. N.W. coast, ul. Barbadoes. It is a place of considerable importance, and is defended by three forts. Pop. about 5000.

SPELDHURST par. Eng. Kent; 8947 ac. Pop. 3889.

SPELLA (anc. *Hyphallos*) a tn. Italy doing and 18 m. S.E. Perugia. It has a very steep street, and contains a number of Roman antiquities among others the tomb of the poet Propertius. Pop. 3000.

SPELSBURY, par. Eng. Oxford, 8300 ac. Pop. 578.

SPENCER GULF, S. Australia entrance between Cape Spencer and Cape Catastrophos, where it is 55 m. in width, running inland 300 m., where it terminates in a narrow point. It is supposed to be the Gulf of St. Vincent by York Peninsula. The entrance is in lat. 35° S.

SPENGE, a vil. Rhensish Prussia, prov. Minden, circles and near Harford; with a church. Pop. 1860.

SPENNITHORNE, par. Eng. York (N. Riding), 4890 ac. Pop. 796.

SPERLONGA, a tn. Naples, prov. Lavoro, 8 m. W.N.W. Gaeta, near the sea, with four churches. Pop. 1290.

SPIERHART, par. Eng. Warwick; 1000 ac. Pop. 106.

SPIESHAEDT Bismarck, or *Spiesshaed*, a mountain-range, Germany, which commences in the N.W. of Bavaria, r. bank Main opposite Mittelsheim, where the Odanwald is conceived to terminate, and stretches N.E. till it becomes joined with the W. extremity of the Rhenishmass. Its S. portion lies nearly due N. and S. its N. portion between E.W. and N.E. The former is the loftier and in the vicinity of Rottbrunnen and Altenbach attains in each of the three summits of Rottberg, Gelsenberg and Hockenschiebe, the height of about 8000 ft. Its prevailing rocks are granite, gneiss, and mica-schist, the last occupying a large portion of its sides. Limestone and sandstone occur in occasional spots. The Spieshaed contains several valleys remarkable for their narrowness and depth. It is well wooded, and furnishes considerable quantities of fine oak-timber. Salt is worked to a considerable extent at Orb. The drainage belongs wholly to the Main.

SPIESHAEDT par. Eng. Worcester 779 ac. P. 166.

SPIESHAEDT par. Eng. Dorset 2146 ac. Pop. 660.

SPIESHAEDT, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1494 ac. Pop. 190.

SPIEY, a river Scotland, issues from a lake of same name in Inverness-shire, between Loch Laggan and Loch Loech, flows N.E. through the beautiful valley of Strathpey, forming in the lower part of its course, part of the boundary between coo. Elgin and Banff and falls into the Moray Firth a little below Garmouth after a course of about 96 m. Its current at first is somewhat sluggish, but afterwards becomes so rapid, as to interfere with its navigation. It is chiefly used for floating down timber and is noted for its salmon fisheries. It receives numerous small streams, but its only important tributaries are the Dinkon on the right, and the Avon on the left.

SPIEYER, a tn. Bavaria. See **SPYER**.

SPIEYMOUTH, par. Scot. Elgin 7 m. by 2 m. P. 1898.

SPEZIA a seaport in Italy Piedmont, div. and 60 m. S.E.E. Genoa, on an alluvial flat, at the N.W. extremity of the gulf of same name, which here forms an admirable harbour. It is walled, has six gates and is defended by a castle. It is well and regularly built, and has a large and handsome square, several churches, an elegant town-hall, superior schools, a Capuchin convent, beautifully situated on a rock which projects into the sea, extensive barracks, and an hospital. Pop. 9798.

SPEZZANO, two places, Naples -1, (A. to. gov. and 10 m. S.W. Caserta), a tn. prov. Calabria-Citra, 10 m. S.E.E. Casertavillari with three churches. Pop. 1600 -2, (A. to. gov. and 10 m. S.W. Caserta), a tn. prov. Calabria-Citra, E.N.E. Caserta with three churches and a convent. The most of the inhabitants are of Albanian origin. Pop. 1640.

SPEZZIA (anc. *Typerus*) an ul. Grecian Archipelago, at E. entrance of the Gulf of Napoli, about 8 m. S.W. of the coast of Argolis, greatest length N.W. to S.E.E. 4 m., greatest breadth, about 3 m. Though very rocky it has many patches of soil, which are carefully cultivated. It discharges a few herds of goats. The chief town, bearing the same name, stands on the E. shore, and has a very respectable appearance. The harbour is good and the greater part of the inhabitants are employed in commercial pursuits. Pop. (alt.) about 6000, (tn.) 8000.

SPIAGIA (anc. *Sphacteria*) an isl. Greece, W. coast, Morea, stretching for above 5 m. N. to S., in a long and narrow belt across the entrance of the Bay of Navarino. The sea has broken it up and divided it into three or four smaller islands. Spigalia is famous for the defeat of the Spartans in a naval battle by the Athenians. It is also the scene of Lord Byron's Corsair, and has long been a noted resort of pirates. It is included in the Ionian Islands under the protectorate of Great Britain.

SPIANALE a vil. and par. Tuscany, comp. Florence, 4 m. from Monte Carlo with a church. Pop. 1465.

SPIER ISLANDS, see **MONROZOS**.

SPIERHED, an isl. Norway, in the Ringer-Bank, at the entrance of the Bay of Christiania, belonging to the group of the Hvalroset. lat. 59° 10' N.; lon. 10° 55' E.

SPIERZ a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 14 m. S.E. Bern, near E.W. shore, Lake Thun; with a handsome church and the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 1610.

SPIGNO -1, A. tn. Naples, prov. Lavoro N.E. Costa; with manufactures of earthenware and paper. Pop. 1840.

2, 4 in. Piedmont, div. and 28 m. S.S.W. Alexandria, near the Horns, with a court of justice, and a handsome church and school. Pop. 3667.

SPIKE ISLAND, a small isl. Ireland, co. Cork, in the middle of Cork harbor, on which are extensive artillery-batteries, a large and handsome military hospital, and bomb-proof forts to defend the entrance of the harbor.

SPIKERÖG an isl. in the N. Sea, belonging to Hano-ver, and forming one of the group of low sandy islands which line the N. coasts of that kingdom and the duchy of Olden-burg, between the mouths of the Weser and the Ems. P. 180.

SPILIMBERGO a m. kingd. of Italy gov. Varese, prov. Frail, 15 m. W. Ullas-sa, bank Tagliamento, with several provincial courts, two churches, a chapel, an old castle, manufactures of silk, and numerous mills. Pop. 3500.

SPILSBY a market in and par. Eng-land, co. and 51 m. E. Lincoln with an Estab-lished church, Independent and Methodist chapels, a courthouse, and house of correction, a free grammar and two national schools. Acres of par. 2340 and 100. Pop. 1401.

SPINAZZOLO a m. kingd. of Italy gov. Naples, prov. and 48 m. W.S.W. Bari, near the sources of the Lucca. It has two churches, two convents, an hospital and almshouse. Pop. 4600.

SPINETO, a m. Naples, prov. Savona with two churches, eight chapels, and an hos-pital. Pop. 2250.

SPINGES, a vill. Tyrol circle Pusterthal about 12 m. from Brizeu. It is a straggling place, with a church. Near it the French troops were defeated, in 1797, by the Tyrolese peasants.

SPINOSO a m. Naples, prov. Benevento, N.E. Lagoagno, near a bank Agri with a church and four chapels. Near it is a magnificent Roman bridge. Pop. 2620.

SPIRANO a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy gov. Milan, prov. and 9 m. E. Bergamasco. It was in the middle ages de-fended by a strong castle, which makes a considerable figure in history and of which towers, drawbridges, towers, and other parts still remain, containing a church, and has a blast furnace, a saw and several silk mills. Pop. 1268.

SPIRE, or **SPRECKMACH** a river Rhinisch Bavaria, formed by several torrents which descend from the E. slope of the Vosges, and after a course of about 40 m. joins I. bank Rhine. It is much used for floating.

SPIRE [German, *Speyer*, Latin, *Christus Novembris, or Novempagus*], a m. Bavaria, in the Palatinate, at the confluence of the Spire with I. bank Rhine, 10 m. S.S.W. Mannheim. It is surrounded by walls, with five gates, which have a very extensive circuit, but enclose a large quantity of ground either open or occupied with gardens, once covered with buildings. In early times Spire was a fortified outpost of the Romans, intended to guard against the attacks of the Alemanni.

In more modern times, especially under and after Charlemagne, it was long the residence of the emperors of Germany and the seat of the German diet and enjoying the privileges of a free city of the empire, with a monopoly of the carrying trade on the Rhine, rose to great importance, acquired great wealth and possessed a population of at least 27,000.

The imperial chamber *Reichs-Kammergericht*, the supreme appeal court of Germany, had its seat here for 500 years. The prosperity of Spire began to decline in the 17th century by a change in the channels of trade and other causes; but the great blow, from which it never has recovered, was inflicted by Louis XIV. who, having made himself master of it in 1689 issued a tyrannical edict, ordering the inhabitants, under pain of death to emigrate within six days. Immediately after the town was committed to the flames and continued burning for three days. The more solid buildings were thrown down by gunpowder. For many years after Spire was a mere heap of rubbish. It came into the possession of Bavaria in 1816, and much has since been done for its improvement, by the repair of old and the erection of new buildings, but as yet it does not possess many objects of much interest. The principal edifice is the cathedral, which happily retained the ancient mode of build-ing, and remained unaltered. It is in the Romanesque style,

and is perhaps the most stupendous structure in that style now existing. It was founded in 1023 on the site of a Roman temple of Vana, and is flanked by two tall pointed towers.

The interior, by its vast dimensions, strikes the beholder with a kind of awe, but is chaotic and severe in its architecture, and devoid of ornament. It, however, contains several remarkable monuments, and the ashes of no fewer than eight German emperors. It is now (1854) in course of being re-stored, and numerous paintings have already been executed on the walls of the interior. Spire contains 14 other R. Catholic and two Protestant churches, a Dominican monas-



THE CATHEDRAL OF SPIER.—From Allgemeine Monatshefte in Posen.

tary an ecclesiastical seminary (seminary, gymnasium, Latin agricultural, and industrial schools) is the see of a bishop the seat of several public courts and offices possesses a botanical garden, a hall of antiquities, and several hospitals, and has manufactures of wax-candles and tobacco some ship-ping and general trade, and several important corn and cattle markets. Of the numerous data held at Spire, the most memorable is that of 1529, when the Reformers gave in the famous protest which originally conferred upon them the name of Protestants. Pop. 9340.

SPITAL, a m. Austria, Carinthia, 23 m. N.W. Villach with a church and castle and an extensive manufacture of peas, which have a large sale in Italy. Pop. 1700.

SPITALFELDE, a par. England co. Middlesex, bor. Tower Hamlets, forming one of the E. suburbs of London, and situated on the line of the Eastern Counties railway. It early became celebrated for its silk manufactures, which were established by French refugees after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and is still chiefly occupied by silk-weavers. Pop. 37,848.

SPITHEAD, a well known and excellent roadstead formed by the channel between the Isle of Wight and Portsmouth. The depth of water at low tide is from 10 to 18 fathoms.

SPITAL, par. Wales, Pembrokeshire, 2674 m. Pop. 680.

SPITTLE, or **SPITTAL**, a vil. England on Northumber-land, at the mouth of the Tweed, 1 m. S.E. Berwick. It is much frequented for bathing-quarries; and has a Presbyterian chapel, and several houses for curing leprosy. There is an extensive alluvium in the vicinity. Pop. 1746.

SPITZ, a market in. Lower Austria, I. bank Danube, W.S.W. Krems with a castle, church and hospital; several vinegar-factories, saw and other mills and a trade in vinegar, wine, and wood. It is a steam-boat station. Pop. 1651.

SPITZBERGEN, a group of islands, Arctic Ocean between lat. 76° 30' and 80° 40' N.; lon. 9° and 22° E. nearly equidistant from the North Cape and the E. coast of Greenland. It consists of three large and a vast number of small islands, containing altogether an area roughly estimated at 22,000 sq. m. The large islands are *Seisøyen*, *prøye*, *North-East Land*, and *South-East Land* or *New Frickland*, the two last taking their names from their position in regard to the first, from which the one is separated on the N.E. by *Wegden Fjeld*, and the other on the S.E. by *Water Tyrone's Fjeld*. Next

is also to the large islands is that of *Charley*, opposite to that of *W coast of Spitzbergen*. Very little is known of the interior, but the coasts have been repeatedly explored, and several immense glaciers and mountain-chains breasting with granite peaks, many of which exceed 4000 ft. in height. Between the mountains and the shore a narrow belt of level land often intervenes, but frequently the ridges reach down to the coast, and form precipitous cliffs, which seem to overhang the coast. The climate is intensely cold. Even during the three warmest months the mean temperature on the *W coast* is only 34.50 and vegetation is confined to a few low-lying sedge-herb, which does not run above three or four feet in height. The spring, summer, and autumn months, indeed, and, at least, the spring, summer, and autumn months or six weeks, produce a season in which human beings could manage to subsist. During winter, which sets in at the end of September, the sun remains for four months below the horizon, but at so short a distance from it that in every 24 hours the darkness is relieved for about six hours by a faint twilight. A similar effect is produced by the unusual brightness of the moon and stars, and still more by the remarkable brilliancy of the aurora borealis. The larger forms of animal life are foxes, bears, and reindeer, in pursuit of which, as well as the walrus and seals abounding along the coast, the Eskimos are frequently visited by the Norwegians and Russians. Several small islands that they have lately discovered, and which they have named, are situated on the *W coast* of the rocks and darken the sea. The mountains are clothed in beautiful marble and gneiss etc. The group appears to have been first discovered [1553] by Willoughby, the celebrated English navigator. They were again discovered, in 1596, by the Dutch navigator Barents in endeavouring to effect a *N E* passage to India. They have since been repeatedly visited, both by whalers and discovery ships. One of the most remarkable incidents in the history of Spitzbergen is the remembrance of four Russian sailors upon it for six

successive years, without injury to their health
SPIXWORTH, par Eng. Norfolk 1824 ac. Pop 41
SPILGEN, a pass in the Helvetic Alps, leading from
the Swiss cae Grisons into Lombardy The road, on which
great engineering skill has been displayed, is most important
thoroughfare, but is liable to be occasionally interrupted by
avalanches. Its highest point is 6814 ft. above the sea-level
SPOFFORTH, a vil, and par England, co. York (W
Riding), 8 s. W N Wetherby It is well built, and has
a large and elegant church, a Wesleyan chapel, several schools
and the remains of an ancient castle, once the seat of the
Baron Spofforth of the bar. 19 958 ac. Pop 8500

delgado Area of 10,000 m² rep. 3059
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 delgado, Perugu and Carpano E. delgado Acooli and N. delgado
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 60 m., breadth, 56 m. area about 654 sq. m. It is
 inside is occupied by the chain of the Central Andes, where
 the culminating point of the district occurs in Mount
 Yruco, 8153 ft. Reminiscences of this chain traverses the
 delgado, and make the surface generally mountainous. It belongs
 generally to the basin of the Tyrrhenian Sea, but a small
 part of it is in the basin of the Atlantic Ocean. It is
 watered to the Atlantic. The most fertile valley is that
 of the Uspatze, which yields considerable crops of maize,
 wheat, beans, and peas and produces wine, olives, melons,
 almonds, and chestnuts. Here too there is abundance of
 fine timber. The more mountainous districts are pastures,
 and rear numbers of cattle. In some quarters the rearing
 both of all-worms and bees form important branches of in-
 dustry. A great deal of silk is spun, and excellent cheese
 made, but manufactured goods so called, are scarcely be-
 lieved to be made here.

[illegible]

originally built by Theodoris, king of the Goths, repaired by Narpa, the successor of Belisarius, subsequently rebuilt, and now chiefly used as a prison. The only manufactures, and that not of much importance, is hats. Pop. 6115.

SPOLTORE, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ulteriore I., E. Civita-di-Penna. It is composed of three villages; and contains a church and a convent. Pop. 3194.

SPONDON a vil. and par England, co. and 2½ m. N. Derby on an acclivity, and well built. It has a church a Wesleyan and a Primitive Methodist chapel, three national schools, and two or three friendly and benevolent societies. Stocking-making is carried on to some extent. Area of par., 4800 ac. Pop. 2059.

SPONTIN, a vil and com. Belgium, prov and 19 st.
E.S.E. Namur, on the Boog. It has an ancient Gothic castle,
a flour-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 605.

SPORADES, the name given to a number of isls in the Grecian Archipelago out of which the Greeks have formed the two divisions of the W and the N Sporades. (See GARCSON.) The name of E. Sporades is given to a Turkish group in which the chief islands are Samos, Nicaria, Patmos, Leros, and Calyma.

SPURLE-WITH-FALGRAVE par Eng. Norfolk, 8817 ad
Pom. 847

SPOT par Scot. Haddington, 10 m. by 5 m P 695.

SPOTLAND a township, England, co. Lancaster, near Rochdale, of which part it may be considered a suburb. It has a church, Wesleyan, Unitarian and other Dissenting chapels, an endowed school; manufactures of cotton goods, and extensive quarries of slate, pavement, and other stone. Pop 28,476.

SPOTORNO a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, 8 1/2 m. N. Aols. 1 bank Poee, where it falls into the Gulf of Genoa. It has a church, a Capuchin convent, a school, hospital and charitable endowment. Pop. 1278

SPRAYNG a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 11 m. W.S.W. Hertogenbosch, plentifully adorned with trees; and having a church and school; inhabitants chiefly engaged in shoe-making. Pop. 1626.

SPRATION a vil and par England, co. and 6 m N N W Northampton. It has an ancient church, with a beautiful porch and highly-ornamented spire, Independant and Baptiste chapels, an infant and two other schools, and a chalybeate-spring, once in high repute for the cure of several affections. Area of par. 2810 ac. Pop 981

BIPELE, a river Germany, rises in the E. of Saxony circle Bautzen N side Baumgutzberg, near Nau Sals. flows very circuitously N N W passing the towns of Lobau, autumn the Prussian port Brandenburg passes the towns of Spremberg, Cottbus, Lübben where two branches, by which it has been previously formed an island, called the Bipre-Wald, again unite. Beyond Lübben it describes a semicircle which terminates in the Lake of Behmendorf then proceeds N past Bieskow and Miroslaw, where a small tributary it is called the Bipre-See. It then flows N past Christiana and Kopenick, traverses Berlin, and a little below Charlottenburg, joins 1 hank Havre at Spandau, after a course of nearly 200 m. It has no affluents of any consequence.

SPEKBERG a town in Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 55 m. S. Frankfurt, on an island of the Spree. It has a court of law, a castle, church, courthouse, and manufactures of woolen and linen cloth and hats. Tobacco is largely grown in the vicinity. Pop. 4673.

SPREM BERG (Oxer, Nieder, and Neu) a vil. Saxony circle Bautzen, near Stolpen with a castle, manufactures of linen, tile-works, bleachfields, breweries, and several saw and flour mills. Pop. 1489

SPREIDLINGEN two vils. Hesse-Darmstadt:—1, A vil Rhambsen circle Bingen with a junction of peace court and a church. Pop. 2021.—2, A vil Starkenburg circle Offenbach: with a church. Pop. 1695

SPREYTON, near Exe Devon 2806 ac. Pop. 834.

SPRIDLINGTON par King Lincoln 2180 ao P \$18

SPRIMONT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 9 mi. S.E. Liège, r bank Ambleve; with breweries and several mills. Near it are smelting-works, glass-works and several quarries of fine building-stone. Pop. 2274.

SPRINGE, a tn Hanover princip. Calenberg, near the source of the Haller. It has a trade in iron and wood. P 1866

SPRINGFIELD, a vil. and par. England, co. Essex pleasantly situated on a commanding height on the Chelmerford and Maldon Navigation, 7 m. N.E. Chelmerford. It has an ancient parish church, with an embowered tower; a district church, and a Wesleyan chapel. It is said that Goldsmith here composed his *Deserted Village*. Area of par., 3675 ac. Pop. 2653.

SPRINGFIELD, several places U. States.—1, A city, Massachusetts, beautifully situated among rich alluvial meadows, 1 hour Connecticut, here navigable and crossed by a bridge, and on the Western railway, about 80 m. N. Hartford, and nearly equidistant from Boston and Albany. It consists chiefly of a spacious street, called Main Street, which stretches nearly 3 m. parallel to the river though at some distance from it, and contains many elegant buildings. The street is intersected at right angles by several narrow streets, and has also hallded it, where the ground rises so as to command a view of the valley several ranges of handsome residences. Among the public edifices are about seven churches, of which the First Congregational is conspicuous for its fine situation in the centre of the town. a courthouse and jail, three academies, several splendid hotels, and the U. States armory or arsenal, finely situated on a height about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Main Street, and consisting of an imposing pile of brick-buildings arranged round a square. Here from 150,000 to 200,000 stand of arms are stored and from 12,000 to 15,000 are usually manufactured. The mills, foundries, and workshops connected with the armory are the most important industrial establishments of the town, but the extensive water-power furnished by Mill river which here joins the Connecticut, is also employed for various other purposes as iron-works, machine-shops, paper, cotton, and other mills. In the vicinity of the railway-station is a large manufactory of cars and other requisites of railways. Pop. (1850) 11,765.—2 The cap. of Illinois, on the edge of a large and beautiful prairie on the Illinois and on the railway to Naples, about 100 m. N. by E. St. Louis. It was laid out on a regular plan, with a central square and wide streets, and at first it was intended to be a permanent city, but did not make decided progress till 1840, when, owing chiefly to its position near the centre of the state, it supplanted Vandalia as the capital. Its public edifices include six churches, several of them handsome structures, a state-house, well situated in the centre of the square, three academies and a beautiful courthouse, state-bank, jail, market-house, &c. Among the manufacturing establishments are four carding-machines and a foundry the trade also is extensive. Pop. 4658.—3, A city, Ohio, on the E. fork of Mud river, and at the junction of several important lines of railway, 48 m. W. by S. Columbus. It has seven churches, the Western college and theological seminary, a handsome courthouse and other public buildings, numerous mills and manufacturing establishments. Pop. 5106.

SPRINGTHORPE, par. Eng. Lincoln 1073 ac. P 300
SPROUTLEY par. Eng. York (E. Riding) 1280 ac. Pop. 463

SPRÖCKHOVEL (Nixdorf) a vil. Rhinland Prussia, gov. Arnsberg near Hagen with a church. Pop. 1904.

SPOGGE, a small isl. Denmark, in the Great Belt, about 7 m. E.N.E. Nyborg, in Fæstø. It has a lighthouse on a hill 64 ft. high; lat. 55° 20' N. lon. 10° 57' E. (L.), and a telegraph in correspondence with that of Korsø, near Nyborg. There is only one dwelling-house upon it. It lies in the line of the subit. winter-passes over the Great Belt.

SPROUTBOUGH a vil and par. England, York (W. Riding), 2 m. W. Doncaster with an ancient church and near is a modern stone-bridge of seven arches, across an arm of the Don. Area of par., 3265 ac. Pop. 538.

SPROUTTAU a m. Prussia, prov. Sillesia, gov. and 37 m. N.W. Lagnitz, r. bank Beber and 1 hour Sprouttau, which here joins it. It is walled, has three gates, two suburbs, a court of law, and several public offices, a Protestant and two R. Catholic churches; in hospitals, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, glass-works, and several mills. Pop. 4196.

SPROUTTOWN, par. Eng. Suffolk 3385 ac. P 555.
SPROUTTOWN, par. Scot. Roxburgh 4 m. sq. P 1424.
SPROUTTOWN, par. Eng. Norfolk 2576 ac. P 1806

SPROUTTOWN, par. Eng. Lancashire 2560 ac. P 426.

SPUI (Hav), a stream, Holland, prov. S. Holland. It is a branch of the Old-Man, separates islands Rotterdam and Voorn, and falls into the Haringvliet.

SPURN HEAD, a promontory, England, forming the most S. extremity of the coast of Yorkshire. It is a long narrow headland resembling a stable, with its convexity outwards, towards the German Ocean, and its concavity inwards, towards the Humber. It consists of a long shingly and sandy beach, on which this sea is constantly making inroads, and from are understood that the waves may ultimately cut it across, convert it into an island, and, rushing without obstacle into the Humber, cause great devastation. Two lighthouses have been erected upon it; lat. 55° 54' 45" N.; lon. 0° 11' 15" E. (L.).

SPY, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and about 7 m. N.W. Namur. Coal and limestone are worked in the neighbourhood and there are two breweries, a flour and an oil mill. The trade is in wool and butter. Pop. 3177.

SPYRIZ, par. Scot. Elgin 8 sq. m. Pop. 1844.

SQUAM, a lake, U. States New Hampshire, 36 m. N. Concord, 6 m. long, by 6 m. broad with numerous islands, and well-stocked with fish.

SQUILLACE (San. Spilaceon) a m. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra II., 10 m. S.S.W. Catanzaro, is an unhealthy situation, about 3 m. from the gulf of its name. It contains a handsome cathedral, three other churches, and a seminary, and has manufactures of earthen vases, which are much admired. Near it are mines of iron and plumbago. Pop. 8000.

SQUINZANO, a m. in Naples, prov. Otranto, 7 m. N.W. Lecce with a church five chapels, and a convent. Cotton is cultivated in the vicinity. Pop. 2741.

SRAVANA BELGOLA, a wall built by Hindoos, Mysore dominions, 33 m. N.W. by W. Srirangapatam, lat. 13° 21' N., lon. 76° 42' E. celebrated as being the principal seat of the Jain worship. There is here a colossal statue, 78 ft. high, of Gomata-Raya, set out of the solid rock.

SREBERNIK, or **SAGHMERKON**—1 A m. in Turkey prov. Bouda, 30 m. N.W. Ezerick. Pop. 1600.—2, A vil. 26 m. S. Ezerick. There are silver-mines in the vicinity of both.

STAAJT, or **STOMA**, a market in Bohemia, about 12 m. S.W. Pilsen, on the Raibitz, with a church, school, and two hospitals; a townhouse and barracks, a best-wood sugar factory and three mills. Pop. 1093.

STAATSBOYGDEN a vil and par. Norway, prov. and 15 m. W.N.W. Trondhjem, N. side of the Trondhjem-fjord. Pop. 3200.

STABANNAN, par. Ire. Louth; 4577 ac. Pop. 1991.
STABIO, or **STABIO** (San. Stabio), a vil and par. Switzerland, on Ticino, about 10 m. S.E. Lugano. Near it is a sulphurous spring. Pop. 1651.

STABROECK, a vil and com. Belgium prov. and 8 m. N. by W. Antwerp, with a brewery, tannery, flour and barley mills, a considerable trade in wool, butter, honey, wax, and grain. Pop. 2222.

STABROEK city British Guiana. See GROSSORON.

STACHELBERG, a mountain, Alps, can. Glarus at the foot of which there is a much-frequented bathing-establishment. The situation is very beautiful, and the waters, of a sulphurous alkaline nature, are in high repute.

STACKALLAN par. Ire. Meath; 3261 ac. Pop. 648.

STACKFOLLE-ELDMO, par. Wales, Pembrokeshire, 2845 ac. Pop. 321.

STADUMNY par. Ire. Kildare; 509 ac. Pop. 184.

STADUMNY or **HANNOVER**, a m. in Holland, prov. S. Holland, lat. Overflakke, 12 m. S.E.E. Breda, on the Haringvliet; with a church, a school, a harbour, and a little trade. Pop. 368.

STADE, a m. Hanover, cap. landroost, on the Schwinge, here crossed by a bridge, about 4 m. above its confluence with the Elbe, 21 m. W. Hamburg. It is a place of some strength, being surrounded by walls with four gates, and otherwise fortified. It is divided into four quarters; contains three churches, a granary, a normal seminary, and a house of correction, and has some shipping and general trade. P. 1814.

—THE LANDROOST area, 169 ges. ac. on bordering on the Hamburg territory the Elbe, gov. Lüneburg, the Aller and Weser, and the N. Sea, is monotonously flat, and lies so low as to require the aid of strong embankments to protect it from the tides. Much of it is so marshy as to be unfit for arable culture, but much of it also is a rich alluvium, on which heavy crops are raised. Its inhabitants are almost all Protestants. Pop. 263,916.

STADHAMPTON a vil. and par. England, co. Oxford, 5 m. N. Henington; the birthplace of John Owen, the celebrated Nonconformist divine, and vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford during the commonwealth. Area of par., 639 ac. Pop. 401.

STADT ILK, a to Germany. See ILK.

STADT-SOZZA, a to. Saxo-Wuimar, 15 m. N. N. Wuimar; with a castle, salt-spings, and two mills. Pop. 1289.

STADTAMHOF [Latin *Riparia*] a to. Rararia, Upper Palatinat, r. bank Danube, which here receives the Regen, forms an island, and is crossed by a bridge communicating with Ratisbon, of which Stadlamhof may be considered a suburb. It has a church on Augustine monastery, two hospitals; numerous breweries, two mills and some shipping trade. Pop. 2039.

STADTHAGEN a to. Germany, principally Lippe-Schumburg, 9 m. N. E. Bieleburg. It is walled; has three gates, two churches, one of which contains the tombs of the princes of Schaumburg, a Latin school, and a mineral-spring. Coal is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1915.

STADTLI, or **STADTLECHEN**, a vil. Bohemia, circle Rakonitz, 12 m. from Beraun. It has a church, a school, tile-works, and a mill. P. 968.

STADTLOHN, or **STADT LOKA**, a to. Rhineland Prussia, gov. and 80 m. W. Münster, with a church, manufactures of linen, earthenware and tobacco-pipes, numerous bleachfields, and an extensive trade in linen and cattle. P. 2270.

STADTOLDENDORF a to. Brunswick, on a hill, S. E. Brunswick. It is walled; has three gates, a church, and manufactures of linen. Pop. 2149.

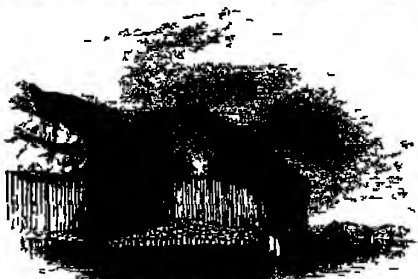
STADTSELNACH a to. Bavaria, Upper Franconia, on the Steinach, 15 m. N. Bamberg, with a church, a chapel porchouse, and the ruins of an old strong castle, blast-furnaces, and other iron-works, and several mills. Near it are quarries of marble and serpentine with polishing and cutting machines. Pop. 1300.

STADSEN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 18 m. S. E. W. Bruges, with manufactures of linen, a tobacco-factory, a rope-works, and several breweries, tanneries, and corn-mills. Pop. 4695.

STAFFA a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 18 m. S. E. Zürich, N. shore of Lake Zürich; with a church, and manufactures of silk and cotton. Pop. (agricultural), 8508.

STAFFA a small but celebrated isl. Scotland, co. Argyll, one of the Inner Hebrides, 6 m. to 8 m. W. Mull, lat. 56° 29' N. lon. 6° 21' W. It is of an irregular oval shape, about 1½ m. in circumference, presenting an uneven table-

land, the arches and floorings of the caves, strongly resemble architectural designs, and have been described by terms taken from the works of art. The coast is indented with numerous romantic caverns, of which the most remarkable is Fingal's



ENTRANCE TO FINGAL'S CAVE, STAFFA.

Cave the opening into which is a magnificent archway, 66 ft. high at mean tide, supporting a massive entablature of 30 ft. additional and receding for 237 ft. inwards, the entire front, as well as the great cavernous sides being composed of countless complicated ranges of gigantic columns, beautifully jointed, and of most symmetrical though somewhat varied forms. A deeply channelled fissure, parallel to the sides, extends along the whole length of the ceiling, which is ornamented by pendant clusters of columns, whitened with calcareous stalagmites. As the sea is so entirely able from this cave, it forms its constant flooring, along which in calm weather a boat may be pushed. The water at the entrance is 18 ft. deep at the inner extremity about 9 ft. The average diameter of the basaltic columns throughout the island is about 2 ft., but they often extend to 8 ft. and even 4 ft. Their general forms are pentagonal and hexagonal, but the number of sides is sometimes increased to seven and nine, and they are rarely found rhomboidal or triangular. In position they are sometimes erect, sometimes oblique, and not infrequently horizontal, while they are often curved, and variously jointed and complicated. There are several other caves along the coast of the island of which the most noteworthy is called Clam-shell Cave, from the peculiar curve in which the basaltic columns recline, giving it somewhat the appearance of a pocket-shell. It is 80 ft. in height, 16 ft. to 18 ft. broad and 130 ft. long; its lateral dimensions gradually contracting as it recedes from the opening.

STAFFELSTEIN, a to. Bavaria, Upper Franconia, on the Laster 12 m. N. Bamberg. It has a church, three chapels, and an hospital, manufactures of woollen cloth, and several mills. Pop. 1181.

STAFFORD, a co. England, bounded N. by Cheshire, N. E. and E. by Derbyshire, S. E. by Warwickshire, S. by Worcestershire, and W. by Shropshire, greatest length, N. to S. 65 m. central breadth, 35 m., area, 750,800 acres, or 1220 sq. m. The surface in the N. consists chiefly of wild moorlands rising in several parts more than 1000 ft. above sea-level, and formed of several long ridges, which terminate what has been called the Pennine chain of England, and are separated from each other by deep valleys sloping more or less gradually towards the Trent. The midland and S. parts of the county are much less elevated, and generally of a much more pleasing description, consisting for the most part of level lands, diversified by gentle undulations, though occasionally rising into loftier heights, as in Tenter's Hill, one of whose peaks exceeds 900 ft. By far the finest part of the county is the valley of the Trent, which traverses it N. W. to S. E. and both by its main stream and its nume-



THE CLAM-SHELL CAVE AND ISLAND OF BOUGAINVILLE, STAFFA

rated resting on cliffs of variable height. Greatest elevation, 144 ft. It is composed of a fundamental ledge of rocks of conglomerated trap or tuff, to which succeeds a grayish-black, hard, and compact columnar basalt, which is covered by a mass of shapless basalt of the same description, with small columns interspersed through it. The whole facade of the

rons tributaries, has been made available for a chain of canals, which give the county the benefit of direct water-communication with the Mersey, Humber, Severn, and Thames. The geological formation most largely developed is the new red sandstone, which occupies the whole of the central part of the county, but in the N and S. gives place to two valuable coal-fields—the one in the N. called the Pottery coal-field, from the number of potteries which have been established upon it, and the other in the S. usually known as the Dudley coal-field, and celebrated also for the extraordinary thickness of one of its seams, the excellence of the coal for iron-making, and the number and richness of its iron-ores. From beneath the N. coal-field the coarse sandstone, called millstone-grit, crops out and covers a considerable district of the S. coal-field, particularly in the neighbourhood of Dudley crags on mountain-timons. The climate is characterized by great coldness and humidity making too harvest both late and precarious. About three-fourths of the whole surface is arable but much of the soil is of a cold, clayey nature, fit only for the hardiest crops which, according to a very successful system of agriculture, are often sown three years in succession, the land being then, while full of weeds, laid down to grass. In other parts a much better system is pursued and proper rotations are observed. This is particularly the case in the S. where the best land occurs, and fertile loams, of a gravelly sandy or calcareous nature, admit the adoption of the Norfolk husbandry. Along the banks of the streams are many rich meadows, natural or artificial, but neither grazing nor the dairy forms a very important branch of rural economy. The manufactures, chiefly of china and earthenware in the N. and of iron in the S., are so important as to form among the greatest assets of their respective branches in the kingdom. The former occupying the extensive and populous district of the Pottery, owes much of its prosperity to the enterprise and ingenuity of the late Josiah Wedgwood, the latter includes the iron manufactures, in all its branches, from the mining and smelting of the ore to its conversion into malleable iron and steel, and then into various kinds of ironmongery. In carrying on this important trade, Staffordshire has the benefit not only of the chain of canals already mentioned, but of a large railway development, the London and Northern traversing it in a N. W. direction from Dalton, and sending out the Shrewsbury and Birmingham, the Trent Valley and other branches, which connect it with the N. Staffordshire and Midland lines. The principal towns are Stafford (the capital), Lichfield, Walsall, Wolverhampton, Dudley, Tamworth, Burton upon Trent, Uttoxeter, Chesley, Hanley, Burslem, and Newcastle-under-Lyme. The political division of the county is into N. and S. Staffordshire, each of which sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. 608,716.

STAFFORD a town and port bar and market tn. esp. above so, pleasantly situated 1. bank S.W. near the junction of the North-Western railway with the Trent Valley branch 123 m. N. W. London. It was surrounded by walls which existed till the last civil war when they were completely demolished by the parliamentarians, is entered from the London road by a handsome bridge, and is in general well built, consisting of two principal and several minor streets, well paved, lighted with gas, and lined with brick-houses, covered with slate. The supply of water is abundant. The environs are pleasant, and studded with handsome mansions and villas. The principal buildings and objects of interest are these: Elizabethan churches, two of them parished, and one of them a large and the old eastward structure, recently repaired, with an octagonal tower several richly-decorated windows, and many ancient and modern monuments; Freshwater, Quaker, Independent, Old and New Congregational Methodist, Baptist, and E. Catholic chapels; a well-endowed free grammar, and British, national, and ragged schools; a mechanics' institute the castle, situated about 1½ m. S.W. of the town, and recently rebuilt on its ancient site a handsome modern county-hall a county jail and house of correction, an infirmary, lunatic asylum, and theatre. The principal manufactures are leather for which there are several large tanneries, and boots and shoes made to some extent, both for the London market and for exportation. The breweries, like many others in the county are famous for their ale. Races are held in October, on Marston Common. The borough is governed by six

aldermen and 16 councillors; and has sent two members to Parliament since the time of Edward I. Pop. 11,839

STAFFORD, a tn., U. States, Connecticut, 25 m. N.E. Hartford, at the junction of the Farmington and Willimantic rivers, and on the New London, Willimantic, and Palmer railways. It has a large square in its centre, and contains several churches; has manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, machinery, carpenter tools, and other cutlery, leather, and pistols. The hog-worm, abundantly obtained in the neighbourhood, supplies several factories; and the chalybeate-springs, considered among the most efficacious in the U. States, attract many invalids and other visitors. Pop. of township, 3941

STAFFORDSTOWN, par. Incl. Month, 617 ac. P. 51 STAGLIENO a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, dt. and about 3 m. S. Genoa, r. bank Bioglio with two churches and a handsome palace. Pop. 1984.

STAGNO-GRANDI, or STAGNO, a tn. Dalmatia, Croatia and 25 m. N.W. Ragusa, on the peninsula of Raboncello. It was formerly surrounded by strong fortifications, but is now only defended by a castle in good condition. It has a court of justice, and several public offices, a church, a sail-dock, and an excellent harbour at which a considerable trade is carried on. Near it are extensive salt-works. Pop. 5490.

STAGNONE, a group of lakes in the Mediterranean W. coast Sicily, from which they are separated by a narrow channel, 19 m. S.S.W. Trapani. The principal are Buono, Favilla, and Cardillo. The last, which is the largest, is about 2 m. long, by rather less than 1 m. broad, and both it and Favilla are each defended by a tower.

STAGNOLD par. Eng. Bedford 3386 ac. Pop. 727

STAGNOLMOG par. Incl. Month, 2109 ac. Pop. 418

STAINBY par. Eng. Lincoln 1560 ac. Pop. 160.

STAINDROP a market to and par. England, co. and 16 m. S.S.W. Durham with an ancient and handsome church places of worship for Dissenters, and several day and Sunday schools. Area of par. 11,887 ac. Pop. 2447

STAINES, a market in and par. England, co. Middlesex, near 1 bank Thames, 18 m. W. by 8 London with a neat church and several Dissenting places of worship. Area of par. 1644 ac. Pop. 3577

STAINFIELD par. Eng. Lincoln 3450 ac. P. 182 STAINFORTH a vil. and township, England, co. York (W. Riding), on the Don near the junction of the Stainforth and Keadby canal; with a chapel of ease, places of worship for Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, and Unitarians, a spacious quay and a considerable trade. Pop. 881

STAINLAND, a vil. and township, England, co. York (W. Riding) 4 m. S. by W. Halifax with a district church, Independent and Wesleyan chapels, a school, manufactures of putzaboard, woollen cotton and worsted goods, collieries, and extensive quarries. Pop. 4175

STAINLEY (Sovren) par. Eng. York (W. Riding) 1800 ac.

Pop. 247

STAINTON six para. Eng. —1 York (W. Riding),

7744 ac. Pop. 3482.—2 York (W. Riding) 2789 ac. Pop.

284.—3, (Great) Durham, 1947 ac. Pop. 155.—4, (by Lang-

worth), Lincoln 8021 ac. Pop. 237.—5, (Merlet), Lincoln

1180 ac. Pop. 142.—6, (de Vals), Lincoln 2450 ac. Pop. 144

STAIR, par. Scot. Ayr 6 m. by 2 m. Pop. 820

STALBRIDGE a market tn. and par. England, co. Dorset, 16 m. N. by E. Dorchester; with a spacious church, a place of worship for Independents, and an ancient room of elaborate workmanship. Area of par. 5531 ac. Pop. 1909.

STALHAM a vil. and par. England, co. Norfolk, 14 m. N.E. Norwich with a handsome church a Wesleyan chapel, a charitable endowment, and a considerable trade in corn. Area of par. 1793 ac. Pop. 608.

STALIMINE, tel. Turkey in Asia. See LAMRUS

STALFIELD, par. Eng. Kent, 2236 ac. Pop. 363

STALLATTI, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra II.

11 m. S.E. E. Cosenza, on a lofty mountain washed by the Ionian Sea. Pop. 1290.

STALLINGBOROUGH par. Eng. Lincoln, 5792 ac.

Pop. 616.

STALLUPÖHNNEN a tn. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. and 16 m. E.N.E. Grauballen, with a court of law a church, manufactures of linen, and several mills. Pop. 8076.

STALYBRIDGE, a market tn. England, co. Lancaster and Chester, 7 m. E. Manchester, on gentle declivities on both

banks of the Tamsa with three principal streets, one of which the oldest, is very irregular; the other two straight and well kept, houses mostly built of brick, and two stories in height; well supplied with water, and is lighted with gas. There are three churches and nine chapels, the latter belonging to Wesleyans, Primitive, Baptist, R. Catholics, &c. None of the buildings are deserving of particular notice; the oldest and most remarkable is the chapel of ease, an octagonal structure, built upon a rock rising perpendicular from the Tamsa. The only other public building is the market-house, erected 1881, at a cost of £2500. All the different religious denominations have Sunday-schools in connection with them, besides which, there are 18 day-schools, a British and several dame schools, a mechanics institute, with library and reading-room; and some sick and burial societies. Spinning cotton yarns and weaving calicoes are the principal manufactures carried on here. There are 19 of these establishments giving employment to 9500 hands. Some of them are very extensive, employing from 1000 to 1400 persons each. There are also two calico print-works, six iron-forges and machine and millwright shops. Stalybridge is particularly well supplied with railway communication. On Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, and the Lancaster and Yorkshire, have each a branch to the town, while the Manchester and Leeds division of the London and North-Western passes through it. Pop. (census of 1851) 30,780 but including that portion of the town which is in the parish of Dukinfield, 25,000 to 26,000.

STAMBOUL, cap. Turkey. See CONSTANTINOPLE.

STAMBOURN, par. Eng. Essex 1842 ac. Pop. 564. STAMBRIDGE, two pars. Eng. Essex —1, 1, (Green), 1870 ac. Pop. 809 —2, (Lodge), 600 ac. Pop. 158.

STAMBRUGER, cap. Belgium a vil and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 11 m. W. N. W. Mons with manufactures of woollen stuffs and tobacco two breweries, several large stone-quarries, and four limekilns. Pop. 2063.

STAMFORD, a market to. and par. bor. England, co. and 39 m. S. Lincoln, pleasantly situated on a slope above the Welland, here crossed by an ancient and a handsome new bridge, and on a branch of the Great Northern railway. It is an ancient and irregularly built, consisting of substantial houses of freestone, roofed with slate is well paved, well lighted and amply supplied with water, and has among its buildings five parish churches one of them All Saints, an ancient and handsome structure, with a lofty embattled tower and octagonal crocketed spire another, St. Mary's, also ancient, with fine specimens of early English architecture and a third St. John's, with a fine wooden roof and screen; Independent, Wesleyan, and Reformed Methodist, and R. Catholic chapels, well endowed grammar and blue-coat, and various other schools, a large town-hall and house of correction, a theatre, general and other hospitals, a literary and scientific institute, with a museum, public baths, and numerous charities. There are no manufactures of any consequence, but a large maling business is carried on the two weekly markets, particularly one for corn are very important, and numerous cattle-fairs yearly for fat stock, are well attended. Besides the railway, which gives communication with all the great lines of the kingdom, the Welland affords a good outlet, being navigable for boats and barges. The bor. sends two members to Parliament. Pop. 18,680.

STAMFORD —1 A vil and township, Canada West co. Welland, about 8 m. N. W. of the Falls of Niagara; with Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan Methodist churches. Hops are successfully cultivated in the vicinity. Pop. (1882) 3113. —2, A vil and township, U. States, Connecticut, near the mouth of the Mill, on the New York and New Haven railway 34 m. E. by N. New York. It has several churches, a wire-factory, lumber-yard, foundries, and mills, a harbour admitting vessels drawing 6 ft. water, and an active trade. Pop. 5004.

STAMFORD-BARON ST. MARTIN, par. Eng. Northampton, 2170 ac. Pop. 1778.

STAMFORDHAM, a vil and par. England, co. Northampton, 13 m. N. W. Newcastle with an ancient church in the early English style, a Presbyterian and a Wesleyan chapel, and two schools. Area of par., 18,066 ac. Pop. 1781.

STAMMERHEIM, a vil. Württemberg circle Schwäbisch, on the Neckar; with a church and a mill. Pop. 1156.

STAMPALIA, or STAMPALLA [anc. *Aspeltis*] an isl. Grecian Archipelago, in the S. Cyclades, nearly equidistant from Naxos and Rhodus; lat. 36° 30' N.; lon. 26° 30' E.; greatest length 4 E. to E. W. 12 m.; mean breadth, 2 m. It is very irregular in shape, indented into bays, several of which form good harbours and surrounded by a great number of rocky islets. The surface is mountainous, but the soil is generally fertile. One of the greatest drawbacks on the island is the want of good water. There are several villages, of which those of St. Andrew and Livorno, both with good ports, are the largest. Many of the inhabitants live by fishing. STAMPFEN SPRING, or STAMPFEN, a market in Hungary, co. and 10 m. N. W. Pressburg with a castle, surmounted with towers and surrounded by gardens, a church and synagogue, a copper and iron mill and both marble and slate quarries. Fine crystals are found and polished here, chiefly by Jews. Pop. 3874.

STAMHALL, or STAMVALL, a group of islets in the Ioulen Sea, nearly equidistant from the W. coast of the Morea and the E. extremity of Zante lat. 37° 15' N.; lon. 21° E. The largest are the Harys and the Convent, the latter so called from containing a Greek monastery. The soil produces are olives and other fruits. The group is included among the Ionian Islands.

STAMULLIN par. and to. Ire. Meath 5144 ac. 1 1038.

STANCHELO Isl. Grecian Archipelago. See COS.

STANDFORD, par. Eng. Somerset 205 ac. Pop. 79.

STANDFORD par. Eng. Kent 1181 ac. Pop. 297.

STANDGROUND a vil and par. England co. Huntingdon, near the terminus of the Peterborough and Ely railway above 1 m. S. S. E. Peterborough, with a large church situated on an eminence, and surmounted by a lofty spire, which forms a conspicuous object to the surrounding country. Area of par. 5698 ac. Pop. 1762.

STANDISH, a vil and par. England co. Lancashire, 12 m. N. N. W. Wigan. It has a large and elegant church of the Tuscan order, with a very ancient tower and spire; a free grammar and several other schools, manufactures of cotton and silk goods, mines of common and garnet coal, and several freestone-quarries. Area of par., 15,280 ac. Pop. 8394.

STANDISH par. Eng. Gloucester, 3588 ac. Pop. 694.

STANDLAKES, par. Eng. Oxford 2495 ac. Pop. 610.

STANDLYNCH par. Eng. Wiltshire 694 ac. Pop. 649.

STANDON a vil and par. England co. and 8 m. E. Bedford. The village is nearly built; and the parish has an ancient church of large dimensions, with a tower, Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, a free grammar-school, a R. Catholic college, and a paper mill. Area of par. 7520 ac. Pop. 2462.

STANDON par. Eng. Bedford 2570 ac. Pop. 278.

STANFELD, par. Eng. Norfolk 903 ac. Pop. 248.

STANFORD eight pars. Eng. —1 Norfolk 2808 ac. Pop. 180 —2 Northampton, 4510 ac. Pop. 35 —3, (Stoke), Hereford, 1471 ac. Pop. 285 —4 (Dorset), Dorset, 118 ac. Pop. 178 —5 (to Hope) Essex 2934 ac. Pop. 488 —6 (Hicory) Essex, 4896 ac. Pop. 1082 —7, (upon-Down) Kent, 1520 ac. Pop. 147 —8 (to Tonne) Worcester 1276 ac. Pop. 176.

STANGEODORF or WAXDULA a vil. Austria, Moravia about 2 m. from Zwettl with a church. Pop. 1272.

STANHOE par. Eng. Norfolk 1469 ac. Pop. 617.

STANHOPE a to. and par. England, co. Durham, on the Wear, near the terminus of the Pontop and South Shields railway 8 m. N. W. Wolsingham. It has a parish church, on a high above the town with a massive tower, probably used in early times as a fastness, a chapel of ease, and various Dissenting chapels, extensive limekilns, valuable lead-mines, and a little coal. Bishop Butler was rector of Stanhope, which is one of the most valuable livings of the church of England, and is said to have here composed his celebrated *Analogy of Religion*. Area of par., 54,870 ac. Pop. 8882.

STANION par. Eng. Northampton 1860 ac. Pop. 965.

STANISLAU —1 A river L. States, California, formed by three forks from the Sierra Nevada, flows W. and falls into the San Joaquin at the town of that name. It has numerous affluents. —2 A vil or t. bor. above strike, 21 m. S. by E. Stockton, an important station for the distribution of passengers and merchandise destined for the mines of Stanislaus, Tuolumne, &c.

STANISLAUWOW, a to. Austria, Galicia, between two arms of the Rustrin, which unite at a short distance below

71 m. S.E. E. Lough. It has a civil and criminal court, a R. Catholic, Anglican, and several Greek churches, a gymnastic, gymnasium, and head school for the clergy; and has an important general trade. Pop. 9200

STANLEY, a vil and ecclesiastical dist. England, co. York (W. Riding) par and about 2 m. N.E. Wakefield, of which it may be considered as the N. suburb. The village stands on the W. bank of the Calder, among scattered hamlets and agreeable villas. The church is a handsome structure in the Decorated style, with two towers; and simple means of conveyance are afforded by the Aire and Calder canal, which here crosses the river by a magnificent aqueduct. The pauper female system of the W. Riding, with accommodation for 500 paupers, is in the district. Pop. 7257

STANLEY, a manufacturing vil. Scotland, co. and about 8 m. N. Perth, a bank Try. neatly built, inhabitants chiefly employed in the extensive cotton-works adjoining

STANLEY (Kiln) a vil. and par. England, co. Gloucester and Bristol railway 3 m. W. by 8 Strand. It has an ancient and handsome church, a Baptist chapel, two national schools, extensive mills for the manufacture of woollen cloth, and an annual fair. Area of par., 1679 ac. Pop. 3005

STANLEY FORTRESS par. Eng. Gloucester 960 ac. Pop. 445

STANLEY (PORT) see FAIRFAX LEADS

STANLEY (PORT OF) a town and port of entry Canada West at the mouth of Kettle Creek, N. shore, Lake Erie, co. Elgin 110 m. from Hamilton. It possesses one of the best harbours on Lake Erie, and is the port through which an extensive and fertile district receives its principal supplies of forage, and exports its surplus of domestic produce. The Bank of Montreal has an agency here and there are two Protestant churches, and three schools. Pop. about 1000

STANLEY-SPR-LEWAND a vil and par. formerly a market in England, co. Gloucester near the Severn Navigation and the Gloucester and Bristol railway about 4 m. W. E. W. Strand. It has an interesting ancient church, in the form of a cross, with a low tower rising from its centre the remains of a Benedictine priory and manufacture of woollen cloth. Area of par., 1079 ac. Pop. 861

STANMER par. Eng. Sussex 1346 ac. Pop. 120

STANMORE (GRAY AND LITTLE) two nearly contiguous vils. and par. England, co. Middlesex about 10 m. N. W. London. In Great Stanmore there are, besides the parish church an independent chapel, and a house built on the site of a school, in which the celebrated classical scholar Dr Parr was at one time teacher. At a short distance from Little Stanmore there is a splendid chapel, with paintings by Laguerre, built by the Duke of Chandos whose splendid mansion of Canons was within the parish. In this mansion Handel resided as chapel-master and is said to have composed his Esther for the consecration of Stanmore church. Area of Great Stanmore, 1441 ac. Pop. 1190. Area of Little Stanmore, 1552 ac. Pop. 611

STANNERN or STONARNOW, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 9 m. S. E. of the N. extremity of a small lake. It contains a parish church and is remarkable for the red-stones which fall near it in 1807. Pop. 1040

STANNINGFIELD par. Eng. Suffolk 1455 ac. P. 950 **STANNINGFIELD** a hamlet, England co. York (W. Riding) 5 m. W. by N. Leeds, with a handsome modern church, in the Norman style manufacture of woollen and worsted goods iron-works, and stone-quarries.

STANWINGTON, a vil. and par. England, co. Northumberland, 5 m. S. by E. Morpeth with a church which possesses some fine specimens of stained glass, a Wesleyan chapel, an endowed school, seams of coal and freestone-quarries. Area of par., 10,093 ac. Pop. 1000

STANVOY, or JAMVOY, a mountain-chain in N. E. of Asia, which breaks off from the ranges in the N. of Mongolia, proceeds first E. N. E., forming the boundary between Nubia and Manchuria, then N. N. E., almost skirting the Sea of Okhotsk, and is continued, though with gradually diminishing height and partial interruption, to the desert of Behring's Strait. The whole length of the chain has been estimated at not less than 3000 m. The most important branches are the range which is particularly developed near the shores of Lake Baikal and then proceeds N. between the lakes of the

Tanai and Lena; another which detaches itself much further N., and stretches between the basins of the Lena and Indigirka; and a third, but still more remarkable range, which proceeds S. through the centre of the peninsula of Kamtschatka, and may be considered as forming one of the links of a vast chain of volcanoes. The chain however, taken as a whole, is more remarkable for its length than for its height. Below the parallel of 60° the summits are covered with snow only during part of the year, and up to the parallel of 55° are generally clothed with dense forests. Between 55° and 68° trees begin to become rare, and are seldom met with except in very sheltered forms in higher latitudes. The Stanvoiy gives rise to a great number of important streams. Of these few of great magnitude descend from the S. and N. side of the chain, except the Amoor and the Amurid the N. and W. side furnish either the sources or the principal feeders of the Yenisei, Lena, Indigirka, and Kolima. The whole chain appears to be rich in metallic deposits, including gold, copper, and iron, &c. The most valuable yet found is in the district of Nerchinsk, forming the E. part of the Russian gov. of Irkutsk, where, in addition to large quantities of gold, many precious gems also are obtained

STANNFIELD par. Eng. Suffolk; 1089 ac. Pop. 506. **STANNFIELD** three pars. Eng. — 1 Kent 1956 ac. Pop. 440 — 2, Suffolk, 1163 ac. Pop. 412 — 3, (St. Margaret) Herts. 360 ac. Pop. 37

STANSTEAD, a vil. in Canada East, cap. co. of same name, 100 m. from Montreal, within a few miles of the U. States frontier. It is a port of entry, and has a large and increasing business. Pop. about 800

STANSTEAD (AMORZ) a vil and par. England, co. Hertford about 3 m. E. N. E. Hoddeston, with a parish church of the 16th century, a free grammar-school, almshouses, and the remains of Rye House, famous as the scene of the plot which bears its name, and was held in 1683 against Charles II. and the Duke of York. Area of par., 5594 ac. Pop. 914

STANSTEAD Mottramshire a vil and par. England, co. Essex, on the railway from London to Cambridge. It has a number of well-built houses, a small ancient church with a brick-tower and some interesting monuments; and an independent chapel. Area of par., 4198 ac. Pop. 1719

STANTON 18 pars. Eng. — 1 Gloucester, 1650 ac. Pop. 207 — 2, (All Saints with St. John the Baptist), Suffolk 3254 ac. Pop. 1038 — 3, (upon Arvon) Hereford; 3925 ac. Pop. 268 — 4, (St. Bernard), Wills 1679 ac. Pop. 349 — 5, (by Bridge) Derby; 1770 ac. Pop. 215 — 6, (Bury) Brecks, 750 ac. Pop. 27 — 7, (by Dale), Derby 1413 ac. Pop. 669 — 8, (Iron), Somerset; 2075 ac. Pop. 629 — 9, (St. Mary), Wills 1291 ac. Pop. 183 — 10, (Harcourt) Oxford 8130 ac. Pop. 699 — 11, (upon Elm-Hill), Salop, 5560 ac. Pop. 646 — 12, (St. John), Oxford; 2390 ac. Pop. 555 — 13, (Long) Salop 7815 ac. Pop. 1556 — 14, (Long), Salop 1887 ac. 3 pop 234 — 15, (Prior) Somerset 841 ac. Pop. 149 — 16, (St. Quentin), Wills 1820 ac. Pop. 245 — 17, (Stought) Lancaster; 1760 ac. Pop. 781 — 18, (on-the-Wolds), Notts, 1220 ac. Pop. 177

STANTON two pars. Eng. — 1, Essex, 8368 ac. P. 951 — 2 Gloucester 5290 ac. Pop. 559

STANTWELL par. Eng. Middlesex; 9068 ac. P. 1792

STANTWICK two pars. Eng. — 1 Northampton, 1830 ac. P. 608 — 2, (St. John) York (N. Riding) 6045 ac. P. 959

STANWIX, a vil and par. England, co. Cumberland, on the Eden here crossed by a handsome stone-bridge, and so near to Carlisle as to be almost its suburb. It has a parish church erected on the site and out of the ruins of a Roman station, called Convergus, of which the wall of Severus was the N. rampart, and near which many Roman remains have been found. Area of par., 6168 ac. Pop. 2278

STANZ, a vil and par. Switzerland, co. Unterwalden, cap. Nidwald, beautifully situated on a gentle slope and surrounded by mountains, at the foot of the Stanserhorn, 7 m. S. E. Luzern, 1490 ft. above sea-level in a valley so hemmed in by mountains that, for the 41 days which precede and follow the winter-solstice, the sun is only visible during a few minutes each morning. It is remarkably well built, and has a market-place with a marble-fountain, containing a statue of Arnold of Winkelried; a handsome church, with a tapering spire and dome of bells, a terrace, famous in Swiss history as the place where the discussions of the confederates in 1481

were terminated by the soothing counsels of Nicholas von der Fies; a monastery and a wrenery, an arsenal and an orphan

a good deal of coal and lumber is imported. Starobow is much frequented for sea-bathing. Pop. 1878.



FOUNTAIN OF ARDOLF VON WINKELBRICK, NEAR—FROM RHEINISCHES MUSEUM IN DUISBURG.

hospital. Stars and its neighborhood suffered dreadfully from the French revolutionists in 1798. Pop. 1703.

STAPENHILL, a vil and par England co Derby r bank Trent 1 m. S.E. Burton with a handsome modern church, a Wesleyan chapel a national school and extensive coal-mines. Area of par 4620 ac. Pop. 2804.

STAPFTHORST, a vil Holland prov Overijssel 10 m. N.E. Zwolle with two churches, two schools, and a town house. Pop. (agricultural) 1866.

STAPLE, two par. Eng. —1 (Plymouth) Somerset; 2364 ac. P. 267 —2, (West-Wycombe) Kent 1046 ac. P. 550

STAPLEFORD a vil and par England co and 6 m. W.S.W. Nottingham on the Erewash with an ancient church a Wesleyan chapel, an obelisk, apparently of Eton origin a Druidical monument, called the Hemlock Stone, and manufactures of hosiery. Area of par 1450 ac. Pop. 1968.

STAPLEFORD, seven par. Eng. —1 Cambridge 1400 ac. Pop. 507 —2, Herts 1219 ac. Pop. 289 —3 Leicester 3900 ac. Pop. 98 —4 Lincoln 2030 ac. Pop. 189 —5, Wills 2018 ac. Pop. 90 —6, (Alford) Essex 2331 ac. P. 492 —7, (Tewkesbury) Essex 1633 ac. P. 253

STAPLEHURST par Eng. Kent 5187 ac. P. 1600

STAPLETON, a vil and par England, co Gloucester 2 m. N.E. Bristol. It has a small but neat church with a unmaned tower, Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, an extensive building formerly occupied as a depot for French prisoners a free school, kept in the house in which the celebrated Hannah More was born; extensive collieries and quarries. John Foster, author of the well known *Letters on Demyology of Character*, &c., and other works, resided in this village. Area of par 2554 ac. Pop. 4640.

STAPLETON two par. Eng. —1 Cumberland; 11,356 ac. Pop. 1119 —2 Salop, 1884 ac. Pop. 253.

STARA CHERNOGOW, a tn. Russian Poland, 78 m. S.E. Kalksch, on the Warta, with two churches and manufactures of woollen cloth hats, caps, and hosiery, several distilleries and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1696.

STARAJA KUMA, a tn. Russia, gov and 40 m. S. Novgorod, on the Volga. It is poorly built, contains numerous churches and a merchant-house and has important salt-works, and a considerable trade in salt, flax, luscious oil, wood, and lime. Pop. (1842) 8198

STARABOL, or STARABOL, a tn. Austria, Galicia 10 m. W.S.W. Sambor with a R. Catholic and three Greek churches and a salt-spring, from which above 2000 tons of salt are annually obtained. In the vicinity to the W. of town, there are petroleum-springs. Pop. 1066

STAROBOW, a small port, England, on Devon, r bank Exe, at its mouth in the English Channel, and on the S. Devon railway which has been a station, rather more than 1 m. W. by N. Barnstaple. It is well built, and has a district church, a beautiful ancient chapel, and a commodious quay, at which

court of law and several public offices; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hosiery, leather, hats, and soap, and six annual fairs. Pop. 13 425 —2, A tn. Prussia, prov E. Prussia gov and 28 m. S. Danzig r bank Perva. It has a court of law several public offices, a Protestant and a R. Catholic church a burgher-school and hospital tanneries, distilleries, and breweries. A battle was fought here in 1807 Pop. 4176 —3, A tn. Mählenburg-Schlesien, on a small lake 14 m. N.E. Riga with a castle, situated on a beach, a parish church, a synagogue burgher-school, aquatic asylum, and workshops and manufactures of leather, straw hats, wax tapers and polacco. 1 op. 1410

STARITZA a tn. Bussia, gov and 42 m. W.S.W. Tver, on the Volga, here crossed by a flying-bridge, at the confluence of the Staritsa. It contains six churches and a convent, and has a considerable trade in corn and hemp the latter with St. Petersburg and a large annual fair. Pop. (1843) 8308.

STAROKHNAIA, a tn. Botsen, Austria and 27 m. N. Budechov near 1 bank here in a valley of the same name, with a church a castle, manufactures of linen, and a considerable trade in thread. Pop. 2056.

STARKEBURG a prov. Hesse-Darmstadt, bounded, N. by territory of Frankfurt-on-the-Main and Hesse-Cassel, E. Bavaria S. Baden W. prov. Rheinhessen, from which it is separated by the Rhine, and N.W. Nassau, from which it is separated by the Main, area, 877 sq. eq. in. The surface on the E. and S. is covered by the Odenwald but in the W. and N. particularly towards the river which bounds it, consists of extensive plains. The principal streams of the province are the Weesbach, Modan, and Schwab, affluents of the Rhine, and the Mümling and Gersprenz, affluents of the Main. The soil, though often light is generally fertile, and raises large crops of barley, millet, and potatoes, both satisfying the home consumption and leaving a large surplus for export. Flax of superior quality is raised, and unions of other vegetables are grown on an extensive scale. Chestnuts and walnuts also are abundant, and form a considerable article of trade. It is divided into 14 *Landrichters*, of which Darmstadt is the capital. About two-thirds of the inhabitants are Protestants. P. 233,707

STARO-CZERWONOW, a tn. Russia, gov Volynia, 72 m. W. B. W. Jitomir. Many of the inhabitants are Jews, who carry on a considerable trade. Pop. (1843) 15,007

STAROBIELEK a tn. Russia, gov and 170 m. S. Voronej, on the Aider. It has an active trade. P. (1842), 1823.

STARODOL, a tn. Russia, gov and 109 m. N.E. Gerasimov, on the Babitsa, with several churches and a monastery, manufactures of leather and copper-ware, a bell foundry; and an active trade with St. Petersburg and Riga in hemp, hemp-seed, flaxseed, mastic, resin, brandy honey, and wax. Pop. (1840) 12,692

STAROI-DONOW, a tn. Russia. See DONOW.

STAROSOL, a tn. Austria, Galicia. See STARABOL.

STARBOW, a vil. Botsen. See DUTTSCHBACH.

STARSTON, par Eng Norfolk; 2244 ac. Pop. 465.
 START—1, A promontory, England, British Channel,
 one of the most S. points of Devonshire
 N. lon. 5° 32' W. (a)—2 A point and
 Highland, Scotland. Orkney, the
 most E. extremity of Isl. Shetland. lat.
 56° 18' 30" N. lon. 5° 23' W. (a).

STARFORTH par Eng York
 (N. Riding) 3060 ac. Pop. 823
 STASSFURT a ta. Prussia, prov
 Saxony, gov. and 19 m. S.S.W. Mag-
 deburg, v. bank Rhine with a church,
 hospital, girls school and a trade in
 cattle. Pop. 1067

On the opposite
 side of the river stands Old Starforth
 (dise. Starforth) with a church and
 an old, a new and a flour-mill. P. 584

STASZOW a walled town Russian
 Poland, 24 m. W. S.W. Bantomir. I.
 bank Carina; with several churches
 and manufactures of woolen and linen
 cloth, harness and copper-wire. Pop.
 (1841) 4577

STATEN ISLAND—1 An Isl.
 U. States, New York, separated from
 Long Island by the narrows which
 form the entrance to New York har-
 bour and from New Jersey by Staten Island Sound, about
 1/2 m. broad. It is 14 m. long, and 4 m. to 8 m. broad;
 contains numerous villages, and many elegant country-seats,
 and has constant communication with New York by steam
 ferry-boats. At its N.E. point is the quarantine station for
 the port of New York. The fisheries on its coasts are pro-
 ductive.—2 An isl. S. America, off E.E. coast of Terri-
 del-Puego extending 23 m. N. F. to W. S.W. between
 Cape St. John and Cape St. Bartholomew, and separated
 from the mainland by the Strait of La Motre. lat. (E. point)
 54° 42' 45" S. lon. 65° 45' 30" W. (a) Its surface is ex-
 tremely mountainous and rugged, some of the summits rising
 to the height of 3000 ft., and usually retaining a covering of
 snow. It is densely covered with evergreen bushes, and other
 shrubs and plants, the vegetation of which is greatly promoted
 by the humidity of the climate. Few days pass without rain
 and the low ground is in many places so swampy and boggy
 as to form a perfect morass. The temperature, though
 usually low, varies little throughout the year and thunder
 and lightning are scarcely known. It contains several good har-
 bours, the best of which, Port Cook is on its E. coast.—3 Isl.
 N. Pacific. See France

STATFOLD par Eng Stafford 450 ac. Pop. 39

STATHEEN, par Eng Leicester 1220 ac. Pop. 620
 STAUFEN a in Baden, circle Upper Rhine, near v. bank
 Rheingau. It is well built contains four churches, a Capu-
 chin convent, an hospital and a deaf and dumb asylum; and
 has manufactures of needles, dye-works, tanneries, and several
 mills. On a hill overlooking the town are the ruins of the
 old feudal castle of Staufen, which belonged to the dukes of
 Zähringen. Pop. 1625

STAUGHTON two pars. Eng —1 (Great), Huntingdon;
 5940 ac. Pop. 1816.—2, (Little), Bedford, 1660 ac. P. 521

STAUNTON, four pars. Eng —1 Gloucester 1517 ac.
 Pop. 211.—2 Wests 2275 ac. Pop. 173.—3 Worcester,
 1447 ac. P. 553.—4, (upper-Wye), Hereford; 2220 ac. P. 566

STAUNTON a vil., U. States Virginia, in a fertile and
 well-cultivated district on Lava Creek and the Virginia
 Central railway 37 m. W. N. Richmond; with a neat and
 commodious courthouse, jail, fire-sheds, two academies
 the western lunatic asylum, and an institution for the deaf,
 dumb, and blind. Pop. about 2300

STAVANGER, a seaport N. Norway, cap. hall, 10 m.
 N.W. Christiansand, on an arm of the Balke-fjord, lat.
 58° 56' 30" N., lon. 10° 56' 45" E. (a) It is one of the oldest
 towns in Norway has three suburbs, and a remarkable ancient
 cathedral, dedicated to St. Swithin, one of the finest Gothic
 monuments in the country. There are also several schools,
 a general hospital, and a poorhouse. It has limited manufac-
 tures of cloth, some heavy gunpowders, three ship-building
 yards, and a printing office. It has a good harbour, and ex-
 tensive trade, chiefly in exporting herring caught in the vic-

inity, large quantities of lobsters and tank and oak-bark. Pop.
 with suburbs (1845) 6731.—The area or rail. area, 2655
 gen. sq. m. is bounded, N by S Bergenhus, E Nedanes



STAVANGER.—From *de Jager's* *Stavanger* 1 *Stavanger*.

and Mandal and S and W by the North Sea. Pop. 73 210.
 —(Kraft, *Handbook over Kongeriget Norge*, &c.)

STAVELE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders,
 20 m. S.W. Bruges. It has brick-works, two flour-mills,
 four breweries, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 1193

STAVELEY a vil. and par. England co. Derby on the
 River the Chesterfield canal and the Midland railway 5 m.
 N.E. Chesterfield. It has an ancient church a Wesleyan
 chapel a free grammar and other schools, a small hospital,
 and several cottages. Area of par. 10 442 ac. Pop. 4634

STAVELEY par Eng York (W. Riding), 1240 ac.
 Pop. 348

STAVELOT a ta. Belgium prov. Liège, on the Am-
 bleve, 15 m. S. Verviers with a handsome parish and two
 subsidiary churches, communal and private schools, a town-
 house, hospital, and the ruins of an old castle and a great num-
 ber of taneries, several glass-works and bark, saw, oil and
 flour mills. The trade in leather is very considerable. P. 3912

STAVEHAGEN, a ta. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 22 m.
 E.S.E. Güstrow, with a parish church a castle, a mineral-
 spring a distillery and several mills. Pop. 1219

STAVENISSE, a vil. Holland, prov. Zealand on N.W.
 point, of Tholen, about 23 m. S.W. Rotterdam. It is a neat
 place, well planted with trees has a church and school, a com-
 munitary harbour and a building-yard P. (agriculture) 1367

STAVERTON, three pars. Eng —1 Devon, 5356 ac.
 Pop. 1152.—2, Gloucester 720 ac. Pop. 278.—3, North-
 ampton, 2240 ac. Pop. 478

STAVESBURY, a seaport in Holland, prov. Friesland
 29 m. S.W. Leeuwarden, at the entrance of the Zuider Zee,
 formerly fortified. It is bounded N. and E. by two little
 streams and has a neat townhouse, two churches and a Latin
 and other schools. Stavem is the oldest and was once the
 most important town in Friesland, a pre-eminence due to the
 energy of its inhabitants in prosecuting maritime trade, and
 especially to the boldness with which they showed the other
 western nations the practicability of entering the Baltic by
 way of the Sound, and the privileges thus obtained and
 to her position at the entrance to the Zelder-Zee, across which
 as late as A.D. 1230 a boat might be pulled to Eshausen. It
 was also one of the oldest Hanse towns. The sea, breaking a
 deep passage into the Zelder-Zee, and thus rendering her
 position less advantageous—the silt up of her harbour, and the
 disasters of inundation—repeated fires, one of which de-
 stroyed 339, and another 500 houses—and ravages by war
 and by pirates, have reduced her to her present insignificant
 state. P. 533

STAVROPOL, two places, Russia.—1 A tr. cap. gov.
 Caucasus, 410 m. E. by N. Sevastopol, 1 m. back Anzlia,
 an affluent of the Kuban, in a fertile district. It consists of wide
 and well-formed streets contains three churches, and has
 manufactures of soap and leather and a considerable trade.

Pop. (1849) 12,908.—2. A tn. gov and 40 m. W N W the marsh, 1 bank Volga. It consists partly of a kromin or diked land surrounded by palisades, marked with towers and defended by a fort, and a number of wooden houses of wretched appearance, occupied by soldiers and Cossacks, contains two churches, a workhouse, a governor's house, and a school. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. (1851), 4205.

STAWSKI, a tn. Russian Poland, 89 m. S W Augustów with two churches, an old monastery and a considerable trade, carried on chiefly by Jews. Pop. 1200.

STAWLEY, par Eng Somerset 880 ac. Pop. 187.

STAZZEM, (Latis, *Stazem*) a vil. Tuscany com. 19 m. S W Pistoia, on a lofty height in the valley of the Arno; with a church and a castle, mines of lead, marble, quarries and a trade in chestnuts. Pop. 1039.

STEAN, or **STAN**, par Eng Northampton, 1360 ac. P. 80.

STEBBING par Eng Essex 4301 ac. Pop. 1898.

STECKBOHN, a vil. par Switzerland can. Thurgau, on a tongue of land which projects into the Untertsee, 16 m. W Constantine. It has a church with a tower, a spacious town house, an old castle, saw-mills, cloth, embroidery and lace, cotton-mills, and some general trade. Pop. 2205.

STEDHAM, par Eng. Essex 2248 ac. Pop. 557.

STEELE, or **STYLL**, a tn. Bohemia Prussia, gov and 20 m. N E Düsseldorf; bank Ruhr with two churches, an orphan asylum and glass-works. Pop. 3000.

STEENBERGEN, a tn. Holland prov. N Brabant 20 m. W Brda. It is a very scattered place, has a townhouse, two churches, and several schools; an arsenal, storehouse, and watermill. Pop. (agricultural) 1878.

STEENHUYZEN, a vil. and com. Belgium prov. Brabant, on the Steenhuyzenbeek, 13 m. N N W Brussels. It has breweries, flour-mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1897.

STENHUYZEN, **WYTERDE**, a vil. and com. Belgium prov. E. Flanders, 16 m. S S E Ghent, with a church, town house, two schools, some weaving, breweries, and oil and flour mills. Pop. 3000.

STENKERQUP, a vil. and com. Belgium prov. Hainaut, 14 m. N N E Mons. It has manufactures of linen, a paper-mill, a brewery, several bleachfields, and a trade in corn and cattle. In 1692 the French, under Marshal Luxembourg and the Marquis de Bonfleur, here defeated the allies, commanded by William III, King of England. Pop. 1120.

STEENOCKERZEL, **HIMELGHEM**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 9 m. N E Brussels. It has a brewery and a trade in wood and agricultural produce. Pop. 1606.

STEENVOORDE, a tn. France, dep. Nord, 26 m. N W Lille with manufactures of woollen and linen goods, hats, earthenware and all several bleachfields, tanneries and the works and considerable trade in excellent hops, which are extensively grown in the surrounding district in cattle, butter, ribbons, and thread. Pop. 1764.

STEENWILK, a tn. Holland, prov. Overijssel 20 m. N E Zwolle. It is regularly built, its chief streets centering in a roomy market-place, in which is the townhouse and the most of the schools and the walls, partly destroyed, are formed into pleasant walks. It has two churches, a synagogue, two taverns, a poor and some other schools, a prison, several tanneries, bark saw falling oil and corn mills, a considerable trade in grain and turf, and an important cattle-trade. Pop. 8028.

STEENWIJKERWOLDE, a vil. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 8 m. W Steenwijk, with two churches and a school, and a considerable trade in raising, hawking, and exporting boulder-stones, found in the vicinity. Pop. 1869.

STEEP, par Eng Hants, 5550 ac. Pop. 870.

STEEP HOLE, an inlet, England, in the midst of the Bristol Channel, about 6 m. W N W Uphill, consisting of prehistoric limestone rocks frequented by immense numbers of sea-fowl. It has a creek of about 1½ m. rises to the height of 400 ft. above the sea, and is so very rugged as to be accessible at only two points.

STEEPLING, two par. Eng. Lincoln.—1, (Great), 1794 ac. Pop. 348.—2, (Little), 1490 ac. Pop. 826.

STEEPLING, four par. Eng.—1, Dorset 8863 ac. Pop. 275.—2, Essex 8424 ac. Pop. 647.—3, (Oleyn), Beds; 8770 ac. Pop. 689.—4, (Morden), Cambridges; 8767 ac. Pop. 688.

STEEPLINGHOLM, **WARRICK**, or **WARRICK**, par Eng Dorset, 778 ac. Pop. 44.

STEFANO BELLO (San), a tn. Italy Piedmont, div. Com. prov. and 15 m. S S E Alba, on the Belbo. It has a court of justice, and a fine square lined with elegant mansions, a parish and three other churches, a Cistercian abbey finely situated on a lofty hill and an elementary school. P. 3656.

STEFANO-D'AVERO (San), a tn. Italy Piedmont, div. and 20 m. N E Genoa, on a height above the Avero. It is the seat of a court of justice, and has three squares, a fine public wall, a handsome church adorned with paintings, and the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 6377.

STEFANO-DI-MAGRA (San), a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div. Genoa prov. and 16 m. E Levanto, 1 bank Magra. It was anciently surrounded by walls of which only two castellated gates still remain and has a parish church, and a courthouse built on the site of an old castle. Pop. 1946.

STEFANO ROVERO (San), a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. Com. prov. Alba. It has three churches, and a massive tower in a ruinous state. Pop. 2660.

STEFANO (San), two places Sicily.—1, A vil. prov. and V N W Girgenti. Agates and agates are found near it.—2, A tn. prov. and 7 m. S W Messina near the Straits of Messina. It is agreeably situated and regularly built, but is unhealthily in autumn. P. 3000.

STEFANO (San), a tn. France dep. Alpes Maritimes, 42 m. N N W Nice, on a height between the confluence of the Ardon and the Tignes. It consists chiefly of a large square, two principal and a number of minor streets. It is the seat of a court of justice, and has a parish and an auxiliary church, a superior school and several charitable endowments. P. 2283.

STEFANSHUB, a tn. and par. Switzerland can. and 15 m. S S E Bern. It is well built has a handsome church seated on a height, the ruins of an old castle, and manufactures of earthenware. Pop. 4500.

STELGE, a tn. and seaport Denmark, N side, 1st Moss, in a narrow creek, the inner part of which forms a good winter-haven of the fourth class. It has a church and a house of correction. Pop. 1800.

STEGEN, an old city S W coast, Norway at the entrance of the Stegefjord in Nordland, lat. 68° N. lon. 15° E. It properly belongs to the Lofoden Isles though separated from the main group by the West-fjord. Pop. 1672.

STEIERMARK or **STETENMARK**. See **STETIA**.

STEIN, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 10 m. N E Meentrecht, with a church, a school, and an old castle. Pop. (agricultural) 1240.

STEIN, several places Switzerland particularly.—1, A vil. and par. can. and 11 m. S S E Schaffhausen r bank Rhine, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It has a very picturesque site at the foot of a hill, crowned by the old castle of Hohenklingen and has a townhouse an old convent, and a considerable trade, particularly in corn, for which important markets are held. Pop. 1533.—2, A vil. and par. can. and 8 Appenzell, on a height between the Urtenach and Sitter. Pop. (agricultural) 1653.

STEIN, a tn. Lower Austria, 1 bank Danube, here crossed by a long wooden bridge, 89 m. W N W Vienna. It is walled, flanked with towers, and entered by three gates has two churches, a townhouse, and on the ridge above the town the remains of an old castle, and a small tower, which may be regarded as the port of Krems and a trade in wood, wine, and fruit. It is a station for the Danube steam-boats. P. 1700.

STEIN, or **KANIS**, a tn. Austria, Illyria, circle and 14 m. N Leybach, on the Peizitz. It has a church and an old castle, iron-works, tanneries, manufactures of lace, and a considerable trade in skins. Pop. 1140.

STEIN AM ALBERG, or **ENCKENHAGEN**, a tn. Hungary, co. Eisenburg on the Güns 18 m. S S E Güns. It is the seat of a bishop, has a handsome cathedral, synagoga, country-buildings, Joseph gymnasium, normal school, and two markets. Pop. (agricultural), 3245.

STEIN HEDENAU, a tn. Bohemia circle and N E Leitmeritz, with a church, a school, important glass-works, and a considerable trade in glass. Pop. 2238.

STEINACH, a vil. Saxo-Meiningen, on a stream of same name, 6 m. N N W Ronneburg. It is a well-built and comfortable-looking place with a church, glass-works, and a blast-furnace. Pop. 2111.

STEINAU two places, Prussia, prov. Silesia—1, a tn. gov. and 50 m. N.W. Breslau, 1 bank Oder, with a court of law, a Protestant church, a R. Catholic chapel, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, lace-works, and some shipping trade. Pop. 3648.—2, A market tn. gov. and 27 m. S.W. Oppeln with a R. Catholic church, a castle, a posthouse, and several other mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 704.

STEINAU AM RHEIN-STRASSA, a tn. Hesse-Cassel prov. and 35 m. E.N.E. Hesse, 1 bank Kurg, with three churches and a court-house; manufactures of soap and paper, several mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 3784.

STEINBACH numerous places, Germany particularly—1 A market in Saxo-Miningen, bail Salsungen, with a church; manufactures of tin-ware, and an iron-mill. P. 1428.—2, A vil. in Württemberg, circle Jaxt, on the Kacher; with a church and a market. Pop. 1002.—3, A tn. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, bail. and 4 m. N. Buhl, on the railway and on a small river of the same. It is walled and contains a monument of the architect of Strasbourg cathedral. Near it an excellent red wine called the *Abschneider* is grown. Pop. 1881.—4, (Hollweg) A market in Hesse-Cassel prov. Fulda, 5 m. E.S.E. Schmalkden with a church and the ruins of an old feudal castle, a smelting-furnace and other iron-works, manufactures of numerous articles in iron and tin, two oil and several flour mills. Pop. 3666.

STEINEN a vil. and par. Switzerland cant. and 3 m. N.W. Schwyz, in a beautiful and fertile district. It is the birthplace of Werner Stauffacher, who was one of the principal founders of Swiss independence. Pop. 1411.

STEINFELD, a vil. Hesse, circle Lower Franconia, near Rodenbach, with a church and a chapel. Pop. 1044.

STEINFELDT a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 17 m. N.W. Münster, 1 bank Aa. It has a court of law, and several public offices, a castle with fine gardens, a R. Catholic and two Protestant churches, a synagogue, and superior burger-school; manufactures of leather and tobacco worsted, cotton and other mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2666.

STEINHEIM numerous places Germany particularly—1 A walled tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 30 m. S.E.E. Münster, on a height above 1 bank Emma. It has a R. Catholic church, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 3062.—2 (or Gross-Brocken) A market in Hesse-Cassel prov. Starkenburg, 21 m. N.E. Darmstadt with a church, a castle, and three windmills. Pop. 1060.—3, (see Alsbach), A vil. Württemberg circle Jaxt, on the Albbach with a church. P. 1585.

STEINILDE a lake, Germany partly in R.W. of Hannover and the N. of Lapp-Schlesburg, 16 m. W.N.W. Hannover. It forms nearly a perfect ellipse about 6 m. long, by 3 m. broad and contains an island completely occupied by the fortress of Wilhelmstein, belonging to Lippe-Schlesburg. To it also belongs the village of Steinilke, situated on its N. shore, which is very flat, and forms extensive marshes.

STEINITZ, or *Stanzitz*, a market in Austria, Moravia, circle and 23 m. E.N.E. Brünn, with a church, a castle, and two mills. Pop. 1840.

STEINMALERN, a vil. Baden circle Middle Rhine 3 m. N. Rastatt, near the confluence of the Rhine with the Murg. It has a church. Pop. 1427.

STEINREIFFEN a vil. Prussia prov. Silesia, gov. and 84 m. W. Legnica with manufactures of articles in wood and iron and a walk and a flour mill. Pop. 1125.

STEINREIFFESDORF, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 8 m. W. Breslau, with a church, a saw and numerous flour mills. Pop. 1276.

STEINWILKE, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, com. and near Kandel, with a parish church and several mills. P. 1631.

STEINWIESEN, a vil. Bavaria, Upper Franconia, 1 bank Rodach, with a church, a blast-furnace, numerous saw and flour mills, and a trade in wood. Pop. 1125.

STEINWINGEN a vil. Baden, Lake circle N.W. Com. and with a castle and a church. Pop. 1027.

STEINBORN, or *Bruckensborn* see *Bruckensborn*.

STEEREN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. R. Flanders, 16 m. N. E. Ghent. It has several breweries, two tanneries, two dyeworks, a mill-district, pottery, lize, and brick works, and several iron and oil mills. Pop. 6895.

STELLA, a vil. com. Italy Piedmont, div. Genova, prov. Savona, near Varazze. It is well built and has four churches and the remains of an old castle. Pop. 3895.

STELLANELLO a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div. Genova, prov. Albenga, on the Marra. It has several churches; and a considerable trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1741.

STELLENBOSCH a small tn. Cape Colony, cap. div. of same name, 25 m. E. Cape Town, to which continuous run daily. It lies at the foot of a rugged-topped mountain detached from the main range, the streets are straight and cross each other at right angles, most of the houses are built in the Dutch style, and white-washed. It contains an excellent school in which the classics and science are taught and from its pleasant climate has become a favourite resort of invalids. It was founded in 1681. Pop. about 4000.

STELLING, par. Eng. Kent, 1835 ac. Pop. 833.

STELVIO a celebrated pass in the Rhetian Alps, leading from the Tyrol into Lombardy. See *Alps*.

STENAY (see *Stenay*), a tn. France, dep. Meuse, 50 m. N. Bar-le-Duc, with a communal college, fine cavalry barracks, manufactures of canvas and best-root sugar, a blast-furnace, sawmills, and brick works. Pop. 2622.

STENDAL, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 85 m. N. N.E. Magdeburg, on the Altter. It was once strongly fortified and is still surrounded by walls with five gates, has a court of law, and several public offices; a R. Catholic and five Protestant churches, one of them a fine cathedral of the 16th century, with painted glass, a synagogue, lyceum, orphan asylum, hospital and poorhouse, and manufactures of woollen goods. Winkelmann the antiquary was born and the margraves of Brandenburg used to reside here. Pop. 7069.

STENIGOT, par. Eng. Lincoln 1821 ac. Pop. 82.

STENTON, par. Scot. Haddington 8½ m. by 3 m. Pop. 719.

STEPAN, a tn. Russia, gov. Volynia circle and 85 m. N. Rovno, 1 bank Goron, with a considerable trade. P. 5126.

STEFANOV, a vil. Hungary, Higher Danube cu. Nentru, near the Marva, and about 7 m. from Holos with a church, three mills, and a trade in timber. Pop. 1884.

STEFENITZ (Gross and Klein), a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. and 8 m. N.E. Stettin, on the Papen or Pfaffenwasser with a church and a trade in cattle. P. 1848.

STEFILAN (St.) a vil. and par. Switzerland, cant. and 28 m. S. by W. Bern in a romantic district on the Simme, above 1000 ft. above the level of the sea, one of the oldest in the Helvetia. Pop. 1418.

STEPHEN (St.) one of the Aleutian isls., Kodiak Archipelago lat. 56° 10' N. lon. 165° 22' W., N.W. of Telukoff Island, 8 m. long, with a reef of 3 m. projecting off its E. point. It sometimes bears the name of Foggy, on account of the fog which prevailed at the time of its discovery.

STEPHEN (St.), three pars. Eng.—1 Herts, 8140 ac. Pop. 1802.—2 (see *Bromwell*) Cornwall, 9008 ac. Pop. 3711.—3 (see *Salcombe*) Cornwall 6501 ac. Pop. 2908.

STEPHEN (St.) a vil. and par. England, co. Cornwall, on the brow of a lofty hill within 1 m. of Looe, it has an ancient and interesting church, an endowed school, and three small cattle-fairs. Area of par. 8905 ac. Pop. 924.

STEPNEY a par. England co. Middlesex, forming an E. suburb of London, 1 bank Thames, in the bor. of Tower Hamlets 2½ m. E. St. Paul's cathedral. It includes Mile End and Ratcliffe, and formerly included likewise Stratford Bow, Limehouse, Poplar, Blackwall, Bowdell St. George's to the East, Wapping, Spitalfields, Whitechapel, and Bethnal Green. It has several churches, places of worship for Baptists, Friends, Methodists, Independents, and R. Catholics, a Baptist college, established in 1810, several schools and almshouses, some extensive breweries, a distillery, many factories of floor-stone, tobacco-pipes, milk-stone, glass, chain cables, steam-engines, ropes, &c. It contains the basin of the Hogarth canal, at the junction with the Thames. The inhabitants are chiefly connected with the shipping. Area of par. 812 ac. Pop. 80,138.

STEPPINGLEY, par. Eng. Bedford 1680 ac. P. 404.

STERLITAMASK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 140 m. N.E. Orenburg, cap. circle, at the confluence of the Stera with the Bekle. It is surrounded by a wooden wall, builds a good navy bureau, and has a considerable trade in salt. In 1834, a shortage of supplies fell here. Pop. (1843), 5433.

STERMIZA, a vil. Dalmatia, circle Zara, dist. and 18 m. from Kula, at the source of the Baramina; with a Greek parish church. Pop. 1024.

STERNAZIA a tn, Naples, prov Otranto, S.S.E. Lecce; with a coast. Pop. 1230

STERNBERG, 1, A to Prussia, prov Brandenburg, gov and 22 m E. Frankfurt, on a lake, with a church, a paper-mill, a pitch-ore, glass-works, and a trade in wine and hops. Pop. 1428.—2, A to Austria, Moravia, circle and 10 m N.E. Olmütz, on the railway from Vienna to Prague. It is generally well built, has an old castle, church, and a cultivated spring; and various manufactures of linen and cotton goods. In 1789, the bursting of a water-spout destroyed a great part of the town, and 200 of the inhabitants. Pop. 6000.

STERNENBURG, a vil and par Switzland, can. and 7 m E.N.E. Zürich. It has a church and two schools. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in handicrafts and trade. They are very industrious, and often of a somewhat speculative turn. Pop. 1428

STERNFIELD, par Ling Suffolk 1105 ac. Pop. 718

STERNBERGER, a vil and com Belgium, prov Liege, on the Woluwe, 8 m E. Brussels. It has a brewery, a flour-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1041

STERZING, or Ströbenze, a tn Austria, Tyrol 28 m S Innsbruck, 1 bank Elanach with a church, manufactures of woollen cloth, tobacco-pipes, and spoons, and a considerable trade in wine, and in iron produced at the iron-works in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1800

STETCHWORTH, par Eng Cambridge, 2834 ac. Pop. 680

STETTIN several places Württemberg—1 (am-Benck) A vil circle Neckar, 8 m S. Stuttgart, with a church, a castle, and a trade in wine and fruit. Pop. 1955.—2 (am-Benck) A vil circle Neckar N.N.W. Brackenheim, 1 bank Leimbach with a church and a mill. Pop. 1005

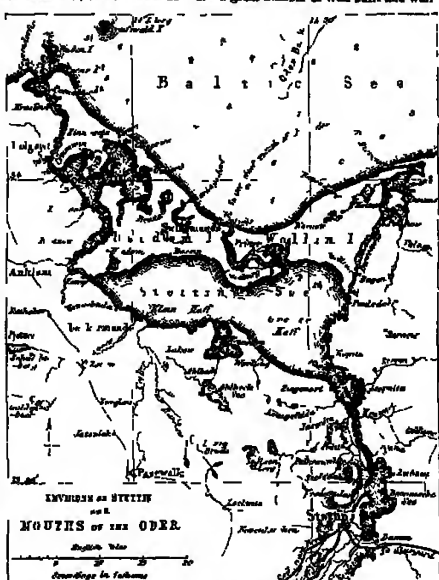
STETTEN (am Kitten Markt) a market tn. Baden Lake circle, about 6 m N.W. Sigmaringen with a church. Pop. 1017

STETTIN, a g. Prussia prov Pomerania, bounded N. by the Baltic, E. by Kistlin 8 Frankfurt and Potsdam, and W. Stralsund and grand duchy of Mecklenburg area, 2819 geo. sq. to The surface consists almost through out of a low flat, broken occasionally by hills of gentle elevation, and protected on the N. from the encroachment of the sea by a range of sand hills or dunes. More than one-third of the

whole is arable land of tolerable fertility about one-fifth is in wood, and nearly another fifth in heath and meadowy pasture. One remarkable feature of the government is the number and magnitude of its lakes, consisting chiefly of a series of expansive arms of the Oder as it approaches its termination in the Baltic. That river traverses the government in a N.E. direction, and either directly or by its tributaries and the expansive or high already referred to, receives the greater part of its drainage. In the N.E. a number of small streams send their waters directly to the sea. The principal crops are rye, barley, oats, pulse, and buckwheat. The average return does not exceed one in four. Flax and tobacco are extensively sown and here only occasionally grown. The produce of fruit is considerable; and the forests furnish ample supplies of wood both for timber and fuel, though for fuel more dependance is placed on the innumerable fields of peat spread over the government. Domestic animals are numerous and the rearing of horses, cattle, sheep, goats, swine, and poultry particularly common, forms an important occupation. Fish abound both on the coast and in the rivers and lakes. The only mineral of any importance is iron which supplies a few blast-furnaces. The principal manufactures are woollen and linen goods, hosiery hats, leather boots and shoes. Ship-building, also, is carried on to some extent. For administrative purposes the government is divided into 12 districts, of which that of Randow, at containing the town of Stettin, may be considered the capital. The inhabitants are almost all Protestants. Pop. (1849), 562,197

Vol. II

STETTIN (Latin, *Stettin*) a tn. and port, Prussia, cap. prov Pomerania, and gov. Stettin, on the Berlin and Stettin railway and 1 bank Oder have crossed by two wooden bridges, connecting the town with its large suburb Lastadie, 78 m N.E. Berlin. It is a place of great strength, being both surrounded by walls and defended by a citadel and several forts and outworks. It is entered by five gates, and possesses five large squares, the principal one adorned with a marble bust of Frederick II. and a great number of well built and well-



paved streets. It is the see of a Protestant bishop, and the seat of a superior provincial court and a number of important public offices and contains a royal castle, in which the old dukes of Pomerania resided, with a chapel, in which their remains are deposited. Five Protestant churches, a E. Catholic chapel a townhouse of the 18th century a gymnasium with a library, observatory and museum attached, a courthouse, amuseur theatre, normal, industrial, bourgeois, navigation and other schools a workhouse, orphan asylum several hospitals, and other benevolent endowments. The manufactures consist of woollen, linen, and cotton tissues, serge, ribbons, hats, cartrivans, and common leather. There are also a great number of famous breweries, sugar-refineries, vinegar-works, and building-yards, in which a great number of vessels are built. The shipping and trade are of very great importance, Stettin ranking, in this respect, as the first port of Prussia. The following table exhibits the arrivals and departures of vessels (exclusive of steamers), with their tonnage, at Swinemünde the port of Stettin in the years 1845-50, 52-58 and 1865—

Years	Arrived		Departed	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
1845	1190	140,090	1090	100,337
1850	1381	254,467	1408	379,866
1852	1462	280,72	1645	396,680
1854	2027	361,616	2016	397,572
1865	2679	561,333	2634	680,174

The value of the imports in 1849, was £1,657,984 of the exports £291,478, in 1864, £2,388,810, and £1,957,408 respectively. The principal articles of import were iron and copper dye-woods, harrings, salt coal train and other oils, sugar, cotton and other colonial produce. The principal exports were grain, wood, stiches, size and brandy. Characterize the Great and Maria Fedorovna, wife of the Emperor Paul) were born here. Stettin is a place of great antiquity. It originally belonged to the Slidini, a heathen tribe. In 1121 Boleslas, Duke of Poland gained possession and introduced Christianity. The peace of Westphalia gave it to the Swedes. From then it passed to the Prussians with whom though not without some interruptions, it has since remained. In 1171 it was besieged by the Danes, in 1677 by the Elector of Brandenburg. In 1713, by the Russians and from 1808 to 1813 it was occupied by the French. Pop. (1816) 25,081 (1849) 47,302 (1865) 70,759.

STETTIN a lagoon Friesland. See Hare.

STETTIN (Nev.) a co. Francis, prov. Pennsylvania, gov. and 39 sq. m. S.E. Klein, pop. circle, between lakes Stearns and Vilas. It has a court of law and several public offices, a church, castle, gymnasium, hospital, and poorhouse. Manufactures of woolen and linen cloth, serge, hats and leather, a trade in cloth, meat, and cattle. U. S. Station, Ohio 31 m. W. by S. PITTSBURGH, on the Ohio river, here about 1/2 m. wide, in an elevated plain with county buildings, 12 churches, an academy, five wool and two cotton factories, a paper-mill, two glass-works, several machine-shops and foundries and large manufactures of copperware. It has an extensive trade and in the vicinity are inexhaustible supplies of coal. P. (1850), 6139. STEUBOWITZ (Gauze and Klein) two nearly contiguous vils, Austria, Moravia, circle Brunn, near Zograbb, with a church. Pop. 1552.

STEVENAGE, a tn. and par. England, co. and 12 m. N. W. Hertford. It has a church, finely situated on a height. Wesleyan and Independent chapels, a grammar and a national school, manufactures of straw-plait, and a trade in slaughtered cattle, chiefly for the London market. Area of par., 4434 ac. Pop. 2118.

STEVENSTON a market tn. and par. Scotland, Ayrshire, dist. Cunningham, 52 m. S. W. Glasgow. It is well built, and has a handsome parish church, finely situated on a height above the town. Free and U. Presbyterians churches, a public library, a parochial and other schools. Many of the inhabitants are handloom weavers, and others are employed in the collieries and stone-quarries of the vicinity. The sawing of shivered wood employs a considerable number of females. Pop. in 2005. Area of par., 5 m. by 5 m. Pop. 8611.

STEVENTON a vil and par. England, co. Berks, on the Berks and White canal, and the Great Western railway which has here a station, 5 m. S. W. Abingdon with a church, a Baptist chapel, an endowed school and an ancient cross. Area of par., 5338 ac. Pop. 978.

STEVENTON, par. Eng. Hants 2100 ac. Pop. 187. STEVENINGTON, or STEVENTON, par. Eng. Bedford; 1960 ac. Pop. 668.

STEWART, island See New Zealand.

STEWARTON a bor. and par. Scotland, Ayrshire, dist. Cunningham. It bank Annot, here crossed by a good stone-bridge, and on the Scottish South-Western railway, 10 m. S. W. Glasgow. It consists of a main street nearly 1 m. long, and several narrow streets, lighted with gas, and of houses mostly well-built, and many of them with gardens attached; and has a handsome parish handloom Free, U. Presbyterian, and Independent churches, a parochial and other schools, a public library, townhouse, and jail. The chief manufactures are Highland homes and carpets, both made to some extent here, ordinary and damask cottons and silk goods, and steel clock-work, and there are also several mills for spinning and carding wool, hank and the works. Pop. in, 8164. Area of par. 10 m. by 4 m. Pop. 4523.

STEWKEY par. Eng. Bucks, 4880 ac. Pop. 1492.

STEWTON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 973 ac. Pop. 79.

STYRIA, a river, Austria, rises on the N. foot of the Styria, in a mountainous district of Upper Austria. It flows very accurately N. W. E., as the river of same name, joins 1 bank Enns, after a course of about 45 m. Great quantities of timber are floated down its stream.

STEYER a tn. Upper Austria, at the confluence of the Steyer with the Enns, 18 m. S. E. Linz. It consists of the town proper, which stands between the two rivers, surrounded by crumpled walls flanked with towers; and of two suburbs, with each of which it is connected by a bridge. Many of the houses are handsomely built in the Italian style; and of the three squares, the principal one is both large and elegant and adorned with fountains. The principal edifices are the town church, built after the model of St. Stephen's, Vienna, the church and monastery of the Dominicans, the latter now converted into a factory of Manchester goods; the old and new townhouses, with a collection of antiquities and other curiosities; the old castle, seated on a rocky height behind the town; the old Jewish college, barracks, theatre and three hospitals. The principal manufactures are cutlery, and various articles of steel and hardware, Steyer being the Austrian Sheffield. The only other manufactures of any note are calicoes, needlework, hosiery, and wax. As capital of the circle of Traun, Steyer is the seat of several provincial courts and offices. Pop. (1846), 10,198.

STYERMARK, prov. Austria. See STYRIA.

STYENING a market tn. and par. England, co. Sussex, at the foot of a lofty height above the Adur, here crossed by a bridge. It has a Congregational Methodist chapel, a free grammar and a national school, a mechanics institute, manufactures of parchment, two breweries, and corn-mills. Till disfranchised, Styening returned two members to Parliament. Area of par. 8883 ac. Pop. 1464.

STEYNTON, par. Wales, Pembrokeshire 7275 ac. P. 8616. STEZZANO (anc. Stetisum) a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy, 5 m. S. Bergamo with a handsome church, adorned with some good paintings. Pop. 2065.

STIA (Latin, Stagnel) a vil. and com. Tuscany comp. Ancona, at the confluence of the Stagno with the Arno, which is here crossed by a bridge, 25 m. S. Florence. It contains an ancient church and the remains of an old castle and has manufactures of woolen cloth and hats, and a trade in corn, chestnuts, and wine. Pop. 3824.

STIBBARD par. Eng. Norfolk, 1468 ac. Pop. 388. STIBBINGTON par. Eng. Huntingdon 1530 ac. P. 790. STIBNICZ (Gauze) a vil. Bohemia, circle Brunn, and about 16 m. from Konegspitz, on the Ebohmits with a church and numerous manufactures. Pop. 1205.

STICKFORD, par. Eng. Lincoln; 670 ac. Pop. 427.

STICKILLIN par. Ire. Louth, 1822 ac. Pop. 375.

STICKNEY par. Eng. Lincoln 4220 ac. Pop. 917.

STIECHOWITZ, a market tn. Bohemia, circle Brunn, 1 bank Moldau, 16 m. S. Prague at the confluence of the Kothaba with extensive powder-mills.

STIEGE a vil. Brunswick, dist. Blankenburg, on the Havel about 2 m. N. Haselbünde with a church, breweries, and a trade in wood and charcoal. Pop. 1255.

STIENS a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland 5 m. N. Leeuwarden with a church, two schools, and a poorhouse. Pop. (agricultural) 1617.

STIEPANOW, a market tn. Bohemia, circle Karczin, S. E. Prague with an old church, school, and townhouse, and a saw and several other mills. Pop. 1318.

STILRNE-OSANCE, a group of small isles Norway in the Fretke-Dord, bell and N. Stavanger in lat. 59° 10' N., lon. 5° 30' E.

STIFFKEY, par. Eng. Norfolk 3912 ac. Pop. 520. STIFFORD, par. Eng. Essex, 1603 ac. Pop. 810.

STIGLIANO a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 30 m. S. W. Matera, with a church, two chapels, and two convents, and a considerable trade in wine, oil, and cattle. Pop. 4300.

STIKADA a vil. Austria, Croatia, about 85 m. from Goplich. It is inhabited chiefly by frontier soldiers. There is a silver-mine in the vicinity. Pop. 1065.

STILLINGFLEET, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 6023 ac. Pop. 1694.

STILLINGTON, par. Eng. York (N. Riding), 2012 ac. Pop. 788.

STILLORGAN, par. Ire. Dublin, 690 ac. Pop. 1658. STILLWATER, a vil. and com. U. S. township, U. S. State, New York in the Champlain canal, and near 1 bank Hudson 23 m. N. Albany. It has good water-power and several manufactures; and to the N. of it are Bussie Heights, the scene of the action which led, in 1777 to the surrender of

the British under General Burgoyne. Pop. 2988.—2 A vii, cap. Washington county, territory of Minnesota, U. S. dist. Lake St. Croix, 31 m. N. N. R. Paul. It contains Presbyterian, Baptist, and Episcopal churches, the territorial penitentiary, two mills; and a population of about 800, chiefly employed in the lumber trade.

STILO [anc. *Conchinnus*] a tn Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra I 30 m. N.E. Gerace. It has two churches, and near it are the principal iron, lead, and copper mines of Calabria. It was almost destroyed by the Saracens, and had again become prosperous, when the great earthquake of 1783 suddenly made it almost a heap of ruins. Pop. 1800.

STILTON, a vil and par. England, co. and 13 m. N. W. Huntingdon, on the Romsey Ermin Street with a parish church, a Wesleyan chapel and a considerable trade in the famous cheese which bears its name, but is made 30 m. off, in Leicestershire. Area of par. 1630 ac. Pop. 801.

STINSFORD par. Eng. Dorset, 1929 ac. Pop. 873.

STIRCHLEY, par. Eng. Salop, 835 ac. Pop. 802.

STIRLING, or *Strathclyde*, a co. Scotland, bounded N. chiefly by the Forth, which separates it from the greater part of Perth and on whole of Clackmannanshire. E. Linlithgowshire, from which it is separated chiefly by the Edinburgh and Glasgow, and W. Loth. Loamond, greatest length, E. to W., 25 m., central breadth, N. to S., about 17 m., area, 499 sq. m. or 213,960 ac. It is of very irregular shape, and has also a greatly diversified surface, rising in the N. W. on the shores of Loch Lomond into the lofty Ben Lomond and traversed towards its centre by the Garraunock, Fintry and Campsie hills, while it slopes down towards the banks of the Forth, and spread out into two of the largest and deepest alluvial plains in the kingdom, known by the name of the carres of Stirling and Falkirk. The principal rivers are the Forth with its tributaries Carron and Avon, and the Kelvin a tributary of the Clyde. The lakes in addition to Loch Lomond, which it shares with Dumbartonshire are numerous, but for the most part insignificant. In the mountainous district of the W., the prevailing rocks are mica and chlorite slates, often fit for roofing but not very extensively quarried, owing to the difficulty of land-carriage. Immediately E. and S. of the slates, the old red sandstone becomes the prevailing formation, extending E. along the banks of the Forth nearly to the town of Stirling, and S. to the range of the Campsie Fells. That range consists almost entirely of porphyry and trap, but on some of its S. slopes, and still more in the carres E. of it, the carboniferous formation becomes largely developed, and several valuable coal-fields are extensively worked both for domestic use the supply of iron works, of which those of Carron are most important, and for exportation, chiefly by the shipping port of Grangemouth. The more elevated and rugged parts of the county are necessarily devoted to pasture, and where not too lofty or sterile, in general well wooded; the valleys and undulating slopes, and more especially the alluvial plains are fertile, the last, more especially, in the highest degree, and are under a system of agriculture as improved as any of which Scotland can boast. These plains also are admirably adapted for the growth of fruit-trees, and almost every farm has an orchard which often adds no inconsiderable item to the value of its produce. The chief branches of industry are mining, the smelting, casting, and working of iron and the manufacture of woollens and leather. The means of communication are, except in the mountainous districts, very ample, both by land and water, the former by the Edinburgh and Glasgow Central and the Glasgow Central, and the Glasgow railway, and the latter by the Forth and its tributary Carron, and by the Forth and Clyde canal. The most important towns are Stirling (the capital) Falkirk, and Grangemouth. Pop. 86,237.

STIRLING, a royal, mun. and par. bor. and river-port, Scotland, esp. above on a beautifully situated on a commanding height overlooking the windings of the Forth, where it first ceases to be navigable, and is crossed by an ancient and a handsome masonry bridge, and on the Scottish Central and the Stirling and Dunfermline railways, 31 m. W. W. Edinburgh. It consists of an ancient portion, which is very irregularly laid out, and formed of steep winding streets, climbing the height towards the castle; and of a modern portion, situated on lower ground to the N.E., and composed for the most part of handsome modern houses. Among the public build-

ings, many of which derive much interest from their antiquity and the historical associations connected with them, the first place is due to the castle which, with the rock on which it stands, forms a conspicuous object, not only to the country immediately around, but to several adjoining, and even to some distant counties. It crowns a rocky eminence, which rises 220 ft. above the plain and terminates precipitously on the N. W. side of the town. It is of such ancient date that its earliest fortifications are attributed to the Roman general Agricola, and its importance as a military station is proved by the Roman road which passes immediately beneath it. As early as the 10th century, it began to hold a prominent place in Scottish history, and few important events took place while Scotland formed a separate kingdom, in which it did not share. Almost every apartment in it has some tale of thrilling interest or horror. The principal buildings, as they now stand are the governor's house, formerly the royal palace, to a chamber of which, still known as the Douglas-room, an earl of that name was mortally stabbed by James II, and in another apartment of which the same James as well as James V. were born the parliament house, once a noble fabric, and still of imposing exterior, though completely defaced within by having been converted into men's rooms and other accommodations, the chapel-royal, partly occupied for religious service and partly as an armory, and another place begun by James V. but finished by his unhappy daughter Mary and more remarkable for the grotesqueness than for the regularity of its architecture. The buildings and other objects within the town, particularly deserving of notice, are the old church, a large and handsome structure with a massive and lofty tower originally the church of a Franciscan convent, but now entirely defaced as to its external appearance by a partition dividing it into two parish churches, the New North also a parish church, a Baptist, Independent, Reformed Presbyterian Episcopalian B. Catholic two Free, and two U. Presbyterian churches, a high school of some celebrity, and various other schools, an ancient townhouse with a spire, a curious old residence of the earls of Mar, called Mar's Work an Athenaeum for which a handsome building has been erected an extensive agricultural museum formed by the enterprise of a private gentleman, commodious markets, a very extensive new rail and several hospitals. The principal manufactures are woollens consisting chiefly of tartans, tartan shawls, and carpets leather ropes carriages, soap, and candles. The weekly market is well supplied with cere and provisions, and there are numerous inns, chiefly for horses and cattle. The trade, carried on at a good quay with not much depth of water is considerable, and the salmon-fishings of the Forth have long formed an important source of revenue. Stirling was first incorporated as a royal burgh by Alexander I., and now under the Reform Act, unites with Dunfermline, Collieston, Inverkeithing and South Queensferry in sending a member to Parliament. Pop. 12,837.

STIRLING a maritime co. W. Australia, 50 m. long by 40 m. broad. It is hilly heavily timbered, and swamps are numerous. The coast is much indented with bays and inlets.

STISTED par. Eng. Essex, 2967 ac. Pop. 688.

STITCHELL and Huxar, par. Scot. Roxburgh, 6 m. by 4 m. Pop. 893.

STITCHMAN S (St.), par. Eng. Cornwall 4291 ac. P. 3280.

STIVICHALL, tn. and township, Hungary, 47 sq. leagues.

STIVINA, or *Storva*, a vil. America, Moravia, 60 m. N. W. near Bradach with a church and a refinery of potash P. 1045.

STIVICHALL par. Eng. Warwick, 860 ac. Pop. 91.

STIXWOLD par. Eng. Lincoln, 2250 ac. Pop. 256.

STOBO, par. Scot. Peebles, 7 m. by 6 m. Pop. 478.

STOCK, two pars. Eng. —1 Eng. 1849 ac. 1 op. 702.

2 (Glostershire) 2849 ac. Pop. 98.

STOCKACH, a tn. Baden, Lake Aare, on the Aare, 15 m. N. W. W. Constance. It is walled and has two gates, a church, a school, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth and hosiery. Pop. 1655.

STOCKBRIDGE, a bor., market tn., and par. England, co. Southampton, 1 bank Aston, about 9 m. N. W. W. Winchester. It has little or no trade, its prosperity chiefly depending on the traffic occasioned by its being a considerable thoroughfare. Area of par., 1115 ac. Pop. 1066.

STOCKBURY par. Eng. Kent, 2940 ac. Pop. 589.

STOCKEN or **SPACKER**, a market in Bohemia, circled and 29 m. S.E. of Cassau; with an old church, school, and considerable manufactures of glass, and a distillery. P. 1869. **STOCKERAU** is in Lower Austria, on an arm of the Danube, at the confluence of the Gyller and Romy, 7 m. W. W. Korneuburg. It contains a number of handsome buildings, and on its loftiest site stands the parish church of St. Stephen, an elegant structure, with a lofty and richly-decorated tower. Other buildings of note are the castle of Freiseck, now the townhouse; the military commission-house, the high-school, poorhouse, Franciscan monastery hospital, and infirmary. The manufactures consist of woollens and coarse slates, leather, vinegar, and refined sugar, and there is a trade in corn. Pop. 8659.

STOCKERSTON per Eng. Leicester; 973 ac. 1 89. **STOCKHEIM**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Limburg; 1. bank Meuse, 18 m. N.E. Hasselt. It has manufactures of wicker-work, two breweries, a distillery, a flour-mill, and dye-works. The village was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1899. Pop. 1185.

STOKHOD a river, Russia, rises in the W. of gov. Volhynia, flows N.N.E. into gov. Minsk, and joins the bank Pripiet, near the confluence of gov. Udoinsk. total course, 110 m.

STOCKHOLM [Swedish *Stokholm*, Spanish *Estocolmo*, Italian *Stoccolma*] a city of N. Europe, cap. of the Swedish monarchy, beautifully and picturesquely situated between

Lake Malar and the Baltic; lat. (observatory) 59° 20' 38" N. lon. 18° 57' 43" E. (m.); 880 m. N.E. Copenhagen, and 440 m. W. & W. St. Petersburg. It stands partly on the N. and S. sides of the strait, which communicates between the lake and the sea, and partly on several islands, which are connected with the mainland and with each other by a number of bridges. The finest of these bridges is the Nyabron or New Bridge, which joins the largest of the islands, called the Stadon or City with the N. side of the strait. When approached from the Baltic, the appearance presented by the city is very grand and imposing, but a still better view is obtained from the Mosebacke, a rugged hill on the S. side of the mainland from a platform on the summit of which the eye takes in the whole city and its environs, and beholds a panorama which in many respects resembles that of Venice, but surpasses it in natural beauty. The whole site covers an area of nearly 5 sq. m., and has a circuit of about 9 m. Till lately Stockholm was unprovided with defences of any kind, but a strong cliford has recently been erected on the small island of Kastellholmen, while the works of Waxholm have been so much strengthened as effectually to command the only channel by which a hostile approach by sea could be attempted. The principal part of Stockholm, or the city proper, is situated on the three islands of Gamla Stockholm, Nya Stockholm, and Helgeandsholmen. It is the smallest and oldest part but at the same time the closest built and most densely-peopled. It consists



for the most part of narrow and crooked streets and lanes, though, from its antiquity, many of the most interesting objects which the town possesses are situated within it. Norraden on the N., separated from the city proper by the Moreström, and Söderman on the S., separated from it by the

Söderström, though considered only as its suburbs, far surpasses it both in extent and regularity of structures. The houses in the city are generally of stone, but in the suburbs more frequently of brick, stuccoed over, and coloured white, yellow, or light blue.

The public buildings are numerous, but not very remarkable. By far the finest is the palace, which, situated on the highest part of Gustavsholm, is seen towering with its vast and massive walls above all the neighbouring houses. It was commenced by the oldest Xenia, in 1597, on the site of a much older structure, which had recently been burnt down, and was completed on his designs by his son in 1753. It is built in the form of a quadrangle, with two wings, and inclosed a large court. The basement story is of granite, the rest brick and stucco. The finest front is the S.E. which is adorned with six Corinthian pillars, the N.W. entrance rising from the quay at the foot of the new bridge, leads to a spacious platform. The whole structure is chaotic, simple, massive, and finely proportioned. Besides the apartments of the royal family, and the chapel, it contains a royal library of 50,000 vols., and some rare and curious MSS., and a museum possessing many valuable northern, Tuscan, and Egyptian antiquities, a cabinet of 50,000 coins and medals considered one of the finest collections of the kind in Europe, and a picture-gallery with fine specimens of almost all the great masters.



THE ROYAL PALACE, STOCKHOLM.

The churches are 70 in number, including, in addition to those of the national establishment a French Reformed, a Dutch Reformed, an English, a Greek Russian and a R. Catholic. There is also a synagogue. Few of the churches possess much architectural merit. The oldest is St. Nicolas, in which the sovereigns are crowned. It was founded in 1260 but has undergone so many changes that the original building has disappeared. It is surmounted by a lofty tower, and contains the tombs of King Magnus Bonck, and his queen Blonka. The Riddarholm Kyrka, or church, was originally attached to a monastery and possesses considerable historical interest, both from the scenes which have taken place in it and from containing the ashes of a long line of Swedish monarchs. Its style was originally Gothic, but has been much defaced by modern alterations. Service is performed in this church only once a-year. The church of Adolphus Frederick, in the Norrmalm, is built in the form of a cross and is rendered conspicuous by its elegant tower crowned by a copper dome. The only other public edifice deserving of notice are the Över-Sjukhusethus (governor's house), a handsome structure, by Tensin facing the quay on which a granite obelisk, in honor of Gustavus III. has been erected the Riddarhus, where the states and also the academy of sciences hold their meetings, and the shields of about 8000 Swedish nobles are hung up the exchange the mint, of little merit as a building but with a good collection of minerals the townhouse, a large pile, in which the principal courts of justice are accommodated the post-office, bank, merchants' house royal theatre, and opera-house, the arsenal, and barracks. Among the educational establishments are a medical college, with a general superintendence of all the medical establishments of the kingdom a technological institute, a navigation-school, and school of design. The principal benevolent institutions are a blind and deaf and dumb asylum, a lunatic asylum, the

Ceraphim infirmary occupying a handsome edifice, with lofty and spacious apartments, and 800 beds Drottik's hospital, the burgher widow's hospital, and the garrison infirmary. The associations, literary societies, artistic, &c., are very numerous, and include, among others the academy of sciences in which the celebrated chemist Berzelius long held a distinguished place the Swedish academy, the academy of history and antiquities, the musical academy, and medical, agricultural and horticultural societies. Few cities can boast of finer promenades. Of these the most frequented are the Djurgården, or Deer-park, remarkable for its picturesque beauties, its magnificent trees and drives, the Ladugårds Gården, or review ground the Haga park, the beautiful cemetery adjoining and the park of Carlberg finely planted, and connected with the city by a long and beautiful avenue.

The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen, flax, cotton, and silk goods porcelain and stoneware, glass, tallow, refined sugar ironware, including large castings and machinery. The trade has the advantage of a harbour which, though somewhat difficult of access, from the length and intricacy of the channels which lead to it, is capacious, and has depth of water sufficient for the largest vessels at its quays. The principal exports are iron copper tar and timber the imports, colonial produce, wine, fruit silk &c. The inland trade is also of no inconsiderable extent.

Stockholm was founded about 1260 by Burger Jari. It was fortified at an early period, and stood several sieges. One of the most memorable of these was in 1561 when it was defended against the Swedes for the crown of Denmark by the Danish queen Christina another still more memorable was in 1520, when an equally heroic female Christina Gyllensterna, widow of Sten Sture, held it for the Swedes against the perfidious and sanguinary Christian II. The capitulation made was shamefully violated by the king who after pleading himself to respect the rights of the inhabitants was guilty of the most atrocious massacres. The indignation which was thus produced in all quarters of the country paved the way for the war of liberation which conducted by Gustavus Vasa, at length terminated gloriously by the expulsion of the Danes, and the establishment of Sweden as an independent kingdom. Pop. (1851) 98,070, (1865) 143,361.

STOCKLAND two para. Eng.—1 Dorset 5849 ac. Pop. 1184.—2, (Bristol) Somerset 1850 ac. Pop. 181.

STOCKLEIGH two para. Eng. Devon.—1 (Exgliff), 1110 ac. Pop. 120.—2 (Tamer), 1339 ac. Pop. 231.

STOCKLIMF two para. Eng. Somerset.—1, (Mogdale), 199 ac. Pop. 110.—2 (Ottens), 230 ac. Pop. 129.

STOCKORN a mountain, Switzerland, sea and 18 m. S. Bern, W. of Lake Thun. It is composed of limestone, attains the height of nearly 7000 ft. and terminates in a remarkable conical peak commanding a most extensive view.

STOCKPORT a market in and par. and man bor. Eng. Lanc., Cheshire, 5 m. S.E. Manchester on the Mersey joined here by the Tame, and crossed by four bridges one of them a handsome modern structure of 11 arches and on the London and North-Western railway which here has two stations. It occupies an elevated uneven and rugged area, so that the houses rise in irregular tiers, giving it at all times a picturesque and at night, when its various factories are lighted up, a very striking appearance. The streets, though generally steep and narrow are well paved and lighted with gas the supply of water is both ample and abundant and the market place, situated on a tolerably level summit, is spacious. Beside the town proper there are several extensive suburbs, as Heaton Norris (which see) Edgley, Farnworth, &c. The principal buildings and establishments are the parish church of St. Mary, a handsome modern structure in the later English style, with an ancient chancel, a lofty pinnacled tower with a peal of eight bells, containing also some interesting monuments St. Thomas church, an elegant building in the Grecian style, with a tower crowned by a spire. St. Peter's of arch a neat brick building, with a square tower; Christ

church (Horton-Norfolk), with a fine spire; St Paul's church, Portwood, a church in the Gothic style, recently erected, a new church, to be called St. Mathew's, is now (1854) in course of erection in Eghley also various dissenting chapels, including four Independent, five Wesleyan Methodists, five each, New Connexion Methodists, Primitive Methodists, Baptist, and E. Catholic, Wesleyan Association, Unitarian, and New Jerusalem, one each and a Friends' meeting-house, the barracks, courthouses, and union house the grammar, British, national, and other schools, among which is the Stockport Sunday-school attended by upwards of 3800 children every Lord's day and occupying a large brick building of four stories, erected by subscription at an expense of above £10 000; attached to it are three district schools, with an average attendance of 1100 children, the mechanics institute, the infirmary occupying a handsome stone-building, whose site renders it one of the most conspicuous objects in passing through the town, the new cemetery, covering a large and well-laid out plot of ground, with a small but handsome chapel, and the railway- viaduct on the London and North-Western railway, a magnificent structure which spans a great portion of the town, including the river Mersey by 76 semicircular arches, 22 of which are of 63 ft. span, and the centre one 110 ft. above the bed of the river. The cotton manufacture is the staple of the town and, in addition to numerous large factories, employing upwards of 2800 horse-power between spinning and weaving there are several print, bleach and dye works. The weaving and throwing of silk, at one time the most important branch of industry here, has greatly declined, only a few hands being now employed in it, as well as in the manufacture of silk goods, thread, brushes, &c. Several hands are still employed in hutting. There are also several engine and machine shops, iron and brass foundries, breweries, and brick-works. The weekly market, chiefly for cheese, vegetables, &c. is important and there are four annual fairs Stockport being centrally situated at the junction of several Roman roads is supposed to have been an important Roman station and to have had a fort on the summit of what is now called the Castle Yard from the castle which was subsequently erected upon it, but has altogether disappeared. During the last civil war Stockport was garrisoned by the parliamentarians, and became the scene of some severe struggles between them and the royalists. In virtue of privileges first conferred by the Reform Act, it is governed by a mayor 18 aldermen, and 42 councillors and sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. (hor.) 53,835.

The parish of Stockport includes the chapelry of Daley Sunday Dukinfield, Hyde, Marple, Horbury, Bromley or Chadwick and the townships of Bramhall, Bredbury, Brinnington, Etchells or Stockport-Etchells, Offerton Torkington, and Werneth. Area, 21,575 ac. Pop. 91,425. (Local Correspondent, *Bagshaw's History of County Palatine of Chester*, 1850.)

STOCKSTADT, a vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, near a bank Meiss, here crossed by a bridge with a church. P 1294.

STOCKTON five par. Eng.—1 Norfolk 1061 ac. Pop. 149—2 Warwick, 1800 ac. Pop. 451—3, Wilt 2000 ac. Pop. 860—4, Worcester 635 ac. Pop. 181—5, (see *de Ruz*) York (of Midland) 3270 ac. Pop. 475.

STOCKTON, a in New S. Wales, co. Gloucester, on the shores of Port Hunter, opposite Newcastle.

STOCKTON, a, in U. States, California, on the Stockton slough or canal, which contains the bank waters formed by the junction of the San Joaquin with the Sacramento, 59 m. from Valjejo. It occupies a peninsula between the three branches into which the slough divides and, as a town, ranks next to San Francisco and Sacramento. It owes its prosperity to its central position in the valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin making it the depot for the supply of all the S. m. and its to its harbour, which is accessible at all seasons by vessels drawing 9 ft. Steamers ply regularly to it. It was settled in 1848. Pop. (1853), 4000.

STOCKTON upon Tress, a considerable market tn., municipal bor., and par. Eng., in the co. of Durham, on a height above a bank Toss, which is navigable 8 m. above the town, and falls into the German Ocean 12 m. below, and at the junction of the Stockton and Darlington, Stockton, Hartlepool and Clarence, and the Leeds Northern railways. It is entered from the S. by a handsome bridge across the

river; is well built, chiefly of brick, and laid out with considerable regularity, consisting of a spacious main street, nearly 1 m. long from S. to N., and several other streets parallel or at right angles to it, and two handsome churches with an elegant spire, a chapel of ease with a tower 80 ft. high, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist, Scotch Presbyterian, Independent, Quaker Baptist, R. Catholic, and Unitarian chapels, national, British, infant, industrial, and other schools a quadrangular townhall with a clock-tower and spire, a mechanics institute, custom house, assembly-rooms, dispensary some almshouses, and a handsome Doric stone-column, 83 ft. high, in the centre of the market-place. The manufactures are chiefly linen and sailcloth and there are also building-yards, ropewalks, iron and brass foundries, breweries, oars and other mills. The harbour has been improved, so as to admit vessels of 800 tons, and having been made a homing-port for certain goods, has become the centre of a considerable trade, both coastwise, chiefly with London, Hull, Leth &c., and foreign with the Baltic, Holland, Hamburg and the British colonies. The principal foreign exports are lead and coal, and the imports, timber for ship-building and ordinary purposes tallow &c. In 1851, the tonnage belonging to the port was 27 730 tons; the vessels entered were 1011 (59,525 tons) and cleared 8486 (958,354 tons) Pop. bor. 10,172. Area of par., 6180 ac. Pop. 10,459.

STOCKWOLD par. Eng. Dorset 692 ac. Pop. 43.

STODMARSH, par. Eng. Kent 595 ac. Pop. 355.

STODY, par. Eng. Norfolk 1771 ac. Pop. 187.

STOGUMBER a vil. par. and watering-place, England, co. Somerset, 11 m N.W. Taunton. It has an ancient large church, a Baptist chapel and a school. Some brewing is carried on. Area of par., 5777 ac. Pop. 1458.

STOGURREY, or STOKES-COURT, par. Eng. Somerset 8892 ac. Pop. 1472.

STOKE, 47 par. Eng.—1 Chester 2740 ac. Pop. 402—2 Kent 3990 ac. Pop. 622—3, Warwick 920 ac. Pop. 1031—4, (Alsea, or Alsea), Dorset 9400 ac. Pop. 810—5, (Alsea, or Alsea), Northampton 1841 ac. Pop. 819—6, (Alsea, or Alsea), Suffolk 1200 ac. Pop. 297—7, (Alsea, or Alsea), Suffolk 1200 ac. Pop. 1249—8, (Alsea, or Alsea), Hereford and Worcester 2078 ac. Pop. 843—9, (Alsea, or Alsea), Northampton 2589 ac. Pop. 861—10, (Alsea, or Alsea), Devon 1217 ac. Pop. 420—11, (Alsea, or Alsea), Hereford 1850 ac. Pop. 151—12, (Alsea, or Alsea), Suffolk 1361 ac. Pop. 911—13, (Alsea, or Alsea), Cornwall 8732 ac. Pop. 2906.

—14 (D'Abernon) Surrey 2027 ac. Pop. 385—15, (Dyke) Northampton 1000 ac. Pop. 145—16, (Dry) Leicestershire and Rutland 1800 ac. Pop. 63—17, (Leas) Dorset 2378 ac. Pop. 630—18, (Leas) Wilt 1730 ac. Pop. 635—19, (Leas), Hereford 2359 ac. Pop. 616—20, (Leas), Devon 3075 ac. Pop. 718—21, (Gifford) Gloucestershire 2065 ac. Pop. 428—22, (Goldingham) Bucks 2061 ac. Pop. 942—23, (St. Gregory), Somerset 8790 ac. Pop. 1477—24, (Hart-Guildford) Surrey 2314 ac. Pop. 2507—25, (Hart-Guildford) Somerset 1830 ac. Pop. 1404—26, (Hart-Guildford) Bucks 1470 ac. Pop. 408—27, (Hart-Guildford) Norfolk 1659 ac. Pop. 451—28, (Leas) Hereford 2005 ac. Pop. 378—29, (Leas, or St. Michael) Somerset 3071 ac. Pop. 921—30, (Leas) Oxford 1738 ac. Pop. 631—31, (Middenside), Bucks 1460 ac. Pop. 538—32, (St. Mary) Gloucestershire 223 ac. Pop. 276—33, (St. Mary), Wilt 2750 ac. Pop. 553—34, (St. Mary), Oxford 634 ac. Pop. 160—35, (North) Somerset 778 ac. Pop. 194—36, (North), Somerset 860 ac. Pop. 30—37, (Pier), Somerset 1432 ac. Pop. 68—38, (Pier), Hereford 2569 ac. Pop. 424—39, (Pier) Devon 2426 ac. Pop. 376—40, (South), Lincoln 2270 ac. Pop. 401—41, (South) Oxford 2440 ac. Pop. 856—42, (South), Somerset 603 ac. Pop. 837—43, (Thames), Oxford 859 ac. Pop. 108—44, (Upper-Thames) Bucks 2602 ac. Pop. 887—45, (Vale), Somerset 1090 ac. Pop. 440—46, (Wash), Dorset, 1098 ac. Pop. 124—47, (Wash) Essex 580 ac. Pop. 100.

STOKE-DARRELL, a vil. and par. Eng., co. Devon. The village lies on an elevated site in the immediate vicinity of Plymouth, of which it forms a suburb. The parish includes Devonport and Morfeaton. Area, 3850 ac. P. 56,180.

STOKE-FERRY, a market tn. and par. Eng., co. Norfolk, on the Wisney, which here becomes navigable, 37 to S.E.W. Norwich; with a parish church, a Wesleyan chapel, and an extensive trade in malt, oars, timber, and coal Area of par., 2059 ac. Pop. 820.

STOKE NEAR NAYLAND, a vi and par England, co Suffolk, 2 m N.E. by N Nayland, with a church about 400 years old, Episcopal and R. Catholic chapels, and national infant, and other schools. Area of par 2377 ac. Pop. 1406.

STOKE NEWINGTON, a par England, co Middlesex, about 8 m. N.E. London, of which it is a suburb. It consists principally of a long street, stretching along the road to Cambridge. The New River, which winds through the parish, supplies the inhabitants with water and the New River Company have here two large reservoirs covering 88 acres. Area of par, 689 ac. Pop. 4940.

STOKE-POWELL, a vi and par England co. Bucks, 3 m N. Blough, with a church, chiefly interesting because the churchyard contains the remains of the poet Gray and is the home of his *Waggon*. A Wesleyan chapel, a national school and an hospital. Area of par, 2500 ac. Pop. 1501.

STOKE-PRISON, a vi and par England, co Worcester on the Worcester and Birmingham canal and the Birmingham and Gloucester railway, 2 m S. Birmingham. It has a handsome parish church a national school, manufactures of needles, and very extensive salt, alkali soap and other chemical works. Area of par, 849 ac. Pop. 1613.

STOKE-VEY TOWN, a market in, par, hor, and par England co and 14 m N by W Stafford. The parish which is of great extent, includes about two-thirds of the populous district of the Potteries, embracing several district parishes and townships, among which are Burslem, Lane-End, Langton, Hanley and other seats of the pottery-manufacture. The town, situated on the Trent, the great trunk Trent canal and the N. Staffordshire railway, has undergone great improvements within recent years, and may now be considered well built, is lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water, and has a handsome parish church in the later English style, with a beautifully painted window and several good music masters, Baptist, Quaker and Wesleyan, Primitive, and New Connexion Methodist chapels, a national school, an elegant townhall, extensive manufactures of china and earthenware, and connected with these, numerous wharfs, warehouse, mills, and other buildings. Lightfoot, the eminent Hebrew scholar was born in Stoke rectory. The hor sends two members to Parliament. Pop. 64,227. Area of par, 10,490 ac. Pop. 67,942.

STOKEHAM, a vi and par England, co Devon, 4 m S. W. of Stokeham. Area of par, 554 ac. Pop. 60.

STOKELATEIGNHEAD, par Eng Devon 2.31 ac. Pop. 683.

STOKENCHURCH par Eng Oxford 4308 ac. P. 1422.

STOKENHAM, or **STOKINGHAM** par Eng Devon, 6011 ac. Pop. 1603.

STOKESLEY, par Eng Salop 8567 ac. Pop. 533.

STOKESLEY with **HUNTINGTON**, par Eng Norfolk 2119 ac. Pop. 453.

STOKESLEY, a market in, par England on York (N Riding), 1 bank Leven, 37 m. N York with a parish church, places of worship for various Dissenting bodies, a free grammar-school, a national school, a dispensary and several charitable societies. Area of par, 6333 ac. Pop. 3440.

STOLATZ, a in European Turkey, prov Herzegovina, 17 m. S.E. Mostar. Pop. 1300.

STOLBERG, a in Prussia, prov Saxony, gov and 48 m. W N W. Mansburg, cap. of county Stolberg-Stolberg among the Harz Mountains. It has three churches, a chapel, a castle, with a library and small academy a courthouse, lyceum, orphan and ordinary hospitals, manufactures of linen paper, and gunpowder and a walk mill. Pop. 2800.

STOLOVOI, an in Arctic Ocean in the archipelago of New Siberia, which extends to the N of Siberia, between Cape Evator and the mouths of the Lena, near lat. 74° N., lon. 185° E. Its name, meaning "pillar," has been given to it from its columnar form, which rises precipitously from the sea, and looks as if it formed the top of a mountain entirely concealed by ice, which makes it inaccessible. A number of arrows seen upon it prove that it must formerly have been accessible, and actually visited by navigators.

STOLZBERG, a in Rhénish Prussia, gov and 7 m. E. Ais-la-Chapelle. It has three churches, an industrial school, and important manufactures, of which brass-ware and various articles in brass, are the staple but which also make cutlery, needles and pins, tobacco, woollen cloth, flannel, wax cloth, and cutlery. Pop. 3606.

STOLLBERG a in Saxony, circle Silesia, cap. hall. 9 m. S.E. W. Chemnitz, with two churches, an industrial and free school, and manufactures of woollen and flaxen cloth; blackbirds cotton and saw mills. Near it are slate-quarries, a seam of fuller's earth, and a silver-mine. Pop. 8522.

STOLPE or **STOLP**, a in Prussia, prov Pomerania, gov and 88 m. N.E. Küllin, on the Stolpe, which is here navigable. It is walled has four gates a castle, three churches, two hospitals, a house of invalids, a court of law and several public offices. Manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hats, copperware, starch, tobacco leather, and articles in amber, several mills, and a trade in wood. Pop. (1846) 10,079.

—The river issues from a lake on the frontiers of W. Prussia, enters Pomerania flows circuitously N.W. past Stolpe and falls into the Baltic after a course of about 60 m.

STOLPEN a in Saxony circle Bautzen, 15 m. E. Dresden. It has manufactures of linen and hosiery. There are fine hamlets preemptions in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1288.

STOLWJJK, a vi. Holland, prov E. Holland 14 m. E. N.E. Rotterdam with a church, a tannery, a Holland walk, and a coar-mill. Pop. (agricultural) 1275.

STOLZ, a in Prussia, prov Silesia, gov and 88 m. Breslau, with a church, a castle, a distillery, several mills, and a limestone-quarry. Pop. 1224.

STOLZENAU a vi Hanover, (Okerhoya, on the Weser, 60 m. W N W. Hanover with an old castle, still the residence of the counts of Hoya and afterwards occasionally of George II of England and some shipping and trade. 1 1788.

STOLZENHAHN a vi Holstein, circle Lüneburg, on a mountain-slope 30 m from Karlebad. It has a school and several mills. Pop. 1009.

STOMMELN, a in Rhénish Prussia, gov and N W Cologne with a church, a mill, and a trade in wool. 1 1500.

STONAR, par Eng Kent; 670 ac. Pop. 44.

STONDON two par. Eng. — (1) *Masssey*, Essex 1120 ac. Pop. 268 — (2) *Upper Bedford*; 575 ac. Pop. 40.

STONE, a market in, par England co. Stafford. The town 1 bank Trent, 5 m N Stafford has a convenient market-place of recent formation, two churches places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans a free school, iron-works, and some minor charities. Shows are manufactured here to a considerable extent, and there are two breweries. Pop. 3448. Area of par 20 030 ac. Pop. 6788.

STONE, a vi par Eng. — (1) Bucks 2590 ac. Pop. 780.

— (2) Kent 8042 ac. Pop. 424 — (3) Worcester, 3450 ac. Pop. 478 — (4) *near Dorchester*; Kent; 3305 ac. Pop. 829.

— (5) *Easton*; Somerset 1874 ac. Pop. 471 — (6) *near Farnham*; Kent; 758 ac. Pop. 91.

STONEHARTY par Irei Kilkenny 1490 ac. P. 562.

STONEHAYVE, par Eng York (N Riding) 2532 ac. Pop. 377.

STONEHALL, par Irei Westmeath 8000 ac. P. 464.

STONEHAM two par. Eng. Hants — (1), *(North)*, 5010 ac. Pop. 726 — (2), *(South)*, 8577 ac. Pop. 4981.

STONEHAYVE N a seaport in and ber of harbor, Scotland co. Kincardine, 15 m S by W Aberdeen about 1 m from the railway thence to Dundee, lat. 56° 58' N lon. 2° 15' 45' W (N.) at the head of a bay at the influx of the Carron, here crossed by a bridge. It is divided into the old town, on the bank of the river, consisting chiefly of one spacious but irregular street, and the new town, on the bank, containing several well formed streets diverging from a square in the centre, in which is the handsome market-house. The houses here are well-built, and have a handsome appearance.

Near it are two parish churches and there are also Free and U. Presbyterian churches, an ancient Episcopal and a Methodist chapel a country courthouse and jail a literary and scientific institute, and a library. Weaving cotton and linen fabrics for Aberdeen houses is carried on, and there are a distillery and brewery and some mills for spinning cotton yarn. The trade of the port consists principally in the importation of coal and iron, bone-ash, salt, staves and timber, potash, and groceries and in the exportation of grain, potatoes, whisky, cured fish, timber, and live-stock. E. and S.E. winds cause a great swell in the harbour which is a natural basin, and dries at low-water so do the rocks on which the pier is erected for a full cable length out beyond the pier. Two fixed lights are placed on the latter, 30 ft. above high-water. Pop. (hor.) 3540.

STONEHENGE. *See* WITTS.
STONEHOUSE, a town, England—1, A vil and par., co. Gloucester, on the Stroudwater canal and the Bristol and Birmingham railway, which has here a station, 3 m W Stroud. It has an ancient parish church, Independent and W. chapel, an endowed school and extensive manufacture of broad-cloth. Area of par., 1625 ac. Pop. 2598.
 —2, (Kee), A tn. and par., co. Devon, in the bar of Devonport, and forming a suburb of Plymouth. It has several well-formed and well-built streets, a handsome modern parish and a district church, Wesleyan, Baptist, Independent, and E. Catholic chapel, a royal naval hospital, occupying with its spacious lawn, an area of 24 ac., royal marine barracks, an immense and magnificent victualling establishment, approached through a grand gateway and beautiful colonnade, manufactures of vermilion, soap, and tallow, commodious quays for merchant vessels, and a battery and several forts, commanding the entrance of the Hamoaze. Pop. (tn.) 2086. Area of par., 885 ac. Pop. 11 946.

STONEHOUSE a vil and par Scotland, co. Lanark. The village, 15 m S.E. Glasgow consists chiefly of thatched houses. Inhabitants engaged in weaving silk, cotton, and woollen dresses and also in the lime, coal, and tile works of the vicinity. Area of par. 6 m. by 3 m. Pop. 3781.

STONELEIGH a vil and par England co. Warwick, on the London and Birmingham railway and on the Soave, which here, a little above its junction with the Avon, is crossed by an ancient stone bridge of eight arches, 4 m S. Coventry. It has an ancient and interesting parish church a free school, several almshouses, and the remains of an ancient abbey the site of which is now occupied by a splendid modern mansion. Area of par. 9907 ac. Pop. 1284.

STONELEY, par Eng. Leicesters 1570 ac. Pop. 286.
STONELEY D par Eng Oxford 1020 ac. P 632

STONEKIRK par Scot. Wigtown 7 m by 8 m. P 3321

STONEHAM, three pars. Eng. Suffolk—1, (Lapwell) 2529 ac. Pop. 814. 2, (Earl), 2520 ac. Pop. 860—3 (Purton) 1193 ac. Pop. 492

STONEHUNTON a shipping bar and port of entry U. States, Connecticut, 65 m E. New Haven with four churches, two academies extensive manufactures of plaids and plain linens and a considerable shipping-trade. Many vessels are engaged in the whale seal and cod fisheries. Pop. (1860) 6484.

STONTON W. VILLAGE, par Eng. Leicesters 1190 ac. Pop. 106.

STOODLEIGH or **STOOLLEY**, par Eng. Devon 4326 ac. Pop. 480.

STOOSZ, or **STOOS**, a vil Hungary Hither Themas co Zips, 24 m S.E. Lendbach, with two churches a high school iron works, and some trade in wood. Pop. 1600

STOPHAM par Eng. Sussex 876 ac. Pop. 161

STÖR, a river Denmark duchy Holstein. It rises near the centre of the duchy flows S.W. past Litzhø, and joins r. bank Elbe, about 3 m. N.W. Glückstadt. At Litzhø it has a width of 300 yards, and a depth of from 8 to 14 ft. Its mouth forms a winter-haven of the fourth class.

STOR-LAKA a lake, Sweden in Länck Lappmark, 127 m. N.W. Luleå properly only an expansion of the Umeå river, greatest length 20 m. mean breadth less than 6 m.

STORCHLEST, or **STORCHLEST**, a tn. Prussia, prov and 27 m. S.W. Posen, on a small lake with a Protestant and a E. Catholic church, a Franciscan convent, and manufactures of cotton goods. Pop. 1116.

STORHEDDINGE, a tn. Denmark, Seeland 28 m. S. Copenhagen, with an old church containing a number of well-preserved monastic galleries. The inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture. Pop. 1000.

STORKQW a tn. Prussia, prov Brandenburg gov. Potsdam, on the Dolgenau, 28 m. W.S.W. Frankfurt-on-Oder, with a court of justice, a church, manufactures of wool len and linen cloth, a fishery and a brick and estate. P. 1861

STORM BAY, Van Diemen's Land, between Tassers Peninsula and Brunel Island, 10 m. to 15 m. in breadth. It is not very well sheltered but the holding-ground is excellent.

STONOWAY, a borough of burm, market tn. and seaport, Scotland, co. Ross, 2 co. Inver, lat. 56° 18' N. lon. 6° 22' W. It occupies a peninsula formed by two branches of the harbour and is generally well built. It has spacious and elegant assembly-rooms, with a handsome reading-room,

and a public library. The quay is well adapted for the loading and unloading of vessels. There is a neat custom-house, a rope-work, and several places for repairing vessels. The principal trade is in herrings and white-fish. Pop. 2391

STORO (anc. *Storöarna*), a market tn. Tyrol, circle Trent, on the Chiusa, about 6 m. from Clesina, with a parish church. Pop. 1076.

STORRÄKOPPARBERG Hls, Sweden. *See* FALUN.
STORRINGTON, a vil and par England, co. Sussex, about 8 m. N.E. Arundel with a parish church partly ancient and partly modern, a charitable endowment, and a corn-market every fortnight. Area of par. 8264 ac. Pop. 1038.

STORÖEN two lakes, Sweden. The first, in the E. of Umeå and 9 m. W.S.W. Gefle, is about 16 m. long, by about 4 m. broad receives several small streams, and discharges itself into the Baltic near Gefle. The other, situated near the centre of the Ceterund, 900 ft. above sea-level, is very irregular in shape, covers a large extent of surface, and contains several islands. The town of Ceterund is situated on its E. shore. It receives the waters of several lakes and streams, and discharges itself by the Ragunda, an affluent of the Indale-Elf.

STORTFORD (Barnor's) a market tn. and par England *See* Barnor-a-Street

STOTFOLD par Eng. Bedford 2928 ac. Pop. 1895

STOTTERITZ, a tn. Saxony, circle and 2 m. E. Leipzig, with a poorhouse, manufactures of moreen-linens, a trade in tobacco, which is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 2605

STOTTERNHEIM a vil Saxo-Wurttemb. bail. Gerns-Radstätt, on the Stölbach, with a church, a saline-spring, and an alabaster-quarry. Pop. 1064

STOTTERSDEN, par Eng. Salop and Hereford, 11 443 ac. Pop. 1845.

STOUTIGHTON par Eng. Sussex, 5422 ac. Pop. 644

STOULTON, par Eng. Worcester 1269 ac. Pop. 877

STOUR four rivers England—1 Rising near Haverhill where the three co. Cambridge, Suffolk, and Essex meet flows circuitously E.S.E. forming the boundary of the two last counties and falls into the sea at Haverhill by a broad estuary belonging partly to it and partly to the Orwell—2, Formed by two small streams which rise in the chalk-hills of Kent flows N.N.E. past Canterbury, where it becomes navigable, and in the lower part of its course divides into two branches, the one of which joins the estuary of the Thames at Reoniver while the other and far larger branch falls into Pagwell Bay, thus forming the sale of Thanet total length, about 40 m.—3 Rises in a hilly district in the N. of Dorsetshire flows S.E. past Sturminster-Norton Blandford, and Wimborne-Minster, enters Hampshire and a little below, joins r. bank Avon, at Cherchester, near its mouth in the English Channel, after a course of about 40 m. It begins to be navigable at Sturminster Newton—4, Rises in co. Stafford flows S. past Stourbridge and Kidderminster, and at Stourport joins l. bank Severn

STOURBRIDGE, a market tn. England co. and 18 m. N. Worcester on a gentle declivity. The streets are irregularly laid out but the general appearance of the town is agreeable. Besides the church, which is a neat brick-edifice, there are several places of worship for Dissenters, and a E. Catholic chapel a free grammar and a national school, a theatre, and an subscription-library containing several thousand volumes. Races are held in August. The manufactures of the town are various and extensive those of glass, iron, and fire-bricks are the principal. Stourbridge clay-field forms a considerable article of export, being much in demand for making glass-house pots, crucibles, and fire bricks. It is found near the town occupying an area of about 200 ac., the best lying at a depth of 150 ft. below the surface. Pop. 7847

STOURMOUTH par Eng. Kent, 678 ac. Pop. 374.

STOURMOUTH, par Eng. Dorset 2965 ac. Pop. 631

STOURPORT, a market tn. England, co. and 10 m. N. by W. Worcester, r. bank Stour, here crossed by a handsome bridge, at its confluence with the Severn. It has a church, and a Wesleyan chapel, a national and an infant school, a reading-room, and some benevolent societies; a large tan-yard, carpet-manufactory, a wool spinning-mill, and an iron-foundry. Pop. 2396.

STOURTON, par Eng. Wiltts, 3545 ac. Pop. 659

STOUTING, par Eng. Kent, 1624 ac. Pop. 227

STOVEN, par Eng Suffolk 797 ac. Pop. 173
 STOW, nine pars. Eng.—1. Hants, 1490 ac.
 Pop. 389.—2. Lincoln, 4620 ac. Pop. 1049.—3. (Northfolk),
 Norfolk 6127 ac. Pop. 1128.—4. (Sudon), Norfolk 1893 ac.
 Pop. 351.—5. (Marlow), Essex 2444 ac. Pop. 867.—6.
 (Cam-Que), Cambridge, 1820 ac. Pop. 445.—7. (Upland),
 Suffolk; 2844 ac. Pop. 986.—8. (West Suffolk) 2928 ac.
 Pop. 815.—9. (Wood), Oxford 840 ac. Pop. 81

STOW, par Scot. Edinburgh; 18 m. by 3 m. P. 1873
 STOW Market a small but flourishing market tn. and
 par England, on Suffolk, 75 m. N.E. London, on a valley
 between and at the confluence of two branches of the Glazou
 a navigable river, by which much of the trade of the town is
 carried on. It has a corn-exchange, a spacious building and
 county-courthouse, a handsome edifice and a station of the
 Union and Eastern Counties railway, a beautiful church five
 dissenting chapels national and other schools a mechanics
 institute, and a news-room, manufactures of horse-hair seat-
 ing, carriages, mink, bric-a-brac, and clay-pipes, an iron-foundry a
 brewery most for the East India also, and a considerable trade
 in corn, malt, coal, and timber Pop. (In), 3161 Area of
 par. 2177 ac. Pop. 8404.

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD a market tn. and par England
 co. and 23 m. E.N.E. Gloucester, on the top of a high chalk
 hill. It is irregularly built, presents an ancient appearance,
 and has a well-built church, a place of worship for Baptists,
 an endowed school, and an almshouse. The principal manu-
 facture is shoes. Area of par. 3120 ac. Pop. 2200

STOWE, five pars. Eng.—1. Bucks; 3460 ac. Pop.
 342.—2. Lincoln; 855 ac. Pop. 14.—3. Selop 2724 ac.
 Pop. 194.—4. Stafford; 7083 ac. Pop. 1993.—5. (St. John
 Church), Northampton, 1865 ac. Pop. 331

STOWELL, two pars. Eng.—1. Gloucester 923 ac.
 Pop. 28.—2. Somerset, 902 ac. Pop. 108

STOWER, three pars. Eng. Dorset.—1. (East) 1676 ac.
 Pop. 538.—2. (West), 2777 ac. Pop. 869.—3. (West,
 1016 ac. Pop. 221

STOWLEY three pars. Eng. Somerset.—1. 814 ac. P. 187
 2. (West), 1816 ac. P. 835.—3. (West) 8647 ac. P. 661
 STOWLEY, par Eng. Devon, 2065 ac. Pop. 578
 STOWLINGFOT par Eng. Suffolk, 1471 ac. P. 186
 STOW, a vil. Italy gov. and 16 m. W.S.W. Rome
 r bank Brera. It contains a magnificent palace with fine
 gardens, the property of the Piam family Pop. 1800

STRABANE a market in Ireland, co. Tyrone, r bank
 Morne, near its confluence with the Finn, 13 m. S.W. Lon-
 donerry. It consists of 10 principal and several smaller
 streets. The older parts of the town are ill suited for busi-
 ness; but in the more modern there are good streets and
 shops, and many of the houses are spacious and handsome.
 The town contains a church, a fine cruciform structure in the
 Gothic style, two Presbyterian and two Methodist chapels,
 a fever-hospital, with dispensary attached. The principal
 trade is in grain and provisions. There is also a pretty ex-
 tensive brewery. A canal, about 4 m. long connects the
 town with the deeper parts of the Foyle. Pop. 4896.

STRABOE, two pars. Ireland.—1. Carlow, 1104 ac.
 Pop. 168.—2. Queen's co. 5768 ac. Pop. 1281

STRACHAN, par Scot. Kincardine, 20 m. by 12 m.
 Pop. 947

STRACHUR and STRALACHAN par Scot. Argyle,
 19 m. by 6 m. Pop. 915

STRACZOW a market in Bohemia. See DROBET
 STRADBALLY a market tn. and par Ireland, Queen's
 co. The town, 44 m. S.W. Dublin, has a neat Episcopal
 church in the centre of the town, a R. Catholic, a Wesleyan,
 and two Primitive Methodist chapels, a courthouse which is a
 tasteful structure, several schools, and a Dispensary Pop.
 1528 Area of par. 2467 ac. Pop. 2073

STRADBALLY, four pars. Ire.—1. Galway 4168 ac.
 Pop. 777.—2. Kerry; 4051 ac. Pop. 1081.—3. Waterford
 10,917 ac. Pop. 8178.—4. Limerick 8485 ac. Pop. 4123

STRADIMORE, par Eng. Suffolk, 8702 ac. P. 1822

STRADELLA, a vil. Italy, Piedmont div. Alessandria,
 prov. and 17 m. E.N.E. Voghera, near r bank Bardonega,
 on the confines of the duchy of Parma. It has a court of jus-
 tice, several elegant mansions a handsome modern church,
 and a Latin school Pop. 5563.

STRADISHALL, par Eng. Suffolk, 1378 ac. P. 430
 Vol. II

STRADREIT par Eng. Norfolk 1818 ac. Pop. 167

STRADMAN, par Ire. Kildare; 2287 ac. Pop. 66

STRAGGLETHORPE, par Eng. Lincoln; 1150 ac.
 Pop. 84

STRATTON par Scot. Argy. 20 m. by 8 m. Pop. 1540
 STRAKONITZ (Latin, Stracona) a m. Bohemia, circle
 Tusk, 63 m. S.W. Prague, on the Wawra, here crossed by
 a bridge. It contains a new and the remains of an old castle,
 a church, and a townhouse and has manufactures of linen
 and woollen cloth, and particularly of hosiery, in which an
 extensive trade is carried on. Pop. 3900

STRALE, an vil. Prussia. See DACHOW
 STRALEN, or STRALBURG a vil. Rhodeni Prussia gov.
 and 37 m. N.W. Dinslendorf, on an elevated plain between
 the River and the Memel. It contains a R. Catholic church
 and has manufactures of cotton goods, hosiery and hats; and
 dye-works. Pop. 1578

STRALBUND agov. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, bounded
 N.W., N., and N.E. by the Baltic E., S. and S.W. gov.
 Steiss and W. grand duchy of Mecklenburg area, 1276
 sq. m. It consists partly of the group of islands of
 which Rügen is by far the largest, and partly of the main-
 land of Stralund proper. The latter is almost throughout a
 flat not much elevated above the level of the sea with a coast
 much broken and indented. The rivers are few and small.
 The only ones deserving of notice are the Mecknitz, forming
 part of the W. boundary, and the Ise, with its tributary
 Triebel. The soil is often sandy but in general possesses
 considerable fertility and produces all kinds of grain. Pas-
 ture-lands are extensive, and particularly adapted for the
 rearing of sheep, of which large flocks are kept. The fishing
 on the coast is very productive. There are no minerals de-
 serving of notice. The principal manufactures are woollen
 and linen cloth, leather tobacco, chimney soap, and candles.
 Ship-building also is carried on to a considerable extent. The
 government is divided into four circles, Rügen, Graefswalde,
 (containing Stralund the capital) Graefswalde, and Grimmen.
 All the inhabitants, with a very few exceptions are Protestants.
 Pop. (1849), 187,068

STRALSUND, a seaport in Prussia cap. gov. Pomer-
 ania, on the strait which separates the island of Rügen from
 the mainland, and so completely surrounded by water as to
 be approached only by bridges, 130 m. N. by W. Berlin, lat.
 54° 18' N., lon. 13° 5' 30" E. The houses have an old
 and interesting appearance and both streets and squares,
 though irregular and devoid of elegance are clean and well
 paved. The principal buildings are the Nicola church, a brick
 structure, begun in 1511, and surrounded by a lofty tower,
 four other churches the government-house the townhouse a
 curved edifice built in 1516 the gymnasium, with a library
 and school of course the mint several porches, workhouse,
 orphan hospital, and infirmary. The manufactures consist of
 woollen and linen cloth, sugar, syrup, starch, soap, candles,
 tobacco leather, mirrors, and playing-cards and there are nume-
 rous distilleries, oil-works and building-docks, in which a great
 number of vessels are fitted out. The port, though not large
 and somewhat unimproved by shallows, is good and carries
 on a considerable trade. In 1862, 389 vessels (tonn 23,798)
 entered and 577 (tonn. 80,648) departed. Stralund is the
 seat of a superior court of law, and of several public offices.
 It was founded in 1209 by Prince Jaroslaw I. of Rügen, and
 supplied with business. It afterwards became a free imperial
 and Hanse town and rose to great commercial importance.
 It has repeatedly suffered severely from war. In 1678 Freder-
 ick William, the great Elector of Brandenburg took it after
 a bombardment, by which 1800 houses were destroyed. It
 never completely recovered from this blow Pop. (1816)
 12,690 (1849) 19,138

STRAMBERG a m. Austria, Moravia, circle Prusa
 19 m. E. Wetzmarbach with a church and an old castle in
 ruins. Pop. 2607

STRAMBINO a m. Italy, Piedmont, div. Turin, prov.
 and 5 m. S. Ivrea, near r bank Dora. It has a court of jus-
 tice, two churches a college or gymnasium, a confraternity
 four oratories, and an hospital Pop. 8907

STRANDMÜHLE, a vil. Denmark Høland ball. Copenhagen
 hagen, on the Mølleensee, with an extensive paper-mill, pro-
 ducing about 100,000 reams annually

STRANGFORD a small seaport in Ireland co. Down,
 124

near the bend and on the W side of the channel which forms the entrance to Lough Strangford, 7 m. N E. Downpatrick. It contains a chapel of ease, a small Wesleyan meeting-house, and a R. Catholic chapel. Pop. 630.

STRANGFORD (Loon), an arm of the sea, Ireland, in the E. of Co. Down entered by a channel 6 m. long, and less than 1 m. wide. It then opens out into a large expanse, stretched N N W for about 15 m., with a mean breadth of 5 m. or 6 m. It contains a number of small islands. The rapidity of the tides, and some sunken rocks, make the entrance dangerous to those not well acquainted with it; but within there is ample depth, with good anchorage, and complete shelter.

STRANGVAER, a tn. Sweden. See **SKERVENA.**

STRANING two nearly contiguous vils Lower Austria, on the Marchfeldberg, about 6 m. from Moosau with a church, tile-works, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1440.

STRANORLAR, a market tn. and par. Ireland co. Down. The town, 22 m. S. W. Londonderry is irregularly built and has a church, a R. Catholic chapel, two Presbyterian meeting-houses, and a union-workhouse but little trade. Pop. 512. Area of par., 15,509 ac. Pop. 5374.

STRANRAER, a royal par. and mun. bor. and seaport tn. Scotland on Wigtown at the head of Loch Ryan, 36 m. W. Wigtown lat. (church) 54° 54' 30" N. lon. 5° 2' W. (n.) It is in general very regular: houses mostly plain, neat, and very substantial. It has a parish church a chapel two Free, and three L. Presbyterian churches, a Reformed Presbyterian an Old Light meeting-house and a R. Catholic church several schools, and a number of benevolent societies. Some leather is manufactured, but only to a small extent. Pop. 3677.

STRANTON a small seaport and par. England on the Derham on the Stockton and Hartlepool railway about 3 m. S. W. Hartlepool. It has a church with a tower, which serves for a landmark a district church a Wesleyan chapel an endowed school, several iron-foundries, building yards, and a harbour and docks. Stranton has gained much in importance by the formation of Hartlepool harbour. Area of par. 9328 ac. Pop. 4769.

STRANY a tn. Austria. Monks, circle and about 20 m. from Hradisch with a church and glass-works. P. p. 1812.

STRASBURG [French *Strasbourg* and *Argentoratum*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Bas-Rhin, on the Ill, about 1 m. from the Rhine 250 m. E. by S Paris, with which and with Basel it is connected by railway. It is of an irregular but somewhat triangular shape, having its greatest length W to E. is surrounded by walls and bastions, defended on its E. side by a citadel constructed by Vauban, and otherwise so strongly fortified as to rank as a fortress of the first class. It is entered by seven gates, and is generally well built. The houses are rather lofty but the streets are spacious regular and clean and many of the public squares are large and handsome. Of these the most remarkable are the Place d'Armes and Place-de-la-Cathédrale. The Ill, which traverses the town, and is subdivided into a great number of minor branches, is crossed by numerous bridges, which are all of wood. The principal edifice is the cathedral, one of the noblest Gothic structures in Europe, and surmounted by a spire 466 ft. high, the loftiest in the world. The W front has a triple portal richly decorated with sculptures, statues, and bas-reliefs, while above it is a circular window which is 46 ft. in diameter and rises to the height of 230 ft. The length of the nave is 357 ft., and height of the ceiling 79 ft. The other edifice deserving of notice are the Temple Neuf built in 1254, originally the church of the Dominicans, and adorned with a fine series of paintings, representing the Dance of Death the Palais-de-Roi a handsome building, close to the cathedral, and originally the bishop's palace, the church of St. Thomas now appropriated to a Protestant congregation, and containing a fine statue of Marshal Saxe the Jewish synagogue a handsome structure erected in 1834, the prefecture *palais-de-justice* mint, public library picture-gallery, theatre, and several manufactures consist of woollen, linen, and cotton goods, silks, jewellery metal buttons, clocks and watches, stained paper, playing-cards, porcelain-stoves, carriages, straw-hats, musical instruments, oilcloths, coffee, *petits-de-foie-gras* (goose liver paté) oil madder starch soap potash, and chemical products. There are also extensive breweries, tanneries, sugar-refineries, dye-works, bleach fields, and cotton-mills

The trade, greatly favoured by water and railway communication, is very important, and includes, in addition to the above articles of manufacture, wine, corn, tobacco, saffron, hemp, &c. Strasbourg is the see of a bishop and possesses courts of first resort and commerce, a chamber of commerce and exchange, a mint, a university academy, a college, a Protestant family of theology, a diocesan seminary, and secondary educational school a school of artillery, faculties of law, medicine, science, and letters, and a society of agriculture, sciences, and art. It is supposed to have been founded by the Romans, who erected it as a barrier against the incursions of



STREET IN STRASBURG WITH TOWER OF CATHEDRAL.
From *Le Meyer del. Strasbourg.*

the Germans, who, however, ultimately made themselves masters of it, and retained possession till the reign of Clovis, who again drove them back beyond the Rhine. In the 6th century it changed its ancient name of *Argentoratum* for that of *Strasbourg* and in the beginning of the 10th century became subject to the emperor of Germany. It afterwards acquired great privileges, became a free town, and was governed as a republic. In 1681, by the treaty of the inhabitants and partly of Louis XIV. it became permanently united to France but though more than a century and a half has since elapsed, it still retains in its houses, and in the dress and language of its inhabitants the external aspect of a German town. Pop. (1852), 64,876.

STRASBURG, two places, Prussia.—1 A tn. gov. Brandenburg gov. Potsdam 36 m. W. Statin. It is walled; has three gates, two churches, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, bootery and leather and a wool-market. Pop. 4356.—2 (or *Reichen*), A tn. gov. E. Prussia gov. and 99 m. S. E. Marienwerder, on the Drawena. It has a court of law and several public offices, two churches, two manufactures, and two hospitals manufactures of woollen cloth and leather a brewery distillery and several general trade. Pop. 3690.

STRASCHITZ (Nac) a tn. Bohemia, circle Rakonitz, in a plain 21 m. W. N. W. Prague; with a church, a chapel and a castle. Pop. 1793.

STRASS, a market tn. Lower Austria, at the S. foot of the Marchfeldberg, with vineyard works tile-works, a stone-quarry, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1162.

STRASSBERG a vil. Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, cap. bail. with a church a small castle, and an oil, a gypsum, and other mls. Pop. 977.

STRASZ, a market tn. Bohemia. See **PLATN.**
STRATFIELD two pars. Eng. Hants.—1 (*Mortmain*), 6400 ac. Pop. 1245.—2 (*Thrupp*), 908 ac. Pop. 345.

STRATFIELD SAYE, or **STRATHFIELD SAYE**, a par.

England, partly in Berks and partly in Southampton about 8 m. N. N. E. Reading. It contains the splendid mansion of the Duke of Wellington, situated in a domain which was purchased for him by Government from Lord Rivers, and is about 1½ m. long, by 1 broad. The Loddon winds through the park, dividing it into two unequal parts, and the parish church is situated at its S. W. corner. Area 2532 ac. P. 284.

STRATFORD, Ave para. Eng.—1, (St Andrew) Bu
folk, 798 ac. Pop. 200.—2 (St Anthony, or Tbing) Wilts
1178 ac Pop 165.—3 (under the Castle) Wilts, 1483 ac.
Pop. 839.—4, (St Mary), Suffolk 1461 ac Pop 878.—5
(Old), Warwick, 8860 ac. Pop. 6456

STRAFORD, a village in England, particularly, is (1) *Spens Avoch*, situated in co. and 8 m. S.W. Warrick, beautifully situated on a height sloping gently to the Avoch which is here crossed by two bridges, one of them an ancient and handsome stone structure of 14 pointed arches. It consists of an old and a new town the former composed for the most part of middle-class houses, but distinguished by the possession of the house in which Shakespeare is said to have been born and the latter composed generally of spacious and well formed streets, though from the improvements which have been made, the historical character of the place is not easily observed, and many of the old houses are demolished. (2) *Stratford-on-Avon*, the principal buildings and objects deserving of notice are an ancient, large, and handsome parish church in the form of a cross with a square embattled tower terminating in a lofty



SHAKESPEARE'S TOMB, STRATFORD-UPON-AVON
Drawn and Engraved by J. L. WILKINS.

diagonal split and a marble slab near the entrance to the stair under which the ashes of Shakespeare repose, two chapels of ease, one of them a handsome structure with a tower and a beautiful and richly sculptured porch. Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist, Independent, Baptist, and R. Catholic chapels, a free grammar national, and other schools, a plain and substantial townhall, of the Tuscan order, resting on pilasters, an infirmary a theatre a Shakespearean and a public library. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture; and there is an important weekly corn-market, and five large cattle marts. Pop. 3873. — (*Shewp*) A market tn., co. and 7 m. N. E. Buckingham, on the Ouse, here crossed by a bridge. It has a parish church with a school several charitable endowments, and a fine structure of lace. Pop. 1757. — (*Shewp*) A market tn. in par. co. and 13 m. E. of Buckingham, in a narrow district on the Grand Junction canal and near the

London and Birmingham railway, with a chapel of ease and Baptist and Wesleyan chapels. Area of par., 1280 ac. Pop., 650.—4. (Loughborough), a vil. on Easby, par. West Ham, on the Eastern Counties railway, which has here a station, and on the Lea, which is navigable and crossed by a bridge over meeting with the village of Bow, 4 m. E.N.E. London. It has a modern church, Independent, Wesleyan, and R. Catholic chapels, some remains of a celebrated Cistercian abbey, chemical works, a porter brewery and extensive establishments for the printing and dressing of calico and silk.

STRATFORD avil. and township U States, Connecticut,
14 m. S.W. New Haven, at the mouth of the Housatonic, on
Long Island Sound, and on the New York and New Haven
railway. It has an Episcopal and four other churches, an acade-
my and a considerable inland and coasting trade. P. 2040

STRAIRFORD is in Canada West, cap co Perth. pleasantly situated on the Avon, a tributary of the Thames, about 86 in W.S.W Toronto. It is in general poorly built; but has Episcopal, church of Neotland Free Congregational, Wesleyan Methodist, and R Catholic churches several schools two large asheries, a distillery a brewery two tanneries a falling saw, and two flour mills 1 co. about 800

STRATFORD *in Bow* a vill and par Eng. See *Bow*.
STRATFORD-UPON-AVON a market tn, Ireland, co. Wicklow, 22 m. N N E. Baltinglass, houses of stone and

lated but generally in a dilapidated condition. It has a church, a R. Catholic chapel, and two schools. Pop 231

STRATH MAY Scot. 1700 ft. 10 m. by 6 m. P 3243

STRATHAVEN a market tn and bar barony Scot
land on Lomark, 14 m SSE Glasgow on the Forth
which divides it into two nearly equal parts. In the old

quarters of the town, the streets are narrow and irregular and the houses mean but in the more modern parts, the former are wide and regular and the latter neat and commodious.

The chief employment is weaving, brewing is also carried on, and an extensive trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 4273.

STRATHBLANE, par Scot. Stirling 5 m by 4 m
with village 10 m. N by W Glasgow Pop 1010
STRATHDOV, par Scot. Aberdeen, 20 m by 8 m

STRATHMIGLO an ancient bor of barony and par
Scotland co Fife The town, pleasantly situated 1 bur

Miglio, 10 m. W by S Cupar has a townhouse a parish, a Free a Reformed and a U Presbyterian church, and several schools. The inhabitants are mostly employed in linen

weaving comprising diaper, damask, dowlas, checks, table
linen &c Pop. 2609
STRATI, an isl Turkey in Europe, 22 m S W Lem

lat. 39° 40' N, lon 23° E about 6 m long by a
much broad, with a village of its own name on the W coast
STRATONICEA in Asia Turkey See ENKI HIRAR

STRATTON, a market tn and par England co. Corn
wall in a flat district near the Fude canal 17 m N N W
Lambertton. It consists of several indifferently named streets

Lanuseon. It consists of several indifferently paved streets and has a parish church in the later English style a Wesleyan chapel and the ruins of an old castle. At the commencement of the road the magnificent ruins were here sloped

ment of the civil war the parliamentarians were here signal-
defeated by the royalists Area of par 2887 ac. P 1696
STRATTON, mme pars Eng —1 Dorset 1682 ac Pop

impregiated, a great number of breweries, a considerable trade, and several mills. Pop. 6825.

STRAUBERG a. ta. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, on the Strasse, 32 m. N W Frankfurt. It is walled; has three gates, a church, school, a house of invalids, porchouse, and house of refuge for vagrant children; manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, a brewery, distillery, several mills, and a trade in horses and cattle. P. 3903.

STRAUBHART a. ta. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. N Erfurt, on the Unstrut, with a church and an orphan asylum. Pop. 1064.

STRAZENITZ, or **STRASSENITZ**, a. ta. Austria, Moravia, circle and 16 m. S. S. W. Hradisch, on a height above the bank March, here crossed by a chain-bridge. It contains a castle, two churches, a Plurin cloister and gymnasium; and has some trade in salt and tobacco. Pop. 4100.

STRBA Cassova, or **STRAS**, a. ta. Hungary, co. Lipan, about 8 m. from Vihodina with charcoal works, several mills, and some trade in salt. Pop. 1623.

STREANBY BAY S. Australia, having at its entrance Cape Banner on the S. E. side and Point Brown on the N. W. It penetrates the land with a sweeping curve, about 12 m. in breadth. It is not by the 124th meridian.

STREATHAM, par. Eng. Surrey 3465 ac. P. 9023.

STREATLEY, two par. England.—1 Bedford 2287 ac. Pop. 385.—2 Berks 1800 ac. Pop. 681.

STREE, a. vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Moselle, 19 m. S. E. Mous, with manufactures of linen and yarn, a brewery, and a trade in agricultural produce. P. 1127.

STREFFLICK a. vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland 16 m. N. W. Gorinchem, on the Lek, inhabitants engaged in cattle-rearing, dairy farming, and sheep-growing. Pop. 1837.

STRETT, two par. Eng.—1, Somerset, 2613 ac. Pop. 1647.—2, Essex 1270 ac. Pop. 170.

STRETT, par. Irel. Longford and Westmeath, 16,332 ac. Pop. 2758.

STRETTMILL, par. Eng. Essex 806 ac. Pop. 40.

STREETSMILL, a. vil. Canada West, co. York township and 23 m. from Toronto, on the Credit, with Episcopal Free church, and Methodist churches, a townhall several schools, manufactures of woollen cloth and iron, and several saw and flour mills. Pop. 1200.

STREHLA a. ta. Saxony, circle and 37 m. E. Leipzig, 7 bank Elbe, with a church, a castle, and manufactures of chemical products, a ferry, some shipping trade, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2109.

STREULEN a. ta. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 23 m. S. Breslau, 1 bank Oder. It is walled, has three gates a court of law and several public offices, a N. Catholic and three Protestant churches, two chapels, a courthouse and hospital, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, ribbons, leather and tobacco the works weaver and other mills. Pop. 4650.

STREHLITZ, several places, Prussia, particularly—1, (Gross, or *Niedel-Strehlitz*) a. ta. prov. Silesia, gov. and 16 m. S. E. Oppeln, with a court of justice and several public offices, a Protestant and two R. Catholic churches, a courthouse and hospital, a brewery, distillery, tile-works, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2369.—The circle, area, 264 sq. m. is flat and sandy 1 op. 44,840.—2, (Klein), a. vil., prov. Silesia, gov. and 18 m. S. E. W. Oppeln, with a R. Catholic church, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1072.—3, (for *Strehlitz*), a. vil., prov. Silesia, gov. Breslau, circle Namslau, with a R. Catholic church and two mills. Pop. 1076.

STREHLITZ, two tes. Mecklenburg. See *ALTWESTLITZ*, *NEU-STREHLITZ*.

STREHLITZ, a. vil. Scotland, co. Perth, 8 m. S. E. W. Camp-Angus. It was founded in 1763 on the conviction of the German war to be the residence of discharged soldiers; and consists of a spacious street 90 ft. wide, and lined with neat houses each having a garden and about 2 ac. of ground attached. Its name was given in honour of Queen Charlotte, consort of George III.

STRELLAY, par. Eng. Nottingham 1050 ac. P. 279.

STRIGNAN, a. ta. Sweden, lla. Bygging, S. side, lake Major 4 m. N. Nykilung. It is the son of a bishop, and has a cathedral, a large and handsome structure, founded by an Englishman at the end of the 16th century; and an old gymnasium with a library a cabinet of minerals, and some interesting portraits. Near it are two mineral springs, and

the spring of St. Zehel, which in R. Catholic times was noted for its medicinal waters. Pop. 1060.

STREINICE, or **TANICE**, a. vil. Bohemia, circle Chrudim, about 9 m. from Letoniceville, with a church, a school, and a mill. Pop. 1046.

STREINALL, par. Eng. York (N. Riding) 2312 ac. Pop. 484.

STRENSHAM, par. Eng. Worcester; 1800 ac. P. 339.

STREPKY, a. vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Haine, 9 m. E. Mons. It has a malt and a flour mill, a distillery, limekilns, and limestone-quarries. Pop. 1296.

STRETHORP, par. Eng. Hereford; 494 ac. P. 42.

STRETHAM, par. Eng. Cambridge 6940 ac. P. 1697.

STRETTO, a. vil. Austria, Dalmatia, circle Zara, about 88 m. from Sebenico, on an island of the same name, with a church and a custom-house. Pop. 1527.

STRETTON, seven par. Eng.—1, Rutland 1934 ac. Pop. 241.—2, (Bakersville) Warwick 760 ac. Pop. 62.—3, (upon-Dunsmore) Warwick, 8110 ac. Pop. 1078.—4, (on-the-Field), Derby; 1008 ac. Pop. 840.—5, (on-the-Pool) Warwick 1299 ac. Pop. 459.—6, (Grimsditch), Hereford 710 ac. P. 147.—7, (Sageau), Hereford; 779 ac. P. 168.

STRETON CUNEO, a. vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 27 m. S. W. Breslau, on a stream of same name. It has a court of law and several public offices, a Protestant and four R. Catholic churches, a courthouse, porchouse, and hospital, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, stoneware, leather, and refined wax, and several mills. In 1745 the Austrians and Saxons were defeated here by Frederick the Great. P. 5207.

STRELLA, a. vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and about 2 m. N. N. E. Acqui. It has several churches and two oratories. Pop. 1745.

STRIANO, a. ta. Naples, prov. Lavoro S. S. E. Nola, on a height, with a church and a chapel. Pop. 1800.

STRICHEN, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 7 m. by 3 m. P. 2223.

STRICKATHROW, par. Scot. Forth; 1640 ac. P. 505.

STRIGAU, a. vil. ta. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 27 m. S. W. Breslau, on a stream of same name. It has a court of law and several public offices, a Protestant and four R. Catholic churches, a courthouse, porchouse, and hospital, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, stoneware, leather, and refined wax, and several mills. In 1745 the Austrians and Saxons were defeated here by Frederick the Great. P. 5207.

STRILINA, a river, Russia, gov. Volodga, rises in circle Nikolai, flows N., and after a course of nearly 60 m., joins 7 bank Sushona. vast numbers of birch and birch are contracted on its banks, and sent down loaded to Ustug-Valka, to be employed in the navigation of the N. Dvina.

STRIGNO, a. vil. Austria, Tyrol, circle Trent, on the Brenta, 6 m. from Borgo. It has a castle and a demerit church. Coal is worked in the vicinity 1 op. 1800.

STRILJEN a. vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland 8 m. S. Dordrecht; with a church and school, a village-house, and a prison. Pop. (agricultural) 2515.

STRILEK, a market ta. Austria, Moravia, circle and 13 m. N. W. Hradisch, with two castles, one of them modern and the other in ruins a church and a chapel. Pop. 1067.

STRINGTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 1139 ac. P. 159.

STRITTON, par. Eng. Northampton; 889 ac. P. 64.

STROHEN, a. ta. Prussia Saxony, gov. Minden, circle L. Hildesheim, with a church. Pop. 1344.

STROKES TOWN, a market ta. Ireland, co. Roscommon 12 m. W. by N. Longford. It has a handsome church and a R. Catholic chapel, a courthouse and bridewell, three schools, and a limited trade in corn. Pop. 1258.

STROMA, or **STROMAY**, a small isl. Scotland, one of the numerous group which studs the Sound of Harris. It is about 1 m. long, of very irregular shape, and not inhabited.

STROMBOLI (see *Stroppo*), the most N. of the Lipari Isles, 25 m. off N. coast Sicily; about 9 m. in circuit. It consists entirely of a single volcanic mountain, which has its summit point and crater on the N. W. side, 2500 ft. above sea-level, and from the top of which smoke and flames are continually ascending, and sending rays of light over such an immense space, that it has received the name of the Lighthouse of the Mediterranean. It often makes loud explosions and sends forth stones and ash, but no proper eruption has taken place for nearly 3000 years. A few inhabitants consequently venture to live upon it, and receive some remuneration for the fertility of the soil, from which an exquisite wine is produced. The other products are sulphur and pumice-stone.

STROMNESS, a seaport in, burgh of barony and par. Scotland, co. Orkney, isl. Mainland or Pomona. The town, situated at the head of a beautiful bay, lat. 58° 57' 45" N lon. 8° 17' 30" W (p.), consists chiefly of one narrow and irregular street, extending along the harbour for about 2 m. The houses, many of which have their gables to the street, are for the most part substantially built of stone. There are three churches—an Episcopal, a P. Presbyterian, and a Free church; numerous schools, a public library and a museum, but no manufactures, excepting a small rope-work. There is a patent slip, and ship-building yard. The harbour to which this town owes its existence, is one of the most commodious in the N. of Scotland, and forms a safe retreat to all sorts of vessels. It is about 1 m. long, and somewhat less than 1/2 m. broad. Pop. of burgh, 2035, (par.), 2770.

STROMÖE, the chief of the Faröe Islands lat. 62° N lon. 7° W. It lies nearly in the centre of the group, length, about 27 m.; breadth, 7 m. area, 104 sq. m. It is extremely rugged and mountainous, its whole coast bristling with abrupt precipices, which make it difficult for a vessel to effect a landing. The mountains, which rise towards the interior, terminate in lofty peaks, and consist generally of greenstone and diorites. The highest peak is Riddling field, 2430 ft. The soil is in general very shallow, there is no wood, and barley is the only grain which comes to maturity both harrows and potatoes thrive well. Fishing, wool-spinning, and the pursuit of wild fowl for their eggs or young, are almost the only employments. Among the minerals some traces of coal are found, and splendid crystals and shells are of frequent occurrence. Stromöe is divided into two parishes and on its E. coast stands Thorshavn the capital and chief port of the whole Faröe group. Pop. 2000.

STRÖMSTAD a seaport in Sweden, lkn and 92 m. N. N. W. Göteborg, on a tongue of land which projects into a deep bay of the Skagerrack. A small stream divides the town into two parts, and forms a tolerable harbour. Many visitors reside here in summer months. Pop. 1502.

STRONA, a vil and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. Turin prov. and 6 m. S. E. Biella with a church. Pop. 1200.

STRONGOLI, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ugento, 13 m. N. W. Ugento, on a steep rock about 3 m. from the Ionian Sea. It is the site of a bishop, and contains a cathedral, four convents, a seminary, an hospital, and two almshouses. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Petilia. P. 2000.

STRONA, or **STRONAR**, one of the most E. Orkney Islands, lat. (S. E. point) 58° 4' 54" N lon. 2° 52' W (p.), about 7 m. long and 5 1/2 m. broad. Its coasts are marked with deep indentations, and numerous headlands and promontories. The surface is of moderate elevation, with exception of a central ridge. Oats, here, potatoes, pease, and turnips are grown. The white fish, lobster and herring fishery are prosecuted here with some vigour. Pop. 1175.

STROOD, a vil and par. England, co. Kent, on the Medway here crossed by a bridge, nearly opposite to Rochester and at the terminus of the Gravesend and Rochester railway. It consists chiefly of one street in the line of road from Rochester to London, is poorly built, though considerable improvements in its appearance have recently been made and has a modern parish church, an Independent chapel, two endowed schools, and the remains of a building which belonged to the Templars. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the fisheries in the Medway. Area of par. 1632 ac. Pop. 3087.—Immediately N. E. of Strood, and properly forming along with it one of the suburbs of Rochester, is **STROOD-NEW**, consisting of a village and landward parishes. The church occupies a commanding height, overlooking the Medway, and there is also a Wesleyan chapel. Upon a castle, erected by Queen Elizabeth to defend the passage of the Medway, and consisting of an oblong central building with a tower at each end, is in this par. Area of par. 8765 ac. Pop. 2208.

STROPPIANA, a tn. Italy, Piedmont, div. and 18 m. S. S. Novara with a court of justice, a church, a com. manual school, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 2211.

STROPPA, a vil and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. and 21 m. N. W. Corti, with an ancient church. Pop. 1537.

STROUD, or **STROUDWATER**, a market tn. and par. in England, co. and 9 m. E. by E. Gloucester, in a beautiful district, on a stream of much name, near its confluence with the Froze, and on the Great Western railway. Under a

recent improvement act, the town, formerly indifferently built, has assumed a much better appearance. Several streets have been widened, many handsome houses erected, and both lighting by gas, good pavement, and an abundant supply of excellent water have been introduced. Among the public buildings and objects of interest, are a parochial and a district church, the former a large edifice, with a tower terminating in a lofty conical spire. Baptist, Independent, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels, national, British, and other schools, a dispensary, and an hospital. Strood has long been the centre of the woollen manufactures of Gloucestershire, and has numerous factories employed in them, both within the town and in its vicinity, more especially along the banks of the Stroud, the water of which is said to be admirably adapted for dyeing scarlet. All the surrounding valleys exhibit ranges of houses or villages occupied by persons in the woollen manufactures. In carrying on this important branch of industry, great facilities are afforded both by the railway and the Thames and Severn canal, which passes on the S. The weekly market is well attended, and there are two annual fairs, chiefly for cattle. The par. bor. of Strood embraces an extensive manufacturing district, and sends two members to Parliament. Pop. of par., 8798, of bor., 86,553.

STROXTON par. Eng. Lincoln 970 ac. Pop. 112.

STRUBBY par. Eng. Lincoln; 2075 ac. Pop. 287.

STRUMSHAW par. Eng. Norfolk, 1837 ac. P. 441.

STRUPPA, a vil and com. Sarlinian States, div. and 5 m. E. Genoa, 1 bank Bioglio, near its mouth in the Gulf of Genoa. It has a large and handsome church. Pop. 2889.

STRY, a walled tn. Austrian Galizia, 1 bank Stry 44 to S. Lemberg. It is tolerably well built and has two churches, a castle, courthouse and high school. Pop. 2682.—The river rises in the N. side of the Carpathian Mountains, flows very circuitously first N. W., then N. then E. S. E., then S. E. just to bank Dniester. In the lower part of its course it forms extensive marshes.

STRYKOW a tn. Russian Poland, 61 m. S. W. Warsaw, with manufactures of linen and hats. Pop. (1841), 3635.

STRYŃÓP and **STRYŃÓP-KALP** two small lks. Denmark, belonging to the Funen group 2 m. S. Tasinge. Strýale the larger is about 4 m. in circuit fertile, and well peopled. The inhabitants make excellent sailors. Pop. 600.

STRYPEN, a vil and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 18 m. S. Ghent. It has manufactures of cloth and linen, a trade in linen and fine flour-mills. Pop. 1474.

STRZELNO a tn. Prussia, prov. Posen, gov. Bromberg 11 m. S. S. W. Inowroclaw. It has a church, synagogue, and a nursery and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 2843.

STRZELAK, a vil Austria, Moravia, circle Hradisch, 12 m. from Kremsier with a church and a castle. P. 1087.

STRZYKOW, a vil. Austria, Galizia, circle and near Jaslo, on the Wyalyk. It has a church, and manufactures of earthenware. Pop. 1068.

STRYANT, an isl. Bahama's Sea, lat. 63° 33' N. lon. 169° 12' W. about 20 m. in circuit, in general low with some rocks lying off its W. side. It has a very bleak appearance.

STUBBEKELOBBING, a tn. in Denmark, isl. Falster, near the N. entrance of the Groenland. It has a quay 400 ft. long, a winter-haven admitting vessels drawing 10 ft. and a trade in corn. In very ancient times the haven and roads of this town were the usual rendezvous of the Danish fleet. P. 1000.

STUBENBACH, a vil Bohemia, circle Prácheň with a church, a school important glass-works, and saw and other mills. Pop. 1184.

STUBNYA (Uz) a vil Hungary, co. Thurcos, about 16 m. from Buden, with a R. Catholic church. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in mining. Pop. 1630.

STUBTON par. Eng. Lincoln; 880 ac. Pop. 184.

STUDENEČ, or **STUDANICA**, a vil Bohemia, circle Blatná, on the road to Stará Boleslav, with a church, a school and a mill. Pop. 1008.

STUDEŇE, a vil Austria, Dalmatia, circle Spalato, near the Turkish frontier, about 90 m. from Anisnes, with a church and a courthouse. Pop. 1502.

STUDHAM par. Eng. Bedford and Herts; 8100 ac. Pop. 699.

STUDLAND, par. Eng. Dorset; 7814 ac. Pop. 445.

STUDLEY, a vil. and par. England, co. Warwick, on the Afton, 4 m. N by W Alcester. It has an ancient church, with a beautiful Norman arch; a Wesleyan chapel, an endowed school; and extensive manufactures of needles and fish-hooks. Area of par. 4502 ac. Pop. 3153.

STUHLWESENHURM, a t. Hungary cap. co. of its name, 1 bank Gera, near the W border, 64 miles from Erfurt, 28 m. S.W. Weida. It is a place of considerable extent, but is badly situated in the immediate neighborhood of unhealthy swamps, has irregular and ill-paved streets, and though an ancient place, which makes some figure in the early history of Hungary, possesses few objects of interest. The buildings most deserving of notice are the cathedral, which is handsome and richly decorated, the county-buildings, the episcopal palace, several churches, a gymnasium and normal school. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen and linen cloth, and there is a considerable trade in fruit and wine. Pop. 33,600.—The county area, 1809 sq. m. is much broken in the N by lofty hills, but has occasionally tracts of level and even marshy land, among others the extensive morass of Barrot. The most important river is the Danube, which forms the E. boundary. The soil is fertile, and raises in abundance all kinds of corn, particularly wheat, of excellent quality much good wine, fruit, maize, and tobacco. The pastures also are rich and rear great numbers of fat cattle, sheep and horses. In the N the forests are extensive, yield excellent timber and abound with game. The chief minerals are marble and good building-stones. This county is divided into the three districts of Sarmathia, Lankver and Batak. Pop. 187,078.

STULIM atn Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. and 11 m. N.N.E. Marienwerder surrounded by two lakes. It has a court of law and several public offices, two churches a synagogue, an old castle and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1219.

STULIKEL, two pars. Eng. Huntingdon.—1 (Great) 2990 ac. Pop. 482.—2, (Little) 1500 ac. Pop. 409.

STURA two rivers, kind of Italy.—1 A river which descends from the N. side of the Maritime Alps flows N.E. past Loui and joins L. bank Tanaro, after a course of nearly 80 m.—2 A river which is formed by the union of two streams from the Cothian Alps flows S.E. and joins L. bank Po, about 8 m. below Turin, after a course of nearly 45 m.

STURGE, an old Anatolian town, the most E. of the five which compose the Balley group. lat. 36° 44' S. lon. 183° 11' W. It is very elevated, highest peak about 5000 ft.

STURGLON—1 A lake, British N. America, 37 m. long, by 5 m. broad connected with Pine Island Lake by the river haskatchewan lat. 54° N. lon. 102° W. It receives Star-goon river, a raj at stream 30 m. long.—2 A bay U. States, E. side of Green Bay a large inlet on W. coast, Lake Michigan.

STURMERE, par. Eng. Essex. 945 ac. Pop. 351.

STURMINGER (Mansfeldt), par. Eng. Dorset. 8601 ac. Pop. 872.

STURMINSTER-Kewton-Carrick, a market tn. and par. England, co. Dorset, on the Stour, where it is in confluence with the Stour here crossed by a bridge of six arches. It has a good market-place, a handsome church, a Wesleyan chapel, manufactures of hats, and some trade. Area of par. 4229 ac. Pop. 1916.

STURRY par. Eng. Kent. 3069 ac. Pop. 997.

STURTON par. Eng. Norfolk, 2000 ac. Pop. 62.

STURTON two pars. Eng.—1, Woot, 1610 ac. Pop. 627.—2 (Great) Lough, 1469 ac. Pop. 123.

STURTON par. Eng. Suffolk, 776 ac. Pop. 241.

STUTCHBURY, or Sturmont par. Eng. Northampton 16,007 ac. Pop. 23.

STUTTGART, a t. Germany, cap. of the kingdom of Wurtemberg, 97 m. S.E. Frankfurt-on-the-Main, beautifully situated in the small valley of the Neckar, and so closely surrounded by vineyard-slopes, as to suffer occasionally from a want of free circulation of the air. Notwithstanding the rest-

deness of the court, it has very little of the appearance of a capital. The houses are generally plain, and almost ruinous, and the whole place has been not inaccurately described 'as a large village with a fine street and a palace.' It consists of three parts, an lower, an upper, and an outer town, and is entered by eight gates. The objects most deserving of notice are the new palace, begun in 1765, but not completed till 1804, a large residence-office, consisting of a body and two wings, of an exterior by no means prepossessing, but internally richly decorated and gorgeously furnished; the old palace, resembling a feudal fortress, and now occupied by official personages connected with the court or government; hard by it is a monument to Schiller with a statue in iron modelled by Thorvaldsen; the Stiftskirche, an ancient Gothic structure, with a good organ and some interesting monuments, the Hospitalkirche, also Gothic, of an unusually exterior, compensated somewhat by internal decorations, and the possession of a fine statue of our Saviour, by Danneberg. St. Leonard's, and four other churches, most of them modern, and of little architectural merit, the library of 100,000 vols., including it is said, the largest collection of Bibles in the world; the theatre, a modern show edifice; the Ständehaus, where the states hold their sittings; the townhouse, a building of the 15th century the new register-office, the new barracks,



THE PALACE-PALACE, STUTTGART.—From Leipzig, according von Steinbock.

the officers pavilion, an old building, now occupied by the polytechnic school and the Marshall or studious, containing about 200 horses, many of them Arabian, and the finest in Germany. The principal educational establishments are the gymnasium, the polytechnic school the school of art, the veterinary school, and various other schools. The benevolent endowments include various hospitals, asylums, almshouses, and other charities. Among industrial branches an important place is due to the book trade, connected with which are paper-mills, type-foundries, printing-presses, and lithographic establishments. The other leading manufactures are linen, silk, woollen, and cotton goods, gloves, leather, metal, and tin wares, jewellery, and various articles in gold and silver castings, mauling bells, surgical, mathematical scientific, and musical instruments; gold embroidery vinegar, and beer, for which there are numerous breweries. In the immediate vicinity are alleys, parks, and gardens, affording ample means of recreation and at a short distance are various places of holiday resort, including Rothenstein, the beautiful summer-residence of the king, Cannstadt, celebrated for its mineral springs; the Mönchsbühl, the saltworks, &c. Stuttgart is of ancient date and owes its name to a castle which existed before 1090. In 1119 it obtained corporate rights from Rudolf Margrave of Baden, and in 1220 became the residence of the counts of Wurtemberg. It was much extended and improved about 1640, and has since, with only a short interval, been the capital. Pop. 80,000; (1861) 59,103.

STUTTON, par. Eng. Suffolk. 2725 ac. Pop. 455.

STUTZAITZA, or Chakotova, a t. Turkey in Europe, Macedonia, 40 m. S.W. Ghebeli, at the confluence of the

Brandau and Eggerden. It has several Greek churches, a mosque, public baths, a mint for coining copper, and other manufactures of the same metal. Pop. about 4000.

STYR, a river, which issues from a lake near Ofenka, in Austrian Galicia, flows very circuitously N. E. into the Russian gov. Volynia, traverses that gov. enters gov. Minsk, whence it proceeds into the marshes of Pnank, and joins r. bank Pripiet, after a course of about 200 m.

STYRIA (German, *Steiermark*; French, *Styrie*; Dutch, *Stiermark*; Italian, *Stiria*), a duchy, Austria, bounded by the archduchy of Austria, E Hungary, S.E. Croatia, S.W. Dalmia, and W. Dalmia and Salzburg; greatest length, N. to S. 134 m. greatest breadth, E. to W. 112 m. area, 5589 sq. m. It belongs decidedly to the class of alpine lands, being traversed by three distinct mountain-chains, branching partly from the North and partly from the Caravan Alps, and attaining in their culminating points of the Grimming on the N.W. and the Eisenhut on the S.W. frontiers, the respective heights of 7400 ft. and 7648 ft. The nucleus of these mountains is granite, which on the highest summits, takes complete possession of the surface, but on the higher slopes and secondary summits is extensively overlain by beds of limestone, remarkable alike for the richness of its mineral treasure, particularly iron, and the number and dimensions of the caverns which occur in it. Between the mountain-ranges are numerous valleys of greater or less extent, but the only part of the surface which flattens down, so as to have somewhat the appearance of a plain is in the S.E. where the Mur and the Drave are gradually approaching each other preparatory to their final junction in Hungary. The whole of Styria belongs to the basin of the Danube, which drains it by means of four rivers, each of which is fed within it by a number of minor streams. These rivers are the Enns in the N. the Mur, which has by far the longest course within the duchy, traversing it centrally first in an E. and then in a S. direction, the Drave, which traverses the S. in an E. direction, and the Save, which nowhere belongs wholly to Styria, but only forms part of the boundary between it and Dalmia. Besides these rivers and their affluents, there are a great number of lakes unbroken among the mountains, not indifferently of such a magnitude as to deserve a separate notice, but generally rich in natural beauty. Not much of the surface of Styria can be regarded as absolutely sterile. The loftiest summits are generally clothed with wood, some of them, with exception of a few in the N.W., on the borders of Austria, where glaciers appear having a perpetual covering of ice or snow. Still the extent of arable land is necessarily very limited, and though the soil in the lower grounds is generally fertile the corn raised in ordinary years barely meets the consumption. In many districts the vine thrives well, and though much of the wine made is only of secondary quality some of it, as the Lattenberg Rudeksherg Sautschick, &c. has acquired a high name. All the ordinary kinds of fruit abound, and as auxiliary crops hemp, flax and the poppy are extensively cultivated. The breeds of domestic animals are generally of an inferior description, and the management of stock is very imperfectly understood. The great sources of wealth in the country are the forests and minerals. The former cover nearly a half of the whole surface and not only furnish immense quantities of the finest timber, in the hewing and felling of which the parts of the forest, great numbers of the inhabitants are constantly employed, but contain inexhaustible supplies of fuel for smelting-furnaces. The minerals include gold silver lead, copper, cobalt, and zinc in limited quantities, and iron of the finest quality, and in the greatest abundance. The other minerals of value are sulphur, alum, and rock-salt. The raw materials thus obtained have led to the establishment of numerous manufactures, among which that of articles in iron has long taken the lead. The textiles, tools, and other working-instruments of Styria, are famous over Europe. Styria is divided into five circles (Kreise) — Grin (the capital, Marburg, Cilli, Brück, and Judenburg 1 pop. (1849), 1,000,000).

STIAKIN a seaport to Nubia, on the Red Sea; lat. 15° 17' N. lon. 27° 20' E. (n.) with anchorage for large vessels. It lies on a small island of its own name, and is built of madrepore. It has some trade in ostrich-feathers, gold, ivory, salt, and millet; and is a station for pilgrims on their way to Mecca.

SUAPURE, or **SVATUPURA**, a river, Venezuela, rises in the Sierra Parima, near lat. S. 8°, flows N.W., and joins r. bank Orinoco, after a course of about 100 m.

SUATA, or **SUAPA**, a tn. New Granada, prov. Socorro, about 80 m. S.S.W. Pamplona, on a height above r. bank Galiciana, or Bogamoboco. It consists of about 1000 houses.

SUBBIANO, a vil. and com. Tuscany, I. bank Arno, 84 m. E.R.E. Florence, with a church, a school, and a trade in wine and clausure. Pop. 3070.

SUBLEATO or **SUBLEATO**, a hill-fort, N. Hindostan, 4205 ft. above sea-level on an affluents of the Ruddy, 160 m. N. Delhi, the head-quarters of a British battalion.

SUBIACO (anc. *Sublaqueum*) a tn. Papal States, 24 m. E. Rome, on a height near r. bank Tevere, and more remarkable for the beauty of the scenery around it than for any object of interest within its walls. Its streets are dark and narrow and its houses, though interesting from their antiquity, have a dull gloomy look. Crowning the hill on which the town stands is a fine old castle which was for ages the summer-residence of the popes, immediately below the town the river is broken by some fine falls, while the valley is clothed with magnificent forests. The whole landscape is so beautiful that to painters of all countries it has long been a favourite resort. The principal building within the town is a very handsome church, and about 1 m. from it, on a hill above the river, may still be traced the remains of Nero's villa, near which is the celebrated monastery of Santa Scolastica, an edifice of great interest and architectural merit, but most deserving of notice as the first place in Italy in which a printing-press was established. Pop. 5595.

SUBLETER, par. 1st. Creek, 749 ar. 1 up. 185.

SUBLINREKA a river, Hindostan, rises in prov. Bihar, flows westerly S.E. and falls into the Bay of Bengal, after a course of about 250 m., below Jellicoe.

SUBZAWI, a decayed, and now considerable tn. of W. Afghanistan, 70 m. S. Herat lat. 33° 20' N. lon. 65° 10' E. in a fertile plain. It is protected by a mud fort about 250 yards square.

SUBZAWI a tn. Russia, gov. and 70 m. W. S.W. Tver, cap. dist., with some general trade. 1 pop. (1849) 2463.

SUBZULKOTE a tn. Hindostan, princ. Behawalpur, 60 m. N.E. Rawal, lat. 25° 13' N. lon. 69° 42' E. It is surrounded by a mud wall 30 ft. in height and has a pretty good bazaar but little trade except in grain. 1 pop. 2000.

SUCCADANA, or **SOEKADANA** a small native state, xl. Borneo, S. W. coast, on the Carimata passage, and including the islands of Carimata, Lajak and Soerotes, &c. about 80 m. S.W. from the coast. It is very fertile and yields also a considerable quantity of diamonds and of sulphur. — The CARIMAT also named Sucadana, lat. 1° 16' S. lon. 110° E. (n.) lies on a large bay at the mouth of the river of its name which is navigable for canoes several days journey inland. It is the residence of the sultan and of a Dutch envoy and has a good haven. The Javanese and Malays carry on an active trade in opium, diamonds, gold, tin, pepper, camphor, lion's mane dragon's blood, and rattan. It was at one time the most famous town in Borneo, but has never recovered its destruction by the Dutch in 1788.

SUCHONA, a river Russia, issues from Iakobskinsk in S.W. of gov. Volynia, flows E.N.E. past 2 towns, and at Uting-Volks after a course of nearly 800 m. unites with the Jug in forming the N. Dvina. It is navigable almost throughout, and of great commercial importance, giving in connection with the Dvina a continuous communication from Volynia to Archangel. Its principal affluents are the Volynia, Tolochna, Usting, and Verkhnia-Brya.

SUCHTELN, a tn. Rhensh Prussia, gov. and 19 m. W. N. W. Düsseldorf, I. bank Niers with two churches, and manufactures of woollen linen, cotton, velvet, and silk goods a cotton-mill, tanneries, and dye-works. 1 pop. 1750.

SUCKLEY, par. Bag. Worcester. 5184 ac. Pop. 1168.

SUCURU a river, Brazil, rises in the Serra-de-Lingueta prov. Mato-Grosso, flows first S., then S.E., and joins r. bank Parana 8 m. below the junction of the Teiet.

SUCZAWA, or **SUTCHAWA**, an affluent of the Rethi it rises in the N.E. slopes of the Carpathians, Austria, prov. Bukovina, flows E. then S.E., forms part of the boundary between Galicia and Moldavia, and joins r. bank Rethi, after a course of about 100 m.

SUCKAWA, a tn. Galilei, circle Bakuwina, on a river of same name, near the frontiers of Moldavia, 30 m. S.E. K. Casimowitz. It is walled, and irregularly built; and has a R. Catholic and several Greek churches, a synagogue, and high school. The principal manufacture is molasses and cordons leather, and there is a considerable inland trade carried on between Transylvania and Moldavia. Pop. 4812.

SUDAI, or **SWAI**, a river, Ramesse, rises in S. of gov. Olo-neth, enters gov. Kergerod, and flowing S.E., joins r. bank Shikana, 9 m. below Tcherespareta; total course, 140 m.

SUDBOURGH, par. Eng. Northampton 1781 ac. Pop. 857

SUDBOURNE, par. Eng. Bedford, 5439 ac. Pop. 691

SUDERVOKE, par. Eng. Lincoln, 1000 ac. Pop. 90

SUDBURY, a market tn. and name for England, co. Suffolk, 17 m. W. Ipswich, 1 bank flour. It is neat, clean, and tolerably well built and has three churches all spacious and handsome structures, of considerable antiquity, two places of worship for Independents, one for Baptists, and one for Friends; a free grammar-school and several charities a townhall and a neat theatre, manufacture of silk, serge, and hunting for sheep, flax, and a considerable trade in coal and agricultural produce by the Stour. Pop. 6343

SUDBURY, par. Eng. Derby 3603 ac. Pop. 570

SUDELEY MARON, par. Eng. Gloucester 2823 ac. P. 77

SUDETES (German *Sudeten*) a mountain-chain, Europe, which, taken in its most general sense, includes all the mountain-ranges which extend along the S. frontiers of Prussia and Saxony from the source of the Oder to that of the Elster but is more correctly confined to the chain which stretches E. to W. between Prussian Sillesia and Moravia, and terminates at the source of the Neisse. Its culminating point is the Spanglerstein Schieferberg height, 4913 ft. The mountains are chiefly composed of granite, which covers a large extent of surface, but often lies concealed under gneiss and primitive schists. The principal streams which rise in it are the Neisse on the N., and the March or Morava on the S. It contains masses of copper, lead, and iron and coal is found on some of its N. slopes.

SUDUST a river, Ramesse, rises in W. of gov. Orol, enters gov. Carraigov flows S. past Pogor and after a course of about 100 m., joins r. bank Dema.

SUDSHA, a tn. Ramesse. See **SUDSHA**

SUDUK a small river Holochistan rises in lat. 26° N lon. 65° 12' E. and after a S. course of about 80 m. falls into the sea in lat. 26° 36' N, lon. 65° 28' E. Traders ascend 10 m., or 12 m. in boats to cut wood.

SUR, an isl. Torres Strait, one of the Sisters, N. E. Cape York, lat. 10° 18' S. lon. 143° 52' E. about a third of a mile long, of coral-mud formation, low and thickly wooded. At the W. end of the island is a native village.

SUECA, a tn. Spain, prov. and 23 m. S. Valencia, 1 bank Jacar about 4 m. from the Mediterranean. The houses are well constructed, streets broad some of them paved, and there are five squares, which serve as market-places. Besides the courthouse the town has a prison, an hospital, two public schools for each sex, besides several private educational establishments and a parish church, also brick and tile kilns, four flour and five rice mills, all in a thriving condition. After the subjugation of the Muzulmans, this town fell to the Templars. Subsequently its population was greatly reduced by the expulsion of the Moors, and it suffered much in the wars of succession; but in later times it has been very prosperous. Pop. 6871

SUEDIAN a port, Asiatic Turkey, path Aleppo, 18 m. S.W. Antioch, on the site of the ancient Seleucia. It is a remarkably healthy place, and appears to present considerable advantages for the formation of harbours &c. for the accommodation of shipping. It is well sheltered, there are no sandstone rocks, and the anchorage is safe.

SUEBOS, a vil. Spain, prov. Leon, dist. Astorga, on a bright, with church, a primary school, and some trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1064

SUEZ, a tn. and seaport, Egypt, near the N. extremity of the gulf of its own name, an arm of the Red Sea, 77 m. E. Cairo lat. 29° 56' 56" N lon. 32° 54' 15" E. (n.) It is a wretched ill built town, situated in a desert. The houses are of sun-dried brick, and the streets unpaved. It contains a bazaar in which are some tolerably well-filled shops, a vast

her of mosques, a Greek church, several khans, and a custom house. In the roadstead there is good anchorage for vessels of from 800 tons to 1000 tons, but the port will not receive boats of more than 60 tons. Being on the highroad between Egypt and the East, from has always enjoyed an extensive transit trade, and since the establishment of the overland route to India, it has become the residence of many merchants and agents.—The town is about 200 m. long S. E. to N. W., by 50 m. to 40 m. broad. The spot where the Israelites are supposed to have crossed the Red Sea on the Exodus from Egypt, is about 2 m. from the head of the gulf.

SUEZ (Isthmus cr.), a tract of low-lying land between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, connecting Africa with Asia. Its extent, N. to S., is about 74 m. It is composed of shell-limestone rocks, mixed with strata of siliceous limestone, and partly covered with sand or salt-marshes. The surface is not uniformly level, but interrupted by some depressions, in which these salt-marshes or swamps occur, and generally has an inclination towards the Mediterranean. Drinkable water occurs in one or two places only. Traces of the canal by which Necho and Ptolemy Philadelphus united the E. branch of the Nile and the Red Sea are still visible.

SUEFID Kox ('White Mountain') a lofty range of mountains, bounding the valley of the Kabool river on the S., as the Hindoo-Koosh does on the N. It extends nearly E. and W. along the parallel of lat. 33° 50' N., commencing E. near Attock, lon. 73° 19' E., and terminating W. in lon. 65° 56' E. It is generally of primary formation, consisting of granite, quartz, gneiss, mica-schist, and primary limestone. The highest part, which is between the meridians of 69° 40' and 70° 30' E., attains an elevation of 14,100 ft. above sea-level, and is covered with perpetual snow.

SUFFIELD, par. Eng. Norfolk, 1458 ac. Pop. 237

SUFFOLK a maritime co. England, bounded, N. by co. Norfolk E. the North Sea, S. co. Essex, W. Cambridge, area, 907 860 ac., of which 820,000 ac. are supposed to be arable meadow, and pasture. The surface is generally flat, there being no upland throughout the whole county worthy of notice. The cliffs at some points on this part of the coast, composed of alternations of clay, sand, and gravel, are below deeply undermined by the sea. At other points the reverse of this has taken place, accessions of land having been formed by marine deposits. The general outline of the coast, which is about 50 m. long is pretty regular. The bays are shallow and the headlands have little prominence. The prevailing soils are strong clayey loams, with a substratum of clay marl and sandy loam and sand, the latter occupying the E. coast. The soil in the S.W. parts is poor but generally the county is equal in fertility to any in England. It is for the greater part of Suffolk is under tillage, which is carefully and skilfully conducted. The crops are principally wheat, barley, oats, beans, pease, buckwheat, turnips, cabbages, carrots, potatoes, &c. The pasture-lands are remarkable for their richness; but much of it has been ploughed up and the number and extent of dairy farms consequently reduced, although large quantities of butter are still made. The breeds of horses, cattle and hogs, are celebrated. Manufactures inconsiderable the principal are the combing and spinning of wool, and the manufacture of mixed silk and worsted stuffs. Suffolk is traversed by the Eastern Counties railway, and has two coast towns Ipswich and Bury-St.-Edmunds, and the boroughs of Sudbury and Eye. It returns nine members to Parliament, four of which are for the county. Pop. 237 215.

SUGATAGHII AKSA a vil. Hungary Thither Thelco, co. Marmara, about 12 m. from Selgiz with two churches, salt-works, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1187

SUGHED, or **SURUMU**, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia, 1 bank Sakaria, 73 m. E. by S. Brusa. It consists for the most part of houses of wood and clay; but has a considerable trade in various which have long been celebrated.

SUGHERA, a small seaport, S. coast. Anzhu, 56 m. N. E. Aden, lat. 12° 21' 50" N lon. 45° 46' E. There is here a castle built of stone, in which the soldiers reside for several months of the year. Much millet is cultivated in the vicinity. Good water, bullocks, sheep, poultry, onions, and pumpkins may be easily procured.

SUELI, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony gov. and 83 m. W. W. Erfurt, on the Lamber, with two churches, a burgher-school orphan hospital, poorhouse, workhouse, and several

public offices. It has long been the centre of important manufactures in iron and steel, including furnaces; and in woollen and flaxen tissues, particularly fastens. There are also saw, oil, and other mills. Pop. 7080.

SUIH, a vil and par, Switzerland, on Aargau, near the junction of the Rhine with the Sarne, 2 m. S E Aarau. It has a church, a court, gymnasium, and saw mill. Many of the inhabitants suffer from gout and gravel. Pop. 1423.

SUI KOW, a tn. China, prov Fokien, 1 bank Min, N W Fow-chow. A very large number of boats are moored along the banks of the river here; and the principal trade consists in furnishing them with supplies. Pop. about 6000.

SUIFES, a tn. France, dep. Maine, 15 m. N N E Chalon. It is well built and has important manufactures of coarse woollen stuffs, worked mills, tanneries, dye-works, and a trade in cattle, corn, hemp and wool. Pop. 2461.

SUIR, or **SUNN**, a river, Ireland, rises in the Silver-Bloom Mountains, in the N extremity of co. Tipperary flows first circuitously S, through that county passing the towns of Holy-Cross, Golden-Bridges, and Caher, then, after a sudden turn N, flows E, forming the boundary between co. Tipperary and Waterford, then circuitously S E, forming the boundary between Waterford and Kilkenny and passing the towns of Clonmel and Carrick, and after a course of about 80 m. unites with the Barrow in forming the fine estuary of Waterford harbour. Its affluents are numerous but unimportant. It is navigable by vessels of 600 tons to Waterford, and by large barges to Clonmel.

SUIBAH, a seaport tn. Morocco. See **MOGADOR**.
SUIPICIO, or **SUIVU**, a vil and soc. Italy, Lombardy 7 m. S by W Ponte San Pietro, a bank Adda. It has a church and two chapels. Pop. 1007.

SUISUN—1 A tn. U. States, California, on the Sacramento, about midway between San Francisco and Sacramento. It occupies an elevated and healthy site and has been laid out on an extensive scale, with large squares, reserved for a university and other public edifices, and lots for churches of every denomination, but scarcely promises to become an important commercial position, though it may attract many inhabitants by the beauty of its climate and scenery.—2 One of the indentations of San Francisco Bay, E. of the Bay of San Pablo, about 15 m. long by 7 m. broad.

SUIAH KOS, a tn. Punjab. See **SUDAN**.
SUIAH, or **SUIAH**, a river, Spain, Balearic, prov. Balear. It rises near the boundary of prov. Gerona, flows N E, and latently N W, near the Guadalema, Guadalema, Guadalema, Guadalema, Estera, Guadalema, Guadalema, Balneario and the Molat, and discharges into the Guadalema, about 5 m. E. Don Benito. It is a stream of considerable volume, but in summer it is reduced sometimes to a series of pools. Total course, about 100 m.

SUK MURUTUKUN, a tn. Asiatik Turkey, 66 m. W N W Busorah, 1 bank Euphrates. It is the seat of considerable inland commerce, and has a large export trade in horses, generally considered the best that are bred in Turkish Arabia.

SUKUR, a tn. Sindh, a bank Indus, opposite Sukkur, 165 m. N Hyderabad, lat. 27° 44' N lon. 68° 52' E. It has still a few towers, mosques, and minarets standing, one of the latter a heavy and ill-proportioned column, 100 ft. high, in a state of tolerable preservation. The appearance of Sukkur itself and the scenery around it, is singularly picturesque and beautiful. In 1852 a commercial fair was appointed to be held here annually, commencing on January 1st, and to continue 46 days. Pop. 4000.

SUKUBD, a vil Hungary, Hither Danube, on Peth on the Danube, with a Catholic church, and some trade in wood and cattle. Pop. 2687.

SUKUM KALKE, a tn. Ahikma. See **BOUKOUN-KALKE**.
SUKUTI, a small tn. Punjab, nearly midway between the Beas and Sutlej, lat. 31° 37' N lon. 76° 55' E, in a broad and fertile valley, well watered and highly cultivated.

SULA, a river, Russia, rises in the N W corner of gov Kharkov enters gov Poltava, traverses it S S W, and joins 1 bank Dnieper total course, 220 m. Its water is very wholesome.

SULEDAL, a vil and par Norway, lat. and 48 m. N E Strangen, on river, as it issues from the W extremity of a lake of same name, to fall, a little below, into the Bukkeford Fjord 2600.—The lake is very narrow, but 15 m. long.

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SULGFN, a vil and par Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, 12 m. E S E Frauenfeld, with a handsome church, which is used in common by Protestants and Catholics. Pop. 1104.

SULGRAVE, par Eng Northampton, 4100 ac. P 576.

SULHAM, par Eng Berks, 690 ac. Pop. 189.

SULHAMPSTEAD (Assens and Haxmunde) two pars. Eng Berks, 1901 ac. Pop. former 352, latter, 803.

SULIA, or **SULIA**, a river S. America, rises in the N of New Granada, prov. Esmeraldas, flows N E into Venezuela, turns gradually N E, and dividing into three branches falls into S W shore, Lake Maracaybo, total course, 180 m. Its chief affluents are the Grita, Sardinata, and Calatambo.

SULIMAN MOUNTAINS, a range in E. Afghanistan separating Daman from prov. Beshawar, extending from lat. 33° to 35° 40' N lon. 70° E. The highest summit Takht-i-Suliman or Suliman's Seat, attains an elev. of 11,000 ft. or 12,000 ft. but without snow during the height of summer. Little more is known of the geological composition of this range than that it consists of recent formations, principally sandstone and secondary limestone abounding in ammonites and other marine fossils, the strata being much shattered and contorted, and often overlaid by shingle. No stream rising in this range is known to reach the sea in any direction, or by any channel, except the Kurum. These mountains are generally considered the peculiar seat of the aboriginal Afghans; their vegetation is extremely vigorous and varied, being covered nearly to their summits with dense and lofty forests, while the valleys are overgrown with a great diversity of indigenous trees, shrubs, and flowers.

SULINA—1 One of the principal branches by which the Danube discharges its waters into the Black Sea, within the Russian gov. of Bessarabia. It quits the Dnieper or most N branch on the frontier of the Turkish serask Saratov, and the Russian gov. Bessarabia, about 5 m. above Tulchinsk, a little below, forming the Gurgurek or Edirli branch on the S, and before reaching the sea, has an N. branch of about 50 m. It is the most frequented branch, and is used for transporting immense quantities of corn, chiefly for the British market, but from the neglect into which it has fallen under Russian sway the bar at the mouth has been allowed to accumulate to such an extent as to render the river very difficult of access even to vessels of moderate tonnage. Early in 1854, the Russians further impeded the navigation by sinking several vessels full of stones at the mouth of an stream, about 1 m. from the mouth of the river, with a Russian custom-house. It is composed of a double row of encrusted wooden houses straggling along the river-side, with a dreary marsh behind them. Most of the houses are built upon piles, in the midst of pools of putrid water which ooze from the neighbouring marsh. In summer the place is reeking with fevers, and in winter it is almost uninhabitable from a cold. Pilots, fishermen, lightermen and tavern-keepers, with a few Russian soldiers, and a Greek priest or two, form the population.

SULKEA, a tn. Hindostan, prov. Bengal, on bank Hooghly opposite to Calcutta. It is a large and populous place, with large government magazines for war-housing the salt imported from the N. Circars and other provinces.

SULLINGTON, par Eng Sussex 2840 ac. Pop. 243.

SULLY, or **SULLY**, a tn. France, dep. Loiret, 1 bank Loire 12 m. N W Orléans. It contains a fine chateau which belonged to the lords of Tremouille, and was almost entirely rebuilt by the most distinguished member of that family, Sully, the celebrated marquis of Henri IV. P. 1005.

SULLY, or **SULLY**, Glamorgan, 1817 ac. P. 187.

SULMBERSCHITZ, or **SULMBERSCHITZ**, a tn. Prussia, prov. and 65 m. S S E Posen, on the Bartsch, with a Catholic church. Pop. 3100.

SULMONA [sua. Sulmo] a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ulteriore II. in a fertile plain, 34 m. S S W Chieti. It is walled and fortified so as to rank as a fortress of the fourth class, has a superb cathedral 15 other churches, seven monasteries, four nunneries, an ordinary and a founding hospital, and a work-house a townhall, a remarkable specimen of the Cinquecento style, dye-works, manufactures of paper and different kinds of sheet-work, and is famous for its confectionery. Ovid the poet was born here. Pop. 7968.

SULPHUR ISLAND—1 A small N Pacific Ocean, the central of three islands which form the Volcano group; lat. 24° 49' N, lon. 141° 20' E (a). It is about 5 m. long N. N. E.

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to S.E. and about 13 m. in street; of moderate height, and has, on the whole, a very barren appearance, though some green spots are seen. In the S. it terminates in a high hill almost isolated from the rest of the island. The soil on its surface has a strong smell of sulphur. On the middle of the island, from which dangerous breakers stretch about 3 m. E. and W., the sea breaks with great violence. — 3. An isl. Japan in Van Dusen Strait, off the coast of Kinaia. Lat. 8° 42' N. lon. 130° 17' E. It has a volcano upon it. — 4. An isl. N. Pacific, between the Japan and the Loo-choo isls.; lat. 27° 50' N.; lon. 126° 20' E. (J.)

SULSISQUE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 18 m. S.E.W. Ghent with manufactures of linen, an oil and five flour mills. Pop. 1820.

SULTANIA or **SULTANIAN**, a town, Parma, prov. Irak Ajoni, 160 m. W.N.W. Tobbano, on the Zengano, which here traverses the wide plain of Sultania. Extensive vines here cover a space of several square miles. The most important are those of an imposing mosque of great splendor.

SULTANPOOR, or **KELU**, a town, Punjab, cap. princ. Kulu, on S. slope of the Himalaya, near the confluence of the Ravi and Beas; 104 m. S.E.E. Lahore, lat. 32° 7' N.; lon. 77° 7' E. It consists of an upper and lower town, the latter, which is next the river, containing the residence of the rajah, and the former consisting of the houses of traders, shopkeepers and artificers. The principal imports are chinaware, coarse cottons, and woollens, and the returns are made in opium and musk, the traffic being conducted by wandering manducats, of whom the traders were born on their route to various places of pilgrimage in the mountains.

SULZ, a town, Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, in a deep and narrow valley, on bank Neckar 88 m. S.W. Stuttgart with a Latin school manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a brewery, worsted and other mills, and important brassworks from which much salt is made. Pop. 2349.

SULZ, a market in Lower Austria, about 8 m. from Waidersdorf with a church. Pop. 1207.

SULZBACH, numerous small places, Bavaria, particularly — 1. A town, Upper Palatinate, on a small stream of same name at its confluence with the Yala, here crossed by a bridge. It is walled, entered by four gates and has a castle, six churches, a chapel, synagogue, and Latin school, a Hebrew printing-press, and a trade in hops. Near it are iron mines. Pop. 2912. — 2. A vil. Lower Franconia, dist. Obernburg with a church, and several mills. Pop. 1120.

SULZBACH, several small places Württemberg: — 1. (under-Murr), a vil. circle Neckar in a wild and romantic valley with a church. Near it is the castle of Lauterbach. Pop. 1475. — 2. A vil. circle Jaxt, bell Gaildorf on the Kocher with a church. Pop. 1249.

SULZBURG: — 1. A town, Baden, circle Upper Rhine, 12 m. S.W. Freiburg with a church, and a bathing establishment near mill, and manufactures of beet-root sugar. Pop. 1144. — 2. A market in Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, on a hill above the Sala, an affluent of the Altmühl, 25 m. S.E. Nürnberg with two churches, a castle, and a bathing establishment. Pop. 1112.

SULZL, a town, in the Mecklenburg-Schwern circle Wendisch l. bank Recknitz, 21 m. E. Rostock. It is walled, has two gates, a church, and a bathing establishment, with fine walks and salt-works. Pop. 3580.

SULZLEID, a town, Bavaria, Lower Franconia, dist. Kitzingen, on bank Main, 10 m. E.S.E. Würzburg; with a church. Pop. 1028.

SUMALANG or **KOMERANG**, a large vil. Mal. Java, prov. Praeger 87 m. S.E. Batavia, beautifully situated, and exceedingly neat.

SUMANAP or **BOEMANAP**, the most E. division of Isl. Madura, resigned over by its own natives, but subject to the Dutch. Being deficient in water and not very fertile, the chief means of subsistence is the fisheries. Still agriculture and also trade, is more actively prosecuted than in the other portions of the island, as a consequence of which, the public prosperity is greater. Pop. 127,792. — **SUMARAT**, the capital of the S.E. coast, at the mouth of the Marungu, in a large bay in which is good anchorage for large vessels. It is a thriving place with several good stone-houses, a governor's house, a sultan's palace, a church, and a school. Chinese, Javanese, and Arab suburbs and near is a Dutch fort, built in 1758.

SUMARETN, or **ROSEKINE**, a market town, Lower Austria, 19 m. from Fischau, It consists for the most part of thatched houses but has a considerable trade in corn, fruit, and wine. Pop. 1400.

SUMATRA, a great island in the Indian Sea, immediately under the equator and the first (from the W.) of that chain of islands which, extending with a S. curve from the Malay peninsula to Papea and the Philippine Islands, lie close towards the N. the region known as the Indian Archipelago. Its extreme limits are lat. 5° 45' N. and 5° 55' S.; lon. 90° 40' E., and 106° 5' E. But as the island extends in its greatest dimensions nearly S.E. and N.W., its extreme points, though differing only 10° 40' in latitude, are separated by a distance equal to nearly 15, or about 1000 m. The greatest breadth of the island is in its middle, nearly opposite to Singapore, and measures about 240 m. The average width may be taken at 140 m. so that the area of the island will be in round numbers, 140,000 sq. m. It ranks, therefore, in magnitude as the second of the Asiatic islands, Borneo being the first. The N. portion of Sumatra is separated from the Malay peninsula on the E. by the Strait of Malacca, and its S.E. extremity is separated from Java by the Strait of Sunda.

Aspect and Mountains — Sumatra appears to one who sails along its W. coast to be an elevated ridge, the mountains rising abruptly at a distance of 2 m. from the shore, and in many places overhanging the waves with steep cliffs. These mountains nearly all reach and disappear in the clouds at a height of about 3000 ft. In some places they appear above the clouds and a few elevated conical peaks rise to a second stratum of fleecy clouds, in which they terminate. This mountain barrier exhibits little variety of form, and the dense forest that clothes it increases its uniformity. The S. side of the island has a totally different character and spreads out into interminable plains, nearly as level as the sea. The mountains, viewed from the W. sea-shore, appear at first view to form a continuous ridge; but dense mists rising in the valleys indicate at times the breaks in the chain, and enable the eye to distinguish also three or four separate ridges all parallel to the coast. The chief of these is named Bukit-Barisan. On the S.W. side of the island the mountains rise abruptly from the shore, and for 300 m. or 400 m. the average width of the plains between the mountain-forests and the sea does not exceed 2 m. On the N. half of the W. coast, the level maritime tract has a breadth of 6 m. or 8 m. In a few places, chiefly at the opening of transverse valleys, the mountains retire so as to allow a greater extension of the alluvial plain, which in a few places has a width of 12 m. to 20 m. The mountains extend for hundreds of miles as uniform ridges, at first (beginning from the S.) 2000 ft. or 3000 ft. in height, then from 3° S. to the equator, attaining a general height of 5000 ft. Further N. they retire from the shore, and sink apparently into mere hills. Some elevated and conspicuous peaks indeed rise at wide intervals above the mountainous ridges, yet in the whole length of 1000 m. there are hardly 20 summits exceeding 8000 ft. The chief of these are as follows: —

Tempo.	Lat.	Feet.
Tempo.	2 54 S.	20,440
Tempo.	1 5 S.	15,740
Tempo.	1 5 S.	6,580
Tempo.	0 34 S.	8,700
Tempo.	0 25 S.	10,160
Tempo.	0 11 S.	9,420
Tempo.	0 48 N.	11,160
Tempo.	0 17 N.	10,840

The first four of these are volcanoes, the others being in all, except Tempo, at some distance below the summit. The other known volcanoes in the island have generally an elevation of 6000 ft. or 7000 ft., and do not exceed 15 in number. Sumatra is therefore, in respect to subterranean fire, far more quiescent than Java, which though much smaller, has above 50 active volcanoes. The same may be said of the island, rising abruptly at no great distance from the shore, are grand and conspicuous objects at sea, and hence the estimates heretofore made of their height have been greatly exaggerated. The predominant rock is trachyte. With this are found granite, sienite, porphyry, red sandstone and limestone, in many varieties. Basalt occurs along the coast, and at some points colored basaltic columns form convenient land marks. Gold is collected in all the streams that wash the granitic hills,

chiefly at the sources of the rivers Jambi and Indragiri. The amount of gold annually exported has been estimated at 80,000 lb. The steel of Mesanghabin is deemed excellent. Copper and tin are exported to China chiefly. To these valuable minerals may be added petroleum, sulphur and nappal, a steatite rock resembling soap, and used as a material for carving.

Valleys.—The mountains of Sumatra extending S E to N W in several parallel ridges, necessarily involve longitudinal valleys extending in the same direction. The lateral valleys, descending to the coast on the W, are so short and steep that they hold out no temptation to the native husbandman. The longitudinal valleys, on the other hand, often 10 m. wide, and in one instance at least 100 m. long have a moderate fall, allowing irrigation and the cultivation of rice and consequently they are the chief seats of the indigenous population, and of the characteristic civilization of the island. The valley alluded to extends from the cone of Merapi, lat. 0° 54' S. to that of Lake Raja, lat. 1° 25' N., and is by some regarded as the cradle of the Malayan race. But these valleys of the interior remain as yet but imperfectly known to Europeans.

Lakes and Rivers.—The rivers on the W coast of Sumatra are very numerous, but are, with few exceptions, little more than mountain torrents. On the E side are several large rivers, winding slightly through level plains, and forming extensive deltas at their mouths, but in the upper part of their course they are unknown to Europeans. The chief of these rivers are the Baras, or river of 1 stream, which falls into the Strait of Banca, and is navigable for a distance of 800 m.; the Jambi, the sources of which are near Telang and Indragiri; and the Indragiri, which springs from the feet of Merapi and Singalang. Of the lakes included in the highland valleys, the best known are the lakes Singkarn and Dano (the latter name signifies lake) the former lying S E the latter N W of Merapi and Singalang. Singkarn about 13 m. long and 4 m. wide, lies at an absolute elevation of 1035 ft. Dano, at a height of 1500 ft. is much smaller. Lake Bih Dabo, at the sources of the river Singkil (lat. 2° 30' N.) is said to have an elevation of 4000 ft.

Climate.—Lying directly under the equator, Sumatra enjoys great equability of temperature, but as it stretches across the direction of the monsoons, its mountain-ranges arrest all the vapours, and consequently rain falls almost in common, at least in the S. half of the island. The N. half owing perhaps to the vicinity of the Malayan peninsula is less characterized by humidity. The Battaks and tribes farther S. sow fresh land with rice at all seasons of the year, but for previously cultivated grounds there is in every district a sowing season, adapted to the local climate, and chosen so that the ripening of the rice may take place in the driest months of the year. It is said that the thermometer rarely rises above 93°, and it seldom falls below 78°. Among the Battaks and on the highlands of Faidang and Palembang the longevity of the natives seems to attest the salubrity of the climate; but in the settlements on the coast surrounded by marshes alluvial flats, and mangrove-thickets, the Dutch find the climate deadly.

Plants.—The swampy deposit on the coasts is covered by mangrove (*Rhizophora*), the roots of which give consistency to the growing sea-marsh, and promote its transition to the state of dry land. In places exposed to the waves, the casuarina precedes the mangrove. Above, and protected by these plants of gloomy aspect, flourish carnarua, croton, calophyllum, lubans, and many other species, the superb flowers of which form a rich garden close to the sea-side. A little farther in we come to the palms, here the traveller is shocked by the creeping species, rotting plectocoma, &c. which entwining their branches along the ground, and often armed with thorns, form impenetrable thickets. The caryota, areca, and nibon palms, the latter with sharp spikes, grow erect. On the steeper shores, the myrtle (here a large tree) and the fig in several varieties, spread in families the rotting and gommil-palm flourishing beneath the shade of the larger trees. Above the figs and myrtles, or from 500 ft. to 6000 ft., oaks of several species form the greater part of the forest. But though a great tree, and valuable for its timber, the oak is here decidedly inferior to the dryobalanus, which produces the precious camphor. This tree prevails N. of Ayerbahe,

0° 20' N. of the equator. S. of that point its place is taken by the gum-yielding *Acacia*, which is truly the pride of the Indian forest, attaining in height and circumference an incredible magnitude. The bare enumeration of only the more remarkable species in these forests would exceed our limits; but we cannot help observing that the colossal trees of hundreds of fathoms, are themselves covered by creeping plants still more luxuriant and various, and that the largest flower known, the *Rafflesia*, which measures 7 feet in diameter, and has a calyx capable of holding six quarts, is a parasitic organism of trees of rough bark in these forests. When Sumatra was first visited by Europeans, pepper was its only cultivated produce. This culture was afterwards superseded by that of cotton. But at the present day the tree-cotton exported is of little value and pepper is again the chief production. Besides this, Sumatra exports camphor, which differs from the Japanese; bismuth, cassia or common cinnamon rotting (patana) ebony teak, sandal wood, and aloes. To these articles of export may be added gambier, edible birds nests, wax, rice and every thing the Battaks, and other indigenous tribes of the highlands, cultivate for their own consumption besides rice, maize (which is economically productive), batatas and talas (*Colocasia esculenta*), another edible tuber. *Capsicum* ginger, betel, tobacco, and indigo are reared in their gardens. Their fruit-trees are relatively few particularly on the S.W. side of the island, yet they have the banana, papaw, mango, durian and a citron of agreeable flavour.

Animals.—It might be naturally supposed from the proximity of Sumatra to the Malayan peninsula and to Java, that it would have a fauna in common with those countries. But experience refutes this expectation, and shows that Sumatra in regard to its zoology resembles Borneo more closely than the countries with which it is almost in contact. The elephant and the tapir, frequent in Sumatra, are unknown in Java. The former island has the two-horned the latter a single-horned rhinoceros. In the forests of Sumatra are two species of deer (*Cervus* rusa and *C. apudensis*), larger than the European red-deer and the latter of which is peculiar to the island. The orang-outang (*Pithecia sylvina*) inhabits Sumatra, as in Borneo, the low alluvial tracts and thickly-wooded deltas, and is wanting in Java, where alluvial plains have little extension. Of the genera *Hylobates* and *Simphobates*, Sumatra has several species peculiar to itself. The *Cynomys* *Rafflesia*, a singular insectivorous animal resembling the mole of America, is met with only in Borneo and Sumatra. Besides the royal tiger, the natives describe a large carnivorous animal inhabiting the wild forests and which is said to have a mane; they also speak of a wild dog of great size, of a deep red color and with a tufted tail. The only antelope known in the Indian Archipelago is the bawing-stag, or wild buck of Sumatra. In this island the domesticated zebu or humped cow, retains its original characteristics in the greatest purity and the breeds of kine are collectively smaller than in Java. The two neighbouring islands differ much even in their birds and when they have a species in common, the Sumatran individuals are almost always distinguishable by the superior brilliancy of their plumage. In the classes of reptiles, fishes and even of insects, many species are found in Sumatra which are unknown in Java. On the other hand, one species of crocodile (*C. boopis*), is common to these islands while the great rivers of Borneo nourish several distinct species. Of the domesticated animals in Sumatra, the most important by far are the pigs by the number of these, is generally estimated the wealth of each community. Next to these, hank cows and horses which are, however very few in relation to the extent of the island. The bullock is more frequent in the low country but is only valued as food, and never yoked for labour as in Java. The horse of the highlands, chiefly Tobak in the Battak country, is small but vigorous, and capable of enduring much fatigue, it resembles closely the horse of Borneo. The goat is not very common the sheep and ass are unknown. The dog, though a great favourite with the Battaks and other hill-tribes is often killed for food. The common fowl is as plentiful here as on the coast of the Indian Archipelago, and cock-fighting is the darling amusement of the people.

Dialects.—The political divisions of the island are but imperfectly known. The sultanate named on the coast here often holds power. The confederations of villages, which are characteristic of the interior form in general very unob-

trouble state, and there is reason to suspect that the Dutch established on, and affecting the sovereignty of the island, purposely overlook and assign as much as possible to oblivion every claim to independence. The authority of the Dutch now extends nominally at least, over the greater part of the island. Their territory is divided, for purposes of administration, as follows:—

Dutch Possessions.—1 The government of the W coast, the head of which, with the title of civil and military governor of Sumatra resides at Padang lat. 0° 56' S. This government includes the following four provinces, namely:—

a. The country of the Betahs or Batakhs, which extends on the W coast from Tapanuli to Banghal (lat. 1° 30' to 2° 30' N.) and spreading out into a broad table-land in the interior, reaches the eastern coast at Blais. The islands Nias, Poutyan, Monakari, the Bata group, and some others, are annexed to this division the immediate control of which is left to a commissioner, residing in Tapanuli.

b. Ayrangbang extends along the W coast, from the Bay of Tapanuli S. to the river Masang and embraces the populous districts round Opilar with those of Pasmam Angkots, &c. It is under the care of a resident, stationed in Ayrangbang.

c. The hill-districts, Agam, Allabau, Fruman, the Kotas &c. in the interior of Padang are watched by a resident, stationed in the fort of Van-der-Capellen.

d. Bangkhalug (Bemeculen) S. of the preceding embraces the districts of Indrapoera, Moco-Moco, Soloma, &c. The resident occupies Fort Marlborough close to Bemeculen.

2 The country of the Lukupongs comprising the S districts of the island on the Strait of Sunda and extending N to the Strait of Banca, is under the supervision of a resident, civil and military whose seat is at Tarabang. This wild country of marsh and forest is thinly peopled, and to a great extent uninhabited.

3 Palembang, with a resident in the town of that name, includes the ancient kingdom of Palembang, together with that of Jambi adjoining the former on the N., and the chiefs of which submitted to the Dutch in 1855. This province, or residence, as the Dutch call it, owes its importance to the great navigable rivers flowing through it, and terminates at Cape Tunkal Labe, lat. 0° 52' S. which is consequently the N limit of the continuous dominion of the Dutch on the E coast. But they claim also some portions of the coast about 350 m. further N. W., in the Batak country in all these possessions they leave the entire administration to the native chiefs, in conformity with ancient customs, but exercise a controlling influence in council. The territorial revenues are unequal to the expenses.

Native States.—Of the independent states of Sumatra, the most important, perhaps, is Achén the capital of which, of the same name, is situate at the N W angle of the island. The kingdom of Blak on the E coast, lat. 1° N in the vicinity of Singapore, still retains its independence. In the interior of the island at the F foot of the mountains, and between the provinces of Padang and Palembang, are several small states, not yet reached by the pretensions of the Dutch. A portion of the Batak country Korracl and Luann, the Belgang, Pasman, and Kulon tribes all maintain their independence.

N of the Batakhs there is little known of the interior. **Inhabitants.**—Sumatra is possessed, at the present day, by a very mixed population. Even those tribes of the central highlands, who are frequently pointed out as types of a pure race, exhibit such diversity of physical character as can be explained only by supposing some mixture of breeds at a remote period.

The Malays round the coast are not all of the indigenous stock, but are collected from every quarter of the archipelago. Hindoes appear to have settled at an early age on the N coasts of the island, and hence the people of Achén are taller and more vigorous than Malays in general, though they retain the fierce looks and repulsive features of this race. The Arabs in the island, though few in number have always formed an important class. Chinese are numerous, particularly on the E coast. In Palembang, the sultans, desiring the establishment of colonies, would not allow them to live on shore. They built their houses, therefore, on rafts, moored in the river, close to the banks, and these floating houses were found to have so many advantages, that the Chinese now prefer them, though at liberty to live on land. N W of Palembang, the Orang-Kubu (Kubu people) live in a savage state,

and show any intercourse with the Malayan tribes around them. They are taller and stronger than the other native tribes, go nearly naked, and have no weapons but the spear. The Orang-Kubu must not be confounded with the people of Menangkabau, a kingdom which formerly flourished on the highlands of Padang, and which seems disposed to consider as the source and nursery of the Malayan race. It certainly is remarkable that, while everywhere else in the Indian Archipelago the Malays occupy the coasts, the aboriginal inhabitants being driven into the interior, a nation of apparently pure Malays should be here found cultivating the hills, unacquainted with the sea, and with institutions bearing marks of great antiquity. It appears also that on the adjacent mainland the Malays in general are called Menangkabau, whereas the name Malayu, meaning wanderers, evidently dates from an emigration and not from the origin of the nation.

The Batakhs.—N of the ancient Menangkabau, where the Highland attains its greatest breadth and greatest elevation, are the Batakhs or Batakhs, a very peculiar and interesting race, whose origin however and relation to their Malayan neighbours, are, in the absence of history and tradition wholly inexplicable. The Batakhs, like the Malays, fall short of the European stature rarely exceeding 5 ft. 4 in. in height, but they differ from the Malays in having handsome features and muscular limbs. The disagreeable features of the Malay are always modified often nearly effaced in the Batakhs. He has an ampler forehead, better formed eyes, finer lips, his cheek bones are less prominent, and his face more oval. Altogether he differs from the Malay by approaching decidedly what is called the Caucasian type. His complexion is sometimes fair and his hair brown or Auburn. Yet there is much diversity as to physical exterior among the Batakhs, who seem to hold an intermediate position, not fixed precisely between the Caucasian and Mongolian types. It is said, however, that the former of these decidedly predominates in the female half of the nation, the women having almost always oval faces and regular features.

Manners.—The Batakhs may be considered as fairly representing in most respects the indigenous population of the island. Their ordinary dress is simple, and consists merely of a banyan or head-dress, worn as a turban, and a serow or loose trowsers, reaching down to the knee. The upper part of the body the neck, and arms, are usually uncovered in both sexes, but in cold weather or for ornament the wear a jacket, or sarong about two yards long, over the shoulders. A handsome *jilbab* with a fringe of beads is the distinction of a rajah. Their cloth is home-made cotton very coarse but strong and good-looking dyed blue or red with indigo or the *Morinda citrifolia*. None but the poorest mountaineers clothe themselves with the bark of trees. Young girls wear rings of wire round the neck, wrist, and ankle. The rajahs alone wear armlets of ivory or of a large shell (*Tridacna gigas*). They never tattoo themselves, nor do they like the Malays, stain their teeth black. The lower part of the Batakhs' houses conforms to the prevalent architectural system of the Indian Archipelago. The editor is raised on four posts or pillars from 4 ft. to 8 ft. above the ground. The dwellings of the poorer class are made wholly of bamboo, they are large baskets, in short, dashed with the broad-leaved grass called *alang*, but the better kind of houses are framed of good timber, and over the wattled sides are laid plates of bark 10 ft. long and 3 ft. wide, peeled from large trees, and then pressed flat with heavy weights as they dry. The structure thus framed is a quadrangle, about 12 ft. wide and 24 ft. long. The fashion of the roof now placed upon it is peculiar to the Batakhs. The frames which are joined to form it resemble a life-boat in outline, curving upwards at the extremities, so that the roof formed on is hollow in the middle, while its extremities, pointing up, project considerably beyond the house. Where the wall of the house is 6 ft. high, the peak of the roof is often 12 ft. higher. In good houses a partial ceiling forms a second story, which is used as a store-room, and under the projecting peak of the roof, the public being both open, is a balcony, sufficiently elevated, yet commanding a view of the village, and reserved by Batakhs hospitality for the use of casual visitors and strangers. The house is entered by a ladder, through a door little more than 8 ft. high, in the narrow end, and has no windows. The houses of rajahs are often 40 ft. long, and wall put together, with frames of strong

timber, and floors and sides of smooth planking. They are ruled 10 ft. or 13 ft. above the ground, so that cows and horses may be stabled underneath and are entered, not at the end, but through a trap-door in the floor. In every village there is a well built house reared on six elaborately carved posts, and which seems to serve at once as a temple and a townhall. In the forest-districts it is not unusual to see houses built in the trees sometimes several in one great tree, the main stem of the tree being cut away and the horizontal arms remaining.

Industry.—The poor Malays of Palembang build excellent and very beautiful boats; the Battaks construct very solid houses for their chiefs. The agriculture of these people is very slovenly; nature has been bountiful to them, and they require but little. A rude spade and hoe are their only implements. Yams on the highlands of the Battaks are to be seen on all embankments, and are raised in design and execution anything of the same kind existing in Java. The labours of the fields fall chiefly on the women; and in Toliak, indeed, it is customary for the women to stay at home nursing the children, while the men toil in the rice-fields. Unmarried girls, however, are exempt from field-work, except at the time of the rice-harvest, when none are spared, young or old who are capable of assisting. In this oppressing the weaker sex with an undue share of labour, the Battak men are guided solely by the wisdom of their ancestors or, as it may be called, perhaps with equal justice, traditional barbarity. When their feelings are appealed to their treatment of their partners is always generous and kindly. Polygamy is not forbidden by any law, and yet it is unusual, the price of or purchase we might say, the settlement on a wife, being so high that few can afford to have more than one. The rajahs alone have sometimes six or eight wives.

Government.—Among the Battaks, and indeed all the indigenous tribes of Sumatra, the characteristic political tendency is one that could have originated only in the recesses of the mountains, every village affects independence. But to obviate the incessant petty wars to which this state of things might be expected to give rise, the villages often confederate, the local chiefs, or *raja*, forming a council for the regulation of affairs. Thus at Padang we hear of the sixteen *kotaks* (villages), the ten *kotaks*, &c. But confederation never changes the temper of the people, and the Sumatran is always refractory against any authority save that of his village chief.

Religion.—There is no trace of any system of religious opinions among the native tribes of Sumatra. They have no temples, no priests, and perhaps no idea of Divine beneficence. Their *Begra* seems to be an evil spirit, and demons are supposed to haunt the high mountains. On the coast, Buddhism appears to have been introduced at an early age, but it has been since completely superseded by Mahomedanism which among the Malays, however, is everywhere of a very relaxed character. The Arabian doctrine of Islam, though seductive and ordinarily successful among half-civilized men, found, in the terror of this island an insurmountable obstacle to the popular economy for the Sumatran prides himself on his droves of swine. His pigs wallow beneath his house, the open bamboo floor of which allows him to enjoy in some degree the pleasure of their company. He sometimes shares with them his hut, always their dirty habits. His flocks on him his ancestors always did so. How therefore could he desert his pigs, to follow a porcupine prophet?

Language and Learning.—The Battaks have had the art of writing from a date beyond the reach of their traditions. Their characters are peculiar and also their mode of writing, for they begin at the bottom of the page, at the left-hand side, and place letter above letter in a vertical column till they reach the top, when they return to the bottom, at the right, to begin a second line. Their ancient books are written in a brilliant ink, on paper made of the bark of trees. At the present day, ink has fallen into disuse or been forgotten, and the modern Battak writing is furnished with an iron style, on slips of flattened bamboo. Their books, of which in truth there is little known, are said to have no value. Their laws or *Hadat* are not written, but are essentially oral records of custom, and to write them would tend to subvert a custom essentially connected with them, namely that of wrangling about their meaning. The *Hadat*, however, form an ample

and equitable code, and altogether the Battaks manifest, in nobility of mind, generosity of disposition, steadfastness and love of truth, a great superiority over the Malayan nations who surround them, and with all their rudeness, they are patterns of incorrupt probity in comparison with the Javanese, the most civilized of those nations.

Cannibalism.—The most intelligent traveller who has depicted in these bright colours the character of the Battaks, also confirms the rumour often doubted, that they are cannibals and according to his statements, their cannibalism is perpetuated under circumstances particularly shocking. The laws of the Battaks allow the penalty of death to be commuted in most cases for pecuniary fines. But there are exceptions: thus, in case of adultery, if the injured party be a rajah or chief and the offender a common man, the latter must be eaten. Enemies also, taken with arms in their hands, outside of a village, become the food of the villagers. If an enemy be taken within the village, his life depends on the generosity of the captor. When a man is to be eaten, the whole population of or connected with the village assembles to take part in the feast of justice. The wretch is tied to a stake, and numerous fires are kindled around. The village chief then stepping forward recites the case and makes a speech—for the Battaks make speeches on all occasions—and that done, he stabs the man when the bystanders immediately rush forward the complainant or injured party being allowed precedences, eat their victim in pieces, throw the flesh into the fire for a few minutes and then devour it. But frequently the sufferer is not previously despatched but the prosecutor rushing at him cuts off his cheek, or the flesh from the inner part of the arm. The rest follow his example with alacrity while the miserable victim lives long enough to see half the flesh stripped from his body and devoured before his eyes. This atrocity is rendered still more dreadful by the fact, that the Battaks, who are not aware of the disgust with which Europeans regard such proceedings, ingeniously confine their liking for human flesh. It appears that their criminal laws are constantly strained for the sake of making sacrifices, that cannibalism claims no great antiquity among them but was first introduced in the 17th century. That some thoughtful eyes have proposed the abolition of the custom but their wisdom and moral feeling have not as yet been able to prevail against brute appetite, and in 1840 two St. Catholic missionaries were killed and eaten by the Battaks. Backed by the authority of the Dutch, the chiefs will probably soon achieve this important reform.

Population.—The population of Sumatra has been often estimated at 7,000,000, but it is not likely that it exceeds 4,500,000 thus distributed—

Acheen down to Mak.	800,000
Battaks	1,000,000
Malays of Padang and Palembang	1,000,000
Rajangs and Pannians	500,000
Langkangs	100,000
	4,500,000

History.—Sumatra was first visited by the Portuguese in 1506, but it was not till 1600 when the Dutch established a factory at Pulo-Chinggo, on the W. coast, that Europeans obtained a firm footing on the island. In 1666 the Dutch Company took possession of Padang, and soon after enlarged its territories, by treaty with the Sultan of Acheen. Since that time they have gone on continuously consolidating and increasing their dominion much more by negotiation and the management of parties than by force of arms. In 1824 Ben coolen was ceded to Holland by Great Britain, in exchange for Malacca. In 1835, however, the Dutch found it necessary to make a vigorous armed effort to suppress their native allies, the Battaks in particular from the Padris, a fanatical horde who threatened to overrun the island. The originators of this religious war were Malay *Hijis*, who had probably imbibed during their pilgrimage to Mecca the entire doctrine of the Wahabis, and returned to their own country filled with schemes of conversion and conquest. But these pious fire-brands shared the usual fate of fanatics; their persecution was out of place and season, their doctrines struck at the vital of society. They condemned opium, forbade the abetting of avarice, they burnt the ancient and venerated books of the Battaks and worse than all, in a most relentless manner they killed their pigs. Both Malays and Battaks resisted

them monsters to the utmost. The Dutch, therefore, easily turned the scale, and the Fudris, though fierce and reckless, were at length completely routed and dispersed. The country of the Batinas, previously closed against strangers, was, after this victory, opened to the Dutch.

Along the shores of Sumatra are numerous islands, or groups of islands, generally represented as connected with the bar, in fact, no such connection exists between the great and the adjacent small islands, which are naturally and historically quite distinct. These islands are, along the W coast (at a general distance of 70 m.), the groups of Nias, Bata, Kiboro, Pura, and Pugeh. On the E., in the Strait of Malacca, are Perang, Pajura, and other islands opposite the mouths of the rivers Sik and Kampar. Farther S is the group of Kioaw or Lankas, near Singapore, and after these Banks and Billiton.—(Marsden, *Hist. of Sumatra*, Batinas, *Memoirs of S. Miller*, *Rapporten tot de Koninklijke Akademie*, Leyden 1846. Fr. Jansz, *De Buitenlandse afzendingen*, Berlin, 1847. *Verhandlungen der Naturforschenden Vereins*, Leyden, 1839-49; *Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsche Indische*, Crawfurd's *Indian Archipelago*.)

SUMBAWA, or **SUMBAWA**, an isl. Indian Archipelago, bounded N by the Java Sea S. the Indian Ocean W the Strait of Allau, separating it from the island of Lombok and E. the Strait of Sappi separating it from the islands of Comodo and Flores. lat. [S.W. point] 9° 2' S. lon. 118° 42' E. (S. E.) is about 160 m. long E. to W. by 81 m. across breadth and of irregular form, being deeply indented by arms of the sea. Along the coasts are a number of small islands. It is divided into six native states ruled over by rajahs, Tomboro and Sumbawa on the N coast, whose inhabitants are the bravest in the island. Bima on the E. where the Dutch have a resident. Lompo, Sengar and Pupa hat all of them acknowledge subjection to the Dutch. The soil is exceedingly volcanic in some places fertile, and watered by several rivers. Pepper-wood and rice are the chief products beyond the usual tropical fruits. Taxes and swine are plentiful but cattle, goats, and fowls are not abundant. There are two breeds of horses that of Tomboro and that of Bima the latter, the finest in the Indian Archipelago, is extensive bred and exported. Fish are plentiful and edible birds nests are procured on the coasts. Gold is obtained in Sumbawa and Lompo sulphur and saltpetre in Bima and pearls on the coast of Papelet. Sumbawa is mountainous, and its heights have such a remarkable appearance, that once seen they are never forgotten, a fact which renders them an excellent landmark for ships passing to and from China. West the N coast is the great volcano of Tomboro or Tombora, 8940 ft. high, of which a dreadful eruption took place in April 1815, the noise of which was heard in Celebes the Moluccas, and Sumatra or over an area with a radius of above 840 m. from the volcano so close at hand did the explosion appear to be in Java, that many thought there was an eruption of one of the largest volcanoes in that island. The ashes thrown up darkened the air, and on the neighbouring island of Lombok many people were buried under them and many died from the famine caused by the destruction of the vegetation. They fell on the E. coast of Java, about 240 m. off, to a depth of several inches and they reached over to Sumatra, 340 m. off. In the island of Sumbawa itself the devastation was fearful in the district of Tomboro alone 12,000 people were destroyed; the sea also rose and swept away men and houses, and fifteen years afterwards the vegetation had not recovered from the effects of this dire disaster. Another eruption occurred in November and December 1836, but much less destructive in its effects.

SUMBELPOOR, a m. and fort, Hindostan cap dist. of same name, 1 bank Mahanuddy 167 m. W N W Cuttack lat. 21° 8' N. lon. 85° 57' E. The town extends N and E. about 2 m., and contains numerous temples. Pop. 20,000. The fort stretches about 1/2 m. along the banks of the river but is incapable of making any protracted defence against artillery.

SUMBUL, Sumbul, or **SUMBARUN**, a vil. Cashmere, 1 bank Jialum here crossed by a large bridge lat. 34° 11' N. lon. 74° 30' E. It is surrounded by a lofty grove of trees, by which it becomes distinguishable at a great distance.

SUMGH, **SUMUNGU** or **SUMUET**, a co. Hungary, bounded N by the Balaton or Plattensee and E. Vaypina, E. Tolna and Iserege, S. Schavanya, and W. Croats and au.

Simled. Area, 1838 sq. ac. m. It is traversed by a low chain of hills, which gives rise to several small streams, either flowing N.E. towards the Balaton or S. to the Drava, which bounds the county on the S. and S.W. Along the lake, about one-half of which belongs to the county the surface is low, and everywhere covered with marshes. In other directions it is generally fertile; and in addition to good crops of corn, produces excellent wine, and has rich pastures, on which numerous herds of fine cattle are reared. Tobacco and fruit also are extremely raised and there are several extensive forests, abounding in game, and containing excellent timber. Manufactures have made little progress. A majority of the inhabitants are Magyars. Kapovar is the capital. Pop. 320,400.

SUMEGH RINCE, or **SUMUNGO** a m. Hungary co. Szabolcs, on a height, 10 m. N W Topolca with a suburb, Franciscan monastery, a castle, and a trade in wine, wood, and wax. P. 2692.

SUMERE [anc. *Sutunus*] a m. France dep. Gard, 6 m. E. Vigan with manufactures of cotton hosiery, and cotton-mills. Pop. 1877.

SUMIDOURO [Ahyas] a river Brazil rises near Diamantina, prov. Mato-Grosso flows N., and joins bank Arns, about 110 m. below the confluence of the Preto. It plunges at one part of its course into a deep pool, pursues its course under ground, and afterwards reappears.

SUMJANEZ a vil. Hungary Higher Themas co. and 25 m. N W Gicse with church, and an excellent spring, an iron-mill, and a trade in deals. Pop. 1845.

SUMMER ISLES, a group of isls. Scotland, off W coast of an isolated part of co. Cromarty at the N.W. entrance of Loch Broom. They are well situated for fishing-stations, but are remarkably bleak and barren. The largest of them, called Tanna-More, is about 2 m. broad, 1 m. long and 400 ft. high. It has a small pier.

SUMISWALD a vil. and par. Switzerland (an. and 15 m. E. N. E. Bern with a handsome church, an old castle now converted into a parish-house and manufactures of ironware, hats, earthenware, and wind-mills. Pop. 5497.

SUMY, a m. Russia. See **SUMY**.

SUNA a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont. riv. Novara prov. and about 1 m. N W Pallanza, E. shore, Lake Maggiore with an ancient church and a dilapidated castle. Pop. 1213.

SUNBURY, par. Eng. Middlesex. 2400 m. P. Pop. 2078.

SUNDA ISLANDS, a group of his Indian Archipelago composed of the Great Sunda Islands, namely Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, Java, Banks and Billiton and of the Lesser Sunda Islands namely Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Flores, Timor, or Sumba, Sabro, Solor, Lombok, Ombai, and the Tmor group.

SUNDA STRAIT the channel which separates Sumatra from Java. It is about 100 m. long by 15 m. broad at its narrowest part, and interspersed with several islands. It leads from the Indian to the Pacific Ocean, and is much frequented by ships to and from China, Manila, and Batavia.

SUNDAL, a river Norway bail Sunddal, issues from a lake at the foot of Sueschiken flows E. then N. then W., and falls into the Tringvid Fort, total course, about 70 m.

SUNDAY or **RAOON**, an isl. (N.W. point) 22° 12' S. lon. 178° 18' W. (N. E.) It is of a triangular form, and not more than 12 m. in circuit high, rugged, very steep, and covered with wood, and without anchorage. It is said to be inhabited by a few white men.

SUNDEEP an isl. Hindostan Bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the Megna E. of (Chittagong) length, about 16 m. average breadth, 6 m. entirely of alluvial formation. About the beginning of the 17th century it was taken possession of by Portuguese adventurers, who had been expelled from Aracan and who made it a famous seat of privateering. Selecting Sebastian Gonsales as their chief, they converted it into an independent principality, and are said to have had a force of 1000 Portuguese, and 3000 native infantry, 300 cavalry and 80 armed vessels of different sizes. The tyranny of Sebastian having disgusted his own countrymen and led to the desertion of the greater part of the natives, Sundeeep fell into the hands of the Mughls, who erected a stockaded fortification upon it, and had fortified the lower districts of Bengal, carrying off in the inhabitants into slavery. They were finally subdued in 1686, by Shasta-Khan, the Mogul governor of Bengal.

SUNDEBUNDS, a dreary, woody region, Hindostan, forming the delta of the Ganges (old and)

SUNDERLAND, a market tn., seaport, town, and port for England, on, and 12 m. N. E. Durham at the mouth of the Wear, here crossed by an iron bridge with a single arch 236 ft wide and nearly 100 ft above low-water and on a branch of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick railway. Bishop-Wearmouth, immediately adjoining Sunderland, and Monk-Wearmouth, on the opposite or S. bank, are considered as one town with its forming part of its parliamentary borough. Sunderland proper consists of a spacious and well-paved main street, lined with generally handsome houses, and a number of minor streets of more indifferent appearance, being for the most part narrow crowded lanes. Bishop-Wearmouth which has rapidly increased within recent years consists chiefly of substantial modern houses, occupied by the wealthier classes. Monk-Wearmouth consists of an upper and a lower town: the former chiefly a long and spacious street with several recently fenced streets crossing it at right angles, and connecting it with the lower town, which extends along the shore, and till lately when some streets of handsome houses were built, had an appearance by no means prepossessing. The principal buildings and other objects of interest are the parish churches of Sunderland, Bishop-Wearmouth, and Monk-Wearmouth, the first, a brick edifice with a square tower; the second, a handsome freestone structure, with an embattled tower and the last, originally attached to a monastery, and surrounded by a Norman tower, resting on four massive circular arches several district churches, and Episcopal, Presbyterian Independent, Quaker Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist, Unitarian, and R. Catholic chapels a handsome exchange, a Lyceum hall an Athenaeum with museum and library national, French and other schools, a custom-house, an excise-office, a theatre, assembly-rooms, public baths, a general and an eye infirmary dispensary and various almshouses and charitable institutions. The principal manufactures are glass in all its various forms, chain-cables and anchors, blocks, cordage, sailcloth, rope and brass castings, earthenware bricks and tiles, hats, leather, chemical products, &c. There are also various paper, saw, and flour mills, breweries and about 30 building yards, some of which are very extensive. In 1850 the number of vessels built at Sunderland was 108 (51,874 tons) and in 1853, 163 (68,788 tons). The harbour formed at its entrance by two admirably-constructed piers admits vessels drawing from 15 ft to 30 ft. is very spacious, and is provided with four dry and four floating docks. The trade, which is very extensive, consists chiefly of exports of coal, lime, granulations obtained from quarries in the vicinity glass and various other articles of manufacture and of imports of timber, iron flax tallow from the Baltic, butter, cheese, and flax from Holland, and wine spirits, sugar grain and various other articles, from different quarters. In 1851 the number of vessels belonging to the port was 1025 (116,885 tons) the number of vessels entered was 2747 (1,206,804 tons), and cleared, 12,594 (1,520,083 tons). The delivery of Sunderland is important. The borough is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen and 42 councillors and sends two members to Parliament. P. pop. 87,394. Area of port 178 sq Pop. 19,058.

SUNDERLAND (Norman) a small seaport and township England on Northumberland, on the German Ocean 8 m E. by S. Bedford with a parish church, a Presbyterian chapel limekilns and a haven, from which corn, fish, and lime are exported. Pop. 1308.

SUNDRIDGE, a vil and par England, co Kent, on the Darent, 6 m. W. by N. Sevenoaks with a church and many features of paper. Sundridge gives the title of Baron to the Duke of Argyll. Area of par, 4041 ac. Pop. 1642.

SUNDSVÄLL, a seaport in Sweden 120 m and 27 m S W Helsingborg, on the Gulf of Bothnia. It contains a handsome church with a tower, and has a mineral-spring a building yard, some shipping, a fishery, and a considerable trade in timber, bar pitch, &c. Both the Ingale-Elf and Ljunga fall into the bay here, and form good havens. Pop. about 2000.

SUNG-LO, or SUNG-LO-SAN a mountain, China, prov Chekiang, lat. 29° 56' N. and 118 15 E. It rises about 8000 ft. above the plains, and though very barren, is famous as the spot where the green-tea shrub was first discovered, and grew to its first maturity. The rocks in this district are composed of slate similar to that of the Silurian formation in England, and are overlaid by a red calcareous sandstone.

SUNGADEEP, an Is^d Indian Ocean. See AUSTRIA. **SUNGIE-DOON** a state, Malay Peninsula, lat. 8° to 8° 30' N. and lon. 102° to 108° E. towards the source of the right bank of the Sago, and celebrated for its tin-mines. Tin is the chief article of export and is lowered for rock opium, salt, tobacco cloths, oil and shells for making lime.

SUNGNAM, a town W Tibet, dist. Kanawar, on the Buekalan, a tributary of the Sutlej 8000 ft above sea-level, 20 m N. E. Simla. It occupies a slope at the extremity of a beautiful valley is one of the principal seats of the Buddhist religion in the Sutlej valley and has numerous temples and monasteries, and a large population, engaged in agriculture, manufactures, and trade.

SUNK ISLAND an Is^d E. coast, England, co York, near the mouth of the Humber, from which river it has been gradually recovered. It was originally 2 m from the shore, but the channel is now so narrow as to be crossed by a bridge. Area, 6000 ac. of which 4000 are arable and 2000 meadow and pasture all in a high state of cultivation.

SUN⁴, a town of about 100 houses, r bank Indus, lat. 26° N. lon. 68 16° E. near it is a vast fortress, built by the ancestors of Secunder, but now unoccupied.

SUNNINGHILL, a vil and par England, co Berks, 8 m W by N Chertsey with a church a Wesleyan chapel and a national school. Area of par 9178 ac. 1 pop. 1850.

SUPERIOR (LAKES), the most extensive exposure of fresh water in the world and the most westerly and most elevated of the N. American chain of lakes lat. 41° 20' to 49° N. lon. 83° to 93° W. It washes the shores of the state of Minnesota on the W those of Wisconsin and the N peninsula of Michigan on the E, and those of British America in all other directions. greatest length measured on a curve through its centre from E to W, 450 m greatest breadth 180 m. circuit, about 1750 m. estimated area, 82,000 sq m. height above sea-level 595 ft. depth, varying from 80 to 200 fathoms. It is of very irregular shape, widening out towards its centre, and gradually narrowing, partly towards the E. but much more towards its W extremity, so as to form an irregular crescent, with its convexity on the N. and its concavity on the S. The N shore is generally bold and elevated, presenting almost continuous ranges of hills, which vary in height from 800 ft. to 1,500 ft. the S shore is low and nearly always occupied by limestone ridges, the most remarkable of which, situated toward the E. extremity present a perpendicular wall 800 ft. high, broken by numerous caverns and projections and forming, under the name of the Loureux Rocks, one of the greatest natural curiosities of the U. States. The central portion of the lake is clear of islands, but there are numerous towards both the S. and the N. sides. In the former direction they are small and long insufficient to give shelter behind them, only increasing the difficulties of the navigation, without contributing to form a single good harbour in the latter direction, several of them more especially the Isle Royale, are of considerable dimensions, and along with the indentations of the coast, afford good shelter for vessels. The water of the lake is remarkable for its transparency, and derives its supplies from a basin which is estimated at 100,000 sq m. and is drained by more than 200 streams. About 90 of these are of considerable size, but they are almost all impetuous torrents, interrupted by rocks and rapids. The outlet at the E. E., by the St. Mary, the falls of which, descending 224 ft. over a series of rapids about 2 m long completely interrupt the navigation and render a portage necessary. This serious inconvenience is (1854) in course of removal, by the construction of a navigable canal. Within the lake itself the only obstruction to its navigation are the violent gales to which it is subject. It is well supplied with fish, principally trout, white-fish, and sturgeon. The two former are of excellent quality, and have led to the establishment of a great number of fishing-stations. The other principal aspect by the lake is copper, of which valuable veins have been discovered, both on its shores and its islands, and yielded in 1851 about 2500 tons of copper. The boundary line between British America and the U. States in passing through Lake Superior, proceeds from the outlet nearly through its centre, till it approaches Isle Royal, when it bends N so as to give that island entirely to the U. States, and is then carried S by W. to its termination at the mouth of the Pigeon, in 45° N.

SUPIROA, a tn. Bohemia. See GRUBENBERG.
SUPINO, a tn. Naples. See SERRINO.
SUPOTI a river, Russia, rises in S.W. of gov. Omskoug enters Poltava, and flowing almost due S., joins I bank Dniester; total course 110 m.

SUR, a seaport, Arabia. See OMAN.

SURA, a navigable river Russia, rises in S.W. of gov. Simbirsk flows W. forming part of the boundary between govs. Saratov and Penza, then generally N.E., traversing gov. Simbirsk and part of Kassa, and in gov. Rybinsk Novgorod joins r bank Volga after a course of above 400 m. Its principal affluents are the Suroch, Usser, Alatsy, and Piana. It abounds with fish, particularly sturgeons, which are considered superior to those of the Volga.

SURABAYA, Java. See SOERABAYA.

SURANY NAGY, a market tn. Hungary, co. and 16 m. S.E. E. Neutra, with a church, a synagogue the remains of an old castle, and several mills. Pop. 1890.

SURAT, a large and populous tn. Hindoostan, provd and 160 m. N Bombay cap. of prov. Gujarat, I bank Taptas, 30 m. above its junction with the sea, in the Gulf of Cambay, lat. 21° 11' N. lon. 72° 7' E. It has narrow and winding streets, is about 6 m. in circumference, and is surrounded by a wall in good repair with semicircular bastions. There is here an extraordinary institution called the Banyan hospital for sick or maimed animals of all kinds. Outside the walls are some European houses of good size. There is also a fort, occupied by Sepoys and European artillery an English church and school numerous Hindoo schools, and a cemetery. Its trade has much declined in later times, and at present consists almost wholly of cotton wool, which is exported in large bales to Bombay. Pop. 180,000.

SURE or SUREN, a river forming the grand duchy of Luxembourg. Sows S.E.E. forming the boundary between Luxembourg and Rhineland Prussia, and joins I bank Moselle, about 4 m. above Treves total course, 50 m. Its upper part is used for floating and the lower is navigable for about 40 m.

SURENDAL, a vil. and par. Norway prov. and 60 m. S.W. Trondheim, r bank Sora, a little above its mouth in the deep inland Sverdrup fiord. Pop. 3700.

SURENÈS [anc. *Surena*], a tn. France, dep. Seine, 7 m. S.E. Paris, I bank Seine, here crossed by a suspension bridge, and on the railway from Paris to Versailles. It has manufactures of heavy bricks and tiles, a printfield, and dye-works. Pop. 2070.

SURENÈS [Lach. *Surgens*], a tn. France, dep. Charante-Inférieure, near the source of the Gare 20 m. S.E. La Rochelle, with an old castle a parish church, and a trade in wine, brandy and cattle. Pop. 1861.

SURGUT a tn. Asiatic Russia, gov. and 269 m. N.E. Tobolsk, r bank Ob. It is surrounded by palisades has two stone churches, and some trade, particularly in furs and fish. Pop. 1600.

SURIGAO a seaport tn. Philippines, N. extremely all mountainous separated from the island of Luzon by the Surigao Passage, and at the mouth of a river of same name. It has a harbor, which is very difficult of entrance and has building-yards, at which large and good vessels are constructed and a considerable trade, chiefly in gold-dust, wax, onion, rice, and a little pepper and wood. Pop. 7096.

SURINAM See GUYANA (DUTCH).

SURINAM, a river Dutch Guiana, rises in a mountain-range on the S. frontiers, flows N. past Paramaribo, and about 16 m. below falls into the Atlantic by a broad estuary after a course of above 300 m. Its chief affluents are the Commeweyne, Surinam, Turpentine, and Para.

SURREY, a co. England, bounded N. by the Thames, separating it from Middlesex E. Kent, S. Sussex W. Hampshire and N.W. Berkshire, and a small corner of Buckinghamshire. Its E. and W. sides nearly form straight lines, at right angles to each other; the other sides are much more irregular greatest length E. to W., 37 m. greatest breadth, 24 m. area, 756 sq. m. or 485,120 ac. The surface is in general not elevated but undulating and diversified, presenting much pleasing scenery. Near the centre a range of hills stretches completely across the county. This range, called the North Downs, slopes down gently on its N. but is rugged, precipitous, and often of romantic appearance on its S. side. The highest point in the direct line of the range is Botley

Hill, above Tinsay, 880 ft.; but the highest point in the county, and indeed in this part of England, occurs about 3 m. S. of Basing, in Lamb Hill which is 908 ft. Above the S. border a tract called the Weald of Surrey unites with the Wealds of Kent and Sussex, in forming a flat and very extensive plain, occasionally broken by low hills. The N.W. is the least inviting part of the county, consisting for the most part of heath and moorland waste. This portion of the county belongs entirely to the geological formation known by the name of the London clay immediately S. and E. of it, a tract of nearly equal extent is occupied by the plastic clay which is succeeded on the E. by the chalk-formation, of which the Downs above described are composed. The S. part of the county belongs to the westerly formation. The whole of the drainage is received by the Thames, except a small portion in the S.W. conveyed to the English Channel by the Arun, and another small portion in the S.E. received by the Med way. After the Thames, the only streams of importance are its tributaries, the Mole—which, entering Surrey on the S.E., winds through a beautiful valley for about 43 m. in a N.W. direction, but is nowhere navigable—and the Wey, which flows from N.W. to N.E. and not only becomes navigable at Godalming, but forms the principal part of the East of England, and the Surrey and Sussex canals. The only other canal is the Grand Surrey which, cut from the Thames at Esher-burth to Duford and thence to Canterbury, is very short, but of considerable importance, containing in particular an extensive beam, in connection with the navigation of the Thames. The other principal means of communication are the South-Eastern, the Brighton and South Coast, and the London and South-Western railways, with various connecting branches. The soils include all the principal varieties of plastic and alluvial clays, rich vegetable loam, calcareous earths and almost barren heath. On the first of these, the principal crops are wheat and barley. Much of the alluvium, particularly in the vicinity of the metropolis, is occupied by orchards and kitchen-gardens, and whole farms are devoted in the same locality to the raising of medicinal and aromatic plants, as chamomile, wormwood, anise-seed, peppermint, and lavender. The loamy soils grow excellent barley oats, and peas, there, too, root-crops, more especially carrots and parsnips, are extensively grown. The calcareous soils are chiefly remarkable for their excellent hops, among which those of Farnham deserve special notice and for their valuable crops of clover. The husbandry, though relieved from much of the antiquated routine which was permitted to grow to maintain its ground, is said to be still susceptible of great improvement. The quantity of grazing-land is not extensive the domestic animals are usually of the ordinary improved breeds. The manufactures are not of much importance, consisting chiefly of woollen goods and hosiery at Godalming gunpowder at Malden distill and stone ware at Mortlake calicoes with large bleaching and printing works, in the parishes of Mitcham and Croydon, and paper mills, which employ the four calcareous are numerous mills, partly on the Mole and partly on the Wandle and numerous articles made in Southwark principally in connection with the trade of the port of London. Of this trade the part of the county immediately bordering the Thames has a considerable share. The vicinity of the metropolis, and the many beautiful sites which it affords, have caused many parts of Surrey to be studded over with mansions and villas. After Southwark, and the other S. suburbs of London, the most important towns are Croydon, Guildford, Kingston, Epsom, Baginb, Farnham, and Godalming. It returns two members for the E., and two for the W. division to Parliament. Pop. 655,082.

SURSEE, a tn. Switzerland, area. and 13 m. N.W. Lausanne, on N. side, Lake of Geneva, and traversed by the Furca. It is inclosed by old walls with turreted gates and has a handsome church, and the townships, though much dilapidated, afford a good specimen of the German Burgundian style. Pop. 1046.

SURUHI, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. Rio-de-Janeiro about 8 m. W. Mago with a large parish church and a chapel, a harbor in the river of same name, 3 m. from the Bay of Rio-de-Janeiro, at which there is a considerable number of houses, rice, sugar and wood.

SURY LE COMTAL, a tn. France, dep. Loire 8 m. S.E. Moulins. It is an ancient place; with a castle, still in good

preservation and long the residence of the counts of Foras; and a trade in wine and grain. Pop. 1694.

SUSA—[Latin *Agripina*] A town, Piedmont, div. and 87 m. W Turin with which it is connected by a railway, opened May 28, 1864 cap. prov. of same name, in a valley r bank Dora-Baptista. It consists of an old and a new town both irregularly built, though the latter has one large and handsome street, and some well-planted squares, is the see of a bishop, and the seat of a court of justice, and several public offices and has an ancient cathedral with some good sculptures and paintings, a townhouse, two handsome modern hospitals, and Capuchin convent, a Dominican seminary, and a college, and other schools. Pop. 1870.—The *romana*, area, 538 sq. m., borders W on France, and on all sides, except the E, it is inclosed by branches of the Cottian Alps, which here present among other lofty summits, Mount Genovra in the S.W., and Monte Cenis and Rochemelon in the N, and is traversed in all directions by alpine valleys, of which the largest are those of Oulx and Susa. The chief river is the Dora-Baptista. Large numbers of cattle are reared, and considerable attention is paid to the dairy. Some wine, fruit, and silk are produced and the minerals include iron and marble. The manufactures consist chiefly of coarse linen and hempen cloth, and leather. Pop. (1862), 62,078.—2. A seaport. Africa. See SOVA.

SUSE, or **Sova**, a prov. in S.W. of Morocco. It is mountainous, being intersected by the Atlas range but has fertile valleys, yielding rice, dates, olives, figs, and citrons and in which camels, horses, asses, mules, goats, sheep, and cattle are reared.

SUSQUEHANNA a river, U. States, formed by two branches, an E. or h. and a W. which unite at Northumberland, in Pennsylvania. The E. branch, which is considered the main stream, issues from Lake Ontario, in New York, and flows very circuitously S.W. to the N. frontiers of Pennsylvania where after receiving the Tioga on the right, it makes two long stretches the one S.E. and the other S.W. Its whole course is about 250 m. The W. branch rises in the W. slope of the Alleghenies, and flows very circuitously S.E. for about 300 m. The united stream flows nearly due S. to the junction of its most important tributary, the Juniata, which joins it on the right, then S.E. passing Harrisburg and Columbia, enters Maryland and after a course of about 150 m. falls into the N. extremity of Chesapeake Bay, at Havre-de-Grace. Though the whole length of the Susquehanna, including that of its longer branch, is 400 m. it is so frequently interrupted by rapids, as to afford much on some navigation as its natural channel, but the obstructions have been greatly overcome by cutting canals.

SUSSEX a S. maritime co. England, bounded N. by Surrey, N.E. Kent, S.E. and S. the English Channel, and W. and N.W. Hants. greatest length S to W, 73 m. average breadth, about 25 m. area, 1468 sq. m., or 938,240 ac. The coast-line is not much broken and is generally flat with the exception of some moderate cliffs at Solsey Hill in the S.W. and Hastings in the S.E., and a range of lofty cliffs, which, commencing near Brighton, are continued E. to Beachy Head, whose bold promontory, composed of chalky pebbles, rises to the height of 664 ft. This promontory terminates the range of hills called the South Downs, which extending W. in an irregular line as far as Shoreham, form the most remarkable natural feature in the county and though on an average not more than 500 ft. in height, attain in their culminating point, Ditchelling Beacon, 828 ft. On the N. side the Downs are precipitous, but on the S. and W. slope down to the lowland on the coast. They are for the most part covered with short close turf, admirably adapted for sheep-pasture. Immediately N. of the crataean formation of the Downs is a belt composed chiefly of chalk, marl, sand, sandstone and sandy limestone, succeeded by another belt of rather large boulders, composed principally of flinty-earth, blue marl, and shaly limestone. All the rest of the county belongs to the Weald originally so called because covered with one dense forest, and still possessing so much of its original character as to be one of the best-wooded districts in England. In the E. Romney Marsh principally in Kent, is continued into Sussex, and forms a low flat, stretching along by Pevensey to the vicinity of Beachy Head. Proceeding from the E., the principal streams,

which have all their mouths in the English Channel are the Rother, forming part of the boundary between Sussex and Kent, the Ouse, which forms the boundary of Northampton, the Adur which forms that of Shropshire, and the Arun, which, besides uniting with the sea so as to give a navigable communication with the Thames, communicates by the Arundel and Portsmouth canal with Chichester harbour. In the N.E. a small part of the drainage is collected by the Medway, which rises within the county but shortly after quits it. The principal means of communication in addition to those already mentioned, are the London Brighton, and South-Coast railway. The lowland along the coast is remarkable for its fertility, yielding heavy crops of grain and still more valuable crops of hay particularly on the marsh lands, which, after being cut, are pastured and feed off large numbers of heavy cattle. The Downs are chiefly pastoral, and where arable, consist of a thin stony soil, on which barley is the most profitable crop. The Weald, forming the larger part of the whole surface consists generally of sandy or benighted slays of a very indifferent description. The E. part of the county borders on the hop districts of Kent, and successfully pursues the same mode of cultivation. Among the mineral products may be mentioned marble which is worked to some extent in the neighbourhood of Petworth and admits of being cut and polished. Ironstone also is abundant, and in early times when wood only was used for smelting, furnished one of the principal sources of the British iron manufacture, though it is now abandoned. The manufactures are insignificant, consisting chiefly of a few woollens at Chichester, bricks and tiles made in various districts both for home consumption and export, chiefly to the West Indies and paper, for which there are mills at Lyding and several other places. (The towns of principal note are Lewes, Chichester, Hastings, Rye, Newhaven, New Shoreham and Brighton. It returns two members for the E. and two for the W. district to Parliament. Pop. 353,544.

SUSTEIT a, in Holland, prov. Friesland, 18 m. N.F. Maestricht with a townhall a large elegant church, a school and four flour-mills. Pop. (aggr.) 1100.

SUSUI one of the smaller and most E. Japanese Islands off S.E. and of Yaku-Yaku; about 10 m. N. of it S. ton 178 68' W. On the N.W. side the sea is beautiful and secure from all winds, whence a valley runs back, thickly covered with bananas coconuts and sugar-cane the last growing in great perfection.

SUTELA a, in Sicily, prov. and 21 m. W.N.W. Cal. Canicella, with little trade, and so seldom visited as to be very imperfectly known. Pop. 4000.

SUTHELLAND a maritime co. in the N. of Scotland, bounded N. by the Pentland Firth W. the Firth of Forth, E. the German Ocean, and N.E. to Caithness. It is in the shape of an irregular square, about 60 m. each way E. to W. and N. to S. and along with the greater part of Ross and the whole of Caithness, forms an extensive peninsula, the isthmus of which may be conceived as stretching across the island between the heads of the Beaulieu Firth and Loch Carron area, 1764 sq. m., or 1,122,860 ac. In addition to the mainland, it includes a number of small adjacent islands on its N. and W. sides. On these sides the coast is remarkable for the loftiness and boldness of its precipices, and its deep indentations by numerous lochs or arms of the sea; in these respects the E. coast presents a striking contrast, being generally flat and continuous, with sandy shores, except in the N.E. where the headland of Ord commences to the county and Caithness, runs out majestically into the German Ocean. The interior consists of a succession of lofty and rugged mountains, rising in Ben More Assynt to 2230 ft. and separated from each other sometimes by moorland plateaus, and sometimes by wild romantic valleys, either embosomed extensive lakes, or traversed by mountain-streams. The watershed of the county is formed by a range stretching almost centrally across it from E. to W. and then N. to S. at its greatest distance from the W. coast. This watershed sends the drainage in three directions, N., W. and E., but the streams, though valuable for their salmon-fishings, are not otherwise deserving of notice. The lakes, which sometimes stretch in chains, are both large and numerous. Among others are Loch Shin in the E., stretching E. to N.W. for about 18 m., Loch Nevers near the centre of the county, Loch Hope in the N., and Loch Assynt at a short distance from the W. coast. All

them takes form long and comparatively narrow exposures, which, when their extremities are not seen, give them the appearance of majestic rivers. The rock most largely developed in the country is granite, which occupies at least four-fifths of the whole number. Other rocks, which occur chiefly in patches, are granite, mica-slate, and old red sandstone. The last occurs both in the N.W. towards Cape Wrath, and in the S.E., along the Dornoch Firth. In the last portion it is succeeded by one of the most remarkable geological formations of Scotland, the Breck coal-field; unfortunately however more interesting to the geologist than valuable for the fuel which it yields. In connection with this coal-field are strata of lime and coals, found in no other part of Scotland except a small patch to the W. of the town of Campbellton, in Kintyre and in a few patches of the Western Isles. The greater part of the country is fitted only for grazing, but even on the stock farms large quantities of excellent turnips are grown, and eaten by sheep, and in some of the lower valleys, and more especially on the K. coast, not only oats and barley are successfully cultivated, but wheat has been raised of such quality as to command the best price in the London market. Potatoes succeed well on the arable land of most districts, and form the principal food of the inhabitants. Natural woods of birch, alder and even oak are not uncommon, and large plantations of fir, larch and other trees have recently been formed. Crops of all kinds, including deer, is abundant, and on most estates now forms an important item in the rental. It sends a member to Parliament. P. 25793

SUTLEJ *SUTLEJ* or *SUTLEJ* [anc. *Himalaya*] one of the five rivers of the Punjab, of which it forms the E. boundary. It has its source in Tibet, between the N.E. slopes of the Himalayas and the Kailash Mountains; about lat. 31° 5' N., lon. 81° 6' E. a little to the E. of Lake Rawas-Khud, which it enters, from the N.W. extremity of which it subsequently issues at an elevation of 19,000 ft. to 20,000 ft. above sea-level. On leaving the lake it flows N.W. to Mako, about 150 m., where it suddenly turns S.W., passes through the Himalaya range, and continuing its S.W. direction, flows along the E. limit of the Punjab to Mitankota lat. 29° N., lon. 70° 20' E., where it falls into the Indus. Its entire length is about 900 m. At Hurakka, lat. 31° 10' N. lon. 76° E., it is joined by the Beas, and near Cochi, lat. 29° 20' N. lon. 71° 15' E., by the Cheshal, the united stream, as already mentioned joining the Indus at Mitankota. The scenery along the upper course of the Sutlej is often at once fearful and sublime. The river itself is there a raging torrent, falling in several places 100 ft. or 150 ft. per mile.

SUTLEJ [anc. *Sutoum*] a tn. Punjab State, dec. and 14 m. S.E. of Viterbo, on a long isolated rock of tuff, and surrounded with ravines. It is the see of a bishop, and contains a cathedral and several other churches and convents. An ancient amphitheatre excavated in the tuff and almost in perfect preservation, 250 ft. long and 70 ft. broad. Pontius Pilate is said to have been born here. Pop. 2000

SUTTON, a vil and township England co. York (W. Riding) 5 m. W. N. W. Kettleby, well built of stone, with a Baptist chapel and a large walled factory. Pop. 1292

SUTTON or *Horn*, a vil and par. England co. Kent, on the Downs, 3 m. S.E. of Dover. It has an ancient church, Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, an almshouse, and manufactures of paper. Pop. 1290

SUTTON-COLMISTON, a market tn. and par. England co. and 26 m. N.W. Warwick on an acclivity with tolerably straight and well-kept streets an ancient church, a R. Catholic chapel five public schools, one of which is a grammar-school several churches, a book-shop, and permanent library. There are no manufactures in the town, but in the parish there is a celebrated manufactory of iron-wire, a mill for burning gun-barrels and grinding bayonets, also several manufactures of spades and edge-tools. Area of par. 18,030 ac. 1 cp. 4574

SUTTON-IN-ASHFELD a vil and par. England, co. Nottingham, on a height, 3 m. W. S.W. Mansfield, with a parish church, Baptist, Independent Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist chapels, a national school, manufactures of cotton hosiery, lace and cutleryware, and a mineral spring, said to be efficacious in rheumatic affections. Area of par. 6040 ac. P. 7629

SUTTON (Lons) a tn and par. England, co. Lincoln The town, 42 m. E. by S. Holbeach, near l. bank Humber, over

which is a new iron horizontal bridge, is rapidly becoming a very considerable place. It is generally well built; has a church, and places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, Baptists, and Primitive Methodists, and numerous schools, both public and private. Area of par. 56,146 ac. Pop. 6691

SUTTON VILLAGES, or *Town-Borough*, a vil, and par. England, co. Kent, commanding a fine view of the sea, 3 m. S.E. of Maidstone. It has a plain substantial parish church with a square tower an Independent chapel, a free grammar-school, several almshouses, and the picturesque ruins of an old castle, overgrown with ivy. Area of par. 2182 ac. Pop. 1090

SUUR, a vil Hungary Thirzer Dunab, co. Vaspasser, about 12 m. from Palota with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church two mills, and a trade in cattle and timber. P. 1684

SUWALKI a tn. Russian Poland, cap. woiwod Angustowa, 129 m. N.E. Warsaw. It is well built; has a large market-place, two churches, and handsome buildings in which the courts and public offices are held. Suwalki has made rapid progress since it became the capital of the woiwod Pop. (1843) 7821

SUWANEE, a river U. States, formed by the union of several streams in Georgia; flows S.E. into Florida turns almost due E., and falls into a bay of the Gulf of Mexico opposite to several islands, after a course of about 180 m. Over the bar at its mouth the water is only 5 ft., but within, and for 25 m. above, it is 15 ft.

SUWARRROW a group of four uninhabited isls. S. Pacific, between the Navigator and Society Islands, extending from lat. 16° 6' to 18° 15' S. lon. 153° 23' to 163° 21' W., discovered by a Russian ship of the same name, 27th September 1814.

SUWAT a territory on the N.E. frontier of Afghanistan, extending from the upper part of the Indus, W. to the Landys or Panjshir. It is watered by a river of same name, which runs in the Hindoo Kooch, and joins the Landys. Lying secluded, it has been little explored, but though occupying an elevated slope of the Hindoo Kooch it is understood to have a good climate and a fertile soil. The inhabitants are a semi-civilised race, and, though imperfectly acquainted with the tactics, are faithful defenders of Mahometanism

SUZDAL, a tn. Russia. See **SOUZDAL**

SUZE (La), a tn. France, dep. Sarthe, 11 m. N.W. Le Mans, l. bank Sarthe, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It has the ruins of an ancient castle, manufactures of bone-ware, wax candles, and earthenware, and tanneries and tile-works. Pop. 1465

SUZZARA a tn. and com. Italy prov. and 12 m. S. by S. Mantua, cap. dist. of same name near the Eara, an arm of the Po. It contains a parish church, and as the seat of provincial courts and offices. P. (com.), 6864 (dist.) 9884

SVANIKE, a small seaport in Denmark, E. coast, in Bornholm. It is surrounded by shoals, and has a winter-haven of the fifth class, admitting vessels drawing 7½ ft. but rather insecure. Many of the well known Bornholm clocks are made here. Pop. 900

SVAFU, a river, Russia, rises on the S. frontiers of gov. Orel, enters gov. Kursk flows S.W. and joins l. bank Sena, at a small course, 80 m.

SVARTSJÖLANDEN, the largest of the islands of Lake Mälär in Sweden, about 10 m. W. Stockholm. It contains a royal summer-residence in a very dilapidated state.

SVENDBORG a seaport, Russia. See **SWENABORG**

SVENDBORG, a tn. and seaport, Denmark, in Fünen, cap. bail, on a strait, 25 m. S.E. of Odense. It has two churches, excellent building-yards, and a good winter-haven of the third class, admitting vessels drawing 14 ft. The chief employments are tanning and ship-building. Pop. 8900

SVILJICK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 21 m. W. S.W. Ekaterin, cap. strich, on a lofty height above the Volga, near its confluence with the Volga. It is an old place; has two stone and five other churches, a monastery, and a nursery, manufactures of potash, several tanneries and a trade in corn and flour. In the vicinity there is a small lake, strongly impregnated with sulphur. Pop. (1843), 1510

SVIELOTSCH a tn. Russia, gov. and 47 m. S. Grodno, on river of same name, the inhabitants mostly Jews. Pop. 1900.—The river rises in the gov. of little N.W. the town of Minsk, flows S.E. and after a course of about 100 m., joins r. bank Nerisina, at the town of Svietlotsch.

SWABIA [German *Schwaben*], an ancient German duchy which, after bearing the name of *Alamannia*, from its original inhabitants the *Alamanni*, changed it to *Swabia* or *Schwabenland*, in consequence of the invasion of the *Suevi*. On the division of the kingdom of the *Franks* in 843, Swabia, along with *Bavaria*, became as it were the nucleus of Germany and its rulers continued for many centuries to hold a pre-eminent place in its history. In 1076 was formed, chiefly by the union of its towns, the celebrated *Swabian League*. In 1512 when the Emperor *Maximilian I.* divided Germany into 10 circles, one of them was called the circle of Swabia. It formed the S.W., and perhaps the fairest and most fertile portion of Germany and was bounded N. by the circle of *Francia* and the *Rhine*, E. that of *Bavaria*, and S. and W. by the *Rhine*, which separated it in the former direction from *Switzerland*, and in the latter from *France*. Its area was 10,980 sq. m. and its pop. about 2,300,000. By the *Union constitution* of 1555 which was maintained with a few changes till the dissolution of the German Empire its sovereignty was shared by the *Duke of Württemberg*, the *Bishop of Augsburg*, the *Margrave of Baden*, and the *Bishop of Constance*, with a supremacy in *Austria*. It is now divided between *Württemberg*, *Baden*, *Bavaria*, *Hohenzollern* and *Liechtenstein*. Since 1871 the former *Bavarian circle* of *Oberdonau* or *Upper Danube*, has borne the name of *Swabia-with-Neuburg* [*Schwaben-mit-Neuburg*]. It consists of the principality of *Neuburg*, parts of *Upper Bavaria* [*Oberbayern*] and the former *Swabian* episcopal and imperial cities and has an area of 3538 sq. m., and pop. 551,164. *Augsburg* is its capital.

SWABIAN ALPS, mountains, *Württemberg*. See *ALP. SWAFFHAM*, an anc. market tn. and par. *England*, co. *North.* on the summit of an eminence, about 27 m. W. by N. *North.* It is well built, has a spacious market-place, lined with good shops and in its centre an elegant market-cross erected by the *Earl of Oxford*, in 1789. A handsome church, places of worship for *Baptists*, *Wesleyan* and *Trinitarian* Methodists, a national and free school, and ball and assembly rooms. *Population* 1750. Pop. 3558.

SWALE —1. A river *England* formed by the junction of two streams which descend from the mountains on the E. frontiers of *Westmoreland*, flows E. to *Richmond* then S.E., and near *Boroughbridge* unites with the *Yore* or *Ure*, in forming the *Yaraburgh Ouse*; total course 70 m. —2. The name given to the two branches into which the *Madway* divides, about 10 m. below *Rocheater*. The one, called the E. *Swale*, separates the *Isle of Sheppey* from the mainland on the W. and S., the other forming a broad estuary on the N.W. side of the island, joins the estuary of the *Thames* at *Shoeburyness*.

SWALWELL, a vill and township, *England* co. *Durham*, on the *Darwent*, here crossed by a handsome bridge, near its junction with the *Tyne*. It has *Presbyterian* Primitive and *Wesleyan Methodist* chapels, and very extensive iron works, at which large anchors, chain-cables, steam-engine cylinders, cranes, &c. are made. Pop. 1429.

SWAN, a river, *Punjab*, which rises in a range of the *Himalayas*; lat. 85° N., lon. 73° E. flows S.W., and after a course of about 180 m. joins L. *bank* *India*, about 10 m. below *Kylik*.

SWAN RIVER, a river, *N. Australia* co. *Perth*. It falls into a large bay called *McKellie Water*, about lat. 32° S. total course, above 180 m. It is subject to sudden and tremendous floods, which inundate the corn land in its vicinity, and sweep away all opposing obstacles. The first settlement in *N. Australia* was founded here, in August, 1829, under the auspices of the colonial office. The towns of *Freemantle*, *Perth*, and *Guildford*, are built on its banks. It was discovered in 1694, by *Vianen*.

SWANSEA [*Welsh*, *abertawe*], a port town and seaport in *Wales*, co. *Glamorgan*, L. *bank* *Tawe*, at its mouth to the Bay of *Swansea*, and on the *South Wales railway* 60 m. W. by N. *Bristol*. It occupies an acclivity, formed by an angular piece of ground between two lofty hills; and consists chiefly of a main street, stretching N. to S. for nearly 1 m. parallel to the river, and of a number of minor streets, partly diverging from it, and partly proceeding W. and S.W. nearly in the line of the bay. The houses, for the most part modern, are commodious and well built, and the outskirts of the town are studded with villas and other lodging-houses for the accom-

modation of numerous visitors attracted by the beauties of the site, and its advantages for sea-bathing. One of the most important modern improvements is a spacious market-place, erected at a cost of about 230,000. The ecclesiastical edifices include three churches, and various Dissenting chapels, of which two are *Wesleyan Methodist*, one of them considered the finest belonging to that body in *Wales* a *R. Catholic*, a *Unitarian*, *Calvinistic Methodist*, *Wah Baptist*, *Independent*, and *Friends*. The Jews also have a synagogue. The principal educational and literary establishments are a normal college supported by voluntary subscription, a free grammar and British national, and infant schools, a royal philosophical institution, a Cambrian society for the cultivation of geology, mineralogy, and natural history; a *Welsh literary society* a society for the acquisition of useful knowledge, a horticultural society and a mechanics institute. Other buildings and objects deserving of notice are the townhall, a neat and substantial edifice, with a Doric portico; a spacious and handsome guildhall and courthouse, a custom-house, a lunatic asylum for females *Glamorgan*, *Carmarthen* *Cardigan*, and *Pembroke* an infirmary and dispensary, a theatre, assembly-rooms, hot and cold baths, a house of correction, a town prison and work house on the site of part of the ancient castle, and a massive square tower now the only existing remnant of the castle wall.

The vicinity of extensive masses of coal of a quality peculiarly adapted for smelting purposes, and the easy access to the town both by sea and inland navigation, have made it the principal seat of the copper trade almost all the copper-ore obtained in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and more recently in *Australia* besides considerable quantities from *Cuba* and other foreign mines, being melted at the furnaces, of which there are here 17 within the district, and eight close to the town. These, while they have mainly contributed to the prosperity and rapid increase of the population, are not without their disadvantages, destroying vegetation within the range of their enormous and other deleterious vapours, and undoubtedly exercising an unfavourable influence on the general salubrity of the place, though, so far as has been ascertained by statistical data, the injury is less than might be supposed. Next to copper smelting-furnaces, the most important industrial establishments are iron-works, including foundries, plate-works, tinplate-works, breweries, roperies, two extensive potteries, and yards for the building and repairing of ships. Owing to the height to which the tide rises in the *Bristol Channel*, vessels of large burden easily get close to the town, but at ebb the harbour is left almost dry. In 1865 the vessels registered at the port were 165 carrying 21,369 tons; the vessels entered were valued at 4515 (£82,245 tons) and cleared 6580 (£75,083 tons). A very large proportion both of the vessels and tonnage is employed in the coasting trade. The chief imports are copper-ore, grain, and provisions from *Ireland*, timber from *America* and the *Baltic*, hemp tallow and flour the chief exports copper iron coal, alum, lime, and earthenware. The borough, called into existence by the *Reform and Municipal acts* is governed by a mayor, five other aldermen, and 18 councillors, and, under writs *North*, *Longtree*, *Abertawe* &c. is sending a member to *Parliament*. Pop. 31,461.

SWANWICK —1, (or *Swanage*) A maritime and seaport town and par. *England*, co. *Dorset*, on a bay of the same name, N.E. of *Albion Head*, 24 m. S.E. *Dorchester*, with a large church a library and manufacture of straw plait and shirt-buskins. *Freestone*, called *Purbeck stone*, is obtained in the vicinity and large quantities are exported annually. The bay is very beautiful, and is sufficiently deep to admit vessels of 800 tons. The place is much resorted to for sea-bathing. The climate is mild and salubrious. Area of par. 5189 ac. Pop. 1139. —2, A hamlet *England* co. *Derby* near *Alfreton*, with *Baptist* and *Wesleyan* chapels, and an endowed school. Inhabitants chiefly employed in the collieries of the vicinity. Pop. 1819.

SWATKA or *SWATKA* a market tn. in *Bohemia*, strale and 80 m. from *Chrudin*, on the *Schwarzwasser*, near the frontiers of *Moravia*. It has an ancient parish church. P. 1086.

SWEABORG or *SVENSBORG*, a fortress, *Finland*, 3 m. S.E. *Helsingfors*, 185 m. W. by N. *St. Petersburg*. It occupies seven lofty islands in the Gulf of *Fine Land*. All of them are strongly fortified, and communicating with each other by bridges of boats, namely, *Vange* and

Grustafsvard to the S.; West-Warten and Langens to the N.W.; Liden and the Small Oster-Svarter to the N. and last, the Great Oster-Svarter to the N.E. The lake of Varpe contains the principal fort, consisting of a strong castle, and of extensive magazines and barracks out out of the rock, and bomb-proof; some points have three tiers of guns. The total number of cannon is 8000, requiring 8000 men to work them. The summits are capable of accommodating 12,000 men. The harbor of Skenberg has accommodation for 70 sail of the line. The island of Great Oster-Svarter is provided with docks capable of holding 12 sail of the line, and with great magazines. Skenberg has some trade, though the whole importance of the place is of a military nature. It was originally built by the Swedes to guard their frontiers against the Danes. In 1865 it was successfully bombarded by the British and French fleets.

SWEDEN (Swedish *Sverige*, or *Svenska*; Danish *Sverig*; German, *Schweden*; Dutch, *Scoeden*; Latin, *Suecia*; French, *Suède*; Italian *Svezia*, or *Svevia*); a kingdom in the N. of Europe, and forming with Norway with which it is now united under one monarchy the whole of the peninsula known in ancient times by the name of Scandinavia, situated between lat. 55° 20' and 69° N., and lon. 11° 40' and 24° E. and bounded, N and W by Norway; S.W. the Skagerrack, Kattegat, and Sound S. the Baltic E. the Helgö and the Gulf of Bothnia and E. the Torné and its affluent Meana, separating it from Finland, greatest length, N.W. to S.E.W. about 875 m. greatest breadth, about 250 m. area, 128,076 sq. m. In addition to the mainland it has a great number of islands the most of them of very small dimensions, and lying close to the coast. The largest and also the most distant is Gotland, in the Baltic. For administrative purposes it is divided into län or counties, the statistics of which are given in the following table—

Name or Location	Area, per sq. m.	Population, 1861	Chief Towns	Pop. 1861
Central				
Östergötland	3,121.6	250,790	Lake Jönköping	6,506
Småland	2,221.8	131,688	Jönköping	8,372
Örebro	2,000.8	160,683	Örebro	2,874
Östergötland	2,009.8	287,273	Örebro	9,118
Östergötland	912.90	35,700	Västerås	6,180
Östergötland	854.08	127,360	Örebro	15,077
Östergötland	1,304.94	220,143	Örebro	6,564
Östergötland	1,425.01	201,200	Örebro	21,730
Östergötland	1,425.01	124,417	Örebro	4,486
Östergötland	1,437.41	220,358	Örebro	43,346
Östergötland	3,706.34	37,000	Örebro	4,418
Östergötland	2,001.31	220,000	Örebro	2,863
North				
Östergötland	1,437.41	220,358	Örebro	43,346
Östergötland	3,706.34	37,000	Örebro	4,418
Östergötland	2,001.31	220,000	Örebro	2,863
South				
Östergötland	1,437.41	220,358	Örebro	43,346
Östergötland	3,706.34	37,000	Örebro	4,418
Östergötland	2,001.31	220,000	Örebro	2,863
West				
Östergötland	1,437.41	220,358	Örebro	43,346
Östergötland	3,706.34	37,000	Örebro	4,418
Östergötland	2,001.31	220,000	Örebro	2,863
East				
Östergötland	1,437.41	220,358	Örebro	43,346
Östergötland	3,706.34	37,000	Örebro	4,418
Östergötland	2,001.31	220,000	Örebro	2,863
Total	128,076	4,400,000		

Coasts.—The coast-line, above 1400 m. in length, is very irregular but is more correctly described as serrated, than as deeply indented. Its bays and creeks, though very numerous, having neither the width nor tortuous lengths by which the coasts of Norway are characterized. The W. coast is very rocky, particularly along the line of Gottaberg, but seldom runs so high as 50 ft. Its numerous creeks and the loss of its islands furnish a number of good roads. The S. coast runs from Cape Falsör to E. and then N. to Solvången, is low and sandy, and very much indented with embayments. At Solvången a range of precipitous cliffs begins to appear, and though partly interrupted by low benches, presents a number of projecting masses, rising steeply to the height of 50 ft. In this straits is the bay and harbour of Carlskrona, finely sheltered by the islands which lie across its mouth. The shore, separated from the island of Öland by Kalmar Sound, is generally low and in its S. part presents almost a

continuous line, neither broken by indentations nor lined by islands but towards its N. entrance the configuration changes, and rocky cliffs and islands are seen along the whole coast as far N. as the mouth of the Dal, a little S. of the town of Gäddede. The cliffs, however, continue to be of moderate elevation, and nowhere exceed 100 ft. The most remarkable features in this part of the coast are the long and narrow bay of Braviken, and the vast number of islands and islets, some forming the archipelago of Stockholm, and stretching along the coast N. to entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia beyond the Åland group, which belongs (1854) to Russia. The S. part of the Gulf of Bothnia presents a succession of moderately elevated shores alternately rocky and alluvial, or sandy, the whole of its upper part, from the Strait of Quarn N.W. to Torné, is of the latter description, consisting of sandy alluvial deposits, which are brought down by the rivers in such quantities that they seem destined at no distant period to convert a large portion of the gulf into dry land. It would appear, however, that alluvium is not the only agent employed in carrying on this process of shallowing. It has been proved beyond a doubt that the relative positions of sea and land have long been undergoing a gradual change by the elevation of the latter. This elevation is not confined to the Swedish shores along the Gulf of Bothnia or the Baltic generally, but is equally apparent on the W. coast which lies open to the German Ocean, though the whole amount of elevation appears to be greater in the N. than towards the S.

Mountains and Plains.—The highest of Sweden is by no means generally mountainous, and its surface has far less of a highland than of a lowland character. The most elevated portion of it commences in the W. near the parallel of 62° and is continued N. along the frontiers of Norway, not so much in a continuous chain, as in isolated mountain masses rising from an elevated table-land, which, where loftiest, is at least 4000 ft., and forms the base of several summits which rise more than 8000 ft. above sea-level and swing to their high latitudes, are covered with perpetual snow. The two loftiest mountains both of them partly within the Swedish frontier are Sollefåsen, in lat. 67° 53' 43" N., and Gylfjället, lat. 65° 53' 52" N. These mountains and their table-land slope E. towards the Gulf of Bothnia, sending down numerous torrents which in their course often expand and form chains of lakes and dreary swamps. The same slope is continued E. of 62° N. but besides there is a S. slope which attains its lowest level near lat. 59° N. on the shores of the magnificent lakes which there stretch almost continuously across the country E. to W. To the S. of 59° N. the country is generally flat, though in many parts partly diversified. Its loftiest height, Mount Tåberg to the S. of Lake Wetter is about 1193 ft. and a considerable part of what is called the table-land of Håmland is 800 ft. above sea-level, but the far larger portion is under 800 ft. Both its level and latitude point it out as a region which should naturally be well adapted for agriculture, and it has several fertile and well-cultivated tracts but the soil, generally consisting of disintegrated primitive rocks, in which max is a principal ingredient, is by no means productive. A good deal of it is covered by barren sand or stunted heath, though interspersed with forests, green meadows, and cornfields. The finest tracts are the space enclosed between Lake Wetter and the Bay of Braviken on the S. and Lake Hälsar and Mälaren on the N., the plain of Linköping, the line of Carlskrona, and generally what is called the Plain of Bismar occupying the whole of the S. peninsula between the Sound on the W. and the Baltic on the E. and E.

Rivers and Lakes.—These are very numerous, and the latter in particular are on a gigantic scale, giving to the scenery of the country several of its grandest features. They all belong to the basins of the Baltic Sea and the German Ocean. The former receives the far larger share. To it belong the Torné, which rising in the Norwegian mountains, pursues its course S.E. for nearly 350 m., separated by numerous large offshoots and falls into the N. extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia; the Luleä, Piteä, Skellefteä, and Umeä, which flow precipitously S.E. into the same gulf; the Ängermanä, which flows 290 m. and in the lower part of its course becomes so wide and deep that vessels of 800 tons can ascend nearly 70 m. from the sea; and the E. and W. Dal, which uniting their streams, resolve the discharge of numerous lakes, and pursue a more circuitous course than usual in

Swedish rivers. The principal rivers belonging to the basin of the German Ocean are the Klar and the Göta, the former of which issues from Lake Vänern on the edge of the Dovrefield Mountains, furnishes Lake Vener with its chief supply of water, while the latter which may be considered only as its continuation, discharges it into the ocean. The lakes are so numerous and so large that their united area has been estimated at nearly 23,000 sq. m. or about one-tenth of the whole area of the country. They not only add to the beauty of the scenery, but yield large supplies of fish, and, both by their natural depth, and the canals which have been cut to connect them, are of vast navigable importance, and furnish a long line of internal communication. In this way a direct channel has been opened from Göteborg on the W to Söderköping on the E coast, and communicating with the important towns of Wenersborg, Carlstad, Mariestad, Jönköping, and Linköping. In the same manner the capital has been enabled to extend its connections with the interior. In general, however, the rugged nature of the country has made navigation difficult. Most of the rivers have rocky beds and dangerous shallows, and in many places a complete barrier is formed over which a whole river is precipitated in cascade. The most remarkable of these is Trollhättan, immediately below the outlet of Lake Vener. This lake, which, after that of Ladoga, is the largest in Europe, is 55 m. long, by 30 m. broad, and covers an expanse of 3000 sq. m. Lake Wetter, the next in size, is about 30 m. long, by 10 m. broad, and has an area of about 900 sq. m. It is more alpine in its situation than any of the other lakes, and in one place has a depth of 420 ft. Lake Mälaren, better known than the other large lakes, from having the capital on its shores, is also remarkable for the number of islands, which so crowd its surface, that though it has a length of 60 m. and a breadth of 25 m. it is scarcely possible to find a single square mile of open water. Other lakes whose magnitude enables them to notice are the Hjälm, which has both a natural and an artificial communication with Lake Mälaren; the Silja, formed by an expansion of the E. end of the Stora-Alsnan; the Indal, near the Horn-Åran, which discharges itself into the Skelleftef; and the Stora-Lake-Watten, which originates the Lulea.

Geology and Minerals.—The geology of Sweden though interesting from the character of its rocks, and the mineral treasures which not a few of them contain, does not present much variety in its formations. Almost the whole of the country throughout its length and breadth is composed of granite, partially penetrated by gneiss. Patches of porphyry and greenstone, of Silurian rocks of dolomite, and of enormous rocks appear in various localities. The minerals include gold, which was once worked on the table-land of Småland, till it ceased to pay the expenses, silver, found in limited quantities in several places, particularly Sala in the Westera, and the vicinity of Falun; copper found chiefly in the Falun, and smelted to a considerable extent at Stora-Koppersberg; rich mines of cobalt, particularly in the Örebro, a little lead, and inexhaustible supplies of iron. The last, indeed, not only occurs in beds of immense thickness, enclosed in strata of gneiss, but forms the principal mass of whole mountains. In Swedish Lapland some seams are from 8 to 4 fathoms other from 14 to 15 fathoms in thickness, while others attain the immense thickness of 84 and 88 fathoms. These Lapland ores, however have proved of little economical value. The want of fuel rendered the smelting of them very expensive, and what is worse, the iron obtained is generally of a brittle and inferior quality. Mount Turberg on the S. of Lake Vättern on the table-land of Småland, forms another of the enormous mountain-masses of iron, but the ore, though otherwise of good quality, contains only 25 per cent. of metal and cannot be smelted to advantage with an admixture of other ores. The most celebrated mines are those of Dannemora in the Upsala, where the iron worked is perhaps the best in the world, and being admirably adapted for steel, is in great demand for that purpose in England, where it commands a very high price. The quantity produced, however, is only about 2000 tons annually. Much larger quantities, also of excellent quality, are produced in the Falun, Gede, Westera, Carlstad, and Örebro. The most valuable quarries are those of porphyry, which takes on a fine polish, and is made into a great number of articles of a very ornamental description.

Climate.—The N. part of Sweden being also the most ele-

rated, has naturally a rigorous climate, though several causes concur to modify and mitigate its rigour. At Kramlestad, lat. 68° 30' at the height of 1440 ft above sea-level, the thermometer in January averages 0° 12 or nearly 32° below the freezing-point but in the hottest months, July, averages 58° 10'; and on the whole year 27° 04, or about 5° below freezing. This annual mean, though low is far above that of places on the same latitude, situated much farther E., as in Siberia. Its lower latitudes, the advantage is still more favourable to Sweden, particularly in winter. Thus at Stockholm, the mean temperature of the six winter-months is 29° 41; whereas in St. Petersburg it is only 21° 2. Compared with places farther W. Sweden loses its advantage. Thus at Wexlöv lat. 56° 58', the mean annual temperature is 44° 56 and at Edinburgh, in lat. 55° 58', is 46° 97 in other words, Edinburgh, though not 1 lower is nearly 2½ warmer. In summer the advantage is remarkably in favour of Sweden, the thermometer in July averaging 65° 46 whereas in Edinburgh it averages only 59°, and even at London not more than 57° 59. The result of these observations is, that the climate of Sweden, though modified by the proximity of the sea, so as to be milder in all respects than the interior of the N. parts of the Russian and Asiatic continents, is much more extreme than that of our own island, and experiences greater degrees both of cold and heat. Hence at Stockholm, the thermometer, which never reaches zero at Edinburgh has been known to descend 28° below it in January and to rise in July to the almost tropical heat of 90° 8. The climate, however, is generally favourable to health and no country furnishes more numerous instances of longevity.

Vegetation, Agriculture, &c.—In the very N. extremity of Sweden, at least in those parts where the surface is not very elevated fine trees of pine, fir, and birch are found. These, however, occupy only occasional patches, and the true forest land must be considered as having its limit near 64. Below this lat. and chiefly in the central and S. parts of the kingdom, the forests occupy at least one-fourth of the whole surface, and sometimes stretch continuously for 30 m. in length by 30 m. in breadth. Many of these, however, consist of trunks of stunted growth, available chiefly for domestic fuel or the supply of the smelting-furnaces, and seldom of much use as timber. Forests in which oak and beech are the prevailing trees, occur only in the S. The far greater part of the available surface not covered with forests, remains either in natural pasture, with which it is only scantily clothed or has been converted into artificial meadows, from which good crops of hay are obtained. The quantity of arable land is very limited, and does not in all exceed 4000 sq. m. Much even of this is of indifferent quality, and till recently was so poorly farmed, that Sweden was annually obliged to import a considerable part of its whole consumption of grain. But in consequence of the great improvements which have taken place, and the removal of anomalies in the modes of tenure, which left large tracts uncultivated, though not unfitted for the plough either by climate or configuration the deficiency has been supplied, and in ordinary years importation can be dispensed with. The prevailing cereals are rye, barley, and oats. The first is nearly a half more in quantity than the other two, which are nearly equal; the quantity of wheat is nearly two times less than that of rye. Another crop which is scarcely less important than those of grain is potatoes. It is grown in almost all parts of the country, and forms one of the main articles of food among the lower classes. The most important auxiliary crops are hemp and flax, particularly the latter which is of excellent quality; on a few favoured spots tobacco, hops, and madder are grown. Cherries, apples, and pears are tolerably abundant in the S. districts. The principal domestic animals are cattle, sheep, and reindeer. The last, necessarily confined to the N. are kept in large herds by the Laplanders, and supply them at once with food and clothing. The cattle are generally of a small breed, without horns, and are not possessed of valuable properties either for the butcher or the dairy. The sheep are also inferior and yield only coarse wool, though some attempts have been made in the S. to cross with the merino. Among the larger wild animals the wolf and bear abound in the forests, and often commit great ravages. The elk and deer are also found, but in more limited numbers. Of smaller animals the most destructive is the lemming, which at intervals of years descends

In January numbers into the low country, and by it waste. Among birds the most remarkable are eagles, caprimulgus, and woodcocks. The rivers and lakes are well stocked with salmon and trout, but the fisheries on the sea-coast have long ceased to be productive. Herrings, which used to rank the coast of the Baltic in large boats, have almost entirely disappeared though large numbers of a fish resembling herrings, and called *större*, are taken along the E. coast.

Manufactures and Trade.—Manufactures have not made great progress. The more important articles are woollen cloths, and other woollen stuffs, which are made in large factories, chiefly at Norrköping and Stockholm and employ a great number of domestic looms in different quarters; cotton, linen, and silk goods, worsted and cotton twist, tobacco, many fastened in many places, and on a large scale at Norrköping; refined sugar, more especially at Göteborg; paper chiefly in Åm Christenstads and Fålen, carried on to a large extent in all the more important towns, but more especially at Stockholm, glass, made on an extensive scale in Åm. Manufactured canvas and millcloth, earthenware, cordage, and various articles in iron. There are also extensive dye-works, soap and oil works, potteries, breweries, distilleries, and building-yards, in almost all the parts of the Baltic. The trade is chiefly in articles of raw produce, among which the most important are iron and timber. Next to these are tar, copper, ash, alum, hemp, oil, bark, tobacco and snuff, paper, &c. The chief imports are colonial produce, salt, wines, silk, wool, cotton stuffs and cotton twist, hemp, hides, skins, butter, bacon, oil, liquor, wares, dyes, &c. The trade is carried on chiefly with the U. States, which take large quantities of iron. Great Britain which takes both iron and timber. Denmark, Hamburg and Lübeck, Brazil, Russia, Prussia, France, and Portugal. The following table presents a summary of the maritime commerce from 1843-51 and in 1863—

Comparative statement of the TONNAGE of the VESSELS that ARRIVED in and DEPARTED from SWEDEN, in the YEARS 1843 to 1851 and in 1863, and of the VALUE of the IMPORTS and EXPORTS in the same years.

Years	Arrived	Departed	Exports	Imports
	Tons.	Tons.	£	£
1843	53,376	379,728	1,909,502	1,433,159
1844	492,084	418,774	1,596,767	1,549,090
1845	502,089	427,114	1,691,323	1,774,032
1846	575,974	546,538	2,074,234	1,716,667
1847	540,992	522,394	2,278,007	2,226,667
1848	426,581	443,921	2,260,080	1,943,326
1849	546,518	508,681	2,155,500	2,126,750
1850	554,087	44,422	2,042,868	1,868,917
1851	626,074	601,574	2,346,008	2,387,738
1863	879,548	1,222,904	6,140,528	5,565,746

For carrying on this foreign trade there are many facilities afforded by a great number of good harbours, but the means of internal communication are deficient, though, from the comparative narrowness of the country the distance from the sea is not very great. The canals connecting the different central lakes, and giving a continuous communication from the Kattegat to the Baltic, are the most important works that have yet been constructed for improving and extending the internal communications, and much might yet be done by deepening and removing obstructions from the beds of rivers. In winter when in most other countries the difficulties of travelling are greatly increased, the Swedes enjoy unusual facilities from the coating of snow which covers the ground, and furnishes an easy means of transport by sledges.

Weights and Measures.—Accounts are kept in *rentschilling*—is 12 *skilling* subdivided into 48 *skilling* of 12 *rentschilling*, or *ore*. The greater part of the currency, however is in paper, which is circulating in sums varying from 8 *skilling* to 500 *rentschilling*. The standard of weight is the *rentschilling* or *mark* of which 100 lbs. = 28-76 *mark*, or 10 *mark* = 1 *mark*, of which 10 *mark* = 1 *mark*, 37 *mark*, and 170 *mark* a *mark*. The principal *ore* or dry measure is the *mark* or barrel = 4-157 *mark*. Imp. For larger measures the *mark* or bushel = 62-23 *mark*. gal. is used; 2 *mark* = 1 *mark*, and 2 *mark* = 1 *mark*. The Swedish foot is = 11-664 in. imp. the Swedish *ore* or *are* = 1 sq. 35 p. the *mark* = 6-64, and the sq. m. = 44 sq. m. imp.

Government, &c.—Sweden and Norway are now united under one sovereign, but each has its own constitution. That of Sweden has at its head an hereditary constitutional sovereign,

who possesses the sole executive but shares the legislative power with a diet or parliament composed of hereditary nobility, clergy, burghers, and peasants or landholders not noble. These four orders form four chambers, which meet and vote separately. That of the nobility consists of the head of every noble family in the kingdom, and as there amount to about 2500 the number of members might be nearly the same, though the attendance seldom exceeds 500, and often not 400. The clerical chamber consists of the Archbishop of Upsala, who always presides, 12 bishops, and about 80 deputies from the various dioceses. The burghers are represented by 87 deputies, of whom Stockholm returns 10 and the peasants by 144 deputies, sent from the different rural districts. To effect constitutional changes the whole four orders must consent; but in ordinary questions the assent of three is sufficient. The king has in all cases an absolute veto, and in the exercise of it or any of his other powers, is responsible only through his ministers. The diet is assembled every fifth year, and sits for three or four months, though occasionally much longer. The government is conducted by a council of state, composed of the two ministers of justice and foreign affairs, and eight councillors, of whom five are the heads of different departments, and three only deliberative. Each line is presided over by a governor, who has under him *provisors* or deputies over several *lands* or districts, and *burgers*, one over each *land*. Justice is administered by three supreme courts, which sit respectively at Stockholm, Jönköping, and Christenstad. To each of these courts a number of secondary tribunals are subordinate, and beneath them again are *land-courts*, or courts of primary resort, to the number of about 764. The Lutheran religion is professed by the great body of the people, and is the only religion acknowledged by the state and though a general toleration is professed dissenters from the state creed are banished the country. The sovereign and all the chief functionaries were by Lutherans. The number of clergy is about 8000. The higher orders are nominated directly by the king, but all ordinary and parochial clergy are elected by the people. The annual revenue is about 3999,000 of which about two-fifths arise from land-tax and other permanent sources, and three-fifths are raised annually by votes of the diet, and are sent chiefly of customs and excise. The army consists of about 48,000 troops and militia, raised by enlistment, and 90,000 reserve, raised by conscription. They are well disciplined, and under arms present a remarkably fine appearance. The navy consists of 10 ships of the line, 8 frigates, 8 brigs, 12 steamers and about 250 smaller craft. The naval force is large compared with the population, and is well manned by about 8000 men.

People.—Almost all the inhabitants of Sweden, with the exception of the Laplanders and Finns, found only in the N., are of Teutonic origin, and preserve the original features of the race in great purity, particularly in the central and S. provinces, where they are characterized by a tall, robust stature, light hair blue eyes, and light complexion. They are active and enterprising, and manifest a marked predilection for scientific pursuits. In point of intelligence and education, they are scarcely surpassed by any country in Europe. This is partly owing to the enlightened spirit of the government, in endeavoring to provide schools in every important locality; but derives great additional aid from the parents, who, in many parts of the country where regular schools, owing to the scantiness of the population, cannot be maintained, are careful to give a substantial education to their children at their own firesides. Hence it is esteemed on good authority, that out of every 1000 Swedes it would be difficult to find one who cannot read. The state of morality, however, is not such as might have been anticipated under such circumstances, and the number of persons tried and condemned for offences is unusually great. Extensive crimes are few, but a great number of minor delinquencies figure in the calendars, and are evidently accounted for by the far too prevalent use of ardent spirits. Owing, probably, to the same cause, domestic virtues, particularly among the unmarried, is not held to high esteem, and the number of illegitimate births at Stockholm is only less than that of Paris.

History.—The earliest traditions of Sweden, like those of most other countries, present only a confused mass of fables. Christianity appears to have been first introduced about the

beginning of the 9th century, under a king known by the name of Hori II; but the great mass of the people continued attached to Paganism, and in a popular revolt, in the beginning of the 11th century, put Erik, one of their sovereigns, to death for demolishing their temples. This, however, was only an inspiring effort for Erik's son, Olaf, succeeded in giving a formal establishment to Christianity. The Swedes and Goths were long ruled by separate sovereigns, but in 1050, they became united under Sigmund, Sigmund had four successors of his line, all distinguished by pious virtues and Christian zeal. Inge II, the last of them, having left no issue, a competition for the crown took place, and a civil war ensued, the Goths favouring one party and the Swedes another. At last, a very extraordinary compromise was made, by declaring that in future the sovereigns should be appointed alternately from the two competing families. This arrangement, entered into about 1150, was preserved in full 1550 when the direct lines of both families had become extinct. For a long time after the kingdom was torn by internal dissensions, till Margaret, Queen of Denmark and Norway, who has been called the Semiramis of the North, interfered, and having defeated Albert, King of Sweden, and made him prisoner formed the famous union of Kalmar in 1397 and united the three crowns in her own person. She died in 1418, and was succeeded by her grand nephew Erik of Pomerania, whose tyranny irritated the Swedes, already tired of the Danish yoke. They accordingly attempted to throw it off, and were at first successful, but though Denmark retained the nominal supremacy the government was virtually lodged in a Swedish Riksdag or assembly of administrators, whose office became hereditary in the family of Sten Sture in 1471. Turbulent times still continued the Swedes endeavouring to rid themselves of the yoke, and the Danes to retake it more firmly. At last, in 1520 fortune seemed to declare in favour of the latter when Christian II of Denmark overthrew and slew Sten Sture II, and put to death at Stockholm by a wholesale massacre, 94 prelates, senators, and nobles, who were disposed to dispute his authority. This atrocity worked its own punishment. The Swedes, headed by Gustavus Eriksson Vasa, son of one of the victims, flew to arms, and the Danes, after a strong but ineffectual resistance, were finally expelled. With the new dynasty which thus commenced with numerous consent in the person of Gustavus Vasa, the proper independence of Sweden may be said to have commenced, and its history becomes much more interesting. In 1522, the Reformation was introduced by Olaus Petri, a disciple of Luther, and advanced with such rapidity that in 1523, at the diet of Westerås, the king and people solemnly vowed adherence to the Confession of Augsburg as their standard of faith. The reign of Gustavus was long and prosperous and peaceful, enjoying the double blessings of a better government, and a purer religion, made more progress in civilization than for centuries before. At his death, in 1560 this prosperity was suddenly interrupted by the succession of his son Erik XIV, who involved his country in rash and unsuccessful wars with Russia, Poland and Denmark, and committed so many atrocities, that remorse at last drove him to madness. The states formally deposed him, and gave the crown to his brother John III in 1569. John reigned prosperously till he provoked the hostility of his subjects, by attempting to introduce a modified form of Popery. The attempt signally failed, and Lutheranism regained its ascendancy, without punishing matters so far as to deprive John of his throne. His son Sigismund, who succeeded him in 1592 had, five years before, been elected King of Poland, and thus united the two crowns. He might have reigned peacefully but untainted by the lesson which his father had received, he renewed the attempt in favour of Popery, and failed still more signally. After provoking a religious war and calling in the Poles to crush the liberties of the Swedes he was formally deposed by the diet of Norwiche, and his uncle the Duke of Södermanland, who had long stood at the head of the Protestant interest, was called to the throne in 1604, under the name of Charles IX. A war of succession between the Swedes and Poles now commenced and was carried on with great ferocity and varied success for many years. Charles was, however, so far successful, that on his death, in 1611 his son Gustavus Adolphus took peaceable possession of the throne. The reign of this most distinguished sovereign, and his heroic achievements in Germany

in defence of Protestantism, when threatened with destruction by the tyranny and bigotry of the houses of Austria, belong more to European than to Swedish history. The first years of his reign were devoted to internal improvements, and the consolidation of the valuable conquests which had been made on the continent. By the treaty of Stolbovo, in 1617, he obtained from Russia a cession of all her possessions on the Baltic, and by that of Altmark, in 1629 Livonia and Polish Prussia became Swedish provinces. In 1630 he was appointed captain-general of the Protestant league, and commanded the series of brilliant victories, which at once saved Protestantism and gave a death blow to the ambitious aims of Rome. His victory at Lützen, in 1632 cost him his life, and he was succeeded by his daughter Christina, when only six years of age. The evils usually attendant on a minority were avoided by the ability with which the celebrated Chancellor Oxenstierna administered the government, and new laurels were reaped by the Swedish armies under the leadership of captains whom the great Gustavus had trained. At the peace of Westphalia, in 1648, Sweden was formally confirmed in her continental possessions, which gave her a voice in the Germanic diet, and raised her to the rank of a first-rate European power. Christina assumed the reins of government, but soon avowed that she had neither inclination nor the kind of ability requisite to manage them properly, and finally completed her series of eccentricities by abdicating the throne, retiring to Rome and dying a Roman Catholic. Her abdication was made in 1654, in favour of her cousin, Count Palatine of Deux Ponts, who assumed the throne under the name of Charles Gustavus. He displayed great military talents, and made important conquests in his dominions. He was succeeded in 1660, by a son in minority, under the title of Charles XI, who reigned with distinguished ability for the long period of 37 years. During this reign a struggle commenced between the crown and the aristocracy. The burghers and peasants took part with the former, and at last, in 1697, the diet formally surrendered its powers, and declared the king absolute. He was wise and politic enough not to abuse the powers thus extravagantly conferred, and at his death, in 1697, left the kingdom in a very flourishing condition to his son Charles XII. This celebrated prince, then a mere youth, found himself suddenly assailed by an unexpected coalition on the part of Poland, Denmark, and Russia; but he soon rid himself of his opponents by signally defeating each of them in succession. It had been well for himself and his country could he have rested satisfied with the honour of dictating an advantageous peace, but unparalled success, working on a mind in which ambition and the love of glory were ruling passions, ruined all. He lost his conquests as rapidly as he had gained them; and at his death, in 1718, left his kingdom greatly curtailed in its dimensions, and exhausted by ruinous wars. Internal dissensions were now added to foreign disasters and two violent factions, known by the name of the Hats and Caps—the former favouring a French, and the latter a Russian alliance—kept the nation in a state of ferment for more than half a century. Charles XII had been succeeded by his niece Ulrica-Elofsona who shortly after abdicated in favour of her husband Frederick of Hesse-Cassel, during whose reign Sweden was obliged to submit to two most disadvantageous treaties with Russia—that of Nystad, in 1721, and that of Åbo, in 1743, the effect of which was to degrade her from the commanding position she had previously occupied, and sink her again to the rank of a second-rate power. In 1751, Adolphus Frederick of Holstein-Gottorp succeeded, and was followed, in 1771, by his son Gustavus III, who by the support of the army and body of the people, succeeded in re-establishing the government nearly as it existed in 1690 and in getting down the factions of the Hats and Caps the use of which party-names was extensively prohibited. The chief events in the reign of Gustavus III are the adhesion of the armed neutrality of the Northern Powers against Great Britain, an alliance with the Porte, which led to a war with Russia and Denmark, and, on the outbreak of the French revolution, an alliance with Austria and Russia, with a view to a combined invasion of France. Gustavus III was to have headed the invasion in person, but perished by the hand of an assassin in 1792. The reigns of his son and successor Gustavus IV., was a continued series of disasters, every change of policy only leading to some new

ions of territory, all Sweden was stripped of her constitutional liberties, and the island later, and the remainder of Finland. These losses were partly attributed to the king's irresponsibility, and he was not only deposed, but his son, who should have been Gustavus V., was not called, and his uncle, the Duke of Södermanland, ascended the throne under the title of Charles XIII. As he was old, and without issue, the Prince of Holstein-Augustenburg had been declared his successor, but the sudden death of that prince in 1810, rendered a new election necessary, and Bernadotte, son of Napoleon's marshals who had risen from the ranks, was chosen viceroy by the states. On his arrival he assumed the reins of government. It was thought by many that he would prove a mere tool in the hands of Bonaparte, but he soon gave proof of independence, and of a determination to pursue the true interests of his adopted country, regardless of all other considerations. On the retreats of Bonaparte during his Russian expedition, he entered into alliance with Russia and Great Britain, and during the war of liberation in 1813 not only led the Swedish troops in person, but is said to have contributed greatly by his counsels to the success of the campaign. At the peace, Sweden received compensation for her losses, and services, by the annexation of Norway. Charles XIII died in 1818, and Bernadotte assumed the title of Charles XIV. He showed himself throughout an able, enlightened, and patriotic prince, and at his death, in 1844, left the kingdom, in a far more prosperous state than he found it, to his son who reigned under the title of Oscar I and died in 1859. The united kingdoms enjoying the blessings of peace and good government, continue to make rapid advances in prosperity.

SWENIGOROD a town, Russia, gov and 30 m. W Moscow, cap. circle, on the Moskwa, with a Kremlin or fortress, in a very disordered state, three churches, a circle school, manufactures of silk, and some trade. Pop. (1850) 1260.

SWELVEHIM a vil and com. Belgium, prov W Flanders, 27 m. S. by E. Bruges with a church several schools, breweries, distilleries, dyeing and bleaching works and manufactures of linens, hats, ropes, candles, starch, tobacco, and oil. Pop. 5242.

SWELVEHELE a vil and com. Belgium, prov W Flanders, 10 m. S. Bruges. Most of the inhabitants are Hanseatic.

SWIAGA a town in Russia, river in S.W. of gov from bank flows N.W. watering the W. ends of the town of that name flows N. into gov Kazan, and joins bank N. also, near Swiekl total course about 200 m.

SWIENTA-MIERKA a town in Prussia. See HILDEBRUNN. **SWIETLA GORODSKA** a town in Bohemia, circle and 17 m. S. Olomouc, on the Sava, here crossed by a long wooden bridge. It has a castle, church, townhouse, hospital, and school, and manufactures of glass, paper and pencils. Garrets are found and polished here. Pop. 1472.

SWILLY (Lough), an arm of the Atlantic, which formed by Donegal Head on the E. and Point Point on the W. in the N. of Ireland, co. Donegal, penetrates that county in a S. but somewhat easterly direction for about 25 m. It is a fine expanse, of great depth, and on its E. shore, opposite to the town of Donegal, has a roadstead where the largest men-of-war might anchor in safety. It is not much frequented.

SWIMBRIDGE, a vil. and par. England, co. Devon, 4 m. E.E.E. Barnstaple, in a hollow surrounded by verdant hills, with a handsome church, and several quarries of limestone and building-stone. Area of par. 7280 a. Pop. 1788.

SWINON, a market town and par. England, co. Wilt. The town, 41 m. N. Salisbury, a station on the Great Western railway has five parallel streets, generally of good width, regular and well kept; a handsome Gothic parish church, with a beautiful tower and spire. Independent, two Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist and Baptist chapels a handsome townhall and market-house, national, infant, and British schools a library and literary institution, with a reading-room.—The Great Western railway workshops are here, and when in full operation employ 1500 hands. In connection with them a new town called New Swindon, has recently sprung up. It has been formed into a separate ecclesiastical district, and has a handsome church, schools, &c. A new building, to furnish a market-hall, and accommodate the mechanics institute, library, theatre, &c., is (1864) in course of erection. The

weekly area market of Swindon is important. Area, 8186 a. Pop. 4678.

SWINEFLEET a vil. and chapelry, England, co. York (W. Riding), on the Ouse, 3 m. E.E. G. G. It consists of a long range of well-built houses, stretching along the banks of the river. Besides the chapel, there are places of worship for the Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. Pop. 1152.

SWINEFORD a small market town, Ireland, co. Mayo 28 m. N.W. by S. Ballina with an Episcopalian church, a R. Catholic chapel, workhouse, court-house, and national school. Pop. 991.

SWINEMUNDE, a seaport in Prussia, prov Pomerania, gov and 80 m. N. N. W. Stettin, of which it is the port, on an island on the shores of the Baltic, separated from the mainland by the Wittener-Haff, the Swine and other channels, by which the Oder discharges itself into the sea. It has spacious well-built streets, a court of law, and several public offices a harbour, in which vessels drawing 18 ft. or 19 ft. can unload at the quay, and good building-docks. In 1852 there entered the port 1664 vessels. It is much frequented for sea bathing and has a bath-house and assembly room about 1 m. from the town. Pop. 4055.

SWINEHEAD a market town and par. England co. Lincoln 7 m. S. S. W. Boston. It was formerly washed by the sea, and had a harbour which has been silted up. It has a handsome church with a lofty spire, a free school, and the remains of a Danish encampment. Area of par. 6100 a. P. 3044.

SWINFORD a town, co. Kildare-Swinford a par. England co. Stafford on the Dudley and Stourbridge, and the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canals, in a district abounding with iron and coal, 8 m. W. S. W. Dudley. It has a handsome modern church an ancient church now converted into a chapel of ease, four other churches, Baptist, Independent, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist chapels, extensive manufactures of iron, brass and steel goods, tin and glass ware brick and tile works, potteries for stone and earthen ware, and numerous collieries. Area, 7315 a. Pop. 27,501.

SWINNERTON a vil and par. England co. Stafford on the Sow in a finely diversified district, through which both the Trent and Mersey canals and the Liverpool and Birmingham railway pass, 3 m. N. W. W. Stone. It has an ancient parish church, with a vestry which has a parochial school, and containing a colossal figure of our Saviour, which was dug up in the vicinity and is supposed to have been thus secured at the Reformation. Area of par. 6520 a. P. 946.

SWINTON a vil. and chapelry, England, co. York (W. Riding) on the Don and the Midland railway 5 m. N. N. E. Rotherham. It has a handsome chapel, Wesleyan and Independent chapels, a national school, iron works, and manufactures of clothes and earthen ware. Pop. 1817.

SWINTON and BIRKBECK a par. Scot. Berwick 4 m. by 3 m. Pop. 994.

SWIL, a river Russia, issues from the S.W. extremity of Lake Onega, gov. Olonets, flows W. S. W. and falls into the S.E. side of Lake Ladoga. It flows under the two largest Russian lakes, and has its importance very much increased by means of a canal, which avoids the difficult navigation of the latter lake, and proceeds along its S. shore to St. Petersburg. The whole course of the Swil is about 140 m.

SWITZERLAND (German, *Schweiz*; Italian, *Svizzera*; French, *Suisse*; Latin, *Helvetia*), a federal republic of Central Europe, situated between lat. 45° 50' and 47° 50' N., and lon. 6° and 10° 25' E. and bounded, N. by Baden, from which it is separated for the most part by the Rhine, N.E. by Wurtemberg and Bavaria, from which it is separated by the Lake of Constance; E. by the principality of Liechtenstein and the Tyrol, from the former of which it is separated by the Rhine, and from the latter partly by the Rhine, but chiefly by ranges of the Graian Alps; S. by Austrian Italy, Piedmont, and Savoy, from the two first of which it is separated also by the Alps, and from the latter partly by the Alps and the Lake of Geneva; and W. by N. W. by France, from which it is separated in part by the Jura mountains and the river Doubs. It thus appears that mountainous and rivers inclose the country on almost every side, and define its boundaries by grand natural features. The chief localities where these features are wanting are on the N., where the greater part of cant. Schaffhausen lying N. of the Rhine is contiguous to Baden, in the S., where the S. part of cant. Ticino

veloped. Granular limestone is widely diffused throughout the Alps, and is more particularly abundant on the Great St. Etienne, St. Bernard, and the S. side of St. Gothard. It usually rests on mica-schists, and often alternates with clay-slate and primitive gneiss. Mountain limestone composes the great masses of the Dent du Midi, the Dufour, the Wetterhorn, the Doldau. It is also seen in large masses on the E. shore of the Lake of Geneva, on the Molasses, Stockhorn, Pilat, and Saanen. The proper carboniferous rocks are very sparingly developed, but regular coal-bearing strata are found in the St. Gallen, the Rorschach, and on the S. shore of Lake Thun. In the Jura limestone equivalent to the oolite, often resting on micaceous, is so largely developed, that the name of Jura limestone is now often applied to the whole oolite formation. Above the Jura limestone is the molasse, a soft green sandstone, belonging to the lower series of the tertiary formation, and covering an extensive area in the lower parts of Switzerland. None of the rocks are rich in minerals. As in almost all mountainous countries, particles of gold are found in the sands of many of the rivers, and more especially in those of the Rhone, in the Rhodan, in the Rhone, the Kanton, and the Letten, but in none of them in such quantities as to repay the search. Lead and copper, both of which are found in some of the Grisons, and which were worked though they are now abandoned. Iron is more widely diffused, and is worked to advantage in several quarters, particularly among the strata connected with the Jura limestone. Rock-salt is worked to some extent in the Val de Saline-springs occur in many places but have not been turned to much account. The only other minerals deserving of notice are alabaster and marble, widely diffused neither near Lake Thun, particularly in the Grisons, and especially in the Val de Travers in the Valais. Mineral springs occur in many quarters at the most celebrated, we may mention those of Leuk in the Valais, Baden and Schinznau in Aargau, Pfäfers in St. Gall, and St. Moritz in the Grisons.

Climate.—The great diversities here observed, are evidently caused not by differences of latitude, but of elevation. Hence while winter is reigning in all its rigour on the lofty summits or slopes of the mountains, it is only necessary to descend into the lower valleys to find that spring is far advanced. In seeking this descent we may direct our course not only E., where in the lower valleys of the Rhone a truly Italian climate is enjoyed, but even W. and N. in the plains of Basel, the winter has long departed, though it still lingers among the heights of St. Gothard. According to observations which have long been made with great care at the hospice of St. Gothard, Bern, Zürich, and Geneva, the respective mean temperatures are, in winter 12° 45', 29° 37' 50", 34°, 38° 35' and in summer 48° 71' 58", 78°, 84°, and 65°-10°. For the purpose of comparison, we may mention that the winter-temperature of London, is 35°-22° and the summer-temperature, 51° 74° and that the mean annual temperature of the hospice of St. Gothard, is nearly two degrees lower than that of the N. Cape. The same causes which thus diversify the climate, tend also to make it extremely variable even in the same localities, and hence days of almost insupportable heat, are not infrequently preceded by cold mornings, and succeeded by equally cold evenings. These sudden changes are very trying to weak constitutions, and sometimes make epidemic diseases generally prevalent, but, with the exception of a few swampy spots from which malarious miasma is diffused the air is clear and bracing, and eminently favourable to health.

Vegetation, Agriculture, &c.—Few countries in Europe, even of larger extent, can boast of a more varied vegetation than Switzerland. It has been divided into seven regions. The characteristic product of the first is the vine, which grows up to 1700 ft. and in some districts of Zürich, and the Lake of Thun, to 1900 ft. above the sea-level. The next is cereal in the valley, or lower mountain-region. It rises to the height of 2600 ft. and is characterized by the luxuriance of its vegetation. Though not well adapted for wheat, it raises good crops of rye, and has excellent meadows, from which two cuttings of hay are annually obtained. The third, or upper mountain-region, has its limit at 4100 ft. Its principal product is forest-wood, consisting of all varieties of hard-wood but more especially beech. The tallest trees in it, though not vigorously, up to 8500 ft. and good crops are obtained of barley and oats. The pastures too are excellent. Above

this, and up to the height of 5500 ft., is occupied by the fourth or subalpine region, distinguished by its pine-forests. Here winter lasts from eight to nine months; the regular crops are grown, but some kinds of kitchen-vegetables are raised and a few potatoes, generally of small size. Many of the heights are covered with a rich grassy sward. The next two regions are sometimes included under the common name of alpine, though it evidently admits of two distinct divisions; the one, lower alpine, terminating at 6500 ft., and the other, upper alpine, ascending to the limit of perpetual snow. The former is the proper region of alpine pastures the latter as it ascends becomes more and more stunted in its vegetation, and the vegetation of the meadows is lost, spring and autumn being altogether excluded, and a winter of rigorous severity following close upon a short summer of only five or six weeks. In the lower parts of these regions some trees are occasionally seen but many of the valleys are filled with enormous glaciers, and in many spots and ravines which the sun cannot reach, the snow never entirely melts. The seventh and last region is that of perpetual snow. Even here vegetation is not utterly extinct, and several varieties of lichens are found clinging to the rocks. Many parts, even of the lower regions of Switzerland are of a very sterile nature, but on every side the effect of pasturing industry are apparent and no spot that can be traced to good account is left uncultivated. Still so unfavourable is the soil and climate that on dividing the whole area of the country into three parts, it will be found that only one of these raises grain sufficient for its own consumption, the second raises not more than eight and the third barely six months supply. The deficiency is supplemented partly by importation and partly by the general cultivation of potatoes in the more mountainous districts dairy produce forms the chief article of subsistence. The best cultivated countries are Basel, Aargau, Thurgau, Valais, and Geneva. The principal grain-crops are, in the latter districts, spelt, wheat, rye, summer and winter barley and Turkish corn; in the higher districts summer-barley and oats. Hemp and flax are extensively grown on all lands suitable for them, and nearly supply the whole of the home consumption, oil and peppy seed are also generally cultivated, and in some of the higher districts sawney forms a favourite crop. Tobacco is chiefly confined to the latter parts of Fribourg, Tessin, and Valais. In the same districts occasional patches of asilum are seen. Fruit is produced in abundance in all the N. countries, where apple, peach, plum, and cherry trees are seen in almost every quarter, growing either singly or in orchards they are met with less frequently in the E. and W. and become somewhat rare in the S. In many of the warmer spots with a S. exposure and N. shelter apricots, peaches, almonds, and figs thrive well in the open air. More delicate fruits, as oranges, citrons, lemons, and pomegranates, are almost confined to the S. side of the Alps, in the Canton. There too the olive thrives, and a good deal of silk is obtained by the cultivation of the mulberry. With the exception of Uri and Glarus, there is not a season in which the vine is not grown to a greater or less extent. Many of the vines in these parts are trained on trees, but the quality, in general, is inferior, and fails to create a foreign demand. Timber of all kinds is abundant in most of the cantons, but great waste has been committed, and several of the most accessible forests have been so much thinned, that the prospect of an ultimate scarcity in several quarters has begun to excite serious apprehension. Among domestic animals the first place belongs to the horned cattle, which are both remarkable for their sturdiness and the superiority of their breeds. Swiss cows can scarcely be surpassed, either in beauty or in the amount of their dairy produce, and the demand for them in other countries has given rise to a very lucrative branch of trade. The summer-stock is estimated at 900,000, and the winter-stock at 600,000 head. Horses attract less attention, and are generally of rather diminutive size, though strong and hardy. Where used merely as pack-animals to transport burdens across the mountains, they are generally well adapted for the purpose. The mules used in the same way are also tolerable; the ass, also occasionally used is very inferior. Sheep are very much confined to the lower districts, and have not yet attracted much attention, except in some Valais and Geneva, where the merino, regularly imported from Spain, is kept large pure, chiefly for the purpose of supplying a foreign demand, but has been extremely com-

played in improving the native breeds; on the higher grounds, where sheep cannot well be reared, and chiefly among the poorer classes, unable to procure a more valuable stock of horned cattle, goats are very numerous, and menacings to pick up their subsistence where no other domestic animal could live, contribute greatly to the comfort if not to the wealth of their possessors. Among wild animals are bears and wolves, found both in the Alps and Jura, chamois, found chiefly among the loftiest mountains of the Alps; wild boars, not uncommon in some Bern, Vaud, and Aargau tracts, in some Jura, and occasionally in the Grisons; badgers, foxes, hares, otters, birds of prey of large dimensions, and many varieties of winged game. The lakes and rivers are well supplied with fish, among which are several varieties of salmon found chiefly in the Rhine and the waters connected with it, salmon-trout of large size, chiefly in the lakes of Constance and Geneva, and common trout in almost all the rivers and lakes. The only insects deserving of notice are bees, the rearing of which forms an important occupation in several cantons, and silk worms, almost confined to cant. Tessin. In the last canton, too, are found vipers, the only venomous reptiles of the present kind known in Switzerland, and some scorpions.

Manufactures and Trade.—Through the geographical position and the configuration of the surface place Switzerland under considerable disadvantages, manufactures of various kinds were established in it at a very early period and have extended rapidly in recent times, in face of the formidable competition to which they are subjected. The factory system, however, is little known and the far greater part of the tissues are produced by domestic looms not kept in regular operation throughout the year, but chiefly during the winter and in the evenings when the ordinary labours of the field have ceased. The quantities of goods thus made are great, but the difficulty of transporting the exact amount is much increased. Among the staple articles of Swiss manufacture are silk goods, chiefly in Zürich and Basel, cotton goods also chiefly in Zürich, and to a considerable extent likewise in St. Gall and Appenzell, linen and hempen cloth in Aargau, Thurgau and St. Gall, jewellery and watches in Geneva, Vaud, Neuchâtel, and Bern, cutlery and various articles of hardware in Schaffhausen, writing and stained paper at Basel, leather and skins chiefly in Bern, Vaud, Zürich, Geneva, Basel and Aargau, see at Lausanne, Cort, Motiers, and various other places, straw hats, and various articles in straw, in Aargau and Lucerne, musical instruments at Glarus, and mathematical instruments at Bern. These articles furnish of themselves the materials of a considerable export trade, and to these must be added cattle, cows, butter, cheese, cherry brandy, timber, charcoal, medicinal plants, &c. the most important imports are corn, rice, salt, salt-fish, wine, colonial produce, fine woollens and various articles in iron and copper. In addition to this ordinary trade, Switzerland shares in the very important transit which is carried on between France, Germany, and Italy. The nature of the country throws very extraordinary difficulties in the way of this traffic, but the means which have been employed to lessen or remove them are almost as extraordinary as the difficulties, and the great roads which now lead across some of the loftiest passes of the Alps will long be pointed to as among the most remarkable of engineering achievements. Nor have the ordinary communications of the interior been neglected. In almost every canton as far as the nature of the surface will admit, the roads are both well made and carefully kept, and though the impetuosity of the rivers greatly hinders their navigable importance, and leaves little scope for the construction of extensive canals, many hydraulic works have been executed on a scale of no mean extent, considering the limited resources of the country and the obstacles to be overcome. Among others may be mentioned the two canals of the Rhône one connecting it with the Lake of Wallenstadt, and the other connecting it through that lake with the Lake of Zürich. One of the great difficulties for some which Switzerland still wants, and by a little mutual concession might easily obtain, is a uniform system of weights and measures, at present every canton is still on retaining its own, and the consequence is that proper standards nowhere exist, and commercial transactions often cannot be completed without perplexing calculations both as to the amount and the price of articles proposed for sale. The difficulty is somewhat relieved by the general use of French

and German units, and it may be observed, as a general rule, that the Swiss is nearly one-half more than the French franc, or about 1 s. 6d. sterling.

Government and People.—The cantons of Switzerland, 26 in number are united together as a federal republic for mutual defence, but retain their individual independence in regard to all matters of internal administration. By the constitution adopted by the federal diet, September 12, 1848, the federal assembly is composed of two divisions—the national council, and the council of the states or the senate. The national council is named by the cantons—one member to each 20,000 but when a surplus of above 10,000 exists, an additional member is elected. The members are chosen for three years. Each canton, and when divided each half canton, is entitled to send one member at least. The senate consists of forty-four members—two for each canton, the half cantons sending one each. The federal council, composed of seven members, elected for three years, is chosen by the national council from among the Swiss citizens eligible for the national council. Only the Confederation, represented by the two councils, has the right to declare war, make peace, and to conclude treaties and alliances. The Confederation alone is charged with the official relations between the cantons and with foreign governments. The federal tribunal, of 11 members and 11 substitutes, is named by the federal assembly for three years. This tribunal judges in civil cases between the cantons, or between them and the Confederation, also between the Confederation or cantons on the one part, and individuals on the other. For cases of discipline it divides into two sections, to constitute the chamber of accusation, the jury, and the court of session. On November 29, 1848, Bern was chosen to be the federal city. The different languages spoken in Switzerland evidently show that the people have not a common origin but belong to different races. In the W., where French is spoken they are supposed to be descendants of the ancient Burgundians, whose territories included both sides of the Jura, in the S. where German is spoken, a common origin is indicated with the Germans of Swabia and the Tyrol, and in the E., both the language and physical features are Italian, though those on the S. of the Alps indicate this more strongly than the inhabitants of the Grisons, who exhibit several peculiarities, and speak a kind of corrupt Latin called Romansh. Rise apart from these peculiarities of origin and language, the Swiss have it so long in a state of confederation that they have acquired a decided national character and may now be viewed as forming a single people. Thus viewed, they are hardy, active, industrious, temperate, brave, patriotic, well educated, moral and religious, and in all these respects will not lose by a comparison with any people in the world. They are not, however, without their faults. One of the most prominent of these is their excessive love of money. This makes them selfish and mercenary, and unscrupulous as in the mode of life which they pursue, provided money can be made by it. Hence, notwithstanding their remarkable love of freedom they are anxious to hurt themselves out in internal disputes which are usually supposed to be least compatible with the enjoyment of it, and are ready to enlist in the service of any foreign power with perfect indifference as to the justice or injustice of the cause in which they may be required to spend their blood. While thus engaged, the only virtues on which they repose themselves is fidelity to their pay-master. The only forms of religion generally professed are the Protestant Presbyterian, as modelled by Calvin and Zuinglius, and the R. Catholic. The former counts above three-fifths and the latter embraces about two-fifths of the whole population.

History.—The Swiss first become known to us as c. 105, when part of them, under the name of Tigurini, in alliance with the Cimbri defeated a Roman army, and slew the consul, L. Cassius, who headed it. About 60 years afterwards we find them, under the name of Helvetii, attempting to migrate to a holy land, but driven back after a signal defeat by Julius Cæsar. This proved the commencement of their subjection to the Roman yoke, and after vainly struggling for independence the whole country appears to have become resigned to its fate about A.D. 70. Near the beginning of the 6th century the northern hordes burst in and formed permanent settlements, the Alemanni making themselves masters of the N. and the Burgundians of the S.W. districts, while at a later period the

Gothic period possesses of the R.R. All these nations were ultimately subdued by the Franks, whose empire, about the middle of the 6th century, extended over many countries, and included, among others, the whole of Helvetia. On the disruption of the Frankish Empire, shortly after the death of Charlemagne, Helvetia was divided into five portions, an E. or German, which, falling to the share of Louis of Bavaria, was incorporated with the duchy of Swabia; and a W. or Burgundian, allotted to Lothar, who held the title of Emperor and King of Italy. This latter portion was afterwards incorporated with the kingdom of Upper Burgundy, which was formed by Rudolf in 899, and lasted till 1016, when it came into the possession of Henry IV., Emperor of Germany. He having been previously in possession of the E. part, or Swiss Helvetia, was now master of the whole country.

As the German emperors could not govern it in person, they appointed heretogs or vicars, whose office appears to have become hereditary. One of the most conspicuous of these, Berthold of Zähringen, appeared in 1087, became the founder of a kind of dependent dynasty which ultimately extended over the greater part of Helvetia, and continued in his family till 1218, when the house of Zähringen became extinct. The country, still subject to the German emperors, appears now to have become subdivided into a number of lordships, free cantons, and imperial towns, all invested with peculiar rights and privileges. Among the lordships, that of Habsburg, by a series of fortunate events, gradually obtained such pre-eminence, that in 1273, Rudolph, one of its members, was elected Emperor of Germany and became founder of the house of Austria. Rudolph availed himself of his new powers to extend the influence of his house, and endeavored to bring all Helvetia under his personal sway but was strenuously resisted at many quarters, and more especially by the free cantons of Schwyz, Uri, and Unterwalden. The designs of Rudolph, though sufficiently apparent, had been prosecuted with some degree of wisdom and moderation; but on his death in 1291 his son and successor Albert threw off all disguise, and by his violence and tyranny soon brought matters to a crisis. The cantons holding their franchises under the empire, had been governed by imperial lordships, but Albert endeavored to change the nature of the franchises, by substituting for imperial fief lordships, so as to make it appear that the country instead of being a part of the empire, formed part of the patrimony of his house. The vigilance and firmness of the cantons obliged him to appoint imperial lordships as before, but he endeavored to take his revenge by selecting men not only devoted entirely to his own interest, but bent on committing all kinds of extortion and oppression. Resistance was resolved upon, and in 1307 a few peasants met secretly on the Rütli, and boldly bound themselves by oath to achieve the independence of their country, or perish in the attempt. The struggle which ensued forms the brightest page in Swiss history. The great victory of Morgarten in 1315, led to the establishment of a federal pact between the three cantons, and formed the nucleus of the existing Confederation. Other cantons gave in their adhesion, and the number already amounted to eight, when a second great victory at Sempach, in 1386, at humbled Austria, that the shortly after concluded a 30 years truce. Dissensions continued to favour the confederates, and the limits of their territories extended rapidly on every side. A quarrel with Ulrich at one time threatened disastrous consequences but was happily terminated in 1446 and a new war in which Austria really engaged only enabled the Swiss to wrest from her the greater part of her remaining possessions in Switzerland. In 1476 a formidable enemy appeared in the person of Charles the Rash, Duke of Burgundy, who entered Switzerland at the head of a powerful army. He was not more successful than Austria, and the victory of Murten, in 1476, showed manifested his forces. In 1661 dissensions which had arisen among the cantons, and even threatened the existence of the Confederation, were terminated by the moderate and patriotic counsels of Nicolas van Fies, and many years of peace and prosperity enabled the Swiss to prepare for meeting the last great effort which was made against their independence from the empire of Germany. This was in 1499 when Maximilian the emperor, as the legal lord of the Swiss, called upon them to furnish a contingent of troops, and as their refusal, declared war against them. A succession of defeats left him no inclination to con-

time it, and a year had scarcely elapsed before peace was concluded. Shortly after the Swiss commenced the very questionable practice, from which they have not entirely desisted, of taking themselves out as mercenaries, to fight the battles of foreign powers, mostly in return for the pay or plunder which they secure from them. But we have now arrived at the commencement of the 19th century, when Switzerland had an opportunity of engaging in a most honorable warfare. In 1815, the promulgation of indulgences provoked opposition, as in Germany, and Zwingli appeared as the pioneer of a series of distinguished reformers, who ultimately succeeded in gaining over a majority of the cantons to their principles. Since then, Switzerland has long distinguished herself by the asylum afforded to refugees from other countries, when driven from their homes by the tyranny or bigotry of their rulers. Subsequent to the struggles connected with the Reformation, no events of much interest occurred till 1798, when the French revolutionists commenced their aggressions by seizing the territory of the Bishop of Basel. Their designs, at first thinly disguised, were more and more openly manifested; and at last Switzerland, though not without several noble struggles to maintain her independence, was, in 1803, degraded by what is called the Act of Mediation into a kind of French protectorate, 19 cantons retaining a nominal independence, while three, Geneva, Neuchâtel, and the Valais, were formally extinguished by being incorporated with France. The overthrow of Napoleon made Switzerland again free, and a Confederation, composed of 26 independent cantons, was re-established and formally recognized and guaranteed by the congress of Vienna in 1815. At this period the constitutions of the different cantons presented numerous varieties but the general tendency since has been to give a complete ascendancy to the democratic principle, and introduce universal suffrage.

SWORDS, a market to and par Ireland, co. and 8 m. N. by R. Dublin to bank river Swire. Houses irregularly built, most of them much ruined. It has a Protestant church and a R. Catholic chapel, a small open common, several schools, including a borough school, in which lectures on chemistry &c., are occasionally given but neither manufactures nor trade. There is here one of the round-towers of Ireland, 90 ft. high. Area of par 9675 ac. **Pop.** 3965

SWRATAUCH, or **SWRATAUCH** a vil. Bohemia, circle and 21 m. S. E. Chrástín, with a Protestant church a school and manufactory of linen and serotoware. **Pop.** 1834.

SWATKA a market in Bohemia, circle and 80 m. from Chrástín, with a church. **Pop.** 1066.

SWYNARDE, a vil and coal. Belgium prov E. Flanders, on the Scheldt, 8 m. S. Ghent with manufactory of linen brick-works, an oil and a flour mill. **Pop.** 1906.

SYANG a small Indian Archipelago, Gilolo Passage lat. 0° 20' N., lon. 159° 54' E.; low and flat.

SYDENHAM a chapelry England, co. Kent par Lewisham, in a beautiful and suburban district studded with handsome seats and villas, on the London and Croydon railway, 6 m. S. E. London. It possesses an elegant district church, and Wesleyan and Independent chapels, and has become an object of national notice, as the seat of European fairs from having been selected as the site of a new Crystal Palace, opened by her Majesty Queen Victoria, on June 10 1854, and formed ably out of the materials of that which stood in Hyde Park in 1851 but superior to it. It is in its structure and in the completeness of its arrangements as a permanent depository of science and art. Though not so long as its predecessor it greatly exceeds it in its general dimensions, by the increased height of each part the introduction of two additional transepts, the larger size of the central transept, and an under story, rendered necessary on the garden side by the slope of the ground. Some of the chief details of the former building have also been removed, by the arched roofs given to the centre divisions, and the projection internally of pairs of columns for the support of the main arched ribs. The entire length is 1806 ft. the length of centre transept, 408 ft. length of end transepts, 512 ft.; the width of nave is 78 ft., the width of centre transept, 120 ft.; and the width of end transepts, 78 ft. The height from the floor to the centre of the roof of the nave, and of end transepts, is 106 ft.; and the height from the floor to the centre of the roof of the centre transept, 170 ft. In addition to all that was done in Hyde

Park for the illustration of modern art and monumental. Sydenham Palace contains an extensive museum of antiquities, including part of the Egyptian collection, and of modern art in botany, zoology and mineralogy, together with casts of the more extraordinary antiquities, animals, and figures illustrative of ethnology, by exhibiting individuals of the various races habited and placed as they lived. The gardens, which are of great extent, and provided with fountains and water-works on a larger scale than those of Versailles, are magnificently laid out so as to combine instruction with recreation. SYDENHAM or OWEN'S SOUND, a str. Canada West on Owen's Sound, a part of the great Georgian Bay of Lake Huron, 119 m. N. W. Toronto. It was laid out in 1846, and is rising rapidly. It has four Protestant churches, and several good schools. manufactures of cloth, iron, and leather and numerous flour and saw mills. Pop. about 1200.

SYDENHAM ISLAND Pacific Ocean. See NANOUTT. SYDENSTONE, par Eng. Norfolk 2530 ac. Pop. 555. SYDLING (St. Nicholas) par Eng. Dorset 5028 ac. Pop. 675.

SYDNEY a tn. British America, cap. Cape Breton, on a narrow tongue of land at the head of a fine bay, which forms a spacious and secure harbour. lat. 45° 19' N. lon. 60° 31' W. It consists of about 80 houses is well situated as regards the fisheries, and has near it rich coal-mines.

SYDNEY a seaport in Australia, cap. New South Wales, beautifully and advantageously situated on Sydney Cove, on the E. side of Port Jackson 7 m. from the heads lat. (Fort Macquarie) 33° 51' 42" S.; lon. 151° 14' E. (n.) It stands partly on a small fringing promontory, having Darling Harbour on the W. and partly in a narrow valley, and viewed either from the sea or adjoining heights on the main

much taste in their external appearance, but are substantially built of brick or stone, many of them with small but neatly laid-out gardens; and several of the streets, among which George Street and Pitt Street deserve special notice, present ranges of handsome edifices and elegant shops, which may vie with those in some of the great capitals of Europe. It has extensive and increasing suburbs—W. Pyrmont and Balmain, across Darling Harbour, E. Woodstock, or Harbourside Town; S.E. Paddington and Surry Hills S. Zetland and Chippendale; and S.W. Carpendarum Newton, and the Glebe. The most important public buildings are the churches, which include five Protestant Episcopalian three Presbyterian, two R. Catholic, six Methodist, one Baptist, and one Quaker. The other buildings and institutions most deserving of notice are the government-house, a very handsome structure of white freestone, in the Elizabethan style, and finely situated among well-wooded grounds on a height overlooking Sydney Cove. Sydney university occupying a commodious building and furnishing a good education in classics, mathematics, and natural philosophy; a R. Catholic college, a normal, and several other superior schools; the new court-house, and adjoining it the new jail built on a superior scale, with a view regard to the classification of prisoners; theatre, a museum, the legislative and executive council chambers consisting of a handsome range of stone-buildings, with a noble colonnade, forming a verandah and balcony, the new barracks, a large but plain series of buildings, the custom-house, public library public markets, the benevolent asylum and two hospitals. society for the promotion of the fine arts and floral and horticultural societies.

Sydney has not yet reached the period when any great number of its inhabitants must look to manufactures as a



source of employment, but the trade is very extensive and enjoys facilities of which few other ports can boast. Its haven about 15 m. long, and in some parts 3 m. broad is completely landlocked and indented by numerous creeks, with depth of water sufficient to allow the largest vessels to enter, and lie close to the warehouses which line the shores. To make the accommodation more complete, a circular quay has been erected at an expense of more than £27,000. Nor have the means of defence been altogether overlooked. On the highest ground within the N. portion of the town, an admirable site for a citadel has been selected, and partly constructed. Several other forts occupy commanding positions within the cove, and were the defences made complete, by the erection of batteries on the two lofty headlands which, about 1½ m. apart, form the

entrance of Port Jackson and George's Head, which immediately fronts it, a hostile approach by sea might justly be regarded as all but impossible. The principal exports of Sydney are wool, tallow, and hides, and the produce of the southern whale-factory, particularly whale-oil and whale-bone, the principal imports are grain and provisions, including tea, coffee, sugar &c. wine and spirits, soap and candles, wearing apparel, furniture, carriages, and various articles of ordinary manufacture, so that, as a whole, the trade is a very important one. In 1800 the value of the imports amounted to £7,800,000 and of the exports to £5,600,000. The great

load, presents a very pleasing and even imposing appearance. During the first years of its existence, it consisted of a number of paltry huts, huddled together in scattered irregularity without any preconceived arrangement, and that part of the town, notwithstanding numerous alterations and improvements, is still its least inviting quarter. But elsewhere the streets intersect each other at right angles, and are so spacious that not fewer than 36 of them have carriage-ways of not less than 36 ft., and foot-ways of not less than 12 ft. wide. All these streets are well paved or macadamized, remarkably well kept, and lighted with gas. The houses seldom exhibit

stage of wool was exported in 1861-4 to the following extent—

Report of Wool from SYRACUSE

Year	Wool	Value
1861	18,225,345 lbs	\$1,792,295
1862	17,207,000	1,643,622
1863	12,294,207	1,222,000
1864	10,229,000	—

The discovery of gold in the colony (see *NEW SOUTH WALES*) has given an immense impetus to the trade of Syracuse, and added another most important article of export.

Gold brought to SYRACUSE from the Mines.

Year	Ounces	Value
1861	161,894	252,504
1862	180,550	284,230
1863	173,890	282,130
1864	148,000	234,518
1865	167,120	238,725
1866	120,000	176,552
1867	148,128	236,100
1868	162,255	250,000

In regard to the means of transport within the town itself and in the largest city, Sydney is by no means deficient. Omnibus, hackney-coaches, and cabs are numerous in its streets as in those of the other cities of the United Kingdom. Stage-coaches run regularly to all the most important towns and steamers ply daily between Sydney and Parramatta, and at longer intervals to Melbourne, Adelaide, Launceston &c. For ordinary recreation a large area, about 2 m. in extent, and called Hyde Park, has been judiciously reserved and already forms one of the chief attractions of the place. One side of it is appropriated as a botanical garden the other extending along the shore, and raised a few feet above the rippling waves, is laid out in winding walks and terraces, arbours, shrubberies, and verdant slopes. The management of the city is vested in a corporation which has the power of meeting its expenditure by levying a police-rate. Though the population is of a very heterogeneous description, the good order of the community is seldom disturbed. Sydney was founded in 1788, and named in honour of Viscount Sydney the colonial secretary of state. It made comparatively little progress till the time of Governor Macquarie, who caused a survey to be made of the whole locality marked out a regular plan for future buildings, and made many other important improvements. It received its charter of incorporation in 1842. In 1846 it had 28,866 (1861), about 100,000.

SYHOON, or **SINHOUS** (anc. *Sarus*), a river Asiatic Turkey rises among the mountains of Taurus, N F Beilan, flows first N W past Adana, and 35 m below falls into the Mediterranean. total course, about 120 m.

SYLT, an Isl. Denmark. See *Selt*.

SYLVA, a river, Russia, rises in lat. 57° 30' N in a branch of the Ural Mountains, gov. Tver, flows generally E N W., joining the in of Kungur and after a course of nearly 500 m. joins L. bank Tschud uera, 24 m. N E Perm.

SYMI an Isl. Asiatic Turkey S.W. coast Anatolia, 18 m. N W Rhodes, at the mouth of the gulf of the same name (anc. *Syme Dorada*), lat. 36° 30' 45' N lon. 27° 54' 15' E. (a). It is 6 m long, and 4 m broad high, rocky, and barren, rising to about 1000 ft. above sea-level, composed of grey limestone. outline irregular, rocks bold and steep. Deep indentations mark both its N and S extremities. The soil is extremely unproductive. Commerce and enterprise have rendered this sterile spot a thriving mart. It is a depot for sponge and wool. The former article is found in the rough bearing sea, and employs the male population during the summer to procure it.—**SYME**, the cap. and only town on the island, is a thriving place, at the head of a bay on the N E angle of the island. The harbour is long and narrow with deep water and vessels lie close in. Pop. about 1000.

SYMINGTON, two pers. Scotland.—1 *Ayr* 4 m. by 13 m. Pop. 902.—2, *Lincoln*; 3 m. by 13 m. Pop. 536.

SYMI HELIOPOL, a town in Russia. See *Symonopol*.

SYMITHOEN (RAJAH) a vil. and com. Belgiana, prov. Hainaut, 3 m. E. Maa with a brewery a blacksmith, flour-mill, and lands in agricultural produce. Pop. 1157.

SYKORM, a vil. and com. Belgiana, prov. E. Flandre, 10 m. S.W. Ghent; with a church, schoolhouse, hospital, orphan asylum, and two communal schools; some weaving, breweries, and corn and oil mills. Pop. 2767.

SYRA (anc. *Syros*), an Isl. of the Archipelago, belonging to Greece, and included in the N Cyclades, 11 m. S. Andros, lat. (E. side) 37° 28' 54" N; lon. 24° 56' 45" E. (a); length, N to S, 16 m.; greatest breadth, nearly 7 m. The coast is bold and rugged, with numerous indentations, one of which, on the E., where the capital of same name stands, furnishes an excellent harbour; the interior is intersected by hills and narrow valleys, and though in some parts almost sterile, partly from a deficiency of water, is generally covered with a soil of great fertility, producing in abundance wheat, barley, cotton, wine, and figs. The climate, cooler and more humid than that of the surrounding islands, has the reputation of being very salubrious.—**SYRA**, the town near the site of the ancient Syros, consists of a number of tolerably spacious streets, and well-built houses. It is the see of a bishop, and the residence of a British consul, and has several churches, and a considerable trade greatly favoured by its port, and the visits of the Austrian and French steamers, which call regularly here. During the war of independence, Syra became the centre of the Greek commerce, and made very rapid progress, increasing in population from 5000 to nearly 30,000. The peace, by restoring the freedom of other ports, deprived it of the prosperity which it owed to adventurous circumstances, but its natural advantages are still great enough to make it of considerable importance. F (1853), about 30,000.

SYRACUSE (Latin, *Syracusae*), a town and seaport on S.E. coast, Isl. Sicily cap. prov. of its name lat. 37° 5' N lon. 16° 18' 30" E. (a). It stands on the island of Ortygia,



a tongue of land projecting S. from the mainland, and separated from it by a canal or fosse. To the W of the island is the great harbour, so capacious, so easy of access, and so secure, as to make it one of the best ports in the Mediterranean to the E. is the little harbour. It is rather strongly fortified being inclosed by walls flanked with bastions, and defended by other works. The town is very indifferently built, and the houses, though tolerably regular, are narrow and dirty. The principal edifices are the cathedral, partly on the site, and partly actually composed of an ancient temple of Minerva; the church of St. Philip, and numerous other churches, several

ral caravans, a collage, picture-gallery, concert-house, library, and bazaar. The celebrated fountain of Arethusa (which is now only a small pool of not very pure water, and is used for the most ordinary domestic purposes. Trade, once so important, has gradually dwindled away and is now almost confined to insignificant exports of oil, corn, fruit, wine, hemp, and salt-petre. Modern Syracuse, both in extent and appearance, is a mere shadow of what it was in ancient times. The island to which its site is now confined was only one of four quarters, others stretching far on the mainland, Acrodrus to the E., Tyabe to the N., and Neapolis to the N.W., crowned by the strong fortress of Epipoli, including a space the extent of which, including Ortigia, was at least 200 m. and containing a population which has been extravagantly estimated at a million, and may possibly have reached a fourth of it. There are many remains which attest the former magnitude and magnificence of the city, but the work of devastation has been rapid and complete, and the remains are far fewer than might have been anticipated. The best preserved and most interesting are those which, though the work of human hands, could scarcely be destroyed. They are called temples, or prisons, and consist of immense and deep excavations cut in the solid rock, with steep sloping sides, which made access impossible and must have admir-



THE EAR OF DIONYSIUS AT SYRACUSE.—From Light's *Modern Sicily*

bly served the purposes of the inhuman tyrants into whose hands the city repeatedly fell. In connection with the fortress of Neapolis, is the famous cavern known by the name of the Ear of Dionysius, along which, by means of grooves carefully cut and polished, the slightest whisper of the prisoners is supposed to have been readily conveyed. Among the distinguished persons to whom Syracuse gave birth may be mentioned the poets Theocritus and Moschus, and above all the celebrated mathematician and mechanist, Archimedes. Pop. 16,806.—The province, occupying the S.E. portion of the island, length and breadth 63 m., is mountainous but includes the most fertile, but now neglected and partially marshy plains of Catania. Pop. 175,700

SYRACUSE, a town, U. States, New York, at the junction of the Oswego and the Erie canals, and on a branch railway connected with the trunk line between Buffalo and the Hudson, about 140 m. W. Albany. In 1850 it consisted of a few scattered and indifferent wooden houses, and has since sprung up, as if by magic into a large and handsome town, with spacious and well-built streets, churches with glittering spires, splendid hotels, large and lofty stone warehouses and canal-

basins crowded with boats. In addition to the extensive traffic for which its railroads and canals afford it unrivalled facilities it has large salt-works, supplied with brine from the pits of Saline, in the vicinity, and manufacturing chiefly coarse salt, by solar evaporation, to the extent of nearly 800,000 bushels annually. Pop. (1850) 23,371.

SYRIA (Turkish *Sham-el-Jezir*) a country, Asiatic Turkey, between lat. 31 and 37° N. and lon. 35° 30' and 50° E. and bounded, N. by the Taurus range, separating it from Asia Minor, N.E. the Euphrates, E. the Syrian desert, S.E. and S. Arabia, S.W. Egypt, and W. the Mediterranean. greatest length, N. to S. about 420 m. greatest breadth, about 190 m.; area, nearly 50,000 sq. m. The coast has some low sandy tracts but is in general though not deeply indented lofty and precipitous, rising, particularly in Mount Carmel, to the height of 3000 ft. It has few good harbours, and is often lined with shoals, which make its navigation dangerous. The most remarkable feature of the interior is a mountain-chain, which, continued from the Sinai peninsula in the S., stretches over the whole length of the country, till it becomes linked with the Taurus in the N. The S. part of this chain, where it enters Palestine, consists of two parallel ranges. The W. range, lowering as it proceeds N., assumes the form of a plateau, which has an average height of about 2500 ft. in the vicinity of Jerusalem, but afterwards sinking rapidly, has at the N. extremity of the plain of Edessa, near the foot of Mount Tabor a height of rather less than 450 ft. At this point, however, it assumes a new elevation, and, taking the name of Lebanon or Libanus attains in its culminating point the height of 9000 ft. The E. range forms a continuation of the great chain of W. Arabia, pursues the same direction as the W. range, and though it also rests on a plateau which towards Damascus, has a height of above 2000 ft., is in general of moderate elevation. On approaching Libanus it takes the name of Anti Libanus, the only space between them being occupied by a longitudinal valley known by the name of Coles Syria. Notwithstanding its much lower average elevation, the culminating point of the whole chain occurs in Anti Libanus, which in Jebel-el Shakh about 30 m. W. of Damascus attains a height variously estimated by some at 10,000 ft. and by others at more than 12,000 ft. This mountain, visible from almost all parts of Syria, forms an important landmark for the guidance of its caravans. The mountain chain now described divides Syria into three regions—a W. consisting of a narrow belt of lowland, extending between the sea and the mountains sometimes sandy but generally fertile, a central, occupied by the principal mountains of the chain, and an E. consisting for the most part of a bare, arid, sandy plateau occasionally relieved by a few oases. The principal rivers are the Euphrates, confined to a part of the N.E. frontier and the Jordan or Ghor which, rising on the N. of Jebel el-Shakh, continues its course almost due S. through a valley remarkable particularly in its S. part, for its great depth beneath the level of the sea. In the course of the Jordan are the lakes of Merom and Tiberias, the latter justly celebrated as the scene of some of our Saviour's miracles; and at its mouth is the far larger lake of the Dead Sea, which also occupies a memorable place in Scripture history and still attests, in the volcanic rocks lining its shores, and the mineral ingredients of its waters, the fearful catastrophe which overthrew and buried the cities of the plain. The climate of Syria is salubrious among the mountains, but excessively hot, unhealthy and often pestilential, along the seashores. Much of the soil, more especially in the valleys of Lebanon, is remarkable for its fertility, and if its natural advantages were not more than counteracted by its wretched political condition, it might easily at least in its cultivable parts, be rendered one of the richest regions of the world. Among its principal products are corn, cotton, fruit in almost endless variety, indigo, sugar-cane, grapes, mulberries, olives, and tobacco. Its forests also are extensive, and include among their trees, though now only to a limited extent, the famous cedars of Lebanon. The chief domestic animals are camels, oxen, goats, sheep, mules, asses, and horses. Grapes is abundant, and the bees yield honey in such quantities, and of such excellent quality, as to form an important branch of rural economy. The minerals, as well as the general policy of the country, have been imperfectly explored, the only metal of any consequence appears to be iron. Both manu-

between and trade are in a very languishing condition. The former, once celebrated, are now confined to a few of the principal towns, among which may be mentioned Damascus, which is still in some request for its silks and sword-blades; the other leading articles are cotton goods, soap, glass, and confectionery. The trade is chiefly confined to Alexandria, Tripoli, and Beyrout, especially the last, which is the only commercial port of Syria that has made much progress in recent times. The inhabitants, roughly estimated at about 3,000,000, consist chiefly of Greek, stationary Arabs, and



1, Male of Hama; 2, Woman of Hama; 3, Man of Hama.

Turks among the mountaineers the most celebrated tribes are the Druses, Maronites and Arianites. There are also several nomadic tribes, as Turcomans in the N. Kards on the banks of the Euphrates, and Bedouins in the Syrian desert. The Turks and Arabs are Mahomedans; the Greeks generally belong to the Greek church; the Maronites form a peculiar Christian sect. For administrative purposes Syria, formerly composed of four pashaliks of Acre, Aleppo, Damascus, and Tripoli, is now divided into three governments or *vilayets*—Haleb, subdivided into four provinces or *sanjaks*, of which Haleb, or Aleppo is the capital. *Saida*, subdivided into eight *vilayets*, cap. *Saida* or *Sidon*, and *Syria* proper subdivided into four *vilayets*, cap. *Damascus*. Syria, at an early period, became part of the Assyrian Empire, and afterwards passed to the Persians under Cyrus, and the Greeks under Alexander. It afterwards became the centre of the empire of the Seleucids, from whom it was conquered by the Romans, during whose domination (Antioch and his celebrated queen Zenobia, established a short-lived kingdom at Palmyra. On the division of the Roman Empire into a W. and E. Syria fell to the latter but was taken by the Arabs in 635. It was governed by caliphs till 968, and then passed under various masters, till it was conquered by the Seljuk Turks in 1078. It was partly wrested from them by the Crusaders, who founded in it the kingdom of Jerusalem which lasted till 1268, when it was taken by the Mamelukes, who united it with Egypt, and retained possession of it till 1517 when the Ottoman Turks added it to their empire. The most important events in the modern history of Syria are its conquest by Mahomet Ali in 1835 and its restoration to Turkey, in 1840, by the intervention of the great European powers.

SYRIA or **SYRIEN**, a co. Austria, in the E. of Belovien, bounded N. by Hungary, E. the Danube, and S. by the Black sea, 522 sq. m. It is traversed throughout its whole length by the *Franks Mountains*, and is at once among the most beautiful and romantic, as well as the most fertile parts of the Austrian dominions. It is alike productive of corn, wine, fruit, and oil, and is particularly

celebrated for its places and water-melons, which the warmth of the climate brings to great perfection. Its capital is Vienne. Pop. 168,400.

SYRIA (SEYLA and SEYLA). The SEYLA, and SEYLA, a river, rises in the N. E. of gov. Vian, enters gov. Novgorod flows easterly N.E.W., and joins L. bank Wismutka, after a course of about 300 m.

SYRISKELE, a vil. and com. Hungary, prov. W. Flanders, 40 m. E. Bruges. It has manufactures of linen, a brewery, two oil-mills, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1784.

SYTCHFWER, or **SYTCHWERA**, a co. Russia, gov. and 98 m. N.E. Smolensk; with two churches several manor-houses and breweries, and com. transit trade. Pop. (1850) 3306.

SYZHAN, a co. Russia, gov. and 78 m. S. Simbirsk, cap. circle, on a height above the Syzhan and Kryzma, both of which here join r. bank Volga. Though, after Simbirsk, the last town in the government, it is poorly built, and has unpaved streets. It contains two wooden and eight stone churches, and a monastery; and has manufactures of soap and leather a fishery, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 7493.

SZAAAR, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, on Szabolcs, 1 m. from Bihak, with a church and a trade in grain. Pop. 1184.

SZABAD SEALLAS, a vil. Hungary Thither Danube, Little Kumania, 84 m. N.W. Hias with a Protestant church, a courthouse, and a trade in wine. Pop. 4220.

SZABADHELY, a vil. Hungary Thither Theos, co. and 8 m. from Arod, on the Maros with a Greek church, and a trade in corn, cattle, sheep, and swine. Pop. 1440.

SZAHADI (Fuz), a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 12 m. from Vacsapin with two churches, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1310.

SZABADJA (SZENT KIRALY), a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 8 m. from Vacsapin with two churches, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1494.

SZABOLCS, a co. Hungary, bounded, E. by Kompin N.E. Ungvar and Beregh, E. Szabolcs, S. Bihar S.W. Great Kumania, and W. Heves and Borsod area, 2186 sq. m. It may be described as an extensive sandy plain, interspersed with extensive mountains. The principal river is the Tisza, which makes a large loop round the N. and W. part of the county and receives the *Iszmer*. Some parts of the county are fertile alluvium, and even many of the sandy districts have such an admixture of fertile soil, that the corn raised more than satisfies the home consumption. Besides cereals, fruit, tobacco, and melons thrive well. Great numbers of cattle and sheep are fed on the rich meadows. Both game and fish abound. This county is divided into the four districts of Kleinsandorf, Dada, Neudorf, and Bacher. The cap. is Nagy Kall. Pop. 225,990.

SZAKAL, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and about 70 m. from Tisza, on the small of the Kapos with a church, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1634.

SZAKALEAZ, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theos, co. and 3 m. from Temesvar on the Borogiano. It contains a C. Catholic parish church. Pop. 3722.

SZAKALOVACZ, a vil. Hungary, 7 m. from Weiskirchen, with a Greek church. The inhabitants belong chiefly to an Illyrian frontier regiment. Pop. 1144.

SZAKOS (MAGYAR and TÖRÖK), two adjacent places, Hungary Thither Theos, co. and about 55 m. S.W. Temesvar, with a Greek church. Pop. (Habsburg-Magyar), 2677, (Balkans) 1665.

SZAKTS, a market in Hungary Thither Danube, co. Tisza; with a church, and some trade in cattle, wood, and wine. Pop. 7771.

SEALAD a co. Hungary, bounded, N.E. by Vacsapin; S.E. Semreh from which it is partly separated by Lake Balaton; S. Civil Croatia, from which it is separated by the Drava W. by the N.W. Eisenburg, area, 1605 sq. m. A ramification of the *Tablitz* proceeding from Styria into co. Eisenburg, entering co. Sealad, divides into two branches, and proceeding N. crosses the *Tablitz* in that direction fifty. The rest of the county is deeply indented, except towards the Balaton Lake, where it becomes flat and marshy. The principal rivers are the Drava, the Mur, and the Sank. The soil, which is well cultivated, is fertile in all kinds of cereals, particularly wheat. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of stock. The forests are extensive, and both game

and fish abound. This county is divided into six districts—*Szék-keresztes* (the capital), *Szék-keresztes*, *Tusnáti Kapornak*, *Lélek*, and *Mezők*. Pop. 257,386.

SZALATNA (MAAG) or *TELEK SZALATNA*, a market in Hungary, co. Szék, r. bank Szék, 6 m. E. N. D. Alshai with two churches and a mineral spring. Pop. 1491.

SZALATTA, a vil. Hungary, Thither Thais, co. Bihar with two churches. Pop. 4378.

SZALKA, several places, Hungary—1, A market in Hükör Danube, co. Hód, on the Ipoly, 6 m. from Gán with a church, and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. P. 1178—2, A vil. Thither Danube, co. Tolna, in a well-wooded district, 20 m. from Buda. It has a Lutheran church. P. 1469.

SZALOK, several places, Hungary—1 (Alsz) A vil. co. Barcs, 80 m. from Eger; with a church.—2, (Eger) A vil. co. Hód, 2 m. from Eger; with a church, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1635.—3, (Tócsa) A vil. Hód Thais, co. Hód; with two churches, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1900.—4, (Zagy) or *Gros-Schlagendorf*, A vil. Hód Thais, co. Sopron, at the foot of the Carpathians, 9 m. S. W. Kismark with two churches, manufactures of linen, several distilleries, a trade in corn, flax, and cattle, and mineral-springs, with a bathing establishment. Pop. 6004.

SZALONAKA, a vil. Hungary. *See SZALONKA*.

SZALONKA, a market in Hungary Thither Thais, co. Bihar, 60 m. S. W. Margit, with a church, and a considerable trade in cattle. Pop. 7219.

SZALT, a vil. in Syria, parish, Damascus, 45 m. N. E. Jera salom. The houses are usually small, with flat roofs reeling upon an arch; the streets are narrow and dirty, and form successive terraces. Number of houses altogether about 500 of which 300 are Turkish, and 200 Christian.

SZAMOBOD, or *Szombod*, a market in Austria Croatia, co. Agria 93 m. N. E. Carlsbad with a church, Franciscan monastery, a castle, and several schools and a copper-mine. Pop. 2265.

SZAMOB, a river, Austrian dominions formed in Transylvania by the Great and the Little Szamos, the former coming from the S. Carpathians on the E. and the latter from the S. W., and forming a junction near the town of Dacs. The united stream proceeds very circuitously in a N. W. direction, enters Hungary, and joins the bank Thais, where it is joined by the Krasna, after a course of about 220 m. It has no alluvial of any consequence.

SZAMOB-URVAH, in Transylvania. *See ARHEVENSZOD*.

SZANAD, a vil. Hungary, Thither Thais, co. Torontal, 3 m. from Stein-am-Anger. Pop. 2874.

SZANISZLO a vil. Hungary, Thither Thais, co. Szék, near 4 m. from Nagy Karoly, with a Greek church, and a trade in corn. Pop. 2169.

SZANTO a market in Hungary, Thither Thais, co. Abaujvar, near the N. shore of a lake at the foot of the Fohay Hills with two churches. Good wine and tobacco are raised in the vicinity. Pop. 4995.

SZANFO—1, A vil. Hungary, co. and 12 m. from Pusht, with a church. Pop. 1199.—2, A vil. co. Tolna, 30 m. from Buzony, with a chapel, a mill, and a trade in corn, cattle, timber and wine. Pop. 1203.

SZANTOVA, a vil. Hungary, co. Bacs L. bank Danube, 8 m. N. E. Buda. It contains a R. Catholic church and has some trade in cattle, corn, and wood. Pop. 2887.

SZANY a market in Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 87 m. S. E. Oedenburg, with a church, chateau, and the ruins of an old castle. Tobacco is extensively grown in the district. Pop. 5160.

SZARAYOLA, or *SARAYOLA*, a vil. Hungary, Thither Thais, co. Torontal, on the Maros, with a Greek church, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 3629.

SZARFOLD a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and about 30 m. from Oedenburg, with a parish church, and a trade in corn, cattle, and timber. Pop. 1024.

SZARKAD a market in Hungary, Thither Thais, co. Bihar, on the Gyepes, 80 m. S. W. Grosswarden, with a Protestant church and a trade in corn. Pop. 3824.

SZARHOD, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 60 m. N. E. Fehér, on the Maros, with a R. Catholic and several Greek churches, a Benedictine monastery and school, a considerable trade, and several annual fairs. The inhabitants are chiefly Jews. Pop. 6744.

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SZARTSLA, a vil. Hungary, Thither Thais, co. Torontal, 8 m. from Batsch, with a Greek parish church, and a trade in corn, cattle, and timber. Pop. 1853.

SZARVAS, a market in Hungary, co. and 89 m. W. N. W. Baka, in a plain on the Körös, with two churches, an economical institute and industrial school, and a considerable trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1840, 17,500.

SZARVKEO or *VOSZAR*, a market in Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Oedenburg 4 m. from Gross-Heden, with a parish church. Pop. 1704.

SZARZ-DALVA, or *DEMOZ*, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, 12 m. from Schleiberg, with two churches. Pop. 1114.

SZARZ, Broom a market in Austria, Transylvania, co. and N. E. Thorda, r. bank Maros, here navigable. It contains two Protestant, and several other churches, a normal and other schools, a civil and military hospital, a casino, and orphan asylum. It is the seat of a superior civil and criminal court and has manufactures of woollen and leather, and an important trade in iron, wood, honey wax and wine. Szaraz-Beg is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman Rhodomon, and near it are the remains of the Roman salt-mines, *Salinae Minorae*, where a bathing establishment has been erected and is much frequented. Pop. 5000.

SZARZFALU, or *SARAFALA*, a vil. Hungary Thither Thais, co. Ugocsa, 3 m. from Nagy-Baclos, with a Greek church, and a trade in tobacco. Pop. 1269.

SZARZKA, or *SARZKA*, a vil. Hungary Thither Thais, co. Krasova, m. plain on the Maros, 14 m. S. W. Oravica. It is the seat of a mining district, and contains a R. Catholic parish church. In the neighbourhood are mines of iron, copper and lead. Pop. 2026.

SZARZVAROS a market in Austria. *See BACOS*.

SZARHAI, or *SARHAI*, a vil. Hungary, cap. co. of its name, in a marshy plain on the Szamos, 69 m. N. E. Grosswarden. It is divided by the river into two distinct market towns, Szarhar on the left, and Nemethi which was once fortified and has some of its fortifications still remaining, on the r. bank. It is very indifferently built, and has only its principal street paved. It is the see of a bishop, contains a cathedral, two Protestant and two Greek churches, a secondary lyceum, gymnasium, normal school, and Franciscan monastery, and has a considerable trade in corn wine, bread, fish, and wool. There are salt-mines in the neighbourhood. Pop. 15,800.—The court for Szarhar (Vernagy) area, 1705 sq. m. is in the E. and S. E. mountains, being traversed by lofty ridges, the highest of which are the Bihard and Feketehegy in other directions it is flat and partly marshy particularly along the course of the Krasna, where the moraine of Etsed extends without interruption for about 18 m. from Gross-Karoly to the banks of the Thais. The principal rivers are the Thais, which forms part of the N. boundary, and its tributaries the Szamos, Krasna, and Tur. The plains, were sufficiently elevated above the waters, are of great fertility producing abundance of wheat, maize, fruit, flax, hemp, and tobacco. The greater part of the lower slopes are occupied by vineyards, and above them are extensive plantations of chestnuts. The loftier ridges are well covered with wood and the intervening valleys afford excellent pastures, on which great numbers of cattle, sheep and swine are reared. The rearing of bees also is an important branch of rural economy and the honey and wax obtained from them form considerable articles of export. Both game and fish are in the greatest abundance. The minerals are of considerable importance, and include gold, silver, copper, zinc, and particularly salt. Szarhar is divided into four districts—Nagy-Banya, Kraszka, Szarhalka, and Nyir. Pop. 344,800.

SZATSAI, a vil. Hungary, co. Marmaros, 80 m. from Balghet, with a Greek church and a synagogue. Pop. 1373.

SZECZELIN, a vil. Russian Poland, 80 m. S. W. Angustowo, on a small affluent of the Bober. It has a large market-place, spacious and paved streets, two churches, a Jewish college, with a scholastic establishment, a convent of the Sisters of Mercy, a large synagogue, and several other schools, and is much frequented annual fairs. Pop. 1845.

SZECHER a prov. China. *See SHENYU*.

SZECELLEN or *SZECELLEN*, a market in Hungary, co. Hód, 16 m. S. S. E. Schenau, with a church, and a trade in corn, wine, and wood. Pop. 1057.

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SZEBEN (Kun), or **KANNA**, a tn. Hungary, co. Bara, on the *Tura*, with a *Floris* college and a gymnasium. P 3780.
SZEBENY, a market in Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Neograd, on the *Ipoly*, 2 m. from Balass-Gyarmath; with a church, Franciscan monastery and ruined castle, a magnificent chateau, and some general trade. Pop. 3380.

SZEBEWOZE, a market in Hungary. See *Gala-Szeves*.
SZEGEDIN, a tn. Hungary Thither Thais, co. Coegrad, is a marsh, 7 bank Thais, 80 m. W Arad. It is divided into the town proper, the fortress, the upper and under suburbs and the desert. The town proper has no walls, but is tolerably well built, containing many handsome houses, and spacious but unimproved streets. The parish church here, surmounted by a tower, is in possession of the *Piarists*, who have also a college, with gardens. The fortress, close on the Thais, is surrounded with walls and ditches, and entered by two bridges. It is regularly garrisoned, and has its own church, and a house of correction. In the upper suburb there is a Minorite church and cloister, and a large mill-magazine; in the lower suburb, a Franciscan church and monastery, and a hospital. The town-market consists of a row of houses, with vines are called the wine-gardens behind, and in its vicinity the terraces, large barracks, and some industrial establishments among others, extensive cloth and tobacco factories. The trade, which is important, is chiefly in tobacco, salt, wool, cotton, corn, and cattle. A great many barges are built here. Pop. (1846) 25,900.

SZEGHALOM, a vil. Hungary Thither Thais, co. Bekes, 66 m. S.W. Margitsa with a church, a quarry, and four mills. Pop. 5479.

SZEGYAR, a vil. Hungary Thither Thais, co. Coegrad, 80 m. S.E. Pesth with a church, handsome country buildings, and a considerable trade in corn, cattle, and fish. Pop. 4801.

SZEMER, 24 m. from Lappa, with a Greek parish church. Pop. 1614.—2, for *Szepes* Thither Thais, co. Krasova, near the Karas, 15 m. S. Bolas, with a handsome church. Pop. 3004.

SZEKELY-Kisvasszony, a market to Hungary Transylvania, still Udvarhely in a somewhat sterile district on the Great Kolos. Its staple manufacture is serge, which have an extensive sale. Pop. 4600.

SZEKELY, a market in Hungary, two nearly contiguous vils. Hungary, co. and 16 m. from Tokos, with two churches, and a trade in corn, timber and tobacco. Pop. 2985.

SZEKELYHID, a market in Hungary, co. Bihar, 26 m. S.E. Debrecen with two churches, and the remains of an old fortress. Pop. 5720.

SZEKEREM, or **SZEKER**, a vil. Hungary, Transylvania, co. Hunyad, 53 m. W N.W. Hermannstadt with two churches, and the most important gold and silver mines in Transylvania. Tellurium is also found here. Pop. 1643.

SZEKESRAT, a vil. Hungary Thither Thais, co. Temesvar, 17 m. from Arad, in a fertile district; with a Greek church. Pop. 2222.

SZEKESZARD, a tn. Hungary. See *SZEKESZARD*.
SZEKESZARD, a market to Hungary co. Banya, on an arm of the Danube, 9 m. N. Mohacs with a church, a handsome chateau, and some trade in corn, wine, and wool. P 3247.

SZEKESZVAR, or **SZEKESVAR**, a vil. Hungary co. and 25 m. N. Arad; with a Greek church the ruins of an old castle, and some trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 2798.

SZEKESZVAR, a vil. Hungary Thither Thais, co. and 30 m. S.E. Pesth, on the Targu with a R. Catholic church and a synagogue. Pop. 2653.

SZEKESZUT, two places, Hungary.—1, a market to the *Fiumara*—2, a vil. Hither Danube, co. Presburg, 6 m. from Munkacs with a handsome church. Pop. 1484.

SZELIST, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, in the land of the Szekes, 16 m. W Hermannstadt. It has several mills, and a trade in cattle and cheese. Pop. 1800.

SZELL, two places, Hungary.—1, (*Alte*), a vil. co. Pesth with two churches, and a trade in cattle and cheese. Pop. 1808.—2, (*Alte*), a vil. co. Presburg, 9 m. from Szekes with a fishery and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1879.

SZELLIN, or **SZELLIN**, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, 9 m. W Hermannstadt, in a deep valley, covered with orchards and vineyards. It has a Protestant and two

Greek churches, the remains of an old castle, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 3004.

SZELLY, or **SZELLY** (*Alte* and *Alte*), two nearly-contiguous vils. Hungary Thither Danube, co. Presburg, 20 m. from Tyrnau with a church. Pop. 5180.

SZELNICE, or **SZELNICE**, a market to Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Lipava, 6 m. N.W. Saint-Miklos; with a church and manufactures of salt-petre. Pop. 1183.

SZEMERK, several places, Hungary, particularly,—1, (*Szepes*) a vil. Thither Danube, co. Raab, 2 m. from Tsch, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1879.—2, (*Szepes*), a vil. Thither Danube co. and 30 m. from Oedenburg, with a church. Pop. 1022.

SZEMIAK, a vil. Hungary Thither Thais, co. and 10 m. from Arad, with two churches, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1904.

SZEND, a vil. Hungary Thither Danube, co. Komorn, 6 m. from Tsch, with two churches, a flour-mill, a fishery and a trade in wine. Pop. 1126.

SZENDIO, or *St. Andrew*, a market to Hungary Thither Thais co. Bekes, 1 bank *Ipoly*, 80 m. N. Munkacs. It has two castles, one in ruins and the other still habitable. R. Catholic church, synagogue, Franciscan monastery and sulphur-bath. The district is fertile, and produces much wine and tobacco. Pop. 2620.

SZENICZ, a market in Hungary, co. and 44 m. N.W. Neutra with two churches, a handsome chateau, and bathing establishment, several mills, important markets, and a considerable trade in corn, hemp, flax, and wine. Pop. 3000.

SZENOGRAD, or *Szenograd*, a vil. Hungary Thither Danube, co. Honth on the forehead of *ool* Bold and Neograd, with a church, a flour-mill and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1186.

SZENT, the Hungarian for *Saint*, and the prefix of numerous places, Hungary.

SZENT AGOTHA, or *St. Agatha*, a market in Austria Transylvania, co. Fogaras, on a small stream 30 m. from Alsó-Uta, with three churches. Pop. 2450.

SZENT ANDREA, or *St. Andrew*, several places, Hungary particularly,—1, a vil., co. Bekes, on the *Körös*, near the frontiers of Great Kumania, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. The ground in the vicinity is fertile, and offers offers from inundation of the river. Pop. 8740.—3, A market in, co. Tamas, about 6 m. from Kis-Betkerek, with a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 2590.

SZENT ANNA (O and U), two nearly-contiguous market vils. Hungary co. Arad, with two churches. P 7090.

SZENT BAKKEX several places, Hungary particularly,—1, A market in, co. Bara, 1 bank *Gras*, 8 m. from Lave with an ancient Gothic church, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1240.—2, A vil. co. Pesth 1 bank Danube, over which there is here a ferry 5 m. from Kalocsa. It has a trade in corn and timber. Pop. 1191.—3, A market in Transylvania, co. Lower Wessingburg, near Nagy-Enyed, with three churches. Pop. 919.

SZENT GALL, a vil. Hungary co. and 5 m. from Veszprem with a Protestant church, a saw and three other mills, and a trade in cattle and timber. Pop. 3203.

SZENT-GOTARD, a market in Hungary Thither Danube, co. Eisenburg, in the valley of the Raab, 2 m. from Raab-Karantur; with a church, an abbey, and a trade in wine. Montezuma defeated the Turks here in 1644. Pop. 850.

SZENTA, or *Szenta*, a market in Hungary, co. Raab, 7 bank Thais, 10 m. S. Kis-Kun, in a beautiful plain. It has two churches, and is famous for the victory which Prince Eugene gained over the Turks in 1693. Pop. (1846) 14,800.

SZENTES, a tn. Hungary Thither Thais, co. Coegrad, 29 m. N.E. Szeged; with a considerable number of well-built houses, a Protestant church with a handsome tower three other churches, and a townhouse, and a considerable trade in corn, cattle, and wool. Pop. (1846) 20,600.

SZEPETNEK, a vil. Hungary Thither Danube, co. Szabol, 8 m. from Nagy-Kanizs; with a church, and a trade in wood and cattle. Pop. 1461.

SZEPFALU, South-west or *Szentes* a vil. Hungary, Thither Thais, co. Temesvar, 4 m. from Galamburg, with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1764.

SZERDAHELY (*Vacon*), a vil. Hungary Thither Danube co. Presburg, 8 m. from Tyrnau with a church. P 2461.

SZERED, a market in Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 20 m. E. N. E. Pressburg, near the Wang, here crossed by a bridge. It has a church and handsome chateau, and a trade in wood. Pop. 3900.

SZEREDNYE, a market in Hungary Hither Theiss, co. and 11 m. S. E. Ungvár, with a church and two churches, several mills, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1780.

SZEREMLO, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Pesth, about 9 m. from Baja with a church. Pop. 1478.

SZERENCS, or **SEKESZVAR**, a market in Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. and 88 m. S. W. Zemplin with a Protestant and a Greek church, a porchouse, the ruins of an ancient castle, and a considerable trade in wine and cattle. Pop. 2195.

SZESZUPPE, a river, Europe, rises in the N. E. of Russia Poland, wolded Angustow, forms part of the boundary between Russia and Prussia, enters prov. E. Prussia, and after a course of about 150 m. N. N. W., joins the bank Memel or Neman.

SZETSANY two places, Hungary:—1, A vil. co. Temes, about 4 m. from Guttenberg, with a church. Pop. 2294. —2, A vil. Thither Theiss, co. Temes 5 m. from Nagy Bekerek; with a R. Catholic and a Greek church, a mill, and a trade in corn and wood. Pop. 1547.

SZEXLAUD, a vil., or **SEKESZVAR**, a market in Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Tolna, 81 m. S. W. Pesth, on the Barva, and not far from the Danube, from whose inundations it is guarded by large dykes. It is for the most part well built; contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a county-building, and high-school; and has an extensive silk mill, and a considerable general trade. Pop. (1846), 10,500.

SZIGETH several places, Hungary, particularly:—1 (*Siget, Anloeg, or Anloeg*), A to Thither Theiss, co. Maros, at the confluence of the Isz with the Theiss 221 m. E. N. E. Pesth. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, and county-building, and has a trade in salt, obtained from mines in the neighbourhood. Pop. 7000. —2 (*Szigetvár*) (anc. *Scorobur*) A to Thither Danube, co. Eger, in a marshy but fertile district, r. bank Alma, 20 m. W. Felsökáro. It is walled and defended by a castle, contains two churches one of which was formerly a mosque; a Franciscan monastery, townhouse, and magnificent chateau. Sigeth repeatedly distinguished itself by a valiant defence in the Turkish wars. Pop. 3020. —3 (*Szigetmonostor*) A vil., co. and 6 m. N. W. Raab. Pop. 535. —4 (*Győr*) A to co. and hard by Raab. It has a church and synagogue and raises vegetables and fruit for the supply of the market of Raab. Pop. 3700.

SZIHALOM, a to. Hungary co. Borsod, on the Eger 18 m. S. E. Eger, with a R. Catholic church. Pop. (ecclesiastical), 2174.

SZIKSZO, a market in Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Abaujvar, in a plain, 10 m. N. E. Miskolc, with a church and a synagogue. Pop. (agricultural), 8689.

SZILLAS several places, Hungary:—1 A vil. Thither Theiss, co. Temes, 8 m. from Keszto with a Greek church. Pop. 1296. —2, A vil. Hither Theiss, co. Torna, on the Holdra, 20 m. from Komorn; with a R. Catholic church, a mill, and a trade in wine and cattle. Pop. 1906.

SZILBAR, a vil. Hungary Hither Danube, co. Bacs, 8 m. from Palanka, in a fertile plain with a considerable trade in grain and cattle. Pop. 1878.

SZILL, two places, Hungary:—1, A market to Thither Danube, co. and 26 m. from Oedenburg, with a R. Catholic church, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1785. —2, A market to co. Himgath, 10 m. from Kaposvár, with a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1511.

SZILVAS, or **PFALDENWALD**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Borsod, about 12 m. from Eger, with a Protestant church, a flour and a paper mill, and a trade in wine and wood. Pop. 1101.

SZINA, or **SEKESZ**, two places, Hungary:—1, A vil. Hither Theiss, co. Abaujvar, 8 m. from Keszto, with a church, a synagogue, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1822. —2, A market to, co. Zemplin, 18 m. N. E. Nagy-Mihály, with a R. Catholic church, a castle, with fine gardens and breeding-stud, several mills, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1391.

SZINTÉRS, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Arad 8 m. from Blomatz, with a Greek church, and a trade in corn, cattle, and timber. Pop. 1492.

SZINTER-VARADNA, a to. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. South, 81 m. S. W. Seged, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, castle, and extensive manufactures of earthenware. Pop. 3850.

SZERMA **SEKESZ**, a vil. Hungary, co. Borsod, in a plain, 8 m. from Miskolc, with a church, a castle with fine gardens, and a trade in cattle and excellent white wine. P. 1265.

SZIVACZ (O) a to. Hungary Hither Danube, co. and 20 m. N. E. Bacs, in a plain, on the Tisza, with a R. Catholic and a Greek church, a synagogue, and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. 6645.

SZKALITE a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Trencsin, 8 m. from Lecsau with a church, and some trade in wood. Pop. 2180.

SZLATINA several places, Hungary particularly:—1 A vil. Thither Theiss co. Maros, on the Theiss, 2 m. from Belgeth with a R. Catholic church, extensive salt-mines, and a remarkable stream of natural gas, which issues from the ground, and has kept burning for many years. Pop. 1002. —2 A vil. Thither Theiss, co. Krasovo, 3 m. from Szasza with a handsome church, and several distilleries. Pop. 1035.

SZOBUSZ, or **HAJOSKÖRÖS**, a vil. Hungary Thither Theiss, co. Szabolcs, in a plain r. bank Kishely, 11 m. S. W. Debrecen, with two churches, and a trade in cattle. P. 16,000.

SZOBOTISZ, a market in Hungary Hither Danube, co. Nitra, 48 m. N. N. E. Pressburg, with an old ruined castle, two churches, a synagogue, and manufactures of cutlery and earthenware. Pop. 3185.

SZOLLÖS (*Nagy*) a market in Hungary Thither Theiss, co. Ugocsa, near r. bank Theiss, 41 m. W. N. W. Seged with a Protestant, Greek, and two R. Catholic churches, a chateau Franciscan monastery, county buildings and some trade in corn cattle wood, and wine. Pop. 3352.

SZOLNOK, a market in Hungary Thither Theiss, co. and 29 m. S. by K. Hely. It is a marshy district, r. bank Theiss, at the junction of the Pesth canal, and a little below the confluence of the Zagyva. It was once defended by a citadel, which is now in ruins, contains a Franciscan monastery now used as the church and a Turkish mosque, converted into a chapel and has a trade in fruit, wool, salt, and fish. A number of remarkable fossil-bones, among others those of the mammoth have been found here. Pop. (1846) 10,800.

SZOLNOK, or **ZALNA** a vil. Hungary Thither Danube co. and 27 m. S. W. Weissenburg with a church and a school. Pop. 1876.

SZOMBATHELY:—1, (*Magyar and Nemes*) two vil. facent vils. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Vasvár, on the frontier of co. Komorn and Hahhwasenbourg, with a church, a chateau, and a trade in corn and wood. Pop. 1671. —2, A to. Hungary. See **GRÖDMESEN**.

SZOMOLYAN, or **SEKESZ**, a market to Hungary co. Pressburg 9 m. from Modor, with an elegant castle, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1818.

SZONTA a vil. Hungary Hither Danube, co. Bacs, near the Veroc, about 10 m. from Zombor, with a handsome church, and a trade in corn, fax, wine, cattle, and fish. P. 3100.

SZONY (O) a market to. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and hard by Komorn, r. bank Pannia. It has two churches, a handsome chateau, and a trade in cattle. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Bagratum. It has repeatedly been visited with violent shocks of earthquake. Pop. 1702.

SZOPOR (*Alao and Felső*) two nearly contiguous vils. Hungary, co. Hely, on the K-rsna, 50 m. from Zilah with a Greek church. Pop. 2067.

SZUREZ, or **SZARAS**, a vil. Hungary co. Temes, on the Theiss, 4 m. S. E. Seged, in a fertile wine, tobacco, and cattle and swine raising district. Pop. 2200.

SZOVATTA a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Szabolcs, 11 m. S. W. Debrecen, with a Protestant church. Pop. 2437.

SZREDISTIE (*Nagy*), a vil. Hungary Thither Theiss, co. Temesvár, 8 m. from Veroc with a church, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1768.

SZTANICH, a market to Hungary, co. Bacs, 50 m. S. W. Seged. It has a R. Catholic and a Greek church a trade in corn and cattle, and no unusual fax. Pop. 4672.

SZETAPAR (O) or **AL-SZETAPAR**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Bacs, 60 m. S. W. Seged, with a Greek church, and a trade in corn, cattle, fax and wine. Pop. 2040.

SETARA a market in Hungary, Hither Thelma, co. and 26 m. N by E. Zemplin with a R. Catholic church, a hand some chateau, and two flour-mills. Pop. 1031.

SETAREKÓ a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Solna, about 5 m. from Csaba with a church. Pop. 1615.

SETHOPKO, or **SEZACROV**, a market in Hungary, Hither Thelma, co. Zemplin, 25 m. N.E. Eperjes with a church, Protestant chapel and old castle. Pop. 7630.

SEZUS (Also and **FEZOS**), two nearly-contiguous vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 8 m. from Treutschin with a church and the ruins of an old castle. Pop. (Also-) 1887 (Folow.) 2171.

SEZUBAN — 1. A market in Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Thurocz, near 1 bank Wag, here crossed by a wooden bridge, 4 m. N.E. St. Marton, with a Protestant and R. Ca-

tholic church, a synagogue, and two chateaux. Pop. 1435. — 2. A vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Neutra, 9 m. from Bajmoss with a church, and a trade in wine, beet-root, and madder. Pop. 1011.

SEZUDOS, a vil. Hungary, Hither Thelma, co. Maros, 10 m. from Seged, with a Greek church. P. 1805.

SEUTRA (Also and **FEZOS**) two nearly-contiguous vil. Hungary on and 5 m. from Treutschin, in a well-wooded district, near the frontiers of Moravia. They have a R. Catholic church and the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 3753.

SEYDLOWIEC, a tn. Russian Poland, 30 m. S.W. Radom, with a trade in articles of steel and iron timber, mill and grind stones, lime, corn, and hides. Pop. 8000.

SEYLOW, a tn. Russian Poland, gov. Radom, S.E. Kielin. Pop. 1510.

T.

TA SLAKS, or **HONG-CHU-KIANG**, a river China, rises in the E. of prov. Yunnan, traverses prov. Quingow W to E enters Quingow, and a little above Canton, unites with the Pe-king in forming the Canton river. Total course, about 700 m.

TA KIEN-BOU a fortified in China prov. Sechoen, on the Young-po-ho 150 m. W S.W. Tching-tou.

TAAL, a lake, Luzon. See **BATANGAS**.

TAAOS or **TARS** is to Arabia. See **TALX**.

TAAISINGE, or **THORNBOROUGH** [Latin *Tandendia*, or *Inula Tansungu*], an isl. Denmark, S.E. of Funen, from which it is separated by the Strait of Brendelborg 8 m. long N to S; 4 m. broad, area 70 sq. ge. m. It is well wooded, very fertile, and abounds in game. Its N end rises about 340 ft. but the rest of the island and especially the S.W., is a plain very little raised above the level of the sea. Pop. 4300.

TAB (anc. *Arum*), a river Persia, rises in the Bakhti Mountains, flows first S.E. then W N.W., separating in the lower part of its course Persia from Khazistan, and after a course of 160 m. falls into the N. part of the Persian Gulf. It is navigable by barges of 20 tons.

TABAGÓN (Bar *Misunt*) a vil and par Spain, Galicia, prov. and 36 m. from Pontevedra, 1/2 bank Minho with a church a school, oil mill and several flour mills. Pop. 1152.

TABARCA a small isl. Mediterranean Sea, off E. coast, Algeria; lat. 36° 58' N. lon. 8° 45' 30" E. (r.)

TABARCA **NUOVA TABARCA**, or **ISLA FLORA**, a small isl. Mediterranean Sea, coast of Spain, prov. and 5 m. S. all crate lat. 38° 9' N. lon. 0° 30' W. about 1 1/2 m. in length and 5 fathoms in breadth. Pop. 500.

TABARIA a tn. and lake, Palestine. See **TURKIA**.

TABASCO, or **GUAYALOA**, a river, N. America, rises in Guatemala flows N.W. into Mexico, crosses dep. Chiapas, turns N.E. and crosses dep. Tabasco, and after a course of about 280 m., falls into the Gulf of Mexico at Porto-Victoria or Tabasco. Its chief affluents are the Comitan.

TABASCO, a dep. Mexico bounded N. by the Gulf of Mexico, E. dep. Yucatan, S. Chiapas, S.W. Oajaca, and N.W. Vera-Cruz. It is one of the smallest dep. of the Confederation, lat. 17° to 18° 40' N. lon. 91° 50' to 94° 40' W. length, W to E, measured on the parallel of 18° N., about 200 m. mean breadth, about 60 m., area, 15,500 sq. m. In proportion to its extent it has a long stretch of coast-line, containing among other remarkable indentations that of the large lagoon of Tuxtepec on the N.E. with its beautiful islands of Lagunas, Carmen, and Puerto-Real. The surface consists almost entirely of a great flat, sloping gradually to the sea, but in many parts so low that it is subject to inundations, which often isolate the villages, and leave no means of communication except by canoe. The streams, though numerous are short and shallow and being too sluggish to form an open passage to the sea, are generally obstructed at their mouths by bars and flats. The more important are the Usumacinta and Tabasco, which, entering from opposite sides of Chiapas, gradually converge and have a common outlet, the

Chiltepec, Des Bores, Tupilco, Santa Anna, remarkable for the size of its estuary the Tonala, Uxapapan and the Guachapa or Escu, forming part of the boundary between Tabasco and Vera-Cruz. The climate is exceedingly hot, particularly along the coast, and owing to the fatness and swampiness of the surface, very unhealthy. A large portion of the state is still covered with primeval forests of oak, cedar mahogany and ironwood, with occasional open spaces in which indigo and vanilla are found growing spontaneously. The principal cultivated crops are maize, coffee pepper, sugar, palm-tree, and some tobacco. The streams abound with fish, and the bees of the forests yield large supplies of honey and wax. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians of the Mije, Zoque and Cendele tribes. Pop. (1859), 53,550.

TABASCO sometimes called **VILLA DE SAN JUAN-BAU** **TEMA**, and **VILLA HERMOSEA DE TABASCO**, a tn. Mexico, cap above dep. 1 bank Tabasco, on the frontiers of Chiapas. It is one of the oldest towns of the Confederation, and figures in the early proceedings of Cortes, who gained one of his earliest and greatest victories here and though not large, is well built. Being accessible from the sea by vessels of light draught, it has some direct foreign trade, but has a much more important inland trade carried on with Guatemala and the adjoining states. Pop. 4000.

TABERNAS, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 16 m. N.E. Almeria, on the E. side of an extensive crowded by a ruined castle. It has a parish church a courthouse, a primary school, and some trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 4700.

TABERNES-DE-VALENCIA, a tn and com. Spain, prov. and about 23 m. from Valencia. S. slope of Mount Croco. It has a parish church, a courthouse and prices, three schools, the remains of an ancient castle, manufactures of thread and woollen cloth, and several rice and flour mills. Pop. 5104.

TABIEANTINGIE, a considerable vil. Isl. Sumatra, in the Mesongkale table-land, 57 m. E. by N. Besoecong with a large old temple, and some mosques.

TABLAS, one of the Philippine isls., S.E. Mindoro and N.W. Fuzuy, of an oval shape, 30 m. long, by 9 m. broad with three small villages, a fort garrisoned by a small garrison, and a valuable saltery.

TABLAT, or **ST FIDES** a vil and par Switzerland, can. and within 1 m. of St. Gall. It is well built and contains a handsome parish church and two schools. Pop. 4160.

TABLE BAY an inlet of the Atlantic, St. Africa, Cape Colony, on which lies Cape Town lat. (N.W. point) 33° 58' 15" E., lon. 18° 34' 30" E. (m.) It is about 6 m. wide at its entrance, and capable of sheltering the largest fleet. It enters from the N., and is well protected towards the S.E. and E., whence comes the prevailing wind—**TAKLA MOUNT**, from which the bay is named, lies to the S. Its highest part being right over Cape Town. It is about 3500 ft. high, level on the top, and falls down nearly perpendicularly at the E. and still it joins the Devil's Mount, a rugged peaked mountain, nearly as high as the former, and separated from it by a small gap. The W. end of Table Mount is also nearly perpendic-

lar a considerable distance downward, and then has an abrupt declivity, till it joins the base of another mount called the Sugar Loaf or Lion's Head, which is about 2100 ft. high. The mountain is of primitive formation, and owes its name to its peculiar shape and flattened summit.

TABOIA (Cape), Van Diemen's Land, N coast, 40 m. W by N Port Sarah; lat. 40° 50' S. lon. 145° 45' E. It has a flat aspect with steep cliffs, which may be seen 36 m. off.

TABOIA, a tn. and par Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, L bank Mondego, about 13 m. S S E. Viseu. Pop. 1920.

TABOIAÇO, a tn. and par Portugal, prov. Beira-Alta, 15 m. E Lamego. Pop. 840.

TABOGA, an isl. Central America in the bay and immediately opposite to the town of Panama, from which it is about 9 m. S., length, N W to S E, about 2 m. The village upon it has a handsome church. The excellent anchorage afforded by the harbour of Taboga has given it great importance since the establishment of ocean-steamer to ply between Panama and San Francisco. They have their station here, and several commercial houses have erected large establishments. There is now a regular steam-ferry between Panama and Taboga.

TABOGUILLA, an isl. Bay of Panama, 1½ m. N E. isl. Taboga, several which it is separated by a channel, from 15 to 30 fathoms deep. It is about 1 m. long, very fertile, and along with Taboga, is considered the garden of Panama, which it supplies plentifully with fruit and vegetables.

TABO, an isl. Chuk off N E coast, Isl. Chiloe, about lat. 43° S., lon. 78° 10' W. It consists of a number of detached hummocks, connected by low shingly banks, partly overflowed at high water. Its highest summit does not exceed 150 ft.

TABOR, a tn. Bohemia, cap. circle, on an eminence above the Lusatians, 6½ m. S. S. E. Prague. It is well built, has a handsome Gothic church, a deanery church, and a castle, built by the celebrated Hussite chief Ziska, on the site of a castle which bore the name of Hrubata. The Hussites gave to both the Scripture name of Tabor, and supplied them with water from a brook which they called Jordan. Tabor thus became a stronghold of the Hussites, and makes a conspicuous figure in their history. Pop. 4398.

TABOR, an isolated mountain, Asiatic Turkey, Syria, peak and 22 m. S S E Acra, and 6 m. E Samarth, to the W of the Sea of Tiberias. It rises about 1800 ft. above sea-level, and when viewed from the N W has the appearance of a truncated cone, given it by its summit, which is flat, forming a plateau about 700 yards long by about 300 broad. It is composed of limestones. It is repeatedly mentioned in the Old Testament, and though not named in the New Testament, has been generally supposed to have been the scene of the Transfiguration. This tradition, however, is not earlier than the 4th century, and appears to have originated in the appearance of the mountain, which is described in the record of that wonderful event, as a "high mountain apart." Other mountaintops of Galilee might justly be described in similar terms, and some collateral circumstances strongly militate against the tradition.

TABREEZ, TARRIS, or TARRIS, a city, Persia, cap. prov. Ascrihan, L bank Agh, 25 m. above its entrance into Lake Urmia. lat. 38° 10' N., lon. 46° 57' E. It lies at the inner extremity of an amphitheatre with hills on three sides, and an extensive plain on the fourth. It is surrounded by a wall of sun-dried brick, with bastions, and entered by seven or eight gates. A large portion of the population resides outside the walls, and the plain around is covered with gardens, producing the finest fruits in the greatest abundance, particularly grapes. The citadel is the most conspicuous building in the city. It was originally a mosque, and is 600 years old. It consists of a lofty edifice of brick, and though much damaged by earthquakes, is still a noble structure. Within the walls of the citadel there are a cannon-foundry and barracks. The amount of European goods imported into Tabreez, by way of Constantinople, in 1846-5, was £708,304, consisting mostly of cotton and woollen manufactures, principally British; other articles, sugar, wax, tea, paper, iron, hardware, &c. The exports from the city

to Turkey, for the same year, amounted to £269,057 and consisted of tobacco, safflower, gull-ants, woolens, chiefly shawls, wax, printed and dyed cottons, and plain silks, raw silk, beans, &c. Though still an important city, Tabreez has greatly degenerated from what it was in ancient times; the glowing descriptions of old travellers, who speak of its splendid castle,



THE GATES OF TABREEZ.—After Fuchs.

and its hundreds of extraordinary and mosques, being no longer applicable while its immense population of 550,000, according to ancient writers, has dwindled down to 80,000, the highest credible estimate of the present population.

TABRIA, a tn. W Africa, N Y B, 80 m. N by K. Kungu. It consists of two towns one on each bank of the May Yarrow connected together by a wooden bridge. Pop. about 18,000.—(Lander's Records.)

TACARIGUA, a seaport Ecuador. See ATACAMA. **TACARIGUA**, a large and beautiful lake, Venezuela, about 6 m. S W Valencia. It is upwards of 80 m. long and 6 m. to 4 m. broad, 1470 ft. above sea-level and full of small islands, which, as the loss of water by evaporation exceeds the influx, are increasing in size. The banks in some parts are thickly clothed with plantains, mimosa and trip-lane, 'surpassing,' says Humboldt, in picturesque beauty the vineyards of the Pays-de-Yaud.

TACABONTE, a vil. and com. Canaries, Isl. Tenerife, 3 m. from Laguna, in a beautiful and fertile plain. It has a handsome church, a convent, a prison, and two primary schools, some manufactures of domestic linen, and a considerable trade in fruit and fish. Pop. 3011.

TACAZZE, or TACAZZA. See ATAZZA.

TACHAU, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 81 m. W by N Pilsen, with a castle, situated on an eminence above the market-place a deanery church, townhouse, monastery infirmary, and hospital and an excellent spring. Pop. 2982.

TACHBROOK-BROOK, a par Eng. Warwick, 8446 ac. Pop. 658.

TACKLLEY, par Eng. Oxford, 8850 ac. Pop. 629.

TACLAGUE, a tn. Tibet, on the R. bank Gogra lat. 30° 34' N. lon. 81° 5' E. 14,500 ft. above sea-level. It is a permanent mart for wax and borax. To the fairs held in October and November the principal articles brought from Tartary are wool, woollen cloths, gold, and some tea.

TACLOBAN, a tn. Philippines, cap. prov. and on the N E coast, Isl. Leyte, at the S E. entrance of the Straits of San Juanico. It has a governor's house but as on the whole a poor wretched place, with some cotton manufactures, a factory, and a trade in coconuts and tobacco. Pop. 2508.

TACNA, a tn. Peru, dep. Arequipa, L bank of the small river of the same name, about 30 m. from the sea, and 1700 ft. above its level. lat. 18° 0' S. lon. 72° 10' W. It is a commercial place, being the depot of European merchandise for the S. mountain-districts and the greater part of Bolivia. Arica, 25 m. S. W., is the port of Tacna. Pop. 8000.

TACO an establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company, at the mouth of a river of same name in Port Beaulieu, on the coast of Kammen America, opposite to Adamsville Island, lat. 57° 54' N. lon. 138° 57' W. It consists of a fort with good bastions, lofty pickets, and strong bastions, and has a little harbor, almost land locked by lofty mountains. The

eleven times weighing 150 lbs., is very numerous in the vicinity and furnishes the chief subsistence of the members of the establishment, consisting of a head-manager with an assistant, and 23 men. It is visited by seven tribes of Indians, three living on islands and four on the mainland, and numbering about 4000 souls. The river is navigated by canoes for 100 m., and presents a stupendous cataract between lofty mountains rising abruptly from the water's edge.

TACUARY a river, Brazil. See **TACUARY**.

TACULINESTONE, per Eng. Norfolk, 1580 a. P. 601

TACURA —1 (see *Chapman*). A volcano, Bolivian Andes, W Cordillera, 18 m. N E. Tacua, 19 740 ft. high.—2 An Indian vil. at the foot of the volcano, 12,090 ft. above sea-level.—3 A peak nearest from the volcano.

TACUQUIME-TACUA, a river, British N. America. See **TAQUA**.

TACUBA, or **TACUBA** [from *Talagon*] a tn. Mexican Confederation, dep. and 9 m. W N W Mexico with a number of beautiful residences, and an archbishop's palace. It was to this place Cortes retired when driven out of the capital in 1520. An image in the church, called the Virgin of Remedios, has often been carried to the capital to give relief in seasons of difficulty or distress. Pop. about 2500.

TACUMSHIN per Mel. Westford 8154 a. P. 875.

TACUNGA (LA), a tn. Ecuador often visited by earthquakes, on an extensive plain, watered by the San Felipe, at the foot of the Andes 50 m. S Quito. It is a large well-built place, with straight and spacious streets, has several churches and convents, manufactures of woollen stuffs, and a considerable trade in mules. Pop. about 12 000.

TACUTU, a river S America, rises in the Sierra Yanina, in the N E. of Brazilian Guiana flows first N, then S W and after a course of about 160 m. joins the bank Parana at Fort St. Joseph. Its chief affluents are the Mabu, Manacuru, and Xuruma, all of which it receives on the right.

TADLASTER, a market in and per England, York (W Riding). The town, in a beautiful valley on the Wharfe, here crossed by a handsome bridge and on the Harrogate and Ribblesdale railway 9 m. S York has 11 straight, well built, and well-lit streets a beautiful old Gothic church with a tower several dissenting chapels, a grammar and several other schools and vestiges of an old castle denominated by Oliver Cromwell. Tadcaster occupies the site of a Roman station called *Calcaria*, and is mentioned by Bede under the name of *Calceaster*. Area of par. 6019 a. Pop. 2973.

TADJURAH a seaport, Africa. See **TADJOURA**.

TADLEY per Eng. Hants 1047 a. P. 876.

TADLOW per Eng. Cambridge 1717 a. P. 169

TADMARTON per Eng. Oxford, 2500 a. P. 450.

TADNOR, a railway city, Syria. See **PALESTINA**.

TAE-CROW-ROK, a city China, prov. Chekiang 1 bank river of same name, about 45 m. from its junction with the sea. There are several islands adjacent to the entrance to the river which is lat. 28° 42' N. lon. 121° 28' E.

TAE-KIAN, an isl. China, Chinese Archipelago. The centre is an extensive plain, with many villages. Near the E. extreme, also, the hills separate, leaving a level plain across the island. It is densely peopled.

TAEK TAE, or **TAEK** a tn. Arabia, Yemen, once the capital of the country, on N side of Mount Saba 85 m. E N E. Mecca. Saba is a group of mountains attaining a height of perhaps 7000 ft., covered with plantations of coffee and khadi and with villages clustering at every point difficult of access. So populous and productive a district might be naturally supposed to insure the prosperity of the adjacent town, but wars and dissensions have ruined Taek. On a rock 400 ft. high, projecting from Saba, stands the citadel called *Kahrah*, while below lies the town, encompassed by a wall of brick, faced with stone, and so broad that six or eight horsemen can ride abreast on it. Thence walls come inclosing a population of 10,000, on the present desolate and unproductive of the place, it is difficult to estimate the number of its inhabitants.

Of its five great mosques, two remain, and are said to be still very handsome. The place is abundantly supplied with water by an aqueduct from Saba.

TAF a river S. Wales, rises in Brecknockshire, at the foot of Brecon Pass flows S. S. W., then S. E. to its mouth in Carmarthen Bay at Llangartha, where it forms a considerable estuary, total course, about 62 m.

TAFALLA, a tn. Spain prov. Navarra, 21 m. S. Pamplona; with a townhouse, an hospital, a mint, palace, where the kings of Navarra once resided, and which, with the city walls, are the only remains of Tafalla's ancient splendour, two churches, two convents, one of them used as school, a nursery, several hospitals, a prison, and two distilleries, five steamers, four oil and three flour mills, and several brandy-distilleries. In 1815 the French, after a vigorous defence, surrendered this place to Mina. Pop. 4830.

TAFELNEH —1 A fortified maritime tn. Morocco, 45 m. S. S. W. Mogador. Pop. 3000 —2, A lofty headland, about 5 m. N the town.

TAFPOERH, an isl. Indian Archipelago, between Celebes and Gilolo lat. 1° N lon. 126° 10' E. On its N coast is a reef, and also a bay with 20 to 30 fathoms water, and good landing ground.

TAFILLET, a principality, Morocco, E. of the Atlas range. Its capital of same name, near lat. 31° 45' N. lon. 4° 5' W is formed of several villages or *etats*. The inhabitants, chiefly composed of Berbers, are noted for their skill in the preparation of leather. They also manufacture silk stuffs, carpets, and woollen coverings and carry on a considerable trade with the tribes of Boudan, especially with the town of Timbuktu. Excellent figs are sent in considerable quantities to Europe. Pop. 10 000.

TAFIT a tn. French prov. Tarn, is a beautiful plain watered by the Dordogne 21 m. S. W. Tarn; famous for its manufactures of carpets, which are considered the finest in Persia. Near it is a lead-mine. Pop. about 6000.

TAFYLE, a tn. Arabia, near the S. frontiers of Syria, 75 m. S. S. E. Jerusalem in a well watered and wooded district. It furnishes provisions to the pilgrims from Syria.

TAGAI, a tn. Russia, gov. and 88 m. W Kambirsk, on the Tagalika. It is built chiefly of wood, but has a church of stone, several towers, four mills and a trade in corn. P. 1248.

TAGAL, or **BOHOL** a small group of uninhabited isles, (W Pacific, Caroline Archipelago) near lat. 71° 41' N. lon. 182° 50' E. It consists of a number of islets, thickly covered with trees, and connected by coral-reefs, with apparently deep water in the centre.

TAGAL, or **TAGAL**, a prov. Isl. Java, bounded, N by the Java Sea, E. prov. Pekalongan, S. Bandoeng, and W Cheribon 45 m. E. to W by 25 m. N to S. To the S it is mountainous culminating in the volcano of Slamet, rising 11 417 ft. above sea-level. From these hills it flows down N towards the sea, spreading out into a wide plain, intersected by 46 streams of various magnitudes, all flowing N to the Java Sea. In general the hills are covered with woods and shrubs, and with a black fertile soil excellently adapted for coffee, indigo, sugar rice, and such as likewise are suited, and many cattle and a few horses are reared. Tigers are numerous, and sea and river fish abundant. Pop. 240 000.

—**Tagal**, the CAPITAL, is a small town and seaport, 168 m. E by S. Batavia lat. 6° 50' S. lon. 109° 12' E. with a neat townhouse, a tasteful governor's house a government school, a roomy market-place, and several dock-building yards. The harbour is small and shallow. Inhabitants engaged as smiths, carpenters, masons, fishermen, and in re-dyeing which is better understood here than elsewhere in Java. Pop. 7000. **TAGANROG** on Russia, gov. Ekaterinburg, is a lofty and rocky tongue of land which projects into the Sea of Azov, opposite the mouth of the Don, 28 m. W N W Azov; lat. (church of St Michael) 47° 19' 19" N. lon. 38° 57' E. (N. It is a place of considerable strength, being both surrounded by walls, and defended by a citadel and other works. Though built chiefly of wood it has an imposing appearance. It is the seat of an admiralty a court of commerce, and several other courts and public offices contains 10 churches, of which three are of stone; a Greek monastery a gymnasium, normal school, exchange, barracks, and quartermen; and has manufactures of cottonware and cordage, a full-dressery brick-works, tallow-melting establishments, numerous distilleries and building-yards, at which a considerable number of vessels are constructed. The harbour though the deepest in the Sea of Azov, is shallow, not admitting vessels which draw more than 10 ft.; but its situation secures to it a considerable trade, which has, however, in late years much fallen off. The principal exports are iron, wine, brandy, salt, hides, furs, leather, tallow, and grain, particularly wheat; the imports, wine, fruit,

linen, woolen, cotton, and silk tissues; olive-oil, perfumes, drugs, &c. **Taparog** was a French residence of the late Emperor Alexander, who built a small palace here, and died in it in 1825. Pop. (1848) 32,473.

TAGEWEILLEN, a vil. and par Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, 1½ m. W.S.W. Constance, with a church P 1070. **TAGGIA**, a tu France, dep. Alpes Maritimes, 4 m. N.N.E. St. Remo, near a stream of same name. It is an ancient place, supposed by some to be the Roman Tabus. The houses are generally mean in appearance, but there are several imposing palaces or mansions, no fewer than nine churches, several monasteries and nunneries, a courthouse, college, and hospital. Taggia and the vicinity suffered much by an earthquake in 1881. Pop. 3880.

TAGHADOE, par Irel. Kildare, 4138 ac. Pop. 377. **TAGHBOY**, par Irel. Galway and Roscommon 18,096 ac. Pop. 2792.

TAGHEEN par Irel. Mayo 6887 ac. Pop. 2051. **TAGHEKANIC** or **TADONIC**—1 A mountain range, U. States, on the frontier of New York Massachusetts, and Connecticut. It forms a continuation of the Green Mountains is about 50 m. long, separates the waters of the Hudson from those which enter Long Island Sound and in its highest summits attains the height of about 8000 ft.—2 A vil. New York 40 m. S. Albany, with a woolen factory, and several saw and flour mills. Pop. 1540.

TAGHMACONNELL, par Irel. Roscommon 18,327 ac. Pop. 5043.

TAGHMOY—1 A an. an. tn. and par Ireland, co. and 7 m. W. Wexford. The N.E. part of the town is composed of stone and slated houses, generally well built, the remainder consists of mud cabins, thatched. It has a neat church, E. Catholic chapel, and two schools. Pop. (n.) 1082. Area of par. 10,125 ac. Pop. 3119.—2 A par Irel. Westmeath, 3438 ac. Pop. 798.

TAGHSHENOD, par Irel. Longford, 5713 ac. P 1517. **TAGHSHINNY**, par Irel. Longford 4881 ac. P 1575.

TAGIL, a river, Russia, rises on the E. slope of the Ural Mountains 86 m. N.W. Ekaterinburg flows N. through a valley where it expands into several lakes then E.N.E. and after a very winding course of nearly 200 m. follows back-Tura. **TAGILAK**, a tu Russia, gov. and E. Persia, on a river of its name, with extensive mines and smelting-furnaces both of iron and copper. Platinum and gold are likewise obtained in the vicinity. The lacquering of iron-plates with a composition capable of resisting the action of boiling water, forms an important branch of business here. (Erman's Siberia.)

TAGLIAMENITO, a river Italy Venetia, rises in Mount Mauro on the frontiers of prov. Udine and Belluno 4000 ft. above the sea, pursues a very rapid and precipitous course almost due E. past the town of Tolmezzo then turns S., divides into several arms, and at the harbour of its own name falls into the Adriatic. Total course, about 180 m. In dry seasons the water becomes so shallow that waggons pass through in many parts; but at other times it becomes suddenly flooded, and spreads itself over a width of from 1500 to 3000 yards. It is navigable for about 10 m.

TAGLIOCOZZO a tu. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ulter II 10 m. W.N.W. Avezzano. It has four parish and several other churches, a diocesan palace, and two hospitals. It was founded by the Gaeta; became the capital of a duchy and in its vicinity in 1288, Charles of Anjou defeated Conradus, son of the Emperor Conrad IV. Pop. 8860.

TAGLIUNO a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy prov. and 12 m. S.E. Bergamo, r. bank Olto. It is well built and has a trade in corn, silk, and wine. Pop. 1918.

TAGODASI, a tu. Morocco, on the summit of a mountain, 98 m. N.E. Morocco only. Pop. 7000.

TAGOLANDA, a small Isl. Indian Archipelago, off N.E. end, Isl. Celebes, lat. 2° 33' N. lon. 125° 58' E. about 20 m. in circumference. It is populous.

TAGUE, the principal river in Spain, and which divides the peninsula into two nearly equal parts. It takes its rise in the mountains which separate New Castile from Aragon, between Albaricin and Ordesa-de-Aragon (prov. Teruel) for about 24 m. it flows N.W., then nearly W. for 20 m., during which it receives the waters of the Molina or Galla, then S.W. for about 70 m., augmented by the waters of the Guadalea and other streams. It next bends W. between Bal-

monte and Calatayud, and while it preserves generally that direction until it passes Alcantara, in Portugal, it receives successively the waters of the Jarama, united with those of the Henares and Tago, the Guadarrama, the Algodora, the Tietar, the Alagor, whose volume is nearly equal to last one; and numerous other streams both in Spain and Portugal. A few miles W. of Abrantes it turns S.W., and falls into the Atlantic at Lisbon after having washed in its course which extends about 450 m. exclusive of windings, Aranjuez, Toledo, which is embosomed in the form of a horse-shoe; Talavera, Almoraz, Alcantara, and Badajoz. Its banks are generally rugged precipitous and destitute of vegetation and the plains through which it flows arid and uncultivated, it being difficult to make its waters available for the fertilization of the soil. Notwithstanding its volume, the Tague is not navigable to any considerable distance from the sea. Ancient writers give glowing accounts of the Tague, which contrast strangely with its present aspect; they extolled on its golden sands its exquisite fish, its wooded and fertile banks, its ships freighted with merchandise, and the flourishing and populous cities which it washed. Grains of gold are indeed still found, but scarcely sufficient to afford a miserable subsistence to the few poor persons engaged in collecting and washing the sands, and there is good trout-fishing, especially near its source.

TAHAL, a tu. Spain Andalusia, prov. and 1½ N. Almaria, indifferently built with a church courthouse, school hospital, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1607.

TAHATE a tu Arabia, Yemen is a beautiful valley, 9 m. from Zeled. It was once a place of importance, and is still well built of stone, and contains several mosques. Indigo is cultivated in the vicinity.

TAHITI or **TAHITI**, the principal of the Society Islands lat. 17° 19' S. lon. 149° 29' W. (n.) This beautiful island is about 12 m. long N.W. to S.E., and is an elongated range of highland which being interrupted in one part, forms an isthmus about 3 m. broad, which connects the two peninsulas, the larger Tahiti proper and the smaller named Tavaroo. From a low margin of sea-coast the land rises to a very considerable height on both extremities of the island while some highly fertile plains or valleys intersect the ranges in different parts. The highest summit in the



A TAHITIAN FANCY.—after H. A. Odo.

island is 8500 ft. above sea-level, another attains 6979 ft. From these two peaks, ridges diverge to all parts of the coast, throwing off spurs as they descend. The fertile portion of Tahiti lies in the valleys, which are of small extent, and in the plain which stretches from the sea-shore to the spurs of the mountains. These produce tropical plants in great abundance and luxuriance. The climate is warm, but not overpowering. The cottages of the natives, who seem fully to appreciate the beautiful scenes around them, are found in pleasant and lovely spots, and are usually surrounded by neatly-kept

Indocrotes. In these are to be seen growing the bread-fruit, yam, and orange, and sometimes extensive groves of tall coconut trees.

The cottages are of an oval form, usually about 30 ft. or 40 ft. long, and 20 ft. broad; the walls formed of bamboo; the floor of natural earth. There are no partitions, but mats or matting is employed as an occasional screen. The natives are a good-humoured, gay, happy, and cheerful people, and are further described as honest, well-behaved, and obliging. They have been converted to Christianity by the labours of missionaries; and there are now few of those who cannot both read and write. The island forms part of a native sovereignty, is divided into seven districts, and is the seat of a supreme court. Several vessels of about 150 tons have been built here; these have been employed in the trade to New B. Wales, whither they carry sugar, coconut oil, and arrow-wood, the principal productions of the island, and whence they bring back in return hardware, cloths, calicoes, &c. Most of the vessels that visit Tahiti are whalers, averaging under 100 annually. Tahiti was discovered in 1806, by the Spanish Quila, and was afterwards visited by Wallis, Bougainville, and Cook. Estimated pop. 5000.

TAHOORA *Tahora*, or *Kaia*, the most W. of the Sandwich Islands of which anything is known. lat. 21° 59' N. lon. 160° 20' E. It is small, elevated and uninhabited, but frequented by flocks of birds.

TAHOORWA *Tahorwa*, or *Kadoolawa*, one of the Sandwich Islands, off S.W. point of New; lat. 20° 25' N. lon. 156° 50' E. length 14 m., breadth, 5 m. It is low, almost destitute of verdure and looks as if it had been once a part of New. It is used as a kind of penal settlement.

TAHRAH a tn. and fortress, Hondoortan, prov. Cutch 30 m. S.E. Luckpet-Dawder lat. 23° 30' N. lon. 68° 30' E. The fort is an irregular building, defended by round-towers, flanked by a large tank on each side the town on the S., and the suburbs on the W.

TAHRAH a tn. Central Egypt, prov. and 36 m. S.E. Suez. 1 tank N.W.

TAHUA, Marquesas is. See *CHATHAM (Savai)*.

TAHUNA a populous city China, prov. Shansee, cap. of, near the Great Wall, 180 m. W. Pekin. It is situated in a mountainous country exposed to the incursions of the Tartars, but is well fortified and has a numerous garrison. It has a considerable trade in prepared silk. Near it various sorts of medicinal plants grow, and marble, porphyry, lapis-lazuli and jasper are obtained.

TAIWAN of *Taiwan* a tn. China, cap. lat. Formosa, on the S.W. side lat. 23° 5' N. lon. 120° 25' E. It is of great extent, and was formerly the seat of a considerable trade, but its harbour, though protected from all winds, is now so much silted up, that it only admits small vessels.

TAIYUEN a large and populous city China, cap. prov. Shansee, 1 tank Fuen-ho, 270 m. S.W. Pekin, with considerable manufactures of felt-carpets.

TATABANA, a vil. and par. Brazil prov. and 50 m. W. Parahiba, r. bank Parahiba with a church and school. Excellent cotton is raised in the environs. Pop. 1400.

TAIUMU—, A cape, Siberia, on the N. of gov. Yen-seak, forming the W. side of bay of same name, the E. side being formed by Cape Barrovo. The most N. extremity of Asia is taken to the S.E. of the Bay of Taium, into which it discharges itself by a stream of some name.

TAIN [see *Tignes*], a tn. France, dep. Drôme, 10 m. N.W. Valence, 1 tank Rhone, over which there is a very suspension-bridge, connecting it with the town of Tournon. It is agreeably situated at the foot of a steep hill called the Herminette, is tolerably well built, has a church, a cotton-mill, a granite-quarry, and a trade in wine, particularly that named Herminette. Pop. 2180.

TAI⁴, a royal hr., airport, and par. Scotland, co. Ross, S. shore, Dornoch Firth, 36 m. N.W. Aberdeen. It has two principal streets, somewhat irregular, but very well kept, a parish church, a Free and a U. Presbyterian church, a school-house, academy, and other four schools; an industrial school for girls, a mechanics' institute, and some retail trade. Pop. (1841), 2569. Area of par., 19 m. by 5 m. Pop. 3578—[*Local Correspondent*].

TAINTIGNER, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 5 m. S. by W. Tournay with four breweries, a salt-refinery brick-kiln, and three flour-mills. Pop. 3731.

TAIRO, *Taira*, or *Kiro's Island*, S. Pacific, Low Archipelago; lat. 10° 4' 25' S. lon. 148° 50' 45' W. It is nearly of a circular form, surrounded by a narrow reef, above which no part of the surface rises more than 5 ft.; has a deep and apparently productive soil, and business a lagoon, well supplied with the pearl-oyster. Though not regularly inhabited, it appears to be occasionally visited by pearl-fishers.

TAJOORA, *Tajoura*, or *Tanjoura*, a seaport in, E. Africa, Adal, cap. dist. and on an extensive bay of same name, lat. 10° 46' 32' N. lon. 43° 0' 30' E. It consists of about 300 houses, framed with wood and covered with matting; and has two stone-mosques, an excellent wall, with a plentiful supply of good water; a considerable trade in slaves and salt, and a spacious harbour with a roadstead not well sheltered, but deep enough for the largest vessels. Tajoura is governed by a sultan, who is chief of the Adal tribes, and subject to the Pasha of Egypt. Pop. about 1500.

TAJUNA a river Spain, rises in prov. Guadalajara, and derives its waters from the sierras of Alarcón, Clares, and Ciruelos; flows about 94 m., exclusive of windings, and discharges into the Jarama, about 7 m. N. by E. Aravaca.

TAJURRAH a seaport, Adal, see *TAJOORA*.

TAK or *Tux*, a tn. Afghanistan, 26 m. W. of the Indus lat. 33° 14' N. lon. 70° 50' E. It is surrounded by a high, strong mud-wall, surmounted by towers; within is a citadel of burned brick, having a lofty tower at each of the four corners, surmounted with conical roofs. It has some transit trade.

TAKA, a tn. Central Asia, Khanate and 65 m. N. Khiva, consisting of 500 houses.

TAKELLY par. Eng. Essex, 8154 ac. Pop. 691.

TAKHTI-SOLEMAN [Throne of Solomon; and *Shah*], a remarkable hill and collection of ruins in Persia, prov. Azerbijan 125 m. S.E. E. Tabreez; lat. 36° 30' N. lon. 47° 10' E. The hill appears at first as if isolated, but this is not strictly the case. On the S.W. and N. faces, it presents a steep acclivity to the valley, but at the N.E. and S.E. corners, the ground rises gradually and on the S.E. face it is but slightly elevated above the country. The brow of the hill is covered by a wall about 3 m. in circuit, and having 37 bastions; the whole, where entire, of excellent masonry. Within the walls are the ruins of an ancient city, of a temple, and some other buildings, of the history of which nothing is certainly known.

TAKINOB, a lake, European Turkey, Macedonia, near the head of the Gulf of Comana, with which it communicates by a short channel. It is 18 m. long, 3 m. broad and receives the river Struma, and several smaller streams.

TALAI, a river in the N. of Afghanistan rises in the Lashino Mountains, lat. 36° 14' N. lon. 73° 0' E.; flows S.W., and after a course of 130 m., joins the Pajkora or Lunday.

TALAEAN, a vil. Spain, Extremadura, prov. and 22 m. N.E. Cáceres, on a rising ground surrounded by hills. It has a townhouse, prison, granary, primary school for both sexes, a church and in the vicinity two hermitages. P. 1862.

TALACHDOD, par. Wales, Brecon; 1815 ac. P. 187.

TALAK a vil. India-beyond-the-Ganges, prov. and 28 m. R. by E. Arracan, lat. 20° 20' N. lon. 95° 35' E. It consists of a number of huts, occupied chiefly by Burmese traders, who obtain from the people on the E. side of the Aracan Hills, cotton, thread, bone-ware, elephants' teeth, and Burmese silk, in exchange for beads and tobacco. British cons. res.

TALAMONIA, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Sondrio 2 m. E. Morbegno, 1 tank Adia. Pop. 2138.

TALANDA, *Talanti*, or *Atalanti*—, [anc. *Zargus*], a channel, Greece, separating the N.W. part of Negropont from the N.E. of Livada, and communicating, by comparatively narrow passages, with the channel of Negropont on the S.E., and that of Trilkeri on the N.W. length, about 45 m., breadth, 5 m. to 15 m.—, A small vil. in the above channel—, 3 A. to [see *Open*], dist. and 15 m. N.N.E. Livada, at the foot of a mountain of same name. It is the seat of a bishop, is defended by a citadel, and carries on some trade. Pop. 5609.

TALANTI, Greece, see *TALANDA*.

TALAVERA *de la Rima*, a tn. Spain, New Castle, prov. Toledo, 64 m. S.E. Madrid, on the Tago. It had formerly three walls, dividing it into different sections; two of these are still preserved. This ancient but decayed town is straggling, dirty, ill paved, and inconvenient; but the walls, towering among the houses, give it a picturesque appearance. It has a handsome townhouse, a prison, granary theatre, vs

rious primary and advanced schools, several hospitals, various secondary and universities, a Jesuit college, and four parish churches. There is also a fine but dilapidated bridge and a pleasant almshouse. Near it is the hermitage of Santa Anna del Prado, which is known as a pagan temple, and where pagan rites, called *Las Monjas de Calceves*, continued to be celebrated down to 1897. Talavera is famous for its silk fabric, but this branch of industry has greatly fallen off; the number of persons now employed in spinning and weaving in the royal factory not exceeding 400. The other manufactures consist of ceramics, leather, and soap; and there are flour, oil, and chocolate mills, and a tanning-mill. In the vicinity, on the 27th and 28th of July 1893, Sir Arthur Wellesley, with 16,000 British, defeated 84,000 French under Jourdan Victor and Joseph Bonaparte. Pop. 6883.

TALAVERA-DE REYES, a poor vil, Spain, Extremadura, prov. and 10 m. E. Badajoz, 1 bank Guadiana; rendered very unhealthy chiefly by the putrid exhalations from the pigsties, dunghills, and stagnant pools with which the town and neighborhood abound. It has a townhouse, several schools, a nursery, a church and several oil and flour mills. P. 2289.

TALBENNY par Wales, Pembrokeshire; 1425 ac. P. 235.

TALBOT, an isl., U. States, off N.E. coast Florida between the mouths of the St. Johns and the Nassau. It is about 9 m. long, 4 m. broad, and produces much cotton.

TALCAGUA, a vil, or TACACAGUA, a vil and small settlement, Chile, on the peninsula which forms the S.W. side of Conception Bay. Near it are the remains of fortifications in a very dilapidated state. The anchorage is the best on the coast; and coal has been discovered, and worked to some extent, in the surrounding district, though the quality is said to be inferior.

TALCAN an isl. B. America, off W. coast, Patagonia, and between it and the Isl. of Chilo, lat. 43° 45' S. lon. 78° 58' W. It is the largest of the group known by the name of Desventuradas, being about 12 m. long, by 1 m. broad, and has a deep inlet on the E. side affording good anchorage.

TALIENT, a fortified town, Morocco, prov. Sus, on the coast, 100 m. S.W. Tetouan.

TALGARTH, par Wales, Brecon, 16,900 ac. P. 1328.

TALI a large and populous town, China, prov. and 180 m. W. N. Yunnan W. bank Lake En-hai. Near it excellent tea is grown and fine marble is found.

TALIABO (KORAK) an isl. Indian Archipelago 130 m. N. W. Borneo, lat. (S.W. point) 2° 5' N., lon. 124° 30' E. 37 m. long E. to W. by about 17 m. broad. Its hills on the N. side are steep cliffs, but the S. side is free of them on the W. are some reefs. Sago grows freely and is the chief food of the islanders, who are reputed to be cunning, faithless, cowardly and murderous in disposition. The females are used as slaves. Fish is superabundant.

TALICOTI ca. in Hindostan, dist. Darwar, on an offshoot of the Kistna, 160 m. S.W. Hyderabad. It is surrounded by walls, and defended by a fort situated near its centre, and has a trade in printed calicoes, brassware, and sundries. Pop. 5500.

TALISH, TALASH, or TALASHIN, a Russian dist. or khans, forming the most S. part of Transcaucasia, and bounded N. by the Mogan plain or desert, E. the Caspian Sea, S. the Persian prov. Gilan and W. prov. Azerbaidjan from which it is separated by a lofty mountain range, which may be considered as a ramification of the Caucasus, and a connecting link between it and the Elbrus. It is well watered by numerous small streams, which send their waters to the Caspian, and has a climate whose excessive heat is tempered by the mountain and sea-breezes, and a soil generally remarkable for its fertility, and productive in grain, tobacco, wine, cotton, and silk. The inhabitants are brave and hardy, are more nominally than really subject to Russia. The capital is Astara, a fort situated on the S. frontier and not far from the Caspian.

TALISSE, a small isl. 7 m. off N. coast Celebes.

TALK-O'-U-HILL, a vil and chapelry, England, co. Stafford on elevated ground commanding a view of nine counties, near the Trent and Mersey canal, 5 m. N. W. Newcastle-under-Lyme. It has, besides the chapel, which is a small brick-building, a place of worship for the Wesleyans, a national school, a stone-cellar in the centre of the village, where a market used to be held, extensive collieries and quarries, and a sulphurous spring, much used in outcrops affections.

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It is said to have derived its singular name from a salt or conchoid of war held here by Charles I., during the civil commotions. Pop. 1978.

TALLA a vil, and com. Tazony compart. and 15 m. N. W. Azores, 1 bank Salento near its confluence with the Arno. It has a parish church, and some trade in cattle, timber and chocolate. Gray or Guido of Azores the inventor of unsealed notes is said to have been born here. Pop. 3201.

TALLAGHT, par Irel. Dublin; 21,868 ac. Pop. 4367.

TALLAHASSEE, a vil, U. States, cap. Florida, on a commanding height washed by a small stream about 26 m. from Fort Leon in Apalachicola Bay with which it is connected by railway and 194 m. E. Mobile. It is of recent origin, having only been commenced in 1824, after it was selected to be the capital. It is laid out with great regularity in spacious streets and public squares, and contains among its principal edifices, Episcopal Presbyterian, and Methodist churches, an academy, a state-house, courthouses, and jail.

TALLAND par Eng. Cornwall 2965 ac. Pop. 1605.

TALLANSTOWN, par Irel. Louth, 5210 ac. 1. 637.

TALI APOOSA a river U. States rises in Georgia flows S.W. into Alabama and mingles with the Coosa, at Fort Jackson, in forming the Alabama. Total course, about 120 m., for 86 m. of which it is navigable, except in the dry season.

TALLARUBIAL, a vil Spain, Extremadura prov. and E. Badajoz; with a coquina, prison, hospital, endowed primary school, church and several chapels; linen weaving, an oil-press and three flour-mills. Pop. 2121.

TALLATON, par Eng. Devon 2565 ac. 1. pop. 445.

TALLEY par Wales, Carmarthen, 1167 ac. P. 1005.

TALLINGTON par Eng. Lincoln; 600 ac. Pop. 787.

TALLOW a small town, and par. Ireland, on and 884 m. W. by S. Waterford, with a fine old church, a St. Catharine chapel, several schools six almshouses, fever hospital, post-office and a parochial library. Many of the females are employed in lace-work. Area of par. 5615 ac. Pop. 5501.

TALLYA a vil, Hungary. Either Thales, ca. and 80 m. S.W. Zemplin, at the foot of the Tokay Hills with two churches a synagogue, and a considerable trade in the fine wines grown in the district. Pop. 5710.

TALPAS, a vil, Hungary, either Thales, ca. and 44 m. N.E. Arad on the Black Koros with a Greek church 1. op. 1862.

TALVIG a small seaport and par Norway prov. Fin mark, on a circular bay in the fiord of Alesund, 49 m. E. N. E. Tromsø. It has a church, in which the service is conducted alternately in the Norwegian and the Lappish tongues, an elementary school and a trade in dried fish and render and fox skins. Pop. (par) 3156.

TALYLYN par Wales Monmouth, 15182 ac. P. 1128.

TAMAMES, a vil Spain Leon prov. and 32 m. S.W. Salamanca. In 1808 the Spaniards, under the Duke of Parque, here defeated the French under General Marchand. P. 915.

TAMAR or THUTAKAKA, a vil Russia, Koryokh Co. on the Black Sea, on the extremity of a peninsula or island of same name formed by the mouth of the Kuban and at the S.E. entrance of the Strait of Rade. It occupies the site of the ancient Phazacaia, the walls of which still enclose it, though the interior is interesting only from its ruins. The few houses actually occupied are miserable huts, partly sunk in the ground, and covered with turf. On August 6, 1858, after a silence of 35 years, an eruption took place of Mount Karsakof, about 2 m. from the town of Tamar. It threw up smoke and smoke, and caused utter confusion.

TAMARJAH, a bay Brazil, on one of the best harbours on the coast of Pernambuco, 40 m. S.E. W. Capa Santo-Agostinho lat. 43° 48' S. lon. 22° 15' W. An opening in the reef which forms the coast forms the entrance to the bay which never has less than 4 to 5 fathoms of water. As the reef is low the waves break over it in high winds, and leave vessels without shelter from the S. and N.E.

TAMANDUA, a vil Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 85 m. W. Ouro-Preto; with four churches, and a considerable trade in hides and cattle sent to Rio-de-Janeiro. Pop. (dist.) 5009.

TAMAR—1. A river, England, runs near the N. extremity of Cornwall, upon which it becomes the boundary between Cornwall and Devon, for a distance of about 40 m. The Tamar becomes a wide estuary near Beer-Alston, and further on below Balaish, forms the harbour of Harnose, 129.

and ultimately terminates in Plymouth Sound. The country of the Tamar is remarkable for its picturesque beauty.—2. A river Van Diemen's Land, district of Lauenstein, falls into Port Dalrymple, and is navigable for vessels of 800 tons to the town of Lauenstein, a distance of 25 m. or 80 m.

TAMARA, the largest of the lakes of E. coast of Sierra-Leone, lat. 12° 28' N., lon. 12° 42' W. (n.).

TAMARIDA, a serpent n., beautifully coloured on a body of same name. N. shore, lat. Ecuador. It was once a Portuguese station of some importance, and defended by forts, still partly existing; but is now composed of about 100 struggling houses, surrounded with date-trees and gardens.

TAMARITE, an ancient tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. Huesca, 64 m. E. Saragossa. It has a townhouse, two churches, a theatre, hospital, college, mathematical and other schools; a promenade, and several fountains. Pop. 1877.

TAMARU ariver, Napier, rises near San Giuliano, prov. Fianchi. Source S. and S.E.E., enters the Papai prov. of Buenos Aires, and within it, joins r. bank Calvo; total course, 50 m.

TAMAR (Tamar), two places, Hungary.—1. (or Thomsberg), a market tn., properly forming a suburb of Gran. l. op. 1228.—2. A tn. Huber Danube, co. Bacs, on a navigable canal, 5 m. from Lj. Verhas; with two churches, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 5653.

TAMASY a market tn. Hungary Thutler Danube, co. Tolna, 17 m. S.W. Simontornya, with a R. Catholic church, a castle, and a trade in wine. Pop. 305.

TAMATAM a group of three low coral-islands, N. Pacific, connected by reefs, with a lagoon inside, and well inhabited. lat. 7° 22' N., lon. 149° 36' E.

TAMATAVE, or **TAKATATVE**, a maritime tn. E. coast, Madagascar, lat. 18° 10' S., lon. 49° 28' 30' E. (n.). The harbour is approached by narrow channels formed by coral reefs and the town consists of about 80 habitable dwellings, surrounded by palm-trees. Pop. about 2000.

TAMALIPALIS [formerly **NEW SANDWICH**] a dep. Mexican Confederation, founded by Texas, from which it is separated by the Rio-Grande-de-Norte. N.W. dep. Coahuila, N. Nuevo-Léon and San-Luis-Potosí, S. San-Luis-Potosí and Vera-Cruz and E. the Gulf of Mexico, greatest length, N.W. to S.E.E., 400 m., medium breadth about 130 m. area, 30,334 sq. m. The coast is low and fringed with lagoons varying from 20 to 16 m. in width, and separated from the sea by belts of sand, and the mouths of almost all the rivers are so encumbered with bars, as to make their navigation difficult and dangerous.

In the N. part of the state the flatness of the coast is continued to some distance inland and thence rises into elevated though still comparatively level plains. To the S. the surface becomes finely diversified by mountains, hills, and valleys. The most remarkable mountains are the serras of Maricao, Xerco, and Corral, and the serras of Palma and Carco. Many fine valleys extend in the intervals between the mountains. The most important streams are the Rio-del-Norte or Grande, already mentioned, the Fernando or Tigra which besides reaching the coast, also communicates by a branch with the lagoons Madre the Barbon, which falls into the N. of the same lagoon, the Santander, and the Tampoco, which forms the chief boundary between the state and the S. of San-Luis-Potosí. The climate of the interior is temperate and healthy, but on the coast, especially in the hot season is almost pestiferous. The soil is generally fertile and the vegetable products include most of the most esteemed grains, woods, fruits, and flowers, both of the temperate and the torrid zones. Cattle in vast numbers—horses, mules, sheep, and goats, to a less extent—are reared on the pastures and a considerable trade, both in them and in other articles, is carried on chiefly with the states of San-Luis-Potosí, Zacatecas, and Querétaro. The foreign trade is carried on chiefly at the ports of Tampoco-de-Tamulipas and Matamoros and includes in its imports large quantities of manufactures both from Europe and the N. American Union. Its capital is Victoria. Pop. (1856), 100,064.

TAMBACH a tn. Saxa-Coburg, princip. and 9 m. S.E.W. Gotha, with a church, manufactures of iron, tin and glass ware, and several mills. Pop. 1351.

TAMBLAN ISLANDS, an island group, Olden Sea, between Borneo and Singapore, they lie N.W. and S.E., and are moderately elevated. Great Tambelan, the largest in the group, is lat. 1° N., lon. 107° 35' E., on its W. side is a

good anchorage, and good shelter from west winds. A few goats, poultry, &c., may be had here; but natives very poor.

TAMBOV, a gov. Russia, bounded, N. by Nijni-Novgorod and Vladimir, W. Riazan and Tula, E. Orel and Voronez, and S. Saratov and Penza, lat. 51° 30' to 55° N.; lon. 38° 40' to 48° 50' E.; greatest length, N. to S. 870 m.; greatest breadth, 196 m., area, 19,938 sq. m. It forms an extensive plain occasionally broken by low hills. In the S. it assumes the appearance of a steppe, and is so thinly wooded, that large tracts are absolutely without a tree. In the N. the surface consists generally of a light unfertile sand, contains numerous marshes, and has several extensive forests, yielding good ship-timber. The government is well watered, and is nearly equally divided between the banks of the Volga and the Don. The former receives the drainage of the N. portion chiefly by the Moksha, and its affluents the Tura and the Vid; the latter receives the drainage of the S. portion, directly in the W. and indirectly in the E. by its principal affluent the Verca. About one-half of the whole surface is arable, one-fourth under permanent meadows and pastures, and one-fifth in wood. The corn raised leaves a large surplus for export. After corn, the principal crop is hemp, which is grown very extensively and of excellent quality. On the meadows and pastures vast numbers of excellent horses, cattle, and sheep are reared. The last are particularly attended to; and the Spanish and Italian varieties are common throughout the government. The only mineral of any consequence is iron, which supplies several blast-furnaces. The staple manufactures are woollen and linen cloth. After these, the most important is soap. The trade, greatly facilitated by the Tura and the Moksha, is important, and consists in corn, cattle, honey, soap, butter, cheese, wool, hemp and iron. The government is divided into 12 circles, of which Tambov is the capital. Pop. (1860), 1,785,000.

TAMBOV a tn. Russia, cap. above gov., 1400 m. lat. at the confluence of the Shadma, 233 m. S.E. Moscow. It is an ancient place, surrounded by a dilapidated rampart, and is built chiefly of wood. It contains 18 churches, of which seven are of stone, a monastery with wooden towers, a gymnasium, military school, university, and infirmary, is the residence of a governor, the seat of a bishop, and the seat of several important courts and public offices and has manufactures of woollens and silicoths, an alum-works, a considerable trade with Moscow and St. Petersburg in tallow, leather, wool and provisions. Pop. (1851) 19,411.

TAMBE [see **Tamara**], a river Spain rises in Gallizia on the W. slope of the Sierra which separates provs. Lago and Corvera, flows S. E. W. and falls into the Atlantic a little below Oporto, in the bay of that name. Total course, 60 m.

TAME two rivers, England.—1. Coe Stafford and Warwick rises near Watnall, flows E. and N. and after a course of 38 m., falls into the Trent 7 m. N. Tamworth.—2. (or **Thame**), Coe Bucks and Oxford after a S.W. course of 40 m., falls into the Isis below Dorchester giving to the former the name of **Thames**.

TAME, a market tn. England. See **THAMES**.
TAMEGA, a river which rises in Spain, Galicia; flows S.W. S.W., enters Portugal and traverses the N.W. part of prov. Trás-os-Montes, and joins r. bank Douro about 35 m. E. Oporto, total course, 100 m., of which about 35 m. are in Spain and 64 m. in Portugal.

TAMERTON FOXGROVE a vill and par. England, co. Devon, on a creek of the Tamar 5 m. N. by W. Plymouth. It contains a number of fine mansions, and has a church and a richly-endowed free school. Area of par. 6,150 ac. Pop. 1147.

TAMERTON (Nunton), par. Eng. Cornwall, 5261 ac. Pop. 516.

TAMIAGUA a small seaport in Mexican Confederation, dep. and 70 m. S.E. Tampico, E. side lake or lagoon of the same name, lat. 21° 16' N., lon. 97° 17' E. The houses are built of adobe, and in a straggling manner close to the lake. Some years since it was celebrated for its fishery which has now greatly declined. The town, being on low land, is very unhealthy.—The lake is about 55 m. long, by 20 m. broad, divided from the Laguna-de-Tampico by a neck of land, and on the E. from the Gulf of Mexico by a narrow strip of mudflats, 1 m. to 2 m. broad, covered mostly with low brush-wood, but in many places with lofty trees. The water of the lake is quite fresh and clear, and abounds in fish and alligators.

TAMIR, a river Central Asia, Mongolia, country of the Kaliks, flows E.N.E. and joins I. bank Orkhon, total course, 90 m.

TAMISE (Flemish, *Tamisa*; ana. *Tamase*) a. tn. and river, Spain, prov. B. Vizcaya, I. bank Scheldt, 22 m. N.E. Ghent; with a pretty church, chapel, commercial house, hospital, a fine theatre, several schools, and a mixed textile-manufacture of sailcloth, cotton goods, hats, pottery, tobacco, leather, chimney oil, mustard, soap, candles, cordage, and slugs; also breweries, distilleries, salt-refineries, a bleachfield, and dye-works with a trade in corn, flax, linen, leather, &c. Pop. 7055.

TAMIAGHT three pers. Ireland:—1, Londonderry and Tyrone, 4865 ac. Pop. 2489.—2 (*Finglen*) Londonderry, 16,080 ac. P. 5647.—3 (*O'Crilly*), Londonderry, 23,713 ac. Pop. 63,021.

TAMINGTAR, a tn. Nepal between the Arun and Sorya; lat. 37° 18' N, lon. 85° 32' E. Pop. about 6000.

TAMMERFORS, or **TAMMERFORS**, a tn. Russia, Finland, circle and 44 m. N.W. Tavastehus, beautifully situated on a river of same name, which connects Lake Nijoki with Lake Pyhäjärvi. It is the principal centre of manufactures in Finland, having several dye-works, fulling-mills, a paper and a cotton-spinning mill, and a considerable foundry. Its annual fair held in February, is much frequented. Pop. (1841) 8066.—(*See Finland*, par. *Finland*, E. Circle).

TAMOOK one of the smaller Soloo Islands. lat. 6° 28' N, lon. 121° 56' E.

TAMPA, a bay Gulf of Mexico. *See BERTHO* (BAY).
TAMPAICO, or **SANTA ANA DE TAMAUCAPIA**, a seaport in Mexican Confederation dep. Tamaulipas, 128 m. S.E. Victoria, on the Panuco, which, 5 m. below, enters the Gulf of Mexico; lat. 21° 50' N, lon. 96° W. It is built on a rising slope of ground. The streets are wide, and are laid out at right angles to each other; and have a respectable appearance, something some very fine houses, both of brick and stone, many of them in the old Spanish style, with flat roofs. It has two churches, a tower built to commemorate the defeat of the Spanish invasion in 1838, a prison, a monument in honour of the president Santa Ana, a custom-house, two hospitals and a Protestant burying ground. It carries on a considerable trade with Great Britain and the U. States. The town being situated among marshes, large vessels cannot approach it. Its bar is dangerous, and its harbour is considered unsafe. Pop. about 7000.—THE LAKE OF TAMPAICO is a shallow lagoon at the N. extremity of dep. Vera-Cruz, 30 m. long, by 10 m. broad. It communicates N. with the united mouth of the Tula and Tampico rivers, and E. with the Lake of Tamaulipas. It is celebrated for its prawns, which are very large. Immense quantities of them are caught, and besides supplying the vicinity, a large quantity is salted and dried, and sent to the interior for sale.—THE RIVER TAMPAICO, after an E. course, enters the Gulf of Mexico near Tampico, its bar being in lat. 23° 15' N, lon. 97° 46' W. Total length, 200 m. (*See Mexico*).

TAMSWEG, a market in Upper Austria, circle and 69 m. S.E. Salzburg, at the confluence of the Tauern and Muir in the valley of Isère. It is well built, and has a church, a school, a burgher-hospital and several mills. Pop. 2380.

TAMWORTH, a bor. market in and par. England, co. Bedford and Warwick. The town, 22 m. N.E. Bedford at the confluence of the Tame and Avon is partly in both the above-named counties. It is a large and well built, and surrounded by rich and luxuriant meadows. It has a handsome town hall, situated in the market-place, a large and ancient church, places of worship for Wesleyans, Baptists, Independents, and R. Catholics, a free grammar-school, Mr. Robert Peel's school, national and infant schools, and numerous charities, including an almshouse, endowed by Thomas Guy founder of Guy's hospital, London, a library and reading-room. Tape and paper are manufactured here to some extent. Tanning, calico-printing and brewing are also carried on. Tamworth sends two members to Parliament. Area of par., 12,450 ac. Pop. 8655.

TANA ELV, a river, Europe, rises on the frontiers of Finland and Norway; flows N.E., forming part of the boundary between the Russian and the Norwegian territories, finally enters Norway, and flowing almost due N. falls into the Fenssørd, in the Arctic Ocean, after a course of about 160 m. It abounds with salmon.

TANAGA, one of the Aleutian isls., lat. 51° 56' N, lon. 178° 10' W (a); about 83 m. long E. to W., and 4 m. broad. At its S.W. point is a volcano, and close by, a bay, about a m. broad, and 8 m. long. Water is abundant.

TANAH, a tn. Lower Egypt, near the centre of the delta of the Nile, celebrated for its festivals, held twice a-year, in honour of a famous Moslem saint called Sayid Ahmed al-Bedawee, who is buried in it.

TANAH FENIR, a tn. lat. Sumatra, state and 30 m. from Jambi. The curious water dragon a blood-henace, and re. tana. Pop. 4000.

TANAKEKE, a small tel. Java Sea, 17 m. off S.W. extremity of Celebes lat. 5° 38' S, lon. 119° 17' E (a); about 13 m. in circumference, surrounded by a cluster of small islets.

TANANARIVO, a tn. Madagascar cap. of Ankova and of all Madagascar, situated at the centre of the island, lat. 18° 56' S, lon. 47° E. 4000 ft. above sea-level. Pop. about 35,000.

TANARO (Latin, *Tanarus*) a river, Savoy, rises in Mount Tignes, near the pass of that name, in the Maritime Alps. Flows easterly to N.E. joins Arta, Aiti, and Alessandria, and about 10 m. below, joins R. bank Po. Total course 160 m., of which 45 m. commencing at Aiti, are navigable at least by barges. Its principal affluents are Belbo, Bormida, Elero, Poio Stura, Borja, and Verca.

TANCOB, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, 10 m. S.E. Thamar, on bank Tagus; with an hospital and almshouse. Pop. 530.

TANDAH, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal; lat. 24° 49' N, lon. 85° 15' E. surrounded by swamps and stagnant water, and consequently unhealthy.

TANDERAGEE, a tn. Ireland, co. and 10 m. W. by 8 Armagh strikingly situated on an eminence. It has as established church two Wesleyan Methodist chapels, and a Presbyterian meeting-house several schools, and considerable manufactures of linen, but the chief employment is agricultural. Pop. 1409.

TANIK, a vil. Punjab on the Chenab, princely Lahul lat. 32° 33' N, lon. 77° 3' E. about 6000 ft. above sea-level.

TANDRIDG, par. Eng. Surrey 8944 ac. Pop. 694.

TANEGA Soma an isl. Japan S. Kiuasu from which it is separated by the Strait of Van Diemen, length 80 m. average breadth, about 15 m. It is high and mountainous, but well cultivated.

TANEY, par. Ire. Dublin 4568 ac. 3 op. 8029.

TANFIELD, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. Durham on a height above the Howghwell 7 m. S.W. Gateshead. It is irregularly built; and has a chapel, two parsonage, and extensive collieries. Pop. 3490.

TANFIELD (Warr), par. Eng. York 3129 ac. P. 636.

TANGFRMUND, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony gov. and 32 m. N.E. Magdeburg, I. bank Elbe, at the confluence of the Tanger. It has several public offices, a church, and two hospitals. Manufactures of woollen cloth, shot, and slaves several oil-mills, some shipping, and a trade in corn and cattle. The first mayor of Brandenburg resided here. Pop. 4216.

TANGIAR, or **TANORA** (ana. *Tanora*, or *Tanora*) a seaport in Morocco, near the W. entrance of the Strait of Gibraltar S.E. of Cape Spartel lat. (point of home) 35° 47' 13' N, lon. 6° 49' 50' W (a). It stands on a height near a spacious bay, and rising in the form of an amphitheatre presents a very striking appearance when approached from the sea. It is surrounded by walls, and defended by a castle and several forts, but with exception of the main street, which traverses it E. to W. and is tolerably well built, it consists of wretched houses, huddled together in narrow dirty lanes. The only exception to the general wretchedness of the buildings are furnished by the residences of the European consuls, and those of a few wealthy merchants. The principal buildings are the castle, or *alcazar*, occupying a commanding height, but in a very dilapidated state several mosques, one of which is handsome several Jewish synagogues, and a R. Catholic church. The harbour which was once capacious, and protected by a mole, is excellently situated, and was formerly very much frequented by vessels from almost all the maritime countries of Europe, but now has allowed it to fall into complete disrepair, and it is now both inconvenient and difficult of access. The trade, now chiefly confined to Gibraltar, and a few places on the Spanish coast, is very limited; the internal traffic is chiefly with Tizena and Fez.

Tangier is said to have been founded by the Carthaginians, from whom it passed to the Romans, and afterwards successively to the Goths and Arabs. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1471 and ceded by them, in 1662, to the British, who erected a mole which gave protection to the largest

8900 sq. m. This is one of the most valuable parts of British India, and the granary of the Madras territories. Most part of the surface, forming the delta of the Coleroon and Cavery rivers, is a low, level and highly cultivated plain, intersected by numerous rivers, and covered by rice-ground with coconut groves interspersed.

South of this tract the country is more elevated and undulating. Dry grass, some cotton, and coarse tobacco are here produced. Pulses, garden-plants, fruits, coriander, cummin, lin, dago, &c., are raised. Iron, wax, nitre glass, &c. are received from the adjacent districts. Silks, muslins, and cottons are woven at Tanjore, Combackoon, and Negapatam ship-building and rope-making are carried on in the last-named place. Copper tunnels and oils are made elsewhere. The district is noted for good roads, productive salt-pans exist near Point Calymere. It is assessed under the village system. Hindoo institutions prevail here in great perfection; and the architecture of the pagodas is very uniform throughout Tanjore. This district became a British possession in 1799. Pop 1,138,739.

TANJORE, a city, Hindoostan, presid. Madras, cap. above said, in a fertile plain, about 45 m. from the sea, and 170 m. S. by W. Madras lat. 10° 45' N. lon 79° 12' E.

This fortified town, about 4 m. in extent, contains the palace of the rajah, numerous pagodas, and irregular streets. Out side of it are other quarters, an English church, the British residency and a remarkable pagoda, with a tower 200 ft. in height, and a sculptured bull, which is one of the triumphs



TANGIER, from the Field of Marston.—From Taylor, Voyages, 1780, p. 100.

vessels and kept possession of it for 22 years. It declined rapidly on falling into the hands of the Moors. Pop estimated at 10,000.

TANGIER ISLANDS a small group U States, Virginia, in Chesapeake Bay N. part of mouth of Potomack Bay. TANGIRAHAD a river U States, rises in Mississippi flows S. into Louisiana, then S. by E. to Lake Pontchartrain, 16 m. W. S. W. Madisonville, total course about 80 m.

TANGI EY per Eng. Islands 1561 sq. Pop. 278

TANGIERE, per Eng. Seas 774 sq. Pop. 221

TANGNOU a mountain-range Chinese Empire, halts country lying nearly along the parallel of 50° N. and between lon 90° and 100° E. It commences on the frontier of Siberia, where it detaches itself from the Altai stretches in a S. S. E. direction and separates the basins of the Yenisei from the streams that flow to the great central plateau of Asia.

TANINGE, TANNING, or TANNINGSS, a. in France, dep. Haute Savoie, prov. Faucigny, 9 m. E. N. E. Honnaville at the foot of a lofty rock, commanding a beautiful view. It has a court of justice, a school established in the buildings of an old convent, manufacturers of silk, leather and rural implements, silversmiths, extensively worked for exportation, and a seam of lignite. Pop. 820

TANIS, or SAN, a. in Lower Egypt, on a branch of the Nile, 10 m. above its mouth in Lake Menzalah. It is now scarcely a village of huts, but its ancient importance is attested by the height and magnitude of its mounds, which extend 1 m. N. to S. and nearly 3 m. E. to W. The most celebrated of the ruins are those of the temple, which stood in an enclosure about 1500 ft. long, by 1250 ft. broad. They consist of fragments of walls, columns, and fallen obelisks. The last, to the number of 10, all of the time of Memnon the Great, are composed of granite, and when erect, must have varied from 50 ft. to 60 ft. in height. These in the Zone of Scripture and in its field or plain, now a barren waste, were performed the miracles which compelled Pharaoh to let the children of Israel go.

TANJORE, a dist. Hindoostan, presid. Madras, extending along the E. to Cochin and south; lat. 9° 50' to 11° 25' N. lon. 78° 45' to 79° 55' E. bounded N. by the dist. of S. Arcot, and W. by those of Trichinopoly and Madras, area,



THE GREAT PAGODA TANJORE.—From Maclure's View in India.

of Hindoo art. In the rajah's palace is a group by Flaxman. The best residences at Tanjore are substantially built of brick and lime and often tastefully decorated; the inferior dwellings, and those in the adjacent villages, are of mud and tiled or plastered. Many of the inhabitants are weavers. Tanjore is connected by good roads with the chief towns of its district, and with Trichinopoly. It was besieged and taken by the British in 1778. Pop. 60,000.—(Rep. on the Topography and Statistics of the Madras S. Dist. Trigon. Survey, &c., Madras Asiatic Soc.)

TANKARDSTOWN, two part. Irek. —1, Kildare and Queen's co. —2, Limerick; 1710 ac. P. 544.

TANKERSLEY, per Eng. York, 6404 ac. P. 1928

TANN, a. in Bavaria, Lower Franconia, r. bank Ulzen, here crossed by a bridge, 32 m. N. by E. Witzburg. It is surrounded by walls, contains a Protestant church, three schools, and a posthouse, and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth; oil, wax, and other mills and a trade in fruit. Pop. 1263.

TANNA, a. in Germany, Rhenus-Schlesia, on the Western, S. S. E. Schlein, with a shore. Pop. 1487

TANNA and, S. Pacific, New Hebrides lat. 19° 50' 54" S, lon. 169° 45' E (p. 1). It consists chiefly of a high range of mountains, with an active volcano. Excepting the latter, the whole island is well wooded and contains abundance of fine coconuts, yams, taro, sugar-cane, and wild figs. The natives use a stout reed, and were cannibals, but now have several missionary teachers resident among them.

TANNA is in Hindooism, on the E. shore of Isl. Salaseta, 30 m. N.N.E. Bombay. It is a neat and flourishing place, defended by a small but regular fortress, and containing a considerable contingent of British troops. It is inhabited chiefly by Hindoes, and the descendants of Portuguese, who, both in habits and colour greatly resemble Hindoes.

TANNADICE, par. Scot. Forfar; 88,000 ac. P. 1517
TANNINGTON, par. Eng. Suffolk 1602 ac. P. 248
TANBOR, par. Eng. Northampton 2050 ac. P. 256.

TANTALEM, a large Isl. Gulf of Bham, about 1 m. from the coast of Lower Siam, v. extremely Pointe Lager lat. 8° 50' N. lon. 100° 50' E. It is 80 m. long and 18 m. broad at the widest part, average breadth about 12 m.

TANWORTH, a vil. and par. England, co. Warwick, near the canal from Birmingham to Stratford, 4 m. N.W. Arden with a church, independent chapel two endowed schools, and manufacture of wick yarn. Area, 9400 ac. Pop. 1899.

TARMINA (anc. *Tauromenos*) a in Sicily prov. and 30 m. S. by W. Messina, on one of the summits of Mount Taurus. It is a place of some strength but though formerly an important town, has now a dull, deserted look. It contains several churches, particularly that of San Francesco, partly composed of an ancient Greek temple, and said to be the first church erected in Sicily. A Dominican convent, and old Baroque castle. Among earlier antiquities are a theatre, a necropolis, aqueduct, and supposed temple of Apollo. Some trade is carried on in wine and hemp, which are shipped at a small port in the adjoining bay. Pop. 4000.

TAOS, a in Upper Texas, 60 m. N. Santa Fe lat. 37° 3' N. lon. 105° 40' W.

TAUUM, or **TOAK**, a Turkish Kurdistan 80 m. S. Kerkuk, on an affluent of the Tigris.

TAPAGUE or **TAPAGUE** a vil. and par. Brazil about 10 m. N. of Bahia, on a peninsula in the Bay of All Saints with two churches, and a summer-residence of the archbishops of Brazil and extensive building-docks.

TAPAJOS, a river, Brazil, formed by the confluence of the Arinos and Jurunas, on the N. frontiers of prov. Mato Grosso; lat. 9° 30' S. The united stream, taking the name of Tapajos, enters prov. Para, flows N.E. at first in a narrow stream hemmed in by mountains, but afterwards in a broad and deep channel, receives the Preto and several important tributaries almost all on the right, and finally at Santarem joins r. bank Amazon, of which it is one of the main tributaries. Its navigation is impeded only by two cataracts, and though it is not so deep as the Madeira, it contains much fewer obstructions, and furnishes both a shorter and an easier channel for the traffic of the towns of Mato Grosso and Galaba.

TAPANILUACANGA, a vil. Brazil, prov. Minas-Gerais, 20 m. S.W. Minas Novas, in a basin enclosed by verdant and wooded hills. It was a place of some importance while the mines were productive, but has since greatly decayed. It has a church, and about 100 white-washed houses covered with tiles. The inhabitants practice the ordinary handicrafts and are cabinet-makers, carpenters, masons, &c., but the employment being very limited, they live in very penurious circumstances, while they despise agriculture, and consequently leave the fertile land around them almost uncultivated.

TAPPE, a vil. Hungary, Thither Thes, co. Comrad, on the Theiss, 3 m. from Segesdig with a church, and an extensive trade in raw wool. Pop. 1879.

TAPENTANA, one of the Sooolo Ids., S. Basilien lat. 6° 14' N. lon. 123° 5' E. (p. 1), with a regular peaked high mountain on the W. part, and lowland stretching out to the E.

TAFERA, a vil. Brazil, prov. Minas-Gerais, in an extensive valley where there was once a mine of gold, now exhausted, 23 m. S.W. Serro. It has a church, and manufactures cotton-cloth, contemporaries with a red and blue strip, towels and napkins, which are exported to Rio-de-Janeiro, and also hats of cotton in imitation of felt.

TAPIAU, a on Prussia, prov. R. Prussia, gov. and 18 m. E. S. E. Königsberg r. bank Prigeli, with a coast of justice a church, castle, and houses of correction, manufacture of carpets and hosiery, and some general trade. Pop. 2328.

TAPISI, or **TAYCHU**, a river, S. America, rises in the N.E. of Peru flows N.W. expanding into a lake of same name, enters Ecuador and after a course of above 300 m., joins r. bank Pato or Loxley.

TAPLOW par. Eng. Bucks 1900 ac. Pop. 704

TAPOLOSAHY two places, Hungary — 1 (Kis- or Kis-) A market in Hither Transylvania, co. Bara, 6 m. W. Königsberg, with a handsome church, elegant shuteen and manufacture of woollen cloth. Pop. 1051 — 2 (Nagy- or Gross-) A market in co. and 18 m. N. N.E. Neutra, with a church a ruinous castle, and large horse and cattle fairs. Pop. 2475.

TAPOOL, a small Isl. Sooolo Archipelago, S.W. of Isl. Sooolo lat. 5° 40' N. lon. 120° 50' E. It abounds in small cattle, goats, and yams, and has plenty of fresh water.

TAPPANGLY BAY in Sumatra, S.W. coast lat. 1° 45' 48" N. lon. 96° 45' E. (p. 1), an extensive harbour, or rather series of coves and harbours, formed by the different islands in it, where ships may lie sheltered from all winds. There is a village of the same name at the head of the bay.

TAPPANTOWN, a vil. U. States, New York, 120 m. S. Albany, with two churches and a few stores. Major André was executed here on a spy Oct. 2, 1780.

TAPTEL **TUPIT** or **TAPIT** a river, Hindooism rises in prov. Gundwana flows first W. S.W. passing Boorbanpoor then nearly due W. across prov. Candahar and Gulerak, and after a course of about 400 m. falls by several mouths, into the Gulf of Cambya 30 m. below Sora, and 30 m. S. of the mouth of the Nerbada. The principal effluents of the Tapite are the Poorra, Ghien and Pannara, which all join it on the left.

TAQUARI, two rivers, Brazil — 1 (or *Tacuary*) Rises in prov. Mato-Grosso flows N.W. then S.W. and receives numerous streams and finally joins r. bank Paraguay lat. 19° 18' S. total course, above 300 m. It abounds with fish and in some places is interspersed with islands. About 120 m. from its mouth a cataract impedes the navigation. — 2 (or *Taquary*) Rises in prov. São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, in the Serra-Geral lat. 18° S. flows S., and after a course of about 140 m. joins r. bank Jacuhy. It is navigated by small craft for about 80 m.

TAR, a river U. States, N. Carolina, flowing S.E. by E. and entering Pamlico Sound by a wide estuary, after a course of about 180 m. near Washington.

TARA — 1 A town, Ubersa, gov. and 280 m. E. S. E. Tobolsk, cap. circle, on a considerable height near the confluence of the Agacha with the Irtysh here crossed by a bridge. It is surrounded by an earthen rampart, and defended by a fort and has five churches, a mosque, manufactures of ordinary and morocco leather hats, and velvet a fishery, and several annual fairs. An active trade is carried on with Bokhara and China. Pop. (1842) 5086 — 2 A river Siberia, rises in the Barabinsk steppes gov. Tomsk flows W. S.W. into gov. Tobolsk, then N.W. and joins r. bank Irtysh near the town of same name, after a course of about 160 m.

TARA, par. Ind. Month 1824 ac. Pop. 422

TARADELL (San Geronimo), a in and com. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and about 35 m. from Barcelona. It has a public square adorned with a fountain, a church, courtyards, and school manufactures of bombazine and corduroy and some trade in these articles, and in agricultural produce. P. 178.

TARAKAI or **GIAP** or **TARTAK**, an arm of the Sea of Japan, which extends N. between Manchuria and the Isl. of Tarakai, having a length of about 400 m., with a breadth of 160 m. At the N. extremity where it becomes extremely shallow it communicates with the Gulf of Nagasaki, or estuary of the Amur.

TARAKAI, **KARATO**, or **RAKHANRA**, a large Isl. extending along the E. coast of Manchuria, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Tartary, the N. part tributary to China, the S. to Japan. Some have alleged it to be a peninsula, connected by a belt of sand with the coast of Asia, about 170 m. from the N. extremity. It is about 600 m. long and 25 m. to 120 m. broad lat. 40° to 54° 30' N. lon. 123° to 126° E. area, about 50,000 sq. m. The end of the land is separated from the Japanese island of Yezo by the Strait

of La Pagona and at its extremity is indented by a large bay, extending 50 m. from S. to N. called the Bay of Aniva. Two ranges of mountains commence respectively at capes Chillon and Aniva, the two most S. points of the island, stretching N.W. and N.E., and meeting at Barrial peak lat. 47° 33' N., lon 141° 40' E. The mountains on the W. side slope suddenly, and approach very near to the water's edge, leaving however in most cases a level strip, which is generally covered with lofty trees. The opposite shore, on the contrary is very low and sandy. N. of this mountainous region is a level tract of sandy and swampy ground, but the west N. division is hilly and fertile. The climate appears to be colder than that of most other places under the same latitude, and the island is entirely covered all the year round with fogs of astonishing density. Fir, oak, birch, and maple abound in the forests, and large quantities of timber are exported to Japan for building purposes. Gooseberries, raspberries, and strawberries are the principal fruits. Salmon and herrings are very plentiful, they are cured and prepared for the foreign market. Whales are found in great numbers along the E. coast, and in the Straits of La Pagona, and seals will be huddled in largely exported. Bears and martens are the only wild animals mentioned. The inhabitants are Ainu, of the same race as those which inhabit the island Yezo and are 5 ft. to 5 ft. 6 in. high. Their only manufacture is a kind of cloth, made from willow bark. Other articles of clothing being procured from Japan and Manchuria. Their food consists mainly of fish and roots, especially garlic and the root of a kind of lily.

TARAKLI, or **TEKELI**, a tn. Asiatic Turkey. Anatolia, on a stream of same name, 100 m. S.E. Constantinople. It consists of about 400 houses, and appears to be a wealthy place with manufactures of articles in bone and wood, dyewoaks, and a trade in wine and silk, exclusively produced in the vicinity. Taraki is supposed to be the ancient Hierapolis.

TARABCON a to Spain. New Castle, prov. Orense, 45 m. S.E. Madrid. It contains a palace, erected by the Duke of Rivas, which may vie with the best at Madrid. Two schools, several fountains, four hermitages, and a fine parish church, and has numerous oil-mills, manufactures of flax and plain cloth, and a trade in wine. P. (approximate), 4575.

TARABAT, or **TARABAT**, an isl. Scotland, so. Inverness, one of the Outer Hebrides, 2 m. off W. coast, Harris, and at the entrance to West Loch Turbert. It is of irregular form, high rocky and conspicuous, with hardly any soil about 4 m. long, and 2 m. broad at the widest part. Inhabitants engaged in fishing and sheep-rearing.

TARANTA, a vil. Naples, prov. Avellino-Citra, S.E. W. Lucania near bank Avenio with two churches. P. 1190.

TARANTALOE, or **TARANTARA** a div. France dep. Savoie bounded N. by Faussey, N.W. by Upper Savoy, W. by S. Maurienne, and E. by Piedmont. Length E. to W. about 39 m. mean breadth about 21 m. area 839 sq. m. Its surface is very mountainous throughout, being covered on the E. by the Cottian Alps, which here present the lofty summits of Mont Iserein and Little St. Bernard. The principal stream is the Isère. The rugged nature of the ground visits is generally for regular agriculture, though there are some fertile valleys in which a good deal of corn is grown, but the chief dependence is on the pastures, which rear great numbers of sheep and cattle. The minerals also are of considerable value. Pop. (1852) 45,841.

TARANTASCA a vil. and com. Italy. Piedmont, div. and 4 m. N. Com. near bank Grana, with a church, three convents, a townhouse, school, and charitable endowment. Pop. 1869.

TARANTO [anc. *Tarentum*], a tn. Naples, prov. Otranto, and at the N. extremity of the gulf of same name, 65 m. S.E. Matera. It stands on a lofty and narrow, defended by a citadel, is the seat of an archbishop, and has a harbour, once deep and spacious, but now very much silted up. It is well built, and contains many handsome private mansions and public edifices. Among the latter are a cathedral, and several other churches, 10 monasteries, one of which is particularly handsome; five hospitals, a diocesan seminary, a very large orphan and foundling, and two other hospitals. The manufactures include linen, cotton, velvet, muslin and gloves of the finest of the *Trame* variety,

of which great numbers are taken in the gulf. The scarlet dye of Taranto, long famous, still enjoys some repute. The trade is of little importance. Taranto was at one time a large and powerful city, which had 14 neighbouring towns subject to it, could furnish an army of 8000 cavalry, and 3000 foot-soldiers, and recovered the Adriatic with its fleets. It was taken by Fabius Maximus, during the second Punic war, and given up to pillage. The destruction was afterwards completed by the Saracens, and hence there are few remains of ancient buildings. Pop. 16,000.

TARABTO (anc. *Tarus*), a gulf formed in the S.E. extremity of the Italian peninsula, by the Ionian Sea. Its entrance, formed in the S.W. by Point Alife, and in the N.E. by Cape Santa Maria de Lavea, is about 70 m. wide, and the gulf is nearly 80 m. deep. It receives, among other streams the *Rumanti*, *Arce*, *Sarno*, and *Casale*.

TARAPACA, a tn. Peru, cap. prov. of same name, on a mountain-terrace, about 12 m. above its mouth in the Pacific lat. 19° 55' S. lon 69° 35' W. It consists of houses of adobe and seldom more than one story high. Further up the ravine of the terrace, are the Indian settlements of Pachico, Laocoma, and Puchucura, near the last of which are old gold, silver, and lead mines of the Spaniards. The province, lat. 19° to 21° 30' S. lon. 68° 15' to 70° 22' W. is bounded, N. by prov. Arica, W. the Pacific, S. the desert of Atacama, and E. Bolivia; greatest length, N. to S., 150 m. breadth 180 m. The coast is arid and bold mountains of porphyry often rising abruptly from the sea, from 3000 ft. to 6000 ft. This maritime tract, about 80 m. wide, is very rugged, and owing to the prevalence of sand and salt, is in general almost destitute of vegetation. Behind it is the puna or great plain of Tamaracqui, which has an average height of about 5000 ft. and stretches through the whole length of the province, with a breadth of 80 m. The plain reaches the base of the Andes, which have here several very lofty summits, including that of the *Lirima* or *Chimura*, supposed to be 24,000 ft. or 25,000 ft. high. Immediately beyond, terminating the province on the E. is an elevated undulating region with considerable depressions, some of them affording good pasture, and land on which some millet is raised and others covered by lakes containing fish. The province yields much large quantities of silver that it has been designated the *Potosi* of Peru. It also has rich copper-mines, from which the first cargo was sent to England in 1821 and immense deposits of nitrate of soda. It is divided into four *corazones*—Tarapaca, Pica, Sibaya, and Camilla. Pop. 11,000.

TARARU [anc. *Tarentum*], a tn. France, dep. Rhone, 30 m. N. Lyons. Its prosperity is of very recent date, and is owing to the successful introduction of the manufacture of fine muslins, of which from 8,000,000 to 4,000,000 pieces are annually produced in the town and surrounding country, employing about 50,000 persons. The other manufactures are silk goods and woollens. Pop. 8800.

TARABCON [anc. *Tarus*], a tn. France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone advantageously situated 1 hour Rhone opposite



THE CHURCH OF TARABCON.—Boulevard of the same name.

Boulevard, with which it communicates by a suspension-bridge, 50 m. N.W. Marseille. It is surrounded by walls, flanked

with towers, and entered by three gates. The streets are wide and regular, and most of them are lined with cascos. The principal buildings are the old castle, seated on a height overlooking the river; the church, a handsome Gothic structure of the 11th century; the church, a handsome Gothic structure of the 11th century; with a finely-embellished portal; the townhouse, courthouses, theatre, general hospital, and public library. The manufactures consist of woollen cloth, serge, silk goods, hampers and cotton cloth, vermicelli, soap starch and sordage. There are also bread-dustilleries, wax-candle ories, tanneries, brick-works, and building-yards for barges. The trade is in wine, brandy, oil hemp, wool, wood, coal, medicinal plants, lucerne-seed and madder. Pop. 9180

TARABP a vil. and par Switzerland, can. Grisons. Lower Engadine, r bank Inn, on a plateau about 4000 ft. above sea-level. 40 m E. by S. Col. It has an old castle still habitable, finely situated on a conical hill and has recently become a place of considerable resort, in consequence of the discovery of a mineral-spring, which has led to the erection of various hotels and lodging-houses. Tarabp is the only E. Catholic village in the Engadine. Pop. 400.

TARAWA, or **KORU** in French, Gilbert Archipelago, lat. 1° 39' N lon. 178° 5' E. It is 20 m. long, N W to S E, of coral formation with a lagoon partially wooded, and inhabited by natives in a very savage state.

TARAZONA [anc. *Tarazona*] an episcopal city, Spain, Aragon, prov and 67 m. W N W Saragossa, on the Quales, here crossed by several bridges. The city proper forms a kind of amphitheatre, its streets resembling an irregular star, the whole producing a fine effect. Tarazona has various schools of elementary and advanced education, a seminary, an academy, an hospital, a house of refuge, a theatre, and the very ancient episcopal palace, once the residence of the kings of Aragon. There are also four parish churches, several convents, hermitages, fountains and a beautiful park. The cathedral, founded about the 13th century is externally a tasteless medley of Byzantine and Gothic architecture, but the interior is very grand and imposing and although many successive ages have contributed to its embellishment, there is no incommensurable Tarazona formerly supplied a large proportion of the inhabitants of Spain with cloths and habes, now quite an insignificant branch of its industry. It still has manufactures of hampers shoes and of hats, 11 oil and 12 flour mills, and a tannery but the inhabitants are now chiefly engaged in agriculture and cattle-rearing. Here were celebrated, in 1170 the nuptials of Alonso VIII of Castile, with Leonora, daughter of Henry II of England. P 6418

TARAZONA, a tn. Spain, prov Albacete, 112 m. S. E. Madrid. It has a townhouse, prison, hospital, two schools, a parish church and a hermitage. Pop. agricultural 6557

TARBAKAT, a bur. Chinese Turkestan between Cobdo and the Kirghis steppe, and inhabited chiefly by emigrants from the latter. The chief town, called Taguchuk by the Kirghis, and Buzhing-chung by the Chinese, is situated in lat. 46° 5' N, lon. 82° 38' E; near the S. base of the Tarbagat Mountains, a lofty chain between the lakes Zassan and Halkak; N. and contains about 600 houses, half of which belong to the garrison. It is one of the most fortified towns under the control of the commandant at Kuldika, and a place of some trade with the Kirghis. There are about 2500 Manchou and Chinese troops stationed here, with two residents invested with high powers to superintend the trade and intercourse across the frontier. (Middle Kingdom)

TARBAT par Sect. Rouz; 6400 m. Pop. 2151

TARBENA, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov and about 86 m. N. E. Alicante, with a church, courthouses, primary school and the ruins of an old Moorish castle, manufactures of linen, several oil-mills, and a trade in corn, oil, and silk. P 1978

TARBERT a small town in Ireland, co. Kerry, 84 m. W by S. Limerick, at the head of an inlet of the Glenties, called Tarbert Bay. It possesses a neat church, a E. Catholic chapel, and a small Methodist meeting-house. The bay affords the best anchorage on the S. side of the county. Pop. 995

TARBERT (Tarbat), a small seaport tn. Scotland, co. Argyre, picturesquely situated on a very narrow isthmus, which joins the districts of Kintyre and Knapdale. It has an Established chapel, a Free church, and a good herring-fishery. Steamers from Glasgow ply regularly to Tarbert, where passengers and goods are taken across the isthmus, on

their way to Islay, &c.—(WATER TARBERT). A vil. about 1 m. from above, across the isthmus, with a good quay at the head of W Tarbert Loch, an arm of the sea, 10 m. long, by about 1 m. broad. Steamers ply regularly from W Tarbert to Islay.

TARBES [anc. *Castrum Augustoranum*], a tn. France, sup. dep. Hautes-Pyrenees, beautifully situated, 110 m. S. Bordeaux, in full view of the Pyrenees, 1 bank Adour, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It is a well-built cheerful-looking town; kept remarkably clean by means of canals supplied from the river; and possesses due promenades and three good squares. Its principal edifices are the cathedral a modern structure, erected on the site of the old castle of the counts of Bigorre, of which Tarbes was the capital, the church of St. John, the church of the Carmelites, with a remarkable spire, the prefecture occupying the old episcopal palace, the civil hospital, college, and barracks. The manufactures consist of leather and paper and the trade, which is important, includes, besides these articles, white wine iron, cattle and agricultural produce. Tarbes is the see of a bishop, the seat of a court of first resort and of commerce, and possesses a communal college, ducanary, seminary, and agricultural school. It is mentioned by Caesar under the name of Bigorra, and afterwards, under the Romans, became one of the principal cities of Aquitania. On the decline of the empire it was ravaged in succession by the Goths, Vandals, Alains, and Visigoths. It afterwards passed to the English monarchs as part of the dowry of Queen Eleanor and remained in their possession for 800 years. The Black Prince held his court at Tarbes. Pop. 11,838

TARBOLTON, a burgh of barony and par. Scotland, co. and 7 m. N. E. Ayr. The village covers a considerable space of ground, and contains many neat houses. It has a hand some Established, a Free, and a Unitarian church, a subscription library a savings bank, and two or three schools. Weaving in the various departments of cotton, woollen, linen &c. chiefly for Glasgow houses, constitutes the principal occupation of the inhabitants. Area of par. 12,500 ac. P 2894

TARCCAL a market to Hungary Hither Thelm, co. Zemplin, dist and 2 m. W Tokay in a remarkably fertile country. It has two churches, and a trade in the excellent Tokay wine, and in fruit, corn, and cattle. Pop. 1000

TARDEBIGG par Eng Worcester and Warwick 6994 ac. Pop. 6423

TARDENOIS, an ancient dist. France which depended on the Soudan and the gov. of Ile-de-France. It is now included in the S. part of department Aube. Lu-France-Tardenois was its capital

TARDES, a river France, dep. Creuse flows immediately N N E. into dep. Allier and about 7 m. above Montluçon joins 1 bank Cher, total course 40 m

TARDOIN, a river France, rises in S. of dep. Haute-Vienne, flows easterly W enters dep. Charente, turns N N W passing Rochefort-sur-mer and little below, is lost in the ground near Cognac total course, nearly 50 m.

TARHM, or **TAROUT** a tn. Persia, prov Laristan, 200 m. S. E. Shiraz. It is surrounded by a deep ditch, and lofty and battled walls, flanked with towers; has very narrow streets, three mosques, a caravanserai, an indifferently furnished bazaar and a considerable trade with Bender-Abas, to which it sends corn, in exchange for sugar coffee, and Indian produce. Pop. 3000

TARFF a small stream, Scotland, co. Perth, dist. of Athole, rises in the mountains which form the N. boundary of the county and flows E. to Glenmore, where it joins the Tilt

TARIFA a maritime to Spain prov Andalusia, and 53 m. N. W Cadix, W of the Strait of Gibraltar being 16 m. W by S. Point of Europa and 25 m. S. E. Cape Trafalgar, lat. 36° 8' N; lon. 5° 36' W and forming the most S. point of Spain. It has two large and six small squares, one of the former used as a vegetable market and irregular narrow, and the middle one several but clean streets, an hospital for the poor, a granary, several schools, two parish churches, several hermitages, and a very ancient Moorish castle, the residence of the Gennetas, now the abode of galley-slaves. The fortifications including Tarifa, which were built by the Moors, consist of 26 towers and the same number of curtains, forming an irregular quadrangle but the real strength of the place lies in the rocky island, 100 by 600 yards, which projects into the sea, and on which is a fortress and a light-house, 135 ft. high, visible for 50 m. It has manufactures of leather, vermicelli,

centurion; several four-mills, and a limited shipping trade. Tarja derives its name from *Tarf* (an Arabic word) which here was used by the Moors, the Moors, and, to reconvert, before the invasion from Africa. It afterwards became a frontier bay of great importance. Sancho IV took it in 1299. Alonso Perez de Guzman held it against the Moors in 1504. In 1540 it was again besieged by the Moors of Tunis and Granada, but after five weeks, the siege was raised by the king of Castile and Portugal, who defeated the Moors. In 1811 it was defended by Colonel (now Lord) Gough, with 1200 British and 600 Spaniards, against a French force of 10,000. The Duke of Wellington had disapproved of the success, because we had no right to expect that comparatively a small number would be able to hold Tarja, commanded as it is at short distances, and surrounded in every direction and unprotected with artillery and the walls scarcely cannon-proof. The enemy however retired with disgrace infinitely to the honour of the brave troops who defended Tarja. — (Dress, Feb. 1, 1812) p. 8118.

TARJA, a dep. Bolivia lat. 21° to 22° S. lon. 63 to 67° W. estimated area, 15,000 sq. m. drained by the Tarja and its tributaries. It chiefly consists of high mountains and fertile valleys, with extremely rich pastures, feeding vast numbers of cattle and sheep. The capital, Tarja, is on the bank of the stream of the same name, and not far from its source. It is small, but well built and contains 2000 inhabitants. — The river runs in the Mountains of Tacora, in the S. of Bolivia. Sows E.S.E., forms part of the boundary between Bolivia and La Plata, enters the latter, flows N., and joins the Yernoy, after a course of about 150 m.

TAREHAN (Cape), the most W. point of the Crimea. Black Sea lat. 45° 30' 45" N. lon. 32° 29' 45" E. (N.) There is a highness on the cape, exhibiting a bright fixed light, which in clear weather may be seen at a distance of 17 m.

TARNI, **TARNROD** or **TORNHAGALOVA**, a m. Transcarpathian district, prov. Dagestan, in a large and deep valley which opens outward towards the Caspian Sea, 71 m. S.E. of Kizlar. It stands among immense masses of rock, among which it runs partly in the form of an amphitheatre, and is commanded by a strong fort. The houses are built with flat roofs, and the streets are very irregular, but all the houses are well supplied with excellent water by means of aqueducts. A considerable trade is carried on with Persia, and the district around is well cultivated. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of silk worms. Pop. about 10,000.

TARLAND, a burgh of barony Scotland, co. and 39 m. W. Aberdeen. The houses are neatly built, and to each is attached a small portion of land, in the cultivation of which the inhabitants are partly employed. It has a neat plain Established church, a library and a savings bank. Close by the village is a large meal-mill.

TARLAND and **Muir**, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 6 m. by 4 m. Pop. 1197.

TARLTON par. Eng. Lancashire 5405 ac. P. 1945. **TARMA**, a m. Pers. cap. dep. Juma, 120 m. N.E. Lina. It is a favorite resort of travelers from different parts of the country, especially Lina. Its inhabitants are all agriculturists and mostly all the resident families emigrate during harvest-time to little farms in the vicinity. Pouches or loose cloaks are manufactured here, of great beauty and fineness. Pop. 6000.

TARN (anc. *Turnus*), a river France, rises on S. slope of Mount Lozère, near Florac, dep. Lozère, flows N.W. through dep. Aveyron and Tarn, passing Alby terms N.W. through Haute-Garonne into Tarn-et-Garonne, where it passes Montauban, and shortly after turning almost due W. passes Moissac, and joins r. bank Garonne about 8 m. below. Its principal affluents are, on the left, the Dordogne, Dourdon, Euse, and Agout; and on the right, the Tescou and Aveyron. Its whole course is 250 m., of which about 100 m., beginning at Alby, are navigable.

TARN a dep. France, bounded on the N and N.E. by dep. Aveyron N.E. Hernalt, S. Ande, S.W. Haute-Garonne, and N.W. Tarn et Garonne; lat. 43° 25' to 44° 15' N. lon. 1° 30' to 2° 55' E.; greatest length, E. to W., 52 m. average breadth, 60 m. area, 2185 sq. m. The surface is intersected by hills, which generally terminate in flat summits, on which, as well as their sides, cultivation is successfully carried on. Only a few of the hills are rocky and

barren, or so high as to be beyond the reach of the plough. Among the trees is the celebrated pike called the *Bois de Montauban*, 4500 ft. above the sea-level. Between the hills are several plains of considerable extent, on which, as well as the lower slopes, all the ordinary cereals are grown, in quantities more than sufficient to meet the home consumption. In some of the higher districts, hemp of excellent quality is raised, but there the principal crops are rye, oats, buckwheat, chestnuts, and walnuts. A considerable extent of the surface is devoted to the culture of the vine, the produce of which, to the extent of a half, is consumed on the spot, or converted into brandy, while the remainder is exported. The domestic animals are generally of good breed. The sheep yield good wool, which is mostly consumed by the manufacturers of the department. The horses are in much repute for light cavalry. The principal rivers are the Tarn, the Agout, the Aude, the Dordogne, the Vézère. The minerals include iron and coal, both of which are partially worked, and there is also a mine of manganese. Fine and common broad-cloth serge, casimere, flannel and other woollen stuffs, common and table linen, pique, hosiery, muslin, cotton cloths, hosiery, carpets, liquors, and confectionery are manufactured; there are cotton and silk mills, brass and distilleries, paper-mills, tanneries, dyerworks, and four glass-works. The trade is chiefly in corn, wine, fruit, dried prunes, honey, wax, indigo, pastel, cattle, iron, coal, and timber. Tarn is divided into four arrondissements—Alby (the capital), Castres, Gaillac and Lavaur; subdivided into 55 cantons, and 815 communes. Pop. (1855), 363,073.

TARN-ET-GARONNE, a dep. France, bounded N. by dep. Lot, E. Aveyron and Tarn, S. Haute-Garonne, and W. Gers and Lot et Garonne; lat. 43° 47' to 44° 33' N. lon. 0° 55' to 1° 55' E. It is nearly in the form of a triangle, with its vertex in the E. and its base in the W. greatest length, E. to W. 42 m. breadth, 28 m. area, 1405 sq. m. The surface is generally flat, but somewhat undulating and has a gradual slope to the W. It is occasionally broken by low hills or narrow valleys, and attains its greatest height in the S. and E. where there is a range of hills, in which several streams take their rise. The whole department belongs to the basin of the Garonne, which traverses it E. to N.W. and receives within it the accumulated waters of the Tarn and Aveyron, which are both navigable. There is very little land which can be re-cultivated. Absolutely waste. About two-thirds of the area are arable, one-eighth is in wood and one-tenth in vineyards. Much of the arable land lies along the banks of the river and consists of a rich alluvium, on which heavy crops of wheat, maize, hemp, and tobacco are grown. The best vine-districts lie between the Tarn and the Garonne, and much of the wine produced is of excellent quality. Rather more than one-third of the produce is consumed on the spot and the remainder is exported or converted into brandy. Fruit of all kinds abounds, and the mulberry is extensively cultivated for the rearing of silk-worms. The breeds of domestic animals are of an indifferent description, with exception of mules, which are reared with considerable care, are very numerous, and form a principal source of wealth to the inhabitants. Poultry also, particularly ducks, geese, and turkeys, are reared on a large scale. Game of all kinds is abundant, and the rivers are well supplied with excellent fish. The minerals include iron in considerable quantity, a little coal, and some marble. Building-stones are found in almost every district. The most important manufactures consist of common woollen cloth and serge, linen goods, silk hosiery, cutlery, quills, straw, leather, soap, paper, and earthenware. The trade is extensive in corn, four, wine, brandy, produce, oil, saffron, and some of the above articles of manufacture. The department is divided into three arrondissements—Montauban (the capital), Castel Sarrazin, and Moissac; subdivided into 74 cantons, and 123 communes. Pop. (1855), 327,553.

TARNOGROD, a m. Russian Poland, 62 m. S. Lublin, with some general trade. Pop. 1750.

TARNOPOL, a m. Austrian Galicia, cap. circle, L. bank Sereth, 70 m. E.S.E. Lemberg. It contains a Russian Catholic and a Greek Catholic church, a castle, Jesuit college, a philosophical theological institution, gymnasium of boys, school for the orphans, and several other schools, and has numerous factories, but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. (1848), 16,988.

TARNOW a tn. Austrian Galicia, esp. circle, on a hange above bank Rhine, have created by a covered wooden bridge, 40 m. S.E.E. Grosse. It is the far the most vast well built, is the seat of a bishop, has courts and offices for the circle, a hospital, cathedral, Franciscan monastery, gymnasium, synagogue, high school, and infirmary, and manufacturers of linen, articles in tawny, and leather. Pop. 16,148.

TARNOWITZ, or **TARNOWITZ** GIZA, a tn. Prussia prov. Silesia, and 40 m. S.E.E. Oppeln with a court of justice, a printing directory for Upper Silesia, and other public offices, a Protestant and a Catholic church, a synagogue, townhouse, two schools, hospital, and a trade in horses and cattle. Near it are extensive smelting establishments, and valuable mines of silver, lead, zinc, and iron. Pop. 28,022.

TARO, a river, Italy, rises in N slope of the Apennines, in the Sardian States, div. Genoa. Flows first S.E., then entering Parma, flows circuitously N.N.E., passes Borgotaro, and joins I. bank Po at Tortoise, about 13 m. N.W. Parma; total course, 75 m. Its principal affluents are the Ema and the Sticco.

TAROUCA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Baixo-Alentejo, 7 m. S. Lamego, on a small stream of same name. P. 1693.

TAROUN a tn. Persia. See TARKAN.

TARPURLEY, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 19 m. S.E.E. Chester. It has a neat appearance, an ancient church of red sandstone, a place of worship for Wesleyans, and an endowed school. Area of par., 955 ac. Pop. 3,622.

TARRAGONA, a prov. Spain, Catalonia, bounded N. by prov. Lerida, E. Barcelona. S. the Mediterranean Sea, along which it stretches about 90 m., between the rivers Cenia and Foix, and W. by prov. Tarragona, Castellon-de-la-Plana, and Sagunto. Area, 1,865 sq. m. Like the rest of Catalonia, it is in general mountainous, the principal range being that of Prades, whose numerous offshoots run out at the coast, leaving between them extensive and fertile plains, such as that of Tortosa. The hills abound with forests of pine and oak the most extensive of which is that of Poblet, about 25 m. in circumference, and there is also abundant pasture for cattle. The cultivation of the vine holds an important place in this province, and its wines have obtained considerable reputations in foreign countries as well as in Spain. It also yields grain, vegetables, alfalfa, almonds, oil, silk, hemp, soda, barilla, timber and firewood, and possesses mines of lead, copper, silver, and manganese, as well as quarries of limestone and white sandstone. Its principal rivers are the Foix, Goya, Francoli, Ebro, Cenia, and Algars. Manufacturing industry is here in a state of active progress, almost every place of any importance exhibiting a spirit of enterprise, such as Ebro, Valls, Vendrell, La Riba, Tortosa, Amposta, Sta. Coloma de Queralt, and many others, which are full of manufactories of all kinds of silk, woollen, velvet, and cotton fabrics, handkerchiefs, ribbons, paper, leather, liquorice, cork, cordage, soap, oil, machinery, and above all, brandy. Its commerce consists chiefly in the exportation of the above products of industry as well as of the wines of Priorato, the plain of Tarragona and Vendrell, and the importation of grain, cotton, &c. Education is in a state of disgraceful neglect, considering the general prosperity of the province. Pop. 290,000.

TARRAGONA a city Spain, Catalonia, esp. above prov., 378 m. N.E. Madrid. 1. bank Francoli, on a hill from 500 ft. to 600 ft. above sea-level, on the shore of the Mediterranean. lat. 41° 9' N., lon. 1° 20' E. Portion of the primitive walls, the erection of which is attributed to the Celts, together with several ruins of the same colossal masonry still remain on the summit of the hill, the former serving as a foundation to the magnificent wall built by the Romans, which, frequently repaired, still constitutes a great part of the present circuit of fortifications. The city is divided into the high and the low town, the latter being modern, and built near the harbour. In general the streets of the former are irregular, some of them very narrow, and few of them paved, and, excepting in the principal quarter, they are in a filthy, neglected and ruinous state. The houses, many of which are built of stone, are generally built, and adorned in marble and other costly materials, and are derived from the quarries in the neighbourhood, and are partly from the ruins of the temples and palaces raised by the ancient rulers of Tarragona. On the other hand, the new town, which stretches upwards from the shore to within 100 yards of the walls of the old town, in the form of an

amphitheatre, is laid out into broad and regular streets, crossing each other at right angles. This city possesses but few public buildings distinguished by architectural beauty. One of the finest is the archiepiscopal palace, a handsome modern edifice, with an Ionic portico in front, and a magnificent staircase with arches resting on a colonnade of jasper. It has likewise a large circular an elegant theatre, a townhouse, granary, fish-market, flesh-market, abattoir, foundling hospital, asylum for orphans, casual houses, lunatics, various educational institutions, a museum, three nurseries, several suppressed convents, some of which have been converted into barracks; and a prison. But the most important and gigantic structure in Tarragona is the mole, begun in 1780, and intended to be 1550 yards long, of which about 1500 yards are completed. Besides the remains of Roman buildings already referred to there are many others of greater or less importance in the city and its environs, including an amphitheatre and a circus, an aqueduct and about 3 m. off, the tower of the Saepe. The manufactures include soap and brandy, and there are flour and oil mills. The principal trades are those connected with navigation, salt-making, soap-making, and carpentry, &c. In 1848, 4044 vessels (127,415 tons) cleared outwardly, and 9093 vessels (99,473 tons), inwardly.

Tarragona is said to have been settled by the Phenicians. Under the Romans it was raised to be capital of the province by Augustus. It was taken by the Goths, who also made it their capital. The Moors, under Taki, utterly destroyed it, and the ruins remained uninhabited for four centuries. About the beginning of the 13th century it began to be rebuilt, and grew to be a frontier fortress and nothing more; for Christian conquerors entered at Barcelona, while Moorish traffic proffered it alone. It was taken by Peterborough in the war of succession, and in 1818 it was invested by Suchet who took it by storm. In the time of the Roman Tarragona contained, it is said, 1,000,000 inhabitants, now the pop. is 18,014.

TARRANT seven par. Eng. Dorset.—1 (*Cowford*) 600 ac. P. 77.—2 (*Cowford*) 2435 ac. P. 475.—3 (*Hinton*) 2278 ac. P. 819.—4 (*Kyneton*) 1902 ac. P. 521.—5 (*Lambroton and Mendon*) 5818 ac. P. 878.—6 (*Reston*) 636 ac. P. 66.—7 (*Shalston*) 1221 ac. P. 196.

TARRASA two places, Spain, 1st. (*Spain*). A tn. Catalonia, prov. and 16 m. N.W. Huesca. It has two principal entrances, one of them formed by a magnificent triumphal arch and broad straight, paved, well-lit streets, two squares, a courthouse, a porch, an endowed school, a church, a chapel of ease, and a beautiful promenade with seven avenues of trees. The fine cloths of Tarrasa have been long celebrated. Of these 8000 pieces were annually manufactured until lately but the number is now reduced to about 4000. Bases, Hannels, serge, tawny, &c. are also produced in considerable quantities. This branch of industry is now on the increase. Cotton thread and laces are likewise made, and dyeing is carried to great perfection. Pop. 6226.—2 (*San Pedro de*). A vil., close to above town with a church. The chief employment is cotton-weaving. Pop. 1717.

TARRAGA a tn. Spain. Catalonia, prov. and 25 m. W. Lerida; with a townhouse and prison, two primary schools a rather large hospital for the infirm poor a barracks, church, hermizage, cemetery, and two promenades three flour and nine oil mills. Pop. 3190.

TARRING NEWTON, par. Eng. Sussex; 986 ac. P. 74. **TARRING** (Warr) par. Eng. Sussex 1336 ac. P. 684.

TARRINGTON par. Eng. Hereford 2224 ac. P. 534.

TARRINSAY, an islet, Scotland. See TARRINSAY.

TARRYTOWN, a vil., U. S. York, N. York; 1. bank Hudson, 37 m. N. New York city; with several churches and an academy. Sleepy Hollow—the scene of Rip Van Winkle's story, is in the neighbourhood. Mayor Andri was captured here. Pop. about 1000.

TARSA, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Citra, 18 m. S.E. Castroville. It is walled; has two parish churches and the ruins of an ancient castle. Several, a celebrated anecdote of the 17th century, was told here. Pop. 1500.

TARSUS, or **TARSON**, a city, Asiatic Turkey, parh. and 20 m. W.S.W. Adana, r. bank Cydnus, about 12 m. from its mouth in the Mediterranean; lat. 34° 56' 50" N., lon. 34° 54' 45" E. It contains a castle, and upwards of 5000 good houses, situated among beautiful gardens. The houses are low, spotty of stone, and tarsoo-roofs. Near the city are

some remarkable remains, supposed to be those of a temple dedicated to Jupiter or the moon. Turns is said to have been founded by the Assyrian king Sardanapalus. It was taken by both Cyrus and Alexander and is famous as having been the native city of the apostle Paul. Pop. about 7000.

TARTARAGHAN, par Iran, Aragh; 8666 sq. P. 6714.

TARTARO a river, Italy, Venetia, runs to the Adriatic; flows S. and E. past Villafraia, and joins with the Castagnaro in forming the Biadice canal, total course, 60 m.

TARTARY a name commonly but erroneously applied to all that wide band of country extending through Central Asia from the east of Japan and Okhotsk in the E. to the Caspian on the W. and including Manchouria, Mongolia, with the country of the Kafkas, Seogaria, and E. Turkistan, all comprised within the Chinese Empire, Independent Turkistan (Bokhara, Khiva, the Kirghiz steppes, &c.) and all the E. part of the Russian dominions in Asia. It has been even held (Def. Gen. 18) to include a large portion of European Russia, as far N. as the govs. of Kazan and Perm, and W. to the river Don, thus comprising most part of the govs. Orenburg, Astrakhan, Ekaterinoburg, the Cossack provinces, and the Crimea, which last has been called Little Tartary. A considerable portion of the population in this European division is of the Tartar or true Turkish race, and was formerly under the Turkish scepter; and a tribe of Tartars is also settled in Bulgaria, W. of the Black Sea. But the Manchouks and Mongols are not true Tartars for Turkey, and that name was improperly transferred to them in Europe from their having been confounded with the latter who were conquered by the Mongol Genghis-Khan. In a more restricted and proper sense Tartary is identical with Turkistan (which see).

TARTARY (GULF OF) See TARTAKAI.

TARTAS [anc. Tartaesus] a N. France, dep. Landes, on the Midouze, here crossed by a bridge, 70 m. S. Bordeaux. It has a small manuf., manufactures of linseed-oil vinegar, and leather, and carries on a considerable trade in corn, wine, bread, fruit, cotton wool, various matters, game, and Mayenne items.

TARTLAU or **TARTULAU** a market in Austria, Transylvania, E.N.E. Kronsand, on a small stream. It has spacious streets, houses generally well built, a Protestant church surrounded with a castellated wall, containing cellars in which most of the merchandise of the town is deposited. Pop., chiefly German, 4000.

TARTULZ, a vil. Hungary Thither-Thomas, co. Szathmar 13 m. from Aranyos-Medgyes, with a Greek church. P. 1914.

TARVIN, par Scot. Aberdeen 9 m. by 6 m. P. 2469.

TARVIN a vil. and par England, and 5 m. E.N.E. Chester near the Canal from Chester to Lancaster and the railway from Chester to Ormskirk with an ancient church, three chapels of ease, several Dissenting chapels, a grammar and a superior private school; sandstone-quarries, and an annual cattle-fair, inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture. Area of par, 10,571 ac. Pop. 3511.

TARVIS (Latin, Trevis) a market to Austria, Carinthia, circle and 10 m. S.W. Villach, near L. bank Gailitz. It has extensive iron-works and manufactures of shovels. Two battles were fought here, one in 1797 and another in 1809. Pop. 180.

TASHBURGH, par Eng. Norfolk; 918 ac. Pop. 475.

TASCH AJAK, a N. Central Asia, khansate, so close to Khiva as to be almost its suburb. It is an old place, and was once of considerable importance, but a large part of it has been buried by shifting sands. It consists of 150 houses.

TASCH-HADJ, a N. Central Asia khansate and 43 m. N.W. Khiva, on a canal led from the Amoo. It lies high has about 200 earthen huts, a citadel of the khans, with a garden; and a fortress in the form of a regular square, surrounded by an earthen wall of great thickness, and entered by two gates. Between the canal and the fortress stand a row of houses forming the bazaar. The articles exposed for sale are cotton and mixed silk goods, grain, fruit, furs, and some articles of hardware. The inhabitants are Uzbek, Turcomans, and Karakalpak.

TASCO, a N. Mexican Confederation, dep. and 65 m. S. by W. Mexico, on the frontier of the Sierra Madre, 5658 ft. above sea-level; though now comparatively insignificant, it became, soon after the Spanish conquest, the centre of a most important mineral region, at first worked only for tin, but

afterwards found to be more productive of silver. Among its buildings is a very handsome parish church.

TASH-JURAN, or **KURAN**, a N. Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia, 1 bank Gök Irmak, lat. 41° 28' N., lon. 34° 37' E.; has baths, khans, manufactures of leather and iron wares; and is said to consist of 1500 houses.

TASHKEND, or **TASHKENT**, a N. Independent Tary, ca. khansate of same name, on the Tashkent, near its mouth, flows with the Sir-Darya or Jaxartes, in a fertile oasis covered with gardens, 90 m. N.W. Kokan. It is surrounded by a lofty wall of dried bricks, about 12 m. in circuit, and is entered by 15 gates. The streets are very narrow, and, however, in consequence of the crowding of the houses, not of the number of gardens and vineyards, whose walls approach so nearly as to leave only lanes between them. The water, led from the river by canals, furnishes a copious supply to numerous fountains, and almost every house has its cistern and its bath. Most of the houses are composed of mud, and have a very mean appearance. The principal buildings are the castle or residence of the khan, surrounded by walls and ditches, several large mosques, a very extensive bazaar, numerous colleges, and a number of old temples surmounted by cupolas. The manufactures of silk and cotton goods are said to employ about a half of the inhabitants. The only other manufacture of any consequence is gunpowder, which is made of tolerably good quality and appears to have been known from a very early period. The manufacture of iron is in a very primitive and imperfect state. The trade, carried on chiefly by caravans, is very extensive, and consists in imports of blue woolen and silk stuffs, indigo, and the precious metals, brought chiefly from Bokhara and Russia. Leather, other-oxide linen, looking-glasses, razors and combs of European manufacture, Urals iron and copper, obtained from the Russian possessions in Europe or Siberia. The chief returns for these imports are cattle, obtained from the Kirghiz, nitre, and large quantities of so-called sedary-seeds. Pop. estimated at 80,000.

The **KHAKATIA** is bounded N and E. by a range of mountains, separating it from the Black Kirghiz and at its foot, lies low so to be covered with perpetual snow, S.E. by the Kokan S.W. Bokhara; and W. the desert of Kara. It consists chiefly of a large and fertile oasis, watered by the Sir Darya, which traverses it in a N. direction and is augmented on its E. bank by numerous streams. The chief feature in the climate is the excessive heat of summer, during which not a drop of rain ever falls. In spring however, and also in autumn, it falls copiously and induces a very luxuriant vegetation. In winter, the cold, though considerable, is not severe. Snow is frequent, but never lies long, and ice on the rivers is quite unknown. The principal crops, sown usually in March and September, are rye and wheat, often grown together, rice, barley, and millet, and the produce is so abundant that twenty-fold is considered only as average. Artificial grasses are cultivated, often in gardens, for the horses and camels which are kept in the town, and form the chief domestic animals, and such is the scarcity of timber, that willows and aspens are regularly grown for fuel, and for this purpose occupy in gardens as much space as fruit-trees. Other plants cultivated to some extent are cotton and the mulberry for feeding silk-worms. Owing to the long summer-drought, all cultivation requires the aid of irrigation, the means of which are supplied by numerous canals, some of them 12 m. long. Instead of receiving water, the people trust to the Kirghiz for their supply. The principal minerals appear to be iron and copper, though it is alleged that gold was worked in ancient times, and may still be found.

The people of Tashkend closely resemble those of Kokan and Bokhara in person, language, manners, and religion. Their early history is involved in obscurity and the unsettled rights of rival dynasties still keep up an incessant political commotion. Towards the end of last century they chief claimed the dignity of Khan, and lived at the same time within the city, in fortified castles. At this time the mirals rose so great that it was not safe to walk the streets unattended. Yous Khodja, one of the chiefs, at last gained the ascendancy, and succeeded, as well in restoring order, that the Sultan, in 1800, found the state in a flourishing condition. Since then various changes have taken place, and it is understood that the Khan of Kokan now rules Tashkend by a deputy.

TASHLEDJE, a N. European Turkey, Bouda, 66 m. A.M. Bouda-fort; the use of a Greek bishop. Pop. 4000.

TASLEY, par Eng Soley; 1881 ac. Pop. 68.
TASMANIA, see Van Diemen's Land.
TASMAN'S HEAD, Van Diemen's Land, most S. point of Bruny island; lat. 42° 35' S., lon. 141° 55' E.
TASMAN'S PENINSULA, Van Diemen's Land, S.E. coast of the island, forming the E. side of Storm Bay.
TASNAD, or **TASNERZANUS**, a ts in Hungary, co. Szabolc, 12 m. from Nagy-Karoly, with several churches, a synagogue, and the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 3070.
TASSIN, a ts., W. Africa, on a circular height washed by a small bay deep and rapid river, 80 m. N. E. Free Town. It is a large place, fenced with mud-walls about 9 ft. high, and pierced at intervals of 2 ft. or 3 ft. with holes for musketry. The houses are large, commodious, and in good repair surrounded by walls, and having yards behind them the only religious edifice is a mosque, which is merely a shed in ruins.
TASSELSUDON the modern cap. of Bostan; lat. 27° 5' N., lon. 99° 40' E., about 380 m. N. N. E. Calcutta, a highly cultivated valley intersected by the Tehentobou. The castle or palace of Tassensudon is situated near the centre of the valley and is a stone building of a quadrangular form. The temple is a very lofty building of a quadrangular form, each from 16 ft. to 30 ft. high. Near Tassensudon many workmen are employed in forging brass goods, and various ornaments displayed about their religious edifices and there is also a considerable manufactory of paper, fabricated from the bark of a tree which grows in great abundance near the city.
TASSWITZ, a vl. Austria, Moravia, circle and 32 m. N. W. Enns with a church, a school, and a large mill P. 1148.
TATA, **TOMIA**, or **DORIS**, a ts. Hungary. See **DORIS**.
TATAY, a seaport in Philippines, cap. prov. Cebu, 100 m. N. E. shore, Isl. Palawan. It is a poor place, defended by a small fort; has a church and a governor's house, and is never free from insubstantial fever. Pop. 3925.
TATENHILL, par Eng Stafford, 9408 ac. Pop. 2528.
TATHAM, par Eng Lancaster; 8501 ac. 1 pop. 654.
TATHWELL, par Eng Lincoln, 4814 ac. Pop. 429.
TATHON, an Isl. France, off N. E. coast dep. Manche, strongly fortified, and forming one of the defenses of the roadstead of La Hague.
TATRA a group of mountains, Europe belonging to the W. Carpathians (see 46).
TATHANG, or **THANNGWANG**, a vl. Austria, Transylvania, dist. and S. E. Kronstadt on a small stream of same name. It has two churches and an ambulatory spring P. 1981.
TATSEEN LOO, a ts. China, prov. Szechuan, on the Chinese military frontier, whence troops and caravans start for Tibet; lat. 30° 8' 24" N. lon. 108° 8' E. It is surrounded by good walls, and otherwise fortified in the Chinese fashion, and has large annual fairs, at which all the imports and exports of Tibet are brought to market. Pop. about 60,000.
TATSHILL, par Eng Surrey; 1815 ac. Pop. 168.
TATTA, a ts. empire and 210 m. S. by E. Morocco, on the borders of the desert. It is a considerable caravan station, and the seat of a great annual fair. Pop. about 10,000.
TATTA, a ts. Branda, at a variable distance W. of the India, near its divergence into the great eastern and western arms of its delta, and 48 m. S. S. W. Hyderabad lat. 24° 44' N., lon. 68° E. It stands on a slight eminence, composed of the remains of former buildings, ruins of which extend around it to a distance of 10 m. on its S., and 3 m. on its N. W. side. Throughout this extent, over an area 80 m. in circuit, all ancient towns have succeeded each other on different sites, as the Indians have altered its character; during the foundation of the river the town is nearly inundated, and after its subsidence, all the vicinity is unhealthy owing to stagnant pools. The external appearance of the town is picturesque, its lofty fat-roofed houses being interspersed with fine trees but the dwellings are unsanitary and internally Tatta is mean and gloomy. All the houses are furnished with windmills on the roof, to procure ventilation in the intensely hot season. The town has some manufactures of cotton goods and kemp—fabrics of cotton and silk, with gold-thread interweaving, but its commercial importance has greatly declined. It is supposed to be the birthplace of Alexander's historians. In 1555 it was pillaged by the Portuguese, and in 1625 destroyed during Akbar's invasion of W. India. A British factory was founded here in 1756.
TATTARAN, one of the Sootoo Is., between Basilan and Malacca Is.; lat. 6° 10' N., lon. 122° 0' E.

TATTENHALL, par Eng Cheshire; 4194 ac. P. 1294.
TATTENHOLM, par Eng Shetland; 690 ac. Pop. 66.
TATTERFORD, par Eng Norfolk; 959 ac. Pop. 68.
TATTERSEET, par Eng Norfolk; 1789 ac. Pop. 188.
TATTERSHALL, a small market tn. and par. England, co. and 17 m. S. E. Lincoln, on the Bain. It has a marketplace in which is an octagonal column formerly surrounded by a cross; a handsome cruciform church a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and a reading-school. Bawing is carried on here to some extent, and there is a considerable trade in malt. Area of par. 4590 ac. Pop. 967.
TATTINGSTON, par Eng Suffolk; 1637 ac. P. 597.
TATAI one of the Sandwich Islands. See **AROCI**.
TAUBATE, a ts. Brazil, prov. and 100 m. E. N. E. São Paulo. It has a handsome parish and two other churches, a Franciscan monastery, a manufactory, and numerous saw-works and distilleries. The inhabitants of the district are very industrious, and the Indians among them make numerous articles of separate tobacco, cotton, coffee, sugar, millet, and haricots are grown and many cattle are reared. Pop. (dist.), 10,000.
TAUBER a river, Germany, issues from a lake of same name in the Hunsrück, on the confines of Würtemberg and Bavaria, 9 m. S. S. W. Rottenburg, flows N. W. W. then W. S. W., enters Baden, flows N. W. W. past Dinslakenheim, where it becomes navigable, and joins L. bank Main, near Wertheim after a course of about 85 m.
TAUCHA, a ts. Saxony circle and 7 m. E. N. E. Leipzig r. bank Parde with manufactures of cloth, a brewery, and three annual fairs. Pop. 3095.
TAUCZ, a vil. Hungary co. and 25 m. from Arad, at the foot of Mount Ezerova on the side of which are two large churches in ruins. It has several mills, and a trade in cattle, sheep, swine goats and honey. Pop. 1180.
TAUGHBOYNE, par Irel. Down, 15,774 ac. P. 4651.
TAUGON a town, a ts. France, dep. Charente-Inférieure on a height, 16 m. N. N. E. La Rochelle, and near L. bank Sèvre-Nantaise. Pop. 1400.
TAUGAON, or **TANGAON** a ts. Hindoostan, prov. Benares, 115 m. S. S. E. Bombay. It is fortified and has a celebrated temple of Ganesha, with a lofty pointed, pyramidal porch of seven stories, numerous images crowding its interior, and three black jumalas or agates.
TAUIGNAN, a ts. France dep. Drome, is a rich wine district, 16 m. S. E. Montelimart, with a square adorned with a fine fountain silk mills, tanneries, and life-works. P. 1218.
TAUNDA, two small ts. India.—1, Prov. Oude, r. bank Gogra, 35 m. S. E. Fyzabad, lat. 26° 53' N. lon. 82° 33' E.—2, Prov. Malwah, r. bank Anas, about 15 m. W. Jabalpur, lat. 22° 58' N. lon. 74° 25' E.
TAUNTON, a market tn. and mun. and par. par. Eng., co. Somerset, in the centre of a beautiful and fertile vale on the Thorne of Tone have crossed by a stone-bridge of two arches, on the Taunton and Bridgewater canal, and on the Bristol and Exeter branch of the Great Western railway 88 m. S. S. W. Bristol. It is surrounded by orchards, gardens, and rich meadows and consists of spacious and well paved streets, and houses mostly of brick, but generally commodious and handsome. It is lighted with gas and supplied with excellent water. The principal buildings and objects of note are the parish churches of St. James and St. Mary Magdalene, the former an elegant and commodious, the latter a magnificent structure, in the Decorated and late English styles, consisting of a chancel, nave, and four aisles, and a fine quadrangular tower, pinnacled and richly ornamented, and 155 ft. high a district church built of beautiful white flint, and surmounted by a neat tower two independent, two Wesleyan, two Baptist, and Quaker R. Catholic, Unitarian, Brethren and Bible Christian chapels; free grammar national British, infant, and other schools a Wesleyan college, a Taunton Institution, consisting of a library, and the museum of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, a mechanics institute, an old market-house, situated in a spacious open area called the Parade, and consisting of a large brick building, in the lower arches of which the corn-market is held, while the upper part contains a goldsmith and assembly-room, the castle, still in good preservation, and containing excellent accommodation for the militia and other troops; a theatre, hot and cold baths, an hospital, an eye-infirmary, a

house of correction, and several almshouses. The written manuscript, of which this town was long celebrated, has given way to that of silk, which employs a considerable number of hands in making casings, perianths, sermons, and mixed goods. Seron has also its mills, and the site of the breweries is celebrated. The trade comes chiefly in imports of Welsh coal, and exports of agricultural produce. The two weekly markets are well supplied with fish and other provisions; there are also monthly markets, chiefly for live stock; and two annual fairs. Taunton is of great antiquity and appears, from the discovery of urns with Roman coins, to have been a Roman station. About 700 A.D., Iud, king of the West Saxons, built a castle here. Near Taunton another castle was built by William the Conqueror. It figures in English history, and during the civil war, when held by the Parliamentarians, made a celebrated defense against the Royalists. The Duke of Monmouth was proclaimed king here in 1685, and the inhabitants, in consequence, suffered much from the cruelties of the notorious Jeffries during his 'bloody' tenure. Taunton has returned two members to Parliament since 1285. P 14 176

TAUNTON a m. U. States, Massachusetts, in a beautiful district, commanding some picturesque lake scenery at the junction of a river of same name with the Mill, and on the railway from Boston to New Bedford, 55 m. S. Boston. It is well built and contains a great number of handsome old houses, ranged around and in the vicinity of an inclosure called Taunton Green, which is adorned with fine trees, and gives the whole place a peculiar charm. At a short distance from the Green is Mount Pleasant cemetery beautifully laid out, and containing a chaste monument, erected by the ladies of Taunton to the memory of Miss Elizabeth Foul a lady of family who left Taunton in England, and settled here with the bold design of planting a church among the Indians in its wilderness. The public edifices include 10 churches, a court-house, adorned with an Ionic portico, two academies, a town-house, and jail. The manufactures consist of Merimaule ware, which, in regard both to quality and beauty of polish is said to equal any that is imported. Goods made on a very extensive scale various articles in leather, hats, shoe-bonnet, chairs, brooks, books, etc. Iron-works, established here as early as 1652, are still prosperous, and there is also a large number of cotton and paper mills, print works, foundries, etc. The Taunton harbor navigable for small vessels, enables the inhabitants to have soon coasting trade, in addition to that furnished by the above manufactures. Pop. (1850), 10,481

TAUNUS, or Hartz, a mountain range in the W of Germany N. of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and S. of the Werra-forest, stretching through the S. of Kassel in a W. W. direction, till it becomes linked with the Hunsrück, and separating the valley of the Main from that of the Lahn. Its culminating point, the Feldberg, situated N. W. of Frankfurt has a height of 2180 ft. Its rocks are composed chiefly of aluminous, graywacke, and clay-slate, basalt, long supposed not to be present, has recently been discovered, forming a kind of nucleus in the heart of other rocks. The mountains, particularly towards the E., are rich in minerals including iron, lead, copper, and silver. It is in general well wooded. The name of Taunus is sometimes confined to the N. part of the range, the W. part taking the name of Kinrick, or Hayzick.

TAUR, a v. l. Tyrol, Austria, near Hall. It has a church, a school, and a feudal castle. Pop. 1850

TAURANGA a harbor New Zealand, S. W. side of the Bay of Plenty, in the North Island, or New Ulster, lat. 37° 57' S. lon. 176° 11' E. Its S. headland is formed by the isolated, conical hill, Manganui, about 1500 ft. high, and connected with the mainland by a low isthmus. There are several islands near the entrance, and though there are four fathoms water on the bar, the channel is so narrow, and turns so sharply, that it could not easily be taken by a large vessel.

TAURANO, a vil. Naples, prov. Layore, E. B. E. Nola; with two churches and a convent. Pop. 1590.

TAURASI a m. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, N. W. San Angelo di Lombardi, near a bank Colore; with three churches and a Dominican convent.

TAURIDA (German, Taurien) a gov. in the S. of Russia, bounded N. by Khersonskiy N. W. Kherson, from which it is separated by the Dnieper, S. W., A., and S. E. by the Black Sea; and E. by the Sea of Azov; greatest length, N. to S., 270 m., breadth very various, but averaging about 170 m. ;

area, 13,321 sq. m. It is very irregular in shape, and being united to the land only where it narrows with the Black Sea, for about 90 m., may be regarded as one large peninsula, subdivided again into two minor peninsulas, of which that in the S., now called the Crimea, and well known in ancient times as the Chersonesus, is the more notable; the isthmus which connects it with the N. portion being at its narrowest not more than 8 m. The S. peninsula consists almost entirely of an extensive steppe, generally without a tree, and in many parts composed of parched and saline sands, where vegetation is almost extinct; but in other parts composed of fertile loams, capable of raising any kind of crop, and often covered with verdant pastures. This steppe continues across the isthmus into the Crimea, and stretches S. as far as the Salghir, which, though a small stream, is the largest properly within the government, but beyond this river a considerable change takes place, the surface becomes beautifully diversified, and gradually rises, till in the S. it forms a range of lofty hills running parallel with the coast, and known by the name of the Mountains of Elia, chiefly composed of limestone, and culminating in Tschudi-Dagh, 4700 ft. The climate is on the whole temperate, but winter is often severe, and the streams are covered with ice. The warmest spots are to the S. of the Elia, but the lagoons along the coast make them unhealthy, and fevers are very frequent. The E. coast along the Sea of Azov is particularly pestiferous, and by a narrow belt induces a long expanse of stagnant water known by the evocative name of the Putrid Sea. The natural fertility of considerable tracts in the Crimea made it at one time to be regarded as the granary of the Black Sea, and even in the N. peninsula there are many spots capable of yielding abundant crops of all kinds of grain; but owing partly to a severity of frosts, and partly to the indolent habits of the population, the produce is comparatively insignificant. Agriculture is much less in favor than the rearing of cattle, and the people show a decided preference for animal food and dairy produce. Besides corn, considerable quantities of hay, hemp, flax and tobacco are grown, and in some parts cotton has been cultivated. The fruit of all kinds is abundant. Many of the hills in the S. are clothed with fine timber. The principal mineral substances are salt, sulphate, and naphtha. Marbles of good quality is quarried, and fine agates and rock crystals are occasionally found. The extent of sea-coast furnishes ample scope for fisheries. That of the sturgeon is carried on to a considerable extent. Little progress has been made in manufactures and trade. The former are almost confined to leather and candles; the latter includes, in very limited quantities, corn and fruit, indigo, honey, and salt. The population is much mixed, and includes Russians, Germans, Greeks, and Armenians, in considerable numbers, but the great majority are Tatars. Taurida is divided into seven circles—Simferopol (the capital) Perekop, Eupatoria, Theodosia or Kaffa, Aluski, and Orskov. The chief seaport is the naval station of Sevastopol. P 584,000.

TAURIS, a m. Persia. See Tauriz.

TAURISANO, a m. Naples, prov. Otranto, S. E. Gallipoli, with a church and two almshouses. Pop. 1300.

TAURUS, a mountain-chain, Asiatic Turkey, usually considered as commencing in the E. on the Taurus, at the N. end of the Taurus, near the mouth of the Taurus, and extending parallel to the coast of the Mediterranean, for about 400 m., terminating in the N. of the Gulf of Aden. In the E. it takes the name of Jebel-Kurim, in the W. that of Hamdan Oglu Balahar. It sends off several branches, of which the most remarkable are Alma-Dagh, which proceeds S. into Syria, and becomes linked with the chain of Lebanon; and the Anti-Taurus, which proceeds N. E., sending out ramifications which become linked with Ararat, Elbrus, and Caucasus.

TALB, DAWSON, or FORT, a walled m. Bohemia, circle and 17 m. W. by N. Klattau; with a castle, three churches, high school, hospital, and Augustinian monastery; and important manufactures of ribbons. Pop. 6015.

TAUBET, a m. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 27 m. N. W. of Saragossa, a bank Arba, near its confluence with the Ebro. It has a square, a church, two schools, an hospital, church, convent, numerous hermitages, and manufactures of liquorice, saffron, and coarse blankets, and two flour-mills. P. 3661

TAVANNES (German, Zandsteden), a vil. and par. Switzerland, cant. and 22 m. N. W. Bern, at the foot of Pierre Pertuis; a well-built place, with an ancient church. P. 1666.

TAYASTHUUS, a tn. Finland. See **TAWASTHUS**.
TAYDA, a river, Adalia Esmia, gov. Tobolsk. It is formed by the junction of the Sorva, Nevda, and Palin, which have their sources on the E. side of the Ural Mountains; flows S.E., and after a course of about 200 m., joins I. bank Tobol, about 60 m. above Tobolsk.

TAYENNA, a tn. Naples, prov. Salerno, N.W. Lucania. Near it is a sulphurous spring. Pop. 1500.

TAYENNA, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Uliva II. 11 m. N.W. Ottaviano, 1 bank All., with five churches, adorned with fine pictures by Fred., commonly known by the name of the Calabrus, a native of the town. Pop. 2280.

TAYEBE, or **TAYBA**, a vil. and par. Switzerland, cant. and 3 m. E.N.E. Fribourg, with one of the finest parish churches in the canton. Near it are the remains of the old castle of Magesburg, the ancient Montecassin. Pop. 2448.

TAYERSHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk. 2059 ac. Pop. 907.

TAVIANO, a tn. Naples, prov. Ottavio, 7 m. S.E. Gallipoli, not far from the Gulf of Tarento. It has two convents and an hospital. Pop. 1500.

TAVIGNANO, a river, Corsica, rises near the centre of the island, flows N.E., then S.E., and falls into the Mediterranean, after a very circuitous course of about 50 m.

TAVIRA, a tn. and seaport, Portugal, prov. Algarve, at the mouth and on both sides of the Roca, which forms a small harbour and is crossed by a bridge of seven arches. It is well and regularly built, and has several handsome squares adorned with fountains; an elegant governor's palace, and two parish churches, an hospital, orphan asylum, and house of retreat. The coasting trade is considerable, and a great number of the inhabitants are engaged in fishing. Pop. 8640.

TAVISTOCK, a market tn. and par. England, co. Devon, in the picturesque valley of the Tavy which is here crossed by two bridges, and on the Plymouth canal 11 m. Plymouth. It stands partly on the rocky sides and partly at the bottom of the vale, is irregularly built and has an ancient and spacious church, with a tower rising on each side, beneath which a thoroughfare passes. Independent, Wesleyan, Friends, and Unitarian chapels, a free school occupying a new and handsome building, national, British, and infant schools, a literary and scientific institution, a library the remains of a celebrated monastery, a workhouse, manufactures of serge and woollen cloths, a large iron-foundry, a weekly market, chiefly for corn and several large cattle and general fairs. There are copper-mines in the vicinity, and lead, tin, manganese, and iron are abundant in the district. Sir Francis Drake was a native of Tavistock. It sends two members to Parliament. Pop. (n.), 5090. Area of par., 10,700 ac. Pop. 8147.

TAVOLARA [anc. *Harsucca*], an inlet of N.E. coast, isl. Sardinia, near the entrance of the Bay of Terranova; lat. (N. point) 40° 54' 48" N. lon. 9° 46' E. (s.) It is rather less than 3 m. long, by about 1 m. broad, and consists of a mass of compact limestone, which attains the height of nearly 1000 ft.

TAVOUB, or **Umm** [anc. *Calbaj*], a river, Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia, rises in Mount Dababji, flows S.E.W. and falls into the Mediterranean N.E. of the island of Rhodes at the harbour of Kalamoti, after a course of about 80 m.

TAVOY, or **TAVAT**, a tn. Nepal, prov. and isl. Further India, Tenasserim provinces. The river I. bank rises about 35 m. above its mouth, lat. 14° 6' N. lon. 98° 10' E. (s.), occupies a low situation, which, during the rainy season, becomes almost a swamp, and is defended by a fort, and surrounded partly by an outer and wholly by an inner wall, the latter built of burned bricks, and about 2½ m. in circuit. The bazaar is well supplied, and the trade is considerable. Near the town a mass of native loadstone occurs, and at a short distance from it is a hill entirely composed of specular iron-ore.

The river has a very intricate navigation in the depth, which is many places varies from 5 to 6, 10, or 18 fathoms, becoming in others not more than 2 or 2½ fathoms.

The river-course is a diversified and often elevated surface, but consists chiefly of low tracts, on which the great staple product is rice. The soil is generally fertile, and delicious fruits are abundant.—The **MEAN** forms the largest and most N. of the extensive chain which fronts the Tenasserim coast, and is called the **Mergol** or **Tenasserim Archipelago**. It is a ridge and comparatively narrow belt, stretching about 18 m. N.W. to S.E.E., with an average breadth of not more than

2 m. The shoals and islands make the navigation dangerous, but on its N. side there is a good and well-sheltered harbour, which has received the name of Port Owen.

TAVY, a river, England, co. Devon, rises in Dartmoor, flows S.E.W., and enters the Tamar, 2 m. N.E. Dulwich.

TAVY, a river, England, co. Devon, rises near the centre of the county; flows to Barnstaple, then runs W., and joins the Tawridge, at the mouth in the Bristol Channel.

TAWALLY an isl. Indian Archipelago, opposite the S.W. end of mt. Gilolo lat. 0° 50' S. lon. 137° 3' E. (s.) It is about 35 m. long, by 5 m. broad.

TAWASTHUUS, a tn. Russia, Finland, co. or lla of its name, on the E. shore of a lake of same name, 80 m. N.E. Abo. It is almost entirely built of wood, but with considerable regularity; the houses being generally of two stories. It contains a church, stately seated on a height, and an arsenal, and has some general trade, and two annual fairs. Adjoining it is the large settle of Kronoberg, now converted into a prison where, in 1847 there were 700 prisoners. P. (1841), 2171.

TAWEE-TAWEE ISLANDS, See **Sootoo**.

TAWNASH par. Irel. Elgo 3735 ac. Pop. 913.

TAWROW, or **TAWROWKALA**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 12 m. S. Voronez, on a river of same name. It was once fortified by Peter the Great, and provided with extensive docks, with the view of making it an important naval yard, but the extension of the Russian territories, and the acquisition of ports in the Black Sea caused the design to be abandoned and Tawrow has gone to decay. It still contains two churches. Pop. 1000.

TAWSTOCK, par. Eng. Devon 6283 ac. Pop. 1884.

TAWTON (BISHOP), par. Eng. Devon; 4263 ac. Pop. 20,004.

TAWTON (NORTH), a vil. and par. England co. Devon, near the Taw, 12 m. N.W. Crediton; with a church, a chapel of ease, an independent chapel, manufactures of woollen goods and a free-stone-quarry. Area of par., 5814 ac. P. 1906.

TAWTON (SOUTH), par. Eng. Devon; 10,879 ac. P. 1768.

TAXAL, a vil. and par. England, co. Chester on the Peak Forest canal 4 m. W. Chapel-en-le-Frith, with a church a Wesleyan chapel, a bleachery-mill, collieries and quarries of slate and pavement. Area of par. 5088 ac. Pop. 698.

TAY, a large river Scotland, on Perth formed by two head streams, the one issuing from the N.E. end of Loch Tay and the other from Loch Lys, a small lake on the borders of Argyleshire. The two streams unite about 2 m. N.E. Loch Tay, whence the river flows about 18 m. N.E., after which its course is generally S.E. past Dunkeld and Perth, below which it opens out into a broad firth, 1 m. to 2 m. broad having an E.N.E. direction, separating the Perth and Forfar on the N. from on Fife on the S. and terminating below Dundee in the North Sea, between Buttinness and Ferry port-on-Craig total course, 120 m. to 180 m. area of basin, 2250 sq. m. The tide flows up the river to a point about 1 m. above Perth, in spring-tides, and rises at the latter about 10 ft. above the bed of the stream. Vessels of 600 tons ascend to Newburgh, and those drawing 9 ft. to Perth. Its principal tributaries are the Garry and Erchie from the N., and the Brae, Isla, Almond, Bannock, &c. from the W. During the upper part of its course, the Tay flows with a rapid descent through a wild and highly romantic country and subsequently, from Perth downwards, through the richest and finest valley in Scotland.—**LOCH TAY**, co. and 25 m. N.W. Perth, is a picturesque sheet of water, 15 m. long, and about 1 m. broad, receiving at its S.W. end the Lochy and the Dochart, and discharging at its N.E. end at Kinnore by the Tay. It is 100 ft. to 600 ft. deep, well supplied with fish, and on its N.W. shore rises Ben Lawers, 5946 ft.

TAYA, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and about 7 m. from Barcelona; with a church, manufactures of cotton and linen goods, and a trade in wine and oranges. Pop. 1907.

TAYA—1 A group of high barren islands, six or seven in number China Sea, 12 m. off N.E. coast, isl. Hainan. They extend N.E. by N., and S.W. by S., about 15 m. the most N. being in lat. 19° 58' N., lon. 111° 14' E.—2, A small isl. Indian Archipelago, S. of Lingga; lat. 0° 46' S.; lon. 104° 58' E.

TAYARAS, a tn. Philippines, near E. coast, isl. Luzon, cap. prov. of same name, 62 m. S.E. Manila. It is a large place, with spacious regular, clean, and well-paved streets, and well built houses, many of them of stone, and containing

well-supplied crops; and has a governor's house, a church, a convent, and a considerable line and some other goods. Pop. 21,418. — The province, bounded N. by the Bay of Lourenço or Luena, and provs. Cameroons; E. Cameroons; S. the Mindoro Sea, and W. provs. Laguna and Batangas; is traversed, N. to S., by the central chain of the island, containing several extinct waters; generally well wooded, but is composed for the most part of low and humid plain, often flooded by the rains which fall almost without intermission, and make intermittent rivers very prevalent. Manufactures, particularly of cotton textiles, have made considerable progress and there is a good trade in various kinds of timber, rice, wax, pitch, ovens, and excellent honey. Pop. 83,049.

TAYF or **TAYSA**, a town in Arabia, at the foot of Mount Khazneh, in a fertile and well-cultivated district, 70 m. E. Mecca. It is large, handsome, and defended by several forts. It has a large mosque, held in great veneration by the Mahommedans, who attribute to the town and district a sanctity nearly as great as that of Mecca itself.

TAYGETUS, a peak, Morea. See **ELIAS**.
TAYNTON two towns, Eng.:—1 Gloucester; 2601 ac. Pop. 681.—2, Oxford 1780 ac. Pop. 379.

TAYTAQ, or **TAYTAQONDORU**, a cape, W. coast, Patagonia, lat. 48° 58' S., lon. 78° 5' W. It forms the S.W. point of the land containing the Chinese Archipelago, and is one of the most remarkable promontories on the coast, rising rugged, barren, and steep to the height of nearly 8000 ft.

TAZ, a river Shinarump, rises on the frontiers of gov. Tabolsk and Yenisei flows N.N.E. through a marshy country inhabited by the Ostiaks, and after a course of nearly 800 m., falls into the Bay of Tanais, which communicates with the Gulf of Ob.

TAZEEN a vil. Afghanistan, E. foot of the pass of the Huk-Kotal, 26 m. from Cabool lat. 34° 31' N.; lon. 69° 55' E. It was one of the scenes of the massacre of the British troops, in their attempted retreat from Cabool, in January 1842. Here, subsequently the British actually defeated a greatly superior force of Afghans.

TCHABKAN, or **DIABKAN**, a river Chinese Empire, Kalka river which after a W. course of about 500 m., enters the Lake Mts-Aral Noor near lat. 48° N., lon. 90° E.

TCHABLIAN, or **TCHIANAK**, a ca. European Turkey Albania, peak, and 18 m. N. Gouti, with about 250 houses.

TCHAD **TRAD**, or **CHAD**, a lake, Central Africa, between Bornu on the W., Kano on the N.E. and Baghram on the S.E. Wadai on the E., lies at a considerable distance from the lake. The same T had does not appear to be known on the shores of the lake itself, and the travellers who first brought it into use have omitted to state whence they derived it. There is reason for suspecting that it belongs to some dialect of the Hausa language (Hocquemans learned to apply it to the Quorra) and means, probably a great river or piece of water. The lake was first distinctly pointed out by Leo Africanus (16th century) the name Sen, which he seems to give it, being a misreading of his unpointed Arabic for Shari; the name of the Arab tribe inhabiting the S.E. shores of the lake—the Sherry of Deubana, and Shunk of Dr. Barth.

The geographical position of Lake T had depends on that of Kouka, the capital of Bornu, which has been recently ascertained to be lat. 12° 55' N., lon. 12° 50' E. or about a degree W. of the place here supposed to be it. The N.W. shore of the lake, where it reaches Shari, is not far from its N. limit, but is about lat. 14° 15' N., lon. 12° 50' E. From N. to S. it has probably an extent of 150 m. or 160 m. Its width, from E. to W., was estimated by Major Denham to be 120 m., but Dr. Overweg, relying chiefly on native information, reduces this to 60 m. or 80 m. The last-named traveller embarked on the lake at Modum, a boat-harbour a little to the E. of Kouka. For seven hours he made his way through narrow channels between small islands covered with stately reeds, in which numerous hippopotamuses hid shelter and at last entered the final or open water. Steering N.E. for two days—the best being found at night to a floating island of reeds illuminated by fire-flies—he reached a labyrinth of islands, the largest of which did not exceed 5 m. in length. On one of these islands (Behirau) he spent four days, being treated with the greatest kindness by the natives. He then sailed farther E., still among islands, with now and then a view of the open sea, but he does not appear to have seen

the shore N., E., or S., and was disoriented by the islands from attempting to find on the S. side of the lake, where war in which they were implicated were taking place. Having touched at several islands, he returned to Modum, after six weeks spent with the very interesting and hospitable native population.

The inhabitants of the islands in the middle, and on the N.E. side of the lake, are the Bidjama, an independent and pagan nation, but by no means savage, as Miffere reported. They seem to be of mixed origin, their islands having afforded a refuge, probably in the course of ages, to the persecuted of all surrounding nations. They are well made, and active, with jet-black or dark-brown complexion, and regular features. At the present day there are many Kambou and Shunk (Shari or Arab shopkeepers) living among them. The Bidjama of both sexes are decently clothed in cotton, generally black. They wear sandals also, and a profusion of ornaments. Some of the islands are densely peopled, having a large village to nearly every square mile. Cattle and goats are abundant, corn and cotton are the chief objects of cultivation. In respect of their boats, too, the Bidjama are comparatively well off; they know how to build boats with plank and Dr. Overweg saw one thus constructed which measured 48 ft. in length, and 6 ft. in breadth. The boats are propelled with long poles, the use of oars, as well as of sails, being unknown. The people also habitually swim from island to island, aided by small boards or hand-fins.

This great fresh-water lake is comparatively shallow, its depth being found, by Dr. Overweg, to vary from 8 ft. to 15 ft. These measures probably indicate its mean condition, for at different seasons and periods it undergoes great changes falling at times so low that the channels between the islands are laid dry while at other times it inundates all the lower grounds, and forces the people to retire to the hillsides. It is well stocked with fish and water-fowl which prefer, however, the vicinity of the marshy islands on the W. shore to the open water. Turle of enormous size, and crocodiles also, are said to be there associated with the hippopotamus; these latter and the crooks among them. Lake T had receives besides many small streams, the Yoo, which flows into it from the hills of Hausa in the W., with a course of perhaps 400 m. It descends rapidly, and is dry at its mouth during five months of the year. But its chief tributary is the Shari, a great and navigable river descending from the S. through Baghram. The absolute elevation of Lake T had would appear, from Dr. Vogel's observations, to be 850 ft. The country around it is everywhere low land, on its W. and E. shores at least, extremely fertile, and it is easy to foresee that whenever the arts of civilized society shall find their way into Central Africa, the banks of this great reservoir will become a most luxuriant garden, rendered doubly admirable by the close vicinity of the fabulous desert to the N. and E.—(Denham and Clapperton's *Travels: Account of the Progress of the Expedition to Central Africa*, by Ang. Petermann.)

TCHADDA, **TRAD**, **CHAD**, or **CHADDA**, a great river Central Africa, which, flowing W., joins the Quorra below Nyff, in lat. 7° 47' N., lon. 7° 3' E. With respect to the name, the remarks already made on the name of the lake are here applicable. T had is certainly a general term, and not a proper name, and may be found, in native records, applied to the river of Kano as well as to the Quorra itself. The two great rivers, the Quorra and T had, which unite just below Nyff, are called by all the natives dwelling on them, respectively the White and Black Rivers, or, in Nyff, Feroce and Feroji; in Egghar, Ujimmul Fufa and Ujimmul Doda. The river commonly called the T had is the Black River—the Feroji or Ujimmul Doda. Higher up it is known as the Zandé; that is, the Water, in the language of the Kordofani; and still farther up, in Fobla, entitled by the Fallahs Amdawa, it bears the name of Bama. The Black River was mentioned in 1653, by Oldfield and Lark, about 80 m. and said to be a fine stream, with a more rapid current than the Quorra, but with little population on its banks. Its upper course was unknown to the natives near its mouth, but it has been recently discovered unexpectedly by Dr. Barth. The traveller, proceeding E. from Kouka by Mandana (a route described so far by Denham with exaggerations), arrived, after a march of 270 m., at the Bama (Mother of Waters), the chief river of Adina, 2 m. wide, and nearly 10 ft. deep. It is said

to come from the S.E., a distance of nine days' journey. A little above this point, which is near Yola, the capital of Adamawa, the Bame is joined by the Fara, another great but inferior river, descending from the S.W. from the same heights, probably, which feed S. the waters of Calabar. The river Bame; a great and navigable stream, which overflows fertile plains and fertilizes rice-fields of boundless extent, is the Tied of our maps, and is described by the natives of Adamawa, who seem, however, to be little versed in navigation, as few from danger or impatience. From the mouth of the Tied to Yola is in a straight line, about 490 m. A very slight elevation in the great plains of Adamawa separates the basin of the Bame from that of the Shary, so that a little advance in civilization might lead to the junction of these navigable waters and of Lake Tied with the ocean. The rulers of Adamawa are the warlike and enterprising Fula, whose political ascendancy and susceptibility of improvement entitle them to special attention. —[Lafit and Oldfield's *Narrative*, 1834. Allen and Thompson's *Narrative*, 1848; Barth, in *Journal of Roy. Geog. Soc.*]

TCHADIE-DAQU, or **TERT**, a mountain, Russia, in the S. of the Crimea. See **TAURUS**.

TCHADOBET, a river, Siberia, rises in the E. of gov. Yemsk, not far from the N.W. frontiers of Irkutsk; flows very circuitously, first N.E., then S.W., describing almost a semicircle, and after a course of about 200 m., joins r. bank Verkhne-Tunguska about 50 m. above Drogobuzhsk.

TCHAGAN, or **TCHAGAN-KOUAN** the Chinese Empire, Mongolia, 900 m. N. N. E. Pekin. It is large, handsome, and recently created, has broad, clean, and crowded streets, houses regularly built and several extensive squares adorned with magnificent trees. The shops are clean, and very well furnished with Chinese productions, and sometimes even with European merchandise, obtained through Russia.

TCHALATDERE, or **SALATDERE** (anc. *Gromoula*), a river, Asiatic Turkey, rises on the E. side of Mount Ida, flows N. E., and falls into the Bos of Marmora, after a course of about 45 m.

TCHALBAK, or **TCHERBAK** a river Russia, rises in W. of gov. Caucasus, enters the country of the Cossacks of the Black Sea, flows W., expanding into several lakes, and falls into the E. side of the Sea of Azov, total course, 150 m.

TCHANG, a prefix to the names of cities and towns, China, the most important of which have been given under **CHANG**, (which see).

TCHANG-KIANG, a city China. See **CHING-KIANG-POO**.

TCHAO-KING, a city China. See **CHAO-KING**.

TCHARYTIN, a river, Siberia, rises in the Altai Mountains, in the E. of gov. Turaik; flows first N.W., then N.E., and joins l. bank Ob near Bjuk, after a very rapid and winding course of about 220 m.

TCHAUZI, a river Russia. See **CHAUZI**.

TCHERKESARI, a river Russia, gov. 75 m. W. N. W. Kasa, r. bank Volga, at the confluence of the Tschelcharka. It is built of wooden houses, huddled together very irregularly in unpaved streets. It has 16 churches, four monasteries, a considerable manufacture of leather and a considerable trade in wax, honey, tallow and corn. Pop. (1851) 4382.

TCHERCHIK, or **TCHERCHIK** (anc. *Genoa*) a seaport in Asiatic Turkey on a spacious bay of the Archipelago opposite to the island of Chios, 40 m. W. Smyrna. It is defended by a large citadel, built by the Genoese and is famous for the victory gained off its port by the Roman fleet over that of Antiochus. Near it are thermal-springs.

TCHILABINSK, a river Russia, gov. Orenburg 220 m. N. E. N. E. Ufa, on the Mijia. It is surrounded by a wooden wall flanked with towers, and defended by several castles and a tower, and has two churches, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. (1849) 3204.

TCHENG, or **TCHENG-PING**, a river, Chinese Empire, rises in a mountainous district near the capital of Manchuria, flows N. E., then W., receives the Songpin, and shortly after joins r. bank Amur, after a course of about 100 m.

TCHETKA, a river, Russia, rises in E. of gov. Viatka flows S. W., then almost due W., and joins l. bank Viatka about 17 m. E. of the town of Viatka; total course 300 m.

TCHERCHIMBEH, See **CHERCHIMBEH**.

TCHERDIN, a river, Russia, gov. and 164 m. S. from r. bank Kama. It is one of the oldest towns in the govern-

ment, and has six stone churches, one of them richly decorated; a monastery, a nursery, several inns, and a trade in corn and fur. Pop. 3500.

TCHEREMSHIN, a river, Russia, rises in gov. Orenburg; flows N. W. into gov. Kasa, then S. W. into gov. Simbirsk, and joins l. bank Volga, after a course of about 180 m.

TCHERPOVETZ, a river, European Russia. See **CHERPOVETZ**.

TCHERIKOV, a river, Russia. See **CHERIKOV**.

TCHERKASK, two towns, Russia. See **CHERKASK**.

TCHERKESKIA, a country S. E. Europe. See **CHERKESIA**.

TCHERNIGOV, a gov. and in Russia. See **CHERNIGOV**.

TCHERNOYARSK, a walled and fortified town, Russia, gov. and 100 m. N. W. Astrakhan, r. bank Volga. It is entered by a single gate and has two stone churches, a school, two almshouses; extensive warehouses, an important trade on the Volga, as well as a trade in cattle, and a valuable fishery. Pop. 1600.

TCHIGAIN, a river, Russia, gov. and 140 m. S. S. E. Kiev, r. bank Tsimara. It is now an insignificant place, but was once the capital of the Cossacks of the Ukraine. It suffered much in 1878 during the wars with the Turks.

TCHIKIRI, a river Manchuria. See **CHIKIRI**.

TCHIKOTAN, or **SHANGHAI**, the most S. of the Kurile Isles; lat. (central) 43° 58' N. lon. 140° 48' 30" E. about 6 m. long by as much broad. A good harbour is said to exist on its S. W. part.

TCHIN, and **TCHINE**, prefixes to the names of cities and towns, China. See **CHIN** and **CHINE**.

TCHIN-AN, two small rivers China, Chean group, S. E. Chean about lat. 30° 22' N. lon. 112° 56' E.

TCHIN-AN, a river and lake Mongolia. See **BAIKAL**.

TCHING-AN, a remarkable cape, N. L. coast, Siberia, in Behring's Sea; about lat. 64° 40' N. and lon. 178° 40' W. It rises almost vertically from the sea to a great height, and is rendered conspicuous by a red band intersecting it from its summit to its base.

TCHIRKOVATZ, a river Turkey. See **CHIRKOVATZ**.

TCHIE, a river Russia, rises in W. of gov. Don Cossacks, flows S. E., and after a course of 160 m. during which it expands into a number of lakes, joins r. bank Don.

TCHIRKIS or **TCHERKES**, a walled in Asiatic Turkey Anatolia 80 m. E. Dol, near the source of the Berlin, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 8000.

TCHIRMEN, a river Turkey in Europe, on a height near an affluent of the Maritsa, 24 m. N. W. Adrianople. It has a castle, and a mosque crowned by a fine cupola. Pop. 3000.

TCHIRME, a river Asiatic Turkey. See **CHIRME**.

TCHIRTOPOL, or **TCHIRTOPOL**, a river Russia, gov. and 61 m. S. E. Kasa, of very recent origin.

TCHISUOVA, a river Russia, issues from a small lake on W. slope Ural Mountains, enters Eksternburg province first very circuitously N. W., then turning W., joins l. bank Kama, 10 m. above Perm, after a course, partly navigable, of about 400 m.

TCHONG-LOO or **PILO**, a river China, prov. Kansa, 155 m. N. W. Lan-chow, with a considerable trade. **TCHONG-LOO**, a river China, rises in the S. W. of Manchuria, enters Mongolia, flows S. E., and after a course of about 160 m. joins r. bank Nomi by several branches.

TCHORAK, a river, Asiatic Turkey. See **CHORAK**.

TCHORLOU, a river Turkey in Europe, near l. bank river of same name, 65 m. W. N. W. Constantinople. It is surrounded by ruined walls, and has a mosque, a khan and an almshouse. Pop. about 4000. —The river rises in a branch of the Balkans, flows N. W., then nearly due S., and after a course of 45 m. falls into the Bos of Marmora 4 m. S. Rodosto.

TCHORUM, or **CHORUM**, in Asiatic Turkey. See **CHORUM**.

TCHOUKON-V, or **TCHOUKON-V**, a river Russia, gov. and 20 m. S. N. Kharuk, at the entrance of the Tsimara with the Donets. It is surrounded by earthen ramparts and a fosse and has seven churches, all of wood; a school, numerous tanneries, manufactures of prepared sheepskin, which are made into cloaks, middles, and girdles and a considerable general trade. The inhabitants are Cossacks, who have the headquarters of one of their regiments here. Pop. 10,000.

TCHUI, or **CHUI**, a river, Asia, which issues from l. of Tien-Shan, near the W. frontiers of the Chinese Empire; about

lat. 42° 30' N; lon 77° E.; flows directly W N W through the country of the Kirghiz and Independent Tatars, and after a course of nearly 600 m., discharges itself into Lake Kaban-Kiak lat. 40° 30' N.; lon. 67° 30' E. Its chief affluents are, on the right, the Adji-Bukhain; and on the left the Kerkhota, Akmeta-Balak, and the Little Tobol. In spring its current is very impetuous, and in the depth of autumn broad and shallow lakes are formed in its vicinity by the heavy rains.

TOBUKCHI, or **TOBUKCHIK**, a people inhabiting a country of some extent, forming the N.E. extremity of Siberia, and extending from the mouth of the Kolyva R. to Behring's Strait, between lat. 63° and 73° N., and lon. 160° E. to 170° W., area, 314,740 sq. m. They bear a considerable resemblance to the native tribes of the opposite coast of America, subsist chiefly on fish, on the milk and flesh of the reindeer, and on the deer, and are said to be both independent and jealous of their freedom. Most of them live on the banks of the Anadir the basin of which lies almost wholly within their country.

TOBULUM, a river, Asiatic Russia, rises in S.E. of gov. Tomsk, flows directly N. then W N W, and after a course of 500 m. discharges into the Ob above Mordinsk.

TOBURY, par Eng. Lincoln; 2850 ac. Pop. 692.

TOBURY, par Scot. Forth; 7 m. by 2 m. 1 op. 844
TEAN (Urran), a vil. and dist. England, co. Stafford, on the Teas, 3 m. S. of Cheddle, with a number of manor and elegant villas, a handsome church Independent and Wesleyan chapels, a school, blacksmiths, and one of the most extensive manufactures of tape in Europe. Pop. 1800.

TEANA, a tn. Naples prov. Basilicata, 30 m. E.N.E. Lagoagrate, r. bank Sappotino. It is defended by a fort and has two almshouses. Pop. 1200.

TEANO (anc. Tuscum, cap. of the Sidicini) a tn. Naples, prov. Lucera, dist. and 15 m. W N W Caserta, S.E. side of the Bay of Naples, an extinct volcano. It is the residence of the bishop, consists of narrow streets and has a handsome cathedral, with 16 columns of granite supporting its roof, and other remains of ancient structures in its interior two colleges and three parish churches, two monasteries, a seminary a thesaurus of ancient Roman theatre and amphitheatre in ruins, and the massive and very extensive remains of a baronial castle of the Duke of Seana, with stabling for 800 horses. Near it are chalybeate springs, laid in high repute, an ancient church dedicated to a Greek saint, Paridis, who is believed to have been destroyed a dragon; and a cemetery, famous for the miracles alleged to be performed in it by its patron saint, Anthony. Pop. about 8000.

TEAPY ISLAND an isl. S. Pacific. See EASTER.

TEBALEN, a tn. Arabia, Yemen, about 170 m. S.E. Mecca. It is a large place, defended by a castle situated on a steep rock and has a weekly market.

TEBAE, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 43 m. S. Caenon, with a church, seminary, primary school, and a trade in corn, oil, silken, and honey. Pop. 1422.

TEBESSA (anc. Tervetia) a tn. Algeria, prov. and about 75 m. S.E. Constantine, beautifully situated at the foot of the N. slopes of the Moutains of Ben-Rouman, not far from the source of the Chelouf. It has in front of it a large and well-watered plain, and around it many beautiful gardens is ordered by two gates, one of them in the form of a triumphal arch, and evidently of Roman construction. Its principal buildings consist of Roman remains, including a fortress, which is still nearly entire. In the lower part of the town is a small temple, which is perfect, but has been converted into a soap-work. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cultivation of the fields and gardens, but have some trade in books and shoes, tobacco, dates, carpets, leather, hardware, &c. Pop. 15,000 to 16,000.

TECH a river France, which descends from the N. slope of the Pyrenees, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales flows E.N.E., and near Carat falls into the Mediterranean; total course, 45 m.

TECHA, or **TEIANA**, a river, Russia, rises in S. of gov. Nijon-Nagorod, flows N., then W. to the frontiers of Vladimir and joins r. bank Obia above Maren; total course, 110 m.

TECHER, a river, U. States, Louisiana, which rises near Red River, and after a winding S.E. course of 120 m., enters the outlet of Christendom Lake. It has 8 ft. water on the bar and 20 ft. of shoal, and is navigable for 160 m. to Thibodaux.

TECKLENBURG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov.

and 18 m. N.E.E. Münster, on the Teuchelberg-Wald, with a court of law, a Protestant church, a parsonage, the ruins of an old castle; manufactures of linen, and a trade in coffee. Pop. 1246.

TECOLM, par Irei Queen's co.; 1022 ac. Pop. 344.
TECSE, or **TECSEVA**, a market in Hungary, co. Maros, r. bank Theiss, 14 m. W N W Balgatz; with three churches, distillery, and mill-wheels. Pop. 1351.

TEDAVNET, par Iril-Mongolia; 26,500 sq. m. 37,942

TEDSBURN (St. Marks), par Eng. Devon; 4488 ac. Pop. 661.

TEDDINGTON, a vil. and par. England, co. Middlesex, on the Thames, 11 m. W S.W. London, with a parish church, a national and an endowed female school, and one of the largest manufactories of wax-candles in the Kingdom. Area of par, 1120 ac. Pop. 1146.

TEDLA or **THEDA**, a tn. Morocco, dep. prov. of its name, in a beautiful valley on a branch of the Umerbagh, not far from the foot of Mount Atlas, 135 m. N.E. Marous city. It is a place of considerable importance; with manufactures of woollen cloths and shawls, which furnish a considerable export, chiefly to Italy. Pop. estimated at 10,500.

TEDNEST a tn. Morocco, about 73 m. W N W Marocco city; lat. 31° 45' N. lon. 6° W. on the lawns, an affluent of the Tensift. Pop. about 4000.

TEDEI a tn. Morocco, prov. Sus-el-Aam, about 25 m. E.N.E. Toudant; lat. 30° 15' N., lon. 6° 16' W.; with an immense population, estimated at 12,000.

TEEDSTONE WAPPA, par Eng. Hereford, 668 ac. P. 69
TEEDEN or **TEEDEN** (anc. Oshale), a river, rises N.E. of Meahed, in the Persian prov. Khuzestan, flows through the N.E. corner of that province, and is lost in the sands of the desert, after a course of nearly 350 m.

TEEN or **TEEN**, a tn. China, prov. Petchalee, advantageously situated in an angle formed by the junction of the Er-ho and Pai ho, 30 m. above the mouth of the latter, in the Gulf of Petchalee, and 58 m. S.E. Peking. It stretches several miles along the banks of the river, and consists of unpaved streets, and houses built of mud, many of the latter, though of mean exterior well furnished, with accommodations in the best Chinese style. The shops are generally filled with Chinese, but sometimes also with European manufacturers and the heads of the native population and the upper classes of the native trade, at least on the coast of Canton. More than 500 junks arrive annually from the southern parts of China, Cochin-China, and Siam, and according to Guttsch, the thronging of the river with vessels, and the amount of business going on, strongly remind one of Liverpool.

TEES, a river England, rises near Cross Fell, in Cumberland, and flowing S.E., and latterly N.E., marks the S. limit of the county of Durham, to its mouth in the N. Sea, where it forms an estuary of considerable extent. Its whole course is between 70 m. and 80 m., the last 15 m. or 20 m. of which is extremely tortuous.

TEESTA, a river, Asia, rises in Tibet, on the N. side of the Himalayas, near the mountain Chumalari, lat. 28° 28' N. lon. 62° 0' E. It is formed by the junction of three head-streams, which unite at lat. 27° 30' N. lon. 58° 0' E., when it finds a passage through the Himalayas, and subsequently joins, by two separate branches, the Brahmapootra and the Ganges the confluence, which unites with the latter near Dacca, takes the name of the Atri.

TEFFONT two pars. Eng. Wilt. — 1, (Zylis, or *Rapad*) 242 ac. Pop. 177. — 2, (*Magpie*) Pop. 251.

TEFLER, or **TEFLER**, a tn. Russian Empire, gov. of its name, cap. of the Transcaucasian province, in a narrow valley between r. bank Euphrates, crossed by a wooden bridge and a lofty height crowned by the citadel. When first seen its appearance is very imposing, but the impression thus produced is not confirmed by a nearer inspection. It is nearly of a triangular shape, is surrounded by a wall with six gates, and consists of three distinct parts: — *Teffler proper*, on the S. or 1 bank of the river; *Kala*, or the fortress, further up on the W. or r. bank; and the suburb of *Isht* or *Alchab*, with which communication is maintained by the bridge above-mentioned. The streets, with few exceptions, are narrow, irregular, and dirty in the extreme; and the houses present long ranges of dead walls, formed of huge flat stones and alternate layers of stone, the windows in which, owing to the fear of glass.

are for the most part filled with cottons or cloth paper. The general appearance of the city, and the dark barren hills in the vicinity, throw a kind of gloom over the place, though the streets are well filled with passengers who give indication of much commercial activity. The best part of the town is the Kale, where the Russians who occupy it have made considerable improvements. The most remarkable buildings are those of the citadel, which, though in ruins, still presents majestic heavy battlements and towers; the cathedral, a very ancient edifice, of large dimensions and fine architecture; numerous other Greek and Armenian churches, several of them handsome; a Persian mosque; a gymnasium and other schools; the governor's house, and other government buildings and offices; the palace of Yermakof, a large and extensive structure, with good gardens; the arched Turkish and Persian caravanserais, forming double rows of piazzas, rising one above another, and only indifferently supplied with foreign goods; the bazars with a good display of fruit, and both



TEFZA.—After M. Dehshat de Westphalen.

common and costly wares; and the baths, supplied from hot sulphurous-springs in the vicinity. For recreation there is a large public garden, laid out with fine shady walks and avenues; and there is also a botanic garden on the Kar about 2 m. below. The manufactures include carpets, silks, shawls, &c., and the trade, chiefly in the hands of the Armenians, is very extensive, Tefza forming a greatemporium for the trade between Russia, Persia, and Turkey. The staple articles of trade, in addition to the above manufactures, consist of immense quantities of Russian and German prints, handkerchiefs and similar goods. Wine also, grown in the neighborhood is in great demand in the neighbouring districts, but from being conveyed not in casks but in skins besmeared with naphtha, acquires a disagreeable flavour, not relished except by those who have become inured to it and hence not much esteemed by strangers. The foundation of Tefza, whose true name is said to be Tephelut or Tephuz-kalaki, meaning 'warm town,' is attributed to a powerful monarch of the name of Yousibeg, who, about A. D. 469, subdued all the countries between the Black Sea and the Caspian. It was afterwards much enlarged and embellished, and rose to great importance. It was destroyed by Aga Muhammad in 1793, and though afterwards rebuilt, has never attained its former dimensions. The Russians became its masters in 1801. It suffered dreadfully from cholera in 1830. Population (1848), 30,925.—The GOVERNMENT, one of the four into which Transcaucasia was divided in 1846, is bounded, N. by the Caucasus; N. E. by the Persian Gulf, S. by the Persian Gulf, from which it is separated by the Araxes; S. W. and W. by Asia Minor; and N. W. by the Black Sea, 24,484 sq. geo. sq. m. It consists of several towns, Gori, Tbilisi, Elizabetopol, Erivan, Khankendzhan, and Akhmetopol, besides including the Ossetian territory, and nearly corresponds with the former division of Georgia, or Georgia, and Erivan.

TEFZA, a in Marocco. See TOWNS.

TEGAL, Java. See TAGAL.

TEGAL-SARI, a in Java, prov. Madras, with a school for catechists, where about 3000 youths are educated.

Vol. II.

TEGERHY, a walled tn. Fenns, 140 m. S. E. Moscow, with a citadel.

TEGERENSEE, a vil. Upper Bavaria, on the Aalbech and N. shore of Lake Ammer, at the foot of the Alps, and at the entrance of the valley of Aach into the Tyrol, 21 m. S. Munich. It contains a royal castle, once a Benedictine abbey; a church, and an infirmary, and has a trade in wood, cattle, and fruit; a marble-quarry, with sawing and polishing machines, and several mills. Pop. 580.—LARS TEGENSEE is about 5 m. long rather less than 2 m. broad and 300 ft. deep.

TEGLAR, a market tn. Hungary. Thither Thales, or Hesbotes, 2 m. from Hadrian with a church, and a trade in cane and fruit. Pop. 1463.

TEGLIO TONDO or TEGLIO a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. and E. Sondrio, r. bank Adda, with four churches & a blast furnace, and numerous mills. Pop. 5475.

TEGUICOGALPA a tn. Central America Honduras, 40 m. S. W. Comayagua. Gold, silver, and copper mines exist to the vicinity.

TEGUERST, a vil. Cambric, on N. W. of Isl. Teneriffe, with a church, court-house, manufactures of linen, and a trade in maize, fruit, and wine. Pop. 1162.

TEGUITE (SAN MATEO) a tn. Central America Isl. Lanzarote, in a valley, somewhat generally of small old houses, and ill-paved and irregular but clean streets. It has a town-house, a foundling hospital, a prison, a parish church, and several hermitages, but the most remarkable object in the town is a large pond or reservoir called La Marota, in which rain-water is collected during the winter, for the use of the cattle, and sometimes the inhabitants of the whole island. There are no manufactures, and commerce is limited to exporting

fruits, and importing the necessaries of life. In 1816 it was destroyed by pirates from Barbary, who carried off from the island 1000 captives. Pop. 5786.

TEHALLAN par Irak. Monaghan 5560 ac. P. 1906. TEHRAN the modern cap. of Persia, prov. Irak Ajemi, 211 m. N. Isfahan, lat. 35° 40' N.; lon. 51° 22' 50" E. on a low site in an angle of the mountains. It presents outwardly little of the appearance of a royal city. The houses are mass in the extreme, even for an Eastern town; and mighty ruins, covering in some instances extensive areas frequently meet the eye. The streets are narrow and irregular, destitute of pavements, unsheltered with Ebb, and full of dangerous holes. The bazars are extensive, and are roofed with tile, but filthy, being thronged with beasts as well as men. The principal building in the city is the Ark, or royal residence, consisting of a great number of buildings, courts, and gardens covering a large area, and enclosed within a high wall which separates it from the rest of the city. It is, however, destitute of all architectural pretensions, and the interior decorations are of a very indifferent kind. Just without the Ark is the royal boundary where the various operations of molting, castrating, hatching and pollarding are carried on. The British residency is a neat edifice, and the palace of the Russian minister is composed of an extensive range of very plain buildings. Pop. estimated at 10,000 to 12,000.

TEHINTCHIEW a river Asia rises on the frontiers of Tibet and Bootan flows S. across the latter, passing Tharshudon, enters Bengal, when it takes the name of Goudalhar or Goudah, and after a course of about 160 m. joins r. bank Brahmaputra, S. E. of Rangamati. In the upper part of its course it flows in a way through rocky gorges, and is precipitated in tremendous cataracts.

TEHREER, or TAYR, a in Hindostan, on the frontier of Bundelkand 200 m. W. S. W. Allahabad.

TEHUACAN, a tn. Mexico, dep. and 65 m. S. E. Puebla. Under the Aztecs, it was regarded as one of their most sacred spots, it still contains a number of well-built houses, and has a considerable trade in grain. Pop. nearly 3000.

TEHUANTEPEC, a town, river between, and Gulf. Mexico. The town, dep. and 180 m. S.E.E. Oajaca, on the river of its name, and about 10 m. from the Pacific, is cap. of a department of same name. It has manufactures of silk, and of cotton fabrics; fisheries of pearls, and of a mollusk (*Peruvia peruvia*) that yields a purple dye. Pop. 14,000.—The seven rivers in a mountainous district near the centre of dep. Oajaca, flows S.E.E. for about 150 m. to Tehuantepec, where it is joined by several streams, and about 30 m. below the junction, falls into the Pacific near the small part of Yucatan total course, 170 m.—The **TEHUANTEPEC** stretches from the Gulf of Tehuantepec in the Pacific to the Bay of Guasmasillo or Guasmasillo in the Gulf of Mexico, and thus separates the Pacific from the Atlantic Ocean. It embraces parts of dep. Oajaca, Vera-Cruz, and Tabasco. The distance between the two coasts, where narrowest, is about 140 m., but a considerable part of it is traversed by streams, and this together with the comparatively low heights of the cordillera, at one time suggested it as one of the most practicable lines by which a navigable communication might be established between the coasts.—The Gulf is formed by an indentation on the Pacific coast of Mexico and Guatemala, extending from lat. 22° to 23° N. with a breadth near the centre of about 70 to 90 m. **TEICHWOLKRAMENDORF** a vill. Saxo-Weimar circle. Neustadt with a parish church, and two mills. Pop. 1592.

TEIFY or **TIFY** a river N. Wales, rises in co. Cardigan flows S.W. and W., and enters Cardigan Bay, after a course of about 70 m. The tide runs perceptibly to the distance of about 1 m. above the mouth.

TEIGH, par. Eng. Rutland; 1867 ac. Pop. 147.

TEIGN, a river, Eng. Devon. It consists of two branches, which run nearly in the centre of the county and after uniting, flow S.E. and fall into the English Channel at Teignmouth.

TEIGNMOUTH a seaport and market in England, co. Devon, 12 m. S. Exeter lat. 50° 35' N.; lon. 1° 35' W., at the mouth of the Teign. It is divided into two parts by a small rivulet called the Tame. East Teignmouth, which is the more modern, is almost entirely surrounded by a water-surface has a church in the town site, and all the conveniences need to such places of resort—carriage-drives, promenades, public-rooms, bathing-establishments &c. West Teignmouth is the port and principal seat of business. It is irregularly built, but the principal streets are paved and lighted with gas. It has a spacious modern octagonal church, places of worship also for various dissenting bodies, and a safe and commodious harbour though somewhat difficult to enter on account of a shifting bar. There is a quay and a small dockyard. Some of the vessels belonging to this port are engaged in the West-Indian fishery. Coal and other are largely imported and the home fishery employs a considerable number of the inhabitants. Pop. 5012.

TEIGNMOUTH, two par. Eng. Devon.—1 (East), 745 ac. Pop. 1760.—2 (West) 468 ac. Pop. 2389.

TEINGRACE, par. Eng. Devon, 1339 ac. Pop. 187.

TEINITS-OS-NE-ELAS, a market in Bohemia, circle Carlsbad, r. bank Elbe, 17 m. W. Pardubitz with a parish church, school, and townhouse, saw and other mills and a trade in wine, wool, and felt. Pop. 1830.

TEISEWILZ, a market in Hungary co. Güns, on the Rine, 85 m. S.E.E. Munkacs; with a paper and an iron mill, and an asphalted spring. Pop. 1170.

TEITH, a river Scotland, co. Perth, formed by the junction of two head-streams, the one from Loch Lubnag, the other from Loch Vennoch, which in its turn is supplied from Loch Katrine through Loch Achray. They unite a short distance from Callander whence the Teith flows S.E. and falls into the Forth, about 8 m. N.N.W. Stirling.

TEJA, or **TEJAL**, a m. Maricao, 65 m. E. Pto. on a stream of some name, an affluent of the Selva. It has a handsome mosque, and numerous gardens. Pop. 11,500.

TEJEDA, a m. Canaries, Isl. Gran-Canaria, co. deposed to temper that the church has been several times torn up from its foundation. It has a townhouse and prison, primary school, church, hermitage, cemetery, and manufactures of coarse linen and woolen fabrics. One of the mountains by which it is overlooked, is perforated to the depth of about 1 m. in the form of a tunnel, and produces an abundant supply of excellent water. Pop. (agitational), 1865.

TEJEDA, a stream, Spain, Andalus, separating prov. Granada from prov. Málaga. It supplies numerous towns with water, and abounds with salmon.

TEK-MAAR, a river Armenia, which rises on the W. slope of the Mountains of Chikagong; flows first S.W., then nearly due S., parallel and near to the coast, and falls into the Bay of Bungalow, about lat. 30° 50' N. The lower part of its course is subject to inundation.

TEKE, or **TEKEDOR** a market in Austria, Transylvania, co. and 50 m. N.E.E. Klausenburg, r. bank Sajó; with three churches, and a mill-lake, from which much salt is made. Pop. 1611.

TEKE-DER, a river Turkey in Europe, rises in the W. side of the Little Balkan Mountains, flows generally S., and joins r. bank Erkam, 82 m. S.E. Adrianople total course, about 70 m.

TEKIR-DAG, or **TEKIR-DAG**, a mountain range, Turkey in Europe. It stretches across the neck of Gallipoli to a S.E. direction, from 1 bank Marica to the shores of the Sea of Marmara, about 10 m. S.W. Rodosto, and has a length of about 75 m.

TEKRIT, or **TEKRIT**, a in Asiatic Turkey, pers. and 98 m. N.W. Bagdad r. bank Tigris, on a cliff and on the side of a deep ravine. It occupies the E. side of an ancient city of the same name, the ruins of which are very extensive. The inhabitants are represented as extremely inhospitable.

TEKLAU, or **TEKLAU**, a m. Transcaucasian Russia, gov. and 83 m. E.N.E. Tiflis, in a beautiful valley, on a slope above the Terek-shirak, which has received the Alamo. It consists of three forts surrounded by walls, and separated from each other by deep ravines. contains a castle, and has several suburbs, chiefly occupied by Armenians, who carry on a considerable trade. Pop. (1843), 4000.

TELDE, a city, Canaries, Isl. Gran Canaria, E. from Las Palmas, in a beautiful plain called Vega Mayor, about 2 m. from the sea. It is divided into three large quarters, called Telde, Las Palmas, and San Francisco, with beautiful houses, the majority of which have gardens. The churches are built and straight. The one three squares in one of which are the townhouse and prisons, the parish church, an elegant structure, and the almshouse, and a busy fair is held every Sunday in another. It has a second church, several hermitages, four primary schools, an hospital for sick paupers, a cemetery and various fountains. On the sea-shore, to the E. of the town, there is a mineral spring, resorted to from all parts of the island. It has some manufactures of plain linen, and 11 flour-mills but agriculture is the chief occupation. Grain is exported to Las Palmas and the neighbouring islands, and colonial to Cadix, Marbella, and London also a considerable quantity of blue paving-stone, 1 yard square, to Cadix and America. Pop. 15,027.

TELEGD-MESZ, a market in Hungary co. Bihar 44 m. S.E. Debreczin, with a Protestant, a R. Catholic, and a Greek church. Pop. 1575.

TELEK KAI, a m. Hungary co. Csongrad, 17 m. N.W. Nagcsida, with a church. Pop. 2399.

TELEMBI, a river, Ecuador rises in W. slope of the Andes flows N., and joins l. bank Patia, on the confines of New Granada, a little above its mouth in the Pacific, after a course of about 80 m.

TELES, a vill. Tyrol, circle Imst, 1 bank Inn with a parish church, a Franciscan hospital, a court-house, and cotton-mill. Pop. 5000.

TELGART, or **TEUNGARTEN**, a vill. Hungary Higher Thuria, co. Göncir 22 m. N.W. Rosetten, with a Greek church, several saw-mills, and mineral-springs. Fine fountains are found in the vicinity. Pop. 1223.

TELOTTE, a m. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 7 m. E.N.E. Münster, 1 bank Rhine with three churches, a chapel, and posthouse; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth and shawls, several mills, and a trade in cattle. P. 2123.

TELGULI, a river, Russia, rises on S. frontier of gov. Pskovsk, enters gov. Khovensk; and flowing S.E., falls into a bay of its own name, 95 m. E.E. Odessa, after a course of about 90 m. Its stream is continuous only in the wet season.

TELEORMAN, a river, Turkey in Europe, Walachia, rises in a mountain-slope, 80 m. N.W. Bucharest; flows circuitously S.E.E., and after a course of 90 m., joins l. bank Vele, about 90 m. above its mouth in the Danube.

TELESCOP, or **TELEP**, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, peak, and 18 m. N. W. W. Mosul, in a large and fertile plain, celebrated for the passage of Xerxes over it with the 10,000 Greeks, and the battle of Arbela fought upon it, and gained by Alex under the Great. Pop. about 4000.

TELKI BARYA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theres, co. Abaujvar, 14 m. S.E. Kasabai; with chalybeate-baths. Pop. 1160. Rich gold-mines once existed in the vicinity, but the shafts were destroyed by an earthquake. New mines are now in operation. The Toldi Barya Hills, among which the village is situated, merge into the Tokay Hills.

TELLARNOUGHT, par. Irel. Wexford; 1654 ac. P. 823

TELLAHERRY, a seaport in Hindustan, Malabar coast; lat. 11 45' N; lon. 75° 33' E.; long the chief settlement on the coast of Malabar, but now considerably declined. Many rich natives, however still reside here. Tellaherry is the mart for the best sandal-wood brought from above the Ghats, and the cardamoms of Wynad, which are mostly exported from hence, are replaced the best on the coast.

TELLAFORD, or **TALAFORD**, par. Eng. Somerset; 757 ac. Pop. 134.

TELMA, a tn. Siberia, gov. and N. W. Irkutsk, with considerable manufactures of cloth, linen, glass, and paper. The operatives are all convicts. Pop. 3000.

TELCOMBER, par. Eng. Sussex; 1849 ac. Pop. 176.

TELTOW a tn. Prussia, par. Brandenburg gov. Potsdam; 11 m. S. W. Berlin; with a church, and manufactures of linen. Pop. 1963.

TELTOWN, par. Irel. Meath; 4266 ac. Pop. 1138

TELYCH, a tn. America, Maryland, circle and 16 m. S. S. W. Igloo, with several churches, a normal school, theatre, and manufactures of woollen cloth and tobacco. Pop. 8640.

TELU-SARAY, a haven, N. coast, Sumatra, where a considerable trade is carried on.

TEMACIN, or **EL-GURUNA**, a tn. N. Africa, Algerian Sahara, cap. independent dist. of same name in the midst of well-watered gardens planted with date-trees, 13 m. S. S. W. Taggart, lat. 34° 30' N. lon. 6° 50' E. It is surrounded by a loopholed wall, and a ditch filled with water in winter but dry in summer, and has six mosques, several schools, manufactures, chiefly of articles of primary necessity as carpentry smithwork, clothing arms, &c. and a considerable trade, chiefly with Taggart.

TEMASCALTEPEC, a tn. Mexico, dep. and 68 m. S. W. Mexico, in a deep valley. It formerly owed its prosperity to the rich mines of silver worked in its vicinity, but these have been abandoned the inhabitants have found a new source of wealth in the manufacture of cotton-shawls and robes. Pop. 5600.

TEMBLEQUE, a tn. Spain, New Castilla, prov. and 22 m. S. E. Toledo. It is an ancient place, which, from the losses of its site, has repeatedly suffered from inundations. It has a handsome church, an elegant palace, a courthouse and prison, two primary schools, manufactures of chocolate, large snuff-works, several flour-mills, and a trade in corn. It was sacked and burned during the Peninsular war. P. 3986.

TEMBUCOO, tn. Africa. See TEMBOCOO.

TEMBY, a river, S. E. Africa, which falls into Delagoa Bay. It is navigable for small craft for 45 m.

TEME, a river, S. Wales, rises 6 m. S. E. Newton, in Montgomeryshire flows E. between the co. Radnor and Hereford, and joins the Severn, 8 m. S. W. Worcester; total course, 60 m.

TEMERIN, a market in Hungary co. Bacs, in the midst of marshes, 10 m. N. Peterwaradin with a church, and some trade in cattle and fish. Pop. 6593.

TEMES, or **TEMESAR**, a river, Hungary rises in the Mountains of Karaneseben, belonging to the E. Carpathians, on the confines of Walachia and the Banat, and pursues an E. to S. W. course which, from its rise to its mouth, 1 bank Danube, a little below Pincova, forms a segment of an ellipse or parabola. It has no effluents of any importance, except the Blazna and the Bega. The principal towns which it passes are Karcseben, Karcseben, the pass of the Terezi, and Pincova. Its course, about 500 m. is partly navigable.

TEMESVARE (see THYSSA), a tn. Hungary, Banat, cap. co. of the same, in an extensive marshy plain on the Bega canal, 75 m. N. E. Belgrade. It is well fortified by walls and outworks, and is entered by three gates, beyond each of

which there is a suburb. The houses are of solid construction, the streets are spacious, and there are a number of regularly formed and handsome squares. The principal buildings are the cathedral, which is a handsome Gothic structure; the Greek church, also handsome, the R. Catholic parish church, synagogue, palace of the government, a very ornate edifice; two schools, theatre, two convents, Theres college, gymnasium, high school, normal school, arsenal and military hospital. The manufactures consist of woollens, oil, paper, tobacco, and wire. There are also several silk-mills. The transit trade, consisting chiefly of corn, is of great importance and is much facilitated by the Bega canal, which communicates with the Danube. Temesvar is the see of a Greek bishop, the residence of a R. Catholic bishop, and seat of a high court, with jurisdiction over three counties of the Banat. According to D'Anville, Temesvar is the ancient Thyssarus to which the poet Ovid was banished. In 1552 it was taken and sacked by the Turks, in whose possession it remained till 1718, when it was taken from them by Prince Eugene almost entirely rebuilt, and fortified so strongly as to be now one of the principal Austrian fortresses. In 1740 it stood a siege of 107 days by the insurgents, and was relieved by Haynaut but not before nearly every house had been damaged by the bombardment, and fever and cholera had made fearful havoc among the garrison. Pop. (1846) 19,100.—The court area, 1864 ac. sq. m. is for the most part an unbroken flat, extensively covered with lakes and morasses. The principal rivers are the Temes, which traverses it centrally, its affluents the Bega and Berzava the Maros, and the Krass. The soil is fertile and vegetation is very rank. When the ground is sufficiently dry, all kinds of grain, particularly wheat, are raised in abundance, and maize and rice are extensively cultivated. Fruit abounds, particularly apricots, peaches, apples and pears, and plums, of which a favourite spirituous liquor called *slivovitz* or *balva* is made. Other products are tobacco flax, hemp, milk, and wine. The domestic animals, though numerous, are generally of inferior breeds. It is divided into four districts—Temesvar (the capital), Andras, Leppa, and Vereshvina. Pop. 676,400.

TEMISCAMING a lake on the frontier between Lower and Upper Canada, lat. 47° N. lon. 80° W.; 67 m. long N. to S. by 10 m. broad. It discharges itself by a narrow channel into the Ottawa. On its shores are Indians who bear its name.

TEMISCOUATA, a beautiful lake, Lower Canada, 130 m. N. E. Quebec, 22 m. long 1 m. to 2½ m. broad, and sits frequently deep for vessels of considerable burden. It is encompassed by lofty mountains covered with thick wood almost down to its margin, and abounds with fish.

TEMNIKOW, a tn. Russia, gov. and 143 m. N. N. E. Tambor, r. bank Nistoda. It is an ancient place with two wooden and four stone churches, manufactures of sail cloth, and a considerable trade in corn. Pop. (1851) 5922.

TEMPE, a valley Turkey in Europe, in the N. E. of Thessaly between the mountains of Olympus on the N. and Ossa on the S. and watered by the Peneios or Peneus, which a little below falls into the Gulf of Salonica. The beauties of its scenery are much celebrated by ancient writers.

TEMPELBURG, a tn. Prussia, par. Pomerania, gov. and 44 m. S. E. Gd. with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, manufactures of woollens and linen cloth, 1 factory tile-works, several mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 3369.

TEMPESCA, a river, Turkey, rises in the N. slope of Mount Argenteo or Egrina, in the S. E. of Servia flows E. continually N. W. and after a course of about 60 m., joins r. bank Morava, about 6 m. below Prilok.

TEMPIO, a tn. in Sardinia, div. and 38 m. N. N. E. Sassari cap. prov. on an elevated plain near the source of the Liscia. It has a respectable appearance, though the general effect is somewhat gloomy, owing to the red granite of which the houses are built, and their heavy wooden balconies. The principal buildings are the collegiate church, a large but heavy undisciplined building, a fine nursery, nearly if not wholly deserted, a palace, the residence of the Bishop of Agroparia, and a college with a church attached. The manufactures consist of fine linen and serge, and the trade is in fruit, wine, cheese, hams, bacon, and other salt provisions. P. 6837.

TEMPLE, three par. Eng.—1, Cornwall; 848 ac. Pop. 24.—2, Gloucester, in city of Bristol. Pop. 4006.—3, (Combe and Alford), Somerset, 1550 ac. Pop. 426.

Mineral Productions.—Iron is undoubtedly the most common mineral throughout these provinces especially between Ye and Tavoy. The best ore is found in the tertiary hills near Tavoy, not far from the sea-coast, where the ore yields 80 per cent. of the best melted iron; in fact, Haffer mentions the existence of a hill near Tavoy, 40 ft. high, 400 ft. broad, and 1000 ft. long, composed almost entirely of massive chondritic ore, so conveniently situated as to be easily wrought and exported to foreign countries. The ore is not of importance, and is generally diffused as iron in the S. districts. Gold, in limited quantity, is pretty generally diffused, and copper, blende, and antimony are found likewise in small quantities; and manganese-ore on a tributary of the Tenasserim river. Precious stones, chiefly rubies, garnets, and turquoises, are found in the territory E. of the Tenasserim river. Coal has been discovered in several separate basins in the lower part of the Margu province, and some of it is described as burning freely, evolving gas abundantly, and being completely free from sulphur and iron-pyrites.

Vegetable Products.—These provinces vie with any other tropical countries in fertility. Ambert province, in the N. wherever laid under culture for the purpose, is so exceedingly productive in rice, as to seem intended by nature to be the supplemental granary of India. The methods of cultivation and preparation are, however, so exceedingly rude, that very little of the rice produced finds its way into foreign markets. Margu gets its supply of the article from Moulmain. Cotton and sugarcane are well adapted to the soil, and, like mangoes, coffee, and tobacco, might be made profitable crops. Wheat is little raised, cassamum extensively so, for its oil the hotel vms, gambier or gambier trees, and areca-out are articles universally cultivated in the S., where scarcely a garden is to be seen without an abundance of areca-trees, yet the supply of rice is inadequate to the home consumption. Tobacco is smoked by both sexes of all classes of the population. The ulu-palm (*Nipa frutescens*) occurs plentifully in the S., where its leaves furnish the exclusive covering of houses, and its sap is converted into wine and sugar. The frum mangrove, tem, pine-apple, shaddock, and numerous other fruits abound, large quantities of the two first named are sent to Ava, for the royal table. Spices grow freely in the S. especially nutmegs, which almost equal in quality those of Penang and Singapore. Dyestuffs are in great abundance and variety and include the aroto which dyes luxuriantly Gum kino, storax, and gamboge of the finest quality are procurable the tree yielding the first is used extensively for fuel at Moulmain. The damar, palms chestnut, and castor-tree supply oils and varnishes. Other products are sandal-wood, the dragon's blood plant, the sugar-cane, caribbeans, hemp, and pumpkins culinary vegetables. The *Panus latifolius* has been discovered in and near the valley of the Salween, growing to 50 ft. or 60 ft. in height. The trunk districts do not extend farther S. than lat. 16°; but with respect to timber-trees in general, of which there are enumerated nearly 800 varieties, these provinces are, as already stated, an almost uninterrupted forest from the water's edge to the most elevated mountain-ranges.

Animals.—The tiger, leopard, panther and other felines animals abound in the hills, but the value of their skins seems to be quite unknown to the natives. Elephants are supposed to be more numerous than in any other part of the East, except Ceylon. They are most abundant in the S. the price of a full-grown male at Moulmain is estimated at £25. The rhinoceros, both single and double horned, abounds in the marshy districts. It is hunted almost exclusively by the Karens, who sell the horns and claws to the Chinese, for exportation into China. Buffalo are both large and numerous they are used as draught-oxen but the natives neither eat their flesh, nor use the milk or hides and the carcasses, like those of the elephant and rhinoceros, are allowed to remain in the open air to rot and decay. The wild hog is hunted by the natives, who esteem its flesh as a great delicacy, deer, which are plentiful, they leave to be a prey to the tigers. Several kinds of bees, differing from the European species, yield wax and honey.

Population.—The natives here include descendants of Burmese, Peguans, Shans or Siamese, Karens, Boelongs, a few Chakhs from the Coromandel coast, and half-castes between Malays and Portuguese. The Burmese are the most numerous. They devote themselves principally to agriculture,

and are strict Buddhists. The Pegans physically considered, are almost identical with the Burmese; but they speak a different language. Like the Burmese, also, they are Buddhists, receiving their early training in the monasteries, and almost solely occupied in husbandry. Great numbers of them are settled in the neighbourhood of Moulmain, where 30 Pegans may be found to one Burmese. Great numbers of Siamese settlers have been attracted by the security and good government introduced by the British. They are settled principally on the banks of the Tenasserim river, and being a hard industrious race, are partly employed in the cultivation of sugar acquired from the Chinese, but partly also as hunters and tanners of elephants, trappers of wild beasts &c. The Karens originally confined to the vicinity of the Isthmus of Krai, inhabit the country close to the mountains on the Burmese frontier and are seldom or never found close to the W. shore. They are an agricultural people, without any settled home, and seldom remain more than two or three years in the same spot, clearing the forest as they go, growing temporary bamboo-huts, clothed with palm-leaves, and sowing crops profusely in the rich virgin soil. Their religion is a rude heathenism, but the American missionaries are said to have been successful in converting many of them to Christianity. N.E. of Moulmain live a tribe called the Red Karens, described as living by robbery and plunder. Lowest of all in the scale of civilization among the tribes of Tenasserim are the Seelongs, frequenting the islands of the Margu Archipelago, a race of wandering fishermen, who build slight huts of bamboo during the monsoons and pass the rest of the year either in boats, or near the sea-beach under the shade of trees altogether ignorant of tillage, and content to live upon spontaneous products, as turtles, shell fish, wild fruit, and vegetables. They appear to entertain some vague notion of lovable beings, but they have no forms of religious worship, and are apparently ignorant of a future state. The Chinese, who live almost exclusively in the towns on the coast, follow the businesses of merchants, ship-owners and ship-builders, spirit-distillers, carpenters, mechanics, bankers and gardeners. There are a few American missionaries, also a few descendants of Portuguese who have intermarried with the natives, and some wealthy Armenians and Parsees living at the busy port of Moulmain.

Manufactures, Commerce, &c.—Here is little manufacturing industry beyond the weaving of cotton and silk goods, the formation of coarse pottery and iron cooking vessels, introduced by the Chinese from Bangkok, and ship-building pretty extensively carried on at Margu, Tavoy, and Moulmain. The weaving is conducted almost exclusively by women, and more or less in every house throughout the provinces a rude Indian loom is to be found at work. A pretty brisk trade is carried on by the natives with Rangoon Penang the Nicobar Islands, Acheen, Cutchagong and Decca, rice, tobacco, gambier, ivory birds'-nests, and teak wood are exchanged for betel nut raw and manufactured silks, woollen goods, white muslin, cutlery earthenware, Chinese umbrellas, petroleum, ambergris, opium, &c. The merchants of Moulmain and Tavoy are richer than those of the S. and their imports consist of cotton, muslin, goods, cutlery, barren, European and Margu and gardeners, sugar, rice, petroleum &c. Besides sea-borne trade, however, Tenasserim has a great deal of internal petty traffic carried on along its numerous creeks and rivers, which form indeed the principal channels of intercourse throughout the provinces. During the dominion of the Burmese, Margu was considered the capital, and Moulmain only a minor port but when the British took possession of the country, Ambert, at the mouth of the Marabon river, was founded, and this still continues to be the seat of the local government, and the residence of a commissioner from Penang, to which these provinces are subordinate. Moulmain, however, is in point of trade by far the most important place. Tavoy is small, but trades pretty extensively with Moulmain and Margu, which last town has a good and well-sheltered harbour, and is excellently situated for overland trade across the Isthmus to Bangkok. The territory is now divided into the provinces Ambert, Tavoy, and Margu.

History.—These provinces appear to have been visited by the Portuguese early in the 17th century. In 1687 certain English settlers were massacred at Margu, at a time when, in all probability, Tenasserim formed a dependency of Pegu.

The country afterwards became connected with them, from which, after much previous contention, it was wrested by Alexander, the founder of the present Barmess Agency, about the middle of the last century, and, notwithstanding repeated subsequent incursions of the Barmess, this country remained a portion of the Barmess Empire until it passed into the hands of the British by the peace of Tanabur, which terminated the Barmess war, in 1836. British influence has since that time vastly improved the condition of the people, by extinguishing border-wars, establishing security of life and property, providing for the proper administration of justice and the free exercise of religion, introducing improved implements for agriculture and manufactures, and furnishing a proper system of coinage, weights, and measures. It has been used as a penal colony from Hindustan; and 3000 Thugs transported to it have become, it is said, respectable settlers. The military force consists of two Anglo-Indian regiments. Pop. 115,481.—[*Trigon. Survey of India*, Haller's two Reports, *Jour. Asiatic Soc. Bengal*, 1838-40, Capt. Low's *History of Transganga*, *Jour. Asiat. Soc.*, vols. II.-v., *Jour. Ind. Archæol.*, vol. III., &c.; *Asiatic Journal of Bengal*.]

TENBURY, a market to and par England, co. and 17 m W by R. Worcester, 7 bank Teme. It has rather a mean appearance on the river, but good good houses, and has an Established church and a Dissenting chapel. Trade chiefly in hops, oil, and petty commerce and tanning and mineral-springs of considerable repute. Area of par., 5680 ac. Pop. 1758.

TENBY, a seaport to and par Wales, co Pembrokeshire, W side, Carmarthen Bay on the point and N E margin of a rocky peninsula generally well built of limestone. It has a new spacious old church, places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, and Baptists assembly-rooms, a national and infant schools, several private assembly-houses, and some minor shops useful to the commerce of the place, and a considerable shipping trade with Bristol in fish of various kinds, and oysters, and a pretty extensive general house trade, chiefly with London. It is, besides, a bathing-place of great and increasing resort, celebrated for its fine sands, beautiful scenery, and agreeable climate. Pop. (in) 1892. Area of par., 2345 ac. Pop. 5208.—[*Local Correspondent*.]

TENCE, a in France, dep. Haute-Loire, r bank Lignon 7 m E. Yauguennet with manufactures of blue-lace and paper and a trade in deals. Pop. 1277.

TENDA, a in France, dep. Alpes Maritimes, 34 m N E Nice. It is a very dull walled place, with a court of justice, a parish church, several schools, and an hospital. P 2441.

TENDA-MAR, a dist., W Africa, Senegambia, isolated within a band of the Rio-Grande intersected by the parallel of 11° 50' N., and by the meridian of 15° W. It is of small extent, generally level and sandy extremely fertile in Indian corn, millet, and rice, and producing abundantly fine timber-trees, and the oil-palm. Iron of fine quality and salt, are obtained in some localities. Cattle, deer, and wild oxen abound, but there are very few herds of prey.—[*Mémoires*.]

TENDE (Coc-de), a pass in the Maritime Alps, a little W of the point where they become linked with the Apennines, on the borders of the Raurhian divs. Near and Col. height, 6100 ft. above sea-level. It is traversed by an ancient bent carriage-road, constructed by Victor Amadeo III. The summit is insulated by higher mountains on all sides except the E., in which direction the Mediterranean may be seen.

TENDRA, or TENDRA, an Isl. Russia, in the N of the Black Sea, and off the N.W coast of Taurida. lat. (N. end) 46° 51' 45" N. lon. 31° 22' E. (N. E.) It forms a very narrow belt of land, stretching N W to S.E. for above 80 m. A highness, 93 ft. above the sea, has been erected upon it.

TENDRE (Aarv.), a mountain, Switzerland, cant. Vaud, S.E. side of Lake Joux, from which it rises with much ascendancy, and presents a very imposing mass, 15 m. N W Louanens height, about 5730 ft.

TENDING, par Eng. Essex, 2267 ac. Pop. 653.

TENZEDOR, an Isl. Adèle Turkey, W coast, Anatolia, 15 m. N.W the Dardanelles; lat. 39° 50' 14" N.; lon. 26° 5' 45" E. about 6 m. long E. to W., and 5 m. broad. The channel which separates it from the main is 3 m. broad and 10 to 15 fathoms deep. Tenzedor is rocky bare, and desert towards the sea, but fertile inland, and has always been remarkable for the smallness of its farms, which are said to require labour and strength for 14 or 16 years. Corn, cotton, and fruits are

also produced. On the E. side of the island, near the sea, is the town of Tenzedor, consisting of about 500 miserable huts, defended by a white fortress mounting 41 pieces of cannon. A new fort has also been erected to the N.W. The port has a sort of pier, but is much exposed to all winds except the W. Several small islands are scattered about the island, and some dangerous shoals, which lie off its W and N.W points.

TENERIFE, the largest of the seven principal islands of the Canary group, not far from its centre, between Grand Canary on the E., and Gomera on the W. 30 m. N.W Cape Bojador on the African coast; lat. 28° to 35° 30' N.; lon. 16° 5' to 16° 55' W. It is of an irregularly triangular form, 80 m. long N.E. to S.W., and varying in breadth from 25 m. in the S.W., where widest, to 20 m. near the centre, and about 6 m. in the N.E.; area, about 1000 sq. m. It is wholly of volcanic formation, and is composed principally of enormous masses and cones of trachyte, lava, and basalt, which in their culminating point, the Peak of Teide, attain the height of 12,132 ft. above sea-level. The coast, which is very irregular, presents an almost uninterrupted succession of lofty cliffs, pierced by narrow precipitous fissures or ravines, with very few openings in which a vessel can find shelter. The Bay of Orotava, on the N.W., one of the best and most frequented anchorages of the island, was sheltered and almost filled up by torrents of lava from an eruption in 1706 and the only good harbour now existing is that of Santa-Cruz, on the N.E. where two rocky arms, projecting round N.E. and S.E., inclose a beautiful semicircular bay. The most remarkable feature of the interior is on the broadest part of the island towards the N.W., where the enormous Peak of Teide is seen piercing the clouds, and surrounded by a girdle, which gives it the appearance of a fortified town encircled by its base and bastion. The peak or cone, properly so called, is not more than 833 ft. high, but in consequence of the loose particles of pumice which cover its surface, is ascended with very great difficulty. The view from the summit is one of the most magnificent in the world. It extends over the whole of the Canary archipelago, while, from the transparency of the atmosphere, even remote objects are perceptible at the greatest distance. The crater which has its most elevated point on the N.E. and its lowest on the S.W., is about half a league in extent, and slopes, by an easy descent, to a depth of not more than an average of 100 ft. Though it seems to have been the original vent of the whole volcanic archipelago, it appears to have been for ages only a subsidiary, all the eruptions of the last 2000 or 4000 years having been made by openings through its sides. Below this crater, and immediately W of it, is another of much larger dimensions, forming the summit of Mount Chahorra, which, though isolated from the Peak of Teide, is connected with it for a great part of its height and still further on the W., at the foot of Chahorra, are other four cones, from which the last eruption took place in 1706. The only other eruption since the occupation of the island by the Spaniards in 1496, was that of 1708. At all times, however, the internal activity of the volcano is evidenced by frequent tremors of the region. Tenerife, taken as a whole, bears a considerable resemblance to Mount Etna. Towns and villages, with their fields, gardens, and vineyards, stretch along its base, and for some miles up its sides, next succeeds a woody region, composed of trees, chiefly olivaceous and oaks, with undergrowth of arbutus-leaved bushes at a lower and ferns at a higher elevation; beyond, and still higher, is a wide barren plain, covered with pumice-stones and blocks of lava, and inhabited only by a few rabbits and wild-goats. The portion of the surface available for cultivation has been estimated at about one-seventh of the whole. Very little of the occurs on the W. coast, which, with the exception of a belt and a few narrow valleys, is almost sterile. On the E., where the surface in many parts is more hilly than mountains, both the valleys and adjacent hills are generally cultivated and the finest fruits of the island are produced. In point of fertility, however, and general adaptation to the purposes of agriculture, no district surpasses that of Laguna, situated towards the N.E., where a plain, nearly flat, and bounded by hills, occupies a space of about 12 sq. m., on which heavy crops of grain are regularly raised. The principal productions of Tenerife are maize, wheat, potatoes, pulse, timothy, oranges, apples, grapes, honey, wax, silk, cochineal, and wine. The last, which forms the staple, furnishes an annual export of

25,000 to 30,000 pipes, which formerly found its principal market in the Spanish colonies of S. America, but is now sent chiefly to Great Britain and the U. States. The manufactures are very insignificant, but include, in addition to some coarse lines, woollens, and silk goods, some excellent specimens of furniture and cabinet-work. The Guanches, the original inhabitants of the island, almost all perished in vain endeavor to defend their freedom against the attacks of the Spaniards. The present inhabitants, consisting of a mixed race, in which Spanish features predominate, are estimated at about 85,000. Santa-Cruz is the capital.

TENERIFE (Isla, Cana. ind.), in Tenerife *San Cristóbal* (Isla). **TENES** (anc. Carthage), a small seaport in Algiers, prov. and 102 m. S. W. S. W. Algeria, at the head of a bay, a bank stream of same name, which forms a small harbour with an insecure anchorage. It has a mean and dirty appearance; but has some trade, having become the port of Oranville a new city, with which it communicates by a fine road constructed by the French soldiers. Before the time of Barbarossa, it was the capital of one of the petty kingdoms of the country, and formerly carried on a considerable trade in wax.

TENGISTOUN a m. in Persia, prov. Fars about 2 m. from the Persian Gulf, about 80 miles from Shiraz to Yermak. It is indicated by a deep ditch, and by walls backed with towers. Pop. about 3500.

TENGRI Nor., the largest lake of Tibet, lying mostly between lat. 31° and 31° 30' N., and lon. 90° and 91° E., and reported to be nine days' journey N. W. Lake (Hsiao Jen Zhi-shi, iv 238). It is upwards of 70 m. in length W. to E., by 55 m. in breadth, bordered N. by snowy mountains, elsewhere encompassed in summer by fine pasture-lands, which are resorted to by nomadic Mongols with their herds and flocks. On its W. side it receives the considerable river Tarkis-dang-bu, and on other sides several minor streams, but it appears to give origin to no river; its surplus waters being disposed of wholly by evaporation.

TENIAN, one of the Ladrone isles. N. Pacific; lat. 15° 2' N., lon. 145° 47' E. It abounds with limes and lemons, and has some cattle.

TENINBERG ISLANDS, a group of isles, Indian Archipelago, of which the chief is Timor; the others are Moole Mera, the Lemba Isles, Rotang, Pungu, Mail, Tom, Mahang, Labobar, Fresh-water Island, the Wasu Isles, the Serra Isles, Yordis, Lela, and Tergis Island. They extend from lat. 6° 40' to 8° 25' S., lon. 137° 40' to 137° E., and are mostly coral islands, surrounded by coral-reefs. On the larger islands are hills and low mountains, and some have plains covered with a vigorous vegetation, including palms and other useful trees. They are sometimes visited by whalers. The natives are distinguished from those of the surrounding islands by their language, and also by their form: they are tall well made, and have regular features. The men of the lower classes go entirely naked, and the women have only a small piece of cloth round the loins.

TENKÉ or **TENKÉ**, a vil. Hungary, Thibier Theiss, on Bihar, on the Black River, 18 m. S. of Grosswardein, with two churches, and a trade in wood and cattle. Pop. 1345.

TENNESSEE, a river, U. States, formed by the union of the Clinch and the Holston near Knoxville, in the E. part of the state of Tennessee, flows S. W., takes a semi-circular sweep through the N. part of Alabama, then flows N. through the W. part of Tennessee and Kentucky, and enters the Ohio, of which it is the largest tributary about 10 m. below the confluence of the Cumberland. Length, about 1500 m.; total fall, about 2000 ft. It is navigable 240 m. for steamers to Florence, at the foot of the Muscle-shoal Rapids, which are divided by a canal 56 m. long; and above these rapids there is unobstructed navigation for boats for 250 m.

TENNESSEES, one of the U. States N. America, lat. 36° to 37° 45' N.; lon. 81° 30' to 90° 10' W., bounded W. by Kentucky and Virginia, E. by N. Carolina, S. Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and W. Arkansas and Missouri. extreme length, E. to W., 440 m.; extreme breadth, 116 m., area, 45,000 sq. m. A range called the Cumberland Mountains, crossing the state N. to S. W., divides it into E. and W. Tennessee. The former is intersected by ridges of hills, separated by intervening elevated valleys, which are very fertile; the latter, sloping from the central range N. to the Mississippi, is more level. The principal rivers

are the Mississippi, which waters the whole of the W. frontier; the Cumberland, which forms a long curve in the S. of the state, though it has both its source and its termination in Kentucky; and the Tennessee (which see). The climate is both temperate and healthy. Winter is rather long and severe; snow, seldom a foot in depth, disappears in eight or 10 days, and cattle remain in the open field throughout the year. The staple products are cotton and tobacco, and the culture of hemp and fax, which has long been extensive, continues to increase. Indian corn, oats, and wheat are the principal grain-crops. The rearing and fattening of stock are carried on under peculiar advantages, and immense numbers of hogs grow up almost without requiring care, on the mast of the forests. The forests, moreover, yield much valuable timber, turpentine, &c. The minerals include a little lead, and abundance of coal, iron, sulphate, salt, freestone, and limestone. In the strata of the last, numerous caverns are often met with resembling those for which Kentucky is so celebrated and containing fossil remains and impressions of the mastodon, and many other animals now extinct. The manufactures consist chiefly of coarse woollen and cotton goods, leather, cordage, and earthenware. Direct foreign trade has scarcely any existence, but large quantities of live stock, grain, beef, pork, &c., are annually sent to the S. states, and the grower staples are either sent down the river to the Ohio, or transported by the railroads which terminate at Chattanooga and Savannah. The principal religious sects are Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians. For the higher branches of education a number of colleges has been established, and for common educational purposes the funds are said to be complete, though as yet the schools in actual operation are comparatively few. By the constitution adopted in 1796, but thoroughly revised in 1854, the legislature is composed of a senate and a representative assembly elected biennially by the suffrage of all the male whites 21 years of age. Nashville is the capital. Tennessee long formed part of N. Carolina, but was formally severed from it in 1790, erected into an independent territory and in 1796 admitted into the Union. Pop. (1850), 1,004,655, of whom 239,461 are slaves.

TENNINIS, a seaport in Algeria. *See* TENNA.

TENNISTADT a m. Prussia, prov. Saxony gov. and 17 m. N. W. Erfurt, with three churches and an hospital, a sulphur-spring with bath-houses, manufactures of sulphate and paper, an oil and several other mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2284.

TEARU, a river, Japan, Isl. Nippon, which it traverses N. to S., and falls into the Pacific a little W. of the Bay of Tokio. total course, about 100 m.

TENSAS, or **TENAW**, a river, U. States, issues from a lake in the S. E. of Arkansas, enters Louisiana, flows S. S. W. not far from and nearly parallel to the Mississippi, and after a course of nearly 120 m., joins it back Washita.

TENSIFT, a river, Morocco, descends from N. W. slope of the Atlas range flows W. W. and falls into the Atlantic, 45 m. N. N. E. Mogador. total course, 240 m.

TENTERDEN, a market in and mun. bor. England, co. Kent, well situated on a height surrounded by hop-plantations, 22 m. S. W. Canterbury. It consists chiefly of one main street, well paved and lighted with gas, and has a spacious and handsome church, with a lofty tower, to which a beacon was once attached, Walsayan Brynnet, Baptist, and Unitarian chapels, national, British, commercial, and other schools, an infirmary, an important corn-market, and an annual fair. Tenterden is a member of the Cinque-port of Rye, and the old popular saying that Tenterden alone was the cause of the Godwin made has been explained by alleging that the funds destined for the maintenance of Sandwich haven were expended in erecting Tenterden church. Pop. of bor., 1891.

TENTUGAL, a m. and par. Portugal, prov. Douro, 14 m. N. W. Coimbra, near a bank Mondego, with an almshouse. Pop. 1200.

TEOGH, a considerable river, S. Africa, an affluent from the N. of Lake Ngami.

TEOLO or **TEORA**, a m. in Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 10 m. S. W. Padua, near the Basiliciana, with a parish church and an oratory. Pop. 1700.

TEORA, a m. Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, 7 m. S. S. E. San Angelo-de-Lombardi, containing a palace of considerable construction, with an ancient round-tower. Pop. 3800.

TROTINHUACAN, a *phalanx*, Mexico, about 15 m. N. W. of Toluca, surrounded on all sides except the E. by steep and mountainous, and unbroken for two miles, a conical pyramid which stands near its centre. The one, called *Totatitlan-Totatitlan* or House of the Sun, measures 625 ft. at its base, and terminates in a level platform 121 ft. high. The other, called *Motitlan* or House of the Moon is of less dimensions. Both are composed of stone pottery and cement, covered with remains of children and terra-cotta images, and are in a very dilapidated state, tangled alone and occupies having struck their roots deeply into their joints and crevices, and spread over them in all directions.

TEPELEHI (see *Asiatica*), a ruined city of European Turkey, Albania, on the Vojvina, 65 m. N. W. Janina. For many years the residence of the famous Ali Pasha. It was formerly strongly fortified, and is still surrounded by a high wall, though there are few buildings within its inclosure. Outside the walls is a short street of miserable huts, and beyond are a house, a barrack, and a boy's home. The palace of Ali, in which Lord Byron was entertained is now a mass of ruins. (See *Journal in Albania and Thracia*.)

TEPUIC, a *tu* Mexico, dep. and 110 m. W. N. W. Guadalajara, on the slope of a steep hill. It is a large place, built with considerable regularity, and rendered positively attractive by terraced gardens and pleasant promenades. Being much more healthy than the port of San Blas, about 50 m. to the W. almost all the merchants connected with the port reside in it. The vegetable-market of San Blas is chiefly supplied from its gardens.

TEPLITAN a *tu* Mexico, dep. Tabasco, 1 bank river of its name, 60 m. N. W. Ciudad Real. It stretches along the river for nearly 1 m., and is irregularly built of cane or bamboo, mud, and adobe. A considerable quantity of sugar-cane and maize is grown and rum is largely distilled in the district. The river an affluent of the Tabasco, opposite the town is about 100 yards wide, is deep enough for any vessel that can cross Tabasco but only small craft ascend so far. Pop. about 1200.

TEPLI, or **TEPLA** a *tu* Bohemia, circle and 27 m. N. W. Pilsen, on a small stream of same name. It contains a deanery church, school hospital and a very extensive Premonstratensian monastery richly endowed, and possessing a good library picture-gallery philosophical cabinet, and museum. Pop. 1754.

TEPLICZ, two places, Hungary. — 1. A market in Upper Transylvania, on Elze, 94 m. W. N. W. Lendava with a R. Catholic church a brandy-distillery and a trade in wood. Pop. 1060. — 2. (Kup or Tepfenau) A *rd.* Hübner Dunsch, co. Leptau, 20 m. from Viedina with a church. Pop. 1221.

TEPLITZ, or **TEPLITZ**, a *tu* Bohemia, circle Leitmeritz, pleasantly situated in a valley between the Erzgebirge and Mittelgebirge, 80 m. R. R. F. Dresden. It was once surrounded

by a wall, of which only a small part now exists; and contains a *stade*, with fine park and gardens, a deanery church, and several hospitals. But even all its celebrity is its thermal baths, which are the most renowned in Germany. The springs, 17 in number rise out of a *slender* porphyry, of which the *Teplitz* is chiefly composed, are of an alkali-sulphate nature, have a temperature varying from 60° to 100° and are very efficacious in cases of gout and rheumatism. The bathing establishment is very complete, and during the season, which commences in the month of June and July, the whole town is filled with visitors, including many of the aristocracy and members of the royal families of Prussia, Russia, and Austria. Pop. 3742.

TEQUEENDAMA, a *ruined*, New Granada, prov. and a little W. of Santa Fé. The river Bogotá, flowing through the valley of same name, becomes suddenly contracted from 140 ft. to 40 ft., and is precipitated over a precipice of 650 ft. into a rocky chasm, from which it descends to the banks of the Magdalena. The spectacle is described by Humboldt as one of the grandest in nature.

TER, a shallow river, Spain, Catalonia, prov. Gerona, rises in the Pyrenees near Lake Caracum; flows S. for about 35 m., then S. till it discharges into the Mediterranean, 68 m. N. E. Barcelona. Total course, about 100 m.

TER-PRIO, a *tu* Holland. See *Boas*.

TER-PRIO, a *tu* Holland. See *Gouras*.

TERA WANA, or *Tana Wana*, a lake, New Zealand, lat. Under about 6 m. S. E. Lake Rotorua 20 m. S. Bay of Plenty. It is only about 8 m. long but is fertilized as the gem of the lake-country of New Zealand, having its S. shore terminated by a lofty mountain in the form of a frustum of a cone, and its other rocky shores richly covered with vegetation. It is connected by a narrow and rapid stream with two smaller lakes the waters of which have a temperature of 65°.

TERAMO (see *Intermarina Præstabilis*), a *tu* Naples, cap. prov. Abruzzo-Ultra 1 in an angle formed by the confluence of the Tordino and Vomano. 50 m. N. E. Ancona. It was once surrounded by walls, which have almost entirely disappeared; consists of some spacious streets, with many houses occupied by wealthy families, and a greater number of narrow dirty streets, of a very dull and dilapidated appearance. It is the see of a bishop, and has several important courts and offices connected with the administration of the province; a cathedral of very early date, and originally a remarkable Gothic structure, but now sadly defaced by having been modernized; several convents, a royal college, a diocesan seminary, an ordinary and a founding hospital, and an orphan asylum. The manufactures consist of hats, paper-water, and cream of tartar, and there are some trade in corn, wine, oil, and coal of which some pits have recently been opened in the valley of the Tordino. The ancient city stood in the vicinity and its site is indicated by the remains of temples, baths, aqueducts, and an amphitheatre. In the plain below Teramo is the ruined castle of San Flaviano, where a very bloody battle without any decided result, was fought in 1460, between the army of the Duke of Anjou and the Milanese allies of Ferdinand of Aragon. P. (1850), 15,600.

TERANEH, a *tu* Lower Egypt, 1 bank Rosetta branch of the Nile, about 80 m. N. W. Cairo. It occupies the site of an ancient town, of which extensive remains still exist, and gives signs of considerable prosperity, owing to the general employment of the inhabitants in transporting cotton from lakes about 12 hours journey to the W.

TERCEIRA, an *Isl.* Atlantic, one of the Azores, and near the centre of the group; lat. 26° 50' N.; lon. 27° 10' W.; about 70 m. N. W. St. Michael greatest length, 20 m., average breadth, 13 m.; circ. 60 m. The coast almost everywhere presents bold and inaccessible cliffs. The interior rises by gentle slopes towards the centre, where it becomes mountainous, and then descends abruptly towards the N. W. The whole surface bears the impress of volcanic agency; and many enormous masses, composing heights and precipices, look as if they had recently been under the influence of fire. Many of these masses are composed of soft gneiss and tuff, which seem ready to crumble away or descend in large blocks at the first heavy rain; and in fact many large landslides have occurred burying villages and cities in their fall. The soil, composed of decomposed lava and other volcanic matters, possesses the greatest natural fertility, so that though ed



DER KUNSTGEWERBEMUSEUM (GARTEN SQUARE) VIERTEL—From Leipzig, Saxony via

by a wall, of which only a small part now exists; and contains a *stade*, with fine park and gardens, a deanery church, and several hospitals. But even all its celebrity is its thermal baths, which are the most renowned in Germany. The

livestock is managed in the most stately and wasteful manner, heavy crops of yams, grain, and peats of all sorts are raised. Fruit also of various kinds is very abundant, and oranges and lemons are now raised to such an extent as to furnish nearly a fifth of the whole of these fruits exported from the America. Some attention is paid to the rearing of cattle, of which rather a superior breed exists on the island. The sheep are wretched-looking animals, of little value in respect of carcass, but with fleeces of tolerable wool. Pimento is the only mineral which seems capable of being turned to any account. There are no manufactures worthy of the name. Idleness seems to prevail to a great extent among the islanders, and domestic virtue is in little repute. One great cause of this was the number of monasteries and nunneries, the ruins of which were notorious for the shameless violation of their vows. The capital of the island is Angra, which gives its name to a department including the three islands of Tarcoira, St. George, and Graciosa. Pop. 40,000.

TERCERO, a considerable river La Plata Confederation, flows Cordova and Santa Fe, formed by several streams having their sources in the mountains of Cordova, and uniting near Santa Cruz del Sur, lat. 32° S. lon. 64° W. From this point the river flows S.E. and S. to Ensenada, where it suddenly turns to the N.E., and ultimately falls into the Paraná, near Kaprivin Santo, total course, about 300 m.

TERCHOVA, a vil. Hungary, co. Trenčin, 13 m. from Bítch. It has a paper-mill, limestone-quarries, and a trade in wood. Pop. 3457.

TERDOPPIO a river Italy Piedmont, rises N of prov Novara a little S of Lake Maggiore; flows S S E and joins I. bank Po, after a course of about 58 m.

TEREBSER, several places, Hungary particularly—1 (Tib), A market in co. and 13 m. N N W Zemplin with three churches, a synagogue, a Pauline monastery cavalry barracks, a riding-school a handsome chateau, and the ruins of an old castle, which figures in the early Hungarian wars. Pop. 2906.—2 (Tib), A vil. Thilber Thene, co. Meathmar, with two united churches. Pop. 1045.—3 (Tur), A vil. Thilber Thene, no. Ugocsa on the Tur with a castle, two churches and a tower in ruin, castle, and wood. P. 1676.

TERER, a small town N. Behobekhan prov Saravani 70 m. N Shavri, lat. 39° 51' N lon. 66° 57' E The environs abound in productive orchards and gardens.

TEREIK, a river which descends from Mount Kaabek N side of the Caucasus in Gissulski; flows first N W in a narrow valley then E past the town of Mosdok, to lon. 46° E, where it turns S.E., reaches Kullar, where it divides into a number of branches, which fall into the Caspian; total course, about 300 m. Its most important affluents, which, as well as a vast number of mountain torrents, all join it on the right bank, are the Urush, Bekana, Bupa and Akhal. Its current is generally rapid, over a deep and rocky bed.

TERESA or CORACORAN, a tn Spain. See CORACORAN. TERESILKA, a river Russia, rises on N frontier of gov Saratov flows first S.E. then S.W., nearly parallel to the Volga, which it joins on the R bank, 30 m. N N E Saratov; total course, about 180 m.

TEREPOL, a tn. Russian Poland, 57 m. E S E. Silesia, 1 bank R., with some general trade. Pop. 1000.

TERETTE, a tn. Naples prov Lavara, 4.5 m. Sora, on the summit of an almost inaccessible height. It has three churches. Pop. 1820.

TERGA, a tn. Marocco, 70 m. N N E. Fez. Pop. 8000, chiefly employed as fishermen.

TERGOES, a tn. and port, Holland. See GORRA.

TERGOVITZ or THOROVITZ, a tn. Walachia, on the Jabolonica, 44 m. N W Bucharest. It is surrounded by old walls, contains a great number of ruinous houses, and has several churches and two convents. Pop. about 5000.

TERLING, prov Eng. Essex, 8 miles S. E. Pop. 900.

TERLIZZI, a tn. Naples, prov Bari, 19 m. S.E. Barletta. It contains a palace, with a good collection of pictures; two churches, one of them enriched by some pictures of Titian; two monasteries, and a nursery.

TERMINI [anc. *Thermos Eimerensis*] a tn. Sicily prov Agrig. 23 m. S.E. Palermo on a height in a rich and well-cultivated district, near the mouth of a river of the same name, which falls into the Tyrrhenian Sea. It ranks as a city of the third class, being surrounded with walls, and

defended by a strong castle, and contains several churches, and richly-decorated convents a college, two hospitals, and a female house of refuge. The harbour is good. The exports from it are corn, oil, olives, and other produce of the district. An active fishery also is carried on, chiefly for the supply of the market of Palermo. It has thermal saline-baths, temperature 93° F; in great requisit. Pop. 9008.

TERMINOS (LANTUA IN) a seaport in, and large town of the sea, Mexico, dep. Yucatan. The port is in lat. 18° 39' 34" N lon. 91° 50' 42" W (a). It is little more than a large village, about a third of it, including all the principal merchants' stores and houses, having been destroyed by fire in April, 1859. It has two small churches, but no other public buildings. Almost the only article exported is logwood of which upwards of 26,000 tons were exported in 1849. Pop. about 2000.—The LAKA, or lagoon, is about 45 m. long and 30 m. broad is partly in dep. Tabasco, and partly in Yucatan. Its N or seaward boundary is formed chiefly by the island of Carmen. Several rivers empty themselves into the lagoon, the principal of which is the Yalixado. The whole of the shores are low and swampy.

TERMONLO, a tn. Naples prov. Benevento, dist. 14 m. N N E. Lanzo, on a tongue of land which joins into the Adriatic. It is the see of a bishop, and has a cathedral and a convent. Pop. 3900.

TERMONAMONGAN, par Irel Tyrone 45,599 ac. Pop. 6890.

TERMONHARRY par Irel Roscom 8540 ac. P. 3044.

TERMONDE (Flemish, *Doornik*, Dutch, *Doornik*, French, *Doornik*, Latin, *Thermomunda*) a tn. Belgium prov H. Flandria, at the confluence of the Dender with the Scheldt here crossed by a large bridge, 12 m. N W Brussels, and a station on the railway from Malines to Ghent. It is strongly fortified and defended by a citadel surrounded by low marshy ground which can be laid under water. It contains four churches a townhouse, a courthouse, a lunatic and orphan asylum, a refuge for the aged, a prison, two arsenals, and barracks. It is also the seat of a court of first resort, of a chamber of commerce and a *conseil-de-grand-commerce*; possesses a college, several boarding and private schools, no scarcity of houses and architecture a municipal school, and has manufactures of woollen stuffs cotton organs, tulle, hats, linen tobacco, soap, oil, chloride of lime, salt, paper, leather, and famed mustard dye-works, bleach-fields breweries, and distilleries; and an important trade in oil corn hemp, flax, and linen. Termonde is not mentioned in any existing record before the 11th century. It afterwards became the capital of a lordship of same name, which extended N to Durne and W to near Ghent. In 1667 Louis XIV. besieged it with 50,000 men, but the garrison quitted the place and he was forced to retire after being nearly drowned. When afterwards besieged by Marlborough, in 1706, a drought of seven weeks rendered the same defence unavailing and it was soon compelled to make an unconditional surrender. P. 7872.

TERMONEENY, par Irel Londonderry, 4778 ac. P. 1876.

TERMONFECKIN, par Irel. Louth 8904 ac. P. 3387.

TERMONMAGUIRK, par Irel Tyrone, 89,176 ac. Pop. 9228.

TERNATE, an island group, Indian Archipelago, in the Molucces E of Celebes and N of Ceylon, comprising Gilolo, Morla, Kuan or Kow, Ternate, Tidor, Marboe or Putebakker, Mortier, Makien Kajo, and the Betan or Bataken group, and the Old and the New islands. The group is named from Ternate, a small island on the W coast of Gilolo; lat. (summit) 0° 48' N lon. 137° 18' E (a), the residence of the Sultan of Ternate, once the most powerful prince in the Molucces, whose sway extended not only over the greater part of the group, but also over a large part of Celebes. The island of Ternate is nearly circular, about 10 m. in diameter, and occupies almost exclusively of a conical volcano, 4480 ft. high, slightly wooded to a considerable height, and of which frequent and destructive eruptions have taken place. One of the most recent occurred in 1846. Cocoa-nuts, sugar, and other tropical products are plentiful, and tobacco and cotton are grown to some extent. Sulphur, saltpetre, pumice-stone, and lime are the chief minerals. A trade is carried on with the Soolop Islands, China, Java, Amboina, &c. The town of Ternate lies on the N. coast of the island. It is handsomely built, has broad, paved streets, a large, well-furnished market-place, a mosque,

and a Protestant church; and here, by the Dutch fort of Orvola, and the old city palace.

TERFATE, a gov. or prov. of the Dutch possessions in the East, including the Ternate Islands, part of Celebes, the N coast of Papua, and the adjoining islands of Waigoe, Salawatty, Myiwa, &c.

TERFATE, or **Ten-Naguen** in Holland. *See* **Naguen**.
TERNA (french *Terneuse*) a n. Italy, chief Spoleto, on an island formed by the N. 49 m. N. by E. Rome. It is the see of a bishop, and has a handsome cathedral, several other churches and convents, and some Roman antiquities, the principal of which are the remains of an amphitheatre. But the chief object of interest, which has made Terna familiar to Europe, is the celebrated falls which bear its name, though about 5 m. distant from it, and generally called in the locality the *Caduta delle Marmore*. They are artificial, having been originally formed by the Romans to carry off the surplus waters which were constantly inundating the rich plains of Eridi. The head of the river immediately above the falls is about 50 ft., and the velocity of the stream is about 7 m. an hour. The whole height, not less than 300 ft., properly forms three separate falls—the upper of 50 ft., the second or perpendicular fall of about 550 ft., and the third fall of 240 ft.—forming a long sheet of foam. Their magnificence is unrivalled in Europe. Terna is one of the most thriving and industrial towns of the country; and has important manufactures of woollens and silks. The historian Tacitus, and the emperor Trajan and Florian, were born here. Pop. 3245.

TERODANT, or **TERADANT** a n. Morocco, prov. S. 110 m. S.W. Marrakech, is a fertile and highly-cultivated dist. It is built of stone and surrounded with walls 25 ft. high, and of prodigious thickness. Its inhabitants are celebrated for their skill in dyeing and in tanning. Pop. 35,000.

TEROR, a n. Canaries, Isl. Gran Canaria with a large and handsome church, six episcopal palaces, and a primary school; manufactures of woollens and linen cloth; flour-mills and a trade in corn, wine, and fruit. Pop. 5938.

TERRA DEL CAIRO, a n. Naples, prov. Capitanata, W. Ravenna on a steep hill. Pop. 1600.

TERRA DEL FURNO, *See* **TIERRA DEL FURNO**.

TERRA-DEU-SOLZ, a n. and com. Tuscany 46 m. N.E. Florence, in a plain 1 bank Montano, with a court of justice, a church, a school, and mineral springs. Pop. 2543.

TERRA DE LAVORO, a prov. Naples. *See* **LA VORO**.

TERRA NUOVA a n. and com. Tuscany comp. Arrezzo n. bank Chiusina, in the Upper Val d'Arno, 30 m. S.E. Florence. It is surrounded by walls, has a court of justice, and a principal church, situated in a central square; four other churches, a convent, and superior school. Pop. 6233.

TERRA ROMA, a n. and com. Tuscany, comp. Pisa, 4 m. S. Viterbo, with a court of justice and a parish church. Pop. 1768.

TERRALINA (anc. *Amari*), a n. Italy doing, and 20 m. S.W. Syracuse, on a gulf of some name, near the S.E. extremity of the Pantaleon. It is the see of a bishop, and has a handsome episcopal palace, a cathedral, in a kind of Italo Byzantine style, on the site of an ancient temple which has furnished several of the pillars; a harbour built by the Emperor Antonine Pius, but completely filled up, and a small port at the termination of the canal of Termodia, with about 8 ft. water but the trade is very insignificant. The fishing, however, is active. On a height above the town are the ruins of the old castle of Theodorici. In 1798 the French took it by assault, and gave it up to pillage. F. 4146.

TERRALBA, a vill and com., Isl. San Marino, div. Capitanata, is a very unhealthy plain near a lagoon, 12 m. S.E.E. Oricola. It has a bakery, salt-works, and a trade in wine. Pop. 2500.

TERRANOVA, a convent n. N.E. coast, Isl. Sicily, on a bay of some name, div. Messini, prov. and 25 m. N. Taormina, with fishy, improved streets, a handsome church, a good harbour, and some trade. Pop. 1474.

TERRANOVA, a free place, Naples—1, a n. prov. Calabria-Città, dist. and 11 m. S.E.E. Cassertellari, near 1 bank Crati with two parish churches and four convents. Pop. 2180—2, a n. prov. Basilicata, 29 m. S.E.E. Ligonara 1 bank Marone; with a convent. Pop. 1104—3, a n. Calabria-Ultra 1, dist. and 9 m. S.E.E. Fald. It was founded at a very early period, and had claim to be one of the *Septem Urbes* in the province, when it was in great part de-

stroyed by the earthquake of 1783. It is now little more than an unhealthy village, though it still contains two churches.—4, (Ponente), a n. Principato-Ultra, N.W. Avellana, with three churches and an almshouse. Pop. 1130.

TERRANOVA (anc. *Gela*) a n. Sicily, prov. and 30 m. S.E.E. Castellana, at the extremity of an arid plain, where the river of the same falls into the Mediterranean. It was founded in the 13th century by the Emperor Frederick II., on the site of the ancient Gela, is defended by a strong castle, and contains several handsome churches, eight convents, and an hospital. The harbour is indifferent, but has some export trade in corn, wine, fruit, and particularly sulphur and soda. Scythian, who had retired to Sicily to the court of King Hiero, is said to have died here. Pop. 9000.

TERREASSON (Latin, *Terracina*), a n. France, dep. Dordogne, 1. bank Vézère, 30 m. N.E. Périgueux, with tanneries, brick and tile works, and a market for trifles. F. 1605.

TERRE-BONNE, a n. Lower Canada, on the river Des Prairies, 30 m. N. Montreal. It has a R. Catholic college, with nine professors and two masters; a large R. Catholic and an Episcopal church, a public and two private schools, manufactures of cloth, iron, and leather, and several grist and saw mills. Pop. (1833) 1129, (Jan. 1854), about 1400.

TERRE-HAUTE, a n. U. States, Indiana, on the Wabash, and Wabash and Erie canal, and at the junction of the Terre-Haute and Richmond and the Atlantic and Mississippi rail ways, 73 m. W. Indianapolis. It occupies a high bank about 60 ft. above the river, is well built, mostly of brick; and has 13 churches, numerous schools, a fine courthouse, townhall, and state bank; manufactures of agricultural implements, carriages, and soap two foundries, two breweries, two distilleries, a cooperage, an oil, a saw, and several flour mills and a considerable trade, partly in hops, of which about 50,000 are annually packed. There are rich beds of coal and iron in the vicinity. Pop. about 4900.

TERRENGLEA, par. Scot. Kirkcudbright; 5 m. by 5 m. l. op. 565.

TERRESSA, one of the Nicobar Is., Indian Ocean, belonging to the N. group. lat. 8° 30' N.; lon. 93° 15' E.; about 12 m. long N.W. and S.E. and 5 m. broad at the N.W. and but scarcely half so much at the S.E. end. When viewed from a considerable distance, it appears like two islands, the land towards each end, particularly the N. part, being much higher than in the middle.

TERRICIOLA, a n. and com. Tuscany comp. and 18 m. S.E. Pisa; with a court of justice, a large square, on the site of an ancient castle, and partly occupied by a handsome church of three naves with five arches and a trade in oil, fruit, and cattle. Pop. 9125.

TERRINGTON, three par. Eng.—1, York (N. Riding) 2630 ac. Pop. 753—2, (St. Clement), Norfolk, 24,236 ac. l. op. 2750—3, (St. John), Norfolk. Pop. 784.

TERREYGLASS, par. Ire. Tipperary; 1763 ac. F. 566.

TERSCHELING, Isl. Holland. *See* **BOUWLAND** (Ter-).

TERTENIA, a vill and com. Isl. Sardinia div. Cagliari, 15 m. S.E. Lanusei with a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. It is notorious for the number of murders perpetrated in it. Pop. 1130.

TERUEL, a prov. Spain Aragon with cap. of same name, bound N. by prov. Saragossa and Huesca; E. and S. Tarazona, Castellón-de-la-Pina, and Valencia; and W. Caspe and Guadalajara; area, 2963 sq. m. The principal mountain-range is that of Albaracín and its offshoots, intersecting the province E. to W. One of the loftiest portions of this mountainous region is the *Muela de San Juan*, whose summit is clothed with snow two-thirds of the year, and in whose recesses the Tagus, Gállego, Guadalquivir, and Júcar take their rise at a very short distance from one another, whence they direct their course in different directions to the Atlantic and Mediterranean. Besides the Albaracín and Guadalajara, this province is fertilized by the waters of the Alhama, Júcar, Martín, Segura, and other smaller streams. Between the heights the extensive and fertile plains. The productions consist chiefly of grain, wheat, silk, hemp, &c., saffron, and exquisite fruits, as well as numerous sheep, swine, and horned cattle. Abundance of timber and charcoal is also supplied from the mountains, in which there is also plenty of game. Here copper-mining industry is still confined to coarse cloth, bolina, blankets, raphes, plain Rones, shoes, and other

articles of hemp and aspartic, paper, soap, and leather, besides flax, silk, cotton, wool, and potatoes. Education is in a very backward state, but there is less crime here than in most of the other provinces of Spain. Pop. 350,000.

TERRUEL (anc. Turis), a city, Spain, Aragon, esp. above prov., 148 m. N.E. Madrid, 1 bank Guadalquivir or Turia. It is surrounded by weak old walls, with nine gates, which, with their Aragonese towers, give the city an imposing look when viewed from a distance. The interior is solid and gloomy. For the most part the streets are narrow, crooked and ill paved, but kept very clean, and provided with sewers. It has 14 squares, the principal one provided with arcades beautifully paved, and an old fountain in the centre; a cathedral, presenting a picture of the 11 000 virgins, by Antonio Buzquet, a rare Valencian artist, an episcopal palace, a parish church of St. Peter with its cloisters, where are preserved the remains of Juan Diego de Marcella and Isabel de Segura, the 'lovers of Teruel' so familiar to readers of Spanish plays, the church of Santiago, that of San Martin, with its Arabesque tower; and the Arco de Teruel, an aqueduct consisting of a double file of arches 160 ft. high. There are also a cloister, several convents, a hospital, an institution which is at the same time an asylum for the poor and a founding hospital, and several educational establishments for primary and advanced instruction. Outside the town is a bull ring capable of accommodating 9000 persons. Agriculture constitutes the chief employment of the inhabitants, and hemp in thread or wrought is the only article of export. The town and all the district were sacked in 1810, by Suchet. Pop. 7169.

TERVUELEN, a vil and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 7 m. E. Brussels, a magnificent royal chateau, having a walled park of 485 ac., a large church, in which several of the dukes of Brabant are buried. Here also is the breeding-stand belonging to the state. Pop. 1812.

TERWICK par. Eng. Sussex, 718 ac. Pop. 97.

TERWOLDE, a vil. Holland prov. Gelderland, 22 m. N.E. Arnhem, with a church. Pop. (agricultural) 1843.

TESCHEN, a to. Austria, Moravia, esp. circle, r. bank Olza, 63 m. N.E. Olmitz. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls with three gates, and of three suburbs, and contains an old castle with a small Gothic chapel of an oval form, a parish church, partly Gothic and partly modern, a Protestant church a large and majestic structure, a church of the Brothers of Charity remarkable alike for lightness and solidity of structure, an hospital with a church, an Elisabeth nursery, and a gymnasium with a library of 12 000 vols., and a cabinet of coins, minerals, and other natural curiosities. It has manufactures of woollens, combs, laces, and firearms; distilleries of roseoil, and a trade in woads and linen goods, wool, leather, wine, wax, and honey. The peace which terminated the war of the succession to Bavaria was signed here in 1779. Pop. 8400.

TESHO-LOOMBOO m. Tibet. See CHAKRA LO TOE-BOO.

TESOURA, a m. Brazil, prov. and 80 m. N.W. Goyas. It owes its existence to the great quantities of gold which were furnished for a time by the small stream of the same name, and attracted a considerable population, but since the washings ceased to be productive, many of the inhabitants have emigrated, and their houses have either been pulled down or left tenanted. — The river rises among mountains, about 70 m. N. E. Goyas, runs N. E., traversing the town of Tesoura, receives the Parna on its left, and joins r. back Araguaia, after a course of about 300 m.

TESSENDELOO, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Limburg 14 m. W. W. Hasselt. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, two tanneries, an oil-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 2070.

TESSIN, a m. Mekslingen-Schwerin, on the Recknitz 15 m. S.E.E. Rostock. It is walled, and defended by two forts; has a parish church, a school, manufactures of linen and matts, and several breweries and distilleries. Pop. 2189.

TESSIN (Italian, Ticino) a river Switzerland, rises on the S. slope of Mount St. Gothard on the frontier of the canton of Leventina, thence it approaches Bellinzona, when it changes its direction to S.W. and shortly after traverses Lake Maggiore, proceeds S.E. E., forming the boundary between Piedmont and Lombardy, and shortly after passing Pavia, joins 1. Spok Eo; to total course, extensive of the lake, about 120 m.,

of which 45 m. are above, and 75 m. below the lake. None of the former, but all the latter, is navigable.

TESSIN (Italian, Ticino), a cant. in the C. of Switzerland, bounded N. by cant. Grisons and Uri, N.W. a small canton of Valais, W. and S.W. Piedmont, and S. and E. Lombardy. It bears a considerable resemblance to a triangle, with its vertex on the S., and base resting on the N.; greatest length, N. to S. 29 m. central breadth, 28 m.; area, 1087 sq. m. This canton, in respect of climate and general physical features, is divided into two very unequal parts by Mount Ceneri, which stretches across 14 K. to W. towards the head of Lake Maggiore. Both parts are so intersected in all directions by mountains of greater or less magnitude, that the whole canton may justly be regarded as one of the most magnificent in Switzerland. The N. and the larger part, however, is the more elevated, its N. frontier being formed by several of the loftiest of the Alps, the Splügen, St. Bernard, and Mount St. Gothard. From this frontier a considerable portion of which belongs to the glacier-region, the canton has a general slope towards the S., lofty mountain-ranges, which generally take a S. or S.E. direction, forming in the spaces which separate the lofty alpine valleys, each regularly traversed by an impetuous mountain stream. The smaller part of the canton lying on the S. side of Mount Ceneri, though by no means tame, is of a much less magnificent description, and exhibits in its scenery, elevations, and productions, the characteristic features of Italy. The whole canton, with exception of a very minute portion of the S. which sends its waters to Lake Como, is drained by Lake Maggiore, and belongs through it to the basin of the Po. The principal stream by which the drainage is performed, is the Tessin, which gives its name to the canton, and is augmented within it by several affluent. Besides these streams there are numerous lakes. The most important of all, Lake Maggiore has only a small part of its area within the canton. The others deserving of notice, either because of their magnitude or the magnificent scenery in which they are embosomed, are lakes Lugano, Musso, Origo, Stetta, Luzeudo, and Rotzo. The elevated and rugged surface of the N. part of the canton necessarily unites it for agricultural operations and confines the attention of the inhabitants to the rearing of cattle and the preparation of dairy produce, which constitute the great sources of their subsistence. In the S. part of the canton the scene completely alters, and alpine pastures are succeeded by magnificent forests of chestnuts on the higher slopes, lower still, by olive-vards and vineyards and towards the plains by waving corn-fields and many of the more delicate Italian fruits—figs and almonds, oranges, citrons, and pomegranates. The myrtle grows almost without culture, and in ordinary winters requires no shelter. The minerals of the canton are not of much consequence. In some parts of the S. part is partially wrought, and even a little coal has been dug, but probably the most valuable mineral the canton contains is marble, which is found in great abundance, and of various colours, particularly red and green. Where the mountains lie within the limits of forest vegetation, they are the haunts of almost all kinds of game. The streams and lakes are full of fish. The manufactures consist almost entirely of a few articles of domestic use and though there is some transit trade over the mountain-passes between Switzerland and Italy, many of the inhabitants, unable to find employment at home, annually migrate into other countries. The fact was not formally admitted to the Swiss Confederation till 1815. The government, at first oligarchical underwent considerable modification in 1830, and the grand council in which the legislative and all other power either actually or virtually centres, is chosen by all the citizens of 25 years of age possessing immovable property either in fee to the value of 25, or in life-rent to the value of 212. The inhabitants, like the country which they occupy, belong to the Italian type. They generally speak the language, profess the religion, and write sometimes indistinct in the last, are not unfrequently conversant for some of the worst habits of the Italians. For administrative purposes Tessin is divided into 8 districts—Bellinzona, Locarno, Lugano (each of which, as afterwards the seat of government, may be regarded as a capital), Bienna, Leventina, Mendiccia, Riviera, and Val Maggia, subdivided into 88 circles. Its constitution to the Confederation is 1804-cant, and an annual payment of 41100 Fr. (1880), 117,297; of whom only 50 are Protestants.

TESTACHIO, a vil. Naples, in a beautiful valley in the S. of Mt. Ischia. Pop. 1112.

TESTE-BE-BON (Telle, Ruchon), a important. France, dep. Gironde, 80 m. S.E.W. Bordeaux, with which it is connected by railway, S. short, Bay of Arcachon, where it has a small harbor, much frequented by sailing vessels, and at which a considerable trade is carried on, particularly in cattle, pork, tur, lampreys, and fish. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in fishing against and other fish. The only summer feature is portable. Pop. 3250.

TESTERTON, par. Eng. Norfolk, 512 m. Pop. 13.

TESTIGON, a group of islets, Caribbean Sea about 50 m. from N. E. coast, Yucatan, and about the same distance N. E. the island of Mangrove; lat. 11° 32' N., lon. 52° 12' W.

TESTON, par. Eng. Kent; 491 m. Pop. 208.

TEST, a river, France, rises in Mount Fraque, dep. E. Pyrénées flows bet. S.E. to Mont Louis, then N. E., past the towns of Fraque and Perpignan, and 6 m. below the latter falls into the Mediterranean, after a course of 75 m., of which 45 m. are used for floating.

TEST or **TERT**, a decayed m. Morocco, 8 m. S.W. Marrakech. Pop. 1000.

TETBURY, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 16 m. S.E. Gloucester, on a rising ground, near the source of the Lower Avon, with a spacious market-house a handsome church surrounded by a fine square, three Dissenting places of worship a grammar and a common school, an almshouse, and various other charities. Jars, cheese, and butter form the staple articles of sale. A cloth-manufacture is also carried on. N. of the town there is a petrifying spring. Area of par., 4583 ac. Pop. 3325.

TETCUTT, par. Eng. Devon 2181 m. Pop. 969.

TETE, or **TETTE**, a tn. E. Africa, cap. of a gov. of the Portuguese territory 110 m. N.W. Sena. It is situated on elevated ground, on the Zambezi, in the midst of a fertile district. It is large, well built, and healthy.

TETE-NAIVE, a pass leading from the valley of the Tivoli, in the S.W. of the Swiss can Valais, into the Val d'Aoste in Savoy. It leads across a densely wooded mountain ridge, the highest summit of which is about 7000 ft. though the pass nowhere much exceeds 4000 ft.

TETENY, a vil. Hungary. Hither Danube, co. and 7 m. S.W. Pesth near the Danube with a parish church, synagogue, and chateau. Pop. 1450.

TETEREV, a river, Russia, rises on the confines of Poland, in the S.W. extremity of Volynia flows N.E. through this government, past Jitomir, enters gov. Kiev, and joins r. bank Dniester a little below the confluence of the Pripiat, after a course of about 150 m.

TETEFOW, a tn. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on a lake 16 m. E. Güstrow. It is walled, and has a Gothic church, a post-office and some general trade. Pop. 3752.

TETTFORD par. Eng. Lincoln, 2710 m. Pop. 792.

TETH, a vil. Hungary. Thither Danube, co. and 14 m. S.W. Raab, with two churches, and a trade in wood and cattle. Pop. 2568.

TETLE, or **TEMA-DE-TETLA** (La) a tn. Coahuila, in Fortification, in a fertile valley, with a church, a primary school, and some manufactures of linen. but the chief employment is agriculture. Pop. 1387.

TETNEY par. Eng. Lincoln 5325 m. Pop. 969.

TETSCHEEN, DENKON, or **WANTA** a tn. Holstein, circle Lauenburg, pleasantly situated r. bank Elbe, 30 m. S.E. Dresden. It stands at the foot of a lofty sandstone rock crowned by the old castle of Tetschen, in which there are a fine library of 20,000 vols., an armory, &c. a remnant of the town proper and the Elbe suburbs contains a dairy-church; and has breweries and distilleries, some shipping, and a considerable trade, particularly in corn and fruit. Pop. 1433.

TETSO, or **TEYANVO**, a market in Hungary, co. Maros, on the Theiss, over which there is here a ferry, 14 m. W.N.W. Seghed. It has an enriched spring, salt-mines, and a trade in wood and cattle. Pop. 1301.

TETSWORTH par. Eng. Lincoln, 1178 m. Pop. 512.

TETTENHALL, a tn. and par. Eng. W. and W. Stafford on the Worcester and Staffordshire canal, about 3 m. N.W. Wolverhampton. It has an ancient parish church, a Wesleyan chapel and manufactures of locks, hinges, bolts, spectacle-frames, &c. Area of par., 7600 ac. Pop. 5928.

TETTANG, a tn. Württemberg, circle Donau, capital, on the Topfelnach, 22 m. S.E.W. Ulm; with a church, several chapels, two castles, an hospital, manufactures of cherry-hammy, some mills, and a general trade. Pop. 1361.

TETUAN, a market m. Morocco, prov. Fez, on a rugged hill above the shore of the Mediterranean, 33 m. S.E. Tangier; lat. (mean-time) 35° 31' N.; lon. 6° 12' W. (a.) It is walled, fortified with towers, and defended by a castle, which crowns the heights on which the town stands, and is partly occupied as the governor's residence. It has narrow, unpaved, and dirty streets, and the houses, which, with their projecting balconies, almost meet across them and exclude both air and light, are, with a few exceptions, little better than hovels.



A SCENE IN TETUAN.—From Deane's Tourist in Spain and Morocco.

The only public buildings deserving of notice are the mosques, some of which are handsome. The harbour situated at some distance, at the mouth of the small river Maril, is altogether unfit for large vessels and the roadstead though affording sufficient depth of water, and well sheltered by a peninsula on the W., is completely exposed on the E. The trade with the interior is considerable, chiefly through the medium of Fez, from which it receives the goods brought by several caravans, and exports them chiefly to Italy, Spain, and France, in return for European manufactures. Pop. about 15,000.

TETWORTH, par. Eng. Huntingdon; 1446 m. P. 321.

TEUCHERN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony gov. and 17 m. S. Merseburg on the Elbe, with a church. P. 1558.

TEUFEN or **TEUFER**, a vil. and par. Switzerland, co. and 5 m. N.N.E. Appenzell, with a handsome church and an orphan asylum. The greater part of the inhabitants are employed in manufacturing and undertaking woolen P. 8867.

TEULADA, a tn. Spain. Valencia, prov. and 80 m. N. B. Alicante, at a short distance from the Mediterranean. It has several spacious streets, a parish church, endowed school, hospital, manufactures of linen, and some general trade. P. 1686.

TEULADA, a vil. and com., in. Bavaria, div. and 26 m. S.W. Garmisch, in an unhealthy valley, on a small stream, a little above its mouth in the Bay of Rome, and 5 m. N.N.E. of the Cape of Teulada. It has quarries of white marble, and a mine of magnetite-iron. Pop. 2239.—The cave (see. Tegelberg), forming the most S. point of the island, is a singularly bold headland, nearly 500 ft. high, and presents a long range of precipitous cliffs, with a breadth of cliffs more than 2 m. It has a cliff summit, and shelves down on the N. to a sandy beach, partly occupied by a lake, which deposits fine soil.

TEUTOBURGERWALD, or **TEUT**, a mountain-chain, Germany, which commences between Biele and Schöppingen, to the W. N.W. of Osnabrück, and stretches N. across the district

of Padernora to the small town of Horn. Here it changes its direction to N.W., traverses part of Lippe-Deimling and Rhinisch Prussia, enters Hannover, and terminates near Osnabrück, where it becomes linked with a chain of hills which stretch from W. to E., and are known by the name of the Mountains of Minden. The highest parts of the chain are the Falkenberg near Horn, where its height is nearly 3000 ft. and the Hahenberg, near Vörden. In these localities, and generally in the S.W., it is covered with fine hardwood-trees. It slopes gently on the W. and very rapidly on the E. The main Egge is generally restricted to the S. west of the chain, and the Tautoburgerwald to the N. The drainage is shared by the Weser, Ems, and Rhine.

TEVA, a in Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 87 m. N.W. Málaga, in a valley. It has a townhouse, abattoir, hospital, storehouse, several fountains, a small and measure prison, two primary schools, two academies for girls, a church, a convent with a church open for public worship, and several hermitages. Agriculture forms the main occupation, but some are employed as muleteers, in making weapons, dressing and exporting mulberries, and in various flour and oil mills. Pop. 8353.

TEVEL, several places. Hungary particularly:—1, A vil. Thither Danube co. and 12 m. from Tolna with a church and some trade in wood and in tobacco. Pop. 2404.—2, (Adana), A vil. Thither Danube co. Vespriem 5 m. from Papa, with two churches, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1660.

TEVERE, a river Italy. See Tevere. TEVERONE, (river Asia), a river, Italy, rises on the frontiers of Russia, at the extremity of delez Fromone, flows S.E., then turns suddenly N.W. keeping parallel with a ridge of the Apennine hills. It reaches lat. 43° N., when it changes its direction to S.W. and keeps it till its junction with L. bank Tiber, about 5 m. N.N.E. Rome. Total course, 66 m., almost wholly through a picturesque valley. On it are the celebrated artificial cascades of Tivoli.

TEVERSHAM, par Eng. Nottingham; 2820 ac. P. 578.

TEVERSHAM, par Eng. Cambridge 1300 ac. P. 1288.

TEVIGT, a river, Scotland, co. Roxburgh, rises among the heights which separate Dumfriesshire from Roxburghshire, and after flowing in a N.E. direction about 55 m., joins the Tweed near Kelso.

TEW, two par. England, Oxford — 1 (Ground), 8140 ac. Pop. 541 — 2 (Lodge), 1600 ac. Pop. 237.

TEWIN, par Eng. Hertford 2615 ac. Pop. 522.

TEWKSBURY, a bur. market tm., and par England, co. and 10 m. N.E. Gloucester 1. bank Avon, near its confluence with the Severn. It consists of three principal and several smaller streets, all kept clean. The houses are chiefly of brick, and are well built, with exception of a few ancient dwellings composed of timber and brick, which still remain. It has a fine old church principally in the Norman style, with a beautifully-ornamented tower rising from the centre. Another church, of modern erection, Wesleyan, Independent Baptist, Quaker and R. Catholic chapels, a grammar, national, infant, and Dissenter schools, a dispensary, several minor charities, and a mechanics institute. Stocking-weaving is the principal trade of the place, but it is not so flourishing as formerly. There is also a silk factory. Area of par, 2383 ac. Pop. (par and bur), 5678.—(Local Correspondent).

TEXAS, one of the U. States of N. America, lat. 26° to 36° 30' N., lon. 98° 30' to 107° W., bounded N. by the Indian territories, N.W. New Mexico, S.W. and S. the Confederation of Mexico, S.E. the Gulf of Mexico, and E. Louisiana and a small corner of Arkansas; length, E. to W., 600 m., breadth, 400 m., area, 327,821 sq. m. The surface in the N.W. is covered with mountains, which, in proceeding S.E. outside into hills and undulating plateaus, succeeded, on approaching the Gulf of Mexico, by low alluvial plains. These extend inland from 30 m. to 50 m., are furrowed with deep ravines, and, except near the coast, form extensive prairie, or are covered with dense forests. The hilly region behind it consists chiefly of sandstone and limestone ridges, separated by valleys of considerable fertility and presenting scenery of great beauty and grandeur, though few of the hills exceed 500 ft. in height. In the mountainous region, composed chiefly of the primitive and oldest sedimentary rocks, many of the mountains are very lofty, and are covered with snow during the greater part of the year. Few countries are better

watered than Texas, though, in consequence of numerous obstructions, few of the rivers are navigable for more than 100 m. The general slope of the country gives all the rivers a direction more or less S. Among them, the most important is the Rio-Grande or Rio-Grande-del-Norte, which, proceeding from New Mexico, and skirting the base of a long range of mountains, forms the W. and S.W. boundary of the state. Another important frontier stream is the Red River, which, rising in the N.W., within the frontiers of Mexico, forms the far greater part of the S. boundary. The other large rivers taking their rise within Texas are the Rio-Grande, the Pecos or Puerco, a tributary of the Rio-Grande; the Nueces, with its affluent Frio and San Miguel; the Guadalupe, the Rio-Colorado or Red River of Texas, which empties itself into Matagorda Bay and is the most important central stream of the state; the Brazos, the San Antonio and Trinity which both empty themselves into Galveston Bay and the Sabine, which, during the latter and greater part of its course, is the boundary between Texas and Louisiana. No lakes of any importance appear in extent in the interior, but a long chain of lagoons, separated from the sea by a narrow belt of shore, stretches along the Gulf of Mexico. These lagoons, though encumbered at their entrance by bars have great depth of water within, and seem susceptible of being improved so as to become of great navigable importance. The soils of Texas include every possible variety but taken as a whole, are so fertile that the country, probably from some little exaggeration has been called the garden of America, and likened, in respect both of climate and productivity, to the fertile regions of N. Italy. The two great staples are cotton and sugar, both of which are largely cultivated on the coast, and for 100 m. up the principal rivers. In the same lower districts, maize and tobacco grow luxuriantly. The common cereals, wheat, rye, oats, and barley, thrive best in the hilly regions, and both there and at lower levels, fruits in almost endless variety are abundant. The mulberry thrives well, and silk might be obtained to an almost unlimited extent. The forests are magnificent, and contain large tracts of oak admirably adapted for naval purposes. The pastures also are often covered with the richest natural grasses, and the rearing of cattle is carried on to the greatest advantage. In the unsettled districts herds of buffaloes, wastages or wild horses, and deer are seen in thousands. The minerals have been imperfectly explored but identity of geological formation gives ground to presume that the gold and silver found in the ranges of Chihuahua and New Mexico are not wanting in the N.W. of Texas. The hilly region contains large deposits of ironstone, copper is found on the banks of the Brazos, and both lignite and coal in various places. Manufactures cannot yet be said to have an existence, and though the coasting trade is of some importance, the foreign trade is very limited. By the constitution of Texas, adopted in 1845 the legislative consists of a general assembly, composed of a senate elected for four years, one-half retiring every two years and a house of representatives, elected for two years, both bodies chosen by the universal suffrage of male whites of 21 years of age. Austin is the capital. The population in 1850 was 519,597 of whom 38,161 were slaves. Besides these, the aboriginal Indians are estimated at 25,000. They belong to various tribes, but the Comanches, by far the largest, number about 15,000, and can muster 2000 warriors. They have at times proved troublesome to the frontier settlements. The first settlement in Texas was made at Matagorda by the French who, in 1690 were expelled by the Spaniards, who extended their dominion over the whole territory. It afterwards became one of the states of the Mexican Confederation. Several colonies of American citizens, invited by the Mexicans, settled in the E. section, and gradually increasing in numbers, Texas revolted from the federal government, and, in 1836, declared themselves independent. Santa Anna attempted to reduce them, but failed, and is said to have acknowledged their independence. This, however was never sanctioned by the senate, and accordingly wanted legal confirmation when the American senators, in 1845 offered to make the whole country one of the U. States Congress accepted the offer, and thus gave rise to the recent war which proved so disastrous to Mexico.

TEXEL, an Isl. Holland, par N. Holland, separated from the Helder by the channel called Mars-Diep, 2½ m. breadth, lat. (W. point) 53° 5' N.; lon. 4° 2' E. It is about 14 m. long,

and 6 m. in extreme breadth; its N. part being composed of the former island of Alderham (about 1800). A good many sheep, which yield fine wool and a considerable quantity of cheese, and a number of harnessed cattle and horses are reared. Many of the inhabitants are also engaged in fishing and weaving. It contains one market-town (Burg), and six villages. Pop. 4794. The Dutch Admiral Van Tromp was defeated and slain off Texel by the English under Blake, July 31, 1666.

TEY, three par. Eng. Essex:—1 (Green); 2008 ac. P. 765. —2, (Lidde), 486 ac. P. 74—3, (March); 1314 ac. P. 473.

TEYNHALL, the seat N. of the Solway Islands; lat. 55° 52' N., lon. 1° 45' E.; small, very low and covered with trees.

TEYNHAM, par. Eng. Kent; 2645 ac. Pop. 643.

TEZA, or TAZA, a river, Russia, rises in the S. of gov. Kostroma, flows easterly to S. into gov. Vladimir, and joins the bank Klyazma, after a course of about 100 m.

TEZUCO, or TEZUCO, a m. Mexican Confederation, dep. and about 18 m. E. N. E. Mexico. E. shore lake of same name. Is ancient times it was the second city in this kingdom, and though still a place of some importance, now derives its chief interest from historical associations and remains of antiquity.

In the N. W. quarter, where a shapeless mass of pottery, bricks, and some large neatly-quared blocks of basalt are thickly overgrown with weeds, one of the palaces of Montezuma is said to have stood; and in the S. quarter are the massive remains of three vast pyramids, each measuring 400 ft. along the base of their fronts. They appear to have been sanctuaries or temples devoted, like those of the capital, to human sacrifices and other heinous rites. The modern town contains many handsome edifices, both public and private, has considerable manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, and carries on an active trade chiefly with Mexico. Pop. about 5000.—The LAKE, about 2½ m. E. city of Mexico, with which it is connected by a canal, is the largest and lowest of the five lakes in the same vicinity.

It is situated between N. to E., about 15 m. greatest breadth, 9 m. Its depth nowhere exceeds 10 ft., and in some parts is not more than 2 ft. or 3 ft., while its shores, little raised above its level, are swampy. Its waters are so strongly impregnated with salt as to leave a white deposit on its banks, and supply a number of salt-works which have been erected. The lake was once much more extensive than at present, and contained several islands, one of which the Mexico of the Incas was built. (See MEXICO, m.)

THALFINGEN a vil. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, 9 m. E. Balingen with a church, and manufactures of linen. Pop. 1667.

THAKENHAM, par. Eng. Essex; 1980 ac. Pop. 631.

THAL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, cna. and E. N. E. St. Gall with an old church. Near it is a mineral-spring, over which a bath has been erected and a castle, belonging to the Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. Pop. 2665.

THALE, a m. Prussia, prov. Saxony gov. and S. W. Magdeburg, at the foot of the Harz Mountains; with a church, a manufactory of sheet-iron, linoleum and two mills. P. 1865.

THALHEIM:—1 A vil. Saxony, circle Zwettau, bail. Rastburg with a church, manufactures of linen and cotton, and a cotton and three other mills. Pop. 1866.—2, A vil. Württemberg, circle Heilbronn, bail. Heilbronn with church and an old castle or ruin. Pop. 1214.—3 A vil. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, 7 m. N. W. Tübingen with a church. Pop. 1261.—4, A vil. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, bail. Rastburg, with a church, and the ruins of an old fortified castle. Pop. 1083.

THALMÄSSING or THALMUNGER, a market in Bavaria, on the Thallach, 25 m. S. by E. Nürnberg; with a deanery, two churches, and three mills. Pop. 1169.

THALWEILL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, cna. and 6 m. S. Zürich, on a height above W. shore, Lake of Zürich. It contains chiefly of a number of houses clustering round the church, whose twisted tower, rising up among trees, presents a strange appearance. The inhabitants are much employed in weaving cotton, and have also some general trade. P. 1759.

THAME, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 12 m. E. Oxford, on a gentle activity I. bank Thames, across which is a bridge of considerable length. It has a large, handsome, cruciform church, a free grammar, and another free school for educating and apprenticing boys, but no manufactures of any consequence, the bulk of the labouring class being engaged in handicraft. Area of par., 5610 ac. Pop. 3256.

THAMES, the most important, though not the largest river of Great Britain, is usually said to rise about 2 m. S. W. Crummock in Gloucestershire, near a bridge over the Thames and Severn canal, called Thames-head Bridge, but is more properly formed by the fids, Otford, Chisel, and Lodd, which have their sources on the E. side of the Otford Hills, and unite near Lockhead, where the country of Gloucester, Wilt, Berks, and Oxford border on each other. Its direct course, E. by E., to the Nore, where its estuary is considered to terminate in the German Ocean, is 124 m. Its indirect course to the same point is estimated at 315 m. Proceeding from Lockhead, where it becomes navigable for barges, it flows first N. N. E. then S. S. E., past Oxford and Abingdon to Reading, then N. W. past Great Marlow, and S. E. past Windsor to Staines. During the part of its course now described, it separates the county of Berks on its right, from those of Oxford and Buckingham on its left bank. From Staines it pursues a circuitous course E. to London, passing the towns of Chertsey, Kingston, Richmond, and Brentford, and separating the counties of Middlesex and Surrey below London its course, E. to the Nore, between Kent and Essex, is 47 m. Its principal affluents below those by which it is formed near Lockhead, are, on the left, the Windrush, River-Lodd, Chertwell, which joins it immediately below Oxford; the Thames, Colne, the River, which joins it at London; the Lea, which joins it at Ebbwast and the Roding; and on the right, the Kennet, which joins it immediately above Reading, the London, Wey, Mole, and perhaps the Moleway though one of the two broad arms into which it divides has its mouth directly opposite to the Nore, and the other is considerably beyond it. Thames-head Bridge is 376 ft. above sea-level; at the junction of the Colne above Lockhead, this height has diminished to 248 ft., showing on the whole distance of 23 m., an average fall per mile of 6 ft. Below this the average fall nowhere exceeds 2 ft. 3 in. At London bridge, where the height above sea-level is 4 ft. 3 in., the average fall per mile is only 9 in. from London bridge to the Nore it does not exceed 1 in. At London bridge the width of the river is 290 yards at Woolwich 490 yards, at Greenwich, 800 yards and 3 m. below, 1390 yards. The basin of the Thames has an area of 5160 sq. m. It thus occupies nearly one-eighth of the whole area of England, but belonging entirely to the upper part of the secondary and to the tertiary formations, is destitute of coal, and hence possesses no manufactures of importance, except those of the metropolis itself. It comprehends, however some of the richest agricultural districts of the kingdom, and surpasses all others in point of wealth, derived partly from its containing the seat of government, and still more from its vast commercial importance. Its depth, in the fair way above Greenwich to London bridge, is 12 ft. to 13 ft., while its tides have a mean range of 17 ft., and an extreme rise of 22 ft. Up to St. Katherine's docks, adjoining the Tower it is navigable by vessels of 800 tons, and to Blackwall by vessels of 1400 tons. As far as Deptford it safely floats vessels of any burden, though mudbanks beyond its estuary and at the Nore make the navigation rather intricate.

At London and below, the accommodation provided for shipping is of the most extensive and magnificent description. Nor has the navigation of its upper channel and the importance of navigable feeders, been overlooked by means of numerous canals, as the Thames and Severn, the Oxford, the Wilts and Berks, the Kennet and Avon, the Wey and Arun, the Buckingham, and the Regent and Faldington, communicating with the Grand Junction, immediate access is given from its banks to those of all the great rivers of the kingdom.

THAMES, a river Upper Canada, rises in the London dist.; flows directly W. S. W., and after a course of about 110 m., falls into the Lake of St. Clair. It is navigable for about 30 m. for vessels of considerable burden.

THAMMOS, or WAMM, a river, Near Zealand, Ulster, which rises in a mountainous district, about 18 m. W. Lake Roto-Rua, flows mostly N. N. W. and falls into a broad but shallow estuary of same name, called also Hauroki Gelf. It has a depth at its mouth of about 8 ft., and by means of the tide, which runs up for nearly 50 m., is navigable for small craft. Banks and shores covered as far as the falls of Mata-Mata, about 100 m. above its mouth.

THAMES-DEWON, par. Eng. Surrey; 2655 ac. P. 2651.

THANA, a small town, K. Farquhar, on the route from Ia here to Cankay; lat. $35^{\circ} 26' N$; lon. $74^{\circ} 16' E$; with a large road. The town is embosomed in groves of walnut and mulberry trees. Most of the inhabitants are shawl-weavers.

THANET (Jamaica), an island, N. E. coast, about 10 miles, washed by the open sea on the N. E. and S. E., and separated from the mainland by branches of the Stour—the Stour-estuary on the S. E. The middle stream on the S. W., and the North-gate-estuary on the S. W., greatest length, 6 m. to N. Farnham Point, 10 m.; greatest breadth, about 5 m. It has a gently undulating surface, consisting for the most part of rich arable land resting on outcrops of dry hard chalk, and has long been celebrated for its excellent culture. Within the historical period, it has undergone great geological changes, produced chiefly by the action of the waves. Its channel, which is now, particularly on the N. W. side, almost completely closed, was, during the Roman possession of Britain where narrowest, at least 12 m., and in other parts more than 4 m. wide, so that it was the main thoroughfare used by vessels proceeding northwards for London; nor did it cease to become passable for ships of some burden till the time of the Norman conquest. The tide itself, which was at that time nearly circular, has been gradually wasted away, so as to assume the form of an irregular oval, and the wasting process is so incessantly continued that the average annual waste of the cliff between the N. Farnham and the Reculver, a distance of about 11 m., has been estimated at 2 ft. and that of the chalk-cliffs on the S., between Ramsgate and Pegwell Bay, at not less than 8 ft.

THANINGTON par Eng Kent 1219 ac. Pop. 885

THANN, a town, France, dep. Haut-Rhin, on the Thur, and on the railway from Strasbourg to Basel 28 m. S. S. W. Colmar. It stands at the foot of a hill crowned by the ruins of the old castle of Engelbourg, contains a magnificent Gothic church, with a spire of open work, 233 ft. high, and has manufactures of printed goods, hosiery, starch, and chemical products and several cotton-mills. Pop. 5615

THANHAUSEN, a market in Bavaria, circle Swabia, on the Mindel here crossed by a bridge, 90 m. W. S. W. Augsburg. It contains a parish church and a castle. Pop. 1580

THANADAT a town, Saxony, circle and 9 m. S. W. Dresden, N. of the forest of its name. It is the seat of a royal forest agency, and has a bathing-establishment and several mills. Pop. 1783.

THARSTON par Eng Norfolk 1563 ac. Pop. 874

THARTHAR, a river, Armenia Turkey pass Bagdad. Its general course is S. E., and S. by E., when it is lost in sands and marshes near to and N. W. Bagdad. Its waters are in some places intensely bitter and salt.

THAB (a) an island, European Turkey, Aegean Sea, 105 m. W. by N. Gallipoli; lat. $40^{\circ} 41' 42'' N$; lon. $24^{\circ} 45' 46'' E$ (a), of a circular form, about 16 m. diameter. It is traversed by high wooded hills, yielding large quantities of ship-timber, the highest summit attaining an elevation of 3428 ft. The soil is fertile, and where cultivated, produces corn, fruit, oil and wine. These also exports was, honey and fine marble. On the N. E. side there is a village, and a good roadstead with 12 to 5 fathoms water, called Panagia harbour.

THATCHAM, a village, par England, no Berks, on the Kennet, which is here navigable, and the Kennet and Avon canal, 3 m. S. E. Newbury. It has a church, two chapels of ease, an independent chapel, a national school and a paper-mill. Area of par. 12,259 ac. Pop. 4259.

THAU, a lagoon, France, dep. Morbihan, separated from the Gulf of Lyons by the narrow belt of land on which the town of Cotes is situated, greatest length, S. W. to N. E., 13 m.; greatest breadth, 4 m. It receives the canal du Midi at its S. W. extremity, is connected in the N. E. with the lagoon of Magnanville, and communicates directly with the sea of Cotes. It is of considerable navigable importance, and is both well stocked with fish, and frequented by innumerable water-fowl, which are sent in great numbers, above 800 boats being at various seasons sent on the lagoons at one time.

THAUMACO (a) a town, European Turkey, prov. Thessaly, and 65 m. S. E. W. Larissa, on a steep declivity, the summit of which is crowned by an ancient castle.

THAXTED, a small town, par England, co. Essex, 14 m. N. W. W. Chelmsford, composed mostly of mean-looking houses. It has a handsome church in a conspicuous situation

on the top of the hill on which the town is partly built. Various Dissenting places of worship, several schools, and two or three churches. There are two theatres, one for playing screw, half, &c., by hand-actors, the other for making up bars. Area of par. 6219 ac. Pop. 3555. (Local Geography.)

THAYA, a river, Austria, rises in the mountains on the frontiers of Bohemia and Moravia flows E., nearly parallel with the Danube, and joins it near March shortly after quitting the S. of Moravia, on the confines of Austria and Hungary after a course of 120 m. Its only important affluent is the Igawa, which joins it on the left. In the lower part of its course it spreads out into the plain, forming extensive swamps, which make the district through which it flows unhealthy.

THEBEN, or DIVER, a market town, Hungary co. and 5 m. from Presburg, at the confluence of the March with the Danube. It contains the ruins of an old castle and has some shipping. Pop. 1820.

THEBERTON, par Eng Suffolk 1954 ac. Pop. 591

THEBES, or TIVA, a town, Greece Lavade, cap. dist. on an isolated hill, 30 m. N. W. Athens. Though one of the most celebrated cities of ancient Greece, nothing now remains to indicate its splendour or even existence, except a few marble columns, scattered over the plain. The modern town is built chiefly of wood, and has few Greek churches and three khans. The plains in the vicinity once celebrated for their fertility are very imperfectly cultivated, but still produce considerable quantities of corn, wine, oil, tobacco, and cotton. Pop. about 5000

THEBES (Coptic, Tufi) a celebrated anc. city, Upper Egypt, 300 m. S. S. E. Cairo, on both sides, but chiefly on the S. bank of the Nile, along which the ruins extend for about 8 m. The original extent of the city is not well known.

Diodorus gives it only a circuit of 140 stadia, or about 17 m. whereas Strabo nearly doubles this measurement by making the length alone 80 stadia, or 10 m. The accounts however are not necessarily contradictory and have been plausibly reconciled by assuming that the writers refer to different periods—Diodorus to a period anterior to Manes, and Strabo to a period subsequent to that sovereign in whose reign Thebes attained its greatest magnitude and magnificence. The spot that Heliopolis, or Heliopolis, applied to by Homer has sometimes been interpreted literally and it has been supposed that the walls of the city were actually raised to 100 gates. More careful investigations have made the existence of the walls themselves more than doubtful. Certain it is, that not the least trace of them can now be discovered and various circumstances concur to show that the city was not walled but open. In the absence of a better explanation the suggestion of Diodorus may be adopted, that Homer's epithet, if not a mere poetical license, referred to the propriety of temples rather than to gates properly so called.

A good idea of the power, wealth and splendour of Thebes is given by the fact that it could furnish 50,000 armed chariots. Its foundation is lost in antiquity, but it had long been one of the most distinguished cities of Egypt, and attained to almost unexampled prosperity at a period considered coeval with the reigns of David and Solomon in Judea, when it began to suffer by the rise of its rival Memphis, and lost much of its importance by the transference of the seat of government to the latter. It sustained a still severer blow during the invasion of the Persians under Cambyses, who captured and pillaged it, and its destruction was completed by Ptolemy Lathyrus, who, after a three years' siege, left it a heap of ruins. These ruins, however, bear ample testimony to its original grandeur and scope of them, considering their antiquity and the usage to which they have been subjected, are still in wondrous preservation. The most ancient and splendid of these ruins is the temple of Karnak, which covered an area of about 1½ m. in circuit, and received its embellishments from a succession of monarchs, who vied with each other in the lavishness of their expenditure upon it. Its principal front, forming its N. W. side, faces the river and is approached by an avenue of Colossalness, which terminated at two colossal statues of granite standing like towers. One of these, though it has lost its summit and cornice, still retains a great part of its original height. Beyond the towers is a large open court, 339 ft. by 375 ft., with a double line of columns in its centre, and a covered corridor on either side; and beyond the court is the grand hall of assembly, 379 ft. by 170 ft., with

THERMIGNON, or **THERMIGNON**, a in France dep. Ardennes, prov. Marais, 35 m E. St. Jean-de-Mariennes. It is an industrial town, but has iron-works, and a trade in cattle, cheese, and general merchandise, conveyed by way of Mount Canto into Fismes. Pop. 1934.

THERMOPTOLÆ, a celebrated pass, Greece, in the N. E. of Livadia, S. side, Gulf of Molo or Zaton, at the foot of the N. slope of Mount Oeta, and near the mouth of the Eliza or Spercheus. The pass, about 5 m long, is hemmed in on one side by precipitous rocks of from 400 ft. to 600 ft. in height, and on the other side by the sea and an impassable cornice. The width of the pass was anciently only 50 to 60 yards, but has since been nearly doubled by the retreat of the sea, and additional alluvial deposits. It was here that Leonidas and his 300 Spartans died in defending Greece against the invasion of Xerxes. The Polyandrium, an ancient tumulus, with the remains of a square pedestal built of blocks of red marble breccia, marks the spot. The thermal or hot springs, to which the pass owes its name, are in the vicinity, about half way between Thermopylae and Volonitis. They have a temperature of 111°, and are impregnated with carbonic acid, lime, salt, and sulphur.

THERSAOLONICA, European Turkey. See **SALONICA**. **THERSAI**, a prov. European Turkey bounded, N. by Macedonia, W. Albania, E. Greece, and S. the Gulf of Salonica. It is 96 m in extreme length N. to S., and 70 m in breadth area, estimated at 5500 sq m. It is traversed by several mountain-ranges ramifications of Mount Pindus which separate it from Albania but contains numerous fertile plains and valleys, equally renewed in ancient times as now for pasture and tillage. Cultivation extends a considerable way along the acclivities of the mountains. The principal crops are maize, wheat, rice, vines, silk, cotton, and tobacco. The high-lying tracts depasture large flocks of sheep, and wool forms a considerable article of export. The province is drained by the Salambria, which traverses it nearly in the centre, E. to W., recovering in its course, as tributaries, nearly every river in the province. Principal towns—Larissa, Trikala, Volo and Ambovala.

THETFOUR, a bar and market in England, partly in co. Suffolk, and partly in that of Norfolk, on both banks of the Ouse, here crossed by a handsome iron bridge, 79 m N. E. London, a station on the Norwich and Brandon rail way. It has a church with a square tower places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, R. Catholics, and Friends, a free grammar and national and infant schools the remains of a Cistercian priory, of a university and some other religious structures. The manufactures comprise an iron-foundry, a large paper-mill, two agricultural-machine factories, some breweries, malting-establishments a flour-mill, and a tan yard. Pop. 4075.

THETFOUR, three pars. Eng. Norfolk.—1, (St. Mary 3960 ac. Pop. 1252.—2, (St. Andrew's, 260 ac. P. 1613 3, (St. Peter), 2240 ac. Pop. 1211.

THEUSING, **THUSING**, or **THUSING**, a in Bohemia, area and 15 m. S. E. Elbogen, with a castle, deanery church, townhouse, and hospital manufactures of woollens, and near a alum and vitriol works. Pop. 1904.

THIEX (anc. **Thetix**), a in and some Belgium prov. Liège, 1 km. E. of the city, 5 m. N. W. Spa. It is a mining place with the old ruins castle of Frankmont, seated on a steep rock. Thiex has manufactures of cloth and leather, two iron-works, and forges for making sheet-iron; a distillery, two breweries, quarries of freestone, limestone and black marble, and mines both of iron and calamine. It was once capital of a district called the margraviate of Frenchmont, and has ranked as a town since 1456. Pop. 4869.

THIAGUR, a in Hindostan, Carnatic, 53 m. W. S. W. Pondicherry; lat. 11° 43' N., lon. 79° 5' E. During the Carnatic wars of last century this was a strong place, and contained several ships.

THIAKA, one of the Ionian Islands. See **IONIA**.

THIAN-CHAI, or **CHANGHAI MOUNTAINS**, an extensive range of Central Asia, stretching from W. to E. along the W. part of its plateau, between Scythia on the N. and Chinese Turkestan on the S., from lon. 80° to 95° E. Its length is estimated by Humboldt at eight times that of the Pyrenees, and many of its summits rise to 16,000 ft., or 12,000 ft., far beyond the limits of perpetual snow. They

present numerous indications of volcanic agency. The Chinese records mention eruptions which occurred at least as late as the 17th century. One between the terms of **Tienan** and **Thian** about lat. 43° N. and lon. 91° E. is well attested; and another called **Unguiat**, situated in a coal-district, about lat. 45° 30' N. and lon. 85° E. is a solfatar, from which large quantities of sulphur and salt are obtained.

THIAN-CHAI-HAIOU, sometimes called **Lia** **Daeharia**. See **TONGKIAN** (Chinese).

THIBET a country Central Asia. See **TIBET**. **THIBET** and **THIBET**. See **TIBET**.

THIEBRODE, a vil and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Scheldt, 18 m. E. Ghent. It has four breweries, an oil and a flour mill. Pop. 1880.

THIELT two places, Belgium.—1, (anc. **Thietum**) A. in. prov. W. Flanders, 14 m. S. S. E. Bruges. It has a townhouse, surrounded by a Gothic tower, a college, a school of design, a musical society several boarding and primary schools, and benevolent institutions manufactures of cotton and linen goods, hats leather lace, cards, tobacco, glue, oil, soap and Francon blue a distillery breweries, ropewalks, leather-works, dye-works and blacksmiths and an important trade in cattle, and particularly in linen. Of the latter 80,000 pieces are annually sold in the weekly market. Thielt, supposed to take its name from **thia**, a lime-tree, had attained a high degree of prosperity by its woollen and linen manufactures when, in 1385 it was almost destroyed by fire. It never recovered the shock. Oliver Le Dain barber to Louis XI of France, by whom he was ennobled, surnamed the Devil, and ultimately hung for his crimes, was born here. Pop. 12,500.—2, A vil and com. prov. Brabant, on the Meuse, 24 m. E. N. E. Brussels. It has a brewery, a distillery, four flour mills and a trade in cattle and agricultural produce. P. 1636.

THIERACHE an ancient dist. France, which formed part of prov. Picardy and is now included in the N. of dep. Aisne. Game was its capital.

THIERACHERN, a vil and par. Switzerland, can. and 14 m. S. S. E. Bern, with a fine old church. Pop. 3835.

THIERS (anc. **Thierum** **Thierum**) a in France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, on the crest and side of a hill washed by the Dore, 31 m. N. E. Clermont. It is situated six miles from the city, very striking appearance when viewed from a distance, but its houses, though solidly built, have low doors and narrow windows, which impart a mean and gloomy appearance and they are huddled together without any regularity, in steep, narrow winding streets. It has two ancient churches, and the remains of an old castle considerable manufactures of cutlery and ironmongery, woollen cloth, embroidery leather, and leather articles, ribbons, paper and playing cards, and a trade in millstones, left and carbon ware, and the above articles of manufacture. Pop. 8787.

THIEULAIN, a vil and com. Belgium, prov. Namur, 24 m. N. W. Mons, with two flour-mills, and a trade in corn, seeds, cattle and flax. Pop. 1184.

THIEUSIES, a vil and com. Belgium prov. Hainaut, 6 m. N. E. Mons, with manufactures of sherry, a brewery a distillery, a bark and two flour-mills. Pop. 1164.

THIMBLEBY, par. Eng. Lincoln 1770 ac. P. 492.

THIMISTERY, a in, and com. Belgium, prov. and c. E. Liège; with manufactures of cloth, worsted, bracks, a brewery and dye-works and a considerable trade in cheese. Pop. 3543.

THIONVILLE (anc. **Theodonis Villa**) a in France, dep. Moselle, on the Moselle river, 19 m. N. Metz. It stands on an almost perfect flat, is walled, and otherwise fortified, so as to rank as a fortress of the third class. It is generally well built, with spacious but irregular streets. It has a parish church barracks corn market, theatre, riding-school, colleges, and hospital manufactures of battery cannon and cherty leavies glass, and leather, a trade in corn, hemp and flax, and an annual fair of 15 days duration. Pop. 4026.

THIRKLEBY **THIRKLEBY**, par. Eng. York, 3577 ac. Pop. 554.

THIRNF, par. Eng. Norfolk, 650 ac. Pop. 305.

THIRSK, a bar, market town, and par. England, co. York (N. Riding), 28 m. N. W. of York city, on the York and Newcastle railway. It consists of the old and new towns, separated by a small stream called Cockhoe, over which are two substantial stone-bridges. It has a spacious market-place,

a baptisms church in the later English style, with a lofty unadorned tower; places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, and Friends, several schools; and limited manufactures of coarse muslin and millinery and some mulling and tanning. Think needs a member to Parliament. Pop. (1891), 3319. Area of par., 3856 ac. Pop. 4704.

THINES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Liège, 18 m. S.W. Huy, with two breweries, a malt-dust-quarry, saw-pits, and a trade in cattle, horses, wax, and hemp. P. 1851.

THINSELT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 144 m. S. Antwerp, with a church, townhouse, and primary school three breweries, a dyery mill-reducing several flour-mills, and handlooms for the weaving of linen fabrics. Pop. 1741.

THISTED, or **THISTAD**, a tn. Denmark, N. Jutland, cap. hall on the S.W. of the Vilde-dord, a branch of the Limfjord, 180 m. W. N. W. Copenhagen. It first received municipal privileges in 1574 from Frederick I. Its harbour only a winter-haven, admits vessels drawing 8 ft. The inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture, trade, and mauling. Pop. 2200.

THISTLETON, par. Eng. Rutland 1420 ac. Pop. 143.

THIVA, a tn. Greece. See **THANCA**.

THIVIERE, a tn. France, dep. Dordogne, 20 m. N. E. Périgueux. It is well situated but for the most part poorly built has manufactures of stone-ware, leather, paper and tiles, and a trade in corn wine, live cattle, and cheese, and several important cattle-markets. Pop. 1400.

THIZY, a tn. France, dep. Rhone, 50 m. N. W. Lyons with considerable manufactures of linen cotton, and calico. Pop. 1680.

TROCKINGTON, par. Eng. Northumberland; 6243 ac. Pop. 173.

THOGLI-CURRU, a salt-lake, Lodak, among the W. Himalayas, 15,500 ft. above sea-level, 60 m. S. E. Leh. It is about 3 m. long E. to W. and has swampy shores intensely saline and covered with saline plants, especially *Chenopodium*. From a water-curtain distinctly visible about 150 ft. above the present level of the water it appears to have covered a much larger space than at present, and to have been then fresh, as the whole of the surrounding plain consists of clay beds, containing prodigious numbers of fresh-water shells.

THOIRY, a vil. and com. France, dep. Savoie, 6 m. N. E. Chambéry on the side of Mount Margera, above the Dora. It has a parish church. Pop. 1354.

THOLEN, a tn. Holland, prov. Zealand 29 m. S. S. W. Rotterdam, on the island of Tholen, which is separated from the N. Holland coast by the Zuiderzee, a narrow arm of the Scheldt. It is an old, and was at one time an important place and possesses a harbour small townhouse, a large Protestant and a R. Catholic church, an orphan hospital, a musical society and several schools. The inhabitants are mostly fishermen, though there are ironworks, rope-works, and madder and corn mills. Tholen was formerly fortified but in 1846-7 the ramparts were converted into public walks. Pop. 1938.

THOLLENBEEK, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Maros, about 19 m. S. W. Brussels with two breweries, a distillery, and numerous mills but the chief employment is weaving. Pop. 2523.

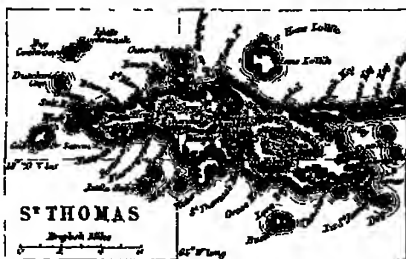
THOLLON, a vil. and com. France dep. Haute Savoie, prov. Chablais 39 m. N. E. N. E. Geneva, near S. shore of the Lake of Geneva. The inhabitants have a valuable fishery in the lake, and derive a considerable gain from the sale of rock crystals, many of which are found in the vicinity. P. 1316.

THOMAR, a tn. Portugal, prov. Beira-Alta, r. bank Nabia, 48 m. S. Coimbra. It is well built, and adorned with several churches, contains two parish churches, a college, hospital, and almshouse and has manufactures of silk, and a large cotton-mill driven by water. Near it are the ruins of Sahagun, supposed to have been founded by the Goths. P. 2768.

THOMAS (Fr.), an isl. W. coast, Africa, belonging to the Portuguese, in the Bay of Biafra. lat. (nautical) 0° 14' 42" N., lon. 6° 55' E. length, N. N. E. to S. S. W., 25 m. It appears to be entirely of volcanic formation, and is very mountainous, attaining in one of its central peaks the height of 7070 ft. The climate, especially in the valleys, is exceedingly hot and unhealthy. Vegetation is rank; the higher districts are well wooded, and the lower produce considerable

quantities of sugar, indigo, and cotton. Some small horned cattle and many sheep and goats are reared on the pastures, and wild swine are very abundant. The capital, which bears the same name, is situated on a tongue of land, and defended by a fort, and has a number of good houses, including three churches. The harbour is small but well sheltered. Pop. estimated at 15,000 to 20,000, most of them negro slaves.

THOMAS (Fr.), one of the Virgin Is., W. Indies, belonging to Denmark, 86 m. E. Porto-Rico Isl. (E. entrance to Fort Christian) 18° 20' 24" N.; lon. 64° 55' 45" W. (n.), greatest length, E. to W., 12 m. average breadth, about 8 m. area, 53 sq. m. It has a rugged and elevated surface, which attains its greatest height towards the centre, and descends sometimes gradually, but oftener abruptly to the shore. It was once well wooded, but the cutting down of the trees



has laid it open to the full force of the sun's rays, and it now suffers much from a deficiency of water. The soil being sandy and by no means fertile, the far greater part of the produce is unutilized. The area under crop is only about 2500 ac., of which nearly a half are planted with sugarcane. The whole island enjoys the privilege of a free harbor, and the trade is very extensive, St. Thomas being a depot of goods for many of the neighbouring islands. It has its central locality at the capital, Charlotte Amalie, which is annually visited by about 8000 vessels from Europe, N. and S. America, and the other W. India islands. In Europe the trade is chiefly with London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Havre, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Genoa, Lyons, Hamburg, Bremen, and Amsterdam. St. Thomas is a principal station of the W. India mail-steamers from Southampton, for which a large steam-packet leaves it every fortnight. Pop. estimated at 12,900.

THOMAS (Fr.) the **ARONA**, par. Eng. Cornwall; 1817 ac. Pop. 1008.

THOMASTOWN.—1 A market in and par. Ireland, co. and 10 m. S. S. W. Kilkenny 1 bank Noce, consisting of badly built brick and limestone houses, and a number of windmills. It has an Established church, a R. Catholic chapel, a courthouse, a national and a church of English school. Friars and handlooms were formerly manufactured here to some extent, but the branch of business has been of late discontinued. Pop. (n.), 1798. Area of par., 3043 ac. Pop. 3180.

—(Local Communities).—2. Par. Kilkenny, 555 ac. P. 97 **THOMASWALDAU** (ONZ and NUNZ), two nearly contiguous vils. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Legnica, circle Dorsau, with a castle, two churches, innkeepers, and an oil, saw and other mills. Pop. 1350.

THOME or **THOMAS** (Fr.) a tn. Hindostan, Carnatic, near the seaboard, which here forms a small haven, about 6 m. S. Madras. It is of considerable extent, and contains a great number of churches belonging to a mixed race of Portuguese and natives, who produce the R. Catholics.

THOMIGSDORF, a vil. Bohemia, circle Chrudim; with a church school, and several mills. Pop. 1348.

THOMSON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2880 ac. Pop. 406.

THONES, a tn. France dep. Haute Savoie, in the junction of three valleys, 30 m. N. K. Chambéry. It is built in the form of a triangle, and has a large public square, a handsome church, manufactures of agricultural implements and cherry-brandy a saw mill and several tanneries. P. 3480.

THONG (Ureza), a vil. and township, England, co. York (W Riding), on the Holm, and a branch of the Huddersfield and Sheffield railway, 6 m. S. Huddersfield. It is well built, has a handsome church with a tower, Independent and Methodist chapels, manufactures of woollen goods, and a mineral spring. The water of which resembles that of Harrogate. Pop. 2463.

THONIS (Fr.), a vil. Bielefeld, Prussia, gov. and 23 m. W Düsseldorf near the Rhine, with a church. P. 1838.

THONON a tn. France, dep. Haute Savoie, prov. Chambéry S. shore lake, and 19 m. N E the town of Geneva. It is a very ancient place, consisting of an upper and a lower town, both irregularly built; has a court of justice several churches, a handsome townhouse in the Italian style, manufactures of watchworks, and a trade in timber, corn, and wine. Amadeo IV., Duke of Savoy, was born here. Pop. 4425.

THOR (anc. Thuriis) a tn. France, dep. Vendée, 10 m. E. Angers, with an ancient church, and manufactures of saddles. Pop. 2027.

THORBA, or **THORBARNA** (Latin, Schœpols) a tn. Austria, Transylvania, cap. co. of its name, 1 bank Aranyos, 55 m. N W Hermannstadt. It is poorly built, has a Protestant, R. Catholic and Greek non-union church, a Franciscan monastery, county buildings, townhouse, gymnasium and military school and near it are extensive salt-mines. On a hill in the vicinity are the ruins of the Roman fort Balanus, and near it was fought a great battle, in which 14,000 men were killed the Danube. Pop. 8112.—The country bounded N. by Kienburg and Doboka, N. E. Galitsa and Moldavia, E. Czakler country, and S. Kolobierz and Lower Wassenburg, area, 1210 geo. sq. m. is traversed by lofty ridges of the Carpathians, belongs wholly to the basin of the Maros, which receives a considerable portion of its waters directly, and the remainder chiefly by the Görgény Lacus, and Aranyos. Much of the soil is of great fertility, producing all kinds of grain in abundance. The wine also is extensively cultivated, but the wine is only of indifferent quality. A considerable part of the surface is covered with forests, from which much valuable timber both for home use and export, is obtained. The principal mineral salt, which is worked in numerous mines and forms one of the principal sources of revenue. Pop. 67,400.

THORENS-BALIS, a tn. France, dep. Haute Savoie, prov. Geneva, 15 m. S. F. Geneva, with a court of justice, a college, a seminary, an old castle, formerly occupied by St. Francis de Sales, an hospital, manufactures of cotton or textile glass-works, and several tanneries. Pop. 2447.

THORSEBY two para. Eng. Lincoln.—1 (North) 2480 ac. Pop. 728.—2, (South) 993 ac. Pop. 166.

THORSEWAY, par. Eng. Lincoln. 2794 ac. P. 135.

THORSEBY two para. Eng. York.—1 York 8190 ac. Pop. 888.—2, Lincoln; 1658 ac. Pop. 130.

THORSTON par. Eng. Suffolk 1890 ac. P. 157.

THORLEY two para. Eng.—1, Hants 1574 ac. Pop. 154.—2, Herts 1516 ac. Pop. 402.

THORMANBY, par. Eng. York 308 ac. Pop. 154.

THORV (Latin, Turveia) a tn. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. and 61 m. S. W. Marienwerder, cap. circle, 7 bank Vistula, here crossed by a wooden bridge, divided into two parts by the island of Ratus and nearly 4 m. in length. It is a place of great strength, surrounded by walls and bastions, and defended by two forts. It is entered by four gates; consists of an old and a new town; has a court of law and several public offices, two Protestant and three R. Catholic churches, one of them containing a statue of Copernicus, who was born here, a Protestant gymnasium, a nursery school, four hospitals, and a workhouse, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hats, soap, and sausages gingerbread, some shipping, and a trade in corn, wood, linen, hides, bark, and ashes. Pop. (1846) 12,657.—The circle area, 329 geo. sq. m. Pop. 51,438.

THORV, a vil. Holland, prov. Limburg, 7 m. S. W. Roermond, with a church. Pop. (agricultural) 1163.

THORNBAGE, par. Eng. Norfolk, 1266 ac. Pop. 849.

THORNBOROUGH, par. Eng. Bucks 1890 ac. P. 754.

THORNBURY, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 24 m. S. W. Gloucester, houses generally old, with a spacious and handsome cruciform church, mostly in the later English style; places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, Baptists,

and Friends, and two free schools, and the ruins of Thornbury castle. Area of par. 15,729 ac. Pop. 4614.

THORNBURY, two para. Eng.—1, Devon; 2778 ac. P. 489.—2, (with Netherwood) Hereford; 2188 ac. P. 126.

THORNBURY par. Eng. Northampton; 1212 ac. P. 220.

THORNCOMBE, par. Eng. Devon; 4566 ac. P. 1517.

THORNDON (ALL SAINTS) par. Eng. Suffolk; 3580 ac. Pop. 725.

THORNE, a market tn. and par. England, co. York (W Riding), 29 m. S. by E. York city, 7 bank Don, generally well built. It has a church, principally in the later English style with a square tower; places of worship for Wesleyan and New Connexion Methodists, Independents, Friends, and Unitarians, three schools, of which two are charity ones, a mechanics institute, and considerable trade in grain, coal, and timber. A small number of hands is employed in making smoking and ropes and in weaving. On the E. bank of the Don, about 1 m. distant, is a quay where the merchandise is shipped and loaded vessels for the coasting trade are built, and on being launched at spring-tides, are sent down the river to Hull, to be rigged etc. Area of par. 11,900 ac. Pop. 8484.

THORNE, three para. Eng. Somerset.—1 (Clyffe) 410 ac. Pop. 102.—2, (Polson) 814 ac. Pop. 229.—3, (St. Margaret) 805 ac. Pop. 143.

THORNEY, a vil. and par. England, co. York (W Riding), 7 m. N. E. Leeds, with a parish church, a Wesleyan chapel, an endowed school, limekilns, limestone, slate and pavement quarries and manufactures of bed-sticking. Area, 1520 ac. Pop. 1530.

THORNEY two para. England.—1 North 4140 ac. Pop. 412.—2 (West) Sussex, 3005 ac. Pop. 111.

THORNEY a market tn. and par. England, co. Cambridge in the Isle of Ely, 7 m. E. N. E. Peterborough. It has a Norman parish church, originally only the nave of the church of a convent, of which some fragments remain; a literary society, and a trade in cattle. Area, 17,590 ac. Pop. 2174.

THORNEYBURN, par. Eng. Northumb. 2013 ac. P. 240.

THORNFORD par. Eng. Dorset, 1407 ac. Pop. 410.

THORNHAM four para. Eng.—1 Kent 8819 ac. Pop. 511.—2 Norfolk 3284 ac. Pop. 723.—3, (Magna) Suffolk 1324 ac. P. 822.—4, (Parva) Suffolk 678 ac. P. 150.

THORNHAUGH par. Eng. Lincoln; 1706 ac. P. 286.

THORNHILL, a vil. and par. England, York (W Riding) 81 m. S. W. York city, on the Leeds and York shire railway, with an ancient parish church in the early English style, Wesleyan and Baptist chapels, a grammar and a free school; manufactures of woollen cloth and steel, chemical and glass works, maltings, and collieries. Near it are the remains of an old castle, which was taken and demolished by the Parliamentary army. Area 7997 ac. Pop. 6856.—2 A vil. Scotland, co. and 14 m. W Dumfries, houses mostly of red freestone, well built, many of them handsome. It has a very ancient parish church close by the village; and a handsome U. Presbyterian church, several schools, a literary institution, a library and reading room, all within the same building, a horticultural and a floricultural society. Pop. 1658.—(Local Correspondent)—3 A vil. Scotland, co. Perth 10 m. W N W Strirling.—4 A hamlet in Canada West, 12 m. from Toronto, near the Don, which affords excellent water-power, and drives numerous grist and saw mills. It has an Episcopal church and a public and two private schools. P. 650.

THORNHURST, a vil. Scotland, co. Renfrew, on a branch of the Glasgow and Aberdeen railway 4 m. S. W. Pollockshaws. It is neatly built, consisting chiefly of cottages occupied by persons employed in the extensive cotton-mills, bleaching and print works of the locality. Pop. 1630.

THORNTON, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. York, about 4 m. W Bradford. It has a chapel of ease, chiefly in the later English style, Independent, Primitive, and Wesleyan Methodist chapels, a free grammar-school, a charitable endowment, several collieries, and freestone-quarries. Pop. 8051.

THORNTON, 11 para. Eng.—1, Bucks 1882 ac. Pop. 103.—2, Leicestershire 5580 ac. Pop. 1850.—3, Lincoln; 1758 ac. Pop. 240.—4, (Cotwick) Lincoln, 450 ac. Pop. 407.—5, (Dale) York; 1006 ac. Pop. 237.—6, (St. Oswald) York, 6710 ac. Pop. 2203.—7, (St. Leonard) York; 11,432 ac. Pop. 1150.—8, (St. Mary), Cheshire, 4566 ac. Pop. 942.—9, (St. Andrew), York 2750 ac. Pop. 324.—10,

(*Shore*) York 1079 ac. Pop. 804.—11 (*Walden*), York 1783 ac. Pop. 431

THORNTON a vil. Scotland, on Fife, on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway, 4 m. S.E. Markinch. It has a parish but no church, whist-works, spinning-mills, bleaching, and collieries. Pop. 844.

THORNE, an isl. Denmark, off Isl. Funen, from which it is separated by a narrow and shallow channel. It is about 9 m. long, and 1 m. broad. It has a very fertile soil, and is richly wooded. Many ranches are built here. On the coast, in the Thorne Strait, is a winter-haven of the third class, admitting vessels which draw 17 ft. water.

THORNOLD a tn. Canada West, on the Welland canal, 4 m. from St. Catharines. It has several very extensive sawing-mills, saw and planing mills, manufacturing of leather and agricultural implements, two Protestant churches, a R. Catholic church, a public and two private schools. Pop. (1839) 1094 (Jan. 1854) about 1260.

THORNTON, par Eng. Norfolk 730 ac. Pop. 177
THORP Aves, par Eng. York 1607 ac. Pop. 315
THORPACRE cum Dunsley, par Eng. Leicester 800 ac. Pop. 260

THORPE 23 para. Eng.—1 Derby 1400 ac. Pop. 188.—2 Notts, 696 ac. Pop. 115.—3, Surrey 1495 ac. Pop. 555.—4, (Alford), Norfolk 1187 ac. Pop. 258.—5, (Aldwark) Northampton, 1800 ac. Pop. 247.—6 (Arnold) Leicester 1148 ac. Pop. 172.—7 (Aynhoe) York 1799 ac. Pop. 207.—8 (Buckley) Notts, 596 ac. Pop. 81.—9 (Blyth) Bedford 770 ac. Pop. 136.—10, (Constantine) Stafford, 953 ac. Pop. 66.—11 (East) Lincoln 903 ac. Pop. 55.—12 (West) Lincoln 640 ac. Pop. 56.—13, (Eaton) Essex 3203 ac. Pop. 1294.—14 (Milton) Northampton 630 ac. Pop. 287.—15, (Moorfields) Northampton 1230 ac. Pop. 151.—16, (Market) Norfolk, 1809 ac. Pop. 221.—17 (Morse) Suffolk 2457 ac. Pop. 414.—18, (West) Hertfordshire 824 ac. Pop. 94.—19 (Oakhill) Lincoln, 1820 ac. Pop. 379.—20 (Parson), Norfolk 349 ac. Pop. 9.—21 (Salmon) Notts 2160 ac. Pop. 312.—22 (St. Giles) Norfolk, 2225 ac. Pop. 3000.—23, (St. Peter) Lincoln, 2800 ac. Pop. 626.

THORPE (Barnes) See BARNESBOROUGH.

THORPE-SKIRBY-NORWICH a vil and par. England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. E. Norwich, on a hill above the W. station and Yare and on the Norwich and Yarmouth railway. It has a handsome parish church, with a square embattled tower and some good monuments a Dissenting chapel, a free school, and a county lunatic asylum. Area. 2528 ac. Pop. 3000.

THORSHINGTON, par Eng. Essex 1930 ac. P. 458
THORSHALLA, a tn. Sweden, in N. Nykoping, on the Ekstina, a little above its mouth on the S.W. shore of Lake Mälar, 57 m. W. Stockholm with a church and some trade. Pop. about 500.

THORSHAL N., in Friesland, S.E. coast, in Nieuw-Netherlands. It is the capital of the whole group and the residence of the principal authorities. It contains a church, a large school and an hospital. Its port, which is the most important in the group, is defended by a fort. Pop. 720.

THORVERTON, par Eng. Devon, 4036 ac. P. 1511
THOUANS (see Thouda) a tn. France, dep. Deux Seves, 48 m. N. Mort, on the Thouet. It is walled, and flanked with large towers, which, though now four centuries old, are still in good preservation. It contains an old castle seated on a rock of granite, which is surrounded on three sides by the river and thus more than 100 ft. above it has manufactures of druggs, woody, iron bars, and leather and a trade in corn, brandy, horses, mules, and cattle. P. 2327

THOUET or THOUD, a river, France, rises in dep. Deux Seves, flows first N.E., then almost due N., passing Parthenay and Thouars, enters dep. Maine-et-Loire, and joins the bank Loire at St. Hilaire, total course, 90 m. of which 15 m., commencing at Montreuil-Bellay, are navigable.

THOUIN BAY, Van Diemen's Land, Freymant's Peninsula, lat. 45° 10' S.

THOUBOUT (see Thorehout), a tn. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 11 m. S.W. Bruges. It has a handsome church, a convalescent home, a musical society, boarding and other schools, and several important establishments, namely distilleries of brandy, hats, leather, cordage, earthenware, salt, soap, tobacco, chisels and glass; a dye-works, and oil, flour

and malt mills. Near it are the ruins of the old castle of Wyndendale, the residences of the counts of Flanders. In the middle ages its trade was very extensive. Pop. 2996.

THOUAND ISLAND, a cluster of isls. N. America, in the St. Lawrence, a little below Lake Ontario, belonging partly to Great Britain and partly to the U. States, supposed to exceed 1500 in number, and stretching almost continuously along the river for nearly 90 m. They are generally covered with cedar and hemlock trees to the water's edge, and in the passages between them present much grand and beautiful scenery. On the British side, the largest islands are Grand and Howe and on the U. States, Carlton, Grubstone, and Wells.

THOYDON, three para. Eng. Essex.—1 (New) 2776 ac. Pop. 651.—2, (Garton) 8161 ac. Pop. 1287.—3, (Almton) 1500 ac. Pop. 194.

THRACE, or THRACIA a name which appears in very ancient times to have been applied generally to the almost unexplored countries in the E.E. of Europe, was afterwards employed more definitely to designate that portion of Turkey in Europe bounded N. by the Danube E. the Euxine or Black Sea; S. the Propontis or Sea of Marmora, and the Aegean Sea or Archipelago and W. the mountains separating it from Macedonia and Thessaly. At a later period it was used in a still more restricted sense, as nearly identical with Rumania proper or that part of Turkey lying between Bulgaria on the N. and the Archipelago on the S.

THRANDSTON, par Eng. Suffolk 1875 ac. P. 897

THRAPTON, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 22 m. N.E. by E. Northampton, on the Nene, here crossed by a bridge. It has a cruciform church, with a tower and spire and places of worship for Wesleyans and Baptists, three or four schools, several small charities and two friendly societies. The principal manufactures are whips and bobbin lace. Area of par. 990 ac. Pop. 1183.

THRECKINGHAM, par Eng. Lincoln 2270 ac. P. 180.
THREE HILLS ISLAND, in the S. Pacific, New Hebrides, about 50 m. S.E. Sandwich lat. 17° S. lon. 168° 19' E. It is about 12 m. in extent, and is remarkable for direct mountain, to which it owes its name. A dangerous reef extends about 5 m. W. by N., from its W. point.

THREE ISLES, Australia, N.E. coast, S.E. Cape Flattery lat. 18° S. lon. 145° 30' E. The principal one of the group, situated to the N. of an extensive reef, is 1 m. long composed of coral sand, the highest part not more than 12 ft. above high-water mark, with several groves of low trees, and is overtopped with tall sedge-like grass, the second is composed of a strip of heaped-up fragments of coral, separated from the reef by a belt of mangroves, the third is a mere clump of mangroves.—(Voyage of the Challenger.)

THREE KINGS, or MANAWA TARI, a group of isls. R. Pacific Ocean, N.W. of the N. Island of New Zealand, lat. 34° 15' S. lon. 172° 10' E. They are high enough to become visible in clear weather at the distance of 25 m., but have a barren aspect, and do not altogether extend over a space of about 8 m. each way. The E. island, which is the largest, is scarcely 1 m. long.

THREE RIVERS, a tn. Canada East, cap. district of Three Rivers, at the confluence of the rivers St. Maurice and St. Lawrence, 90 m. from Quebec, with which it is connected by electric telegraph, and on the line of the proposed railway thence to Montreal. It is one of the oldest towns in Canada, and was long stationary as regards manufactures or improvement, but recently it has become one of the most prosperous and improving places in the province—a change produced principally by the commencement of an extensive trade in lumber on the river St. Maurice and its tributaries, which had heretofore been neglected, and also by increased energy in the manufactures of ironware, for which the St. Maurice forges, about 11 m. distant from the town, have been always celebrated in Canada. Three Rivers is the residence of a R. Catholic bishop, whose diocese bears the same name; and contains a R. Catholic cathedral, a church of England, a Scotch kirk, and a Wesleyan chapel, an Ursuline convent, with a school attached, where over 300 young females are educated; two public and several private schools, a mechanics' institute, a Canadian institute, and a young men's improvement, and several other societies. It sends a member to the provincial parliament. Pop. (1856) 4686 (Jan. 1864) 6550.

THREXTON, par Eng. Norfolk 1097 ac. Pop. 61

THIRIGY par Eng Norfolk 578 sq. Pop. 49
THIRIFLOW par Eng Cambridge; 2489 sq. P 521.
THIROAPHAM (St John), par Eng York 2710 sq. Pop. 286.

THROCKING par Eng Hartford; 908 sq. Pop. 85.
THROG'S POINT, U States, about 16 m. N E New York, projects nearly 3 m. into East River, and is partly occupied with a strong fortification, called Fort Schuyler, which defends the entrance to New York through Long Island Sound.
THROWLEIGH par Eng Devon; 1948 sq. P 595
THROWLEY par Eng East 3160 sq. Pop. 514.
THREUMPTON par Eng. Wots 1060 sq. Pop. 129.
THREUELTON, or **THREUELTON**, par Eng Devon 5714 sq. Pop. 535.

THRUSSINGTON, par Eng Leicester 2200 sq. P 544.
THRUXTON, two para. Eng. — 1 Plants 1865 sq. Pop. 267 — 2 Hereford, 437 sq. Pop. 71

THRYBERGH, par Eng York; 1624 sq. Pop. 331
THUILLERIE, a vil and com Belgium, prov Hainaut, on the Rhene, 24 m. E.S.E. Mone; with manufactures of soap and leather, a brewery a flour-mill and limestone and sandstone quarries. Pop. 1834.

THUIN, a tn and com. Belgium, prov Hainaut, 9 m. N.W. Charleroi, r bank Sambre. It is well built and clean has a handsome church, an almshouse, mutual society Latin college, and several primary schools, manufactures of wool len fabrics, leather coats, and charcoal, breweries, dye-works, and bleacheries, and an active trade in grain, cattle, wood, &c. Near it marble and iron are wrought, and for the smelting, &c., of the latter there are several blast-furnaces and other works. Pop. 5989.

THUIR, a tn France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, 9 m. S.W. Perpignan. It is surrounded by old walls, flanked with round-towers, is generally well built, and has a public square adorned with a fine marble-fountain, manufactures of leather paper and earthenware and a trade in wine, agricultural implements, and cattle. Pop. 2810.

THUIN a vil and com Belgium prov Hamant, 10 m. W. by R. Mone, on the railway thence to Valenciennes. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture, rearing cattle, and in coal-mining. Pop. 2170.

THUM, a tn Saxony Kreis Zwettan 9 m. S Chemnitz with manufactures of leather, ribbons, and lace. Pop. 2095
THUN a tn Switzerland, can. and 16 m. S.E. Bern beautifully situated at the N.W. extremity of lake of its name, at the point where the Aar issues from it. It is surrounded with walls, and contains a number of handsome buildings, among others a townhouse, orphan hospital and a venerable



THE CASTLE, No. 2475. — From Geneva, looking up the Rhine.

looking church which stands on a height approached by a long flight of steps, and rises conspicuous, with its octagonal tower above all the other houses. Near the church is the ancient feudal castle of the counts of Kyburg, which has stood for seven centuries. Thun possesses several good schools and a library, and carries on a considerable trade, particularly in linen and cheese. Pop. (1850), 3473. — THE LAKE (German, Thunersee) is about 1254 ft. above sea-level, 10 m. long S.E. to

N.W., 2 m. broad, and about 720 ft. deep. As its S.E. extremity it receives the surplus waters of the Lake of Biel, by the Aar which again emerges from its N.W. extremity. Its other principal supply of water is received from the Rander which, after receiving the Simment, is conducted into the lake by an artificial channel, formed in 1714. The banks of the lake, near the town of Thun, are covered with villas and gardens. The N shore is precipitous, but not very interesting; the S.E. shore is magnificent, being terminated by two lofty mountains of remarkable appearance—the conical Niesen, and the Schönbühl so called from its curiosity projecting peak. There is a good deal of traffic on the lake. The navigation is safe, and a small steamer regularly plies upon it. It is well stocked with fish.

THUNDERSLEY, par Eng Essex 2498 sq. P 492
THUNDERIDGE par Eng Herts 2200 sq. Pop. 573
THÜNGERSHEIM a vil Bavaria, Lower Franconia, r bank Main, N.W. Würzburg, with a church, manufactures of alcohol, liquors and vinegar, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1476.

THUNNINGEN a vil Württemberg, circle Schwab, near Tuttlingen with a church. Pop. 1844.

THUR, a river Switzerland, which rises in Momi, flows on the frontiers of cant. Appenzel and St Gall flows very abundantly W by N across cant. Thurgau and Zürich, and joins the bank Rhine 8 m. below Schaffhausen. Total course, about 70 m. Its principal affluents are the Aa, the Ritt, and the Murg.

THURDASTON par Eng Leicester, 2980 sq. P 1102
THURDOSIN, or **TRANOSIN** a market, in Hungary, co. Arva 174 m. N. Pesth, with a saw and other mills, and a trade in salt. Pop. 1745.

THILGARTON two para Eng — 1 Norfolk, 961 sq. Pop. 272 — 2 Wots 2770 sq. Pop. 886.

THURGAU [Valley of the Thur Latin, *Thurgovia* French *Thurgovie* Italian *Turgovia*] a can in the N.E. of Switzerland bounded, N by the Untere and Rhine, which separate it from Baden and am. Schaffhausen, W. cant. Schaffhausen and Zürich, S. St. Gall, and E. and S.E. the Lake of Constance, separating it from Baden, Württemberg, and Baden; greatest length E. to W. 29 m., greatest breadth, 30 m., area, 270 sq. m. capital Frauenfeld. The surface differs very much from that of most other Swiss cantons. There are no high mountains in it. Numerous smaller ridges intersect it in all directions and give great variety and often much beauty to its scenery. The loftiest summits nowhere rise more than 1000 ft. above the level of the Lake of Constance. The principal ridges, three in number, stretch generally in a N.E. direction, and divide the canton into three corresponding valleys—the central and largest of all traversed by the Thur, the F. sloping down from the interior toward the shores of the lake and the W. forming the valley of the Murg. The whole surface belongs to the basin of the Rhine, to which its waters are conveyed chiefly by the Thur and its affluents, and partly also, by the Lake of Constance including the Untersee. The climate in the S.W. near Rorschach on the coast of Zürich, is severe, but with this exception, is temperate. In geological structure, the canton belongs to the more recent gneissine-formations. The hills on both sides of the Thur and almost all their ramifications, consist for the most part of horizontal layers of boulders and gravel, fine-grained sandstone, and sandy clay. The sandstone is generally soft, and not well adapted for building purposes. In some districts a good limestone is found. Fossils of coal occur in several places, but in some which seldom exceed a few inches in thickness, and, in consequence, cannot be profitably worked. There are no other minerals deserving of notice. The soil, which is usually of a clayey nature, is of very indifferent fertility. The principal crop is spelt. After it comes wheat, rye, barley common oats, and especially potatoes. But the culture for which the canton seems best adapted is that of fruit and accordingly, not only in the gardens attached almost to all the houses are fruit-trees planted but large orchards are spread over the open country, and give it, particularly at the seasons of spring and autumn, a romantic

ably rich and pleasing appearance. In many places, also, the vine is successfully cultivated, and much wine of very good quality is produced. Wood, likewise, consisting of pine and beechwood, is abundant, and occupies about one-third of the whole surface; and grass, particularly meadow-land, is extremely plentiful. Of the latter, including both permanent and migratory birds, 85 species have been counted. Fish abound; the Lake of Constance alone containing 21 species, and the Ther 14. The manufactures consist chiefly of linen and hampes cloth, hosiery, ribbons, lace, muslin, buttons, and articles of coarseness. Trade, greatly facilitated by the Rhine and the Lake of Constance, is extensive, and includes, in addition to the above articles of manufacture, corn, wine, older dried fruit, and cattle. Rather more than three-fourths of the inhabitants are Protestants, and education is generally diffused. The doctors, consisting of the citizens of 25 years of age who possess about £10 in property, choose the grand council or legislature, which consists of 100 members, and is wholly renewed every two years by the annual retirement of a half. The executive is vested in a council of six, who hold office for six years. Two *Landmänner*, chosen annually, preside alternately for six months over each council. P. 66,519

THURINGERWALD, or **FORSTER** or **TURINER** a mountain-chain in the centre of Germany, commencing at the sources of the Werra and Schwarz, and stretching along the N. bank of the Werra, S.E. to N.W. as far as the mouth of the Kessel, near Eisenach, a distance of about 60 m. In the S.E. it is linked with the Frankenthal, and in the W. with a ramification of the Rhenish Alps. Its culminating points, situated to the N. of Zell, are the Beberg and the Schönbach, which have each a height of about 3265 ft. The mountains are composed chiefly of porphyry granite, and clay-slate and are well covered with wood, chiefly pine. The minerals include iron, copper, lead, cobalt, &c. The drainage is shared by tributaries of the Elbe, Main, and Werra.

THURINGIA (German *Markgrafschaft Thüringen*) an anc. margravate, Germany, situated between the Harz Mountains, the Elbe, the Thuringerwald, and the Werra. Its capital was Erfurt.

THURLESTON, par Eng. Lancaster 2980 ac. P. 796.
THURLEBEAR, par Eng. Somerset 949 ac. Pop. 212.
THURLEY two pars. Eng. Lincoln—1 1802 ac. Pop. 155—3; 5070 ac. Pop. 793.

THURLEIGH par Eng. Bedford; 3480 ac. Pop. 698.
THURLES, a market tn. and par Ireland on and 20 m N.E. Tipperary, r bank of the Great South-Western railway. Its houses are mostly of stone, and some of them are well built. It has a small Episcopal chapel, a small Wesleyan and a large R. Catholic chapel called the cathedral of Cahel, a Baptist meeting-house, two convents with two schools for girls, a monastery, a R. Catholic school or college, a school of Christian Brothers, a workhouse, market-house, bride-well, fever hospital, infirmary-hospital, and dispensary, and a considerable trade in corn. Pop. (in 1850). Area of par., 8369 ac. Pop. 10,646.—(Local Correspondent.)

THURLESTONE, a vil. and township, England, co. York (W. Riding), near the Don and the Sheffield and Manchester railway 5 m S.W. Barnsley. It is well built and has an Independent and a Wesleyan chapel, manufacture of woollen goods, and coal and iron mines. Nicholas Sturgeson, who, notwithstanding the loss of sight in infancy, published excellent works on algebra and fractions, was born here. P. 2018.

THURLOW, two pars. Eng. Suffolk—1 (Great), 4023 ac. Pop. 481—3, 1470 ac. Pop. 448.

THURLOXTON, par Eng. Somerset, 551 ac. P. 192.
THURLTON, par Eng. Norfolk 1170 ac. Pop. 446.
THURM, a vil. Saxony, circle Zwickau, and near Vordorfmühl; with a paper and several flour-mills. P. 1118.

THURNAU, a tn. Bavaria, Upper Franconia, 9 m. N.W. Bamberg, with a castle, two Protestant churches, a trade in fruit, and two mills. Pop. 1420.

THURNEY, par Eng. Lancashire 2740 ac. Pop. 274.

THURNE, par Eng. Norfolk; 660 ac. Pop. 550.

THURKEN, a vil. and par. Northumberland, 6 m. and 6 m. S. Berwick, with a church. Pop. 266.

THURNING two pars. Eng. York—1 Norfolk 1584 ac. Pop. 212—2, Northampton; 1000 ac. Pop. 211.

THURNROSE, par Eng. York (W. Riding); 1856 ac. Pop. 208.

THUROCK, a co. Hungary, Hither Danube, bounded, N.W. by Transylvania, N.E. Arva, E. Lipitan, S.E. Szele, S. Bar, and S.W. Neutra area, 455 sq. m. It is generally mountainous, ramifications of the Carpathians traversing it in all directions. The principal streams are the Thurock, which flows through the county in a N. direction, and joins the Waag, forming part of its N. boundary. The principal grain-crop is bookwheat, but the far greater part of the land is fit only for pasture, or covered with wood. On the former great numbers of sheep and cattle are reared and from the latter much valuable timber is obtained. Considerable attention is paid to the dairy and to the rearing of bees. Game, both large and small, is abundant, and there are great numbers of wolves, bears, and foxes. The county is divided into four districts—Szent-Martony (the capital), Bistanya, Mosson, and Tóth Pécse. Pop. 45,115.

THURROCK, two pars. Eng. Essex—1 (Little) 1496 ac. Pop. 306—3 (Ward), 5607 ac. Pop. 754.

THURROCK (BAPT.), a small anc. market tn. and par. England, co. Essex, 1 m. N.W. Thaxted, 4 m. N.W. by W. Graveney, with a handsome cruciform church, in the Anglo-Norman style, two Dissenting chapels, several Sunday-schools, and an endowed charity-school, a small creek or harbour which receives boys, and other vessels as large as 800 tons, and a wooden pier 400 ft. long at which the London and Graveney steamers call several times a day. There is in the town a large brewery, and in the vicinity are extensive lime-quarries. Area of par. 1884 ac. Pop. 1713.

THURSBY par Eng. Cumberland 2984 ac. P. 591.

THURSFORD, par Eng. Norfolk 1850 ac. Pop. 346.

THURLEY par Eng. Surrey 4346 ac. Pop. 756.

THURSO a burgh of burgh, seaport, and par. Scotland, co. Caithness, 20 m N.W. by W. Wick; lat. 58° 35' N; lon. 3° 31' W (N). It is agreeably situated on the shore of the bay of the same name, irregularly built but compact, particularly in the suburbs, some neat freestone-houses. It has an elegant Established church with a tower and spire 140 ft. high, a Free church, and chapel for Original Seceders, Baptists, and Independents, several schools, two public libraries, a reading and news-room and manufacture of linen and woollen cloths, and fishing-boats a tannery, and rope-work. The fisheries in the bay are extensive, and consist chiefly of haddock, cod, and lobster; and the salmon-fisheries around it are also valuable. The chief trade of the port is the exportation of grain, cattle, sheep, and other agricultural produce, also paving-stones, in the dressing of which many of the inhabitants are employed. On the W. side of Thurso Bay a pier is erected with a depth of 6 ft. at low water and 19 ft. at high-water spring-tides. Pop. (in 1850) 3908. Area of par., 22,040 ac. Pop. 5064.

THURSTASTON, par Eng. Cheshire, 2763 ac. P. 68.

THURSTON par Eng. Suffolk, 2200 ac. Pop. 759.

THURSTONLAND a vil. and township, England, co. York, 5 m. S. by E. Huddersfield, with a neat plain church, a Wesleyan chapel, and no endowed parochial school. Many of the inhabitants are weavers. Pop. 1320.

THURTON par Eng. Norfolk 771 ac. Pop. 242.

THURZOFALVA, or **TURZOWA**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Transylvania, 8 m. from Cassau, with a parish church, a saw and several other mills, and a trade in wood. Pop. 659.

THUXTON par Eng. Norfolk 1102 ac. Pop. 133.

THWAITE three pars. England—1, Norfolk; 676 ac. Pop. 138—3, Suffolk; 823 ac. Pop. 179—3, (St. Mary) Norfolk 676 ac. Pop. 180.

THWING par Eng. York; 4080 ac. Pop. 444.

TIAGO-DE-CACUM (SANT) a tn. Portugal prov. Algarve, 36 m. N.W. Ovarque, in a kind of bay formed by the Atlantic, and at the foot of a hill surmounted by a castle. It has a church, a Latin school, a Franciscan convent, an hospital, and a small harbour, with an active fishery. Pop. 2100.

TIARUANACO, a vil. Bolivia, dep. and 38 m. W. N.W. La Paz, 6 m. above Lake Titicaca. It is now greatly deserted, but is remarkable for the ruins and gigantic monuments that are found in great numbers in the vicinity.—(Cataluña.)

TIANA (SAN CAYANO-DE-) a vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 8 m. from Barcelona, with a small townhouse, primary school for boys, and several for girls, a parish church, manufactory of cotton tissues, and flour-mills. Near it stood the famous

Carthusian monastery of Montalegre, said to have been the most serious and perfect of its kind in Spain. It was sacked and burned at the revolution on the 25th and 26th of July, 1835. Pop. 1818.

TIAROTZ, or **TIAROT**, a vil. Hungary co. Borsod, 14 m. from Munkacs, with a Protestant and R. Catholic church, a synagogue, several churches, mineral-springs, several mills, stone-quarries, and a trade in wood. Pop. 1767.

TIAS, a vil. Comarca, Isl. Llanorosa. It has a primary school for both sexes, a hermitage which serves as a parish church, and a public oratory. Inhabitants engaged in agriculture and weaving some plain linen. Pop. 1769.

TIAMIN, a river, Basile, rises on the N. confines of gov. Kherson, enters gov. Kiev flows first N. N. E. then suddenly as it retracing its steps S. E. E., and forming part of the boundary between Kiev and Kherson, joins a bank Dnieper at the town of Kirov after a course of about 100 m.

TIBBERAGHNY, par. Irel. Kilkenny 1148 ac. P. 247.

TIBBERMORF par. Scotland, Perth 8 m. by 3 m. Pop. 1465.

TIBBYFTON two par. Eng. — 1 Gloucester 1400 ac. Pop. 652 — 2 Worcester 1320 ac. Pop. 329.

TIBENHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk 2286 ac. Pop. 777.

TIBER [Italian, *Tevere*, sans. *Tiberis*] a river, Italy, rises in the Apennines, par. Florence, Tuscany, flows first S. as a mountain-stream, then turning S. E. E., enters the Eugubian plain, flows S. E. E. traverses the city of Rome, shortly after quitting which, it flows S. W. and separating into two branches — the Fiumicino on the N. and the Fiumara on the S., forms the island called Tivoli Island, and falls into the Tyrrhenian Sea by two mouths. Its principal affluents are the Toppino, Nera, and Tevere on the left and the Nestore, Chiana, Arno, and Galera on the right bank. Its whole course is about 740 m., of which about 90 m., commencing at the confluence of the Nera, are navigable, but only with considerable precaution. Its water, always surcharged with a yellowish mud, is unwholesome, and its fish also are said to be of very indifferent quality.

TIBERIAS, or **TABARIA** a N. Palestine, peak and 82 m. E. by S. Acre, on the S. W. shore of the Lake Tiberias. It is enclosed landward by a strong wall, flanked with towers. It was partially ruined by an earthquake in 1837, and is now a dilapidated, filthy, and miserable place.

TIBERIAS, **TABARIA**, or **GHEZERAETH** (LAKE OF SEA OF), called also in Scripture the Sea of Galilee, in the N. of Palestine, 10 m. N. of the Dead Sea, and 654 ft. above its level. Length, N. to S., 14 m., central breadth 8 m. It is of an irregularly oval or rather crescent form, with its convexity towards the W. It occupies a basin, apparently of volcanic origin, 650 ft. below the level of the Mediterranean, and is surrounded by rugged and precipitous heights composed of limestone or basalt, which on the S. and E. shores rise abruptly from 800 ft. to 1000 ft., forming the abutments of the table-land of Galilee on the N. and the W. side terminates in the lofty plain N. of Mount Tabor. The water is deep and remarkable for its transparency, and the scenery, limited by many trevelling, is declared by Cicero to be finer than that of the English lakes, though perhaps inferior to Loch Lomond. It receives numerous small streams, but is fed chiefly by the Upper, and discharges itself into the Lower Jordan. It is well supplied with fish, and in early times was covered with fishing-boats, which gave employment to the inhabitants of its shores, but scarcely a single boat is now seen upon it. The hills which enclose it shelter it from general and long-continued storms, but it is frequently agitated by sudden gusts and squalls, and it appears to have been during occurrences of these that our Saviour's miraculous power in calming and walking on the stormy waves was displayed. These and many other scriptural associations make this lake one of the most interesting spots in the world.

TIBERTON, par. Eng. Hereford 1111 ac. Pop. 141.

TIBET, or **THIBET** [Latin, *Fus-ko-chin*, Snowy Region of the North; Chinese, *Tsang*, Hindoo, *Shtol* the name Tibet or Thibet being of Mahomedan origin] an extensive region, occupying all the S. portion of the great table-land of Central Asia, in its widest sense, extending between lat. 27° and 35° N., and lon. 78° and 101° E. bounded on the N. by the extensive Mongolian, and their continuation, which separate it from Chinese Tartaria, the heart of Gobi, and the

Koko-Nor (Blue Sea) territory; E. the Chinese provinces of Szechuan and Yunnan, S. the latter, the N. provinces of Burma, and the Himalayas, which separate it from Assam, Bhotan, Sikkim, Nepal, and the N. W. territories of British India W. the Himalayas, separating it from Cashmere and the Punjab, Kashmir, &c. Most part of the region so bounded, about 1800 m. in length W. to E., belongs to the Chinese Empire, but its extreme W. portion, called Little Tibet or Baidian, is included in the dominions of the Mahomedan empire of Cashmere. Ladak, adjoining this, is not under the Chinese rule its inhabitants recognizing only the spiritual authority of the Tald Lama; and Sihan or Sifu, bordering on China, is excluded by the Chinese from the jurisdiction of the Tibetan authorities. Tibet Proper thus limited, extends between lon. 78° and 90° E. and is divided into W. Tibet (interior or eastern), and Hon-Tsang (interior or western). Tibet: cap. of the former, Lassa, the residence of the Grand or Tald Lama, and the metropolis of the Buddhist religion; cap. of the latter, Chashe-lo-tun Bo, the seat of the Bantshin-Rambontshi.

Physical Geography — Tibet as a whole, is probably the most elevated country on the surface of the globe. Its plains average from 10,000 ft. to 11,000 ft. in height, and many of its mountains rise to more than twice that elevation. The latter generally extend in ranges parallel to those of the Himalayas, leaving between them numerous narrow valleys and deep ravines. In the E. however, the mountains run N. to S. including the upper courses of the rivers of Ultra-Gangetic India. Within the boundaries of Tibet rise nearly all the great rivers of S. and E. Asia, the Indus, Sutlej, Brahmaputra, Irrawadi, Salween, Monsoon, Mekong, Yang-tse-kiang, and Hoang-ho, besides the Gogra, and many other affluents of the Ganges. Lakes are numerous. The Tangri-Nor and Bonke-Nor are remarkable for their size, Lake Pailu surrounds like a ring a large island of its own shape. Manasarwar and Ravanshrade, near lat. 31° N., lon. 81° E., are regarded as sacred lakes, being situated nearly 15,000 ft. above the level of the sea. The great Kailash—the mythical Olympus of the Hindus, where the greatest rivers of India have their source. The principal passes connecting Tibet with India are the Ghang-Ghang (10,150 ft. in height) and the Niti Ghang (16,814 ft.), at both heads of the Ganges, the Dara Ghang (17,790 ft.), and the Mustang Pass from Nepal and a way at the head of the Konkri or Nantsoo river, between Nepal and Sikkim, to which ingress into Tibet from the S. is said to be easy. — *Geology* Several of these routes are practicable for horses.

Climate — The climate of Tibet is chiefly remarkable for its extreme dryness during most part of the year, and the clearness of the atmosphere. In the spring from March to May the weather is very variable, and thunder-storms, with occasional showers, are frequent. Near Lassa the trees bud in April. From June to September heavy rains are frequent, and swell the rivers which help to inundate the countries of S. Asia. But from October to March, so little moisture exists in the air that vegetation is all but wholly dried up. Monks and fish may be kept for all that period unchanged, and not injured by the cold, that Mr. Hue, in travelling from the Koko-Nor to Lassa, over one of the loftiest portions of Central Asia, states that he found acres of barley continually frozen, though kept close to his person under three garments of skins and one of woollen! — (*Scenes of Asia's Topography*, &c. 1846) Singular to say, however, the line of perpetual snow is considerably higher in Tibet than on the S. declivity of the Himalayan chain, a phenomenon supposed to be owing mainly to the radiation of the sun's heat from the icy plains. About lat. 31° N. the snow-line on the E. side of the Himalayas has been found not to reach below 16,828 ft. while on the S. slope (the Indian side) it descended to less than 13,000 ft. above the ocean, and it has since been discovered that the difference varies elsewhere between 20,000 ft. and 15,000 ft. Accordingly one kind of barley (*Ferodium Amuchensis*) is seen growing 14,700 ft. above the sea, and another species at a still greater elevation. Wheat succeeds well to 12,000 ft., herb-woods ascend to above 14,000 ft., and small bushes, which serve for fuel grow near lat. 31°, to 17,000 ft. above the sea, or nearly 1800 ft. higher than the limit of perpetual snow under the equator. Goats, pygmies, rhinoceros, opium-larks, leopards, hydropheas, and small-pox are amongst the most prevalent diseases. The barter of the Tibetans for

the hot-steam is excessive, and the benefits of vaccination being unknown, those afflicted with small-pox are commonly left exposed, and abandoned to their fate.

Natural Products.—Mr. Macgregor (that Tibet is at the same time the richest and the poorest country in the world—rich as regards its minerals, poor in all tending to the well-being of the people). The vegetable productions are very few. Little wheat, and much less rice is seen. At Dehli, indeed, near the W. frontier, cereals are said to be raised for exportation, but such a circumstance is rare in the country and can only take place in a very limited district. Some book where it cultivated, the potato has not been introduced. Black barley forms the basis of all Tibetan diet, and except it, and beans, turnips, radishes, white cabbage, fern, and nettle, which are used as culinary herbs, all vegetable products for food are brought from the countries on the S. or W. Union in a few sheltered valleys, as that of Lassa—where peaches and some other fruit trees flourish, and timber of unusual size (the Tibet is met with—wood of all kinds is very scarce and argol or the dung of animals pounded and mixed with earth, is the fuel chiefly used, and with which some materials are smelted. With this great paucity of vegetable products, it is very striking that animals, both wild and domestic, are numerous. Large drives of sheep and cattle exist in Tibet, especially in the E. part, where the herbage is richer than elsewhere. Sufas and the Koko-Nor territory are inhabited by nomadic and pastoral tribes, whose sole wealth is in their herds and flocks. The sheep are reared with care—driven northwards is an important article of food—and the skins, which are of great thickness, both constitute the clothing of the people, and are exported in considerable quantities to China.

The ibex (one species) is a large sheep, from 3 ft. to 5 ft. in height, from 5 ft. to 6 ft. in length, exclusive of the tail and, like all or most of the native quadrupeds of the land, covered with long hair or fur. It is the principal animal used as a beast of burden in the transit of merchandise across the Himalayas. The yak (the quadruped) furnishes excellent milk and butter. Its flesh is an important article of food, and its tall horns the elowry or fan in such general use in India. Large herds of wild oxen, of a formidable character, pasture alternately in the valleys and on the hills. The shaw-poot (Cervus Arctus) is an important source of national wealth, its woolly hair being used for the manufacture of the finest shawls, for which purpose large quantities of it are sent into Cashmere, together with hair of the yak, and of some breeds of dogs. This goat is of a small species, straight horned, and of various colours. Attempts have been made to naturalize it in other countries, but hitherto, as we believe, wholly without success, for the fineness of its coat declines where the cold is less excessive. The Tibetan horns in small spirited, and handsome and what are called wild mules have a well-shaped body and good carriage, though a large and ungainly head spoils their appearance. Tibet is the native country of the musk-deer and of the Cervus Sikkensis, a creature dwelling as mountainside the vapour of the American continent.—(See Asiatic Journal of Bengal, xix 468.) Several other kinds of deer, including wild goats, ibexes, hinds, hares, etc., are met with, as are numerous species of wild fowl and other birds; the tiger, elephant, and other formidable animals of the S. slope of the Himalayas are absent.

In mineral products Tibet is extremely rich. Gold is found in lumps, in veins, and in the sands of the rivers, W. of Lassa are several highly productive mines of this metal, and the quantity obtained, and used in gilding the temples and depositing in their treasuries as religious offerings, must be enormous. Government permits companies, engaging to pay in advance 500 lbs. of pure bullion to open mines; there are, however, many restrictions upon winning. At Ladang is a silver, at Kyrala an iron mine, and at Barlung mercury and native sulphur are found. In many spots there exists rock-salt in Lhasa and Gismalho, the latter local, so highly prized in China; and in Dromo, the turquoise.—(Guthrie, in *Enc. Jour.*, xi. 583.) Nearly all the lakes are brackish, and small, nitre, &c., in immense quantities, although as the soil is every where. The tribute to China is partly paid in bullion, but as the presents in return from the emperor to the Chinese surges in value for amount, a large quantity of gold finds its way back again to Tibet, the laborious caravans of which might be conveniently relieved by bills of exchange. The

reduction of iron and other ores is pursued domestically, even by the shepherds; but the scarcity of fuel is an insuperable obstacle to the progress of mining as well as manufacturing industry. Coal has not yet been discovered in Tibet.

Manufactures and Commerce.—The latest traveller in Tibet, M. Hue, reports that at Lassa, woollen cloths, turned pashas, immense-silk, formed of aromatic woods, and woollen parings, out of which the Tibetans uniformly take their meals, are made with acknowledged skill but that all the other manufactures are ill-conducted. The parings, one of which is always carried about the person, are of very various prices, and as much carelessly made as to be expended on them as on pipe bowls and tubes amongst tobacco-smokers in some other countries. Their character and quality are held to indicate the rank or taste of their possessors, and are a watch or jewellery worn in Europe. Moussour, who gives a detailed account of the method of weaving at Pit, in Little Tibet (*Travel*, 71-74) reports that very good silk is made from the hair of the yak. Greatest skill, 'The highest taste of the capital are good goldsmiths, and excel in the art of sculpture. Their idols are full of expression, and where- ever the grotesque and colossal form is not required by the tenets of their creed, the Tibetans imitate nature very well. They are moreover good jewellers. Their woollen manufactures have been full more than our cloth, and are in demand in China, and even introduced into India. The velvet made at the capital is celebrated for beauty of colour. In dyeing they excel; there is a peculiar gloss and freshness in their tunics. Their robes are exquisitely made, the robes are taken from the sacred river near Lassa, and are beautifully cut. Coral ornaments, &c., imported from India, are most carefully used and then again exported.—(*Journal of the Soc. As.* xi. 514.)

Tibet is a country of extensive trade, and has several marts of considerable importance. The principal trade is with China; this is conducted at Lassa, and at Singu, the city of the Chinese province Kham, from which place caravans, consisting of several hundred persons, go at fixed periods to the metropolis of Tibet with cattle, mules, horses, and camels, carrying tea, silver bullion, shawls or presentation scarves, broadens, and other silk goods, some cottons, fruits, tobacco, quinine, slippers, fur, porcelain and other Chinese produce, together with European cutlery and other manufactures; these goods are exchanged in Tibet for gold-dust, fine and coarse wools, wax-candles, incense, jade, tea, and Indian and European goods. The whole trade with China is estimated to amount in value to 3,000,000 taels (about 2700 000) yearly, and is said to be increasing. The caravans going from China into Tibet are often surprised and plundered by the holo or brigands, who invade the Koko-Nor territory and Sufas. A route exists through the latter country, from Lassa to the capital of the Chinese province Szechuen but it does not appear to be made use of for much trading intercourse. Chinese silk, musk, yak-tails, sable-fur, and gold are sent into Nepal in exchange for sugar and other natural produce, with manufactured goods from India. Booties, as well as Kham, derive all its imports from China by way of Tibet. From 2000 to 3000 Nepalese are said to be in Lassa as travellers and traders; and Miao states that the P-lo-mu or Bhotanas there, are the sole metallurgists, and also chemists and physicians. From Bhotan and Bhugal, Tibet receives piece-goods, tobacco, rice, indigo, paper, skins, mule-wood, opium, guns, &c.; from Assam, some rice, coarse silk, grass, and iron. Other imports from India come by way of Cashmere and of Lah (Ladakh) the trade with which is considerable at three large annual fairs. To Cashmere Tibet sends nearly all its shawl-wood, also bullion, tea, horses, rock-salt, turbanes, musk, goat and lamb skins, &c., in return the dried fruits, provisions, shawls, garments, silks, red wools, and Russian goods; some of which last are sent, Tibet from Chinese Turkestan, along with horses, wool, &c. Some of the *Kashmir* or *Mushroom* from Cashmere, who have settled in Tibet, make annual journeys to Calcutta, whence they bring back shawls, Jams, British shawls, shawls, some hardware, and cotton goods, but such is the fear and jealousy maintained by the Chinese authorities of their powerful British neighbours, that, except in the shipping season all intercourse between British India and Tibet is entirely shut out. Several English travellers, including Capt. General and Dr. Hooker, have been

approach on the highlands of the Himalayas at Chinese garrisons stationed, and proceeded from entering the Tibetan territory. The first Tibetan, who resided at Lassa for some years, was only able to penetrate it from the south by the circuitous route of Ladak, descended as a Mussulman trader, and favoured by his intimate knowledge of the Persian language. Except with the exception on the W. and N.W. the foreign trade of Tibet is mostly monopolized by the Chinese officials. The Mongols, in return for skins, wool, and live stock take back silks, porcelain, and tea. The commerce with the Chinese is of a singular nature, but on a more extensive scale. The capital is thrown in high bustle during the summer months, and much business is transacted within a short time. — (Gustaf) The country is rugged; it consists of silver fagots, and comes about the size of a shilling, with Persian, Indian or Tibetan inscriptions, and which are often broken in pieces of different fractional values.

People and Customs.—The Tibetans belong to the widely spread Mongolian family, and have a flattened face, elliptical jaws, small black eyes, a short nose, black hair, and little beard. They are of middle height, square built, and join much of the agility of the Chinese to the bodily vigour of the Tartars; gymnastic exercises and dancing are their favourite amusements. Their colour is in general somewhat swarthy, but amongst the upper classes are individuals as white as Europeans. In disposition they are reported to be mild, generous, and friendly religious, but less credulous and bigoted in matters of faith than the Tartars. Want of cleanliness is a common failing. Their diet consists chiefly of kumiss, or cakes made of barley, tea, with butter or milk, mutton, horse-flesh, and yak beef. Wheat bread is used only by the wealthy. Pork is sold in the capital, but it is dear. The peasantry are mostly clothed in sheep goat or jackal skins, and boots of great thickness. In the towns, woollens, chiefly of a red or yellow colour, replace the garments of skins, a wide robe, fastened at the right side and bound around the loins with a red girdle, boots of red or violet cloth, a blue cap, with a large border of black velvet, and a red ribbon, a bag of yellow stuff, for holding the porridge, and two garters, which, whether full or empty, are worn in the girdle, constitute the dress of the laity. The higher classes wear silks and cloaks lined with fur. They do not, like the Chinese, shave the head, and their hair is usually allowed to hang over the shoulders, but within the last few years Hun informs us that the darluis of Lassa have adopted the Chinese mode of wearing the hair in a queue, and adorning it with gold trinkets. In the left ear a gold ornament is often worn. The women wear a costume very like that of the men, with a short tunic under the robe, and the hair divided into two tresses. The lower classes adopt a yellow covering for the head, similar in shape to a cap of liberty for which females of the upper ranks substitute a kind of coronet, set off with pearls and jewellery. In accordance with a singular usage, most of them, when appearing in public, have the face smeared over with a black varnish, and those who must disfigure themselves in such a manner are held to be the most pious and correct in conduct. It is stated that this custom is the consequence of an order promulgated by a former ruler of Tibet, with the view of correcting public morals, and strange to say, it was immediately acquiesced in by the female population without a murmur. The women are not secluded as in Mahometan countries, but, as in China, they engage actively in commercial life, and all the stall-keepers and small shopkeepers are females. The practice of polyandry by which one woman becomes the wife of several brothers, is common in Tibet, as in Nepal and Bhotan though it is said to have been suppressed by the Chinese in certain districts.

A remarkable custom (though not peculiar to Tibet, since it prevails in most other parts of the Chinese Empire), is universal—the presentation of the bride. The bride is set alone within silk stuff of very fine texture, thrice as long as wide, and with a mystic sentence unwoven at both ends one is invariably exchanged at every visit of ceremony, is sent with every present, and accompanies every letter passing between persons in any rank of life, with the hearty good will that characterizes the act of shaking hands in Europe. M. Hue remarks:—It is impossible to explain to what an extent the people estimate the importance of the kumiss. Words or presents are deemed as nothing without it, the most insignificant

articles are embraced by it, and on the kumiss being offered, a favour cannot be refused without a breach of etiquette. The mode of salutation in Tibet is grotesque; it consists in moving the head, thrusting out the tongue, and something the right ear. The methods of salutation are various; the bodies of the sovereign lamas are preserved, by being dried and then enshrined; those of inferior lamas are commonly buried, and the ashes or portions of the body, such as a nail, hair, or tooth, are carefully inclosed in idols, which are sold by the presser to the devout at a high price. Burial is unknown. The bodies of the dead are exposed on heights, as is customary among the Persians or are committed to the rivers. Lastly is a mode said by Hue to be the most common of all, and certainly revolting enough to European notions, the corpse is cut into pieces, which are given to dogs, and in some instances sacred dogs are reared for the express purpose. Some other customs, however evince much more elevated feelings. In the city of Lassa, as Hue relates when the sun is about to set, the inhabitants meet in the principal quarters and public places, and chant hymns, joining in a solemn religious concert of a very impressive character. The practice of public meeting at sunset also prevails amongst the Persians of India, and it may be incidentally mentioned, that it is common in some parts of Switzerland, where, likewise, it assumes a religious character.

Arts, Sciences, and Lassa.—The great scarcity of fuel and of timber has prevented the Tibetans from excelling in architecture, and in others of the useful arts. At Lassa and elsewhere are certainly some magnificent and richly-ornamented stone-temples, and the houses there, built with terraces on the summit, are neatly whitened, and painted externally; but their interior is filthy as well as uncomfortable, the floor being only of stone or marble. In the W. the houses are built of pebbles cemented with clay or earth, many of the dwellings of the peasantry consist merely of woven stone, piled on each other without cement, and are like brick kilns in shape and a large number of the population live in caverns hewn in the mountainsides. Some suspension-bridges of iron and rope are laid across the rivers, but these are reported to be very inferior to similar works in China, an iron-bridge of 18 arches over a branch of the Yalu Chang-ho near (Chabé-lo-mé Hue), is the finest public work of its kind in Tibet, of which we have any account. The boats employed are commonly built of hides alone, and merchandise is conveyed by land wholly on the backs of domestic animals. Printing is an art in which the Tibetans make a more respectable figure than many other Asiatic nations most of the oldest libraries, or Buddhist monasteries have a printing-office attached, from which religious works are issued, and sold for the benefit of the establishment. Movable types are not employed, the books are printed with wooden blocks, and the leaves, which are separate, resembling a pack of cards, stamped on both sides, are held together between wooden covers. Manuscripts are well executed, the lamas write with hamp-oo-pens, on paper glazed with silk. The Tibetan sacred character bears a resemblance to the Sanscrit. It is read however, from left to right. The archimandrite figures in use are almost identical with the so-called Arabic numerals used by Europeans. The lamas have some knowledge of astronomy. Travelers found them acquainted with the signs of the zodiac, the altitudes of Jupiter, and the ring of Saturn. Their historical records are obscure in consequence of their indifference to precise dates, and a complicated chronology. Of their jurisprudence we have but an imperfect knowledge; their written laws are of high antiquity, their actual code is said to have been modified by the Chinese, since the political connection with China has existed. In Tibet, as in Mongolia, robbery and murder are severely punishable, but it would seem that retribution for offences is by no means certain. According to M. Hue, the individual who has been injured, or his immediate relatives must cite the criminal before the judicial authorities, or he goes unpunished.

The Buddhist Religion.—Tibet may be called the Popedom of Asia, it being the head, seat, and centre of the Buddhist religion, which numbers amongst its votaries by far the greater portion of the inhabitants of all the great table-land of Central and Eastern Asia, India beyond the Brahmaputra, Ceylon, China, Japan, Corea, Manchuria, and the S. part of the Russian Empire in Asia, together with a portion of the islands in Europe, the whole comprising certainly more than one

third of the entire human race. The country of Tibet is universally regarded as a sacred land by nearly all the Mongolian family of mankind, and it is resorted to in pilgrimage by vast numbers of devotees, whose offerings to the numerous priesthood compensate the Tibetans for the poverty of their land. It is believed that Buddhism and Brahminism, but two offshoots from a primitive religion which once prevailed over the whole of Asia beyond the Indus, and the heights of Pamir, but which became debased in Hindostan by the introduction of monstrous allegories, a polytheistic worship, and institutions, such as those of caste and relative degrees of purity, which were foreign to the original faith. Buddhism is considered in Tibet as the necessary independent Balm of the universe, and the beginning and end of all things. Like Krishna, he is worshipped under a triple form, and the Buddhists join with the Brahmans in acknowledging the four earliest incarnations or avatars of the same deity. Sakya, when they consider his fifth incarnation, as regarded by the Brahmans as the ninth avatar of Vishnu, the intermediate manifestations of which divinity are rejected by the Buddhists. Sakya is said to have been born at Kapile, in Oude, in the 6th century before Christ, and appears to have been a reformer of Brahminism, whose doctrines about B.C. 300 were actively spread by Asoka, a powerful king of Magadha in Hindostan, contemporary with Antiochus the Great. Gaya, the capital of Magadha, is accordingly viewed as holy by Buddhists, who occasionally resort to it in pilgrimage from across the Himalaya and in its vicinity is Buddha-Gaya, the supposed place of residence and apotheosis of Sakya, a gigantic image of whom, in the usual cross-legged sitting posture, is still extant there. From the time of Asoka, Buddhism extended rapidly in Hindostan. It appears to have reached Candamara about A.D. 241, Ceylon, quite early in the 4th century before Christ, and China, about A.D. 65. Nestor (Chinese Turkistan) received it in the 1st century of the Christian era, and Durand about A.D. 395. From Ceylon subsequently to the latter epoch, the faith of the new Buddha was conveyed into the other countries of Ultra-Gangetic India, where Sakya, or one of his followers, is worshipped under the names of Gautama, Saccana, Kauda, &c., but the Buddhists of those countries is of a degraded kind, and exhibits none of the intellectual superiority that characterizes it in Tibet, in which country, however, it is stated not to have been established till A.D. 267. In the 6th century A.D., a persecution of Buddhism began to be exercised on by the Chinese in Hindostan, and with such effect, that its extinction there is believed by some to have been complete by the end of the 7th century. It has even been asserted that there is now not a single native Buddhist in India, from the foot of the Himalaya to Cape Comorin, but a sect of Hindoos, termed the Ramilla-Vaishnavas, living in Gujarat, the Decan, and the Carnatic, worship the much avator of Vishnu, and the Jains, a pretty numerous sect of the population in W. India, entertain a faith and employ symbols closely allied to those of the Buddhists. The Buddhists, while they reject the multifarious pantheon of the Hindoos, admit an indefinite number of incarnations of Buddha, who is supposed to incarnate in successive the bodies of their chief kings or priests, and thus meet, the reproduction of time, the use of animal food, the practice of a contemplative life as the highest pursuit of humanity, and the belief of a final absorption into the deity, constitutes the chief points of difference between them and the followers of the Brahminical religion.

In the 14th century Buddhism in Central Asia was subjected to a new reformation. Tsong-Kaba, born in the Kokonor Territory about A.D. 1357, and having been instructed by Jams from the West, not far from Lams, where he announced his doctrines, and never to which he founded the great monastery of Kildan. The enormous, austere, and devotional exercises now prevailing in most of the monasteries of Tibet, the cross, mitre, shaven tonsure, two shoes, palmistry, exorcisms, omens, benediction by laying the hand on the head, chapel, architectural solemnity, martial retirement, worship of saints, feasts, processions, stanzas, holy-water &c., bearing so great a similarity to those of the R. Catholic church, are believed to have been introduced into the ritual and discipline of Tibetan Buddhism by Tsong-Kaba. It has been conjectured that the superstition which he had removed was swept away one of the R. Catholic priests, whom the new in-

tercourse between the W and E, after the conquest of Genghis-Khan and his successors, had invited to visit Central Asia. The fathers of the sect of Tsong-Kaba wear a yellow mitre; those adhering to the older ritual, the red, one of a red color, the latter prevail throughout the E. of Asia, while the reforms of Tsong-Kaba have triumphed in all the countries between the Himalaya, the Russian frontier, and the Wall of China. As respects the general character of the Buddhist religion, we shall here quote, without comment, the opinions of Mr. Malcolm, a Protestant missionary. 'It has no mythology of demons and fiendish deities, no augury or impure observances; no self-inflicted tortures; no tyrannical priesthood; no confounding of right and wrong, by making certain religious mendable in worship. In almost every respect it seems to be the best religion ever invented.'—(Trench, 322.)

The lamas of Tibet (lama, 'one who shows the way') form a very large proportion of the population, and reside in monasteries, many of which accommodate from 3000 to 4000 persons. In the single district of Lams, there are reported to be more than thirty great Buddhist establishments, each with nearly 15 000 lamas (7). They live there in separate apartments, and are supported partly from the revenues of the establishments to which they belong, and partly from their private resources. Many of inferior degree are compelled by poverty to engage in secular and menial duties, and some are even occupied in collecting argal or dung, and converting it into fuel for sale. The revenues of the monasteries are derived from lands, endowments of the Chinese sovereigns, and other eminent persons, and offerings of pilgrims, which last are formally announced after the daily prayers, and the proceeds are divided amongst the inmates in proportions corresponding to their rank. The place of each lama in his monastery is fixed by the number of sacred books he has acquired. The lamas are divided into four families—those of anytan, liturgy, medicine, and prayers, which last has the largest number of members, and is also stated to be the most esteemed. Those of the first-named family devote themselves to a life of contemplation, and are perpetually repeating the mystic sentence, *Aum nam padma, Aum*, which is inscribed on all temples, banners, kirtans, &c., and is believed to have a kind of talismanic power. The translation of this sentence is stated to be, 'O! the Jewel in the lotus Aum' and the first word is an invocation to Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva, the last of the sacred letters of the Tibetan sacred character. Convents exist in Tibet for women as well as men and most families have some member belonging to the clergy.

The Grand or Tald Lama (properly Dalai lama) ['sea of wisdom'] who is at the head of the hierarchy, resides at the Buddha-La, a vast palace near Lams. He is deemed to be the principal living incarnation of Buddha and as such he receives actual worship. Like the Pope, in his temporal dominions, he is the sole religious and political head of the state, and he has nominally vested in him all the administrative and executive authority, with powers unaccounted for by any charter or writ, except those bestowed on him by the last time of Tsong-Kaba. When he dies, or in the Buddhist language *transmigrates*, he is sought for as animating some other living form, commonly the body of an infant who is an only child. Prayers and feasts are ordered in all the lamaseries; the lamas of the capital go in solemn procession around the Buddha-La, and the city of Lams, the same or mystic sentence is repeated night and day, perfumes are burned and meanwhile the chief authority devolves upon the *lamas*, or high colleges of lamas, whose collective sacerdotal dignity is not inferior to that of the Tald Lama himself. Those families who assume to believe that the deity is incarnated in the person of their infant, send notice of the same to the convent; this body chooses from amongst the number three children, who are brought to the capital. After other ceremonies, the names of the candidates are written on slips of paper which are placed in an urn, when the name first drawn out indicates the future Grand Lama, who is then treated in pomp around the capital, and installed for the rest of his life in the palace of Buddha-La. Some few benevolents attend the funeral of the Buddha-Kandashab, or lama of Chashab-sa-Bon. They are described by Capt. Turner, who, in 1858, visited that sovereign, or a mission from Calcutta, and was accordingly introduced to an infant 16 months old.—(See

TARNAK, Mission to Tibet. Timkovski, who, in the present century, went on an embassy from Russia to Peking, witnessed and describes the installation of a juvenile houboulon in Mongolia, in whose case similar and other expedients were adopted for ascertaining the true object to be elected, and verifying his divinity. All the houboulons, or spiritual governors of provinces, who receive their investiture from the Tald Lama, are, like him, believed to be incarnations of the deity, and the lamas who are heads of monasteries are also deemed to be living Buddhas. The chief of the supposed incarnations, next to the Tald Lama, are the Bantchen-Bambontshi, the Gulson-Tumba, the Tshang-kia-fu, or grand-master of the imperial court at Peking, and the Se-Doh-fu, whose peculiar function it is, by continual prayer, to prevent the melting of the snows on the Himalays, so as to avert a hostile invasion of Tibet from that quarter. The Bantchen-Bambontshi is scarcely inferior in sanctity to the Tald Lama, and it appears quite possible that a rivalry between his votaries and those of the latter may at some time produce serious reaction convulsions in Tibet. According to M. Hue, a widely spread notion prevails in A. Asia, that the next incarnation of the Bantchen-Bambontshi will take place, not in Tibet, but in Thian-shan-Paloo, in Chinese Turkestan. Prophecies are rife, that after alternate successes and defeats, his spiritual power, instead of that of the Tald Lama, will successively extend over China, Tartary, and the Russian Empire; and M. Hue remarks, that at no very distant date for the present Bantchen-Bambontshi is upwards of 60 years old; an enterprising adventurer in Turkestan, backed by an adequate number of partisans, might have only to assert confidently that he is the new incarnation to create a vast revolution throughout the Buddhist world. For further information concerning Buddhism see the *Asiatic Researches* passim, the *Asiatic Journal of Bengal*, vols. vi and vii; *American Asiatic Journal*, vol. i, the works of Tarnier, Klaproth, Timkovski, Hue, vol. II, &c. Gutzlaff in *Geog. Journ.*, vol. xi; and the *Chinese Repository*.

Government.—Although the supreme authority nominally rests with the Tald Lama, he is in reality supposed to be concerned wholly in divine contemplation and the civil government is exercised by the dalai or pomekhan, who is chosen from amongst the lamas and holds his office for life, or during the pleasure of the Chinese emperor. Under him are four halaks or ministers, not belonging to the sacerdotal tribe and who may rotate their offices for an unlimited period, unless dismissed by the Tald Lama. The two provinces of Tibet are subdivided into counties, each under the superintendence of a houboulon.

In each of the capitals is a Chinese governor with command over the military force. The total number of troops maintained by the Chinese government in Tibet has been stated at no more than 64,000, most of whom are cavalry, but in addition the Chinese authorities have power to sell in troops, ammunition, and supplies from the adjacent provinces Sechuan, between which and Lassa several detached garrisons are stationed. Near Lassa a large body of Mongolian horse is maintained, but the armed force kept within that city, and at Chakie-mu-See, is insignificant. Other principal posts for Chinese troops are at Tuckpoo, toward the Loos frontier. Phart, on the frontier of Sootan, a station of considerable strength, lately established at the head of the Kouki or Nuctone river, opposite Sukkim, several posts to check the incursions of the Gorkhas of Nepal at Gortopo, and some strong garrisons in the W. bordering the Lodak territory. The Chinese troops and mandarins are paid by the government at Peking; they commonly stay but three years in Tibet, unless on special permission from the emperor, and if they form matrimonial alliances there, on their return into China they almost uniformly leave their wives and families behind. In consequence of the rooted jealousy entertained of the Chinese by the Tibetans, they are prohibited from remaining in the country except in a military or official capacity. Hus says:—The Tibetans dread the Chinese, the Kachis despise them, and the Po-hou (Bhotanes) hate them. It appears pretty certain that should the authority of the Grand Lama and the somkhan in Tibet, the Chinese military governors maintain a general control; it is asserted, with much probability, that in every province, including the election of the chief lamas, the consent of the Emperor of China is necessary, and the Narvans of M. Hue

makes it clear that in 1646, he and his fellow-traveller were compelled to leave Tibet by the Chinese governor Kasha, in spite of the wishes of the Tibetan regent, who appears to have entertained no objection to their stay. The Kachis or Mussulmans who have immigrated from Cashmere and Beludistan and include the richest merchants of Lassa, &c., are subordinate to their own governor there, who is recognised by the Tibetan and Chinese authorities.

History.—No conqueror from the S. ever yet possessed himself of Tibet proper; Shah Jehangir, in 1640, attempted the conquest of How-tang; but the advance to Loh was disastrous, and his troops retraced their steps. Genghis-Khan brought Tibet under his rule, but he afterwards established the Tald Lama in the sovereignty; Timor also conquered the country but he interceded little in its internal regulations. The Tibetans remained, with few interruptions, subject to their own sovereigns till the time of the Chinese emperor Kang-he, whose emperors they finally acknowledged in 1727. Keen lang, about 1790, after successfully repelling an invasion of the Gorkhas, who had plundered Chakie-lum-Boo further extended the imperial rule in Tibet which the Chinese sovereigns have ever since with much solicitude preserved since their wielding the religious influence exercised by the Tald Lama over the Tartar and Mongolian tribes, is of such vital importance to them, that without it they could no longer hope to maintain their dominion in Central Asia.—(Humboldt, *Asia Centrale*, and *Asiatic Researches*, Gmelin, Lloyd, and Moorcroft, *Travels* Gutzlaff and Hooker in *Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc. Annals Journal of Bengal*, Htin, *Swedish Asia Voyages*, &c. in 1846.)

TIBET (LITTLE) a state. See BULGI. **TIBET** (MIDDLE), a region, Central Asia. See LADAW. **TIBI** a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 18 m. N W. All counts with a church, courthouse, and prison, two elementary schools, manufactures of linen and paper and several oil and flour mills. Pop. 1571.

TIBOHINE par Ind. Rescomcom 44,098 ac. P. 15,718. **TIBORE**, a native state, Indian Archipelago, N coast, 24 fangsene, cucs & famed robber-nest.

TIBSHIELF, par Eng. Derby, 2280 ac. Pop. 806. **TIBURON**—1 An Isl. Gulf California lat. 29 N. lon 112 28' W. length 30 m. greatest breadth, 30 m.—2, A maritime in Hayti, 88 m W N W Cayes.

TIGAO, one of the Philippines Islands, off S point, lat. Luzon between it and lat. Makata lat. (N point) 12° 41' N. lon. 123 23' E. (N.) about 93 m long, by 7 m broad.

TICEHUES, a vil. and par England, co. Sussex, on the road from Tunbridge Wells to Hastings, 6 m S Lamberhurst. It has a parish church, two district churches Wesleyan and Baptist chapels, an agricultural association and a weekly corn-market. Area, 8903 ac. P. 2850.

TICHAU, or Tracrau a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 60 m S. b. Oppeln with a church and a mill P. 2314.

TICHWA or TICHVIA a tn. Russia, gov. and 109 m. N E. N. verged on the Tikhvin, which is here navigable. It has three churches, a monastery and a monastery; tobacco and tallow-melting establishments, and a considerable trade in corn, salt, and brandy. In the vicinity is Stolbova, where peace was concluded between the Russians and Swedes in 1617. Pop. (1842) 5688.

TICLLO a canton and river of Switzerland. See TESSIN.

TICKENCOE par Eng. Rutland, 1256 ac. Pop. 98.

TICKENHAM, par Eng. Somerset 1037 ac. Pop. 434.

TICKHILL a market tn. and par England, co. York (W. Riding), 57 m S. York city in a fertile valley close to the York, with a handsome church, two Dissenting chapels; some mining and corn-mills, and a paper-manufactory. Near the town, to the S.E. are the remains of Tickhill castle, in which John of Gaunt resided. Area of par., 5614 ac. P. 3169.

TICKMACREYAN, par Ind. Andam., 20,507 ac. F. 5802.

TICKNALL, a vil. and par England, co. and 9 m. S. Derby. It has a modern parish church in the early English style, with a tower and handsome spire, and a beautiful window of stained glass. Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, two endowed schools, an hospital, manufactures of earthenware, and extensive lime-works. Area, 1867 ac. Pop. 1241.

TICONDEROGA, a vil. and township, U. States, New York. The village lies at the mouth of Lake George, 57 m. N Albany. At the distance of 7 m., on the shores of Lake

Champlain, are the interesting ruins of Fort Ticonderoga, celebrated during the French and revolutionary wars. P 2169

TICOO ISLANDS, W coast, Sumatra, three in number, small and woody about 14 in apart outermost is in lat 0° 25' N. lon 99° 50' E

TIGUA, a considerable vil Mexican Confederation, Yucatan 16 m S. by W 36 m. with a large and somber church, and connected with it by a spacious corridor, a gigantic convent, built entirely of stone, with massive walls, and 400 ft. in length. Tigua is distinguished amongst the villages of Yucatan by the number of its stone-houses by its superior society greater conveniences of living, its built-fights, and the beauty of its Mexican women. Pop. about 5000

TID-Ar a river Sweden, rises from the N. extremity of a lake on the frontiers of the Jönköping about 15 m N W the town of that name, flows N, then W expanding into Lake Oden then N W and after a winding course of nearly 80 m. falls into the E. shore of Lake Wener near Mariestad

TIDCOMBE, par Eng. Wils., 2331 ac. Pop. 918.

TIDENHAM a vil. and par England co. Gloucester, at the extremity of the peninsula formed by the Wyre and Severn 2 m. N. E. Chepstow. It has a church with a square tower a district chapel a Wesleyan chapel and two national schools. Several Danish and Roman encampments are still visible within the parish Area 9627 ac. Pop. 1753

TIDESWELL, a small market tn. and par England, co. and 35 m N W Derby houses generally of mean appearance. It has a fine cruciform church a Dissenting and a R. Catholic chapel and a free grammar-school. The chief branches of trade are cloth-weaving and mining. Area of par. 10,850 ac. Pop. 3411

TIDMAREH par Eng. Dorset 779 ac. Pop. 165

TIDMINGTON par Eng. Worcester 754 ac. P. 53

TIDORE, or **TIDOR**, one of the Tertiary islands Indian Archipelago W coast, Gilolo and N. from Ternate lat. 0° 40' N. lon 127° 35' E. (c.) It is about 31 m in circumference, of a round form, and composed entirely of a volcano, the sides of which are well wooded. It is well watered and populous and yields sugar cane-rice, bananas, &c. goats fowls, and some fish. The inhabitants are Mahometans, and have 25 mosques, all of very simple architecture. The sultan is tributary to the Dutch but at one time he was a powerful prince, holding under his sway all Gilolo and the islands to the coast of Tapan. The CAPITAL, also named Tidore lies on the E. coast, is surrounded by a wall and contains the sultan's residence, also a school and a large mosque

TIDWORTH, two par Eng. Wils. — 1 (North); 8069 ac. Pop. 385 — 2 (South), 2176 ac. Pop. 230

TIERRA LA VIEJA a tn and com. Spain, Old Castle prov. and about 24 m. from Valladolid, on a lofty hill. It has a parish church an old priory a conthouse a primary school, an hospital the remains of an ancient castle manufactures of linen and a considerable trade, partly general and partly in agricultural produce. Pop. 2000

TIEPENHOF a vil Saxony Westmar circle and S W Ezechon, on the Werra with a church, the works, and two mills. Near it are the ruins of the old castle of Kreyenberg. Pop. 1237

TIEFHARTMARKENDORF or **HARTENDORF** a vil Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and S W Legnitz. It contains a castle and a R. Catholic church and has manufactures of damask linens, and a saw and several other mills. P 1158

TIEGENHOF a market in W Prussia, gov. and 34 m S. E. Danzig on the Tige, with a handsome church, many features of linen and dye-works. Pop. 1747

TIFA, on Tanco, a tn Holland prov. Gelderland, 19 m. S W Arnhem r. bank West. It has a townhall, warehouse barracks, and storehouse a large open square called the Market, and five other market-places including pig, corn, cattle, and fish markets two Calvinistic churches, a Reformed and a R. Catholic church, town a charity-school and numerous other schools orphan hospital, deaf and dumb institution, natural history society, &c. It likewise possesses an ester and an ester harbour and carries on a considerable trade in grain, more especially cherries, in fowls grain, and potatoes. Pop. 4017

TIEL, **TIELLE**, or **TIELT**, a river, Switzerland, which carries the waters of the Lake of Neuchâtel into Lake Biel or Bièvre and thence into the Aar total course, and thence

of Lake Biel, 19 m. navigable throughout. The Orbe is likewise sometimes comprehended under this name.

TIEMBLEO (It.) a tn. Spain, Castile, prov. and 25 m from Avila with a church, a courthouse, a school, four-mills, and some transit trade. Pop. 1563

TIEN-PA, or **TIEN-PA** a city in port China, S. coast, prov. Cheung, lat. (estimated) 21° 24' N. lon. 111° 32' E. (c.) It is of considerable extent, and is walled round, but can be approached only in boats at high-water through creeks that intersect the extensive flat situated between it and the anchorage, which is rocky and secure. It is the principal place on the S. coast of China where salt is produced, and several hundred junks are employed in transporting it to Canton.

TIEN-PA, or **TIEN-PA** a city China. See **TIEN-PA**

TIENE or **TIENNA**, a market in kind of Italy, gov. Venetia, prov. and 12 m N W Vicenza with a court of justice, a church, numerous churches, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth and several silk-mills. Pop. 8800

TIERRA BOMBA an isl Caribbean Sea, N W coast, Venezuela, opposite the harbour of Carthagena

TIERRA DEL-FUEGO Land of Fire, Portuguese, **Terra-do-Fogo** French **Terra-de-Fogo**, German **Feuerland** a large group of islands at the S. extremity of S. America between lat. 52° 40' and 56° N. and lon. 58° 40' and 72° W. On the N. it is separated from the mainland of America by the long and intricate Strait of Magellan, while its other sides are washed by three great oceans—the Atlantic on the E. Pacific on the W. and Antarctic on the S. Besides numerous small islands, of which that of Cape Horn at its S. extremity may be mentioned as one of the most remarkable it consists of one very large island Eastern Tierra-del-Fuego or King Charles South Land, measuring E. to W., near its S. shore, 500 m., with a breadth N. to S. of 800 m. and of four much smaller but still very considerable islands—Navarino and Hecate on the S. separated from Eastern Tierra-del-Fuego by Beagle Channel and Clarence and Land of Desolation on the W. The whole of the islands are penetrated deeply by arms of the sea, which give them the most irregular shapes and are almost entirely composed of mountains of clay-slate, greenstone, and granite. These mountains are either covered with perpetual ice and snow—which has here its limit at about 4000 ft., while many of their summits exceed 5000 ft., and Mount Fitz-Rois on the R., supposed to be the culminating point, is estimated at 7000 ft.—or are clothed with stunted forests, chiefly of beech, growing out of a swampy soil, apparently almost the only kind of soil here and which, beyond 1000 ft. to 1500 ft. where the trees cease to grow, becomes covered with minute alpine plants. The term Land of Desolation, which Cook applied to the large W. island, is strictly applicable to the whole group and yet the scenery when mountain is seen rising behind mountains with deep intervening valleys, all covered by one thick, dusky mass of forest, is not without a degree of mysterious grandeur. At times, too, magnificent glaciers of a berry like blue, in fine contrast with the white expanse of snow are seen descending from the mountain-sides to the water's-edge. The climate is one of the most terrible which it is possible to imagine—mild rain, and snow accompanied by continued storms or violent and sudden gusts of wind, following each other in constant succession. Dublin, in the N. hemisphere, is nearly in the same latitude as Port Famine, near the centre of the Strait of Magellan in the S. hemisphere the former being in lat. 53° 21' N. and the latter in lat. 53° 55' S. Their respective climates are thus —

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	Summer Temperature.	Winter Temperature.	Influence of Sea-breeze and Wind.	Mean of Summer and Winter.
Dublin	55°-64°	38°-48°	50°-64°	46°-57°
Port Famine	50°-6°	28°-38°	35°-45°	41°-56°
Difference	5° 54'	10° 10'	15° 45'	5° 01'

This kind of climate, not more inhospitable to European feelings than ungenial to most European plants of warmer regions is far from being unfavourable to native vegetation; and hence in some places large woody-stemmed trees of fuselia and cordelia, which in England are treated as tender plants, were seen to full flower not far from the base of the mountains with two-thirds of its height covered with snow and with the temperature at 30° The only other vegetable production

particularly deserving of notice is a globular fungus of a bright yellow colour and the size of a small apple. It adheres in vast numbers to the bark of the heath-trees. When young it is elastic and turgid with moisture but after fertilization shrinking and growing tough, acquires a smalloothed and slightly sweet taste. In this state it is eaten by the natives uncooked, and forms a staple article of food, being with the addition of a few berries of dwarf-arbutus, the only vegetable of which they partake. Another remarkable vegetable product is the sea-weed called *Fucus goniatum*, which though not confined to this group, is here particularly abundant, forming great aquatic forests, and furnishing the hounds of innumerable shell fish, but for which the race of Fuegians could scarcely continue to exist. The zoology of the group is very scanty. Besides otters and phoxes, the only mammals are a bat, three species of mice, the fox, sea-otter, guanaco and deer. Birds, however, particularly sea-fowl, are numerous; and even humming-birds have been seen sipping the sweets of flowers after two or three days of constant rain, snow, and sleet during which the thermometer had been at the freezing-point. The natives of the N.E. part of Tierra-del-Fuego resemble the Patagonians in colour, stature, and clothing, those of the S.E. portion are low in stature, ill looking and badly-proportioned. Their colour is that of very old mahogany or rather between dark copper and bronze.



NATIVE OF TIERRA DEL FUEGO.—From Fitz-Roy's *Typhoon of the South*.

The trunk of the body is large in proportion to their compact and rather crooked limbs. Their rough, coarse, and extremely dirty black hair half hides yet brightens a villanous expression of the worst description of savage features. The women are short, about 4 ft. some inches with bodies also largely out of proportion to their height, and their features especially those of the old, are most repulsive. Their only clothing is a scanty covering of guanaco or seal skin. Their habits are extremely filthy, and their feeding gross and uncleanly, the most offensive substances being eaten in a state of putridity. They are, like many other savages, extraordinary mimics, imitating all sorts of sounds and motions with a marvellous and most amusing fidelity. Their huts are generally found built close to the shore, at the head of some small bay in a secluded spot, and sheltered from the prevailing winds. They are built of boughs or small trees stuck in the earth, and brought together at the top, where they are firmly bound by bark, sage, and twigs. The usual dimensions of these huts are 7 ft. or 8 ft. in diameter and about 4 ft. or 5 ft. in height. They have an oval hole to creep in at. The fire is built in a small excavation in the middle of the hut. The floor is of clay, which has the appearance of having been well kneaded.

Tierra-del-Fuego was discovered by Magalhães in 1520, and named 'Land of Fire' from the numerous fires he saw on its coast during the night.—(Detailed *South American Expedition*, *Typhoon of the Southern and Pacific*, *Sumner's* *Physical Geography Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc.* &c.)

TIFTAR, a river, Spitz, rises in New Castle, prov. Avila; flows S.W., enters Extramadura, and joins the Tago near Villaral-de-San-Christo. Total course, 90 m.

TIEZI, or **ATERNIO**, a river Brazil, rises in the Serra-de-Cubatã, prov. São-Paulo, about 80 m. from the sea. Flows N.W. very circuitously in a channel chiefly composed of granite, the rocks of which fill its bed, making its navigation both difficult and dangerous. After a course of about 600 m., it joins 1 bank Parana. Its only effluents of any consequence on the left is the Boracaba. On the right it receives the Capibari, Piraduba, Jacarepira-Mirim, Jacarepira-Açu, or Pipira. Boats proceeding from prov. São-Paulo to Mato-Grosso have to encounter in this river no fewer than 88 obstacles, two of which have each a perpendicular height of about 30 ft.

TIEZI a vil. and com. Isl. Berdulia, div. and 16 m. S.R.R. Beirut, in an unhealthy district. It has a trade in corn, cattle, and dairy produce. Pop. 2270.

TIERNO, or **BAYENAO** (Latin *Tyberis*) a river Naples, rises near Bajano, flows first E., then N.W., and falls into the Adriatic at the village of Campomarino, total course, 60 m. nowhere navigable.

TIFFIELD par. Eng. Northampton, 2550 sq. P. 154.

TIFFINE, a river, U. States, issues from a lake in state Michigan, enters Ohio, flows S., and joins the Maumee, 1 m. W. of Defiance. It is navigable 50 m. for small craft.

TIFLIS, the cap. of Georgia. See *TERRA*.

TIGER, an all. E. India, lat. 1° 45' S., lon. 143° 20' E. 1 m. long. E. to W. inhabited by ferocious savages.

TIGLIOLE, a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div. Ales sendra, prov. and 7 m. W. W. Ash. Towards the end of last century it was a dependency of the Papal States, and still contains the palace in which the Papal governor used to reside. It has a parish church, a communal school, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 2468.

TIGUAI h. a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy prov. and N. E. Brescia, on the heights which flank the side of the Lake of Garda. It has a parish and four auxiliary churches.

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TIGNER, a vil. and com. Sardian Islands, div. Savoy, prov. Tarantaise, about 12 m. S.E. St. Marzio, 1 bank Isère. It is poorly built, but has a considerable trade in cattle, hides, and cheese. Pop. 1077.

TIGRE a dist. Abyssinia the limits of which are not well defined, in consequence of the changes of territory which are constantly taking place during the interminable wars of the petty chiefs who govern it and the adjoining district. At present it is understood to lie between lat. 12° and 15° 30' N., and lon. 37° 25' and 40° 15' E. It consists of an elevated plateau, forming the basis of mountain-ranges, some of whose summits, rising beyond the snow line are estimated at about 16,000 ft., and intersected by deep ravines and valleys, the largest of which is the bed of the Tacazzu. This river which receives all the drainage—except a portion in the N. which is received by the Mareb—enters the district in the S., and traverses it centrally first in a N. and then in a W. direction. The principal subtribes of Tigre, each of which appears to have its own chief, are Walake and Walake in the W. Wogara, Semien, and Sole in the S. Wodjrat, Adana, Agamia, and Seraw in the E. Bird in the N. and Tigre proper, Tembien, and Embaria towards the centre. The most powerful chief, who claims a kind of supremacy over the others, and partly exercises it, is the chief of Semien. The principal towns are Axum, Adowa, and Antalo.

TIGRE, or **PIREUSIA**, a river Ecuador, rises in the E. slope of the Andes, flows S.E., and after a course of about 300 m. joins 1 bank Amazon about 40 m. above the confluence of the Ucayali.

TIGRIS, a river, W. Asia, having its two principal sources in Central Armenia, both of which spring from the S. slope of the Anti-Taurus, near those of the Araxes and Euphrates, being only 15 m. S. from the latter. The general course of the river, though interrupted by numerous flexures, is S.E., passing Diarbekir, Mosul, and Bagdad, and joining the Euphrates at Korna; lat. 32° N.; lon. 47° 15' E.

about 100 m. from its embouchure in the Persian Gulf. At Bagdad the Tigris and Euphrates approach within 30 m. of each other, and hold a parallel course for about 80 m., when they diverge, and keep apart from 80 m. to 100 m., till they unite at Kurna. Below Diarbekir the river contains several islands. Its banks are thinly peopled, and the country about them is only partially cultivated; but the pasture-grounds are rich and well suited for the rearing of the nomadic tribes which come occasionally to the river from the neighbouring countries. From Mosul to Bagdad a distance of about 180 m., the Tigris may be considered as having an average width of 300 yards, with a current in March of 4½ m. per hour. For a portion of this distance, or about 24 m., the country is highly cultivated on both sides, but between that and Telukit all cultivation nearly ceases, and is but partially found between the latter place and Bagdad. Between Bagdad and Kurna the banks are steep, and overgrown for the most part with brushwood, the resort of lions and other wild animals. A considerable increase of the river takes place during the rains of November; subsequently it decreases, and swells irregularly at intervals. It attains its greatest height between the middle and the end of May, when its velocity is 7.25 ft. per second, and the discharge at Bagdad, in the same time, is about 164,105 cubic ft. After this time the river falls, with more or less regularity and inequality till the middle of June. The Tigris is navigable for rafts, at certain seasons, from Diarbekir to Mosul, a distance of about 296 m. Below the latter place it is more or less so throughout the year, and the descent to Bagdad is performed with great ease and speed. Large rafts, supported by 200 or even 300 inflated skins, are much in use for the transport of goods. During the flood-season the voyage is performed in three or four days, whereas at another time it requires fourteen days. (See *Journal of the Euphrates Expedition*, Rawlinson on the *Geography of the Lower Tigris*, *Journal of the Soc.*)

TIGRIS (Lettre) a branch of the Tigris. See **DIABEKIR**. **TIGRIS**, a vil. and town, on the Tigris, at a height in the W. of 60 ft. Below a church, a school, some manufactures of coarse linen, and some trade in corn and fruit. Pop. 2246.

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bury fort, partly in this and partly in Chodwell parish, was converted into a regular fortification in 1667, and has since received important additions, which make it very formidable, particularly toward the river. Area, 2068 ac. Pop. 618.

TILBURGH, par. Eng. Bucks; 5164 ac. Pop. 5198. **TILF**, a vil. and town, on the Tigris, at a height in the W. of 60 ft. Below a church, a school, some manufactures of coarse linen, and some trade in corn and fruit. Pop. 2246.

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appearance, lat. 18° 4' N. lon. 1° 45' W. It is in the form of a triangle, is surrounded by a wall about 8 m. in perimeter, and consists of a post-up mass of closely-packed buildings, mostly of clay and stone, with two stories high and often with beehive-shaped domes. Kano, a small town at the junction of the Niger with the Joliba or Niger, is considered its port, and is provided with a large artificial basin for the accommodation of boats, though the stream itself is so shallow as to be navigable on an average for not more than four months. The trade however, not so much by water as by caravans, for which Timbuctoo is the African central station, is a very important one, though less than that of Kano, the merchandise is superior in quality and of greater value. The town and district are governed by a sheikh, but the inhabitant, among whom many factions exist, are very mixed, consisting of the Senegal who form the great mass, Arabs of various tribes, Fellahs, and Taurica, with a small number of Senegals and Mandingoes. (Dr Barth's Letters, 1863)

TIMBERGOTTA, a to. Hindostan, N. Circars, 77 m. W by N Guntoor, lat. 16° 55' N, lon. 79° 25' E

TIMIMOUN, a to, N. Africa, Sahara, cap. dist. Gornac, oasis of Touat, lat. 27° 50' N, lon. 1° 40' E. It occupies a large space, consisting of 500 to 600 houses, separated from each other by gardens. It is surrounded by a loop-shaped wall of mud and ditch, and defended by a fortress seated on a height near its centre. It is one of the great centres of the traffic of the Sahara. Its principal offices are three mosques; it nominally belongs to the Emperor of Morocco, but has lately declared itself independent.

TIMOGUS, par. Irel. Queen's co. 2401 ac. Pop. 243

TIMOK (anc. Timocua) a river European Turkey forms part of the boundary between Bulgaria and Servia, and joins the Danube, 16 m. N. W. within after a N. E. course of about 100 m.

TIMOLEAGUE, a small is. and par. Ireland, co. and 21 m. S. W. Cork, on the S. side and near the head of the inlet running in from Courtinberry Bay. Sloops can approach the town, and lighters sail up the narrow tide river beyond it. Area of par. 2875 ac. Pop. 1000

TIMOLIN par. and in. Irel. Killarney 2390 ac. P. 1265.

TIMOOLE, par. Irel. Meath 1083 ac. Pop. 63

TIMOR, a large isl. Indian Archipelago separated on the W. from N. Dutch by Ombai Strait washed N. by the Banda Sea, and S. by the Indian Ocean. lat. (S. point) 10° 24' S. lon. 123° 35' E. (N. point) 11° 15' N. lon. 124° 35' E. It has a length of about 300 m., and a breadth of 40 m. It is tolerably regularly formed with several bays, and the N. E. and S. W. as mountains and in promontories. It is surrounded by banks and rocks; but has two safe harbours—Coamp on the S. the head-quarters of the Dutch, and Dell on the N. the chief place of the small portion still held by the Portuguese. In the N. is a lofty mountain (6000 ft.) and high mountains traverse the whole island. These hills are chiefly formed of limestone, with red shale in the lower parts, also clay-slate, granitic, slates, and porphyry; they are generally bare and rocky, destitute of timber and underwood, though in some places there are forests of considerable extent. Iron, gold and copper are found. Everywhere are traces of volcanic origin, and the whole island has frequently suffered from earthquakes. The streams are small, they mostly dry up in summer and their water is unwholesome being apt to produce diarrhoea. Various kinds of bamboo, maize, loddypalm, cotton, tobacco, sweet-potatoes, long, bread-fruits, pine-apples, melons, coconuts, eggs, mango, lemons, papaya, sandal-wood, &c. are among the most valuable vegetable products of this island, but the vegetation generally is poorer and less vigorous than that of the other islands of the archipelago, and many places are valueless and sterile. The domestic animals are buffaloes, oxen, horses, sheep, pigs and fowls; and in the woods are deer and a great many apes. Among birds, the rhinoceros-bird, the lorikee, and the cockatoo are to be remarked. The animals found on the N. W. side of the central mountain-chain resemble those of the rest of the archipelago, but those on the S. E. are strongly allied to the fauna of Australia. Near the river-mouths crocodiles abound, and on the stormy western kinds of turtles are found. Dangerous serpents and scorpions are numerous, and insects of the most various kind, and a sort of small bee are abundant. Pearl-oysters are obtained on the coast, on

the reefs, trepang is caught, and they yield besides coconuts, madrepore, &c. and above all a kind of coral called *laka*, much prized by the Japanese. The Timorese eat the young bees and the honey, but prepare the wax very ably and export it thus obtained on the K coast being the best. Agriculture is little attended to. The females, as in other parts of the archipelago, weave cloth in the forest, and the men engage in no sort of handicraft except the constructing of pines, the hammering of gold-plains, and the casting of rings and bells for decorating their houses. The natives are divided into the Timorese, inhabiting the W. part of the island, originally from Occum and subject to the Dutch the Balonesse, inhabiting the E. coast, originally from Gillofo, and subject to the Portuguese and the independent tribes of the interior. The natives are good marksmen and armed with sword and pistol, they hunt the wild buffaloes, horses, deer, and swine, but, though placed in the middle of the ocean, they neglect the fishing. Only prices are permitted to have more than one wife, for whom a price in gold or buffaloes is paid to the father. Small-pox visits the island every 10 or 12 years and depopulation is common. The trade, chiefly in the hands of Chinese, is carried on mostly through Coamp (see also) P. 200,000 (Van der Aa. Timorboek, Coamp-ed.)

TIMOR-LAUT one of the Timor Islands Indian Archipelago lat. (S. point) 8° 27' S. lon. 131° 7' E. It is about 65 m. long, by 25 m. to 30 m. broad. The natives have an infamous notoriety for treachery and cruelty.

TIMSBURY, two par. Eng.—1 Hunts, 1411 ac. Pop. 184 —2 Somerset 1148 ac. Pop. 1639

TIMWORTH par. Eng. Suffolk 1858 ac. Pop. 241

TINACORO or **VOLICARO** islands an uninhabited isl. S. Pacific, lat. 10° 23' N. lon. 165° 49' E. (N. point) It consists of a cone about 2000 ft. high falling towards the sea by a rapid slope. The lower portion about one-third, is covered with a luxuriant vegetation. The upper part is entirely barren. Smoke and flame have been seen issuing from its summit and on its S. W. side incandescent lava has been observed flowing down.

TINAJO, a to. (ancient, isl. Lanzarote). It contains chiefly of scattered houses, with a church and a primary school 1 op. 1844

TINCHERBAY (anc. *Tencherebren*), a to. France, dep. Orne, 45 m. N. W. Alençon with a court of commerce, a counting chamber of manufacturers and manufacturers of nails and ironware, kitchen-stoves, woollen and cotton stuffs, paper and leather. Under its walls, in 1116, Robert of Normandy was defeated by his brother Henry 1 op. 1916.

TINCLETON, par. Eng. Dorset 885 ac. Pop. 178

TINDARO, a promontory, N. coast of Sicily 4 m. N. E. Patti. A little S. E. of it is a church standing among the ruins of the ancient Tyndaris, the walls of which, as well as the theatre, can still be traced.

TINDELHILL, one of the mountain-groups of Norway between the hills Brattberg and Bukkord, lat. 65° N. lon. 6° E. connected with the Hardanger field on the N. W. and stretching S. E. for above 40 m. The loftiest summits are the Gonsels-feld, 6675 ft., and the Hammer-feld 5325 ft.

TINIO (anc. *Tinnio*) a to. Spain, Asturias prov. and about 32 m. W. S. W. Oviedo, on a mountain-slope above a bank Narcea with a church a handsome townhouse, many features of wooden and then goods, and flour-mills P. 1362

TING-CROO, two cities, China—1 Prov. Shantung cap. dep. on the Yellow Sea with a commodious harbour, lat. 37° 45' N. lon. 120° 50' E.—2 Fokien cap. dep. 140 m. N. W. Amoy

TING HAE, a to. China, prov. Chekiang, cap. of ul. Chu men on the S. side of the island about 3 m. from the beach, lat. (Joss-house Hill) 30° 0' 24' N. lon. 123° 6' 24' E. It is of an irregular pentagonal form with a surrounding wall 5 m. in circuit, having four gates. One-third of the space enclosed has no habitation. The wall is 18 ft. high, and 15 ft. thick surmounted by a parapet 14 ft. 8 in. high, and 2 ft. wide. A canal 32 ft. wide and 8 ft. deep nearly encloses the city, and enters it near the S. gate. Several canals traverse the city, and are a real nuisance. The chief street runs direct between the N. and S. gates, the others are more lateral. With exception of two temples, dedicated to ancestors and to the grandfather of the city, the buildings are of an inferior description those inhabited by the lower classes being mere hovels. Some

carving and cabinet-making are carried on, and there is a considerable trade. The city was founded and taken possession of by the British on the 5th July 1844, and a census taken in September same year. Pop. (1840), 25,000 to 30,000, (1846), 35,000.

TINGAN, a *tu*. China, lat. Hainan, cap. dist., *r* bank Lamon-king, about 30 m. S. Kiong-shou. It is large, surrounded by walls, and has straight and well-paved streets.

TINGEWICK *par* Eng. Buckingham. 2790 *sq*. *P* 877

TINGRETH, *par* Eng. Bedford 946 *sq*. *P* 106.

TINGWALL, *par* Wexham, and WREDSALL, *par* Scot. Shetland 27 *sq*. *P* 2574.

TINHOA, a *tu*. China Sea, lat. 18° 40' N. lon. 110° 20' E. formed by two hills extending N and S, separated by a low gap, or narrow neck of land, overgrown at spring-tides with steep cliffs fringing the sea. Good shelter may be found on the W side against all winds, excepting the S. or S W about 15 m. N.N.E. is a small island of middling height, called *Fales Tinhoa*.

TINIAN or *Bona Vista* one of the Ladrone isle. lat. 14° 58' N. lon. 150° 37' E. *P* 1, 9 m. long and 4½ m. broad celebrated for its fertility, and the number of its cattle. When visited by Freycinet in 1819, it had only 20 inhabitants.

TINISCHT, or *TINISCHT*, a *tu*. Bohemia, circle and 17 m. R.S.E. Königgrätz, *r* bank Adler, with a church, townhouse, school some manufactures of linen, a saw and other mills. *P* 1688

TINNEVELLY, a district, British India, S extremity of the Indian peninsula, presid. Madras lat. 8° to 10° N., lon. 77° to 78° 30' E. bounded, N by the dist. Madras, E and S by the Gulf of Manar and W by a wooded range of hills separating it from Travancore area 5700 *sq* m. The surface is mostly level or interspersed with hills of no great elevation. On the banks of the Tatticoor, Vijayar, and other rivers, are many paddy-fields, and other tracts well furnished with tanks, yield large quantities of rice. Cotton is produced to the lowlands, and dry grass in the uplands, which are pretty well-cultivated. In the S. the country is more sandy and bare than elsewhere, and abounds with palm groves in the E. are several water-tanks and salt marshes. The climate is more equable than might have been expected from the latitude, men seldom here during both winters, and some respectable passes in the W. are almost cut across, while the rest of the E. coast of India is perched with heat. In the Arun gale Pass which presents highly picturesque scenery is hostellum, a sanatorium greatly resorted to by invalid Europeans of the presidency. Before Ceylon belonged to the British successful attempts were made to establish cinnamon and other spice plantations in the district, but these are now mostly abandoned. Nitre is exported and some cottons, muslin fabrics, silks and ironwares are manufactured, chiefly at Palamcottai, the head military station. Tinnevely is associated under the native village system, and its inhabitants appear to be more prosperous than in some of the neighbouring parts of India. Most of the people are Hindoos, who preserve their customs in great purity, Mahomedans are few. Along the coast, from Tatticoor to Cape Comorin, are numerous fishing-villages, inhabited by E. Catholics. Chief towns—Tinnevely Palamcottai, Shermadev, and Manauar

TINNEVELLY the capital, and residence of the district judge and collector 50 m. N.N.E. Cape Comorin and nearly adjoining Palamcottai on the W side, borders a branch of the Tatticoor river on the E. It is large, populous, and surrounded on three sides by paddy-fields, and on the W by a dry and rocky height. *Pop.* (dist.) 1,068,423. (*Parl. Reg.*, 1832, *Madras New Almanac*, 1859) *ac.*

TINNYE, a *tu*. Hungary, co. and M W 10th with a Protestant and E. Catholic church. *P* 1521

TINOS (*ann. Tinos*) an is. Læssan Archipelago one of the Cyclades, immediately S.E. Andros, from which it is separated by a narrow channel called the Boeco-Floio, greatest length, N.W. to S.E. about 15 m., mean breadth, 5 m. It is one of the most agreeable and fertile of the Cyclades, is well watered by springs, has an excellent climate, and produces much barley, silk, wine, figs, oranges, and honey. The domestic animals are numerous, and consist of cattle, mules, asses, sheep, and goats. The mountains furnish fine marble of various colours, and silver mines were once worked to some extent. The manufactures consist chiefly of silk stockings

and gloves; and the trade in wine, oil, and brandy is extensive. The inhabitants are very industrious, but extremely superstitious. They have had a Greek metropolis, and a E. Catholic bishop; and since 1830, have held a cathedral to which numerous pilgrimages are made. *Pop.* 25,000.

TINTAGEL, *par* Eng. Cornwall; 4850 *ac.* *P* 1064.

TINTERN, *par* Irel. Wexford; 6888 *ac.* *P* 2163.

TINTERN-PARVA *par* Eng. Monmouth 337 *ac.* *P* 870

TINTIGNY, a *tu* and com. Belgium, *par* Luxembourg, 16 m. W Arlon; with manufactures of earthenware, a flour-mill, and tinsmiths. *P* 1866.

TINTO (*ann. Tinto*) a river Spain, Andalusia, rises in prov. Huelva flows S.E. and S.W., and falls into the Atlantic between Enliva and Palos; total course, 63 m. It derives its name Tinto from the green colour imparted to one of its head-streams by the copper-mines which it drains.

TINTO, or *ILACOK* a river Central America, which rises in a mountainous district, flows N.N.E. and falls into the Bay of Honduras. Its course, through regions almost entirely occupied by unexplored Indians, has been very imperfectly explored, but is supposed to exceed 180 m.

TINTWISTLE a *tu* and township, Northamptonshire, on an acclivity above the Ebury, where is E.S.E. Manaster with a church in the early English style, surrounded by a tower Independent and Calvinistic Methodist chapels, manufactures of cotton and woolen goods, stone-quarries, and two annual fairs. *P* 3037

TINWALD and *TRAILLALL* *par* Scot. Dumfriesshire; 6 m. by 4 m. *P* 1060.

TINWELL, *par* Eng. Rutland 1651 *ac.* *P* 287

TIOREN an is. in the Baltic, off W coast, Sweden, in Gottenburg, S. of Orust, and about 4 m. N. Morstern, greatest length about 9 m. greatest breadth, 3 m. It is very irregular in shape, and deeply indented by numerous creeks, two of which nearly cut across it, and are only separated by a narrow isthmus. It has some good natural harbours.

TIOGA a river, U. States, rises in the Alleghany Mountains, on N. frontiers of Pennsylvania, enters the state of New York flows E.S.E. re-enters Pennsylvania, and after a course of 90 m. of which 60 m. of which is navigable by barges, joins *r* bank Susquehanna.

TIORE, a *tu*. Tyrol circle Vorarberg, cap. dist. on the Saravus court of justice and a deanery church. *P* 1000

TIOYOE an is. off N.W. coast, Norway lat. 65° 60' N., lon. 13° 40' E. Unlike most of the islands in the vicinity its surface is almost unembellished with rocks, and forms truly a plain in striking contrast with the lofty precipices which rise at a short distance from it. It has a fertile soil, a parish church, and a fine manor-house.

TIPERAH (and *BULDOAB*), a dist. or collectorate, Hindoostan, in the S. part of presid. Bengal, lat. 23° to 24° 30' N. lon. 90° to 92° E. bounded, W by the Brainspoo, separating it from the dist. of Decca; S. Chittagong, N. Sylhet and Myrannagah and E. by a Khyan hill-country formerly tributary to the Burmese area, 4850 *sq* m. It is watered by the Goomtee and other streams, all of which have more or less a W course. Forests are extensive, and are inhabited by elephants of very large size. Principal products are rice, cotton, and betel-nut. Cotton goods were formerly made here in large quantities for exportation, but the manufacture has declined. Salt is made in the S., where the district touches the Bay of Bengal (Palamcottai town)—Cassilab and Odipour. This district was acquired by the British in 1768. *Pop.* 468,960. (*Bengal and Agra Gaz.* 1841 *Rep. Tyngton Ser. of India*, 1861) *ac.*

TIPITAPA, a river Central America, state Nicaragua, connecting Lake Leon with the Lake of Nicaragua. A vil- lage of the same name lies on its *r* bank.

TIPPER, *par* Irel. Kildare; 3288 *ac.* *P* 546

TIPPERARY an island co. Ireland, prov. Munster, bounded, N by Galway and King's co. E by King's, Queen's, and Kilkenny; S. Waterford; W. Cork; Limerick, Clare, and Galway; greatest length, N to S, 70 m.; breadth, 40 m. area, 1695 *sq* m., or 1,061,781 *ac.* of which 643,837 *ac.* are arable. The principal mountain-groups are the Knockma- down, in the S.W. part of the county, the Galtees, a short range between the Suir and the borders of Limerick; and the Keppel and Devil's Bit Mountains, forming a continuous range in the N. part of the county, and extending completely across

it from the Shannon to King's co. The Knockmolestown Mountains attain an elevation of 1700 ft. above sea-level, and the Galtees of 3000 ft., the latter are composed wholly of sandstone, and are in many parts, particularly on the N. side, extremely precipitous. The soil of the level country is a rich calcareous loam, of extraordinary fertility particularly in the tract called the Golden Vale, extending from Limerick to the confines of Kilkenny, and in another similar tract in the Ormond baronies. The soil is clay-late in the mountain-districts, and limestone in the more level portions, which form part of the great central plain of Ireland, and include some branches of the Boy of Allen. The mineral productions are coal, copper, and lead, and slates of a good quality are extensively raised near Killoe. Gravel was formerly and still is, the principal employment. The native Irish breed of long-horned cattle attain to a large size, and are found in the greatest perfection in this country. Dairies are numerous, affording an export of large quantities of butter. In 1851, when counted 55,110 ac. cats, 98,088 ac. barley, here, and rye, 22,764 ac., potatoes, 48,848 ac., and turnips, 80,303 ac. Flour and meal are extensively manufactured and exported. The woollen trade, which flourished in the 5th cent., is now almost entirely extinct. Tipperary is the most demoralised county in Ireland, and has long been disgraced by every sort of violence and outrage. It contains 12 baronies, and 168 parishes and returns two members to Parliament for the county. Principal towns—Coomel, Carrick-on-Suir, Nenagh, Thurles, Coshel, Tipperary, and Roscrea. Pop. (1841), 485,553; (1851), 351,487.

TIPPERARY, a market in Ireland, cap. above co., on a gentle slope towards the small river Arno, 98 m. S W Dublin, with which it is connected by railway. It consists of one principal and several smaller streets, all dirty and ill kept, houses of stone, but with few exceptions badly built and inconvenient. It has a handsome parish church a R Catholic chapel, and two Dissenting places of worship, a neat market-house, a savings bank, and an endowed and other two schools. The chief trade of the town is in butter, of which large quantities are sold in the season. Area of par. 4363 ac. Pop. 7601. Pop. (1841) 3577. —(Local Correspondent)

TIPPERKERRY, par. Incl. Kildare 3763 ac. P. 519
TIPPERON, or **TIPTON**, a vill. and par. England, co. Shropshire, on Staffordshire canal, 3 m. S E Dudley in the centre of a rich mining district. It has sprung up rapidly in recent times, and owes its prosperity to the numerous coal and iron works established in its vicinity. It has a parish and a dissenting church, and Independent, Baptist, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan Methodist chapels, and several national schools. Area of par. 3020 ac. Pop. 34,873

TIPUAN, a vil. Bolivia, near La Paz, on a stream of its own name. It consists of 180 houses, formed of the trunks of palm-trees, and is a dirty, unhealthy place. It rose in consequence of important mines in its vicinity, which being wrought out, the place has sunk into obscurity. —(Bull. Soc. Geo., 1853)

TIPUJINI a river, Ecuador, which rises about lat. 1° 30' S. lon. 76° 30' W. flows E., and joins r. bank Napo after a course of about 80 m.

TIRAJANA (San Bartolomé), or **TUTTE**, a m. in Camerun, in Gran Camerun, with a primary school, a church, and in the vicinity two hermitages, six flour-mills, and many flocks of palm-trunks, which, with olives and pine-tinches, are sold in Los Palmas. Pop. 3405

TIRAN, an isl. Red Sea, entrance to the Gulf of Akaba, the most W. of the Pirate Islands, surrounded with sandbanks.

TIRANA, or **TERRAZ**, a m. European Turkey, Albania, 128 m. N W Janina, with a fort outside the walls.

TIRANABRUGH, par. Incl. Galway 8088 ac. P. 719

TIRANO a m. Italy Lombardy prov. and 18 m. E by N Sondrio, cap. dist. in the Vallais, on the Adda. It is a handsome place with a number of elegant mansions, a superior court of justice, a magnificent park and an auxiliary church, a sanctuary of the Virgin which attracts numerous pilgrims, and a weekly market. Pop. 4398.

TIRAPOL, or **TIRAPOL**, a m. Russia, gov. Kherson, cap. circle, l. bank Dniester, in which there are here several finely wooded islands, 53 m. N W Odessa. It consists of regularly-built houses and straight and spacious streets with two churches, and some general trade. Pop. (1850), 5379

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TIREBOLI, a seaport in Asiatic Turkey, prob. and 40 m. W Trebizond l. bank and at the mouth of the Kar-shoot or Tirkaboli-an, in the Black Sea lat. 41° 0' N., lon. 38° 50' E. It is unenclosed in wooded hills overlooking the sea, and has a ruined castle, several mosques, a bath, and a Greek church.

TREE, an isl. Scotland, co. Argyle, one of the Inner Hebrides, 15 m. W lat. Mull lat. (S. and N.) 56° 36' N. lon. 6° 57' W., about 13 m. long, and 3 m. to 6 m. broad. It is generally low and even, courts flat and sandy, soil various, for the greater part light and sandy in some places a tenacious clay in others a deep rich loam. Nearly in the centre of the island is a plain of upwards of 1500 ac., affording rich sown pastures. The rocks are generally of whinstone, granite, and primitive limestone. Marble, both white and of a variegated colour is found. There are two Established churches on the island a Free church, and several Dissenting places of worship. Pop. 8709

TREE and **Corra**, par. Scot. Argyle, 12 m. by 4 m. Pop. 5683.

TIREOCHIL, a m. Walachia, l. bank Schyl 145 m. W N Bucharest, on the road to Transylvania by the Valcea.

TIREOOTH, a dist. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Behar, lat. 25° to 26° 40' N. lon. 85° to 87° E. stretching from Nepal on the N. to the Ganges in the S, and bounded W. by the dist. Saran, E. by Patna and S.E. by Bhagalpur, great length, 126 m., breadth, 80 m., area, 7400 sq. m. The Gumbuck forms a part of the W. boundary, and like all the other rivers, has a S. course to the Ganges. The surface is undulating, beautifully wooded, and in many places very picturesque; the climate is comparatively cool, and much more healthy to Europeans than to natives except in the jungles and swampy tracts termed the *terras*, on the Nepal frontier. This is one of the principal districts in India for the culture of indigo, rice, sugar, tobacco, maize, wheat, and other grains, cotton, and numerous fruits and other vegetable products, are raised, soda and nitre effluoresce on the soil in great quantities. About one-eighth only of the inhabitants are Mahomedans, the rest being chiefly Hindoos. Cotton, hempen, and woollen fabrics, combs, and pottery are manufactured. Principal towns—Montpurpoor (the capital) and Darbhanga. Pop. 2,400,000. —(Trigon. Survey of India, Bengal division, vol. 1, p. 1, 1841)

TIREOLO, a m. Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra l. dist. and N W Catanzaro, between the Corni and the Lamete with two parish churches and a convent.

TIRLEMONT (Tiernab, Thames, Latin, *Thema*) a m. Belgium, prov. Hainaut on the Grande Gette, and the railway from Louvain to Liège 20 m. E. Brussels. It is surrounded by walls, which are above 4 m. in circuit, but a large part of the space enclosed by them is occupied by gardens. It is entered by six gates and has generally well laid out streets, several squares, particularly that of the market, near the centre of the town in which are the townhouse, a modern edifice and the Gothic church of Notre Dame, founded in the end of the 13th century and rebuilt in the 15th century. On the top of a little hill stands the parish church of St. Germain, with a Romanesque tower. There are also an hospital and asylum for the aged, and excellent cavalry-barracks. Tirlemont possesses a college, an academy of design, an annual and private schools, a reading and a musical society, an orphic society and several religious confraternities; has manufactures of woollen stuffs and blankets, flannel and hosiery, felt, best-rope, sugar, soap, leather; also malt oil and flour mills, gin distilleries, and breweries, in which an esteemed white beer is made and a trade in corn, wool, harness, and wine, for which seven annual fairs are held. Pop. 8322

TIRLEY par. Eng. Gloucester 1850 ac. Pop. 536

TIRNOVA **TIRNOVA**, or **TEKNOVA**, a m. European Turkey Bulgaria, 76 m. W by S. Shumla, on the Jernia, enclosed by a wall. It has numerous mosques, churches, and synagogues, and is the see of a Greek bishop. Pop. 12,000.

TIRSCHENREUTH a m. Bavaria, Upper Palatinat, on the Nah, 34 m. E. Bayreuth, with a court of justice, three churches, and manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. 3660.

TIRSI, or **ORUARDU** (ann. 2397), the largest river in isl. Rardun. It rises in riv. Benari, prov. Orléans, flows S.W., receiving numerous affluents, of which the largest is the Mezeril, and after a course of about 70 m., falls into the golf.

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about 8 m. below the town of Orleans. It becomes formidable near its mouth in very dry seasons, but in winter often causes great damage by its inundations, from which large tracts are protected by means of expensive embankments.

TISARAN par Irel. King's co. 7210 sq. Pop. 1570.

TISAXON, par Irel. Cork. 1847 sq. Pop. 364.

TISBURY, two par. Eng. Wilt. including Wootton Bassett, area. 7835 sq. -1, (East) P. 945; -2, (West) P. 950.

TISBURY, a vill. and township, U. States, Massachusetts, occupying the central part of Marble's Vineyard. P. 1530.

TISCHNOWITZ, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 13 m. N.W. Brünn, 1. bank Schwanau, with a court of justice, a parish church; manufactures of woollen cloth, and a trade in wool. Pop. 1609.

TISCOFFIN, par Irel. Kilkenny, 4709 sq. P. 1152.

TISIRARA par Irel. Roscommon; 8483 sq. Pop. 3081.

TISINGTON, par Eng. Derby, 2216 sq. Pop. 844.

TISTED two par. Eng. Hants. -1 (East) 2693 sq. Pop. 229; -2, (West), 3268 sq. Pop. 368.

TITCHBORNE, par Eng. Hants. 2060 sq. P. 878.

TITCHFIELD, a tn. and par. England, Hampshire, pleasantly situated in a valley on the Afta, about 11 m. W. of the Gouport and Portsmouth branch of the Southampton railway, and 8 m. S.E. Southampton. It is well built and has a handsome parish church, with some fine monuments; an Independent chapel, national schools; manufactures of bricks and parchment, several breweries and corn-mills, and

a weekly corn-market. On the site, and from the materials of an abbey which existed in its vicinity, a mansion-house was erected, in which Charles I. concealed himself after his flight from Hampton Court. The marriage of Henry VI. with Margaret of Anjou is said to have been celebrated here Area of par. 17,513 sq. Pop. 8268.

TITCHMARSH, par Eng. Northamp.; 4480 sq. P. 808.

TITCHWELL, par Eng. Northamp.; 1027 sq. P. 468.

TITTEL, or TITTEL, a vill. Hungary, co. Pest, at the confluence of the Tisza and the Danube, 23 m. E.S.E. Pest. It is the head-quarters of a Czarist battalion, and a steam-boat station; and has a R. Catholic and a Greek church, a German normal and a Greek school, an arsenal, and buildings. Pop. 1840.

TITSEKIN, par Irel. Cork, 1145 sq. Pop. 371.

TITICACA, a lake, S. America, on the S. frontier of Peru, and the N.W. frontier of Bolivia, in the centre of an alpine valley between two great southwards of the Andes; lat. 13° 15' to 16° 25' S.; and lon. 68° 40' to 70° W. greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 170 m.; greatest breadth about 70 m. area roughly estimated at about 4800 sq. m., height above sea-level, 12,850 ft. It is of very irregular shape, protruding far into the land in various directions, so as to form large bays, inclosed by projecting peninsulas. Two of these, towards the S., stretch so far across the lake, from opposite directions, as to leave only a very narrow channel, and thus divide it into two unequal portions, of which the N. is by far the larger



THE LAKE OF TITICACA.—From a sketch by Louis Agassiz, R.S.

It contains several islands, of which the largest bears its own name, and lies near the S.W. shore, almost close to a N. projection of one of the peninsulas now mentioned. It contains many ruins, and is celebrated in Peruvian history as the spot where Manco-Capac, the first Inca of the last Peruvian dynasty, miraculously appeared. The depth has not been accurately ascertained. No soundings deeper than 120 fathoms have been taken, but those were near the shore, it is believed that towards the centre the depth is much greater. The chief feeders of the lake are the Asangaro and Lagunillas, both of which enter it on the S. shore. The only outlet is the Desaguadero, which issues from its S. extremity and continues its course S.W. through the great alpine valley between the cordilleras.

TITILE par Eng. Hereford 1876 sq. Pop. 876.

TITILE, a mountain-range, Switzerland, con. of the Jura, on the frontiers of Uri and the Bernese Oberland. It is covered with glaciers, and attains the height of 11,414 ft. above sea-level.

TITO (It) a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 7 m. S.W. Potenza, in a low and marshy situation with a very handsome church, and a convent. Pop. 4000.

TITSCHEIN (Nep.), a tn. Moravia, &c. KAUTSCHKE.

TITSEY par Eng. Surrey; 1996 sq. Pop. 154.

TITTLESHALL with GOSWICK, par. Eng. Northamp. 5364 sq. Pop. 618.

TITTMONING a tn. Upper Bavaria, cap. dist., on a height above 1. bank Isar, 55 m. N. Munich; with two churches, a chapel, a castle, a townhouse, and an inn. Pop. 1900.

TIUMEN, a tn. Asiatic Russia, gov. and 100 m. S.W. Tobolsk, cap. circle, at the confluence of the Tyumenka with the Tura. Though built almost entirely of wood, it is a handsome thriving place; and has extensive warehouses, several churches, a mosque, a Tartar school; a bazaar and market well supplied with tea, fish, clothing, and domestic utensils of all sorts. A little gold is obtained from the high banks of the river in the vicinity of the town. The inhabitants are chiefly Tartars. Pop. (1849), 14,337.

TIVERNO, or BERNASCO (anc. Tivernum), a river. Naples rises a little W. N.W. Benevento, prov. Benevento, flows first S. then turns N.E., and falls, after a course of about 60 m., into the Adriatic, 3 m. S.E.E. Termoli.

TIVERTON, a market tn. and man. and par. bur. England, co. Devon, pleasantly situated, 12 m. N. by E. Exeter, on a height, in an angle formed by the Exe and Lorman, the former of which receives the latter a little below, and is crossed by a handsome stone bridge, leading to a large suburb, called Weston, and on a branch of the Bristol and Exeter railway it consists of several well-formed streets and houses of respectable appearance; it is well paved, lighted, and supplied with water, and has a large and handsome parish church, with a lofty tower, an elegant chapel of ease, in the Grecian style; Independent, Baptist, and Wesleyan chapels, a free grammar, blue-coat, national British, and other schools; a spacious market-place, guildhall, assembly-rooms, theatre, and bridge, important manufactures of bobbin, forming the staple of the town; two weekly markets, five annual cattle and two general fairs. By the Tiverton branch of the Great Western canal, a good deal of coal and limestone, &c., is im-

ported. The borough of Tiverton is governed by a mayor, six aldermen and 15 councillors, and sends two members to Parliament. In the vicinity, on an eminence near the Eas, are the remains of an old castle. Area of par., 17 689 ac. Pop. 11 144.

TIVERTON, a vil and township, U States, Rhode Island, on the E passage of Narragansett Bay, and connected with Rhode Island by a long stone bridge, 13 m. S E by S Providence. It has extensive manufactures, chiefly of molasses, casimere, tweeds, thread, and coarser yarn. Some vessels engaged in the fisheries, and a considerable coasting trade. Pop. 4699.

TIVERTHALL, two pars. Eng. Norfolk:—1 (St. Marys), 1668 ac. P 355 —2 (St. Mary) 1125 ac. P 352.

TIVISSA, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov and 28 m. W Tarragona with a townhouse, prison, hospital, a parish church, and two females' manufactures of oil, was-chemical linen brooms, pumice and baskets of palm, capri-shoes, and shoes, and flour-mills, distilleries, and brick and tile kilns. On September 30, and October 2 and 7 1845, repeated shocks of an earthquake were felt here. Pop. 3787.

TIVOLI [anc. Tivoli] a tn. Papal States, 18 m. E N E Rome, 1 bank Tevere, on a steep hill, about 850 ft. above the sea, commanding a fine view of Rome and its environs. It is the seat of a bishop, and residence of a governor; has steep, narrow, and ill-paved streets, and houses in general poorly built, with a mediocrity of architecture, and some other churches. It is rich in ancient remains, among them may be mentioned the temple of the Tiburtina sybil, a beautiful circular building surrounded by Corinthian columns of stuccoed travertine, and adjoining it the temple of Vesta now converted into a church. One of the chief attractions of Tivoli is a series of fine artificial cascades formed by the Tevere. Neither the trade nor the manufactures are of any consequence. Both the climate and the inhabitants have a bad name. The former is described by a popular dith which bears that it is either ruin is falling or wind blowing or the death-bell tolling, and among the latter crimes against the person are very common. Pop. 6323.

TIXALL, par. Eng. Bedford, 2352 ac. P 331.

TIXOVER, par. Eng. Rutland, 1090 ac. P 115.

TIZZANA, a tn. and com. Tuscan comp. Florence, on a hill forming the W base of Mount Albano, about 7 m. from Pistoia. It has a public square of a rectangular form, occupied partly by a church and partly by a townhouse, and a trade in corn, milk, and particularly wine, some of which ranks as the best in Tuscany. Pop. 7714.

TIZZANO (Latin, Tivianum), a vil. and com. duchy and 25 m. S. Parma, near r. bank torrent Parma, in a bleak and mountainous district with an old castle, a primary school and two annual cattle-fairs. Many of the inhabitants emigrate for employment. Pop. 2978.

TJANJOR, a tn. in Java, cap. prov. Preanger, 53 m. S E Batavia. It is a most place, with straight broad streets, and suffered from an eruption of the volcano Gekok, and from an earthquake in 1834.

TJAYA, a tn. Tibet, 370 m. E by N Lassa lat. 31° 45' N. lon. 97° 45' E.

TJIDAN (Djé) a river Java, prov. Buitenzorg rises at the foot of Mount Pangangoro, and falls into the Java Sea, after receiving numerous affluents.

TJILATJAP a tn. Java, prov. Banjoemas S. coast 111 m. S W Bannang, on the bay of its name, with a good haven promising facilities for the shipping of produce. The nat. is formed by the island of Nioema Kembangan on which two forts are erected.

TJIMANOK (Djé) a river, Java, prov. Preanger flows N, and near Cape Indramajo, joins the Java Sea by two arms. It is of great advantage to the inland navigation of the province, and for sending coffee, &c., to the coast for exportation.

TJIRINGIN a maritime vil. Java, prov. and 80 m. S W Bannang, on the Strait of Sunda. It is the most flourishing place in the province. Inhabitants engaged in fishing and in agriculture. Pop. 1850.

TJÖRN an isl. Sweden. See THORX.

TLALPAM, or SAN AGUSTIN DE LAS CUYAS, a tn. Mexican Confederation, dep., and about 12 m. from Mexico, cap. dist. It contains a great number of beautiful villas, to which many of the inhabitants of the capital retire during the warm season, and is celebrated for its annual fair, which lasts three days, attracts numerous visitors, and furnishes scenes of gaiety and dissipation seldom equalled elsewhere.

TLALPACHUA (San Juan r. San Pablo), a tn. Mexican Confederation dep. Michoacan, cap. mining dist. of same name, in a beautiful mountainous region at the foot of the Cerro-del Gallo, 5386 ft. above sea-level. The mines have been almost abandoned, but its inhabitants chiefly Indians and Castles, still exceed 3000.

TLAMATH, a river U States, has its source in a lake of same name in Oregon flows W for some distance across part of California, then N W., traversing a corner of Oregon, and falls into the Pacific.

TLASCALTA, a tn. Mexican Confederation, between two mountains on the Abasco or Papagallo, 70 m. E by S. Mexico. It is famous in Mexican history and was once a place of great importance and though stripped of its ancient grandeur and reduced to small dimensions, is still a handsome town with regular streets and numerous specimens of tasteful architecture, both in its private dwellings and public edifices. Among the latter are the principal church, the town hall, bishop's palace, and a Franciscan convent, occupying the site of the chief temple of the ancient Tlascalans. In the town and its vicinity are numerous interesting remains. Pop. about 5000.

TIEMCEN TIEMERKE, or TIEMERKE (anc. Tremes, or Tremes Colonia) a tn. Algeria, prov. and 66 m. S W Oran in a commanding position. It is a place of considerable and has narrow streets, refreshed by numerous fountains. houses generally of one story, built of brick, stone, or clay and, none not being used externally, of a gloomy appearance. The Citadel is an extensive structure of rectangular form and in the neighbourhood are numerous interesting re-



TIVERTON — From the East, View of the Province of Alger. An.

marks of antiquity. It has manufactures of articles in iron Morocco-leather carpets, and various fabrics in woolen, cotton, and linen and is the seat of considerable trade, being from its vicinity to Morocco and the desert, the natural entrepot of the caravans coming from Fez, the desert furnishing ostrich-feathers, wool, and ivory, in exchange for groceries and manufactured articles. Tiemoen was occupied by the French in 1856 but was evacuated in 1867, in consequence of a treaty between General Bugeaud and Abd-el Kader. It was again occupied by the French in 1862. Pop. (1850) 9445. (Magasin Pittoresque.)

TLUMATECHAU, or TLUMACOW, a market in Austria, Moravia, circle Hradisch, near l. bank March 5 m. S E. Kremsitz with a church and a mill. Pop. 1253.

TMUTARAKAN a tn. Sumatra. See TAMAN.

TNIALA, a river, Russia, rises in W. of gov. Don Cossacks flows very circuitously S. S. E. and after a course of about 130 m., joins r. bank Don. TO-Benue a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Pesth, on the Thama, about 9 m. from Balutok, with a R. Catholic church, a factory, a flour-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce and cattle. Pop. 1649.

TOBAGO an Isl. British West Indies, Windward group; lat. (N point) 11° 25' N lon. 60° 25' W (a.); 24 sq. N E. Trinidad, 82 sq. mi. long, by 12 sq. mi. broad. Area, 63,064 sq. mi. It is one entire mass of rocks, rising with a steep ascent on the N E and descending gradually towards the S W., with some small but picturesque valleys intersecting. The highest part of the rock is towards the N E. extremity, where it attains



an elevation of about 900 ft. The N W part is the least mountainous on the E. It terminates in broken plains and lowlands. It is well watered by rivulets and streams, rising in the interior and pouring over the lowlands to the sea. It has several good harbours along the N coast for vessels of 150 tons, and a few also on the S coast. Tobago is beyond the range of hurricanes, but is extremely unhealthy in summer. The produce of the island consists exclusively of sugar molasses, and rum.

Tobago has a local legislature consisting of a Lieutenant-governor a legislative council and a house of assembly of 16 elected members. There are three Episcopal churches and two chapels, five Wesleyan, and two Moravian places of worship, four free or public schools, and five private ones. Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1496, and was ceded to Great Britain by France in 1763. Principal town, Scarborough, on the S W side of the island, along the sea-shore. P. 13,027

TOBAIRA a tn. Spain, Murcia, prov. and 88 m. S. E. S. E. Albaceta. It has a townhouse an hospital, several primary schools, a parish church with a chapel of ease, a suppressed convent, and a fountain; manufactures of linen, serge, cottons, and also flour five oil and two fulling mills. Near it is a hermitage, and a tonic mineral-spring, with good stone-baths. Pop. 8518.

TOBBECURRY a tn. Ireland. See TOMBACURRY

TOBOL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, cant. Thurgau S W. Canton. with a R. Catholic church and school, and a house of correction. Pop. 1279

TOBER par. Irel. Wicklow, 1428 ac. Pop. 252

TOBERMORY, a seaport tn. Scotland, co. Argyll, cap. of Mull, at its N E. extremity, on the sound or strait of Mull, lat. 56° 28' N lon. 6° W It is beautifully situated at the extremity of the inner recess of a deep bay protected from the winds and waves by a low island. The houses stretch along the shore, and are generally well built, and of a neat appearance. There are an Established and a Free church, a school supported by Government, and a school of infirmity, a distillery, and some boat-building yards. The harbour is capacious and easy of access, and has two commodious quays. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in the coasting trade. Tobermory has of late years become a thriving seaport, and is frequented by numerous steamers, and by most of the vessels trading from the W ports of Britain to the N of Europe. It was commenced about 50 years ago, under the auspices of the Society for the Encouragement of the British Fisheries, to whom it still belongs. But its chief dependence is on the

steaming of ships navigating the sound, or that have been driven into it by adverse weather. Pop. 1547

TOBITCHAU, or **TOWACAW**, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle Olmutz, on a height above r-bank March with two churches, a synagogue, and a castle. Pop. 1916

TOBLACH, a vil. Tyrol, circle Bruneck, dioc. Welsburg; with a church and an almshouse. Pop. 1689

TOBOL, a river, Siberia, rises in the W slope of the Ural Mountains, gov. Orenburg, on the frontier of Independent Turkey, flows easterly N N E into gov. Tobolsk, and joins L bank Irish at the town of Tobolsk, after a course of about 550 m. Its chief affluents are the Abaga, on the right; and the Ul, Irt, Tura, and Tarba, on the left.

TOBOLSK a gov. of W Siberia lat. 54° to 73° N lon. 54° to 80° E and bounded N by the Arcto Ocean, E. gov. Yeniseisk and Tomsk, S. Omsk and W. gov. Archangel, Perm and Orenburg; greatest length, N to S, about 1400 m. greatest breadth, 900 m. area, 423,460 sq. m. The surface is generally flat, though broken in some places by mountains of granite. On the W frontier the Ural chain separates it from Archangel. From the extent of the government, and the many degrees of latitude over which it extends, the climate necessarily varies much in different localities, and the capabilities of the soil for cultivation present strong contrasts. The N regions are covered with extensive marshes, bogs, and stunted trees. In the centre forests of great extent, and often containing magnificent timber, occur, further S. and more especially in the S E the land produces excellent natural pasture and becomes well adapted for cultivation. Even here however, there are some of a very sterile nature are not uncommon. The best trees prevail along the banks of some of the streams, and yield corn in sufficient abundance not only to supply their own inhabitants, but also those of other less favoured districts of the government. The whole of the government, with a very minute exception, belongs to the basin of the Ob, which drains a greater part of it directly, and is augmented within it by numerous important tributaries, of which the Irtysh, Ishim and Tobol are the most important. There are also many extensive lakes, which, as well as the rivers, are plentifully supplied with fish. Game in the forests abounds, and the hunting of it is for the time employs great numbers of the population. The minerals are understood to be of great value. Manufactures have not made much progress. The only articles deserving of notice are metals, glass, soap, and potash. Distilleries also are numerous. The transit trade carried on between China and the West is of great importance. The inhabitants consist of a mixture of Russians, many of them either exiles or descendants of exiles, Cossacks, Tatars, &c. The government is divided into nine circles—Tobolsk (the capital), Beresov, Jaltutorok, Ishim, Kurganok, Tark, Tumes, Tobolsk, and Turinsk. Pop. 600,000

TOBOLSK a tn. W Siberia, cap. of above gov., L bank Irish at the confluence of the Tobol; lat. 56° 13' N lon. 68° 20' E It consists of the town proper, situated on an elevated flat, and surrounded by a strong brick wall flanked with towers and bastions and of an extensive suburb, situated on the banks of the river, in a position so low as to be often exposed to inundation. The houses, almost all of wood with the exception of the public edifices, usually of brick or stone, are in general well built, and have a substantial and often a very handsome appearance. The streets, for the most part spacious, and laid out with much regularity, either parallel to the river or at right angles to it, have generally log-ways either in the middle or at the sides. The public buildings include a cathedral with five domes, a police, and a lofty belfry which, rising above the heights in the vicinity of the town, form a conspicuous object at a great distance. 17 other churches, most of them in the Byzantine

style, with windowed domes, and a tower at their E extremity, and several of these attached to monastic buildings; the governor's residence, a handsome structure, remarkable alike for its simplicity and its grand elegance; the archbishop's palace, the post-office, on a solitary scale, rendered necessary by the very extensive correspondence of which it is the center; the sound-house, situated, with some other public offices, in the large market-place; the bazaar in the same locality, not distant, like almost all the Russian Gasthof-Dwors, of a large quadrangular court, enclosed by rows of shops, standing under a common roof, and well supplied with all kinds of European and Chinese merchandise; the arsenal, barracks, hospital, and poorhouse; theatre, ecclesiastical assembly, central Lencastre, and other schools. The manufactures, not of much importance, and almost entirely domestic, consist chiefly of linen cloth, silk ribbons, caps lined with swan's-down, and covered with feathers, at once waterproof and ornamental; dresses of reindeer-skin, leather, soap, candles and glass. Tobolsk has a harbor on the Irtysh, which carries on a considerable trade, and presents a very busy scene, particularly in spring, when vast quantities of European merchandise are transported into it. The trade by land, carried on partly by the nomadic tribes, and partly by means of caravans from Bakhara and China, still proves important. It consists chiefly in furs, tea, Chinese silk, both Bokharian and Chinese cotton goods, skins, corn, mutton, and fish extensively taken in the Tobol and the Ob. Pop. (1842) 14,248.

TOBOSO (El), a *n* New Castle prov. and about 50 *n* from Toledo; with a handsome and richly-decorated church, two universities, a courthouse, and primary school, manufactures of wool, and a trade in wine, wax, and chocolate. This place has been memorialized by Cervantes, who gives the heroine on whom Don Quixote fixes his affections the name of Dulcinea del Tobo. Pop. 16,000.

TOBY'S CREEK, a river U States, which is formed at Cooperport, Pennsylvania, by the union of two streams, flows S.W., and joins a bank Allegheny at Foxburg, about 20 *n* below Franklin after a course of nearly 60 *n* during a large part of which it is navigated by boats.

TOCANTINS, a *n* Brazil, prov. and 210 *n* N.E. Goyas, a bank Maranhão, here crossed by a handsome bridge. The mines to which it owes its existence were at first remarkably rich, but have long ceased to be productive, though many of the inhabitants still persist in working them. It contains four churches, and a primary school. Some of the inhabitants feed cattle, but they are much annoyed by a wild tribe of Indians called Calapo.

TOCANTINS, a river Brazil, prov. Goyas, formed by the union of the Almas and Maranhão nearly in lat 14° S. It flows almost due N. receiving the Paranaíba, the Manoel Alves-Mahabre, the Boama, and the Manoel Alves-Septentrional on the right, and the Taboca and numerous small streams on the left. On reaching the N. confines of Goyas, it makes a large and circuitous bend to the W. till it reaches the town of São-João-de-Ins-Bernis, in lat 9° S. Here it is joined and doubled in volume by the Araguaya, and flowing almost due N. across prov. Para, and receiving in succession the Sande on the left, and the Mays and Gassima on the right, falls into the Para about 70 *n* S.W. the town of Belém or Pará. Its course, under its own proper name, is about 1000 *n* and at the town of Cametá, where the embouchure commences, its channel is about 8 *n* wide. The tide ascends to Fort Alcobaca, 800 *n* from the sea.

TOCAT is a *n* Asia Turkey. See TOKAT.

TOCCO two towns, England, a *n*, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, 16 *n* W.W. Chieti, near a bank Pescara with five convents and a hospital. Pop. 8040—5. A *n*, prov. Prinepato-Ultra, N.W. Avellino, at the N. foot of Mount Taburno.

TOCE, TOCCIA, or TOSA a river kind of Italy rises in Mount Griles, in the Helvetic Alps, on the frontiers of the Swiss cant. Tessin; flows S.E. traversing the valleys of Formazza, Antigorio, and Ussola, and after a course of about 48 *n*, falls into a small bay of some name on the W. shore of Lake Maggiore, opposite to the Borromean Isles.

TOCHIA, a *n* Spain, Andalusia, prov. and about 20 *n* from Seville. It contains a handsome modern church, and a primary school; and has manufactures of woollens, several oil-mills, and a transit trade in corn. Pop. 1082.

TODDENHAM, par. Eng. Wilts; 761 ac. Pop. 150.

TODUTO, a *n* Venezuela, a bank and near the source of river of same name, 85 *n* N.E. Truxilla, in a fertile and extensive valley in which much wheat is cultivated. It carries on an active trade in wheat and in salt from Coro and has some manufactures of woollen stuffs. The wood of the Tocuto shag having a high reputation for blankets and bayonettes. Pop. 6000.—The river rises in the N.W. declivities of the Parana-de-las-Rosas, about 80 *n* E. Truxilla, lat. 8° 0' N., lon. 68° 55' W. flows N.N.W. for 90 *n*, when it somewhat abruptly bends round to the N.E., and finally falls into the Caribbean Sea about 30 *n* N.W. from the Gulf of Truxilla. Total course above 200 *n*, of which 100 *n* are navigable from its mouth.

TODDERS, par. Eng. Dorset. 294 ac. Pop. 119.

TODDINGTON, an ancient market *n*, and par. Eng. land, co. Bedford 5 *n* N. Dunstable houses mostly of antique appearance, and irregularly built. It has a church in the later English style; two Dissenting places of worship, and six almshouses. Scaw plant is made to a considerable extent chiefly by young persons. Area of par. 5390 ac. P. 2438.

TODDINGTON, par. Eng. Gloucester. 1857 ac. P. 189.

TODENHAM par. Eng. Gloucester, 2477 ac. P. 462.

TODI [anc. *Thudones*] a *n* Italy, Umbria, 54 *n* S. by E. Perugia. It is the seat of a bishop and contains a Gothic cathedral with some fine frescoes, two other churches, and numerous convents and monasteries. Part of the ancient Etruscan walls still remain, and furnish one of the most perfect specimens of the masonry of Etruria. Pope Martin I. was born here, and in the neighbourhood Narnes, general of the Emperor Justinian, defeated and slew Totila king of the Goths. Pop. 2925.

TÖDIBERG a summit, Swab. Alps. See DÖRMERS.

TODMORDEN a *n* England Yorkshire (W. Riding) in a beautiful and romantic valley, on the Yorkshire and Lancashire railway 19 *n* N.F. Manchester. It consists of two principal streets, which are well built, well kept, and lighted with gas and has a handsome modern church with a square embellished tower an ancient church, very ruinous, a Unitarian, an Independent, and two Methodist chapels national and other schools, a benevolent society, a courthouse and public hall and extensive manufactures of cotton goods, both by hand and power looms. Pop. 7639.

TODMOROS, a vill Baden circle Upper Rhine, ball and near St. Blasien with a church. Pop. 1718.

TODTNAU a *n* Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, ball and 7 *n* N.E. Schwanau, in the Schwabwald at the foot of the Feldberg, with a church, manufactures of brushes and matches, and a paper and a cotton mill. Pop. 1277.

TODWICK, par. Eng. York. 1860 ac. Pop. 660.

TORBAN, a maritime vil. Java, prov. and 55 *n* E. by R. Rembang. It is large and busy, lies on an excellent bay, and has an active trade in wood and some boat building.

TOBOKERMOU a small ill. Indian Archipelago, Caroline Passage, lat. 2° 51' S. lon. 158° 56' 30" P., with a high hill at each end.

TOEM, par. Bel. Upperary. 12,276 ac. Pop. 3521.

TOFT, a *n* para. England—1 Cambridge 1243 ac. Pop. 580—2 (Monsie) Norfolk 3228 ac. Pop. 431—3 (near Newton), Lincoln 1293 ac. Pop. 77—4 (Tress), Norfolk, 1184 ac. Pop. 68—5, (West), Norfolk; 2051 ac. P. 191.

TODGEBURG, the name given to the long and fertile valley of the Thur in the Swiss cant. St. Gall. It stretches for about 40 *n*, from Wyl up to the source of the Thur, and is enclosed by lofty mountains on the N. by the Sesia, and on the S. by the peaks of the Kurrhorn. It was once governed by its own counts and is now subdivided into two districts.

It is well peopled by industrious inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the cotton and woollen manufacture.

TOGYER, a vil. Hungary, Hither Thess., co. 1. local about 13 *n* from Margitta, with a Greek church, and a trade in cattle and timber. Pop. 1842.

TOIRANO, a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont div. Genoa, prov. and 5 *n* V. Albenga, a bank Bascione with a church and a remarkable schistose peak. Pop. 1416.

TOIROS, a *n* and airport, Brazil, prov. Rio Grande-do-Norte, at the mouth of a small river which falls into the bay of the same name, 15 *n* N. Natal. It is a well built thriving looking place with a general air of comfort. It contains a church, and a primary school; and carries on a considerable

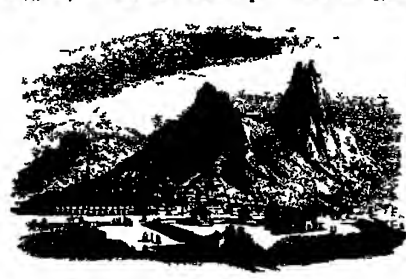
trade in silk, leather, hides, salt-pork, and above all, cotton of excellent quality. The Bay of Toledo furnishes an excellent rockfish, in which vessels can lie in 4 to 5 fathoms, sheltered both from the S. and E. W. winds. P (dist.), 4000.

TOK, a vil Hungary Hither Danube, co. Pank, about 8 m. from Vorau with a Protestant church, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1337.

TOK, a river, Russia, rises about 50 m. N. W. Orenburg, flows easterly to N. and joins r. bank Samara a little above Samarkand, after a course of 120 m.

TOKA is in Hindostan, prov. Aunrahad, lat. 19° 25' N. lon. 75° 10' E. on a tongue of land formed by the confluence of the Pura with the Godavary. Though of small extent, and containing only one Hindu temple, it is a place of considerable religious resort. It has spacious and handsome ghats, descending to the water.

TOKAT, or TOGAT a ta. Alsace Turkey, pash. and 50 m. N. W. Sivas lat. 40° 7' N.; lon. 36° 30' E. It is surrounded on three sides by high limestone-hills, which render the heat intolerable, and is commanded by two abrupt and almost perpendicular peaks, consisting of crystalline marble surviving beds of crystalline schists, some of which are extremely hard and brittle, and break into large slabs, which are used as grave-stones by the Turks. The town itself is mean and dirty, the houses are mostly built of mud-bricks, dried in the sun, and which soon acquire to pass the streets



TOKAT. — From the S. E. See Pasha's Travels in Syria and Persia.

narrow and filthy and the bazars, with exception of the Bazaar, which is a solid stone built edifice are mean and ill supplied. In the centre of the town is a large and handsome Armenian church. There are also several handsome old khans and 15 mosques. There are here an extensive dyeing-establishment, another for printing on cotton, and manufacture of woollen, linen silk, and cotton fabrics, carpets, and copper vessels and also a copper-foundry at which the copper from the mines is refined before being sent to Constantinople. As a commercial mart, the importance of Tokat has passed away, the numerous fine khans are empty and there is little better or amusements in the streets. The missionary Henry Martin died here, October 18, 1812 on his journey home from India. Pop. about 100,000.

TOKAY, or THIA TOKAY a vil Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. and 27 m. S. W. Zemplin, on a lofty spur above r. bank Bodrog, near its confluence with the Theiss, which is here crossed by a large wooden bridge. It is surrounded by a chain of hills, covered with vineyards, which produce the famous wine bearing its name contains a Protestant, R. Catholic, Greek united, and Greek non-united church, and has several important mineral fountains. Cereals and other fine pebbles are found in the neighbourhood. Pop. 6712.

TOKEN BARRAGE on TOWANATON, a large group of Isl. Indian Archipelago, the most N. W. in lat. 6° 15' 30" S. lon. 123° 25' E. They are of moderate elevation, extending nearly N. W. and S. E., their W. sides forming the E. boundary of the channel, on the outside of Isl. Boeton. Most of them are uninhabited and cultivated, abounding in coco-nuts, but they are destitute of sugar-cane.

TOKO-LABO HARBOR, New Zealand. See COOKIN (FOOT)

TÖRÖLE a vil Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and S. Pesth, on Raasdorf on island of the Danube. It has a R. Catholic church, an old castle, and a considerable trade in wine and cattle. Pop. 1841.

TOLOSA (KAGY), a vil Hungary Hither Thain, co. Szepien, dist. and 24 m. N. W. Tokay, with a Protestant and a Greek church, a bathing-establishment, and several good mazon houses. Pop. 8633.

TOLEDO a prov. Spain New Castle, bounded N. by provs. Madrid and Avila, E. Cuenca, S. Ciudad-Real, and W. Cáceres, area, 4315 geo. sq. m. It is enclosed by chains of mountains, chiefly belonging to the Carpetan cordillera and the sierras of Guadalupe, and for the most part arid, preclious, and with but slight vegetation divided by deep glens and sombre valleys, which are difficult of access and cultivation and have little communication with one another those, however on the S. called Montes-de-Toledo, have their slopes and skirts covered with trees and plants, forming immense groves and tangled thickets. In the centre of the province are extensive plains, with a sandy and calcareous soil, destitute of trees but fertile and capable of growing all sorts of plants. The province is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Tago, and is watered by many of its tributaries—the Jarama, Guadarrama, Alberroche, and Tietar, on its right bank and the Algodor, Guajaras, Turoco, Zelena, Pasa, Sangreña, Gredon and others on the left. The Gigueta also, with its tributaries the Blasanas and Amarguillo flow through it towards the Guadana. Besides the cereals, its productions comprise lentils, peas, kidney beans, vetches, potatoes, chestnuts, barilla, melons, lemons and oranges, amies, quinquina, saffron, silk, flax, searvo, oil and wine it maintains, however, but a small number of sheep and goats, and still fewer oxen and horses and there are no horned cattle except those employed in tillage. This province is particularly rich in metallic veins, producing gold, silver, lead, iron, copper, quicksilver, and tin, silmar alum, blamish, coal, ochre and graphite are also met with. It was once celebrated for its manufactures, which have now sunk to comparative insignificance and consist chiefly of the silk stuffs and galleons of Talavera and Toledo, ordinary woollen stuffs, cordwain, soap, salinette, swords, &c. Almost all the products of the soil are required for home consumption, so that the exports are limited to the manufactures of Talavera, and that too in small quantity. The number attending school in this province does not exceed five per cent. of the population. Pop. 380,000.

TOLEDO [anc. Tolema], a city Spain, cap. above prov. and once the cap. of the kingdom, 67 m. N. W. Madrid; on a high, rocky site, 2400 ft. above sea-level, surrounded E. S. and W. by the Tago, which embraces it in the form of a horse-shoe. It is encompassed by two walls, originally Roman, but repeatedly repaired and enlarged by the Goths, Moors, and Spaniards. There are two bridges over the river at the extremities of the horse-shoe the height of both is about 100 ft. One of these leads to the gates of the city, which are defended by towers on each side and give entrance to a kind of esplanade, in which are two other gates, one leading to the Zoocodero—a name familiar to the readers of *Don Quixote* and *Lazarillo de Tormes*—and the other to the slower. Altogether Toledo has nine gates, some of which are fine specimens of Moorish architecture. Nothing can be more imposing than the view of the city when seen from afar; but within, decay is everywhere visible. The streets are steep and tortuous and though the town is deficient in water, it is clean. The houses, generally three or four stories high, are massive and spacious structures in the Moorish style, and each family has its own separate dwelling. Among the grand structures of this most picturesque old city towers the cathedral, in its centre, with multitudinous churches and convents, many now silent as the tombs, clustering around it. What the foreign foe began, the domestic reformer completed, and by the appropriation of ecclesiastical revenues the monks were taken away by which this priestly capital expired. Formerly it contained, besides the cathedral, 20 parish and six monastic churches, nine chapels, three colleges, 14 convents, 21 almshouses, nine hospitals for males, and one for females, but its population was then 200,000. The cathedral, built

on the site of an earlier one, which had been also a mosque, was founded in 1328 by St. Ferdinand, who himself laid the first stone and was completed in 1492. It is for the most part in the pure Gothic style. In its principal or W facade are three portals—the largest and most highly enriched in the centre—and a tower 824 ft. in height, which rises in a thin spire, encircled as with crowns of thorns. Its painted windows are superb. The length of the building is 404 ft., and it has five naves, supported by 84 piers the central one 160 ft. high. The library consists of 7000 vols., and has a good collection of Greek, Latin, and Arabic MSS. Cordova, Jaen, Carthage, Cuenca, Sigüenza, Segovia, Oama, and Valladolid are suffragans to the prince of Toledo. The chapter was truly imperial, and consisted of nearly 100 dignitaries and prebendaries. Some of the older archbishops were great in peace and war and among the most illustrious were Rodrigo, Fonseca, Mendoza, and Ximenes. Outside the town stands the basilica of Santa Leocadia, built in 1800, a shrine of great repute in ancient times, and in which were held many of the councils of Toledo. The parish churches now consist of two Musarabim and nine Latin, the former appellation being given to those in which the Gothic ritual was retained and which existed during the domination of the Arabs, one of whose episcopi was called Miza. Among the parish churches the most remarkable is Nuestra Señora del Tránsito. The grand altar is in the Gothic style but the edifice itself is Baroque, and the finest specimen of that architecture which Toledo

the educational establishments the most important are the solitary school, which contains 600 pupils; an academy for the higher branches of education attended by 18 pupils; a Seminary-Convent, founded in consequence of the suppression of the university to supply the want of ecclesiastical instruction, containing 97 students; a college for young ladies of rank a school of fine arts, in which 180 to 180 pupils are taught gratuitously in mathematics and drawing. There are also various public and private schools for primary education. The principal library in Toledo is that called the Provincial, composed of the ancient archiepiscopal collection and about 40 000 vols. gathered from the suppressed convents the aggregate number being now 70 000 vols. Attached to this library is a cabinet of mineralogy and zoology. There are also a lyceum for lyre and dramatic entertainments, an indif ferent theatre, and a museum containing 800 pictures, collected from the convents, with exception of several by Spagnoletto and a few others, they possess little merit. Outside the town are three planted promenades, and within the city are several without trees on the banks of the river the most frequented, however, is that in the Plaza de Zocodover, which forms a sort of triangle. Zocodover in Arabic signifies 'place for cattle and here were formerly held the bull fights, the game of chess the casino-deck, and the markets. Toledo has but few fountains, and the town is for the most part supplied from the river the water being carried up by donkeys. The Romans stamined the dedle with a gigantic viaduct and aqueduct, which ran from the Puerto de Té bases, distant 36 m. but which has now almost entirely disappeared. When the Moors conquered Toledo, there was an enormous wheel or water wheel, 90 cubits high, which stored up water by pipes, a work of the Jews, who introduced the hydraulics of the East. Charles V caused it to be repaired in 1563, and in 1568 it raised 600,000 buckets of water daily. It was afterwards damaged by an inundation, and never repaired, and the roofless engine-house now forms a picturesque ruin.

The celebrated manufactory of Toledoan swords is placed on the banks of the Tago, about 2 m S.W. of the city. The huge building which Charles III caused to be erected, is well provided with forges, &c., but life is now wanting. The few blades which are still made here are of a fine temper and polish, and so elastic that they are sometimes sold in boxes curled up like the mainspring of a watch. The manufactory of church and pontifical ornamented robes, unique in Spain perhaps in Europe, has

also greatly decayed, in consequence of the diminution of the cathedral revenues. The other manufactures consist of silk lace and ribbons, serges, taffets and silk handkerchiefs, stockings and caps, French, hats, earthenware bricks and tiles besides numerous oil and flour mills, nine chocolate-mills, three fulling mills, and seven silk dye-works.

When Toledo was taken by Marcus Valerius, 193 a.c., it was, according to Livy a small town, built on a strong position. Leovigild under whom the Gothic monarchy was consolidated, removed his court from Seville, and made Toledo the capital of Spain. The Goths, who have been unjustly stigmatised as destructive barbarians, repaired and improved the city, bridges, and Roman walls. Toledo opened its gates in 1808 to the French, who signalled their entry by the burning of the sumptuous Franciscan convent, with its important archives and library, and on evacuating the city in 1812, they set on fire the *alcázar*. Pop. 18,580.

TOLEDO a tn, U. States, Ohio, on the Maumee, near its mouth in Maumee Bay 124 m N.W. of Columbus. It extends for nearly 1 m. along the river and has Presbyterian, Episcopal Methodist, Lutheran, and R. Catholic churches. Important manufactures; but an important trade in course of rapid development. Pop. (1850), 8819.

TOLENTINO (anc. Tolentino) a tn. Italy, The Marches, 11 m S.W. Macerata, 1 bank Chienti. It is entered by a Gothic gateway which presents one of the most interesting and best preserved specimens of the castellated architecture



THE REMAINS OF ALCAZAR, TOLEDO.—From Chapoy. L. Engraver.

possesses. There still remain 19 monasteries, containing altogether about 180 nuns; and of the monasteries some are in ruins, and others converted to secular purposes. Growing as it were out of the rock, and commanding the W approach of the city rise the remains of the palace castle, built by King Wamba in 674, the masonry is truly Cyclopean. The *alcázar* or palace and fortress is the most striking feature of a city which is once defended and now adorns. This superb and gigantic edifice, placed in the most commanding site, was repeatedly altered and enlarged, until Charles V. introduced a considerable change in its plan, which was completed in 1551. The whole was burned, in the war of succession, by the Portuguese general, Alameda. Cardinal Lorenzana, who died in 1804, required the ruins, and converted them into a Casa-de-Cardinal, in which paintings were employed in silk weaving. These were gilded at the invasion by the French, who seized the funds and converted the asylum into a barracks, which was burned by Soult's troops when evacuating the half-ruined city. Besides the episcopal palace stands the town-house, built in 1618. Near the Zocodover is the Hospital-de-Crua, now used as a forwarding hospital, founded by the great Mendoza, Cardinal de Santa Cruz. This building was one of the gems of the world nor on any shading of Cellini surpasses the elegant portal. The general style of the edifice is the transition from Ford Gothic to the classical and Renaissance. There are also a Casa-de-Cardinal on Hospital-de-Ministerio, and several other charitable foundations. Among

of the middle ages and has a cathedral, originally a Gothic edifice, but very much altered. Tolosa has acquired some celebrity from the humillitine treaty which was dictated to Pope Pius VI in 1797 by the French, headed by Bonaparte. In 1815, a sanguinary battle, fought in the neighbourhood, sealed the fate of Murat, who, at the head of the Neapolitans, was defeated by the Austrians under Blücher. Pop. 9427.

TOLFA a tn. Popul State, delay and 11 m. E. N. E. Civie-Venolia. A rich area, belonging to the government, is extensively worked here, and furnishes the material of a considerable export. The stone-works are on a very large scale. Pop. 1069.

TOLKEMIT a tn. Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, gov. and 85 m. E. Danzig, S. shore, Frische-Haff with a R. Catholic church, an extensive fishery, and a mill. Pop. 2508.

TOLLAND, par. Eng. Somerset 834 sq. Pop. 147. **TOLLAND** a vil. and township, U. States, Connecticut, on the Williams and on the New London, Willimantic, and Palmer railway 18 m. N. E. by R. Hartford. It stands on an elevated plain; and has three churches, a courthouse, and jail. Pop. 1410.

TOLLARD-ROYAL, par. Eng. Wilts 2607 sq. P. 574. **TOLLENSSE**, a river Germany, rises in Mecklenburg-Strelitz flows easterly N. N. W. to Non-Brandenburg where it forms a lake of same name then about due N. past Treptow forming the boundary between Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Prussian prov. Pomerania then to W. to Demmin, where it joins the Fenne, after a course of about 50 m.

TOLLER, two par. Eng. Dorset — 1 (Frimley) 500 sq. Pop. 54. 2, (Purton) 8143 sq. Pop. 527.

TOLLINGTON, par. Eng. Wotts 1240 sq. Pop. 157.

TOLLEBURY, par. Eng. Essex 10,658 sq. P. 1193.

TOLLEBURY three par. Eng. Essex — 1 (D. Argy) 3371 sq. Pop. 752. — 2 (Knaple) 2679 sq. Pop. 371. — 3 (Mayr) 2844 sq. Pop. 479.

TOLLO a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, 7 m. E. Chiato, on a hill. It has two churches. Pop. 3160.

TOLMEZZO a tn. king of Italy gov. Venice, prov. Friuli, 25 m. N. W. Udine. It is surrounded by a wall and defended by a castle both in a dispirited state has several courts and public offices, three parish churches, an imperial manufacture of linen, and a cotton-mill. Pop. 2000.

TOLNA a co. Hungary bounded N. by Veszprém and Stuhlvesenberg, E. Pesth, S. Banya, and W. and N. W. Mészeg area, 1890 sq. m. With the exception of some hills, particularly in the S., it is generally flat, and in the E. is traversed throughout its whole length by the Danube, which, notwithstanding the numerous strong dykes built along its banks, often inundates extensive tracts, and has formed several morasses and islands. The chief river of the interior is the Sávitz. The soil is generally remarkable for its fertility, and grows large crops of corn, which after satisfying the home consumption, leave a considerable surplus for exportation. Wine also, both red and white, of good quality and tobacco, are extensively produced; and fruit abounds. Numerous fowls are fattened in the meadows, and the rivers are amply supplied with fish. Tolna is divided into four districts: Bácskány (the capital), Földvár, Vagyass, and Dombóvár. Pop. 163,366.

TOLNA, a market tn. Hungary, Timber Danube, co. of same name, r. bank Danube 35 m. N. E. Fünfkirchen with a handsome chateau, a potash-refinery and an important fishery in the Danube. Pop. 5771.

TOLGAR, or **TULGAR**, see **ST. ANDREW**.

TOLCZYN or **TOLCZYN**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 42 m. S. W. Mohilev, r. bank Dvina, with a R. Catholic and a Greek church, a synagogue, a monastery, and a Jewish school.

TULOMETA (see **Polesina**), a tn. regency Tripoli on the Mediterranean, 65 m. N. E. Benghazi with a small roadstead, and a magnificent reservoir of water the remains of a temple, theatre, an amphitheatre, a barracks, and other interesting antiquities.

TULON Noua, Mongolia. See **CHAO-NAM-SOON**.

TULONA a city Spain, Biscay, cap. prov. Guipuzcoa, 85 m. S. W. Bayona, on the Orre, across which it is approached by two magnificent bridges. It consists of six parallel and three transverse streets, well paved, and provided with lamps, and the houses, which are built according to a regular

plan are all of stone, and have iron-balconies. There are several squares, one appropriated to public diversions, and another paved as a market. Tolosa abounds in *casas-casales*, the family-houses of men of abundant pedigree. Among the public buildings and institutions are a spacious chamber, a fish-market, storerooms, custom-house, parish church, a sumptuous temple, with three naves, sanctuary with a church, used for public worship, suppressed convent, converted into a barracks, public chapel, two town-houses, various schools for primary and advanced education, a college, in which there are 11 professors, &c.; an academy of design and mathematics, and a benevolent institution with separate departments for purging the sick poor, indigent children, and orphans, and foundlings. The inhabitants of the suburbs are chiefly engaged in agriculture. In the town the principal branches of industry are the handicrafts of muscos, brick layers, cabinet-makers, carpenters, smiths who used before the establishment of the manufactory of arms in the Asturias, to make bayonets and swords for the army, but are now engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements for America, as well as the home market, balancers, kitchen-ranges, locks, &c. There are also two cast-iron works, two machine-shops, three paper-mills, and a large and handsome factory of fine cloth, besides various flour-mills. Tolosa was held by the French from 1806 to 1813; when the allied army under General Graham, compelled the garrison to evacuate. P. 8000.

TOLUTLAN or **TOLUTLAN** river Mexico (Michoacán) **TOLUX**, a vil. Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 30 m. S. W. Malaga, with a townhouse, two endowed schools, a church, and hermages four flour-mills, and three for oil. Pop. (agriculture), 1990.

TOLPUDDLE, par. Eng. Dorset 8089 sq. Pop. 554. **TOLTES**, or **CAESAR**, a vil. Hungary co. Feutr, about 9 m. from Kalocsa; with a trade in wine. Pop. 1307.

TOLU, a seaport tn. New Granada, prov. and 65 m. S. Cartagena, at the head of the Gulf of Morroquillo. It has a good harbour, and the adjoining country is fertile in corn, producing also dye-wood, and the aromatic balsam of Tolu. **TOLUCA**, a tn. Mexico, Confederation, dep. and 10 m. S. W. Mexico, beautifully situated in a valley of same name, 8006 ft. above sea-level. It is a well-built, handsome place and is celebrated for its heat and summer, its soap and candles. The lofty volcanic mountain called Nevado de Toluca is within the district.

TOLVA a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 12 m. E. N. E. Potenza, with two convents, and three almshouses. Pop. 3580.

TOLWL 18th, or **TOLYMAN**, a tn. Russia, gov. Olenetz, not far from Lake Onega, and 90 m. from Petzavodsk. It has mines of copper, and slate-quarries. Pop. 1800.

TOLZ, a market tn. Upper Bavaria, cap. dist., r. bank Isar 25 m. S. Munich. It is well built, has four churches, three chapels a Latin school Franciscan hospital and infirmary manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a wax-refinery, saltpetre works, numerous breweries, three iron and many other mills, and a trade in wood, horses, and cattle.

TOM, a river Siberia, rises in the mountains on the frontiers of Persia, Yeniseisk and Tomsk; flows easterly N. N. W. and about 26 m. below the town of Tomsk, joins r. bank Ob, after a course of about 220 m. Its chief affluents are the Mirema and Koonoma, which join it in the early part of its course on the left.

TOM-NO, a river China, descends from the mountains near the E. frontiers of prov. Shensi, enters prov. Szechuen, flows S. E. W., and joins r. bank Kiating a little below Faoing after a course of about 100 m.

TOMANTUL, a vil. Scotland, co. and 43 m. S. W. Raasay, on a tract of table-land overlooking the Aron, with a spacious square, and a neat substantial church. Pop. 641.

TOMASZOW, two places, Russian Poland — 1, A. tn., 70 m. S. E. Lublin with important manufactures of porcelain and stone ware, and a considerable trade in two beverages, called *windul* and *stusnak*, prepared from honey and fruit. Pop. 2500. — 2, A. tn., 62 m. S. W. Warsaw, on an elevated and healthy site, in the neighbourhood of immense forests, r. bank Pilica, which is here navigable, and crosses the Wiliborka. It was founded in 1573 contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and a synagogue; and has extensive manufactures of

fine woolen cloth, and plain and printed cottons; dye works, two worsted-mills, a blast-furnace and other iron-works and being admirably adapted, carries on an extensive trade. Now it is extensive iron-mines. Pop. 5000

TOMBORO volcano. See BODAWA.

TOMBIGBEE, a river, U. States, rises in Mississippi; flows S. by E. through the N. E. of that state and the S. W. of Alabama, and after a course of about 500 m., joins the Alabama in forming the Mobile river. It is navigable for large vessels for nine months in the year and the steam-boats to Columbus in Mississippi. It has several affluents, of which the Black Warrior is the largest.

TOMBS (GREAT and LITTLE), two isls. near the entrance of the Persian Gulf, 20 m. N. W. of Is. Kishun. The one is 4 m. to 5 m., the other 3 m. to 3 m. in circuit. They are both low and flat, uncultivated, and uninhabited. The larger, at which Neerhaus anchored during his celebrated voyage, is partly covered with grass, and abounds with antelope.

TOMBUCTOO, a city, Africa. See TIMBUCTOO.

TOMBEELY par Isl. Luzon, 1334 sq. Pop. 281

TOMELLOSO, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 45 m. N. E. Ciudad Real, with a tithinghouse, prison, granaries, three schools, a church and a hermitage, some linen-weaving, and paper-manufactures. Pop. (agricultural) 4705

TOMFINLOUGH, par Isl. Clare 6788 sq. P. 5181

TOMGRANEY, par Isl. Clare, 14,159 sq. P. 6673

TOMHAGGARD par Isl. Wexford, 2180 sq. P. 325

TOMKINSVILLE, a vil., U. States, New York, 6 m. S. New York city, on the N. E. part of Staten Island overlooking the Bay of New York. It is the quarantine station of New York, and has as extensive barracks and several commodious hospitals.

TOMREGAN, par Isl. Cavan and Fermanagh, 10,678 sq. 1 op. 8406.

TOMSK, a gov. of W. Siberia lat. 45° to 61° N. lon. 75° to 90° E. bounded N. and N. W. by gov. Tobolsk, W. Omsk, S. the Chinese Empire, and E. and N. E. by Yeniseisk greatest length, N. to S., about 760 m. greatest breadth, about 600 m. Its E. frontier is covered by the Altai Mts. and, which occupy a considerable width in that direction, but descending rapidly, give the whole government the form of a vast inclined plane, descending towards the N., and giving the same direction to the numerous streams by which it is watered. These belong entirely to the basin of the Ob, which, rising in the S. of the government, traverses it circuitously but centrally and receives from it numerous tributaries, of which the most important are the Bie, Tobolsk, Tom, Tobolka, and Ket. There are also several large lakes, a chain of which, consisting chiefly of the Tuhany and Evreny, covers a large expanse in the W. The N. part of the government is generally wild and desolate, and is roamed over by nomadic tribes. Towards the S. the country improves in appearance, the climate becomes milder, good crops are raised, and in some parts even molasses grow in the open air. The pastures also become luxuriant, and the cattle fed on them constitute the chief riches of the inhabitants. The mountains in the S. have a nucleus of granite, generally overlain by clay and other strata, in which a great number of valuable minerals, including gold, silver, lead, copper, and iron, have been found, and are worked to a considerable extent. The inhabitants are composed of Russians, Cossacks, Tartars, and Ostiaks. For administrative purposes the government is divided into six districts—Tomsk (the capital), Barnaul, Kaimak, Kuznack, Kolyvan, and Tobolsk. Pop. 850,000

TOMSK, a to, W. Siberia, cap. of above gov. principally between a bank Tom and the ridge of hills which accompanies its bed. It consists partly of an upper town, built upon a hilly ground which has received the name of Yekaterinaya-Gora or Hill of Resurrection, and occupied by the Russians and better classes; and a lower town or suburb inhabited by Tartars and Boshaks. The great road leading to the frontiers of China passes through this part of the town. The lower town consists of low but regular wooden houses, from amid which the slender towers of several mosques are seen to rise; the houses of the upper town are larger and of more imposing appearance. The public buildings include nine churches, two of which are large and handsome structures; two synagogues, several mosques, a bazaar, a college and military school, two hospitals, and a workhouse for exiles.

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The manufactures consist of coarse cloth, leather, and some fine trade, both general and transit, is extensive. It is carried on chiefly by barter, and consists in furs, fish, and cattle, obtained in exchange for articles of European, Chinese, and Boshakian manufacture. Pop. (1850) 18,349.

TONA (SAN ANDRÉS-DE-) a vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and about 35 m. from Barcelona; with a church, primary school, ancient castle, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1534.

TONAGHITY par Isl. Mayo 5007 sq. Pop. 884.

TONARA a vil. and comm. in Sardine, div. Cagliari, 35 m. N. W. Orlanosa; with a trade in corn. Pop. 2540

TONAWANDA, a vil. U. States, New York, 12 m. N. Buffalo, r. bank Niagara, at the junction of Tonawanda Creek with the Erie canal. It has a good harbour and carries on a considerable trade. Pop. 1000.

TONOO a vil. and comm. Italy Piedmont, div. and 22 m. W. N. Alessandria, with a court of justice, and a hand some church. Pop. 1892.

TONDANO, a tn. Indian Archipelago, off N. E. point of Isl. Celebes, prov. Manado; with a district of its name.

TONDELA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Alta, about 12 m. S. W. Viseu. Pop. 1280.

TONDERN (Danish, Tonder) a tn. Denmark, duchy and 42 m. N. W. Schleswig, cap. bail., on the W. side. It was once famous for its lace, still manufactured to some extent and has a normal school, and the remains of an old castle, the wing of which is now used as a prison. Pop. (agricultural), 2850. About 8 m. W. is a vil. and par. called Middel-Tonder (Great Tonder). It is still the central locality of the lace manufacture, in which from 8000 to 10,000 persons of the surrounding districts are engaged. In the immediate vicinity is the old castle of Solstenborg. Pop. 1500.

TONDI, a maritime tn. Hindoostan, S. Carnatic, near the entrance of Dulak's Strait 70 m. S. by W. Tanjore. It was once a place of some importance, and the capital of Pondoman's country a large seminary founded on the N. by prov. Tanjore, still governed by its native prince, under British protection.

TONDIA or TONDINA, a river Turkey in Europe, rises on the S. slope of the Balkan on the frontier of Bulgaria flows E., passing a little to the S. of Kozanlik, then S. E. traversing Adrianople, and joins the bank Maritima, after a course of about 160 m.

TONDO, a tn. Philippines, in Luzon cap. prov. of same name, on the large rocky opposite to Manila. It consists chiefly of cane, bamboo, and nipa houses but has several good stone buildings, a governor's house, a handsome church, manufactures of silk and cotton goods, a valuable distillery, and a considerable trade, chiefly in the hands of Malays and Chinese. Pop. 17,430. —The TONOVICA, though one of the smallest in the island, having only a current of about 80 m., is one of the richest, most industrious, and best-peopled. It is bounded N. by prov. Balabau and Nueva-Espa, E. Nueva Esp., S. Laguna and Lake Bay and W. Cavite and the Bay of Manila is surrounded except towards the sea, by well-wooded mountains, furnishing excellent timber and raising considerable quantities of rice, a small quantity of sugar, and numerous varieties of excellent fruit, including mangoes, peaches, pine-apples, and oranges, and carries on a considerable trade for which both the port of Manila and its principal stream, the Binondo or Tondo, navigable by canoe, afford good facilities. Pop. 215,640.

TOOE, a river, England, co. Somerset, rises 6 m. N. W. Wivelacombe, passes by Taunton, and joins the Parret between Langford and Bridgewater.

TONG a vil. and chapel, England co. York, on a hilly but well-wooded chalet, 8 m. W. S. W. Leeds. It is mostly built, and has a chapel of ease, a Wesleyan chapel, a school, and manufactures of rope and twine. Many of the inhabitants are employed in wool-combing. Pop. 2797.

TONG, two par. Eng. —1, Kent, 1883 sq. Pop. 242 — 2, Dorset 3464 sq. Pop. 511.

TONGA ISLANDS, S. Pacific. See FRIENDLY.

TONGATABOO or TONGA TART, one of the most S. of the Friendly Islands, Pacific Ocean; lat. (W. point) 21° 4' S. lon. 175° 25' W. (a). It is of coral-formation very level highest point 60 ft. in the form of an irregular crescent, deeply indented by a lagoon 5 m. broad, and enter-

TOPLITZA, or **TOPLITZA**, a vil Austria, Transylvania, co. Thorenburg, in a mountainous district, on a stream of same name, near its confluence with the Mureș, about 40 m. from Timisoara. It has a Greek united and a Greek non-united church. Near it are mines of antimony. Pop. 1250.

TOPOLIA, a lake, Greece. See COFAR.

TOPOLOVEZ, a vil Croatia, generalship Warasdin, on several hills, about 12 m. from Bellovar. It is the head quarters of a frontier regiment, and has a B Catholic church. Pop. 322.

TOPOLOVEZ (SAGT), a vil Hungary, Thidhar Tholis, near co. Temesvar, near the canal of Bega, about 4 m. from Kikinda; with a Greek church. Pop. 1061.

TOPOLY, or **TOPA**, a river Hungary descends from the Carpathians co. Barcs; flows S.E. past Barfeld and Varsna and joins r. bank Oudava total course, about 60 m.

TOPOLYA, a vil Hungary Hither Danube, co. Bacs, 40 m. N.W. Peterwardein with a R. Catholic church a chateau and a trade in cattle. Pop. 6615.

TOPOFAR, a market in Hungary, co. Sümegh 4 m. N.E. Kapuvár with a church, and several flour mills. Pop. 1360.

TOPOVEZ, or **TOPOVA**, a vil Hungary Hither Tholis, co. Zips, at the foot of the Carpathians, 10 m. from Kiskamark. It has a Lutheran, a Calvinistic, and a R. Catholic church, two castles, manufactures of linen, and a trade in flax. Pop. 1177.

TOPOZERO a lake Russia, W part of gov Archangel lat. 65° 50' N lon 81° 50' E. It is very irregular in shape, but gradually widens out towards the W. till attaining its greatest breadth, it has some resemblance to a triangle; length, N.W. to S.E., about 50 m. mean breadth about 9 m. It contains several islands, and discharges itself in the N.W. by a short channel into Lake Pija.

TOPPEFIELD, par Eng Essex E320 as. Pop. 1061.

TOPSCHAU, a market in Hungary. See Donaucau.

TOPEHAM, a market tn., river-port, and par England, co. Devon. The town is situated on the r. bank Exa, at its confluence with the Clyst, a few miles inland from the seacoast into which the former expands, S.E. S.E. Exeter, the river part occupying rather elevated ground, the lower part being on a level with the river. It has an Established church, and several dissenting meeting-houses, and a national, an infant and some other schools. The manufactures comprise ropemaking anchor and chain cables carried on at Weir near the town some paper-making and ship-building. The shipping trade is chiefly in timber and hemp, with a coasting trade in coals. Many of the inhabitants are employed in fishing. Area of par. 1740 aa. Pop. 3377. (—*Local Correspondent*.)

TOPEHAM a vil and township, U States Maine, on the Androscoggin, here crossed by a handsome bridge connecting it with Brunswick, 23 m. S.W. Augusta. It has several churches, and a courthouse, numerous saw mills, and a large export of lumber. Pop. 2010.

TOR, or **TOUA**, a seaport in Arabian Gulf of Suez, opposite to the N. part of the highland of Zeitos, lat. 28° 16' N; lon. 38° 41' E. The town is situated at the N.E. part of the harbour and is inhabited principally by Greeks and Bohemian Ashks. The harbour is formed by a reef that projects from the N. extremity to the S., having a great reef on it at times. During the violent N.W. winds, ships bound to Suez are often obliged to take shelter in this port, where the water is better than in any other place on the Red Sea, but provisions or other articles of refreshment are not to be obtained.

TOR-OMAZA, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, 15 m. N.E. of Valle, in an unhealthy situation. It contains a palace of the bishops of Pollastro, two churches, and a seminary. Pop. 2500.

TORÁ a tn. Nagys, prov. Lávora, N.E. Gesta, on a hill, with a collegiate church and a convent. Pop. 1390.

TORAE (Kis- and Nagy), two contiguous vils Hungary, Barak, co. Torontal, on the Bega canal, near Nagy-Bacsakut with a Greek non-united church, and a trade in cattle and oats. Pop. (Kis-Torak), 2986; (Nagy-Torak), 3316.

TORAL-UDLA VIDA, or **TORAL-UDLA-GUMENAS**, a tn Spain, prov. and 23 m. S. Leon, r. bank Esla. It has two parish churches, primary school palace of the Duke de Frías, courthouses, and prisons; manufactures of linen and a trade in corn. Pop. 5128.

TORANO, or **TORANO** two places, Naples—1, a tn, prov. Abruzzo-Ultra I. N.N.E. Teramo, in a low damp situation. Pop. 1186.—2, a tn., prov. Calabria-Clerici, N.N.E. Cosimo with a convent, hospital, and almshouse.

TORBAGY (Kis-), or **TORWALD**, a vil Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and about 8 m. from Puch, with a trade in good wine. Pop. 1213.

TORBAY—1 A spacious bay, S. coast, England, co. Devon formed by two capes about 4 m. apart, which leave a secure recess between, forming an arch approaching to a semi-circle, where there is a perfect shelter from W. winds. The Prince of Orange, King William III. landed in this bay in 1688.—2 A harbour, W. Australia, co. Flinders, lat. 35° 5' S.—3 A small bay, Newfoundland, 7 m. N.E. John. **TORRHISCON** (San Torrens), a tn. Spain Andalusia, prov. and 48 m. S.E. Granada. It has two squares a courthouse and prison, a granary primary school, parish church a hermitage, and two cemeteries; six brandy-distilleries, five oil and three flour mills. Pop. 2303.

TORRHIAN, par Eng. Devon; 3010 as. Pop. 229.

TORCELLO, or **TORCULO**, a tn. Italy Venetia, on an is. of same name, in the lagoons N.E. Venice. It was once a place of great importance, but now has only a few splendid and singular fabrics rising out of grass and marshy fields, with a few fishing-boats on the site on which the greater part of the ancient city stood.

TORDEMUOZ, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. and 29 m. N.W. Valladolid, with three churches, a nursery, a hand some courthouses, two primary schools and the remains of an old castle, manufactures of serge, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1300.

TORDELA, a vil Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 87 m. N.E. Barcelona, 1 bank Tordera with a townhouse, parish church primary school, and three flourmills. Pop. (parish town) 1858.

TORDEILLAS a tn. Spain Leon, prov. and 19 m. S.W. Valladolid r. bank Duero here spanned by a handsome and solid old bridge of 10 arches. It has a townhouse, two primary schools, two squares, two convents, two churches, two pump-houses, and three hospitals. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in husbandry and there are various fulling and other mills, tanneries, and manufactures of woollen fabrics. Much red wine, strong and heady as port, is grown in these districts. Juana la Loca (crazy Jane) mother of Charles V. lived for many years in one of the convents of Tordeillas, watching the coffin of her handsome but ruthless husband. Pop. 3590.

TORDINELE, a vil Sicily, co. Syracuse, on the side Vuk with a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 1373.

TORRELLA, two places, Naples—1, 4 m. Principato-Citra N.W. San Angelo de Lombardi with a convent, hospital, and almshouse. Pop. 2800.—2, a tn., prov. Salerno, 8 m. N.W. Campobasso with three churches, and an almshouse. Pop. 1200.

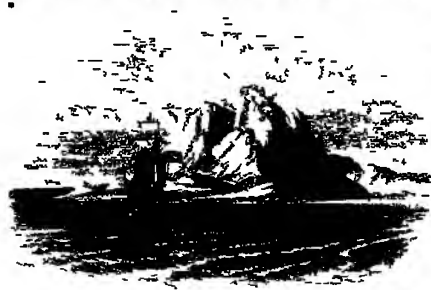
TORRELLA (San Felice-Na), a vil. Spain, Catalonia prov. and 48 m. N.E. Barcelona, 1 bank Ter with a primary school, a theatre, and a parish church, flour-mills, manufactures of cotton twist and fabrics, coarse woollens, and paper and articles of tannery and comb. both of horn wood and horn with which Torrelio supplies, through Barcelona, all the markets in the peninsula as well as the island of Cuba. Pop. 1734.

TORRENO, a tn. Spain prov. Leon on both sides of the Sil, here crossed by a bridge, 21 m. N.E. Villafraña, with a parish church, courthouse, and primary school manufactures of linen, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1341.

TORGAL, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 43 m. E.N.E. Merseburg, cap. circle, 1 bank Elbe, here crossed by a wooden bridge nearly 2 m. long. It is surrounded by walls flanked with bastions, and otherwise fortified so as to be a place of considerable strength has a court of law, and several public offices, four churches a courthouse, lycæum two burgher-schools, a poorhouse, orphan and ordinary hospital manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, some shipping, a fishery and a trade in yarn corn, and wood. In 1700 Frederick the Great here defeated the Austrians, and in 1814 the town was besieged by the Prussians, and taken. P. 6661.

TORGALOW a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. and N.W. Stettin, in a well-wooded country, 1 bank Trosse. It has a church, a blast-furnace, and other iron-works. P. 1065.

TORGET, a small Isl. Norway off S.W. coast, Nordland; about lat. 65° 30' N. Its most remarkable feature is the mountain of Torget, which seems to rise almost perpendicularly from the water to a height estimated by Von Behn at more than 3000 ft., terminates in a deep cleft forming the basin of a small lake, and is completely perforated, not far from its centre, by an immense cavern 6000 ft. long, and 600 ft. high. It appears to have been formed by a series of convulsions.



TORGET MOUNTAIN AND CAVE
From Voyages de la Commission Scientifique du Nord.

evidence of which is furnished by numerous fissures which have shattered the mountain, and cleft it in one place almost from top to bottom. According to a tradition common in the North, the ancient kings of Norway when crowned used to visit this cavern and prove the vigour of their arm by hurling a javelin through it. Torget thus owes its name to the resemblance which it bears at a distance to a three-cornered hat.

TORGNY (anc. *Torgny*), a town in France, dep. Manche, 9 m. S.E. of St. Lo, generally situated and tolerably well built with an old stone wall and for the most part of the commerce and a trade in horses, sheep, swine, and grain. P. 2051.

TORINO, or **TORON**, a town in Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, 10 m. N.W. of Vasto with three churches. P. 2180.

TORITTO a town in Naples, prov. Bari, 14 m. N.E. of Altamura with an almshouse. P. 2560.

TORJOK, or **TORONOK**, a town in Russia, gov. and 40 m. W. of Tver, esp. circle, bank Tver, which here receives the *Kidovets*. It is built with considerable regularity the private houses of wood and the public edifices of stone, and the streets are generally spacious though unpaved. It has 25 churches, one of them a cathedral, a monastery a nursery, a normal school orphan hospital and large stone-hall. The staple manufacture is embroidery of silk, and gold and silver thread on leather, chiefly *argus* or morocco. The principal articles are reticles, slippers, boots and shoes, belts, and caps. The situation of the town, on the road from St. Petersburg to Moscow and on a navigable river, gives it great facilities for trade, which is carried on to a large extent in the above articles of manufacture, and in hemp, flax, corn, tallow horse-hair linen, &c. P. 15,000.

TORKSEY par Eng Lincoln 8170 ac. P. 488.

TORMARTON par Eng Gloucester, 2645 ac. P. 463.

TORMER, a river Spain which rises in the sierra which divide Retrenadura from Old Castile, flows N.W. past Salamanca, and falls into the Douro between Villavieja and Ferrocalle, total course, 107 m. Its principal tributaries are the Aravilla, Corneja, Margalán, Valmusa, and Peña.

TORMOGHAM was Torgogham, par Eng Dorset 1500 ac. P. 1147.

TORNA, or **TORNYA**, a market in Hungary, esp. co. of its name, in a plain near the Torna river, 19 m. S.W. Eszék. It contains handsome county-buildings, an elegant chateau, an old castle, and a bathing-establishment, and has a trade in wood, corn, and wine. P. 2190. The country, the smallest in Hungary, bounded, N. by Szep. E. by Abony, S. by Dorog, and W. by Gács, area, 172 sq. m., is traversed by mountain ridges, between which its fertile valleys, yielding

good crops of corn and much flax, wine, and tobacco. The pastures are excellent, and rear great numbers of cattle. The rearing of bees forms an important branch of rural economy, and the forests, which are large, abound with game. The minerals include iron, which is worked and smelted to some extent. P. 81,900.

TORNACIO, a vil and com. Italy Piedmont, div. Novara. It has a handsome church. P. 1539.

TORNAREUCIO, a town in Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra W.S.W. of Vasto with a church and three chapels. P. 1840.

TORNAYACAS, a town in Spain, Retrenadura, prov. and 88 m. N.N.E. of Oviedo, with a beautiful parish church, a handsome town house, primary school, and hospital; several flour-mills, and a considerable transit trade between Retrenadura and the Castles. P. 1484.

TORNEÅ, a seaport in Russia, Finland, head of the Gulf of Bothnia, gov. and 64 m. N.W. of Ulsborg, esp. circle, bank Torneå, by which it is separated from the Swedish town of Haparanda, on the peninsula of Sweden formed by the mouth of the river. It is built with considerable regularity but the streets being unpaved, are almost inaccessible to carriages the houses are all of wood covered with thatch and the whole place has a lifeless appearance. It contains two churches, one of wood and the other of stone; and has a considerable trade in deals, salted salmon and other fish, reindeer-skins, butter, tallow, &c. Steamers ply between Torneå and Stockholm. P. 656.

TORNEÅ, a river, which issues from the lake of Torneå Trask in Swedish Lappland, flows S.E. across the lake of W. Bothnia, then E. forming the boundary between Sweden and Russia, and falls into the N. extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia at the town of its own name, after a course of about 250 m. Its principal affluents are the Lamo and Moonie which both join it on the left. Its current is very rapid, and being much obstructed by rocks, forms both cataracts and cascades.

TORNIMARTE, a town in Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, 7 m. W. by S. of Vasto with four churches, and two almshouses. P. 1545.

TORNOLÒ a vil and com. dioc. and 43 m. S.W. of Parma, bank Torò with a primary school, and a trade in cattle. P. 8246.

TORNYA, a market in Hungary Thudor Thien, co. of Szekes, on the Szekes river an arm of the Maros, 18 m. N.W. of Arad. It has two churches, a chateau, national school, and a trade in corn and cattle. P. 2659.

TORO (anc. *Abroscus*), a city, Spain Leon, prov. and 21 m. E. Zamora, on an eminence overlooking a beautiful and fertile plain watered by the Douro, over which there is a fine bridge. This ancient and decaying city is surrounded with walls of earth, and is entered by six principal gates, besides various smaller entrances. It is a dull and backward place, with dirty and ill-repaired streets. It has a handsome but unfinished town-house, begun in 1778, in one of the principal squares, and in another called the market-square, a fine clock tower, also a chateau, well-furnished barracks, numerous fountains, a forwarding hospital, and two hospitals for the sick. Various schools, 16 parish churches, six monasteries, and eight suppressed monasteries, almost all more or less ruined, brandy-distilleries, flour-mills, brick and tile kilns, and a trade in almonds, grain, and mill-stones. Toro was once a place of great importance, and its plains were the granary of the Goths. Near it was fought, in 1475, the battle between Alonso V. of Portugal, and Ferdinand the Catholic, which gave the crown of Castile to Isabella. Here again was held, in January 1508, the celebrated Cortes by which, after her death, Ferdinand's authority was recognized. P. 6985.

TORO (anc. *Bozra*), an island off S.W. coast, Isl. Sardinia, lat. 38° 51' 06" N. lon. 8° 23' 44" E. about 6 m. E. of the Isl. of St. Antonio, consisting of a bold rock, 500 ft. to 600 ft. in height.

TORO, a town in Naples, prov. Salerno, 6 m. E.N.E. of Campobasso, with three churches, a convent, hospital, and five almshouses. P. 2850.

TOROCEKO, or **TROUSCOO**, a market in Austria, Transylvania, 40 and 14 m. S.W. Terebenburg, near the Aranyos with a church, and important iron-works. Pop 1900

TOROK BACSA, or **US-BACSA**, a market in Hungary, co. Torontal, 1. bank Theiss 25 m. N.N.E. Peterwarden, in a somewhat marshy but fertile district, with a considerable trade in corn. Pop. 4690

TORONTAL, a co. Hungary, bounded N. by Csongrad and Comad, E. Temesvár, S. Dentaeh, Bemat regimental district, and W. Bacs, area, 1808 sq. m. It is flat throughout, consisting of extensive plains, interspersed with meadows, and intersected by large rivers, of which the most important are the Theiss, Maros Temes and Bega. The climate is hot, and far from healthy, but the soil is generally fertile, and produces much corn, maize, rice, flax, hemp, melons, fruit, and tobacco. The mulberry also thrives well, and a good deal of silk is obtained. Great numbers of horses and cattle are fed on the rich pasture, and considerable attention is paid to the rearing of bees. Torontal is divided into four districts—Gyros-Beskereth, Gyros-Szent-Kiltes, Ujpest, and Toront. Kunka. The capital is Gyros-Beskereth. Pop. 848,800

TORONTO (formerly called **YORK**) the cap. city of Canada West, co. York, about 810 m. W.S.W. Montreal. It occupies a rather low site on a beautiful and nearly unbroken bay on the N.W. shore of Lake Ontario, with which the bay communicates by a narrow entrance, and from which it is separated by a low sandy belt nearly 5 m. long, lat. 43° 39' N. lon. 79° 31' W. The town, which is in the form of a peninsula, is built with great regularity, the streets intersect at right angles, and are generally spacious, well paved, and lighted with gas. The houses are for the most part substantial, and in the principal thoroughfares have often an elegant appearance. The public buildings are numerous, and many of them are very handsome, the principal, in an architectural point of view, are the Episcopal cathedral, an excellent specimen of portico architecture, the K. Catholic cathedral also in the pointed style, Trinity college, a highly ornate building somewhat after the model of Trinity college, Cambridge. St. Lawrence-hall a stately pile, and the city hall, occupied as the city building. Ontario or Levey's hall, where the law-courts are accommodated, the normal school, the lunatic asylum



THE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS, TORONTO.

about 1 m. from the city, and several of the churches. Besides the cathedrals already named, there are 21 other churches including 4 of England, four Wesleyan, two E. Catholic, two Scotch Free church, one church of Scotland, and various others of each. Other important buildings and establishments are the university, the buildings of which are erected on a block of land of about 150 ac., and approached by well planted avenues, the Parliament-house, in which the provincial parliament meets for four successive years, alternately with Quebec, Trinity college, in connection with the church of England, the Upper Canada college, the Government-house, the lunatic asylum, and the law. Besides the university, which has 10 professors, Trinity college, which has six professors of law and arts and seven of medicine, and Upper Canada college, which has a principal and 12 masters, there are various other educational establishments, among which may be mentioned St. Michael's college (E. Catholic), Knox's college, the Congregational institute the United Presbyterian divinity hall,

the provincial, normal, and model schools, Toronto academy and a county grammar-school. The several edifices of literary institutions are the observatory, the Canadian institute the Athenaeum and newroom, and the mechanics' institute. The benevolent institutions are the lunatic asylum, a general and various other hospitals, a general and an eye dispensary a female emigration society, &c. The principal market is a handsome structure, situated in the E. section of the town; the markets are well supplied, the surrounding district being one of the most populous, most fertile, and best cultivated in Canada. The principal industrial establishments are foundries, tanneries, breweries, distilleries, sawmills, starch, glue, soap and candle factories, rope-walks, and paper and flour mills. The harbour which admits vessels of the largest size navigating the lakes, is remarkably well sheltered, and affords great facilities for its extensive trade consisting chiefly in flour, wheat, oats, wool, furs, and skins, planks, boards, and shingles. The total exports from the port of Toronto, for the year ending January 6, 1864, amounted to £231,490, 5s. 6d., and the imports to £1,165,866 14s. 5d. In 1863 the former amounted to £274,260 and the latter to £2,014,948. It was founded in 1794 and at first made little progress its population in 1880 being 2860 but in 1848 it had increased to 15,238 and in 1862 to 26,763. By the census taken in 1861 it was ascertained to have increased to 44,251

TOROPA, a river, Russia, issues from a small lake among the Valdai Hills, in N.E. of gov. Pskov flows S.S.W. forming several lakes by its expansions, and joins r. bank. Drives on the frontier of gov. Viatka total course 70 m. the greater part navigable by barges.

TOROPETA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 148 m. N.E. Pskov cap. droia, on N. shore of Lake Solovien, where the Toropa issues from it. It is a well built sharring place with a cathedral 13 other churches, and two monasteries extensive tanneries and other manufactures and a very important trade supplying all the surrounding districts with manufactured goods and colonial produce, and receiving in return corn, hemp, flax, and other products which are sent to the Toropa into the Dvina, and out to it by Riga. Pop. (1849) 5'44

TORREY per Bank Argyle 30 m. by 13 m. E 1361
TORPENHOF, per Eng. Cumberland 967000 P. 1176

TORPICHEN per Scot. Lin. Athrow 9 m. by 3 m. Pop. 1866.

TORQUAY, a seaport in and watering place, England co. Devon, pleasantly situated on a series of heights and depressions on the N. side of Torbay and on a branch of the South Devon railway, 21 m. S. Exeter. It consists principally of two streets, one of them about 1 m. long stretching through the vale towards Tor of several commanding terraces and of a great number of isolated cottages and villas, with gardens attached is substantially built of limestone, well lighted, well kept and tolerably well supplied with water and has two parochial churches, one of them a handsome structure with a lofty nave; two chapels of ease, a Wesleyan, Baptist, E. Catholic, two Independent, and some other Dissenting chapels, national infant, and other schools; a mechanics institute, assembly-rooms, subscription and reading rooms, a townhall with a square tower, a dispensary, museum, public gardens and baths a long pier forming an excellent promenade, a harbour in which spring-tide runs 18 ft. and a little trade, consisting chiefly of imports of timber and coals, and exports of earthenware, cider, yellow ochre, and fish. The progress of Torquay has been and continues to be rapid, owing to its situation as a watering-place. For invalids, the climate in winter is among the mildest and best in England. Pop. 1903

TORQUEMADA, a vil. Spain, Leon prov. and 18 m. E.N.E. Palencia, r. bank Pisuerga, with a primary school and church. Near it is a fine bridge of 25 arches over the Pisuerga. Pop. (agricultural), 2769

TORRALBA-DE-CALATRAYA, a tn. New Castle, Spain, prov. and 10 m. N.E. Ciudad-Rail, with a townhouse, prison,

several primary schools, a parish church, and a hermitage a hour and 15 oil mills, and 1500 women employed in the manufacture of lace, in connection with the factory at Almagro. Pop. 2890.

TORREJO two places, Portugal:—1 A tn. and par. Alentejo, 21 m. S.W. Evora. Pop. 817.—2 A tn. and par. prov. Douro, 20 m. S.E. Oporto. Pop. 1190.

TORREAZZA-COCCA, a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. Voghera, with a small square, two parish churches, and three convents. Pop. 1865.

TORRE, numerous places, Naples, particularly:—1 A tn. prov. Calabria Ultra II, S.W. Catanzaro, near bank Arcisole. It suffered greatly by the earthquake of 1783. Pop. 1600.—2, *(del Gran)*, A tn., prov. and 8 m. S.E. Naples, E. shore, Gulf of Naples, at the S.W. foot of Mount Vesuvius. It is surrounded with fine villas and gardens; and contains a handsome collegiate and a parish church, three convents, and a large hospital. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing, and go as far as the coasts of Corsica and Sardinia to fish coral about 300 vessels of 7 to 14 tons and each carrying 8 to 12 hands, are engaged in this trade. The town suffered much by a terrible eruption of Vesuvius, in 1794. The soil of the district, formed of decomposed lava, is remarkable for its fertility, and produces exquisite fruit and wine. Pop. 18,000.—3, *(dell' Annunziata)*, A tn. prov. and 13 m. S.E. Naples, on the E. coast of the Gulf of Naples, in a plain at the S. foot of Mount Vesuvius. It ranks as a fortress of the fourth class, being surrounded with walls, and defended by a strong tower. It is admirably situated on a commanding height, and gives the town its name. It contains two churches and a convent, and has manufactures of gunpowder, fireworks and paper. Pottery of all kinds is made here. The fishing in the bay is productive, and there is a considerable coasting trade. Pop. 4000.—4, *(della Padula)*, A vil., prov. Otranto, S.E. Gallipoli with a convent. Pop. 570.—5, *(della Noce)*, A tn. prov. Principato-Ultra, dist. Avellino with a convent and almshouse. Pop. 1275.—6, *(de Passeri)*, A tn., prov. Abruzzo-Ultra, 13 m. S. (Vivido-Petro), 1 hour, Pescara, with three churches, manufactures of earthenware, and a dye-works. Pop. 1156.—7, *(de Saverio)*, A small part on the E. coast, Calabria-Circ., the place at which Hannibal embarked on finally quitting Italy.—8, *(di Mare)*, A vil., prov. Basilicata, dist. and 24 m. S.E. Matera, near the mouth of the Basento in the Gulf of Taranto. It is supposed to be near the site of the ancient Metapontus, which was founded many centuries before the Christian era, and in which Pythagoras taught and died.—9, *(Maggiore)*, A tn. prov. Capitanata, 6 m. W. San Severo with a fine ducal palace, two churches, and two convents. Pop. 4530.—10, *(Santa Quaresima)*, A tn., Naples, prov. Otranto, 12 m. S.W. Brindisi; with a convent, hospital, and almshouse. Pop. 1500.

TORRE, numerous places, Spain, particularly:—1 *(de San Miguel)*, A vil. Spain, Extremadura, prov. and 37 m. from Cáceres, with a townhouse, prison, school, and a church, wine-presses, flour-mills, and a soap-manufacture. Pop. 1072.—2, *(de Esteban Andueza)*, A tn. New Castle, prov. and 20 m. N.W. Toledo with a handsome church, a courthouse with a fine colonnade, a palace, prison, primary school, flour-mills, and a trade in wine and fruit. Pop. 1121.—3, *(de Juan Andueza)*, A tn. New Castle, prov. and 45 m. S.E. Ciudad-Real, with a handsome church, a courthouse, primary school, and bull-dogs, manufactures of woolen and linen cloth, numerous distilleries and mills, and a trade in corn, wool, wine and brandy. Pop. 1140.—4, *(de Miguel Guerrero)*, A tn. Extremadura, prov. and about 20 m. from Badajoz with a church, which originally belonged to the Templars, a courthouse, endowed school, manufactures of soap, and oil and flour mills. Pop. 970.—5, *(de Santa Maria)*, A vil. Extremadura, prov. and about 20 m. from Cáceres with a church, school, an oil and two flour mills and a trade in beef and hides. Pop. 1026.—6, *(del Cerro)*, A tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 4 m. W. Jaén. It has broad and paved streets, a square, in which stand a strong oil castle and a fountain; a townhouse and prison, several primary schools, and a parish church. Near it are two hermitages, the ruins of an ancient castle, several old watch-towers, and abundant quarries of gypsum. Pop. 5748.—7, *(de Fargita)*, A tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 21 m. N.E. Jaén; with rather well-built houses, and paved

streets; a square, a good townhouse, a prison, two schools, two fountains, an hospital for the sick poor, and a parish church 17 oil-mills, and several brandy-distilleries. Pop. 3448.—8, *(de San Juan)*, A tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 8 m. W. Jaén, near the Guadalquivir; tolerably regularly built, with paved and generally broad streets, and several squares, a townhouse and prison, an ancient dilapidated castle, five primary schools, a fountain in the chief square, bathees several outside the town; two hermitages, two convents, and two parish churches seven flour and 30 oil mills, an excellent and productive salt-works, five manufactures of cloth, soap, and more than 500 handlooms for fine linens worked by women. Pop. 5787.

TORRE-DE BUA, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Bergamo, 2 m. N.E. Cesirino, in a well cultivated district, with two parish and five auxiliary churches. Pop. 1386.

TORRE-DE-MONCORTO, See Moncorvo.

TORRE-DE-LUSANA, a tn. Italy, Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and 12 m. S.W. Fierovito, on a lofty conical hill, at the confluence of the Angrosca with the Po. It has six small squares, one of which forms a planted public walk. A court of justice, a Waldensian Protestant and a R. Catholic church a superior and an elementary school, an hospital, a charitable endowment and manufactures of silk and prepared chemicals skins. Pop. 2691.

TORRE-DE-MONCORTO, a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. Cuneo, prov. and 4 m. S.E. E. Mondovì, a poorly built place with a parish church a charitable endowment, and the remains of an old castle. Pop. 1675.

TORRE-PALAVICINA, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Bergamo, 7 m. S.E. E. Romano, near bank Olivo; with a church, tile-works, lime kilns and spinning-mills. P. 1384.

TORREBLANCA, a vil. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 24 m. N.E. Castellon-de-la-Plana, with primary schools, a church, and two hermitages. Pop. (agricultural), 1791.

TORRECAMPO, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 35 m. N.E. Cordova, at the meeting of four dells near the Guadalquivir. It has a townhouse and prison, two primary schools, church, and five hermitages several flour-mills, and small soap-manufactures two potteries, 14 looms for linen and linen, and dairy-manufacture. Pop. 2108.

TORRECILLA, several places, Spain, particularly:—1 *(de Alconete)*, A tn. Aragon, prov. Teruel, r. bank Mesquén, 70 m. from Saragossa. It is well built; has straight and well paved streets, a massive and richly-decorated church, a courthouse, and primary school and a trade in corn, wine, and silk. Pop. 1024.—2, *(de la Orden)*, A tn. Leon, prov. and 18 m. S.W. Valladolid; with a church, courthouse, prison, and primary school; manufactures of woolen, linen and hampden cloth, tile-works, and a trade in the articles of manufacture, and in corn and cattle. Pop. 1827.—3, *(de Camero)*, A vil. Old Castile, prov. and 16 m. S.W. Logroño; with a townhouse, prison a porchouse, four beautiful fountains, two schools, and three churches united, and a mine of bole, considered by some superior to that of Ardenia manufactures of cloth and paper, dye-works, a speculata and several flour-mills. Pop. 1948.

TORRECUBO, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, dist. and 25 m. N.W. Avellino with two churches, an hospital, and an almshouse. Pop. 1700.

TORREDERBABA, a small seaport, Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 10 m. W.W. Tarragona, in the Mediterranean; lat. 41 11 N. lon. 1° 34' E. It has an ancient castle, two primary schools, a townhouse, an hospital with a public cemetery a parish church, and a chapel and manufactures of salt, soap, brandy, hampden fabrics, and fishing-tackle. Pop. 1860.

TORREJON DE ARDOZ, a vil. Spain, prov. and 11 m. N.E. Madrid, with a townhouse, two primary schools, and a church. Pop. (agricultural), 1016.

TORREJON DE VILANOVA, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 18 m. S.W. Madrid; with a church, courthouse, primary school and old castle on an oil-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1660.

TORREJONCILLO, a tn. Spain, Extremadura, prov. and 31 m. from Cáceres. The houses are ill-built, and the streets irregular, inconvenient, and ill-paved. It has a square with a fountain, in which stand the prison and townhouse; and it also has two endowed primary schools, a parish church, and several hermitages, manufactures of brown cloth, hats,

leather, cotton, wax, flour, oil, and falling mills, and a trade in cloth and wool. Pop. 6573

TORREJONCILLO DEL-REY a vil. Spain New Castle, prov. and 38 m. S W Orense, r. bank Sigüela. It has a priory and townhouse, in one handsome edifice a good fountain, a public and a private primary school church, and hermitage, domestic manufactures of coarse linens and grogram, two dye-works, a shoe-street, two oil, and five flour mills. This is the birthplace of Alphonso de Ojeda, who was the first to follow in the track of Columbus, and who, accompanied by Amerigo Vesputi, discovered a portion of the continent of S. America. Pop. (agricultural) 2084.

TORRELAGUNA a tn. Spain, New Castle, prov. and 82 m. N N E Madrid, with a townhouse, priory, three primary schools, and a church, a four-mill, and manufactures of gypsum, bricks, and linen. Pop. (agricultural) 8099.

TORREMANZANAS, a tn. Spain Andalusia, prov. and about 80 m. from Alicante, 1 bank Torve with irregular streets; many features of earthenware, tile-works, and several oil and flour mills. Pop. 1106.

TORREMILANO, now called Dos Torres, a tn. Spain Andalusia, prov. and 88 m. N N E Cordova, with a townhouse and priory, two primary schools, a church and several hermitages. Domestic manufactures of woollen fabrics and three flour-mills. Pop. (agricultural) 5008.

TORREMOCHEA a vil. Spain Extremadura, prov. and 15 m. S E Cáceres; with a townhouse, primary school and church falling and several flour mills, and some handlooms for brown cloth, also some traffic in that article, as well as in sheep and swine. Pop. 1908.

TORRENTE (JAMES), S. Australia. See AUSTRALIA.

TORRENTE, a tn. Spain, prov. and 6 m. N W Valencia, situated on a small eminence beside a moraine-torrent. The houses are large, and in general two stories, and are laid out in broad and comfortable streets and regular squares, in one of which stands a large tower apparently of Saracenian construction. There are three primary endowed schools, a parish church, two hermitages, and on a hill near the town a suppressed convent. In the vicinity are some country-houses also quarters of yellow marble, which a moderate heat changes into red, adorned with beautiful clouds. Industry—agriculture, two flour-mills, 70 oil mills, almost every proprietor who has proper convenience being provided with one of these machines. The natives of Torrenste are remarkably thrifty and laborious, and besides supplying Valencia with bread and other articles, many of them turn the principal towns in Spain selling oil, bees, and various fabrics. Bams are also employed in preparing emulsions of almonds, &c. Pop. 5021.

TORRENUOVA a tn. Spain, New Castle, prov. and 82 m. S E Ciudad Real, pleasantly situated among gardens, olive-yards, and vineyards, nearly enclosed by the Jabalon. It has a parish church, two primary schools, a courthouse and priory, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, brick, and tile works, lime-kilns, and a trade in iron and oil. P. 1890.

TORREQUEMADA, a vil. Spain, Extremadura, prov. and 19 m. from Cáceres; with a church, courthouse priory endowed school, and very ancient tower, several flour-mills, and an important annual cattle-fair. Pop. 4040.

TORRES, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 10 m. E Jaen, consisting of ill-built houses with a square, townhouse, and priory, two primary endowed schools, and parish church, 11 oil and six flour mills. Pop. 1992.

TORRES, two places, Portugal, prov. Estremadura—1, (Nova) A tn. 18 m. N by E. Santarém, on a flat watered by a small affluent of the bank Tagus. It is surrounded by walls, and defended by a strong castle, contains four parish churches, a Latin school, and almshouse; and has manufactures of cotton. Pop. 4264.—2 (Vedado), A tn., 1 bank Alentejo, which is here crossed by several bridges 35 m. N by W Lisbon. It is partly surrounded by old walls, and defended by a castle, but is not capable of much resistance. It contains four parish churches, two hospitals and a Latin school, carries on a considerable trade in wine, and has an

annual fair. In the neighbourhood are an aqueduct with Gothic arches, and the celebrated convent of Varradio. Torres-Vedras has been rendered familiar to British ears by the famous lines of defence which Wellington erected on the



TORRES VEDRAS.—From Vittoria. Property of Portugal and Spain.

neighbouring heights in 1810 and behind which his army lay, occupied till the decisive moment arrived, when it descended and compelled the enemy to a hasty and most disastrous retreat. Pop. 3386.

TORRES STRAIT the strait which separates Australia from Papua, its distance across, from Cape York the most N point of Australia, to New Guinea, being about 80 m. It is crowded with islands, shoals, and reefs rendering its navigation difficult.

TORRETTA a vil and non Franco, dep. Alpes Maritimes, near Levens with two small squares a church in a chapel a free school and the remains of an old castle. P. 1266.

TORREVEJIA a seaport, Spain Valencia, prov. and 28 m. S W Alicante, on the Mediterranean W from Cape Gerver. Lat. 37° 59' N. Lon. 0° 41' W. It has straight broad streets and three squares, but the clusters of hotels at the skirts of the town detract much from its beauty and symmetry. It has a townhouse, several primary schools, a parish church, and a cemetery several flour-mills, and some looms for linen, hempen, and cotton fabrics. The anchorage is good, but much exposed. There is an extensive and very productive salt lake in the neighbourhood, the produce of which constitutes the chief export of the port. About 866 vessels, of 27,625 tons, annually clear onwards. Pop. 8678.

TORRICE a tn. Italy deling and E S E Frascone, on a hill. Pop. 1040.

TORRICELLA a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, 14 m. S W Lanciano, on a lofty eminence, with manufactures of coarse woollens, and a fair of two days. Pop. 2600.

TORRICELLA DEL-FRANCO, a vil and non Austrian Italy prov. and S E Cremona, near L. bank Po. It contains a parish church and has several mills. Pop. 1688.

TORRIDGE, a river England, co. Devon, which passes Torrington and falls into Huddard Bay. Course, about 40 m.

TORRIDON (Loch) an inlet of the sea, Scotland, W coast, co. Ross, 11 m or 12 m long consisting of three con. peninsulas, connected by narrow straits, the innermost basin being of considerable size.

TORRIGLIA a tn. Italy Piedmont, div. and N E Genoa, in the centre of an amphitheatre of hills among the Apennines. It has a handsome church, with a lofty spire; a small convent, and an ancient tower, forming the only remains of a very strong castle which it once possessed. P. 4672.

TORRIJO a vil. Spain Aragón, prov. Saragossa, on the slope of a hill above the Marchas here crossed by a stone bridge of three arches. It contains a church, courthouse, priory, primary school, and flour and falling mills. P. 1276.

TORRIJOS, a vil. Spain New Castle, prov. and 16 m. W S W Toledo, in a damp valley between the Tagus and a small range of hills. This much decayed place was once a walled town, and is still entered by two ancient gates, and surrounded by portions of earthen ramparts. It has a spe-

vines and sundry palaces of Count Alenquer, a townhouse, three-terraced houses, a small hospital for the sick poor, a large public school, a manufactory and parish church manufactory of soap, hair, and chocolate, and 17 oil and several flour mills. Pop. 1824.

TORKILE, a vil. and com. duchy and 9 m. N. Parma with a primary school, and a trade in corn, rice, wine, silk, cattle, and dairy produce. Pop. 3246.

TORRINGTON, a vil. several parcs. Reg.—(East) Lincoln, 1498 m. Pop. 1118.—3. (West) Lincoln, 1109 m. Pop. 133.—3. (North) Devon, 7400 m. Pop. 1115.—4. (Little) Devon, 2880 m. Pop. 623.

TORRINGTON (HARRIS), a market town and par. England, com. Devon, on the slopes and summit of a fine eminence rising steeply from the R. bank Torridge, 83 m. N. W. Exeter; houses chiefly of stone, irregularly built. It has an ancient church and three Dissenting chapels, a new modern market-hall, two charity schools and one or two commercial schools and two small public reading-rooms. Slave-trading is the principal business of the place, giving employment to many hundred females. There are also full-mongers, curriers, and tanners. General Monk was born in a hamlet in the vicinity, and hence the title of Earl or Viscount Torrington bestowed on him by Charles II. at the Restoration. Area of par. 8456 sq. Pop. 3308.—(Local Correspondent).

TORKHILL, a vil. chiefly prov. and 17 m. N. W. W. Ontario on an acclivity above the plain of Catus. Fine-spar is found here.

TORRITA SOTTO MONTI POLLICINO, a tn and com. Tuscany, 22 m. from Arezzo, built in the form of an oval and surrounded with fortified walls. It has a handsome parish and two other churches, a school hospital, theatre manufactory of woollens and hats, dye-works, a silk and several oil mills. Pop. 3939.

TORRUELLA DE MONTE, a tn Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 16 m. E. N. E. Girona, on the Tur. 4 m. from the Moit. terrace, at the foot of a hill crowned by an ancient castle. It has a townhouse, three primary schools, a church connected with which are two chapels, and manufactory of soap and brandy. Some fish are salted and exported. Pop. 8,000.

TORREX, a seaport, Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 34 m. E. Malaga, lat. 36° 48' N., lon. 5° 3' W., houses two and three stories, not well built, and with crooked and steep streets, two squares, a townhouse, several schools, a church, hermitage, and two fountains, three flour and two oil mills, two potteries, a brandy-distillery, a sugar-mill and fishery. Pop. (agriburial) 4174.

TORREBIA DEL CAMPO, a vil. Spain, New Castle, prov. Caen, and 60 m. S. E. Madrid with a townhouse, two primary endowed schools, a parish church, two oil and two gypsum mills. Pop. 1750.

TORRY, two villages, Scotland.—1. Co. Fife, 4 m. W. by R. Dunfermline, formerly in a flourishing state but greatly declined since the discontinuance of its extensive salt-works. Some coal is still exported from it.—2. Co. Kincardine, 1 m. S. by E. Aberdeen, on the R. shore of the Dee and harbour of Aberdeen. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in the fisheries. The fish taken consists of salmon, cod, haddock, ling, turbot, &c. There is a school in the village.

TORRY ISLAND, a rocky is. Ireland, S. coast, com. Donegal, lat. (light-house) N. W. and 55° 17' N. lon. 8° 15' W. It is about 24 m. long, and 1 m. broad. The N. side presents a range of cliffs 100 ft. to 800 ft. high, the land slopes down to the S. shore, which is flat. The inhabitants consist of about 70 families support themselves by fishing and tillage. On the N. point of the island is a light-house, the lantern of which is 122 ft. above sea-level.

TORRYHILL, par. Scot. Fife. 3 m. by 2 m. P. 1341.

TORSA, a small is. W. coast of Scotland, com. Argyll, between the land and the island of Luing, lat. 56° 17' N. lon. 6° 40' W. It has a quarry of excellent slate.

TORTEVAL, par. Guernsey, Pop. 655.

TORTHERWALL, par. Scot. Dumfriesshire, 5600 ac. P. 1812.

TORTINGTON, par. Eng. Sussex, 1181 ac. Pop. 104.

TORTOLA, one of the Virgin Islands, W. Indies, belonging to Great Britain, lat. 18° 34' S. N., lon. 64° 32' W. [N.], about 12 m. long E. to W., and 3 m. to 4 m. broad at the widest part, consisting of a mass of rugged and precipitous mountains rising E. to W., from one extremity of

the island to another. The shores are fringed with bays, harbours, and creeks, and, together with the adjacent cays, afford shelter and anchorage for a great extent of shipping.

TORTOLI, a vil. and com., is. Sardinia, div. Cagliari, prov. and 10 m. E. N. E. Lanuse, near the gulf of same name, on the E. coast. It is the see of a bishop, and has a large cathedral, an Augustine convent, and a considerable trade in wine and cheese, chiefly with Genoa. Pop. 1498.

TORTONA, a tn. Italy, Piedmont, div. and 12 m. E. Alessandria, cap. prov., at the foot of a bare and un cultivated hill, R. bank Scrivia. It is an ancient place, and was once of great strength, but its fortifications were completely destroyed by the French after the battle of Marengo so that now only some vestiges of the citadel and a single gate remain. It is not well built, the houses being generally arranged in narrow and ill-formed streets. In the only handsome square stands the cathedral, which has nothing remarkable except some paintings, and a finely-sculptured sarcophagus, containing among its figures a Phœnix, and a Caesar and Polixene. The other principal edifices are four parish churches, three convents, a royal college, a Latin and several other schools, a diocesan seminary, a civil hospital, a theatre, barracks, and a handsome cattle and corn-market. The manufactory consists of silk goods, bombasies and other stuffs, and there is a considerable trade in corn and wine. Tortona is the see of a bishop the residents of a commandant, and the seat of a superior law-court, and several public offices. It is the ancient Tortona, supposed to have been founded by the Gauls who invaded Italy under Brennus, and is mentioned by Ptolemy among the distinguished Ligurian cities situated between the Apennines and the Po. It has repeatedly suffered much from war. Pop. 10,821.

TORTORA, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Citra, 45 m. N. N. W. Paola, on the flat summit of a lofty hill near the Gulf of Policastro. Pop. 1560.

TORTORELLA, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, E. S. E. 11 Valle, on a rugged hill near R. bank Mercatello, with a counts church. Pop. 1069.

TORTORAJA, a vil. Sicily, prov. and 43 m. N. W. N. Messina. Pop. 2800.

TORTOSA (anc. *Duronis*), a city Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 48 m. W. Tarragona, on a hill-slope, 1 bank Ebro, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It is fortified on all sides, and some portions of the walls are of great antiquity. The town, which is entered by three gates, consists of irregular, ill-paved, narrow, and on the N. and S. steep streets; several small squares, and houses generally well built of granite, and three or four stories high. It has a townhouse, prison custom house, bull ring, ambulance, barracks, baths, episcopal palace, Gothic cathedral, with Louis chapel, numerous other churches and chapels, three monasteries six convents converted to secular purposes, an hospital for the sick, a foundling hospital, a theological school, a school for the higher branches of education, besides numerous primary schools and a lyceum, oil and flour mills, manufactory of soap fine cloth, cottons, leather, brassy common earthenware, cordage, linen, wax-candles, plain glass, starch, and baskets, ropes, &c., of palm and sisal, and an important trade, through its two ports, El Faner and Los Alfaques at the mouth of the Ebro, as well as directly—the river being navigable by vessels of 100 tons—

to the wheat of Aragon, timber from the Pyrenees, Aragon, and Catalonia, wine from Oudal, Calera, and other places, as well as that of the country oil, wool, alum, silk, barilla, soda, charcoal, liquors, tares, pitch, tar, sawwood, paper, fruits, &c. This city was wrested from the Moors by Louis-le-Débonnaire, in 811, but was soon recovered by them, and became a nest of pirates, and a thorn to Italian commerce.

Exquisite III. therefore proclaimed a crusade against it, and it was taken in 1148. In 1149 the Moors made a desperate effort to regain possession of the city, but were defeated, partly through the bravery of the women who mounted the battlements, while the men killed forth and routed the Moors.

Tortosa was taken in 1798 by the French under the Duke of Orleans. This bulwark of València and Catalonia was shamefully surrendered in 1811, by General Lalli, who was afterwards tried for cowardice and condemned to death, but received pardon from Ferdinand VII. Pop. 20,572.

TORTOSA, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, palat. and 30 m. N. Tripoli, on the Levant, opposite the is. of Rhodus. It once

plus the site of the ancient Orchades, and was formerly a place of importance, but now presents little more than the remains of its wall, and a large ruinous castle.

TORTIVAR, or **TORMANA**, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, 14 m. S.W. Kronstadt, on a hill above the Tisza with a R. Catholic and a Greek non-united church, a castle, and a custom-house. Pop. 8690.

TORTUGAS.—1. A group of islets or keys at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, 120 m. W. S. Cape Ymela, the S. extremity of Cuba, about lat. 24° 37' N., and lon. 83° W. They are 10 in. number, very low, and partly covered with mangrove-trees. On one of them, called Bush or Garden Cay, a lighthouse has been erected.—2. An island, W. India, N. E. coast of Cuba, from which it is only separated by a narrow channel called El-Savirral, length, N.W. to S.E. 38 m. breadth, about 8 m. It forms the entrance to the harbor of Las Navillas-del-Principe.

TORTWORTH, par Eng. Gloucester, 1661 ac. P. 257
TOSCAN, the Italian name of Tuscany (above see)
TOSCANELLA (see Tuscany) in Papal States, Italy, and 28 m. N. Civita Vecchia, on a hill washed by the Tiber. It is surrounded with battlemented walls and towers, and having been one of the strongholds of Francesco Sforza, has stood numerous sieges. After one of those by Charles VIII. of France, it was made a heap of ruins, and all its old buildings were destroyed, except two churches, one of which is adorned with pillars, mosaics, and antique sculptures. Salubrious is mixed in the neighborhood. Pop. 4000.

TOSCOLANO a town and com. Italy. Lombardy prov. and 21 m. N. E. Brescia, on a height above the W. shore of Lake Garda. It is an ancient place, supposed to occupy the site of the Roman Banoio, and in the 16th century was celebrated for its Paganino press, at which many valuable but now extremely rare editions of the classics were printed. It has a parish and two auxiliary churches, extensive manufactures of paper, several oil-mills, and a trade in wine, oil, silk, iron, and fruit. Pop. 3484.

TOSOLA, a vil. par Eng. Huntingdon 1850 ac. P. 230.
TOSLA, in **Toskana** (see Dagest) in Asiatic Turkey Anatolia, 80 m. S.W. Erzurum, in a fertile valley on the Derrek or Doros, an affluent of the Kizil Irmak, consisting of about 1000 houses, generally well built, with five mosques.

TOSNA, a river, Russia, rises in the N.W. of gov. Novgorod, enters gov. Petersburg flows N.W. and after a course of about 60 m. joins r. bank Neva. It is much used for floating timber to the capital.

TOSNA, a vil. and par. Switzerland can. and 12 m. N.E. Zurich, on the Tosa here crossed by a covered bridge. It contains the remains of a celebrated Dominican convent, now used as a corn and salt magazine. The Zurichers were defeated here in 1329 by Duke Albert of Austria. P. 1446.

TOSNA, a Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 20 m. S. Gerona, near a cape of same name in the Mediterranean, at the foot of steep, lofty, and almost inaccessible heights. It has a church, hospital, and primary school; manufactures of cotton goods and cork, a fishery and some customs-trade. Pop. 1663.

TOBT or **TOBNA**, in Prussia, prov. Sillesia, gov. and 28 m. S.E. Oppeln, cap. circle. It has a court of law, two churches, and a synagogue; manufactures of linen and shoon, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1598.

TOSTAK, a river, Siberia, rises in gov. Yakutsk, near lat. 65° N. flows N.W. and joins r. bank Jana, after a course of about 400 m. Its chief affluent is the Adiga, which joins it on the left.

TORTOCK, par Eng. Suffolk, 940 ac. Pop. 848.

TOTALAN, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 6 m. S.E. Malaga, on a hill with a church and a primary school. It sends deputies to Malaga. Pop. 1098.

TOTANA, a vil. Spain, prov. and 27 m. S.W. Murcia, intersected by a ravine. It has been reduced to half the size it had as no very distant date by war and epidemic diseases. It consists of ill built and irregular houses, and dirty and ill-paved streets; and has a substantial townhouse, various churches, a solid Tuscan parish church, besides several other churches, and two fountains, eight potteries, which produce much esteemed earthenware and a few looms for linen and a stock made of wool and iron-wire, called totes. Pop. 6664.

TOTANE, two par. Eng. Essex.—1. (Great), 6669 ac. Pop. 686.—2. (Little), 1883 ac. Pop. 898.

TOTHPALU, several places, Hungary.—1. A vil. on Tsch, about 8 m. from Waidom, on a hill in the Dobruja, with a Protestant church, a fishery a mill and some shipping trade. Pop. 2540.—2. A vil., on Tzpa, about 9 m. from Kikmark with several handsome villas, a R. Catholic church a mill, and mineral-springs. Pop. 1376.

TOTHILL, par Eng. Lincoln, 854 ac. Pop. 59.

TOTMA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 111 m. N.E. Volozhna, cap. circle, at the entrance of the Torna with the Sezhema. It consists chiefly of three large streets; contains 17 churches and three monasteries, and has extensive salt-works, and a considerable trade, carried on both with Archangel and Siberia. Pop. (1848), 8398.

TOTNESS, a town market tn. and par. England, on Devon, 24 m. S.E.W. Exeter, on the Dart, over which is a handsome bridge of three arches. It is well built; has a church in the later English style, and two Dissenting chapels two libraries, a small theatre, an assembly-room, and two or three schools. Some large weaving is carried on, but this branch of manufacture has fallen greatly off of late. There is a considerable shipping-trade, vessels of 100 tons being being now able to come up to the town at all times of the tide. The principal articles of export are cider, corn, grain, and wool. Great quantities of salmon are taken in the Dart. Totness sends two members to Parliament. Arms of par. combined with those of Bideford, 1643 ac. Pop. 8538.

TOTONICAPAN, a tn. corrugations of its name, Central America, Guatemala 80 m. N.W. Guatemala city. It has manufactures of some earthenware, wooden utensils, woven cloths, and a few other articles. Near it is a medicinal spring, and also a mine-spring from which a good deal of salt is extracted. P. 12,000.—The **COMMUNISMO** is bounded, N.E. by Vera-Paz, S.E. Solola, S.W. Quetzaltenango, N.W. Chiapas, and N. the lands of the Maya Indians, area, 8660 sq. m. The valleys here are well watered, and the land fertile, yielding good crops of wheat, maize, various fruits, vegetables, and some sugar the pastures also rear large numbers of cattle. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians, speaking the Quiché language.

TOTOUA, or **TOTOVA**, one of the Fudge Is., S. Pacific lat. 18° 58' S., lon. 179° 57' W. high and rugged, of volcanic formation, covered with luxuriant foliage and fertile, particularly in its valleys.

TOTTENHAM, a vil. and par. England, co. Middlesex near the Lea and the Eastern Counties railway 4 m. N.N.E. London. It consists of a long street of handsome but irregularly-arranged houses, and numerous detached villas, and has an ancient church, with a square embattled tower grown over with ivy, and several interesting monuments a district church, with turret at its angles; Baptist, Independent, Friends, Wesleyan, and R. Catholic chapels a grammar-school, several almshouses manufactures of various articles of earthenware and earthenware, a brewery and large flour and oil mills. Arms of par. 8409 ac. Pop. 9120.

TOTTENHILL, par Eng. Norfolk, 1660 ac. P. 412.

TOTTENHURGE, par Eng. Herts, 1897 ac. Pop. 635.

TOTTENNES, par Eng. Bedford 3294 ac. P. 735.

TOTTENSTON, par Eng. Norfolk, 1918 ac. P. 273.

TOTTINGTON, a town, Canada, a vil. and township, Erie land, co. Lanarcon on the East Lanarcon railway, 8 m. W.N.W. Bury with a neat district church, a Wesleyan chapel, an endowed school extensive manufactures of cotton goods, calico print-works, several collieries, and freestone-quarries. Pop. 10,591.

TOUAT, **TOAT** or **TWAT**, a territory or state of the Sahara, Africa; about lat. 26 to 27° N. intersected by the meridian of 1° E. estimated at nearly 700 m. in length N. to S. It contains a great number of villages, generally built of sun-dried bricks, and surrounded by date and other fruit trees; and is divided into five districts or independent chiefdoms, which, beginning at the N. are Mahara, cap. Tebalouma Gouara, cap. Timimoun D' Aungourent, cap. Kaabab el Hamra; Touat proper, cap. Sba and Tididit, cap. Isouak. The inhabitants consist of two distinct races. The one are Hall Touat, properly so called, who live in the towns and villages, call themselves Zenata, speak the language of that name, profess Mahomedanism, and though so black as negroes, are essentially distinguished from them by their equiline nose, thin lips, and other features. The other

rice consists of Arabs, who live in tents and speak Arabic, but use the Kanaka tongue in trading. The principal food of both races is mutton, emerald fish, better horseman's steaks, and corn. The last is imported from the Tail of Algeria by mulemen tribes. Among the principal articles of trade are gunpowder and antimony—the former manufactured at Sfax, and the other obtained from the mines of Tonsi—bismuth from Tikhalt, slaves, dates, better cheese, &c.

TOUBOUAI or **AUSTRAL**, a group of isls., S. Pacific Ocean, S. of the Society Islands and Low Archipelago lat. 21° 50' to 23° 45' S; lon. 159° to 147° 11' W. The principal islands of the group are Veritao the largest. Toubouai proper which is not more than 5 m. in extent, and Obeterra or Kouroukua, which rises to the height of 1800 ft. and has a numerous and bustling population.

TOUCQUE (La) [anc. Toulon], a river France, rises in dep. Orne flows about 20 N across dep. Calvados, and falls into the English Channel at the village of its name total course, about 60 m., of which 24 m., when favoured by the tide, are navigable.

TOUCY [anc. Tuscus] a tn. France, dep. Yonne, 15 m. S.W. Auxerre with an ancient church, manufactures of coarse woollens and leather, and a trade in wood. Pop. 1861

TOUL [anc. Toul] a tn. France, dep. Meurthe, 3 m. by 3 m. 1 pop. 501

TOUL [anc. Toul] a tn. France, dep. Meurthe, on a fertile plain on the Moselle here crossed by a handsome bridge of seven arches, 12 m. W. Nancy. It is a place of some strength being surrounded by walls flanked with bastions, but the houses are indifferently built, and the streets are irregular and badly paved with flints. It has a Gothic cathedral, founded in the 10th century with a fine facade 227 ft. high, and much-admired portal; the old collegiate church of St. Gengoul; a townhouse formerly the episcopal palace; college barracks, corn-market, civil hospital and hospital of Malou-Dieu, manufactures of stone-ware, leather and embroidery the latter of which employs more than 1000 hands and a trade in wine and brandy. Pop. 6002

TOULON-SUR-ARMOUX [anc. Tullorum ad-Armorum] a tn. France dep. Seine-et-Marne on the Armoix here crossed by a bridge of 13 arches 40 m. N.W. Mâcon It has a trade in corn, cattle, and wood. Pop. 1556

TOULON-SUR-MER [anc. Tula-Maria] a seaport in and after 1861, the most important naval arsenal of France, dep. Var admirably situated at the bottom of a deep double bay of the Mediterranean 30 m. S.E. Marseille lat. (observed) 43° 7' 30" N lon. 5° 56' E. (n.) It stands on a slope which ascends gradually from the sea, and terminates towards the

moorland, and with the exception of the S. and E., which are somewhat exposed, perfectly safe anchorage. In front of the bay is a projecting tongue of land, which stretches across so as nearly to close its entrance, and along which, as well as the adjacent points, numerous forts and redoubts have been erected, making a successful attack by sea all but impossible.

In like manner on the land side the fortifications are of the most complete description. In addition to the fortifications which surround the town, strong forts and outworks occupy all the important heights, and complete the defences. In the town itself, if we except the arsenal and other marine establishments which are on a scale of almost unrivalled magnificence, there is not much to excite interest. The houses are generally well built, but the space occupied by them is small compared with the extent of the population, and hence they are much crowded together without regularity, in narrow streets or small insignificant squares. The only edifice, unconnected with the marine which deserves notice are the cathedral, possessed of little architectural merit, and badly situated, the church of Notre-Dame, with a fine facade, the church of St. Louis, adorned with an elegant colonnade and the Hôtel-de-ville, a handsome structure facing the harbour. The port which is separated from the mainland by a mole, which are hollow and bomb-proof and based by batteries of 400 ft. long, consists of two divisions—the Port-Marchand or Darce-Vieille on the E. appropriated to merchant vessels, lined with a fine quay and handsome edifices and the Port Militaire or Darce-Neuve on the W., surrounded by the dock yard ship, arsenal, storehouses, cannon-foundry, park of artillery &c. Neither the manufacture nor trade are of much importance. The former consist of woollen-cloths, hosiery, soap, candles, and chemicals. Ship-building, also, is carried on to some extent and there are several dye-works, tanneries, and iron-foundries. The trade has increased considerably since the occupation of Algiers and is chiefly in corn, flour, salt-provisions, wine, brandy oil, capers, and fruit. There are two annual fairs, one of which lasts eight days. Toulon is the seat of a maritime prefecture, and a court of first resort and commerce and possesses a second class school of hydrography, a medical naval school academy communal college, botanical garden, museum of natural history marine zoölogy, and degree or bulks, in which on an average 8500 convicts are detained. Though a place of considerable and early there is nothing in its early history deserving notice. It owes its importance as a naval station to Louis XIV. who expended vast sums on it under the superintendence of Vauban.

The most memorable and disastrous event connected with it took place in 1793 when the British, to whom the royalists had surrendered it, having been forced to retire, after a siege in which Bonaparte gave the first decided proofs of his military genius, the republicans revenged themselves by giving up the town to pillage and the inhabitants to almost indiscriminate massacre. Pop. 25 145

TOULOUSE, an ancient cit. France which belonged to the prov. of Languedoc, and is now included in dep. Haute-Garonne and Tarn et-Garonne. Toulouse was the capital

TOULOUSE [anc. Tolosa Tolosa] a tn. France, cap. dep. Haute-Garonne, finely situated on the Garonne, where it is joined by the canals du Midi and Brienne, and on the trunk-line of railway which connects the Mediterranean with the Bay of Biscay 137 m. S.E. Bordeaux and 200 m. N.W. Marseille. It is built chiefly on the r. bank of the river but partly also on an island in its channel a handsome bridge across the river communicates with the large suburb of St. Cyprien. It is of an irregular oval form, and was surrounded with old walls flanked with towers, which have almost entirely disappeared to make way for extensive modern improvements. The appearance of the town by no means corresponds to the beauty of its site. It is almost entirely composed of clumsy antiquated houses of red brick, badly ornamented with clay and of a very gloomy appearance; and the streets are narrow, winding, ill paved, and dirty. Several parts of its town, however, are gradually assuming a modern and handsome appearance. Among others may be mentioned the Place-de-Capitole, a large and well-built square, adorned with four



W in a range of lofty hills. These, stretching their arms round, encompass the bay and nearly landlock it, forming a secluded and harbour where the largest fleet can find cover

basilica, one at each angle, and the chief place of public assembly, and the Place-Feytaud, a circular place with regular colonnades, and opening on the E. into a fine promenade, composed of three parallel alleys. The principal edifices are the *Hotel-de-ville* or capital, near the centre of the town, in the square to which it gives its name, a large structure, adorned in front with eight columns of red marble, and including, in addition to the municipal buildings, a theatre in the left wing; the cathedral, built about the beginning of the 13th century, but subsequently repaired and altered, so as to present a very incongruous appearance; the church of St. Martin, the oldest and most perfect of the ecclesiastical edifices, built of brick and stone, in the Romanesque style, and rendered conspicuous by a lofty octagonal tower formed by five tiers of arches; the church of St. Jean, with a remarkable bell-tower; the church of the Jacobins, surrounded by a lofty brick tower, and now converted into a barracks; the picture-gallery with many bad and two or three good paintings; the museum, with a good collection of Gallia, Roman, and Gothic antiquities; the *Convent des Inquisition* an obscure edifice, remarkable only for the atrocities which the tribunal to which it owes its name perpetrated within its precincts; and the *palais-de-justice*, in which the parliament of Toulouse used to hold its sittings, but now so completely modernized as to have lost all its ancient features.

The manufactures consist of coarse woollen cloth and woollen covers, silk and printed cotton goods, vermilion, *gout-de-fer-de-couleur* (black liver pig), starch, wax candles, military accoutrements, and porcelain. There are also numerous tanneries, both for common and Morocco leather; a famous flint powder and tobacco factories, dye-works, distilleries, and cotton-mills. The trade, general and transit, is important, being greatly favoured by the situation of the town, and facilitated both by water and railway communication. The chief articles are corn and flour, wine, brandy, colonial produce, iron and ironware, oil, soap, and fashions. Toulouse is the seat of an archbishop, the seat of an appeal court for *depts. Haute-Garonne, Aude, Tarn, and Tarn-et-Garonne*, and of courts of first resort and commerce; and possesses a chamber of commerce and exchange, a mint, a university, a secondary, a Protestant divinity hall, a diocesan seminary, facilities of law schools, and literature, a secondary school of medicine, veterinary school and school of artillery, an excellent botanical garden, agricultural society, antiquarian society and academy of sciences, inscriptions, and *belles-lettres*. It is a place of great antiquity, and rose to eminence under the Romans, who embellished it with a capital, amphitheatre, and other edifices, of which vestiges still remain. In the beginning of the 6th century the Visigoths became its masters, and made it the capital of their kingdom, which it continued to be till 506 when Clovis gained possession of it. Subsequently under Charlemagne it became the capital of Aquitaine. It was afterwards governed by independent counts, and in the 11th century fell a prey to the cruel blights of the Inquisition, who here established their infamous tribunal, and outraged multitudes of Albigenses and Vandales to the flames. The most memorable event in the modern history of Toulouse, is the defeat of the French by the British, under its walls in 1814, while ignorant that, by the abolition of Bonaparte, hostilities had ceased. Pop. [1822], 71,354.

TOULOUSE, a river Gironde, forming a part of the boundary between it and Mandourie. It flows N.E. then S.E., and falls into the Sea of Japan near lat. 43° 30' N, after a course of about 160 m.

TOULOUSE, a river China, which rises in a mountainous district near the S. frontier of prov. Kiangnan, enters prov. Kwantung flows S.W. to Hsiao-tchou then nearly W., and dividing into several branches, falls into the bay 11 m. N.E. of the town of Canton, after a course of about 250 m.

TOULOUSE, a village, France, dep. Vendôme, 18 m. S.E. Apt, named from a Roman tower which once stood here by. Pop. 1463.

TOULOUSE, a village, France, dep. Isère, 1. bank Bourgne, 41 m. N.W. Grenoble with manufactures of boot-root sugar. Pop. 2214.

TOULOUSE, an ancient prov. France, which consisted of an upper and a lower division, and had Tours for its capital. It is now included in dep. Indre-et-Loire.

TOULOUSE, a village, France, dep. Nord, 8 m. N.E. Lille, on the railway from Lille to Courtrai.

It is a tolerably regular and well-built manufacturing town, which has more than doubled its inhabitants since the commencement of the present century. It contains two churches, a townhall, and the remains of an old feudal castle; and possesses a communal college, *conseil-de-jeu-de-homme*, and chamber of manufactures. Its great staples are ordinary and table linen, muslins, cambric, and coarse cotton goods. It has also manufactures of carpets, numerous cotton and worsted mills, sugar-refineries, soap-works, dye-works, and distilleries. Pop. 15,885.

TOULOUSE, a town Chinese Turkistan, near the Tien-shan Mountains, 180 m. W. Kiamul. It is the residence of a prince invested with power over Toulou and five other towns.

TOULOUSE, two places, Belgium.—1. (the *Gouverneur St. Lambert-Libourne*), A vil and com., prov. S. Brabant, on the RR, 24 m. S.E. Brussels. It has a brewery and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1702.—2. (the *Gouverneur St. Lambert-Libourne*), A vil and com., prov. S. Brabant, on the RR, 24 m. S.E. Brussels. It has several breweries, but agriculture is the chief employment. Pop. 1774.

TOULOUSE, a town, France, dep. Moselle, 2 m. S.E. Oberberg with the remains of an ancient castle and a slate quarry. Near it are several Druidical monuments. Pop. 1845.

TOULOUSE, or LOCHNAY (Flemish, *Lochnay*, Latin, *Thronon*) a town, Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 38 m. W. W. Mons, on the railway thence to Brussels, and on both sides of the Scheldt; which is here crossed by several handsome bridges, and enclosed by superb quays, finely planned, so as to form excellent promenades. It possesses strong fortifications, including an admirably-constructed citadel by Vauban, is entered by seven gates and consists in general of spacious streets and squares, lined by well built houses. The principal edifices and establishments are the cathedral, a very ancient structure, of Romanesque and Opital architecture, with five pointed towers a majestic interior of which the choir is particularly



THE MARKET PLACE TOUNAL, WITH THE CATHEDRAL AND BELFIEY.—From Prout's *Sketches in France and Germany*

adorned, many interesting remains of antiquity, and some good paintings, among which is one of the *Booth in Purgatory* by Rubens; seven other churches, of which that of St. Brice, with the tomb of King Childeric adjoining, is the most deserving of notice; the ancient convent of St. Martin, and its Gothic church now used partly as a townhouse and partly as a museum, with a park and botanical garden adjoining the belfry; a lofty tower in the market-place of unknown date, but supposed to have formed, in the beginning of the thirteenth century, the duplex of a castle, a large and imposing building in the Romanesque style, originally a cloth hall, and now converted into the principal guard-

house; a concert-room, with a colonnade *dehors* supporting a dance court; of first resort and commerce, *especially* of primary and secondary schools, a school of arts, an academy of design, painting, sculpture, and architecture; an unusual secondary, a picture-gallery, a public library, an observatory, a theatre, a deaf and dumb asylum, literary and musical societies, and several hospitals and similar benevolent institutions. The manufactures, which are extensive, employing about three-fourths of the inhabitants, consist principally of woollen and cotton hosiery, carpets, which have long been celebrated, porcelain, on a very large scale, linen and cotton tissues, leather, and lace. The trade, favoured both by the railway and the navigation of the Scheldt, includes, in addition to the manufactures, a large export of lime from quarries in the vicinity and besides a daily market for provisions, a weekly market for corn, flax, and linen thread, and three weekly markets for cattle, there are a number of important cattle and linen annual fairs, two of which last 10 days.

Tournai, formerly the capital of the Tournaisis, is one of the oldest towns of Belgium. It is supposed to be the Civitas Nervorum mentioned by Julius Caesar, because in 458 the residence of Meroveus, third king of the Franks and was often occupied by his successor, Childeric, who founded his cathedral, and died in it in 481. It was fortified by Philip the Fair in 1295, and afterwards figures much in history. Of its many sieges, that in which it was heroically defended by Marie de Lorraine, Princess of Guise against the Duke of Parma, is the most famous. Pop. 33,000.

TOURNAISIA, an ancient city, Belgium, which had Tournai for its capital. With the exception of a part belonging to W. Flanders, it is now included in prov. Hainaut.

TOURNIERS (Flemish, *D'Wey*) a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on an affluent of the Senne, 9 m. S. Brussels. It has manufactures of paper a brewery several sheep-mills, and a trade in corn. Pop. 2745.

TOURNOI (anc. *Tournensis*) a tn. France, dep. Ardèche, 25 m. N. Privas, at the foot of a steep precipice, r. bank Rhodan, opposite to Tala, with which it communicates by a handsome suspension bridge. It has a court of first resort an agricultural society a college, an old castle of the counts of Tournon, now used as a prison and a trade in wine, champagne, silk thread and silk goods wool and woollen cloth wood, &c. Pop. 3518.

TOURNAIS (anc. *Tournensis*) a tn. France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, r. bank Sèvre, here lined by a handsome quay, and crossed by a wooden bridge of five arches, 10 m. N. E. Mâcon. It contains an ancient church in the Romanesque style, two hospitals, a townhouse, and house of correction. In the public square there is a granite pillar, supposed to have belonged to a Roman temple. The manufactures consist of woollen and cotton weaves, machine-beds, silk, potash and boot-sole sugar, and the trade is in corn, wine, and building-stones. The painter Grosse, who died at Paris in 1805 was born here. Pop. 4216.

TOURPES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut on the Little Dendre, 16 m. N. W. Mons, with manufactures of beer, a brewery a flour-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1235.

TOURS (anc. *Turonis* or *Caesariacum*) a tn. France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 1 bank Loire, on a flat tongue of land lying between the river and its tributary Cher, 190 m. S. E. W. Paris. The principal entrance to it is by a magnificent bridge across the Loire, consisting of 15 arches, and 1253 ft. long, and continued by a fine street, which traverses the town throughout its whole length, and constitutes its principal thoroughfare. The banks of the river are inclosed by a quay lined with handsome houses and finely-planted promenades. Great part of the town is new and many of the streets are spacious and elegant, but the older quarters are very indifferently built, and generally consist of streets which are narrow, irregular, full, and dirty. The principal offices are in the cathedral. Its W. front consists of three lofty portals crowned over the roof with a solid structure, surmounted by a window of astonishing dimensions and flanked by two female figures, 205 ft. high. The interior, which is of the purest Gothic, and lighted by beautifully-stained glass, is 245 ft. in length, and 85 ft. in height and, among other objects of interest, contains a fine marble monument of the two early children of Charles VIII. and Anne of Bretagne, by whose early death

the succession to the crown was thwarted. The other buildings chiefly deserving of notice are two towers, forming out-lying objects from every part of the town, the one called the tower of St. Martin or *Horloge*, from containing the principal clock; the other the tower of Christendom because his queen Luigarda was buried below it; and both remarkable as the only relics which the revolutions of 1793 have left of the vast cathedral of St. Martin of Tours, after it had been shut for 17 centuries; the church of St. Julian degraded into a coach-house, but still a fine pointed edifice of the 12th century; two circular and unadorned towers, inclosed within the walled-barracks, forming part of the earth built by Henry II. of England; the church of St. Clement, a simple and beautiful structure, with a fine portal, but now used as a corn-market; the archiepiscopal palace, regarded as one of the most handsome in the kingdom the prefecture, with a public library of 40,000 vols. and several remarkable MSS. picture-gallery and museum of natural history, the townhouse, courthouses, general hospital, and an elegant fountain of white marble, occupying the centre of the market-place. The manufactures consist of silk stuffs, ribbons, broad cloth, serge, rags, starch, and wax-candles; and the trade is in corn, wine, branched dried fruit, wax, hemp, wool, &c. Tours is the seat of an archbishop the seat of a court of first resort and of commerce, and possesses a chamber of commerce a society of agriculture, science, art, and *belles-lettres*, a diocesan seminary a secondary ecclesiastical school, and a communal college. It early acquired considerable importance, and under the Romans became the capital of Lugdunensis III. In more modern times it had become famous for its silk manufactures, and had so extended as to have a population of 80,000 when the restoration of the edict of Nantes deprived it of nearly half its inhabitants, and almost all its industry, and inflicted a blow on its prosperity from which it has never recovered. Tours has become a favourite residence of the English, whose numbers within it have been estimated at 8000. In the neighbourhood, about 1 m. W. of the town, is the castellated den of Plessis-les-Tours, of which an admirable description is given by Scott in his *Queen's Daughter*. Pop. 35,521.

TOURVEE, a tn. France, dep. Var, 8 m. W. Brignoles. It is generally well built, contains the ruins of an ancient castle, picturesquely seated on a conical hill which overlooks the town, and has manufactures of soap, paper-mill, tanneries and distilleries. Pop. 3223.

TOVARISOVA, a vil. Hungary either Danube, co. Bacu, 9 m. from Oluk, with a Greek church, and a trade in corn, cattle, and silk. Pop. 1893.

TOVARNIK, a market tn. Austria, Slavonia, co. Syrmia, near Vukovar with a R. Catholic and a Greek church Pop. 3695.

TOWCESTER, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 84 m. S. E. W. Northampton on the Tor, with a handsome church chiefly in the later English style, several Dissenting chapels, a grammar-school, three almshouses, and some minor charities. The manufactures are bobbin-lace, boots, and shoes. Area of par. 3790 ac. Pop. 3625.

TOWENDACK, par. Eng. Cornwall 2794 ac. P. 1057

TOWERSEY, par. Eng. Dorset 1300 ac. P. 443.

TOWIE, par. Scot. Aberdeen 4 m. by 3 m. P. 746

TOWN YSTRACHT, a vil. Scotland, co. Roxburgh, in the vale of the Bowmont, here crossed by a good bridge, 8 m. S. E. E. Kelso. It has two annual fairs, one for linen and wool, and another for cattle. A considerable number of gipsies reside in it. Pop. 618.

TOWNSTALL, par. Eng. Devon, 1796 ac. P. 1808

TOWTON, a township, England, co. York, 3 m. S. Tadcaster, and memorable as the scene of a sanguinary conflict in 1461, during the wars of the Roses. It is said that 110,000 men were engaged, and 36,776 slain. Pop. 173

TOWY (Twy), the largest river of S. Wales, next to the Wye. It rises in Carmarthenshire flows E. to Llanvyn-y-Cornwall, thence W. to the town of Carmarthen whence it flows S. W. to Carmarthen Bay into which it discharges itself by a wide estuary, total course, about 45 m. Yields of 300 tons second to Carmarthen.

TOWYN, par. Wales, Merioneth, 36,572 ac. P. 2749

TOYNTON, four pars. Eng. Lincoln, 1, (-42-5000) 5120 ac. Pop. 515-3 (Hghs) 1210 ac. Pop. 312-4.

(Low), 560 ac. Pop. 180-4, (St. Peter), 2630 ac. P. 439.

TOZER, or **TOZET**, a tn. regency and 250 m. S.W. Tunis; houses mostly well built, generally of one floor and chiefly of the ruins of a Roman town. In the centre is a large square, used as a market-place and there are two mosques, two baths and a bazaar; and many of the inhabitants are occupied as smiths, gunsmiths, joiners, and merchants. The Jews are dyers and goldsmiths, and the women card, spin, and weave wool.

TRABEJ, a river Russia, rises in S.W. of gov. Caucasus, enters gov. Poltava, flows past S.E. to Perevolnya where it receives the Alta, then S.W. and joins the bank Dnieper after a course of about 90 m.

TRABEN, a tn. Rhinisch Prussia, gov. and 89 m. S.W. Coblenz, at the foot of the Trarbach 1 bank Moselle here crossed by a bridge, opposite to Trarbach. It contains a parish church, and has a trade in cattle. Pop. 1228.

TRABOLAN par Irel. Cork, 890 ac. Pop. 890.

TRACHENBERG, a walled m. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 55 m. N.W. Breslau, on the Barthe. It has a court of law and several public offices, a castle, in which the Prince of Hohenlohe-Schillingsburg resides; a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a townhouse, industrial and other schools, an hospital, orphan asylum, manufactures of fur, a fishery some transit trade by barges, and a trade in cattle. P. 2459.

TRACHTELWALD, a vil. and par Switzerland can. and 16 m. N.E. Bern. It consists of wall built houses, and has a handsome church, a new school house, and an old castle, with a tower and walls of immense thickness. P. 1528.

TRACTON par Irel. Cork 8662 ac. Pop. 1796.

TRACUNHAEM, a vil. and par Brazil, prov. Pernambuco, 40 m. W. Goiana. It contains a parish church, and raises a good deal of cotton. Pop. 4000.

TRADATE, a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy prov. and 11 m. S.W. Como near bank Olona. It is a cheerful-looking wall-built place; contains several handsome churches and private mansions, and has some trade in an excellent red wine produced in the district. Pop. 2145.

TRADE-TOWN, a maritime tn. W. Africa, Liberia, near the S.E. extremity of the colony.

TRAFALGAR, a cape, S.W. coast, Spain at the N.W. entrance of the Strait of Gibraltar. lat. 36° 10' N. lon. 6° 1' W. It is low and muddy, and terminates in two head lands on the E. of which is a round tower. The famous naval battle in which Nelson lost his life, after subduing the combined French and Spanish fleets, under the command of Villeneuve and Gravina, was fought off this cape, October 21, 1805.

TRAHIGUERA, a vil. Spain, Valencia, prov. Castellón-de-la-Plana, 19 m. S.W. Tortosa with a townhouse, several well-attended primary schools, a primary in hospital parish church, and two chapels and manufactures hempen-wools and earthenware, with which Trahiguera supplies all the towns round about. Pop. (chiefly agricultural), 1916.

TRAHIRAB, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 210 m. N.N.E. Goias, 1 bank Trahiras river, an affluent of the Maranhão. It has a healthy site, and a cheerful look, and contains a church and a school of mutual instruction. A good deal of gold is found in the stream after heavy falls of rain and there are also mines of tin, which is obtained in large quantities, and much used for sea-lanterns. Pop. (dist.) 3000.

TRAINA, a little-known tn. Sicily, prov. and 28 m. N.W. Catania, on a mountain. Its inhabitants are said to be in wretched circumstances. Pop. 7000.

TRAJIKIRCHEN or **TRAJIKIRCH**, a market in Lower Austria, in a plain on the Mühlbach, on the railway to Grätz, 14 m. S.W. Vienna. It is irregularly built and has two churches, one of them with a tall tapering spire, a porch, and manufactures of glass. Pop. 1115.

TRAITORS or **VERMADERS** the island, one of the Navigator's group, E. Pacific lat. 15° 57' S., lon. 175° 55' W. It has an elevated surface, but a fertile soil, and appears to be densely peopled.

TRAJANAPOLI See OLSKROVA.

TRAJETTO, a tn. Naples, prov. Lavoro, 10 m. N.E. Caserta, on a hill near bank Ausonia. It contains a collegiate and four other churches and a convent. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Minturnæ, among the remains of which Marcus sought an asylum from the pursuit of Sylla. P. 5160.

TRALES, a tn., near an tn., Newport, and par Ireland, co. Kerry, near the head of Tralee Bay, lat. 52° 17' N. lon.

10° 45' W. It consists principally of a main street, about ½ m. long, stretching in a tolerably straight line E. to W.; and of several other streets running at right angles with it, all of which are very indifferently kept. Houses mostly of limestone. It has an Episcopal and a Scotch church, a R. Catholic and two Dissenting chapels, a very handsome county-court-house, barracks, jail, workhouse, infirmary, and fever hospital, several public schools, with nearly as many private ones, a Protestant orphan society and a nautical school. The export trade in corn and provisions was at one time very considerable, but it has now all but entirely disappeared, the corn-stores having been converted into branch-workhouses. The only trade carried on now to any extent is in butter. Pop. (tn.), 18,759. Area of par., 4505 ac. Pop. 12849. (Local Correspondent.)

TRALLONG par Wales, Brecon 8994 ac. Pop. 818.

TRAMELAN or **TRANSMANAR** a vil. and par Switzerland can. and 25 m. N.W. Bern, near the source of the Rhine. It is well built, consists of 1. type and lower Transmanar and has manufactures of clocks and particularly of a kind of horse-hair plait much used by the female peasantry of the nation in their head-dress. Pop. 8817.

TEAMONTI, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, 7 m. W. Salerno. It consists of several scattered hamlets and contains 14 parish churches, a monastery and nursery, and several other establishments. A great deal of charcoal is prepared here for the supply of Naples. Pop. 3500.

TEAMORE, a maritime tn. Ireland, co. and 64 m. N. Waterford, on the side of a hill in the N.W. corner of Traamore Bay. It has a very handsome church, a R. Catholic and a Methodist chapel, several schools, including some respectable boarding and other schools and two charitable institutions, one of which is a Dorcas society. There are numerous fine walks in the vicinity and one of the most beautiful beaches that may anywhere be seen. On these accounts, and the salubrity of its air, Traamore is much resorted to for sea-bathing. Pop. 1892. (Local Correspondent.)

TEAMUTOLA, a tn. Naples, Principato-Citra, 28 m. S. Potenza with a church, three chapels, convent and almshouse. Pop. 4000.

TEANA, a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and 20 m. E.S.E. Susa, 1 bank Sangone. It is indifferently built. Pop. 1628.

TI ANCOBO, a tn. Brazil, prov. Bahia 10 m. S. Porto-Seguro, on the shore of a small bay of the same name. It has a church and a primary school. Inhabitants mostly Indians, employed in fishing and cultivating cotton. Pop. 1506.

TEANCOBO, a tn. Portugal prov. Beira-Alta, in a beautiful plain, 17 m. N.W. Le Guedra. It is surrounded by ancient walls flanked with 15 towers, and defended by a castle contains six parish churches, a Latin school hospital, and almshouse and has an annual fair of three days. Pop. 1269.

TRANEKJAR, a vil. and par Denmark lat. Langeland with the ruins of an old castle, once a strong fortress, on an isolated height.

TRANET, a vil. and par Scotland, co. and 7 m. W. by S. Haddington. It has a substantial Established church, and Free and U. Presbyterian churches. The inhabitants are mostly colliers. Area of par., 5454 ac. Pop. 4156.

TRANI or **TRANAVORON**, a tn. and seaport, Naples, prov. Bari on the Adriatic, 20 m. N.W. Bari. It is surrounded by a fosse and a wall flanked with bastions and is entered by three gates. The houses are tolerably well built, but the streets, with some exceptions, are narrow winding, and badly paved. The principal edifices are the cathedral and the castle. The former is ancient and spacious, but its style of architecture is indifferent, and many of its decorations are preposterous. In addition to it there are 20 parish churches, six monasteries, two seminaries, a large diocesan seminary, a theatre, and female orphan asylum. The harbour which is almost unenclosed by the town, once contained great depth of water but has so much silted up that small vessels only can enter.

The trade, however, is considerable, and consists chiefly in oil, silk, wine, and fruit. Trans suffers much from excessive summer-heats, and a great want of spring-water. The only alternative is the collection of rain-water by cisterns, almost every house being provided with one, and roofed so as to collect it most effectually. Cotton is grown in the district, and partly manufactured into coarse goods. Pop. 14,000.

TRANSMERE, a vil. and township, England, co. Chester, on the Mersey, a little S. of Birkenhead. It contains a great number of handsome villas and other residences, occupied chiefly by Liverpool merchants, and has a plain church, three Dissenting chapels, a school, and several objections. The Bay of Transmere, owing to the great depth of water in the Glid, and the shelter of surrounding hills, affords excellent anchorage. Pop. 6519.

TRANQUE, an isl. S. America, forming the entrance to a bay on E. coast, Isl. Chiloé. A range of hills, nowhere exceeding 500 ft. in height, runs through S. W. to S. E. The inhabitants appear to be few in number.

TRANQUEBARI, a ta. Hindoostan, on E. or Coromandel coast, 18 m. N. Nagapattam, in the presidency of Madras, and district of Tanjore lat. $11^{\circ} 1' 50''$ N. lon. $79^{\circ} 55'$ E. It stands between two arms of the river Cavery and is surrounded by ramparts faced with masonry, and having at the S. E. angle, the castle of Dancohor, containing a lighthouse and the government offices. The town is neatly built, and there are two Protestant churches, a Portuguese chapel, and Danish English, and Portuguese schools. The territory—area, 15 sq m.—is sandy or marshy and partly under cultivation for rice, dry grain, and fruit-trees, including vines. The bay at the mouth of the Cavery is always safe for small vessels, and the water is least violent in the month of Pondicherry. Some manufactures of cotton clothes and handkerchiefs, oil, soap, leather, and salt are carried on and these goods, with rice, paddy and skins, are shipped for Madras Ceylon and occasionally the Mauritius and Bourbon. Tranquebar was purchased by the British from the Danes in 1845. Pop. (1844) town and territory 15,426.

TRANSCALUCARIA, or **ROMA-XTUND-THE-CAUCASUS**, a new division of that part of the Russian Empire constituted by an ukase in 1845 bounded, E. by the Caucasus, W. the Black Sea and Asiatic Turkey, S. Asiatic Turkey and Persia, and E. the Caspian and consisting of the four govts.—Kutais, in the N. W., Teflis, in the W. and centre Shamachi, in the S. E. and E., and Derbend, in the N. E. The area, 50,324 sq. m., is apportioned among the four governments as follows—Kutais, 5195 3/4, Teflis, 24,484 80, Shamachi, 18,995 and Derbend 13,957 6. Aggregate pop. 2,648,000.

TRANSCALUCARIA, an independent state S. Africa, established by the Boers in 1848 lat. $22^{\circ} 25'$ to $28^{\circ} 20'$ N. lon. $26^{\circ} 30'$ to 32° E. It is bounded N. and N. W. by the Limpopo, E. by the Quabana Mountains and Natal, and S. by the K. G. river or Vaal river from which it takes its name, and the Orange River republic. It is well adapted for sheep and cattle rearing. Area, 60,480 sq. m. Chief tn. Potchefstroom. White pop. (1858) 40,000.

TRANSYLVANIA, [German, *Steinbürgen*; French, *Transylvanie*; Hungarian, *Erdely*] a grand princip. [Grossfürstenthum] forming the S. E. prov. of the Austrian Empire lat. $45^{\circ} 12'$ to $47^{\circ} 45'$ N. lon. $22^{\circ} 15'$ to $26^{\circ} 20'$ E. and bounded N. and W. by Hungary, S. and E. the Danubian Turkish provinces of Walachia and Moldavia, from which it is separated by the Carpathian Mountains and N. E. the Bukovina. It is of a very compact and tolerably regular square shape, greatest length, E. to W. 194 m. greatest breadth N. to S., 165 m. area, 17,900 sq. m. The surface is very much diversified, but certainly deserves to be characterized as mountainous the Carpathian chain not only covering its S. and E. frontier but sending out numerous ramifications, the most important of which, proceeding E. to W., give more or less of that direction to its principal streams. The culminating points of the mountains are situated near the S. frontier where Megel, not far from Hermannstadt, has a height exceeding 8000 ft. and Bistritzsch; near Kronstadt it is scarcely 100 ft. lower. Many of the isolated summits, also, are elevated and often present scenery remarkable for its grandeur. The mountains in the S., along the whole of the frontier E. to the Burea, a little W. of Kronstadt, are entirely composed of primitive rocks, of which granite usually forms the basis. These rocks are succeeded by graywackes which stretches almost without interruption across the country and N. to the sources of the Theiss. Still farther N., a great tract of the chain extends from the banks of the Aluta, at the point where it flows S. W., and thence upward to the foot of the Bukovina. To the W. of the primitive and crystalline rocks now mentioned, the sandstones of the carboniferous

system make their appearance, and are so largely developed as to occupy a considerable proportion of the whole province.

The whole surface belongs to the basin of the Danube, which receives a great part of its waters by a very circuitous process. A little to the N. of the centre of the province a branch of the Carpathian strata crosses to E. to W. and forms a secondary water-shed. All the country S. of it is drained by rivers which have a S. W. or W. S. W. direction, and thus reach the Danube without being obliged to make many windings. The chief of these rivers are the Aluta and the Maros, with its tributaries the Great and Little Kolos. But to the N. of the above water-shed the rivers, being barred in by it, take first a W. and then a N. direction towards the Theiss; and hence the waters of the N. part of Transylvania do not reach the Danube before they have made the circuit of a great part of Hungary. The principal rivers by which the drainage is thus effected are the Simonea, by far the largest the Krassna, and the Körös.

The climate is very much modified by the diversity of surface; the higher districts having a severe winter which not only covers the rivers with ice, but often extends itself far into the spring so as to cause serious injury to vegetation, while on the other hand the summer-heat of the lower grounds is at times extreme. On the whole, however the air is healthy the sky clear, and the temperature well adapted to bring all the more valuable plants of Central Europe to maturity.

In some of the loftier districts, almost bordering on the limits of perpetual snow, vegetation is necessarily confined within very narrow limits, but at lower altitudes magnificent forests begin to appear and not only furnish valuable timber, but add greatly to the productiveness of the lower grounds by the shelter they afford. Among the trees are several of economical value for the food obtained from them, and both the almond and chestnut are found thriving on the vicinity of Kronstadt at the height of 1900 ft. above sea level. In all quarters equisetic fruits, including apples, pears, plums, cherries, apricots and peaches, are to be had in abundance, and the culture of the vine in general over the country. The mulberry would thrive well, but little attention appears to be paid to it. Notwithstanding the general ruggedness of the surface, there are many wide valleys and extensive plains, admirably adapted to the ordinary operations of agriculture, and on these, though much more in consequence of their natural fertility than the skill displayed in managing them, rich harvests are reaped. The crops include, in addition to the ordinary cereals and pulse, maize, hemp, flax, tobacco, cotton and smaller. Domestic animals also are very numerous, and fine breeds of horses, cattle and sheep are reared. The most of the forests feeds large herds of swine. Game also both large and small is abundant, and the rivers are remarkably well supplied with fish. Bees do not receive much attention, but are so very numerous, as a wild state, that large quantities of honey and wax are obtained.

The minerals are very important. Almost all the streams contain gold in greater or less quantity in their sands, and so fewer than 25 gold-mines, and to be very productive, are in actual operation. Silver also is worked with success in three mines, and there is one mine of galenaifer. The other minerals of value are copper, lead, iron, antimony, arsenic, the coal, alum bitumen, sulphate, and salt. The last occupies immense tracts, and is evidently inexhaustible. Crystals and fine pebbles, including garnets, rhyncholites, amethysts, chalcocedon, apatite carnelians, and jaspers, are found in many quarters.

Manufactures have made little progress, and are chiefly in the hands of the German portion of the inhabitants. They consist chiefly of woollen cloth, flannel, and linen, particularly the last, which is made to some extent, though scarcely in sufficient quantities to meet the home consumption. Other manufactures, besides those connected with the working of the various metals and minerals, are paper, gunpowder, leather, porcelain and earthen ware, glass, iron and copper ware, furniture, and a great variety of articles in wood. The trade is in a great measure confined to the natural produce of the country. The most important exports are salt, to the amount of 70,000 tons annually; corn, horses, cattle, and swine, wax, honey, tobacco, wool, swine, hides, skins, iron, and antimony. The imports, introduced chiefly by active merchants,

who make their purchases at Vienna and Leipzig, consist of all kinds of manufactured tissues, military colonial produce, hats, glass, &c. The iron and commission trade is very limited in extent, and is entirely carried on by Armenians and Greeks.

The population of Transylvania, which amounts in all to about 3,000,000 souls, is very much divided, and consists of 255,000 Magyars or Hungarians, 285,000 Saxons, 237,000 Saxons, 1,100,000 Slovaks, 80,000 Rumanians or Gypsies, 9000 Armenians, 2000 Jews, and 300 Bulgarians. Arranged according to the forms of religion which they profess there are 323,000 Calvinists, 235,000 Lutherans, 552,000 united Greek, 677,000 non-united Greek, and 75,000 Unitarians. The chief territorial division is into the land of the Hungarians, the land of the Saxons, and the land of the Saxons. Another division is into eight counties, three districts, 17 municipalities, and 115 minor districts [Bourgeois]. The inhabitants along the E. and S. frontiers are subject to a kind of military discipline, holding their land under the tenure of providing for the defence of the country against foreign aggression. With this view the land occupied by them has been divided into frontier regimental districts, defended by four regiments of Infantry, two of these Saxons and two Walachian, and one regiment of Saxonian Hussars. The constitution of Transylvania is somewhat complicated: it is a dependency to the Hungarian part, but has some peculiarities of its own which possess large powers and privileges, defined by a decree or charter issued by the Emperor Leopold I. in 1691. According to this charter, Transylvania is a Grand Principality. The sovereign of Austria, as grand prince, possesses all the usual powers of the executive, as to confer titles, honours, and privileges, levy troops, declare peace and war and dissolve diets, coin money &c. To the states or diet [Diets] belongs the right of making and repealing laws relating to internal management, voting sums of money and taxes &c. They form two chambers [Zembla] and hold their sittings in Klausenburg, which accordingly is considered to be the capital. Besides the general rights belonging to the diet, composed of all the three nations, each nation has its peculiar territory, privileges and municipal constitution. In these respects the Hungarians and Saxons though differing in some points, are nearly identical. They are both subdivided into the three classes of nobles, burghers, and peasants, the last being, with few exceptions, *serfs*. The Saxons, on the contrary, have no political distinction of classes. In the eye of the law there are no nobles, no peasants, but all individuals are possessed of equal rights and equal freedom. Thus at least is the theory, but as there is nothing to prevent Saxons from voting to the rank of Hungarian nobles, and many of them do so, the practice is somewhat different.

Transylvania was known to the Romans under the name of *Desis Camulodunensis*, and was conquered by Trajan, who established a colony in it. Its name of Transylvania is said to be derived from the Latin words *trans* across, and *silva* and is said to have been given it by the people who lived beyond its W. frontiers, and to whom it was rendered almost inaccessible by a border of dense forests. Its German name of Siebenbürgen or Seven Castles, is derived from its seven walled towns, which are supposed to have been originally built, and are still chiefly occupied by Saxons. The Hungarian name Erdély is a derivative of Erdő (wood), and is equivalent to Woodland. After the fall of the Roman Empire the country was occupied successively by Goths, Huns, Avars, Slavians, and Hungarians. The last long retained possession of it, and governed it by princes or vassals. It has formed part of the Austrian dominions since 1699 and though from its proximity to Turkey and internal dissensions its tranquillity has been repeatedly disturbed it has made considerable advances in population, civilization, and general prosperity.

TRACONA a vil and com. Italy Lombardy 15 m W Sondrio near 1 bank Adda; with a parish church, and several district courts and offices. Pop. 1109.

TRAPANI (anc. Drepanum) a seaport in Sicily, emp. prov. of the same, 46 m. W E. W Palermo, on a peninsula shaped like a scythe, and hence its ancient name of Drepanum, or Scythe. It ranks as a fortress of the second class, being surrounded by walls, flanked with bastions, and defended by several castles. It has regular but badly-paved streets,

generally well-built houses; and numerous public edifices, including about 40 churches, of which none but the cathedral and church of San Lorenzo possess much architectural merit. The palace in which the provincial assemblies meet is a handsome edifice. The harbour is good, and is defended by two forts, which cross their fire—one on the mainland and another on the island of Columbaro, on which also a light-house has been erected. The chief manufactures are shell-work, and cord, ivory and slippers. The trade is considerable, particularly in soda and salt, the latter being extensively made in the neighbourhood. The fishing particularly of the tunny is actively carried on. Trapped being the capital of the province, is the residence of its chief authorities, and the seat of a high criminal and civil court. It also possesses a college, two seminaries, and two hospitals. At a short distance P. M. E. of the town is Mount San Giuliano, the ancient Eryx, one of the loftiest in Sicily much celebrated by the poets, particularly Virgil, who makes Aeneas, the father of his hero, die here. Pop. (1850) 24,938.—The mountain forming the W. portion of the island, and surrounded by the sea on all sides except the E. is 565 m. long N. to S. and 42 m. broad area, 1260 sq. m. The surface consists of an elevated ridge or plateau, which slopes down on three sides towards the shore, and on the land or E. side is connected with the final ramifications of the Madonia Mountains. The coastline is very much indented, and exhibits throughout its whole extent a continued succession of bays and promontories. Of the latter the most conspicuous are Cape San Vito, terminating a long peninsula in the N. and Cape Rose, which forms the most W. point in the island. Off the W. coast are a number of smaller islands which belong administratively to the province. The smallest of these skirt the shore, but the three largest—Favignone, Levanzo, and Marlinho—are at considerable distances from it. The soil of the province is generally fertile, and well adapted to the growth of grain, particularly wheat. Pop. (1850) 162,609.

TRAPANO or DRAPANO, two capes Turkey in Europe. The one, on W. coast of Asia Minor, is a headland of the promontory projecting into the sea between the gulfs of Saida and Arzyro, the other terminating the long peninsula of Macedonia which stretches between the gulfs of Candara and Monte Sento is in lat. 39° 56' 30" N. lon. 28° 57' 15" E. (h.) and has a height of 380 ft.

TRAQUAIR, par. Scot. Peebles, 6 m. by 5 m. P. 646. TRARACHA, a tr. E. Rhodus, France, gov. and 85 m. S W Coblenz, on a height above r. bank Moselle, here crossed by a bridge of boats. It is 11 ft. high, and has narrow dirty streets, a seat townhall of modern Gothic, a church, and a prison. Several windmills, and a trade in wax, shell, bark, wood wool, and cattle. Near it are copper and lead mines, and slate-quarries. The red wine grown here ranks as the best of the Moselle. On a height overlooking the town, and commanding the river, is the old castle of Gräfenburg, once deemed one of the strongest between Treves and Coblenz. Pop. 1494.

TRAS OS-MONTES, the most N.E. prov. of Portugal, bounded N. and E. by Spain from which, in the latter direction, it is separated by the Douro. S. by Beira-Alta, from which it is also separated by the Douro and W. by the Douro and Minho gulfs. E. to W. 30 m. breadth, 60 m. area 3125 sq. m. The surface is generally unproductive and owing to deficiency of water, some districts are parched. The streams, however, are numerous flow from N. to S. and belong, with a very limited exception in the N.W., to the basin of the Douro which forming the boundary of the province both on the E. and E. receives a considerable portion of its drainage directly. The most important streams besides the Douro, are the Tago, Oreg, Tago, Tago, and Tago. The valleys and well-watered plains between the mountain ridges are fertile, and produce in abundance all kinds of cereals, and a great variety of excellent fruits, particularly grapes, figs, peaches, oranges, almonds, and chestnuts. The greater part of the sunny slopes are covered with vineyards, from which much of perhaps the best wine in the world is produced. In the higher grounds the pastures feed numerous herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, while the sum of the forests is consumed by swine, for which the province has long been celebrated. In sheltered spots between the olive and the berry thrive wall and a great deal of silk is obtained. The

marketing of bees is much attended to, and several districts bear a high name for the excellence of their dairy produce, particularly cheese. The exports derived from these sources is considerable, that of wine occupying by far the first place. For climaterical purposes Transylvania is divided into four zones—Vile Reel (the capital), Bregana, Clavus, and Monorro. Pop. (1841) 300,840.

TRAISEN, a river Lower Austria, which descends from the N. slope of the Traisenberg near the frontier of Styria, flows N. E. and joins r. bank Danube, after a very circuitous course of nearly 55 m.

TRAISENHOFEN, a vil Austria. See DEARENHOFEN.

TRASILLOO (Latin, *Trans Silvum*) a m. and com. duchy of Modena, near Mass. Dunsie; with a court of justice, a parish church, and a chapel. Pop. 2165.

TRAU or **TRAUUN** (Latin, *Travunum*) a m. Austria, Dalmatia, circle and 80 m. N. W. Spalato, on an island of the same name, communicating by two long wooden bridges with the mainland on the N., and the island of Bra on the S. It is surrounded by ancient walls and other fortifications, in a very dilapidated state; and consists of old houses arranged in dark and narrow streets, but often rendered venerable by their antiquity and adorned in the Venetian style with balconies. It is the see of a bishop and has three churches three monasteries, a gymnasium and hospital. A trade in wine, oil, and fruit and a good harbour, much frequented by shipping. Pop. 8900.

TRAI N (Latin, *Trave*) a river Austria, rises in the N. W. of Styria flows first W. into Upper Austria, then N. E. expanding into several lakes, of which that of Traun is the most celebrated passes the towns of Hallstatt, Ischl, Gmünd, and Wells and joins r. bank Danube about 8 m. below Linz, after a course of 100 m. Its principal affluents are the Alben and Krems on the right, and the Ager on the left. It is navigable by small barges up to Hallstatt and by vessels of 60 to 70 tons to Lambach, about 10 m. above Wells but the navigation is difficult and dangerous, owing partly to the rapidity of the current and partly to the number of rocks and shoals. A fall of about 40 ft. occurs near the village of Fließ but the obstruction which it offered to the navigation has been removed by cutting a canal. The chief traffic is in the salt brought down from the mines of Salzbarg.

TRAUNSTEIN a walled town. Upper Bavaria, cap. dist. 1 bank Traun 50 m. S. E. Munich. It has a court of justice, and other public offices, three churches, a castle, and townhouse, salt-works, gunpowder-quarries, and a trade in corn, cattle, and flax. Pop. 2238.

TRAUTENAU New **TRAUTENAU**, or **TRUTENAU** (Latin, *Trutunum*), a m. Bohemia, circle and 26 m. N. by E. A. Huggitz. r. bank Aupa with a deanery church, townhouse, poorhouse, and hospital. It is the centre of the linen manufacture in the Riesengebirge, and has numerous mills, and an important weekly market for linen and yarn. Pop. 2405.

TRAVAGLIATO, a vil and com. American Italy prov. and W. S. W. Brucina with a large and beautiful church, and manufactory of iron and ribbons. Pop. 314.

TRAVANCORE, a native state, Hindostan, subsidiary to the presidency of Madras, and occupying that portion of the S. extremity of the peninsula, between lat. 8° 5' and 10° N. and lon. 76° 20' and 77° 30' E. bounded E. by the Ghats, separating it from the British districts Travancore and Malabar N. the Cochin territory W. and the Indian Ocean, its frontier terminating at the S. E. at Cape Comorin length N. to S. about 140 m. breadth decreases gradually from 60 m. in its N. part area, 4727 sq. m.—(1796). *Survey of India*. The mountains on the E. rise generally to between 4000 ft. and 5000 ft. in height (the Angulgar peak, to 7000 ft. in elevation) they are chiefly covered with forests of the best teak and other large trees, bamboo-jungles, &c., but in some places afford pasture-lands of tall grass, or abound with caraboon-plantations. Most part of the territory is abruptly hilly descending toward the sea, where the surface is flat, and presents extensive backwaters, as in Cochin. Rivers are plentiful the principal are the Peruvor and Pulikayoor canals and tanks for artificial irrigation are numerous in the S. W. The climate is generally considered healthy; during the S. W. monsoon, from June to September, a great quantity of rain falls, from March to May

however, the heat is great, and the forest-trees are very pestiferous. The soil is much more fertile than in the country N. of the Ghats, though unimproved lands occupy fully one-third of the territory rice, of which two crops are obtained yearly pepper, cardamom, cocones and areca nuts, and oil-seeds are the chief vegetable products cinnamon and nutmegs are raised near the hills pine-apples and plantains abound, grapes seldom come to perfection. The small berry, coffee, and tobacco thrive well and the Travancore government has lately made great efforts to extend their culture, and that of silk. Some sugar and salt are manufactured. Cattle and sheep do not thrive, and are mostly brought from Travancore and Cochin. Goats are numerous as are the tiger, cheetah, panther, elephant, and wild buffaloes in the remoter parts. The population includes also upwards of 80 000 Malabars or Mahomedans of Arab descent, and 170,000 E. Catholics and Syrian Christians. The lands are assessed on the ryotwary system, a fresh survey being made every 10 or 15 years. The dwellings are better than in many parts of India, and the middle classes of the population are usually able to read and write. The ruling family is Hindoo; the sovereignty and inheritance of property pass in the female line, as elsewhere on the Malabar coast. The country is in 22 districts, under the divisions of Travancore (the capital) and Quilon, besides which Kottar, Achenje, and Alleppey are the principal towns. The high court of appeal at the capital consists of four Judges—three Hindoo and one Christian, assisted by Mahomedans and Hindoo officers subordinate to it are five district courts, each having one Hindoo and one Christian judge. Travancore, the former capital is small, and now in decay. Pop. of state, 1 011 824.

TRAVL, a river Denmark duchy Holstein. It rises near the village of Barsa a few miles S. E. of the Lake Fide, and flows S. W., traversing Lake Warden, and near Gladeske turns round and proceeds E. till it reaches the territory of Lübeck. Here it takes a N. E. direction, traverses the town of Lübeck and shortly after turns suddenly E., and forms a large embouchure into the Gulf of Lübeck, total course about 60 m. At the town of Lübeck, it is from 40 to 50 yards broad, and is navigable by small craft. Below the town it has an average depth of 10 ft. to 12 ft.

TRAVEMÜNDE (North of the Trave), a tn. belonging to the free-town Lübeck and forming its port, lat. (right-house) 53° 57' 39" N. lon. 10° 52' 52" E. (v) It is situated on the Baltic, at the mouth of the Trave, and is a place of strength, being not only surrounded by walls, but defended by a dike. It is a cheerful well built place, and is very much frequented for sea-bathing. The harbour the entrance to which is shown by a light, has been formed at great expense, and is good though somewhat embowered by a sand-bank. Pop. 1470.

TRAVERS, a vil and par. Switzerland, can and 12 m. S. W. Neuchâtel on the Reuss. It is well built. The inhabitants are mostly clock and watch makers. Pop. 1381.

TRAVERSE, a lake, U. States in the territory of Minnesota, about 18 m. long by 9 m. broad. It occupies a depression about 100 ft. beneath the extensive prairie which surrounded it, and forms one of the most elevated plateaus of N. America. It contains several islands, and supplies the waters of a head-branch of the N. Red River. A narrow strip of land, in floods passable by boats, separates it from Millelacs Lake, whose waters flow by St. Peter's River to the Mississippi.

TRAVERSELLO, a vil and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. Turin prov. lives with a handsome modern church and a large townhouse. The soil is rich in mines of iron. P. 1447.

TRAVERSELLO, a vil and com. duchy and 13 m. S. E. E. Parma, 1 bank Taro, with a primary school, manufactory of cardamom, and a trade in corn, silk, cattle, and sheeps. Pop. 8423.

TRAVI, a vil and com. Parma, duchy and 18 m. S. S. W. Piacenza, 1 bank Trebia. It has a parish church, a primary school, the remains of an old castle, a quarry which produces good whetstones, and a trade in corn, wine, silk, and cattle. Pop. 3248.

TRAVNIK, a m. Turkey in Europe, cap. Bosnia, in a narrow valley indicated by mountains, r. Bosna. Lat. 45° 15' N. W. N. W. Constantinople. It is a poor town, consisting of narrow, winding, and dirty streets, lined by very indifferent houses and has a sultan's palace, the remains of

an old castle flanked with towers, and now converted into a prison; several mosques, khans, and lazarars; manufactures of sword-blades, and several articles of primary necessity, and a considerable trade, favored by the situation of the town at the junction of several thoroughfares. The vicinity is covered with vineyards and orchards. P. estimated at 10 000
TRAWAFYAYD, par Wales, Merioneth 31,800 ac. Pop. 1485.

TREBEGNIES, civil and com. Belgium prov Hainaut, 164 m. N. by N Mons. It has a church, a well-attended school, manufactures of woollen fabrics and rads, a distillery brewery, and some corn-mills. The castle of Trebegnies, in the vicinity, is a noble structure of the 9th century. P. 1831

TRE-CHATEAU (S), s. vii and com. Granby and 12 m. N. N. W. Parma, r. bank Thure. It has a church, with a good painting by Giovanni Calfani, a primary school, manufactures of lampen cloth, and a trade in corn, cattle, and excellent cheese. P. 8163

TREDDINGSTONE, par Incl Kilkeny 708 ac. P. 423

TREBBIN (New) — 1 A in Prussia, prov Brandenburg gov and 14 m. S. S. E. Potsdam, on the Havel. It has a parish church, and manufactures of lead-penoli. Pop. 1722.—2, A vii same prov and gov, cirila Ober Harnia, with a parish church. Pop. 1178

TREBIA, or **THEMBIA**, a river Italy rises in the N. slope of the Apennines, Piedmont, dir. Genua flows N. N. E. past the town of Bobbio, enters the delta of Parma and after a course of about 60 m., joins r. bank Po 3 m. E. Piacenza. It is not navigable, but is much used for irrigation

TREBIGNE (anc. Trebennum), a to. Turkey in Europe, prov Haragovina, cap. dist., 15 m. N. E. Ragusa. It is defended by a square fort flanked by four towers. Pop. 1000.

TREBISACOLA, a to. Naples, prov Calabria-Citra, dist. and 17 m. E. N. E. Castroville, near the W. shore of the Gulf of Tarento. It has three churches. Pop. 1200

TREBITSCH, or **Dauwitz**, a to. Austria, Moravia, cirila and 20 m. S. E. Igla, in a deep and narrow valley on the Igla. It is generally well built, contains a distillery and two other churches, castle, synagogue, school and Cistercian monastery, and has manufactures of woollen cloth, and important corn-markets. P. 5900

TREBIZOND a peash Asiatic Turkey extending along the coast of the Black Sea lat. 40° 20' to 41° 30' N. lon. 38° 10' to 41° 30' E., bounded, N. E. by the dist. Gurial and peash Akhalzik, S. Erzeroum W. Sivas, and N. the Black Sea. The picturesque beauty of the coast is particularly striking. The mountains rise immediately from the sea, from 4000 ft. to 5000 ft., clothed with dense forests, composed principally of chestnut, beech, walnut, silver poplar willow and occasionally small oak, elm, ash, maple, and box, the higher parts being covered with fir. The country generally is wooded and mountainous, that it does not produce grain sufficient for the consumption of the population, yet not a spot capable of cultivation appears to be left uncultivated. The climate of Trebizond is backward and liable to constant changes chiefly owing to the cold winds, with rain and fog, which are brought across the Black Sea. Figs and grapes do not ripen before October or November. The vines are trained to large trees, the branches of which prevent the fruit from receiving the benefit of the sun's rays. Notwithstanding the generally mountainous character of the country, it contains many fertile and well-cultivated tracts. Indian corn is the grain usually grown, and it is seldom that any other is used for bread by the people, while the country does not supply is procured from Gurial and Mingrelia. Hemp, flax, wheat, and barley are also cultivated. The inhabitants are a hardy, laborious, and bold race; they are skilled in the use of a short rifle, which every man carries slung at his side. Principal towns—Trebizond, Karsoum Threbit, Eski, and Erzeroum, all on the coast.

TREBIZOND or **TREBIZONDA** (anc. Trepezus, French, Trebizonde, German, Trepezum, Dutch, Trekesen) an important fortified seaport city Asiatic Turkey cap. of above peash. N. E. coast of the Black Sea; lat. 41° 1' N. lon. 38° 45' E. (S). It lies at the foot of a high range of undulating hills, Vol. II.

sloping gently to the beach, and everywhere well wooded. The houses outside the town are interspersed amongst trees and gardens, and shown off by the dark green hills immediately behind. To the E. of the town, on a small projecting rock, are the ruins of a castle, apparently Dynastic. Trebizond is divided into two quarters, the Greek and Turkish. The houses in the former are surrounded with gardens; streets are extremely narrow even for an Eastern town. The houses in the Turkish quarter which is within the walls, are generally larger and better built than those without, but have not the agreeable appearance of a garden. This part of the town is connected with the suburbs by a high and narrow bridge on each side, and is defended by strongly fortified gateways. The houses in both quarters are mostly of one story, built of stone and lime, and roofed with red tiles. The town has neither law nor lodging-houses, but it has 18 mosques and 10 Greek churches. The principal articles of trade in the harbor are alum and copper, brought from the mines in the interior, but the shops are well supplied with English articles



TREBIZOND.—From a Ship by Sir G. F. Moore.

and printed goods. The copper comes in a rough state, and is here manufactured into different articles for domestic or military purposes. The commerce of Trebizond has much increased in recent years, and especially since the establishment of steamers, by which this town has a direct communication with Constantinople, Odessa, and the Danube; and it still continues to be the chief outlet of the Persian trade, the goods being sent on by Erzeroum. In 1859, there entered the port 86 steamers and 150 sailing vessels; of the former 17, and of the latter 3, were British, and of the former 20 and of the latter 1 were Austrian, the remainder of the steamers, 51 and 110 of the sailing vessels, being Ottoman. The total imports amounted to £3 341 750. In the same year 319 steamers and vessels sailed the total exports amounting to £1 050,828. The exports consist chiefly of silk, wool, tobacco, wax, galls, oil opium and other drugs, honey, butter, timber for ship-building, the produce of Asiatic Turkey and silk fabrics. Cashmere shawls, carpets, ashraf, cotton, and camel-skins from Persia. The chief imports are cotton manufactures, sugar, coffee, and other colonial produce, salt, wheat, &c. Pop. 40 000

TREBIZITZ, a to. Prussia, prov Sillesia, gov and 14 m. N. N. E. Breslau, cap. cirila, at the source of the Schellbia. It is entirely surrounded by lofty hills, contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, several chapels, a court-house, a library and three hospitals, has a court of law and several public offices, manufactures of woollen cloth and worsted, the works, bark and other mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 4161

TREBOROUGH par Incl Boncomest 1798 ac. P. 148
TREBUJENA, a vil. Spain, Andalucia, prov and 24 m. N. V. E. Cadix, surrounded by small streams. It has three squares, a primary school church, two hermitages, and several bread-bakeries. Pop. (agricultural) 2889

TREBUR (Latin Treburum) a market in Hesse-Darmstadt, prov Starkenburg, 11 m. N. W. W. Darmstadt, with a church. A council met here in 822, and several kings of Germany held their court in it. Pop. 1897

TRECASTAGNE, a tn. Shetl. prov. and N.E. Canada, on the S. slope of Stn. Pop. 2406.

TREGATE, a tn. Italy Piedmont, div. and S. m. E.S.R. Novara, in a beautiful plain between the Ticino and Turpoppa. It has a court of justice, a handsome parish and four other churches, a convent of the Sisters of Charity and a public school. Pop. of com. 5077.

TRECHINA, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata S. Lago- nese, near the Gulf of Policastro. Pop. 1830.

TRECRITA, a tn. Italy Venetia, prov. Folinaria, 16 m. W.W. Berge with a church and several oratories; man- ufactures of hats, and a trade in silk, fish, and cattle. Pop. 3157.

TREDEGAR, a market tn. England, co. Monmouth, 12 m. W. by R. Aberystwyth, on the Shrothwy. It consists of five principal streets, four of them diverging from a square several smaller streets, and some detached houses. It has a hand- some town-hall and market-house, a church, English and Welsh Baptist, Independent, English and Welsh Wesleyan, and Cal- vinitic Methodist chapels, a weekly market, and three annual fairs. Near it are valuable mines of coal and ironstone, with extensive iron-works. In 1800 it consisted of three houses only. Pop. 8302.

TREDINGTON, two pars. Eng. —1, Gloucester 570 aa. Pop. 143.—2, Worcester 5385 aa. Pop. 1117.

TREDOZIO (Lazio, Tredecima) a vil. and com. Tus- cany, prov. Florence, in a valley r. bank Troncone, about 6 m. from Montecatini with a court of justice, church, castle and a trade in wine, maize, chestnuts, and cattle. Pop. 3502.

TREDUNOCK, par. Eng. Monmouth 1339 aa. P. 157.

TREDE, a river, Denmark, rises in Schleswig, in the marches S. m. S. of Flensborg flows S.S.W. then W. and joins r. bank Elbe at Frederichsholm, total course, about 40 m.

TRETON par. Eng. York 8511 aa. Pop. 663.

TREY-DANWY, par. Eng. Anglesy 1185 aa. P. 924.

TREY-DANWY, par. Wales, Montgomery; 15,168 aa. Pop. 1798.

TREY-LAN, par. Wales, Cardigan 3301 aa. P. 303.

TREY-LAN, par. Wales, Carmarthen 1308 aa. P. 92.

TREY-LAN, a vil. and com. France, prov. Gascogne, dep. 55 m. W. N. W. Exert, r. bank Unstrut, which here be- comes navigable, and is crossed by a bridge. It has three churches and manufactures of woollen and cotton goods. Pop. 3061.

TREY-LAN, par. Wales, Cardigan 3301 aa. P. 303.

TREY-LAN, par. Wales, Carmarthen 1308 aa. P. 92.

TREGARE, par. Eng. Monmouth, 2387 aa. P. 825.

TREGARON (Garnon to Glanwern) par. Wales, Cardigan,

39 188 aa. Pop. 2595.

TREGONY, a market tn. and par. England, co. Corn- wall, 11 m. N.E. Falmouth, L. bank Fal; with places of wor- ship for Independents and Wesleyans, and an hospital for decayed house-holders. Area of par., 60 aa. Pop. 846.

TREGUIER (anc. *Remble Novæ Onomastion*) a seaport tn. France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord 12 m. N.E. Lannion. It con- tains a handsome Gothic church, formerly a cathedral, with a cloister of great extent and beauty adjoining it, and an hos- pital. The harbour is excellent, having a depth of 20 ft. to 25 ft. at ebb, and 32 ft. to 35 ft. at the highest spring. The largest vessels find good anchorage in the road. The chief manufactures is linen-cloth. The trade is in clover-seed, oats, hemp, tallow, salt-fish, butter, wax, thread, &c. Several ves- sels are engaged in the mackerel and cod fisheries. P. 8302.

TREYNON par. Wales, Montgomery; 6700 aa. P. 718.

TREIGNAC, a tn. France, dep. Corrèze, 10 m. N. Tulle,

r. bank Vézère, here crossed by a bridge remarkable alike for the boldness and beauty of its construction. On a steep rock adjoining are the imposing ruins of an ancient castle, sur- rounded on three sides by the river. The mansehouse con- sists of hair and knive-stickings and the trade is in wax, wool and cheese. Pop. 3011.

TREIS, two places, Germany.—1, (see *de-Landau*), A tn. Hesse-Cassel Oberhessen, on a peninsula formed by the Landau. It contains the ruins of an old castle, and has two mills. Pop. 1187.—2, (see *Trivies*), A vil. Rhénish Prussia, gov. and 17 m. S.W. Cologne, on the Moselle. It contains a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1248.

TREISHAN ISLANDS, a cluster of small islets, W. coast, Scotland, co. Argyll, between the N.W. part of Is. Mull and the Is. of Coll; about lat. 56° 34' N.; lon. 6° 24' W.

TRELAWNY, or Loom, a river, England, co. Cornwall, flows E., and enters the English Channel, after a course of about 16 m. (see *Loom*.)

TRELLEACH *de-Berrew*, par. Wales, Montgomery;

11,492 aa. Pop. 1532.

TRELLECK, a vil. and par. England, co. and 3 m. E. Monmouth. It has a parish church, an endowed school on the national system, distillery-works, and a large town- ship surrounded by a deep fosse. From the banks of children in 2500 forest parks, iron-ore appears to have been worked and smelted here from a very early period. Area, 7061 aa. Pop. 1186.

TREMADOC, a small market tn. and seaport, Wales, co. and 14 m. S. by E. Caernarvon, on a tract of ground re- covered from the sea. It is of recent origin; and consists of a number of handsome houses lining the sides of a large quadrangle, with a lofty stone-pier in its centre. The har- bour, called Port Madoc, is about 1 m. from the town, has a number of good houses in the vicinity, admits vessels of 900 tons, and has a considerable trade, consisting chiefly in ex- ports of slate and copper-ore, and coal, lime, and timber.

TREMAIN, par. Wales, Pembrokeshire 1068 aa. P. 370.

TREMAINE, par. Eng. Cornwall 1045 aa. Pop. 95.

TREMLADE (La), a tn. France, dep. Charente-Infer- ieure, 1 bank and near the mouth of the Sèvre, 23 m. S. E. La Rochelle. It has a small, well-frequented harbour, manu- factures of brandy vinegar salt and glass; and a trade in wine, brandy, vinegar salt, and oysters. Pop. 2499.

TREMLLEUR, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 9 m. N.E. Liège, on the Roenne, with manufactures of tinware, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1861.

TREMBOWLA, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle and 18 m. S.E. Turcop, on the Sereth. It was once the capital of a principality of same name. Pop. 3030.

TREMBIRCHION or *Drumstronion*, par. Wales, Flint 3073 aa. Pop. 707.

TREMELOO, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Dyle, 16 m. N.E. Brussels. Pop. (agricultural), 1668.

TREMENTINE, a tn. France, dep. Maine et Loire, 25 m. S.E. W. Angers. It has manufactures of cotton goods, linen, and serge. Pop. 1003.

TREMITIERI, a vil. Sicily, prov. and N. Catania, on the S. slope of Mount Etna. Pop. 1142.

TREMITI ISLES (anc. *Dianella Insule*), a group in the Adriatic, about 12 m. off N.E. coast of prov. Capitan- za, Naples. It consists of the five islands of San Domenico (the largest though only 4 m. in circuit) San Nicola, Caprari- o, Crastello and La Vecchia. They are generally rugged and mountainous, but partly under cultivation, and produce both grain, oil, and fruit. Caprari- o has a spacious harbour, and on San Nicola, which contains the principal town, there are both a castle and a fine monastery. The inhabitants live chiefly by fishing.

TREMEL, *Tremelza*, or *Stremelowa*, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 20 m. S.E. Taber with a church finely situated in the highest part of the town, a townhouse and important manufactures of linen and cotton goods, an oil, saw, and several other mills. Pop. 2505.

TREMELIN, a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy prov. and N.E. Brescia, on the top of the range which forms the W. side of Lake Garda. It contains a parish and two small churches; and has a blast-furnace, and other iron-works, and manu- factures of needles and other articles of hardware. Pop. 3006.

TREMP, a fortified tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 30 m. N.W. Lerida, r. bank Noguera-Pallares. It has a townhouse, primary schools, prison, hospital, and a parish church; manu- factures of leather, brandy, coarse cloths and linens, and cotton fabrics; and a flour-mill. Pop. 1600.

TRENEGLOR, par. Eng. Cornwall, 2780 aa. P. 168.

TRENT, a river, England, rises in the north of Staffordshire, 4 m. N. Tharston, flows S. S.E. till it reaches the S.E. borders of Stafford, when it turns suddenly N.E., proceeds across the S. corner of Derbyshire, then N.E. E. past the town and through the county of Nottingham, then almost due N., forming part of the boundary between that county and Lincoln, enters the latter county and flows into the Humber at Trent Falls, after a course of 144 m., of which 117 m., measuring as far as Burton-on-Trent, are navigable by barges, and 25 m., as far as Gainsborough, by vessels of 200 tons. Its chief affluents are, on the right, the Sore, Tame,

Braz, and Dorcas, and on the left, the Rhyt, Dove, and Dorcas. Its navigable importance is much increased by a series of canals. It has an area of about 4000 sq. m.

TRENT (pro Eng. Somerset; 1590 sq. Pop. 58).

TRENT (German, *Trent*, Italian, *Trento*, Latin, *Trientum*), a town in Austria, Tyrol, cap. of the district, and picturesquely situated in a large valley surrounded by hills. It bank Elzeo or Adige, which is here navigable and crossed by a wooden bridge, 75 m. N.W. Venice. It is surrounded by castellated walls, which, with its church-towers, palaces, and

rehabilitated castle, give it, when seen from a distance, a very imposing appearance. Internally, also, it is regularly and well built. The houses are all in the Italian style, and the streets are for the most part wide and commodious, with good sidewalks as well as centre pavement, and with canals in which streams of pure water constantly circulate, and contribute both to health and disfigurement. It contains a handsome square, its centre ornamented by a beautiful marble fountain, an old Gothic castle of vast extent and picturesque appearance but

glorious in ruins; a cathedral, a noble structure entirely of marble, finished in 1312, in the round or Byzantine style; three other churches, one of which Santa Maria Maggiore, a modernized building of red marble, is historically interesting as the place where the celebrated council of Trent held its sittings; two episcopal palaces, a fine courthouse, a large town-house, a capacious theatre, a number of elegant private palaces, three convents, and a nursery, an ecclesiastical seminary, a high school, and school of design, a gymnasium, an orphan and a foundling hospital, an ordinary hospital richly

equipped, a porchouse, and a house of correction. There are scarcely any manufactures properly so called, but the number of silk-mills and distilleries is considerable, and an active trade is carried on, particularly in silk, wine, and brandy. Trent is the seat of a bishop and the seat of a civil criminal and mercantile court. It is a place of great antiquity and is said by Pliny to have been founded by the Etruscans of Etruria. It afterwards became a Roman colony and on the decline of the empire, was successively seized by the Goths, Lombards, and dukes of Bavaria. In the middle ages its bishops made themselves independent, and met in the Germanic diet at the residence of the empire. The only memorable event in its history is the council, assembled A.D. 1545, concluded a. 1563, which was held in it, and bore its name. Pop. 18,195.

TRENT Four a vil. Canada West, partly in a cedar-swamp on the Trent, which is here crossed by a swing-bridge, and falls into the Bay of Quinte, about 80 m. W. S. W. Kingston. It has an Episcopal and a R. Catholic church, a tannery, a distillery, and a large trade in lumber; immense quantities of which are floated down the river. Pop. about 950.

TRENTISHORE, pro Eng. Dorset, 1571 sq. P. 129.

TRENTOLA, a town, Naples, prov. Salerno S.W. Caserta, in a fertile plain, with a church and a chapel. Pop. 2400.

TRENTON a town, U. States, cap. of New Jersey, 1 bank Delaware, opposite the lower falls, at the confluence of Assunpink Creek, on the Delaware and Raritan canal, and on the Philadelphia and Trenton railway, which here crosses the Delaware on a handsome covered bridge, 59 m. S.W. New York. It consists of the city proper and the districts of HUDSON, Bloomfield, and Lambertville, which, though included in the separate borough of Trenton, are properly its suburbs. It is laid out with great regularity and has Presbyterian, Dutch Reformed, Episcopal, Friends, Methodist, and African Methodist churches, a state-house finely situated on a commanding height near the Delaware, a courthouse, the governor's house, a plain but commodious edifice, the state-prison built on the penitentiary system, within an area of 4 a. enclosed by walls 30 ft. high and 8 ft. thick; a lyceum, four academies, and various schools. The possession of extensive water-power created by artificial means from the falls on the Delaware and the waters of Assunpink Creek, has led to the erection of numerous mills and other manufacturing establishments, and the trade enjoying the advantages both of railway travel, and canal communication—the last afforded at an immense outlay the stone-aqueduct on which it here crosses Assunpink Creek having alone cost £250,000 sterling—is very extensive. The most memorable event in the history of the place is what is called the battle of Trenton, which took place in 1776, when Washington, by suddenly crossing

the Delaware, surprised a body of 1000 Hessians, and made them prisoners. Pop. (1850), 5760.

TRENTON, an incorporated town in Canada West, on the north-western shore of the Trent, at its entrance into the Bay of Quinte 65 m. W. Kingston. It has two Protestant churches, a R. Catholic church, a grammar-school, and three private schools; manufactures of cloth, iron, and leather, several flour and saw mills, and a distillery; and a considerable trade in exporting square and squared lumber to the U. States and Great Britain. Pop. 1600.

TRENTON, an ancient town (Latin, *Trentonensis*) situated in Hungary, cap. of its name, 65 m. N.E. Pressburg, on a rugged eminence crowned by a castle of great strength both by nature and art. It contains a Protestant and two R. Catholic churches, a synagogue, townhouse, county-buildings, and gymnasium, and has manufactures of woollens, brassware, in which a famous hear is made, distilleries of plum-brandy, and some general trade. Trenton is of early origin, and in the castle are a massive tower and a deep well both supposed to be of Roman construction. Pop. 2880.

TRENTON, a county, bounded N. by W. by Morris, and E. by Gloucester, 1861 sq. m., is traversed by two branches of the Carpathians, between which there is a valley of considerable extent, through which the Wang, the principal river of the county, flows. With exception of the more mountainous districts, which are generally covered with fine forests or good pasture, the greater part of the surface is fertile and well cultivated, yielding corn sufficient for home consumption, much fruit and garden produce, hemp, and flax. Among the minerals, coal is included, and there are several thermal springs of some celebrity. Woollen and linen manufactures have made considerable progress, and employ a great number of the inhabitants, who are almost all of Slavonian extraction and very industrious. Pop. 312 000.

TRENTANO a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Brescia, 8 m. S.W. Capriateo, on the Serbellus-Trianova canal with two churches. Pop. 1387.

TREPOFT (Lal) [anc. *Ullera Fortis*] a support in France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, at the mouth of the Elbe, in an extensive bay 44 m. N.E. Rouen. It contains an old church with a fine portal and has a good harbour which has recently been connected with the canal, manufactures of lace and fishing-nets, and a considerable fishery. P. 5914.

TREFFIO in CANTAGAZZO, a vil. and par. Tuscany, com. Florence, 6 m. from Cantagallo, with a parish church. P. 1190.

TRETTOW, two places, Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. Stettin—1 (Lal)—A. a village, on both sides of the Tollense, 25 m. N.E. Neu-Stettin, with a church, two hospitals, and a trade in wool and cattle. Pop. 8898—2 (Nw)—A. a village, in 57 m. N.E. Stettin, 1 bank Rega. It has a castle, two churches, and three hospitals, a court of justice, and several public offices; manufactures of woollen cloth, serge, and hosiery, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 6890.

TREPLZZI a town, Naples, prov. Otranto, N.W. Lecce in a flat and fertile district. It contains a convent. P. 8008.

TREQUANDA a vil. and com. Tuscany, 35 m. from Siena, with a church, several factories, a convent and a trade in oil, wine, chestnuts, and timber. Pop. 2893.

TREMA-MAN three vils. N. W. Sicily. See MEXIA.

TRES-MORRES, a bold and remarkable headland, W. coast, Patagonia, rising from the sea to the height of 3000 ft. and terminating a peninsula of same name, which stretches between the archipelago of Los-Onchos on the N. and the Gulf of Pecos on the S.; lat. 46° 56' 57" S. lon. 75° 28' W.

TRES-MURASME, a vil. and com. Val. Bardania, div. Sassari, prov. and 9 m. N.W. Cagliari; with a trade in corn. Pop. 1824.

TRES-PORTES a town in Brazil, prov. Minas-Gerais, 40 m. E. Lacerdo-Francis. It has a parish church, inhabitants are mostly agricultural.

TREBANA, or TREBANA, a vil. and com. diocese of Modona, 2 bank Magre with a church and the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 2373.

TRESCOE, one of the Scilly Islands, England, off S.W. extremity Cornwall, the largest of the group after St. Mary's, area, 800 a. Pop. 450. It has the remains of a monastery, a castle, and a fort called Oliver's Battery from having been built by the Parliamentarians in the time of Cromwell, inhabitants chiefly employed in fishing and in gathering sulphur.

TRESCORE, or **Trasconas** [Latin, *Transconaria*] a vil. and sang. Austria, Italy, pop. 9 m. R. Bergama, near a bank Cherso. It has several ancient monastic houses, in good preservation; a handsome church, and several oratories, a suppressed convent, used partly as a prison, and partly as a hospital; several elementary schools, an hospital, manufactures of bone-ware, iron-ware, linens, oil, flour, and silk mills, and much-frequented mineral springs. Pop. 2062.

TRESEKOWITZ, or **Trasconaria**, a market to. Austria, Moravia, cisleith. Britain, near Dürnbach; with a church. Pop. 1155.

TRESEMER, par Eng. Cornwall 1844 ac. Pop. 175.

TRESEWELL, par Eng. Hants; 1841 ac. Pop. 254.

TRETFIRE WITH MORRIS-CHURCH, par Eng. Hereford 1856 ac. Pop. 123.

TRETS (anc. *Tritto*), a tn. France, dep. Bonchard-de-Rhone, on the N slope of Mont Olympia, 30 m. N N E. Maccellia. It has narrow and irregular streets, lined by houses which are very differently built; an ancient baronial castle, a large townhouse, and elegant hospital, manufactures of heavily ribbed-ware, and tins. Pop. 1553.

TREUCHELLEN (dsh.), a market in Bavaria, Middle Franconia, 24 m. S. W. Nürnberg, near a bank Altmühl with a parish church, a synagogue, and two castles, one of them in ruins, and manufactures of lace, ribbons, and earthen ware, and various mills. Pop. 1583.

TREUBA, a tn. Saxony circle Zwicken, on an affluent of the Elster 5 m. S. E. Plessa with a church manufactures of muslin, Java, cotton, and tinware, quarries of building-stone and slate, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 4433.

TREUBENBRIEZE a villet in Prussia, prov. Bran denburg, gov. and 31 m. S. W. Potsdam, on the Havel with a church, an hospital, manufactures of woollen and flannel cloth, leather, and paper and several mills. Pop. 4796.

TRYPALGA, par Eng. Cornwall 1799 ac. Pop. 126.

TRIVANDRUM a tn. Hindoostan, cap of the state Travancore, in its S. part, 2 m. from the Indian Ocean, and 22 m. S. E. Quilon, lat. (near observatory) 8° 20' N, lon 77° 12' E. It consists of a quadrangular fort, with walls partly of granite and partly of earth, 1000 yards in length, by 500 in breadth outside of which on all sides, but chiefly on the N., is an extensive collection of buildings. The fort has five gates, and contains a celebrated pagoda, at which numerous festivals are held and attended annually by about 60,000 people a large reservoir a new palace, and the residence of the chief state-officers and high court of law into this citadel which has a pop. of about 5000 none but Brahmans or persons of high caste are permitted to enter. In the town outside, many of the dwellings are surrounded by gardens and the inhabitants comprise many descendants of Dutch and Portuguese families, and numerous native R. Catholics here are the royal's stables, barracks for two battalions of sepoy European contingents, and a new Protestant church. About 2 m. E. of the fort, on elevated ground, is the British residency and near it are the observatory an excellent establishment under British superintendence an hospital for all castes, and a good public cemetery Pop. (in) about 13 000; of intermediate districts of Travandrum (1836) 57,012.—(Madras Ad mense, 1840) Rep. on Med. Topog. of Madras Presid. 172, &c.)

TREVIANO, or **Govera** an mt. S. Pacific, Queen Charlotte's Archipelago; lat. 10° 40' S., lon. 155° 45' 30" E. is a region of steep mts in the N. W. part of the island of Niue or Santa-Cruz. It is nearly 10 m. in circuit.

TRÉVILÉZ, or **TRÉVILÉZ**, a tn. Spain, Archañuela, prov. and about 25 m. from Granada, S. side, Nevada, and not far from the celebrated peak Mulhaceta. It has a parish church, courthouse, prison, and primary school; several flour-mills and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1590.

TREVES (German, *Trier*), a gov. Rhinish Prussia, bounded N. by gov. Aix-la-Chapelle E. Coblenz and detached portions of the duchies of Oldenburg and Coburg, and the palatinate of Bavaria, S. France, and W. grand duchy of Luxembourg, are, France, &c. m. The ancient bishopric for the most part to the valley of the Moselle, which traverses it essentially in a S. W. direction, and divides it into two distinct portions. Both of these become elevated as they recede from the river and terminate in lofty ridges, that on the left bank being partly covered by the Moselle and the high Vaux, and that on the right bank by the Hundsrücken and the Vögele.

Many of the mountains are basaltic. Their culminating point is the Krimmkepp, 2660 ft. The principal tributaries of the Moselle, within the government, are the Sauer, Saarn, and Nahe. The climate in the lower valleys is mild, but elsewhere thick and cold. Much of the surface is covered with wood, which supplies abundance of fuel both for domestic use and a number of blast-furnaces. Much of the higher ground is either waste or occupied as extensive sheep-walks. The extent of arable land is thus limited. The most fertile portions are on the lower slopes of the Eifel, where the subsoil is chalk. The principal crops are rye, barley, spelt, and potatoes. Flax is grown to some extent in favorable situations. In such situations the vines also thrive, and yield a considerable quantity of wine, part of which bears a good name. The minerals include iron, coal, limestone, gypsum, and roofing-slate. Manufactures have not made much progress. The most important is leather after it is tanned, grain, porcelain, and stone ware. For administrative purposes the government is divided into 18 circles, of which Treves is the capital. About five-eighths of the inhabitants are R. Catholics. Pop. (1849) 492,122.

TREVES (anc. *Augusta Stradunorum*, German, *Trier*), a tn. Rhinish Prussia, cap. above gov. in a luxuriant valley surrounded by low vine-clad hills & high Moselle, here crossed by an ancient Roman bridge, nearly 600 ft. long 57 m. S. W. Coblenz. It is considered the oldest city in Germany, and is by far the richest of its sites in Roman remains, though these are more remarkable for vastness than beauty, and are far outstripped by the remains both of Italy and France. Modern Treves consists of the town proper and of nine suburbs. It is surrounded by walls with eight gates, and is indifferently built, having few good public squares, and a great number of irregular and narrow streets. The buildings most deserving



THE MARKET-PLACE, TREVES.—From Rogers's *Belgium*.

of notes are the cathedral, an irregular structure in the earliest Romanesque style, supposed to be partly of Roman construction under the orders of the Empress Helena, who, moreover is the reputed depository of the Holy Coat, the exhibition of which, in 1844, attracted 1 000,000 pilgrims, and brought large sums into the treasury of the cathedral; adjoining the cathedral, and far superior to it in architectural merit, the Loebtrankirche (church of our Lady), one of the earliest and most elegant specimens of pure pointed Gothic; the palace of the archbishop and bishop's a handsome and extensive edifice, now converted into a barracks, and partly occupying the site of a vast Roman structure, of which a colossal fragment still exists, under the name of the *Heldenthurm* (Hercules's Tower); at the extremity of an open space in front of this structure, the ancient remains of the Roman bath in a very shattered state; to the E. of the baths, and outside the walls, the Roman

amphitheatre, scooped out of the hill of the Marburg, where the acclivity of the rock has preserved entire the form of the arena, but no buildings remain except two vaulted passages, and the Schwarzer Thor or Porta Nigra [Black Gate], one of the most interesting monuments of the town, decorated in front with rows of Tuscan columns, and presenting the massive simplicity of Roman structures, but thought to be of more recent origin. Other buildings and establishments worthy of notice are the town-library of 60,000 vols., the museum, gymnasium, theatre, two nanaseries, episcopal seminary provincial, industrial, and numerous other schools, the school of design savings-banks, borough-hospital, poorhouse, house of correction, &c. The manufactures consist of woollen and linen cloth, woollen, carpets, hats, porcelain, soap, glass, leather tobacco and refined-wax, and the trade, for which the Meuse affords great facilities, is chiefly in the above articles of manufactures, and in fruit and wine. Treves, when Julius Cæsar led his armies into the district, was the capital of a powerful people, whom he calls the Treviri. It afterwards, under Augustus, was made a Roman colony under the name of Augusta Treverorum, and became the capital of Gallia Belgica. Several of the Roman emperors often resided in it, and it attained to such magnificence that the poet Ausonius calls it the second metropolis of the empire. During the invasion of the Goths, Huns, and Vandals, it was almost annihilated, but revived and rose to great splendour under the archbishop-electors, who possessed extensive domains, often maintained large armies, and managed by their union of temporal and ecclesiastical sovereignty, to exercise great political influence in Germany. St. Ambrose, one of the fathers of the Church, was born, and St. Jerome, another of its fathers, studied here. Pop. (1846), 19,639

TRIVET, *pro* first March 4109 *sa*. Pop. 416.

TRIVETHIN-WYN-PORTWOOD, *pro* Eng Munmouth, 11,590 *sa*. Pop. 15,864

TRIVET, a town, Italy. — 1. *sa*. Treviso, a town, delago, and 9 in N Spoleto rising in the form of an amphitheatre on the W slope of Mount Sarnus. It has some trade as Pop. 8020 — 2. *sa*. Treviso; A town, and 40 in E.E.E. Rome, near a bank Trevoro. Pop. 1025.

TRIVIANA, a town in Spain Old Castle prov and 33 in W N W Logroño, with a church, an ancient hermitage a courthouse, prison, primary school and a trade in corn, wine, and fruit. Pop. 1724.

TRIVIO, a town, Naples, prov Principato-Ultra, and 11 in S.E. Arzano, in the heart of the Apennines. It is the seat of a bishop, and contains a cathedral and two other churches. Pop. 3000

TRIVIGLIO, or TRIVIGLIO, a town, and 10 in com. Italy Lombardy, prov Milan, prov and 13 in S by W Bergamo *sa* dist., near the railway from Milan to Venice. It has a very cheerful appearance, consisting of spacious and well-kept streets, and containing many elegant mansions. It is the seat of a court of justice, has a large and handsome parish church in the Gothic style, another handsome church, which belonged to a suppressed Augustinian monastery, a large ordinary and a founding hospital, several taneries numerous silk-mills, in which the greater part of the inhabitants are employed, and manufactures of candles, vinegar and mustard. Pop. 8003.

TRIVIGNO, a seaport to Austria. See Rovigno

TRIVISO [Latin, Trevisum, French, Treviso] a town, kingdom of Italy, prov and 15 in N N W Venetia, *sa* prov., on the Adige. It is surrounded by strong walls and towers, and enclosed by a wall of 1000 ft., supplied with water from the Adige, and is entered by three gates. It is an ancient place, and though not regularly built, has spacious streets and large squares, and a great number of handsome houses, generally lined by arcades, and often possessed of small but well-planted gardens, which give the town a very pleasing appearance. The principal buildings are the cathedral a fine but unfinished structure of the Lombards; the church of St. Nicolo, a large Gothic edifice the courthouse and new prison, townhouse, register-office, hospital, library of 80,000 volumes, a seminary, two theatres, both handsome buildings, and the sixth hospital. The manufactures consist chiefly of silk and cotton goods, and enlery, the trade is in corn, cattle, and fruit, and there is an important annual fair of 15 days. Treviso is the seat of a bishop, the seat of provincial and city courts and offices, and possesses a botanical garden, agricultural society and abundance of sciences and literature. It is a place of great antiquity, and is supposed to have been a municipal free-town under the Romans. On the decline of the empire, it was taken possession of by the Huns, then by the Ostrogoths, and afterwards by the Lombards, who made it the capital of their two marquisates, under the name of Maro Trevisana. During the feuds between the Guelphs and Ghibellines it formed part of the Lombardic league, and became independent. In 1344 it voluntarily placed itself under the government of Venice, whose fortress it has since followed Totila, king of the Goths, and Pope Benedict XI. was born in Treviso. Pop. (1846), 19,484. — TREVISUM, *sa*, 702 *sa*, *sa* *sa*, is hilly and almost mountainous in the N., but in all other directions consists of an extensive undulating plain watered by the Piave, Sile, and Livenza. It is one of the richest provinces of Lombardy, abounding alike in corn, wine, and cattle. Hemp and flax are extensively grown, and chestnuts are particularly abundant. The dairy attracts much attention, and the cheese bears a high name. There are several large forests, yielding fine timber, and copper is wrought. The only manufactures of any consequence are silk goods, woollens, paper, and various articles in copper, brass, iron, and steel. Pop. 286,100

TRIVOLLO, a town and par Portugal prov Beira-Alta, 18 in S.E.E. Lamego, near a bank Tavora. Pop. 612

TRIVOLLO, a town, France, dep. Ais, 30 in S.E. W Bour. It rises in the form of an amphitheatre on the side of a hill washed by the Saine, and crowned by the ruins of an old castle and has manufactures of tannery, jewellery, and gold and silver leaf. The Jesuits published here an encyclopaedia called *Dictionnaire de Trevoux* 1 *sa*, 1855

TRIVON, *sa* Eng Cornwall, 988 *sa*. Pop. 188.

TRIVORD, *sa* Eng. Sussex; 1200 *sa*. Pop. 174.

TRIVISA, a town, Hesse-Cassel Oberhessen, L. bank Schwinn, here crossed by a bridge 30 m. E.N.E. Marburg. It has manufactures of linen and paper a tannery, and numerous mills. Pop. 2549

TRIZZANO, a town, com. Italy Lombardy prov Milan, dist. and 3 in S.W. Corneo, on both sides the Naviglio-Grande, here crossed by a bridge. It contains a parish church. P. 1057

TRIZZO, a town and com. Italy Lombardy prov and 19 in N.E. Milan, r. bank Adda. It contains three churches; has manufactures of silk, and a considerable trade in corn and wine, greatly aided by the Marzocco canal, which communicates here. Pop. 3365.

TRIBAU, or TRIBUNA, a town, Austria Moravia, circle and 29 in W N W Olmütz, a station on the railway to Praga. It contains a castle, four churches, hospital, townhouse, planet college, and Franciscan monastery, and has manufactures of woollens and several dye-works. Pop. 8751

TRIBAU (Böhmische), a market in Bohemia, circle and 30 m. E.S.E. Olmütz, on the Bohemian railway with a church a townhouse, a bathing-establishment, and walk, justice and four mills. Pop. 5600

TRIBITZ, or TRIBOWITZ, a vil. Bohemia, on the Trobowitz and on the Bohemian railway 6 m. from Leitomischl, with a very ancient church, a school, and two mills. P. 1089

TRIBOLI seaport, Asiatic Turkey. See TRIZONO

TRIBULES, a town, Prussia, prov Pomerania, gov and 22 m. S.W. Stralsund r. bank Trebel, with a church, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2706.

TRICALA, a town, European Turkey. See TRICALA.

TRICALOE, a town, S. India Cochin, r. bank Paravur 46 m. W Pondicherry, lat. 11° 15' N lon. 77° 15' E

TRICARICO, a town, Naples, prov Basilicata, dist. and 27 m. W.S.W. Matera. It is surrounded with ancient walls flanked with towers as the seat of a bishop, and contains a handsome cathedral, and three other churches, a diocesan seminary, four monasteries, and a nursery. Pop. 4800

TRICARE, a town, Naples, prov Otranto, dist. and 23 in E.E.E. Gallipoli, in a fertile plain near the Isola Sacra, with three churches, and manufactures of muscivore-jesters, and cotton goods made chiefly from cotton grown in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2789.

TRIERRO, a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, dep. Novara, prov Verelli with a church and two parishes. P. 1227

TRICHINOPOLY, a dist. and in British India, prov. Madras. — The distance between lat. 10° 40' and 11° 25' N; and lon. 78° 10' and 78° 30' E is surrounded on the N and W

by the dists. S. Arcot, Salem, and Coimbatore, S. and E., by Madras and Tanjore. Area, 5000 sq. m. The surface is mostly level, but interrupted in the E. with several abrupt granite heights, on one of which the fort of Trichinopoly is seated. The river Covery flows through the district W to E, and along it are many rice-grounds. The soil, except near the river, is generally stiff and sandy and from March to May the climate is oppressively hot. Little rain falls annually, yet the country is about May laid under water drained from the Mysoore Mountains, which is carefully preserved during the rest of the year in artificial cuts and sluices, by which means two and sometimes three crops of rice are raised yearly. Tobacco, beet-root, cotton-roots, plantains and dry grains are cultivated and around the capital are good fruit-gardens. The hardware, cutlery, and jewellery of Trichinopoly are famous in India, especially in large quantities, indigo, nitre, cotton, and calico are also exports of consequence. Pop. 636,400.—The town is banked Covery lat. 10° 50' N., lon. 76° 44' E., is 80 m. W. Tanjore,



TRICHINOPOLY from the S.E.—From Journal's View in India.

and 201 m. (by road) S.S.W. Madras. The fort, about 1 m. in length N. to S., by ½ m. in breadth contains a granite peak 500 ft. in height, which commands all the surrounding country and its appearance from the W. is not unlike that of Edinburgh castle in miniature. On the rock are the citadel, a large and massive pagoda, and a square-pillared Hindoo office and in its E. face is a sculptured cave-temple. The fort has strong walls, from 20 ft. to 30 ft. in height and encloses a closely built native town, with the pay-office, arsenal, garrison-hospital, ordnance stores, jail, and a large missionary chapel. Beyond the walls, on the S. and W., are the various barracks, several hospitals, handsome residences for military officers, an extensive parade ground, a race-course, public rooms, St. John's church, with the tomb of Bishop Heber who was interred there in 1826. A R. Catholic chapel and various cemeteries. The country around is highly fertile, and abounds with populous villages, and the island of Seringapatam adjacent is renowned in India for the number size, and wealth of its pagodas. Trichinopoly is the head-quarters of the S. division of the Madras army. It is usually garrisoned by four regiments of native infantry and one of cavalry, a regiment of royal infantry, and a company of artillery the whole comprising between 4000 and 5000 men. Trichinopoly cloths and jewellery are famous and here are manufactories of cotton cloths, linen, muslin, and artillery and well-supplied barracks. Good roads connect the town with Madras, Hindigul Tanjore, and Madras. Pop. of the fort, and exclusive of troops 30,000.

TRICHOPOL (native, Trichinopoly) a tn. Hindustan, Cochin dominions under presid. Madras, 50 m. N. by W. Cochin. It consists of a walled enclosure 4½ m. in circuit, its remains, raised in 1794, surrounded an area over which several separate villages are situated, the most conspicuous being one around a Roman-Syrian church, and inhabited by Christians. The space also contains a citadel and palace, a college for 100 Brahmins, numerous pagodas, one of which has four towers, erected by as many Indian princes good

barracks, an hospital, magazine, and storehouse. It is celebrated throughout Malabar for its sanctity and is the place of a large annual festival, it is the most important trading centre in Cochin, and the station of a collector, Allah court, and a regimental company of the Anglo-Indian army.

TRIEBEL, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 50 m. N. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, with three churches, many factories of woollen and linen cloth, and earthenware, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1806.

TRIEBER, a vil. Germany, Rhenus-Schlesien with a church, two schools and saw oil and other mills. Pop. 1264.

TRIEBSWETTER, or RACH UZA, a vil. Hungary. Thither Theres, so. Thuroval, about 6 m. from Koslar, with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1978.

TRIEGEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 16 m. N.W. Lucerne, with a handsome church, manufactures of cotton goods, and a cotton-mill. Pop. 2634.

TRIENT, a tn. Austria. See TANN.

TRIEN, a gov. and tn. Rhendish Prussia. See TANN.

TRIESTE (Latin, Tergeste, German, Triest), a tn. and seaport, Austria, Illyria, dioc. Trieste, circle Adelsberg 314 m. S.W. Vienna, on a gulf of same name N.E. extremity of the Adriatic (castle) 45° 35' 30" N. lon. 13° 45' 30" E. (n.). It stands partly on sloping and partly on level ground in the form of a semicircle inclosed by hills; and consists of the old town, the new town or Thermenstadt, the Josephstadt, and the Franzens-Vorstadt. The old town on a slope to the S.E., surrounded by the castle, occupies the site of the Roman colony Tergeste, the old cathedral beside the castle standing, it is said, on the spot and its tower on a temple of Jupiter. It is surrounded by old black walls, the streets are narrow, crooked, and dirty in most cases so steep as to be quite inaccessible to carriages. The more modern parts of the town occupying a level space near the harbour partly gained from the sea and from salt marshes, or stretching away towards the hills to the N.E., are regularly built of handsome white houses, either lining broad commodious, well paved streets, or forming spacious elegant squares. A broad canal deep enough to float vessels of 1000 tons runs from the harbour through this part of the town, and enables the merchants to receive or deliver cargoes at their doors. The principal public buildings are the exchange the finest edifice in Trieste situated in a square in the centre of which are a fountain and a statue of the emperor Leopold I., and adorned with a Doric colonnade and a fine spacious port leading to a noble merchant's hall, while the story immediately above is employed as a casino the Dome, or cathedral already mentioned, in the Byzantine style, and of great antiquity; the church of St. Peter the Jewish church with a fine Corinthian colonnade the Protestant church, synagogue, custom-house, post-office, the old and new theatres. Among the fine buildings of Trieste deserves to be mentioned the Palais Republicain, most splendidly furnished, and containing some very fine objects of art. The harbour is of easy access, and well sheltered except to the N.W., from which, though accidents seldom occur, a heavy sea is sometimes thrown in. It is deep enough to admit vessels of 300 tons to its quays and vessels of any size to anchor safely at a short distance off in the roads. It is in the form of a crescent surrounded by spacious quays, divided by small piers into several separate basins, and shut in on the south by a large pier the Thermen Mole projecting N.W. into the sea, and terminating in a broad platform occupied partly by a fort, and partly by an intermediate pier 106 ft. above the sea. Close to the harbour are extensive building-docks, and at the N. end, opposite the Thermen mole, the new lazaretto, the largest and best arranged in Europe, capable of containing seventy ships in quarantine. The old lazaretto, outside the mole on the S. side, is smaller but still spacious and convenient. Great improvements are at present (1867) being made on the harbour, which will make it in a few years quite equal to that of Marseilles, more than £1,500,000 has been already expended. The trade, which began rapidly to increase about the middle of last century in consequence of the great improvements made on the harbour by the empress Marie Theresia, is very extensive, including

much of the raw and manufactured produce of the neighbouring countries. The formation of the railway over the Carinthian Alps from Trieste to Vienna, and of several branches



TRIESTE.—From Cassa, Voyage Photographique de l'Italie et de la Sicile.

to various parts of the interior, and the consequent increase in the inland trade of the town has already materially increased the trade of the port, especially in wheat from Hungary and its dependencies of which more than 10,000,000 quintals are some years exported to Italy, France, and England, and when all the railways intended to connect this port with the interior have been opened for traffic, Trieste will become as important a seat of the corn trade as Odessa, especially as, during the winter, it is far more accessible than the Rumanian port. Timber forms another important article in the exportations from Trieste. The following table shows the extent of this trade in 1855 and 1856.—

	1855.	1856.
Timber	1,066,891 cubic ft.	920,564 cubic ft.
Hewn	36,123,362 "	55,041,186 "
Planks	4,911,890 "	4,341,804 "

The principal other exports are rice, wine, oil, wax, flax, hemp, tobacco, silk, wool, hides, marble, iron, lead, quick silver, copper, alum, vitriol, silk stuffs, printed cottons, coarse and fine musins, soap, leather, glass, and liquors. The principal imports are colonial produce, raw and spun cotton, cotton goods, dried fruits, hides, salt fish, corn, hair, &c. Trieste is the head-quarters of the Austrian Lloyd's steam packet company, which possesses 165 steamers trading to Venice, Alexandria, Varna, Constantinople, &c. The following tables give a good idea of the extent of the trade of this rising port:—

NUMBER OF VESSELS AND AMOUNT OF TONNAGE RECEIVED AND CLEARED AT TRIESTE IN THE YEARS 1854, 1855, 1856, AND 1858.

Year.	ARRIVED.		CLEARED.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1854	15,308	852,726	15,312	805,006
1855	10,908	775,477	10,864	772,458
1856	8,125	582,762	7,907	709,000
1858	8,271	644,841	8,258	524,781

* Vessels in ballast are not included in these years.

RECEIVED AND DEPARTED.

Year.	ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
	By Sea.	By Land.	Total.	By Sea.	By Land.	Total.
1854	8,769,400	1,879,100	10,648,500	4,846,808	2,755,600	7,602,408
1855	8,114,720	1,476,200	9,590,920	4,407,400	2,665,700	7,073,100
1856	7,285,090	1,160,700	8,445,790	3,867,400	2,444,700	6,312,100
1858	7,094,000	1,000,000	8,094,000	3,816,800	2,444,700	6,261,500
1859	7,094,000	1,000,000	8,094,000	3,816,800	2,444,700	6,261,500
1860	7,094,000	1,000,000	8,094,000	3,816,800	2,444,700	6,261,500
1861	7,094,000	1,000,000	8,094,000	3,816,800	2,444,700	6,261,500
1862	7,094,000	1,000,000	8,094,000	3,816,800	2,444,700	6,261,500
1863	7,094,000	1,000,000	8,094,000	3,816,800	2,444,700	6,261,500
1864	7,094,000	1,000,000	8,094,000	3,816,800	2,444,700	6,261,500
1865	7,094,000	1,000,000	8,094,000	3,816,800	2,444,700	6,261,500
1866	7,094,000	1,000,000	8,094,000	3,816,800	2,444,700	6,261,500
1867	7,094,000	1,000,000	8,094,000	3,816,800	2,444,700	6,261,500
1868	7,094,000	1,000,000	8,094,000	3,816,800	2,444,700	6,261,500
1869	7,094,000	1,000,000	8,094,000	3,816,800	2,444,700	6,261,500
1870	7,094,000	1,000,000	8,094,000	3,816,800	2,444,700	6,261,500
1871	7,094,000	1,000,000	8,094,000	3,816,800	2,444,700	6,261,500
1872	7,094,000	1,000,000	8,094,000	3,816,800	2,444,700	6,261,500
1873	7,094,000	1,000,000	8,094,000	3,816,800	2,444,700	6,261,500
1874	7,094,000	1,000,000	8,094,000	3,816,800	2,444,700	6,261,500
1875	7,094,000	1,000,000	8,094,000	3,816,800	2,444,700	6,261,500
1876	7,094,000	1,000,000	8,094,000	3,816,800	2,444,700	6,261,500
1877	7,094,000	1,000,000	8,094,000	3,816,800	2,444,700	6,261,500
1878	7,094,000	1,000,000	8,094,000	3,816,800	2,444,700	6,261,500
1879	7,094,000	1,000,000	8,094,000	3,816,800	2,444,700	6,261,500
1880	7,094,000	1,000,000	8,094,000	3,816,800	2,444,700	6,261,500
1881	7,094,000	1,000,000	8,094,000	3,816,800	2,444,700	6,261,500
1882	7,094,000	1,000,000	8,094,000	3,816,800	2,444,700	6,261,500
1883	7,094,000	1,000,000	8,094,000	3,816,800	2,444,700	6,261,500
1884	7,094,000	1,000,000	8,094,000	3,816,800	2,444,700	6,261,500
1885	7,094,000	1,000,000	8,094,000	3,816,800	2,444,700	6,261,500
1886	7,094,000	1,000,000	8,094,000	3,816,800	2,444,700	6,261,500
1887	7,094,000	1,000,000	8,094,000	3,816,800	2,444,700	6,261,500
1888	7,094,000	1,000,000	8,094,000	3,816,800	2,444,700	6,261,500
1889	7,094,000	1,000,000	8,094,000	3,816,800	2,444,700	6,261,500
1890	7,094,000	1,000,000	8,094,000	3,816,800	2,444,700	6,261,500
1891	7,094,000	1,000,000	8,094,000	3,816,800	2,444,700	6,261,500
1892	7,094,000	1,000,000	8,094,000	3,816,800	2,444,700	6,261,500
1893	7,094,000	1,000,000	8,094,000	3,816,800	2,444,700	6,261,500
1894	7,094,000	1,000,000	8,094,000	3,816,800	2,444,700	6,261,500
1895	7,094,000	1,000,000	8,094,000	3,816,800	2,444,700	6,261,500
1896	7,094,000	1,000,000	8,094,000	3,816,800	2,444,700	6,261,500
1897	7,094,000	1,000,000	8,094,000	3,816,800	2,444,700	6,261,500
1898	7,094,000	1,000,000	8,094,000	3,816,800	2,444,700	6,261,500
1899	7,094,000	1,000,000	8,094,000	3,816,800	2,444,700	6,261,500
1900	7,094,000	1,000,000	8,094,000	3,816,800	2,444,700	6,261,500

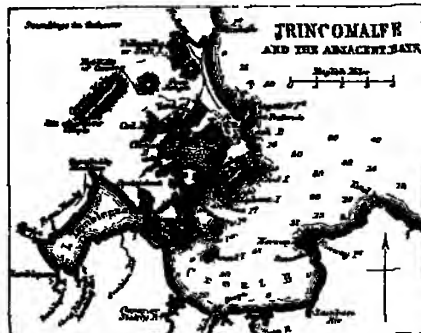
Though Trieste is more a commercial than a manufacturing town, the manufactures are numerous and in some branches extensive. The principal articles are white-lead, wax-candles, soap, rosoglio, spirals, earthenware, and more or less leather. A great number of vessels also are built, and an active shipping is carried on in the bay. Trieste is the seat of a bishop, the seat of civil, parsonage and marine courts, and of a number of important public offices, and possesses various endowments and establishments, benevolent, educational, literary and scientific. It existed under the Romans, but never rose to much importance till about the middle of the last century. It was but a small village of 6000 inhabitants in 1719 when the emperor Charles VI conferred on it the privileges of a free port. Some years later it attracted the attention and shared largely in the enlightened policy of the empress Maria Theresa, who laid the foundation of a prosperity which has ever since continued to advance and converted a comparatively insignificant town into the first port of the Austrian empire. The country immediately around Trieste is extremely beautiful—gardens, vineyards, and orchards, under an Italian sky, meet the eye in every direction. The town itself is more Italian than German, accounts are generally kept, and most of the business done in Italian. Italian papers and pamphlets fill the coffee-houses, the chief magistrates even is not *burgomaster* but *podestà*. 1 op. (1855) 70,691.

TRIGIANO is in Naples prov and 8 m S.E. Bari; with a church and a convent. Pop. 3260.
TRIGNO [see Tronca Fyrtown] a river Naples, rises near Vasto-Gerardo, prov. Benevento S.E., then suddenly turns N.E. and falls into the Adriatic by two mouths, about 6 m S.E. Vasto-Ammonio, total course, 60 m.
TRIGOLO a vil and com Italy prov Cremona 6 m. S. Somino, with a church and two chapels. Pop. 2037.
TRIGULON, a to Spain, Andalusia prov and 10 m N.E. Huelva, with irregular but clean and well-paved streets; three squares, a church, suppressed Carmelite convent, and townhouse, a parsonage, schools, two hospitals, numerous potteries, and flour and oil mills. P. (approximate) 3284.
TRIKAL A or TRICALI [see Tricali] a to European Turkey Thessaly, 390 m. W.S.W. Constantinople; lat 39° 21' N, lon 21° 48' E. It is large, and has bustling commerce but is greatly neglected, and partly in ruins. Pop. 12,000.
TRIKERKI—1, A to Turkey in Aegean Thessaly at the extremity of a peninsula forming the E. entrance of the Gulf of Volo, 80 m. E.N.E. Zentown. It has one of the best-frequented harbours in this part of the archipelago and building yards, at which a great number of vessels are fitted out. Pop. about 5000.—2, A small vil in the Gulf of Volo, immediately off the peninsula.—3, A channel leading off from the archipelago—it communicates with the Gulf of Volo on the N. and the channel of Talend on the S.W.
TRILLINGEN a vil Hohenzollern-Naglingen on a very bleak and elevated site, with a parish church. P. 1840.
TRILLO, a vil Spain prov Guadalajara 80 m E.N.E. Madrid, with excellent mineral baths, since frequented from June 15 to September 15. Pop. 670.
TRIM a to and par Ireland cap of co. Meath, 1 bank Boyne 26 m N.W. Dublin, with a county-prison, court-house, hospitals, schools, a church, and chapel. Pop. (in 1900). Area of par 18,436 ac. Pop. 6232.
TRIMMIS, a vil and par Switzerland, can. Grisons, 8 m from Conv. with two churches. Pop. 1105.

TRINOMALEE a maritime to Ceylon, E. coast; lat 6° 23' 7" N, lon 81° 14' 7" E. It stands on the N. side of the entrance to a noble harbour, at the foot of a height crowned by the fort, and defended by fortifications which extend for 1 m. along the shore. The native town was, a few years ago, a confined assemblage of 200 or 400 huts of palm-leaves, separated by leafy trees, near the harbour; but, however, a bazaar, consisting of two long and wide streets, lined with all kinds of shops, and here is also a 'red-house,' a large and good hotel. A small pagoda with a very curious partial, and a large tank, are the only other remarkable structures. Fort

Frederick, above the town, is garrisoned by several companies of European infantry, engineers, artillery, and riflemen. Fort Osterberg, at the opposite extremity of the harbour,

is a considerable export. The minerals consist chiefly of gold and tin, particularly the latter which is worked to some extent. Though considered tributary to Spain, Tring is one of the most genuine of the modern Malay states, and nowhere is the Malayan dialect spoken in greater purity. P. estimated at about 35,000.



is also a strong and well-fortified, and protects a dock yard at its foot. The harbour is a spacious inlet, nearly landlocked and has deep water in many places close to the shore. It forms the principal harbour of refuge for shipping in the Bay of Bengal and along the Coromandel coast, during

monsoons, the largest and most valuable. In the month of the Windward group, lies immediately off the S.E. coast of Venezuela, at the mouth of the Gulf of Paria, opposite the N. mouth of the Orinoco and is of an oblong form, with considerable projections at all its angles except the S.E.



THE NAVAL YARD TRINGMALAY.—From a sketch by John, Roberts, R.N.

the N.E. monsoon. The inhabitants of Tringmalay are mostly descendants of Malabar Christians or Mussulmans. The place has little trade, and affords but indifferent supplies of provisions. Amongst the population are many dealers in shells and precious stones or rock-gems. The town successively belonged to the Portuguese and the Dutch and was taken by the British from the latter in 1795. (Hassam, Voyages in China, &c.)

TRING is a market town and par. England, on Hertford, 51 m. N.W. by W. London, a station on the London and North-Western railway. It has many mostly modern and well built, and the general appearance of the town exceedingly neat. It has a handsome church in the ancient English style, with a large tower surmounted by a low spire, two Dissenting chapels; manufactures of canvas and straw-plait, and a silk-reel which employs upwards of 300 persons. Area of par. 7380 ac. P. 4745.

TRINGANO, or TRINGANO, a village, E. coast of the Malacca peninsula, lat. 4° 15' to 6° 30' N.; bounded N. by Calantan, from which it is separated by the river of that name, E. the Chion Sea, S. Pahang; and W. a mountain-range separating it from Pank. The surface consists of a succession of low hills rising from the shore towards the interior, and well adapted for the cultivation of cotton, of which there

is a considerable export. The minerals consist chiefly of gold and tin, particularly the latter which is worked to some extent. Though considered tributary to Spain, Tring is one of the most genuine of the modern Malay states, and nowhere is the Malayan dialect spoken in greater purity. P. estimated at about 35,000. TRINIDAD, an isl., S. Atlantic Ocean, lat. 20° 59' 30" N., lon. 25° 10' W. It is about 9 m. in circumference, high and uneven, rocky, difficult of access, and in general barren, but in some parts covered with small trees. On the W. side, almost detached from the island, there is a rock of cylindrical form about 650 ft. high, with trees on it. There is also a bluff rock, about 300 ft. high, through which there is a stupendous arched passage, 40 ft. in breadth, nearly 50 ft. in height, and 430 ft. in length; the sea breaks through this arch with great noise. At the S.E. end of the island there is a rock of a conical form, about 1100 ft. high, called the Sugar-loaf, with trees on its summit and whence a fine view is obtained of the water-fall of above 700 ft. is projected from it. TRINIDAD a river U. States, rises in the N. of Texas; flows first S.E., then S.W., and after a very winding course of above 250 m., falls into Galveston Bay in the N. of the Gulf of Mexico.

TRINIDAD (French, *La Trinité*) one of the British W. India isls., and, excepting Java, the largest and most valuable. In the N.E. of the Windward group, lies immediately off the S.E. coast of Venezuela, at the mouth of the Gulf of Paria, opposite the N. mouth of the Orinoco and is of an oblong form, with considerable projections at all its angles except the S.E. Length N. to S. 50 m. (average breadth, about 30 m. exclusive of its projections); area, about 1,556,000 ac. Point Galera, the N.E. extremity of the island, is in lat. 10° 50' N.; lon. 60° 54' W. (z). Approached from the N., Trinidad appears like an immense ridge of rocks; the E. and S. shores are also rocky and high; but on the S., or side next the Gulf of Paria, is presents one of the most beautiful and magnificent coast panoramas imaginable, hills, valleys, and plains being covered with a verdure that knows no decay. The mountain-chains run W. to E. In the N. near the sea, they attain an elevation of about 3000 ft., and are broken and rugged. In the centre of the island is a low elevated group of mountains, and in the S. a series of beautiful hills and knolls, among which no numerous delightful valleys occur. In the intervals between the ranges of mountains above described are several extensive plains, stretching across nearly the entire island E. to W. they contain some natural meadows or savannas, and are plentifully watered by numerous streams, but generally terminate towards the Gulf of Paria in great swamps. Some of them, also, still continue in their natural state, covered with trees. The principal rivers are the Caroni, the Oropendola, and the Orinoco; the first two navigable to a considerable distance inland by small craft. The nucleus of the savanna is a very dense argillaceous substrate, becoming hard and friable when exposed to the atmosphere, and changing to a micaceous schistus in the inferior layers and near the beds of rivers; in the interstices of which latter, particularly to the N., are found great quantities of subterranean pyrites in cubic crystals. There is no granite on the island; but blocks of milky quartz of different sizes are found in every valley. Gypsum and limestone are rare. Near Point Isaque, forming the S.W. extremity of the island, are several small volcanoes, the highest, about 160 ft. in diameter; has falling mud and steam billowing, but never overflows. Some of these volcanoes throw out salt-water, heavily loaded with argillaceous earth. During the hottest months of the dry season, and mud is thrown to the height of 30 ft. and the volume is inappreciable to within 50 paces. Subterranean volcanoes also occur on both sides of the island; one on the W. coast, near Cape Breton, occasionally boils up, and discharges a quantity

of petroleum; the other on the W coast, near Cape Mayaro, given, in March and June, several detonations resembling thunder, succeeded by flames and smoke afterwards electric pieces of blizzards as black and brilliant as jet. But the most remarkable phenomenon of this kind in the island

is on the E coast, but few, and those indistinct, on the E and N shores. Pop. (1851), 98,645 thus classified: Catholics, 43,605; Protestants, 15,246; Wesleyans, 3509; Presbyterians, 1017; Independents, 133; Baptists, 448; Mahomedans, Gentoo, leathers &c., 4668. Pop. (1861) 84,438.



is the Asphodel or Pitch Lake, situated on the leeward side of the island on a small peninsula jutting into the sea, a little to the N.E. of Chagres Bay. It is about 13 m. in circumference, and elevated 80 ft. above the level of the sea. The headland on which it is situated consists of bituminous coarse viridated sand, and earth cemented together. In some places beds of sanders are found, and a strong and numerous small paraffin ground to the surface of 6 m. or 10 m. from the lake. The pitch at the sides of the lake is perfectly hard and cold, but towards the middle the heat gradually increases, and the pitch becomes softer and softer until at last it is seen boiling up in a liquid state. Several attempts have been made to ascertain the depth of the lake, but no bottom has ever been found. The climate is extremely hot, and is not subject to drought. The beneficial and abundant dews, arising from the numerous rivers of the island, and surrounding ocean, cool and invigorate the atmosphere, and give an unusual luxuriance to its vegetation. The soil is in general extremely fertile, and the elevated parts of the surface are mostly covered with dense forests, which contain the finest wood for ship-building and for ornamental purposes among which the red cedar and a great variety of palms are conspicuous. The principal animals inhabiting the island are a species of small deer, the mangrove-stag, the peccary or leopards about the size of a hare, opossums, armadillos porcupines, hares, ant bears, sloths, tiger-cats, peccaries, water-dogs, manatees in great variety, land-tortoises, &c. Birds—partridges flamingoes white wood-peckers, wild ducks pelicans, vultures, bats, parrots, paroquets and humming birds. The chief crop of Trinidad is cacao: the other exportable products are sugar, molasses rum, and coffee, a small quantity of cotton and ginger. The exports in 1848 amounted to £381,593 and the imports to £481,562, in 1853 they were £710,973 and £798,438 respectively. The revenue produced £25,234 in 1848, and £184,378 in 1853 and the expenditure was £70,518 in 1848, and £188,982 in 1853.

Trinidad is a crown-colony, the public affairs being administered by a lieutenant-governor, assisted by an executive and a legislative committee. It was discovered by Columbus in July, 1498 and was taken from the Spaniards by the British in 1797. Port of Spain, on the N.W. side of the island, is the capital, and one of the finest towns in the W. Indies. Trinidad has numerous good harbours on its W and

of Waterford —1, (Wales), 15 sq. lps. 1880.—2 (Wales), 1668 sq. Pop. 12,177.

TRINITY-GASK, par Scot Perth 184 sq. m. P 597. TRINITY (Hort) par Eng Chester 1853 sq. m. 18490. TRINKESEFEN a vil. Belurus, circ. Kuznetsk 14 m. from Carlsbad with a church and school. Pop. 1311.

TRINVO, a tn and com Italy Piedmont div Novara, prov and 12 m. S.W. Verucelli, 1 bank Po. It is traversed by a large principal street lined with porticoes, and has a court of justice and a handsome church, a Dominican convent, a college, and an hospital. Pop. 8217.

TRINOMAJEE, a tn. S. Hindoostan, Carnatic, 52 m. W. N. W. Pondicherry, lat. 12° 11' N. lon. 79° 7' E. It is extensive and populous and the great street leading to the temple is lined with churches. Trinomajee sustained many sieges during the Carnatic wars of last century.

TRINS (Honey) a vil and par Switzerland, cant. Graubünden, 4 m. W. Haldenau, near l. bank Vorder-Rhein. It is well built and has a parish church, the ruins of two old castles, and a trade in fruit. The Trimmersee, in the vicinity contains good fish. Pop. 1073.

TRININIALE, par Eng Somerset 1828 sq. P 523. TRINIA a vil and com. Sardania, Sardinia, div Nizza, prov and 13 m. N. by W. the Reno on a mountain summit bathed on the E. by the Capriolo, and on the W. by the Verdegna, which unite their streams a little below. It was anciently surrounded by walls, and defended by two castles, of which portions still remain, and has an ancient collegiate church with some good paintings, an Augustinian monastery a public school, an hospital, and several other charitable endowments. Pop. 4846.

TRIPATTORE, several places in Hindoostan.—1, A large open village, 120 m. S.W. Madras, lat. 19° 50' N., lon. 78° 35' E.; well sheltered with fruit-trees, and having a comfortable appearance.—2, A tn. Carnatic, 62 m. S.W. Tanjore, lat. 10° 7' N., lon. 78° 40' E., with a ruined fort.—3, A small but well-built tn. Carnatic, 27 m. S. by W. Madras with a Hindu temple of considerable note.

TRIPOLI, a country in the N. of Africa, forming one of the Barbary States, and, in name at least, a dependency of the Turkish Empire. It is often understood in an enlarged sense to include both Barca and Fezzan, but as these are described under their own heads, the present article is confined to Tripoli proper, which lies between lat. 32° and 38° 30' N.; and

lon. 10° and 20° E. and is bounded, N by the Mediterranean, W Tunis, S Fezzan and the Libyan Desert, and E the Libyan Desert and Barca; length, W to E., about 700 m.; breadth, varying from 100 m. near the centre, to 200 m. near the extremities, even, roughly estimated at about 106,000 sq. m. The coast-line, the E. half of which forms the very remarkable indentation peculiarly known as the Gharbi Syrte, and now called the Gulf of Sirte, stretches in an irregular but almost unbroken course for about 600 m., and presents as few bays and projecting headlands as not to furnish more than one good harbor—that of the capital. One-half of the coast, from the Gulf of Gabes or Lesser Syrte E. to Mourata Point, is low and sandy, the other half is more diversified, and interrupts the monotony of its sandy beaches by numerous rocky points, which were the terror of ancient mariners, though modern survey has proved that their imaginations had greatly exaggerated the real danger. The interior is very imperfectly known. The E. part, being mostly a continuation of the desert, partakes of the inhospitable character, and contains large tracts of almost barren sands. In the S. however, it is partly traversed by the Black Mountains, an E. offset of Atlas, which descending in successive terraces, inclose many valleys and plains of considerable fertility. From there to the W. the surface becomes still more diversified, and presents scenery which is not deficient either in beauty or grandeur. Two mountain-ranges stretch from W to E in directions nearly parallel to the coast—the one in the S. called the Bura, and the other in the N called the Gharbi Mountains. The latter range which has a width of 12 m. to 15 m., and attains a height of about 4000 ft., is not more than 20 m. from the coast, and becomes visible at sea. It is composed for the most part of volcanic rocks, and many of its summits assume the form of isolated conical peaks. The space between these is often occupied by a kind of plateau. The soil upon them produced by the decomposition of lava and basalt, is very fertile, and being often under careful cultivation, produces heavy crops of grain more especially where the natural deficiency of moisture is supplied by irrigation from large tanks, in which, in the absence of running streams, the rain-water is collected for that purpose. On the sides of hills too steep to be arable, vines, olives, almonds, figs, and other fruits, are often seen growing in profusion. In these hilly tracts much of the surface is left in natural pasture, which more especially after heavy rains have intensified them with moisture, becomes extremely luxuriant, and rear cattle in such numbers as to become an important article of export. But by far the richest and most fertile tract of Tripoli is that of the Moudra, which stretches about 15 m. along the coast, with a width not exceeding 5 m. and has the capital nearly in its centre. The whole of this favored district is economically occupied with fertile fields, on which such crops of wheat, barley, millet, and Indian corn are grown, plantations of productive palm-trees, arranged in regular rows, olive-yards, vineyards, orchards, and gardens yielding in abundance, among other fruits, oranges, pomegranates, lemons, figs, apricots, plums, and water-melons. Though, from the porous nature of the soil, there are no proper rivers in the country, the supply of moisture under careful husbandry is sufficient both for domestic and for agricultural purposes. Abundant rains fall from November to March and are collected in numerous tanks and cisterns, to provide against the succeeding droughts which prevail throughout the remainder of the year, more especially from May to September when sometimes for months not a single shower falls. At this time the heat is intense, the sun often blazes, and the thermometer rises from 90° to 92°. During the rainy season the fluctuations of temperature are often very great, the thermometer frequently falling during the night to 40°, or to the freezing point, and rising during the day to above 70°. The prevailing winds of summer are E. those of winter W and N W. The rural population consists chiefly of Arabs, the town population chiefly of Moors, both with a considerable intermixture of Jews. Neither Turks, Manichæans, nor Christians are numerous. The government is an unmitigated and barbarous despotism. The people, generally chosen from among the tribes which abound, give a very pleasing report to Tripoli. But it has numerous drawbacks. Its situation is extremely unhealthy, and its harbor small and unsafe. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, Tripoli continues to be a place

from piracy, since the saturation of which, the deficiency has been in a great measure supplied, not by developing the resources of the country, but by establishing monopolies, tampering with the currency, and imposing grinding taxes. The more regular and legitimate sources of income are direct tribute from the Arabs and district-governors, a land tax, a tax on Jews and merchants, and export and import duties. Pop. about 1,500,000.

TRIPOLI [anc. Zēn] a seaport, N. coast, Africa, cap. of above state, 300 m. S. of the coast of Sicily, and 800 m. S E Algiers, lat. (pasha's castle) 32° 53' 54" N., lon. 18° 11' E. (p.) It stands on a rocky promontory washed by the sea on the N and E., and connected with the mainland on the S. and W. by a sandy plain partly under cultivation. It is enclosed on the land-side by a lofty wall flanked with bastions, and defended on the sea-front by a formidable line of intrenchment, terminating at the S. E. angle in a strong castle, in which the pasha resides. The town is entered by two gates, encloses an area about 1300 yards long, by 1000 yards broad, and consists of a great number of narrow and uneven lanes, lined for the most part with mean houses buddled together without any order, and from the absence of front-windows, looking more like dead walls than inhabited dwellings. The pasha's castle, almost square, consists of an ancient pile of vast extent, built at different times, and so irregularly, that all appearance of symmetry is lost. The other principal buildings are six principal, and many smaller mosques. The great mosque, situated in the main street, is a handsome and majestic structure, in which the roof, formed by a number of small cupolas, is supported by 16 Doric marble-columns, said to have once belonged to a Christian church. The other objects most deserving of notice are two or more Christian churches, a Franciscan convent, three synagogues, a number of public baths, each covered with a dome, extensive lemon and orange groves, and several ancient remains, among which the most remarkable is a magnificent triumphal arch, erected in 164, to the Roman emperors Aurelius Antoninus and Lucius Verus, consisting of huge blocks of marble, beautifully sculptured on the sides and ceiling and now used as a storehouse. The only manufactures of any consequence are carpets, which have long been celebrated, mantles and other woollen stuffs, ordinary and morocco leather and potash. The trade has the advantage of the only good harbor for several hundred miles along the coast. It is formed by the E. side of the promontory on which the town stands and two long lines of reefs on the E. and N. E. furnishing tolerably good shelter. Where deepest it has not more than five or six fathoms, but has capacity sufficient to admit whole fleets of merchant-vessels, ships-of-war anchor in the outer roads, which have good holding-ground in 16 to 18 fathoms, with sufficient shelter. A great part of the trade of the state, and even of the more distant interior as far as Timbuctoo and Bornou, has its emporium at Tripoli, to which the goods are conveyed across the desert in caravans. The exports consist chiefly of woollen goods, hides, tanned skins, oil, cattle, goat and sheep skin, wool, fruit, chiefly dates, madder, wax, &c. the imports, grain, European turneps of all kinds, chiefly cottons, hardware, cutlery, including sword-blades, firearms, wines, coffee, sugar, &c. Pop. about 30,000.

TRIPOLI, TARABOLUS, or TRIPOLIS, a seaport, N. Syria, cap. pash. of same name, on the Mediterranean, 45 m. N by E. Beyrout lat. 34° 26' 34" N. lon. 35° 49' E. (p.) It stands on a small triangular plain, washed by the sea on the N and S. with a hill covered by a Saracenic castle on the E. and some low mounds on the S W. and is divided into two portions by the Nahr-Kadisha, which runs by the castle, the part to the N styled El Mina or Marina, being the port. The houses are chiefly of stone. Most of the mosques have been evidently Christian churches, and are handsome edifices; the bazars and khans also are the ancient monasteries and nunneries; and several of the streets have on each side arched or rude Gothic architecture. The luxuriant groves of oranges, lemons, and mulberry, and other fruit-trees, cultivated with the utmost care, which meet the eye in every direction, and the noble poplars and plane-trees, bearing various odiferous shrubs which abound, give a very pleasing aspect to Tripoli. But it has numerous drawbacks. Its situation is extremely unhealthy, and its harbor small and unsafe. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, Tripoli continues to be a place

of considerable trade, especially in silk and sponge. Some wool cotton, tobacco, galls, ochrewood, and soap are also exported Pop. 14,000.

TRIPOLIZZA, or **TARABOLLOZA**, a tn. Greece, Morea, cap. Arcadia, on a black and elevated plain more than 8000 ft. above sea-level, 87 m. S.W. Corinth. Under the Turks it was the capital of the Morea, and rose to be a flourishing town of 20,000 inhabitants but suffered severely during the war of Independence and was finally abandoned by the Egyptians under Ibrahim Pasha, was left a heap of ruins, in alleged retaliation of atrocities which the Greeks had on a previous occasion been guilty of. It has been rebuilt and has a respectable appearance, presenting fewer ruins of modern buildings than are met with in most Greek towns. It is said to derive its name from the three towns of Tegea, Mantinea, and Pallantium, which were all situated on the plain on which it stands. Pop. 2500.

TRIPPSTADT, a vil. Bavaria, Prussia 18 m. E. of E. Zweibrücken; with a church, a castle, and extensive iron-works. Pop. 1876.

TRITIRI, a tn. Base-Weimar bail. Neustadt with two churches, an academy, and two mills. Pop. 1439.

TRISORIO, a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and 6 m. S.E. Aquis with several churches and the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 1824.

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA, a group of three isls., S. Atlantic Ocean, the largest and most N., named after the Portuguese discoverer, Tristan-d'Acunha is about 20 m. in circuit in 37° 5' S. 18° 12' W. [a] It is apparently a solid mass of rock, in the form of a truncated cone rising abruptly from the sea, and according to an angle of 45° to the height of 8000 ft. This cone is surmounted by a dome 6000 ft. high on the summit of which is the crater of an old extinct volcano, nearly 1 m. in circumference. The face of the mountain, as far as the base of the dome, is mostly covered with brushwood, intermixed with ferns and long grass, which give its native ruggedness. In many places, however, it is completely bare and presents to view the edges of a vast number of strata arranged horizontally or at slight degrees of elevation. The climate of the island is mild but moist. Wild celery is abundant and the ground is covered with a gigantic species of figs (*G. grandifolia*). Two species of seals are the only quadrupeds on the island, these can be considered as strictly indigenous, the wild goats and hogs having been introduced since its discovery by the Europeans. The only land-birds are a species of thrush, hunting and common moorhen. Of aquatic birds there is a great abundance, including the albatross. There are no reptiles, and very few insects.

TRISTE—1, A gulf, S. America, N. coast, Venezuela in the Caribbean Sea, formed by the point of Tucacas on the N.W. and the mouth of the Chavero on the S.E. It is about 24 m. across, and penetrates about 9 m. inland—2, A bay, uninhabited, in the lagoon of Termones, in the Gulf of Mexico, about 16 m. in circuit.

TRUGGIO a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy prov. Milan t. bank Lambro, 7 m. from Carate, with a parish church a charitable endowment, a mill, and a trade in corn wine, and silk. Pop. 1100.

TRUJIMING a tn. Brazil, prov. Rio de Janeiro do-Rio-Grande, 1 bank Taquari 80 m. W. Porto-Alegre. It is the head-station of several electoral colleges has a parish church and a primary school, and a harbour which admits only small craft. Pop. 1842.

TRIVAILOOR, a tn. Hindoostan S. Carnatic, dist. and 84 m. E. Tanjore pleasantly situated on the Nagore, here crowded by two narrow stone-bridges. It is a cheerful and populous place, with a handsome square of native houses, enclosing a magnificent tank, one side of which is occupied by a lofty pagoda, while a choultry occupies a projecting peninsula on the opposite bank.

TRIVANDRUM a tn. Hindoostan. See **TRIVANENTR**. **TRIVENTO**, a village in Naples, prov. Benevento, 15 m. N.W. Campobasso, t. bank Trigno. It is the see of a bishop and contains a handsome cathedral episcopal palace, five parish churches, a monastery, a nunnery, and sanctuary. Pop. 2500.

TRIVERO, a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. Turin prov. and 9 m. E. Biella, on an affluent of the Sesia. It has a parish church and a sanctuary. Pop. 4016.

TRIVIGNO a vil. Naples, prov. Basilicata, S. E. Matera, between lofty hills near r. bank Basento; with a church and four chapels. Pop. 2500.

TROBRIAND, a group of isls. Loutiade Archipelago, S. Pacific, lat. 8° 47' 45" to 8° 52' 50" S., lon. 147° 34' to 151° 10' E. The islands are generally low, and of considerable extent, apparently fertile, producing, in particular, abundant quantities of the finest yams and maintaining a dense population. The more important islands of the group are Lagrandiere, Jurien, and Juvency.

TROCHTELFINGEN a tn. Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, on the Becksch. It contains an old massive tower forming the only remains of the strong castle of Trochtelefingen. P. 1188.

TROCHTELFINGEN a vil. Württemberg, circle Jaxt, bail. Reichenheim, with a church. Pop. 1020.

TROEDYRAUR, par. Wales, Cardigan; 4666 ac. Pop. 1020.

TROENSE, a vil. Denmark, in Thesinge, on the Thesinge and possessing excellent building yards. Pop. 700.

TROFA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Douro, 9 m. E. N. E. Aveiro near bank Vouga. Pop. 860.

TROGGI N. a tn. and par. Switzerland, cant. and 6 m. N. E. Appenzel, cap. of Oetzthoden. It stands on a narrow ridge between the arms of the Goldbach and contains a well-built square, and a handsome parish church. It has also an important educational establishment, a museum and library, an orphan asylum, and a penitentiary. The manufacturing consists of linen and muslin. Pop. (1850) 2611.

TROIS-ILLES, or **St. Salvator**, a tn. W. Indies, on the S. E. of Guadeloupe, cap. dist. and at the mouth of a stream of same name, 7 m. E. S. E. Beve Terre. Pop. 2716.

TROTHKE, two tns. Russia—1, Gor. Orenburg cap. circle, 1 bank On. 280 m. E. S. E. Ufa. It is built in the form of a square, enclosed by a fence and wooden walls, flanked with towers and defended by outworks, so as to be a place of some strength. It has spacious and regular streets; three churches, one of them a handsome stone-building, two mosques, and an hospital large iron-works, manufactures of firearms, and an extensive trade. Near it are gold-mines.

1870—2 Gor. Pensa, circle Krasnoyarsk P. 1550.

TROITSK MONASTERY, or **TROITSK-BENEDIKT**, a tn. Russia, prov. and 45 m. N. E. of Moscow on the Moscow at the foot of a lofty hill which runs up to the centre, and is crowned by one of the largest and most remarkable convents in Russia. This monastery, said to have been founded in 1328 by St. Sergius, is enclosed by a lofty wall nearly 20 ft. in thickness more than 1000 yards in circuit and flanked by eight large towers. The principal church, in which the saint is buried has a gilded roof and numerous costly ornaments and vessels. Another church is surmounted by a modern tower 250 ft. in height, and contains 84 bells, one of which weighs about 60 tons, another 30 tons, and a third 55 tons. In addition to these two, there are still seven churches within the walls, an imperial palace, the residence of the archbishop, a seminary where nearly 300 students are maintained and educated, and a large establishment of monks. Pop. (n) nearly 6000.

TROJA, a tn. Naples, prov. Capitanata, 7 m. N. W. Bovino. It is the see of a bishop, and contains a Gothic cathedral, four parish churches five monasteries, two nunneries, and a handsome seminary. Pop. 4400.

TROJA (anc. *Troia*) a tn. Lycia, on the coast of Taurus about 13 m. E. of Kibis. It is only about 1½ m. in each way and has a conical summit crowned with a tower.

TROKI, a tn. Russia, gov. and 16 m. W. S. W. Wilna, cap. circle, on S. W. shore of Lake Berezina, in which is an island with a castle upon it. Troki is built of wood, contains three churches a castle and a monastery. It was once the residence of the grand duke of Lithuania. P. (1849) 4866.

TROLLHÄTTA, a vil. Sweden, in Thesinge, in a beautiful and romantic district, 1 bank Githa, about 7 m. below its outlet from Lake Wener, and 41 m. N. by E. Got. It has extensive saw-mills situated on the celebrated falls of its name, and attracts many visitors by its wonders both of nature and art, the former, the falls already mentioned, over which the whole flood of the Githa, after rushing down a series of foaming cascades, is precipitated a height of about 100 ft. forming one of the most magnificent cascades in the N. of Europe, and the latter, the houses

excavation in the solid rocks, and the other great engineering works, by which, notwithstanding the falls, a continuous navigation has been secured from the Kattegat through the Gøtha, into Lake Wener. Pop. [1911] about 1000.

TROMBETAS, *Trumbetas*, a river Brazilian Guiana, rises near the frontier of British Guiana, in the Serra Tumucumaque flows S., passes the town of Orléans, and falls into the Amazon by two unequal mouths at a short distance from each other. It is the largest of all the affluents which the Amazon receives on the left between the Negro and the sea.

TROMSØ, an isl off S. coast, Norway, prov Christiania, opposite to Arendal, and only separated from the mainland by a very narrow channel. It forms a narrow belt about 7 m long N. E. to S. W., and is partly covered with wood and partly under cultivation.

TROMSØ, a seaport in Norway, cap. prov Tromsø, pleasantly situated on an island off the W coast, about 1 m. long by $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad, which lies between Isl Hvaløen and the mainland lat. (observatory) $69^{\circ} 39' 12''$ N., lon. $18^{\circ} 57' E.$ (z.) It consists of a long street, built entirely of wood and though of recent origin, has rapidly acquired prosperity chiefly in consequence of the important fisheries carried on in its vicinity and it has an important trade. It is the seat of a bishop, residence of the governor, and several subordinate authorities and has a church, a superior and an elementary school and an hospital chiefly for the cure of leprosy and elephantiasis, which here prevail to a great extent. Pop. 901. — The province is the most N. of the kingdom. It is bounded, S. by prov Trondhjem, E. Sweden and Russia, and N. and W. the Frozen and the Atlantic Oceans. It is divided into the two bailiwicks of Nordland (area, 11,003 geo. sq. m. pop. 65,512), and Finnmark (area, 20,550 geo. sq. m. pop. 42,589).

TROMSCHENNES, or *Dronnes*, a town and arm. Isl. prov E. Flanders, 2 m. W Ghent 1 bank Lyk with two churches, a chapel, townhouse prison, and several schools two distilleries, a brewery a miller and three corn mills. 1 op. 4634.

TROND (Tr.) [*Flemish, Nist-Trupke*], a town in Belgium prov Limburg, 10 m. S.W. Hasselt. It has a townhouse with a lofty quadrangular tower, three churches, a college a small seminary, an episcopal normal, and several primary schools, an hospital, orphan asylum and almshouse for old men. About one-third of the inhabitants are employed in making lace, and there are breweries, distilleries, anticorrosives, mills for oil and beating hemp, a soap-work, a tobacco and a beet-root sugar factory. It owes its origin to a Benedictine convent, founded in 605 and was surrounded with walls in 1056, which were demolished in the 15th century. Pop. 3111.

TROMDHJEM [anc. *Nidaros*, Latin, *Ambrosia*, German, *Dronthjem*] a seaport in Norway, cap. of S. Tromsø, beautifully situated on a circular bay at the mouth of the Nid, in the S. side of the Tromsø-fjord, lat. (astronomy) $69^{\circ} 25' 25''$ N., lon. $19^{\circ} 22' 40'' E.$ (z.) On the land side it is commanded by a series of heights which make it impregnable of defence in that direction, but towards the sea it possesses strong fortifications, both on the mainland and more especially on the small rocky island of Minkeholm. It has spacious, regularly formed, and remarkably clean streets, with water-cisterns at their intersections, and was once built almost entirely of wood, but now, in consequence of the ravages of repeated fire, consists chiefly of stone or brick houses, which, though more substantial, want the picturesque appearance for which those of wood were celebrated. The most remarkable edifices and establishments are the cathedral, the great object of interest, much dilapidated by the ravages of early barbarism, and adorned by the bad taste displayed in more modern renovations, but still venerable from the antiquity of some of its parts, which are as old as 1053, and entitled to rank, as a whole, as the most remarkable ecclesiastical structures in the kingdom, the palace of the old Norwegian kings, of whom Tromsø was the capital, now converted into a military and naval arsenal, a museum, including a picture gallery and a library with some rare MSS., a superior and several other schools, a courthouse, custom-house, handsome theatre, &c. The manufactory are not of much

importance, but include excellent ropes, hat-covers, &c., of goat-skin; trinkets, and rifles, said to have the double advantage of being cheap and the best in Norway. The breweries also are famous for a beer which is largely exported; and the building-yards fit out vessels which bear a high name for



TROMSØ CATHEDRAL. — From Voyages by St. Christopher Schöller, 1840, p. 20.

their sailing properties. The harbor is indifferent, not admitting vessels which draw more than 10 ft. or 12 ft. and the roadstead is exposed to a heavy swell from the N. and E. The trade consists chiefly in exports of timber dried and salted fish, tar and copper. The beauty of the scenery of Tromsø is much celebrated, and the elegance of its society gives it much more the appearance of a capital than Christiania, which supplanted it in this respect on the union of Norway to Denmark. 1 op. (1845), 13,918. — The province of Tromsø is bounded, N. by prov Tromsø, E. Sweden, S. prov Bergen, and W. the N. Sea, and is divided into two bailiwicks: — N. Tromsø (area, 5634 geo. sq. m. pop. 65,570), and S. Tromsø (area, 5408 geo. sq. m. pop. 69,829).

TRONTANO a vil and com Italy, Piedmont, div Novara, prov Pallanza 2 m. E.N.E. Domod. d'Ossola with three squares, each of which contains a parish church. P. 1193.

TRONTU a river Naples, rises in the Apennines, in the N. of prov Abruzzo-Ultri II flows directly N till it reaches Arqua in the Papal States, when it turns N.E., passes the town of Ascoli, forms part of the boundary between the Papal States and Naples, and falls into the Adriatic, after a course of 60 m. of which scarcely 3 m. are navigable.

TRONV a small seaport in Scotland W coast, co. and between 5 m and 6 m N. Ayr a station on the Scottish South-Western railway. It is pleasantly situated on a promontory projecting into the sea, and is mostly built, containing many substantial houses and handsome summer-houses. It has an elegant parish church, and Free and U. Presbyterian churches, a large school, and a public library. The principal trade of the port is the exportation of coal and pig-iron, and the importation of timber. The harbor is of easy access and affords safe anchorage for vessels requiring 16 ft. depth at low water. At the pier is a depth of 19 ft. at low-water. There are a building yard, a spacious wharf-dock, two dry-docks, and a lighthouse. 1 op. 2404.

TRUPAI A a town Naples, prov Calabria-Ultri II, dist. and 15 m. W.W. Monteleone. It occupies the crest of a conical rock overlooking the S. shore of the Gulf of St. Erycinia, and connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus, is surrounded with walls flanked with towers, and entered by three gates, and has a handsome cathedral, five parish churches, a seminary, several free schools, a convent, hospital and almshouse. Some fine cotton goods are manufactured here, and the fishing is productive. Pop. 4300.

TRUPEZ (Tr.) a town France, dep. Var S. side of the Gulf of Grasse, 83 m. E.N.E. Toulon. It is an ancient place, occupying the site of the Roman Forum. A considerable number of which many vestiges have been traced and has some handsome modern houses, a court of commerce, a hydrographic

school, manufacture of cork and weavers' reeds, distilleries, a well-sheltered harbour, a very large building yard, tannery and other fisheries, and a considerable trade in raw and manufactured cork, wine, oil, wood for fuel, armdines, anchovies, and chestnuts. Pop. 3377.

TROPPAU a walled town in Austria, Moravia, formerly cap. of Austrian Silesia, cap. of Kreis Oppa, 87 m. N.E. Olmutz. It is well built, many of the houses being handsome, and the streets generally being wide and well paved; and has four churches, a town-house, castle, theatre, gymnasium, military and other schools, an infirmary, orphan asylum, four monasteries, and eight hospitals; and manufacture of wool-lens and linen fabrics, paper, soap and rugelie. Troppau is the seat of a court of first resort and of several other courts and public offices. It is a place of considerable antiquity and suffered severely both in the Thirty and the Seven Years war. Pop. (1849), 12,827.

TROQUEEN, par Scot. Kirkcubright 5 m by 6 m Pop. 4955.

TROXY, par Ind. Farmington 4387 ac. P. 1186.
TROSA, a town in Sweden, Ups Nykyling, near the mouth of a river of same name, in a small bay of the Baltic, 35 m. S.W. Stockholm. Though one of the smallest it is also one of the oldest towns of the kingdom. It is poorly built; but has a good harbour and a fishery. Pop. 590.

TROSBLEY or **TROTSCHBURY** par Eng. Kent 1100 ac. Pop. 285.

TROSBINGEN, a village in Württemberg, Kreis Schwarzwald, near Tübingen, with a law-court, and a parish church. P. 2367.

TROSTOV, par Eng. Suffolk 1754 ac. Pop. 437.

TROSTREY, par Eng. Monmouth 1255 ac. P. 176.

TROTTON, par Eng. Sussex; 3377 ac. Pop. 484.

TROUVILLE, or **TROUVILLE-SUR-MER**, a small seaport in France, dep. Calvados, on the Touques, where it falls into the English Channel 7 m. N.E. of Pont l'Évêque. It has a small harbour and is much frequented for sea-bathing. Pop. 3118.

TROWBRIDGE, a market town, par Eng. England, co. Wilt, 25 m. N.W. Salisbury, on a rocky eminence in the valley of the river Uss, across which there is a stone-bridge. It consists mostly of the principal street, winding and irregular, but tolerably well kept. The houses are generally well built, many of them excellent, and the greater part of stone, those of the wealthier classes are large and handsome, with extensive gardens attached. There are two churches one—the parish church—a fine ancient building in the perpendicular style; the other a modern structure in the early English style and eight Dissenting places of worship only two of which, however, have any pretensions to architectural elegance. There are two national and several less important schools, some charitable societies, and a manufactures institution. The principal manufactures are of woollen-cloths and kersey mers, of which from 30,000 to 50,000 yards are produced weekly. Pop. (1841), 10,157. Area of par 2442 ac. Pop. 11,146.—(Local Correspondent.)

TROWELL, par Eng. Notts 1579 ac. Pop. 309.

TROWELL, par Eng. Norfolk 1000 ac. Pop. 1363.

TROY, *Troas* or *Truva*, one of the most famous cities of antiquity the ruins of which form the subject of Homer's *Iliad*. No vestige of it remains and even its site has given rise to much discussion, though it is generally believed to have been on a slope or spur of Mount Ida, in Asia Minor, about 8 m. S. of the W. extremity of the Straits of the Dardanelles, and overlooking an alluvial plain still known as the Plain of Troy. This plain about 10 m. long, by 3 m. broad is washed on the N. by the Dardanelles, and bounded on its other sides by mountains, from which descend three streams—the Mendere, the Sararashli, and the Anahit. It is not easy to identify these with Homer's Simois, Xanthos, and Scamander.

TROY a town, U. States, New York, 1 bank Hudson, 8 m. N. Albany, on the Champlain and Hudson canal and on railway connecting it with Boston on the E., New York on the N., the ports of Lake Erie on the W., and Vermont and Canada on the N. It is one of the towns proper—occupying a somewhat elevated plain, terminated by a range of hills, in which the two most conspicuous eminences bear the classical names of Mount Ida and Mount Olympus—and of an extensive suburb, which from being situated on the opposite bank of the river, is called West Troy and communicates with it

both by a bridge and three regular ferries. The great mast of business is River Street, which, following the curve of the stream for about 5 m., is deficient in regularity of form, but is lined on both sides with splendid and spacious shops and warehouses. The other streets, either parallel or at right angles to River Street, are generally straight and shaded by trees, which give them a retired and rural appearance, and there are also several public squares adorned with fountains, which, as well as the town itself are amply supplied with water from a reservoir in the neighboring hills. The public buildings include about 12 churches, among which one of the four belonging to the Presbyterians, and the Episcopal church of St. Paul, are distinguished by the elegance and costliness of their structure the one in the Greek and the other in the Gothic style the courthouse, a splendid building, constructed, after a Grecian model of Sang-Sing marble a female seminary of great celebrity and on a very extensive scale, occupying a beautiful and central situation, with ornamental grounds, and partly supported by the state the Roman Catholic Institute, chiefly for the education of engineers a lyceum of natural history, with a valuable library and museum two excellent market houses, a jail a county-prison in which a farm of 200 acres is attached, and a U. S. States arsenal. The last situated in West Troy occupies an extensive range of building of stone and brick, and contains a large and well-lit armoury. A dam which has been thrown across the Hudson, immediately above the town has made its waters extensively available for manufacturing purposes and furnishes moving power to various furnaces and forges, and to paper, saw, and flour mills. Other manufactures are leather, wool, tin-cloth cordage, carriages, and more especially hardware and cutlery. The trade, favoured partly by the Hudson, which admits steam boats to the town, but much more by the various artificial means of communication is extensive and increasing. Pop. (1850) 28,785, West Troy 764.

TROYES (acc. *Augustiana, Tricomania*), a town in France, cap. dep. Aube, 90 m. N.W. Paris, with which it is connected by railway 1 bank Seine, which partly surrounds the town and being drawn off by numerous sluicings, both supplies it with water-power and contributes to its cleanliness. Many of the streets are narrow and irregular, and lined with antiquated houses composed of timber and plaster but these



RUE NOTRE-DAME, TROYES.—From *Voyage dans la France* by Troyes.

buildings are gradually giving way to others of modern construction, and some quarters have already assumed a less agreeable appearance. The old ramparts have been almost completely thrown down, and their site is now occupied by fine

of the Andes. On the E. of the chain, and nearly parallel to it, flows the Marañon, the principal branch of the Amazon; and to the W of it numerous torrents descend with impetuosity to the Pacific. The principal cultivated product is rice. Much of the surface is occupied by interminable forests, though other parts are bleak and almost desert. The mines, which were long celebrated for productiveness, are supposed not to be exhausted, though few are now worked.

TRUKILLO, a tn. Tucumán, cap. prov., 150 m. S.E. Maracibo. It consists principally of two parallel streets and a public square, is poorly built, houses seldom of more than one story, and of mean appearance and has four churches, two convents, a college, and other schools and some trade in cacao, indigo, coffee, &c., carried on chiefly by means of the Lake of Maracibo. Before it was pillaged by the buccanniers in 1678, Trucillo is said to have been one of the finest and wealthiest cities in this part of America. Pop. about 8000.

TRUKILLO, a support to Central America, Honduras, cap. dep. Yoro, on a height above the bay of same name, lat. (fort) 16° 55' 42" N. lon. 82° 49' 50" W. It has a harbour, defended by three forts; and some exports, among which live cattle is one of the most important items.

TRYBERG, a tn. Baden, circle Upper Rhine cap. bail. N.E. Freiburg with a church and manufacture of wooden clocks and straw-hats. Pop. 1114.

TRYBULL, prov. Eng. Stafford 8110 ac. Pop. 559.

TRYBOCHOWICE, in Bohemia. See Housumec.

TRYBOMANO, a tn. Prussia, prov. and 83 m. E.N.E. Posen between two lakes. It contains a Protestant and two Catholic churches, a synagogue, an Augustinian monastery with library a gymnasium, seminary, and hospital, and has a trade in cattle. Pop. 8182.

TRYCUM, a tn. China, prov. Chekiang S.W. Hangchow. It is a large and important place; and has opposite to it a curiously-shaped hill composed chiefly of granite of a beautiful green colour which, being much prized by the Chinese, is extensively quarried and largely exported. It is employed for various ornamental purposes, and more especially for building tombs.

TRYTORAYA, a tn. Hungary. See Czakartum.

TRYAMPAYAGU, a tn. Burmah at the confluence of a small stream with the Irrawaddy, 76 m. S. Ava. It has a custom-house, and is the limit N. beyond which even native Burmese cannot pass without special permission from government.—*Four Asiat. Soc. Bengal*, April, 1837.

TRAN, Thana, and Thau, numerous cities and tns. China, some of which are of particular importance.

TRANA, a lake Abyssinia. See Demasa.

TRANTA, a fortified tn. China, prov. Yunnan on an affluent of the Pinglo, near the frontier of Burmah, 80 m. E.N.E. Bhamo.

TRANY, a vil. Hungary. See Csany.

TRCHADRIK, or JADRIN, a tn. Russia, gov. and 113 m. W.S.W. Kazan, cap. circle, 1 bank Stera, with a trade in corn. Pop. 1000.

TRCHAGIRA, a river, Russia, rises on S. frontier of gov. Simbirsk, flows W.S.W. forming part of the boundary between that gov. and that of Saratov, and ends a course of above 80 m. in the Volga, 6 m. S.E. Kuybyshev.

TRCHAIHING, a market tn. Hungary. See Czerben.

TRCHARKISK, a tn. Russia, gov. Volhynia, 1 bank Str. 70 m. S.W. Pskov. It is the capital of a principality belonging to the family of Radzwill, and contains a castle. Pop. 1500.

TRCHEREN, a vil. Hungary. See Czerne.

TRCHERKORSKY, a tn. Russia. See Torkomskan.

TRCHELLJABINSKY, a tn. Russia. See Torkomskan.

TRCHELLJABINSKY, or Czakartum, a tn. Bohemia, circle Kautsk 1 bank Elbe, about 4 m. from Brandeis, with a church tower and brewery. Pop. (agricultural) 1253.

TRCHERKOWITZ, a vil. Bohemia, circle K. Chrudim, with a Protestant and a L. Catholic church, and school. A good deal of flax is hand-spun. Pop. (agricultural) 1456.

TRCHERMOCHANE, a river, Russia, rises in N.W. of gov. Orenburg, flows N.E. into Kazan, then S.W. across a corner of that gov. and part of Simbirsk, and after a course of about 140 m. joins 1. bank Volga, 3 m. S.E. Singuliev.

TRCHEROWITZ, tn. Russia. See Czakartum.

TRCHERIKOW, a tn. European Russia. See Czakartum.

TSCHERKASSY, a tn. Russia, gov. and 102 m. S.E. Kiev cap. circle, r. bank Dnieper. It was once the capital of the Cossacks, who founded it in the end of the 18th century. It contains several churches. Pop. (1847) 2684.

TSCHERMNA, a vil. Bohemia, circle Bidschow, near Arcus with a church, a castle, and a mill. Pop. 1016.

TSCHERNIGOFF, gov. and tn. Russia. See Czakartum.

TSCHERNOWITZ, Austrian Galicia. See Czakartum.

TSCHERNOBILSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 76 m. S.E. R. Mohilev on a stream of same name, with a castle, four Greek churches, a synagogue, and three annual fairs. P. (1851) 1556.

TSCHIRKLOWA, tn. Hungary. See Czakartum.

TSCHIRKOFF, one of the Aleutian isls., W. of the peninsula of Alaska; lat. (N. h. point) 56° 56' N. lon. 155° W. It is about 30 m. in circuit, low and flat on its W. but on its E. side presents steep and lofty cliffs. Its general aspect is dreary and inhospitable, being to all appearance, destitute of trees and shrubs, its coasts are much frequented by small whales.

TSCHIRNAU (Jacos and Kuman), two nearly-contiguous vils. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and N.W. Breslau. They contain two churches a chapel, and two schools; and have manufactures of woollen cloth a spinning and several other mills. Pop. 1819.

TSCHIRNE, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Loggia, circle Bunzlau with a church. Pop. 1049.

TSCHISLA, a vil. Bohemia, circle Bidschow cap. dist. with a church, a courthouse, manufacture of linen, a bleach-field, and two mills. Pop. 1839.

TSCHISTAY, or SCHAT, a market tn. Bohemia, circle and near Rakonitz, with a church, and manufacture of potash. Pop. 1438.

TSCHOW, a populous walled tn. W. Africa, Yarrick, 40 m. N.W. Katsina lat. 9° 15' N. lon. 6° 50' E.

TSCHUKI, or SCHAT, a market tn. S. bank Tschukow, 38 m. E.N.E. Parna. It formerly had extensive salt-works, which are no longer in operation. Pop. 2350.—2. *Forbach*, A market in opposite to the former on the r. bank of the river. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. P. 3240.

TSCHULL, a river in Hungary. See Czerne.

TSCHUM, a city China, cap. prov. Shantung, r. bank Tschin ho, 225 m. by L. Peikin. It has manufactures of coarse fabrics made of wild silk, and ornaments of a kind of vitreous composition made to resemble serpentine, and various other substances.

TSCHUMDO, a tn. Tibet, cap. prov. Kham 550 m. E.N.E. Lassa lat. 31° 10' N. lon. 80° 46' E. It lies in a valley surrounded by high mountains between two rivers, which unite to form the Tsang-kiang. Two great wooden bridges thrown over these rivers on the right and left of the town, lead to two parallel roads, called respectively the road of Soobuen and the road of Yunnan. The carriers who act as ports between Lassa and Pekin, and all the civil and military servants of the Chinese government, are obliged to pass by the former of these roads, the other one, with the exception of a few Chinese merchants, who may be occasionally seen passing along it into Tibet, is almost deserted. The town has an old and decayed appearance. Its old houses, irregularly constructed are scattered in a confusion over a great extent of ground, leaving on all sides large spaces either altogether empty or covered with ruins. Tsungdo contains a garrison of 800 Chinese soldiers, and a monastery, occupied by about 2000 lamas, in which is one of the finest and richest temples in Tibet, but the numerous population of the town have an appearance of great wretchedness.—(Hue, *Discoveries* &c.)

TSCHUMPA, or CHAMPA, a prov. Anam (which see).

TSCHUN, a plain to the north of numerous Lhasa towns.

TSCHUGO-GAWA, a river, Japan, the largest in the Isl. of Kjusiu. It rises in the mountains on the W. of Bungo flows through prov. Tschugo, and after reserving the waters of a great number of rivulets, forms two mouths as it falls into the Gulf of Simabara, between the towns of Saga and Iura gawa, in lat. 35° 10' N. having traversed the most extensive and most fertile valley in the island.

TSCHUKZEN, a prov. Japan, occupying the N.E. portion of Isl. Kjusiu, and comprising about 1500 towns and cities. It is bounded N. by the entrance of the Straits of Yan-Far-Gei, E. by Busen and Bungo S. Tschugo and Fuso, and W. and

N W the Corea Channel. On the S. frontier rise some lofty granite mountains, which extend to the shore, where they form the promontories of Kanakahi and Tuihaki.

TSIN-CHOU, two cities, China.—1, Froy Shantung, cap. dep. 80 m. E. Tai-shan.—2, Prov. Quensong, cap. dep. on an affluent of the Lou-tung, 65 m. W. On-toulo.

TSIN-CHOU, an isl. Chiao, Amoy harbor, rising precipitously from the sea to a height of 256 ft. On the summit are three forts, having embrasures for 12 6 and 8 guns on the N. It is a jetty, with stone-steps leading to the summit.

TSHIN-KAI, a tn. Chuenan, Kimpoo, Manchouira, l. bank Yamen near the frontier of Mongolia. lat. 47° 25' N, lon. 123° 30' E. It is located by a double wall.

TSHIN-VALLI, a walled tn. Transcaucasian Russia, on the Likhvi at the foot of a steep and wooded height, 65 m. N W Teflis, with four churches. Pop. about 2000.

TSHVA, or TASH, a river Russia, rises in the S. of gov. Tumbor flows N through that gov. past the towns of Tum bor and Mordhanak, and after a course of about 230 m., joins l. bank Mohana.

TSONG GAO-SHEK, a tn. China, prov. Fokien, on an affluent of the Min, enclosed by hills in the midst of the black tea country. lat. 27° 35' N, lon. 118° 15' E. It consists of the town proper surrounded by walls and temples, partly runways and overgrown with woods and of very extensive suburbs, which extend a long way on both sides of the river. Its staple trade is black tea. Throughout the town are large tea-houses, where the tea are sorted and packed for foreign markets and numerous tea-merchants from Canton and all parts of China come here to make their purchases. Tea is extensively cultivated both on the lowlands and on all the fertile slopes of the district. Pop. about 10,000.

TSONG MUN, or TSONG-MUN, an isl. China, off S. E. coast, prov. Kiangnan, from which it is separated by a channel about 4 m. wide, and on the S. side of the estuary of the Yang-tse-kiang. lat. (E. point) 31° 23' N, lon. 121° 51' E. greatest length, E. S. E. to W. N. W., 80 m. breadth about 10 m. It has a flat surface, intersected by small streams a salubrious climate a soil partly fertile on which there is scarcely any vegetation and partly fertile, producing rice, grain, cotton, and fruit. Large numbers of wild fowl rich mines of salt, extensively worked for exportation. A considerable trade with the neighboring districts and a dense population. On its S. end, is a town of same name.

TSUKASAKI, a small tn. Japan, isl. Kiusiu near Urasa, from which it is separated by three high mountains, called Tsa-maka. It is much frequented by invalids on account of its hot baths, of the temperature of 121° F. In the neighborhood are numerous pottery and large tea-plantations.

TSUMVIREN, a lake, Ladaek. See KHAMVIREN.

TSUN MOA, a tn. China, prov. Chihli, 87 m. E. N. E. Pekin cap. dist., famed for the tobacco cultivated in its vicinity.

TSUNG MUN, an isl. China. See TSONG-MUN.

TSUBASA, a group of isls. Strait of Corea, between the Japanese Isl. of Fuso and the Corea Peninsula. lat. 34° 55' 55" N, lon. 129° 42' 10" E. Tsuba, the largest of the islands, is 35 m. long and has an estimated but not well ascertained breadth of 10 m. or 12 m. The surface presents a chain of pretty high hills divided by deep valleys.

TUA, a river Spanish peninsula, rises on the S. slope of the Sierra Negrandes, on the confines of Galicia and Leon, flows first N. E. E., enters the Portuguese prov. Trás-os-Montes, flows S. W. past the town of Mizandoli, and after a course of about 60 m., joins r. bank Douro.

TUAM, a tn. Ireland, Connaght, on an affluent of the Glara, is a low and marshy district. It has of late been much improved, and is now chiefly of a capital market-place and five main streets diverging from it. One of these is continued by a bridge across the river and many of the houses are substantial, large, and handsome. The principal edifices are the Protestant cathedral in a mixture of the Saxon and Gothic styles, with a richly decorated Saxon portal, and windows of stained glass, the R. Catholic cathedral, a modern cruciform structure, in the later English style, with a lofty tower, a number of towers terminating in richly worked and misers, an altar of variegated marble, a beautiful stained window, and many internal decorations obtained partly from Rome, the Protestant and R. Catholic episcopal palaces, the latter adjacent

ing the cathedral, and the former in a finely wooded domain on the N. E. side of the town, the R. Catholic convalescent asylum or college of St. Jarlath, several schools, including three national and a free model-school of the Tuam Diocesan Education Society, a monastery, a monastery a neat court, a market-house, with a reading-room over it, a bridge, and a dispensary, which annually affords relief to about 5000 applicants. The manufactures are confined to tweeds, and a few coarse linens; but the trade in grain is considerable, and there are several tanneries and flour-mills, a large brewery a weekly market, and four annual fairs. Tuam is of very ancient date, and had a cathedral founded by St. Jarlath in the 6th century. It is one of the 15th century became archiepiscopal, and continued so till 1839, when it was reduced to a bishopric. It is, however, the largest in Ireland, the area of Killa and Achery having been annexed to it in 1835. Pop. 7819.

TUAT, an oasis, Sahara. See TOGAR.

TUBAL, a river, Chih which has its mouth in the Pacific, close to the Bay of Amoy. lat. 67° 14' 25" N, lon. 78° 27' 30" W. It once had depth of water sufficient to allow vessels of 200 tons to pass up nearly 1 m., but an earthquake in 1835 so raised the bar that it is now accessible only to boats. The coast on each side of the river is steep and lofty but the neighbouring country is beautiful and fertile.

TUBARAO, or LASTRA, a river Brazil rises in the E. slope of the cordillera which separates prov. São-Pedro-do-Grande from that of Santa-Catherina, and flows S. E. to the Atlantic navigable in its lower course.

TUBBERMURRY, or TOWANMURRY, a small in Ireland, co. and 19 m. S. W. Sligo, in a low situation, houses of limestone, some of them well built and slated, but most of them of a very inferior description. There are a parish church and R. Catholic chapel, a national school and a dispensary. Wrems and coarse linens are manufactured, but mostly for local consumption. There is some trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 765. (Local Correspondent.)

TUBBRID, two par. Ireland.—1, Kilkenny, 1004 ac. Pop. 216.—2, Tipperary, 12,575 ac. Pop. 2928.

TUBBRIDURITAIN, par. Ire. Kilkenny 4140 ac. Pop. 529.

TUBINGEN [French, Tubingue] a tn. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald cap. l. bank Neckar, at the confluence of the Ammer. It is situated on a steep hill is surrounded with walls and ditches, and consists of an upper and a lower town. It is the seat of a royal court of law and of several important public offices contains an old castle with three towers, a R. Catholic and three Protestant churches, a townhouse, museum, an hospital, a lyceum, a Protestant and R. Catholic seminary, a botanical garden, and a university founded in 1477 possessed of a library of 200,000 vols., and attended by about 800 students; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth copper-ware, gunpowder, dye works, and saw and other mills. Pop. 7500.

TUBIZE, or TONZAC, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Sambre, 14 m. S. Brussels, on the railway to Mons. It has breweries, distilleries, a flour-mill and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 2362.

TUBNEY, par. Eng. Berks; 1144 ac. Pop. 253.

TUCANO, a tn. Brazil prov. Bahia, 8 m. from the river of Hapema, with a church and a primary school. P. 1200.

TUCAPALI, a river, Chili. See LAGA.

TUCHALA, a tn. Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, gov. and W. B. W. Marienwerder, on the Dniep, with three churches and a chapel, manufactures of linen, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 1803.

TUCKER'S ISLAND, a low coral island, covered with coco-nut trees, N. Pacific; lat. 7° 27' N, lon. 146° 48' E. Pop. 250.

TUCKERTON, a vil. and port of entry U. States, New Jersey, at the head of Tuckerton Mill Creek, which falls into the Bay of Little Egg Harbor, in the Atlantic. It is well laid out in streets crossing at right angles, and lined with trees, and has manufactures of salt, exports of wood and lumber and a considerable coasting trade. It is much resorted to for bathing.

TUCUPIA, or TUCUPIA, an isl., S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 12° 21' 10" S, lon. 169° 45' 30" E. of a somewhat triangular shape, about 7 m. in extent, and, when viewed from the N., presents the appearance of a middle. Near its N. E. and it

attains the height of 8000 ft., and becomes visible in clear weather at the distance of 40 m. It produces yams, coconuts, &c., and has from 400 to 500 inhabitants. It was on this island that the sword-bill and other remains of the expedition of La Perouse were found, and led to the discovery of the most size of the wreck.

TUCUMAN, a prov. La Plata, with cap. of same name. lat. 29° 45' S. lon. 68° 10' W.; bounded, E. by El Gran Chaco, N. by Salta, W. Catamarca, and S. Santiago. Towards the W. the surface is mountainous, but the hills and slopes of the ranges are covered with a great variety of fine trees and shrubs. The plains are uncommonly fertile, yielding, in the greatest abundance, wheat, rice, maize, and tobacco. The sugar-cane is also a natural product of the soil, and oranges and other fruit trees attain to great perfection. Mules and cattle are reared in considerable numbers. The region abounds in ores of gold, silver, copper and lead, but mining operations are conducted on a very limited scale. The climate, though hot, is dry and healthy. Pop. about 40 000. — The town is situated on an elevated plain, lat. 27° 10' S. It occurs on some trade in oxen and mules. Here in 1816 a congress of deputies from the several provinces of the Confederation proclaimed their independence, and separation from Spain. Pop. about 8000.

TUDENHAM, two par. Eng. Norfolk—1 (East), 9065 ac. Pop. 589.—2 (North), 2270 ac. Pop. 430.

TUDELA, a city, Spain, prov. Navarra 156 m. N. E. Madrid, in a plain, 1 bank Ebro, at the junction of the Queiles. It is dry, but dull; streets narrow, and houses solidly built and lofty. In one of the squares, which is crossed by the Queiles, are held the bull-fights, and another where the markets are held, is entered by two gates, and surrounded by arcades. There are four public fountains, a small theatre, a primary school, an institute for the higher branches of education, a college of medicine and surgery, an hospital, an orphan asylum and farming hospital, the last two in the Dominican convent, a cathedral, consecrated in 1138 but only raised to this dignity in 1788; four parish churches, four monasteries, several convents now turned to secular use, two promenades, and, in the neighbourhood, three hermitages. Husbandry is the principal occupation of the inhabitants, but there are hosties, six manufactories of soap, one of liquors, 20 oil-mills, four potteries, a dye-work for common black-dye, and two flour-mills. Agricultural produce and a considerable quantity of wool are exported. In 1808 Tudela was sacked by the French, who defeated the Spanish forces in the battle named after this city. Tudela was the birthplace of the learned Jew, Benjamin, who flourished in the 13th century. Pop. 7323.

TUDELY, par. Eng. Kent, 1605 m. Pop. 642.

TUDY (St.) par. Eng. Cornwall, 2287 ac. Pop. 652.

TULJAB, a in Spain prov. and 41 m. N. W. Valencia, on a slope above 1. bank Chelva with a church, townhouse, primary school, and several mills. Pop. (agricultural) 1346.

TULFARA, a in Naples, prov. Salerno, E. S. E. Campobasso, 1. bank Fortuna. Pop. 2890.

TULIENO, a vil. Naples, prov. Salerno, N. E. Nola, with a church and two churches. Pop. 1009.

TUPTON, par. Eng. Essex 1653 ac. Pop. 168.

TUGHY, par. Eng. Lancashire 1830 ac. Pop. 565.

TUGFORD, par. Eng. Salop; 1920 ac. Pop. 157.

TUGGUET Dugoon, or Toudouet (supposed also Tugghy) a in Algerian Sahara, cap. of a territory called the Eozars, lat. 33° 24' N. lon. 0° 50' 38' E. It consists of 8000 to 6000 mostly man-looking brick houses of one story, surrounded with loosely-built walls and a fosse, entered by two gates with drawbridges. The houses or enclosel, the residence of the sheik, and surrounding his harem and treasure, is a strong and well-guarded fortress. Tugghy has several mosques, a public area, used as a market, &c. and numerous public fountains raised over Artesian wells. The inhabitants are indolent, and traffic with all parts of the Sahara, 44 tribes being enumerated as frequenting its market, thus giving it the aspect of a daily fair. Most of the manufactured wares sold here are brought from Tunis, but a good many articles are made in the place by Jewish artisans. The people around Tugghy, like all those of the Eozars, are gardeners rather than agriculturists, having little arable land, they grow almost no grain. The cereals sown in date, &c. some-

grains, agave, and peach trees, a great quantity of madder as grown, and the vegetable-ground yield water-melon, pumpkin, cucumbers, onions, &c. A favourite plant here is the Adcock, which has intoxicating qualities akin to those of opium.—(Dumas Sahara Algérie.)

TUGHLICKABAD, a fortified in Hindoostan, with a strong citadel, presid. Bengal, 10 m. S. Delhi. A few valuable ruins contain all the present inhabitants of this town; but the ruins, massive, and stupendous ruins of its walls, palaces, and subterranean apartments, still attract the traveller.

TUGLIE a in haps prov. Orizaba, 7 m. E. N. E. Gallipoli, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 1940.

TUINEJE a in Canarias Isl. Fuerteventura, on a mountain-slope with a well built parish church, and a primary school, manufactures of linen, and a trade in agricultural produce and in barilla and cochineal. Pop. 1877.

TUKUM a in Russia, gov. Orenburg, cap. circle, 37 m. W. Elga, on the Balket. It has a church, a male, and a school, and some general trade. Pop. (1850) 2710.

TULÁ, a river, Chinese Empire, Kailash country. Source S. W., then N. W. and enters the Orkhon, in lat. 46° 28' N. lon. 105° 30' E., total course 200 m.

TULÁ, a gov. Russia, bounded, N. by Moscow, W. Kaluga, S. W. and S. Orel and N. Ruzan lat. 52° 43' to 54° 45' N. lon. 36° to 38° 40' E.; greatest length, N. to S. 160 m. central breadth, 110 m. area, 8906 sq. m. The surface is so generally flat as to have somewhat of a monotonous appearance. The principal rivers are the Oka, which waters the government in the N. W. and also forms its N. boundary, the Upa, which traverses it centrally and the Don, which runs here, but within the government is an unimportant stream. It has however, been turned to good account, and the water-communication of the government has been almost indefinitely extended by means of the Ivanvaska canal, which, uniting the Don and the Upa, forms part of the grand system which connects the Balket, the Black Sea, and the Caspian. The soil is generally of remarkable fertility and good, but grain far beyond the house consumption. About two-thirds of the whole surface are under the plough. The principal crops are rye, barley and oats, wheat is grown only in particular districts. Hemp and flax are generally cultivated. The pastures are both extensive and rich, and vast numbers of horses, cattle, and sheep are reared. Nearly one-sixth of the surface is under wood. The mineral of most importance is iron, which is both smelted and manufactured to a large extent. There are also numerous tineries and distilleries. The trade consists chiefly in corn, flax, and hemp. For administrative purposes the government is divided into 12 circles. Tula is the capital. Pop. (1850), 1,251,500.

TULÁ a in Russia, cap. above gov., on the Upa, 107 m. S. Moscow. Most of the houses are wood, but great improvements have been made in recent years, the more an ugly streets have disappeared, and the whole town, with its numerous towers, domes, and spires, presents a very striking appearance, entitling it to be regarded as one of the handsomest provincial towns in Russia. It is the residence both of a civil and a military governor, the seat of a bishop, and the seat of several important courts and public offices. It contains 28 churches, one of which is a very handsome structure, adorned with marble columns, two monasteries, a diocesan seminary, gymnasium, military school, handsome courtyards, theatre, foundling and other hospitals and has manufactures of firearms and hardware, so extensive as to have procured for it the name of the Russian Birmingham. The firearms of the government are manufactured in an extensive establishment, which the skill of an Englishman has made one of the first in Europe. The other manufactures of importance here are contrary of indifferent quality. Agricultural work, inferior to that of France, plating maff-bone, surpassed by those of Moscow; silk, hats, soap, candles, cordage, and leather. Some of the iron used in making these articles is obtained from mines in the vicinity, but the greater part of it is imported to here, chiefly from Siberia. P. (1850) 84,626.

TULÁ, a in Mexico Confederation, 40 m. N. W. Mexico, cap. dist. and 1. bank river of the same name, about 8000 ft. above sea-level. It was the capital of the Toltec or Toltec, the earliest inhabitants of Mexico known to history, but has ceased to be a place of any importance. The district unites the most splendid mountain-scenery with great fertility.

The river sometimes called also Montezuma, is formed in the N of San Mateo; flows E.N.E., receiving the Quantitas, separating Chap. Mexico from Chap. Queretaro, and near the frontiers of the latter and of Vera-Paz, after a course of about 500 m., enters with the Pánuco in forming the Rio-de-Tampico, which falls into the Gulf of Mexico.

TULE is a township in Inyo Co. State of California, in the upper part of the valley of the San Joaquin, to which it sends its waters; 30 m. to 40 m. long, and about 22 m. broad.

TULMA a vil. Hungary. Thither Thales, an. Biber diet. and 4 m. from Bannout, with a Greek church and some trade in agricultural produce and timber. Pop. 1513.

TULLA, or **TULLON** a market tn. and par. Ireland on. Chas. 94 m. N.E. Keady; with a church, several public and three private schools, and some transit and country trade. Area of par. 54,394 ac. Pop. 6760.

TULLARBACKY, par. Irel. Limerick 2309 ac. P. 836.

TULLAGH, par. Irel. Cork 5649 ac. Pop. 2374.

TULLAGHANBROGUE, par. Irel. Kilkenny, 5486 ac. Pop. 750.

TULLAGHANOGH, par. Irel. Meath 1415 ac. P. 165.

TULLAGHOGHORE, par. Irel. Antrim 433 ac. P. 82.

TULLAGHMEELAN, par. Irel. Tipperary 2696 ac. Pop. 190.

TULLAGHOBEGLY, par. Irel. Donagel 66,516 ac. Pop. 689.

TULLAGHORTON, par. Irel. Tipperary 6889 ac. Pop. 1504.

TULLAHERIN, par. Irel. Kilkenny 5052 ac. P. 847.

TULLAHOUGH, par. Irel. Kilkenny, 4903 ac. Pop. 1264.

TULLAMAIN, two pars. Irel. —1, Kilkenny 1172 ac. Pop. 181.—2 Tipperary, 2217 ac. Pop. 478.

TULLAMOKK, a market to Ireland King's co. 48 m. W. by R. Dublin on an academy, with two market squares, a large and handsome church at a short distance from the town, a R. Catholic chapel and a Methodist meeting-house a court-house, jail, poorhouse, county-infirmary barracks, nursery and market-house a classical a national and several other schools a Protestant orphan society a lending library two breweries, and one distillery a tobacco and snuff manufactory and a brick work. Pop. 4630.—(Local Correspondent)

TULLAROAN, par. Irel. Kilkenny 12,560 ac. P. 2373.

TULLE (see *Tulla*) a tn. France, cap. dep. Corrèze on an acclivity at the confluence of the Corrèze and Solane, 115 m. N.N.E. Bordeaux. It is an ancient place, and is generally composed of houses which are old and ugly but some of which possess considerable interest from their antiquities. It has a parish church in a kind of bastard Gothic style surmounted by a lofty spire, a courthouse, hospital, departmental prison, barracks theatre, public library a cemetery, on a circular hill which overlooks the town and manufactures of firearms, made in a government-factory to the number of about 50,000 muskets annually war-cannons, snail, playing cards, and leather, and a trade in brandy liquors, paper, wool, horses, and the above articles of manufactures. Horse-riding is very near Malpelo Point, there is a bar with violent and dangerous surf, across which even boats cannot pass without the utmost caution. Piastre landed here with his army destined for the conquest of Peru.—The town, situated about 7 m. up the river, scarcely deserves the name, as it is only composed of a few miserable huts, though it is said to have once been a place of importance, with a temple of the sun, an Inca's palace, and other edifices.

TULLALLAN, par. Scot. Perth 4 m. by 4 m. P. 9042.

TULLINS, a tn. France, cap. Loire, 12 m. N.W. Grezouille with manufactures of cherry brandy and a trade in hemp, thread, and cattle. Near it are numerous iron-works. Pop. 1865.

TULLIN or **TULLS** (Latin, *Comagene*) a tn. Lower Asia tn. r. bank Danube, at the junction of the Tula, 14 m. N.W. Vienna. It is surrounded with old walls, and very irregularly built with narrow, dirty streets, and houses generally of mean appearance. It contains four churches, an hospital a swimming and several other schools, and has a best-root sugar-factory, and some trade in provisions. Pop. 1788.

TULLIMOT, par. Irel. Queen's co., 6086 ac. P. 1015.

TULLOW a market tn. Ireland, co. and 7½ m. from Carlow r. bank Slaney with a market-square, a large handsome church and R. Catholic chapel, with a fine simple and airy; contributed to water-barracks, two schools, and the principal corn-market of the county. Pop. (agricultural), 1903.—(Local Correspondent.)

TULLOWGREEN par. Irel. Carlow; 5699 ac. P. 1116.

TULLOWMAGIMMA, par. Irel. Carlow; 4064 ac. Pop. 904.

TULLOWPHELIM par. Irel. Carlow; 7990 ac. P. 2497.

TULLY, two pars. Irel.—1, Dublin; 3286 ac. P. 1087.

—2 Kildare 5165 ac. Pop. 953.

TULLYALLEN, par. Irel. Louth and Meath; 5184 ac. Pop. 4169.

TULLYBORETT par. Irel. Monaghan 7918 ac. P. 2322.

TULLYFERNN par. Irel. Donagel 16,612 ac. P. 6113.

TULLYLEASE, par. Irel. Cork 8392 ac. Pop. 1800.

TULLYISH, par. Irel. Down; 11,707 ac. P. 12,400.

TULLYNAKILL, par. Irel. Down, 2922 ac. P. 1221.

TULLYNEELE and **Possam**, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 7 m. by 4 m. Pop. 390.

TULLYNIRMAN par. Irel. Tyrone, 4461 ac. P. 8474.

TULLYRUEK, par. Irel. Antrim, 4780 ac. Pop. 1040.

TULMARO a tn. Venezuela, 4 m. and 50 m. W.W.W. Caracas. It is well built and has an active trade in tobacco, large quantities of which are raised in the vicinity. Pop. about 8000.

TULOLA a small isl., Russia, Finland, near N shore of Lake Ladoga, at the mouth of the Looska, which here forms a fine cascade. It is about 6 m. in circumference, and contains six granite-quoties, the stone of which is much used for building in the capital.

TULOKA, a lake, Russia, in N.W. of gov. Olonetz, about 34 m. long N.W. to S.E., by 6 m. broad. Its banks are very steep, and it contains several islands. It has no apparent outlet, though several small lakes send their waters into it.

TULOUR ISLANDS, N. Pacific. See *SALOMON*.

TULISHA, **TULISHA**, or **TULISHA** (see *Alpaca*), a fortified tn. European Turkey Bulgaria, in the Dobruzhie, r. bank Danube, immediately above the formation of the Sulina and Ek. George's arms, 108 m. N.E. Silistra. Its fortifications and immediate proximity to the Russian frontier, make it a place of great importance. Darius crossed the Danube near Tullish, on his expedition against the Scythians.

TULUMBA or **TOOLUMBA**, a large, populous, island in Panah, I. bank Bayre, lat. 80° 25' N. lon. 78° 9' E. Close by are the ruins of an ancient adit fortress, of great height and strength.

TUMACO a small seaport and isl. off the coast of Ecuador lat. 1° 49' E. lon. 78° 50' W. Tumaco was declared a free-port in 1844.

TUMAT or **MALEK**, a river, Africa, rises in the S.W. of Abyssinia, enters Nubia, and joins the Bah-el-Azrek, N.W. Fashk, total course, about 800 m.

TUMBELAN Isl. Indian Archipelago. See *TAMBELAN*.

TUMBEZ, or **SARAGUZA**, a river, E. America, rises in Ecuador on W. slope, Andes, about 86 m. N.E. Loja, flows W., past the towns of Saragura and Saruma, then N.W., forming the boundary between Ecuador and Peru, and passing the towns of Tumbes, divides into several branches, and falls into the S. shore of the Bay of Guayaquil, after a course of about 100 m. Its chief affluents are the Jubones. At its mouth, which is very near Malpelo Point, there is a bar with violent and dangerous surf, across which even boats cannot pass without the utmost caution. Piastre landed here with his army destined for the conquest of Peru.—The town, situated about 7 m. up the river, scarcely deserves the name, as it is only composed of a few miserable huts, though it is said to have once been a place of importance, with a temple of the sun, an Inca's palace, and other edifices.

TUMEL, or **TUMKEL**, a river, Scotland, issues from Loch Rannoch in S.W. of Fifehire flows W., expanding into a lake of the same name, and near the Fife of Kilmorie joins the Garry. The united stream flowing S.E. joins I. bank Tay at Logiertha.

TUMNA, par. Irel. Roscommon; 6395 ac. P. 2843.

TUNA, a vil. and par. Sweden, 18 m. and 13 m. S.E.W. Falun near r. bank Dal Elff, with a parish church, a castle, and cloister-works.

TUNAMA a river, Brazil. See *ITUNAMA*.

TUNBRIDGE, or **TOMBURINA**, a market tn. and par. England, on Kent, on an acclivity above the Medway, here crossed by several bridges, within 1 m. of the South-Eastern railway and 11 m. S.W. Maidstone. It contains chiefly of a long and tolerably well-built street; and has a handsome

church with a square embattled tower. Independent, Baptist, and Wesleyan churches, a well-endowed free grammar-school national and infant schools, a good townhall and market-house, a mechanics' institute, a library and scientific institution, several substantial mansions of gipsy powder and study wooden wares, a trade in coal and timber a market every fortnight, and an annual fair. In the time of William the Conqueror a strong castle was built here. It makes some figure in English history and its site is still marked by some ruins. Area of par., 16 385 ac. Pop. 10,548 of m., 4530.

TUNBRIDGE or **TORRENTON** **WILLS**, a market tn. and watering-place, England, to Kent, pleasantly situated amid picturesque scenery, on the Hastings branch of the South-Eastern railway, 15 m. S. W. Maidstone. It consists chiefly of clusters of houses, many of them handsomely built on detached enclosures; and of a spacious parade, finely planted on one side, and occupied by assembly-rooms, libraries and elegant shops on the other, and has two district churches one of them Norman and the other in the later English style with a finely painted window, a chapel of ease with a much adorned unornamented ceiling, Independent Huntingdon and Wesleyan Methodist, and E. Catholic chapels, church of England proprietary national, British and infant schools, a commodious townhall, a library and scientific institute, an infirmary, and dispensary; extensive manufactures of toys and other fancy articles, known by the name of Tunbridge ware, and a weekly corn and general market. The spring to which the place owes its origin and prosperity is chalybeate, nearly equal in strength to that of the German Spa, and is considered very efficacious in cases of weak digestion. The wells are situated in the centre of the town, and the accommodation provided for the numerous patients and fashionable visitors who annually resort to it, is both ample and elegant. Pop. 10,567.

TUNCHE, a tn. in China, prov. Nanchang, about 20 m. from Hany-chow foo to which it forms a kind of port; lat. 29° 48' N. lon. 118° 30' E. It is a large, busy, and thriving place, and carries on a very extensive trade especially in green-tea, the greater part of which is sent down the river, and thence onward to Shanghai, being shipped here. Pop. about 150,000.

TUNDERGARTH par. Stock Dumbries 12 m. by 2 m. Pop. 577.

TUNDOLSKIRCHEN, or **PRUD-ESTHASE**, a market tn. Hungary on Odenburg with a trade in wine. P. 1554.

TUNG-CHAU a city, China, prov. Shantung on the Ta-tai-ho, 61 m. S. W. Tai nan.

TUNGARAGUA, a name given to the Amazon in the upper part of its course.

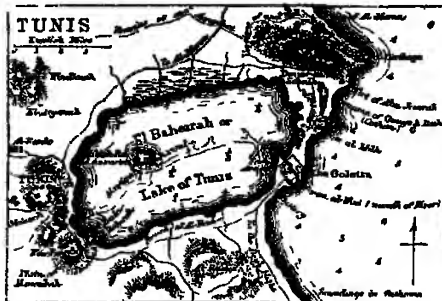
TUNGUSKA, three rivers, Siberia.—1 (*Upper or Yenisei*), A river which is the upper part of its course takes the name of Angara (which see). It issues from the S. W. extremity of Lake Baikal, and proceeds circuitously N. W. for about 700 m., till it reaches lat. 57° 30' N., where it first becomes known as the Tunguska. From the point it flows W. for about 320 m., and joins r. bank Yenisei about 80 m. above Yekohak. It is the largest of all the affluents of the Yenisei. Its chief tributaries are, on the right, the Mura and Tobolskots and on the left, the Irkut, the Oka, and Taima.—2 (*Middle, or Podkamenka*). A river, which rises in the N. W. of gov. Irkutsk, flows first N. W. then N., and joins r. bank Yenisei, where it expands into a lake of its own name, after a course of about 600 m.—3 (*Lower or Tigra*). A river, which rises in the N. W. of gov. Irkutsk, not far from the source of the former, flows very circuitously first W. then N. W., and finally W., and joins r. bank Yenisei, after a course of about 104 m.

TUNIS, one of the Barbary States of N. Africa, and nominally dependent on Turkey is situated between lat. 31° and 37° N. and lon. 8° and 12° E. and is bounded, N. and N. E. by the Mediterranean, S. E. Tripoli, S. and S. W. the Great Desert or Sahara, and W. Algeria, greatest length N. to S. about 440 m., mean breadth measured on the parallel of 35°, 160 m. area, roughly estimated at 70,000 sq. m. The coast-line, which is very irregular and much broken, presents three remarkable indentations, forming the Bay of Tunis on the N., and those of Hammamet and Gabes or the Lesser Syrte on the S. On the N. W. as far as the Cape of Farina, it is bold and rocky, and presents in Cape Sineca the most E.

point of the African continent. The shores of the Bay of Tunis are low and generally swampy but rise towards its extremity, and terminate in Cape Bon. Beyond this cape and S. the shore is generally low, but is occasionally diversified by rocky headlands of moderate elevation. The interior of Tunis, owing partly to its lying out of the direct line of route between other countries, is very imperfectly known. The N. W. portion, lying between the frontiers of Algeria on the W., and the valley of Majedrah on the S. and E., is traversed by a range of mountains which, entering from the W., spread over the whole district. These mountains, estimated at 4000 ft. to 5000 ft. high, are well covered with fine timber, and on their lower slopes have many fertile tracts, partly under culture, and partly under divestment. Among the mountains rich veins of lead are said to exist. Between these mountains and the Gulf of Hammamet on the E., stretches the extensive plain or plateau of Kairuan, which is about 100 m. long, by 80 m. wide and though elevated, is almost an unbroken flat, nearly destitute of trees, and except in the vicinity of the town of Kairuan, unencultivated. Over this plain the Arabs roam pasturing their horses and camels. Little is known of the country to the S. of this plain. Its fertility was celebrated by the ancients, but it is understood to be at present little better than a desert. The only sign of any consequence is the Majedrah already mentioned, but at its mouth and considerably to the W. of it, near the Gulf of Bizerta, are numerous large lagoons abounding with several kinds of fish. The only other remarkable expanse of water is the great Lake of Al Sibbah situated far to the S., on the borders of the Sahara. It is about 70 m. long by 26 m. broad but with the exception of its S. part, becomes dry in summer when a layer of salt is found deposited on its bed. The climate is one of the best in the Barbary States, the atmosphere being generally pure and wholesome, and the excessive summer-heat moderated by sea-breezes. In the town of Tunis the thermometer on an average of three years, showed a mean of 58° 9' in winter 71° in spring 83° 6' in summer and 64° in autumn the mean of the whole year being 69° 2' Rain falls at intervals from November to April, but long-continued and almost uninterrupted droughts prevail during the rest of the year. Owing to the extensiveness of the government, and the uncertain tenure by which property is held, agriculture is very much neglected, and the large quantities of yielding products which remain in a state of nature. The principal crops are wheat, barley and maize, olives also are extensively grown and date-plantations are so numerous as to furnish the principal subsistence of the inhabitants. Tobacco is largely and cotton indigo saffron, and opium are partially grown. Almost all the fruits of S. Africa abound, and in various quarters, drugs and dyes form special objects of culture. The principal domestic animals are mules, oxen, and camels; on several parts of the coast the fisheries (including that of coral) are valuable. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen fabrics, more especially the kerchief or red cap, known all over the Mediterranean coast, both soft and hard, made on an extensive scale at Buz; dyed skins, and ordinary and Morocco leather. The trade, both with the interior and with different parts of Europe, is of considerable extent. The inhabitants, consisting of a mixture of Moors, Arabs, Turks, and Jews the two first principally with a few Christians, rank as the most enslaved in Barbary, though, as compared with the least advanced of European nations, they are lamentably deficient in everything that constitutes true civilization, their government is a rule and revolting despotism, in which a path nominally sanctioned by the Sultan but virtually independent of him makes him will his only law and sources obedience to it by maintaining a large standing force. Pop. estimated at 2,500,000.

TUNIS, a seaport tn. in Africa, cap. of above state, at the mouth of the Majedrah, on the W. side of an oval lagoon connected by a narrow strait with the bay of same name, and on a large and beautiful plain bounded on the distance by lofty mountains, 400 m. E. by N. Algiers; lat. (Fondom) 36° 48' N., lon. 10° 34' 12" E. (m). It is surrounded by a double wall—an exterior about 5 m. in circuit, inclosing the suburbs and pierced by four gates, and an interior still more lofty enclosing the city proper and pierced by six gates. It is also defended by a strong castle completely commanding the Goletta or narrow strait already mentioned, and by several

detached forts in other directions. When approached, whether by land or sea, it becomes visible at a considerable distance, and rising in long ranges of buildings of dazzling whiteness, presents a very striking and picturesque appearance. The impression thus made is not confirmed by a nearer inspection



The streets are narrow, uneven, and filthy in the extreme, and the houses of stone or brick, generally of very mean appearance, consisting only of a single story without exterior windows. The interior however in the form of a court, with the apartments ranged round it, has a much more attractive appearance and is often fitted up with Oriental magnificence. Water is abundantly supplied, partly from cisterns placed on the flat roof of each to collect the rain, and partly by an aqueduct carried from a neighboring spring. The public buildings include a great number of mosques, several of them handsome, and one of them a magnificent structure, adorned with columns and marbles brought at an immense expense from ruins in the interior of the country. The bey's palace, a handsome modern building in the Bar-

bad, and from, rare and manufactured coffee, sugar, opium, &c. In carrying on the trade, notwithstanding the considerable situation of the town, considerable disadvantages are experienced. The depth of water within the lagoon is not more than 6 ft. or 7 ft. and hence even merchant vessels are obliged to lie outside the Goletta, and can only load or unload by means of lighters. The place of anchorage, however formed by an inner bay off that of Tunis, has in its centre a depth of from 10 to 20 fathoms, and is so capacious, that the largest fleet may ride in it with perfect shelter from all winds except the N. E.

Tunis is situated about 8 m. to the N.W. of the ruins of ancient Carthage, and thus derives much additional interest from its proximity to that celebrated seat of empire. At the same time, it is itself a place of great antiquity, and has been the scene of many important historical events. During the Tunis wars it was repeatedly taken and retaken. In 439 it fell into the hands of the Vandals, but having been wrested from them about a century thereafter by Belisarius, it continued to be subject to the Greek Empire till the end of the 7th century when Northern Africa was overrun by the victorious arms, and became a depend-

ency of the caliphs of Bagdad. The distance of this capital soon enabled the governors appointed by the caliphs to become virtually independent, and at last in 1036, Tunis became an absolute sovereignty under Abu Fares, who now added to it the greater part of Algeria and Tripoli. It now became notorious for its profligacy, and in 1370 Louis IX. of France, in a chivalrous attempt to suppress them lost both his army and his life. The last of the Tunisian kings, Muley-Hassan, having been deprived of his throne by the celebrated pirate chief called Barbarossa II. in 1531 had recourse to the Emperor Charles V. who restored him, but made him kingdom tributary to Spain. It so continued till 1574, when it was subjugated by the Turks who at first governed it by a pasha, with a body of Turkish soldiers sent from Constantinople, but were ultimately obliged to allow the Moors to elect their own bey only reserving to themselves the power of confirming the election and exacting a tribute. The pashas of the Tunisians subjected them to severe chastisement, first from the British under Admiral Blake, and afterwards from France and Holland in 1816, under threat of the same punishment which had just been inflicted by Lord Exmouth on the Algerines, they engaged for ever to renounce piracy and Christian slavery. Pop. vari- ously estimated at 180,000 to 200,000; of whom about 25,000 are Jews and 5000 Christians, the remainder being chiefly Moors, Arabs, and negroes



THE BAB EL BHAR PALACE OF THE BEY OF TUNIS.—From L. Illustration

cent style, badly situated in a narrow street, but adorned with courts and galleries of marble several large and well arranged barracks, one of them fitted to accommodate 4000 men a Moorish college for theology and jurisprudence, several other superior and elementary schools, several synagogues, a R. Catholic and a Greek church, a R. Catholic convent, a theatre, several elegant public baths, and extensive and well-furnished bazars. The principal manufactures are linen and woollen cloths, red woollen caps, in such extensive demand, that 50,000 persons are said to have been at one time employed on them; subsidiary industry and commerce in leather and various celebrated essences both of musk, rose, and jasmine. The trade is very extensive, and includes among its principal exports oil, lemons or Tunis caps, soap, grain and pulses, wool, hides, cattle, honey-bee, spongers, gums, wax, gold-dust, and elephants-teeth, &c., and among the principal imports, cotton, linen, and woollen goods, tin,

by mountains and partly by narrow seas the shores of the Galmazo or Saguenon, 65 m. N. E. Bagdad. On the invasion of the Spaniards it was one of the greatest cities in the country, and governed by its own king, but is now fallen into great decay, and has almost nothing to recommend it, having neither a good climate nor an adequate supply of water, and possessing very few inhabitants. Among its buildings are several churches and convents, a college, and an hospital. The manufactures consist of some coarse woollen and cotton stuffs; and the trade is chiefly in these, and in grain and tobacco. The inhabitants suffer much from plague. The battle of Boyzen, fought a little S. W. Tunis, in 1619, by Bellair against the Spaniards, decided the independence of S. America.

TUNSTALL, or TUNSTALL-COVER is a N. English, Staffordshire, on an acclivity $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. Newcastle-under-Lyme. It has rapidly risen up from a hamlet to a considerable

town, and has a spacious market-place, with a townhall in its centre, a church in the early English style, with a tower and spire; Wesleyan, Primitive, and New Connexion Methodist chapels, national schools; and, both within the town and in its vicinity, extensive manufactures of china and earthen ware, brooks and tiles, &c. The surrounding district is rich in coal and ironstone, for which the Grand Trunk canal affords great facility of transport. Pop. of township, 8566.

TUNSTALL, several par. Eng.—1 Kent, 1196 sq. P 166—2 Norfolk, 1619 sq. P 139—3, Suffolk, 2653 sq. P 374—4, York, 1907 sq. P 150—5, Lancaster, 9234 sq. P 814.

TUNSTAD per Eng Norfolk, 2291 sq. Pop. 449
TUNWORTH, par Eng Hants, 1104 sq. Pop. 123.

TUNYAN a river La Plata. See MARCONA.

TUGOH, par Irel. Limerick 6619 sq. Pop. 2273

TUGHILUGGIN, par Irel. Limerick, 2094 sq. P 426.

TUGHIST, par Irel. Kerry 9043 sq. Pop. 4034.

TUPANRU a river New Granada issues from several small lakes, about lat. 5° N., and lon. 71° W.; flows E., and joins L. bank Orinoco at Maypura, a little above its entrance into course, about 220 m.

TUPOLME, par Eng Lucin 1796 sq. Pop. 78

TUPIZA, a tn. Bolivia, on a plateau 9000 ft. above sea-level near the N. frontiers of La Plata, 140 m. S. S. E. Potosi. The Chiriquito silver-mine is in its vicinity. Pop. about 6000

TUPPAU, a tn. Bohemia. See DUTRA.

TUPIE, a river India. See TAPEE.

TUPUNGATO a mountain, Chilian Andes, 100 m. E. S. E. Valparaiso, between the Pass of Cumbre on the N., and that of Portillo on the S. It appears to be the culminating point of the Andes, between lat. 33° and 35° S. having an elevation of 15,500 ft.

TUB-Kavi, a vil Hungary Thither Thams dist. Great Kunsau, on the Perety, 10 m. S. W. Karsburg. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 9400

TUB (Mazo) a market tn. Hungary, Hither Thales, co. Heves, r. bank Beretty, 34 m. E. S. E. Bockock with a Protestant, a Greek, and a R. Catholic church manufactures of pottery, and a considerable trade in wine and cattle. P. 15,000

TURA, two places Hungary.—1 A vil Hither Danube, on Parish about 4 m. from Havran, with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 2469.—2, (O or Sere) A market tn. Hither Danube, co. and 88 m. N. N. W. Neutra with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and a synagoga extensive potteries, and a considerable trade in cattle and cheese. Pop. 6488.

TURA, a river Russia, rises on the E. slope of the Ural Mountains, gov. Perm; flows S. E. enters gov. Tobolsk, passes Turinsk and Tumen, and after a course of nearly 800 m. joins L. bank Tobol a little below Jeviers. Its chief affluent is the Nissa, which joins it on the right.

TURATE a vil and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Como, 6 m. S. Appiano, with a church a courthouse, and a trade in corn and silk. Pop. 3981.

TURBACO a tn. New Granada prov. and 5 m. S. E. E. Cartagena, on a height, in a healthy locality. Its delightful climate makes it a desirable resort for the citizens of Cartagena, and the strangers frequenting that port, but the want of the inhabitants are Indians, who live in houses of bamboo, thatched with palm-leaves.

TURBENTHAL, a vil, and par Switzerland, com. and 16 m. N. E. E. Friburg, in a valley of the same name, watered by the Töss. It has an old church, and a well preserved castle, finely situated on a height. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving cotton and spinning silk. Pop. 2349

TURBIGO, a vil and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Milan, 5 m. from Cuggiono, 1 bank Ticino with two churches, a courthouse, custom-house school, and a trade in corn and silk. Pop. 1136.

TURCKHEIM, or TURCKHEIM, a tn. France, dep. Haut-Rhin, on the Frocht, at the entrance of the valley Munster, 4 m. W. Colmar. Turckheim here defeated the Imperialists in 1675. Pop. 2648

TURCKEKE (ALAO and FALAO), two nearly-contiguous vils. Hungary, co. and on the river Thuroos, about 30 m. from Ratona, with a R. Catholic church, and some means of gold and silver. Pop. 1137

TURCO, a vil Hungary. See TOM.

TURGANO, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 18 m.

N. W. E. Segovia in a valley watered by the Valdeano and Melba. It has two churches, one of them situated in the centre of an old castle, finely situated on a height a townhouse, an observatory as to look almost like a fortress a primary school, and a palace which belonged to the Bishop of Segovia; manufactures of linen, and a considerable transit trade. Pop. 1140

TURENNE, a tn. and com. France, dep. Corrèze, near the source of the Tournante, on a steep and rugged height crowned by the ruins of an ancient castle, 20 m. S. W. Tulle. It has a trade in nut-oil, grain, linen, &c. Near it are mines of iron, copper and lead. The castle, which figures much in the early history of France, was the cradle of the family of Turenne, to which the celebrated marshal of the name belonged. Pop. 1876.

TURFAN, a tn. Chinese Turkistan. See TOUNFAN

TURI, a tn. Naples, prov. and 18 m. S. E. Bari, with a collegiate church and several chapels, a monastery, sundry and tollage. Pop. 3560

TURI or TUR-APC a tn. Brazil, prov. Maranhão, at the mouth of a river in the bay of same name, lat. 1° 30' S., lon. 45° 20' W., with a parish church in a very dilapidated state. Pop. (Alt.) 6000.—The river rises in the forests which stretch to the N. of the confluence of the Araguaia with the Tocantins flows N. N. E. and falls into the Atlantic at above town; total course, 80 m., partly navigable.

TURIA, a river, Spain. See GUADALAVIA.

TURJIA a river, Russia, rises in S. W. of gov. Volynia flows N. N. E. through extensive morasses, and joins r. bank Prypiet after a course of about 100 m.

TURIN (Ishur, Tarent) a large and magnificent city, late cap. of kingdom of Italy, beautifully situated in an extensive and fertile plain surrounded by the Alps, at the confluence of the Dora-Susina with the Po, each of which rivers is crossed by a magnificent stone-bridge the former of five elliptical arches, and the latter of a single arch with a span of 150 ft. The approach from the W. is by a noble avenue, which commencing at the town of Rivoli, is one of the longest in Europe and the general appearance of the city and its environs is scarcely surpassed in grandeur. Turin was at one time surrounded by walls and bastions, and ranked as a place of considerable strength. Its large and imposing citadel still remains, but all the other fortifications have been removed and the site occupied by them covered partly with finely-planted walks and partly with magnificent houses which extending around in all directions, have both united the suburbs with the former town and nearly doubled its extent. The old quarters are closely built, and the streets are somewhat narrow and irregular, but all the modern portions have been built on a uniform plan in wide streets, which intersect each other at right angles, and thus form a series of square blocks and piles of building, the effect of which would be unpleasant were not the monotony relieved by the loftiness of the houses, their endless variety of sculptured fronts and rich decorations, and the fine bursts of scenery which are ever opening on the view. Several of the principal streets are lined with arcades. The finest squares are the Piazza-del-Castello, which is of great extent, and surrounded by splendid and lofty palaces the Piazza-San-Lorenzo almost entirely surrounded by arcades, and adorned with a fine statue of Emmanuel Filiberto by Mazzetti, the Piazza-San-Giorgio, and the Piazza-del Terzo.

Few cities in Italy are so poor in ancient buildings and historical recollections as Turin, but its modern edifices are numerous and several of them magnificent. The ecclesiastical edifices most deserving of notice are the cathedral or duomo, completed in the beginning of the 16th century, of small dimensions, with an exterior remarkable only for some bas-relief arabesques in the pinnacles of the facade, and an interior which has recently been rudely and capriciously decorated with frescoes, and contains some good paintings, and a remarkable chapel of marble called Santa Barbara, regarded as the masterpiece of Guarini, the church of San Maurizio, surrounded by a fine dome San Donato, possessed of a fine Virgin and Child by Gaetano, San Felippo Neri, one of the finest alt. fests of the city, though with an unimproved facade. San Tommaso, a small church of little architectural merit, but possessed of some fine paintings; Santa Christina, with a striking facade, considered to be one of the best productions of Juvara. Opposite Christ's remarkable for the richness of its marble, gilding, and other decorations; La Consolata, named of a com-

hibition of three contiguous shelves, and remarkable for the number variety and richness of its furnishings; San Andrea, of an oval form, with numerous frescos, sculptures in bronze and marble, and some fine wood-carvings; San



SAN GIOVANNI, TURIN. From Chapuy, *Nouveaux Voyages*.

Rocco, in the form of an octagon, with a concave facade and a well-constructed dome and La Grana-Madre-di-Dio, a new unfinished church on which vast sums have been expended, erected in commemoration of the restoration of the royal family but merely a servile and meagre imitation of the Pantheon. In addition to these, a remarkably handsome church in the old Lombard style for the accommodation of the Waldenses, and forming one of the chief ornaments of Turin, was consecrated on December 15 1853. Of the edifices not ecclesiastical the most conspicuous is the royal palace, built, like most of the other structures of Turin of brick, and remarkable only for its magnitude. Under the roof of the palace are the king's private library, with some curious MSS. and letters and the royal armory a large and curious collection, considered one of the principal sights in Turin. The palace of Carignano, originally inhabited by the princes, and situated in the square of same name, is a large and rather unpoising structure in an extravagant style. It has recently been converted into government-offices. Other conspicuous buildings are the register-office or Palazzo degli Archivi-Roale, a vast edifice by Juvara, and adjoining it the custom-house or Palazzo delle Dogane, the townhouse or Palazzo di Città, with a lofty but unfinished tower the courthouses or Palazzo di Giustizia the university or Università-Roale, a large and magnificent building by Giovanni Battista, the large library now attached to the university and originally formed by the ancient dukes of Savoy containing 110,000 vols the picture-gallery with a large and valuable collection the Palazzo dell' Accademia-Roale, under the roof of which are several museums—in Egyptian, with many curious antiquities, a museum of natural history particularly rich in minerals, and a cabinet of 15,000 coins and medals and several theatres, one of them among the largest and most splendid in Italy.

Among the educational establishments, in addition to the university already mentioned, are the special secondary occupying no elegant structures the royal military secondary two colleges, and various superior and inferior schools. The charitable establishments include numerous rich endowments, of which the most interesting and important are the Riforme-Roale, a kind of religious community, in which 400 girls are maintained solely by their own labour, the general hospital or infirmary (Spedale Maggiore) the Ospedale di Carità, which receives about 1500 inmates; the Rospedale-Albergo di Vitta, a kind of industrial school; the Regio-Madonnina or lunatic asylum, the Spedale di San-Leop, a large and well-

managed establishment, supported chiefly by voluntary contributions, and giving relief not only to numerous inmates, but to an annual average of 130,000 out-patients; and the Compagnia di San-Paolo, embracing a great number of orphans—education marriage-portions, and relief to the poor—regiment or bachelier poor suffering in secret. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen, cotton, linen, and silk goods; wax-cloth, stained paper, bookbinding, hatching, glass, carriages, printing-types, photographic and musical instruments, and there are numerous dye-works, and silk and other mills, distilleries, &c. The staple trade is in silk which has here its chief entrepot, employs a vast number of hands, and forms the principal source of wealth. Other articles of trade, in addition to silk and the above articles of manufacture, are corn, wine, fruit, and liquors.

Turin, until Florence was made the capital in 1865, constituted all the principal offices of the state. It is the seat of an archbishop, and has numerous academies—economic, literary, scientific and artistic. Of the original foundation of Turin very little is known. It is generally attributed to a colony of Transalpine origin, called Taurini or Taurini. Shortly after Hannibal crossed the Alps he made himself master of the territory in which it is situated; but after his expulsion from Italy the Komans resumed possession, and converted Turin into a Roman colony which took the name of Colonia Julia. This name was afterwards changed, in honour of Augustus, into that of Augusta Taurinorum. It was taken and sacked by the Goths under Alaric. It is said of slender duration it was shortly after surrounded by walls, but did not escape the ravages of the Lombards. Charlemagne, into whose hands it subsequently passed, bestowed it as a fief on one of his bishops, several of whom ruled it with tyrannical sway. It was afterwards governed by the marquises of Susa, with whom it remained till the heiress of that family conveyed it by marriage to the counts of Savoy. In 1418 it was declared by Amadeo V. the capital of the states of Savoy, and, following the fate of his family, ultimately rose to be the capital of the whole Kingdom of Sardinia. The curiosities of Turin are very beautiful, and present many objects of interest, among which the church of Superga, on the top of the lofty Monte Collina, immediately overlooking the city is conspicuous. The terrace in its front commands one of the best views of the plains of Lombardy guarded by the Alps on the N. and the Apennines on the S. The vicinity of the Alps, which adds so much to the magnificence of the scenery, has, however an injurious effect on the climate, making its winters cold, and often, when the year is far advanced, sending down devastating storms of hail. P (1857), 143, 157.

TURIS, a vil. Spain, prov. and 80 m. S.W. Valencia, on the Mague with a townhouse, prison two primary schools, a church and chapel, several brandy distilleries, and two flour-mills. Pop. (agricultural), 3697.

TURJE (formerly Tuzsuz) a market in Hungary, Thibier Danube, on Szabolc, 2 m. from Bismegh; with a church, a Franciscan abbey, and a trade in corn and wine. P 1268.

TURKA, a tn. Austrian Galicia, 28 m. S.W. Bamber, with a Greek and two R. Catholic churches, several mills, and a trade in tobacco, which is largely grown in the district.

TURKDEAN, per Eng. Gloucester 1850 m. P 378.

TURKISTAN, a wide region of Central Asia, partly included in the Chinese Empire, and partly subdivided among several independent states and hordes its two portions being separated chiefly by the table-land of Pamir, the Belor-tagh, and the Mus-tagh. In maps it is sometimes called Bucharia—Great Bucharia being a name applied to Independent or W., and Little Bucharia to Chinese or S. Turkistan.

CHINESE TURKISTAN [T'ien-shan-shan], or the country S. of the T'ien-shan P. is between lat. 35° and 45° N. and lon. 75° and 90° E., bounded N. by the T'ien-shan Mountains, which separate it from Soogoria, or T'ien-shan-shan W. the table-land of Pamir; S. the Koonzun Mountains, dividing it from W. Tibet; S.E. and S. the desert of Gobi, of which it includes a portion, length, W. to E., estimated at 1550 m.; breadth, from 500 m. to 550 m. area, 500,000 sq. m. It is closed on three sides by lofty mountain-ranges, and on the S. by a low abruptly elevated plateau, the centre of the country is the basin of the Lop-nor, a lake 70 m. in length, 500 m. wide W. by the Turin and its five great tributaries—the Kaskazi, Kashgar, Yarkand, Khosen, and Akou rivers. Pop.

Turkistan, based from the head of the Yarkand river to its furthest source, has a total length of 1600 m., and at its inlet into the Lop-nor, is supposed to be no more than 1280 ft. above the level of the sea. (Humboldt, *Aspects of Nature*, I. 84.) Its basin is almost wholly a sandy waste; it is in fact estimated that three-fourths of Chinese Turkistan are covered with deserts, and the very small proportion of the surface adapted for culture is merely situated around the oases and basins of the mountains in the N. W. and E. The lands there, are, however, in some districts, very fertile, and from the conformation of the country, its climate and products approximate to those of much lower latitudes. The heat in summer is great in winter frost and snow though common in the W., are rare at Hami, near the E. border. Abundant rains occur at this season in the mountains, but seldom in the lower country, where water for irrigation is carefully preserved in reservoirs. In the desert violent storms of wind are common, and very destructive to caravans, which, accordingly, in their transit from China, traverse only its narrowest part on the route from Kanoos across to Hami.

On the desolates and borders of the mountains rice wheat, millet, yulm, and grains common in E. Europe with sesamum and other oil-seeds, cotton, &c., are raised in considerable quantities, besides hemp flax, and dye-plants. Grapes, melons, pomegranates, and other fruits of S. climates, come to maturity for perfection. Mulberry-plantations are numerous, and much silk is produced. The raising livestock is, however, the chief branch of rural industry. Most of the surface, where it is rendered verdant by sufficient irrigation is employed in pasturing horses, yak, and other cattle, oxen, and sheep. The horses of this region are in high repute, and are sent in large numbers to China, Tibet, and several adjacent countries. Wild horses, camels, and asses abound in herds on the stony steppes of the Lop desert; the argal or wild sheep, some antelope, the tiger, wolf, jackal, lynx, and fox are amongst the other wild animals; the range of the Thian-shan are the native country of the two-humped or Bactrian camel. Two large species of eagles are conspicuous amongst native birds, the number of which is not great. Gold is found in the Thian-shan, and in the affluents of the Khoten river. Copper, iron, nitre, asbestos, and agate are also met with in abundance and sulphur in great quantities in the volcanic districts of Bagdo-ool and around Tourfan. The most remarkable mineral product is the gas or paper in which there is an imperial monopoly. It is raised from the bed of the Khoten river, also in the streams named Yurungkash and Karakash, in the Yarkand province, and about 70 m. S.E. Yarkand is a rock stated to be wholly composed of this stone. At all these localities Chinese soldiers are stationed to supervise the operations for procuring the paper, and prevent, so far as they can, any of it from passing into private hands. The whole of the produce being officially sent to Pekin where it is employed in the manufacture of vases and other articles of furniture for the imperial palace. (Ritter *Asien*, vii. 380-383.) Chinese Turkistan is an extensive trade, chiefly with Cashmere, Independent Turkistan, the Russian Empire, China, and Tibet. The caravans from Pekin to Yarkand employ from three to six months on their route, and bring tea, silver porcelain, and numerous other manufactured goods, taking back silk, horses, cattle, and furs. From Cashmere, by way of Yarkand, are brought shawls, kineboes, and white cloth, in return for Russian goods, tanned leather gold and silver embroidery, new China wares, and Tibet shawl-wool, from Yunnan, in Bodokash, shawls and gams, in return for silver and tea. From Andam, in Khoten, woollens and other manufactured goods are brought on horses, mules, and camels to Kashgar, where they are exchanged for Chinese produce; the routes from the two latter countries respectively traverse the two main passes across the lofty table-land of Pamir. Many merchants of Chinese Turkistan go to Tobolsk with cotton stuffs, tea, rhubarb, and sal-ammoniac, and return with broad-cloth, broadens, bullion, gold coin, copper iron, steel, and furs and the same kinds of merchandise come, by way of Uli, to Aktau, the exports from which town are chiefly cotton, silk, cotton fabric, leather, pottery, and fruit. Yarkand is the chief emporium of trade, and is a large mart for Chinese goods. Other principal cities and towns are Hami or Khami, Fikien Tourfan, Karakash, Katshe Akau, and Uosh, along the N. route, below the Thian-shan; Kashiur, the city

second in importance, toward the W. frontier, and Karakash, Khoten, Kila, and Peim, in the S.

The great bulk of the inhabitants are of the Turkish race, or Uzbeks, they are superior in civilization to the Uzbeks of Bokhara, and speak the purest of Turkish dialects. Tadzhiks or Persians, Eleuths, Cashmerians, Tanguts, &c., all Mahomedans, are amongst the population, the Tadzhiks carry on most of the foreign trade. In the N. W. are some Kirghiz settlers; at Hami many Kirghiz Calancho and on the banks of the Lop-nor are a few people who, although they speak Turki, are not Mahomedans; they are occupied in fishing, trading in furs and swans' down, and weaving flax and wild hemp. Chinese merchants in the towns, a few Hindoo Jews, and Christians, Mongols in the E., and Manchos in the Chinese army, make up nearly the rest of the inhabitants. The civil government is vested in the hakim beyrs of the districts, whose appointment rests with the court of Pekin, and the Mahomedan maintain, with much satisfaction, their freedom from interference by the Chinese in their internal affairs. The Chinese troops which guard the principal cities amount in all to between 20,000 and 30,000 men, under Manchou officers. At all the custom-house stations the officials are half Manchou and half Uzbeks. Europeans are interdicted from entering the country.

This region formed anciently a part of the territory of the Kiang-nan. It was subjected by the Chinese in the 1st century A.D. and from the 6th to the 17th centuries, it was successively under the domination of Tibet, Tangut, Genghis Khan, Timur, the Eleuths, and the Boogaries. It was conquered by the Chinese emperor Kien-long, in 1758-9. In 1856-7, a great insurrection took place under Jeleangre, one of his khodjas or princes, who with him from Kokan, defeated an army of 60,000 Chinese in three battles, but the latter finally prevailed and the chief articles of the province were transferred from Kashgar to Yarkand. (Ritter *Asien*, vii. 380-381.)

INDUSTRIES. TURKISTAN is between lat. 35° and 51° N. and lon. 51° and 72° E., bounded E. by the Pamir table-land, W. by the Caspian Sea, N. by the Russian governments of Tobolsk and Tashak, and S. by the Hissar Mountains and the Hindoo-Kush, separating it respectively from E. Persia and Afghanistan. In it are the fives of Aral several other considerable lakes, and the entire courses of the rivers Oxus and Jaxartes. It is composed of the khassates of Bokhara, Khiva, Koonodok, Badkhashan, and Koken, with the steppes of the Kirghis (see those articles). Both in its S. part and lately possessed by Bokhara, now belongs to the Afghans.

TURKEY or THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE (Turkish, *Islâm*, Latin *Turcescum Imperium*, French, *Turquie*, German, *Turkei*, Dutch, *Turkye*, Italian, *Turania*, Greek, *Turquia*). This empire, comprehending all the countries in which Turkish supremacy is directly or indirectly recognized, includes some of the farthest portions of the world, and several of its earliest and most celebrated seats of civilization but labours under the serious disadvantage of being not so much a continuous dominion, as a mere aggregate of governments, often widely separated, both by position and interest, and only accidentally united by having been the subjects of a common conquest. Its vast territories consisting partly of mainland, and partly of islands scattered over the bosom or along the shores of inland seas, are situated in three different quarters of the globe, in the S.E. of Europe, the W. of Asia and the N.E. of Africa extend over 87° of lat. (11 to 48° N. and 41° of lon. (37° to 33° E.), and though scarcely admitting of being geographically defined as a common whole, may be considered as bounded, N. by the Black Sea, Russia, and Austria, W. Austria, the Adriatic, the Mediterranean, Algeria, and the African desert; S. the desert, Soudan, Abyssinia, and the Gulf of Bahabundab, E. Independent Arabia, the Persian Gulf, and Persia, and N.E. Transcaucasian Russia. The total area of the empire is estimated at 1,077,328 sq. m., and the population at 25,560,000. The administrative division is into *gouvernements*, and *vilayets* or provinces, but their names and areas have been so often arbitrarily and even occasionally changed, that it is difficult to speak with certainty of those actually existing. The following table, extracted from Dietrich *Statistisches Bureau in Berlin* (1868, No. 18, pp. 214-219) is believed to be the most accurate and authoritative which has recently appeared.—

NAMES and ALIAS of the EVALUATE and SANITARY of the TURNING KNOWN

[illegible]

As the leading names in the above table form the subjects of separate articles, in which the more important details are given, the geographical sketch introduced here will be of the most general description.

To prevent confusion, it will be proper to keep the territories of each continent distinct, and present them under the separate heads of Turkey in Africa, Turkey in Asia, and Turkey in Europe.

1. **TUNIS IN AFRICA**, may be considered as an immense triangle, one side of which facing the N is formed by the N shore of the Mediterranean, and another, facing the E, by the W shore of the Red Sea and the Isthmus of Suez, while the base or third side is represented by an indistinct line drawn across the desert to a N-E direction, from the frontiers of Algeria to the shores of Abyssinia. It is originally divided into three parts, those of French Tunisia, Egypt, and formally discovered from it, and still includes the three separate governments of Tunis, Tripoli, and Egypt, the last comprising not only Egypt proper, but also Nubia or Dongola, and Sennar. The aggregate area, estimated at 719,329 sq. m., amounts to more than one half, but the population, only 5,800,000, falls short of one-sixth of that of the whole empire. This great disproportion indicates the nature of the territory, a large part of which is composed of sandy wastes, and the smallness of the population, which is almost entirely nomadic, not wanting other reasons which strikingly contrast with the general barrenness. Tunis, belonging principally to the plateau of the Atlas, is intersected by many fertile valleys, but, owing partly to its natural resources and its maritime advantages, became the seat of an empire which long continued for centuries with that of Rome and Egypt, enriched by the periodic floodings of the Nile, centuries, in spite of all that, but since the discovery of the Americas, and the rise of the principal powers of the world. The remoteness from the seat of government makes it difficult for the Turkish

authorities to maintain a firm hold of their possessions in Africa, and hence, at one point, it seemed as if they were not only about to establish their independence, but as if the Ottoman rule, both in Asia and Africa, were about to be transferred from Constantinople to Cairo. More recently however the Porte has unexpectedly regained her ascendancy in Turkey, and indeed, it rarely by a day, who holds his appointment for life, and has even been expressly relieved from the payment of tribute! But Tripoli, which had long possessed its own hereditary dust of the Caracemali family, has been compelled, by a violent stretch of power to accept of a yamuk arbitrarily nominated by the sultan, and maintained in his position by Turkish troops. The Egyptian yamuk, maintaining his position, has been against him, and has been made by a direct interference of the great European powers so completely to overweigh, that instead of being the most arrogant, it is now at least in profession, the humblest and most submissive of yamuks. The hereditary sovereignty is in the family of the late Mahomet Ali, but the Porte claims the right, at each vacancy occurs, of selecting the particular member of the family who he will fit, draws a fourth of the gross revenue in the name of tribute, and has the unsolicited nomination of all the higher offices of the government. The connection of the Turkish empire with Africa is, therefore, by no means so nominal as it is often represented to be. Its possessions on the continent not only exceed all the others in area, but in consequence of the almost universal prevalence of Islamism, its population, besides being more numerous than that of any other government, has more fertile territories, which, from the greater proximity, might seem to be more easily connected with it. See Egypt, NUBIA, SENEGAL, TOBIE, TRINGEE, MALINGO and BARRA.

2 TURKEY, IN ASIA, taken in its widest sense, includes within its geographical limits the long belt of Arabia, which lines the E. shore of the Red Sea, and consisting of the two

provinces of Hama and Yemam, now forms the eyalet of Jadda, which has an area of 145,800 geo. sq. m. This eyalet, however, being politically attached to Egypt, is seldom considered as forming part of Turkey in Asia, which is usually confined to that part of the Asiatic continent which lies between lat. 31° and 43° N. and lon. 30° and 48° E. and is bounded N by the Black Sea, the Bosphorus or Straits of Constantinople, the Sea of Marmora, and the Hellespont or the Straits of the Dardanelles W the Archipelago and the Mediterranean, S. Arabia, and E. the Persian Gulf, Parus, and Transcaucasian Ranges. The space defined by these boundaries has an area of 829,606 geo. sq. m., and a population of 15,150,000, and viewed in regard either to its physical features or to the wonderful events of which several of its regions have at different periods been the theatre, possesses an almost unparalleled interest. According to the most general idea which can be formed of it, it consists of two plateaus and of an extensive plain. The larger and more elevated of these plateaus occupies the whole of its N. portion, stretching across it from the shores of the Archipelago to the frontiers of Persia and Transcaucasia, and comprising within its limits the peninsula of Asia Minor and the high lands of Armenia and Kurdistan. This plateau, which has an average elevation of 4000 ft. to 5000 ft., forms the base of two parallel mountain-chains, the Taurus and the Anti-Taurus, which increase in elevation as they proceed towards the E., and present many remarkable cones and peaks, several of which rise beyond the line of perpetual snow. The other plateau, that of Syria and Palestine, is also traversed by two parallel ranges which breaking off nearly at right angles to the Taurus, proceed S. at no great distances from the shores of the Mediterranean and are continued almost without interruption across Arabia Petrea and the peninsula of Sinai to the Red Sea. This plateau is low remarkable for its height than for the depression of one of the valleys, which, as the line of the Jordan, is more than 1500 ft. beneath the level of the sea. The extensive plain, that of Irak and Mesopotamia, forming the lower basin of the Euphrates and Tigris, is bounded on the N by the Armenian and on the W by the Syrian plateau; and though now little better than a steppe, clearer covered with and than verdure, originally possessed attractions which marked it out for the cradle of the human race, and made it the earliest seat of empire. The drainage of this vast territory, divided into numerous basins by the mountains which intersect it, is carried to four different seas, of which the Persian Gulf receives the largest share, by means of the Euphrates and Tigris already mentioned. The Black Sea receives its portion chiefly by the Jekil and Kizil Irmak, and the Sakarra, while the streams which flow into the Archipelago and the Mediterranean are, for the most part, only mountain-torrents. The only lake deserving of notice for its magnitude is that of Van, on the E. of Kurdistan, though for other reasons, a far greater interest attaches to those of Thibet and the Dead Sea in Palestine. See ARABIA, ARMENIA, SYRIA, PALESTINE, BABYLON, DIARRHIA, &c.

3. TURKEY, in EUROPE, the remaining portion of the Turkish Empire, is of very limited extent, in comparison with its African and Asiatic possessions, but from containing the seat of government, and standing in close relation to great European interests, is the most important of the whole. It still occupies the far greater part, and before the kingdom of Greece was discovered from it, occupied nearly the whole of the S.E. extremity of the continent, consisting of an extensive peninsula in the form of an irregular triangle with Cape Matapan for its apex, the E. shore of the Ionian Sea and the Adriatic for one side, the W. shores of the Archipelago, the sea of Marmora, and the Black Sea for the other side, and the Bosphorus, the Dardanelles, and the E. Carpathian mountains for its base. The only part of European Turkey not situated within this triangle is Moldavia, which forms an almost isolated projection, stretching N. between the Austrian territories of Transylvania and Bukovina, from which it is separated by the Carpathian on the W. and the Russian government of Bessarabia, from which it is separated by the Pruth on the E. Thus defined, European Turkey lies between lat. 39° and 48° N. and lon. 16° and 29° 30' E.; is washed by the Adriatic and the Ionian Seas on the W., the Archipelago on the S.E., the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea on the E., and borders N.W. and N. on Au-

tria, N.E. on Russia, and S. on Greece. Its greatest length, E. to W., measured nearly on the parallel of 45° is 670 m. greatest breadth, N. to S. from the Pruth, on the Moldavian frontier to the vicinity of Gallipoli 540 m. area, 153,721 geo. sq. m. pop. 15,500,000. In the table given above, the territories of which European Turkey consists, are classified as *separate and isolated*, the former term denoting those in which all the rights of sovereignty are ascribed directly by the sultan, and the latter those in which the sovereign rights are not only modified and restricted by others legally superior to the local governments, but are also shared to a large and not well-defined extent by Russia, under the name of a *Protectorate*. These mediate territories, comprising the three principalities of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia, have an aggregate area of 40,021 geo. sq. m., or very nearly a third of the whole. The immediate territories exhibited in the table, in conformity with the usual division, are arranged under the four cycles of Rumelia, Bosnia, Albania, and Dechesaur; but another division, though no longer recognized by the government, still retains its place in most of our maps and geographical works. In this division the mediate possessions are given as already mentioned but the immediate are represented as consisting of the provinces of Bosnia Croatia, and Herzegovina, in the N.W. Montenegro and Albania in the W. Thessaly in the E., Bulgaria and Rumelia or Thrace in the E. and Macedonia towards the centre. To facilitate comparison, it may be necessary to mention that in the Table the eyalet of Rumelia is nearly identical with Montenegro, Albania, Thessaly Macedonia, and the N.W. of Rumelia; that of Bosnia with Bosnia Proper Croatia and Herzegovina; that of Silistra with Bulgaria; and the N.E. and E. of Rumelia and that of Dechesaur with the S.W. of Rumelia, and the adjacent islands in the N. of the Archipelago.

In respect of physical configuration, European Turkey has been not inaptly compared to a truncated triangular pyramid, which, rising with more or less rapidly from a very extensive base forms at its termination the lofty plateau of Moesia. This central plateau forming a kind of common nucleus for the high lands of Bosnia Servia, Macedonia, and Albania, is of a quadrilateral shape and sends off several mountain ranges in different directions. One of these, proceeding N.W. between Bosnia and Herzegovina becomes linked with a branch of the Dinaric Alps, and thus connects the mountains of Turkey with the Alpine system. Another range, branching off nearly due S. extends, near its extremity in Thessaly, the outstanding height of 10,000 ft., traverses the frontiers of Macedonia and Albania and under the name of Pindus, is continued through Thessaly into Greece. A third range proceeding E. forks on reaching the common junction of Macedonia Bulgaria and Rumelia and forms two distinct branches, one of which under the name of Balkan, Haemus or Emineh-Dagh, proceeds E. & E. towards the Black Sea, while the other proceeds S.W. under the name of Rhodope, or Roupel-Dagh. Besides these principal chains, which form the great waterheads and furnish the sources of the most important rivers of the country there are numerous minor ramifications which often, maintaining a parallelism to the central axis form a series of descending terraces with intervening valleys while in other directions the mountainous districts are succeeded first by hills, and then by wide and open plains. Of these plains by far the largest is that of the lower basin of the Danube, embracing the greater part of Wallachia, and considerable portions of Moldavia and Bulgaria, and finally sinking down in the latter into the lagoons and peat lands swamps of the Dobruzhia, the tract comprised within the last great bend of the Danube, and stretching S. from that river to Trajan's Wall which strikes the shore of the Black Sea at Kustendji. Other plains, far less extensive than the former though equaling it in fertility, and surpassing it in beauty, occur in the S. of Macedonia, the S.E. of Thessaly, and the S.W. of Albania.

The number and irregularity of the greater and minor mountain-ranges render the system of drainage very complicated and divide it into four principal, together with a great number of subordinate basins. By far the most important is that of the Black Sea, into which the Danube, augmented on its right bank by the Save, with its tributaries, the Varna, and Drin, by the Morava Timok, Iker, Vid and Tessa; and on its left bank by the Soly, Aluta, Arghet,

Jalomatina, Gureh, and Pruth, pour the accumulated waters of more than half of the whole country. Next in importance to the basin of the Archipelago, which receives the Schumalia from Thessaly the Indje Karasu, Vardar and Sava from Macedonia, and the Maritsa from Rumania. The Adriatic and Ionian Seas, generally regarded as only sea basins, being a large extent of the Turkish coast, but owing to the proximity of the mountain-chains, receive from it no fringed descending of notion, among the comparatively insignificant Albanian Drin, Scutari, and Vojussa. The fourth basin, the Sea of Marmara, receives only a few mountain-torrents. Considering the mountainous character of the country, and its numerous perennial streams fed from snowy heights, it is remarkable that it does not possess a single lake worthy of the name, with the exception perhaps of those of Gubrida in the E., and of Buzat in the N. W. of Albania. Owing partly to the elevation of the surface, and partly to its exposure to the N. E. blasts from the interior of Russia, the climate is not so mild as its latitude might seem to indicate, and is, moreover, subject to sudden and violent fluctuations. The Danube regularly freezes, and snow several feet deep remains nearly half the year on the loftier mountains of the Danubian provinces. The olive will not grow in the latitudes which in Spain and Italy are found to be most congenial to it, and much harder plants are often nipped by hard frosts after the season has considerably advanced. On the other hand, the summer heat is excessive, especially in Albania, and other districts which possess a N. shelter, and even in the more exposed districts the vintage becomes general before the end of July. For the production of the ordinary cereals, no part of the world is more admirably adapted, and the grain produced at present very fully indicates the immense quantities which, under better circumstances, might easily be raised for the maintenance of a vast population either on the spot or in other countries. The only great exceptions to the general suitability of the soil are given by the influence of some low swampy tracts of no great extent, and by occasional visitations of the plague. The latter however are attributable not so much to the climate as to the complete neglect of sanitary arrangements.

The geology of the country has not been fully or accurately explored, but so far as yet known, it does not appear to be much distinguished either by the variety or the value of its mineral products. Primary fossiliferous strata occur only in isolated spots, and that part of the secondary formation where the coal measures ought to be found, is believed to be altogether wanting. On the contrary the upper part of the secondary formation, including the cretaceous system, is very largely developed. The lias, sandstone, and other rocks belonging to it occupy almost the entire stratification of extensive tracts, particularly in the W. Tertiary formations also prevail both in the E. and in the basin of the Danube, and along almost all the larger rivers, and at the mouths alluvial deposits of more or less thickness are usually found. Crystalline schists, composed of gneiss and mica, and chlorite slates are, if not the most largely the most conspicuously developed of all the rocks inasmuch as they form the great bulk of the loftiest mountain-chains. In connection with the schists, granite also is of frequent occurrence, and is sometimes seen piercing the gneiss at high elevations. No evidence of active volcanic agency anywhere appears, but the important part which it must have performed in giving the country its final configuration is indicated, both by the existence of thermal springs, and by the masses of trachyte and other volcanic products, which cap some of the summits both of the Pindus and the Taurus-Dag. Many of the veins which traverse the crystalline schists have been ascertained to be highly metalliferous and lead, yielding a considerable percentage of silver has at different periods been actually worked. Iron also, of the best quality is very abundant, but neither government nor people seem as yet inclined to turn their mineral treasures to good account.

Having thus cursorily surveyed the different territories, more or less subject to Turkish sway on the three great continents of the Old World, it seems practicable, and with some time to arrange our observations in such a manner as to make them applicable to the enquiry considered as a whole.

Products.—These are partly natural and partly artificial, some of them being yielded spontaneously without human

effort, while others are not to be obtained without a greater or less amount of skill and labour. Without attempting to specify the natural products of the Turkish Empire, we may mention, among others, the date groves of Tripoli and Tunis, from which the inhabitants derive a chief part of their subsistence, the vases, steppes, and plains on which the Arabs and other nomadic tribes, both in Africa and Asia, feed their flocks and herds the dye and drugs often cultivated in profusion on arid tracts where scarcely anything else would grow, and the noble forests, which, in spite of the havoc to which they have been subjected, still majestically crown many mountain-chains both in Asia and in European Turkey. In an empire where the number of the inhabitants bears so proportion to the extent of the countries nominally occupied by them, such natural products form, both in amount and value, an inconsiderable part of the returns yielded by the soil. The two great classes of artificial products are furnished by agriculture and manufactures. Both of these, owing to the immensity of every kind of property, the natural indolence of the Orientals, their pertinacious adherence to antiquated customs, the absence of means of communication and various other causes, are in a very neglected condition, and yield a mere fraction of the profitable returns which under more favorable circumstances, might easily be obtained from them. In many districts, however, the natural capabilities of the soil and the excellence of the climate, seem to amount to all obstacles, and cotton, tobacco, olives, sesame, rice, maize, wheat, and other crops are raised in immense quantities. The vine, cultivated extensively, especially by Christians, produces its most wine both the common and finer kinds of fruit are grown in almost every quarter the poppy is raised on a large scale for the manufacture of opium, immense numbers of silk-worms are reared on the leaves of the mulberry, and whole gardens are employed in producing flowers for the preparation of the celebrated rose of shiraz. In connection with agricultural products, they also be mentioned the various kinds of trees on the lower plains of the Danube, of goats, particularly in the country of Angora, and of camels, horses, and sheep, by the various nomadic tribes. Manufactures—the other great class of artificial products, now occupy a very secondary place in the Turkish Empire, and are not entitled to more than a passing notice. Cotton at one time the staple branch of industry, carried on to a greater or less extent in almost every town, village, and hamlet, has nearly ceased to exist, from its inability to compete with the products of the power-looms of Great Britain, and shows symptoms of revival only at Beyrout, where British capital has been employed with some success in introducing the factory system. Of the cutlery of Damascus, the refined sugar of Cyprus, the porcelain of Nicosia, and the red dye, all formerly important industrial branches, scarcely a vestige now remains, and the only articles in which some degree of superiority still may be claimed, are various preparations of leather, carpets, and tapestry, the latter chiefly at Ispahan, in Asia Minor and, above all, the silk of Damascus, Aleppo, Brusa, and Derbend, which, in point of beauty and durability, still vie with the best products of the looms of Lyons and Milan. To these may be added, though the places they occupy is very subordinate, the soap of Crete, and the firearms and weapons of Ispahan and Travnik.

Trade, Commerce, &c.—In regard to these, the most enlightened states have only recently begun to furnish full and correct statistics, and hence, in Turkey, as might be expected, it is impossible to make even a distant approximation to accuracy. A more glance at the maps, however, must convince us that countries governed of so many valuable products, and consequently both of their position and the extent of their coasts and inland seas, accessible at so many points both from the W. and E. seas, under any circumstances, command a very extensive traffic, both direct and transit. It is observable, moreover, that by means of the commercial policy which the Turks have adopted, this traffic has been allowed to develop itself with greater freedom than it could have enjoyed in most European states. In the heavy duty of 15 per cent. rightly exacted on all exports, with the important exception of wheat, which by a formal treaty in 1817 was declared free, we see a genuine result of Turkish barbarism; but in the opening up of the coasting trade to the competition of all nations, and the unlimited admission of all imports on the

payment of a duty never exceeding 5 per cent., Turkey may claim the merit of having taken a lead in reforming the commercial system of the world. The full working of this system is necessarily hampered by the impulsive restriction on exports, but in every quarter of the empire we behold ports and commercial enterprises, in which a vast amount both of home and foreign trade is concentrated. Among the most important of these are Constantinople, Adrianople, and Salonica, in Europe; Smyrna, Aleppo, Beyrout, Basora, Trebizond, Batoum, Bagdad, Bursa, and Damascus in Asia; and Alexandria, Suez, Cairo, and Tunis in Africa. The exports of 1887, consisting chiefly of olive oil, sugar, silk and silk goods, cotton, sheep's and goats' wool, grain, tobacco, drugs, opium, linseed, &c., were estimated at £10,467,750 and the imports, consisting chiefly of cotton, woolen, and silk goods, metals, iron, steel, and glassware, colonial produce, coal, nardage, Indian and Chinese goods, fancy goods, &c. at £11,828,800. The following tables exhibit the share which Great Britain and other countries have in the trade of Turkey

FOREIGN TRADE IN 1887.

Country.	Exports.	Imports.
Great Britain, Malta, & the Ionian Islands	£2,533,000	£1,508,000
France to Paris	3,175,000	3,175,000
France	1,067,671	3,339,716
Austria	1,197,653	1,865,120
Russia	973,699	743,693
Holland	384,619	90,175
Belgium	464,111	80,745
Sardinia	36,182	126,568
Greece	17,400	167,000
Spain (direct trade)	1,007,800	65,380
Switzerland, United States, &c.	914,319	694,116
Italy	918,500	301,790
Germany	375,460	353,200
Sweden	109,912	185,197
Portugal	76,126	81,715
Total	£11,828,800	£10,467,750

DECLARED VALUE of the principal articles of Native and Indian Products and Manufactures Exported from the UNITED KINGDOM TO TURKEY—EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC—including WALLACHIA and MOLDAVIA, SYRIA and PALESTINE; in each year from 1831 to 1880

Year.	£	1861	1862
1831	2,068,854	1861	2,164,251
1832	918,319	1862	1,947,208
1833	1,019,804	1863	2,801,266
1834	1,907,941	1864	2,604,593
1835	1,231,669	1865	2,844,919
1836	1,786,091	1866	2,811,507
1837	1,161,956	1867	2,599,161
1838	1,864,610	1868	2,112,266
1839	1,430,381	1869	2,530,619
1840	1,861,669	1870	2,119,670

Accounts are usually kept in piastres, each of which is equal to 2½ d. sterling, making very nearly 108 in the pound sterling. The piastre or guk is divided into 40 paras, and the para into 8 aspers, 500 piastres make a guva, and 100,000 (about £1000) make a guck. The unit of weight is the cike, equal to about 2½ lbs. avoirdupois, it is divided into 480 dram. For larger weights the canteer of 44 cikes, and the herman of 6 cikes are used. Liquids are sold by weight, but the principal dry measure is the sic, which is different in almost every district. At Constantinople, 100 kilos are equal to 12½ imperial quarters. The usual linear measure is the carchane, equal to 3 imperial feet. In travel, the distance is commonly estimated by the hour which affords a very uncertain criterion, but may on average contain about 6 m. This mode of estimating distance makes it almost unnecessary to observe, that in regard to means of internal transport, Turkey is still in the rudest state possible, and only a few of the principal roads are constructed so as to admit of wheel-carriage. The different races of the population are thus kept shut from each other, cramped up within their natural barriers, and the products of one district are often perishing from want of consumers, while the inhabitants of another district may be suffering severely from inability to obtain them. Nothing seems better calculated to develop the internal resources of Turkey, and even further the cause of good government, by favouring the unification of its hostile races, than the establishment of a system of good roads.

People.—These, consisting of various races accidentally brought into juxtaposition or political relationship by immigration and conquest, present none of the kindred features which combine to form a national character. First in order are the Osmanli Turks, who, as the dominant race, are diffused over the empire, though most numerously in Asia Minor, Armenia, and the R.R. of European Turkey. By right of conquest they are proprietors of the greater part of the soil and fill all the civil and military offices. They live generally in towns employed in various trades, and are never found as agriculturists except in districts where they have settled in great numbers. Accustomed to obtain their wives and supply their harvests from other races, they now constitute a very heterogeneous mixture, retaining few of the leading features of their ancient national character though the masses are still distinguished by Slavonic, Georgian, and Asiatic intonations, as well as by a certain degree of good nature, frankness, and hospitality. Their temper is essentially phlegmatic, and hence, except on very extraordinary occasions, they never give way to violent bursts of passion. Their high set enjoyment is to allow the time to pass indolently and luxuriously away, and their great places of resort are baths and coffee rooms. The former usually handsome and often mag-



A GAZE OF THE DOORNOCK.—JOS. N. A. HEN.

nificent structures are used universally by both sexes, and all classes the latter placed often in the vicinity of natural or artificial fountains, shaded by trees and open to the sky may be seen crowded at all times by visitors in all forms of heathen attitudes, apparently enjoying the highest happiness of which their nature seems capable, from such simple indulgences as a cup of coffee or a tobacco or opium pipe. The only striking contrast to such phlegmatic manifestations is presented by the general fondness for children, and the strong attachment of children to their parents, particularly to their mothers. Both of these affections are exemplified in numerous ways, but nowhere more affectingly than in the deep grief produced by family bereavement, the care bestowed on their education, and the numerous mourners who are constantly resorting to their cyprus shades to bewail their loss. The number of the Turks proper is nearly 13,000,000 or about a third of the whole population. To the Turkish stock belong also the Turcomans, who lead a nomadic life in Armenia and the centre of Asia Minor.

Among Semitic races the first place is due to the Arabs, who not confined to their native Arabia, form a considerable element in the population of Syria, Palestine, and the lower

heads of the population, and constitute a great majority in Egypt. More or less allied to them are the Maronites and Druses in Lebanon, and the Jebel Hamra, the Moutamis in Cule-Syria, the Assiriah or Komairi in N. Syria, the Nestorians or Chaldeans in the highlands of Kurdistan and



TURKISH WOMEN IN A COUNTRY — ADAM E. A. DUN.

Mesopotamia, and the Jews who are scattered over all parts of the empire, but have their favourite seats in Syria and Palestine.

To the Caucasian stock belong the Armenians, who, besides forming at least a third of the population in their native Armenia, are diffused as traders throughout all the larger towns the Mahometan Kurds, apparently Persian, though their language bespeaks a very mixed origin, the Yezidis, chiefly inhabiting the Sinjar mountains in the N. of Mesopotamia, the Greeks forming the bulk of the population in Asia Minor, Thessaly, Macedonia, and the islands, and constituting to a very considerable extent, the mercantile and trading community of Turkey more especially in the seaports. The Armenians in the S. and towards the coasts of Albania, the Wallachians or Roumans computed at about 4,000,000, who not only occupy Wallachia and Moldavia, but are found under different names in most provinces of European Turkey, and lastly the races of Slavonic origin confined exclusively to the European part of the empire, but so numerous as to form almost the entire population of the territories between the Balkan and the Danube, amounting, under the name of Bulgarian Bulgars, to about 4,000,000 in Bulgaria and the S. of Macedonia and Thracia, and under the name of Serbs, to upwards of 2,000,000, principally in Servia, but partly also in Montenegro, Bosnia, Herzegovina and the adjacent parts of Albania. To complete this long list of races, it is necessary to add the gipsies widely diffused and especially numerous in Moldavia and Wallachia, where their condition is one of complete slavery, the Boebers bounding as Tripoli, Tunis, and part of Nubia, and the negro tribes of Kordofan, Senegal and Darfur. The three following tables exhibit a summary of the population of the Ottoman Empire, classified in the first according to religion, in the second according to race, and in the third according to provinces.

POPULATION according to RELIGIONS.

Creeds.	In Europe.	In Asia.	In Africa.	Total.
Mahometans ..	2,800,000	18,800,000	3,800,000	25,400,000
Greeks and Armenians ..	11,700,000	2,800,000	—	14,500,000
Roums, Catholics ..	280,000	440,000	—	720,000
Jews ..	100,000	100,000	—	200,000
	13,880,000	22,040,000	3,800,000	39,720,000

POPULATION according to RACES.

Races or Tribes.	In Europe.	In Asia.	In Africa.	Total.
Armenians ..	1,100,000	10,700,000	—	11,800,000
Schismatics ..	7,000,000	—	—	7,000,000
Assirians ..	4,000,000	—	—	4,000,000
Arabs ..	1,500,000	—	—	1,500,000
Greeks ..	1,000,000	1,000,000	—	2,000,000
Armenians ..	400,000	1,000,000	—	1,400,000
Jews ..	100,000	100,000	—	200,000
Turks ..	250,000	—	—	250,000
Arabs ..	900,000	—	2,000,000	2,900,000
Serbs and Chaldeans ..	—	—	—	—
Hebrews ..	20,000	—	—	20,000
Kurds ..	1,000,000	—	—	1,000,000
Yezidis ..	50,000	—	—	50,000
	15,450,000	12,000,000	2,000,000	29,450,000

POPULATION in PROVINCES.

EUROPEAN TURKEY		Total.
Turkey ..	1,800,000	1,800,000
Bulgaria ..	4,000,000	4,000,000
Wallachia ..	2,800,000	2,800,000
Roums and Herzegovina ..	1,400,000	1,400,000
Bosnia ..	1,000,000	1,000,000
Serbia ..	1,000,000	1,000,000
Islands of the Archipelago ..	—	—
		15,000,000
ASIAN TURKEY		Total.
Asia Minor ..	10,700,000	10,700,000
Syria, Mesopotamia and Kurdistan ..	4,100,000	4,100,000
Arabia (Mecca, Medina, Hedjaz) ..	500,000	500,000
		15,300,000
AFRICAN TURKEY		Total.
Egypt ..	2,000,000	2,000,000
Tripoli, Fezzan, Tunis ..	1,000,000	1,000,000
		3,000,000
		23,300,000

Government—This bears throughout the characteristic features of an Asiatic despotism, in which the arbitrary will of the sovereign has the absolute force of law and is subject to no restraint, except that which may arise from the prospect of the Koran, from ancient traditions and customs, and still more, perhaps, from actual national prejudices which must be consulted in order to avert rebellion. In such a government the existence of a constitution in the usual sense of the term is impossible, though something of the kind was attempted to be introduced in 1838 when in the presence of the great officers of the empire and the representatives of the European powers, the sultan issued the celebrated edict known by the name of the Hatt-i-sherif of Gulistan. This edict appears to have been issued in perfect good faith but owing partly to the opposition of the more fanatical Turks, and partly to the corruption of the officials who ought to have carried it into effect, has remained in a great measure a dead letter, though it is not to be denied that important improvements have taken place and that the general tendency of the government is towards more enlightened views and a higher civilization. The monarch, usually designated by the titles of sultan or grand-seigneur, khan and padishah, is regarded by the Turks as the Khalid or head of Islam, and is addressed by European courts as majesty or highness. His edicts bear the name of Hatt-i-sherif, and his government is often designated generally as the Sublime Porte. The sovereignty is hereditary in the family of Osman the presumptive heir being the eldest son who is born to the sultan after his accession to the throne. On a new accession, the sultan is not crowned, but is greeted with the sound of cannon in the mosque of Eyub at Constantinople, after swearing to defend Islam. His dignity is considered to be too transcendent to allow him to enter into the married relation, and he has, therefore, no proper wives. Among the females of his harem, however, there is a gradation of rank. From four to seven bearing the title of *haseki* take precedence of all the others, while a still higher place and influence are assigned both to the mother of the sultan and to the mother of his presumptive heir.

The public officers who conduct the administration under the sultan, are divided into three classes. The first class is that of *awlad*, which, being founded entirely on the Koran, makes no distinction between religious and civil, and, accordingly, includes all persons who discharge either ecclesiastical or judicial functions. At their head is the *Sheikh-ul-Islam*,

usually called *Mutl* and subordinates to him are *Molla*, *Cadde*, *Iskender*, and *Ukma*. The second class consists of the officials of the pen or the members of administration, properly so called. At their head is the grand vizier or *Paşa*, who is regarded as the centre of all administrative functions, domestic and foreign. Subordinate to him are his vicegerent or deputy (*Kaimakan*), the *Reis Effendi*, or minister of foreign affairs, the president of the council, the grand master of artillery, the minister of police, the minister of trade, agriculture, and public works the *Mutasarrif* of the grand vizier, who acts as minister of the home department; the superintendent of the civil list, the inspector of revenue, and the minister of pious endowments. The third class includes all the officials of the sword or those who preside over the army and navy, the head of the former being the *Seraskier* or minister of war and of the latter the *Capudan Paşa* or high admiral, and minister of marine. The *Shadi-el Islam* and the above ministers of the second class together with the *Seraskier* and *Capudan Paşa*, constitute the *divan* or highest deliberative council in the empire.

The whole revenue is estimated at nearly 27,500,000 sterling. The sources from which it is derived, and the modes in which it is expended, may be gathered from the following table containing the budget of 1893:—

Taxes ..	28,300,000	Civil list of the Sultan ..	270,000
Land-tax ..	4,000,000	Dr. Palace-expenses, &c ..	84,000
Poll-tax ..	4,000,000	Arm. army and ordnance ..	878,000
Customs ..	8,000,000	Ty of the <i>haciendarios</i> ..	1,000,000
Indirect taxes ..	1,600,000	Foreign department ..	100,000
Tribute of Egypt ..	300,000	Public works ..	100,000
“ of <i>Wahab</i> ..	80,000	Charitable institutions ..	120,000
“ of <i>Wahab</i> ..	10,000	Interest of Treasury loans ..	90,000
“ of <i>Wahab</i> ..	10,000	Life annuities ..	440,000
Total ..	27,310,000	Total ..	27,360,000

Army and Navy.—The regular army composed entirely of Mahomedan troops organised on European principles consists of six *divisions* or *divisions*, each equally divided into active or *sema*, and reserve or *redif*, and commanded by a field-marshal or *paşa*. The strength of the division is from 25,000 to 30,000 men, and accordingly previously to the commencement of the war with Russia in 1878, the regular active army amounted to 128,680, of whom 100,000 were infantry, 17,280 cavalry, and 11,000 field artillery. Adding the army of reserve, also 128,680, irregulars to the number of 61,500, composed

amounted up to 448,860. The qualities of the troops thus variously ascertained differ necessarily according to the physical and moral characteristics of the nations from whom they are raised; and the kind and degree of discipline which they have received; but, in regard to all those of Turkish origin, it may be affirmed generally that they are distinguished by great natural courage, and manifest a remarkable degree of coolness in the most trying circumstances. This coolness, amounting to a kind of stoical indifference, is chiefly the result of fatalistic views inculcated by the Koran and instilled into them from their earliest years, and has often enabled them, especially when placed under any kind of shaker however indignant, to defend themselves with the greatest calmness and heroism. It would also seem from recent (1894) experience, that even in the open field, those who have been regularly disciplined, are fully equal to the best troops which Russia can bring against them. The navy previous to 1858, consisted of 16 ships of the line, 14 frigates, six steamers, 12 corvettes four brigs, and about 30 smaller craft, carrying about 4000 men, and manned by 25,000 sailors chiefly Greeks on whom fidelity little confidence can be placed. The only naval arsenal is at Constantinople and the principal dockyards are at Sinope and Erzurum in the Black Sea, and at the islands of Mytilene and Rhodes.

Religion, Education, Justice.—The principal internal institutions of the empire, the religious, educational and judicial, must be very briefly noticed. Islamism, professed by about 20,000,000, is in every sense the dominant religion, inasmuch as it is not merely the only one established by the state, but extends to regard all others with contempt. The leading sect is the *Sunni* which is adhered to by the Turks proper, *Turcomans*, Arabs, *Africans* proper, *Albanians*, and a considerable number of *Selavians* in *Bulgaria*, *Bosnia*, and *Herzegovina*. The bluntest sect has its adherents chiefly among the tribes E. of the *Tigris* while different modifications of *Mahomedanism* are professed by the *Ismaelites*, *Wahabites*, *Motallis*, and *Anarists*. The *Druzes* and *Yakubis* have forms peculiar to themselves. Christianity under the Greek form, as professed by a large majority of the *Greeks*, *Wallachians*, *Italians*, and *Serbs*, and more particularly by *Bosnians* and *Albanians*. The *Roman Catholic* church claims a considerable number of the last two, and also the whole of the *Maronites*, part of the *Armenians*, and a few *Greeks*. The *Armenians* generally, the *Jacobites* and *Copts*, differ from other Christian sects, chiefly by their adherence to what is called the *Monophysite* system of doctrine. According to the usual estimate, the Christians exceed in European Turkey three-fourths, and in Asia a fifth, while in Africa they fall short of a fifth of the whole population. Notwithstanding the strong support and encouragement given by the government to *Mahomedanism*, it is decidedly on the decline, and is continually losing while Christianity is adding to its adherents. One of the most hopeful signs in this respect is exhibited in the fact, that within a comparatively recent period ten Protestant communities, counting nearly 2000 members have been formed, chiefly by the labours of *American missionaries* in *Armenia*. According to a system which had long been established, the Turkish educational institutions were only of two sorts, *Maktab* or elementary, and *Madrasah* or high schools, the latter intended to prepare for the higher educational and judicial functions. This system was greatly improved in 1847 by the introduction of a class of schools intermediate between the *maktab* and the *madrasah*, and intended chiefly for the commercial classes. The present educational system, accordingly now includes elementary schools, attendance at which is compulsory on all *Mahomedan* children who have attained their sixth year, middle schools, in which among other branches, geography, history, geometry, and composition are taught, and colleges arranged under the different heads of military, naval, medical, veterinary, agricultural, &c. Most of the *madrasahs* and colleges have libraries attached to them, containing a respectable list of works in various branches of literature. Those in Turkish are like the language itself, derived in a great measure from *Arabic* and *Persian* sources. Justice is administered according to a code derived chiefly from the *Koran*, but partly also from tradition and custom, by a series of courts which descend by regular gradation from the *Amir Okash* or chief court, divided into two presidencies, a European and an Asiatic, to



CONTINUED FROM THE TURKISH ARMY (1894).

1. *Paşa* (General).

2. *Subay* of the *Paşa*, *General*.

partly of *Turks* of the *Dobrujeh*, *Comanches* of *Asia Minor*, and others employed as urban and rural police, but chiefly of 50,000 *Mahomedan* volunteers, the entire Ottoman force is

the Mavrovlats or high courts, each with jurisdiction over one or more eyalats; and numerous subordinate inferior courts, graded over by a *mullah* or *kadi* as proper judge, or by a *naiib* or *deputy*. In these courts the forms of process are simple, and the decision is seldom long delayed; but the judges are notoriously venal, and perjury is everywhere practiced almost openly and with perfect impunity.

History.—The Turks entered in the remotest periods thinly scattered over extensive Asiatic tracts, from the desert of Gobi to the Mediterranean, and from the N. of Siberia to the Persian Gulf. Among the most powerful tribes were the Oghuzs, supposed to have been the parent race, the Seljuks who, by their extensive conquests, long ranked as the dominant race, and the Osmanlis who, though at one time threatened with extinction, suddenly rose to importance, and became the founders of the present Ottoman Empire. In 1224, when Seljuk-Shah was obliged to flee before the Mongols, they formed part of a body of 50,000 who quitted Khorezm, and emigrated westward. After Seljuk's death they became again scattered, but about 400 families attached themselves to Ertoqul, Seljuk's youngest son, who entered the service of Aladdin, the Seljuk viceroy of Konia. In reward for their services against the Mongols and the Byzantine Greeks, a considerable tract of Phrygia, which had been wrested from the Byzantines, was distributed among them as Seljuk vassals. Towards the end of the 13th century they found themselves strong enough to throw off the vassal age, and in 1289, headed by Othman, greatly extended their possessions by brilliant successes against the Greeks. Othman was succeeded by Orchan who, equal to his father as a warrior, surpassed him as a politician. In 1356 he took Bursa which he made his capital, in 1377, Nicomedia, and, in 1390, Brou, the strongest of the Byzantine frontier fortresses, and was soon master of Asia Minor as far as the Hellespont. Orchan's successes were owing not more to his military skill and the valor of his troops, than to the discipline which he introduced by the creation of Janissaries, Sipahis, and Zeleus, long the great supports of the Ottoman power. He assumed the title of Padiashah, a term of Persian origin, equivalent to *king* or *prince*, called the gate of his palace the "High or Sublime Porte," which has since become a common name of the empire which he founded and obtained in marriage a daughter of the Greek emperor Constantine. His son Soliman, who proclaimed him after giving great promise, was the first of his dynasty who obtained a footing in Europe by crossing over in 1357, suffering Gallipoli and Brestor and thereby obtaining the command of the Dardanelles. Orchan died in 1360, and was succeeded by his younger son Murad I, who, in 1382 made Adrianople his capital, and, conquering his conquests, was soon master of a large part of what now forms European Turkey. The great victory gained in 1389 over the united Albanians and Slavonian nations of the Danube, confirmed his dominions but cost him his life, and he was succeeded by his son Bayazet, who, in 1396, struck a blow at western Christianity, by the defeat of King Sigismund at Nicopolis, in Bulgaria, and reduced the Greek emperor to the degradation of paying him tribute. Shortly after Bayazet's career was suddenly stopped by Timur who completely defeated him at Angora, in 1402 and afterwards kept him prisoner for life. Timur divided the Ottoman territories among Bayazet's sons, but they again became united, in 1413, under Mohammed I, who, after making the empire more extensive than in the prosperous days of Bayazet left it to his son Murad II, whose numerous conquests and exploits were crowned by the subjugation of the Hungarian host in 1444. The most remarkable event in the reign of his successor Mohammed II, was the taking of Constantinople in 1453. His grandson Soliman I, by driving back the Persians to the Tigris, conquering Egypt, Syria, and Palestine, and making himself master of Mecca, gave still further extent and vigor to the empire, which, under his son and successor Soliman II, attained the magnificent, who succeeded in 1519, attained the summit of its prosperity. Even before his death, how ever, symptoms of decline became apparent, and under a series of successors, generally so deficient in his predecessors had been superior in talent, the downward progress has been very rapid. Unable to support its own weight, torn by internal dissensions, and completely preyed upon by formidable neighbor, especially Russia, it has lost provinces after provinces,

and is mainly indebted for its prolonged existence to the interference of foreign powers. The first sultan who, after a long period of dissension, endeavored to arrest the progress of decline, was Selim III, who introduced the European system into the army, and commenced many internal reforms, which, had he been able to complete them, would have consolidated his power. He failed, and was in consequence forced to give way to an insubordinate brother Mustafa, who, after becoming a traitor, was himself slain, and succeeded in 1808 by his nephew Mahmud II, the only surviving prince of the race of Osman. Occupying the throne without any rival to dispute it, and possessed of talents not unworthy of the earlier princes of his race, he endeavored to carry on the work of reform under rather favorable circumstances, but, as if the disease were too deeply seated to admit of cure, his reign ranks as one of the most unfortunate in Turkish annals. The only important service which he can be said to have rendered, was that of annihilating the Janissaries. His successor, Abdul Medjid, who ascended the throne in 1839 in his 16th year, has hitherto reigned with considerable success not so much, however, in consequence of his own talents, as from the support which he has received from foreign powers. By their direct interference the Pasha of Egypt, when on the eve of dismembering the empire, was driven from his Syrian conquests, and again reduced to vassalage; and now (1844) when a more formidable enemy has appeared in the Emperor of Russia, apparently imagining that the period for his long envied possession of Constantinople has arrived, an alliance happily cemented between Great Britain and France, at a time when it was deemed all but impossible, promises, by repelling and effectually crippling the aggressor not only to prolong the existence of the Turkish Empire, but to save the threatened liberties of Europe.

TURKHAL, a town, Asiatic Turkey, pass, and 60 m. N. W. from a bank Jedd Frank at the foot of an angular perpendicular rock, surrounded by an old castle. It consists of 800 or 900 houses, and its environs, as in the time of Strabo, are covered by fine vineyards, cultivated by Armenians and Greeks.

TURKHEIM a market in Bavaria, circle Swabia, cap. bull, 1 bank Wertach, 23 m. S. W. W. Augsburg, with a castle, two churches, an hospital, and Capuchin monastery, manufactures of linen, silk-works, and a trade in cattle. P. 1494.

TURKOS, Turkish name, or TURK a v. Austria, Transylvania 6 m. from Krassitz; with a Greek church. P. 1399.

TURLOUGH, par. Irel Mayo; 25,714 ac. P. 4516.

TURNA, TOURNA, or TURN, a town European Turkey Walachia, 1 bank Danube, a little below the confluence of the Alma, opposite Nikopolis, of which, till dismantled by the Russians in 1828, it was the site deposed. It is strong both by nature and art, and commanding the defile by which the Turks used to penetrate into the valley of the Alma, has been the scene of many battles. It was taken by the Russians in 1810 and 1829.

TURNAGAIN, an id. off Russian America, at the head of the more extensive part of Cook's bay, lat. 64° 5' N. lon. 150° 30' W. It is about 2½ m. long E. N. E. in W. N. W. and scarcely half that width. The beach by which the island lies diverges in a N. E. direction from the main inlet, and was called by Capt. Cook, Turnagan Bay, under the idea that it would prove to be a river. Its true character was ascertained by Vancouver, who called it Turnagan Arm.

TURNAVIN, par. Eng. Hereford, 580 ac. Pop. 70.

TURNAU, TURNAU, or TURNAU, a walled town, Bohemia, circle and 18 m. N. E. Buda, 1 bank Isar, which here divides into two arms, forms an island, and is crossed by a bridge. It has two churches, a ducal, Franciscan monastery school, and theatre, a bathing-establishment; manufactures of calico, numerous distilleries, and a trade in wool. Pop. 4493.

TURNEBES-PONDRE, par. Eng. Dorset, 1983 ac. P. 108.

TURNHAM-GAZON a hamlet, England, co. Middlesex, par. Chiswick, 5 m. E. S. W. London. It contains many handsome houses and has a modern district church in the form of a cross with a tower terminating in a lofty spire.

TURNHOUT, a town, and open, Belgium, prov. and 24 m. E. N. E. Antwerp, in an extensive plain. The houses are generally substantially built and form regular streets. There

are three parish churches, several chapels, a townhouse, hospital, prison, two orphan asylums, a mutual society, numerous religious communities, and an old castle now used as a court-house, manufacturers of linen, woolen, and cotton fabrics, coloured paper, playing-cards, candles, chocolate, earthenware, bristles, tobacco, vinegar, &c. Dyeing, bleaching, brewing, distilling, tanning, expelling oil, and refining salt, are also carried on. Pop. 18,483.

TUMNITZ, or **TUMNITZOW**, a market to Austria, Moravia, and 25 m. S.E. E. Brdian, near r. bank March, with a parish church and a school. Pop. 1355.

TURNWORTH, par. Eng. Dorset 1860 ac. P. 108. **TURO**, a vil. Hungary Hither Danube co. Treutshin, 6 m. from Silleau with a R. Catholic church, and a trade in timber. Pop. 1042.

TUROLUKA, a vil. Hungary, co. Neutra, in a plain watered by the Miava, and within 1 m. of the town of that name. Pop. 2499.

TURON, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 58 m. S.E. Granada; with three squares, a granary which serves also as a townhouse; three fountains, two endowed schools, a parish church, and three brandy-distilleries. Pop. (aggr. estimate), 2603.

TURON, a maritime co. Assam, on a fine bay of same name; lat. 16° 7' 18" N. lon. 106° 13' E. (x) consisting of several villages, the largest of which has about 500 mean bamboo-houses, and a pop. of 2500. The bay is commodious and perfectly safe, and the town which was formerly a place of considerable trade, is defended by two forts.

TURRES, a m. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 37 m. N.E. Almeria, N.W. skirts of the Sierra of Cabrer. It has broad and clean streets two squares, and in the centre of the town the ruins of a strong tower, a parish church, primary school, townhouse, and granary. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in husbandry; but there are also 40 looms for household linens, a manufactory of salt-petre, three oil mills, and seven flour-mills. Pop. 8300.

TURRIFF, a burgh of barony and par. Scotland co. and 80 m. N.W. Aberdeen, pleasantly situated, r. bank of a small stream of same name. The houses are substantial and well built, and most of them have a garden attached. There are numerous good shops, several branch-banks, a public library a most established and a Free church, an Episcopal and a dissenting chapel, and a number of schools, a handsome townhall and an ancient cross situated in the principal street. The spinning of linen yarn, and bleaching, weaving of linen and woollen cloth by handlooms, and the dyeing of woollens and silks, are carried on, but all to a very limited extent. Area of par. 21 800 ac. Pop. 3564.

TURSI, a m. Naples, prov. Basilicata 98 m. E.N.E. Lagugro. It is the see of a bishop, and contains a cathedral a collegiate, and a parish church, three monasteries, a university, a diocesan seminary and an hospital. Pop. 4630.

TURTLE—1. A bay coast of Africa, Lower Guinea, N. Little Fish Bay—2. A headland, N. Australia, W. side of Port Essington—3. An isl. Blight of Africa, lat. 3° 24' 18" S. lon. 5° 35' 45" E. (x)—4. A creek, U. States, Pennsylvania flowing into the Monacaheela—5. A river, U. States, an affluent of the Upper Mississippi—6. A lake, U. States, Huron territory, near the source of the Mississippi—7. An isl. Farjeo group, Pacific Ocean—8. An isl., 4 m. off E. coast ARIZ, lat. 14° 34' N. lon. 109° 9' E. (x) small and very little above water, but with a safe channel between it and the main—9. A group of three isl. Banda Sea; they are very low, covered with trees, and dangerous to approach in the night, being fringed by coral-reefs which project 2 m. or 3 m. from them; the inner R. lat. 5° 25' N., lon. 127° 28' E.

TURTON a vil. and township England, co. Leinster in a romantic district near the Blackwater, Darwen and Bolton railways, which has a splendid view, 4 m. N. Bolton. It has two churches, an endowed school, and extensive manuf. factories of cotton goods, and dye-works. Pop. 4168.

TURUKAI **TURUKAT**, or **TOROKAN** (anc. Thracian) a m. European Turkey, Bulgaria, on the last steep slopes of a hill above r. bank Danube, opposite Ohrida, and 37 m. W. by R. Silistria. It has strong batteries commanding the whole breadth of the river, and defending its approaches both from the E. and W., but consists for the most part of narrow dirty streets of shabby appearance. Its most conspicuous buildings are several large flour-mills and warehouses

connected with the Danube traffic. The military importance of Turukai is owing not merely to its natural strength, but to its position in the middle of the base of the triangle formed by the fortresses of Shumla, Silistria, and Rustchuk.

TURVY par. Eng. Bedford 3844 ac. Pop. 1098.

TURVILLE, par. Eng. Bucks; 2816 ac. Pop. 436.

TURWESTON, par. Eng. Bucks, 1940 ac. Pop. 332.

TURYASSU a river, Brazil. See **TURY** **TURY**, **TURK**, **TOROS**, or **TURK**, a vil. Hungary, Thaurer Theles, Upper, 12 m. S.E. Nagy-Sollos; with a Greek church. Near it are mines of gold and silver. Pop. 1709.

TUSA (anc. *Tusa*), a m. Sicily, par. Messina, 5 m. N.W. Mierista. It has a public square adorned with an ancient statue, and contains several other interesting antiquities. Pop. 8678.

TUSAPAN a vil. Mexican Confederation, dep. and about 160 m. N.W. Vera-Cruz. It is the site of an Indian city, supposed to have belonged to the Totonacs.

TUSALOUSA, a city U. States formerly cap. of Alabama, 1 bank river of same name, 171 m. N. by R. Mobile. It is regularly laid out in spacious streets crossing each other at right angles, and in the centre of a public square stands the state-house, a handsome structure. Other principal buildings are a courthouse, a U. States land office, four churches, a masquerade hall, an academy, a female seminary, a lyceum for boys, and the Alabama institute. The buildings of the university of Alabama are situated about 1 m. from the town. Pop. 1840.

TUSALOUSA, or **BLACK WATSON RIVER**, U. States, formed by the union of several streams in the N. of Alabama flows S.E.W. past the town of same name, and after a course of above 100 m. joins r. bank Tombigbee.

TUSCANY (anc. *Etruria* French, *Toscane*, Italian, *Toskana*) a prov. of the kingdom of Italy, formerly a grand duchy, and then bounded N. by the duchies of Parma and Modena and the Papal States E. and S. the Papal States W. the Tyrrhenian Sea and N.W. isolated parts of Modena, and Ravenna in the German States lat. 43° 15' to 44° 30' N. lon. 9° 12' to 12° 30' E. In the boundaries now described, the duchy of Lucca, situated in the N.W. and afterwards forming an integral part of the grand duchy is included but as they are usually described under separate heads, the remainder of the present article will be confined to Tuscany Proper the divisions of which, with their areas, population, &c., are exhibited in the following table—

DIVISIONS, AREA AND POPULATION OF TUSCANY

Province	Area sq. m.	Area sq. m.	Pop. 1861	Capital
Firenze	8	1708	923,018	Firenze
Livorno	21	897	293,743	Livorno
Pisa	28	890	227,719	Pisa
Siena	55	1163	158,088	Siena
Arezzo	43	869	218,363	Arezzo
Gravina	30	1496	177,391	Gravina
Leghorn with isl. Gorgona	3	99	66,354	Leghorn
Island of Elba and adjacent islands	6	73	31,971	Porto-Ferrajo
Total	—	646	6440	1,779,081

In addition to its territories on the mainland, Tuscany possessed several islands, of which by far the most important was Elba.

Physical Features.—In the E. Tuscany terminates nearly in a point, from which it gradually widens out both on the E. and W., till it attains its greatest breadth in the N. and then assumes a triangular form, greatest length, N. to S. 180 m. central breadth, 100 m. The coast has a length of about 150 m., and in the N. part consists of a long and nearly continuous sweep, terminating at one of its most conspicuous promontories called Piombino. The S. part, continued from Piombino by its termination in the still more conspicuous promontory formed by Monte Argentario, is broken into a number of small bays, of which the largest are those of Piombino, Grosseto, Orbetello and Porto-Ercole. The shore, though sometimes bold, is generally low, and lined by extensive swamps or *maremma*. The interior of the country is fairly diversified. The chain of the N. Apennines forms a considerable part of its N. boundary, and then turning S.E.E., traverses its N.E. portion. This chain sends out numerous ramifications, which extend in all directions over the country, and leave in

the intervals between them, valleys of greater or less extent, distinguished alike by their fertility and their beauty. The Arno, the largest and richest of these valleys, occupies nearly a sixth of the whole surface. None of the principal heights of the Apennines are situated in Tuscany which has its culminating point of about 4500 ft. in Monte Luogo, on the borders of Modena, E. of Monte Cimone. The other summits are generally no much lower than the average height has been estimated not to exceed 1900 ft. The whole surface belongs to the basin of the Tyrrhenian Sea, with exception of the small source on the N. E. side of the Apennine chain, which belongs to the Adriatic. In the latter the streams, which are very numerous, but so small as never to lose their character of mountain torrents within the Tuscan territory have all a N. N. E. direction; in the former a secondary water-shed formed by a ramification of the Apennines, which crosses the country from E. to W., sends the waters on each side of it in opposite directions. The N. side is almost wholly drained by the Arno, which commencing its course very circuitously, flows, though not without considerable deviations, nearly W. to the water on the other side are received by several independent streams, all of which, with exception of the Cecina, whose course is nearly parallel to that of the Arno, flow S. Of these latter streams, the most important are the Tiber which, however, only commences its course in Tuscany; the Fiora and Albegna, which drain the S. and the Ombrone, which commencing near the centre, and deriving its supplies from numerous tributaries, is second only to the Arno.

Geology.—The far greater portion of the strata belong to the upper part of the secondary formation, and are usually classed as carbonaceous, being composed of limestones with nummulites and bryozoa, and of interstratified sandstones containing numerous fossils. These carbonaceous strata are very largely developed both in the N. and S. but are separated or rather partially overlain by a broad belt, composed chiefly of marls, travertine, and sandstones, belonging to the tertiary formation. An earlier tertiary series appears to the S. and W. of Volterra, and is penetrated in numerous places by plutonic rocks, consisting for the most part of serpentine, and apparently forming the great mass or nucleus on which the other strata lie. The most remarkable development of volcanic rocks is in Mount Anagni, and a portion of the country immediately surrounding it. Here trachyte, basalt, and volcanic tuffs are common. The oldest formation which occurs is near the W. coast, between Grosseto and Castiglione, where a space nearly of an oval form is occupied by siliceous rocks and the most recent formation in the place extending along the shore from Leghorn to Pisa, and to some distance inland, and occupied by deep beds of diluvial gravel and alluvium.

Climate.—The climate is on the whole one of the best in Italy. So far as the principal chain of the Apennines extends, the cold in winter is necessarily often severe and in the low flats along the shore and near it a worse evil is felt, where in summer the air becomes charged with the pestilential vapours of the Maremma but with these exceptions, there are few if any countries which can boast of a milder temperature, and a more salubrious atmosphere. In January the thermometer marks 37° and in August 90° Fah. Cases of longevity are of frequent occurrence, and the annual mortality never so high as 1 in 25, which does not exceed 1 in 40 of the population.

Vegetation and Agriculture.—In such circumstances, vegetation has most of the advantages which climate is able to bestow. The lofty barriers of the Apennines exclude the keen blasts of the North, and when heat and drought become excessive, the numerous streams afford an easy means of compensating for any deficiency of natural moisture, by means of irrigation. To these advantages, Tuscany adds that of a generally fertile soil. Some of the loftier summits, indeed have a bare and arid appearance, but in general all the land which from its elevation or position, cannot be brought under cultivation, is covered with forests of natural pasture. These, nearly equal to each other in extent, share between them rather more than a half of the whole surface. Of the remainder nearly one-half of the available land is arable, one-third in vineyards, and one-sixth in olive-yards, orchards, gardens, and meadows. On the arable land, the favourite crops are maize and wheat. Of the latter a peculiar species is cultivated solely for the straw. In the low flats a good deal of rice is grown. The principal subsidiary crops are

barley, rye, and pulses. The grain produced falls considerably short of the consumption, and is supplemented partly by imports, which among the lower classes are much used for food, and partly by importation, chiefly from the Black Sea. This deficiency of produce, where climate and soil are so favourable is mainly the result of the small proportion of the land under grain-crops, and of the vicious system of agriculture carried on, keeping the produce greatly lower than it might otherwise be. Each occupant has only a minute portion, seldom exceeding a few acres, and he cultivates it on what is called the *metecoro* system, under which he gives little more than his labour, and shares the produce with his landlord. The inevitable tendency of such a system is to perpetuate old routine. Accordingly, in Tuscany as in other countries where the same system is pursued, the implements are of the most imperfect description, the rotations generally proceed on the principle of deriving the largest amount of present produce, without reference to future productiveness, and the farmer, in regard to all his views, feelings, and habits, is nearly a peasant. All that preserving industry can accomplish, in farming is to be seen in every part of Tuscany, but the skill necessary to guide industry and secure its most valuable results, is very seldom witnessed. The culture of the vine is next in importance to that of grain and displays the same combination of great industry and defective skill. In many parts where the hills are naturally too steep, they have been laid out in artificial terraces, on which the vines thrive admirably and yield abundant produce. The quality is not often bad, but at the same time, is seldom so superior as to rank high and create a large demand. Old vines are more abundant than excellent, though that of Pisa and one or two other towns is well known in commerce. The rearing of silk-worms occupies far less attention than it deserves, though the annual produce of silk is estimated at not less than 250,000 lbs. The grass-land is not carried to much perfection in Tuscany. Artificial meadows are not extensive, and the number of cattle kept is comparatively small. Oxen and buffaloes are almost the only animals used for draught, and horses are of a very inferior description. Asses, on the other hand, which are kept in great numbers, are considered the best in Italy. Sheep and goats are also numerous, the former very inferior, with a coarse wool, fit only for inferior purposes, the latter superior, and yielding a milk which is much used in making a highly prized cheese. Large herds of swine roam at will, and feed on the mast of the forests. In the neighbourhood of L. a large establishment and breeding-stead of camels is kept.

Minerals.—The minerals are more varied than valuable. They include copper, iron, silver, antimony, lead, generally in too small quantities to be worked to much advantage, iron of excellent quality found partly on the mainland, but to a much larger extent in the lake of Elba, where it has been advantageously worked for ages. Borax obtained in large quantities from a remarkable series of lagoons to the S. of Volterra salt, the produce chiefly of brine springs in the same locality sulphur, alum, nitre, and several varieties of beautiful marble, among others that of Siena, well known throughout Europe.

Manufactures and Trade.—The manufactures employ few large establishments in which machinery is employed, but are for the most part the produce of manual labour, carried on by individuals in their own homes. They consist chiefly of straw-plait and straw-hats, in the preparation of which Tuscany has long been pre-eminent, silk goods, woollen cloth, woollen coats, carpets, hangings and linen cloth iron and copper ware, glass and earthen ware, soap, leather, saddlery, paper, hair, and a great variety of articles in coral, stone, mosaic, marble, and alabaster. The trade is almost wholly centred in Leghorn, but is also shared to a small extent by Livorno and Porto-Ferrajo. The chief exports, in addition to several of the above articles of manufacture, are oil, timber, shagreen, raw and spun silk, potash, bladders, cheese, honey, wax, gold coins, tallow, &c. The imports, colonial produce, wools, and cotton goods, dyest-wood, hardware and earthenware, salt-fish, &c. Accounts are kept in *loti*, nearly equal to 5d. sterling and divided into 20 *centesimi*, which is again subdivided into 12 *denari*. The principal measures are, for length, the braccio, about 2 ft., for surface, the *secco*, nearly an acre, and subdivided into 650 *pertiche*, for area, the *stajo*, about 2 of a bushel, and the *mezzo* = 25 *staj*, and for liquids,

the bottle, which, for wine, is equal to 10 Imperial gallons, but for oil only 7½ gallons. The Tuscan is nearly equivalent to our Troy lb.

Government, Religion, Education, &c.—The government is an absolute monarchy. It is divided into the five departments of the Interior, Justice, foreign affairs, ecclesiastical affairs, public instruction, and war, each presided over by a minister of state, who owes his appointment and is accountable only to the grand duke. Justice is administered by 14 courts of first resort, which judge in all cases where the value exceeds 400 lire, and have a power of reviewing all the decisions of inferior judges, who are competent only in cases of smaller amount. The supreme court or Corte Reale sits in Florence, and has a general equitable jurisdiction over the whole grand duchy as well as a direct power of review in all cases exceeding the value of 800 lire. It consists of a president, four vice-presidents, and 16 councillors, and five of these, including a president or vice-president, are necessary to form a quorum. Trial by jury is unknown, and in penal sentences there is no appeal. Punishments however, are generally mild and crimes are neither numerous nor of an aggravated character. Almost all the inhabitants are R. Catholics, who are governed by three archbishops and 17 bishops, and form the Established church, but the principles of religious toleration are well understood, and till lately (1852-4) when the spirit of persecution appears to have regained its ascendancy Tuscany had greatly honoured herself, and added to her prosperity, by giving effect to them in the case of Jews, and others, long before they were recognized in other countries. A large sum is annually expended on education, and elementary schools are very generally established but a very large proportion of the population remains uneducated. Superior schools exist in all the larger towns, and both Rome and Pisa have universities. The latter, once celebrated over Europe, is still in high reputation, though the number of students is under 600. There are numerous learned societies and literary establishments, whose labours are well known, and have procured Tuscany an honourable place in the annals of literature. The Italian spoken by the educated classes has long been admitted to be the standard of purity though Rome claims a superiority in pronunciation. The people generally have fine physical forms, and bear a high name for industry, sobriety and honesty, but in some of the larger towns female vice is not to be highly honoured. The revenue, amounting to about £1,200,000 is derived chiefly from customs, and the monopolies of salt and tobacco. Nearly one-sixth is obtained by a land-tax and the lottery furnishes a considerable item. The expenditure exceeds the revenue, but the amount of debt is not necessarily known. The army amounts to 14,728 men. The commercial shipping amounts (1858) to 911 vessels of all sizes, the far greater part of them under 50 tons. The whole tonnage is estimated at 87,506.

History.—Tuscany embraced the far greater part of ancient Etruria, and was inhabited by a people who had early made great advances in civilization, and were divided into 12 tribes, each headed by a king or *hectemon*, and all confederated together for mutual defence. The most celebrated of these kings was Persenna, who entered into a league with the Tarquins, and in order to restore them had siege to Rucca Etruria at last shared the common fate of all the other Italian kingdoms, and was finally subdued by the Romans about 580 B.C. From the Romans it passed first to the Goths, next to the Lombards and then to Charlemagne, who gave it to his counts. These, under Louis-le-Debonnaire, took the name of Marquis, and continued to govern as vassals of the empire till 1150, when the last of them, Guelph VI., sold his marquisate to the emperor Frederick I. His successors partitioned it out into a number of small fiefs. Meanwhile the cities of Florence, Pisa, and Siena acquired importance, and became each the nucleus of a celebrated republic. After numerous dissensions, the whole of Tuscany became united, in 1567, under the Medici family the second of whom, Cosmo I., assumed the title of Grand Duke. Under the Medici, who greatly distinguished themselves by their patronage of literature and art, it rose to great celebrity, and possessed one of the most brilliant courts of Europe. In 1737 the family of Medici became extinct, and the grand duchy passed to the Duke of Lorraine, who, by his marriage with Maria Theresa, succeeded, in 1745, to the throne of Austria. His successors, among whom the

Grand Duke Leopold deserves special notice, for his ability and wisdom with which he governed, retained uninterrupted possession till 1801, when Bonaparte, to compensate the Princes of Parma for territories of which he had deprived it, ceded Tuscany to his favour into the kingdom of Etruria, but shortly after incorporated it with his kingdom of Italy. In 1814 it returned, with its old title of Grand Duchy, to the Archduke Ferdinand, a brother of the Emperor of Austria, and in 1859 was absorbed into the new kingdom of Italy.

TUSCARAWAS, a river U. States, rises in the N of Ohio, pursues a very circuitous course S E S for above 100 m., and enters with the Walhonding river in forming the Mississippi.

TUSCHKAU-ODER-MISS, or **TAMSKOW** a tn. Bohemia, circle and 6 m. W N W Pilsen on the Missa, with a church and townships. Pop. 1000.

TUSCUMBIA, a vill., U. States, Alabama, 111 m. N by W Tuscaloosa, on the Memphis and Charleston railway with three churches, four seminaries, and an iron-foundry. Pop. about 2300.

TUSKAR, or **KRA**, a river Russia, rises on the S frontiers of Gov. Orel, joins Gov. Kursk, and a little below the town of Kozm, joins r. bank Sum total course, 90 m.

TUSMORRE, par. Eng. Oxford. Pop. 52.

TUSPAN, a seaport N. Mexico, dep. and 140 m. N N W Vera-Cruz. 1 bank Tuspan, at its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico. A few of the houses are of stone, but the far greater number of adobe with earthen floors. The trade, which is considerable, is carried on partly by canoes with Tampico, through the Laguna de Tamiagua, but chiefly in small craft with Campeche. The bar across the river does not admit vessels drawing more than 5 ft. or 6 ft. Superior furs and small quantities of excellent mouchous are collected in the neighbourhood. Pop. about 1000.

TUSFERN aul off W coast, Norway, lat. 63° 10' N, lon. 8° E about 7 m. N E Christianstad; greatest length, N E to S W about 12 m.; mean breadth, 4 m. The coast is much indented, and the interior is mountainous.

TUTBURY, a large vil., formerly a market in England, 20 and 18 m. N E Stafford about ½ m. from r. bank Dove, here crossed on excellent stone-bridges. It has a large and handsome Established church and three Dissenting chapels, an endowed school, and a large infant-school a cotton-mill and some glass works in the vicinity, and some nail making is carried on. The ancient castle of Tutbury originally built in the time of William the Conqueror, has long been a mere ruin. Mary Queen of Scots was for some time imprisoned in it. Arms of par., 4001 s. P. 1798. —(Local Correspond.)

TULIGORIN a tn. Hindostan, near R.E. extremity of the Caracat, dist. Timnavally 70 m. N E Cape Comorin on the Gulf of Mincar with a mch. residential and good anchorage. It has a considerable trade in shipping outfit, and near it are pearl-banks.

TUTOYA, a tn. Brazil prov. and 160 m. from Maranhão, 1 bank Tutoya which forms the most W branch thrown off by the Paranaíba. It contains an old parish church, and a well situated for trade having a harbour in which small vessels are completely sheltered, lying on the deepest and most frequented of all the entrances to the Paranaíba.

TUTSCHAP or **TUGAR** a vill. Bohemia, circle Tabar with a church, a castle, manufacture of potash and a saw and flour mill. Pop. 1123.

TUTTLINGEN, a tn. Wurtemberg circle Schwarzwald, cap. hall r. bank Danube, 43 m. E. Freiburg with two churches a house of refuge for destitute children, and manufactures of woollen, linen and silk goods, honary glass, paper, cutlery, and nails, several breweries, and bleaching-works. P. 5160.

TUTUILA, or **TOOTOO-ILLAN**, one of the Navigator Islands S Pacific lat. (N. extremity) lat. 23 S., lon. 170° 45' W. It is high broken, and of volcanic appearance, 17 m. long, greatest breadth, 5 m., lowest peak, 2277 ft. high. The spurs and ridges that form the highland are precipitous, sharp-edged, and frequently rise from the water to a height of 800 ft. or 400 ft. It is thickly settled round the shores, and particularly at its S.W. end, where is a large and flourishing village, called Soona, reckoning 10,000 inhabitants. This end is lower and more easily cultivated than the N., which is high and rugged. The only communication is by the sea.

above, the hills being too precipitous and difficult of ascent to pass over. It has many desirable pastures or lays on its N. side, where there is much valuable wood, water, and supplies. The best and richest part, however, is the Pargana, on its S. side, which affords a rich harvest for cereals in autumn, and where supplies may be obtained in abundance. This harvest is usually reaped on all sides by innumerable rural populations, 800 N. to 1000 N. high. The climate is mild and agreeable.

TÜTE, or **TUCUZA**, a tn. Prowala, prov. W. Prowala, gov. Marwar, on three lakes, in a narrow valley, 28 m. S.E. of Durgam. It has two churches, and a trade in cattle. P. 1378.

TUXFORD, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 23 m. N.N.E. Nottingham, on a considerable activity. It has handsome parish church, and Wesleyan and Independent chapels, an endowed school, occupying an elegant Elizabethan building, an infant and three private schools. Area of par. 8000 ac. Pop. 1211. (Local Correspondent.)

TUXTLA, a tn. Mexican Confederation, state Chiapas near J. bank Tehuacan, 87 m. W. Ciudad Real with a trade in tobacco and cane. Pop. 5000.

TUY (anc. *Tud of Fines*), a city Spain, Galicia, prov. and 28 m. S. Pontevedra, a bank Minho 18 m. from its seaport. This was once an important frontier town, but it is now in a declining state. It is regularly built, and walled round, with a square, and a canal, paved streets, and has a town-hall, prison, hospital, palace, barracks, theatre, several primary schools, and establishments for the higher branches of education, cathedral of good architecture, the churches of the suppressed Dominican and Franciscan convents, serving as chapels of ease, and a Franciscan monastery. Agriculture, flour-mills, a large manufactory of linens and nappies for home consumption, and another for dressing leather are the chief branches of industry. Pop. 4048.

TUY, a river Venezuela, rises about 80 m. S.W. Caracas flows E. through the valleys of Araya, Trinita, Cumana, and Santa Teresa, and falls into the Caribbean Sea 20 m. S.E. of Cape Codera; total course, about 100 m.

TUZ-GHEUL — (for Temonten-see) A lake Chinese Empire, in the S.W. of Songring, lat. 42° 30' N. and between lon. 77° and 79° E. Length 90 m. breadth, 30 m. — 2, See TUSA.

TUZKURMATI a tn. Asiatic Turkey Kurdistan, pass and 100 m. N. by E. Baghdad is an extensive plain on an affluent of the Tigris, at the foot of a mountain-chain. It is succeeded by gorges, and consists of about 400 houses.

TUZLA, **TIG**, or **TUZ-GHEUL**, or **SALATO** (anc. *Palus Tettensis*) a multi-lake, Asiatic Turkey pass Kars, 70 m. N. by E. Kars, greatest length E.S.E. to W.W.W. 56 m., extreme breadth, 10 m. It lies 2500 ft. above sea-level; has no outlet except in the rainy season, when its surplus waters are discharged by a channel into the Kizil Irmak. It is of variable size, and in summer is almost completely dried up, leaving in its bottom a coating of salt, which supplies the wants of the surrounding country.

TUZLA, a river, Asiatic Turkey Asia, descends from the S.W. slope of Mount Ida; flows first W. & W., then W. & W. and falls into the archipelago at Nicosia, after a course of about 50 m. There is another river of same name in pass. Erzeroum, which rises in the Akdag, and after a course of about 80 m. joins the Mæand branch of the Euphrates.

TVER, a gov. Russia, bounded N.W. and N. by Novgorod, E. by Yaroslavl, S.E. by Vladimir, S. by Moscow and Smolensk, and W. by Pskov, greatest length N.E. to S.W. 230 m. greatest breadth 150 m.; lat. 56° to 58° 50' N.; lon. 31° to 38° 10' E. area, 19,632 sq. m. The surface is the S. though nowhere mountainous, rises a considerable elevation, but slopes gradually towards the N., and finally merges into an extensive plain. It is watered by numerous streams, of which the principal is the Volga. To the basin of this river receiving the drainage either directly or by its tributaries Tverin and Malaya, the whole of the government belongs, with exception of a small portion of the S.W. drained by the Meta, and a still smaller portion in the S.W. by the Divna, which commences its course within the government, and, as well as the Meta, belongs to the basin of the Baltic. The climate is tolerably temperate, and the air generally pure and healthy. The soil is only of indifferent fertility and the quantity of corn raised in ordinary years barely suffices for the home consumption. The principal crops are rye and barley; hemp

and flax are generally cultivated. Domestic animals are not numerous, and the breeds are generally inferior. A considerable part of the surface is occupied by wood, consisting principally of birch, beech, and pine, with only a little oak. Distillation is carried on on a large scale, and forms the principal branch of industry. The admirable position of the govern. about between the two capitals, and the great system of water-communication which diverges from it as from a common centre, give it a very important transit trade. It is divided into 12 circles, of which that of Tver is the capital. P. 1397 900.

TVER, a tn. Russia, cap. of above gov. beautifully situated in a wide plain on the Volga, which here receives the Tverin on the left and the Tzanka on the right, and is crossed by a long bridge of boats, 98 m. N.W. Moscow. It consists of the Kremlin or fortress, surrounded by an earthen wall, the town proper, divided into four quarters, and a suburb and occupies a large space, but has an insalubrious, and in some parts an almost desolate appearance. The far greater part of the houses are of wood, and are built with considerable regularity partly in large squares, and partly in spaces, and generally though not always, paved streets. The principal edifices include 20 churches, one of them a large Gothic cathedral, and many others adorned with lofty spires and gilded domes, an imperial palace, an episcopal palace, town-houses, court-houses, a distant museum, a gymnasium, and other schools, a handsome governor's house, two monasteries, an infirmary, a foundling and several other hospitals. The banks of the river are lined with spacious quays, which form the principal promenade. The manufactures consist of linen, silk, cloth, cordage, hats, bells, oil, vinegar, earthenware, tallow and wax candles, and there are numerous dye-works, breweries and distilleries. The admirable position of the town secures to it a valuable transit trade, particularly with St. Petersburg and Moscow in corn, hemp, iron salt-bath, caviar &c. Tver has been recently ravaged by fire and plague. V. (1849) 14,143.

TVERTZA, a river Russia, issues from a small lake in gov. Tver flows first easterly N.E., then S.E. to Tver within which it joins the bank Volga, after a course of about 120 m. It has been rendered of great navigable importance by the construction of the canal of Vladimir Volotsk, which connects it with the Meta, and thus gives an uninterrupted communication between the Volga and the Neva.

TWAEDAGORA, a tn. Prussia, See *Prussia*. **TWEED** a beautiful river, Scotland, rises in S. of co. Peebles, flows N. to the town of Peebles, then E. to Melrose afterwards E. by N. passing Kelso and Coldstream, from which it proceeds N.E. and falls into the German Ocean at Berwick. Area basin, about 1870 sq. m. Its principal tributaries are the Etrick, Gala, Leader, Teviot, Tyne, and Adder. The salmon-fisheries of the river are of very considerable value and importance. Entire length, including windings, upwards of 100 m. It is not navigable for any distance from the sea.

TWEEDDALE, the co. of Peebles (which see) **TWEEDMOUTH**, a vil. and par. England, in a detached part of the co. Durham, on a bank rising opposite Berwick, of which it forms a suburb and with which it is connected by a stone bridge. It has a neat church, two Presbyterian chapels, and a large iron-foundry. Area of par. 5140 ac. Pop. 6716.

TWEEDSMUIR, par. Scot. Peebles; 8 m. by 6 m. P. 220.

TWILLLO, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 20 m. N.E. Arnhem, a large good looking place, with a church and school. Pop. (agricultural), 1193.

TWELVE-PINN, a group of mountains, Ireland. See *IRELAND*.

TWENTY-FOUR PERGUNNAHS, a dist. British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, lat. 21° 05' to 24° 45' N.; lon. 88° 6' to 89° 45' E.; extending from the Dunderbunds on the N. to the Gut. Nadim on the N. separated on the W. by the Hooghly river from the dists. Hooghly and Midnapore, and on the E. by another arm of the Gangetic from the dist. Jessore. Area, 1188 sq. m. The whole surface is a level tract. Almost every description of Asiatic, with some European products flourish. Cocoa nuts and oil, ginger, turmeric, yams, hemp, honey, wax, hides, horse skins, and a few of the Indian staples are the main articles of the trade, which is chiefly conducted at Calcutta, that city, with its suburbs, being located on the E. by this district. Many of the inhabitants are native Christians, and there are numerous Protestant and some R.

Catholic schools. Alipore, the cap., is a suburb of Calcutta. The surroundings of Dum-dum and Barrackpore are in the 'Twenty-four Parganahs', or cantons, which, however now consist of only eighty-six having been transferred to other districts. Pop. exclusive of Calcutta, 388,000.

TWERTON, par Eng. Somerset, 571 ac. P 9958.

TWICKENHAM, a villa, par Eng. Kent, co. Middlesex, 1. bank Thames, opposite Richmond, with which it is connected by a handsome stone-bridge. Pope, the poet, resided here. The village itself has nothing attractive about it, but the vicinity is beautified by numerous fine villas and pleasure-grounds. Area of par, 2349 ac. Pop. 6264.

TWINEHAM, par Eng. Sussex, 1908 ac. Pop. 345.

TWINEILL (St.), par Wales, Pembrokeshire, 1858 ac. P 810.

TWINING, par Eng. Gloucestershire, 8155 ac. P 1011.

TWINSTEAD, par Eng. Essex, 1008 ac. Pop. 207.

TWISS, a maritime co. of W. Australia, 50 m. long E. to W., and about 80 m. broad, traversed N. to S. by two mountain-branches, that subsequently unite in the Darling range. A large portion of the W. part of the county consists of open forest-land of a sandy character.

TWITCHEN, par Eng. Devon, 2918 ac. Pop. 208.

TWO BUILT (T. of London or Thames). See NARVA.

TWOWOLD BAY, New S. Wales, 80 m. S.W. Sydney and 80 m. N. Cape Horn, lat. 37° 5' S., lon. 150° E. It is a good harbour, and possesses excellent anchorage. On its shores are Boyd Town and Eden. It is the general place of call for the steamers regularly plying along the coast, between Sydney and all the settlements to the S., both in Australia and Van Diemen's Land.

TWOMBLEBORRIS, par Irel. Tipperary, 11,940 ac. Pop. 2601.

TWYCKAL, a villa, France, prov. Silésie, gov. and S.S.E. Oppeln, with a church, chapel, and saw and flour mills. 1. 1071.

TWYCRESS, par Eng. Leicester, 1850 ac. Pop. 805.

TWYFORD, a villa and wapentake England, co. Berks, on the Great Western railway, which has here a station 8 m. S.W. Maidenhead. It is a large and well built place, with an independent chapel, an hospital and large silk mills and is memorable for the battle fought in 1088 between the adherents of James II. and the Prince of Orange.

TWYFORD, four par. Eng. — 1, Leicester, 2420 ac. Pop. 526 — 2, Norfolk, 500 ac. Pop. 3 — 3, Sussex, 4110 ac. Pop. 848 — 4, Hants, 4219 ac. Pop. 1279.

TWYNHOLM, par Scot. Kirkcubright, 9 m. by 2 P 782.

TWYNWELL, par Eng. Northampton, 1400 ac. P 298.

TYBEN or TYBAN (Italian, Domo) a seaport in Austria, Illyria, 3 m. from Trieste, with a small harbour. It was once walled, and otherwise fortified but is now of little importance.

TYCOKTOW, an mt. Chin. prov. Quingong, in Canton river, at the entrance of the Boce-Tigris. It is about 8 m. long by 8 m. broad.

TYDD, two par. Eng. — 1, (St. Giles), Cambridge 4691 ac. Pop. 932 — 2, (St. Mary) Lincoln, 4845 ac. P 1107.

TYDEWELL, par Wales, Carmarthen, 2341 ac. P 456.

TYFARNHAM, par Irel. Westmeath, 1619 ac. P 252.

TYKOCZYŃ, a town Russian Poland, 1. bank Karw, in the midst of marshes, 18 m. W. N.W. Hlyastok. It is tolerably well built, with well-paved streets, has three churches, a convent, school, and a trade in corn. Pop. (1841) 4881.

TYLLERLEY, or TYLMARSH-COM-SEACREASY, a villa and township, England, co. Lancaster, 10 m. W. N.W. Manchester, with a handsome church, two Methodist chapels, manufactures of cotton goods, both by hand-weaving and power-looms, and several large spinning-mills, which employ the greater part of the inhabitants. Pop. 4718.

TYNAGH, par Irel. Galway, 12,455 ac. Pop. 8086.

TYNAN, par Irel. Armagh, 17,048 ac. Pop. 7802.

TYNE, a river, Scotland, rises in the Botten Hills, in S.E. of co. Edinburgh, enters on Haddington flows E.N.E., passing through the town of that name, and after a course of about 80 m., falls into the German Ocean, 8 m. N.E. Dunbar.

TYNE (Tana) two rivers, England, called respectively the S. and N. Tyne. The S. Tyne rises in the most E. corner of Cumberland, and flows N. to within 8 m. or 4 m. of Haltwhistle, when it takes an E. direction, and having been joined near Hexham by the N. Tyne, the united stream passes Newnham, and falls into the sea between S. Shields and Tyne-

mouth. The whole course of the river taking the S. branch, is about 80 m. The N. Tyne rises on the S.W. border of Northumberland, near Carter-Fell, whence it flows S.E. and S.E.E., still it falls into the S. Tyne, a little above Hexham. These rivers flow through a country of mountain-heaths and barren unsucculent wastes.

TYNEHAM, par Eng. Dorset, 3915 ac. Pop. 376.

TYNEMOUTH, a villa and par England, co. Northumberland, at the mouth of the Tyne, and on the Newcastle and North Shields railway in the immediate vicinity of North Shields of which it may almost be considered a continuation. It consists chiefly of two parallel streets one of them spacious, and containing several handsome houses, and has an elegant cruciform church, with a tower terminating in a spire, a Wesleyan chapel, several schools, a harbour, in the form of a basin, inclosed by a rocky amphitheatre; a chalybeate-spring, manufactures of ropes, a weekly market, and four annual fairs, chiefly for cattle. Tynemouth, having both baths and a fine sandy beach, is much frequented for sea-bathing. It is supposed to have had a Roman station on the peninsula now occupied by its picturesque old castle, which, rising abruptly from the river, has a most striking and imposing appearance, and is also rich in historical recollections. Area, 7293 ac. Pop. (1851) 80,524.

TYNROB, par Scot. Dumfries, 12 m. by 8 m. P 483.

TYRINBAN, the most E. and largest mt. of the Madji oocamah group, between Formosa and the Loo-choo Archipelago, lat. (S point) 24 45' N., lon. 125° 28' E. (n.) Length, 30 m. greatest breadth 10 m. It is surrounded by a dangerous reef on the N. and N.W.

TYRANA, a city European Turkey, Albania, 15 m. N. by W. El Basan. It is a wretched place, but is celebrated for its beautiful mosques and spacious market-places — (Lear's Journal on Albania and Hyrie).

TYRL or TUR, a seaport in Asiatic Turkey, near the N.W. frontiers of Palestine, on a peninsula in the Levant, 100 m. N.N.W. Jerusalem. It is entered from the mainland across a sandy tract, and contains a considerable number of houses a few of which are of respectable appearance, while the great majority are mean and unsuited. The population is supposed to amount nearly to 5000, composed of about equal numbers of Christians and Muslims, with a small sprinkling of Turks and other orthodox Moslems. There is a fishing river with a harbour so shallow as to admit only fishing-boats, as all that now stands to represent the magnificence of ancient Tyre, the crowning city, whose merchants were princes, whose traffickers the home-owners of the earth' (Isa. xliii. 5. Euseb. xxiiv.) The only monuments of any extent are the ruins of the old cathedral, and two large pillars of red granite once incorporated with it, though probably belonging originally to a much more ancient building, but the chief interest of the place is in its desolation by which several scriptural prophecies have been most exactly and circumstantially fulfilled.

TYRELLA, par Irel. Down, 1899 ac. Pop. 762.

TYRIA, or TIRUS, a town in Asiatic Turkey Anatolia, 4 m. S.E. Smyrna, on a scabrous Mount Tmolus. Numerous mosques, with their minarets and minarets, interspersed with fine trees, unite to give Tyria an appearance of wealth and importance which it does not possess. It is supposed to occupy the site of ancient Tyrochus.

TYRKE, par Scot. Aberdeen, 10 m. by 4½ m. P 2880.

TYRINGHAM, par Eng. Bucks, 1784 ac. Pop. 188.

TYRNAU, a walled town, Hungary, co. and 27 m. N.E. Frensburg, in a fertile plain on the little river Trnava. It has a Protestant, a Greek non-united, and nine K. Catholic churches, a lyceum, gymnasium high school, house of invalids, an infirmary with a lunatic asylum attached; an Ursuline monastery, a military school, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in wine and wood. Pop. 6880.

TYROL, or TIROL, with Vorarlberg, a prov. Austrian dominions, on the S.W. frontiers of Germany lat. 48° 40' to 47° 41' N. lon. 9° 30' to 12° 30' E. the W. portion, to the sources of the Rhine, forming Vorarlberg, and the E. portion Tyrol proper. It is bounded, N. by Lake Constance and Bavaria, E. Salzburg and Illyria, S.E. and S. Austria Italy, and W. Switzerland and the principality of Liechtenstein greatest length, from Lake Constance to the extre-

city of the Festsattel, 165 m. greatest breadth, S.W. to N.W., 167 m. area, 8366 sq. m. It is mountainous throughout, and is regarded as magnificent of scenery in second only to Switzerland, of which it may be regarded as a continuation. The Alps, entering it from Switzerland, stretch across S.W. to E. in three nearly parallel chains. The loftiest of these is the Rhetian Alps, which, occupying the western, divide the country into a N. and S. portion. In this chain are situated Mount Cristler, the culminating point of the Austrian Empire, 12,930 ft., and the Gross-Glockner, 12,560 ft. The second parallel chain, situated in the N. not far from the frontier, forms the Tyrolina or Graun Alps, and the third chain, to which the name of the Trent Alps is sometimes given, extends round from the Lake of Garda, and continues E. till it becomes linked with the Carle Alps. All these chains descend very abruptly on the S. side, and form short lateral valleys, but on their N. sides generally descend gradually by parallel terraces, the spaces between which are occupied by long longitudinal valleys. Many of the summits are capped with perpetual snow; and glaciers, to the number of 60, covering in all a space of about 130 sq. m., descend into the valleys to the level of about 4000 ft. The most remarkable of these glaciers are the Oetzthal, Seilthal, and Dra. Notwithstanding the height of the chains, the Tyrol has several of the lowest passes in the Alps. The celebrated Brenner Pass is little more than 4000 ft. above sea-level. The other principal passes are the Malsertal, Timbajoch, Arlberg, Sillberg, Achen Pass, and the pass near San Pellegrino. The loftiest of all the passes is the Sillberg or Wormsberg. The prevailing rock in these mountains is granite, which usually forms the crest of the chain. On the opposite sides of it there is generally a considerable difference of geological structure. On the S. slopes primitive schists and limestones overlie the granite on the N. slopes the rocks are almost entirely calcareous. At lower elevations a greater variety of rocks appears, and in some localities of which the Festsattel is the most remarkable example, almost all the great formations of Europe may be seen in miniature. The principal chains mentioned above form three principal valleys—the Isenthal, Etschthal or Adige valley, and Festsattel. Into these a vast number of minor valleys open, and thus, though no proper plains occur, large portions of the surface become flat enough to be placed under regular culture.

The drainage is divided between the basins of the Rhine, the Danube, and the Po. The first, forming part of the N.W. boundary is confined to that locality and receives only the waters of the Voralberg in part directly, and in part by the Ill and the Brigant, the latter through the medium of the Lake of Constance. A much larger share of drainage is received by the Danube, whose important tributary the Inn, traversing the celebrated valley of that name, inclined on the S. by the Rhetian, and on the N. by the Tyrolina Alps, receives from both chains, but especially from the former numerous torrents and streams, fed by perpetual snow and glaciers. Another large supply sent to the Danube proceeds from the S. side of the Rhetian Alps, where the waters of the E. part of the Festsattel, and of a number of lateral valleys, go to augment the Drava. The Adriatic receives its share chiefly through the Etsch or Adige. None of these rivers, except the Inn, are of navigable importance, but their effect on the scenery may be estimated from the fact that they form above 160 large waterfalls. The largest lakes, the Idria, Garda, and Constance, being situated on the frontier, belong less to the Tyrol than to other countries. The others, though very numerous and picturesque, are of limited extent, the largest being the Achen and Plan. There are 128 mineral-springs, though comparatively few have acquired much celebrity. The best known are the Mitterbach, Rabbi, Pejo, Imbach, Alpeira, Schallerbach, Benita, Comana, and Caran.

The climate is generally healthy, but differs much on the opposite sides of the Alps. In the N. and more especially in the lateral valleys, it is severe, but still not so much so as in the W., where the greatest degree of cold is felt; in the S. it becomes much milder, and almost Italian. As Innsbruck, 1760 ft. above sea-level, the mean annual temperature is 49°; at Botzen 380 ft. above sea-level, it is 53° 80°. The annual fall of rain is nearly equal both in the N. and S., and averages about 26 inches.

About one-third of the whole surface is unavailable for any economical purpose, being occupied by perpetual snows, glaciers, and inaccessible barren rocks. Rather more than another third is occupied by forests, many of them composed of magnificent timber. The remaining third includes large tracts of common—mostly in a state of nature, though capable of cultivation—meadows, gardens, vineyards, and arable lands. The common and meadows are employed in rearing cattle, which in all the higher districts forms the principal occupation. The most numerous stock are sheep and goats. In the gardens and orchards vast quantities of the finest fruits are grown. The vine also succeeds well, particularly in the circles of Botzen, Trent, and Roveredo, where it occupies a large extent of surface, and produces several wines of excellent quality. Other objects of subsidiary culture are olives and mulberries; the former to a very limited extent, but the latter so generally in the circle of Roveredo as to form one of the most common and lucrative sources of employment. After deducting all the land appropriated as above described, there still remains nearly 500,000 ac. under ordinary culture. From the minute subdivision of property, farms are generally small, and the operations of husbandry are conducted with little skill, but the spirit of industry is untiring, and a large amount of produce is obtained, though it falls so much below the consumption. The principal crops are wheat, rye, wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes. Hemp, flax, tobacco, and sunflower are also largely grown. The minerals, which once formed the chief source of wealth, are less productive than formerly, but are still worked extensively. The most important are iron and salt; but both gold and silver are obtained in small quantities, and also copper and lead. The only other minerals deserving of notice are marble, gypsum, whiststones, ochre, and coal.

The manufactures of the Tyrol are more numerous than important. The first place belongs to the spinning and weaving of silk, which has its principal localities in Roveredo, Botzen, and Trent. The same in order is cotton weaving, which is made in a variety of forms; of which the most deserving of notice are the brass manufactures of Achenbach and Lienz, which are largely exported; articles in copper, iron, shovels, wire, nails, and so forth. Another manufacture in which the Tyrolese display considerable ingenuity is that of articles in wood, many of which are carried into other countries by the makers or their children, and form a lucrative branch of traffic. Lace and embroidery and glove-making employ a great many persons regularly and fill up the spare hours of many others. The transit trade, owing to the many easy passes through the Alps which the Tyrol presents, is of considerable importance. On the other hand, the general trade is very limited, and consists chiefly in wool, dried fruit, cheese, wine, iron, timber, fat cattle, and several of the above articles of manufacture.

There are few countries in which the devotional feeling is so strong and though it may be often disguised by superstition, it has doubtless mainly contributed to the formation of that simple, pure, manly, and independent character for which the Tyrolese are remarkably distinguished. For all administrative purposes the Tyrol is divided into seven circles—Voralberg, Inn, Oberinntal, Schwaz or Unterinntal, Brenneck or Festsattel, Botzen, Trent, and Roveredo. The capital is Innsbruck.

Tyrol formed part of ancient Etruria, and after a long and noble struggle to maintain its independence, was converted into a Roman province. It suffered much from the incursions of the northern barbarians, and at a later period was governed by counts, who continued in possession till 1254, when the line becoming extinct, the Count of Gorizia succeeded. He reigned till 1263, when the succession opened to a female, who called it the Archduchy of Austria. It has since remained in the possession of that family, with the exception of a short period in the beginning of the present century when, with that contempt for national feelings which Napoleon so often displayed, it was handed over to the Bavarians. The Tyrolese agitated the yoke, and struggled nobly for their independence, repeatedly defeating large armies with very inferior forces. The efforts made by the Tyrolese patriots during this contest, furnish one of the brightest pages in the history of freedom; while also the memory of Andrew Hofer, one of the heroes of the band, is one of the darkest spots in the annals of oppression. Pop. (1850), 353,704.

TYROL [Latin *Tyrolus*] a vil. Tyrol, circle Bozen, in bank Adige; with a parish church, a castle, a fine old chapel, an infirmary, and posthouse. Pop. 900

TYRONE, an island on Ireland, prov Ulster, bounded, N. by co. Londonderry E. Lough Neagh and co. Armagh, S. Monaghan and Fermanagh, W. Fermanagh and Donegal, greatest length, 45 m.; breadth, 60 m. area, 806,936 ac. of which 450,286 ac. are arable. The surface is hilly rising to some moorland in the N. and S., and declining to a level towards Lough Neagh, the plain adjacent to which is occupied by tertiary formations, consisting of beds of white, brown, and greenish-blue clay, alternating with white and gray sand. The old red sandstones and formations of the limestone group occupy large portions of the other parts of the county. Coal, fit for domestic purposes, is found near Lough Neagh, and indications of lead, coal, and iron are frequent in the hilly districts. But, although the surface is in many places, especially on the N. and W., rough and mountainous there is a large extent of fertile land in the county particularly in the plain of Omagh, where the soil is of a light friable nature. In 1851 there were 278,125 ac. under crop, including oats 149,768 ac. wheat, 7994 ac., potatoes, 99,987 ac., turnips 16,150 ac., and flax, 18,908 ac. Agriculture generally is in a backward state, but in the fertile parts is practised on improved principles. Young cattle are reared in the hilly and mountainous districts, but the breeds both of these and sheep are inferior. The manufactures are linen, coarse woollens, blankets, whiskey, beer, flour, meal and coarse earthenware. The county is divided into four baronies and contains 49 parishes. It returns three members to Parliament—two for the county, and one for the borough of Danganoo. Principal towns—Strabane, Danganoo, Cookstown and Omagh. Pop. (1861) 355,819

TYRONE, par Eng. Warwick 4710 ac. Pop. 1049

TYRMIENICA, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle and 7 m. E.E.E. Stanislawow on the Bystrzyca. It contains a R. Catholic, a Greek united and an Armenian church, 148 man-

ufactures of muscoco-leather; and a trade in wax, hides, and horses. Many of the inhabitants are Armenians. Pop. 3900.

TYRNEBOE, an isl. off W. coast, Norway, between the Stranda-fjord and the Harbinger-fjord, and only separated by a narrow channel from the S. coast of S. Bergeland; greatest length, N. to S., 15 m. mean breadth about 6 m. It is very irregular in shape, and has very rugged coasts.

TYSSA a vil. Bohemia, circle Leitmeritz, about 9 m. from Tachow; with a church, a school, and three mills. Many of the inhabitants during winter employ themselves in making buttons, buckles, clasps, spoons, knife-handles, and other articles of metal-ware. Pop. 1456.

TYTHBY, par Eng. North, 2610 ac. Pop. 811

TYTHGOSTON, par Wales, Glam. 2871 ac. P. 1152.

TYTHERRINGTON, two pars. Eng. 1-1, Gloucester, 3100 ac. Pop. 435 —2 Wilt., 1830 ac. Pop. 93.

TYTHLEY two pars. England, Hants.—1, (East) 1560 ac. Pop. 339 —2, (West) 2170 ac. Pop. 447

TYTHERTON KILWATER, par Eng. Wilt. 1400 ac. P. 15.

TYWARDRETH, a vil. and par. England, co. Cornwall

on the English Channel, with a parish church, a chapel of ease and a Wesleyan chapel. Area, 3263 ac. Pop. 3387

TYANA or **YANA**, a lake, Abyssinia. See **DARINA**.

TYARIZIN, or **SARATSKA**, a tn. Muscovy, gov. and 210 m. S.W. Saratov, cap. mure, at the confluence of the Zaritsa

with the Volga. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, and

otherwise fortified, and has two churches, a trade in cattle

and fruit, a factory and celebrated general-surgery. P. 3800

TYASKOP-SULO, a tn. Russia. See **BORNA** (S.)

TYERINA, a tn. and port, Cyprus. See **CYPRUS**

TYINTZOUTZA, a tn. Mexico, dep. Mechoacan, 30 m.

S.W. Valladolid, with some remains of ancient architecture,

and originally capital of the Indian kingdom of Mechoacan

Pop. 3000.

TYIPA, or **TYURA**, a river Siberia, rises in the Vitim

steppes, gov. Irkutsk, flows E.N.E., expanding into Lake

Bann, and after a course of about 350 m., joins a bank Tida.

U.

[For articles not found in U, look under Oo and Ou]

UBA, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov Minas-Geraes, near the Parakibuna; with a church. Munio coffee, and sugar are grown in the vicinity

UBACH, a vil. Rhemish Prussia, gov. and 12 m. N. Aix-la-Chapelle, with a church, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1316.

UBAHU, a river, Brazil. See **YAHU**.

UBAHY, a river, Bolivia. See **MADALENA**.

UBATUBA, a tn. and export, Brazil, prov São-Paulo

N. shore, bay of same name, 125 m. S.W. Rio-de-Janeiro. It

has two churches, and a small harbour, at which there is a

large export to Rio-de-Janeiro of coffee, tobacco, manioc,

flour, raw sugar cane, barwood, bacon, and timber. Pop.

(dist.) 6000

UBAYE, a river France, rises in the Alps, in the N.E.

extremity of dep. Hautes-Alpes; flows first S.E., then

W.N.W., and after a course of about 60 m., joins L. lake

Durance at Seillon, on the frontier of dep. Hautes-Alpes

UBBERTON, par Eng. Suffolk, 1215 ac. Pop. 208

UBEDA, a city, Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 55 m. N. N. Jaen, r. bank Guadalquivir. Of its ancient fortifications there

remain numerous towers with 10 gates, and some portions

of the wall all in a very dilapidated state. This place was built

by the Moors with the materials of the Roman Baelba, now

Ubeda-le-Vieja, and its whole aspect is still Moorish. It has

an unadorned townhouse, with a good facade, a prison, a small

church, a bull-ring, grocery, shambles, fish-market, and several

fountains and promenade numerous churches of which the

most remarkable are St. Michael's, once a mosque, transformed

into a Christian temple, and St. Salvador's, a handsome and

beautifully enriched Gothic church. There were nine

monasteries in Ubeda, which have been all turned to secular

purposes, and 250 nurseries, three of which still retain their

original destination. The educational establishments consist

of a college, in which Latin is the principal thing taught,

and various public and private schools. There are several

benevolent institutions, among them a foundling hospital

an asylum for old men, and an hospital for the sick. The

inhabitants are mostly engaged in agriculture, the manu-

factures being confined to agricultural implements, common

linen and woollen stuffs, hats, coarse earthenware with some

flour and falling mills. Ubeda was taken by Alonso VIII.,

eight days after the victory of Las Navas de Tolosa, and the

conqueror in writing to Innocent III., stated that it then contained

70,000 Moors, of whom many were put to death, and the rest

made slaves to build castles in Spain, and the city

passed to the ground. The Indians, however, returned and re-

built it, but it was taken again by St. Ferdinand in 1299

Pop. 13,038.

UBERAYA, a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, near

r. bank Uberava-Falsa. It has a church and a considerable

trade in manioc, millet, rice, cotton, cattle, and wine. Pop.

(dist.) 6000

UBERLINGEN, a tn. Baden. See **LAUBERHORN**

UBES (S.) a tn. Portugal. See **FERREAS**.

UBLEY, par Eng. Somerset, 1811 ac. Pop. 294

UBOLDU, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Milan,

8 m. from Saronno. It is well built, has two churches, a char-

itable endowment, and a trade in corn and silk. Pop. 1778.

UBRIQUE, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 52 m. E.N.E. Cadix.

It has generally steep and uneven streets; a parish

church, townhouse, two primary schools, two oratories, a

hermitage in the suppressed convent of Capuchins, a few

looms for ordinary cloths and coarse frieze, and four tan

series. Pop. 5349.

UCATLE, or **PARO**, a large river Peru, one of the chief affluents of the Amazon. All the rivers which rise in the S. section of the Peruvian Andes unite in this stream, the most S. of its branches being the Apurimac. The Ucatle, which assumes this name only from the junction of the Paro and Piqua, at lat. 8° 30' S., lon. 73° 47' W., flows N by N.E. and falls into the Amazon about 20 m. above San José de Omasca, or about lat. 4° 28' S., lon. 73° 38' W. The whole course of the Ucatle, measured from the sources of the Apurimac to the Amazon, exceeds 1,000 m. It is navigable for large vessels as high as Sarayacu, a distance of about 100 m. from its mouth.

UCLE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 1 m. S. Brussels, with a very handsome church, several cotton-mills, linen manufactures, bleachfields, distilleries, paper and flour mills, and a model establishment for the culture of the mulberry and the rearing of silk-worms. The beer of Ucle is celebrated, and forms a considerable article of trade. P. 5235.

UL-HAM, a vil. Hanover, Oberhoya, cap. bail., 18 m. S.W. Künigberg. It has several well-frequented fairs. P. 1900.

UCKERUNDE, or **UCKERUNDE**, a tn Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. and 82 m. N.W. Stettin, cap. circle, at the mouth of the Ucker in the Havel-River. It has a court of justice and several public offices, a parish church, a castle in ruins, a courthouse, and poorhouse, building-yards, a fishery, and two mills. Pop. 3675.

UCKFIELD, a market tn and par England on Sussex, on a height, 8 m. N.N.E. Lewes. It contains a number of good houses and has a parish church, Wesleyan and Baptist chapels, a free grammar-school and a workhouse. Area, 1747 ac. Pop. 1690.

UCLES, a vil. Spain, New Castile prov. Cuenca 50 m. S.E. Madrid, at the skirt of a steep hill crowded by the once magnificent convent belonging to the order of Santiago, the church of which is one of the finest in Spain. It has a townhouse, prison, small hospital, grammar two primary schools, a church, two other suppressed convents and four hermitages. The French under L'etour routed Vangas January 13 1809 with 10,000 Spanish troops. Pop. 1695.

UDDEVALI, a seaport in Sweden, lin and 45 m. N. Gothenburg, on a small stream at the head of the Hålfors-fjord. It is an ancient but clean and well-built place, though the houses are chiefly of wood and has a handsome stone church an infirmary and hospital manufactures of linen and cotton stuffs, and refined sugar dye-works, and a trade in wood and iron. About 2 m. S. is Gussafors which attracts many visitors in summer, both by the beauty of its site and its mineral springs. Pop. 8912.

UDDINGSBY, a vil. Scotland, on Lanark 7 m. E.S.E. Glasgow, on a branch of the Caledonian railway, inhabitants chiefly employed in weaving in agriculture, and in the manufacture of agricultural implements of all kinds.

UDEN, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 14 m. E.S.E. Hertogenbosch, well built, with a large market place, a church, several schools, and six cattle and horse fairs. Pop. 1710.

UDENHOUT, a vil. Holland prov. N. Brabant 10 m. S.W. Hertogenbosch with two churches, a school, and some trade in cutting and sawing timber. Pop. agricultural 8064.

UDENHOUT, a tn. Hindostan, territory and 100 m. S. Gwalior, at the foot of a remarkable conical hill. It formerly had a fort. Extensive ruins indicate its former importance.

UDIMORE, par Eng. Sussex; 2231 ac. Pop. 435.

UDINE, or **UDENZ** [Latin, *Udinum*] a tn Italy Venetia cap. of del. Friuli, gov. and 60 m. N.E. Venice in an extensive plain on the canal of La Noja, between the Torre and Cornara. It forms a kind of double town—an outer, surrounded by walls, and an inner also surrounded by walls and wet ditches, and was once defended by a castle occupying a commanding height near its centre, but now converted into a house of correction. It is entered by six gates, and consists for the most part of narrow and crooked streets lined with arcades. The principal square, however is spacious, and is adorned with a fine pillar by Casselli, intended to commemorate the peace of Campo-Formio immediately below the castle is a fine promenade, laid out in planted alleys, and containing a large pond with an island; and in the vicinity, approached by an avenue of stately plane-trees, is the Compagnie, which, from the taste displayed in its arrangements,

and the number and elegance of its monuments, ranks as one of the finest residences in Europe. The ecclesiastical edifices include 13 parish churches, and numerous chapels, but the only one particularly deserving of notice is the cathedral, distinguished by its marble pillars, carvings, and pictures. The other public buildings and establishments are the episcopal palace, theatre, courthouses, the guardhouse, surrounded by a tower, the gymnasium, and several elementary schools. The manufactures consist of linen, silk, and woollen goods, copper and earthen ware, hair and paper, and there are several liqueur-distilleries, and numerous flour-mills. Udine is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of a court of justice and several important public offices. Pop. 26,790.

UDINSK two places, Siberia, gov. Irkutsk.—1, (Ferdinand), A tn. cap. circle, at the confluence of the Uda and Selenga, 180 m. E.S.E. Irkutsk. It has a number of well built houses, a small fort, three churches, a Buddhist temple; and a considerable trade with China, particularly in seal-skins obtained from Lake Baikal. Pop. (1853), 2037.—2, (Zhitomir), A tn. cap. circle on a flat traversed by the Great Uda, 200 m. N.W. Irkutsk. It has a church and a considerable transit trade; and rears a great many cattle. Pop. (1853), 3238.

UDJPU, a small tn. Hindostan, prov. Oudh 5 m. from the sea, and 59 m. N.W. Mangalore; lat. 18° 35' N.; lon. 74° 48' E.

UDNY par Scot. Aberdeen, 16 sq m. Pop. 1618.

UDVÁRA, a tn. Hungary, Thaur Danube, cap. and 16 m. N. by E. Komorn, with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 3189.

UDVARELY-SZARLÓZ, see **OSZMARENZ**.

UDVÁRY several places, Hungary.—1, A vil. Thaur Thaur, on Bahr about 20 m. from Potany; with a Protestant church, and a trade in wine and agricultural produce. Pop. 2575.—2, A vil. Thaur Thaur on Danubius, 9 m. from Esztharm-Nemethi with two churches. Pop. 1169.—3, A vil. Thaur Danube, and about 25 m. from Tolna; with two churches, and a trade in wine and tobacco. Pop. 935.

UDA, an isl. E. Pacific. See **BERMUDA**.

UEBELLING, or **UEBELLING**, a tn. Baden, Lake circle, cap. bail. N.E. shore of one of the lakes and 8 m. N.W. the town of Constance surrounded by dilapidated walls. It contains many handsome antique houses, five churches, a townhouse, library of 16,000 volumes, a superior burger-school a large hospital, and a mineral-spring, with a bathing-establishment; and has manufactures of tobacco and wax, a bleachfield several mills, and a small harbor, with some shipping and a considerable trade. Pop. 2400.

UEBERDORF, or **UEBERDORF**, a vil. and par Switzerland, cap. and 8 m. N. E. Fribourg with a handsome church. Pop. 1028.

UEBERWASSEL, a vil. and par Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and near Münster with a R. Catholic church, a poorhouse, and house of refuge for children. Pop. 1613.

UEDEM, a walled tn. Rhemish Prussia, gov. and N.W. Düsseldorf, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, manufactures of linen, and distilleries. Pop. 1376.

UEHLFELD, or **UEHLFELD**, a market in Bavaria, Middle Franconia, 21 m. N.W. Nürnberg, with a castle, a church, and a synagogue, a mill and a trade in hops. Pop. 1031.

UEHLINGEN, a walled tn. Hesse, gov. and 30 m. S.E. Lüneburg on the Hase. It has a court of justice, a church, and several hospitals, manufactures of tobacco, shipery, and starch, tile-works, a brewery, distillery, and fishery, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 3081.

UEHDINGEN, or **UEHDINGEN**, a tn. Rhemish Prussia, gov. and 10 m. N.W. Düsseldorf 1 bank Rhine. It has a church, and superior burger-school, manufactures of linen, lace, sugar leather, and earthenware a cotton mill, some shipping, and a trade in coal. Pop. 2335.

UEHLSINGEN, a vil. and par Switzerland, can. Thurgau, 4 m. N.W. Frauenfeld, a bank Thur, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It has a church and school. Pop. 1198.

UEHLSSEN, or **UEHLSSEN**, a vil. Denmark, Steyerh. stein, on the Pinnau, between the Geest and March, 15 m. N.W. Altona. It has several industrial establishments, including boat-building yards, and a considerable trade in corn and peas. Pop. 2400.

UETIKOR, a vil. and par Switzerland, can. Glarus, near E. shore, Lake of Zürich; with a church some silk and cotton manufactures, and two viticultural works. Pop. 1060.

UPA, or OUPA, a *tu. Russia*, cap. gov. Orenburg, on the Belaita, at the confluence of the Ufa, 783 m. E. by N Moscow. It is defended by a citadel; is the see of a bishop, and has several important courts and offices, some very indifferent, and a number of handsome and regular streets; seven churches, two monasteries, a theological seminary and stone and two wooden mosques, a topographical school fitted to accommodate 1000 pupils, considerable manufactures, a trade in corn and cattle, and several mineral fairs. Pop. (1840), 22,900.

UPA, or OUPA, a river, Russia, gov. Orenburg, rises on the W slope of the Ural Mountains, flows circumspectly W h W to Krasno-Ostankin, in gov. Perm, then S.E.W., again entering Orenburg and joins r. bank Belaita at the town of Ufa; total course 580 m. Its principal affluents are, on the right the Belaita and on the left the Al and Joutren.

UPFULME, a *vil. and par. England*, co. Devon about 5 m. N.E. Colmington, with a parish church, Baptist and Independent chapels, a free grammar-school, and manufactures of huzelle. Area of par., 6123 ac. Pop. 2098.

UPFENHEIM, a *village*, in Bavaria, Middle Franconia, cap. dist., on the Goetzach, here crossed by a bridge, 21 m. N.W. Ansbach. It has a court of justice, two Protestant churches, a castle, Latin school, and hospital; tanneries, several mills and a trade in cattle and wool. Pop. 1648.

UFFINGTON, a *vil. and par. England*, co. Berks, on the Wiltshire and Berks canal, and the Great Western railway, 4 m. S.E. E. Farnborough, with a handsome parish church, an endowed free school, and Uffington castle, a large encampment on a hill above the village, supposed to have been originally formed by the Britons, and afterwards occupied by the Romans. Area of par. 5620 ac. Pop. 1170.

UFFINGTON, two *par. Eng.* — 1. Rutland, 3996 ac. Pop. 573 — 2. Berks, 9110 ac. Pop. 909.

UFFORD two *par. Eng.* — 1. Northampton 2530 ac. Pop. 367 — 2. Suffolk, 1155 ac. Pop. 734.

UFFINGTON, two *par. Eng.* — 1. Warwick, 1920 ac. P. 180 — 2. (New) Berks 2980 ac. Pop. 421.

UGBOURGH *par. Eng. Devon* 8552 ac. Pop. 1968.

UGENTO (*anc. Ugentum*), a *tu. Naples*, gov. Otranto 15 m. S.E. Gallipoli, the see of a bishop, with a cathedral, a seminary, a university, and an ecclesiastical seminary P. 1550.

UGGENHALL *par. Eng. Suffolk*; 1473 ac. Pop. 593.

UGLIANO two *places, Naples* — 1. (*Stilo-Chiesa*) A *tu. prov. Otranto*, 23 m. S.E. Lecce. Pop. 1517 — 2. (*Aliphe-Scoglio*) A *tu. prov. Otranto*, 23 S.E. Taranto. Pop. 600.

UGIJAR, a *tu. Spain*, Andalucia, prov. and 60 m. S.E. Granada, on the Ugujar. Most of the houses are two stories, and solidly built, with elegant façades; and the streets are even and well paved. It has a townhouse, prison, college for primary and advanced education, with chairs of Latin and philosophy besides a primary school for poor children, and an academy for girls, an hospital and Gothic parish church. Soft soap, glass, earthenware, roof and paving tiles, hempen shoes, common flours, and brandy are made, and there are eight flour and several oil mills, but the main occupation is agriculture. Pop. 8009.

UGINK, a *tu. France*, dep. Haute Savoie, r. bank Arly 10 m. S.E. Annecy. It is poorly built, but has several interesting antiquities, the remains of an ancient castle and a considerable transit trade, and important fairs for cattle and mules. Pop. 2944.

UGLEY, *par. Eng. Essex*, 2088 ac. Pop. 450.

UGLIAN, a *tu. Italy*, dep. Calabria, on the coast, opposite to Ezer, and immediately N.W. of the island of Ischia, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It forms a comparatively long and narrow belt, stretching N.W. for about 10 m., with an average breadth of not more than 2 m. It is not fertile.

UGLIPO, a *tu. Russia*. See OULIPO.

UGOCH, a *tu. Hungary*, bounded, N. and N.W. by co. Bereg, S.W. and S. by co. Bacska, and E. by co. E. Marmaros area, 865 sq. m. Though the smallest of the Hungarian counties it is one of the most interesting, both from the beauty of its scenery, and the fertility of the soil. In the N. and E. it is covered by branches of the Carpathians, but in the S. and W. is flat or undulating. The principal river is the Theiss, which, in traversing it, forms a number of islands. The mountainous districts are heavily wooded, both with hardwood and pine and the arable lands produce abun-

dant crops of wheat, barley, oats, beans and peas, flax, hemp, and tobacco. The wine produced is only of tolerable quality. The minerals include coal. Nagy Sallina in the cap. P. 47,700.

UGOD, a *vil. Hungary*, Thibaur Daula, co. Vasarhely, 4 m. from Paps. with a church, mineral-springs, medicinal, and a trade in cattle and agricultural produce. Pop. 1638.

UGRA, or OUGRA, a river, Russia, rises in gov. Kaluga; flows W. enters gov. Smolensk, turns suddenly N.E., then S.E. crosses gov. Kaluga, and joins i. bank Oka about 3 m. above the town of Kaluga. total course, above 300 m.

UGRA a *vil. Hungary*, Thibaur Thales, co. Bihar 20 m. from Grăswarden with a Protestant church. Pop. 1388.

UGRINOVEZE, a *vil. Austria*, Slavonia, generalship and 32 m. S.E. Peterwardein with two Greek churches. P. 1047.

UGRINSKI ZEMOV a *vil. Hungary* See IMR-MAGYAR.

UGRAFAN, a market to Austria, Tyrol, on the Drave, opposite to Linz, with which it communicates by a long wooden bridge. It has a parish church, and an hospital. Pop. 2589.

UI or OUT, two *civets*, Asiatic Russia. — 1. Kase in gov. Orenburg. flows E. past Trolit, and after a course of about 200 m., joins i. bank Tobol near Fort Ust-Ustka — 2. Kase in gov. Tobolsk. flows W. and after a course of about 120 m., joins r. bank Irtysh, 16 m. below Tara.

UIG, *par. Scot. Ross*, 24 m. by 10 m. Pop. 3209.

UIST (NORTH and SOUTH), two *isls.* and *par. Scotland*, Outer Hebrides, co. Inverness — 1. N. Dist. 16 m. long, 17 4 m. to 18 m. broad, bounded N. by the Sound of Harris and E. by the Little Minch, separating it from Skye, has a range of hills along the E. coast, mostly composed of granite, rising gradually from the N. to the S. and varying in height from 300 ft. to above 700 ft. These are intersected by valleys of the sea, forming safe and commodious harbours. Within this range of hills, towards the W. is a large extent of soft, deep, barren moor, intersected in every direction by fresh water lakes of several miles in length. In the W. part lie most of the cultivated grounds, rendered fertile by the drift of shell-sand from the shores of the Atlantic. Here, in favourable seasons rich pastures of white and red clover appear, and luxuriant crops of barley or bere are obtained and, under proper management, grain crops of every description, sheep, black cattle and horses are reared. Pop. 2018 — 2. S. *Isle*, separated from N. Uist by the island of Benbecula, is 20 m. long, with an average breadth of about 7 m. The W. side is low flat, and nearly all the E. mountainous, hilly and mossy. The highest peak is about 200 ft. above sea-level. The rocks consist of gneiss, coarse granite, and hornblende. Some mica-slate is seen in a few places. Some of these hills contain good pasture for black cattle, horses, and sheep, and the moor, extending from their bases to the arable part of the parish, is generally deep, and furnishes excellent peat for fuel. There are numerous lakes, the largest of which is about 8 m. long and 1 m. broad. All of them abound with fish. In general the soil is light and sandy, but in some places a black loam, and in others moss. The crops are barley, bere, oats, rye, potatoes and turneps. Black cattle and sheep are reared. Pop. (South Uist), 6173.

UITENHAGH, a *tu. Cape Colony* cap. city of same name, 1 bank Zwartkops 400 m. E. Cape Town. It stands among extensive gardens, well planted with fruit-trees and has spacious streets intersecting each other at right angles, a handsome Dutch church with a tower, independent, Wesleyan and 2. (Lutheran) churches, and a Mahomedan mosque. It is on about 2700'. — The DIVINATOR, bounded, W. by divs. George and Beaufort, N. Great Relief, E. Somerset and Albany and S. the Indian Ocean, is about 180 m. long from E. to W., by 90 m. broad contains several mountain-ranges with lofty peaks, one of which attains the height of 5400 ft. It is watered by the Kromme, Gantoua, Zwartkops, Sunday, and Beasman possesses the harbour of Port Elizabeth, near the E. W. extremity of Algoa Bay is supposed to be rich in minerals, particularly copper and lead, and though more rational than arable, has tracts of sea corn-land, especially along the coast. Pop. roughly estimated at 10,000.

UTTGEEST a *vil. Holland*, prov. N. Holland, about 12 m. W. Amsterdam, in the midst of gardens, flower-fields, and meadows. It has a townhouse, two churches, a school, and an orphan hospital. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in the culture of flowers, tulips, hyacinths, &c. Pop. 1076.

UTHUIZEN, a vil. Holland, prov. and 15 m. N. F. freehold, well built, with three churches, an elegant school, and two hospitals. Pop. (agricultural), 2533.

UTHUIZERNEERDEN, or UTHUIZERNEERDEN, a vil. Holland prov. and 16 m. N. W. Groningen, with a church and three schools. Pop. (agricultural), 2302.

UJ BUDA, or TUNGSTON BUDA, a market tr. Hungary co. Pest, 1 bank Thales; with an extensive trade in fruit. Pop. 5225.

UJEST, a tr. Prussia, prov. Sillesia, gov. and S.E. Opole, r. bank Kiebasz; with a court of justice, two churches, a chapel, a synagogue, an hospital, a castle, manufactures of linen and hair, and flour mills. Pop. 2312.

UJFALU, several places, Hungary, particularly:—1 (Bud.) A vil. Hither Danube, co. Bacs, 12 m. from Elok with two churches. Pop. 2372.—3, (Buzsag) A market in Thither Thales, co. Bihar, on the Buzsag, about 20 m. from Giresvarden; with a handsome Protestant church. Pop. 4726.—3, (Fek.) A vil. Hither Thales, co. Szeged, on the Tisza, about 9 m. from Eger; with a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, several churches, saw and flour mills. Pop. 1654.—4, (Kecse) A vil. Hither Danube, on Neograd with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1108.

UJLAK a market in Austria. See 11103.

UJLAK several places Hungary.—1 A market in Hither Danube, co. and 9 m. from Neutra with a R. Catholic church, manufactures of rope, a brewery and several mills. Pop. 1430.—2, A vil. Thither Thales, Banat and 6 m. from Temesvar with a Greek church. Pop. 1168.—3, (Buda) A vil. Thither Thales, co. Komar, 5 m. from Vajta with a Greek and a Protestant church, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1172.—4, (Szekes) A vil. Thither Thales, co. Szatmar 9 m. from Aranyos-Megyes, with two churches. Pop. 1264.—5, (Tura) A vil. Thither Thales, co. Ugocsa, on the Tisza 10 m. from Nagy-Szilves, with three churches, and a considerable trade. Pop. 1454.

ULCEBY two par. Eng. Lancashire.—1, 2720 ac. Pop. 181.—2, 1790 ac. Pop. 269.

ULCOMBE, par. Eng. Kent 3629 ac. Pop. 638.

ULDALE, par. Eng. Cumberland 8500 ac. Pop. 538.

ULEA, a tr. Spain prov. and 15 m. N. W. Murcia near the Segura. It is tolerably well built, has a parish church, courthouse, and primary school, and a trade in oranges, lemons, and other fruit. Pop. 1181.

ULEA, or ULCO, a river, Russia, Finland, issues from the N. W. extremity of a lake of same name, or as it is usually called, Uleä track flows N. W., and after a course of about 80 m., falls into the Gulf of Bothnia near Uleaborg. Before reaching its mouth it divides into four branches, and forms several cataracts.—The LAKE, remarkable for the irregularity of its shape, is about 40 m. long, by 25 m. broad, though it scarcely admits of being considered as a whole, being not so much one lake, as a series of lakes connected by narrow channels.

ULFABORG a seaport in Russia, Finland, cap. circle, on a peninsula, at the mouth of the Uleä in the Gulf of Bothnia, 331 m. N. W. St. Petersburg. It is built almost entirely of wood, but with considerable regularity and has a church, townhouse, hospital buildings, yards, and a considerable trade in wood, tar, pitch, butter, and dried fish. The harbour is almost silted up. The salmon-fishery in the Uleä is very productive. There is a mineral spring in the vicinity and on an island at short distance stands the old castle of Ulfaborg, built in 1590. Pop. 6000.

ULEY, par. Eng. Gloucestershire 1492 ac. Pop. 1327.

ULIATA, an isl. Pacific Ocean. See 11112.

ULLARUOL, a vil. N. W. coast, Sweden, on Ormsarty (part of) on the N. E. shore Lach Bay. It stands on a fine terraced promontory between the loch and the Atholl; and from the sea-beach to the summit it exhibits several parallel lines of houses, most of them white-washed and slated or tiled. The harbour is spacious, and easily accessible to vessels of large burden, which can approach the quay

ULLARD par. Irel. Carlow and Kilkenny; 5947 ac. Pop. 1681.

ULLDECONA a tr. Spain, Catalonia, prov. Tarragona, 14 m. S. Tortosa, with a townhouse, two primary endowed schools, two churches, a chapel, and numerous flour and oil mills. Pop. (agricultural), 4617.

ULLERDORF, several places Austria.—1, (Grove) A vil. Moravia, circle Olmutz; with a church, a castle, a school, and a bathing-establishment. Pop. 3114.—3, (Jenau, or Jenau-Haus) A vil. Moravia, circle Olmutz, near Goldstein with a church, glass-works, two blacksmiths, and two mills. Pop. 819.—3, (Hof) A vil. Bohemia, circle Königgrätz with a church, an oil, a saw, and two other mills. Pop. 1067.

ULLESTHORPE a hamlet, England, co. Leicester, a station on the Midland railway, 8 m. N. W. Lutterworth; with Baptist and Independent chapels, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 622.

ULLID par. Irel. Kilkenny 2249 ac. Pop. 877.

ULLINGWICK, par. Eng. Hants; 1945 ac. P. 856.

ULLUA, or ULUA, a river Central America, Honduras flows first N. W. then N., and after a course of about 180 m., falls into the Gulf of Honduras. It is partly navigable by vessels of 200 tons.

ULLSWATER, or ULLENWATER, a picturesque lake, England, between cos. Cumberland and Westmorland, about 9 m. long and varying in breadth from $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to 2 m. depth, 210 ft. It occupies the upper part of the valley of the Eamont, which is contracted between high lands, and receives the drainage of the loftiest part of the mountain range.

ULM, a tr. Württemberg cap. circle Danube, 45 m. S. E. Stuttgart, 1 bank Danube, here crossed by one, and on both sides of the Rhine, here crossed by five bridges. It is one of the fortresses of the Germanic Confederation and is a place of considerable strength being provided with important defences on both sides of the Danube. It is an old place, and though irregularly built, with narrow winding streets, has a number of houses interesting from their antiquity. It has a court of law and several important public offices, a cathedral, a large and lofty structure in the old Gothic style two



THE TOWN OF ULM — View from the station in Prussia and Germany

other churches, both handsome a palace, in which one of the princes of Württemberg resides; a denary, townhouse, gymnasium, theatre, barracks, industrial and other schools, a hospital, law-library, and several benevolent endowments; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, leather, paper, brass-ware, matches, tobacco and tobacco-pipes, blacksmiths, dyeworks, vinegar-works, dye-works, tin-smiths, and an important trade, including in addition to the above articles of manufacture, corn, wood, seeds, wine, and iron-ware. Ulm is advantageously situated, and was long an important free-town, during which it became so wealthy that its gold was proverbially said to rain the world. Unfortunately it forms an important military position, and hence, the possession of it has been

heavily contested in every great European war, its prosperity has been seriously injured. As a German fortress, it is garrisoned during peace by Württemberg and Bavarian troops, and a body of Austrian artillery. In time of war one-third of the town is Austrian. Pop. 18,469.

ULM, vii Baden, det. Rhine, N N E Offenburg, with a church, and in the vicinity the ruins of the old castle of Ulmberg. Pop. 1475.

ULMBAUGH, vii Hesse-Cassel, prov Hesse, near Schmieder on a stream of same name, with a parish church. Pop. 1293.

ULRICHAMN, a vii Sweden, N. and 57 m. S. E. Warrburg at the N. extremity of Lake Abunda, in a mountainous district amidst romantic scenery. It has a considerable trade with the surrounding districts. Pop. 1442.

ULSTER, a prov Ireland occupying the N. part of the island; lat. 53° 45' to 56° 25' N. lon. 5° 24' to 8° 45' W. It comprehends the nine counties of Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim, Down, Armagh, Monaghan, Cavan, Fermanagh, and Tyrone. Total area, 5,475,453 ac., of which 3,407,539 ac. are estimated to be arable. It is extremely mountainous both in its N. and E. parts, with a comparatively level district intervening, the latter occupying considerable portions of the coe. Down, Armagh, and Tyrone. The highest summit is in the co. Donegal, where some are above 3000 ft. high. The coasts are deeply indented with spacious lagoons and bays, the principal of which are Donagh Bay, Lough Swilly, Lough Foyle, Belah Bay, Lough Strangford, Donagh Bay and, in part, Carlingford Bay between the coe. Down and Louth, the one in Ulster the other in Leinster. Numerous smaller inlets indent the coast of Donegal which is extremely rugged. On the N. coast of Antrim are the basaltic rocks known as the Giant's Causeway. The principal rivers are the Bann, Foyle, Erne, and some tributaries of the Shannon. It contains the large lakes Neagh and Erne. It is the chief seat of the linen and other manufactures of Ireland. Pop. 3,004,269.

ULTING prov Eng Essex; 1147 ac. Pop. 166.

ULU Ismaia, a river, Turkistan. See Ismaia.

ULULA det-Camro. a vii Spain, Andalusia, prov and about 80 m. from Alcazar, on a steep height; with a church, courthouse, and primary school; manufactures of woollen cloth and a trade in wheat. Pop. 1819.

ULVA, a vii prov coast, Scotland, on Argyle, separated from W. coast of Is. Mull by a narrow channel, called the Sound of Ulva. It is about 4½ m. long, and nearly 3 m. broad. It has a bold and rocky coast, in some places rising by successive ledges to an elevation of nearly 1300 ft. from sea-level and in many places exhibiting beautiful ranges of basaltic columns, often as regular as those of Staffa. On the S. side of the island is a cave, the entrance to which is a natural arch of 87 ft. span. The soil is generally fertile.

ULVERSTON a market tn. and par England on and 22 m. N. W. Lancaster, on some gentle declivities, about 1½ m. from that branch of Morecambe Bay called the Leven Sands or Ulverstone Sands. It has two Episcopal churches, two Dissenting chapels and a R. Catholic chapel a theatre, and union-workhouse, numerous schools; an infirmary, and ladies institute, having a Dorcas society connected with it, two cotton-mills, a coarse-paper mill and two manufacturing of shawl-linen. The principal articles of export are iron and copper ore, gunpowder, hoops, and hankens. Of the iron-ore upwards of 10,000 tons are shipped annually, copper-ore, 3000 tons gunpowder, several hundred barrels. Chief imports, coal, cotton, and general merchandise. Area of par. 24,586 ac. Pop. 1823.

UMAH, or UMAH, a vii Brazil, gov and 122 m. S. Kley, cap. circle, on the Umanika. It is surrounded by rain parts, which form an excellent promenade, has a fine castle belonging to the Polakoff family, a R. Catholic and three Greek churches, a synagogue, monastery, and riding-school and a trade in cattle and agricultural produce. Pop. (1845) 7377.

UMBAOG LAKE, a beautiful sheet of water U States, on the boundary between New Hampshire and Maine, about 16 m. long, and 10 m. broad. Its outlet on the W. forms a considerable branch of the Androscoggin.

UMBALLA, a tn. Hindostan, prov and 120 m. N. N. W. Delhi, 1040 ft. above sea level, cap. district of its name. It is a large walled place, with very narrow streets. Under its walls is the unassuming ground of the British troops.

Pop. 11.

UMBRETE, a vii Spain, Andalusia, prov and 9 m. S. W. Sevilla, with a beautiful palace and garden, belonging to the Arch bishop of Sevilla a granary, townhouse and prison, three primary schools a parish church a hermange, which serves as a chapel of ease, and several flour and oil mills. Pop. 10,000, 1833.

UMBERIATTO, a tn. Naples, prov Calabria-Ultra II 20 m. N. N. W. Cotrone, on a steep hill surrounded on all sides by inaccessible precipices. It is a small, ill-built place but is the see of a bishop, and contains a cathedral. P. 3500.

UMYA, a resort tn. Sweden, cap. 120, in a plain on a river of same name, near its mouth in the Gulf of Bothnia, 823 m. N. N. E. Stockholm. It is regularly built, though of wood; and has a good and well-sheltered harbour which admits vessels drawing 8 ft. as far up as the town, and at which a considerable trade is carried on in timber, tallow, dairy produce, fowl, hides, fish, &c. There is a mineral spring in the vicinity. Steamers call here in passing between Stockholm and Turku. Pop. 1408. — The river rises in the S. slope of the mountains which separate Norway from Sweden, to lat. 66° N. flows S. E. forming several lakes by its expansion and falls into the Gulf of Bothnia by a wide embouchure, a little below the town of Umea, after a course of above 250 m. The water, which at its mouth is 14 ft. to 15 ft. deep, is only 8 ft. at Umea. Its chief affluent is the Wiedel.

UMBEIGHUR, or AUMBEIGHUR, a tn. Hindostan, prov Agra, 128 m. S. E. Jodhpore. It is of considerable size, and in the centre are three temples. There is also a manufactory of chmcs. Above it on a high rock, stands a castle.

UMMENDORF, a vii Prussia, prov Saxony, gov and W. Magdeburg with a church and several mills. P. 1016.

UMMERAPPOORA, a tn. Burma, See Acaarappa.

UMMERBACHT, a tn. Saxa-Montagne 12 m. S. E. E. Hildburghausen, on the Rodach with two churches, a townhouse, school a saw and bark mill. Pop. 728.

UMPUKA, a river, U States, Oregon which has its mouth to the N. of Cape Gregory lat. 43° 44' N. lon 124° 7' 30' W. For a distance of 10 m. it admits vessels drawing not more than 12 ft. On an extensive plain about 200 yards from the river, is Fort Umpqua, an inclosure of about 200 ft. square, with bastions at the angles. The Umpqua country yields a considerable supply of furs, chiefly small beaver.

UMTISKE, a city Punjab, See Amritsar.

UMSTADT, or Gnom-Umstadt, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov Starkenburg 21 m. E. Darmstadt, with two parish churches, two castles, and no hospital and manufactures of linen and leather tale-works, and bark and other mills. P. 2699.

UNA several rivers Brazil particularly — 1. A river prov São-Paulo, which flows E. for 60 m., and falls into the sea by a large mouth, 40 m. N. the mouth of the Iguaçu.

— 2. A river forming the boundary between provs Alagoas and Pernambuco. It rises in the Serra Germaines flows first E. and then S. E. for 150 m. receives the Jamboia on its right, and falls into the ocean about 12 m. N. of the Serra-Grande. Its mouth is wide and admits barges, which ascend to the forests on its banks, and those of the Jamboia and take in cargoes of excellent timber. — 3. A river, prov Bahia. It rises in the Serra d'Itabora, forming the N. termination of the Cordillera dos Amaraes, follows a mountainous course E. till it reaches lat. 16° S., passes the town of Olivença, and about 4 m. below falls into the ocean. It is navigable by sloops as far as Olivença. — 4. A small river, prov Rio-de-Janeiro. For about 13 m. it is navigable by canoes, and falls into the sea between Cape Brazil and the mouth of the São-João.

UNADILLA, a vii. and township, U States, New York, 65 m. W. by S. Albany r. bank, Susquehanna with an Episcopal church, grist and saw mills, and manufactures of woollen stuffs and tobacco. Pop. 1463.

UNCASTILLO, a tn. Spain, Aragon prov and 46 m. N. N. W. Saragossa, at the entrance of the Miguad and Cardenas. It has two parish churches, three primary schools, a courthouse, and prison flour-mills, and a trade in agricultural produce and cattle. Pop. 1903.

UNDERCLIFF, a beautiful and romantic dist. England, on Southampton, forming a comparatively narrow belt of 6 m. in length, on the E. E. side of the Isle of Wight. Immediately facing the sea are cliffs varying in height from 80 ft. to 100 ft., and serving as an abutment to a long irregular platform.

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bounded on the N by a bold overhanging precipice, from 200 ft. to 300 ft. high. The platform to which the name of Underhill is properly confined, is broken into a number of minor terraces, and appears to have been formed by a succession of landslips, several of which, of considerable magnitude, have taken place in recent times. The soil is generally fertile, and both the beauty of the situation and the mildness of the climate, have caused it to be studied over with beautiful villas. It is much resorted to by invalids.

UNDEBOOT or **UNDERBOOT** the chief of the Lacadive Islands, in the shape of an ellipse, 3 m. long, by 1 m. broad, lat. 10° 45' N., lon 74° E. (See LACADIVE).

UNDY, par. Reg. Missouri, 3717 sq. Pop. 573.

UNGH, or **UNGWAT**, a river Hungary rises in the W Carpathians, flows curiously S W past the town of Ungvár and joins the bank Laborez. Total course, 90 m.

UNGHVAR, a town in Hungary cap. and r. bank river of same name, in a beautiful district, 40 m. E. by S. Kaschau. It consists of the lower proper and two suburbs, in the residence of a bishop, and the seat of several important public buildings and has a handsome cathedral, a R. Catholic, and a Greek-union church, a fine modern edifice, in which the county meetings are held, a theological seminary for united Greeks of the dioceses of Episcopi and Melitaea, a R. Catholic gymnasium and high school, and a trade in salt, cattle, and wine, particularly the last, which is extensively grown in the vicinity. Pop. 6234.—The country bounded, A. by Gallia, E. by Doragh S.E. Subuloch, and S.W. and W. Kemptin greatest length, N W to S.E., 60 m., mean breadth, about 45 m. area, 1261 sq. m. is generally mountainous, being traversed by the Carpathians, but the climate, except in their immediate vicinity, is mild, and favors the growth of the vine, and the rearing of silk worms. Corn, hemp and timber are abundant, and the minerals include iron and marble. The county is divided into the four markets or districts of Ungvár (the capital), Bodoratz, Kapos, and Szaradhy. Pop. 110,003.

UNGSTEIN, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, dist. Dürkheim; with a Protestant church. An excellent wine is grown in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1141.

UNOSCHT, a m. Bohemia, circle Bohnitz, W. Prague; with a parish church, a chapel, and several mills. Pop. 1773.

UNIE, an is. Asia, Ulysses, at the S.E. entrance of the Gulf of Quarnaro, W. of the island of Cos. It is about 5 m. long by 3 m. broad; and has three good harbours, and a village of same name, with a church and chapel. Pop. 230.

UNIEH, a seaport in Asiatic Turkey, pub. river, on the Black Sea, 50 m. E. Samos. The houses are built of wood, those next the sea being erected on stone piles or pillars, and the streets are filthy and staid. A considerable number of vessels belong to the port, though none of them exceeds 200 tons burden. The exports are cotton stuffs, fruits, and wine, the imports, corn and oil from the Crimea, coffee, sugar, and European manufactures from Constantinople.

UNIONTOWN, a bor. U. States, Pennsylvania, 155 m. W. by S. Harrisburg, on Redbank Creek with seven churches, Madison college, founded in 1825 and several schools grist and saw mills, manufactures of leather earthenware, and sports, and three printing-offices. Pop. 2700.

UNITED STATES or **N. America**, an immense federal republic, occupying the whole of the western portion of the continent, between lat. 14° and 49° N. and lon 67° and 125° W.; stretching from E. to W., between the Atlantic and the N. Pacific Oceans, and from N. to S. between British America and the Gulf and Confederation of Mexico; greatest length, E. to W., 2900 m., greatest breadth, 1700 m., area, estimated at 3,250,000 sq. m. or only about 500,000 sq. m. less than the whole continent of Europe. The number of the states and territories forming the republic is (1854) 37. Their area population (free and slave), churches, schools, exports and imports &c. are given in the following table; with the date of their being received into the Union, those marked * being the original states.—

NAME, AREA, POPULATION, CHURCHES, &c., OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

State.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1850.	1/2 of Inhabitants under 20 years.	Whites.	Free Coloured.	Slaves.	Ex.	Aggregate Governmental Clergy.	Ordinary Governmental Clergy.	Members of Churches.	Date of Admission.	Exports.	Imports.
Area.	Pop.	Whites.	Free Col.	Slaves.	Ex.	Gov. Clergy.	Ord. Clergy.	Members of Churches.	Date of Admission.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.
Alabama, 1800	50,000	252,188	19,446	261,742	1,850	581	304,477	30,160	5,836	30,323	1845	245,840	218,998
"New Hampshire	9,250	217,345	19,946	197,399	1,946	503	335,895	18,000	5,116	21,670	1800	16,664	16,664
Arkansas, 1791	51,541	214,195	19,946	194,249	1,946	584	368,444	30,000	5,116	21,670	1800	16,664	16,664
"Mississippi	7,000	204,489	137,920	166,569	9,000	1,430	662,800	10,000	1,619	23,845	1845	2,700,000	4,700,000
"Rhode Island	1,500	127,844	113,927	116,974	3,700	221	16,708	10,000	9,167	16,856	1800	16,856	16,856
"Connecticut	4,674	270,791	79,933	290,858	7,933	719	307,330	32,000	7,944	19,136	1800	19,136	19,136
"New York	46,650	2,707,294	67,933	2,639,361	67,933	4,028	1,294,799	150,000	15,000	167,407	17,407	167,407	167,407
"New Jersey	8,200	260,433	80,433	280,866	20,433	587	244,808	15,000	1,279	19,299	1800	19,299	19,299
"Pennsylvania	40,000	2,711,433	80,433	2,630,999	80,433	8,458	1,444,433	70,000	8,458	167,407	17,407	167,407	167,407
"Delaware	2,400	91,433	49,433	77,122	10,000	180	62,741	5,000	774	5,000	1800	5,000	5,000
"Maryland	9,500	283,023	80,433	202,590	7,933	608	230,546	10,000	5,000	16,856	1845	16,856	16,856
"Virginia	61,453	1,411,681	29,433	1,382,248	29,433	1,458	834,801	180,000	1,458	30,444	1845	30,444	30,444
"North Carolina	50,000	500,000	19,933	480,067	19,933	1,070	448,500	16,000	1,070	11,670	1800	11,670	11,670
"South Carolina	20,000	263,507	77,933	185,574	7,933	1,185	448,500	20,000	1,185	9,997	1845	9,997	9,997
"Georgia	59,840	226,989	16,933	210,056	16,933	1,723	614,438	70,000	844	4,444	1845	4,444	4,444
"Alabama, 1820	50,000	271,471	19,933	251,538	19,933	1,000	448,500	20,000	1,185	9,997	1845	9,997	9,997
"Mississippi, 1817	46,491	117,291	11,933	105,358	7,933	77,448	244,808	120,000	10,000	10,000	1845	10,000	10,000
"Louisiana, 1812	52,434	218,468	19,933	198,535	19,933	1,000	448,500	20,000	1,185	9,997	1845	9,997	9,997
"Florida, 1820	55,000	27,411	1,933	25,478	1,933	118	39,458	10,000	4	4	1820	4	4
"Kentucky, 1792	37,800	262,406	29,933	232,473	29,933	1,010	478,000	10,000	777	11,670	1800	11,670	11,670
"Tennessee, 1790	60,000	1,038,262	31,933	1,006,329	31,933	1,540	606,406	30,000	841	4,796	1845	4,796	4,796
"Missouri, 1820	68,000	200,000	18,933	181,067	18,933	1,000	448,500	20,000	1,185	9,997	1845	9,997	9,997
"Arkansas, 1820	59,190	200,000	18,933	181,067	18,933	1,000	448,500	20,000	1,185	9,997	1845	9,997	9,997
"Ohio, 1803	70,764	1,068,436	49,933	1,018,503	49,933	2,810	1,447,436	10,000	1,070	19,299	1845	19,299	19,299
"Indiana, 1816	36,000	200,000	18,933	181,067	18,933	1,000	448,500	20,000	1,185	9,997	1845	9,997	9,997
"Illinois, 1818	56,000	201,070	19,933	181,137	19,933	1,107	479,078	20,000	434	9,953	1845	9,953	9,953
"Michigan, 1837	36,000	201,070	19,933	181,137	19,933	1,107	479,078	20,000	434	9,953	1845	9,953	9,953
"Iowa, 1846	56,000	201,070	19,933	181,137	19,933	1,107	479,078	20,000	434	9,953	1845	9,953	9,953
"Wisconsin, 1848	56,000	201,070	19,933	181,137	19,933	1,107	479,078	20,000	434	9,953	1845	9,953	9,953
"California, 1850	100,000	201,070	19,933	181,137	19,933	1,107	479,078	20,000	434	9,953	1845	9,953	9,953
"Minnesota, 1858	56,000	201,070	19,933	181,137	19,933	1,107	479,078	20,000	434	9,953	1845	9,953	9,953
"Oregon, 1859	56,000	201,070	19,933	181,137	19,933	1,107	479,078	20,000	434	9,953	1845	9,953	9,953
"New Mexico, 1848	56,000	201,070	19,933	181,137	19,933	1,107	479,078	20,000	434	9,953	1845	9,953	9,953
"Utah, 1849	100,000	201,070	19,933	181,137	19,933	1,107	479,078	20,000	434	9,953	1845	9,953	9,953
"Nebraska, 1854	100,000	201,070	19,933	181,137	19,933	1,107	479,078	20,000	434	9,953	1845	9,953	9,953
"Kansas, 1861	100,000	201,070	19,933	181,137	19,933	1,107	479,078	20,000	434	9,953	1845	9,953	9,953
"Texas, 1845	100,000	201,070	19,933	181,137	19,933	1,107	479,078	20,000	434	9,953	1845	9,953	9,953
"Louisiana, 1812	52,434	218,468	19,933	198,535	19,933	1,000	448,500	20,000	1,185	9,997	1845	9,997	9,997
"Florida, 1820	55,000	27,411	1,933	25,478	1,933	118	39,458	10,000	4	4	1820	4	4
"Alabama, 1800	50,000	252,188	19,446	261,742	1,850	581	304,477	30,160	5,836	30,323	1845	245,840	218,998
"New Hampshire	9,250	217,345	19,946	197,399	1,946	503	335,895	18,000	5,116	21,670	1800	16,664	16,664
"Arkansas, 1791	51,541	214,195	19,946	194,249	1,946	584	368,444	30,000	5,116	21,670	1800	16,664	16,664
"Mississippi	7,000	204,489	137,920	166,569	9,000	1,430	662,800	10,000	1,619	23,845	1845	2,700,000	4,700,000
"Rhode Island	1,500	127,844	113,927	116,974	3,700	221	16,708	10,000	9,167	16,856	1800	16,856	16,856
"Connecticut	4,674	270,791	79,933	290,858	7,933	719	307,330	32,000	7,944	19,136	1800	19,136	19,136
"New York	46,650	2,707,294	67,933	2,639,361	67,933	4,028	1,294,799	150,000	15,000	167,407	17,407	167,407	167,407
"New Jersey	8,200	260,433	80,433	280,866	20,433	587	244,808	15,000	1,279	19,299	1800	19,299	19,299
"Pennsylvania	40,000	2,711,433	80,433	2,630,999	80,433	8,458	1,444,433	70,000	8,458	167,407	17,407	167,407	167,407
"Delaware	2,400	91,433	49,433	77,122	10,000	180	62,741	5,000	774	5,000	1800	5,000	5,000
"Maryland	9,500	283,023	80,433	202,590	7,933	608	230,546	10,000	5,000	16,856	1845	16,856	16,856
"Virginia	61,453	1,411,681	29,433	1,382,248	29,433	1,458	834,801	180,000	1,458	30,444	1845	30,444	30,444
"North Carolina	50,000	500,000	19,933	480,067	19,933	1,070	448,500	16,000	1,070	11,670	1800	11,670	11,670
"South Carolina	20,000	263,507	77,933	185,574	7,933	1,185	448,500	20,000	1,185	9,997	1845	9,997	9,997
"Georgia	59,840	226,989	16,933	210,056	16,933	1,723	614,438	70,000	844	4,444	1845	4,444	4,444
"Alabama, 1820	50,000	271,471	19,933	251,538	19,933	1,000	448,500	20,000	1,185	9,997	1845	9,997	9,997
"Mississippi, 1817	46,491	117,291	11,933	105,358	7,933	77,448	244,808	120,000	10,000	10,000	1845	10,000	10,000
"Louisiana, 1812	52,434	218,468	19,933	198,535	19,933	1,000	448,500	20,000	1,185	9,997	1845	9,997	9,997
"Florida, 1820	55,000	27,411	1,933	25,478	1,933	118	39,458	10,000	4	4	1820	4	4
"Kentucky, 1792	37,800	262,406	29,933	232,473	29,933	1,010	478,000	10,000	777	11,670	1800	11,670	11,670
"Tennessee, 1790	60,000	1,038,262	31,933	1,006,329	31,933	1,540	606,406	30,000	841	4,796	1845	4,796	4,796
"Missouri, 1820	68,000	200,000	18,933	181,067	18,933	1,000	448,500	20,000	1,185	9,997	1845	9,997	9,997
"Arkansas, 1820	59,190	200,000	18,933	181,067	18,933	1,000	448,500	20,000	1,185	9,997	1845	9,997	9,997
"Ohio, 1803	70,764	1,068,436	49,933	1,018,503	49,933	2,810	1,447,436	10,000	1,070	19,299	1845	19,299	19,299
"Indiana, 1816	36,000	200,000	18,933	181,067	18,933	1,000	448,500	20,000	1,185	9,997	1845	9,997	9,997
"Illinois, 1818	56,000	201,070	19,933	181,137	19,933	1,107	479,078	20,000	434	9,953	1845	9,953	9,953
"Michigan, 1837	36,000	201,070	19,933	181,137	19,933	1,107	479,078	20,000	434	9,953	1845	9,953	9,953
"Iowa, 1846	56,000	201,070	19,933	181,137	19,933	1,107	479,078	20,0					

comparatively few, and of no great magnitude, but are more numerous on the E. than on the W. side. The most important on the Atlantic are Pamlico, between the British provinces of New Brunswick and the state of Maine, Massachusetts Bay, between Cape Ann and Cod; Long Island Sound, between Long Island and Connecticut, and in connection with it the noble bay of New York. Delaware Bay, commencing between Cape May and Hopen, and penetrating far into the interior, between the states of New Jersey and Delaware, Chesapeake Bay commencing between Capes Charles and Henry, and then stretching N through Virginia and Maryland for about 300 m.; Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds on the coast of N. Carolina. The Gulf of Mexico is only an immense indentation of the Atlantic but contains no sub-indentation of any consequence. The Pacific is also deficient in bays, but possesses in that of San Francisco, on the coast of California, one of the largest and finest natural harbours in the world. The coast of the Atlantic is remarkable for the almost total absence of islands, the only ones of the least consequence over a range of more than 15° from lat. 30° to 45°, being Long Island, already mentioned, and on the coast of the Pacific, though the islands are more numerous, they are all insignificant in respect of magnitude. The mainland consists of two mountain-chains, which stretch as a comparatively short distance from the opposite coasts, and in directions nearly parallel to them, and inclose between them a vast tract, sometimes so elevated as to deserve the name of a plateau, and so sterile as to prevent all the character of a desert, and other times so depressed as to form a deep and fertile valley traversed by mighty rivers, belonging chiefly to the basin of the Mississippi, and spreading out into luxuriant prairie, rich alluvial plains, and boundless swamps, regularly laid under water. By far the loftiest and most magnificent of the two chains is that of the Rocky Mountains, which, entering from Mexico, of whose cordillera they may be considered a continuation, stretch N along the Pacific, at distances from it varying from 500 m. to 600 m. and are continued into British America. Within the U. States, they attain in Long's Peak or Elberton, about lat. 37° in 106° W, the height of 15,755 ft. They have a breadth of about 300 m. and, besides the series of several transverse ramifications denoted, by a series of parallel ranges, of which that of the Sierra Nevada is the most elevated, towards the coast, and often give it very bold features. The E. chain, that of the Alleghanies, stretches in a similar direction along the shores of the Atlantic nearly from the Gulf of Mexico to the St. Lawrence at a considerable distance from the shore in the S., but gradually approaching it towards the N. Though by no means destitute of magnificent scenery the Alleghanies are much lower than the Rocky Mountains, consisting rather of a long plateau crested with mountains and hills, than of a well-defined continuous chain occasionally rising in Vermont and New Hampshire to the height of 6000 ft. or 6500 ft. but on an average not exceeding 3000 ft. and only in Pennsylvania and Virginia attaining a breadth of 100 m.

Rivers and Lakes.—The great plateau and valley inclosed by these two chains belongs almost entirely to the basin of the Mississippi, which, by far the largest river in the N. American continent, and, in respect both of length and magnitude, ranks high among the greatest rivers of the world. For a course of nearly 3200 m., commencing in dreary lakes and swamps in the W. of Lake Superior it flows S.E. into the Gulf of Mexico. Among other large tributaries it receives on its right bank the Missouri, which joins it after a course of more than 2500 m., and more than doubles its volume, being, though only an affluent, the recipient of streams more than 600 m. long—the Arkansas, which conveys to it waters collected during a course of 1800 m.—and the Red River, which, after flowing E. through the S. part of what has been called the great American desert, joins S.E., and joins it after a course of over 1000 m. The chief tributaries of its l. bank are the Wisconsin, Illinois, and Ohio, all of them diminutive compared with those of the r. bank, except the last, which, formed by two considerable streams, the Allegheny and Monongahela, flows E.W. for 945 m., receiving, among others, the Mahan, Cumberland, and Tennessee. The country W. of the Rocky Mountains, belonging to the basin of the Pacific, is of comparatively little width, though of very great length, and hence cannot boast of many large rivers.

The most important are the Columbia, navigable for 125 m. by vessels of 300 tons, the Sacramento, which discharges itself into the Bay of San Francisco, is deserving of notice, more for its locality than for its magnitude, and the Colorado, which falls into the Gulf of California. Between the Alleghanies and the Atlantic, the principal rivers are the Connecticut, which falls into Long Island Sound, the Hudson a magnificent stream, which, allies remarkable for its scenery and its navigable importance, flows S. for 300 m. and contributes to form the harbour of New York; the Delaware, which, after a course of 300 m., falls into the bay of that name, and is navigable by ships of the line to Philadelphia, a distance of 40 m., the Potomac, which falls into Chesapeake Bay and is navigable by the largest vessels to Washington, a distance, including the bay, of 200 m. and the Savannah, which, after separating between S. Carolina and Georgia, enters Savannah Bay and being navigable for large vessels for 17 m. to the town of Savannah, there forms an important harbour. Besides the rivers, one of the most remarkable features of the United States, but common to them and Canada, is the chain of enormous fresh-water lakes—Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, which drain an area of about 90 000 sq. m. and send its waters into the St. Lawrence, after pre-empting the greater part of them in an accumulated mass over the renowned falls of Niagara, between the two last-mentioned lakes. In the interior of the country the most extensive lakes are those of Lake Champlain in the N. between the states of Vermont and New York, and the Great Salt Lake, near the N. frontiers of the Mormon territory of Utah.

Geology and Mineralia.—Though imperfectly explored in some of the back settlements, the geology of the United States is better known than that of many countries in Europe, owing chiefly to the liberal and enlightened measures adopted by the different states in order to obtain geological surveys, but partly also to the explorations of eminent European geologists among whom I will hold the foremost place. Immense alluvial tracts occur along the Gulf of Mexico, commencing in the United States at the Rio-Grande, their S. boundary, and covering a wide belt of the state of Texas, the whole of Louisiana, considerable portions of Mississippi and Alabama, and the whole of Florida. Similar tracts, but narrower, stretch N along the Atlantic, as far as the N. E. extremity of Long Island but are partially interrupted by tertiary groups, which belong to theocene or earliest period, in parts of Georgia and S. Carolina, and to the miocene, or less ancient period, in N. Carolina, Virginia, and Delaware. In the same states, and more especially in the N. and W. of New Jersey, the cretaceous system is seen in isolated spots or narrow strips. The chief development of this system, however occurs to the N. of the alluvial lands of the Gulf of Mexico where it forms the prevailing formation of large areas in the states of Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama. The alluvial and tertiary tracts along the Atlantic already referred to are not followed in like manner by the cretaceous system but by a large development of what has been called hypogean rocks consisting of granite gneiss, &c., which stretch N from Alabama and the W. parts of Georgia, along the main chain and the E. slopes of the Alleghanies, become greatly narrowed in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, but afterwards widen out in Massachusetts, and then cover a large part of the N. of New York, and the whole, or almost the whole of Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine. From Virginia N to Massachusetts, the granite and gneiss inclose narrow belts of new red sandstone, pierced by names of trap. These seem to be the only spots of the United States where either new red sandstone or trap occurs. In the Alleghanies, W. of the granite and gneiss, the alluvial system, forming the lower series of sedimentary rocks begins to be developed. It commences on the banks of the Tennessee where it turns W. and stretches in a narrow belt, but without interruption till it reaches the frontiers of Vermont. It belongs to the lower part of the system, and consists chiefly of what is known by the name of Trenton limestone. It is succeeded W. by narrow strips of old red sandstone and occasional belts of carboniferous limestone, giving indication of the approach of the true coal-measures. These, accordingly immediately occur on a scale of almost unexampled magnitude, and form an immense coal-field which stretches continuously from S.E.W. to N.N.W., between the

parallel of 35° and 41°, for a distance of more than 600 m. Both in the S. and N. it tapers nearly to a point, but gradually widens out from both extremities, all on the parallel of 40° it has a width of 170 m. The area of the whole field is moderately estimated at 65,000 sq. m. The coal occurs in numerous thick beds, partly bituminous and partly anthracite, is well adapted both for domestic and manufacturing purposes, and is accompanied by valuable seams of iron-ore, and the limestone necessary for smelting. The old red sandstone, already mentioned as bounding this coal-field on the E. widens out so as to occupy an extensive area on the N., and is then continued S. in a narrow belt so as to form the greater part of its W. outer edge. Still farther W. chiefly in the states of Ohio and Indiana, this old red sandstone is succeeded by rocks of the algonian system, belonging, with few exceptions, to the upper series, but again appears in a very remarkable shape, forming, along with an older belt of carboniferous limestone, an oval almost mathematically exact, and including, as with a kind of outer rim, the great coal-field of Illinois. This coal-field, which consists of horizontal strata, with numerous rich seams of bituminous coal, comprehends parts of the states of Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky and has an area not much less than that of all England. Beyond this coal field, to the W., the rocks of the algonian system are continued into Missouri, and both there and in the N. of Arkansas are seen inclining a large elliptical area of granite and gneiss. The extreme W. has not been explored, and the space left blank by Lyell in his geological map of the United States remains to be filled up by the investigations of future geologists. In the N., however, the geological structure is well known. The remarkable peninsula of Michigan washed by the lake of that name on the W., and by Lake Huron and Erie on the E., consists of three distinct formations, following each other in regular series—first, the upper algonian system bounding it on the S. and S.E., and terminating it on the N., next, the old red sandstone, immediately overlying the algonian rocks bounding Lake Michigan on the E. and Lake Huron on the W., and stretching round on all sides so as to inclose a large heart-shaped nucleus; and, lastly, this nucleus itself consisting of a thin run of carboniferous limestone, which forms the basis of a third coal-field of small dimensions compared with the other two, but large compared with most of our European coal-fields, having a length, from N. to S. of 150 m., with a median breadth of less than 50 m., and thus enclosing an area of not less than 1500 m. To the N.W. of Lake Michigan and to the E. and W. of Lake Superior tracts of granite and gneiss occur and appear to be rich in veins of copper. The large blank left in the geological map of the United States in regard to the territories which have been newly organized or recently acquired has begun to be filled up in the S.W. towards the shores of the Pacific, in consequence of the discovery of a vast auriferous region, which, though its limits are not yet defined, evidently covers a great area in California. As far as has yet been ascertained this gold region appears to occupy an area from 400 m. to 500 m. long, and from 60 m. to 60 m. wide but the area will probably widen out as the different districts of the territory are more accurately explored. The matrix of the auriferous quartz, existing in the form of veins or rocky masses, embedded in granite and primitive schists. These accordingly appear to be the prevailing geological formations. As yet, however the gold has not been found to any great extent at site, and has been chiefly obtained by collecting it by various mechanical processes from the superficial debris which floods and torrents have brought down from the mountains. Besides gold, copper seems to be an abundant product of this remarkable district, and from its use as an amalgam for the extraction of gold, it is of course greatly sought after. Other metals, as copper lead, and iron, undoubtedly exist in the same region in quantities sufficient to yield productive returns. At the opposite extremity of the Union in the N.W., on the shores of Lake Superior, copper occurs both in rich veins, and in enormous boulders, weighing several tons, and has been actually obtained to such an extent as nearly to meet the demand of the western markets. The mines of lead in Missouri and Illinois are said to be almost inexhaustible, though apparently little has yet been done to turn them to account. The great coal-fields of the country have already been referred to, and, though of comparatively little value for domestic

purposes so long as a cheaper fuel is so easily obtained from the unexplored forests, is already worked to a considerable extent for the supply of marine steam-engines, and the melting and working of iron. For the latter purpose, it is so extensively employed, that in Pennsylvania the iron manufactures give substance to one-tenth of the inhabitants, and in several other states forms an important interest. Salt is abundant in New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, and in all the N.W. states, and in the territory of Utah the Great Salt Lake, and its valley, it is truly inexhaustible. In marble and limestone, granite, and other varieties of building-stones, roofing-slates, and potter's-clay, few countries in the world are better supplied.

Climate.—A vast country, stretching over 25° of latitude, and exhibiting all possible varieties of surface—low swampy shores, boundless alluvial plains swelling hilly regions, elevated acid deserts, and lofty mountain-chains—must obviously possess, not one climate, but a number of climates, not only differing greatly from each other, but often exhibiting the most remarkable contrasts. The only one feature which can be said to be common to all the climates of the United States, is seasonality. The transitions from cold to heat, and humidity to drought, take place so suddenly and to such an extent, that even in the central states, a change of 15° in the thermometer in the course of a few hours, is by no means uncommon. On the N. frontier, these changes become still more marked and, on the other hand, at the opposite extremity, are so much diminished, that the thermometer in Florida is almost stationary throughout the year, and at no time varies so as to give an annual range of more than 12°. Compared with Europe, the climate of the United States exhibits very remarkable differences. The isothermal line which passes through Belgium in lat. 51° after crossing the Atlantic, is found at Boston in lat. 43° 30', and then winds round between Rome and Florence in lat. 43°, is found in the United States at Raleigh in lat. 36°. In the N. of the State, between lat. 43° and 45°, nearly on the parallel of Rome, Toulon, Padua, and Bordeaux, the winter is so severe for three or four months that the snow is abundant enough for the use of sledges, and the ice of the rivers strong enough to be crossed by horses and waggons. In Philadelphia, lat. 39° 54', the mean annual temperature is 54° F. whereas in Naples, lat. 40° 55', it is 59° F.; in other words, the American town, which, from having a lower latitude, ought to have a higher annual temperature than the European town is about 5° colder. The ranges of temperature are still more remarkable than the annual averages, and hence it has been and with truth, that while New York has the summer of Rome, it has the winter of Copenhagen. The prevailing winds of the United States are the N.W. S.W., and N.E. The first, blowing from frozen regions, over high mountains and plateaux, prevails in winter, and though piercingly cold, is usually dry until it reaches the shores of the Atlantic, where meeting with dense vapours, it condenses them into snow hail or rain. The second prevails in summer particularly on the W. side of the Appalachians, and in the basin of the Mississippi, where, indeed, it blows more or less at all seasons, except at the winter solstice. The third arises on the American coast, charged with the vapours collected in its course from the Arctic, and across the Atlantic Ocean, and immediately deposits them in cold dense mists or heavy showers. The average fall of rain is estimated at 37½ inches, whereas in the N.W. of Europe, it is only 31½ inches, and yet in the United States, as the showers, when they do fall, are more copious and purer also, more continuous, the number of rainy days is fewer. In the more elevated middle districts the climate is decidedly healthy, and instances of great longevity are of frequent occurrence, but on the low flats of the S. and the immense plains on which the great rivers are continually overflowing their banks, cutting out new channels, and forming vast marshes, all the diseases engendered by miasmata prevail, and indicate their presence in the quivering fumes and yellow flocks of the inhabitants.

Vegetation, Agriculture, &c.—A large portion of the United States still remains in a state of nature, either because from its arid nature it never can be brought under profitable cultivation, or because the population is still too thinly scattered to be able to overcome it. On the former description of land vegetation is either altogether absent, or produces very stunted

forms; on the latter it is usually of the most magnificent description, being either covered by dense forests or spread out in boundless prairies of the richest verdure. Of forest-trees 140 different kinds have been counted, and of these not less than 80 attain an average height of 60 ft. Several of the trees are valuable not merely for their timber, but for other products, among which special notice is due to the sugar-maple. Among cultivated crops, the most important are wheat, the great staple of the western and middle states, but cultivated more or less extensively in every district; maize, equally adapted for universal culture, but most productive in the middle states of Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Tennessee, and Missouri; tobacco, which began to be cultivated on the parallel of 40°, but is only considered a staple in Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland and Tennessee, cotton which forms a staple in all the states from 39° S and more especially in Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, the Carolinas, and Tennessee; rice, chiefly in S. Carolina; cane-sugar in Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Georgia; and maple-sugar in New York, Vermont, Ohio, and Indiana; hemp and flax in all the western and middle states, but more especially in Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri, and Virginia; and hay, chiefly in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. The culture of the vine also has made good progress, and above 140,000 gallons of wine are produced, chiefly in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana. In many parts of the Union the mulberry-tree grows spontaneously, and though it has hitherto attracted little attention, might obviously be turned to good account in the production of silk. Fruits also, both of the temperate and tropical climates, grow in great variety and abundance, the N. yielding apples, pears, cherries, plums, &c., and the S. figs, olives, oranges, pineapples, almonds, melons, &c. The domestic animals, the same as those of Europe, have so greatly increased, that their value in 1860 was estimated at above £100,000,000 sterling. Sheep are now so numerous in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, &c., that the wool alone furnishes an important source of national wealth, and amounted in 1850, to above £2,000,000 lbs. The cattle kept for feeding cannot easily be estimated, but the produce of the dairy was ascertained in 1850 to amount to £19,000,000 lbs. butter and 108,000,000 lbs. cheese, both made chiefly in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Massachusetts. Immense numbers of hogs also are reared almost without expense, on the waste of the forests. Among wild animals, the first place is due to the bison, which in countless herds roams over the vast prairies to the W. of the Mississippi; the other more remarkable animals are the moose or American elk, the prong-horned antelope, the cougar or puma, the black and grisly bear, the racoon, opossum, beaver; birds in almost endless variety including swans, wild turkeys, wild geese, wild ducks, eagles, vultures, mocking and humming birds, parrots, including the steady rattle-snake and alligators which, though unknown to the U. and middle states, inhabit the lagoons and estuaries S. of the Carolinas.

Manufactures.—The number of inhabitants employed in these is as yet small compared with those employed in agriculture, but, partly from the native energy of the people and still more perhaps from the adventurous encouragement which, whether judiciously or not, has been liberally given them in the form of protecting duties, various important branches of industry have made considerable progress. That of iron has already been incidentally adverted to. In 1850, 31 states had furnaces for smelting iron, absorbed a capital estimated at £2,500,000, employed 30,448 persons, and produced 554,755 tons of pig valued at £2,540,000. In the same year 472 establishments, 231 of them in Pennsylvania, were manufacturing malleable-iron, with a capital of £2,800,000, employing 13,976 hands, and producing 173,044 tons, valued at £2,280,000. Castings made to a greater or less extent in all the states, except Florida and Arkansas, absorbed a capital of £2,500,000, employed 12,599 hands, and produced £35,745 tons of goods, valued at £2,000,000 sterling. The cotton manufactory, the next great branch of national industry is carried on in seven states, but to a great extent only in five—Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York. The capital invested (1850) was nearly £15,000,000 the hands employed, 81,151 males, and 59,188 females, and the value of the products, consisting of above 763,000,000 yards sheeting and nearly 28,000,000 lbs. yarn and thread, estimated at rather

more than £12,000,000 sterling. In 1840 the value was only £2,000,000. The goods are seldom of a fine description, and consist chiefly of shirtings, sheetings, calicoes, and heavy denims for negro wear. The woolen manufactory is carried on in 25 states, but to a considerable extent only in eleven—Massachusetts (to the extent of nearly a third of the whole), New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Ohio. The capital invested is between £5,000,000 and £6,000,000 sterling, the number of hands 89,252 and the value of the products above £2,600,000. Domestic looms, for the manufacture of woollens, have existed in the states from an early period, but the first large establishments were introduced only about 30 years ago. They have nearly doubled their capital, and more than doubled their products since 1840. The manufactures of iron, cotton, and wool above detailed, may be considered the staples of the United States, but there are various other important branches of industry, among which may be specified articles in wood, silk, flax, and mixed textures; machinery hardware and the products of numerous tanneries, soap and candle works, distilleries and breweries, paint and dye works, glass houses, potteries, brick-works, rope-walks, sugar-houses, and corn, saw of paper and powder mills, &c. Exclusive of the three great staples first mentioned, the value of all other manufactured goods is roughly estimated at about £175,000,000 sterling.

Trade.—This is of such enormous extent that it has already outstripped that of all the countries of the Old World, with the single exception of Great Britain. It may be viewed under the two great heads of domestic and foreign. The former includes the large traffic carried on coast-wise, up the large rivers and rivers, and on the great lakes, the scarcely less important traffic of the basin of the Mississippi, chiefly by steam boats, but partly also by rude flat bottomed barges and even rafts, and the overland traffic between the western and the Atlantic states, consisting principally of hogs, horses, cattle, and mules. The foreign trade is shared to a greater or less extent by all the maritime states of the Union but more especially by the four New England states—Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Maine, and next to these, by New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. Among these, Massachusetts takes the foremost place and has secured since a pre-eminence, that though it has less than one-twenty-fifth of the population of the Union, it owns more than one-fourth of the shipping tonnage. The exports consist principally of agricultural products both vegetable and animal including lumber and other articles obtained from the forest. Among the more important items are vegetable food in the forms of wheat, flour, rice, Indian corn, and Indian meal, and animal food, chiefly in the form of pickled pork, bacon, beef and dried fish. But more important than all these is cotton, which alone exceeds the aggregate value of all other exports. After it may be ranked tobacco, raw, but more especially refined sugar, naval stores including tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine, ashes, tallow and hides, horned cattle, horses and mules, and furs, butter and cheese. Manufactured articles also begin to hold a high place in the list of exports. The more important are cotton goods, plain and coloured, cotton-twist, iron and articles in iron, household furniture, and other articles in wood, soap and tallow-candles, leather raw and manufactured, hats, wearing apparel, spirits, medicinal drugs, &c. The fisheries, in addition to the dried fish already mentioned furnish large exports of whale and other fish oil, sperm-oil, whalebone, &c. and have, in fact, become one of the most important interests of the Union. In 1850 the whale-fishery pursued in all the great seas but more especially S. of the equator in the Atlantic for the black whale, and in the Indian and Pacific Oceans for the sperm-whale, employed 141,012 tons of shipping, manned by 12,000 men and secured 141,946 barrels whale and 98,684 barrels sperm oil, while the cod-fishery, pursued partly off the coast of New England, but to a much larger extent in the seas of British America, as far N. as Labrador and E. to the great bank of Newfoundland, employed 85,946 tons of shipping. An additional 68,111 tons were, during the same year, employed in the mackerel-fishery. To the other leading exports above mentioned, that of gold in the forms both of coin and bullion must now be added. The imports, of which more than one-half enter the port of New York, consist of European manu-

Imported goods of all sorts, but more especially of the finer descriptions—tea, silk, coffee, sugar, spices, wines, spirits, &c. The following table gives the imports and exports from July 1, 1851, to June 30, 1852:—

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HISTORIC BRANCH REPORTS FROM JULY 1, 1861, to JUNE 30, 1862

Articles.	Value by kind of shewing.
Gold, bullion, and specie	751,519
Silver do do do	269,287
Dust	1,537,162
Gold, mass, and ornaments	2,397,477
Sugar and molasses	2,664,987
Shredding wool and felt	108,626
Woolen goods, all kinds, &c.	144,770
Articles for schools	9,710
Personal effects of immigrants	18,520
Products of U. States brought back	48,286
	22,611
Wool and woollen manufactures	3,504,391
Woolen goods, all kinds, &c.	4,438,296
Leaves and hemp do	1,721,864
Wool and mixed with do	4,731,820
Clothing	748,782
Laurel, dressed, &c.	35,077
Hair oil, and hair cloth	74,615
Grass do and bags	368,065
Woolen cloths, &c.	41,160
Hats, English, Russian, &c.	3,377,890
Iron, pig and bar, sheet, &c.	5,806,864
Iron and steel, rolled and cast	1,617,778
Steel, cast, sheaf, &c.	546,730
Copper raw and manufactured	101,581
Tin, do do	61,100
Lead, do do	258,864
Brown and pewter do	21,686
Articles of iron and silver jewelry &c.	100,200
Clocks, watches, &c.	690,800
Metal and other utensils	107,110
Glass and glassware	186,511
Wares, pottery, painted, Japanese, &c.	770,646
Paper and paper articles	116,459
Printed books	13,646
Leather and leather articles	31,800
Saddlery	68,268
Tax	520,511
Wool as bulk and manufactured	328,945
Oak	81,619
Marble, and marble articles	20,120
Shoes	21,900
Buttons, buttons, and buttons	91,860
Umbrellas, parasols, &c.	15,444
Wool, hides and skins	846,601
Wool, spinnit, &c. &c.	846,927
Oil and tallow of foreign fisheries	770
Oil, tinned oil, foreign	180,651
Quintessence	36,000
Dye-woods	74,606
Frank	698,006
Castles, soap, butter	236,866
Sulphur, milk, tallow, &c.	82,190
Children of Iran	82,061
Indigo	82,165
Tobacco, raw and manufactured	171,673
	108,673
Patata, tobacco, sugar, of lead	18,711
Cargoes, with raw materials	248,880
Rope	116,400
Salt	233,627
Coal	81,265
Bread-cakes	6,948,000
Better clothes, provisions, &c.	81,264
Produce	22,678
Fish	185,777
Articles not specified	5,697,000
Miscellaneous specified	108,000
All imports to San Francisco	92,717
Total	240,184,000

UNITED STATES' EXPORTS from JULY 1, 1951, to JUNE 30, 1952

Articles	Value, 1911.	Value, 1925.
Print and printed matt.	\$ 90,282	\$ 97,638
Wool and other fib oil	269,436	309,919
Wool and other fib	37,000	37,000
Skies and furs	139,438	128,702
Clothing	30,120	30,615
Timber and other lumber	686,791	678,719
Barbed wire	54,000	54,000
Wool slaves, not plain, etc.	512,708	561,585
Adhes, put and paint	129,918	101,625
Cattle, hogs, poultry, etc.	807,970	851,686
Durable furniture	\$2,111,270	\$2,266,148

UNITED STATES' EXPORTS--(Continued)

Articles.	Value, 1931.	Value, 1932.
Brought forward	1,111,970	1,866,185
Butter and cream	15,815	15,877
Eggs, fresh, in shell	872,485	772,075
Honey, natural, and honey	45,404	87,708
Waxes		
Beeswax	3,010,118	2,804,287
Indian wax and resin	977,058	424,921
Rye, tallow, and other greases	54,515	54,515
Suet	50,100	12,875
Soyabean oil	70,867	67,780
Tallow	654,101	450,410
Soyabean meal	20,000	23,000
Apples	14,578	9,737
Tallow, raw	1,043,900	1,008,067
Suet and lard	325,700	325,700
Cotton seed	75,023,563	77,032,148
Hemp	9,325	9,730
Soyabean	12,875	12,875
Sugar and molasses	63,138	27,498
Flaxseed	3,708	11,837
Soyabean cake and meal	72,546	50,000
Soyabean-oil cake	30,108	30,000
Lumber, boards, and shingles	2,708	36,778
Skinner and other leather	5,600	4,738
Household furniture	11,837	11,837
Coaches and other carriages	59,334	26,425
Other manufactures of wood	415,971	386,617
Saddlery and harness	4,641	14,000
Wax	34,607	78,010
Skins from grain and straw	74,637	74,637
Air, putter and stir	11,808	9,610
Lined cloth and tarpaulins	39,085	30,537
Upholstery	10,411	18,000
Iron, steel, tin and nails	43,191	33,798
Owings and all iron manufactures	408,000	427,000
Gas-pipe	20,217	20,217
Paper, leather, and manufactures of paper	70,761	54,010
Cotton goods and yarn, etc.	1,648,241	1,384,000
Woolen goods	1,000	3,738
Woolen apparel	382,379	50,048
Clothes, hosiery, and hosiery	7,718	8,644
Sewing machines and types	9,146	9,146
Books and maps	70,761	43,108
Paper and stationery	31,138	23,807
Musical instruments	1,146	15,655
Paints and varnishes	11,967	17,074
Veneers	9,368	2,440
Pottery and glass ware	41,708	60,609
Copper and gold-leaf	18,728	4,000
Tin, pewter and lead articles	9,800	9,360
Articles in marble and stone	2,490	17,441
Articles in glass and other	11,967	7,877
Artificial flowers and jewelry	54,903	59,900
Ivory and bone	4,649	5,710
Pearls	11,968	17,000
Coal	23,796	37,761
Lard	2,855	4,506
Ice	3,000	23,817
Soyabean articles specified	32,001	6,077
Raw produce not specified	222,300	239,156
Manufactured articles, do.	776,000	674,108
Total	238,538,900	238,472,000

A SELECTION of the PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES to which EXPORTS were SENT and from which IMPORTS were RECEIVED, together with their VALUES, in FOUNDED STRAITS, in 1862.

Countries	Imports	Exports
Burma	810,226	\$41,000
Hong Kong	1,866,332	1,274,391
Netherlands, with Colonies	1,644,375	1,644,375
Philippines	410,000	\$40,744
Great Britain and Ireland	18,003,841	15,113,196
British East Indies	146,443	150,296
British West Indies	263,137	274,413
Canada	917,786	1,243,413
Other British American Colonies	565,166	565,500
Other British Colonies	41,000	17,659
Other British Colonies and Possessions	22,000	17,659
France and Colonies	4,195,500	4,920,408
Germany	1,010,557	1,010,557
Italy generally and Italy	300,309	307,137
Spain	374,136	\$48,701
Sweden	210,041	210,041
Yugoslavia	606,773	148,000
Brazil	2,464,088	\$40,328
Argentine Republic	415,211	140,000
Chile	112,000	112,000
Others	3,130,793	

court as Congress may from time to time establish. These inferior courts consist of present circuit courts and district courts, the former held by a justice of the supreme court and a district judge conjointly, and the latter by a district judge alone. All these judges hold their office during good behaviour and are removable only on impeachment, but in order to form a secret side of the judicial system of the United States, it is necessary to remember that the courts now mentioned judge only in matters which fall under the category of national, and that each separate state administers justice by its own judges, many of whom owe their appointments to the influence of the people, and held them only for limited periods.

Finance.—The general government derives its revenues, without direct taxation from customs, sales of public lands, and miscellaneous sources, and has its treasury in a condition which most of the states of the Old World may well envy. In 1850, its public debt did not amount to \$14,000,000 sterling. Its receipts in the same year amounted to nearly \$10,000,000 and after defraying all expenditures and employing nearly \$1,500,000 in the extinction of debt, left a balance in the treasury of \$1,330,000.

Army and Navy.—The policy of the United States has hitherto been opposed to the maintenance of a standing army as dangerous to freedom, and hence its regular force is only 10,317 men, including officers. For aggressive warfare, such a force is obviously insufficient, and except on such very extraordinary occasions as the late Mexican war its power has not been often tested. For defensive warfare few countries are more amply provided. Not only is it strongly protected by the nature of the surface, covered with forests and swamps through which an invading force, however great, could scarcely force its way, while flanked by very inferior numbers, but the militia, composed of some legal exceptions, of all male citizens between 18 and 45 is in respect of courage and training, inferior to no militia in the world and has now reached the number of 1,353,334. The navy, though always a favorite force with the citizens of the Union, has scarcely yet had an opportunity of proving its prowess in what can be called a general naval engagement. When individual ships have met those of the enemy the American seamen has seldom been found deficient, and during the last war with Great Britain, many successes occurred in which British were forced to strike to American frigates. It is but fair, however, to remind the American citizen when planning himself on such successes, that while the British vessels engaged in these encounters were truly frigates, the American vessels were frigates only in name, and for the most part in respect both of dimensions and equipment, were truly ships of the line. The navy consists (1853) nominally of 11 ships of the line, 12 first-class frigates, 1 second-class frigate, 30 sloops of war, 4 brigs, 4 schooners, 15 steamers, and some small craft. The actual expenditure on the navy in 1850 was \$1,084,623.

People.—In 1790 the population of the United States was 3,929,827. In 1820, a period of thirty years, it had increased to 9,688,191, and in 1850 another period of thirty years, has been found, partly, however, in consequence of the accession of new territory, to amount to 23,338,063. In regard to this population a very marked distinction exists between the N. and the S. states. In the former, with a few exceptions, only one kind of human being is recognized, the constitution throws its shield over all, and freedom, to a degree long considered to be incompatible with the existence of any kind of government, is enjoyed by all as an inalienable birthright. In the latter a very different scene presents itself and we see not one kind of human being but two, easily distinguished by their features, the one being white and the other black; and, subjugated, still more remarkably distinguished by their relative positions, the one being masters and the other slaves. In judging of the social condition of the people, it is necessary to keep this distinction always in view, because the great advances in civilization, which have undoubtedly been made in the N. states, certainly cannot be recognized to the same extent in the S. states, where more than one-third of the whole population is regarded, in the eyes of the law and systematically treated as mere chattels, in the same category with horses, cattle, and hives of bees. But subject to this caveat, it must be admitted that the great body of the people in the United States are in circumstances

of greater comfort than is common in European countries, and during the comparatively short period of their existence as a nation, have given decided proof of great physical, intellectual, and moral energy. In regard to religion, the tendencies of an establishment have seemed to them as inconsistent with pure democracy that they have not only rejected it, but have been careful in amending the constitution to insert a clause providing that Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion. The different religious denominations thus left to depend on their own resources have betrayed no want of activity, but have been able to diffuse themselves widely over all the states of the Union, and give, not only to the larger towns, but remote and scattered villages, every appearance of being amply provided both with churches and ministers. The following table gives the names, churches, and aggregate accommodation of the different religious denominations. (See also table, p. 1189.)

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN UNITED STATES.

Worshippers.	No. of Churches.	Aggregate Accommodations.
Baptist	4,779	3,130,878
Christian	818	594,080
Congregational	1,676	726,177
Dutch Reformed	826	103,326
Episcopal	1,428	696,313
Free	361	108,646
Friends	714	237,323
*German Reformed	327	146,535
Jewish	81	18,378
*Lutheran	1,043	151,000
Methodist	110	99,900
Methodist	19,467	4,379,332
Mormon	281	113,182
Presbyterian	4,994	1,040,915
Roman Catholic	1,113	610,910
Swedenborgian	18	5,070
Unitarian	619	113,348
Unitarian	938	1,077,997
Universalist	484	116,547
Minor Sects	243	113,347
Total	34,911	12,899,369

* The German Reformed and Lutheran denominations use the same building in many places.

The importance of education under a government where the whole power is directly as well as virtually in the hands of the people, has long been perceived, and strenuous efforts have accordingly been made, at least in all the older states, in furtherance both of a superior and of a common primary education. The necessary expenditure is provided partly by means of school funds accumulated from various sources, and partly by taxation. In 1850 the total number of colleges and schools was about 100,000 of teachers, 115,000; and of scholars, 4,000,000, or at the rate of one for every five free persons. In speaking of free persons, we are again reminded of the millions of unhappy blacks, who are not only not educated, but denied the common rights of humanity and subjected to any treatment, however abominable, by which the greatest amount of profit can be obtained from their bare skin and sinews.

Thus the slave system is the plague spot of the Union, and so long as the S. states continue to carry it on, and the N. states continue to sanction and abet it, by not only recognizing the rights of the slave-owner but lending him the full authority of their laws to recapture the poor negro who may have escaped from his chains, and send him back to his cruel bondage, humanity will shudder at the very mention of American freedom, and smile scornfully at all that may be said of the high standard of American civilization.

History.—The first English colony within the limits of the Union was settled in Virginia, in 1607. It was sent out by two merchants companies, called the London company and the Plymouth company, and consisted of only 100 individuals, who were reduced, at the end of a year, to a third of their number from disease and poverty of food. A new colony, sent out in 1609, proved equally unfortunate, but new settlers continuing to arrive, a better footing was ultimately obtained, and a colonial assembly was for the first time convened in 1619. In 1636 a company, incorporated by royal charter, settled in Massachusetts, and laid the foundation for the colonies of New England. They consisted chiefly of Puritans, whom the persecutions of a cruel and bigoted government drove

from their homes to seek shelter in the wilds of America. Their strict religious habits and zealous assertion of their political rights, are still characteristic of their descendants. Unfortunately the conduct of these new settlers was very inconsistent. While claiming unlimited religious freedom for themselves, they denied it to others, and numerous instances of their persecuting tendencies are on record. The states of Maryland and Virginia, colonized chiefly by English, Roman Catholic and royalist refugees, were remarkable for the development of an aristocratic and military spirit. The central states were of a more mixed character, having to a great extent been colonized by Dutch and Swedes, who remained in the country after it was ceded to Great Britain. Pennsylvania, colonized by the Society of Friends, long preserved much of the character of its founders, and generally observed a calm neutrality amid the convulsions of its more excitable neighbors. But it is impossible to enter into a detail of the origin and progress of the different states now composing the Union. Their early history is merely that of a young colony occasionally depressed but more generally prosperous, and seldom engaged in transactions which possess much general interest. The most remarkable events were those of the wars which Great Britain and her colonies were obliged to wage with France, and which terminated as is well known, by the cession of Canada to Great Britain in 1763. No sooner was this peace concluded than the tranquillity and prosperity which it promised were rudely disturbed by a very harsh, impolitic, and almost inhuman procedure on the part of the mother country. On March 10, 1764, the British Parliament resolved that it was proper to charge certain stamp duties on the colonies. This resolution was followed, in 1765, by an act for raising a revenue by a general stamp-duty through all the American colonies. The excitement, opposition, and violent commotions produced by this act led to its repeal in the following year, but the conclusion then attempted to be profound was defeated by a preamble, which asserted a sovereign right in the British Parliament to tax their colonies as they thought best expedient. This preamble was not long allowed to remain a dead letter, for, in 1767, an act was passed imposing a duty on tea, paper, glass, and painters colours, introduced into the colonies. The same violent opposition, and the same course of timid and irresolute, yet most obnoxious policy, were again exemplified. In 1770 all the duties were repealed except that on tea. The controversy between the mother country and her colonies involved an important principle the former asserting her right to tax generally and the latter denying her right to tax for any but colonial purposes. By retaining the duty on tea the whole ground of controversy remained as before and consequently, as might have been foreseen and was distinctly announced in the almost prophetic eloquence of Burke, the controversy itself raged more fiercely than ever, as if a new element of bitterness had been infused into it. The colonies closed their ports against the articles on which duty was imposed, and in 1773 when British ships loaded with tea attempted to effect a landing in the port of Boston the inhabitants seized them and threw the cargoes into the sea. In 1776 hostilities actually commenced. A battle was fought at Lexington in Massachusetts, and was followed shortly after by another more decisive at Bunker's Hill near Boston, in both of which the British were defeated. The colonists had the wisdom or good fortune to give the chief command of their forces to the immortal Washington, and in order to furnish him with the means of war, bills of credit were issued to the amount of \$4,000,000. One great cause of the success of the colonists undoubtedly was the sluggish and irresolute manner in which the British carried on the war by sending out isolated detachments of troops, to be overpowered and destroyed piecemeal as fast as they appeared. The only excuse for Britain, though a very poor one, is that she did not anticipate a very determined opposition, and almost hoped to put down her refractory colonies with as much ease as an ordinary popular outbreak at home. Hence now there her weight into the scale, and helped to turn it completely in favour of the revolted colonies. The British were foiled in almost every encounter, and in 1781 the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, to the combined French and colonial forces under Washington and Rochambeau, virtually terminated the war. In 1783 Great Britain, after a contest which sullied her laurels,

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and had cost a lavish expenditure of blood and treasure finally recognized the independence of the United States, which, on the establishment of tranquillity, wisely turned their attention to the improvement of their political constitution and social condition, and the development of their vast internal resources. An unhappy war arose with Great Britain in 1812, but after two years' continuance and doubtful success, was terminated in 1814 by the treaty of Ghent. Since then large additions have been made to the extent of the Union, partly by the settlement of immense territories previously purchased from France under the name of Louisiana, partly by the purchase of Florida, and the settlement of the Oregon boundary and partly by the large conquests achieved by the rather equivocal instrumentality of a Mexican war. Her states originally only 13 in number, are now 31. All danger of external aggression is at an end, and henceforth, if she will only be true to herself, and do one great act of lady justice by letting the oppressed go free, there is nothing to prevent her from occupying a foremost place among the nations of the world.—[Fisher's *Geography of the United States* Baldwin and Thomas *Geography of the United States*, Lyell's *Traité*, first and second journeys W. F. Johnson's *Traité*, abstract of the *Scientific Census* Marcon's *Geological Map of the United States*, *The American Almanac* *Hunters Magazine*, *The Bow's Industrial Resources of the Southern and Western States* *Parliamentary Papers* &c.] See *Geog.*

UNIA, a river, Russia, rises in gov. Volynia, flows S into gov. Kozlovka, then S E and S S W and joins a bank Volga total course, about 240 m., principal affluents the Viga and Vafa, both on its bank.

UNKEE, a tn. Rhodus Prussia, gov. and 31 m. N. W. Coblenz 7 bank Rhine, with a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, and a trade in cattle and wine. On the opposite side of the river and stretching so far into it as partly to obstruct the navigation, and form a very rapid current is the Uchel stein, a lofty precipice of basalt two miles long, extensively quarried for road and pavement. Pop. 827.

UNKIAR SHANLI [I indignant place of the Emperor] a vil. Asiatic Turkey on the Bosphorus, 8 m. N. V. B. Constantinople, where there is an extensive paper-factory. A treaty was signed here between Russia and Turkey on the 26th June, 1823.

UNLIAGEN a tn. Württemberg, circle Danaba, bail Riedlingen on the Kanau, with a church and old nursery and several breweries and mills. Pop. 1008.

UNNA a walled m. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 19 m. N. W. Arnberg, on the Kottelback with a court of law and other public offices a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, an hospital, manufactures of pottery, tile-works, a brewery and distillery. The extensive salt-works and salt baths of Künigshorn supplied by brine-springs are in the vicinity. The mysterious court or society known by the name of the Vehmgericht, led its head-quarters here. Pop. 5573.

UNRUBIADT Kason, or Kasonova, a tn. Prussia, prov. and 54 m. S. W. Posen on the Obra. It is well built and has a Protestant church, manufactures of cloth, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1879.

UNST, the most N. of the Shetland isles, Scotland lat. (N. extremity) 60° 55' N., lon. 1° 0' W. length, 10 m. average breadth, between 3 m. and 4 m., area, about 86 sq. m. The shores are much indented with bays and creeks, and around the coast are numerous natural caves. The soil is on the whole tolerably fertile, and the pasture-grounds are mostly covered with a short tender heath offering excellent feeding for sheep. The two principal harbours are Uya Sound on the S., and Balla Sound on the E. Woollen stockings, and other woollen articles, are made here in considerable quantities, but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing and in agriculture. Pop. including ad. Uya at the E. end, 2277.

UNSTRUT, a river Prussia, rises in gov. Erfurt, S. E. of Hildesheim; flows directionally E., and joins L. bank Saale near Naumburg. total course, about 180 m. its principal affluents are the Gera, Wipper and Helme. In most places it is deep, and flows sluggishly.

UNSWORTH a hamlet, England co. Lancaster 5 m. S. E. S. E. Bury, with a neat and commodious chapel of ease, several other places of worship, and an endowed school, inhabitants employed as agriculturists and in cotton-mills, pot-works, and blacksmiths. Pop. 826.

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UNTER-BOUREN, a vil Baden, circle Middle Rhine, bail, and near Baden; with a parish church. Pop. 1146.

UNTER-GOERZ, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, bail, Breisach; with a parish church. Pop. 1060.

UNTERJEESINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, near L. bank Ammer. Pop. 1323.

UNTERKÖCHEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Jaxt, on the Kocher; with a parish church, a gunpowder, paper, and other mills, and extensive iron-works. Pop. 315.

UNTERMEIMINGEN, a vil. Austria, Tyrol circle Innt, not far from Bhl; with a church and a school. P. 1607.

UNTERMÜNSTERTHAL, a vil and par. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, in a valley of same name, with a church, and tile-works. Pop. 1920.

UNTERMEIXINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Neckar, bail. Vaihingen; with a church, a chapel and two castles, one of them an old feudal ruin. Pop. 1029.

UNTERSCHENBERG, a vil. Saxony circle Zwickau, bail. Vohlsburg; with manufacture of articles in brass and wood musical instruments, lace and embroidery and a trade in wood. Pop. 1078.

UNTERSEEN, a tn. Switzerland, can and 36 m S.E. Bern, on the Aar, between Lakes Thun and Brienz. With exception of the townships and castle, which are of stone, it is built entirely of wood. There are a number of saw-mills, and the principal manufacture is wooden boxes. Pop. 1110.

UNTERSTORFHEIM, a vil. Württemberg circle Neckar S.E. Gmünd, r. bank Neckar, here crossed by a bridge, with a church, a granite-quarry and a trade in wine. P. 2040.

UNTERVATE, a vil and par. Switzerland, can. Grisons on a mountain of the same name with two churches. Near it are the ruins of three medieval feudal castles. Pop. 1150.

UNTERWALDEN (Latin, *Unterwalden* French *Unterwald*) a central canton Switzerland, bounded N by the Wald-stättersee or Lake of Luzern, W. can. Luzern, S. Bern, and E. Uri. greatest length N.E. to S.W. 25 m. breadth, 21 m., area, 243 sq. m. Part of greater part of the surface is occupied by mountains, which, in various groups and isolated masses of larger or less dimensions, intersect it in all directions and form scenery of remarkable beauty and sublimity. The general slope is towards the N. the mountains attaining their greatest height in the S. and thence descending gradually towards the lake. Few of these mountains rise above the snow line. The most remarkable summits are those of Mount Pilatus, which forms a kind of nucleus for all the chains of the canton, and of Mount Titlis, with its glaucous crown of ice and snow. The most important rivers are the Mülch and the Aa, which both flow N. and accumulating almost all the waters of the canton, discharge them into the Lake of Luzern. This lake, about one-fourth of the area of which may belong to the canton, is by far the largest, but there are many others of considerable extent, the most deserving of notice are Lakes Bernese and Lagone. The whole of the canton belongs to the chalk formation, in which a great number of remarkable caverns occur. Corresponding to the two largest streams are two principal valleys of the Engberg and Bernese, which above the greater part of the surface between them, and are opened into laterally by a number of minor valleys. There is little flat land in which the operations of agriculture can be successfully carried on, but the soil is generally fertile, producing far up on its mountain-sides extensive forests of excellent timber and lower down plantations of chestnuts, and great quantities of apples and pears. In some favoured spots the culture of the vine is attempted but not with much success. The great wealth of the country is in its pastures, and the produce of the cattle which are fed upon them. The best-known division of Unterwalden is into the high-wood and the Ob- and Nid-wald (Upper and Lower), the limits of which appear to have been determined by a vast forest which has between them. The chief peaks of the former is Stans- of the latter, Bernese. The great majority of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and speak German. The government is an extreme democracy—the legislative power being lodged in the whole of the male inhabitants of 20 years of age, who meet annually in a general assembly to make laws and appoint the principal functionaries. Unterwalden, above with Schwyz and Uri the honour of having formed the nucleus of the Swiss Confederation. The contingent of men which it now furnishes to it is 882 Pop. (1850), 25,125.

UNTERWIESENTHAL, a tn. Saxony, circle Eriksbach, bail, and near Wismuthal 1 bank Pohlsdorf; with blast-furnaces and other iron-works, a paper, saw, and other mills. Pop. 1778.

UNX (San-Martin-de-), a tn. Spain, prov. Navarre, about 25 m from Pamplona with a church, court-house, prison, primary school, the remains of an old castle a stone-mill, and a trade in cere, oil, and wine. Pop. 1099.

UP CANTON, par. Eng. Devon; 1108 sq. Pop. 94.

UPA or Oupa, a tn. Bengal, rises near the centre of gov. Tulu; flows N.W. to the town of Tulu, then W.S.W., and joins r. bank Oka on the frontier of gov. Kalaga; total course, about 150 m.; principal affluents, the Uper, Chavama, Chut, Tullia, and the Plova. It becomes navigable at Tulu, and communicates with the Don by the canal of Ivanovka.

UPAHAIL, a vil. Hindoostan, N.W. shore, Bay of Bengal N. Cinnara, 16 m. N.E. Yangapala. It stands in a deep bay, bounded inland by bold mountains—scenery, and as one of the most considerable fishing-stations on the coast, above 100 catamarans and several man-of-war-boats being sometimes seen engaged.

UPCHURCH, par. Eng. Kent, 6128 ac. Pop. 407.

UPHALL, par. Scot. Linlithgow, 4 m by 8 m. F. 1831.

UPHAM, par. Eng. Hants; 2653 ac. Pop. 550.

UPHAVEN or Upravov, par. Eng. Wilts, 3539 ac. Pop. 510.

UPHILL, par. Eng. Somerset; 1697 ac. Pop. 422.

UPLEADON, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1207 ac. P. 275.

UPLEATHAM, par. Eng. York (N. Riding) Pop. 447.

UPLANDMAN, par. Eng. Devon 2913 ac. Pop. 336.

UPLYME, par. Eng. Devon, 8199 ac. Pop. 1039.

UPMINTER, par. Eng. Essex, 3378 ac. Pop. 1228.

UPOLU or OAROTOOA, the second largest of the Navigators or Samoan Isles (in. (Alpha)harbour N coast) 13 48' 56" S; lon 171° 41' 12" W (α). It is of irregular form, being broken into sharp peaks and hummocks, but is of great elevation. E.S.E. to W.N.W. 40 m., breadth, about 10 m. Here and there broad and fertile valleys occur yielding coconut, plantain, breadfruit, &c., in great abundance. The island is covered with timber to the top. The shore is lined with a coral reef which is low and then interrupted by shoals, and forms many and convenient harbours, in two of which Apia and Uafale, both on the N. coast, there are anchorages for large vessels. In the interior of the island is an extinct crater, in which there is a lake, the edge of the crater is 2570 ft. above sea-level and the descent to the water inside 180 ft. The rocks of Upolu are volcanic, and consist principally of basaltic lava, in which are found angles, felspar, albite, and chrysolite. Many deep gorges occur in the island, in which there are water-falls 750 ft. in height.

UPOTTERY, par. Eng. Devon 5830 ac. Pop. 1042.

UPPERGRUECH, par. Ireland, Tipperary; 13,902 ac. Pop. 2850.

UPPERMARK, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, on the Rhine. Pop. 1100.

UPPEROHAM, a market tn., par. Eng. England, on. Rut land, 85 sq. m. N.W. London. It has a splendid church, in the ancient English style, with a tower surmounted by a lofty spire three Dissenting chapels, and a free grammar-school. Area of par., 1210 ac. Pop. 2063.

UPPINGTON, par. Eng. Salop, 755 ac. Pop. 98.

UPBALA, a tn. Sweden, 18 m of same name, on the Fyris, here crossed by two stone-bridges, near its confluence with the Skel one of the N. creeks of Lake Mälare, 39 m. N.W. Stockholm. It is built with considerable regularity, is the seat of an archbishop, the residence of a governor, and the seat of several courts and public offices; and contains two churches, one of them the cathedral, an ancient Gothic structure in brick, flanked by two Gothic towers and containing many interesting monuments, among others those of Gustavus Vasa and Linnaeus an old castle of great historical interest; the university, founded in 1477, provided with 47 professors, and attended by 850 students; the library of 100,000 vols., occupying a handsome building, and rich in rare books and MSS., particularly the *Codex Arsenianus*, a copy of the Gospel in Gothic, as translated by Bishop Ulfilas at the end of the 4th century; the palace of Gustavus Vasa, half ruinous, but partly occupied by the governor; the house in which Linnaeus lived.

the old and new botanical gardens, the museum, townhouse, senate-house, archbishop's palace, cathedral-school, academy, observatory, infirmary, &c. Besides Linnæus, the university counts among its professors who have earned an European reputation, the names of Celsius and Bergman. Pop. 6308.—The Ural is bounded, N. by the Gulf of Bothnia; E. by the Stockholm; S. Lake Mälar which separates it from Närke; W. by the Baltic, and N.W. Götter, greatest length, N to S, 56 m., mean breadth, about 32 m.; area, 1566 sq. m. The coast-line, which is of limited extent, presents one fine bay, that of Lofas. The interior consists generally of undulating plains, in which numerous lakes occur, but the only stream of any importance is the Dal. In the S. the soil is fertile, and the scenery beautiful and picturesque, but the N. constitutes a bare, bleak, and in many parts barren region. The grain raised equals the home consumption. Iron minerals constitute one of the principal sources of wealth. Iron in particular has long been worked, and its quality cannot be surpassed. In addition to it, the only export deserving of notice is cattle. Pop. 57,700.

URSALA (GAMLA), or OLD URSALA, a to Sweden about 3 m N of the present Upsala. It is next to Högarna, the most ancient residence of the Swedish kings but is now reduced to a small village. The church has been built out of the ruins of old heathen temples, and its tower is understood to have formed part of the temple of Odinn. Among the mounds in the vicinity are the graves of Odin Freya, and Thor.

UPTON 30 pars England—1, Huntingdon; 970 ac. Pop. 189—3 Lincoln; 2180 ac. Pop. 577—5, Norfolk 1693 ac. Pop. 464—4, Northampton 879 ac. Pop. 43—5, North 1840 ac. Pop. 339—4, Somerset 3779 ac. Pop. 344—7 (Dorset), Hereford 3891 ac. Pop. 693—8 (Gloucester), Salop 1609 ac. Pop. 58—9, (New-Cheshire), Bucks, 1350 ac. Pop. 3078—10, (Dorset) Hants, 2384 ac. Pop. 423—11 (Bedford), Devon 819 ac. Pop. 197—12 (Dorset) Wilts; 1889 ac. Pop. 238—16 (Magna) Salop 3260 ac. Pop. 453—14 (North) Somerset 677 ac. Pop. 238—15, (Favers) Salop 722 ac. Pop. 302—16, (Fyne) Devon, 1553 ac. Pop. 491—17 (St. Leonard) Gloucester 2975 ac. Pop. 1124—18, (St. Leonard) Wilts, 2503 ac. Pop. 407—19 (Stodolow), Worcester 1661 ac. Pop. 341—20 (Warwick) Worcester 2600 ac. Pop. 431.

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UPWELL, a vil and par England, partly in co. Cambridgeshire, and partly in co. Norfolk, on both sides of the River. It has a handsome parish church, with an octagonal tower and a lofty spire, a chapel of ease, Baptist, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist chapels, and a charitable endowment. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Area of par, 2174 ac. Pop. 5377.

UPWOOD, par Eng. Hunts, 1809 ac. Pop. 416. UPACHI, a walled to. Württemberg, circle Schwabenswald cap. hall at the conference of the Iron and Rhine with a castle, a church, seminary, and hospital, manufactures of linen and paper, dyestuffs, breweries, and distilleries, parks, vineyards, and oil mills, and a trade in these articles, and in fruit. Pop. 3058.

URAGU-D-ORU, a vil and com Austrian Italy gov Milan prov and 20 m W Brescia, r bank Oglio. It has a church, a castle of a quadrangular form surrounded by a fosse, and a trade in corn, wine, and silk. Pop. 1660.

URAL, URAL, or JAR, a river Russia which rises in the Ural Mountains, in the N.W. of Gov Orenburg, near lat. 63° N. flows S. past Verkh-Ural—Orenk, then W through an opening in the Ural chain to Orenburg, where it turns S.W. and then S., retaining the latter direction till it reaches the N. shore of the Caspian, and enters it by several mouths, the largest of which passes close to Orsk. Its whole length is not known, but its direct length is estimated at 550 m and its basin at 22,300 sq m. Its principal affluents are, on the right, the Klaf, Tanak, and Schumra and on the left, the

Sunduk, Or, Ilik, Otrva, and Gratschi. Its upper course is along a channel bristling with steep and lofty rocks the lower course is through extensive steppes and saline marshes. It abounds with fish, particularly towards its mouth, where the Ural Cosmika have extensive fisheries. The Ural is supposed by some to be the ancient Rhymanus. Its delta, already mentioned, is rapidly increasing, and several of its branches, which were navigable a few years ago, are now dry and overgrown with reeds.

URAL, or OTRAL MOUNTAINS, a long and comparatively narrow chain, stretching nearly between N and S. from the shores of the Sea of Kara in the Arctic Ocean in lat. 68°, to the S. frontier of Gov Orenburg, about lat. 50°. During the whole of this extent of 18 it forms the proper boundary between Europe and Asia. According to some geographers, the chain, instead of terminating here may be traced much further S., along the high grounds between the Caspian Sea and Lake of Aral. The N. Ural is constituted more or less of a simple central ridge, fringed to some extent by low parallel embankments. It has not been properly examined, at least on the E. side beyond lat. 55° N. where it appears to be covered with impenetrable forests and deep morasses still left to the wild inhabitants, Ostiaks, Voguls, or Samoyedes. Its average height is from 2000 ft. to 2500 ft. but it has many lofty rugged summits, chiefly on the E. side of the crest. Among these are the Donsatkin Kamen in lat. 60° 15' which is estimated at 2887 ft. and the Kondakofskoi-Kamen in lat. 59° 20', estimated at 5720 ft. apparently the culminating point of the whole chain. Unlike the N. the S. Ural forms many separate longitudinal ridges, which trend S.E. and S.W. diverging in a fan shape from a common nucleus. Its most remarkable summits are the Tagan near Zlatoust, lat. 55° 15' 3600 ft., and the Iremel, lat. 54° 40' 5671 ft. With the exception of the plateau of Sakmara, nearly all the S. Ural is picturesque and highly diversified and is to a great extent a pastoral Bashkir country. The W. flank of the Ural chain is approached across a low undulating region occupied by that immense development of the youngest rocks of the paleozoic era to which Murchison has given the name of the Permian system. Rising from beneath the Permian system, and hence geologically beneath those here locally above it, occur in descending series carboniferous old rocks or Devonian, and Silurian rocks, all occasionally full of fossils. The crest of the chain consists chiefly of chlorite, quartzite, and metamorphic paleozoic rocks, which are immediately succeeded towards the E. by rocks of igneous origin. In these igneous rocks, and the metamorphic strata in contact with them occur all the richest mines of gold, platinum, copper and magnetite iron for which the chain is renowned. On the E. flank the Permian deposits are altogether wanting. Their place is occupied by low hills of older granite and other eruptive rocks, paleozoic and metamorphic deposits, covered towards their E. edge by tertiary accumulation, and detritus in which much much and rhinoceros bones are mixed up with the sand and shingle of the gold washings. The vegetable production which may be regarded as the type of the whole chain is the *Picea obovata*, accompanied in the N. Ural by firs and birch only but in the S. by numerous broad leaves and plants of warmer latitudes. In the S. also are many broad valleys of remarkable fertility with occasional hills of deep black loam, covered with splendid natural crops, and rank vegetation. The principal rivers fed by the Ural chain are the Pachelma and numerous affluents of the Ob, belonging to the Arctic Ocean and the Kama and Ural belonging to the Caspian.

URALSK, two places, Russia, gov Orenburg—1 A tm, cap. dist., r bank Ural, 155 m W S.W. Orenburg. It is a large place, surrounded by palisades, and an irregular rampart, is the seat of several important offices; is entirely built of wood and has five churches, and a considerable trade particularly in fish taken in the Ural. A considerable proportion of the inhabitants are Cosaks. P (1849), 10,822—2 (Verkh-Ural), A fortified town, cap. dist., r bank Ural, here crossed by a wooden bridge, 140 m S.E. Ural. Pop., exclusive of the garrison, 870.

URAR, a vil and com. in Sardina div Cagliari prov Barchi, cap. dist., 7 m S.W. Alai. It has a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 2600.

URATUPPA, ORATUPPA, or URATUPPA, a to. Khansat of Bokhara, 80 m N.E. Samarcand, and 100 m W.S.W.

Kokan. It is surrounded by lofty walls, with a deep fosse outside, consists of straight streets lined with houses of earth; and has extensive manufactures of fine shawls, and an important trade, favoured by its position on the great thoroughfare between Bokhara and Kokan.

URBANA, a *vill* and township, U States, Ohio, on the Columbus, Figue, and Indiana, and the Mad River and Lake Erie railways, 39 m. W. Columbus. It has several churches, an academy, and manufactures, and a considerable trade. Pop. (township), 3414. (village), 3020.

URBANIA [formerly *CASSEL-DEURANTE*] a *tin* Italy the Marche, deleg Urbino-Pesaro, on the Metauro, 6 m. S.W. Urbino. It has a richly decorated palace, and a convent with some fine frescoes by Giulio Romano. Pop. 3700.

URHAI or *URHAWO*, a *vill* Austria, Moravia, circle Znaim, with a church. Pop. 1048.

URBERACH a *vill* Hesse-Darmstadt, prov Starkenbach, near Offenbach with a church. Pop. 1213.

URBINO a *tin* Italy, one of the capitals of deleg Urbino-Pesaro, on an isolated hill in the midst of black and smoke mountains, 45 m. W. N. W. Ancona, fortified and defended by an old castle, the seat of an archbishop, and the seat of several provincial courts and offices. Among the buildings deserving of notice are the ducal palace, at the time of its erection the finest edifice of the kind in Italy and still in some respects without a rival, equally remarkable for the lightness of its proportions and the richness of its decorations, particularly arabesque carvings the cathedral, several other churches, and the theatre, remarkable as the place where the first Italian comedy was represented. The chief manufactures are pins, needles, articles in brass, and some furs. Urbino is the birthplace of the painter Raphael hence called Raphael's Urbino. Pop. 7000.

URBINO-PESARO a deleg Italy bounded, N by deleg Forlì and the republic of San Marino W by the duchy of Tuscany S.W. and S. by deleg Perugia, S.E. deleg Ancona, and N.E. the Adriatic. Area, 1094 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, particularly in the W, from which it gradually descends N.E. all its streams, of which the principal are the Foglia, Metauro, and Cesano, taking that direction and pursuing courses nearly parallel to each other. The highest mountains are generally bare and sterile but those of less elevation have excellent pastures, on which vast numbers of cattle, sheep, and swine are fed. The lower slopes are covered with the vine, olive, mulberry and ordinary fruit-trees. The plains raise rich crops of corn, hemp and flax. Much attention is paid to the raising of bees and silk-worms. Some of the silk produced is the finest in Europe. Pop. 237,866.

URCHFONT, par Eng Wills 6873 ac. Pop. 1604.

URDA a *vill* Spain, New Castle prov and 34 m. S.E. Toledo. It has a townhouse, granary primary school parish church, and two hermitages. Pop. (chiefly agricultural) 2084.

URDENBACH a *vill* Rhensish Prussia, gov Düsseldorf on the Rhine with a church, and manufactures of woollen cloth and yarn. Pop. 1077.

UREGAKI, par Irel. Lincolish 4944 ac. Pop. 1903.

URESHO, a *tin* Japan Isl. Kuma, celebrated for its thermal medicinal waters, which are used both internally and as baths in cutaneous disorders, gonorrhea, paralysis, rheumatism, &c. The waters are pellucid, have a slight taste of sulphur, contain sulphate and martial salts, and have a temperature of 200° Fah. The environs of Uresho bear striking marks of violent volcanic action.

UREXWEILLER, a *vill* Rhensish Prussia gov Treves, circle and near St. Wendel. Pop. 1016.

URFAH, supposed Urd of the Chaldees. See *URAN*.

URGENJ *Urgenjin*, or *Omurgun*, two *vills*, Khazetia Khiva -- 1 (5700) On a small near the Oxus, 310 m. N.E. Khiva. It contains 500 houses, and had at one time a considerable trade. -- 2 (604) 67 m. N.W. Khiva.

URGLIN par Irel. Carlow, 3169 ac. Pop. 578.

URIGNANO a *vill* and com Italy Lombardy gov Milan, prov and 9 m. S.W. Bergamo, with a handsome church,

an ancient castle, now occupied as a country-seat, an hospital, and a trade in corn, silk, and wool. Pop. 3568.

URGUB, a *tin* Asiatic Turkey, prov Karamania, in a deep ravine on an affluence of the Kili-Tirnak, 90 m. W. S.W. Karamanah or Gassara. It consists of houses raised upon terraces, built of a soft porous tuff, finished with arched eaves and windows, and often exhibiting over the doorways and windows great panels of red and blue paint. They are generally placed on the sides of remarkable conical and pointed hills, varying from 100 ft to 800 ft in height, and pierced by numerous caves, supposed to have been originally occupied by nomad tribes, and still sometimes used as dwellings. From



URGUB.—From Tourist Description de l'Asie Mineure.

the nature of the site the houses seem often to rise in terraces, the roof of one serving as a sort of terrace to that above, and are approached by pathways cut zigzag in the rock. In the valley the spruce, apparently indigenous, grows in great quantities and yields several varieties of fruit, which though small, is very highly flavoured. The number of houses, including the castle, conspicuously situated on one of the hills, is about 3000.

URGUNDAB, a river W Afghanistan which rises in the Kurash country about 85 m. W by S Ghaznee, lat. 33 N., lon. 67 E.; whence it flows S.W. passing Kandahar 25 m. below which it is joined by the Tarnak, when it takes a W direction for about 70 m. and falls into the Helmand, after a course of 250 m., in lat. 31° 30' N.; lon. 64° 10' E. Its banks below Kandahar are thickly studded with gardens and villages for about 26 m.

URI, a *vill* and com, Isl. Sardinia, div and T. ca. S.W. Sassari. Pop. 1039.

URI [Latin, *Ursaria*] a central can. Switzerland bounded N by can. Schwyz, W. Unterwalden and Bern, S.W. Valais, S. Ticino, E. Glarone, and N.E. Glarus, greatest length, N. to S. 82 m., central breadth, 19 m., area, 423 sq. m. It is one of the most mountainous of the Swiss cantons, presenting a complete chain of deep ravines, narrow valleys, and mountain-masses none of which have a less elevation than 5000 ft., while the greater part are from 6000 ft. to 9000 ft., and several above 10,000 ft. The principal summits are the Glarone, St. Gotthard, Schindler, Spiez, Wundgall, Brünstli, Uriroth, Muthorn, and the most famous, though not the highest of all St. Gotthard. So completely is the canton hemmed in by these mountain-chains, that the only practicable outlets from it are the pass of St. Gotthard in the S., and the Lake of Luzern in the N. Between these points lies the principal valley of the canton, lofty narrow, and precipitous, in the former direction but widening out and spreading almost into a plain in the latter. This plain is traversed by the Reuss, which, receiving all the drainage directly or by mountain-courses and down from numerous minor lateral valleys, conveys it into the lake. Only in the lowest grounds can the climate be regarded as temperate and even there a wind, known by the name of the *föhn*, often comes down in fearful gusts from the S., and sometimes even rages like a hurricane for eight days in succession. This wind, though sometimes, has a low temperature, and is said to melt more snow in 24 hours than

the one alone made in a week. The section is rich in natural plants; but there is little agriculture, properly so called. In the lower grounds are gardens sown with corn, rape, and hemp, or planted with potatoes and vegetables, the lower meadows also, which are remarkable for the richness of their verdure, are generally bordered with fruit-trees, while the highlands are often lined with rows of walnuts and the empty slopes covered with magnificent chestnuts. Uri is divided into the two principal districts of Uri and Uruera, and has Altort for its capital. The inhabitants are almost all R. Catholics, and speak German. The government is an unmixed democracy the whole power being both virtually, and in a great measure actually exercised by the general assembly, composed of all citizens above 20 years of age. This section has the honour of being one of the three which first raised the standard of Swiss independence. Pop. (1850), 14,500.

URI (LAKE OF), the name sometimes given to the S.E. branch of the Waldstättersee or Lake of Lucerne, that branch lying wholly within cant. Uri.

URIUPINKAIA, a tn. Russia gov. Don Cosacka, 1 bank Choper, 185 m. S. by E. Tsimbov and celebrated for its annual fair, which lasts three weeks, and attracts great numbers of dealers, particularly Tartars, Armenians, and Calmucks. Pop. (1850) 3198.

URK, a small tn. Holland, in the Zuider-see, 18 m. N.E. of Enkhuizen; with a church, a school, and a good harbour. Inhabitants engaged in fishing. Pop. 1130.

URLINGFORD, a small tn. and par. Ireland, co. and 16 m. N.E. Kilkenny. It is the centre of a manufacture of coarse stuffs, flannels, and worsteds, and carries on an extensive retail trade with the surrounding districts. Pop. (tn.), 4010. Area of par. 5498 ac. 1 pop. 3498.

URLOFFEN, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, 7 m. N. Offenbourg, on the railway from Karlsruhe to Freiburg, with a church. Pop. 1599.

URLUJAH, ruined city, Asiatic Turkey. Anatolia, near the S.W. coast, 85 m. N.E. Makin, with remains of temples and sarcophagi.

URNASCH, a vil. and par. Switzerland, cant. and 5 m. W.S.W. Appenzell, in a valley watered by a stream of same name. It has a church, free school and orphan hospital and several saw and corn mills. Pop. 2449.

UREN (URZEN and ORZ) two vills. forming a parish, Switzerland, cant. and 6 m. N.W. Glarus. The former possesses baths, which are much frequented, and has manufactures of silk goods, and several large tanneries. Pop. 1842.

URNEY two par. Ire. 1st, —, Cavan 7492 ac. Pop. 5228. — 2nd, Donagall and Tyrone 22 048 ac. Pop. 9451.

URNEIA, a tn. Spain, Disney, prov. Gerona, 6 m. S. San Sebastian, with a church, primary school, manufactures of linen and ironware, and several mills. Pop. 1107.

URQUHART, par. Scot. Elgin, 5 m. Pop. 1381.

URQUHART and GLENROTHAS, par. Scot. Inverness, 30 m. by 12 m. Pop. 5380.

URQUHART and LONIS WENNER, par. Scot. Ross, 10 m. by 24 m. Pop. 3189.

URR, par. Scot. Kirkcubright 19 m. by 6 m. P. 3563.

URRAY, par. Scot. Ross; 7 m. by 8 m. Pop. 2621.

URREA or **GLAR**, a vil. Spain, Aragon, prov. Teruel, 1 bank Martin 60 m. from Saragossa. It is well built, has regular and clean streets, a church, two primary schools, and a trade in corn, oil, wine, and silk. Pop. 1073.

URBANÉ (DE), or **St. Urban**, a tn. and par. Switzerland, cant. and 87 m. W. Bern, in a wild and rugged district on the Doubs, here crossed by a stone-bridge. It contains two churches, and has extensive tanneries from also is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1781.

URSEL, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 11½ m. N.W. Ghent nearly built with a church, chapel, town house, and school; a large flour-mill and manufactures of linen fabrics, bricks, tiles, oil, &c. The better made here is of esteemed quality. Pop. 2510.

URSEL, two places, Germany — 1, (Ober) A tn. Nassau, 10 m. N.W. Frankfurt-on-the-Main. It has a church, and a paper, snuff, iron, copper and other mills. Pop. 1883 — 2, (Nieder) A vil. not far from the former, belonging to the free-town of Frankfurt. Pop. 869.

URSEREN, or **Umsen**, a valley, Switzerland, cant. Uri, about 4550 ft. above sea-level, enclosed by lofty mountains,

and watered by the Rhoda. It is partly cultivated, but has its chief wealth in its pastures, which are excellent.

URSEREN, a vil. Switzerland. See **ANDERMANN**.

URSEUM, a tn. Russia, gov. and 81 m. S. Viatka, cap. circle, on the Uralskaya; with a trade in corn and fax. P. 1188.

URSERINGEN, or **URSERINGEN**, a vil. Bavaria, Lower Friesland, dist. Bielefeld, with a church, a castle, and oil and flour mills. Pop. 1659.

URSTULA (SARULA), a vil. Galicia N. coast, lat. Ternopol. It has a parish church two primary schools, manufactures of linen, and a considerable trade in wine. Pop. 1480.

URSWICK, par. Eng. Lancastr. 4100 ac. Pop. 891.

URUBU — 1 (or **de-Cuma**), A tn. Brazil, prov. Bahia, v. bank Rio-Francisco, 120 m. N.W. Rio-de-Contas. It contains two churches and a primary school. Pop. (dist.) 1000 — 2, A river Brazil, prov. Para, rises in Brazilian Guiana flows S., and joins 1. bank Amazon nearly opposite to the confluence of the Madeira.

URUBUCUARA, a river Brazil, prov. Para, rises in the Serra-Yella, in Brazilian Guiana flows S., expands into a lake of same name on the E. shore of which the little town of Ostendo stands, issues from it, and about 20 m. below, joins 1. bank Amazon.

URUGAIA, a river Brazil, rises in the Serra-de-Tabatinga, on the frontier of prov. Goyas where prov. Minas-Geraes, and flowing almost due E., and rejoining the Clara on the left, and the Santa-Rita on the right, becomes navigable by canoes, and joins 1. bank Rio-Francisco, 16 m. N. the town of Rio-Bomão, after a total course of about 200 m.

URUGANGA, a river, Brazil rises in the W. of prov. Santa-Catharina, and flows E. After passing a lake, with which it communicates by its 1. bank, it has a depth of from 8 to 4 fathoms but unfortunately its mouth is almost blocked up with a mudbank on which the waves break with so much violence as to prevent the entrance of vessels.

URUCUHI, a river Brazil, prov. Piahy, rises in the Serra-Gurgueta, flows N. and joins the Paranaíba on its right, nearly opposite to the confluence of the Belmont. It is navigable by canoes for about 80 m.

URUGUAY, a river S. America, which rises in Brazil in the W. slope of a cordillera, in the N. of prov. Rio-Pedro-de-Rio-Grande, lat. 28° S.; and flows N.W. for about 100 m. entering the plains of Yauria, where it is joined on the right by the Pelotas, and on the left by the Santa-Guay, now turning W. it receives on the left the Uruguay-Pelta and the Albuera and shortly after on the right, the Repul, which forms the N. boundary of the state of Entre-Rios. It now proceeds S.S.W. and is augmented by numerous streams, particularly by the Itiboi and the Arambú, which separates Brazil from the Banda-Oriental.

In its remaining course, almost due S. for about 400 m. it forms the boundary between the Banda Oriental and Entre-Rios, receiving on the right, from the latter state, the Aguapey, Miram, Guadalupe together with numerous small streams, and on the left, from the former state, the Dulcinea, and last of all, the most important of its tributaries the Negro. About 50 m. below in lat. 34° S.; and lon. 61° 40' W. it unites with the Parana in forming the Rio-de-la-Plata. The whole course of the Uruguay is about 800 m. It is navigated by sailing barks up to a great fall 40 m. below the Itiboi after the fall is passed, large canoes ascend as far as the confluence of the Pelotas, and small canoes almost to the sources both of this affluent and of the main stream. The banks of the Uruguay are fertile but ill cultivated. The principal products are cotton and wheat, and considerable numbers of cattle are reared. The articles exported by it are chiefly hides, tallow and honey.

URUGUAY (BANDA-ORIENTAL-DE), a republic, S. America, bounded, N. and N.E. by Brazil E. the Atlantic, S. the Rio-de-la-Plata, and W. the Uruguay separating it from the so-called provinces of La Plata. It is of a compact shape, somewhat in the form of a cone, with a convex and almost circular base in the S. and S.E. and its apex in the N.W.; greatest length, measured from the centre of the base near Maldonado, to the apex at the mouth of the Guayrá, 550 m.; greatest breadth, S.W. to N.E., 320 m.; area, estimated at 120,000 sq. m. Viewed as a whole, it may be regarded as a vast undulating plain, generally flat towards the Uruguay, the Rio-de-la-Plata, and the sea-coast, but broken in the interior by several ridges of moderate elevation, which are composed

for the most part of clay-silt, gravel, and granite, and form the waterbeds of the more important rivers; these are the Negro, by far the largest, which, rising on the N.E. frontier, in the Sierra-Tula, flows S.W. to its junction with the Uruguay and divides the state into two nearly equal portions; the Quary on the N. frontier the Arroyo, Dulman, and Quary all also tributaries of the Uruguay. The San Luis and San José, which unite their streams and fall into the Rio-de-la-Plata, the Schinelli, with its numerous affluents, and the Yagueron, the two most important feeders of the large lake Yagueron, which is situated in the S.E. party in Brazil, and, after the rivers, forms the most important hydrographical feature of the country. The climate is mild, frost being unknown and the excessive summer-heat being greatly tempered by sea-breezes. The extensive plains, covered with rich turf and almost destitute of trees, seem admirably adapted for agriculture, but owing partly to the thickness of the population, which does not exceed 67,000, they remain for the most part in a state of nature, and are roamed over by immense bands of horses and cattle. These are chief sources of wealth, supplying large exports of hides, skins, jerked beef and horse. The only mineral which has been partially worked is copper. Administratively Uruguay is divided into nine departments. Monte-Video is the capital.

URUMIYAH *Urumsia, or Ouremian* a town and lake, Persia, to the W. of prov. Azerbaijan. The town, on an extensive plain about 10 m. W. of the lake, and 65 m. S.W. Tabriz, is surrounded by a high mud-wall and a deep moat, which, filled with stagnant water, makes the site unhealthy, and contains a number of extensive gardens and handsome houses, including those of the Ameer-ul-Milman, which occupy ¹/₂ of an extensive enclosure, remarkably secluded notwithstanding its situation near the centre of the city and beautifully adorned with large trees. Urumsia claims to be the birthplace of Zoroaster and in the vicinity are several mounds, supposed to be the hills of the ancient fire worshippers. The surrounding district is of surpassing fertility and forms one of the richest of grapes, orchards, vineyards, gardens, rice-ground, and villages. Pop. of town about 12,000.

—The LAKE, called also *Shakay* situated 4300 ft. above sea-level, is about 80 m. long from N. to S. by 20 m. broad and, but for a peninsula which projects from the N. more than half way across is of a compact and nearly rectangular shape. It is extremely shallow throughout, and particularly for 2 m. along the shore. The average depth does not exceed 3 fathoms, and the greatest depth yet found is only 4 fathoms, but its fitness for navigation is greater than this depth naturally indicates, as, in consequence of the great specific gravity of the water from the quantity of salt which it contains, it is little affected by storms, and a vessel of 100 tons, built to ply upon it, would not, it was calculated when loaded, draw more than 5 ft. or 4 ft. The numerous islands scattered over the bosom of the lake long remained barren and uninhabited, but the largest, called Maral, has been and others are in course of being colonized.

URUP, Ourep, or Company's Lake, one of the Kurils Islands, N. Pacific Ocean N. from Irup, from which it is separated by a narrow channel called the Strait of Urup. It is about 50 m. long, and 10 m. to 12 m. broad, N.E. to S.W. lat. 46° 59' N. lon. 149° 34' E. It is composed of lofty mountains and deep glens, covered with long rank grass and large trees. Its mineral products are copper, sulphur, and quartz.

URLPINAKH a town, Russia. See *Ustye-Kamensk*.

URURAH or *Santa-Urra*, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, on the river or channel of same name, forming the outlet of Lake Urra, 16 m. from Campos. It contains a parish church has several sugar-works and distilleries, and sends manioc-flour to Campos. Pop. 2000.

URVOLGY a vil. Hungary. See *HERKENHED*.

USA or *Ousa*, a river, Russia, runs in N.E. of gov. Archangel in the W. slope of the Ural Mountains; flows easterly S.E.E., receives the Lemva, &c., and joins 1 bank Petelers at the town of Usa; its course, 200 m.

USAGRE, a town, Spain, Extremadura, prov. and 50 m. S.E. Badajoz with a handsome church, a courthouse, primary school, names of quinquaver of which there are several worked, a distillery and numerous saw-mills. Pop. 1440.

USCIO a vil. and par. Basilicata Italy, dir. Genoa, near Raposo with a parish church. Pop. 1902.

USCE, or *Usoria*, a town, prov. Posen, gov. and W. Posenberg, on the Neisse. It contains a B. Catholic church, and a synagogue; and has manufactures of woollen cloth, a distillery, fishery, and extensive glass-works. Pop. 1047.

USEDOM, an isl. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. Stettin, between the Balte on the N. the Pomeranische-luff on the S., the Poene on the W., and the Swinem on the E. It forms a sandy tract of very irregular shape, and generally flat, though occasionally broken by low marshy ground, longest, N.W. to S.E. 28 m. in greatest breadth, 15 m. It contains several lakes well supplied with fish, is well wooded, and has some tolerable pastures, but is not well adapted for agriculture. The inhabitants are generally fishermen or sailors. Along with the adjacent island of Wolle it forms the circle of Usedom. Its two principal towns are Usedom and Swinemünde. Pop. (1848) 21,682.

USEDOM a town, Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. and 40 m. N.W. Stettin, W. side the lake, and S. side the island of same name. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls, with three gates, and of two suburbs. Has a court of law, a market-place, parish church, a chapel and a fishery. P. 1504.

USERRAS, a vil. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 17 m. N.W. Castellon-de-la-Piana; with a townhouse, two primary schools, a church, and brandy-distilleries. Pop. (agricultural), 1900.

USH, *Ur*, or *Om*, a river, Russia, rises in N. of gov. Volhynia; flows S.E. passing Ovrutsk, enters gov. Kiev and joins r. Dnieper, a little above its junction with the Dnieper, after a course of about 155 m.

USHAK, or *Husman*, a town, Asiatic Turkey, pach. Anadolu, 188 m. E. by N. Smyrna. It is built of sun-dried bricks, and is noted as the place where the largest and finest carpets are made, the weaving, dyeing, &c., of which occupy most of the inhabitants.

USHANT [French, *Ouessant*, see *Ussant*] an island, France, 15 m. off W. coast, dep. Finistere, greatest length E. to W. 5 m. greatest breadth, 3 m. It is almost entirely composed of granite, and presents a very bold and rocky coast, which is accessible only at some points. A considerable part of the surface is covered with meadows and pastures, on which horses and sheep are reared. An active fishery is carried on. Besides St. Michael, which is the chief place, there are several hamlets. The inhabitants are said to have remained idolaters till the 17th century. There is a lighthouse on the island in lat. 48° 28' N., and lon. 5° 3' W. An indecisive naval engagement was fought here, between the French and English in 1778. Pop. (1841), 2194.

USHE a town, Chinese Turkestan. See *Oushe*.

USHLAWOOD a township, England, co. Monmouth, near Badbury including the market-town of Tring. Pop. 15,424.

USHINEI, a small town, Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, gov. Urumsia, dist. of its name on the rise of the mountains near the N.W. extremity of a fertile plain. It once contained 1000 houses, but now has dwindled down to 200.

USHUFF, a town, Persia. See *ASHURUF*.

USINGEN a walled town, Nassau, esp. bail., on the Ucker, 15 m. N.W. Frankfurt-on-the-Main; it has an appeal court, two churches, a castle, superior school and hospital, and features of woollen and linen cloth, flannel, hosiery, and leather a bark and a flour mill. Usingen gives name to one of the branches of the house of Nassau. Pop. 1933.

USK, a market town and par. England, on and 12 m. S.W. Monmouth, on the Usk; irregularly built, houses chiefly of stone. It has an Established church, in the Anglo-Norman style with square embattled tower, a R. Catholic and several dissenting chapels, a county house of correction, a townhall, a grammar and several other schools, a mechanics institute and some minor charities. The salmon-fishing is actively prosecuted in the Usk. Area of par., 4956 ac. Pop. 3068. —The river rises in Wales, on the W. frontier of co. Brecknock flows E. to the town of Brecknock, then S.E. by Abercromby to Usk, then S.E.W. easterly past Cerrion and Newport, into the estuary of the Severn, after a course of about 60 m. It is navigable to Newport.

USK, par. Irad. Kildara; 1763 ac. Pop. 772.

USKANAE, par. Irad. Tipperary; 7656 ac. Pop. 1078.

USKUP [see *Uscup*] a town, Thessaly in Europe, esp. south on the Uscup, at its confluence with the Vardar, 112 m. N.W. Salonia. It occupies a very ancient site, and consists of nar-

row, extremely dirty streets. On a hill on its W side is an old abandoned mint, regularly garrisoned. Pop. about 10 000
USLAR, a village in Hanover, prov. Rhineland, princely and 16 m. N W Göttingen, cap. town, in a valley watered by the Ahle. It has manufacture of tobacco-pipes, iron-works, a paper and several other mills. Pop. 3116.

USMAN, a co. Russia, gov. and 66 m. S W Tambov, cap. circle, on the Voronez. It contains a wooden and three stone churches and has a considerable general trade, and an annual fair. Pop. (1865), 4311.

USMA, a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy prov. and 18 m. from Milan, v. bank Molgora or Orio. It has a parish church an elegant palace, and a trade in corn and silk. Pop. 1045.

USMANA, a vil. and com. Ital. Sicilia prov. and 12 m. N Capigari. It has a trade in corn. Pop. 1190.

USSEAUTX, a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont div. Turin, prov. Pinerolo, near Foenestella. It is poorly built, and has two small churches. Pop. 1468.

USSEGLIO, a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont div. Turin with a handsome parish church. Pop. 2660.

USSEL, a co. France, dep. Corrèze, in a mountainous district, 35 m. N Tulle. It was once surrounded by walls and stood several sieges. It has a court of first resort, an agricultural society and communal colleges; manufacture of woolen stuffs, silks, cloth, and leather and a trade in hemp, some linen, wax, tallow and timber. Pop. 3879.

USSELEY par Eng. Lincoln 1110 ac. Pop. 69.

USSELO, a river Turkey in Europe, which rises in the N W of Bosnia, flows S E, and joins L. bank Bosna a little above Dobol after a course of about 45 m.

UST-SOLAK, a co. Russia, gov. and 896 m. S E Volynia, cap. circle, on the Synola. It has a considerable trade in the furs and skins obtained in the neighbouring forests, and a much frequented annual fair. There are salt works in the neighbourhood. Pop. 6000.

USTARITZ, a co. France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, 12 m. S Bayonne, L. bank Nive. It is a long straggling place and has manufacture of woolen stuffs, nails, glass, and earthen ware. Pop. 1805.

USTEL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 9 m. E S E Zürich on the Aare. It is well built, and contains a large and handsome church, an ancient castle, and infirmary and has two cotton-mills. Pop. 4496.

UTICA an isl. in the Mediterranean, 33 m. off N coast Sicily, of which it is a dependency lat. 38° 42' N lon. 18° 10' E. It is of an oval shape, about 8 m. long by 2 m. broad, and has a mountainous surface, occupied by three hills of considerable elevation, on one of which in the S, the fort of Falconara is built. Along the shores are coral banks visited by fishers from Tripoli. Utica used to be a great resort of Turkish corsairs. Pop. 3042.

UTIUJNA, or **UTIUJENNA** or **UTIUJENNA-POLSKA**, a co. Russia, gov. and 198 m. E. Novgorod, cap. circle, on the Mologa. It contains a church and has a considerable trade in wood and tannin, the latter obtained from extensive and rich mines in the neighbourhood. Pop. 4590.

UTJUG-VOLK, a co. Russia, gov. and 230 m. N E Volynia, cap. circle, on the Sloboda, which here unites with the Jug to form the Dniep. It is the see of an archbishop contains 23 churches 35 monasteries, and several other public buildings; and has manufacture of woolen and linen cloth, soap, candles, homery hosiery and articles in gold and silver, an extensive trade, being a kind of central depot for various articles brought from Europe by way of Archangel, and from Siberia, and a much-frequented annual fair. Pop. 14,000.

UTTLABERG, a border to and fort, Russia, gov. Can. caen, r. bank Kuban, 100 m. W by N Stavropol. Inhabited by the Cossacks of the Line. It is composed of thatched houses arranged in straight lines and to the midst is a church.

USTON, a co. France, dep. Ardege, on the Aisne, 13 m. S E St. Ghons. It has iron-works, and in the neighbourhood are several remarkable caverns, one of which contains a chapel, to which numerous pilgrimages are made. Pop. 1185.

USUMASINTA, a considerable river, N America. It is formed in Guatemala, by the junction of the Lacantan with the Rio de Pasion lat. 16° 30' N lon. 91° 55' W. It flows, with many obstructions windings, generally N forms the boundary between Guatemala and the Mexican department

of Chiapas, traverses part of Tabasco, and falls into the Gulf of Mexico on the W side of the Laguna-de-Tulumuc.

USURBIL a co. Spain Biscay, prov. Guipuzcoa, 6 m. S W San Sebastian. It has a parish and three auxiliary churches, a courthouse, prison, primary school, hospital, and a magnificent castle called the Casa-de-Serco, which suffered much during the last war, and has iron-works at which numerous anchors are made, and several flour-mills. P. 1803.

UTA, a vil. and com. Ital. Sicilia, div. and 13 m. N W Capigari.

It has a trade in corn. Pop. 1214.

UTAH (the Desert of the Mormons) a W territory of the U. States lat. 37 to 42° N lon. 108° to 120° W bounded N by Oregon, E. the Indian territory S E by N. Mexico, and S W by California, length, E. to W., 620 m., breadth, 345 m., area, 187 923 sq. m. It forms part of the immense plateau which stretches between the Rocky Mountains on the E. and the Sierra Nevada of California on the W. varying in height from 4000 ft. to 8000 ft. above sea-level enclosed on all sides by mountain-ranges, and presenting all the characters of a desert, with its arid sterile plains, and occasional fertile tracts or oases. Very little is known of the geology, but basalt, and other rocks of volcanic origin, occur on the mountain-slopes, and in many other places. Utah is drained partly by rivers of which the Colorado, with its tributaries, Grand traversing the E. portion of the territory in a S W direction, and Green which rises in the S.E. of Oregon is by far the most important; and partly by great lakes the most remarkable of which is the Great Salt Lake (which see situated in the N. at the height of 4100 ft. above sea-level. About 95 m. S.E.E. of it, and 100 ft. above its level in Utah Lake, which has a length of 36 m. and is fed by numerous mountain-streams, the surplus waters of which it discharges into the Great Salt Lake. The water in perfectly fresh, and abounds with trout and other fish on which the Indians partly subsist. These two lakes are supposed to drain an area of 12,000 sq. m. and have around them considerable tracts of alluvial soil. Another remarkable lake is that of Humboldt in the W. From the magnitude of the river of same name which flows into it, it would be the largest of all the lakes, but is comparatively small, a large proportion of the volume of water which it receives being absorbed by the surrounding deserts. The far greater part of this vast territory is unexplored, but its most fertile valleys have been occupied by the Mormons. The Mormons, after being expelled by the inhabitants of Illinois from their settlement of Nauvoo, emigrated into this territory and having fixed themselves on the borders of the Great Salt Lake, assumed a form of government, and gave to their territory the name of the State of Deseret. Congress interfered and in 1850 passed an act, by which its name has been changed into that of the territory of Utah. By this act the legislature consists of a council of 18 members elected for two years, and a house of representatives of 36 members elected for one year by all the male whites of 21 years of age. The same clause have the privilege of sending a delegate to Congress. How such a system of delusion and dissimulation as Mormonism is to be made compatible with the existence of civilized government remains to be seen, but a kind of security against gross abuse has been provided by a clause of the act, which declares that all laws passed by the Utah legislature are to be submitted to Congress, and if not approved will be of no effect. In the summer of the Mormon General Conference of October 4, 1854, the population of Utah, estimated at 18,208 is classified as follows—Septem, 1573; high priests 560, elders 689, priests 6693, children, 8507.

UTELDORF a vil. Lower Austria, see **STERNBERG**.

UTELLE, a co. France, dep. Alpes Maritimes, 18 m. N Nice.

It has a beautiful church which belonged to the Tem. plars, several auxiliary churches, a large and well-managed hospital and communal schools. The vine, olive, and chestnut are largely grown in the vicinity and there is also a considerable trade in cheese. Pop. 7130.

UTICA, a city U. States, New York, situated on a beautiful slope, r. bank Mohawk, 16 m. W by N Albany. It has wide and spacious streets, 30 churches, an exchange, several warehouses, a museum, a public library and the mechanics' association, two cotton and several woolen factories, a rolling-mill flour grist, and saw mill tanneries, foundries, &c. and an extensive trade, greatly facilitated by the Erie and the

Chamorro canal, and by several railways. P (1850) 17,565; (1855) about 20,000.

UTIEL, a town in Spain, New Castile, prov and 57 m. S.E. Comen. It has various educational establishments for advanced as well as primary instruction, a substantial Gothic church, and in the neighborhood several hermitages. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture, but there are besides five heavily furnished, three soap manufactories, eleven flour-mills, while many are employed as muleteers, and some as grooms and cattle dealers. Pop. 6550.

UTILLA, an isl. Caribbean Sea, Honduras Bay lat. 16° 4' N. lon. 86° 50' W about 7 m. long, and 2½ m. broad in the widest part; it is all but entirely occupied by mangrove-swamps. It has some good harbours, and wood and water may be procured in abundance.

UTRECHT, an isl. Sweden, off S.E. coast of the Stockholm lat 58° 25' N. lon. 18° 13' E. It is of very irregular shape and no great extent, but has valuable mines of iron.

UTRECHT the smallest prov. in Holland, bounded N. by prov. N. Holland and the Zuider-zee, E. and S. Gelderland, and W. by N. Holland about 30 m. N. to S., by 38 m. E. to W.; area, 400 sq. m. It is generally flat, but becomes more elevated eastward its soil bears a considerable resemblance to that of the provinces of N. and S. Holland and being more suitable for dairy farming than corn growing, the inhabitants devote themselves greatly to rearing cattle, sheep, and pigs, and making cheese and butter. The province is well watered by the Rhine the Vecht, the Amstel the Lek, &c. and yields in some places good corn crops and some tobacco is raised. Manufactures are chiefly carried on in and around its principal towns—Utrecht (the capital) Amersfoort, Rhine Wijk, Montfoort, and IJsselstein. In 1851 it contained 163 schools, attended by 16,771 pupils. Pop. (1851) 149,495.

UTRECHT [Latin, *Utropectum* or *Utrechtum* and *Utrechtum*] an important town in Holland esp. above prov., 28 m. S. E. Amsterdam on the railway thence to Arnhem. It lies on a pleasant district, on a somewhat elevated site on the Old Rhine, where the Vecht branches off from it is somewhat sharp-shaped and traversed by two canals, across which are twenty-eight stone-bridges. The old walls have been levelled and planted and now form pleasant walks besides which outside the walls, in the Maliebaan, a promenade planted with eight rows of lime-trees, bordered with fine gardens, and having



THE TOWN HALL, UTRECHT

(from Peck's Sketches in Pencil and Colours)

four foot and three carriage ways. Utrecht is the seat of the provincial government, and of superior courts, civil and military and possesses a government-house, courthouses, prisons, and house of correction a mint, a townhall, the finest build-

ing in this town, with a considerable collection of archives, a small library a gallery of paintings chiefly by native artists, and a rich collection of drawings of old Utrecht houses, the buildings of the society of art and science, several barracks, an arsenal, and numerous remains of antiquity. It likewise has eleven Protestant churches, including the cathedral and eight E. Catholic churches, of which three belong to the Jesuits, thus being the head-quarters of that body; a synagogue, leprosy hospital, several orphan hospitals, and numerous other benevolent institutions, besides many benevolent, religious and literary and scientific societies, a university, with a botanical garden, anatomical hall, laboratory observatory, library of 50,000 volumes, and a museum of natural history attached a veterinary school, schools for drawing and architecture, and numerous other educational establishments.

Utrecht is well situated for trade, has four large market squares, besides several squares on what were formerly baying-grounds, and well supplied and frequented markets. Its trade is chiefly in grain and cattle, and the manufactures of the place, which include cotton and woollen spinning cloth, dyeing silk twisting and weaving, and the kind of plush called Utrecht velvet, carpets and floor-cloth, metal and bone buttons, metal castings, snuff and cigars, soap leather, ropes, salt, brandy, spirit coffee, book-binding &c. Its active trade gives rise to a considerable amount of shipping business. It is the birthplace of Adrian Floriszoon, tutor to Charles V. Bishop of Utrecht, and afterwards Pope Adrian VI. In the audience-hall of the university in 1579 was signed the act of confederation, declaring the seven United Provinces independent of Spain and in the British minister's house now replaced by a barracks, the treaty of Utrecht was signed in 1713, which ended the war of the Spanish succession. Pop. (1849) 49,175; (1856) 53,000.

UTREBBA, a town in Spain, Andalucia, prov and 14 m. S. Seville. It has broad well-paved streets, and some good houses, although the great majority are of an inferior description. One of the squares is surrounded with two rows of iron balustrades and is used for bull-fights, and other public shows, in it stands the townhouse. A ruinous Carmelite convent has been converted into an excellent prison. The other public buildings and matronates consist of a college for primary gratuitous instruction attended by about 850 pupils, a philharmonic society, a flourishing hospital entirely for 140 children, an hospital for women, a house of refuge, an hospital for men, a granary two parish churches three nurseries, four suppressed convents, two public fountains, one of them an elegant and solid fabric and two fine promenades. There still exist some remains of the ancient fortifications. There are numerous oil and flour mills and manufactures of hats, soap, lace, and gypsum, bricks, tiles, and salt. Pop. 11,835.

UTTENWEILER, a vil. Württemberg circle Dembo, Riedlingen on the Remtloch with a church and a castle. Pop. 1115.

UTTERBY, par. Eng. Lincoln 1544 ac. Pop. 346.

UTTOKETER, an ancient market town and par. England, co. and 14 m. N.E. by E. Stafford, on a gentle eminence above the vale of the Dove, on the N. Staffordshire railway. It has eight principal streets, and a commodious market-place; the former are generally straight and kept clean; houses mostly of brick, and well built. It has a handsome stone parish church, with a fine spire, a R. Catholic and several dissenting chapels a free grammar and a national school, a literary and scientific institution, a set of almshouses, and numerous other charities. Mailing, tanning, nail-making, rope and twine spinning, and wool-stapling are carried on to some extent; but the principal trade is in cheese, wool, bricks and malt. Area of par., 6973 ac. Pop. 4990.

UTTRIGHSHAUSEN, a vil. Hesse Cassel, prov. Hanau with a church and two mills. Pop. 1045.

UTWEIL, a vil. Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, on the Lake of Constance, 30 m. E.N.E. of Fribourg. It is well built, has a handsome church, and a large landing-place on the lake, where corn, fruit, and cattle are largely shipped. Pop. 549.

UYELKA, a river Russia, gov. Orenburg, which issues from a small lake near Kandravinskaya; flows westerly S.E., past Fort Uvelskaya, and joins U. bank. Ut at Troitsk, total course, 90 m.

UXBRIDGE, a market town in England, co. Middlesex, 15 m. W. by N. London, 1 mil. Coln, here crossed by two good

UAE. It is large, well built, paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with water; contains an ancient church, built of flint and brick, a Dominican chapel and St. Louis' workshop, a library and scientific institution, a Lancasterian and several other schools, including a school of industry. Brick-making is carried on here on a large scale, and there is an extensive traffic in corn and flour, there being a great number of mills in the immediate vicinity. Pop. 3336.

UXUE, a tn. Spain, prov. Navarre, on the Pyrenees 27 m. S.E. Pamplona, with a church, townhouse, prison, and primary school; a flour mill, and a trade in cattle and agricultural produce. Pop. 1308.

UYTBERGEN a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders on the Scheldt, 10 m. E. Ghent with manufactures of linen, a brewery an oil and a flour mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1078.

UZBEKISTAN, a kingd. Central Asia. See BOKHARA.

UZELI, a tn. and com. France, dep. Côte-du-Nord near the Ouse, 16 m. S. by W St. Brionne. It is tolerably well built, and has an important trade in linen and thread, being the centre of the linen trade of Brittany. Pop. 2090.

UZUN two rivers. Russia—1, (Zhelezn.) rises in E. of gov. Saratov, flows S.W. past the town of Uzun, then S.E. and is lost in Lake Kamysh; total course, nearly 800 m.—2, (Melen-), rises considerably W of the former, and then

pursues a course almost parallel to it, losing itself in like manner in the same lake after a course of about 270 m.

UZERCHER (anc. Uzerca), a tn. France, dep. Cher, on the central hill nearly enclosed by the Yèvre, 21 m. N.W. Tulle. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre consists of houses many of which are adorned with little towers and contains a church which has a crypt beneath it, and is surrounded at the E. end by five apical chapels. It has several fairs, one of which, a celebrated horse-fair, lasts two days. Pop. 2386.

UZES (anc. Uzes) a tn. France, dep. Gard, r. bank Aude, 9 m. N.N.E. Narbonne. It contains an ancient cathedral, surrounded by a lofty stupor, and adorned with fine wood-carvings an episcopal palace, now occupied by the court-house and prefecture, and an old castle, surrounded by high walls flanked with towers. The manufactures consist of silk bonnets, coarse woollens, leather and paper and the trade is in corn wine, brandy and olive-oil. Pop. 5898.

UZMASTON, par. Wales, Pembrokeshire 2070 aa. Pop. 888.

UZMACH, a vil. and par. Switzerland, cant. and 28 m. S.W. St. Gall, near the E. extremity of Lake Zurich. It is tolerably well built, has a handsome church, the remains of an old castle several good schools, and an inn. Near it is a large cotton mill, driven by water. P. 1472.

UEZANO a tn. and com. Tuscany, comp. Florence 1 m. from Peseta, with a church a castle, and a school. P. 4064.

V

[For names not found under V, look F and IF]

VAAGEN (Oer and Veer) two lks. Norway, Lofoten group and near their S.W. extremity. Ost Vaagen is about 36 m. long N.N.E. to S.S.W. and contains a parish and part of the same name situated on a bay on its S.E. side. Vest Vaagen is about 86 m. long, by 15 m. broad, its principal place, Dorre is situated on the N.W. coast.

VAGGÖE, one of the Faroe Islands (which see).

VAGLS, a vil. Holland prov. Limburg, 15 m. S.E. L. Maastricht, with two churches, a townhouse, a school; and manufactures of cloth and wax-candles. Pop. 1342.

VAAST (St.), or St. Vaast la-Housser, a seaport in France, dep. Manche, on a bay of the English Channel 15 m. S.E. Cherbourg. It has an excellent harbour, defended by the forts of Tilly and La Hougue and has a fine hospital building yards, cod, herring, and mackerel fisheries, and a trade in dials, waxes, dried fruits, copper &c. Pop. 1258.

VAAST (St.) a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 10 m. E. Mons. Coal is extensively worked and exported and there is limekilns, breweries, and corn, tan, oilworks and oil mills. Pop. 8688.

VABRE (anc. Valeriana) a tn. France, dep. Tarn, 16 m. N.E. Castres, on the Agout with manufactures of cotton and woollen stuffs. Pop. 1381.

VAGLA, an island in Saxo-Wenar archipelago and 16 m. S.W. Elsenburg, L. bank Werra, here crossed by a bridge. It has a church, village-school, hospital, manufactures of tobacco, a paper and other mills, and tanneries. Pop. 2239.

VACHE, an isl. Caribbean Sea, off S. coast, Hayti, lat. 16° 0' N. lon. 78° 48' W. (n.) It is hilly, and at the distance of 15 m. or 16 m., appears like an assemblage of small islands. The W. end of the island forms the E. side of the entrance of the great bay called the Bay of Ceyx.

VADASZ, several places. Hungary—1, A vil. co. Arad 8 m. from Nagy Ezered, with two churches, and a trade in timber. Pop. 1885.—2, (Alov.) A vil. co. Abony 15 m. from Ezered, with a church, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1802.—3, (Málov.) A vil., near the former. Pop. 857.

VADAVATE, a river S. Hindoostan, rises in the W. Ghats, and flows W. frontiers of the Mysore flows N.N.E. and after a course of about 200 m. joins r. bank Tombudra about 20 m. S.W. Adoni. In the lower part of its course, it sometimes takes the name of Hindory or Hungry.

VADISCO, a small seaport, Naples, prov. Otranto. It has often been used for shelter by the Barbary corsairs. Vol. II.

VADY HONYAD a market to Austria, Transylvania, co. Hunyad, at the confluence of the Osma and Zilad with a fine old turret castle, which belonged to Corvinus many factories of scythes and iron-barres. Pop. 1600.

VADKERT, a market in Hungary co. Hegecs 26 m. S.E. Karpfen. It has mineral springs, and a trade in excellent tobacco grown in the vicinity. Pop. 2494.

VADKERT a vil. Hungary co. Pesth, about 16 m. from Kalocsa with a R. Catholic and two Protestant churches, and a considerable trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. 2315.

VADO a seaport in Italy Piedmont prov. and 4 m. S.W. Savona. W. shore Gulf of Genoa on a beautiful and commodious bay where any number of ships may find safe anchorage. It is defended by two forts, and has a number of well-built houses a parish church, school, a valuable fishery, and extensive brick and tile works. Pop. 1469.

VADSTEN, a tn. Sweden lin. and 27 m. W.N.W. Linköping on a bay of Lake Wetter. It contains two churches, an infirmary a new hospital, large and well managed a female endowment, and extensive manufactures of linen and lace, the latter employing the aged and the young. Near it is the old castle of Wetterburg now partly used as a corn-magazine. Pop. 2158.

VADUZ, a tn., cap. group Lichtenstein, on the valley of the Rhine, on the frontiers of the Swiss em. Grisons, 21 m. S.E. St. Gall. It contains an old castle, seated on a height which overlooks the town. Pop. 376.

VAERDAL a vil. and par. Norway prov. and 35 m. N.N.E. Trondheim, at the mouth of the Siaker, in the N.E. part of the Trondhjem-fjord. Pop. 8900.

VAGA, a river, Russia, rises in S.W. of gov. Vologda flows N.E. past Volek enters gov. Archangel and joins L. bank N. Dvina a little below Ust-Vega, after a course of about 240 m. In spring it is navigable by barges.

VAGH BASSANO, a market in Hungary co. and 22 m. N.E. Trieste, L. bank Werra here crossed by a bridge. It has a handsome church, a synagogue, two castles extensive manufactures of earthenware, and a trade in corn, and various articles in wood. On the opposite side of the river stands the castle of Podhrady. Pop. 3146.

VAGHA or Vagocze, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danubio, co. Presburg on the Vagh. Pop. 1879.

VAGLIO a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 7 m. E. Potenza. It has a church, several chapels, and a convent. Vol. II. 145.

VAGOS, a to and par Portugal, prov Douro, 6 m. S.
Aveiro. Pop. 3190.

WAGYOCY, a vil. Hungary Hither Danube, co. Heitra, in a mountainous district, about 24 m. from Galgocsi with a parish church. Pop. 1050.

VAIGATZ, an Isl. Boreas, Arctic Ocean, between N. E. coast of Gov. Archangel, from which it is separated by the Straits of Vagatz, and the island of Nova Zembla, from which it is separated by the Straits of Karakay. greatest length, from N. W. to S. E., 60 m., greatest breadth, 20 v. The interior is said to be mountainous, and the N. and S. shores present deep rocky cliffs not exceeding 500 ft. in height. The cliffs are partly composed of grey-slate, which contains cubical crystals of iron pyrites, and is covered with a thin layer of moss, and the air, and the water, crumbles down, and is soon worn by the sea into balls of a rough diameter, which are known by the name of *evanisks*, or water-stones. All the streams of the island have bars across their mouths, formed by banks of these stones, which, in the case of a strong wind towards the shore sometimes accumulate so rapidly, as to choke up the streams, and convert them for a time into lakes. The inhabitants are chiefly Koryzovs, by whom the island is called *Koryzovskoye*, and of the 1000 who can be counted, remain throughout the year, but others, who are Russians, only go over in summer; to fish and hunt.

VAIHINGEN, two places, Württemberg -- 1 A town on Neckar, 1 bank Eng. 1.5 m. NW Stuttgart, with a church, a castle in ruins, a townhouse, and Latin school, manufactures of chaocry a paper mill and a trade in wood. Pop. 3073 -- 2 (*auf den Fildern*) A vil circle Neckar bail. Stuttgart with a church, and manufactures of linen and cotton goods. Pop. 14812.

VALLATE, a vil and com Italy Lombardy prov and 9 in from Lodi: It has the remains of an ancient castle, and a trade in fruit, particularly axonian peaches. Pop 2207

YAIMUGA, a river Russia, which rises in gov Archangel flows E. and after a course of about 70 m joins bank N Dvina near the town of Emetzoe. Its banks are covered with fine timber large quantities of which are cut and transported to Archangel.

VAINOR, par Wales, Brecon 6597 ac. Pop. 2867

VAIRANO a. m. Naples, prov. L'Aquila, 7 m. N. E. Torino
Pop. 1700.

VAIRO a vil and com. duchy and 33 m. S Parma, on bank Ema. It has a trade in cattle but many of the inhabitants emigrate for employment. Pop. 8474

VALDE, s. v. France, dep Rhous, properly only a sub-
urb of Lyons. Pop. 1477

VAIKON (anc. *Æria Vocontrum*) a (n. France, dep. Vaucluse, on a steep rock near the Ouvèze, 15 m NE Orange. It has narrow winding, and very steep streets, an ancient cathedral, and several Roman remains. Pop 1863

VAITUKANI a river Hindoostan See BITUMNEY

YAKH, a river Siberia, rises in lat. 62° N., in the W of gov Yenisei, flows W., enters gov Tobolsk, and joins back Ob about 100 m above Surgut total course, about 500 m its chief affluent is the Kulujan which joins it on the right.

VAL-ARZA, a vil and com. Italy, Lombardy gov. Misa
prov. and 10 m. N. F. Bergamo. It has a handsome church
a charitable endowment, several schools, and a trade in corn,
cattle, and dairy produce. Pop. 1100

VALL-BRUGAOLIA, a valley partly in the S.E. of the Swiss can. Grisons and the N of Lombardy. It follows the course of the Maira, is inclosed by high mountains, and is both fertile and picturesque.

VAIL-B. ADEL (Ls.), or LARSEN, a wll Frasen, dep. Vouges, 10 m. from Remiremont, on the Combaat. It has manufactures of cotton stuffs, straw-hats, and cherry-brandy. P 1031

V. L. DEWOS, an ancient division, Sicily, which comprehended the whole of prov Messina, a large part of Catania, and a small portion of Palermo. Its cap. was Messina.

V AL-DE-SANTO-DOMINGO, a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov and 17 m W N W Toledo. It has clean streets, a square with good plazas, a townhouse prison, primary endowed school, a church and several oil and flour mills. Pop. 1,000.

VALAAM an isl Russia, in N of Lake Ladoga. It is about 18 m in circuit; is covered with fine forests, and said to be rich in iron. There is a monastery on the island, and

the monks who live in it, and employ themselves in agriculture &c. are almost the only inhabitants.

VALAIS [Gsw *Vallée*] a cen. Swissland, bounded, N by France, Bern and Vaud, W Savoy, S and E Piedmont, and N.E a corner of cen. Tessin and Uri, greatest length, N. to S.W. 97 m. breadth, 87 m. area, 1665 sq. m. It is surrounded on all sides by some of the loftiest and most magnificent mountain chains in Europe, on the N by the Bernese, on the S and W by the Pennine, and on the E, by the Helvetic or Lepontine Alps. In all these chains are heights varying from 15,000 ft. to 15,000 ft. The Bernese Alps extend precipitously from N. to S., the Helvetic Alps from N.W. to S.E. The mountain ranges are separated by moderate space in which these slopes merge into each other, and find a common level, this level is the bed of the Rhone, and in order to trace it we have only to follow the course of this celebrated river, as it flows across the cone, first N.W. and then N.N.W. accumulating all its waters, and finally discharging them into the Lake of Geneva. The long valley through which the Rhone thus flows is the largest in Switzerland. It is steep and narrow, particularly on the N. side, where it approaches very near to the Bernese Alps, and is so completely obliquely directed, that the terrain almost straight itself parallel to each other, and perpendicular to the axis of the chain. On the S. or left side, the distances from the Pennine Alps is much greater and hence those on the chain itself is higher the streams which proceed from it have both a longer and a less direct course, and mark out transverse valleys of considerable extent. Many of these valleys are occupied by magnificent glaciers of these though forming only a small proportion of the whole, 17 are contained in the Val-de-Bagnes, and eight in the district of the Rhodane. There are here some of the most extensive and most beautiful glaciers ever met with, and some of the most magnificent forests of pine and spruce, and some of the most extensive and most fertile plains in the valley.

of the richest vineyards abundant, and, from the produce of the castle which grows upon them, the principal source of subsistence and wealth. In general too, where the elevation above the sea-level does not exceed 2000 ft., the vineyard thrives, and a good deal of wine of tolerably good quality is made. Much arable land also, is found in the lower part of the valley of the Rhone, and yields good crops of grain. The same locality many of the finer fruits attain perfection, and the rearing of silk worms is successfully pursued. The soil is fertile, and the climate is temperate. In consequence of its situation on the great line of traffic over the Alps, Geneva is an important trading town. Almost all the manufactures

profess the R Catholic religion and public instruction is wholly in the hands of the Jesuits. A common division of Valais is into Upper and Lower, in the former of

which German, in the latter French, is spoken; but for administrative purposes the division is into 13 districts or *districts*, one of which that of Sion or Bâle is the capital. The other

more important places are Martigny, Leuk, and Vispach. Each *chaux* has a council elected by all the citizens belonging to it of 18 years of age, and each council sends four delegates

VALDAGNO, a tn. Italy, Veneto, prov and 15 m. N W Vienna, on the Adige. It has iron-works and manufactures of woollen cloth, nails, and agricultural implements. Pop. 2890.

VALDAI a tn. Russia, gov and 80 m. S.E. Novgorod, esp. cloze, and on the shores of a lake of same name. It is surrounded on three sides by an earthen rampart; it is built mostly of wood, but contains some good stone-houses; has a court of justice, three churches, a palace, and some trade. Pop. 4519.

VALDAI (German, *Waldai*), a range of hills, Russia, which stretches N N E from gov Pskov and between gov. Tver and Novgorod, for above 100 m. The Valdai Hills seldom exceed 850 ft. in height, and are generally rounded, so as to give the districts which they cover the appearance of an undulating plateau often cultivated to its greatest height, and where not cultivated, generally covered with wood. These hills, though low, form part of the great European watershed sending the waters on one of their sides to the Baltic, and on the other to the Caspian. They are composed chiefly of clay slate, and more partially of sandstone and limestone.

VALDARACETTE, a tn. Spain, New Castle, prov Madrid, 21 m. from Oaxaca. It is poorly built, has a church, a primary school; manufactures of articles in asparto, several oil-mills, and a trade in oil and asparto. Pop. 1698.

VALDALGOLFA a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov Teruel 9 m. from Alcañiz, near the Guadalupe. It has a church, surrounded by a lofty tower; a nursery, finely placed on a height, a primary school, manufactures of linen, and several oil-mills. Pop. 1400.

VALDEHIMBRE a tn. Spain, prov and 10 m. from Leon with a church, courthouse, primary school, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1814.

VALDEFUENTES, a scattered vil. Spain, Extremadura, prov and 17 m. S.E. Cáceres. It has a townhouse, prison, palace of the Marquis of Valdefuentes in a neglected state, two primary schools, an Augustinian convent, whose church is appropriated for public worship; and a parish church. Many of the inhabitants are employed as carriers, some domestic linen and woollen fabrics are made, and there are nine flour-mills, one oil-mill, and some traffic in cattle. Pop. 1917.

VALDEGANGA, a tn. Spain, Murcia, prov and 18 m. from Albacete, on a lofty height above a bank Júcar. It contains a parish church, courthouse, prison, and primary school, and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth and a trade in corn, wine, cotton, silk, fruit, and cattle. P. 1154.

VALDEIGLESIAS (San Marcos vil.) a tn. Spain, New Castle, prov and 86 m. W W. Madrid tolerably well built; with two squares, a townhouse, prison, hospital, ancient castle, church, three hermitages, and two primary schools; and manufactures of soap, chocolate, brandy, and leather and some oil-mills. Pop. 8035.

VALDELABOCA, a vil. Spain, Extremadura, prov and 70 m. from Cáceres, near the Tago. It is indifferently built and consists of narrow, unpaved streets; contains a church and a primary school, and has a fishery in the river, and a flour-mill. Pop. 1061.

VALDEMORILLO a tn. Spain, New Castle, prov and 18 m. W W. Madrid, in a narrow valley watered by several streams. It has a church, courthouse, prison, and primary school, manufactures of superior stoneware, two flour-mills, and a trade in charcoal. Pop. 1223.

VALDEMORO, a vil. Spain, New Castle, prov and 15 m. S. Madrid, with a townhouse, a small hospital, an asylum for poor widows, three primary schools, a Latin grammar-school, a Franciscan monastery, and a parish church, a soap-manufacture, and several oil-mills. Near it are a hermitage, several foundations, and a cemetery. Pop. (agricultural) 2553.

VALDONGO, a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div Turin, prov Biella. It has an old castle, in good preservation, and a church. Pop. 1303.

VALDEOBREDO, a vil. Spain, Extremadura, prov and 45 m. from Cáceres, on a height in a rugged district near the Alagón; it is poorly built; has a church, courthouse, prison, and primary school, manufactures of linen, a fishery, several flour-mills, and a trade in cattle, honey and wax. Pop. 1305.

VALDEOLIVAR, a tn. Spain, New Castle, prov and 80 m. N.W. Cuenca. It is poorly built, consisting of mean houses in narrow and ill-paved streets, and has a church, a primary school, and a trade in oil. Pop. 1812.

VALDEPENAS, a tn. Spain, New Castle, prov Ciudad Real, 110 m. S. Madrid. With few exceptions, the houses are low and small, with foundations of stone and clay and walls of earth, but the streets are wide and paved. It has a townhouse, prison, hospital, several primary schools, a suppressed monastery, an old and handsome parish church and nuns hermitage, manufactures of home-made cloth, soap, some oil presses, flour-mills, and pottery, where jars are made for the famous wine produced here, and the exportation of which forms the chief branch of commerce. A fine delicious wine is derived from the Burgundy vine, transplanted into Spain. It is kept in large jars (*fuogas*) in very deep cellars, and when removed, it is put into pigskins pitched inside. It is rich, fruitily full-bodied, high-coloured, and will keep well and improve for 10 years, but it is a heating wine. Valdepenas was sacked by the French in 1808. Pop. 11 085.

VALDPI ENAS-de-JAZZ a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov and 18 m. S.W. Jaen, on the skirt of a hill. It has a substantial townhouse, a flesh-market, two primary endowed schools, a parish church and two hermitages, three flour-mills, five oil presses, three soap-manufactories, three tile and brick kilns, and a manufactory of phobos. Pop. (agricultural) 4309.

VALDPI ELLAGO a tn. Spain, prov and about 22 m. N W Leon with a church, courthouse, primary school and manufactures of linen and serge. Pop. 1018.

VALDFRADUEY a river Spain, prov Leon, rises in the hills between Almansa and San Roque-del-Tormo, and after receiving the waters of the Salado, enters the Duero, 20 m. E. Zamora. Extensive of windings (in length is about 80 m. and its general direction S W).

VALDENAS a tn. Spain, prov and 80 m. S.E. Leon between the Coa and Valderaduey. It has four squares, two primary endowed schools, five parish churches, two hermitages, one of them outside the town a bull-ring theatre, a substantially-built hospital, and a Carmelite convent. Near the town is the *seminario-convento* or theological school, in which the sciences, philosophy, mathematics, and Latin grammar are taught. Besides agriculture and cattle-rearing, the industry of the place is limited to two branches, two flour-mills, and several brandy-distilleries. Pop. 8435.

VALDEIRONBRES a vil. Spain, Aragon, prov and 63 m. N. V. Tur. r bank Matarrania, here spanned by a bridge of four arches. It is well built, the streets rise over one another like the seats of an amphitheatre, and it has a town house, parish church, two primary endowed schools; an oil and a paper mill, a copper mill, and various other manufactures. Pop. 3278.

VALDES an isl. N.W. coast of America in the Gulf of Georgia; lat 59° N. lon. 125° W. It is the largest of all the islands in the vicinity and along with Vancouver's, forms the continuation of the gulf, which is also called Discovery Passage. There is a village upon it, seated on the summit of a steep sandy cliff about 100 ft. high.

VALDEVERDEJA, a vil. Spain, New Castle, prov and 66 m. W Toledo, near the Tago. It has a townhouse, prison, two primary schools, church, a falling mill, several flour-mills, and some baking-establishments. Pop. 3048.

VALDISORA a vil. and com. Mexico, dep. Aljee Martineles near St. Martin-de-Lautones, with a church, and an old castle. Pop. 1179.

VALDIKRI or *Valdiker* a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div and 11 m. S.W. Cuni l. bank Geaso with a court of justice, a handsome church, mineral-springs, with a bathing-establishment, and sources of fine marble. P. 1867.

VALDIVIA, one of the 8 provinces of Chili, bounded N. V. by the River Imperial S. the Maypo or Rio-Negro, E. the Andes, and W. the Pacific Ocean. It is about 180 m. long, by 75 m. wide. The Araucanian Indians, supposed to amount to some 16,000 still dwell in this territory, and are about twice as numerous as the Creoles or descendants of the original Spanish settlers, but generally speaking are quiet and inoffensive. Here the Andes appear somewhat to descend from their towering height in the V. parts of Chili; but as the climate is colder they are covered throughout the year with snow. From their jagged summits break out a number of volcanoes of great magnitude, among which may be specially noticed that of Villarrica, whose eruptions can be distinctly seen at a distance of above 200 m.; it stands detached from the parent-chain, and is ever vomiting forth volumes of fire and

smoke. The volcano of Osorno is next in importance, and like the former is seldom in a state of quiescence. In the district of Houliher is that of Huaschal. The country between the sea and the Andes presents a more level surface than is generally the case in this very mountainous region, in consequence of which, and of the natural humidity of the climate it possesses a great number of rivers and lakes, the former being in many cases navigable for vessels of large tonnage. Amongst them may be mentioned the Cautin or Imperial, which has a width at its embouchure of 840 yards, the Budi, which takes its rise in the salt-lake of the same name, the Tolton, which issues out of the great lake of Villarica; the Valdivia, which springs from the lakes of Huaschal, and after receiving the tributary waters of many large streams, falls into the Pacific, forming a number of islands at its mouth. In the Indian territory comprehended in this province, are also to be found the Chivir, the Trumog or Bano, the Bufonco, and a great many others of more or less note. Most of these rivers are deep and wide, and admirably adapted for forming a system of inland water communication yet strange to say, this natural advantage has never yet been turned to any account. The soil everywhere is extremely fertile, and the climate, though rarely as very salubrious, nor can any other part of Chile boast of so many and so secure harbours, still its progress hitherto has not kept pace with that of the rest of the Republic, or corresponded in any degree to the manifold advantages with which nature has endowed it. Some efforts, however, have been made of late years by the Chilean government to re-open it from this state of torpor and backwardness by establishing steam-navigation between it and the principal seaports of the Republic. A considerable part of the land is covered with wood of the best quality, and suitable both for houses and ship building. This is the chief article of export from the district—a little grain and a small number of cattle forming the residue. The very scanty population is employed in agricultural pursuits. This province once yielded gold, and the Spanish conquerors for sometime drew immense sums from its rich veins, but the system of compulsory labour which they attempted to impose on the natives, caused at last a general rising of these same tribes, which led to the utter ruin of all the Spanish settlements, and to a struggle so severe and protracted that not only were the mines abandoned, but every attempt to re-open them led to fresh and sanguinary irruptions of the Araucanians, until their very names were forgotten, nor can any one tell now where those rich deposits lie. Principal towns—Valdivia and Osorno. 1 sp. 23,900.—*Repertoire Chileno Domesque Araucanico* Molina, *Historia de Chile*.

VALDIVIA, a *Chili*, esp. of above prov. lat 39° 49' S. lon. 75° 15' W. 900 m. S.E. W. Santarén. It stands on a sloping bank on the S. side of the river Valdivia, at some distance from the sea, and in the centre of a district conspicuous for its magnificent woodland and the fruitfulness of its soil. The houses are chiefly built of wood and for the most part have a mean unattractive appearance. The inhabitants are poor and sunk in ignorance and sloth. The port of Valdivia is considered the best in *Chili*, whether for its size or for the safety of its anchorage. It was one of those built by Pedro Valdivia, a follower of Pizarro, and one of the most renowned of the Spanish conquerors. It grew and prospered for a time, and became in reality the most thriving and populous of the Spanish towns in the S. of *Chili*. But Valdivia fell at last, the Spaniards were exterminated almost to a man all their towns were destroyed, and thus favourite settlement shared the same fate, and thus ended its short-lived prosperity nor could it ever afterwards regain its ascendancy, notwithstanding all the efforts and the fostering care of the Spanish government. It was here that the Spaniards established the first mint in *Chili*. They made it a place of great strength, and for many years it was the penal settlement of both *Chili* and Peru. Valdivia was taken by the Dutch on several occasions in the 17th century. In 1820 Valdivia was wrested from the Spaniards by a patriot force headed by Lord Cochrane (Earl of Dundonald) under circumstances which render this deed of arms one of the most remarkable in modern times. Pop. 7059.

VALDOBBIADENE, a *town* in Northern Italy, prov. and 21 m. N.W. Treviso. It has several silk-mills, and raises a great deal of silk in its vicinity. Pop. 3400.

VALDUGGIA, a *vill* and *com* Italy, Piedmont, div. Novara, 8 m. E. Borgosesia, on the Stresa, have crossed by a bridge. It has a parish church. Pop. 3887.

VALFENÇA, three places, Brazil.—1. A *tn*, prov. and 90 m. W.N.W. Rio-de-Janeiro, between the Prato and the Paraíba. It is the seat of an electoral college, and the headquarters of a body of the national guards contains a parish church, and an hospital, and groves within its district much coffee, millet, manioc, and bananas. Pop. (1850) 5000.—2. A *tn*, prov. Bahia, 1 bank Una, near a canal, which is navigable at high water and gives that river a communication with the Jiquá. It has a court of law, with extensive jurisdiction over the neighbouring municipal districts contains a church, and two primary schools, and has a trade in coffee and timber. Pop. 1200.—3. (or Cataguanha) A *tn*, prov. Paraíba, on the Cataguanha, 85 m. N. Orleans with a church. In the district are numerous mines of sulphate, iron, tobacco, musket, and millet are grown and cattle raised. Pop. (1850), 3000.

VALENÇA, two places, Portugal.—1. A *tn*, prov. Minho, on a lofty height, 1 bank Minho, opposite to Tuy 19 m. N. N. Ponte-de-Lima. It is a place of great antiquity and is strongly fortified. Pop. 1700.—2. (de-Douro) A *tn* and par. Barra Alta, 8 m. S.E. Lamego, in a fertile district. Pop. 635.

VALENÇAY, a *town* France, dep. Indre 34 m. N.W. Chateauroux, on the Nalon. It contains a magnificent chateau built by the family of Rameau during the reign of Francis I, and in which Ferdinand VII. and the Infante of Spain were detained from 1808 to 1814 after they had been kidnapped by Bonaparte and his manufactures of woollen, woolen cloth, and cutlery, and a wool-spinning mill. 1 sp. 1676.

VALENCE (anc. Valentia), a *town* France esp. dep. Drôme 1 bank Rhone, have crossed by a fine suspension-bridge, 65 m. S. Lyons. It is surrounded by old battlemented walls, flanked by towers, and entered by several arched gates; and consists of poorly built houses, and narrow narrow streets. It contains a cathedral a small seminary, and a *lycée*, a *lycée*, a *lycée*, and containing a fine bust by Canova, of Pope Pius VI., who died here a public library of 15,000 volumes, a handsome oratory, and theatre. It is the see of a bishop, has a court of first resort, a consulting chamber of manufactures, a society of agriculture, commerce, and art, a diocesan seminary communal college, school of artillery, and building-arsenal. The manufactures consist of cotton prints, hosiery and gloves. There are also silk and cotton mills, breweries, soaperies, tanneries dye-works, marble-works, and bookbinders. The trade is in wine, of which that of St. Peray like sparkling champagne, bears the highest name, brandy fruit, silks, olives and nut oil, paper, &c. Pop. (1850), 11 127.

VALENCE-D'AGEN (anc. Valentia) a *town* France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 15 m. W. Mouton, with manufactures of leather and quilts and a trade in fashions, corn, beaks, and tiles. Pop. 2400.

VALENCIA, a *prov* and ancient kingdom in the E. of Spain. The *province*, bounded, N. by Castellón-de-la-Pena and Tortosa, N. the Mediterranean, S. Alicante and Albacete, and W. Albufera and Castellón, has an area of 8744 geo. sq. m. and 500,000 inhabitants. It has first directed to the south, consisting of beautiful plains and valleys, enclosed by mountains and hills, is well watered by the Guadalquivir, Júcar, and other streams, which all flow E. to the Mediterranean, and though sparingly productive of the ordinary cereals, which are scarcely equal to the consumption, is renowned for its wine oil, silk, and numerous varieties of exquisite fruits, raises heavy crops of rice on its lower grounds, depastures large numbers of live stock, particularly sheep and goats, and is clothed with forests of excellent timber in its more mountainous districts; possesses valuable quantities of marble in various quarters, and has many productive fisheries on its coasts.—The *kingdom*, bounded, N. by Aragon and Catalonia, E. and S. the Mediterranean, S. and S.W. Murcia, and N.W. New Castile, comprehends the three modern *provs.* Castellón, Valencia, and Alicante; and has an area of 7198 geo. sq. m., and 1,110,990 inhabitants. It was first colonized by the Phœnicians or Carthaginians, who had established many flourishing settlements in it, when it was wrested from them by the Romans. Under them it made great progress in civilization, and was one of the most tranquil provinces of the empire, when it fell a prey to the Goths. About the beginning of the 8th century the Saracens became

its coaters. In the 11th century it was erected into a separate Moorish kingdom, under the dynasty of the Almoravides and retained its independence till 1238, when Don James I., availing himself of his civil dissensions, completely subdued it, and incorporated it with his kingdom of Aragon. It afterwards passed to the crown of Castile, and has since followed its fortunes.

VALENCIA [see Valencia-Estados], French, Valencia, Italian, Valenza), a city, Spain, cap. of the ancient kingdom and modern prov. of same name 180 m. E.S.E. Madrid, on the Turia, about 3 m. from the sea. lat. 39° 28' 45" N. lon. 0° 24' 35" W. (G.) It is the see of an archbishop the residence of a captain-general, and has a supreme court of justice. The city in shape is almost circular, and along the N. base of the battlemented walls flows the river whose sandy stream is exhausted by irrigation, is here crossed by five wide bridges. The walls built in 1550 by Pedro IV. are very perfect. There are eight gates, some of which, with their towers and machicolations, are very picturesque. The houses are lofty and gloomy looking and, with few exceptions, the streets are tortuous, and so narrow, that when one looks down from the cathedral tower, the openings scarcely appear amid the irre-

gular and beauty of the place. The want of a proper harbour is a great drawback to Valencia. This city is a cheap, well supplied place, for here fish, flesh, fruit, and green-herbs abound; the society is easy and agreeable and the climate is delicious. It is celebrated for its manufactures, the most important of which is spinning and weaving silk, in which great numbers are employed, the rest comprise silk-throwing—the exportation of rice alone requiring about 50,000 sacks annually—cordero, hats of wool, hair, silk, and straw, gloves, fans, glass, painted tiles, which are very celebrated, ordinery and fine wall-papers, soap, combs, and leather. There are also two foundries, a nail work, and a tobacco-manufactory which gives employment to more than 8000 women. The principal articles of import are flannels, ironmongery drugs, bar-tram plank, and colonial produce and the chief articles exported comprise corn, rice, silk, saffron almonds and oranges.

Valencia was founded by Junius Brutus, for the veterans who had fought under Viriatus. It was destroyed by Pompey, and when rebuilt became a colonia, and the capital of the Edetan. It was taken from the Goths by the Moors in 713, and annexed to the kingdom of Cordova and from them again it was, after a siege of 30 months, wrested in 1093, by the Cid, who ruled despotically till his death in 1098. His widow Ximena was displaced by the Moors in 1101, but the city was retaken in 1228 (according to others in 1239) by James I. of Aragon, and was brought into the Castilian crown by Ferdinand's marriage with Isabella. In consequence of its opposition to the French in the war of succession it was robbed of its liberties and wealth by Philip V. In 1808 the French, under Marmont advanced on Valencia, but though the generals and nobles fled, the people led on by Riego, a monk, bravely repulsed the enemy who retired with great loss on Almanza. It was afterwards, however, ignominiously surrendered by the Spanish general Blake to Soult, who violated the capitulation, and put to death all who had distinguished themselves in the national cause (Pop. 66,865 (1850)) but according to Ford the population of the suburbs reaches 120,000 (1855) 146,512.

VALENCIA a city Venezuela dep Caracas, prov Carabobo, 80 m W.S.W. Caracas. It has a parish church situated in a handsome square, and communicating as it does by an excellent road with Puerto Cabello, 20 m. distant, a well-frequented port in the Gulf of Truxes all goods landed there for the consumption of the provinces of the interior pass through the city. The adjacent country produces every sort of provision and fruits in great abundance, and the plains feed immense herds of cattle, with sheep, horses, and mules, so that its markets are well supplied. Pop. estimated at 16,000.

VALENCIA—1, A lake, Venezuela. See TACARIGUA—2, A seaport and island Ireland. See VALMONT.

VALENCIA DE ALICANTINA, a tn. Spain, Extremadura prov and 43 m W. Cecebre, near the Portuguese frontier, I bank Avid. It is walled, has a castle, government-house prison, fish-market, handsome townhouse, various educational establishments, an hospital for the sick two parish churches, with sacristies, portals, and is the seat of a fine almshouse, with several foundries, one of them supplied by a Roman aqueduct 80 ft high in some places. It has manufactures of some coarse linens, cloth, and hats, two fulling mills, and many flour and three oil mills. About 4 m. distant are the ruins of the ancient Julia Constantia. Pop. (agricultural) 6026.

VALENCIA DE-DON-JUAN, a tn. Spain, prov and 18 m S. Leon, on the Esla. It is surrounded by an earthen wall and in the highest part of the town is a strong Gothic fortress, but both are falling into ruins. It has a townhouse, three primary schools, and some domestic woolen and cotton weaving. Pop. (agricultural) 1857.

VALENCIA DE LAS TORRES, a tn. Spain, Extremadura prov and about 40 m from Badajoz. It is poorly built and has a parish church, an old castle, a courthouse, school; and an oil and several flour mills. Pop. 1230.



THE MARKET-PLACE, VALENCIA.—From George L. Sneyers.

galer, close-packed roofs. Of the public buildings and institutions the following may be mentioned—a good new theatre, various hospitals, among them the general hospital which has baths, the porchouse, a fine edifice the founding hospital &c a university founded in 1500 with chairs of jurisprudence, medicine, and philosophy with a fine library of 40,000 vols a museum of natural history, chemistry and physics a botanic garden in the environs of the city, a theatre, and chapel, the seminary-convict where theology Greek and Latin are taught the college of Corpus Christi, founded in 1686, which contains many fine paintings by Ribais a national museum in one of the suppressed convents containing six or seven hundred pictures, and in which the great Valencian school may be studied to advantage, especially Vicente Juanes, the Spanish Raphael Ribalta, and Ribera (Spanishists) The cathedral built on the site of a temple of Diana, and a Moorish mosque, was raised to metropolitan rank in 1492 it is one of the most interesting in Spain in point of architecture, but it is rich in paintings by the great masters of the Valencian school. There are besides 16 parish churches numerous suppressed convents, the most remarkable of which was St. Domingo's 21 nuns, a Magdalenary, 27 hermits, a handsome custom-house, a college for orphans of both sexes, a normal school, an academy of fine arts a school of commerce, a chair of agriculture, a college of advocates, a medical institute, with various other educational establishments; an episcopal palace, containing a library of 15,000 vols, the silk-hall or chamber of commerce, a beautiful Gothic building a noble Ducal residence, a balling a casino, a hippodrome, fine parks and gardens, good baths, prisons, and penitentiaries but there is only one fountain in the town, that in the great square. The citadel was built by Charles V. to defend Valencia against Barbary. The Ghorile, with its fountains and statues, is a delicious promenade and frequented by the

VALENCIA DEL-VENTOSO, or **DEL-BARRIAL**, a tn. Spain, *Katzenberg*, prov. and 48 m. S.W. of Madrid, with a courthouse, prison, a castle, rebuilt in Philip II.'s time, an endowed school for each sex, a church, suppressed monastery, and a barn. There are some domestic weaving of linen and fringes, and some traffic in pigs. Pop. (agricultural) 8109.

VALENCIA a small tn. Mexico, dep. and 10 m. N. Guaymas, near which is a noted silver mine not now worked.

VALENCIENNES [anc. *Valentianum*] a fortified tn. France, dep. Nord, at the confluence of the Rhonelle with the Scheldt, which traverses the town S. to N., and divides it into two unequal parts, 30 m. E.E. Lille, on the railway from Paris to Brussels. The houses in general are tolerably well built, but the streets are narrow and winding and the whole place is of a dark and gloomy appearance. Its principal edifices are the *Maison-de-ville*, partly Gothic partly Italian, the church of St. Gery, the theatre, general hospital, the academy of painting sculpture, and architecture and the public library of 18,000 vols. It has courts of first resort and commerce, a counting chamber of manufactures, and a communal college. The manufactures consist of linen, for which the town has long been famous; fine linen, heavy covers, wine-cloth, sails, starch, malmesbury, cotton, and French blue pencils, toys, dolls and fine pottery ware. There are also numerous beet sugar-factories salt-refineries, soap-works, tanneries, distilleries, flax mills, dye-works, and bleachfields. The trade is in wine, brandy, oil, soap, wool, and the above articles of manufacture. The philosopher Fontenay was born here. Pop. 18,558.

VALENA a vii and par Switzerland can. and 32 m. S.E. St. Gall. A cheerful well built place near to the lake of Neuchâtel (which see).

VALENTANO [anc. *Valentianum*] a vii Papal States, dep. and 19 m. N.W. Viterbo. Pop. 1090.

VALENTIA or **VALENCIA** an isl., tn., par and harbour, Ireland, on the W. of co. Kerry and west the S. entrance of Dingle Bay. The island is of a triangular shape, about 6 m. long E.N.E. to W.S.W., by 2 m. broad, has an area of 6371 ac. mostly fertile and under tillage, and possesses extensive and valuable slate and flag quarries, and productive fisheries. The towns of **VILLAGE**, at the S.E. extremity of the island, a beautifully wooded ascent brown mountain-slopes, and has a small church, chapel, and school, and some trade in slate, sheep, fish, and agricultural produce. Pop. of tn. and par 2487. — The **HARBOUR**, formed by the island and the channels separating it from the mainland has the advantage of two entrances, one from the N. and the other from the W., but both somewhat narrow is deep, spacious, and completely landlocked, and being the most W. port in Europe, has lately attracted considerable attention in consequence of a proposal to make it the W. terminus of railway communication, and a principal station for Atlantic steamers.

VALENTIA isl. End Sea, also named *Dixton* (which see).

VALENTINO (San), two places, Naples. — 1. A tn. prov. Abruzzo-Citra. 13 m. S.W. Castel with two churches and a convent. Pop. 2480. — 2. A tn. prov. Principato-Citra, N.W. Salerno, with a palace, a church, and five chapels. P. 2065.

VALENZA a tn. Italy Piedmont, div. and 7 m. N. Alessandria. A bank on whose fortifications were dismantled in 1603. It has spacious and regular but ill kept streets, and three squares, a court of justice, a large parish church of three naves, eight other churches a college, a monastery and two hospitals. Pop. 7477.

VALENZANO, a tn. Naples, prov. and S. Bari with a church, monastery, and monastery. Pop. 2486.

VALENZUELA two vias. Spain. — 1. Antaleña, prov. and 36 m. E. Cordova, with broad paved streets, a town-house, public granary hospital a primary school, church, and two hermitages. Pop. (agricultural), 2224. — 2. New Castle, prov. and 10 m. from Ciudad-Real, with a church, court-house, and school, manufactures of hides, and two oil-mills. Pop. 1240.

VALEA, two places, Spain. — 1. (de Alago), A tn. New Castle, prov. and 20 m. from Camoesa poorly built, with a parish church, an old monastery and monastery, a courthouse, and primary school; and a trade in corn, wine, and cotton. Pop. 1090. — 2. (de Arriaga), A tn. New Castle, prov. and 2. Camoesa with a church, a primary school, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1187.

VALELY or **CAUX** (St.), a seaport in France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 85 m. N.W. Rouen, on the English Channel. It has a small harbour, much used for shelter in strong W. gales and at which a considerable commerce is carried on. The trade is chiefly in corn, elongated seeds, iron, steel, and coal. Pop. 6343.

VALELY or **SAINT-LOUIS** (St.) a seaport in France, dep. Seine, 13 m. N.W. Abbeville, a bank Seine, where it falls into the English Channel. It has a church, a harbour with a fine quay, admitting vessels of 800 tons some ship-building, manufactures of cables and carriage, a trade in malleable and pick-shedding wire, oil, brandy and cheese; and an active fishery. It is much frequented for sea-bathing. Within the Cosquer in invading England, sailed from Valery. P. 2842.

VALEPIR, an ancient dist. France, which belonged to the former prov. Roussillon and is now included in dep. Pyrénées-Orientales.

VALETTA, or **VALETTA** a seaport in, cap and on N.E. coast of Malta lat. (palace) 35°58'48" N., lon. 14°31'15" E. (n). It is picturesque and advantageously situated on a long neck of land called Mount Xiberras, which, with the mainland on either side of it, forms two large and commodious harbours, one on the E. called the Great Harbour, and the other on the W. called Marsa Muscat, or the quarantine harbour. The view of the town, on approaching it from the sea, is singularly magnificent. In entering it, attention is first attracted by the magnificence and strength of its fortifications. These consist principally of forts St. Elmo and Riccio guarding the great harbour the former an enormous work of granite, with barracks sunk in its lower bastions for 3000 men, fort St. Angelo, fort Tigne and Marsa guarding the quarantine harbour, and the lines of Floriana, extending from harbour to harbour, across the isthmus. The movement of the site makes it necessary to keep up the communication between the different streets by flights of steps, forming one of the peculiar features of the place. The principal street, called Strada Reale, ascends across the crest of the hill and the other leading streets run parallel to it at lower elevations. All these streets



STRADA ST-GIOVANNI VALETTA. — From Wigham's Mediterranean Voyages

are wide, and well paved with lava. There are also spacious and handsome squares in different parts of the town, and in the lower part, or Marina, the splendid quays, with the elegant edifices which line them, are especially deserving of notice. Besides the town proper, Valletta consists of a number of suburbs, of which the most important are Floriana, immediately beyond the lines already mentioned; and Senglea, Bormio, and Vittoriosa, on the E. side of the great harbour. The ecclesiastical edifices include 30 churches, of which the

rown floss-silk, fabrics of hemp and flax, and different handicrafts. Pop. 210,000.

VALLADOLID (anc. *Paenno*), a city, Spain, Old Castile, esp. above prov., and count. cap. of Spain, 98 m. N.W. Madrid, lat. 41° 39' 14" N.; lon. 4° 45' 28" W. (L.) in a beautiful and extensive plain, 1. bank Pisuerga, at the terminus of the canal of Castile. It is surrounded by an earthen wall and is entered by four principal gates has numerous squares, of which the principal one is surrounded with solid and handsome edifices, mostly provided with plasma supported by elegant granite columns, each of one piece, and a central point from which many streets branch off. Besides the cathedral, with



PLAZA DE ESPAÑA, VALLADOLID.—From Chapoy's L. Espagna.

Doric facade, and noble arch, 50 ft. by 24 ft., over the principal entrance, which was planned by Herrera, but never completed, the chief public buildings are the royal palace of Philip III. with a commodious exterior and inside the remains of the most magnificent specimens of religious Gothic art in the world: the Dominican convent, and the college of St. Gregory, the university with facade overloaded with statues and ornaments founded in 1346 by Alonso XI. and at present one of the most frequented in Spain especially by students in jurisprudence, the numbers altogether averaging about 2000 with colleges for French, English, and Irish. El Colegio Mayor-de-Santa-Cruz, a fine Gothic structure, with elaborate frontal, now converted into a museum, in which are gathered together the pictures, carvings, and images of the suppressed convents of San Benito and the small but once magnificent abbey of Portocarril, founded by Rodrigo Calderon, a prominent character in *El Moro*: altogether there are 16 parson churches five chapels, 34 convents, and 18 monasteries. The other public buildings and institutions consist of the high court of slavery the townhouse, various barracks, a theatre, a lyceum a bull-ring five-courts, with various other places of amusement a normal school, a college for orphan girls, an academy of architecture and design, a college of advocates, with numerous other establishments for elementary and advanced education a public library with 14,000 vols., general hospital, capable of accommodating 300 patients, military hospital, lunatic asylum, poorhouse, and foundling hospital, in the ancient and sumptuous palace of the counts of Benavente with several other charitable foundations, prisons, and penal establishments, a spacious alcazar, baths promenade, and fountains. The manufactures consist of paper linens, flax, brick and tiles, metal castings, leather, buttons, chocolate, fine delin, plain earthenware, ribbons, lace, silver-work hats, serges, blankets, dye-works, a chemical work &c. This city is the centre of traffic for the grain, fruits, and industrial products of the whole province, which are shipped at the great canal. Belad-Wind, as it was called by the Moors, was wrested from them by Ordoñez II. in 920. At the beginning of the 15th century when it became the residence of Juan II. it was already considered the finest town in Castile under Charles V. it was adorned with splendid edifices and his son Philip II. favoured his native place; he gave it the title of City in 1596, having conferred Clement VIII. to elevate it to a bishopric in the preceding year. Madrid rose on the

decay of Valladolid, as when the court removed the splendour of its prosperity were out. Philip III., feeling how much better the situation of the ancient capital was, determined to re-establish it, but after a five years' absence, the attempt was found to be impossible. At that time its population exceeded 50,000. Valladolid passed slowly away, keeping pace with the decay of Spain, until the invasion of the French, when ruin came on with frightful celerity. Columbus died here in 1506, and Hernandez the great artist in 1866. Philip II. was born here in 1527. Pop. 90,000.

VALLADOLID, a city Yucatan cap. dep., 80 m. E.S.E. Merida. Its appearance from a distance is pretty, each house having a little garden in front, filled with trees and flowers. The streets are well laid out and clean, but grass grows in the centre of the most frequented. The houses are principally of one story, with flat roofs, large doors, and barred windows, with centurys and stone and mortar floors. It has some good public buildings a fine square, a handsome stone-church, a townhouse, elegant aqueduct, which supplies the town with water and a pretty large cotton-factory, built of stone. The sellers in the marketplace are principally Indians, squatting about upon the ground, with small pieces of meat laid out in piles, and vegetables displayed in the same manner upon benches beside them in the public square. Valladolid is noted throughout the peninsula for the salubrity of its climate, and is much resorted to on this account by invalids from other parts of the province. Pop. about 16,000.

VALLADOLID-DE-NUOVA, dist. and to Honduras. See COMATAGUA.

VALLAMARTIN a tn Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 44 m. N.E. Cadix, at the confluence of the Barranco with the Guadalete. It has a townhouse, primary school church, nursery and manufactures of soft soap, and a pottery. Pop. 8176.

VAIL LATA a tn Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, 18 m. S.E. Arzano, with a church and an hospital. Pop. 3600.

VAI LAURIS (anc. *Vallis Aurca*) a vil France, dep. Var 10 m. S.E. Grasse will built with manufactures of earthenware. Near it is a mine of manganese. Pop. 2282.

VALL DORF a vil Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Minden with a church, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1113.

VALLÉ-DE-ANDALUZIS, a vil Spain Andalucia, prov. and 20 m. N. Málaga with a prison, granary, and hospital, five schools, a church and hermitage. Pop. (agricultural) 3895.

VALLÉ-DE-GUERRA, a vil Canaries, Isl. Tenerife very poorly built with a primary school, and some trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1258.

VALLÉ-DE-SANTA ANNA a vil Spain, Extremadura, prov. and about 40 m. from Badajoz, with a church, an endowed school, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, numerous flour mills, and a trade in lime and charcoal. Pop. 1406.

VALLÉ-HUICHINO, a tn. Canaries, N. end of Isl. Gomera divided into two parts by a ravine. It consists of 500 houses, including several hamlets and has a dilapidated prison, a primary school, and parish church, several flour-mills, and manufactures of household linen. Pop. (agricultural) 3257.

VALLÉ-RODONDA, a tn. Naples, prov. Salerno, dist. Sorra, in a deep valley with three churches. Pop. 3200.

VALLÉCAR, a tn. Spain New Castile, prov. and 5 m. S.E. Madrid, in a deep valley near the Jarama. It is indifferently built has a church several hermitages, a court-house, endowed school, and hospital and a trade in corn and pavement. Pop. 1431.

VALLÉCOERSA, a tn. Italy, Isola, and 14 m. S.E. Fromenza, on the Valle Fratta. Pop. 8000.

VALLÉ DUEIMO, or *Vallée Dueimo*, a tn. Italy, prov. and 40 m. S.E. Palermo, at the bottom of a well-cultivated valley in a mountainous district. Pop. 8800.

VALLÉGIO, a vil. kingdom of Italy gov. Venice, prov. and 15 m. S.W. Verona, near I. bank Minio. It has an old castle, with a lofty dungeon, and a remarkable bridge or causeway about 600 yards long, built on other side and defended by several lofty towers. Pop., including four adjacent villages, 4000.

VALLELONGA a *tu. Naples*, prov. Calabria-Ultra II, E. Monteleone, in a fertile plain near the *Medina*. It contains a church, and is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Nephepea*.

VALLELONGA a *tu. Sicily* prov. and 32 m. N W Catania on an affluent of the *Platina*. Pop. 3500.

VALLENDAR, a *vii* *Banah* *Prasta*, gov. and N N E Colima, r. bank *Rhine* with a R. Catholic church, a castle, and manufactures of woolen and linen cloth, tanneries, dye-works, &c. Pop. 1701.

VALLENGIN or **VALARON**, a *vii* *Switzerland* gov. and 2 m. N W Neuchâtel in the fertile valley of the *Ras* with a church, an old castle, partly of the 12th century, and now used as a prison. Pop. 430.

VALLENOLLE [see *Valence Soleriana*] a *tu. France*, dep. Basses-Alpes, 80 m. S W Digne, with a considerable trade in almonds, which are extensively grown in the district. Pop. 1850.

VALLESAUGUE [see *Val de Saug*] a *tu. France*, dep. Gard, 13 m. N Le Vigan, on the *Herault*; with a Protestant church, and numerous silk-mills, the inhabitants being almost all employed in the rearing of silk-worms. There is also some trade in wood and ironware. Pop. 1867.

VALLES, a *tu. Mexico*, dep. and 185 m. E. by S San-Luis-Potosi, 1 bank *Matamoros*. It stands in a district rich in sugar-plantations and other tropical productions, in which it carries on a considerable trade. Pop. 3500.

VALLETTA, a *tu. Malta*. See *VALETTA*.

VALLEIR, (sic) a *tu. France*, dep. Rhône, at the confluence of the *Galaure* with the *Rhône*, 19 m. N. by W Valence. It has an old Gothic castle, with a molinary *seigneurie*, manufactures of grapes, silk-thread, pottery, and chemicals, laweries, tanneries, and dye-works. Pop. 3466.

VALLEVO, a *tu. European Turkey* *Servia*, 65 m. S W Belgrade; with numerous mosques and well frequented markets. 1 op. about 6000.

VALLO (sic) a *tu. Naples*, prov. Principato-Citra, 15 m. S E Salerno. It is well built, has a parish church, a Dominican convent and numerous tanneries. Pop. 2400.

VALLOIRE, a *vii* and com. *France* dep. Savoie, prov. Montienne, 9 m. S E St. Jean le-Maurienne. It has a trade in cattle dairy produce, and rock-crystals. Many of the inhabitants travel the country as *colporteurs*. P. 1825.

VALLOIN, a *tu. France*, dep. Ardèche, 14 m. S E Largentière, not far from the *Ardèche*, where it is crossed by a suspension bridge. It contains a Protestant church, and raises much silk. Pop. 2878.

VALLONGO, two places Portugal prov. Douro —1. A *vii* and par. 7 m. from Oporto, near hills of same name, in which the Romans had silver-mines. It has a large trade in bread, honey, &c. Pop. 2166 —2. (*de-Popo*) A *vii* and par. 1 bank *Yough*, about 10 m. from *Aveiro*. Pop. 2160.

VALLOBBE, a *vii* and par. *Switzerland*, *cant. Vaud*, 37 m. N N E Geneva; with manufactures of clocks and watches, weights, weapons, &c. Now it is iron-works. Pop. 1435.

VALLE, a *tu. Spain*, *Cataluña*, prov. and 12 m. N N W Tarragona, nearly encircled by two streams. It is surrounded with ancient walls and towers and is entered by five gates. Its houses are for the most part old-fashioned but solid, and the streets are unpaved. Almost all the squares are used as markets for different commodities. This considerable and thriving town is poor in public buildings. It has a townhouse, hospital for the sick, prison, a church three ex-monasteries, two nunneries, four fountains, and various public and private schools, manufactures of cotton and woolen fabrics, five spinning-mills, a factory for twisting raw silk and making it into shawls, 30 bread-dish-houses, 16 tanneries, five soap-manufactures, brick and tile kilns, a pottery, a brown-paper mill, numerous oil and flour mills, and six dye-works. Here the Spaniards were completely defeated, Feb. 24, 1808 by St. Cyr, when the town was most mercilessly sacked. On the same plain, Jan. 16, 1811, Berthelie routed General Engelen and an Italian detachment of MacDonald's. Pop. 16,064.

VALLEY [see *Al Valley*] a *vii* and com. *France*, dep. Haute-Savoie, prov. Chablais near Thonon. It has fine marble-quarries; and a trade in corn, butter, and cheese. Pop. 1165.

VALMACCA, a *vii* and com. *Italy*, *Piedmont*, dir. Alessandria, prov. Casale, near *Frasineto* with a church. Pop. 1809.

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VALMADRIPA a *vii* and com. *Italy* Lombardy prov. and about 15 m. from *Como*. It is well built and has a handsome church, a beautiful monastery, several silk-mills, and a trade in corn wine and silk. Pop. 2849.

VALMASEDA a *tu. Spain*, *Biscaya* on a narrow piece of ground between 1 bank *Cadagua* and a precipitous hill, 16 m. S W Bilbao. It is surrounded by walls, and entered by four gates. It has two churches a townhouse remarkable chiefly for its magnificence, a Latin and two elementary schools, an hospital and a ruined palace; manufactures of various articles in iron and copper and several flour-mills. Pop. 1858.

VALMONTONE, a *tu. Italy*, *clug* and 24 m. N W Frosinone, at the opening of the plain of the *Seced*. Pop. 1040.

VALMOZZOLA, or **PIETRE** in *VALMOZZOLA*, a *vii* and com. *Italy*, *Parma* 1 bank *Monzale* with an old castle, a trade in cattle, and quantities of very hard sandstone. Pop. 1889.

VAL OGRE [see *Valonne*] a *tu. France*, dep. Manche, on the *Merderet*, 65 m. N W R. La. It has a court of first resort, a communal college, public library and an agricultural society, manufactures of earthenware, blades, iron, wire, and dye-works and a trade in butter, flax, thread, linen cloth, gulls, wax, honey, and fresh fish. Pop. 5577.

VALOIS, an ancient dist. *France*, which belonged to the *lieu de France*, and is divided between the E. of *dep. Oise* and the S. of *dep. Aisne*. Its capital was *Croisy*.

VALONA a *tu. European Turkey* *Su Avlona*.

VALOR, a *tu. Spain* *Andalucía*, prov. and about 65 m. from *Granada*, S. side of the *Sierra Nevada*. It has deep winding streets, a parish church, and a primary school; mineral springs, oil and flour mills, and a trade in wheat, pineapples, fruit, particularly figs and silk. Pop. 1644.

VALPARAISO, a maritime prov. *Chili*, formerly included in that of *Santiago* but erected into a separate territorial division by the law of October 27, 1842. Its limits are to the N the *Cuesta del Blanquillo* and *Lake of Otapipe*, S *dep. Melipilla*, E the *Cuesta-de-Calavera*, and W the *Pacific Ocean*. This province, from its surrounding the port of *Valparaiso*, is one of the most important in *Chili*. A great part of the land is mountainous and dry, and is greatly inferior in productiveness to some of the neighbouring ones. Wherever there is moisture, however, fertile soil is sure to be found. Many small valleys occur of uncommon beauty, and clothed in the richest vegetation. Those of *Ossa-Blanca* and *Quillota* are the largest, but the latter which is 80 m. distant from *Valparaiso*, is by far the most extensive and important. It is watered by a large mountain-forest of the same name formed by the melting of the snow in the *Andes*. From it are drawn numberless water-courses, by which the whole of the land capable of cultivation is irrigated. The soil is a deep loam of extraordinary fertility producing the finest clover, wheat, barley, beans, vegetables every variety of European fruit, and even some of the tropical ones. A considerable quantity of wine and brandy is made. The almond and orange grow here luxuriantly the mildness of the climate being peculiarly favorable to them. The former is among its most valuable productions, and is sent as far as *California*. The hemp grown in this valley is excellent. A good deal of it is made into cordage for the *Valparaiso* market. There are no narrow mines of copper, and some of silver, in the neighbourhood. The ores of the former are mostly smelted on the spot, and made into bar-copper, for the English and American markets. Mining, however, is less attended to than either agriculture or commerce. The only river of note in this province is the *Quillota*, which falls into the sea a few miles to the N of *Valparaiso* and there takes the name of *Concom*. Principal towns—*Valparaiso*, *Quillota*, and *Ossa-Blanca*. Pop. (1847), 78,998.

VALPARAISO the principal port of *Chili* esp. above prov. first in commercial importance, and second in population, in the Republic. It is situated on a large bay in the *Pacific* lat. 35° 1' 56" S. lon. 71° 41' 45" W, 90 m. N W N *Santiago*. The Bay of *Valparaiso* is of a semicircular form, and capable of accommodating a very large fleet. It is well sheltered on the E, S, and W but is entirely open towards the N, and during the prevalence of winds from this quarter in the winter season, accompanied as they always are by a heavy rolling sea, the shipping is much exposed, and some vessels

often take place. The town rises like an amphitheatre, showing everywhere signs of life, and presenting an exceedingly English-like aspect; it has in fact more the appearance of an English colonial town than one of Spanish origin. A good deal of building-ground has been gained of late years by the gradual filling up of the bay through the deposition of sand and other debris brought down from the hills by winter-torrents. The part of the town properly called the Port is built on the lower slopes of a range of lofty heights which enclose the bay and on a narrow beach widened here and there by deep cuttings into these steep acclivities. The Almendral formerly a rural suburb, is gradually becoming the principal part of the town. Here the base of the hills is farther removed from the sea than it is in the W part of Port, and the intervening space being quite level and forming excellent building-ground, the town in 1854 had extended in this direction.

Valparaiso is all paved; the houses have nothing remarkable few can be called handsome. Of the public buildings, the custom-house, situated near the landing-place, is the only



VALPARAISO.—From English. View across the Bay.

one worthy of notice. It has an extended and rather handsome facade, surmounted by a tower of elegant design, the stores attached to it are extensive. The merchants have an exchange and reading room, where they meet to transact business, and read foreign journals, with which it is plentifully supplied. The theatre is one of the best in S. America, and is generally well attended. Valparaiso has two parish churches, La-Matrix in the Port and Los Santos-Apostoles in the Almendral, besides chapels of ease in different parts of the town also several convents for nuns, and one of French nuns, chiefly intended for the education of poor children. The Protestants have two places of worship, one British Presbyterian and one Independent; they have further a cemetery of their own. There are in Valparaiso a British naval hospital two hospitals for other foreigners, and one for natives. Valparaiso possesses no public library or scientific institution, the inhabitants generally are not much given to reading or study. There are however, numerous schools for both sexes, in most of which the English language is freely taught, this being considered by the Valparaisians to be an essential branch of education. Valparaiso cannot boast of a fine climate, the hilly nature of the country, but especially the want of water restricts agricultural operations to very narrow limits, consequently it is chiefly indebted to other parts of the country for its supplies of provisions, thus Santiago furnishes cattle, Aconcagua and Quillota, fruit, vegetables, and bread; flour is obtained from different points, principally from the S. A fine carriage-road, the best in the country connects this place with the capital. But the railway to Santiago, passing through the rich valleys of Quillota and Aconcagua, a work of great magnitude, cannot fail to be of the highest benefit. In a country so mountainous and so deficient in good roads Valparaiso has three printing-presses and two daily papers. There are also two clubs, chiefly frequented by seagulls. Hotels and cafés are nume-

rous, and are chiefly kept by Frenchmen. The *Argentin* in Valparaiso constitutes no slight proportion of the population. The English are the next numerous, then the Germans, French, and Americans; they live in perfect harmony with the natives, who here more than anywhere else in Chili have experienced the benefit, and appreciated the value of such an element of civilization. Many of the artisans are European, so are the principal houses of business, together with their numerous retinues of clerks; and this gives to the foreign body a standing and influence it possesses in no other part of the country or the coast.

Some doubt exists as to the precise date of the foundation of Valparaiso by the Spaniards. It is probable, however, that it was simultaneous with or immediately subsequent to that of Santiago; inasmuch as Valparaiso is known to have been, from the earliest times the channel through which the former received its supplies of foreign commodities, and by which it exported the products of its own soil. During the Spanish domination Valparaiso was a place of very little note, and was scarcely known to the world. In 1819 the population barely amounted to 5000 souls. The town itself was little better than a straggling village. But from the moment that Chili attained the rank of an independent state, and was left free to hold out the hand of fellow ship to the nations of the earth, Valparaiso began rapidly to advance, and has since continued to do so in a most remarkable manner. Indeed, with the single exception of San Francisco in California, no place is to be found on the W side of the continent that can be compared with it in the rapidity of its growth, or in the increase of its importance and prosperity.

In 1845 the value of the imports of the whole country (nearly all at least being through Valparaiso) was £1,321,000, that of the exports, £1,621,000. In 1851 after the gold discoveries in California, the former rose to £3,176,800 and the latter to £1,800,000 in 1854 they had increased to £4,874,870 and £6,363,043 respectively. The above figures do not include the value of goods introduced in *fructos* and which are considerable quantities. In 1854 the number of vessels that entered the harbour was 869; in 1851 it increased to 1561. In 1854 the number entered had risen to 1075, of 590,169 tons and crewed, 1077, of 509,388 tons. Valparaiso as a seat of commerce possesses advantages of no ordinary kind. It is the first port of any note in the S. Pacific. It lies opposite the Australian colonies, and stands on the direct route of vessels proceeding to California and the other countries bordering on the Pacific. It is, moreover, the port of the capital, and the natural outlet of large tracts of fertile land. Thus, independently of being the centre of a very extensive local trade, it is the general rendezvous of ships entering the Pacific besides being theemporium from which Bolivia, the South Sea Islands, and a variety of other states draw their supplies of foreign commodities, and the port which chiefly provides the maritime provinces of Peru with wheat, and other articles of subsistence. The discovery of the gold fields in California has added much to the importance of Valparaiso, by giving rise to a large trade in cereals, carried on almost exclusively through this place; so any sailing of the many vessels that call here for supplies on their way to and from that country. A similar intercourse has sprung up lately with Australia in consequence of like discoveries there. That portion of the Argentine Provinces situated along the E. base of the Andes, is chiefly dependent on Valparaiso for European fabrics and all articles not produced by its own soil, this branch of trade has become more important since the expulsion of Rosas from Buenos-Ayres. This also is the headquarters of the foreign ships-of-war stationed in the Pacific.

Valparaiso is common with the rest of Chili, is very liable to earthquakes, they occur frequently though seldom causing serious damage. The last severe one happened April 2, 1851, when a number of houses fell, and a great many others were completely shattered. But the most fearful earthquake of the kind experienced for many years in Chili occurred in November, 1822; on this occasion the greater part of the town

was destroyed, and a great many others were completely shattered. But the most fearful earthquake of the kind experienced for many years in Chili occurred in November, 1822; on this occasion the greater part of the town

was felled to the ground, and several hundred persons were buried under the ruins. The climate is free from extremes of temperature; the thermometer in the town never descends to the freezing-point, and seldom rises above 80° even at the height of summer. The evenings and mornings are invariably cool and pleasant. Pop. (1847) 40 000; 1854 (estimated at) 50 000.—(*Private information*, &c.)

VALICU, a town, Austria, Sclaviemia, on the Karawanz, 15 m N W Enns. It has a castle and a bathing-establishment. The Roman emperors Decius and Valentinian II were born here. Pop. 3400.

VALHEAS [vau, Valheasus] a town in France, dep Vaucluse, 20 m N N E Orange, on the Cèronne. It has manufactures of silk and leather, and a trade in wine, oil, chestnuts, silk, and particularly madder, which is extensively grown in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2223.

VALS, a watering-place, France, dep Aribche in the picturesque valley of the Volane, an affluent of the Aribche, 18 m W S W Privas. The springs, which are cold, acidulated, and ferruginous are much frequented, and are said to be very efficacious in stomach-complaints in intermittent fever, jaundice, &c. Pop. (1800) 2789.

VALSEQUEILLO a vil. Canaries, Isl Gran-Canaria, with a church, and two schools, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth a trade in fruit and agricultural produce. Pop. 2798.

VALSUGANA, a market town, Austria, Tyrol on the Brenns, and the road from Trent to the Venetian frontiers. It is well built and has a castle, a Franciscan convent, and a number of silk-mills. Pop. 2600.

VALSZIO a market town, Hungary, co Borsnya, about 4 m S Skics, with a courthouse, and a trade in corn. P. 1693.

VALTANAS a town, Spain, see BALZANAS.

VALTIERRA, an ancient in Spain prov Navarre. I bank Ebro, 42 m S. Pamplona with a church, courthouse, prison, school, and a flour and several oil mills. Pop. 1181.

VALVUOLANCIEN, a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div 18 m N E Aosta on the slopes of Mont Cervin. It consists chiefly of peasant huts, and has a church, several chapels and elementary schools. Pop. 1487.

VALVA (Ia), a town Naples, prov Principato-Città 9 m N E Campagna, with three churches, and three chapels. Pop. 1800.

VALVERDE, a town Canaries, sup Isl Hierro or Ferro consisting of its numerous suburbs, of houses generally low, built of dry stone, and covered with straw. It has a townhouse, prison, granary three primary schools, two parish churches, and a number of hermitages and manufactures of coarse woollen stuffs, saddlery, hanks, ribbons, and household linen. Pop. 4580.

VALVEDUE, several places, Spain — 1, (de-Juon), A vil New Castile, prov and 20 m S. Comca with a primary school, church and two oil mills. P. (agricultural) 1774 — 2, (de-le-Fere) A town Extremadura, prov Caocera, 12 m from Jarandilla, with a church, strong castle, courthouse, primary school, and hospital several oil and flour mills and a trade in oil wine, silk, and fruit. Pop. 1314 — 3, (de-Legones), A vil Extremadura, prov and 15 m S. Badajoz, with a townhouse, public granary two schools, a church, and two hermitages numerous flour-mills, and some traffic in grain. Pop. 1510 — 4, (de-Llerena), A town Extremadura, prov Badajoz, 10 m from Llerena, with a church, courthouse and school several flour-mills, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1120 — 5, (del-Centro), A town Andalusia, prov Huelva, 40 m W N W Huelva. It has a large square, and clean paved streets; a granary, primary schools, Latin grammar-school, townhouse and prison of good architecture parish church and three hermitages. The chief employment of the inhabitants is husbandry the manufactures being confined to hats and mulberrills. Pop. 5390 — 6, (del-Francia), A vil Extremadura, prov and 55 m from Caocera, in a valley with a church, prison, and endowed school manufactures of linen, several oil and

flour mills, and a trade in oil and pimento. Pop. 1008. — 7, (del-Mayana), A town New Castile, prov and about 6 m. from Bagoya with a church, courthouse, prison, school, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 829.

VAMOS, several places, Hungary — 1, (Perte), A market in Thibet, Thibet on Szabolcs, in a well wooded district, 2 m from Debrecen with two churches, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 2524 — 2, (Sajo), A vil Huber-Tudai, on-Borod on the Sajo, 12 m from Munkacs with a church, a castle, and a trade in corn, wine and wool. Pop. 1890.

VAN, or **WAN** a town and lake, Asiatic Turkey on the borders of Armenia and Kurdistan. The town, 145 m S.E. Erzeroum close to the E. shore of the lake, on an extensive plain covered with beautiful gardens overlooking it is situated in a narrow conical, crowning a lofty conical mountain height. It has narrow dirty, ill paved streets, and small, scantily-supplied bazars; but the houses are not ill



THE GREAT VAN, VAN—From Toulon description of the Van, &c.

built. There are no public buildings of any consequence, except two Armenian churches, and some mosques with conspicuous minarets. Cotton cloth is the only staple article both of manufacture and export. Pop. about 15,000. — The **EXTREME** area, 9618 sq. sq. m. is bounded N by Erzeroum and Haydiz, S. by the Persian Gulf, and W by Diarbekir, and forming part of the Armenian plateau, is traversed by several mountain ranges, in which among others occur the lofty summits of Ala-dagh and Sapan, each exceeding 10,000 ft. is watered by numerous streams, generally feeders of the lake and though better adapted for pasture than agriculture has several large and fertile plains, of which that of the capital is the most celebrated, on which large quantities of corn, fruit, and tobacco are grown. The inhabitants chiefly Kurds, Turcomans and Armenians are roughly estimated at about 150 000. — The **LAKE**, situated in the N W of the strait, 5457 ft. above sea-level, is of very irregular shape, having an extreme length, N E to S.W. of about 70 m. and an extreme breadth, N to E, of 28 m. and an area of about 1240 sq. sq. m. Its depth at some distance from the shore is understood to be very great, but shallows much towards the N.E. extremity its water is salt, but becomes only brackish near the mouths of the streams, and is freely drunk by cattle. Its principal feeders are about eight in number, but it has no visible outlet. It contains many islands, particularly on its E. side. The only fishery in it is that of a kind of sardines, which are salted and exported to all parts of Asia Minor. The banks both on the N and E. exhibit much lofty and well-wooded scenery and great quantities of pines, and other valuable products, are scattered on the shores.

VAN DIEMEN'S GULF N.W. Australia, between Coburg peninsula and Cape Holtman, and Melville Island. It is about 100 m. E to W and 50 m. in breadth.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND or **TASMANIA**, an island about 100 m. off the S.E. extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Strait between lat. 40° 40' and 48° 52' E., and lon 144° 20' and 148° 20' E. It is of the shape of a heart, or an irregular triangle with its base stretching in a concave curve between Cape Grim in the N.W. and Cape Portland in the N.E., and the sides tapering gradually from these points the one in a S.E. and the other in a S.W. direction, till they meet in the apex at South Cape; greatest

length, from N to S, measured on the meridian of 147° 155 m.; median breadth, measured on the parallel of 43°, 165 m.; estimated area, about 34,900 sq. m. The shores are generally bold and rocky, particularly the W., which present long ranges of barren cliffs of enormous basalt, with scarcely an opening in which a vessel could shelter, except those of Macquarie Harbour and Port Davey. The N.E. shores are almost equally bold and ungravidated, but in the N., where several low sandy beaches occur, we have, among other harbours, the fine estuary of the Tamar and in the S.E. and S. an almost uninterrupted series of anchorages, which, for shelter, bottom, and depth are scarcely surpassed in any other part of the world. In particular D'Entrecasteaux Channel, which stretches for about 30 m. between the S. coast and the island of Bruny, with a breadth varying from 2 m. to 8 m., and forms the S.W. entrance to the Derwent at the mouth of which the capital Hobart-Town is situated, is a continuous line of land-locked harbours in the midst of magnificent scenery. The interior is remarkably rugged and mountainous. The main-chain commencing in the N.E. at Cape Portland where its continuity with the great E. chain of Australia is made apparent by peaked islands extending across the strait, pursues a very irregular course, first nearly due S., at no great distance from the E. coast till it reaches Oyster Bay where it turns W.N.W., and continues in that direction more than half-way through the centre of the island. It then suddenly resumes its original direction, curving gradually round to the S.E. and finally terminating at South Cape. This tortuous range, on one or other of whose flanks all the larger streams of the island take their rise, has a mean height of about 3750 ft., and attains its culminating point of 5520 ft. in the S.W. in Mount Humboldt lat. 43° 25'; lon. 148° 7'. The other most remarkable summits occur, not in the main-chain, but in two lofty branches which it throws off. The one of these, stretching between St. Patrick's Head on the E. and Port Dalrymple on the west coast, presents in succession the remarkable summits of Ben Lomond 5003 ft., Ben Narva 3910 ft., and Mount Arthur 3908 ft. the other, breaking off at Mount Humboldt, proceeds E. and terminates magnificently a little W. of Hobart-Town, in Mount Wellington, 4195 ft. A line drawn from the Huon in the S., to Clarence Lake in the interior and continued N.W. to Cape Grim, would divide the island into two nearly equal parts. The section to the E. and N. has been minutely surveyed, and comprises the uninhabited portions of the island that to the W. and S. is not only more habitated, but, from the temperate nature of the vegetation and the alpine character of the region, which have baffled the most intrepid explorers, but very little of it is known. From the snow-capped peaks skirting the horizon to the westward as summer as seen from the highlands in the interior it is conjectured that there are mountain-ranges there above the level of the perpetual snow-line, which, in those latitudes, would be between 7000 ft. and 8000 ft. In all the mountain-ranges, and generally throughout the island, the prevailing rocks are crystalline consisting of lamell, granite, gneiss, quartz, &c., either produced directly by volcanic action, or changed or modified by it, and hence, as might be expected in such circumstances, the scenery is often of the wildest description. Numerous peaks, of the most fantastic shape, tower like the clouds, or overhang profound and tortuous abysses, evidently formed by rending whole mountains asunder. In these most frightful precipices occur, among others on Ben Lomond, with a perpendicular depth of 3000 ft. Beyond the range of these convulsions, however rugged and solitary strata, chiefly of sandstone and limestone, are largely developed, and form gentle hills or undulating valleys, equally remarkable for beauty and fertility, and usually watered by copious streams. The river system radiates from the central portions of the island towards the coast, and serves from lakes and springs, at an average altitude of 2000 ft. above the sea. Of these streams by far the largest is the Derwent, which, issuing from the beautiful mountain-lake of St. Clair in lat. 49°, flows S.E., augmented by the Dee, Ouse, Clyde, Jordan, &c., and after forming a broad estuary, pours its waters into two main channels, that of D'Entrecasteaux on the W., and that of Storm Bay on the E. side of Bruny Island. Another river of much shorter length, but, from the width and depth of its channel, of scarcely less navigable importance, is the Tamar, which,

formed by the junction of the N. and S. Kok rivers at the town of Launceston, flows N.W. into Port Dalrymple. The other principal streams are the Huon in the S. the Gordon, which has its mouth in Macquarie Harbour, in the W., and the Arthur in the N.W. The two last, flowing through districts of the most inhospitable character, are very little known. Great or Clarence Lake, the largest in the island, situated near its centre, about 90 m. N.W. Hobart-Town, is 15 m. long, by 5 m. broad, but owing to the numerous creeks and windings of its shores, measures nearly 100 m. in circuit. Its scenery is much valued. The climate is colder and more humid than that of Australia, and in respect both of vegetative power and salubrity is, on the whole, superior to it. The spring-months, those of September, October, and November, are usually bright and clear with occasional rain and high winds; the summer heat, which averages about 70°, sometimes rises suddenly to 100° or 110°, partly in consequence of a stifling and blighting N. or N.W. wind but is almost always tempered by evening land and sea breezes; autumn, by far the pleasantest season, commencing March, April, and May, is generally clear and bright, and free from clouds and mists; winter is never severe, except in high or exposed situations, where frost is frequent, and snow often falls, while in the lower grounds its moderate and gentle showers fall; amidst them obstruct the husbandman's labours.

The indigenous herbivorous animals are mostly of the peccated kind, common to Australia, but exist in greater numbers than on the mainland, so much so, that the kangaroo-lusther for boots and shoes, and opossum fur, constitute articles of export. Here also is found a unique animal of its kind called the 'native tiger' by the colonists, being the largest carnivorous animal in Australia, though not larger than a wolf. The principal natural productions are extensive native forests chiefly of the gullipines pine and ash, several of which furnish timber for ship-building and cabinet work. Large tracts of rich and verdant pasture, well adapted for cattle, but more especially for sheep, which form by far the most important source of wealth, and minerals among which freestone, limestone, roofing-slate, and coal have all recently been turned to good account. The coal occurs in two fields, one in the S.E., at Port Arthur, of an inferior quality requiring to be burned along with wood to assist its combustion and the other in the N.E. near the Douglas, of better quality and, though much disturbed by intrusions of trap contains seams of great aggregate thickness, and has been successfully worked by pit, one of which is 50 fathoms deep. Among metals which may yet be made available, are mentioned both gold and silver of which traces have been discovered, lead, of which a vein has been found in a mountain-limestone ridge copper, believed to exist in the same quarter and iron, both excellent and abundant. Another product, not of much economical value, but found here in great abundance, is alcholic wood, much of it of spines tea sure, and susceptible of a beautiful polish. The arable lands lie mostly in the valleys, in quality resembling the alluvial lands of Scotland, and in about the same proportions to unarable land as 45 bushels to the acre is considered an average crop of wheat. In agriculture considerable progress has been made, and all the ordinary cereals are successfully cultivated. The wheat, in particular, is no superior in quality, that when brought to the London market it brought a higher price than any other grain. In 1838 the whole area under crop were only 34,038, but 20 years later, in 1858, amounted to 171,540. In 1863 the extent of cultivated land had increased to 237,178 acres. In live stock, particularly horses and sheep, the progress has been equally rapid, the former having increased between 1828-48 from 3084 to 17,196, and the latter from 553,698 to 1,762,965; in 1863 the number of sheep was 1,800,811. In 1848 the exports, consisting chiefly of wool, wheat and flour and timber amounted to £490,381, the imports to £394,154. In 1863 the exports were £398,511, and the imports £203,540. The population in 1848 amounted to 74,741 of whom 38,459, considerably more than a third of the whole, were convicts. This was unquestionably the worst feature in the social system of the island, and naturally hindered the development of the colony. Neither the religious nor educational institutions were able to provide in any adequate degree for the evils which it entailed, but a

more effectual remedy has been found in the recent enactments of the British Parliament abolishing transportation. To convict labour, however, must be attributed the construction of the many excellent public works throughout the island, especially the tamper road from Hobart-Town to Launceston, a distance of 180 m., which cost £5000 per mile, without taxing the colonists for the outlay. The aboriginal population, once sufficiently numerous and powerful to contest the superiority of the colonists, is now all but extinct. The government, regulated by the Act 15 14 and May. The summer-house of June and July are excessive, and by the end of August, or beginning of September, the long grass has become so thoroughly parched as to be easily ignited. The agricultural capabilities of the island are unquestionably great, and the farming operations carried on chiefly at Victoria, near the harbour of that name, are said to have succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations. The principal products, in addition to those of the soil are furs, obtained chiefly from the beaver, marten, least-otter, and sea-otter and fish of the most valuable species found on all parts of the coast. The natives belonging to 18 tribes, of which the Kawiak, Quakwaka, and Nootka, are the most numerous, are estimated at 11 468. They form a fine race, and appear to be industrious and friendly though much addicted to quarrelling. The property of the whole island was granted in 1849 to the Hudson Bay Company under the express condition of colonizing it. Attempts with this view have accordingly been made but have not met with much success, partly in consequence of the greater attractions offered by the gold-fields of California and Australia. Van couver's Island was supposed to form part of the mainland till 1792 when the captain of an American vessel sailed through the E. channel which separates it. In 1793 it was visited by Vancouver who gave it the name of Quadra and Vancouver, the former name given in compliment to the Spanish commandant of Nootka Sound, is now generally dropped. The agents of the Hudson Bay Company had long been accustomed to visit it regularly for the furs and other commodities provided by the natives, but it attracted little attention till recently, when the discovery of the Oregon question brought it prominently into view. By the boundary treaty with the U. States, the entire possession of it has been formally given to Great Britain, and there seems no reason to doubt that its position, its agricultural capabilities, its excellent harbours, and its coal, destined it are long to occupy a prominent place among our colonial possessions.

YANDALIA, a vil U. States Illinois, of which it was for some time the capital, on the Kankakee, and at the junction of several important lines of railway 66 m. S.E. by S. Springfield. It has an important transit trade. Pop. about 1100.

YANDELLE, a town Spain, Catalonia, prov. and about 34 m. from Tarragona; with a church, school, distillery flour-mill and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. 1175.

VANDOLA (La) the west E. of the Admiralty Islands lat. (centre) 2° 14' S., lon. 149° 10' 16" E.; under 3 m. in circumference, covered with coconut trees, and densely inhabited.

VANGE, par Eng. Essex 3230 sq. Pop. 164.

VANIAMBADY a tn Hindostan presid. and 105 m. W. S.W. Madras, on an island in the Pulicat. It contains several Hindu temples.

VANKIKORO Vankoro, MARIKORO or PIRRI Island, an isl. in the Pacific Ocean remarkable as the scene of the disastrous shipwreck of *La Perouse*, in 1788 lat. (Mount Kapego) 11° 35' 30" S.; lon. 168° 08' 34" E. It is 80 m. in circuit, lofty, and covered with trees to the water's edge. The commanding point, Mount Kapego, is 3000 ft. above the sea, and distinctly visible at a distance of 60 m. The interior is a wild and dense forest, nearly impenetrable. The inhabitants, including those of a few adjoining islands, are supposed not to exceed 1500 or 1600. They are in general small and thin, ugly and indolent, and often attacked with ulcers or covered with leprous spots.

VANKLEKKHUI, a tn. Canada West, 60 m. from Montreal; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, three schools; manufactures of pot and pearl ash, iron, and cloth, and steam flour and saw mills. Pop. 750.

VANNES [sens. *Durworgum Vannorum*] a seaport in France, cap. dep. Morbihan, on the Yanne, a stream 85 m. in length, where it falls into a narrow inlet of the Gulf of

Sen. that by the aid of the natives, 60 men were obtained at an average cost of 4s. per ton the natives, however, are only 10 inches to 18 inches thick. Fog, remarkable both for density and duration are of frequent occurrence. The winter is very stormy, and heavy rains fall, particularly in November and December. Frost occurs on the lowlands in January, but seldom continues long and can scarcely be said to interrupt agricultural operations. Vegetation begins to advance in February makes rapid progress in March, and continues to be fostered by alternating warm showers and sunshine in April and May. The summer-house of June and July are excessive, and by the end of August, or beginning of September, the long grass has become so thoroughly parched as to be easily ignited. The agricultural capabilities of the island are unquestionably great, and the farming operations carried on chiefly at Victoria, near the harbour of that name, are said to have succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations. The principal products, in addition to those of the soil are furs, obtained chiefly from the beaver, marten, least-otter, and sea-otter and fish of the most valuable species found on all parts of the coast. The natives belonging to 18 tribes, of which the Kawiak, Quakwaka, and Nootka, are the most numerous, are estimated at 11 468. They form a fine race, and appear to be industrious and friendly though much addicted to quarrelling. The property of the whole island was granted in 1849 to the Hudson Bay Company under the express condition of colonizing it. Attempts with this view have accordingly been made but have not met with much success, partly in consequence of the greater attractions offered by the gold-fields of California and Australia. Van couver's Island was supposed to form part of the mainland till 1792 when the captain of an American vessel sailed through the E. channel which separates it. In 1793 it was visited by Vancouver who gave it the name of Quadra and Vancouver, the former name given in compliment to the Spanish commandant of Nootka Sound, is now generally dropped. The agents of the Hudson Bay Company had long been accustomed to visit it regularly for the furs and other commodities provided by the natives, but it attracted little attention till recently, when the discovery of the Oregon question brought it prominently into view. By the boundary treaty with the U. States, the entire possession of it has been formally given to Great Britain, and there seems no reason to doubt that its position, its agricultural capabilities, its excellent harbours, and its coal, destined it are long to occupy a prominent place among our colonial possessions.

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Morbihan, 63 m. N.W. Nantes. It is walled, and has narrow gloomy streets, overhung by antiquated-looking houses, a cathedral, with a lofty but by no means elegant spire; a large



THE PRISON-GATE, VARESE.—From Savoy, Le Bourgeois.

lower called Tour-du-Comte prefecture, episcopal palace, barracks, college, and three hospitals, a court of first resort and commerce, an agricultural society, a school of hydrography, a diocesan seminary, communal college, and public library of 8000 volumes. The Tour-de-la-Gare, an elevated space with well-planted alleys in the form of an amphitheatre affords an excellent promenade. The manufactures consist of coarse woollens, linen and cotton goods, lace and silk, extracted from salt-marshes in the neighbourhood. There are also foundries, tanneries, breweries, and building-yards. The harbour is lined with good quays but only admits vessels of small tonnage. The trade is in corn, hemp, honey, wax, butter, salt, tallow, cider and wine. Pop. (1852) 10,825.

VANS (Lan), a tn. France, dep. Ardèche 15 m. E.W. Languedoc. It has manufactures of silk stuffs, silk-mills and a trade in wine, corn, cattle, and silk. Pop. 2610.

VANTHAYVA a vil. Hungary. Thither Themas, co. Marmaros, 8 m. from Seghed with a Greek united church. Pop. 1068.

VANTSD a vil. Hungary. Thither Themas, co. Bihar; with a Protestant parish church, a synagogue, several mills, and a trade in corn, maize and cattle. Pop. 1099.

VANUA VALAVA, or SAN CHARLES MIDDLETON'S ISLAND an isl., R. Pacific belonging to the Feroe group. lat. (N.W. point) 17° 10' S. lon. 179° 2' 50' W. It forms an irregular belt of a serpentine shape, 14 m. long, but nowhere more than 3 m. wide, and has on its W. side a spacious harbour, with a village at its head, and a large stream of water. One of its peaks, called Mount Tootia, is estimated at 664 ft. high. Pop. about 1000.

VANVES, or VANTRE, a vil. France, dep. Seine 4 m. from Paris on the railway to Versailles with an old chateau built by Mansard for the Duc de Bourbon. Pop. 1364.

VANZAGHETTO a vil. and com. Italy. Lombardy, prov. about 22 m. N.W. Milan; with a parish and an auxiliary church and a trade in corn and silk. Pop. 1064.

VANZAGHETTO or VIANZAGHETTO a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. about 16 m. N.W. Milan, 1 bank Olona with a parish church, and a trade in wine and silk. Pop. 1259.

VADIG (a vil. and com. Italy. Lombardy, prov. about 19 m. N. Milan, 6 bank Adige, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It has a magnificent modern church, the remains of an old castle, a charitable endowment, manufactures of silk and a

paper-mill. In 1824 the Guel's were defeated here in a bloody battle by the Ghibellines and the town was burned down. Pop. 2575.

VAN [Italian *Vare* Latin *Vares*] a river Europe, rises in the Alps, in the S.E. of France, dep. Alpes Maritimes, 40 m. N.W. Nice flows circuitously S.E. E., and forms the E. boundary of the dep. to which it gives its name, and after a course of about 75 m., falls into the Mediterranean about 8 m. S.W. Nice. It receives on the right the Colon and Esturon and on the left the Inn and Vesoulle.

VAR a maritime dep. France forming to S.E. extremity and bounded, N. by dep. Hautes-Alpes, N.E. Alpes Maritimes, E. and S. the Mediterranean, and W. dep. Bouches-du-Rhône. It is nearly in the shape of a right-angled triangle, of which the sea coast forms the hypotenuse; greatest length, N.E. to S.W. 82 m., breadth, 40 m.; area, 2778 sq. m. The coast is generally bold and is penetrated by numerous deep indentations, the principal of which are the bays of Juan, Napoule, Frejus, Grimaud, Hères and Toulon. On the S. it is encircled by the islands forming the group of Hères and on the E. are the small islands of Lérins and Hyères. The interior is generally mountainous, being traversed, particularly in the N. and N.E. by ramifications of the Alps. Var is remarkably well watered and belongs to the basin of the Mediterranean towards which it has a gradual slope. The Var forms part of its boundary on the E. and the Varon on the N. The chief river of the interior is the Argens, with its numerous tributaries. Along the coast are several extensive lagoons, the largest of which are those of Napoule, Villapuy and Paqueret. The temperature is variable, the winter is very mild except during the N.W. wind which is extremely keen while the S.E. wind which is frequent in summer, has an enervating effect both on man and beast. On the coast, where lagoons and marshes prevail the air is unhealthy. The soil possesses little natural fertility and though much indebted to irrigation and careful culture, does not produce more than two-thirds of the grain required for the home consumption. About one-fourth of the whole surface is absolutely waste, and not cultivable. About one-third is in wood, and rather more than one-eighth is devoted to the culture of the vine the produce of which is both abundant and of good quality. The olive also is extensively cultivated and the mulberry, for rearing silk worms, is seen in all the lower districts, either in separate plantations or hedgerows. Many of the finer fruits grow almost spontaneously and the air is perfumed with odoriferous plants and flowers. The principal domestic animals are sheep, goats, and swine. There are few horses, but mules are numerous. Game abounds. Mammals exist in great variety, but seldom in an extent and of a quality fit for being worked to profit. The working both of lead and iron, once carried on, has been abandoned. The manufactures consist of coarse woollens, perfumes, essences, liquors, olive-oil, soap, cork and leather. There are also paper and silk mills, and numerous distilleries, and the fishing both of turbot and anchovies is actively carried on. The trade is in olive-oil, liquors, wine, fruit, fish, corn, and wool. For administrative purposes Var is divided into four arrondissements—Draguignan (the capital) Brignoles, Grasse, Toulon subdivided into 25 cantons, and 302 communes. Pop. (1852) 337,987.

VARALLO a tn. Italy. Piedmont, div. and 30 m. N.W. Novara, at the confluence of the Mastellone with the Sesia, both here crossed by bridges. It has narrow winding streets, a superior court of justice, and several public offices, five churches, a college, a seminary two convents, public prisons, a theatre, an hospital, and several charitable endowments; and manufactures of articles in iron and copper. Pop. 2807.

VARALLA a vil. Hungary. Thither Debrecen, co. and 16 m. from Tolsa; with a church, a ruined castle several flour-mills, and a trade in corn, wine, and timber. P. 1131.

VARALIYA (Boco-Kao) a market tn. Hungary, co. Abony, near 1 bank Hernad 22 m. S. Kaszab with two castles one of them an ancient ruin, and the other a handsome modern structure, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1387.

VARGEN-PRONO, an inlet of the sea, Norway, in the N. of Flakke, penetrating inland about 60 m. with a mean breadth of about 15 m. It receives several streams, particularly from the S., and among others the Elghel, by which Lake Sægd discharges itself. On its N. shores are the small towns of Renseth and Vadsø.

VARANNO, or **VARANNOV**, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Thess., co. Zemplin, about 13 m. from Nagy Mihály with a parish church, a synagogue, the ruins of an ancient castle, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1494.

VARANO [see GARD], a lake Naples at the N foot of Mount Garzano, prov. Capriata, separated on the N from the Adriatic, into which it discharges its waters by a long and narrow belt of land. It is of a rectangular shape, 50 m. in circuit, and abounds with fish.

VARANO-SAN-MARINO, a vil and com. duchy and 16 m. S.W. Parma, 1 bank Como; with a church, an old castle, and a trade in cattle and swine. Pop. 1976.

VARAZZIN, a seaport in Italy Piedmont prov. and 6 m. N.N.E. Genova, on the Gulf of Genova, near the mouth of the Taro, between two small promontories, each of which is crowned by a tower. Its central part, divided into Borgo and Borghetto was at one time surrounded by walls, of which the gates still remain and two suburbs extend considerably on either side along the highway. It is irregularly built, consists generally of narrow and ill-paved streets, and has three churches, a courthouse with a colonial statue in marble of St. Giacomo, an elementary school, and an hospital. The harbour is small but at the buildings yards from 40 to 50 merchant vessels are usually built. Pop. 7779.

VARBERG, a seaport in Sweden, 110 m. and 86 m. N.W. Halmstad on the Kattegat. It was one of considerable strength, being defended by a fortress which figures in the early Swedish wars, but is now used as a prison and house of correction. It is regularly built, has a beautiful church and is much resorted to for sea-bathing. Pop. 1691.

VARDAK, a river, Turkey in Europe, rises in the E. slope of Teher-dagh on the frontiers of Albania and Macedonia flows first E.S.E. to Ushkup, then E.S.E. past Kopyli and after a course of about 160 m. falls into the S. shore of the Gulf of Salonica. Its chief affluents are the Tzerna and Batrzna, on the right, and the Porpents Ushkup and Egnedra, on the left.

VAREDO, or **VARE**, a vil and com. Italy Lombardy prov. and about 8 m. N. Milan 1 bank Sesia, with a church, and a trade in corn wine and silk. Pop. 1648.

VAREL, a vil Oldenburg circle Neuenburg, near the mouth of the Jeldes, with a church and castle, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 8164.

VARELA (Pinto)—1, An inlet 18 m. off S.W. coast, Sumatra, lat. 8° 47' N. lon. 98° 38' E.—2, An inlet E. coast, Sumatra, lat. 0° 50' N. lon. 104° 28' E.; having a hill on its W. part, which may be seen from 21 m. to 24 m.—3, An inlet in the Strait of Malacca, about lat. 3° 45' N. lon. 99° 50' E.—4, An inlet 11 m. off E. coast, Malay Peninsula, lat. 3° 19' N. lon. 103° 40' E. It is a barren rock, crowned with a few bushes.—5, (or *Averelle*), A cape, S. E. coast, Annam; lat. 12° 50' N. lon. 106° 24' 30' E.; formed of steep cliffs extending nearly N. and S. 2 m. or 2½ m. having in the middle of them a small sandy bay where a stream of excellent water descends from the mountain into the sea.—6, (Pulo), A cape, S. E. coast, Annam, about 85 m. due S. from the true cape, lat. 11° 44' N. lon. 109° 22' E. formed of a very high oblong mountain of great magnitude.

VARENNE, a seat in Lower Canada on the St. Lawrence, 10 m. below Montreal; with an excellent medical springs, a large B. Catholic church, three schools, three grist-mills, and two saw-mills. Pop. about 1500.

VARENNE-SAN-ALLIER, a tn. France, dep. Allier, on the Vallançon, 30 m. S.S.E. Moulins. Near it is an old abbey, now converted into an hospital. Pop. 1468.

VARESE, a tn. Italy Lombardy prov. and 13 m. W. Como and a little S. of the lake of same name in a valley the sides of which are studded with fine villas. It has an extensive silk-mill, employed in spinning the silk which is produced in the vicinity. Near it, on a lofty mountain, is a church, to which numerous pilgrimages are made. Pop. 8000.—The lake, about 4 m. E. of Lake Maggiore, into which it discharges itself is about 8 m. long by 8 m. broad, and rather more than 80 ft. deep.

VARGUT A (Gross and Klein) two nearly contiguous vil. Prussia Saxony circle Langensalza; with a Protestant church and a castle. Pop. 1120.

VAREHLY, a vil Hungary, co. Hungary 8 m. W.S.W. Hiteg, in a narrow gorge, and supposed to occupy the site

of the Roman Ulpia Trajana. Many remains of buildings cover the adjacent hills, and in the village itself are the ruins of an arena, an aqueduct, a temple, and baths.

VARI, or **VARSOVA**, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Thess., co. Bergh, near the confluence of the Berova with the Rhasa, 8 m. from Teme-Ulak, with a Protestant church, and a trade in tobacco. Pop. 3748.

VARIANANA, a tn. Papal States, lat. and 12 m. S.E. Bologna. Pop. 3090.

VARINA, or **VARMA**, a market tn. Hungary, co. Transilvania, 1 bank Vagh with a church. Many of the inhabitants are employed in making lace. Pop. 1600.

VARINAS, a tn. Venezuela, cap. prov. of its name, 1 bank St. Domingo, 80 m. S.E. Merida. It is a vast place, at the opening of a valley and has a church and an hospital. The river becomes navigable at Turaco about 14 m. below the town, so that Turaco may be considered the port of Varinas. Pop. estimated at 12 000.—The province, bounded N. by prov. Carabobo, E. Caracas, W. Truxillo and Merida, and S. Abaguana, is intersected by numerous large and navigable rivers, which occasionally inundate and fertilize its plains; of these the Apure, Guainapur, and Guinarito are the most important. But its most remarkable features are its extensive plains covered with a luxuriant herbage, feeding innumerable herds of cattle, flocks of sheep, and droves of mules and asses. The chief products of the country are tobacco, sugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, and tropical fruits.

VARKENY, a vil. Hungary Hither Thess. co. Borsod 40 m. from Erian, with a B. Catholic church, a trade in wine and wood and several flour-mills. Pop. 1099.

VARKONY (Torma), a vil. Hungary co. Heves, on the Theiss, 8 m. from Szolnok; with two churches, the ruins of an old castle, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1806.

VARI, a vil. Prussia, prov. Westphalia gov. Minden, near Lübbecke with manufactures of woollen shawls. Pop. 1848.

VARNIA, a fortified tn. and seaport, Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria, majsh Sulista, 160 m. N.W. Constantinople, S.W. shore of the Black Sea. It occupies a gentle height on the N.W. side of a semicircular bay formed by two rocky promontories, is surrounded by a stone-wall, 10 ft. high, painted white, and loop-holed, and defended by several batteries and other outworks and in very irregularly built of wooden houses of different colours, with red tiled roofs. The whole place has an appearance of decay, and the only public buildings of any note are a few mosques with tall minarets. There is no proper harbour but the bay though open to the E. and S.E. is sheltered on the N. and N.E. from which the most dangerous winds of the Black Sea blow, and affords good anchorage. Immediately W. of the town is the Lake Darna formed by the Pravadi and other streams from the neighbouring hills. It has been proposed to make a navigable cut connecting this lake with the bay. Were this effected, Varna would have one of the best harbours in the Black Sea and might soon rival Odessa as a seaport. Even at present it has a considerable trade. In 1847 its exports, chiefly of grain, poultry and sugar, amounted to 2600 000. The most interesting events in its history, are the great victory gained in its vicinity by the Turks over the Hungarians, in 1444, its capture by the Russians, in 1828; a great and supposed secondary fire, August 10, 1856, which destroyed about a fourth of the houses, and vast quantities of military stores prepared for the expedition against the Crimea and the sailing of that expedition from its bay, September 7th thereafter. Pop. about 14 000.

VARSAND, several places, Hungary—1, (Pankov) A vil. Hither Thess., co. Arad, 8 m. from Bimast; with two churches, and a trade in corn and hemp. Pop. 4068.—2, (Opole), A vil. Hither Thess., co. Arad, on the White Kistice, 16 m. from Szatmar, with two churches. Pop. 1563.

VARSI (Lain, Varus), a vil. and com. duchy and 29 m. S.W. Parma, 1 bank Canio. It has a church, an old castle and a trade in corn, wine, cattle, and chestnuts. Pop. 8402.

VARZI, a tn. Italy Piedmont, prov. and 11 m. N.W. Robbio, 1 bank Stortof, with a square four principal streets, a church three arcades and an old castle. Pop. 2043.

VARHAT, a vil and com. Italy Piedmont, dep. Varana prov. Pelliccia, in the wild and romantic valleys of the Val d'Oro or Divorato. It has a church numerous oratories, and four elementary schools. Pop. 2848.

VAREY, a tn. France, dep. Nièvre, 80 m. N N E. Nevers; with a church, a college, hospital, and tobacconies; manufactures of linen leather and silkworms. Near it are blast-furnaces and other iron-works. Pop. 2056.

VAN-KOS or **KOM VAA**, a vil. Hungary, on Riber, on the Black Körös, not far from Gröszwarden; with important iron works, supplied from mines in the vicinity.

VASA, or **Vass**, a medieval town, Russia, Finland, on a small bay in the Gulf of Bothnia, 335 m. N W. St. Petersburg. It has a semi-church, infirmary, and high school manufactures of leather and pitch, and a trade in these articles, fish, and timber. The harbour is much silted up. Pop. 2700.

VASA BARRO, or **VAZBARRO**, a river, Brazil, rises in the Serra Itatiaia, prov. Bahia flows E., enters prov. Sergipe, where it unites with the river of that name. The united stream, which often receives the name of Sergipe, continues its course 8 m. further and falls into the Atlantic.

VASARELY numerous places, Hungary among which are:—**(Hátszent)**, a market tn., on Congrad, on Lake Hód, 12 m. from Sopron; with four churches, and a trade in corn, wine, and tobacco. Pop. (1846) 23,900.—**(Szent-lye)** a market tn., on Vasprém with a church a trade in corn, tobacco, and excellent wine. Pop. 1395.

VANABUTH a market tn. Hungary co. Presburg in the Schütt on an arm of the Danube, 15 m. from Somersin with a church and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1047.

VASHKA a river, Russia, which rises in gov. Volodga, lat. 62° 20' N flows N N W into gov. Archangel, and after a course of above 500 m. joins L. bank Mezon.

VAMUAN a river, Austria, Russia, rises in the E. of gov. Tobolsk flows E. N. E., and joins L. bank Ob about 80 m. below Yerm. after a course of about 170 m.

VASKUT a vil. Hungary Hither Danube, co. Bacs, 4 m. from Bacs, with a church, and a trade in corn, wine, sheep, and cattle. Pop. 2386.

VASONY two places, Hungary.—**(Nagy-)**, a market to Hither Danube, co. and near Vasprém with two churches, a handsome modern and a very ancient castle, tile-works a trade in corn, cattle and oak-timber, a brewery saw and flour-mills. Pop. (1847) 22 (1848) 4 vil. co. and 8 m. from Vasprém with two churches and a marble-quarry. F. 1497.

VASOULAB, or **Vasoul**, prov. Hic-de-Jaunie, with a parish church, a primary school, an ornamental fountain, and a considerable trade in coffee, externally grown in the district swine, hams and sausages. Pop. (dist.) 4000.

VASSY [anc. *Vasson*] a tn. France, dep. Haute-Marne, r. bank Blaise. It is generally well built, and has clean streets adorned with fountains, and a fine promenade and has a court of first resort, a communal college manufactures of druggist, calico, leather, refined wax, earthen and iron ware, and a trade in iron, wood, charcoal &c. It acquired a melancholy celebrity by the atrocious massacre of the Protestants by the Duke of Guise in 1563. Pop. 2456.

VASTO, or **VASTO D'AMONIA** [it. *anc. Histomium*] a tn. Naples, dep. Abruzzo-Citra, on a hill near the Adriatic, 25 m. S.E. Chieti. It is walled, and entered by four gates consists of tolerably well built streets, and a spacious square adorned with a beautiful fountain, and has two collegiate churches a handsome palace seven monasteries, a nursery two hospitals, two almshouses, and manufactures of earthen vases, and of a liquid said to be very efficacious in healing wounds. The factory on the coast, including that of sturgeon, is valuable, and the surrounding district is covered with productive vineyards and olive yards. Pop. 10,000.

VASTO-GERANDA, a tn. Naples, prov. Salerno, 15 m. N W E. Marina. Pop. 1184.

VASZAR, a vil. Hungary co. Vasprém, 4 m. from Paps, with a R. Catholic church, and a trade in corn, wine, tobacco, and cattle. Pop. 1612.

VATALA a tn. Prus. See **BATTALAN**.

VATAN [anc. *Vastum*], a tn. France, dep. Indre, 19 m. N N E. Chateauroux. Owing to its low situation the houses are extremely damp. It has a church, and an old building called Ferme, attributed to the Knights Templar; and a considerable trade in wool. Pop. 3046.

VATERKI one of the Ferganah. See **AKHATKI**.

VATERSA or **WATERWAY** a m. Scotland, near the S. extremity of the Hebrides, immediately S. of Barra, from which it is separated by the Sound of Water, about 1 m.

wide; length, 6 m.; breadth, 1 m. On its E. side is good anchorage for large vessels.

VATHI, or **BATHI**, a tn. Ionian Islands, Isl. Ithaca, S. side of the beautiful Gulf of Molo. With a leading wharf the port or harbour is of easy access. Inside, it forms a kind of basin, capable of containing a great number of ships, and is perfectly landlocked. The town consists of a single street, well paved and clean, extending 1 m. along the shore, and though not so well built, has a picturesque appearance. The houses are principally of stone, but rarely put together, and penetrable to every blast. Pop. 8000.

VATU LELU, one of the Fepesias Is., S. of Vit-Levu; lat. (N point) 16° 21' S; lon. 177° 25' W. Though presenting the appearance of a coral-land, it is of volcanic formation has an elevation of about 70 ft. in the N., and gradually descends to a low point in the S., is well covered with wood, and inhabited. It is surrounded by dangerous reefs.

VAUGLUSE, a dep. France, bounded N. by dep. Drôme E. dep. Hautes-Alpes S. the Durance, separating it from dep. Bouches-du-Rhône and W. the Rhone, separating it from dep. Gard greatest length, N N W to S. E. 60 m.; breadth, 37 m. area, 1228 sq. m. The surface has a general inclination to the S. and W. In the latter direction there are considerable plains, but the N. E. and S. E. are rugged and mountainous, being traversed by ramifications of the Alps. The culminating point, Mont Vastoux in the N. E., is 6570 ft. above the sea. The department belongs wholly to the basin of the Rhone which drains great part of it directly and the remainder by the Durance and its tributaries. More than one half of the whole surface is arable, and nearly one-fifth is in wood, about one-fifth is waste, and vineyards occupy one-twelfth. The cereals produced fall short of the home consumption. Some of the wines bear a good name, and are extensively exported to Switzerland and Germany. All the ordinary fruits, including pears, apricots, peaches, plums, almonds, and figs are in great abundance, and a good deal of ground is occupied by the mulberry and olive. Madder also is cultivated on a large scale, and considerable attention is paid to the rearing of aromatic and medicinal plants. Of domestic animals the sheep are by far the best and most numerous. The minerals are of comparatively little importance. The manufactures consist chiefly of silk stuffs, velvet, woollen cloths, soap, oil, lavender and other essences, wax-candles, mineral acids, and mineral products. Silk mills also, driven partly by the hand, in the cottages of the peasantry and partly in large factories by water or steam power, are very numerous. Many mills are likewise employed in grinding madder. The principal articles of trade are grain, flour, clover and lucerne seed, madder, silk, wine, brandy, acetone, fruit essences, wax, honey, and wool. For administrative purposes Vaucluse is divided into four arrondissements—**A vignon** (the capital), Apt, Carpentras, Orange, subdivided into 25 cantons, and 149 communes. Pop. (1855), 264,618.

VAUGLUSE [anc. *Vallis Clusina*; Italian, *Valschena*] a vil. France, dep. Vaucluse, 15 m. E. Avignon, at the foot of a mountain of its name, r. bank Rhone. A little to the S. E. is the fountain of Vaucluse, rich in natural beauties, and rendered celebrated by the residence and verses of Petrarch. A ravine which penetrates deep into the side of the mountain, and is hemmed in by walls of rock, with bristling peaks from 500 ft. to 600 ft. high, while down its centre the Sorgue pursues its rapid course, contrasts to a yawning cavern which contains the fountain. According to the abundant or limited supply of water within it, it is either a gushing cascade, tumbling over moss-clad stones, or a dark blue pool sunk within its bed.

VAUCOULEURS [anc. *Vallis Clusina*], a tn. France, dep. Meuse, l. bank Meuse, 26 m. S. S. E. Bar-le-Duc, in the form of an amphitheatre with manufactures of cotton goods, hosiery, and leather. Pop. 2375.

VAUD (German, *Waadt*, or *Wandmal*), a cant. Switzerland, bounded N. by cant. and Lake Neuchâtel, W. France, S. cant. and Lake of Geneva, and E. Fribourg, greatest length, N to S, 29 m.; breadth, 25 m. area, 1185 sq. m. The mountains of this canton belong to three distinct chains—the Alps, in which are the culminating points of the canton, in the S. E.—the Jura, in the W. and the Jura, stretching to the N. of the Lake of Geneva, and forming a connecting link between the other two. The valleys are so

summarized that the name of the capital, *Woodi*, a corruption of the old name *de valley*, is supposed to be derived from them. Several of these valleys lie longitudinally between the streams of the Jura, but the longest of all is that of the Gruye. Yverdun belongs partly to the basin of the Rhodan, and partly to that of the Rhone, the Jura forming the watershed which separates them. The N portion belongs to the former, and is drained chiefly by the tributaries of the Lake of Neuchâtel, the S portion belongs to the latter and is drained directly or indirectly by the Lake of Geneva. In addition to these two great lakes, which Yverdun only shares in common with other cantons, it possesses as its own the Joux, Brenet, and Ter in the Jura the first in the Joux and the Jaman, Roud, Nervaz, Brethay, &c. in the Alps. The climate varies much in different localities, but is on the whole both temperate and salubrious. The warmest and best-cultivated districts are on the E. shore of the Lake of Geneva. In some districts where crops prevail, houses are frequent. Iron is the only mineral worked and that only to a limited extent. The soil is general is not of remarkable fertility. The corn grown falls far short of the consumption, and hemp and flax are barely equal to it. One of the most important branches of rural economy is the culture of the vine. Along the banks of the Lake of Geneva it is extensively carried on and much wine of a fine quality is made. Among the most important products of the canton are the various species of nuts—filberts, walnuts, and chestnuts. The best often form extensive plantations. Among the mountains the prevailing trees are pines. The principal hard-woods are ash, elm and alder oak is seldom seen. Neither trade nor manufactures are of much consequence. The inhabitants are almost all Protestants, and education is very generally diffused. For administrative purposes Yverdun is divided into 19 districts, subdivided into 60 circles. The government is of a mixed form in which it is difficult to see whether the aristocratic or the democratic principle predominates. A grand council of 184 members, elected for five years meets annually in Lausanne, hence regarded as the capital, and forms the legislature. The electors require a pecuniary qualification. The grand council appoints the executive, which consists of nine members. The contingent of men furnished to the Swiss Confederation is 2964. Pop. (1850) 199,458.

VAUGIRARD, a vil France, dep Seine, and so near Paris as to be only one of its suburbs. It contains a botanical garden in a great holiday resort of the Parisians, and has manufactures of carriages and stained paper wax-cloth earthenware, and chemical products. Pop. 13,978.

VAUNKE, a river Central America. See CAPE RIVER.

VAUVERT, a in France, dep Gard, 12 m. S.S.W. Nîmes, with a Protestant church and manufactures of silk hosiery oil and brandy. Pop. 3681.

VAUX some-ORFÈVREMOY, a vil and com Belgium, prov and 4 m. S.E. Liège on the Vesdre. A great many of the inhabitants are soldiers. Pop. 2865.

VAN AU or **VAVAN**, a group of the Fæøe islands. S. Pacific Ocean, lat. 18° 59' N. lon. 174° 8' W. [n]. They are all formed of a hard white rock, and are, it is supposed, of coral origin they are thickly covered with trees. Vavau, the principal island, is highest towards the N., sloping gradually to the S.

VAVITOU one of the Society Islands, Pacific Ocean lat. 25° 48' S. lon. 147° 50' W., discovered, 1791.

VAXHOLM, a in Sweden. See WÄXHOLM.

VÄSTERBÄCK or **VÄSTERBÄCK**, a m. Finland, 60 m. N. by V. Lohja, about 5 m. from 1 bank Olund. lat. 59° 30' N. lon. 24° 0' E. It is one of the handsomest towns in India, having been rebuilt in the European style, with wide streets, and a handsome and commodious harbor.

VECHELDE, a vil Brunswick, on the Aue and the railway to Hanover, 7 m. Brunswick, with a church, and a castle, now used as a courthouse.

VECHINGAN, or **VECHINGAN**, a vil and par Bertheland, can. Bern, 7 bank Worles; with a church, several schools, and manufactures of linen. Pop. 2597.

VECHT—1, A river, which rises in the Friesland prov of Wapshaga, gov. Mission down N.W. into Hanover and across the N.W. corner of that kingdom into Holland, then circumscribes W. & S. past Hardenburg and Exelle, and turning

N. N.E., falls into the E. of the Zuiderzee, after a course of nearly 100 m.—2, A river Holland, a bifurcation of the Old Rhine, which leaves it near Utrecht; flows N.W., and falls into the Zuiderzee at Muiden.

VECHTA, a in Oldenburg on the Vocho 37 m. S. Oldenburg. It is walled has a Protestant and a Catholic church (gymnasium, and workshops), and manufactures of linen, and a brewery. Pop. 1978.

VECKENSTADT a vil Prussia, prov Saxony, gov Magdeburg 5.8.5. Osterode, on the Elbe. It has oil, bark, paper and other mills. Pop. 1052.

VECKENHAGEN a market in Nassau-Cassel, Niederhessen, 1 bank Weser 15 m. N. N.E. Cassel; with a church and an old castle, now used as chemical works. Pop. 1868.

VEDANO, two places, Italy Lombardy—1, A vil and com. prov and 12 m. N. Milan with a church several churches, and a trade in corn wine and silk. Pop. 1102—2, (on Veduggio-d'Olona) A vil. and com. on a hill above the Olona with a church, and a trade in wine and silk. P. 1547.

VEDEIN a vil and com Belgium prov and N. Namur on a stream of same name. It has extensive mines of iron and lead particularly the latter which are very rich. Pop. 1855.

VEEN a vil Holland, prov N. Brabant, 10 m. N.W. Hartogenbosch, prettily situated on the Maas; with a church, and a trade in grain. Pop. (agricultural) 871.

VEENENDAAL a vil Holland, prov and 15 m. S.E. Groningen; with three churches and a synagogue, several schools, an orphan hospital and a workhouse; numerous boat-building yards, and rope, block, and sail making, and many smithies, two tanneries, and saw, malt, and other mills. Pop. 5376.

VEENENDAAL, a market in Holland, prov and 19 m. S.E. E. Utrecht, with two churches and a school a considerable lace market, much tart-wool, wool combing, and manufactures of calicoes. Pop. 9830.

VEEP (Sw.), par Eng Cornwall 8146 sq. ft. Pop. 647.

VEERE, a vil, and com, Zealand in Walcheren 8 m. N.W. Flushing on the Veerehogt a sea-arm which separates Walcheren from the V. Island. It is fortified, entered by four gates, has a harbour an elegant townhouse, two churches some schools a roomy market place, and some calico and other weaving it once had some shipping trade, building-yards, rope-works, &c. but these have all left, and the town has fallen off to a third of what it at one time was. Pop. 849.

VEEREN a river issues from a lake among the mountains on the N.W. frontier of Sweden, enters Norway flows N.W. through Nordland and after a course of nearly 90 m., falls into the firth of same name in the Atlantic.

VEGA numerous places, Spain particularly—1, A vil prov Leon 3 m. from Ponferrada with a church, primary school and a trade in corn, wine, and fruit. Pop. 1090—2, (de Venedo) A vil. Asturias, prov and 80 m. W. Oviedo, at the confluence of the Saboron and Eo. It has a custom house, warehouse, and two primary schools. The Eo is navigable for small vessels, which have good and safe anchorages in the harbor. Pop. 1947—3, (de Santa-Brigida) A vil Canaries, Isl Gran Canaria in the centre of the island it has a prison, a primary school, and parish church, many factories of ordinary linen, and several flour-mills. Pop. (agricultural including several hamlets), 3832—4, (del Val-arra) A vil prov and about 70 m. from Leon, with a church, a primary school, a flour-mill and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1080.

VEGA (La), a to Hayti. See CORONADO DE LA YMA-RAL.

VEGACERRERA, a vil Spain, prov Leon, 8 bank Toros with a church, a primary school, and manufactures of linen and serge. Pop. 1468.

VEGAS-DE-CORDADO, a m Spain, prov and 12 m. from Leon, on the Orza with a church, courthouse, school, manufactures of linen several flour-mills, and a trade in flax. P. 1071.

VEGEN, an isl. Norway prov Tromsø, bail. Nordland, 15 m. off the coast, lat. 65° 44' N. lon. 25° E., about 80 m. in circumference.

VEGESACK, a market belonging to the free-town of Bremen, on the Weser 22 m. N.W. Bremen, with a church, a harbor, some shipping, and an active trade. Pop. 3060.

VEGLIA, an island, Austria, Italy, in the Gulf of Quarnero, separated from the island of Cherso on the W. by the channel of Plaunch, and from the mainland on the E. by that of

Velje, greatest length, N N W to S. S. E., 34 m.; greatest breadth, 15 m.; area, 75 sq. m. The coast is bold, and the interior generally mountainous. In the N the soil is thin and almost barren, but elsewhere produces much wine, silk, and excellent fruit; is well wooded, and has good pastures, on which great numbers of horses, sheep, and goats are reared. The fisheries on the coast are very productive. The most valuable mineral is an excellent marble. There are numerous villages on the island, but the only town bears the same name and is on the S. W. coast, at the foot of two mountains, and has a cathedral, an episcopal palace, a castle, two monasteries, a high school, and a harbour at which some trade is carried on. Pop. (n.), 1000 (all), 12,200.

VELJE, a town, Naples, prov. Salerno, 11 m. S. S. E. of Brindisi, with a church, convent, and two schools. P. 1550.

VELJE, a town, France, a vil. and com. France, dep. Haute-Loire, prov. Clermont, near the Herminette. It consists of two distinct portions, and has a trade in cattle. Pop. 1125.

VELJE, a town, Denmark. See VELJE.

VELJE (St.), a vil. (and-Trade) A vil. ecclesiastical of Austria, on the stream and in the valley of the Trüding, S. W. Baden, with manufactures of metal wares and machinery, a copper-works, and a trade in fruit, timber, lime, and pitch. Pop. 312. (St.), a vil. (and-Trade) A vil. W. of Vienna, of which it may be considered a suburb. It has a beautiful church, with a remarkable crypt; a palace of the Archbishop of Vienna, and manufactures of chocolate. Inhabitants much employed in supplying the capital with milk and vegetables. P. 1220.

VELJE (St.), a town, Austria, Myria, circle Klagenfurt, on the Glan, 48 m. S. W. Laybach; with a church, and manufactures of white-lead and paper. Pop. 1253.

VELJEHÖCH, a vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, 7 m. S. W. of Würzburg, with a church, a castle, and a trade in wine and fruit. Pop. 1845.

VELJEHÖCH, a vil. and com. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 37 m. S. E. Cadix, and 4 m. from the Atlantic. The houses are mostly old-fashioned and the streets narrow. There are three squares, a new townhouse and prisons, various schools, public and private, a parish church, and in the suburbs, several hermitages. A handsome bridge here spans the Barbate. Agriculture is the general occupation, while some are employed as masons, in flour and oil mills, and in weaving coarse woollen fabrics. Pop. 9144.

VELJE (St.), a port in V. G. in the Gulf of Carab. lat. 11° 25' N. lon. 69° 40' W. with an active foreign trade.

VELJE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 1 m. S. E. of the Sambre; with manufactures of linen and a trade in fax. Pop. 1527.

VELJE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 6 m. S. E. of Tournai, with two breweries, a distillery, and a trade in cattle, grain, and hides. Pop. 2528.

VELJE, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy prov. and 16 m. N. E. Milan with a church, and a trade in wine and silk. Pop. 1086.

VELJE, two rivers, Hindoostan, Madras presid. — 1, Rises in lat. 10° 25' N. lon. 78° 21' E. flows E. through Madras and Tanjore, and falls into the Bay of Bengal at lat. 10° 6' N. lon. 79° 17' E. — 2, Rises in the E. Ghats, in lat. 10° 25' N. lon. 79° 17' E. flows E. and falls into the Bay of Bengal near Porto Novo, lat. 11° 25' N. lon. 79° 50' E. It only admits small craft. Its waters are used for irrigation.

VELJE (St.), an ancient dist. France, which depended on prov. Vivarais, and now forms part of dep. Haute-Loire. It was the capital.

VELJE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Limburg, 12 m. S. E. of Maastricht. Pop. (agricultural) 1076.

VELJE, a river, France, rises in dep. Marne, flows W. N. W. just below the dep. Aube, and joins the bank of the Aube a little below the source of the Marne. 70 m.

VELJE, a vil. and com. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 1 m. S. E. of Cadix, and 4 m. from the Atlantic. The houses are mostly old-fashioned and the streets narrow. There are three squares, a new townhouse and prisons, various schools, public and private, a parish church, and in the suburbs, several hermitages. A handsome bridge here spans the Barbate. Agriculture is the general occupation, while some are employed as masons, in flour and oil mills, and in weaving coarse woollen fabrics. Pop. 9144.

VELJE, a vil. Hungary, Thirder District, co. Stuhlweisburg, near Lake of Anna; with two churches, a factory and a trade in cane, corn, and wine. Pop. 1248.

VELETHE, or **VELAZATE**, a vil. Hungary, Thirder District, co. Ugocsa, on a stream of same name, 8 m. from Nagy-Szeben, with a Greek church. Pop. 1356.

VELEZ, a vil. New Granada, prov. and 60 m. N. Toluca; lat. 10° 10' N. lon. 75° 50' W. 1 m. S. E. of Toluca. It is a strongly situated on ground so soft and sandy, that the streets are at times impassable, none of them being paved. It contains a handsome church and two convents. The waters are bad and unwholesome. Pop. 7545.

VELEZ, a town, Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 57 m. N. E. Almeria, on an isolated eminence. The more ancient part of this town, which was defended by a small but strong castle is nearly ruined. It has a townhouse and prison, two primary schools, a parish church, and two convents. Near it are quarries of gypsum, red and white marble, mines of sulphate of copper lead and iron, and springs holding in solution chlorate and sulphate of soda; but none of them are turned to account. Pop. (agricultural), 7000.

VELEZ, a town, Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 30 m. S. E. Granada, 1 m. S. E. of Guadalupe, at the foot of a hill crowned with an ancient ruinous castle. It has a townhouse, prison, two primary schools, and a church of good architecture. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied as muleteers and bankers, for Velaz supplies with bread Mexico and the Indies, but a considerable number also are employed in the different lead-mines in the neighboring Sierra de Lejar, as well as in manufactures of that metal. Pop. 3043.

VELEZ, a city, Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 15 m. E. Malaga, on the Velez, 14 m. from the Mediterranean, lat. 36° 45' N. lon. 5° 3' W. The houses are in general three stories, and the streets broad, but for the most part steep and irregular, and although indifferently paved, they are kept neat and clean. It has five squares, in one of which stands the cathedral, a spacious and elegant structure. It has also a small and ancient prison, custom house, hospital for the sick, foundling hospital, houses of refuge, two primary endowed schools, with various other private ones, two parish churches, three suppressed convents, the churches of which are open for public worship, two universities, and several hermitages. Manufactures of sugar, wax, soap, cordage, brandy and liquors, leather shoes and 20 oil mills. The chief source of the wealth of Velaz has always been its fruits lemon, oranges, figs almonds, but especially its famous muscat vines. It is also celebrated for its oil, which is considered the best in the kingdom. In 1844-5, the number of vessels that entered its port was 240 tonnage, 5461 the chief articles imported being rice, dried cod, barley, coal and timber. Pop. 12,715.

VELEZ, a town, Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 54 m. N. N. E. Almeria. It is surrounded by earthen walls, has five squares, a handsome modern parish church crowning a central height, a suppressed convent, and ruined summary a large and well-built courthouse, with a massive but unadorned prison, a college, several schools, and a magnificent hospital originally intended for general purposes, but now devoted solely to leprosy. The manufactures consist chiefly of woolen, linen, and hampden cloth, oil, and flour, and the trade is chiefly in the above manufactures and agricultural produce. There is an annual fair which lasts eight days. Pop. 11,800.

VELHA, a lofty and extensive acra in Brazilian Guiana, between the Para and the Amazon.

VELHAS, a river, Brazil, rises in the W. slope of the hills between Para, Minas-Geraes and Goyas, runs W. N. W. in the latter prov., and joins the bank of Paranaíba, 60 m. above its confluence with the Grande, after a course of 140 m., during which it receives in succession the Parana, Itabora, Verde, and Inferno on the left, and the Quilva, Anacost on the right. In the rainy season barges ascend as far as the Parana.

VELHAS (Rio-Do), or **GUAIQUARA**, a river, Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, rises in the N. slope of the Serra Paranaíba, flows E. then turns suddenly N., receives the São, Parana, Parana, Curumati, and the Bienda, and joins the bank São Francisco above the village of Barra-da-Velha.

VELICANA, or **NAVYAL**, a market in Hungary, co. Arva, a bank river of that name, 85 m. N. E. of Kézdivásárhely, a townhouse, and school. Manufactures of linen, and a trade in wax and fax. Pop. 1635.

VELJE, a vil. Hungary, prov. and 53 m. N. E. of Veszprém, at the confluence of a stream of same name with the R. Dráva.

It is very irregularly and poorly built of wood; and has one R. Catholic and eight Greek churches, a synagogue, a casino, and a considerable trade in hemp, linseed, and corn. P. 4908.

VELIKALAI, a river Russia, rises in S. of gov. Pskov flows S.E.W. into gov. Vitebsk, then turns suddenly N., crosses gov. Pskov, and falls into the S.E. extremity of Lake Pskov, where a series of about 120 m.

VELIKI LUGA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 123 m. S.E. Pskov, on the Lovat, here crossed by a wooden bridge communicating with a suburb. It is surrounded by an earthen rampart, has seven churches, manufactures of leather and articles in leather, and a considerable trade in these articles and in flax and hemp. Pop. 4000.

VELINO, a river Italy, rises in the W. slope of the Apennines, in the N. of prov. Abruzzo-Ulteriore, Naples flows S.E.W. and W., enters Unbrino, and reaches the sea. It turns N. & W. and discharges over a precipice of about 900 ft. in height, forms the celebrated falls of Turi, and then joins the bank here. Its principal affluents both on the left, are the Salto and Tarnato total course, about 60 m.

VELLANO, a vil. and com. Tuscany comp. Florence, 4 m. N. Pescia, with a church, an old castle, several schools, and a trade in wine oil, and wool. Pop. 2820.

VELLETRI (anc. Velitrae) a tn. Papal States, com. and 21 m. S.E. Rome, at the foot of Mount Artemido. It is surrounded by stituous walls, and is both irregularly and poorly built. It has however one large square, with a statue of Pope Urban VII. and several of its fountains are handsome. The buildings chiefly deserving of notice are the townhall, built from the designs of Bramante, the palace Lanconetti and the palace Borghia, a handsome edifice, but now deprived of its chief attraction—a picture-gallery which has been removed bodily to Naples. Velletri is the see of a bishop, who is a kind of sovereign within his own territory, having a soldiery and treasury of his own and holding a supreme court, where decisions cannot be appealed from by appeal even to the Pope. The foundation of the town by the Volturne, the first inhabitants date from a very early period. It is the original seat of the Octavian family. The Emperor Augustus, its most celebrated member, was born here, and here too several of his successors had magnificent palaces, in which they occasionally resided. Pop. 12,000.

VELLORE, a tn. and extensive fortress, Hindoostan, presid. and 94 m. W. Madras lat. 12° 55' N., lon. 79° 11' E. The town, which lies S. from the fort, is large, populous rather clean and neat, contains a splendid pagoda, and has an exceedingly busy and well supplied bazaar. The fortress is extensive, has ramparts built of large stones and is surrounded by a deep wide ditch cut in the rock, and filled with clear water. It contains barracks, hospitals, magazines, and buildings sometimes occupied by state prisoners. Though the heat of Vellore is very great, the climate is healthy, and debilitated troops from other stations recover strength when sent here. On the fall of Seringapatam, the sons of Tippoo-Bah were sent here, and continued to reside in Vellore from 1799 to 1806, when a mutiny and cruel massacre, perpetrated by the native troops on their officers and Europeans, caused their removal.

VELSEN, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 5 m. N. Haarlem, prettily situated with two churches and a school Pop. 823.

VELSQUE-BRUCZANOWA, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Flandre, 104 m. S. Ghent. It is neat and thriving, and has a church, chapel, three schools, and a convent, manufactures of linen and cotton, and three flour-mills. Pop. 2661.

VELTHERM-BRUCZAN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 10 m. N.E. Brussels with a brewery, two flour-mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1802.

VELTHERM a tn. Lower Austria. See FERNSTADT.

VELUWE, a dist. Holland, forming the N.W. part of prov. Gelderland, and comprised between the Zuider-zee, the IJssel, and the Rhine.

VELMEND a vil. Hungary, Thibet. Durbulo, on. Baranya, 1 m. from Bacska. with two churches, and a trade in corn, wine, cattle, and oak- timber. Pop. 1958.

VENENTRY, one of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, in the Bay of St. Magnus, and close to the island of Mainland, from which it is separated by the narrow sound of Rye. It depastures a considerable number of cattle and sheep.

VENADO, a tn. Mexican Confederation, dep. and 46 m. N. San-Luis-Potosi. Pop. 8000.

VENAFRO (anc. Venus-Frugi), a tn. Naples, prov. Larore 51 m. N.N.W. Caserta. It is the see of a bishop; contains a handsome cathedral, six parish churches, three schools, five monasteries, a nunnery and a large hospital. Pop. 2800.

VFNABA, a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and about 8 m. W. N.W. Susa, a pretty place with small square, in which the parish church stands. Pop. 1438.

VERASCA, a tn. Italy, Piedmont div. Aost. prov. and 8 m. S.W. Saluzzo. It is very pretty built, has a court of justice, a parish church, and a marble-quarry. Pop. 2811.

VENCATIGERRY, two tns. Hindoostan, presid. Madras—1. 58 m. W. by N. Arcot—2. 72 m. N. by N. Arcot.

VFNCE (anc. Vincom) a walled tn. France, dep. Var, 6 m. N.W. Nice. It has manufactures of leather oil-mills, and a trade in silver- and fruit. Pop. 3103.

VENDA (Guanay), a vil. on the coast of Brazil, prov. and 8 m. from Rio-de-Janeiro. Belong on the highroad to Minas-Geraes, and having a harbour where barges can land for Rio-de-Janeiro. It commands a good trade.

VENDEE, a river, France, formed by the union of three small streams, the principal of which takes its rise in the forest of Chantenay, in the W. of dep. Deux-Sèvres, enters dep. Vendée; flows S.E.W., passes Fontenay, and joins the Sèvre-Nantaise a little above Marais, after a course of about 45 m., of which 15 m. beginning at Givry-Noyon are navigable.

VENDEE, a maritime dep. France, bounded, N. by dep. Loire-Inférieure and Maine-et-Loire, E. Deux-Sèvres, S. Cherente Inférieure, S.W. and W. the Bay of Biscay greatest length N.W. to S.E., 76 m. breadth 65 m. area 2556 sq. m. The surface is perhaps more diversified than that of any other department, and is divided into four distinct parts—the Bocage, so named from the quantity of wood which covers it, and occupying above one-half the department; the Plaine (trough of land included between the Bocage and the S. limit of the department, dipping gradually down towards the sea, by which, from the quantity of shells and calcareous matters strewed over its surface, it appears to have been at one time covered the Marais, applied to all the S. and W. coasts of the department where marshes prevail, from many of which salt is obtained, and the Ile, four in number—Bouin, Dren, Noirmoutiers, and Piler. The rivers are numerous, and five of them are navigable within the department—the Antenne, Vendée, Lay, Vie, and Sèvre-Nantaise. The Sèvre-Nantaise does not become navigable till it reaches the department Loire-Inférieure. The only navigable canal is that of Lagon. About two-thirds of the land are arable, and one-sixth of it in permanent meadow or pasture. Besides grain which more than suffices for the home consumption, the principal crops are flax and hemp. A considerable quantity of wine is produced, but the quality is almost without exception extremely indifferent. Of domestic animals, the horses only are superior breeds. Goats both large and small abounds, and the fashings in the sea and the rivers are very productive. The minerals include a mine of argentiferous lead, and indications of coal, but there is little iron. There is an excellent millstone-quarry, and also quarries of granite and building-stones. Clay some of it fit for porcelain and fine ware, occurs in many places. The manufactures consist of household linen, coarse woollens, earthenware, and salt, and the trade is in corn, wines of Bordeaux and Anjou, wool, charcoal, ship-timber horses, &c. The inhabitants, particularly those of the Bocage, are remarkable for the simplicity of their manners, and the strong mutual attachment subsisting between the lords and vassals of the soil. The strength of this attachment has more than once signalled itself in modern times in a manner very honourable to the parties themselves, but with very disastrous results. For administrative purposes Vendée is divided into three arrondissements—Bourbon-Vendée (the capital), Fontenay and Les-Baillies-Olonne; subdivided into 80 cantons, and 294 communes. Pop. (1853) 283,784.

VENDEN, a tn. Russia. See WENKOW.

VENDOME (anc. Vincomum), a tn. France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, on the Loir, at the foot of a hill covered with vineyards, 20 m. N.W. Blois. It is regularly and well built, and on a height above it rises the picturesque ruins of the old castle of Vendôme. It is provided with several fine promenades.

also, contains an ancient church, a communal college, public library, barracks, and theatre; and has manufactures of gloves, and woollen and cotton stuffs, tanneries, and cotton and paper mills. Pop. 6700.

YENDOTENA (an. *Pandotena*) an island in the Mediterranean off coast of Naples lat. 40° 42' N. lon. 12° 34' E. It is about 9 m. in circuit, is defended by a strong tower, and has a small harbor. The soil is fertile and well cultivated. Under the Roman emperor it was occasionally used as a kind of state prison. Agrippina, the wife of Germanicus, and Octavia, the wife of Nero, were banished to it. Pop. 800.

YENDRELLA, a town, Catalonia, prov. and 16 m. N. E. Tarragona, 6 m. from the Mediterranean with an assembly room, custom-house, hospital, church, burghing, several schools, and two towers on the coast a cooperage and a distillery. Pop. (including) 4936.

YENERIA a town, Italy Piedmont, div. and 6 m. N. W. Turin, on an affluent of the Stura. It contains of a spacious street, regularly lined by well built houses, and has two parish churches, a large old castle a riding and a communal school, a small hospital, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 5207.

VENEZUELA, a republic of S. America, occupying the N. E. portion of that continent lat. 1° 8' to 12° 16' N., lon. 53° 15' to 75° 17' W. bounded, N. by the Caribbean Sea, E. by the Atlantic Ocean and British Guiana, S. Brazilian or Portuguese Guiana, and N. New Granada. This western boundary does not follow the natural line of demarcation, but rests on a convention between the two republics. It begins on the coast at Cape Chichibacoa lon. 72° 24' W., runs to the sources of the Maimachi, an affluent of the Rio Negro, and is determined throughout chiefly by the junctions and courses of rivers, its whole length being 1100 m. The S. and E. boundaries running through countries but little known, are imperfectly determined. The former of these, towards Brazil, from the sources of the Maimachi in the W. to the junction of the Repunandi and Essequibo in the E., follow the water bounds or ridges separating the basins of rivers which in the present state of our geographical knowledge, can only be represented hypothetically. On the E. the republic assumes that its boundary extends from the river Cuyuni to the mouth of the Moroco on the coast, while the British government claims for Guiana a territory N. of this line and all the coast between the Essequibo and Orinoco. The area of the Republic is about 400,000 sq. m. or double that of France. When Ojeda and Vespucius entered the Lake of Maracibo, in 1499 they were surprised to find there an Indian village constructed on piles over the water, the banks of the lake being thought an unhealthy. They called the lacustrine village *Venezuela* (the diminutive of *Venecia* or *Venice*), a name subsequently given to the lake, and ultimately to the surrounding country.

In variety of surface, Venezuela is nowhere inferior to the other S. American republics; it has, indeed the advantage that its mountains hold a secondary importance, and occupy but a fourth of the whole territory. Its plains (the *llanos*) are easily accessible, and to a great extent extremely productive. In the valley near the foundations of the rivers in the lands of the Orinoco extend far and wide, and the forests are converted into grass. The means or table-lands, varying in elevation from 500 ft. to 1400 ft., are also well developed, and constitute a characteristic of the country.

Mountains.—The E. cordillera of the Andes divides into two branches before it leaves New Granada. The W. branch, which includes the Lake of Maracibo, bears in its different portions, different names—Sierra-de-Oxila, Sierra-de-Purcia (in the middle) and where it reaches the coast at Cape Chichibacoa, *Monte-de-Oca*. It has but a moderate elevation, rarely exceeding 4000 ft., and is nowhere cultivated. The chief forests which cover it in its whole extent shelter the independent Indian tribes, the Cocoraco and the Guajiro. The E. branch enters Venezuela much further S. and stretching N. E. for about 200 m., its general breadth being 60 m. unpopulated on an extensive area comparative sterility. It is an immense pile of rocks, forming ridges narrow at the summit, and rising to the limits of alpine vegetation. The *paramos*, or summit-plains have generally an elevation of 12,000 ft. and the Sierra-Verde-de-Merida, the loftiest of the summits which rise above them, and 15,000 ft. in height, is always covered with snow. When civilization has got a footing on the slopes of these mountains, it succeeds to a height of 3800 ft.

or 3800 ft., the line which separates the cereal crops of temperate climates, wheat, barley, &c., from tropical productions, maize, coffee, the yuca, &c., being at an elevation of about 4000 ft. Breaking off from these mountains near Trinita, the coast-chain runs N. E. towards the Gulf of Venezuela at Valencia, which, enclosed by the mountains, presents the most diversified and beautiful scenery the chain then continues onwards parallel to the sea-coast. Its N. branch, known as the Sierra-de-Maricao, terminates at Cape Codara, rising in the Sierra-de-Caracas, which is a conspicuous object from the sea, to an elevation of 8600 ft. The S. branch known as the Mountains of Guandimo and Tuma, sends a winding chain, Sierra-de-Alta-Gracia, S. to the Orinoco; while towards the E. and S. E., it forms the chains of the Bergantina and Cocollar. The valleys and table-lands of these coast-chains, which have collectively a moderate elevation, are the chief seats of cultivation in Venezuela, and form together the most populous region of the torrid zone in the New World. In the southern part of the state, on the frontiers of Guayana, rises an isolated group of mountains, between the rivers Orinoco and Amazon, divisible into several chains, extending for the most part E. and W., and called collectively the Mountains of Parima. This extensive mountain-region still remains uncultivated, a wilderness overgrown with superb forests. It is known, however, that the Mountains of Parima nowhere attain the elevation of parma (12,000 ft.), so that their summits when cleared of trees, would be capable of yielding the grains of Europe.

Llanos.—From the Mountains of Parima to the coast-chain at Caracas, and from the mouth of the Orinoco to the foot of the Andes, extends an immense plain, with an area of perhaps 300,000 sq. m. having in some places on its margin an elevation of 1800 ft., though a great portion of it is little above the level of the sea, and in the rainy season it is flooded by the rivers to an extent equal to double the surface of the British Isles. Such are the *llanos* (level) of Venezuela. They are generally destitute of trees, which in the most favoured spots occur only in small clusters. The *caecole* (Mauritia) palm is scattered thinly over the waste, which is often quite treeless. The change of level is rarely discernible by the eye, though in some places, patches of rock, showing horizontal stratification, and occasionally some square mounds in extent, rise a few feet above the surrounding plain. In the dry season the greater part of the *llanos* presents to the view a bare arid desert, over which the least agitation of the air whirles clouds of dust. The intense heat is aggravated from the baked ground, the want of landmarks, with the frequency of extensive mirages, and the difficulty of finding water, then render a journey through the *llanos* a dangerous undertaking. But no sooner does the rain fall—and it pours down with the violence peculiar to the tropics—than the scene changes totally; vegetation springs forth and spreads itself abroad with surprising rapidity, the arid waste becomes a rich garden, the mustered earth is seen to heave and open, and forth come the crocodiles and the lion-combrier, slinking off their lethargy, and reclaiming themselves from their temporary imprisonment. The *caecole*, however dry are now quickly filled and their banks lower the waters spread over the *llanos*, forming great seas, which towards the foot of the Andes penetrate even into the magnetic fumes. The plains above the level of the inundation feed cattle and horses in great numbers.

Rivers.—Among the rivers of Venezuela, the Orinoco holds decidedly the first place among the rivers of S. America generally, it ranks third in magnitude. The exuberantly fertile valley of that great river into which flow above 400 other rivers rendered navigable, watering a territory of 150,000 sq. m., offers to advancing civilization all the natural conditions of an opulent and populous state. (See *Orinoco*.) Within the limits of this Republic, the rivers that have a course of at least 100 m. are about 60 in number, the chief of these belong to the basin of the Orinoco (about 50); of the remainder few call for special notice. The Cuyuni runs E. from the Mountains of Parima, S. of the Orinoco, to join the Essequibo in British Guiana. Farther W. the Guaiaco or Rio-Negro, crosses the territory of Venezuela, on its way from the foot of the Andes in New Granada, to the Amazon in the Brazilian Guianas. The rivers flowing into the Caribbean Sea are much inferior in magnitude to those already mentioned; the most important of them are the Zulia, Catumbé, and

Monagas, falling into Lake Maracaibo the Tuyuca, running N. E. between the provinces of Coro and Carabobo the Tuy, running E. through the plain S. of Caracas; the Uare, 50 m. further E., and the Guapichico, which enters the Gulf of Paria. **Lakes and Rivers.**—Above 500 lakes or lagoons are enumerated within the territory of Venezuela, but most of these are the remains of inundation, being only marshes more or less permanently covered. Only two of the whole number are noteworthy for extent or beauty, namely Lakes Maracaibo and Tucaregua (which see). The chief harbours are those of Cumana, at the N. side of the Gulf of Cariaco, and spacious enough to receive and shelter all the fleets of Europe and Puerto-Cabello, which is also roomy and secure. La Guayra owes its importance chiefly to its vicinity to Caracas, and to the population of the neighbouring country.

Climate.—The climate of Venezuela exhibits in the fullest manner the equatorial character. It distinguishes seasons only as they are wet or dry. There are two rainy seasons on the coast: in December and January are the short runs, the long rains fall from April to July. In February and March, and from August till November are the dry seasons. On the coast-mountain the rain is very heavy, and the rank vegetation, combined with the humidity of the atmosphere, renders that region extremely insalubrious. In some parts of the country, as at the foot of the high Andes, the rains never cease entirely, and fall heavily with little intermission for 10 or 11 months of the year. The heat on the coast is generally excessive, and in some places, as La Guayra, almost insufferable. The banks of the Orinoco are said to be cooler than the adjacent llanos, owing doubtless to the rapid evaporation continually going forward in them, and Angaitera, close by that river is refreshed by breezes from the sea above 200 m. distant. The chagras produced in the llanos, by the spreading of the inundation and its return, were at one period said to be healthy. The lowlands about the delta of the Orinoco sicken with pestilential exhalations, and when the first rain falls after the dry season they emit a strong musky odour, like that which characterizes certain animals, as the jaguar the crocodile, rattlesnake, &c. Elephantiasis and gonorrhea seem to be here endemic diseases. The whole of Venezuela excepting the alluvial tracts about the Orinoco is liable to earthquakes. In 1813 devastating shocks, which laid in ruins Cumana, La Guayra, and Puerto-Cabello, were felt along the coast through an extent of 1000 m.

Minerals.—The attention of the first Spanish settlers in this country was forcibly attracted by the gold ornaments worn by the Indians, and their search for mines of the precious metals was not wholly fruitless. The towns of Barquisimeto and Nirgua owed their origin to the discovery of gold-mines in the mountains lying between them. In 1560 were discovered the mines of Los Tegués. In 1584 the city of San-Juan-de-los-Rios was founded on the Tuy and for some years derived wealth and prosperity from the neighbouring gold-mines of Aya and Curaipo. Several other mines enjoyed a transient reputation. But owing to the rapid exhaustion of the supposed treasure, and the ravages of climate, these mines seem to have been all abandoned early in the 17th century, and were soon forgotten. Silver-mines were also discovered at Guandía between Aroa and Nirgua and in the present century silver-ores have been found in the Mountains of Merida, S. of Lake Maracaibo. But the copper of Aroa has proved more valuable than the silver. These copper mines situate in the hills of San Felipe, about 70 m. W. of Puerto-Cabello, are extremely productive. The tin-mines of Barquisimeto were worked for many years on account of the crown, their whole produce being used in casting brass guns; they were at length sold to a private speculator who abandoned them. Coal is said to be excellent and abundant in many of the coast-districts, but chiefly in Coro. Among the mineral resources of Venezuela, salt is not the least important. The salt-mines of Araya facing the sea, on the peninsula N. of Cumana, were discovered by the followers of Columbus in 1499, and as they offered an inexhaustible supply of the purest salt, they continued for some years to attract adventurers of all nations. Asphalt and petroleum are abundant round Lake Maracaibo. At Lagunillas, in Merida, is a lagoon, which, in the dry season, yields a large quantity of the sequi-carbonate of soda, known to European druggists by the African name of *trona*. The Indians use it to mix with their tobacco.

Botany.—Owing to the equatorial position of Venezuela, the variety of its surface, and its humid climate, the flora of that country is one of the richest on the earth. No various indeed are its plants, that even the more common of the more important kinds would occupy more space than can be here devoted to them. It will here suffice to cast a rapid glance at the several gradations of vegetable forms from the sea-side to the snows of the Andes. From the level of the sea to the height of 8300 ft. extends the region of palms. Only three species flourish above these limits, one being the wax palm, which often attains an elevation of 9000 ft. another is the royal palm, remarkable for its great size and beauty. Of the palms in the lower plains, the most important is the *cariche* (*Coccothrinax*) called by the missionaries the bread of life, or the Indian *ago*. This tree produces nearly ground, and is thinly scattered even over the llanos. Every part of it is serviceable: its farinaceous pith, called *purma*, is made into bread, if this be allowed to decay in the tree, it breeds worms, which are considered by the Indians as a great delicacy. The berries, leaves, cortical fibres of the root, and the wood itself of this tree are all converted to use by the Caribs and Guaranas. The *chichiquillo* yields the fibrous tissue of which the natives make their strong and elastic ropes. The *yagua* supplies the place of the olive, two kinds of oil, one of them extremely fine, being made from its fruit. The *chagarrana*, a palm of most elegant and majestic appearance, produces, in immense clusters, a fruit equally palatable and nutritious. Mingled with the palms are the cardons and cast of *candelabra* forms sensitive *palmas*, *pan-de-azúcar* or *cow tree* which yields on incision a nutritious fluid resembling milk. Among the large timber-trees may be mentioned the *baobab*, of colossal size, the *Bombax* *Cuba*, and mahogany. *Sarcocolla*, copals, dragon's-blood and other drugs abound *cambó* (*cazabobón*) from several trunks of different kinds are all produced in the region of palms. In the forests thus richly stored with useful products the plants which chiefly attract the stranger's attention and admiration are the *carobos* (*acacia*), *lombos*, and *laca-ferrá*. *El guineo* at an absolute elevation of 800 (generally of 2000 ft.), and extending up to 9000 ft. are the fibrous plants (*sinchos*) sometimes forming great forests by themselves. It is the native home of many flowering plants now cultivated in the conservatories.

Here also grow wild the aromatic vanilla, the plantain, the *strychnos* or poison plant of the Indians and the mopo, an acacia, of the bruised seeds of which the natives make snuff. Trees grow stunted and rare at the elevation of 8000 ft. where all the graces of temperate regions stand perfect. Alpine plants show themselves at a height of 8500 ft. increasing upwards till they approach their upper limit, between 12 000 ft. and 14 000 ft. Above 11 000 ft. bushes cease and only knobby plants remain. At the height of 13 700 ft. plantaceous vegetation disappears altogether, and only lichens and hepatics cover the rocks as far as the limits of perpetual snow about 1800 ft. higher up. Among the cultivated plants, subservient to the wants of the country, or to the demands of commerce the first rank is due to the cacao. Owing to the remembrance of the colonists however the coats of Venezuela, which are particularly adapted for the culture, were long unable to supply the demands of the mother-country, and in the middle of the 17th century chocolate was even imported into Caracas from the Dutch colony of Coromandel. It was about 1775 that the cacao of Caracas began to attract notice, and towards the end of the century the exportation was very large, but this prosperity was marred by the war of independence, and it is supposed that the cacao-plantations have now only half the extent of those of 1810. The plantain supplies the staple food of the great majority of the population. The species are numerous, and some of them thrive at an elevation of 5000 ft., but lower down the tree is more prolific, and continues bearing for 20 years, loaded with fruit almost all summer. Maize, which at a height of 8000 ft. or 8500 ft. grows slowly, is gathered in four months near the coast, and thus two crops of it are easily taken in the year each producing 340 fold. The yuca is cultivated chiefly by the Indians, who prepare from the root the farinaceous meal called *manioc*. The cacao-nut is now very generally cultivated along the coasts of Venezuela for the sake of its oil, and is found to be more remunerative, in suitable situations, than the cacao. In 1778

the expense or superiority of the royal monopoly of tobacco was established in Venezuela. The privilege thus conferred was abolished, however, in 1833, by the congress. The tobacco of Caracas in 1833 is much esteemed in Europe. Cotton, coffee, sugar, and indigo are cultivated with success, but not to yet to any great extent.

Animals.—The forests of Venezuela are amply stocked with the feathered tribes and with monkeys. Of the species peculiar to this country, it will be sufficient to mention the titi, a diminutive monkey only 6 inches in length, the most elegant varieties of which are found only on the banks of the Casiquiare. While the monkeys occupy in families the upper and mountained regions of the remote forest, the tiger the largest of the American quadrupeds, wanders below in solitude along the banks of the rivers. The jaguar, a kind of wild dog, though much smaller than the tiger, is more formidable and when in large herds, fearfully attacks the hunter. The jaguar or American tiger being hunted for the sake of its highly-prized skin, is growing rare. The puma or lion, prefers the hills and mountain-sides to the deep forests. The chigüire is an amphibious animal resembling a large otter, it is often domesticated in ponds for the sake of its flesh which, being dressed like, is eaten during fasts. Besides dolphins of great size which ascend the rivers, the manatee often weighing 800 lbs. is found in the Orinoco and its affluents at the foot of the Andes, as well as in Lake Maracibo.

Divisions.—Venezuela, in its present extent, dates from 1821, when its limits were assigned by the Colombian congress. It was divided at that time into three departments, namely, Orinoco, Guayana, and Zulia. In 1824 the divisions were re-adjusted and a fourth department, that of Apure, added. These departments were subdivided into 13 provinces. But in 1830, on the dissolution of the Colombian republic, a 15th province, Barquisimeto, was added, and the division into departments was thrown aside. The republic is therefore now divided into the following 15 provinces, namely Carabobo, Carabobo, Barquisimeto, Coro, Maracibo, Truxillo, Merida, Varinas, Apure, Barcelona, Cumaná, Margarita (the island), and Guiana. The last nearly equals in extent all the others. In Carabobo, Apure, Margarita, and Guiana, the capitals are respectively Valencia, Asunción, Anaco, and Angostura. The other provinces all bear the names of their capitals.

Population Race &c.—The population of Venezuela, like that of the other Spanish American colonies, exhibits a singular mixture of the white (European) red (Indian), and black (African) races, and contains in the composition all the elements of dissension. More than half of the population are people of colour that is to say, *Mestizos*, *Mulattoes*, *Zambos*, and other mixed breeds. The *Creoles*, or people of European descent, amount at the present to a fourth. The domesticated Indians make about a sixth. The remainder are negro slaves emancipated by decree of the Republic, dated March 10 1854 now reduced to a small number and independent Indians. The whole amount of the population was in 1839 948,000 having been much reduced to preceding years by intestine war earthquakes and pestilence. At present (1853), it probably does not fall short of 1,250,000. Of this number, about 50,000 are independent Indians, who add nothing to the strength or resources of the state. These are divided into at least 100 different nations or tribes, some of them numbering but 100 people, and speaking apparently different languages, which are doubtless but dialects derived from a comparatively few tongues in the isolation of the forests. Among the nations which may be regarded as parent stems of this various and alienated progeny that of the Caribs holds the first rank. The Caribs are tall, strong, courageous, and intelligent. It is not believed that cannibalism was ever an established custom with these on the continent, though it certainly existed among their brethren in the Antilles. The surviving remnants of their nation in the present day inhabit a few villages in Guiana, on the river Carony, Orinoco, and about the lower part of the Orinoco. The Maracibo, and about the mouth of the river entering the delta of this river and the mouth of the river entering the

sea from the Sierra Guayana, are inhabited by the Guaranis, who are all business trading with Trinidad, and subsisting chiefly on the moriche-palm. Some of them, quitting their woods and gardens, have settled in villages near Flocos in Guiana. The Guianians, also in the neighbourhood of Flocos, are remarkable for their fair complexion and similitude features. Their language resembles that of the Guaranis, but a savage tribe dwelling near the upper falls of the Orinoco. The Magichirana, another light-colored tribe, dwell on the banks of the Yumari and Caura rivers, and trade with Demerara. The Ocumarens, in the plains of the Apure, are a wretched tribe, remarkable for their extreme addition to the savage habit of eating clay. The Guafiroes, on the peninsula W of Lake Maracibo, are still a considerable nation, they cultivate maize, yuca, and sugar-cane, and breed horses, mules, and cattle.

Government.—The constitution of Venezuela, derived on it by the parent republic of Colombia, is a slightly modified copy of that of the U States. The E. Catholic religion is that of the state, but other creeds are tolerated. The clergy are held to be strictly subordinate to the civil power. The papal mission, when required as transmitted through the government, which also administers the patronage of the church. There is very little machinery carried on in the state; the land attracts all the industry, still hardly a fourth of the fertile territory has yet been reached by cultivation. The foreign commerce is chiefly with the U States and Great Britain. In that, as in most of the other E. American states, the development of the internal resources of the country is much hindered by the want of good roads. At the close of the revolution, the debt contracted by loans in England alone, amounted to £2,750,000.—(Humboldt's *Personal Narrative*, Depon, *Voyage a la Partie Orientale de la Terre Ferme en A. M. de 1806*; Lavayna, *Voyage de 1812*; Hippelley, *Expédition de la Guayana de 1813*; Compaigne and Orégon en Venezuela, de 1851; Colucci *Revue de la Géographie de Venezuela*, 1841.)

VENICE [Latin, *Venetia*; Italian, *Venezia*; French, *Venise*; German, *Venedig*] a seaport in kingdom of Italy, cap. gov. of same name on an extensive lagoon in the N W of the Adriatic Sea, near the mouth of the Brenta, and connected by railway with Verona, Mantua, &c. lat. 45° 25' 54" N lon. 12° 20' 12" E (A.) Its site is perhaps the most extraordinary in existence. A long and narrow belt of land, very little raised above the level of the water stretches from E. to



VIEW FROM THE LAGOON, VENICE.—From Mitchell's 1850.

W along a portion of the Adriatic, and at its average distance of about 4 m. E. of the shore. A number of openings in this belt give access to the sea, which accordingly, filling all the space between the belt and the shore, forms a lagoon. In the N portion of this lagoon, a cluster of islets, to the number, it is said, of 82, most at one time have been visible on its bosom, but are so no longer, because the town has been built upon them, or rather on piles driven into them, and connected them from the river by the masses of building which, from whatever quarter viewed, have the appearance of floating on the

tribunal of that name held its sittings; and the Sala del Maggior Consiglio, a vast apartment, 178½ ft. long, 84½ ft. broad, and 61½ ft. high, occupying the greater part of the upper story adorned with splendid paintings, said to be the earliest

entire side of the piazza of San Marco; the Orologio, a lofty tower with a curious clock, in which the hours are struck by gigantic figures in bronze; the Palazzo del Quaresimali, close to the Rialto bridge, and now converted into the Tribunale d'Appello; the Dogana or custom-house, a massive structure of the early part of the 16th century, with coupled arches and arched piers; the arsenal, a vast range of buildings nearly 3 m. in circuit, surrounded by battlemented walls and towers and containing an armory in which are many remarkable curiosities; the Palazzo Foscarini, Cassa d'Oro, Palazzo Grimani, now the post-office; Palazzo Pisani, Palazzo Trevisani, Palazzo Manfrin with one of the best private collections of paintings in Venice, various other palaces, the Doge's Palace, now the academy of painting; six theatres, the public library occupying a handsome marble structure the Zecca or mint, a noble specimen of Italian rustic work by Sansovino; and various establishments of a charitable nature, under the name of Scuole, of which the most interesting of modern, both for the elegance of their buildings, the beautiful paintings which adorn them, and the rich endowments which they once possessed are those of San Marco and San Rocco.



THE GRAND CANAL AND RIALTO BRIDGE, VENICE.—From Piazza San Marco.

specimens of oil painting upon canvas but much injured in its appearance and general effect from having been converted into a museum and a library. The celebrated Ponte de Rialto (Bridge of Fish) connects the palace with the public piazza, a gloomy range on the opposite side of a narrow canal. The edifice next entitled to notice is the church of San Marco, originally the dual chapel and not raised to the dignity of a cathedral till 1817 but justly regarded as one of the grandest and most interesting ecclesiastical structures in Christendom. Its style is mainly Byzantine with an intermixture of Gothic and modern Italian, and its form that of a Greek cross, the nave, 245 ft. and the transept, 211 ft. It is surmounted by five domes, the one in the centre 30 ft. and each of the others 80 ft. in height. The principal front, 178 ft. wide, has 500 splendid columns of precious marbles of diverse shapes and colours, several of them covered with deeply cut Syrian inscriptions and terminates in polished arches surmounted by numerous crosses, statues, pinnacles and spires. Standing in the piazza, quite apart from the church is the bell tower the grand and impressive campanila, 323 ft. high, ever interesting as the spot where many astronomical observations were made by Galileo. The external appearance of San Marco suffers much by the overgrowing of its ornaments; but in the interior, though everything is gorgeous almost beyond description—resplendent cupolas above, rich and variegated pavement below gold ground mosaic spread over roof and wall in such profusion as to make the whole look as if it were lined with gold—the same feeling of overgrowing is not felt. Among the many other edifices deserving notice either for their architecture or the historical associations connected with them, are the lofty and venerable Gothic church of Santa Maria della Salute built in the 17th century filled with magnificent monuments, among which the gorgeous marble structure which now marks the grave of Titian is one of the most remarkable, and adorned with paintings by Titian and Tintoretto; the solemn and majestic church of San Giovanni e Paolo remarkable for its fine painted glass, and the monuments of numerous doges; the church of La Madonna della Salute, once the richest in Venice, but in a dilapidated state; the church of San Pietro di Castello, with a fine campanile and some good paintings and mosaics, the church of San Francesco della Vigna, on a magnificent plan, but only partly finished; the church of the Jesuits, in the theatrical and luxurious style not uncommon in churches of the order; the church of Il Santissimo Redentore, built as a votive offering after the staying of the plague in 1576 and regarded as the finest of Palladio's structures; the church of Santa Maria della Salute another votive offering, erected in 1632 after the cessation of a still greater plague, particularly distinguished by the boldness of its principal cupola and decorated within with many admirable works of art, the Palazzo Reale, originally the Procuratie Vecchie, standing on 50 arches, and occupying one

The manufactures include a variety of articles, but are not individually of great importance. Among others are woollen cloth, serge, canvas, cordage, cloth of gold and silver, velvet, silk hosiery lace, paste, counterpane, glass, mirrors, coloured glass, jewelry, wax-work, &c. The printing-presses of Venice, which in early times became celebrated over Europe for the beautiful editions of the classics which issued from them, are still active and send out more works than any other town in Italy. During the middle ages, before the western nations of Europe had devoted themselves to maritime enterprises, Venice naturally became the great mart for the commerce between the East and West. The progress of discovery having opened up new channels, and other canals occurring, the trade rapidly sunk and has at last dwindled down to a mere shadow. Even in its own neighbourhood it is outstripped by Trieste, and the utmost which it can now claim is a share in the trade of the neighbouring sea, and particularly the Lagoon. Its labour is ample beyond all possible requirements, being nearly co-extensive with its lagoons but the very depth of the openings in the belt of land which follows them does not exceed 16 ft. at the highest springs and at Malamocco, the most frequented of them, there is a bar outside on which the water is never more than 10 ft. The great armaments by which the foreign commerce of modern times is principally carried on are consequently excluded, and though it has been a free port since 1819 both the exports and imports are very insignificant. In 1858 there cleared 816 vessels, tonnage 128,811 besides 8994 coasters, tonnage 329,537 and there arrived 879 vessels, tonnage 134,444 besides 8998 coasters, tonnage 383,651. In 1864, 8092 vessels, of 800,584 tons, entered and 8062 of 807,861 tons, cleared. The imports include colonial wares, dyewoods, wool, silk, oil, sugar, tallow, cane, iron, salt, fish, &c., and the exports, timber, rice, linen, glass, coral, &c.

Venice is the seat of a R. Catholic patriarch, of whom 11 bishops are suffragans; of a Greek bishop and an Armenian bishop the residence of a naval commandant, the seat of a superior appeal court, and of several important public offices and possesses various colleges, educational, literary, scientific, and artistic. Its history extends over many centuries, and has ever great interest from its intimate connection with many of the most important events of which Europe has been the theatre, both in early and in more modern times. Its foundation is attributed to the inhabitants of the surrounding districts, who fled from the cruelty of Attila, king of the Huns, and took refuge among the islands of the mouth of the Brenta. Here, about the middle of the 5th century they founded two small towns called Rialto and Malamocco, and being in a manner shut out from all other modes of expansion, naturally devoted themselves to commerce. In this way they soon became prosperous, and their numbers increased so rapidly, that in 827 they made application to the emperor to be elevated into a holy polity, and obtained

authority to elect a chief, to whom they gave the name of Duke or doge. The town continuing to increase, gradually extended its buildings to the adjacent islands, and at the same time acquired considerable tracts of territory on the main land, then inhabited by the Venetians from whom the name of city is supposed to have borrowed its name of Venice. At a very early period it had begun to trade with Constantinople and the Levant, and though subjected to formidable competition from the Pisans and Genoese, succeeded in engrossing the far largest share of the traffic of the East. The Crusades soon commenced, and giving lucrative employment to their shipping in the conveyance of troops and the supplies of war, greatly increased both their wealth and power, and enabled them to make large additions to their territory. In early times the doges had been elected by the popular voice, and held their office by a very precarious tenure, for, in the case of any reverse or general dissatisfaction, from any other cause, they were not only deposed, but often lost their lives, either by open violence or assassination. The disorders thus occasioned rose to such a height in the 13th century that a change in the form of government became necessary. For this purpose the city was divided into six districts, each of which nominated two delegates, or 12 in all, these 12 nominated 470 representatives, who concentrated in themselves all the powers which had been previously exercised by the popular assemblies. At the same time a senate was appointed, and the doge was provided with a council of six who were nominally to assist, but if so disposed, could easily find means to thwart him. The 470 representatives formed the grand council and receiving their appointment annually from 12 delegates chosen by the popular voice, continued in fact, notwithstanding the change in form, to be dependent upon it. The next change, however, was then far. After a severe struggle the 470, in 1319 succeeded in making their office hereditary and thus converted what had previously been a democracy into one of the most rigid forms of aristocracy. The evils of the system soon developed themselves. The 470 now hereditary nobles, became as jealous of each other as they had formerly been of the people and while appropriating all the great offices of the state had recourse to various methods, many of them of the most despotic nature, to prevent any one of the great families from acquiring a preponderating influence. Among these among the most was the institution of a council of 10, selected from the grand council, and subsequently, in 1454, the selection of three state inspectors from the council of 10. These inspectors, in whom all the powers of the state were absolutely vested, justified the name which had been given them, and in the strictness of their proceedings they have been equalled only by the tribunal of the same name established by the usual oligarchy of the Roman church. This rigid despotism had, however the effect of giving a stern unity of purpose to the proceedings of government, and doubtless contributed in some degree to consolidate the various possessions of territory which had been made into one whole. At this period the Venetians were masters of the coast of Dalmatia, and the islands of Cyprus, Candia, and a great part of the Morea, and had almost monopolized the trade of Egypt and the East. The first great attempt to humble Venice was made in the beginning of the 14th century, by the famous league of Cambray between Pope Julius II the Emperor of Germany and the kings of France and Spain, for the avowed purpose of completely subduing her and partitioning her territories. Dissensions among the confederates more than her own valour saved her from destruction, but not before most of her possessions on the mainland had been wrested from her. A still heavier blow at her prosperity was struck by the discovery of a new passage to the East, which carried its rich traffic into new channels and dried up one of the main sources of her wealth and strength. The work of destruction was all but completed by expensive and ruinous wars with the Turks, at intervals from 1649 to 1718 during which she lost the Morea, the islands of Cyprus and Candia, and with them the ascendancy which she had long possessed in the Levant. The wars of her independence were destroyed in the war that followed the French revolution, during which she became successively part of the Austrian empire, Napoleon's kingdom of Italy, and the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom under Austria, in which last she continued from 1815 to 1866. Her attempts to regain her independence in 1848-1849 were

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abortive, but in 1866, in consequence of the misfortune of Austria in her wars with Prussia and Italy the city and province were ceded to Napoleon III. under whose auspices they were united to the kingdom of Italy by a plebiscite. Pop (1867) 118 173.

VENICE, N. W. Trieste, V. Trieste and Trieste S. the capital of the State, and S. 2, and the Adriatic Sea is productive of all kinds of cereals, hay, maize, rice, wine, hemp, and silk and occupying nearly the whole of the littoral portion of the Lombardo Venetian kingdom presents the long series of lagoons which stretch nearly due N from the mouth of the Brenta-Nova to that of the Rile in the old bed of the Piave, for about 25 m. They contain numerous small islands on several of which Venice itself is built, and are separated from the open sea by a long and narrow tongue of land, consisting partly of alluvium brought down by the rivers and sand thrown up by the waves, and intersected by natural or artificial channels giving access to the capital and the coast.

VENICE (GULF OF) See ADRIATIC SEA.

VENICE (LAZARUS OF) See VENICE.

VENISSELUX, a in France dep. Loire, 60 m. N. W. Grenoble. Pop 3040.

VENLO, a fortified in Holland prov Limburg 43 m. N. E. Maastricht, a bank Mass. It is closely built, entered by four gates has three market-places, a townhouse, fish-hall, theatre, two arsenals, and other military buildings, two churches, several hospitals and benevolent institutions and numerous schools manufactures of pipes cigars, leather, oblique beer brandy vinegar and salt, and a good general trade with Germany. It has been several times besieged. Pop 6518.

VENN-OTTEY, par Eng Devon 918 ac. Pop 105.

VENOSA (anc. Venusia), a in Naples, prov Basilicata 24 m. N. Potenza. It is the seat of a bishop, and has many handsome and interesting edifices both private and public. Among the latter are a splendid cathedral five parish churches, an abbey with a handsome church and several fine monuments, four monasteries a nursery an hospital, two almshouses, an exchange, a fine aqueduct, and an old castle in ruins. Venus is the birthplace of the poet Horace. Pop 6000.

VEYRAIJ, or VESLAJ, a vil Holland, prov Limburg 24 m. N. Roermond with a church and two schools. P p (agricultural) 1695.

VENTA (anc. Venta), a vil Spain New Castile, prov and about 60 m from Caceres, 1 bank Gabriel with a church and a primary school manufactures of soap and linen a distillery and two flour mills. Pop 1432.

VENTANA (SERRA), a mountain, La Plaz, prov and 820 m S.W. Buenos-Ayres lat. 38° 5' S. It is of quartz formation bare and jagged, and attains a height of 3,000 ft.

VENTA-S-COS (anc. Venta Aguilera), a vil Spain, New Castile, prov and 18 m S.W. Toledo with a church, courtyards, school, and a trade in charcoal. Pop 1200.

VENTIMIGLIA, or VENTIMILLA (anc. Alipha Intense), a seaport in France dep. Alpes Maritimes, 22 m. S. E. Nice, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Roya. It is surrounded by modern walls, and defended by two forts, but is in general very poorly built. It is the seat of a bishop, has a court of justice, a cathedral, another very ancient church, an episcopal seminary a college two monasteries, a nursery an hospital and several charitable endowments. Pop 5694.

VENTURIN, or WASTURIN, a vil Cashmere, y bank Jialum 20 m S.E. Baramulla. From its extensive ruins it is supposed to occupy the site of a much larger town, which was once the capital of the valley. Among these ruins are two remarkable buildings, a larger called Venimad Devl, and a less called Venimadmal, and both alike remarkable for the simple and massive style of their architecture and the elaborate skill displayed in their construction. All the blocks employed are of immense size, many of them weighing at least 10 tons and one of the gateways, nearly entire, was covered with ornaments, scrolls, and figures.

VENTNOR, a watering-place, England, S. E. shore, Isle of Wight, in the beautiful and picturesque bay of Underhill. It is mostly of recent origin and has many substantial and handsome houses, an elegant and commodious church, situated on a commanding height, and surmounted by a beautiful spire 103 ft. high. Independent and Wellesley chapels, a bathing establishment, a show-mall, and a weekly market. Pop. 2609.

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VENTOUX a mountain-range, France, in the N.E. of dep. Vosges. It belongs to a branch of the Alps, stretches E. to W., and attains a height of 3440 ft.

VENTRY prov. Irish Kerry, 4429 sq. Pop. 1329.

VENUS (Pompeii) the most N. point of Mt. Tabiti lat. (Mugello) 17° 25' 15" S. lon. 149° 29' W. Upon the situation of this point depend most of the geographical positions of islands in the South Sea.

VENZONE, a vil. and par. Italy Venetia, prov. Friuli, 19 m. N.W. Udine, on the Tagliamento, with a parish and several auxiliary churches, and an active trade, particularly in silk. A battle was fought here between the French and Austrians in 1809. Pop. 3380.

VEPT, or Wyzemsztroer a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Kisménz, 4 m. from Szombathely; with a church, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1169.

VERBOUWEN, a vil. Hungary Hildur Danube co. Bacs, 12 m. from Komor. with a church, and a trade in corn cattle, and wine. Pop. 3946.

VERA, a tn. Spain, prov. Navarra, r bank Bidasoa, 46 m. N. Pamplona with a church, elegant townhouse, primary school, and mines of iron, lead, copper, and other metals. Pop. 1764.

VERA, a city Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 40 m. N.E. Almería, near the Mediterranean. In general, the houses are low and the streets irregular but clean. There are four squares, and in the principal one, in the centre of the town stands the town-house. The other public buildings include the parish church, the flesh-market, hospital various schools, suppressed convent with church open for public worship, and two hermitages. Garrucha, a hamlet on the shore, chiefly inhabited by fishermen is the place where goods are landed and shipped, and where there are also warehouses and custom house. Vera has manufactures of soap, saltpetre, oil and potteryware, and a trade in these articles, and in rice, olives, &c. On the night of November 9, 1818, Vera was entirely destroyed by an earthquake with almost all its inhabitants. It was rebuilt by Charles I. Pop. 10,000.

VERA CRUZ, a maritime dep. Mexican Confederation lat. 17° 56' to 23° 17' N. and consisting of a long and some what narrow belt of territory stretching along the S.W. part of the Gulf of Mexico, and bounded N. and S.W. by dep. San-Luis Potosi and Queretaro N. Mexico and Puebla E. Oajaca and E. Tabasco greatest length, N. to W. to S.E. nearly 500 m. breadth only about 80 m. area, 77,595 sq. m. The coasts are generally low level and sandy, and the streams which fall into them are either obstructed by bars at their mouths, or navigable for only a short distance. The most important are the Tampico, the San-Juan or Alvarado and the Guzmanesco separating Vera-Cruz from Oajaca and Tabasco. Another characteristic feature of the coast is the number of the lagoons. One of these the Tamiquito, in the E., is about 55 m. long, by 50 m. broad, and communicates with the gulf by two streams, which thus form the mouth of Tampico. Within the lagoons are the two islands of Juan-Barrua and El Toro. The lagoons next in size and still farther N. is Tampico, 12 m. long, by 9 m. broad, the largest in the S. is that of Alvarado subdivided into eight smaller lagoons. The interior after the low sandy belt of sea-shore is passed, begins to rise gradually and becomes either clothed with magnificent forests, or covered with verdant pasture, or spread out in cultivated fields of cane or corn. The most mountainous region is near the centre, to W. of the capital, where the volcanic peak of Orizaba, close to the height of 17,097 ft. The climate is almost equatorial on the coast, where from May to November yellow fever always more or less prevails but becomes gradual and healthy in the higher and more inland districts. The products, embracing numerous varieties both of the temperate and torrid zone, cannot easily be enumerated, but include among others, maize, barley, and wheat, tobacco, coffee, sugar cane, naranjilla, vanilla, pine-apples, oranges, bananas, and smaller fruits, dye-woods, and many valuable species of cabinet-wood. The domestic

stock, consisting chiefly of horned cattle, and to some extent also of horses and sheep, are so numerous that their value has been estimated at nearly \$500,000 sterling. For administrative purposes Vera-Cruz is divided into four dep.—Jalapa, Orizaba, Vera-Cruz, and Ameyme; subdivided into 12 dists. Pop. composed of mixed race, chiefly Creoles and Indians, with some Europeans, foreigners, negroes, and on the coast a considerable number of Zambos, 964,725.

VERA-CRUZ, or VILLA RICA, dep. de Vera-Cruz, a seaport tn. Mexico, cap. of above dep., on a sandy, marshy, and unhealthy plain on the S.W. shore of the Gulf of Mexico, 185 m. E. Mexico; lat. (San-Juan-de-Ulloa light) 19° 11' 54" N.; lon. 96° 8' W. (L). It presents an imposing appearance from the sea, is defended by the strong castle of San-Juan-de-Ulloa, built upon an island about 3 m. from the shore; and consists of several squares and regular streets, with houses of coral-limestone, sometimes three stories high, flat-roofed, and gene-



THE PRINCIPAL SQUARE, VERA-CRUZ.—From Hotel, Vantage du Montebello.

rally provided with wooden balconies. The principal buildings are 16 churches, of which, however, only six are in use, though the remains of all still remain, and form very conspicuous objects. The government houses which is tolerably handsome, and some dilapidated monasteries. The harbour is more rounded between the town and castle, on the latter of which there is a brilliant revolving light, 79 ft. above the sea is very insecure, having neither good anchorage nor sufficient protection from N. winds, and the trade, though considerable, is rather declining in consequence both of the unhealthiness of the climate, the scarcity of good water and the superior attractions of the rising port of Tampico. Vera-Cruz was founded in the latter part of the 16th century on the spot where Cortes first landed, and obtained the rank and privileges of a city in 1615. Its castle, which completely commands it, was taken by the French in 1819, and by the U. S. States Americans in 1847. Pop. once about 50,000, now not more than 7000.

VERA CRUZ, a vil. Brazil, prov. Bahia, on the island, and about 2 m. behind the town of Itaparica. It contains a church and a primary school.

VERA PAZ, a prov. or corregimiento, Central America, state Guatemala, bounded N. and N.W. by the Mexican dep. Yucatan S.W. Solima and Totomucapan S. Zacapetago and Guatemala, and E. British Honduras, Bay of Honduras, and correg. Chiquimula area, about 3600 sq. m. It has a surface pretty diversified by mountain and valley, and a climate, which though varied is generally temperate and healthy. The soil, which is for the most part excellent, is adapted to almost every species of agriculture, but owing to imperfect cultivation, does little more than furnish subsistence to a comparatively scanty population. Large tracts remain entirely in a state of nature, but give sufficient indications of their capabilities by the Brazil and other dye woods, mahogany rosewood, and other species of valuable timber which they yield; and the cacao, coffee, indigo, and nopal or *Coccoloba* species, which are all found growing spontaneously. Its capital is Vera-Paz or Coban. Pop. about 68,000.

VERA-PAZ, a tn. Central America. See COBAN.

VERAGUA, a prov. New Granada, dep. Istmo, having the Central American state Costa Rica N. prov. Panama E., the Caribbean Sea N. E., and the Pacific S. and W. lat. 7° 15' to 9° 40' N. lon. 80° 20' to 82° 50' W. It is mountainous and rugged, covered with vast forests beautifully interspersed with luxuriant and fertile valleys. Some of its highest elevations are supposed to attain 9000 ft. The climate is extremely humid, and extremely hot. There are numerous and extensive pastures, on which great numbers of animals are bred. A considerable quantity of gold is obtained in various parts of this province by washing, copper and iron are abundant, and tin and mercury are said to have been found, but very little capital is embarked in the respective works. Veragua was first discovered by Columbus in 1508, and the province was granted to him by the Spanish king, as a reward for his services, with this title of Duke.

VERAGUA, (St. Jacinto), esp. above prov., 1 bank Martin, 29 m. S W Panama. It is well built; and has a considerable trade in gold-dust, copper, cotton, and dyer. Pop. about 5000.

VERANO, a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy, prov. and 16 m. N Milan, with a church, and a trade in corn wine, silk, and dairy produce. Pop. 1378.

VERAPOLI, a m. Hindoostan, Malabar coast, on a small island in an extensive shallow lake, territory and 7 m. N E Cochin.

VERBAS or **VERBATA**, a river Turkey in Europe, rises in the mountains on the N frontiers of Herzegovina flows first N N W., then N N E., passing Banjaluka, forms part of the boundary between Bosnia and Turkish Croatia, and after a course of about 60 m. joins r. bank Sava.

VERBASZ, two places, Hungary:—1, (C. or Old Verbasz), A vil. Elther Danube, co. Bacs, on the Teiskai, 1 m. from Uj Verbasz, with a Greek church and a trade in wheat wine, and excellent cattle. Pop. 2955.—2 (Uj- or New Verbasz), A vil., co. Bacs, near the former with two churches and a trade in corn, wine, and potatoes. Pop. 2810.

VERBENICE, a vil. and seaport, Austria, Thyrin, on the Vagle, with a church, a quarantine station, and some trade. Pop. 1590.

VERBICAGO, a m. Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, V. Paolo. Pop. 3248.

VERBITZ, or **VERBITZ**, a vil. Hungary co. Liptau, r. bank Waag about 1 m. E. St. Matkos. It has a Protestant church, manufactures of linen, dye-works, and some general trade. Pop. 3000.

VERBU, a market in Hungary, co. and 28 m. N W Komar, with extensive manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. Pop. 2668.

VERBOVSEKO, a market in Austria, Civil Croatia, on the Dobra, 23 m. S W W. Carlsbad. The inhabitants are chiefly employed as carriers, transporting goods by pack horses and oxen to Carlsbad and Pluma. Pop. 1000.

VERCANA, a vil. and com. prov. and 27 m. N E Como, at the N extremity of the Lake of Como. It has a church, and some trade in milk, wine, and cattle. Pop. 1043.

VERCELLI or **VERCELLI** (Latin *Fercellus*) a m. Italy, Piedmont, dep. 13 m. S W Novara, esp. prov. near r. bank Sesia. It was once surrounded by walls and ramparts, which have been thrown down and converted into fine boulevards, commanding magnificent views of the Alps. It has generally narrow and winding, with a few spacious and handsome streets, a cathedral or Basilica Romana, built by Palladio Tibaldi, in the 16th century, in the best Italian style, the church of St. Andrea, an ancient Gothic structure, with a Renaissance facade, the church of San-Cristoforo with some of the best works of Gaudenzio Ferrari several other churches, with good frescoes and paintings, the library attached to the cathedral, and containing a great number of rare and valuable MSS., three monasteries and two nuns, several of them in elegant buildings, the royal college, and several other important schools, the castle, now converted into courts of justice; a large and richly-endowed hospital, several other hospitals and charitable establishments, extensive cavalry-barracks, &c. The manufactures consist chiefly of silk, linen and cotton goods, tannery, articles in brass, brimstone, gold, and silver, iron-ware, leather, earthenware, and porcelain; and there are several dye-works, rope-works, silk, flax, and cotton mills. The trade is chiefly

in iron and tannery, and in rice, which is extensively grown on the plains in the vicinity. Vercelli is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of several important public offices. It boasts of a very high antiquity, and many interesting remains have been found in it. Pop. 18,353.—The *rovore*, area, 545 sq. m., is bounded N. by prov. Biella; W. Biella, Ivrea, and Turin; S. Casale and R. Lemania and Novara. The surface in the N. is partly covered by manifestations of the Alps but elsewhere is flat or undulating. It belongs wholly to the basin of the Po, which bounds it on the S., and receives from it the Sesia, augmented by the Airo and Ayro. The soil is generally of great fertility and produces rich crops of corn, hemp, and rice; but the general cultivation of the last makes the districts where it prevails unhealthy. The other principal products obtained are wine and silk. The most important mineral is iron. Administratively the prov. consists of 18 mandamenti, subdivided into 88 communes. Pop. (1859), 185,324.

VERCELLI Bionco a m. Italy Piedmont, dep. Aovara, prov. and 4 m. N E Vercelli, near 1 bank Sesia. It has a court of justice, two parish churches, a palace, occupying the site of the old castle, an elementary school, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 2568.

VERCHERES, a m. Lower Canada, r. bank St. Lawrence, 23 m. below Montreal, with a R. Catholic church, two schools, a grist and saw mill, and several tanneries. P. 1000.

VERD (Gara) Afrak. See GARA VERD.

VERDACCELUM, a m. Hindoostan, prov. Carnatic, 50 m. S S W Poodicherry formerly a small and thinly-inhabited place, but having become the seat of the district-court of South Arcot in 1812 it assumed an improved appearance. In consequence of considerable sums granted by the R. India Company for the erection of public offices and other buildings.

VERDE, several rivers, Brazil, particularly:—1 A river prov. Minas-Geraes, rises S W of the town of Ajuerona, near the source of the Grande, a tributary of the Parana flows continuously first N and then W, receives the Bapendi, Capivari, and several minor streams and after a course of about 150 m. joins r. bank Raynaldi.—2, A sacrificial river, prov. Minas-Geraes rises in the mountains to the W of Serra Grão-Mogor and flows N receiving first several small streams, and then the Guaratiba, by which its volume is doubled. After this junction it proceeds N W till joined by the Paozini, then W on the frontiers of prov. Bahia, and joins r. bank São-Francisco nearly opposite to the mouth of the Japocó and Carimbenda.—3, A river prov. Bahia, which flows N through extensive plains, and mingles its brackish waters with those of the São-Francisco nearly opposite to the town of Philo-Arcado.—4, A river prov. Goias, rises in the N slope of the Serra-dos Pirineos, flows N, and joins l. bank Maranhão.—5, A river prov. Mato-Grosso. It takes a northerly direction across the Cordeiras of Pareta, leaping from fall to fall and after a course nearly parallel with that of the Guapore, joins that river on its r. bank about 100 m. from the town of Mato-Grosso, in 18 It is navigable about 12 m. above its mouth.

VERDELLI or **VERDELLI-MAGGIORI**, a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy prov. and 9 m. S Bergamo cap. dist. It is well built; has two churches, and the remains of an old castle, a remarkable sepulchral monument, several charitable endowments, and a trade in corn and silk. Pop. 1760.

VERDEN, a to Hanover esp. Stade, esp. duchy of same name, r. bank Aller here crossed by a bridge, 19 m. R.E. Bremen. It is walled, has three gates, and was made the see of a bishop by Charlemagne. It contains an old cathedral, one of the finest ecclesiastical edifices of Hanover, two other churches, a gymnasium, town-house, hospital, and barracks and has manufactures of tobacco, some shipping, and a considerable trade. Pop. 4670.

VERDON, a river, France, rises in a branch of the Alps, S.W. Barcelonnette, dep. Lower Alps flows first S.E. to Castellane, then directionally W, forming part of the boundary between dep. Var and Lower Alps, and joins l. bank Durance a little below Vaison, total course, 110 m., of which 50 m. commencing at Castellane, are used for fisheries.

VERDU, a m. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 21 m. E. Lerida; with a church, church-house, and primary school; manufactures of linen, and a very large annual fair, which lasts eight days. Pop. 1514.

VERDUN-SUR-GARONNE, a *tu. France*, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 7 hank Garonne, 15 m. S.W. Montauban with manufactures of sugar, and tanneries. Pop. 1873.

VERDUN-sur-la-Droite or **-sur-Saône** (*anc. Castrum Verdunum*), a *tu. and com. France*, dep. Saône-et-Loire, at the confluence of the Doubs and Saône, 9 m. N.E. Chalon-sur-Saône. The whole of the vicinity is surrounded by a double row of dikes, to protect it from the frequent inundations of the two rivers. It has manufactures of tiles and earthenware, linoleum, and oil-works, a trade in bricks, corn, wood-charcoal, fowls and wine. Pop. 1850.

VERDUN-sur-Meuse (*anc. Verdunum*), a *tu. France*, dep. Meuse, in a valley on the Meuse, which here begins to be navigable, 30 m. N.E. Bar-le-Duc. It is surrounded by walls flanked with bastions, and defended by a detached ramp as a fortress of the fourth class; and is divided into two distinct parts by the river, which, within the town, branches off into five separate streams that unite on quitting it. It is generally well built, but several of the streets are steep, and badly paved with flints. The episcopal, separating the town from the chateau, is surrounded with trees, and forms a fine promenade. The chateau, a fine building, is the residence of a large edifice, finely situated the cavalry-barracks, and public library. The manufactures consist of sugar-plums, mild drapery, and liguers, both of which are famous. There are also woollen and cotton mills, breweries, tanneries, dye-works, and sugar-refineries. The trade is in the above articles of manufactures and variously wine, fruit, oil, tallow, &c. Verdun is the see of a bishop, the seat of a court of first resort and commerce, and possesses a French secondary secondary ecclesiastical school, grammar schools, university, and philosophical and philosophical studies. Pop. 10,538.

VERDUNOIS, *an. d. v. France*, now included in dep. Tarn-et-Garonne and Haute-Garonne.

VERE, a *tu. Holland*, *see* Vliet.

VEREBLY, a market *tu. Hungary*, co. Bars, 1 hank Tisza, 23 m. S.E. Konya. It has a considerable trade in excellent wheat in the district. Pop. 1522.

VEREJA, a *tu. Russia*, gov. and 50 m. N.W. Moscow, cap. circle, on both sides of the Protra, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It is a very ancient place is defended by a castle, surrounded by a lofty stone rampart and a deep fosse, and has a beautiful cathedral, mother stone and two wooden churches, a distillery, a prison, numerous tanneries and tile-works and a considerable trade in corn, hemp, honeyed honey wax, tallow and wool. Pop. (1850) 4920.

VEREA, a *vil. Hungary*, Thutur Danube, co. Stuhlweisensberg 4 m. from Velence with two churches, a trade in corn, wine, and timber. Pop. 1073.

VERFEIL (*anc. Verde Follum*), a *tu. France*, dep. Haute-Garonne, 12 m. N.E. Toulouse. Pop. 2185.

VERGARA, a *tu. Spain*, *see* Vergara.

VERGÈRE, a *city U. States*, Vermont, at the head of navigation on the Otter Creek, 7 m. from its entrance to Lake Champlain, 23 m. S. Burlington with three churches, several mills, and manufactures of iron, woollen stuffs, and leather. The river is here 500 ft. wide and navigable by the largest vessels on the lake. Pop. 1878.

VERGÈRETO, a *vil. and comp. Florence*, on a narrow strip of the Apennines, about 5 m. from Regno. It has a church school, an old castle, and a trade in cattle. P. 1346.

VERIA, a *tu. European Turkey*, 85 m. W. Salonica. Some cotton weaving and dyeing are carried on, and considerable quantities of fruit are raised in the vicinity. Pop. 8000.

VERKHOTURIE, a *tu. Russia*, gov. and 300 m. N.E. Perm, cap. circle, agreeably situated, 1 hank Tura, a little E. of the Ural Mountains. It is an ancient place, surrounded by wooden walls and towers and has five churches, two monasteries, an old castle, a house several tanneries, and a considerable trade with Siberia. Pop. 8000.

VERLAINE, a *vil. and com. Belgium*, prov. and 15 m. N.W. Liège, on the Yser. It has a brewery, and a trade in corn and wool. Pop. 1251.

VERMADON, an ancient dist. France, which formerly belonged to prov. Picardy and is now included in dep. Aisne, and a small part of dep. Somme. Its cap. was St. Quentin.

VERMILJO or **VERMILLO**, a large stream, S. America. It rises in Bolivia, prov. Tarija, flows with a very winding course S.E. across the N. part of La Plata, traversing El

Gran-Chaco, and falls into the Paraguay about 80 m. above the junction of the Paraná. Its chief affluent is the Uruguay or Rio-Grande-de-Lavayon, on the right. A great part of its course, including windings about 1400 m. long, is through a sandy, sterile country. It has been descended in a boat from Oran, a small town in the department of Salta, to its mouth, about 1800 m.

VERMELHO, a river, Brazil, rises in the mountains S.W. of the town of Goyas, which it traverses without being navigable; receives numerous small streams, and after a N.W. course of about 340 m. falls r bank Ataguia.

VERMONT, a *tu. France*, dep. Yonne, 15 m. S.E. Auxerre, r. bank Oure. It has a considerable trade in the wine extensively grown in the district, and wood, which comes from Morvan, and is floated down to Paris by the Yonne and the Seine. Pop. 2171.

VERMONT, one of the U. States of N. America; lat. 45° 50' to 46° N.; lon. 71° 55' to 73° 25' W., and bounded, N. by Lower Canada, W. New York, from which it is partly separated by Lake Champlain, S. Massachusetts, and E. the Connecticut river, separating it from New Hampshire; length, N. to S. 157 m.; breadth, E. to W. 101 m. 1017 sq. miles is for the most part hilly and mountainous, being traversed by the Green Mountains, which give the state its name, and, entering from Massachusetts, stretch across it centrally S. to N. They attain their greatest heights in the N.W., where Camel's Hump, midway between Burlington and Montpelier is 4180 ft., and Mansfield Mountain a few miles further N. is 4280 ft. The drainage is shared between Lake Champlain and the Connecticut. The latter receives its supplies from the E. slope of the mountains by numerous streams, of which the most important are the West River, Quoccy, White River, and Passumpsic, the former, which, in the N. where it is widest, contains several large islands, forms a long expanse of 123 m. narrowing as it proceeds S. from 16 m. to 3 m. receives, among other streams, the Missisquoi, La Moelle, Onion River and Otter Creek, and discharges itself into the St. Lawrence by the Sorrells. Another lake, the Memphremong 30 m. long, though chiefly in Canada, belongs partly to Vermont. The soil is generally fertile consisting more especially in the valleys, of a deep, dark loam, well adapted for grain. The higher lands are most probably covered in granite. The climate though generally healthy has a very wide range of temperature, rising in summer to 84° and sinking in winter as low as 50° below zero. The snow lies from the middle of December to the middle of March, and on the hill-sides is often from 4 ft. to 6 ft. deep. Nearly three fourths of the inhabitants are employed in farming and grazing and manufactures are chiefly confined to a few coarse articles as woollens, linens, &c. The foreign trade, which has its only direct outlet at Burlington, on Lake Champlain is very limited, but the internal and transit trade is considerable, and has recently been much increased by the opening of lines of railroad for above 300 m. The principal religious denominations are Baptists, Congregationalists, and Methodists; but E. Catholics and Protestant Episcopalians are also numerous. The means of education, though considerable, are far short of those provided by Massachusetts and New York. For the higher branches, the universities of Vermont and Norwich, and Middlebury college, are the chief institutions. In 1850 the public school districts were 2647, and the number of scholars 55,616. The government is vested in a governor, executive council, senate, and assembly; all elected annually by universal suffrage. Montpelier is the capital. Vermont was first settled at Fort Dummer by emigrants from Massachusetts, and became a member of the Union in 1791 after the state of New York, which made a claim to the territory had renounced it for a payment of £20000. Pop. (1850) 118,611.

VERNANTE, a *vil. and com. Italy*, Piedmont, dy Coud, 8 m. N.W. Lione. It has a parish church, a public school, and an hospital. Pop. 8171.

VERAZZA, a *vil. Italy*, Piedmont, prov. Levens, on the side of a rugged rock falling into the sea. It has a church a convent, and the ruins of an old castle. The mid-quary Quotino Vercelli was born here. Pop. 1075.

VERENK, a *vil. Prussia*, prov. Westphalia, gov. Minden, circle Bitum. It consists of three distinct parts, and has a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 1953.

VERNEUIL (anc. *Fernovium*) a tn. France, dep. Eure, in a valley watered by the Arre and a branch of the Ron, 36 m. S.S.W. Evreux. It contains some fine specimens of Gothic architecture, among others the donjon of the castle, known by the name of Tour-Grise, on the bank of the Arre; and the church of Madeleine, with a magnificent tower richly sculptured. The manufactures consist of coarse honery druggs, flannel, ironmongery, nails, and earthenware. The trade is in horses and linen cloth, wool, and leather fur bookbinding. Pop. 3490.

VERNO, a vil and com. Tuscany, comp. and about 24 m. from Florence, with two churches, and an old castle. Pop. 2998.

VERNON (anc. *Vernovium*) a tn. France, dep. Eure, 15 m. N.E. Evreux, r. bank Seine, here crossed by a wooden bridge of 23 arches, communicating with the suburb of Verneuil. Its ancient timber framed houses give it a venerable air, but it is in general very poorly built, and has narrow winding streets. It contains a handsome Gothic church, partly of the 15th and partly of the 16th century, a tall and massive tower placed among the historical monuments of France, and a communal college, and has manufactures of plaster and chalk, and a trade in corn flour, wine, and building stone. Outside the town, approached by a fine avenue, stood the Chateau-de-Bly, one of the finest seats in Normandy destroyed at the Revolution, and replaced by a plain modern mansion, in which the late Louis Philippe often used to reside. 1 5863

VERNON ISLES, three isls lying in the centre of the W entrance of Clarence Strait N.W. Australia lat. 12° 5' S, lon. 151° E

VERNOUX, a tn. France, dep. Ardèche, 11 m. N. Pri vas with a communal college and secondary ecclesiastical school silk-mills and tanneries, and a trade in woollens extensively manufactured in the surrounding districts. P. 1646

VEROCEE, or *VEROVIC*, a market in Austria, Civil Servant, cap. of its name, on the Rada, 66 m. W. N. W. Kank, in a fertile and well wooded district. It has a large and handsome castle, and a Franciscan monastery. Pop. 4111.—The country is bounded W. by con St. George and Barys, E. Bess and Bynia, S. Military Servant, and on Pocon, and W. generally Weraid. greatest length, W. N. W. to E.S.E., 100 m. greatest breadth, 39 m. The surface, though somewhat mountainous in the S.W. is generally level but marshy prevailing, in many places unhealthily. It is well watered, having the Drava for its N. boundary and the Danube on a part of the E. and the soil is generally fertile, producing heavy crops of corn, maize hemp, flax, and tobacco. Fruit also is abundant, and a good deal of wine produced. The pastures are both extensive and rich and rear great numbers of cattle. Pop. 120,000

VEROLA, two nearly contiguous places Italy Lombardy —1 (*Naves*), A vil and com. prov. and 21 m. S. Brescia, on the Strove. It is well built, has a court of justice, a parish church and a trade in corn, hay and flax. Pop. 4399 —2 (*Vecchie*) A vil and com. about 1 m. W. of the former with a trade in corn silk, and cattle. Pop. 3198

VEROLENGO, a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, 40 and 18 m. N.E. Turin. It consists of a principal street lined with ancient cottages, and five minor streets, which open into it, and has three churches and a sanctuary. Pop. 4761

VEROLI, a tn. Italy descent and 6 m. S.E. Frosinone. It occupies the site of the ancient Verulan, and is the see of a bishop. Pop. 8009

VEROMILIS (Rax) a vil. and com. Ital. Sardina, div. Cagliari, 9 m. N.N.E. Oristano, with a trade in corn cattle and dairy produce. Pop. 1666

VERONA, a tn. kingd. Italy, gov. and 63 m. W. Venice, with which it is connected by railway exp. year. beautifully situated where the best slopes of the Alps merge into the plains of Lombardy, on both sides of the Adige, which traverses the town in a wild and rapid torrent, and is crossed by four noble bridges. The fortifications, constructed by Sarmisbell, were of great strength till dismantled by the French, in virtue of an article in the treaty of Lunville, but the town is still surrounded by lofty walls flanked with towers and bastions, and is watered by five gets, of which those called Porta-di-San-Sisto or Del-Pallo, Porta Nuova, and Porta-di-San-Zeno, are the strongest, remarkable also for solidity and beauty. Few towns surpass Verona in the richness of its services, and the

majestic appearance which it presents at a distance; and the street by which it is approached, though short, is of great width and magnificence. Many other streets are lined by splendid mansions, particularly rich in marble decorations and these are several elegant squares, of which the Piazza-Bra, the Piazza del Signori, the Piazza-del Erbo, and the Piazza-Veneto are most deserving of notice. The public



THE MARKET PLACE, VERONA
From T. M. Richardson's Sketches in Italy &c.

buildings are numerous, and include magnificent specimens of the architecture of the Romans and of the middle ages. The principal Roman structure is the amphitheatre, occupying one side of the Piazza-Bra. It is of vast dimensions, and still to entire in all its parts that it can scarcely be called a ruin. It is in the form of an ellipse, the transverse axis of which is 510 ft. and the conjugate 410 ft., and excepting portions on which the wallings of the outer circuit rested, is wholly of marble. About 25,000 persons might have been accommodated in it. The ecclesiastical buildings include 40 churches, all of them more or less remarkable for their architecture or the objects of interest they contain. Among others are the Duomo or cathedral, presenting one of the most perfect specimens of what has been called the Lombard Romanesque, with a magnificent portal, the columns of which rest on colossal griffins of red marble; the church of San Zeno, similar in style to the Duomo, with an equally magnificent portal a lofty campanile, and a remarkably fine crypt. San-Fermo-Maggiore, a large and ancient structure, with a lofty porch a bold Gothic interior and a curious and richly ornamented wooden roof; San-Fermo, with some remarkable monuments; Santa-Eufemia, with fine frescoes and paintings; San-Sebastiano, with a magnificent front after the designs of Berninelli, and many fine sculptures and San-Giovanni-in Valle, with two very remarkable Christian tombs of an early date. The other more important edifices are the Palazzo-Palacio, a noble building, lined by a long range of rustic arches placed opposite to, and harmonizing well with the amphitheatre, the palace of the Scaligeri, the Jorda of Verone, now converted into municipal buildings from the midst of which a huge campanile rose to the height of more than 300 ft. the Palazzo-del-Consiglio, ornamented with busts of distinguished natives of the town, including among others, Catullus, Cornelius Nepos, Pliny the younger and Vitruvius the Palazzo-della-Ragione or courts of justice, with a fine Latin library, the Casa-del-Mercante, with a statue of the Virgin by Campeggio, and fine but greatly faded frescoes of Corrado, the bishop's palace, almost Oriental in its style, the Castello Vecchio, a vast and solid structure fronting over the city

the Museo-Lapidario, with a valuable collection of antiquities; the Museo-Florentino, the public library attached to the cathedral the opera, with a fine *loggia* portion, several elegant *fontaine*, and the tombs of the *beauties*, consisting of a series of richly sculptured pyramids perfectly unique of their kind. The manufactures consist chiefly of silk, wool, linen and glass, bowery, leather soap, earthenware, and chocolate. There are also numerous silk mills, a considerable trade in the above articles of manufacture, and in silk, grain, rice, oil, and *ammoniac*, two weekly markets and two annual fairs, each of which lasts 15 days. Verona is the seat of a bishop, the seat of several superior courts and public offices and possesses numerous institutions, literary, scientific, artistic, educational and benevolent. It is supposed to have been founded in the 4th, and to have been subjected to the Romans in the 24 century before the Christian era. It afterwards rose to great importance, and was adorned by numerous magnificent structures, of which the amphitheatre still presents a distinguished specimen. On the decline of the Roman Empire, it was taken by the Goths, and made by Theodoric the capital of his empire. In 774 it was taken by Charlemagne, and so long as the power of the emperors in Italy lasted took a lead among the Italian cities. It afterwards became an independent republic, but its liberty was lost to it by its name which ruled it with despotic sway passed through the hands of various masters, and at length, weary of the vicissitudes to which it had been subjected voluntarily ceded itself to Venice, under which it remained till 1797. During the French domination it was annexed to their kingdom of Italy. Verona is celebrated for the beauty of its environs. Pop. 50,000.—The province, in the W of gov. Venice, is bounded N by the Tyrol, E. by the Venetian and Padua, S.E. by the Mantua, and W. by the Mantua and Lake Garda, area, 537 sq. mi. The surface is in the N and the vicinity of Lake Garda is mountainous, but becomes flat between the Minio on the W and the Adige on the E. In the S.W. and S. it is very fertile though somewhat marshy in the latter direction. The principal products are corn, rice, fruit, silk, fax, hemp, oil, and wine. The pastures are rich, the forests abound with game, and both Lake Garda and the rivers are well supplied with fish. The principal minerals are copper and numerous varieties of marble, several of which are very beautiful. Administratively the province is divided into 15 districts. Pop. (1846) 302,902.

VERPOLETHI, a town in Hungary, co. and 6 m. from Haver, with a church, and a trade in excellent tobacco grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1619.

VERREA, a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div. and 18 m. E.S.E. Aosta, traversed by the Evance, which here forms a bank Dora, and is crossed by a handsome wooden bridge. It has a court of justice, a church, a monastery, a public school, a castle, and manufactures of iron. Pop. 1132.

VERRUA, a tn. Italy Piedmont, div. and 21 m. N.E. Turin, with a church, and a strong castle, so advantageously situated, that though it has repeatedly been besieged, it has never been taken except by storm. Pop. 2603.

VERSAILES, a tn. France, cap. dep. Seine-et-Oise, is a plain, 11 m. S.W. Paris, with which it is connected by railway it may be regarded as a town of royal construction, having risen up rapidly regularly, and with great magnificence, under the auspices of the sovereignty of France, particularly Louis XIV., who made it the seat of his court, and lavished immense sums on its embellishment. It is justly regarded as one of the handsomest towns in Europe, through the magnificence of its mansions, and the great extent of space occupied by them compared with the population, give it a daily, magnificent, and half-dressed appearance. It is built with the greatest regularity. The houses are almost all elegant and of a uniform height, and the streets, which are remarkably spacious, follow the direction of the four cardinal points, intersecting each other at right angles, and are adorned with numerous fine fountains. It is traversed by three finely planted avenues, which meet in an extensive square, called the Place d'Armes, separated from which by an extensive court is the palace, the most conspicuous edifice in the town. It was built by Louis XIV. under the superintendence of Mansard and Le Brun, who have displayed all their talents in its embellishment. The facade fronting the place is perhaps the noblest part of the building, consisting partly of a facing of brick, forming part

of the original structure, and contrasting awkwardly with the more modern wings. The principal facade is on the other side, toward the garden and park. It has a length of 960 paces, a height of three stories, and is decorated throughout with balustrades, columns, and statues, also insipid as a whole, and beautiful in detail. The galleries and saloons are of great size and splendour, and all that money, labour, skill, and the highest art could accomplish, have been employed in adorning them. It ceased to be a royal palace at the Revolution of 1793, and was rapidly falling into disrepair, when the late Louis Philippe happily conceived the idea of diverting it from its original use, and converting it into a kind of national museum. Accordingly numerous small apartments, formerly occupied by court and state functionaries, have been converted into a few spacious halls, and the whole palace filled with an immense collection of statues and paintings intended to represent all the principal personages and events connected with the French monarchy, from Clovis downwards. The other buildings in Versailles chiefly deserving of notice are the cathedral, the Académie, the prefecture, college, theatre, public library of 48,000 volumes, and civil and military hospital. The manufactures are chiefly tallow and wax candles, potash, glass, and, perhaps, the trade in corn, straw, fruit, &c. Versailles is the seat of a bishop, the seat of a court of first resort and numerous and possesses a diocesan seminary and secondary ecclesiastical school, and a college. The park of Versailles, both in extent and embellishment is a pre-eminence of the palace, attracts crowds of visitors. Pop. (1832) 29,131.

VERSCHELTZ, VERNICA, or VERNICA, a tn. Hungary, Banat, co. Temes, 41 m. S. Temesvár. It is walled and otherwise fortified; and has an elegant Greek church with two towers, a Greek gymnasium, high school, hospital, large barracks, manufactures of silk, and a trade in silk, wine, and rice. (1846) 18,100.

VERSCHELTZ, a tn. Hungary, co. Vesztemar. VERSEMOLD, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 24 m. F.N.E. Münster with a church, manufactures of linen and tobacco, and a trade in cattle and dairy produce. Pop. 1331.

VERSOIX, a vil. and par. Switzerland, cant. and 6 m. N. Geneva, S.W. shore of Lake of Geneva. It was founded in the middle of the 18th century by Louis XV. with the view of carrying off the trade of Geneva. It was regularly laid out, and has several handsome houses. Pop. 765.

VERTAILLON, a tn. France, co. Puy-de-Dôme, 10 m. E. Clermont, with the ruins of an ancient castle of the counts of Auvergne. Pop. 2366.

VERTIS, a vil. Hungary, Tithier Themas, co. Bihar, 1 m. from Lota, with two churches, a salt-petre refinery, and a trade in corn, maize and cattle. Pop. 1383.

VERTOVA, a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy, prov. and 13 m. N.E. Bergamo, 1 bank Serio with a beautiful and picturesquely situated and richly decorated parish church, a Capuchin convent, a ruined castle; several iron-forges and silk-works, and woollen manufactures. Pop. 1748.

VERTUIS (see. Verdun), a tn. France, dep. Marne, 17 m. W.W. W. Châlons. It is very poorly built. Its trade is in red wine produced in the district. Pop. 2313.

VERTVIER, a tn. Belgium, prov. and 14 m. E.S.E. Liège, on the Vestro, here crossed by a handsome bridge, and on the railway from Liège to Aix-la-Chapelle. It is divided into a high and a low town, and though containing several handsome houses, it is generally ill built, in narrow and irregular streets. Its principal buildings are the churches of St. Remacle, St. Joseph, and Notre-Dame, the Académie, and the theatre. It possesses several law-courts, a church of commerce, industrial, civil, and other schools, numerous hospitals, and benevolent institutions. The great staple is broad-cloth, in which it is not surpassed. The number of hands employed in the town and neighbourhood is at least 40,000, and the annual produce is 100,000 pieces, valued at £1,000,000 sterling, and largely exported. The other manufactures are cotton, leather, soap, brassware, and sheet-lead, besides dye-works, spinning-mills, brickworks, lincolns, &c. Vertviers existed as early as the 7th century. Its fortifications, once strong, were demolished by Louis XIV. Pop. 20,071.

VERTVIER, a tn. Prussia, co. Posen, dep. Albst, 23 m. N.W. E. Loh. It rises up a hill in the form of an amphitheatre; and has a communal college, and an hospital,

with a chapel, in which are some fine paintings; manufactures of woollens and linens, cambric, paper, and earthenware; and a trade in linen and hemp. Pop. 3510.

VERVY, par. Wale, Cambric, 8062 ac. P. 578.

VERVYAN par. Eng. Cornwall, 5827 ac. Pop. 1488.

VERZUOLO a to Italy Piedmont, prov. and 4 no. S. Saluzzo. It has two parish churches, a public school, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 3901.

VERZUOATO, a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy prov. and 7 m. N. E. Cremona, between the Olmo and the Delmona, with a ruined castle, and a trade in corn, silk, and cattle. P. 2181.

VERZURE, a river runs in the W. of Rhodan. Fruscia, near Expan enters Belgium flows E. past Linsburg and Verriere, and joins R. bank Ourthe a little above Liege. Its course is about 35 m.

VERZIME, a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. Aosta near Bobbio 1 bank Bernola, here crossed by an ancient bridge. It has four churches, and the remains of an ancient castle. Pop. 1156.

VERZUL (anc. Verulha) a town in France, cap. dep. Haute-Saône, 195 m. S. E. Paris. It is generally well built, in wide, regular well-paved and clean streets; and has a parish church with a fine altar, a handsome townhouse, courthouse, a normal and agricultural school, a communal college, theatre, cavalry-barracks, civil and military hospital, manufacturers of calico, druggs, hosiery, and turnery, wax-refiners dye works, and tanneries, and a trade in corn, wine, groceries, iron tools, leather and salt. Pop. (1809) 6666.

VERZULAT, a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont div. and 7 m. S. E. Novara, with two parish churches and an old castle. Pop. 1886.

VESTBYVICK, a seaport in Sweden 140 and 78 m. N. Kalmar on a peninsula in a bay of the Baltic. It is well built and has a handsome church, a good harbour, building-yards, and a considerable import trade in salt and exports of wood and metals. Pop. 2023.

VESTIGNE, a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div. Turin near Borgomasino on the W. slopes of Mount Masino with ruined walls, a parish church, and a manor. Pop. 1340.

VESTVICK, a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy prov. and 2 m. N. E. Brescia near R. bank Chiese with a ruined castle, which figures much in the early Italian wars extensive iron works, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1272.

VESUVIUS, a volcanic mountain Naples, opposite to the bay and 10 m. E. N. E. of the city of Naples. In approaching it from the W. a slope rising gradually from the shore till it attains the height of 3200 ft. above the sea is first ascended. This slope, which is about 3 m. long by 3 m. broad, embraces the volcanic cone, which stands nearly in its centre, and rises from it as a base at a nearly uniform angle of 32° for an additional 1500 ft. making the total absolute height above sea-level 8800 ft. The cone does not terminate in a point, but is truncated so as to leave a summit of about 2000 ft. in diameter. As recently as 1838 this summit presented the form of an uneven plane but an eruption afterwards took place which completely changed its appearance, converting what had been solid plain into a hollow cup with an outer rim, varying in breadth from 400 ft. or 500 ft. on its W. side to not more than 50 ft. on other parts and with an internal surface sloping gradually to a depth of about 500 ft. To the N. beyond the cone and its surrounding plain, called Atroclid Cavallo, is a lofty rural precipice, forming an arc of a circle 1400 ft. high, and 3 m. long, known by the name of Monte Somma. Though precipitous as a wall where it faces the cone, the outer side of Monte Somma slopes gradually at an angle of about 38°.

The lower part of the sloping plain, forming a belt along the shore about 3 m. broad is well cultivated and laid out in vineyards though intersected every few rods by two or three or terraces of black calcareous matter resembling the scoriae of a smelting-furnace, and easily traced upwards towards the central cone from which they have obviously descended in molten lava streams. Higher up, beyond the well-cultivated belt, the whole plain becomes very rugged and covered with scoriae, while the lava terraces already mentioned are seen branching off from the cone with steep sides like those of an embankment, and heights varying from 30 ft. to 80 ft. The scoriae are of all forms and sizes, sometimes forming groups, masses 8 ft. to 10 ft. on their sides and sometimes as small as hazel-nuts. The whole space covered by

these black jagged masses is the most desolate imaginable. The cone itself consists externally of loose sand near composed of scoriae, blocks of lava, and volcanic sand, and has obviously assumed its shape by following the natural law of gravitation the successive showers and streams thrown out by the crater first falling thick around its sides, and then descending gradually till the declivity becomes so small as to allow them a resting-place. In this way a succession of layers are formed and piled up like a pyramid. The regularity of the pyramid has, however been modified, mainly by two causes. First, the lava has not always flowed from the summit of the crater, but has sometimes burst out from its sides nearly horizontally down and sometimes at the distance of 1 m. or 2 m. from its base thus forming a number of minor or parasitic cones. The second great cause of modification is the internal force of the volcano acting on the external crust before it has become completely cooled and solidified. It has been found that currents of lava, in ascending, remain continuous only where the angle of inclination does not exceed 3°, and at any higher angle break up into masses of scoriae. Solid masses of continuous lava are traced up the cone to its very edge at an angle of 30°, and as in the original descent the weight of inclination could not have been more than 3°, it has been inferred that the much higher angle at which they now stand must have been caused by a movement of elevation from within Monte Somma, which is about 1 m. from the centre of the present cone, is supposed to have formed part of a cone of far larger dimensions and probably of comparatively larger height, which once had its circle complete, and consequently a diameter of not less than 4 m. at its base. This original cone has, with the exception of the part now remaining, been subsequently thrown down by the volcanic force, and destroyed in a manner similar to that in which 800 ft. of the present cone was actually carried away by an eruption in 1827. Geologists think they have discerned a difference in the structure and composition of Somma and of the existing cone the fragmentary and stony matter of the former being much more so of crystalline, and spread out in much broader sheets, and it has hence been inferred that Somma, like other traps, has been formed under great pressure at the bottom of the sea, and was in fact a submarine and like Vesuvius a sub-aerial volcano. The inference derives strong confirmation from the fact, that the beds of Somma are found to pass under the marine shelly tufa which forms the surface of the plain of Naples. The earliest eruptions of Vesuvius are lost in remote antiquity and no symptoms of its activity had been evinced within the memory of man till A. D. 63, when an earthquake damaged many of the surrounding cities. In 79 it again began to show symptoms of activity, and immediately thereafter next forth the terrible eruption which buried the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii. A graphical description of it is extant in a letter by the younger Pliny to Tacitus. A succession of eruptions followed, more especially in 808, 473, 512, and 993, but were not attended with any flow of lava, the ejected matter consisting apparently only of stones, ashes, or volcanic sand, and fragments of older lava. The first recorded discharge of liquid lava took place in 1036. Since then various eruptions some of them extremely violent, have occurred. Among others may be specified those of 1779, 1793, 1834, 1898, 1847, 1850, and 1855.

VESZALLE, a vil. Hungary co. Arva, on the frontiers of Galicia, about 84 m. from Alau-Kibin with a church, and a trade in cattle and flax. Pop. 1332.

VESZPRIM, or Wazsram, a in Hungary, cap. co. of same name beautifully situated near Lake Balaton, among vineyards, partly to a valley on the S. and partly on a lofty and steep limestone-rock 24 m. W. S. W. Székesfehérvár. It is the see of a bishop, and the seat of several important public offices and has a cathedral, a Flavian gymnasium with valuable library, a bishop's palace, finely situated on a hill beside a raised castle a synagogue, hospital, and orphan asylum, and a trade in salt and wax, particularly the latter. Pop. 10 060. — The court is housed, N. by co. Odenburg and Raab; N. E. Komorn. Z. Székesfehérvár B. Tolna, S. B. Nagykanizsa, and S. W. Eisenburg length, N. W. to S. E. 7 m. in breadth about 60 m. is occupied by its centre by the Bakonyer-Wald, and in the S. by part of Lake Balaton. The soil is fertile, and the minerals include among others coal and alum. Pop. 158 000.

VETLUGA a river Russia, rises in the W of gov. Viatka, discharges into Kozlovka flows very circuitously W., then S. past the town of Vetluga, and turning S.E.E., joins I. bank Volga. Its course, about 500 m., is chiefly through vast forests. Its principal affluents are the Volzha, Kozlovka, and Ufa.

VETRALLA, a tn. Papal States, dioc. and 6 m. E. W. Viterbo. Pop. 1070.

VETSCHAU, a m. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 45 m. S. W. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder on an arm of the Spree, with 2 churches, a castle, manufactures of linen, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1420.

VEVAY (German, Vins; anc. Vildesova) a tn. Switzerland, cant. Vaud, beautifully situated at the N. E. margin of the Lake of Geneva, 11 m. S. E. of Lausanne. It is regularly built, in the form of a triangle, and has spacious streets, and a large market-place lined on three sides by handsome buildings and on the fourth planned so as to form a fine promenade. The principal buildings are two churches, one of them on a lofty height above the town, surrounded with trees, and containing the tomb of Laillier, one of the regicides of Charles I., the town hall (Kornewa), with 18 marble-pillars, the townhouse, and hospital. As an entrepot for the surrounding districts, Vevay has a considerable transit trade. The beauty of the town and neighbourhood attracts many foreign residents. Pop. (1850) 520.

VEVAY a vil. U. States, Indiana, dep. on Switzerland, pleasantly situated on the Ohio, 86 m. S. E. by R. Indianapolis. It was settled by a colony from Switzerland, with a view to the cultivation of the vine and has many neatly built brick houses, a courteous academy and jail. The wine produced resembles claret. Pop. about 1500.

VÉVÉRE, a river France, rises near Chalamont, dep. Ain flows first N., then E. and joins I. bank Saône a little below Mâcon, after a course of about 60 m.

VEVÉRE, or VEVAY-MOIRAY, a tn. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 9 m. S. E. Clermont, with some trade in wine. P. 1845.

VÉVÉRE, two rivers, France — 1. (*Vivier Proper*) Formed by the union of several streams dep. Corrèze flows S. W. past Lazerin, and joins r. bank Dordogne at Lamoignon, after a course of nearly 120 m. After receiving the Corrèze it becomes navigable — 2. (*Vivier Vieux*) Rises in the N. W. of dep. Corrèze flows S. W., and joins I. bank L. Isle, 6 m. above Périgueux after a course of about 50 m.

VEZIN a vil. and com. Belgium gov. and 9 m. E. N. E. Namur, on the Meuse, near the confluence of the Sambre with a blast furnace, oil mill and three flour mills. Pop. 1184.

VEZIR-KORMU or KARA KALAN, a tn. Austria Turkey, gov. Buda, 42 m. S. W. Sautsot It is divided into quarters, sometimes separated by party walls and has Armenian and Greek churches, several mosques, and a hospital or covered market, for silks and fine goods. Pop. about 5000.

VEZON a vil. and com. Belgium prov. Hainaut, 24 m. W. Mons with an agricultural pop. of 1359.

VEZOUZE, a river France formed by two streams from the W. slope of the Vosges, dep. Meurthe flows W., and joins I. bank Moselle, after a course of nearly 45 m.

VEZZA a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy prov. and 66 m. N. E. Bergamo at the Val-Turno, here crossed by a handsome bridge with an elegant church, manufactures of ironware, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1460.

VEZZA, a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy dep. Cant. prov. Alma, on a lofty hill with several churches, a public school, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 2125.

VEZZANO a tn. Sardinian States, prov. and 15 m. E. Levante, at the confluence of the Vars and Magra. It is partly walled and has two parish churches. Pop. 2638.

VIA MALLA a remarkable defile, Switzerland, cant. Grisons, S. W. Coire, through which the Rhine-Rhein passes, and along which the road to the Saffiggen Pass, &c. has been cut. It is about 4 m. long. The road crosses the Rhine several times at so great a height, that the noise of the tumbling stream below is scarcely heard, while the rocks in some places form a wall on either side 1600 ft. high, and not more than 30 ft. apart.

VIA MALLA a tn. and com. Italy, Venezia, gov. Venice, prov. and 20 m. S. W. Mantua, near I. bank Po. It is well built with principal street lined by arcades; and has 14 churches, an old castle, a gymnasium, elementary school, a theatre, several benevolent institutions, manufactures of or

silvery and fine linen, ordinary and morocco leather, various distilleries, and an important trade in corn. Pop. 5300.

VIADERBO, a mountain-range, Brazil, prov. Goyas, between the Maranhão and the Parana. Its culminating point, which overhangs the pass called Chapéu-de-Vieira, is bare and very lofty.

VIAGRADE, a m. Sledji, prov. and 6 m. N. N. E. Catin, on the S. E. slope of Kna. Pop. 8000.

VIA MAO — 1. A lake, Brazil, prov. São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande. It stretches N. to S. over a large space between the mouth of the Jacaré and the Lake of Patos; and besides the Jacaré, receives on the N. the navigable São, Cui, Gravata, and a great number of small streams. It contains some islands, and being deep, is navigated by brigs. — 2. A vil. and par. Brazil, prov. São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, on the E. shore of the above lake, about 13 m. E. S. E. Porto-Alegre with a magnificent church. Pop. (dec.) 3816.

VIANA, a tn. Spain, prov. Navarra, 46 m. S. W. Pamplona, I. bank Ebro with a large courthouse, two primary schools for each sex, two churches, and three hermitages some cattle-rearing three oil and two flour mills. Pop. 2603.

VIANDEN a tn. Holland duchy and 26 m. N. E. Luxemburg on both sides the Our, here crossed by a bridge, near the Prussian frontier, with a church, a townhouse, and a castle, manufactures of glue, tanneries, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1280.

VIANDEN a tn. Holland, formerly fortified, prov. S. Holland, 7 m. S. Utrecht, I. bank Lek, with a townhouse, prison, two churches, orphan and old man and old women's hospitals, a town's and several other schools. Pop. (agricul. tnal) 2233.

VIANNA two places, Portugal — 1. A tn. and seaport, prov. Minho, 9 m. W. Ponte-de-Lima, near the mouth of the Lima. It is surrounded by ancient walls flanked with towers, and defended by a castle and has two churches, two hospitals, and a small harbour admitting vessels of 150 to 300 tons. It is said to have been founded by Colina Gauls, nearly three centuries before the Christian era. Pop. 6790 — 2. A tn. and par. prov. Alentejo, 30 m. S. S. W. Évora, near the Xarama with a church, several chapels, and two hospitals. Pop. 1360.

VIANOS, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and about 46 m. from Albalade with a church, courthouse, and primary school a tanning and several flour mills, and a trade in corn, cattle, and wood. Pop. 1605.

VIAR, a river, Spain, rises in the mountains of Monasterio near Montemolin, prov. Badajoz, flows about 50 m. S. E., and empties into the Ganges, and joins the Guadalquivir at Castilleja 18 m. N. E. Sevilla.

VIAREGGIO (Latin *Via Regia*) a tn. Tuscany duchy Lucca, on the sea-coast, 13 m. N. W. Pisa. It has straight and spacious streets, lined for the most part with unadorned and even elegant buildings, two parish churches, one in the form of a Latin cross, adorned with a sculptured façade, and capable of holding 5000 persons; a productive saltery, and a trade in corn, wine, oil and chestnuts. Pop. 7600.

VIARIGI a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div. Alassio, prov. and 11 m. S. E. Casale, on a gentle slope covered with vineyards with a parish and four other churches, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1779.

VIATKA a river Russia, rises in the E. of gov. Viatka, flows N. W., then circuitously S. W. in the town of Viatka, here it begins to form a vast curve, almost in the form of a semicircle, passing the towns of Orlov and Kotolich, then proceeds S. E. E., skirts the E. frontier of Kasim and at a point where the three gov. Viatka, Kasim, and Orlov touch each other, joins r. bank Kama, after a course of about 500 m. Its principal affluents are the Kobra, Laika, Velika Moloma, and Fyma, and the Volokna and Klonka. It becomes navigable for barges at Viatka, and has a deep stream, with a current of very moderate rapidity and banks well covered with fine timber.

VIATKA or **WIAJKA**, a gov. Russia, bounded, N. by Volodga, E. by Kasim, S. E. by Orlov, S. by Nizhny-Novgorod, W. by Kostroma, and 230 W. Volodga, greatest length, N. to S., 310 m. central breadth, 230 m. area, about 40,150 sq. m. The surface, of an irregularly triangular shape, is much broken by hills, generally low, except towards the N. and E. where some distant ramifications of the Ural chain appear. The strata are chiefly cretaceous. The drainage belongs

wholly to the basin of the Volga, to which it is carried chiefly by the Kama, which, rising near the middle of the R frontier, flows N, and after a long and winding course through Perm, again enters Viatka on its S.E. extremity and forms its S.W. boundary. The other principal streams in that which gives the city its name. The climate winter much, being keen in the N and mild in the S. The soil is generally a strong clay or a calcareous loam, which, though unskillfully cultivated, yields good crops of corn, flax, and hemp, large tracts are under wood and natural pasture, in some parts extensive meadows prevail. The common fruits suffer much from frosts but nuts and walnuts are abundant. In the more densely wooded districts the hunting of fur-animals occupies many persons. Great attention is paid to the rearing of bees. The silkworm, chiefly copper and iron, are not much worked. One important branch of industry is the boiling of boats and barges, for which the forests furnish excellent materials, while the numerous streams give easy means of transport. The only other manufacture of consequence are coarse woollens and linen cloth, leather trowers, and articles in wood. The trade consists in corn, timber, wax, honey, soap, leather, fur, iron, and copper. The chief imports are wine, colonial produce, salt, and tin, the last two brought overland through Persia. Education is so miserably neglected that there is only one person at school out of every 3800 and the gov. possesses only one printing-press, which is the property of the Crown. Viatka is divided into 11 districts. Pop. (1850) 1 698 000

VIATKA a town, Russia, gov. above gov. advantageously situated near its centre, in a beautiful district at the confluence of the Kama with the Volga, 500 m N N E. Moscow. It consists mostly of indifferent wooden houses, is surrounded by walls flanked with towers, defended by a citadel and has 23 stone churches, one of them a cathedral with very costly decorations; two convents, an ecclesiastical seminary, a gymnasium; manufactures of soap, leather, and various articles in silver and copper; a very extensive distillery; and considerable trade in corn, flax, tallow and leather particularly with Astrakhan St. Petersburg and Archangel. P. (1850) 9379

VIATKA a river, France, rises in E. of dep. Aveyron flows easterly N.W. to a river of same name. It forms part of the boundary between dep. Tarn and Aveyron, and joins bank Aveyron, after a course of about 60 m.

VIATKA, or **VIATKA** a town, Russia, gov. and 97 m N.N.E. Smolensk, on a river of same name. It occupies a large area, is surrounded by walls, built almost entirely of wood, and has a fortress or kremlin 12 churches, a monastery



VIATKA.—From a copy of the Commission descriptives du Nord.

two schools, extensive manufactures of leather and gingerbread, and a considerable trade in corn and hemp. In 1812 the French sustained severe losses here and the greater part of the town was burned down. Pop. (1850) 8716

VIATKA, or **VIATKA**, a town, Russia, gov. and 70 m N. Wladimir. It has two churches, a monastery, manufactures of linen, several tanneries, and a trade in fine apples and cherries. Pop. (1840) 2648

VIBOLDONE, or **VIBOLDONE**, a vill and com. Italy, Lombardy, gov. and 8 m from Milan, between the Lambro

and the Olona. It figures much in early Italian history; and has a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1327

VIBORG, see **RUSSEN** and **DENMARK** See **WISCONSIN**

VIBARTE, a town, France, dep. Sarthe, 25 m. N N E. Le Mans; with several tanneries. Pop. 1443

VIC (see **PIPE**) a town, France, dep. Meurthe in a narrow valley on the Sella, 15 m. N N E. Nancy. It is well built and has a collegiate church, built in 1240; a castle still more ancient, salt-mines, and salt-works. Pop. 3023

VICANT BISCORRE, a town, France, dep. Haute-Pyrénées, 11 m. N Tarbes. It is well built and has a communal college the ruins of an old castle, fine promenades, manufactures of leather and distilleries. Pop. 8391

VIC-FRANCAIS, or **VIC-FRANCAIS** (see **VIDENSA**), a town, France, dep. Gers, 17 m. N W Auch 1 bank Looze. It is tolerably well built and has manufactures of wax and hoops, tanneries a worsted-mill a dye-works; and a trade in wine, corn, brandy and ship timber. Pop. 1868

VIC-LE-CHATEL, or **VIC-LE-CHATEL**, a town, France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 11 m. S E Clermont in a fertile wine-district, P. bank Allier. It is still partly walled; and has an ancient chapel, a much-frequented salt-spring and a fine pottery. Pop. 2352

VICALVARO a vill Spain New Castile, prov. and about 4 m from Madrid; with a church, court-house, prison, primary school, and fine distilleries. Pop. 1808

VICARILLO (see **VICARILLO**) a town, Spain, N W shore of Lake, and about 5 m from the town of Braciano, with the ruins of an imperial villa of the time of Trajan, and mineral-springs, known to the Romans as the *Thermae Aureliae*. It was fortified in the middle ages.

VICARI a town, Sicily, prov. and 8 S E Palermo, finely situated on Mount Ercolano, in a healthy district. Pop. 4500

VICCHIO (see **MUSCULO**), a village in Tuscan comp. and about 18 m from Florence, on a hill near 1 bank Sesto; with a church, a castle, and a school. Pop. 1507

VICENTE-DE LA BARRERA (see **VICENTE**) a town, Portugal, prov. Beira Baixa, 20 m. N N W Castello-Branco, in a mountainous and somewhat barren district. Pop. 1710

VICENTE-DE LA BARRERA (see **VICENTE**) a town, Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 28 m. S.W. Santander. It is walled, has a castle with dungeons, said to have been used as a prison by the kings of Navarre; a handsome Gothic church, primary schools, and custom-house. The harbour is secure, and can admit vessels of considerable burden. Pop. 1028

VICENTE (see **VICENTE**) a town, Spain, Extremadura, prov. and 33 m. N Badajoz, with good and clean streets, a town-house, prison, several primary schools, a parish church, and several hermages; numerous manufactures of coarse hats, leather common cloths and linen oil presses, and flour-mills, exports of dried figs and other fruit to Portugal; imports of hides, and some cattle in cattle and products of industry. Pop. 6760

VICENTE (see **VICENTE**) a town, Central America, San Salvador, cap. dist. and at the E. foot of a volcano of same name, 40 m. E San-Salvador; with extensive plantations of indigo and tobacco in its vicinity. Pop. about 8000

The **VOLCANO**, an enormous isolated mass of irregular shape with numerous projecting eminences, separated by deep chasms is supposed to be about 800 ft. high.

VICENZA (see **VICENZA**) a town, Italy, gov. and 48 m. W Verona, on the railway to Verona, cap. prov. of same name, beautifully situated near Mount Berico, at the confluence of the Retrone with the Etschigione, here crossed by stone bridge. It is surrounded by dry moors, poor partly under cultivation, and by dilapidated walls, and is very well built containing numerous fine mansions, many handsome streets, and several elegant squares, among which the Piazza-del-Signori, with its campanile, not more than 30 ft. in the square and yet more than 200 ft. in height, is conspicuous. The public buildings, though numerous, are somewhat monotonous, being almost all the work of Palladio, who was born here, or of scholars who rather slavishly imitated him. The most remarkable edifices are the Duomo, originally Gothic, but

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much injured by modern alterations; the Dominican church, also Gothic, with Renaissance capitals; San-Pietro, with a handsome facade by Casanova. Santa-Corona, with two fine paintings; the Basilica, or Palazzo-Santa-Rapina, an excellent Gothic



THE PALAZZO-FRATTAZZO, VICENZA. FROM BURNER'S ILLUSTRATIONS AND ENGRAVINGS.

building, the Palazzo-Frattazzo, in a rich and fanciful Corinthian style; the Teatro-Olimpico, regarded as the most curious if not the finest work of Palladio; the Pinacoteca, the lyceum, public library and numerous hospitals. The manufacturers are silk, woolen, and linen textiles; leather, earthenware, hats, and articles in whichsoever, gold, and silver. The trade is in the above articles, and in corn, wine, and silk. Vicenza was founded about a century before the Christian era; became a Roman municipal town, was pillaged by the Goths, first under Alaric, and afterwards under Attila, passed into the hands of the Lombards; was ravaged by the plague in 1585 and burned down by the Emperor Frederick II. in 1286. It afterwards passed to the Venetians, who retained it till the downfall of the republic in 1798. After forming part of the French Kingdom of Italy it was united to Austria in 1815. Pop., including suburbs, 80,000.—THE PROVINCE, 90 m. long, by 85 m. broad, though partly covered in the N. and W. by branches of the Alps, is generally flat and fertile, producing much corn, maize, hemp, flax, wine, and silk. Pop. 298,000.

VICI (see AUCONE) a city, Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 86 m. N. Barcelona. It has narrow and tortuous streets, several squares, one of which serves as a market-place, the remains of very old towers, and a castle, the latter of which serves as a prison, a townhouse, theatre, cathedral, and four other churches; three almshouses, two hospitals, a poorhouse, an asylum for poor druggists, seven reformatory convicts, a theological school, a free school of design, and various other establishments for elementary and advanced education, manufacture of leather, gloves, soap, chocolate, bricks and tiles, flax and cotton mills, bleaching-works, dye-works, flour-mills, and ironworks. Vich is also famous for its sanguine. This is a place of great antiquity. The modern name, Vich, is a corruption of Vesca, a Roman town which was razed by the Moors, and rebuilt in 798. Many Roman antiquities have been found from time to time discovered, and neglected. Vich is the site of a most ancient bishopric, which was restored in 980, and in 970 was raised by John XIII. to be the metropolis of Catalonia. This dignity, however, reverted to Catalonia, after its re-conquest from the Moors. The cathedral was rebuilt in 1088. Pop. 10,567.

VICHADA a river New Granada, which rises in the Llano de San-Juan, near lat. 4° N. lon. 78° W. flows E. N. E., reaching the coast on the left, and after a course of about 800 m., joins the bank Orinoco near lat. 5° N.

VICHERA, a river Russia, rises in the N. of gov. Perm, in the W. slope of the Ural Mountains, flows S. nearly parallel with the Ural, then S. W., and finally S. E., and joins the bank Kama, after a course of about 240 m. Its principal affluents are on the right the Kolyva, and on the left the Tava. Its course, partly navigable, is through vast forests.

VICHODNA, a vil. Hungary, co. Lipitz, 41 m. E. N. E. Veszprém, with a trade in dairy produce, particularly excellent cheese. Pop. 1300.

VICHTE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, near the Groote-Beka, an affluent of the Lys, 23 m. S. Bruges, with manufactures of linen, a distillery of oil and a flour mill. Pop. 1359.

VICHY, or MONTMORILLON, a town and com. France, dep. Allier, in a beautiful valley of the river of that name, 57 m. S. E. S. Moulins. It was once a place of strength, and is celebrated for its thermal alkaline springs, which issue from a deep fissure, and have temperatures varying from 102° to 112°. Pop. 1881.

VICKSBURG a town, U. States, and a bank river Mississippi, and on a railway connecting it with Jackson, which is about 45 m. W. It stands in a fertile and picturesque district, and though of recent origin, is large and flourishing, with Presbyterian, Episcopal Methodist, and R. Catholic churches; three academies, and a public school attended by about 500 pupils. An active business is carried on in lumber and building-materials, and about 100,000 bales of cotton are annually exported. Pop. (1850), 5075.

VICO several places. Italy, particularly—1. A town, and 8 m. N. N. W. Frosinone. Pop. 5100.—2. A town, Naples, prov. Capitanata, dist. and 81 m. E. N. E. San-Severo, on the side of Mount Gargano, with a collegiate church and three convents.—3. A town, Naples, prov. Lavoro, dist. Nola. Pop. 1130.—4. (Egine) (anc. Egnus) A town, Naples, prov. and 16 m. S. E. Naples on a jutting rock in the Gulf of Naples. It is defended by a strong castle, and has several ancient remains. Pop. 5600.

VICO a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. Ivrée, in the valley of Broana, with a court of justice, and a parish church. Pop. 1068.

VICO, or VICO DI MONDOVI, a town, Piedmont, div. Cune, prov. and nearly 3 m. E. Mondovì at the foot of a hill crowned by an old castle, now converted into a modern mansion. It has three churches, a Cistercian monastery, and a superior school. The French gained a victory here in 1796. Pop. 2594.

VICO-PINARO a vil. in Tuscany, comp. and 7 m. E. Pisa, on a slope of Mount Pisano, with an ancient church and a castle. Pop. 1457.

VICOMARINO a vil. and com. Parma, dist. and 17 m. S. W. Piacenza, on a lofty hill, with a trade in corn, wine, fruit, and cattle. Pop. 4508.

VICORAGO, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 37 m. from Como on a lofty height above the Trese, with a parish church, and mines of argentiferous lead, copper, and antimony. Pop. 1170.

VICOBA or COMETA, in Brazil, prov. and 140 m. W. Coara, in the Serra-Hibipaba. It consists of about 150 houses, partly of brick, but chiefly of wood and thatched with reed. The greater part of the inhabitants are Indians. Pop. (1850) 5000.

VICOVARO a vil. Papal States, 7 m. N. E. Tivoli, with some remains of polygonal walls, and a fine old hermitical castle. In the vicinity is the ancient bridge of the Claudian aqueduct. Pop. 1050.

VICTORIA (formerly PORT-PHILLIP), a British colony in the S. E. of Australia, between lat. 34° and 39° S., and lon. 141° and 150° E. bounded, N. E. and N. by New South Wales, from which it is separated in the former direction by a straight line drawn from Cape Howe to the nearest source of the Murray, and in the latter by the course of that river to the E. boundary of S. Australia. W. by S. Australia, and S. by Bass Strait, separating it from Van Diemen's Land. Length, E. to W., 600 m.; mean breadth, measured on the parallel of 146°, about 200 m.; area, about 90,000 sq. m., nearly the same as that of Great Britain. The coast is generally low and unbroken in the W. from the mouth of the Glenelg to Cape Otway, between which are situated the available harbours of Portland, Port-Fairly and Warrambool; and in the

E, from the harbour of Port Albert, in lon. 147° to Cape Howe, between which latter points almost the only features which tend to diversify its monotonous appearance are a series of lagoons, of which Lake King is the largest. From Wilson Promontory to Cape Otway a remarkable contrast is presented, and the coast becomes adorned by perpendicular cliffs rising 600 ft. to 1000 ft. above the sea, and containing openings into numerous bays and anchorage. Of these the most remarkable is Port Phillip, which, scarcely 2 m. wide at its entrance, forms a kind of inland sea, stretching from N to S for about 25 m., and expanding from E. to W. near its centre to 60 m., though its average width may not exceed 18 m. Within this spacious basin, covering an area of 875 sq. m., the highest point that ever went to sea might ride in perfect safety. Separated from Port Phillip by a low promontory is the well formed but shallow harbour of Western Port, effectively protected by Phillip or Grant Island, at its mouth, and divided into N. E. and W. arms by French Island near its centre. Still farther E. the most remarkable feature of the coast is Wilson Promontory connected with the mainland by a low sandy isthmus, but consisting of a lofty mass of granite, with summits rising to the height of 9000 ft., and mostly developed in sand. On the N. of this promontory is the last great indentation of the coast, Corner Basin, protected E. and E. by several low sandy islands, of which the largest is La Trobe. The entire sea-board has a S. aspect, and following its external sinuities, is not far short of 600 m.

The interior is well diversified, both by mountains and plains, but is chiefly characterized by the latter, which are often of great extent and so sparingly wooded and free from other obstructions, that it has been said the plough could in some parts be drawn conveniently for 100 m. across tracts well adapted for agricultural purposes. In general however, the surface is better adapted for pasture than agriculture, and wool of the most excellent quality now is and probably will continue to be the staple product obtained from the occupation of the soil. The mountains form two principal ranges near the opposite extremities of the colony. The E. range is a continuation of the long chain which stretches from N. to S. through New South Wales, at no great distance from the coast, and mostly parallel to it. Shortly after attaining its culminative point of 6500 ft. in Mount Kosciusko or Walington, this range under the name of the Australian Alps enters Victoria, and proceeds S.W. with a bold outline but gradually diminishing height to the coast at Wilson Promontory from which it is continued almost visibly by the islands of Bass Strait to Portland Cape, and thence abruptly to the E. extremity of Van Diemen's Land. This range sends out numerous ramifications, chiefly N. and W. and covers an area estimated at 7000 sq. m. The W. range, called the Grampians, commences in Mount Zenn, lat. $36^{\circ} 52'$ lon. $143^{\circ} 50'$ and stretches S. for 54 m., with a breadth of 20 m., to its termination at Mount Sturgeon, which rises abruptly 1070 ft. above the level of the plain, in lat. $37^{\circ} 28'$. It forms three distinct masses or ridges—a N. E., and W. called respectively the Grampians proper, the Serra, and the Western or Victoria range—which have their common nucleus and culminating point near the centre in Mount William, the height of which above sea-level is 4500 ft. The other loftiest summits which occur in the N. are generally bare and rocky, but have some fine timber on their slopes. In the S. one of the most remarkable summits is Mount Albert, a few miles N.W. of Mount Sturgeon. It is 1700 ft. in perpendicular height, contains a crater 445 ft. in breadth, and 80 ft. in average depth, and is described by Sir Thomas Mitchell as rewarding the toil of its ascent with a scene of surpassing magnificence and sublimity. The Grampians and the Australian Alps, notwithstanding their position at opposite extremities of the colony, are visibly connected by these ramifications, so as to form parts of the same mountain-system, and these constitute a continuous water-shed, sending the whole drainage of the colony either N. to the Murray or S. to the ocean. It may be considered as a vast region of primary and transition formations, extending E. to W. for about 300 m., with breadths varying from 100 m. to 150 m. exhibiting numerous cones and extinct craters, apparently subvolcanic, and composed chiefly of metamorphic rocks of granite, slates, quartz gneiss, &c., overlain on their slopes by more recent second

ary and tertiary formations. Within this region lie all the gold-fields which have recently been discovered in Victoria, and have added so suddenly and extensively both to its wealth and population, making it the great centre of attraction for emigrants, not only from the United Kingdom but from various other quarters of the world. The rivers which descend from this water-shed are more numerous than important. In the rainy season they fill their channels, overflow their banks, and have all the appearance of magnificent streams, but as the summer advances they shrink rapidly in their dimensions, and ultimately for the most part, become either altogether dry, or leave only a chain of large and deep, but often unnecessary pools. By far the most important river is the Murray which, so abundantly and from the N. frontier and receives the whole of the drainage of the N. side of the water-shed. Though the magnitude of its volume is small in proportion to its length it would seem from recent trials that its navigable importance has hitherto been underrated and that, at least during the months when it attains its greatest height, it is capable of affording to the timber-travel communication by steam for many hundred miles. Its chief descent, however, comes to it from New South Wales, while Victoria sends it only a few comparatively paltry streams as the Mitta Mitta, and Owen toward the E. and the Gonullara Camp and the Loddon or Yarrowee towards the centre. On the S. side of the water-shed the principal streams are, proceeding from the E. the Snowy River or Margaleme, the Tambo Nicholson, Mitchell, Aron, Macalister and La Trobe which contribute to form a chain of lagoons, the Yarra Yarra, important from having on its banks the capital, Melbourne, to which it is navigable by vessels of 300 tons, and along with it the Mariburnong or Salt Water River Werthebe and Little River all falling into Port Phillip, the Moorabool and Harrow, at the entrance of Port Phillip, and the Glenelg which forms part of the W. boundary its mouth being variously situated on the map by the colonial surveyors, which has caused disputes as to government jurisdiction amongst the colonists. Mitchell places it 30 m. E. of the R. Australian frontier, while Yerra marks it almost on the meridian boundary within Victoria. The latter position is adopted in the government charts. The lakes are so numerous as to form one of the principal physical features of the interior. Few of them however, are fed by personal streams, and hence many which at one season cover large areas, dwindle away at another or become altogether dry. By far the largest, Lake Corangamite, attained 50 m. W. of Geelong, and at the common division of four counties, is of very irregular and serpentine form, about 90 m. in extent, and, though fed by several fresh-water streams is perfectly salt. Lake Colac about 8 m. E. of this, though only 19 m. in extent, is, however, the most important, from the fact of its being fresh and affording water to upwards of 200,000 sheep that feed in its vicinity. For pastoral purposes the colony is divided into five great grazing districts—Gipps Land and the Murray E. Wimmera, and Portland Bay or Geelong district W. and Western Port district between. The climate of Victoria, though liable to great and sudden fluctuations, is on the whole temperate and eminently salubrious, at least to the human frame, though catarrh and other diseases often commit great ravages among live stock particularly sheep. The worst disease in the climate is its hot winds, which commence in November and cease in July. The days however during which these winds prevail average annually not more than 20 and of these only a third are oppressively hot. At Port Phillip the maximum and minimum summer temperatures are respectively 90° and 48° the maximum and minimum winter-temperatures, 69° and 59° the annual mean is 61° nearly that of Naples. The annual fall of rain at Melbourne is about 27 inches, but this is very equally divided over the year, about a fifth of the whole falling in July. The agricultural capabilities of Victoria have been very partially tested, but there cannot be a doubt that though much of the soil is of light texture, it possesses great natural fertility and is capable of raising cereals of the best quality, and in quantity sufficient to maintain a large if not dense population. The vine also thrives well and both the ordinary and many of the finer fruits and vegetables of the N. temperate zone have already become acclimatized and abundant. The following table shows the acres under

crop, with the produce in the year ending March 31 1855—

Crop	Area	Value
Wheat	16,800	998,704
Oats	1	61
Barley	4712	6,831
Maize	1,000	10,000
Peas	1,000	4,000
Turnips	14,100	14,100
Green feed for cattle	401	401
Hay	—	21,000
Total number of acres in crop	36,004	—

In vineyards, the same year, there were 1072 acres, yielding 4500 gallons wine, and 500 gallons brandy. In the year ending December 31 1857, the live stock were 54,021 horses, 431,520 horned cattle, and 6,504,908 sheep. The largeness of the last item proves the vast progress which Victoria has made in the production of what was, previous to the gold discoveries, its only great staple. It now furnishes one-half of the whole wool imported into Great Britain. Its first export of wool took place in 1836, but the quantity probably trifling, is unknown. The following year (1837) it amounted to 275,000 lbs. valued at £14,000. In 1844 it amounted to 1,846 to 10,525,000 lbs. and in 1853 to 30,842,501 lbs. valued at £1,651,871. These results might of themselves establish the pre-eminence of Victoria as a field for emigration but they have recently been in a great measure eclipsed by her mineral treasures. The conformity of the geological structure of the mountain-ranges with that of the Urals, has led Murchison to predict, with confidence, that gold would be found among them, and rumours of its actual existence had repeatedly been spread, on grounds more or less authentic. Its discovery however and the promulgation of it as an ascertained fact, within the colony, dates only from 1851. Since then the number of its known localities have greatly increased and multitudes of diggers have been successfully at work, partly in the E. among the Australian Alps, where among other valuable diggings, notice is due to those on the banks of Lake Ouse, at Mount Gibson near the source of the Mitta Mitta, and on the banks of the Ovens; but chiefly in the W. among the E. ramifications of the Grampians, from 50 m to 100 m N W of Melbourne. By far the largest continuous field yet explored is that which has Mount Alex. under for its centre, and occupies an extensive area between the sources and along the banks of the Campaspe and Loddon. Besides these the diggings which have hitherto acquired most notoriety are those of Ballarat, at the source of the Yarrowee or Lee, 45 m. N N W Geelong, and those of Mount French among the ranges of the Pyrenees, at the source of the Avoca but there are doubtless many others of equal value only remaining to be brought to light. In July 1854, the number of gold-fields in course of being worked was 10, extending over no less than 5° lon. The quantity of gold which passes by private hands, and of which no public return can be made makes it difficult to form even an approximate estimate of the gross produce. The total quantity of gold obtained within Victoria up to the end of 1853 has been estimated at 4,591,000 oz., which at £3. 15s. 6d. per oz., gives a value of £18,941,250. The quantity exported in the same year was 4,568,043 oz., valued at £18,966,407. In 1853 the ascertained and estimated quantity exported was 3,000,243 oz. which valued at £3. 15s. 6d. per oz., the current rate of the colony, gives £12,284,110 or upwards of £30,500,000 as the produce of about 2½ years. The following table gives a detailed account of the gold export on the customs list for that year—

Exported	Ounces	Value
To London	1,718,316	\$5,449,498
Liverpool	418,968	1,296,712
Birmingham	308,000	957,600
Glasgow	460	1,380
Sydney	98,823	298,275
Calcutta	3,892	14,468
Bombay	41,708	125,168
Ceylon	38,710	121,638
New York	10,400	30,775
China	6,400	19,120
Hong Kong	61	183
Total	2,677,723	\$8,786,448

The immense addition thus suddenly made to the wealth of the colony has necessarily produced a complete revolution in its circumstances. The necessity of entering into detail on this subject is saved by the following table, which exhibits a summary of the most remarkable changes—

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY 1850-1855.

	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Revenue general	194,000	180,706	518,284	1,063,000
Revenue, railways	134,768	199,810	750,807	1,543,828
Total revenue	328,768	380,516	1,269,091	2,606,828
Imports	744,900	1,064,407	2,062,096	11,267,087
Exports	1,041,708	1,428,007	7,481,248	11,081,541
Shipping	885	679	1,527	—
Imports	108,083	186,611	408,818	—
Bank deposits, 4th quart.	—	632,234	4,834,841	6,839,897
Circulation, do.	—	180,000	1,397,111	1,919,000
Coin and gold, do.	—	810,796	2,054,136	4,533,000
Number of banks	—	5	5	5
Valuation of Melbourne	164,000	374,728	688,000	—
Greatest value	78,000	95,000	800,000	823,000
Population 31st Dec.	—	—	—	—

It ought to be observed that gold is not the only source of mineral wealth possessed by Victoria. The copper found so abundantly in N. Australia, doubtless exists here also, in ironstone, granite, and sandstone are already worked in quarries apparently inexhaustible and an extensive field of coal has been traced along the coast, though no mine has yet been opened in it. The want of proper means of communication has been much felt, but three railways, which will bring the principal diggings into connection with Melbourne, Geelong, and Hobson's Bay, are (1854) in course of construction, and efforts are being made to establish a system of telegraphs. With all these sources of prosperity, a splendid future, an doubtless awaits this comparatively infant colony provided the eager pursuit of wealth does not so completely absorb the public mind as to produce an indifference to the most important elements of social greatness. The present population is perhaps the most heterogeneous that was ever taxed into a body politic, and the great danger is that the rising generation, instead of improving upon the present, may, from the neglect of proper education become still more degenerate. In relation to this subject, the statistics of the following tables of schools and churches are full of interest—

Description	No of scholars	No. of teachers	Aid from Government	Average Paid from Melbourne	Total
Dissemination	88	6,886	7,169 17 4	4,402 3 2	11,571 0 6
National	8	833	616 0 0	829 16 6	1,445 0 0
Private	17	573	—	—	—
Total	113	7,811	7,785 17 4	5,231 16 6	13,016 0 6

Description	No of Churches	No. of Persons they are estimated to contain	No. actually attending
Church of England	18	3,180	8,980
Presbyterian Church	7	1,000	1,000
Methodist Church	17	1,970	4,500
Independent Church	8	1,110	1,110
Baptists	3	400	400
Roman Catholics	—	6	2,841
Jews Synagogue	1	80	100
Total	49	10,000	14,830

For administrative purposes the squabbling districts of Upper Land, Western Port, and Portland Bay are divided into 34 counties, of which that of Bourke contains the capital Melbourne. The government, similar to that of the other Australian colonies, consists of a governor, an executive council and a legislative assembly, of which a third is nominated by the Crown and two-thirds are chosen by qualified electors. Port Phillip was first discovered in 1802, and became the general name of the whole colony which after it had been partially settled by emigrants, chiefly from Van Diemen's Land, was formally recognised in 1850, when the first sale of crown-lands took place. It formed the N. division of New South Wales till 1851, when it was separated into a separate colony and, in honour of her present Majesty, assumed its new name. The rapid progress of Victoria in its material

prosperity is unparalleled in the annals of British colonization. Without government aid, it was at first planted by a few private individuals and, nursed by their industrious energies it grew apace, until its financial up was extricated so much by the parent colony, that its growth was being blasted, while at the time of the New South Wales gold discovery its existence was threatened. But its indigenous resources yielded their fruits to the enterprising colonists, and in spite of misgovernment and local jealousies, it has become the most flourishing shoot from the parent stem in the British colonial empire. (*See Supp.*)

VICTORIA—1, A large river Australia, N W coast. (*See AUSTRALIA* *sup.*) 2, A large river, N Australia, discovered in 1848 by Sir T. L. Mitchell, who crossed it in lat. 24° 14' S.; lon. 144° 34' E.—3, (*or Alexander's*), A lake, S. Australia, 45 m. S.E. Adelaide. It is an expansion and may be called the embouchure of the Murray River. It is about 20 m. in extent N to S., and including a reach on the S.E. called Lake Albert, connected by a narrow strait, about 33 m. N.W. to S.E. In shores on the E and S. are undulating and present a few bold headlands, but on the N and W they are low. It contains several islands and is navigable, but the entrance to it by a narrow strait from the sea, at Encounter Bay is obstructed by a sandbar.

VICTORIA A tin China, N side, Isl. Hong-Kong built by the British settlers. It is mostly of stone and brick, and extends nearly 8 m. along the shore of the magnificent bay of Victoria (which affords excellent anchorage), occupying all the land between the water and the hills wherever the activity is not too steep. The principal edifices are the school of the Morrison Education Society the hospital of the Medical Missionary Society, the Hospital and Military hospitals, the chapel and school of the London Missionary Society the government-house, the magistracy and the ordnance and engineering departments, the exchange, and the club-house, the latter a very handsome structure, was opened in May 1847. A substantial and commodious courthouse, public offices, and a colonial church have also been erected. The houses of the merchants are large and elegant, with fine gardens attached. Pop. (1848) 14,000.

VICTORIA, CAMBODGE or CAMBODIA, a harbour at the S.E. extremity of Vancouver's Island, lat. 48° 24' 46" N. lon. 123° 23' 25" W. Though not the best, it is the most important harbour in the western coast. The Hudson Bay Company's settlement, Victoria, with the fort of that name, consisting of a square inclosure with octagonal bastions, is in the immediate vicinity.

VICTORIA, or CONQUISTA, a tn. Brazil, prov. Bahia, 80 m. S.E. Urubiti with a church, a primary school and a considerable trade in cotton and cattle sent to Bahia. It suffers from the aggressions of the wild Indians, who live in the recesses of the forests.

VICTORIA (La) a vi. Canaries N side, la. Tenerife with a church, manufacture of linen, and a trade in fruit and wine. Pop. 1879.

VICTORIA LAND, or S. Victoria. *See* ARCTIC OCEAN.

VICTORIA LAND, an insular tract, British N America, N of lat. 66° N., and extending from about lon. 103° to 110° W. It is separated from the N American continent on the E. by Dease Strait, and from Boothia-Fells on the E. by Victoria Strait. It was discovered and named by Simpson and explored by Dr Rae in 1851.

VICTORIA (Santa), a vi. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. Cune, prov. Alba with an ancient castle and three rural churches. Pop. 1085.

VICTORIA STRAIT, a broad sea-arm, Arctic regions, separating Victoria-Land, and Prince of Wales Land, on the W from Boothia-Fells and N Somerset on the E. It communicates N by Cunnemy Inlet with Barrow's Strait, W of the entrance to Wellington Channel.

VID or URAR (*anc. Atax*) a river, Turkey in Europe, rises in the N side of the Balkan, in the S.W. extremity of Bulgaria, flows circuitously N.E. between and nearly parallel to the Lakes and Cene, and after a course of 180 m., joins r. bank Danube opposite to Island, about 10 m. above Nikolopol.

VID (Wisse) a vi. Hungary co. Eitengah, on the road from Buda to Fünfkirchen, with a church, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1029.

VIDARCA a river Spain. *See* BRASCO.

VIDAUBAN (*anc. Viza Alescorum*), a tn. France, dep. Yve 2 m. S.W. Dragnignan, L. bank Argens. It suffered much during the religious wars. In the neighbourhood the Argens forms a magnificent cascade. Pop. 1512.

VIDIGUEIRA a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, 28 m. S. by E. Evora. Pop. 2390.

VIDIGULEO a vi. and com. Italy Lombardy prov. and 7 m. N. Pavia, on the Lambro with a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1481.

VIDOMIAK or WEDMERKACH a vi. Austria, Transylvania, 4 m. from Krusztal, on a stream of same name; with two churches. Pop. 1100.

VIDOURELLE, a river France, rises near St. Hippolyte, in the W of dep. Gard flows S.E. and after a course of 50 m. divides into two branches the one of which joins the canal of Radelle, while the other falls into the lagoon of Marguio.

VIDE, two rivers, France. The one rises in N.E. of dep. Orne flows N.W. and joins r. bank Dives; total course, 53 m. The other rises in dep. Vendée, a little S. of Bellefleur flows W.S.W. and falls into the Atlantic at St. Gilles total course, 88 m. of which 6 m. are navigable at high-water.

VIECHTACH (two places) Bavaria—1, (*Unter*), A market in Lower Bavaria on the Black Regen, 42 m. N.W. Passau with three churches an ordinary manufactures of linen and tobacco, a mill dye-works and several breweries. Pop. 1489.—2, (*Ober*), A market in Upper Palatinat, 34 m. N.E. Amberg with a church and two chapels, and a trade in flax. Pop. 1245.

VIELSÄLM a vi. and com. Belgium prov. Luxembourg on the Salm, about 39 m. N. Arlon, with slate and whetstone quarries, two tanneries, and four flour-mills. Pop. 8033.

VIENNA (German, *Wien*, Latin, *Vindobona* or *Vienus*, French *Vienne*, Dutch, *Wien*, Wends), one of the principal cities of Europe, and capital of the Austrian Empire, about 2 m. from the main stream of the Danube, but traversed partly by an arm or branch which bears the name of the Viennese Danube, serving the purpose of a canal, and is crossed by five bridges, and partly by an insignificant stream, called the *Wien* or *Wenna*, which empties itself into the arm of the river. The site is 480 ft. above sea-level, lat. 48° 12' 32" N. lon. 16° 23' E., 390 m. W.N.W. Milan, 137 m. N.W. Puth, 240 m. S.E. Berlin 350 m. S.E.E. Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and 600 m. E. by R. Paris. Lake Fera, Vienna stands near the centre of a tertiary basin rich in fossil shells, but of less extent, as the secondary and transition rocks form conspicuous mountain boundaries to the K.W., W. and S., at average distances of 10 m. and 12 m. With exception of



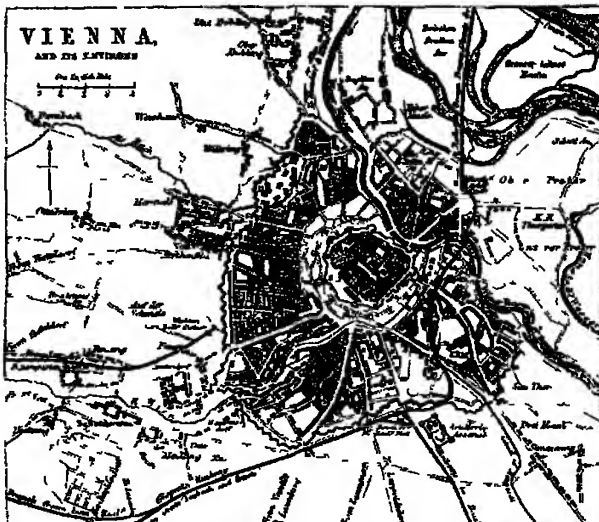
THE HOFBURG PALACE, VIENNA.—From Batty's German Gallery

two suburbs, the whole of the buildings are on the r. bank of this branch of the Danube, rising from it in terraces, which give a considerable facility to many of the streets.

Vienna consists of the town proper, or *Innere-Stadt*, and of 24 suburbs. Its whole circuit, traced for the far greater part

by walls, or as they are called, lines, 19 ft. in height, provided with a ditch and 12 gates or barriers, is about 1.6 mi. The Inner-Stadt, the central nucleus of the town, forms a kind of circle near its centre, and except on the N.E. side, where it crosses the river as surrounded by ramparts from 30 ft. to

elegant streets in the suburbs, particularly in those of Schottenfeld and Neudorf on the W., Mariahilf on the S.W., and Leopoldstadt and Alserdorf on the N.E. In the last in particular, the street of same name, with its Frobergstrasse, forming the great thoroughfare to the Prater, in one of the most showy and animated in Vienna. The dwellings are usually from four to five stories high, and of very large dimensions, soon peopled in date by a number of families, who obtain access by a common stair.



1. Kaiserliche Hofburg Palace
2. Belvedere Palace
3. Cathedral of St. Stephen
4. Church of St. Peter
5. Church of St. Charles
6. The Habsburg Palace

7. Josephstadt
8. The Imperial Palace
9. The Imperial Palace
10. The Imperial Palace
11. The Imperial Palace
12. The Imperial Palace

13. The Imperial Palace
14. The Imperial Palace
15. The Imperial Palace
16. The Imperial Palace
17. The Imperial Palace
18. The Imperial Palace

19. The Imperial Palace
20. The Imperial Palace
21. The Imperial Palace
22. The Imperial Palace
23. The Imperial Palace
24. The Imperial Palace

50 ft. high flanked with 11 regular bastions, and lined by a deep fosse, and is separated from the suburbs, partly by the river, but to a much greater extent by a glacis or esplanade about 600 yards wide, furnishing ample space for relaxation in the localities where it is of most importance to possess it. The Inner-Stadt does not cover a tenth of the whole space occupied by the city, but being more closely built than the suburbs, contains more than a seventh of the whole population. It is entered by 12 gates, is divided into four quarters and consists of 127 streets, generally narrow but well paved with granite, and kept clean by a very complete system of subterranean drainage, and of 20 squares, of which the largest is the Hof 430 ft. long by 230 ft. broad. The others most deserving of notice are the Hofmarkt, the Josephplatz, the Burgplatz, the Neumarkt, and the Stephansplatz, all situated within the inner town, which is the court-end and centre of gaiety and fashion. This marks the social aspect of Vienna from all the other great cities of Europe, especially in Britain. In London the nobility shun the confined, old-fashioned streets of the city here, although there is no pretence, may be seen at all times of the day ladies of the highest order, and princely nobles, walking along the streets of the Inner-Stadt. In the inner town also, and nearly in the very heart of it, is the Graben, which is sometimes considered as a square but is more properly a street, 540 ft. long, by 160 ft. broad with a number of narrow outlets from it. It is in the line of the greatest thoroughfare, and contains a number of the finest shops. The other principal streets in the inner town are the Herrengasse and Wallnergasse, where the finest mansions of the nobility are situated, the Kohlmarkt and the Bismarckplatz, situated by the Kärntnerstrasse on the S., and terminated by the Rochenstrasse on the N. There are also many

atmosphere is remarkably pure and balmy and the inhabitants enjoy robust health, without being much attacked with colds, pulmonary affections, and the like, while epidemic diseases pass over the city lightly. Few cities are better provided with the means of relaxation in the open air. The broad glass encircling the inner town has been already mentioned, the Argentinian in the W. and the Belvedere gardens in the E. are equally commodious, but they are all eclipsed by the Prater in the N.E., about 4 m. long, by 3 m. broad, situated between two arms of the Danube, and so beautifully planted, laid out, and otherwise decorated, that it is regarded as the finest public park in Europe. The British traveller is struck with the resemblance of the Viennese to his own country men and women who inhabit large towns, and, on inquiry he finds that there is an affinity by descent between the Austro-Saxon and the Anglo-Saxon races.

Churches.—The first in order is the *Dona-Kirche* or the cathedral of St. Stephen, a lofty, cruciform, Gothic structure, 350 ft. long, 235 ft. broad, and 90 ft. high. It stands in the centre of Stephansplatz, and is built of large blocks of heavy limestone. The W. facade, 110 ft. high adorned with rich tracery and sculpture, and flanked by two crenellated towers, called *Hildenshtürme*, contains the principal entrance, a gigantic portal (*Rosenstock*) with beautiful specimens of Gothic ornament. From the centre of the S. facade rises a magnificent tower, diminishing gradually from its base in regularly retreating arches and buttresses, till it terminates at a point 465 ft. in height, the loftiest in Europe, with the exception perhaps of Strasburg. Its top is reached by a stone-stair of 565 steps, another of wood of 200 steps, and several ladders, and within it is a great ball of nearly 18 tons weight, cast of cannon taken from the Turks in 1711. Besides the

tower there is a dome, the outside of which is covered with several remarkable statues, carvings, and sculptures. The interior, supported by 15 pillars, remarkable for their size and the number of these statues is somewhat gloomy but very imposing, has some beautiful specimens of ancient painted glass, a superb pulpit, a finely sculptured and carved chancel, 80 marble-altars, and various monuments, of which that of the Emperor Frederick IV. with a Pegasus by Sandrart placed over it, is the most gorgeous, and that of the celebrated Prince Eugene the most interesting. Near the Josephplatz is the court parish church (*Hofgärtner-Kirche*) of the Augustines, a finely proportioned edifice, founded by Frederick the Fair in 1586, in fulfilment of a vow made during his imprisonment in the castle of Trevisia, and containing a beautiful monument to the Archduchess Christina by Canova. The Capuchin church is remarkable only as containing the Imperial burying-place the Bernabini or St. Michael's church, for being the most ancient in the city; the church of St. Peter for its not very successful imitation of St. Peter's at Rome, some curious leaden statues and frescoes and the church of St. Laurence, for its excellent organ and its fine music. Of numerous other churches, notice is due only to the castle-chapel, where the mass of the great commanders is regularly performed in the best style, the Scotch church, originally built in 1155 for Scotch Benedictines, though it has long ceased to have anything Scotch about it, the church of Maria Theresia, a handsome structure, with fine painted glass and an elegant tower about 185 ft. high, St. Charles church surmounted by a dome, and so called after Charles Borromeo, whose life is by an odd conceit exhibited in bas-reliefs on two immense isolated pillars, above 40 ft. in height and 15 ft. in diameter and the university-church, with 16 richly decorated marble-columns and a number of fine frescoes. The Lutheran church the requested monastery of St. Theresa, has an excellent organ and the Calvinists or members of the Helvetic Confession, have a handsome church after designs by Hagedorn. The Jews have three synagogues, one of them with a magnificent interior.

Palaces and Government or Municipal Edifices.—The Imperial palace (*Kaiserliche-Burg*), on the S.W. side of the inner town, near the glacis, is an ancient and irregular structure of little merit, consisting of three courts or quadrangles, one in the centre called the Burgplatz, another on the E. side called the Amalienhof, and a third on the W. side called the Schweizerhof. The apartments of the imperial family are in the last. Immediately adjoining and on the bastion is the palace of the Archduke Charles, a splendid structure by Fischer & Erlach. The other principal palaces are the Belvedere consisting of two buildings one at the foot and another at the summit of a gentle eminence with a fine garden between and built by Prince Eugene, who spent the latter years of his life in it, the palace of the Prince of Liechtenstein, conspicuous both by its architecture and its enormous extent the palace of Count Schönborn-Buchheim, Prince Schwarzenberg, Prince Esterházy, &c. The principal government-buildings are the hotels of the ministry the majestic structure in which the states of Lower Austria sit, the townhouse, the national bank, the mint, the Imperial and the civil arsenal, both with collections of ancient armour and the former with 150 000 stand of arms.

Educational Establishments and Libraries.—Among the former the first place is due to the university founded in 1277, but re-organised by Maria Theresa under the direction of Vis Brixia. It occupies a large isolated building in the form of a parallelogram, with a double opening upon a public square, and adorned with two fountains. Its professors, about 75 in number, are all paid by government, and the average attendance of students, the largest in Europe, is nearly 5200. In immediate connection with it are an admirable botanical garden, and several valuable collections. The Josephinum a medico-surgical academy for army-purposes, has a very extensive series of anatomical preparations in wax. The polytechnic institute, occupying a handsome structure facing the glacis, instructs 500 pupils in the arts and practical sciences, as well as trade and manufactures. The normal school, established by Maria Theresa, has the honour of having originated that most important class of institutions, and recently accomplished their utility almost half a century before they were thought of in Great Britain. Other important

educational establishments are the *Benedictinum* or R. Catholic institute, in which the greater part of the best educated priests of the empire finish their education. A Hungarian theological institute or *Parsonage*, a similar Protestant institute, the *Theologicalum*, specially intended for the education of young nobility; the academy of Oriental languages, to qualify for diplomatic appointments in the East, the military geographical institute, three gymnasia, attended by 1550 scholars 14 schools of design, an agricultural and veterinary and a riding school, 29 Volk or common 7 high, and 16 girls schools, at which the average attendance amounts in all to at least 50 000. The Imperial library occupying a handsome edifice which forms one side of Josephplatz, and immediately adjoins the Imperial palace, is one of the largest and most valuable in Europe, containing 806 000 printed volumes, and 16,000 MSS. many of the latter either unique or of extreme rarity. Annexed to the library is an almost unrivalled collection of engravings, originally commenced by Prince Eugene, and now containing 300 000 of the finest prints. The university library has 180 000 volumes, that of the *Theresianum* 80 000 and that of military archives 24,000. Besides these are several valuable private libraries, to which access can easily be had, among others the emperor's private library of 60 000 volumes the *Archiducal Library* 40 000 of Prince Liechtenstein, 50 000, of Prince Schwarzenberg, 40,000; of Prince Esterházy, 30 000, and of Count Schönborn-Buchheim, 20,000.

Museums, Picture-Galleries and other Collections.—The museum of natural history adjoining the Imperial library has one of the largest herbariums in existence, and is particularly rich in ornithology. The cabinet of minerals consists of five divisions—mineralogy geognosy fossilis acroliths, and pictures in mosaic—all excellent and some unrivalled. The cabinet of antiquities contains about 80 000 coins and medals, 12 000 Greek vases, several polished armours and integuments, and an enormous cary, 284 inches in diameter, which formed part of the dowry of Mary of Burgundy, wife of the Emperor Maximilian. The Schatzkammer or treasury contains the Imperial jewels, and among other remarkable curiosities the regalia of Charlemagne, taken out of his grave at Aix-la-Chapelle. The cabinet of Egyptian antiquities is particularly rich in mummies, and the collection of Ambras, so called from a castle in the Tyrol where it was commenced includes a remarkable assemblage of ancient and modern armour, together with a series of antique sculptures, and a museum of natural objects and works of art. Among the latter is the celebrated salt cellar made by Benvenuto Cellini for Francis I. The imperial picture-gallery, in the Upper Belvedere contains about 1200 pictures, among which are excellent specimens of almost all the different schools of painting. The other principal galleries are those of Prince Esterházy Prince Liechtenstein, Count Czernin and Count Schönborn-Buchheim. The sculpture-gallery owes its chief attractions to modern artists, Canova, Thorwaldsen, &c.

Asylums, Correctional, and Charitable Establishments.—These are very numerous, and include a general hospital (*Allgemeine-Krankenhaus*), an enormous pile composed of seven quadrangles containing 2000 beds and annually receiving 16 000 patients connected with it a general lying-in and foundling hospital greatly needed in a city in which according to the statistics of 1849 above one-half of the births are illegitimate, a lunatic asylum, recently completed on a new plan and regarded as a model of its class, a humane society for the recovery of persons only apparently dead by drowning or otherwise, a deaf and dumb institute, a Jewish and various other hospitals particularly those of the Brothers and Sisters of Charity, a large widespread penitentiary and house of correction for the province and an Imperial penitentiary and workhouse a blind asylum, an orphan hospital and various establishments of a similar description; a savings' bank, a *monde-petit*, a society for the relief of widows and orphans, and numerous almshouses and charitable foundations, both public and private.

Societies and similar Assemblies.—The most important are the Vienna academy of sciences, the geological institute of the Austrian Empire the Imperial geographical society, the polytechnic institute or society of arts, with a valuable collection of implements, models, and designs, the academy of the fine arts, including four schools—one for painters and sculptors, another for architecture, a third for engravers, and a

length for manufacturing designs; the imperial agricultural society, the philharmonic society of the Austrian Empire, and the conservatory of music, and various other musical associations.

Public Monuments.—There are neither numerous nor very remarkable. Among the finest are the equestrian and colossal statue of Joseph II., by Kanner in the Josephstadt, the handsome monument of the late emperor Francis I., by Marchetti in the Burgplatz; and above all the marble statue of Theresa, executed by Canova, and set up in the temple of Theresa in the Volksgarten.

Amusements.—Of these the citizens of Vienna are extravagantly fond, and the few that have been created has not failed to call forth a corresponding supply. In all quarters gardens, coffee, and similar establishments, are open, where excellent music, much harmless and not a little vicious pleasure are easily obtained. The more systematic establishments for amusement are an opera-house, where operas and ballets are performed in a style not surpassed elsewhere, and four theatres, one called the Hof or Burg theatre, attached to the palace, and appropriated to the regular drama, another, the Vienna theatre, the largest and handsomest in the city and celebrated for melodramas and spectacles the third, in the Josephstadt, of an interior of description, and the fourth, in the Leopoldstadt, which is the favourite resort of the middle and lower classes, and furnishes, in the humour and rather coarse jokes of the pieces performed, an accurate idea of the popular taste and character.

Some of the most attractive objects belonging properly to Vienna are not within the town, but at a short distance from it, in the environs. The most celebrated of these is Bobolice, about 3 m. distant, and the summer-residence of the emperor. The fine gardens are the great holiday-resort of the citizens. Other places which share with it in this respect are Hitzing, with its scenic beauty; with its Tivoli, Laxenburg, with its palace and its fine avenue connecting it with Schimberg, and Baden with its romantic valleys. The latter are placed at some distance but with other places still more distant, have been rendered easily accessible by the completion of two railways—the one on the N called the Kaiser-Ferdinand Nordbahn and the other on the S. called the Gloggnitzer and Brucknerbahn.

Manufactures and Trade.—Vienna is unquestionably the first manufacturing town in the empire. The most important articles are cotton and silk goods, particularly shawls, military shoes, and other articles in leather, porcelain, made chiefly at the government-factory and distinguished equally by the fineness of the ware the beauty of its designs, and brilliancy of its colours sword-cutlery firearms, and cannon, the latter made chiefly at the government-foundry tobacco, a government monopoly macaroni-pipes, and musical and optical instruments, cutlery hardware, white-lead, bronzes and other metallic goods paper liquors, chemical products, watches, and jewelry. In the arts of letter-press and lithographic printing and in the adaptation of the electrotype process to printing the imperial office has produced specimens not surpassed anywhere. The trade, notwithstanding the disadvantages of an inland position is also very extensive, Vienna being a central depot not only for its own provinces N. of the Alps, but for the traffic between the E. and the W. of Europe. The number of wealthy mercantile houses, many of them in the hands of Greeks, is great, and money transactions to a very large amount are carried on. The national bank, established during the Seven Years war and well managed, has contributed greatly to the commercial prosperity, and its shares bear a high premium.

Bathery.—Vienna appears to have been a Roman station in the 1st century and to have borne the name of Fabiana. It was afterwards included in Upper Pannonia, and received the name of Vinthodum. On the decline of the Roman Empire it experienced the common fate, and was pillaged by the Goths and Huns. It afterwards formed part of the empire of Charlemagne who created it into a bishopric, and contributed much to its prosperity. Under him it became the capital of a margraviate, and the surrounding territory received the name of Austria, or Oster-reich, the Eastern kingdom. Its first margraves were princes of the Babenberg family who afterwards changed their title to that of Dukes, and continued to rule till the 13th century when the line became extinct. Vienna then came into the possession of Ottokar of Bohemia.

By him it was greatly increased in extent, and improved in appearance but in consequence of his refusal to acknowledge the election of the emperor Rudolph, was subjected to a six weeks siege. Not long after it passed, with Austria itself, to the house of Hapsburg. In 1484, Matthias, king of Hungary, gained possession of it, after a siege, and made it the seat of his court. Under the emperor Maximilian I. it became the capital, and has ever since been the habitual residence of the head of the Austrian family. Under Ferdinand I. a host of Turks mustering 120,000 men, and 500 places of cannon, appeared before the walls, burned the suburbs, and battered down a great part of the city, but the defense, though conducted by only 15,000 regular troops, and 4000 citizens, was so valiant that the Turks were forced to retire. Before the disasters which they had caused were repaired, the plague visited the city in 1679, and carried off 120,000 persons in 11 months. In 1685 the Turks re-appeared, with a still more formidable host than before, headed by the grand-vizier Kara-Mustapha. The defense was most valiantly conducted for two months by Count Radiger, of Starhemberg, but had become almost hopeless, when the celebrated John Sobieski suddenly appeared with his Poles, and the Turkish host was almost annihilated. A long period of rest and prosperity followed, and though interrupted by the wars of the French revolution an inundation of the Danube in 1830, the fearful ravages of the cholera in 1832 and the commotions of 1848, Vienna has grown up to be one of the great capitals of Europe; and having recently become the centre of a great railway system promises to advance still more rapidly than it has ever done before. Pop. (1846), 407,980 (1864) 560,000.

VIENNA, a vil., U. States, New York, about 170 m W Albany at the outlet of Champlain Lake, and on the Auburn and Rochester railway with three churches, a female seminary four plaster and saw mills, distilleries, manufacturers of edge tools, &c. Pop. 1800.

VIENNA a tn. Upper Canada, on Otter Creek so and 42 m S.E. London. An improving fast, has three Protestant churches, several schools, and a large trade in lumber with manufacturers of cloth iron leather, chairs, &c. several grist and saw mills, a distillery and a brewery. Pop. 1400.

VIENNE a dep. France bounded N. by dep. Maine-et-Loire and Indre-et-Loire, E. Indre, S. Haute-Vienne and Charente, and W. Deux-Sèvres greatest length N.W. to S.E., 78 m. breadth 53 m. area, 3574 sq. m. The principal river, Charente abundant in the woods, and forms an important resource to the poorer inhabitants. Iron is abundant and there are excellent quarries of marble, granite, millstones, whetstones, lithographic stones, and limestone. The manufactures consist of serge, coarse woollen stuffs, covers, common lace, cutlery, millinery and starch. There are also numerous bleachfields, tanneries, paper mills, blast furnaces, and other iron-works. The cap. of the dep. is Poitiers. Pop. (1831), 217,865.

VIENNE (anc. Vienna Allobrogum) a tn. France, dep. Isère, at the foot of an amphitheatre 1½ h. back above, here crossed by a suspension-bridge leading to the suburb of St. Colomb, 40 m. W N.W. Grenoble. It is a very ancient place, and very indifferently built, having only a few small squares, and narrow, dark, steep and winding streets. The principal edifices are the cathedral, with a W front flanked by two towers, and decorated with numerous but tasteless flamboyant ornaments; the church and cloister of the ancient abbey of St. André-le-Bas, with a fine Romanesque tower; the museum; public library of 10,000 vols the college, a handsome structure, once belonging to the Jesuits; the infirmary, hospital, and work-house. The manufactures are woollens, common laces, green soap, and chemical products. There are also silk-mills, dye-works, tanneries, glass-works,

paper-mills, copper and lead furnaces, iron-mills, and blast-furnaces. The trade, which is important, is in wine, woollen cloth, iron, steel, copper lead, and zinc. Vienne contains



VIENNE.—A half view, looking down the Rhone river.

numerous Roman remains. It is one of the first towns of France into which Christianity was introduced, and makes a considerable figure in ecclesiastical history. Pop. 18,818.

VIENNE (HAUTE) [UTTER VIKEN] a dep. France, bounded N. by depts. Vienne and Indre, E. Creuse S. Corrèze and Dordogne, and W. Charente, greatest length, N. to S., 86 m. average breadth 50 m. area, 2118 sq. m. The surface is covered by numerous hills and mountains, which are highest in the E. and slope gradually to W. At first they are almost destitute of vegetation, but as they descend begin to be covered with brush and pine, and later exhibit extensive forests in which a prominent place is occupied by the chestnut. The unassuming point, Mont Jargeau, 2118 ft., separates the basin of the Loire, to which almost the whole dep. belongs from those of the Charente and Dordogne. The principal rivers are the Vienne, Gartempe, Brance, and Taurion. The climate is cold moist, and variable and hence Limoges, though 5° farther S. than Poitiers, has its mean temperature lower. The arable land is much less than one-half of the whole one-sixth is absolutely waste. Little of the soil being adapted for wheat, the principal crops are buck-wheat, rye, maize, and peas. On the mountain pastures many horses, mules and swine of superior breeds, are reared. A considerable quantity of millstone is produced. The minerals include iron, copper ore, lead, anthracite coal, and an excellent seam of kaolin which is largely employed in the porcelain-works in the neighbourhood of Paris. The principal manufactures are porcelain, common woollen and other tissues paper and leather. There are also many glass-works, blast-furnaces steel and other iron works. Limoges is the capital. Pop. (1882), 219,870.

VIENNE (L.) [anc. Vienne] a river France, which gives its name to two depts. rises on the plateau of Millevache dep. Corrèze, flows W. across Haute-Vienne, passing Limoges, enters dep. Charente, turns first almost due N., then N.W. and joins the bank Loire at Candou. Its principal affluents are, on the right, the Thorton, Isore, and Creuse and on the left, the Combrade, Grande-Brance, Valre, and Clain. Of its course of 220 m., 60 m., beginning at Châtelleraul, are navigable.

VIENNOIS, an ancient dist. France, which belonged to former prov. Dauphiné, and had Vienne for its cap. It is now included in depts. Drôme and Isère.

VIEQUE, one of the Virgin isls. See BRUNCE.

VIERLANDE, the common name applied to a small territory in the N. of Germany comprising the four villages of Altenburg, Curslack, Kirch-Wirder and Neuenburg, belonging jointly to the towns Hamburg and Lübeck, and situated between the Elbe and the Havel. It is protected from the Elbe by dikes. It is remarkably fertile and the inhabitants, who are distinguished alike by the peculiarity of their dress and their language, are mostly engaged in agriculture and cattle-

raising, and in raising vegetables, flowers, and fruits, including immense quantities of strawberries, for the markets of Hamburg and Altona. Pop. 8500.

VIERLINGSBEEK, a vil. Holland prov. N. Brabant, 20 m. E.S.E. Hertogenbosch, near L. bank Maas, with a church, synagogue, school and new townhall. Pop. (agricultural), 808.

VIERNEBIM a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, princely. Steckenberg 8 m. S.W. Hoppesheim, on a forest of the same name with a church. Pop. 1493.

VIERRADEN a tn. Prussia prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, 24 m. S.W. Stettin with two churches, and manufactures of tobacco. Pop. 1611.

VIERSEN, a tn. Rhineland Prussia, gov. and 18 m. W. Düsseldorf, on the Rhine with two churches, manufactures of linen, woollen, cotton, and silk goods velvet, lace, ribbons, balm, vinegar, and soap bleach fabric, dye works, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 4917.

VIERWALDTATTESEN See LOKEN (LAKE OF).

VIERZON, or **VIERZEN-VILLE** [anc. Virmo], a tn. France, dep. Ober, amid vine-slopes and meadows, at the confluence of the Othe and Tère, and the junction of the Orleans, Chateaufort and Nevers railways 20 m. N.W. Bourges. It consists of well built houses roofed with slate, a handsome principal and several other regular streets, and has manufactures of woollen cloth serge hosiery leather parchment, porcelain and stone ware. Near it are blast-furnaces, and other iron-works. Pop. 6210.

VIESELY a tn. France, dep. Nord 16 m. N.E. Cambrai. It has a church, with a lofty steeple. Pop. 2718.

VIENTI [anc. Apennino] a tn. Naples, prov. Capitanata, on a peninsula forming the N.E. extremity of Monte Gargano and washed on three sides by the Adriatic, 45 m. N.E. Foggia. It has ancient walls, a strong castle, a cathedral two convents, and a small harbor, frequented chiefly by fishing boats. Pop. 4700.

VIETRI two places, Naples—1 Atn. prov. Principato Citra, 1 m. W. Salerno on a hill near the Tyrrhenian Sea, with a number of well built private mansions, a convent with an almshouse paper-mills and a considerable trade—2 Atn. prov. Benevento, 15 m. W. S. Potenza, with a convent, hospital and two almshouses. Pop. 3600.

VIEIZ, a vil. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg gov. and 26 m. N.E. Frankfurt with a church a cannon-battery, and other iron-works. Pop. 1625.

VIEUX COUSIN, a tn. France, dep. Nord 9 m. N. Valenciennes, near the Scheldt with a brewery a distillery, and extensive collieries. Pop. 4286.

VIEUX GAVARRE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Dyle, 17 m. S. Brussels with a trade in cattle and agricultural produce. Pop. 1199.

VIF a tn. France, dep. Isère, 10 m. S. Grenoble with potteries and silk mills. Pop. 1113.

VIG a river Russia, rises in the N. of gov. Olonetz, expands into a lake of same name flows about 170 m., first S.W. then V. and falls into the White Sea. Its current is broken by several cataracts.

VIGAN, a seaport in Philippines, N.W. coast, of Luzon, cap. of prov. N. Ilocos at the mouth of an arm of the Abra with a governor's house, a cathedral extensive barracks, building yards, and an important trade, chiefly in the hands of the Chinese. Pop. 17,245.

VIGAN (Lx) [anc. Fignano] a tn. France, dep. Gard at the foot of the Cevennes, 40 m. W. N. Narbonne. It is well built; and has a primary court, a counting chamber of manufactures, an agricultural society manufactures of silk and cotton stockings leather and a kind of white skins which bear the name of Vigan, several cotton-mills; and a trade in silk, wine, oil leather mules, and horses. Pop. 4594.

VIGATIO [anc. Vicoletto], a vil. and com. Italy and 6 m. S. Parma, 1 m. S. Parma, with a church, a primary school, and a trade in corn, wine, silk, and cattle. P. 4486.

VIGEVANO (Ss) prov. Novara, 7 m. by 6. P. 9709.

VIGEVANO a walled tn. Italy Piedmont, dist. Novara, and 58 m. N.E. Turin, near r. bank Ticino. It is well built, and has a cathedral, in a large and handsome square surrounded by porticoes, two other churches, fine cavalry

barbours, an episcopal seminary, a convent, a college, and other schools; a panopticon an ordinary and flourishing hospital and manufactures of silk stuffs, hats, soap, and macaroni. A pest was signed here in 1684. Pop. 15,321.

VIGGIANELLO, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 30 m. S.E. Legerone; with three churches. Pop. 3,250.

VIGGIANO, a vil. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 21 m. S.E. Potenza, with four churches, a convent, hospital, and two almshouses. Pop. 5,700.

VIGGIU or **VIGU**, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 21 m. W. Como; with a magnificent parish church a remarkable grotto, fine marble-quarries, and a mineral-spring. The decree of the emperor Sigismund, calling the council of Constance, was dated here. Pop. 2,100.

VIGIA, or **SIO-JOHN** non-**ALANCO**, a tn. Brazil prov. and about 60 m. from Para, on the Guajara, a tributary of the Amazon. It was founded by the Jesuits, who built here a college and a conventual establishment; has three churches, and a trade in coffee and cacao. Pop. (dist.) 10,000.

VIGIPARA, a tn. Cuzco. See **BUENOS**.

VIGNACOURT, a vil. France, dep. Somme 11 m. from Amiens. Pop. 3,851.

VIGNALE, a tn. Italy Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and 7 m. S. Canale with two churches. Pop. 2,189.

VIGNANE, a vil. Austria, Dalmatia, near Spalatro, with a church, an infirmary and an active trade with Turkey. Pop. 1,258.

VIGNANELLO, a tn. Papal States, 8 m. E. S. E. Viterbo, near the Mappino. Pop. 1,060.

VIGNOLA, a tn. Naples prov. Basilicata, 5 m. S. S. W. Potenza, with a collegiate and several other churches a lofty lofty betty two convents, an hospital and a famous fair of eight days. Pop. 4,000.

VIGNOLA, a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div. and 5 m. S. W. Coni with a parish church, an oratory and a charitable endowment. Pop. 1,209.

VIGO, a lake, Spain, in the N. of gov. Orense, about 50 m. long N. W. to S. E. by 18 m. broad. It communicates with Lake Sago, receives the Vig at the S. E. and discharges itself by a river of the same name into the White Sea.

VIGO, a city Spain Galicia, prov. and 15 m. S. Pontevedra lat. 42° 14' 45" N. lon 6° 44' 44" W. (n) on the slope of a hill, and on the shore of an apollon bay from which it presents a very picturesque and diversified aspect by its terraced and amphitheatrical construction. It is surrounded by a double wall with six gates and has a battery and several forts, steep, narrow, tortuous streets, three squares in which are held the weekly markets a small townhouse and prison, a

up and down the coast. Here foreign vice-consuls reside. Agriculture, navigation, fishing, and curing fisheries form the principal employment of the inhabitants, while some are engaged in making canoes, loading and unloading vessels, &c. There are also flour-mills, and looms for ordinary linens. Wine, maize, kidney beans, sericeae, &c., are exported, and wheat, oil, and other commodities imported. Vigo has been often attacked and almost destroyed by the English. Sir Francis Drake was here in 1586 and 1589; and in the war of succession Admiral Rooke and General Stanhope destroyed the galloon-fleet and French convoys. Pop. 5,570.

VIGOLENO, a vil. and com. Parma, duchy and 22 m. S. E. Piacenza, with a church, a ruined castle, and a trade in corn wine, chestnuts, and cattle. Pop. 4,387.

VIGOLEONE, a vil. and com. Parma, duchy and 10 m. S. Piacenza; with a castle, a primary school, a copper, an iron, and two paper mills, and a trade in corn, wine, cattle and timber. Pop. 5,083.

VIGONE, a tn. Italy Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and 9 m. S. E. S. E. Pinerolo, in a plain. It was once walled, and has two ancient parish churches of baroque Gothic, a large ordinary and orphan hospital, and a superior school. P. 3,303.

VIGTEN (Ind., Mex. and Yr.), three parallel islands, lying close to each other in a S. W. and N. E. direction, off W. coast Norway lat. 57° 10' 24" N. (E. ex. 100° 24" E. (S.)).

VIGUFLA, a tn. Spain. Old Castle prov. and 13 m. S. Logroño, on a hill above r. bank Irroga. It has a well formed square, a parish church, courthouses, primary school and old palace a fishing and two flour mills, gyman-kilns, and a trade in charcoal. Pop. 1,266.

VIGUZZOLO, a tn. Italy Piedmont, div. Alessandria prov. and 8 m. N. E. Tortona, on the Carroone. It was once walled and is still entered by two tarred gates, and has a parish church, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 2,105.

VIIHAR, a princip. Hindoostan. See **COCHIN-BARAN**.

VIIHAYÉ (Kamrassat) a vil. Hungary, co. Szolnok, in a narrow valley enclosed by lofty mountains, about 10 m. from Szekesfehervar with celebrated and much-frequented thermal springs, and a trade in maize and fruit.

VIJAYA PURA, See **BEJAPOUR**.

VIJAYANAGARA city Hindoostan. See **BEJAPOUR**.

VIKARTOCS, or **WENCSODOR**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Thales, co. Zips, about 80 m. from Leoben; with a church, saw and flour mills, and a trade in timber. Pop. 1,259.

VIKKUR, or **GEORABAKH**, a tn. Belud, 10 m. from the sea, r. bank Huguenot branch of the Indus lat. 24° 14' N. lon 67° 55' E. Vikkur was at one time the port for the greater part of the commerce of the delta of the Indus but in consequence of a change in the bed of the Huguenot, it is no longer accessible by water. It is now a miserable place with only a few huts.

VILAFAELA, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. and 18 m. N. E. Zamora, with four churches, a courthouse, prison, and primary school. Pop. 1,168.

VILAGOS (Latin, *Arca*), a market tn. Hungary, co. and 17 m. N. E. And with the ruins of an ancient castle which is famous in the wars of Hungary, and also a modern castle. Near it are the mineral springs of Szekes-Kut. Pop. 6,168.

VILAINE (Latin, *Haris*, or *Vitellina*), a river, France, rises W. of Brada, dep. Mayenne, enters dep. Orne-et-Vilaine; flows W. to Rennes, where it is joined by the Ille canal then S. S. W. to Redon, then W. R. W. past Mont-St. Bernard, and falls into the Atlantic at the port of Fenech, after a course of 185 m., of which about 90 m. are navigable. Vessels of 200 tons ascend as far as Redon. Its principal affluents are the May, Cher, Ome, and Ille.

VILALLONBA, a vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and about 7 m. from Tarragona; with a beautiful church, a courthouse, and primary school; manufactures of linen, a silk and several oil mills, and numerous distilleries. Pop. 1,131.

VILASA-DE-MAR (SAN-JUAN DE), a vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and about 20 m. from Barcelona, on the Mediterranean,



VIGO.—From Victor's History of Spain and Portugal.

handsome chateau, a granary, fish-market, a college, founded in 1680; besides various schools, public and private, for primary education, a military hospital, a custom-house, an almshouse, a lazaretto, a good port, a tribunal of commerce, a board of commerce, a substantial Doric parish church, and a chapel. This very ancient port was much injured by the establishment at St. Ferrol, but now it is reviving, and is the point where the Peninsular steamers touch, when going

with a church, canteen, prison, and primary school; manufactures of blouses, worsted, cotton, and flour mills, a fishery, building yards, and some coasting and foreign trade. P 1938.

VILASAR-DE-DALT (BARCELONA), a vil Spain, Catalonia, prov and about 13 m. from Barcelona, with a church, an ancient castle, a canteen, school, manufacture of linen and cotton goods, and a trade in fruit. Pop 2563.

VILLASECA, or **VILLASECA** a vil Spain, Catalonia, prov and 13 m. N E Tarragona; with two churches, a canteen, primary school, hospital, an ancient tower used as a prison; and a considerable trade in oil and wine. Pop 8864.

VILHEL, a market town. House-Darmstadt, Oberhausen, L bank Rhine, here crossed by a bridge, 5 m. N Frankfurt; with a parish church. Pop 2049.

VILLOABAMBA, or **QUILLABAMBA**, a river, Peru, which rises near the centre of day Cuzco, flows W N W, and after a course of above 250 m., joins a bank Apurimac nearly opposite to the entrance of the Mantaro.

VILCHEZ, a town Spain, Andalusia, prov and 30 m. N E Jaen, on the R. side of the Sierra Morena, between the Guadalean and Guadarrama. It is poorly built but has a handsome church with a tower a sanctuary famous for pilgrimages, a canteen, prison, two primary schools, manufactures of soap and linen, and flour and oil mills. Pop 1887.

VILLA, a river, Russia, rises in the N of gov Minsk flows W across gov and past the town of Vilna, and on the frontiers of Poland joins a bank Niemen, after a course of about 250 m.; principal affluent is the Jamina and Sveta.

VILVILI a river, Siberia, rises in a mountainous district in the N of gov Yakutsk, lat. 68° N, flows W past Verkh-Vilinsk, and joins L bank Lena at Ust Vilinsk; total course, about 800 m. Its principal affluent is the Murka.

VILVILI, two towns Siberia, gov Yakutsk—1 (Verkh) a bank Vilinsk, 340 m. W N Yakutsk—2, (Ust) at the junction of the Vilinsk with the Lena, 180 m. N W Yakutsk.

VILJEVO, a vil. Austria, Slavonia, co. Verocze, about 16 m. from Siklo with a church. Pop 1788.

VILLA, numerous places, Portugal particularly:—1 (*do Lago*), A. to. and par, prov Douro, 30 m. from Oporto 1 up 1890—2, (*do Rio de S. João*), A. to. and par, prov Lisboa com Guimarães. Pop 1108—3 (*do Conde*), A. export to and par, prov Douro, 16 m. N N Oporto, on the Atlantic near the mouth of the Ave; with a college, church, two hospitals, and a large convent. Its harbour defended by a fort is small and shallow. Many of the inhabitants live by fishing. Pop 3300—4, (*da Foz*), A. walled town and par, prov Trás-os-Montes, 11 m. N W Torre de Moncorvo with four gates, a church, several chapels, an hospital, numerous fountains, and a considerable trade in leather. Pop 8810—5 (*de Foz de Azeite*), A. to. and par, prov Algarve, 18 m. N N E Beja. P 1840—6, (*Francisco de Xisto*), A. to. and par, prov Beira-Alta, in an extensive plain, a bank Tagus, 16 m. N N E Lisbon, with a church, hospital, and almshouse a considerable trade particularly in wine. Pop 4600—7 (*de Jure*), A. vil. and par, prov Beira-Alta, 12 m. N N W Viana. Pop 1350—8 (*de Jure*), *See Azeite*—9 (*de São João*), A. to. and par, prov Beira-Alta, near L bank Coa where it joins the Douro, 8 m. S. W Torre de Moncorvo. Pop 2700—10, (*de São João*), A. to. and par, prov Algarve, 9 m. E. by L Lagos, near the mouth of river of same name. It is well built, and has a college, two hospitals, and some trade. Pop 3240—11 (*de São João de Foz*), or *de São João*, (*de São João de Foz*), A. to. and par, prov Trás-os-Montes, 16 m. E. by N Braga. Pop 1890—12, (*de São João*), A. to. and par, prov Trás-os-Montes, in a beautiful and fertile district on the Douro, here crossed by a bridge, 17 m. N Lamego. It is well built and has a public water, some handsome fountains, two churches, an hospital, and an industrious manufacturing and trading population. Pop 4980—14, (*de São João de Foz*), A. to. and par, prov Algarve, 16 m. E. by N Tavira, on the frontiers of Spain, at the mouth of the Guadiana, which here forms a harbour. It is fortified towards the sea, and is built on a uniform plain, consisting of good houses, and spacious well-kept streets which divide it into a series of small sections. In the centre is a handsome square adorned with a marble fountain, and containing an elegant custom-house. P 1720—15, (*de Viana*), A. to., prov Alentejo, 16 m. S. W Évora, with an old castle and palace of the duke of Beagana. P 3470.

VILLA, several places, Naples and Sicily, particularly:—1, (*Alfonso*), A. to., prov Abruzzo-Citra, N. W. N. Vasto, in a fertile plain. Pop. 1000—2, (*Alfonso*), A. to. Sicily, prov and 14 m. W S W Palermo. Pop. 2500—3, (*Alfonso*), A. to., prov Abruzzo-Citra, S. W. N. Vasto with two churches. Pop. 1500—4, (*Alfonso*), A. to., prov Abruzzo-Citra, S. E. Chieti, on a steep hill with a fine church, and a dyework. Pop. 3000—5, (*Alfonso*), A. to., prov L'Aquila, dist. Sora. Pop. 1850—6, (*Alfonso*), A. vil., prov Calabria-Ultra, 8 m. N. Reggio on the Strait of Messina; with manufactures of fine silk. Pop. 1250—7, (*Alfonso*), A. to., prov Abruzzo-Citra, 20 m. S. S. W. Lanciano, L. bank Sangro with three churches. Pop. 1700.

VILLA, several places, Kingdom of Italy—1 (*de Throno*) A. vil and com, prov and 13 m. N. E. Sondrio, at the confluence of the Foscio with the Adda, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It has a parish church, and a considerable transit trade. Pop. 2498—2, (*de Throno*) A. vil and com on the Adda, with a parish church, and a trade in silk and wine. Pop. 3081—3 (*de Throno*) A. vil and com, prov and 6 m. S. Come with a parish church and a trade in wine, for the preservation of which it is provided with extensive and admirable coagulation. Pop. 1489—4, (*de Throno*) A. vil., prov Varese, 4 m. S. E. Legnano, a bank Adda, with a trade in rice eaten almost exclusively in the vicinity. P. 3500.

VILLA, a village, a vil., and some. Treviso, duchy Leno, about 4 m. from Pavesio with a primary school, and a parish church. Pop. 6351.

VILLA BELLA DA FRANCESCA, a town Brazil on the N of the bay of St. Sebastian, prov and 85 m. E. São Paulo; with a church, a commodious and secure harbour, and a trade with Rio-de Janeiro in sugar cane, and tobacco. Pop. 3000.

VILLA BOA DE GOVIA, a town Brazil. *See GOVIA*.

VILLA-CORNO, a town, Italy, Basilicata, dist. and 35 m. N. W. Capri. It is indifferently built but has a fine cathedral with a massive bell tower, an episcopal palace and a trade in wine, brandy, and fruit, especially cherries. Pop. 6571.

VILLA DA FRANCESCA, or *Aguia*, a town Brazil prov Rio-Grande do Norte, in a vast plain, L bank Piranhas, 130 m. N. W. Natal with houses generally of earth and covered with tiles, two churches, a primary school, a townhouse and prison, and a considerable trade in salt-lake, and salt from adjacent mines. Pop. (dist.), 5000.

VILLA DA RAINHA, a town Brazil. *See CARIACU*.

VILLA DEL RIO, a town Spain Andalusia, prov and 37 m. S. W. Cordova, L. bank Guadalquivir, with a townhouse, and prison, two primary schools, church, and three hamlets, manufactures of linens and coarse cloths, oil mills, a fulling-mill, three clocking, and a flour-mill. P. (agricultural), 8868.

VILLA DEL YEA, a town Spain, Murcia, prov and about 80 m. from Albacete, on a steep height near the sea. It has an ancient wall, a parish church, castle, canteen, and primary school; manufactures of serge and linen and a trade in wine, oil, timber, saffron, and honey. Pop. 1314.

VILLA DE PRINCEIRA, two towns Brazil—1, Prov Rio-Grande do Norte, 40 m. N. E. Curitiba with a church, and a trade in horses, mules, and cattle. Pop. (dist.), 5000—2, Prov Minas-Geraes. (*See SERENO*).

VILLA FALLETTO, a town Italy Piedmont dist. and 6 m. N. Com. L. bank Maora. It is partly walled has two castled gates, a church, two canteens, a townhouse, an hospital, and the remains of an old castle. Pop. 3790.

VILLA FROZ, a town Brazil, prov Rio-Grande do Norte, 40 m. S. Natal. It is irregularly formed of earthen houses, and has a church, a primary school, and some trade in cotton. Pop. (dist.), 2500.

VILLA FRANCA a seaport in Azores, S. shore of St. Michael, 15 m. E. Ponta Delgada. It is beautifully situated along the W. side of a deep bay in front of which rises a remarkable precipitous rock, in the form of a cone, to the height of 400 ft. While the ground around the town is covered with vineyards and gardens and rises gradually in steady undulating slopes. It has many well built houses, a church, and two convents, and is defended by two forts. The bay has depth of water for vessels of any size, and, with a sufficient breakwater might be one of the best harbours in the Azores. P. 3000.

VILLA FRANCA (Lima, Villa Lima) a town and com. Duchy Modena, in a plain near L. bank Magre, about 9 m. from Pontremoli, with two churches and a convent. Pop. 5313.

VILLA FRANCA, a *tn. Brazil*, prov. Para, on a lake communicating with the Amazon on the right and the Tapajós on the left, 20 m. S.W. Santarém. It has a parish church, and a fertile district inhabited by Indians, who gather great quantities of manioc. Pop. (Est.) 4,000.

VILLA MARIA, a *tn. Brazil*, prov. Mato-Grosso, 1 bank Paraguay, 110 m. N.W. Curitiba, with a parish church. The inhabitants cultivate millet, rice, manioc, haricots, and sugar-cane, and rear some cattle. Pop. 1,600.

VILLA MARINHA, a *vill. and com.*, *ul. Bardina*, div. Cagliari, prov. and 6 m. S.E. Iglesias, on an unhealthy plain in the midst of marshes. Pop. 2,850.

VILLA-NOVA, or **VILLA VICTORIA-DA-MADRE-DE-DIUS**, a *tn. Brazilian*, Gales, prov. and 300 m. W.N.W. Para, 1 bank Amazon, about 25 m. above its confluence with the Amazon. It has a parish church, and a fertile alluvial district, well adapted for rice. *Saccharum* is everywhere met with.

VILLA-NOVA-MONTE-LEONE, a *vill. and com.*, *ul. Bardina*, div. and 15 m. S.E. Sassari, on a plain at the S. foot of Monte-Leone, in a tolerably healthy district. Pop. 5,433.

VILLA PIRU, a *vill. and com.*, *ul. Bardina*, div. and 36 m. N.E. bank Fluminicola. There are some of *Ugalis* in the vicinity. Pop. 2,162.

VILLA REGA, the former name of **OURO-PRETO** (misused).

VILLA-SALIZ, a *vill. and com.*, *ul. Bardina*, 22 m. N.E. Cagliari, finely situated on a hill, in a healthy district. P. 1,537.

VILLA-SOU, a *vill. and com.*, *ul. Bardina*, div. and 15 m. N.W. Cagliari, on an unhealthy plain, with a Capuchin and a Cordelier monastery and a trade in corn. Pop. 1,068.

VILLA VALZA, a *vill. Brazil*. See **ESPORIN** (SASTO).

VILLA VARGAS, an Indian *tn. Brazil*, prov. Bahia, near the Ilheus, 80 m. S.W. Porto-Seguro, with a parish church, a primary school, and some trade in cotton and timber.

VILLACARRA, a *tn. Spain*, New Castile, prov. Toledo, 56 m. S.E.E. Madrid, situated in a plain near the Rianarum, is well specimen, straight, paved, clean-kept streets, but in the back parts of the town there are more than 300 subterranean hovels, inhabited by the poorest class. There are a town-house with prison, chapter-house, archbishop's, and fish market, all in the same building, several primary schools, parish church, and hermitage. Near it are three salt-pools. The manufactures consist of cloths and serge, tashers, garters, and platted silk, dye-works and several flour-mills. Pop. 3,275.

VILLACASTRILLO, a *tn. Spain*, Andalusia, prov. Jaén, between the rivers Guadalquivir and Guadalquivir. It has an hospital for the sick poor, a public granary, townhouse and prison, two primary schools, an elegant and substantial church, and a manufactory with a pretty church. 86 small bread-dust loaves, two flour-mills on the Guadalquivir, 15 oil-mills, and four soap-manufactories. Pop. 4,504.

VILLACEA, a *tn. Spain*, prov. and about 5 m. from Leon, with a church, a primary school, and a trade in corn, wine and fruit. Pop. 1,350.

VILLACH, a *village* in Austria, Illyria, gov. and 62 m. N.W. Laybach, esp. circle, *r. bank Drava*. It is well built and has two churches, a high school, a strong castle, a theatre, and coarse manufactures of white-lead litharge, varnish, and shot, and a trade in these articles, and is iron, for which it is an important outport. Pop. 2,487.

VILLADA, a *vill. Spain*, Leon, prov. and W. Palencia, with a townhouse, granary, two primary schools, and two parish churches, manufactures of habers, collars, saddle bags, hats, &c. Pop. (agricultural) 2,216.

VILLADEATI, a *vill. and com.*, Italy, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and 13 m. *r. Casale* with a handsome Gothic parish church. Pop. 2,149.

VILLADECANEA, a *vill. Spain*, prov. and 60 m. from Leon, with a church, an endowed school, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1,071.

VILLADONSE, a *vill. Italy*, Venetia, prov. Polesine, *r. bank Adige*, 7 m. E. Rovigo, with a trade in cattle and silk. Pop. 2,000.

VILLADONSOA-DE-BLAMO, a *tn. Spain*, New Castile, prov. and about 35 m. from Compostela. It is well built and has a church, a handsome townhouse, a school, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1,356.

VILLAFAMEA, a *vill. Spain*, Valencia, prov. and 10 m. from Castellón-de-la-Plana, 1 bank Maelva. It is walled and defended by a castle; and has a parish church with a

tower, a courteous prison, and primary school, and an oil and flour mill. Pop. 1,978.

VILLAFRANCA, numerous places, Spain, particularly:—1. A *vill. prov. Navarra*, and 17 m. N.W. Tudela, near the river Aragón. It has a townhouse and prison, two primary schools, parish church, three hermitages, and various fountains. The inhabitants are generally employed in tillage and rearing cattle. Pop. 2,237.—2. (*del-Ob.*) A *tn. Valencia*, prov. and 85 m. N.W. Castellón-de-la-Plana, on a steep height; with a church, courteous, primary school, and hospital, manufactures of woollens and soap, dye-works, a chocolate and several flour mills, and some trade. Many of the inhabitants are muleteers. Pop. 1,189.—3. (*de-Cordoba*) A *tn. Andalusia*, prov. and 17 m. N.E. Cordova, *r. bank Guadalquivir*; with a townhouse, granary, poorhouse, primary school, academy for girls, parish church, and three hermitages; oil and flour mills, weaving houses and coarse cloths, a pottery, several brick and lime kilns, and a tannery. Pop. 3,594.—4. (*de-la-Sierra*) A *tn. Old Castile*, prov. and 23 m. W. Avila. It is indifferently built, and has a church, an old Moorish castle, a courteous, and trade in wool, corn, and fruit. Pop. 1,119.—5. (*de-la-Sierra*) A *tn. Extremadura*, prov. and 33 m. S.E. Badajoz, with straight but ill-paved and dirty streets, a large square with a planted promenade in its centre, a townhouse, archives, and granary, a poorhouse, three schools, a parish church, two hermitages, and several fountains, and a considerable number of flour and oil mills. Pop. (agricultural) 4,406.—6. (*de-la-Cala-Zera*) A *tn. New Castile*, prov. and 29 m. E. S. Toledo, near the Amarguillo. It consists of earthen houses, generally of two stories, and arranged in straight well paved streets, and has a church, manufactures of woollens several flour mills, and a trade in woollens, corn, and cattle. Pop. 1,950.—7. (*del-Panadero*) A *tn. Castile*, prov. and 23 m. W. S.W. Barcelona. It is walled, and has three suburbs, and three squares, barracks, prisons, town house, a theatre, a civil and military hospital, a poorhouse, and other benevolent institutions, various schools for primary and advanced education, a large and lofty parish church, a sumptuous three suppressed convents, several chapels, a fish and a flesh market; cotton-spinning, and the manufacture of cloths and leather, once very considerable, have sunk to insignificance, but pottery is greatly on the increase, and is much esteemed. There are also two gymnasiums, four large beautiful hospitals, a poorhouse, and some charitable works. Pop. 5,511.—8. (*del-Viejo*) A *tn. prov. and 66 m. W. Leon*, at the confluence of the Narba and Valcarlos, which are crossed by several bridges. About half of the houses are regularly built, large, and commodious. It has a townhouse, a prison in the ancient palace of the dukes of Villafraña, an old Jesuit college, an hospital barracks, an Augustinian monastery, a Franciscan monastery with a beautiful church, a sumptuous collegiate church, and the church of the extinct convent of Franciscan monks, four parish churches, various primary schools, a professorship of Latin, and three public granaries, manufactures of household linens and shoes, flour-mills, and a pottery. Pop. 3,150.—9. (*de-Palencia*) A *tn. Andalusia*, prov. and 12 m. S. B. Seville, with a townhouse and prison, four primary schools, a parish church, and several hermitages, almost entirely ruined; seven oil-mills, and a number of flour-mills. Pop. 3,187.

VILLAFRANCA, a seaport in France, dep. Alpes Maritimes, 1 m. E.N.E. Nice, on the Mediterranean. It rises from a small bay in the form of an amphitheatre, is defended by a fort and has three churches, a commodious hospital, an old convent, a public school, an excellent harbour, with a wet-dock, a prodigious tannery industry and a trade in oil, fruit, silk, wine, corn, and hemp. Pop. 2,574.

VILLAFRANCA, a *vill. Italy*, Venetia, prov. and S.W. Verona, 1 bank Tevere. It is well built, and has a fine old castle flanked with towers, and was once of great importance.

VILLAFRANCA, a *tn. Sicily*, prov. and W.N.W. Girgenti. Agates are found in the vicinity. Pop. 2,700.

VILLAFRANCA, or **VILLAFRANCA-DE-FRANCORT**, a *tn. Italy*, Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and 12 m. S.E. Pinerolo, 1 bank Po, where it first becomes navigable. It was once walled, and is regularly built, containing thirty of two spacious streets, and three squares; and has two parish and several other churches, a Capuchin convent, a college or gymnasium, an hospital, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 2,573.

VILLAFRANCA, a *tn. Sicily*, prov. and W.N.W. Girgenti. Agates are found in the vicinity. Pop. 2,700.

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VILLAFRANCHOS, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov and 38 m. N W Valladolid, on a height between the Mercedal and the Abogateros with three churches, a courthouse, school, flour-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1514.

VILLAGARCIA two places, Spain.—1, A tn. Extremadura, prov and 65 m. from Badajoz, with two churches, a courthouse, primary school, and a ruined castle; manufactures of soap several oil mills, and a trade in corn, fruit, and cattle. Pop. 1822.—2, A tn. New Castle, prov and 48 m. from Caceres, with a townhouse, church, school, some domestic weaving, manufactures of shoeleather, and oil-mills. Pop. (agricultural) 1365.

VILLAGONZALO, a tn. Spain Extremadura, prov and about 26 m. from Badajoz, near the Guadiana. It is poorly built and has a church a hermitage, a courthouse, an endowed school, manufactures of woollens, tile-works, and several flour-mills. Pop. 1190

VILLAHERMOSA, two places, Spain.—1 A vil. Valencia, prov and 58 m. N W Castellon-de-la-Plana, situated on a river of the same name. It has regular but very steep streets, a townhouse and a small hospital two primary schools, and a parish church. There are three hermitages in the neighbourhood, and at some distance are seen the lofty peak of Pelagatos, upwards of 8000 ft. high, and the hill called La Hoz with mines of copper and silver. It has some domestic linen-weaving and six flour-mills. P (agricultural), 1760.—2 A tn. New Castle, prov and 47 m. E. S. E. Ciudad-Real with a townhouse, prison, granary, two primary schools parish church and several hermitages. P (agricultural) 3445

VILLAINES-LE-JONQUE, a tn. France, Dep. and 16 m. E Mayenne, with manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. 1530

VILLAJUYOSA, a seaport in Spain, Valencia, prov and 20 m. N E Alicante, on the coast of the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Vilia. It has two small squares, one of which, with a fountain in the centre, serves as the flower-market a townhouse custom-house, a large and secure prison a Night-house on the shore, a parish church of solid Tuscan architecture, a suppressed convent, with a church in which there is public worship and four primary schools manufactures of soap, hemp, and separate-charge, woollen tissues for sails, household linens, and housewifery. The women are employed in working the spinning, and making sailing tackle, but the principal branches of industry are navigation, fishing, and the trade of the mulberry. Above 400 small coasters enter and clear annually. A pier in much wanted and the anchorage for large vessels is not good. Both in the town and vicinity have been found sepulchres, capitals of columns, fragments of statues, medals, inscribed pavements and mosaics, as well as stones with Roman inscriptions. Pop. 9097

VILLALBA several places, Spain.—1 A tn. Catalonia, prov and 45 m. from Terragona, with a church, courthouse, primary school and a trade in oil. Pop. 1323.—2 A tn. Extremadura, prov and 80 m. S. E. Badajoz, on a height above the Guadajira. It consists of wall built houses, and regular streets; and has a church courthouse, school religious castle, several oil and flour mills, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1356.

VILLALBA, a tn. Sicily prov and not far from Catania. Pop. 1460

VILLAGORDO-de-JUQUE, a tn. Spain Murcia, prov and 20 m. from Albano, near the Júcar, here crossed by a bridge, with a church, courthouse, primary school, paper oil and cotton mills. Pop. 1308

VILLALON-de-CANCER, a tn. Spain, Old Castle, prov and 58 m. N W Valladolid with many elegant and substantially built houses, a handsome Gothic hospital five primary schools three parish churches, one of them a fine Gothic edifice two suppressed convents, one of them converted into a barracks; three flour-mills four dye-works, manufactures of house-ol shoeleather, leather, woollen, linen and hampers fabrics, and the exquisite cheese so much famed at Madrid and elsewhere. Pop. 4674

VILLALONZA, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov and 40 m. from Alicante, a hamlet, with a church, a chapel, courthouse, prison, and primary school, oil and flour mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1508

VILLALPANDO, a vil. Old Castle, prov and 42 m. N N W Valladolid, 1 bank Valderaduey, with a townhouse two primary schools, eight parish churches, a summary and two suppressed convents. Pop. (agricultural) 2500

VILLALPUNGA several places, Spain.—1 (de-Sagra), A tn. New Castle, prov and about 14 m. E Toledo, poorly built of earth, with a church, a religious castle, a courthouse, school limestone-quarries and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1000.—2 (de-Sagra), A tn. Andalusia, prov and 60 m. from Cadix, irregularly built, with a church, courthouse, and school manufactures of linen, coarse woollens, and socks and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1682

VILLAT VA-DIXE-ALGOS, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov and 86 m. E. N. E. Huelva with a townhouse, primary school, various fountains, and a Gothic parish church, which formerly belonged to the Templars, and was erected on the site of an ancient temple of Juno. Pop. (agricultural) 2829

VILLALVA DE-RAT, a tn. Spain, New Castle, prov and 26 m. from Caceres, tolerably built; with an elegant church a primary school tile works an oil and a flour mill, and a trade in corn and mules. Pop. 1149

VILLAMALSA a tn. Spain, Murcia, prov and 38 m. from Albano, near the Gabriel, with a church, a ruined palace, a courthouse, prison, and primary school manufactures of carpets, and filling paper, and flour mills. P. 1848

VILLAMASANA, a tn. Spain, prov and 18 m. S. E. Leon, near the Esla. It has a large and beautiful church, with a lofty tower a courthouse and prison, a primary and a Latin school manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, several flour mills and a trade in wine, wool &c. Pop. 1951

VILLAMANRIQUE-de-ZEIRA, a vil. Spain Andalusia prov and 20 m. W Seville, with a palace of the counts of Alameda, a townhouse a granary three primary schools, a parish church in the ex convent of Franciscans, and a small hermitage, wood-cutting, charcoal burning, various oil and flour mills and a soap manufactory. Pop. 9940

VILLAMAYOR, numerous places Spain.—1 (de-Coletra), A tn. New Castle prov and 19 m. S. S. W. Ciudad-Real with a church courthouse, endowed school and a trade in wine, oil &c. Pop. 1115.—2 (de-Campo), A tn. Leon, prov and about 40 m. N W Valladolid, near the Valderaduey with two churches a courthouse, prison, primary school, and two flour-mills. Pop. 1804.—3 (de-San-Juan), A tn. New Castle prov and S. W. Caceres, with a townhouse, granary, several primary schools, a parish church, the church of a suppressed monastery and in the vicinity four hermitages. Pop. (agricultural) 2403.

VILLAMEDIANA, two places Spain.—1 A tn. Leon prov and 9 m. S. Valencia, with a church a suppressed convent, courthouse, and primary school, manufactures of linen a distillery oil and flour mills, and a trade in wine and corn. Pop. 1219.—2 A poorly built to Leon prov and S. Valencia with a handsome parish church, courthouses, primary school, and a trade in agricultural produce. P. 1846

VILLAMIEJ, a tn. Spain, Extremadura, prov and 55 m. from Caceres with narrow and ill paved streets, a church courthouse, prison and school, manufactures of linen, oil and flour mills and a trade in wine oil, and vegetables. P. 1869

VILLAMOR-de-LOS-ENCARNADOS, a tn. Spain Leon, prov and 21 m. S. E. Zamora with a parish church, courthouses, prison, and primary school; a flour-mill and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1008

VILLANOVA a ruling tn. Canada West, co. Norfolk, about 70 m. S W Toronto with two Protestant churches, two schools, a cloth factory a flour mill, and a trade in lumber. Pop. about 750

VILLANOVA a tn. Brazil, prov and 12 m. N E Rio-de-Janeiro, near 1 bank Macaes, with a handsome stone church originally built by the Jesuits and a townhouse. The inhabitants are partly bracones and partly Indians. Pop. 2000

VII LANOVA a vil. Brazil, prov Santa-Catharina, N shore of Lago Laguna, 60 m. E. Desterro. It is almost entirely of wood and has a parish church a butcher advantageously situated for trade, and manufactures of linen from flax, here cultivated on a large scale.

VILLANOVA DA-RAINHA, two tns. Brazil.—1 A tn. prov Para, at the confluence of the Manis or Conoma with r bank Amazon, 130 m. W S. W. Santarem. Its inhabitants are Indians, who make excellent guano, a kind of bread much esteemed in Brazil.—2 A tn. in the interior of prov Bahia, 130 m. N Jacobina, with a church and a primary school The inhabitants rear cattle, and cultivate millet, rice, manioc, and sugar-cane. Pop. 2000

VILLANOVA-DE-SANTO-ANTONIO, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 45 m. N. N. E. Rio de Janeiro, on a hill some 2 km. S. S. E. of the city, with a parish church, a Latin and a primary school, and a trade in cotton. Pop. (list.) 4000.

VILLANOVA-DE-SANTO-ANTONIO, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 130 m. S. S. W. Parahiba, 1 km. S. S. E. of the city, with a parish church, a large and handsome stone church, two primary schools, and a considerable transit trade. Pop. (list.) 8000.

VILLANOVA-DE-SANTO-ANTONIO, a tn. Brazil, in the interior of prov. Bahia, 60 m. W. S. W. Rio-de-Ouro, with a church, townhouse, primary school, and a trade in cattle, cotton, and other products.

VILLANOVA-DE-SANTO-ANTONIO, a tn. Brazil, prov. Rio Grande do Norte, on the Rio, 150 m. W. S. W. Natal; with a church, a Latin and a primary school, and a trade in cotton, tobacco, and cattle. Pop. (list.) 8000.

VILLANOVA-DE-SANTO-ANTONIO, a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div. Cuneo, prov. and 8 m. N. N. E. Saluzzo, on bank Valtorta, with a church, a modernized castle, and a school. Pop. 1678.

VILLANTERIO, a tn. Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 13 m. E. N. E. Pavia, on the Lambro, with a trade in cattle and dairy products. Pop. 3000.

VILLANUEVA, numerous places, Spain, particularly—
1 (*de Alcala*) A tn. Valencia, prov. and 17 m. from Castellon-de-la-Plana, with a church, courthouse, primary school, manufacture of reed baskets, oil and flour mills. Pop. 1071.
2 (*de Algodon*) A vil. Andalusia, prov. and 35 m. N. N. E. Málaga, It has merely a parish church in a suppressed Franciscan convent, and a hermitage. Pop. (agricultural) 3183.
3 (*de Cordoba*) A tn. Andalusia, prov. and 35 m. from Cordoba, with a large and handsome church, a courthouse, several flour-mills, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1888.—4 (*de Cordoba*) A tn. Andalusia, prov. and 84 m. N. Cordoba. It has a parish church, prison, granary, an hospital for the sick poor, two primary endowed schools, and two hermitages, some manufactures of linens, stockings, coarse cloths, and soap, and several flour-mills. Pop. (agricultural) 6572.—5 (*de Lencina*, *Santa Maria de Valdeiglesia*) A vil. Galicia, prov. and about 30 m. from Lago regularly built, with a celebrated and magnificent old Benedictine monastery, a primary school, infirmary, and several flour-mills. Pop. 1658.—6 (*de San Juan*) A tn. Andalusia, prov. and 55 m. from Seville, with a church, courthouse, primary school and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1820.—7 (*de San Juan*) A vil. Old Castile, prov. and 84 m. E. Ciudad Real, with a townhouse, prison, primary endowed school, parish church, two hermitages, and some manufactures of cloths and coarse linens. Pop. (agricultural) 2109.—8 (*de la Jara*) A tn. New Castile, prov. and 40 m. S. Cuenca, on the Valde-membra. A considerable number of the houses are well built and there is a handsome townhouse, a sumptuous parish church, an hospital, a public school and Latin college, both fine edifices two manerios, and two suppressed convents. Pop. (agricultural) 2167.—9 (*de la Jara*) A tn. Extremadura, prov. and 32 m. E. Badajoz, with some gay and elegant houses, bread, regularly paved, straight, and tolerably clean streets, a townhouse, prison, granary, hospital, several elementary schools, a manerio, a suppressed convent, a spacious and solid parish church, and four hermitages. A great quantity of wine of good quality is produced here, and there are some common linens and dyes manufactured. Pop. (agricultural) 7296.—10 (*de la Jara*) A vil. Extremadura, prov. and 65 m. N. E. Caceres. It has rapidly-built houses, narrow but clean and paved streets on hospital, an elementary school, townhouse, prison, and parish church. Pop. (agricultural) 2410.—11 (*de la Jara*) A vil. Andalusia, prov. and 25 m. N. N. E. Huelva, close to the Portuguese boundary; with a primary school, a church, and a granary; manufactures of yellow metal buttons, with which this place supplies the whole peninsula, coarse woollen cloths, leather, and wax—all which articles are largely exported. Pop. 2066.—12 (*de la Jara*) A tn. Old Castile, prov. Ciudad Real, and 114 m. S. S. E. Madrid, in a beautiful plain in the Campo de Montiel. It has many handsome buildings, a large and three small squares, a spacious townhouse, a substantial and secure prison, a black-market, the parish church, with a remarkable fine portico; a chapel of ease, several suppressed convents, two manerios, and numerous families; oil, gypsum,

and flour mills; manufacture of earthenware, brick, soap, and wool, and distillation of leam. The celebrated Quivado died here in 1848. Pop. 5006.—13 (*de la Jara*) A tn. Andalusia, prov. and 43 m. N. E. Jaen; with a townhouse, three primary schools, a manerio, two suppressed convents, the parish church, and in the neighborhood several hermitages; manufacture of common linens, oil and flour mills, and a manerio. Pop. (agricultural) 6334.—14 (*de la Jara*) A tn. Andalusia, prov. and 7 m. from Sevilla; with a church, manerio, and endowed school, manufacture of soap, several distilleries, and a trade in wine and brandy. Pop. 1870.—15 (*de la Jara*) A tn. Leon, prov. and about 60 m. from Zamora, with two parish churches, a celebrated hermitage, and several flour-mills. Pop. 1900.—16 (*de la Jara*) A tn. New Castile, prov. and 54 m. N. E. Toledo, on a plateau near the Gijón. It is well built; and has a parish church, courthouse, and an endowed school, tilling and flour mills, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1567.—17 (*de la Jara*) A tn. Extremadura, prov. and 34 m. S. S. W. Badajoz; with many houses, a parish church, a suppressed convent, a townhouse with a square tower, manufactures of linen, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1604.—18 (*de la Jara*) A tn. prov. and 16 m. from Merida, 2 km. S. S. E. of the city, with a trade in fruit, particularly oranges and lemons. Pop. 1499.—19 (*de la Jara*) A tn. Andalusia, prov. and about 30 m. from Seville, on a elevated site near the Cañalija, with a church, courthouse, primary school, and mineral springs. Pop. 1547.—20 (*de la Jara*) A tn. Andalusia, prov. and 18 m. from Jaen, on an elevated plain above 1 km. Guadaluquivir, with a church which looks like a fortress, a courthouse, an endowed school, numerous flour-mills, and a trade in corn and oil. Pop. 1747.—21 (*de la Jara*) A tn. Extremadura, prov. and 60 m. from Caceres, W. side of the Sierra-de-Dios-Padre with a church, oil palace, courthouse, prison, and primary school, manufacture of linen, several oil and flour mills, and a trade in oil and wine. Pop. 1917.—22 (*de la Jara*) A tn. prov. and 32 m. S. W. Barcelona; with a custom-house, two parish churches, a large barracks, townhouse, prison, primary school and two suppressed convents. Besides tilling, the inhabitants are employed in fishing, distilling brandy, and cotton-spinning. Some fruit and products of industry are exported. Above 800 small castles enter and clear annually. Pop. 10,809.

VILLANUEVA-DE-CARTELLON, a tn. Spain. See CASTELLON-DE-LENA.

VILLANUEVA-DE-GRACIA, a tn. Spain. See GRACIA.

VILLANUEVA, several places, Italy Piedmont—1. A tn. div. Cuneo, prov. and 8 m. S. W. Mondovì, near 1 km. S. E. of the city, with two churches, one of them handsome and modern, a magnificent manerio, which attracts numerous pilgrims, a superior school, and a rich charitable endowment. Pop. 2623.—2 A tn., div. Alessandria, prov. and 15 m. W. N. W. Asti. It has two parish churches, a courthouse, communal school, and charitable endowment. Pop. 3121.—3 A vil. and com., div. Alessandria, prov. and 8 m. N. Cuneo; with a very ancient parish and three other churches. Pop. 2663.—4 A tn. and com., div. Cuneo, prov. and 4 m. W. Alghero, at the foot of the Lanzo and Arco. Pop. 1146.

VILLANUEVA, a vil. and com. Spain, prov. and 39 m. N. W. Puzos, in an unhealthy district, 1 km. S. E. of the city, with a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. 2906.

VILLANY, a vil. Hungary, co. Buzsaky, about 30 m. S. E. Fünfkirchen, with a church, a ruined castle, a marble quarry and a trade in excellent wine, which bears its name.

VILLAR, several places, Spain, particularly—1. (*de Caceres*) A tn. New Castile, prov. and 34 m. from Caceres, near the Zamora, with a church, courthouse, prison, and primary school; manufacture of woollens, dye-works, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1489.—2 (*de Caceres*) A tn. Leon, prov. and 3 m. S. S. W. Zamora; with a church, courthouse, endowed school, manerio, factory of linen, and some trade with Portugal. Pop. 1086.—3 (*de Caceres*) A tn. Leon, prov. and 25 m. N. W. Valencia, with a palace of the Archbishop of Valencia, two endowed elementary schools, a fountain in the centre of the square, a parish church, and in the vicinity a hermitage, flour-mills and oil-mills, three potteries for ordinary earthenware, and three leam-distilleries. Pop. 2181.—4 (*de Caceres*) A tn. Extremadura, prov. and 30 m. from Badajoz; with a townhouse, two schools, a church, four and oil mills, linens, and a trade in sheep. Pop. 1606.

VILLAR-ALMEDI, a vil and com Italy Piedmont, div Turin prov Susa; with a small square, containing the parish church, and a ruined castle. Pop. 1261

VILLAR-BONAI, a vil and com Italy, Piedmont, div Turin, prov Emanuele, 1 bank Pellice. It has a ruined castle, and a E. Catholic and a Waldensian church. Pop. 2398.

VILLAR-FORMIGLIANO, a vil and com Italy Piedmont, div Turin, prov and 10 m. E. Stam, near r bank Dora-Ripaire, with a church, and the remains of an old castle. P. 2120

VILLAR-FRANCA, a vil and com Italy Piedmont, div Turin prov Pinerolo, near Perosa. It has a small square, containing the parish church and a handsome villa. P. 1182

VILLAR-SAR-CORRADO, a vil and com Italy, Piedmont, div and 7 m. W W W. Cont. with a very ancient parish church, with a Gothic crypt. Pop. 3067

VILLARMIERI, a tn Spain, Old Castile, prov and 18 m. W Palencia. It has tolerably well-built houses, and the principal streets, as well as one of the squares, are spacious, and have paved foot-paths. It also possesses a townhouse, an elementary school, a fountain, two churches, and a hermitage. Some tanneries, manufactures of serge and coarse wool lene, and four iron-mills. Pop. (agricultural) 3805

VILLAROSA, a vil Spain, Andalusia, prov and 20 m. N.E. Huelva, with a townhouse, parish church, and elementary school. Pop. 3011

VILLAROSA, a vil and com, Italy Piedmont, div Turin, near Nivola with a handsome public square, a church communal school and charitable endowment. Pop. 1113.

VILLARD, a vil and com. France, dep Savoie, 8 m. W Bonifant. Pop. 1140.

VILLAREAL, a tn Spain, Valencia, prov and 5 m. S Castellon-de-la-Piana, on the Mures. Of its ancient fortifications scarcely a trace remains, with the exception of the moat which has been rebuilt. The streets are broad and straight, and there are three squares, one of which is the centre of the town, has piazzas. Besides the large and some modest townhouses, there are an hospital, three elementary schools a parish church, five chapels, a suppressed convent, a manny and in the vicinity are two hermitages 12 flour and nine oil mills, five brandy-distilleries, some looms for linen and mashes &c. Pop. 8307

VILLAREGGIA, a vil and com Italy Piedmont, div Turin, prov and about 10 m. S S E Ivrea, near bank Dora Baltea, with a very ancient church. Pop. 1377

VILLAREJO, a vil Spain, prov Leon, dist Astorga, r bank Orbigo, with a church, a primary school, manufactures of linen, and a trade in agricultural produce. P. 1946.

VILLAREJO-DE-FRUTOS, a tn Spain, New Castile, prov Cuenca, and 80 m. S W Madrid; with a townhouse, two elementary schools, several fountains a parish church, and hermitage. Pop. (agricultural) 3641

VILLAREJO-DE-SALVAMANCA, a vil Spain, New Castile, prov and 28 m. S E Madrid with a good townhouse, hospital, a large granary, two elementary schools, a sanctuary and a parish church, manufactures of soap, earthenware cloths of the country, and square-ropes &c. Pop. 3921

VILLAREJO, several places Spain —1, (de Orbigo) A vil, prov and about 18 m. from Leon, with a church, courthouses, primary school manufactures of linen and a trade in flax and garden-stuffs. Pop. 1076.—2, (de Loe) A vil Andalusia, prov and 5 m. S. Jaen, a filthy and unhealthy place with a townhouse, prison, two primary schools, and a parish church two potteries, and oil and flour mills. Near it are quarries of limestone and gypsum. Pop. 1908

VILLARGUARDIA, a tn Spain, Andalusia, prov and 10 m. from Jaen, near bank Guadalquivir, with a church, courthouses, primary school, and a trade in corn, oil and wool. Pop. 1585.

VILLARINO-DE-LA-ALFARA, a vil Spain, Leon, prov and 38 m. W N W Salamanca, at the confluence of the Tormes with l. bank Douro. It has a church, courthouses, school manufactures of linen, and several flour-mills. Pop. 1677

VILLARLUCENGO, a tn Spain, Aragon, prov and 42 m. N.E. Teruel; with a parish church, a manny, courthouses, manufactures of bumper shoes, and woollen and linen cloth and some trade in corn. Pop. 1095

VILLARROBLEDO, a tn Spain, Marcen, prov Alhambra, and 64 m. S.E. Madrid; with a townhouse, prison, granary, hospital, two elementary schools, a chair of Lascally, a sold

and magnificent parish church, with two auxiliary churches, three mannyes, a beautiful hermitage, and a suppressed convent; manufactures of linen and woollen cloths, earthen jars, bricks, tiles for paving and roofing, and a tannery, and several flour-mills. Pop. 3565.

VILLARVIDOZA, a tn Spain, Catalonia, prov and about 16 m. N.E. Tarragona, 1 bank Goya, with a church, courthouses, prison, primary school, and a distillery P. 1879.

VILLARVOYA, two places, Spain, Aragon —1 (de la Sierra), A tn. Aragon prov and 60 m. from Saragossa, 1 bank Clara. It is well built and has a church, courthouses, primary school, brick and tile works, distilleries, mills, and a trade in wine and brandy. Pop. 1880.—2 (de las Pizarras) A tn. prov and 34 m. N.E. Teruel in a mountainous district between two streams, which form the Guadalope. It is tolerably built and has a church, courthouses, primary school, and manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. 1378

VILLARUBIA-DE-LOS-OJOS-DE-GUADIANA, a tn Spain, Old Castile, prov and 19 m. N.E. Ciudad-Real, picturesque situated on the skirts of lofty ranges of hills. The houses are almost all two stories high, and some of them very good especially the palace of the Dukes of Híjar. It has level paler broad, and paved streets a townhouse, prison two endowed primary schools, parish church, a suppressed Capuchin convent, and several hermitages numerous oil mills and presses, a flour-mill and manufactures of some cloths and linens for home use. Pop. (agricultural) 5415

VILLARUBIA-DE-SANTIAGO, a vil Spain, New Castile prov Toledo, 32 m. S.E. Madrid; with a townhouse and prison, a granary, an hospital with a chapel a college for Castilian and Latin, two elementary schools, and a parish church Pop. (agricultural) 1946

VILLARUBIAHIEGO, a vil Spain, prov and about 8 m. from Leon, on a height; with a church, courthouses, primary school, and some trade in cattle. Pop. 1877

VILLARVINO, a vil Spain, Old Castile, prov and 21 m. W Burgos. It has two churches an hospital primary school and ancient tower, woollen and linen manufactures, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1050

VILLARVINO, a tn Spain, Old Castile, prov and about 30 m. from Palencia with a parish church, courthouses, and primary school. Pop. 1098

VILLARVINO-DE-LA-SAGRA, a tn Spain, New Castile, prov and 12 m. N.E. Toledo with a church, courthouses, hospital, endowed school and extensive potteries. P. 1084.

VILLARVINO, a tn and com Italy Piedmont, div Turin, not far from Caravagna on the Stelone. It was once walled has a modernized castle a church, a free school, and a rich charitable endowment. Pop. 2403

VILLATA, a vil and com Italy, Piedmont, div Novara, prov and near Verucchi with a central square, containing two very ancient churches. Pop. 1716.

VILLATOBA, a vil Spain, New Castile, prov Toledo, 43 m. S.E. Madrid with a townhouse, hospital, two elementary schools, a church a magnificent sanctuary six oil-mills, two fall-mills, and gypsum, brick, and tile kilns. P. 2238.

VILLAVEJA, a tn Leon, prov Salamanca, 18 m. N Ciudad-Rodrigo, with a church courthouses, primary school and manufactures of linen and leather. Pop. 1290.

VILLAVELASCO, a vil Spain, prov and 85 m. from Leon on the Valderadney with a church and a primary school, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. P. 1147

VILLAVICIOSA, several places, Spain —1, A border of 208 inhabitants, in the prov of Guadalajara, 60 m. N.E. Madrid, where a celebrated battle was gained in the war of succession, in 1710, by Philip V. Stanhope, the English general was taken prisoner —2 A vil Asturias, prov and 27 m. N.E. Oviedo on the Lliana with a manny-house, but the trade is magnificent. Pop. 1841.—3, A vil Andalusia, prov and 30 m. W N W Cordova; with a parish church, two schools, townhouse, six flour-mills, two potteries, seven brandy-distilleries, and a few looms for linen fabric. Pop. 1600.

VILLAVIEJA, a vil Spain, Valencia, prov and 10 m. N W Castellon-de-la-Piana with a townhouse, two elementary schools, parish church, and hermitage, but dirty remarkable for its mineral waters. One spring maintains a constant temperature of 84, but others vary from 95° to 116° Fah. Pop. (agricultural) 1889

VILLE-SUR-AJOY, tn. France. See CHATEAU VILLAIN

VILLEDIEU, or **VILLENEUVE-DE-POISSON**, a tn. France, dep. Manche, 20 m S St. Ls. It is said to derive its name from skillful artificers, settled here by the knights of Malta, who employed them in adorning their churches with copper vases, and similar articles. Their descendants still drive a thriving trade in all kinds of iron and copper ware. P. 8689

VILLEDIEU, a tn. France, dep. Indre, on the Trezouais, near its confluence with the Indre, 8 m. N W Chateauroux with manufactures of ironware. P. 1195

VILLEFRANCHE-DE-LA-TOULONNE, a tn. France, dep. Haute-Garonne, on the Lers, 20 m. S.E. Toulon. It is generally well built of brick, and has manufactures of sail-cloth, heavy woollen covers, earthenware, and leather and a trade in corn, maize, hemp, &c. P. 2336

VILLEFRANCHE-DE-ROUSSILLON [anc. *Vilafranca* *Phoenopolis*] a tn. France, dep. Aveyron, at the confluence of the Aizon with the Aveyron 25 m. W Rodez. It is of great antiquity, and has a fine Gothic church with a lofty tower, in a square surrounded by arcades, a communal college, an ancient Carthusian cloister and an hospital, a library of 7000 volumes; important manufactures of plain linen and pack-sheeting leather, paper copper and iron ware and a trade in corn, wine, trefles, hams, and cattle. P. 7732

VILLEFRANCHE-SANCTI-ETIENNE a tn. France, dep. Rhone, 15 m. N Lyons, on the Moron. It is generally well built and has one very long and spacious street, a parish church with a tower a communal college, courts of first resort and commerce, an agricultural society manufactures of linen and cotton cloth, bombazines, and prints, hosiery, dye-works, and cotton mills, and an important trade. P. 7604

VILLEL, a tn. Spain, Aragon prov and 10 m. S.E. W Teruel, on the Turia, regularly built in the form of an amphitheatre with a church a celebrated sanctuary a primary school and a trade in corn and cattle. P. 1061

VILLEMUR, or **VILLEMUR-SUR-LE-TARN** a tn. France, dep. Haute-Garonne, 20 m. N Toulon, 1 bank Tarn, here crossed by a suspension-bridge. It has several foundries, and manufactures of articles in iron. P. 2808

VILLENA, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov and 30 m. N W Alicante, 1 bank Vinalopos. Its ancient fortifications have almost entirely disappeared with the exception of the ramparts castle, which is still a grand object. The streets are in general narrow, irregular and unpaved. There are five squares, a spacious townhouse with prison and granary attached various elementary schools, an hospital, two parish churches, a nursery and a suppressed convent five flour mills, two brandy distilleries and 12 oil-mills, and manufactures of woollen counterpanes and ordinary linens. Lord Calway was banished this place when he was involved into fighting the rash battle of Albasera. Pop. (approximate) 3224

VILLENAUXE [anc. *Vila Nova*] a tn. France, dep. Aube, 10 m. N.E. Nogent. It possesses an excellent promenade, formed out of its ancient ramparts, is well built, and has a large and handsome church with an elegant spire and a trade in wine and vinegar. P. 2552

VILLENEUVE a tn. com. France, dep. Aveyron, 25 m. N W Rodez with a trade in wine and cattle. P. 3221

VILLENEUVE [German, *Noustadt*, anc. *Pennschütz*], a tn. Switzerland, com. Vaud near E. and Lake of Geneva. It has an old ruinous wall and a small harbour and is dull, ill built, ill paved and unhealthy. P. 1026

VILLENEUVE-DE-BENO, a tn. France, dep. Ardèche, 12 m. S. Privas, in a rich vine-district. The chief employment is making silk. P. 3178

VILLENEUVE-DE-LA-TOULONNE, a tn. France, dep. Yonne, 7 bank Yonne 80 m. N Ancyre. It consists chiefly of a straight and spacious street, terminated at each extremity by a handsome gate, and continued round the town by handsome alleys and has a richly decorated parish church, coarse woollen and leather manufactures, and a trade in wine, heavy wood, and charcoal. P. 3871

VILLENEUVE-DE-LA-TOULONNE a tn. France, dep. Gard, 24 m. N.E. Nîmes, 7 bank Rhone, opposite to Avignon. It has an ancient abbey, an old Carthusian monastery, situated on a rock, and surrounded by walls fenced with towers a church, a public library, manufactures of silk stuffs, linen, canvas, and calicoes, and a trade in wine. P. 3168

VILLENEUVE-DE-LA-TOULONNE or **VILLENEUVE-DE-LORE** [anc. *Vila Nova*] a tn. France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, on both sides

of the Lot, here crossed by a bold bridge. Part of its fortifications still remain, and it is well and regularly built, in spacious streets converging to a central square lined by arcades. It has courts of first resort and commerce, a communal college, and the extensive buildings of an old abbey used as a house of correction for 11 depes., and capable of receiving 1800 convicts manufactures of linen, leather copper ware, and tiles and a trade in flour, prunes, wine, &c. P. 4785

VILLERS, numerous small places in Belgium. The note one describing of notice is a vil and com. prov. Brabant 21 m. S.E.E. Brussels with the magnificent ruins of a Cistercian abbey founded in 1147

VILLERS-BRETONNEUX, a tn. France, dep. Somme, 10m. E.S.E. Amiens with manufactures of woollen hosiery, and flannel and a worsted-mill. P. 3126

VILLERS-CORREYER [anc. *Villerie*] a tn. France, dep. Aisne, in the middle of the forest of Retz, 80 m. S.E. W. Leu with a poorhouse; manufactures of polished steel, hosiery, shawls, horse-combs, turnery, and children's toys, and a considerable trade in corn and wool. P. 2656

VILLERS-GUILLAIN a tn. France, dep. Nord, 10 m. S W Cambrai with a large subterranean cavern, used in early times as a place of refuge. P. 2051

VILLERS-OUTREAU, a tn. France, dep. Nord, 10 m. S.E. Cambrai. P. 2701

VILLETTE (La) a tn. France, dep. Seine, and close to the N. walls of Paris, of which it is a suburb. It has much frequented *magasins*, manufactures of soap vinegars, and earthenware, sugar-refineries, and extensive colliers and warehouses for wine, brandy, oil, wool, slates, &c. P. 1218

VILLEURBANNE, a vil. France, dep. Isere, 18 m. N. Vienne; with a silk mill. P. 1554

VILLEVEYRAC, a vil. France, dep. Hérault, 17 m. S W Montpellier. P. 2137

VILLIMPYNTA or **VILLAMPYNTA** a vil and now Italy gov. Venice, prov and 6 m. E. Mantua. In 1796, after a severe contest, a body of French wars here allowed to pass by the Austrians. P. 1400

VILLINGEN a tn. Baden, Lake circle, among bleak hills, on the Rhine, 42 m. N W Konstanz. It has walls with four gates a square a beautiful minister, formerly belonged to a monastery four other churches, a nursery, superior burgher-school a museum a bathing-establishment manufactures of woollen and linen cloth cloaks, and chemical products, and numerous mills. Villingen is very ancient, and was once an imperial free-town. P. 3870

VILLI MAR, a vil. Nassau, 3 m. S.E. Runkel 1 bank Lahn with a marble quarry, and extensive marble works. P. 1646

VILLMERGEN [formerly *Villmarthen*] a vil and now Switzerland, cant. Argau, 9 m. E.S.E. Aarau with a large and handsome church. P. 1373

VILLIQUILAMBEKE, a vil. Spain, prov and 4 m. from Leon with a parish church, a primary school, several flour mills, and a trade in corn, flax, and cattle. P. 1201

VILLOSLADA DE-CORONA, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov and about 50 m. from Logroño with a church, distilleries, and primary school manufactures of woollen cloth and worsted, and several flour-mills. P. 1206

VILMANSTRAND, or **VILMANSTRAND** a tn. Russia, Finland, on a tongue of land in the S. of Lake Saima, 103 m. N W St. Petersburg. It is walked on the land-side, and defended towards the sea by palisades and has two churches, a school hospital and several windmills. In 1741 a bloody battle was fought here between the Swedes and Russians. Pop. exclusive of garrison only 600

VILNA, or **WILNA**, a gov. Russia, forming part of nos. Lithuania, and bounded, N by Courland, E. by Minsk, S. by Grodno, and W. Poland, Prussia, and the Baltic, greatest length, 270 m.; central breadth, about 110 m. Area, 15,225 sq. m. The surface is generally flat, the hills nowhere exceeding 300 ft. and has as yet been only partially cleared of its primeval forests. Much of it is occupied by moors and meadows, and the soil is generally sandy. The drainage belongs wholly to the basin of the Baltic, which receives it chiefly by the Niemen or Memel, and tributaries the Vilia and Dubissa. The climate is characterized by short but severe winters, wet springs and harvests, and warm sultry summers. In good years the grain raised leaves a surplus for export. Good

crops of hemp and flax are grown. Fruit is scarce, and of bad quality, and hops are seen only in gardens. The forests, though extensive, do not furnish much good timber. The principal mineral is iron-ore. Some amber is found on the coast. Both manufactures and trade are very limited. P 886,000.

VILNA, or **WILNA**, a tn. Russia, imp. above gov., on several hills above the Vilsa, at the confluence of the Vilsa, 415 m. S W St. Petersburg. It consists of a walled city and two large suburbs, generally with old wooden houses huddled together in dark and narrow streets. The principal objects of interest are the cathedral and several other churches, particularly a marble chapel originally belonging to a now ruinous castle; a Mahometan mosque for the use of the Tartar inhabitants; a synagogue, lyceum, theological seminary, medical academy, observatory townhouse, finely situated on a

VIMEIRO, a vil and par Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 45 m. S S W Larcia, in a valley watered by the Macoris, and rendered memorable by the victory gained by the British and Portuguese over the French. Pop 460.

VIMERCATE, a tn and com. Italy Lombardy prov and 14 m. N E Milan, r. bank Melgore. It has a beautiful parish church, a gymnasium, and several other schools, an hospital, a paper-mill, and a trade in corn, wine, and silk. Pop. 8448.

VIMILERO, two places, Portugal; the one, prov. Alentejo, about 3 m. from Braga, pop. 1700, and the other, prov. Alentejo 11 m. W \ W Estremosa pop. 1260.

VIMINES a vil and com. France, dep. Savoie, 3 m. S W Chambéry with quarries of marble and gypsum. Pop 1866

VIMIOSO a tn Portugal prov. Trás-os-Montes, 18 m. S E Braganza, near the Spanish frontier. P 1006

VIMMERBY, a tn Sweden, 18 m. and 78 m. N N W Kalmar near the Stang or Stör. It stands among romantic scenery but is old and unimportant. In its vicinity are the battle of Sotra-Bu. Pop 1343

VIMODRONE, or **Vico-Mondrone**, a vil and com. Italy, Lombardy prov and 6 m. from Milan on the canal of Martesana; with fine villas belonging to the inhabitants of Milan, an ancient parish church, and a trade in wine and dairy produce. Pop 1160

VIMOUTIERS (anc. *Alban Monasterium*) a tn France, dep. Orne, in a well wooded but marshy valley on the Vie, 86 m. N Alençon, with a court of commerce important manufactures of a kind of white linen called *cravattes*, bleachfields, tanneries, and a trade in linen. Pop 2496

VINADIO a tn Italy Piedmont div and 21 m. W S W Cont. L bank Stura with two churches an elementary school thermal-springs, and much of agricultural land. Pop 1114

VINALMOND, a vil and com. Belgium, prov and 18 m. S W Liège, on the Malmeigne with brick works brewhouse numerous blacksmiths, quarries of black marble, and mines of iron and coal. Pop 1144

VINAROS, a seaport, Spain Valencia prov Castellón de la Plana 22 m. S Tortosa, on the Mediterranean Sea. It is surrounded with a good wall a fosse, and seven forts, has generally lofty houses, provided with fine balconies and some good streets and squares, a spacious townhouse, customhouse, theatre, shambles, hospital handsome parish church, several chapels, an almshouse, and various schools. The bulk of the population is engaged in navigation, fishing and ship-building but there are also oil mills, brandy-distilleries, and cooperages. About 600 coasters and 25 foreign vessels, enter and clear annually. Imports, grain, dried cod, seriffines, saeves, &c. exports, wine, brandy, timber &c. Pop 3341

VINGA a tn France dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, 6 m. E \ E Prades. It is walled has numerous fine fountains, a communal college, manufactures of leather, and a trade in corn, fruit, flax hemp, and cattle. Pop 1860

VINCENNES (anc. *Vincos*) a tn France, dep. Seine, about 2 m. E Paris close to the Bois-de-Vincennes. Its large old castle, which is surrounded by lofty walls and deep ditches, was once the frequent residence of the French kings and has long been used as a state-prison. More recently it has been converted into an arsenal, where all the munitions of war have been crowded together, and a strong garison is constantly kept. The Duc d'Enghien, only son of the Prince of Condé was barbarously shot in one of the fosses of this castle. The town is well and regularly built. Pop 3408

VINCENNES, a tn U. States Indiana, on the Wabash, and on the Evansville and Illinois, and the Ohio and Mississippi railways, 100 m. S W Indianapolis. It is regularly built and has several churches, including a spacious R Catholic cathedral, an ecclesiastical seminary female academy, and two orphan asylums, a handsome townhouse, a good marketplace and some manufactures. Pop 2079

VINCENT (Br) a vil and com. Italy Piedmont, div Aosta, 2 m E Chablais, above the Dora, here crossed by a remarkable Roman bridge. It has well built houses, fine walls a parish church and several free schools. Pop 1351



VILNA FROM THE GREEN GATE DU FORT
From Voyage de la Commission Scientifique du Nord

height, a library museum of natural history with botanical gardens; several monasteries, hospitals, and charitable endowments. The manufactures are insignificant but the trade chiefly in agricultural produce sent to Riga, Mamel Königsberg, and Lubau, is considerable. Vilna was founded in the beginning of the 14th century, and became the capital of Lithuania. Many of the nobility still continue to reside in it. Its university was suppressed in 1832. Pop (1849), 52 228.

VILA, two rivers, Bavaria;—1 An affluent of the Rh. which is 11 m. N W Regensburg after a S S E course of about 43 m. — 2 An affluent of the Danube which it joins at Vilshofen, 55 m. S S E Regensburg after an E \ E course of about 70 m.

VILSBURG a market tn. Lower Bavaria, on the Vils 11 m. S E Landshut. It has walls with two gates two churches, a townhouse, infantry saltpetre-works a wax refinery, and a trade in cattle. Pop 1245

VILSECK, a tn. Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, on the Vils 11 m. N N W Amberg, with four churches, a castle, and hospital. Pop 1218.

VILSHOFEN, a tn. Lower Bavaria, at the confluence of the Vils with the Danube, here crossed by a bridge, 13 m. W N W Passau. It has walls with three gates many well built houses, two churches, a townhouse, and infantry, and a trade in corn and linen. Pop 2150.

VILTEN, a vil. and par Switzerland, can and 38 m. S S E St. Gall with schtrub and some trade in wine. P 1699

VILVETERE, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov and 54 m. W S W Salamanca, with a parish church, a primary school, and a trade in wine, oil and delicious fruit. Pop 1373

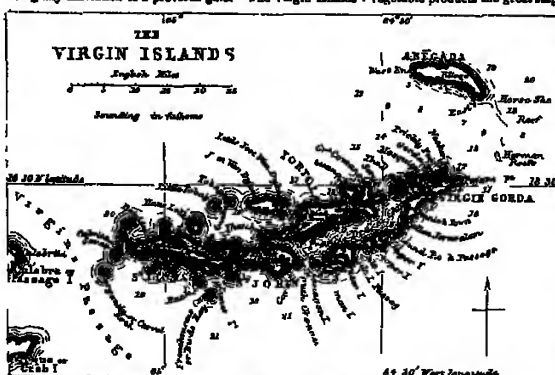
VILVORDE (Flemish, *Vilvorde*, anc. *Vilvorde*) a tn, and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 6 m. N E Brussels, on the railway to Malines, and on the Senne. It has a handsome and interesting Gothic church with fine wood-carvings a vast central prison, capable of receiving 2000 prisoners, who work at all kinds of trades several boarding and primary schools, an almshouse, a musical society, manufactures of hosiery, printed calicoes, acids, tobacco, varnishes, and glass also brewhouses, tanneries, bleachfields, and oil and corn mills. Pop 4809.

VUL II.

lon. 64° 10' and 65° 40' W. comprising a space of about 100 m. long, by 30 m. wide. Not above a fourth are inhabited and cultivated. The chief exports are sugar, molasses, rum, cotton, and salt, ginger, turmeric, tobacco, plantains and indigo. Vegetables and fruits are abundant. The climate is subject to much fluctuation, and slight shocks of earthquakes are occasionally felt. The islands are exposed to a heavy swell, and the obstacles opposed to the tidal wave between them produce some extraordinary phenomena: the waves sometimes breaking against the shore with great violence, without there being any indication of a previous gale. The Virgin Islands

of the state are the peaks of Otter in the Blue Ridge, 4380 ft. high, but the most remarkable object is the natural bridge over Cedar Creek, near the centre of the state; it consists of a huge rock spanning the river by an arch 90 ft. long, 60 ft. wide, and 200 ft. above the water and supported by high airy abutments gracefully curved. The principal rivers are the Potomac, Rappahannock, York, James, the Big Sandy and the Great and Little Kanawha. The coal-seams occur in many parts. The climate differs much in different localities, and the thermometer has a range from 8° below zero to 98° Among valuable products the great staple is tobacco: cotton and flax

are also raised in large quantities. The principal grain crops are Indian corn, wheat and oats. Sheep, yielding excellent wool, are very numerous, but by far the most important live stock are swine, of which, particularly in the W. districts, the annual slaughter is immense. Considerable attention is also paid to the dairy, and both butter and cheese are largely exported. Minerals have recently been worked to a considerable extent. W. of the Alleghenies, an thrustle bituminous and parrot coal are found over extensive tracts, in connection with iron-ores of the finest quality. Bauxite is found at the base of the Blue Ridge, and lead, plumbago, &c. in



are shared by Great Britain, which has about 50, the principal of which are Tortola, Anegada, Virgin-Gorda, Jost-van Dyke, Guano Isle, Beef and Thatch islands, Priekly Pear Covenas, Cooper's, Salt, St. Peter's, and several smaller islands, Denmark, which has St. Thomas Santa-Cruz, and St. John with a considerable number of islets and Spain, which has Culobra, and several islets. Beques, Vieques or Oak Island, forms a sort of joint possession of the three powers (See Europe). The group was discovered by Columbus on his second voyage in 1494.

VIRGINAL-SAMME, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Samme, near the frontiers of Hainaut, 16 m. S. Brussels. It has manufactures of cotton, lace, and paper a brewery, and oil and flour mills. Pop. 1255.

VIRGINIA, one of the U. States of N. America. lat. 36° 55' to 40° 45' N., lon. 75° 20' to 83° 40' W. and bounded N. by Pennsylvania and Maryland, E. Maryland and Delaware Bay, S. North Carolina and Tennessee, and W. Kentucky and Ohio, greatest length E. to W. 408 m. breadth, 212 m. area, 84,900 sq. m. The surface consists of four parts, distinctly marked by characteristic features. The first, commencing in the E. on the sea-coast, and extending W. to the head of tide water at Fredericksburg, consists of a low alluvial flat, covered with luxuriant vegetation on the river margins, but in some places sandy, and in others marshy. The second division extends from the former to the Blue Ridge, which stretches across the state from S.E.W. to N.E. and presents much wild and romantic scenery. It contains several fertile tracts, but is often stony with a subsoil of tenuous clay; and has much thin sandy land. The third division occupies the long but comparatively narrow valley which lies between the Blue Ridge and the North and Allegheny Mountains, and is bounded with little interruption from the frontiers of Maryland to the N. to those of Tennessee and N. Carolina in the S. The soil rests on a bed of limestone, which is often seen penetrating the surface, and occasionally starts up into sharp, steep, and isolated heights. The head of the valley is fertile, but the sides are often bare and bleak. The fourth division, extending from the Alleghenies to the Ohio, is wild, broken, and generally barren, but has masses of lead, iron, coal, and salt. The culminating points

several quarries the salt works of Kanawha are the most extensive in the Union. Next to iron, which, including machinery, hardware, cutlery firearms &c., is the most important manufacture, are cotton and woollen goods. In 1850 the exports, consisting chiefly of tobacco and flax, and to a more limited extent of shrewed, rosin, turpentine, &c., amounted in value to £280,000, the foreign imports to only £25,800. It is supposed that the costuming is thrice the amount of the foreign trade. In 1850 the length of railroads completed was 565 m., and that of canals and navigation improvements above 200 m. The prevailing religious denominations are Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Protestant Episcopalians. For higher education, the principal institutions are the university at Charlottesville, Randolph college at Boydston, Bethany college at Bethany and the military institute at Lexington. In 1849 the sum of £14,000 was expended in the education of 30,857 poor children. The government, as fixed by the constitution of 1851 consists of a general assembly, composed of a senate of 50 members elected for four years and a house of delegates elected for two years, all by universal suffrage. Richmond is the capital. The first European settlement in the original U. States was made in 1607, at Jamestown in this state, by Sir Walter Raleigh who gave it this name in honour of Queen Elizabeth. Among the distinguished natives are Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, Madison, and Chief-justice Marshall. Pop. (1850) 1,431,561 of whom 58,829 are free coloured, and 472,593 slaves.

VIRGINE, a cape S.E. extremity of S. America, 150 ft. high, forming the N. entrance of the Strait of Magellan, and the S.E. point of a range of steep, white cliffs about 200 ft. high, which stretches N. to within 8 m. of Cape Fitz-Roy with only one or two breaks where a boat can land.

VIRGINSTOWN, par Eng. Devon. 1274 a.c. Pop. 173. **VIRLE** a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div Turin prov. Pinerolo. It is entered by a castellated gate and has a church, two oratories, two castles, an elementary school and a charitable endowment. Pop. 1747.

VIRLE, or **WIRKA**, a market at Austria, Croatia, generally W. of Vienna, about 10 m. from Koprivnica, and near the Drava. It is the headquarters of a frontier-regiment. P. 2694. **VIRLEY** par Eng. Essex; 632 a.c. Pop. 98.

VINTON (ana. Fertensu) a tn. Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, near the French frontier, 12 m. S.W. Arlon; with a church, a chapel, a college with a normal school annexed, a school of design, animal industry, breweries, dye-works, brick, oil, and distilleries, and a trade in wool and lace. Pop. 1784.

VINTJERY or **Wintzen**, a lake, Ransie, in N. of gov. Livonia; greatest length, N. to S., 80 m.; breadth, 9 m. It is property an expansion of the Embach, which enters it on the S., and issues from it in the N.E. to discharge its waters into the Papea. It also discharges itself partly by the Pölla, which falls into the Gulf of Riga.

VIRY a vil. and com. France, dep. Haute-Savoie, prov. Geneva, 3 m. S.W. St. Julien, with a ruined castle, and a trade in cattle and dairy produce. Pop. 1844.

VIRAN a vil. France, dep. Yvelines, 16 m. N.E. Orange. Pop. 1139.

VIRHE, a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and 10 m. S.E. Ivrea, on bank Dora-Baleno, with an old castle, and a parish church. Pop. 2154.

VISCIANO, a tn. Naples, prov. Lavoro, dist. and E. Nola; with four churches, two convents, and marble-quarry. P. 1857.

VISE, a tn. Belgium, prov. and 7 m. N.W. Liège, on the Meuse. It has a township, three churches, one of them founded in 793, by Charlemagne's daughter Bertha, a chapel, a college, and a great school; manufactures of woollens and hosiery, brick and tile works, breweries, a beet-sugar factory, a worsted and flax mill, a building-yard, huckling, and a considerable trade. Pop. 3067.

VISEU, a tn. Portugal, prov. Beira-Alta, on a small affluent of the Dão, 44 m. S.E. Oporto, 1200 ft. above sea-level. It is well built and has an excellent cathedral on a commanding height, a seminary with a staircase of a curious construction, two hospitals and a college, some fine promenades, and a number of interesting antiquities. Pop. 6800.

VISHERA a river Sweden. See VIKEN.

VISHINGO, an isl. Sweden, in the S. of Lake Vätter. It is a narrow strip little more than 1 m. wide, stretching about 6 m. N. to S. well wooded with an ancient church and the remains of two old castles of great historical interest.

VISHUGAN a river, Siberia, rises in the E. of gov. Tobolsk, lat. 56° 30' N. flows E.N.E. and after a course of about 170 m., joins a lake Obi about 80 m. below Narin.

VISK, or **Vousova** a vil. Hungary, Thither Thos, co. Monarosa, near the Theiss, 16 m. from Balguth, with two churches, mineral-springs, manufactures of linen, and a trade in corn, cattle, wax, and linseed-oil. Pop. 3026.

VISHU a vil. Hungary Thither Thos, co. Borsod about 20 m. from Miskolc, with a Protestant church, glass works, slate-quarries, and several saw and flour mills. P. 1868.

VISNYOVE, a vil. Hungary, co. Trencsén, about 4 m. from Selmé, with a R. Catholic church, limestone-quarries, and gold and silver mines. Pop. 1112.

VISM, one of the principal summits of the Alps, on the frontiers of France and the Neuchâtel States. Its height is 13,599 ft., and it is the source of the Po.

VISO, several places, Spain.—1, (*del Alcor*) A tn. Andalusia, prov. and 15 m. E. Sevilla, with regular and well-paved streets, a townhouse, several schools, a church, and improved commerce. Pop. (agricultural), 2410.—2, (*del Mar*) A vil. New Castile, prov. and 30 m. S.E. Cordoba; with a townhouse, granary, two elementary schools, a hand some palace, belonging to the Marquis of Santa-Cruz, built of exquisite white marble from quarries in the vicinity, and a church, manufactures of cloths, laces, and serge, oil and flour mills. Pop. (agricultural), 2410.—3, (*del*), A vil. Andalusia, prov. and 60 m. N. Cordova; with a townhouse, two schools, and a church. Pop. (agricultural), 2704.

VISO, two vills. Hungary co. Monarosa.—1, (*del* or *Delo-Vicovo*), in a plain on a stream of same name, 24 m. from Balguth; with a church and a synagogue. Pop. 1826.—2, (*del* or *Vicovo-Farol*), At the confluence of the Vack with the Vise, 30 m. from Balguth; with a church, a synagogue, and mineral-springs. Extensive forests in the vicinity give employment to most of the inhabitants. Pop. 1830.

VISONIA, a tn. European Turkey, Bosnia, 17 m. N.W. Banja-Luka. Near it are iron-mines. Pop. 3000.

VISONIA, a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and near Aosta, with a townhouse, a parish church, and an oratory. Pop. 1280.

VISP (French, *Vige*, Latin, *Vigula*), a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Valais, on a torrent of same name, near Lausanne 26 m. N.E. St. Emme; with two churches, one of them with a few staples, and some brass trade. Pop. 1555.

VISSEGRAD, or **Visegrád**, a town, Hungary, on the Danube, 12 m. N.W. Pest, a bank Danube. It is chiefly famous for its ruined castle, which figures in Hungarian history, and was occupied by King Matthias Corvinus.

VISTABELLA DEL-MARFRANCO, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 27 m. N.W. Castellón-de-la-Plana; with a church, a ruinous castle, courthouse, primary school; manufactures of woollen cloth, numerous flour-mills, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1289.

VISTORU, a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and about 10 m. N.W. Ivrea, on the Chissella, with a handsome church. Pop. 1651.

VISTRITZA, a river, European Turkey which unites with the Vardar immediately before the latter falls into the Gulf of Salonica. Its course, first N.E. and then S.E., is about 80 m.

VISTULA (German, *Weichsel*) a river, Europe, rises in Mount Biala or Schaberg, a branch of the Carpathians, on the frontiers of Austria, Silesia and Galicia, and a little N. of the frontiers of Hungary, at the height of 2000 ft. above the sea. It flows first N. to the frontiers of Prussia, Silesia then E.N.E. past Cracow and Sandomir forming the boundary between Galicia and Russian Poland, enters the latter and proceeds easterly N.W. to Warsaw. About 15 m. below Warsaw it begins to flow W.N.W., and continues in that direction till it joins Bzuran Poland, enters Prussia, and there reaches the town of Thorn. About 20 m. below Thorn it changes its direction to N.E., passes the towns of Cöln and Marlowwerder and 10 m. below the latter, throws off an arm which takes the name of Nogat, and flowing N.E. enters the Frische-Haff by a great number of mouths.

The main stream proceeds N.W., and again divides into two branches, the one of which goes E. to the Frische-Haff, while the other flows W.N.W. to Dantz. It is about 3 m. below the Weichselmündung falls into the Gulf of Dantz. Its principal affluents are, on the right, the Odra, Rawa, Raba, Duna, See, Wloka, Lonia, San Wlopa, Wlopa, Zwitzer, Bug, Kruza, Drowca, and Ossa and on the left, the Dniestr, Nida, Kłodnia, Wrona, Kamienka, Dna, Radziska, Piliha, Bzura, Brza, Solwarswasser, Forca, and Kadziana. Its total course, including windings, is about 680 m. It becomes navigable at Cracow and is of the greatest commercial importance to the countries through which it passes. By a canal connecting the Brza and the Vistula, it communicates with the Oder. At first it descends from the mountains with such rapidity between narrow rocky banks, that the height of its channel, which was 2000 ft. at its source, is no more than 750 ft. when it reaches the frontiers of Prussian Silesia. On quitting Russian Poland, at the junction of the Drowca, a little above Thorn, the height of its channel above the sea is only 96 ft. Accordingly from this point to its mouth, it becomes extremely sluggish, winding slowly along through wide and marshy plains. The area of its basin is estimated at 65,634 sq. m.

VITA, a tn. Sicily in a hilly district, near the source of the Bagli, S.W. Palermo. Pop. 2500.

VITAGLIANO (R.) a vil. Naples, prov. Lavoro, W. Nola, with two churches. Pop. 1554.

VITHEGODA, or **VITZENODA** a river Russia, rises in the N.E. of gov. Volynia, flows first E., then very circuitously W. past the towns of Ust-Nilock and Nermak, and a little below Solvychegodsk unites with the Sushona in forming the N. Dvina, after a course of nearly 450 m.

VITEPSK, **VITENSK** or **VITZENSK**, a gov. Russ. bounded N. by Pskov, N.W. Livonia, W. Courland, K. Minsk and Mohilev and E. Smolensk, greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 220 m.; central breadth, 140 m.; area, 12,002 sq. m. The surface is generally flat, and much occupied by woods and swamps. The whole drainage is carried to the Baltic, partly in the N. by the Lovat and other small streams, but chiefly by the Dvina. The climate is temperate, but is somewhat moist. The soil, generally thin and light, yields rice much better than any other grain. The extensive pastures grow great numbers of young horses and cattle. Fruit, particularly apples and plums, pears and cherries, are abundant. The lakes abound with fish, particularly a kind of carp.

lincs, which are taken in large quantities, dried, and exported, often after being ground into meal. The only mineral of value known. Manufactures have made little progress, but distilleries on a small scale are very numerous, and the trade, greatly facilitated by the Dniep, is considerable. The principal articles are hemp, fish, timber, flax, wool, hides, honey and wax. Pop. 805,400.

VITRUM, a town, Russia, cap. above gov., on the S. Dniep, which is here navigable and crosses the Vitba 35 m. S. St. Petersburg. It has old walls flanked with towers very irregularly built wooden houses, in narrow dirty streets, and has three S. Catholic and 11 Greek churches, three synagogues eight monasteries, a gymnasium infirmary; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, numerous tanneries and a considerable trade. Pop. (1861) 39,823.

VITERBO, a town, Papal States, cap. deleg. of same name, at the foot of Mount Cimino, 59 m. N. N. W. Rome; has walls flanked with towers, houses generally well built, narrow and dirty, though well paved streets, numerous elegant fortifications, and a pretentious square, surrounded by porticoes. The chief edifices are a Gothic cathedral, on the supposed site of a temple of Hercules, containing the tombs of four popes, and numerous fine paintings, and known to English history as the place where Prince Henry nephew of Henry III. of England, was barbarously assassinated by Guy of Montfort an ancient and greatly dilapidated episcopal palace, a Gothic church with a 'Descent from the Cross' by Sebastian del Piombo several other churches, all more or less enriched with paintings the Palazzo-Pub. where the Palazzo-San-Marino and outside the gate, the Dominican convent. The trade is chiefly in sulphur and iron. Viterbo is supposed to occupy the site of the Fanum Volturnum, where the Etruscan rites held their assemblies and figures much in Italian history during the middle ages. Pop. 18,849. — The DELGATION is bounded, N. by deleg. Perugia, W. the Tyrrhenian Sea and Tuscany S. deleg. Civita Vecchia and comarca of Rome, and E. deleg. Kieti and Spoleto, greatest length, N. to S., 60 m., greatest breadth, 57 m. area, 513 sq. m. The surface in the N. is mountainous towards the centre is finely diversified by hill and dale; and in the S. particularly towards the sea, spreads out into extensive plains. The Tiber forms the greater part of its E. boundary. The higher districts are covered with forests or green pastures; the lower are generally fertile but indifferently cultivated. The only mineral product of consequence is alum, which is largely exported. Pop. 120,578.

VITI, a town, Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 30 m. S. Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Our, with manufactures of glass and leather several mills, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 563.

VITI LEVU the largest of the Fovee islands S. Pacific Ocean, lat. (Hawaii harbour) 18° 10' 50" S., lon 178° 30' 40" W. about 90 m. long, by 55 m. broad. Its N.E. part, which has been explored, is low but little is known of the interior. The Wallava or Fovee, which has been traced about 86 m., to where the mountain-district commences, is said to have its source in a large lake. The country through which it flows is well cultivated. About 8 m. from its mouth is an excellent and secure anchorage, known as the harbour of Bawa, and 6 m. farther up, and about 1 m. from the beach is the town of Bawa, consisting of houses built with posts about 7 ft. high, and with lofty pitched roofs, thatched, and having unornamented poles across the summit. Like all the other large islands of the group, Viti Levu is basaltic. Pop. estimated by Gaimard at 20,000.

VITIGUDINO, a town, Spain, Old Castile prov. and 87 m. W. Salamanca with a church, a court-house a school manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a flour-mill. Pop. 1048.

VITIM, a river, Siberia, rises among the mountains which skirt the E. shores of Lake Baikal, gov. Irkutsk flows first W. to lat. 56° N., then very crookedly N.W., and joins the bank Lena at Vitimsk, after a course of about 700 m. Its chief affluents are, on the right, the Karmagha, Kautzika, Jara, and Darichika; and on the left, the Tupa, Karga, the Yerkul Mama, and the Kyal Mama.

VITIMSK, a town, Siberia, gov. and 875 m. N. N. E. Irkutsk, at the confluence of the Vitim with the Lena. It has

a church and in the vicinity, brine-springs, and beds of excellent gypsum. Pop. about 800.

VITO (St.) several places, Italy. — 1. A Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ultra, 6 m. N. E. Lanciano, on a hill, about 1 m. from the Adriatic; with four churches and an almshouse. Pop. 2000. — 2. A in Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra II 15 m. S. S. W. Catanzaro. Pop. 3000. — 3. A in Sicily, prov. and 17 m. N. E. Trapani, near the cape of its name; with a church which is much resorted to by pilgrims; an almshouse for small vessels, and a fishery. — 4. A in Italy, gov. Vercelli, prov. Friuli cap. of district, on the Lemene, 22 m. S. W. Udine; with a handsome church, and manufactures of linen and hats. Pop. 4000. — 5. (Lugh-Rahul) A in Naples, prov. Abruzzo 14 m. W. N. W. Brindisi with seven churches, two convents, and an hospital. Pop. 2600.

VITOLANO, a town, Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, N. W. Avellino; with manufactures of woollen goods and leather, and a quarry of variegated marble. Pop. 5500.

VITTORELLANO, a town, Papal States, deleg. and 8 m. N. N. E. Viterbo. Pop. 1050.

VITORIA a town, Spain, Biscay cap. prov. Alava, agreeably situated on a gentle height overlooking an extensive plain, 60 m. N. W. Burgos. It consists of three portions, a very old, an old and a new. The first and most elevated is surrounded by dilapidated walls, bulwarks, and towers, and more covered with courts and gardens than with houses. The second consists of six streets immediately below the first, and partly encircled it also surrounded by walls which joining the former make one complete inclosure. The first two parts are poorly built, but the third, or new town, is well built in spacious streets and squares, one of which is lined with arcades, forming a favourite promenade. The principal buildings and establishments are four parish churches, one of them a large and ancient structure, in barbed Gothic, and another adorned with a fine altar-piece by Velasquez; three suppressed convents, one of them converted into barracks an existing and two suppressed numerous, a handsome modern palace of deputies a courthouse, ecclesiastical seminary, school of design, lyceum and several other schools, an academy of music, almshouse, civil hospital, theatre, and prison. The chief manufactures are shaded paper, carriages cabinet furniture earthenware hats brushes, combs, leather book-binding, picture-frames, and various articles in iron. The trade, once important, has been almost destroyed by the removal of the custom-house to the frontier. A very ancient origin is ascribed for Vitoria but it makes little figure before the 18th century. The most interesting event in its modern history is the battle fought here in 1813 when the Duke of Wellington concluded his series of great victories in the Peninsula. Pop. 10,566.

VITUS (anc. Vitruvius), A in France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine on the Cantecle 22 m. E. Rennes, irregularly built and gloomy, with high thick walls flanked with towers. It



THE BATTLE OF VITRUM — From Faint, in Dordogne.

has an ancient Gothic church, an ecclesiastical school, an old castle of the lords of Trémouille, converted into a prison; important manufactures of horsey gear, saddles, harnesses, leather hats, coats, and tannery a trade in wine, brandy,

wax, honey, cattle, and cambrides, found in the vicinity. The Chateau des Rochers, where Madame de Sevigné wrote many of her celebrated letters, is in the vicinity. Pop. 6817.

VITRY a vil. France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 11 m. S. S. E. Arras.

VITRY-LE-FRANÇOIS [anc. *Vitricorum, Francorum*], a tn. France, dep. Meuse, 26 m. S. E. Chalons. It is surrounded with ramparts, regularly built of brick in spacious streets, kept clean by copious streams from numerous fountains. In a large and regular central square, planted with a double row of lime-trees, is a large and handsome but unfinished cathedral, in the Greek style. Besides manufactures of woollen, there are numerous cotton-mills and oil-works. The trade is in corn, wool, wood, and charcoal. Pop. 7639.

VITRY-SUR-SEINE [anc. *Vitricorum*] a tn. France, dep. Seine, on a hill above 1 bank Seine, about 2 m. S. E. Paris with many fine country-seats, of which the most conspicuous is the Chateau de Vitry, and extensive plaster-quarries. P. 3473.

VITTORE [sic] a tn. Naples, prov. Lavoro, dist. Nola. It contains four churches, an hospital, and almshouse. P. 950.

VITTORIA, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 41 m. W S W Syracuse, on a hill, with a trade in cattle, honey, wax, and silk. Pop. 10,375.

VITTORIA, a tn. Upper Canada, co. Norfolk, 7 m. from Simcoe with three Protestant churches, two schools, several grist and saw mills, two distilleries and manufactures of cloth, iron, and leather. Pop. about 600.

VIV a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div. and 20 m. N W Turin on the Chaux. It is well built; and has a large and magnificent church. Near it are quarries of gypsum and millstone. Pop. 3745.

VILZ-DE-MALLER, a vil. and com. France dep. Haute-Savoie, prov. Faucigny. It was nearly buried by a landslide in 1718. Many of the inhabitants make straw-mats. P. 2430.

VIVARAIS, an ancient dist. France, which formed the N. E. part of Langue doc, and is now entirely included in dep. Aude. Viviers was its capital.

VIVE-SAINTE-OLIVE [Flemish *St. Elzev-Yve*] a vil. and com. Belgium, W Flanders, on the Lys, 34 m. S. Bruges with manufactures of linen, cotton cloth and yarn, two breweries, an oil and three flour-mills, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1248.

VIVE-ST-BAYON [Flemish *St. Bayv-Yve*] a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W Flanders, on the Lys, 2 m. S. S. E. Bruges with manufactures of linen a brewery oil and flour mills, and humkline. Pop. 1900.

VIVEL, a vil. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 27 m. W Castellon-de-la-Piana, 1 bank Ebro, with good streets, high and well-planned houses, a seminary, hospital, two elementary schools, grammar school, three hospitals, oil and flour mills, and brandy-distilleries. Many of the inhabitants are engaged as carriers, conveying grain, timber, wool, charcoal, iron, &c., to Valencia, Aragon, and Castile. Pop. 2067.

VIVERO a tn. Spain Galicia, prov. and 46 m. N Lugo, and 16 m. S. E. Cape Ortegal, near the mouth of the Landrove, here spanned by a bridge of 12 arches. It has narrow, but regular, paved, tolerably clean streets, and three squares, in one of which stands the town-house. There are also a prison, two hospitals, a theatre, several schools, two churches, two seminaries, and two suppressed convents, some manufactures of linen, flour-mills, and tanneries, and a small shipping trade. Pop. including convents, 2825.

VIVIERONE, a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and 10 m. S. Biella, on the lake of same name. It has a handsome church. Pop. 1225.

VIVIERES [anc. *Alia Augusta Helorum*] a tn. France, dep. Ardèche, 1 bank Rhone, 23 m. from Privas. It has old walls, with a labyrinth of narrow streets; a cathedral of little merit, a handsome bishop's palace, and a diocesan seminary. The chief employment is in rearing silk-worms. Pop. 1710.

VIVONNE [anc. *Vivonnum*], a tn. France, dep. Yonne, 12 m. S. E. W. Fontenay, at the confluence of the Chaux and the Yonne, with coarse woollen manufactures, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1471.

VIX, a vil. France, dep. Vendée, 6 m. S. E. W. Fontenay-le-Comte with a trade in hemp and flax. Pop. 3104.

VIZA [anc. *Vinea*], a tn. Turkey in Europe, on S. W. slope of the Little Balkan, 70 m. W N W Constantinople.

VIZAGAPATAM, a dist. and tn. Hindostan. The port, one of the strongest of presid. Madras, extends along

the coast, generally called the Orissa coast, in a N. E. direction, from lat. 15° 15' to 15° 30' N., lon. 83° 44' to 84° E. bounded, W. by the E. Ghats, distant 30 m. to 40 m. from the bay; N. E. dist. Ganjam and S. W. Rajahmundry; area, 7650 sq. m. Unlike the other shores, it is mostly mountains and waste; the hills, to 1500 ft. or 3000 ft. in height, are clothed with jungles, and interspersed with fertile valleys, in which rice and dry grains are raised. The coast is bold and rocky the climate is generally healthy. Principal exports are rice, tobacco, betel, cinnamon, oil-seeds, shellfish, fish, and iron; with cotton cloths of a superior kind, jewelry, ivory boxes and chessboards, and articles in silver and brass, for all which manufactures the dist. is celebrated.

It furnishes a large race of palm-leaf-bowls to the rest of the presidency, and many Goida emigrants to the Marathas. Principal towns, the cap., Vizianagaram and Bimpitagan.

VIZAGAPATAM, the cap., stands near the centre of the coastline, on a tongue of land at the mouth of a river and immediately N. a remarkable height called the Dolphin's Nose, about 1500 ft. high, lat. 17° 41' N.; lon. 83° 34' E.; 387 m. N. E. Madras. The fort contains barracks, an arsenal, hospital, court-house, bazaar, and some other buildings; outside of it, on the N. and W. is the native town which has many good streets and well-built houses, but is crowded by being enclosed between the sea and a large swamp. Beyond this are the paragon-ground, many handsome detached villas along the beach, and a good road, stretching 4 m. N. to the suburb Waltair, where all the civil and most of the military officers reside. There is 8 ft. to 10 ft. water on the bar at the entrance to the river, and about 1½ m. from the land a good anchorage during the N. E. monsoon. Pop. (dist.), 1,254,373.

VIZCAYA, a prov. Spain, See BISCAY.

VIZIADROOG a seaport tn. Hindostan presid. and 165 m. S. Bombay after which, it is the best harbour on the Malabar coast.

VIZIANAGRAM a tn. Hindostan presid. Madras, 28 m. N. Vengampet, and 15 m. from the Bay of Bengal. It is large, but mostly built by its inhabitants are chiefly weavers and cultivators of land. The fort is occupied by the redoubt of the rajah, about 1 m. distant are British encampments, where a regiment of native infantry and a detachment of foot-artillery are stationed. The climate from September to March is highly salubrious, and most Europeans remove hither from Vengampet during this season.—(Rep. on Madras Presid.)

VIZILLE, a tn. France, dep. Isere, in a fertile plain, 1 bank Romanche, 9 m. from Grenoble with a ruined castle, which figured in the civil wars of the 16th century, a modern chateau, manufactures of cotton, blast-furnaces, a paper and several cotton mills. Pop. 2512.

VIZZINI [anc. *St. Viti*] a tn. Sicily, prov. and 28 m. S. W. Catania, on a lofty knoll with a college. Pop. 600.

VIAARDINGEN—J., a tn. Holland, prov. 6. Holland 7 m. W Rotterdam, 1 bank Maas, in which it has a harbour furnished with a lighthouse. It has a town-house, weigh-house, flesh-hall, fish-market, two churches, an orphan hospital, a fishery and a trade in herring, fish, salt stockfish, fruit, &c. Four building yards, two rope-walks, two tanneries, two oil-works, and several mills. Pop. 7611.—3, a tn. in Colombia. See MAGABAT.

VLADEIKAWKA, a Russian stronghold, in a plain at the N. foot of the Caucasus, on both sides of the Terek, 80 m. N. Tiflis, and commanding the mountain-pass leading S. to that town. A large garrison is always kept in it.

VLADIMIR, or VLADIMIR, a gov. Russia, bounded, N. by Jaroslavl and Kozlov, E. by Nijni Novgorod, S. by Moscow, W. by W. Tver; greatest length, E. to W., 213 m., breadth, 140 m., area, 15,838 sq. m. It is very near the centre of Russia in Europe, and has an undulating surface, with a general slope towards the E. The drainage belongs wholly to the Volga, which receives it by the Oka and the tributary the Klyazma. The climate, considering its inland position, is moderate. The rivers freeze in the beginning of November, and are again open in March. The soil, partly a stiff clay, partly a light loam, is not of great fertility, the corn raised being short of the home consumption. The principal crops are rye, barley, and oats. Fruit, particularly apples and cherries, is very abundant. The forests, once very dense, have been much thinned. The cattle are neither numerous nor of

good breeds. Fish are scarce. The principal mineral is iron, which supplies several blast-furnaces. Manufactures, consisting chiefly of linen and woollen hosiery, have made considerable progress, and furnish a considerable export. P. 1,371,000.

VLADIMIR, or **WLADEMA**, two towns. Russia.—1. Cap. above gov. on a lofty and wooded bank above the Klamma, 111 m. E. S. E. Moscow. It is one of the oldest towns in Russia; and has walls with six gates, numerous churches, one of them a cathedral, seated on a commanding eminence; a theological seminary, two monasteries, one used as the archbishop's pa-



ENTRANCE TO THE MONASTERY OF ST. ALEXIA, VLADIMIR.
From *Revue des Voyages*, 1840, p. 184.

lacc; a gymnasium, large barracks, manufactures of silk goods, earthenware, and soap, several tantries, and a trade in fruit particularly cherries. Pop. (1849), 13,408.—2. [Polish. *Wladyslaw*] Gov. Volhynia, r bank Lug 200 m W N W Jassy; with several churches a synagogue, a monastery a school and a trade in silk and salt. Pop. (1850) 5,051.

VLADISLOO a vil and com. Belgium, W Flanders, on the Zydelink Vaert, 16 m S.W. Bruges with manufactures of linen a brewery, oil-works, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1897.

VLAMERTINGHE, a vil and com. Belgium, prov W Flanders, 29 m S.W. by R Bruges, r bank Komalbeke, on a height surrounded by a ruined castle. It is nearly built and has a church townhouse, two schools, oil and several corn mills, manufactures of leather pipes, starch vinegar, and linen and a trade in cattle and grain. Pop. 2780.

VLEDENY, or **VLEDEN**, a vil Austria, Transylvania, dist Krasna; with a Greek church. Pop. 1380.

VLESSENBEEK, a vil and com. Belgium, prov Brabant, 5 m S.W. Brussels with a brewery a flour-mill and a trade in cattle and agricultural produce. Pop. 1178.

VLIE (Zuyd) or **DE VLESSEBOOM** the name given to the current that flows from the N Sea towards the Zuider-zee through the entrances between the islands of Vlieland and Terschelling.

VLIELAND, an isl. Holland, prov N Holland, off the entrance to the Zuider-zee, between Mts. Texel and Vlieland, about 11 m. S.W. to N.E. by about 1 m to 2 m broad. It is low, sandy, and has little height. Pop. 690.

VLIEMAELE, a vil and com. Belgium, prov Limburg, 7 m N Tongres with a brewery an oil and two flour mills. Pop. 1921.

VLIETVELDE, a vil and com. Belgium, prov Flanders, 19 m. S.E. Ghent with a considerable linen trade and manufactures. Pop. 1918.

VLIJMEN, a vil. Holland, prov N Brabant, 8 m. W. Hartogenbosch with two churches, a school, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 2408.

VLISSINGEN, a town. Holland. See *FLUSSING*.

VLIOTHO a villet to Prussia, prov Westphalia, gov and 9 m S.S.W. Minden, l bank Weser. It has two churches, manufactures of salted cloth, starchy soap, and vinegar a sugar-factory some distillery, and a trading house and a saw. P. 1160.

VOBARNO, a vil and com. Italy Lombardy, prov and 30 m N.E. Brescia, l bank Chiese with a church, and a trade in wine, silk, and cattle. Pop. 1800.

VOCKLABRUCK a town Upper Austria, circle Hausruck, at the confluence of the Agger and Vöckla with a church, and manufactures of articles in wood. Pop. 1000.

VODE, or **VOZ**, a river, Turkey in Europe, rises in a mountainous district in Upper Walachia, flows S.E.E. past the town of Harghita and after a course of about 130 m. joins l bank Danube about 7 m below Blajova.

VODNA (see *Edon*), a town European Turkey 45 m N.W. Salonica, on a long wooded ridge with cotton and woollen manufactures. Pop. 12,000.

VODLA a river, Russia, issues from the lake of same name, in the N of gov Olonetz flows easterly S.E.E., then W.S.W., and falls into the E. shore of Lake Onega, after forming a magnificent cascade at the village of Podgoregla, to which it is navigable. Its source is about 100 m. Lake Vodla is about 55 m. long N to S., by 15 m. broad.

VOGELBERG, or **VOGELBERGEN**, a mountain-range, Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt and Hesse-Cassel, E of the Rhinegorge, and N of the Spesshardt. It commences E of the town of Hohlheim and terminates in the N between Ronneburg and Alsfeld, and is about 86 m. long by 80 m. broad. In the Oberwald or Steden Acher, the culminating point, it attains the height of 2497 ft. The rocks are almost all basaltic, and well wooded. The Vogelberg forms the water-shed between the basins of the Main and the Weser.

VOGHERA, a town Italy Piedmont, div and 21 m E.N.E. Alessandria, cap. prov. l bank Staffora in a fertile plain between the Po and the Apennines. It is mostly of an oval form, and was till recently surrounded by walls, bastions, and other strong fortifications. It is well built, in spacious streets and in squares, one of which, near the centre of the town is lined with arcades and has a collegiate church of very early date, two convents and a monastery, a college or gymnasium, several elementary schools an ordinary and a founding hospital and a trade chiefly in corn and wine. Voghera is supposed to be the ancient *Isa* which under the Romans, was one of the most important towns of Liguria. Pop. 10,708.—The *oro vitor*, area, 800 sq. m., is partly covered by ramifications of the Apennines and is not very fertile, though it produces a good deal of corn fax hemp pulse, wine, silk, and famous almonds. Pop. (1852), 202,032.

VOGOGNA a town Italy Piedmont, div Novara, prov Pallanza 7 m S. Domo-d'Issola, with a very ancient palace, two churches, and an hospital. Pop. 1657.

VOHBURG a market town Upper Bavaria, 9 m. E. Ingolstadt, r bank Danube, here crossed by a bridge; with two churches, a townhouse, school, hospital and several breweries. The famous castle of Vohburg on an adjoining height, was the residence of the unfortunate Agnes Bernauer secretly married to Albert III., hereditary prince of Bavaria. Pop. 1195.

VOHENTRAUSS, a market town Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, 26 m E.N.E. Amberg with a Protestant and a R.C. Catholic parish church and a castle almost consumed by fire in 1895. Pop. 1555.

VOHIMARINA a division Madagascar (whol. sea).

VOHRINGEN, a town Württemberg circle Solms, 23 m from Stuttgart on the Mühlbach, with a church, and a sulphur-spring. Pop. 1667.

VOJAVAZ, a town Asiatic Turkey pass. Anatolia, 50 m E.N.E. Constantinople. Pop. about 2000.

VOIGTLAND a former political division of the Kingdom of Saxony now comprised in the circle of Weizsäcker.

VOIKO, a town France, dep. Isere, 18 m. from Grenoble, on the Morge. It is well built; and has manufactures of woollens, silks, hampden cloth called cloth of Volcos, liquors, straw hats, steel, paper, nails, and leather. Pop. 5650.

VOITSBERG, a town Austria, Styria, circle and 18 m. W. Graz, on the Kalniet, with a church, an hospital, a ruined

card, manufacturers of white-laid, wire-wire, and a paper-mill. Pop. 1000.

VOJE, a lake, Russia, in the N.E. of gov. Novgorod, about 80 m. long N. to S. by 15 m. broad. It may be considered as the source of the river Onega, into which it discharges itself indirectly through Lake Ladoha.

VOJUTZA Votomina, or Pomo, a river, Turkey in Europe, Albania, rises in Mount Politan, on the frontier of Thessaly and Macedonia. Runs W.N.W. past the towns of Konitza, Topolizza, and 15 m. N.W. Valona, falls into the Adriatic Sea, after a course of about 140 m. Its chief affluents are the Lavartina and Thessalia, the Kallia, Derspall, and Sotichina.

VOLCANO, several islands.—1. S. Pacific Ocean, off N.E. coast, Pagan, lat. 5° 5' S. lon. 148° 30' E. It has the form of a truncated cone, about 2500 ft. high, with a diameter of 3700 ft. at the base, and looks as if it had arisen directly from the depths of the ocean. When discovered by Dampier, March 4, 1700, it was in a state of activity vomiting fire and smoke that when passed by D'Urville, in August, 1827, was extinct, and clothed with an agreeable verdure on the E. face.

—2. A group, S. Pacific. The central one, Sulphur Island, lat. 24° 48' S. lon. 141° 15' E. is about 5 m. long, and evidently volcanic.—3. N. Pacific, S.E. Japan, lat. 34° 17' N. lon. 139° 55' E. (p. 1).—4. S. Pacific, one of the Japan Islands, lat. 30° 48' N. lon. 120° 17' E. (p. 1).—5. (or *Barnes Island*) Bay of Bengal, one of the Andaman lat. 12° 16' N. lon. 93° 54' E. (p. 1).—6. S. Pacific Ocean. (See **TYMOCORO**).—7. One of the Lipari Islands. (See **VOLEA**).

VOLCIANO a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy prov. and 1 m. N. K. Brescia, at the entrance of the Val-Sabbia, a bank Chiese with a trade in wine and silk. Pop. 1000.

VOLCIANDA a tn. Hlondostan, Carnatic, S.W. Pondicherry. It signed during the wars of the Carnatic, being strongly defended by a fort, on a rock rising 200 ft. from a base about 1 m. in extent.

VOLGA, or **WOLGA**, a river Russian Empire the longest in Europe, and with exception of the Danube, possessing the greatest body of water. It proceeds from a small lake on the E. side of the Volga Hills, gov. Tver lat. 57° N. lon. 35° 10' E. at an elevation of 550 ft. above sea-level and falls into the Caspian Sea, by numerous mouths, near Astrakhan. Its basin is estimated at 400,000 sq. m., and its entire course, including windings, at 2400 m. while its fall from source to embouchure is only 633 ft. It flows at first N.E. about 90 m. to Zakhov, thence generally N.E. past Tver to Mologa, thence E. by S. past Jaroslavl, Kostroma, and Nijne-Novgorod to the vicinity of Kazan. Here it turns S. flows curiously S.W. past Simbirsk and Saratov to Georgia, and thence S.E. to the Caspian, into which after dividing into eight branches, including 70 islands, it falls by 65 mouths. It is navigable by barges from its source, but its navigation is much impeded in the dry season by increasing shallows and islands, and for 170 days in the year it is frozen over. Its principal affluents are the Oka and Kama, the one joining it from the S.W., the other from the N.E. The other more important tributaries are, on the left, the Mologa, Shchekna, Ugra, Vetloga, and Vytka; and on the right the Berna. By a judicious system of canals, it communicates both with the Caspian Baltic, and Polar Seas. The banks of the Volga are fertile, and well covered with oak-wood. It abounds in fish, particularly sturgeon, carp, and pike, of extraordinary size.

VOLHYNIA or **WOLHYNIA** (Polesia, Polysie), a gov. Russia, bounded N. by Minsk and Grodno, W. Poland, S.W. Austrian Galicia, S. Podolia, S.E. and E. Kiev greatest length, E. to W. 230 m. greatest breadth, 153 m., area, 20,800 sq. m. The S. is covered by low and well-wooded ridges, which, towards the N., merge into plains generally dry but sometimes marshy. The whole drainage is carried to the Dniester by numerous small streams. The climate is mild, equable, and in general healthy; but locusts from time to time appear in hordes, and commit great ravages. The soil is almost all remarkably fertile, producing abundant crops of all kinds of grain, particularly wheat, which yields among the best of Polish growth. Other crops are hops, mustard, and saffron. Fruit abounds, particularly apples, pears, cherries, and plums. Of the last much liquor is made. The pastures feed great numbers of fine cattle, and horses much used for heavy cavalry. The woods, chiefly in the N. and N.E., furnish a considerable export both of timber and fuel. The hills in

the S. are rich in iron, chiefly bog-iron ore, which supplies several blast-furnaces. In other quarters saltpetre abounds. There are few manufactures. The principal exports are wool, hemp, hemp-seed and hemp-oil, potash, pitch, tar, linseed, maltre, wool, hides, fat cattle, horses, honey, and wax. It is in the capital. Pop. (1860), 1,474,000.

VOLKACH, a tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, 1 hank Main, 15 m. N.E. Würzburg, with two churches, a chapel, townhouse, hospital, and poorhouse, manufactures of linen, second mills, a fishery and a trade in wine and fruit. P. 1864.

VOLKERAAR or **VOLEKRAAR**, the stream coming out of Holland's lake, between the islands of Overflakke and Schouwen, and emptying into the S. Holland from Zealand.

VOLKERMARKT or **VÖLKER**, a tn. Austria, Illyria, circle Klagenfurt, with a church, a townhouse, barracks, and important corn and cattle markets. Pop. 1000.

VOLKERSHAUSEN a vil. Saxo-Weimar circle Eisenach on the Oesna, 3 m. S.W. Vech, with a church, and manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. 1185.

VOLKHOV a river Russia, issues from the N. extremity of Lake Ilmen, close to the town of Novgorod. Runs N. N.E. and falls into the S. shore of Lake Ladoga, after a course of about 40 m. Its current is generally deep and rapid, but when the water is low the navigation is impeded by extensive shoals.

VOLKMARSEN a walled tn. Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, on the Twiste, 18 m. W. N. W. Cassel; with two churches, a courthouse, hospital, manufactures of woollen cloth, hosiery and leather; and an excellent spring. Pop. 3618.

VOLLENHOVE, a tn. Holland, gov. Overijssel, 31 m. N. N. W. Drenthe on the Zinder-see; with a castle, townhouse, three churches, and several schools. Inhabitants engaged in cattle-rearing, fishing, hawking-smoking, and some cattle-breeding. Pop. 1815.

VOLLEKEEL, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 16 m. S.W. Brussels with a brewery, a flour-mill and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1775.

VOLMAR, or **WOLMAR**, a tn. Russia, gov. Livonia, 4 hank As, 63 m. N.E. Riga, with a church, a school, and some trade. Vladimir II. king of Denmark, in 1230, gained a signal victory here over the pagan warriors. P. 1860, 1235.

VOLMERDINGEN a vil. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Münster, with a church. Pop. 1258.

VOLVO a gulf in the Archipelago, S.E. coast, Turkey in Europe. Its entrance by the channel of Trilker has a width of only 4 m. but its afterwards assumes somewhat of a circular form, with a length and breadth of about 50 m. Its E. and S.E. shores are bordered by the mountain-rings of Zagora or Pelion which sends down numerous torrents into it.

VOLVO a tn. Turkey in Europe, at the N. extremity of the gulf of same name, in Thessaly 20 m. S.E. Larissa lat. (corr.) 39° 24' N. lon. 22° 56' 50" E. (p. 1). It is defended by a castle, and has a mosque and a synagogue and a port with a considerable trade. Pop. about 4000.

VOLVOCHA a market in Austria, Istria, on the bay, and 7 m. N. N. W. Trieste, with two tolerable harbours, a fancy fabric, docks, and a trade in fruit and wine. P. (corr.) 18,000.

VOLGODA a river, Russia, rises in a meadow in the S.W. of gov. Volgoda, flows past the town of its name, and 18 m. below joins r. bank Schchena, total course, about 90 m. Its navigation by barges gives Volgoda continuous water-communication by the Moucha and N. Drina to Archangel.

VOLGODA, or **WOLGODA**, a gov. Russia, bounded N. by gov. Archangel, E. the Ural Mountains S.E. gov. Perm S. Vieda, Kostroma, and Jaroslavl W. Novgorod; and N.W. Olonets greatest length, N.E. to S.W. 760 m., breadth, 580 m., area, 111,505 sq. m. The surface consists generally of a plateau covered with woods, lakes, and moraines, and high only in the E., where it approaches the Ural chain. The drainage, except a small part received by the Volga, wholly belongs to the basin of the Western Ocean, which receives it chiefly by the N. Drina and the Petchora. The climate is tolerably temperate in the S.W. but severe in the N. and N.E. In the S. a good deal of wheat and barley are grown, but cease towards the N. and E. The great wealth of the gov. is in its forests, which, besides timber, furnish charcoal both for common fuel and blast-furnaces; potash, tar and pitch. The chief minerals are iron and copper. P. (1850), 888,000.

VOLGODA, a tn. Russia, esp. above gov., on the Vs. logda, in a beautiful district extensively occupied with gar-

dens, 846 m. E S.E. St. Petersburg. It consists chiefly of old wooden houses and has 51 churches, a theological seminary, a gymnasium, a monastery, a museum, a school, several chapels, manufactures of silk goods, linen, plain and printed; sailcloth, soap, leatherware, white-linen, candles, and various articles in gold and silver, numerous tanneries, and an extensive trade. Pop. (1849) 13,714.

TOLPEDO a to. Italy, Piedmont, div Alessandria, prov and 6 m E Tortona, on a slope above r bank Orsuno with a church, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 1070

TOLPIANO a to. Italy, Piedmont, div and 11 m N N.E. Turin, on a hill above the Malone. It has four fortified palaces, a dilapidated castle and two churches. P. 3663

TOLSK or **TOLSC**, a to. Russia, gov and 70 m. N.E. Tver, on bank Volga, with three churches, a superior educational establishment and manufactures of earthenware, tin-ware, tile-works, and an important trade in corn and fish. Pop. 11,000.

TOLSTOCHOK (Vikars), a to. Russia, gov and 72 m N W, Tver, on the canal which, by uniting the Tver and the Tana, gives a continuous water-communication between the Baltic and the Caspian. It is surrounded by a fosse, regularly built, and has an imperial palace, three churches, a school, two hospitals, a handsome bazaar, and a very active general and retail trade. Pop. (1851) 9,125

TOLFA a to and com. Italy, prov and 11 m N N.W. Mantua, near r bank Mincio. It has many fine mansions, a parish church, primary schools, a charitable endowment, and a trade in corn, wine, and silk. Pop. 5000

TOLIA AEWANA, or **ADUKI** a river W Africa rises in the mountains of Koug flows easterly S.E.E. forming the E. frontier of Achantia and falls into the Gulf of Guinea on the Slave Coast. The chief settlements are the Hami which joins it on the right, and the Loka on the left. Its course exceeds 500 m. but is well circumscribed.

TOLIAGGIO a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div Genoa, prov and 34 m. S.E.E. Novi, at the foot of the Bocchetta with three large squares, a church, a ruined castle, an hospital, and an endowed school. Pop. 2180

VOLTAIRE, a cape, N Australia, lat. 14° 15' S., lon. 125° 45' E. (n.)

VOLTAN, a cape, S. Africa, at the S. entrance of the Orange River; lat. 28° 44' S., lon. 18° 33' E. (n.)

VOLTERRA (Latin, *Folterra*), a to. Tuscany, 23 m S.W. Florence, on a plateau above l. bank Era. It is an ancient Etruscan city, well surrounded by Etruscan walls, within which is the modern town, which has a separate enclosure of walls, is defended by a citadel and entered by five gates. The principal buildings are the cathedral and parish church, town house, court-house, college, doctress' seminary, museum rich in Etruscan antiquities, mint, and hospital. The manufactures are chiefly articles of alabaster and of silk. Pop. 4679

VOLTURINO, a to. Naples, prov Capitanata, dist Foggia, on a hill in a fertile district. Pop. 1580

VOLTUYA, a river, Spain, rises in the S.W. of Old Castle flows N.W. then easterly N.E., and joins l. bank Kraus 15 m. below Segovia, after a course of nearly 60 m.

VOLTRI, a to. Italy, Piedmont, prov and 10 m. W. Genoa, at the mouth of the Cervo in the Gulf of Genoa. Its walls have disappeared, but it is still entered by two ancient gates and has two handsome and richly decorated parish churches, with good paintings; a convent, and a dilapidated castle. Pop. 9271

VOLTSCHANSK or **WOLTSCHANSKA**, a to. Russia, gov and 45 m. N.E. Karkov on the Voltschanka, an affluent of the Severn-Dnester, with two wooden churches, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. (1849) 5970.

VOLTURARA two places, Naples—I, a to. in prov Capitanata, 36 m. W. Foggia. Pop. 1150—2, a to. Principato-Ultra, 13 m. W. W. San-Angelo de Lombardi with four churches and several chapels. Pop. 4000

VOLTURNO (ana. *Vulturnus*) a river Naples, rises in the W. slope of the Apennines, near Castellana, prov Larino flows easterly S.E.E., till it reaches the Calore, when it turns W. to Capua, and about 15 m. below, falls into the Tyrrhenian Sea, total course, about 80 m.

VOLVERA, a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div Turin, prov Fianarda, near Sene, l. bank Cuneo with a parish church and courthouse. Pop. 1938

VOLVIO (ana. *Volvicium*), a to. France, dep. Puy de Dôme, at the foot of an old volcanic cone, 5 m. from Riom, with a handsome church, a fine old feudal castle, and extensive lava-querries, in which most of the inhabitants are employed. Pop. 3264

VOMO the north-easternmost of the Angas group, belonging to the Fojos Islands, in the S. Pacific, lat. 17° 58' S., lon. 177° 10' E. It is 2 m. in extent, and famous for its turtles, which abound from December to March

VONITZA, or *Vonizza* (ana. *Zonizza*) a seaport in Greece, Livadia, at the mouth of a small stream, on the S. shore of the Gulf of Arta 80 m. W. W. Lepanto. It is partly surrounded by a double wall, and has a good harbour with some trade in olive-oil and corn, but is very poorly built.

VOOREBURG, a vil. Holland, prov S. Holland, 6 m. N. Delft, a station on the railway to the Hague, with three churches, and several schools. Pop. (agricultural) 2316

VOORDE a vil. and com. Belgium, prov E. Flanders, 24 m. S.E.E. Ghent with a flour-mill, and manufactures of linen. Pop. 1109

VOORMEZELER, a vil. and com. W. Flanders, 27 m. S.S.W. Brugem with manufactures of starch and tobacco, and a flour-mill. Pop. 1106

VOORU, an is. Holland prov S. Holland, bounded N. by the Old Nassau, W. the North Sea, S. the Helder-vliet and separated E. from Bollenland by the Rijn. It is about 17 m. E. to W., by 8 m. broad, and contains the towns of Brille and Hellevoetsluis

VOORSCHUTEN a vil. Holland, prov S. Holland, 3 m. S.W. Leyden, near the Delftse-Vliet and the railway to Rotterdam, and with three churches, some building-yards, a rope-walk, limakins &c. l. op. 1093

VORARLBERG, a circle, Austria, Tyrol, but once an independent territory. It is bounded N. and N.E. by Bavaria, E. the circle of Oberland, S. the Swiss cantons of Graubünden, Linth-Rodan and can. St. Gall, area, 746 sq. m. The surface is very mountainous in the E. and the S. where the Arlberg a chain of the Alps attains the height of nearly 10,000 ft. and forms part of the great European watershed, sending a small part of the drainage to the basin of the Danube and the rest to the basin of the Rhine, which forms the N.W. boundary of the circle. The land is tolerably fertile, but much more pastoral than arable. Much wine and fruit are produced, the forests are extensive, and iron is largely worked, Vörsberg has still its own state. Regens is the capital. Pop. 98,831

VORCHEIM, a to. Bavaria. See *FORCHEIM*.

VORDATE, an is. Indian Archipelago, Banda Sea, N.E. side of Lusat lat. 7° 50' S., lon. 152° 18' E., about 10 m. long N.E. to S.W. It is the north-easternmost of the Thunor Laut group and has an anchorage on the N.W. side.

VORDERAHERG a market to. Austria, Tyrol, circle and 19 m. W. N. W. Bruck with a fine villa belonging to the Archduke John from mines and extensive ironworks. P. 1630

VORINGBOEG a to. Denmark. See *WORINGBOEG*

VORREPE, a to. France, dep. Isere, on the Rhois, 9 m. W. Grenoble with manufactures of hats and leather oil and corn mills and a trade in the sand for glass. Pop. 1314

VORIA, a river, Russia, rises near Gjat, gov Smolensk flows S.S.W., and joins l. bank Ugra; total course, 60 m.

VORMS, an is. Russia at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland and close to the N.W. coast of gov Rosthonia, about 9 m. long E. to W. by 6 m. broad. Its inhabitants, about 1100, are of Swedish extraction, and live by fishing and agriculture.

VORONA, a river Russia, rises in the S. of gov Perm, flows first W. then turns S. traversing gov Tambov N. to S., and joins r. bank Chugva after a course of about 280 m., partly navigable.

VORONEJ a river Russia, formed on the frontier of gov Russia and Tambov by the junction of the Lason-Vorony and the Potoroi Voronej flows through the W. of gov Tambov enters gov Voronej, passes the town of that name, and a little below joins l. bank Don, after a course of about 280 m. Though somewhat obstructed, it is navigable, and by means of a canal between it and the Rassa, an affluent of the Oka, communicates indirectly with the Volga.

VORONEJ, *VORONSKA*, or *WONONSKA*, a gov Russia, bounded N. by gov Tambov; N.E. Saratov, E. and S.E. Don

Comstock, S. Kharlovskiy; and W. Kharlov, Kourch and Orlov greatest length, N to S, 385 m. central breadth, 160 m. area 16,406 sq. m. The surface, generally flat or undulating, belongs wholly to the basin of the Dnie, which enters it in the N., traverses it very obliquely in a S.E. direction, and drains the far greater part of it directly. The other principal streams are its two tributaries, the Choper and the Dnestr. The air is clear and healthy and the climate temperate, though the rivers freeze for about three months. The soil, a heavy loam, is remarkably fertile, producing all kinds of grain in the greatest abundance even without the aid of manure. Large quantities of hemp, flax, and tobacco are grown, melons and other fruits are very abundant. The pastures rear vast numbers of cattle and sheep, and the forests are covered with magnificent timber. The principal minerals are iron and saltpetre. Manufactures, though of recent origin, have made rapid progress, and considerable quantities of woolen and linen cloth are made. Distilleries are very numerous. The principal exports are corn, cattle, hides, honey and wax. Pop. 385,000, 1,691,000.

VORONEZ a *tu*. Russia, gov. above gov. on a height above the Voronez river in confluence with the Dnie. 396 m. S.E. Moscow. It consists of a high town, a low town, and an extensive suburb, is tolerably well built; and has 18 churches, two monasteries, an episcopal palace, townhouse gymnasium diocesan seminary annual hospital and poorhouse manufactures of woolen and linen cloth, soap and vitriol, numerous tanneries, a considerable trade in iron and tallow, and a large wool-flee which lasts about a fortnight. On a little sandy island here Peter the Great erected buildings-docks in which he intended to construct ships of war for the Black Sea, but on the acquisition of new territory on the shores of the sea itself, a better situation for the purpose the idea was abandoned, and not only the docks but the palace which he had caused to be erected have almost entirely disappeared. P. (1842) 43,800.

VORUSMART a *vil* Hungary Thaurer Danube, co. Baranya, near the Danube, 4 m. from Herceg-Stulics with two churches, and a ruinous castle. P. p. 1597.

VORUSPATAK a *vil* Austria, Transylvania on both sides of the Tura, 25 m. h. W. Karlsburg. It consists of about 500 well-built houses, almost all inhabited by Walachians, and is famous for its gold-mines, which have been wrought from an early time, and are still valuable.

VORSELDY a *vil*. Brandenburg, on the Aller 20 m. h. E. Brunswick with a parish church tanneries and distilleries, and three annual fairs. Pop. 1661.

VORSKLA, a river Russia, rises N. W. of Kharlov Bors 88 W., passing the town of Poltava, and after a course of about 140 m. joins the bank Dnieper.

VORSELELE a *vil* and com. Belgium prov. and 24 m. N. Antwerp, on the As with manufactures of wax-tapers, two breweries, a malt and a flour mill. Pop. 1767.

VORST a *vil* and com. Belgium, prov. and S. Antwerp with a brick work, tannery and flour-mills. Pop. 1894.

VORST a *vil* Rhodan France, gov. Dilsdorf, circle and 6 m. S.E. Kempen with a R. Catholic church. P. 1079.

VORSES (German, *Vogesen*, *Nogosa* Latin, *Vogesia* *Mons*) a mountain-chain, in the N. h. of France, and Palatinates of Bavaria, stretching S.E. W. to N.E. between the source of the Moselle and that of the Laster, for about 150 m. with a breadth varying from 20 m. to 45 m. Its loftiest summits called from their rounded form *beils*, are nearly 6000 ft. the culminating point, Ballon-de-Guebwiller is 4686 ft. The slopes, particularly the E. are very precipitous, but generally well covered with past-forests the prevailing strata are igneous; the minerals include argillaceous lead, copper lead and above all salt. The principal rivers of the chain are the Ill on the E. and the Moselle, Sarre, and Meurthe on the W. slopes.

VORSES, an E. dep. France, bounded, N. by dep. Meuse and Meurthe, E. by the Rhine and Haut-Rhin, S. Haute-Saône and W. Haute-Marne greatest length, E. to W., 76 m., mean breadth, 39 m., area, 2350 sq. m. It derives its name from the mountain-chain which bounds it on the E. and sends out ramifications over the greater part of its surface. Its S. portion is traversed E. to W. by the chain of the Fossiles. Several mountains exceed 4000 ft., and the culminating point, Ballon-de-Guebwiller is 4686 ft. The mountains are generally well wooded. Only a narrow zone on their lower slopes is cultivable. In the lower grounds, on an elevated but toler-

ably flat tract, grain, hemp, flax, and potatoes are extensively raised. The wine produced is indifferent, but the department has long been famous for its kirsh-wasser, made from the produce of extensive cherry-plantations. The principal rivers are the Meuse, Moselle, Vaire, Madon, Meunier, Saine, Fave, and Meurthe but none of them are navigable within the department. The minerals include argillaceous lead, copper lead, argillaceous cobalt, marble, willamite, slate, kaolin, and blue apatite. The chief manufactures are cotton and linen cloth, iron, various instruments, tannery and wooden shingles, nails, iron, steel and iron ware, paper, leather, pottery and glass. Epinal is the capital. Pop. (1832) 457,409.

VOSKRESENSK, a *tu* Russia, gov. and 85 m. W. N. W. Moscow 1 bank Istra, pleasantly situated, and celebrated for its large and handsome monastery, founded in 1656. P. 1008.

VOSMAERISBAAT (De), a bay, Indian Archipelago, E. coast, Isl. Celebes, in the Gulf of Tomali or Tofo, with a small fort on its N. side.

VOSTITZÁ [anc. *Apollina*] a seaport in Greece, Morea, on a height above the S. shore of the Gulf of Lepanto. The harbor though not capacious, has depth of water for the largest vessels and has considerable commerce in currants and timber. The modern town is struggling and ill built. Of *Agynis* which was once the head of the Arabian league, few vestiges remain. Pop. about 4000.

VOTKA or *WOTKA* a *tu*. Russia, gov. and 180 m. S. E. Vitebsk, on the D., with a church, hospital school and extensive iron works, which employ about 8000 workmen. About 70,000 workmen are annually made. Pop. 6000.

VOTTEM a *tu* and com. Belgium, prov. and 2 m. N. Lodge, on an affluent of the Meuse, with manufactures of all kinds of hardware, including firearms. Pop. 1748.

VOUGA a river Portugal runs in the N. h. of prov. Beira, flows E. and falls into the Atlantic at Aveiro, after a course of about 48 m.

VOULTE or *VOULTE* (La) [anc. *Vella*], a *tu*. France, dep. Ardèche, 10 m. E. N. E. Privas, on a steep hill above the Rhone with a large old castle, in which Louis XIII. resided for sometime and extensive iron-works. Pop. 3079.

VOLZHEN a *tu* France dep. Ardennes, 1 bank Aune, 30 m. S. Metz, with manufactures of leather-work, bleaching, and oil and a trade in corn wine, oil and cattle. P. 3639.

VOLZBURCH par Eng. Harford 2690 ac. P. 823.

VOLLENK, a *vil* and com. Belgium prov. E. Flanders, 23 m. N. E. by E. Ghent. It is well built and has a large church, with some fine tombs, a townhouse, three schools, an hospital dye-works, breweries, and cotton manufactures and a trade in grain, fruits, and cattle. Pop. 5532.

VALLA or *VALLEYA* a river Italy rises on the E. slope of the Maritime Alps, a little S. W. of Monte-Via, flows N. to Castiglione, then S. N. E. and joins the bank Po about 5 m. above the confluence of the Marsa.

VRANA, a *vil* Austria, Delnata, prude and 19 m. S. E. Zara, with the ruins of a castle, in which the grand master of the Templars once resided.

VRANA, or *VIVANNA*, a *tu*. Turkey in Europe, in the S. of Servia, in an angle formed by the confluence of the E. Morava and Vitar 70 m. E. S. E. Sophia. Pop. 3000.

VHANYUCZ, a *vil* Hungary Thither Thiem, co. Krassova, 8 m. from Oradea, with a church, and a trade in wheat, maize and cattle. Pop. 1108.

VRFDEN a *tu* France, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 35 m. W. Münster on the Beckel, with three churches, manufactures of linen and sherry and some cattle. Pop. 2598.

VRLEWYK a *vil* Holland, prov. and 6 m. S. Utrecht on the Lek, where it has a good harbour. It has a church and a school, and the inhabitants are chiefly occupied in suffering and the transit trade. Pop. 1142.

VRICEKO, or *VRICENIK* a *vil* Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Thurocs, 18 m. from Budao, with a church, and a trade in dairy produce and cattle. Pop. 1512.

VRICKENVEEN, or *VRICKENVEEN*, a *vil* Holland, prov. Overijssel, 34 m. N. E. Deventer; with three churches and a school. Pop. (agricultural), 3708.

VRISLAND a *prov* Holland, *de FRIJSLAND*.

VUGHT, or *VUGT*, a *vil* Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 2 m. S. Hertenbosch, 1 bank Donceel; with a townhouse, two churches, two breweries, four tan-pits, and several mills. Pop. (agricultural), 1018.

VUKOVAR, a market in Austria, Civil Servants, at the confluence of the Vuka with the Donau, 26 m. S.E. Enns. It is well built and has a R. Catholic and two Greek churches, a Franciscan convent, and silk-mills. Pop. 6900.

VULCANO, or **VOUGAZO** (anc. *Vulcanus*), the most S. of the Lipari isle 5 m. S. Lipari, 12 m. off the N coast of Sicily lat. 38° 21' N; lon. 14° 53' E; length, N to S, 7 m; breadth, 7 m. Its surface is covered with mountains, the chief of which is Mount Aetna, containing two craters, from which dense whirling clouds of smoke are incessantly sent forth. It has two good roads, but no inhabitants.

VUNA, one of the principal of the Fijee isle S. Pacific, lat. 17° 2' S lon 175° 50' E. It is 35 m long and 5 m broad. It rises gradually to a central ridge 2552 ft. high, and is fertile. Pop. 7000. On the N.V. side is the principal town, Somo Somo consisting of about 200 houses.

VUOXEN, a river Ruusla rises near lat. 64° N., in the N. of Urolo Kuopio, Finland, and proceeding S.E. through a series of lakes, forms a magnificent cascade, and turning N falls into the W. shore of Lake Ladoga at the town of Kexholm; total course, about 300 m.

W

[For names not found under W, look under V]

WAAG a river, Hungary, formed in the F. part of eo. Lipan by the White Wag and Black Wag which descend from the Carpathian flows W N W to Zolna. S.E. W to Leopoldstadt, and S.E. to Komorn where it joins the Danube after a course of about 230 m. It receives on the right the Arva Kluska, and Druvay and on the left the Thurose and Nentra. Its upper course is through a narrow valley its lower through wide and level plains.

WAAGO, one of the Fibre Islands (about 400).

WAAL (Du) [Latin *Vallis* or *Valleis*, French *Vallée*], a river Holland being the S arm or bifurcation of the Rhine, which branches off about 12 m. S.E. Arnhem flows W by past Nijmegen and Tiel, and joins the Maas at Gornsbach about 17 m. above which there is also a connection with the Maas. The Waal is very much obstructed by sandbanks.

WAALWIJK a market in Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 11 m. W Hartogenbosch with a Reformed and an elegant R. Catholic church. It has water-communication with the Maas, a trade in grain and cattle some shipping, breweries, canneries &c., and six annual fairs. P. (agricultural) 2945.

WABASH, a to U States, Indiana, pleasantly situated on the Wabash river and on the Wabash and Erie canal 73 m. N by F. Indianapolis, with several churches, a court house, jail, and a large trade. Pop. 1199. —The river rises in the S.W. of Ohio flows W and S across Indiana, then nearly S between Indiana and Illinois, and falls into the Ohio of which it is the largest tributary after a course of about 400 m. It is navigable for steam-boats to La Fayette about two-thirds of its course, and connects Lake Erie with the Ohio by the Wabash and Erie canal.

WABREN, a vil. House Cassel prov. Niederhessen, circle and 4 m. E.S.E. Friedlar, with a church and castle. P. 1085.

WACHENWATHE par Eng. Comb, 1901 as 1 212.

WACHLAWAY, a river, U States rises from a lake of the same name in the S. of N. Carolina, flows first S.E. then S.W. into S. Carolina, and falls into the estuary of the Great Pedee nearly opposite to Georgetown total course, about 80 m.

WACHBACH, a vil. Württemberg, circle Jaxt, 5 m. S. Mergentheim with a church and a castle. Pop. 1201.

WACHENHEIM, a market in Bavaria Palatinate, at the foot of Mount Hardt, 12 m. N. W. Spire. It contains a church, and has a trade in wine. Pop. 920.

WACHTENDONK, a vil. Rhensish Prussia, gov. and 24 m. N. W. Düsseldorf, on an island formed by the Rhine, Net, and Heesbeek with a church and an hospital, manufactures of ribbons, woollen and flannel cloth and a bleachfield. P. 1160.

WACHTERSBACH, a to. House-Cassel prov. and E.N.E. Hünna, on the Künze, with a castle and a Latin school, and several mills. Pop. 1863.

WUPABUCU, a lake, Brazil prov. Minas-Geraes, near the frontiers of prov. Bahia, on the top of Mto. Sinão, a mountain-ridge belonging to the Cordillera-des-Almoraes. It was once celebrated for its gold and emeralds, though it does not possess much of either.

VUREN a vil. Holland prov. Gelderland, 24 m. W. R. V. Tiel on the Waal dyke, with a church. P. (agricultural) 965.

VUSITRIN or **VITOMIRITZ**, a to. Turkey in Europe, in the S.W. of Servia, in a mountainous district on the Ther an affluent of the Morava, 35 m. S.E. Novi Bazar. P. 3000.

VYNCKT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. S. Flanders, 12 m. W Ghent with a church, school, brewery starch-factory, three oil and several flour mills. Pop. 2219.

VYTERA, or **WYTERA**, a to. Russia, gov. Olenets, on the Vytyra which is here navigable, 53 m. S.E. Petrozavodsk. It has two churches, manufactures of candles, brick-works, building-yards, and an important transit trade. Pop. 2600. —The river rises in the S. of gov. Olonez, flows N.W. and falls into the S.E. shore of Lake Onega. The Marinsk canal connects it with the Kojva, and through it with Lake Ilkio and the Volga. Its course is about 70 m.

WACKEV, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 19 m. S.E. Bruges. It has wide and straight streets a fine square, a school, two schools, four breweries, four distilleries, several saws and oil mills, and manufactures of linen and cotton fabrics, leather, starch hie, and tobacco. Pop. 3559.

WACKTFFWACK, a vil. and com. Belgium prov. E. Flanders, 10 m. N.E. Ghent, on the canal thence to Moerwaert with a church, chapel, townhouse, various schools, three breweries a bleachery, oil and flour mills, manufactures of linen, leather, pottery and mustard, and a trade in grain, cattle, timber &c. Pop. 3947.

WACION par Eng. Hereford 1602 ac. Pop. 120.

WACION (Siamoa and FANVA) par Eng. Norfolk, 1042 ac. Pop. 561.

WAD-MEDRA, or **OUAD-MEDRA**, a to. Egyptian dominions in the S. of Nubia, 1 bank Blue Nile, about 80 m. S.E. Khartoum. It is of considerable importance, and was once regarded as the capital of E. Sudan, having for that purpose been substituted for Senaar though it was itself afterwards supplanted by Khartoum. Pop. including the garrison nearly 4000.

WADAI, or **OUADAI**, a country in the interior of Africa, S. of the Great Desert, and E. of Darfur. It is called Waddy in Persian in Barbary and Morocco; but the natives themselves, though they often use the name Waddy, or Waddai, prefer that of Der Sakeh while their neighbours in Darfur, Kordofan and Bornu, call it Bardi, or Bardi. The name Waddai, given to it by some writers, seems to be derived from a particular tribe in Waddy and to belong properly to a single district, or perhaps to the tract situated along the right or N. bank of the river which flows from Waddy W. to Lake Fitra.

Waddai —The geographical position of Waddy or of its capital Waddai, cannot be assigned with even tolerable exactness for that country has not been yet visited by any Europeans and the itinerary distances mentioned in the routes of native pilgrims passing through it between Agroland and Egypt differ so widely, as to render satisfactory inference from them impossible. If the position assigned by Browne to Kobbé, the chief town of Darfur, be assumed as correct, and also the distance (144 days journey), which he sets between Kobbé and Waddai, then the latter place will lie 220 geo. m. at the nearest W. of the former, or in about 24° 20' E. lon., whereas the best authorities concur in setting it farther W. and recently, Dr. Barth, with abundant native information, places Waddai in lat. 14° N lon. 22° E a position which is perhaps rather too far W., but near the true meridian.

Waddai, Nature, &c. —The extent of Waddy according to the best Arab and native authorities, is about 30 days' journey N to S, and 24 E. to W. These must be understood as

pedestrian journeys of 6 m. or 8 m. Wady is a larger territory than Darfur which is sterile and in some places of water. The hills which diversify the surface run chiefly in chains E. to W., these forming two hollows, the more of which is styled Baha—that is, the valley or lowland; the more N., Boteiya, the diminutive of Baha. From the Magalyt Arabs, who dwell near the Baha, this river is supposed to take the name of Malika, and to be the Nile of the Bahr. Through these valleys flow from the highland on the E. confines of Wady, two streams, so copious in the rainy season as to overflow the adjoining plains, and in the dry season never wholly exhausted. They unite, lower down, to form the river (Bahr-el-Ghazal) which periodically rushes and converts into a lake the hollow plain of Fitra, about 500 m. W. of Wady. Ascending to the Shalib-el-Toumy, another river the Bahr-el-fer, far exceeding in magnitude those already mentioned, flows N. W. through Wady from the mountains of Marrah, S. of Darfur. But the Bahr-fer does not figure in the Arabs' account with the vividness and emphases of detail which seem to belong to the natural importance of a great river in a tropical country. Its name, too, seems borrowed from the rivers of Bagharm, and, finally it disappears altogether from the information concerning Wady collected with unexampled industry by Dr Barth.

Deserts.—The strip of desert on the E. side of Wady, separating it from Darfur is by no means utterly inhospitable, but lying within the limits of occasional rains, it affords pasture, and has in many places trees; yet it is wholly untraversable. For, owing to the deep-rooted nomadism existing between wandering tribes on the one hand and a settled population on the other, the interval of three or five days' journey (as the width of that tract is variously estimated) would not allow either party to feel secure. On the N. Wady has the mountains and rocky desert of the Tibboos. The plains on the W., towards Fitra and Bagharm, with an extent of eight or ten days' journey, resemble the desert but not quite and not on the E., and are occupied by numerous tribes of Arab or Berber race. Towards the S. the country merges occasionally in luxuriant vegetation, copiousness of water and variety of aspect, till at last the forests of habash and ebony and numerous communities of pagan negroes, mark the limits of the horse and camel keeping Mahometans of Wady.

Production.—In respect of fertility Wady is said to be much superior to Darfur producing in abundance durra, dohln, maize, and the other grains as well as fruits of that zone. It has also a better climate, though often visited by violent hurricanes during the rains. The cold N. winds during the winter diminish the evaporation, so that the rivers in general never wholly dry up. The banks of the Baha and Boteiya are lined with a broad mass of trees, behind which spread well cultivated plains, annually irrigated, and teeming with abundance. Cattle and horses are reared in great numbers, and the various tribes and races inhabiting the country find such a suitable spot for its peculiar husbandry, whether pastoral or agricultural.

People.—Of the various tribes or nations composing the population of Wady five are considered as primitive and chief, namely the Magalyt, the Myynah, Dajo, Kaashmrah, and Gordin. These are probably of Tibboos or Berber origin. Then come the Kikah, the Jekashrah, and the Birghid. The Magalyt, a bronze-coloured people of mixed origin, occupy the borders of the country on the N. E. and N. W., and are numerous in Wady as well as in Darfur. The Myynah and Dajo both dwell in the S. parts of the country, and are quite black. The Kaashmrah speak a peculiar language, they are industrious, docile, and orderly, with comparatively light complexions. They cultivate the valley of Boteiya, sowing, besides their grains, onions, coriander, pepper, and other condiments. Their villages are all ranged along the S. border of the valley, and wear an appearance of abundance and plenty. The Gordin are a pastoral tribe, alienated in some degree from the other tribes of Wady by the ferocity of their complexion. The Kikah, in the E. of Wady are a pastoral people, distinguished for personal beauty, and who, on the present, furnish the sultan and the opulent chiefs of the N. with female slaves; for the five primitive tribes are alone exempt from servitude. The Jekashrah speak and still remained from the sultan's slaves, are distributed in groups throughout the country. The Birghid are the guides of Wady, mules and herders, and in corruptible thieves, they are thrust beyond the pale of civility,

and consequently acknowledge no moral restraint. This enumeration of the elements of a motley population might be easily lengthened, and all these various nations are distinguishable at once by physical appearance, and by differences of language. They have also their separate chiefs or kings, who, though owning subjection to the Sultan of Wady, are not on that account less despotic within their petty domains. Around Wady, again, are numerous tribes of Bedwin, nearly all affecting a noble Arab descent, and doing homage to the Sultan of Wady with more or less sincerity. The Zabadah, the Areyat, and the El Bahr (river-tribe) are the chief Arab Bedwin on the W. On the N., the Mahamid feed immense droves of horses and camels. Further E. the Bidiya, of negro origin, imitate the manners of their Arab neighbours, and submit on camels' milk. Towards the S., parties of the widely-spread nation of the Follahs, or Follay, keep immense herds of cattle wherever the pasturage attracts them.

Customs.—In manners, dress, and mode of life, the Mahometan inhabitants of Wady resemble those of Darfur. Their houses, however are said to be superior, being often of good masonry (in Wara probably) whereas in Darfur they are constructed wholly of straw. The people of Wady have the reputation of great generosity and of courage, in which latter quality the Darfurians are almost always deficient. It is remarkable that, anticipating the doctrines of Gall and Spurzheim, they have always held that the organ or seat of courage is a protuberance behind the ear, and consequently, those who have distinguished themselves in battle are considered to bear, as a badge of merit, large tumours artificially raised behind the ears by cupping. The court ceremonies, elaborate, and for the most part humbling to the subject, never so much of barbarous despotism, yet it is said that the inspection of all official accounts, rigidly enforced as a public right, effectually maintains a pure administration. It is said that the sultan's body-guard the Oobda, amounts to 4000 men, and that 1000 of these in slanks and round iron-helmets, and armed with clubs, keep watch every night round his palace in Wara, the people of which town do not exceed 40,000.

Industry.—There is little manufacturing industry in Wady. The people know how to spin and weave cotton, and can dye their wool, which are inferior however, in texture and colour to those of Bagharm, they can work iron, and make coarse implements for their own use, but the manufactured articles chiefly in demand, and most prized by them, are imported from Egypt or Barbary. They thus obtain beads and other glassware, cloth caps, printed cottons, woollen and silk stuffs, guns, swords, and artillery of all kinds, saddles, paper, copper, tin, and Spanish dollars, on which last the importers always realize a large profit. In return they export gum, ivory, ostrich-feathers, manure, skins, and make water-bags and slaves. These last form, in truth the chief merchandise of Wady. Hunted down in the S. countries by private adventurers, who buy a licence of the government, the poor captives are driven across the deserts to Barbary and Egypt, the greater number of them perishing on the way. This is the dark stain which defaces the otherwise fair picture of Wady. Richly endowed with the gifts of nature, this country is almost cut off from intercourse with, and gloried in a trade condemned by, the civilized world. Under these circumstances, Wady seems destined to be soon impoverished by the social improvements going on around, and to be the last reached by the benefits that flow from their train.

Rulers.—The origin of the Wadyan dynasty is involved in a cloud of traditional fables, separately plausible, but collectively inconsistent. It is said, among other things, that the Samawry, a noble tribe dwelling on the mountains Ab-Sawin, are descendants of the Abbasids caliphs, or rather, were adopted by a wandering member of that family. The Samawry became afterwards intimately allied with the Malahab, the Malahab, and Madalah, and these now form the four royal tribes of Wady, from one of which the sultan must be derived. Notwithstanding this nobility of descent, it does not appear that the Wadyan dynasty can be traced in history beyond the sixth generation anterior to Abd-el-Karim, who succeeded to the throne in 1803 and whose personal history is, in European eyes, the only interesting portion of the Wadyan chronicles.

Recent History.—Sultan Abd-el-Karim, nicknamed Selim (son, a highly-prized luxury in those countries) subdued the mountaineers of El-Tamali, a rocky district N. E. of Wady

and leading an army S.W. into Baghdad, he deposed the pro-Syrian sultan of that country. In the success of his arms consisted in less than his strenuous efforts to open communications with Egypt and the shores of the Mediterranean. Sensible of the disadvantages attending his secluded position, the road on one side being commanded by Dair, on the other by Baghdad and Bors, or by the powerful tribes seated round Fitra and Kameh, he resolved on exploring new and more direct routes across the desert. With this view he sent an envoy to Mohammed-Ali, the pasha of Egypt, who met his wishes, and despatched in return a caravan to Wadky. This, however, never reached its destination, being seized and plundered by the Dairians. A caravan sent directly N. from Wadky by a new route to Bagdad, was hardly more fortunate. The goods eventually arrived at the seaport, but the people nearly all perished having lost their way, and wandered long in the desert. The experiment, however, has been since repeated frequently, and with tolerable success. Baldwin, naturally disposed in favour of enlightenment, determined that one of his sons should be qualified by education to promote in Wadky the interests of civilization. For this purpose he sent Ishtar, a youth of thirteen, to go to Egypt by way of Bagdad; but the caravan was pillaged and the prince detained 10 or 12 years a captive in Tripoli, till at length, through the influence of the English consul, he obtained his liberty, and reached Cairo in 1827. His story published at the time in an English periodical, was deemed by many a romance, and by some was it the roughly understood. It is now however, ascertained that the young captive was the favourite son of the Sultan Abd-el-Kerim. The latter died about 1815 and has been followed on the throne by a son a grandson and lastly by a brother. Ishtar, however, it appears, had attempted prior to 1846, to drive his uncle from the throne, and, in 1849, he was in a hostile attitude in Dair, awaiting an opportunity to assert his claims.

(—Burton's Travels Burkhardt's Notes Voyageur au Quaiquier par El Cheyk-el Founey et. 1851 United Service Journal, 1850 France in *Dictionnaire de la Soc. de Geogr.*, 1849-50.)

WADDESDON, par Eng Bucks, 8610 ac. Pop. 1743

WADDINGHAM, par Eng Lancs. 8720 ac. P. 383

WADDINGTON, par Eng Lancs. city Pop. 963

WADDINGTON, par Eng Lancs. 925 ac. P. 71

WADDESBURY, a market tn. England, co. Cornwall. 8 m. S.E. Plymouth. 1 bank Cornish have crossed by a magnificent ancient bridge of 17 arches. It has two Dissenting places of worship and a Friends meeting-house commodious wharfs, quays, and docks, and ships much granite, copper and iron ore, and corn. Pop. 777

WADENHOL, par Eng Northampton 1150 ac. P. 290

WADENSWELL, or **WADENSWELL**, a vil and par Switzerland, can. and 10 m. S.E. of Zurich, S. shore, Lake of Zurich. It is well built, and has a handsome parish church, with a fine organ, a schoolhouse, poorhouse, orphan hospital, manufacture of silk and woollen goods, soap, and soda, and several silk and cotton mills. Pop. 6094

WADHURST, a market tn. and par England co. Sussex. 5 m. S.E. Tonbridge Wells. It has a parish church with a tower and lofty spire, and some ancient monuments. Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, a corn-market, and two annual fairs. Area of par. 10,147 ac. Pop. 2802

WADJELI, or **WADJER**, one of the smaller Arru isls; with a village of same name on its W. side. The inhabitants are chiefly Christians, with a smaller number of Mohammedans. **WADJOE**, a native state Indian Archipelago near the middle of the Celebes, on the bay or gulf of Bond. The inhabitants are peaceful and industrious.

WADOR, or **WADER**, a tn. in Afghanistan, in the District, 17 m. W. Dera Ghazi-Khan, on the great route thence to Kandahar by the Sakhs-Sarwar Pass. Pop. 2000.

WADOWICH, or **WADZIE**, a tn. Austria Galicia, on an elevated plain, 23 m. S.W. Cracow, with a handsome court-house, barracks, and a considerable trade. Pop. 2844

WADSBLEY, a vil and dis. England, co. York, on the Sheffield and Manchester railway, 8 m. N.W. Sheffield. It has a modern parish church, a Wesleyan chapel, two ordinary and two infant schools, several almshouses, and extensive manufactures of sleep-knives. Pop. 4633

WADSWORTH, par Eng York; 1930 ac. Pop. 734

WAELEEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 13 m. S. Antwerp, on the Nothe and the Dyle, with manufactures

of linen, an oil and a flour mill and a trade in hay, corn cattle, and poultry. Pop. 1076

WAELENG, a tn. China, prov. Che-ling near the frontiers of Kiangnan, on the left bank of the Hsuey-river, and S.W. Hang-show. It is surrounded by walls, and otherwise fortified. Pop. about 150,000.

WAELEGHEM, a vil. and com. Belgium prov. W. Flanders, 9 m. N.E. Courtrai, with extensive linen manufactures. Pop. 6975

WAELEMAERDE, a vil. and com. Belgium prov. W. Flanders, on the Scheldt, 28 m. S.E. E. Bruges, with manufactures of linen, a brewery, a flour and a mustard mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1838

WAELECHOUT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Liefre, 8 m. N.W. Ghent, with extensive linen and cotton manufactures two breweries, a dye-work, two oil and four flour mills. Pop. 6095

WAELE (PAYS DE), an anc. dist. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, nearly included between the Scheldt from Ghent to the village of Doet, a little below Antwerp, and a line drawn from that village to Zelanda. It is one of the most fertile and best peopled tracts of its extent in Europe, and was formerly called the pleasure-garden of Flanders.

WAELEMSVELD, a tn. and com. Belgium prov. E. Flanders, 16 m. E. by N. Ghent, 1 bank Durme. It has wide and paved streets and a handsome market-place, a richly decorated church, a townhall, convent, almshouse, several primary schools, manufactures of linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics, hosiery, leather, blue starch, vinegar, candles, chi cory, &c. and a trade in cattle and grain. Pop. 5393

WAELENDUSSEL, or **WAELENDUSSEL**, a vil Hungary co. Zips, dist. and 18 m. S. Lentschan, in a deep mountain-hollow, 1 bank Glinthay, with important iron-mines. P. 3383.

WAGNFELD, a vil. Hanover S.E. Dropholz, with manufactures of linen and a flax-mill. Pop. 2754

WAGNINGEN, a tn. Holland prov. Gelderland 9 m. W. by N. Arnhem on the railway thence to Utrecht, and near the Rhine. It has a number of fine-looking houses, a townhall, two churches, a Latin and several other schools, a library, and several markets for cattle and sheep, and a trade in the tobacco grown in the vicinity. Pop. 2165

WAGEE RIVER, a large river, Brazil N. America, N.W. of Hudson's Bay, its entrance is about lat. 59° 45' lon. 67° W.

WAGHEN or **WAWN** par Eng York 5085 ac. P. 347

WAGRAM or **DEUTSCH WAGRAM**, a vil Lower Austria, 1 bank Danube 12 m. N.E. Vienna, famous for the victory gained here by the French over the Austrians in 1809

WAGSTADT, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 16 m. S.P. Troppau on the Wagbach. It is walled and has a parish church a castle, an hospital; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth and tanneries. Pop. 2409

WAGLERN, a vil and par Switzerland, can. and 9 m. S.W. Bern above r. bank Saane. Pop. (agricultural) 4975

WALLERSHAUSEN, a vil Hesse-Cassel underhessen circle Cassel with two castles, one of them a fine old ruin and three mills. Pop. 1478

WALLSTATT, a vil. Prussia, prov. Rhine, gov. and 10 m. S.W. Irgmutz. Near it, in 1241 the Duke of Lorraine defeated the Tyrars and in 1813 the Prussians defeated the French.

WAHRING, a vil Lower Austria, co. near Vienna so as to be almost one of its suburbs. It has a parish church with a beautiful cemetery in which Heusthorin is buried and manufactures of ordinary and morocco leather, refined wax, and Japan ware. Pop. 2800

WALA, one of the Feejee isls. N. Pacific; lat. (peak) 17° 17' 30" S. lon. 177° 43' E. It is high and rugged; with a peak about 1841 ft. high. Though apparently a rugged rock, it is said to be fertile. Pop. about 3000

WALBINGEN, a tn. Württemberg, circle Hechingen, on the Rems, with a Latin school and manufactures of articles in wood, tapestry, and several mills. Pop. 2700

WALBISDADT, a tn. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, on the Rodenbach S.E. Mannheim. It was once an important place, and rose to be a free-town. Pop. 1864

WALDHOFEN, two places, Lower Austria:—1, (under-Alb), 45 m. W. S.W. St. Pölten. It consists of a walled town with five gates, and of two suburbs; and has a church,

a stable, extensive iron-works, and manufacture of anything, wire, and hooks. Pop. 8000.—3 (on-the-Thames) A. m. 81 m. N. W. Krome with a castle, a parish church; manufacture of ribbons and cloth stuff. Pop. 1460.

WAIKATZ, or **WAKATZ**, or **WAKATZ**, or **WAKATZ**, an Indian Archipelago, off N. W. coast, Papua, from which it is separated by Dampier Strait lat. (S.E. pole) 0° 31' S. lon. 151° 10' E. (n.) It is about 70 m. long E. to W., by 20 m. broad; and forms two peninsulas, united by a narrow neck of land, formed by an arm of the sea, called Chabrol penetrating N. W., and almost intersecting the island. In the centre the island is high and hilly, and well covered with woods. Many small streams flow towards the coasts, which are well supplied with good harbours and bays, those of Boni and Oika, on the N. side, have anchorage for large vessels. The principal hill is Djohy Monopie, which is visible 50 m. off at sea, and there are three other peaks of a like magnitude. Though on the equator, the climate tempered by sea breezes and the moisture of the land is not particularly hot. The products include sugar, sugar-cane, pimento, cocoa-nuts, sweet-potatoes, calabashes, and probably likewise opium; wild swine are plentiful and there are birds of paradise, cockatoos, crows, doves, and wild barn-door fowls. The inhabitants consist of



NATIVE OF WAIKATZ.—From Papua. Voyage across the World.

Malays on the coast, Alfores in the hills, and Papuans the last build their large houses raised on bamboo pillars. The lower classes go quite naked, but the upper classes wear jackets and other clothes of Chinese materials, and turbans. Their arms are bow and arrow and pikes with iron points. A considerable barter trade is carried on with China, and sundry Chinese merchants have settled here and trade with Papua. Pop. 100,000.

WAIKATO a river New Zealand, N. m. issues from the N. E. extremity of Lake Taupo flows N. W. to Waikato marino, then turns suddenly W. and falls into the ocean, forming the harbour of Waikato. Its chief affluent, Manu, joins it on the left. It is navigable for 100 m. by vessels of 80 tons.

WAINFLEET a market in England on and 83 m. E.S.E. Lincoln, on the Steeping which is here navigable. It consists of three principal streets as well built of brick and has three parish churches, Wesleyan and Friends chapels, a grammar and another endowed school. Pop. 2556.

WAINAU a river New Zealand Middle Island, rises in the Snowy Mountains, flows E. N. E. and falls into Cleddy Bay Cook's Strait. It is navigable for several miles.

WAIROA New Zealand. See Hawke Bay.

WAITE, par Eng. Lincoln 700 m. Pop. 58.

WAITZEN or **WACK** (Latin, *Waccon*) a tn. Hungary, on and 31 m. N. West, L. bank Danube, which here forms the island of St. Andrew. It is beautifully situated among vineyards at the foot of the lofty Nagy-Szén and though long and narrow, is regularly built. Its principal buildings are a cathedral, built on the model of St. Peter's at Rome and considered, after that of Gram, the finest in Hungary; three other E. Catholic churches, a Protestant and an Armenian church, a bishop's palace, with two gardens, two churches, an episcopal seminary, a Franciscan college, and gymnasium, with library a large and well-endowed deaf and dumb institute

a high and two normal schools, a convent, and an orphan hospital. The trade is chiefly in wine and cattle. P. 11,371.

WAKEFIELD a town and port town and par. England, W. Riding, and 37 m. S. by W. York, beautifully situated on a slope rising from the Oulder, here crossed by a handsome bridge of eight arches, and on the Manchester and Leeds railway. It consists of three principal and several minor streets, not generally either well formed or well kept, though some, chiefly of modern construction, are spacious and regular, and has a fine old church, situated on a height, and conspicuous at a distance by its tower and a spire; four distinct churches, one of them a handsome structure crowned by a dome, Quaker, Baptist, Independent, Methodist, Unitarian, and E. Catholic chapels a handsome edifice of the Ionic order containing an assembly-room and music-school; mechanics institute, library &c. a courthouse, and house of correction public baths, a theatre a free grammar-school, in buildings equally handsome and commodious, a gross-merchant's, and several other schools a lunatic asylum for the W. Riding, numerous provident and charitable institutions, and literary and geological societies, the latter with a valuable museum. Woolen cloth and worsted long the staple manufactures of the town, though less important than formerly still employ many hands and there are also large iron-works, engineering, book-binding, paper, roping, foundries, machine, copperworks, and starch works. The market is one of the most important in the kingdom and to accommodate the dealers warehouses capable of containing 200,000 quarters have been erected. The trade in wool is also very extensive and large cattle-markets are held every fortnight. The celebrated classical scholar Dr. Bentley Dr. Potter Archbishop of Canterbury Dr. Hadcliffe, founder of the Radcliffe library at Oxford, and Joseph Bingham, author of the *Origines Ecclesiasticæ*, were natives of Wakefield. It sends a member to Parliament. Pop. (parl. bor.), 27,057. Area of par. 9311 ac. Pop. 83,117.

WAKERING two parts, Eng. Essex.—1 (Great), 5481 ac. Pop. 905.—2 (Little), 5683 ac. Pop. 393.

WAKERLEY par Eng. Northampton 2130 ac. P. 232.

WAKES-COLN, par Eng. Essex 1926 ac. Pop. 490.

WALACHIA or **WALLACHIA** (German, *Walachei*, Lat. *Valachia*, French *Valachie* or *Valachie*, Dutch *Walachee*) a principality, Turkey in Europe, lat. 43° 40' to 45° 40' N. lon. 27° 30' to 28° E. and bounded, N. and N. W. by the Carpathians, separating it from Transylvania and the Banat of Hungary, W. E. and E. by the Danube, separating it from Moldavia, and N. E. by Moldavia, from which it is chiefly separated by the Sereth and its tributary Mulkow. It is thus remarkably well defined by great natural boundaries, and is of an irregular oval form, with a conjugate axis from W. to E. of 260 m. and a transverse of 130 m. vast, about 27,000 sq. m. Its surface may be regarded as a vast inclined plane, sloping from the Carpathians towards the Danube. In the W. and lower portion, called Little Walachia, the slope is nearly due S. E.; in the E. and larger portion, called Greater Walachia, it is S. E. Among the mountains of the N. and W. the elevation, which averages from 2000 ft. to 4000 ft., rises in particular summits to 7000 ft. and in Mount Bontschetsch N. of Kimpolung exceeds 8000 ft.; but this elevation is soon succeeded by a region of hills and undulating plains, and finally sinks down into extensive flats, often swampy and fringed near the banks of the Danube by a chain of shallow lakes. Many of the loftier summits are composed of gneiss and mica-schist; in the hilly region, though the lower part of the secondary formation appears to be wanting, the cretaceous system is largely developed, and is overlain by tertiary conglomerates, clays, marls, and sandstones. In the S. and E. shelled gravels, and alluvial deposits of great depth, form large and fertile plains. The most valuable mine of Walachia is salt, the mines of which were almost inexhaustible. Petroleum and asphalt are also abundant; sulphur is found in more limited quantities. The only metal of consequence is copper, which has been worked to some extent, gold is washed from the sands of several streams. The drainage belongs to the basin of the Danube, which receives it on its left bank, both directly and by numerous affluents, particularly the Buhuy, Aluta, united Yedé and Tollerama, Argech or Ardpuh, Jalomitza, and Sereth. The climate, in the more mountainous districts, is severe and cruel on the plains the winter continues long. The Danube and its tributaries are regularly

troops over for about six weeks. The soil is remarkable for its fertility, and with few exceptions the whole principally consists of being cultivated like a garden. With very imperfect culture, wheat, barley and maize are everywhere raised in abundance. Tobacco, hops and flax are also extensively grown; the vine thrives well and there is a profusion of all ordinary fruits. Cattle, sheep, and goats are reared in vast numbers. Manufactures are insignificant; the trade is principally in raw produce, exchanged against coffee, sugar, pepper, foreign wines, furs, and various manufactures, chiefly from Germany, Russia, and Great Britain. The inhabitants, chiefly pure Walachians, who are believed to have descended without much intermixture from the ancient Dacians, have lost almost all their better qualities during long misgovernment, and have now few qualities to compensate for their prevailing indolence, sottishness, cunning, and revenge. They belong generally to the Greek church, which provides very imperfectly either for the religious or moral education of its adherents. Walachia, with the adjoining principality of Moldavia, is nominally a dependency of Turkey to which it pays an annual tribute, and till recently was under an unfeigned kind of Russian protectorate. The prince, or *koyser*, is elected for life by the boyars or nobles, who hold a kind of legislative diet, by which the sovereign power is modified. Administratively the principality is divided into 18 districts, 18 in Great and 5 in Little Walachia. Pop. about 2,000,000.

WALAJANAGUR, a large town in Hindoostan, Carnatic on the Palour 55 m by S. by S. Madras lat. 11 40° N. lon. 78° 5 E. One of the cleanest and most neatly built towns in India. The houses are large, but are only one story high, and roofed with tiles. It has an extensive trade.

WALBRÖCK, a vil Prussia, prov Saxony gov and 28 m W N W Magdeburg, on the Aller with a church, innkeeping, several mills, tile works and beds of fine pipe-clay. P 1925

WALBRÖCK, par Eng Sussex 1722 ac. P 578

WALCHEREN, an isl Holand, prov Zealand at the mouth of the Scheldt, forming an irregularly shaped circle of about 11 m in diameter. It is a fine island in some parts well wooded, but generally consisting of fertile meadows, yielding corn and madder in great plenty. Fruit is abundant. There are some breweries soap-works salt-reworks, and saw and corn mills, &c, but the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. It contains the towns of Fishing, Middelburg (the capital) and Veere. It is protected from the sea by strong dikes, which have frequently been ruptured. In 1806 the water burst the dikes and committed great damage, the country being in some places laid under water to a depth of above 30 ft. On July 30, 1809, the British expedition under Lord Chatham landed near Veere, and took Middelburg and Fishing, but had to retire the December following, after losing 7000 men by fever. Pop 40 000

WALCOT, two towns Eng. — 1 Lincoln, 1747 ac. P 152 — 2 Somerset 7186 ac. P 9489

WALCOTT, a vil Eng Norfolk 725 ac. Pop 167

WALCOURT, a vil and town Belgium, prov and 24 m S.W Namur on the Eau-de-Haute with an ancient Gothic church in which an image of the Virgin annually attracts more than 20,000 pilgrims. Pop 952

WALCZ, a town Prussia. See DRUMCKENROSE.

WALD, a town Bohemia Prussia, gov Düsseldorf, circle Belling; with a church, and manufactures of woollen, cotton and linen fabrics, umbrellas, iron and steel ware. 1 6278

WALD, two places Switzerland — 1 A vil and par, can and 19 m E S E Zürich, at the outlet of a picturesque valley it has a handsome church, a commodious schoolhouse, manufactures of linen, several spinning-mills, and an iron work. Pop 8895 — 2, A vil and par, can and 7 m E N E Appenzel. It is well built, and has a parish church and an orphan hospital. Pop 1489

WALDACHAUFF, a vil Bavaria, Lower Franconia, dist. Rothemburg, at the source of the Aachaff, with a parish church, manufactures of silkenware, and a trade in wood. Pop 1334

WALDAL, several places, Prussia, particularly a vil, prov Silesia, gov Lignitz, circle Bunick with a parish church, a castle, vinegar-works, tile works, several bleach-works, saw, and other mills. Pop 2333

WALDAPPEL, a town Home-Cassel Niedersachsen on the Werra, 30 m S.E. Cassel. Pop 1904

WALDECK, a principality Germany, forming the 80th state of the Germanic Confederation. It consists of two distinct parts — Waldeck proper so called, and the principality of Pyrmont. Waldeck proper is bounded N and W by the north Prussia, and S and E by Home-Cassel. Pyrmont, situated about 30 m. N. on the bank of the Weser, is enclosed by the territories of Prussia, Lippe-Detmold, Hanover and Brunswick. Area of Waldeck Proper, 547 sq. m. of Pyrmont 24 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, particularly in the S.W. of Waldeck where it is covered by ramifications of the Egegebirge, Rothaar-gebirge, and Habicht-gebirge, some of the summits of which attain a height of about 2500 ft. Some of the mountains are composed of slate, but the greater part of them are sandstone. In several districts basalt occurs. The rivers, of which the Eder in the N, and the Diemel in the S. of Waldeck Proper, are the principal all belong to the basin of the Weser. The climate is rather cold, but healthy. Nearly one-half of the whole surface is available for cultivation, though not remarkably fertile. Much of the remainder is covered with wood. The only minerals now worked are ironstone, lignite, slate, schist, black marble and alabaster. The chief manufactures are linen, beer and brandy. For ad miscellane purposes Waldeck Proper is divided into five bailiwicks — Twista, Diemel, Warde, Eder and Elsenberg. Pyrmont forms a single bailiwick of its own name. P 58,765, almost all Protestants

WALDEGRAVE, an isl. N. Australia, S side Anson Bay Eyre Land, and N.E. Flinders Island, lat. 83 35° S. lon 134 37° E

WALDEN BARROW, a mun. bor., market town and par. England, co. Essex, 40 m. N. E. London, singularly situated on the crown and sides of a narrow neck of land. It has six principal streets and a spacious market-place, in which is a commodious and handsome townhall. It is well paved, and lighted with gas, and has a spacious and elegant parish church, seven dissenting churches, an endowed grammar and several other schools, almshouses, various minor charities and a library and scientific institution. There is a considerable trade in malt and barley. Area of par 7416 ac. Pop 6911

WALDEN (St. Paul), par. Eng. Herts., 8078 ac. Pop 1175

WALDENBUCH, a town Württemberg, circle Neckar, 7 m S.S.W. Stuttgart, on the Aischbach, with an old castle, glass-works and several mills. Pop 1619

WALDENBURG, several places Germany particularly — 1 A town Prussia prov Silesia, gov and 57 m S.W. Breslau on the Polnitz, with a Protestant and a Catholic parish church chapel and courthouses manufactures of and a considerable trade in linen and yarn and several potteries, dye-works, and mills. Pop (1852) 4244 — 2 A town Württemberg circle Jaxt, 8 m E. Oehringen with an ancient castle erected on a height. Pop 1060 — 3 A town Saxony circle Zwickau, 1 bank Mulde, 10 m W Chemnitz. It is walled, and has a fine castle, with a parish church hospital manufactures of linen, woollen and mixed goods, hosiery, and articles in horn and paper and other mills. Pop 3232

WALDENSHARE, par Eng Kent 1242 ac. P 106

WALDHEIM, a town Saxony circle and 25 m S.E. Leipzig, a bank Zschoppau with a castle, used as a house of correction an hospital, manufactures of woollen cloth and flannel, two bleachfields, and two mills. Pop 3872

WALDITZ, par Eng Dorset, 266 ac. Pop 176

WALDITZ (Gross and Kaser) two nearly contiguous vil. Prussia, prov Silesia gov Liegnitz, circle Liegnitz with a Catholic church tile-works, and two mills. P 1897

WALDKIRCH — 1 A vil and par Switzerland can. and W St. Gall 1 bank Rittler with a spacious old church. Pop 2681 — 2, A town Baden circle Upper Rhine, 1 bank Elz, 6 m N.E. Freiburg. It is walled and has a parish church, an hospital, manufactures of linen a paper-mill and tanneries. P 2576

WALDKIRCHEN, a vil. Saxony circle Zwickau, S.E. Chemnitz, with a church, tile-works, four mills, and a trade in wood and in toys. Pop 1182

WALDMICHELBADE, a vil Home-Darmstadt, prov Starkenburg, 23 m S.S.E. Darmstadt with a parish and two other churches. Pop 1894

WALDMOHR, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, on the Glan, N Zweibrücken with a parish church, the remains of a Roman station, two mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop 1191

WALDMUNCHEN, a tn. Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, pleasantly situated on the Schwarzbach, 36 m. N.E. Rainbon. It has three churches, a chapel, a castle, manufactures of linen and thread glass works, and a trade in wood. Pop. 2182.

WALDNIFL, or **RENEWALDEN**, a vl. Kanton Fribourg, gov. and W. Switzerland with two churches; manufactures of ribbons, and three mills. Pop. 1176.

WALDOBOROUGH, a tn. and port of entry, U States Maine, at the mouth of the Massachusetts 55 m. E. Portland, the most important business is the building of vessels, of which in 1850, the number fitted out was 71 carrying 23,650 tons. The coasting trade and fisheries of cod and mackerel are also very important. Pop. 4199.

WALDRINGFIELD, par Eng. Suffolk 1156aa. P 169.

WALDRON, a vil and par England, co. Sussex, 6 m. E.S.E. Lickfield with a parish church, having an embattled tower, a Methodist chapel, and chalybeate springs. Area of par. 6218 ac. Pop. 1106.

WALDNASSEN, a market in Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, 23 m. E.N.E. Bamberg with an old Cistercian monastery manufactures of calico and earthenware, and a paper-mill 1 op. 1822.

WALDEES.—1 A tn. Württemberg circle Donau, 32 m. S.S.W. Ulm, with a castle of the princes of Waldburg, a Gothic church, old Franciscan monastery, and hospital P 1570.—2 A vil Bavaria, Palatinate circle Spire with a parish church and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1170.

WALDSHUT, a tn. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, a back Rhine, 30 m. E. Freilburg. It is an old place, surrounded by walls and contains a church, to which pilgrimages are made and a Capuchin monastery. Pop. 1364.

WALDSTATT, a vil and par Switzerland can. and 4 m. W. N.W. Appenzell with mineral springs, and a much-visited bath on mountain-side. Pop. 367.

WALDESTADT, a tn. (Due 1840) a name recently and still sometimes given to the four Swiss cantons—Luz., Schwyz, Unterwalden, and Lucerne, probably from the extensive forests with which they were once covered.

WALDSTATTERSEE (Vizé) See **LAKES** (LAKE OF) **WALEN**, a principality in the S.W. of the is. of Great Britain, which gives the title of Prince of Wales to the heir-apparent of the British crown, and consists of a N. and a S. division, each comprising six counties, as follows—

Counties	Area in square m.	Area in stat. miles.	Pop. 1841.	Pop. 1861.	Principal Towns.
North					
Anglesey	271	106,163	27,827	54,546	Anglesey
Caernarvon	544	210,518	67,870	141,000	Caernarvon
Denbigh	332	128,066	22,560	100,943	Denbigh
F. Flint	244	94,206	20,164	40,970	Flint.
Merioneth	608	240,791	30,842	66,400	Merioneth
Montgomery	330	125,241	27,335	67,078	Montgomery
South					
Brecon	784	303,188	51,474	61,227	Brecon.
Cardigan	678	263,287	70,799	75,936	Cardigan.
Carmarthen	574	223,581	110,826	111,747	Carmarthen
Glamorgan	538	207,094	121,560	117,731	Cowbridge
Pembrokeshire	610	241,291	31,140	34,808	Pembroke.
Radnor	330	125,122	24,714	25,408	Radnor.
Total	7,249	2,794,460	1,006,791	1,118,908	

As part of the British Empire, and especially of England. Wales has been generally described under those two titles, but its comparatively isolated position, and its very marked features, both physical and moral, demand for it a short additional notice. It is composed of a peninsula, with the island of Anglesey situated at its N.W. extremity, and separated from it by the Menai Strait, now crossed by two very re-

markable bridges, and with a number of smaller islands chiefly at a short distance from the S.W. coast. The peninsula, washed N and W by the Irish Sea, and E. by Bristol Channel, and bounded W by the four English counties, Cheshire, Shropshire, Hereford, and Monmouth, is 185 m. long; whose widest 95 m. and whose narrowest only 35 m. broad, and has an area of 7289 sq. m. It is very mountainous, particularly in the N. division, where Snowdon, the culminating point of E. Britain, rises to the height of 3571 ft., is intersected by beautiful valleys traversed by numerous streams, including among others the Severn, which has its source within it, and in such is minerals, particularly copper in the N., and coal and iron partially there also, but much more extensively in the S. The Silurian formation, so called after the Silures, the ancient inhabitants of the principality, covers more than two-thirds of the whole surface, extending continuously from the mouth of the Conway to the vicinity of St. David's Head; but is succeeded in the E. by the old red sandstone, above which lies, first the mountain limestone and then the large and valuable coal field already mentioned.

Besides the Severn already mentioned, the principal rivers are the Dee, which has part of its lower course in Cheshire



COSTUMES OF WELSH WORKERS.

the Clwyd, in Denbigh and Flint; the Conway forming the boundary between Denbigh and Caernarvon; the Dorey and the united Rhedol and Tyfrith which have their mouths near the centre of Cardigan Bay the Teify separating Cardigan on the N. from Caernarvon and Pembrokeshire on the S. the Cloddy and Cloddon, remarkable chiefly from contributing by their position to form the splendid estuary of Milford Haven, the Towy and Bury, which both fall into Carmarthen Bay, the Elyw and Taf which have a common estuary in Bristol Channel the Ecnany which forms part of the boundary between Wales and England and the Uak and Wye, which, though rising in the principality, have only the earlier part of their course within it. The lakes are numerous, but the largest, that of Bala, is only 4 m. long and scarcely 1 m. broad. The climate is on the whole moderate and equable, though somewhat keen in the better districts. In all the counties, but more especially in the maritime, humidity is in excess, the average fall of rain in the principality being 84 inches, while that in England is only 25. Hence both climate and surface conspire in rendering Wales much more adapted for pasture than agriculture. The soil, too, seldom possesses great natural fertility, except in some of the valleys of which those of the Clwyd in the N., and of Glamorgan in the S., are celebrated for productiveness. The latter, rather a plain than a vale, is of great extent, and grows excellent wheat. The system of agriculture, however notwithstanding recent improvements, continues on the whole indifferent. The minerals, as already observed, are very valuable, and the S. contains some of the largest coal and iron works in the

kingdom, as well as the smelting-works of Swansea, probably the most extensive in the world. Of manufactures, properly so called, by far the most important are woolens. The prin- ciple articles are flannels, for which the principal place has long been furnished chiefly by a considerable number of small manu- facturers.

The inhabitants long struggled manfully first against the Romans, and afterwards against the Anglo-Saxons. They be- came tributary to England in the 10th century and after vari- ous vicissitudes, in which their attempts to throw off the yoke only riveted it more firmly, were finally and completely incorpo- rated with the English monarchy in the reign of Henry VIII. Both in language and manners however, they continue to be a distinct people, and give undeniable evidence of a Celtic origin. Their dialect bears a marked affinity to the Gaelic or Irish, but is much more closely allied to the ancient Cornish dialect, and that which is still exclusively used by the peasantry in the W of the French prov Bretagne. Welsh is one of the most ancient languages now spoken in Europe, and has also a literature composed chiefly of the poetical effusions of bards, some of whom flourished as early as the 6th century, but partly also of prose, of which the translation of the Bible, completed in 1588, is considered one of the best specimens. Among the peculiarities which characterize the people, one of the most striking at least to a stranger is the female dress, consisting generally of a plain or checked gown, a mantle or napkin of grey flannel or cotton around the neck and shoulders, and a black bonnet or hat, either cylindrical, like that worn elsewhere by men, or broad-brimmed and tapering to the form of a truncated cone. All classes are distinguished by civility and hospitality and though among the lower ranks very loose ideas prevail as to the privileges which a declared lover may claim, when once the marriage-knot is tied the duties of married life appear to be faithfully performed. Many curious superstitions, handed down by immemorial custom, still retain their hold, and even the gross impostures of Mor- monism have found many followers particularly in the mining districts, but none of the labors of the established clergy, those of the Methodists have been equally successful in diffus- ing a knowledge of religion, and the great body of the people belonging to what are called the Calvinistic Methodists, and one of their principal sources of enjoyment either as teachers or taught in the primitive services of their church or in the Sunday-school almost invariably attached to it.

WALES, par Eng York 1850 an. Pop. 268.
WALES (New Source) See New Source WALES.
WALLESBY two parts Eng.—1 Lincoln 1860 an. Pop. 381.—2 North: 1860 an. Pop. 363.
WALLEY, a tn. Western Africa, cap. state Berre, 650 m. N. E. Sierra Leone.

WALFORD par Eng Harford, 4841 an. Pop. 1217.
WALGRAVE, par Eng Northampton 2040 an. P. 613.
WALHAIN St Paul GASTLEY WALHAIN a vil and com. Belgium, prov Brabant, on the Vil, 22 m. S. E. Brussels with a trade in cattle and agricultural produce. Pop. 1745.

WALINOUKT, a vil France, dep. Nord, 9 m. S. E. Cambrai with manufactures of cotton and silk stuffs. P. 3040.
WALIUKEI, a tn. Russia, gov and 116 m. S. W. Voronez at the confluence of the W. Olaka with the Oka. It has some general trade. Pop. 1800.

WALKER a vil and township, England, co. Northum- berland, 1 bank Tyne, 8 m. N. Newcastle, and a station on the Newcastle and Tynesouth railway, with a district church, Presbyterian and Wesleyan chapels, iron-works, a tannery, distillery, copper-works, &c. The great Roman wall terminates about 1/2 m. E. of the village. Pop. 3063.

WALKERBINGHAM, par Eng Nottingham, 3000 an. Pop. 606.

WALKEREN par Eng Hertford, 3924 an. Pop. 788.
WALKHAMPTON, par Eng Dorset, 10,640 an. P. 751.
WALKI, or YAKI, a tn. Russia, gov and 27 m. W. S. W. Khabarovsk, with five churches, several distilleries, and some general trade and a very annual fairs. Pop. 2638.

WALLINGTON par Eng York 2400 an. Pop. 699.
WALLKIRGEN, a vil and par. Switzerland, cant. and 8 m. N. E. Bern. It is well built and most of the inhabit- ants are Swiss-reverens. Pop. 1850.

WALLABOUT BAY, a bay, U. States, New York, in Long Island, on the E. side of Brooklyn, and containing on its E. side the E. States navy-yard.

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WALLABY ISLANDS, two small isls. of the Abrolhos, off S. W. coast, Australia; they are the highest of the group, about 3 m. apart, and are known as the E. and W. Wallaby.

WALLACE-TOWN, a suburb of Ayr (Scotland) on the Clyde.

WALLACHBURG, a tn. and port of entry, Canada West, on Big Horn Creek 26 m. from Chatham with three Presby- terian churches, three schools, a cash and grain store, three steam-mills, and a trade in lumber. Pop. about 300.

WALLACHIA, principally Turkey See WALLACHIA.

WALLAJABAD a tn. to Hindostan, presid. and 68 m. S. W. Madras, 1 bank Palani; with a military station.

WALLAMETTE, a river U. States. See WALLAMETTE.

WALLANCHONN, or WALLONN a large vil. Eastern Nepal 1 bank Wallanchon or Tambar river, 10,385 ft. above sea-level composed of about 100 large, good painted wooden houses, ornamented with hundreds of long poles and vertical flags. It has some transit trade with Tim, through the Wallanchon Pass 14,756 ft. high and about two day's journey to the N. Around it yaks, sheep, goats, &c. are fed, and turnips, radishes and potatoes are grown.—(Roche's Himalayan Journals)

WALLASEY par Eng Chester; 1775 an. P. 638.
WALLDORF, a vil. Saxa Meiningen, N. W. Meiningen 1 bank Werra, with a parish church, synagogue, and hos- pital. Pop. 1628.

WALLDRENN, a tn. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, in a wild and mountainous district of the Oldenburg, 36 m. S. W. Würzburg with a parish church, a Capucine monastery, and a tile-works. Pop. 3185.

WALLERBRUCK a tn. Rhinisch Prussia, gov Minden with a parish church. Pop. 1073.

WALLENDORF, or OLAWA, a vil. Hungary co. Zips, near r bank Hornad 12 m. S. E. Leutschau, with a Protestant and a K. Catholic church; a high school, a copper-mill and valuable mines of iron and copper. Pop. 3144.

WALLENFELD, a market tn. Bavaria, Upper Fran- conia, on the vil. Reichel, 91 m. N. N. Bamberg, with a parish church, a ruined castle, saw and other mills; a trade in wood, and mines of iron. Pop. 1131.

WALLENSTADT —1 A tn. Switzerland, cant. and 21 m. S. S. W. St. Gall in a marshy and unhealthy district, r bank Rees, about 1 m. E. Lake Wallenstadt. It is well built but is dull and ill built, and has a parish church, chapel, and school, and a considerable transit trade, as the chief entrepot between Zürich and Italy. Pop. 1793 —2 (Wallen- stätter or Wallen-Ged), A lake, Switzerland, chiefly in the S. of cant. St. Gall but partly also in the N. of cant. Glarus. It is of a long but somewhat oval shape, about 12 m. long E. to W., and nowhere above 3 m. wide; 1285 ft. above sea-level, and about 500 ft. deep. Its chief feeder is the Rees, of which it is only a wide expansion; it discharges itself by the Linth canal. The precipices on the N. side, rising precipitously from its edge vary in height from 2000 ft. to 3000 ft. Owing to sudden gusts of wind, the navigation of the lake is con- sidered dangerous.

WALLERFANGEE, a vil. Rhinisch Prussia, gov Treves, on the Saar, with a synagogue, a weekly market, and man- ufactures of linen. Pop. 1003.

WALLER a market tn. Bohemia, circle Pisek, 86 m. S. S. W. Pisek, with a church chapel, and castle. Pop. 3036.

WALLERS, a vil. France, dep. Nord, 6 m. N. W. Valenciennes. Pop. 2691.

WALLERSTEIN a market tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, on the Eger 39 m. S. S. W. Anspach, with a palace, in which the Prince of Oettingen-Wallerstein resides; a K. Catholic church, a synagogue, Latin school, and ruined castle. P. 1960.

WALLINGFORD —1 A port and town, New England, on the N. side of Long Island Sound, 10 m. N. W. Reading. It has two principal streets, a spacious market-place, two churches, both fine edifices several dissenting chapels, a number of schools, a good townhall a mechanic institute, a horticultural society, and some business in sailing. The borough returns a member to Parliament. Area of par. 631 an. Pop. 122. Pop. (mun. bor.), 2819 (incl. bor.), 6004.—2, A vil., U. States, Connecticut, 11 m. N. by E. New Haven, on the railway to Hartford, with four churches a school, and manufactures of lard, wooden staves, &c. Pop. 3000.

WALLINGTON, two parts. Eng.—1, a tn. and par. 1850 an. Pop. 354.—2, (see Thorpeham), North. 1460 an. Pop. 36.

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WALLIS, a *ms. Switzerland*. See VALAIS.

WALLIS ISLANDS, a group, S. Pacific Ocean, lat. 18° 24' S. lon. 170° 10' W. (4). They are also in number, varying in extent from 1 m. to 10 m. and insulated with one extensive reef. The land is in general high. The principal island, Uvea, is the only one inhabited. About 350 of the natives are Protestants, and 7700 R. Catholics.

WALLISCHIRKEN, a *tn.* Bohemia, circle Prácheň, about 80 m. S. W. Prague; with a parish church, a chapel, a castle, an hospital, a synagogue, and a porcelain; manufacturer of woollen and flannel cloth, potash-works, tile-works, a distillery and saw, walk, and other mills. Pop. 2162.

WALLIS (Kannan), par Eng. Hants 7301 ac. P 302.

WALLIS, par Scot. Shetland. Pop. 2442.

WALLIS and FLORIN, par Scot. Orkney; 7½ m. by 6 m. Pop. 1667.

WALLSEND a *vil.* and par England co. Northumberland. The village, which is about 2½ m. E.N.E. Newcastle, has a spacious green in the centre, and some good houses. The church, a stone building with a spire, is situated on the tumpet-road, at some distance from the village. Area of par 2787 ac. The pop. 5771 are chiefly engaged in collieries, ironworks, in manufacturing copper and earthenware, and in ship-building. Large quantities of Walmsend coal, which is of a very superior quality are exported annually to London.

WALLSTADT, two *vils.* Bavaria, Lower Franconia, h. Obernburg. 84 m. W.W. Würzburg.—1 (Green). I bank Main has a parish church, a chapel, quarries of building-stone, and iron-mine. Pop. 1317.—2 (Klein). On the opposite side of the river has a church, chapel, castle, oil-mills, and a trade in wood. Pop. 1905.

WALLSTOWN, par Ire. Cork 8050 ac. Pop. 531.

WALMER, a *vil.* and par England co. Kent about 3 m. S. Deal on the road to Dover. It is surrounded with numerous handsome mansions, villas, and much frequented for sea-bathing. The celebrated ancient fortress, Walmer castle, a little S. from the village, is now appropriated as a residence for the lord-warden of the Cinque-port. The Duke of Wellington, who held that office, died in it, Sept. 14, 1852. Area of par, 1079 ac. Pop. 2165.

WALMGATE, par Eng. Lincoln 920 ac. Pop. 79.

WALNEY ISLAND, Irish Sea, Lancashire, N. of the entrance to Mersey-mouth Bay, and separated from the mainland by a narrow strait, known as low-water lit. (Rise on S. point) 64' 2" 64' N. lon. 10° 10' 30' W. (4). It is 10 m. long, and generally about 1 m. broad, sandy and comparatively barren; and so low that the waves sometimes threaten to roll directly over it, and instances are on record of the sea raking across it in one or two places. The isl. of Walney is a chapel in the parish of Dalton-in-Furness. Pop. 921.

WALPOLE, three parts. England.—1 Suffolk 1750 ac. Pop. 543.—2, 28 Andover Norfolk, 2494 ac. Pop. 787.—3, (St. Peter), Norfolk; 6982 ac. Pop. 1581.

WALPOLE, a *vil.* An isl. in the N.E. of Lake St. Clair Canada West about 10 m. long N. to S. by 4 m. broad. It contains much fertile land and is occupied by Chippewa, Potawatomi, and Ottawa Indians, who live partly by the chase, and partly by cultivating the land. Pop. about 1040.—2, An isl., S. Pacific Ocean, S. from the S.E. extremity of New Caledonia, lat. 22° 29' S. lon. 160° 16' E. Discovered by Captain Butler in 1774.

WALSALL, a market *tn.* and *pari.* and *town.* for England, in the E.E. of co. Stafford, 6 m. N.W. Birmingham, on the side and summit of a Hummock-ridge, above a stream of the same name, which joins the Trent a little below, on the Old Birmingham, and Wyrley and Eccleshall canals, and on the London and North-Western, and the South Staffordshire railways. The services, presenting much daily diversified scenery, are followed by numerous villas, are very pleasing, and the town itself though not regularly laid out, contains several spacious streets, well paved and well lighted, and superior to most towns of the same magnitude in the number of substantial and handsome dwellings. The more important buildings and establishments are a handsome modern parish church, on a commanding height, with well-proportioned tower terminating in a lofty spire, a Methodist chapel, in the early English style; a chapel of ease, Independent, Wesleyan Methodist, Baptist, Unitarian and two R. Catholic churches, one of which is land-owning; a free grammar, two- and three-class, national, infant, and

other schools, a townhall and jail, a public library and dispensary, adorned with a handsome Doric colonnade; several dining-houses, and other suitable accommodations. The situation of the town, on the E. edge of the S. Staffordshire mineral-dell, nearly to the immediate vicinity of that of Warrington, gives it great advantages for carrying on the iron manufactures, which accordingly forms its great staple; the chief articles denoting of all kinds of addition, ironmongery, including coils and carriage harness mountings, buckles, chains, mufflers, spurs, locks, keys, screws, files, edge-tools, firearms, gun-tubes, &c. There are also several brass and iron foundries, machine-shops, large mending-establishments and in the vicinity extensive lime-works, and both coal and iron pits. Wealth is of considerable magnitude, and had at one time a castle, said to have been built in the early part of the 10th century, by Ethelred, Countess of Mercia, and daughter of Alfred the Great but the existing town is almost entirely of modern origin. It is governed by a mayor five aldermen, and 18 councillors and sends a member to Parliament. Area of par, 1812 ac. Pop. 25,222. Pop. town and pari. bor., 25,000.

WALSCHLEBEN a *vil.* Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. Erfurt, with a parish church, and a trade in cattle, and several annual fairs. Pop. 1230.

WALSHEAM, two *vils.* par Eng. Norfolk.—1, (South St. Lawrence). Pop. 244.—2, (South St. Mary). Pop. 443. United area, 2149 ac.

WALSHAM a *vil.* and par England co. Norfolk, on Suffolk in a picturesque valley, 4 m. E. by N. Norwich. It has a spacious parish church, with a rievty-ground roof and a square embattled tower; Baptist, Independent and Wesleyan chapels, and a national school. Area, 2800 ac. P 1297.

WALSHAM (NORTH), a market *tn.* and par England co. Norfolk. 15 m. N.N.E. Norwich, on an embankment. It consists of three streets leading to a central square, and has a large and elegant church, four Dissenting chapels, a grammar and a national school. Area, 4253 ac. Pop. 3711.

WALSINGHAM (GUYAR), par Eng. Norfolk; 2170 ac. Pop. 476.

WALSINGHAM (LITTLE), a *vil.* and par England co. Norfolk in a valley isolated by lofty heights, 2½ m. N.W. Norwich. It has a large parish church, with an embattled tower and lofty spire. Independent, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist chapels, a free grammar-school, a house of correction, and the remains of a celebrated monastic church. Area, 680 ac. P 1907.

WALSOKEN, a *vil.* and par England co. Norfolk, close to the town of Walsoken with a parish church, in the Norman style, with an embattled tower and lofty spire. Primitive Methodist chapel, and a charitable endowment. Area of par, 4556 ac. Pop. 2140.

WALSHODE, two places, Hanover.—1, A *tn.*, gov. and 46 m. S.W. Lüneburg on the Böhme, with manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, yarn, salt-petre and gunpowder, a paper-mill and dye-works. Pop. 2061.—2, A *vil.*, near the former, with a manseory. Pop. 1523.

WALTON, par Scot. Leath; 13 m. by 2 m. Pop. 467.

WALTERSDORF, several places, Austria, particularly:—1, A *vil.* Bohemia, circle Mähren about 50 m. from Glitschin, with two churches, a school, and a mill. Pop. 1037.—2, A *vil.* Bohemia, circle Chudim, on a small stream, 20 m. from Landekroa; with a church. Pop. 1562.—3, A *vil.* Moravia, circle Prerau about 24 m. from Olmütz; with a church and a castle. Pop. 1400.

WALTERSDORF, numerous places, Prussia.—1, (Alt), A *vil.*, prov. Rhine, gov. Prussia, circle Halberstadt; with a church, a saw and other mills. Pop. 1033.—2, (Weitz), Gov. Prussia, circle Wittenberg; with a church, a castle, an infirmary, an orphan asylum, and saw, bark, walk, and flour mills. Pop. 1865.—3, A *vil.*, gov. Magdeburg, with a R. Catholic church, and oil and other mills. Pop. 1033.

WALTERSHAUSEN a *tn.* Nass-Coburg, on the Rodenwaser, 15 m. W.S.W. Gotha. It consists of a walled town and four suburbs and has a manse, two churches, two hospitals, two schools; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, silks, tanneries, breweries, and paper-mills. Pop. 5148.

WALTERSHOF, a market *tn.* Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, 20 m. E. Regensburg with two churches, two hospitals, a castle, a manse, a school, of woollen cloth, silk and haberdashery-works, brewery and saw mills. Pop. 1266.

WALTERSTONE, par Eng. Hereford; 1261 ac. P. 87.

WANFELM BE-BAULET, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 8 m. N.E. E. Charleroi; with three breweries, an oil-press, and several flour-mills, weaving and some trade in flax. Pop. 2,358.

WANFRIED, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, r bank Werra, which here becomes navigable, 80 m. S.E. E. Cassel. It has walls and ditches, an ancient castle and courthouse, some shipping and a trade in wine and tobacco. Pop. 2045.

WANGARI BAY New Zealand North Island E. coast, is formed by the peninsula of which Cape Tawara is the S.E. point, and has excellent anchorage in all parts.

WANGEN two places Württemberg — 1 A tn. circle Danube, on the Argau, 46 m. S. Ulm. It is an ancient place, walled, and well built: with two churches, an hospital, a paper-mill and some general trade. Pop. 1458 — 2 A vil. circle Neckar near Cannstadt, l. bank Neckar, with a parish church. Pop. 1389.

WINGEN, several places Switzerland, particularly — 1, A tn. and par., can and 23 m. N.N.F. Bern r bank Aar here crossed by a covered bridge. It has a handsome modern church, pictures, and some trade. Pop. 1'05 — 2 A vil. and par., can. Schyrgen at the S. foot of the Bachegg with a very ancient church. Pop. 101.

WANGELIN a tn. Russia, prov. Pomerania gov. Stettin, between the Wangerin and Polchow with a parish church a trade in horses and cattle and an annual fair. Pop. 1121.

WANGELBOOG an isl. Ulithien in the Kuril Sea, about 6 m. from the coast, at the mouth of the Jable. It is about 3 m. long E. to W. by 1 m. broad lat. (light W and S) 49° 36' N. lon. 151° 30' E. (r.)

WANGELHED two par. Eng. Suffolk — 1 2603 ac. Po. 514 — 2 2558 ac. Pop. 55.

WANGEL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Thurgau on the Murz, 5 m. S. E. Frauenfeld with a parish church, and a Protestant and R. Catholic school. Pop. 1595.

WANLIP par. Eng. Leicestershire 952 ac. Pop. 157.

WANLOCK HILL, a mountain, W. Scotland co. Dumfries, 51 m. E. N.F. singular. It is nearly 1500 ft. above sea level, and is inhabited chiefly by miners and others connected with the lead-works. It has an Established and a Free church, two or three schools and a subscription library. The chief produce is lead-ore, gold has been found in quantities not sufficient to remunerate. Pop. 87.

WANLEBLOU, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on an affluence of the Dendre, 24 m. N. E. Mons with two mills, a brewery and a trade in corn. Pop. 1094.

WANLEDELMAN, a vil. and com. Belgium, 12 m. S.W. Ghent with two breweries, an oil and two flour mills, and some trade. Pop. 1469.

WANSLA a tn. Russia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 23 m. S.E. E. Breslau, r bank Odra. It is entered by three gates and has a R. Catholic church, and an hospital. Pop. 1651.

WANSTFORD par. Eng. Northampton 469 ac. Pop. 184.

WANSTYAL par. Eng. Essex 2004 ac. Pop. 2207.

WANTROW par. Eng. Somerset 2064 ac. Pop. 472.

WANTAGE, a market tn. and par. Eng. Kent co. Berks, 60 m. W. London. It is irregularly built, but has many good houses a spacious cruciform church with a square embattled tower three Dissenting chapels, a free grammar-school some houses manufactures of stocking, twine and a trade in malt and flour. Alfred the Great was born here in 843. Area of par. 7430 ac. Pop. 3860.

WANTISDEN par. Eng. Suffolk, 2156 ac. Pop. 107.

WANTUNG (W. and E.), two islets in the Canton river China, between the two islands Anungyong and Ty-nock tow both of which are fortified, the one by the British, the other by the Chinese.

WANTZENAU (Ld.) a vil. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 8 m. N. E. Strasbourg near r bank Rhine. Pop. 2343.

WANLEBEN a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 12 m. S.W. Magdeburg. It has walls with four gates a Protestant church and a courthouse and several breweries and mills. Pop. 2003.

WAPLEY COM-CODRINGTON, par. Eng. Gloucester, 2445 ac. Pop. 705.

WAPATON or **MULTICOMAN**, an isl., U. States, Oregon, formed by two branches of the Columbia, and about 20 m. long, by 10 m. broad. It consists entirely of alluvial deposits. In the interior is a block of basalt rising abruptly in ancient

times by the Indians into a column 4 ft. in height by 2 ft. in diameter, and the object of much superstition. The Hudson's Bay Company have a dairy here.

WAPPENBURY par. Eng. Warwick, 1550 ac. Pop. 371.

WAPPENHAM par. Eng. Northamp., 2990 ac. Pop. 669.

WAPPING (St. John), a par. Eng. London, co. Middlesex, forming a suburb of London, in the Tower Hamlets, on the banks of the Thames about 2 m. S. St. Paul. The chief business is connected with the shipping and the London docks. Area 80 ac. Pop. 4477.

WARA, or OUGARA a tn. Central Africa, cap. of Wadlay; about lat. 13° 30' N. lon. 24° E. It is of elliptical form, and surrounded by mountains, rendering it a sort of natural citadel. It is in general well built, and has a spacious sultan's palace.

WARASDIN, or **WARAND**, a tn. Austria, Civil Croatia, cap. co. of same name, near W bank Drava, in a plain bounded by hills, 36 m. N.N.E. Agrum. It consists of an inner town and of suburbs. The former of a square form, is surrounded on the S. side by old walls and fortifications, and has tolerably regular and paved streets, with a number of handsome houses, some churches, of which St. Nicholas the Trenchard, and the old Pauline church are particularly deserving of notice, a bishop's palace, handsome county buildings, a townhouse, a fine museum belonging to Count Draskowitz, a gymnasium, high school, Ursuline girls school a pharmaceutical institute a burgher hospital and poorhouse manufactures of tobacco, vinegar-works and some trade in silk and wine. Pop. 9151. — The count is bordered, N. by Hungary Proper and Styria W. by Styria and Illyria, S. and E. Agrum length, N. E. to S.W. 50 m. mean breadth about 18 m. The surface is mountainous in the W. and the centre, is watered N. by the Drava, and E. by its tributary Delnya. S. by the Krupa, and W. by the Sattel. Much of the surface has fine forests, which yield excellent timber and feed vast numbers of swine. Is generally fertile and produces in abundance corn, maize, tobacco, flax and wine. The minerals include sulphur and a little gold obtained from the sands of the Drava. Pop. 111,000. — WARASDIN also gives its name to a generalship of Military Croatia bordered N. E. by Hungary Proper, from which it is separated by the Drava E. and S.E. Slavonia and S.W. and W. Civil Croatia. It is divided into the two regimental dists. of Kruntz and St. George. Belovar is the capital. Pop. 110,000.

WARHED, a seaport, Sweden. See WARHED.

WARHINGTON, par. Eng. Sussex, 5763 ac. Pop. 1500.

WARBLINGTON, par. Eng. Hants 8948 ac. Pop. 2393.

WARBOUROUGH par. Eng. Oxford, 1673 ac. Pop. 729.

WARBYN par. Eng. Huntingdon 8100 ac. Pop. 1996.

WAPBLOW par. Eng. Cornwall, 4104 ac. Pop. 470.

WARBURO a tn. Rhensia Prussia, gov. and 55 m. S.E. E. Muenster l. bank Diemel. It has walls with six gates two churches, a chapel, progymnasium Dominican monastery and manufactures of linen and tobacco. Pop. 8404.

WARBURTON par. Eng. Chester, 1747 ac. Pop. 459.

WARBURG a vil. and com. Belgium prov. Hainaut, l. bank Scheldt, 22 m. W. N.W. Mons with a mill-railway, brewery, an oil and a flour mill; and a trade in agricultural produce and charcoal. Pop. 1125.

WARCOUP par. Eng. Westmorland, 10,020 ac. Pop. 740.

WARD par. Ireland Dublin, 1243 ac. Pop. 128.

WARDE a tn. Denmark prov. N. Jutland, r bank Warde 64 m. N.W. Flensburg. It has long been famous for its black pottery, which is largely exported to Germany and Holland. Pop. 1600.

WARDELN (Krona) a tn. Hungary See GROSSEWARDELN.

WARDELN (Cottowin) a vil. and par. Eng. Kent, and 17 m. W. W. Northampton on the Gloucest. with a large and handsome parish church. Area. 1867 ac. Pop. 691.

WARDEN or **OLD WARDE**, two par. Eng. — 1, Red ford 8330 ac. Pop. 627 — 2, Kent 795 ac. Pop. 563.

WARDEN a vil. and par. Eng. Kent co. Northumberland, on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, about 2 m. N.W. Hexham with an ancient cruciform church, and finely planted church-yard a school collieries, quarries, and sand-mines. Area. 5122 ac. Pop. 646.

WARDIN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, on the Witz, 23 m. N. Arlon; with a tannery, numerous flour mills, and a trade in agricultural produce and timber. Pop. 1208.

WARDLEY, par. Eng. Rutland 1550 ac. Pop. 69.

WARDOR, or **VANDOR**, a vil. Norway, prov. Finnmark, on left of its name, 78 m. E. by S. Hammerfest about lat. 70° 25' N. lon. 81° 10' E. It is protected by the fort of Wardorhus, and has a good harbour but an unpleasant trade. Pop. 206.

WARDOUR, par Eng Wilts. Pop. 724.

WARDSVILLE, a vil. Canada West, co. Middlesex, 26 m. from London, with two Protestant churches, one R. Catholic a public and two private schools, manufactures of cloth, iron, and leather, several mills, and a distillery. Pop. about 750.

WARE, a market tn. and par. England, co. Hertford 21 m. N London, in a valley, 1 bank Len. It consists of several streets, one of which extends about 1 m. along the London and Cambridge road. It is lighted and well supplied with water and has an ancient cruciform church, several Dissenting chapels, almshouses a public library and an assembly-room. The malting-establishments, upwards of 70 supply most of the London breweries. Area of par. 4700 ac. P. 5068.

WARE a vil. U. States, Massachusetts, 64 m. W by S Boston, on the Ware with a Congregational church a bank, and various manufactures. Pop. 3735.

WAREHAM, a bor and market tn. England co. Dorset, 15 m. E. by S Dorchester. It has an Established and two Dissenting churches, a national and other schools, manorial tithes of tithes, and a trade in corn and cattle. Very fine clay is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 7218.

WAREHAM a vil. U. States, Massachusetts 40 m. R by S Boston, on Cape Cod railway with two churches, and iron works. Pop. 1166.

WAREHORNE par Eng Kent 2870 ac. Pop. 507.

WAREMME, a tn. Belgium, prov. and 18 m. W W. Lidge, on the railway between Liège and Tullemon, on the Geer with a handsome square, and a very old church. Its gingerbread is famous.

WAREN tn. Meklenburg-Schwerin, circle Meklenburg, on the E. shore of the Lake of Müritz, with fine promenades formed out of its remnants a large central and well planted square two churches, a savings bank, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, some shipping a fishery several mills, and a distillery. Pop. 4361.

WARENDORF a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 16 m. P. Münster on the Enns. It was once fortified, is entered by four gates; and has six churches and chapels a synagogue, programme, monastic infanticide asylum, orphan hospital, manufactures of linen, woollen, and cotton tissues, tobacco-factories, a bell foundry, dye-works, bleachfields, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. (1859) 4544.

WARENLEFF, par Eng Huntingdon, 1979 ac. P. 295.

WARFUM a vil. Holland, prov. Groningen 14 m. W N W Appingedam with church. P. (agricultural), 1853.

WARFIELD, par Eng Berks 3239 ac. Pop. 1874.

WARGLA a tn. Algerian Sahara. See **OUARGLA**.

WARGRAVE, par Eng Berks 4314 ac. Pop. 1773.

WARHAM, two pars. Eng Norfolk—1 (*Alt Saxia*) 1774 ac. Pop. 648.—2 (*St Mary*) 8068 ac. Pop. 67.

WARIN, tn. Meklenburg-Schwerin, sep. dist. of same name, on a small lake, 50 m. S E Schwerin. It has three gates, a church a courtesan manufactures of tobacco a brewery, and a distillery. Pop. 1382.

WARINGTOWN a tn. Ireland, co. Down, 2 m. S W Lurgan with a very old but handsome parish and a Presby terian church; manufactures of linen chiefly lawns, diapers, and embroidery handkerchiefs. Pop. 956.

WARKE a vil. and par. England co. Northumberland, on the North Tyne, 12 m. N W Hexham with a handsome parish church, Presbyterian and Wesleyan chapels, an endowed school, and remains of fortifications said to have been thrown up by Edward III. Area, 32,986 ac. Pop. 885.

WARKEIGH par Eng Devon, 2461 ac. Pop. 837.

WARKEFON, par Eng. Northampton, 1810 ac. P. 309.

WARKWORTH, a tn. and par. England, co. Northumberland, pleasantly situated 7 m. S E Alnwick, on a bend of the Coquet, over which is an ancient bridge. It consists of three spacious streets and generally well built stone houses and has a fine old parish church, with a handsome square a Dissenting chapel, several schools and a literary society. At the mouth of the river, about 1 m. below, is a harbour at which coals are largely shipped. The ancient baronial castle, an object of great interest, stands upon an

elevated mound, with a lofty watch-tower in the centre. Area of par. 19,865 ac. Pop. 4439.

WARKWORTH, par Eng Northamp. 2370 ac. P. 550.

WARLEGGON par Eng Cornwall 2056 ac. P. 295.

WARLEY a vil. and township, England, co. York 2 m. W Halifax with an Independent chapel a subscription school (free) founded, chemical works, and woollen and worsted mills. Pop. 6468.

WARLEY two pars. Eng Essex—1 (*Great*) 3798 ac. Pop. 952.—2 (*Little*) 1651 ac. Pop. 344.

WARRINGHAM, par Eng Surrey 1777 ac. P. 565.

WARLOY MAILLOU a vil. France, dep. Somme, 10 m. N F. Amiens. Pop. 5092.

WARMHRLVN a watering place Prussia, prov. Ells-land, gov. and 40 m. A. W. Lignitz, in a romantic valley of the Haseengorge with two churches a castle with garden, a very complete bathing establishment, and fine walks. The waters which have a temperature of 37° to 93° are efficacious in gout, rheumatism &c. Many of the inhabitants cut the beautifully variegated Silurian glass, and the fine pebbles and rock-crystals found in the vicinity. Pop. 3474.

WARMSFIELD or **KIRKNEWTON** a vil. and par. England, co. York, near the Calder and on the Midland railway 3 m. N Wakefield. It has a neat and substantial church with a square tower an endowed school several almshouses a school in ry and vestments-makers. Area of par. 2818 ac. P. 920.

WARMINGHAM par Eng Cheshire 4730 ac. P. 1371.

WARMINGHURST, par Eng Sussex 1051 ac. P. 116.

WARMINGTON par Eng Warwick 1750 ac. P. 627.

WARMINGTON, par Eng Northamp. 31,000 ac. P. 671.

WARMINGSTER a market tn. and par. England co. Wilts near the W. margin of Salisbury Plain 19 m. W N W Salisbury. It consists of a principal street, with a few narrow lanes and a spacious market place and has several well-built though mostly old houses three churches several Dissenting chapels, a townhall containing assembly and court rooms, &c. a literary institution, a museum, national, infant, and other schools, manufactures of agricultural implements, extensive foultries and breweries and a trade in corn. Area of par. 6870 ac. Pop. 6285.

WARMUND a vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 8 m. N Leyden with two churches and a school. Industries engaged in cattle-rearing agriculture, and nursery gardening. Pop. 1079.

WARMSWORTH par Eng York 1042 ac. Pop. 360.

WARWELI par Eng Dorset 1531 ac. Pop. 140.

WARWBOROUGH (Sourne) par Eng Hants 2,09 ac. Pop. 410.

WARPADON par Eng Worcester 968 ac. Pop. 193.

WARREN, VDP a seaport, Meklenburg-Schwerin at the mouth of the Warnow in the Baltic, 6 m. N N W Rostock. It is defended by a fort, tolerably well built, and has baths a fishery and a small harbour, at which though neither deep nor very secure, in 1855 690 vessels watered, and 618 cleared. Pop. 1150.

WARRETON (WARRETON) a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Flanders 4 m. S. by E. Ypres, 1 bank Lys. It is nearly built and has a church two chapels, a workhouse, prison, musical society two schools manufactures of linen, eight breweries, a tannery pottery salt-refinery, and several corn and oil mills. Pop. 5970.

WARWORTH par Eng Hants 8057 ac. Pop. 414.

WARWORTH par Eng Essex 4993 ac. Pop. 1016.

WARWORTH a river Germany rises S. of Flensburg in Meklenburg-Schwerin flows first W then N E, then N and falls into the Baltic at Warnemünde total course, 70 m.

WARSDORF—1 (*Alt*) a vil. Bohemia, circle Leutmeritz, 4 m. S E Lumburg; with a church, extensive manufactures of damask and ordinary linen, several saw and other mills. Pop. 3328.—2 (*or Werschnow*) A vil. Moravia, circle Posen, with a church and three mills. Pop. 1180.

WARF two places, Prussia, prov. Pomerania—1 (*Wass*), A walled tn., gov. and 25 m. N N W Stettin on a lake of same name. It has a Protestant church some shipping and a trade in wood and cattle. Pop. 1821.—2 (*alt*) A vil. not far from the former, with a church and a mill. Pop. 1064.

WARISGROVE, par Eng Oxford 460 ac. Pop. 80.

WARREFF, a tn. W. Africa, on the delta of the Niger, 55 m. S. Benue lat. 5° 25' N. lon. 5° 25' E.

WARREN, par Wales, Pembrokeshire; 1169 ac. Pop. 134. **WARREN** numerous places, U States.—1, A vil. Maine, 85 m. S.E. Augusta, on the St. George, with a courthouse, an academy and considerable manufactures. Pop. 2438.—2 A vil. Massachusetts, on the Chittopos, and on the Western railroad, 73 m. W. Boston, with two churches, and some manufactures. P. 1776.—3, A vil. Rhode Island, E. side of Narragansett Bay 10 m. S. by E. Providence with several churches, an academy a harbour for vessels of 300 tons, and building yards. Pop. 8103.—4, 6 m. Pennsylvania, r bank Allegheny, on the Fawcett and Erie railway, 180 m. N. E. Pittsburgh, with wide straight streets, county buildings, an academy and numerous mills. Pop. 1913.—5, A tn. Ohio, on the Mahoning 160 m. N. E. Columbus, with six churches, two foundries, two machine-shops, an oil a falling, and two flour mills. Iron-ore and coal abound in the vicinity. Pop. (1833) 2000.

WARRENPOINT a seaport and par Ireland on. Down near the head of Carrigford Bay 25 m. S. E. W. Belfast. It is well built, generally of stone, and has an Established church in the early English style, a handsome R. Catholic and several other Dissenting chapels, eight schools, and an excellent harbour with a considerable trade, partly carried on by regular steamers to Liverpool. Pop. (in), 1760. Area of par 1042 ac. Pop. 2162.

WARRENTON, a tn. U States, Virginia, 100 m. N. by W. Richmond, with a handsome courthouse three churches, and two academies. Pop. 1000.—2 A vil. N. Carolina, 24 m. W. S. W. Gaston, on the railway to Raleigh, with three churches. Pop. 1232.

WARRINGTON, a market in man. and part bur., and par England co. Lancaster, r bank Mersey here crossed by a bridge, and on the London and North Western railway of which it is an important station 16 m. E. by S. Liverpool. It consists of four principal and several minor streets, generally narrow though tolerably straight and well kept, and lined with houses sometimes of wood and interesting for their antiquity but usually well built of brick, and covered with slate is lighted with gas and well supplied with water, both from springs and by pipes from a distance and has three churches, one of them a spacious cruciform structure, with a central tower or Norman crypt, and a well decorated chancel. Baptist, Independent dissenting M. Methodist, Quaker R. Catholic, and Unitarian chapels, grammar blue-coat national British orphan, infant, and other schools, a townhall, market-hall, tradeshall, assembly rooms, theatre a library and museum, a mechanics and a church institute, a natural and a mutual society a savings bank and several churches. The main factories are chiefly cotton goods, sailcloth glass, pins, coned deters, staple, glass, cordage, leather soap iron castings and iron-ware. The breweries have long been famous for their ale. Pop. 22,561. Area of par, 12 168 ac.

WARSAW [Polish, *Warszawa* German, *Warschau* French *Varsovie*] the capital city of Russian Poland, partly on a flat and partly on a height rising gradually from 1 bank Vistula, here crossed by a bridge of boats, 1570 ft. long commencing, with the city or suburb of Praga, 335 m. E. Berlin, with which and Leszno it is connected by railroad lat. 52° 13' 30" N. lon. 21° 24' E. (L.) It consists of the city proper and several suburbs, enclosed for the most part along with a rampart and fosse, entered by 10 gates, and defended or overgrown by a vast space which the Russians have recently crossed. In the older parts the streets are narrow, and the houses, generally of very indifferent appearance, are huddled together without any order. In the newer part, and more especially in some of the suburbs, the streets are often spacious, and many ranges of handsome buildings are seen, but the impression produced is by no means favourable, and Warsaw, as a whole is decidedly ill built, badly paved and very dirty. It has, however several large public squares, among which that of Sigismund, adorned with a bronze equestrian statue of the third king of that name, is particularly deserving of notice and the vicinity is well provided with beautiful promenades.

The more remarkable public buildings are the cathedral, a huge structure adorned with a fine altar piece, the church of the Holy Cross more distinguished by magnitude than any more attractive feature the church of the Carmelites, interesting as the spot where the league was sworn between

Charles XII of Sweden and Stanislas Leszinski; numerous other churches, among which the Lutheran church stands conspicuous and is justly regarded as one of the finest structures of which the city can boast the Janak or ancient palace of the Polish kings, still occupied by the court on occasional visits and forming a huge pile, which towers above the other houses, on a height overlooking the Vistula; the palace of Czestoch occupied by the university till its suppression, and adorned in front with a statue of Copernicus the Russian palace with fine gardens attached to it; the Krasiński palace, occupied partly by the superior courts of law and partly by government-offices several other palaces similarly occupied, the townhouse, arsenal, mint, custom-house exchange, barracks several theatres, particularly the national; and the bazaar of Mariaville consisting of a large square lined with arcades, somewhat in the style of the Palais Royal at Paris.



CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS III. WARSAW.—From a Lithographic Engraving.

Since the suppression of the university which was on a very complete scale, and had a library of 150,000 volumes, which has been removed to St. Petersburg, the principal educational establishments are a Flakus college, a college for nobility a lyceum and many other superior and elementary schools. Among the benevolent institutions are a town and a military hospital, both very large establishments, a foundling hospital a deaf and dumb, and two lunatic asylums. The manufactures consist of woollen dress and cotton goods, hats, hosiery leather saddlery, carriages, hardware, paper, refined wax, chemical products, and tobacco. There are also numerous breweries, distilleries, tile-works, and mills. The trade is very extensive, Warsaw being by far the most important commercial emporium of Poland, and carrying on a large traffic both with the interior and with Thron and Danzig, by means of the Vistula. Besides a well-frequented weekly market, at which great numbers of cattle are sold, there are two large annual fairs, each of which lasts three weeks. Warsaw though a very ancient town did not become the capital till about the middle of the 16th century. Its history alone, though full of incidents, is properly identical with that of Poland. Pop. (1851), 164,116, of whom above a fifth part are Jews.

WARSAW, a river-port, U States, Illinois, on the Mississippi, at the foot of the lower rapids, 115 m. W. N. W. Springfield. The largest steamers ascend to the port. There is a considerable export and import trade. Pop. (1853) 2000. **WASCO**, a vil. and par. England, co. Nottingham, on the Maden, 5 m. N. E. Mansfield; with a substantial parish church an endowed school, and limestone-quarries. Area of par 6710 ac. Pop. 1398.

WANSTEIN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 14 m. E. Arnsberg; with a Protestant church, manufacture of copper-ware, and a paper mill. Pop. 1610.

WARTA, a river rises in the S.W. of Russian Poland about 30 m N W Cracow, flows arcuately N N W to Kolo, then generally W into Prussia, passing Posen, till it enters prov Brandenburg and at Gutsin joins r bank Oder after a course of about 400 m. Its principal affluents are, on the right, the Wkra, the Rya, Welka, and Heta; and on the left, the Prosa and the Odra. It generally traverses low plains, and forms several extensive marshes.

WARTA, a tn Russian Poland, 97 m E Kaluch, on the Warta. It has a Bernardine school and manufacture of woollen and linen cloth, hats, and hosiery. Pop. 1181.

WARTAU, a vil and par Switzerland, can. and 23 m S E E. St. Gall. h bank Rhine; with two iron-mills, a saw-work, and the ruins of an ancient castle. Pop. 1787.

WARTBERG, or DECEVRA, a market tn Hungary co and 12 m from Pressburg with a synagogue, an orphan hospital, tile-works, and a trade in cattle. P. 1781.

WARTBURG a castle, Baxe Weimar. See *EMMENTHACH*.

WARTENBERG (OBER) a tn Bohemia, circle and 22 m N N W Boudaux with a parish church, an hospital, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1304.

WARTENBERG (PODERMAN) a tn Prussia, prov Silles gov and 82 m E N E. Breslau with a Protestant and two R. Catholic churches, two castles with gardens and an hospital, manufactures of linen, and tile-works. Pop. (1857), 2542.

WARTENBURG a tn Prussia, prov E Prussia, gov and 61 m S. Königsberg at the confluence of the Pisch and Kirmas, which here form the Wading. It has two R. Catholic churches a Bernardine monastery, several mills and a trade in linen and cattle. Pop. (1857) 2567.

WARTHA par Eng York 7000 ac. P. 438. **WARTHA** a tn Prussia, prov Silles, gov and 45 m S.W. Drosau. It has a R. Catholic parish church, a town-house, and hospital. The chief employment is in making oranges and similar articles for the numerous pilgrims visiting the church. Pop. (1857) 1038.

WARTHILL, par Eng York 860 ac. Pop. 169.

WARTLING par Eng Sussex 4738 ac. Pop. 1070.

WARTON par Eng Lancaster 1141 ac. Pop. 2093.

WARUNGUL, a tn Hindooistan, Nizam's dominions, 86 m N E Hyderabad the ancient cap. of Teligana, of which little now remains but four gateways of the temple of Siva.

WARWICK a central co. England, bounded, N by Stafford, Derby and Leicestershire, E by Northampton, S. by Oxford and Gloucester, and W by Worcester, Herefordshire, N to S 80 m central breadth, 26 m area, 881 sq m. It has a large projection both at its S. and N. extremity, and an indentation on its W. side, but is otherwise of a compact shape. The surface, nowhere elevated, is finely diversified by gentle hills and valleys and is well watered chiefly by the Avon, flowing S. to the Severn and the Tamme, flowing N. to the Trent. A small part of the S. E. belongs to the basin of the Thames. Rocks belonging to the new red sandstone occupy the far larger part of the county, both in the E. and S. those of the olden series prevail, and a coal-field forming a long and narrow trough stretches N N W, from the vicinity of Coventry to that of Tamworth. The climate is mild and salubrious, and the soil with the exception of some cold stiff clays on the higher grounds, is very fertile, consisting chiefly of a strong red or of a sandy loam, the one well adapted for wheat and beans, and the other for barley and turnips. Much land is kept in permanent pasture, chiefly for grazing, and fine timber both in plantations and hedge-grows, is abundant. The most valuable minerals are coal, limestone, sandstone, and blue flagstone. The manufactures, both of hardware and silk goods are very important, the former having their central locality at Birmingham, which, in its peculiar departments, is almost without a rival, and the latter at Coventry which has long been famous for its ribbons. The other leading manufactures are watches, made also at Coventry, gloves, hats, linen, yarn, horn combs, fishhooks, and needles. In carrying on these manufactures and the extensive trade connected with them the natural deficiency of river-communication has been amply compensated by canals and railways, which traverse the county in all directions, and bring it into close connection with all the great

thoroughfares, towns and ports of England. Warwickshire sends 10 members to Parliament—four for the co. and two each for Warwick, Coventry, and Birmingham. P. 475,012.

WARWICK, a bor and market tn. England, esp. above co. r bank Avon 90 m N W London pleasantly situated on an eminence rising somewhat abruptly from the river. Its seven principal streets are spacious, regular, and well kept, and the houses chiefly of brick but partly of stone are generally well built. Its principal buildings and establishments are three churches, one of them elegant several dissenting chapels the townhall county jail, bride-well, market-house, and the Earl of Leicester's hospital a very ancient structure enlaced grammar-school national British and other schools numerous charities, several libraries, and a scientific institution. The only manufacture is hats, but the trade in cattle, corn



WARWICK CASTLE.—From Glasgow, Illustrated Catalogue of Warwicks.

and provisions is considerable. The principal object of interest in Warwick is its ancient and magnificent castle, situated on the S. side of the town. It encloses within its walls an area of nearly 3 a. and the plot surrounded by the moat is upwards of 5½ a. It is said to have been founded before the Norman conquest and it is still in perfect preservation, and the residence of the Earl of Warwick. Pop. 10,1973.

WARWICK par Eng. Camberland 1845 ac. P. 865. **WARBY**, a small protected estate Hindooistan, in the N W of prov Gujarat. It is watered by the Bernas. Pop. chiefly Jats, about 30,000. The town of its name is in lat. 23° 47' N. lon. 71° 29' E.

WARA a tn Russia Finland. See *VARA*. **WARLETON**, or *WARLEWORTH*, a tn. France dep. Bas Rhin 15 m W N W Strasbourg. It has a large manufactory of woollen hosiery, calicoes, and black soap, paper and worsted mills, glassworks, and tanneries. Pop. 2635.

WARSH (Tze), a bay of the German Ocean on E coast, England, between co. Norfolk and Lincoln, about 25 m long by 15 m broad. It is much encumbered by sandbanks, but drains an area of about 6000 sq m., chiefly by the Witham Welland Nene, and Ouse.

WARSHBOURNE (OBER), par Eng Gloucester, 470 ac. Pop. 317.

WARSHBROOK par Eng Suffolk 1443 ac. Pop. 514.

WARSHFIELD par Eng Devon 3319 ac. Pop. 452.

WARSHFORD par Eng Devon 1140 ac. P. 192.

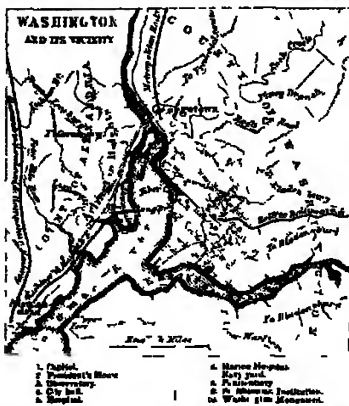
WARSHBOURNE a vil and par England, co. and 2 m N E. 1 m from the Witham which is here navigable. It has a large and handsome church, with a lofty tower a Wesleyan chapel and an endowed school Area of par., 0,190 ac. Pop. 1180.

WARSHINGLEY, par Eng Huntingdon, 1260 ac. P. 88.

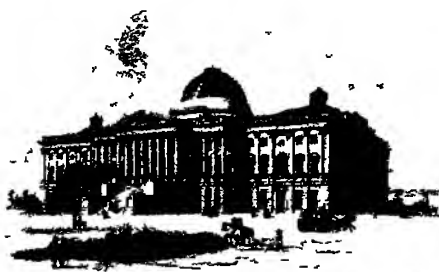
WASHINGTON a vil and par England, co. Durham on irregular broken ground above the Wear, 8 m S E. Gateshead with a neat parish church manufactures of magnesia and other chemical products, and fine stone-quarries. The family of the great Washington are said to have come from it. Area of par. 5335 ac. Pop. 8455.

WASHINGTON par Eng Sussex, 3182 ac. Pop. 884. **WASHINGTON** the cap. of the U. States N. America, dist. Columbia, pleasantly situated on a point of land formed

by the confluence of the Anacostia with the Potomac, here navigable from the Atlantic by ships of the largest class. Lat. (Capital) $38^{\circ}53'24''$ N., lon. $77^{\circ}2'W$ (s.). It occupies a site which Washington himself selected, but the original plan con-



templated has been carried very partially into effect. It extends N. W. to S. E. about 4½ m. and E. to W. about 2½ m. and is laid out in spacious streets, which cross each other at right angles in the direction of the cardinal points. The regularity of this arrangement however is much broken by 15 large avenues from 120 ft. to 160 ft. wide which by a grand device, bear the names, and point in the directions of the earliest states of the Union. One of the most striking features in the place is the vast quantity of ground which remains blank. Much of this is intended to be sooner or later covered with buildings but much also has been judiciously reserved for parks and other places of recreation. Among the objects deserving of special notice the first place is due to the Capitol where Congress holds its sittings. It stands conspicuously near



THE CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, from the West. - From Lithograph, after Augustus Hittor.

the centre of the city in a beautiful and highly ornamented space of 22 ac., on an eminence about 70 ft. above the river in built of white freestone, and forms an imposing pile, consisting of an original centre and two wings, and considerable recent additions. A low dome covers each of these wings, while a third dome, of lesser height and greater dimensions rises magnificently from the centre, and forms the roof of the

Rotunda, a splendid hall 95 ft. in diameter and 95 ft. high, adorned with bas-reliefs and paintings, and a colossal statue of Washington. The Senate-chamber with the Supreme Court beneath it, and the House of Representatives occupy the N. and S. wings respectively, and immediately W. of the Rotunda is a library of about 50,000 vols. The whole length of the building, 552 ft. exhibits a vestibule basement forming the ground story and two other stories completed in a Corinthian elevation of pilasters and columns, and the main entrance is by a splendid pillared portico. The President's house, or White-house about 1 m. W. of the Capitol is a handsome edifice, ornamented in front with a beautiful Ionic portico, and behind facing the garden, with an Ionic circular colonnade on each side of it, but separated from it, are the principal government-offices. The other principal buildings and establishments are numerous churches, among which the fine Gothic Trinity church (Episcopal) stands conspicuous, the general post-office, the patent-office, the city hall, the Washington and Jackson monuments, the observatory the Smithsonian Institution, the Columbian college, numerous schools and seminaries, the Washington and the navy yard, the national cemetery two orphan asylums, and other benevolent institutions, several theatres, assembly-rooms &c. The manufactures of Washington are unimportant, but it has a considerable trade with the surrounding country and ample means of communication with it by bridges across the Potomac and Anacostia, the Chesapeake and Ohio canal and branch-rail ways leading both N. and S. Pop. (1850), 40,001.

WASHINGTON a territory U. States, America, in the N. of Oregon, formed in 1853, and bounded N. by British America and the Straits of San-Juan-de-El-Norte, separating it from Vancouver Island W. the Pacific S. Oregon, from which it is partly separated by the Columbia and the Rocky Mountains, greatest length E. to W. about 600 m. breadth, about 309 m. area 120,000 sq. m. It is nearly in the form of a parallelogram, is drained by the Columbia and its tributaries and with several fertile flats and valleys, has for the most part an elevated and mountainous surface, with summits rising from 5000 ft. to 12,000 ft. and 13,000 ft. Olympia, at the head of Puget Sound, is the capital.

WASHINGTON numerous places, U. States, particularly - 1. A flourishing town in Pennsylvania on the Pennsylvania railway 25 m. W. Pittsburgh, with elegant public buildings, including a courthouse, several churches a female seminary and the Washington college, founded in 1800. Pop. 3562. - 2. A vil. N. Carolina, 1 bank Tar 127 m. E. by S. Raleigh. Vessels drawing 8 ft. ascend to this village. Pop. 1400. - 3. A vil. Texas 7 bank Dragon 120 m. E. Austin with an academy and two female schools. It is well situated for trade as the head of the steam navigation. In 1856 the Independence of Texas was proclaimed here, this place having been the capital of the republic at the time of its annexation to the U. States.

WASHINGTON or Umpqua one of the Marquesas Is. N. Pacific lat. $8^{\circ}50'N$, lon. $139^{\circ}33'W$ (u). It is about 9 m. long and of striking appearance, the land rising so as to form in the middle a mountain 2450 ft. high. Towards its W. extremity, a cluster of islands and rocks forms the only bay where landing seems practicable.

WASHINGTON a river U. States, N. America, rises in the Missouri Mountains, Arkansas, about lat. $34^{\circ}45'N$ and flowing S., falls into the Red River 40 m. E. Alexandria, after a course of 406 m. It receives the Tenness, Saline, and Bartholemey from the N. E., and the Catahoula and some smaller streams from the W. and N. W.

WASIL, a tn. Russia, gov. and 58 m. E. Nijnei-Novgorod, at the foot of a hill, 7 bank Volga, at the entrance of the Sura, with wooden houses, a church and a trade in corn and fruit. Pop. 1400.

WASING, var Eng. Hants 60 m. Pop. 88.

WASMES, a vil. and some, Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 6 m. W. Mons, with rich coal mines, employing many of the inhabitants two chalk-quarries, a forge, tannery, three breweries, and three flour-mills. Pop. 6084.

WARMES-ANDEMETZ-BRUFFOIL, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 7 m. S.E. of Tournai with a brewery, a flour-mill, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1090.

WASPEKTON par Eng Warwick, 1618 ac. P. 292. **WASPEK**, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 14 m. W. Middelburg with some good houses, and two churches. Inhabitants engaged in horse and cattle rearing and in hay-culture. Pop. 1667.

WASSELGE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 20 m. W. Liège on the Meuse, with a saw-mill, a tannery, a flour-mill and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1020.

WASSENAAR, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 5 m. W. Leyden, and 3 m. from the North Sea, from which it is separated by sand-dunes. It has two churches, and two schools. Pop. (agricultural) 1793.

WASSERBURG a in Upper Bavaria, a bank Inn here crossed by a bridge, 80 m. S.E. Munich. It is walled and has five churches, a castle, townhouse, hospital, infirmary, house of correction, a manual school, with bath and a trade in fruit, hemp and hops. Pop. 2383.

WASSERLEBEN a vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony gov. and 12 m. W.E.W. Magdeburg on the Elbe with a church and oil and other mills. Pop. 1150.

WASSOTAH a strong hill fortress Hindoostan, prov. Bhopoor among the W. Ghats, 30 m. S.W. Satara, at the end of a narrow valley on a rocky height, two sides of which present precipices from 2000 ft. to 3000 ft. high. The adjacent scenery is of the grandest description.

WAST WATER a lake, England, co. Cumberland, in the West-Dele, at the foot of Skiddaw. It is about 5 m. long by not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad and discharges itself into the Atlantic by the Ir.

WASUNGEN a in Bazo-Münster, r bank Weser, at the confluence of the Kalkwasser 5 m. N.W. Münster with two churches, a school and an hospital, two mills, and a trade in tobacco. Pop. 2407.

WATCHEP a seaport and market in England on Somerset, 15 m. N.W. Taunton on an alluvial near the Bristol Channel with a fine ancient parish church, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town. A Baptist and a Methodist chapel, several private schools, a considerable coasting trade, building yards, an iron foundry and paper-mill. A sea wall of great strength, forming an esplanade of 600 ft., has been built here.

WATEE an isl. Pacific Ocean one of the Harvey group lat. 19° 58' S. lon 158° 5' W., 8 m. long by about 5 m. broad. It is hilly but fertile.

WATER-NEWTON par Eng Hunts 853 ac. Pop. 199.

WATER-SMARTFORD, par Eng Bucks 1095 ac. P. 173.

WATERBURY par Eng Cambridge 555 ac. P. 1440.

WATERBURY a city U. States, Connecticut, on the Housatonic railroad, 28 m. S.W. Hartford. It is remarkably neat, has a fine central square, seven churches, some of which are very elegant, a commodious high school and several other educational institutions, a young men's institute and several benevolent societies, rolling mills for brass and copper and manufactures of machinery, metal buttons, daguerrotypy, porcelain, &c. Pop. 7000.

WATERBURY par Eng Norfolk, 758 ac. Pop. 39.

WATERDOWK, a vil. and township Canada West Gore district, on a small stream 22 m. S.W. Toronto. It has a woollen factory, a tannery, and several saw and flour mills, and in the immediate vicinity are fine quarries of freestone. Pop. about 600.

WATERER, a river, U. States. See CATAWA.

WATERFALL, par Eng Stafford 1520 ac. Pop. 521.

WATERFORD a co. Ireland, prov. Munster, bounded N. by Tipperary and Kilkenny, being separated from the greater part of the one and the whole of the other by the Bar. It is situated from which it is separated by Waterford Harbour, W. Cork, and E. the Atlantic length E. to W. 50 m., greatest breadth, N. to S., 37 m.; area, 712 sq. m. The coast is in general bold and rocky, but besides the harbours of Waterford and Youghal at its E. and W. extremities respectively, has the deep indentations of Dungarvan Harbour and Tremore Bay. The interior is very rugged and mountainous, being covered by the Comeragh range which in Mallow valley rises to 2595 ft., and in Knockmoyle to 2700 ft. The strata of the latter heights are composed chiefly of slate,

overlain occasionally by rocks of the old red sandstone formation. In the valleys the prevailing rock is carboniferous limestone. The minerals include copper, partially worked; lead and iron, once worked but now abandoned; potash, clay and marble. The principal rivers are the Suir, navigable to Waterford by large and to Carrick-on-Suir by small vessels and the Blackwater by which vessels of 100 tons ascend to the junction of the R. Ide, and 70 tons to Cappagh. The climate is moist, and the surface partly covered with bog is much better adapted to pasture than agriculture. The principal crops are wheat and oats, but the dairy is the most important branch of rural economy and furnishes a large export of butter. The only other large export is bacon. The fishermen on the coast employ about 1500 men and boys. Waterford sends five members to Parliament—two for the county, two for Waterford city and one for Dungarvan. Pop. 158,874.

WATERFORD a city parli. bur. and seaport, Ireland cap. above on 97 m. S.W. Dublin, with which it is connected by railway r. bank Suir here crossed by a wooden bridge 833 ft. long opening in one place to allow vessels to pass, and communicating with the wharf of Ferrybank. It stretches along the Suir for about 1 m. contains



1. Cathedral 2. St. Mary's 3. St. John's 4. St. Peter's 5. St. Paul's 6. St. James' 7. St. George's 8. St. Andrew's 9. St. Nicholas 10. St. Martin's 11. St. Michael's 12. St. Patrick's 13. St. Vincent's 14. St. Elizabeth's 15. St. Anne's 16. St. Agnes' 17. St. Cecilia's 18. St. Barbara's 19. St. Ursula's 20. St. Margaret's 21. St. Catherine's 22. St. Lucy's 23. St. Thome's 24. St. Peter's 25. St. Paul's 26. St. James' 27. St. George's 28. St. Andrew's 29. St. Nicholas 30. St. Martin's 31. St. Michael's 32. St. Patrick's 33. St. Vincent's 34. St. Elizabeth's 35. St. Anne's 36. St. Agnes' 37. St. Cecilia's 38. St. Barbara's 39. St. Ursula's 40. St. Margaret's 41. St. Catherine's 42. St. Lucy's 43. St. Thome's 44. St. Peter's 45. St. Paul's 46. St. James' 47. St. George's 48. St. Andrew's 49. St. Nicholas 50. St. Martin's 51. St. Michael's 52. St. Patrick's 53. St. Vincent's 54. St. Elizabeth's 55. St. Anne's 56. St. Agnes' 57. St. Cecilia's 58. St. Barbara's 59. St. Ursula's 60. St. Margaret's 61. St. Catherine's 62. St. Lucy's 63. St. Thome's 64. St. Peter's 65. St. Paul's 66. St. James' 67. St. George's 68. St. Andrew's 69. St. Nicholas 70. St. Martin's 71. St. Michael's 72. St. Patrick's 73. St. Vincent's 74. St. Elizabeth's 75. St. Anne's 76. St. Agnes' 77. St. Cecilia's 78. St. Barbara's 79. St. Ursula's 80. St. Margaret's 81. St. Catherine's 82. St. Lucy's 83. St. Thome's 84. St. Peter's 85. St. Paul's 86. St. James' 87. St. George's 88. St. Andrew's 89. St. Nicholas 90. St. Martin's 91. St. Michael's 92. St. Patrick's 93. St. Vincent's 94. St. Elizabeth's 95. St. Anne's 96. St. Agnes' 97. St. Cecilia's 98. St. Barbara's 99. St. Ursula's 100. St. Margaret's

In the more modern parts of wide and airy streets, and well built houses, but in the older quarters, of irregular and narrow streets, ill-arranged dilapidated houses, occupied by the poorest classes. The principal objects of note are two parish churches, a R. Catholic cathedral five other R. Catholic and several Protestant dissenting chapels a blue-coat and other, and several schools, a courthouse exchange custom house theatre, assembly room barracks, jail, several hospitals and charitable institutions the Waterford institution with a library and museum, and library, scientific, agricultural and horticultural societies. The quay of Waterford, by far the finest in Ireland, extends 1200 yards along the river, with a general width of 40 yards and has sufficient depth of water to allow vessels of 800 tons burden to discharge their cargoes. The exports chiefly to England, are bacon, pork, butter, grain, flour, wool, cattle, sheep, and pigs. In 1851 there entered 1052 sailing vessels, tonnage, 110,556 and cleared 737 vessels tonnage, 80,252. The same year there entered 340 steamers, tonnage, 59,775, and cleared, 252 tonnage, 65,818. The manufacture of glass, once celebrated is now very limited, but there are brewing yards, starch and blue works, distilleries, and breweries. Waterford sends two members to Parliament, P. 25,397.

WATERFORD, a vil. U. States, New York, 10 m. N. Albany r. bank Hudson, and on the Champlain canal and Saratoga railway, with four churches, an academy a female

seminary, and manufactures of cotton goods, and several spinning mills. Pop. 2000.

WATERFORD, a tn. Canada West, co. Norfolk, 7 m. from Seneca with two Protestant churches, two schools, manufactures of cloth, iron, and leather several grist and saw mills and a distillery. Pop. about 750.

WATERGRASSVILLE, a vil. Ireland co. and 9 m. N N E Cork of which it is said to occupy the highest point. It has a parish church, R. Catholic chapel two schools, and police barracks. Pop. 531.

WATERHEAD a vil and dist. England, co. Lancaster, on the road from Manchester to Huddersfield 3 m. E. by A. Oldham. The village, which is a large and important place, has grown up within the last 20 years the parish church is a beautiful structure and there is also an Independent chapel. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the quarries, coal mines, and cotton manufacture. Pop. 3818.

WATFORD a vil and par. England co. Kent, on the Medway and the Maidstone branch of the South Eastern railway with a very ancient church with a spire and a trade in fruit, especially raised for the London market. Area of par. 1420 ac. Pop. 1448.

WATERINGE, a vil Holland, prov. S. Holland, 12 m. N W Rotterdam. It is a well built place and has two churches a school and some almshouses, a boat building yard, and corn and saw mills. Inhabitants engaged in gardening, agriculture, and cattle-rearing. Pop. 1260.

WATLID a vil and town Belgium prov. Brabant, on the road from Brussels to Namur as it issues from the forest of Solagne 10 m. S. Brussels. It has a church in the form of a rotunda, which is rather handsome but the celebrity of the place whose name has become familiar as a house of war throughout Europe, is owing to the great battle fought in its vicinity June 15, 1815 when the allied army composed of 54,000 men, of whom 32,000 were British or of the German legion, commanded by the Duke of Wellington signally defeated the French army of nearly 75,000 men commanded by Napoleon in person. The inhabitants of Waterloo are chiefly employed in agriculture and in brewing and in the flour-milling trade. There are also manufactures of beet root sugar and chemical products. On the field

with a beautiful cornhouse, six churches, an academy, an extensive woollen factory, various mills and manufactures of soap and candles, carriages, machinery, boats, and leather. Pop. 3500.

WATERMAEL-DOORWAER, a vil and com. Belgium prov. Brabant, near the forest of Solagne, about 4 m. S.E. Brussels. Pop. (agricultural) 3825.

WATERPERRY, par. Eng. Oxford, 2020 ac. P. 258.

WATERPURY, par. Eng. Essex, 1781 ac. Pop. 202.

WATERSTOCK, par. Eng. Oxford, 653 ac. Pop. 141.

WATERTOWN several places, U. States. —1, a hor. New York 1 bank Black River on the Rome and Watertown railroad 140 m. W N W Albany with a cornhouse, glass-works, numerous churches, and academies and extensive manufactures of woollen cottons, paper, flour, machinery &c. Pop. 7801. —2, a city Wisconsin, 40 m. E. by N Madison on the Rock River and on the Food-in Lake and Rock River railroad, with several churches and schools, saw mills, iron-foundry, and manufactures of agricultural implements, wagons, &c. Pop. 4000.

WATERYVILLE, a tn. U. States, Maine, 18 m. N by E Augusta, a bank Kennebec, near the Falls; with four churches, a Baptist college, an academy, grist, plaster saw and carding mills and manufactures of machinery, agricultural implements, &c. Pop. 3265.

WATERVILLE, a vil and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the frontier of Holland 16 m. N Ghent, with manufactures of wooden pumps, a tannery, a brewery, a brick work, and three mills. Pop. 1831.

WATFORD a market to and par. England, co. Hertford 15 m. N W London on the London and North Western railway. It consists of one street, about 1 m. long, and has a church with a tower two Dissenting chapels, two free schools, almshouses, manufactures of straw-plait, straw silk mills, several malt-houses, and two large breweries. Area of par. 10,792 ac. Pop. 6516.

WATFORD, par. Eng. Northampton 5060 ac. P. 603.

WATH par. Eng. York, 3558 ac. Pop. 747.

WATH UPON DRAKE, a vil and par. England, co. York, 11 m. N N E Sheffield on an railway near the Dearne and Dove canal and on the Midland railway with numerous well built houses and handsome shops. Area of par. 10,709 ac. Pop. 9521.

WATLINGS ISLAND, an isl. British W. Indies one of the Bahamas, lat. (S. and) 28° 56' 42" N; lon. 74° 28' W (a.) 180 m. S.E. New Providence, and 18 m. long, by 3 m. broad.

WATLINGTON a market to and par. England, co. and 15 m. S.E. Oxford with narrow streets, mean houses, a very ancient parish church, three Dissenting chapels, several free schools an ancient and substantial townhall, and manufactures of pillow thread lace. Area of par. 2440 ac. Pop. 1884.

WATLINGTON, par. Eng. Norfolk 1709 ac. Pop. 577.

WATOU a vil and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 25 m. S.W. Bruges with a church, chapel, townhouse, two schools, four breweries, a tannery, six flour mills, several tobacco-factories, and a trade in horses and horned cattle. Pop. 3975.

WATTEY, par. Scot. Caithness, 14 m. by 11 m. P. 1851.

WATTENHILL a vil Bavaria, Prussia, on and 9 m. S.E. Grimsdorf with a church, and manufactures of arms and tobacco-pipes, a foundry, and mill. Pop. 1215.

WATTENSCHLIDT a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 40 m. W N W Arnberg, with three churches, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1027.

WATTENWEIL a vil and par. Switzerland, can. and 12 m. S.E. Bern with a church, and an old chateau, used as a passageway. Pop. 1916.

WATTIGNIES, a vil. France, dep. Nord, 5 m. S.W. Lille. Pop. 1550.

WATTISFIELD, par. Eng. Suffolk, 1617 ac. P. 603.

WATTISHAM par. Eng. Suffolk, 1296 ac. Pop. 230.

WATTON, a market to and par. England, co. Norfolk, 21 m. W by S Norwich. It has a church, with a cloister



NORTH-WEST CORNER OF THE FIELD OF WATERLOO.—From Belgium. Mounting of the Waterloo.

of battle an artificial mound 425 ft. in diameter at its base, and about 150 ft. high, and surmounted by a colossal Belgio lion of cast iron has been raised from which the best view of the scene of the action is obtained. On either side of the road to Genappe and not far from the mound referred to, two other monuments have been erected—one a pillar to the memory of Col. Gordon, and the other an obelisk in honour of the Hanoverian officers of the German legion, who fell on the spot. Pop. 3755.

WATTLING a vil England co. Lancaster on the coast, at the mouth of the Mersey, 6 m. N by W Liverpool. It has several ranges of well-built houses and hotels, and is much frequented by the citizens of Liverpool for sea-bathing. P. 750.

WATTELON a vil, U. States, New York, at the outlet of Seneca Lake, on the Cayuga and Seneca canal and the Auburn and Rochester railway 163 m. W by N Albany

tower and spire, three Dissenting chapels, a transit trade, a brewery and malt-kn. Area of par., 1807 ac. Pop. 1863

WATTON, par Eng. Hartford, 3499 ac. Pop. 978.

WATTON, par Eng. York, 3720 ac. Pop. 315

WATTELOR, a tn. France, dep. Nord, 9 m. E.N.E. Lille, with an hospital, manufacture of cotton stuffs, brew-eries, cotton and oil mills. Pop. 3770.

WATTWELL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, near and 16 m. S.W. St. Gall; bank Thur, at the foot of the Hengeberg; with a church for both Protestants and R. Catholics, several good schools; and manufacture of cotton goods and other tissues. Pop. 4541

WAUKESHA (Formerly PRAINSVILLE), a flourishing vil. U. States, Wisconsin, on the Pishlake or Fox, and on the Milwaukee and Minneapolis railroads, with a courthouse, jail, six churches, an academy and some manufactures. P. 4000

WAUREKAURI or WAUR-KAURI the largest of the Chatham Islands (see) (see)

WAUTHIER-BRATES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Dyle, 12 m. S. Brussels with manufacture of paper a brewery, a cotton and a flour mill. Pop. 1219

WAVENDON, par Eng. Bucks 2655 ac. Pop. 935

WAVENEY, a river England, rises in a swampy tract on the N. frontier of Suffolk, near the source of the Little Ouse; flows circuitously E.N.E. between Suffolk and Norfolk, and joins the bank Yare about 5 m. above Yarmouth. It is navigable to Bungay

WAVERTON, par Eng. Chester 4097 ac. Pop. 788.

WAVRE, a tn. Belgium prov. Brabant, on the Dyle, 15 m. S.E. Brussels with a handsome parish church, a com. normal college, secondary general schools, a mutual society; manufactures of beer, gun, leather, oil, salt, soap and a trade in corn, cattle, and tobacco. A sanguinary combat was fought here the day before the battle of Waterloo, between a Prussian corps under Thielmann, and a French division under Grouchy. Pop. 5204.

WAVRE-MOER DAME, a vil. and com. Belgium prov. and 13 m. S.E. Antwerp with two breweries, a flour-mill and a trade in oats. Pop. 2172

WAVE-SH-LATHEMER, a vil. and com. Belgium prov. and 12 m. S.E. Antwerp with two breweries, two flour mills, and two oil presses, vinegar-works, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 5174

WAVIN, a tn. France, dep. Nord, 7 m. S.W. Lille, on the Deule. Pop. 1768.

WAWRENYCE, a market in Russian Poland, walled Cracow, obvod and near Lublin, on the Vistula with a church and an old cloister. Pop. about 1200

WAXHAM, par Eng. Norfolk 3067 ac. Pop. 76.

WAXHOLM or VAXHOLM, a tn. Sweden, 110 and 12 m. E.N.E. Stockholm, on the lake in the channel thence to the Baltic, with a church, and the strong fortress of Waxholm which completely commands the passage. Pop. 967

WAXWAY an Isl. Indian Archipelago, off W. coast, Isl. Celebes, about 17 m. long and of considerable height. Lat. (E. point) 5° 53' S. Lon. 123° 17' E. (A.)

WAYILA two rivers, Indian Archipelago. See ILLA

WAY (PILU) — 1 The largest of the Achenese isles 18 m. off N.W. coast, Sumatra, about 12 m. long. Lat. (S. point) 6° 48' N. Lon. 96° 30' E. (A.) — 2, A small Isl. Gulf of Siam lat. 9° 58' N. lon. 102° 48' E. (A.) — 3, An Isl. Indian Archipelago. (See AT)

WAYFORD, par Eng. Somerset 1618 ac. Pop. 238.

WAYGBOU an Isl. Indian Archipelago. See WAGBOU

WAYKESBURG, a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, 45 m. N.W. York, with a handsome courthouse, six churches, a university and a college. Pop. 1200

WAZOUBA, a tn. France. See HERNETADT

WAZEMMES, a tn. France dep. Nord properly a suburb of Lille with manufacture of starch glue, vinegar, white-lead, animal-charcoal waxcloth, table-linen, and pipes. Pop. 10,818.

WEALD-BAMERT (NORTH) par Eng. Essex 3377 ac. Pop. 845

WEALD (SOUTH) par Eng. Essex 5037 ac. P. 2599

WEALD (THE) extensive level tract in the S.E. of England, occupying parts of Kent, Sussex, and Surrey. Its limits are not very exactly defined but it is generally understood to stretch W. from Romney Marsh to Putworth a dis-

tance of about 65 m., with a breadth varying from 8 m. to 15 m., and to have an area of nearly 1000 sq. m. The South Downs bound it on the S., and the chalk-hills of Kent and Surrey on the N. The soil consists for the most part of a stiff heavy clay well adapted for wheat, and particularly favourable to the growth of the oak which is still very abundant and appears at one time to have covered the whole country, giving it its name, which in Saxon meant well, forest or close. Geologically it consists of middle secondary strata of fresh water origin, and has given its name to what is called the Wealden formation, consisting of Wealden clay Hastings sands, and Farbock beds, resting on oolite, and overlaid by the lower greensand

WEAR a river England co. Durham, rises in the W. angle of the county flows E. to Halop-Auckland, then N.E., nearly enclosing the city of Durham and at Sunderland falls into the North Sea. total course, about 70 m.

WEAR-GIRFORD par Eng. Devon, 1387 ac. Pop. 551

WEAVER, par Eng. Somerset 2140 ac. Pop. 715

WEAVERMOL III (BRANDOR AND MORRIS) See BRANDOR

WEASENHAM two pars. Eng. Norfolk — 1, (2d. Saint), 1988 ac. P. 863 — 2, (St. Peter) 1423 ac. P. 376

WEAVER a river England rises near the frontiers of Salop and Cheshire flows N.W. past Nantwich and Northwich and falls into the S. estuary of the Mersey a little below Frodham. It has been rendered navigable to Widdow Bridge, a distance of about 53 m. The whole course is about 85 m. Almost all the valuable salt mines and pits of the shire are in the valley of the Weaver

WEAVERHAM par Eng. Chester, 7634 ac. P. 2745

WEAVERTHORPE par Eng. York 5100 ac. P. 1068

WECHSELBURG a tn. Saxony circle and 30 m. from Leipzig, on the Mulde with a castle and a mill. Pop. 1192

WECKERSDORF (ONNE AND UNTER) two nearly con-tiguous vils. Bohemia, circle Koeniggratz, on the Mettau with a parish church a chapel, and a bleachfield, silk-works and other mills. Pop. 1894.

WECKERSDORF or SKRINKA a vil. Bohemia, circle Koeniggratz dist. and 4 m. from Dramau with tile-works and mills. Pop. 1430

WEDDINGEN (ALTEN) a vil. Prussian Saxony, gov. and 12 m. S.W. Magdeburg with a parish church glass-works and steam of lignite. Pop. 1800

WEDDINGTON, par Eng. Warwick 911 ac. P. 54

WEDDEL a vil. Denmark, Holsten on the Wedeler a little above its mouth in the Fibe, 10 m. W.N.W. Altona. In the market-place is a column erected in memory of Roland Pop. 1800

WELMOR, a vil. and par. England co. Somerset, 8 m. W. by N. Wells. It has a cruciform church with a massive tower Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, and quarries of building-stone. Area 2986 ac. Pop. 3905

WELLSHUBLY a market in par. England, co. Stafford, par. and 2 m. E. N. E. Wolverhampton on the Easing-ton and Wyrley canals, and the London and North-Western railway with a chapel of ease, Wesleyan and Wesleyan Metho-dist chapels manufactures in iron, collieries and iron mines

In a battle fought here in 911, between Edward the Elder and the Danes, the latter were defeated, and two of their kings and nine other chiefs were slain. Pop. 4505

WELDON or WEDON Bec a vil. and par. England, co. Northampton near the source of the Nene and on the Lon-don and North-Western railway 4 m. S.E. Daventry with a modern parish church Wesleyan and Independent chapels, an endowed school and a magnificent military depot, with workshops, barracks, and hospital attached. Area of par. 1710 ac. Pop. 1396

WEDDON LOTS, par Eng. Northamp. 1050 ac. P. 845

WEEFORD, par Eng. Stafford, 4566 ac. P. 423.

WEEK (St. Mary) par Eng. Cornwall, 5894aa. P 641
WEEKER par Eng. Hants 1089a. P. 448
WEEKLEY par Eng. Northampton, 1800aa. P 265.
WEEKER par Eng. Essex 3090a. P. 778.
WELDEN, a vil and town Belgium, prov and 30 m N. L. Antwerp, on the Scheldt with a brewery and several other mills and a trade in cattle and agricultural produce. Pop. 1174.

WELLEY, par Eng. Essex 2067a. P. 617
WELM par Eng. North 740
WELNDAM, a vil. Netherlands. See VESCHAM.

WELNDE a vil. Hanover, prov Hildesheim, near Göttingen, on the Lerne with a parish church, and manufactures of cloth and tobacco, and a paper-mill. Pop. 1110

WELNER, a vil. Hanover, prov and 21 m. S.E.W. Aurich, 1 bank Emmer with a Protestant and a N. Catholic church, 10000 yds, some shipping, tile-works, saw-mills, and a trade in horses. Pop. 3800

WELNBURG a vil. Austria, Tyrol circle and near Schwaz with a church. Pop. 1074.

WELP a vil. Holland, prov. Leiden 27 m. N. by W. Maastricht. It was formerly fortified and had five gates, of which only one now is in existence. It has a church and several chapels, a neat townhouse an academy and several ordinary schools, and a school for the poor. A brewery a distillery a soap-work a salt-work four tanneries, and three dye-works, &c. and flax horse, and other markets. 12281

WELP a. to. Holland prov N. Holland 7 m. S.E. Amsterdam separated into two parts by an arm of the Yecht. It is well built has one of the finest townhalls in Holland four churches and a synagogue numerous schools, and several benevolent institutions a boat building yard, calico print-work, and several other minor branches of manufactures and a considerable transit trade. Pop. 2775

WFFTHILL par Eng. Warwick 638a. P. 49.

WELING (ALL SAINTS) par Eng. Norfolk 6187a. P. 429

WELRINGEN a market in. Prussia, prov Saxony gov and 28 m. N.W. Magdeburg on the Aller with a E. Catholic church tile works and a trade in cattle. P. 1737

WELSELBEN a. to. Prussia, prov Saxony gov and 29 m. N.W. to Berlin, on the Goldbach with a parish church castle, hospital tile-works, oil and starch-mills. P. 2672

WELGROW a. to. Russian Poland, walled Poltschna not far from Siedlitz with a Protestant and two E. Catholic churches, and manufactures of linen &c. Pop. 1600.

WEGSTADT EL, or STIER a. to. Bohemia, circle and 24 m. W. Buzlau r. bank Elbe with a church, a poorhouse, townhouse, and manufactures of honey. Pop. 1042

WEHDEM a vil. Prussia, prov Westphalia, gov and 21 m. N.W. Minden with a parish church, and a trade in wool. Pop. 1416.

WEHF a vil. Prussia, prov Westphalia, gov Minden with a parish church. Pop. 705

WEHINGEN a vil. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, 8 N.W. Tübingen with a church and refined castle. P. 1230

WEHLAU a. to. Prussia, prov L. Prussia gov and 29 m. E. Königsberg at the confluence of the Alle with the Pregel here crossed by a long bridge. It has walls with two gates a parish church courthouse, mills, tile works, tanneries and a trade in corn and linen. A treaty of peace made here in 1657 secured the independence of Prussia. Pop. 2980

WEHR —1 a. market in. Baden circle Upper Rhine, bad. badenstadt, 27 m. E. Freiburg with an iron-mill. Pop. 1517 —2 a. vil. Prussia, prov Westphalia, gov Münster, circle Altm. 1 sp. 1000

WEHRHEIM a vil. Nassau, 11 m. N. Frankfurt-on-the-Main with two churches and an old convent. Pop. 1439.

WEHSDORF a vil. Saxony circle and not far from Bautzen with saw and other mills. Pop. 1539

WEI tunc or HOZ-tunc a city China, prov Yuen bok, 140 m. S. Nankin. It has manufactures of China ink and varnish.

WEIHER L. a river Europe. See WETLA
WEIKERSHEIM a. to. Württemberg, circle Jast, bad. Mergentheim with a church synagogues courthouses, Latin school old castle, and a trade in corn and wine. P. 1922

WEIDA a. in. Saxony-Warmer at the confluence of the Weida with the Aue 32 m. E. E. Weimar with a court-

house an hospital, burgher-school, and the old castle of Osterburg seated on a height, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and earthenware dye-works, tile-works, and several mills. Pop. 3765.

WEIDEN a. to. Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, on the Waldsah, 6 m. S.E. Regensburg. It has four churches, a castle, townhouse, and Latin school manufactures of serge and satinet, dye-works, and a trade in corn, wax, and cattle. Pop. 3280.
WEIDENAU, a. to. Austria, Moravia, circle and 45 m. N.W. W. Troppau. It is walled; has a church, manufactures of needles, and a mill. Pop. 1802.

WEIDENFURG a market in. Bavaria, Upper Franconia, on the Steinsach, 6 m. E. Bamberg, with two churches and a castle. Pop. 1284.

WEIDENTHAL, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, on Neu stadt, with a church and a mill. Pop. 1028

WEIGELSDORF several places, Prussia, particularly a vil. prov. Silesia, gov Breslau, circle Reichenbach with a church, a market, a saw and two flour mills. Pop. 1217

WEIGHION (MAZUR) a market in and par. England, co. and 19 m. E. N.E. York, at the foot of the Wolds. It has an ancient church with a square tower three Dissenting chapels, and a national school. Area of par, 7348 ac. P. 2427

WEIL, or WZL. several places, Switzerland. —1 a. to. and par. co. and 16 m. W. S.W. St. Gall, in a fertile wine-district, with a number of handsome buildings a church, monastery, and numerous manufactures of linen and cotton goods, and some transit trade. Pop. 1098 —2 (or Solothurn) A vil. and par. co. and 10 m. E. N.E. Bern famous for the castle, which is seated on a height, and has a very ancient tower supposed to be of Roman construction. Pop. 888.

WEIL, a vil. Baden circle Upper Rhine, bad. Lössach, with a parish church. 1 sp. 1137

WEIL, several places, Württemberg, circle Neckar —1, (the Stadt, or Weilerstadt), A. to. on the Wurm. It is walled, was once an imperial free town and has four churches a Latin school, an hospital manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, tanneries, dye works, and a trade in fruit. Pop. 1775 —2 (in Dorf), A vil., 8 m. from Leimbach with a church, a parish church. Pop. 2234

WEILAR, a vil. Baden Württemberg, circle Elsenz on the Felds with a church a paper, saw and other mills. P. 1155.

WEILBAU L. a watering-place, Nassau, S.E.E. Wiesbaden with a church and a mineral-spring from which about 70 000 bottles of water are annually exported. Pop. 581

WEILBURG a. to. Nassau on the Lahn, here crossed by a stone-bridge among some of the finest scenery of N. Germany 28 m. N.W. Frankfurt. It has a castle on a rock above the river two churches in one of which the dukas of Nassau are buried a museum, an orphan hospital many factories of linen and earthenware, and paper, gypsum, and other mills. Pop. 2476.

WEIL or **VELLE**, a. to. Denmark prov h. Jutland at the point where the Weide and the Gremmsheden, and fall into the Weide-fjord, 41 m. S.E. W. Aarhus. It is a pretty and cheerful looking town finely situated in a deep valley surrounded by woody hills with a fine sheet of water exposed to the front, and has a church, supposed to date from the time of Canute the Great, and containing in one of its walls a female figure found petrified in a neighbouring bog, and believed to be that of Guendil the Norwegian queen who was murdered here in the 10th century by Harold Blaat and the Danish king. The harbour is small and very shallow. About 2½ m. from the town is the chateau of Engelsholm, a Gothic pile, with four towers and tapering spires built by the brother and after the design of the celebrated astronomer Tycho Brahe. P. 8000

WEILERSBACH a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate co. and near Kaiserslautern with a church and a mill. Pop. 1288

WEILHEIM —1 a. walled to Upper Bavaria, near r. bank Amper 28 m. S.W. Munich. It has five churches, a castle, townhouse, military, manufactures of satinet and potash, a tannery, brewery numerous mills, and a marble-quarry. Pop. 1910. —2 a. to. Württemberg circle Donau, on the Ludwigs, at the foot of the Lemberg; with a fine old church, a ruined castle, and manufactures of linen and cotton goods. Pop. 2450

WEILMÜNSTER, a vil. Nassau, bad. and 5 m. S. K. Weilburg, on the Wall, an affluent of the Lahn; with a church,

manufactures of the end earthenware, linchpins, slate and marble carrier, and three mills. Pop. 1124.

WEIMAR (Latin *Wernar*), the cap city of the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar, 1. bank Elm, here crossed by two bridges, and on the Thüringen railway, 18 m W Erfurt. It stands in a beautiful valley surrounded by hills, on ground partly hilly and partly flat, and though no longer walled, is entered by six gates, and defended by several forts. It is not well built, and notwithstanding the presence of the court, has a dull and lifeless appearance. Its public edifices most deserving of notice are the ducal palace, a handsome structure seated on a height; the Stadtkirche, or town church, with two towers, a good organ, an altar piece, one of the finest works of Lucas Cranach, in which he has introduced portraits of himself and Luther and Melancthon; the graves of 44 members of the ducal family and a bronze statue of Herder who is also buried here the St. Jacob's or garden church, in which Cranach and the poet Muskus are buried the Belthaus, townhouse library of 140,000 vols. museum, gymnasium, theatre, normal and other schools, the blind asylum, deaf and dumb institutions, the houses of Goethe and Schiller (in former several hospitals, and other benevolent institutions. Weimar has neither trade nor manufactures of any consequence, but, as the capital of the duchy, is the seat of the legislature, and of all the more important courts and public offices, and has long occupied a much more conspicuous rank in Germany than its political importance could have secured in consequence of the enlightened patronage which the Duke Charles Frederic (died 1853) afforded to distinguished literary characters, thus associating the town with the names of Schiller, Goethe, Herder and Wieland, the first two of whom are buried here, and entitling it to be regarded in respect of literary distinction as the German Athens. It is also the birthplace of Kotzebue P 11 444

WEINFELDEN a vil. and par Switzerland, can. Thur gau r bank Thur here crossed by a handsome bridge 10 m K.N.E. Fribourg. It is well built and has a large church, a townhouse, in which the grand council meets every second year and a considerable transit trade. Pop. 2148

WEINGARTEN—1 A vil Baden circle Middle Rhine 19 m N.W. Karlsruhe with two churches Pop. 5097—2 A vil Bavaria, Palatinate circle Germersheim, with a Protestant church. Pop. 1136

WEINHEIM a Baden circle Lower Rhine, on the Waechstein, on the Frankfurt railway, 10 m. N.E. Mannheim. It has turreted walls with four gates, three churches, a synagogue and an old castle. The environs are covered with orchards and vineyards in which among other wines, the Heberger the best of the Bergstrasse, is grown Pop. 5548

WEINSBERG a ta. Württemberg, circle Neckar 37 m N.E. Stuttgart with a handsome church, a Latin and a superior general school, two mills, and a trade in wine. In the vicinity is the ruined castle of Weibersheim [woman's fidelity] said to be so called because the women who were in it during a siege, having been allowed, by the capitulation to depart with their most valuable property, walked out, each carrying a husband father, or other friend on her back. Pop. 1675

WEINSTEIN or **WEINSTEIN** a vil Bohemia about 28 m from Lauterbach. It is a long, straggling place, with a church, a school, a flour and a saw mill. Pop. 1990

WEINSTEIN a vil Bohemia, circle Elbogen on a gentle slope above the Pohl with a church, manufactures of firearms, honary and lace, and several mills Pop. 8074

WEINSTEIN a vil Bavaria, Palatinate, can. Dürkheim with a Protestant church and a trade in asparagus, fruit and wine. Pop. 1760

WEINSTEIN—1, A vil Bohemia, circle Budweis, with a chapel a saw and three flour mills. Pop. 1550—2 for Ober-Weinstein A vil Schwarzburg-Erfeldstadt, bail Radolstadt with a church and chapel Pop. 1218

WEINSTEIN, a vil and watering-place, Switzerland, can. and R. m. S. E. Appenzel The bathing establishment, built of wood, but very complete, in a beautiful and sequestered spot, attracts numerous visitors

WEINSTEIN a vil Switzerland, can. and 19 m S.E. Bern, in a mountain-canyon, on the Summe, celebrated for its thermal-springs, which rise in a chasm traversed by a rocky torrent, and are conveyed by pipes to the bathing establishment about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below The water, which is sulphureous, has a temperature of 81.8 Fah.

WEISSENBURG, a ta Bavaria, Middle Franconia, in a fertile district, on the Swabian Rhine. It has walls with towers, and four gates; two churches a nursery, Latin school, and ruined castle; manufactures of woollen cloth, metals, lace, articles in gold and silver, &c., and a trade in cattle. Pop. 4194

WEISSENBURG (Oden and Urten), two coes Austria, Transylvania. Ober-Weissenburg in the S.E. of the country consists of a great number of irregularly shaped and isolated portions of land included by the territories of the Saxons and Szeklers. It is watered chiefly by the Alota, and contains a good deal of fertile soil. Unter-Weissenburg situated in the S.W. of the country is bounded N by coes Thurnburg and Klammberg, W Hungary B Zarnad Hunyad, and the land of the Saxons; and E Kokollburg. It is watered chiefly by the Maros.

WEISSENFELD, a walled ta. Prussia, prov Saxony gov and 11 m R. Merseburg r bank Saale, here crossed by a long bridge. It is tolerably well built has two churches, in one of which lie the remains of Gustavus Adolphus king of Sweden a courthouse, a L. Catholic chapel, an old castle converted into barracks, a normal school, posthouse, and two hospitals manufactures of merino, leather porcelain, tobacco, and articles in gold and silver several worsted mills a fishery, and a trade in corn. Pop. (1852) 9320

WEISSEHORN, a ta Bavaria circle Swabia, on the Roth, 35 m W Augsburg with three churches, a castle Latin school, infirmary hospital manufactures of linen and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 1605

WEISSENSEE, a ta Prussia, prov Saxony gov and 16 m N. Erfurt on the Elbe with two churches, a courthouse and two mills Pop. 2724

WEISSENSTADT a ta Bavaria, Upper Franconia, in a weak district, on the Egge, with two churches, manufactures of linen, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1498

WEISSENSTADT a ta Bohemia circle Klattau with a church a castle, a distillery and three mills. Pop. 1449

WEISSENKIRCH, or **WEISSENKIRCH**—1, (or *Wissen*) A ta Austria, Moravia, cap. circle Freyung on the Becheitz, 34 m K.E. Olmütz with a church, a normal school a courthouse and a trade in wool and salt Pop. 5558—2 A vil Bohemia, circle Hohenau, near Grafenstein on the Neuse, here crossed by a bridge, with a church Pop. 1203

WEISSENKIRCH or **WEISSENKIRCH** a ta Hungary Banat, 44 m E.N.E. Belgrade in a beautiful district among gardens and vineyards with a R. Catholic and a Greek church a high school hospital, large barracks a government silk mill and a trade in wine and salt. Pop. 5582

WEISSMAIN a ta Bavaria, Upper Franconia, on a small stream of same name 18 m W W. Bamberg. It has lofty walls flanked with towers two churches, a castle hospital manufactures of cloth, a paper and other mills, and a trade in leather home corn, and fruit Pop. 1014

WEISSFEIN a vil Russia, prov Siberia, gov Breslau, with an infirmary glass-works, and two smelting furnaces Pop. 1143

WEISSWASSER—1 (or *Wies*) A ta Bohemia, circle Land 7 m N.W. Hradec on the Elbe, with a church a castle a mines and manufactures of hats woollen and linen cloth and paper Pop. 1824—2 Two contiguous vils Austria, Moravia, circle and 60 m W W. Troppan with a church a castle, and Plaritz college. Pop. 1805

WEISSWASSER a vil Baden, circle Upper Rhine near r bank Rhine, 16 m N.W. Fribourg, with a church, and tile works. Pop. 1811

WEISSWASSER, a vil Rumania, Prussia, gov and E.N.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Inde; with a church, and manufactures of needles Pop. 1058

WELBORE par Eng Norfolk 732 ac. Pop. 265

WELBOURN par Eng Lincoln 3270 ac. Pop. 692

WELBURY par Eng York 2569 ac. Pop. 249

WELBY par Eng Lincoln 2740 ac. Pop. 431

WELCOMBE, par Eng Devon 1761 ac. Pop. 284

WELDON a vil and oom Belgium, prov E. Flanders, r bank Scheldt, 15 m S. Ghent; with manufactures of linen and a trade in agricultural produce Pop. 1818

WELDON (Gazette), par Eng Northampton; 8880 ac. Pop. 869

WELFORD, a vil. and par. England, co. and 15 m N W Northampton, on the Grand Junction canal. It has an ancient church, with a tower, an Independent chapel, and a free school. Welford was formerly a famous posting town. Area of par. 3650 ac. Pop. 2158

WELFORD two pars. Eng.—1 Berks 8178 ac. Pop. 1118.—2 Gloucester and Warwick, 5550 ac. Pop. 659
WELLS, a vil. Eng. Leicesters; 1109 ac. Pop. 68
WELLIAI, a vil. gov. ta. Banda, gov. and 127 m. S. R. Fakur on the Lora, which here receives the Kolomanka. It consists of the town proper on the left bank with one earthen rampart bastion, and palisades, and of a suburb communal camp by a wooden bridge and has four stone and three wooden churches, and a monastery several tanneries, and a trade in hemp, flax and leather. Pop. (1948) 2918.

WELLS, a vil. and par. Nova Scotia, 50 m. E. N. E. Vitepsk, on the Delta, at the confluence of the Wellshaka. It is irregularly built of wood and has a R. Catholic and eight Greek churches, a synagogue, and a large trade in corn, linseed, and hemp. Pop. (1891) 9562

WELKA a market in Austria, Moravia, circle and 13 m. S. E. E. Bratzeck, with a church, and a mill. Pop. 1597

WELKESDORF a vil. Prussia prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, with a castle, two churches, innkeepers, and a bark and other mills. Pop. 1438

WELL, two pars. Eng.—1 Lincoln 2110 ac. Pop. 80.—2 York 6451 ac. Pop. 1644

WELLAND a river, England, rises near Market Harborough, on the confines of Northamptonshire and Leicestershire, flows N. E. past Rockingham and Stamford, forms the boundary between counties Northampton and Rutland and falls into the Wash at Fosdyke-bridge near the mouth of the Witham. Its marginal, practicable naturally to Market Deeping has been continued by a canal to Stamford

WELLAND par. Eng. Worcester, 2027 ac. Pop. 582

WELLAND a river Upper Canada, dist. Niagara Falls, and joins the Niagara above the falls, after a course of 60 m. It forms a part of the Welland canal connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario. The main trunk, from Port Lockport on Lake Erie to 1-1/2 m. from Port Lockport on Lake Ontario is 24 m. long, having 97 locks with a descent of 330 ft. 81 ft. wide, 6 ft. deep, and admits vessels of 400 tons. It was commenced in 1824 and opened 1 January 1825 had cost £264,284 the revenue in 1853 was £56,273 levied upon 64,550 vessels, of 894 145 tons.

WELLE, a vil. and com. Belgium prov. E. Flanders, 17 m. S. E. Ghent with manufactures of linen, a flour-mill and some trade. Pop. 1259.

WELLDINGEN a vil. Württemberg circle Schwabwald, near Reutlingen with a church and two castles, tile-works, and two mills. Pop. 1367

WELLESBOURNE, two pars. Eng. Warwick—1 (Heston) Pop. 797.—2, (Moorford) Pop. 728. United area 4740 ac

WELLSLEY ISLAND, a group of isles, N. Australia, at the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria. The largest is called Miriamoon Island (check see)

WELLSLEY (PROVINCE), Further India. See PAO VINCE WUWUWU

WELLSBOROUGH a market in and par. England co. and 10 m. N. E. by W Northampton. It consists of four principal streets diverging from a central market-place lighted and paved supplied with excellent water and well built of red sandstone and has a fine spacious church with elegant spire several dissenting chapels a free grammar Latin national British, and infant schools and manufactures of boots, shoes, and patent leather for gaiters and overalls. Area of par. 4490 ac. Pop. 5297

WELLINGHAM par. Eng. Norfolk, 1096 ac. P. 163

WELLINGBORO, par. Eng. Lincoln 2400 ac. P. 814

WELLINGTON, par. Eng. Hereford 2538 ac. P. 689

WELLINGTON area 1,058 840 ac. It is traversed by a vil. by mountain-ridges. The principal river is the Macquarie. It contains part of the Tarong diggings; and gold is found along all its S. and W. frontier and along the small stream Macra in its centre.—2 An island dist. New S. Wales, between the rivers Lachlan and Macquarie or between lat. 32 and 33 S., and lon. 147 and 147 E. area, about

10 000,000 ac. It is one of the finest districts in the colony.—3, A maritime co. W. Australia, 50 m. long, and 45 m. broad traversed by the Roe Mountains, a continuation of the Darling range.—4, A settlement, New Zealand, Ulster or North Island, on Cook's Strait, and on the W. shores of Port Nicholson. It contains much rich land, for the most part so densely wooded as to make the clearing of it very laborious and expensive. The houses are picturesque situated in their surroundings above the margin of the bay. The town, properly so called, occupies two sites on the N. and S. sides of the harbor; and has Episcopal Scotch Wesleyan and R. Catholic churches, a mechanics institute, savings' bank, custom-house, exchange, barracks jail, and hospital a brewery, steam flour and saw mill, &c. Pop. (1848) of it and suburbs 2649; of whole district, 4844.—5 A vil. and port of entry Canada West, on Prince-Edward about 44 m. S. W. Kingston, on the N. shore of West Lake a bay of Lake Ontario, now nearly separated from it by a long ridge of marshes. It consists of an upper and a lower village, and has a Methodist and a R. Catholic church three schools manufactures of cloth, iron, and leather a brewery, several grain and saw mills, a valuable fishery and a trade in corn, grain, and timber. Pop. 700.—6 An isl., S. America, the largest of the chain which stretches along the W. coast of Patagonia, between lat. 47° 30' and 50° 20' N. and in lon. 75° W., greatest length, measured along the coast N. W. to S. E. E. 198 m. medium breadth, 56 m. It is separated from the mainland by Moscer and White channels, and from Mocha de Dios on the S. by the Gulf of Trinidad, and on the N. from the S. side of the Gulf of Panama. Its N. extremity is Capa San Roman.

WELLINGTON (A. Z. E. E. E.), a market in, and par. England co. Salop, 11 m. E. Shrewsbury in a low situation. The streets are mostly narrow but many of the more modern houses are of very respectable appearance. The principal buildings are two churches, one of them a light and elegant modern edifice of freestone and three dissenting chapels. Iron manufactures, especially nail making, are carried on in the vicinity to a great extent. There are also glass-works, corn-mills and malt-kilns, and some trade in timber. Area of par. 8757 ac. Pop. 11,544

WELLINGTON (St. John the Baptist), a market in and par. England, co. Somerset, 149 m. W. S. W. London. It has a handsome church with an embattled tower three dissenting chapels, almshouses and manufactures of druggists and sergeants. From this place the conqueror of Waterloo took his titles of viscount, earl, marquis, and duke. Area of par. 5105 ac. Pop. 6415

WELLOW, four pars. Eng.—1 Notts 991 ac. Pop. 697.—2 Somerset, 5292 ac. Pop. 1149.—3, (Leas) Hants 2373 ac. Pop. 289.—4, (Wals) Wilt 1844 ac. P. 407

WELLS, a city England co. Somerset, 10 m. S. Bristol in a fertile plain at the S. base of the Mendip Hills. It contains chiefly of four principal streets well paved, and amply supplied with water; is substantially built, having some old but also many modern elegant buildings. The cathedral is a magnificent cruciform structure, principally in the early English style, founded by Wifelfine, second bishop of the diocese, and completed in 1239. The parish church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower and there are three dissenting chapels, a col. legiate grammar and a united charity school, an hospital, and several almshouses. The principal manufacture is the knitting of stockings but about 2 m. distant are several paper mills. Pop. 4734

WELLS, par. Irel. Carlow and Kilbenny, 3725 ac. 1 op 1298

WELLS-NEXT THE SEA par. Eng. Norfolk, 4510 ac. 1 op 3675

WELLS (St. Paxon) a seaport in England, co. Norfolk, 83 m. N. W. by N. Norwich, on a creek of the North Sea. It has a handsome church, in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower, four dissenting chapels, a charity-school, buildings for yards, oyster and other fisheries. At the harbor, accessible to vessels of 160 tons, the exports are wool, corn, grain and malt the imports, coal, timber, dials, glass, bark linseed and repeated oakes, and tar. Pop. 4735

WELLSBURG a vil., U. States, Virginia, 16 m. N. by E. Wheeling, 1 bank Ohio, at the mouth of Buffalo Creek, with a courthouse, five churches, two academies, manufactures

of cotton, woolens, glass and stone ware, a paper and several flour mills. In the vicinity are inexhaustible beds of bituminous coal. Pop. (1855), 3000.

WELLSVILLE, a vil U States, Ohio, on the Ohio river 59 m. below Pittsburg, with which it is connected by railway. It has a good trade, and several mills. Pop. 1546.

WELS (Latin, *Oudobis*), a tn Upper Austria, 1 bank Traun, 16 m. S W Linz. It is an ancient place, consisting of a walled town with four gates, and of two suburbs and has a parish church with finely painted glass, a castle in which the emperor Maximilian I died, a high school, a female school a casino, postoffice, and theatre, manufacture of calico, brassware, and machineries; a paper-mill, and a trade in wood and corn. Pop. 4200.

WELSH-STR. DOWRY, par. Wales, Glamorgan, 3175 ac. Pop. 291.

WELSHPOOL, a bor market in, and par. N Wales, co. and 7 m. N Montgomery. It consists principally of one long and wide street, intersected by several others as well paved lighted with gas, amply supplied with water, well built of brick and has a parish church a county-hall, manufactures of flannel, some trade in milk, and several large tanneries. Area of par., 6801 ac. Pop. 4391.

WELSLEBEN, a vil Prussian Saxony, gov. Magdeburg, circle Wittenberg with a church, and several mills. P. 1291.

WELTEREDEN, a suburb of Batavia (which see).

WELTON, five par. Eng. — 1. Lincoln 3890 ac. 1. pop. 604. — 2. Northampton 1600 ac. Pop. 668. — 3. York 3558 ac. Pop. 835. — 4. (see the *Morav*), Lincoln 2600 ac. Pop. 431. — 5. (see *Wals*) Lincoln, 2520 ac. Pop. 868.

WELTRA, or **WATRA**, a tn Lower Austria, on a height above r. bank Leana, near the Bohemian frontier. It has double massive walls, a public square, adorned with an obelisk, a parish church, a casino, a theatre, and an hospital; manufactures of hosiery, and woollen and linen cloth, iron-works, soap-works, breweries, several mills, and tanneries. 1. op. exclusive of suburb 1005.

WELWAIN a tn Bohemia, circle Rakonitz, on the Rotherbach, 19 m. N W Prague. It is walled, has four gates, three churches a chapel, an hospital, manufactures of linen, and three mills. Pop. 1449.

WELWICK, par. Eng. York 6974 ac. Pop. 489.

WELWYN, par. Eng. East England, co. and 8 m. N W Hertford, on the Mimram, an affluent of the Lea with a church, in which Dr Young, author of the *Night Thoughts* who was long resident is buried, Connection and Wesleyan Methodist chapel, an endowed school founded by Dr Young, a charitable endowment, and a chalybeate spring. Area, 2087 ac. Pop. 1657.

WELZELIM, a vil Württemberg circle Jaxt, 21 m. E N E Stuttgart with a church, and a trade in flax and junks. Pop. 1674.

WEM a market in and par. England, co. Salop, 11 m. N by E Shrewsbury 1 bank Roden. It consists of a spacious street and has a large church with a lofty tower two Dissenting chapels, a free grammar-school, tanneries, and malt-kilns. The infamously Judge Jeffries was created Baron of Wem in 1685. Area of par. 13 841 ac. Pop. 8747.

WEMBDON par. Eng. Somerset 2471 ac. 1. op. 810.

WEMBURY, par. Eng. Devon, 2905 ac. Pop. 577.

WEMDING, a tn Bavaria, circle Buxteh, on the Schwald, 36 m. N by W Augsburg. It is well built and has walls, a church with towers, four churches, an old castle a Capuchin monastery numerous mills a trade in cattle and wax, and a mineral spring. Area, 2111.

WEMELDINGE, a vil Holland, prov. Zeeland, 8 m. E. Goes, with a townhouse church and school. Pop. 810.

WEMMEL, a vil and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Molenbeek 4 m. N W Brussels, with a brewery, two mills, and some trade. Pop. 1303.

WENTWORTH, par. Eng. Devon 2411 ac. P. 444.

WENTWORTH, par. Scot. Fife, 6 m. by 11 m. Pop. 5647.

WENTZEL, a tn Bohemia Prussia, gov. and 29 m. E E Treves, 1 bank Rhine with a court-house, and manufactures of linen and thread. Pop. (1855), 2488.

WENDELSPEN, a market in Bavaria, Middle Franconia, near the Ludwig canal, 8 Nürnberg with a parish church, a ruined castle, and manufactures of cutlery, sayettes, and rosettes. Pop. 1197.

WENDEN, or **YENDAM**, a tn Russia, gov. Livonia, near bank Aa, 52 m. N E Riga. It was once important, but having been nearly burned down in 1768, has never recovered its prosperity. It has a church and a school, and some general trade. The Tartar knights had once an establishment here, and several of them are buried in the church. P. 1500.

WENDEN-ANNO, par. Eng. Essex 1230 ac. P. 421.

WENDLEBURY, par. Eng. Oxford 1060 ac. P. 242.

WENDLING, par. Eng. Norfolk, 1438 ac. Pop. 383.

WENDON LORRA, par. Eng. Essex 1820 ac. Pop. 899.

WENDOVER, a market tn. and par. England, co. Buckingham at the foot of the Chiltern Hills, 28 m. S E by S. Buckingham. It is ill built, and has a church, about ½ m. from the town, and two Dissenting chapels. Some lace is made. Area of par., 5710 ac. Pop. 1937.

WENDRON, par. Eng. Cornwall 19,320 ac. P. 5675.

WENDY par. Eng. Cambridge 947 ac. Pop. 164.

WENER, the largest lake of Sweden, and after that of Ladoga, the largest in Europe, situated centrally between Lina Carlsted, Wenersborg, and Mariestad. It is 114 ½ above sea-level and of very irregular shape. Its greatest length N E. to S W. is about 100 m., and its breadth may average about 30 m., though at the widest it is not less than 50 m., and in its lower part, where two peninsular stretch far into it from opposite directions, it is not more than 10 m. This distance is still further narrowed by a group of small islands and hence the part of the lake above these peninsulas is sometimes considered as Wenar proper, while the part below is called Lake Dalbo. The area covered by both is estimated at 763 sq. m. The far most important feeder is the Klar, which pours into its N. above the accumulated water of a course of more than 250 m. By a canal it communicates with Lake Wäster, but its only proper outlet is at Wenersborg at its S W. extremity, where the superfluous waters are received by the Trollhättan or Götha. In summer steamers and other vessels ply regularly upon the lake. In winter it is frozen for several months, and crossed by sledges. It abounds with fish, particularly trout, which sometimes weigh 40 lbs.

WERNERSBORG a tn. Sweden, cap. lin of same name or Ellsborg (which see), beautifully situated on a tongue of land which projects into Lake Wener from its S. extremity 48 m. N N E. Gothenburg. It was never burned down, and though previously handsome, has been rebuilt on a more regular and improved plan with many excellent houses of two stories. The only public building of any consequence which escaped the fire was the governor's residence. The trade in iron, deals, and other produce, is considerable. P. 2500.

WELLEV, a tn. Russia, gov. and 80 m. E N E Tula, on a river of same name, at its confluence with the Osetr in a very fertile district with eight churches, including a cathedral and manufactures of silk goods, antich, soap, and beer. Pop. about 3000.

WENHAM two par. Eng. Suffolk. — 1. (Great) 1128 ac. Pop. 269. — 2. (Little) 981 ac. Pop. 72.

WENHAM LAKE, a lake, U States Massachusetts near Boston, surrounded by hills, and fed wholly by subterranean springs. The ice is of great purity and many thousands of tons are annually taken chiefly for export.

WENHASTON, par. Eng. Suffolk 2396 ac. P. 1008.

WENLOCK (LORRA), par. Eng. Salop 2746 ac. Pop. 1038.

WENLOCK (MURR) a bor, market, co. and par. England, co. Salop 12 m. N E. Shrewsbury. It consists principally of one long street, is in general well built of brick, and has an ancient church with a square tower and apse a Wesleyan chapel a public subscription-library and the ruins of an ancient priory. Area of par. 6846 ac. Pop. 2398.

WENN (Br.) par. Eng. Cornwall 4548 ac. Pop. 650.

WENNINGTON par. Eng. Essex, 1070 ac. Pop. 177.

WENSLEY a vil and par. England, co. York on the Ure here crossed by an ancient bridge, 8 m. W N W Mid-dleham. It is well built and has a parish church, with some fine screen-work. Pop. 3100. Area, 14,261 ac.

WENSLUM a river England, rises in the N W of Norfolk, near West Rudham, flows easterly to S. E., and joins 1 bank Yare at Norwich.

WENTNOR par. Eng. Salop, 6698 ac. Pop. 646.

WENTWORTH a vil and chapelry, England, co. York 5 m. N N W Rothemham. It has a chapel with many monuments, including one to the Earl of Strathford executed in 1641.

an endowed girls and an infant school. In the vicinity are the magnificent manor and fine domain of Wentworth house, the residence of the Earl of Fitzwilliam. Pop. 1556.

WENTWORTH, par Eng. Cambridge; 1487 ac. P. 189

WENTWORTH, par Wales, Glamorgan; 2555 ac. P. 475.

WENTWORTH, a market town and par Eng. and 13 m N W. Huddersfield. It has a spacious church, in the town Eng. style, with an embellished tower and lofty spire; a N Catholic chapel and a free grammar-school. Area of par 3309 ac. Pop. 806.

WERNARDS (St) par Eng. Hereford; 4250 ac. P. 648.

WERNBACH, a vil Baden, circle Lower Rhine, bail. and near Buchsbaum, on the Tauber. Pop. 1157

WERNBACH, a vil Prussia, prov Saxony gov and 53 m N N E. Magdeburg 1 bank Elbe, opposite to the confluence of the Havel. It has dilapidated walls, with three gates, a 1 votant church, an hospital, tile-works, several mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. (1857) 1822

WERNBACH, a vil and com. Belgium, prov Brabant, at the confluence of the Dender with the Dyle, 17 m N E Brussels; with a brewery a flour-mill and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1923

WERNBACH, a vil and com. Belgium, prov W. Fland. 13 m S. S. W. Bruges with manufactures of linen and cordage, two oil works a distillery &c. Pop. 1676.

WERNBACH, a vil Saxony circle Zeitz, on the Pleiss, 25 m S. W. W. Chemnitz with two churches, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth dye-works and numerous wooded mills. Pop. (1849) 9666.

WERNBACH, a vil Prussia, prov Brandenburg gov and 15 m N E. Düsseldorf 1 bank Rur with two churches and an abbey made up of a house of correction manufactures of woollen and cotton cloth iron and copper ware, leather and alum, dye-works and cotton, walk, and paper mills. Pop. (1852) 5696.

WERNBACH, a vil Prussia, prov Brandenburg gov and 5 m W. Potsdam on the Havel with a church, some linen-weaving, a brewery a boat-building yard and a fishery. Near it the river is cultivated, and much fruit is grown. Pop. (1852) 2555.

WERNBACH, par Eng. Norfolk 2131 ac. Pop. 609.

WERNBACH, a vil Russia gov and 60 m W. N. W. Moscow on the Protva here crossed by a wooden bridge. It has an old castle a handsome cathedral three other churches extensive manufactures of fish-works and a trade in corn, hemp, hemp-oil honey was tallow and wool. In 1812 a body of French having attempted to make a stand here, by fortifying the town, it was stormed by the Russians. Pop. 7000.

WERNBACH, a vil Holland par N. Brabant 24 m. W. N. W. Middelburg with a mill (saw-works), surrounded by a tower, a church, and a considerable trade in willows, for which it is visited by numerous vessels. It has a harbour communicating with the R. Weelde, two boat-building yards, and a corn-mill. Pop. 1514

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WERNIGERODER, a vil Prussia, prov Saxony gov and 43 m S. W. Magdeburg, on the Holtemme, at the foot of the Harz Mountains. It has walls with four gates, four churches, a castellated residence of Count Stolberg-Wernigerode, with a library of 40,000 vols. a library, several schools, three hospitals manufactures of woollen goods, paper tobacco, and chemical products, numerous mills, and dye-works. Pop. (1852) 5591

WERNIGERODER, a vil Prussia, prov Saxony gov and 12 m W. Ansbach; some 8 S. E. then W., then S. E. past Oettingen, and joins a bank Danube above Dornau, after a course of about 60 m. It produces excellent wine.

WERNIGERODER, a vil Prussia, prov Saxony gov and 15 m N. E. Leipzig with a church hospital, numerous manufactures of wool, and a cotton-mill. Pop. 1453

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WESENBERG a walled tn, Mecklenburg Stralia, on Lake Wolbitz, 8 in. S.W. Neu-Stollitz, with a church a burglar school, and manufactures of woolen and linen cloth P 1370

WESSEL (Latin *Vesuvius*), a river Germany formed by the junction of the Fulda and Werra at Minden, on the borders of Hanover and Hesse Cassel flows very circuitously first N.W. forming part of the boundary between these two territories, then N.W. between Westphalia and Brunswick past the towns of Hildes and Holzminden and W.N.W. past Hameln and Eintracht before the latter it enters Prussia, gov. Minden flows N past Minden into Hanover turns W.N.W. traverses the town and the territory of Bremen forms the boundary between Hanover and Oldenburg at Elsfleth turns almost due N. and falls by a wide mouth very much encumbered with sandbanks, into the German Ocean. Its whole course is about 200 m. Its chief affluents are on the right, the Aller, segmented by the Leine and the Wümme and on the left, the Dümme, Netze, Emmer, Werra, Aue, and Hunte. At Minden, where it is formed, it has a width of about 800 ft. It flows through a hilly country till it reaches Minden where it begins to flow through level plains. Between Minden and Bremen it is about 7 miles from 500 ft. to 700 ft., at its mouth it is about 7 m. broad. It forms large alluvial deposits, and in the lower parts of its course requires strong dikes to protect the adjacent country from inundation. The navigation for vessels of large size ceases about 10 m. below Bremen. The basin of the Weser has an area of 12,912 geo sq m.

WENJEGONAK or **WENJEGONAK** a tn, Savin, gov. and 178 in N.E. Trer, at the confluence of the Reem with the Moiege. It has two churches two schools, an hospital extensive manufactures of nails and a trade in wood 1 9000

WESSELL ISLANDS, a group of 4 Australia, at the N.W. entrance to the Gulf of Carpentaria, extending for 50 m. S.W. to N.E. The principal island is 30 m. long by 6 m. or 7 m. broad lat. (N. point Cape Wesel, 10° 58' S., lon. 150° 45' E.).

WESSELBUREN or **WESSELBUREN** a vil Denmark dusky Holsten in N. Dymmarb. It was recently walled and has a considerable trade in grain P 1900

WESSELI a tn, Austria Moravia, 4700 and 11 m. S.W. Hradisch, on the March with a church a castle with a park and the buildings of an old monastery 1 op 543

WESSEM, a market in Holland prov. Luxemburg 6 m. S. by W. Boermond at the junction of the IJssers with the Maas, over the latter of which there is here a bridge. It has a church and a school P (agricultural) 876

WEST BROOKFIELD, a vil U. States, New York 16 m. W. Canandaigua, with several churches and mills 1 1693

WEST CANNONBURG a bor. U. States, Pennsylvania, beautifully situated 26 m. W. Philadelphia, with which it is connected by railway. It is regularly built, and has an elegant courthouse, in the Corinthian style, several fine churches, and an academy and several other schools of considerable reputation a cabinet of natural sciences &c. Pop. (1847), 4500

WEST CANNONBURG a former dist. Holland prov. N. Hol. land bairn, the sea-board of Zeeland, &c. N. of Edam. It comprehended the tns, of Zakkum, Hoogen and Medemblik **WEST INDIES**. See **INDIES** (WEST)

WEST KILLBURY a vil, U. States, Connecticut, 32 m. N.E. Norwich, with two churches, a woollen and a plaining mill five cotton mills, and a foundry. Pop. 2500

WEST MANCHESTER a vil, U. States, Connecticut, 17 m. N. by E. New Haven, on the railway to Hartford. It has a large fine church, high school, manufactures of ivory combs, a foundry, &c. Pop. 1900

WEST PHILADELPHIA a bor. U. States, forming a suburb of Philadelphia. Pop. (1850) 5977

WEST POINT a vil U. States, New York, pleasantly situated, 4 bank Hudson, 87 to 8 by W. Albany with the U. States military academy, established by Congress in 1802 Fort Patnam, erected here during the Revolution across a hill 508 ft. above the level of the river

WESTALRE par Eng. Norfolk, 3400 ac. Pop. 475

WESTBERG par Eng. Kent 1185 ac. Pop. 197

WESTBROUGH par Eng. Lancs., 890 ac. P 282

WESTBURN, par Eng. Essex 5001 ac. P 2178

WESTBURY, a pari bor. and par England, co. Wilt, on a vale, 21 m. N.W. Salisbury, with a handsome church

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several Dissenting chapels an endowed British and foreign, infant, national and Sunday schools, several charitable endowments, a scientific and literary institution, manufactures of kerseymeres and broad-cloths, and a considerable trade in malt and leather gloves. It would a member to Parliament. Area, 11,901 ac. P 7029

WESTBURY, four pars. Eng. — 1, Bucks, 2, 47 ac. Pop. 408 — 2, Salop 11,374 ac. P 2485 — 3, Somerset 2968 ac. P 625 — 4, (see General) Gloucester, 8090 ac. 1 2499

WESTBURY upon Tarn, a vil and par England, co. Gloucester on the Avon, 3 m. N.W. Bristol. It has an ancient church with a square embattled tower two chapels of ease, a Wesleyan chapel and a national school. Near its line stone is extensively quarried, both for being burned into lime and used in building. In the vicinity is the immense cavern called Pon-Park Hole. Wicklife the reformer was probably here and is said to have been both born and buried here. Area of par, 5466 ac. Pop. 6738

WESTCALDER par Scot. Edinburgh 10 m. 1 y 6 1/2 in Pop. 2120

WESTCAPPELIV a vil and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 8 m. N.N. Bruges Pop. 1248

WESTCOTE, par Eng. Gloucester 1603 ac. P 242

WESTDEAN par Eng. Sussex 2464 ac. 1 op 129

WESTDORPE a vil. Holland prov. Zealand, 15 m. 4. Goes with a neat church a school a mill, a choultry factory and two tan-yards P (agricultural), 1410

WESTENHOLZ, a vil Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Minden, circle Faldenberg with a R. Catholic church 1 1693

WESTLERS, or **WESTLERS**, a tn Sweden cap. 1400 ac. name, beautifully situated at the mouth of the Starn in a bay on the N. side of Lake Malar 55 m. W.N.W. Stockholm. It has a large and beautiful cathedral built of red brick in the Gothic style in the 11th century, but considerably altered since, surmounted by a beautiful spire 228 ft. in height, and containing several good paintings and interesting monuments a very ancient castle an hospital-church a townhouse a gymnasium, with a library of 10,000 vols. a licensed garden building-yard and a large trade chiefly in iron. Pop. 3414. — The N. is, bounded N. by Ruma and Gefle N. Upland, S. Lake Malar and W. Grefve N. 80 m. long by 55 m. broad area, 2009 geo sq m. and has a general slope S. to Lake Malar a fertile soil and valuable mines. chiefly iron, but partly of lead and silver. 1 op. 84,850

WESTERBOTTEN (West Bottnen or Umeå) a lin Sweden prov. Norrland, founded, N. by Jan Puck. It is a cilt of Bothnia, b. Hns Östersund and Hornavand, and W. Norway, length, N.W. to S.E. 237 m. breadth 160 m. area, 22,123 geo sq m. It has a general S.E. slope from the mountains in the frontiers of Norway to the Gulf of Bothnia and is traversed in that direction by numerous streams, of which the Skellfick, Umeå, and Wundel are the chief. It has many considerable lakes, as Udd, Horn-Afvan, and Stor Umeå and towards the Norwegian frontier the mountainous Rys and potatoes are grown cattle are reared a considerable quantity of madder is sent, and mines of iron are wrought 1 op 80,654

WESTERBURG a vil. Nassau hill. Hesse, with a church a castle, oil saw, and bark mills, P. 1367

WESTERDALE par Eng. York 15,930 ac. P 286

WESTERFIELD par Eng. Suffolk 1071 ac. 1 314

WESTERHAM, a market tn and par England, co. Kent 19 m. W. Maidstone with a market-house in its centre, a large and venerable church with a monument to General Wolfe, who was born and whose remains are interred here and a Dissenting chapel. Area of par 5676 ac. Pop. 2118

WESTERHOLSEN, a vil 1 qmela, prov. Saxony gov. Magdeburg about 3 m. W.N.W. Quedlinburg, with a church and three mills. Pop. 1630

WESTERKIRK par Scot. Dumfries, 10 m. by 6 P 658

WESTERLEIGH, par Eng. Gloucester 4009 ac. P 1678

WESTERLOO, a vil and com. Belgium, prov. and 24 m. F.S.E. Antwerp, on the Grand Zetha. It has two breweries three distilleries a tannery two flour-mills, and in the vicinity an ancient castle. Pop. 2230

WESTERN AUSTRALIA See **WESTERN AUSTRALIA** (WESTERN)

WESTERN PORT a large natural harbour, Victoria co. Morungton about 35 m. S.E. Melbourne, with anchorage for large vessels. It penetrates about 16 m. inland, is some-

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wharf of a circular form with an irregular breadth of about 18 m. Its centre is nearly filled up with French Island, and across its mouth stretches Phillip Island forming a kind of crescent with a chord of 15 m. the N.E. point of which is lat. 38° 40' 45" N. long. 145° 18' 15" E. (2).

WESTERWALD a mountain-range, Germany between the *Lahn* the *Saar* and the *Rhine*. Detached from the *Rothemund* it stretches E. to the plateau called the *Kalteherle* a black tract 2000 ft. above the sea where the *Sieg* and *Lahn* rise then S.W. across the N. of the duchy of Nassau, and terminates in front of Coblenz, not far from the point where the *Lahn* joins the *Rhine*. Its whole length exceeds 70 m. It rises like a table-land rather than a mountain-chain and is composed of a succession of basins, intersected by narrow valleys and broken by a number of rounded hills, mostly of basalt, and seldom more than 1000 ft. above the general level. The chief exception is in the *Saiburg-Kopf* which has a height of 2851 ft. All the waters of the *Westerwald* belong to the basin of the *Lahn*.

WESTFIELD two par. Eng.—1 Norfolk 569 ac. 1 op. 143.—2 Sussex, 4772 ac. 1 op. 900.

WESTFIELD a vil. U. States, Massachusetts on river of its name, 10 m. N.W. Springfield on the Western railway with a fine public square, two churches, a townhouse a normal and other schools, and manufactures of whips, &c. 1 op. 4181.

WESTHALL par. Eng. Suffolk 2316 ac. Pop. 496.

WESTHAM par. Eng. Sussex 4718 ac. 1 op. 781.

WESTHOEVE — 1 A market tn. Hesse Darmstadt 1 hamlet 20 m. S. Mainz with three churches and three schools. Pop. 1838.—2 A tn. Prussia prov. Westphalia par. Arnsberg near Dortmund on the Rhine with a church. 1 op. 1071.

WESTHOFFEN a tn. France dep. Bas Rhin, 9 m. N. Strasbourg at the foot of Mount Geisstein with a Gothic church divided into three naves by lofty pillars and many statues of carven stone. Pop. 2104.

WESTHOLM par. Eng. Suffolk 1372 ac. P. 240.

WESTHOLM a vil. Holland prov. Zealand 7 m. W. N. Middelburg on the coast W. point of ist. Walcheren with a townhouse church and school. Inhabitants engaged in agriculture and supplying the shipping. Pop. 1800.

WESTKILKIL a vil. com. Belgium, prov. W. Flandre on the canal of Bourgeois 10 m. W. Bruges with a brewery and a trade in agricultural produce. 1 op. 1228.

WESTLEY par. Eng. Suffolk 619 ac. Pop. 953.

WESTLEY par. Eng. Suffolk 1216 ac. Pop. 118.

WESTLEY WATERLESS, par. Eng. Cambridge 1112 ac. 1 op. 214.

WESTMALLE a vil. com. Belgium prov. and 13 m. S. E. Antwerp, on the Tapelbeck or Havelbeek with a re-warehouse a brick and tile work two breweries, a flour mill &c. In the vicinity in the midst of a wild heath, is a Trappist monastery. Pop. 1064.

WESTMANNA a group of 14 islets, off the coast of Iceland lat. 63° 30' N. long. 20° 30' W. The principal is. Hinnar has a harbour called Westmann. The whole group is about 100.

WESTMATH a tn. on Ireland Limerick bounded N. by Co. Limerick W. Longford W. Roscommon, S. Kings co. and E. and N.E. Meath greatest length, E.N.E. to W.S.W. 43 m. greatest breadth 26 m. area, 678 sq. m. The surface is hilly in the N. where some heights exceed 700 ft. but elsewhere undulates gently. The strata consist entirely of carboniferous limestone, and the rocks accompanying that formation.

The drainage is shared between the Shannon and the Boyne. The former with its expansion, Lough Nea, forms the W. boundary of the co. and receives its drainage for the most part directly but to some extent also by a remarkable chain of lakes of which Lough Derragh is the largest. The latter receives its share of the drainage chiefly by the Dood. The climate is mild equable, and healthy. The soil is light and somewhat in the W. and in the E. usually consists of a heavy loam. The principal grain-crop is oats, but the far larger part of the available surface is devoted to grazing, and rears black cattle which are considered the best in Ireland. Considerable attention is also, paid to the dairy. Important means of communication are furnished by the Shannon, the Royal canal a branch of the Grand canal and the Great Western railway from Dublin to Galway. Westmarch sends

two members to Parliament—one for the county, and the other for Athlone. The capital is Mullingar. Pop. 111 409.

WESTMESTON, par. Eng. Sussex 4074 ac. P. 617.

WESTMILL L., par. Eng. Hertford 3187 ac. Pop. 880.

WESTMINSTER a city, England, co. Middlesex, but properly the S.W. part of London, being bounded, N. by Oxford Street, from its junction with Tottenham Court on the E., to Kensington Gardens on the W., W. by an irregular line running S.E. from Kensington Gardens towards Chelsea Hospital S. and E. by the Thames, and N. S. by the City proper. It communicates across the Thames with the Surrey side by the Suspension, Waterloo, Westminster, and Vauxhall bridges and contains Buckingham Palace St. James Palace, the House of Parliament, Westminster Abbey the Supreme Courts, and most important government offices, the town-residence of the principal nobility and gentry. Chelsea Hospital and Kensington Gardens Hyde Park, the Green Park, and St. James Park. As a city, it sends two members to the House of Commons and is governed by a high-steward with a high bailiff of his appointment, both holding the office for life and by 18 burgesses, each having jurisdiction like an alderman, over a separate ward. Pop. 241 611.

WESTMORELAND a co. England bounded N. and N.W. by co. Cumberland N.W. by Lancaster and Morecambe Bay S. by Lancaster E. York and N.E. Durham greatest length, N.N.E. to S.W. 30 m. greatest breadth, E. to W. 32 m. area 758 sq. m. The surface with the exception of a small portion in the S. sloping to Morecambe Bay is very mountainous. The Pennine chain entering it at Cruse-Fall on its N. frontier stretches across it in the N.E. and then curves round forming the boundary between it and Yorkshire, while the principal chain of the Cambrian mountains forms its boundary from Helvellyn to Bow Fell and sends a lofty branch nearly across its centre. Much of the celebrated lake-scenery of England is within the limits or on the borders of this co. The streams, which run generally in narrow romantic dales are numerous, but comparatively unimportant. The Eden, the largest flows 30 m. and the Ure, the next in size, 27 m. within the county without becoming navigable. The Trent, though not so long as either, is more important, from forming the broad cataraque which terminates in Morecambe Bay. The strata belong in the W. to the lower and in the centre to the upper Silurian formation in the E. mountain limestone is largely developed and forms some of the loftiest summits; in the N. granite occurs particularly near Ulverston where a low isolated mountain is composed of a small granitic species containing large brilliant crystals of red felspar still further N. in the vale of the Eden around Appleby the red red sandstone appears in connection with a small troubled coal-field. The minerals include graphite for which Borrowdale was long famous excellent roofing-slate marble, coal, lead, and copper. The arable land is mostly confined to the valleys, where the soil usually consists of a dry gravelly loam well adapted for turnips. The far greater part of the remaining surface is in natural pasture, or under wood. The only manufactures of any consequence are the coarse woollens of Kendal &c. The principal means of communication are the Lancaster canal and the Preston Lancaster and Carlisle railway with a branch from Kendal to Bowness. Appleby is the cap. Westmoredale sends two members to Parliament. Pop. 58,373.

WESTMORLAND, an island co. New S. Wales, 57 m. long and about 80 m. in breadth, sloping towards the middle, where it does not exceed 20 m. It is traversed by a portion of the Blue Mountains, which at one point are 4000 ft. high.

WESTON a township and chapelry England co. Derby forming a salient of S. Shildon, and the famous residence of its wealthy merchants and ship-owners. P. 18,842.

WESTON, a vil. and par. England co. Somerset, near the Great Western railway, 2 m. W. N. Bath, with two hand some churches Wesleyan and Congregational Methodist chapels, and limestone-quarries, with many remarkable fossil remains. Area of par. 2550 ac. Pop. 8068.

WESTYON, 29 par. Eng. — 1 Hertford, 4550 ac. Pop. 1186.—2, Lincoln, 5386 ac. Pop. 759.—3, Notts 1690 ac. Pop. 487.—4 Suffolk, 1560 ac. Pop. 243.—5, York, 4553 ac. 1 op. 492.—6, (Dumfries) Somerset, 681 ac. Pop. 119.—7, (Bosworth), Hereford, 982 ac. Pop. 71 ac. 1 op. 119, with 7, (Bosworth), Hereford, 1904 ac. Pop. 234.—8, (W. London) Northampton, 1040 ac. Pop. 158.—10 (Cambs),

[illegible]

WRESTON a vil Canada West pleasantly situated on both sides the Humber 10 m. N W Toronto. It has an Episcopal and a Wesleyan Methodist church a woollen factory a tannery and several mills. Pop. about 510

WESLON a vil l. States, Missouri on the Missouri river 200 m W N W Jefferson, with an active trade in cattle, provisions &c. Many emigrants start from this point on their way to California. Pop (1851) 2500

WESTON **BRISTOL** **MARY**, a port in and par. England on Somerset, beautifully situated on the Bristol Channel at the mouth of the Severn, near the Bristol and Exeter railway 19 m. S.W. Bristol It consists of several well built walls and well kept streets two of them in the form of crescents, stretching round the bay and has two churches one of them a handsome modern structure with a tower Baptist, Independent, and Quaker chapels, national, British, and several superior private boarding-schools, a mechanics institute a townhall, a commodious market-house splendid public baths an extensive pottery, book and stationery shops and a brewery Many of the inhabitants live by keeping lodgings for sea-bathers Area of sq. m. 2770 No. 1, pop. 4034

WESTON, par Eng. Beilford 1716 ac 1 up 782
WESTVILLE, a vil and com Belgum, prov W Flan-
ders, on the frontiers of France, 33 m S.W. Bruges. It
has manufactures of linen, and a trade in agricultural produce.
1 up. 1228

WESTON par Eng. York 2017 ac Pon. 502

WESTPALS TOWN N pag 167 Dublin 15.66ac A 167

[illegible]

WESTPORT, a seaport and market in Ireland, co. Mayo, beautifully situated in a valley, at the mouth of a small river in Clew Bay, 10 m. S. of W. Castlebar. It is poorly built, and has a parish church a R. Catholic and two Protestant Dissenting chapels, a handsome union fever hospital a large workhouse, a neat courthouse and commodious hotel several schools, a dispensary manufactures of linen, a distillery, brewery and a considerable export trade in grain, oatmeal flour, butter, wool, and whisky. Pop. 4121.

WESTPORT (N^Y MARY), par Long Wlts 2086 ac.
Pop. 1661.

WESTRAY one of the more N Orkney isls. Scotland, about 8 m long N W and S.E., and 1 m to 6 m. broad as

parated on the S from isls. Rowsey and Pomona or Mainland by Watray Firth. Its form has a rude resemblance to a cross. The coast, generally abrupt and rugged is indented with numerous bays the largest and best sheltered of which is Pierowall on the N.E. side of the island. With the adjoining isl. of Pope-Watray about 3 in long by 1 m broad, it forms a DEFILE. Pon. 3-1-1

WESTRILL and STANMORE par Eng Leicester,
1620 sq. Pop. 4

WESTROOSEBEKE a vil and com Belgium, prov W Flanders on the Mandel 21 m S. Brugge. Most of the inhabitants are linen weavers. In 1382 a great battle was fought here between the united French and Flemings under their count Louis-de-Male, and the revolted men of Ghent under Philip Van Artevelde, when the latter lost their leader and above 30 000 men. Pop. 1228

WESTBETHUN par Sect. Berw, 7 m by 6 m. P 791
WESTLEFELDEN a vil and com Belginum prov W
 Flanders, on the Vielerbake, 27 m S W Bruges, with manu
 factories of linen two breweries two flour-mills, and a trade

WESTWARD per Eng Cumberl 18 120ac P 1288

WESTWELL, two pars Eng —1 Kent 5100 ac
Pop. 1030 —2 Oxford 890 ac. Pop 183

WESTWICH par Eng Norfolk 1043 ac. Pop. 204
WESTWOOD with Irons, per Eng Wills 813 ac.

Pop 605

WESTZAN, a vil. Holland prov. V. Holland 9 m. N. E. Haarlem, on the IJ; with three churches, a general and several orphan hospitals and two schools; manufactures of bitum. asphalt. endbear shot, sails mustard and four all

three fulling three paper and 15 saw mills Pop 2352
WETLIF RAIL par Eng Cumberl 11 778 ac. P 8105

WILHERBY a market in England on and 13 m W
by N York It has several well built streets, a handsome
church with a square embattled tower two Dissenting chapels
and a large brewery 1 op 1494

WFTJFRDEN par Eng. Sufflk 1330 ac Pop. 541
W1 IHPRINGST I T, par Eng Suff 3783 ac. I 1101

WATFIELD par Eng Essex 4218a. l 1770
WETTA or WETTER, an Island Indian Archipelago.

N. of Tumor from which it is separated by a channel about 30 m wide E. of Umbay from which it is separated by the

Ombay Passage about 85 m wide and the best route from Europe to Pitt's Passage and the N Pacific Ocean. Two islands

is about 65 m long, by 25 m broad. Its interior has not been explored.

WITTEN, a lake Sweden about 24 in S.F. Lake
Wener and extending in a long and somewhat crescent

shape between the Iliu Mariental Özlüro, linking and Jökumung lat 57 47 to lat 58 53 N greatest length

N \ E to S.S.W 80 m medium branch about 15 m
area. 272 gms. 27 m. Its link lit above the level of the

area, 272 sq. mi. Its height above the level of the Baltic is about 360 ft. but its depth is in some parts above 400 ft. or 120 ft. below the Baltic level. Its water is so very

clear that the bottom is distinctly visible in 80 ft to 85 ft water. It has periodic rises and falls independent of the

water. It has periodic rises and falls independent of the wetness or dryness of the season and is subject, even in the coldest weather to violent underground swells. When these

take place in winter, the sounds emitted by the ice in cracking and breaking up are often tremendous. An underground river

is traceable throughout the whole length of the lake, from N to S, and its culminating points form the few islands which are

8 and its culminating points form the low islands which appear above its surface. The largest of these is the Viangxau in the S. The Hsiao-feng is part of a general line of moun-

in the S. The Weller forms part of a general line of navigation, which extends across the kingdom from E. to W. and from the interior. By the (—) of the canal it communicates with

far into the interior. By the Grohla canal it communicates with Lake Waner and by the Motale canal with the Baltio. The surface of the lake is in many places magnificent, the shore

scenery of the lake is in many places magnificent. The chief towns on its shores are Motala, Radsdala, Carlsherg, Grenna, Jönköping, Åre, and Åbohus.

WELER, a to Heese Cappel Oberhausen, on the Watt

schaff, 6 m NNW Marburg, with a church, a paper and
three other mills. 1 op. 1818.

WETTEREN a tn and com. Belgium prov E Fland
ders, on the Scheldt, and the railway between Ghent and

Dendermonde 11 m E & R. Ghent. It is surrounded by fine villas, and has a church, orphan hospital, infirmary

manufactures of woollen and cotton stuffs, linen, leather hats

soap, glass and earthenware distilleries and breweries. Pop. 8843.

WETTERHORN a mountain, Switzerland, in the S. W. of Gen. Bern, between the valleys of Hall and Grindelwald in the midst of the most magnificent scenery of the Helvetic Alps. It rises in one vast prospect of limestone to the height of 12,842 ft.

WETIN a village in Prussia, prov Saxony and 20 m. N. W. Merseburg, on the Saale. It has manufactures of tobacco, tile works, limekilns and several mills. P. 3455.

WETTINGEN a vil. and par Switzerland, cant Aargau in a beautiful plain 1 m. S. E. Baden. It has a church, with a tower and an old Bernese cloister which stands on a high bank above the Limmat, forming a splendid ruin. Pop. 2112.

WETIN par Eng. Stafford 2000 ac. Pop. 466.

WETUMBA a city and river-port, U. States, Alabama. It has 6000, 113 m. S. E. Tusculum, with a state-prison, four churches, and an academy. The Harrogate springs, 4 of the city are much resorted to. It has a good trade in cotton. Pop. (1853) 3500.

WETWANG par Eng York 5740 ac. Pop. 750.

WETZLAR a Rhine prov Prussia, gov and 41 m. E. N. E. Cologne in a valley 1 bank Lahn. It has walls with six gates, magnificent houses, two R. Catholic churches, one of them a fine Gothic cathedral with an ancient portal and several curious monuments, three Protestant churches, a synagogue, and gymnasium, manufactures of leather, bones, gloves, and tobacco, numerous mills, and a trade in iron. Weidlar is the scene of Goethe's *Servants of Mystery*. It was an early a free imperial town and the seat of the imperial chamberlain from 1080 to 1240. Pop. (1852) 5153.

WETZLAR a vil. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, 3 m. from Friedeburg. Pop. 124.

WETZLIGHM a vil and coast Belgium prov W. Flanders 4 m. S. W. Courtrai 1 bank Iyze with a church, chapel, three schools, three breweries, two mills and two corn mills and manufactures of linen and cotton fabrics, leather, rope, candles, and oil. Pop. 4159.

WETZLINGHUSEN a vil. Rhine prov Prussia, gov and 4 m. Dillendorf 7 bank Elbe with two churches, manufactures of linen, leather, distilleries, vinegar-works, and 4 saw-mills. Pop. (1852) 1212.

WEXFORD a maritime co. Ireland prov Leinster bounded N. by co. Wicklow, E. and S. by George's Channel and W. co. Waterford, Kilkenny and Carlow, greatest length 55 m. breadth 34 m. area, 576,588 ac. The E. coast is dangerous, being without harbours or other shelter and with a range of sandbanks near the shore. Off the S. coast are the islands of the Saltees, Kinnegbeg and Kinnegbeg. The surface is hilly rising into a ridge on the N. W. declining into a level peninsula to the S. E. The strata belong to the clay-slate formation extending along the E. portion of Ireland. The Firth Mountains near Wexford consist principally of quartz-rock granite appears in many places, and greenstone and porphyry also occur. The chief rivers are the Slaney and Barrow the latter navigable for large vessels to New Ross and the former for barges to Enniscorthy. The climate is very temperate. The prevailing soil is a light or buff clay generally well cultivated and producing oats, wheat, barley and potatoes. Barren are numerous, and much better exported. The fisheries also are important. A small quantity of woolen cloths, checks and coarse linens are manufactured. The co. contains 144 parishes and returns four members to Parliament—two for the county and one each for Wexford and New Ross, the two principal towns. Pop. 179,970.

WEXFORD a port and mun. bor. and seaport in Ireland cap above or picturesque situated, 7 bank Slaney, 1 m. S. W. of Wexford Harbour, 73 m. S. Dublin. It is generally built but along the quays and in the more modern streets, are many good houses. The public buildings consist of two established churches, three R. Catholic, and several Protestant dissenting chapels, a county-courthouse, townhall, theatre, union workhouse, hospital, infirmary and prison. The harbour is spacious and of very irregular form. The entrance which is between the extremities of two long narrow sandy peninsulas, is rendered extremely inconvenient by a bank of shifting sand that leaves sufficient water for small craft only. The Slaney opposite the town is crossed by a raised causeway, and a movable wooden bridge in the centre.

The exports in cattle, poultry, butter, grain, and other agricultural produce, are considerable, carried on chiefly by steamers to Liverpool. In 1861 there entered 547 sailing vessels, tonnage 59,551, and 45 steamers, tonnage, 10,454 and there cleared 418 vessels, tonnage, 55,141; and 47 steamers, tonnage, 10,896. Wexford was once surrounded with walls, remains of which, as well as of several such architectural edifices, still exist. It was a member to Parliament. P. 12,810.

WEXHAM par Eng Bucks 670 ac. Pop. 201.

WEXHO or **WEXHO** to Sweden, cap. lin of same name, sometimes called Kronoberg, on the Sudra, and a little S. of Lake Halsa, 208 m. S. W. Stockholm with a small old cathedral a gymnasium, with a library of 10,000 vols. and a cabinet of minerals and natural history, a handsome Episcopate palace, a governor's house and manufactures of carpets, and paper-mills. Pop. 1844. The last also called Kronoberg, area, 7851 sq. m. is part of the ancient division of Småland. It is bounded N. by län Jönköping, R. Kalmar, S. Carlskrona and Christianstad, and W. Halmstad is well watered, contains several lakes, of which Amnen, 18 m. long, by 1 m. to 10 m. broad is the chief and extensive forests furnishing fuel to numerous iron-forges, supplied by the rich mines of the district. It is fertile, yielding all the ordinary grain-crops and depositories cattle, of which many are exported. Pop. 12,185.

WEXHO a river England rises near Alton in Hampshire flows N. N. E. past Guildford, and joins a bank Thames below Chertsey after a course of about 40 m. It is navigable to Godalming.

WEXHORN par Eng Norfolk, 1050 ac. P. 801.

WEXHORN par Eng Suffolk 2476 ac. Pop. 745.

WEXHORN a vil and par England co. Surrey on the London and S. W. railway and the Way at its junction with the Thames 20 m. W. S. W. London. It has many elegant seats, a neat church and a R. Catholic chapel. Area of par. 1895 ac. P. 1224.

WEXHO a market in Upper Austria, circle Traun about 1 m. from Kasten with a church an hospital barracks, manufactures of thence, and steel and iron works. Pop. 1230.—2 (Ober) A market in Lower Austria, circle Traun near a bank Enns with a church, iron mines and manufacture of articles in iron. Pop. 1850.—3 A vil Austria, Styria circle Bruck with a castle. Pop. 1200.

WEXHORN a vil. France, dep. Moselle, 16 m. N. E. Strasbourg. Pop. 2125.

WEXHILL and **LETON GRAPTON** par Eng Hants 1883 ac. Pop. 419.

WEXHILL a port, par. bor. and market in England co. Dorset, on a beautiful arm of the bay, 7 m. S. W. Dorchester lat. 50° 50' N. lon. 2° 26' W. (a). The borough comprises the adjoining town of Melcombe-Magna, from which it is separated by the small river Wey. It consists of three principal streets, with well built houses, is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water and has two churches, one of them in Melcombe-Magna, four dissenting chapels, a general and an eye infirmary, townhall, reading-room and two libraries, a limited foreign trade, chiefly consisting of the Mediterranean and a considerable amount of the trade particularly with London and the north. A great many of the inhabitants also live by fishing. Both Wey and Melcombe-Magna, particularly the latter from the beauty of the bay and its smooth firm sands, attract numerous bathers and other visitors. It sends two members to Parliament. Pop. 9458.

WEXHILL a tn. Bohemia, circle and 25 m. N. E. Elbogen with a church, and manufactures of firearms, lace, and paper. Pop. 2600.

WEXHILL a tn. Hindostan presid Bengal, prov and 40 m. W. Agra lat. 27° 2' N. lon. 77° 2' E. It has an arched wall flanked by circular bastions, a wide but shallow ditch and within the gateway a narrow bazaar.

WEXHILL a vil and par Switzerland, cant. and 18 m. E. R. Zürich with a church, two schools, some domestic weaving, and three large cotton-spinning mills. Pop. 2389.

WEXHILL four par. Eng. —1 Bucks, 5730 ac. Pop. 987.—2 Cambridgeshire 1463 ac. Pop. 840.—3, Glen county; 721 ac. Pop. 120.—4, Wilt, 498 ac. Pop. 44.

WEXHILL, a vil and par England on Lancashire near the junction of the Calder and Ribbles, 14 m. E. N. E. Preston,

with interesting ruins of a Cistercian abbey founded in 1296, and a large and very ancient parish church, with a fine chancel, and some good screen-work.—The PARISH is of great extent, including the parishes of Chitheroe and numerous parochial chapels.—Area of par. 104 889 ac. Pop. 134 196.

WHALESAY, one of the Hebrides. Scotland. E. of Mainland about 6 m long by 3 m broad, with rocky and deeply-indent ed shores and a bleak and hilly surface. P. 679.

WHALETON, par Eng Northumb 5215 ac. 1 461.

WHAMPOA [pronounced Wampoa, 'Yellow Anchor- age'], a tn. and anchorage China, pleasantly situated E. side of an island of same name at the foot of a green and wooded hill in the river and 12 m. E S.E. of the town of Canton. Its most conspicuous object is a stately pagoda 120 ft. high, built of brick, and commanding from its summit fine views of the varied scenery of the adjacent hills and valleys, and of the extensive and animated navigation. The anchorage extending along a reach of the river nearly 4 m. long, affords a safe



WHAMPOA, from Dams' Island.—From Adam's View in China.

and commodious station for the European and American ships, whilst the shallowness of the water near the extremities of the Chinese coast in detaining here, to receive their cargoes from the factories at Whampoa, by means chiefly of country boats called sampans.

WHAI LODI, par Eng Lincoln 10 164 ac. 1 2564.

WHARF or **WHAREZ**, a river England rises on borders of Yorkshire flows first E. then E. S.E. through the beautiful vale of same name, to Tadcaster, where it becomes navigable and about 10 m. below joins r. bank Ouse, after a course of about 65 m.

WHARHAM LE SKIRKE, par Eng York 2024 ac.

WHARRAM, par Eng York 9017 ac. 1 635.

WHATCOTE, par Eng Warwick 1400 ac. Pop. 177.

WHATFIELD, par Eng Suffolk 1570 ac. Pop. 280.

WHATLEY, par Eng Somerset 1259 ac. Pop. 861.

WHATLINGTON, par Eng Sussex 1255 ac. 1 458.

WHATTON, two pars. Eng.—1 Notts 3100 ac. 1 op.

764.—2 (Long) Leicester 7000 ac. 1 op. 838.

WHITLAND (Aiz. SAINE), par Eng. Norfolk, 1163 ac.

WHITLANDHURST, par Eng. W. of 1247 ac. P. 380.

WHEATFIELD, par Eng. Oxford, 778 ac. Pop. 85.

WHYATHAMSTEAD, par Eng. Herts, 1089 ac.

Pop. 1908.

WHYATHILL, two pars. Eng.—1 Salop, 1410 ac.

Pop. 143.—2 Somerset 514 ac. 1 op. 86.

WHYATLEY, two pars. Eng. Notts.—1 North.

2181 ac. Pop. 427.—2 (Sheff), 641 ac. Pop. 34.

WHYELLY, par Eng. See WHELELY.

WHEELING, a tn. U. States. Virginia, cry. co. and

1 bank river Ohio, here crossed by a magnificent suspension-

bridge, and at the terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio railway

260 m. N.W. Richmond. It is divided by Wheeling Creek

into two parts, communicating by a fine stone-bridge and has

also churches, several of them handsome; a courthouse, two

academies, an institute, a theatre, cotton, saw, paper and flour mills, glass-works, a silk factory, a steam-enginery ex- tensive naileries building yards and a large transit trade. Pop. (1850) 11 629.

WHERRY, or **KILLAGALLY**, par Irel. King's Co. 17,557 ac. Pop. 8841.

WHILBRARY, par Eng. York; 4921 ac. Pop. 722.

WHILKETIAN, par Eng. Suffolk—1 (Green) 1493 ac. Pop. 552.—2 (Widm) 552 ac. Pop. 17.

WHENNY, par Eng. York 1010 ac. Pop. 123.

WHKPELAD, par Eng. Suffolk 2870 ac. P. 652.

WHYRSTAD, par Eng. Suffolk 2154 ac. P. 238.

WHKRWFLA, par Eng. Herts 8546 ac. Pop. 639.

WHPTLOWP, par Eng. Leicester, 1580 ac. P. 986.

WHICHAM, par Eng. Cumberland 7002 ac. P. 320.

WHICFORD, par Eng. Warwick 3100 ac. P. 741.

WHICKHAM, a vil. and par. England, co. Durham 5 m.

W. R. W. Gatehead, with well built houses an ancient but

modernized church with a square tower.

A Wesleyan chapel an endowed school a tol-

lery chemical works, and a patent-anch-

factory. Area of par. 3133 ac. 1 op. 5560.

WHIDBLY,—1, A point, S. Australia,

N. W. of Spencer Gulf lat. 34 36 S. lon.

135° 4 E. (s).—2, A group of small islets, S.

Australia, about 20 m. off the coast, N. W. of

Spencer Gulf lat. 34 47 S. lon. 135° E. (s).

WHIDBY'S ISLAND, a large isl. U.

States, Washington territory, S.E. of Van

nouveau's Island 60 m. long, by 8 m. to 10 m.

broad, with extensive and fertile prairie.

Water is scarce. Near the middle of the island

is the thriving settlement of Jann's Cove.

WHIDBY an isl. Ireland co. Cork near

the head of Bantry Bay about 3 m. long and

4 m. to 1 m. broad, with a gently undulating

and fertile surface. It has several forts

protecting the bay.

WHILLOV, par Eng. Northampton

1270 ac. 1 op. 307.

WHIMILLY, par Eng. Devon 3019 ac.

Pop. 701.

WHIMFRILL, par Eng. Norfolk 1241 ac. 1 op. 262.

WHITTINGHAM, par Hants, 5208 ac. Pop. 8100.

WHITSADE, par Eng. Radfordshire 1905 ac. P. 188.

WHISDAW, par Eng. Warwick 1196 ac. Pop. 289.

WHITSENDING, par Eng. Rutland 8870 ac. P. 795.

WHISONSPTT, par Eng. Norfolk 1844 ac. P. 668.

WHISTON, two pars. Eng.—1 Northampton, 809 ac.

Pop. 69.—2 York 1190 ac. Pop. 1050.

WHITACRE, two pars. Eng. Warwick—1 (Wolter)

2310 ac. Pop. 517.—2 (Over) 1870 ac. 1 op. 316.

WHITBLAK, par Eng. Cumberland 5872 ac. P. 317.

WHITBOLTON, par Eng. Hereford 814 ac. P. 846.

WHITBURN, a vil. and par. England, co. Durham, on

a S. slope, on a fine sandy bay 8 m. N. Sunderland. It has

a number of respectable lodging-houses occupied during the

batting-season, an ancient but modernized parish church

with a good tower, a Wesleyan chapel a national school

limestone-quarries, and a valuable salinary. Area of par,

4594 ac. Pop. 1208.

WHITBURN, par Scot. Inverclyde 6 m. by 2 m. 1 3799.

WHITBY, a seaport, par. North York, at the mouth of the Esk, which

divides it into two nearly equal parts, connected by a hand-

some drawbridge lat. 54 29' N. lon. 0° 36' 45" W. (s).

It consists of brick or stone houses, ranged on level acclivities,

in narrow, steep streets and has an ancient cruciform church,

on the verge of a lofty cliff, seven Dissenting chapels a news-

rooms, assembly rooms public baths a subscription library

and a literary and philosophical society. The harbour is spa-

cious and commodious, having 15 ft. to 16 ft. water at spring,

and 10 ft. to 12 ft. neap tides wet and dry docks, and slips for

ship building. There are also numerous yards for boat-build-

ing, manufacture of sailcloth and ropes, and productive sea-

factories. The imports consist chiefly of timber, wooden

wares, hemp and flax from British America and the Baltic

The foreign exports trade is inconsiderable, but the coasting

trade is extensive, consisting chiefly in the produce of the

alumina in the vicinity and in large quantities of fro-stones, sandstones, whinstones, limestones, and brownstones. The chief articles imported consist of green and blue bones, and coal. In 1879 the port obtained the privilege of landing for which spacious warehouses have been erected. Whitley sends a member to Parliament. Area of par. 15,918 ac. Pop. 1,875.

WHILBY or **PORT-WHILBY** a town and port of entry Canada West, cap. co. and on N shore of Lake Ontario, 22 m E Toronto. It is well built and has four Protestant churches, several schools, a newspaper, a brewery, a tannery and many saw and flouring mills, a harbour, on which government export about \$55,000 and a large and increasing trade in lumber and agricultural produce. Pop. 1750.

WHITCHELTON, seven par. Eng.—1 Bucks 1580 ac. Pop. 915.—2 Devon 5978 ac. 1 p. 1155.—3 Hereford 1400 ac. Pop. 692.—4 Oxford 2070 ac. 1 p. 893.—6 Somerset 2143 ac. Pop. 498.—6 Warwick, 1942 ac. Pop. 247.—7 (Concomit.) Dorset 6115 ac. 1 p. 1042.

WHITCHELTON two par. Wales.—1 (Caernarvon) 3190 ac. Pop. 1661.—2 Pembro. 3138 ac. Pop. 1259.

WHITCHELTON (ALL SAINTS) a town and par. England co. Hants, 12 m S Winchester on the Test. It is irregularly built and has a church with a tower three Dissenting chapels and manufacture of silk. Most of the bank-note paper used by the Bank of England is made here. Area of par. 8142 ac. Pop. 1911.

WHITCHELTON (ST. ALMUS) a market town and par. England co. Salop 20 m N by E Shrewsbury on a height. It consists of some good streets and houses a fine parish church of the 13th cen. with a square embattled tower and interesting monuments. Four Dissenting places of worship, a free grammar-school and a clergy-school, an almshouse, an extensive house of industry and a trade principally in malt, hops and shoes. Area of par. 1444 ac. 1 p. 597.

WHITCHESTER (ST. MICHAEL) par. Eng. 1 p. 918 ac. Pop. 187.

WHITCOMBE, par. Eng. Dorset, 540 ac. 1 p. 61.

WHITE ISLAND off New Zealand North Island in the Bay of Plenty lat. 37° 33' N lon. 177° 14' E. It is an active volcano, at 1515 ft high always burning and sending forth columns of fire from its summit.

WHITE LAKE Astor par. Eng. Worcester 1230 ac. Pop. 306.

WHITE MOUNTAINS part of a range, N. States which he also form the Alleghenies, forming the watershed between the Connecticut and the Merrimac, and then stretches N. beyond the sources of the latter river. It extends about 20 m S.W. to N.E. with an average breadth of about 10 m and has its culminating point in Mount Washington 6498 ft. It is composed chiefly of granite and mica-schist, with an intermixture of granite and gneiss, and is remarkable for the wild grandeur of its scenery, and first shows the sources of some of the finest rivers of New England.

WHITE-NOTLEY par. Eng. Lancs. 2228 ac. Pop. 515.

WHITE RIVER, several rivers N. States.—1 Vermont an affluent of the Connecticut.—2 Arkansas formed by three small streams E. of Fayetteville. It flows N.E. into Missouri making a considerable circuit and returns N.E. into Arkansas and enters the Mississippi about 15 m above the mouth of the Arkansas. Total course about 800 m, of which 250 m or the mouth of the Mississippi its chief affluent are navigable by steamers.—3 Michigan, an affluent of Lake Michigan.—4 Indiana, formed by E. and W. Fork. Flows N.W. about 50 m. and falls into the Wabash 135 m S.W. Indianapolis.

WHITE SEA (Latin, *Sinus Græcæcus Russicus, Dnieper More* French *Mer Noire* German *Wasse Meer*) a branch of the Arctic or icy Ocean in the N.W. of the Russian gov. Archangel lat. 68° 46' to 68° 50' N lon. 34° 30' to 45° E. It is formed by Cape Hlyn on the E. and Cape Kan on the E. between which the distance is 100 m, and stretches first due N. and then N.W. for a total length of about 480 m. It is of very irregular shape, branching off at the large bays of Mezen in the E. Archangel in the N., Onega in the N.W. and Kola delvada in the W. contains in addition to a great number of lakes, the considerable group of Solovetsky, in the mouth of the Bay of Onega has in the E. bold and rocky and in the W. low and marshy shores and receives numerous rivers, of which the more important are the Mezen, N. Dvina

Onega Vag, Keni and Kamenna. The sea is navigable by the largest ships, and possesses within it the important harbour of Archangel not far from the mouth of the Dvina. It is frozen usually from September to July.

WHITE-SCIENCE SPRINGS, a celebrated watering-place, 1 State Virginia, on a branch of the Greenbrier, 206 m W by N Richmond. The springs, in an elevated and picturesque valley bounded in by mountains of the Alleghany chain, contain chiefly sulphates and carbonates of lime and magnesia sulphureted hydrogen carbonic acid, nitrogen and oxygen. They are considered very efficacious in liver-complaint, scrofula, rheumatism and nervous affections and annually attract thousands of visitors.

WHITE-WATER par. Eng. Bucks 2578 ac. Pop. 988.

WHITE-WOOD an isl. U. States, co. Bos-Bay.

WHITBY HALL FARM, a par. England, Middlesex forming an E. suburb of London. It extends continuously nearly 1 m from Addgates E. to Mile-End and has, among its principal objects of note London hospital, the Bailor's Home, a famous butcher market, a large distillery of British spirits and compounds extensive cigar-factories, and still more extensive sugar-refineries. Area, 174 ac. Pop. 57,848.

WHITBY HURCH par. Wales Pembro., 2481 ac. P. 849.

WHITBYCHURCH several par. Ire. 1 Dublin 2878 ac. Pop. 1276.—2 Kilbarr., 3160 ac. Pop. 269.

3 Kilkenny 3187 ac. 1 p. 637.—4 Wexford 5042 ac. 1 p. 1186.—5 Cork 10,515 ac. Pop. 2,47.—6 Tipperary 3,272 ac. Pop. 1210.—7 Waterford 5652 ac. Pop. 2672.

WHITBYCHURCHGLYN par. Ire. Wexford 7188 ac. Pop. 1589.

WHITBY (ATP) a fishing-vill Ireland co. and about 11 m E.R.E. Cork on the S.E. side of Cork Harbour. Pop. 1228.

WHITBYGATE par. Eng. Chester 4394 ac. 1 p. 1228.

WHITBYHALL, a town U. States, New York peculiarly situated at the E. end of Lake Champlain 77 m N by E Albany where the Champlain canal from Albany and Troy opens into it, and at the junction of several important lines of railway. It has several churches three academies, and other public buildings numerous warehouses, regulated by the extensive transit and commission trade saw and flour mills, a woolen factory a machine-shop a tannery dry docks and building yards. Whitell is on the great thoroughfare between New York and Canada, and has splendid steamers plying regularly to the Canadian port of St. John's and thence continued by another line of steamers to Montreal. Pop. (1850) 4725.

WHITBYHALL a swampy, par. lor and market town, England co. Cumberland on a creek at the mouth of the Sulway Firth lat. 54° 53' N lon. 2° 30' W 38 m S.W. Carlisle at the junction of the Whitelaven and Maryport, and the Whitehaven and Carlisle railway. It has straight, well kept and some spacious streets four Established and 11 Dissenting churches a civil on house, savings bank courthouse and twelfth-century marine, national and other schools, an infirmary fever hospital a mechanics institute, a subscription library manufactures of sailcloth ropes anchors, cardboards thread and leather and building yards. There are several sawmills in the vicinity. The staple exports are coal but hematite from one estate, and provisions are now largely shipped. Several large vessels are employed in importing West India American and Baltic produce, but the great bulk of the trade is carried on by coasters. In 1844 20 sailing vessels, of 5936 tons, entered from foreign countries and British colonies, and 91 vessels of 5164 tons cleared for the same and coastwise, 720 sailing vessels of 29,618 tons and 250 steamers, of 47,491 tons entered and 7943 sailing vessels, of 381,870 tons, and 414 steamers, of 101,185 tons, cleared with cargoes. Whitehaven sends a member to Parliament. Pop. 14,199.

WHITELAND a vill Ireland co. Antrim, on the W. shore of Belfast Lough, and the Belfast railway 4 m N by E. Belfast, with cotton-mills and paintworks. Pop. 9238.

WHITELKIRK and **TRININGHAM**, par. Scot. Niddlington 5 m by 4 m. Pop. 1181.

WHITELLYS, a vill Scotland co. and about 1½ m E.N.E. Ayr inhabited chiefly by collars. Pop. 754.

WHITEPARISH par. Eng. Wilts; 6284 ac. P. 1391.

WHITESBOROUGH, a vill U. States, New York, on the Mohawk and on the Central railroad, 4 m. N.W. Utica

with four churches, two academies, and several factories Pop. 2200.

WHITESTAUNTON with EAMZON par Eng. Somers 1800 ac. Pop. 261

WHITESTONE par Eng. Devon; 4077 ac. Pop. 624

WHITFIELD three par. Eng. — 1 Kent 893 ac. Pop. 210 — 2 Northampton 1210 ac. Pop. 325 — 3, Northumberland 12 1/2 ac. Pop. 340

WHITFORD, par Wales Flint 14,065 ac. P. 8864

WHITGIFT, par Eng. York 8228 ac. Pop. 2394

WHITHORN, a royal burgh and par Scotland co and 10 m S. Wigton It is well built and has a parish, a Free, and two Dissenting churches, and a R. Catholic chapel, a court-house and jail several schools, and a public subscription library With Wigton, &c. it sends a member to Parliament.

Pop. 5001

WHITHORN a small island, Scotland S.E. coast of Wigton 8 m. N.N.E. Burrow Head It is connected by a causeway with the mainland and has a small harbour with some shipping and trade.

WILLKIRK, a vil. and par. England, co York, 4 m. E. Leeds. It has a spacious church with a lofty embattled and pinnacled tower forming a conspicuous object at a distance, a Wesleyan chapel an endowed school and several colleges. Area of par. 668 ac. Pop. 2784

WHITTINGHAM par Eng. Norfolk, 549 ac. Pop. 19

WHITTMORE, par Eng. Stafford 2023 ac. Pop. 577

WHITNASS par Eng. Warwick 1342 ac. Pop. 346

WHITNEY par Eng. Hereford 1483 ac. Pop. 232

WHITSBURY, par Eng. Wilt 1850 ac. Pop. 170

WHITSON and HILTON par Scot. Berwick 4 m. by 3 m. Pop. 612

WHITSON, par Eng. Monmouth 1074 ac. Pop. 78

WHITSTABLE, a vil. and par. England co Kent on a bay, near the entrance to the East Swale, and opposite to the Isle of Sheppey, and on the Whitstable and Canterbury railway 5 m. W.W. Canterbury It has a parish church, Independent and Wesleyan chapels, extensive oyster fisheries and a large general trade, carried on partly by boys, which ply regularly to London Area of par. 4070 ac. 1 op. 2740.

WHITSTON, two par. Eng. — 1 Cornwall 2787 ac. Pop. 425 — 2 Devon 4077 ac. 1 op. 624

WHITSUNDAY ISLAND R. Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago Isl. (N. W. point) 1 1/2 24 S. Jan. 128 36 W. [N.] It is 14 m. long, of coral formation, steep all round and containing a lagoon.

WHITTINGHAM, par Eng. Northumberland 17 484 ac. Pop. 1905

WHITTINGHAME, par Scot. Haddington 11 m. by 4 m. Pop. 871

WHITTINGTON, a vil. and par. England Shropshire, near the Ellenware canal 3 m. N.E. Oswestry with an ancient church with a tower a chapel of ease, two Dissenting chapels, and the remains of an ancient border-fortress which figures in early English history Pop. 1927 Area of par. 626 ac.

WHITTINGTON par Eng. Eng. — 1 Derby 2440 ac. 1 op. 874 — 2 Gloucester 1424 ac. 1 op. 239 — 3 Lancaster 4332 ac. Pop. 414 — 4, Stafford 2021 ac. Pop. 809

WHITTELEY-WOODS, a vil. and township, England, co Lancashire, on the Leeds and Liverpool canal in a beautiful and romantic district, with a handsome church Wesleyan and R. Catholic chapels, an endowed school several almshouses, large malting-estates, a cotton mill chemical-works, and extensive quarries which produce excellent graining stones for Sheffield and other districts 1 op. 2310

WHITTELEY par Eng. Northampton 2870 ac. 1 op. 507

WHITTELEY a small in England Isle of Ely co Cambridge, 6 m. E. by S. Peterborough It has three established churches, four Dissenting chapels, two endowed schools and a public library Pop. 5472

WHITTELEY (St. Andrew and St. Mary united), par Eng. Cambridge 25,181 ac. Pop. 7687

WHITTELESDON, par Eng. Cambridge 1915 ac. Pop. 712

WHITTON, two par. Eng. — 1 Lincoln, 2440 ac. Pop. 180 — 2 (near Thimbleton) Suffolk 1459 ac. Pop. 478

WHITTON par Wales, Radnor 1549 ac. Pop. 118

WHITWELL, four par. Eng. — 1, Dorset 4380 ac. Pop. 1855 — 2 Hants 1963 ac. Pop. 637 — 3, Norfolk, 1511 ac. Pop. 477 — 4, Rutland 602 ac. Pop. 139

WHITWICK, a m. and par. England, co. Lancaster, on the Leicester and Swannington railway 5 m. E.S.E. Ashby with an ancient church with a tower Baptist, Primitive, and Wesleyan Methodist, and R. Catholic chapels, a monastery of the monks of La Trappe, an endowed and several Sunday schools, extensive villages, and fine woods. Area of par. 6220 ac. Pop. 4806

WHITWORTH, par Eng. Durham 1405 ac. Pop. 669

WHIXLEY a vil. and par. England co and 11 m. W.N.W. York It has a church with a square embattled tower a Wesleyan chapel and a well-endowed hospital. Area of par. 3470 ac. Pop. 1011

WHIXON, par Eng. Suffolk 500 ac. Pop. 168

WHITTON par Eng. York, 9690 ac. Pop. 865

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WICK per Wales, Glamorgan 1870 sq. Pop. 404.
WICK and Anson, par Eng. Gloucester, 3315 sq. 1 878.
WICK (or LAWRENCE), par Eng. Somerset, 1900 sq. Pop. 800.

WICKEN, three par. Eng. 1-1, Cambridge, 8813 sq. 1 op 1054-3 Northampton, 3280 sq. Pop. 437-3. [Domesday Essex 841 sq. 1 op 150.]

WICKENDY par Eng. Lancashire 1997 sq. Pop. 289.
WICKENHOLD, a vil. Home-Land, Niederbessen, 10 m. N.E. of Cassel, on the Hangerbach with a church and almshouse and school. Pop. 1076.

WICKERSLEY par Eng. York 1780 sq. P 700.
WICKFORD par Eng. Essex 1758 sq. Pop. 490.

WICKHAM a vil. and par. England co. Southampton 4 m. S.E. Bishop's-Waltham. It is the birthplace of William of Wykeham, the magnificent founder of Westminster school and an Oxford college. Area of par., 2433 sq. 1 op 1043.

WICKHAM sq. par. Kent, — 1 (W. Kent), Essex 1925 sq. Pop. 47-2 (B. Kent), Suffolk, 1770 sq. 1 op 610-3, (H. Kent), Kent, 3645 sq. Pop. 732-4, (W. Kent) Kent, 2937 sq. 1 op 570-5 (B. Kent) Essex 1581 sq. 1 op 577-6, (W. Kent) Kent 885 sq. 1 op 666.

WICKHAM (MAREK) a vil. and par. England, co. Suffolk on a slope above the Devon 12 m. N.E. Ipswich. It has a parish church with an octagonal tower and spire forming a conspicuous landmark. An independent chapel on an elevated island and waterworks. Area of par. 1174 sq. P 1097.
WICKHAMSHURVA par Eng. Kent 3510 sq. 1 461.
WICKHAMSHURVA par Eng. Kent, 6348 sq. P 1507.
WICKHAMSFORD par Eng. Worcester 1241 sq. P 129.
WICKHAMSTON, par Eng. Norfolk 1605 sq. P 131.

WICKLEWOOD par Eng. Norfolk 1564 sq. P 894.
WICKLOW a maritime co. Ireland, prov. Leinster bounded N. by co. Dublin, E. St. George's Channel S. co. Wexford, W. Carlow and K. Limerick greatest length, 40 m. breadth 35 m. area, 781 sq. m. The coast is mostly precipitous and dangerous from sandbanks. The surface is diversified and picturesque, rising into high ground the highest of which is Luganquilla 3039 ft. high and is covered by deep and romantic valleys. The sea cliffs and most of the interior of the county consist of clay-slate, the central mountains have a nucleus of granite protruding through the slate. Wicklow is the only Irish county which has no limestone. Its minerals include a little gold in the streams and copper ores and pyrites in considerable quantities. The principal rivers are the Slaney, Vartry and Drooge. The climate is exceedingly mild and agreeable. The principal agricultural products are oats, potatoes, and some wheat. The pastures are extensive but the fisheries are neglected. The scenery of this county are quiet and industrious, and are said to be generally handsome with Roman profiles. Wicklow returns two members to Parliament, both for the county. Its chief towns are Wicklow, the cap. Arklow and Ballinglass. Pop. 98,979.

WICKLOW, a seaport in Ireland cap above co. on a small bay at the mouth of the Vartry, here crossed by a bridge of eight arches, 2 m. S.E. of Dublin. It has narrow streets, a county gaol, jail, infirmary, fever hospital, parish church, St. Catharine Methodist and Quaker chapels, a school and parish schools. Harbour with only 9 ft. water at springs, some imports of timber, iron, coal and limestone, and exports of copper-ore and corn. 1 op 3141.

WICKMILL par Eng. Norfolk 1 op 303.

WICKWAR, a market vil. and par. England, co. and 13 m. S.W. Gloucester. It contains chiefly of a main street, with tolerable stone-houses and has a church, two Dissenting chapels, and an endowed grammar-school. Area of par., 2367 sq. 1 op 966.

WIDDEBURN a in Wittenberg circle Nuecker 6 m. K. Oettingen, with a church and school. Pop. 1419.

WIDDIN, Widen or Viden a in Turkey in Europe Bulgaria, cap. nakap of same name on a wide plain formed by a sweep of E. bank Danube, opposite to Kalesia in Walachia and 190 m. S.E. Belgrade. It is in the form of an irregular pentagon with a double line of fortifications, and batteries which reach down to the river, and, both from its strength and its admirable position, covering the approaches of Vienna, and the road through Nuss and Sophia to Adrianople, and commanding Little Walachia and the defiles of

Transylvania, is regarded as one of the most important military stations in Turkey. Its appearance at a distance is very imposing, but its interior by no means attractive. It consists of a tolerably well-built inner town, inhabited exclusively by Turks and a very indifferent outer or Christian town. Its principal buildings are the pasha's palace, several mosques with tall minarets, and a range of barracks lining the main street. The trade is chiefly in corn, wool, salt. In 1689 the Turks were signally defeated by the Imperialists before the walls of Widdin and in 1834 under cover of the guns, the Ottoman army crossed the Danube, which is here about 1 m. wide, and strongly entrenched themselves on an island close to Kalesia. This town, which may thus be considered as an outwork of Widdin is walled, and consists of about 2000 houses, including three churches, a townhouse, custom house, quarantine and cavalry barracks. On two heights in its plain the Turks created very extensive and formidable redoubts. 1 op of Widdin about 25,000.

WIDDINGTON par Eng. Essex, 2038 sq. Pop. 147.
WIDE BAY a bay New S. Wales, entering between Great Sandy Island and Double Island, lat. 25° 50' S. It receives the river Mary.

WIDECOMBE in THE MOOR, par Eng. Devon, 10,614 sq. Pop. 974.

WIDFORD three par. Eng. — 1 Essex 892 sq. Pop. 181-2 Herts, 1137 sq. P 519-3 Oxford 564 sq. 1 43.

WIDLEY par Eng. Hants 1890 sq. Pop. 565.

WIDMERPOOL, par Eng. Notts, 2190 sq. P 147.

WIDMAY a vil. and par. Switzerland cant. St. Gall near the Rhine, with a Catholic parish church, and a R. Catholic and a Protestant school. 1 op 1052.

WIDNES, a vil. and township, England co. Lancashire beautifully situated on the Mersey near the London and N.W. railway 6 m. S.W. Warrington with a church, a Wesleyan and a R. Catholic chapel, the latter a very handsome structure and a national school. 1 op 3217.

WIDWORTHY par Eng. Devon 1437 sq. Pop. 192.

WIDZIMIN a Rhenish Prussian town, 10 m. S. of Cologne at the confluence of the Oelberbach with the Rhine. It has a parish church, tile works, and a mill. 1 op 1277.

WIDY a vil. Brunswick circle Blankenburg 4 m. N.W. Walkenried with a church, an iron-furnace, and a saw-mill. 1 op 1129.

WILDENBLICK a in Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 40 m. S.W. Minden, on the Lahn here crossed by four bridges. It has four gates three churches, a burgherschool a fourteenth century hospital, manufacture of woollen-hosiery and tobacco and a trade in yarn. 1 2697.

WILDENBURG, a vil. Switzerland cant. and close to the botanical garden of Zurich. Pop. 1841.

WILHELM a in Russia prov. Samoylov, gov. and 27 m. S.W. Morskburg in a valley near the Ural, with two churches and a castle. 1 op 1948.

WILKINGHURST a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 22 m. E.S.E. Antwerp on the Scheldt with manufactures of linen, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1030.

WIELICHOVO a in Prussia, prov. Posen, circle Kostrzyn with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1865.

WIELICHA a in Austria Galicia, pleasantly situated, 8 m. S.E. Cracow. It is irregularly but substantially built and has a spacious market-place, a castle, a high school, and extensive salt-mines, considered among the richest in the world and employing most of the inhabitants. 1 op 4616.

WIELSKI KE, a vil. and com. Belgium prov. Flanders, 1 bank 1 yd, 18 m. S. Bruges with manufactures of linen, a brewery, and a distillery. Pop. 1954.

WIELUN a in Russian Poland, 45 m. N.E. Kalisz, with five churches, a large college, gymnasium, nursery, and old monastery. Pop. (1841) 5014.

WILKINBURG a in Austria. See NEUBURG.

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Kook and Bobrownik and after a course of about 140 m. joins r bank Vistula, 60 m. S.E. Warsaw.

WIERDE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 4 m. S.E. Namur on a stream of same name. It has limekilns, and some trade, and a bed of pipe-clay. Pop. 1168.

WIERDEN a vil. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 18 m. N.E. Deventer with two churches and a school. Pop. (agricultural), 1704.

WIERINGEN an isl. Holland, prov. N. Holland in the Friesland-sea, 11 m. S.E. the Halder about 11 m. N.E. to S.W. by 2 m. broad. It is protected from the sea by dikes, strengthened by a sea-groove called *mer* whence the name of the island. It is fertile, yields all kinds of grain, and has excellent meadows, on which numerous sheep depasture, from whose milk a considerable quantity of cheese is made. Wieringen farms are much prized. Besides agriculture, a few of the inhabitants are employed in fishing and sea-faring. It contains the villages of Hylpeltshoek which is the chief one, and Oever Oosterland Broed and Westerland. Pop. 1605.

WIERZ, a vil. and com. Belgium prov. Hainaut, on the canal of Antwerp, 22 m. W. Mons; with two flour-mills and some trade. Pop. 3340.

WIERZBOLOW, or **WYRZALEN** a tn. Russian Poland toward Augustow, near the Prussian frontier, 40 m. N. Suwalki with an old monastery, and a transit trade. P. 1630.

WIEBADEN [anc. *Aqua Matronae*] the cap. city of duchy Nassau, beautifully situated among vineyards and orchards, in the valley of the Balzbach and on the railway to Mainz and Frankfurt, 70 m. W. S.W. Frankfurt. It was once walled and is indifferently built with only one principal street which can be considered handsome in the residences of the duke and the seat of government and annually attracts about 15,000 visitors from all parts of Europe by its baths which were well known to the Romans. The most remarkable edifice is the Kurhaus, a handsome chateau of a large and splendid saloon forming the E. side of a square, while the N. and S. sides are lined by colonnades, filled with gay shops, and surmounting a promenade and a terrace. The other buildings of note are a very ancient townhouse, an old and a new palace, a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, infantry and artillery barracks a library of 50,000 volumes, a museum mist, mil-

WIESELBURG, or **MOOSBURG**, a market tn. Hungary cap. of same name, r bank Leitha, 21 m. S.E. Pressburg with manufactures of woollen cloth a saltpetre refinery and important corn markets from which Vienna is chiefly supplied. Pop. 3000.—The convent about 86 m. E. to W., by 20 m. broad is almost throughout a rich and fertile plain with Lake Neusiedel on the W. and the large masses of Hauzlag on its S. boundary. Pop. 35,200.

WIESENBORN a vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, near Kitzingen; with a church a ruined castle and a trade in wine, corn, and fruit. Pop. 1080.

WIESENSTEIG, a tn. Wurtemberg circle Donau, on the Rh. 20 m. N.W. Ulm, with a church, a castle, manufactures of musical instruments and a paper-mill. Pop. 1396.

WIESENTHAL a vil. Bohemia, circle Jung-Bunzlau, about 10 m. from Kolinberg with a school manufactures of glass and glass beads and polishing and other mills. P. 1720.

WIESENTHAL ID, a market tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, 20 m. E.N.E. Würzburg with a church chapel and castle and a trade in corn, hops, and fruit. Pop. 1091.

WIESELÖCH a tn. Baden circle Lower Bithin, on the Lahn, 16 m. S.E. Mannheim, and on the railway to Carlsruhe, with a church and old ducal palace, now used as a state-prison. Pop. 3721.

WIEZEL, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders 18 m. E.S.E. Ghent. It has a distillery, a thread mill, a brick-work and some trade. Pop. 1803.

WIGAN a market tn. and mun. and pari. bor. England, Lancashire, 17 m. W. W. Manchester on the Douglas, which has been made navigable to its junction with the Ribbles, on the Leeds and Liverpool canal and on the North Union and other connecting lines of railway. It consists of an old town, built chiefly on the right and the more modern suburb of Becholes on the left bank and communicating with it by a bridge. Both are irregularly and indifferently built, and though many improvements have been made, and even entire streets of good houses have risen up the general appearance of the town continues to be by no means prepossessing. It is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. The objects most deserving of notice are the original parish church, a stately structure with a handsome square tower and a spacious and handsome interior. St. Catherine's church, on the opposite side of the river, with an elegant spire several other fine brick churches and chapels connected with the Establishment, or belonging to the Presbyterian Wesleyan Methodists Independents, Baptists and R. Catholics grammar blue coat, national, infant, and Sunday schools, a mechanics institute, a library and museum, townhall and jail, dispensary, &c. An extensive and valuable coal field round the town and the easy means of transit by water and railway give peculiar facilities for manufactures, which are carried on to a large extent, and consist chiefly of calicoes, flannels and other cotton goods, linens, checks, cotton twist, &c. In addition to these, are manufactures of spades and edge tools various articles in brass and pewter iron-foundries, chemical works, and corn and paper mills. From the junction of three Roman roads at Wigan, it is supposed to occupy the site of a Roman station but seems rather to owe its origin to a castle built during the Saxon period and said to have



WIEBADEN.—From Lange, *Annalen von Deutschland*.

tery and ordinary hospitals, a theatre a polytechnic and other schools. The springs, which are alkaline, and among the most powerful of their class are very numerous, and have temperatures varying from 118° to 156° Fah. The last is the tem perature of the Kochbrunnen the principal spring, which seems in violent ebullition, from the vast quantity of carbonic acid gas which is continually rising and escaping in bubbles. Pop. 12,259.

WIESE, Wiesner, or **WYSA**, a river, rises on the Feldberg, in the S. of Baden, and flows about 45 m., first S.W., then W.S.W., and joins r bank Rhine about 2 m. below Basel.

WIERE (*Gieseler*), a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, reg. Oppeln, circle Neustadt, on the Prodnika with a castle and two mills. Pop. 1504.

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been the scene of some sanguinary struggles between the Saxons and native Britons. It is a borough by prescription. During the great Civil war Wigan as one of the principal stations of the Royalists, suffered from a series of struggles between them and the Parliamentarians. It is governed by a mayor 9 aldermen, and 20 councillors, and sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. of bor., 51,941 Area of par. 25,493 ac. Pop. 63,287.

WIGBOROUGH two par. Eng. Essex.—1 (*Great*) 2380 ac. Pop. 471.—2 (*Little*) 1168 ac. Pop. 89.

WIGGENHALL, four par. Eng. Norfolk.—1, (*St. Germand*) 1219 ac. Pop. 760.—2 (*St. Mary Magdalen*) 4948 ac. Pop. 845.—3 (*St. Mary the Virgin*) 3907 ac. Pop. 325.—4 (*St. Peter*) 944 ac. Pop. 163.

WIGGINGTON three para. Eng. — 1 Heris; 1682 ac. Pop. 642. — 2, Oxford 1780 ac. Pop. 814 — 8, York 1465 ac. Pop. 874.

WIGGONHOLT par Eng Essex, 841 ac. Pop. 38. **WIGHILL** par Eng York 2588 ac. Pop. 296.

WIGHT (Hants) (see *Wight*) an is off the S coast, England on and opposite to mainland Hants, being separated from it by the road of Spithead on the E., and by the "silent on the W." It is of a rhomboidal form about 23 m. long E. to W. by 15 m. broad east, about 70 m. area, 164 sq m. Some of the coasts, particularly of the E., are high, and terminate in steep cliffs overhanging a beach covered with vast fragments of rock, which the waves have undermined and thrown down. The whole series of the strata which compose the Isle of Wight are exhibited in its prospective cliffs, consisting chiefly of chalk in the entire overlain by the immediately ascending strata in the N. and the immediately descending strata in the S. and S.E. The general appearance of the country is exceedingly diversified presenting a constant succession of hills and dale, intermingled with woody tracts and well-cultivated lands. The air is exceedingly salubrious, and its mildness is evinced by the luxuriant growth of myrtles and other delicate plants in the open air. The district called *Widely* has long been much resorted to by pulmonary invalids. Only a small portion of the surface is waste. The dunes which cross the island N. to W. and form excellent *de-spruils*, separate it into two districts which in their general character contrast with each other the soil on the N. side being generally a stiff cold clay and on the S. side a fertile sandy loam. On the N. side the prevailing rotation is fallow wheat oats clover for one rarely two years on the S. side the Norfolk or four-course system of turnips, barley clover and wheat. The principal exports are wheat flour and white sand and dints admirably adapted for the manufacture of glass and porcelain. The Isle of Wight returns three members to Parliament. The chief towns are Newport (the capital) East and West Cowes Ryde, Newlyn Breding and Yarmouth. Among its antiquities the most interesting

WIGHY a lake, Russian Poland, volvod Augustowo, about 6 m S.E. Suwalki, greatest length, N to S. 6 m; main breadth, rather more than 1 m. On an island in the lake, approached by an embankment is a fine old monastery, now the residence of the Bishop of Lithuania.

WIGTON MANRA a vil and par England, co and 3 m S.E. Letchmore on the Leicester canal and the M. & L. railway with a parish church, an Independent chapel a lunatic asylum, an hospital and manufactures of stockings. Area of par 3780 ac. Pop. 2441.

WIGTOFT par Eng Lincoln 8800 ac. Pop. 741. **WIGTON** or **WIGTONHIRE**, a maritime co. Scotland occupying its S.W. extremity; bounded, W. and S. by the Irish Sea, N. Argyshire, and E. Kirkcubright area, 198 780 ac. of which about one-third is supposed arable. The coast is indented by numerous deep and spacious bays of which Wighton Looe, and Loch Ryan are the most important. The surface is hilly but the heights vary only from 400 ft. to 900 ft. The chief rivers are the Cress and Bladenoch, both partially navigable. Generally the surface is better adapted for pasture than tillage. It is divided into three districts—the Mearns, extending from Wighton to Port William to the Burrow Head the Rhyma, comprising the peninsula formed by Loch Ryan and the Bay of Looe terminating in the Mull of Galloway on the S. and Corranall Point on the N.; and the Moors, or upper district. The soil of the first two is for the most part a heavily loose dry and well adapted for the turnip-husbandry, near the town of Wighton there is a considerable extent of rich alluvial land. The Moors are bleak and barren. Oats and barley are the principal crops, wheat, also, and potatoes are largely cultivated. The breed of cattle is excellent. The county returns a member to Parliament, and its burghs of Wighton, Withern and Stranraer unite with that of New Galloway in Kirkcubright, in returning a member. Pop. 48,359.

WIGTON, a royal and par bur and market town, Scotland cap. above on a hill above the W. side of Wighton Bay 94 m S.W. Edinburgh. It has three main streets straight and well kept an Established church, a Free and a U. Presbyterian church a normal and other schools, two libraries, and a clothing-society handsome county prison, and an elegant Gothic market-cross of granite. The harbour distant about 1 m. admits vessels of 800 tons. The chief export is agricultural produce. Along with Withern &c., it sends a member to Parliament. Pop. 2131.

WIGTON, a market tn. and par England, co. Cumberland, on a gentle acclivity 10 m S.W. Carlisle, with which it is connected by railway. It consists of two main streets, with a central market-place; is well built of stone, and has an elegant parish church, four Dissenting chapels, a free grammar-school, an hospital for six indigent widows of Protestant clergymen, a mechanics institute, for which a neat Corinthian edifice has been built; extensive manufactures of gungams and shawls, and a woollen-mill. Area of par, 11,800 ac. P. 6329.

WIHERIES, a vil and com Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 2 m S.W. Mous, with manufactures of tobacco, two breweries, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1614.

WIJCHEN a vil Holland, prov. Gelderland, 6 m S.W. Nijmegen, with two churches, two schools, and a fine old quadrangular castle, with an ornamental tower in the center, and surrounded by a broad ditch. Pop. (agricultural) 936.

WIJHIF a vil Holland, prov. Overijssel, 9 m N. Deventer, on the IJssel, here crossed by a ferry. It has a church and school considerable manufactures of Bologna sausages and smoked meat, brick-kilns, linseed-oil mills, and a good general trade. Pop. 11 840.

WIJK or **WUZZ-AT** HEMBOER a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 11 m N.W. Hertogenboech, with a church and a school. Inhabitants engaged in agriculture, and in horse and cattle rearing. Pop. 1229. — (Du Wijk) A vil, prov. Drenthe, 80 m S.W. Assen. Pop. 640.

WIJK BIJ DOUWSTADE, commonly called simply **WIJK**, a vil Holland, prov. 12 m S.W. Utrecht, on the Rhine, at the point where it takes the name of Lek. It is surrounded by a ditch and old walls, now converted into agreeable promen-



CARTERBROOK CASTLE, ISLE OF WIGHT. — From Muller's Telegraph

is Carterbrooke Castle, which stands a little S.W. of Newport and though now only a heap of picturesque ruins has many historical associations. It is supposed to have originally been a fortress of the Britons: was afterwards repaired and enlarged by the Romans, was considerably strengthened by a general of Cerdic, who founded the kingdom of the West Saxons: received many improvements from Pitt-Osborne, one of the principal knights of William the Conqueror: was rebuilt by Richard de Bures East of Devonshire, in the reign of Henry I.; and in the reign of Edward IV., passed to the crown. During the last civil war it became the asylum of Charles I. on his escape from Hampton court, and afterwards his prison. The castle and the grounds around it, forming a beautiful and commanding promenade, cover about 30 acres. Pop. 50 524.

WIGHTON par Eng Norfolk 2937 ac. Pop. 562.

WIGMORE par Eng. Hereford 3441 ac. Pop. 494.

WIGNEHIES a vil France, dep. Nord 9 m N.E. Avenue with bleachfields and worsted-mills. Pop. 1456.

admiral and has four gates a large elegant market-place, a castle townhouse, two churches, a synagogue, a neat town-school and several other schools, and an hospital. Inhabitants engaged in agriculture and fruit-culture. Pop. 2638.

WILKHOOPBAAI (De) a bay 8 east, 1st Java, on W side of poor Pranger between the mouth of the Tjiberoek and Point Sedong-paral. Off its coast of same name

WILHELMSTON, par Eng Northamp. 2300 ac. P 664

WILBERFORD, par Eng York 3870 ac. Pop. 367

WILBERHAM two parts Eng Cambridgeshire—1 (Great) 3800 ac. Pop. 644.—2, (Little) 1800 ac. Pop. 897

WILBURTON, par Eng Cambridgeshire, 2235 ac. P 562

WILBY three parts, Eng.—1, Norfolk 1400 ac. Pop. 108.—2 Northampton, 1120 ac. Pop. 458.—3, Suffolk 1844 ac. Pop. 620

WILHINGEN a vil and par Switzerland on Schaffhausen with a hexagonal church. 1 op. (agricultural) 1147

WILKOT par Eng Wilt 2663 ac. Pop. 703

WILCOTE, par Eng Oxford 370 ac. Pop. 10

WILCRICK par Eng Monmouth 406 ac. Pop. 28

WILDHAD a in Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald in a narrow valley on the Eux 20 m W S Stuttgart. It consists of a long and narrow street, terminating in a square, in which are thermal-springs, with well-frequented baths. The situation, in the depths of the Black Forest, is very romantic. Pop. 1162.—For small watering-places in Bavaria, Middle Franconia have the same name.

WILDHAD-GARTEN, a watering-place, Austria See GARTEN

WILDBERG a walled town. Württemberg circle Schwarzwald, 16 m N W Tübingen with a Latin school, a house of refuge for children manufacturers of woollen linen, and cotton cloth a paper and other mills. Pop. 1787

WILDEN, a vil England co. Worcestershire pleasantly situated on the River 1½ m N E Bourton near the Hatfordshire and Worcestershire canal, with extensive iron and tin plate works.

WILDEN par Eng Bedford 2100 ac. 1 op. 439

WILDENELLS, a in Saxony, circle and 6 m from Zwickau, with a church, a fine castle with chapel and library manufactures of lace, paper, raw and other mills, and lime stone and marble quarries. Pop. 2374.

WILDENSHWERT a in Bohemia, circle Chrástun not far from Landekron on the Stihl Aher, with a church, bath, manufactures of woollen linen, and cotton cloth a walk and other mills. Pop. 2883

WILDERVANK a vil. Holland, prov. Groningen 9 m S W Winthoven with three churches two schools, boat-building yards some rope, mast, and block making linen-weaving and corn falling and oil mills. Pop. 8890

WILDELSHAUBEN a in Oldenburg, circle Delmenhorst, 1 bank Hunte, 18 m S E Oldenburg with two churches, a pourhouse, deaf and dumb institute manufactures of leather hats, seal earthenware, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 9008

WILDFORD par Eng North 1450 ac. Pop. 570

WILDHÄUS, a vil and par Switzerland, cant. and 16 m S E Gell, at the foot of the St. Albans with two churches. The reformer Zwingli was born here in 1484. Pop. 1112

WILDSCHÜTZ, or WILKOW—1 A vil Bohemia circle and 27 m N E Böhmen with a church, a castle an hops tall, and several mills. Pop. 1256.—2, A vil Moravia, circle Troppau, in the valley of Douchberg with a castle and a church. Pop. 1844

WILDUNGEN (KNECKE) a in Waldeck, 7 m S Waldeck, with a church, a lyceum, an orphan hospital a trade in cattle, and mineral-springs, with baths. Pop. 1949.

WILHELMSBURG, or WILHELMSTADT a market to Lower Austria, 1 bank Traisen about 8 m. from St. Pölten, with a fine old church, an hospital manufactures of firearms porcelain wooden ware, and a large trade in plums, chest nuts, and dairy. Pop. 809

WILHELMSDORF, a market in Bavaria, Middle Franconia, W N W Nürnberg on the Ebn with two churches, a castle, manufactures of ribbons, and a brewery P 1802

WILKESBARRE, a in U States, Pennsylvania, beautifully situated in the valley of Wyoming, on the Susquehanna here crossed by a handsome bridge, on the Pennsylvania N Branch canal, 100 m N N W Philadelphia, with which it is

connected by railway. It consists of four principal streets forming the four sides of a parallelogram, which is intersected obliquely by four other streets so as to leave a central lozenge-shaped space bordered by the churches courthouse, and other public buildings. Its position in the Pennsylvania coal field has given it the most extensive rolling-mills in the country, and various other industrial establishments. P 1850, 3778

WILKOWISKE a in Russian Poland, about 40 m N Szwedzka. Pop. 1800

WILKSBY, par Eng Lincoln 670 ac. Pop. 60

WILLAMETTE, or WILLAMUTZ a river U States in the W of Oregon rises near the foot of Cascade Range flows N N W and after a course of about 200 m joins the Columbia 8 m below Fort Vancouver. It is interrupted by falls 25 m. from its mouth, but is navigable for 15 m. by the largest vessel. Its valley is so beautiful and fertile, as to be called the garden of Oregon.

WILLAND par Eng Devon 939 ac. Pop. 398

WILLAMETTA, a small ill. S Pacific, off the coast of New Britain lat. 5° 15' S. lon. 149° 58' 10' E. It is tolerably high in the centre, and wooded from the water-edge to its summit.

WILLEBADESEN a in Trunke, prov. Westphalia gov. and 4½ m Minden on the Nethe. It has some old painted walls with two gates a church, chapel and pourhouse Pop. 1805

WILBERROCK a vil. and cant. Belgium, prov. and 11 m S Antwerp, on 1 bank Rupel and the Wilberrock canal. It is well built, and has a church, chapel, three schools, a townhouse, brewery, distillery, tanneries building-yards &c. and a trade in butter cheese, fax, coal &c. P 5117

WILLESIA—1 A in Holland prov. N Brabant 17 m N W Breda, on the Hollands-diep. It is fortified has two gates a harbour barracks arsenal, infirmary, wash houses an elegant townhouse two churches, and an orphan hospital in the middle of the town is a large square called the Kerckhof church yard. There are also a bast-building yard and some mills. Pop. 1154.—2 The capital of the Guayana Dutch W Indies on its S coast. It is a Protestant and a Catholic church a synagogue, and two schools and is the residence of the governor. Pop. 7000

WILLFAN par Eng Bucks 450 ac. Pop. 88

WILLENBURG or WILKESBURG a in Prussia, prov. Pommern, gov. and 91 m S S E Königsberg at the confluence of two streams which form the Bobelsky, with a Protestant church, an infirmary, saw, bark, oil, and other mills and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1014

WILLEHALL a vil and chapelry England on Hatford on the Wyke and Beeston canal, and the Liverpool and Birmingham railway 3 m. W Walsall with two district churches a chapel of ease, Baptist and Wesleyan chapels national and Jewish schools, extensive manufactures of locks, and large collieries. Pop. 11 981

WILLILIA, or WILKES a vil France dep. Haut-Rhin 25 m N N E Belfort with cotton manufactures and a cotton-mill. Pop. 2472

WILLIBY par Eng York, 4180 ac. Pop. 432

WILKERSEY par Eng Gloucester 1244 ac. P 872

WILKESLEY par Eng Hereford, 230 ac. Pop. 6

WILKESBOROUGH par Eng Kent 1457 ac. P 1022

WILKESDEN, par Eng Middlesex 4190 ac. P 2869

WILKESLEY, par Eng Derby 910 ac. Pop. 48

WILKES two parts, Eng.—1 Selous, 1890 ac. Pop. 144

—2 Warwick 370 ac. Pop. 127

WILLIAM—1 A mountain the highest land in South Shetland, lat. 64° 45' S. lon. 63° 51' W.—2 A mountain, Australia, in the W of Victoria, forming the central nucleus and loftiest summit of the Grampian range height 4500 ft. lat. 37° 16' S. lon. 142° 25' E. A promising gold field has been found here.

WILLIAM (PORT) See FALKLAND ISLANDS.

WILLIAMS ISLAND, an isl. in Australia, at the entrance into Spencer's Gulf, off Cape Catastrophe, lat. 35° 5' S. lon. 138 E.

WILLIAMSBURG two tns. U States —1, A in Long Island on the E side of East River opposite to New York, and immediately N of Brooklyn. It occupies a rather elevated site, rising gradually from the shore is regularly and substantially built, consisting of houses generally not

more than two stories, but often handsome and has numerous churches several of them of elegant or imposing appearance various schools, an odeon or principal hall for public entertainments, some of the largest and most important shops in the vicinity of New York and very extensive manufacturing. It owes its prosperity to its proximity New York in which a large proportion of its residents have places of business. Pop. (1853), nearly 50 000 — 2 A. in Virginia on a plain 60 m. E. by S. Richmond. It was the capital of the state before and for sometime after the Revolution and has Episcopalian, Baptist, and Methodist churches William and Mary college which after Harvard university is the oldest literary institution in the Union, and a handsome lunatic asylum. Pop. 1600.

WILLIAMSPORT a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, beautifully situated 1 bank Schuylkill, W. branch, and on the Schuylkill and Erie railway 140 m. N.W. Philadelphia, with many handsome houses five churches, a courthouse, large academy and trade in lumber and grain. Pop. 2500

WILLIAMSTOWN — 1 A. sequest in Victoria, on a low piece of ground forming the S. shore of Hobson's Bay an inlet of Port Phillip, 6 m. S.W. Melbourne, of which it is the port. — 2 A. in Canada West co. Georgian, on the Aux Raviola, 70 m. from Montreal with two Protestant churches, two schools, manufactures of cloth and leather and numerous saw and grist mills, 1 600 — 2 A. vil and township, U. States, Massachusetts, 12 m. W. by N. Boston with a large and well endowed institution called Williams's college. Pop. 2025.

WILLIAMSVILLE, a vil U. States New York, on Fitch's Creek, 6 m. N.E. Buffalo with four churches, a bakery and several mills. Pop. about 1000

WILLIAM' par Eng. Herts 1854 ac. Pop. 822

WILLIAMT, a tn. U. States, Connecticut on river of same name, and at the junction of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill and the New London, Willimantic, and Palmer railways with one church and several mills, chiefly cotton-factories, supplied with water power by the Willimantic, which here falls about 100 ft. within the distance of 1 m. Pop. 1635, about 3500.

WILLINGALL two para. Eng. Essex — 1 (Doe 1739 ac. Pop. 618 — 2 (Spence 1700 ac. Pop. 216)

WILLINGDON par Eng. Sussex 4259 ac. 1 679

WILLINGHAM five para. Eng. — 1 Cambridge 4668 ac. Pop. 1064 — 2 Lincoln 2170 ac. Pop. 459 — 1 Suffolk 1023 ac. Pop. 169 — 1 (North) Lincoln 1990 ac. Pop. 861 — 3 (South) Lincoln 1900 ac. Pop. 941

WILLINGTON a vil and township England, on Northumberland 1 bank Tyne and on the Newcastle and Tynemouth railway 3 m. S.W. North Shields with a Wesleyan chapel a ropey copper-works, a corn-mill a quay, and a dockward with a patent slip. Pop. 2284

WILLINGTON two para. Eng. — 1 Bedford, 1648 ac. Pop. 293 — 2 Derby 1270 ac. Pop. 443

WILLISAU a tn. Switzerland, can and 16 m. W.N.W. Lucerne in a valley at the foot of the Wilberg with a large and handsome parish church and a chateau in which the Ober-amtmann resides. Pop. 1159

WILLISHAM par Eng. Suffolk 927 ac. Pop. 218
WILLINGBY four para. Eng. — 1 Lincoln 4280 ac. Pop. 746 — 2, Warwick 2290 ac. Pop. 873 — 3 (on the N. side), North 2080 ac. Pop. 600 — 4 (Wiltshire) Leicestershire 1151 ac. Pop. 361

WILLOUGHBY CAPE, the most E. point of Kangaroo Island S. Australia lat. 35° 53' S. lon. 138° 15' E

WILLOWGROVE par Eng. Lincoln 3460 ac. Pop. 687

WILLSTEDT a market in Baden, circle Middle Rhine, lat. and near Kork, on the Rhine and the railway to Carlsruhe. Pop. 1504

WILMANSTRAED a tn. Russia. See VILMANSTRAED

WILMINGTON two para. Eng. — 1 Kent, 1715 ac. Pop. 215 — 2 Sussex, 1744 ac. Pop. 288

WILMINGTON three tns. U. States — 1 A. tn., N. Carolina 1 bank Cape Fear river and on the Wilmington and Raleigh and the Wilmington and Manchester railways, 160 m. N.E. Charleston. It is the largest and most commercial place in the state, with about 15 000 tons of shipping numerous turpentine distilleries, machine-shops, rice, saw, and other mills and an extensive trade in lumber. Pop. (1855) about 10 000. — 2 A. vil O. H., esp. co. Clinton, pleasantly

situated on a fork of the Little Miami, and on the Zanesville, Wilmington, and Cincinnati railways, 60 m. S.W. Columbus, with county buildings, and six churches. Pop. 1238 — 3 A. tn. and port, Delaware 50 m. S.W. Philadelphia, between Brandywine and Christina creeks, which unite about 1 m. below, and are both navigable. It is regularly built on broad and dry streets and has three Episcopal, three Presbyterian, and three Methodist, and some other churches, various schools a city hall an arsenal, two market-houses, an almshouse, an hospital floor new paper and powder mills, cotton and woolen factories, machine-shops, potteries, tanneries, and breweries an extensive trade, and a number of vessels partly engaged in the whale fishery. Pop. 18,981

WILMELAND, a vil and par England on Chester, on the Dolm and the railway from Manchester to Crewe, with an old and handsome church with a square tower, Wesleyan, Calvinistic, Quaker and Unitarian chapels a workhouse, a silk and two cotton mills. Area of par, 8028 ac. P. 4532

WILNA, a gov and tn. Russia. See VILNA

WILNE, par Eng. Derby 8500 ac. Pop. 2096

WILNIS a vil Holland, prov and 15 m. N.W. Utrecht. Pop. 1041

WILRYK a vil and com Belgium, prov and 4 m. S. Antwerp with several breweries a distillery manufactures of serge and flax and silk mills. Pop. 2375

WILSDEN a vil and township England, co. York, 6 m. N.W. Bradford with a handsome modern church, Wesleyan and Independent chapels, a mechanics institute, and numerous mills and woolen factories. Pop. 2454

WILSDRUF a tn. Saxony circle and 10 m. W. Dresden, on the Wilde-Ran with two churches, and a castle. P. 2255

WILSHIRE, a vil and com Belgium prov Rhebant, on the Dyke, and the canal from Louvain to the Roppel, 15 m. E.N.E. Brussels with manufactures of paint, a brewery, and a tannery. Pop. 1063

WILSFORD three para. Eng. — 1 Lincoln 2800 ac. Pop. 484 — 2 Wilts, 1081 ac. Pop. 135 — 3 Wilts 1497 ac. Pop. 575

WILSHAMSTEAD par Eng. Berks 3027 ac. P. 923

WILSNACK a tn. Prussia, prov Brandenburg gov and 37 m. N.W. Potsdam, on the Kartzna with a church manufactures of woolen and linen cloth and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2127

WILSON a series of seven large islands, S. Pacific belonging to the Feejee group lat. (S point) 17° 31' S. S. lon. 178° 57' W. They are enclosed in an extensive reef somewhat in the shape of a triangle, whose sides are 34 m. long have safe and easy anchorages and afford abundance of fruit and vegetables. They were first discovered by the missionary ship Duff in 1797 and bear the name of its commander

WILSON'S PROMONTORY the most S. point of Australia, colony of Victoria, on Bass Strait lat. 38° 5' S., lon. 146° 22' E. It is composed of a lofty mass of granite, 20 m. long, by 5 m. to 14 m. broad and rises 3000 ft. high

WILSTER, a tn. Denmark, duchy Holstein, on the Wiltzer lake 35 m. N.W. Hamburg, with a large and handsome church, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 2900

WILTEN a vil Austria, Tyrol, circle Schwaz, near Innsbruck with fine vilas a parish church, an abbey baths, manufactures of locks, a dyke work, &c. Pop. 1295

WILTUN, a bor and par England co. Wilts, 3 m. W. by N. Salisbury in a fertile valley near the confluence of the Sadder and Wilty with a handsome Norman church, two Dissenting chapels a free school, and an hospital. Its carpets have long been celebrated. It returns a member to Parliament. Area of par 1791 ac. Pop. 1804

WILTON two para. Eng. — 1 Somerset, 700 ac. Pop. 949 — 2 (Hockwold-cum-Booth), Norfolk 7478 ac. Pop. 1087

WILTUN, par Scot. Berksburgh, 5 m. by 34 m. P. 2567

WILTUN Huron, par Eng. York (E. Riding) 7294 ac. Pop. 886

WILTTS, or WILTSHIRE, a co. England, bounded, N. and N.W. by co. Gloucestershire S.W. Somerset, S. Dorset, and Dorset, E. Hants and Berks great length, N. to E. 60 m., middle breadth, 23 m., area, 1352 sq. m. It is of a compact and nearly quadrangular form, and is divided by the Upper Avon and Kennet, and the canal between them into N. and S. divisions, distinguished from each other by a con-

considerable extent by distinct physical features, the N. consisting principally of a fertile flat, with scarcely any perceptible slope, except on the N. front, where it begins to rise in the direction of the Cotswold Hills, and near the centre, where it is broken by a ridge of downs and the S., though presenting at a distance the appearance of an almost uninterrupted plain, having in fact on undulating surface, both broken by downs and intersected by some fertile and well-watered valleys. In this S. division is Salisbury Plain an elevated plateau, for the most part uninclosed and uncultivated, covered with a spongy herbage, well adapted for sheepwalks, and presenting as its most remarkable feature the Dringdon



STONEHENGE, WILTSHIRE.—From Huggins' Colfax Series

remains of Stonehenge, situated about 9 m. N. Salisbury and those of Avebury about 5 m. W. Marlborough. Stonehenge is particularly on which much antiquarian research has been not very successfully expended consists of an assemblage of enormous stones, some weighing at least 50 tons, and two of them 70 tons each inclosed within a circular embankment of 300 ft. in diameter and partly arranged in rough hewn monolith pillars, connected by superincumbent slabs, so as to form a kind of double circle. The strata of the country are principally cretaceous, belonging to the great central chalk district of England. The oolitic formation overlies by the chalk is developed in a long and narrow belt, chiefly on the W. and N. The strata belongs to three distinct basins—the Thames which receives a small portion directly and a still larger portion by the Kennet. Bristol Channel, which receives it by the Upper Avon and the English Channel, which receives it by the Lower Avon, and its tributaries Bourne, Wilbyourne, and Nadder. Though the arable land is of considerable extent, and large quantities of turnips, wheat, and barley are grown, a far larger proportion of the surface is kept in natural or artificial pasture, devoted chiefly to the N. division to be resting of sheep and in the N. to cattle-grazing and the dairy. The staple manufacture is woolen goods for which the principal localities are Salisbury (the capital) Wilton, famous particularly for carpets, Bradford Treasury Wetherby &c. Excellent cutlery and steel goods are made at Salisbury and silk have made some progress at Devizes. Ample means of communication are furnished by the Thames and Severn, the Kennet and Avon and the Wilts and Berks canals, and by the main line as well as several branches of the Great Western Railway. Wilts returns 16 members to Parliament—two for each of its div. alone, and 14 for boroughs. Pop. 854,921.

WILTZ is in Holland prov and 31 m. N.W. Luxembourg with a church, a chapel a townhouse an hospital an old castle, and a considerable trade in grain, leather, paper, wood, and cloth. Pop. 2580.

WILLYE par Eng Wilts 3279 ac. Pop. 510

WIMBISH par Eng Essex 4865 ac. Pop. 1004

WIMBLEDON a vil. 4 m. par Eng Lond. 5. Surrey 7 m. S.W. London with well-built and occasionally very handsome houses an elegant parish church an Independent chapel, and almshouses. Area, 3700 ac. Pop. 2693

WIMBORNE Minster, a market to and par Eng Dorset, 28 m. S.E. Dorchester near the confluence of the Stour and Allen. It has a large cruciform church, once mostly called the Minster, with two towers three Dissenting chapels, a free grammar-school, two hospitals and manufactures of woolens. Area of par, 11,566 ac. Pop. 4769

WIMBORNE (St Giles) par Eng Dorset, 3078 ac. Pop. 494

WIMBOTSHAM par Eng Norfolk, 2015 ac. P. 806

WIMBOLD par Eng Lancs, 4320 ac. P. 3185

WIMMIS, a vil and par, Switzerlnd, east, and 3 m. S.E. Bern r bank Simme, here crossed by a bold bridge. It has an old castle in the mouth of a rocky gorge, and a picturesque situated church. Pop. 1169

WIMPFEN am Rhenz a walled to Hesse-Darmstadt, prov Starkenburg, near bank Neckar opposite to the confluence of the Jaxt, 51 m. S.E. Darmstadt. It has a S. Catholic and two Protestant churches a courthouse, hospital, poorhouse, several schools, baths, manufactures of tobacco and salt-works. In its vicinity in 1632 a battle was fought between Lilly and the Margrave of Baden. P. 2187

WIMPOLK par Eng Cambridge, 2429 ac. Pop. 452

WINCANTON a market to and par Eng Lancs on Somerset, on a sclovely above 1 bank (alt. 24 m. S.E. Bristol. It has five straight and well-built streets, a parish church two Dissenting chapels, a townhall, national British and other schools and manufactures of bad-ticking. Area of par 4120 ac. P. 2488

WINCHBY par Eng Lancs, 843 ac. Pop. 78

WINCH (East) par Eng Norfolk 2,30 ac. Pop. 419

WINCH (West) par Eng Norfolk, 1170 ac. Pop. 477

WINNCOMB, a market to and par Eng Lancs, 15 m. E.N.E. Gloucester at the foot of the Cotswold Hills, and on the Isbourne. It has an ancient, spacious and handsome parish church with a lofty unbelittled and unmailed tower a free grammar and another school and manufactures of paper silk and leather. Area of par 3700 ac. P. 3284

WINCHELSEA, a small to and par Eng Lancs, 2 m. S.W. Rye with an elegant parish church in the early and decorated English style a Wesleyan chapel an ancient court-house, with a jail beneath it. It once returned two members to Parliament, but is now included in the bor of Rye. Area of par 1610 ac. Pop. 778

WINCHFORD a two par Eng Hants —1 (Nether) 1590 ac. Pop. 284 —2 (Upper), 1070 ac. Pop. 186

WINCHILSTER (Latin *Vindis Vindorum*) an episcopal city England, Hampshire pleasantly situated on a slope rising gradually from r bank (then here crossed by a handsome stone-bridge, and on the London and South Western railway, 13 m. N.N.E. Southampton. It consists of the city proper and of part of the liberty of Soke which nearly inclose it on every side. The former, one of the most ancient places in England was once walled, and entered by four principal gates. Parts of the walls and ditch still remain, and the west gate, completing of a wide gateway with a massive Norman tower over it, though somewhat defaced by modern alterations, is still entire. The High Street which traverses the town centrally from E to W and has in its centre an elegant pyramidal cross, richly ornamented and 49 ft. high, is intersected by several minor streets at right angles, and the houses, many of them of great antiquity are in general subterranean and well built. All the streets are well paved and lighted with gas, and the supply of excellent water is abundant. By far the most important public edifice is the cathedral, which occupies a large open space towards the S.E. and is at once one of the largest and most interesting in England. It was first completed in 948, but about 870 suffered so much from the ravages of the Danes, as to have become almost ruinous. The present structure commenced in 1078 was completed in 1098, but has since received so many additions, and undergone so many alterations, as to have lost much of its original unity of design, and assumed a form which makes it difficult to say whether the early Norman or the later English is predominant. It is in the form of a cross, with a square tower rising from the point of intersection to the height of 183 ft. though not more than 26 ft. above the roof. The whole length, from the W. entrance to the Lady Chapel, at the E. end, is 545 ft. the width of the transept, 186 ft. The most imposing part of the

structure is the W front, consisting of three deeply recessed and highly enriched bays with an ornamental gallery above, a large and beautiful window with rich mouldings, several massive buttresses and pinnated towers and a gable termination crowned by a unopposed statue of William of Wykeham. The interior consists of a nave 54 ft. long and 78 ft. high aisle separated from it by a double range of pillars 13 ft in diameter a choir, 40 ft. wide, occupying the lower part of the central tower and lighted by clear-story windows and transepts, containing several very beautiful chapels and altars. The roof is elaborately groined and enriched with delicate tracery, arched bosses, and other ornaments; the throns, prebendal stalls, and pulpit present excellent specimens of carving over the altar is a painting of the Raising of Lazarus, by West there are numerous monuments, among which those of Hardham and William Rufus, Bishops Fox (Gardiner) and Wykeham possess much historical interest. The whole building is in the highest state of repair and a new powerful organ, and several handsome memorial windows, have recently been fixed in. In other editions and establishments deserving of notice are the ancient church of St. Lawrence, with a lofty tower. St. Maurice's a handsome modern edifice with an ancient tower, several other churches, Baptist, Independent, Wesleyan and St. Catholic chapel the last with a Benedictine monastery in its immediate vicinity the college, founded by William of Wykeham, in 1387 richly endowed, celebrated for the number of eminent scholars which it has produced and accommodated in a large range of buildings, among which the chapel, hall and library are beautiful specimens of architecture, the town hall, with a handsome projecting clock the old castle the chapel of which has been converted into a county hall and contains the celebrated round table fabulously attributed to King Arthur a spacious new county prison military barracks for 2000 infantry in a splendid building intended for a palace by Charles II a county hospital or infirmary said to be the first establishment of the kind in the kingdom St John's house, which once belonged to the Templars, and is now used partly as a public room for public assemblies and concerts, and partly as a schoolroom in a fine public library and museum and a flourishing mechanics institution with a library of 8400 volumes 87 monks' college or Christ's hospital and the hospital of St. Cross, beautifully situated about 1/2 m S of the city on the banks of the Itchen. This last hospital which was founded in 1123 occupies an elegant range of buildings, including an ancient and interesting cruciform church was richly endowed and has recently attracted considerable attention in consequence of a parliamentary inquiry as to the alleged abuse of its endowments. There are no manufactures or trade of any consequence but the weekly corn-market, for which a handsome corn-exchange affords excellent accommodation is important and there are four annual fairs, one of which, for sheep, is much frequented.

Windscheow originally a British town under the name of Caer-Gwent (White City) became an important Roman station, and continued to flourish till their final departure from Britain in 519. Cerdic the Saxon made it his capital and in 837 when Egbert was crowned in its cathedral as sole monarch of the Saxons his territory it became the capital of his whole dominions. Alfred made it his chief residence and in the reign of Edgar the celebrated Windsor basket, still preserved in the city museum, was made the legal standard corn-measure. Canute on dividing the kingdom with Edmund Ironside, fixed his residence here and William the Conqueror not only imitated him in this respect, but built a strong castle which was blown up by Cromwell in 1646. Another castle, built by Henry de Blois, continued to be a place of great strength till the demolition of its fortifications in the reign of Henry II when it was converted into an episcopal palace. Its property was greatly injured by the removal of the court to London and the wars of the subsequent reigns, more especially the last civil war when, after the battle of Naseby it stood a week a siege from Cromwell. It received its first charter of incorporation from Henry II in 1181 and since the 23d Edward I when it first obtained the election franchise, has returned two members to Parliament. It is governed by a mayor, five aldermen and 18 councillors. Pop. 18,704.

WINDCHESTER, two towns U States.—1 A tn Virginia, in a beautiful and fertile district, at the terminus of the

Winchester and Potomac railway, 65 m. W by N Washington It is regularly and substantially built, and has twelve churches, a lyceum, an academy, and a large transit trade. Pop. 4500.—2, A vil. Indiana, on White River, and the railway to Indianapolis, from which it is 60 m. N.E. It has several churches, and large flour and saw mills. Pop. (1856), about 1900.

WINCHEFIELD, par Eng Hants 1543 ac. Pop. 337

WINDAUK a tn. Maine. See YIPPAU

WINDECKEN a tn. House-Cassel, prov and 7 m. N Hesse, 1 bank Niddar. It is surrounded by walls with three gates, contains a church and an hospital, and has a mill foundry and a manufactory of fire-arms. Pop. 1585

WINDERMERE.—1, A lake, England, partly in co. Westmoreland but chiefly in Lancashire, 14 m long, by 1 m wide, and from 5 to 37 fathoms deep. It discharges itself by the Lavan into Morecambe Bay is well wooded, especially on its W side has a group of islands near its centre and abounds with fish including eels which are potted and sent to London and other places. Its scenery gives it a first place among the English lakes. On its E side is Bowness, and near its N extremity is Ambleside. —2 A par Eng Westmoreland 17 139 ac. Pop. 3280.

WINDISCH (anc. Fiodonasse), a vil and par Switzer land (can. Aargau near the confluence of the Limmat Rens, and Aar. It was the most important Roman fortress and establishment an ancient Melvetia, and has among many subterranean traces of its magnificence, an aqueduct which conveyed water from a place 3 m off. Pop. 1094

WINDLESHAM a vil and par England co. Surrey, pleasantly situated in a well-wooded country, 10 m N N W Guildford with a chapel of ease, Independent, Wesleyan, and Baptist chapels, a national school and almshouse Area of par 5874 ac. Pop. 1794.

WINDRUSH par Eng Gloucester 1710 ac P 832 WINDSBACH, a walled tn Bavaria Middle Franconia on the Rhine, 18 m S W Nürnberg. It has two churches, a Latin school and two mills. Pop. 1196

WINDSHILM a walled tn. Bavaria, Middle Franconia, at the confluence of the Raab into the Aisch, 16 m S W Augsburg. It has a Protestant church a castle, townhouse, Latin school, hospital manufactory of woollen cloth, needles and articles in gold and silver several tanneries, mills, and a saltpetre quarry. 1 up. 3345

WINDSOR —1 A tn. Nova Scotia, cap. co. Hants at the confluence of the St. Croix and the Arisa, about 30 m N N W Halifax with the principal college in the colony.—2 A tn Canada West, Home dist. on York, N bank Lake Ontario 27 m N E Toronto.—3, A tn. Canada West, co. Essex on the river opposite the town of Detroit and at the terminus of the Great Western railroad. It has a Protestant church and two schools and is admirably situated for trade Pop. about 500.—4 A tn. New S. Wales, 85 m. N W Sydney on a hill commanding a beautiful view of the surrounding country and in a fertile and well cultivated district.

WINDSOR —5 A tn U States, Vermont, beautifully situated 7 bank Connecticut, here crossed by a bridge, and on a branch railway connecting it with several important trunk lines, 108 m N W Boston. It consists of spacious streets, finely shaded with trees, and lined with handsome dwelling houses and shops and has three churches, a courthouse a superior academy and other schools, a state-prison, various manufactures and an important trade. Pop. 3350.—6 (Locke) A vil, U States Connecticut, 7 bank river of that name, and on the New Haven, Hartford, and Springfield railway 18 m. N by E Hartford with iron and steel works, a cotton and extensive paper mills.

WINDSOR (New) a pari and mun bor. tn and par England, co. Berks, 23 m S W London, with which it is connected by railway, pleasantly situated on an acclivity above a bank Thames, here crossed by an iron bridge. It consists of six principal streets, intersected by several smaller is well paved lighted with gas amply supplied with water and has well built houses, generally of brick, and a public ground with an obelisk. The principal objects are a spacious and handsome town hall, two handsome churches, one of them in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower, and the other a military church, with a beautiful tower and spire; three Dissenting chapels, a public library, and a subscription

circulating library several charity and other schools, infirmary barracks, a theatre, an hospital for invalid soldiers a parish hospital, a general dispensary, and several charitable endowments. The only manufacturing establishments are breweries celebrated for their ale.

The Palace or Castle of Windsor the principal residence of the British Sovereign, situated immediately E from the town, covers more than 13 ac. and is surrounded on all sides, except the W by a noble terrace about 2500 ft. in extent, faced with a strong rampart of heavy stone, and having at convenient intervals easy slopes leading down to the park. This magnificent structure was originally built by William the Conqueror, and has been embellished by most of the succeeding sovereigns. The great park 18 m. in extent abounds with forest scenery of great beauty and is well stocked with deer. W from the park is Windsor forest, 56 m. in extent.

Windsor sends two members to Parliament. Pop. (1931), 9596. Area of par. 62.87 sq. Pop. 6979.

WINDSOR (Ont.) par Eng Bucks, 6310 ac. Pop. 1785
WINESTEAD par Eng York 2970 ac. Pop. 181
WINFARTHING par Eng Norfolk, 2620 ac. P. 691
WINFORD par Eng Somerset, 2991 ac. Pop. 1022
WINFORDHAM par Eng Hereford 1089 ac. 1 op 159
WINFRIETH par Eng Dorset, 4436 ac. Pop. 1101

WING, two par. Eng. —1 Bucks, 6310 ac. Pop. 1785
—2 Rutland, 1950 ac. Pop. 354.

WINGÅ, a lake, or VINDÅ STÖRN a roomed round steel, Sweden in the Kattegat off Göteborg with good holding-ground between Isle Banker and Hoko in 15 to 16 fathoms water but exposed to the S.W. lat. (light) 57° 28' N, lon. 11° 30' E. [s.] In Rulo-ford 4 m. E. of Banker the largest fish may be taken from all winds in 8 fathoms water.

WINGATE-GRAZING, a vil and township co. and 6 m. E.S.E. Durham, on the York and Newcastle Junction railway with a post office, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, iron foundry, lincolning, and an extensive colliery. Pop. 2450.

WINGERWORTH, par Eng Derby 2906 ac. P. 463
WINGFIELD two par. Eng. —1 Suffolk 2441 ac. Pop. 654.—2 (North) Derby, 7003 ac. Pop. 4361

WINGFIELD (North) a vil and par. England, co. Derby on the Amber and on the Midland railway 2 m. W. Alfreton. It has a parish church with a tower a Wesleyan chapel, an endowed school and manufactures of stockings. In the parish are the remains of a splendid edifice, erected in the reign of Henry VI. and for some months in 1569 the residence of the captive Mary Queen of Scots. Area of par. 3308 ac. Pop. 1093.

WINGHAM, a vil and par. England, co. Kent 9 m. S.E. Canterbury, with a parish church partly ancient and partly modern, an Independent chapel, a horticultural society, and two large cattle-fairs. Area, 2841 ac. 1 op 1063

WINGRAVE WITH-NORWICH par Eng Bucks 2900 ac. Pop. 619

WINKBOURN par Eng Herts 2240 ac. Pop. 139
WINKFIELD two par. Eng. —1 (with Acorn) Berks 8968 ac. Pop. 2182.—2, (with Bowley) Wills 1883 ac. Pop. 805

WINKLEIGH par Eng Devon 0118 ac. Pop. 1554
WINTLTON a vil and par. England, co. Durham The village, on a hill above a bank 7 yds, 5 m. W. Newcastle, is irregularly built, and has an Established church four Dissenting chapels, four schools, a subscription library a mechanics institute, and considerable manufactures of ironmongery. Area of par. 9261 ac. Pop. 6835.

WINNALL par Eng Hunts 531 ac. Pop. 117
WINNEBAGO, a lake, U. States, Wisconsin, 73 m. N.E. Madison, about 28 m. long, by 10 m. broad. It is of considerable depth, and is navigated by steamers. Its chief feeder is the Nottaw or Fox River its outlet, which retains this name, carries its waters to Green Bay.

WINNEDEN a tn. Württemberg circle Neckar, on a small stream of same name 19 m. N.E. Stuttgart with a castle, a Latin school, deaf and dumb institution, a lunatic asylum, and a trade in corn and wood. Pop. 3200

WINNIKI or WINNICK, a vil Austria, Galicia, 6 m. S.E. Lemberg with handloom houses, a church, an old castle, and a very extensive tobacco factory. 1 op. 2280.

WINNINGEY, a tn. Rhinisch Prussia, gov and 8 m. S.W. Coblenz 1 bank Moselle; with a church, and a municipal spring. Pop. 1501

WINNIPEG, a lake and river, British America, Hudson's Bay territory. The lake, the largest of a remarkable chain between lat. 50° 20' and 58° 45' N, lon. 95° 30' and 99° W, about 850 ft. above sea-level is of very irregular shape particularly in the E. and stretches S.E. to N.W. for about 180 m. with breadth varying from 5 m. to 70 m. Its principal feeder is the Saskatchewan, which it receives on the N.W. other important feeders are the united Red and Assiniboine rivers the common outlet of lakes Winnipegosis and Manitoba and the river Winnipeg. It discharges itself at the N.E. by a chain of lakes, which pour their waters into the Nelson. The E. banks are well wooded, but the W. are composed of naked black and grey rock.—The river, formed by the outlets of Lake Selkirk and the Lake of the Woods, flows directly N.W. into the S.E. extremity of the lake at Fort Alexander. It is a large but dangerous stream full of rapids and cascades, one of which, called the Fall of the Moving Waters is of the grandest description.

WINNIPIGOU, a lake, British America, Hudson's Bay territory about 50 m. W. Lake Winnipeg, into which it discharges itself through Lake Manitoba length N.W. to S.E. about 120 m. medium breadth, 35 m. Its chief feeders are the Swan and Red Deer rivers, which it receives in the N.W. Its banks particularly in the S., are well wooded, and frequented by herds of buffalo and deer.

WINNIPESOGUE, a lake, U. States, New Hampshire, one Ballcap and Carrol. It is of very irregular shape being divided at its W. end into three large bays, and is fringed by many others, about 25 m. long N.W. to S.E., from 1 m. to 10 m. broad contains a great number of islands, partly cultivated, and remarkably fertile and has much beautiful and romantic scenery which attracts numerous visitors its outlet unites with the Pemigewasset to form the Merrimack. It abounds with fish.

WINNITZKA a tn. Russia, SE. VIMPERIA

WINNWEILFK, a tn. Bavaria, Palatinate, on the Alsenz 30 m. N.W. Speyer with a Protestant and a Catholic church, a copper-foundry, iron works, several mills, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1284

WINDOSKI a river, U. States rises in the N.E. of Vermont flows W. and after a course of about 70 m. falls into the E. shore of Lake Champlain 5 m. N. Burlington. It is a wild romantic stream, often rushing, through rocky fissures, and forming natural bridges, caverns, and water falls.

WINSCHOLEN a vil Holland prov and 30 m. S.E. Groningen. It has a substantial townhouse, a jail three churches, one of them a large excellent building in a spacious square a synagogue several schools, including a poor school and several benevolent institutions a considerable trade in grain better brick tiles, lime, plaster &c. Pop. 3095.

WINSOMRE par Eng Somerset, 4140 ac. P. 1459

WINSFORD, par Eng Somerset 8658 ac. P. 604

WINSHAM par Eng Somerset, 2953 ac. P. 1032

WINSLADE with E. Somerset, par Eng Hunts 1236 ac. Pop. 174

WINSLOW a market tn. and par. England, co. 6½ m. E. Buckingham It consists principally of three regularly built streets, is of neat appearance, and has a spacious church in the later English style, with a square embattled tower three Dissenting chapels, and an endowed school. Area of par. 1920 ac. 1 op. 1689

WINSFORD, a market in England, co. and 16 m. N.W. Derby with a church two Dissenting chapels, and several schools. Pop. 928

WINSION, two par. Eng. —1 Durham, 2061 ac. Pop. 301.—2 Suffolk, 1476 ac. Pop. 892

WIRSTONE, par Eng Gloucester, 1437 ac. P. 252

WINTER HARBOR, British N. America, B.E. coast, Melville Island Arctic Ocean lat. 74° 47' N lon. 110° 48' W. Sir E. Perry wintered here in 1819-30

WINTERBERG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 20 m. S.E. Arnsberg with a Catholic church, and a trade in cattle. Pop. (1853), 1840

WINTERBORNE, seven par. Eng. Dorset.—1, (Ossington), 1406 ac. Pop. 97.—2, (Houghton), 1923 ac. Pop.

318-3 (Kinross) 2508 ac. Pop. 584.-4. (Strathmore) 1340 ac. 1 407-5. (Thames) 710 ac. P 87-8. (White church) 2541 ac. P 595-7. (Zelande) 823 ac. P 324

WINTERBOURNE, 13 para. Eng.-1, Gloucester, 3170 ac. Pop. 2875.-2 (Abbas) Dorset 1560 ac. Pop. 195-3, (Bassac) Wils, 2210 ac. Pop. 289.-4 (Came), Dorset 1970 ac. Pop. 160.-5, (Dunlop) Wils 1162 ac. Pop. 187.-6, (Marie) Wils 1608 ac. Pop. 281.-7 (Gower), Wils 1552 ac. Pop. 167.-8 (Herringsstone), Dorset 630 ac. Pop. 82.-9 (Monkton), Dorset 631 ac. Pop. 87.-10, (Monkton) Wils 1840 ac. Pop. 245.-11 (St. Martin) Dorset, 2503 ac. Pop. 434.-12 (Sturton), Dorset 1783 ac. Pop. 206.-13 (Abbas), Wils 3419 ac. Pop. 385

WINTERBROOK par Eng Lancs 5675 ac. P 824.

WINTERBROOK par Eng Wils 4843 ac. P 913.

WINTERBROOK, a vil Holland, prov Gelderland 37 m. E Arnhem with an elegant townhouse, four churches, a school, manufactures of calicoes and bruks, and a considerable general trade. Pop. 2437

WINTERTHURK, -1, A in and par Switzerland, can and 13 m. N E. Zürich, on the Ennsbach, in a beautiful plain diversified by vine-slopes. It is remarkably well built with a spacious and elegant church a handsome townhouse an hospital, and excellent walks partly formed by levelling the ancient ramparts. The manufactures are chiefly printed cotton goods, crapes, plain muslin and chemical products. Pop. (1860) 5541.-2 H Winterthur (Ober) Aet (Hans) Winterthur.

WINTERTON, a small market tn. and par England co Lancs on the E side of one of the W old Hills, about 5 m. S. from the Hamlet. It consists of a well built main street and a market place and has a spacious transept church two Dissenting chapels national and Wesleyan schools, a machine and manufactures of agricultural implements It is of great antiquity and tessellated Roman pavements are common in the vicinity. Area of par 3628 ac. Pop. 1666

WINTERTON par Eng Norfolk 1414 ac. 1 722

WINTHROP, two para Eng.-1 Lancs 2339 ac. Pop. 229.-2 Wintrop, Eng 243

WINTHURGHAM par Eng York 8440 ac. 1 op. 589.

WITZENHEIM a tn France, dep Haut-Rhin 4 m.

W Lohmar with manufactures of cotton prints and soap a foundry and cotton-mills. Pop. 3390.

WIVICK a vil and par England, co Lancashire 3 m. N Warrington. It was the favourite residence of Oswald king of Northumbria, who fell in battle in the vicinity in 642. It has an ancient and spacious parish church, with a tower and nave, and a free grammar-school. In 1646 the Scots and Royalists were here defeated by Cromwell. P 469

Area of par. 25 148 ac. 1 op. 1934.

WINWICK two para. Eng.-1 Northampton 2038 ac. Pop. 155.-2 Northampton and Hants 1710 ac. Pop. 431

WINXELLE, a vil. and com Belgium prov Brabant, 13 m. N E Brussels with a brewery and some trade. P 1223

WYAW BAY an estuary U States S Carolina, formed by the confluence of the Pee Dee, Black, and Wateree rivers, a little above Georgetown length 14 m. breadth 2 m. lat 33 10' N.

WINZELN a vil Württemberg circle Schwarzwald, bail Oberndorf with a parish church. Pop. 1149

WINZELDORF a tn Austria. See ALTYNCE.

WINZIG a tn Prussia prov Posen, gov and 24 m. N W Breslau. It is walled and defended by a fort and has a Protestant and a K Catholic church, an hospital and a trade in cattle. Pop. (1852) 2150

WIPACU or WIPACU a market tn. Austria, Illyria circle and 17 m. N W W. Aibling at the foot of the Bern bismarck with two castles, manufactures of copperware, and a trade in wine and fruit. Pop. 1100

WIPPEKE three rivers, Germany.-1 Rhine in Prussian Saxony gov Erfurt, traverses Schwarzburg-Fondachhausen, and joins the bank Unstrut, after a course of above 40 m.-2, Rhine also in Prussian Saxony E of Stolberg flows N E. and joins the bank Elbe after a course of 45 m.-3, Rhine in Prussia, prov Westphalia, gov Arnsberg, near Hagen flows S W. and joins the bank Rhine after a course of about 80 m.

WIPPELWITZ a tn. Rhine in Prussia, gov and 22 m. N E Cologne, on the Wipper. It is walled, has two churches, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, leather hats, iron and copper ware, and a smelting-furnace. Pop. (1859) 1849

WIRBALLEIN tn, Russian Poland. See WIRBOLOW

WIRBOLOW a market tn and par England, co. and 13 m. N N W Donkey in a valley nearly surrounded with hills. It has a handsome church in the later English style, a free Dissenting chapel, a free grammar-school, almshouses, manufactures of cotton goods, hats, and hosiery and malikins. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the lead-mine in the vicinity. Area of par 14 154 ac. Pop. 7430

WIRTEMBERG country Germany See WIRTEMBERG

WIRSEACH or WAMM -1 A market tn. and par England, in the Vale of Ely, on the Great Ouse, on the bank over which is a handsome stone bridge. It has five principal streets, of good width, well paved and wall kept, two market-places, and a handsome crescent. It is generally well built of red brick well lighted with gas and tolerably supplied with water and has a parish church, chapel of ease, six Dissenting chapels a museum of natural history and antiquities, seven workhouses, a grammar two national two British, two infant, and several other schools a literary society with a library of about 5000 volumes a scientific association and a machine manufactory a large cotton-mill an extensive brewery, a foundry, and a trade, chiefly in agricultural produce and imports of coals and timber. Owing to the improved navigation of the Great Ouse, vessels of 500 tons have, in spring-tides discharged their cargoes near the town. Among the natives are Clarkson the fellow labourer of Witherforce, and William Godwin. Area of par 6133 ac. Pop. 10 594.-2 (St. Mary) par Cambridge 8616 ac. Pop. 2115

WIRSHOUCH-Glaucus a vil and par England co. Sussex 20 m. N N E. Chichester on the Arun. It has a parish church with a tower and lofty steeple, spire a chapel of ease, and an Independent chapel. Pop. 1740. Area, 8484 ac.

WIRY or WURY a tn Sweden esp. and on the W shore of ut Gotland which sometimes takes its name. It is one of the oldest towns in the N of Europe, and was once a leading member of the Hanseatic league and with its walls and towers almost as entire as in the 13th century presents a striking appearance. In its building it exhibits a curious combination of ancient and modern architecture. The chief objects of note are the Dom or cathedral, built in 1190 the Heilige-Ande-Kirche (church of the Holy Ghost) built in 1046, and an interesting specimen of early Gothic architecture a gymnasium, a large hospital and workhouse. The manufactures are chiefly leather and tobacco. The harbour is good, and has an active trade. Steamers ply regularly between Wiry and Stockholm. Pop. 4260

WISLAU or WISLOW a tn Austria, Moravia, circle and 19 m. N E E. Brunn on the Mauts. It has three churches and a castle, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and five mills. 1 op. 3264

WISCONSIN a river U States has its sources in several small lakes on the N frontiers of Wisconsin state flows first S. then S W. and joins the bank Mississippi at Prairie du Chien after a course of about 300 m. It is obstructed by many shoals and bars.

WISCONSIN, one of the U States of N America lat 42° 30' to 47° N. lon. 87° to 92° W. bounded, N by Lake Superior E by Michigan E. Lake Michigan R Illinois, S W Iowa, and W Minnesota length, 300 m., breadth, 240 m., area, 53 924 sq. m. It forms an irregular pentagon, and consists of an undulating plateau, varying from 600 ft. to 1600 ft. above sea-level. The highest land stretches centrally from N N W to S S E, dividing the waters carried to the lakes, from those carried to the Mississippi. From this highland the descent in the N to Lake Superior is very abrupt, and the surface is much broken by korrens and cañons. The principal river is the Mississippi, which with its tributary St. Croix forms the greater part of the W and the whole of the N W boundary, and is augmented by numerous other streams of which the most important are the Chippewy and the Wisconsin. The only stream of any consequence not belonging to the Mississippi, is the Menomonee, which forms part of the N E. boundary and falls into Green Bay a considerable branch of Lake Michigan. Besides the large forest-lands, many others are scattered over the surface. Of these, by far the largest is Winnebago, which discharges itself by Fox River into Green Bay. In some districts are extensive swampy tracts. The mean temperature of the year is between 46° and 47°, but the range is very great, the thermometer

sometimes descending in winter to 40° below zero, and rising in summer to 100°. The air is said to be generally salubrious. About nine-tenths of the inhabitants are employed in farming, and grazing. The most important mineral worked is lead, which occurs in the S.W. copper is found in the N.E. and from more or less in almost every district. Manufactures have made very little progress, but the trade is important. To increase its facilities, several important works among others, the Forthage canal to communicate between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi, and the Milwaukee and Galena railroad are now in progress. Madison is the capital. 1 (1850) 306,191

WISLEY, par Eng Surrey, 1821 ac. Pop. 107

WISHAW par Eng Warwick 1196 ac. Pop. 282

WISHAWTOWN a vil Scotland Lanarkshire, par Cambusmethan, on the Caledonian railway 14 m F by S. Glasgow with a chapel of ease 1 Presbyterians, Reformed Presbyterians, and Baptist churches, a savings bank several schools a mechanics institute a large distillery a flax mill and extensive works. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the coal mines and iron-works of the vicinity. Pop. 8271

WISHFORD (Gwent) par Eng Wilt 1510 ac. P. 478

WISLAKA, two rivers, Austria, Galicia. — 1. Rises on the N. slope of the Carpathians flows very circuitously N.E. and joins R. bank V. style, after a course of about 70 m. — 2. Rises also in the Carpathians a few miles E. of the former flows N.E. and joins the San near Grotzau

WISMAR, a seaport in Mecklenburg-Schwerin at the mouth of a small stream which forms the outlet of the lake, and 17 m N. of the town of Solwerin. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, entered by four gates, and is built on an oval form with houses of a curious and picturesque appearance. It has four churches, two of them handsome, and one a fine Gothic structure of the 14th century a townhouse, ornithological gymnasium, and other schools, infirmary orphan hospital and numerous charities. The manufactures are in significant, but the trade, favoured by one of the best harbours in the Baltic, is considerable. The principal exports are butter and corn, imports, wine, salt, coals and herrings. Wismar lost much of its importance from the rise of Lübeck, and suffers greatly from the competition of Rostock. P. 11,860

WISNICA, or Wisnauca, a town Austria, Galicia, circle Galicia on the side of a conical hill crowned by a castle with five towers, 76 m S.E. Cracow. It has wooden houses a church and an old Carmelite monastery used partly as a courthouse and partly as a house of correction

WISOWITZ, a town Austria Moravia, circle Fiuman, on the Dravuska, 19 m N.E. Radseck, with a church a castle, a monetary manufactures of coarse woollens, and a paper mill. Pop. 8713.

WISOWKA, a town Bohemia. See HONETWITZ

WITPIAGION par Eng Lincoln 1570 ac. Pop. 83

WISSEFA, a town Russia, prov. Posen, gov. Bromberg, with Protestant and R. Catholic churches. Pop. 1146

WISSEKLEKK, a vil Holland prov. Zealand ad V. Beveland 9 m N.W. Goos with a church and school. Pop. (agricultural) 1871

WISSENBURG (Latis, Alts. Lissanau, German Wissemburg) a town France dep. Bas Rhin at the foot of Jolly hill, R. bank Moselle 53 m N.E. Strasbourg. It commands a pass leading to the plains of the Rhine and the Vo. goes a walled and otherwise fortified vil built and has a large ancient Gothic church, a Protestant church a townhouse, a communal college an old tower used as a prison barracks manufactures of homony straw-bale potash, soap, duff and earthen ware, and a trade in brandy and asphalt. Pop. 3590

WISSELE, a par Eng Suffolk, 2258 ac. Pop. 490

WISSELE, a par Eng Suffolk, 1485 ac. Pop. 258

WISTANSTON par Eng Salop 5160 ac. Pop. 1044

WISTANSTON par Eng Chester, 1485 ac. Pop. 999

WISTENITZ (Gnom.) a market town Austria Moravia, 4 m S.E. Olmutz, R. bank Rhyta, with a parish church a castle, a brewery a distillery manufactures of roughs and spirit of wine, and iron saw and flour mills. Pop. 1408

WISTITTEN or WISTITTEN a town Russian Poland on the Prussian frontier 23 m N.W. Suwalki, with a considerable general trade. Pop. 1579

WISTON or WISTON a bar and par Wales, co. and 11 m N. by E. Pembroke, with a Norman church, piecer-

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equally situated in a plantation a Calvinistic Methodist chapel, and the remains of an ancient castle. Pop. (par.) 698

WISTON, — 1. Par Wales Pembroke 7060 ac. Pop. 683 — 2. Par Eng. Sussex. 2843 ac. Pop. 801. — 3. (anc. Roberton) Par Scot. Lanark. 6 m by 4 m. Pop. 619

WISTON, three par Eng. — 1. (Lincs.) 2070 ac. Pop. 553 — 2. 1 close, 2100 ac. 1 261 — 3. York 3570 ac. P. 788

WITCHAM, par Eng Cambridge 3671 ac. Pop. 594

WITCHAMPTON, par Eng. Dorset 1461 ac. P. 504

WITCHFORD par Eng Cambridge 3376 ac. P. 620

WITCHINGHAM two par Eng Norfolk. — 1 (Great) 2345 ac. Pop. 649 — 2. (Little) 738 ac. Pop. 42

WITCHLING par Eng Kent 1309 ac. Pop. 124

WITHEBE, a gov. and town Russia. See Yrta w.

WITHEAM a river England, rises on the N. confines of Rutlandshire, flows very circuitously first N. to Lincoln, then E., then S.E. and falls into the Wash about 5 m below Boston. The Fensyke canal, originally constructed by the Romans, connects it with the Trent, and it is navigable to Lincoln, a distance of about 83 m

WITHEAM, a market town in par England, co. Essex 6 m N.E. by E. Chelmsford pleasantly situated. It consists principally of one long street, and has a spacious and hand some church four Dissenting chapels, a national school and two almshouses. Area of par 3038 ac. Pop. 3403

WITHEAM four par Eng. — 1. (Hants) 5684 ac. Pop. 4270 ac. Pop. 546 — 2. (Hants) Lincoln 2573 ac. Pop. 309 — 3. (Hants) Lincoln 4210 ac. Pop. 635 — 4. (Hants) Lincoln 3230 ac. Pop. 544

WITHEAM, a par Eng Lincoln 2650 ac. Pop. 117

WITHEAM, a par Eng Lancashire 772 ac. Pop. 40.

WITHEAM, a town and market in England, co. Devon, 8 m E. Chumleigh, with a parish church and an endowed school. Area. 3048 ac. Pop. 1309

WITHEAM, a par Eng Leicester 1570 ac. P. 410

WITHEAM, a par Eng Lincoln 2069 ac. Pop. 603

WITHEAM, a par Eng York 2600 ac. P. 518

WITHEAM, a par Eng York 2600 ac. P. 518

WITHEAM, a par Eng Suffolk 880 ac. P. 159

WITHEAM, a par Eng Suffolk 2020 ac. P. 642

WITHEAM, two par Eng. — 1. Cornwall 3006 ac. Pop. 452 — 2. (Hants) Somerset 2480 ac. Pop. 107

WITHEAM, a vil and township England co. Lancaster 4 m S. Manchester. It has a district church, a Dissenting chapel and the Lancashire Independent college, a handsome and substantial structure. Pop. 142

WITHEAM, three par Eng. — 1. Gloucester 5680 ac. Pop. 623 — 2. Hereford 2392 ac. Pop. 681 — 3. Salop 1136 ac. Pop. 376

WITHEAM, a par Eng Warwick 7220 ac. P. 734

WITHEAM, a par Eng Somerset 1747 ac. P. 321

WITHEAM, a par Eng. — 1. Surrey 5128 ac. Pop. 148 — 2. (Great) Worcester, 2633 ac. Pop. 408

WITHEAM, a par Eng Suffolk 1906 ac. P. 67.

WITHEAM, a market town in par England co. W. by W. Oxford. It consists principally of two streets, with well built houses and has a townhall, an old market cross a handsome black hall a spacious erect church with a lofty spire, some Dissenting chapels, a free grammar and two other endowed schools, several almshouses manufactures of blankets and gloves, and a trade in cattle. Pop. (inc.) 3099

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WITTENBACH a vil Switzerland can St. Gall with a good school and a post-office. Pop. 1884.

WITTENBACH a tn. Prussia prov Saxony gov and 47 m N W Merseburg a bank libe, here crossed by a long wooden bridge, and near the railway from Berlin to Leipzig it consists of the town proper and two suburbs, and is a place of considerable strength, being both surrounded by walls with three gates, and defended by a fort and a strong castle. It is very indifferently built, and so both dirty and ill paved, but possesses high claims to notice, as having been the cradle of the Reformation. In one celebrated university now removed to Halle Luther was professor of philosophy and theology, and on the doors of one of its churches he hung up the celebrated theses, by which the dissonance which followed on them, the greatest abuses and impostures of the papacy were overturned. The principal buildings and objects of interest in the town are the hollendokirche in which both Luther and Melancthon are buried as well as their faithful friends and protectors the electors Fred rich the Wise whose

start-on-the-Oder with two churches a poorhouse, manufactures of linen and hosiery and a trade in cattle, and several mills. Pop. (1852), 2390.

WITTINGAU, WITTINGAU or TRESSAU in Bohemia, circle and 16 m S N E Budweis, on the Goldbach with three churches, a castle, two hospitals, barracks, and an active trade in wood. Pop. 3819.

WITTINGEN a tn Hanover gov and 40 m S S E Lüneburg with a church, and manufactures of sail ammunitions Pop. 1225.

WITTLICH a tn. Rhinisch Prussia gov and 30 m N N E Treves, on the Moselle with a R. Catholic church and chapel and a trade in corn, wine, cattle, and tobacco. Pop. (1823) 8109.

WITTMUND a tn Hanover gov and 14 m N E. Aurich on a canal with a superior burgher school, manufactures of linen and hats and some shipping. Pop. 1800.

WITTON five pars Eng. — 1 Hauts, 1630 ac. P. 267 — 2 Norfolk 587 ac. 1 op. 153 — 3 Norfolk 1748 ac. P. 299 — 4 (Essex) York 7780 ac. P. 610 — 5 (Essex) York 3715 ac. 1 op. 340.

WITTON-GREY, a vil and par Eng land, co and 3 m W Durham, pleasantly situated on the Browney. It is well built; and has a church with a tower a national school, and the ruins of a monastic institution and chapel. Area, 2335 ac. Pop. 1706.

WITTON LE-WEAR a vil and par Eng land, co Durham on an acclivity above a bank Wear here crossed by a bridge 5 m W N W Bishop-Auckland. It has an ancient church, an endowed school an old castle, crowded with towers and turrets, manufactory quarries, and large collieries. Area, 2905 ac. Pop. 918.

WITTSFOLK, a vil and par Eng land, co Dorset, 60 m N W Bournemouth. It has a church, an hospital, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a tannery brewery distillery, glass-works saw and paper mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. (1837) 5516.

WITTLASSEN a tn. Hanse-Cassel, Niedersachsen on the Weser, here crossed by a bridge, 15 m E Cassel. It has walls with four gates a parish church, an elegant Gothic chapel with a fine turret, manufactures of leather and tobacco, a large paper and other mills, and dye-works. 1 op. 2385.

WITTLISCHIMBACH a market tn and par England co Somerset, 10 m W by N Taunton. It has a church, two Dissenting chapels, three schools an infirmary a dispensary a brewery and a slate-quarry. Area, 5584 ac. Pop. 2861.

WIVLSEFIELD par Eng Sussex, 8104 ac. 1 op. 608.

WIVANHOE a tn and par England co Essex, on the Colne, 4½ m S E. (elephant), of which it is the port. It has a custom house with a commodious quay an ancient church with a square embattled tower, a Dissenting chapel, and important oyster with other fisheries. 1 op. 1672. Area, 1597 ac.

WIVATON par Eng Norfolk 1042 ac. Pop. 245.

WIX par Eng Essex, 8090 ac. Pop. 778.

WIXFORD par Eng Wiltshire 530 ac. Pop. 117.

WIZNA a tn Russian island, gov and 50 m S S W Anguilla, a bank Norway. Pop. 2100.

WKRA or WKA, a river rises in the S W of E Prussia, where it first takes the name of Soldan, flows S W past Soldan between Russia and Prussia then S S E and after a course of about 110 m, joins a bank Bga a little above its confluence with the Vistula at Modlin. Its chief affluents both on the right, are the Lubina and Borna.

WLADIKAWKA, a tn. Caucasia. See WLADIKAWKA.

WLADIMIR, a tn and gov Russia. See VLADIMIR.

WLASCZIN a tn in Bohemia, circle and 20 m S S W Kaurum with a church a fine castle with a park, a court-house a hospital, tile-works, and a saw and a flour mill Pop. 2336.

WLADAWA a tn in Russian Poland, walled and 70 m S E. Budlin, on the Wlodawa, near its confluence with a bank Bga with an active trade across the frontier. Pop. 1400.

WOAHOO or OAHU, one of the Sandwich Is., Pacific Ocean, lat. 21° 20' N, lon 157° 37' W (u), 40 m long, by 30 m broad. It is of volcanic origin, and though exhibiting



THE MARKET PLACE AND TOWNHALL, WITTENBURG. From a drawing by J. Schaefer.

in monument is a fine work by Peter Vischer and John the Street art by H. Voelcher the Stalikeirche where Luther and Melancthon preached and there is a curious altar piece of Crasack with real portraits three other churches, the remains of the Augustine monastery with 10th c apartments the house of Melancthon and Cranach an iron statue of Luther by Schad w in the market place the townhall with portraits of Luther and Melancthon the gymnasium theological seminary orphan and ordinary hospitals. The spot where Luther burned the Pope's Bull immediately outside one of the town-gates is marked by being ruled round. The manufactures consist of woolen and linen cloth and the trade is in wood and cattle. Wittenberg has suffered much from war especially in 1760 when it was bombarded by the Austrians and a third of the houses were destroyed and in 1814 when after a siege of ten months the Prussians took it from the French by assault. Pop. (1802) 9643.

WITTENBURG a tn. Prussia, prov Brandenburg gov and 65 m N W Potsdam, at the confluence of the Havel with the Elbe. It contains a church and has a considerable transit trade, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. (1824) 4576.

WITTENBURG a tn. Mecklenburg-Schwerin at the confluence of a small stream with the Schaale 15 m S W Schwerin. It is entered by two gates has a parish church and manufactures of linen tobacco-pipes, nails tinware, and tobacco a tannery and dye-works. Pop. 2705.

WITTENBURG two pars Eng Berks — 1 (Little) 579 ac. Pop. 128 — 2, (Long), 2280 ac. Pop. 616.

WITTEBERG par Ireland Down 2430 ac. Pop. 965.

WITTEBERG, three pars Eng — 1 Northampton 1090 ac. 1 op. 268 — 2 (Essex) Essex 1505 ac. Pop. 283 — 3 (Essex) Essex 3615 ac. Pop. 609.

WITTEBSHAIN par Eng Kent 5601 ac. 1 op. 967.

WITTEGSTEIN an Isl Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago lat. 16° 4' S lon 145° 58' W 52 m long N W by N and 9½ m broad S E. by S. discovered in 1819 by Bellinghausen.

WITTHICHANAU or KATAWA a tn. Prussia, prov Schlesia gov Leguats on the Black Elster 67 m S S W Frank

few signs of cultivation, is in some parts fertile, producing indigo, cotton, sugar, &c., and some coffee. In the N there is much fine scenery.

WÖBBELIN, a vil Maklenburg between 18 m. S S E Schwerin. The post Körner who fell at the battle of Dörmberg is buried under a great oak in front of this village.

WÖBURN a market to and par England co. and 13 m S W Bedford, on a gentle eminence. It consists of four spacious streets, has a singularly picturesque church, nearly covered with ivy, two Dissenting chapels a free school, a handsome market-house and manufactures of straw-plait. In the immediate vicinity is Woburn abbey, with its noble park the seat of the Duke of Bedford. Area of par. 3200 ac. P 2049

WODA, a vil Japan, Isl Kiusiu prov Fisen between Uradino and Wakamoto, with a celebrated idol placed in a large camphor-tree at its entrance.

WODECOQ, a vil and com Ile grum prov Hainaut, 22 m N N W Mons, with manufactures of linen, brewer's, brick works, and a trade in grain and cattle. Pop 2985

WODNIA, or **WODNIA**, in Bohemia, circle Pragobim on the Elbe. It has walls with three gates two churches, a courthouse, barracks, and an hospital. Pop 2241

WODZISLA a town in Russian Poland gov Kie'sco, 34 m N E. Czarow. Pop. about 2000

WÖRDLIN, a town Holland prov S. Hol and 17 m E. Leyden, on both sides the Rhine. It was once fortified and still has two gates. Its inner walls have been turned into two planted walks. It has a large old castle, now used as a house of correction, a townhall communal house, weighhouse, a large arsenal, storehouse, barracks three churches a synagogue several superior common town, and orphan schools, two orphan hospitals, and other benevolent institutions some best building yards numerous brick and tile works several mills and a trade in hemp bricks tiles &c. Pop 4293

WOESTIN, a vil and com Belgium prov W Flandre on the Kemmelbeek 26 m S W Brugge with a brewery and some trade. Pop 1204

WOGNOMILS P T Z, a market in Dolomieu 30 m S E Casanin with a church and a chapel. Pop 1084

WOHLAU, a town Prussia prov Silesia, gov and 20 m W Breslau, on the Juche, between several lakes. It consists of a walled town with three gates and of three suburbs and has a restaurant and a R Catholic church a townhouse courthouse, several schools, infirmary hospital, and many factories of woollen and linen cloth hosiery and hats. Pop 18687 2228

WOHLIN two places Switzerland. 1. A town and par. can Argau on the Ylis 11 m S E Aarau with a handsome church and manufactures of straw plait. Pop. 2124 2. A vil and par, can and 4 m W N W Bern on a well cultivated slope. Pop 2577

WÖRDLIN, a vil Denmark, Amby Holsten, 8 m N marsh about 20 m S W Randburg with a church. P 800

WOJEREZY, a town Prussia. See **WOTZKOW**

WOKAN one of the Azu islands with a vil of same name and another called Simpa. Inhabitants mostly Christians.

WOKING a vil and par England co Surrey on the Wey, the Basingstoke canal and the London and South West turn railway 3 m N N W Epsley, with a parish church a district church, Baptist, Independent, and R. Catholic churches an ancient palace a brewery and a paper-mill. Area, 7382 ac. Pop 2837

WOLLINGHAM a market to and par England co Berks, 7 m S F Reading. It has an ancient townhall a church also ancient tower two Dissenting churches a free school almshouses manufactures of silk, gauze and shoes nail-knives, and a large fair trade Area of par. 6131 ac. P 8702

WOLD Kewton, par Eng. York 1960 ac. Pop. 276

WOLDKROUHF with Kewtown Amsor par Eng. Devon. 1231 ac. Pop 3227

WOLDLAGE, a walled town Maklenburg Stralitz 21 m N F Nez-Strelitz, with a church a burgher-school, manufactures of mirrors woollen and linen cloth, tanneries, tile-works, and several mills. Pop 2188

WOLDENBERG, 1. A town in Prussia prov Brandenburg, gov and 66 m N E Frankfurt-on-the-Oder on a height above several lakes, and at the junction of three railways. It is walled, and has a church manufactures of woollen, linen, and leather, and a trade in horses and cattle. P (1802), 9868

WOLDINGHAM par Eng Surrey 1570 ac. Pop 43

WOLF RIVER two rivers, U States—1. An affluent of the Miami R., rises in the N of the state of that name, flows W N W into Tennessee, and after a course of about 100 m joins the bank Mississippi at Memphis—2. Rises in the N of Wisconsin. Flows S S E and joins the Fox R. It is navigable for steamers for about 150 m

WOLFACH, a town Baden circle Middle Rhine, at the junction of the Wolfach and Kinzig 26 m N E. Freiburg with a church a castle, baths and a trade in wool. P 1053

WOLFACH, (Jura), a vil Baden circle Middle Rhine date and near Wolfach with a church and saw mills. P 2128

WOLFGG, a vil Württemberg circle Danub., ball, and 9 m S S E. Waiblingen with a church and a castle, with a picture-gallery and library of 109,000 vols. Pop 1714

WOLFELESDORF, a vil Prussia, prov Silesia, gov and S S W Breslau picturesquely situated on a slope of the Kłodzkoberg with a church to which numerous pilgrimages are made and a fine castle. Pop 1530

WOLFELESDORF, a town Brunswick on the Oker, and on the railway from Brunswick to Magdeburg 8 m S Lüneburg. It consists of a walled town with two gates and of two suburbs is well built in handsome squares and spacious streets and has two Protestant churches one of them large and handsome a R Catholic chapel a synagogue, a castle townhouse arsenal a library of 1,00,000 vols including 1 other a Bible, with his M notes a statue of Lessing who was long librarian to the duke a gymnasium theological seminary, several schools hospitals, and churches, manufactures of linen silk ribbons lacework, leather, lacquers, and tobacco and a trade in yarn and cattle. Pop 9003

WOLFELESDORF, a vil and par Switzerland can Unterwalden on the Aa, 7 m E N E. Sarnen with a handsome church and a ruined castle. Pop 1118

WOLFFELAND par Eng Hereford 1585 ac. P 135

WOLFFELAND, a town Hesse-Kassel Kassel between on a height 14 m W Ca. It consists of a walled town with four gates, and a church and has a courthouse hospital, manufacture of cotton goods and blacksmiths. Pop 2187

WOLFFELAND, a vil and par Switzerland can Appenzell on the borders of the Rhodanus 9 m S N N E. (old) with a parish church on a mountain-slope manufactures of muslin and some trade in corn. Pop 2104

WOLFFELAND par Eng Warwick 3470 ac. P 464

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WOLLATON, par Eng. North, 2340 ac. Pop. 534
WOLLERAU, a vil and par Switzerland, can and 13 m
 N N E Schyrs, on a slope about 1 m. above the lake, and
 on the frontier of can Zürich, with a handsome church.
 Pop. 237

WOLLSCHNITZ, a vil Bohemia, circle Budweis, near
 Semlitz with a church, and two mills. Pop. 1203.

WOLLHAUSEN-WIESSEN, a vil and par Switzer-
 land, ran and 10 m W. Lessen, on the Esame, here crossed
 by a bridge connecting it with Wollhausen in Markt.
 The former village has a parish church and parsonage on a height,
 and pop. 1251. The latter is overlooking, by a ruined castle.

WOLLIN, a m. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. and
 "9 m. N. Stettin on id. of its name, and on the Dierow
 here crossed by three bridges, connecting it with the main-
 land. It is walled, has four suburbs, two churches, manu-
 factories of leather, building yards, a fishery and some trade.
 1 y. (1842) 4501. — The island, one of those on E. side
 of the Great Haff, between it and the Baltic, is of irregular
 shape, bounded E. by the Duesow, and W. by the Ost-
 Swine and measures 20 m. N. E. to S. W. by 8 m. to 10 m.
 broad.

WOLLISHOFFEN, a vil and par Switz. land, can and
 2 m. S. W. Zürich, W. bank of the lake, with a church and
 school-house. A fierce struggle took place here in 1799, be-
 tween the French and Russians. Pop. 1047

WOLLONDILLY, a river New S. Wales rises in co.
 Argyle, flows N. N. E., and joins the Warragamba 45 m.
 W. N. W. Sydney

WOLLONGONG, a seaport in New S. Wales co. Cam-
 den, 60 m. S. W. Sydney, much resorted to by invalids on ac-
 count of the beauty of its situation.

WOLLSTEN, or **WOLSTEN**, a m. Prussia, prov. and
 32 m. S. W. Posen between two lakes with a church, a gym-
 nasium, a synagogue, manufactures of woollen and linen
 cloth and tanneries. Pop. (1832) 2819

WOLMERSFELD, a m. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and
 "m. N. Magdeburg 1 bank Ulro. It has walls with three
 gates, a Protestant church, a tobacco manufactures of linen
 and leather, numerous bleachfields, distilleries and sugar
 and liquor factories. Pop. (1837) 8042

WOLNZACH, or **WOLZACH**, a m. mark in Upper Sa-
 xia, dist. near E. Pflaibach, with two churches, sta-
 house and castle, and several breweries. P. 1022

WOLNODA, a gov. Russia. See **WOLNODA**

WOLSDORF, or **WOLSDORF**, a vil Bohemia, circle
 Komsgratz, on a small stream about 2 m. from Lukau. It is
 a struggling place consisting of two portions an upper and a
 lower and has a church, a school and several mills. P. 1112

WOLSTINGHAM, a market to and par England co. and
 14 m. W. S. W. Durham in the vale of the Wear, with
 an ancient church, various Dissenting chapels, a grammar
 school, manufactures of linen, woollen cloth, edge tools, and
 implements of husbandry. Area of par., 20,403 ac. P. 4685

WOLSK, a m. Russia. See **WOLSK**

WOLSTAN, a vil and par England co. Warwick on
 the Acon and on the London and Birmingham railway 5 m.
 N. E. Coventry. It has a large cruciform church with a
 very ancient tower, a Baptist chapel, and the remains of a
 Roman encampment. Area, 2770 ac. Pop. 1209

WOLSTON, a vil and par England, co. Stafford, near
 the summit level of the Grand Trunk canal about 1 m.
 E. N. E. Newcastle under Lyme, with an ancient parish church,
 several Dissenting chapels, manufactures of china and earthen
 ware brick and tile works, collieries, and several blast-fur-
 naces. Area, 10,738 ac. 1 op. 27 191

WOLUWE, two nearly contiguous places, Belgium, prov.
 Brabant, on the Woluwe 4 m. E. Brussels. — 1, (St. Lam-
 bert) with a brewery, distillery, two flour-mills, and some
 trade. Large numbers of peats are cut in the vicinity. Pop.
 1111 — 2, (St. Pierre) with a flour-mill and a brewery.
 Pop. 1164

WOLVERHAMPTON, a market to and man and pari-
 lor England, co. Stafford, 13 m. N. W. by W. Birmingham.
 It is here situated, upon the summit of an eminence com-
 manding a picturesque view and is substantially but very
 irregularly built. During the last ten years, however it has
 made extraordinary progress, and many public buildings have
 been erected as it works of general utility carried on. The more

important edifices and objects of note are eight churches, of
 which the principal is the collegiate church of St. Peter, a
 fine stately structure with lofty embattled tower, and many
 features of great interest, several excellent Dissenting chapels
 an exchange, a very capacious market-hall, a public subscrip-
 tion library of about 10,000 volumes, a very elegant school
 of practical art, opened in 1854, a noble hospital, a townhall,
 a very large and convenient orphanage, mainly founded by
 Mr. John Lees, an infant school and merchant, a theatre, a me-
 chanics institute, a free grammar, blue-coat, ragged, national
 and other schools, various other charitable institutions, a union
 workhouse, a cemetery race-course, cattle-market, subscrip-
 tion-baths, &c.

Situated in the heart of the great midland mining-district,
 Wolverhampton derives its wealth from the extensive beds of
 coal and ironstone which abound in its vicinity and the work-
 ing of which gives abundant occupation to large numbers of
 its population. The smelting of iron-ore and its conversion
 into pig, railway sheet, hoop, rod, and nail iron, boiler-plates,
 iron-castings, &c., constitute its staple manufactures and trade,
 but it has from an early period obtained a high name for the
 skill and ingenuity displayed by its artisans in the manufac-
 ture of locks and keys. — Almost every article produced from
 steel, brass, and tin is made here to a greater or less extent.
 Among other articles may be principally enumerated kingly,
 latches, bolts, axes, spades and garden-tools, vices, anvils,
 coffee and malt mills, fire-arms, grates, &c. Paper, mangle
 and japanned and tin wares are very extensively made, and
 notice is also due to the manufactures of tin-plates, enamelled
 ordinary utensils, chemicals, varnishes, &c. All the goods
 thus produced are justly celebrated for the beauty and ex-
 cellent character of their workmanship. The facilities enjoyed
 in carrying on this important trade are very ample. The
 advantages of canal-communication has long been possessed,
 and latterly the town has become the focus of the London
 and North Western, Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Oxford,
 Worcester and Wolverhampton and other railways, for which
 two handsome and commodious stations have been provided.
 Besides two weekly markets, an annual fair, granted by
 Henry III. in 1208 is still held during three days.

Wolverhampton is of considerable antiquity although little
 can be ascertained of its history till 990, when Wulfstan, or
 Wulfstan, master of Ethelred II. and father of Athelstan
 Duke of Northampton, founded and endowed here the church
 and college of St. Mary afterwards rededicated to St. Peter.
 Originally Hampton afterwards Wulfstan's Hampton, it has
 long since been corrupted to its present name.

The municipal borough was incorporated in 1847, and is
 divided into eight wards bearing the names of its eight
 churches. The parliamentary borough which includes Bil-
 ston appoints two members. Area of par., 10,690 ac. Pop.
 52,587. 1 op. (ann. hor.), 49,985

WOLVERLEY, a vil and par England, co. Worcester
 pleasantly situated on the Stour and the Staffordshire and
 Worcester railway canal 2 m. N. W. Kidderminster with
 some curious houses cat out of the natural sandstone-rock, a
 parish and a distinct church, a Wesleyan chapel, and one of
 the principal depots of the engines and goods of the London
 and Birmingham railway, consisting of a quadrangular in-
 closure surrounded by several streets of houses for the nume-
 rous workmen. Area 5532 ac. Pop. 2441

WOLVERLEIGH, a vil and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant
 8 m. N. E. Brussels with breweries, a distillery, and
 two corn mills. Pop. 3301

WOLVERTON, four pars. Eng. — 1, Bucks, 2350 ac.
 Pop. 2070. It contains a station on the London and N. W.
 railway, at which extensive works have been erected for re-
 pairing locomotives, &c., the dwellings of the workmen and
 railway-servants, with a church, school, reading-room, &c.,
 forming a small town. — 2, Hants 1395 ac. Pop. 188 — 3,
 Norfolk 5624 ac. Pop. 165. — 4, Warwick 1320 ac. Pop. 174

WOLVES-NESTON, par Eng. Monm. 12540 ac. P. 319

WOLVESLEY, par Eng. Warwick, 8790 ac. Pop. 923

WOMBURN, par Eng. Stafford, 4690 ac. Pop. 3007

WOMBRIDGE, par Eng. Stafford, 596 ac. Pop. 2186

WOMENSWOLD, par Eng. Kent 1010 ac. P. 356

WOMERSLEY, par Eng. York 7780 ac. Pop. 998

WONNELGHIERM, a vil and com. Belgium, prov. and
 6 m. E. Antwerp, on the canal Schyrs, and the canal of

Hertsale, with manufactures of linen, two breweries, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1834.

WONASTOW, par Eng. Monmouth, 1589 ac. P 141
WONCK, a vil. and com. Belgum, prov Limburg on the Geer or Jaar 18 m. S.E. Hasselt; with manufactures of straw hats, and a quarry of building-stone. Pop. 1525

WONDELGHEM, a vil. and com. Belgum, prov E. Flanders, on the canal of Tarnemans, and on the Lave and the Oude, 5 m. N. Ghent, with manufactures of starch, plantations of white mulberries, a brewery and two flour mills. Pop. 1173

WONK, a ruined N. Hinduism, prov Candahar; with eight large and four small pagodes of hewn granite, and a pyramidal form with numerous carvings, decorations, and colossal statues

WONKESHI a vil. and par England, co. Surrey 8 m. S. E. Guildford on the Way and Aron canal. It has a parish church with a tower picturesque situated in the Park of Lord Grantham two independent chapels, and a mill for dressing leather. Pop. 1390 Area, 4427 ac.

WONGHOWIE, or WASNOWIE, a tn. Prussia prov Posen gov. and 41 m. S.W. Bromberg on the Wilna and a small lake, with a R. Catholic church a monastery and a synagogue. Pop. (1857) 2724

WONSTON par Eng. Hants 4160 ac. Pop. 715.

WONTERGHEM, a vil. and com. Belgum, prov E. Flanders, on the Oude-Wandel an affluent of the Lys, 15 m. W. S.W. Ghent with manufactures of linen and cotton. Pop. 1075.

WOOD-STAN regarded by the Chinese as one of the most sacred spots of the empire, in the N.W. of prov Fokien, in the Bohai-tai district, 420 m. N.E. Canton. It consists of a collection of abrupt and almost vertical heights the loftiest about 1000 ft., scattered apparently by some great convulsions of nature over an extensive plain. They are covered with numerous Buddhist temples the largest of which properly itself a collection of temples in beautifully situated on the sloping side of a basin scooped out of the highest summit, with a lake in its centre, and tea plantations and dense forests on its sides. The rocks are composed in their lower parts of clay-slate and sandstone conglomerates intersected in all directions by masses or veins of quartz and granite. The latter, of a very dark colour caused by the abundance of fine deep black-black mica which it contains, forms the summit, and hence, probably, also the nucleus of the principal mountains in this part of the country

WOOLEVY a vil. and par England co. Bucks. on a small stream 8 m. W. S.W. Beaconsfield with a handsome parish church, independent and Wesleyan chapels manufactures of bone-lace, and paper and flour mills. Area, 2850 ac. Pop. 2026

WOOD-DALLING par Eng. Norfolk, 2444 ac. P 574

WOOD DETTON par Eng. Cambridge 4899 ac. P 1298

WOOD EATON, par Eng. Oxford, 839 ac. P 89

WOOD HANNEY, par Eng. Lincoln 590 ac. Pop. 251

WOOD-NEWTON par Eng. Northampton, 1500 ac. P 201

WOOD NORWICH par Eng. Norfolk, 1728 ac. P 208

WOOD RANNO par Eng. Norfolk, 1363 ac. Pop. 127

WOODHARTWICK par Eng. Norfolk, 2163 ac. P 293

WOODBOROUGH a vil. and par England, co. and 7 m. N. N.E. Nottingham, on the Dovebeck. It has a parish church with a fine Norman doorway Wesleyan and Baptist chapels, a free school, and manufactures of hosiery. William Lee invented the stocking-frame here in 1528. Area, 1940 ac. P 852

WOODBOROUGH, par Eng. Wills, 1018 ac. Pop. 434

WOODBREDON, a market tn. and par England, co. Suffolk 71 m. E. N.E. Ipswich, on a slope above the Deben here navigable for vessels of 120 tons. It has two main streets, a spacious square, a fine church of dark flint intermixed with freestone, with a magnificent tower, four Dissenting chapels, a free grammar-school, a handsome courthouse a custom-house bonded warehouses a theatre, and houses of correction. The chief exports are corn, flour and malt and the imports coal, timber, foreign wine, spirits, porter, groceries, and ironmongery. Area of par, 1055 ac. Pop. 5151.

WOODBURY a vil. and par England on Devon, on the Exe, 5 m. E. S.E. of Exeter, with a parish and a district church, and an ancient earthwork of irregular form called Woodbury castle. Area, 7804 ac. Pop. 8014.

WOODCHESTER, a vil. and par England, co. Gloucester on a height 8 m. S.W. Stroud. It occupies the site of a Roman station and has a parish church with a fine monument, a Baptist chapel, and manufactures of woollen cloth. Area, 1203 ac. Pop. 682.

WOODCHURCH two par. Eng. — 1 Cheshire 5792

Pop. 2927 — 2, Kent 5949 ac. Pop. 1286

WOODCOTT, par Eng. Hants 1250 ac. Pop. 100.

WOODFORD a vil. and par England, co. Essex on the borders of Epping Forest, 5 m. N. H. London with an elegant modern church with a square embellish, a Christian chapel of ease, Wesleyan and independent chapels, a Christian marble pillar about 40 ft. high, erected as a monument in the church yard, and a municipal square. Area, 2143 ac. Pop. 2774

WOODFORD three par. Eng. — 1 Northampton 3855 ac. Pop. 800. — 2 Northampton, 1750 ac. Pop. 725. — 3, Wilt 3760 ac. Pop. 496

WOODHALL, par Eng. Lincoln 2240 ac. Pop. 375.

WOODHAM three par. Eng. — 1, (Norw.) Essex 4481 ac. Pop. 981 — 2 (Northw.) Essex 1880 ac. Pop. 326 — 3 (Walter) Essex, 2421 ac. Pop. 553.

WOODHAY (East) a par England, consisting chiefly of the villa Woodlay, East End and North End, co. Hants, 5 m. W. S.W. Newbury. It has a parish church and independent and Wesleyan chapels. Dushope Hooper, Ken and Lovell were rectors of this parish. Area, 4965 ac. P 1540.

WOODHAY (West) par Eng. Bucks 1407 ac. P 116

WOODHORN a vil. and par England, co. Northumberland, near the sea, 8 m. F. N. E. Morpeth with a very ancient Norman church with a tower a chapel of ease, and a charitable endowment. Area 3456 ac. Pop. 1558.

WOODHURST, par Eng. Hants 2180 ac. Pop. 533.

WOODLANDS par Eng. Dorset 2561 ac. P 476.

WOODLEIGH par Eng. Dorset 2519 ac. Pop. 233

WOODLEIGH (East) a vil. and com. Essex. See KILN.

WOODMANSFORD, par Eng. Essex 2218 ac. P 326.

WOODMANSFORD, par Eng. Hants 1398 ac. Pop. 75.

WOODMANSTON, par Eng. Surrey, 1590 ac. Pop. 271

WOODNESBOROUGH, par Eng. Kent, 2944 ac. Pop. 813

WOOLFORD par Eng. Dorset 1742 ac. Pop. 183

WOOLSTOCK a par. and mun. bur. England, co. and 8 m. N. W. Oxford on the Glyme, with spacious streets, substantial and generally handsome houses a church with a tower two Dissenting chapels, a handsome town-hall, a grammar and two endowed free schools almshouses, and considerable manufactures of gloves. Woolstock is of Saxon origin and early had a royal palace which gives the name to one of Sir Walter Scott's novels, and in which Elizabeth was confined for a time during the reign of her sister Mary. The borough which is very ancient, formerly sent two members to Parliament, but was deprived of one by the Reform Act. Pop. 7353.

WOOLSTOCK par Eng. Oxford 860 ac. Pop. 1262

WOOLSTOCK a tn. Canada West, cap. on Oxford East Oxford, in the centre of a beautiful and fertile district, on the Great Western railway, with six 1 Protestant churches, several schools, a mechanics institute, manufactures of iron, cloth and leather. Pop. about 8000

WOOLSTOCK two vils. 1. Vermont, 51 m. S. by E. Montpelier, with a court-house, jail, five churches, woollen factories, tanneries, and mills. Pop. 1500 — 2, Virg. 160 m. N. W. Richmond, with three churches, and an academy. Pop. 1200

WOOLSTUNE, par Eng. Hants 1050 ac. Pop. 320

WOOTTON par Eng. Norfolk, 2124 ac. Pop. 653.

WOODWALTON, par Eng. Hants 5719 ac. P 880.

WOOKEY a vil. and par England, co. Somerset, on the Mendip Hills, about 2 m. W. Wells with a parish and a district church and a remarkable geological cave, in one of the compartments of which the Saxons. Area 2450 ac. P 1166.

WOOL, par Eng. Dorset 2550 ac. Pop. 545

WOOLAVINGTON two par. Eng. — 1, Somerset 1725 ac. Pop. 405 — 2, Somerset 2580 ac. Pop. 462

WOOLBIDING par Eng. Essex, 2258 ac. P 520.

WOOLENGRANGE, par Irel. Kilkenny 1504 ac. Pop. 285

WOOLER a market tn. and par England, co. Northumberland on an activity 43 m N N W Newcastle. It has one good main street, old houses mostly of stone, a parish church, five dissenting chapels, a national and other schools, a subscription library and a literary and scientific institution. Area, 4833 ac. Pop. 1911 1000.

WOOLFARDISWORTHY — 1 A vil and par Eng land, co. Devon, on the sea-coast 9 m S W Bideford; with quarters of excellent buildings. Pop. 824. Area 5796 ac — 2 A par Eng. Devon 1816 ac. Pop. 206

WOOLHAMPTON par Eng Dorset 694 ac. P 602

WOOLHOPE par Eng Hereford 4653 ac. Pop. 902

WOOLLAND par Eng Dorset, 1096 ac. Pop. 107

WOOLLASTON par Eng. Gloucester 5416 ac. P 1110

WOOLLEY par Eng Somerset, 865 ac. Pop. 91

WOOLLEY par Eng Hants 1420 ac. Pop. 90

WOOLLOO (W.) par Eng Monmouth 8564 ac. Pop. 2029

WOOLLYA a native settlement, S. America Tierra del

Fuego on the N shore of Navarin Island lat. 55 S. lon 68° W

It is of pleasing appearance rising gently from the water side into moderate hills, clothed with the finest timber in the country is well watered, and has considerable spaces of clear pasture-ground with rich grass and some beautiful flowers. One of the natives who had been in England was taken back by Captain Flacey during the voyage of the *Adventure* and *Beagle*.

WOOLPIT a vil and par England co. Suffolk. 6 m W N W Stow with a parish church with a beautiful porch and light graceful spire manufactures of very fine white bricks and one of the largest horse fairs in England Pop. 1111 Area 1877 ac

WOOLSTANTON par Eng Salop 843 ac. Pop. 72

WOOLSTHORPE par Eng Lincoln 2600 ac. P 632

WOOLSTON par Eng Gloucester 787 ac. P 684

WOOLSTON (W.) par Eng Bucks — 1 (Gt. Bd.)

“do” ac. Pop. 72 — 2 (Little) 613 ac. Pop. 102

WOOLTON a vil and chapelry England co.

Lancaster 6 m E E Liverpool with a handsome modern

chapel of cube with a tower and small dome a Wesleyan and a R Catholic chapel and several schools. Pop. 3610

WOOLVERHUT par Eng Oxford 1000 ac. P 637

WOOLVERHUT par Eng Suffolk 1256 ac. P 241

WOOLVERHUT par Eng Somerset 736 ac. P 174

WOOLWICH a market tn. and par England co. Kent

on the N bank Thames 8 m below London bridge, on the N Kent

railway. It has one main street parallel with the river and

intersected by other minor streets many ancient together with

a number of handsome modern houses, an old church with a

square tower two new churches, Presbyterian Independent,

Wesleyan and Association Methodist, Baptist and R Catholic

chapels national British and other schools a mechanics

institute a townhall and several charitable endowments. It

owes its chief claims to notice however not to these but to

its arsenal which occupies an area of above 100 ac. and is

one of the most complete and magnificent establishments of the

kind in the world. It consists principally of the arsenal

properly called with its extensive cannon foundries gun

powder and rocket magazines, saw mills and workshops its

model room containing a pattern of every article used in the

artillery service and its numerous pyramidal piles of balls

and bomb-shells the artillery barracks and storehouses, the

repository for models of fortified towns dockyards &c. the

marine and sappers and miners barracks the military academy

the dockyard and ordnance hospital. At North Wool-

wich, on the opposite side of the river where the Woolwich

branch of the Eastern Counties railway terminates, many

handsome residences have recently sprung up. Area, 1596

ac. Pop. 81267

WOOLWICK, a vil U States, Rhode Island on the

Blackstone, and on the Providence and Worcester railway,

16 m N by W Providence with many handsome buildings,

seven churches, a high school cotton and woolen mills, machine

shops iron-foundries manufacturers of the plate, stoves

sawing silk and silk fringes, &c. and a rapidly increasing

trade. Pop. including several smaller vils., about 8500

WOOLWICH a vil U States, Ohio, on Kelleb Creek,

and on the Ohio and Pennsylvania railway 90 m N E Co-

lumbus. It is well built and has eight churches, extensive

manufactures of carriages, and an active trade. Pop. (1855), about 4000

WOOLONG a seaport in China, prov Kiangsi, 80 m N W Chusan. It was fortified by the Chinese during the late war but taken by the British in 1848

WOOTTON, 18 pars. Eng. — 1, Bedford; 8711 ac.

Pop. 1304 — 2 Berks. Pop. 870 — 3, Kent, 1010 ac.

Pop. 133 — 4 Lincoln, 2380 ac. Pop. 406 — 5 Hants

1880 ac. Pop. 58 — 6, Northampton, 1420 ac. Pop. 877

— 7 Oxford, 5720 ac. Pop. 1250 — 8, (County) Somerset

8145 ac. Pop. 411 — 9 (Stapleford), Dorset, 1679 ac.

Pop. 861 — 10 (Gloucester) Dorset, 1665 ac. Pop. 328 —

11 (North) Norfolk 4968 ac. Pop. 188 — 12, (North)

Somerset, 1536 ac. Pop. 886 — 13 (North), Dorset 619 ac.

Pop. 75 — 14 (North) Wilts 1179 ac. Pop. 437 — 15

(St. Laurence) Hants 8857 ac. Pop. 922 — 16 (South)

Norfolk 1874 ac. Pop. 155 — 17 (under Wood) Bucks

8220 ac. P. 23 — 18 (W. Somerset), Warwick 8700 ac. P. 2306

WOOTTON BASSETT a market tn. and par England co.

Wilts 6 m W Swindon agreeably situated on a height, with

an ancient church a dissenting chapel, and a free school

Area of par 4779 ac. Pop. 2123

WOBB, a vil and par Switzerland, can and 6 m E

Bern at the foot of a height crowned with an old tower

castle. It has manufactures of linen and stuff corn and saw

mills. Pop. 2899

WOBBIS, a tn Prussia, prov Saxony, par and 42 m

N W Erfurt near the source of the Wipper with a church,

an old monastery manufactures of calico, serge and flannel,

and several tanneries. Pop. (1851) 2044

WORCESTER an inland co England, bounded N by

Salop and Stafford W Hereford S Gloucester and E War-

wick with some separated portions, enclosed by the Severn

Gloucester and Warwick. Area, 7958 sq m. The surface,

generally level or gently undulating has some extensive and

beautiful valleys, the principal of which is that of the Severn is

20 m long and 3 m to 1 m broad. On the S W are the

fine eminences called the Malvern Hills, the loftiest of which

is 1315 ft. above sea level. The strata consist for the most

part of new red sandstone lias, and oolite, other formations

are visible in the chain of the Malvern Hills and some other

districts. The soil composed chiefly of clay and loam, is of

great fertility. The principal crops are wheat, barley, oats,

beans, peas, vetches, turnips, hops and carrots. The orchards

are celebrated for their apples and cider. The value consists

of meadows and rich pastures. The sheep are of the Leicester

breed. Coal is found in the N, the blue springs at Droit-

wich supply immense quantities of salt iron, &c. are manu-

factured at Dudley carpets at Kidderminster and porcelain,

&c. at Worcester. Worcester sends 12 members to Parlia-

ment—four for the county and eight for the boroughs of Wor-

cester (the capital), Evesham, Droitwich, Dudley, Kiddermin-

ster and Bewdley. Pop. 276 926.

WORCESTER a tn England cap above on pleasantly

situated on a gradual slope above the Severn which is

here crossed by a handsome bridge communicating with the

city of St. John and on the Oxford and Worcester

and the Bristol and Birmingham railways, 109 m W N W

London. It is approached through a rich and beautiful country,

and is in general well built, consisting of several spacious

streets, which intersect at right angles, the houses being

chiefly of red brick but in some of the more ancient parts of

the city, they are cross timbered and gabled, from two to three

centuries old. The principal street, formed by the junction of

High Street, Foregate Street, and the Tiding presents a

straight and level line, about 1 m long, and remarkable for

its picturesque appearance, and many of the houses and shops

are both substantial and elegant. The principal edifice is

the cathedral a spacious but externally plain structure, in the

form of a double cross, with a noble square tower which is

enriched with canopied niches and statues, and rises from its

centre to the height of 198 feet. The interior has an early

English choir with surrounding chapels, much admired for

the sharpness and delicacy of their mouldings a groined roof

and an altar-screen and pulpit, both of stone and finely sculp-

tured. The nave, separated from the choir by richly clustered

columns, is lighted by a range of clerestory windows. The

chancel, situated on the S, forms a spacious transept and

the chapter-house, externally in the form of a decagon, but

chamber within, has a finely grained roof supported by a central column, and contains the cathedral library. The other objects of note include 18 churches, besides chapels attached to hospitals and to the infirmary several of them with handsome spires, among which that of St. Andrew's is particularly admired various dissenting chapels belonging to Independent Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, Lady Ingham's Congregational, Baptist, Quakers, &c. Catholic, &c. the abbey hall a handsome classic building with massive Ionic columns; the townhall, of brick with stone quoins colonnades, and ornaments large county and city jails, a museum of the Natural History Society three large market-halls a collegiate school Queen Elizabeth's grammar-school national, British Sunday infant, and other schools an Athenaeum a government school of design, a music-hall a subscription library, a law-library a theatre, a city and county infirmary with two hospitals fronted, good internal arrangements, and a considerable extent of garden and pleasure ground, a dispensary an ophthalmic institution house of industry, a female asylum, St. Oswald's hospital and a great number of almshouses and charities. The manufactures are chiefly porcelain, for which the town and vicinity have long been celebrated, leather gloves, once the most important staple, hair cloth, lace, iron-ware, gin, vinegar and British wine. The trade, which, besides railway-communication and the river has the advantage of the Worcester and Birmingham canal, consists principally in coal iron mack, steel, and tin-ware and in supplying a large surrounding district with many of the ordinary articles of consumption. Besides two weekly markets, one of them for corn there are monthly fairs, of which the most important are for cattle and hops. At Fitzhards, the principal place of summer resort there is a race-course, where races are held twice a year Worcester has three newspapers, and the remarkable taste for music which prevails among the inhabitants is evinced by the fact that there is no town in England of the same size, where musical entertainments are so frequently and successfully given. The state of the fortress of Worcester is traced back to the time of the ancient Britons, from whom it was wrested by the Romans, who made it an important station. In 628 it was taken by Penda, king of Mercia, and in 679 its first bishop was consecrated. After being destroyed by the Danes it was rebuilt in 894 by Ethelred a Mercian prince, to whom Alfred had given his daughter Elfreda in marriage. Shortly after the Conquest, a commanding height overlooking the Severn became the site of its extensive castle of which a square fortification called Edgar tower upwards of six centuries old, is all that now remains. The first charter of incorporation was given by Henry I. It afterwards suffered severely both from intestine feuds and incursions of the Welsh it was also repeatedly ravaged by the plague. In the last civil war its strong loyalist feelings made it the scene of several keen combats and repeatedly provoked the vengeance of the Parliament. Its corporation consists of a mayor 12 aldermen and 85 councillors. It returns two members to the House of Commons. Among its distinguished natives are St. Wulfstan the monk, historian Heming and Florence and the great Lord Somers. Pop. 27,528.

WORLETT, a tn. L. Essex, Massachusetts, in a valley on the Blackstone canal, and on several lines of railway. It is considered one of the finest towns in New England, and has a spacious public green, and several elegant streets, one of which about 1½ m long is straight broad and shaded with beautiful trees. The public buildings include seven churches, a fine courthouse, the hall of the American Antiquarian Society forming a handsome edifice with a vaulted library and museum, a B. Catholic college, several academies and schools, and the state lunatic asylum beautifully situated on a height E. of the town, amid extensive and highly ornamented grounds, and managed so as to be a model for similar establishments. The manufactures are cotton and woollen fabrics, which are the staples carpets, paper wire castings, railroad and other carriages, machinery, brass and tin ware, musical instruments, hats, straw-hats, shoes, harness, &c. The trade has greatly increased since the opening of the railway to Boston. Pop. (1860) 17,059.

WORCESTER, a Cape Colony ttp. division of same name, beautifully situated on an extensive plain near the confluence of the Hex and Breeds, 62 m E N E Cape Town. It

is regularly laid out in spacious streets, which cross at right angles, and each of which is supplied by a stream of beautiful clear water brought by a main water-course from the Hart. The divisions, bounded, N by Glenwillow, E. Beaufort, S.E. George, S. Swellendam, and W. Stellenbosch and the Cape, is 180 m long E to W, by 82 m broad, and has an estimated area of 20,000 sq m. The surface generally elevated is covered in the W by the Bokkeveld Mountains, in which the climate is pleasantly cool in summer, and sharp and cold in winter, seasons much well adapted for agriculture, raised in abundance excellent apples pears, and cherries and is tolerably well watered by the Doorn the Great Berg and the Drakens.

WORDINGBORG (Latin, *Ordingburg*) a tn. and seaport, Denmark, on the S.E. point of Isl. Zealand 52 m S S W Copenhagen. Its winter-haven, of the fifth class, enables it to carry on some trade. A small Garrison is kept in it. It is very ancient, with a lofty tower the remnant of a strong castle, in which several of the Danish kings resided and a harbour with some trade. Pop. 1500.

WÖRDL, a tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, on the Main near Kleinheubach, with a church, two chapels, a castle and a building yard. Pop. 1672.

WORKINGTON a market tn. seaport and par. Eng. land, co. Cumberland at the mouth of the Derwent at the entrance to the bolwhey Firth 5 m S S W Maryport. It is irregularly built, but has some spacious streets several handsome houses and shops two churches, one very handsome St. Dunstan's chapel, a savings bank, national infant, industrial, and other schools a dispensary three libraries, a new-room a mechanics institute an assembly-room extensive building yards employing together between 300 and 400 men an iron chain anchor, and cable factory a tin-plate factory a rope-work and a trade chiefly in exporting coal to Ireland and line to Scotland. A few large vessels are employed in the N. American timber trade. Pop. (in 1857) 5837. Area 8310 a. Pop. 7159.

WORKHAM a market tn. and par. England co. and 25 m N Nottingham, on the Ryeon huro crossed by the Chesterfield canal in a well-wooded and picturesque district, near the N. extremity of Sherwood Forest. It consists of a long street, with others branching from it; is in general well built, and has a beautiful Norman church, part of which originally belonged to an Augustinian priory of which there are some old remains Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist, independent, and B. Catholic churches national schools, an ancient building called the Woodhall a corn exchange with a large hall or assembly room and a considerable trade in malt. Pop. (in 1858) 6058. Area of par. 18,320 a. Pop. 7315.

WORTHUM (formerly WORTHUM and WALTHAM) Latin *Worthum* — 1 A tn. Holland par. Friesland, 10 m S W Sneek, near the North Sea, with which it communicates by a canal. In its centre is a fine market-place, on which stand the townhall, the weighhouse, and the principal church. It has also three other churches, several schools, and an orphan hospital. It is the birthplace of the antiquary and Greek scholar Lambert Bos. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in suffering. Pop. 2470 — 2 A tn. N. Hrabst. (See WORMSREUTER).

WORKWAY one of the Arva mts. containing the vils of Vieux Affars, Ond Affars, Goot Longar and Truc. It is noted for the productiveness of its treping-fisheries.

WORLAIN two pars Eng. Lancs. — 1 8210 ac. Pop. 400 — 2 490 ac. Pop. 86.

WORLDHAM, two pars Eng. Hants. — 1 (East), 1697 ac. Pop. 258 — 2 (West) 447 ac. Pop. 96.

WORTLE par. Eng. Somerset 1810 ac. Pop. 900.

WORLDHAM par. Eng. Suffolk, 1831 ac. P. 174.

WORLDINGLOV three pars Eng. — 1, Suffolk 2980 ac. Pop. 591 — 2, (East), Devon 2305 ac. Pop. 277 — 3, (West), Devon 2683 ac. Pop. 229.

WORLDINGWORTH par. Eng. Suffolk, 2444 ac. P. 611.

WORLDTSHEKA, a vll. Bohemia, crd. Bohemia, dist. and near Landshut on the Adirbach, at the foot of the Adirbach and Buchberg with a church, a saw and two other mills. Pop. 1204.

WÖRLITZ a tn. Germany, duchy Anhalt-Dessau hall Orlamund, on a lake about 1 m. from the Elbe. It has a castle with fine gardens and park, a church, and a normal school. Pop. 1867.

WORMBRIDGE par Eng Hereford 720 ac. P 91
WORMDITT or **ORMDITT** a tn. Fresno, prov K.
 Fresno gov and 44 m. S. S. W. Edgemoor, on the Fresno,
 in Emelan, with two churches a nursery, two hospitals
 manufacturers of linen a saw and a walk mill. Pop 5798.

WORM-GAY par Eng. Norfolk 3768 ac. Pop. 440
WORMLEADING a vil Holland prov and 13 m. E.
 Luxembourg 1 bank Moselle a large well-built place. Pop
 (general) 1400.

WORMLEH a vil Holland, prov N. Holland 18 m.
 S. W. Hoorn with a townhall, three churches, and a school
 a boat-building yard, and some mills. Many of the inhabi-
 tants are engaged in sea-faring, fishing, &c. Pop 1039

WORMLEY a vil, Holland prov N. Holland, 12 m.
 N. W. Haarlem with Reformed Baptist R. Catholic, and
 Jesuit churches, two schools, an old townhall now
 used as a school, and a new communal house, an orphan hospi-
 tal, manufacturers of pencils, chocolate, and paper, numerous
 mills, and a trade in cheese grain seeds, &c. Pop. 2668.

WORMHOUDT a tn and com France dep Nord, 11 m.
 from Dunkirk, on the Yser. It is well built and has bleach
 fields, breweries, unneries, brick fields and oil mills. P. 2825.

WORMINGFORD par Eng Essex 231 ac. P. 525.

WORMINGHILL par Eng Bucks 1458 ac. P. 860

WORMINGTON par Eng Glouster 560 ac. P. 62

WORMINGTON par Eng Warr 2330 ac. P. 194

WORMLEY par Eng Herts 940 ac. Pop. 611

WORMS (anc. *Dorbetomagus*) a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt,
 prov Rheinhessen 1 bank Rhine here crossed by a flying
 bridge, 28 m. S. E. Mainz. It consists of a walled town,
 with massive towers and seven gates, and of three suburbs
 and has several squares and main streets of which only a few
 are spacious and well built. The public buildings are a plain
 massive Dom or cathedral of red sandstone, partly Byzantine

leather, lacquerware, best-root sugar and tobacco, and the
 trade is in corn wine, and oil. Worms has long lost the im-
 portance which it had when it was a free Imperial city the
 chosen residence of emperors and the frequent meeting-place
 of imperial diets. Even at the end of the Thirty Years' war,
 its pop. was 40,000, but is not now above 9400, chiefly Pro-
 testants.

WORMS, a tn Italy. See **BOSSO**
WORMSHILL par Eng Kent 1461 ac. Pop. 208
WORMSLEY, par Eng Hereford 1238 ac. Pop. 125.
WORMSEY a gov and in Russia. See **VOZMOSE**
WORPLESDON, par Eng Surrey, 7140 ac. P. 1549
WORRINGEN (anc. *Borromagus*) a vil Rhinish Prussia
 gov and 10 m. N. W. Cologne, near 1 bank Rhine; with
 a church, breweries, and distilleries. A battle was fought here
 in 1788. Pop. 1429

WORRETT a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov Rheinhessen
 12 m. S. E. W. Mainz; with a church, castle, hospital,
 and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1830.

WORSLEY a vil and township, England, co. Lancaster
 on the Worsley canal one of the earliest undertakings of the
 Duke of Bridgewater 7 m. N. W. Manchester. It is well
 built and has a beautiful modern church, finely situated on a
 height, and conspicuous by its graceful spire, 165 ft. high. A
 Wesleyan chapel several schools a reading room and library,
 savings bank several large cotton mills boat building yards,
 and extensive collieries. Worsley hall the fine seat of the
 Earl of Ellesmere is in the immediate vicinity. Pop. 10,189
WORSTAD par Eng Norfolk 2608 ac. P. 827
WORTCH a vil and com Belgium prov L. Flan
 dors 15 m. S. W. Ghent with manufactures of linen a
 brewery a distillery and 11 and four mills. Pop. 3168.

WORTH par Eng Kent 7431 ac. Pop. 471

WORTH par Eng Sussex 15,240 ac. Pop. 2474.

WORTH two places Bavaria.—1. A market to Upper
 Palatinate, 1 bank Danube 14 m. E. Ratisbon with a church
 townhouse fine castle and refinery. Pop. 1115.—2. (*com-
 Rheine*) A vil Palatinate com Landel, with a Protestant
 church, and a fishery. Pop. 1499

WORTH MATRAVNA par Eng Dorset, 2645 ac. P. 896

WORTHAM par Eng Suffolk 2736 ac. P. 1086.

WORTHING a vil and par partly in co. Hants, N. W.
 Woking, but chiefly in Salop, England 9 m. N. E. Montgomery
 with a church of plain appearance a chapel of ease a Baptist
 chapel a charitable endowment, and several lead mines. Area
 of par 4227 ac. Pop. 3325

WORTHENBURY par Wals, Flint 3279 ac. P. 543

WORTHING a resort in and watering place England,
 co. Sussex 12 m. W. Brighton with some good streets and
 some terraced crescents and villas. Worthing is provided
 with every requisite to render it a fashionable resort splendid
 hotels and lodgings baths, smooth sands, a beautiful esplanade,
 libraries a handsome chapel of ease three Dissenting chapels,
 a literary institution reading rooms, assembly rooms, a dispensary
 and several other charitable institutions. An extensive
 mackerel fishery is carried on. Pop. 5870

WORTHING par Eng Norfolk 690 ac. Pop. 170

WORTHY two pars Eng Hants.—1, (*Healdenbury*),

800 ac. Pop. 103.—2. (*King*), 2216 ac. Pop. 383

WORTHING par Eng Hants 1139 ac. Pop. 158

WORTLEY a vil and chapelry England, co. York on
 the Manchester and Sheffield railway in a romantic and finely
 wooded district with neat cottages and gardens, a chapel,
 a national school an extensive manufacture of bar drop and
 sheet iron quantities of excellent grindstones and building
 stones and several collieries. Pop. 7896

WORTHLEY L. par Eng Norfolk. Pop. 541

WORTCHILZ (Jura) a tn Bohemia, circle and 11 m.

N. E. Tabor with a church two chapels, a school, hospital,

poorhouse, castle, and three mills. Pop. 1812

WOSCINIK, **WOSCINIK** or **WOSCIN**, a market in
 Prussia, prov Silesia gov and 45 m. E. Oppeln with a
 R. Catholic church a castle, vinegar works and iron-works.
 Pop. 1085

WÖSSINGEN a market to Baden circle Middle Rhine,
 9 m. E. Carlsruhe, with two churches and a castle. P. 1597

WOSTITZ, or **WLASATITZ**, a market in Austria, Mo-
 ravia, circle and 18 m. S. S. W. Brünn, with a church and a
 castle. Pop. 1812



THE LATUKHAL AND PART OF THE MARKET PLACE, WORMS
 From large edition on woodcut.

and partly G. this, with two towers at each end a magnificent
 portal with fine sculptures and a very gaudy modernized in-
 terior. St. Paul's church with an ancient part, interesting
 both for its equity and beauty. Trinity church on the site of
 the royal palace, three other churches, two synagogues, one
 of them at least 800 years old the episcopal court or his
 chofend consisting of a few red stone walls, but including
 the spot where Luther made his noble stand at the diet
 of 1521 the gymnasium and several other schools, the casino,
 and a number of hospitals. The manufactures are Morocco

WOTAWA, a river, Bohemia, rises on the E. slope of the Böhmerwald flows chiefly E.N.E. and about 10 m. below Pisek joins a bank Moldau, after a course of about 70 m.

WOTTON, par Eng Surrey; 4176 ac. Pop. 746.
WOTTON-CRUM-LOVE, a market in and par England, co. and 17 m. S.W. Gloucester. It consists of one principal and five or six minor streets and lanes, is built chiefly of brick and partly of timber with plaster and has a church, four dissenting chapels, a large townhall with a market-place beneath, grammar blue coat, national and British schools, almshouses, and several other charities; manufactures of fine woollen cloth and woollen dyed works. Pop. (in.), 1912 Area of par, 4680 ac. Pop. 4234.

WOUBUGGIE, a vil Holland, prov S. Holland, 8 m. N.E. Leyden. It is a rural place with a good seminary house, a church, and an orphan hospital. (Aggricultural), 932.
WOUDENBERG, a vil Holland prov and 10 m. E Utrecht with a church and a school. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in growing tobacco. Pop. 1723.

WOUDRICHEM, or **WOUDRICH**, a fortified town in Holland, prov N. Brabant, 19 m. N.W. Hertogenbosch, 1. bank Maas. It is an old place with three gates, a townhouse, two churches, and a school. The fortifications are in a ruinous state. Inhabitants engaged in agriculture, fishing, and sea-faring. P. 937.
WOUGHTON-OX-FORD-GLASS, par Eng Bucks 890 ac. Pop. 337.

WOLLDHAM, par Eng Kent, 512 ac. Pop. 345.
WOUMEN, a vil and com. Belgium, prov W. Flanders, 20 m. S.W. Bruges, with a church, two schools, four breweries, a tannery, rope-walk, oil press, and two flour mills. 1 op. 3107.

WOUV, a vil Holland prov N. Brabant, 5 m. E.N.E. Bergen-op-Zoom with a large square planted market-place in which stands the townhouse. It has also a R. Catholic church, and a school, some breweries, tan pits, brick-works, and mills. 1 op. (aggricultural), 938.

WOW, a tn. Hindostan prov Gujar, esp dist P of the Rann, and 167 m. W by S. Osneyoor. It is fortified, but has suffered much by incessant ravages since 1820 when it was placed under British protection, it has somewhat recovered.

WOYNILOW, a vil Austria, Galicia, circle and 80 m. E.S.E. Biecz on a small affluent of the Dniester with extensive manufactures of common earthenware.

WOYNILY, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle Bochnia, near 1. bank Danube, 41 m. E.S.E. Cracow. Pop. 1118.

WOYSLAWICE, a tn. Russian Poland, woiwod and 50 m. E.S.E. Lublin. Pop. about 1200.

WRABNESS, par Eng Essex 1491 ac. Pop. 261.
WRAGBY, a market tn. and par England co. and 12 m. E.N.E. Lincoln with a church, a Wesleyan chapel, and almshouses. Area of par 1894 ac. Pop. 610.

WRAGBY, par Eng York 9944 ac. Pop. 762.
WRASLAW, a tn. Russian Poland 1. bank Vistula, 96 m. W.W. Warsaw, with six churches, a Parast school, a brewery and a distillery. Pop. 1304.

WRAMPLINGHAM, par Eng Norf, 845 ac. 1 245.
WRANGEL, or **WRANGEL**, (Great and Little) two small islands Russia, gov. Archangelsk in the Gulf of Finland, 20 m. N.E. Revel.

WRANGLE, par Eng Lincoln 9730 ac. 1 op. 1196.
WRATH (Gare), Scotland. See **GARE WRATH**.

WRATTING, three pars. England.—1 (Great) Suffolk, 1829 ac. Pop. 891.—2, (Little), Suffolk, 936 ac. Pop. 212.—3, (West) Cambridgeshire, 3441 ac. Pop. 868.

WRAWBY, par Eng. Lincoln 5070 ac. Pop. 8132.
WREAXLEY, three pars. England.—1 Dorset, 959 ac. Pop. 87.—2, Somerset, 3778 ac. Pop. 1016.—3, (North) Wilts 5127 ac. Pop. 450.

WREATHSURY, or **WREATHSURY**, par Eng Bucks 1658 ac. Pop. 701.

WREKDALE, par Eng. Leicester 1990 ac. P. 114.
WREDDEN, a tn. Prussia. See **YANER**.

WRENDEN, par Eng. Cheshire 11 668 ac. P. 2060.
WRENINGHAM, par Eng. Kent 1528 ac. P. 452.

WREKTHAM, par Eng. Suffolk, 3303 ac. P. 1026.
WRESCHEM, or **WRESCHEM**, a tn. Prussia, prov Silesia, gov. and 27 m. E.S.E. Posen, with a Protestant and a

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R. Catholic church, a townhouse, manufactures of woollen cloth and articles in metal, and several breweries and tanneries. Pop. (1862), 3152.

WRESELL, par Eng York, 8705 ac. Pop. 878.
WRESTLINGWORTH, par Eng Bedford, 1630 ac. Pop. 588.

WRETHAM, two pars. Eng. Norfolk.—1 (East) Pop. 219.—2 (West) 1 op. 106. United area, 6443 ac.

WRETTON, par Eng. Norfolk, 1154 ac. Pop. 538.
WREXHAM, a market tn., par, and par. bor. Wales, co. and 30 m. E.S.E. Denbigh, on an affluent of the Dee. It occupies the centre of a mining and manufacturing district, is well built, in wide and generally regular streets, with many handsome shops and has a handsome church, with a lofty tower and some fine monuments, Wesleyan and Welsh Methodist, Baptist, Independent, Presbyterian and R. Catholic chapels, a free grammar and several other schools, a townhall house of correction for the county a savings bank, infirmary, literary institute, small theatre, manufactures of flannel, hosiery, tanneries, rope-works, &c. It belongs to the Denbigh district of boroughs. Pop. (in.), 6714 Area of par, 15 870 ac. Pop. 15,820.

WRIELZEN, a tn. Prussia, prov Brandenburg gov. Potsdam 1. bank Old Oder 44 m. E.N.E. Berlin. It has walls with four gates, a church, an hospital, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hosiery, and leather, breweries and distilleries, numerous mills, and a trade in furs. 1 op. 6183.
WRIGHTSVILLE, a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, on bank Susquehanna, here crossed by the viaduct of a branch railway to York, 75 m. W Philadelphia. It is a very extensive depot for lumber. Pop. 1310.

WRIGHTON, a tn. and par. England co. Somerset, 5 m. N.W. E Axbridge. It has a spacious and handsome church in the later English style, with a square unadorned tower; and two dissenting chapels. John Lubbock was born here in 1839. Area of par 5758 ac. 1 op. 1820.

WRIGHTINGTON, par Eng. Somerset 772 ac. P. 292.
WRITILE, a tn. and par. England co. Essex, on an outcrop about 2 m. W by S. Chelmsford. It has three principal streets, with some large and well built houses of red and white brick, a church, an independent chapel, national and British school, and other schools. Area of par, 2675 ac. 1 op. 2423.

WREKA, a river Prussia. See **WRA**.
WRECKYARDING, a vil and par. England, co. Southampton, picturesquely situated, 2 m. W by N. Wotton, with an ancient church of red stone, manufactures of glass, a corn mill, and mineral-springs. Area of par 4608 ac. Pop. 3107.

WRUWKE, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 30 m. N.W. Osnabrück on the Wartha with a R. Catholic church, a Dominican monastery a synagogue and manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. (1852), 2558.

WROOT, par Eng. Lincoln 9246 ac. Pop. 849.
WROTHAM, a vil and par. England, co. Kent 11 m. W.W. Maidstone. It consists chiefly of two streets, and has two churches, one ancient and spacious and the other with a lofty tower, the remains of an archbishop's palace, manufactures of paper and several cattle-fairs. Pop. 3134.

Area of par, 8878 ac.
WROUGHION, par Eng. Wilt 4546 ac. Pop. 1645.

WROXETER, par Eng. Wilt 4774 ac. 1 op. 643.
WROXHAM, par Eng. Warwick 1785 ac. Pop. 749.

WROXTON, par Eng. Norfolk, 1489 ac. 1 op. 439.
WROXTON, par Eng. Oxford, 2265 ac. 1 op. 789.

WRSCHIRAL, or **SCHEIRAL**, a tn. Bohemia, circle Pilsen. It has a church, a chapel, three mills and five annual fairs. Pop. 1104.

WSCHOWA, a tn. Prussia. See **FRANSTADT**.

WSETIV, a tn. Austria, Moravia circle and 81 m. N.E. Hradec, with a church and manufactures of coarse woollens and flower annual fairs. 1 op. 3171.

WULD, a small vil. Hindostan in a plain of the same name, prov. Chulian. lat. 87° 19' N. lon. 66° 31' E. Though a small wretched place, it is the capital of one of the most numerous tribes of Hindoostan and contains the royal mounds of two sardars or chiefs.

WUDWAN, a considerable tn. and fort, Hindostan, prov Gujar, lat. 22° 42' N. lon. 71° 47' E., with a transit trade in glass, hemp, and leather, brought from Patana.

warms, and carried hence to Ehwangger, on the Gulf of Cambray.

WUKUMOTO a town in Japan prov Fian, lat of Kintan, lat 32° 50' N, lon 130° E. At this place there is a coal pit, entered by an easy staircase of 120 steps and containing seams of bituminous coal.

WULFLINGEN a vil and par Switzerland, can and 12 m. N. E. Fribourg. It is overhung by an old castle, and has a church with interesting tombs. Pop. 1030.

WULFATH a vil Rheinhessen, prov Düsseldorf. 6 m. W. N. W. Fribourg, with a church and manufactures of woollen and linen goods. Pop. (1857) 1098.

WULLFESDORF a market in Lower Austria, on the Schmelz 24 m. W. N. W. Hornburg, with a church and a castle. Pop. 1000.

WULLH, or WULLER, a lake. Cashmere formed by an expansion of the Jialun 18 m. N. W. Bernagur, greatest length N. to E., 21 m. breadth, about 0 m. It is much frequented by water-fowl, is well supplied with fish, and produces singara or water nuts so abundantly as to yield a rent of about £12,000 to the government, and submit a large part of the population. These nuts the roots of the *Tropea* is species, are obtained by dredging between two boats, as for oysters on our coasts. On a small island in the lake, are extensive ruins of a very old Buddhist temple.

WULFELINGHEM a vil and com Belgium, prov Flanders, on the canal from Lou and Bergues to Furnes 5 m. S. Furnes, with a rope work, a brick work, a brewery, three flour-mills, and some farms. Pop. 1037.

WULMF, river. Germany, rises in the V. of go. J. in the Harz, flows N. W. then S. W. then nearly due W., forming part of the boundary between Hanover and the territory of Bremen and unites with the Hamme in forming the Lesum an affluent of the Weser after a course of about 70 m.

WUNNENDEP, a walled in Prussia, prov Westphalia, gov and 84 W. Menden on the 1a wila a R. Catholic church, a chapel, paper and other m. Pop. 1058.

WUNNENDEP, a vil and com Prussia, prov Posen, gov and 52 m. S. W. Breslau, on the Pusa or Losen. It has walls with three gates, a R. Catholic church, town house hospital and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. &c. The chapel of St. Andrew in the vic. attracts thousands of pilgrims. Pop. (1857) 1067.

WUNNENDEP, a vil in Hanover, prov Hildesheim, on the confluence of the Kappas and Sals, with a church, Latin school barracks an old manufactory woolen manufactures and tanneries. Pop. 1054.

WUNNENDEP, a vil in Bavaria, prov Franconia, on the Danube, 20 m. N. E. Fribourg. It has walls with four gates, several regular and well built streets, three churches, a castle hospital, Latin industrial, and agricultural schools, manufactures of linen and cotton goods, also works worsted-wool iron works beds of pipe-clay and quarries of limestone and marble. Joan Paul Richter was born here and has a monument here. Pop. 3500.

WUNNENDEP, or WUNNENDEP, an active volcano Japan, lat. Kintan. It rises 4119 ft. above sea-level nearly in the centre of the peninsula of Simabara. A terrible eruption from this mountain took place in 1792 when the northern peak of the mountain was blown into the air and a stream of basalt, water issuing from the gap poured down to the sea, which at the same time overflowed its banks. The whole face of the country was changed, and 53,000 persons are said to have perished.

WUNNENDEP, a vil in Austrian Silesia, circle and 37 m. N. W. Troppau, on the Oppa, with a chapel, a normal school, manufactures of linen, firearms, and iron-wire, smelting furnaces dye works, &c. Pop. 2200.

WUNNENDEP, a river, Hindoostan rises in the Sonogor and Nerbudda territory near Mosley, flows S. E., forming the boundary between Nagpore and the Nizam's dominion, and after a course of about 250 m. joins the bank Wyn-Ganga. Its chief affluent is the Paya-Ganga, which nearly doubles its volume. During the rains it is navigable for 100 m. by moderate-sized boats.

WUNNENDEP, a vil and par Switzerland, can. Aargau 6 m. N. W. Baden, with a parish church and a parsonage. Pop. 1008.

WURMLOS, a vil and par Switzerland, can. Aargau 8 m. N. E. Baden, on an important torrent which joins the Lammat, and is here crossed by a handsome bridge. A great number of Roman coins and other antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood. Pop. 768.

WURMLOS, a lake, in the S. of Bavaria, between the Ammer and the Isar, about 16 m. S. S. W. Munich, greatest length N. to S., 12 m., mean breadth, about 3 m. Its outlet is into the Ammer.

WURMLINGEN two places Wurtemberg, circle Schwarzwald—1. A vil. and 2. N. E. Rothenburg. On a neighbouring height is a chapel visited by numerous pilgrims. Pop. 1061—2. A vil. and 3. Tübingen on the Elbe with a church, a castle, and several mills. Pop. 1293.

WURM, a river Hindoostan, presid Bombay. It rises in the W. Ghats, lat. 17° 18' N., lon 75° 46' E., flows S. E. separates Saltara from Kolapore and falls into the Krishna total course, 80 m.

WURM, a river in Central Africa, about 17 m. N. E. Bechuanaland, on the Ilmo. It is the residence of the Follist emperor, and was founded by Belle in 1831. Pop. (1855) 12,000 to 15,000.—(Barth's Letters to Adenham.)

WURTEMBERG a kingdom in the S. W. of Germany ranking as the sixth state in the German Confederation and bounded S. E. and N. by Bavaria N. W. and S. W. by Baden, and R. by Baden, Hohenlohe which it nearly encloses and the Lake of Constance, which separates it from Switzerland greatest length N. to S. 140 m. central breadth 100 m. area 10,000 sq. m. For administrative purposes it is divided into four circles, of which the names, area, and population are given in the following table.—

C. name.	Area, sq. m.	Pop. 1855.
Neckar	998.72	801,054
Schwarzwald, or Black Forest.	1,287.82	445,873
Danube	1,212.04	413,444
Jura	1,489.90	874,918
Total	4,988.54	1,735,289

Except a few levels tracts in the S., the surface is throughout hilly and even mountainous. In the W. the Schwarzwald or Black Forest, forms part of the boundary with some of its loftiest ridges and sends ramifications far into the interior. In Wurtemberg however it is neither so high nor so steep as on the side of Baden and its ridges are generally clothed with forests. Much steeper and more unshapely are the mountains of the centre and the E. where the Alb or Middle Alp, forming part of the Franconian Jura, covers an extensive tract. This mountain mass, when at its greatest height spreads out on an elevated desolate plateau. Towards the S. its descent is rapid and abrupt, but towards the N. it slopes down very gradually. Beyond the N. slope other heights begin to rise, and sink at last with outliers of the Odenwald.

The drainage is shared between the basins of the Danube and the Rhine, and hence, part of the great water-spread of the European continent is found in Wurtemberg, being evidently formed by the Alb and its plateau, the N. and W. sides of which give rise to several tributaries of the Rhine, while those of the E. and S. E. send a much smaller portion to the Danube, which in the latter direction is the only river of importance. The Rhine carries off part of the S. drainage by the Lake of Constance and receives that of the S. W. W. and N., by a number of important streams, more especially the Neckar and its tributaries, Lanter, Fils, Rems, Murr, Kocher, Jura, and Enz. Besides these, a small portion of the N. is drained by the Tauber, a tributary of the Main. The Lake of Constance, of which only a small portion belongs to Wurtemberg, is the only lake worthy of the name.

Notwithstanding the general ruggedness and elevation of the surface, the climate is decidedly temperate, though it is necessarily varied much with locality, and cannot be the same on the ridges of the Schwarzwald and the plateau of the Alb as in the lower valley of the Neckar. In respect of vegetation it has been divided into three regions—from the lowest level up to 1000 ft. from 1000 ft. to 2000 ft., and from 2000 ft. upwards. All of these grow grain but the characteristic products are—in the third, forest-wood, in the second the hardier fruits, and in the first, the more delicate fruits and the

vine. The last region is almost confined to the northern slopes of the Jura and the Neckar, where the fig and melon ripen perfectly in the open air, and the vine, cultivated on an extensive scale, produces several first-class wines. Here the soil is generally of great fertility, and both maize and wheat are raised in such quantities as to be extensively employed in making beer. In the second region, the largest of the three, the soil is seldom alluvial, but generally contains a considerable proportion of vegetable mould and disintegrated trap and limestone. Consequently, however, its granularities into clays and sandstone, which yield profitable returns only when managed with equal industry and skill. In both these qualities the inhabitants of Württemberg are by no means deficient, and their agriculture, even under unfavorable circumstances, equals that of any other part of Germany. In ordinary seasons the grain produced leaves a considerable surplus for export. Besides grain potatoes are grown in almost every district, and hemp and flax on the spots best suited for them. Artificial meadows yield abundant crops of hay for feeding or dairy purposes, and considerable attention is also paid to the rearing of stock. The third region, though under partial cultivation, derives its chief value from its natural pastures and forests, the latter, both of pine and hardwood, climbing the loftiest ridges of the Schwäbischwald, and giving valuable returns, not only in their timber but the heads of swine which they feed. In oak mountain districts, bees are often reared on an extensive scale. Of minerals by far the most valuable is salt, obtained chiefly from springs. The other minerals deserving of notice are limestone, gypsum, slate, coal and lignite in very limited quantities; slate, malstone, iron-ore, and potter's clay.

Manufactures have made considerable progress in recent years. They consist chiefly of linen and cotton goods, paper, wooden clocks, toys, articles in gold and silver, and chemical products. There are also numerous breweries, distilleries, bleachfields, and cotton-mills. The trade, in addition to the above articles of manufacture, is in cattle, wool, corn, timber, wax, gypsum, and salt. The principal coin in use is gold, the *gulden* is 32, and in silver the *gulden* or *thaler* is 16. 82 marks. All accounts are kept in *gulden* which, for smaller values, are subdivided into 15 *denari* or 60 *kreuzers*. The commercial pound which is double the gold and silver weight, is somewhat larger than the English pound—100 being = 108 1/2 lbs avoirdupois. Corn is measured by the *schefel* = 5.081 bushels. The foot is equal to 11.26 inches English and the ell to 24.08 inches. The *marques* of land equal 1 acre, 1 rood, and 24 perches.

The government is an hereditary constitutional monarchy. The executive power is lodged in the sovereign, the legislative, jointly in the sovereign and a parliament, composed of an upper and a lower chamber—the former hereditary, the latter representative, consisting of 94 members mostly elected every six years by the principal towns and rural districts. As a member of the German Confederation Württemberg holds the sixth place, and has four votes in the plenum. Its contingent of men is 13,985 and of money 128,731 florins. The revenue, obtained in nearly equal proportions by direct and indirect taxation, is 10,888,994 florins (283,613,675 francs) as administered by a supreme tribunal, which sits at Stuttgart and has jurisdiction over the whole kingdom, and by inferior courts attached to each circle and district. There is no properly established religion but the three great bodies of Lutherans, Catholics, and R. Catholics, are recognized and partly paid by the state. The great body of the people are Protestants, and education is so generally diffused, that it is rare to meet with a person who cannot read and write. Crime and pauperism are comparatively rare, the tone of morals is high, and the people generally are in comfortable circumstances. Besides Stuttgart (the capital), the chief towns are Tübingen, Heilbronn, Ellwangen and Reutlingen.

Württemberg is composed of a number of separate territories, which once belonged to the Alemanni and Franks, and afterwards formed various independent states. The first inhabitants, said to have been Celts, were gradually uncrushed upon by the Germans, and finally fell with them under the Roman yoke. After the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, the country was incorporated with the kingdom of the Franks who governed it by dukes. The dukedom thus estab-

lished subsisted till the end of the 11th century when it was broken up, and partitioned among counts, who declared themselves independent. Among these was the Count of Beaulieu-Württemberg; whose family gradually gained the ascendancy. One of its members built a castle at Stuttgart, and another built the castle of Württemberg, which has given its name to the whole kingdom. In this family, towards the end of the 16th century the dukedom was restored. Duke Ulrich succeeded in 1504. At first he gave promise of a wise and peaceful reign, but soon he fell into, and in consequence of a rebellion was obliged to flee. The Swabian League purchased his dukedom, and secured the sovereignty of Austria. The Reformation now began to make rapid progress, but was strenuously opposed by the Austrians. Ulrich who had taken refuge at the court of the Landgrave of Hesse, had embraced the Reformation now returned to his country at the head of a powerful army and became its real sovereign, though Austria retained a nominal supremacy. Ulrich was succeeded, in 1550, by his son Christopher who had been brought up at the court of France and had obtained the principality of Montbéliard. After a very patriotic reign, he died in 1608. The line of Ulrich became extinct in 1633. Frederick, belonging to a collateral branch, succeeded, and completely established the independence of Württemberg, by forcing it even from Austria's nominal supremacy. He died in 1698 and was succeeded by his son in whose reign began the Thirty Years war, which often caused great misery in Württemberg. The succession continued uninterrupted and the country had rapidly advanced in prosperity when the French revolution broke out. Württemberg became the theatre of war and was overrun by the French armies. Ultimately however the duke gained the favor of Napoleon and with it a great accession of territory, as well as the title of King. These did not prevent Württemberg from taking an active share in the war of independence, and hence, in the subsequent arrangement of the European states, the territorial acquisitions were confirmed and the king's title formally recognized.

WÜRZBURG a tn Württemberg circle Danube, bail and near Lestzhausen, on the Aisch with a parish church, and a castle. Pop. 1032.

WÜRZBURG a tn Rhenus-Lobenstein circle Elberfeld, bail and near Lobenstein with a parish church, three mills, and a weekly market. Pop. 1460.

WÜRZBURG a cm Bavaria, cap circle Lower Franconia, pleasantly situated on bank Main, here crossed by a handsome bridge leading to a large suburb 140 m. N. N. W. Munich, on the railway from Fiume fort to Bamberg. It is regularly fortified by walls and bastions, and defended by the strong citadel of Marienberg, and when approached from a distance, presents a most imposing and attractive appearance. It is entered by six gates, and though consisting chiefly of narrow streets, with overhanging houses, and pointed gables, is a fine specimen of the municipal architecture of the middle ages. Many modern improvements have been introduced, but the chief interest of the place continues to be derived from its antiquity. Having been for more than 1000 years the capital of a principality ruled by bishops who were princes of the empire, it naturally abounds in ecclesiastical structures. Not fewer than 30 churches are counted, but many of these are not in use, and some are devoid of any claim to particular notice. The most important edifices are the cathedral or Dom, erected in the 10th century, with two towers at each end, and containing numerous interesting monuments, the Marienkirche, an elegant structure of pointed Gothic, with tall lancet windows, and numerous fine carvings; the royal palace, a large and magnificent building occupied by the emperor the day before their coronation at Frankfurt, the Julius hospital, with a range of 62 windows in front, having all the appearance of a palace, but furnishing in fact, a noble asylum for the sick and aged poor; the university, possessed of a library of 100,000 vols., and of some celebrity as a school of medicine, but rather in a declining state; the townhouse theatre, gymnasium, theological and other seminaries, several monastic establishments, numerous hospitals and charitable endowments. The manufactures consist chiefly of woolen and linen cloth, leather and lacquerware surgical instruments, cutlery, glass, brims, musical instruments, and ironmongery, and there are numerous breweries, malt, tobacco factories, &c. The trade, both general and transit, is extensive, and greatly facilitated both by

the Main and two canals connected with it. The principal articles, besides the manufactures, are wine, oil, cattle, corn, and other agricultural produce. Würzburg dates from the 7th century, when the dukes of Thuringia often made it their



THE CATHEDRAL STREET, WÜRZBURG
From the German Museum at Darmstadt.

residence. It afterwards passed into the hands of bishop-electors, who, in welding with the temporal and the spiritual power carried matters with a high hand, and were often at deadly feud with the citizens. Their rule did not terminate till 1796, when, by the peace of Luneville, the town and territory passed to Bavaria. Pop. 26,811.

WÜRZBURG, a vil. Saxony circle and 10 m. E. Leipzig, r. bank Main, and on the railway from Leipzig to Dresden. It consists of the town proper and four suburbs, and has a town or cathedral with two towers, another church, with a lofty spire, an old castle used as a courthouse, several superior schools, manufactures of linen, lace, and tobacco, and some general trade. Pop. (1849) 4668.

WURTH, F.F., or MICH, a mountain range, Balochistan, prov. Mekran, stretching E. to W. about lat. 28° N. and between lon. 62° and 64° E. and separating the sandy desert on the N. from the more elevated and fertile part of Mekran. Its name of Misch or date, is owing to the great quantities of excellent dates produced in its valleys.

WURSTEN (GUEZ and KINDEZ), two nearly contiguous vil. Lippe-Deinold, bad. Schenker, with a parish church. They are occupied chiefly by peasants. Pop. 2069.

WUSLEBACHMEN, a market in Bavaria, Lower Franconia, on the Ulster River crossed by a bridge, 47 m. N. Würzburg, with a parish church, saw, oil and other mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1160.

WUSTERHAUSEN, a tr. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, 45 m. N. W. Berlin, on an isl. formed by the Havel and in the vicinity of two lakes. It has walls with three gates, a church, a hospital, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth and a trade in horses, cattle, and swine. Pop. 2355.

WUSTEZEHL, or WESTWICK, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 15 m. N. E. Antwerp, with manufactures of common cloth, linen, and chemical products, breweries, tanneries &c. Pop. 1826.

WUTACH, a river, Baden, rises in the S., in the Feldberg, flows N. E. to Münstadt, then E. S. E., then S. S. W., and joins r. Rhine, after a course of about 45 m.

WYBERTON, par. Eng. Lincoln 5361 ac. Pop. 647.

WYBURNBURY, par. Eng. Chesh. 13,414 ac. Pop. 4389.

WYCOMBE (HUNT or CANNON), a pari. and mun. bor., market tn. and par. England, co. Buckingham, 80 m. W. N. W. London. It consists principally of one street, about 13 m. long with some smaller streets. It is well built, and has a fine church in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, several Dissenting chapels, a grammar and other schools, almshouses, two hospitals, manufactures of lace and chairs, paper and flour mills, and some trade in malt. It sends two members to Parliament. Area of par. and mun. bor. 6318 ac. Pop. 7179.

WYCOMBE (WARR), par. Eng. Bucks; 6340 ac. Pop. 2000.

WYDDIAL, par. Eng. Herts 1187 ac. Pop. 245.

WYE, a river England, rises on the S. side of Pilnium moor, about 1 m. S. of the source of the Severn, flows very circuitously S. E. between eos. Radnor and Brecknock across that of Hereford, and between eos. of Monmouth and Gloucester, and joins r. bank estuary of the Severn a little below Chepstow after a course of about 120 m. Its principal affluents are the Ude, on the right, and the Ibbon and Legg on the left. The memory of the Wye is celebrated for its picturesque beauties. Large vessels cannot ascend beyond Chepstow bridge, but barges of from 18 to 30 tons get up as far as Hereford.

WYE a vil. and par. England, co. Kent, pleasantly situated near r. bank Stour, here crossed by a stone-bridge of five arches, and on the Ashford and Canterbury branch of the S. E. railway 9 m. from Canterbury. It is well built, and has a beautiful cruciform parish church with a central tower, a Wesleyan chapel, a free grammar school, in the buildings of an ancient college, and a flour-mill. P. 1731. Area, 7393 ac.

WYFORDHY WITH-MERTONBY, par. Eng. Leicester, 1350 ac. Pop. 161.

WYHAM-WITH-CADNEY, par. Eng. Lincoln 1830 ac. Pop. 128.

WYK, a seaport in Denmark, Schleswig on the N. E. coast of isl. Föhr, with a much-frequented bathing-establishment which has been repeatedly visited by the king, who has a house here, an excellent cod, a small hot good winter haven and a regular ferry to Lügö, till the middle of August, during the bathing season, communication by steam with Helsingør, Cuxhaven, Brunsbüttel, and Hamburg. Pop. 800.

WYK, Holland See WYK.

WYKE-RENS, par. Eng. Dorset; 2063 ac. Pop. 1898.

WYKEHAM, two pars. Eng.—1, York 7585 ac. Pop. 643.—2, Lincoln 560 ac. Pop. 26.

WYKHN, par. Eng. Warwick 670 ac. Pop. 141.

WYLA, a vil. and par. Switzerland, cant. and 15 m. S. E. Zürich on the Töss here crossed by a bridge. It contains a parish church, and raises a great deal of fruit. Many of the inhabitants spin and weave cotton. Pop. 1161.

WYLAH, a vil. and township England, co. Northumberland, on the Tyne, here crossed by a wooden bridge with a Wesleyan chapel a school, excellent quarries, and extensive collieries. Pop. 1061.

WYLYE, par. Eng. Wilts 2375 ac. Pop. 510.

WYMERING, par. Eng. Hants 4307 ac. Pop. 751.

WYMERWOLD, par. Eng. Leicester; 4220 ac. Pop. 1256.

WYMRINGTON, par. Eng. Bedford 1710 ac. Pop. 396.

WYMONDHAM, or WYMONDHAM, a market tn. and par. England, co. Norfolk, 10 m. W. & W. Norwich. It has many ancient and several well-built modern houses, a handsome church, in various styles, several Dissenting chapels, a free grammar-school, an ancient corn, manufactures of bombazine, crapes, &c., and a large brewery and malting-establishment. Area of par. 10,613 ac. Pop. 6177.

WYMONDHAM, par. Eng. Leicester, 2853 ac. Pop. 800.

WYMONDLEY, two pars. Eng. Hertford—1, Great, 1120 ac. Pop. 335.—2, Little, 789 ac. Pop. 800.

WYNAAD, BYNADU or PANABUR-COTTA, a vil. Hin. doon, Malabar, cap. dist., on the E. side of the W. Ghats, 65 m. S. W. Seringapatam. The district area, 1250 sq. m. forms an elevated plateau of difficult access, almost overgrown with jungle, and produces the best cardamoms in India. Pop. about 15,000.

WYNEGHEM a vil and com. Belgium, prov and 6 m E. Antwerp, on the Grand and the Petit Scheldt; with two breweries, a tannery, an oil, a malt, and a flour mill. P 1048.
WYREQUA a river, or Wapreuna, a river in the Malakoff Mountains, lat. 23° 23' N, lon 79° 8' E. flows first E, then circuitously S, forming the boundary between the Sango and Nerobdia, and the Nag-poor territories; enters the latter in lat. 21° 47' N, and finally after a course of about 430 m, joins the bank Godavery in lat. 19° 58' N. In the lower part of its course it is sometimes called Prashabeta. Its chief offshoots are the Kantan and Wada, both on the right.

WYNGHEVE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov W Flanders, 6 m S.E. Bruges. The chief employments are hand and domestic weaving. Pop. 7084.

WYNGHEN, a vil and par Switzerland, c. 8 m. Bern, bail. and 4 m N.E. Bernburg, on the Oeschbach in a narrow valley hemmed in by wooded hills with manufactures of linen. Pop. 3461.

WYNKEL, two places, Belgium.—1 A vil and com, prov E. Flanders, 9 m N.E. Ghent with a church, chapel, brewery, some corn and oil mills, and manufactures of them and woollen fabrics, candles, starch, and pottery. Pop. 2059.—2 (St. Ael) A vil and com. prov W Flanders, 21 m S. Bruges with a church, school, several oil and flour mills, and manufactures of linens and coarse cloth. 1 op 2950.

WYNHAGHUR, a tn Hindoostan territory and 74 m N.E. Nagpur, once celebrated for its diamond-mines. It is a place of some trade. Pop. 2000.

WYRE a river, England, co. Lancaster rises in a moor S.W. from the town of Lancaster and falls into the Irish Sea at Fleetwood, forming a large estuary. It flows first S, then W, then S.E.W.

WYBALK, par Eng. North 1860 ad. Pop. 236.

WYBOKA-MITRA, a tn Bohemia. See HONERSTADT.

WYSEBRAD, market tn. Bohemia. See HONERSTADT.

WYŻOGHOD, a tn Russian Poland, volvod and 37 m E.S.E. Plock, r bank Vistula with three churches, an old convent, a chapel a poorhouse, a trade in wool, woollen cloth, and corn. Pop. 1844.

WYTHAM par Eng. Berks; 1670 ad. Pop. 135.

WYTOONEE, an isl. S. Pacific Ocean, one of the Disappointment group. Low Archipelago, 5 m long; lat. (S.E. point) 14° 19' S, lon 141° 12' W.

WYTSCHAKEL a vil and com. Belgium, prov W Flanders, 5 m S. Ypres with a church two schools a brewery, several corn and oil mills, two brick kilns, and manufactures of tobacco and white-linen. Pop. 3195.

WYTON par Eng. Hants 1690 ad. Pop. 267.

WYTERSTONE, par Eng. Shotts 1693 ad. Pop. 329.

WYVILLE with HUNTERSTON par Eng. Lincoln 1670 ad. Pop. 135.

X.

[For places not found under X, look G, H, and J]

XALAPA a city, Mexico. See JALAPA.
XALISTO, a maritime dep. Mexico. See JALISCO.
XALON a river Spain. See JALON.

XAMILITZECO, or JAMITZECO, a tn. Mexican Com. Federation, state and 10 m S.S.W. Texaco, cap. dep. of same name. 1 bank Chicomoztoc, with a good harbour and a considerable trade in honey, wax, cotton and salt. P about 4000.

XANTEN, SARTEN, or SANCHEZ, a tn. Rhemish Prussia, gov and 33 m N.W. Düsseldorf on a plain near 1 bank Rhine. It has an ancient and beautiful church of pointed Gothic, with two spires, and a fine altar-piece by Barthel-de-Bruyn another church and chapel a gymnasium manufactures of woollen and cotton cloth, cassimere hats, silk ribbons, homery, soap, vinegar, and leather, and several spinning-mills. Close to the town stood the castle of the Hohenhausen the heroes of the old German epic of that name. Pop. (1852), 8102.

XANTHUS an ancient city Asia Minor on the Euxine-chay (anc. Xanthos), 40 m S.E. Maki; lat. 36° 21' N, lon 29° 24' E. The remains include Cyclopean walls, Phenician or Etruscan inscriptions, fragments of temples, tombs, triumphal arches, and a theatre.

XAHAYES, the name originally given to certain low tracts, Brazil, situated to the S of the town of Mato-Grosso or Villa-Bella, and annually inundated for three months over a space of about 240 m. Much of the water never retires, but forms extensive lakes, abounding in fish frequented by many flocks of water-fowl and (estimated by the natives) species of crocodile of less size than that of Egypt. The grounds not reached by the water are inhabited by the Pareuta Indians, from whom the plains and lakes sometimes receive the name of Pareuta.

XATIVA (SAN-FILIPPE) a city Spain. See JATIVA.
XAVIER, an isl. Pangloss, S.W. coast, lat. (N.W. point) 47° 4' S, lon 74° 27' W (N). It is 1½ m long 4 m wide, very high and thickly wooded. It is the Montrose Island of Byron's Narrative.

XAVIER (SAN), an Indian tn Bolivia, dep. Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra, 132 m W.S.W. Concepcion, at the confluence of a small river of same name with the Rio-Grande. It was formerly a considerable place, but having been ravaged by small pox about 1823, has very much declined. It has a large church. Pop. about 1500.—(Cortinas, lat. 225.)

XENIA a tn. U States, Ohio, at the junction of the Little Miami and several other railways, 55 m W.S.W. Columbus. It is well built and has several churches, and an active trade, specially favoured by the central position. Pop. (1850) about 3500.

XENIL, a river Spain. See GENIL.

XERES, several places Spain. See JEREZ.

XEROS, or SARON (GULF or) See SARONIC GULF.

XEXUI, or JUDYU, a river, Paraguay, formed by the junction of several streams. It flows W, and falls into the Paraguay, 70 m N. Assunção, after a course of about 80 m.

XHEVIDELESSE, a vil and com. Belg. in prov and 9 m E. Laige. Pop. 1408 chiefly sailors.

XILO-CASTRO (anc. Xipiro), a maritime vil Greece, gov and 14 m W.N.W. Corinth, at the mouth of the Xilo-Castro, in the Gulf of Corinth with a trade in curia te.

XIMEVA See JIMENA.

XIMO, an isl. Japan. See KIMSU.

XINGU a river, Brazil, rises in the mountains which separate the provinces of Goyaz and Mato-Grosso, between lat. 14° and 16° S, flows N. receiving the Rio, Traubira, and Xanad, enters prov Para, receiving the Gurira on the left, beneath some extensive marshes two large riverlets, one to the E. and the other to the W. flows N.E. which it continues past Souzel, Pombal, Yauru, and Porto-de-Moz; and after a course of more than 1300 m joins a bank Amazon in lat. 1° 42' S. Its channel at certain parts has little depth. Its banks are peopled by numerous Indian tribes.

XOELLA ISLANDS. See XUTLA.

XORUI LO a volcano, Mexico. See JORULLO.

XUANDA, a fine harbour Annam prov and 30 m N.E. Phu-yen, on the Cochinchinese coast, lat. 15° 22' N, lon. 109° 15' E.

XULLA or ZULLA ISLANDS, a group, Indian Archipelago, 70 m E Celebes the largest are Tellaba and Mangula (which see), and Booney which is about 35 m long, and populous and well cultivated. Near its S.E. point there are a Dutch fort and a native village, where ships may procure refreshments.

XUPFANIE, a vil, Austria, Sclavonia, generalship of Peterwardein, on the Save, about 10 m from Vinkovci, with two E. Catholic churches. Pop. 2100.

Y.

[For places not found in Y look Z, F and J]

Y Holland. See IJ

YA ASUA, one of the Feejee mts., S Pacific, lat. (Tasman's Peak) 16° 50' 15" S. lon. 177° 23' 30" E. It is the most N. of the Aana group, and forms a narrow belt stretching about 10 m N to S. In the latter direction it rises into the peak of Taa-dika, which has a height of 781 ft. At the foot of this peak lies the beautiful little bay of Ya-suy-jan with a picturesque rock on its E. side resembling a ruined castle. The rock is entirely volcanic, and is the object of some superstition among the natives.

YALOSO-KIANG, a river Tibet and China. It is formed by several streams, the principal of which the Das-Taitair kama, afterwards the Taitair-Taitairkama, rises on the S W side of the Ban khara-cola Mountains, Tibet, about lat. 33° 30' N, lon. 96° E. It flows at first S E, then turns nearly due S, forms part of the W boundary of the Chinese province Szechuan, which it subsequently enters, and still flowing continually S falls into the Ku-chu-hung near the S. extremity of the province after a course of about 400 m.

YALDIN a river U. States, rises at the foot of the Blue ridge, in the W of N Carolina, flows first E N E, then S E E enters S Carolina, and takes the name of the Great Pee Dee (See Pee Dee). Near the junction of the Ulaure, the Yaldin previously 600 to 600 yards wide, enters a mountain gorge, which contracts it to about 30 yards. These narrows present one of the most remarkable natural objects in the state.

YAFEA a steppe in Turkey. See JARFA

YAGUA a vil. New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, prov. and 20 m S. Nerve.

YACUACHE a vil. Ecuador dep. and 16 m. N E Guayaquil.

YAKUNO-SIMA or **YAKUNO-SIMA** an isl. Japan, off S end of Kiuman lat. 30° 23' N lon. 120° 30' E. It is 20 m long and 8 m broad is hilly and has a mountain called Mitake.

YAKI a vil. a gov. of L. Siberia bounded, N by the Arctic Ocean, E. by Okhotsk, S. the Chinese Empire K. W. gov. Irkutsk, and S. by the Lena lat. 43° 30' 74" S lon. 103° 163' E. greatest length, E. to W. about 1700 m. breadth 1100 m. area 1 071,274 sq. m. or about 26,618 sq. m. of that of Europe. The sea-coast, which stretches for an immense distance E. to W. is generally low lined with shoals deeply indented, and during a great part of the year completely blocked up with ice. The surface runs towards the interior and on the S. and E. frontiers is covered by the chain of the Stanovoi or Jablonoi Mountains, which send forth long branches at right angles to the coast. Between these branches, forming the great water-sheds of the gov. are extensive plains or steppes, generally of very barren description not so much from any natural infertility of soil as from the rigorous nature of the climate. In the N. these plains are extensively covered with mosses, and called *tundras* on which large numbers of reindeer are kept but towards the S. the pastures become capable of rearing and feeding cattle of which large herds are possessed by several of the wandering tribes; and several kinds of grain among others wheat and rye are sown chiefly by the Kuzanets, mostly in the neighbourhood of towns. Much of the ground thus sown is frozen to the depth of 500 ft., but the temperature begins to rise in April and the first night-frost occurs about the 15th of May. From this period summer continues without interruption till the 17th September and is both long enough and warm enough to thaw the frozen ground to the depth of 3 ft. or 4 in. and mature all the ordinary cereals which thrive amazingly, yielding near the town of Yakutsk, 15 fold on an average, and occasionally 40 fold. In the same locality the mean warmth of June, July and August is 57° 66° and 61° respectively, and the thermometer often stands at 77° in the shade. In January, on the contrary, the depth of winter the cold has been found consistently, during the first ten days, was -40° Reaumur = -50° Fahr., or 52° below the freezing-point. The large mountain-ranges of Sakhat, and the perpetual snow which covers them, send a great number of mighty rivers, which generally have a N. direction and flow in long and narrow basins nearly paral-

led to each other. The most important of these rivers is the Lena. Immediately to the W. of it is that of the Oleneck, and to the E., in succession, the Tura, Indighirka, and Kolyma. There are few lakes. The rivers teem with fish, particularly salmon, which, dried or smoked, forms one of the principal articles of food, and are also frequented by innumerable flocks of water-fowl. The forests, chiefly of pine and birch, though situated in the N. contain much good timber in the S., and are frequented by large numbers of grizzly bears, wolves, foxes and various other fur-animals. This constitutes the principal article of export. The chief imports are tea, sugar, brandy, woollen and cotton stuffs, and hardware. Towns and villages, common in the centre of the gov. and along the great road from Irkutsk through Yakutsk to Okhotsk, are inhabited chiefly by Russians and Cossacks. The great body of the inhabitants are nomadic, and consist of Yakuts, Buriats, Tenguists and Koriaks.

YAKUTSK, a m., T. Siberia, cap. above gov. on a plain surrounded by lofty heights 1 bank Lena. The streets present a singular aspect, being composed of houses of European structure standing apart, while the intervening spaces are occupied by winter yards or huts of the northern nomads, with walls of cow-dung, earthen roofs, doors covered with heavy hides, and windows of ice. The principal buildings are a large stone-cathedral another church a great stone market-place, and a wooden fort with four half-moon towers. The trade is of great importance. Cars come with Chinese and European goods brought from Irkutsk by the boats on the Lena, proceed every year over the mountains to Okhotsk, and also collect the produce of the whole line of coast on the Polar Sea between the parallels of 70° and 74° from the mouth of the Lena to the furthest point inhabited by the Tchukchis. One of the principal articles of this latter trade are the skins of the polar fox. The Yakuts and Tchukchis also dispose of the skins of the wild reindeer which they kill in summer.

Another important article is the fossil ivory obtained from the numerous antediluvian animals which are found buried in the deep alluvium of the Lena and its tributaries, and along the shores of the Arctic Ocean. Much of the trade is in the hands of the American Trade Company who have here one of their most important factories. Important fairs are held four times a year. Pop. (1849) 2900.

YALDING, a vil. and par. England on Kent, intersected by several branches of the Medway across one of which it is approached by a long narrow bridge 6 m S. W. Maidstone. It has a parish church in the decorated English style, an endowed school a castle-fair and a considerable trade in coal, corn and timber. Area of par. 5804 ac. Pop. 3672.

YALI [see YALU] a small vil. off S. E. coast, Asiatic Turkey at the entrance to the Gulf of Koe, 7 m S. Koe.

YALTA, a seaport in Russia. See IALTA.

YAMINA a m. Central Africa, state Bambarra, 1 bank Jeliba, lat. 12° 40' N lon. 6° 50' W.

YAMPAREK, a m. Bolivia, 20 m N W Chuquisaca, on the Cochimayo.

YAMPUL, a m. Russia. See JAMPUL.

YAMSK JAMSK, or **JAMSK**, a m. Siberia, at the mouth of the Tura, in the Gulf of Lena, an inlet of the Gulf of Gigitnik, lat. 59° N, lon. 154° E. It is surrounded by hills, and has a church and a good harbour, but is otherwise insignificant, consisting only of a few wooden houses. The entrance is obstructed by sandbanks and hidden rocks.

YANA a river Siberia. See IANA.

YANAON, a vil. and French colonial possession, India, on the Coromandel coast, 22 m N N E. Pondicherry. It is situated on the delta of the Godavary, and is accessible by vessels of 200 tons burden.

YANBO, a maritime in Arabia. See YANBO.

YANDBOO, a m. Burma, 1 bank Irrawaddy, 60 m W by B. Ava. Here a treaty of peace was concluded, Feb. 28 1824, by which the coast of Tanamcrin, with Aracan and its dependencies, was ceded to the British, and the king of Ava renounced all claims on Assam, Jymnah, and Minsapor.

YANG-HO, a river, China, prov. Pechelien, rises in the N W of Mongolia, flows first N E then S E and unites with some other streams in forming the Hoan-ho, which passes 10 m S W of Peking.

YANG-KUANG, a city, China, prov. Kiangsoo cap. dep., on the Imperial canal where it crosses the Yangtze-Kiang, and 50 m N E. Nankin. It has an extensive trade in all descriptions of Chinese goods, but particularly in salt, which is made on the spot.

YANGTSE-KIANG, or simply **KIANG** or **TA-KIANG** (the River, or Great River, one of the largest rivers of Asia, rises in Tibet, about lat. 33° N, lon. 95° E in the Choo-koole Mountains, not far from the sources of the Hoang-ho, and flows for about 1300 m S E, under the name of the Kuei-ho, to the S W frontiers of China, where it is joined by the Yangtze. The united stream, which may now be considered as the Yangtze proper, flows very circuitously, first N E through prov. Szechuan, past the towns Sontchen Tchong-kang and Koo-tchong; and augmented on the left by the Min-kang and Mue-tung, and on the right by the Gung-tung then S E, through prov. Houpe, past Kinshou Yeh-shu, Han-yang, Youtching and Hoang-tchou and augmented on the left by the Han-kang, skirts the N of prov. Kiangsoo, passing the towns of Kieutching. Flows N E through prov. Ngunghoi past the towns of Ngankin and Taping and finally entering prov. Kiangsoo, a little above Nankin, flows E past Fohng-Kiang, where it is crossed by the Imperial canal and falls into the ocean in lat. 32° N by an estuary about 60 m wide at Tching-mung Island which divides it into two branches. Its direct course, nearly due E, is estimated at 1850 m its indirect at 3000 m and the area of its basin at 700,000 sq m. The tide ceases to be felt at Kiang-yin about 116 m from its mouth, but it continues to be navigable for the largest vessels to Nankin, a total distance of about 325 m. Its higher course is very importantly known but it is said that no river in the world surpasses it in picturesque grandeur.

YANI, or **NYANI**, a state, W Africa, Senegambia on the S bank of the Niger, between lat. 18° and 14° N and lon. 14° and 15° W.

YANINA, a tn European Turkey. See **JASTRA**.
YAO-AN, a city, China, prov. and 95 m W N W Yun-nan. It carries on a large trade in musk, and in salt, obtained from a lake in the vicinity.

YAOORH the cap. of a native kingdom of Central Africa, about 4 m N L. from r bank Niger and 60 m N N E. Bousso lat. 9° 5' N lon. 6° 15' E. It has a high and strong wall of clay said to be between 20 m and 50 m in circuit, and is entered by eight large gates well fortified after the manner of the country. The inhabitants manufacture a very coarse and inferior sort of gunpowder, very much adulterated with, etc., grow indigo, tobacco, onions and various grains and rice of a superior quality and have horses, bullocks, sheep, and goats. A market is held in the city daily under common shade, but is insufficiently attended. — The state or kingdom lies along 1 bank Niger and is traversed in its E. part, E. to W. by the Mayarou on an affluent of the Niger. **YAR GOMAR**, or **OCAR**, an isl. N Pacific Ocean, lat. 9° 55' N lon. 138° 1' E, the westernmost large island of the Caroline Archipelago. The isl. is low, rising gradually into hills to the N and in many parts it abounds with coconut trees. The island has a pleasing aspect, many well constructed houses are scattered over it, and the natives are stout and well formed.

YAPTON, par Eng. Sussex 1699 ac. Pop. 609.
YARQU, a river Mexico. See **HUACIL**.

YAR, or **YARE**, a river England, formed in Norfolk by the union of two streams of same name, flows circuitously E and unites with the Wey river in forming a considerable expanse above Yarmouth where, with the Bure, it falls into the German Ocean. A little below Norwich it receives the Wensum, and is navigable. It forms part of the Lowestoft Navigation, which is about 80 m long, and admits vessels drawing 8 ft.

YARACUY, a navigable river Venezuela, dep. Caracas, rises in a mountainous region S W the Gulf of Truxes into which it falls at the village of the same name, 30 m N W Valencia. Length of course 60 m to 70 m.

YARBOROUGH, par Eng. Lincoln. 1183 ac. P. 245.
YARCOMBE, a v and par England, co. Devon, on the canal from Taunton to Okeham. It has a parish church, with

a square embattled tower and spire a Baptist chapel and quarries of blue lias. Area of par, 4689 ac. Pop. 790.

YARDELEY, a v and par England, co. Worcester, on the Birmingham and Worcester canal and the London and Birmingham, and the Birmingham and Derby railways, with an ancient church, two endowed schools and extensive sub-worka. Area of par, 7855 ac. Pop. 4713.

YARDLEY par Eng. Hertford 2405 ac. Pop. 630.
YARDI h Y ILASTIKOS, a v and par England co. and 8 m S E. Northampton. It has a very ancient Norman church with a square tower, an independent chapel a school, and manufacturers of pillow-lace. Area of par 8510 ac. Pop. 1210.

YARENGA a river Russia. See **LAKHENA**.
YARKAND, or **YARKIANE**, a river, which rises in Chinese Turkistan, in the N slope of the Karkorum Mountains flows first N N W to the town of Yarkand, and after a course of about 300 m, unites with the Kashgar, Khoten, and several other streams in forming the Tarim.

YARKAND, a city, in the W of Chinese Turkistan, in a fertile plain, on the river Yarkand, 140 m S E. Kashgar, lat. 38° 19' N, lon. 78° 17' 42" E. It is enclosed by an earthen rampart and entered by five gates, outside of which are some very straggling suburbs, and a stone-citadel on the S. Another and much larger citadel within the walls is now all but abandoned. Its houses are built of stone and clay and mostly of one story; its streets are intersected by canals and aqueducts. It has two large bazars, besides inferior ones many caravansaries and mosques, and 10 or 12 large Mahomedan colleges. It is said to be more extensive than Kashgar and is now the chiefemporium of the trade between the Chinese Empire and the countries beyond its W frontier. The native merchants are not permitted to pass beyond its province, either toward Tibet or independent Turkistan and strict vigilance is maintained by the Chinese to prevent Europeans from entering the territory but traders from Bokhara, Badakshan, Kokan, &c. pass the mountains to Yarkand with the produce of those countries, slaves, Kirgiz horses, and European goods. These they exchange for tea, silk, and other Chinese produce, fruits, and shawl-wool great quantities of which last are sent to the West and S. The inhabitants are chiefly Turks or Uzbeks, and Mahomedans among them are however, some Esmaks or Persians, Calmucks, Armenian Christians and about 200 Chinese traders; the Mahomedans bear the character of being peculiarly tolerant. About 7000 Chinese troops, partly Manchoes and Mongols, under two commanders, garrison Yarkand, which is the principal military post of the Chinese on the W; they are located both in the citadel and in detached encampments outside of the city; and are partially recruited from the Turgens, a race of people in the vicinity who enter the service, while youths, for a period of 14 or 15 years. The civil government is vested in a Male metan hakim-beg or sang who is always a native Uzbek. Yarkand is a great mart for horses, and horse-flesh is sold in its markets at the same price as mutton. Its fertility is very fertile, yielding wheat, rice, barley, jowary (Hedysc. sorghum) oil-plants, fine fruits, and silk in large quantity, and pasturing large herds of goats, sheep and cattle. Pop. of city probably 50,000 exclusive of troops. — *Kitter's Asien Bureau*, 6c.

YARKEILL par Eng. Hereford 1666 ac. 1 op. 517.

YARLINGTON par Eng. Somerset 1207 ac. P. 244.

YARM a market in and par England, co. and 44 m N W York, on a peninsula formed by the Tees, here crossed by an ancient stone-bridge. It has a neat townhall. By the river on the W side of the town is a handsome church, with a beautiful Norman tower and there are several Dissenting chapels, a free grammar-school in hospital, manufacturers of tobacco pipes, and some trade in agricultural and mineral produce. Area of par 1136 ac. 1 op. 1647.

YARMOUTH a township U. States, Massachusetts Cape Cod, on both sides of which it has harbours for fishing and coasting vessels, 70 m S S E Boston. It consists of several distinct villages as Yarmouth Proper, Yarmouth Port, S. Yarmouth, and W. Yarmouth and has three churches, at least six mills, and a number of vessels, employed either as coasters or in the cod and mackerel fisheries. Pop. (1850) 2695.

YARMOUTH a seaport in and par England, Hampshire, Isle of Wight, 8 m. W Newport, at the mouth of the

Yar. It consists of several neat streets, with well-built free-stone houses and has a castle and small fort built by Henry VIII., a neat church, Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, a handsome market-house, public halls, a quay, and some trade, chiefly in fine white sand, used in making flint glass and the fine sorts of British china. Area of par. 143 sq. Pop. 572.

YARMOUTH (Great), a par. and town, bar., seaport, &c. par. Eng. lat. 52° 45' N. lon. 1° 43' E. on the Norfolk railway, and on a long narrow slip of land between the Yare and the sea. It is irregularly built, consisting of four principal streets, and is connected by a drawbridge with Little Yarmouth, or South Town in Suffolk. It has a very large and ancient parish church, founded in the time of William Rufus and two other handsome churches, several Dissenting chapels, a synagogue, a free school, a spacious custom-house, borough-hall, and theatre. A Nelson monument, in the form of a beautiful column 144 ft. high; two hospitals, charity, free and other schools, building yards, and manufactures of crabs and silk goods. The quay, considered one of the finest in Britain stretches along the river upwards of 1 m. The harbour is in the Yare, and is accessible by vessels of about 200 tons. The exports are agricultural produce, malt, herrings, and other fish to the Mediterranean and West Indies. Yarmouth is the great seat of the English herring-fleets, in which about 250 vessels, and 3000 hands belonging to the port, are employed. Many hands are likewise engaged in the deep-sea fishing the produce of which is forwarded daily to London by railway. In 1851 there were registered at Yarmouth 326 sailing vessels under 50 tons burden, aggregate tonnage 9305 and 825 vessels above 50 tons, aggregate tonnage 25,805 and 13 steamers, tonnage 1290. The same year entered 2643 coasters, tonnage 198,718, and 192 steamers tonnage 28,091, and cleared 1017 tonnage 64,894 and 199 steamers, tonnage 27 67. In the colonial and foreign trade there entered 209 vessels, tonnage 24 977, and cleared 82 tonnage 5240. Yarmouth sends two members to Parliament. At a remote period, the ground on which Yarmouth stands formed part of the bed of a great estuary which extended as far as Norwich. It first became firm and habitable ground about the year 1068. The mouth of the Yare has been, within the last five centuries, diverted about 4 m. to the S. Immediately of Yarmouth and parallel to the shore is a great range of sandbanks, the shape of which varies slowly from year to year and often suddenly after great storms. Pop. (1841), 30,879. Area of par. 1510 ac. Pop. 56,880.

YARBOOMBIE, par. Eng. Devon 2047 ac. P. 472.
YARNTON, par. Eng. Oxford 1613 ac. Pop. 517.
YARPOLE, par. Eng. Hereford, 8223 ac. Pop. 645.
YARRA YARRA, a river, Australia, in India, rises in a gully between the Snowy and Southern Mountains flows first W then N then S. E. W and falls into Port-Philip, 4 m. N.W. Melbourne, up to which, by a tortuous course, it is navigable for steamboats and vessels of light draught. Its total direct course, nearly due E is about 100 m.

YARRINA, a kingdom Africa, Upper Guinea, which reaches lat. 10° N. and is bounded, N. E. by the Monima, an affluent of the Niger, E. by the Niger itself, S. E. by the desert, and S. by the kingdom of Senegal; S. by a river which flows parallel to the coast about 90 m. distant from it, and W. by Dahomey. It is traversed E. to W. by the Kong Mountains, and contains a large population, living chiefly in towns or villages, which, as a protection from the incursions of the Tallahas and people of Dahomey, are surrounded with walls and ditches, or situated on lofty precipices, in the heart of impenetrable forests. After the capital, Abbeokuta (which see) the chief towns are Katanga or Eyo, Ada Larro, Jemba, Alobo, Boko, and Itabo. In the capital are many native Christians, who have emigrated from Sierra Leone.

YARROW, a river, Scotland, rises from St. Mary's Loch, on the borders of one Fife and Schick, flows W. N. W. through the latter, and after a course of about 25 m., joins 1 bank Eddick a little above Schick.

YARROW, par. Scot. Schick 16 m. by 16 m. P. 1294.
YARU-ANGA-PO-ENG (Clear River of the West) the principal river of Tibet Proper which country it traverses in nearly its entire length W. to E. It rises about lat. 35° E., and between lat. 30° and 31° N. by several heads in the Horse, Elephant, Fumecot, and Lion Mountains, which border on the

E. the region of Kailas, with its sacred lakes, thenceforth it flows mostly E., receiving in Ulterior Tibet five considerable affluents from the N. and as many from the S., on the last of which, near its mouth in the Dmug bo, stands Chae-lo-um-bo (which see). Near this it divides into branches, including numerous islands, and over one branch is an iron-bridge of 13 arches the most remarkable public work noticed by travellers in Tibet. Farther on, the Dmug-bo is crossed by an iron suspension bridge, forming a portion of the route from Bostan to Lams, which city is on one of its tributaries, about 50 m. N. the main stream. Near the town Bangri, lon. 92° 30' E. the Dmug bo begins to trend to the S. E., and we soon afterwards lose all trace of it in Chinese maps, which are our only authorities for the S. part of its course, and indicate it no farther than the Chinese frontier. It had been supposed continuous with either the Irrawadi, or the Drabm-pootra on the whole the latter supposition is the more generally believed. In its upper portion it flows through a broad and comparatively fertile valley. The course of its banks increase in number as it proceeds E., the principal is Jiga gonggar, or Shigakonggar, about 80 m. S. E. W. Lams. (Hatter Erdkunde, v, &c.)

YARWELL, par. Eng. Northampton 1880 ac. P. 450.

YASI Kot a large vil. Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia, about 90 m. N. Angora, containing 500 houses, of which three fourths are inhabited by Mahometans, and the remainder by Greek Christians. The latter manufacture wine and opium.

YASSA, a vil. near the considerable settlement in the vicinity of YASSA, a vil. New S. Wales, sec. King and Murray, on a

river of same name, 48 m. W. S. W. Goulburn.

YASSY, the cap. of Moldavia. See JAMBY.

YATE, par. Eng. Gloucester 4043 ac. Pop. 1080.

YATELEY, par. Eng. Hants 10 936 ac. Pop. 2150.

YATESBURY, par. Eng. Wills 1667 ac. Pop. 251.

YATVOVA, a vil. Spain prov. and about 25 m. from Valencia, a bank James with a church, courthouse, prison, and primary school, manufactures of linen and woolen soap, distillery, &c. Pop. 1110.

YATTENDOWN, par. Eng. Berks 1995 ac. Pop. 263.

YATTON, par. Eng. Somerset, 5374 ac. Pop. 3061.

YATTON KEYNELL, par. Eng. Wills 1749 ac. P. 516.

YAVANI, JABANI or HIBANI, a river S. America, rises in a branch of the Andes, in the E. of Peru. Sows N., forming part of the boundary between Peru and Brazil then E. and joins a bank Amazon, about lat. 4° 30' S., and lon. 69 30 W.

YAVERLAND, par. Eng. Hants; 1834 ac. Pop. 78.

YAXHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk 1596 ac. Pop. 506.

YAXLEY, a vil. and par. Eng. Kent, co. and 13 m. N. Huntingdon. It is well built and has a handsome church, with a tower and spire, an Independent chapel, a workhouse, and school. A little E. of the village is Whitelake, a sheet of water 6 m. long and 8 m. broad, abounding in fish. Area of par. 4290 ac. Pop. 1445.

YAZOO U States, Mississippi—J. A. in on the river of same name, 40 m. N. W. Jackson, in a rich cotton-district with 500 shrimps on stagnant courthouses, and a large trade in cotton of which about 50,000 bales are annually shipped for New Orleans. Pop. (1855) about 2900.—A river formed by the junction of the Tallahassee and Tallahatchee. Sows very crookedly S. E. W. and after a course of about 160 m. joins 1 bank Mississippi about 13 m. above Vicksburg. It affords easy navigation for steamers.

YAZOV, par. Eng. Hereford 2051 ac. Pop. 322.

YBES, a tn. and river, Lower Austria. See Irs.

YBBITZ, a market tn. Austria. See Irs.

YBERA (LAGUNA) an extensive swamp, S. America, La Plata, between the Paraná and the Paraguay, and immediately S. of the state of latter name, about lat. 27° S., and lon. 57° W. It is about 100 m. long by 50 m. wide, and is for the most part covered by aquatic plants and shrubs though it also contains many lakes, and has dry and elevated patches, which are cultivated. It is supposed to derive its waters by infiltration from the Paraná, and discharges itself by four rivers of which the largest, the Miriza, joins the Uruguay.

YBERG Isarno, or Isanzo, a vil. and par. Switzerland

on. and 6 m. E. N. E. Balerna, on a mountain ridge, above an

affluent of the Rhod. It consists chiefly of scattered cottages,

but as a parish, ranks as one of the oldest in the country Pop. 1472

YBCUI, a river, Uruguay. See **IAICUI**

YCA, or **SAN GABRIEL-DE YCA**, a tn Peru, dep and 166 m S.E. Lima, r bank Yca. It is surrounded by sand hills and nearly of triangular form consists of about 20 streets and a spacious market place and has two churches, three chapels, two colleges, a normal Lencasterian and several other schools, and a considerable trade as an entrepot for the interior. It has suffered severely from earthquakes Pop. about 5000—(Martín a, v 164)

Yc, a tn in Further India, prov. Bengal on the Tamasserin coast, 88 m S.E. Moulmain, esp prov of same name, on the Yc, about 6 m. from its mouth. It is an insignificant place.—The province the smallest of the Tamasserin provinces and except a few places, devoted to rice-culture, is covered with dense forests, brushwood or jungle.—The river is much obstructed at its mouth, and not safely navigable by large vessels.

YEADON a vill and townlet in England, co. York, 6 m N.W. Leeds, on an eminence. It has a church with a square embattled tower Wesleyan and Association Methodist chapels and three large woolen factories. Pop. 4109

YEALMPTON a vill and par England co. Devon, on the Yealm here navigable and crossed by a bridge. It has a parish church, partly in the early and partly in the later English style and a ruin said to have been a palace of the Saxon kings. Area of par, 3537 ac. Pop. 1150

YEBENES, a tn Spain New Castle, prov. and 22 m S. Toledo. It has two townhouses, a palace of the comendador of St John, an endowed school, two parish churches and several hermitages flour and oil mills, tanneries, and manufactures of fine woolen stockings which are exported chiefly to Extremadura. Pop. 3169

YELUWU ECU (Green Lake), a lake, Chinese Turkestan 80 m N. E. Karia, 160 m. of Koutenun Mountains, 30 m. long N.W. to S.E., and about 10 m. broad lat. 38° 10' N. lon. 83° 50' E. It receives several streams both from the N. and from the Koutenun Mountains, but has no outlet

YELLA a tn Spain prov. and 42 m N. Murcia at the foot of a hill crowned by a ruined castle. The locality of the houses are two stories high and provided with all the requisites accommodation for an agricultural population. There are three squares, one of which has a piazza on two sides a townhouse, with prisons and granary in the basement two parish churches, an hospital, six elementary schools, a poorhouse, a Latin grammar and two elementary endowed schools, and several private schools a suppressed convent six hermitages, a promenade, and a cemetery Agriculture is the chief occupation, but there are also eight manufactories of soft and one of hard soap 80 oil mills, five branly distilleries and eight flour-mills. Pop. 14 077

YFDDINGHAM, par Eng York 1150 ac. Pop. 104

YEDDI a spot or Jeddah a seaport in Japan cap. and on a bay on the S. E. side of Isl. Yapon, near the mouth of a river of same name lat. 33° 40' N. lon. 139° 40' E. (p. 1) It stands on an eminence plain with a magnificent background of mountains and wooded country is built in the form of a crescent, and consists generally of houses of one story more remarkable for their vast numbers, and the large spaces they cover, than for elegance or imposing appearance. Among the public edifices, which do not seem to be numerous are the imperial residence, occupying the centre of an extensive and somewhat elevated flat, surrounded by numerous excelsed from the river, and adorned with woods and gardens and several other palaces, grouped around this principal one, and including those of the imperial princes, of the middle or senior principal wife of the emperor or secondary wives, of the great officers of state, &c. The Dutch have long had a commercial mission here and both the Americans and British have recently concluded treaties from which important results may be expected The gulf which is of a circular shape, forms a most capacious and admirable harbour with five fathoms water close to the shore, and consequently accessible by the largest ships On November 11 1850, an earthquake destroyed 100 000 dwellings, 84 temples, and 80 000 inhabitants, and fire broke out in 50 different parts of the city The population probably greatly overrated has been stated as high as 2,000,000

Yor II

YEGEN, a vil. Spain Andalusia prov. and about 45 m. from Granada, on the S. side of the Sierra Nevada with a parish church, a courthouse, and prison. Many of the inhabitants are miners. Pop. 1018

YELUBI a large commercial tn. Ahyasina, dist. Gujan, Δ from the Abad

YELDFM, par Eng Bedford 1913 ac. Pop. 323

YELDHAM two parts Eng Essex —1 (Great) 1820 ac. Pop. 716 —2 (Little) 683 ac. Pop. 206

YELFORD par Eng Oxford 505 ac. Pop. 17

YELI one of the Shetland isles Scotland, separated from Mainland by Toll Sound, 17 m. to 20 m. long by 6 m. broad The coast, except on the E., is bold and rocky and deeply indented with bays and inlets, well adapted for fishing stations. The surface is hilly and generally mossy the arable land chiefly on the shores, is very limited. Pop. (including that of Foulie), 3397

YELI (Min and Sour's) par Scot. Shetland, 70 m. by 6 m. Pop. 1741

YELI (Nora's) and **YELTA** par Scot. Shet. P. 1066

YELLING par Eng Hunts 1970 ac. Pop. 836

YELLOW RIVER, a larger river China See **HOANG HO**

YELLOW SLA (I. China, W. Kang loo) an extensive inlet of the Pacific Ocean on the Y E coast of China between lat. 33° and 41° N. lon. 117° 23' and 127° 10' P. having W. the Chinese province a Kiangsoo Shantung and Pootsie N. Leaocong, and E. the peninsula of Corea length about 620 m. greatest breadth about 400 m. N. and W. it terminates in the gulfs of Leaocong and Pootsie, into the latter of which pour numerous large and important rivers Two large peninsulas project into the Yellow Sea, one in the province of Leaocong terminating in the narrow point called the 'Regent's Sword' the other in Shantung terminating in the promontory of the same name. On the E. coast are numerous groups of islets, part of them included in the Corran Archipelago. It is very shallow and obtains its name from the muddy yellow colour of its water near the land arising from the nature of its bottom, which is often washed by *verucula variegata* g. l. The large quantity of alluvium continually brought into it by the rivers Hoang ho and Yangtse-kiang causes it gradually to decrease in depth.

YELLOWSTONE a river U States, the largest affluent of the Missouri. It issues from Lake Bollette on the E. slopes of the Rocky Mountains about lat. 43° 40' N. lon. 108° 30' W. and flowing N. E., falls into the Missouri, about lat. 43° N. lon. 104° W. where it is 800 yds. broad after a tortuous course of 1000 m. of which 700 m. or 800 m. are navigable. It flows first through a mountainous but well timbered region then through a fertile country and as it approaches the Missouri through meadowlands and low grounds

YELVERTOFF, par Eng. Northamp. 2080 ac. P. 214

YELVERTON par Eng Northamp. 489 ac. Pop. 64

YEMBO or **YASSO**, a tn Arabia, Hijaz, on a low barren sandy tract, near the Red Sea 120 m. S.W. Mekeas of which it is the port. It occupies a large space and has a wall about 12 ft. high, pierced with loop-holes for musketry and often dilapidated houses of coral limestone, and confined dirty streets. The harbour is said to be one of the best on the coast. The inhabitants are mostly Arabs of the Johelab tribe but the other residents are merchants, descendants of Mussulman Indians, who along engage in trade. Pop. about 2000

YEMELIN a principal division of Arabia, comprises the S.W. angle of the peninsula adjacent to the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. The name originally signified the country on the right hand, that is to the S. just as the name Decan in India (in Sanscrit, Dandina) signifies the right-hand or southern country but the same term was also used to convey the idea of luck or good fortune and hence in the prosperous days of this country the secondary sense of its name seems to have been that most generally accepted, and Yemen was known to the Greeks and Romans as Arabia Felix, the Happy or Fortunate Arabia. Yemen in the widest sense, is bounded N. by the Red Sea, S. by the Gulf of Aden N. by Hajar and Najd, and E. by Hadramout. As the chain of mountains which runs along the W. side of the Arabian peninsula, approaches the sea-coast S., till it terminates at the Straits of

Bab-el Mandeb. Yemen necessarily comprises two regions physically distinct, namely, a Tihama or lowland between the mountains and sea-shore and an elevated mountainous tract to the eastward of the former. Our knowledge of this country is still very imperfect, and by no means adequate to furnish a comprehensive and accurate account of its physical features. The Tihama of Yemen varies in width from 10 m. to 30 m. and is a barren desert wherever it is not irrigated by streams from the mountains. These streams are perennial in the high lands but in the low country they flow only during the rains, and it sometimes happens that after a succession of three or four dry seasons, their beds become overgrown with brush wood so as to be nearly obliterated. But a few of them—and these only occasionally—reach the sea, as the Moldan, W. of Aden, the river of Zabid and one or two small streams farther N. Banks of coral along the sea-shore afford wherever they leave an opening secure anchorage within owing to the growth of coral, the line of deep water seems to be constantly receding, but the beach or water mark undergoes no change, and the opinion that the Tihama of Yemen has emerged from the sea within the historical period has no good foundation.

The mountains rise abruptly from the desert plain inclining valleys of great luxuriance. The table-land in the interior of Yemen has an estimated elevation of 4000 ft. and some of its mountain groups, as Sâder S. of Taas, is supposed to attain a height of 7000 ft. or 8000 ft. Granite is probably the basis of all the mountains but to the road from Mocha by Zabid to Sana, the rock which first occurs is porphyry fractured so regularly into columns, that the steep cliffs sometimes present the appearance of organ-pipes. trap-rucks with basalt succeed, and at Sana the common building stone is a lava. Mount Sâder, likewise, is an immense mass of trachyte and other volcanic rocks.

Yemen considered in the extent above indicated has no longer a political existence. The country has long ceased to be combined under one government. The frontier provinces have in several instances become independent and the Yemen proper of the present day or the dominion of the Imam of Sana, does not actually embrace above two thirds of the territory formerly included under the same general title. The Juhâ (mountains) or highland territory of the Imam is divided into 24 districts each under a local magistrate entitled Isha. Of these districts the most worthy of note are Sanhan, on the elevated table-land—it contains Sana the capital of Yemen and in many respects one of the most remarkable cities in the East; in Mukharrah-el Aneq, S. of Sanhan and on the road to Aden is Hama distinguished for its college in the district of Yaman, not far from the town of the same name are the ruins of Dhuofar supposed to be the Saphara of Ptolemy. Kataba, through which the Moldan flows to the southern coast, brings to mind the Catalaba of ancient writers. Taas contains the lofty and productive mountain group of Sâder, supposed to rise to the height of 7000 ft. or 8000 ft. and said by the Arabs to nourish on its slopes all the herbs of the earth. It is clothed with superb forests to the summit. On the almost inaccessible heights of its rocky sides are perched numerous villages, the inhabitants of which reach themselves by the cultivation of coffee and of Maiz. On the highest point of Sâder are the ruins of an ancient stronghold, named Hama el A'ra, or the Bride's Castle. Within the precincts of Sâder are said to be 100 sheikhs or petty chieftains who are virtually independent. In the vicinity of the same mountain the Arabs show what they believe to be the true cave of the Seven Sleepers. At the foot of Sâder on the N., is the town of Taas, well built supplied with water by an aqueduct from the mountains, and enclosed by a brick wall. Proceeding N. along the W. limit of the mountains we meet with Belad-Im Alkan, with the city of Dorabot on the summit of a mountain, and famed for a prison cut in the rock and specially dreaded by the Arabs. The district of Lâdan produces the best coffee, that of Adab-el-Ala the best tobacco. Knauma, too, is a high mountain covered to its sum with coffee-plantations. In all these mountainous districts there are numerous ancient families, dwelling in their almost inaccessible castles, and scarcely acknowledging a political superior.

The status of Yemen not dependent on the Imam of Sana, are Aden, on the sea-shore to the S., the ruler of which bears

the title of Hulan. The capital of this little state is Lahaj, about two days' journey from the peninsula and seaport bearing the name of the principality, and now a British emporium. Khanûn on the S.E. with the town of Taoufayh, is said to have been at one time peopled chiefly by Jews; Kankabab, a mountainous district W. of Sana, the Belad-el Kabûl (country of the Camel, called also Hushab or Bakl, extends over the mountains N. of Sana as far as the foot of Amanas. The petty highland states into which this tract is divided combine in defiance of their common independence, the clans, nevertheless, do not disdain service in arms under the Imam of Sana, who keeps in his pay some regiments of them. N. of this country is the independent district of Balah, which borders on Hejaz. Its capital is Sada. Three days' journey from this N.E. is Najran, a country abounding in corn, fruit, dates, and horses. The wastes extending from Najran to Hadra, midat, and comprehended under the name of Jaf, are inhabited only by Bedouin or wandering tribes, who are said to have in an eminent degree the gift of poetry or rather perhaps, of extemporaneous vortification. Between Kataba and Hadramut lies Jâfa, the chief town of which is Shahr, a seaport on the coast, W. of Makallah.

The Tihama of Yemen bordering on the Red Sea, is divided into the following districts.—Mocha extending to the Straits of Bab-el Mandeb. Adab-el Ardal (Lower Adab), to N. of the preceding. The chief place in this district is Hisea, situate in a valley at the foot of the mountains, and having Mansûf for a port. Proceeding N. we meet in succession with the districts of Zabid, Bel-el-Fatih, Hadila, which has no territory beyond the town and port and Lobas, including the islands of Khamra and Firda, which latter derives value from its vicinity to the pearl fishery. The districts of Tihama enumerated above formed part of the dominions of the Imam of Sana, previous to the subjugation of the Wahâbi by Mahomet Ali; but this subtle chief having once carried his victorious arms to the southern borders of Hjaz, easily found a pretence for advancing into Yemen, where the independent mountaineers had generally favoured the Wahâbi, and he seized, almost without opposition, all the commercial towns on the coast. His troops even occupied Taas for a time, but the obstinate hostility of the mountaineers E. of Mocha, have since kept the Turks in check. N. of Lobas, again are two maritime districts always considered as belonging to Yemen though wholly independent of Sana, namely Abu Arâh (which see) extending from the confines of Lobas to about lat. 17° 40' N. and beyond that, for about 50 m., a tract inhabited only by Bedouin, whose peculiarities of language and religious usage seem to prove their affinity to the tribes occupying Asir in the interior. The seaport of Jûda or Qasim as it is sometimes called in Abu Arâh, has a considerable trade in sunna and coffee. The N. limit of Yemen on the sea is generally assumed to be at Hâf, in 18° 34' N.

Yemen, taken collectively still bears unmistakable traces of its ancient superiority in wealth and civilisation, the natural causes of which must be sought in its great extent of elevated table land, with temperate valleys and copious springs, and in its position on the route of the caravans that conveyed the Indian merchandise from the shores of Hadramaut to Socatra. Besides its numerous towns, which are largely well built, it is characterized by the great number of castles, many of them strong and capacious, scattered over its hills and in which petty chiefs with their families and retainers, like the barons of Europe in the middle ages, live in absolute independence. Yemen is the only part of Arabia in which the traveller has nothing to fear from predatory Bedouin. In the towns are many rich merchants, while in the rural districts the peasantry are numerous and in easy circumstances. These have also a physical superiority, for while the Bedouin are ordinarily below the middle size, the peasants on Mount Shâra are said to be tall fair, and have long hair, which justify the scriptural words, 'the Sabaeans men of stature.' The dialects spoken by the mountaineers are very numerous and the language of the Tihama is quite unintelligible on the highland. Hamyaritic inscriptions have been found at Dhuofar (the Saphara of Ptolemy) 12 m. S.E. of Yem, and at Hima Ghorâb (the site of the ancient Cane) on the sea-coast, at Sana, and at Marib. Yemen has two great schools or universities, one at Zabid for Sunnites, and another at Damar for the Shâfi. The latter is the prevailing sect in Yemen.

as well as among the mountains N, the Bedowia round Mecca, and even the Sherif of Mecca himself, belonging to the heretical Zaidi. Our knowledge of this extensive country is too imperfect to justify any attempt at an estimate of its population.—(Voyageur, Description de l'Arabie, Cruttenfeld, Jour of the Gen. Sec. vol. vi.)

YEV-CHOW FOU, a N. China, prov. Chikang, at the confluence of the Hsueh-shan or Green River with the Tschang-king about 75° N. W. Hsueh-shan lat. 29° 37' 12" N. and lon. 119° 32' 47" E. It has walls fully 4 m. in circuit, and is otherwise fortified after the Chinese manner but does not seem to have much general commerce though a considerable trade is carried on in all the common necessities of life. It has also manufacturers of rough lacquered ware, which is sold much cheaper than in places nearer the sea. A little below the town are two handsome pagodas one of them called Kio-lung-ta situated on a curious conical hill. P. about 200,000

YENDU, one of the Fozuei is., S. Pacific Ocean, W. of Sandwood Bay in Vanua-Léon, lat. 18° 50' S. lon. 178° 14' 41' W. It is about 12 m. in circuit, and properly forms two islands, with a narrow channel allowing a boat to pass between them. On the S. of it is Porpoise Harbour.

YENGI HEMAS, a N. Chinese Turkistan, 85° W. N. W. Yarkand, on the route to Kashgar.

YENIMÉKE, a N. European Turkey Macedonia 64 m. E. by S. Monastir, near the site of ancient Pella the birthplace of Alexander the Great. Standing among groves of rich foliage, with white minarets, and the domes of one or two mosques rising in the midst, it looks pleasing at a distance, but has narrow streets, flanked with wooden houses, apparently occupied by peasants, goats, and buffaloes, as fully as by Turks or Greeks.—(Lea's Journal in Albania and Illyria.)

YENIKALE JERKULE or ENIKALE a N. Munda, Crimea, on the N. W. shore of the strait of same name which communicates between the Black Sea and Sea of Azov. 160 m. N. E. Berzopolis lat. 45° 28' 6" N. lon. 36° 59' 16" E. (v.) It consists of the town proper which is built along the shore, and has an magnificent appearance, and of a citadel in the form of a very irregular polygon, seated on an abrupt eminence. The chief buildings are a church, once a mosque, the governor's house, and a quarantine. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fisheries which are important. There are also in the vicinity naphtha-wells which furnish a considerable export. Pop. about 1600.—The strait called also the Cimmeric Bosphorus, and the Strait of Kerch is about 15 m. long, and from 2½ m. to 8 m. broad but in some places is so shallow as to leave a channel of little more than two fathoms deep.

YENISEI, a river, Asia, formed by numerous streams from the mountain ranges bordering the Chinese and Russian empires enters Siberia, in the latter about lat. 52° N. lon. 92° 30' E. flows first circuitously and then almost directly N., and forms the long and wide estuary of the same name in the Arctic Ocean, after a course of about 2500 m. The area of its basin which bounds with that of the Lena on the E. and that of the Ob on the W. is estimated at about 1,000,000 sq. m. Its principal affluents, on the right, are the Abikan, Sile Elagui and united Baichua and Turuk, and on the left the three Tunguska, and the Tobolsk, the principal towns on its banks are Minusinsk Krasnoyarsk, Yeniseisk and Turukansk. It has sufficient depth to the last-named town for large vessels, being from 2 to 8 fathoms deep but owing to the rigour of the climate, and the nature of the countries through which it passes, its navigable capacities remain to be developed. It is well supplied with fish, furnishing the chief subsistence of the tribes dwelling on its banks and in the adjacent districts.

YENISEISK, or JENISEISK a gov. E. Siberia, between lat. 60° 20' and 78° 25' N., and lon. 77 and 112 E., and bounded N. by the Arctic Ocean, E. gov. Yakutsk and Irkutsk, S. Chinese Empire, and E. gov. Tomsk and Tobolsk; greatest length, N. to S., 1900 m.; breadth, about 800 m.; area, 757,928 sq. m. It lies almost wholly within the valley of the Yenisei, and though covered in the S. by the Altai Mountains slopes gradually N. with the course of the river to the Arctic Ocean where its N. extremity projecting considerably beyond the adjoining governments, forms the most N. point of the Asiatic continent. Besides the Yenisei and its important tributaries the Upper, Middle, and Lower Ten

gukes, the only rivers not tributaries of the Yenisei, and deserving of notice, are the Piasina and Khatanga, in the N. E. which carry their waters directly to the ocean; and the Vakh Tim, Ket and Toluina, in the W. belonging to the basin of the Ob. Of a number of lakes, the Piasina, situated in the N., is the largest. The only part properly mountainous is the S., but lofty hills appear both in the E. and W., and points between the different tributaries of the Yenisei giving to many parts of the gov. a finely diversified appearance. The climate admits of the general cultivation of cereals only in the less elevated parts of the S. Towards the N. the most valuable vegetable product is the Helian on which great numbers of reindeer are kept. Towards the centre the pastures become excellent, and maintain large herds of cattle. The rivers abound with sturgeon and various other kinds of fish, and are frequented by vast numbers of water-fowl. game also is abundant, and many of the inhabitants are hunters. The minerals of most value are iron and salt. The former is obtained from a clayey iron-ore, which is found in rich masses just below the surface, and is smelted in small self-constructed furnaces, to a very considerable extent. The latter is mostly obtained from rich brine-springs. The Russian population is composed chiefly of convicts, by whom the villages of the gov. are almost exclusively occupied. The annual increase of population by births is 1547 and by new convicts about 3500 Hence, taking the present pop. at 191,500 and assuming the same rate of increase, the population will, a century hence, amount to 956,000 of whom more than a half will consist of exiles and their posterity. The cap. of the gov. is Krasnoyarsk.

YENISEISK, or JENISEISK a N. E. Siberia, gov. of same name in an agreeable and fertile plain, 1 bank latitude 180 m. N. W. Krasnoyarsk. It was founded in 1618, is surrounded by an ad. rampart, and has four churches a monastery a gunnery a custom-house an extensive trade partition largely in furs and an annual fair which lasts more than three weeks, and attracts numerous dealers from the most distant quarters. It has extensive new fertile and well cultivated 1,8000

YENI (anc. Eponea) a N. Bardiina States div. Sey near the confluence of the Fion with the Rhene, 11 m. N. W. Chambers. It has a parish church once belonging to a Benedictine monastery, a large palace, now subdivided amongst several possessors and a convent. 100 2227

YUOMADONG mountains, Barmah. See YUOMADONG YEOU a N. and prov. Central Africa, Rumon. Therova 1 bank river a little above its mouth in Lake Tchad is of considerable size, well-walled, and mostly built of mud.—The river flows N. by E. for nearly 300 m. and falls into the W. shore of Lake Tchad. Where seen by Denham and Clapperton it was above 60 yds wide with nearly perpendicular banks a fine sandy bottom and a strong current of 3 m. or 3½ m. per hour.

YEOVIL, a market to and prov. England co. Somerset, near 1 bank Yeo, 83 m. S. S. W. Bath. It has several spacious streets, well-built freestone-houses, a fine cruciform church with a tower, Wesleyan Independent, Baptist, Quaker and Unitarian chapels grammar and national schools, a townhall several almshouses and other charities and a considerable manufactory of leather gloves, of which nearly 5000 dozen pairs are made weekly. Pop. (1841) 5965 Area of par 406½ ac. Pop. 7744

YEOVII TON par Eng. Somerset 1755 ac. P. 839 YEPES, a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. Toledo, 84 m. S. Madrid with a townhouse, prison, two endowed elementary schools a parish church perhaps the finest in the province, not only for its beautiful architecture but the aged lines of its pictures, two monasteries, and two hospitals with churches. The ruins of Yebes are in much request. This is the site of the ancient Hippo, where the Caligulians defeated the Roman pretors C. Calpurnius and L. Quatinius, who had 5000 men slain. Pop. (agricultural) 2370

YERRESTON, par Wales, Pembroke 1274 ac. P. 158 YERES, a river, France rises in the E. of dep. Seine et-Marne near Villapagnon flows W., and joins a bank Seine at Villeneuve-St-Georges, after a course of nearly 60 m. Another river of same name rises S. of Fontenay, dep. Seine-et-Marne, and flows N. W. into the English Channel. Its course is about 30 m.

YERMA, or GEMMA, a market in Asiatic Turkey Anatolia, on an affluent of the Sakarra, 65 m. S. W. Angora. It has numerous remains of antiquity, and some mineral-springs

YERMALOFF, an Isl. Pacific. See **MORI**.
YESHILU, a river. See **MINOR**. See **JIKIL-IRMAK**.
YESU (Yasu) or **YAMAH**, an Isl. Japan, washed by the Sea of Okhotsk and the Strait of La Perouse which separates it from Hokkaido. It is by the Pacific; S the Strait of Bussan separating it from Honshu and W by the Sea of Japan. Between lat. 41° 24' and 45° 31' N. and lon. 159° 49' and 160° 7' E., estimated area 77,000 sq. m. It is of very irregular shape, consisting of a tolerably compact body and several remarkable projections. One of which forms a large peninsula in the N.E. between the Good Hope Bay on the S. and a larger bay on the N. partly occupied by the island of Kunashir while another peninsula is forced in the S. between Volcano and Strugor Bay. At the S.W. extremity of the latter peninsula, is the capital Matsmai from which the whole island is sometimes named. The interior though never explored, is understood to be very mountainous and to have many volcanic summits which rise 8000 ft. above sea level. The coast which is tolerably well known is for the most part high and rocky, indented with good harbours and peninsulas, with much black ash much volcanic scenery. The inhabitants consist of two distinct races — the N. Ainu or aborigines generally in a very miserable and barbarous condition and the S. Japanese, who have made considerable progress in civilization.

YASU (Yasu) or **YAMAH**, an Isl. Japan in the S.W. of Isl. Ise on the Bay of Matsai as formed by the cape of that name and Cape Adachi lat. 41° 30' N. lon. 139° 7' E. It is a small chiefly of wooden houses extending for a long space round the bay, is defended by a fort and has numerous temples, a theatre and various other edifices, usually painted white, commodious and well sheltered harbour, a considerable trade and well-cultivated environs. Pop. estimated at 10,000.

YASTA, a tr. Spain, Murcia, prov. and 47 m. S.W. Albacete. 1 bank. Murcia. It consists of three groups of houses separated from one another by two large mountain-torrents and contains a castle, in good preservation, a townhouse, a Latin and two elementary schools, a parish church, a chapel of ease, several hermitages and fountains. In the neighbourhood are various hamlets, in one of which are mineral waters, which are considered efficacious in gout, herpes, hysteria, &c. Agriculture is the chief occupation, but there are flour and tanning mills and manufactures of tannin and serges. P. 5626.

YAT-IEK, par. Brit. H. Kingston 6 m. by J.M. P. 1202.

YATHAN, a river Scotland. See **YATHAN**.

YATHAN (YATHAN and KIRK) a par. and two contiguous vills Scotland or Rosburgh. The vills communicating across a small stream by a good stone bridge 8 m. S.E. by S. 4 miles have large farms for sheep, cattle, horses, and wool, and the parish has been from time immemorial the headquarters of the largest body of weavers in Scotland. Pop. 1302.

YATHAN (YATHAN) a vil. par. England or Dorset near the Ivel 5 m. S.W. Salisbury. It has a large ancient church with a lofty embattled and pinnacled tower, an ancient school, limestone and building stone quarries. Area of par. 48.1 sq. Pop. 1333.

YEL, France. See **YEL**.

YEL, a tr. Persia, prov. Khorasan, cap. dist. of same name in a large sandy plain 240 m. E. Isfahan. It is about 5 m. in extent, consists of an old town, enclosed by a wall and ditch, defended by a citadel and entered by four gates, and of a much larger new town or suburb, which has risen up in a very straggled manner to meet the wants of the increasing population. Within the citadel are a palace, the principal mosque, several other public buildings, and the residences of the chief men of the district. The houses are spacious and well supplied, particularly with the staple manufactures of the town itself consisting of silk stuffs, velvets, cottons, coarse woollens, called *shamsa* and *shamsa* and *shamsa*. The position of Yel, on the edge of a desert, at the junction of the prin-

cipal caravan-routes makes it an important noncommercial entrepot for the surrounding countries. A large proportion of the inhabitants, estimated at about 50,000, are fire worshippers.

YEZDIKHAST, a tr. Persia, prov. Fars, on the S. frontiers of Irak Ajem, and a stream which shortly after leaving it, is lost in the desert, 85 m. S.E. Isfahan. It occupies an isolated rock about 600 yards long, and 50 wide, commanding the opening of a valley which enters like a deep



YEZDIKHAST — From French Description de l'Asie, in Persie.

figure into the plain. It is surrounded by a brick wall and has a singular castellated appearance, but is dirty in the extreme. It is famous for the excellence and whiteness of its bread. There is a caravansary outside the town, and much rice and cotton are raised in the vicinity. Pop. about 2000.

YEZO, Isl. Japan. See **Yezo**.

YIN-LIN-KAI, a large bay on the S. side of the island Hsienan China S.S., having good anchorage.

YI, a small Isl. of Japan, in the Strait of Cora, about 15 m. N. from the nearest point of the island Kiu-shu and 90 m. S.E. from the peninsula of Corea with the considerable island Tan-sha intervening. lat. 33° 47' N. lon. 129° 50' E.

YI (or **YI**) a small seaport in Bolivia, at the mouth of a stream of same name lat. 17° 37' S. lon. 71° 24' 45' W. It is a poor place, with about 300 inhabitants, but the roadstead is the best on the coast. The trade is chiefly in guano. One of the peaks of the Andes behind YI, is estimated by Meyan at 19,000 ft. to 20,000 ft. in height.

YI (or **YI**), one of the Philippine Isles, belonging to the Calamianes group, about 11 m. long N. to S., by 3 m. broad. It is separated on the N. from Limanjan by a narrow channel and is surrounded by numerous islets, which are connected in a S.W. direction to the N. part of prov. Palawan in the island of Palawan.

YIOPANGO, a lake Central America, state and 6 m. E. Salvador about 9 m. long E. to W., by 5 m. broad. It is very steep and rugged on the N. and E. sides, of great depth, and with all the appearance of an extinct crater. Its outlet is by a small stream called the Descargador, running through a dark and deep ravine. The water when at rest, is of an azure hue but when agitated assumes a pearly green colour and exhales a sulphurous odour. In this lake great quantities of fish, of indifferent quality but in high request at Salvador are taken, and yield a considerable profit to the adjoining proprietors, to whom by immemorial custom the exclusive right of fishing belongs.

YIST, or **YIST**, a tr. Holland prov. Friesland, 15 m. S.W. Leeuwarden with a trade in wood, bark, butter, cheese, cattle, &c. Inhabitants engaged in boat-building and farming. Pop. 1284.

YNDKPPENDENCIA, a bay Peru lat. 14° 25' S., lon. 76° 15' W. It is 15 m. long N.W. to S.E., and 2½ m. broad; is bounded W. by the islands Vieja and Santa-Rosa, and E. by the mainland, which is moderately high; and has two safe entrances with excellent anchorages, generally in 30 fathoms water.

YO-CHOU, a city China, prov. Hoonan, esp. dep., on the Yangtze-kiang where it connects with the large lake Tong-chang lat. 29° 25' N. lon. 112° 55' E. It stands in a very fertile district, abounding particularly in fruit; has a very ex-

trade, and is one of the most populous cities in the empire.

YOCALLA, a small to, Bolivia, dep. and 15 m W N W Potosí. The inhabitants, who are all Indian, cultivate potatoes and barley, and possess considerable flocks of llamas and sheep. — (Casieliano fl. 247)

YOKAITZ, a to Japan, Isl. Nippon, on Ovari Bay Pop. 4000

YOLA a to. Central Africa, exp. kingdom Adamawa or Fambala 23 m S by W Kouka, in a swampy plain, inundated during the rainy season by an inlet of the Benue or Bounou. It covers a large area about 1½ m. E. to W. by 1½ m. N. to S., and consists entirely of mud holes with the exception of the palaces and other houses of the sultan and his family. The trade is chiefly in slaves and ivory. — (Barth's Journey, 1851)

YULOMBO a to. New Grenada. dep. Cundinamarca, N N W Bogota Pop. 1000

YUMBER ISLAND one of the Bismarck, off W coast, Africa, 80 m S Bulama, and separated from the mainland by a dangerous channel 15 m wide.

YONI, a vil. W Africa, on Sherborough Island, 85 m. S.E. Sierra Leone.

YONNE, a vil. U States, America, state and 17 m N by E. New York, at the junction of the Nepperhan with the Hudson, and on the Hudson River railway. It has six churches, two academies, manufactures of hats and bedsteads, several mills, and an extensive transit trade. The Croton aqueduct passes through the vil. and many of the New York citizens have handsome seats in the vicinity. Pop. (1855), about 4000.

YONNE (also Jonnes) a river France, rises at the foot of Mount Beuvron, S.E. Chateau-Lunon, dep. Nivern. flows N N W past Clamecy, Auxerre, and Sens, and joins L. bank Seine at Montceau after a course of 190 m., of which 70 m., beginning at Auxerre, are navigable. By the canal of Nivernais it communicates with the Loire, and by that of Bourgogne with the Saône.

YONNE a dep. France bounded N by Seine-et-Marne, N.E. Aube E Côte-d'Or, S. Nivern. and W Loire, greatest length N W to S E 87 m. breadth 80 m., area, 3751 sq. m. The surface is generally intersected by low hills sometimes barren, but usually covered with fruitful vineyards. Between the hills lie beautiful and productive valleys. The most elevated land is in the S.W. forming the water-shed between the basins of the Loire and Seine. The small part belonging to the former is drained by the Veille. All the rest belongs to the latter which receives it chiefly by the navigable Yonne. The climate is temperate and the air pure and healthy, except in some W marshy spots. The minerals include iron ore and yellow ochre, building stone, lithographic-stone, pavement, and potter's clay. The manufactures are of coarse woollens, woollen covers, serge, glass &c. The trade is in corn, wine, vinegar, wood and charcoal, ship-timber, wool, cattle, iron, and ochre. It is divided into five arrondissements and 482 communes. Auxerre is the capital. Pop. (1857) 981,153

YOOMAUDUNG a mountain range, Further India, stretching nearly due N. from Cape Negrais, on lat. 15° through British Pegu and between Arakan and Ava to lat. 22° N. It is the S. continuation of a great mountain-chain, which commences in the S. of Assam, lat. 26° 30' N. and is nearly parallel to L. bank Irrawadi. Its loftiest summits situated in the N., are about 8000 ft. but it lowers rapidly towards the S.

YORE, or Ure a river England rises among the mountains between Westmoreland and Yorkshire flows S.E. through the latter co., forming part of the boundary between it and W. ridings, and at Aldborough unites with the Swale to form the Ouse

YORGAN LADIX, a to. Asiatic Turkey. See LADIX.

YORI or Yoma, a river, Roma, rises on the S. side of the Caucasus Mountains. flows S.E. and joins L. bank Araxes a little above its junction with the Kar after a course of about 700 m. The upper part of its course is through a very mountainous country, the lower through sandy wastes.

YORK, or Eboracæ, the largest co. of England, bounded N. by the Tees, separating it from co. Durham. E. the North Sea, S.E. on Lincoln, from which it is mostly separated by the Humber, S. co. Nottingham and Derby. S.W. a small projec-

tion of Cheshire and W. Lancashire and co. Westmoreland greatest length, E. to W. measured on the parallel of 54° N. 90 m. central breadth, 80 m., area, 9533 sq. m. The coast, from the mouth of the Tees to the marston and oblique of Flamborough Head, which rises 800 ft. above the sea, is bold and rocky but immediately beyond begins to descend and from Bridlington Bay to Spurn Head, has low and exposed to the constant ravages of the sea. The interior viewed generally consists of a long and wide central valley stretching S. N. E. from the N. frontiers of the county to the Humber and intersected both E. and W. by tracts of considerable elevation. On the E. side these tracts form in the N. black moorlands, rising often to a height of above 1000 ft. and sometimes above 1400 ft., and extending from 20 m. to 80 m. inland from the coast, on which their terminations are seen in the bold cliffs already referred to. In the S. part of the E. side, the heights here called Wolds become lower and instead of reaching to the coast recede so far from it as to leave a large alluvial tract known by the name of Holderness. On the W. side of the central valley the heights gradually increase, and ultimately become part of what is called the English Fensine chain. The loftiest points of which within the county are Wharfedale, near Ilkley, and Bowfield with the respective heights of 2384 ft., 2270 ft., 2861 ft. and 2011 ft. The central valley is both narrow and elevated in the N. but gradually widens out as it descends, and finally as it approaches the Humber, becomes a large and somewhat swampy flat. The Humber receives almost all the drainage of the county by the Ouse, and its tributaries are the Swale, Yore, Wharfe, Derwent, Aire, and Don. A small part of the W. is drained by the Ribbles, of the N. by the Tees and of the S. directly by the German Ocean. There are no lakes deserving of the name. The S.E. part of the county is covered with alluvial deposits. Immediately N. and W. the eroseous formation stretches in a curve, first from Flamborough Head westward and then S. through the Wolds to the Humber. The far greater part of the N. moorlands is so low, but a belt of hills, commencing a little N. of Whitby skirts the coast N. to Middlesbrough, and then takes a very circuitous direction first N.W. through Glusburgh to Northallerton, then S. past Thirsk to the valley of the Swale and finally a line so various as almost to baffles description through Easingwold, Loughborough, and Market-Wellington, where it comes into contact with the chalk. Outside and immediately N. and W. of the irregular belt of hills now described, the new red sandstone becomes largely developed, extending along the banks of the Tees then S. into the valley of the Swale and then widening out so as to cover a large part of the vale of the Ouse. The new red sandstone is succeeded by the magnesian limestone which stretches continuously through the county from N. to S. seldom, however, attaining a width of above 5 m. This limestone, in the S. of the county forms the E. edge of the great central coal field of England of which Yorkshire thus possesses a valuable portion extending N. from Sheffield to Leeds, and W. from Lonsdale to Huddersfield. The coal-field is underlain N. and W. by the millstone-grit which is succeeded throughout the W. by the mountain limestone of which all its loftiest summits are composed. The properties of the soil differ much according to locality. In the N., where many lands prevail, good arable land is almost entirely confined to a few well-shaded valleys, and the far greater part of the available surface is devoted to grass-husbandry for the rearing of stock particularly horses. The Wolds consist generally of a light friable calcareous loam well adapted for barley and turnips though perhaps more profitably employed in permanent pasture, as it is apt to deteriorate under the plough and cannot be maintained in fertility without heavy doses of manure. The central valley particularly where it widens out, contains rich tracts admirably fitted for any agricultural purpose. The alluvial tracts of Holderness and the banks of the Humber where thousands of acres have been raised by warping, are celebrated for their luxuriant crops of wheat, beans, and hay. Manufactures have made great progress, particularly in the W. and S., where some of the leading branches of national industry have long fixed their seat. Among others may be mentioned the woollens of Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, and Wakefield, the flannels of Barnsley, the cast and malleable iron of Low Moor and other extensive iron-works, and the hardware, cutlery and

pleated goods of Sheffield. The following table shows the number of factories at work in 1861 with the spindles and power looms they contained, and the workers employed:—

Factories	Spindles	Power looms	Workers employed
Cotton	300	5,414,898	17,269
Woolen	926	1,566,120	11,000
Worsted	463	1,140,873	46,577
Har	0	172,372	1,662
Slit	5	182,953	6
Total	1734	8,166,946	76,414

Yorkshire is divided into three Ridings—N. E. and W. which have their common point of junction near the city of York and sends 57 members to Parliament. Its means of communication, though somewhat deficient in the N., owing to the difficult nature of the ground, are abundant in the S. where almost every important stream has been made the feeder of a canal and many engineering works of great magnitude and difficulty have been executed. The leading lines of railway are the London and North Western, the Midland, the Lancashire and Yorkshire, the Manchester and Sheffield, the Great Northern, the Stockton and Darlington, the York and North Midland and the York, Newcastle and Barwick railways. In consequence of the formation of these lines and accompanying branches the traffic of the county has greatly increased. Pop. 1,797,995.

YORK (British *Coar Effor* Latin. *Eboracum*) a city England cap. co. of same name 174 m. N. N. W. London, and 48 m. E. N. E. Manchester pleasantly situated in a wide and fertile vale at the confluence of the Foss with the Ouse which as here crossed by a splendid bridge, and at the junction of the main least and different branches of the York and N. Midland, and the York, Newcastle and Barwick railways. It consists of the city proper and of suburbs, situated chiefly across the Foss and communicating with it by several bridges. The city embracing a crescent of nearly 3 m. is inclosed by ancient walls, originally Roman, but restored by Edward I. and partly repaired in recent times is entered by four principal gates of imposing structure and is built for the most part in narrow irregular streets, often lined with houses of very antique appearance. The work of improvement however has been rapidly carried on and while many of the older parts of the city have been demolished, many handsome ranges of building have risen up, both within it and the suburbs. By far the finest quarter is near the centre, where a spacious thoroughfare, called Parliament Street is terminated at one extreme by Sampson Square, and at the other by the Pavement, in which the markets are held. Among public edifices, the great object of attraction is the Minster or Cathedral which dates from the 7th century but did not begin to assume its present form till 1171, and was not completed till 1472. It is built in the form of a cross, with a square massive tower rising from the intersection to the height of 235 ft. and two other lofty towers of graceful proportion 196 ft., flanking a gorgeous and richly decorated western front. This front is divided by pinnated buttresses into three compartments, of which that in the centre is chiefly occupied by a beautiful window and a splendid portal, forming the principal entrance. Men raved without the walls, the whole length from E. to W. is 524 ft. and the width across the transepts, N. to S. 222 ft. length from W. door to choir 264 ft. length of choir 162 ft., breadth of body and side aisles, 109 ft. The impression produced by the external building is fully sustained by the interior which consists chiefly of a lofty nave, separated from its sides by long ranges of finely clustered columns, a still loftier choir, lighted by a magnificent and beautifully painted window and a lady-chapel containing the choir, and containing some beautiful monuments. This noble ecclesiastical edifice, the largest and finest of which England can boast, recently sustained serious damage, and narrowly escaped total destruction from fire, caused in 1829

by an incendiary fanatic, and in 1840 by the negligence of a workman. The chapter-house, entered from the N. transept of the cathedral, is in the form of a richly decorated octagon, and near it is a fine old chapel, originally forming part of the old archiepiscopal palace and now appropriated to the library



YORK CATHEDRAL. West Front.—DRAWN BY J. L. WILKINS.

besides the cathedral York possesses many other churches some of which, if not eclipsed by it, might deserve special notice various dissenting chapels, and colleges, free grants near blue-coat gray-coat, and other schools. Other buildings and establishments of note are an ancient Gothic guildhall



ST. MARY'S ABBEY, YORK.—From Church's Historical Sketches of Yorkshire.

and spacious adjoining mansion-house the fine old ruins of St. Mary's abbey and near it the elegant rooms and valuable museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society; the shower and swimming baths in the same locality the castle, occupied as a scene-coorts and county-prison; a large modern saloon just a magnificent hall assembly-room, considered one of the finest in the kingdom, concert-room, theatre, lecture-hall, cemetery railway-station, lunatic and blind asylums, dispensary, county hospital, almshouses, and numerous other cha-

rides. The manufactures are not important, but include to some extent iron-ware, leather, combs, gloves, and confectionery very extensively. The trade though possessing unlimited means of communication partly by water but chiefly by rail is mostly local.

The origin of York is so ancient as to be almost lost in fable. Under the Romans it became the British metropolis, and, after their departure, so far retained its importance, as to become the capital of Northumbria, whose king Edwin, in 624 made it an archiepiscopal see. In the 8th century its diocesan school attracted students not only from all parts of the kingdom but from France and Germany and sent out scholars who afterwards acquired an European fame. In after-times it makes a distinguished figure in almost all the great events and events of English history. As a borough it is governed by a lord-mayor 12 aldermen and 35 councillors and sends two members to Parliament. Among its distinguished natives are the Roman emperor Constantine the Great, and Alcuin, the pupil of Bede, and later to the family of Charlemagne. Dr Porteus Bishop of London, Sir T. Herbert, the Oriental traveller Flaxman, the sculptor and William Pitt the painter Pop. 40,359.

YORK, several places U States.—1 A tn Pennsylvania, on Codorus creek at the junction of several important railways 65 m W Philadelphia. It is well built and has several churches with lofty spires a large granite courthouse resembling a Grecian temple, and considerable manufactures and trade. Pop. 1960.—2 A vil Maine N bank of York river or estuary, 40 m S S W Portland. It is regularly built; and has building yards, a commodious harbour admitting vessels of 250 tons and considerable shipping and trade. Pop. 7990.—3 A river Virginia, formed by the junction of the Pamunkey and Mattaponi, flows S E, and falls into Chesapeake Bay nearly opposite Cape Charles after a course of about 40 m. It is about 3 m wide at its mouth, and throughout is like a bay than a river.

YORK, a tn W Australia, on York on the Avon, about 60 m. E from Perth.

YORK (CAPE) Australia. See CAPE YORK.

YORK ISLAND AMATICA or AMAGATA in the S Pacific, between New Ireland and New Britain lat 4° 30' S lon 152° 22' E. It is about 10 m long S.W. to N.N.E. generally level, of beautiful appearance covered with lofty trees, generally of cocconut, and remarkably fertile. The houses of the natives standing apart and embosomed in groves add much to the beauty of the scene.

YORK ISLANDS a group of small isls N E coast Australia, in Torres Strait off Cape York lat 9° 45' S lon 148° 27' E. On the largest of the group, about 2 m long is a conspicuous flat-topped hill called Mount Adolphus.

YORK (NEW) a city U States. See NEW YORK.

YORK SOUND a very spacious bay N W coast of Australia, lat 15° S bounded by precipitous rocks from 100 ft to 200 ft in height.

YORKIE PENINSULA a peninsula, S Australia, between Spencer's Gulf and the Gulf of St. Vincent, and terminating S in Cape Spencer, lat 38° 18' S lon 136° 50' E (n). It measures about 50 m N to S with a breadth of about 20 m. It has generally low sandy shores rising inland to a moderately elevated level land tolerably well wooded.

YORKTOWN a tn U States Virginia, on bank York, about 11 m from its mouth, and 65 m. E. by S Richmond with a courthouse and a large counting house. The surrender of Lord Cornwallis took place here.

YORKVILLE a vil Canada West, on York about 2 m N Toronto, of which it may almost be considered a suburb. It has many good brick houses Episcopal Wesleyan, Primitive and New Connexion Methodist churches, several schools manufactures of fancy leather combs, cloth, earthenware repairs, hawkeries &c Pop about 1750.

YOUNGALLARRA, a par Ireland, Tipperary, 7790 ac. Pop. 1694.

YOUNGALL, a par and mnn. her seaport tn and par Ireland, on and 27 m E Cork lat 51° 57' N lon 7° 52' W (n), at the foot of a wooded hill on the W shore of

Youghall Harbour at the mouth of the Blackwater. The principal street is about 1 m long. The houses are irregularly built, and partly of respectable partly of mean and dilapidated appearance. A portion of the ancient wall remains in good preservation but the gates have all been removed except two. The chief objects of note are the now dilapidated collegiate church but once a fine specimen of the decorated English style, and still containing some ancient and interesting monuments a handsome R. Catholic and Independent Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels a manory national and other schools townhouse, assembly-rooms, court house, custom-house, fever and lying-in hospitals jail almshouse, barracks and the house of Sir Walter Raleigh, who was mayor here in 1688. The manufactures are bricks, a coarse kind of pottery crockery, and malt liquors. There are also an extensive rope-work, some potter and ale brewing and malting. The harbour is safe and commodious, but obstructed by a shallow bar. The trade is considerable, and consists chiefly of exports of agricultural produce, and imports of coal, culm timber tallow hemp, salt and colonial produce. Youghall sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. (n) 7372. Area of par 4921 ac. Pop. 11,311.

YOUNGHEHEN Y a river U States rises in a branch of the Alleghenies, in the N of Virginia, flows circuitously N into Pennsylvania, and after a course of about 150 m, joins 1 bank Monongahela, 18 m. S.E. Pittsburgh. It is navigable for about 60 m. to the Ottoppe falls, which have a perpendicular descent of 20 ft.

YOUNG GERT AVE, par Eng Derby 12 200 ac. P 5784

YOUNG ZERAT a tn British British prov Pegu on the Irrawadi, 18 m S by W Prome.

YOUNANKA one of the Aijentan isls, lat 53° 45' N lon 170° 15' W about 15 m lon N E to S.W. with a high mountain in its centre.

YOUNG-WILLIAM, an isl group, S Florida, belonging to the Caroline Islands. See MONTROSE ISLAND and LEONARD.

YOUNGBENGA, a tn. British British prov Pegu, in the delta of the Irrawadi, on the main branch, 20 m S S E Hensada.

YOXFORD a vil and par England on Suffolk pleasantly situated 23 m N F Ipswich with a parish church and some good monuments. Area, 2734 ac. Pop. 1372.

YOXHALI a vil and par England, so named, pleasantly situated 7 m. N E. 1 mile, with a parish church Primitive Methodist and R. Catholic chapel, an endowed school and manufactures of tape. Area, 4313 ac. P 1406.

YPANE, or **IPANE** a river S America, Paraguay rises in the mountainous region in the centre of the state flows W and falls into the Paraguay about 10 m. S. Villa Real, total course, 90 m to 100 m.

YPERLE a river Belgium, rises at Zillebeke prov W Flanders flows N W W past Ypres, and joins r bank Yser at Fort Knokke.

YPERE (Flamish Yperen) a tn. Belgium prov W Flanders, in a plain on both sides of the Yperle, 28 m S.S.W. Bruges. It is regularly fortified and well built but the suburbs around made it so unhealthily that a Ypres has



THE CLOTH MILL YPRES.—From Deirgea Westwoudt at Ypres.

become proverbial for sickness. A great improvement in this respect has been effected by draining. Ypres was early one of the most important manufacturing towns of Flanders,

and in the 14th century had 204,000 inhabitants and employed 4000 looms. Its name d'Ypres is said to be the origin of our word *deeper*. Its manufacturing prosperity has long departed, but a striking monument of it remains in its cloth-hall, an immense pile erected in the 13th century, in the public square, in the form of an irregular trapezium and surrounded by a square tower or belfry with a clock and chimneys. One of its wings is now used as the *back-to-back*, and other parts are occupied by different public establishments and concert-rooms. Other buildings of note are the Gothic church of St. Martin, one of the most remarkable religious edifices in Belgium, with an altar of Carrara marble, a finely carved pulpit, a painting by Van Eyck and several interesting monuments; the church of St. Peter St. James, and St. Nicolas, all elegant and well proportioned buildings and the old castle-ward [*Châtellenie*] with a richly ornamented facade, two colleges, a school of design and architecture, boarding and numerous other schools, several hospitals, fine industry and cavalry barracks, &c. The manufactures are lace, woollen, linen and cotton goods, ribbons, hats, leather of soap, and tobacco. There are also mill works, dye works, breweries, and distilleries. Ypres in the 9th century when only a strong castle was destroyed by the Normans. It was rebuilt in 901 first walled in 1389. On different occasions dreadfully ravaged by the plague. It was made by Louis XIV. In 1688, one of the strongest fortresses of the Low Countries and in the great European wars seldom escaped a siege or bombardment. Jansen or Jansenius whose work *Augustinus*, originated the controversy in which Pascal's Provincial Letters appeared, was bishop of Ypres, and is buried in the church of St. Martin. Pop 15,762.

YPSIL 43° 11' N. U. States Michigan on the Huron and central railway 30 m. W. W. St. Detroit, with several churches, a state normal school and manufactures of woollens, iron &c. &c. Pop (1855) about 2500.

YPSIL 43° 11' N. U. States Calif. runs, on an affluent of the Sacramento about 500 m. N. San Francisco. Pop (1845) about 2500.

YRIELX Str. in France dep. Haute Vienne 1 bank 12 m. 25 m. L. Lamoignon with an ancient Gothic church formerly attached to an abbey, a lofty tower of the 11th century, and manufactures of porcelain and stone ware. Iron and thread a trade in porcelain earth skins hemp cattle and swine. Pop 3190.

YSALC 21° 10' N. Central America. See ISALC.

YSCIFILOG or Wales, Flint 5900 ac. Pop 2397.

YSEK a river rises in France, dep. Nord about 8 m. N. E. St. Omer, flows N. N. E. into the Belgian prov. W. Flanders, and at Fort Knucke receives the Yser. The united stream sweeps round N. N. E. to N. W. and at Nieuport falls into the German Ocean. A branch canal from Newport connects it with the great trunk canal of Ostend. It is navigable about 25 m.

YSELAY a seaport in Prussia. See ELAY.

YSPITYT par Wales, Denbigh 4700 ac. Pop. 502.

YSPITTYT par Wales, Cardigan 5544 ac. Pop. 719.

YSSIL river Holland. See ISSEL.—YSSILMOINE. See ISSELMOINE.—YSSILMOINE. See ISSELMOINE.—YSSILMOINE. See ISSELMOINE.

YSSILMOINE a la France dep. Haute-Loire, on a rugged hill 14 m. N. E. Le Puy. It is dull and irregularly built, but has some good houses, a handsome parish church, a communal college, manufactures of blond-lace and ribbons, silk and a trade in timber and cattle. Pop 2341.

YTTAL a seaport in Sweden the and 54 m. E. S. E. Malmö on the Baltic, near the N. extremity of the kingdom. It is well built and has a handsome market place, two churches, a town-house, barracks, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, leather cords, soap, choultry waggons and prepared feathers, dye works, and a harbour with a considerable trade. Pop 4109.

YUEN KANG several pars. Wales—1, (Gwent), Brecon 21,344 ac. Pop. 3,708—2, (Oswestry) Shropshire, 1494 ac. Pop. 211—3, (Llangyfelach) Brecon, 19,025 ac. Pop. 711—4, (Llangyfelach) Brecon, 24,616 ac. Pop. 1090.

YUEN KANG a river Wales on Cardigan, rises 8 m. from Pwllheli, runs in an impetuous torrent first S. and then W. through a deep precipitous channel and finally through a more level country into Cardigan Bay, total course, 22 m.

YTHAN or YTHAN a river, Scotland, which rises in the district of Buchan in the N. of Aberdeen, 4 m. N. E. New Deer; flows first S. E. then S. E. past Ellon, and after a course of 30 m., widening out into a basin, which at high-water is about 500 yards wide falls into the German Ocean near Newburgh. It has a salmon and had once a pearl fishery. According to tradition the largest pearl in the Scottish crown was obtained from it.

YU KANG, a city China, prov. Hoanien, on bank of the Yu he lat. 33° 58' N. lon. 114° 30' E.

YU KANG a town China, prov. Chekiang, N. W. Ningpo on the river of that name. It is a walled town, possessing a large hill crowned with many Buddhist temples. Its suburbs which stretch along the banks of the river are larger than the town itself.

YUBA, a river California, formed by the junction of three branches, a N., Middle, and S. which rise at the foot of the Sierra Nevada in the valley of the Sacramento; flows S. W. and joins the Feather near Marysville. Many gold-diggers are located on its banks.

YUCA IAN [sometimes called MEXICA or CANCHANCY] a state, Mexican Confederation, constituting peninsula, washed E. by the Caribbean Sea. N. W. the channel of 13 miles, about 85 m. wide, separating it from the W. extremity of Cuba and N. and W. the Gulf of Mexico and bounded, S. by British Honduras and Guatemala, and S. W. Tabasco, between lat. 18° and 21° 40' N. lon. 87° 25' and 90° 30' W. length N. to S. about 250 m. mean breadth 200 m. estimated area, 29,947 sq. m. The coast is very little broken, except on the S. W. where it is indented by the extensive lagoon of Termolito and on the S. W. where the three bays of Puerto de Calamit, Bahía de Espíritu Santo, and Bahía de la Amargosa occur and has in general a very black and arid appearance, being not only destitute of any important river but presenting long tracts where not a spring of fresh-water can be found. Comparatively the only harbour of importance, is both shallow and insecure. The interior in the central parts, is occupied by a lofty ridge which has the characters of a desert, and often when the rain falls leaving the natives who inhabit it almost destitute of the means of subsistence, produces fearful mortality. As near the coast, and at some elevation above its sands, the appearance of the country greatly improves, becoming wooded with lofty forests and containing, both E. and W. many lofty and gently undulating tracts, on which maize, cotton, rice, tobacco, pepper and sugar cane are produced and cattle raised in such numbers as to furnish a considerable export of hides and salted meat to Havannah. After these the chief exports are salt, fish, dye wood, straw hats, wax, and honey, cocoa-nuts and other fruits, and a kind of hemp called *yucagura*, obtained from the fibres of the agave, and much used in making cordage, sackings and hammocks. About five-sixths of the inhabitants are of pure Indian race who speak the Yucan language, and appear to be genuine descendants of the Teuictecs. Their present civilization is very imperfect, and has greatly degenerated from what it must have been when the numerous towns and villages, now scattered in ruins over different parts of the country were built and occupied. These ruins which often display great architectural skill and exhibit in their ornaments a tolerably advanced state of art, have justly excited great antiquarian research, and give to the country a much more general interest than its geographical or political features afford. The chief towns are Merida (the capital) Campeche, and Progreso. After ceasing to be a Spanish colony in 1821 Yucatan resumed independent till 1824 when she joined the Mexican Confederation, to which she continued to adhere more or less closely till 1840, when she proclaimed herself to be an independent republic. She successfully resisted the attempts of Mexico to coerce her, but, in 1845, again joined the Confederation having secured peace on her own terms. In 1846 she declared herself independent a second time, but five or six years afterwards she resumed her place in the Mexican Confederation. Pop. 680,948.

YUEN KANG a river, China, prov. Hoanien formed by the junction of several streams, the best of which unites with it at Tehung-tseu, flows N. E. and after a course of 190 m., falls into the S. W. end of Lake Tong-shing.

YUEN SHAN a town, prov. Kiangsu, in a valley, 230 m. S. W. Ningpo. It is a small but flourishing place, advantageously situated on the highway from the black-sea

mountainous country. The Lesser Zab rises in the Lebzan valley lat. 34° 45' N. long. 45° 0' E. flows S.W. and joins the Tigris at Samarra about 45 m. below the junction of the Greater Zab, with which its course is nearly parallel.

ZABAKANO a town, Africa, lat. 11° 20' N. long. 3° 5' E. 250 m. N. by E. Albany, beautifully situated on a commanding height. It is alone and open with a market well supplied with native produce, particularly rice, native iron, and native armlets and bracelets, made in Bornou, sandals and slippers, manufactured by the townspeople, who excel in tanning and dyeing. P. about 9000. (Dunsmuir's Travels in W. Africa.)

ZABHARAGH a town, Burma, on bank Irrawaddy, 50 m. N. Amarapura. There are some ruby mines in the vicinity.

ZABLATOW a village, Galicia circle and 11 m. E. S. E. Koloszew, near a bank Frith with extensive flax-markets.

ZABLUDOW a town, Russia, gov. and 9 m. S. E. S. B. Bielzy stock with a castle belonging to Prince Radziwiłł. Pop. 1409.

ZACAPA a town, Central America, state and 70 m. N. E. Guatemala, near the Motagua. It is regularly built and has a handsome church and a convent. Pop. 3000.

ZACATEPECQUE a town, Central America, Guatemala, adjoining Guatemala Proper on the W. but separated from the sea-coast by a strip of the latter on the N. W. It has dep. Soledad, and on the N. Vera Cruz area, 1726 m. It is mountainous and has for the most part a mild and agreeable climate and a soil remarkably productive in maize and other grain fruits in great variety with almost every kind of culinary vegetables, these with poultry, hogs, &c., furnish an active trade with the capital. In the N. some cotton is grown.

ZACATECAN a town, Mexican Confederation cap. dep. of same name 290 m. N. W. Mexico, on the windings of a deep barranca or ravine, one side of which is formed by

ZADONSK, a town, Russia, gov. and 60 m. N. W. Voronezh 1 bank Don, at the confluence of the Tschowwa. It has a monastery and three annual fairs. Pop. 1600.

ZAFAR, a district, Arabia. See Dromedary.

ZAFARAN BOTA, a town, Asiatic Turkey Anatolia, 186 m. E. by N. Constantinople lat. 41° 18' N. long. 32° 53' E. It has some extensive suburbs, a tolerable market, four hand some mosques, a church, two large khans, public baths, and a trade in saffron, which is largely cultivated in the neighborhood, and has added greatly to its prosperity. Pop. (exclusive of the suburbs), 15,000.

ZAFFARANO a cape, on the N. coast of Sicily 10 m. E. Palermo, formed by a steep conical hill.

ZAFFARIN, or **ZAFFARIN**, three islands in the Mediterranean belonging to Spain, lying E. and W. in Melilla Bay, N. coast, Africa, about 1½ m. from the shore lat. 35° 11' N. long. 3° 25' 7' W. The W. island, the largest and highest, is about 1½ m. long and rises 400 ft. above sea-level.

ZAFFERABAD a town, Hindoostan, presid. Bengal dist. and 6 m. S. E. Jessore, on bank Gomty.

ZAFFRAN or **ZAFFRAN** a maritime town in Africa dom. and 240 m. E. E. Tripoli, on the Gulf of Sidra, lat. 31° 12' 10" N. long. 17° 0' E.

ZAFRA a town, Spain, Extremadura, prov. and 87 m. S. E. Badajoz, with some remains of its ancient walls, and an Arab castle in good preservation in the centre of which is the alcázar erected in 1437 and long inhabited by the dukes of Feria. The houses are generally two and three stories, and the streets spacious, straight, tolerably well paved and provided with sewers. This town is full of buildings begun in better times, and on a grand scale, but they have either remained unfinished or were gutted and destroyed by the French under Drouot, in 1811. The public buildings consist of a hospital, prison, various schools, three hospitals, three museums, a handsome Gothic collegiate church, besides the churches of the hospitals and convents, and several chapels. Near one of the gates is a little *alcázar*, and there is also a bull-ring. Agriculture is the chief source of employ ment, but there are a brandy distillery, 29 flour-mills, 13 oil presses, and 6 tanneries, in which about 8000 skins of sheep and goats and 4000 cow hides, are dressed annually but this trade is on the decline and eight other tanneries are closed. This very ancient city was the *Regula* of the Iberians, and the Julia *Rescripta* of the Romans. Pop. 5280.

ZAGAL ISLE, a town, Naples, above the Molveno, with a parish church. Valuable medicinal plants grow in the vicinity. Pop. 1100.

ZAGAROLO a town, Papal States, 20 m. E. S. E. Rome on the summit of a long and almost isolated neck of land. It consists of old houses, many of them of the 13th century, and has several churches decorated with marble columns and inscriptions and a fine palace. Pop. 8900.

ZAGUR, a village, Austria, Transylvania, co. Kokelberg, near the Kokel about 10 m. from Elisabethstadt, with a Protestant and a Greek church. Pop. 1483.

ZAGHA or **ZAGHAR** a village, Austria, Transylvania, co. Doboka, on the Oslina, an affluent of the Szamos, about 34 m. from Bistritz; within Greek and a R. Catholic church. P. 1000.

ZAGYVA a river, Hungary, formed by the junction of the Galga and Tarna, a little below Jank-Berény; flows S. E. and joins the bank Theiss near Kolozs.

ZAHARA, a town, Spain, Andalusia, prov. Cadix, on a lofty hill crowned by an old castle, with a church, courthouse, primary school, and several oil and flour mills. Pop. 1151.

ZAHNA, a town, Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. Meissenberg circle and 6 m. E. M. E. Wittenberg. It has lofty walls, two churches, a hospital, manufacture of linen, and a trade in grain, prepared from corn. Pop. 2230.



THE CATHEDRAL AND PRINCIPAL SQUARE, ZACATECAS. — From Hotel, Voyageur Photographes de Mexico.

Mount La Bufa, with a chapel on its crest. It consists generally of dirty narrow streets, but has some fine houses in its public square, a busy market-place, and a great number of religious edifices, which rising above the other buildings, give it a very picturesque appearance at a distance. Pop. 25 000.

The city is bounded N. by dep. Coahuila, N. E. Nuevo-Leon, E. San Luis-Potosi, S. Guanajuato, W. Guadalajara, and N. W. Durango forms an irregular triangle about 200 m. long N. to S., by 160 m. wide, area, 30 507 sq. m. It belongs to the elevated Mexican plateau, is intersected by spurs of the cordillera, and is for the most part inhospitably arid though it has a valuable agricultural tract in the district of Arroyo-Culimite, and extensive pastures, on which vast herds of cattle are reared. Its chief source of wealth however, has been its mines, several of which long continued to be the most productive in the world. Pop. 256,024.

ZACATULA, a market town, confed. and dep. Mexico near the mouth of the river of same name, in the Pacific, 180 m. W. N. W. Acapulco.

ZACHAN a town, Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. Stettin in a meadow enclosed by the Kruschow 11 m. E. S. E. Stargard with a church, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 1817.

ZACUALPAN, a village, confed. dep. and 65 m. S. E. W. Mexico. There are some silver-mines in the vicinity.

ZÄRRINGEN, a vil. Baden circle Upper Rhine, hall and 2 m. N. Freiburg, with a ruined castle, which was the cradle of the dukes of Zähringen. Pop. 797.

ZAI, a river, Russia, rises in the W of gov. Ormsburg flows N N W, and joins L. bank Kama near the junction of gov. Ormsburg, Votka, and Kama, after a course of 120 m.

ZAIRIE, a river, S.W. Africa. See Congo

ZAIKAI (LAKU) (Chinese, *Kong-ko-to*), a lake Chinese Turkestan, Gansu, lat. 47° 50' N., and between lon. 88° 15' and 84° 40' E. near the S. E. frontier of the Russian government Tomak length, E. to W. 65 m., breadth, 18 m. to 20 m. It receives numerous rivers, including the Irtysh, which enters at its E. extremity, and quits it on the S. side, near its centre.

ZAIENHAUSCH a market in Baden, circle Middle Rhine, hall Bretten. It has a church, and a mineral-spring Pop. 1008.

ZÄKLUCZYN a vil. Austria, Galicia, circle and 16 m. S.E. Bochna, on the Dunajec. On the opposite side of the river, on a rocky height, are the extensive ruins of the castle of Mistrzy.

ZAKOPANA, a vil. Austria, Galicia, in the valley of the Bialka, about 7 m. S.E. Neumark, on the frontiers of Hungary. It has iron-mines, which are extensively worked, and supply several blast-furnaces and other iron-works.

ZALAMBA, a tu. Spain, Extremadura, prov. and 65 m. S.E. Badajoz. It has a townhouse, prison, two primary schools, an hospital, two monasteries and a nunnery, all closed, a parish church with a tower, which is the most remarkable object in the place having belonged originally to a monument erected in A.D. 1193, in honour of the emperor

Franco, a sumptuous royal chapel, two hermitages, and an ancient castle, in the highest part of the town, manufactures of linen, baking-establishments, numerous flour-mills three oil-presses, and two brandy distilleries. An ancient mine of argentiferous lead is in operation; iron is also found in abundance, and heaps of socors, near old mines are frequently met with. This place supplies the neighbouring towns with bread for and shoes. The place was anciently called *Salpe*, and was a Roman municipium. It existed at the time of the first

Punic war. It was taken from the Moors by Pedro Yañez, sixth grand-master of Alcantara. Pop. 3508.

ZALAMBA LA REA, a tu. Spain, Andalucia, prov. Huelva, 36 m. N.W. Sevilla. It has irregular and unpaved streets, a townhouse, three fountains, two elementary schools, an almost ruinous granary, a poorhouse without revenues, and parish church and in the neighbourhood are millstone quarries, manufactures of leather, wax, common linen fabrics, beauty and soap. Pop. 3944.

ZALATINA, or **ZALAKA**, a tu. Austria, Transylvania, co. Ober Wolesenburg beautifully situated on the Ampoly, at the junction of the Morfar 48 m. S.S.W. Klausenburg. It consists of a small town and of extensive suburbs, has a Greek, a R. Catholic, and an Oriental church a smelting and refining establishment, and valuable masses of gold and silver. P. 5000.

ZALDIVIA a tu. Spain, Massey, prov. Guisnesco, on the side of Mount Aralar, about 15 m. from Tolosa, with a parish church, courthouse, and primary school, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1102.

ZALENI LOKOTA, a vil. Bohemia. See HUTTEBOREK.

ZALEZYOYKI a tu. Austria, Galicia, esp. circle Lortkow, L. bank Dniester, here crossed by a bridge of boats, 110 m. S.E. Lemberg. It is very poorly built and has a large market-place, a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a courthouse, Russian monastery, high school, and an active trade. Pop. 5500, chiefly Jews.

ZALT BOONER, a tu. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 80 m. S.W. Arnhem, L. bank Waal. It is built in broad streets, and the houses being supplied with gardens, the place has a very pleasant appearance. It has a townhouse, barracks, two churches, a synagogue, several schools and hospitals an active trade in agricultural produce, a soap-work, four tanneries, some silk-weaving, manufactures of nails and iron, and of tobacco and cigar boxes. Pop. (1851), 3029.

ZAMBALSA, a prov. Philippines, on the W. of Luzon, forming a long and narrow belt, stretching about 90 m. between the Bay of Lingayen on the N. and that of Subic on the S., and bounded on the E. by provs. Pangasinan and Pampanga, from the latter of which it is separated by the mountain-chain of Mariveles. It is not fertile, and cultivation

is almost confined to a few places on the coast. The capital is Iba. Pop. 37,055.

ZAMBESI, two rivers of E. Africa. The one is formed by the junction of the Ararage and the Little Ararage, about lat. 12° 50' S. lon. 32° E., whence the stream flows in a scurvy course, first S.W. then E. and passes Lake and Sena, and under the name of Omo, falls into the Indian Ocean near Quilima, lat. 18° S., lon. 37° E. It is partially navigable to its lower course. The other Zambesi rises about lat. 11° 15' S. lon. 32° 15' E. It flows W. by S. turns N. E., receives the Lavret and several other affluents, and appears ultimately to fall into Lake Nyasa. The head waters of the two rivers Zambesi appear to be separated by a range of hills.

ZAMBOUR, a tu. Croatia. See NEAMBOUR.

ZAMOLLY a vil. Hungary Thither Danube, co. and 7 m. from Stuhlweissenburg with two churches an ancient ruin, with a round chapel a remarkable intermining spring, and a trade in wheat, wine, cattle and lumber. Pop. 3067.

ZAMORA a prov. Spain Leon bounded R. by Salamanca and W. by Leon L. by Valladolid S. by Zamora, and W. by Leon and Portugal, area, 2600 sq. m. It is favoured in general with a temperate and very healthy climate. With the exception of several effects from the nerves of Segurara and Calera in the N.W. this prov. is on the whole middle level, and next to the Duero the largest river which waters it, is the Tago, which descends from the mountains of Leon, and is mounted by the Coa, Orbigo, Tera and other tributaries. The banks of the Duero are pleasant and fertile. Corn, vegetables, wine, and fruits abound in the plains, game on the hills, and fish in the streams and there are mines of iron, antimony, and argentiferous lead but only those of the last two are in operation. Regular trade is much injured by smuggling from Portugal and manufacturing industry is in a very backward state. There are, indeed, some ironworks, as well as manufactures of hats, blankets, common cloths and linens, but they are all of inferior quality. This province holds a bad eminence in criminal statistics and education is in a very unsatisfactory state. Pop. 199,000.

ZAMORA a city Spain, Leon, esp. above prov. 140 m. N.W. Madrid r. bank Duero. It is surrounded by an irregular wall of no great thickness, some portions of which are very ancient and has a citadel, which is commanded from different points. The town, which is entered by seven gates, has one large and numerous small squares, a cathedral, a Gothic structure, but partially modernized in the Corinthian and Doric styles a spacious and substantial hospital, which can accommodate 200 patients a theological school, navy and infantry barracks, and prison. There are besides 20 parish churches, with a number of chapels of ease and hermitages, the episcopal palace, a normal school various public and private schools for primary education an institute for the higher branches, with 12 professorships a library of 7000 vols. and museum containing 114 pictures, collected from the various convents in the province, an hospital for women and several promiscuous. It has manufactures of linen, Quina, and lace but little, dye-works, and several mills and a considerable trade in wine and grain, and also some traffic in coarse cloths serges and linens of the country. In early history, Zamora was an important frontier town against Moorish invasions. It was recovered from the infidel in 748 by Almanzor. In July 999, it was besieged by Abd-el-Rahman, when a desperate battle was fought for its relief by Ramiro II. and the Moors were defeated. Zamora was then enclosed by seven lines of walls and the space between were defended by moats. 40,000 Moors are said to have been killed in these trenches. But in 965 it was taken and destroyed by the great Al Mansur. It was rebuilt by Ferdinand I. Zamora was the most proverbial strong city, which resisted even the 166 foot castle with the monarchy's deceptible. Yet the natural position remained most important and in vain did Sir John Moore urge the joints of Salamanca to repair the defences, and receive there his stores. Had Zamora been put into a state of defence, he would have fallen back on it instead of Coruna, and thus Portugal would have been spared the ravages of Bonit. Soon after Moore's manoeuvre it was taken by the French and sacked and has never since recovered. P. 8777.

ZAMORA—1 A tu. Mexican Confederation, dep. Michoacan, on the Rio-Grande, 75 m. W. W. Valladolid. It is well

built, and has numerous orchards and gardens, a parish church, and two convents.—2 A. in Ender on the l. bank, and near the source of the Zamora river, an affluent of the Amazon, 15 m. N.E. Loxa.

ZAMOSŁ, or Zamost, a tn. Russian Poland, volved and 4 m. N.E. Lublin, and 140 m. N.E. Warsaw. It is one of the strongest fortresses in Poland, resembles an Italian town, most of the houses being lined with arcades, and has a large and elegant castle, four churches a handsome townhouse, two monasteries, an hospital a gymnasium with a library and a theatre. Zamost was built in 1807, to form part of the line of the Vistula. Pop. 5700.

ZANA a lake, Abyssinia. See *DEMEVA*.

ZANAGUA a river Spain, rises near Alora, prov. Caceres, and flows S. for about 50 m. When in the neighbourhood of El Prolongo, it turns W. for 30 m. and lastly S.W. for about 24 m. when, after receiving the Ogüela, it joins the Guadiana. Total course, exclusive of windings, 114 m. Its principal tributaries are the San Roque and Iba.

ZANDVOORT, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 11 m. S. Bergamo, 1 bank Corno, on a height. It has a modern and several other churches, mineral springs, marble-quarries, and a trade in wine and silk. Pop. 929.

ZANDVOORT a vil. Belgium. See *SAINT-VAERT*.
ZANDVOORT a vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 4 m. W. by S. Haarlem, on the N. with a light-house, visible 8 m. off a two-masted, two churches, two schools and an elegant bath-house. Inhabitants mostly engaged in fishing. Pop. 1062.

ZANESVILLE, a tn. U. States, Ohio on the Muskingum opposite to the mouth of the Licking, 50 m. K. Columbus. It consists of the town proper and of a suburb on l. bank, and of two suburbs. N. and W. Zanesville on l. bank connected with it by two bridges and is a pleasant and thriving place, with about 15 churches, several of them large and handsome a commodious and jail a privately endowed school, occupying a fine brick edifice, an assementum, with a library of 8000 vols., a female seminary, several superior public schools, cotton and woolen factories, tins and brass foundries, glass-works, breweries, paper oil and saw mills, &c. and a considerable trade. Pop. (1850) about 9400.

ZANGELA a tn. Central Africa, Housa, about 40 m. S.E. Kano lat. 11° 45' N. lon. 10° E. It stands at the extremity of the Doobee range of hills, and appears from the extensive walls still remaining, to have been a very large place, but having been almost destroyed by the Fellatahs, who slaughtered the inhabitants or sold them as slaves, may be said now to consist of a number of thinly scattered villages. The district possesses fine plantations of cotton tobacco, and indigo, apart from one another by rows of date-trees, and the market is well supplied with beef, yams, sweet potatoes, &c.

ZANGUFBAR, a name frequently given by geographers to a long tract on the E. coast of Africa. The word Zangubar (properly Zangubar, with g hard) is equivalent to the Arab expression Bara zang, the land of the Zinj or Zeng being derived from Zinj or Zeng (Zinj Zeng or Zeng) the ancient Arabic name of the East African negro, and the Persian or Indian word Bar country. The name Zangubar or Zangubar belongs therefore to the language of the foreign traders from India, and the Persian Gulf and is still further modified by the Banyans of Bombay, who pronounce Zanzibar. Zangubar begins where the indigenous black population takes place of the wealthy Somali of beattie race, that is, at the S. side of the river Juba, near the equator and is originally extended S., doubtless as far as those who used the appellation were acquainted with the coast, that is, to Sofala, or perhaps Cape Corrientes. But the Portuguese, drawing a distinction between Zangubar and the coast which they claimed or occupied, fixed on S. Hott at Cape Delgado, so that the Zangubar of European geographers, about an extent of about 11° from the equator, is that the name is now obsolete. The Bara zang is now known as Es-sawdih, or the coast, and the semi-civilized nature, who have embraced Mahomedanism, repeat the appellation of Zangubar, or negroes, and call themselves 'awdih' as they pronounce it *Sawdih* that is, coast-people. (See *ZANZIBAR*).

ZANICA, a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy prov. and 5 m. R.B.W. Bergamo. It has a parish church the remains of an ancient tower which figured during the factions of the Guelphs and Ghibellines and a trade in corn and silk. Pop. 1058.

ZANIEMYSCHIL, a tn. Prussia, prov. Elbia, gov. and S.L. Posen with a church. Pop. 1520.

ZANJAW, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. and 7 m. E.N. E. Ksiaz, on the slope of the Gollinberg with a church, an hospital, a saw and flour mill, and trade in cattle. 12 1846.

ZANJIKAH, an elevated ridge of Ladak or Middle Tibet, between lat. 33° and 34° N. and lon. 76° 30' and 77° 30' E. It is traversed S. to N.W. near its S. frontier, by a mountain-chain about 18 000 ft. high, here forming the water shed between the Umanak and the Indus, and is entered from the S.W. by a narrow rocky gorge in the chain, called the Hardar or Unnal Pass, leading along the side of an immense glacier into a wide valley surrounded by lofty precipitous of granite. This valley which is watered by the Zankar and its affluents is in the upper part almost entirely destitute of vegetation, but as the elevations diminish, begins to present fertile and well-cultivated spots chiefly along the banks of the streams, the surface in most other parts continuing to be of a very stony and steric nature. Still lower down, the valley widens out, so as to afford a larger extent of open country than found elsewhere in the basin of the Indus, and presents a series of alluvial platforms, so nearly level that no terracing is required for the purposes of irrigation. In this part of the valley villages are numerous and the climate being much milder than usual at the same elevation, allows cultivation to be carried on at unusual heights. The inhabitants in general, avast, manners, language, and religion, are the same as those of Ladak. Padum is considered the capital. — The river Zankar which waters the above valley rises in the N. side of the mountain not far from the Parnag Pass near lat. 32° 40' and lon. 78° E. flows N.W. for about 70 m. to Padum, where it is joined on the left by its chief affluent, and then flows N.E. to its junction with l. bank Indus, near lat. 34° 10' N. and lon. 77° 25' E. after a total course of about 140 m. During a great part of its course it is a deep, rapid, and muddy stream, inclosed by high banks of fine clay, occasionally rare, but more frequently terminated with fragments of black slaty rock. Where it joins the Indus, the elevation above sea-level is about 18 000 ft., and it rushes in with such violence as to cause a reflux current for several yards. — [Johnson's *Western Himalaya and Tibet*].

ZANJE, one of the Ionian Islands, Mediterranean, between 8 m. and 10 m. S. Cephalonia, and 15 m. from the nearest point of the Morea. It is about 24 m. long 12 m. broad, and 60 m. in circuit, has the form of an irregular oval, indented with a deep bay at its S. extremity. The coast exhibits steep limestone cliffs. The E. coast has a harbour, within which is situated the town of Zante. The greater part of the interior consists of an extensive plain which is extremely fertile, having the appearance of one continued vine yard, with a few patches under tillage or pasture. The sides of the hills bounding the plain are finely diversified. The prevailing rocks are calcareous, cypress appears in various parts, but the most remarkable mineral feature of Zante is its pitch-wells, situated about 10 m. from the town, and celebrated since the time of Herodotus. Earthquakes frequently occur. The most destructive on record took place on the night of December 29, 1820, when several houses were destroyed, and many persons killed or wounded. The staple export of Zante is currants, to the culture of which 6440 acres are appropriated. The other chief exports are oil, soap, and a little wine, pomegranates, melons, peaches, citrons, and other fruits are grown, but the corn raised scarcely supplies three months' consumption. The pasturage is trifling, and goats are the only live stock. Pop. (1851) 29 108.

ZANJE, a tn. Ionian Isles, esp. and on S.E. side of above island, at the head of a bay or harbour, on which it occupies a declivity sloping gently to the sea. The style of building is chiefly Italian, the houses, which are white, and seldom more than one story high, have iron bars and lattices of wooden framework attached to each window, which give them the appearance of prisons, but are somewhat softened by the grey green and vermillion painting of the shutters. The principal street is broad and handsome having a piazza on each side, with long ranges of shops, chiefly of jewellers; all the other streets are narrow, but tolerably clean. The market-place is spacious, and serves both for an exchange and a public promenade. The churches are numerous, generally substantial, and richly decorated within, but not otherwise remarkable.

A Lancasterian school is supported by voluntary contributions. The harbour is capacious, and provided with a commodious mole or jetty. Pop. 18,000 to 20,000.

ZANZIBAR, an isl. on the E. coast of Africa, belonging to the Sultan of Muscat. It is about 72 m. in length from Point Nangwi, lat. 3° 45' N. to the Kumbukha, lat. 6° 38' S. and with a general breadth of 15 m. or 18 m. the chief town on the W. side, in lat. 6° 10' S., being in lon. 39° 14' E. It is separated from the mainland by a strait about 25 m. wide, thickly beset with coral-reefs and islets, and lies opposite to a wide bay into which are discharged the waters of the Ruwa said to be a great river, the principal mouth of which is near the village of Kigundi (that is, at the bar). The name Zanzibar has been learned by Europeans from the Banyans of Bombay, and is a modification of Zingebur, which in the mercantile language of Malabar and the Persian Gulf, means Negroland, and was formerly applied to the coasts of the mainland (See ZANGUENAR). But at the present day the shores of the continent generally are called by the Arabic name Za-sawidh (which means the coasts) and the modified name Zanzibar is given only to the principal island adjacent to them, and is applied to it only by foreigners for the native name is Ujija (the very soft) or as it is vulgarly pronounced, Uguja.

The island of Zanzibar, like all the islands on this coast, is of coral-formation, and therefore comparatively low, but it has been raised above its original level and in some places attains a height, 550 ft., perhaps, which it is hard to account for. Its E. side presents a continuous and tolerably uniform wall of coral-reef, often 80 ft. or more above the sea and overhanging the waves. Coral-reefs on a distance of 1 m. or 2 m. protect the island. The great swell of the N. E. monsoon breaks on them with a tremendous surf, a little beyond the reefs this sea is unwholesome. On the W. side the shores are much lower and much more irregular, presenting many inlets and creeks, in which the mangrove grows luxuriantly, while the sheltered sea in front is dotted with small islands. The surface of the island is undulating, and the soil extremely rich, a stratum of guano probably lying between the coral-reef and the subsequent accumulations resulting from decomposed vegetation. It presents therefore an agreeable scene, the variety and luxuriance of the vegetation compensating for the monotony of the ground. The island is sufficiently watered, though the rivulets are small.

The greater part of the island is still in a state of nature, the mango, banana, papaw, plantain, and various Indian fruits growing wild, with several species of palm and the stately banyan or cotton-tree. The natives cultivate rice millet, which grows to a height of 10 ft. manioc batatas, &c. but the cultivated fields and gardens occupy only a small area. The labour of the fields is left chiefly to the women, who also make the pottery, are the stone-masons labourers and do all other drudgery. But the rural industry of Zanzibar is destined to make rapid progress. The island is now become a garden of the fine spices, the ancient plantations containing not less perhaps at present than 400,000 clove-trees, the produce of which is excellent. He has also planted nutmeg and cinnamon trees, and has directed his attention to the manufacture of sugar, obtaining workmen from Mauritius and Bourbon.

The animals of Zanzibar are few in number, wild hogs occupy uninclosed thickets in the middle of the island and a few oryxes, escaped from captivity lurk about the villages, wild birds also with the exception of guinea-hen are few, as well as insects, fish and poultry abound. The cattle of the island are small, and of the humped or Indian breed, the ass, here the chief beast of burden, is strong and hardy. Horses and camels are to be found in small number. The Sultan prides himself on his stud, but his horses, though well bred are generally in bad condition, owing to the imperfect husbandry of the island and the want of good green food.

The climate of Zanzibar has been always dreaded by Europeans, and not a few experienced seamen have denounced the water of Zanzibar as loaded with the seeds of fever. This accusation of unwholesomeness is shared with many coral-islands. The truth is, that being low and generally level, its drainage is imperfect, and as yet art has done nothing to supply this natural defect. The omnes which have conducted to the great fertility of the island—the decomposing animal matter within and upon the coral, the extreme rankness of a vegetation that falls to decay in heaps—are still in active operation, while

the careless habits of the people all favor the generation of malarial. The hyenas, which on the mainland cleanse the villages of all offal, are here wanting, and it is not uncommon to see the dead bodies of slaves or poor people lying unburied on the sea-side in front of the town. In short pestilence is easily generated in such a place as Zanzibar, while as yet no step whatever has been taken to prevent its generation.

The town of Zanzibar called Ujija or Beled-Zanzibar, now the residence of the Sultan of Muscat, stands in lat. 6° 10' occupying a small sandy peninsula on the W. side of the island. It was formerly insulated at high-water but now a low stone-bridge over the creek maintains at all times the communication between the town and country. From the sea, the town has a gay appearance, the white-washed buildings rising from among clustered palm trees, and extending about 1 m. along the shore. Some of the buildings, as the old palace called the Haram the castle, 900 ft. long with four towers, are of considerable size. The mosques, 6 or 10 in number are plain white-washed buildings. The streets are very narrow, and before the stranger goes far in discovery that the huts of bamboo covered with palm-leaves far outnumber the stone-houses. However they are not generally unvarnished but differ in quarters have different populations, Shunguti in the E., is chiefly inhabited by Arabs. Unguja, further S. contains the dwellings of all the more wealthy and respectable merchants. Habibi at the extreme S. is the small dealers quarter, and adjoining it is the Sukki Mahogo or cassava-market, Msimbazi, in the middle as given up to Hindoos not Banyans. Melinda, Guzuqui, and Nungu, in the N. are all inhabited by pagan African slaves, or destitute poor. The population of Zanzibar (this town) which is a place of great mercantile resort, varies much with the season and the winds. At times 100,000 slaves may be seen at anchor before the place, and in a few days previous they suddenly disappear. Its settled population cannot be less than 30,000.

There is another town in the island deserving mention and little known to Europeans. At the S. W. side of the island about 25 m. from the capital, and in lat. 6° 34' S. is a sandy point insulated at high water and in which stands the town of I (otherwise called Ujigwa-ud (Great Ujigwa). The mosque is the only stone-building in the town the dwellings being only frail though very neat huts, among once-out, mango and baobab trees. This town is interesting inasmuch as the people, wholly by the Maldivian, of the tribe who ruled the island anterior to the invasion from the Indian Gulf and Muscat. To the number of 15,000 they still cling to and obey their hereditary chief who retains great estates. In travelling through the country between these towns the stranger is agreeably surprised at finding the narrow roads everywhere neatly fenced, like garden-walks, with hedges of palm-Cattail, the cotton shrub or of a cropper called ngwira, which yields elastic gum. Pop. about 150,000 (See SIPP).

ZAPADNAYA KOSTA, river delta. See IZVOSHENKA.

ZAPARA an isl. and castle, Venezuela, 18 m. N. E. Maracaibo opposite the mouth of the lake of that name. Length about 12 m.

ZAPA GARA one of the largest islands of Lake Nicaragua, Central America. It has a mountainous surface nearly 700 ft. high and though uninhabited, seems to have portions susceptible of cultivation.

ZAPATONA (LAKI), a lake New Granada, 35 m. S. E. Mompox being an extension of the water before it joins the Magdalena.

ZARATONA (LAKI), a lake New Granada, 35 m. S. E. Mompox being an extension of the water before it joins the Magdalena. Length, about 25 m. breadth 22 m.

ZARA (anc. Zaira) a seaport in Austria, cap. of Dalmania, on an oval promontory which has been converted into an island by cutting through the narrow isthmus which formerly connected it with the mainland, 70 m. N. W. Spalatro. It is defended by fortifications, the ramparts of which partly planted form an excellent promenade. It entered by two gates, one from the sea called Porta Marina, and partly Roman, and the other from the land called Porta di Terra. From a fine work of the celebrated Bramante, it consists of several tolerably clean and well built, but steep and narrow streets and three squares, one of which, called the Piazza dei Signori is elegant and has an ancient and interesting cathedral, in the Lombard style, two other churches, one of them with a sunny attached, and both possessed of good paintings, a handsome Loggia, a lofty marble column, the solitary remains of a Roman temple, a lyceum, gymnasium, archiepiscopal

opened secondary normal and other schools, a museum, a civil and military hospital and a spacious but somewhat shallow harbor, admitting vessels of about 800 tons, and much frequented by coasters. The only manufacture of any consequence is rosoglio, and the trade, by no means important, is in imports of manufactures from Trieste, and exports of rosoglio, aniseed, almonds, and other products of the district. Zara has stood many sieges, particularly one in 1707, when, on the way to the Crusades, it was taken by the Venetians; again, in 1797, with the assistance of the French, and another in 1848, when it was taken by Marino Faliero, in the face of a large Hungarian army. Pop. about 7000.

ZARA a vil Asiatic Turkey on a plain of the same name, parh. and 40 m. N. E. Sivas, with a large mosque and a neat Armenian church. It contains about 300 families, half Muselman and half Armenian.

ZARA VECHIA [Hytrus, *Stara Zadar*, *anc. Hlandona*, or *Alba Mariana*] a vil Dalmatia, circle and 17 m. S. E. Zara. It was once an important place, and the residence of the Croat kings, but was ruined during the wars of the Venetians with the kings of Hungary and is now an insignificant place with a tolerable harbor. Pop. about 500.

ZARAGUZA a tn. Spain. See **SARAGOSSA**.

ZARAND a market in Hungary Thither Theiss, on and 23 m. N. E. Arad, where the Langer joins the White Korus. It has a ruined castle a distillery a mill, and a trade in fruit, cattle, wax and honey. Pop. 2837.

ZARAI Z, a tn. Meise, Hungary, prov. Gumpson, on the Bay of Bucury 3 m. W. St. Sebastian. It has a parish church with a tower a saw-mill a handsome townhouse, parished with garden, primary school and a trade in cattle and hides. P. 1369.

ZARDAM a tn. Holland See **ZAANDAM**.

ZAREWO-SASTRICHNOE, a tn. Russia, gov. and 183 m. S. W. Viatka, on the Malo-Kokshaga with a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 3130.

ZAREWOKUCHAISK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 73 m. N. W. Kazan on the Malo-Kokshaga with three churches, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 3138.

ZARIZTA a tn. Russia, gov. barony at the confluence of the Zaritsa with the Volga, 110 m. S. S. W. Kamyshin. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, and otherwise defended, and has two churches, baths, a brewery and a considerable trade in cattle and fruit. Pop. (1842) 47,48.

ZARKI a tn. Russian Poland, walled Graeow 27 m. N. W. Olkusz with three churches, a synagogue, a monastery a blast furnace, foundry and other iron-works, and a considerable trade. Pop. 2300.

ZARNALI, a ruined city Persian Koordistan, 63 m. S. W. Kermanshab. The foundations of buildings now nearly levelled with the surface of the ground, extend over a space of about 2 m. in circuit.

ZARNAH a lake, Afghanistan. See **DURRA**.

ZARREN a vil and own Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 1st m. S. W. Brugue with a church, townhouse, school, distillery four breweries, and several flour-mills. Pop. 2389.

ZARREN a vil. Mecklenburg-Schwerin on the S. W. shore of Lake Stahel, 20 m. S. W. Schwerin with a parish church. Pop. 1067.

ZARREK-SATO a tn. Russia. See **SORITA** (St.).

ZARLINA a tn. Ecuador, dep. Azuay 25 m. N. W. Loja on Loma on the Tumbes, W. locality, Andes, about 4500 ft. above sea-level. The rich mines, to which it owes its prosperity are widely and nearly exhausted. P. about 6000.

ZARLA, several places, Spain Extremadura—1, (*de Juba*) A tn., prov. and 80 m. from Badajoz, on the Gujuz, with a parish church, courthouse, primary school, and a considerable trade. Pop. 1829—3 (*de Grandilla*) A tn. prov. (across, on a low plain, poorly built, with a parish church, courthouse, and primary school manufactures of linen and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1252—3, (*de Montevideo*) A tn. prov. and about 20 m. from Caesura with a parish church, courthouse, primary school and manufactures of woolen and linen cloths, and woolen-works. Pop. 1815—4 (*de de-Ande-Alago*) A tn., prov. and 35 m. W. Badajoz, on the skirts of the Sierra de Calvezo. It has a townhouse, prison, granary fresh market, four elementary schools a parish church and hermange, an oil and five flour mills, two brandy distilleries, three manufactures of soft soap and one of coarse linen. Pop. 2410—3 (*de Mayor*), A tn., prov. and 35 m.

N. W. Caesura, in a marshy valley. It has a townhouse, a large and substantial prison, two elementary schools, a parish church, and custom-house. Some are employed in tillage, but the proximity of the town to the Portuguese frontier, by giving facilities for smuggling prevents the inhabitants from cultivating the useful arts. This place is commonly called *Zarna Quemada*, on account of its having been burned twice by the Portuguese, at the end of the 16th century and again in 1708, when it remained uninhabited till 1718. Pop. 6760.

ZARZISS, a maritime tn. and castle, Tunis, on the frontier of Tripoli 16 m. S. E. the island Jerba.

ZASLAW, a tn. Russia, gov. Volhynia, on the Horyn, 89 m. W. Jitomir with five churches, a synagogue, a monastery, and a considerable general trade. Pop. 6000.

ZASMUK, a tn. Bohemia, circle Kaurian with a deanery church, two castles a Franciscan monastery, manufactures of potash and beet-root sugar, and a trade in cattle. P. 1567.

ZAUDITZ, SUPSON, or SAUMON a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Oppeln, circle and 9 m. S. W. Ratibor, with a church, dyo-works, mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1035.

ZAVANASCO, a vil and com. Italy Lombardy, prov. and 9 m. N. Pavia, on the Pavia canal. Pop. 1188.

ZAVATAI (Lila) a tn. Italy Piedmont dist. Genoa, prov. and 10 m. N. W. Bobbio with a court of justice, an old castle, a parish church, and a school. Pop. 1720.

ZAZHIVA a vil Hungary co. Arva, on the Rucka, 9 m. N. W. Kabin with a R. Catholic church, manufactures of wooden articles, and a trade in agricultural produce. P. 2696.

ZBARAZ, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle and 13 m. N. E. Tarnopol, on the Ikwa with a parish and two R. Catholic churches a gymnasium a Bernardine convent, and an ancient castle. Pop. 5650.

ZHRAZLAWITZ, a market in Bohemia, circle and 15 m. S. W. Casan with a church, synagogue, old castle, townhouse, school potash refinery, brewery, &c. Pop. 1058.

ZDUNY a tn. Russia, prov. and 30 m. S. E. Posen with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, a superior burgher-school, and manufactures of woolen and linen cloth, leather and tobacco. Pop. 821.

ZEA [anc. Zey], an vil (town) Archipelago, belonging to the group of the N. (Zeyland) 13 m. E. Cape (Alona, greatest length, N. N. E. to S. W. W. 13 m. central breadth, 9 m. (at Mount St. Elias) 37 37 18" N., lon. 24 21 45" E. (n.) It is of a very compact and somewhat oval form. Behind the coast, which are generally low the ground rises in fine terraces towards the centre, where it culminates in Mount St. Elias. The prevailing rock is limestone. The climate is sub-tropical, and the soil both fertile and well cultivated, producing in abundance barley cotton, wine, and figs. The pastures also feed great numbers of cattle, and much attention is paid to the rearing of silk worms. Pop. 9000—ZEA, the capital, occupies the site of the ancient Lartion, on a small stream, about 3 m. from the N. W. shore. It is built on an eminence, in the form of terraces, the roofs of one range of houses forming the street of the range above. It is entered by a narrow pass completely commanded by the citadel. Many of the houses are of massive structure, but the streets are very dirty. The harbour, 3 m. distant from the town, admits the largest vessels, and is well frequented.

ZEAL MONACHOM, par. Eng. Devon. S84ac. P. 578

ZEALAND Isl. Denmark. See **ZEALAND**.

ZEALAND (New) See **NEW ZEALAND**.

ZEBAYE, a group of islands in the S. of the Red Sea, about lat. 15° N. and lon. 42 E. It consists of Jubel-Zebayor, the most S. and largest, about 8 m. long N. to S., 8 m. in circuit, and 600 ft. high, and with three remarkable hills, one of them in the form of a cone, Sabu, N. W. by W. of the former, about 4 m. in diameter, and nearly round, consisting of a sandy plain, with two remarkable hills, both of which have craters; Connected island, a most extraordinary high rugged-topped rock, joined to Sabu by a reef, Sadid, 2 miles long, high, and of moderate height; and Jubel Teer 24 m. N. W. of Jubel-Zebayor, nearly of a circular shape, about 1½ m. in diameter rising gradually from the shore, and terminating in a range of volcanic peaks.

ZEBID, a tn. Arabia, Yemen, 58 m. N. by E. Mocha lat. 14° 12' N. The Wadi Zebid in which it stands, has the reputation of being the largest and most fruitful valley of the

Tobago; the occasional stream which waters it sometimes becomes an impassable river. The town itself has a gloomy appearance owing to the dark colour of the bricks and the ubiquity of the algae. The walls of Zebid are a league in diameter, but the inland space is not all covered. Numerous towers along the walls, with loopholes for musketry, render the place strong against an enemy not provided with artillery. The principal mosque is large, and distinguished by an octagonal minaret of very elegant appearance. Zebid is deeply engaged in the coffee trade. Pop. 9000, exclusive of the Turkish garrison which is rarely under 3000.

ZEBU, or **Zebu**, an island, prov. Philippine Isles separated on the W from the Isle of Negros by the Strait of Tabon and lying on the E. the dependent isles of Matan and Bobol, between lat. 9° 20' and 11° N and lon. 123 and 124° E. The island, forming a long and comparatively narrow belt, stretching NNE and SSW, has a sandy and somewhat stony soil, not so well adapted to culture as most of the other Philippine Isles and suffers much from want of water as rain seldom falls, and when it does fall is quickly absorbed. It has, notwithstanding many fertile valleys, which yield good crops of rice, sugar, cotton, tobacco, millet, and the best cacao in the Philippines, and extensive pasture on which great numbers of cattle, sheep and goats are fed. The climate is remarkably pleasant, the excessive heat being tempered by an evening and morning breeze. — The town situated near the centre of the E. shore, opposite to the island of Manan is divided by a stream into two parts, one of which is occupied entirely by *moses* is delimited by a small fort, consists generally of large houses built of stone and has a fine cathedral, a handsome episcopal palace, a hospital, and an important trade, chiefly with Manila. Pop. including pueblo, 8305. — The provinces, which include in addition to Zebu, the isles of Matan, Bantayan, Siquin, Bohol and Camotes, forms 41 pueblos. 1 pop. 206,803.

ZEDLIGHYM a vil and com. Heligum prov. W. Friesland, 7 m. S.W. Bruges with a primary school and linen manufactures, and a trade in timber and bark. Pop. 3807.

ZELAND (Zeeland) a prov. Holland bounded N by prov. S. Holland, E. by N. Holland, S. the kingdom of Belgium, and W. the North Sea, long and broad, about 35 m. across, 433 sq. m. It consists of a low lying tract of land on the frontiers of Belgium and on the S. shore of the estuary of the Scheldt, and of the islands of Walcheren, H. and S. Beveland, Schouwen, Tholen &c., separated from each other and from the mainland by arms of the Scheldt, from which and from the North Sea, it is protected by dikes. As a whole, the province is flat and fertile, producing excellent crops of the ordinary cereals a considerable quantity of clover, rape, and madder and a superabundance of excellent fruit. The grasslands also are rich and extensive, and support a tolerable cattle, and sheep which make fine mutton. Fish, crabs, and wild fowl are very abundant. The climate is rather moist but comparatively healthy though in former times it was deemed eminently insalubrious. This improvement has arisen from the filling up of sluggish waters, which rendered the islands more numerous in former times than now, the draining of marshes and pools and the great decrease in the cultivation of flax, which being at one time in great quantities steeped in the canals round the towns and villages, sent forth a most pernicious smell. Large tracts, partially covered by the sea, are at present (1855) in process of being reclaimed. The manufactures of Zeeland are moon, sardines. Middelburg is the capital besides which it has the towns Zierikzee, Flushing, Goes, Tholen, Sittich, and Axel. Pop. (1851), 160,140.

ZEGWAARD, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 8 m. E. by S. the Hague with two churches and a school. Pop. (agrilment), 1282.

ZEHEN a tn. Prussia prov. Brandenburg gov. and 27 m. N.W. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder with a church and a trade in wool, cattle, &c. Pop. 1530.

ZEHENICK, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg gov. Potsdam 35 m. Berlin r. bank Havel. It has two churches, an hospital, and a Protestant female institute manufactures of woollen and linen cloth and tobacco, potash-works, building-yards, and some trade. Pop. 3209.

ZEHREK, a tn. Heligolander, prov. Jhalawan, cap. dist. of same name, lat. 25° N lon. 60° 34' E. It is sur-

rounded by a mud-wall and is described by Pottinger as containing from 3000 to 5000 houses, though that is probably an over estimate. — The *maritime* being less elevated, is warmer than that of Kaitai, and being watered by numerous streams, and naturally tolerably fertile, produces good crops of grain, pulses, and vegetables.

ZELID-N, or **KERTENKLOW** a market in Austria, Transylvania 7 m. N.W. Kronstadt with a Protestant church surrounded by walls and a ditch a Greek church, a ruined castle crowning a height, and extensive manufactures of mixed linen and cotton goods. Pop. 2310.

ZELIST, Zentr or Zaver a vil. Holland, prov. and 6 m. E. Utrecht with two churches, a Moravian establishment, and several schools and manufactures of soap, candles, vinegar &c. Pop. 3845.

ZELL, a tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, r. bank Main, 34 m. NE. Würzburg with a church, a castle, porphyrus manufactures of paper and potash raw and other mills. P. 1810.

ZELIKAM a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, am. Germersheim with a parish church a mill and a trade in garden produce. Pop. 1509.

ZELITUN Zerrony or Mulo (Gulch) [anc. Melasus (Gulch)] an inlet, E. coast Greece, Livadia, across the mouth of which lies the N.W. and of S.E. Negropont, from which it extends about 16 m. inland with a breadth of 5 m., and a depth of 10 to 15 fathoms. On the S.W. side of the gulf lies the I. of Thermopylae.

ZELITUN a tn. Greece. See I AMIA.

ZELTZ, a tn. Prussia prov. Maxony gov. and 22 m. S.E. Merseburg 1 bank White Elster, now crossed by a stone-bridge. It has walls with six gates an old and a new castle, four churches a gymnasium literary orphan hospital lunatic asylum, and porcelain, manufactures of calico, merino, casimere, bombazine, leather, hosiery gloves, and ribbons, several printworks pottery brassware and distilleries, and a trade in corn. 1 pop. 12,394.

ZELADA a vil and com. Italy Lowhardy prov. and 8 m. N.W. Pavia, 1 bank Ticino, and the canal of Brese garbio. It has a parish church. Pop. 1140.

ZELANDZ, a tn. Austria See KANAUZ.

ZELAYLA a tn. Mexico See OZAYLA.

ZELI, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Flanders, 4 m. N.W. Brussels with a church, hospital and several schools manufactures of calicoes, coarse cottons, sock and all cloth tobacco, soap, and salt, distilleries, breweries and thread, oil, mustard, meal, malt, and flour mills. Pop. 11,061.

ZELI, two places, Switzerland. — 1. A vil and par. can. and 15 m. N.E. Zürich near the Töss with several cotton-mills and textile stores. Pop. 1685. — 2. A vil and par. can. and 18 m. N.W. Luzern with a new church and a picturesque annual pageant. 1 pop. 1102.

ZELI, numerous places, Germany. — 1. A tn. Rhenish Prussia, prov. and 29 m. S.W. Coblenz, r. bank Moselle it has walls flanked with towers, two churches numerous mills, and a trade in wine, bark, wood, and hazel nuts. Pop. 3135. — 2. A tn. Baden circle Upper Rhine on the Wies, 20 m. S. Freiburg with a church baths manufactures of calicoes and cotton goods, tile-works, a glassfield, and several mills 1 pop. 1207. — 3. [anc. Haversbach] A tn. Baden circle Middle Rhine, on the Kuang 10 m. S.E. Odenburg. It has walls with two gates contains a parish church, and a chapel to which pilgrimages are made. It was once an imperial free-town. Pop. 690.

ZELI, (St. BLAND) a tn. Saxo-Coburg on the Gomsbach, 19 m. S.W. Gotha, with two churches, manufactures of firearms and tinware a powder saw and several polishing mills and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1942.

ZELLERPHALD, or **OSLAUMBERG**, a tn. Hanover on the Zellorbach, opposite to Knausthal. It is well built, in the form of a square, with spacious streets, some of them lined with trees, and has a church and a gymnasium. There are extensive mines in the vicinity. Pop. 4546.

ZELI, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 23 m. N.W. Frankfurt, r. bank Oder. Pop. 1820.

ZELLINI, or **ZELINIA** a river, Italy Venetia rises in Mount Mauro, in the N. of Prov. Friuli flows circuitously S.E. past the town of Monfalcone, and a little below is lost in extensive swamps. It again appears a little N.E. Fardoneuse, but bears the name of Meduna.

ZELLINGEN a vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, 1 bank
Main 9 m. N W Würzburg with a church, and a trade
in wine and fruit. Pop. 1935

ZELLINGEN a vil Rhonish Prussia, gov and NE
Trevon, r bank Moselle with a R. Catholic church, and a
trade in wine. Pop. 1477

ΔΕΛΒΑ, or **ΔΕΛΒΙΑ**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 52 m. S.E. Gdudno on river of its name with two Greek and two R. Catholic churches, a monastery, and an important annual fair —The river flows N., and after a course of about 70 m joins the bank Niemen.

ZFLAATTE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flandre, 12 m. N by E Ghent with three breweries, a starch-factory, several oil and corn mills and a trade in grain and cattle. Pop. 8194

ZSF 11F a vil and com Italy Piedmont div Novara, prov
Lombardia, about 8 m from Mortara. It is an ancient place
with a parish church and a charitable endowment. [Mus. 1871]

ZEMPEL BURG a tn P'tsda, prov W Prussia, gov and 61 m. W S W Marienwerder, on a small lake of same name with two churches, a synagogue, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 3589

ZEMPLIN, a co Hungary Either Thence bounded, N by Galicia E. co. Ungvár and Szabolcs B. Szabolcs and W. Barosd. Abnagvár and Saros length, N 1/2 E to N W 100 m. mean breadth 20 m. The surface in the S is traversed by the Carpathians which send out low ramifications, one of which towards the S, forms the Kiscyall, on whose slopes the famous Lokay wine is grown. The chief rivers are the Theiss, which bounds the co. for a great part of the S the Hernad, in the N W, and the Bodrog and its tributaries in the interior. The climate is cold in the N and mild in the S. The valleys are fertile in corn, tobacco, hemp and the hills are generally covered with vineyards and the mountains are wooded with oak, as well as in the mountains, particularly iron, alum, petroleum, and sulphate. (Lithely in the country). Pop. 253,000.

ZEMLEN a market in Hungary. Hither Ticks, co of
new name, r bank Budrog 99 m 4 E. Kasehan with an
old castle, and a trade in wine, which is grown in the district.
ZEMEN a vil anicem liab Predmetn div Novara,
prov Lomellina, near Lava and l bank l c, from whose in
undulations it often suffers. It consists of an old and a new
quarter and has a parish church. Pop 3367

ZENDRAI O ZERBADOOD, or ZAYKENDI RIVER a river Persia, rises in Mount Zark, Irak-Ajemi about 40 m. W N W Isfahan flows past that city and about 150 m E.S.E. after entering Khorasan is lost in the sands of the desert

Zr NOG, or PEZZY [Latin *Sagum*] a seaport in Austria, Military Croatia, on the Adriatic, at the opening of a wild ravine in front of the ist of Veglia, 32 m N.E. Fiume. It has two tolerably well-built squares, a handsome cathedral, an episcopal seminary, a castle, an institute for supernumerated priests, a high and a girls' school, and a trade in corn, wood, tobacco, salt, oil and fish. Pop. 3102.

7/ENIZA or SIKETIZA, str. European Turkey Bosnia,
 approx. and 80 mi N W Nova-Pazar Pop. 2000
 8/ANJAN ZAGHAN or ZAGULIAN str. Persia. prov. Irak

Ayons, on the Doubs, an affluent of the Rhine (Ouzon, 128 m) by E Hamaden. In the midst of orchards famous for their fruit. It has old walls, a handsome palace, a large unique, extensive hamlet, and an active trade in carpets, woollen cloths, arms, food and sawdust. Pop. about 15,000.

ZENON, par Eng. Cornwall 4229 ac 1 op. 918.
ZENONE (VAN) a vil Italy Lombardy prov and 12 co.
E.N.E. Pavia, on the Olona, here crossed by a stone bridge,
a little above its confluence with the I.c. Pua. 1100

ZENTEN a m. Hungary. See **HAENTA**.
ZENTENEN a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Limburg,
 9 m. N.W. Hasselt with several breweries, a distillery, a
 flour-mill and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1833

ЗХР АҮҮҢАА ХОНХ, БОГД, or KUAN DAMA, a RIVER
Bokhara, formed by several streams from the mountains on
the E. frontier. Flows nearly due E. past Bamandrud, to the
town of Bokhara, then in a diminished stream S.W. and
N.E. discharging itself into a lake of the desert, about 18 m
from the head of the Amou or Oxus, after a course of about 260 m
it is much used for irrigation and contributes greatly to the
fertility of the vale of some towns through which it flows.

ZFRAIN (acc. *Jawee*), a small vil Asiatic Turkey, Palestine pass, Damascus, about 52 m. N Jerusalem, on the road to Namarth. It is a wretched place of 80 or 40 rude houses, connected with one of which is a tower from the top of which an extensive and beautiful view is obtained.

ZERAM, an isl. Indian Archipelago. See OREAN.

ZERBOLO a vil and com. Italy Piedmont, div Novara, prov Lomellina, near r bank Ticino, from the foundations of an old ruined tower. Pop. 1976

ZERBST a tm. Anhalt-Dessau on the Nutha, 10 m. N W Dessau. It consists of a walled town with five gates, and

of four suburbs and has three churches, a castle, courthouse, library, hospital, postoffice, house of correction and manufactures of articles in gold and silver porcelain, and wax

ZERERF a small river, Brazil prov Mato-Grosso, rises in the Serra-de-Santa-Barbara, runs NE and joins L bank

ZERI or *Lexar* a vi and com Tawany comp. Pica, on a height about 7 m. from Puntarenall with a parish church

ZPRKA, a river Asiatic Turkey See **JAROK**

7ERKOWO a in Prussia, gov and 30 m S.E. Posen
with a R. Catholic church a castle, and several breweries
and distilleries. Pop 1201

ZERNIL'OW a vil. Bohemia, circle Koniggratz about 4 m. from Smuritz, with three churches and a school. Pop. 1514.

ZERNITZ (Deutsch) a vil. Prussia, prov. Sillesia, gov. Oppeln circle. Tost with a church and a mill. Pop. 1082.
ZETHAN a vil. Saxony circle and 25 m. S.E.W. Dres.

den, with a church manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, oil, saw and other mills, and a trade in butter and flax. P 1311.
ZETLAND, isle Scotland. See BRETSLAND.
Z. GUILD Young men's temperance guild and com. holding

ZEFRU-DUMAY AUROREMIK, a vil and com. Belgium prov. Brabant, on the Grande Gete, 30 m. E.S.E. Brussels, with a brewery, a distillery, several flour-mills, and a trade in various kinds of produce. Pop. 1493.

LEUTHENRODA is in Reuss-Greiz, on a height, 10 m W S.W. Greiz. It consists of a walled town, and of four suburbs, and has two churches, a church-school, an hospital

supplies and has two churches, a burger-school, an hospital manufactures of woollen cloth and hosiery bleachefields, tile-works, and a trade in cattle Pop 4881

ZEVENAAR, a in Holland prov Gelderland, 8 m
E.S.E. Arnhem. It was once walled, has a spacious market-

It was once walled, has a spacious courtyard, an old townhouse, two churches, two schools, and an hospital for old people. Pop (agricultural) 1226.

ZEVENBERGEN, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant.

9 m NW Brda, intersected by the canal of its name. It has a townhouse two churches, four schools, several religious and benevolent societies and three breweries. Pop 2467

N FVE\HUIZEN a vil Holland, prov S. Holland, 9 m.
N F Rotterdam, with two charchen. Pop 1093.
ZE VIO a tn Italy, Venetia, prov and 7 m SE Verona

ZéYLÁ, or ZÉYIAN an old seaport on N^W Africa, on

the Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, lat. 11 17' N lon. 48 5' E. (u.) It is built on a low sandy cape called Ras-Mahmahr, is surrounded by a dilapidated mud wall, contains 12 to 15 stone

houses, 180 huts, and a pop. of 750. Its nearest well of drinkable water is 7 m distant. A vessel of 250 tons cannot approach within a mile of the town, and the anchorage is

shallow and difficult of access after sunset. It appears to have been intended to serve as a seaport to Hurrar Gum, coffee, dye, ghee, and small quantities of ivory, linen articles

LEYRING (OBER and PROMETZ) two nearly contiguous places, Austria, Styria, circles 8 and 9 in 4 W Judenburg with

ZEZERE, a river, Portugal, rises in the Serra Estrela, about 10 m. S. Guarda; flows at first E. W., nearly parallel to

and at no great distance from the range, then S.B.W., and

some r bank Tagau at Paphos, after a course of about 110 m. Its chief affluents are the Moosel and Pore, both on the left. It is for the most part a rapid muddy torrent.

ZIANDOWITZ, or **ZASCHWITZ**, a vil Prussia, prov. Sillesia, gov and 84 m. from Oppeln; with manufactures of pumice a blast-furnace, and several mills. Pop. 1192

ZIEGLIO or **GIUGLIO**, a vil and com. duchy and 37 m. N W Arma, near the Po, with a number of large and well built houses a Gothic church of the 16th century a town house, small theatre, hospital, primary school and manufactures of liquors, confectiory candles, and musical instruments. Pop. 4086

ZIEGLHAUSEN a vil Baden circle Lower Rhine, bail and 3 m. E Haidelberg r bank Neckar with a church, and tile-works. Pop. 1471

ZIEGENHAIN a tn Hesse-Cassel Oberhessen, on the Solway 22 m. E N E. Marburg. It is walled, and defended by a castle, entered by two gates, and has several churches, a house of correction, manufactures of tobacco, and a trade in salt. Pop. 1737

ZIEGENHÄUSEN, a tn Prussia, prov. Sillesia, gov and 43 m. S W Oppeln, on the Rhine. It has a R. Catholic parish church, a workhouse and hospital, manufactures of linen leather and earthenware, dye-works, tile-works several mills, and a brewery. Pop. 5551

ZIEGLNORT (Gnosch and Klenz) a vil Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov and 18 m. N Stralitz on the Oder, where it falls into the Pomeranisch-buff with a parish church and an active trade. Pop. 1107

ZIELENAIG a tn Prussia, prov. Brandenburg gov and 26 m. E N E. Frankfurt on the Oder. It has a church manufactures of linen, hats, and hosiery and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 898

ZIELENBÜRG a tn Hesse-Cassel prov. Niederhessen circle and near Wolfhagen on the Warne with a parish church, a court-house, and numerous mills. Pop. 1601

ZILRIKZEE, a tn. Holland prov. Zealand ad Schouwen 82 m. S. W Rotterdam with a harbour communicating with the Easter Schelde, distant about 1½ m. It is walled, and still retains some of the ancient gates. It has a town house, prison arsenal, watch-house, fish-hall, three churches a synagogue, orphan, old men, old women, and other hospitals, several benevolent and religious societies, Latin, drawing, French and other schools, pig, fish, and corn markets and a little shipping trade, but the chief employment is the preparation of madder. The manufacture of garancine was commenced in 1847. Pop. (1851) 7214

ZIRAL, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony gov and 26 m. E N E. Magdeburg, with two Protestant churches and a castle, manufactures of white leather, bottle-works, a paper and other mills. Pop. 2727

ZILH, a river Switzerland. See **THEL**.

ZILHSCILACH, a vil Switzerland, can. Thurgau near Bischofzell with a large Protestant church and school. P. 1423

ZILHAI or **WALTHERS** a market in America, Transylvania, co. Solonok, beautifully situated at the foot of Mount Meese, near the source of the Zilah, 46 m. N W Klausenburg. It has a Protestant church and Protestant gymnasium. Pop. 8440 Magyars, and almost all Protestants.

ZILLESBEEK a vil and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flandrs, 80 m. S. S. W. Brussels with two breweries, two flour-mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1494.

ZILLEH (anc. Zela), a tn. Asiatic Turkey pass. Euxus or Roum, on a small stream, 39 m. W of S Tokat. It is built on a black hill, which gives it a singular and insulated appearance, consists of about 3000 houses, almost entirely occupied by Turks, and has a modern castle built on the site of an old Byzantine fortress several large khans and manufactures of cotton cloths. In the vicinity Pharusians was defeated by Julius Caesar.

ZILLESCHAL, a valley of the Tyrol, on the r bank of the Inn, which receives the Zeller, by which it is watered about 24 m. below Innsbruck. The S. and S. W. sides of the valley are bordered by glaciers, but towards the N it becomes less precipitous and more fertile, and possesses fine alpine meadows and pastures. The inhabitants about 14,000, have fine physical forms, and are still more distinguished by their moral qualities being active industrious, cheerful, hospitable, and so strongly attached to their native mountains, that when

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at a distance from them, they often pine away. This has tended to heighten the indignation which was felt throughout Protestant Europe, at the barbarous treatment to which a large body of these simple mountaineers were subjected, even in the present century for no other crime than that of holding the principles of the Reformation, and standing proof against all the means that were employed to seduce them from their faith. After both persecution and persecution had failed, they were plainly told, that the only alternative left them, were poverty or exile. They nobly chose the latter, and emigrated in a body (in 1837) to Prussian Sillesia, where the Government to its honour has given them an asylum.

ZIMHO, a promontory Brazil, prov. Santa-Catharina, 40 m. N. Desterro. It projects a long way into the sea, retaining nearly throughout the same breadth of about 4 m., and terminates in three points.

ZIMMERBORN (Grose) a tn Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg r bank Gersprenz, 7 m. E. Darmstadt; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church and manufactures of linen leather earthenware, and tobacco. Pop. 2440

ZIMMERWALD, a vil and par. Switzerland, can. and 6 m. S. S. E. Bern, on the Langgauer in a narrow valley traversed by the Aarion with a parish church, and traces of a ruin supposed to have been a heathen temple. Pop. 1752

ZINDHAR, a tn. Central Africa Bornou, cap. prov. of same name, called also Damagrum, 800 m. W. N. W. Kouka. It consists of two principal streets running S. and N., the one terminating in the market and the other at the governor's castle a mud-fort, which has lofty works, and overlooks all the other houses. These are formed out of mud or double masonry, and have thatched roofs. The great business of the inhabitants is in collecting slaves for the purpose of carrying off slaves. Pop. about 10,000. The province, forming the N. W. frontier territory of Bornou, is between lat. 13° 20' and 14° N. and lon. 4° 30' and 10° 60' E. It is a fine country and might become rich and happy were it not for the neglect of cultivation, and the universal practice of rapine and man-stealing. — Richardson & Co. *Expedition to Central Africa*.

ZINGSI an isl. Irtana, in the Balch, off the N. W. coast of Gov. Sverdlov, separated from the mainland by the Buzovsk. It forms a long belt, unbroken on the N. by very much indented on the S. side, and stretching from E. to W. for 15 m., with an average breadth not exceeding 3 m. It contains several villages the largest of which bears the same name, and has pop. 1147

ZINKOW a tn. Russia, gov. Podolok on the Udelna, 25 m. N. N. E. Kamennik. Pop. 1790

ZIRNA, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov and 26 m. S. Potsdam, on the Nuthe with a church manufactures of woollen linen and cotton fabrics and bark, saw, and flour mills. Pop. 1527

ZIANVALL, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 16 m. N. W. Leitmeritz, on the Red Weuerritz with a church, and mines of tin, copper and silver. Pop. 1149

ZINTEN a tn. E. Prussia, gov and 70 m. S. S. W. Königsberg on the Strahlitz, with a church manufactures of woollen and hats and a trade in horses, cattle, and wool. Pop. 2079

ZINTI a tn. Bolivia. See **GIRI**.

ZIPROW, a vil Hungary. See **LESER**.

ZIPS, a co. Hungary, Higher Transylvania, bounded N. by Ulahe, E. by Saros, S. Abanyer, Porina, and Gösner and W. Lajtan greatest length, N. W. to S. E. 65 m. mean breadth 24 m. It is covered by the Carpathians, which here attain their culminating point in the Lomnitzer-Spitze, belonging to the range of Tatra. The principal streams are the Poprad, Harnad, and Dunajec. Only a very small portion of the land is arable, but the pastures feed great numbers of cattle, the forests furnish abundance of fuel and excellent timber, and both game and fish are abundant. The minerals include iron and copper. Leutschach is the capital. P. 184,000

ZIRANKA a river E. Siberia, rises in the N. of Gov. Yakutsk, in lat. 65° N. flows E., and joins L. bank Kolma at Verk Kolma after a course of about 170 m.

ZIEBCA, a market tn. Hungary Thuro Duna, co. and 12 m. N. Veszprim, in the midst of the Bakonyer-wald. Near it is a magnificent Cistercian abbey, founded in 1188, by Emerich son of Bela III., with a handsome church, large gardens and a park. Pop. 1200.

ZIRKE, a tn. Prussia, prov. Posen, and 87 m. from Posen, on the Warta, here crossed by a bridge. It has three churches a monastery manufacture of linen and tile-works. P 1959
ZIRKNITZ, a market to Austria, Ulyria, circle and 9 m. E. Adelsberg on a stream near the lake of same name, at the foot of Mount Javornik with two churches, a mill, and a trade in milk. Pop. 1890. — The lake, about 5 m. long by 8 m. broad, lies in a mountainous district, surrounded by bare and precipitous rocks and contains three islands.

ZIRML, a tn. Central Africa, Hosana, cap. prov. Zimba, on a peninsula formed by the Quarrana, 60 m. W. Kaima. It is enclosed by a dry ditch and a clay wall from 20 ft. to 80 ft. high and is an asylum for runaway slaves from all parts of Hosana, but its inhabitants, owing to their freebooting propensities, bear a very bad name.

ZIRNDORF, a tn. Bavaria, Middle Franconia, dist. and 4 m. W. Nürnberg with two Protestant churches, an old ruined castle, and manufacture of vinegar and tobacco. Waldenholz had here an entrenched camp which Gustavus Adolphus in vain attempted to force. Pop. 1869.

ZISTERSDORF, or ZIMMERSTADT, a tn. Lower Austria, 32 m. N. E. Vienna with a K. Catholic church, a castle, a brewery and a trade in wine. Pop. 1860.

ZITFAU, a tn. Saxony, circle Bautzen on the Mandau, near its junction with the Nause, 49 m. E. S. E. Dresden, with which it is connected by railway. It has a double wall with four gates, is well built, and has eight churches, one of them an interesting Byzantine structure, a splendid townhouse, a gymnasium, library of 12,000 vols. a theatre, normal bürger and other schools an orphan and ordinary hospital, an infirmary and workhouse. It is the centre of the linen trade of Saxony and has also numerous printworks, bleachfields, dyeworks, paper and other mills. In the vicinity are mineral springs and badia. Pop. (1849) 10,009

ZIZ, a river Marocco (which see)
ZIZELTITZ, a market in Bohemia, circle Budechov 1 bank Cydlina, 38 m. S. E. N. N. Budechov with a parish church a townhouse, a school two mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1894

ZIZERS, a vil. and par. Switzerland, cant. Grisons, near r. bank Rhine, 7 m. N. Coire with a handsome K. Catholic church, and an old castle, used as a prison. Pop. 1915.

ZLABINGS, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 30 m. S. W. Igau. It consists of a walled town and a suburb and has two churches, an hospital, manufactures of woollen cloth and a mineral spring. Pop. 3176.

ZLAJULUK, KLAJULUK, SLATOPOLSK, or KLAJULUK, a vil. Krasna, gov. Ornnburg, on the Al, among the Ural Mountains, 140 m. E. by N. Ufa. It consists of wooden houses, is the centre of the S. imperial mines and has an extensive manufacture of damasked scimitars of excellent quality and other articles of hand engraved, and embossed steel, prepared by a revived and improved Asiatic method, and used to vie with, if not to excel any similar products of this country. The name Klajuluk, or Golden Mouth, sometimes given to it, is owing to its springs, which gush forth just below the houses from the foot of a remarkable cliff, above 50 ft. high, and immediately form a considerable brook.

ZLEH, ZLAVY or ZELMAN a market in Bohemia, circle and 4 m. E. N. E. Chaslau, with a church a castle, manufactures of potash, a bleachfield saw and other mills. P 1965

ZLIZOUV, a tn. Austria, Galicia, cap. circle of same name, between woods and a number of lakes which discharge themselves into the Reg, 34 m. E. Lemberg. It has a Greek church, a court-house, a high school a castle, and manufactures of sailcloth. Pop. 3538, about one half Jews.

ZMINOKUBEN, ZMINOKUBEN, or ZMINOKUBEN, a for- tified mining town, Siberia, gov. and 360 m. S. W. Tomsk, on the Zminokuba, at the foot of the Khabalsberg with two churches, and extensive mining-works. Pop. about 2000.

ZMIGROD a market to Austria, Galicia, about 6 m. S. Jaslo, on the Dnubowka. It has yarn-bleachfields, and a considerable trade in yarn, linen, and wine. The Tuchar bath in the vicinity is famous for cures.

ZNAIM, a tn. Austria, Moravia, cap. circle of same name, on a height above 1 bank Taja, 54 m. S. W. Brunn. It is well built and has five churches, two convents, two theatres, a gymnasium, a theatre, and manufacture of linen, also carding-ware and vinegar. Pop. 5910.

ZVIN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Posen, gov. and 38 m. S. S. W. Bromberg, between two lakes with a church, a synagogue, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 1351

ZVYO VARALITZA, or KÖNIGSTADT a market to Hungary, Hither Danube, or Thurocs, on the Vrtva, 92 m. N. E. Free- burg with three R. Catholic churches, a castle, a paper-mill, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1684.

ZOAGLI, a vil. Italy, Piedmont, on the sea-shore, not far from Baggio; with four churches. Pop. 3873.

ZOBELIK, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, push and 12 m. S. W. Bassora. It is surrounded by strong brick-walls, and contains some very good houses, but also a great number of huts. It is a purely Arab town, and lies in a desert country though by dint of irrigation some gardens flourish in the environs. Camel's flesh is sold in the market-places, and locusts are eaten.

ZOBELITZ, a tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau, 18 m. S. K. Chemnitz. It is well built and has manufacture of linen, cotton, and lace. Pop. 1845.

ZOBTEV, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 16 m. S. W. Breslau, at the foot of the Zochtenberg with a R. Catholic parish church a chapel much visited by pilgrims, an hospital and two schools. Pop. 1830.

ZOELEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 3 m. N. Tiel; with an old castle and a church. Pop. (agricultural) 918.

ZOESEBEL, a vil. and com. Belgium, gov. and 16 m. E. Antwerp, with manufacture of wax tapes, a brewery an oil and two flour mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1025.

ZOFINGEN [anc. Tobium] a tn. and par. Switzerland, cant. Aargau, r. bank Wigger 9 m. S. W. Aarau. It is well built and regularly built, and has a large parish church with a steeple, a townhouse a public library, manufacture of silk, cotton and worsted goods, an extensive dye-works and an important trade, chiefly with Italy. Pop. (1850), 8569

ZOGNO a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 10 m. N. Bergamo, on a height above r. bank Brembo. It is well built and has a handsome modern parish church, a charitable endowment, manufacture of paper, iron-works and a trade in corn, wine, silk, and wool. The historian Tiraboschi, and the painter Giovanni Palma, were born here. Pop. 1655.

ZOHAB, a decayed town of Persia, Khoristan, cap. dist., 86 m. W. N. W. Kermanshah. It was formerly an important place and enclosed by a rampart of earth.

ZOHREN, a river Persia. See TAB.

ZOLDEN, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Lumburg, on the Maaseleek, 5 m. N. N. W. Hasselt, with a church, a distillery and two flour-mills. Pop. 3455.

ZOLKIEV, a tn. Austria, Galicia, cap. circle, on a small stream, about 15 m. N. Lemberg. It has a fine old Gothic cruciform church with some paintings, a synagogue, a monastery an elegant castle a high school, military hospital and manufacture of woollen and linen cloth and leather. P 3997

ZOLL-EROSSE a vil. Prussia. See EROSSE.

ZOLLVEREIN or COMMONS LEAGUE. See GERMANY.

ZOLOTOREI, or SOLOTOREI, a tn. Russia, gov. and 30 m. N. N. W. Kharkov on the Ufa, with a disengaged wall and four churches, and a trade in corn and cattle. P 4742

ZOLOTOI-OSTROV, an isl. Russia, in the N. of the Caspian, formed of alluvial deposits, by the two arms into which the Ural divides at its mouth.

ZOMBOR, or SOMSON, several places, Hungary.—1 A tn. Hither Danube, cap. of Bacs, on the Menteuka, near the Franzens canal, and not far from the Danube, 35 m. N. E. Eszék. It has a R. Catholic and two Greek churches, handsome county buildings, a townhouse, a large exchange-office, barracks, and a considerable trade in cattle, corn, and manu- factured goods. Pop. (1846), 21,038.—2 A market in co. Ross, around which much excellent wine is produced.

ZOMBO, a tn. Thibet, Thibet, dist. of Torontal, 14 m. S. E. Hagedon, on the Maru with a church, and some trade in wax and cattle. Pop. 2289.

ZONHOVEN, or SOMMERSTADT a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Lumburg on the Roosterbeek, 4 m. N. Hasselt; with oil and flour mills and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 3547

ZONNEBEKE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flandre 25 m. S. S. W. Bruges, with a brewery, distillery, brick kiln, some corn and oil mills, and manufacture of woollen stuffs. Pop. 2432

ZONOMA, a tn. California. See SONOMA

ZONONATE, or **SOMONATE**, a tn. Central America, state and 49 m. W Salvador, pop. dep. of same name, on a stream which about 12 m. below falls into the road of Zononate or Ascutilla in the Pacific. It appears to have been founded about 1684, when the port of Ascutilla was visited by Pedro de Alvarado and is a large place, with a church, a nursery, rum-distillery, and a considerable trade. — The **DEPARTAMENT** is the S W of the state, is mountainous to the N consisting the two active volcanoes of Apoyaca and Xucma, but slopes toward the coast, and has much land well adapted for sugar-cane, cotton, and coffee.

ZOPTAU, or **SOWOTTA**, a vil. Austria, Moravia, ströda Ol mitls with a church, a courthouse, iron-works, and several mills. Pop. 1188.

ZORBIG, **KLEINERDORF**, or **ZIPPENBANDIG** a tn. Prussia, prov Saxony gov Meissenburg 14 m. N N E. Halle, with a church, manufactures of tobacco, and several mills. P 8801

ZORGE, a vil. Brunswick circle and S W Blankenburg, on a small stream of same name with a church, a blast-furnace, and other iron works. Pop. 1454

ZORITA a vil. Spain, Estramadura, prov and 87 m. S E. Orense, with low, irregular, and rudely built houses, a townhouse, prison several elementary schools, parish church, numerous flour-mills, manufactures of soap, ordinary linens, and straw-ropes. Pop. (agricultural) 2903

ZORN a river France, rises on the E slope of the Vosges, dep. Meurthe, flows E N E, and joins E bank Moser after a course of about 55 m.

ZORNEN, a tn. Prussia, prov Brandenburg, gov Potsdam, on the Netze. It has walls with three gates, three suburbs, a castle, parish church hospital, manufactures of linen and vinegar and a fishery. Pop. 2188

ZOTES-DE-PARAMO a vil. Spain prov and about 24 m. from Leon, on a plain with a church, primary school court house, prison several lined oil mills and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1888

ZOTIGA a river, S. Africa. See **NAHAI**

ZSAKA, a vil. Hungary Thither Theus, co. Bihar, about 19 m. from Gruwarden with a Protestant and a Greek church, and a considerable trade in cattle. Pop. 1833

ZSAMBEK, a market to Hungary, co. and 16 m. W N W Perth with a R. Catholic parish church, a synagogue, an elegant chateau, the remains of an old Gothic church, and of several Turkish mosques and baths and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 5569

ZSARNOCA, or **SOMSKUTY**, a market tn. Hungary Hither Danube to Raze, 6 m. N E. Uj Banya, with a church, a chateau, and a large brewery The Turks were defeated here in 1684. Pop. 1082

ZSCHOPPAU — 1 a tn. Saxony circle Zwettau, on a river of same name, at the foot of the Zschoppenberg, 6 m. S E. Chemnitz with a castle and two churches, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, lace, calico, and hosiery dyeworks, bleachfields, worsted cotton, and other mills. Pop. 6993 — 2 A river rises in the N slope of the Fichtelberg, on the frontiers of Bohemia flows circuitously N past the above town, and after a course of nearly 80 m., joins E bank Mulde about 5 m. below Dilsdorf

ZSCHORLUA a vil. Saxony circle Zwettau, to the S of Schneeberg, with saw and other mills, and beds of fullers earth. Pop. 3066

ZSIDJAR, or **MONEMENORICA**, a vil. Hungary co. Zips, among the Carpathian Mountains with a R. Catholic parish church. Fine pebbles are found in the vicinity. Pop. 1118

ZSEMÉ, a vil. Hungary co. and 14 m. W by W Komorn, 1 best Wag with a trade in cattle and horses. Pop. 1581

ZSIDOVAS, a vil. Hungary Thither Theus, Banat, co. Krasova 3 m. from Smakel, with a parish church, an old ruined castle, and a trade in corn and timber. Pop. 1223

ZSIGAND (**KIS** and **NAOT**), two contiguous vils. Hungary, co. Zemplin, on the Tisza 18 m. from Ujbelly with a Protestant church and a trade in corn. Pop. 1689

ZSOLNA, a tn. Hungary, co. and 86 m. N E. Trentschin, on the Wag. It has walls with five gates, well built square, a parish church, monastery gymnasium high school, manufactures of linen, and an important trade in linen and wine. Pop. 3433

ZUBIA (**Lá**), a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov and 3 m. S. Granada, on the shore of the Sierra Nevada. It has a town-

house, prison, granary two elementary schools, two churches, three hermitages, and the ruins of a convent founded by Ferdinand and Isabella. The inhabitants are employed in Agriculture, and there is one flour and two oil mills. Pop. 2949

ZUBIENA a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div Turin prov and 6 m. S. S. W Biella, on the Elvo; with a large and beautiful parish church, a ruined castle, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. Pop. 2402

ZUBRIHLA VA, a vil. Hungary co. and 11 m. from Arva, with a R. Catholic church, bleachfield, and a trade in linen. Pop. 1007

ZUCKMANFEL (formerly **EDENSTADT**) a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 83 m. N W Troppan with a church a courthouse, hospital, manufactures of linen, scythes, paper, and soap and saw and walk mills. Pop. 4101

ZUBARA a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov and 11 m. N N E. Saragossa, R. bank Gállego with a very ancient church, courthouse, prison and primary school, and a trade in corn, malts, and wine. Pop. 1550

ZUFFENHAUSEN a vil. Württemberg circle Neckar hall and 6 m. from Ludwigsburg, with a church. Pop. 1653

ZUG a central com. Switzerland, bounded N by Uri, Uri, K. and S. Schwyz S. W. Luzern, and W. Aargau greatest length, 8 E. to N W, 16 m., greatest breadth, 12 m. area, 85 sq. m. The surface, mountainous in the S E, and S. where the Roseberg occupies the frontier slopes more or less gradually N and W, still it becomes comparatively flat. The drainage goes wholly to the basin of the Aar, which receives it partly by the Sihl, but chiefly by the Reuss. The only lakes deserving the name are the Zug and Egert. The climate, rigorous in the mountainous districts, is so mild on the lower S slopes, that the chestnut thrives upon them, and even the fig-tree matures its fruit. Mists frequently rise from the lakes and rivers, and injure the blossom. The strata belong generally to the more recent sandstone formation, which in many parts, particularly on the shores of the Lake of Zug, is covered with immense boulders of granite. The soil is fertile and the pasture on the highlands are excellent. Fruit is abundant, and the lower slopes with S exposure, are generally appropriated to the vine. Wood consists chiefly of pine and beech, with an intermixture of oak. Fish particularly large carp and pike, abound in Lake Zug. The trade, confined to exports of butter, cheese, young cattle dried fruit, and honey is important. The inhabitants are almost all R. Catholics and speak German. The government is strongly democratic. Zug ranks as the eighth canton of the Swiss Confederation. Pop. (1850) 17,455

ZUG a tn. Swiss land esp. above can, beautifully situated at the foot of a hill, on its N E. corner, 13 m. N E. Lucerne. It has old massive walls, flanked with towers two churches one of them with a lofty tower a portal surmounted by statues, a fine altar and some good paintings a Capuchin monastery with a painting by Flemings a handsome gymnasium, townhouse, arsenal, and large fruit-magazine. In 1455, from some unascertained cause, a whole street nearest the lake sunk into it killing about 80 persons, and destroying 25 houses, together with part of the walls and towers. In 1584 nine houses were destroyed in the same way. P 8702

ZUG (**LAKEN**) or **ZUGENSTADT**, a lake, Switzerland, chiefly in can. Zug but partly also in Luzern and Schwyz. It is 1840 ft. above sea-level, 12 m. long N to S, and varies in breadth from 1 m. at the center, where the land projecting on each side makes it narrowest, to 3 m. The shores are low in all directions, except the S. and S E. In the former direction the Right, with Mount Pilatus towering behind it, and in the latter the Rindberg or Roseberg, rise in abrupt and lofty precipices, presenting scenery of the grandest description. At the foot of the Roseberg the depth of the lake is not less than 1200 ft. There is not much traffic upon it but the fishing, principally pike and carp is very productive.

ZUHEROS, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov and 33 m. S. E. Cordova. It has a townhouse, prison, granary two endowed elementary schools, parish church, two hermitages, several fountains, and a promenade planted with olives and almond-trees all oil a soap-works, and a number of looms for woollen fabrics, but this last handicraft is on the decline. Pop. (agricultural), 3024.

ZUIDER-Zee (South Sea) a gulf of the North Sea, on the coast of Holland, between provs. Friesland, Overijssel, Gel-

Merland, Utrecht, and N Holland, 80 m. long, 40 m. greatest breadth, but only 10 m. broad between Eekhuizen and Stavoren. The islands Texel, Vlieland, Terhelling, Ameland, &c., separate it from the North Sea, with which it communicates by the channels Hollandsche but west the Heider and Texel the chief entrance, Westvliedings, Oostvliedings, and Amelandings, between the Texel and Vlieland, Vlieland and Terhelling, and the latter and Ameland. It contains the islands of Woeromgen Marken, Urk, and Schokland, and numerous sandbanks especially in its N portion has on its shores numerous towns, and receives the waters of the IJ, IJssel, Yecht, Eem, Kelder, &c. but is generally shallow and only navigable by vessels of small draught. Oysters and fishes are plentiful. It has been proposed to dam up and drain the Heider-Zee as has been done with the Lake of Haarlem. ZUIDHOORN a vil Holland, prov and 6 m. W N W Groningen with two churches and a school. Pop. (agricultural) 548.

ZUIDLAND a vil Holland, prov S. Holland, 8 m. S.E. Brielle with a spacious market-place, a church, and a school. Pop. (agricultural) 1338.

ZUIDAREN a pleasant prosperous vil Holland, prov Drenthe, 9 m. E.N.E. Assen with a church, a school, many factories of cheese and oil saw and corn mills. Inhabitants engaged in agriculture and cattle rearing. Pop. 960.

ZUIDLAND, a vil Holland, prov Zealand 15 m. S.W. Middelburg with a church. Pop. (agricultural) 597.

ZUJAB a vil Spain Andalusia, prov and 52 m. N.E. Granada, 1 bank Barbata. It has a townhouse, prison, two elementary schools, numerous fountains, a parish church and four hermitages flour and oil mills. Pop. (agricultural) 2803.

ZULIA a dep. Venezuela lat. 8° to 12° N lon 68° to 73° W comprehending the country which includes the Lake of Maracaybo, the N. declivity of the E. Andes included. It contains the provinces of Maracaybo, Trujillo, Coro, and Merida area, 89 000 sq. m. Pop. 154,000.

ZULLICHHAU a town Prussia prov Brandenburg, gov and 51 m. S.E. E. Frankfurt, on a fertile plain. It consists of a town proper with walls and ditches, and of four suburbs and has two churches, a pedagogical castle, courthouses, orphan hospital, manufacture of woollen and linen cloth, furriers, hats, leather, starch and vinegar and a trade in cloth, wool, hops, wine, and fruit. Pop. (1857) 5593.

ZULI PICH [anc. Tablacum] a walled town Rhinisch Prussia, gov and 16 m. S.W. Cologne on a height, in a fertile district. It has a parish church with a crypt, manufacture of woollen cloth and leather. Züllich is famous on the scene of the signal victory gained in 496, by Clovis, over the Alemanni. P. 1864.

ZULTE, a vil and com. Belgium, prov E Flanders 16 m. S.W. Ghent with a church, two schools, three distilleries, a brewery and various oil and flour mills. Pop. 2042.

ZULU, a nation of S. Africa, of Indian race with the Bechuanas and the maritime tribes called Kafirs, and occupy the elevated country S.W. of Delagoa Bay about the sources of the Maputa and St. Lucia rivers. Their territory lies wholly between the mountains and the sea, and are separated from Natal by the river Tugela. The word Zulu signifies high or sublime (in the sky), thence comes the personal noun Mbulu, in the plural Amabulu. The Amabulu are a handsome race well featured, with brown complexion, and figures melting strength and activity. Their country well watered, abounds in excellent pastures, and yields Kafir corn (sorgho) and millet in profusion. It is therefore rich in cattle and comparatively well peopled. The Amabulu, now famous for their warlike propensities, are said to have come from the N. in the beginning of the present century. Chaka, their chief, extended his conquests down the coast to the river Umzimvubu (Hippopotami), which now forms the S. limit of Natal. He was assassinated, and succeeded by his half brother Dingaan, who drove off into the interior, Mbulubaba, the tyrant of the western plains. A band of his warriors seized the Portuguese factory in Delagoa Bay and put to death the governor who had offended Dingaan but they did no further injury to person or property. Dingaan received the missionaries, and with Dr. A. Smith on the part of the British Government, he made a treaty having for its object the encouragement of trade. But his attempt to destroy the elephants wholesale with his bullets, cost the lives of many of his warriors, and procured but a temporary and inadequate

abundance of ivory. At length Dingaan ventured to anticipate the treachery which he expected of the emigrant Boers, by butchering about 500 of them, who were encamped in his country confiding in his hospitality. This deed was avenged by the surviving emigrants, and Dingaan obliged to fly from his burning town. Ukungulongo (the Great Elephant), was soon after murdered by the natives, and when he sought refuge, He was succeeded by Panda, the brother of Chaka, and ally of the Boers, who built a new capital on the banks of the Umshlopo. The most striking particular observable among the Amabulu, is their military organization. Their regiments of 1000 men each, and distinguished by the colour of the skin-covered shield, are well equipped and trained, but are deficient in arms, using only the spear. With the acquisition of firearms, they would soon become formidable. They are said to muster 25 000 men, besides 15 000 Amabulu or youthful warriors. The king's cattle are also divided into regiments of different colours, of 1000 each and are trained to join in the general dance—(Capt. Gardner's Narrative of his Mission, Voy. a l'Afrique Australe, par A. Delagorgue, 1847. Schröder Grammar of the Zulu (in Swedish).

ZULU, or BLAZO, a town Prussia, prov Silesia, gov and 25 m. S.W. Oppeln. It has walls with two gates; a church, two chapels, a synagogue, townhouse, castle, and hospital, manufacture of lace, tile-works, and mills. Pop. 2829.

ZUMABAGA a town Spain Biscay, prov Guipuzcoa 7 bank Bidasoa, born crossed by a bridge opposite Villaverde 21 m. W. St. Sebastian. It has a parish church, townhouse, primary school, manufacture of linen, brick and tile works, and several mills. Pop. 1057.

ZUNDERT (Gnoort) a vil Holland prov N. Brabant, 10 m. S.W. Breda with Reformed and N. Catholic churches, an hospital and a school, two horses and two cattle fairs. Pop. (agricultural) 1217.

ZUNGOTTI a town Naples, prov Principato-Ultra, dist. and 7 m. S.E. Arzano, on a hill with a collegiate church. P. 1806.

ZULVI an Indian town, U. States, New Mexico, on a small alluvial of the Chisnito-Colonado with houses generally of three stories, built of stone, plastered with mud, and entered from the outside by ladders, and a R. Catholic church built of adobe. Pop. about 2000 engaged to some extent in agriculture, but chiefly in rearing sheep and horses.

ZURGENA, a town Spain Andalusia, prov and 40 m. N.E. Almeria, on the Almanzor. It has narrow and unpaved streets, a townhouse and prison, granary, primary school and a parish church. Tillage and cattle-rearing, the manufacture of household linen, woollen coverlets, and horse cloths, 10 flour and four oil mills, a saltpetre-works, and five baking-establishments, occupy the inhabitants. Eggs are exported to Valencia and Granada and oil and grain imported. Pop. 12 836.

ZÜRICH a town Switzerland, bounded N. by Schaffhausen and grand duchy of Baden, W. Aargau, S. Zug and Schwyz and E. St. Gall and Thurgau greatest length S. to N., 31 m. greatest breadth, 25 m. area, 687 sq. m. Though not properly mountainous, it has on its S. and S.E. frontiers several lofty ridges, remarkable for their parallelism. Except the Lägern and adjoining heights they have their longer axis from S.E. to N.W., and form a succession of terraces, rising gradually toward the N. The most elevated points are the summits of the Hornli and the Schanenberg both in the N. Of the valleys between the ridges the largest is that which in its upper portion has the name of the Gruendelsee thal, and in its lower that of the Glatt-thal. The general slope is towards the bank of the Rhine, which descends part of it directly, and part indirectly, by the Thur, Töss, Glatt, and Limmat. Of the lakes about 40 in. all, the most important are those of Zürich, Greifensee, Pfäfersen Tüfelen and Ketzen. The climate is on the whole very temperate, but mists are very prevalent, particularly on the lower grounds. In some parts the prevailing rock is the Jura limestone, but a more recent formation, consisting chiefly of sand and sandstone in almost horizontal strata, is still more largely developed. One remarkable feature is the immense number and magnitude of the granite-boulders which cover the surface. The minerals are few and of little value. The soil, with the exception of a few favoured spots, is far from fertile and hence, though the arable land is comparatively large and carefully cultivated the corn produced falls far short of the consumption. In some districts a wine of tolerable quality is produced. Wood seldom

forms forests, but occupies many scattered patches and hedgerows. Game is scarce; fish almost as plentiful. In no canton have manufactures made more progress. The great staples are silk and cotton goods. The inhabitants are almost all Protestants, and education is very generally diffused. The government, formerly aristocratic, became decidedly democratic in 1801. The great council forming the legislative body and composed of 213 members, is almost entirely chosen by the male adults of 19 years of age. The executive is exercised by 19 members of the great council. Zürich holds the first place in the Swiss Confederation, to which it furnishes a contingent of 3355 men. Pop. (1850) 250 124.

ZÜRICH (anc. Turicum or Turisum, a town in Switzerland, cap above can beautifully situated at the N.E. extremity of the lake of the same name, where the Limmat issues from it, and connected by railway with most of the towns of northern Switzerland. It is divided by the Limmat into two unequal parts, forming the upper and the lower town, which are connected with their suburbs and with each other by three bridges admitting carriages, besides three open to foot passengers only, one of the former serving also as a vegetable market. The upper town is built wholly on the slopes of an acclivity on the r. bank of the river the lower occupies flatter but still very broken ground on the l. The streets in all the oldest quarters are narrow crooked and dark but considerable improvements have recently been made especially by levelling the old ramparts and thus obtaining a large space for an excellent promenade. The buildings most deserving of notice are the cathedral or Grossmünster on a hill near the r. bank of the Limmat, a heavy massive structure of the



ZÜRICH.—From Richardson's Sketches in Italy Switzerland, &c.

10th or 11th century, in the early Gothic or Byzantine style with two large towers surmounted by spires, and interesting as the place where the doctrines of the Reformation were first boldly and successfully preached by Zwingli the Fraumünster on the l. bank of the river in which is the grave of Hans Waldman the hero of Morat; St. Peter's church, with a fine tower and clock, the townhouse a large massive building, with numerous stone bents above the windows, and the place of meeting of the Swiss diet when it met at Zürich the town library containing 50 000 printed volumes, 3000 MSS and many other objects of interest, the museum with a collection of home and foreign productions, and a rich library. Four arsenals, containing the arms and the trophies of Zürich including a cross-bow said to be the one which Tell used when he shot the apple on his son's head the university occupying the site of an old Augustine convent the new Swiss Polytechnic school, a magnificent structure, on an eminence commanding the city and neighbourhood the theatre and the post-offices. Two public promenades add to the attractions of the city besides a botanical garden and many smaller parks and walks connected with a variety of institutions public and private. Zürich is one of the capitals of Switzerland the Diet or Federal holding its sittings here for two years alternately with Bern and Lucerne and possesses a number of important public establishments. In no Swiss town is a spirit of industry and enterprise more strikingly manifest, the

manufactures of silk and cotton, including dyeing and calico-printing are particularly extensive and successful those of candles, soap, tobacco, paper, leather and machinery are also considerable. Education is amply provided by the university and the Polytechnic school already mentioned, schools of medicine and of arts, secondary and elementary schools of all kinds, deaf and dumb and blind asylums, orphan and several other hospitals. Learned and popular accounts of various descriptions abound. A large number of men are met in philo-sophy, science and art have been connected with the city by birth or residence among others scarcely less celebrated, Bodmer, Bullinger the three Oetters, Lavater, Nägeli, Orelli, Pestalozzi, Balzer and Zwinger. Zürich is of great antiquity and early became a Roman station. In 1219 it was declared a free Imperial city. It was admitted into the Helvetic Confederation in 1801 and again in 1846 after ten years alliance with Austria. The preaching of Zwingli in the cathedral made it the centre of the Swiss Reformation here, during the reign of Queen Mary many English Protestants found a safe retreat, and here Miles Coverdale translated and carried through the press the first English version of the Bible ever printed. In a desperate battle in the neighbourhood in 1445 the Swiss defeated the Austrians; and here also in 1799 the Russians were met and defeated by the troops of the French republic. Population, in 1850 10 768.

ZÜRICH (LAKES) or ZÜRICHSEEN one of the principal lakes of Switzerland, situated in can Zurich, but partly also in Schwyz. It forms a long irregular curve, bending round from S.E. to N.W. convex on the S. and concave on the N. side; greatest length about 27 m.; greatest breadth not exceeding 5 m. greatest depth 600 ft. Its scenery is distinguished not so much for grandeur as for beauty. The mountains around, nowhere exceeding 1700 ft. above the lake, commence in wooded heights and descend to the water's edge in gentle slopes covered with vineyards orchards, gardens, cultivated fields, and verdant meadows, and studded over with country-seats and small villages. A considerable traffic is carried on upon the lake by means of small vessels, and a steamer regularly plies upon it. It is well supplied with fish. Its chief feeder is the Limn, issuing from the south, and the Waldegg, issuing from the north. It discharges itself at the town of Zurich into the Limmat.

ZURYDORF or ZURBACH a vil Hungary on Wieselburg on the Laytha, here crossed by a bridge, 34 m. N.E. Vienna with a chapel surmounted by a tower several schools a saltpetre-refinery, and a trade in corn cattle timber, wax and honey 1 m. 1267

ZURBAH a lake, Afghanistan. See DURAI.
ZURRIKULO a vil Western Africa, horizon, 170 m. W. Katsina. It was once a large place but suffered so much during a revolt, in which it vainly endeavored to throw off the yoke of the Rhaika of Bornu that it has ever since been decaying and is now half deserted. The neighbourhood has in consequence become full of wild animals and the roaring of the lion is frequently heard. The only defence of Zurrikulo is a dilapidated wall.

ZURZACH, a vil and par Switzerland, cant. Aargau 18 m. N.E. Aarau with two churches, a townhouse market-house, and hospital, and two of the most important fairs in Switzerland each lasting 10 days. Pop. 904.

ZURAM a river, Germany rises in S.W. of Bavaria flows circuitously N. past Wertingen and after a course of 40 m. joins the Danube opposite to Dillingen.

ZUTPHEN, a vil and irregularly fortified fortress, Holland prov. Gelderland, 37 m. N.E. Arnhem, r. bank Rhine, where it is joined by the Berkel. It is entered by five gates and the ramparts are planted with trees. It has several spacious market-places a tasteful townhouse, a weigh house, still watch house, barracks, two Reformed churches, and Baptist, Lutheran, and Jesuit churches a synagogue two orphan hospitals, an hospital for old men and one for old women, and numerous benevolent and religious associations, a Latin, a drawing a town, a poor and several other schools,

and societies for the promotion of mules and the natural sciences. Zutphen was at one time a member of the Hanseatic league, and had a considerable foreign trade, which has now ceased to exist. But she still has an active home trade, more especially in sending timber both rough and prepared down the IJssel. The trade in grain and other agricultural produce is likewise considerable and increasing. The only manufactures worth notice are leather. There are also some linens, a pottery-work, and oil and corn mills. Steamers ply on the IJssel. Pop. (1851), 12,223.

ZUUBRAAK, a vil. Cape Colony dist. Zwellendam 140 m. E. Cape Town, on the Beaufort. It is a station of the London Missionary Society and has a mission-house, chapel, school-house, &c.

ZUUDER-KAR, a sea, Holland. See **ZUIDER-KAR**.

ZUZWEIL, a vil and par Switzerland, can. and 11 m. N W N St Gall, with an old parish church and the remains of an old castle. The district around is very fertile, produces much corn, fruit, and wine. Pop. 1069.

ZVENIGORODKU a to Russia, gov and 90 m. S. by E. Kiev cap circle of same name, on the Tzitzak. It has two churches, a parish school and two charitable endowments, and contains 7000 inhabitants. There are sulphur springs within the circle.

ZYORNE a to Turkey in Europe Romsa, 1 bank Drin, on the W frontiers of Servia, 51 m. N. E. Bozsa-Berai and 72 m. N. W. Belgrade. It is surrounded by walls and defended by a citadel has several mosques Greek and E. Catholic churches, two castles and contains 16 000 inhabitants, mostly Serbs who carry on an extensive trade with Memin in wood for fuel and timber. In the vicinity there are mines of lead, and in an extensive valley lying immediately to the N. W., a place called Iusta is occupied by 4000 to 5000 R. Catholicists.

ZWALLUW (LOWEN) a vil Holland prov N Brabant, 7 m. N. W. Breda with a school and church. It is a cultivated place, and contains a number of good houses. Pop. 1240.

ZWAI LEUW (LEZEN) a vil Holland, prov N Brabant, 3 m. N. W. Breda with a town-hall, a school, and a saw-work. Pop. 1340.

ZWART-BERG or **BLACK MOUNTAIN**, a range, Cape Colony which breaking off from the Bokkeveld, stretches E. between divs. Worcester and Beaufort on the N. and Zeebarend and George on the S. forming the basement of the Great Karoo. In some places it rises to the height of 4000 ft.

ZWARTESLUIS, a vil Holland prov Overijssel 9 m. N. Zwolle, on the Zwartewater. It has two churches, and a good trade in turf. Its inhabitants engaged most in seafaring and ship-building. Pop. 1270.

ZWARTSWAL, a vil Holland, prov S. Holland, 3 m. S. Breda, on the Nieuwe-Maas. It is a pretty pleasant place with a church and an annual fair. Inhabitants engaged in fishing. Pop. 1006.

ZWARTKOP a river Cape Colony formed by several streams from the Roggeveld Mountains flows W. R. W. and joins the Great Draken at a point of about 100 m.

ZWILBRUCKEN (Lutz, Apollonia, French, Dusseldorf) a to. Bavaria, Palatinat, pleasantly situated among woody heights, on the Elbe, near its confluence with the Berre 34 m. W. by N. Lander. It owes its name to the two wooden bridges across the Elbe, as well-built, and has a cathedral, and two other Protestant churches a R. Catholic church, in a part of the ancient palace belonging to the dukes of Zweibrücken, a gymnasium and several other schools, a house of correction an orphan and other hospitals, manufactures of woollen and cotton cloth hardware, cutlery, oil and leather, and a trade in corn and cattle. The edition of the classics known by the name of Bipont, was published here in 1779. Pop. 5800.

ZWILSIMMEN, a vil and par Switzerland can. and 27 m. S. W. Bern agreeably situated in a valley at the junction of the Great and Little Simmen with an old church school-house hospital and prison. Pop. 1970.

ZWI LEVDAM or **BWELLEDAM**, a vil and par Cape Colony. The village, on the hilly and verdant district of the Great Veld, on a small stream called the Gersdams, about 3 m. above its junction with the Breede, 119 m. E. by S. Cape Town consists of about 450 neat white houses, partly in Dutch and partly in Dutch style, interspersed with cross and

gardens, and has a church a commodious school house, a library, reading-room and prison. Pop. about 2000.—The **SWIMMERS**, bounded N. by the Great Zwartkops separating it from Worcester, W. Worcester and Oudekops S. the ocean and E. the Gourits, and its tributary Gansba separating it from George area about 6000 sq. m. The coast possesses in Cape Agulhas the most S. point of the African continent, and in Port Beaufort a tolerable harbour which admits vessels drawing 10 ft. and at which there is a considerable export of wool alone, skins hides, feathers, &c. to Great Britain, and of grain butter cattle, mules, &c. to the Mauritius, Table Bay, and Algoa Bay. The interior which is mountainous in the N. and slopes gradually toward the coast is traversed centrally N. W. to S. E. by the Breede, and has much good pasture-land, on which stock thrives well, but often suffers severely from drought in summer.

ZWENKAU a to. Saxony circle and 10 m. S. S. W. Leipzig r. bank of the Elster. It is the seat of a district-court, and has a trade in shoemaking, basket making, manu- factures of woollen fabrics and of saltpetre, extensive tile fields, and in the neighbourhood powder-mills. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture. Pop. 3121.

ZWESTEN a vil. Hesse-Cassel. Near Hassenlopple Fritslar on the W. Elbe, with a parish church and several mills. Pop. 1185.

ZWETTL, a to. Lower Austria, at the confluence of the Great Kamp and Zwetzel, 24 m. N. W. Krems. It has a Cistercian abbey with a fine old Gothic church and a library rich in MSS. an educational institute, an hospital and a theatre manufactures of woollen, linen and cotton goods and a trade in hemp, flax provisions, and wood. Pop. 2150.

ZWIKAU a to. Saxony, 69 m. N. S. W. Dresden, 1 bank Mulde, cap circle of its own name and connected by railway with Dresden, Leipzig and Ostara.—The town stands in a beautiful valley watered by the Mulde, here crossed by three bridges, and between the two hills Windberg and Brückenberg. It is the seat of several district courts, has a town-school a townhouse a beautiful church with tower 314 ft. high and the largest bell in Saxony a fine general infirmary gymnasium with library, a training school for the education of officials for coal-mining, three houses of correction and workhouses classical manufactures, coal-burning machine-building iron founding wheel-spinning cloth-making, weaving, paper oil, walk and flour mills, manufactures of porcelain and glass, &c. It lies in the centre of a rich coal-district and in its vicinity are about 200 furnaces for the burning of coke. Pop. (1864) 23,432.—The **CINCLA** forms the S. W. portion of the kingdom. Its surface is very uneven. Though partly fertile, the extent of agriculture carried on is unimportant. But all the more important are the mining operations and the manufactures of cotton, lace, glass, enamel and woodwork. Pop. (1861), 827,245.

ZWICKAU or **ZWIK**, a to. Bohemia, circle and N. W. Bautzen near Bautzstadt with a church a townhouse, numerous cotton-mills and manufactures of glass beads. Pop. 3538.

ZWIESSEL, a market to. Lower Bavaria, on the Black Rogen 31 m. N. W. Passau with two churches a town house, manufactures of articles in wood numerous breweries, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1245.

ZWIJNDRECHT a vil. Holland prov S. Holland, 10 m. S. E. Rotterdam, on the Maas, opposite Dordrecht, with two churches, three boat-building yards a brewery saltpetre, and several mills. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in gardening. Large quantities of vegetables are sent over to Dordrecht and exported to passing vessels. Pop. 2016.

ZWIINGHBERG a to. Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Bergstrasse, and on the Main and Neckar railways 10 m. S. Dusseldorf. It is immediately under the woody Melibokus, which is usually ascended from it. Pop. 1445.

ZWITTAU, or **ZWITAWA** a to. and river, Austria, Moravia. The town, circle and 38 m. W. N. W. Olmütz prettily situated near the source of the river is surrounded by walls and ditches, well built and has three churches, and extensive manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. Pop. 8599.—The river flows S. to Brinn, and joins the Lahn Schwarzau after a course of about 60 m.

ZWOLLE, a to. Holland, prov Overijssel, 61 m. S. E. S. Amsterdam, on the Vecht, and communicating by a canal with the IJssel. It was formerly a fortified but is now an open town,

the last remains of its walls having been levelled in 1843, and the whole converted into pleasant walks. The town is surrounded by a broad ditch filled with clear fresh water and it is intersected by three canals, across which are numerous bridges of wood and stone. It has several open places called market-places, of which the Groote-markt, in the centre of the town is not only the finest but one of the most beautiful in Holland, surrounded as it is with elegant houses. It possesses a beautiful town-hall, a government-house, court of justice, prison, weigh-house, watch-house, three Reformed and eight other churches, orphan, female and general hospitals, Latin, industrial drawing, poor, and numerous other schools, a geographical and historical, two literary, and several benevolent and religious societies. Zwolle has a considerable transit trade, for which its position and means of communication in all directions render it well suited. It likewise has three boat-building yards, four taneries, two salt-works, seven rope works, two breweries, dye-works, and print-works with manufactures of soap, vinegar, calico stockings, hats, needles &c. It is the birth-place of Turberv the painter. Thomas à Kempis resided 64 years and died in 1471 in the convent of St. Agnes, outside one of the town-gates. Pop. (1861), 18,028.

ZWÜNITZ, a tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau, on the Zwiltau, 12 m S W Chemnitz. It is the seat of a local court, and has machine cotton-spinning, paper making, weav-

ing, stocking-working, very excellent lace-working, a forge, and tile-work. Pop. (1864) 2617.

ZWYNDRICHT, a vil and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 3 m. W Antwerp; with three breweries, two building-yards, and a flour-mill. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in cattle rearing. Pop. 1992.

ZYDAGZOW a tn. Austria, Galizia, circle and 15 m. W E. Bory on a river of same name. It is surrounded towards the N. by extensive forests and has two Greek churches.

ZYFEN a vil. Switzerland, cant. Basle in the Liesthal, a narrow valley extending from Mount Wasserfallen to Bubendorf. It has a church finely situated on a steeped height. Its inhabitants are engaged extensively in ribbon weaving in agriculture, and in the cultivation of the vine. Near it, and situated on a rock in a lateral valley, is the fine castle of Wildenstein. Pop. 910.

ZYGHUR, or **JAYGURA**, a tn. Hindustan, prov. Bejapoor dist. Concan, about 14 m. above the mouth of a river in the bay of same name, 118 m. S by E. Bombay. The river at its entrance about 1 m. broad, is defended by a fort, and lined by straggling villages up to the town which is a place of considerable size and also defended by a fort. On the bay at the entrance of the river there is a haven inside which vessels of large size may be completely sheltered at all seasons.

ZYTOMIE a tn. Russia. See JZOMIE.

ZYWIECZ, a tn. Austria. See BAYWICZ.

SUPPLEMENT

TO

THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER.

JABLONICA

JABLONKA, a town in Austrian empire Hungary on Upper Kuzna 6 m. S.W. Bradka, at the confluence of the Rava with the Myra. It contains a castle, several mills, and a trade in hemp and flax. A battle was fought here in 1702 between Rákóczi and the Imperialists. Pop 1950.

JABLONOW, a town in Austrian empire Galicia, circle and 7 m. N. Gortkow, with fine gardens, a large manufacture of sal-ammoniac, and 1530 inhabitants.

JABODAH, a town in India, Malabar cap of a small native state of same name, 93 m. N. E. Maroda. It is beautifully situated in a valley at the E. base of a range of hills and is surrounded by a mud wall with circular bastions of masonry. To the S. of the town on the bank of a fine lake stands the rajah's palace. His small territory, bounded N. by Rana-warra N. E. Holkar's Dominion, S. E. Angaharra, S. Alor Malpore, and W. Sondia's Dominion and Dohad, has an area of 1348 sq. m. a revenue of £14 458 and a pop of 134 104.

JACKSON three places U. States.—1. A town in cap state Mississippi on bank Pearl River at the junction of the Southern Mississippi and the New Orleans Jackson and Great Northern railways 40 m. E. Vicksburg. It stands on a flat irregularly built, and contains 10 churches, an elegant state-house, a court house and county buildings, a state lunatic asylum, a state-prison and asylums for the deaf and dumb and for the blind. By the Pearl, which is here navigable, about 40 000 bales of cotton used to be annually shipped. Pop (1860) 8199.—2. A village, Louisiana, on the S. side of Thompson's Creek 25 m. N. Baton Rouge. It contains the state lunatic asylum and a seminary college, which belongs to the Methodists, and has 9 professors, 95 students and a library of 200 vols. Pop about 1000.—3. A town in Michigan cap of Jackson, near the source of the Grand River and at the junction of the Jackson branch of the N. Michigan and the S. Indiana with the Michigan Central railway 76 m. W. Detroit. It contains 10 churches and the state penitentiary and possesses, among its industrial establishments woolen, soap and candle agricultural implement and carriage factories, a machine-shop, a foundry, a tannery, a brewery and plating and flour mills. There are seams of bituminous coal in the vicinity. Pop 4799.

JACKSONVILLE, a town in Illinois cap of Morgan pleasantly situated in a rolling fertile prairie, on the Great Western line of railways, 200 m. S.W. Chicago. It is of pleasing appearance, and contains six churches, a college with 7 professors and 70 students, a Methodist female seminary, three other academies, a mechanics institute and the state-asylum for the deaf and dumb the blind and the insane. The manufactures consist of cotton, yarn, all leather ploughs and iron castings. There are also several flour and saw mills. Pop 5698.

JADRIN, or **JADRIN**, a town in Russia gov. and 92 m. Kazan, cap. circle of same name, on the Sura, close to the E. frontier of Nijne Novgorod. It has three churches, a circle-school and two charitable institutions, and contains 2078 inhabitants.

JAFENPATAM or **JAFNA** [add. a district, island, and town Ceylon].—The district consists of an island or rather peninsula, which forms the N. extremity of Ceylon, North Lat. 6° 45'—10° 11'.

JAFENPATAM

and may be more properly said to be connected with it than separated from it by an extensive and bank on which the water is so shallow that it is usual to ride across on horse back. This peninsula is of very irregular shape, but bears some resemblance to a right-angled triangle, of which the base faces the N., another side the E., and the hypothenuse the S.W. Among its distinguishing features are the two long and narrow lagoons by which it is penetrated and the uniform flatness of the surface, unbroken by a single hill and scarcely varied by an undulation of more than a very few feet. In common with the W. coast of Ceylon, it has been undergoing a gradual upheaval and extensive fields of madrepore and limestones have at no distant period been elevated in close proximity to the shore. In the shallow estuaries thus formed great quantities of the finest salt are deposited, and constitute one of the chief riches of the district. Another production, which rivals this one in value and possesses far higher attractions, is the palmyra which grows in such profusion as to form the characteristic of the landscape, extending for miles in great tops and forests. The appearance and growth of the beautiful tree are thus described by Sir J. E. Tennant: 'Unlike the coconuts palm, whose softer and more spongy wood bends under the weight of its crown of leaves and fruit, the timber of the palmyra is compact and hard, so that the tree rises vertically to its full altitude without a curve or deviation and no object in vegetable nature presents an aspect of greater luxuriance than this majestic palm when laden with its huge clusters of fruit, each the size of an ostrich egg, of a rich brown tint fading into bright golden at its base. Its afterwards gives a calculation by Mr. Kerrison the government surveyor who, taking the area of the peninsula at 700 sq. m. and assuming that 1/4th of the land is devoted to palmyra finds that at the rate of 200 trees to an acre, which is far below the ordinary rates, the number of palms in the district alone must be close upon 7 000 000 the edible product of which supplies one fourth of the food of 320 000 inhabitants. Mingled with palm-trees the forests present the usual undergrowth of jungle brushwood, umbrellas, mustard trees &c. The soil is naturally poor and the difficulties of culture are greatly increased by the water which can only be obtained from wells. The industry of the inhabitants, however, was not to be baffled and by means of skilful and laborious irrigation a large quantity of rice is grown while gardens, formed of artificial mould produce mangoes, oranges, citrons, tamarinds, and all the ordinary fruits of the climate. Black cattle also are pastured in large numbers and the finest sheep in Ceylon are reared on the dry plains overlying the limestones and coral rock on the N. and W. coast. The grand staple of the district for export is tobacco which bears a high name and is now sent almost exclusively to Travancore, the rajah of which employs a resident agent to purchase the produce from the growers. This crop it is said is the staple of Jaffna agriculture, maimoon as on its breadth and success the extent and excellence of all other crops mainly depend. It cannot be raised without high preparation; but therefore these less exhausting crops are obtained in succession without additional manuring.—The town of Jaffna, of the above district, situated on the W. shore of the peninsula, is thoroughly

Dutch in its aspect and architecture. The houses consist of a single story but are large and commodious, with broad verandahs, lofty ceilings, and spacious apartments. Every building inside and out is as clean and showy as whitewash, paint, bright red tiles, and brick floors can make it. Most of the houses stand detached in inclosed gardens filled with fruit trees and flowering shrubs. The streets are broad and regular and are lined with surra trees, whose leaves and yellow flowers afford a beautiful and agreeable shade. The fort a panagion built of blocks of white coral, and surrounded by a moat is the most perfect little military work in Ceylon.

It contains a residence for the commandant an old church in the form of a Greek cross, and several other excellent buildings. The native town is occupied almost exclusively by Tamils and Moors, who as tradesmen and dealers are distinguished by intelligence and industry. The weavers manufacture a substantial cotton cloth which is dyed and ornamented by calico-printers and the goldsmiths make chains and rings as perfect in execution as tasteful in design though they possess only a few rude tools. Another flourishing branch of industry is the crushing of the coco-nut for its oil by a very primitive process. Every person in Jaffna appears to be more or less busy. The basins are full of activity and stocked with a greater variety of fruits and vegetables than is seen in any other town in the island. At the season when labour is not in demand at home numbers go off to trade in the interior in carry struffs, betel-leaves, and other produce, or resort annually to the south where they find lucrative employment in repairing the village tanks, a species of labour in which they are peculiarly expert. With all this industry the habits of the natives are licentious and disgusting in the extreme.

JAGIELNICA is in Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and S.W. 4 versts east of same name with manufacture of tobacco and a general trade. Pop. 2,718.

JAJTSA is in Turkey in Europe, Roumelia, in the valley of the Verban, 60 m. N.W. Thessa Serai. It is a place of considerable strength, and was once the residence of the Verban kays. It contains 2000 inhabitants chiefly engaged in the manufacture of saltpetre.

JAJHPUR, is in India Nagpootana state (Indo-poor or Mewar) 194 m. S.W. Agra. It consists of a town which is a large well built and fortified and possesses a well-supplied bazaar and a considerable trade. It is situated on a mountain overlooking the lake and is enclosed by two concentric ramparts, each with a good ditch and a number of round bastions. Thus fort guards the entrance of an important pass into Mewar from the lowlands of Bundee.

JAKOBSHAVN is a dist. Greenland W coast lat 69° N in the northern isopetorate. It stretches along the coast for about 30 m. and inland to the permanent ice about 10 m and is intersected by branches of the Ice Fiord and by other two small fiords. There are very few islands on the coast. The colour of Jakobshavn lies about a mile from the mouth of the Ice Fiord, fanned from the turbulent tides for the plentiful supply it contains of marine animals, which renders it a never-failing ladder for a relatively large number of inhabitants. The commercial buildings lie upon a small narrow harbour in a position very much closed in but from the church and other dwellings a view is obtained over Disko Bay. Jakobshavn may be said to be the pleasant abode in North Greenland, partly on account of its position and remarkable environs partly because it lies on the road along which almost continual traffic takes place between the other colonies and partly because here the largest number of Danish families is gathered together. The colony was founded in 1741 by a merchant named Jakob Severin, who had a monopoly of the Greenland trade. There is only a little whale-fishery carried on. Pop. 314. The district likewise contains the following inhabited localities—Samernek, Pakinok, and Kiskomak. (Grønland geographisk og statistisk beskrivelse over Aftenen 1854.)

JALNA or **GALNA** is in India, presid. Bombay, Can. delish, 150 m. N.E. Bombay is a small place, deriving all its importance from its fort situated on an isolated hill, which, though not lofty, is rocky and precipitous. The summit of the hill is fortified all round, and on the side towards the town, where the ascent is least difficult in some parts two and in others three walls of great masonry furnish additional defence.

This place was besieged by a British force in 1804, and was on the point of being stormed, when it was found that the garrison had evacuated it.

JALOUN is a dist. India Bundelcund, between lat. 25° 35' and 26° 25' N, lon 78° 45' and 79° 35' E. It is bounded N. by Seeloda a Dominions and dist. Etawah N.E. Cawnpore S.E. Humeerpore S. Jhansi and Tahera, and W and N.W. the territories of Duttas, Sampror, and Gwalior; greatest length N. to S. 70 m. breadth 60 m., area, 1878 sq. m. When it came into British possession it was in a wretched condition and a large portion of it seemed fast returning to a state of nature, but considerable improvement has since taken place, and little land left for cultivation now remains unoccupied. Pop. 248,297. The town, of same name, cap. of the dist., is 110 m. S.E. Agra.

JAMAICA [add.] Exports have been made in recent years to grow cotton in the island, but the great difficulties to be contended against are the uncertainty of the seasons, and an inability owing to the inactive habits of the population to procure the requisite labour at a moderate cost and at the moment it is required. The latter constitutes the great obstacle to all undertakings requiring the prompt application of adequate labour which can only be secured by paying excessive wages so much beyond the ordinary rates as to make the undertakings unremunerative. Some progress has been made in the cultivation of the simchona tree. Sugar however continues to be the principal staple produce. The cultivation of coffee by the peasantry and small proprietors has been diminished by high prices, and during the first half of 1863 the export nearly doubled that of the same period of 1862. The value of the chief articles of export is shown in the following figures for the years 1860-2—

	1860	1861	1862
Coffee	£ 2	£	£
Ginger	112,945	1,195	126,41
Pineapple	1,411	1,206	28,14
Rum	38,961	52,114	98,123
Sugar	20,486	110,000	164,537
Logwood	140,383	163,184	675,414
	21,383	2,000	41,910

The total value of the imports and exports in the same years was this—

	1860	1861	1862
Imports	£179,855	£1,080,364	£1,141,061
Exports	1,225,6	1,24,014	1,124,412

The shipping trade of the island is shown in the following table of the vessels entered and cleared at the various ports in the year 1862—

Ports	Entered		Cleared	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
Kingston	311	29,000	214	48,016
Montpelier	—	—	1	20
Port Antonio	—	—	9	5,001
Port Maria	—	—	1	1,700
Port Royal	10	2,400	28	1,603
St. Ann's Bay	—	—	13	2,831
Rio Bueno	3	944	21	5,411
Spanish Town	11	21,500	11	2,100
Montego Bay	41	7,400	42	7,156
London	—	—	8	1,019
St. Vincent's	21	4,600	43	31,297
Black River	10	1,000	10	17,004
Black Harbour	14	5,971	23	7,928
Port Antonio	1	260	—	—
Total	476	114,848	221	114,474

The public revenue and expenditure in each of the three years 1860-2 were as follows—

	1860	1861	1862
Revenue	£208,180	£207,007	£201,088
Expenditure	200,200	274,007	202,402

The public debt amounted in 1862 to £766,182 on which £20,000 was paid for interest.

The religious and educational condition of the island now gathered from the following figures for the year 1862—

	No. of Catholics (Ch), etc.	No. of Mission.	Accep- tation- dollar.	Admission.	Scholar- ship.
Church of England	24	46	48,074	21,490	8,112
Western Mission	2	24	33,840	31,110	8,171
Unit. Methodist Free Ch.	1	6	3,000	1,300	40
Anglican Episcopal Union	57	4	27,940	26,120	9,430
Methodist Wesleyan	10	8	3,140	1,50	1,5
London Mission Society	1	4	7,30	6,20	1,14
Nonconformist	1	14	10,60	1,650	1,650
Roman Catholic	7	3	2,570	1,000	100
Jewish Synagogue	1	1	12	100	20
United Presbyterian	1	1	12	100	20
American Mission	6	6	1,800	1,000	21
	374	214	120,643	127,970	28,61

In 1862, 2000 immigrant coolies from Calcutta, and 800 Africans, mostly from St. Helena, were landed in the island.

In October 1885 an insurrectionary rising of the natives occurred at Mount Bay and was supposed to be a premature outbreak of a wide-spread conspiracy. Great atrocities were perpetrated but the movement was speedily and energetically suppressed by the authorities. Area, 6400 sq m pop. (1881) males 218 511 females 227 743 total 441 254.

JAMBANANGO, a town 8 W Africa, Kambundu country, territory Gambia; lat 14 25 S lon 18 E. It stands on a wide plain embosomed among lofty mountains, is surrounded by a palisade and a ditch, and contains 8000 inhabitants, who are chiefly from the Nyemba-Gambella country and are employed in agriculture and grazing.

JAMBI [Jamb.] a state, river and town in the N.E. of Sumatra in the Indian Archipelago. The state which lies wholly within the alluvial plain extending from the central mountain-chain to the Straits of Malacca, is bounded N.E. by the sea, having as front the group of islands which nearly block up the S.E. entrance into the strait; N.W. the state of Indragiri, E. the state of Komatik and Muntakaber and S.E. the forests thickly populated by the wild race of the Kabu. The surface towards the sea-east is low swampy and subject to inundation but as it recedes from it rises in an inclined plain towards the great central chain, and becomes proportionally elevated and dry. The swampy portion, extending nearly 80 m into the interior is uninhabited and uninhabitable and hence, during an ascent of the river for 50 m, only 12 villages were counted, containing in the whole 118 houses and thus indicating an aggregate pop. of not more than 700 souls. In the higher ground the population is believed to increase in density but very little is known of it.

The river, formed by numerous streams which turn their courses in the mountain-chain running parallel with the W coast of the island before it is 50 m from the sea, and enters it by two mouths. The more easterly and larger of the two which is in lat 1° 30' S, has a shallow entrance, the more westerly though much smaller is deeper and better adapted for navigation. The river which meanders by the W branch of the river is about 100 m above its mouth extends nearly three-quarters of a mile along both banks the natives occupying the whole of the right bank, while the Arabs and other settlers confine themselves to a portion of the left. Many of the houses, especially in the Arab quarter are neatly kned and partitioned with planks and either roofed with tiles of excellent mass feature, or thatched with gounts which is very durable. The far greater part of the dwellings are mere huts of mats and palm-leaf leaves erected on posts in the usual Malay style. Besides the kinds of houses already described there is a third description erected on rafts composed of trunks of trees clumsily put together. During the periodical inundations these rafts, with the houses upon them, are movable, and rise or fall with the level of the river; but in the dry season are usually lodged on a muddy flat and become stationary. At the town the river even in the dry season has a depth of 8 fathoms and a width of 450 yards. The only interruption to the navigation is at a short distance below where the depth is only 8 feet. Were the channel here deepened there would be free access to and from the sea with a clear depth of 12 to 15 ft.

JAMES, a tn. W Africa, Gold Coast, lat 5 50' N lon. 16° W. It consists of a fort situated on the rocky promon-

tory of Accra, and of a town, which, spreading to the N.E. and S.W. contains some good houses belonging to British merchants, and a considerable number of native huts forming several narrow streets. The principal export is gold brought from the interior of Ashantee immediately to the F. of the fort are the ruins of the Dutch fort of Greavesburg, picturesquely situated on a cliff about 50 ft high and about 3 m farther in the same direction as the Danish castle of Christiansborg.

JAMES an isl. 8 America, Ecuador belonging to the Galapagos group, situated in the Pacific, on the equator about 600 m W of the continent, is like the rest of the islands of volcanic formation, and is, with the exception of some portions of granite and sandstone, entirely composed of lava.

It is more fertile than most of the other islands and was in consequence a favourite resort of the buccanniers. On the W side at the foot of a remarkable conical peak which is its culminating point, and rises to the height of 1200 ft there is good anchorage in 14 fathoms, a little inland there is an old crater filled with salt-water, from which salt is easily obtained.

JAMES [Jamb.] a river U States, which formed near the centre of Virginia by the junction of the Jackson and Cowpasture rivers successively S.E. and E. to the Blue Ridge, forces a passage through it and resuming its first direction, retains it till it reaches Lynchburg. Here it bends sharply round to the N.E. and then changes to the S.E.

It has still this direction when it arrives at Richmond where its channel becomes obstructed by rapids and numerous small islands. After leaving Richmond it pursues a somewhat devious course which it however in the main S.E. and finally falls by a broad estuary into the N part of Chesapeake Bay between Wolloughby Point on the one side and Old Point Comfort on the other. Its whole length is about 430 m. A stretch of 130 tons navigable to the head of the tide-water, 120 m from the sea. It is the largest river of Virginia which has its course wholly within the limits of the state.

JAMNJI a river India, which rises in the N. of the Saurashtra and Nerbada territory flows N into Bhundeloud and Sindhia's Dominions, and after forming part of the boundary between the two, joins the Betwa on its right bank. The whole course is about 90 m.

JAMOU a tn. India, Ghilghat Singh a Dominion, near the Punjab frontier among the mountains of the S range of the Himalaya, 90 m. N.E. Lahore. It occupies both sides of an alluvial of the Chenab, the town and palace standing on the W and the fort on an elevated height on the E bank. A beautiful and extensive pleasure-ground, and the lofty and whitened walls of the palace and fort, give the place at a distance a very striking appearance. The town consists of numerous streets, and has a large wall built and well-supplied beneath the palace at once spacious and handsome; the fort, though great labour and cost have evidently been expended upon it, is more ornamental than available for defence, as an adjacent height of easy access commands it. There are several extensive ruins in the vicinity. Pop. 1860 7703.

JANESVILLE a tn. U States, Wisconsin esp. on Rock on both sides of the Rock River and on the Milwaukee and Mississippi, and the Chicago and North Western railways, 32 m S.E. Madison. It stands partly on a height, and partly on a flat between it and the river, and contains a worthy house overlooking the height, nine churches an academy a female seminary and the state-eyrth for the blind. The chief industrial establishments are planning flour and saw mills, a brewery carriage factories and machine shops and the trade greatly developed since the construction of the railways is important. Pop. 1860 7703.

JANOSH AZA a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Eisenburg 26 m S.E. E. Steinmanger with an important trade in poultry, clostrum, and agricultural produce, and 2744 inhabitants, mostly R. Catholics.

JANOW a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 10 m. N.W. Lemberg esp. dist. of same name, on a lake, was once the favourite residence of the Polish king John Sobieski. There are remarkable caverns in the vicinity. Pop. 1100.

JANOW a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 24 m.

S.E.E. Tarnopol on the Bored with a baronial castle a polish refinery and 2052 inhabitants

JAOI, a seaport in Western Africa state Bar-an, situated at 4 m. N W of Port Bahrat, and about 26 m S E of Gurea. The bay which here under the coast is so shallow that ships drawing more than 8 ft. of water cannot approach the land nearer than 3 miles. The principal exports are gum resin rice ground nuts in small quantities, honey cattle, hides ivory

JARMERITA, a tn Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 16 m N W Zaany on a stream of same name with a palace belonging to the prince of Hainitz, with fine gardens a library picture gallery and theatre one of the finest parish churches in Moravia and four annual fairs and cattle markets. Pop. 8173

JARUSIAV [add] a tn Austrian empire Galicia, circle and 18 m. N by W Przemysl, cap dist of same name in a beautiful and fertile country, 1 bank San was once strongly fortified is the seat of several important public offices, has a handsome church a high and an ordinary school a Dominican and a Franciscan monastery an infirmary founded in 1498, manufactures of linen cloth rascogio and wax candles and an active trade in honey wax linen yarn Hungarian wine and corn The yearly markets, once very important have fallen off considerably Pop. 8774

JARVIS, an Isl Pacific Ocean lat. 0° 23' S lon 159° 57' W is about 2 m long by 1 m wide stretching E and W, and containing about 10 m. N. of it is another Isl 17 1/2 ft. from reef or shore platform 900 ft. wide, and from 12 to 28 ft high. The land slopes gently from all sides towards the centre, which is only 7 or 8 ft above the sea level There are considerable deposits of guano, but the island affords no fresh water

JARYZOW (Old and New) two places, Austrian empire Galicia, circle and 13 m N E. Lemberg They form a single parish lying on a stream of same name between extensive moors and contain 2750 inhabitants, employed in manufacturing woollen cloth and carpets

JARENA, a tn Austrian empire Banat Military Province 78 m. E. S. E. Karlska 1 bank Save opposite to the mouth of the Lina It has a R Catholic and a Greek church, bad live yards, and a large trade with Bosnia, and contains 2410 inhabitants

JASLOVIL, a tn Austrian empire Galicia circle and S W Cortkow cap dist of same name with a cold water cure establishment and the picturesque ruins of a strong castle. The Tartars were defeated here in 1084 P. 2234

JASRI [add] a tn Turkey in Europe, cap Moldavia, on the Balkan about 10 m N. of r bank Frutis lat 47° 5' N lon 27° 40' E It stands partly on the slope of a hill and partly on a plain, which though fertile, is rendered unhealthy by swamps and stagnant ponds and is irregularly built, consisting for the most part of narrow and crooked streets in which large and splendid mansions, looking like palaces stand side by side with mean houses and wretched huts In the upper part of the town in particular and else where many of the houses have large courts and gardens attached to them Successive conflagrations in 1783, 1827 and 1841 having laid the town in ashes, destroying all the wooden houses and leaving only 300 built of stone standing several long and spacious streets have been formed. Most of them however are either half paved or not paved at all and the consequence is, that floods of dirt in summer and deep mire in winter render them in a great measure impassable at least on foot, and wheeled carriages of some kind are indispensable for locomotion The principal public buildings and establishments are the palace of the prince an extensive pile, containing not only his residence, but the municipal bureau and barracks seventy Greek churches among which only the cathedral and the church of Three Saints so called because dedicated to St Basil, St. Chrysostom and St. Gregory Theodosius, deserve particular notice a Protestant a R. Catholic, and an Armenian church a number of synagogues ten monasteries, several palaces of the grandees or boyars the public library the museum the normal school the St. Michael's academy the gymnasium the industrial school, the infirmary, the national theatre, and several hospitals military Jewish, and fowling. The shops kept principally by Jews, and situated for the most part in

the principal street, are large and well stocked with articles of foreign manufactures, woollen cotton and silks and hard ware and cutlery, fiery goods &c The town itself seems almost totally devoid of important manufacturing establishments. The environs of Jassy, laid out chiefly in vineyards and gardens, and dotted with villas some of them with fine parks, are very beautiful. Pop. 70,000, of whom 30,000 are Jews

JASWINY a tn Austrian empire Galicia, circle and about 20 m E N W Tarnow with a parish church a baronial castle and a model farm 1 sq. 1800

JASZENA, a tn Austrian empire, Hungary co. and about 20 m N E Neusohl on a stream of same name, with mineral springs, valuable from mines with extensive iron works, and 1000 R Catholic inhabitants

JAUI NAIL a tn India Mysore a Dominion, prov. Assamlat 200 m E N E Bombay It consists of a town and a cantonment—The town situated on the Jamnah opposite to Khaderabad though an old and decayed place has still a pop. of 10,000, of whom about a fifth are Mahomedans, and possesses, among its houses, many built of brown stone three or four stories high, and provided with verandas and balconies. The streets are for the most part very narrow The manufactures are almost confined to silks which are chiefly exported to the upper Mahratta country; the trade in grain since extensive is now limited—The cantonment situated on a gentle slope, and bounded on one side by the Goolacampus has accommodations for a troop of European horse artillery a regiment of native cavalry and three regiments of native infantry The climate is well adapted for horticulture Pige grapes peaches and straw berries are all excellent in their season, and most European vegetables grow in great perfection

JEBEL-AMOUN a mountain range N Africa Algeria, which, continuing that of the 1 led Bidi Shekhi, with which it becomes linked near the village of Bin Allem stretches N E as far as Fati Brand and the Jebel Ghesh el Ashi with a length of about 17 m and an average breadth of 7 m. Its culminating point Jebel Gaila, has a height of about 5300 ft. Partly in the inner valleys, and partly from the N W and S E slopes, issue numerous springs which maintain so luxuriant a vegetation of plants and trees, that all the slopes and valleys are densely clad in green. Many parts of the valleys are laid out in beautiful gardens, vineyards, and corn-fields, the produce of which usually suffices to meet the wants of the inhabitants though in years of great drought they are compelled to obtain dates from the south and corn from the Tell The Meizi at 1 ed Baidi the largest river of Algeria, has its source in the N W slope of this range near the village of Baidi the S. slope furnishes the sources of the Yorra and the Grisha, which by their junction, form the Jedd the most important river of S. Algeria, though its bed in the hot season becomes partially dry The inhabitants of Jebel Amour belong to the tribe 1 led Amoor, which has no fewer than seven subdivisions, and are partly stationary partly nomadic the number of each subdivision, understood to be nearly equal, is about 13,000 In war they can raise a force of 2000 foot and 600 horse their wealth consists in herds of sheep horned cattle, and camels. They are of pure Arab blood and speak Arabic, and speak genuine Arabic

JEBEL-BAHARI a mountain range N Africa, Algeria is an E continuation of the Jebel Amour, and stretches along the Solgha Zahrez and Hodna with a regular descent till it approaches the town of Biskra Though several roads pass over the range, it remained till recently almost unexplored It has, however, many claims to notice Its higher slopes and valleys are finely clothed with forest trees, and on its plateaux are seen not only well-cultivated corn fields, but productive gardens well stocked with fruit-trees, among which the fig is conspicuous. Everywhere numerous springs and fountains water into the valleys, and occasions of richly leaping down in cascades, contribute to form a very picturesque scenery Among the heights many Roman remains lie scattered, showing how well the masters of the world could appreciate the beauties and resources of the Jebel-Bahari. The inhabitants belong to the Arab tribe of Uled Kayl and are estimated at 20,000 souls.

JEDDO in Japan. See YKO

JEFFERSON CITY [add], a tn U States, cap. state

MISSOURI On the right bank of the Missouri River and on the Pacific railway 100 m W St Louis. It has an elevated but somewhat unvaried site, commanding a fine view of the river and of the cedar covered cliffs on the opposite shore, and contains a handsome stone-house built of stone, a governor's residence, various churches and a state-penitentiary. The manufactures consist of wooden and iron ware, flour, carriages &c. Pop. 18800. 2082

JEFFERSONVILLE, a tn U States, Indiana on the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis railway and at the head of the Falls of the Ohio, nearly opposite Louisville to Kentucky. It occupies the elevated site of old Fort Steuben commanding a magnificent view and contains the state-prison. The Ohio Falls which descend 22 ft. in two miles, give an unlimited supply of water-power. Advantage has been taken of it to establish various mills and manufactures. Among the latter are agricultural implements carriages steam-engines, and brass and iron castings. Pop. 18800. 4020

JEFFREY or **EVREY**, a tn Russia gov and 80 m N S E Tula. esp. cereals of same name, on the Krasnovodsk. It contains six churches, a circle and a parish school, a charitable endowment, several manufactures, and a large annual fair. Pop. 7057

JELAK a tn Western Africa. Hausa states, prov. Kebbiri on a supposed affluent of the Niger 70 m S W Sokoto. Though greatly declined from the importance which it possessed when the empire of Gando was flourishing it continues to be the great entrepot for a coarse kind of coloured silk which is imported from the north and not withstanding its very inferior character is in great demand by the natives for adorning their leather work. Its weekly market is well frequented.

JELHO or **FEHO**, a tn China, prov. Pecheli near the Great Wall on the frontiers of Chinese Tartary 110 m N E Pekin. It stands in the centre of the famous hunting grounds to which the emperor annually resorts, is surrounded by walls which are upwards of 4 m in circuit, and contains a fine imperial palace and several temples. Among the latter is one of great magnificence, built on the model of one near Lhasa, and adorned with 500 gilded statues of deceased lamas.

JELIRUM a tn Persia, prov. Fars 83 m S W by S Shiraz. It is surrounded by walls of recent and substantial construction about 3 m in circuit. Many of the houses of which there are more without the walls than within possess turret towers or places of defence. The staple trade is tobacco for which Isfahan is a principal mart. The other articles are British and India cottons imported from Teheran, groceries and spices also imported, dates, and rice. Fruit is abundant and cheap, and a considerable quantity of raisins is exported to India. Pop. about 1500

JELI, **JALI** or **JALIKUM**, a tn India, presid. Bengal dist. and 45 m S Midnapore 1 bank Suoalee. Its only office of any consequence is an ancient mosque. On the opposite bank of the river there is a ruined fortress of great extent but no construction.

JELINGHUR, a river India, presid. Bengal, which parting at the town of same name from the Jodai or great E branch of the Ganges, flows very sinuously S W for about 95 m and at the town of Noddee unites with the Bhag river in forming the Moolgity.

JENNO (Jen), a tn Austrian empire Hungary co and 26 m N by E Arad on the White Koros cap dist. of same name with a court of justice, an infirmary, several handsome buildings, and a distillery. Pop. 3008

JENKINS, a tn India, Burdwan dist. Talou 70 m S E Calcutta. It contains a large Hindoo temple, which is in good repair and was possessed of great wealth till it was pillaged by the Dacoits or gang robbers.

JEPHAN or **JEPIAN**, a tn Russia gov and 45 m S E Tula, esp. cereals of same name on a height above bank Don. It has four churches, a circle and a parish school, a benevolent institute, and several manufactures. At Kolkhor within the circle, was fought, in 1850, the celebrated battle in which the Grand prince Dmitri Iversnovich of the Don defeated the Mongols under Mamai. A monument commemorates the event. Pop. 1124

JEQUELCHACAN, a tn N America, Yucatan, 30 m N E Campeachy. It is a large and well built place, with a

handsome church several schools, and a courthouse. Its market is important. Pop. 4912

JERSEY CITY [adj] a tn 1 States New Jersey, 1 bank Hudson at its mouth in New York Bay not more than a mile from New York. It stands on a peninsula, is well laid out in broad regular streets and spacious squares, and possesses many private residences, which, even in the best parts of New York are not surpassed. Its public buildings, however are meagre, almost the only one deserving of notice being the spacious railway station recently erected for the accommodation of a number of lines which have their common centre here and communicate with all parts of the country. Five other principal buildings and institutions are twenty churches a good high school and a number of common schools. The manufactures consist chiefly of crucibles of a quality so excellent that they are used in the mints of Europe as well as in America, fire-arms pottery soap starch cement locomotives, machinery cast-steel iron ware and fireworks. As the terminus of the Morris canal Jersey is an extensive coal mart as well as the depot of the pig iron made on the banks of the canal. It is also one of the depots of the Cunard steamship line between Great Britain and the United States and the starting point of the smaller vessels of this company which ply between New York, Halifax and the West India Islands. It has moreover a considerable fleet of schooners, engaged in bay and river fishing and in the southern coasting trade. Pop. (1850) 99 220

JESOREK [adj] a dist and tn India presid. Bengal The dist. between lat. 23° 26' and 23° 46' N, lon. 84° 41' and 80° 57' E is bounded N E by Fulia, E by Dacca, Jalapora and Backergunge S the Sunderbunds, and W Baraset and Muddes, length 8 E to N W 100 m breadth 48 m. The surface almost throughout is a low monotonous flat, varied only by the interchanges of dry and swampy ground and is traversed by numerous streams and affluents from the Ganges. The soil is famed for its exuberant fertility, the decay, vegetation of the woody tanks and water courses and for an aquatic prevail at all times but especially at the close of summer. The soil is generally fertile the only exception being in the N, where there is a considerable admixture of sand and clay. The principal crops are rice, grain and other pulse indigo oil seeds sugar and tobacco. Lately the mulberry to rear silk worms has been extensively planted. The principal exports are indigo rice sugar ram silk cotton and areca nut betel sulphur, and hides. Among the wild animals are the tiger leopard panther bear and jackal. Numbers of alligators infest the waters. The towns cap of the above dist. 77 m N E Calcutta, is an unimportant place, and was long reputed unhealthy. Lately however sanitary measures have made an important improvement in this respect. The principal buildings are those belonging to the civil establishment, a large jail capable of receiving 1000 prisoners and a public school accommodated in a handsome structure and situated by about 1200 pupils who are instructed in English, Persian and Bengalee.

JESUIT MI [adj] a state India the most western in Baluchistan, situated between lat. 26° 8' and 25° 29' N lon. 70° 4' and 72° 11' E and bounded N by Bikaner, N W by Bikaner, S E by Soodpour and W by Sindh, area, 12 282 sq m. It forms a large expanse of sandy desert, flat upon the whole, but varied particularly in the E by ridges of hills, insulated rocks, and occasional snows, producing pastures in sufficient abundance to feed large herds of cattle. In the N, where the true character of the desert is more completely developed, the surface is so uniform and monotonous that travellers in crossing it have no landmarks and guide their course by the stars. There are no perennial streams but by damming up water courses and ravines during the periodical rains temporary seas or lakes of salt water are formed. These, when the summer heat has evaporated them leave the spaces they occupied covered with a crust, from which considerable quantities of salt are made. Pure drinking water is obtained only by sinking and hoing so far below the surface that the wells are in some places 800 ft deep. For most domestic purposes tanks, formed where the soil is free from saline ingredients and filled during the rains, suffice; but when these fail as they sometimes do, numbers both of human beings and of cattle perish from thirst. The climate is extreme, and the range of the thermometer is very great.

In the N near the Bikaner frontier, Bulson found the thermometer on 7th February as low as 33° and saw the ponds covered with a coating of ice. On the 4th of March, within the course of one month, the temperature in his tent was 106° and in the sun 119°. The natural vegetation of Jessulmeer lies within narrow limits, and consists of a few broomy shrubs, which sometimes overtop the ground so as to form a kind of jungle, and of some stunted trees. The only wild animals which can be said to be numerous are snakes. The principal domestic animals are dromedaries, horses, kine, and sheep. The last are said to be so abundant, that three of them may be bought for about four shillings. The inhabitants are composed principally of Bhatti Rajpoots, with a considerable immixture of Brahmin Jats and Jains. The only manufactures of any importance are coarse and fine woollens. The trade is chiefly transit between Marwar and W. Hindustan on the one side and Sindh and Afghanistan on the other. This traffic gives employment to a great number of men and to thousands of camels. The revenue of the state amounts only to 25500 and of this nearly a half is obtained from transit duties. Estimated pop. 4 (40)

JESSULMEER [add] cap. of the above state, lat. 26° 56' N., lon. 70° 53' E. stands at the base of the N. extremity of a rocky ridge, and is surrounded by ramparts of an emmental stone, flanked by bastions squarely constructed, but of a westerly height. The whole area enclosed is about 23 m. in extent, and access is given to it by four regular gateways. Within the ramparts in the N. part of the town is the citadel seated on an isolated eminence, scarped all round and faced with masonry to the height of 20 ft. Higher up the ramparts commence and are carried round the hill. Though formidable in appearance they are of little strength as an adjoining ridge completely commands them. Within the citadel the principal buildings are the palace, a wall mile surrounded by a huge umbrella, which is said to indicate the ruler a high Rajput descent and six temples three Jain, one Hindu and three Jain. The latter are ancient stone structures, elaborately carved and surmounted by lofty gilt spires. The town contains nearly 8000 houses, many of them solidly built of stone, and of two stories the lower with a terraced front raised 4 ft. above the level of the street and usually painted red and the upper provided with a projecting balcony of stone carefully carved.

JHAI SATHAL a in Mexico, dep and 140 m W. N. W. Chihuahua, in the Sierra Madre, on the head-waters of the Rio Mayo and near the frontier of Sonora. Its mines of silver and gold continued in the same vein—the former constituting the large mass of the precious metal and the latter existing only in limited quantity in combination with it—were long regarded as the richest in N. America, and yielded immense wealth. Though their productiveness has ceased they are still frequented by numerous miners, who though often earning a scanty subsistence, still cling to the spot, in the hope that the discovery of some rich and still unworked vein may reward their perseverance. Speculators on a large scale have also made their appearance, but as yet almost all the trials that have been made, whether by public companies or by individuals, have ended in disappointment. Joss Maria, however, still continued to retain a considerable population, till the discovery of the gold-fields in California caused it to be almost deserted.

JFYPOOR [add] a state India, in the E of Rajpootana between lat 26 40' and 27 37' N. lon. 75° 8' and 77 20' E. length N. to W. about 150 m. breadth 140 m. area, 18,291 sq. m. It consists generally of an extensive plain with isolated peaks and clusters of rugged hills particularly in the W. and N. W. rising here and there above the general level. The hills are composed of quartz and granitic rocks intermixed with a white limestone or marble and occasionally with mica. To the S. of them is a level expanse of fine white and nearly level soil of vegetation, and bounded on the S. E. by a low rocky ridge, which passes the city of Jeypoor at some distance to the W. and is continued N. E. to the mountains of Alwar. The S. of the territory is mostly a sandy plain rendered cultivable only by means of incessant irrigation with water drawn from innumerable wells. In some parts under these disadvantageous circumstances, good crops of grain, pulse, cotton and tobacco are raised but grazing is

found to be the most profitable mode of employing the soil and the chief wealth of the inhabitants is in their cattle. The population is composed of Rajpoots who are the dominant class; the Minas, who are supposed to be the aborigines, and the Jats, who are extensive holders of land, and most industrious and skilful agriculturists. The Rajpoots belong chiefly to the Kachwaha tribe, and though far outnumbered by the Minas and Jats, are said to be able to muster 30 000 armed men. The revenue amounts to nearly half a million sterling, subject to a deduction of £40,000 payable as tribute to the British government. Pop. roughly estimated at 1 500 000.

JEYPOOR [add] cap. of the above state, 127 m. W. by S. Aggra, lies in a small plain or basin, thought to have once been the bed of a lake, and enclosed on all sides except the S. by barren story hills many of them crowned with forts. One of these situated N. of the town on a hill which rises several hundred feet above it, is the citadel. The town about 2 m. long from E. to W. and 1 m. broad is surrounded by two low walls of masonry an outer one embellished at the top and loopholed for musketry, and an inner one with lofty towers and seven well protected gateways. This inner wall though evidently intended to be the principal defence, is so low that in some parts the accumulation of drifted sand nearly as high as the parapets, so thin that even field artillery could break it. The interior is not surpassed in point of regularity and elegance by any native Indian town. The main streets, forty yards in width intersect each other at right angles and form at each point of intersection a *chok* or market-square. These main streets are in their turn crossed by others of a minor description so that the whole place is partitioned out into a series of rectangular blocks. Of these the central block about half a mile long is entirely occupied by the palace garden and royal premises. The palace is a lofty structure of seven or eight stories and has at each extremity a lofty tower crowned with a dome. The gardens, surrounded by an unbelieved wall terraced at top and clustered below are full of fountains, cypress, palm and flowering shrubs with a succession of terraces and alcoves, which as a whole are extremely rich and striking though none of them taken singly is unexceptionable in point of taste. The houses in the principal streets are in general well built of stone and not a few of the mosques and temples have considerable architectural merit. One of the most interesting edifices is the huge observatory constructed by the celebrated Jyoti Singh. It is still in good preservation and contains besides dark azimuth circles, altitude pillars, and other bulky instruments of masonry some brass altitude circles of enormous size. In the arched terrace is a furnace for casting and machinery for boring guns.

JEZILZANY a in Austrian empire Calcia circle and 12 m. S. S. P. Carltown with a pulish refinery, an old castle and 2444 inhabitants.

JE/UPOL, a in Austrian empire Gabeln circle and 4 m. N. Stannitz with a Dominican monastery. A strong castle which stood here, was repeatedly besieged by the Tartars, but is now only a ruin. Pop. 2143.

JHAILLOD a in India Scindus Dumnonia, 108 m. N. E. Morala. It was once cap. of a pergunnah in Gujarat containing seventeen towns and is still a considerable place, with some well built houses two stones high a mosque a small temple and a bazaar.

JHAI RA PATUN a in India, Rajpootana, state Kotah 90 m. E. Neemuch. It is a well built handsome place, which was framed by Zulim Singh, rajah of Kotah on the model of Jeypoor and is nearly in the form of a square surrounded by a substantial wall and bastions. Two main streets in the direction of the cardinal points intersect each other and are opened into by smaller streets. At the point of intersection, on a broad terrace, is a lofty temple dedicated to Vishnoo, and at the termination of one of the main streets another temple dedicated to Krishna. There is also a Jain temple of great antiquity but modernized by recent repairs and embellishments. Close to the town is a large tank or lake about a mile square, and well supplied with water throughout the year. Jhalra Patun owes its present prosperity to Zulim Singh who not only rebuilt it as already mentioned, when it was old and decayed, but secured many privileges upon the inhabitants, exempting them from forced contributions,

and making them liable to only half the transit duties usually paid in other parts of the country. This favoured it and has become the grand mart for N. India and S.E. Disputations.

JHANSI a territory India, Bundelkhand formerly forming a native state, but annexed to the British territory in 1864, on an alleged failure of heirs. It lies between lat. 24° 55' and 25° 48' N, lon 77° 55' and 79° 21' E, and consists of two parts, a W and an E separated by a belt of land belonging to the rajah of Tehree. The W division is bounded N by Gwalior and Datia, E. Tehree and S. and W Gwalior. The E division is bounded N.W. by Jaloun, E. Jhamsour and S. and S.W. Tehree. Length of both divisions, E to W about 100 m., breadth 60 m., area about 2922 sq. m., estimated pop. 488,000. These numbers apply not so much to its present condition as to the past when it was a native state.

JHANSI, a. in India, cap. of the above territory, 125 m. S. by E. Agra. It is pleasantly situated amid tanks and groves of fine timber trees, is surrounded by a fortified and massive wall from 6 to 12 ft. thick, and from 18 to 20 ft. high, with numerous flanking bastions mounted as batteries with ordnance and with loopholes for musketry. Within the town which has a circuit of about 4½ m., and surrounded by it on all sides except the W. and part of the E. stands the fort on an elevated rock, completely commanding the town and the surrounding country. Its natural strength has been so much increased by art as to make its capture even by regular siege a task of no small difficulty. Its walls, composed of granite and therefore difficult to breach, vary in thickness from 16 to 20 ft. Its extensive and elaborate networks are of the same solid construction with front and flanking embrasures for artillery and loopholes of which in some places there are five tiers. An additional means of defence the towers of the fort, one especially higher than the rest, and distinguished by the name of the White Tower are armed with heavy ordnance. Outside the walls are a summer-palace several temples and the ruined British cantonments. During the late mutiny Jhansi acquired an infamous notoriety. The sepoys stationed there having mutinied most of their officers and the other European residents succeeded in gaining the fort. Here they defended themselves with the utmost courage, till the rains of Jhansi which had never before known the British government for some time, took upon them with the untimely and rendered further defence impossible. As a last resource terms of surrender were proposed, and the brave defenders, after an assurance of safety and protection solemnly swore to agree to quit the fort. No sooner however were they without the gate than the whole of them including a number of helpless women and children were seized and dementally butchered. This atrocity, perpetrated in the beginning of June, 1857 was fully avenged on 24 April 1858, when the place was stormed by the British forces under Sir Hugh Rose, and 5000 of the rebels were slain. The name evoked at the time, but on the 10th of June following, was slain before Gwalior while leading the rebels in vain attack with a courage and resolution worthy of a better cause.

JHEMEND a petty native state and town India.—The **STATE**, which from being intermingled with others, is of very irregular shape and ill defined limits, has a computed area of 376 sq. m. and a revenue of £30,000. The soil is naturally fertile, but from the neglect of proper cultivation, is much overrun with jungle. The triple security of slave dealing, opium, and indigo, which once prevailed here, has been suppressed by British interference. Pop. 66,000.—The town, situated 70 m. N.E. Delhi on Feroz Shah's canal which occupies the channel of the Chittang, here crossed by a bridge is a considerable place with a palace and a good bazar.

JHUJHUR a native state and town India.—The **STATE**, between lat. 27° 55' and 28° 35' N lon 75° 55' and 76° 58' E is bounded N. by Hurettan and Bahlik, N.E. Delhi, N.W. and S. Gwalior and Alwar and W. Sikawatty and Loharo, area 1290 sq. m. revenue about £60,000. The surface, which has an average height of about 830 ft. above the sea is intersected by numerous water-courses which carry the drainage to the Jumna, and is nearly flat, with a very gentle declivity except in the N.W. where it is broken by several low rocky ranges. pop. 110,700.—The town

cap. of above state 35 m. W. Delhi, was assigned by the Maharajah to the adventurer George Thomas, and was for some time the seat of his short lived government.

JHUJHUR, a river, India, which rises in dist. Gorkh-pore about lat. 27° 5' N lon 84° 8' E. flows N., and joins the Gogra on its left bank, after a course of about 130 m.

JINNA a. in Western Africa, towards the S.E. at extremity of Bornou, prov. Logone 125 m. S.S.E. Katsina. It is a considerable place standing in a plain richly clothed with trees, enclosed with a wall of high reeds for its fine maiting and lettuce work, and an important market for ivory. **JIPICAJIPA** a. in S. America, Ecuador prov. Manabí coast, east of same name, on a beautiful plain 75 m. S.W. Guayaquil. It is a handsome place, with wide regular streets and a number of good houses, a few of them covered with zinc, several with tiles, and a greater number with a species of thatch. There are also two public schools, the one for boys and the other for girls. The principal manufacture is straw hats of which great numbers are exported. In the neighbourhood there is a thermal sulphurous spring.

JISTED VILIZ, a. in Austrian empire, Bohemia circle and on N.W. Rabor with a parish church a two-house an hospital for the poor a brewery and two mills.

JOANNA a. in lat. in the Coral Sea belonging to the Louisiade Archipelago to the P. of New Guinea. It lies off the N.W. extremity of Good-east Island is 11 m. long by 1½ to 3 m. broad and is traversed nearly throughout its whole length by a high ridge of hills which rise most abruptly from the S. shore, and descend gradually to the N.W. Mount Asp, the culminating point of the ridge, is 1104 ft. above the sea. The island is well wooded, has numerous groves of coconut trees near the sea and seems generally fertile. The natives, many of whom are converted to a large village crowning a hill on the S.W. side are warlike and treacherous.

JOBELI a. in Western Africa, on the route from Agades to Fokoko, 140 m. N.E. of the latter. It stands near the N. frontiers of Ada, to which it belongs, and is a considerable place. The Kelgeros use it as their market. The language spoken is a dialect of Songhay.

JOBLA a. in Arabian Yemen 100 m. S. by W. Sana. It contains about 1200 houses, for the most part lofty and well built, and ranged in well paved streets, and has extensive manufactures of soap.

JOJALAWA a. in Austrian empire (Gallizia circle) and about 12 m. N.W. Jalu, with 2489 inhabitants almost all linen weavers.

JOHANNS (Mr.) a. in Austrian empire chiefly and 35 m. S. Salzburg on the Salzach with an infirmary a millery and 1000 inhabitants.

JOHANNA or **AKOUAK** [add] one of the four isles which form the Comaru group nearly equidistant from the E. coast of Africa and the N.W. coast of Madagascar. It is of a triangular shape, about 24 m. long by 18 m. broad and has a finely diversified surface consisting of a plain from which finely wooded heights rise gradually into mountains from 3000 to nearly 4000 ft. above sea-level and are at the same time intersected by verdant and fertile valleys. Along the coast are several commodious roadsteads of various sizes while the interior is so productive as to maintain a pop. of about 20,000 souls. The principal products are rice, arrow root, beans and harvots in great variety, sugar cane, tamarind, lemons, oranges, coconuts and bananas. Most of the inhabitants are scattered in hamlets and villages over the island but there are two localities in which they are congregated in greater numbers. The one of these is Makhotan situated on the N. about half a mile from the roadstead where the European vessels usually anchor. It is surrounded by walls about 15 ft. high, flanked with square towers, and has a pop. of about 3000. The other Johanna situated on a beautiful bay on the E. shore of the island consists of a broad narrow that it is difficult to pass along them and of houses which, though substantially built of stone have a very gloomy appearance as their gate of entrance is the only opening to the street. The principal buildings are the castle the sultan's palace, distinguished from the other houses only by being a little larger and four mosques in which no taste whatever is displayed. The inhabitants, like those of the island generally are a mixed race of Arabs and negroes, all Mahomedans. Their number is about 2000.

JOHILA a div India, which has its source near those of the Nerabada and Bone, flows N W for about 90 m., then N E, and joins the bank Bone.

JOHN (Rr.), two rivers, British American: 1. St. John, Canada East, rises in a mountainous dist. in co. Grand, flows E, and falls later on one of the spurs of the latter at the town of Douglas. At its entrance, which is between two points of mud, there is often in spring a depth of 9 ft. and within, though the channel is narrow, the depth is 12 ft. but at 2 m. above, the navigation ceases in consequence of a number of islands, between which the water is shallow and rapid. 2. St. John, Labrador, has its mouth on the N shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence opposite to the Parquette, the westernmost of the Mingan group. At its entrance between clay cliffs on the W and a sandy point on the E. it is 300 yards wide and within it increases to the width of nearly half a mile, but again decreases gradually to about 200 yards. For 6 m. the limit of the tide, it may be ascended with a depth of 1 to 3 fathoms at low water, but beyond becomes so rapid as to be navigable only by canoe or flat-bottomed boats. Half a mile outside its entrance there is an extensive bar of mud, which shifts with every gale of wind, and has seldom more than 3 or 4 ft. over it at low water.

JOHNSBURY (Rr.) a tn U States, Vermont, cap. co. Caledonia, r bank Passumpsic, 57 m N E. Montpelier. The Connecticut and Passumpsic railway passes through it, and it has nine churches, an academy, a high-school several foundries, machine shops, and other factories. Pop. 5469.

JOINT a tn U States, Illinois, cap. co. Will on both sides of the Des Plaines, and at the junction of the Chicago and Rock Island with two other railways, 33 m S.W. Chicago. It stands in a rich agricultural district, is well situated and well built: contains six churches, two handsome school-houses, the city hall, and the state-prison and carries on an active trade in flour and lumber. Pop. 7104.

LONGA PÁNZLA a tn S Africa, near the S.W. frontier of the Bechuanaland colony lat. 10° 28' S. lon. 30° 18' E. It is a small place embowered in lofty evergreen trees hung round with fine festoons of creepers. The inhabitants, a crafty rapacious race, opposed so many obstacles to Dr. Livingstone's further progress towards Louisa, that the necessity of desisting from the prosecution of the enterprise when the Portuguese frontiers were at hand and all other obstacles promised to give way was seriously mooted. The Dr. however plainly telling his attendants that if they went back he would go forward alone.

JOHUBUL, a protected hill state, India, between lat. 8° 49' and 81° 9' N. lon. 77° 29' and 77° 24' E. bounded N. by Pondicherry and Bannabur E. by Coimbatore and Gurmal S. by Rannur and W. by Mirnour and Dulian estimated area, 320 sq m., revenue, £1412. It has an elevated and mountainous surface, one granite peak on the S.W. frontier rising to the height of 12 149 ft. and another in the N 10 000 ft. The N portion belongs to the valley of the Pahr and stretches along its r bank; the S portion to the valley of the Beelwa, a tributary of the Tomsa. Both valleys are very beautiful, particularly that of the Pahr, which rises with gentle slope, and is furrowed into numerous terraces, on which rice and other grains are grown. The inhabitants are remarkably handsome, and some of them nearly as fair as Europeans. The capital is Dahn. Pop. 15,000.

JOODPOOR, or **MARWAN** (add.), a state, India, in the S.W. of Rajpootana, and the largest of the Rajpoot states, lies between lat. 24° 26' and 37° 49' N. lon. 70° 4' and 75° 33' E, and is bounded N. by Bikaner and Bheekawatia, E. by Jeypoor, Kishangur, Ajmer, and Mewar S. by Mewar and Berohee, W. the Khan of Cutch and Soohda, and N.W. Jeypoor. Length, N. E. to S.W. 220 m., breadth, 160 m.; area, 36,673 sq m.; revenue, £175,592. It consists of two distinct portions, separated by the Looma, which rising on the E. frontier traverses it in a S.W. direction and nearly bisects it. The portion on the S.E. or I. bank is fertile, that on the N.W. or r bank is a continuation of the great desert of Soohda and a more desolate waste. On the E. frontier the surface wells upwards to the Aravalli range, which rises boldly to the height of 8000 to 4000 ft. in the S. where a succession of rugged hills crown, the prevailing rock is porphyry. Salt abounds in the territory and is largely manufactured by means of evaporation from its partially

worked on the borders of Gujrat, Kunkar or micaceous conglomerates is much burned for lime; and in some places the limestone assumes the form of marble, of which there are some fine quarries at Mukrana, 120 m N. E. of the town of Jeypoor. A hard red sandstone, well adapted for building, is also abundant. The best soil consists of a fat black earth, on which the principal crops are wheat and cotton. The latter however is extremely precarious in consequence of the prevalence of frost, by which in a single night every bud has sometimes been nipped. In the other soils sand more or less predominates, and is particularly adapted for millet which along with a kind of pulse called moth forms the principal food of the inhabitants. In the S. where the torrents from the Aravalli Hills furnish ample means of irrigation almost every kind of grain is successfully grown. The wild animals include leopards, tigers, wolves, hyenas, jackals, myriads, antelope, and wild asses. Snakes are so common that the inhabitants as a protection against them, wear a kind of thick leggings or gaiters. The principal domestic animals are camels, horses, kine and sheep. The flocks of the last are extensively manufactured into coarse cloths and blankets. The inhabitants have a remarkable turn for commerce, and not only carry on a large trade at home, but have overpassed the neighboring countries, and obtained the management of their most important trading concerns. According to the statistics of the census, chiefly Jains, constitute nine-tenths of the bankers and commercial men of India. 1. pop. 1,783,600.

JOODPOOR (add.) a tn India, cap. of the above state, lat. 26° 19' N. lon. 75° 8' E., 800 m S.W. Delhi occupies a striking site at the S. extremity of a rocky ridge which rises from 200 to 400 ft. above the average level of the plain. It is enclosed by a rampart 5 m. in circuit and slopes somewhat irregularly towards the ridge on the top of which the citadel commanding a magnificent view is seated. Much of the rampart, though solidly built of stone, is in a dilapidated state. In many places the parapet has fallen, and in some places access could easily be gained to the interior through gaps in the wall itself. In the whole circuit the number of bastions is 101, and of gates 70. The streets are somewhat uneven owing to the inequalities of the site, but are laid out with considerable regularity and lined with houses, many of which are substantially built of freestone and are handsome, though a greater number are said to be mean and badly constructed. The freestone used is of a red colour but not a few of the houses built of it are covered over with a fine white plaster. The contrast of colours thus produced, together with the lively group of shady trees which line several of the streets and the banks of numerous tanks has a pleasing effect, and gives the whole place a gay look. The principal edifices are the royal palaces and attached buildings, which occupy about two-fifths of the whole area of the citadel, and tower high above all the other houses; and numerous fine temples. Notice is also due to the tombs, several of which are of great extent and finely built of stone throughout and to the walls, one of which, of immense size cut to the depth of 90 ft. in the solid rock as provided with three flights of steps leading down to the water, while the fourth side remains perpendicular to allow of the working of the Persian wheel. Outside the walls, and about a cannon-shot from the N.E. angle, is a suburb enclosed by a thin stone wall with battlements and bastions, and forming a distinct town of about 1000 houses. It takes its name of Mahumand from its great temple, which confers the right of sanctuary, is conspicuous from afar by its lofty whitewashed spire and possesses among its rich internal decorations a canopy of silver in the form of an umbrella. Five miles to the N. are the striking ruins of Mandor which was capital of Marwar till it was supplanted by the founding of Jeypoor in 1459. This place has long been famous for its currency particularly of ivory, and for various articles of handicraft. The pop. of Jeypoor, including suburbs, has been variously estimated at 150,000, 139,150, and 80,000. Even the last seems to be an exaggeration.

JOONER, or **JUNJA**, a tn. India, British Decan, settles terrace Poonah, about 90 m. N.E. Bombay; lat. 19° 18' N. lon. 74° 18' E. It lies at the foot of a steep and rugged basaltic hill crowned by a fort. Around the town in every direction the hills are pierced with caves containing Buddhist sculptures, others of monasteries, hermitages, venerated reer-

rooms and tanks with stone beaches. At a hill fort in the vicinity the celebrated Sivaya was born. Pop. about 8000.

JOSE (San) [add.], a m Central America, cap. of state Costa Rica, in a mountain valley between two streams, at the height of 4500 ft above the sea; about lat $9^{\circ} 45' N$, lon. $83^{\circ} 45' W$. It stands nearly in the centre of the state, equidistant from the Caribbean Sea on the E. and the Pacific Ocean on the W., is laid out with almost mathematical precision, in straight streets intersecting at right angles, and consists generally of houses of only a single story. The principal buildings are the governor's residence, the guard house, the custom-house, the cathedral, the churches of Merced and Carmen, the university, the episcopal palace, and the theatre. Most of the streets are paved and well shaded with trees. The trade is active, and coffee is largely grown in the vicinity. Pop. about 13,000.

JOSEPH (St.), familiarly known as St. Joe, a tn U States, Missouri, cap. co. Buchanan 150 m. N W Jefferson City on the railway from the Kansas frontier to Hannibal in Mississippi. It is a quaint curious town, the most commercial and populous in Western Missouri, and is surrounded by an extremely fertile district, in which wheat, tobacco, and hemp are cultivated. It has seven churches

chiefly by the temple and the pilgrims who lodge here on their way to it.

JOUNPOOR or JUANPOOR, a dist. and tn. N W Provinces.—The town, between lat $35^{\circ} 21'$ and $36^{\circ} 12' N$, lon. $62^{\circ} 12'$ and $63^{\circ} 10' E$, is bounded N W by Onda, N E by Asingur, E. Ghasegar, and S. and S. W. by Bhatia and Allahabad; length, E. to W. 90 m.; breadth, 55 m.; area, 1650 sq. m. It is a remarkably level tract, with a gentle slope probably averaging not more than 6 inches per mile from N W to S E and is watered by numerous streams, of which the Gomutur is the most important. The soil is peculiarly adapted for the sugar-cane, the cultivation of which is said to occupy 23,155 acres. Pop. 798,505.—The town cap. of the dist. 17 m. N W by Bhatia, stands on the Gomutur, which is here navigable, and divides it into two unequal parts, the larger on the l and the smaller on the r bank, communicating by a bridge, which is considered a favourable specimen of Indian architecture. The town and its vicinity abound in ruins which attest the former magnificence of the place, but the few edifices of note which at now possesses are the fort, a massive stone structure in the form of a quadrangle, about half a mile in perimeter with a highly ornamental gateway, and a large mosque in very bad repair but surrounded by colonnades and surmounted by three lofty domes. The military cantonment is on the l bank of the river at the E end of the town. The civil establishment contains the usual buildings. Pop. 16,177.

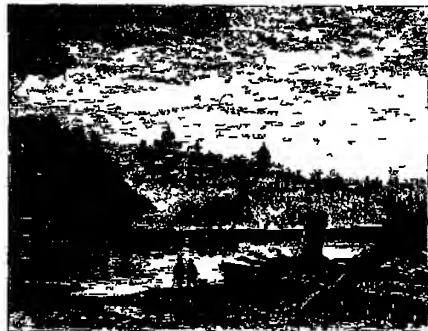
JOWKA a tn. India, Malwa, on the Paria, a small stream here crossed by a handsome bridge of porphyry 61 m S S E of Meerut. It stands at the height of 1487 ft. above the sea, contains a pop. of about 10,000 and is cap. of a small territory of same name, which has an area of 675 sq. m., a revenue of £80,000, and a pop. of 64,456.

JUAN (San), an island Western N America, chief but second in size of the Haro Archipelago between Vancouver Island and the mainland. It is about 11 m. long and on an average 8 m wide and has a large extent of land available for agriculture and pasture; the Hudson Bay Company having a large sheep farm upon a beautiful grassy at the S E end of the island, 140 ft. above the sea, with several outlying stations. San Juan was brought into prominent public notice during the boundary dispute between England and the U States in 1859 when Gen. Harvey with a body of American troops took armed possession of it.

Its importance lies not in its intrinsic value, but in its commanding the Haro Channel and therefore the right of way to Vancouver Island. (See HARO ARCHIPELAGO see Supp.)

JUAN DE FUCA a strait between Vancouver Island and the mainland of the American Continent. The breadth of the strait at its entrance between Cape Flattery is 8 point on American territory and Bonilla Point in Vancouver Island, is 18 m. It narrows south to 11 m and continues this breadth in an E and N E direction for 50 m. to the Race Islands. The coasts are remarkably free from danger, and may as a rule be approached closely, and have several convenient anchorages on either side, the shores are also well lighted. Upon the N side from the shore of Vancouver Island, densely wooded hills rise gradually to a considerable height while on the S or American shore, the rugged outline of the Olympian range of snow-capped mountains extends for many miles, varying in elevation from 4000 to 7000 ft., and with breaks in which beautiful country may be seen. As the strait is ascended the tides and currents, which at its junction with the Pacific are of little strength, become embarrassing, and often dangerous to the navigator, and where the strait, near the Race Islands, turning S E E, meets the waters of the Gulf of Georgia, the tidal irregularities are very baffling. At all seasons the wind blows up or down the strait. At the Race Islands the strait terminates and opens into a large expanse of water.

JUAUYA an Indian vil Central America, state and 38 m W Salvador. It stands in a mountainous district to the E of Mount Apooce, and is inhabited by 1500 Indians, who



ST. JOSEPH, from the Kansas side.—After a photograph.

a convent, a large female seminary a courthouse, steam, flour, and saw mills, manufactures of bagging, &c., and a considerable trade and though an outlying place, its hotels afford as good entertainment as can be found in many of the great hotels of the large cities of the east. It is the eastern terminus of the various routes of the American Pony Express by which rapid communication is maintained between the far-distant territories of the American Union on both sides of the Rocky Mountains and is the point of arrival and departure of the trains of waggon going and returning by the overland route to California and Oregon. The town was founded in 1843, and became the capital of the county in 1845. Pop. (1860) 9343.

JOSEPH (St.), a river U States, which rises in the S. of Michigan, and after flowing E. into Indiana, bends round to the N and again entering Michigan discharges itself into the lake of its name on its S E shore at the village of St. Joseph. Its total course is 250 m., of which 120 m., reaching to Constantinople, is navigable by small steamers.

JOSEPHIMATH, a tn India, Kutch, l. bank Aikhunda, here formed by the junction of the Bhogwara and the Dhotia or Lota; lat $22^{\circ} 53' N$; lon. $70^{\circ} 27' E$. It stands in a hollow recess sheltered on every side by a circular ridge, at the height of 4165 ft. above the sea, and is approached by a steep path cut into steps. The houses only 115 are neatly built of gray stone and roofed with shingles. Among the number is the residence of the royal or high-priest of Bhad, which, who lives here for six months, while the approaches to his temple are barred in snow. The inhabitants live

St. Joe. GAZ.—Vol. II

are well civilized, and possess extensive cattle plantations. In the vicinity the Rio Grande or Sacramento forms a magnificent waterfall, descending by two extensive leaps, each 300 feet high.

JURBULPOOR, a to. India, territory Banger and Norbada, cap. dist. of same name, 200 m. S.W. Alibabad. It stands at the base of a rocky eminence about 1 m. from the L. bank of the Norbada, and is a large well-built thriving place, well situated for trade, and containing a school of industry which has been brought to a state of great efficiency. In a limestone ridge in the vicinity of the town a number of large fossil remains have been found.—The dist. has an area of 5337 sq. m. and a pop. of 443,771.

JUDENBURG (anc. *Monsieur Cestre*) [old], a to. Austrian empire, duchy Styria, circle Bruck, cap. dist. of same name, romantically situated in the upper basin of the Mur 29 m. W N W Gratz, at the height of 2277 ft. above the sea. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls, and of two suburbs, and has a handsome square with a statue of St. John of Nepomuk, a strong castle, two churches, one of them with beautiful stained glass and the other a large edifice with a square tower and an excellent organ; barracks, and in the vicinity the ruins of an old feudal castle, with one of the finest churches in Lower Styria. Pop. 20,000.

JUGGIAI ETTAH a to. India, prov. Madras dist. Marathipatan near the Nizam's frontier. It was built by a late commander has already become the third town in the district. It is inhabited by many rich Marwari and Telugu merchants, and carries on an extensive trade, chiefly in cotton, silk and cotton cloths, opium, and tobacco.

JUJUY a prov. of the Argentine Confederation, South America, lying between 22 and 24° S. lat., extending about 50 German leagues from N to S., and of the same breadth from E to W. It lies immediately under the tropic, but for the most part stretching up the slope of the great Cordillera range so that its climate is not so hot as might be expected from its geographical position. The low lying districts around Oran and the Chaco exhibit all the luxuriant pomp of a tropical vegetation. The province is divided into nine departments, which are named, Yavi, Misiones, Cuchucos, Santa Catalina, Humahuaca, Tumbaya, Jujuy Rio Negro, and Funes. Watered by innumerable streams, the soil gives forth its fruit in abundance, and yields the pomegranate, citron, orange, walnut, apricot, buckwheat, rice, cotton, maize, indigo, tobacco and the sugar-cane. Self sufficiency in considerable quantities on the plant; horses congregate in immense herds, and millions of oxen are reared on the breeding estates. Silver mines are found in the departments of Humahuaca and Tumbaya. Pop. upwards of 50,000.

JUJUY, a to. and river, South America, Argentine Confederation.—The river, cap. above prov., is situated on the river Jujuy, 80 m. N N E. of Salta. It was founded in 1680. Owing to its position in the line of transit between Buenos Ayres and Upper Peru it is a place of some importance, and recent travellers speak of it as a very flourishing condition.—The river Jujuy rises in the W. declivity of the Chilian Andes, and receiving several tributary streams flows in a N E. direction to join the Turia below Oran, and forms with it the Yacaré. It is also known as the Lavaya, Rio Grande, San Salvador, or Rio Dulce. Course, 800 st.

JULIA a to. S.W. Africa, Kinsbunda country, territory Balforda, on the E. slope of the Ling-Ling near one of the sources of the Kopo. It has its site in a fruitful valley is surrounded by a strong wall and is the residence of an independent chief. Pop. about 3500.

JULIANSHAAB, or **JULIANSHAAB**, a district, Greenland, southern part, extends lat. 50° to 51° N., stretching from the adjoining district of Frederikshavn on the N W to Cape

Farwell, a distance of above 150 m. In the southern portion the distance from the outermost islands that line the coast to the head of the fjords is 30 to 40 miles, but in the northern it does not exceed 50 miles. It is split up into six great peninsulas separated from each other by seven fjords, and eight or ten smaller peninsulas, which separate the northern bays, and along its coast are 30 larger and above 100 smaller islands. The district consists chiefly of unfertile hills covered with perpetual snow and ice, partly inaccessible and partly uninhabited by human beings. The islands and



JULIANSHAAB, GREENLAND.—proposed station of North Atlantic Telegraph.

landscapes even in summer are continually beset with drift ice, the cold mist retards the thawing of the snow and choked vegetation so that the appearance of the exterior coast is made to resemble that of North Greenland, while not far off the vegetation on the inner fjords and narrow valleys of the land attains the highest state of luxuriance permitted by the climate of this latitude. The chief trade is in seal-oil, fivers, fox and bear skins, and silver down. Pop. (1855) 2609 of whom 28 were Europeans.—The COLONY of Julianshaab lies on the outer portion of the peninsula which separates the fjords of Iglikto and Tunneelilik, upon whose east or inner portion lay the former town of Hattfield. The centre of this peninsula forms a sharp saw topped mountain chain of 4000 to 5000 ft. high. The houses, which stand in a valley tolerably well closed in, and are erected on both sides of a stream here crossed by a bridge, consist of an oil-burning house, a blacker-house, the manse-house, church, school &c., and the dwellings of the natives. In the harbour a small schooner is stationed which is chiefly employed in visiting Narsarsuaik and other trading places for the exchange of goods. Julianshaab has been proposed as the Greenland station of the submarine telegraph which, proceeding from the northern shores of Scotland by the Orkney, Shetland, and Faroe Islands, Island Greenland and Newfoundland, is intended to unite Europe and America. For this purpose the Iglikto fjord is admirably adapted, having a bottom of sand, and a depth of water so great that the cable once laid will be in no danger from icebergs. The other hamlets in the district are Iglikto, on the foot of same name, Upernivik, Iqilavik, Iqililik, Fardilik, Igloermark, Incessarsik, Igloermark, Neopinkalik, &c. In the district there exist the ruins of several places formerly of more or less interest, among which Hattfield, already mentioned, is of chief interest, because it has been ascertained that an expedition of Scandinavians who sailed from about A.D. 1000, in the time of Eric the Red, made the first discovery of America. Having sailed in the W and S. they reached the shores of the continent, and landed immediately on two spots, the one of which, containing good arable land, they called Markland, and the other, yielding abundance of wild grapes, they called Vinland. After wintering in America, and leaving some settlers, who came

to have been destroyed by the natives, they set sail on the following summer and returned safely to Bristol with cargoes of timber.—(*Geological geographical and statistical description from Anders son, Esq.*)

JUMMULMADOOGOO a tn. India, presid Madras, dist. and 56 m. N.W. Ondipah, 1 bank Pennar a few miles E. of the Gundlota Hills. It consists of houses built of brick masonry, in some instances thatched with straw but for the most part with flat roofs covered with earth. A small fort adjoins the bazar. In the vicinity are the palace of the Gundlota Petau governors, the tomb of a brother of one of the nabobs and a temple said to have been erected four centuries ago. The inhabitants cultivate jowars or sorghum, cotton, tobacco, and turmeric, and manufacture dye and print cotton cloths. Pop. about 8000.

JUNIATA, a river, U. States, formed near the centre of Pennsylvania by the Little Juniata and the Frankstown from the Alleghany Mountains, flows easterly E. through a picturesque and mountainous country and joins the Susquehanna 14 m. above Harrisburg. Its course, including that of the Frankstown, is about 150 m. It is not navigable, but this defect is supplied by the Pennsylvania canal which follows its banks throughout its whole course.

JUQUILA, a tn. Mexico, state and 70 m. S.S.W. Oajaca. It has a parish church, with a wonder-working image

held in such repute that it annually attracts from 70,000 to 80,000 pilgrims. Pop. 800.

SUTEGALPA, a tn. Central America, Honduras, esp. dep. Olancha on a stream of same name, an affluent of the Guayape, at the height of 4800 ft. above the sea lat. 11° 12' N., lon. 85° 25' W. It is finely situated in a valley overlooking a splendid landscape, and is indebted for its importance to the destruction of Olancha, the ancient capital of the province. Previous to that event it was an unimportant village, whereas it has now become the commercial centre of eastern Honduras. The revolutions of the country have however greatly injured its prosperity. The town is but indifferently built. Its streets are narrow and ill paved and the houses are almost all of a single story with red tiled roofs. The whitewashing of the walls, which has generally a pleasing effect, becomes annoying from the excessive glare which it produces, while a scorching sun operating upon open drains and ill-cleaned lanes produces effluvia at once offensive and pestiferous. The principal building is the parish church, which has a portico in front, and possesses bells whose deep and mellow tone is assisted by the inhabitants to the large quantities of gold and silver which at the time of the census were thrown into the furnace as voluntary offerings. The population, at one time 8000 has dwindled down to half that number.

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KABANIA a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimpunda own ry territory Hako, on the Kusanga an affluent of the Cuana. Its inhabitants divide their time between agriculture and fishing. The fish which are caught in great quantities, are dried, made up into bundles of ten pieces each and sent to market, where they form a considerable article of trade. Pop. about 3000.

KABARA, a tn. W. Africa, on a slope above 1 bank Niger, 12 m. S. Timbuktoo. It consists of huts used for residence, and clay buildings employed chiefly as storerooms and has two small market-places. The authorities are Fellahs, but almost all the inhabitants, amounting to about 2000, are Songhay. Kabara is the port of Timbuktoo.

KABERE, a tn. S. Africa, esp. kingdom of Molwa, about lat. 8° S. and lon. 35° 45' E. It stands in a gently undulating plain, watered by several beautiful streams and including a number of villages which encompass it on every side. The streets of the town proper are tolerably regular intersecting each other at right angles; they are also spacious, and occasionally planted with fine trees, towards the interior are several market places where well-supplied markets are regularly held, and even articles of European manufacture may be purchased. The houses are for the most part well built, and carefully thatched with straw. Those appropriated to the prince are conspicuous, their lofty roof, supported on pillars, making them look as if they were of more than one story. In many of them the walls are hung and the floors carpeted with various-coloured mats. The principal staples of trade are slaves and ivory wax, also, at one time was collected, and sold in large quantities, but the dealers, finding that the expense of transport nearly annihilated their profits, have ceased to purchase it. In their industrial products, consisting chiefly of cotton goods, dyed various colours, the mats used by the richer classes as wall hangings and carpets, and various ornamental articles, in which copper, ivory and pearls are employed, they have attained much excellence and display a high degree of taste. The chief agricultural products are mashes and excellent tobacco, but many valuable products are given them gratuitously without culture. Among these may be mentioned dates, bananas, and amans. Pop. 50,000.

KABOWA, a vil. W. Africa, Bornoe, 130 m. W. by N. Katsina. It is a large place with a well-frequented market in which the staple articles exposed for sale are natives, silk,

the fruit of the date palm, cattle and a cloth for female dress made in Kano, and called *tubek*.

KACONDA a territory fort, and vil. S.W. Africa, Kimpunda country.—The territory situated between lat. 13° and 14° S. and lon. 15° 50' and 17° E., bounded N. by Katsina and Hambo E. Sancho and Salanga S. the land of the Lanches and Nyemba Gampalla, and W. by large tracts of desert, area about 4500 sq. m. It lies high and being watered by numerous streams, of which the Kanoe with its tributary Kala, and the Kopard with its tributary Kurodo, are the largest, has a cool and healthy climate. Both tropical and European fruits thrive well, and wheat has been successfully cultivated by some strangers from Europe. The principal crops of the natives however are maize, manioc, beans, potatoes, and tobacco. Considerable numbers of cattle and sheep are reared on the rich pastures, swine and poultry are also numerous. The trade carried on by exchanging European wares obtained at the factories for ivory wax and cattle brought from the interior, is important.—The fort, a small portion of Kaconda was about a century ago taken possession of by the Portuguese, who erected a fort upon it, which was mounted with cannon and garrisoned by a company of regular infantry. The factory owing to the healthiness of the situation and the large profits obtained by the trade in slaves attracted a number of Europeans, and became flourishing. It still exists, but since the abolition of the slave-trade has rapidly declined. The fort or presidio, situated between the streams Shukula and Kallapa, about lat. 14° 25' S., lon. 16° E., is enclosed by a palisade and an earthen rampart mounting eight cannon. Its influence, and that of the factory connected with it, do not at present extend over a circuit of more than 8 m.—The villages consisting of huts formed by driving posts into the ground, and thatching the whole with straw, in a very strong style, and, in climbing the environs, numbers about 5000 souls, almost all population born in the country and blacks, who though they call themselves Christians, retain many of their original superstitions and have not yet abandoned their predatory habits.

KADIRI See KUDIRI.

KADORE, or KADU [add.] a prov. Java, bounded N. by Pakelang and Semarang E. by Jora, S. by Mataram, and W. by Engles and Bantam, area, 681 sq. m. It consists of a valley, lying between the mountains of Merapi and Baboon on the

K. and Sumbing and Sunda on the W. Marapi, an active volcano, but the lowest of these mountains, in 1930, Sumbing, the highest, is 11,600 ft. above the sea. The principal products are rice and tobacco, both important articles of export. To these the Dutch have recently added coffee, indigo and tea. Mr. Crawford, who had charge of this province when it was delivered over to the British government in 1813 observed in his *Descriptive Dictionary of the Indian Islands*, "Although down to that time it had never been subject to any other than native rule, I can safely say that I have never since seen, although I have visited the plains of Belgium and Lombardy so luxuriant a scene of cultivation—the result of a soil of wonderful fertility of long-continued irrigation as all seasons, and of near sixty years of uninterrupted peace." In the Buddhist or Jain temple of Borobodor Kado possesses the largest and most perfect of the ancient monuments of Java. By the census of 1945 the pop was 457,035, or 724 to the sq. m. probably the largest rural pop. of any country of Asia, except some parts of China. Pop. (1950) 400,057.

KAFAR, a vil N Arabia, situated between the Aga and the Salma chains, about 12 m. S.W. Hail, is the largest and most thriving place in that part of the country. Its inhabitants, belonging exclusively to the tribe of Banu Tamim, number about 500 families.

KAFORU, a river, Central Africa, rising E. of the Great Albert Nyanza Lake, and flowing N.E. into the Somarut River, or Victoria Nla. At the point of junction it was perfectly dead water at the season (Feb.) that Mr. Baker first crossed it, about 80 yds wide, including the beds of pyramids on each side. At a point about 60 m. higher up, the stream is in the centre of a marsh and although deep was so covered with thickly matted water-grass and other aquatic plants that a natural floating bridge was established by a matting of weeds two feet thick, upon which men walked across.

KAGOSIMA or **KAGOSIMA** [old.] a town and seaport Japan, in the S. of Kjusiu Island, near the head of a land-locked harbour about 40 m. long 10 to 12 m. wide at the upper part, and 4 to 5 m. at the entrance is one of the finest harbours in Japan. It is entirely under the control of the feudal Prince of Satsuma, the most powerful daimio or noble in Japan, with his head-quarters at the town, which is strongly fortified with heavy ordnance in the batteries. Here is a manufactory of arms and ammunition after the European model for the equipment and supply of the private army of retainers, who owe allegiance to him independent of the Tycoon or

central government at Yedo. Communication by electric telegraph is established between Kagosima and other portions of the prince's domains in Kjusiu. At anchor in port may be seen four or five armed steamers of large tonnage and horse-power purchased from the English and Americans. The batteries protecting the town were bombarded by a British squadron under Admiral Kuper in August, 1863, in retribution for the murder of an Englishman named Richardson by the retainers of Shimadzu Saburo, the prince's father, who refused to give up the murderers, or pay compensation to the relatives of the murdered man. During the engagement three of the enemy's steamers were sunk, their magazines exploded, and the town set on fire while a typhoon was blowing which reduced its hull-wooden fortifications to ashes. This brought the Prince of Satsuma to a satisfactory understanding with the British, whose demands he complied with. Since then the town has been rebuilt, the batteries repaired, and the manufactories of ordnance, shot, and shell restored, with an increasing fleet of steamships. — (*M.S. Notes; Japan Herald; Blue Books on Japan.*)

KAHU a to N.W. Africa Kumbunda Land Upper Mupunda, 140 m. N.W. Benguela. It lies at the foot of the Hama range and is the residence of an independent chief. At some distance from Kahi there is a remarkable waterfall of the same name. It is formed by the Munging, an affluent of the Longa, which, breaking through the mountain chain of Hama, and after descending 1150 ft. in a foaming cataract, pours its water in one mass over a precipice of another 150 ft. The sound is heard nearly 20 m. off. Kahi contains 2500 inhabitants who are industrious cultivators.

KAI-CHU FU, a town, China, near the N.W. coast of the Gulf of Lian tung, about lat. 40° 30' N. lon. 124° 25' E. It stands about 10 m. inland, consists of low and ill built houses thickly inhabited, and carries on an extensive trade.

KAIKUI a river Central Africa, rising in a marsh in the Unyoro country, about lat. 1° 55' N. lon. 32° E. and flowing W. into the Albert Nyanza Lake into which it empties itself in a splendid volume of water and by a magnificent fall of about 1000 ft. from the mountains at the E. side of the lake. The neighbourhood of this outfall is very beautiful.

KAIKUAN, or **KAIKUDAN** [old.] [anc. *Vinea Angustior* French, *Karawen*] an important town, regency of and about 60 m. S. by W. Tana. Its site is a military point of view as well chosen, being on a height which commands an immense plain



KAIKUAN looking north, from the Chateau of Toulon-les-Bains. Chateau, Agence Toulon, de la Région de Toulon.

and the routes leading to the N. of the regency, the town towards the E. and the *Fort de la Toulon* (Barricade) and it is further more excellently adapted for being the military centre of a power whose chief force consists of cavalry. The town, which is surrounded by a rammed wall in good preservation, is well

built, and contains some elegant buildings and a profusion of mosques and tombs of noblemen. The great mosque, which covers almost the whole of one of the quarters, comprises 515 columns of the Roman period, brought from Thyrsus, Hadramout, and Aphrodisium. It is gradually disappearing

under the weight of ages, and of hallowed surroundings of the Arabs for the preservation of ancient monuments. Near one of the gates to the S. is a vast open square of Saracenic origin, called by the Arabs the square of Ibrahim ben-Aghib, an early Saracen in the Moslem records. It is a polygon of 84 sides of about 6 yards each and is one of the most important structures of the kind in the regency and serves as a setting pond for the salt-water it receives.

Kalva is one of the three holy Mahometan towns, and was formerly the centre of the political and religious power of the Arabs in Northern Africa. The financial spirit of the population renders access to it difficult. No Christian or Jewish merchant may there take up his residence. Christian travellers even when protected by the Tunisian government, cannot journey there without being exposed to insult, if not to serious danger. After Mecca it is the town which at the present day Mahometans most seek to preserve with the greatest rigour from the contamination of other creeds. Its population, which at one time, according to Arab historians, was at least 80,000, does not now exceed 10,000 to 12,000. (Charlevoix *Apres l'Algerie de la Regence de Tunis* 1849.)

KAKA, a town in Central Africa 1 bank White Nile, cap. of the small independent Sultanate about lat. 11° N., lon. 23° E. It is surrounded by sand and desert, and is a town entirely of mud huts, and being the only place in the country where strangers are permitted to settle, possesses some commercial importance. The inhabitants, a fine tall well-made race, perfectly black, and with short woolly hair but with well formed features neither flat noses nor thick lips occurring among them are of predatory habits, but are ruled by a single chief or chief of whom they appear to stand in great awe. Though he levies no direct taxes his revenue is considerable, consisting of the sale of all the elephants slain by his subjects, and of a third part of the entire produce of their plundering excursions.

KAKAMAS a town in Austria, Hungary, county, Szabolcs, not far from the Tisza, with 2465 inhabitants, who grow excellent tobacco.

KAKINGI, or KIRANDA a territory S.W. Africa, Kimbundu country between lat. 13° 35' and 14° S. lon. 17° 30' and 19° E. bounded N. by Bahr, E. the Congo, S. Dababani and Kibombo, and W. the Kibango and Samboze; area about 9000 sq. miles. It is a fertile and healthy country, and its surface a temperate and healthy climate and a number of beautiful and fertile valleys alternating with black marshy tracts. The forests are extensive, and furnish haunts to numerous wild animals, including lions, leopards, hyenas, and several species of antelope, wild dogs, and monkeys. The inhabitants belong chiefly to the Ganguela tribes, are mild and industrious, and taking full advantage of the numerous streams which water and fertilize the territory raise good crops of tobacco, rice, maize, and rear numerous herds of horned cattle and sheep. The cannibals promised by their neighbours they are said to hold in abhorrence. Till lately Kakingi was parcelled out among a number of petty chiefs, whose feuds and divisions made them an easy prey to the marauders of Bahr and Bantambo. Their sufferings have taught them a better policy, and they now recognize the supremacy of a single chief who by concentrating the formerly scattered forces of the country, has shown himself able to defend it against all invaders and marauders. Thus protected, the inhabitants devote themselves to trade, of which the three staple articles are ivory, wax, and cattle. Pop. about 130,000.

KALA, a town in Austria, Hungary, Military Frontier, Lofon district, about 60 m. S. Karlova, with a R. Catholic and a Greek non-union church, and the ruins of two Turkish castles. Peter Erpi defeated the Turks here in 1651. Pop. 1960.

KALA, a town in Africa, Horn of Africa, about 100 m. S.E. Kukuwa, and 80 m. from Lake Chad. It is enclosed by high clay walls which start forth from a beautiful grove of fig-trees, is entered by a gate so narrow that an unladen camel can scarcely pass through it, and consists of spacious oblong houses of considerable elevation. As usual in this part of the country, the place everywhere showed signs of decay, but the pop. is still estimated at 1000, and cotton is extensively cultivated in the district.

KALA BAGH, a town in India, on bank Indus, at the point where it forces its way through the Bal range which stretches from Afghanistan into the Punjab, lat. 33° 37' N.

lon. 71° 35' E. The river which has here a width of 350 yds., flows between steep and lofty banks. Along these the road formed by cutting a gallery in the cliff, proceeds, and is so narrow as not to allow a loaded camel to pass. The site of the town, perched upon the precipice overlooking the road and the river, is very picturesque. The chief manufactures are salt and alum, the effluvia from which in the process of manufacture, make the town at once a disagreeable and an unhealthy residence. Pop. about 3000.

KALAFAT, a town in Little Walachia, cap. dist. and on a plain of same name, 1 bank Danube about 1° E. Widdin on the opposite bank, and 370 m. N.W. Constantiaople. It is surrounded with walls consists of about 3000 houses, and has three churches, a townhall, custom-house, quarantine, and cavalry barracks. It is a strong military position, the Turks having (1862-4) thrown up formidable redoubts and other works partly on two high hills in its plain, while awaiting the attack of the Russians.

KALAHARI DESERT, a region S. Africa, extending from the Orange River lat. 29° S., N. to Lake Ngami, and from lon. 24° E. nearly to the W. coast. It is called a desert simply because it contains no running water, and very little water in wells. It is by no means destitute of vegetation and inhabitants. Besides a covering of grass, and of creeping plants in great variety, there are large patches of bushes and even trees, prodigious herds of certain antelope, which require little or no water roam over its plains, and on the game thus bountifully provided, as well as on the vegetable products, particularly water melons, and large tubers of a very remarkable description a great number of human beings, Bushmen and Bakaishari subsist. The surface of Kalahari is remarkably flat and is intersected in different parts by the beds of ancient rivers. The soil is in general a light-coloured soft sand but in the ancient river-beds there is a good deal of alluvium which when baked hard, becomes so retentive that in some cases pools formed by the rain contain water for several months in the year.

KALAMANCH, a town in Austria, Hungary, county Somogy about 20 m. S.W. Kaposvar with a church and a monastery and a trade in tobacco and maize. There are large oak forests in the vicinity. Pop. 900.

KALAMAZOO, a river U. States, which rises in the Hillsdale in the S. of Michigan, flows easterly, W.N.W. and falls into Lake Michigan. Its direct course is only 98 m. its indirect nearly 300 m. It is from 800 to 400 ft. wide at its mouth and is navigable at all seasons for 38 m. by vessels of 50 tons.

KALAMAZOO, a town U. States, Michigan cap. co. and 1 bank river of same name, and on the Michigan and Chicago railway 100 m. N.E. Chicago. It stands in a beautiful and fertile country and has a very attractive appearance, being regularly built in spacious streets which are shaded by the oak trees. Its principal buildings and institutions are an orphanage, a college for both sexes, a female seminary, and a state lunatic asylum. The industrial establishments are soap and candle works, an iron foundry, a machine shop, a sawmill, flour and planing mills, and factories in which pump-forges and agricultural implements are made. Pop. (1880) about 6070.

KALAMITA BAY Black Sea, on the S.W. of the Crimea, commences at Cape Eupatoria and trends round, and E.N. to the town of that name, and then S.E. by a gentle curve to its termination at Cape Likni or Likul near the mouth of the Alma. Near the centre of the bay the average depth is about 20 fathoms, but on nearing the coast diminishes to 10 and ultimately to 5 fathoms. The only proper roadstead is that of Kozlov or Eupatoria, which however has exposed to storms from all points of the compass except the N. where the town and strong ground give it shelter.

KALANY, a river Capia, which rises among the mountains to the E. of Adam Peak, flows successively and circuitously W.N.W. S.W. and W. and falls into the sea at Arde N. of Colombo, after a course of 84 m. It drains a basin of 892 sq. m.

KALABASH, a town Turkey in Europe, Walachia, cap. dist. Yalowitz, on an arm of the Danube, 32 m. S.E. Banat. It is the seat of a civil and criminal court, and has a church, a normal school, an infirmary, and a quarantine establishment. Pop. about 3000.

KALAWEVA or **KALAWAT**, a tank or lake, Ceylon, which the king Dharm Sena, about the year 400, endeavored to form between Annapoorna and Dambod, about 80 m. N by W. The project commenced by digging an embankment across the river Kalawa, which flows N.W. and enters the sea at Colombo, and one conceived on the gradient impassible scale, the area submerged being more than 40 m. In circuit, the embankment 13 m. long and the spill-water of hammer granite, one of the most stupendous works in the island. Unfortunately the levels had not been properly taken, and the superfluous water, after the tank had been filled to the brim, instead of flowing over the spill-water, accumulated in a different direction, broke down the embankment, and caused a fearful inundation. Enough of the embankment still remains to show what an amount of human labour must have been misapplied in raising it, but the area of the tank itself has for ages formed part of the forest.

KALKANDELEN a tn. Turkey in Europe, in the N.W. of Macedonia, capital and 35 m. W. Ushak. It contains 5000 inhabitants of mixed races—Serbs, Bulgarians, Turks, and Albanians.

KALKINI a tn. N. America, Yukon in the highland to Kootenai, from which it is distant 80 m. S.E. It possesses a courthouse, a church, school, and a Franciscan monastery. The last, which is in a dilapidated state, though a few monks reside in it was put in a state of defence during the Mexican war and has its walls loopholed for musketry. In its whole appearance it resembles a fort much more than a building intended for any religious purpose.

KALLEE, or **BLAKE**, the name of three rivers, India.—1. *East Kallee* rises in dist. Moornirangur in the Dech in lat 29° 19' N. lon 77° 51' E. flows S. to Masur, where it receives the Khodas Malak, which crosses the British dominions, then proceeds to Booterah where it returns to the S.E. and returns it to its junction with the Ganges on its R. bank about 4 m. below Gangy or Kumy. Its whole length is 210 m.—2. *West Kallee* rises in the Dech, in dist. Saharaspore, flows successively S. and S.W., and joins the Hindon on its left after a course of about 70 m.—3. *Kallee* third, a river Malak which, rising on the S. slope of the Vindhya range flows generally N., receiving the Lakshmi and the united Alno and Amgar at Gaggroo. Immediately thereafter it turns its way through the Malabar range, and winding along through most romantic scenery reaches the more depressed tract of the route and finally joins the Chambal on the right, after a course of 225 m.

KALLEBWAN, a river, Chinese empire, island of Formosa. It has its mouth on the N.E. coast, opposite to a steep island, rendered conspicuous by a sharp conical peak which rises to the height of 1300 ft. Though the surf breaks heavily on the beach, and there are only 3 ft. on the bar at low-water it is much frequented by junks, whose high bulwarks and great buoyancy enable them to enter with comparative ease. The entrance to the river is 3 m. wide, but the channel immediately narrows to 700 yards, and continues to decrease, so that at 4 m. up the width is only 80 yards, with a general depth of 5 to 6 ft. At 7 m. the depth is only 3 to 4 ft., and the channel so narrow as scarcely to allow the passage of small boats, which had ascended so far, to use the river.

KALLNA, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 12 m. N.E. Glatz, with a parish church, saw and other mills, and 1500 inhabitants.

KALOUA, an isl. in the N. of the Coral Sea, belonging to the Loyalties Archipelago, to the E. of New Guinea, 5 m. long from N. to S.W. by 3 m. broad, and is traversed by two ridges of hills, one of which has a height of 962 ft., and the other of 780 ft. Between the ridges is a valley opening into a bay on the S. coast. The island is well wooded, and has a large village on its N. point.

KALOWA, a vil. W. Africa, Bornu, 180 m. W. Katsina. It consists of about 300 huts, every one with its courtyard shaded by a henna or blue tree (*Solanum*), and presents a pleasing appearance of industry and comfort. Among the occupations are the spinning and cleaning of cotton, weaving, and the making of mud-bricks.

KALUOYA a river, Ceylon, which rises in a mountain

district near the R. frontier of the W. Province, flows successively E., and falls into the sea near Calcutta, after a course of 72 m. The area of its basin is 1144 sq. m.

KAMARA, or **KUMASARA**, a river, Manchuria, which rises in a mountainous but well-wooded district, about lat. 38° 40' N. lon. 123° E., and flows first E. and then S.E., pursuing a course nearly parallel to that of the Amoor, which it joins on its S. bank in lat. 51° 30' N., lon. 128° 50' E. The forests near its source supply the Chinese arsenal of Argumut, and the country along its banks abounds in moose-deer, wild geese, snails, and squirrels.

KAMBA, a kingdom, S. Africa, between lat. 16 and 17° S. and lon. 20° 25 and 31° 25' E. It is bounded N. by the kingdom of Motoko, E. by the river Kumsu, S. by the land of the Hamli, and W. by the sandy desert of A.S. Its inhabitants live not in towns and villages, but in detached and scattered dwellings. They belong to the negro stock of Minyanika, and speak the same language. This little kingdom appears like a true oasis in the desert. It has a very hot climate, and being abundantly but not excessively watered by the Kumsu, is of great fertility, produces manioc in abundance, and some tobacco. Unfortunately the habits of the people are more predatory than industrious, and they are almost constantly at war with their neighbors. Pop. estimated at 15,000.—(Yule's *Arabian Voyages*.)

KAMBASA a tn. W. Africa, Hausa States near Kabbu, a little W. of Gando, and 60 m. S.W. Sokoto. It lies on the N. side of a large swamp, offering excellent ground for the cultivation of rice, and has, in addition to the wall which encloses the whole town, a separate wall which interests it, and divides it into two distinct quarters. The greatest obstacle to an increase of prosperity is the troubled state of the surrounding country.

KAMBUITE a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbundu country territory Kibala, near a bank Lempa, 160 m. S.E. Loanda. Its inhabitants, about 2000, employ themselves in agriculture and fishing.

KAMENGHAB, a tn. Turkey in Europe, in the N.W. of Bosnia, 30 m. W.N.W. Banjaluka. It possesses extensive mines of iron and silver and contains about 8000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in casting and working iron.

KAMENSKAIA a tn. Russia, gov. Novosibirsk, capital and R. bank Donets, 65 m. R. Novo-Tobolsk with two small fairs, and 10,565 inhabitants.

KAMERA, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbundu country territory Kibala, 50 m. E. by N. Benguela. It occupies the top of a hill overlooking several romantic valleys and contains about 1500 inhabitants, whose chief employment is in making slaps things or lace, which they dispose of in considerable quantities to the European factories on the coast.

KAMESZNICA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Wadowice, about 40 m. S.W. Cracow with a paper and a powder mill, and iron mines.

KAMIENICA a tn. Austrian empire Galicia, circle Lublin, about 14 m. S.W. New Sander; with a paper-mill and glass-works, and 1900 inhabitants.

KAMIESCH BAY, Black Sea, in the S. of the Crimea, about 1 m. E. Cape Kikias, properly consists of two distinct indentations, forming a common sheet of water at the entrance, but afterwards separated by an isthmus about 700 yards broad. The more E. is properly called Kamiesch, and the W. Kamiesch or Fanny Bay. The greatest depth, from 8 to 10 fathoms, gradually decreases to 2 fathoms.

KAMINISTIGLLA, a riv. British America, which issues from Great Dog Lake, flows in a very tortuous channel, first S., then E., and falls by three mouths into the W. side of Thunder Bay, on Lake Superior, at Fort William. Within half a mile of its mouth the water flows rapidly, and on the bar is only from 24 to 24 ft. deep, but immediately afterwards a depth of 12 to 14 ft. is maintained. The river, however, is totally unfit for navigation in consequence of rapids and falls. The principal of these, called the Grand or Kakabala Falls, 17 m. of direct, and 30 of indirect distance from the mouth, have a sheer descent of 105 ft. over a sharp ledge, into a narrow and profound gorge. The surrounding scenery is very beautiful.—(Hed.)

KAMLOOPS, a fort or station and lake, British Columbia. The fort, belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, is situated on the S. bank of the Thompson, a few

hundred yards below the junction of the N with the S. branch, 50 m. N.E. Lytton. The Shashwan branch of the Thompson Lake, and flows in the same direction to Kamloops, below which the waters are rendered muddy by the siltation of the northern branch. Seven miles below the river expands into Lake Kamloops, and issues from it again clear and pellucid. Around Kamloops rolling hills, covered with bunch-grass and scattered places, rise in every direction. The pasturage is very rich and extensive and large bands of horses, herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, are kept here by the Hudson's Bay Company. The Shashwan Indians occupy the surrounding country.

KAMMANE, a tn. W. Africa, Hausa States, 50 m. S. Sokoto. It presents a pleasing interior, all dom-pains starting up between the several granite mounds which here rise to some height, and form a postlier feature in the scenery both of the town and the surrounding country. The inhabitants are very industrious, and manufacture cotton goods, particularly shirting which are celebrated both for the strength of the fabric and the lustre of the dye. The chief agricultural products are rice, sorghum cotton and indigo. The number of the inhabitants can only be guessed at, but must be large if there is any foundation for their own statement that they can bring 5000 arabs into the field.

KAMOURASKA, a tn. British America, Canada East, 600 m. S. of St. Lawrence, 70 m. N.E. Quebec. It possesses a R. Catholic church, a court house, where the criminal superior and circuit courts are held; a gal, an academy of the Frères de la Doctrine Chrétienne, machine works, and some general trade. Pop. about 2600.

KAMPAR, a native state, Indian Archipelago, on the N.E. side of the island of Sumatra, is bounded on the N and N.W. by Batak, to which it is tributary, W. Menangkabo, S. and E.E. Indragiri and E. the Straits of Malacca. A river of some name traverses it throughout from E. to W. but is of no navigable importance, being shallow full of sandbanks, and subject to a dangerous bore. The surface was covered with forests when the Portuguese first visited it, and still contains in the same state. The inhabitants, described as simple and peaceable, are chiefly employed in cultivating the sugar palm. A small quantity of tin and gold is produced within the province. The Malays are the dominant class, but the great bulk of them, though they speak a Malay jargon, seem to be distinct from them.

KAMPTEL, a British cantonment India, territory and 10 m. N.N.E. Nagpore. It stretches for 4½ m. along the r. or E. bank of the Kanna. The officers' houses, situated for the most part close to the river are large and commodious, and have spacious compounds with excellent gardens attached to them. In the centre of the cantonment are the Purse shops, and a little to the S. the Sadler bazar which has houses and shops of all descriptions, containing everything that can be required by natives or Europeans. At the W. end of the lines are large ranges of barracks for the European infantry and the horse and foot artillery. The other most conspicuous buildings are a commodious church, and the different European and native hospitals. The climate is remarkable for its extremes of both heat and cold and is subject to sudden changes which are trying to constitutions previously debilitated. In April, with the thermometer ranging at 100, severe hailstorms sometimes occur.

KAMUJI a tn. and fort, India, presid. Madras, dist. and 40 m. S.S.E. Madras, on the Kamber. The tn. occupies part of both sides of the river, having on the N. side a wide street with a Hindu temple in its centre, and on the S. side a number of streets generally narrow and crooked and lined with low mud huts, almost the only exception being a grand terraced house belonging to a native, and standing out in strong contrast to the others. The fort, seated on elevated rocky ground on the N. side, and commanding a most extensive and beautiful prospect, is small but of some strength being built of stone in a circular form, and enclosed by double walls of great height and thickness flanked with bastions. Kamur is noted for its long cloths of fine quality, and has among its inhabitants a number of wealthy merchants, who trade largely in cotton, which is grown here in greater abundance than any other part of the district. At the market, which is held every Tuesday, and is attended by crowds of

people from the surrounding districts, a good number of cattle are sold.

KANAGAWA, a tn. and seaport, Japan, Isl. of Nippon, N. side of a bay in Yedo harbour 16 m. S.W. of that city. It is a long narrow town, stretching for two or three miles along the bay, having one main street only. The houses are built of wood, the shops large and well supplied. The streets of the bay are very beautiful, and covered with villages, while the view inland is bounded by the magnificent cone of Fuji-yama. The American consul and the governor of Yokohama reside at Kanagawa, while the consuls and vice-consuls of the European powers reside at Yokohama. Yokohama, which is the port open to foreigners, and about 8 m. lower down, was built by the Japanese government expressly for the exigencies of the European trade. Two small streams flow into the bay between these two places and several dykes along their banks show that much land has been reclaimed and converted into rice-fields. There are several pretty temples in the vicinity and many large blank wooden buildings, store houses, and depots of the government. The street of the town is part of the tokeido or great highway of the island, from the capital to the N. and S. extremities.

Between Kanagawa and Yedo the road is as wide and well made as any country road in Europe, being formed of coarse gravel, well packed and levelled. Along the whole distance the roadside is more or less occupied by tea-houses, small shops, and dwellings of different kinds. Where these intervals, the road is bounded by quick-set hedges and trees as in Great Britain, with ditches on either side to drain it, and bridges across the streams that flow into the bay. According to the custom of the country this is the "official" road, along which the gentry and nobles travel to and from Yedo, with large bodies of armed retainers. On such occasions foreigners are warned not to appear, which happened on one occasion near Kanagawa, when an Englishman named Richardson was cut down and killed, a circumstance that led to the bombardment of Kagasaki. In the Elgin treaty with Japan Kanagawa is named as one of the open ports and thither the British and other treaty powers went in 1858-9 but the anchorage was found to be so shallow and the place so inconvenient for residence and trade, that the merchants, seconded by the Japanese, persuaded the consuls to remove the port to Yokohama, a small fishing village on the S. side of the bay (See YOKOHAMA).—(M.S. Notes. Blue Book on Japan.)

KANARA, a tn. Abyssinia, cap. dist. Kedara, lat. 14° 10' N., lon. 80° 50' E. It is a large place, which was at one time a great entrepôt for the trade between Abyssinia and Soudan. That trade having found a different channel, Kanara has greatly declined and has at present a scantily supplied market, in which the principal articles exposed for sale are rice, sugar, tobacco, cotton, Turkish shoes, and German sword-blades. The surrounding district is populous and well cultivated.

KANZUGA, a tn. Austria empire, Galicia, cradle and about 24 m. E. by S. Rimnow with 1850 inhabitants chiefly employed on working in wire and making earthenware. It was once a place of importance and was taken and burned by the Turks in 1498.

KANDUMBA, a tn. S.W. Africa Kintundu country, near the centre of territory Bambo, lat. 12° 50' S., lon. 17° 15' E. It has along the ridge of a hill rising with a gentle acclivity is enclosed by a palisade and a ditch and its inhabitants are industrious cultivators and traders. The Kumbas have its source in a marsh in the vicinity. Pop. 2500.

KANGKAO or **KANGKAT**, a tn. Cambodia, near the mouth of a river of same name, in the China Sea, lat. 10° 14' N., lon. 104° 55' E. It is a place of considerable trade, inhabited chiefly by great numbers of Chinese, whose principal market is in Singapore, to which they export large quantities of rice and silk. The great drawback was the shallowness of the harbour but this has been in a great measure removed by opening an old canal which communicates with the Mekong. Kangkiao occupies the site of an older town which was a great emporium for the whole Cambodian trade, and well known to Europeans under the name of Pon-bee-ma and Potal-mat. The Siamese, carrying the rapid growth and prosperity of this place, destroyed it in 1717.

KANGROA, a vi. Assam, dist. Raiti, 1½ m. Koleyda,

about above the junction of the Pee-Khyung. The houses are large, in groups of three and four, inclosed in bamboo palisades, with narrow paths winding between them, and all buried in a dense grove of mangos, jackes, betel-nuts, guavas, plantains, coconuts, and pine-apples. The inhabitants, though Manchunas, have heavy Jewish features, and wear huge turbans.

KANHAN, a river India, which rises in the Deogarh Mountains, tributary Bangor and Harbada, possesses a very tortuous course, generally S.E., crosses the British cantonment at Kanchan, and about 45 m. below joins the Wainganga on its right, in lat. 21° 5' N., lon. 79° 39' E. Its whole course is 175 m. At Kanchan it has a channel 500 yards wide. The chief use made of it is in floating down timber.

KANIEL, a river Central Africa, a tributary of the Sobat, rising among the Madi Mountains. It has its source in a beautiful valley, well wooded, and about 5 m. broad, in the heart of the mountains, about lat. 4° 30' N., lon. 35° 40' E. It first flows W for about 60 m. and then bends to the N and N.E., and ending with the Chol in lat. 5° 40' N. and with other affluents of the Sobat runs into that river. The stream is rapid, and a considerable volume of water is carried by it to the Sobat during the rains.

KANITZA (Turkmen) is an Austrian empire, Banat, circle and 40 m. N.W. Timarova, cap. dist. of same name, on the Theiss; with a castle with a fine park, a trade in wine, tobacco, sheep, and cattle, and 2211 inhabitants.

KANITZA (Czech) and] is an Austrian empire, Hungary, on the Zala, cap. dist. and a river of same name, 24 m. S.E.E. Kala Egermoss. It occupies a marshy site, in the east of a district court, and several public offices, contains a Franciscan college, an order-gymnasium, a high-school, a Franciscan monastery, a savings bank, two hospitals, one of them for Jews, a Jewish synagogue for children, manufactures of leopards, a brewery (the works), and a steam-mill. Kanizsa is the principal market for the Slavonian salt cattle. P 11732.

KANAGHERRY is a town, Nassau, Dominica, 45 m. N.W. Bellary. It is situated about 400 houses is surrounded by a fort, and carries on a considerable trade in grain. The numerous mango, rice, and sculptures around the town, prove that it must at one time have been a place of great use and importance.

KANNEA or CANNEA a vill. in the N.E. of Cayton, Eastern Province, 5 m. N.W. Trincomalee, possesses hot springs, which are in high repute for their medicinal qualities, and have a peculiar saccharine in the eyes of the Tamils, from bearing the name of the mother of Kannea. It is hence customary to resort to them on the thirteenth day after the death of any of their own kindred or friends, to perform certain funeral rites, and distribute alms. The ruins of a temple to Ganum can still be traced but the masonry and conduits which unlose the springs, and convey the water, appear to be the work of the Dutch.

KANO [add.] is a town in Western Africa, Hausa States, cap. prov. of same name, 220 m. S.E.E. Sokoto; lat. 12° N., lon. 8° 20' E. It stands within an area of an irregular pentagonal form, inclosed by a wall 30 ft. high, with a ditch on either side of it, and is entered by fourteen gates made of wood, and closed with stout iron. The circuit of the walls is at least 15 m. but of the open within there are not more than a third part, situated towards the S.E., is inhabited. This part has at its N. extremely a steep rocky eminence, called Mount Dala, about 130 ft. high, from which the whole city is seen as in a panorama. An object of a low agreeable description is seen towards the centre, where a yabara or deep stagnant pool intercepts a portion of the city from E. to W. and becoming the common receptacle of its sewage, renders the air almost pestiferous. Of the different quarters into which Kano is divided, Dala is the most ancient, and may thus be regarded as its original nucleus. This distinction is undoubtedly due to its natural strength, and is still so far retains its pre-eminence by surrounding to be the residence of almost all the wealthy Arab and Berber merchants. The other quarters N. of the yabara are inhabited by people of the Hausa race. Among the other quarters is one called Yala, which is considered as the court-yard of the city, and possesses an additional interest from having given its name to the modern capital of Adamawa. Nothing can be more irregular than the ground-plan of Kano. In every quarter city houses and

boats, with thatched conical roofs are mingled together without any regard to uniformity. In Dala, where Arab influence prevails, and it might be inferred from the wealth of the occupants that the houses would be superior, the reverse is the case. They are indeed built of clay, but in the most uncomfortable form that only objects accomplished being the greatest degree of privacy for domestic life. This has often been secured by means of small courtyards and apartments from which fresh air and light are systematically excluded, and hence, in this respect, the houses of Kano are very inferior to those of Agades and Timbuktu. The inhabitants are very industrious, and have the merit of carrying on an extensive trade in the produce of their own manufactures. Of these the principal articles are cotton cloth, woven and dyed in the form of robes, *indian*, or the oblong piece of dress, of dark blue colour, worn by the women; the *ammi*, or plaid of various colors; the *remmed* *hala*, or black *hala*; various articles in leather as sandals and shoes, bags, plain and ornamented, bridles, *tamand* *hala*, and *red* *sheepskin*.

The great advantage of Kano says Dr Barth 'is, that commerce and manufactures go hand in hand, and that almost every family has its share in them. There is really something grand in this kind of industry which spreads to the N. as far as Mourouk, Ghat, and even Tripoli; to the W. not only to Timbuktu, but even as far as the shores of the Atlantic the very inhabitants of Arguin drawing in the cloth woven and dyed in Kano, to the E. all over Barotsi, although there it comes in contact with the native industry of the country; and to the S. it maintains a rivalry with the native industry of Igboira and Uba, while towards the S.E. it pervades the whole of Adamawa, and is only limited by the nakedness of the pagan *ama-ndul* who do not wear clothing. In addition to this trade in native produce, Kano has an important transit trade, confined chiefly to two great staples. The one is the *guro* or kola nut which has become to the natives what coffee and tea are to the English, the other unfortunately is slaves. Salt and cotton also deserve to be mentioned. Of the former at least 30,000 loads, carried by pack, mules, camels, horses and asses pass annually through the Kano market, of the latter which is almost all consumed in the province, 3000 camel-loads. Ivory does not at present form an important item. The principal European goods exposed in the market of Kano are bleached and unbleached calicoes and cotton prints from Manchester French silks and sugar, red cloth from Saxony and other parts of Europe, beads from Venice and Trieste, a very coarse kind of silk also from Trieste common paper with the sign of three moons sword blades from Solingen razors from Flory. A vast increase, as well as a complete revolution in the import trade of Kano would be produced by opening the navigation of the Niger. The inhabitants, composed chiefly of Kanuri or Bornu people, Hausa, Fulbe or Follah, and Nyfwa or Nye, with a considerable sprinkling of Arabs are roughly estimated at 80,000 inhabitants of a large floating population, which, during the busy season, may nearly double the number.

KANPOO, a town, China, prov. Chekiang, about 25 m. E. Hang-chow-tse. It is an ancient place, supposed to be the same as mentioned by Marco Polo under the name of Kanfoe. At that time it was the resort of Hang-chow, and frequented by ships from India and other regions but the sea and the alluvial deposits of the Yang-tse-kiang have so increased that it is now an insignificant inland town, with a few passage junk, which keep up a communication with the opposite shore, and convey principally Chinese passengers and pig.—(Fortune's *Revue*, 1858-6.)

KANSAS, a U. States Missouri & bank Missouri not quite a mile below the confluence of the Kansas, and at the terminus of the railway from St. Louis, 125 m. W. N. W. Jefferson. It stands on high ground, consists of spacious streets and substantial houses, mostly of brick, and contains seven churches, two female seminaries, a high-school, a German free-school and various other schools. The manufactures consist chiefly of leather boots and shoes, iron castings, and brick, and the trade has for its staple articles pork and leather. Pop. (1860) 4418.

KANSAS, a state, U. States, between lat. 37° and 40° N., lon. 94° 40' and 100° 50' W. bounded N. by the territory of Nebraska, E. Missouri, S. the Indian territory and New Mexico, and W. New Mexico and Utah. With the exception

of the N. E. corner where the boundary line follows the course of the Missouri, its shape is nearly that of a parallelogram greatest length E. to W 650, breadth 200 m. area, 114,798 sq. m., of which about one-fourth is unfit for cultivation. The surface in the E. is generally undulating, with an occasional elevation of considerable height; in the centre it is more level and in the W. it is rugged and mountainous, spurs of the Rocky Mountains penetrating it for nearly 100 m. E. of the Utah-Idaho line. The prevailing rock, though sandstone abounds in various localities, and granite, quartz, porphyry and feldspar are not uncommon. The principal river and the only one which is navigable within the territory is the Kansas, which formed by two branches from the Rocky Mountains, flows E., and with its affluents, which join it on its L. bank, waters a large portion of the N. and centre. The W. and E. are watered mainly by the Arkansas. The most important mineral products are gypsum, limestone, and coal, the last occurring in a prolongation of the Missouri coal-fields. Some gold also has been found, particularly in Pike's Peak, the loftiest summit of the Rocky Mountains in Kansas. The soil is nearly barren over a large part of the centre where there is a desert tract, extending into N. Mexico but elsewhere and particularly in the E. it is rich and deep, consisting of a black loam raised sometimes with sand and sometimes with decomposed limestone. The climate is, on the whole, mild, agreeable and healthy though sudden changes of temperature and fierce winds prevail in the spring months, and the thermometer occasionally rises in summer to 115°. Tracts of forest occur chiefly in the W., among the spurs of the Rocky Mountains, in other directions their growth has been checked by the fires which often sweep over the prairies and the trees are in consequence so stunted that they are seldom suitable for being cut into planks, or for building purposes. The wild animals include the buffalo, elk, deer, antelope, prairie-dog, squirrel, horned frog, porcupine, wild turkey, wild goose, &c. Besides the white settlers there is a large number of Indians, partly wild and partly or wholly domesticated, for whom reservations of territory has been made to the amount in all of rather more than 8,000,000 acres. In framing the constitution of Kansas with a view to its admission into the Union, the question of free soil or slavery was so keenly agitated that the contending parties, after attempting to outnumber each other by the introduction of new settlers, came to blows, and a civil war ensued. For administrative purposes the state has been divided into thirty-one counties, which, according to the returns of 1880, contained a pop. of 107,206.

KANUM, a m. in India, Buxar, on dist Koonwar on the declivity of a recent embankment among lofty mountains, at the height of 9896 ft. above the sea, lat. 31° 40' N. lon. 72° 30' E. The slope is formed into terraces by means of rough and massive stone embankments the larger of these terraces are overlaid with earth and cultivated the narrower form the sites of houses, which rise above each other in such a manner that the flat roofs of a lower tier serve as platforms to the tier immediately above them. The houses are not numerous but as the whole extent of the district must be supplied in a great measure from domestic sources, each contains more than the usual proportion of inmates. As the inhabitants have a strong turn for trade a dwelling is scarcely deemed complete if it has not a small warehouse attached to it. Kanum possesses a celebrated Buddhist temple, with a library of books printed in the Tibetan tongue. Its lama, elected by the other lamas of the district, takes precedence of them all, but is subordinate to the lama of Ladakh.

KANYENNI, a m. in Western Africa, near the E. extremity of the mountains of Kong 270 m. N. of the Ivory Coast lat. 9° 50' N. lon. 4° 55' W. It is a large place, situated on a water course, and has the most important market in that part of the country. The inhabitants, Mandingoes, are partly Mahomedans, partly idolaters.

KAPALLA, a m. S.W. Africa, Kimberley country, territory Bechuanaland lat. 15° 25' S. lon. 16° 25' E. It stands on a mountainous slope of the Limpopo range, is surrounded by a dry stone-wall, and contains 3500 inhabitants whose predatory habits make them the terror of the passing caravans.

KARITZ, or **KARAT** [add.], an island, New Zealand, Cook Strait, off the S. E. coast of North Island or Ulster. It is 3 m. long from the S. E. and 1½ m. wide, lies nearly parallel with New Zealand—p. 11.

to the main island, from which it is only 3 m. distant, and is wooded and mountainous, its highest peak rising to the height of 1780 ft. On the W. the hills rise steep and precipitous from the sea, on the E. they descend in gentle slopes, and are intersected by deep ravines. Entry Anchorage, at its S.E. extremity, is formed by three small conical-shaped islets, which with the rocks extending from them, afford good shelter from the S.E. while Kagit itself protects it from the N.W. The depth of water is from 18 to 17 fathoms. There were formerly extensive whaling establishments on the island, and whalers have ridden out the whole winter gales at this anchorage.

KAPSDORF a m. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Zips, about 8 m. W.S.W. Leutobach with saw and flour mills. Beautiful carnallians are found in the vicinity. Pop. 1400.

KAFUKA, a m. S.W. Africa, Kimberley country in the N.E. of territory Namibia; about lat. 12° 40' S. lon. 17° 30' E. It is fortified by a palisade and a ditch and has a pop. of about 1300. The Kalahanga a large river, runs in its vicinity.

KARA HISSAR [add.] a m. Turkey in Asia, push River, 86 m. S.W. Trebizond, at the height of 3600 ft. above sea level. It is an ancient place which under Turkish rule has fallen greatly into decay though a number of new houses, some of them four stories high, seem to indicate that it has begun to make progress. The principal buildings are the mosque, the castle, and the bazaar. The military importance of the place depended on its castle, which, from the commanding height on which it stands might well be deemed all but impregnable but now that it is no longer kept up, and does little more than serve to furnish the governor with a residence, Kara-Hissar has little to depend upon for present or future prosperity except its mines of alum, copper, and silver. The first, by far the most valuable of the three are extensively worked, and furnish raw material to four large alum factories in the vicinity. The inhabitants, chiefly Armenians and a few Greeks almost entirely monopolize the business and the trade connected with it. The Turks, though the dominant race, form a small minority confine themselves to agriculture and a few handicrafts.

KARAKAL a m. Turkey in Europe, Walachia, cap. circle Romanetz in a beautiful valley 90 m. W.S.W. Buclarescu. It is the seat of a court of primary jurisdiction and has a church and a normal school. An obstinate battle was fought here between the Turks and the Russians on the 30th of May 1854 when the latter were defeated. Pop. 1600.

KARANOVAZ, a m. Turkey in Europe, Scutaria, circle Thessalon, on the Ther river its confluence with the Morava 73 m. S. by E. Belgrade. It is the residence of the bishop of Lohista, and has a church and a school, and a much-frequented yearly market. Pop. 1000.

KARASU a chain of lakes, European Turkey Dobrusha, nearly in the line of Trajan's wall 22 m. W. Kustendil. The area covered by them was originally a valley which being lower than the waters of the Danube when swollen, received the surplus and was thus transformed into a chain of lakes, communicating with that river by a outlet 3 m. long, while they themselves extend eastward for 13 m. more. The proposal of forming a navigable canal, which commencing at the E. extremity of the lakes should be continued to the Black Sea at Kustendil derived all its plausibility from the assumption now proved to be erroneous that the Danube, instead of merely forming the lakes by its back water at one time flowed through them, and had one of its mouths near the E. terminus of the proposed canal.

KARATOVA, a m. Turkey in Europe in the N. of Macedonia, ryetel and 40 m. E. Uskub, in a mountain basin open only toward the W. It is watered by three mountain streams, and contains three small mosques and a church. At a short distance there are mines of lead, so rich in silver that there is a farmstead for extracting it. Pop. about 6000.

KARZAG, a m. Austrian empire Hungary co. Steierwiesenburg, on the Hortobagy arm of the Theiss and on the railway from Pesth to Debreczen with 12,669 inhabitants, who mostly belong to the Reformed church, and are employed in cultivating the ground rearing cattle, and growing wine and molasses.

KARIGMAWA, a m. Western Africa, Bornu, 180 m. N.E. Kano. It is an open struggling place, lying out of the

caution break and probably indebted to its sequestered position for a degree of comfort and prosperity rarely seen in the neighboring districts. According to Dr Barth, it displayed a most animated and cheerful picture of a wealthy and industrious little community, the men sitting in the shade of some fine acacia-trees, some of them busy making mats, others weaving, while the women were carrying water or setting the pot upon the fire for the evening repast. Oxen, goats, and fowl roved about in considerable quantities.

KARKENNA or **KARKENNA**, a group of islands, N Africa, Tunis, off the N.E. coast of the Gulf of Gabes, opposite to the town of Bizet. The largest of the islands about 18 m long between N.E. and S.W. was called by the ancients *Cosima* and has given its name to the whole group. The inhabitants are very industrious, and weave articles in carpets to such an extent as to form an important branch of trade. They also engage in the sponge and other fisheries, and with the produce of these and their date-trees, which yield far more than they are able to consume, supply themselves with many necessities and comforts. One was the Tumulous marks of the Karkenna Lakes is to employ them as a penal settlement for families.

KARNAK LOGON or **LOON BIKI**, a town Western Africa, Bornu, cap prov Logon, on the Logon, an affluent of the Sher 70 m S from Lake Chad. It is divided by the river into two parts. The part on the N.W. or 1 bank has only one gate, which is so narrow that a loaded camel cannot pass it. Nor is the interior attractive. The cottages evidently belong to the poorer classes, and nothing worthy of notice is seen till the principal street is reached, where the palace of the sultan occupies one side of it, and the palace of the Kegbama or Ishlaghwan the other. The former enclosed by a wall 14 ft high covers a large space, which is occupied chiefly by large courtyards separated from each other by covered apartments, the walls a grained dwellings, and the public court of audience, with a raised platform on which a rough kind of seat, painted red, serves for a throne. The latter which was assigned to Dr Barth as his quarters surprised him not a little by the superior and even grand style of its architecture, and is thus described by him. This very spacious palace consists of a number of wings enclosing small quadrangular courtyards, and having an upper story of extensive apartments. The only part which did not correspond with the appearance of the rest of the building was the staircase, which was rather dark and inconvenient. My own apartment was not less than 35 ft long by 15 ft wide and as many high, and received sufficient light from two semi-circular windows, which of course had no glass, but could be closed by means of a shutter of reed. The ceiling was gable-shaped—rather a remarkable phenomenon in these countries; it was filled out with thatchwork. The chief branches of industry are weaving and dyeing; in the former the people are very expert and make excellent shirtings, in the latter owing to the inferiority of their indigo, they do not succeed so well. The principal crops of the environs and whole province are sorghum millet, and cotton, the last in great quantity.

KARWIN a town in Western Africa, Senegal, dist. Fatick, about 38 m S.E. of Fatick with a castle, coal mines and 1000 inhabitants.

KASURU a town in Western Africa, Haoma, Senegal, cap dist. of same name, 40 m N.E. Kono. It stands in a rocky district, much of which remains in a state of nature, densely covered with wood is surrounded by a clay-wall, and has a weekly market. The space it occupies is but thinly inhabited.

KASHA EL-HAMRA a vil N Africa Sahara, Oasis of Tasi, dist. Angaiter, lat. 20° N; lon. 1° 30' W. It is a vastness situated at the point where several caravan routes meet; and consists of about 150 houses, grouped in the middle of well-stocked gardens and date plantations. Mad-dar banana, and excellent tobacco are grown in the vicinity. **KASSEM** (Upper and Lower), a prov Central Arabia, Yajid.—Upper Kassem is an elevated plateau of granite, and forms part of a long ridge of which crosses the southern half of the peninsula. Its surface is generally covered with grass in spring and summer, and with shrubs and brushwood at all times, and thus affords excellent pasture for sheep and camels. Sometimes the plain sinks far miles

into a shallow irregular basin, where streams pour down and water collects in the rainy season, leaving pools not entirely dried up even in the autumn. Here the alluvial soil produces a more vigorous crop of shrubs. Increasing the plateau at an acute angle, are occasional long and broad valleys of light soil, half alkali half sand, furnishing water wherever wells are sunk. Adjacent to the wells rise the villages of Upper Kassem numbering about forty and containing populations varying from 500 to 8000. Every hamlet is surrounded by palm-groves, gardens, and fields.—Lower Kassem, about 120 m long and 80 m broad, and 200 ft below the level of the uplands, stretches out in an immense plain, studded with towns and villages, towns and groves, showing everywhere life, wealth, and activity. Fifty or more good-sized villages, and four or five large towns, form the commercial and agricultural centers of the province, and its surface is moreover thickly strewn with smaller hamlets, isolated wells and gardens, and traversed in all directions by a network of tracks. A series of high water-lowers affords the inhabitants a means of descending the approach of luxury or invasion. The soil red or yellow wherever irrigated, bears a copious and varied vegetation. The staple article of cultivation is the date-palm which is often the entire support of the poor townsmen or villagers. Corn fields also and fields of maize, millet, vetches, and the like, surround the villages, and afford a plentiful harvest, besides melons and pot-herbs. Another produce is that of the cotton plant, but the quantity grown only supplies the home wants. The inhabitants are possessed of commercial and industrial talent, and are cheerful and vivacious. In religion a long-continued intercourse with Mecca has given them a tinge of modern Islamism, a very low standard of morality prevails. Upon the rise of the practically independent kingdom of Ubeid Shamer Upper Kassem revolted from the Wahabite tyranny of Najed and annexed itself to the new kingdom by universal consent. The pop. of Upper Kassem is estimated at 25,000 or 30,000.—(Pulgron.)

KASHIMMA a town in Western Africa, Bornu about 78 m W Kuka. It has a fine healthy site on the top of a sandy swell, which rises about 800 ft above the valley. It is without defence and though consisting entirely of huts made of reed-stalks and reeds, is large and populous. The district around is watered by the Komadugu Wadi, the main stream of Bornu, is beautiful, and the fertile native land has allowed its banks to be converted into an almost impenetrable jungle, the elephant has taken possession.

KASHIN, a town Russia, gov and 75 m N.E. Tyar, cap circle of same name, on the Kaelinka, about 8 m above its confluence with the Volga. It has 23 churches, a monastery, two religious and two secular schools, a distillery and a brewery, a wax-smelting establishment, candle-works, tile-works, &c. and two annual fairs, at which are sold great quantities of glass and stone-ware, hardware, linen cloth, yarn, horses, &c. Within the circle great quantities of leather and paper are manufactured. Pop. 4947.

KASHIPOOR a town India N.W. Province, dist. and 30 m N Moradabad, in a marshy plain overtopped with tall grass and jungle. It is famous as a place of pilgrimage contains several temples, and possesses a tank of peculiar sanctity in which pilgrims usually bathe on their way to Badrinath. A raised foot occupies a height a little to the S.E. An active transit trade is carried on here between Russian and Chinese factories on the one hand and the more southern parts of Hindustan on the other. Some of the traders are said to have accumulated great wealth.

KASHIRA a town Russia, gov and 50 m N.E. Tula, cap circle of same name, r bank Oka. It contains six churches, a circle and a parish school, and manufactures chiefly of woollen cloth. The environs are covered with gardens. Pop. 2185.

KASHINA, **CASHINA**, **KACHINA**, or **KATHINA**, a town Western Africa, cap princip. of same name (which, though now only a province, was once an independent kingdom), 85 m N. W. Kano, lat. 12° 59' N; lon. 8° 59' E. It is surrounded by clay walls, and is a very extensive space of which not more than one-tenth is built upon, the rest being laid out in fields or covered with wood. Most of the houses are in ruins, in consequence of the preference given to Kano since the Fellatah

conquest. The governor's house, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of the other buildings, resembles a large village. The main houses are chiefly painted bullock hides and various articles in leather, and the trade, though greatly decayed, is still considerable. The inhabited houses number about 700. Though it has now lost the appearance of a city, and consists chiefly of a large number of light detached cottages, its importance is still indicated by the immense mass of its wall, which in the lower part measures not less than 80 ft. In height, the vast area which it incloses having an estimated circuit of 18 m. Probably the whole of this space was never covered with buildings, but if only half was so, its pop. must have been at least 100,000. Among the fruits ascribed in its markets are hives of tolerably large size, and the beautiful large fruit of the gondo (*Carice papaya*). The ravine of Katsina is one of the finest parts of Negroland and being situated just at the watershed between the basins of the Chari and the Kware or Niger at an average elevation of 1900 to 2500 ft. has the advantage of being at once well watered and well drained so that its climate is less insalubrious than that of some other adjoining regions. Dr. Barth giving a bare list of the chief places in the prov. says that not less than fifty of them have each 4000 inhabitants.

KASLIJSKOI, a Russian empire gov. Oranburg on the E. slope of the Ural Mountains, 250 m. S.E. from Yek. Its churches and other large buildings, with their green domes and golden crosses sparkling in the sun give it a grand and imposing appearance; while its Zavon or iron works, situated on the margin of Lake Balash, are famous for the superior quality of their castings. Among these are tables performed in ivory and foliage of most delicate execution, chairs of a similar pattern, small boxes, baskets, and card dishes in beautiful open work, animals, paper weights, &c. (Atkinson *Oriental and Western Siberia*).

KASH-EL-JEBEL, a fort (genoa and 75 m. S.W. Tripoli, in a mountainous district, on the very edge of steep rocky cliffs, with an extensive view over the plain. It was garrisoned at the time of Dr. Barth's visit with 400 men, and was a chief instrument in the hands of the Turks for over-awing the mountains, to whom it owes its name, meaning 'the oppressor's stronghold.' So much importance was then attached to it that the *Ismaelians* or governor ranked as the second person in the regency and ruled over a very extensive tract of country towards the S.E. and S.W.

KASTORIA or KAZANI, a Turkish city in Europe, eyelet Runi II, on an affluent of the Karama or Beyron, 21 m. N. of Monastir. It is advantageously situated on a lake of same name, where several important roads meet leading both in land and toward the coast, is the seat of a Turkish governor, has many handsome houses of two stories, and carries on a very extensive transit trade. Pop. from 8000 to 9000 chiefly Greeks and Turks, with Albanians, Bulgarians, and Jews.

KASTRON, a town Greece, nomarch Cyclades, cap. of Milos. It rises in the form of terraces on the loftiest mountain of the island near its N. coast, and has both a picturesque and a healthy site. Its houses are built partly in the Venetian and partly in the Turkish taste, and it has justice of peace court, a hospital, a school, and a parish school. Northward towards the coast lie the remains of the ancient Milos. Pop. about 800.

KATAR, a prov. E. Arabia, a dependency of Oman on the Persian Gulf. It is formed of a great extent of barren hills, almost entirely devoid of trees and vegetation and is bordered by a muddy beach $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth. Inland, beyond the hills, are downs offering very little pasture and dotted with clusters of wretched cottages and huts, all well fortified against marauding Bedouins. The wealth of the province however consists in the pearl-fishery which at the best and most expensive in the Persian Gulf, hence the real homes of the inhabitants are in the countless boats which line the shore. The climate of Katar is remarkably dry and the sea-air loses all trace of humidity a few miles inland. The soil is poor, gravel and marl mixed with sand. The gardens are small and unproductive, and the air probably owing to the stagnant pools of sea-water that border the shore, is said to be unhealthy. — (*Palgrave*).

KATQILA, a river, Russia gov. Tver, in the S.W. of the Crimea, is formed by several streams from the Tala Mountains; flows W. N.W. between and nearly parallel to the

Alma and Belbek, collecting its waters from numerous valleys and hollow glens, and lastly passing through a fine open and fertile country interspersed with villages and embellished with orchards, falls into the Black Sea about 7 m. N. of Yevryopol. In summer it is only a shallow brook, but in winter and spring often becomes a swollen and dangerous torrent.

KATHERIN, a town, Austrian empire, N. Nile, dist. and at a short distance from Tropas on the Egyptian frontier with a large seam of gypsum, and 3500 inhabitants.

KATONGO a town S. Africa, Makololo country, about 10 m. E. of the Loambya or Zambezi, lat. 10° 16' 38" S. and long. about 28° 30' E. It stands embosomed among trees on a ridge which there bounds the valley of the River. At this point summits the lands which are never inundated and which rising gently from a dead level greatly resemble the edge of the forest in the valley of the Nile. The Banyati inhabitants, who are industrious and skilful cultivators have fine gardens and raise large quantities of maize, millet and native corn (*Holcus sorghum*) large m. grain, and beautifully white. They grow also yams, sugar cane, Egyptian cotton, sweet potato, mamee or orange of two kinds pumpkins, melons, and ground-nuts. The view from the ridge, embracing the broad river glancing out at different points, the valley dotted over with villages and cattle stations, and the cattle quietly grazing in large herds while hundreds of *leches* (antelope) feed securely beside them, is truly wondrous. There is however a serious drawback to all this beauty. No part of the district is free from fever even the natives suffer by it. Dr. Livingstone, though he tells almost nothing of the town declares it to be the best place he has yet seen on his journey to Loanda.

KATSEHA, see KAMBA, on *Shipp.*

KATTYWAR, a prov. India, comprehending the whole of the peninsula of Gujarat. It lies between lat. 20° 45' and 25° 10' N. lon. 69° 5' and 73° 14' E. and is bounded W. and N.W. by the Ruin and the Gulf of Cutch S.W. and S. the Arabian Sea, and E. the Gulf of Cambay and dist. Ahmedabad area, 18,800 sq. m. It is divided into 10 districts called *talukas*, of which again are subdivided into about 210 petty territories, held by chiefs as tributaries either of the British government or of the Gujowar. Their aggregate revenue is estimated at £450,172 of which £104,798 is payable as tribute. The surface is generally undulating but rises occasionally into a number of ridges, which attain their greatest height near the centre, where most of the streams have their sources. Collecting the drainage as they descend they carry it to the ocean directly or indirectly through the Ruin the Gulf of Cutch and the Gulf of Cambay. In the latter there is a wide tract full of canals, rivers, and other fastnesses and with a climate so deadly that none but the Scudon, a race of African descent, can encounter it with impunity. The grains most cultivated are bajra or millet sor or maize and wheat. Cotton is the principal commercial crop. The soil being generally sandy cannot be maintained in a state of fertility without constant irrigation. The principal domestic animals are the horses once celebrated but now greatly deteriorated kind, of which one breed called *desoon* is much prized. The buffaloes are also excellent, but the camels are few small sized and little valued. Among the wild animals are lions, leopards, shikhs or hunting leopards, wolves, jackals, wild asses, antelope, and porcupine. None of these, however, are so destructive as a species of migratory rat, about twice the size of the common rat, which makes their appearance at intervals, and moves across the country ravaging it to such an extent that in 1814 they actually produced a famine. Whence they come, and whether they go, are points which have not yet been ascertained. Pop. 1,485,900.

KATUBU, an island of the Niger, W. Africa, 800 m. S.E. Timbuktu. It is almost entirely occupied by a vil. of the same name which is adorned by two beautiful tamarind trees, and has a pop. of about 1200 living in about 250 huts.

KATUMBELA, a town S.W. Africa, on both sides of the river of same name, 30 m. N. Benguela. It consists of about 100 houses, among which those of the Portuguese commandant and some private individuals have a handsome exterior; the others are mere huts thatched with cane. On the E. bank of the river stands the fort, comprising a circular hill, and provided with six guns to guard the passage; and advance the predatory hordes of the neighbourhood. The inhabitants,

chiefly Munduche, pure and mixed, live especially by trade, for which the caravan passing here gives great facilities. They also cultivate the soil, raising maize, potatoes, manioc, bananas, and annons.—The river Kaumbela, which is tolerably broad and deep, rises in the S.E. among the mountains of Kinta, descends rapidly from its lofty source, and receives a number of mountain torrents, which, in the rainy season, cause it to overflow its banks. While pursuing its course to the N.W. it forms several waterfalls. Having now become a tolerably sized river it flows W. in a deep and rocky bed separating the Independent Ganda and Kisanthah tribes from the Portuguese possessions, forms another beautiful waterfall called Ups, and dividing into several branches reaches the ocean. Owing to bars at its mouth, and falls and cataracts in other parts of its course it is nowhere navigable.

KAUMBERG a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Wiesnwald, 23 m. S.W. Vienna, with several saw-mills, and a considerable trade in fruit which is grown abundantly in the district. Pop. 1230.

KAYALLA a tn. Turkey in Europe, syria and 75 m. N.E. Salonic on a bay of the Archipelago, partly formed on the S.E. by the island of Thess. It was once a notorious resort of pirates and in the birth-place of the celebrated Mahomet Ali who erected a Turco-Greek school here in 1846, and endowed it with property belonging to him in the island of Thess. Pop. about 5000.

KAWAU an isl. New Zealand near the W. shore of the Gulf of Hauraki, on the N.E. of North Island or later. It is 5½ m. long from N. to S. and nearly the same in breadth from E. to W. It has an average height of 500 to 600 ft. is hilly and well wooded, and on Bon Accord harbour on its W. side affords good anchorage for the largest vessels. On the S.W. there is a copper mine in course of being worked and a large smelting establishment.

KAZAN a tn. European Turkey 35 m. S.S.W. Shumla, in a kind of mountainous plain one of the most inaccessible valleys of the Balkans. It is the chief, second largest post-office, and two schools, are the principal public buildings. It is an industrial place and carries on extensive manufactures of coarse cloth, and is said to owe its prosperity to its municipal government, which gives a degree of freedom and independence action unusual in Turkey. The schools of Kazan are said to supply the best popular teachers in Bulgaria.

KAZANKA a tn. N.W. Africa, Kumbunda Land dist. Mapinda, is situated at the N.E. extremity of a lake of same name, about 12 m. E. of the Atlantic, and N. by E. Benguela, is the residence of an independent chief and has a pop. of 2000 who are famous hunters of elephants and hippopotami.

KAZIMIERA a tn. Russian Poland, gov. Lublin, named after its founder Casimir the Great, stands in a pleasant valley on the bank of the Vistula, has three churches, one of them a very ancient and beautiful structure, numerous corn magazines, and a large trade in corn and other produce. An obstinately contested battle was fought here between the Poles and Russians on 16th April, 1831. The town contains 2735 inhabitants of whom the majority are Jews.

KEBBE, or **KEBBI** a tn. W. Africa, Massou Hadou, cap. dist. of same name, 70 m. S.W. Sokoto. It stands on a slope about 250 ft. above the *savanna* or large grassy valley which intersects the whole province from E.N.E. to W.S.W., and where the country more secure would by its extraordinary fertility richly reward the labours of the cultivator. Though walled, well built, and rather densely populated, the almost total want of trees gives it a dull look. About a mile from the present town stood an old town, to which the name of *Birni-n-Kebbe* is properly applied, on a beautiful and most commanding site. It was founded by the dynasty of Kenna when the rival Songhay empire was broken up, and became the centre of a considerable trade till it was in its turn destroyed by the Follahs. Its wall, and some ruins still remain to show where it stood.

KEBILLI a tn. Africa, regency and 225 m. S.W. Tunis, cap. dist. Neftma. It possesses five mosques, and sends out several direct caravans, but at present is only recovering from the slaughter inflicted upon it by the bey, who, in 1837, to punish it for harbouring a celebrated rebel from Tripoli, of the name of Rhocne, brought a force against it and

laid great part of it to ruins. The inhabitants are distinguished for industry and intelligence, and have fair complexion.

KECHIDUNIYA a tn. W. Africa, Bornou 180 m. N.E. Kano. It is a comfortable and populous little place, surrounded by a stockade, and has a well-frequented market, in which four-milk ground-nuts, grain, sorghum, young cotton, &c. are sold. Soap is also sold.

KE-CHOW, or **Ke-chow** a tn. China, prov. Hoop, 1. bank Yang-tse-kiang, 60 m. S.E. Wooding. It is surrounded by walls, crowning a bluff which overhangs the river, and defended by a circular stone fort or martello tower, rising from the midst of the channel. The number of junks shows that the trade is extensive.

KECEA a tn. Austrian empire, Banat, about 20 m. W.S.W. Temeswar; with 3779 inhabitants, who grow excellent maize and oats, and rear great numbers of sheep and cattle.

KEIJEREE a tn. India, presid. Bengal, 46 m. S.W. Calcutta, on the E. shore of the estuary of the Hooghly, and on the most westerly channel. This channel, having formerly a depth of 6 or 7 fathoms, was that chiefly used by shipping destined for Calcutta, but in consequence of a sand-bank which has been allowed to accumulate, the depth does not now exceed 3½ fathoms at low water. The first section of telegraphic communication in India was laid between Keijeree and the capital.

KEENE a tn. U. States, New Hampshire, cap. co. Cheshire, 1 bank Achamok, of the junction of the Cheshire and Concord Rivers, railways, 77 m. N.W. Boston. It is pleasantly situated, regularly laid out, and well built, the principal streets radiating from a central square on which a handsome court-house is built. The other public buildings are three churches, a high-school, and a town hall. The manufactures include woollens, machinery and doors, sashes, and blinds, for export to California and Australia. P. 4320.

KEELE (Aix and Klee), two places. Austrian empire, Banat, circle Neusatz.—*All or Old Keel*, about 12 m. N. Neusatz, contains 6421 inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture and the raising of cattle.—*Klee or Little Keel*, about 4 m. N. of the former, contains 2503 inhabitants, who trade in agricultural produce, chiefly butter and hemp, and in cattle.

KEEFF (see *Seon* or *Seon Terece*) a tn. regency of and 86 m. W.S.W. Tunis. It is built on an elevated plateau, in the midst of mountains about 27 m. from the frontier of the Algerian province of Constantine and in almost the same latitude with that city. Its position renders it the most important military point of the regency. In the centre of the town are the remains of a remarkable Roman wall the only antiquity existing in the place. The inhabitants consist chiefly of warlike mountaineers, of a remarkably independent spirit, of which they have often given proof in times past in their intercourse with neighbouring Arab tribes, and even the boys of 12 have met with resistance from them and refused to pay tribute. From the mountains of Keef are obtained the horses called Djahils, which form the chief part of the mounts of the Turkish cavalry. Keef is surrounded by forests of cedar and chestnut, which attain in the locality a larger size than in other parts of the regency. The pop. of Keef is 5000 to 6000.—(Chamisso, *Aperçu Historique de la Régence de Tunis*.)

KEHNU a tn. Persia, prov. Kerman about 70 m. N. of the Straits of Ormuz. It consists of about 800 huts clustering round the bottom of a ruined fort, built partly of stone and partly of earth. The ruin of the fort is attributed to earthquakes, which are said to be of frequent occurrence. The inhabitants, a mixed race of blacks, or the descendants of Baluchians, are almost all slaves belonging to the chief of the place. The chief products of the district are barley, wheat, rice, indigo cotton, and dates.

KEHDANA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 84 m. N.W. Kars, circle Rostov, on the Western, and a Reformed church, a synagogue, and a pop. of 3728.

KEIMES (see *Fricomina*), a tn. Turkey in Asia, Anatolia, 75 m. S.E. Constantinople. It stands on the side of a brook, whose banks are well planted with plum and apple trees, and contains the remains of ancient buildings, which have been much employed in modern erections, such more especially in the mosque, where, among other objects of interest,

there is a large arthropod. The inhabitants raise crops of barley and wheat in the surrounding district, which, however, is by no means fertile, and among their other live-stock possess some Angus cows.

KELENO a narrow lake, W Africa, near the N.W. extremity of Senegal, on the frontiers of prov. Muniyo and Zinder. It is situated in a hollow at the foot of a rocky escarpment which rises out of a plain not far from a village called Maghaya. All round the lake, and in striking contrast with its snow white surface, is a border of luxuriant vegetation formed by well-kept cotton grounds and kitchen gardens. On the lake itself, which has a current of 1 1/2 m there is a current of natteron receding on a black boggy soil, and varying in thickness according to the season, being scarcely an inch thick in the hot season, and considerably more at the end of the rains.

KEELING is an Austrian empire, Transylvania circle and about 26 m N.W. Hermannstadt, with an old castle, a trade in wine, and 1190 inhabitants.

KEELY a harbour S America, Chile in the N.E. corner of the Gulf of Penas between San Estevan Gulf and Chetop Channel lat. (N point) 45° 58' S. lon 74° 5' W. It is 2 m wide at its entrance stretches for about 8 m in a N.E. direction, and possesses the advantages of sufficient depth, complete shelter and abundance of wood and water. It is described, however as dull, damp, and dreary. Its shores are high and rugged, a peak on its S side rising to the height of 1640 ft., while some of the hills immediately beyond have heights varying from 1400 to 1800 ft. One of the most remarkable features in the scenery is an extensive glacier stretching northwards into the country for many miles. There are no human inhabitants, and apparently the only representatives of animal life are a few birds and hair-seals.

KEELUNG an island, harbour, and town Chinese empire, in the N. of the island of Formosa. The island standing in the middle of an extensive bay 22 m wide into which the N.E. monsoon rolls a heavy sea, is a remarkable mass of black rock, rising precipitously on all sides to the height of 580 ft., and terminating in a rather flat summit. It is important as an excellent landmark guiding to the harbour the entrance to which bears S.W. from it, and is 2 m distant. The entrance is formed by Pala Island on the E. and Inaga Point on the W. Within the shelter is complete, and the depth sufficient for the largest vessels.—The town situated near the bottom of the harbour is described as a haggard collection of wooden huts occupied by a very poor and wretched population of Chinese extraction. The trade, however is extensive, and is carried on chiefly with the river Min Chichoa, Amoy and Tongking. To the last named there is a considerable export of coal which is worked to some extent a mile E.S.E. of Keelung to the others the exports are rice, ground-nut oil, camphor and camphor-wood.

KEMPTVILLE is in British America Canada West, on Grenville on a branch of the Rideau canal and on the Ottawa and Prescott railway, 106 m W.S.W. Montreal, with six churches, a grammar and a ladies school, sawmills, foundry, and a large trade in flour and lumber. Pop about 1650.

KENAMOU a river Labrador, enters Hamilton or Esquimaux Inlet from the S, 80 m from the coast. It is a succession of rapids, and scarcely admits of navigation even by canoe. Its source is said to be in the lakes and marshes which occupy the table-land of the peninsula.

KENDAL a river Western Africa, on a small in the Niger 85 m S.E. Timbukto. It is of considerable size, the river covering the whole surface of the island while the river scenery in its vicinity is of the most romantic description. Immediately opposite to it is the rocky cone of Warha, which is seen from a considerable distance, and forms a conspicuous object to the surrounding country and immediately above and below the channel is so completely covered with woody islands as to seem at first sight to oppose a complete barrier to navigation. Indeed, between Kendal and the Cove of island and the opposite bank two passages remain, apparently free from any serious obstruction. The inhabitants are of Senegambian extraction, but the Felleth, the dominant race, were settled in the neighbourhood, and possess large herds of sheep and cattle.

KENNEBEC (add.), a river, U States, which, deriving its principal source in Moosehead Lake in the central part of Maine, receives the Dead on its R. bank, and then flows nearly due S on the meridian of 70° On approaching Norridgewood it turns E., but after flowing 12 m. resumes its original direction and rejoins it to its mouth in Sheepscot Bay, an irregular indentation of the Atlantic coast studded with numerous islands. Its chief affluent is the Androscoggin, which joins it on the right 18 m from the sea. In its whole length of 150 m, the Kennebec has a descent of 1000 ft. Large ships ascend it 42 m to Biddeford, steamboats 40 m to Hallowell and small craft 54 m to Waterville. The tide ascends 42 m to Augusta, and to improve the navigation above that point, and at the same time obtain an increase of water-power a dam with locks has been constructed at the expense of \$50,000. Below Bath the river is always open except in seasons of unusual severity, but at Hallowell it is closed by ice from the middle of December to the beginning of April.

KENNEBUNK [add.] two places, U States.—1. A town and port of entry, Maine, on the Kennebec, at its mouth in the ocean 22 m S by W Portland. It contains six churches, 14 public schools, a yarn factory and several saw mills. Ship-building is the chief branch of industry. The inhabitants were formerly much engaged in the West India trade and own about 50 vessels. Pop. 2078.—2. Kennebec Port, also in Maine, and at the opposite side of the mouth of the river contains seven churches, 18 schools, a brass-foundry, and several saw and flour mills. The harbour, which is excellent, has building-yards and is occasionally used for shipping lumber, but most of the vessels owned by the inhabitants are employed in coasting and fishing. Pop. 1668.

KEOKUK a town U States Iowa, at the S.E. corner of the state, at the foot of the lower rapids of the Mississippi 2 m above the confluence of the Des Moines, and on the Keokuk Port Des Moines and Minnesota railway 205 m above St. Louis. It is built partly at the foot and partly on the summit of a limestone bluff about 150 ft. high, and has broad regular streets with many handsome houses. Its public buildings are 12 churches a public school occupying a very handsome edifice, a medical college, a female seminary and a number of academies. The industrial establishments number about 50, and the trade, chiefly in flour and lumber, is very active. Pop. about 8189.

KEHANGORE a small stream which joins the Belg 10° 10' S, lon 17° 30' E. Its inhabitants are almost all employed in working and smelting the iron ores of mines in the vicinity or in making various articles of smith work, particularly hoes, for which there is a great demand in the adjoining countries, where they form a kind of currency. Pop. about 4000.

KEROWLEE a petty state India, Rajpootana, between lat 25° 58' and 26° 48' N, lon 76° 45' and 77° 15' E, and bounded N by Bhujpore E by Dholpore S by the Channel separating it from Beluchistan Dholpore W the Hoonas, separating it from Jeypore and N.W. Jeypore area, 1878 sq. m. aggregate revenue, \$50,000. Scarcely anything is known either as to its physical features or cultivation. Pop. roughly estimated at 187,600.

KEROWLEE, cap. of the above state 75 m S.W. Agre lies in a country rendered almost impassable by the number of ravines which intersect it, is surrounded by a wall of masonry and defended by five forts and consists of narrow filthy streets lined with houses of which some are substantially built of brick faced with stone. One of the forts contains the rajah's palace, is described as a fine structure, faced inside and outside with red stone, and surrounded by lofty towers.

KERZ a town Austrian empire, Transylvania circle and 18 m S.E. Hermannstadt, with the picturesque ruins of a Cistercian abbey which King Matthias suppressed in 1497 on account of the dissolute lives of the inmates. Pop. 560.

KESSIL-BACK NOOR, a lake, Chinese Tartary among the Sym-Shan Mountains, about lat. 43° N, lon 57° E. It is about 70 m long and 18 m broad and is bordered by hills on the N.E. but on the S.W. has flat shores extensively covered with reeds, and in some parts affording good pastures.

KEVE, or Koro, or Koro, a river S.W. Africa, Benguela, which rises in the plateau of Ganguku, some N.W., separating Hambo on the W from Kambo on the E, traverses the N.E. portion of Namibia, and terminates the mountainous districts Kibala and Amhara, where its channel is obstructed by cataracts. On approaching the sea it forms several deep lakes, in which crocodiles and hippopotami abound, and then flowing smoothly in its deep bed, falls into the Bay of Old Benguela, in the Atlantic, in lat. 11° S. During the rains it has a great extent of country under water.

KEW-HSEN, or Kew Hsen, a ts. China, prov. Ngantse, picturesque situated under a range of hills skirting the E. bank of the Yangtze River, about 80 m. above Kankin. Having fallen into the hands of the insurgents, and been afterwards recaptured from them it is now half in ruins, and presents few traces of its former importance. It is, however, gradually recovering since the suppression of the Taiping rebellion in 1864.

KEW KIANG or Kiu Kiang, a tn and port, China, on the E. bank of the Yangtze River, 590 m. by its course from Shanghai, and a few miles above the N. extremity of Lake Poyang. It is one of the open ports under the regulations of the treaty of Tientsin ratified in 1860 at Peking, which gave the foreigners, who were the subjects of various lands from the inhabitants for a settlement. This has been chosen on the river frontage where the ground is laid out as a commodious wharf, with a good depth of water for shipping. The residents are formed into a council for municipal purposes, and streets have been laid out at right angles, where substantial warehouses and residences have been erected. A vice-consul is stationed here and a branch of the foreign maritime customs, with a staff of 21 officers. At the back of the settlement lies the walled town of Kew Kiang which takes its name from the name given to the fort on the adjacent hills which form the western head at the entrance of the Poyang Lake. It was on account of this central position, and its reputation as the entrepot of trade from the province of Kiang-see through the lake, that Lord Elgin fixed upon it as a treaty port as the nearest outlet for the green-tea districts. This has formed the staple article of export in 1864 the value of it, including about one-fifth black tea, amounted to £1,350,862. The imports consisted of Manchester goods, sugar, rice, opium and edibles, wine amounting to £1,043,317 the balance of trade being made up in copper, silk and Mexican dollars. The shipping imports comprised 477 ships, in the aggregate 332,467 tons, and onwards a fraction less, as they were chiefly steamers that carried the produce to Shanghai for shipment to British and other foreign ports. This will give the total value of the trade for 1864 as £3,401,109 against £3,456,319 in 1863, showing a falling off of about 30 per cent. The import, export and coast trade duties, together with the tonnage dues, amounted to £209,778, against £237,938 in 1863. Kew Kiang was once a thriving and populous city surrounded by a wall from 3 to 6 m. in circuit, but, having fallen into the hands of the rebels, suffered much from a long siege by which the Imperialists ultimately effected its recapture. The consequence was that little more was left standing within the walls than a single dilapidated street containing only a few mean shops. The only building possessed of any interest is a temple which the emperor has caused to be built since his authority was restored and in which is a tablet erected by a minister of state who has found a Tartar general who fell during the siege. In the suburbs, without the walls, is a street more substantial and with better shops than the one within them. There is also in the same locality an ethnographical garden. (R. Molesworth a MS. Notes, Reports Chinese Maritime Customs.)

KEYHAULOU, a ts. India, Orissa, in a fertile country 120 m. N.E. W. Berda. It is a considerable place, with 12,000 inhabitants, who are extensively engaged in manuf. factories.

KEY WEST is a U. States, Florida, cap. of Monroe, on the island of same name in Florida Bay lat. 24° 25' N. lon. 81° 45' W. Being the key to the best entrance to the Gulf of Mexico, it is strongly fortified, especially by Fort Taylor, which is built on an artificial island within the main entrance to the harbor. The streets of the town are spacious, and the houses, generally of the cottage style, are often

embosomed among trees. The principal buildings are three churches, large and commodious barracks forming three sides of a quadrangle, a marine hospital, a court-house, and a custom-house. The principal employment of the island is what is called "wrecking," but deserves a better name as it is conducted not in the lawless manner which that name implies, but according to strict rules for the mutual benefit of all parties concerned. The vessels of the wreckers, generally sloops or schooners, averaging 50 tons, and having each a crew of eight or ten persons, are regularly licensed by the judge of the district, and the amount of salvage is determined by the admiralty court. In 1868 the number of vessels licensed as wreckers at Key West was 47. Their operations are usually occupied in fishing, but the extent of their special employment may be inferred from the fact that the number of wrecks in that year for which salvage was obtained was 52, and that the value of the cargoes and vessels exceeded three millions sterling. Pop. (1860) 3633.

KEY WEST (Spanish Cape Suro, or Boca Key), the most westerly of the group of Pine Islands, which lie off the coast of Florida, U. States, about 55 m. S.W. Cape Sable. It is about 6 m. long by 2 m. broad, of coral formation with a sandy sterile surface, which nowhere rises more than 15 ft. above the sea. It is so dangerous to mariners that no less than four lighthouses have been erected upon it or in its vicinity. Notwithstanding these precautions disastrous shipwrecks frequently occur.

KHABAROKKA, a tn Russian empire, Manchouria, on bank Amur, at the junction of the Ussuri. It stands on a picturesque eminence, is the head-quarters of the fifth bat-talion of the line and has a church with paintings executed by some Russian officers while stationed here. It was founded only in 1856 but is so advantageously situated that it has rapidly fallen to become a place of importance. There are daily below the town the U. States of America is one of the most fertile prairie for 100 m.

KHACHROD a tn India, Beluchistan, Daman, 70 m. S. by E. N. N. It is a large open town, according to the census of 1871, 10,000 houses, and is famous for its tobacco.

KHADEJA a tn Western Africa, Bornu cap. dist. of same name, 120 m. N.E. Kano. It is a large and populous place surrounded by a very strong double clay wall. The inhabitants, engaged by warlike expeditions, have no industry except that of dyeing which is carried on to a limited extent.

KHADEHABAD, a tn India, Nizam's Dominions, prov. and 30 m. E. Anuragah, on the Ghodla, opposite to Jaulnah. It is surrounded by a stone wall and the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in weaving saris, hongs, kumars, bands, coarse muslins, and the coarser kinds of cotton cloth. A beautiful description of saris is prepared here, and sent to Bombay where it is much prized for the brilliancy of its colour. The cotton raised in the neighbourhood is of superior quality, but mostly retained for home consumption. Within the last half century the silk and cotton manufactures of Khaderabad and Jaulnah were famous and employed from 4000 to 5000 weavers. Owing partly to British competition, and partly to excessive taxation this source of prosperity has been in a great measure destroyed, and the beautiful fabrics of silk and muslin have disappeared to make way for the coarser articles above mentioned. Pop. 7000.

KHALLEE a tn India, Jammu at the confluence of the Tense with the Jamma, 120 m. N. by E. Delhi. It was formerly more considerable than at present, but is still defended by a fort, and continues to be an entrepot for the traffic between the plains and the highlands of the N. A copper-mine was once worked in its vicinity.

KHARTOOM, or KHARTUM (add.), a tn. N. Africa, Upper Nubia, near the confluence of the White and Blue Nile, and at the height of 1450 ft. above the sea, lies chiefly on the E. bank of the Blue River from which, however, it is partially separated by gardens, and is at the same time on near the White River that the foundations of an irregularly shaped earthen wall by which the place is surrounded. When approached from the White River the town presents an appearance by no means attractive. In front is seen a sterile sandy plain, without an abundance of any kind, and without either trees or bushes, and in the midst of it a large

dirty grey mass of houses, overtopped only by a single minaret, and tacitly devoid of everything that might break the dull monotony of the scene. The town is entered by a long narrow street, stretching from W to E, and terminating in the market. It is dirty in the extreme, and has on each side a row of mud houses, which, as there is seldom any exterior opening in them except the doors, only form two lines of dead wall. In the other parts of the town there is not the least semblance of regularity. Every inhabitant has apparently been permitted to exercise his own discretion in

and beyond, in succession, markets for corn, tobacco, and butter. Among the chief attractions of Khartoum are the large and beautiful gardens along the banks of the Nile Nile. These produce vegetables and fruits in great variety and of excellent quality, with the exception of dates, the date-palms having here reached its southern limit, and ceased fully to ripen at this point, though, as a tree, it still continues to grow vigorously. The government is nominally Turkish but the real sovereignty is the Pasha of Egypt, the governor being under the control of a governor-general with despotic power. There are consuls for France, Austria, and America.



KHARTOUM.—From a view by N. Steinhilber

selecting a site and building upon it, and the consequence is, that the houses are of all shapes and sizes, and the streets are more labyrinthine in which a stranger threads his way with the utmost difficulty. But though the houses are thus huddled together in the most disorderly manner there are many open spaces so large that they are not only used as gardens but cultivated as corn-fields. So far as this occupied these spaces may be considered as contributing at once to the beauty and the salubrity of the place. Unfortunately there are other open spaces of a very different description. These are low hollow flats which becoming inundated during the rainy season retain the water which flowed into them, and form large tanks and standing pools which fill the air with pestilential miasma, and are tenanted by myriads of frogs whose loud and incessant croaking throughout the night makes peaceful slumber almost impossible. The long and narrow street already mentioned, poor though it is by far the best which Khartoum possesses. It contains the governor's residence, the government offices, and a number of tolerably spacious mansions, belonging to Turks, Copts, or wealthy Arabs. With these exceptions all the houses both here and throughout the town are of the most petty description often consisting only of four walls of sun-dried clay roofed over with alms, or plastered with a coating of mud, chaff, and cow-dung as a protection against the effects of the rain. In the market place the only mosque, built of brick and surrounded by a minaret, the bazaar, the coffee houses, bread shops, and other places of entertainment, are situated. In addition to those already mentioned the only public buildings are a Coptic and a R. Catholic chapel a R. Catholic school, a law-office or infirmary a jail and barracks. The market-place is well provided with the requisite accommodation, and at certain hours presents a very busy scene. It has two principal market-halls both divided by pathways, which lead across them, and are lined on both sides with shops, where, on open and slightly elevated platforms, the goods are exposed. Many of the shops have signs containing the owner's name, and not unfrequently some pithy proverb from the Koran, in large ornamental characters others are adorned with painted figures of lions, horses, or other animals. Between the market-halls is the bread-market, where the baker if an Egyptian, exhibits his loaves of the finest wheat, or, if a native of Senegal supplies his customers, generally of the poorer class, with rolls and cakes of maize. Immediately adjoining is the milk, fruit, and vegetable market, with the very singular appearance of a galloway in its centre

trade is the support of Khartoum, and without this traffic upon the White Nile, the place would almost cease to exist. The export ivory trade not exceeding an annual value of £40,000. The population, estimated at about 25,000, is of a very mixed character and includes Europeans (chiefly British and French) Greeks, Turks, Egyptians, Nubians, Nondanese, Abyssinians, Gallas, and four or five different negro races.

KHERSONESE, or CHIRONOMES a cape Russia, forming the S.W. extremity of the Crimea. It terminates a peninsula on which the ancient town of Chersonesus is believed to have stood and after reaching the water's edge is surrounded by a reef. On the highest point of the cape, a light-house 170 ft. high has been erected presenting a conspicuous mark by day, and furnishing by night a light which is clear weather is visible at the distance of 17 m.

KHODAGANJ a town in India, N.W. Provinces dist. and about 16 m. S. Farrukhabad on the N. bank of the R. Kalkee. It is crossed by a suspension bridge. It possesses a large serai for travellers, and a well-supplied bazar.

KHOORUK a river, Asia, which rising on the S.E. slope of the Sulaiman Koh range of mountains, in lat. 33° 28' N. lon. 69° 27' E. flows E. for 65 m. through Afghanistan, enters the Punjab through a gorge in the Sulaiman Mountains shortly afterwards changes its direction to E.S. and after flowing for 100 m. through the valley of Bannoo joins the Indus on its r. bank at the town of Kafir-Kote, in lat. 33° 30' N. lon. 71° 20' E.

KHORO or KASUO a river, Russian empire Manabooria, rises in a mountain range, flows N. N.W. for 250 m., joins the Lena on its r. bank, entering it by five mouths. It flows in a very rapid current, carrying along with its immense volume of water large masses of stone and trunks of trees.

KHOTIN, or CHOCHEV [said] a town Russia, gov. Belarussia, cap. circle of same name on the frontiers of Poland, 20 m. S.E.W. Kamenetz. It is a place of some strength, contains four churches, a school and a Lazarist school, and has a variety of manufactures, and a pop. of about 12,300.

KHYZPOOR, a town India, Bhawalpoor, about a mile from 1 bank Suleib or Ghara, lat. 22° 55' N. lon. 72° 12' E. The soil is of the Tharr or great sandy desert, are encroaching so fast on the town, that, though they were only a few years ago 3 m. distant, they have already reached the extremities of the streets, and are threatening the whole place with destruction. The houses, though built only of unburnt brick, are sufficiently durable, as rain seldom falls. The only buildings of

any note are the muscows, which are conspicuous by their round domes, while the principal one is embellished with variegated tiles of various colours. The house contains 400 sheep, and a considerable trade is done in supplying the carlin or caravans of the desert.

KIAHTZ, a town, prov. and 435 m. E.S.E. Canton near the mouth of a stream which falls into the China Sea. It stands about 2 m. from Cuyohi Point, a rugged promontory, crowned by a dilapidated fort, is surrounded by walls, and contains a complete garrison. The entrance to the river which has a bar with 9 ft. at low water is defended by a fort and a masonry tower.

KIAKKA, a dist. S.W. Africa, Benguela, between lat. 13° and 18° S. lon. 15° and 18° E. and bounded N. by Bailundo, W. by the extensive forest of Dambo-olo-Moon separating it from Kwaandahli B. by Kibala and Kakonda and E. by the Lupti-Lingi range which separates it from Hambo. The people are in general well-made, but arrogant, blood-thirsty, and very warlike. In action with their neighbours they are able to number several thousand armed men. Accordingly they make frequent forays into the southern district, and after warring all with fire and sword, return home laden with plundered cattle and slaves. Their religion is nothing but a superstitious fetishism though they have an idea of a supreme being whom they call Nku, their worst abomination is cannibalism which they practise not only on the flesh of prisoners taken in war, mixed with that of cattle and dogs, but on the children of their neighbours, whom they steal for the purpose, and on the aged among themselves whenever they become sick. The men, too much given to plunder to settle down to agricultural employment, leave these in many other parts of Africa, to the women, who displaying equal skill and industry raise large crops of maize, manioc, potatoes, beans and tobacco. The domestic animals are cattle in limited number and in greater number sheep, goats, oxen, and poultry with animals are very numerous on the mountains and forests. Iron the only mineral known to exist, is worked to a considerable extent. The pop. is estimated at 76,000, who live under a prince or sovereign power as absolute.

KIANG-HUNG the capital of a Shan state, r. bank Cambodia, 155 m. E. Ava. Though nominally tributary to Ava, its proximity to China brings it more immediately under the influence of the Chinese who keep a body of officials within it and levy a regular revenue. The town situated W. of the Mekong on the side of a low range of hills, has neither walls nor fort, but can boast of several public buildings, of which the most prominent is the palace, substantially built, roofed with highly glazed tiles, and adorned with carving and gilding in the Chinese style. Kiang-Hung lying on the route of caravans, is much visited by Chinese traders. Curiously enough one of the imports into China is tea. Pop. about 2000.

KIANG-TUNG [old] a town Burmah, cap. Shan state of some name, about midway between the Salween on the W. and the Mekong on the E., 127 m. E.R.E. Ava. It stands on low undulating hills, surrounded by an extensive and irregular wall of brick and mud, about 15 ft. high, fenced on the outside either by swamps or by an artificial ditch, and contains about 600 or 700 houses, widely scattered and of a mean description. The palace, situated in the centre of the town has a shabby exterior but is internally handsome and richly adorned having a throne and other royal insignia on the Ava model. The tax-exempt or prince levies no taxes on his own account, but derives his revenue from his own domains, from trade and from presents given by his feudatories and by the people generally. He also receives part of the fines exacted from criminals. The whole force of the state, including the hill tribes, is said to amount to 96,000; the contingent for Ava is 5000. (Tule, *Geography of Burmah*.)

KIANG-YIN a town China, prov. Kiangsu, r. bank Yangtze-Kiang 80 m. N.W. Shanghai. The river here narrows considerably, and the shore rising into hills behind the town presents a somewhat picturesque character. Two batteries command the pass, but so unskillfully that their thick muzzles could be turned. One of the hills is crowned with a temple, the novel construction of which is the town in its tall pagoda. The great number of junks crowding the

reach leading to Kiangsu shows that it must have an extensive trade.

KIBARA, a town S.W. Africa, Kibundu country, in the N.E. of the Kaping territory between the Kibundu and the Congo, lat. 13° 40' S. lon. 18° 16' E. It is surrounded by incense-trees of great size and age, is well fertilized, and contains about 4000 inhabitants, who belong to the Tsangalla stock, and carry on a considerable trade in honey and wax.

KIBALALA, a territory S.W. Africa, Kibundu country between lat. 10° 30' and 12° W. and lon. 16° and 18° E. bounded N. by Haka, E. and S. by Bailundo, S. Kwaandahli, S.W. Salla, and W. Ambundu area, about 8000 sq. m. Though claiming independence and governed by two chiefs, it is tributary to Bailundo. Much of the territory is hilly and covered with large forests, but the cultivable portions are well watered, particularly by the Kape, which traverses it essentially in a N.W. direction, and the Longa, which flows from E. to W. near its N. frontier. The woods abound with bees, from which a great deal of wax is obtained and disposed of to the factories on the coast. The only mineral known as iron, which is found of excellent quality almost everywhere throughout the territory. Pop. about 85,000.

KIBANDA, a dist. S.W. Africa, Kibundu country, territory Bailundo, on the W. slope of the Lingi Lingi range, about lat. 13° 10' S. lon. 15° 46' E. It is the largest district in Bailundo, and contains about 500 villages or hamlets. Its chief exercises absolute power and though nominally subject to the chief of Bailundo, recognizes his authority only so far as he deems it his interest to do so. Thus without consulting any superior he unites with other minor chiefs and with a host of plunderers, often to the number of several thousands makes devastating incursions into distant districts. Under such leadership the very name of the Munano, by which the inhabitants of Bailundo are designated, excites feelings of dread and hatred over a large extent of S. Africa. In the western part of the district surrounded by lofty wooded precipices are the hot sulphur springs of Kibanga.

KIDZI a lake Russian empire, Manchuria, formed by the expansion of a branch of the Amur. It measures 25 m. in length and 12 m. in breadth and has an area of 93 sq. m. It consists of two portions, connected by a strait about half a mile wide and contains two islets, one of which is held sacred by the Gilyaks, who assemble on it from time to time to practise their Shaman rites. Kidzi lake is 15 m. from Cassine Bay but the ground between is somewhat elevated.

KIKOBOE or **DIKOROE**, a territory S. Africa, between lat. 10° and 13° S. and lon. 22° 25' and 24° 25' E. bounded N. by the Saindjeche, or according to Livingstonia Chinga or Basinga, and the Manana Molwa territory E. Lalal, S. the Bunda or Latschad Land, and W. the Olivibenda forests. The surface is hilly and even mountainous attaining its greatest height to the W. and thence descending toward the E. where it is but a few miles almost flat. A large part of it is still in a state of nature covered with dense forests, but it is so abundantly watered by the Kamahl and its numerous affluents that the parts under culture yield most productive returns. The climate is more temperate in the summer months than might be supposed, and during the night in dry winter weather a thermometer placed in the open air sometimes sinks to the freezing-point. There are no towns, properly so called, the inhabitants generally living in detached dwellings or small clusters of huts in the vicinity of their chief, but their number is so great that Kikoboe is said to be as densely peopled as any region in inner Africa. Wax, said to be the best in S. Africa, is the staple article of trade. The only other articles deserving notice is iron, which seems to be the only mineral of value, and is said to be of excellent quality.

KIKOMBO a river, Portuguese territory, and natives in S.W. Africa Kibundu country.—The river, called also Ambundu rises in the Mountains of Bailundo, flows W. through Kwaandahli and Salla, and falls into the Atlantic at the mouth of Novo-Redondo. The current, situated on the S. bank of the river near its mouth, where a tolerably good harbour is formed, has lost any importance it ever possessed, and consists only of a few steam boats, whose inhabitants, introduced from the shorewards, are obliged to content themselves with dealing only in wax, gum copal, and credit

Owing to its low site, the factory is periodically laid under water and is very unhealthy. The factory, situated on the S. bank of the river, about 6 m. above the factory, stands surrounded by lofty granite precipices. Its inhabitants employ themselves in agriculture, grazing, and fishing. In following the hut they are said to display remarkable skill in swimming, often going far out to sea with nothing to support them but a piece of bamboo cane. They are not on good terms with the Portuguese, but it is generally believed that the latter are most in fault. Pop. 1700.

KILAKARAI or **KELAKARAI** is a town, presid. Madras, dist. Madras, on the Gulf of Mannar 10 m. S. by W. Ramanad. It is about 2½ m. in circuit, and having a number of houses and granaries finely built along the shore presents a beautiful appearance when approached from the sea. The appearance, however, is much better than the reality. The numerous streets are narrow and ill-formed and the great majority of the houses are mere huts with thatched roofs. The principal buildings are 11 mosques mostly erected over the tombs of wealthy Mussulmans who have died here. Some of them are elegant structures; and one of them is rendered particularly conspicuous by its cupola, which is gilded or covered with gold. Near the E. skirts of the town, and contiguous to the ruins of a Dutch factory is a small R. Catholic church. The manufactures consist of long cloths fine and coarse, and a sweet beverage called *palissade*, extracted from the palm-tree, of which there are thick groves in the vicinity. The inhabitants are industrious, active, and enterprising and readily engage in any branch of trade which promises to yield a profit. Upwards of 100 boats belong to the port.

KILANDI is a S. W. Africa Kimbunda country territory. Ballundo, lat. 12° 28' S., lon. 16° 28' E. It stands on a height on the E. side of the Damba range and contains 2000 inhabitants who have the reputation of being bold and fearless warriors.

KILIA, a town. Turkey in Europe. Moldavia, on an arm of the Danube of same name 21 m. N. E. Ismail. It is a place of strength, and has a valuable fishery (at which a great deal of eel is prepared) and a trade in cattle, hides, wax, and honey. It is one of the places ceded by Russia in 1856. Pop. 6400.

KIMBAZI or **DUMBAZI** is a territory S. W. Africa, bounded W. by the Coanza which separates it from Bibé; N. by the land of the Mamongo; E. by the extensive unhabited forests of Okavango and S. by the territories belonging to the tribes of Bungo Akamka. The surface is generally hilly, rising toward the E. where it becomes densely covered with wood. The principal river is the Kuiba, which, after receiving a number of affluents from the S. and E., flows W. and joins the Coanza on its E. bank. The land where fertile is composed of a mixture of clay and sand of a dark red colour. Its capital, Kijo, is seated on a commanding height above the E. bank of the Coanza, and has a much-frequented ferry. Other places of importance are Karioune where the caravan going eastward lay in their stock of provisions; N. Ganda in the centre of a fertile plain near the fork formed by the junction of the Kuiba and Coanza; and Angolika or Angura, on the Coanza, with a ferry, where the caravan from the N. of Bibé usually crosses. The inhabitants are industrious and produce large quantities of manioc and a species of sorghum called *masengo*. They are rich in cattle, sheep, goats, and swine. They are still, however, in a very savage state, and addicted to cannibalism, with many of the most absurd and barbarous practices. The staple article of trade is wax, next to it are ivory and slaves. (Lushai Magazine).

KIMBOLENGE, a town S. W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Ballundo, on the W. edge of the Bulwa-Bulu Steppes and the caravan route to Bibé. It is abated by lofty wooded areas, and contains about 2000 inhabitants who carry on an active trade, greatly facilitated by the caravan.

KIMBUNDA, a country, S. W. Africa, inhabited by a people of same name, who, on account both of their numbers and the extent of their territory as well as their distinguished qualities physical and moral form one of the most remarkable and most powerful races in the quarter of the African continent. Their territory embraces nearly five degrees of latitude and five degrees of longitude; thus forming a vast area nearly four times as large as the British Empire.

of a square form, which extends from lat. 8° to 14° S., and from lon. 13° 30' to 18° E., washed by the Atlantic on the W., and bounded on the N. and E. by the Coanza, which in the former direction separates it from the Portuguese possessions, and in the latter from the Mamongo and Kimbundi; the S. boundary as little or nothing is known of the country beyond it cannot well be defined. According to the limits above assigned to Kimbunda, it is obviously nothing more than the northern and better-known portion of the immense region which figures on the map under the name of Benguela. The only unity which it possesses consists in its physical features and its population: the former being very much alike throughout its whole length and the latter all deriving their origin from a common Kimbunda stock. But there is no political unity. Instead of forming one great state, it is broken up into a number of territories, all independent of each other—and not only so, but not infrequently a single territory is again subdivided and forms several petty independencies, each under a chief who acknowledges no authority but his own absolute will. For an account of the government and customs prevalent in the Kimbunda country reference is made to the articles in which its various states or territories are described. As a guide to the references it may be necessary to mention that the names of these territories, taken from N. to S. in the order in which they lie along the coast of the Atlantic in the centre of the country and along its eastern frontier are as follows:—On the coast, Kikwa, Kuyunda, Samba, and Yundombe; in the centre, Labella, Hako, Ballundo, Ambina, Kibela, Andullo, Solita, Kikandadi, Ganda, Kikaka, Hambo, Sambo, and Caconda; on the E. frontier, Mamongo, Bibé, Kikangi, and Galangue.

KIMPOLUNG is a town in Turkey in Europe, Walachia, cap. circle Mauthalo in a mountain district, 80 m. N. W. B. on an affluent of the Argha. It is the seat of a court of primary jurisdiction and standing on the road which leads across the mountains of Krasnodar, is an important traffic between Sibienburg and Wladimir. Pop. 8395.

KINDUMBA, a town S. W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Galangue lat. 14° S. lon. 16° E. It lies on the Kibango in which it has a harbour much used by the inhabitants of E. Gangualla, and contains 1500 inhabitants, whose chief employment is fishing.

KINEMA, a town, Russia, gov. and c. of S. F. Krasnodar, cap. circle and at the confluence of a river of same name with the Volga. It has 11 churches, a circle and a parish school, a benevolent institution, and an extensive trade. Within the circle much linen and cotton cloth and large numbers of bark-aloes are made. Pop. 2454.

KING AQUA and **KING BEIL**, the names of two towns W. Africa, on the S. side of the estuary of the Cameroons, near its mouth in the Bight of Biafra, opposite to the island of Fernando Po. The towns, separated only by a small stream, are of great extent, and consist of houses mostly built of bamboo and arranged in wide regular streets. Much of the adjoining space being occupied by plantain and cocoa-nut trees, it is difficult to form an estimate of the number of the inhabitants. There can be no doubt, however, that they form a large and important community who by their long intercourse with Europeans have made great progress in civilization. The trade, chiefly in palm-oil is very extensive.

KING-CHU-FU is a town, China, about 20 m. above the mouth of a river of same name which falls into the head of the Gulf of Lee-tung. Nothing more is known of it than that it is a place of considerable trade.

KINGKA, KENKA, or KIKKA, a lake, Manchouria, on the boundary between the Russian and the Chinese empires, between lat. 48° 38' and 45° N. lon. 138° and 138° 40' E. It is about 60 m. long by 40 wide, is fed by the Gata and several streams from the S. and S. W. and discharges its waters by the Sungpan an affluent of the Loutou. Its S. and W. shores are level, and swampy tracts extend to the mouths of its feeders. It abounds in fish, and the neighbouring mountains in game. About ten villages lie scattered along its shores.

KINGO is a town S. W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Kibela, on a lofty rugged hill, not far from the N. or E. bank of the Kupe. Pop. 1200.

KINGSTON [adj] a n. British America, Canada. Work, cap. on. Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington, at the head of the St. Lawrence, where it issues from Lake Ontario, on the Rideau canal and the Grand Trunk railway 135 m. E.N.E. Toronto. It is regularly laid out in streets which cross at right angles, and are lined with houses, the most of which are substantially built of a blue limestone quarried in the vicinity. The public buildings and institutions are numerous, and include among others a large and elegant city hall, a court-house and jail, 13 churches, a Presbyterian and a R. Catholic college each endowed by government, a mechanic's institute, an hospital for orphans ayum, and a provincial penitentiary. The manufactures consist chiefly of steam engines, locomotives, boilers, agricultural implements, iron work, soap and candles, and leather. There are also several breweries and distilleries, and various establishments connected with ship-building, which, though said to have somewhat declined in consequence of the diminution of the lake trade by railway competition, may still be considered as the staple industry of Kingston. The harbour, which is guarded at its entrance by Wolfe Island and Garden Island, is a beautiful bay about 2 m. in width, provided with commodious wharves, and deep enough to float the largest vessels. Part of it, situated on the E. between Point Frederick and Point Henry, is occupied as a naval dockyard. Both of these points, but more especially the latter is covered with fortifications which command and defend the town and harbour. For additional defence a number of martello towers have been erected, and as a military post Kingston was made next to Quebec. Pop. 13,000.

KINGSFORD a n. State, New York, cap. on Ulster R. bank Hudson, at the terminus of the Hudson and Delaware canal, 90 m. N. New York. It contains 16 churches, a court-house, and schools, and has a large trade in coal, stone, and ice. The first constitution of the state of New York was framed at Kingston. Pop. 16,640.

KING TE-CHING a n. China, prov. Kiangpoo, on one of the fenders of Lake Poyang 63 m. E.S.E. Nan-tchang-fow. It is an open town very irregularly built, but of vast dimensions. The inhabitants are almost all employed directly or indirectly in the manufacture of china, which has here its central and most important locality. All day long clouds of smoke and columns of flame ascend from its chimneys, and at night the whole place, seen from a distance, assumes the appearance of a vast conflagration. Thousands of furnaces and more than 500 factories are constantly at work upon china wares, each of which it is said, owing to the minute division of labour passed, before it is completed through the hands of fifty different workmen. Pop. upwards of 500,000.

KINBERG a n. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 4 m. S. Eger with a church, a shaped an old castle, a brewery, and two mills, and 1000 inhabitants.

KINSHIAN on Golden Island, prov. Kiangsu, on the Yangtze-kang, about 50 m. below Nankin. It once was as its name implies, an island, but is no longer. The channel separating it from the river bank, and marked on charts as having a depth of 4 fathoms, has been silted up, and is now covered with kitchen gardens. Thus converted from an island into a peninsula it has lost some of its picturesque beauty; but still it is the head of the lake. It has been in the hands of the rebels, and subjected to their devastation. Speaking of its former state, its splendour and the ornamental roofs of its temples and other buildings, Sir John Davis says it looked like a fairy creation rising out of the waters, and was celebrated all over China. Now says Mr. Oliphant, 'with the exception of the dilapidated pagoda, there is not one stone left upon another. Recent as the work of destruction has been, the rock-cut steps are worn and crumbling, and the ruins generally look as if centuries had passed since their erection.'

KINYANDA a n. S.W. Africa, Kintanda country territory, Helles, on the Kintanda, which flows W. and falls into the sea at Egyptian, lat. 15° 30' S. It is the residence of a native chief who claims to be independent. Pop. 1800, who cultivate the ground and collect gum-opal.

KIOTO or **MIYAO** a n. Japan, in the S.W. of the island of Nippon, on the Jodogawa or Sadogawa, which has

in source in Lake Oki and is here navigable by large boats, 20 m. W.N.W. Otsuwa. It has been styled the Rome of Japan because it is the residence of the spiritual emperor, and the permanent seat of the Dairi—an enormous ecclesiastical court by whom he is virtually controlled. It contains the most magnificent temples of which Japan can boast, and the tomb of Taiko Sama, the most famous of its temporal emperors. It is also said to be its most important manufacturing town. The peculiar carelessness attached to this place is shown by the third article of the Japanese treaty which stipulates that British subjects may go for 55 m. from any of the opened ports in any direction, except that of Kioto, which they must not approach nearer than 25 m. Pop. estimated at 500,000.

KIOINDIA a n. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 22 m. E.N.E. Arad, in a mountainous district. It is a struggling place with a trade in deals and brandy. Pop. 2111.

KIPANDA, a n. S.W. Africa, Kintanda country, territory Helles on a height above the Kikombo 85 m. N.E. Benguela. It is defended by a strong wall constructed of stones without cement. The inhabitants, less given to plunder than those of the adjoining districts, cultivate the ground, rear cattle, collect gum-opal, make dogs lace, and carry on some trade. Pop. 3000.

KIRCHDORF a n. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Epa, about 8 m. E.S.E. Lantman. It is one of the sixteen Epa royal towns, and has a high-school, a convent of the sisters of charity, an hospital, and a trade in flax. Pop. 3425.

KIRCHHEIM a n. Austrian empire on the frontiers of Carinthia, 22 m. N.E. Gorz, with several public offices and some trade.

KIRINDI, a river Ceylon which rises in the Central Province, near the S. outlet of the magnificent pass of Ella flows first nearly due S. then directly S.E. and falls into the sea on the S.E. shore of the island, about 5 m. S.W. from the town of its own name. Its whole course is 63 m. Area of basin 334 sq. m. Of these only 34 sq. m. belong to the mountain area, the rest lies within the lowlands.

KIRIRA an isl. Central Africa, near the middle of the W. shore of Lake Tanganyika, 50 m. S.S.W. Ujiji. It is a low, irregular mass of primary formation, projecting like a headland or promontory from the mainland, where it is scarcely 2 m. distant. Its length from E. to W. is 5 m. its breadth from S. to N. is 3 m. It rises from the shore partly in dwarf terraces and partly in abrupt and thickly wooded slopes to a point in the centre, where it attains its greatest height, and commands an extensive view of the lake. It is inhabited and has at least two villages surrounded by cultivated fields, in which grain, pulses and manioc are grown. The usual male dress is a diminutive apron of monkey's skin. A stranger approaching Kirira is challenged by a watch boat. If the answer is satisfactory permission is given him to enter the long deep bay in which lies the island or station. About 5 m. due S. of Kirira is the islet Kabura. It is well wooded, and, though only half a mile in extent, is inhabited, and grows holms, manioc, sweet potatoes, and beans. Another islet, Kasego, about 7 m. S.W. of Kirira, and 3 m. due W. of Kabura, lies at the mouth of a deep bay lat. 9° 44' S. It is a narrow block of high ground about 2 m. long, destitute of trees, but clothed with grass, well peopled, and deemed of such importance as to have its own garrison. The Arab merchants have establishments upon it, where they collect the surplus supply of slaves from Ugniba, Uruwira, and Marungu.

KIRKILISSA, a n. Turkey in Europe, eyalet and 32 m. E. Edirnek or Adrianople, cap. Iva or dist. of same name. It contains six mosques, several Greek churches, and a bazaar with numerous shops. Its trade is chiefly in cotton, for which it is famous; and in butter and cheese, which are brought thither by the Bulgarians, and disposed of to Jews, who carry them to Constantinople. Pop. 15,000.

KIRK KELLISA or **KIRK-KILLISA**, a n. European Turkey 33 m. E. Adrianople, in a district producing much corn and wine. The Russian ware and the Slavians connected with them have destroyed its prosperity, and reduced its inhabitants from 15,000 to half that number.

KIRCHSLAG, a n. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, cap. circle of same name, on the Danube near the frontiers of Hungary, 48 m. S. Vienna. It contains a palace

belonging to Prince Puff, a handsome Gothic church an old castle, a town hospital, and a trade in flax, which is extensively grown in the district. Pop. 900

KISHENGURH, a petty state and to India, Rajpootana, between lat. 25 50' and 26° 50' N lon. 74° 50' and 75° 10' E, and bounded N W and N by Jodhpur E Jaypore and Ajmer, and S. and S.W. Ajmer area, 734 sq. m. Near the center a rocky ridge extends across the state from S.W. to N.E. In most other quarters the surface is tolerably level. The general appearance, however, is by no means attractive. The soil in many parts is nearly barren. Cultivation is confined within very narrow limits, and those tracts which consist in a state of nature are either bare or covered with stunted shrubs and jungle. Pop. about 70,000.—The town cap. of the above state, 30 m N E Nussrah, stands on the S.W. side of a range of gnass and granite hills and is surrounded by a high and thick rampart of masonry, and defended by a fort containing the residence of the raja—a structure of large dimensions but rude architecture. The town, once considerable, is now in many places ruinous.

KISHNUGUR, a tu India, presid Bengal cap dist. Nadua, 64 m N Calcutta, on the Jellinghee, which is here navigable, and joins the Hooghly about 10 m below. It is the seat of one of the government colleges, and is noted for its mualia, which though extremely dear and printed only in a single colour, still keep the market in spite of British competition.

KISH-CHIAO, the largest of a group in the Gulf of Siam, to which the name of Dutch Islands has been given. It possesses a harbour, which as it affords complete shelter and great facilities for watering, has been recommended as a naval station. The inhabitants cultivate chiefly maize, and to a less extent yams and sweet potatoes. The whole islands of the group are famous for the edible hard nuts, the taste for which once confined to the Chinese, has now extended to European gourmands. They are built by the swallow (Hirundo asiatica) the eaves of the immense rocks of which the islands seem to be generally composed.

KISSAMA, a duk. S.W. Africa, Kimbundu country, bounded N by the Portuguese settlements, W the Atlantic, S. the Longa separating it from Nupinda and E. Libollo, area about 9000 sq. m. It is divided into two parts, an Upper and a Lower, each with its own independent chief.—Lower Kissama lies along the coast of the Atlantic, and consists partly of a sandy flat and partly of a rugged hilly land. The climate is hot and dry, springs are few and stunted, and the periodical rains so often fall, that the inhabitants are driven by the severe drought to exchange their usual abodes for the banks of the Cosma and Longa. In this quarter the fields are well cultivated, and produce manioc, maize, beans &c. The chief towns is Demba besides which there are about 300 villages or hamlets.—Upper Kissama is traversed from N to S. by mountains, which give it a much more temperate climate than Lower Kissama. The soil, which consists of a red clay, being well watered by the periodical rains, is fruitful, while throughout the year a growth of vegetation is maintained in the valleys by numerous copious springs, and lofty forests climb the dunes and cover the tops of the mountains. Of the villages or hamlets amounting to about 400, the largest is Kital Kamaschingi. The Portuguese, tempted by the proximity of Kissama, and annoyed and irritated at the almost daily forays of its wild inhabitants, attempted to subjugate it but managed the matter so bunglingly that only a few of the troops returned to tell how nearly all the others, deprived of water, because the enemy took the precaution to tap their stores of hollowed bamboo-trees had perished of thirst. Pop. about 85,000.

KISSANDSHI a country, S.W. Africa, Benguela, which is inhabited by an independent tribe of same name, and extends from N to S along a series of mountain ridges, about 80 m. E from the Atlantic, between lat 19° and 18° S. and lon 14° 50' and 15° 30' E. Ganda bounding it on the S. and Namibia on the N.W. as the inhabitants belong to the same stock, though they have their own chiefs are usually included. The whole three have an estimated pop. of 125,000. The Kamaschings are of predatory habits, and often make forays into the neighbouring districts, causing great devastation. They have been permitted even the Portuguese settlements to escape, but have more than once wasted them with

fire and sword and then retired to their mountain fastnesses, whether it is impossible to follow them. The Portuguese, to put an end to this fearful scourge have tried both force and conciliation, but hitherto without effect. The climate on the mountains of Kissandshi is healthy, and many of the valleys have a fertile soil, on which good crops of corn, beans, and a variety of fruits and vegetables are grown. The domestic animals are cattle, sheep, and swine; the wild animals—leopards, otters, jackals, elephants, buffaloes, gazelles, &c. The valleys and mountains, constituting a distinct vegetation would afford a rich field to the botanist.

KISSENDI a to S.W. Africa, Kimbundu country, cap. territory of same name, near the Kunyene an affluent of the Cosma; lat. 10° 20' S, lon 17° 30' E. It lies on a plain, and contains 3000 inhabitants, engaged chiefly in agriculture and trade.

KISTANAPURAM a tu. India, presid Madras, dist. Travancore, about 8 m E. of one of the lagoons which stretch along the coast of Malabar and 56 m. S. by E. Cochin. It is a plain of some extent, containing a large pop. chiefly Nairs, and possesses an extensive fort, nearly in the form of a regular square, surrounded for greater security with a strong bamboo hedge, and containing within it a modern citadel or palace, a powder-magazine and granaries. The greater part of the inhabitants reside on the E. of the fort. In the same locality is a pagoda, the annual festival of which lasts thirty days. This is one of the five principal coast stations.

KITANGULE a river, Central Africa supposed to rise among the M'fumbira Mountains about lat. 3° N and flowing in a N.W. direction to fall into the Victoria Nyansa about lat. 1° N lon 31° 50' E. It is the principal feeder of the lake from the W. Where it was crossed by Speke and Grant about 40 m from its entrance into the lake it was about 80 yards broad, and was sunk down a considerable depth below the surface of the land into a huge canal, and so deep that it could be pulled by the canoe men; its velocity was from three to four knots an hour.

KITTANING a tu. U. States, Pennsylvania, cap. up Armstrong I bank Allegheny on a flat where an Indian village of same name stood 25 m N.E. Pittsburg. The chief buildings are six churches, a university, a town-hall and an academy, and the industrial establishments are blast furnaces and other large iron works, coal oil factories and a flour-mill. Coal iron ore limestone good building stone and fire-clay are extensively worked in the vicinity. Pop. (1850) 1695.

KITIEL-KAMASCHINGI a vil. S.W. Africa, Kimbundu country 80 m. S.S.E. Luanda. It stands on a rugged height, contains the residence of the chief of Upper Kissama, and has a pop. of 1500 some of whom dwell in caverns among the rocks.

KIUNG-CHOW, or KIUNG CHAU PU [add] a city of the first order and a seaport China the capital of Hainan Island, off E. coast prov. Quang-tung, situated on a narrow spit of land between a river and a bay. On the S. bank is a 15-storied pagoda, the streets are flagged with large stone slabs and some are 1½ mile long. The inhabitants are civil and the authorities kind to shipwrecked people, in consequence of the many wrecks that occur on the rocky coast, which is infested by wreckers and pirates. This place was inserted in the treaty of Tientsin as one of the ports to be opened to foreign trade, because it stands at the southern extremity of the empire, but scarcely anything was known of its capabilities at that time. On examination, and consultation with the merchants at Canton and Hongkong, the British authorities deemed it not advisable to send a consular there, or claim the privilege of forming a settlement. These powers remain in abeyance, and the port may yet be opened, when, in all probability, the resources of this tropical region would be greatly developed. There is a considerable native trade with Macao and Canton in the products of the island, the principal of which are coconuts, betel nut, preserved fruits, sugar, cotton, silk, varnish, bees wax, tanned hides, rice for export, gold, silver, pearls, opium wood and other articles used by the Chinese in manufactures.—(Williams' Chinese Colonial Guide.)

KIYENGO a tu. S.W. Africa, Kimbundu country, Kaling territory lat 18° 30' S lon 16° 25' E. It occupies

the centre of an extensive plain close to a number of marshy pools; it was shaded by deciduous-trees, and well fortified. Pop. about 8000.

KLADNO (old), a town in Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 14 m. N.W. Prague, with which it communicates by railway. It consists of the town proper, partly surrounded by a ruined wall, and of three suburbs. It has a parish church and chapel, a castle, tile-works, a brewery distillery and a potash refinery. In the vicinity coal and ironstone are extensively worked. Pop. 5600.

KLAR, a town in Austrian empire, Banat, about 22 m. W. S.W. Temesvár; with a large trade in sheep and cattle and 2216 inhabitants.

KLINCU, a town in Banat, prov. and about 70 m. N.E. Temesvár, circle Serej, near the Ipatz. It stands on a sandy plain surrounded by forests, consists of spacious streets and handsome stone houses, and contains five churches, and a remarkable wooden bell, which is 168 ft. high and was erected by a trader in the town without any professional assistance. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen cloth and woollen stockings. Of the latter 50,000 dozens of pairs are made annually.

KLOSTER, a town in Austrian empire, Bohemia circle and 9 m. S.E. E. Caschau; with a parish church, a castle, a town-house, an hospital, a brewery, and a mill. Pop. including that of the adjoining village of Wilimow 1600.

KLUKNAU, a town in Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Zips, on the Hornad N. of Kaschau; with a castle, smelting for silver and tin, and 1000 inhabitants.

KNIN (Nag), a town in Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 17 m. S.W. Prague to the left of the Moldau. It contains a church, a chapel, a school, a brewery and distillery. There was once a gold mine in the vicinity. Pop. 1200.

KNOXVILLE, a town in Tennessee, cap. co. Knox, on a height above R. Bank Holston, at the junction of the E. Tennessee and Georgia, and the E. Tennessee and Virginia railways, 160 m. E. S.E. Nashville. It is the chief commercial place of E. Tennessee, and is rapidly increasing in size and importance, having within ten years more than doubled its population. It contains eight churches, a university several academies the state asylum for the deaf and dumb, glass-works, and a large ear factory. Pop. (1860) about 8000.

KOCSE, a town in Austrian empire, Hungary co. and 16 m. S.W. Gran, cap. dist. of same name; with 3005 inhabitants who belong for the most part to the Reformed church and are chiefly engaged in weaving.

KOKELAI, a lake or lagoon on the N.E. of Ceylon. It is about 20 m. in circuit, and is believed to have been at one time a rich and fertile plain covered with rice fields which were irrigated by the common reservoir of Padavi, situated about 16 m. to the S.W. The sluices of the reservoir having become decayed the embankments gave way and the immense body of water rushing into the plain completely inundated it, and then burst its way to the sea. Kokelai was thus converted into a lake, bounded on its E. side by a long and narrow belt with an opening in it, through which the tide regularly flows and ebbs. Though its bottom is never wholly dry the deepest spots are not more than 6 or 7 ft. During the S.W. monsoon, when the rains are light and the waters low the surf forms a bar of sand which closes the entrance. Were advantage taken of the circumstances it might be possible to exclude the sea permanently, and thus restore the plain to its original state. At present the bar disappears with the change of the monsoon, and the communication is restored. On the N. side of the channel stands the Tamil village of Kokelai, possessing extensive pastures, on which numerous herds of fine cattle are grazed. The woods bordering the lake abound with par-fowl and game, and its shores are frequented by vast numbers of wild animals—buffaloes and deer with hogs, jackals &c.

KOKEMA, a river in Africa, which rises in the Balkun-Bala River on the W. frontier of Bihá, flows N.N.E. dividing the territory of Bihá into two unequal parts, and having become a considerable stream, in consequence of the junction of several tributaries, particularly the Kalah or Bihá, and the Kirta, continues its N. course somewhat easterly, and joins the Omba on its E. bank, near the village of Fekela. It overruns with crocodiles and hippopotami.

KONE-AR, a town in Chinese empire, in the country of Thian Shan, Shensi, on the Chandra, in lat. 37° 45' N. lon. 75° 0' E.

It is situated in the famous wool producing district, and would become the centre of communication between Kashgar and Nurpur Umthar and Kooliana, if good bridges were at the point thrown across the Chandra. The only transit across the river is for foot passengers, by means of a bridge of twigs, which is thus described—Pendant between two ropes of birch twigs, which stretch across the stream from rude poles erected on either bank, hang transverse, a continuous bundle of the stems of will material, attached to the ropes above by a sort of open basket work. This is the footway and the ropes above serve as balustrade. The footway is further supported by two or three smaller birch ropes laid side by side beneath it, and stretching across the stream in the same manner as the two upper ropes. As much a bridge is not available for beasts of burden they have to swim the river, a proceeding rendered very dangerous by the force of the current.

KOLA, a town in W. Africa, Hausa States, prov. Kebbi, 80 m. S.W. Sokoto. It occupies a very strong position overlooking a rocky eminence, and commands the passage of the valley or *fundoshi*, which interests the whole province. Owing to its strategic importance it is not only well protected, but provided with a small garrison. The governor who commands it and its district has a large house or palace somewhat in decay.

KOLACZYCE, a town in Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 6 m. N.W. Jaslo, with extensive bleaching and manufacturing of earthenware. In the vicinity in a beautiful valley are the ruins of an old castle, with a fine park and a mineral spring. Pop. 1900.

KOLAPOOR or KOLAPUR, a native state India, between lat. 15° 58' and 17° 17' N. lon. 74° 47' and 74° 46' E., and bounded N. and N.E. by Sattara, E. and S. by Belgaum and W. by Savant Warde and Rutnagerry; length, S.E. to N.W. 95 m., breadth, 65 m., area, 5445 m. It lies from the culminating ridge of the W. Ghats forming the W. boundary towards the eastern plains, which have still on its E. frontier an elevation of 1500 to 1800 ft. In the W. some summits of the Ghats within its limits rise from 2000 to 4000 ft. The frontier is by the Kistna directly and through its tributary Warna and numerous mountain torrents. The soil composed for the most part of disintegrated trap rocks and laterite is very fertile. The rulers of Kolapoor trace their descent from Sivaji the celebrated founder of the Marhatta empire. Pop. 500,000.

The town cap. of above state, 185 m. S.E. Bombay, stands in a secluded tract, which has not been much visited by Europeans, is surrounded by a rampart, and provided with other defensive works, and was till lately an unconquered and unhealthy place. A series of sanitary measures undertaken by the British government have greatly improved it.

KOLBASZOW, a town in Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 40 m. N.E. Tarnow. It consists of two distinct places, an Upper and a Lower and in the vicinity are the ruins of a castle destroyed by the confederates Poles in 1760. It contains 3700 inhabitants, whose chief employment is in making cabinet and other articles of wooden ware.

KOLEAH, a town in Africa, Algeria, prov. and 18 m. W. S.W. Algiers, pleasantly situated on a E. slope. It is composed of a native and a European town the latter formed of two spacious streets and contains a handsome mosque, a barracks and a military hospital. For defence it has two towers seated on the hill above it. Its industrial establishments are a brewery oil and flour mills, and limestone quarries. Part of the environs are laid out in gardens and a fine orangery with walks, forming a delightful promenade. The old town was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1825, and it is only since the French made a permanent settlement at it in 1830 that it has again begun to assume importance. Numerous Roman remains are found in the vicinity. Pop. 3713.

KOLLO, or COZZO, a town in Africa, Algeria, prov. and 48 m. N. Constantine, on a bay of the Mediterranean, at the foot of Cape Buglaren. It occupies the site of the ancient *Collops Magnus*, in a picturesque, well wooded, and fertile district, and at an early period became an important shipping

place to several of the maritime states of Europe. The Venetians and Genoese had factories here as early as the 12th century and were followed by the Flemings and the French. The chief articles of export were then as now wool, leather, wax, honey oil, and fruit. Pop. 9000.

KOLOGRIV, a tn. Russia, gov and 140 m N E. Kootenai, cap. circle of same name, on the Unika. It contains three churches, a circle and a parish school, and a benevolent endowment. The inhabitants of the circle are closely employed in sailing timber and in aiding the traffic on the river. Pop. 1471.

KOLOMEA [add] a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, cap. circle of same name, on the Frath, 108 m. S E. E. Lemberg. It is the seat of several important public offices, and has a high-school, a fund established in 1857 for making loans to industrious persons, an infirmary, a Jewish hospital, numerous gutters and several yearly markets. It had once a strong castle, but was notwithstanding pillaged by the Turks in 1689. Pop. 14,889.—The circle, bounded S. by Chortkiv, E. Bukowina, S. Hungary and W. Stanislau, has an area of 1835 sq. m. and a pop. of 281,781. All United Greeks, except 1801 Protestants 1546 Armenians. 24,139 E. Catholics, and 31,108 Jews.

KOLYVAN a tn. Russian empire W. Siberia, gov and 115 m. S W. Tomsk, at the confluence of the Bergha with the Ob. It once ranked as the principal town of W. Siberia, and though supplanted in this respect, is still celebrated for its polishing works, which have furnished the Hermitage of St. Petersburg with some of its finest ornaments. The articles, consisting of vase columns, pedestals, &c. are often on a gigantic scale. When Atkinson visited the Zavod about 1700 workmen were employed. Many he says were engaged cutting dark purple jasper columns 14 ft. in height, others were at work on vases of dark green jasper, both the design and material were exceedingly beautiful, and in some the foliage was equal to any I have ever seen either ancient or modern. The workmen, at that time, were made to work for 12 to 24 months.

KOMANOVA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, in the N. of Macedonia, cyclist and 17 m. E. N. E. Lahn, at the foot of a mountain slope on the Valtia Raka. It is surrounded by a mud wall, and contains 8000 inhabitants, mostly Bulgarians who have extensive well-watered and well managed kitchen gardens.

KOMARNO a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 22 m. N E. Sember on an affluent of the Dniester. It has a monument commemorative of victories over the Turks in 1694 and 1695 and contains 9889 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in weaving linen.

KOMBALA AN BAILUNDO, a tn. S W. Africa. Kimbunda country cap. Bailundo, nearly equidistant from the Kyalata on the E. and the Lupo on the W. lat. 11° 35' S. lon. 18° 25' E. It is built in the form of a semicircle, on a slope to an extensive and gently undulating plain, is inclosed by a thick wall of stones piled one upon another without cement and consists of narrow tortuous clay paved streets. A stream intersecting the lower supplies the water and would doubtless greatly contribute to its security in the event of a siege. The inhabitants are chiefly the office-bearers and body-guards of the prince. His residence differs little from the other houses except in its extent, consisting of a great number of bits of smaller or larger dimensions, shaded with straw and set down without any regard to order or beauty. In these huts the prince finds accommodation for himself and his many wives. Pop. about 5000.

KOMBALA AN BHE, a tn. S W. Africa, cap. territory of Bhe, in the fork formed by the Kabama and Kachibali. Kuba about lat. 11° 50' S. lon. 17° E. It is surrounded by a strong palisade and a ditch, enclosing a large area, and entered by several gates. Immediately within the principal entrance is a great pit, about 170 yards wide, and shaded with fine trees; beyond are narrow crooked dirty streets, lined with houses of very indifferent appearance, shaded with straw, and huddled together without any order. Further within the town a small stream with swampy banks intersects it from E. to W. As there is no bridge over it there is no means of crossing but by wading. Beyond the stream is a spacious place of a polygonal shape planted with trees and lined with trenches, indicating that it is the jambo or chief

place of resort and business. Here the streets become broader, and an ascent leads to the royal palace, which occupies a commanding eminence. The approach to it is through a small square lined with wooden benches, and strangely ornamented with human heads some of them converted into mere skulls by long exposure to the air but others showing by their comparatively fresh state that they must have been recently stuck up. Passing through a spacious gate the foreground of which is thus hideously ornamented a narrow lane, lined partly with houses and partly with wooden pilings, but so tortuous as to form a kind of labyrinth, a square building by a high wall is reached. In one corner of it stands a handsome square building called the royal chapel, and in its centre, under a leafy guajaz-tree an arm-chair covered with a lion's skin serves for the royal throne. There is nothing particularly noticeable in the palace but its extent of which some idea may be formed from the fact that the prince's wives and sometimes exceeding 300 in number are accommodated within it. Pop. about 4000.

KOMBALA AN DUMBA a tn. S W. Africa, Kumbunda country near the centre of Galangue, of which it is the capital lat. 14° S. lon. 17° 20' E. It stands on an elevated plain strongly fortified by palisades and ditches, and has about 3000 inhabitants, chiefly officials and soldiers of the prince. They live mostly by plunder, and on occasional festivals eat human flesh.

KOMBALA AN KAMBERE a tn. S W. Africa Kimbunda country cap. territory Mamongo, on a small stream of same name, an affluent of the Kombe, lat. 9° 40' S. lon. 17° 40' E. It is the seat of an independent chief. It is defended by a strong palisade possesses a school of some celebrity in which a kind of code, remarkable for the rigor and cruelty of its laws, and known by the name of Kesi or Quizelles is taught, and contains about 4000 inhabitants, notorious for robbery and superstition.

KOMBALA AN KIRABA a tn. S W. Africa, Kimbunda country cap. territory Kikangi lat. 18° S. lon. 18° E. It stands surrounded by beautiful Kumbunda trees on the bank of the Kutuy an affluent of the Kombe. It is well fortified by palisades and ditches that it has successfully resisted several assaults. The residence of the prince is built somewhat in the European style and the other houses though not handsome, look clean and comfortable. Pop. about 4000.

KOMBALA AN KIHANDA a tn. S W. Africa, Kumbunda country territory Bailundo about lat. 12° 10' S. lon. 15° 45' E. It is the chief place in the district of Kihanda, and the residence of a powerful chief who is all but nominally independent. Its naturally strong position, at the foot of a steep rocky eminence, has been improved by inclosing it with a stone wall built as usual in Bailundo without cement. The inhabitants, about 4000 are notorious plunderers.

KOMBALA AN KIKALA, a tn. S W. Africa, Kimbunda country territory Angolo, lat. 10° 45' S. lon. 17° E. It lies on the Balé, inclosed with a palisade and a ditch, and contains about 3000 inhabitants, who employ themselves partly in collecting ostrich from ponds in the vicinity.

KOMMADAGU or **KOMMADAGU** WARUA, a water-course, W. Africa, which, commencing in the S.W. of Bornou intersects it to a N. E. direction and finally reaches the E. shore of Lake Chad, 40 m. N. Kuka. In the dry season the water in it is limited to detached pools of stagnant water but it begins to form a continuous stream towards the end of July and thereafter runs seaward with a rapid current till February pouring a considerable volume of water into the lake. In this state it overflows its banks, and lays an extensive tract on either side of them under water. As the dry season returns nothing can exceed the incumbrance and beauty of the vegetation. A good deal of the tract is cultivated, but the possession is disputed, particularly in those quarters where extensive swamps and thickets have formed a regular jungle, and elephants, antelopes wild dogs, partridges, and guinea-fowl abound. The tract from which the inhabitants of Bornou have allowed themselves to be ousted by the lower animals is the most fertile in the country and was once covered with towns and villages. One of these towns was Gashara which was the favourite resort of the kings of Bornou during the most flourishing period of their empire, and of which all that now remains is a few ruins scattered almost inaccessible by the thickness of the forest.

KONAI, a river India, a large offset of the Brahmaputra, which throws off at Malsindurga, dist. Myanmaing, in lat. 25° 10' N., lon. 95° 45' E., flows first S. for 100 m. and then, after some meandering by a considerable branch with the Ganges, turns E.W. and remains this direction till it again joins the main stream in lat. 25° 15', lon. 90° 32'. In the lower part of its course it takes the name of the Dulacra.

KONCHA, a tn. W. Africa, Ashawia, 90 m. S.W. Yala. It is a large place, divided into three quarters, occupied respectively by the Falasha, the Kanuri and Fagen tribes. All the dwellings, except the governor's, which is built of clay are round conical huts. To the east of the town a lofty mountain is seen. The wild sugar-cane is said to grow here in great abundance. The wealth of the district seems to be in slaves of whom the governor possesses about 10,000.

KONG, a tn. W. Africa, 250 m. N. of the Gold Coast. It is a large place with houses entirely of clay. The inhabitants, Mandingoes or Wangars, are mostly employed in weaving, and manufacture an excellent cotton cloth of which a kind in red and black stripes is particularly celebrated.

KONGONE, one of the mouths or branches of the Zambezi, S.E. Africa about lat. 16° 56' E. lon. 38° 15' E. It is 5 m. S. of the Milambe or western branch, and 7 m. N. from Ena Lusho, which again is 5 m. from the Timbwa. The first 20 m. are straight and deep, and in closed with mangrove jungle then a small and rather tortuous natural sand bank off to the right, and after about 5 m. ends in the broad Zambezi. The rest of the Kongone branch comes out of the main stream considerably higher up as the outgoing branch called Doto. The channel is probably of recent formation and very variable. Mr. Livingstone states that during his acquaintance with it about 80 yards were washed away on one side, and deposited on the other: a navigable channel by Nyanza was quite filled up, and Pangi Island nearly all washed away. As nothing is done to preserve the channel it will soon be as shallow as the Milambe, and entirely useless for navigation.

KONIGSDORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary co. Eisenburg, on the Lafnitz; with a trade in excellent flax and hemp, and 1100 inhabitants.

KONIGSFELD, or Kntousof (old), a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and about 2 m. N. Bräun. It possesses a handsome church a castle, barracks which were once a Carthusian convent, an archbishop's villa, and manufactures of best-wool. It is a great resort of the inhabitants of Bräun, and contains numerous villas and country seats. Pop. 2491.

KONIGSWARTH, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and about 16 m. E.N.E. Eggr cap dist. of same name. It has a parish church a townhouse, mineral springs with a bathing establishment, a brewery and manufactures of honory and receipt. The castle of Königswarth is situated in a park, and iron and tin are worked in the vicinity. Pop. 7494.

KONITZA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Herzegovina, in the valley of the Neretva, which here forms the boundary between Herzegovina and Bosnia, 63 m. N. Ragusa. It is a poor Turkish town, separated by a bridge from another still more insignificant, which takes its name from the river. The only thing remarkable about these is the great change of vegetation which is observable on passing from the one to the other. In the valley on the side of Herzegovina a southern climate and vegetation prevail, and the vine, fig, and pomegranate are common fruits, whereas on the Bosnian side the principal fruits are those of the north—apples, pears, and plums.

KONYITZA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Herzegovina on the Neretva, on the road between Mostar and Bona-Sarra, and nearly equidistant from them. The river which crosses the town, is spanned near its centre by a fine bridge of six arches. The inhabitants, about 6000 were formerly notorious for their pillaging propensities.

KOJAREK, or Kojari, a river India, which rises in Bonk's Dogmunda, about 60 m. S.W. Gwalior, flows easterly N.W. & N.E. and E. pursuing nearly a semicircular course, and joins the Betwa on its L. bank in lat. 26° 30' N. lon. 79° 14' E. Its total length is about 186 m.

KOONA, or Kovana, a river India, which rises in Orissa, about lat. 27° 22' N. lon. 82° 11' E., flows S.E. to the fron-

tier, where it forms part of the boundary between Orissa and dist. Guntakpore, thence continues in the S.E. direction somewhat easterly and joins the Gogra on its L. bank, after a course of 185 m. It might be navigated by canoes at all times, and by large boats during the rainy season but no commercial use appears to be made of it.

KOPAL, a fort, Russian empire, in the country belonging to the Great Horde of the Khirghiz, nearly equidistant from Lake Tenghis on the N.W. and the Chinese town of Kaila on the S.E.; lat. 45° N., lon. 83° E. It is the most southerly fort which Russia has erected in this region and is evidently intended first to overawe, and finally to furnish means for the subjugation of the native tribes. It is one of the most desolate spots imaginable, without a tree and with a soil composed of rough gravel and sand on which there is scarcely any vegetation. The error committed in selecting it was greatly aggravated by the arrival of 500 Cosacks with their families to form a permanent settlement, and of 200 more, who were to remain for three years to aid in carrying on the works. Much suffering and great mortality ensued. By dint of perseverance, however, the necessary works have been completed and a town has grown up which already contains 11,000 inhabitants, and has become the centre of a large and rapidly increasing trade.

KOPIS, a tn. Russia, gov. and 85 m. N. Mohilev, on the Dnieper, with a church, two charitable endowments, and a pop. of 2686.

KOPRILI, a tn. Turkey in Europe Macedonia circle and 26 m. S. by E. Ushak, on the Yardir which divides it into two parts, and is here crossed by a long bridge. It is poorly built, and consists of streets which are ill formed and very filthy. Koprili is the ancient capital of Byzantium in Paonia. Pop. 25,000.

KOPYZYNCE, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 5 m. N.E. Gorlice cap dist. of same name, with an establishment for the poor. A bloody battle was fought here in 1650 between the Cosacks and the Poles. Pop. 4958.

KORA or KORAKO, a tn. Greece, nomarch Cyclades, on the S.W. of the island Amorgos, near the mountain and cape of its own name with a parish school and a pop. of 2000.

KORALAY, a mountain, E. Africa, in the Somali country rising up from the rugged plateau which borders the Marer Piarie on the E. 60 m. E.N.E. Harar. Its name equivalent to our middle-belt exactly describes its shape two large granite boulders forming the pommel and crupper and a depression between them the seat. The summit commands a good view of the surrounding country. On all sides, says Burton except the north-west and north-east, was a sombre mass of granite hill the course of the valleys between the several ranges was denuded by a lively green, and the plains scattered in patches over the landscape those with dull yellow the effect of clay and stonable, whilst a light mist enshrouded the prospect in a carpet of blue and silver. The mountain is said to be much frequented by lions, and Burton thought he saw but one, had full proof of the fact when he came upon den with one lioness, and, having by a fresh hunt that the tenants had lately killed them.

KORAT, a frontier tn. on the boundaries of Siam and Cambodia in lat. 16° 20' N., lon. 103° 40' E., is the centre of a neutral territory of the same name, governed by an independent prince. The town, encircled with walls, is situated on an elevated plateau, which on all sides overlooks the surrounding country but to reach it the traveller must ascend a thickly wooded steep, named the *Dory Pape-Fat*, or Forest of the King of Fire, a gloomy region not unworthy of its mysterious name and rendered terrible in many places by the deadly fumes of its atmosphere. The inhabitants of Korat are chiefly engaged in the neighbouring copper mines and manufactures of sugar. Pop. of the kingdom about 60,000; of the town, 7000.

KORCZYNA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 16 m. E. Jaslo with 8760 inhabitants, almost all linen weavers.

KORITSA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, in the S.W. of Macedonia, surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, 33 m. S.W. Monastir. The advantageous position of the place, at the point where several important roads meet, and communicates with Yambou on the N. Berat on the W., Ochrida on the N. and Monastir on the S.E., give it a considerable trade.

It contains 10 000 inhabitants, of whom not more than 1000 are Turks, all the rest belonging to the Greek church.

KORITSHAN is in Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 19 m W Hradisch. In a beautiful valley with a parish church, a synagogue, a castle with fine gardens and a picturesque gallery, a posthouse, and manufactures of glass, liquors, and so on. There is a tunnel spring in the vicinity P 2620.

KORNEGALLE or **KUNINGALLA** [add] one of the ancient capitals of Ceylon 55 m. E.N.E. Colombo. It is beautifully situated within the shade of an enormous rock of pines 600 ft. high and worn by time into the form of a couch and elephant. Nothing of the ancient town now remains except fragments of columns and carved stones belonging to the palace, on the site of which the principal civil officer of the district has his residence. The modern town consists of the bungalows of the European officials, each surrounded by its garden two or three streets inhabited by Dutch descendants and Moors, and a native hamlet, in which the principal articles exposed for sale are rice and curry stuffs and cooking chatties of brass or burnt clay. The district suffers occasionally from severe drought during which there is sometimes such a total destruction of surface water that alligators, bears, and other wild animals, make their way into the town to drink at the wells. Under ordinary circumstances, however the soil is prolific in the extreme. Rice, cotton and dry grain are largely cultivated, every cottage has its garden of coconuts around yak fruit, and coffee, the slopes are covered with luxuriant vegetation, and dense forests, in which deer and elephants abound, are seen on every side as far as the eye can reach. Kornegalle is much visited by Buddhists, who come from the remotest parts of Ceylon to visit an ancient temple on the summit of the great rock where the chief object of veneration is Buddha's footprint hollowed in the rock in a manner similar to that on Adam's Peak, the summit of which though 44 m. N.E. is here visible.

KOROND, a in Austrian empire Transylvania, circle and 37 m E by S Maros-Vasarehely on a small stream of same name; with several salt springs a bathing establishment and 2380 inhabitants.

KOROFIEC a in Austrian empire, Galicia circle and about 30 m E Stanislaw in a beautiful district on the Balaster with an elegant heronial castle. A bloody battle was fought here with the Turks in 1649. Pop. 2600.

KOROBKO, a in. Ruben, on the Nile, lat. 27° 55' N. To the S of this place lies the great desert of Koroko which for the

(though dislocations caused by earthquakes may be traced in the valleys of erosion), but are formed by horizontal irregular strata of different density, some only slightly kinked, but others united by argillaceous-ferruginous cement, and more capable of resisting the destructive effects of the atmosphere. The upper layers are those that seem less hard but none of these are very homogeneous. From this geological formation there result the most picturesque effects the sands are driven along the bottom of the valleys which they fill up horizontally to a certain height, leaving exposed only the tops of the hills. These hills disappear abruptly about twenty hours march to the south of Koroko, where their boundary is sharply defined in a direction from E.N.E. to W.N.W. — (Trommsdorff *Voyage au Soudan Oriental*, etc.)

KOBITION or **ANO-KASTRO**, a in Greece, nomarch Cyclades, island and 6 m S town of Andros on a bay of same name. It has a justice of peace court, a custom-house, a quarantine establishment, a Hallmark and two parish schools. Pop. 1500.

KORYNALUR, a in India, Gujerat, dist. Baruch, on the bay, about 2 m. above its mouth in the ocean, on the S. of the peninsula of Katiyar 200 m N.W. Haroda. It is defended by a fort, and possesses a temple of Krishna, which at certain times attracts large numbers of pilgrims. Its harbour is indifferent, and has little trade.

KOSARATZ, a in Turkey in Europe, in the N.W. of Bosnia, 22 m N.W. Banjaluka, on the Sava, an affluent of the Unna; has a castle built in the form of a square, and enclosed by a fosse.

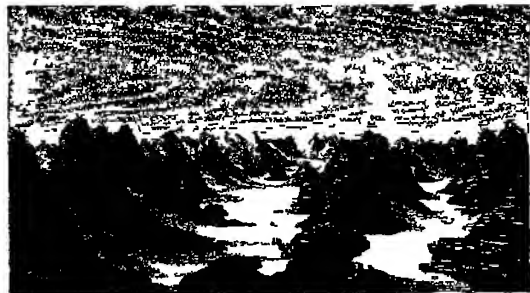
KONHI a territory, Central Africa, lying on the W of the Nile, at the N end of the Albert Nympha. The Nile is navigable from its exit from the lake for a considerable distance, having the Koshi country on its W side, and Madu on the E.

KOSILLA or **Kosi** river, India, which rises in Kananak among the mountains of the Central Himalayas, in lat. 30° 52' N, lon 79° 54' E flows first S, then W., descending from the mountains through a gorge remarkable for picturesque beauty and grandeur resumes its original S direction, and returns it to its junction with the W. Kamanga, about 11 m below Rampoor. It has a total length of nearly 160 m and in the lower part of its course a channel 500 yards wide but carries little water except in the rainy season, when also it ceases to be fordable.

KOSMANOS, a in Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 3 m. E. Suralan with a parish church, a beautiful castle, a calico printmill and 2021 inhabitants.

KOSMODUMIANSK a in Russia, gov. and 100 m N.W. Kasan, cap. circle of same name, on the Volga. It has five churches, a circle school and a charitable facilities, and contains 4407 inhabitants.

KOSSEIR, or **Kosma** [add] a seaport, Upper Egypt, E. coast of the Red Sea, 30 m E.N.E. Tishbe, lat. 26° 7' N lon 34° 31' 50" E. It stands on a sandy beach at the E. extremity of the eastern route across the desert from Egypt towards Mecca. The whole neighbourhood is exceedingly bleak and arid, the only green plants seen being confined in two or three gardens, with a few date-trees of stately appearance. The principal buildings are, a square cluster of the houses, agreeably seated on a small quay near the water's edge; and the bazaar which is well provided with the ordinary produce of the valley of the Nile. The climate, tempered by the sea breeze, is not so scorching hot as in the interior but the advantage is overbalanced by the want of water, which is brought slowly by Bedouins from mountain reservoirs at the distance of several days' journey, and sold



QUART DISTRICT OF KOSSEIR.—Trommsdorff, *Voyage au Soudan Oriental*

space of two days' journey before reaching the plains called *desert* without water and sea of sand, is covered with remarkable conical hills, among which winds the path of the traveller. On the slopes of these hills lie moving sand, liable to be displaced by every storm, the winds disperse them generally on the slopes opposed to their course. These hills are formed of a granitic sandstone, which gradually becomes less solid in the composition as we advance towards the south. They are not due to upheavals or convulsions of the earth's crust

at a high price. The harbour counts only of a long wooden pier, running out about 100 yards into the sea. The protection of the town, and a small hill, make it safe during northerly and westerly winds, but in gales from other quarters there is no security and shipwrecks are frequent. The chief exports are grain, and white and printed calicoes the imports—rice, coffee, opium, and gambier. Kossel, however, is far less indebted for its prosperity to the general traffic than to the crowds of Mecca pilgrims who arrive at it, and for the conveyance of whom across the sea, in vessels so crowded that they resemble slavers rather than ordinary passenger ships, 25 per head is charged.—Besides the Kossel above described, there was another situated about 4 m. N., and now distinguished from it by the name of Old Kossel. The only interest it possesses is in its ruins, which prove its former importance. Off the coast great numbers of lobsters and other excellent fish are caught. Pop. about 2000.—(Ferdinand)

KOSSETZ, a tn. Austrian empire Hungary co. and 12 m. N.E. Trenčín on the Waag, here crossed by a stone bridge with a castle, manufacturers of cloth, a brewery a trade in corn, and 1000 R. Catholic inhabitants.

KOSSOGOL, or **BANAR DALAI**, a lake, Chinese empire, Mongolia, near the Russian frontier, to the E. of the Blackish Mountain, between lat. 49° 5' and 51° 34' N. lon 100° 32' and 101° 30' E., length, N. to S. 168 miles mean breadth about 22 m. It is in the shape of a long and comparatively narrow oblong tapering gradually towards the S. till it terminates nearly in a point, is fed by numerous streams from the mountains surrounding it on the N.E. and W. and discharges itself at its S. extremity by the Ege, an affluent of the Kobi-ga. Its depth is reported to be great, but has not been ascertained. A little to the S. of its centre is an island of a somewhat circular shape called Dalu Kulma, which is densely wooded with larches, Siberian cedars, and white fir, and said to abound with foxes, hares, goats, and deer. The lake teems with fish, which are caught in great numbers in spring and harvest, at the mouths of the streams. With the exception of a few marshy spots the banks are high and precipitous. The prevailing rocks are limestones clay-slate gneiss, quartz, red and gray granite, syenite, gneiss, and lava. Near the N. extremity is a large and thickly-wooded island, frequented by the Kalpas, who come to it in winter to hunt, and near its centre is another island of conical shape, and apparently volcanic origin. The shores are inhabited chiefly by Uryankai, who possess large herds of cattle. Near the N. shore is a Buddhist dargah or monastery containing three principal temples and numerous chapels. The largest of the temples is very spacious, and has numerous images of large dimensions, many of them glittering with gold and precious stones, and others clad in rich Chinese silks. The number of priests, or lamas is about 150. The Russian traveller Ferriani, who visited the lake in 1857, and lived for some days in the monastery saw fifty of its inmates actually employed on one occasion in conducting the service.

KOSTENDIL, or **GIVERNITZ**, [add] a tn. Turkey in Europe eyalet and 90 m. S.E. E. Asia, on the Strymon. It lies on the N. slope of a black mountain chain, and is the seat of the hakimians. The manufactures consist of arms and articles in iron and steel. In the vicinity are hot mineral springs. It contains 8000 inhabitants, whose chief employment is in the gold and silver mines.

KOSTVILAN (Gazak) a tn. Austrian empire Hungary co. Upper Austria, on the Dultvach, 12 m. N.E. Tyrnau, with a synagogue and 1360 inhabitants.

KOTAH, a native state in N. India, Rajpootana, between lat. 24° 30' and 25° 55' N., lon. 75° 35' and 76° 50' E. bounded N.E. and E. by Jhalowar, Gwalior and Chhapra, N.W. the Chumbul, separating it from Bomdree; N. a detached part of Gwalior; and S. a detached part of Holkar's Domdome and Jhalowar, length, N. to S., about 90 m., breadth 50 m. area, 4250 sq. m. It forms part of the high table-land of Malwa, and slopes gently westward towards the Chumbul which divides it directly, and by its affluent the Kala Shida, Korni, and Parbet. It is generally fertile and highly cultivated, but has a very indolent climate, being subject to scorching heat and hot winds in summer and becoming exceedingly unhealthy during the periodical rains. Pop. 453,900.—The towns cap. of the above state, & bank

(Chumbul, here crossed by a ferry 190 m. S.W. Agre, is inundated by a dry ditch and a rampart with bastions, and is defended by a fort situated at its S. extremity. It is a place of considerable size, and contains many temples, several mosques, and two palaces belonging to the rajah the one situated within the fort, and surrounded by numerous cupolas and slender minarets, and the other, on an inlet of the Chumbul, of very florid architecture and made by the rajah as a summer residence. The trade both domestic and transit, is important.

KOTAUR, or **KOPAR**, a tn. India, prand Madras, dist. Travancore, 9 m. N.W. Ope India. It is a large and somewhat straggling place, stretching about 1½ m. from N. to S. in streets which are generally narrow and irregular. The best part of the town is that occupied by the Brahmins, whose houses are of a better description, and arranged with some degree of neatness. The principal buildings are granaries, a large tobacco warehouse, a pagoda, and a free school founded by the late rajah for the instruction of the native youth in English and Tamil. Kotaur is much resorted to by merchants, as it is the principal mart in the E. of India for exchange in articles of trade and money. About a mile to the N. is Hagerool, which was once the seat of the Travancore government, and is now the station of the S. E. L. railway, as well as the residence of two missionaries of the London Missionary Society.

KOTHIKHADE a small territory and in India.—The **TRAVANCORE**, intersected centrally by the parallel of 31° N., and the meridian of 77° 30' E., is bounded N. by Bussahr and Kandooch, E. Bussahr and Tarrooch, S. Poonder and W. Bussahr and Kandooch, length, N. to S., about 12 m. breadth, 6 m. It lies between the Bussahr and the Tora, and forms part of a valley which penetrates the great mountain range extending from Warr on the N. to the Chaur on the S. It is mostly composed of strata of granite and red and white quartz, is well wooded, particularly on its E. side, and has much grand scenery.—The **TOWNS** cap. of the above territory, picturesque situated on the Gires, in lat. 21° 7' N. lon 77° 36' E. contains two remarkable masses of building, both perched on lofty rocky promontories. The one belongs to one of the principal mahadars, the other the residence of the rana, or ruler of the rana, on the territory is now British is of three stories and very imposing appearance. A story is yeting beyond the one beneath, while the whole is crowned by two handsome Chinese towers adorned with beautiful wood carving.

KOT KUMALIA, a tn. India Punjab r. bank Ravi, 105 m. S.W. Lahore. It is an ancient place, built of burnt bricks; possesses a fort and a bazar and has been conjectured to be the place where Alexander the Great in attempting a rash assault was wounded.

KOTOKO, a prov. Western Africa, forming the E. frontier of Bornou, and bounded N. by Lake Chad, W. Gambia, S. Lagos, and E. the Shari, which separates it from Baghirim. It has a surface so flat that a large portion of it is inundated during the rainy season. Immediately afterwards these flats, which have a black argillaceous soil are converted into one vast field of cultivation, on which great quantities of sorghum or holcus are grown. Among the vegetable productions the most remarkable are arborescent Euphorbiae, some of them attaining the extraordinary height of 30 to 35 ft. and presenting, in their succulent, luxuriant, and acacia-like leaves, a striking contrast to the monotonous and dry vegetation of the immense arid. The inhabitants at least of the villages, consist chiefly of the Kano and the Shawa. Some Arabs, mostly of the Belmont tribe, are settled in the provinces.

KOTROV a tn. Russia, gov. and 40 m. E.N.E. Vladimir, cap. circles of same name, on the Khama. It has two churches and a charitable endowment. In the N. of the circle there is a lake with a floating island. Many of the inhabitants are employed in making shoes and gloves out of hair. Pop. 1844.

KOWLOON, *See* CANTON in Supp. **KOYAM** a dist. Western Africa, Bornou, bounding on the E. with that of the capital Kuka, and on the N. with the celebrated Bornou Kommande Wauke. It is well peopled and well cultivated, and has extensive forests of middle-sized timbers, affording food to the numerous herds of camels

which constitutes the wealth of the inhabitants, a tribe originally from Kamen where they led a nomadic life.

KRAKOWIEC, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and N.E. Przemysl, cap. dist. of same name with a baronial castle with fine gardens, an infirmary and 1700 inhabitants.

KRALJEVA, a tn. Austrian empire, Military Frontier, dist. Gradiska, on an island of the Fekra about 18 m. W by N. Hay Gradiska. It is of great antiquity, and was once a large and important place, but now contains only 980 inhabitants, and some beautiful ruins indicative of former splendor.

KRAPINA, a tn. Austrian empire, kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, co. and 25 m. S.W. Warradio cap. circle and on a small stream of same name with a Franciscan monastery, a hospital, thermal baths, and pottery. The summit of a steep rock in the vicinity is crowned by the ruins of an old castle, once the residence of Louis the Great and Matthew Corvino. Pop. 1050

KRASNOI YAR, a tn. Russia, gov. and 30 m. E.N.E. Astracan, cap. circle of same name on the Aktsba, an arm of the Volga. It was founded by Alexia Mikhailovitch as a check on the Kirgizs and Kalmaiks, contains two churches, a circle and a parish school, a charitable endowment, and a trade in furs and otters. Immediately in front of the town is a hill from which salt-petre is obtained. Pop. 3785

KRASNO PRIMEK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 110 m. S.E. Perm, cap. circle of same name, bank Ufa. It contains a church, a circle school, and a charitable endowment. Large numbers of beehives are kept in the circle, and there are two sulphur springs. Pop. 2607

KILAU, isthmus and vi. Siam connecting Malay peninsula with the continent lat 10° 30' N lon 99° E. The peninsula, lying between the Pak Chan River which separates the Tenasserim provinces from Siam, on the W, and the Gulf of Siam on the E, is about 45 m. wide, level and intersected with water-courses. The proposal to construct a railway across it for the trade from Europe and India to China and Japan, gives it much geographical and commercial importance as it would lessen greatly the time, expense, and difficulty of the passage through the Straits of Malacca. The village stands upon the Kamau, a small branch of the Pak-cha and contains about fifty houses, occupied by Chinese, &c.

KRAYOVA (add.) a tn. Turkey in Asia, cap. Little Walachia, advantageously situated near the Rhyt at the junction of three roads which lead S from the Carpathians, 114 m. W by S Bucharest. It is the seat of an appeal court, as well as a court of primary jurisdiction, contains a gymnasium, a normal and a central school, and has a considerable transit trade. Though once a fine town, its chief attraction at present is a handsome park. Pop. 25,000

KRECHOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 7 m. W Zolkiew, with a Basilian monastery, founded and richly endowed by Peter the Great in 1630, and containing a valuable library and cabinet of antiquities. The only manufacture is paper. Pop. 980

KREIBITZ, three nearly contiguous places, Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 26 m. N.E. Leitmeritz, on a stream of same name. Kriebitz proper has a parish church, a town-house, an hospital, a brewery and a glass refinery. Pop. 1600. Lower Kriebitz has several glasshouses and mills, contains 1700 inhabitants, who are mostly linen weavers or glass makers. Upper Kriebitz has one of the oldest glass-works in Bohemia, manufactures of linen and cotton a mill, and 900 inhabitants.

KREMSIER (add.) a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 10 m. N.E. Kremsier in the fertile valley of the Hanna, on the March, which is here crossed by a long chain bridge. It consists of the town proper and four suburbs, and has a large market-place, surrounded with trees and adorned with a statue, a collegiate church, built in 1269, mostly in the old German style, two other churches a beautiful summer palace of the Archbishop of Olmitz, a Piarist college an institute of the Sisters of Mercy, an ecclesiastical seminary, an open gymnasium, a high and a common school, and an infirmary. The manufactures consist chiefly of linen, and there are several important glass works, mostly for flint, bottles, and earthenware. Pop. 8110.

KREUTZ, a tn. Austrian empire, duchy Carinthia, about 26 m. W. Klagenfurt, with mines of lead and zinc, and 2602 inhabitants.

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KREUTZ, a tn. Austrian empire, kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, co. and 22 m. S.E. Warradio, cap. dist. of same name, in a plain on the Glavovics. It is the seat of a Greek bishop, and of an episcopal consistory, is governed by its own magistrates as a royal free town, and has two churches, a high-school and silk spinning mills. Pop. 2100.

KREUZ (Dorren) a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 6 m. S.E. Csakmery with a fine castle, a mineral spring, and 2686 inhabitants.

KRIEBA, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania circle and about 13 m. W Kronstadt, with the ruined castle of Haidenburg on a lofty height, and 1820 inhabitants.

KROLOVETZ, a tn. Russia, gov. and 100 m. E. Tcher uigor cap. circle of same name. It has six churches, a circle school, a benevolent endowment, and a famous yearly market which lasts from the 14th to the 16th of November and sees a large amount of business. Pop. 6317

KROMPACH, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary co. Zips on the Hernad, in a romantic valley 16 m. S.E. Lomnachen, with a beautiful castle and garden, manufactures of linen, a trade in honey iron-works, and iron, silver, and copper mines. Pop. 2011

KRONAU, a tn. Austrian empire, duchy Carinthia, on the Save, and a slope of the Schneebach, not far from the frontiers of Carinthia, with 1000 inhabitants.

KROYAU, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle Brunn with a beautiful parish church, and a pop. of 1000

KROCEVENTO, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 10 m. S.W. hew Sande with mineral springs and an old mountain castle in which St. Knnegunda and her nuns found an asylum during an invasion of the Tartars. Pop. 1150

KROYU, OF AK HIRBAN a tn. Turkey in Europe Albania, eyalet Rumi li 40 m. S.E. Sostari. It consists of the town proper and a castral the latter which dates from 1398 surrounded by a wall fortified with towers and the former containing 8000 inhabitants, chiefly Musulmans.

KRUMBACH, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria 47 m. S Vienna has an old parish church and chapel and hospital mills, and various industrial establishments. Pop. 2120

KRSHEVATZ, a tn. Turkey in Europe Servia, cap. circle of same name near the Raima, a little above its confluence with the Morava, 90 m. S.E. Belgrade. It is the seat of a court of justice and various public offices, and has a church, a school and a much frequented yearly market. Pop. 2000

KRYNICA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and about 20 m. S.E. New Bauden, in a pleasing valley with chalybeate springs, and a much frequented bathing establishment. Pop. 1250

KRYSTYKOPEL or KRYSTANTPOL, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Zolkiew, on an affluent of the Bug 42 m. N.W. Lubarg with a large baronial castle, a Bar nardine and a Basilian monastery and important manufacture of linen. Pop. 2384

KREZSOWICE, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 6 m. N.W. Cracow, cap. dist. of same name, on the Cracow railway with a modern parish church in the Gothic style, an imposing castle, manufactures of paper, and mineral springs. Pop. 1200

KUBANGO, or OUBANGO, a river, S.W. Africa, which rises in the Klamanda country on the borders of the Bechuanaland, where the Cango also has its source, flows southwards, forming several cataracts, then E. separating Gaborone, Nyasina, Randu, Kafira, Ovampu, Kongoal, and Minkuru on the right, from Kaping, Dalenhuah, Klorombo, Masena, Dapabab, Sambo Inditiko, and Lulu on the left, near Inditiko receives the Kuito, and is understood finally to join the Chobe or Zambezi, an affluent of the Limpopo or Zambesi, which empties its waters in the Indian Ocean.

KUBO, a tn. Western Africa, prov. Delta, 210 m. S.E. Timbuctoo, is a place of some importance, surrounded by a stockade and several ponds. The houses made of clay, are well built, and have usually a tolerably large courtyard. At the W. end of the place is a suburb inhabited by Fulah cattle-lifters. Turkeys are very common.

KUDJWA, or KUPROSA, a tn. India, N.W. Frontier, dist. and 20 m. N.W. Pothohar. It was destroyed by Aurang-zeeb.

aid, to commemorate a victory which he gained here over his brother Shale, and was once a place of some importance, with a fine canal. At present it has a well-supplied bazaar.

KUDSIR, a tn. American empire, Transylvanian, divided and E. Bazaar, with important iron, copper, and 5000 inhabitants.

KULHORA, a petty hill state, India, among the ranges of the sub-Himalayas, lies between lat. 31° 15' and 31° 25' N; lon. 77° 27' and 77° 55' E. and is bounded N by the Sutlej separating it from the Punjab, E the petty states of Mungul and Bhagel B. Hindoor, and W Sikkim area about 150 sq. m. revenue, 211,000. The surface is elevated, but in general not so elevated as to be unfit for cultivation, while along the banks of the Sutlej there are several alluvial tracts of some extent. The inhabitants are industrious cultivators and by means of terraces, which run like the steps of a magnificent amphitheatre, and are carried up to the very mountain-tops, have secured a series of fertile fields, on which are grown rice, maize, millet, wheat, pulse, oil-seeds, ginger, opium, and tobacco. The fruits are numerous, and include peaches, apricots, walnuts, apples, pears, pomgranates, raspberries, gooseberries and strawberries. Pop. 32,350.—The small town of Kulhara through it gives its name to the state is not the capital, the rajah having fixed his residence at the larger town of Bahadur.

KUKAWA a tn. Western Africa, cap. Borno, about lat. 12° 30' N, lon. 12° 15' E; about 30 m. W from the E. W. shores of Lake Chad. It consists of two distinct towns, each surrounded by a white clay wall, and separated from the other by a space about half a mile broad. The E. town, called Kuka Gedda, occupied chiefly by the wealthy contains very large establishments while the W. town called Kuka Fata, consists of crowded dwellings huddled together in narrow winding lanes. In regard to the W. town, how ever an exception must be made of the principal thoroughfare, which traverses it from W. to E., forms the great promenade, and is constantly crowded by persons on foot or on horseback. The space between the towns consists partly of a wide open road connecting them. The rest of it is built upon and so irregularly, as to present to the eye a more medley of large clay buildings and small thatched huts, massive clay walls inclosing numerous yards and light fences of reeds. Around both towns are small villages or clusters of huts, and large detached farms. The buildings of great note are the sheikh's palace and an adjoining mosque with a minaret, in the dorsal or principal street of the W. town; the sheikh's palace in the E. town, and the palace of his son his brother and the vizier. In the great market, situated immediately W. of the W. town, a large fair is held every Monday, and presents an interesting spectacle. 'It calls together says Dr Barth 'the inhabitants of all the eastern parts of Borno the Shawa and the Koyra, with their corn and butter, the former (the Shawa) though of Arab origin and still preserving in purity his nomadic character always carrying the merchandise on the back of oxen, the women mounted upon the top of it, while the African Koyra employs the camel or not exclusively at least with a decided preference for the Koyra with their butter and dried fish, the inhabitants of Maki with their tobacco (the kore-bani) from Badama, or rather Yedina, are very often seen in the market, selling wares made from the skin of the hippopotamus, or sometimes even hippopotamus meat or dried fish, and attract the notice of the spectator by their slender figures, their small beehive houses, unadorned by any incisions, the men generally wearing a short black skirt and a small straw hat, and women, their neck adorned with several strings of luscious or shells, while the women are profusely ornamented with strings of glass beads, and wear their hair in a very remarkable way.' The collected articles for sale are maize, and other materials for the light buildings common throughout the country; corn exposed in long rows of leathern bags; cattle, often a hundred or more; numbers of horses; textile fabrics, including the 'amagot', or robe from Ufa, and the hard or velvet, the 'fakam', and the 'misham' shawls, shirts, turbans, heads of all sizes and colors, leather-work, colored beads of every shape and size very neatly made of ox-hide, and little boxes made of the bark of the fruit of the date-tree. Last of all must be mentioned slaves, for the sale of whom a special place in the market is assigned. The number of persons attending the market often amounts to 12,000 or 15,000.

KUKLAENA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Bosphorus, A. W. Philippopolis, at the foot of Mount Rhodope. It contains 3000 inhabitants, partly Christians, partly Turks. The famous ancient Greek school, erected at the expense of a Greek native of the place.

KULAT ISHER-SUKIF, a magnificent but deserted fortress, Palestine, 17 m. S.E. Sidon, on a high cliff, 1 bank Lity which presents its towers 1500 ft. below. It figured much in the wars of the Crusades, to whom it was known by the name of Beyfort, and indebted for extensive repairs. The ancient portion probably not of earlier date than the Roman dominion in Syria, is built with bevelled stones and contains several square towers. The chief work of the Crusaders, still existing, is a fine Latin chapel. The castle, overshadowed by the Jebel Liban only on the N and N.E. is visible at a great distance from all other directions, and forms a conspicuous object.

KULFEIA a tn. Western Africa, cap. prov. Mosi, 400 m. N of the Gold Coast. It is said to be more important than all the other towns in the province and has a well frequented market. The inhabitants are celebrated for their skill in archery.

KULINJYRA or KANJA a tn. India, Rajpootana, state Bikaner, 139 m. N.E. Bikaner. It is a fine town, but has been chiefly by Jains, and was a place of considerable wealth and trade till it was ruined by Mahatta extortion, and became almost deserted. The chief evidence of its former prosperity is furnished by a Jain temple, a large and complicated structure crowded with images, embellished with elaborate carving and surmounted by numerous domes and pyramids.

KULLANG a river India, which rises on the S. frontier of the Toolee Ram Napatana country in lat. 20° 4' N; lon. 83° 3' E; flows southeasterly N and N.W. and joins the Brahmaputra in lat. 20° 15' N, lon. 91° 55' E, after a course of about 125 m.

KULOFCHA a tn. European Turkey 15 m. E.S.E. Shamba. Here, in 1829 the Turks, under the Grand Vizier having with more courage than prudence, quitted their defensive position and given battle to the Russians under Marshal Diebitzsch sustained a signal defeat. The town was in consequence destroyed but has since been rebuilt.

KUMADAU, a lake, S. Africa, on the N. frontiers of the Kabinen Desert. It is about 15 m. long by 4 m. broad, receives the water of the Zouga, the principal outlet of Lake Ngami and, though the lowest level of the great depression which occurs in that part of the country, has an absolute height of 2700 ft. The extent of the depression may be inferred from the fact that the lake is 1800 ft. lower than Kolobeng, situated 230 m. to the south.

KUMHRA a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Bailando on a rugged mountain belonging to the Ling-Ling range, near the N. frontier of Kakka, to which it once belonged; lat. 18° 30' S; lon. 15° 50' E. Its inhabitants are notorious for their predatory habits. In the country another place of the same name was recently formed by settlers chiefly from Benguela. This settlement, founded under the auspices of a rich widow, has hitherto given no umbrage to the original inhabitants, and promises to be prosperous, having already some extent of cultivated land, and numerous cattle. Pop. 3000.

KUMPI Y, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 27 m. N.W. Bellary, r. bank Tocombdra. It consists of nearly 3000 houses, occupied chiefly by Hindoo shopkeepers and cultivators, with a considerable mixture of Mussulmans, contains many pagodas and mosques, and was once defended by a strong fort upon its ruins. There is here an important ferry across the river between the ceded districts and the Nizam's Dominions.

KUNHER, a river, India, presid. Bengal, which rises on the frontier of dist. Birgoora, about lat. 23° 15' N; lon. 88° 29' E, flows N with a slight inclination westward and joins the Ganges on the right bank, after a course of about 130 m.

KUNOWITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle Hradisch, on the Olmütz, with a very ancient parish church, and 3374 inhabitants.

KUPAROL, KUDARUOLLA, or Rio San Francisco, a river, S.W. Africa, Benguela, which, rising in the mountains

of Khatia, flows W. through the parched and stony tract of Hanyu, receives on its left bank the Kalunga, and several other affluents, waters the fertile plains of Dumbu, and after descending its way through a narrow mountain pass, falls into the Atlantic near Cape Luno.

KURAYE is a W. Africa, Hausa States prov. Katsina, 20 m N W Kano. It is a walled town of considerable size. The wall, provided with loopholes for archers, and pierced with three gates, is in good repair. The houses are all thatched huts without any clay buildings. The market is indifferently supplied, and the cultivation of the surrounding district is almost entirely confined to millet. The walls are 8 Sabun deep. Pop. 5000 to 7000.

KURGOODE, a tn India, presid Madras, dist. and 18 m N by W Bellary. It was formerly a large place, and now consists about 500 houses and several temples one of which is a large pagoda with a colossal figure of the bull Nandi 13 ft high cut from a single block of granite.

KURNALI, a river Asia, which rises in Tibet, in lat 30° 43' N lon 80° 47' E, flows S.E. for 75 m to Angash, on the frontiers of Koutou, enters that state, and proceeding from it, first in a S.E., and then in a S.W. direction, waters Oude when it again turns S.E. and joins the Gogra. Its total length is about 325 m.

KURNOOL (add.), a tn India, presid Madras, 250 m N N W Madras cap dist. of same name, is the fort formed by the junction of the Hindry with the Toombudra. It consists of a petiah, or native town, and a fort. The town occupying the E. extremity of the fort, where the rivers actually meet, is about 2½ m in circuit, and inclosed by a thick and a wall 10 ft high. The streets are narrow and badly drained and the houses, about 2000, are mostly built. The bazar however is good and the river supply excellent drinking water. The fort, which joins the petiah on the N.W. is about 550 yards long from N. to S., and 690 broad from E. to W. It is surrounded by a wall of limestone and sandstone 17 ft high and 9 feet thick and flanked with circular bastions. On the N and E where it is washed by the Toombudra, no other defence has been deemed necessary but on the W and S.W. there is a deep and broad ditch. It is entered by three gateways. The interior of the fort is inhabited chiefly by the relatives of the late nabob the governor, most officials, and the officers of the native regiments stationed here. The principal buildings are the palace bar, arsenal, and hospital. The cantenary is situated to the S. on the opposite side of the Hindry. The regimental lines, with a postbag parade ground, are on a plain about 800 yards from the W. gate of the fort and cover an area 371 yards long by 170 broad. The streets are wide and the houses good, but the drainage is defective. Between the lines and the Toombudra a new village, called the Nova-petiah, has sprung up, and has a pop. of about 2000 exclusive of the persons connected with the military bazar and amounting to about 2000 more. The climate of Kurnool is a bad one. Small pox and fever prevail and cholera is seldom long absent. Pop. 23 000.

KURRAH, or KARRA, a tn India, cap. pergunnah of same name, b. bank Ganges, 40 m N W Allahabad. It is about a mile along the river and was a place of great importance till the emperor Akbar commenced its ruin by removing the civil establishment to Allahabad, and Aash Dowlat, Nabob of Oude, completed it by pulling down many of its finest buildings, and carrying off the materials to employ them in building and embellishing Lucknow.

KURREFI, or KOLFI, a tn W Africa, Hausa States, prov. and 10 m S S W Katsina, bespeaks the troubled state of the country. As a means of defence the inhabitants have thrown up a number of outworks in front of the town, in addition to a double moat and triple wall which previously existed. Pop. 5000.

KURUDAN, or LARTAKO, a tn S Africa, near the S. borders of the Kalahari Desert, 650 m N E Cape Town. It is the furthest inland station of the London Missionary Society N. of the Cape, and has thus acquired a degree of interest and importance which mere population could not give it. "The mission-houses and church are built of stone. The gardens, irrigated by the Kuruma river, are well stocked with fruit trees and vines, and yield European vegetables and grain readily. The pleasantness of the place is an

hanced by the cool air it presents to the surrounding country and the fact that it owes all its beauty to the manual labour of the missionaries. Externally, it presents a picture of civilised comfort to the adjacent tribes, and by its printing-press, worked by the original founders of the mission, and also by several younger men who have entered into their labours, the light of Christianity is gradually diffused in the surrounding region. Knowing the importance of commerce as a means of civilisation the missionaries got permission from the government for a trader to reside at Kuruma, and a considerable trade has been the result. The permanence of the station depends on its perennial fountain which issues from beneath trap rock, and having a temperature of 78°, probably comes from the old miocene sediments forming the bottom of the great primeval valley of the continent. It is less copious than when the missionaries first settled here, and there is some reason to suspect that this diminished supply is connected with a general denudation which is taking place over a wide extent of country.

KUSABAT a vil N Africa regency and a few m S E Tripoli. At the N. extremity in the old castle of Masalia, built with square stones from old ruins, but scarcely capable of defence, though provided with a Turkish garrison. The vil., containing from 800 to 4000 houses, built of stone along a gentle slope, has a mosque situated on a lofty eminence.

KUSADA, a tn W Africa, Hausa States, 40 m N W Kano. It is an important place, with a wall which is in tolerable repair, and inclosed an area which is rich in trees, and gives the town a cheerful and comfortable appearance. Most of the huts have clay walls and a thatched roof, a mode of construction well adapted to the climate and the nature of the country. The country around has a delightful park-like appearance. Indigo and tobacco are extensively cultivated. Honey is an important article of produce. The rich warm-water basins, growing everywhere, furnish the bees with abundance of food and the natives obtain their honey by providing them with hives formed of thick hollow logs, which they fasten to the branches of the colossal ka-trees.

KUSHYN, a tn and fort India, Buzahr near a considerable feeder of the Fabur in lat. 31° 11' N lon 77° 43' E. The site, from being completely hemmed in by mountains, is not extensive, but the houses are mostly built on well covered with slate. Close to the town are mounds of specular iron ore embedded in mica slate. The ore is both smelted here and converted into malleable iron.

KUSSOOR, a tn India, Punjab, 40 m S by E Lahore. It is a very ancient place, inclosed not only by a common wall, but consisting of several divisions, each of which has its own separate wall and entrance. Among the public buildings are several mosques and palaces. The environs are covered with gardens.

KUSSOWLEE, a sanitary station India, Dagburt, 15 m S S W Shula. It consists of a hill about 5 m. in circuit, and considerably detached from the mountain range to which it belongs. Its height above the sea is about 7000 ft. The ascent from the plains is sudden, and the face of the hill clothed by ravines in which strata of clay slate at high angle are exposed, has rather a forbidding aspect. The N. side is less abrupt, and becomes flatter with the range that slopes to the river Gunbar. The summit is an undulating flat. The soil overlying the rock is light and porous, quickly parting with any superabundant moisture that may fall upon it, the air is dry and bracing, and the general salubrity of the station may be considered as well established, notwithstanding a visitation of cholera has shown that it is not beyond the reach of that frightful scourge. The principal disadvantage is the want of water which during the spring and early part of summer, must be brought on mules and bullocks from springs 13 m. distant, and 845 ft. below the level of the garden ground.

KUSTENDJI (anc. Comenche) a tn Turkey in Europe Bulgaria, synal, and 69 m E N E. Silesia, on a promontory which projects half a mile S.E. into the Black sea. It has a harbour which is much visited in summer by vessels loading with corn. The roadstead though sheltered by the promontory from N. winds, lies open from N.E. to S., but small vessels, by approaching the shore nearer than large vessels could venture, obtain anchorage. It is a good town the town itself protects them from the E. Trojan's wall extended

from Mbandaka to Chetavode, and as this is nearly the shortest distance between the coast and the Douba, it was proposed to construct a navigable canal between the two places. By this means about 180 m. of intricate navigation would have been avoided. An actual survey, however, has proved that the channel level to be passed over is 2 m. from the Black Sea, is 164 ft. above it, and that the limestone hills, through which the canal would pass, cannot furnish the water necessary to flood it. The idea of a canal has, therefore, been abandoned, but a railway has been constructed. Pop. 2000.

KUTATU, a river S.W. Africa, which has its source in the plateau of Bambo, near the S.E. extremity of the Djenne range, flows nearly due N., separating Mallando from Bida, and the head of Mungoya or Malamba, and after passing over nearly four degrees of lat., joins the Congo on the left bank, nearly opposite to Pango Andongo. To distinguish it from several other rivers of the same name, it is usually called Kutatan-Mungoya.

KUTNO, a tn. Russian Poland, gov. and 70 m. W. Warsaw, with a church, a circle and an elementary school, some manufactures, and 1038 inhabitants, mostly Jews.

KUTTUNGEE, a tn. India, N.W. Province, territory Sagar and Nerbuda, 89 m. S.E. Sagar. It possesses a large and well-supplied bazar and has long been famous for the manufacture of gun-barrels, which are largely exported.

KYAU-CHU is a tn. China, prov. Shantung, about lat. 36° 17' N., lon. 118° 12' E. It stands at the N.W. part of the head of a delta bay, is bounded by a peninsula on the E., has a spacious harbour and is the principalemporium of the province.

KYE-SCHER, a tn. Turkey in Asia, Sivas, 810 m. S.E. Constantinople. It stands in a rich and fertile valley and consists of about 1200 houses, partly grouped together and partly scattered, the one forming the body of the town,

and the other a kind of suburb, almost buried among plantations. The most conspicuous public edifice is the madrasah or rather a large pile of building, part of which forms a madrasah. It has a richly adorned portal, with a row of twisted pillars, and a tall and slender minaret, which would be of great beauty if it had not unfortunately lost its top. Part of the building is now used as a military magazine. The market is large and much frequented.

KYTHUL, a tn. India, Sindh, in a flat and fertile district, lat. 28° 45' N., lon. 76° 38' E. It is irregularly but substantially built of brick and possesses a lofty palace which overlooks a fine grove of trees overhanging a large sheet of water. Great quantities of sal-ammoniac are mined and exported here.

KWEI or **Koon**, a tn. China, prov. Kiangsi, 1 bank Yang-tze-king, 200 m. W. by N. Wu-chang-foo. It is a small place, consisting of about 100 houses within its walls, and 80 houses outside. About 2 m. above its coal of indifferent quality is obtained by digging into the side of a hill. It is not used in its natural state, but mixed with water and shaped into bricks of which large quantities are sent by water to Ichang.

KWEI-LIANG, or **QUEI-LING**, a tn. China, imp. prov. Quansung, in a mountainous dist. near the source of a river of same name. Though the capital of the province, it is said to be poorly built, and to have little or no trade the river on which it stands flowing through narrow valleys in a channel so encumbered by rocks and shelves as to be navigable.

KWESHAN, a group of islands, China of the N.E. coast of prov. Chekiang. They are 11 m. number the largest, only 3 m. long and 1½ m. broad, so deeply indented that at two places it is not more than 250 yards across, and its coast line presents a range of steep and lofty cliffs. The whole group is occupied by a dense population living chiefly on fish

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LABO, a tn. Philippine Isles, prov. Camarines Norte, in the lat. of Lason, stands in a fertile and well-watered valley at the foot of a lofty mountain, whose summit is in lat. 18° 45' N., lon. 123° 45' E., and consists of 400 houses. The valley produces rice, maize, sugar-cane, indigo, and abounds and has the advantage of being protected both from the S.W. and from the N.E. monsoons—from the former by the central cordillera of Camarines, and from the latter by the sierra of Ragay. Pop. 2400.

LABRADOR [adj.] The vast peninsula which commonly bears the name of Labrador, a term more strictly applied to the N.E. portion of it, occupies an area between the Atlantic and Hudson's Bay, lying between lat. 46° and 66° N., and lon. 55° and 79° W. The Gulf of St. Lawrence, the North Atlantic, Hudson's Straits and Bay, are its boundaries on three sides; Rupert's River, the Miramichi, and the Bonaventure form its approximate limits on the S.W. From the mouth of Rupert's River on Hudson's Bay to the mouth of the Bonaventure on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the distance is about 470 m.; and from Cape Wollaston, the northernmost point of the country, to the Straits of Belle Isle, it is 1169 m. Northwards from the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Bonaventure, is a direct line to Ungava Bay, the distance is about 850 m., and to Cape Wollaston, in the N. not less than 1500 m. The area is about 480,000 sq. m. The whole of this immense country is inhabited by civilized men, except a few settlements on the St. Lawrence and N. Atlantic coasts, and some scattered ports of the Hudson's Bay Company. It is also thinly peopled by nomadic bands of Montagnais, Keweenaw, Micmacs, and Swampy Cree Indians, and by wandering Esquimaux on the N. coast. As a whole, it is unfit for human habitation, and is now in many parts almost a desert. The fisheries on its

coasts give it its principal importance. In the absence of definite boundaries, the entire peninsula is divided into three parts, supposed to be separate watersheds. The area draining into the gulf and river of St. Lawrence belongs to Canada, that supposed to be drained by rivers flowing into the Atlantic is called Labrador and is under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland; the remaining part, drained by rivers flowing into Hudson's Bay is named East Main. The longest river tributary to the Gulf of St. Lawrence is the Molok, which has its source in some of the lakes and swamps of the high table-land of E. Canada, and after a course of more than 250 m., with a fall of more than 1200 ft., descends in lon. 66° 10' W. about 18 m. E. of the Bay of Seven Islands. The St. John, Mingan, Ouanan, or Romain, Katakagan and other rivers, all as large perhaps but not so long as the Molok, also fall into the gulf. The character of the country drained by them is very mountainous, even 100 m. from the coast, forming ridges running and winding in all directions and lakes, some of very considerable size, are innumerable. Passing this rugged part towards the interior the country becomes more level the lakes are of far greater magnitude, well stocked with fish of every description from the trout of 60 lbs. to the smallest species. Hamilton or Esquimaux Bay is the most important outlet on the E. coast. The Ashuanipi or Hamilton River rising in the table-land near the head-waters of the Molok, is the great river of Labrador and falls into the head of the bay. The Kanamot cutting through the Mealy Mountains from the S. and the Esquimaux River, N. of the Hamilton, are likewise important tributaries of Hamilton Bay. The country near the inlet is extremely rugged and hilly though the S. is more level and better wooded than the N. side. The rivers falling into Ungava Bay are the

Kakabek or South River Gogaba River, White River, and a few other minor streams. The lakes of this northern watershed are not many or large. Lake Caniquanque, the headwater of South River, occupies a central part of the peninsula, equivalent about 850 m. from the St. Lawrence and Ungava, and Hamilton Bays, and is about 70 m long and 15 to 20 m. broad. The country drained by the river tributary to Ungava Bay is, W. of South River, entirely bare, white black and barren rocks distinguish the sea-coast. The western division of the country is drained by the Little and Great White rivers, discharging themselves into Hudson's Bay, and the East Main and Rupert's rivers flowing into James Bay. The latter river brings down the water of the vast Mistassini Lake, which lies between lon 71 and 74° W. In the neighborhood of Hudson's Bay and Lake Mistassini the country is occupied by thousands of lakes and enormous rocks piled one on the top of another and is treeless and sterile.

Since the extinction of the exclusive rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, many fishing posts and villages have been established on the Labrador coast and N shore of the gulf. The houses of the settlers are mostly of wood, generally, because most easily and cheaply, procured from Quebec. On the coast, between the Straits of Belle Isle and Cape Whittia, the climate is very severe, with prevailing fogs, in the interior it is much better and the seasons are in advance of those on the coast. The scenery is wild, barren and gloomy, the mountains being generally about 500 ft above the sea. From Cape Whittia to Nasauquon Point the granitic hills add on an average 900 ft, the banks of the coast between this point and the Mingan Islands are very important as fisheries. The Atlantic coast is all of it mountains, and the faces of the hills which front the sea are generally bare rocks. Inland there is less desolation, and in some parts fine and spruce and birches occupy the valleys and sheltered localities. The lakes of the interior are frozen and the surface of the country covered with snow, for the greatest part of the year. There is little annual ice, and the chief of the fur-bearing species the hunting of which forms the main occupation and support of the few tribes of Indians that maintain an existence upon the peninsula. Three Roman Catholic missions upon the shores and several of the English Church have been recently established in the new fishing settlements, the first English church having been consecrated at St. Francis harbour by the Bishop of Newfoundland, on July 10, 1853. The Moravians also have missionary stations on the coast. With a coast line of 1000 m Labrador is said to have a population during the fishing season of about 80 000 who import all the provisions they consume, and export fish to the amount of £200 000 to £1 000 000 annually. The permanent population of the Canadian shore was, in 1853 4418.

LACHENABE, a co. British America, Canada East, co. L. Ascension on the James a small affluent of the St. Lawrence, 16 m from Montreal with a R Catholic chapel, some general trade, and a pop. of about 1200.

L.A. CHINE, a co. British America, Canada East, co. Jacques Cartier, on the S.E. shore of the St. Lawrence, 9 m from the city of Montreal. It possesses a Protestant and a R Catholic church, and several schools, and carries on a considerable trade in lumber. Pop. about 2000.

LACISE, a co. Italy Venetia, prov and 12 m. W N W Verona, close upon Lake Garda. It is surrounded by terraced walls, and has a parish church a spacious haven, many factories of sail-cloth, and a considerable trade in fish. Pop. 2637.

LADINHO-POLE a la Russa, gov Olenets, cap. circle of same name on an elevated spot above the Syr 86 m. S.W. St. Petroszodak. It has two churches, but derives any interest which it possesses from its docks, which were constructed by Peter the Great. On the site of the palace which he occupied a monument was erected in 1833. Pop. 1408.

LAFAYETTE, a co. U States, Indiana, cap. co. Tippecanoe, at the head of navigation of the Wabash, on the Wabash and Erie canal, and at the junction of three railways, 40 m. N W Indianapolis. It contains fifteen churches, several public and private schools, a number of good hotels, paper mills, and flour mills, agricultural implement, woollen, and soap and candle factories, foundries, tanneries, breweries, and

distilleries. Its ample means of transport by water and rail enable it to command the trade of the surrounding country. Pop. (1850) 9887.

LAFETE or **LAFITE**, a mountain E Africa, in the Latoka country, lat. 4° 33' N lon. 32° 48' E. It is the highest peak of the range that forms the northern side of the broad valley of Latoka, and rises abruptly to an elevation of about 8000 ft.

LAGES, a co. Brazil prov Santa Catharina, on the shores of the same, near the sources of the Uruguay, 105 m. W N W Desterro. It lies in a deep hollow among the mountains and has two or three hamlets, with several others of a very indifferent appearance. Most of the houses are severely of compressed earth and have no place in the windows. Within the town the number of the inhabitants does not exceed 500 but the municipal district, which is of considerable extent, and well adapted both for agriculture and the raising of cattle, has a pop. of about 9000.

LAGHOUAT, or **EL-Aghwat** a vil N Africa, Algerian Sahara, on the Jeddil 200 S. by W Algiers. It forms at present the most advanced spot of the French towards the S and is the principal market for the inhabitants of the Jeddil valley. It has some manufactures of woollen stuffs and articles made of camel's hair. After a memorable siege it was definitively occupied by the French army in 1852. Pop. 2367.

LAGONUY a tn. Philippines Isles, on a spacious bay of same name on the E coast of Luzon lat. 18 14 30' N, lon. 122° 22' E. The bay formed by a large indentation in the mainland, and another in the island of Luzon, is too much exposed, to give safe shelter to shipping. The district in the vicinity produces rice, sugar cane, coconuts, and abaca. Pop. 7922.

LAGOS, two places Mexico, state Jalisco —1 San Juan de los Lagos, 80 m N E Guadalajara at the height of 6000 ft, above the sea is a large place of very indifferent appearance consisting almost entirely of mud huts, and possessing no public building worth notice except a handsome church. It is famous however for its fair which is held from 6th to 13th December, and attracts numerous dealers and pleasure-seekers, particularly from Vera Cruz and Tampico. Pop. about 6000 —2, Lagos, about 16 m E of the former with a splendid cathedral and a very large flour mill, which is said to have been erected, fitted up, and supplied with water-power brought from a distance of 10 m. It contains 9000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in agriculture, and in the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods.

LAGUNA a tn. Brazil prov Santa Catharina, on a lagoon which gives it its name, near the mouth of the Tubaro in the Atlantic, 60 m. S S W Desterro. It is a small place but has a large square, on which an elegant church stands, and at least one handsome street, stretching along the beach. The harbour having only a depth of 8 ft. of water on the bar, cannot admit large vessels. It is, however much frequented and forms the port for a considerable district. Trade and fishing are the chief employments. On the banks of the Tubaro coal has been found. No fewer than twenty-sevens are counted, some of these it is said, from 12 to 14 ft. thick. The working of them, which has already been commenced, promises to be easy. Pop. 1000. —(L. d'Almeida)

LAGUNA [add.] a lake and prov Philippines Isles, in the S W of the island of Luzon —*Laguna de Bay*, so called from a town of same name at its S extremity, is the largest collection of fresh water in the Philippines. Its greatest length is 36 m but its breadth, owing to the interruption of two peninsulas, is very irregular. Its height above the sea is 56 ft., its depth, in some places shallow, in others so deep that no bottom can be found, may average from 15 to 18 fathoms. It has no fewer than fifteen feeders but only one outlet, the Paang by which it sends its waters to the Bay of Manila. Of the islands which it embraces, the largest is Talim, which is about 9 m long by 3 m. broad. Another near its S end contains a lake which has all the appearance of an ancient crater and towers with summits. On the fertile shores of the Laguna twenty-five towns are counted.

The **TAUAGUIN** (Province de Laguna) is bounded N. by provs. Tondo and Bulua, W. Cavite, S. Tayabas and Batangas, and E the ocean, area, including the above lake, 760, or excluding it, 559 geo sq m. Its principal products are

rice, sugar-cane, indigo, and sika-pala, the produce of the last being used to distil a spirit, which, from the quantity consumed, yields a considerable revenue. The capital is Pag-saen situated on the E. shore of the lake. Pop. 127,863, or to the rate of 217 to the sq. m.

LAHAULA, a vil. Western Africa, most picturesque situated in a natural amphitheatre formed by steep recess in the Wadala Mountains, 140 m. E. by W. Kala. It is approached on the E. side by a narrow passage along the cliffs, leading to a strong stockade which guards the entrance to the amphitheatre. Its great strength makes it a secure asylum and hence it is of considerable extent, containing about 500 huts, and having an estimated pop. of 3000.

LAKE OF THE WOODS on the E. frontier of British America, partly within the U. States territory, 270 m. W. of Lake Superior, and 377 E. above its level; is broken up by a long promontory into three distinct portions, of which only the N. is designated the Lake of the Woods, while the E. bears the name of White Fish Lake and the S. that of the Lake of the Dead Hills. Taken as one whole, the lake has an estimated length and breadth of 75 m. each and a circuit measured by canal route, of 400 m. At five miles from land its depth was ascertained by soundings to be 5 fathoms. The shore on the E. is occupied by a number of sand-hills which give that part of the lake a peculiar character. The bottom is rocky, and even precipitous. Its surface is covered by numerous islands, many of which are well-wooded, and, particularly toward the N. W. furnish scenery of the most lovely description presenting in constantly recurring succession every variety of bare precipitous rock abrupt timbered hills gentle wooded slopes, and open grassy areas. One remarkable feature of the lake is the colour of its water. About four miles from land it becomes tinged with green which farther out becomes in intensity till the whole lake looks like a vast expanse of dirty green mud. This colour is owing to an immense quantity of minute tubular, needle-shaped conifers sometimes detached, and sometimes clustered together in the form of small spherical stars varying from a quarter to half an inch in diameter. Rainy River the principal feeder of the lake, enters it at its E. extremity its discharge is at the N. by the Winnipeg. It abounds with sturgeon, which in calm weather may be seen lying on the bottom in deep water and at the approach of evening are often seen leaping out of the water in their gambols.

LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS, a vil. British America, Canada East, on Two Mountains 25 m. W. Montreal. It is occupied almost entirely by Indians whose chief employment is bustling with a view to the fur trade. They also make canoes, axe-handles, baskets, moccasins, mittens, purses, and various fancy articles. The E. Catholics have here a church = school of Christian brothers with a model farm attached, and a female school taught by nuns. Pop. about 1250.

LA LAJA a picturesque lake, Chili, prov. Concepcion, lat. 37° S. It lies on the frontier of the Argentine E. public at the height of 4900 ft. above sea-level, near the E. river of Arica, surrounded by its highest black conical and fed by the snowy peaks of Cerro Bellido. It is of a crescent shape, with steep nearly five miles apart, and discharged its surplus water over a cliff into a stream of same name, till a recent eruption of lava spread across the cliff and completely blocked up the outlet. It is now accumulating its waters, and threatening, when it shall burst its barriers, to send devastation over the surrounding country.

LALQAL a river India, which rising on the N. frontier of the native state of Jeypor in Orissa, flows successively S. and E. E., and after a course of 125 m. falls into the Bay of Bengal at lat. 19° 12' N. lon. 94° E.

LAMBANGA or **LAMBANG**, a prov. Philippines lies, forms the S.W. extremity of the island of Mindanao, and also includes the island of Basilan, one of the largest in the Sooloo Archipelago. Its area seems never to have been properly ascertained, the greater part of the territory being still inhabited by wild tribes. The soil is described as naturally fertile and well watered, and the climate, though hot is said to be healthy regular land and sea breezes tempering the air. One other advantage it has. It is beyond the region of typhoons, and is, strictly speaking, the only part of the Spanish Philippines that is wholly so. One main object

in forming this province, and fortifying its capital, was to keep the pirates of Mindanao and Sooloo in check, and thus afford some protection to the northern islands, which were constantly suffering from their ravages. The inhabitants, subject to Spanish rule, amount to no more than 5581. (For an account of the capital, which bears the same name see *Gazetteer*, article **BANAGUANA**.)

LAMIA or **LAVRION**, an Greece, pop. somewhat 12000 and Phokis, on the Almazan, W. of the Gulf of Salamis, 90 m. N.W. Athens. It is the seat of an archbishop, and of a court of primary jurisdiction, and has a gymnasium, a Hall of Justice and a parish school and a pop. of 4000, who cultivate rice, oil, and tobacco, and carry on a considerable trade.

LAM YIT, or **SOON** SW on the coast of China, Formosa Channel lat. 25° 14' N. lon. 119° 55' E. the largest of the group called the Yiu. It is about 15 m. in circuit, fringed a muddy creek dividing it nearly into two, and is bounded by a sandy beach and rocks running into the sea. Ranges of hills occur on both sides, chiefly formed, as on the opposite coast of China, of disintegrated granite. Natural vegetation is extremely scanty and not a tree occurs on the island except stunted peach or wild pear. The natives carry on some agriculture and raise good crops of rice and groundnuts, but they seem to depend for sustenance chiefly on the sea, and though occasionally fishermen are in reality pirates. — (*Swinhoe's Korea*, *Choo Ching-yeung*.)

LANCASTER (add.) two places, U. States.—1 A town in Pennsylvania, esp. co. of same name, on the Pennsylvania Central railway 56 m. W. Philadelphia. It consists of streets which cross at right angles, and are generally well paved, and of houses substantially built of brick, and, when recent, often both commodious and elegant. The most imposing public buildings are the court house, which is endowed by a dome, and the county prison a large castellated edifice of old red sandstone, with a lofty tower. The other principal buildings are twenty churches, a college, and numerous schools. Next to cotton yarn and cotton cloth for which there are three large factories, the chief manufactures is rifles, for which Lancaster has long been celebrated. Its extensive locomotive works have been suspended but several iron foundries and a blast furnace are still in operation. Pop. (1860) 17,805.—2 A in Ohio, esp. co. Fairfield, on the Mooking River and Hooking canal communicating with the Ohio, and on the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville railway, 86 m. S. E. Columbus. It is well built in wide and handsome streets, contains nice churches, and has a pop. of 4303, actively engaged in manufactures and trade.

LANCZYN, a in Austrian empire Galicia circle and about 34 m. S. E. Rzesin in a beautiful district on the Pruth, with salt refineries, a considerable trade in salt, and 2563 in habitants.

LANDOUR, a sanitary station, India, dist. Dehra Doon, at the height of 7500 ft. above the sea, 75 m. S. E. Simla. It is situated on a ridge of the Dehra Doon valley, 8 m. E. of the sanitary station of Mussoorie, with which it is connected by intermediate straggling buildings. It contains a number of private residences, a club-house, a post-office, a library, a hospital, a large hotel, officers' houses and barracks. The rugged ridges and slopes form wild and varied scenery rendered more striking by magnificent views of the Himalaya.

LANDSHUT, a in Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and about 30 m. S. E. Brunn on a sandy plain near the Hungarian frontier. Pop. 2372.

LANGENAU (UPPER, MIDDLE, and LOWER) three nearly contiguous places, Austrian empire Bohemia, circle Glatz, on the Little Elbe with a parish church, an hospital, a paper mill, a bleaching establishment, and an aggregate pop. of 5300.

LANGKAT, a native state, Indian Archipelago on the N. E. side of Sumatra. It is part of the great alluvial plain which extends along the whole of the N. E. shore of the island, and is watered by a river of same name, which, though 800 yards wide at its mouth, is navigable only by large boats, in consequence of a bar with only a fathom of water upon it. The chief produce of Langkat is black pepper, of which large quantities are annually exported. This state is the N. limit of the Malay nation in Sumatra. The Aborigines occupying them on the N. and the Babi on the W. and inland.

LANGKAWI, or **LANKAWA**, an Id. Indian Archipelago,

off the W coast of the peninsula of Malacca. It belongs together with a group of contiguous islands called the Ladas, to the territory of Quenda, and included with them lies between lat. 6° and 7° N; and lon 99° and 100° E. Its length E. to W. is about 25 m, and its breadth N. to S. about 10 m. Its surface, composed chiefly of granite and mountain limestone, is at once high and level. It is inhabited by Malays.

LANGLEY a fort or station British Columbia, on the S bank of the Fraser River 15 m. above New Westminster. The river becomes so shallow above this point that the steamers from Victoria have to transfer their cargoes to other vessels, more adapted to ascend the swift and shallow stream.

LANGKAT, a tn. British America, Canada East, co. Bonaventure, 8 m. S. Lawrence 28 m. N. N. E. Montreal with a E. Catholic church several schools, a machine shop, institute, and a trade in flour and lumber. Pop. about 7400.

LANGING a tn U. States, cap. state Michigan on Grand River, and on the Amboy Lansing, and Traverse Bay rail way, 77 m. W. N. W. Detroit. It contains ten churches, a large and handsome state-house on a height above the river a house of correction for juvenile offenders, a female college, and an agricultural college, to which a farm of 700 acres is attached. It has also extensive factories, tanneries, breweries and flour planting and saw mills. Pop. (1890) 3074.

LA PAZ a tn. U. States, cap. Lower California, near the S. E. extremity of the peninsula and on a bay in the Gulf of California, lat. 24° 8' N lon. 110° 10' W. It stands near the mouth of the fertile valley of Todos Santos, which with its tropical vegetation forms a rich and beautiful landscape, and consists of regular streets which cross each other at right angles and tastefully built houses, the whole forming an exact square, with a plaza in its centre, lined with trees and adorned with a fountain. The principal buildings are the cathedral, bishop's palace and seminary, the town house, government buildings, and elementary schools. The harbor, being by far the best in the gulf, the trade is considerable, and wants nothing to secure its larger development except a government guided by enlightened and liberal principles. At present, owing to the frequent changes in the duties exacted, and to official extortion vessels arriving in the harbor with cargoes sometimes quit it without unloading to seek better treatment in other ports. Pop. 10,000.

LA POINTE a tn U. States Wisconsin near the S. extremity of Madeline the largest in the group of the Apostle Islands, situated in the W. of Lake Superior off the Wisconsin coast. It is greatly situated among the woods, with which the whole group is clothed and was long a central station for the fur trade of the North West Company. They were not, however, the first occupiers, for in 1660 a Jesuit missionary landed upon it and had considerable success among its Chippeway inhabitants. In recent times La Pointe has lost its former importance. Its fishery, however, is productive and valuable.

LA PORTE, a tn U. States, Indiana, cap. co. of same name, at the junction of the Cincinnati, Peck and Chicago with the S. Michigan and V. Indiana railway 12 m. from Lake Michigan. It contains eleven churches, a tannery, an iron foundry a manufactory of agricultural implements, and a planing, a flour and a saw mill and carries on an active trade. Pop. (1890) 5628.

LA PRAIRIE, a tn. British America, Canada East cap. co. of same name, 8 m. S. Lawrence, between the Lac Seul Rapids and the Victoria bridge 9 m. from Montreal. It possesses a Protestant and a E. Catholic church, a nursery, several schools, and some trade in grain and lumber. Pop. about 1800.

LA SALLE, a tn. U. States, Illinois at the head of navigation of Illinois River on the Illinois and Michigan canal, and at the junction of the Illinois Central and Rock Island railways, 58 m. W. S. W. Chicago. It occupies an elevated and healthy site and contains five churches, several academies, zinc-works, and soap and candle works, a foundry and machine shop, breweries, lime kilns, brickyards, and planing and flour mills. Immediately adjoining La Salle on the W., and separated only by an imaginary line, is the town of Peoria. Coal mines employing about 1000 men are in operation in the vicinity. The Illinois which is here 300 yards wide, is crossed by a railway bridge of 80 arches. Pop. (1890) 3993.

LASKI a tn. Austrian empire Galicia, circa and about 17 m. N. N. E. Przemysl; with a convent of the Sisters of Mercy and 2030 inhabitants.

LASSOMPTION a tn. British America, Canada East, cap. co. and on a peninsula formed by the river of same name 23 m. N. N. E. Montreal. It is the seat of a circuit court, and has a E. Catholic church and college, a seminary, a tannery, and some general trade. Pop. about 1200.

LATOMÉ, a tn. E. Africa, one of the principal places of the Lado country, at the S. W. foot of Mount Latet, lat. 4° 30' N lon. 35° 45' E. It is strongly palisaded.

LA FOLLE a country E. Africa, lying between the rivers Kanem and Chob, and in lat. 4° 30' N; lon. 31° 40' E. Its exact limits are undefined but it occupies a valley enclosed by the Lafof range on the N. and another lofty range, rising 6000 or 7000 ft. on the S. the extreme E. and being blocked by a noble isolated mountain of about 8000 ft. The course of the valley is from N. W. to S. E. about 40 m. long and 18 m. wide the flat bottom diversified by woods, thick jungles, open plains and the heath tree, which in some places gives the appearance of forest. The river Kanem which rises at its E. extremity skirts its S. side and a parallel tributary, having its source in the same region, runs along the N. side. The inhabitants, the Latomes, are an unusually fine race of swarthy tall, muscular and well proportioned, unlike the other tribes of the White Nile, they have high foreheads, large eyes, well-shaped mouths with rather full lips, high cheek-bones, and altogether a very pleasing count of countenance. They are so rich in cattle the wealth of the country, that 10,000 or 12,000 head are housed in every large town. Their houses are generally half-circular, while some are like extinguishers 25 ft. high the thatch rests upon a circular wall about 4 ft. high with overlapping eaves, the doorways are about 3 ft. 4 in. high, and there are no windows. The interior though necessarily dark, is remarkably clean. The Latomes are a warlike race, and their weapons consist of a lance, an iron-headed mace, a long-bladed knife or sword and an iron bracelet armed with knife-blades about 4 in. long, and shields made of hide. The women are of unusual stature and great strength without the prepossessing features of the men. The men are entirely nude, the women nearly so. The peculiarity of the head dress of the men is remarkable. Sir S. W. Baker thus describes it. The costume of a man requires a period of from eight to ten years. The Latomes wear most exquisite helmets formed of their own hair. The thick crisp wool is woven with fine twine formed from the bark of a tree until it presents a thick network of felt. As the hair grows through this matted substance it is subjected to the same process until in the course of years a compact substance is formed like a strong felt, about an inch and a half thick framed into the form of a helmet. A strong run, about two inches deep, is formed by sewing it together with thread and the front part of the helmet is protected by a piece of polished copper while a piece of the same metal shaped like the half of a bishop's mitre, and about a foot in length, forms the crest. The framework of the helmet being at length completed, it must be perfected by an arrangement of beads, should the owner of the head be sufficiently rich to indulge in the coveted distinction. The beads most in fashion are the red and the blue porcelain, about the size of small peas. These are sewn on the surface of the felt, and so beautifully arranged in sections of blue and red, that the entire helmet appears to be formed of beads and the head some crest of polished copper surmounted by ostrich plumes, gives a most dignified and martial appearance to the elaborate head-dress. No helmet is supposed to be complete without a row of cowrie shells stretched around the rim so as to form a solid edge. Tarrangolite is the chief town.

LAULUM or **FALETTRETTA** a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. Travancore, on the bank of a fine navigable stream 35 m. S. E. Cochin. It is a tolerably large place, with some houses and is inhabited almost entirely by Christians, many of whom are merchants in the spice-trade and, exporting considerable quantities, and obtaining in return coarse corn, and cloth of various textures, from grain &c. In the vicinity there is a small pulsed fort, with a citadel and other wooden buildings.

LAURENTIDES (Tuk), N. America, a name given by recent geographers to a mountainous district of remarkable

geological formation, bordering on the W side of Lake Superior, Canada, and Hudson's Bay and receiving its popular appellation from the river St. Lawrence, on whose banks it commences. The Laurentian range is about 900 m. in breadth. It forms the N shore of the St. Lawrence, from the gulf as far as Cape Tourmente, near Quebec, from which point it leaves the river, and while following its general direction northward and farther west, will soon intersect it 30 m. from its bank. Proceeding westward, the range follows the line of the Ottawa, and crosses this river near the Lac des Chats, 150 m. from Montreal. Thence, taking a southward direction, it reaches the St. Lawrence near the outlet of Lake Ontario, and from this point strikes across to Lake Huron, which it touches at Matchedash Bay and forms the eastern shore of the lake as far as 47° N. lat. where quitting this lake, it joins Lake Superior and extends in a N.W. direction to the Arctic Sea. The average height of the hills is from 2000 to 3000 ft., and the rocks of this formation are the most ancient known on the American continent. Two-thirds of its area are covered with ponds, lakes, and marshes, which the cold of winter solidifies into a network of ice. The Laurentian cannot therefore be made available for agricultural purposes or for settlement. They abound, however, in the heavier minerals, and the northern shores of the great lakes are now the scene of very considerable mining operations.

LAUTERACH is an Austrian empire, Vorarlberg, vierte and not far from Bregenz with a paper mill a bathing establishment, and 1100 inhabitants.

LAWRENCE, two places, U. States.—1. A in Mass. situated, on both sides of the Merrimack, here crossed by two bridges, and at the junction of the Concord, Manchester and Lawrence with the Boston and Maine, the Lowell and Lawrence, and the Essex railways, 23 m. N. Boston. The principal public buildings and institutions are the city hall 14 churches a high-school and other schools—grammar primary middle, and mixed a savings-bank a provident a library and a young men's Christian association. The cotton manufactory is the staple industry and is carried on in several large mills for which water power has been obtained by means of a dam across the Merrimack, constructed at the expense of \$250,000. The other industrial establishments are a machine shop and foundry and paper flour, and saw mills. Pop. (1880) 17,639.—2. A in Kansas, esp. co. Douglas, 7 bank Kansas 23 m. of direct distance above its mouth. It stands on a slope, and consists of about 400 houses, of which only a portion are of brick or stone. The principal buildings are four churches, the state university an academy, and several schools. The industrial establishments are saw and grist mills, a woolen shop, a tannery a brewery and distillery, and coach and wagon and rope and candle factories. Lawrence was founded in 1854 by the Massachusetts Aid Society, and settled by the opponents of slavery. During several ensuing years it was the scene of violent contests between this party and the Border Ruffians. Pop. (1880) 1645.

LAWRENCEBURG is a U. States, Indiana, esp. co. Dearborn, on the Ohio, 23 m. below Cincinnati, the White-water canal, and the Ohio and Mississippi, and the Indianapolis and Cincinnati railways. It has 6 churches, 10 schools, 12 grist mills, 3 distilleries, and 2 breweries. Pop. (1880), 5000.

LAWRENCE, CANALS (See) a series of canals in Canada, between the cities of Kingston and Montreal, constructed in steps perpendicular to the banks of the river St. Lawrence, for the purpose of facilitating the navigation between Montreal and Lake Ontario, which is impeded by numerous rapids in the river, available for vessels of from four to five hundred tons burden. The length of the canals, including lockages, is as follows: viz. at St. Charles Rapids, 2 m., with 1 lock and a descent of 5 ft.; at Point Jacques, 3 m., with 1 lock and a descent of 5 ft.; at Rapids Des, 4 m., with 1 lock and a descent of 1 1/2 ft.; at River's Point, 2 m., with 1 lock and a descent of 4 ft.; the Canal de Lachine, at the Long Point Rapids, 1 1/2 m., with 7 locks, and a descent of 46 ft.; the Beauharnois canal, 1 1/2 m., with 9 locks, and a descent of 87 ft.; the Lachine canal, 2 1/2 m., with 5 locks, and a descent of 44 ft. Total length of canals 41 m., with 17 locks, and a descent of 304 ft. Each lock is 300 ft. long by 45 ft. wide, with a depth of water on the upper side

of 9 feet. Fully 8000 vessels, of 700,000 tons, run through this long chain of canals in the course of the year.

LAZARUS or **VINIZURE**, a port, China, on the E. coast of Corea, situated in the N. part of Yungking Day, and sheltered on the E. by Nakhoof or Boesook Peninsula. It is 2 miles wide at its entrance, and trends N. with a breadth varying from 1 1/2 m. to 3 1/2 m. Its depth of water is from 7 to 10 fathoms over a mud bottom. The river Daugun, which falls into the N.W. part of the port, divides near its mouth into several channels. The bar has 16 ft. at low water and the depth within increases gradually for 6 m. to 5 fathoms. The land around the port is populous and well cultivated particularly at the river's mouth.

LEAVENWORTH, a town U. States, Kansas, esp. co. Leavenworth, beautifully situated on a bank Missouri, 2 m. below Fort Leavenworth lat. 39° 10' N., lon. 95° W. It is the largest city and the commercial emporium of the state, and is surrounded by one of the richest agricultural regions of the valley of the Missouri. The river flows here with a swift deep current, and is bordered on the Kansas side by a natural levee of rock extending along the entire river front of the city. The city is laid out in regular streets, which cross at right angles, and contains 17 churches and several schools, soap and candle, mash and blind cord and wagon factories, and numerous saw mills and lumber yards. A firm engaged as government contractors in the carrier line, have here an immense establishment, which employs 6000 teamsters and 45,000 oxen. Leavenworth was founded in 1854. Pop. (1880) 1429 (1850), 18,000.

LEBANON (add) two places, U. States.—1. A in Penn.sylvania, esp. co. of same name, on Quittapah Creek the Union canal, and the Lebanon Valley railway 24 m. N.E. Harrisburg. It is regularly and substantially built, the houses consisting mostly of brick or stone, and possesses several schools, a library, and manufactures chiefly of iron, malt liquors, leather and earthenware. The surrounding district is rich in iron ore, which is smelted by several large furnaces in the vicinity of Lebanon. Pop. (1880) 4448.—2. A in Missouri, esp. co. Marion, on Harlan's Creek, and at the terminus of the Lebanon branch of the Louisville and Nash ville railway, 56 m. S.W. Frankfort. It possesses 6 churches, a R. Catholic college with 115 students, an academy and a female seminary. Pop. (1880) 953.—3. A in Tennessee, esp. co. Wilson, on a branch of Cumberland River, 33 m. E. Nashville with several churches, a Presbyterian university, with 11 professors 163 students and a library of 4000 vols., and several other educational institutions. The manufactures are chiefly cotton and woollen goods. Pop. about 2000.—4. A in Ohio cap. co. Warren, on Turin Creek, a branch of the Little Miami, and on the Little Miami railway and Warren County canal, 87 m. N.N.R. Cincinnati. It possesses 7 churches, a normal school, a public library and four saw mills. Pop. (1880), 2489.—5. A in Illinois, on the Ohio and Mississippi railway 20 m. E. St. Louis. It is pleasantly situated, and is the seat of a Methodist college, with 6 professors, 83 students and a library of 5880 vols. Pop. (1880), 1861.

LECOMPTON is a U. States, Kansas, on the Kansas River about midway between Topeka and Lawrence, and 30 m. above its mouth. Congress, before the civil war appropriated 210,000 for the erection of government buildings in it, with the purpose of making it the state capital. Pop. (1880) 917.

LEDENICZE, an Austrian empire, Military Frontier, Croatia, dist. Ogulin, about 45 m. S.W. Karlovac, on the Strait of Morlana, in the Adriatic, with a small haven and the ruins of a castle on a steep height. Pop. 1820.

LEIDZATSE, a town Austrian empire, Galizia, circle and 23 m. N.E. Kosow, esp. dist. of same name, with a Roman Catholic abbey, white church, square, and the altar-piece and fresco is supposed to be the work of Titian. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in dyeing wool, weaving woollen and linen cloth and trading in fruit. Pop. 4200.

LEEDS, a town British America, Ontario West, co. Niagara, on the Grand Trunk railway, 40 m. E. Quebec with a Church of England, a Free, a Baptist, and a R. Catholic church, several schools, and a considerable trade in flour and lumber. Two coal mines are situated in the dist., and a copper mine has recently been opened with prospects of success.

the Greenville railway; lat. 36° 2' N.; lon. 84° 28' W. It stands in a flat of surprising beauty, laid out with great regularity in well-defined streets, one of which is upwards of a mile long, and possesses 12 churches, a university which in 1850 had 6 professors and only 25 students, a court-house, a city hospital, a state lunatic asylum, an orphan asylum, and 2 libraries, one a city library of 6000 vols., and the other belonging to the university, of 15,000 vols. The whole place is well paved and lighted with gas, and at the west end of its main street there is a beautiful cemetery. About 100 stores and shops supply the demands of a very extensive retail and general trade, and 80 establishments are employed in manufactures, among which that of hemp holds the first place. Lexington suffered in the unhappy war between the Northern and Southern States. Pop. (1850), 9531.—4. A tn. Missouri, cap. of Lafayette, finely situated 1 bank Missouri, 23 m. N.W. Jefferson City. It has 7 churches and a number of flour-mills. Pop. (1880) 4122.

LEYDEN, an isl. in Paké Strait, off the N.W. coast of Ceylon, 5 m. S.W. of Jaffna. It is of an irregular but somewhat triangular shape, about 10 m. in length from N.W. to S.E. and with a maximum breadth of about 5 m. and has, next to it, extremely a small port, which bears the name of Kayia or Oya, a corruption of the Portuguese word *caia* or *caia*, meaning a wharf; thus being the utmost limit of navigation of a sea-going vessel with a cargo for Jaffna. It thus formed, and to some extent continues to form, the port of Jaffna, though this harbor is now possessed, at least in an equal degree, by Point Pedro.

LIBA, or LOMBA, a river S. Africa, which issuing from an unknown source about lat. 11° S., flows S.E. through a valley, which on the east of it bank seems to be confined by lofty and well-wooded mountains and on the S. bank to spread out into a wide marshy plain almost level. The name of Kayia or Oya, a corruption of the Portuguese word *caia* or *caia*, meaning a wharf; thus being the utmost limit of navigation of a sea-going vessel with a cargo for Jaffna. It thus formed, and to some extent continues to form, the port of Jaffna, though this harbor is now possessed, at least in an equal degree, by Point Pedro.

LIRANFALVA, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 38 m. S.E. Bistritz, with a Latin & Greek Catholic, and a Greek non-united church. Pop. 1450.

LIRCHOWITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia circle and 8 m. S.W. Leitmeritz, on the Elbe, with a parish church, a synagogue, a fine castle, a town-house, an hospital, a brewery and mineral springs, a small port, which bears the name of Kayia or Oya, a corruption of the Portuguese word *caia* or *caia*, meaning a wharf; thus being the utmost limit of navigation of a sea-going vessel with a cargo for Jaffna. It thus formed, and to some extent continues to form, the port of Jaffna, though this harbor is now possessed, at least in an equal degree, by Point Pedro.

LIRBOLLO territory S.W. Africa, Kibundu country between lat. 9° 15' and 10° 20' S., and lon. 14° 35' and 15° 20' E., bounded N. by the Coanza, which separates it from the Portuguese settlements; W. Kibundu, S. Ambuim, and E. Makoto and Kibala, area about 2000 sq. m. It is covered by steep and rugged mountains, with several intervening valleys, which are well watered by affluents of the Coanza and the Longa. The climate is healthy, and the inhabitants, owing to their proximity to the Portuguese settlements, have made considerable progress in civilization. They are generally disposed hospitable to strangers, and industrious. One of their chief employments is in weaving cotton goods called *ampas* and *ambas*, which are well known, and in considerable demand in the interior. Pop. about 40,000.

LIRBONTA, a tn. S. Africa, Makololo country; bank Lianhye or Zambesi lat. 15° 50' S. It is the last town which the Makololo possess on their V frontiers and, like all other places in the Barotsi Valley stands on an artificial mound, imperfectly protected against inundation. The town belongs, or belonged, to two of the chief wives of a former chief.

LIRBANKO a prov. Western Africa, nominally belonging to Gambia, is bounded by Tagga and Moss on the S. Ari binds on the W., and some independent tribes on the E., which interpose between it and the Niger. The surface has a rocky appearance, granite, which covers in large boulders, as well as in rocks alternating with granite and mica slate. The vegetation is varied, and the forest loses much of the monotonous character which the prevalence of any one species of tree is apt to give. Further west, however, the trees become smaller and the soil more and more fertile. Lirbanko is celebrated for a fine breed of horses. The prevalence of internal discord—fierce chiefs contending with each other, and producing a kind of anarchy—is the greatest obstacle to its prosperity.

LIRBUSA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 12 m. S.W. Jaske, 1 bank Ropa. It is an ancient place, of which mention is made as early as 1407, and contains 1100 inhabitants, a large proportion of whom are skilled workmen.

LICHTENSTADT a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 27 m. N.E. Eger, on the Wistritz, with a parish church, a synagogue, an hospital, a brewery three mills, and 1000 inhabitants, half of them Jews.

LICHVIN a tn. Russia, gov. and 25 m. S. Kaluga, cap. circle of same name, 1 bank Oka. It has five churches, a circle and a parish school, a charitable institute, and several industrial establishments. Pop. 2699.

LICHWE (Urums and Lowas) two adjacent places Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Chrasim on the Adlar with a parish church, a castle two mills, and 2000 inhabitants.

LIDA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 54 m. S. Vilna, cap. circle of same name, on the Lithua. It has three churches, a circle and a parish school and two charitable institutions, and contains 4094 inhabitants.

LIEBENSTEIN, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia circle and 7 m. W.W. Eger, in a valley enclosed by wooded mountains, with a parish church, an inn, and a castle situated on a rocky height, a brewery two mills, 700 inhabitants.

LIEBENSTADT, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia circle Glinchin, on both sides of the Woloschka, on the Fürstentum-Reichenberg railway, with a Catholic parish church, a reformed Protestant church, corn and saw mills, and 1000 inhabitants.

LIEVFLY a port Greenland on an island of same name, immediately off the S.W. coast of Disco Island and at the N.W. entrance of Disco Bay. It is a most perfect landlocked and safe anchorage, with depths varying from 6 to 24 fathoms. In the adjoining town of Lively a Danish governor resides and the vicinity is a shaly wood-land, which burns well, and retains its heat when mixed with other coal is found.

LIEVKA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Lip-tau about 28 m. N. by E. Nemesd in the vicinity are the ruins of a castle, built on Mount Choe by Matthew Corvinus. It has 1800 R. Catholic inhabitants.

LIEPFELD, a tn. Austrian empire Lower Austria circle Upper Wieselwald on the Traisen in a beautiful valley with saw and other mills, a quarry of gray and red marble, and some of lignite, marble, and slate to some extent. The old Cistercian abbey situated here, and founded by Leopold VII. in 1202, has a handsome church and chapel with the tomb of the founder a library, a cabinet of natural history and a botanical garden. Pop. 1700.

LILDOETT a river lake, and in British Columbia.—The arven runs S.E. through fine pasture land occupied to some extent by settlers, into the upper end of the lake of its name which is surrounded by high mountains, generally very steep to the water's edge.—The lake is one of the chain of lakes along which lies the route from the lower to the upper Fraser and the gold-fields.—The river stands at the N. end of this route, at its junction with the Fraser, on a plateau upon the S. bank of the river. It has grown into some importance owing to its position on the great route to the interior gold-fields.

LILMAN a vil. Persia, prov. Azerbajan, about 30 m. S.E. Tabreez, and at some distance to the E. of Lake Urmiah. It is one of the highest inhabited places in the Saharat mountain chain, which rises 4000 ft. above the level of the lake, and 6400 ft. above that of the Black Sea. It has hot springs, to which the natives attribute miraculous virtues, and a large and apparently thriving population engaged in cultivating the gardens, meadows, and fertile fields of the environs.

LINARES a tn. Chili, prov. Maule, on a plain between the rivers Maule and Longavi, 180 m. S.E. Valparaiso. It was laid out on a plan far more extensive than it has been found possible to execute; and hence, though the population does not exceed 2500 it has, besides numerous other squares, a vast plain, an alameda planted with four rows of trees for nearly a third of a mile, and 12 spacious but unoccupied streets. The chief buildings are a handsome church and a large market-house.

LINDER, a tn. Western Africa, cap. prov. of same name, which comprises the N.W. extremity of Bornoe,

125 m N.N.W. Kono. It stands in a dirt wash broken by rocks of basalt and intersected by numerous small water-courses, and is isolated by a ditch and a low earthen rampart nearly of a circular form. Its commercial importance, for which it is mainly indebted to its position, is so great, that it has been called 'the gate of Boudan.' Still with all the bustle of its streets and the traffic which centres in it, it has no manufactures of the least importance, its only industrial establishments being indigo dye-works. Estimated pop. 1700.

LINDSAY a tn. British America, Canada West, co. Peterborough 57 m N.E. Toronto. It possesses five churches—five Wesleyan a Church of England, a United Presbyterian, and a B. Catholic, and communicating with Port Hope, on Lake Ontario, by the Port Hope and Lindsay railway. It carries on some trade in lumber. Pop. about 1100.

LINGAH, Lingaw, or Lanza a tn. and port, near the mouth of a small stream, N.E. side of Persian Gulf upon a strip of territory belonging to prov. Oman of Arabia lat. 25° 47' N., lon. 54° 59' E. The town lies along the water's edge, with a narrow intervening beach of white dry sand. The old town is small and compact, having room for 4000 or 5000 inhabitants, nearly half of it consists of market-places, coffee-houses, and similar establishments, besides a large mosque by the sea-side. The houses in it are solidly built—partly of stone and partly of brick—and whitewashed. Carved wood work about the doors, windows, and balconies bespeaks some degree of Persian taste. Low walls mesh domes, surround this quarter of Lingah. The new part remains E and W along the bay or reaching inland, occupy a considerable extent. Near the middle of the quay is a small dock, partly dry, but capable of containing sixty to eighty Arab vessels, and protected in front by a high sea wall with a breakwater on either side. The harbour is sheltered to the W by Cape Roostah, E. by a corresponding promontory and the island of Khidm on the N stretch the isolated and mountainous of Parau, and only the S side is at all exposed. Opposite the dock rises a rock, the only one hereabouts, crowned by an old castle tower. Eastward is the palace of the Oman governor, forming a large square, and four stories high. Further on are subdividing yards in active operation. On either side and behind the town are gardens; but the soil is poor and water scarce. So scarce is water that the main supply is from huge cisterns of stone, 30 to 60 ft in diameter and dome-roofed, which collect the overflow of the winter torrents and store it to last the remainder of the year. Lingah is a very busy place by sea and land, and frequented by many races in commercial pursuits. The bulk of the trade is with the maritime Arab ports, to which goods from Bombay and Kurrachee are conveyed in small coasting craft, spiced pearls, and a little salt fish forming the return cargoes. And it is a pretty place, with its white houses along the shore, overhanging by palm-trees, and the large glittering cupolas of its reservoirs and crowded markets, and clear air, and bright sun. Pop. 8000 to 10,000.—(Purgrave, &c.)

LINGEHI a sand river S. Africa near r. bank Zambesi lat. 17° 34' S. lon. 31° E. When Dr. Livingstone reached it, it was in flood 60 or 70 yards wide, and went deep, but the kind of stream to which the name has been given is no singular that the Doctor must be allowed to explain it in his own words. Like all those sand rivers, it is for the most part dry but by digging down a few feet water is to be found which is percolating along the bed on a stratum of clay. This is the phenomenon which is signified by the name of a river flowing underground. In trying to find this, I felt the warmth of particles of coarse sand striking my legs, and the slight disturbance of our foot-steps caused deep holes to be made in the bed. The water which is almost always very rapid dug out the sand beneath our feet in a second or two, and we were all sinking by that means so deep that we were glad to relinquish the attempt to find it before we were half way over. The oxen were hurried away down into the Zambesi. These sand rivers remove vast masses of disintegrated rock before it is too enough to form soil. The man who preceded us was only thigh deep, but the disturbance caused by his feet made it breast-deep for us. The shower of particles and gravel which struck against my legs gave me the idea that the

amount of matter removed by every flood must be very great. In most rivers where much wearing is going on, a person diving to the bottom may hear literally thousands of stones knocking against each other. This motion being carried on for hundreds of miles in different rivers, must have an effect greater than if all the parties and mortars and mills of the world were grinding and wearing away the rocks. The pounding to which I refer may be heard most distinctly in the Vael River when it is slightly in flood. It was there I first heard it.

LINGHOTV, a group of islands, N Pacific to the S. W. of the lake of Japan extending between lat. 26° 45' and 30° 43' N. and lon. 129° and 130° 17' E. They are numerous and elevated but for the most part of small dimensions. Three of them—Suwa-ama, Terab-ama, and Iujaga-sima—have active volcanoes, which respectively attain the heights of 2305, 2057 and 2345 ft.

LINYANFI a tn. S. Africa, cap. of the Makololo; lat. 18° 17' 20" S. lon. 28° 30' 5" E. It stands on the Chobe, at a height of 3500 ft. above sea-level, and carries on a considerable trade in ivory. The forests around both the town and the district are infested by the poisonous tsetse. Pop. 6000 to 7000.

LIPKA, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 44 m. E by S. Kladsko, on the frontiers of Moravia. It is a long straggling place, with two chapels, two mills, limekilns, limestone quarries and 1800 inhabitants.

LIPPTHAL a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle Southbohemia 32 m. S.E. Olomitz, with a castle reformed, and a B. Catholic parish church and 1200 inhabitants, who are mostly Protestants.

LIRA a tribe and dist. of the Mali country E. Africa, lying E. of the N. and Albert Nyamias lat. 2° 30' N. lon. 23° E. The district is described as extremely fertile and rich in ivory. The inhabitants are of the same type as the Mali, but wear their hair woven into a thick felt, and covering the shoulders like a full bottom wig. The Lira tribe are governed by a chief with little real authority.

LISBURN a cape a headland on the coast of Russian America, Arctic Ocean lat. 68° 55' N. lon. 160° 5' W. 160 geo. m. N. by E. Cape Francis of Wales, the most western point of North America. It is of limestones formation and from 800 to 900 ft in height, of a conical shape, and presents its bold aspect and greatest elevation at its southern extremity. To the eastward of the cape extends a range of hills surmounted by a mass of loose gray scoria and separated from each other by ravines the sides of which are clothed with a certain amount of verdure. It was visited in 1850 by E. M. S. Pease, on the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin.—(Armstrong's Narrative of Discovery of F. W. Pease.)

LISBAGORA, a tn. Austrian empire, Gallaia, circle and 8 m. N.E. Tarso. It is a straggling place with 1900 inhabitants, a large proportion of whom are employed in making wooden and earthen ware.

LISLET a tn. British America, Canada East, cap. of some towns r. bank St. Lawrence, 40 m. N.E. Quebec, with a B. Catholic chapel, small-dock, court, town-square, and several large general stores. Pop. about 3700.

LISBA [old], a tn. Austrian empire, Dalmatia, circle Spalatro on the N.E. side of the island of same name to the Adriatic, at the foot of a mountain ridge which incloses an extensive bay and forms one of the best and most spacious harbours in Dalmatia. It has a Minorite monastery, and an important cordage factory and contains 1300 inhabitants.

LITCHFIELD, a vil. U. States, Connecticut, cap. co. of same name, on the Housatonic, 28 m. N.W. New Haven. It is pleasantly situated on a height with a beautiful view, and contains four churches, two academies, a court-house and jail, and a private lunatic asylum. It has lately become a favourite summer resort. Pop. 5200.

LETIN, a tn. Russia, gov. Podolia, on the Bzura of Zara, an affluent of the S. Bug. It has five churches, a circle school and contains 5882 inhabitants.

LITSCHAU a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Mähren, on a dist. of same name, near the Bohemian frontier, 76 m. N.W. Vienna. It has an old walled fort, a castle with an extensive park, and numerous farms employed in weaving flax and cotton goods. Pop. 1480.

LITTAU, a town in Austria, Moravia, about 100 m. N. W. Olmitz, on the river March, and on the Olmitz and Prague railway; is the seat of several public offices, and has three churches, a town-house surrounded by a tower, an hospital for the poor, extensive manufactures of woollen cloth, a paper mill, and flax, yarn, cattle, and other markets. In the vicinity is the burning site of Prince Liechtenstein, one of the finest in the empire. Pop. 2,115.

LITTLE SOURIS, or **MOINEAUX**, N. America, an affluent of the Assiniboine, runs within the British territory, in a prolongation of the plateau of the Coteau de Missouri, about lat. 49° 30' N., lon. 104° 30' W., flows first S.E., and crossing the British frontier about lon. 103° proceeds S. as far as lat. 46° where it makes a large circular bend, and changes its direction to N. W. On again entering the British territory, about lon. 101° it flows easterly N. E. and joins the Assiniboine on its E. bank about lat. 45° 45' N., lon. 99° 30' W. As its mouth it is 121 ft. broad, has a mean depth of 3 ft. 4 in., and flows at the rate of half a mile an hour. It contains sturgeon and various other kinds of fish. The country to the W. of the Souris is an open, treeless, and undulating prairie, but to the E. rise into picturesque hills, clothed on their sides and summits with aspen. One of the greatest obstacles to settlements on the banks of the Souris, and the adjoining districts, is a species of grasshopper which infests it. At the mouth of the Souris, says Mr. Hind the grasshoppers were in countless numbers, and so voracious as to attack and destroy every article of clothing left for a few minutes on the ground. Saddles, girths, leather bags, and clothing of every description were devoured without distinction. The only way to protect our property from the depredations was to pile it on the wagons and carts out of reach.

LITURABURA or **LEPELOLE**, a tn. S. Africa, cap. of the Bechuanaland, on the slope of a mountain range, 200 m. N. E. Karmanna. Its former name of Lepelole was given it from a cave in its vicinity which no one ventured to enter because it was believed to be the habitation of the devil, and it was said that every one who went in remained there for ever. When Dr. Livingston accompanied by the chief Sebele who with many of his people were converted to Christianity undertook what seemed to many of the natives, if not the mission, at least the most hazardous task of examining it, he found it to be only an open cave, with an entrance about 10 ft. square, which after contracting into two water-courses, entered the cave in round openings, through which the water once flowed. The only inhabitants it seems ever to have had were baboons. The mountains, which is the prevailing rock at Liturabura, seems to extend over a vast area. It is found in Angola, and forms the underlying rock all the way from Kaimbo to Laputa.

LIUBINYE, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Bosnia, 26 m. N. Ragusa. Like all the towns of the Herzegovina, it has a beautiful site, standing at the foot of a mountain, in the middle of a long and narrow valley but is one of the most wretched places imaginable, consisting of 180 Mahometan houses, many of them in a ruinous state, occupied by 287 inhabitants, and 12 Christian houses, of a better description, with 23 inhabitants. The Turks, forming at once the dominant class and the great majority make a tyrannical use of their power and keep the Christians in a kind of bondage.

LIUTZIN a town, Russia, gov. and 180 m. N. W. Vitepsk, on the Great and Little Looza with two churches, a charitable institute, and a pop. of 4063.

LIVERPOOL [add.] a port and municipal borough and aspect of England, co. of Lancashire on the bank of the Mersey, about 4 m. from its confluence with the Irish Sea; 185 m. N. W. from London. Ext. of the observatory on the Waterloo dock, westward, 58° 24' 47" N. lon. 0° 12m. 07.11. W. A new observatory is in process of erection at Bidston, on the E. bank of the Mersey; lat. 53° 34' 04" N.; lon. 0° 12m. 17s. W. Liverpool stands partly on flat ground along the margin of the river but chiefly on the slopes of a series of moderate eminences, whose summits are within the limits of the borough, and the highest of which is about 280 ft. above the level of the quay-wall of the river. Its greatest length from N. to S. is about 5 m. and its greatest breadth from W. to E. is about 2½ m. its area, exclusive of the docks, is 5,002 a. Its irregularity had out; in the lower parts of the town the streets are narrow and crowded, with courts, but in the more modern por-

tions the streets are wider and more regular. It is singularly deficient in open places and squares. Of the latter there are only two of any pretensions, Abercromby Square and Falkner Square. The town is well lighted with gas, and supplied with water partly from wells sunk in the new red sandstone, among the towns it built, but chiefly from the lofty district near Elvington, 24 m. distant. The water from the wells is raised by pumping, and that from Elvington is delivered by gravitation into reservoirs, situated nearly on the summits of the eminences before mentioned, and from these reservoirs a portion is raised into elevated cisterns, as to supply the highest houses in the town. At Elvington the collecting reservoirs form vast lakes of the aggregate length of 6 m., and from these the water, after being filtered, is conveyed to the distributing reservoirs in town by iron pipes 44 in. diameter. On the pipe line there are two relieving reservoirs, and from the second of these, situated about 9 m. from Liverpool, there is a double line of pipes. From the reservoir in the town the water is distributed under high pressure, and there being an abundance of hydrants on the mains through the streets, especially in the warehouse districts, fires are readily extinguished by hose and jet. The result is that serious destruction of property by fire once so common, is now much less frequent. The quantity of water distributed daily is 12,000,000 gallons, a quantity much too small for the present wants of the town and the corporation are (1867) seeking for some more extensive source of supply.

The most important public buildings are the town-hall, St. George's Hall exchange buildings, revenue buildings, and the free public library and museum. The town hall is an elegant structure. A handsome dome, surrounded by an open gallery, runs from the centre of the building. Within are a grand staircase, saloon, drawing-rooms, ball-rooms, banqueting rooms, and refectory, forming a superb suite of entertaining rooms, and also the council hall and various public offices connected with the municipal business and affairs of the corporation. The first hall was erected in the same site in 1573, rebuilt in 1749, destroyed by fire in 1795 and restored and finally brought to its present condition in 1803 and 1811. There is at present (1867) in course of erection an immense pile of buildings, to serve as public offices, in which will be concentrated the municipal offices, as well as those connected with the lighting, paving, sewerage, water supply, sanitation, gas and meter testing, smoke inspection, and the department of the medical officer of health. The revenue buildings, which comprise accommodation for the offices of inland revenue of the Mersey dock and harbour board, and of the post-office, cover an area of 8700 sq. yds. and have an extreme length of 467 ft. and a total height of 67 ft. lofty porticoes, each of eight Ionic columns, adorn the centre, and east and west fronts the centre is surmounted by a dome lighted with sixteen windows, and ornamented with the same number of pilasters. St. George's Hall, which contains a large hall for public meetings, concerts, &c. a smaller concert-room, capable of accommodating 1800 auditors, and the auditorium is a stupendous building in the Corinthian style externally and internally. The E. front is 430 ft. long, with a colonnade of sixteen columns 200 ft. long, but from the S. portico to the N. apse, which contains the small concert-room, the building is 500 ft. long. The free public library and museum is a handsome building of the Corinthian order, occupying an area of 4785 sq. yds. The right, or E. wing, is occupied by the library; the W. wing by the valuable museum of natural history presented to the corporation by the Earl of Derby. A central hall between the two, devoted to stationary and works of art, is 98 ft. long by 58 ft. wide, and 66 feet high; the public reading-room is 109 ft. long, 56 ft. wide, and 48 ft. high; the library has an upper and lower room, each 78 ft. long and 37 ft. wide, with galleries round. There are also a commodious students' room, a room for Biblical illustrations, a room for patents and parchment papers, a board room, several class-rooms, and a lecture-room capable of containing an audience of about 400. This building was opened on the 15th October, 1860, and the corporation are now about to extend it by adding a picture gallery. In connection with this central library there are two leading libraries, one at the N. and the other at the S. end of the town. The expense of maintaining the library, museum, and reading libraries is defrayed by a rate on the inhabitants. The ex-

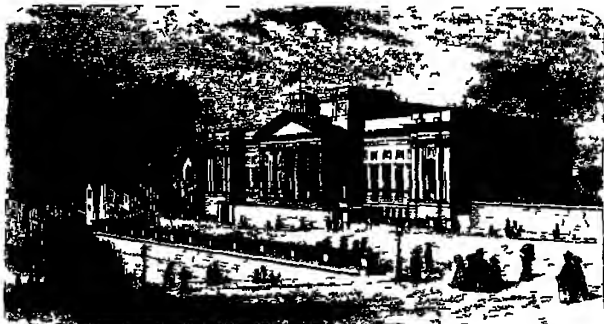
change buildings form three sides of a square, of which the town-hall forms the fourth side. These buildings are now (1887) in course of reconstruction. The other structures, adjuncts of the churches, deserving notice, are the borough jail at Walton the work-houses and offices, the industrial schools, the infirmary, the sailors home, the gymnasium, the Royal bank buildings the Commercial bank, the bank of England, and the other banks the Royal Insurance buildings and the buildings of the London and Liverpool insurance, the Falmouth club the almshouse, the lyceum the correspondence the Albany and indeed all the palatial offices which have been erected so often within the last few years and which line the streets in the neighbourhood of the exchange.

Few towns are so well supplied with markets and market-places as Liverpool. The markets are spacious airy covered buildings, and are four in number. St. John's, St. James, St. Martin's, and the fish market. St. John's is the largest and most important. It is 650 ft. long and 185 ft. wide. They are all well supplied with provisions. The Haymarket is an area of about 15,000 superficial yds; nearly half of which has been roofed over to form a drill-shed for the volun-

teer corps. This market is also used as a wholesale market for perishable produce.

There are altogether 183 places of worship in Liverpool of these sixty-five belong to the Church of England, twenty to the B. Catholics, twenty-two to the Wesleyans, twelve to the Independents, five to the Primitive Methodists, eight to the Calvinists Methodists, ten to the Baptists, fourteen to the synod of the Presbyterian church in England, four to the United Presbyterians, two to the Church of Scotland four to the Unitarians, two to the Society of Friends, two to the Jews and the remaining thirteen to other denominations; and to the greater number of these places of worship schools are attached. Many of the churches and chapels are very handsome buildings. Among these are St. George's, St. Catherine's, St. Michael's, St. Nicolas, St. Luke's, the church for the blind Great George Street chapel Hope Street Unitarian chapel St. Francis Xavier's and St. Mary's B. Catholic chapels, and St. Andrew's Scotch church.

Liverpool is remarkable for the number of its charitable and benevolent institutions, and for the splendour of the buildings devoted to these purposes. There are the royal



THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM LIVERPOOL.

infirmary lock-hospital, children's infirmary northern and southern hospitals, lying-in institutions, dispensaries—in all twelve establishments for the cure or mitigation of disease. And in connection with these may be mentioned the northern and southern public disinfecting apparatus, for gratuitously disinfecting by means of dry heat, the clothes bedding, &c., of persons attacked by contagious or infectious diseases; and also, as directly connected with the health of the people, the public baths, of which there are: St. George's, on the pier-head, supplied with filtered salt water and Cornwallis Street, Margaret Street, and Paul Street: supplied with pure fresh water. The last-named has a public wash-house attached to it, and there is another public wash-house in Upper Frederick Street. There are a blue-coat hospital a male and female orphan hospital, a B. Catholic male and female orphanage, two penitentiaries, refuge for the destitute, Magdalen Institute, a central relief society, Church and religious societies shipwrecked mariners' cottages, town mission, four B. Catholic convents—altogether irrespective of the infirmaries and hospitals, eighty charitable institutions and religious societies.

The educational establishments of Liverpool not connected with charities are the royal institution the mechanics institute, and queen's college, the collegiate institute and the medical schools. The schools attached to the various churches and chapels have been already noticed. There are also the corporation school, the national infant industrial and ragged schools, and those attached to the blue-coat hospital, orphan, and other asylums. The principal places of amusement are the theatre-royal the Prince of Wales theatre, the royal amphitheatre, the Adelphi theatre, the Varieties, the Wellington rooms for assemblies and balls, the George

Street assembly rooms, the St. James hall concert-room the Alhambra, the philharmonic hall (a concert-room of colossal dimensions, and unsurpassed in this country in the requisites of hearing and seeing) and many minor concert-rooms. There is also a race-course at Aintree where meetings are held in spring summer and autumn.

In addition to the Prince's park, and the botanic gardens and Wavertree park, already in existence the corporation are now forming three new parks: the largest, the Sefton park at the south end of the town but beyond its limits, will contain 370 acres. The Newnham park, at the east side of the town, will contain about 185 acres, and the Stanley park on the north will contain 90 acres. The corporation too are about to erect public abattoirs in connection with the cattle-market, and situated on a line of railway which will admit of all the cattle landed at the docks being carried in place of being driven through the crowded streets in the markets and slaughter.

The public cemeteries are nine in number—Anfield, St. James St. Mary's parochial at Roe Lane, Birchdown Lane, menopolis the Catholic the Friends and the Jews burying-place.

But the most remarkable feature of this great seaport is its docks and basins. These extend along the Mersey for 5 m. There are thirty wet-docks and half-tide docks, among the largest of which are the Brunswick, the Queen's, King's, George's, Prince's, Huskisson, Canada, and New North. The docks have an aggregate water area of 253 acres, 3548 yds., and quay space of nearly 19 m. in extent. There are, besides, twenty graving-docks, with a bottom length of 16,176 ft., and seven griddings, with an aggregate length of 1129 ft. 6 in.

In 1786 the number of vessels which entered the docks was 1906, and the dock duties paid by them amounted to £3616, 8s. 3d. and in 1866, just one hundred years later the number of vessels was 21,730, and the duties amounted to £241,687, 16s. 6d., nearly a quarter of a million sterling. The following table shows the progression in vessels, tonnage, and duties, in ten-yearly periods, from 1806 to 1866—

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Aggregate Tonnage.	Amount of Duties.
1806	4,076	542,925	£44,669 7 8
1816	5,155	774,509	55,705 6 1
1826	6,061	1,226,918	60,431 9 11
1836	14,949	1,667,619	97,647 10 10
1846	16,641	2,108,444	104,769 11 8
1856	20,585	4,559,618	1,4,336 14 5
1866	21,730	5,841,232	241,687 16 6

The manufactures of Liverpool consist chiefly of ship-building, hemp and wire rope making, self-making, iron-forging, anchor and chain-cable making, iron and brass foundry, the making of steam-engines, sugar-mills, and large engineering works, sugar-refining, soap-making, alkali making &c. The manufacture of watches, chronometers, and watch movements is extensively carried on. There are many large steam-mills for grinding corn, rice, colza, dye-woods, &c. But it owes its great importance to its being a great seat of foreign export and import trade, and the main outlet for the manufactures of Lancashire, West Yorkshire, and Staffordshire and through it the principal part of the trade with Australia and America is carried on.

The cotton trade forms one of the most important branches of its general commerce. In 1740 the total imports of that article amounted to 5 bales; in 1811 they had increased to 96,752 bales; in 1841 to 1,164,939 bales. The following table shows the amount of cotton in bales and whence shipped, from 1846 to 1866 and it also shows the fluctuations caused by the American war—

Year	U. States.	Brazil.	Egypt.	S. India.	E. India.	China and Japan.	Turkey & Greece.	Total.
1846	1,726,263	121,861	113,111	11,928	423,168			2,405,231
1847	1,461,717	101,945	8,258	11,467	469,458			2,053,845
1848	1,859,240	106,280	101,405	4,467	264,378			2,435,768
1849	2,806,241	144,647	99,678	8,838	529,695			3,588,100
1850	3,250,545	165,000	109,000	9,068	542,515			3,986,128
1851	5,429,610	20,129	97,260	10,800	577,680			6,035,480
1852	5,249	325,307	146,430	21,480	1,071,888			1,645,930
1853	151,955	107,265	294,179	67,436	1,346,576			1,967,411
1854	389,119	303,130	364,260	68,581	1,364,805	210,460	61,530	2,321,775
1855	609,269	381,006	333,331	113,238	1,002,444	136,871	78,677	2,559,798
1856	1,156,180	464,848	367,481	90,874	1,544,876	12,968	83,882	3,669,090

The total imports into Great Britain in 1856 was 3,749,041 bales, and of this rather more than 90 per cent. was imported into Liverpool. The total weight of all the cotton imported into the United Kingdom in 1856 was 1,250,992,640 lbs. into Liverpool, 1,254,637,995 lbs. the average weight per bale 862½ lbs.

The grain, &c., imported through Liverpool forms another important branch of trade, as also does the timber, as the following table shows—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Produce of E. & W. America—				
Wheat and Barley, of all sorts, in bulk	4,861,500	7,949,000	5,064,500	1,864,000
Wheat and New York Oak, Ash, Elm, and Hardwood, in bulk	963,000	1,091,500	1,064,000	1,060,200
Quebec Lumber, Fir, Spruce, and Boards, in bulk	7,346	54,818	64,611	66,473
Lathwood in bulk, in bulk	675	864	1,079	614
Quebec Staves in bulk, in bulk	303	472	215	329
—, in bulk	281	1,37	835	926
Produce of the North of Europe—				
Danish, Swedish, &c. Timber in bulk	951,500	612,000	414,000	514,000
Wheat and Barley in bulk	1,064	2,361	1,410	2,660
Wheat and Barley in bulk	300	1,180	180	1,000
Lathwood in bulk, in bulk	300	300	300	300
Barley, in bulk	41	54	5	70
Produce of other Countries—				
Molasses in bulk	28,000	96,000	17,000	30,000
Cocoa in bulk	1,000	840	5,000	5,000
Pepper in bulk	8,000	3,500	10,000	10,210
Wheat in bulk	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Wheat in bulk	221,500	25,000	225,000	25,000

The returns are made to the 1st of February in each year.

In 1850 568 ships, of from 1500 to 3000 tons, carried from this port 174,187 passengers, of whom 154,789 were steerage passengers, and 193,109 emigrants to the U. States of America. In 1863 the number of ships was 622, carrying 187,903 passengers, of whom 154,693 were steerage passengers, and 109,598 emigrants to the U. States.

The emigration from Liverpool in 1848 was as follows—

United States	90,428
Central and South America	1,797
British North America	8,765
West India	517
East India, China, and Java	68
Western Africa, Mexico, Australia, Colombia	18,001
Total	101,100

The total number of emigrants to all places from England, Scotland, and Ireland, during the same year was

England	165,420 or of the whole emigration, 4,212 per cent.
Scotland	15,328, 7,28
Ireland	50,009 18,00

And from Liverpool the amount was 57,784 per cent. of the whole emigration or nearly 78 per cent. of the emigration from all the ports of England and Wales.

Of the 121,109 emigrants who sailed from Liverpool the percentage, according to nationalities was as follows—

English	39
Scottish	29
Irish	45,25
Foreigners	20,1
Not distinguished	1,5
Total	100

By railway Liverpool is connected with all the principal towns and ports in the kingdom. The London and North western Lancashire and Yorkshire, Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railways all have access and station accommodation there and it is proposed to unite the railways of the opposite shores of the Mersey by a tunnel underneath the river. It is connected also by road with the great seats of manufacturing and mining industry. It has regular communication by steam packets with Glasgow and the ports on the W. of Scotland with Dublin, Limerick, Cork, Waterford, Westport, Drogheda, Dundalk, Newry, Belfast, and Londonderry, and with numerous places in England and Wales, and

with the Isle of Man with steam-ships it is in direct communication with France, the Mediterranean, the Levant African New York Boston, Halifax, Central America, and by auxiliary screw-steamers with Australia, &c. Irrespective of these latter, as fleet of ocean steamers was constituted in 1855 to have an aggregate tonnage of 264,000 tons, and a nominal horsepower of 46,000 horses.

The suburbs of Liverpool are very extensive, and are rapidly becoming covered with rows of neat houses and handsome villas. Within the parliamentary and municipal boroughs, which are co-extensive, are included the parish of Liverpool, which formerly was the municipal borough the town ship of Kirkdale and Everton, part of the township of West Derby, and of the extra-parochial parish of Tunstall Park. The opposite side of the Mersey is connected with Liverpool by a fleet of ferry steamers, which start from two

points on the Liverpool side, to and from the farms of Westman, New Ferry, Rock Ferry, Transmere, Mocksberry Woodside, Seacombe, Egremont, and New Brighton. The boats are admirably managed, and besides accommodating the immense multitudes whose daily avocations require them to cross the river they afford facilities to the thousands carrying on business in Liverpool to reside in Cheshire.

The town is divided into sixteen wards, which send each three councillors to the council. There are thus forty-eight councillors, there are also sixteen aldermen, elected by the council and a mayor. The corporation revenues were formerly very large. In 1836 the income derived from the town dues alone amounted to £49,332 in 1849 to £102,596, 18s 8d, but in 1859 the corporation was deprived of the conservancy of the Mersey and of the town dues, which were handed over to a new board, called the Mersey Dock and Harbour Board. Nevertheless, from real property and from the compensation received for the taking away the town dues, the council have still a large income to meet their obligatory and ordinary expenditure, and to carry out great improvements in the town without imposing taxes for the purpose. The cost of lighting of the town, too, is defrayed out of the surplus municipal revenue.

Liverpool is the most densely crowded town in England, and as a vast number of its inhabitants are unskilled labourers, who resort thither for precarious and fluctuating labour connected with the docks, which subjects them to periods of poverty and distress and renders them ready victims to disease it is not to be wondered at that the town is liable to visitations of epidemic disorders. Sanitary measures, as sewerage, house-drainage, improved paving and cleansing, the regulation of common lodging-houses and slaughter-houses, and closing unhealthy cellars, &c., have done much to mitigate the severity of visitations, and to reduce the rate of mortality. In 1844 the death-rate was 36 in the 1000—in 1868, at the outbreak of an attack of epidemic cholera, it was 29 in the 1000.

Great as Liverpool now is, it is of but comparatively recent growth and has therefore little or no history. In 1644 it was a small fishing town surrounded by a high mud wall. In that year it was besieged and taken by Prince Rupert, and shortly after retaken by the parliamentary forces under Sir John Meldrum. Seven years later a visitation of the plague carried off 300 inhabitants. In 1709 a wet-dock was constructed not only the first in Liverpool, but also in the kingdom. From this event may be dated the rapid extension of the commerce and population, though, as evidenced by the following table, the great increase of population has taken place since the beginning of the present century.

Year	Population.
1700	4,000
1790	30,000
1801	77,638
1831	112,973
1841	234,964
1861	315,960
1891	645,968

The petit retable value of the borough in 1866 was £3,150 13s. Liverpool has quarter and petty sessions, courts of record and requests, and is the seat of assizes for the hundred of W. Derby. Its port jurisdiction comprises the whole estuary of the Mersey. It is the birthplace of Mrs. Hemans, Roscoe the historian, Dr. Currie the biographer of Burns, and the Rev. Leigh Richmond. It sends two members to the House of Commons.

LLANQUIHUE, a lake Chili, in the E. of prov. Valdivia, at the W. foot of the volcanic mountain Osorno and Calbuco. It is of an irregularly triangular shape, about 30 m. long from N. to S., with an average breadth of about 20 m. It discharges its waters through the river Maullin to the Gulf of Reloncavi, in the Pacific, from which it is only 8 m. distant.

LLANQUIHUE [adj.] a territory of the republic of Chili, lying between lat. 40° 50' and 41° 45' S., and bounded E. by the line of the Andes N. by the river Las Damas W. by a line which sets out from its N. boundary, strikes across to the peninsula of the river Bahre and Negro, following the course of the latter as far as the village of Manle, and stretches from thence S.E. to Toloucan Sound. The district

thus indicated comprises the N.E. portion of the ancient province of Chiloé, and the E. of that of Valdivia. It has recently been colonized by a body of German emigrants, under the patronage of the Chilean government, who have already founded a town of 15,000 inhabitants, named Puerto Montt, and developed the natural resources of this fertile and interesting country. The whole of the district may be described as a regular and extensive plain, sheltered on the W. by the slopes of the Andes, and nowhere rising more than 50 ft. above the sea-level. It is covered with vast forests, but in the open spaces the soil has been rendered so rich by successive deposits of volcanic matter that it needs no manure, and yields the most abundant crops. To the N. of Puerto Montt a large coal-field has been discovered, adding vastly to the resources of the colony. Roads are being opened in the interior which will enable the settler to carry his products to the sea-coast. Timber of various kinds here, and several varieties of the potato, which are considered to surpass those grown in England. Ocean crops, and even wheat, flourish. Numerous lakes and tributary streams provide the farmer with means of irrigation. The whole area is parcelled out into square lots, so designed that one side of each lot shall touch upon a public road, and the utmost sagacity appears to have superintended all the arrangements of this new and prosperous colony.—(Oftis, *per Peruv. Reales Provisas de Regal Cogen Soc.*)

LOANDA, or St. PAUL DE LOANDA [adj.] a in S.W. Africa, Portuguese settlement, cap. prov. Angola, lat. 8° 48' S. lon. 13° 8' E. It was at one time a considerable city, but is now greatly decayed. Standing partly on a height above the Atlantic, embosomed among trees, it presents an imposing appearance from the sea, is defended by three forts in good repair, and has many large stone houses together with a greater number formed of wattle and daub. As the see of a bishop, it has a cathedral which has few claims to notice, and is but a poor substitute for two magnificent churches, which once adorned Loanda, but are now miserable ruins; the remnant of the one, which belonged to the Jesuits, being used as a workshop, and that of the other as a bazaar. The other principal buildings are the governor's palace and government offices—commodious structures—and the custom house, the business of which is said to be extremely well managed. The harbour lies between the town on the mainland and a low sandy island called the Loanda, and though once deep enough to float the largest ships close to the custom house is in course of being gradually curtailed in its dimensions, and silted up partly by the large quantities of soil washed down into it during the rainy season and partly by the sand which is driven into it during a high S.W. wind by the dashing of the waves. The island—a narrow sandy flat, about 18 m. long by 3 broad—has about 1500 inhabitants, the half of whom are native fishermen, by whom the town is abundantly supplied with fish. It is not so well situated in respect of water, almost the whole of which is brought from the Bengo by means of lumbines, as the walls within the city are slightly brackish. The exports, which include those of the whole province of Angola, have an annual value of about £104,000, and consist chiefly of ivory to nearly a half of the whole value, cereals, palm oil, bees wax, gum coffee and hides the customs produce annually about £33,000. Loanda is somewhat of the nature of a penal settlement. Those Europeans who go to it voluntarily do so in the hope of returning rich in the course of a few years. Nearly all the European soldiers sent out are convicts. These may be said to have the place at their mercy, as they are the only persons who have arms in their hands but, contrary to what might have been suspected they behave remarkably well. Pop. not more than 12,000, most of them people of colour.

LOCHOWITZ [adj.] a in Austrian empire, Bohemia, cirals and 23 m S.W. Prague, on the Litavka, here crossed by a long wooden bridge. It has a Jesuit church, a castle, a brewery, a building establishment, a cotton and several saw and flour mills. Pop. 2450.

LOCKPORT a vil U. States, New York, cap. co. Niagara, on the Erie canal, which is here crossed by a via duct of the Rochester Lockport, and Niagara Falls railway, 500 ft. long and 60 ft. above the water. It contains thirteen churches, a large educational institute attended by above 600

pagila, and two savings-banks. The manufacturing establishments include numerous flour and saw mills, tanneries, foundries, machine shops, glass works, and factories for agricultural implements, sewing machines, and steam engines. Pop. (1860), 12,355.

LOGON, a poor W. Africa, forming the S.E. extremity of Bornoe, is bounded N. by Kutab, E. by the Schari which separates it from Baghimai, and S. by Adamawa. Its W. boundary is not well defined. It possesses many advantages. Water is abundantly supplied by the Logon or Koo, a considerable stream which traverses its E. portion, and joins the Schari before the latter quits its frontier. The soil is of a rich and fertile character, producing much grain and cotton, and the forests, by the variety and luxuriant foliage of the trees, give a charming appearance to the whole country. One of the greatest drawbacks is the superabundance of water during the rainy season, and the consequent conversion of considerable tracts into unproductive and unhealthy swamps. From its position on the frontiers of Bornoe and Baghimai, Logon is to some extent obliged to serve two masters, and suffers accordingly. The inhabitants, besides growing cotton to a considerable extent, also weave it into various articles, some of which are of excellent quality and in great demand.

LOJA, a t. S. America, Ecuador dist. Azuay, cap. prov. of same name, in a beautiful valley between the Malacote and the Zamora, 100 m. S. by Guayaquil. It consists of straight streets and noble houses, many of them of two stories and handsome, and contains a parish church, Dominican Priory and a large seminary, a college in which Latin, Spanish and philosophy are taught, various primary schools, and an hospital. Within the town itself machinery on a small scale has been found, and in the neighborhood gold and silver and various metals. Some attention is also paid to the production of cochineal.

LOLL BAZAR, a t. India, territory Cochin Behar, 26 m. N. Rampoor. It is an inconsiderable place and deserves notice only on account of the ruined city of Komotapoor situated in its vicinity on the E. bank of the Uthra. Every thing connected with this city appears to have been on the greatest scale. It was of an oblong form, 19 m. in extent and enclosed, except where the river was probably deemed a sufficient defence, by a outer ditch 350 ft. wide and a rampart which is still 30 ft. high, with indications of its having once been much higher and 180 ft. in breadth. In the centre stood the citadel or palace of the rajah, surrounded by a wall of brick, with a ditch outside of it, and beyond both an earthen rampart. The defensive works display little engineering skill, and the ruined buildings are more remarkable for magnitude than for architectural merit.

LONDON [add]. The period elapsed since the account in the text was written, has been attended by changes in the position of London, and in the appearance of many of its districts, such as perhaps, have not been exceeded in importance in any capital city excepting Paris. It is true that these have left many things to be attained that are essential to comfortable and healthful residence and to the proper transference of business, but the growth of the population, and the extension of the inhabited area, have been so great and rapid, that it has been impossible for the metropolitan local-management, however improved, to keep pace, or even to get rid of old areas of neglect. Still with the passing of the Metropolitan Management Act of 1855 was inaugurated what appears to be a new era, of which we must now (February, 1897) speak in part prospectively, and so much because to treat of the future, however probably prolific of works, mixes at all into the plan of this Gazetteer, as because there are works and measures of the last ten years in the metropolis, which, the most important for their present results of any that we could name are on the other hand to be regarded as imperfect, because in some of their devices incomplete. Yet it should be here mentioned that the profound future may be of great importance to the sanitary state and the appearance of the metropolis, or whatever the chief consider of the act is regarded, and the governing body appointed under it, the Metropolitan Board of Works, is adequately provided with funds. Meanwhile, a gigantic operation, the sewerage of London, has been very nearly completed; the embankment of the Thames is far advanced, and two or three important lines of streets,

long previously projected, have been opened. Contemporaneously with these measures, great progress has been made in the supply of communication between the heart of the metropolis and the suburbs, by railway and passenger transport, and through the same sort of agency as to those between different parts of the thickly populated area itself. The rail way-works, however have not yet helped so much to provide the poor immediately with decent, comfortable, and economical dwellings, as to effect dialogues entailing a large amount of misery. In the decorative aspect of London there is to be observed a greatly increased use of the members of styles of architecture, and abundant evidence of movement of some kind or other in taste. But good resultant effect is confined to individual structures at considerable distances apart, and many of which are of the public-building class, excepting as to one or two suburban quarters, and as to the City. In the City of London the increase in quantity of architectural decoration has been, during the last ten years, exceedingly great: the quality of the architecture also is there much improved, and stone has almost displaced stone as the vehicle of effect. The decorative and ornamental expression of the streets about Lombard Street and the Strand and in a certain extent in other parts of the City was till very recently fostered by the growth of numerous banking and insurance companies. By them no spot of ground has been deemed too costly and no amount of architectural enrichment has been thought excessive and for some time a sort of rivalry has been apparent in which the older banking-houses have participated. The architectural expression is, however, subject to two adverse influences—the one the narrowness of the streets, and the other the smoke-mist which prevails in London, but slightly diminished since the acts of 1855 and 1856, excepting on summer, when the atmosphere is often clear and beautiful. Some of the best of the London prospects, however—those from the bridges—have been greatly deteriorated by the erection of gigantic sheds of railway terminal-stations in the City and at Charing Cross.

Population and increase.—The limits of London are now very difficult of definition. The entire area under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Works takes in Bow Street, Clapton, Hammersmith, part of Highgate Hampstead, parts of Kilburn and Kensal Green, Acton and Hanwell, north of the Thames and Putney, Molesey, Twickenham, Teddington, Brentford, the site of the Crystal Palace, Epsom, Wokingham, and Farnham, south. But beyond most of these districts, important suburbs and sometimes thickly populated quarters have grown up. In some of them, as on the left bank of the Lea, the sites are such as should never have been built upon, with regard to health, whilst the buildings bear evidence of being out of the limits of the Building Act, of which the last measure bearing the name was passed in 1855, though it has been since amended in some details. In several directions there are lines of houses differing from those of the central quarters only in having gardens in front of them and in being detached or semi-detached all the way from the town itself, to what were little more than a dozen years ago suburban villages or distinct towns. Thus, a complete line of houses may be traversed from London to the town of Croydon, passing by such populous places as Forest Hill and Sydenham. This which is the modern characteristic of towns, but is markedly the feature of London, and is connected with the improved provision of railroad-communication makes it exceedingly difficult to give any correct statement of the population. The day-population of the City and the neighbourhood have become two extremes of the scale. The last statement of the registrar-general, however, makes the estimated population of London in the middle of 1886, amount to 3,087,538, or very nearly equal to that of the cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, Manchester, and Bristol, and the boroughs of Belfast, Birmingham, Liverpool, Sheffield, Leeds, Hull, and Newcastle-on-Tyne all put together. The actual returns of the year 1861 made the population 2,806,829. Then, the houses were 774,451, during the ten years elapsed since 1851, when the numbers, as given in p. 511 vol. II., were 3,087,538. The area, in the same table, was given as 21,868 acres. It is now stated by the registrar-general as being 77,997. Of the population in 1861, 2,806,824 belonged to the metropolitan part of Middlesex, whilst 578,748 belonged to Surrey, and 198,437 to

Kent. The average of the three divisions, —32,456 acres belonging to Middlesex, 23,901 to Surrey and 22,591 to Kent,—when compared with the figures for population, may serve to indicate the varying density through. In parts of Lambeth, Southwark, Bermondsey, Deptford, Greenwich, and West Wick, the density is far greater than would be expected. It should be observed that none of these figures take any account of Essex,—which includes Canning Town near the Victoria Dock (the district already referred to) and Stratford and West Ham. Now are there considered numerous suburbs and suburban towns that have become attached to London, as before stated and which send some of their residents to increase the population of the City and of the West End in the day-time. Croydon alone at the end of 1886 had a population of 55,000, and the number is increasing rapidly. Of the more central districts that of the largest population in 1861 was St. Pancras with 196,793 inhabitants. Kensington contained 185,060; Lambeth 162,044; Marylebone, 161,850, and Islington, 155,841. Shoreditch contained 129,864 inhabitants on an area of 840 ac. whilst Bethnal Green had 105,101 on 760 ac. and mostly huddled together in houses of the smallest size. The population of the City of London was set down as 46,555 for the area of 424 acres, but the figures, being obtained at night, are admitted to be quite fallacious for any sort of judgment of the City in business hours.

Some of the facts that have been mentioned, or alluded to make it easy to apprehend comparative statements of the mortality. The general health of London, in fact, cannot be regarded as having greatly improved even after leaving out of consideration mortality due to the cholera in 1866 and to the diminished supply of food caused by the cattle-plague of that year and the year previous, and it can no longer be considered to present advantageous contrast with the mortality of Paris,—in which capital consequently upon the striction afforded by numerous new and greatly extended thoroughfares the mortality has been much reduced. The mortality of London for 1886 was 26.47 per thousand of the inhabitants. That for 1885, 24.65, was improved from that for 1884 which was 26.58; but that for 1883 had been 26.47 when there had been a regular increase since 1860. The mean of five years, 1880-4, was 24.06; whilst that of the preceding five years was 25.08. The districts are divided into five groups and the figures for the districts in the north (23.95 deaths to the thousand persons living) are the most healthy and the east and central districts (the last-named having 25.99 as the figure) are the least. The City proper however appears to be healthy.

London House Streets and the Thames Embankment.—Amongst the street-improvements of late years have been the lines of Cannon Street,—which afforded a needed route for the traffic from St. Paul's to London Bridge, relieving Cheapside, the line northwards to Clerkenwell from Farringdon Street and that of Victoria Street, Westminster. The two last-named lines are still bordered more or less by vacant ground. Under the management of the Metropolitan Board there has been opened the new Southwark Street. It is of great importance to the traffic from Westminster to the London Bridge railway terminus, for which the shortest route is crossing the river. Prior to this the Board had opened a very short but important street, now Gerrard Street, near Covent Garden in which their first experiment was made of the construction of a subway to open into the water and gas-pipes and telegraph-wires, as well as to afford access to the sewerage and so render unnecessary repeated tearing up of pavements and blocking-up of the streets. A subway was afterwards constructed in the formation of Southwark Street, and another is built in the Thames Embankment, but the gas-companies have thus far (March, 1887) been able to resist the efforts of the Metropolitan Board to compel use of the subway; and the pavement of Southwark Street, which had been exceedingly well laid with a view to permanence, was actually taken up by a company in spite of the Board, now after it had been finished. The gas companies' ground their opposition upon experience that there has been (as in Paris) of explosions consequent upon sections of gas in subways, or channels of an analogous description; which objection, and the formation of an explosive substance in certain parts of the subway they argue it is more for Gas.—Vol. II.

impossible to prevent. At present there is considerable leakage, but into the earth. This waste of gas seems to be considered inevitable; but, the saturation of the earth with gas, if not one of the minor causes of the pollution of the atmosphere of London, is unquestionably a frequent cause of pollution of the water. The present proposition of the Thames Embankment, after years of planning and action, is due to the necessity that there was in 1881 for immediate decision as to the course that was to be taken by one particular line of the sewerage of London. This line, the Low level line of the northern side of the Thames, had been designed for the position which it has at length obtained, but so many difficulties were offered to the action of the Metropolitan Board, that their engineer was obliged to contemplate taking the sewer along the Strand and Fleet Street. The prospect of interference with the traffic was too serious for even the British government and parliament and at length, in 1883 after some opposition from lessees of the Crown an act passed which allowed the Board before the end of the year to mature the main portion of their scheme. This was completed in so much of the embankment of the Middlesex side of the Thames as extends between Westminster Bridge and Whitehall. That portion now consists of ground reclaimed for a roadway of 100 ft. in width, with a granite retaining wall surmounted by a moulded parapet broken by pedestals, for lamps, to which are to be attached heads of lions cast in metal—these last holding mooring-rings for the craft. The coal barges that formed previously the foreground of London viewed from the Fleet highway are mostly got rid of—partly through the circumstance that a large proportion of the coal burned in London now comes by railway. With this length of the Embankment will be connected several important lines of communication with Whitehall and Charing Cross with the Strand near Waterloo Bridge, and with the heart of the City. Eastward the embankment roadway will be continued though not altogether on the principle of a solid embankment, as far as Blackfriars Bridge, whence there will be a direct line of street opened to the Mansion House. Within the embankment there will be a railway as part of the girdle-line generally distinguished as the Inner Circle and in great part underground, of which 'turbis the Metropolitan Railway from Farringdon Road to Fiddling's Hall' constituted the original portion. The diversion of the Embankment, as a system of as at present in hand and which at this time of writing may be considered all but complete, passes from Westminster Bridge under the Charing Cross Railway Bridge and Waterloo Bridge, and past the front of Somerset House to opposite the east side of the Temple. The inn-yard opposite the Adelphi is cut off and a large unsightly area of mud at low water is got rid of. The original intention as to 'reclaimed spaces of this kind was to appropriate them as recreation-ground, but this account can scarcely describe the ultimate appearance of the Embankment in all respects, as much of what is decorative, rather than structural, is not even designed. In place of the latest arrangements of dumb-bell and flying-bridges at the stopping-places of the steamboats, there are well contrived landing-stages in recesses—namely one at Westminster Bridge, two at the Charing-Cross Railway Bridge (above and below the bridge) two at Waterloo Bridge (above and below) and one at the end of Essex Street for the Temple. This last will have combined with it landing-stages, and there will be landing-stages opposite the Adelphi, and in the middle of the distance between Westminster and Charing-Cross Bridges. Each of these several features of the Embankment is made highly ornamental by balustrades, pedestals for sculpture and other features. At the landing-stages between Westminster and Charing-Cross Bridges will be placed (re-created) the well-known 'York Bairs,' once celebrated with the residences of that Duke of Buckingham whose names and titles are preserved in the designations of several streets near the Adelphi. In the adjustment of the line of this embankment, the aim has been to equalise the breadth of the river and to increase the scour and so prevent the continued formation of mud-banks and within the pastification of the stream. The embankment of the same side of the Thames above the Westminster Palace, has been sometimes complete at Millbank, and onwards past Chelsea Hospital, and a length that is just above the Palace may soon be undertaken.

Ultimately and within very few years, there will be a line of way from Chelsea to the Bank of England. An embankment of the Surrey side is in hand, as yet, only as regards the length between Westminster Bridge and Chesham Road, Vauxhall Bridge. West Westminster Bridge is the site for a new building for St. Thomas's Hospital, the building near the London Bridge station having been displaced in the course of the recent extension of the line of the South-Eastern Company. In connection with this embankment some important street-improvements are in hand. Besides the improvement of the street-communitions on the banks of the Thames, there has been some improvement of those between the districts on the opposite banks. This, however, has been chiefly in the provision of bridges devoted to foot-traffic, or to foot-traffic and railways together, or to railways alone. Works under the hand of bridges over the Thames, however, will be noticed further on.

One long projected improvement, that of the substitution of a level-line for Holborn Hill and the corresponding incline on the other side, is in process of realisation. It includes a bridge, and considerable alterations in the adjacent buildings. The latter is involved in formation of the incline requisite for connection between the upper and lower levels.

Railways and Stations.—Of lines of railway devoted specially to the service of London, and of the service of country-lines in quarters that are central, the number is considerably increased. There are at least two routes between the north and south of England, by which the traveller may pass through the metropolis in a railway-carriage—and two others are in process of construction. This condition of things involves the acceptance of principles once stoutly contested. When the metropolis was first provided with railway-communication to the country a central location for a railway terminus was deemed somewhat objectionable; or, at least, it was not obtained excepting in the case of the Greenwiche, Blackwall, and Great Western Lines. Up to a period later than the date of the first publication of the *Quarterly*, the only railways available for communication with the suburban districts were lines having their stations at London Bridge, Fenchurch Street, and Waterloo Bridge. Now there are two terminal stations, side by side, in Finsbury, for many places in western, south-western, southern and south-eastern London: there are several lines added from London Bridge: there are district routes to northern and north-western London, and to the south-east of England, in connection with numerous metropolitan stations.—Of which the chief is at Ludgate Hill: there is a terminus near Broad Street, City with a line to the north of London and the north-west of England; and there are added lines going eastward and north-eastward; with which again there is about being connected a terminus not far from the Bank, or near Finsbury Circus, for the Great Eastern line. But the most important of new terminal stations in the very heart of London, are those at Charing Cross and Cannon Street. These serve not only the communication with Bermondsey, Greenwich, and Woolwich, and that part of England which is of the South-Eastern railway system, but a new source of traffic between the City and the west of London, or crossing the river twice by new bridges. At each of these stations the several lines, with the arrival and departure platforms, are covered over with a single span of iron roof. One of this is formed by the looking-offices, on the ground-story and rooms of a large hotel over them. The front in each case is set back a considerable distance from the street, in a forecourt having gates and loggias, and the whole has a highly-decorative character: the change in the aspect of the quarter of London is great. The hotel at Charing Cross extends for some distance along one side of the terminus: the pavilions or towers of its angles are surmounted by high French-lion roofs; and in the centre of the forecourt is an ideal restoration (by the architect of the hotel, Mr. E. M. Barry A.R.A.) of the Cross of Charing, which stood some distance westward. The hotel and station occupy the site of Madderford Market, which was reached by a narrow street from the Strand. Several houses in the Strand are improved. A similar clearance has been made for the other station, called the City Terminus. The platforms in this latter case are opposite of 700 ft. in length; and space is allotted for more than 500 railway-carriages, besides street-cars. The

several stations named and others which there are in the extreme west of London, are attached to lines that give the metropolis, or connect one part of it with another so as to be of use every day to the mass persons, that is to say, the railway-traffic is so the substituted for the omnibus. Thus there is communication between the City and the western part of London, by many routes, whilst the southern districts are especially well-served though advantage of railways have been retarded by delays on journeys. A line that has been only alluded to above, but which is perhaps the most important of the omnibus-lines, is the Metropolitan or 'Underground railway. Its importance arises from the method of its construction, as well as from its effects upon the London railway-system. It is in great part what its popular designation implies or underground, and so also are several of its stations. It is carried in part of its length, or from King's Cross to near the Edgeware Road, along the line of 'the northern line' of London, in what has the appearance of a tunnel, though, the crown of the vault being immediately beneath the street-pavement, the construction was different from that of other railroad-tunnels. The greatest care was required in passing the numerous mains and pipes of the gas and water services, and in getting right at the different stations, and ventilation everywhere. The engines are specially constructed so as to pass from one end of each underground portion of the line giving off as little steam and noxious effluvia as possible. The carriages are lighted by gas. This line has a station near to Finsbury Circus; one in Aldersgate Street, one in Farringdon Road,—where the line is joined by that from the south of England, and south of London of the London, Chatham, and Dover Company, and one at King's Cross where it serves the Great Northern railway to the north of England and north of London. Then come four stations, from one of which there is a similar underground line to St. John's Wood, and both these in a junction with the Great Western line, at the Paddington Terminus, whence there is railway-communication with Hammer-smith and other western districts. The Metropolitan Railway is to be regarded as the first instalment of the 'Inner Circle—a girde-line of which one portion will be in the Thames Embankment and which passes by Kensington and Brompton in the west of London and Tower Hill in the east. Chief stations of this Inner Circle are fixed as close as possible to the terminal stations of the grand trunk-lines: thus there is a station exactly opposite the Finsbury station before mentioned there is one close to Cannon Street Station, and so on. The trains will keep circling all day round London,—each always running in one direction, and so timed that passengers need not wait more than five minutes for a train, or be troubled by time-tables. By this system of the girde-line, expense of ground for sidings and turn-tables is in great measure avoided. One of the stations will be at Westminster Bridge; and for communication with it and the steam boat landing-stage, an underground passage has been formed from the Westminster Palace. One of the lines crossing London will connect the South-Eastern line from Charing Cross, with the London and North Western line. It will be, in part, constructed similarly to the Metropolitan Railway, which it will intersect, at a lower level. Another line crossing the metropolis, the East London, appropriates the Thames Tunnel. In some portions of the suburbs, as of the town, the appearance of the locality is greatly changed by railways. Between Battersea Park, and Wandsworth and Clapham, there is a network of lines, which it is hard to disengage even on a map. There are four or five companies having stations in communication with one another at Clapham Junction, where the whole number of trains each day amounts to many hundreds. Some of the railways include work of great importance as engineering-construction—but most of them have added to the streets of London deformity instead of beauty. This is particularly noticeable along the line from Charing Cross to the London Bridge Station, or especially in the bridges close to this station. A considerable alteration in the appearance of Bridge Street (Blackfriars), Farringdon Street, and Ludgate Hill has been produced by the line of the London, Chatham, and Dover Company, which crosses Ludgate Hill by an iron bridge. Much opposition was raised to the great size of the bridge, on the score of anticipated destruction

of the view of St. Paul's Cathedral. The bridge is made somewhat ornamental, whilst it includes a very useful feature—namely footways for infirm persons and others wishing to cross the street without danger. Accidents to pedestrians in the London streets had become numerous, and not the least important of improvements in the streets are the resting-places, guarded by posts, and each furnished with a large lamp, in the middle of the roadways, which have been established at many dangerous crossings. Some of the smaller stations of the London, Chatham and Dover line are of superior architectural character but the larger stations, and especially the Ludgate Hill Station (in Bridge Street) are much the reverse.

Sewerage.—The sewerage of London, the primary duty with which the Metropolitan Board was charged, is at this time of writing nearly complete. Indeed its formal inauguration took place on the 4th April, 1885. The system consists of how of sewer intersecting and intercepting the old lines which ran into the Thames, and whilst retaining the old outlets for service on occasions of heavy rainfall, conveying the ordinary rainfall and sewage to outfalls, five to seven miles distant, where the sewage discharged into the Thames becomes largely diluted, and where moreover, with the help of arrangements for storage, the discharges take place at time of ebb-tide,—so that it is supposed impossible there can be any return to that part of the river which is within the thickly populated quarters of London. The system for the northern side of the Thames comprises three principal lines, each with branches, and called respectively High level, Middle level, and Low-level Sewer. The Middle-level Sewer is upwards of twelve miles in length. Part of its length includes the whole line of Oxford Street and the Baywater Road. At the northern end of Bedford Row it is joined by an important branch from Lincoln's Inn Fields and Finsbury. The Middle-level and the High level Sewers come together on the western bank of the Lea, where there is an elaborately contrived system of water closets connected to the outfall of clean waters into the Lea. Under ordinary circumstances the sewage flows on, crossing over the Lea by iron ducts, to Abbey Mills, where the line of the Low-level Sewer arrives at a pumping-station. Here the sewage of the Low-level districts (which extend as far up the river as Hammersmith) is pumped to the higher level, whence the whole sewage of London on the northern side of the Thames, flows in three parallel brick-outlets, built in an embankment which is upwards of five miles in length, on to the Northern Outfall and reservoir. The reservoir is divided into four compartments, each served over. It occupies an area of about 10 acres. The sewerage works in the Thames Embankment alone comprise much elaborate construction, as for interception of the sewage, formerly flowing into the river by numerous outlets, and for the utilization of the larger of the old outlets under exceptional circumstances that have been alluded to. The system of the southern side of the Thames is divided into High-level and Low-level. The low level sewage is pumped to the higher level at Deptford, whence the whole flows, under Greenwich and New Cross, to near Greenhithe, about 7½ miles from the Deptford Pumping Station. Here the whole of the sewage of that side of the Thames has to be pumped and reaccumulated during the hours that may be required by the state of the tide. The reservoir is similar in construction to that of the northern outfall, but the arrangements in connection with the reservoir are much more elaborate. The pumps are capable of lifting 56,000 gallons per minute from the sewer into the reservoir. The engine-house and a lofty chimney of ornamental brickwork are conspicuous features of that part of the river. Everywhere throughout the system, the construction has been most skilfully devised by Mr. Bazalgette, the engineer to the Board, and the work, which is now nearly all concealed from the eye, has probably nothing to be compared with it, unless amongst works of the Romans. The total length of the sewers is 83 m., and the area drained is about 117 sq. m. When complete, the whole system will have cost about £4,300,000. As may have been understood, the area does not include Croydon or Beckenham, and many other portions of what is really part of London. It should be observed, that the making use of the river again as outfall, however unavoidable in the absence of satisfactory proposals for the utilization or disposal other-

wise of the sewage of London, is also in the actual state of knowledge, is regarded as temporary only at least for a considerable portion of the sewage. There is a scheme, which the Board believe will prove successful, for the appropriation of all or part of the northern sewage, to fertilization of the Maplin sands, on the Essex coast, which are to be 'reclaimed.' About the year 1854 the ordinary daily sewage discharged into the Thames was estimated as 1,437,000 cubic ft. for the south side, and for the north side considerably more than double that amount; but in January, 1867 the average daily quantity pumped at the Southern Outfall Works, at Greenhithe, was found to be 57,965,859 gallons, or what would appear to be equivalent to not less than 9,385,902 cubic ft. A return some weeks later made the quantity 44,666,189 gallons.

Water-Supply.—The metropolitan water supply is considerably augmented from what was the condition of things as stated in the original issue of the *Gleaner*. None of the companies drawing their supply from the Thames at present take the water from any place as low down the river as between Westminster and Waterloo bridges, or even so low as Kew; and the quantity supplied by the companies together has more than doubled. At the end of 1866 the quantity averaged about 54,000,000 gallons daily, to 438,398 houses, or over 330 gallons, in place of 164 for each house and nearly 41 gallons to each person. A more recent statement makes the quantity as much as 108,000,000 gallons. A large number of townships, however, are, practically speaking, not supplied. Great portion of the water that is drawn from the sources is wasted, whilst much is spoiled by storage, and in distaste or butts that are exposed to the action of every kind of impurity. The largest quantity 21,631,000 gallons, was supplied by the New River Company; and, including this, rather more than half the total supply was drawn from other sources than the Thames. By an Act passed in 1863 after a season had been leased from the contract during the prevalence of cholera, the results in two districts, one supplied by the Lambeth Company and the other by the Southwark and Vauxhall Company,—the supply of the former being drawn from the river at Thames-Diton, and the latter being at the rate of 87 per 1000, whilst that of the latter was drawn from the Thames at Battersea, and the deaths were 150 per 1000,—all the companies making use of the Thames were obliged to draw from above Teddington Lock, that is, above the limit of the tidal flow. The Act contained other stipulations: following class, the reservoirs of the New River Company and others, from which, till then, the supply had been made without filtration, were disused or covered over. The Thames Companies now draw their supply from Thames Ditton, Kingston and Hampton. But, by the chief sanitary authorities, the Act was regarded as a compromise with the companies. Now even above Teddington Lock, the source of supply is become greatly polluted by the sewage of numerous populous towns, and by the drainage of richly-manured land. Moreover as to water from other sources: in 1864, on the prevalence of cholera, a quarter of London supplied by the East London Company which water, that there was reason to suspect of impurity derived from its place of storage, and that had been drawn from the Lea, suffered severely. Water used for drinking being regarded as the main agent of diffusion of the cholera-poison, it is supposed that the smallest impregnation (as by the effluents of cholera-patients in Windsor or Reading) of the sewage, and then of the water supplied would endanger the health of London. Again, a quantity of water is taken from the Thames which seems to be as great as to interfere with the navigation in the upper part of the river. From these and other reasons, including hundreds of the water the question has reverted to much the same position, compared with the waste of London as it was in 1853. Rival schemes have been put forward for the supply from different mountain-districts, as in Westmoreland and Wales; and a Royal Commission is engaged (March, 1867) on the consideration of the entire subject. The water has, however, this advantage over that supplied before 1863. It is abstracted through layers of gravel and sand before entering the mains. Besides the seven older companies, there is now the East Waterworks Company supplying the Greenwich and Woolwich district. One of the present projects would bring water a distance of 184 m.; and another would bring it 240 m.

It is universally admitted that the water of the London pumps is greatly polluted.

Cemeteries. The paragraph under this head, now regular occurrence. The cemeteries, as those in Bromley, Kentish Green, Highgate, Abney Park, the Tower Hamlets, Bethnal Green, Nethurst, and Norwood, are the only 'intemperate' places in which interments are permitted,—excepting, as in the case of interments in St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey and some of the cemeteries named would now be closed were they not provided with their special Acts. Several of the parishes now send their dead to cemeteries situated at places that are distant from the thickly inhabited quarters of the metropolis, where each body is provided with a decent grave for a period of ten years. These arrangements are in pursuance of the Act passed in the year 1850. A large cemetery has been formed near Woking in Surrey, by a company. The bodies, with the mourners, are conveyed by railway-trains, separate from the ordinary traffic, on the South-Western line, from a distinct station to the Westminster Bridge Road and by a branch line into the cemetery itself. Where the whole of the Woking ground, amounting to rather more than 2000 acres, is brought into use, the Company estimate that allowing as a general rule a man-and-a-half interval of ten years before reusing a grave their cemetery would afford provision for the entire mortality of the metropolis for many years to come. At the Woking Cemetery the poor of several of the London parishes are buried, but some of the parishes, as Marylebone and St. Pancras, and Paddington have their own cemeteries. The City of London Cemetery is at Ilford, in Essex. The Great Northern Cemetery near Colney Hatch is similar in its arrangements to the Woking Cemetery. The bodies are taken by the Great Northern Railway.

Bridges.—Considerable change has taken place in the bridge-construction since the Thames. London Bridge and Waterloo and Vauxhall bridges, indeed, are as they were, but an important service is now rendered by Blackfriars Bridge, which is free of toll, a new bridge has been built on the site of old Westminster Bridge, and one is at present in progress on the site of Blackfriars Bridge; whilst new bridges for pedestrians and carriage-traffic have been erected at Lambeth and Chelsea, and there are six new railway-bridges,—counting as two the bridge at Finsbury, that appear as one, and including the bridge of the West London Extension Railway—the line that connects Kingston and Chelsea with Charing Cross Junction. One of the railway bridges, the Charing Cross, has duplicated the Hungerford Suspension Bridge, making use, however, of its two spans of brick, whilst adding other spans intermediate, that take the form of iron cylinders. This bridge has a footway on each side, so that the original communication is preserved. Another bridge, belonging to the same line of railway the line between Charing Cross and Cannon Street, City is similarly provided with footways. The two bridges at Finsbury, appearing like one (but built at different times, and on different systems of construction as to the foundations) belong to the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Company, and the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company. The latter company are owners of a bridge which is close to the works of the new Blackfriars Bridge. Between the railway-bridge and the site of the new Blackfriars Bridge is at present a temporary bridge of timber. This last has a strange appearance, from the arrangement of different levels for the foot-traffic and the carriage-traffic—the former being carried across at a considerable elevation above the latter, or the carriage-road level. Limited space between the two bridges rendered the arrangement necessary. Another bridge, to connect Charing Wall, Chelsea, with Battersea Park, is in progress, at also is a line crossing under the river near the Charing Cross Bridge, the Waterloo and Whitehall Railway which will be on the pneumatic principle. These new communications leave the carriage-traffic still inadequately provided for. In each of the nine or ten new bridges that have been named, from one or other of its adaptations has been used for the superstructure. Thus, as in the case of Westminster Bridge the number of arches and obstructing piers has been lessened and so also in Blackfriars Bridge, of which the foundations are advanced. But the material from also is used in the foundations of nearly all these recently-constructed bridges, or even those where the piers above water are of granite or stone and

to this material, and to the systems whereby coffer-dams are dispensed with, credit is attributed the rapid execution as compared with what was formerly the duration of works in hand. Taking the bridges in the order of their execution the Chelsea Bridge was completed in the year 1858. Its first cost was £265,819. It is a suspension or chain bridge, with a strengthening truss to the roadway somewhat after the principle of that of the Hungerford Suspension-bridge, only all in iron. There are two piers in the water, and the centre span is 247 feet. The foundations, along with portions of the piers above water, are constructed of timber-piles and concrete in an outer casing of iron. Mr. Thomas Pugh was the architect. Following some time after this was the new Westminster Bridge, also by Mr. Pugh, and having the same system of construction in the foundations, though with stone or granite for the piers above low water level. This bridge has seven elliptical arches of wrought- and cast-iron. The centre-arch has a span of 190 feet. The bridge 916 ft. in length has the ample width of 85 ft. The two footways are each 15 ft., and there are two tramways for heavy traffic. Westminster Bridge has been very generally admired for the form of the arches though there is an effect of weakness in the crown of the arch. The distance raised from the roadway is as to be hardly for the eye. The decorative details are of Gothic character. The railway-bridge of the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Company and the railway-bridge above Battersea, are somewhat similar structures, of iron girders and stone piers. In the construction of the first-mentioned of these two the foundations were laid, on the old system, in coffer-dams; but in the bridge of the London, Chatham, and Dover line finished in 1866, which tones the other (so that the two structures are generally regarded as one,—as indeed they are one as to the upper arches) the coffer-system of foundations was used. The Charing Cross Railway Bridge was the first of the Thames bridges in which each cylinder, filled with brickwork and concrete, was used for the foundations; as also they are there, above water for the new piers. Each span of the superstructure is constructed with transverse girders, which are suspended from trusses formed with diagonal cross-lacing: these latter are of great strength—as required by the breadth of the bridge, for the number of lanes, and from the necessity for there being no checks to the yampan of truss from one line to another. Indeed, the bridge may be regarded as a portion of the railway superstructure, and at the southern end it spreads out, in the shape of a fan, to the width of the station proper. Altogether the bridge is one of the most remarkable of modern efforts in railway engineering; though it is not altogether aptly, despite of gilding. Mr. Hawkshaw was the architect. The chains from the suspension-bridge are now used in the bridge at Clifton, near Bristol. The Lambeth Bridge at the Horseferry is a combination of the suspension and truss-girder principles, and was really the first attempt to give the girder, or beam, in combination with suspending chains for more than sustaining that is for positive support of the roadway. Another peculiarity of the bridge is that the chains are formed of twisted strands of iron wire. This bridge is 53 ft. in width. It was opened in 1862. It cost something less than £20,000. Mr. W. H. Barlow was the architect. The bridge of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway resembles the Charing Cross Railway Bridge in the principle of construction, both of the foundations and the superstructure, but the piers, formed of clustered iron-chests with stone bases, and the abutments, are more decorative in character; whilst the trusses are much lighter and there is a line of truss along the middle of the roadway as well as on the outside. The bridge attached to the Cannon Street station, or 'City Terminus' of the South-Eastern Railway, is similar to the Charing Cross bridge in its connection with a great railway-terminus, and in its construction with cylinders as the piers, sunk deep into the river-bed without aid of coffer-dams, and in the beam- or girder-principle of the superstructure. But, decoratively, the bridges are very different. The several cylinders in place of a pier of the old system of construction are Doric columns; whilst there is a floor to the external girders, composed of cast-iron, a scumel, and an ornamental parapet. The new Blackfriars Bridge, of which the first stone was laid July 10, 1865, will have five segmental arches of iron, springing from granite piers, instead of three stone arches as in the old bridge.

The centre arch will be of 165 ft. span. The breadth between the piers will be 75 ft., or 28 ft. more than the dimension of the old bridge. The details will be of Gothic character, and as the face of each pier, will be a column having a shaft of polished red granite. The foundations are being laid in iron caissons, from which the water is pumped out. The system resembles both that adopted in Westminster Bridge and that of those bridges in which cylinders are used. The only important differences are that the pier will be of the ordinary form, and that the caissons, when put together, are of the same form as the future pier. The pier is built within them, as in the case of use of the coffer-dam. Messrs Joseph Cubitt and Henry Carr are the architects. Several proposals have been made for crossing the Thames below London Bridge, by high level bridges, and one or more of these are likely to be carried into effect.

Docks.—Additions have been made to some of the older docks; but they are small works compared with the formation of the Victoria Docks. These are situated near Plaistow, below Blackwall, and occupy about 200 acres of the marshland. The basin is about 90 acres in area, and the wharves is more than a mile in length. The Victoria Docks were opened in 1855. Mr. Riddler was the engineer. Besides

these, there are the Millwall Docks, in the Isle of Dogs, approaching completion, and an extension of the West India Docks. Docks also are being formed at Dagenham below Barking Creek. The Commercial Docks, south of the river towards Deptford now extend over 160 acres; and the ponds will float 50,000 loads of timber.

Public Buildings.—The Palace at Westminster has received some additions to the internal decoration, in the shape of paintings in fresco and the mosaic glass windows; and in that of statues as of great statemen, and a statue of the architect has been placed on the staircase leading up to the council-chamber. The crypt of St. Stephen's Chapel has been restored and enriched with elaborate coloured decorations. All the houses on the south side of Bridge Street have been removed; and New Palace Yard has been enclosed, though not by building correspondingly with the east side of the yard as Sir Charles Barry designed, thus the base of the Clock Tower has been modified decoratively to suit the new arrangement. The footway, before referred to, is being carried under the roadway to the pier and the site of the intended railway-station, for the convenience of Members of Parliament. In Old Palace Yard is an equestrian statue of Richard Coeur de Lion by Baron Marochetti after a medal that was in Hyde Park in



THE NEW FOREIGN OFFICE AND INDIA OFFICE, FROM St. James's Park.
Designed and engraved by J. L. Whitman.

1851. An extensive pile of government-offices, for the India Board and the Foreign Office, has been erected in Downing Street. The style is Italian, and the building exhibits a large amount of decorative detail part of it in red and other coloured marbles and granites. Mr. G. G. Scott is the architect of the whole exterior and of the interior of the Foreign Office, Mr. M. D. Wyatt is the architect of the court, and the interior generally, of that part of the building appropriated to the India Board. The old India House in Leadenhall Street is removed, and the site occupied by city-offices. On the Lambeth side of the river or between Charing Cross and Westminster Bridge, there is now a large building for stores connected with the India Board. Somerset House has now a front towards Wellington Street which has been designed exactly in the manner of the rest of the building. Mr. Pensonhorne was the architect. A long range of buildings has been erected as barracks for the Guards, at Chelsea, near the suspension-bridge.

In the City the most important public work is the restoration of Guildhall. The hall itself is now covered with an open timber-roof of the decorative character of roofs of the 'perpendicular' Gothic period, whilst the old front has been removed and replaced by a new Gothic, but different to the Gothic of the old front, which last was erected when features of the mediæval styles were not well known to architects, and when

restoration was less in fashion than now. Mr. Horace Jones was the architect of the restoration. Some of the City Companies, however, have remodelled or rebuilt their Halls. Of these the Clothworkers Company have produced the most elaborate street-façade it cannot, however, be duly appreciated where it is in Mining Lane, one of the many narrow streets in which much of the good architecture of the City lately produced is situated. Almost the only considerable fault of that architecture is that it is not designed for its situation. Features intended to contribute to effect and costly carving, are placed where either they cannot be seen at all, or where they give pain to any one looking at them. The front of Clothworkers' Hall of which the late Mr. S. Angell was the architect is in the Cinque-cento Italian style. Several of the Great Companies, and others, have found the value of ground an inducement to giving up much of it as sites for warehouses or offices. Of these are the Merchant Tailors, and the Haberdashers. The Saddlers Company have thus produced a conspicuous front in Chancery, combining with it an entrance-way to their hall at the back. But the most important buildings architecturally are the banks, and the insurance companies' premises, to be found in the streets surrounding the Exchange and the Bank of England, and in and about Lombard Street, as well as westward in Leadenhall Street and about Fenchurch Street, and west-

used in Chancery Lane. The demand for upper-story offices has become great, especially with the taste for having the place of residence out of town, that hitherto a company has gained through purchase of a freehold, and after having actually leased its location on the front of a building. The peak of 1866 may have brought to an end what has been of the nature of success; but numerous good buildings will be left as evidence of what has decidedly been an important period in the architecture of London, although the evidence is to be looked for in one quarter, rather than in the metropolis generally. Amongst the new banks, that of Messrs. Roberts, Lambold, & Co., in Lombard Street, of which Mr. F. C. Hardwick was the architect, may be reckoned as an exception to the mistaken system of extensive ornamentation of upper-stories in narrow streets. In this building, moreover regarded as a bank, the embellishment of the lower story is an almost solitary instance of treatment altogether correct. Another building, in the same street, at the corner of Clements's Lane, which is occupied by the Royal Insurance Company's office, whilst not possessing the meritorious quality of the other is remarkable for details of ornamentation and for a very elaborate and effective doorway. In this, as elsewhere, in the building good use is made of incised ornament. Here also may be observed the substitution of polished red granite, a material that has come largely into use chiefly for the shafts of columns. Mr. Belslar was the architect of the building here mentioned. Amongst the other important new buildings in the same street are the banks of Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, & Co. and Messrs. Alexander Canale & Co. The former is by Mr. F. C. Hardwick; the latter Gothic, by Mr. Waterhouse. Also noteworthy is the London and County Bank. In Cornhill are several elaborate, if not effective, architectural compositions; and here we may mention, there is a porch, Italian in style, added to the church of St. Michael, by Mr. G. G. Scott. At each end of King William Street are good buildings, as those by Mr. J. Anson to the west, and one by Mr. Robert Kerr the National Provident Institution, in Gracechurch Street, at the east. But it is impossible here to give even the names of all the good new buildings that there are within a short distance of the Exchange and the Bank. There are three or four spots where several of them come into the field of view very effectively. Such points are the western end of King William Street; one of the crossing-places in the middle of the street, opposite the Mansion House; either end of Bartholomew Lane, by the Bank; the north-eastern angle of the Exchange, looking in any direction; and the eastern end of Cornhill. From the last-mentioned point is seen the National Provident Bank of England a building by Mr. John Gibson. The banking-room is the largest, and at the same time the most effectively treated room of the kind in the metropolis. In Lendenhall Street, in a building of very superior architecture, by Mr. Henry Curvey, are the offices of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. In the same street is a building erected for the St. Andrew's Bank Company's office. On the north side of the Bank, in Tokenhouse Yard, there is a new building for the Auction Mart; Mr. G. Somers Clarke is the architect. At the entrance of the Yard and in Lenthbury is a building that is remarkable, not only as a reproduction of the Venetian Gothic, but as an illustration of what is a constant difficulty in the city of London, namely from the interference with light to adjoining properties. This building, completed with the front wall of the height intended, was arrested in progress, by injunction from the Court of Chancery; the side-walls could not be continued to the height of the front, and the roof had to be put on at the height which had been intended to be that of one of the floors. An alteration, involving a slight addition of height, has been made in the centre of the front of the Bank of England. The architectural effects from the different points referred to would be much superior to what they are, were not many of the older buildings, as the New Fire Office, and even later works, unaccountably discoloured by the London smoke.

In the western part of London, one of the most important buildings of late years is the Freemasons' Hall, in Great Queen Street, which is by Mr. F. P. Cockenell. Whilst height of the front is somewhat diminished in effect by the position of the chief horizontal lines, the details are most

of them remarkable for their freshness of study, along with cleanliness. In western London at Liffingdon, there is the Agricultural Hall, built chiefly for the accommodation of the Christmas cattle-show of the Smithfield Club, and used for other exhibitions, and for public meetings. The area of the hall is by far the largest covered space in London, or not counting the Crystal Palace. It is divided by iron columns, which carry the roof and galleries.

Theatre and places of public amusement.—During the last ten years some important additions have been made to the number of buildings for purposes of public amusement. The Covent Garden Theatre, erected in 1800 and remodelled internally about forty years afterwards, was burnt down in March, 1856, on the occasion of a masquerade. The present building was completed and opened on the 15th May 1856 having occupied but six months in the erection. It is capable of accommodating about 8000 auditors. On one side of the building is an iron and glass structure called the Focal Hall which was originally intended as a flower-market, and as an adjunct of the theatre on opera-nights. Mr. E. M. Barry was the architect of both buildings. Also belonging to the last ten years are the New Adelphi Theatre of the year 1838; the Pavilion Theatre, Whitehall, and the British Theatre, Hoxton; the Surrey Theatre, opened Dec. 26, 1855, on its completion (the old theatre was destroyed by fire on January 30, 1856) and the Holborn Theatre. The Britannia Theatre is remarkable for its plan, which is oval or elliptical, with the longer axis of the oval parallel with the proceedings and for the great dimensions of its gallery which will accommodate about 1000 persons. The Strand Theatre, and some others have been much altered internally. Some of the most important buildings used for purposes of public amusement are connected with a class of amusements not altogether theatrical. These are the reading-halls, of which the chief is the Athenaeum Palace (at present so called) in Leicester Square. The building was originally erected as the Panopticon Gallery of Science and Art and was one of many results of the Exhibition of 1851. It was designed as a reproduction of Saracenic architecture. Its most remarkable feature is a dome of 97 ft. diameter, covering a rotunda. There are two tiers of galleries to the rotunda, excepting where there is a recess, where now is the stage for performances. When first opened, the building was remarkable for the beauty of its unadorned decoration; these have been exchanged for very inferior work; but the building must always be regarded as an important one structurally. Mr. T. H. Levy was the architect. Since the change of purpose, needed improvements have been made in the staircases and exits, such as are still wanted in most of the London places of public amusement. A building in the Strand and Catherine Street, erected as the Strand Music Hall, is the most conspicuous of the new structures provided for the class of amusements which are in a certain extent antagonistic to those of the theatre. It is Gothic and very peculiar, not to say whimsical in some of the details though, internally, many of the details have merit. The interior was originally intended to be lighted on the exclusive principle or by gas-jets placed above a ceiling of glass. St. James's Hall, remarkable almost entirely for its interior is chiefly devoted to musical entertainments of a high class. It was completed and opened in March, 1856. The great hall is 136 ft. long 60 ft. wide, and of proportionate height. It is arched over with semicircular ribs of iron; and the construction is covered internally, and paneled, by rich decoration in colour and gold, arranged in a peculiar frame-work of lines, which intersect the ceiling diagonally, springing from slender shafts at the sides where the windows are. The building is lighted at night from star-shaped pannels; and the whole interior has a peculiar, but a highly satisfactory effect. Mr. Owen Jones was the architect. Following this building were other works by Mr. Jones, however, remarkable for the ceiling-decoration. This decoration in the London Crystal Palace Bazaar includes reproduction of one feature of the Moorish bath, namely admission of the light through star-shaped apertures in the ceiling. Of the public gardens mentioned in the previous pages both Vauxhall and the Surrey Zoological have come to an end. In the Surrey Gardens was erected, recently, a building of considerable importance, as a smoke-hall. After it had been injured by fire, it was

take and put in order for temporary occupation, by the governors of St. Thomas's Hospital—deposited of their building near the London Bridge Station.

Museum and Galleries.—The original text under this head now requires to be supplemented and corrected. To the British Museum has been added a noble reading-room. It is a circle of 140 ft. diameter, or 3 ft. less than the Pantheon at Rome. The space is covered by a domical vault, 160 ft. in internal height, this is constructed of great ribs and cross-ribs of iron, and filling in of brick and tile-work, all concealed. The dome is carried on piers of iron, thus the largest amount of space is left for books. The whole forms one of the most remarkable works of the class. The original suggestion of a building for the Reading-room within the central court of the Museum, was made by the late Mr. Hoare, architect; but his proposal was not for a circular room. Mr. Sydney Smirke, R.A. was the architect of the actual room. Of late years the collections the antiquities especially have received most important additions. These will extend a considerable extension of the Museum. Amongst them are sculptures from the celebrated Mausoleum, of Halicarnassus. In many respects equal in importance with the British Museum, is the South Kensington Museum at Brompton, in connection with which are the schools and head-quarters of the Department of Science and Art. This department was formed soon after 1851 and established at Marlborough House, whence it was removed in 1854 to Brompton, where at present are located the modern pictures of the national collections. Neither for its modern pictures, or others, does the National Gallery now deserve to be regarded as unimportant for number of the works contained in it, or for the excellences of them. Some large bequests, and many purchases, have been made. The former include an immense collection of paintings and drawings by Turner. Thus, the building in Trafalgar Square is to be remodelled or rebuilt, ground, partly occupied by the St. Martin's Workhouse, at the back of the present building has been purchased, designs have been obtained from several architects, and before these lines are in the reader's hands, a decision will probably have been arrived at. Burlington House, with an added wing and building at the back, will be the future home of the Royal Academy, whilst the ground attached will provide sites for buildings for the University of London, and for various scientific societies. The South Kensington Museum houses collections of several different kinds. There is a collection of educational appliances, a museum of inventions (this under control of the Commissioners of Patents) a collection of animal-products, collections of seeds of ornament, and one of the most valuable museums of furniture, and of other objects of decorative art, that there is in the world besides an art-library. These were some time housed in an iron structure, ugly, and discreditable to the Department, but considerable progress has been made with the erection of a more important group of buildings. Externally in the new building, much use is made of terra-cotta.

Near these buildings is a large area of ground that was purchased with proceeds of the Exhibition of 1861. Part of it is occupied by the gardens of the Horticultural Society. These gardens are enclosed by a screen of trees in ornamental brick work and terra-cotta, and at the northern end of the ground, are terrace a very cleverly designed conservatory by the late Captain Fowke, and a monument to commemorate the Exhibition of 1851, of which the chief feature is a statue of the Prince Consort. Part of the ground belonging to the Commissioners was in 1863 the scene of one of the most important events of the period we are considering. That was the International Exhibition of 1863. The building now cleared away (for with the exception of rooms looking out on the gardens which were the retirement rooms, and have been used for exhibitions of pictures, for a small museum and other purposes) covered about 25 acres, including the annexes which ran parallel with the side-walks of the gardens. The main building, or buildings, occupied 14½ acres. Skirting the Cromwell Road was the principal front, 1150 ft. in length of a brick building containing in the upper floor picture-gallery 50 ft. in width. This portion at least, of the building was intended to be permanent. Behind the outer inclosure were glass-roofed courts, and a nave 800 ft. in length, 75 ft. in width, and 100 ft. in

height, with transepts at the ends where there were glass domes of 180 ft. diameter and 250 ft. height from the ground to the top of the spires. The nave was lighted by clerestory-windows, it was spanned by arches the carrying the ceiling, and it was richly decorated with colors under Mr. Goss's direction. The museum was little more than a shed. The late Captain Fowke has generally been stated to be the designer; but he is known to have been largely assisted as by Mr. Messon in the iron-work. The picture-gallery has been quoted as models for those of the intended National Gallery, though they were dark even on fine days. The chief defect in the building was absence of all planning subsequent to the circulation of crowds, whereby there was so much confusion, that the advantages accruing from the Exhibition were greatly abridged.

This may be the fitting place to mention the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, which grew out of the Exhibition of 1851 and the decision as to the non-reconstruction of the 1851 building. The materials of the building in Hyde Park, removed, served for a considerable portion of the Sydenham structure. It was commenced in August, 1852 and was completed and opened on the 10th June, 1854. The most difference between the later building and the earlier, is in the adoption of the arched form of roof for the nave, combined with the projection of columns at regular distances for the support of the principal of the roof. There are three transepts, however in place of one whilst the centre transept is made of great width (180 ft.) moreover there are the new features of the terraces and fountains, the wings and the water-towers, besides the extensive grounds containing numerous objects of interest. The building is 1608 ft. in length or rather shorter than its predecessor. The height of the centre-transept is 184 ft. The Sydenham Crystal Palace was originally designed as a great educational museum of art and natural history and ethnology; and its gardens and fountains were to rival or surpass those of Versailles. This intention in the matter of art, was carried into effect by the provision of the finest collection of casts of architectural ornament and sculpture that there was in the world. These were brought together mostly by Mr. Owen Jones and Mr. D. B. Fry, who designed the principal 'sculpture'—Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Alabaster, Byzantine, Medieval, Renaissance, and Italian—and arranged the specimens in them. The Pompeian house was produced under the general direction of Mr. Wyatt, and the Assyrian court under that of Mr. Lyster and Mr. Ferguson. The paintings in the Pompeian house were produced under Signor Albani's direction. Mr. Bonomi assisted in the Egyptian court. Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins produced the various figures of extinct animals in the grounds. No expense was spared to secure accuracy. The courts appropriated to manufactures were designed by various architects. The principal objects of interest in the Palace are described in a valuable series of handbooks, by Messrs. Owen Jones, Wyatt and Waring, Schuff and others. Of late years music has taken an important place in the arrangements of the Palace, and an orchestra, extending over the entire breadth of the centre transept, was constructed previous to 1863, for the great Handel Festival of that year. Of late, however, entertainments of merely amusing character have been largely introduced. But at the same time lectures and classes have been instituted there has been an excellent library and reading-room, and the exhibition of objects of interest has been sedulously attended to, and thus the Palace has been so much appreciated as to have been a chief cause of the growth of the suburban district connecting London and Croydon, and which is comprised of Sydenham, Norwood, Anerley, Forest Hill, Dulwich, and other places. On Sunday the 30th December, 1858, a fire was discovered in the north end of the building called the tropical department, and in a few hours the whole of that portion northward of, and including, the north transept became a heap of ruins, the Alabaster and Byzantine courts were seriously injured, and the library, the Indian museum, and other collections, and the more valuable zoological specimens, were destroyed, and thus notwithstanding the vicinity of the water-works of the Palace.

Whatever the satisfaction of shareholders, with their property, the example of the Crystal Palace has been sufficient to induce the erection of a somewhat similar building on the

northern side of London, with its railway leading to it. This latter building is the Alexandra Palace, at Muswell Hill. The materials of the Exhibition building of 1862 have been turned to account in it, under the hands of the architect, Messrs. Alfred Watson and John Johnson. Like the Sydenham building, the Alexandra Palace consists of a nave and three transepts, but in other respects it is very different, and its entire length is not more than 900 ft. At the intersection of the nave and cross-transsept is one of the domes of the 1862-building. The different parts have more architectural character than have the bare and glass fronts of the Sydenham Palace. It is said to be far more elegant (March, 1867) but may not be so good as 1862.

Markets.—With these requisites of a town, London remains ill-supplied, and each description of food is subject to great addition to its price in the passage through the hands of the retailer to those of the consumer. For some reason not apparent, the few markets that there are apart from the localities of Newgate, Billingsgate, Leadenhall, and Covent Garden have been but partially successful and one, Hungerford Market, has been extinguished altogether. Newgate and Leadenhall Markets are so much out of sight, and are so inconvenient, that by the bulk of the people non-resident in the City they are never resorted to directly. Some steps to improvement, however, have been taken in the City. Newgate Meat Market is about to be removed to Smithfield, where it will occupy a portion of the ground that was occupied by the Cattle Market, before the latter was removed to the Caledonian Road. The site of the new Meat Market extends over the line of the Metropolitan Railway. Meat is now brought to London in large quantities by railway. Trucks from the Great Western Great Northern, and other lines will pass under openings in the floor of the market, and their contents will be raised. Mr. Horace Jones is the architect of the new building. The market in the Caledonian Road was designed by the late Mr. J. B. Bunning, City Architect, and prosecuted by Mr. Jones. It was opened in 1855, cost nearly £600,000 and occupies 74 acres.

Prisons.—Considerable improvements have been made in the interior of Newgate; and Giltspur Street Compter has been removed. Changes in the law have led to the closure of some of the debtors' prisons including the Queen's Bench; whilst the Fleet Prison has been pulled down. A new City Prison, a structure of castellated character, was erected at Holloway in 1853-5, Mr. Bunning being the architect. It provides for 400 criminals. Brixton Prison at Brixton Hill provides for female criminals.

Hospitals.—Important additions have been made to some of these, as Westminster St. George's, and the Royal Free Hospital; and several new buildings have been erected. The latter include a new King's College Hospital; St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington; the Great Northern Hospital, in the Caledonian Road; the Cancer Hospital, in the Finsbury Road; the German Hospital, Dalston; and the Small-pox Hospital, Highgate Hill, but each of them will be of far less importance than the new St. Thomas's Hospital, before referred to as commenced on ground reclaimed from the river on the Lambeth side opposite the Houses of Parliament. It will consist of several buildings or pavilions, 125 ft. apart, buildings connected nearly by a corridor of communication, and is likely to be the most important example in England of the pavilion-principle of hospital-arrangement, and one the more remarkable from the circumstances of the outlay advisedly made in obtaining ground of the extensive area required. The old site of the hospital, and the buildings, were purchased by the Great Northern Railway Company for £250,000.

Courts of Law.—Although no improvement in these has been carried into effect, the measures commenced are of great importance. It has been determined to remove the courts from Westminster Hall, and to concentrate the whole of the courts on ground near Temple Bar, bounded on the south by that part of the line of the Strand which is called Fickett Place, and on the north by Carey Street. The group of buildings will exceed in dimensions that of the Palace at Westminster, and is likely to occupy many years in the erection. The principal floor of the courts is to be reached from the Temple by a bridge, substituted for Temple Bar, and from Lincoln's Inn by a bridge across Carey Street. Designs have been received from several architects, and publicly ex-

hibited, and an amount of pains altogether unprecedented has been taken towards insuring that the building may be complete in every respect.

Places of Worship.—Additions to the churches of London have been so many in the last ten years, especially in the suburbs that they cannot be here enumerated. Nearly all, if not all, these buildings are Gothic in the character of their architecture; but many of them exemplify changes that have taken place in the models studied by architects. Especially there is an infusion of the continental Gothic in their general forms and details. They also exemplify what is progress made in the treatment of different materials of building and decoration with regard to their physical properties. Were it allowable to single out one of the new buildings, the church of All Saints, Margaret Street, should be named as one of the most costly whilst in great part built of red brick. It was commenced, however, in 1850; though it was consecrated only in 1859. The cost was upwards of £60,000. Mr. Butterfield was the architect. The church built for Miss Burdett Coutts (Mr. Farrey architect) in Rochester Row, Westminster, is more English in character but is also remarkable for its internal decorations. Of later churches, and built of brick in a decorative and costly manner may be mentioned the church of St. James the Less, in Garden Street, Westminster by Mr. Street, and the church in Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Lane by Mr. Butterfield. A commencement has been made with coloured decoration of St. Paul's Cathedral, and the area beneath the dome is now periodically appropriated for services for large congregations. Of the places of worship not belonging to the Established Church the most important is the Apostolic (or Irvingite) church in Gordon Square, which can only be compared with an Early English Gothic cathedral for its plan, its dimensions, its character, and its amount of decoration. It was designed by Mr. Raphael Brandon. Each of the denominations has been active. Gothic is usually the style of architecture, but in the chapels erected by the Baptists are exceptions. One of the earliest of their buildings which may be here necessary to notice, was the Bloomsbury Chapel by Mr. Gibson. It has two towers and spires, and is in the Etruscan or Lombard-Romanesque style. Regent's Park Chapel constructed in the building which was occupied by the Duchess in Regent's Park, is Byzantine whilst the Tabernacle Newton Buzs, erected for the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, at a cost of about £20,000 and said to be capable of accommodating 5000 persons or more, has a classical portico.

Schools.—These would require an extended description as the churches. The most noteworthy building of the class is that of the St. Giles's Parochial School, in Endell Street, by Mr. E. M. Barry. The St. Martin's School, in Castle Street, by Mr. Wylid, are Moorish in style, and of brick.

Hotels.—Amongst the conspicuous buildings lately erected in London are some of these. Two of the hotels in connection with railway stations have been already mentioned. Also connected in some manner with railways, are the Great Western Hotel, at Paddington; the Great Northern Hotel, at King's Cross; the Grosvenor Hotel at Finsbury; and the International Hotel at the London Bridge Station. Besides these, there are the Langham Hotel at the south end of Portland Place, the Westminster Palace Hotel in Victoria Street; and the Salisbury Hotel, in Salisbury Square, Fleet Street. The Grosvenor, the Westminster Palace, and the Langham, are the most important architecturally. The Grosvenor Hotel, of which Mr. J. T. Knowles was architect, is remarkable for internal as well as external decorative effect,—a fine staircase and entrance-hall being a feature. There is a similar feature in the Westminster Palace Hotel. Each one of the new structures has a considerable number of stories; and to avoid fatigue of ascent to upper rooms, a baggage-lift and an elevator room, worked by water-power, are provided, in addition to the staircase. There are also numerous lifts for the service, and other contrivances not before introduced in hotels in this country.

Private Houses.—Perhaps the most important private residences erected in London of late years, is the house of Mr. Holford in Park Lane, of which Mr. Villanue was architect. In Finsbury several houses conspicuous for their architecture have been built, commencing with the residence of the late Mr. H. T. Hope, which was designed by a French

architect. The number of later works includes the house of Baron Rothschild, by Messrs. Wilson and Jones, and an adjoining house by Mr. J. F. Cole. Each of these is of one or other version of Italian architecture and stone-fronted, and the last-mentioned of the number is remarkable for the careful study of its details. In Whitehall a large mansion has been built on the site of Montagu House, by the Duke of Bedford. Mr. Burn is the architect. The architectural features in French-Italian. The Gothic decorative character, for residences, is chiefly to be seen in small houses in the suburbs of London but it has been adopted in the immediate neighbourhood of Westminster Abbey, as by Mr. G. G. Scott R.A. During the year 1866, and in that in which we write, there has been going on the reconstruction of the entire quarter extending with hardly a break, from St. George's Hospital to the Victoria Station. The ground forms part of the property of the Marquis of Westminster. The houses are on a greatly increased scale, as compared with those displaced since it is no longer the vehicle of attempted decoration and in general style and character wherein the influence of French models is obvious the buildings form the largest and the best contribution to London domestic-architecture that has been made in any similar space of time.

The working-classes of London, and the very poor remain most inadequately provided with places of residence, though several groups of combined dwellings have been erected by private individuals, trustees and companies. The most extensive of these are due to Miss Burdett Coutts and to the action of the trustees of the munificence of Mr. Peabody, an American citizen. But the most important recent steps towards actual solution of the difficulty under which more than any other London labourers may be attributed to Mr. Alderman Waterhouse his formation of the Industrial Dwellings Company. By this company several blocks of buildings have been erected on the same plan. The front doors of the tenements of each story open from an external gallery, the upper galleries being reached by a common staircase. All that has been yet done, however, goes but a short distance in provision proportionate with the need.

Squares and Monuments.—Some additions have been made to the public statues of the metropolis besides the statue of Richard I. already noticed. A statue of Sir Charles J. Napier and that of Henry Havelock have been placed in Trafalgar Square, but it cannot be said that either work is creditable to the country. A seated figure of Dr. Jenner which was for some time in the Square, is now removed to Kensington Gardens. The Nelson Monument has been completed by the addition of the four couchant lions, cast in bronze, from models by Sir Edwin Landseer. In Waterloo Place a mammal has been erected to the Guards who fell in the Crimea. It takes the form of victory crowning the heroes—three-dimensionally modelled figures at the base. In Waterloo Place also is a statue of Sir John Franklin, the Arctic explorer. Some progress has been made with the erection in Hyde Park of a national testament to the late Prince Consort. It will be Italian-Gothic in character, and will be profusely enriched with sculpture and ornamentation, the best that the state of the arts in this country can accomplish. A monument to Sir Hugh Middleton, who brought the New River water to London, has been erected on Islington Green, and there may be other commemorative erections, belonging to the last ten years, in the metropolis. Amongst them is the Westminster German Memorial, in the open space at the western end of the Abbey. During the same time a great number of drinking fountains have been erected. All of them attempt decorative character but usually the opportunity is lost.

Of the London events of late years, the International Exhibition of 1862 has been already alluded to. In June, 1861 occurred, at Finsbury Street, the largest fire that there had been in London since the Great Fire of 1666. The property destroyed was valued at a million and a half sterling; and the ruins were still smouldering seven weeks after the fire commenced. In 1864, on October 1, there was a great explosion of gunpowder in the City Marshes, which blew into the river about 120 ft. of the embankment by which the Thames is kept from flowing over the land; and portions of the low lying districts of south-eastern London were for a time placed in some jeopardy. Fortunately the tide was low; every

appliance of labour was at hand,—including the men of the sewerage-works, and the military at Whitehall, and the danger was averted but in a manner that was very remarkable.

LONDON [add.], a town, British America, Canada West, cap. of Middlesex, on the Thames, here crossed by several bridges, and on the Great Western railway 103 m. W. & W. Toronto. It is regularly laid out in wide streets intersecting each other at right angles and is remarkably well built. Among its public edifices, several of which are handsome, may be noticed the English church a Gothic structure with a chime of bells. There are ten other churches, one of them a R. Catholic cathedral and several superior schools. The manufactory mainly agricultural implements, carriages, pumps soap, leather &c.; and the trade is extensive, particularly in wheat and other agricultural produce. Pop. about 16,000.

LONG ISLAND, West Indies, Bahamas, intersected by the tropic of Cancer forms a long and narrow belt stretching 67 m. between S. E. by S. and N. W. by W. but where broadest is only 24 m., and in several places scarcely 1 m. in width. Its inhabitants amounted in 1857 to 1600. Of these about 140 reside at Clarence Settlement, which is situated on the E. shore and has a harbour which admits vessels drawing 13 ft. but is imperfectly sheltered.

LONG ISLAND [add.], U. States forming a part or dependency of New York, derives its name from its shape, which stretches from E. to W. for about 130 m. and has an average breadth of not more than 14 m. On the E. and S. it lies open to the surges of the Atlantic on the N. it is washed by Long Island Sound which separates it from the S. shore of Connecticut, and on the N. W. and W. it is washed by East River, New York Bay, and the Narrows contributing with them and the opposite coasts to form the splendid harbour of New York. Its coast is deeply indented by numerous bays and inlets abounding with shell and other fish, and has been provided with an excellent system of lighthouses on the track of the vast commerce which passes along its shores. Its surface, though nowhere elevated is much diversified. A ridge, which has its highest point in Harbottle Hill at the head of Hempstead Harbour, stretches obliquely across the island from N. to E. and sends out a number of spurs on either side.

To the N. the descent is generally rugged and steep, but to the S. is so gentle and gradual as to have all the appearance of a plain. Much of the level tract is of a sterile character and so ill rewards those who attempt to cultivate it that 16,000 acres of it, having only a covering of coarse grass, are used as common. A still larger tract, forming nearly a half of the whole area is still occupied by the primeval forest. The only stream of any consequence is the Peconic which has a course of about 10 m., and furnishes water-power to numerous mills. In these localities where the soil is fertile, it is generally under high cultivation, and yields profitable returns as market gardens for the supply of New York. For administrative purposes Long Island is divided into three counties, one of which King's co. has for its cap. Brooklyn, with a pop. of 266,681, while the other two, Queens co. and Suffolk co. have towns with populations varying from 6000 to 10,000 each. The inhabitants not only possess ample means of communication with the opposite mainland, from their proximity to the sea, but have been provided with a railway which passes through nearly the entire length of the island, and a series of branch lines, giving easy access to every locality within its limits of any importance or interest.

LONG POINT, a town, British America, Canada East, cap. of Hochelaga, 1 bank St. Lawrence, 6 m. N. W. Montreal, with a R. Catholic church and some lumber trade. Pop. about 1000.

LONGUEUIL, a town, British America, Canada East, co. Champlain, 1 bank St. Lawrence, 8 m. from Montreal, on the Grand Trunk railway. It possesses a small-ship court, a R. Catholic church, academy and convent, and carries on some trade, partly general, but chiefly in firewood. Pop. about 8000.

LONIGO [add.], a town, Italy, Venetia, prov. and 14 m. S. E. W. Vicenza, on the Go. It is surrounded with walls, at the seat of a court of justice and several public edifices, has five churches several palaces built by Palladio and Scamozzi, an institute of the Sisters of Mercy, an hospital, a theatre, and a printing-office. Pop. 7902.

LOO-CHOO, or Loo-Kiu (Guzar), the largest of the group of islands of same name in the N. Pacific, intersected nearly in its center by the parallel of 35° 30' N. and the meridian of 131° E. It is about 56 m. long, by 10 or 12 broad and is of very irregular shape, considering mainly of four peninsulas.

LOODIANA a dist. India, Cis-Satlej territories, between lat. 20° 34' and 31° 2' N., lon. 70° 25' and 77° E.; is bounded N. by the Jullunder Doab, from which it is separated by the Setlej E. Umballa, B. the native state Patiala, and other petty protected states; and W. by Ferozepore area, 724 sq. m. pop. 121,000. Both area and pop. have given though officially returned, are believed to be greatly understated.

LOODIANA, the cap. of the above dist., 125 m. N. W. Delhi, stands on the W. brow of an abrupt bluff, about 80 ft. above a salina which becomes a considerable stream in the rainy season, and discharges itself into the Setlej about 15 m. below. It is poorly built, has no wall and is only defended by a fort of no great strength, though its position, on one of the great routes from Delhi to the Panjab, makes it strategically important. A large proportion of the inhabitants are Mahomedans but there is not a single mosque deserving of notice. The most to be owing rather to indifference than to poverty, since many of them are wealthy capitalists and bankers with connections in many of the leading towns of India. The manufactures are important, and consist chiefly of fine shawls, made to imitate those of Cashmere, and, though far inferior to them, commanding a ready sale from their greater cheapness, and of a coarse and very strong cotton cloth much used for clothing by the poorer classes, and suitable also for tent-cloths. Loodiana has also a very extensive transit trade. The majority of the inhabitants is said to be at the lowest possible ebb. Pop. 20,000.

LOONEN, or Loun a river, India, which rises in a marshy tract W. of Peshwar in Affgha, about lat. 33° 37' N., lon. 74° 48' E. flows S. W., nearly parallel to the base of the Aravalli range, which feeds it by numerous torrents, passes through Jodhpur and after a course of about 300 m., falls into the Bann of Cutch by two mouths.

LOPATZ a m. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Zlensow cap. dist. of same name, pleasantly situated N. W. Brody. It is an ancient but thriving place, was once fortified and has a fine baronial castle. Pop. 1500.

LORD HOWE, an isl. Australia, about 550 m. E. of Port Macquarie in New South Wales, lat. (Mount Gower) 31° 20' 30" S., lon. 159° 5' 12" E. It is the southernmost of the outlying islands and reefs off the E. coast of Australia, and forms an irregular curve about 5 1/2 m. long by 3 to 1 1/2 m. broad. It is of volcanic origin, and has a mountainous surface, which rises abruptly to Mount Gower its culminating point to the height of 2524 ft., but is well wooded, and has a good deal of fertile low land. In 1854 it was inhabited by between thirty and forty persons, who had settled upon it, and gained a good living by bartering their produce, chiefly pigs, goats, poultry and vegetables, with whalers and vessels bound to and from California.

LORETE a m. S. America, Ecuador, on a beautiful plain above the basin of the Sarac, on west of the Napo, 103 m. E. S. E. Quito. It was formerly a city of some consequence, but has dwindled down into a comparatively insignificant village, inhabited by about 250 families of Indians.

LORETO a m. Mexico Lower California on the E. shore of the Gulf; lat. 28° N., lon. 111° 20' W. It was founded in the beginning of the eighteenth century, and from the possession of a wonder-working image, soon became the most celebrated place of pilgrimage on the peninsula. The fame of the wealth accumulated in its church subjected it to a visit from Buccaneers, who, after pillaging it of its treasures left it in ruins. It seems however, to have preserved the wonder-working image of the Virgin and the church, a long and narrow but lofty structure, in the form of a cross, has its walls covered with the votive offerings of pilgrims.

LORETTTE, a m. British America, Canada East, co. and about 6 m. from Quebec, with a R. Catholic church, several schools, and a considerable trade in paper, sugar, and lumber. Of the pop. forty families are Indians, who have their own church, and employ themselves in making moccasins and snow-shoes. Pop. 2300.

LOS RANOS, a m. Philippine Isles, prov. Laguna, in the island of Luzon, near the S. shore of the Laguna de Bay, and at the skirt of Mount Marigaling. It takes its name from the hot springs which were first brought into notice by Franciscan monks, who built a convent and an hospital in their vicinity. The town has a pop. of about 1800, who subsist chiefly by fishing, the ground around being so barren that the grain used must be imported.

LOSING (GEMAR), a m. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and about 12 m. S. E. Oedenburg; with an old castle, a trade in wine, and 1280 inhabitants.

LOSNITZA a m. Turkey in Europe Servia, cap. circle Pehtria, on the Drina, 59 m. S. W. Belgrade. It is protected by a palisade, a species of palisade formed by trunks of oak-trees, is the seat of a court of justice, and has a church, a school, and important yearly markets. P. 1500.

LOSONETZ, a m. Austrian empire Hungary, co. Neograd, 25 m. N. E. Balassa Gyarvath. It is an ancient place, which was once walled in the seat of a district court, and several public offices, contains a chalybeate spring with baths, chemical and vinegar works, a tannery much-frequented yearly markets, and 3399 Magyar inhabitants.

LOTHIERIE, a m. British America, Canada East, cap. co. of same name, 1 h. back St. Lawrence, 30 m. N. W. Quebec. It possesses a R. Catholic church a foundry, and several tanneries, and a manufacture of superior kitchen and other stoves, and carries on a considerable trade in flour and lumber. Pop. about 3700.

LOUIS (SAINT) [add.] a m. U. States, Missouri on r. bank Mississippi, 50 m. below the point where the Missouri joins it. It occupies an elevated site, defended from the floods of the river by a bench of limestone, and is built on two terraces, the lower one rising abruptly, and the other by a gradual ascent, after which it spreads out into a wide and beautiful plain. It is laid out with considerable regularity the lower terrace on the lower terrace running parallel to the curve of the river while elsewhere they form straight lines, and are intersected by others at right angles. Levee Street, fronting the river, is 100 feet wide, most of the others are 60 ft. The houses generally and more especially the warehouses and public buildings, are substantially built of brick or stone. The principal public buildings are the city-hall the court-house, the custom house, and post-office, 70 churches, among which are a fine cathedral, and some other handsome structures; the L. States arsenal a large and imposing edifice surrounded with fine grounds, the merchants exchange, the mercantile library hall the city hospital, the marine hospital, the St. Louis university under the direction of the Jesuits, with 38 professors and 184 students; the Washington university the commercial and medical college, the normal high and other schools. The industrial establishments include numerous saw mills, sugar refineries, oil-mills, distilleries, chemical works, iron-smelting works, foundries, machine works, tobacco, rope, and haggling factories. The staple articles of trade, in addition to those furnished by the above establishments, are fur, bird, beef, and other provisions, chiefly pork, which in 1880 was shipped to the amount of 100,000 barrels, 19,000 salt and beef-cakes, and 700,000 pieces. The position of St. Louis on the Mississippi, as well as numerous railways connecting it with all parts of the country make it a most important general entrepot, not only for Missouri and the adjoining states, but for the gold region of Colorado, with Utah, Nevada, and California. The first brick house in St. Louis was built in 1815, and a steamer reached it for the first time in 1817. When it received its charter of incorporation in 1822, it had scarcely 5000 inhabitants, in 1830 it had 190,773, of whom 1542 were slaves.

LOUISVILLE [add.] a m. U. States, Kentucky co. Jefferson, at the Falls of the Ohio, and on several railways which give ready means of communication with all parts of the country. lat. 38° 15' N.; lon. 85° 48' W. It occupies an extensive flat about 75 ft. above low-water mark, and consists of wide well-wooded streets, which cross at right angles, and are lighted with gas. The main street is about 3 m. long and remarkably handsome throughout. The streets occupied as private dwellings are, for the most part, lined with shady trees. The principal public buildings are a fine court-house which cost above \$200,000, a city-hall, a jail,

a custom house, 80 churches and 2 synagogues, 12 very handsome public schools, a blind asylum, 23 marine and 8 orphan asylums, a house of refuge, and 4 spacious market houses.

The literary and scientific institutions are numerous. Among which, as the most important, it will be sufficient to enumerate tobacco and cigars, which employ above 1000 hands, and require, for storing and sale, three immense warehouses, capable of containing 7000 hogheads, and are annually disposed of to the value of half a million sterling; machinery, in which above 800 hands are employed, lumber, which is prepared by 12 planing and saw mills stove and hollow ware, leather, and leather articles, as saddlery, harness, and trunks ropes and cordage, soap and candles, marble and stone cutting, agricultural implements, cotton and woolen cloth, brass and iron castings, pianofortes, beer flour &c. The commerce, of which the estimated annual value exceeds £20 000 000, comprises among its exports every species of western produce and manufactures, and more especially pork and other products of the hog, for the preparation of which there are 9 pork-packing establishments, employing 1200 hands and a capital of over £400,000. Lourenville, which was founded in 1780 received its name in honour of Louis XVI. who was then aiding the Americans in their struggle for independence. For nearly twenty years it was almost proverbial for unhealthiness but a different opinion now prevails, and American writers speak of it as now 'perhaps the healthiest city of its size in the world' Pop. (1860), 69 083

LOURENÇO MARQUES a Portuguese settlement, E. Africa, Delagoa Bay, on the N bank of the English River at the foot of the high red cliff forming the S and E face of Point Barbin; lat. 26° S lon 33° 30' E. It is a miserable-looking place, filthy in its streets, defended by a worthless fort, and consisting of a square of equally-looking houses surrounded by native huts, the dwellings of slaves. It is very unhealthy. Lourenço Marques is the S. limit of the Portuguese possessions.

LOVÁSZ-FATONA a tn Austrian empire Hungary, co and about 22 m N W Vasvár, with a castellated mansion, and a trade in sheep, wheat, wine, and wood. Pop. 1640

LOVATZ, a tn Turkey in Europe, Doljina, eyalet and 95 m, S.E. Widin, on the Danube, which is here crossed by a covered bridge. It contains 16,000 inhabitants partly Christian, partly Muselman.

LOVETZ, a tn Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 80 m. N N E Udvarhely with ironworks on a rather limited scale a mineral spring and a bathing establishment. Pop. 2277

LUBANG, an isl Philippines Isles, is the largest of a group about equidistant from the S W shore of Luzon and the N W shore of Mindoro. The interior is mountainous, but the soil, formed apparently by the disintegration of volcanic rocks is fertile and produces in abundance rice, cacao, coffee, and pepper. The coast is much frequented by turtles. Lubang contains a town of same name, with a pop. of 6040. Ambul, an inlet of the group, is an active volcano.

L. BATSCROWITZ, a tn Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 12 m N E Hradisch on a slope of the Carpathians, with a parish church a castle, and a mineral spring the water of which strongly resembles that of Seltzer, and attracts numerous visitors. The ruins of the old castle of Swintau stand on a height in the vicinity. Pop. 1000

LUBEN (Gazak), a tn Austrian empire Galicia, circle and 18 m. S. Lemberg with a fine castle, much-frequented sulphur baths, and 1800 inhabitants

LUBLÁ (Oto and New), two places Austrian empire, Hungary, co Eper-Art or Old Lublow one of the Eper royal towns situated 18 m. N by E Leutschau contains 2000 inhabitants, is the seat of a court of justice, and has a high school and an active trade to Poland and Silesia. -New Lublow, about 3 m from the former has 1000 inhabitants 2 mineral springs, and a much frequented bath.

LUCHMUNGU, a tn British India -1, A. tn. Rajpootana, Ulwar 70 m S W Delhi. It is defended by a fort, which makes an important figure in the early Indian wars, and in particular stood a siege which Nujee Khan who conducted it, was compelled to raise -3 A. tn also Rajpootana, terr-

tory Shikawatie, 154 m. S.W. Delhi. It is a handsome town, built on the model of Jajpore and possesses a fort, which is perched on a lofty eminence, and forms a conspicuous object over the country.

LUH LE-HEEN, a vil China, prov Chekiang, about 3 m. from Keesoo at the terminus of a canal connected with those which ramify all over the plain of the Yang-tse-kiang. It is a small bustling place, with a good deal of transit trade, and is chiefly remarkable for the number of tea-shops and other houses of refreshment which it contains.

LUHWANG an isl on the E. coast of China, the largest in the S W part of the Chinese Archipelago, is 84 m. long between N W and S.E. and 6 m. broad at its widest part. In the S.E. there is a central bare hill which rises to the height of 505 ft. and in the S.W. are five high peaks, one of which is 910 ft. above the sea, but otherwise it is not much elevated. On its S. face are two deep indentations with sandy bays the access to which is unobscured by a reef. The surface is well cultivated and maintains a large population.

LUKOS, or Et. Kos [add] a river, N Africa, Morocco, rises in the N W of the state, on the slopes of the Little Atlas, flows W through a beautiful valley and after a course of about 100 m falls into a small bay of the Atlantic, near the town of El Arach. The bar at its mouth has only 5 or 6 ft. at low water, but the tide having a rise of 9 to 12 ft. enables vessels of a moderate size to enter thence the navigation for a considerable distance is easy the depth within the bar increasing at once to 24 ft.

LUKOYANOV a tn Russia, gov and 90 m S by E. Rygel Novgorod cap circle of same name on the Tash. It has two churches, a circle school a charitable endowment, and manufactures of polish and of articles from haiden bark. Pop. 8560

LUNAWAURA a small state India in the Rewa Canna division of Gujarat lies between lat 22° 50' and 23° 16' N lon 73° 21' and 73° 47' E. and is bounded N by the Mhye Causta territory N. South and Barroth, S Godrah, and S.W. W. Balasore length and breadth each nearly 20 m. It is a continuation of the mountain tract which forms the N.E. boundary of Gujarat has mainly along the N. face of the Mhye, and is adjacent to some important passes. Its revenues derived chiefly from land falls about of £10 000 and of this amount a fifth is payable as tribute, chiefly to Koodah, but partly also to the Gulowar and the Rajah of Balasore.

LUNAWAURA, cap. of the above state situated in the fork formed by the junction of the Panam with the Mhye, 55 m. N by E. Baroda. covers an area about 8 m in circuit, is surrounded by a wall and defended by other works, and is the entrepot for a considerable transit trade between Malwa and the interior of Gujarat. Many of the inhabitants are artisans of repeated skill in their particular trades.

LUNDA, or MALINDA, a tn S.W. Africa, Kibundu country, territory Labollo, about 120 m S.E. Loanda. It crowns a rocky height, whose base is washed by a mountain torrent is the seat of an independent chief, and contains 1500 inhabitants who suffer much from the incursions of their more barbarous neighbours in Kibela and Balundo.

LUNGA, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kibundu country territory Ganda, a little above the confluence of the Omamini with the Katumbela. It crowns a lofty height, is surrounded with a dry stone-wall and contains 1900 inhabitants who were not employed in plundering, collect a little gum-resin from the trees which grow abundantly in the surrounding forests.

LUNY KE, a river China which is said to have its sources in prov Nganchoo in the far west, near Teh mudi-shan, the highest mountain of this part of China, and flows E. to Hoo-chow-foo, where it is a wide and deep river and apparently empties itself into the network of canals which cover its extensive plain. On all the flat lands on its banks, on a higher level than the rice fields, military plantations form the staple crop. Lun-ke is navigable by large boats for 20 m above Hoo-chow-foo.

LUPATA a range of hills, E Africa, Portuguese settlements on the Zambezi, about lat. 16° 34' S., lon 27° 51' E. Portuguese writers used to speak of it as a mountain chain chiefly composed of marble, and so lofty as to be partly

covered with perpetual snow. The truth is that its height above the plain where it is cut off by the Zambezi, is under 1800 ft., and the rock is compact siliceous schist of a reddish color and in thin strata. The W. side, which is the most abrupt, rises up perpendicularly from the water 800 or 700 ft. the E. side, which is much less precipitous, has its slope covered with brush. From the Zambezi the rugged strata rise to a considerable way into the Mangoch country, and then bending round terminate in Mount Morumbah, opposite Sena. On the S. side of the river the range reappears, and following a more direct line than on the N. side is said to terminate in Mount Gorongosa. The rocky precipices overhanging the Zambezi, where it seems to leave out its way through the range, is known by the name of the gorge of Luyana. It is somewhat barren, and from 500 to 500 yards wide.

LUBIANA a tn. Italy Veneto, prov. and 16 m. N. E. Venice, with a parish church, extensive manufactures of Venetian straw-hats, of which it is the principal seat, and 3673 inhabitants.

LUNSEKE-GANGUELLA, a small territory S. W. Africa, about lat. 11° S. and lon. 17° E., situated immediately beyond the S. frontiers of the Kimberley country and inhabited by a people of the same name. The area is estimated at nearly 6000 sq. m. Nearly the whole consists of fertile plains watered by the river, which traverses it from N. to S. The people, who are peacefully disposed, supply themselves in cultivating the ground, rearing cattle, and collecting bees wax, which is furnished in abundance by the wild bees of the forests. They are governed by several independent chieftains, of whom the two most powerful rulers respectively at Lunseke on the Kamea, containing 1500 and at Lebenda, containing 2000 inhabitants. Pop. 120,000.

LUTA N'ZIGE, or **ALBERT NYAKA**, a lake E. Africa, the head-water of the western branch of the Nile (Sudd-el-Arab or White Nile) (see immediately) between lat. 2° S. & 3° S., and with its N. extremity in about lon. 31° 30' E., and its S. W. end in about lon. 28° E. Its general direction is from N. E. to S. W., its length about 400 m., and its greatest breadth 100 m. 2448 ft. above the level of the sea. It was discovered in March, 1864 by Mr. (now Sir S. W.) Baker who came upon its W. side near the village of Yacoba about lat. 1° 18' N. lon. 30° 50' E., from that point, about 1600 ft. above it, the lake presented a vast expanse of water with a bareness barren on the E. and S. W. and on the W. at 50 or 60 m. distance, blue mountain ranges rose to a height of 7000 ft. above its level and appeared to spring abruptly from the water. The western shore is completed in the great kingdom of Malaga, the people of which cross the lake in large canoes at its narrowest part and S. of Malaga is a country named Yeti, beyond which nothing is known. The eastern shores of the lake are occupied from N. to S. by Chapi Unyoro Uganda, Utumbi, and Kangwé. From the last locality, in about lat. 2° S., the lake is said to turn suddenly to the W., and to continue in that direction for an unaccounted distance. N. of Malaga on the W. side of it, is a small country called M'Caroti, then Kaka on the W. side of the Nile, at its exit from the lake, and on the E. side of the Nile is Maki, opposite to Kaka. The lake is a vast depression far below the general level of the country surrounded by precipitous cliffs, and bounded on the W. and S. W. by great ranges of mountains. Receiving as it does the drainage of these high lands—Mr. Baker distinguished two waterfalls which must have been large streams in the western hills—its apparently most important affluent is the Somarat River or Victoria Nile, from the E. which issues from the Elgon Falls, at the N. end of the Victoria Nyanza of Speke and after a N. W. course to the Kanyas Falls, about lat. 3° 15' N., turns W. and from this point runs east a series of rapids and cascades, with a total descent of 1276 ft. In rather more than 60 m., and falls into the lake near its N. E. end, at lat. 3° 13' N.; lon. 31° 50' E. and only 80 m. from the point at which the Nile issues. Thus draining, as it appears to do, the Victoria Nyanza and all the country W. of it, the Luta N'zige seems to be the true head water of the W. branch or White Nile.

The shore or that part of it near by Mr. Baker, consists in some places of bits of mud and beach, perhaps a mile in breadth from the water to the base of the cliffs; at others

steepens heights of 1800 ft. ascend sharply from the water. These precipitous cliffs are all primitive, frequently of granite and gneiss, and capped in many places with red porphyry. In the cliffs are beautiful overhangs of every description, including great amphitheatres, and by every rivulet or spring from the wild data. For its N. extremity the lake narrows to 15 or 20 m. across, and the appearance of the country to the N. of it is that of a delta. The shores on either side are choked with vast banks of reeds, though the water is deep, no bottom being touched at 20 ft. hills of about 4000 ft. rise above this part of the lake on the W., a continuation of the more southerly chain, but they decrease in height towards the N., in which direction the lake terminates in a broad valley of reeds. At the embouchure of the Somarat River there is the most accumulation of floating reeds bounding the channel, here half a mile broad, and with a very sluggish stream; the last cataract occurring at a considerable distance up the river. As seen from the village of Malaga, at an elevation of about 250 ft. above the mouth of the Somarat the course of the Nile in its exit from the lake was easily distinguished by the valley of green reeds that marks its course. This valley, from 4 to 8 m. broad, is bounded on the W. by a continuation of the chain of hills which forms the W. boundary of the lake. Canoes navigate the Nile in its course from the lake to the Madi country, as there are no obstacles in that distance but beyond this point rapids commence and prevent navigation.

The lake abounds with fish and crocodiles and hippopotami. Infant its shores the country bordering it also is much frequented by elephants. There are several varieties of fish of very large size, some exceeding 200 lbs. in weight. The method of taking the larger kinds by the natives is ingenious. They arrange rows of tall bamboos, the ends being stuck firmly in the bottom, in a depth of about 6 ft. of water, and about 5 or 10 yards apart. On the top of each is a lamp of cotton wick 10 m. in diameter, around this wick a strong line, and a small hole being made in this float it is lightly fixed on the point of the bamboo, to which the line is securely affixed; and the hook, baited with a live fish, is thrown to some distance. When a large fish takes the bait the attachment float falls from the point of the bamboo and revolving upon the water pays out the line, then by its buoyancy it is sufficient to check and exhaust the fish.

LUTZK or **LOCK**, a tn. Erie, co. Polynia, esp. circle of same name on the Star, 145 m. N. W. Zimonia, is the see of a R. Catholic bishop, and has two churches, a R. Catholic seminary, several monasteries, a college and a parish school, and four charitable endowments. Pop. 6434.

LYZSNA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Liptau, 8 m. S. E. Rosenberg, with a municipal spring. At a short distance eastward, at the foot of Mount Lathorica, are mines yielding gold silver and antimony. Pop. 1640.

LYNCHBURG a tn. U. States, Virginia, on the James River, the Kanawha canal, and the Virginia and Tennessee, the South Side, and the Orange and Alexandria railways, 90 m. W. S. W. Richmond. It occupies a steep acclivity which rises from the river, and breaks away into hills, whose terraced walks and villages give the place a pleasing and picturesque appearance. In the background about 50 m. off, but full in view rises the Blue Ridge with the celebrated peaks of Otter. The principal buildings and institutions are nine churches, a Methodist college, and a flourishing female academy. The staple manufacture is tobacco, which employs about seventy factories and steamers and a capital of £200,000. The other industrial establishments are four foundries and three flour-mills. Standing in the centre of a magnificent country and in the neighbourhood of large fields of coal and iron ore, Lynchburg is advantageously situated both for manufactures and trade. As yet, however, its resources are very imperfectly developed. For (1860), 6853.

LYNN, a tn. U. States, Massachusetts, on the Western railway, 9 m. N. E. Boston. It contains eighteen churches, a high-school various other schools, grammar, intermediate, and primary, a library association, and two savings-banks. The manufacture for which the place has long been celebrated, and which still forms its staple, is boots and shoes, chiefly those of women and children. According to an approximate estimate of the extent of this manufacture, the number of boots annually made is about three million, and

of about six million pairs, and the aggregate value is little short of a million sterling. In connection with the manufacture are numerous leather-carrying works. The annual value of leathers alone is £3000. Pop. (1850), 18,063.

LYONH, a vil. U. States, New York, cap. co. Wayne on the Erie canal and the New York Central railway, 169 m. W. by N. Albany. It contains seven churches, a union school with 800 to 900 scholars, and a variety of manufactures, among which by far the most important is that of essential oils, chiefly peppermint. The annual quantity produced is about 10,000 lbs., or one-ninth of all that is made in the U. States. Pop. 5078.

LYSIEG a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia dist. and 8 m. N. W. Skalitz, formed with two adjoining villages a parish containing 3726 inhabitants, and has a handsome church, an elegant castle, and several fine villas belonging to Armenian merchants, who have settled here, and carry on a considerable trade.

LYTTELTON a tn. New Zealand, S. Island, or New

Munster, situated on the small bay of Port Cooper, new Victoria, on the N. E. coast of prov. Canterbury, is a small town, built with considerable regularity and in a better style than usual in the settlements of a new land. It is surrounded by a belt of rough precipitous hills, beyond which, toward the interior the Canterbury Plains stretch in almost boundless expanse and furnish nearly 3,000,000 acres of grassy pastures. The harbour of Port Victoria, a fine land-locked ocean inlet, furnishes it with ample facilities for the export of wool and other produce. A railway connects it with Christchurch, the capital.

LYTTON a tn. or settlement, British Columbia, at the junction of the Thompson with the Fraser, 169 m. from the mouth of the latter. Capt. Mayne describes it as existing at the time of his visit as an irregular row of wooden huts, a drinking-saloon, a large courthouse then unfinished, and two small buildings near the river, occupied by the district magistrate. It derives its importance from its situation at the mouth of the Thompson adjacent to the gold-fields.

M

MAAN, a tn. N. Arabia, 270 m. E. Cairo, on the route of the Syrian pilgrims to Mecca. It contains about 900 families of seven different clans, or *fouad*, mixed up with emigrants from other villages in Syria who are said to be able to raise from 150 to 200 brave and well-armed men to keep the Bedawies in check, and resist their extortionate demands. The inhabitants depend much on two great fairs of two days each, which are held within it, the one when the Syrian pilgrims, en route to Mecca, and the other in returning. The pilgrims, combining business with devotion, bring from Damascus cloth and other European manufactures for which they find a good market throughout Arabia, and from Mecca coffee and spices, aloes from Bagdad, Persian caps, and Indian swords and daggers. These they exchange for provisions, fodder, or other necessities, with the inhabitants of Maan, to whom the traffic is so profitable that the four days of the fair furnish the means of subsistence to their families during the rest of the year.

MABIANI or **URU MABIANI**, a tn. Western Africa, Bornou in the Gambia country, 70 m. S. S. W. Kikwa. It belongs to the district of Lijé, one of the finest in Bornou. It is finely situated on a hill, not only covering its whole top but descending its S. slope, and stretching along its foot till it reaches another hill. The houses indicate some degree of ease and wealth, and testimony is borne to the industry of the inhabitants by the state of agriculture, a dyeing establishment, and the market-places containing nearly 200 stalls. Pop. 8000 to 10,000.

MABOX, a vil. British America, on the N. shore of a river of same name, which in falling into the sea on the W. coast of Cape Breton Island forms a kind of mountain lake, about three-quarters of a mile wide and 8 fathoms deep. It stands among beautiful scenery the mountains rising immediately from the shore to the height of 870 ft. contains a church, and is surrounded by flourishing settlements, chiefly of Scotch Highlanders. The coast to the N. E. is lofty and precipitous, and attains its culminating point in Mabox High land, which is 1800 ft. above the sea.

MACAO [old.], a seaport in the Portuguese colony in China, the earliest foreign settlement there. The barrier wall and Chinese guard-houses erected on the narrow isthmus of the peninsula in 1573, to prevent foreigners going into the interior, have been removed and all restrictions abandoned. In 1844 Governor Pinto entered into more satisfactory arrangements with the Chinese government than previously subsisted, he was allowed to erect a new fort, and permission was given to the Portuguese merchants to trade with the free open ports on the E. coast of the mainland. In November 1845, Macao was declared by decree of the queen of Portugal

an open port to all foreigners, while the Chinese were still subject to the old tariff. Governor Assaré in 1848 declared the port free to all traders, and swept the customs away. However, as a compensation for the loss of Chinese duties which were the chief source of revenue he levied a tax on all native houses. This had the effect of driving the Chinese away and trade gradually declined until 1854, when it began to revive. The total value of the external trade in the year ended July, 1855 amounted to £1,477,058 of which \$582,566 was for exports chiefly tea, rice, sugar, and opium, and imports, £717,595 comprising opium, cotton, and silk. The government at Macao does not depend on tax legitimate trade for the prosperity of the town and port for its commerce has again been declining since the opening of the Yang-tze and northern ports by the treaty of Tientsin, which affected Canton in a similar manner. It draws a large revenue from licensing and fostering gambling and immorality among the Chinese, who contribute also towards the population. An approximate calculation in 1854 gave the natives at 56,500, and Portuguese and other foreigners at 5500. There is, however a large proportion of the population half-caste, whom, from the natural complexion and hair being the same as the Chinese it is difficult to distinguish from natives. Besides the revenue derived from the tax on gambling-houses and other places of bad repute there is a considerable traffic in opium smuggled from which further means are derived to enrich the treasury. This traffic equals the cruelty of the old slave-trade in Africa, the natives are kidnapped under the pretence of going abroad as free labourers with good wages, while they are shipped off to the guano islands of Fern, or the sugar plantations of Cuba. The largest proportion of the so-called emigrants are villagers of the interior who are lured by professional crimps to Macao, where they are forced, sometimes under torture, to sign a contract, which consigns them to a kind of "voluntary slavery." In twelve years ended 1852 upwards of 155,000 were shipped of whom only 1100 were women and children. During 1855 it was estimated that from 15,000 to 20,000 left in this cruel manner, and few, if any, ever return to their native country. There is no doubt that the Chinese authorities are aware of the traffic, and overlook its harshness as it helps to drain the country of its surplus population. Still the government does not grant the Portuguese the same privileges at Macao as it does to the English and other foreigners at the other ports. It compels them to pay the tribute annually stipulated for in the first settlement of the island. In 1853 Governor Graham went to Peking to have it rescinded, and a new treaty was drawn up, but it has not been ratified, from what cause does not appear.—(M.S. Notes, Hongkong Daily Press, &c.)

MADARAS (MADAR), a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle Erd 9 m. N N E. Marcs Vasshelyi year a tolerably large lake with a general aspect. There was a remarkable fall of meteorites here on 4th Sept. 1869 Pop. 1860

MAISON (MAY), three places, America—1, A. vil. Georgia cap. on the margin, on the Georgia railway 100 m. W Augusta, in the midst of a fertile district. It possesses a Methodist female college, a Baptist collegiate institute, and a high school, and carries on an active trade. Pop. 5618.—2, A tn. Indiana, pop. on Jefferson on a height above the Ohio, and on the Madison and Indianapolis railway 60 m. S W Cincinnati. It is beautifully situated in a valley inclosed on the N by hills 400 ft. high, consists of regular streets and substantial brick houses, and possesses a fine courthouse, eighteen churches, a number of schools, two large markets, wooden and cotton factories, five large flour-mills, tanneries and several extensive pack-packing and provision establishments. Pop. (1860) 8126.—3, A tn., the capital of Wisconsin, on the Milwaukee and Milwaukee railway lat. 43° 5' N, lon. 89° 28' W. 69 m. W Milwaukee. In point of situation and scenery, it is the most beautiful city of the far west, occupying a peninsula between Lake Michigan and Wisconsin, and possessing wide, straight, and regular streets with many beautiful buildings. The capital stands in the centre of a square park of 14 acres, wooded with trees of the original forest; but, though a substantial building of limestone, it has been deemed insufficient and a new capitol is in course of erection at an estimated expense of \$20,000. The other chief buildings are eight churches, five banks, the state university situated on an unknown, within a park bordering on Lake Michigan, provided with seven professors, and attended by 176 students, a commercial college, a public high-school, and the state lunatic asylum. The manufactures consist chiefly of bricks, flour and beer waggons and carriages, ironware, clothing and agricultural implements. Pop. (1860) 6611

MADRE, a group of islands S America, off the coast of Chili, open to the Pacific on the W, and between the islands of Haveron on the E and Wellington on the N. From the latter it is separated by the Gulf of Trinidad. The most conspicuous summits of the group seen on approaching the coast are April Peak, Tower Rock, and Cape Three Peaks, the last forming the S.W. extremity of the gulf, and terminating in serrated ridges, with three peaks, the highest of which is nearly 3000 ft. high. About 3 m. N E. of this cape is Port Henry with anchorages in 9 to 10 fathoms, on a sandy bottom.

MADUWARI a tn. Western Africa Senegal, near the W shores of Lake Chad and about 8 m. N E. Kukawa, has a noteworthy interest attached to it as the place where the African traveller Mr Overweg died, in the 50th year of his age.

MAFFERDORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Bzenau, on the Mosau 4 m. S E. Reichenberg, with a parish church, a manufacture of carpets, a yarn-spinning mill and 2104 inhabitants.

MAGALIESBERG or **KAMAH MOUNTAINS**, a range, S Africa, in the S.W. of the Transvaal Republic, rising abruptly out of a plain to the height of at least 600 ft. above its level, and stretching for 30 m. in the general direction of E and W. Viewed from below the range towards the E. presents a high unbroken ridge, little varying in height, with a precipitous red soil, believed to be quartz. This ridge, which is at a considerable height, extending from end to end, near its crest is surmounted by a series of slender spires, but relatively of less height. The lower part of the mountain, composed apparently of dolomite, is swept out into thickly wooded gullies. Towards the W the range reaches peak after peak. One of these attracts notice at the distance of at least 12 m. by an immense projecting white rock, which looks as if it were suspended on the steep slope near the summit. The range gives rise to several streams, most if not all of which belong to the basin of the Limpopo. Much of the scenery of the Magaliesberg is magnificent. The wider ravines are filled with large timber in great variety, and the narrower chasms with tree-ferns, having stems from 15 to 20 ft. high. The walls of these ravines and chasms, says J. Sanderson, were draped with curtains of delicate ferns, such as glaucous, trailing their slender fronds, a dense

or twenty feet long, over the mouth of some dark crevices, while, high up, aloft, euphorbia, and other mountain plants in great variety, filled every crevice. The district has the reputation of producing fine fruit in great quantity. It would seem however, that almost all kinds of fruit-trees are subject to a rust or blight, and that the fruit of those which escape is destroyed by a kind of wasp. Grapes and figs are less frequently visited by these insects.

MAGDALEN (MAG.), a group of islands British America, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 15 m. N.W. of Cape Breton. They extend in an irregular curve from S.E. to N.W. for 35 m. They consist chiefly of the islands of Amherst, Oriskany, Alburgh, Grose, and Coffin, and a considerable number of islets, and in their central parts rise into hills, generally of trap rocks, with rounded and frequently dome-shaped summits, varying in height from 280 to 580 ft. Around and on the flanks of these hills, are stratified deposits of sandstone and calcareous clays, with gypsum in the hollows and basins, and occasionally in veins. The islands are partially wooded mainly with small trees of spruce, juniper, birch and Canadian poplar. Where not wooded they afford good pasturage for cattle and sheep. The soil is very infertile, being even when of good quality, only a few inches in depth with a siliceous and ferruginous subsoil. The climate, though neither so cold in winter as Quebec nor so warm in summer, is severe. Rain, and especially fog, are extremely frequent. Viewed from sea in a bright summer day, the cliffs of various colours, chiefly different shades of red, and the yellow of the sands, contrasted with the green of the pastures and spruce-trees, and the blue of the sea and sky have a beautiful effect, and distinguish the Magdalen group from any other view in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The inhabitants are mostly of French extraction, and chiefly employed in the cod, herring and seal fisheries. Some gypsum is exported and some valuable ochreous pigments have been found. None of the islands possesses any harbour for large ships. Pop. (1860) about 1100.

MAGDALEN a river, British America, Canada East, which rises in a mountainous district in co. Glasp flows N.E., and falls into the estuary of the St. Lawrence, on the N.W. side of a sandy bay, also under a rocky cape of same name. At its entrance though only 80 yards wide, it has a depth of 2 ft. which within is increased for a very short distance to 10 ft., over a clean bottom of fine sand. At springs 13 ft. water can be carried in. Being thus navigable, it is occasionally visited by schooners of 30 to 80 tons, which warp in when the sea is smooth and the weather fine.

MAGDALENA (SANTA) a tn. Mexico state Sonora, in the beautiful fertile and well-cultivated valley, and near the bank of the Rio Ignacio, 80 m. N.W. Ures. It has an annual fair which attracts crowds from the neighbouring districts. Maize, wheat, beans, and fruit are extensively cultivated, and tobacco, rice, and cotton thrive well in the valley.

MAGIEROW a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Zolkow, about 24 m. N.W. Lemberg. It is memorable for the defeat of Prince Rakowsky by the Poles under Cossacki. Pop. 2117.

MAGILL, a group of islands, S. America, in Melville Sound, at the entrance of the Barbara Channel, in Magellan Strait, N of Terra-del-Fuego. One of them called Skyring, has a mountain of some name which rises in a peak to the height of 8000 ft. and has been very useful during the astronomical surveys in connecting the triangulation of the strait with that of the outer coast. Part Ten, on the S.E. side of this island, has good anchorages and is well sheltered, except from the violent squalls which are frequent everywhere among the coasts of Terra-del-Fuego. Fry the central island of the group, though affording only a wild anchorage, with little shelter and bad ground, is much frequented by sailing vessels.

MAGLAI, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Banat, on the Danube, 55 m. N by W Bozna Baral. It contains a large mosque and an old castle.

MAGOMERO, a vil. S Africa, upon a small stream of the same name, about 15 m. W of the S. end of Lake Shiraz lat. 18° 30' S, lon. 30° 24' E. The spot is a pleasant one, surrounded by neatly, shaly hills, and derives its interest from having been chosen by James Mackenzie as the first residence of the Oxford and Cambridge mission, which ended

acrossed in the death of the bishop and several of his subjects from fever.

MAGWE, a tn. Burmah, 1 bank Irrawadi, about 35 m. above Prome, is the first place of any consideration on the east bank of the Irrawadi beyond the British frontier. Its population is estimated at about 8000.

MAGYARAT is a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 19 m. N. E. Anz, with 2700 inhabitants, who grow excellent wine, and raise good ear corn.

MAHA OYA, or KATHUL, a river Ceylon, which rises in a mountainous dist. S. E. of Kandy flows W. forming the boundary between the N. W. and W. Provinces and after a course of 55 m. falls into the sea to the N. of Negambo. Its basin has an area of 453 sq m.

MAHAKAJAPOOR, two places, India.—1 A tn. Scindia's Domains, 15 m. N. W. Gwalior famous for the battle fought in its vicinity on 29th December 1843, between the British under Sir Hugh Gough and the Mahattas, when the latter were defeated but not until they had inflicted a heavy loss on the victors.—2, A tn N. W. Provinces, dist and 13 m. S. E. Cawnpore with a well supplied bazar.

MAHAWELLI-GANGA, or **MAHAWELLI-GUNGA** [add], the largest and most important river of Ceylon which rises near Adam's Peak, flows N. to Kandy then almost in a southeasterly, with its confluents northwards, E. to Bintenne then again southerly due N. and divides into several branches, of which the principal one, still continuing the same direction, has its mouth on the S. shore of the Bay of Trincomalee 2 m. W. of Ceylon. Its whole course is 134 m. and the area of its basin 4022 sq m. of which 1789 are in the mountain zone, and 2230 in the low country. Its principal affluent is the Amban ganga, which joins it on the left. In the first part of its course it has all the character of a mountain torrent and even in the vicinity of Kandy, at a point where it is crossed by a bridge of a single arch above 200 ft in span and nearly 70 ft above the stream, rushes through a narrow channel in which it has been known to rise 50 ft above its ordinary level, hurrying along the trunk of trees and the carcasses of buffaloes, elephants, and deer. As Bintenne it is, when swollen by rains, as broad as the Thames at London, and at all times sufficiently deep to be navigated by small vessels. Thenceforward it sweeps through luxuriant solitudes, past wide expanses of rich land now lying waste, and under the shade of forests whose timber and cabinet woods alone would give wealth to an industrious people. About 40 m. before it enters the sea it separates into two branches. The principal one, called Koorogol-gunga, continues the N. course already described, the other called the Vernal ar. diverging almost at right angles, flows N. E., subdividing into new channels, and enters the sea by several mouths, N. and E. of Armutura, or 'the island of elephants.' A survey of the river made by order of government goes to prove that notwithstanding its length, and the volume of water which it carries, it is not available for navigation. Even in the first 32 m. from the sea the boats employed though mere canoes, often failed to find in the channel the few inches of water necessary to float them. Higher up, where the navigation is impeded by rapids, an upset would be perilous, owing not merely to the strength of the current, but to the multitude of coral-reefs with which the river swarms. For the first 80 m. the chief obstructions are sand-banks and drift wood, which it might be perhaps possible to remove. Higher up the sand disappears, and the river bed is formed of rocks of granite.

MAHEDIAH (see *Aphrodite*), a seacoast in regency of and 100 m. S. E. of Timb, built on Cape Africa on which there is a height containing caverns remarkable for their size and for the perfect state of their preservation, and forming subterranean reservoirs of considerable extent. A large rectangular basin, now dry and blocked up, whose outline cut out in the rock is still traceable, formed the port for the galleys. A distal command Mahediah and all the peninsula on which it stands, and another square fortress at one of the town entrances defends it towards the N. and W. This latter fortress dates from the Spanish occupation three centuries ago. The date of the foundation of the town goes as far back as the dynasty of the Fatimites.—(Oliverson, *Afrique du Timb*.)

MAIAR, a tn. Russia gov. Orenburg, on a river of same name, which rises in the Oural Mountains, on the watershed

between Europe and Asia, and belongs to the basin of the Old 270 m. R. Kisteneburg. It is at the centre of the gold region in the S. Oural and contains a large edifice, with all the offices necessary for the administration of the mines, buildings in which gold is washed both in winter and summer, warehouses and other structures, and many good dwellings—houses. A lake running up among the hills and the mountains rimas-low range along to the town on the E. side of the river, makes the site at once beautiful and picturesque.

MAIDZEINA, a tn. Austrian empire, duchy Bukowina dist and 8 W. Czernowicz, with large seams of gypsum and 9470 inhabitants.

MAI GOVA a vil. Ahyelina, Jalya, 120 m. W. Anz. It stands on the edge of a plain in the midst of cultivated fields, 15 m. S. of the Bah el Hamra, and consists partly of square houses built of mud and partly of round conical-roofed huts formed of a framework of poles filled in with boughs, and thatched. Pop about 3000.

MAIBERG, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria circle Lower Marchfeld. It contains a palace with the gardens, and has a considerable trade in fruit and wine. The latter in particular bears a high name, and is considered among the best grown in Austria. Pop 1190.

MAI MA CHIN [add] a tn. Chinese empire on the N. frontier of Chinese Tartary 170 m. S. E. Irkutsk, and so close to the territory of Russia that Kiachin, belonging to the latter is only a few hundred yards to the N. and separated from it merely by a door in a wooden barricade. It stands on the edge of a plain terminating towards the S. in a chain of wooded hills, and is composed entirely of wooden houses, enclosed by a wooden palisade with two gates. One of these faces Kiachin, as already mentioned the other faces the S. a narrow street about 600 yards long leading in a straight line between the two. Other streets, running either parallel or at right angles to this, divide the whole place into numerous blocks. Where the two principal streets intersect there is a square edifice resting on four pillars, which allow the traffic to pass beneath it and consisting of three stories which are gradually narrowed as in a pagoda. In each of the upper stories there are openings filled in with highly decorated trellis work; the walls painted red, are singularly ornamented with green monsters and other allegorical figures. A little beyond this building is the residence of the *sarpooteh* or Chinese governor, which, like all the other dwellings, is only one story high, and is entered through a pair of sliding-doors leading into a gallery or colonnade. To the right of the *sarpooteh's* residence stands the temple of Fe and to the left the court of justice. The temple is a small quadrangular building with an opening in the centre giving a view into the interior where are seen four statues, the size of life, painted so as to look more like demons than gods musical instruments hanging on the walls, and flags and banners suspended from the roof, and forming a canopy of the most brilliant colours. The court of justice, with a red flag fluttering over it, is chiefly remarkable for the various implements of torture suspended or piled upon its walls. The weather merchants, who have their abodes along the line of the principal streets, have generally a show-room decorated with silk and Chinese paintings, and arranged so as to show off their choicest wares. Among these are silks of great variety and heavily embroidered *kamls*, jackets, and various other articles of costume, porcelain vases of exquisite workmanship, dinner and tea services, ornaments in jade, groups of flowers formed in various coloured stones, window screens some of them most minutely carved in ebony and some other remarkable specimens of wood-carving. The great staples of trade, however are tea, of which Russia is said to import six millions of lbs annually and rhubarb, of which 800 000 lbs are said to pass through Mai-ma-chin every year. These articles are not disposed of in Mai-ma-chin but in Trolka-nai, a Russian town situated among the hills about 3 m. to the N., where the custom house is situated, and where all merchandise, whether from Russia or China, must be deposited previously to its being sold or bartered.—(Atkinson's *Upper and Lower Anz*.)

MAINDO, a river E. Africa, one of the smaller branches by which the Zambesi pours its waters into the Indian Ocean; lat. 15° 55' S; lon. 35° 12' E. It used to be one of the principal stations for shipping slaves, and is still, there is

in several localities. Its fertility is much diminished by a predominance either of retentive clay or of sand. The principal crops are rice, wheat, barley, circumlocution plants, pulses, and indigo. Many parts of the surface are covered with magnificent banyan-trees and mango groves. The mulberry is extensively planted. The principal manufactures are coarse cotton and coarse silk fabrics. Pop. 481,000.

MALDAH cap. of the above dist., situated 1 hour Mahananda, at the mouth with an effect of the Ganges, 170 m. N by W Calcutta, is a wretched place consisting of narrow irregular streets and about 3000 houses, many of them in a ruinous condition. The only public buildings of any note are several mosques and a large serai. The manufactures, on which the prosperity of the place depended, have been almost destroyed by British competition.

MALIGRADAC a tn. Austrian empire, Banat Military Frontier, about 80 m. E.S.E. Karlovitz, with a German trivial school. — *Vidzava* in the vicinity contains two Greek non-united churches. — Pop. 1000.

MALMEKURUG, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 84 m. N.E. Hermannstadt, has a Protestant church, and on a height opposite to it a chapel with some interesting monuments. Pop. 1180.

MALO-JANOLAYETZ, a tn. Russia, gov. and 40 m. N. Kaluga, cap. circle of same name. It stands on a height at the confluence of the Luga and the Jaroslavlka, and has five churches, a monastery, a circle and a parish school, two charitable institutions, manufacturers of woollens, and a trade in horses. A battle was fought here between the Russians and the French on the 24th October, 1813. Pop. 2050.

MALOWN a fort, India, Hindoo, on the summit of a ridge which rises over the bank of the Sutlej and has an elevation of 4446 ft., in lat. 31° 12' N. lon. 76° 52' E. It is strongly built of masonry, and in 1815 became the last refuge of Umeer Singh and the Ghorokas, when Uchtelek had by his military movements dislodged them from all their other posts in the west. A stout resistance was anticipated but when a breaching battery armed with movable labour within 400 yards was about to open, a capitulation was entered into, and terminated the Nepalese war.

MALPELO, or **BALDWIN** a detached island of the N. Pacific, nearly in the track of vessels entering the Bay of Panama from the S lat. 3° 40' N., lon. 81° 40' W. It is barren and precipitous, bears a resemblance in its summit to several points of view, to the crown of a head, and rising to the height of 1200 ft. becomes visible at sea in clear weather at the distance of 40 m. With the tides which surround it, it extends about 10 m. from N. to S. It has never been surveyed, the officer who visited it for this purpose in 1847 having failed to find a landing. Owing to the strong currents in the vicinity there is an appearance of breakers; but it is believed to be steep to as a depth of 40 fathoms was found alongside, and of 110 fathoms at the distance of a quarter of a mile.

MALULLA, a vd Palestine pschahlik and 45 m. N.N.E. Damascus, romantically situated near the foot of a towering cliff, at the entrance of a magnificent gorge. It is remarkable as one of the three villages in which Syria is still spoken.

MAMBANI a tn. S.W. Africa, not far from Biko where they live under an Amboina chief and about 500 m. S.W. Angola. They are slave-traders, and before this trade was interdicted by Portugal they carried it on to a vast extent, buying their victims in exchange for goods, and not scrupling to steal them, and carry them off by force, whenever they found an opportunity. They now profess to use slaves only for domestic purposes, but there is reason to suspect that their old habits still cling to them. They are some enterprising merchants that the whole extent of the coast from W. to E. may be said to be their market. There is something else very singular in their mode of dealing.

When they mean to trade with a town they deliberately begin by building huts, as if aware that little is to be effected without an ample allowance of time for palaver. They bring the cotton plants of Manchester into the very heart of Africa. When the Malokolo first saw these goods, they could hardly believe them to be the work of mortal hands. Aware how much their trade might suffer from the rivalry of the white man, the Mambani are ever on the alert to prevent the settler from having any direct dealings with them. They have

thus been successful in establishing a monopoly in their own hands.

MANA a tn. India, Khasoon, on the Sarawati at an elevation of 10,492 ft. in lat. 30° 46' N. lon. 75° 31' E. The houses are built of stone, two stories high, and covered with planks. The inhabitants are of the Mongolian type and are in nothing so remarkable as in the profusion of gold and silver ornaments with which they overload their persons, hanging them around their necks, wrists, and ankles, and inserting them in their ears and noses. The wealth thus indicated is obtained by the extensive traffic they carry on between India and Chinese Tartary through the Mana Pass, which though 18,000 ft. high is one of the easiest across the N. frontier because the ascent following the course of the Sarawati is rather regular and gradual. In conveying the merchandise of this traffic yaks, goats, and sheep are employed. Pop. 1600.

MANAMA, a tn. Arabia, on the N. shore of the island of Bahrein, in an arm of the Persian Gulf. It is a large and populous place, more regularly built than most towns in the Gulf possesses well stocked houses, and carries on an extensive trade, principally coasting. About 150 vessels belong to its port, and it also sends a great number of boats to the pearl-fishery. Its pop. is roughly guessed rather than estimated, by some at 40,000, by others at only 5000.

MANANGKABU [add] an inland country Indian Archipelago, Sumatra about 60 m. long by 50 m. broad and containing an area of 8000 sq. m. It extends generally from the equator in a degree S. of it, and consists of a series of alpine valleys isolated by lofty mountains. Among them are the active volcanoes of Tulang and Marapi the former 10,750 and the latter 9800 ft. above the sea. The geological formation is partly volcanic, partly plutonic and sedimentary. The valleys being naturally fertile and well supplied with water are highly cultivated, productive, and populous. Sir Stamford Raffles thus speaks, from personal observation—

As far as the eye could distinctly trace was one continued course of cultivation, interspersed with innumerable towns and villages, shaded by the cocoanut and other fruit trees. I may safely say that this view equalled anything I ever saw in Java. The country is more majestic and grand proportions equally dense, cultivation equally rich. No details of the early history of Manangkabo exist, or of the mode in which its inhabitants were induced to embrace Islamism. When the Portuguese visited it, it furnished some gold, and was famous for the manufacture of arms. Its reputation in the latter respect it still maintains.

MANARUDI a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 22 m. E.S.E. Tanjore. It is a place to which the natives attach importance from the number of Brahmins and Pandurams residing at it. Its pagoda, which is very large, has a gopuram 150 ft. high. The manufactures are cotton and silk goods.

MANAYUNK a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, 1 hour Schuylkill and on the Philadelphia and Norristown railway. Though 7 m. from the state house of Philadelphia it lies within the charter limits of this city, and must therefore be regarded as one of its suburbs. It contains six Protestant and two B. Catholic churches, and has extensive manufactures of cottons, jeans, and woollens. Pop. 6128.

MANCHESTER [add] Manchester is situated almost at the S.E. extremity of the county of Lancashire, and has always been the centre of the cotton manufacture. It may fairly be described as the metropolis of the northern division of England.

The public institutions of Manchester include the Cathedral, an ancient and interesting building in the Perpendicular style of architecture, with a tower at the west end, 120 ft. in height. It consists of a nave, chancel and lady chapel at the east end, with apsidal aisles, and seven other chapels. Though greatly disfigured by galleries in the nave as a whole the effect may be described as picturesque. The only buildings at all like it in England are Chester cathedral, and St. Michael's, Coventry. The choir is by far the most beautiful part, the roof is exquisite, and the carving of the work over the stalls is unsurpassed by any collected in England. Some of the woodwork above the rugges which the soldiers of the Commonwealth were too fond of committing. Under some of the miscreants may be seen proofs of their at-

tempted to set fire to the building at the time they turned it into a stable.

The original parish church of Manchester was of wood, but in the year 1421 the manse of Thomas de la Warre, the then lord of the manor, obtained a charter constituting it a collegiate church and in connexion with it a college, consisting of eight fellows, four clerics, and six chorists. Many of the wardens who succeeded Lord de la Warre were men of considerable note; amongst the most celebrated of whom may be mentioned Dr. Dugdale, who, in the time of Elizabeth, was described by Halliwell as a very learned man, a perfect master of mathematical studies. He was very sober just, temperate in his studies, yet, an observer of public and private devotions, but was too much addicted to some over-curious and uncertain arts, as astrology or the like. Although relieved by Elizabeth from the unjust suspicion of being a necromancer and recovered by her at court, he was so persecuted in other ways that he was compelled to leave the country, and his library consisting of 4000 volumes and 700 MSS., was confiscated. In the year 1647 an act was passed establishing the Collegiate of Manchester, and constituting the collegiate church a cathedral. A charter, dated 29th March, 1663, subsequently constituted the municipal and parliamentary borough of Manchester a city. Since that time the cathedral has been restored, and a great part of it rebuilt. There are in Manchester 239 churches and chapels, belonging to various denominations, viz. sixty-eight churches, thirteen E. Catholic, thirty-two Independent, thirty-one Wesleyan, eight Methodist Free churches, eleven Baptist, and sixty-nine of various other denominations. Some of the worthy of notice for their architectural pretensions—St. Mary's, St. George's, St. Philip, Hulme, St. James Burch, St. Matthew's, St. Andrew's, in Manchester and St. Luke's, Chetham's Hill St. John's E. Catholic cathedral, Salford, and Cavendish Street Independent chapel, being the most perfect.

Chetham's Hospital is a noble institution, founded by a merchant of Manchester in 1651. The buildings themselves are interesting, as being the former residence of the lords of the manor and subsequently of the ecclesiastical community connected with the collegiate church. Its present use is for the education of upwards of 100 boys, a preference being given to orphans, the children of honest parents; their dress is somewhat similar to that worn at Christ's Hospital, London. The library is probably the most valuable theological one in England, containing many MSS., together with one of the original copies of the Pentateuch, seven of which only are known to be in existence. It contains nearly 30,000 volumes, some of them rare and curious, which with the manuscripts are also of great interest.

The *Free Grammar School* was founded by Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter in 1515 who endowed it with certain lands and other property. Other benefactors have since added scholarships and exhibitions at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

Owens College, a modern institution, founded under the will of Mr. John Owens who died in 1840, for providing or aiding the instruction or improvement of young persons over the age of 14 years in such branches of learning and science as are now or may hereafter be taught in England. The only restriction being that no religious tests shall be applied for admission to the benefits of this college, and no theological instruction or discussion be allowed which can be reasonably offensive to any student. It is now affiliated to the University of London. A very large subscription has (1867) been commenced to provide new buildings and further endowments, in the hope that, before long, it may form the nucleus of an independent university for the Northern Counties of England.

The *Free Library* mainly owes its origin to the late Sir John Pritty who during his minority in 1851 purchased a building for that purpose. The original cost of its establishment was defrayed by public subscriptions of about £13,000, its subsequent maintenance being provided for under the Public Libraries Act of 1850. The chief library is divided into two departments, reference and lending, there being four branches besides the principal one. The number of volumes in the reference library is 38,426; in the lending and branch libraries 30,818. The issues are as follows, for the year ending September 1866—

Reference Library	50,444
Lending	84,132
"	74,130
"	40,258
"	75,496

The Assize Courts.—Owing to the rapid increase in the population of the Salford Hundred, Manchester was recently constituted an assize town, and it therefore devolved upon the county magistrates acting in the Hundred of Salford to provide suitable accommodation for the purpose. This has been done in such a way as to surpass any building for judicial purposes in any part of Great Britain. The architect whose design was selected, and who has carried out the work is Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, residing and carrying on his profession in his native place, Manchester. The style may be described as Anglo-Gothic, of about the time of Edward III. The principal front faces the S.W., and is 250 ft. in length, the judges lodgings being separate, but having an internal communication with the courts, and adding greatly to the effect of the whole. In point of ventilation and arrangement the whole building is almost perfect in its planning whilst no expense has been spared to render the effect both imposing and picturesque. The cost was about £130,000 the site of a large prison in course of erection immediately behind the courts.

First among the ornaments of which Manchester can boast is the Albert Memorial, which has been erected in a square about to be formed in front of the site of the new town-hall. The cost, including the statue was nearly £7000. The statue itself is by Noble of Eidian marble, and represents the prince in the robes of the order of the Garter; the canopy being in a style of corresponding richness. The other statues in Manchester are those opposite the Royal Infirmary of the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Dr. Dalton and James Watt—one of Richard Cobden is also in course of erection in Peel Park, Salford, are those of the Queen, Prince Consort, Mr. Robert Peel, and Joseph Brotherton, the first representative of that borough in Parliament—a position which he retained for twenty-four years.

The other public institutions include the town-hall and the exchange, both of which have become too small for their respective purposes. Acts of parliament were obtained in the session of 1855, giving the necessary powers for providing new buildings, which it is expected will be of a character such as to do credit to the city.

The Royal Infirmary is one of the largest hospitals supported by voluntary contributions in the country, and possesses in connection with it a thriving medical school. There are various other hospitals in the town.

The Free-trade hall is an imposing building, erected on the site of the hall in which the mass meetings in aid of the free trade movement were held.

Many of the warehouses are large, lofty ornate buildings, with considerable pretensions to architectural elegance, and form a striking feature in the general aspect of the city which although much improved in recent years by many broad handsome thoroughfares taking the place of narrow streets, cannot be described as very prepossessing in appearance.

The trade of Manchester was originally almost entirely dependent on the manufacture and sale of cotton goods, but it has now become the centre of a large district extending some 40 m. around and embraces the various productions employed in the manufacturing industry of England. Hence it arose that during the cotton famine the distress was much more lightly felt here than in any purely manufacturing town as the producers of machinery and other employers of skilled labour have to a great extent taken the place of the mere manufacturers of cotton goods. The following table, being an extract from the mill return for the city of Manchester, for 25th July, 1865 will give an idea of the extent and variety of the manufactures carried on:—

Classification.	No. of Mills.	No. of Hands Employed.
Cotton Mills,	79	32,417
Wool Mills,	19	4,993
Wool-linen Mills,	27	4,597
Wool-cloth Mills,	1	514
Dyeworks,	81	3,504
Wool-carding,	48	7,488
Wool-spinning,	30	4,507
Total,	264	47,964

In early history it is mentioned as one of the most important of the Roman settlements. In the year 78 Agricola successfully brought the northern tribes under the rule of the Caesars, and Mancunium formerly a British stronghold, was possessed by the Romans. Forts were established, of which traces can still be discerned at Hyde Wood, near Castle Irwell in Lower Brumfield; at Cuckoo Hill, near Slingluff Brook; at Raine's How on Kernal Moor; and at a spot a little above the Goose Inn, Bury New Road—and various military roads to

the surrounding districts were formed, the conquered Britons in the meantime settling themselves in the Aldport or old town, the site of which is still recalled by the name of Aldport Town in Deansgate.

Four hundred years, however, had barely passed when, notwithstanding the erection of a formidable stone fortress in Castle Field, the Saxons, invited by the Britons, bore away the stronghold of Manchester from the possession of the Romans, and the year 488 finds them dispossessed from this



THE ALBERT DOCK, MANCHESTER.—From a stage photograph by Eustace Mansfield.

point as their headquarters to the whole country lying between the Humber and the Mersey. The command of the fortress was given to one Tarquin or Torquise in the old chronicles of Manchester written by Hollingworth may be found the following legend—

'It is said that Sir Tarquin, a stout ensign of King Arthur kept the castle, and sate to the ford in Medlock, about Mablehouse, hung a baize, on which baize whosoever did strike Sir Tarquin or some of his company would come forth and fight with him; and that Sir Laurence of du Lake, a knight of King Arthur's Round Table, did baize upon the baize, fought with Tarquin, killed him, and possessed himself of the castle and loosed the prisoners.

The old ballad of 'Sir Tarquin also commemorates the achievement.—

Within this ancient British land
In Lancashire I understand
Near Manchester there lived a knight of fame,
Of a prodigious strength and might,
Who vanquished many a worthy knight
A giant great, and Tarquin was his name.

On a ceiling in the Chesham hospital an institution of which an account will be found in another part of this article, a rude carving may be seen representing Tarquin with the legs of an infant sprawling out of his mouth, the fable being that he devoured each day a child for his breakfast.

The name of the town which, during the time of the Romans, was changed from Mancunium into Manometum, became under the Saxons Manliggester or Manchoester by which it has ever since been known. For 180 years it remained under the domination of the Saxons, but after that period Canute, on his march to Cumberland took possession of it, leaving as a memento a mill, which he built close by the castle, the place where it stood still bearing the name of Knute or Knot Mill.

Of the history of Manchester from this period up to the beginning of the thirteenth century little is known, but we then find it a thriving mercantile town, in which the Flemish

manufactures and the woollen trade were being successfully carried on. This was the foundation of the wealth of the southern division of the county of Lancashire. Possessing as it does an energetic population, and the advantage of an ample iron coal and water supply, the manufacture of cotton goods has spread itself throughout the whole of the surrounding towns, and has led to the development of Liverpool as the port for the trade of the district.

The natural enthusiasm of the inhabitants has led them into political excesses of various kinds. The Reformation was violently opposed there. Collier the warden of the college of the Blessed Virgin, Penelobury and Bradford taking a notorious part, the latter dying a martyr for his support of it. In Ancoats Lane one of the Martin Margrethe presses was established, and its publications issued from thence.

The Great Rebellion finds Manchester greatly excited, and an encounter between some of the inhabitants and the followers of Lord Strange afterwards the unfortunate Earl of Derby was reported in London as 'the beginning of civil war in England, or terrible news from the north; Lord Strange being afterwards impeached by the lower house for his share in the affair. Under the commonwealth Manchester had its representative in parliament, and was made a centre of one of the classical divisions of the presbyterians.

At another period Manchester supported the Chevalier St. George and five of the principal inhabitants were executed in the town.

In 1745 young Prince Charles's cause was warmly espoused. Not only were the plans of his invasion concocted there, but before publicly appearing in Scotland he was privately entertained for a considerable time at Ancoats Hall, by Sir Oswald Mosley the lord of the manor and at another visit he made his headquarters at an inn which bore the name of the Palace Inn; in consequence, until it was recently pulled down. A regiment was raised locally, the last occasion in which it took part being the defence of Castle, at the surrender of which the leaders were decapitated,

their hands being set for exhibition on the top of the Manchester exchange.

The American revolution and the French war enabled the inhabitants to testify their loyalty by making several regiments of volunteers, as well as contributing their money most liberally one from alone, Paul & Yates, the head of which was the first Sir Robert Peel, voluntarily contributing £410,000 for the defence of the country.

The agitators for "reform, and subsequently 'free trade,' were mainly supported by associations formed in Manchester which has led to the term of the "Manchester school," as applied to the extreme section of the liberal party.

The most recent efforts which are worthy of record have, however, been directed to the spread of education, and at the present time a bill initiated by the Manchester Education Aid society in under the consideration of parliament, and it is hoped, may be the means of furthering a system of compulsory education.

The population of Manchester has increased at an extraordinary rate as in 1801 it was 94,876, and, including Salford, in 1861 460,918. Owing, however, to the encroachments during the past few years of warehouses, and public and private undertakings, the next census will record a decrease, as the waste in the suburbs and the increase in the working population to roads beyond the limits of the borough.

MANCHESTER [adj.] a in U States, New Hampshire, on the Merrimack, at the Amherst Falls, and at the terminus of the Merrimack and Connecticut, and the Manchester and Lawrence railways, 52 m. N. W. Boston. It is regularly laid out in streets and squares, the former crossing at right angles, and three of the latter with ornamental ponds in their centre. The main street, which is 100 ft. wide and above a mile long is planted on each side with elm. The principal buildings and institutions are 14 churches, 40 public schools including 1 high-school, 2 grammar 1 intermediate 15 normal 8 middle, and 15 primary; an academy under the care of the Sisters of Mercy an almshouse, and a reformatory for juvenile and female offenders. The main features having the advantage of an unlimited supply of water-power from the falls of the Merrimack, are very important, and are carried on chiefly by chartered companies. The chief articles manufactured are cottons and woollens, locomotives and other engines, axes, saws, and other tools, cutlery, scales, and paper. The cottons and woollens, which must be considered in the great staples of the place, consist of shirtings, sheetings, drillings, de laines, broads, prints, Persian cloths, and cambrics. Pop. (1860), 90,107.

MARDHAR, a territory Indian Archipelago, forming the W portion of the main body or nucleus of the island of Celebes, and terminating to the S.W. in a cape of same name, is lat. 2° 35' S., lon. 119° E. Though hilly it has no mountains of considerable elevation. The soil is very indifferent, not producing rice, but only maize, coconuts, and cotton. Its exports are cotton cloth, coconuts, and coconut oil. The inhabitants are a distinct nation and have a language peculiar to themselves.

MANDUK, or TUKANDUK, a in. on the W side of Borneo, cap. dist. of same name about 16 m. N. of the equator. It stands on an affluence of the Kapurue, which falls into the main river Pontanah, and is a principal station of the Chinese gold-diggers.

MANGA a prov W Africa, Borneo, stretching from E. to W along the S frontier of the Twarek for a considerable length with a comparatively narrow breadth. The surface is undulating in downs of red sand, famous for the production of ground-nuts and tobacco. Both of these, constituting a large portion of the food of the inhabitants, are sown on the same field along with millet. The remarkable acacia, which forms a singular feature in Hama, but are unknown in Borneo proper are in common use in Manga. Other marks of distinction appear "The Kamari borromen, or the Koyan camel-breeder was here, says Dr Barth, 'supplanted by the Manna footman, with his leather apron, his bow and arrow, and his battle-axe, while the more slender Manga girl, narrowly passing forth from under her black veil with which she beautifully hid her face, had succeeded to the Bornean female, with her square figure, her broad forehead, and her open or ill-curved breast. The Manga are their origin to a mixture of tribes.

MANGALAGHERRY, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 18 m. N. E. Guntur. It stands on the great northern road, about 6 m. W of the Kistna, and has a considerable trade in the white and red cloths worn by Mahomedans and the natives generally. They are sent chiefly to Hyderabad and Junnah.

MANGALIA, or MARGALIA, a tn Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria, ayast and 68 m. E. S. E. Silistria, on the W coast of the Black Sea. Its roadstead, besides being exposed to the E. wind, is frequently visited by mista, which make the navigation uncertain and dangerous. Large vessels, however, can anchor abreast of the town about 1 m. from the shore in 84 fathoms, and small vessels at only 300 yards from the shore in 4 fathoms. Pop. 7000.

MANGALORE [adj.] a in India, presid. and 870 m. W Madras, cap. prov. Canara, on the Malabar coast. It stands behind a backwater formed by the junction of the Belore with the Nalkavutti, and when viewed either from the sea or the adjoining heights has a rather picturesque appearance. The houses, however, are for the most part meanly built, and form not so much one single town as a number of distinct villages. It has no public buildings entitled to special notice. The harbour was much frequented in early times, and became under Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan a great naval arsenal, where a fleet of ships was built with the intention of rivaling those of Europe. After this preposterous idea was abandoned, the works were allowed to go to ruin, and the harbour which had been previously protected against the encroachment of the sea, became in a great measure silted up, so that even native craft find access difficult. The trade, however, is still considerable, the chief exports consisting of rice, betel-nut, black pepper, sandal-wood, cassia, and turmeric, and the imports of salt, raw silk, sugar, oil, and glass. The sacredness of the place on a gentle slope on the N side of the town. The principal buildings are St. Paul's church, the mission-house and seminary of the Evangelical Mission of Basle, a large jail calculated to receive 600 prisoners, an hospital and a dispensary. Within the town the R. Catholics have a bishop's chapel, and three churches, with a school attached to each. Their congregations consist mostly of persons of Portuguese descent, or the descendants of natives, who, during the Portuguese supremacy, were forced to profess Christianity. The latter though retaining many of their native customs, are extremely observant of the Jewish rites and customs. Pop. 16,981.

MANGANJA, a tribe of natives, S Africa, inhabiting the country S of Lake Kuyasa and Shire, between these lakes and the Zambesi and on the Shire. The Manganja follow the pursuits of spinning, weaving, smelting iron, and cultivating the soil. They are an industrious race, and all the people—men, women and children—work in the fields. Large crops of the maize (*Zoëa arizonæ*) are raised with millet, beans, and ground-nuts; as well as yams, rice, pumpkins, cucumbers, cassava, sweet potatoes, tobacco, and hemp. Maize is grown all the year round. Three varieties of cotton have been found in the country—two foreign and one native. The foreign species or foreign cotton, is of excellent quality nearly equal to the best New Orleans. It is perennial, but requires replanting once in three years. A considerable amount of this variety is grown in the Upper and Lower Shire valleys. The indigenous cotton is of shorter staple, and feels like wool, it makes strong cloth. Iron ore is dug in the hills, and each village has its smelting-house and good axes, spears, needles, arrow-heads, bracelets, and knives are made very cheaply. In the villages near Lake Shire the inhabitants largely manufacture pottery for cooking and other purposes, ornamenting it with paintings found in the hills. Fishing nets and buckets are also made, and exchanged with the fishermen on the river or lakes for dried fish or salt. Many of the men are intelligent-looking, with well-shaped heads, pleasing faces, and high foreheads; they take great pride in arranging their hair in a variety of ways, and adorn their bodies with a superabundance of rings upon the neck, arms, fingers, and legs. The women have a most remarkable fashion in the use of the pike or lip-stick. The middle of the upper lip is pierced in youth close to the gum, and a small pin inserted in the perforation, afterwards a larger pin is put into it, and so on, the size of the pin being increased until a ring of two inches in diameter can easily be introduced.

The poorer classes make the pelvis of hollow or solid bamboo, and the wealthier of ivory or tin. The Mangrola are not a soldier people, while villages devoting themselves to the occupation of beer for days together, with much revelry. They believe in the existence of a Bygone Being, called *Mumbé* or *Morongo*, and in a future state. Formerly all the Mangrola were united under the government of their great chief *Udi*, whose empire extended from Lake *Udi* to the river *Loangwa*, but after *Udi*'s death it fell to pieces, and a large portion of it on the *Zambesi* was absorbed by the powerful southern people the *Banyal*. The tribe are much addicted to the slave-trade in connection with the Portuguese and had themselves suffered so much from it as the hands of the stronger tribe of the *Ajawa*, that at the period of Dr *Livingstone*'s journey they were being rapidly lessened in both power and numbers.

MANGROL, a *tu* India, Gujarat peninsula of *Kattywar*, on its S W coast. It is a populous place with a mosque, which is considered the finest in the peninsula; and merges on an extensive, though its harbor is very indifferent. There is another place of some note in the Rajpoot state of *Kotah*, where, on 1st Sept. 1821 *Zahur Singh*, then minister of *Kotah*, aided by the British, defeated the hereditary prince, *Kashan Singh*.

MANICA, a mountainous tract, S. Africa furnishing the sources of several of the S affluents of the *Zambesi* about lat. 18° S, lon 33° E. It is the richest gold field in this part of Africa, long furnished the Portuguese with their chief supplies of gold, and still attracts numerous natives to its rich veins. The gold often as large as grains of wheat, is collected by the natives in gossamers, for each of which they expect to receive 24 yards of cotton. At *Sofala*, the nearest port to *Manica*, pieces of wrought gold have been dug up, and towns, supposed to have belonged to ancient buildings have been found. On such evidences and inferences from the Scripture narrative, some have concluded that *Manica* was the *Ophe* of *Solomon*, and *Sofala* the place where its gold was shipped.

MANIKPOOR, a *tu* India, *Oude*, L bank *Ganges*, 35 m N W Allahabad. It extends about 5 m. along the river but is a desolate plain, except for a few scattered lowly houses interspersed with ruins of handsome edifices which were pulled down for the embellishment of *Lucknow*. It still possesses an extensive brick fort, and a large and well supplied bazaar. The principal traders are money changers and dealers in grain, cloth, and hardware. On the N W of the town is a large structure called *Shahabad*, which stands in the midst of a garden stocked with beet-root and fruit trees, and is still occupied by a descendant of the man who built it, and was at the time some part of a large part of S. *Oude*. Pop. about 50,000.—There is another *Manikpoor* dist *Dacca*, 44 m S W *Bareilly*.

MANITOBAH [add] a lake, British America, between lat. 50° 25' and 51° 50' N and lon. 98° and 100° W. It is of very irregular shape, and by means of deep indentations near its centre is divided into two nearly equal portions. Of these the southern is somewhat elliptical and the northern is again subdivided by a neck of land, the E. side of which is washed by a part of the lake lying very close N. while its W side is washed by a still larger part lying S. W. The whole length from S. E. to N. W. is 120 m. and the breadth, where widest is about 25 m. The depth within 100 yards of *Steeple Rock Point*, on the N. E. shore was found by soundings to be 84 fathoms. In many places large boulders are piled up high upon the beach, with a swamp behind them. In other places horizontal beds of Devonian limestone of a pale buff color stand close to the water's edge, and is worn into caves; and in not a few localities the beach is composed of water-worn pebbles strewn over a bank of sand. The str. of these, which gives the lake its name, and is situated near its centre where it is narrowed, is about 600 yards long by 200 broad. A perpendicular limestone cliff on its N. side contains a number of caverns. Neither these nor the other caverns on the islands and the shore are ever visited by the native Indians, because they believe them to be the abodes of evil spirits. The origin of this appellation in relation to *Manitoba* Island, says Mr *Blind* is due to the sounds produced by the waves as they beat upon the beach

at the foot of the cliffs near its northern extremity. During the night-time, when a gentle breeze is blowing from the N., the various sounds heard on the island are quite sufficient to strike awe into the minds of the superstitious Indians. These sounds frequently resemble the ringing of distant church bells, or some muffled in this resemblance that several times during the night I awoke with the impression that I was listening to chimes. When the breeze abated, and the waves played gently on the beach, a low whiling sound would be heard at our camping place about 300 yards from the cliffs where the noise was produced. At night it was peculiarly impressive, and as we lay on the most-covered rock it was very easy to comprehend the objection which uneducated Indians, naturally of a fanciful and superstitious turn of mind have to land or remain on this "fairy" island. On the southern and south western shores of the lake a series of splendid prairies commences, and stretches far back into the interior and at its S W extremity where its principal feeder, *White Mud River*, enters it, there is a fishery, where great numbers of white fish are caught. Lake *Manitoba* communicates on the N W with the *Winnipegosis* by the *Red River* and discharges itself on the N. E. by the *Fairfax* *Croft River* carrying its waters into Lake *Winnipeg*, from which they are forthwith transmitted to Lake *Winnipeg*. On the W. side of Lake *Manitoba* the Hudson's Bay Company have a station called *Manitoba House*. The R. Catholic mission at the same place has been abandoned.

MANITOU a river British America, which has its mouth on the N. shore of the estuary of the *St. Lawrence* to the N W of *Antwerp*. The channel at its entrance is 60 yards wide, with a depth of 5 ft. at low water 9 ft. in spring and 13 ft. in spring tides. The depth within increases gradually for 1 m to 5 fathoms. Here the first rapid occurs, and makes further navigation impracticable. Half a mile farther up the *Manitou* plunges in one unbroken sheet of water over a precipice of granite and porphyry 113 ft. high forming one of the most beautiful cascades to be found in Lower Canada.

MANITOWOC, a *tu* U States, Wisconsin, on the W shore of Lake *Michigan* at the mouth of the river of the same name in lat. 44° N. It is of very recent origin, but has already acquired an important trade, and is rapidly rising into importance. A large proportion of its inhabitants are Germans. Pop. (1860) 8055.

MANJERA, a river India, which rises in lat. 13° 44' N, lon 75° 50' E. flows S. E. through the *Vizian* Dominions, and joins the *Godavari* on its bank near the town of *Shungum* after a course of about 170 m.

MANIKORE on *MANIKORE*, a *tu* India, *Bengal* dist and 33 m N W *Burdwan*. It is a considerable mart for the rice which is extensively grown in its neighbourhood and has a pop. of 8862.

MANPOOR, a *tu* India, *Rajpootana*, state and about 56 m. N. E. *Jaypur*, on the *Hau* or *Banganga* a water course which becomes a large stream during the rains. It is surrounded by a ditch and by a mud rampart 12 to 16 ft. high, with eight good semicircular bastions, and has a population of about 6000.

MANFIELD a *vil* U States, Connecticut, on the *Newburg River*, and on the *New London* *Wilmington* and *Palmers* railway 24 m. E. *Hartford*. It is noted chiefly for its production of silk, which gives employment to several factories. The other industrial establishments are one woolen factory two for cotton, three tanneries, four flour and five saw mills. Pop. (1860) 1697.

MANTA, a *tu* S America, Ecuador prov *Manabí*, 110 m N W *Guayaquil*. It is the principal port of the province, and notwithstanding a considerable swell has a good landing. The only danger is from patches of shoal which extend about three-quarters of a mile from the shore. The principal exports are straw hats and hammocks.

MANTTSCHSKAIA, a *tu* Russia, gov. *Dou Cosmaka*, circle *Nova-Topherat*, L bank *Mantychi*, with three yearly markets and 5048 inhabitants.

MAPATIZIA, a small stream S. Africa, a tributary of the *Zambesi*, which is joined on its L bank, about 90 m. E. of the *Victoria Falls*. In its bed is much calcareous sand, and the *Tetta* gray sandstone which usually overlie coal.

MARAND on MERRAND, a m. *Paria*, prov. of *Astur*, about 35 m. N. W. of *Salamanca*, was once a flourishing and important place, and though almost of 140 ancient glaciers, still contains upwards of one thousand houses. A garden is maintained here, on account of its proximity to the *Roman* frontier.

MARAPI, the name of two native villages in the *Tuluan Archipelago*. The one, situated on the S. W. of *Samar*, about 37 m. S. of the equator, has an estimated height of 3000 ft.; the other, situated near the centre of *Java*, about 50 m. S. *Samarang*, has a height of 5350 ft. Though evidently in a state of activity, there is no record of any great eruption, and hence the sides are in many parts cultivated two-thirds of their height.

MARAR, *VEN RAR* or *FRAMES* or, a plain of the *Samuel* country *E. Africa*, stretching from N to S. between the altitudes of a rugged plateau on the S., and a range of rocks called *Guray*, shooting off from the highlands of *Hazar* on the W. Its breadth is about 27 m., its precise length is scarcely known. The N. portion of it belongs to the *Rena*, the S. to the *Habr Awal* tribes. Its surface is gently rolling ground, with a soil of black earth which proves its natural productivity by the tall waving grass which grows upon it. It is broken by frequent ridges or water-courses, which can easily be traced even at a distance by their border of dense thickets of scrub and thorn trees and the rich verdure of the grass. Thus fertile, which wants nothing but cultivation to cover it with fruitful cornfields, remains uncultivated mainly because it would be exposed to incessant invasions, once on it, as neutral ground, the *Rena*, *Dartel*, and *Habr Awal* meet to plunder unhappy travellers. It would seem that at one time cultivation had been attempted, for on its outer edge there are frequent vestiges of deserted farms.

MARBLEHEAD, a m. U. States, Massachusetts, on a peninsula which projects into *Masachusetts Bay* and on a railway which connects it with Boston, from which it is 16 m. N. E. It has a deep and convenient harbour and was noted from the first settlement of New England for the enterprise of its inhabitants in the fisheries. Of late years, however, these have been comparatively neglected, and the manufacture of boots and shoes has become the staple employment, which is carried on to a very great extent. The other chief articles produced are glass, ship-plank, and oakum. Many of the original settlers of *Marblehead* were from *Jersey* and *Guernsey* in the English Channel and left such traces of their native speech behind them among their descendants as almost to constitute a peculiar dialect. During the war with Great Britain in 1812 a great number of privates were fitted out here, and hence when peace was concluded no fewer than 500 of the citizens were found to be prisoners in England. Pop. (1860), 7545.

MAREH [add] a river *Abyssinia*, which rises in Mount *Dora*, near *Ade Bara*, on the plains of *Hannau*, about lat. 12° 20' N. lon. 38° 50' E. flows first easterly S. W., then N. W., and is finally lost in the marshes of *Fikik*, about 40 m. N. *Kassala*. In the province of *Taka* it takes the name of *Bahr* or *Chor-At*, and towards the end of the hot season becoming dry leaves only a number of swampy pools, the shade of crocodiles and hippopotamuses.

MARIA (Sister) a m. *Austrian* empire, Hungary, co. *Liptau* on the *Wag*; with a church, which is said to be the first that was erected after the introduction of Christianity into the country and the ruins of a castle which originally belonged to the *Thompsons*, and was demolished by the *Roman* Catholics in 1548.

MARIAMPOI, a m. *Austrian* empire, Galicia, circle and 12 m. N. E. *Kras*, a l. bank *Dniester*, nearly opposite to the confluence of the *Strizna*, with a convent of the order of *Mercy*, an old castle once a place of strength, an infirmary, and an hospital for the poor. Pop. 1860.

MARIA-NOSTRA, a vil. *Austrian* empire, Hungary, co. *South*, about 10 m. S. E. *Ipoly-Seg*; with an old *Pauline* monastery and a female penitentiary and house of correction large enough to receive 600 convicts.

MARIA POOL, a m. *Austrian* empire, Hungary, co. *Sebolcs*, 50 m. N. N. E. *Debrecen*; with a *Pauline* monastery and a chapel, in which numerous pilgrimages are made. Pop. 1860.

MARIA THERESIOPOL, a m. *Austrian* empire,

Bohat, circle and 35 m. N. E. *Kombar*, on *Lake Fellech*, near the frontier of Hungary. It contains a royal free town and 16 suburbs and has several churches, of which the high church and a handsome Greek church are particularly deserving of notice; a *Franciscan* monastery, with a fine church, a gymnasium for which handsome buildings have been provided, a townhouse, large barracks, a town-hospital, extensive manufactures of linen and boots and shoes, tanneries, dyeworks, four yarns markets, and an extensive trade in horses, turned cattle, sheep, raw hides, and wool. Pop. 35,499.

MARIENBURG a m. *Austrian* empire, Transylvania, circle and 12 m. W. *Kronstadt*, cap. dist. of same name, with the ruins of an old castle built by the *Teutonic* knights. In the vicinity the *Siebenbürgen* were defeated by the *Moldavian* wolf Peter in 1529. Pop. 1900.

MARIETTA [add] a m. U. States, Ohio, cap. co. *Washington* at the confluence of the *Muskingum*, and at the terminus of the *Marion* and *Commonwealth* railway, 80 m. S. E. *Columbus*. It consists of wide streets and neatly built houses, and contains a court-house and jail twelve churches, a college, with 5 professors, 50 students, and a library of 25,000 volumes; a lyceum, a women's institute, founded by the *Universities*, two academies, and a union academy of *Marion*, which was settled in 1788, and named in honour of *Maria Antonette*, is the oldest town in the state, and most occupy the site of a place so ancient that no record of it remains, though the spot of its existence is placed beyond a doubt by a group of ancient works consisting of two large irregular squares with a covered way and sundry mounds and truncated pyramids. Pop. (1860) 4333.

MARIQUANA, an isl. *West Indies*, situated among the E. portion of the *Bahamas*, is 25 m. long from E. to W. 6 m. broad at its W. end, about 4 m. at its E. end, but not 2 m. across at its centre. Its general height above the sea does not exceed 80 ft. but near its centre there is a hill which rises to the height of 100 ft., and behind its E. end, there is a long flat ridge 90 ft. high. Its inhabitants who in 1857 amounted only to 20, reside at *Delley Bay* near the W. extremity. Its W. side is so bold that soundings do not reach more than 200 yards from the shore. The anchorages, of which there are several, are fit only for coasters of light draught. Good water is found, and wood abounds on the island.

MARINEK, a m. *Russian* empire, *Manchuria*, on the branch of the *Amur* which communicates with *Lake Kien*; lat. 51° 40' N. lon. 140° 30' E. It was founded in 1851 to serve as a trading post of the *Russo-American* Company, and in 1855 extended for some distance along the river, and was defended by two batteries. The intention was to make it the chief settlement on the river, but owing to the insufficient depth of water this intention was abandoned. The batteries have in consequence been dismantled, and the government establishments have been removed to the newly founded town of *Boyskay*. A road leads from *Marinek* along the N. shore of the lake to *Cassins Bay*.

MARILE, a river *Africa*, a branch of the *Lambya*, which, quitting it by its l. bank in lat. 15° 15' 48' S. flows S., and by again uniting with the main stream converts the whole of the intervening country into an island. Dr. *Living* stone, who sailed down this branch from its departure to its reunion with the *Lambya*, found it to be a fine deep stream, about 60 yards wide.

MARIADUQUE [add], an island *Indian Archipelago*, belonging to the *Philippines*. It forms part of the prov. *Mindoro*, lying between this island on the N. W. and *Laon* on the E. It is about 33 m. long by 30 m. broad, and has an area of 578 sq. m. Its soil, naturally fertile, is much improved by irrigation, and produces rice in such abundance as to leave a considerable surplus for export. *Maing*, on its S. coast, affords a safe and commodious haven for coasters. Pop. about 30,000.

MARINE, a group of islands, *S. America*, *Chili*, in the Gulf of *Cape Tres Montes*, lying in lat. 46° 58' 53' S. lon. 75° 37' 50' W. It was so named by *Byron*, because his perukes had voluntarily resumed the wreck of the *Wager*. On one of the islands a mountain called the *Sugar Loaf* rises to the height of 1846 ft. and forming a very conspicuous object,

was seen by him the day before his shipwreck. To another equally remarkable mountain, situated upon the mainland, about 6 m. from the Roger's Reef, and 2284 ft. high, he gave the name of the Dome of St. Paul. The Gulf of Cape Tres Montes, in which the group lies, occupies a space of 16 m. by 12 m., and the cape itself forming the S. extremity of the peninsula of Tayate is a bold and remarkable headland which rises from the sea to the height of 3000 ft. and being free from all outlying dangers, is one of the safest and easiest of landfalls.

MARION, a vill U States, Alabama cap on Perry near the Cahawba River and on the Alabama and Mississippi railway, 198 m. N.W. Mobile. It has five churches, a Baptist college, an academy, two large female seminaries and a number of flourishing private schools. Pop. (1860), 1406.

MARIVELES, a tn. Philippine Isles, on the peninsula which forms the W. side of the Bay of Manila, in the island of Luzon. It is situated between two small rivers, which fall into its harbour and consists of 388 houses. The chief productions of the vicinity are rice, maize, sugar-cane, cotton, and the abaca banana. Pop. 1407 mostly employed in fishing.

MARJA (Kun), a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary co. B. Bihar, 14 m. N.W. Grosswarden, with the ruins of an old castle and weekly and yearly markets. Pop. 1900.

MAREHAM, a tn. British America, Canada West, co. York, 14 m. N.N.E. Toronto. It stands on the Rouge, a fine stream rising in the ridges of Whitechurch, and falling into Lake Ontario; and possesses five churches and several schools, a foundry and machine works, tanneries and manufactures of agricultural implements, carriages, &c. Pop. about 1000.

MARCOVCHA, a vill European Turkey, 15 m. S.E. Shumla. It is a flourishing place, with larger houses than usual, all of them neatly tiled and some of them of two stories. Within it are two Roman fountains.

MARTECHELLEN, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 17 m. N. Hermannstadt, cap. dist. of same name with a large trade in wine, and 1360 inhabitants.

MARLBOROUGH, a prov. New Zealand, forming the N.E. portion of South Island or New Munster, is bounded N. and E. by Cook's Strait and the ocean, and S. and W. by Nelson, extreme length, 140 m.; extreme breadth, 60 m. area, 2,500,000 ac. The S.E. portion consists mainly of the Waikato plains one of the finest sheep districts in New Zealand, the N. is rugged and densely wooded, and has its coast indented with narrow creeks and bays of every size and shape. Queen Charlotte's Sound, situated near its centre, and about 35 m. long, forms a boundless ocean capable of receiving the whole British navy. Palmer's Sound is still more spacious and embraces about 250 m. of shore and beach. From the edge of the water behind these creeks and bays the mountains rise at once so abruptly as scarcely to leave any margin whatever available for cultivation. Pictorial the capital, though still unimproved, is so advantageously situated on a deep sea harbour formed by an arm of Queen Charlotte Sound, that it can hardly fail sooner or later to rise into importance.

MARLING, a tn. Austrian empire, Tyrol, circle Brann with an infirmary and a posthouse. In the beautiful surrounding district there is a much-frequented bathing establishment. Pop. 1200.

MARSHALL, a tn. U. States, Michigan, cap. co. Calhoun, on Kalamazoo River and the Michigan Central railway 70 m. E. Lake Michigan. It possesses ten churches several schools, and a number of mills and manufacturing establishments. Pop. (1860) 8788.

MARTE, a tn. Western Africa, Bornu near the S.W. extremity of Lake Chad, 40 m. E. Kukwa. It has a clay wall in good repair, with two gates leading to the market, and one gate in each of the other sides; and contains for the most part of clay buildings lying narrow lanes. Besides the town proper there is a suburb of large conical thatched huts. Pop. estimated at 4000.

MARTELLAGO, a tn. Italy prov. and 10 m. N.W. Vercelli, with a parish church, and 2659 inhabitants.

MARTIN, a tn. U. States, separated from the mainland by Vineyard Sound. It has a length of 21 and an average breadth of 6 m. and a surface generally level and tolerably well wooded. It forms the principal part of so Duke, containing the three towns of Edgartown, Chilmark, and Tisbury, and contains 4401 inhabitants, whose chief employment is fishing.

MARTIN GARCIA, an isl. B. America, La Plata, situated at the head of the Rio de la Plata, about 30 m. S. Buenos Ayres. It is composed chiefly of granite, and possesses some military importance from its being supposed to command the only navigable entrance of the Parana and the Uruguay. This has since been ascertained to be a mistake, as other channels besides that of Martin Garcia are known to exist; but on the assumption of its security Britain, France, and the United States, in concluding a treaty in 1858 for the free navigation of the Parana and Uruguay inserted a clause in which they agreed 'to use their influence to prevent the possession of the said island (Martin Garcia) from being retained or held by any state of the River Plate, or its co-fluents, which shall not have given its adhesion to the principle of their free navigation.'

MARTINSBURG, [add.] a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary co. and 10 m. S. Buda, cap. dist. and at the same time of same name. It is the seat of a court of justice and has a trade in corn and wine. On three embankments on the mountain stands a Benedictine abbey founded by St. Stephen with a beautiful church containing objects of art brought from the East and an ivory altar. There is also a library with a cabinet of coins and other curiosities. Pop. 2639.

MARTSCHANNE, a tn. Turkey in Asia Karamania, 30 m. W. Kassarab. It is properly a Troglodytic village. The houses or rather caverns, which the inhabitants occupy number about 225 and are all in possession of Moians. It was otherwise in early times, when the Christians fleeing from persecution, here found an asylum, and hence one of the most interesting of the structures is a chapel or church on which a good deal of architectural skill and labour has been bestowed. In front is a row of pillars bound together by iron rods the interior which has the altar centre and the walls covered with frescoes in tolerable preservation, is so spacious as to be well adapted for a place of worship. The dwellings of the early Christians are of course of ancient date but many of the excavations are evidently modern having been made to meet the wants of an increasing population.

MARUNGU, a territory Central Africa, washed on the N. by the Tanganyika Lake its other boundaries are not defined. According to the Arabs it is a hilly country like Ujiji and Uvira, though the heights bordering the lake have less elevation than these districts. The inhabitants bear a bad name, but Arab merchants have often visited them without sustaining any injury. They are a dark and uncivilized race, and of a surly and stubborn temper which makes them little valued as slaves. They are almost constantly at war with their neighbours. A river which, passing through their country, bears the same name, is said to be one of the most important feeders of Lake Tanganyika, which receives its waters as its S.W. extremity. At present nothing more is known of it.

MARYSVILLE, a tn. United States, California, cap. co. Yuba, on the Yuba, a mile above its junction with the Feather 110 m. N.N.E. San Francisco. It contains Epist. copal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and R. Catholic churches. The population is largely increased by the influx of miners during the rainy season when they are obliged to discontinue operations. Pop. 4740.

MARZDORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Königgrätz near the frontiers of Silesia, with a church and three mills. At the W. end of the place there is a remarkable rock, with a natural passage through it called the Stone Door.

MARAYA, a tn. Central America, Nicaragua, 12 m. N.W. Granada. It stands in the centre of a very fertile district, and the inhabitants, chiefly Indians, are distinguished for their general industry, and the manufacture of hats, and the hammocks, cordage, &c. In the vicinity is a lake of same name, in the N.W. border of which the volcanic mountain of Maraya rises to the height of 5300 ft. As its last eruption took place in 1870, it was supposed to be extinct, but within

the last few years it has begun to show signs of activity, and in 1880 sent out great volumes of smoke, which at night were illuminated from below with a lurid glare like a furnace. Pop. 18,000

MABATE [add.], an Isl. Buluan Archipelago, belonging to the Philippines, and situated between Lavea on the S.E. Sumar on the E. and Pampay on the S.W., area, 1344 sq. m. It is traversed throughout by a crescent-shaped mountain chain, and has apparently a sterile soil without natural facilities for irrigation. A considerable quantity of gold is washed from its sands. Mabate along with the smaller island of Tessa, forms one of the Philippine provinces. Its capital, San Joaquin, situated on the latter island, has a good harbour. Pop. 2648, or only 2-3 to the square mile.

MASCHISCHI KUTU, a vil. S.W. Africa, territory and about 20 m. S.W. Komsabon-Bind on a river and in a beautiful valley of the same name. It consists of houses constructed of poles with clay between them, and thatched with cane. To each house one, and sometimes two, well-fenced courts are attached and throughout there is a general appearance of neatness and comfort. Ladislaus Magyar, the African traveller has made this village his home.

MABOUCHIE, a in British America, Canada East, co. L. Assumption, 1 bank St. Lawrence, 20 m. N. Montreal; with a R. Catholic church and college, and a considerable trade in petash, flour and lumber. Pop. about 5000

MABEBA, a in the Amara district, 100 m. A.E. Lake Chad and 200 m. S.E. Kufawa. The wall which is in a state of great decay has a circuit of about 7 m. but not more than half of the area thus inclosed is inhabited. There are nine gates, most of these on the S. side, and not a single one on the N., because in this quarter it is overgrown with jungle. The houses, some of them of clay and more of mud and straw are generally well constructed, and thatched with cane and sometimes. The streets are very irregularly formed; indeed from the narrowness of the site it could hardly be otherwise. A deep trench, his deepness increases the town from E. to W. and becoming during the dry and the rainy season alternately clothed with verdure and dried with water renders the air almost pestiferous. To add to the miasma, all the sewage of the place finds its receptacle in this trough or fosse, as it is called. On its S. side stand all the principal buildings, including among others the sultan's palace, built of baked bricks, and inclosed by a wall 18 ft. high and 10 ft. thick, the residences of the principal officials, and a mosque with a minaret. There is no appearance of industry, and the market which is of limited dimensions, is indifferently supplied. The principal articles exported in it are grain, beads, ground-nuts, salt, cotton, milk and butter, turbanes from Kano, honey, and red pepper retailed in small parcels by Bornou traders. The most important article from Europe is beads, especially the small red ones, which are sold in large quantities to be carried to other countries. Ivory is sold in the markets, but in the houses of the traders; the same rule being followed in regard to slaves, it is impossible to form any estimate of the number sold.

MABEBA, a in Central Africa, Bornou cap. dist. of same name, 150 m. N.E. Kano. It occupies the S. slope of a height crowned with a rocky crest, is inclosed by a ditch, a thorny fence, and a clay wall. It has not the least sign of industry; the government being too weak to protect the rights of property, or punish the constant depredations of its own officials. The greatest ornament of the district is the tamarind-tree. Pop. at least 10,000.

MASKINONGE, a in British America, Canada East, cap. co. of same name 1 bank St. Lawrence, 25 m. N. Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, several tanneries, a saw, grist, carding, and filling mill, and a general trade. Pop. about 4000

MASABANGAO, a in S.W. Africa, Portuguese Settlements, prov. Angola, at the confluence of the Lomama with the Cooran, 110 m. S.E. Loanda. It is situated on a tongue of rather high land between the river, composed of calcareous tufa with great numbers of fossil shells, and is surrounded by a fort of small dimensions, but in good repair, and containing some very ancient guns which were looted from the bush. In two churches, two convents, and hospital are noted relics, and there is now neither priest nor schoolmaster in the town. The district is well adapted for sugar and rice, and the Cooran,

which is a noble stream about 250 yards wide, notwithstanding a bar at its mouth, is navigable by large canoes, of which ten or twelve laden with country produce pass here daily. Masabangao was a very important town when the Dutch held possession of Loanda, but on their expulsion in 1648 was allowed to slack to its present decay. Pop. of it 1000, of dist. 28,000

MABILLON a in U. States, Ohio, on the Tuscarawas, the Ohio canal, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago railway 180 m. N.E. Cincinnati. It possesses seven churches a woolen factory, three machine shops, three foundries and carries on an active trade in grain, flour and wool. Pop. 16,000, 2819

MABONGGHO, or KREMBID, a territory S.W. Africa, Kintshunda country, between lat. 17° 30' and 11° 30' lon. 17° 30' and 18° E., bounded N. and E. by the Camero, S. Bida, and W. Andole and Baidande, area about 4500 sq. m. It consists of finely undulating plains, on which large forests alternate with still larger grassy prairies, is well watered and produces much manioc, maize, and wax, which find a market at Porto-Andango. The inhabitants are a thievish, stiff-necked and superstitious race. Pop. 100,000

MABULIFATAM [add.] a in India, presid. and 220 m. N.N.E. Madras, on a low flat on the Bay of Bengal, near one of the mouths of the Kistnah. It consists of the petash or native town, the fort, and the cantonment. In the petash which extends about 5 m., the houses of a better description are built of brick or mud of a convenient height, with good sized doors and small windows, while those of the poorer classes are wretched huts of a conical form, and constructed of bamboo thatched with palm-leaf leaves, and possessing a single entrance which better deserves the name of a hole than of a door. The fort, situated about a mile to the S.E., stands in the middle of a swamp, and is reached from the town by means of a causeway. It is in the form of a rectangle, 800 yards long by 600 broad, inclosed by high walls and a wide but shallow ditch. Within it are the arsenal, powder-magazine, garrison hospital barracks for a European regiment, a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and residences for several of the European officers, who, however, seldom occupy them. The cantonment, which adjoins the petash, is about 4½ m. long by 1 m. broad. It is irregularly laid out, and has many inequalities, which becoming filled with water during the rains, remain as stagnant pools, till the air evaporates or the light sandy soil absorbs them. The public buildings within the cantonment are the provincial and miltary courts, the collector's cutcherry, the jail, the barracks for a native regiment, the lines for a company of artillery, and a chapel. Religious ordinances and instruction are further provided for, in addition to the churches already mentioned, by a Protestant and a R. Catholic church within the petash and by three ordained missionaries, a catechist, and two assistant schoolmasters belonging to the Church Missionary Society. The manufactures consist chiefly of cotton goods, plain or printed including towels, table-linens, tartans, gingham, and shintzes. These about half a century ago were carried on to such an extent, that the trade to the Furum Ghat amounted in value to about half a million sterling. In consequence of British competition it has dwindled down to about 250,000. In the heart of the petash the French possess a patch of ground about 800 yards square. It is called France Petash, and being excluded from the jurisdiction of the British authorities, is an favorite rendezvous, being full of toddy-shops and manglers. Pop. 27,884.

MATAGORDA a in U. States, Texas, cap. co and near a bay of same name, 30 m. S.W. Galveston. It stands on a high prairie, contains two churches, an academy, and a number of stores and, as an outpost for the produce of the fertile Colorado valley, carries on a considerable trade in cotton, sugar, rice, and corn. In 1854 it was nearly destroyed by a great storm, which blew down most of the houses, but it has since been rebuilt in an improved form. White pop. 1300

MATAMORAS, a in Mexico, cap. Tamaulipas, 1 bank Rio Grande del Norte, about 10 m. above its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico. It consists of houses, which, at least in the interior of the town, are built of brick but the streets are unpaved, except on the sides, where there is a brick pavement for foot passengers. The best part is the public square. Here stand the church a handsome structure, the town-house,

and the custom house, with a number of private dwellings of elegant appearance. The site of Matamoros is unfortunate. On these sides it is surrounded by lagoons, and at the same time the Rio Grande embraces its northern and southern sides nearly in a semicircle. The consequence is that during the rainy season it is so flooded that many of the lower streets become impassable, and during the dry season the swamps left by the inundations become almost pestiferous. Agriculture and the rearing of horses and cattle are the chief occupations. Pop. about 7000.

MATAN, a river, British America, Canada East, formed by a N.E. and a S.E. branch, the latter of which is said to issue from a lake of considerable dimensions, flows almost equely N.W., and falls into the St. Lawrence, on its S. bank, in co. Rimouki. Its course, calculated from its most distant source, is supposed to be about 60 m. Its bar which is sometimes shifting in gales of wind, has usually a depth of 4 ft. at low water, and of 15 ft. at high water springs. Inside the bar the entrance is not more than 60 yards wide, and the channel is encumbered by large boulders, which, diminishing the depth, become extremely dangerous when there is any swell.

MATAN a tn. on the W side of Borneo, cap. state of same name, about 1° 15' S. lon. 110° 30' E. It stands at a considerable way up a river of same name, which owing to a bar, is navigable only for boats, and consists of about 800 houses, inhabited almost exclusively by Malays. The state is at present isolated in one of the Dutch provinces.

MATANÉ, a tn. British America, Canada East, on Rimouski, r. bank St. Lawrence, 240 m. N.E. Quebec, with a R. Catholic church several schools a small debt court a laundry a trade in lumber and an important fishery. Pop. about 1800.

MATAQUITO a river, Chili which bounds prov. Talca and Culegueta, and is formed by the junction of the Lonche and the Temo the former of which has its source near the centre of the Andes, in the snowy Cerro del Medio. From the point of junction the Mataquito flows nearly due W., and falls into the Pacific on lat. 34° 28' S.

MATARA a tn. La Plata prov. and 100 m. E. Santiago del Estero r. bank Salado. It has a central position, and was once a place of some consequence, though its population does not now exceed 500. This declension is mainly owing to the abandonment of extensive and the removal of families to other parts, in consequence of the frequent forays of the Indians, who, crossing the Salado by night, descend suddenly upon the country drive off horses and cattle kill all who oppose them, and before dawn have disappeared in the wilds of the Chaco.

MATARAM, a prov. Indian Archipelago Java, situated nearly in the centre of the island is bounded N. by Kadu, E. by Pang S. the sea, and W. by Pegu. The mountains of Merapi and Sumbing to the N. of it, send down perennial streams, which, giving ample facilities for irrigation, have made nearly the whole of it one ample sheet of luxuriant cultivation. Mataram forms the principal part of the domains of the sultan, who bears the title of sultan, and is said to have about 850,000 subjects.

MATARAM, a tn. Indian Archipelago, situated on the W. side of the island of Lombok, about 8 m. inland consists of regular streets which cross at right angles, and of houses of mud thatched with the palm-leaf. It is surrounded by a hedge of bamboo, and a barriade resembling a chevaux-de-frise, and contains one or more two palaces belonging to the sultan, who has made it his capital. A well constructed road, with an avenue of fig trees leads to Ampenan, which is its port. The inhabitants are chiefly Balinese.

MATAURA, a river, New Zealand, which rises in the R. of Middle Island or Munster, and flows nearly due S. into Tokoroa Bay, in Foreman Straits. It drains a large extent of valuable country but as it approaches the sea overflows a considerable tract of flat land. The depth on its bar at low water is only 2 ft.

MATCHIN or **MAHIN** a tn. Turkey in Europe, in the N.E. of Bulgaria, sited at 83 m. N.E. Salutar, on the r. bank of the Danube, nearly opposite to the place where the numerous branches into which the river had previously divided again unite. It is defended by two bad castles, and was taken by the Russians successively in 1809 1828, and 1854.

Its importance as a strategic position in former times was its proximity to Braila, which served as a *de facto* port to it, and by means of which the Turks toward Wallachia, penetrated into Moldavia and commanded the whole of the lower Danube. Pop. 8000.

MATELLE, a tn. Ceylon, Central Province, cap. dist. of same name, petrologically situated in a valley enclosed by magnificent hills partly covered with forest, and petrologically as on the plain, 15 m. N. Kandy. It figures much in the early history of Ceylon, having been one of the red dens of its kings 90 years before the Christian era. Though not possessed of any architectural antiquities to attest its former importance, several of the wealthiest of the Kandyan chiefs still select it for their residences, and traces of ancient luxury may still be discovered in the occupations of the inhabitants. They excel in carving ivory and in chasing the elaborately ornamented knives and swords formerly worn at the Kandyan court. They wear a delicate matting for covering coats, and by means of a peculiar lacquer, prepared by mixing the colours with a rancous excretion obtained from a shrub (*Croton lacciferus*), paint and ornament the covers of books walking sticks, the shafts of spears, and the handles of fans for the priesthood. About 2 m. N. of Matelle the road passes within sight of the Alu Wihara, the temple in which, a century before the Christian era, ascetics employed by the Ch. ghahee king reduced to writing the doctrines of Buddha, which had previously been preserved by tradition alone.

MATIAMVO a tn. S.W. Africa in the country of the Balonda, about lat. 8° 30' S. lon. 23° 30' E. It is the residence of Matiamvo, who gives it its name, and is the paramount chief of all the Balonda but very little is known of it. The surrounding country is said to be well peopled. The inhabitants, however, possess no cattle and the trade is very limited, consisting chiefly of ivory and slaves, bartered for calico, salt, gunpowder, coarse cottonware and beads. Though Matiamvo's power is absolute, his rule is said to be mild.

MATTABONG a tn. Bism. cap. prov. and on both sides of a river of same name, in the centre of a large plain, about lat. 13° 10' S. lon. 104° E. The country for nearly 100 m. around it is flooded soon after the commencement of the rains, travelling becomes impossible, except in boats, and the wild animals take refuge among the mountains. The Mattabong River augmented by the Klabun and the Tasawal, is one of the chief feeders of King's Lake, or Tala Sab situated to the N.E.

MATTIGHOFEN a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, circle of the Inn, cap. dist. of same name, in a romantic neighbourhood 58 m. W.S.W. Linz. It is the seat of several public offices, and has an imposing parish church an old castle, several Roman antiquities a porch-house a female seminary, and various manufactures, and contains 1300 inhabitants.

MATUCONG, an isl. on the W. coast of Africa, 60 m. N. Sierra Leone. It is separated from the mainland by a channel which is not more than three-quarters of a mile wide, is chiefly composed of lava capped with two large pieces of granite, and though only a mile long and surrounded in all directions by rocks and mud-banks, is remarkable for the beauty of its appearance. This beauty consists in its gentle slopes, which are in striking contrast to the low swampy tract opposite, in the luxuriance of the trees, and the rich verdure of those spots which have been cleared. The island is the property of a merchant of Sierra Leone, who rears great numbers of cattle upon it.

MATUMMA, or **EL MATZEMMA** a tn. N. Africa, Kabilia, cap. dist. of same name, 1. bank Nile, 80 m. N.N.E. Khartoum, lat. 18° 28' N. lon. 28° 18' E. It is a place of some importance, with a garrison of Turkish irregular cavalry, or Bashi Bazooki and consists partly of houses of sun-dried bricks, and partly of round huts made of the gourds or wattle, each with a round conical thatched. Property speaking there are no streets, such inhabitants erecting his own house or hut wherever he pleases. All appearance of regularity and symmetry is thus lost, except toward the centre, where there is a large open space on which an important weekly market is held. Matumma is celebrated for the manufacture of coarse cotton bark, with blue or red borders, the common dress of both sexes in Sudan. —(Puffer.)

MAUCH CHUNG, a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, cap.

to Ochoyes, on the Lohuag, at the mouth of Mauch Chuch Creek, 70 m. N. W. Philadelphia. It is built chiefly on the creek, is a spot so bounded in by the Mahoning and Sharp Mountains that there is no room for gardens to the houses, and it derives all its importance from the coal and iron mines in its vicinity. Both are extensively worked, and supply material to several blast-furnaces, of which two of large dimensions are close to the town. Pop. (1880), 4908.

MAULE, a prov. Chili, bounded N. by the river of the same name, E. by the State and province of Nuble, E. by the Andes, and W. by the Pacific Ocean about 150 m. long, and 60 broad. The River Maule, one of the largest in Chili, traverses it in its whole extent, and rises from the slopes of the great mountains Combarbaro and Duenho, and in its course westward receives many tributaries, some of no small note, such as the Malaga, the Longomilla, Fichaman and Ralco, which raise it at last to the dignity of a great river. It falls ultimately into the Pacific, forming a bar at its mouth difficult at all seasons and sometimes dangerous to it, however navigable by vessels of 300 tons as far as its confluence with the Longomilla. The Maule was the limit of the Peruvian conquest under the Incas prior to the arrival of the Spaniards, and here also the latter had to encounter the onslaught of the three Pissacunas, who occupied the southern bank of the river and for a time successfully disputed its passage. The land is everywhere of the richest description; it yields its fruit with a bountiful hand and with little labour. It produces maize, pulse wheat, barley timber excellent cheese, wine, cattle, and milk, large supplies of which find their way to other provinces, and particularly to Valparaiso, being conveyed down the Maule as far as the port of Constitución, and thence conveyed to the northern parts of Chili. The country abounds in timber remarkable for strength and durability, and therefore well suited for shipbuilding, a branch of industry which has for some years engaged the attention of the inhabitants, and seems on the increase. It also possesses good washings, but not of any great value. The chief town of the province is Cauquenes, situated in a narrow valley near the Andes, and with a pop. of 3191. The hot springs of this place have long enjoyed great and deserved celebrity in Chili, and are much frequented by invalids from every part of the country. Some of the springs have a very high temperature, making very powerful in rheumatic and cutaneous diseases. The scenery of the rivers is of the most romantic and attractive kind, and the climate eminently salubrious. Pop. 118,908.—(*Guía de Chili, Repertorio Nacional*.)

MAUNGAMAKA, a river New Zealand, in the N. of North Island or Ulster, though only a tributary of the Hakepapa, is of considerable importance, being navigable for 8 m. at low water for vessels drawing under 12 ft., and also much used in floating down timber.

MAUTERN a tn. Austrum tempus, Lower Austria, 7 km. Danube, opposite to Stara with which it communicates by a bridge, 37 m. W. W. Vienna. It is the seat of several public offices, occupies the site of the Roman Muturn, and has a church with an ancient tower, a castle, an hospital and a trade in wine which is produced to a large extent in the district.

MAU-AL-EK-KARRAY, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. Travancore, 52 m. S.E. Cochin. It consists chiefly of a large and regular fort, of a square form, about 2 m. in circuit, and surrounded by a wall of red stone and mud, with 24 bastions, and a gateway on each side. The interior is laid out in neat streets, which cross at right angles, and are lined with compounds and houses belonging to Nairs, who form the great body of the population. In the centre is an ancient temple on the R. side a spacious palace, where some of the royal's relatives reside, and on the E. side several public offices. Outside the fort there is a long street inhabited by native Christians, who have a neat church.

MAWO a tn. Western Africa, Kamerun, of which it is considered the capital, 50 m. N.E. of Lake Chad. It is surrounded by a wall with a much more ample circuit than the present population requires, and is adorned with a great number of date-trees. Owing to the essential state of the country the weekly market has lost its importance, and it is even difficult to say where the power of government resides. This rival state Wadai and Bornou both claim it, and hence there

are generally two Khalifs or governors in the place, the one actually in power, and the other on the watch for an opportunity to expel him. The inhabitants seem to belong to a peculiar race. Near Mawo are several fenced villages, where the date-tree grows in greater or less abundance. The most famous of these is the large valley of Karafa. Pop. about 4000.

MAYON, an active volcano, Philippines Isles, in the S.E. of the island of Luzon. It forms part of the great Cordillera which traverses the island, and has its crater in lat. 18° 14' 40" N. lon. 118° 24' 50" E. Repeated eruptions have occurred since the first arrival of the Spaniards. On Jan. 1768 destroyed the town of Malinao, and did great injury to Albay the capital of the province, and four other towns; another in 1814 destroyed the entire town of Albay.

MAYOR, or **TURUA**, an isl. New Zealand, in the Bay of Islands on the N.E. coast of North Island or Ulster about 14 m. from the mainland, from which it is separated by a channel from 40 to 50 fathoms deep. It is 2½ m. long by 1½ m. broad, has a circuit of 7 m. and rises in its N. peak to the height of 1100 ft. Its centre is an extinct crater with a stagnation of water in its bottom, the W. face is covered with blocks of obsidian which give it a remarkably dazzling appearance when reflecting the sun's rays near its S.E. extremity is a pali, strongly defended by a deep and partly artificial cut through which assailants must approach, as the other sides have steep cliffs down to the water. Immediately W. of the pali is a bay with anchorage over a sandy bottom.

MAYSVILLE a tn. United States, Kentucky cap. co. Mason, on the Ohio 60 m. E. K. Cincinnati. It is built along a bend of the river, and has a background of hills, which give it a very attractive appearance. It contains county buildings, a handsome city hall and several churches, many schools, and an hospital and is extensively engaged in the manufacture of cotton and hempen fabric. It has moreover several iron foundries, a large coal-oil refinery and a large bagging factory. Its hemp market is the most extensive in the United States. Pop. (1860) 6106.

MAZATLAN [add] a seaport in Mexico, dep. Chinaloa, on a bay of the Pacific, lat. 23° 11' 48" N. lon. 108° 23' 45" W. It has a very picturesque appearance, built on sand and land, all the houses being either whitewashed or painted in light colors. Part of the houses are built on the rocks immediately beneath some detached rocky hills of a conical shape which are situated on the N. side and project so far as to be washed by the sea, but the best portion of the town occupies a lower level, facing either the harbour or the roadstead. Both of these are well protected on the S. by some rocky islands, but when the S.W. wind blows, large vessels which from the shallowness of the harbour are obliged to anchor in the roadstead, are completely exposed. Though the streets are rather narrow Mazatlan is on the whole regular and substantially built, many of the houses, particularly the street leading from the plaza to the roadstead, being built either in the old Castilian style, with short columns, Moorish capitals and ornaments, or in a style of elegance and comfort more in accordance with modern taste. The plaza, on which most of the public buildings are situated, is a fine large square, planted all round with orange-trees, and inclosed by iron railings and stone benches. The shops are generally well supplied, and there is a large wholesale and general trade carried on mostly by foreigners. The principal exports are silver dollars, Brazil or Luma wood, and pepper in regular quantities, gulchivars, provisions, British crockery and hardware, French and German dry goods, tea, sugar, and machinery. The government monopoly of tobacco and cigars, owing to the universal consumption, produces a large revenue. The pop. estimated from 13,000 to 15,000, is much mixed, consisting of Spaniards, Old Aztec Mexicans, Indians, and negroes.

MAZITE, or **MAZRU**, a tribe of natives, S. Africa, occupying the country W. of the northern part of Lake Nyassa, about lat. 11° 30' S., lon. 85° E. They live in the highlands, and are Kafir who came originally from the south coast of Swahili and Inhambane, and in the same family as those on the Koshah. At the time of Dr. Livingstone's exploration they were spreading themselves over the adjacent country, murdering and enslaving the inhabitants, and burning their villages. The population had all been swept away.

ruined villages, broken steatite, and human skeletons, met with at every turn, told a sad tale. Dr. Idington himself is reported to have fallen a victim to the ferocity of this tribe, and to have been murdered by them, with the most of his party about August, 1866. But there is yet (May, 1867) room to hope that this report is untrue.

MBUTUDI, a vil. Western Africa, Adamawa, in a mountainous district, 185 m S by W. Kakawa. It encloses a mass of granite which rises to the height of about 800 ft. above a plain covered with rich herbage and flowers, among which the violet is conspicuous. The mountain at its base has a circumference of about 600 yards, and at one time the village, encircling it on all sides, formed a kind of natural citadel, which defied the Fulbe. The ascendancy of this tribe has all but ruined Mbutudi which has now little to boast of beyond its picturesque landscape.

MEADVILLE, a tn U States, Pennsylvania, cap co Crawford, 1 bank French Creek, an affluent of the Allegheny, 75 m N by W Pittsburg. It contains eight churches, a band some court-house, a state arsenal, and a Methodist Episcopal college finely seated on an adjoining height, with 6 professors, 104 students and 8600 vols. Standing in a fertile district, for which it is the principal market, Meadville carries on an extensive trade. Pop. (1860), 3709.

MECCATINA an isl and cape, British America, on the coast of Labrador, S W from the Straits of Belle Isle. The island, called Great Meccatina to distinguish it from another of less dimensions and about 2 m. distant from the mainland, is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, and rises near its centre to the height of 600 ft. Its granite hills are fissured in a remarkable manner by empty basaltic dykes which traverse it from side to side, N. E. to S. W. On its N. E. shore there is a cove a mile deep and about 400 yards wide, where the water securely winds by a cluster of small islands and rocks lying off its mouth but leaving a safe passage between them. Another and better harbour, small but safe, with good anchorage in 6 to 7 fathoms, is formed between the island and the mainland.

—The cove, a long and remarkable promontory situated on the coast about 4 m W W of the island, rises directly in the rear of Meccatina harbour not less than 700 ft. above the sea, and is the highest land on this part of the coast. Its granite is traversed by enormous basaltic dykes similar to those on the island. They cut completely through the cape into Foul Bay according again on the E. side of the latter till they are lost to view beyond the summits of the hills.

MEDINA (Es) [add.] The following description of this famous city so little visited by Europeans is condensed from the *Fuṭuḥ* to *El Medinah* and *Mecca*, by Lieutenant (now Captain) R. F. Burton.—El Medinah consists of three parts—a town, a fort, and a suburb little smaller than the body of the place. The town itself is about one-third larger than Bana, or about half the size of Mecca. It is a walled inclosure forming an irregular oval with four gates. The Bab el Shamal, or Syrian Gate, on the north-west side of the enclosure leads towards Jebel Obod Hamzah a burial place, and the mountains. In the eastern wall the Bab el Jumrah, or Friday Gate, opens upon the Hajd road and the cemetery El Bakia between the Shamal and the Jumrah gates, towards the north, is the Bab el Ziyah (of Hospitality) and westward the Bab el Mieri (Egyptian) opens upon the plain called the Barr el Munkabih. The eastern and the Egyptian gates are fine massive buildings with double towers close together, painted with broad bands of red, yellow, and other colours not unlike that old entrance of the Cairo citadel which opens upon the Rumsayyah plain. In their shady and well-watered interiors, where fine rooms to keep guard camel-men disputes, and numerous idlers congregate, to enjoy the luxuries of coolness and companionship. Beyond this gate, in the street leading to the mosque, is the great bazaar. Outside it lies the Suk el Khawariyah, or green-grocers' market, and the Suk el Hababab, or the grain bazaar with a fair sprinkling of coffee-houses. These markets are long masses of palm-leaf huts, blackened in the sun and wind, of a mean and squalid appearance, descending greatly from the

appearance of the gate. Amongst them there is a little domed and whitewashed building, which I was told is a shrine or public fountain. In the days of the Prophet the town was not walled. Even in El Edrisi's time (twelfth cent.), and as late as Barutma's (eighteenth cent.) the fortifications were walls of earth, built by order of Kham el Daulat al Ghori who repopulated the town and provided for its inhabitants. Now, the enclosures is in excellent condition. The walls are well built of granite and lava blocks, in regular layers, cemented with lime; they are provided with "machulis" (or machulis, long loopholes, and slanted or trefoil-shaped openings in order to secure a flanking fire, semicircular towers, also loopholed and crenelated are disposed in the curtain at short and irregular intervals. Inside, the streets are what they always should be in these torrid lands, deep, dark, and



EL MEDINAH.—After drawing by Lieutenant Burton.

narrow in places paved—a thing to be depressed—and generally covered with black earth well watered and trodden to hardness. The most considerable lines radiate towards the mosques. There are few public buildings. The principal wakalahs are four in number; one is the Wakalat Bab Shamal near the Haram, another the Wakalat Jehari, and two are inside the Mieri Gate they all belong to Arab citizens. These wakalahs are principally used as stores rarely for dwellings—places like those of Cairo. Travellers therefore must hire houses at a considerable expense, or pitch tents to the detriment of health and to their extreme discomfort. The other public buildings are a few mean coffee-houses and an excellent bath in the Harat Zarawan, made the town it is far superior to the unclean establishments of Cairo, and borrows something of the luxury of Stamboul. The houses are well built for the East, flat-roofed and double-storied; the materials generally used are a basaltic scoria, burned brick and palm wood. The best of them include spacious court yards and small gardens with wells, where water basins and date trees gladden the owners eyes. The latticed balconies are here common, and the windows are mere apertures in the walls, garnished as usual in Arab cities with a shutter of planking. El Medinah fell rapidly under the Wahabees, but after their retreat, it soon rose again and now it is probably as comfortable and flourishing a little city as any to be found in the East. It contains between fifty and sixty streets, including the alleys and cuts de sac. There is about the same number of bars or quarters, but I have nothing to relate of them save their names. Within the town few houses are in a dilapidated condition. The best authorities estimate the number of habitations at about 1500 within the enclosure, and those in the suburb at 1000. I consider both accounts exaggerated; the former might contain 800 and the Munkabih perhaps 500 at the same time I must confess not to have counted them, and Captain Sedler (in A. p. 1819) declares that the Turks, who had just made a kind of census, reckoned 6000 houses and a population of 60000 souls. Assuming the population to be 16,000 (Burckhardt estimates it as high as 20,000) of which 9000 occupy the city, and 7000 the suburbs and fort, this would give little more than 12 inhabitants to

each house (taking the total number at 1800), a fair estimate for an Arab town, where the abodes are large and close abated.

The outlet joins on to the N W angle of the city enclosure, and the wall of its eastern outwork is planned for a communication between the Munkash Bahari, through a court strewn with green and warlike apparatus, and the Bah-Pal Shami, or the Syrian Gate. The outer wall resembles that of the city, only its towers are more solid, and the outlet appears better calculated for work. Inside a sonfe built upon a rock, barely grown enough the banner of the crescent and the star, its white-washed walls make it a conspicuous object and mark points in all directions, especially upon the town, project from their embrasures.

The suburbs lie to the S. and W. of the town. Southwards they are separated from the enclosure by a wide road, called the Darb el Jannah the Road of Eden, so called because the purpose of certain reclamations, who may not pass through the city are carried this way to their peculiar cemetery near the Bab el Jannah, or Eastern Gate. Westwards between El Medinah and its suburbs, lies the plain of El Munkash, about ½ m. long by 900 yards broad. The straggling suburbs occupy more ground than the city; straggling the enclosures they are without walls, towards the west, where open country lies, they are inclosed by mud or raw brick ramparts, with little round towers, all falling to decay. A number of small gates lead from the suburb into the country. The only large one, a poor copy of the Bab el Nair at Cairo is the Ambari or western entrance, through which we passed into El Medinah. The suburb contains no buildings of any consequence, except the Khaskish, an official residence of the Mahkda (governor), a plain building near the Bab el Munkash, and the Khemash Mansaf, or the Fira Mosque, which every Zair is expected to visit.

The suburbs to the S. of El Medinah are a collection of walled villages, with plantations and gardens between. They are laid out in the form called here as in Egypt, Moth—courtyards with single-storied buildings opening into them. These enclosures contain the cattle of the mahakdars; they have strong wooden doors, shut at night to prevent "killing," and are capable of being easily defended. The mahakdars of the suburb are for the most part Bedouin settlers and a few of reclimants. Beyond these suburbs, to the S., as well as to the N. and N.E. in gardens and extensive plantations of palm-trees.

MEDINET EL-FAYOUM [add.] a to Central Egypt, cap. dist. Fayoum, 49 m. S.E.W. Cairo. It is situated on a channel which here divides into a number of branches, and is crossed by five bridges, is built with materials obtained partly from the ruins of the ancient Crocodopolis, for which Phoeny in honour of his sister substituted the name of Aïnes. The town has embraced among plantations of olive, fig, and date trees, from amid which the measure of its measure are seen to rise, and produce, at least at a distance, a very imposing effect; but the interior consists of narrow winding streets and very indifferent houses. It contains five Coptic churches, several mosques and schools or madrasahs, and has manufactures of cotton, woollen stuffs, and carpets. The banner is less extensive than might be expected from its population, but the market is abundantly supplied with fruit, which is grown in the extensive gardens of the vicinity and being of excellent quality finds a ready sale in Cairo. The rose-garden, for which this place was so long celebrated, and from which the most costly of all perfumes was manufactured, no longer exist, other modes of employing the ground having proved more profitable. The Mahakdars at one time took refuge here. Pop. about 10,800.

MEDJERDA, a riv. in Africa, the ancient Bagradas, which rises in the Great Atlas, in the S.E. of the prov. of Constantine, forms part of the boundary between it and Tunis, enters the latter, and after a course of about 300 m., in the sea N.E. falls into the Mediterranean on the W. shore of the Gulf of Tunis. Notwithstanding its length, it is nowhere navigable, and owing to the lofty banks within which it flows, is seldom available for irrigation.

MEDYKA, a riv. in Asiatic empire, Galicia, flows and N.E. Przemysl; with a fine barbed castle, and 1400 inhabitants.

MEERUT [add.] a dist. India, N.W. Provinces, between

lat. 26° 32' and 29° 17' N. lon. 77° 19' and 78° 14' E. is bounded N. by Meerutpur, S. by Meerut, and Moradabad, S. by Meerutpur and W. by Meerut and Delhi, length E. to W. 57 m., breadth, 46 m. area, 2823 sq. m. It forms part of the Doab, and extends across it, being washed by the Ganges on the E. and the Jumna on the W. The surface consists of a ridge of considerable height, traversing it centrally, and a slope on either side descending gradually towards the rivers. The soil, though in some places light and sandy, is on the whole fertile, retaining its verdure even in the hot season, and displaying a luxuriant vegetation during the rains. One of the principal crops is sugar-cane, which is cultivated on about 28,523 acres. The principal fruits are strawberries, apples, peaches, and mangoes. Grapes ripen, but are only of indifferent quality. The weather is for five months, from November to March, delightfully cool and invigorating. In April the hot westerly winds commence, and are both arid and sultry. The latter part of June, before the setting in of the rains and September, when they terminate, are the only unhealthy parts of the year. Pop. 560,736.

MEERUT [add.] cap. of the Meerut district, and situated in its centre, nearly equidistant from the Jumna and the Ganges, 56 m. N.E. Delhi about 3 m. E. of the Kallee Nadda, is surrounded by a dilapidated wall enclosing a large area, which is occupied for the most part by narrow, dirty streets and wretchedly built houses. Home of the mosques and pagodas possess any merit, and not a few of them are in ruins. The building most deserving of notice is the church which is one of the largest in India, possesses an excellent organ, and is surmounted by a lofty and handsome spire, though the main body of the structure is somewhat dilapidated, consisting of brick with a facing of stone. The British cantonment, situated 3 m. N. of the town, is divided into two parts by a small branch of the Kallee Nadda, which is crossed by two handsome bridges. On the N. side of the stream are, or rather were, lines for a brigade of horse-artillery a corps of European cavalry and a regiment of European Infantry in front a fine parade ground, 1 m. wide and 4 m. long; and on the opposite side of the stream the lands of the native Infantry Meherat has acquired a melancholy celebrity as the scene of the first great outbreak among the Sepoys in 1857, and of the gross mismanagement which allowed them first to spend a whole night in pillage and murder and then proceed unmolested to make themselves masters of Delhi. Pop. about 80,000.

MEGALO an isl., the largest of the Petal group, which belongs to Greece, and lies off the S.W. extremity of Negropont. It is about 13 m. long from N. to S. by 3 m. broad, attains near its centre a height of 1800 ft. and is covered particularly on its S. and W. sides, with brushwood, consisting for the most part of wild olive. Oaks at one time abounded, but most of them having been cut down and exported to Attica, they are now found only on the higher and least accessible summits of the island. The soil, though cultivated only to a limited extent, is very fertile, and produces barley, maize, wheat, an excellent wine, cotton, figs, olives, and almonds. The roadstead, sheltered by the other islands of the Petal group, is one of the best in the Archipelago.

MEGARA, a to. Greece, near Attica and Boeotia, on a height on the S.E. side of the Isthmus of Corinth, 31 m. W. N.W. Athens. It was the birthplace of Eschylus, the founder of the Megarian school, has the remains of an ancient castle, and contains 2394 inhabitants.

MEGYARZO, a to. Austrian empire, Hungary co. Zemplin 36 m. S. by W. Kereken; with a trade in woollen wine, and 3411 inhabitants.

MEHLPOOR a to. India, Holkar's Dominions, 53 m. N. Indore. It is situated in the angle formed by the junction of a small affluent with the Sogera, and gives name to a decisive victory gained in 1817 by the British commanded by Sir Thomas Munro, over the army of Holkar, who was in consequence obliged to submit to the terms of peace to him. **MEHUM**, or Meum a to. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. Rohilk, 55 m. N.W. Delhi. It was once a large commercial town, but is now greatly decayed. The chief objects of interest within are its excellent bazaar and a remarkably fine wall, which is 130 ft. deep, and has flights of stone stairs leading down to the water. Pop. 5000.

MELACCO-SIMA a group of islands, forming the westernmost portion of a chain of islands extending E. and N. E. from Formosa to the S. extremity of the Isles of Japan. It lies between lat. 24° and 25° S. and 129° 25' and 129° 30' E., and forms two divisions—a W. consisting of ten and an E. consisting of five islands. Of the islands of the W. division five only are at all mountainous; the others are flat and belted with reefs, like the coral islands in the Pacific. Kurei, belonging to this division, is composed of coralline limestone, and is a steep escarp on all its heights with brush wood and trees, of which none but the pine tree attains any size. It contains four villages, the principal of which situated on the N. has a port which is much frequented by junks but has an entrance so narrow and shallow that both spring tides and very smooth water are necessary for ingress or egress. Pa-Chung-San also of this division, and the largest island in it, has on its W. side Port Hsiching, which would shelter a large fleet, but through an coral patcher rising suddenly almost to the surface from 10 or 12 fathoms. Kaiden San, situated to the W. between it and Kurei, has a fine stream, which has its mouth at its S.W. angle in Seymour Bay where the water is so deep close to the shore that vessels might, by means of the hose, with Haeble's pumps obtain water without the intervention of boats and caeks. Tai-Fu San, the principal island of the E. division is surrounded by an extensive chain of coral reefs, on one of which, situated to the N.W., H.M.S. *Porpoise* was lost in 1797.

MEIKHEE, a town in China on the E. frontier of the prov. Ngankot, about 65 m. W. Hoo-chow foo. It stands on the Lan-tai, where the tide ceases to flow and navigation by boats terminates, and stretches for a considerable distance along the banks of the stream. It has a considerable trade in hill productions, which are brought down to it to be conveyed on boats to the towns in the plains. Its district appears to be the W. boundary of the great silk country large quantities of rice and other grains here taking the place of the mulberry which has been cultivated to some extent.

MELJED-ANAFI, a vil. Palestine, on the road between and nearly equidistant from, Damascus and Beyrout. It is beautifully situated occupying the top of a hill which looks N. along the magnificent valley of the Bekaa or Cotes-Syria, with Anti Lebanon on the right, and the still loftier snow-capped peaks of Lebanon on the W. The chief object of interest is one of the finest antique temples now existing 'simple, massive, and beautiful' says Dr. Robinson 'and obviously of a severer and earlier type than those of Baalbek.' To the N.E. of Meljed is Anzer, containing the ruined walls and towers of an ancient fortified city or castle supposed to be the Chalcis in Lebanon where Agrippa had his capital before he was transferred to more S. territories.

MEKLONG a. to Saum near the mouth of a river of same name, in the Gulf of Siam, to the W. of the Menam. It is accessible only by small boats, but many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of salt, which is obtained by evaporation, and besides supplying great part of Saum is largely exported. The rice communities with the Menam, and hence are sometimes been erroneously supposed to be only a branch of that river. The soil along its bank is extremely fertile, producing rice, sugar, sesamum and fruit in abundance.

MEKONG, or **MEKONG** [add], a river, Asia, which rises in the Chinese prov. Yunnan near the frontiers of Szechuan in the S.E. of Tibet, in lat. 27° 30' N., flows S.E. through Yunnan, under the successive names of Lan-tai and Kew-lung-kiang, or Nine Dragon River enters the Late Country and empties its S.E. E. direction skirting the W. frontiers of Anam or Cochinchina. On reaching lat. 16°, and assuming its own name, it curves round to the E. then winds through Anam describing nearly the arc of an enormous circle, and finally falls into the China Sea by three mouths about lat. 9° 34' N. Its course thus extends over nearly 18° of latitude. Though comprehended in many places by rocks, straits, shifting banks, and shallows few rivers of the same length have an equal extent of navigable channels. Even before it quits Yunnan many flourishing cities are situated on it for their principal means of transport and both in Laos and Anam a large proportion of the inhabitants are settled on its banks, its waters are engaged in cultivating the magnificent and fertile valley. Its delta lying in extent with those of the

Yang-tze-kiang and of Hong-kho, there might be reason to apprehend that the vast quantity of alluvium deposited, and the channels into which it divides in course of a way for itself across it, would destroy its navigable importance. This is the case with the other large rivers in the same region but in this respect the Mekong is singularly favoured. While they are obstructed by bars, it has none, so that there is a depth of 28 ft in its entrance. The importance of this river has hitherto been little appreciated but now that the French government have taken possession of its mouth, and established themselves at Saigon, it can scarcely be doubted that the Mekong will attract far more attention from Europe, and become a much more important commercial thoroughfare than formerly.

MELBOURNE [add] cap. of Victoria, Australia. The progress of this city in both size and commercial importance has been astonishingly rapid, the population, which was 25 143 in 1851 having risen to more than five times that number in 1855. It is also not a favourable one the mouth of the Yarra, about 9 m. above which the city lies, being obstructed by a bar and it is so low that it is liable to be flooded by the overflowing of the river in the wet season. Nevertheless it is a noble city with crowded wharves, and sometimes 1000 vessels lying off the mouth of the river. As first laid out Melbourne consisted of several wide straight streets, crossing each other at right angles. Flinders, Collins, Bourke, and La Trobe Streets run E. and W. and among these intersecting them may be mentioned Elizabeth and Swansons Streets. Collins Street presents a handsome specimen of street architecture, with superior shops, banks, and public buildings. But the city has expanded beyond this rectangular district, and now includes what were formerly the detached districts of Collingwood, Richmond, and North Melbourne. Altogether it now forms a splendid town and its streets present a scene of constant bustle and activity especially in the old part, which still monopolizes the chief shops, banks, and places of business. Of public buildings the parliament-house demands special notice. It contains two chambers one for the assembly the other for the council the former modestly decorated, but the latter of profuse and elegant ornamentation. It stands in the highest part of the city from which the whole of the town and suburbs, with the harbour of Port Phillip in the distance lie in view. Forward lies the great mass of buildings with numerous church spires and other prominent edifices. Northwards the Collingwood portion stretches down to the banks of the Yarra where the heights are dotted with villas and gardens. There is the suburb also of South Yarra and Prashan, with the botanical gardens in between, between which and the botanical gardens the river winds and is crossed by half a dozen bridges. Beyond to the S. lies St. Kilda on the bay the favorite resort of the townspeople for recreation. Besides numerous churches and chapels, Melbourne has a large number of public institutions for secular and benevolent purposes. Water works have been constructed at an enormous expense for the supply of the city. Owing to the obstructions of the Yarra, Warrambool, lower down, has been made the port and is connected with Melbourne by a railway. There are also railways from Melbourne to Geelong, Ballarat, and Sandhurst, at the Bendigo gold fields. Steamships ply between it and the other great city ports of Australia, and its shipping trade is carried on with Great Britain and other European and foreign countries. The trade of Melbourne represents very nearly that of the whole colony of Victoria. In 1858 there entered the port 1758 vessels of 618,051 tons and cleared 1787 vessels of 618,053 tons. The value of the imports in the same year was £14,118,757 and of the exports £19,508,296. The produce of the gold fields amounted to £14,100,068 in 1859 in 1855 to £11,177,361; and in 1856 to £11,942,768; from the last-named year there was a gradual decrease, to £6,635,192 in 1859. The exports of gold and gold speels in 1861-3 were as follows:—

	1861	1860	1859
Gold	67,000,728	67,244,192	66,236,837
Gold Speels	1,210,598	1,194,990	1,194,471

The other principal article of export was wool, which amounted to £2,049,491 in 1858.

The population of Melbourne, which, as before stated, was

22,148 in 1861 was 185,920 in 1881 in 1885, including the suburbs. It was estimated at 140,000.

MELBOURNE, a to British America, Canada East, co. Richmond, on the St. Francis, opposite to Richmond, with which it is connected by a covered bridge, 75 m. E.N.E. Montreal. The two, with the addition of a third place, called the Gurs, form one township, and added by the support of government, have united in founding the College of St. Francis, which has its site in Richmond. There is also a mechanics' institute and literary association. The streams furnishing a large amount of water-power, a number of saw, grist, fulling, and carding mills have been erected on them and furnish the materials of a considerable trade. Pop. of township, about 2000.

MELLE, a to W. Africa, r bank Sheri: which here forms the W. boundary of the kingdom of Bagirmi, about 60 m. N.W. of Mamma, its capital. It occupies a steep bank overlooking r bank Sheri which is here 500 yards wide and 15 feet deep. The thick forest which borders the place on the N.E. is a favourite haunt of leopards and monkeys. Fish and crocodiles, the latter much valued as food by the natives, abound in the river.

MELLENKI, a to Russia, gov and 70 m. S.E. Vladimír, esp. circle of same name, on the Oukha. It contains two churches, a parish school, a charitable endowment, and several manufactures. The inhabitants of the circle are largely engaged in making fur, pitch and tar. They also manufacture many articles in wood. Pop. 8574.

MELIPILLAI, a to Cebu prov and 40 m. W.R.W. Santiago. It is a large well-built and apparently wealthy place, not far from the N bank of the Maypa. The manufactures are porcelain, coarse crockery, cloth blankets, and superior pottery ware. The trade is chiefly transacted with the province of Cebu, and of the southern part of Negros, passing through this town to its final destination at Valparaiso. Pop. 8000.

MEMPHIS (old) a to and port of entry U States, Tennessee, on the Mississippi, just below the junction of Wolf River and on three great railways, the Memphis and Charleston, the Memphis and New Orleans, and the Memphis and Ohio, 180 m. S.W. Nashville. It stands upon a bluff about 30 ft above the river in its highest reaches and is flanked by a fine escarpment. The streets are regular, and many of the private dwellings are not only substantial but elegant. The principal buildings and institutions are 15 churches, two medical colleges, an orphan asylum, and several academies and seminaries. The trade is chiefly in cotton, of which in 1860, 400,000 bales were shipped. Pop. (1860), 27,623.

MENAM (old), a river Senegal, which rises in the Senegal Mountains, about lat. 20° N., flows easterly S.E. and falls into the Gulf of Senegal by three mouths, about 28 m. below Banjul, following the windings of the river. It ceases to be navigable at Kalaing, the most southerly of the Lant Fams. Owing to a bar the water at its deepest mouth is only 3 ft. at ebb, and 15 ft. at spring tides, and hence vessels drawing more than 11 ft., when intended to land at Banjul, only take in cargo those requiring that depth, and then proceed to the rendezvous to fill up. The banks of the river though fringed with forest-trees, behind which sugar and rice fields extend for a considerable distance inland, are somewhat monotonous. The Makling has sometimes been considered a branch of the Menam. This is a mistake probably originating in the fact that they communicate by a channel on approaching the sea.

MENAMAH a to. Persian Gulf, at N extremity of Behren Island, lat. 26° 15' N., lon. 50° 35' E. The art aspect of Menam from the sea is not pleasing for the beach curving is nearly occupied by oilmen and fishermen, with their cabins; the beach, too is of dirty shingle. The length of the town is greater than its depth, though that is not small, the range along the shore being 1½ m., while the houses reach ½ m. inland; the general level being about 15 ft. above high-water mark. Most of the dwellings are mere palm-leaf cottages, each with its own enclosure, and are arranged in streets and rows. Separate from these, and forming distinct quarters, are large houses of brick and stone, often elegant and spacious, and occupied by the wealthy and upper classes, though many of them are falling into decay. About the centre of the town is the marketplace, a labyrinth

of narrow sheep-lanes, some vaulted, some sheltered with a thatch-roof, and meeting in a small central covered square. In different quarters are several mosques. The lofty and somewhat imposing residence of the governor stands at the S.W. extremity of the town. Ships of all kinds and sizes occupy the bay. Behind the town stretches a wide plain of level saltish soil barren and swampy, upon the extreme verge of which stands a large square fortress, in old times a stronghold and defence for the town now dismantled and ruinous. The pest-house is a principal occupation of the inhabitants.

MENDOZA (old), next to Cordova, the largest and best city in the interior of La Plata, and the capital of prov. of same name 180 m. E.N.E. Valparaiso on the Andes, lies close to the E foot of the Cordillera of the Andes. Like almost all the other old Spanish towns, it is built in the form of a regular rectangle, subdivided by streets running N and S., and E. and W. intersecting each other at right angles, and opening at one of their extremities into a large central plaza or square. On this square stand the principal church, a large but by no means handsome structure, built of limestone, and surrounded by two towers terminating in spires; the cabildo, containing the courts of justice and the police office and some private mansions of a very superior description. To the S. of the principal square is another called the Plaza Nueva, on which the only edifice worthy of notice is the small but elegant chapel of San Loretto. The principal streets, three in number—the Cañada, St. Martin and Constitucion—all terminate in this place. Mendoza is remarkable for the number of its ecclesiastical buildings. The principal church and a chapel have been already mentioned, but to these must be added six other churches, numerous other chapels three convents for monks, and one for nuns. Among buildings not ecclesiastical are the governor's house, the college, the public library the barracks, the theatre and the market-hall. The inhabitants employ themselves chiefly in horticulture, agriculture, and the rearing of cattle. Fruit of all kinds is abundant and cheap and the oranges in particular are famous. Goats are very prevalent, and is attributed by some to the universal use of water coming from the snowy mountains. Pop. 10,000.

MENSA, a small territory E. Africa, the E. borders of which, bounded by Senegal, are about 8 m. W. of the town of Mankara, on the Red Sea. It lies between lat. 15° 30' and 16° N. lon. 38° 45' and 39° 10' E., and has a mountainous surface formed by offsets from the Abyssinian range. Its inhabitants consist of two tribes who are at deadly feud with each other and occupy the opposite extremities of the territory the Belt-Shakha inhabiting the S. and the Belt-Abrehé the N. district. Their chief employment is in feeding cattle, but they are not nomads, and possess two large villages, that of Hamam-hamo situated on an undulating plain stretching toward Mount Marra, which is 7000 ft. high belonging to the Belt-Shakha, and that of Glah which lies at the foot of a mountain steep, belonging to the Belt-Abrehé. Both tribes, apparently of the same origin, are in person light, active, and well-proportioned, of a dark olive complexion, with fine lips, an oval and somewhat Grecian cast of countenance, and large bushy beards. Pop. about 5000.

MEQUINEZ or MIERAS (old) a to N. Africa, Morocco, gov and 38 m. W.S.W. Fez, on an affluent of the Sebou, in a beautiful valley of a healthy and mountainous district. It is surrounded by a triple inclosure of walls, about 15 ft. high and 3 ft. thick, and defended by strong batteries. Among its principal buildings are several mosques, a castle, which was founded by Ishmael in 1674 and a palace, in which the sultans of Morocco often resided. This palace contains within its vast inclosure the imperial treasury, and is adorned with marble columns, obtained partly from Roman ruins and partly from Laghoun and Marrales. The inhabitants are said to be more polished than those of any other town in Morocco.—(Godefr., *Description de Maroc*.)

MEBOANUM, a in India, prov. and 50 m. S. by W. Madras, on the Coromandel coast. Its only title to notice is derived from its salt-pans, which belong of course to government, are very extensive, and produce a salt which is in great demand on account of its size and whiteness of the prod.

MEBOARA a to India, prov. Madras, esp. gov. Coorg, 60 m. S. Bangalore. It stands at the S.E. end of an oblong table-land, 4500 ft. above the sea, sloping gently on the

N and E., but preeminent in all other directions. It consists principally of a fort situated on an isolated height, and built in the form of an irregular heptagon, with a gateway at one of the angles, and round bastions at the other six. Being surrounded by greater height, some of them within breaching distance it possesses little strength. Among the buildings in its interior are the palace of the deposed rajah, a large castellated building now used as a public treasury and quarters for the European officers of the native troops, a jagoda, a court-house, a jail, and a public bungalow or lodge for travellers. The bazar is tolerably good. The heights around furnish grand and picturesque views.

MERCHORE, a tn. S America, Banda Oriental 1 bank Rio Negro 150 m. V W Monte Video. Occupying a much larger space than its inhabitants require it presents a great number of unoccupied spaces in its streets, which are wide and well formed, and many of the houses both in them and on the public square, are substantial and even elegant. The only buildings of any note are the church, a large building of indifferent architecture, and a large coffee house in front of it. The shops and market are well supplied. The environs cannot be called beautiful, though they gain somewhat by contrast with the still less attractive country which is passed before reaching them. In the adjacent plains extraordinary numbers of granite quadrupeds and other fossils are found imbedded. Mercedes carries on an active trade with Monte Video and Buenos Ayres exporting chiefly jerked beef, hides, and sheep's wool, and receiving in return European wares. It is much visited by peasants, who come to drink the water of the Rio Negro, which is said to be very efficacious in the cure of rheumatic and similar complaints. This remarkable property it owes to the large quantity of sarzaparilla which grows upon its banks. The roots comprising part of their substance in the water give it the dark tinge from which the river derives its name. Pop. 5000.

MERLBBURG a post town U States, Pennsylvania, 60 m. S W Harrisburg is the seat of a college of the German Reformed Church with 6 professors 165 students, and a library of 8000 vols. Pop. 897.

MERCURY or **MERCURY**, a group of islands, New Zealand, off the N coast of North Island or Ulster about 18 m. E.S.E. Cape Colville, lat. (N. 40° East Island) 38 15 S. lon. 174 50' W. E. It consists of four principal and many smaller islands, and occupies a square space of about 10 m. each way. The *Great Mercury* the largest, being 4 m. long from N to S, and nearly 5 m. broad at its S. part, is steep and ality on its N and E sides. On the W side is a deep bay with anchorage in 5 fathoms but safe only in fine weather.—*Red Mercury*, the next largest of the group, is only 3 m. in extent.

MERIDIBA, a tn. Abyssinia, on a small affluent of the Shimbela lat. 18° N; lon. 31° 30' E. It is an important market-place, whose inhabitants plant much cotton and maize, and rear many sheep, goats, and camels, but prefer to all other employments the hunting of the elephant, rhinoceros, and buffalo. About 8 m. S. of Meridiba are the boiling or rather bubbling springs of Amba. They are about 16 in number, and issue from a spot of dark-colored swampy ground. The water is cold and pleasant to drink its chief ingredients seem to be carbonic acid gas and iron.

MERIDEN, a tn. U States Connecticut, on the New haven, Hartford and Springfield Railway, 18 m. N E New-haven. It stands on a slight conical several churches, an academy, a high-school, and a state juvenile reformatory, and has extensive manufactures, of which the chief articles are iron and brassware were ivory combs, table cutlery, hardware, and machinery. Pop. (1860) 7426.

MERRIMACK (add.) a river, U States, formed at Frank- lin, New Hampshire, by the union of the Pemigewasset and the Winnepesaukee, flows first E. for 78 m. to Chatham, in Massachusetts and then E. for 85 m. to its mouth in the Atlantic, at Newburyport. Though comparatively indige- nous in both length of course and volume, it would be dif- ficult to find a river which has done more for the country through which it flows, since the immense water-power fur- nished by its falls has created the towns of Lowell and Lawrence in Massachusetts, and of Nashua and Manchester in New Hampshire.

MER-EL-KEBIR, a tn. N Africa Algeria, prov. and

6 m. N W Oran. It occupies a rugged site on the shore of an excellent natural harbour capable of receiving the largest vessels, and is defended by a triangular fort, seated on a rock, and crossing its fire with two other forts at a lower level. The harbour at Oran adds greatly to its importance, and it has been contemplated to complete its fortifications, which the Spaniards originally commenced, and make it the rival of Gibraltar. Pop. 1892.

MESAU a tn. Western Africa, Fouta States, cap. dist. of same name, in a sandy district, on the road from Katsina to Yakoba, 170 m. E.S.E. Kano. It is walled, and the resi- dence of a governor, whose house is built entirely of earth. All the other houses have clay walls, with thatched conical roofs. The weekly market is important. The inhabitants are said to be Fellahs.

MESBRITSCHE or **WALACHIAN MESSURSCHE**, a tn. Aus- trian empire, Moravia, circle and 9 m. S. Neutitschein, in a beautiful valley on the Betschwa, in a house called Moravian Walachia, with two churches, a castle, a bureau of correction manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, and wool cattle, and other annual markets. Pop. 1806.

MESHERD Ali, a tn. Turkey in Asia, pach. and 90 m. S Bagdad. It takes its name from a Mahometan martyr of the Shiite sect and has a splendid mosque, which is annually visited by thousands of pilgrims, chiefly from Persia. These offerings, which had accumulated during a long series of years, tempted the cupidity of the Wahabees, who paid it a visit, and carried off all its treasures to the desert.

MESSENIA, a gov. of the Morea, Greece, bounded on the N by Achaia and Kila, on the E by Arcadia and Laconia, W and S, the Mediterranean. The climate is tem- perate and healthy, and rendered invigorating by the sea- breezes. The soil is fertile well watered, and abounds in excellent pasturage. It produces wine, cotton and olive- oil, and its fast roads those of any other part of Greece. The inhabitants are athletic and industrious, but neglect the breeding of cattle and the cultivation of cereals. The principal towns are Koroni Bavaria and Kalamata. The ancient city of Messene is now an inconsiderable village, which the Greeks call Mavronati.

METAPAN a tn. Central America, state and 44 m. N N W Salvador, to the N E of a lake of same name, which is properly a branch of the Laguna de Ambo. It is the centre of a mining district particularly rich in iron and is a clean well-built place with streets paved with a conglomerate of quartz and sandstone one of the handsomest churches in the state, and a pop. of about 4000.

METHEMMEH a tn. Abyssinia, cap. prov. Galesat, in a mountainous district not far from 1 bank Athara lat. 13° N lon. 31° 30' E. It has recently suffered much from an invasion of a neighbouring chief, and now contains only 1200 inhabitants, who live in the straw huts with pointed roofs known by the name of *tegele*.

METIS, a tn. British America, Canada East, co. Ri- monski, r bank St. Lawrence, 210 m. N E Quebec, with a Free and a R. Catholic church, and a considerable trade in flour and lumber. Pop. about 1100.

METTERSDORF a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania circle and about 6 m. N Baistritz with a salt spring, a trade in wine and hemp, and 1720 inhabitants.

MEYBUT a tn. Persia, 150 m. E.S.E. Ispahan. It is a small walled town, with a ruined ditch, a paltry castle, and four gates. Wheat and cotton are extensively cultivated in the vicinity and there are many well kept gardens within its walls. Pop. about 2000.

MILAZA NE DI SOTTO a tn. Italy Venetia, prov. and 4 m. N E Verona, with a parish church and a beautiful villa adorned with frescoes by Paul Veronese.

MILAZZO (add.) a tn. Turkey in Europe, S. Albania, circle and 31 m. E N E. Yavuz. It stands at the N en- trance of an important pass in the Pindus, where the roads to S. Albania, Thessaly and Macedonia cross each other. Its inhabitants are very industrious, and, like the Navarros, travel into distant parts, and continue there till they have acquired the means of returning to live comfortably at home. Pop. 6000 mostly Walschs and Zingis.

MGETA a river E Africa, one of the principal affluents of the Kinyua, which it joins on the r bank, about lat. 7° 20' S, lon. 37° 50' E. It rises among the Dufur hills,

and flows E. in a perennial stream, draining a considerable tract of country and with a current so rapid that scarcely anything that falls into it is ever recovered. In its lower course it is only about 50 yards wide.

MGUNDA MEHALI, an extensive tract, E. Africa, lying between Upper on the E. and Uyoysu on the W. in the line of the caravan route from the E. coast opposite to Zanzibar. Its length from E. to W. is about 140 m., and it bears the name of desert simply because it contains no running water or wells, except after rain. Its general aspect is a dull uniform bank of an emerald green during the rains, and a network of dry, lacina-like twigs during the heats. Its most forbidding portion is in the E., where its stony surface and stunted vegetation strikingly contrast with the better country on the E. of it. This portion passed, the west of the desert may be said to be barren, and an open forest of tall trees begins to run along a flat. That the trees in many places not incapable of successful cultivation, has been proved by the many clearings which have been made on it. By means of them its extent is being diminished from year to year and the journey across it, which, about twenty years ago, consumed twelve long stages, is now effected in eight marches. The scrub of the Mgunda Mahali is a detritus of yellowish quartz, in some places white with powdered feldspar, and in others black with the humus of desiccated vegetation. In general moderns can be more numerous than its sparse, but occasionally the same changes, and outbursts of grey granite and gneiss are seen rising abruptly and perpendicularly from the dead plain, or bristling upon a base of low conical hills. Nothing can be more fantastic than the shapes which the rocks assume. Some are stiff and straight, like giant sentinels, and others, split as if on alloy or gateway passed between them, might be mistaken at a distance for Cyclopsian walls, towers, steeples, domes, minarets, castles, and dwelling-houses. Some of the clearings are like canons in the midst of these granite outcrops, and furnish pleasant stations for the caravans. As one of the most remarkable may be instance the Jera in Mbon, or Reed Rock, so called from its immense granite dome, which is 2 m. in diameter, and rises by gradual slopes to the height of nearly 500 ft.

MEHOW or MEOW [add.], a name of place, India.—1. A tn. and British settlement, Holkar's Dominion, in a clayey tract resting on basalt, 13 m. S.W. Indore. The town situated on an eminence above the Gumbhar, is European in its appearance, having a church with a conspicuous steeple, a well-furnished library, a spacious lecture-room, and a theatre. The CANTONMENT, occupied by a considerable force, in the vicinity of the town of Mehow, are situated about half a mile S.E. of the town, at the height of 2019 ft. above the sea. Mehow was one of the centres of the sepoy mutiny of 1857.—2. A tn. N.W. Province, dist. Aumguth, r. bank Surgoo, here crossed by a ford, 55 m. N.E. Benares. It is a large struggling place, possessed of abundant supplies.—3. A tn. N.W. Province, dist. and 11 m. S.E. Meerut, in an open but only partially cultivated country.—4. A tn. N.W. Province, and 37 m. S.E. Allypore. It stands in an open country and has a well-supplied market.—5. A tn. dist. and 17 m. N.W. Allahabad, on a peninsula of some name, in an open but only partially cultivated country, and with a well-supplied bazar.—6. A tn. Bundelkand, dist. Jhansi on the Tappur, 70 m. S.W. Calpa. It made some figure in the wars produced by the dismemberment of the Mughal empire, and is still a large commercial place.

MYTKE, a river, India, which rises in a small plain in the native state of Amgharra in Malwa, flows successively N.W. and S.W., and falls into the gulf, a few miles below the town of Cambay. Its total length is about 250 m. Opposite to Cambay, not more than 6 m. from the sea, it is nearly 2 m. wide, but so shallow at low spring-tides that the channel is almost dry so that the smallest boats cannot navigate it.

MIAKO, a tn. Japan. See KATO in Supp.
MIAMI, GRASS and LITTLE, two rivers, U. States, Ohio.—1. Great Miami, rises in ex. Harlin, flows successively S. and S.W. through a picturesque and fertile country, and after a course of about 150 m. joins the Ohio at the E.W. corner of the state, 20 m. W. Cincinnati. It is navigable only for a short distance, but the Miami canal follows its course for about 70 m. Its chief affluents are the West Branch, the Mad,

and the Whitewater.—2. Little Miami, rises in ex. Madison, flows in directions nearly parallel to those of the Great Miami, and joins the Ohio 6 m. E. Cincinnati. Its source is about 100 m.

MAUTAU or **MAUWAT**, a group of islands, China, lying across the entrance of the Gulf of Pechili, and separating it from the Yellow Sea. They are about 15 in number and lie off the N. coast of prov. Shantung, opposite to the town of Tongshan-fu from which Chang-shan, the largest, is barely 4 m. distant. The channel between this island and the mainland forms the best entrance into the gulf. Close to it is a secure bay which is resorted to by great numbers of junka proceeding with grain to Peking, and promises to become a most important station for foreign vessels when the trade has been fully opened up. There are numerous villages on almost all the islands of the group, supplies are plentifully abundant, and the water is better than is usually found on the coast of the mainland.

MICHAILENTI, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Moldavia, cap. circle Dorokoi. It is a well-built place, the seat of a civil and criminal court, and has a normal school. P. 3000.

MICHAÏLOV, a tn. Russia, gov. and 30 m. S.W. Riazan, cap. circle of same name, on both banks of the Prona. It contains six churches, a monastery, a charitable endowment, and several manufactures. Pop. 3321.

MICHAÏLOVSKAYA, a tn. Russia, gov. Don Cossacks, dist. Chupersk, 1 bank Choper, 125 m. S.E. Yerson. It has three annual fairs, at one of which, held on 6th January a very large amount of business is done. Pop. 13,495.

MICHELE (SAY), a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 6 m. S.E. Verona, on the Etsch or Adige and the railway to Vicenza; with a parish church, another church of a circular form, surrounded by a dome, and much frequented by pilgrims; and extensive manufactures of cables and other cordage. Pop. 5499.

MICHIGAN or **MICHIGAN CITY**, a tn. U. States, in Iowa on the S. shore of Lake Michigan and on the Michigan Central and the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago rail ways, 42 m. E.S.E. Chicago. It possesses seven churches and several benevolent institutions, and being the principal lake-port in the state carries on a considerable trade. Pop. (1860) 3320.

MICHELIMACKINAC, MACKINAC or MACKINAW, a vil. U. States, Michigan, cap. so and on an island of same name in Lake Huron, 80 m. N.W. Detroit. It possesses county buildings and several churches, saw mills, and a safe and deep harbour at which a considerable trade particularly in fish, is carried on. It is a favourite summer resort. On a rocky height in the vicinity stands Fort Mackinac, a military post commanding the village. Pop. about 1500.

MIDDLEBURY, a vil. U. States, Vermont, cap. co. Addison on the Otter Creek at Middlebury Falls and on the Rutland and Burlington railway 31 m. S. Burlington. It possesses five churches, a college, with six professors, eighty-five students, and a library of 9000 volumes, a court-house, a cotton and a woollen factory, as iron foundry and a saw-mill. In the vicinity there is a marble-quarry of so fine quality that much of it is exported for statuary. Pop. (1860) 2679.

MIDGAN, a race, E. Africa, of doubtful origin, found chiefly in the Somali country where they are numerous but regarded as outcasts. They take service under the different chiefs, who sometimes employ them in great numbers in their fields and forays, and find them most efficient auxiliaries, not on account of their prowess, for they are of somewhat stunted growth, and deficient both in strength and courage; but on account of the terror they inspire by their bow and diminutive arrows, barbed and poisoned with the venom. The Midgan, it is said, is able by the mere swaying of the string, to pierce to flight a whole village. Many of the race, instead of thus taking service, employ themselves in hunting and agriculture.

MIDNAPORE, a dist. India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 21° 41' and 23° 27' N., lon. 86° 56' and 87° 59' E.; is bounded N. by Paroolla, Bencooer and Burdwan, N.E. Hooghly, S.E. Hidgeolly, S. Balasore, S.W. the Outback Mahal Mohabunga, and W. Paroolla, area, 4015 sq. m. The W. part is covered by jagged hills, and comparatively little known, the S.W. and E. resemble the adjoining tract of Orissa in its marshy soil, numerous shallow torrents, and pestilential atmosphere. The S.E. which, as the route from

Calcutta to Orissa passes through it, is the best known, has a general slope S.E., and is drained ably by the Soombarra, which falls into the Bay of Bengal, and the Kosi or Cosy, which issues with the Hilsa, and joins the Hooghly at its mouth. Over a considerable extent of surface the soil is so thin and unproductive that no attempt is made to cultivate it, and it remains in a state of nature, growing nothing but stunted and worthless brushwood, to which parts it is fertile, and yields good crops of rice—the staple crop—pulses, sugarcane, and indigo. Silk, obtained by rearing silkworms on the mulberry, is an important branch of domestic economy. The principal manufactures are silk, silk and cotton fabrics, pottery, coarse jewellery, and articles in brass and iron. Pop. 668,069.

MIDNAPPORE, esp. of the above dist., 1 bank Kosi, 67 m. W by S Calcutta, possesses a number of public buildings, in which the civil establishment is accommodated, a large school superintended by a local committee, and attended by above 300 pupils, and a good bazaar well supplied, especially with provisions.

MIECHOW a to Russian Poland, gov Radom, cap circle of same name is a small but handsome town, said to have been built on the model of Jerusalem, and has a beautiful church which dates from the twelfth century, and a circle and elementary school. Pop. 1479.

MILECO, a to Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 26 m. N E Ternow, 1 bank Wroclaw, with a castle, which was the cradle of the Polish family Mieszkowski, and 2895 m. habitants.

MIGULINKAIA a to Russia, gov Don Cossacks, dist. Medvedets, 1 bank Don, 160 m. N N E Novo-Tcherkassk with an annual fair and a pop. of 13,009.

MIHINTALA, an isolated mountain, Ceylon, overlooking from the E. the ancient capital Anuradhapura or Anuradhapura, and 75 m. W by W Kandy. It rises suddenly from the plain to the height of 1000 ft., and has its slopes densely covered with wood, and its summit crowned with huge rocks of granitic. It is undoubtedly the most ancient locality of mountain worship in Ceylon, its highest peak figuring in the legends as the spot on which Mahinda alighted when he arrived in Ceylon to establish the religion of Buddha. The mountain has in consequence been carved into a temple. The southern face, which at almost precipitous, commands a magnificent view reaching across the island from sea to sea. The north side is surrounded by a flight of steps said to be 1840 in number, partly hewn out of the rock, but generally formed of slabs of granite 15 ft. wide. On a small plateau near the top, the dwellings of the priests are grouped around the Amunthala dagoba, built not, as usual, of brick, but of stone, and encircled by octagonal pillars, the capitals of which are ornamented with carvings of the sacred goose. The last flight of steps leads to the culminating point, the peak of Ambathala, on which stands, and for eighteen centuries has stood, the Bowthana dagoba, a semicircular pile of brick work, surmounting a single lotus from the forehead of Buddha. The road leading from the base of Mihintala to Anuradhapura, a distance of 8 m. passes between mouldering walls by mounds where the grass imperfectly conceals the ruins beneath and by fragments of fallen columns, marking the site of former monuments.

MIKOLAJOW a to Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 26 m. N N E Hiry, near 1 bank Danowitz with 2150 m. habitants, who are mostly employed in weaving flax.

MIKULINOW (ed.) a to Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 11 m. E Ternopol, esp. dist same name, on the Sereth, with a fine baronial castle, an infirmity manufacture of woollen and linen cloth, and an active trade in wax and honey. In the vicinity there is a village occupied by German settlers, and containing well-frequented mineral springs with a complete bathing establishment. Pop. 3840.

MILANOVATZ, a to Turkey in Europe, Servia, circle Kraljevo, 1 bank Danube, 85 m. S.E. Belgrade, with a church and a school. Pop. 1400.

MILANOVATZ, a to Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 40 m. N Brundis, with three mills, one of them for spinning yarn, and 1100 inhabitants.

MILFORD, two places, U States—1, A. V. and town also, Massachusetts, on the Milford branch of the Boston and Worcester railway, 8 m. S.E. W Boston. It contains six stores. See Geo.—Vol. II.

churches and a high-school, and is extensively engaged in manufactures particularly that of boots and shoes, which are annually made to the value of more than \$250,000. Pop. (1880), 9122.—2, A post borough, Delaware, on the Millington Creek, 80 m. S.E. W Philadelphia. It consists of two distinct portions, N and S Milford, one on each side of the river and contains several churches and a public library. Pop. (1880), 3099.

MILFORD a sound, New Zealand, forming the north-western of a series of inlets which indent the S.W. coast of the Middle Island. Though of limited extent compared with some of the others, it surpasses them all in scenery. Pambroke Peak about 8 m. inland and always capped with snow, rises on the N. to a height of 6700 ft., while Laverney, a remarkable saddle-backed mountain on the S. has peaks nearly of the same altitude. Mount Miter so called from its remarkable shape, starts up abruptly from the S. side of the sound to the height of 5560 ft. on this opposite shore stands a dome-shaped mountain which is nearly bare of vegetation, and from its peculiar colour looks not unlike an enormous mass of metal. These alpine features and its narrow entrance apparently will more constructed by the stupendous cliffs which rise perpendicularly as a wall from the water's edge to a height of several thousand feet, invest Milford Sound with a character of solemnity and grandeur which description can barely realize. — *New Zealand Pilot*.

MILL BROOK a to British America, Canada West, co Durham 59 m. N.E. Toronto. It stands about half a mile from a station on the Port Hope and Lindsay railway which gives it a direct communication with Port Hope, possesses two churches, a foundry and machine shop, a tannery, a brewery, a steam saw mill, and a local trade of some importance. Pop. about 1000.

MILL LAKE, British America, about 80 m. N.W. of Lake Superior, is a beautiful sheet of water of very irregular shape, with an estimated length of 25 and average breadth of 4 m. It belongs to the basin of Lake Superior, but of Hudson's Bay its principal feeder being the Savanne coming from the E. and its outlet the Sault, which flows W.S.W. and falls into Lake Huron. The hills around the lake are clothed with patches of pine of fair dimensions, and towards its W. extremity both on its islands and the adjoining mainland are seen rocks of white quartz, which at a distance look as like the sails of boats that they have been mistaken for them.

MILLOTITZ, a to Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and about 14 m. S.W. Hradisch, with a castle, a poor-house, coal mines, and 1000 inhabitants.

MILTON, a to British America, Canada West, esp co Halton on the Sixteen Mile Creek, a feeder of Lake Ontario 35 m. S.W. Toronto, with four churches, manufacture of waggon and ploughs, a foundry and several saw and flour mills. Pop. about 400.

MILU, a to India, Kanton, on the route to Chinese Tartary 13 m. S. of the Jawahar Pass, at the height of 11,706 ft. above the sea. Lat. 30° 28' N., lon 80° 11' E. It stands in the fork formed by the confluence of the Gunkha and Gores, and consists of about 140 houses strongly built of large stones laid without cement, and covered with slates overlaid with a compact coat of clay. Close to the N.E. of the town there is a temple perched upon a cliff which overhangs the Gunkha. Milu is inhabited only during June and October, during the other months the inhabitants descend to a lower district, and thus avoid the deep snows which render the country impassable, and the avalanches which are constantly rolling down from the stupendous mountains in the vicinity. On their return, the traffic with Chinese Tartary, or Hinades, as the natives call it, is resumed. It is carried on chiefly by the Jawahar or Uts Dhara Pass, though other passes are far more practicable because the highest authorities have been pleased to confer upon the Jawahar its exclusive privilege of visiting and trading in all the parts of Hinades. The principal exports to this country are grain, cottons, broadcloths, sugar-candy, spices, dye-stuffs, hardware, wooden bowls, coral, and pearls; the imports from it are gold dust, salt, borax, goods and sheep's wool, coarse shawls, yak tails, peases, drugs, dried fruits, and tanned leather.

MILWAUKEE (ed.), a to U States, esp. Wisconsin, II.

at the mouth of a small river of some name on the W. shore of Lake Michigan, and on a number of railways connecting it with the Mississippi and all parts of the country; lat. 43° N.; lon. 87° 34' W. It is laid out with considerable regularity, and consists of a central portion situated on a flat, and forming what may be called the business quarter, and two other portions, on E. and W., based on commanding heights, and connected with dwelling-houses generally well shaded with trees. Most of the houses are built of a beautiful greenish-colored brick, which is made from beds of clay obtained in the neighborhood, and has a light and pleasing effect. The public buildings and institutions are a court-house; a large office of Illinois marble, erected by the general government for state purposes, and containing a post-office, a custom-house, and various public offices; thirty-three churches and two orphanages; also public and a large number of private and select schools; two city-law offices, an hospital, and a convalescent. The great staples of trade are grain and flour. The provision trade also, though not yet fully developed, is becoming very important. The population more than doubled within ten years. In 1850 it was 30,000; in 1860, 45,246.

MINAHARA, a prov. or dist. Indian Archipelago, forming the extremity of the N. peninsula of Celebes. It lies between lat. 1° and 2° N., is about 60 m. long by 20 m. broad, and has an area of about 1200 sq. m. It is a mountainous region of volcanic mountains, several of which are active, and of valleys, hills, and rivers. The vegetation is not remarkable for elevation. Rice is the chief of them, but only 6123 ft. above the sea. The table-lands average 5000 to 2500 ft. and contain many lakes, apparently the centers of extinct volcanoes. The fish with which they abound furnish a large part of the subsistence of the inhabitants. The streams, though numerous, are small and unfit for navigation. The cultivated productions are rice, maize, ground pulses (*Arachis hypogaea*), ginseng and sage palm, tobacco, coffee, and cane. The cane is produced yearly to the extent of 250,000 lbs.; the coffee, considered superior to the best of Java, to the extent of 1,500,000 lbs. The rice produced, though human labour only is employed, exceeds the consumption, and leaves an annual surplus of about 40,000 cwt. for export. The inhabitants are estimated at 95,318. Of these only 3375 are Malays and 510 Chinese; the rest, 92,333, considered as aborigines, are, like the other inhabitants of the Celebes, of Malay extraction, but speak a distinct and peculiar language. Though simple and inefficient, they are indolent, dirty and poor. Their chief subsistence is rice.

MINDIF, or **MARROW**, a mountain, Western Africa, connected with a range which forms the western barrier of the country of Wanda, 160 m. E. by E. Kikoro. Surrounded by several other lofty summits, it might be supposed, when viewed at a distance from a particular point, to be the centre of a considerable mountain chain, whereas in reality it is only a detached cone, arising up from a level plain. Its height scarcely exceeds 6000 feet above the sea-level, or 4000 feet above the plain, and its circumference at the base is probably not more than ten or twelve miles. It is partly accompanied by a straggling village of the same name, which seems to stretch out to a considerable length, or rather to consist of two or three distinct clusters. The weekly market of the village is of some importance.

MINERAL POINT, a to. U. States, Wisconsin, cap. on Iowa, on a branch of the Wisconsin River and on the Illinois Central, and the Galena and Chicago Union railways, 56 m. S. W. Madison. It possesses five churches and flour-smelling furnaces, and has an active trade. Pop. (1860), 2389.

MINERBE, a to. Italy, Venetia, prov. and about 19 m. S. E. Verona; built among other fine buildings, a palace by Scamozzi. Pop. 3029.

MINERSVILLE, a to. U. States, Pennsylvania, on the W. branch of the Schuylkill River, and on the Minehill and Schuylkill Harve railways 45 m. N. E. Harrisburg. It is situated among hills containing rich veins of anthracite, and possesses four churches, a car-factory an iron-foundry, a flour and a saw-mill. Pop. (1860), 3294.

MINERY, or **MINING**, a civil Eng. that provision, 52 m. N. by E. Kendy. It contains a small temple and a post-office, but is only deserving of notice for the beauty of the surrounding scenery which has made it to be pronounced

'the most charming spot in Ceylon,' and the bank of some name which lies embayed at the confluence of numerous valleys, separated by low and wooded stages. This spot forms an immense reservoir, upwards of 30 m. in extent, and its embankment, though overgrown with lofty trees, reaches so nearly perfect that the water still issues by the ancient conduit, and after facilitating a considerable area, flows in a broad stream to the Mahaweli.

MINGAN, a group of islands, Gulf of St. Lawrence, lying 45 m. along the coast of Labrador, and opposite the N. W. end of Anticosti Island, lat. (of centre) 50° 10' N. lon. 64° 15' W. The group numbers 29 islands, some of them very small, and the largest not exceeding 11 or 12 m. in circumference. The most easterly is named St. George; the western is one of the Parroquets, noted for the numerous wrecks upon it. The islands are of lower Silurian limestone, dipping slightly to the N. at an inclination of 60 to 80 ft. to the mile, outcrops of the great Silurian band of N. America, and formerly connected with Anticosti. Of ancient fossiliferous rock (sandstone to calciferous), the islands are generally low, some of them having an elevation of more than 800 ft. above the sea. Ancient beaches, as well defined as if moulded during the present glacial period, rise above the highest tides and water-worn rocks shaped like gigantic Egyptian pillars, front the sea, and give a strange and artificial appearance to some of these wave-worn islands. Seals and otters abound upon the limestone rocks and shoals. The four most westerly islands, called the Parroquets, from the vast numbers of these birds which burrow and build on them are low limestone rocks, quite denuded of trees. The north-western of the Parroquets is the highest of the group, and has a layer of peat on its summit. Shallow water lies off this island for 1/2 m. both E. and W. The Mingan Islands are held on the N. side and free from danger to mariners, but shoals generally project towards Anticosti. With Anticosti and Cape Bonaville they form the bounds of the estuary of the St. Lawrence, which, divided by Anticosti is here 100 m. broad.

MINIHA, a to. Central Egypt, cap. near of same name, on an elevated site above L. N. Min, 126 m. S. by W. Cairo. It is a large and comparatively handsome place, with several regular streets and some very handsome mosques. Its manufactures consist of cotton goods and earthen vessels called hardicks, which by their porosity act as water-coolers.

MINNESOTA, or **MINNAPOTA**, [said] North America one of the states of the American Union, between lat. 45° 30' and 49° N., and lon. 95° 30' and 97° 5' W. bounded N. by British America, E. Lake Superior and Wisconsin, S. Iowa, and W. Dakota or Nebraska; greatest length N. to S. 350 m. greatest breadth, 183 m.; area, 81,259 m. It occupies the summit of a central plateau formed by the continuous basins of the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence, and Lake Winnipeg. In the N. E. a group of low hills, composed of huge deposits of drift, and carrying an outcrop of the primary and metamorphic rocks, rises about 1680 ft. above the sea, and is known by the name of Hesperia de la Terre, or Heights of Land but with the exception the surface is generally an undulating plain, with an average elevation of about 1000 ft. The general slope is S. E. towards the basin of the Mississippi, which with its affluents drains about two-thirds of the state; the only other important stream is the Red River of the North, which forms the W. boundary for 875 m., and belongs to the Winnipeg basin. The banks of the latter river are bordered by extensive alluvial flats of great fertility; but those of the Mississippi present a number of rocky limestone cliffs, often remarkable for their picturesque scenery. The rock formations appear to belong almost exclusively to the lower and lower Silurian groups, which for the most part lie covered beneath glacial deposits, forming the superficial surface of the rolling prairie. About two-thirds of the surface are well suited for the cultivation of the cereals and roots of the temperate zone, the soil consisting generally of a dark siliceous loam, abounding in organic and saline matters, and retentive of moisture. The scenery, especially above lat. 46°, is well timbered. Far to the N. forests of pine occur; on the river flat wooded, spruce, aspen, maple, linden, basswood, &c., abound; and in the prairie, tamarack, cedar, and spruce. The wild animals include the elk, deer, antelope, wolf, bear, otter, beaver, the eagle, grouse, pheasant, partridge, quail, and vast flocks of wild geese.

with geese, and other water-fowl. The buffalo, once abundant, is no longer found E. of the Red River. The lakes and streams abound with many varieties of fish. The climate is on the whole temperate, the winters though cold being clear and dry, while winds and breezes temper the excessive summer heat. For administrative purposes Minnesota is divided into 66 counties. St. Paul, situated near its S. frontier, is the capital. By the constitution which was adopted 12th October, 1857, the right of voting belongs to all free white males 21 years of age, who have declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States, and have resided a year within their limits, and four months previous to voting within Minnesota itself. The executive consists of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, treasurer, and attorney general, all elected for two years. The judges are also elected, three of the supreme and district courts for seven, and those of the other courts for two years. The property valued for taxation in 1892 amounted to \$62,850,000. The quantity of land sold by the United States since the establishment of the land system in Minnesota, from the beginning of 1850 to the beginning of 1890 was 3,186,111 acres, or between six eighths and a ninth of the whole area of the state. Pop. by the census of 1850, 8,077; by that of 1860, 178,835.

MINNESOTA or **St. Peter's**, a river U. States has its sources in a series of lakes between lat. 45° and 46° N. Minnesota flows S.E. for about 600 m. till it receives the Blue Earth, when it turns N.E., and continuing in that direction for about 120 m., joins the Mississippi at Fort Snelling. Owing to a rapid which occurs 40 m. above its mouth, it is navigable by steamers only for that distance, but small boats ascend about 250 m. farther.

MIRAMICHI [adj.] a river, British America, New Brunswick, which rises in the W. of the province, on the high ground which borders the basin of St. John flows N.E. and falls into a large bay of same name in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, after a course of about 100 m. The bay is nearly 14 m. wide, from the head here of Blackland Point on the N. to Esplanade Point on the S., and about 64 m. deep from that line across the mouth to the main entrance of the river between Portage and Fox Islands. Beyond these islands is the inner bay or estuary the entrance to which is obstructed by a bar of sand, which in some parts has not more than 3 ft. of water over it at low tide. At its S.E. end of Portage Island how ever there is a part called the Swayway, which has a depth of 16 ft. at low water and of 22 ft. at high water in ordinary spring tides. The inner bay is about 18 m. long from its entrance to Shellbacks Island, where the river may properly be said to commence, and from 7 to 8 m. wide. Its depth is ordinary spring tides is 16 ft. The river, when it enters the inner bay is three-quarters of a mile wide but narrows shortly after to half a mile. This width it retains up to the town of Chatham. At its mouth the country begins to rise into gentle undulations, terminating in steep banks and cliffs of sandstone. The scenery is by no means devoid of beauty though somewhat of a desolate aspect is given to it by the dead and half burnt trunks of large pines, standing out from a young growth of green poplar, and bearing testimony to the terrible conflagration of 1846. Vistas of boundless coal are seen along the banks, but as yet no trace of quality and thickness to repay the expense of working has been discovered.

MIRICKVILLE, a town, British America, Canada West, on Grenville, on the Rideau canal, 105 m. S.W. Montreal, with a Church of England and a Wesleyan church, a mechanics' institute, manufacturing of woollens, an saw factory, a foundry, a tannery, and a large trade in furs and sturgeon. Pop. about 1660.

MIRIBEH, or **Mouat**, a mountain in the N.E. of Turkey in Europe, situated by the St. George and the Balkan arms of the Danube. It is nearly in the form of an isosceles triangle, with its base facing the Black Sea and is densely wooded, spreading thence to whole herds of wild oxen and to various other animals. On its N. side, close to the Sulina mouth, is the town of Braila, containing a lighthouse and about 200 dwelling-houses, the inhabitants of which find employment in avoiding the landing and unloading of vessels, in shipbuilding, and in carrying on a little trade. On the St. George river above is a fishing colony established by some monks who were driven out of Mount Athos.

MIRIBITA, a town in Western Africa, near the N.W. frontiers of Bornu and W. of prov. Sinder 110 m. N.N.E. Kano. It was once the capital of the whole W. prov. of Bornu but began to decay on the foundation of the town of Sinder of which it is now in some degree a dependency. The wall is beautifully adorned with tessellated-tiles. Immediately N. of the town is an extensive district, which enjoys the benefit of irrigation and on which much wheat and cotton are grown.

MIRTA a town in India, Rajpootana, state and 69 m. N.E. Goodpore. It occupies a commanding height, is surrounded by a wall, which is built on the W. side of mud and on the E. of good masonry, and contains several Hindu temples a large and lofty mosque, and a well-constructed but rather miserably supplied bazaar. It is said to have a masonry of salt. A supply of good water is obtained from three large tanks. Pop. estimated at 25,350.

MIRZAPORE, a dist. India, N.W. Province between lat. 23° 50' and 25° 50' N. lon. 83° 11' and 84° 39' E. is bounded N. by Jaecopoor and Benares, E. by Allahabad, Bhatnagar, and Palamou, W. by Bhatnagar, and W. by Benares and Allahabad, area 4325 sq. m. The N. portion forming part of the valley of the Ganges, is of an alluvial character but has some rugged sandstone ridges, which rise into an abrupt rock of considerable height, and furnish the site of the fort of Chunar. Southwards the elevation increases the surface rising first into the Bindachal Hills which are 250 ft. above the adjacent valley or 500 ft. above the sea, and ultimately into a tableland about 800 ft. high, forming part of the N.E. extremity of the Vindhya range, which overtops the whole S. of the district and gives it a rugged and barren character. The natural wealth is less varied than might have been anticipated from the nature of the strata. Coal however has been discovered on the banks of the Soan, which is, next to the Ganges the most important river of India, affording excellent lime and fine sandstone for building abound, and at different localities are found fine slate, native soda, and iron ore. The principal alimentary crops are wheat, barley, opium, millet, maize, pulses, and oil-seeds the commercial crops sugar, indigo, and cotton. The chief manufactures are woollen carpets, in imitation of Turkish cotton carpets or shirtings, various imitations of Cashmere shawls, chintzes, and silk fabrics. In modern times most of these manufactures, unable to encounter British competition, have greatly declined. Pop. 831,388.

MIRZAPORE [adj.], cap. of the above dist., situated 60 m. S.E. Allahabad, on a bed of kumbar above a bank of the Ganges, which is here half a mile wide and crossed by a ferry. It presents an imposing appearance from the river, in consequence of the fine ghats leading down to it, the numerous mosques and temples, the handsome European houses occupying some of the most conspicuous sites, and the great extent of the place. This first impression is scarcely confirmed by actual examination. The native town consists mainly of three long straight, and wide streets, shaded with rows of trees and provided at intervals with wells, some of them so built as to furnish good specimens of architecture. The houses, however notwithstanding the abundance of excellent building stone in the vicinity are usually constructed of sand or unburnt brick, seldom of more than two stories, and for the most part of very indifferent appearance. The manufacture of carpets, and other strong woollens, cottons and silks, have long been on the decline, but Mirzapore still maintains its pre-eminence as the greatest cotton mart in India and has communication with Allahabad, Benares, and other chief places, by means of the India Steam Navigation Company's vessels. The cotton raised within the district forms a mere fraction of what is here warehoused or brought to market, large quantities to be disposed of in the lower provinces being transported hither from the Doab, Oudh, Bundelkand, the Bangor and Nerbade territories, and even from parts of Malwa and Nagpore. The military cantonment is 3 m. S.E. of the town, on a kind of peninsula formed by the windings of the Ganges.

MIRAMBA, a prov. and N. Philippine Island. The upper end of the prov. into which the island of Mindanao is divided, lies on the N.W. side, bounded by Cebu on the E., the territory of the Sultan of Mindanao on the S., and Zamboanga on the W.; area, 1460 sq. m. The climate, hot and damp,

but still unhealthy, produces a luxuriant vegetation, the most obvious effect of which has been to cover most of the country with forests of mammal density. The inhabitants dwell chiefly on the sea-coast, where hay and corn, abounding with fish, supply them with their chief means of subsistence. A considerable number employ themselves in trading the mules of the rivers for gold. Pop. 47,500. The river, cap. of the above port, situated on the W side of the Bay of Higue, in lat. 18° 10' N., lon. 73° 45' E., contains 5530 inhabitants.

MISCOU, an island British America, Gulf of St. Lawrence, at the S.E. entrance of Chaleur Bay. It is of a triangular shape, about 8 m. long from N. to S. and has a maximum breadth from E. to W. of nearly 5 m. On the S.W. the shore is low, and ends on a long ledge of sandy flats; but elsewhere it is tolerably high, with steep sandy beaches, particularly towards the N. extremity where several stores and fishermen's huts are seen. Near the same extremity on Birch Point, there is a lighthouse, on the slope of a wooden octagonal-shaped building with a fixed red light 79 ft. above the level of high water and visible in clear weather at the distance of 12 m. The channel between the islands of Miscon on the N. and St. Pierre on the S. forms an excellent harbour above a mile long, 400 yards wide, and from 4 to 6 fathoms deep.

MISIVIA a to. Turkey in Europe, on a bay of the Black Sea, on the S.E. coast of Bulgaria. It has a harbour surrounded by rock, but notwithstanding remains on a small durable trade in wine for fuel. From the country, iron and other ancient remains found within it appears to have been once much more important than at present. Pop. 3000.

MISIVIE (Aino) a to. Austrian empire, Hungary to Abau-Terna, 7 m. S.E. Kaschau, cap. dist. of same name with a courthouse, a high-school, a large imposing structure which was once a monastery and 1000 inhabitants.

MISIVITZ, a to. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and about 12 m. N.W. Kaschau with a handsome parish church, a music, a synagogue, and 1000 inhabitants, of whom half are Jews.

MISTASSINKI [old] a lake river, and dist. British N. America. The lake, of vast dimensions, occupies an area between lat. 71 and 74° W. and lies under the parallel of lat. 51° N. It derives its name, Great Stone, from a huge isolated rock in it, the summit or spirit of which is inhabited by the Indians. In the neighbouring country forest trees disappear, and the whole of it is cut up by thousands of lakes, and covered with numerous rocks piled one upon another and often covered with huge lichens of black colour, in the spaces between these rocks a few pine trees are found not exceeding 3 ft. high. The Mistassink River, or Rivière des Saibies is 150 m. long, and navigable for canoe to a distance of 120 m. from its mouth on Lake St. John (lat. 49° 35' N. lon. 71° 30' W.). In one place it has a cascade 80 ft. in height, and from the summit of the hills near the cascade a chain of lakes, occupying a long valley leads to the watershed of the district, whence a small tributary of Lake Mistassink takes its rise.

MITCHILL, a to. British America, Canada West, co. Perth, on the Thames and on the Buffalo and Lake Huron railway 90 m. W. by R. Toronto. It has three churches, manufactures of grout and flannel mills, a brewery, an iron foundry and several grist and saw mills. Pop. about 1000.

MITROVITZ, a to. Turkey in Europe, near the S.E. extremity of Bosnia, 80 m. S.E. Nevesinje. Its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the culture of the vine the lower slopes of a ridge of hills to the N. of the town being wholly planted with vineyards. Pop. about 1000.

MIZDA a to. N. Africa, regency and 100 m. S. Tripoli near the western extremity of the Wady Scholia, justly celebrated as one of the most fertile within the limits of the regency. It occupies a rich composed country of trypsin, and consists of two distinct sections or villages, of which all the houses are constructed of gypsum. The western and larger village has a wall in a state of decay, and several high round towers equally ruinous, but hints of being able to furnish 100 full grown men fit for military service. Two oases are noted, one from Monrovia, and the other from Ghadamah, both at Mizda, and give it some commercial importance. The inhabitants, belonging to the Kharin tribe, are of a mild disposition, and bear a high character for honesty.

MIZUN, a to. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and about 30 m. Stry with most numerous and other extensive manufactures. Pop. 1700.

MJESKIBROVSK, a to. Austria, gov. Kalung, asp. circle of same name, on both banks of the Marchfeld. It contains four churches, a sealer and a religious school, a charitable endowment, and an important weekly market, which lasts from June 27 to July 8. Pop. 4011.

MLAVA, a to. Russian Poland, gov. Plock, asp. circle and on a stream of same name contains 9857 inhabitants, and has a missionary church, an elementary school, and various manufactures.

MOBILE [old] a to. U. States cap. and only seaport of Alabama, on the W. bank of the Mobile, immediately above its mouth in Mobile Bay and on the Mobile and Ohio railway lat. 30° 41' 36" N., lon. 88° 1' 29" W. It stands on a sandy plain rising gradually from the water and consists of the town proper with regular, well-paved and well-laid streets, and several extensive suburbs partly covered with fine villas. The principal public buildings are the market house, a large and handsome edifice, with an upper story in which the municipal authorities are accommodated, the custom-house, with accommodations for the post-office and U. States courts, twenty-three churches one of them an imposing R. Catholic cathedral, a Jewish synagogue, the public schools kept in what was formerly the Baptist sanctuary, a city and a marine hospital, an infirmary, the church of the Sisters of Charity, three orphan asylums, a medical college, a literary institute, a theatre, and Oddfellows and Temperance halls. The industrial establishments include two iron foundries a resin-oil factory a dry-dock, and several building-yards, but the great staple of the place is cotton, of which during the five years ending 1859-60, 780,057 bales were exported. The other exports, consisting of lumber turpentine, resin, oil, &c. are comparatively insignificant. So also are the imports, for in 1859 had a value about of \$200,000, while that of the exports amounted to \$6,000,000. The great hindrance to the trade of Mobile is the shallowness of its harbour. Vessels drawing more than 10 ft. must anchor in the bay about 25 m. from the town, and receive their cargoes by the intervention of steamboats. Another serious obstacle to the prosperity of Mobile is its climate. In addition to its excessive summer heats, it is subject to visitations of epidemic yellow fever which in 1858 carried off about a tenth of its then actually resident inhabitants. In common with the other ports of the south it suffered severely during the civil war and was surrendered to the Federals. Pop. (1860), 29,258.

MOCHOWOK, a to. Austrian empire, Hungary to Lower Austria, 89 m. E.N.E. Presburg with a fine summer palace of the Bishop of Neutra and 2196 inhabitants.

MODLIN (called by the Russians Negorodny) a fortress, Poland walled Plock at the confluence of the united Nawro and Bug with the Vistula, 15 m. N.W. Warsaw. Its position giving it the command of the passage of these rivers, clearly indicates its military importance, and accordingly, in the seventeenth century the Swedes forced an entrenched camp here. Napoleon was what might be made of it, and was surprised to find it so situated on the 18th to 18th. In 1812 it was blockaded by the Russians, who only obtained possession of it after the provisions of the garrison were completely spent. During the revolution of 1831 it was heroically defended by the Polish general Ledochowski till the fall of Warsaw when his plan of blowing it in the air was defeated by the pusillanimity of his officers and he was obliged to surrender. Since then its fortifications have been repaired, enlarged, and strengthened, so that it is now one of the most formidable places in the Russian dominions. The whole space within the works being occupied by military buildings, there is no proper town.

MODLING [old], a to. Austrian empire, Lower A. circle, cap. dist. of same name, is a beautiful and romantic district on the South railway, 9 m. S.E.W. Vienna. It has an ancient Gothic church, a conventual chapel, a posthouse, an asylum for children, a theatre, barracks, chalybeate springs, three distilleries, and a considerable trade in wine. Immediately behind the town opens the rocky valley of the Erlau or Erlau, which is rich in natural beauty, and has some of its most romantic heights covered with rufous sandstone. One of these belongs to Prince Liechtenstein, who has in the same locality

a fine summer-palace, with a large park laid out in the English style. In the valley gypsum and limestone are extensively quarried. Pop. 3550.

MODRITS, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 6 m. S. of Bräun with manufactures of beet-root sugar, and three yearly markets.

MOENA, a tn. Austrian empire, circle and 85 m. N. E. Trent, in the marriage of a valley on the frontiers of Venetia, with several towns, and a pop. of 1400.

MOENA, MUSA, or PAYSANET, an Isl. Indian Archipelago, situated between Boston and the S. E. peninsula of Celebes. It is about 105 m. long by 30 m. broad, and has a computed area of 744 sq. m. Its capital, bearing the same name, is interior, and the only place where any trade is carried on is Tivoro, situated near its N. extremity opposite to Celebes. The inhabitants, of Malay origin, speak a dialect of the language of Boston, to whose sultan Moena is subject. The only staple of trade is trepang.

MOGLA, a tn. of the name of two nearly contiguous tns. N. Africa, Algerian Sahara.—The one, *Mogla Fata*, or *High Mogla*, has an elevated site on the N. slope of the Uled Sidi Bheikh range, and contains about 150 houses of indifferent appearance, a mosque, a school and a fountain. The other, *Mogla Tala*, or *Low Mogla*, lies at the base of the range, surrounded by productive gardens and groves of dates. Both districts raise large crops of grain, with which they supply several places in the neighbourhood.

MOGILA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 4 m. E. Orsovo, 1 bank Vistula, with a Christian monastery founded in the thirteenth century and 1800 inhabitants.

MOGILANY, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 3 m. S. W. Orsovo, on a mountain ridge, commanding a beautiful view of Orsovo and the valley of the Vistula and crowned by a baronial castle. Pop. 1100.

MOGULTOOL, a tn. India, prov. Madras, dist. and 46 m. S. Rajahmundry. It has of late years greatly declined and derives most of the importance which it still possesses from its government salt-pans. In the vicinity nearly contiguous to the town, is a mud fort occupied by a pensioned rajah, a descendant of the sultan who once possessed the greater part of the district W. of the Godavary.

MOHAMMARAH, a tn. Persia, Khuzestan or Arakistan on the N. extremity of the island of Abadan, which is formed by the two W. arms of the Euphrates before discharging their waters into the Persian Gulf, 26 m. below Basra. Forming the key to Persia from the gulf it is a place of great strategic importance, and is accordingly defended by several batteries. These however were easily silenced by the British during the late Persian war in 1856-7, and the garrison, after only a show of resistance, fled, leaving Mohammara itself to the victors. This presents thus brought to bear on the Persian government was doubtless a main cause of the peace which they hastened to conclude immediately afterwards. The advantages which Mohammara derives from its position are counterbalanced by its climate, which is so pestilential that the mortality among those who are obliged from any cause to reside in it during the hot season amounts to about 50 per cent. The cause of this miasmatism is according to Sir Henry Rawlinson, the marsh malarial produced by the decomposition of vegetable matters under a burning sun, added to the great humidity of the atmosphere in the immediate neighbourhood of the sea. Farther up the river the climate is comparatively healthy.—(Sir H. Rawlinson.)

MOHAN, a tn. India, Oude, 1 bank Rase, which is here crossed by a handsome brick bridge of 15 arches, 18 m. W. S. W. Lucknow. It was once defended by a brick fort, which has disappeared, and gives indications of having once been more important than at present. The road leading into it has a low wall on each side, and is paved with brick.

MOHARKEE, or **MARWEE**, a tn. Persian Gulf, at N. end of an island of same name, lies like a long white strip on

the shore of the channel that separates it from the town and island of Monasah or Bahrein, lat. 26° 30' N. lon. 50° 40' E. Its white houses set off by dark palm-trees, the large low palaces of the head family, two or three imposing forts along the shore, and a long coast battery, altogether give it a striking and pleasing aspect. Along the low sand-line of the island rise many detached groups of palm-trees, with an occasional white plastered residence amid tall date-trees, all having a quiet and peaceful air.

MOHRAN (LORAN), a tn. Austrian empire, Blinnitz, dist. Windenthal, 18 m. W. V. W. Tropen on the Morav; with a wire-factory a paper-mill iron-works, and 1400 inhabitants.

MOISIE or **MIS-TE-MURU** (the 'Great River of the Montagnais Indians), a river British America which has its mouth on the N. shore of the estuary of the St. Lawrence, on the S. W. coast of Labrador, about 18 m. E. Seven Islands Bay, lon. 66° 10' W. It discharges a great volume of water



MOISIE RIVER, THIRD RAPID.—From Hild's Expedition to Labrador.

in spring after the melting of the snows and brings down quantities of sand which so obstruct its wide and shallow channel in the first 2½ m. from the sea that boats cannot ascend at low tide. At the end of 2½ in the river which has decreased in width to ½ m., has a clear channel, and flows with a depth of 9 ft. between steep sandy shores or cliffs for another mile. First bottomed boats can ascend to the first rapids, a distance which including windings, is about 30 m. above its mouth. It has its source in some of the lakes and swamps of the high table-land of Canada East. Far easterly it has been one of the chief lines of communication from the interior to the coast, travelled by the Montagnais during the time that they were a numerous and powerful people. The old and well-worn portage paths round hills and rapids, and over precipitous mountains, on the Upper Moisie, testify the antiquity of the route. The general course of the river is from N. to S. running for the most part through precipitous mountain gorges, with numerous rapids and falls, which give peculiar utility for purposes of navigation. Its length is about 250 m. with a total descent of more than 2000 ft.—*Moisie Bay* to the E. of the mouth of the Moisie River is lined with a beach 100 to 300 yards in breadth, fringed with open glades and forests of small spruce. The fishing station at the mouth of it, like other places on the N. shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence presents, during the summer a busy scene, but in the winter is desolate. In the summer of 1859 the population was 1500 with 500 boats engaged in fishing for cod in the following winter the number of people was 21 left in charge of the fishing establishments. Professor Hind gives the following account:—"The bay especially on the E. side, presented a very lively aspect when we visited it. The beach was lined with stoves and 'skans' on which 100,000 cod-fish were drying. We went to see Mr. Tison's vast deep-sea fishing in which he had since 150,000 cod-fish in a fortnight. It consisted of an immense net divided into eight compartments, into which the fish entered, but from which they cannot or do not escape. The fish-

Just tells them out with except after taking one of the compartments of the net nearby to the surface of the water. On looking over the side of the boat we observed thousands of cod-fish swimming about in the "pond." Mr. Tém informed us that he allows the fish to remain in his nets until he requires them; they feed as in a preserve, and feed the vessels was employment when the weather is too bad for the boats to go to sea. On the day of our visit he took 9000 cod-fish out of his traps.

MOJO, a tn. Bolivia, prov. and 140 m. E. by E. Potosí, in a scattered and barren district. It consists of mud houses badly whitewashed, ranged in straggling rows about the shops are ill supplied, though the potatoes and bread are in high repute.

MOKAI, a river New Zealand, which rises in the Enderbush mountain range, in the W. of North Island or Ulster. It flows W. and falls into the sea about 35 m. N.W. of Plymouth. It has E. R. on its bar at low water and 14 ft. at high-water springs, admits vessels of about 20 tons, and is navigable for boats for many miles, but subject to heavy freshets. Coal is found on its banks.

MOKME, or Moume-Mé, a tn. Burma, cap. of a Shan state, 70 m. S.E. Ava. The inhabitants, comprising about 250 houses, suffer much from the depredations of the Red Namas, who live on their frontier and compel all the other villages to pay them black mail.

MOKOMBE, a village, E. Africa, Portuguese possessions. It lies on the Zambezi nearly opposite to Tete, and is celebrated both for the hot spring of Nyumbereke, situated about 2½ m. to the E. and still more for its gold washings, which have been carried on for a long period, and have not yet been abandoned, though the yield is small.

MOLGHOUY, a vil. W. Africa, country of the Marghi, 150 m. E. by W. Kachawa. It is not so much one village as a large aggregate of huts, sometimes clustering together sometimes detached, and spread over an extensive area. The fields, though much and sown by numerous large tracts, present a wretched appearance. Agriculture is carried on at a stand, and though the rains had not in there was no appearance of activity. Everything showed that the inhabitants, galled by oppression, were biding on despair.

MOLINE, a vil. U. States, Illinois, on Rock Island in the Mississippi, and on the Chicago and Rock Island railway 145 m. W.W. Chicago. It possesses a fine school-house and several mills and factories. Water-power, obtained by the river by means of a dam, and a large out-fall in the vicinity, give it great facilities for manufactures. Pop. (1880), 2328.

MOMET, a tn. Burma, cap. of a considerable territory to the E. of the Irrawaddy, about 60 m. N.N.E. Ava, has within its district the celebrated ruby mines of Mogunt and Kyau-pen.

MOMAS, a river, Assam, which, rising in the Himalayas, in lat. 28° 21' N., lon. 91° 18' E. flows S. through Tibet for 40 m., descends through a mountain gorge into Bhootan, changes its direction by bending gradually round to the S.W., crosses the Dameru, which nearly doubles its volume, enters Assam after passing part of the boundary between it and Bhootan, and joins the Brahmaputra on its E. bank, opposite to the town of Goalpara. Its total length is about 120 m.

MOMASRA, a tn. India, British Dominions, cap. paragon of some power, in a valley bounded on the E. by the Chitr range, 18 m. E. Koonah. It stands at the height of 1440 ft. above the sea, possesses a bazaar and a market, and has a pop. of 4100.

MONASTERYKA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 27 m. N.E. Stanislaw, cap. dist. of same name; with an extensive manufacture of cigars, and 2363 inhabitants.

MONASTIR [old], a small sea-coast town on the Bay of Haifa, 12 m. S.W. Haifa, and 60 m. S.E. Tyne, surrounded by craggy cliffs of basaltic construction. The streets are clean and well laid out, and the palace, which grew to great numbers in the town, and overtop the houses and the wall, impart to Monastir when seen from a distance, a very unique and picturesque aspect. The town is better fortified towards the sea than towards the land. A tunnel hollowed out in the rock, named by the Arabs the Sultan's Mouth, and giving communication between a plateau outside the town and the sea,

is the only noteworthy object of the place. In the weather this tunnel serves the inhabitants as a bathing-place. Numerous gardens, in which its many country houses, are situated round the town. (Chateaux, *Ajaccio de France*.)

MONASTIR, a tn. Burma, cap. Shan state of same name, at the height of 2000 ft. above the sea, 140 m. S.E. 3 m. It is built along the foot of the hills bordering the fertile valley of the Nam-tsun, a tributary of the Meikong, is the largest of all the Shan states, and the seat where the Burmese government, as the paramount power, exercises its sovereignty, and contains about 8000 inhabitants.

MONOLOVA, a tn. Mexico, dep. Coahuila, 65 m. N.N.W. Saltillo. It is situated in a mountainous district near the centre of the dep. and the sources of the Saltillo, and contains seven or eight churches, an hospital, and a cotton factory Pop. about 4000.

MONGHYE, a dist. India, prov. Bengal between lat. 24° 30' and 26° 1' N. lon. 85° 40' and 88° 50' E. is bounded N. and E. by Bhagpur, S.W. Rangpur and Bahar, W. Sahar and Patna, and N.W. Tyrooh; length, N. to S. 11½ m. breadth, 66 m.; area, 5558 sq. m. It lies chiefly along the l. but partly also along the R. bank of the Ganges. The former or N. portion, constituting about two-thirds of the whole, is in general a low flat, in some places sandy, in others swampy and unadorned, but containing large tracts of remarkable fertility. The S. portion possesses the same general character but appears to be on the whole still more fertile and unadorned. The principal crops are rice and wheat, but barley, pulses, oil-seeds, opium, indigo sugar and tobacco are extensively grown, chiefly by means of irrigation. The inhabitants are very industrious, and turn their land to the best account, often raising three crops from it in a single year. The first is Indian corn, the second rice, and the third pulses, sown in between the rows of rice, and left to attain maturity after the rice is reaped. To the general richness of the district there are some exceptions. One of these is a rocky tract in the vicinity of the town of Monghyr, where rice is sown on a stiff preloping boldly into the Ganges. Still further S. and S.E. an extensive highland is formed by the Kurnoolpore Hills, which, partly in isolated groups, partly in continuous ridges are for the most part covered with wood. Among wild animals are tigers, leopards, hyenas, wolves, bears, jackals, monkeys, &c. The goat a large and noble hoarse animal, exists in the wilder parts the rhinoceros is not unknown and a wild elephant occasionally makes his appearance. Snakes, some remarkable for their size, and others for their venom, are very numerous, and the Ganges teems with alligators, porpoises, tortoises, and good fish. Pop. 800,000.

MONMOUTH a town and port bar. market in. and par. England, cap. of same name, beautifully situated in a luxuriant vale, near the confluence of the Marnow and Wye, 25 m. N. by W. Bristol. It consists of several streets diverging to the Wye, which is crossed by a handsome bridge was once surrounded by walls, of which only a gate remains; and defended by a castle, now reduced to a paltry ruin; it is in general well built, partly of ancient and partly of modern houses, many of them with gardens and orchards attached, and has a parish and a district church, the former with an ancient tower terminating in a beautiful spire. Wesleyan, Independent, Baptist, and R. Catholic churches, two grammar schools, and other schools; an excellent market-house, almshouse, a dispensary, manufactures of iron, tin, and paper, and a trade in iron and timber. Monmouth, with Newport and Usk, sends a member to Parliament. Pop. 5710.

MONTAGNAIS, a tribe of Indians, British America, Lower Canada, inhabiting the coast from the heights of the Saguenay to the shores of Labrador. They are no hunters, hospitable, and kindly men, and gain a subsistence chiefly from farming. They have no turn for agriculture, and are fast decreasing in numbers from want and privation. Many of the tribe have been converted to Christianity, and resort to the agent periodically for the visits of the R. Catholic clergy who minister to them.

MONTICRISTI, a tn. S. America, Ecuador, prov. Manabí, at the foot of a mountain of same name, about 10 m. from the coast, and 100 m. N.W. Guayaquil. Owing to the height of its site, its streets are very long, but many of its houses, which are all built of wood, have a pleasing

and comfortable appearance. The chief manufacture is straw hats, and the trade in them and in brandy, rice, cottons, vanilla, and timber. Monteforte was originally built where the port of Santa Rosa stands, but was removed to its present site in consequence of the degradations of the boomers. Pop. about 8000.

MONTEFORTE, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 20 m. N.E. E. Verona, with a number of handsome villas, a beautiful parish church, a bishop's palace, and 3674 inhabitants.

MONTEMORELO, a tn. Mexico, state Nuevo Leon, 70 m. S.E. Monterrey, with a pop. estimated at about 8000.

MONTEORIO, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 4 m. N.E. Verona; with a parish church, an old castle, a paper, an iron, and a cotton mill, the last on a large scale, with 10,000 spindles. Pop. 3221.

MONTEADOR, a tn. Borneo, the chief place of the Chinese diggers of its W. coast is situated about 45 m. N. of the equator, and within 25 m. of the sea, in a wide plain belonging to the decayed Malay state of Matan. The diggers are rude but industrious people, all of the labouring class, come from the prov. Canton. Not bringing their families with them, they intermarry with the natives, and give rise to a mixed race, but continue notwithstanding to preserve their original dress, manners, religion, and language. Since the Dutch obtained the recognition of their settlements in the Archipelago, they have subjected the diggers to their authority though not touch to their own advantage as several rebellions have in consequence ensued. The inhabitants are estimated by themselves at upwards of 100,000. This however is a palpable exaggeration.

MONT ST HILAIRE, a vil. British America, Canada, East co. Nouvelle, at the foot of a mountain 23 m. E. Montreal. It is much frequented in summer by pleasure parties for its fine scenery. The mountain rises to the height of 1400 ft. above the level of the St. Lawrence, and commands a view embracing the city of Montreal and the St. Lawrence, with its affluents Richelieu, Yamaska, and St. Francis. Some way up its side there is a lake with an outlet sufficiently copious to furnish water-power for several mills. Its base is covered with thriving orchards of apple-trees, for which the soil and climate seem to be peculiarly adapted. A superior hotel has lately been erected on an elevated spot in the vicinity.

MONTE-MAKABA, an isl. of the Zambesi B. Africa, below the confluence of the Kafue, about lat. 15° 30' S., is one of numerous islands which crowd the channel of the river and must ever prove a serious obstruction to the navigation of it; is near 2 m. long by 1/2 broad, and has, in addition to its human inhabitants, a herd of buffaloes that never leave it, and give battle when they are attacked. The only time when their numbers can be thinned is when the river is in full flood. Then the island is reduced to its narrowest limits, and the buffaloes afford a sure mark to the archers of a fleet of quoes. It is remarkable that under such circumstances they cling to their island, and refuse to save themselves by swimming, as they might easily do.

MOORHUR, a river, India, presid. Bengal, which, rising in lat. 24° 5' N., lon. 84° 28' E., flows N.N.E. through dists. Banchura, Behar, and Patna, and joins the Ganges on its R. bank a few miles below the town of Patna, after a course of about 180 m.

MOORSHEDABAD, a dist. India presid. Bengal, between lat. 25° 48' and 24° 47' N., lon. 87° 53' and 88° 41' E. is bounded N.E. by the Ganges, separating it from Malda, and Rajshahy; E. Rajshahy; S.E. Nadia; S.W. Beerbhoom and W. Beerbhoom and Bhagulpore, area, 1836 sq. m.; pop. 1,045,000. The E. part is a low flat, subject to inundations and abounding in ghazals or small lakes; the W. part is covered with hills connected with the neighbouring high lands of Rajmahal and Beerbhoom. The alluvial land is very fertile, but the hills had become productive only by a liberal use of manure and irrigation. Before the E. J. Com. N. to E., by 5 m. broad near its N. end, is in some parts of considerable elevation, Mount Trumpet, near its centre, rising to the height of 910 ft., and has hills moderately clothed with trees and scrub, though the greater part of the surface is sandy and approaches to absolute barrenness. Between Moorshabad and Serdhabrook Islands is Roms Channel, leading W. into Moreton Bay. Between Hady Point, the S. extreme of the former, and Avelly Point, the N. outcrop of the latter

Bhagulpore, in lat. 24° 51' N., lon. 87° 1' E., flows progressively 6 E., N., and S., and falls into the Bhagulpore, in lat. 25° 45' N., lon. 88° 10' E. after a course of about 180 m. Its chief affluent is the Dwarika, which, after joining it, sometimes gives its name to the united stream.

MORADABAD, a dist. India, N.W. Provinces, Rohilkhand, between lat. 28° 15' and 29° 27' N. lon. 78° 10' and 79° 54' E. is bounded N.E. by Kaiman E. Bareilly and the jaghirs of Rampoor, B. Budaun, W. Boudhahat, and Naun, and N.W. Bijnour; area, 2967 sq. m. The N. and N.E. frontier is formed by a range of hills of no great elevation and from these the surface gradually declines towards the S. The plain at the base of the hills consists of tawny or marsh land, and is characterised by a luxuriant vegetation of forest trees, jungle, and gigantic reeds and grasses and by daily malaria. To the S.W. where the slope is toward the L. bank of the Ganges, a good deal of the land is alluvial. The principal rivers are the Ramganga, the Gunguna, and the Kotli or Kesse. The wild animals include elephants, which are numerous in the forests, and a few of which are annually captured for domestication, though they are less valued than those found further east; tigers, leopards, bears, hyenas, spotted deer, antelopes, alynas, &c. Among serpents are the box-constructor and the cobra-de-capello. The agriculture is varied and important. Maize and millet form the principal food of the labouring classes, but rice and wheat are extensively grown and sugar-cane and cotton thrive well. Frank, among which peaches and grapes hold the first place abounds. Pop. 997,563.

MORAMBALA [the lofty watch-tower] a detached mountain, S. Africa, about 500 yards from 1 bank Shilo 18 m. above its junction with the Zambesi lat. 17° 50' S. lon. 26° 40' E. It rises with steep sides to the W. to 4000 ft. in height, and is about 7 m. in length. It is wooded to the very summit, and is very beautiful. The S. and west from a distance has a fine gradual slope, and appears to be of easy ascent, but the side which faces the Shilo is steep and rocky especially in the upper half. A small village is placed about midway up the mountain, in a pure and breezy air, and above mosquito range. The people on the summit have a very different climate and vegetation from those on the plains. Upwards of thirty species of ferns and even good-sized trees, are found upon the mountain, though scarcely a single kind is to be found upon the plains. Lemons and oranges grow wild, and pine-apples have been cultivated by the natives. Hornbills, hawks, monkeys, antelopes, and rhinoceros find home and food among the great trees round the base. In the plain near the N. end a hot fountain boils up clear as crystal from two spots a few yards apart, and sends forth a good stream of hot water the temperature is about 174°. An extraordinary smelling of sulphur has been deposited by the water upon the stones.

MORELLIA, or YATTAPOUT DE MORELLA [add.], a tn. Mexico, cap. state Morelos, at the height of 6000 ft. above the sea, 180 m. W.N.W. Mexico. It stands in a marshy plain occupying the centre of a valley watered by two rivers, is surrounded by productive and beautiful kitchen, fruit, and flower gardens, and consists chiefly of a large square and one principal street, with a number of minor ones. Many of the houses, especially in the principal street, are both substantial and elegant. The most important public buildings and institutions are the cathedral—a beautiful structure, somewhat overladen with ornament both without and within—two parish churches, a college, an ecclesiastical seminary, seven tolerably good elementary schools, two monasteries, two nunneries, and several hospitals. The Alameda and Paseo both situated in the S. part of the town, afford beautiful walks. Pop. about 22,000.

MORETON [add.] an isl. Australia, Queensland, forming with Stradbroke Island the entrance to the S. of the E. shore of the large and fine expanse of Moreton Bay. It is 50 m. long from N. to S., by 5 m. broad near its N. end, is in some parts of considerable elevation, Mount Trumpet, near its centre, rising to the height of 910 ft., and has hills moderately clothed with trees and scrub, though the greater part of the surface is sandy and approaches to absolute barrenness. Between Moreton and Stradbroke Islands is Roms Channel, leading W. into Moreton Bay. Between Hady Point, the S. extreme of the former, and Avelly Point, the N. outcrop of the latter

thence the distance is only 1½ m., while a mass of mudbanks stretches out ½ m. from Sandy Point, and forms what is called the North Bar, on which even in calm weather rollers break with great violence. The channel then becomes constricted to little more than 300 yards in width, and has a depth of only 4 fathoms. Notwithstanding the obvious danger of attempting such a channel, the masters of steamers and coasters often used it, though their only inducement was to save the short additional distance of sailing into the bay by rounding Cape Morrocco, but since the loss of the steamer *Overboard* on the north bar, in 1846 when a great number of the passengers had been perished, Zous Channel is seldom attempted.

MOROCCO, a *tu. Caylon*, on the W coast, 10 m. S. by E. of Colaba, with which it is connected by a road which passes between almost continuous gardens of cinnamon. It is a large place; and its inhabitants, most of them carpenters of the father case, are employed chiefly in making furniture from the juk-tree, the wood of which (though yellow when first cut) acquires in time a mahogany tint. The recent adoption of barrels instead of gunny-bags for the export of coffee has given them an additional source of prosperity. Besides these they also make mats for the shipment of coconuts and oil. On a rocky headland which projects into the sea about 3 m. S. of Morrocco and bears the name of Mount Lavinia, are the remains of what was meant to be the marble palace of the governors of Caylon. It had scarcely been completed at an expense which has been estimated at £50,000, when in a fit of economy orders were given to dismantle it. The buildings are said to have been disposed of for less than the cost of the window frames. Morrocco is the E. limit of the region of cultivated cinnamon. Pop. 12,000.

MORUMBSWA a *coastal and mountain, 8 Africa*.—The CATACACT at the head of the Kichikaba rapids on the Kichikaba, in lat. 15° 40' S. lon. 33° 48' E. is situated in a sudden bend of the river, which is flowing in a short canal and above it is jammed between two mountains in a channel with perpendicular sides, and less than 50 yards wide—one or two masses of rock project, and then there is a sloping fall of 20 ft. in 30 yards. The rocks show that in the highest floods the water rises upwards of 90 ft. perpendicularly. On the N. side of the cataract runs the MOUNTAIN from 2000 to 3000 ft. high, which gives name to the spot. On the opposite side stands a particularly formed mountain, partly conical with a large conical peak cut off it, so often happens to granitic, and leaving a broad smooth convex surface, as if it were an enormous half. These two mountains extend their base along the river about half a mile, and the stream in that distance, still very narrow is smooth, with a few detached rocks standing out from its bed. The rocks are all water-worn and smooth, to a height of even 100 ft. above low-water.

MONTAGANEM [add.], a *tu. N. Africa*, Algiers, prov. and 45 m. E.N.E. Oran. It is situated near the shores of the Mediterranean, on a rock about 270 ft. above sea level, and intersected by a river, which divides it into two parts. The one on the N. is a *tu. forming walls* to the walls of the town. The town, which at one time rose to 20,000, has dwindled down to 15,000 at the time of the French capture. Since then it has maintained a large decrease, and is not estimated at more than 3517.

MONTAK [add.], a *tu. Turkey* in Europe, Scythia, ap. of Heraclea, beautifully situated 80 m. N. by W. Bogaza. It stands at the point where two mountain ranges so nearly meet as to leave only a narrow belt of land on either side of the Neretva, because visible at a great distance—the white snows giving it a very imposing appearance—and is intersected by a steep ridge of great height, which separates the river by two bold arches. It is surrounded by walls, and defended by a battery of ancient towers, and consists of about 1500 houses.

moths, 800 Greek, and 800 E. Catholic houses. Among the houses are a great number of small churches, with only two windows. In general, however, they are all surrounded by gardens in empty courts, and these make the area of the place far larger than is indicated by the number of its inhabitants. Different quarters of the town are occupied by the three classes of religionists, and provided with the ministers or churches required. Besides churches and schools, both the E. Catholics and the Greeks have episcopal palaces, Moslems being regarded by both as a bishop's son. None of the buildings require special notice. The trade, which is considerable, is almost entirely in the hands of the Greeks. Pop. estimated at 14,000.

MOULAJULA, or *MULAWA*, a river, N. Africa, Morocco, which rises on the N. slope of the Great Atlas, near the centre of the country flows first E. and then N.E., skirting the W. slopes of Mount Guelben, and falls into the Mediterranean near the N.W. extremity of Algeria, after a course of above 250 m. During the rainy season it is a deep and rapid stream but in summer becomes so completely dry that it has received the surname of the *Rahr-Bahna*, or 'waistless river'.

MOUNT DESERT, an island of the U. States in Frenchman's Bay, off the coast of Maine, 70 m. E. Augusta. It is of a tolerably compact shape, about 15 m. long by 12 m. broad, with an area of 100 sq. m. Its surface is rocky and covered to a great extent by mountains of granite, the loftiest of which exceeds 3000 ft. in height. The other peaks are numerous, and give rise to much striking scenery by their fantastic shapes and the many beautiful lakes which they embrace. The island forms three townships, which contain eight churches and numerous schools, and have a united pop. of 3509, chiefly employed in ship-building and fishing.

MOUNT VERNON a *tu. U. States*, Indiana, cap. of Posey, on a head of the Ohio, 150 m. S.W. Indianapolis. It contains country buildings, a fine chateau, a number of schools and benevolent institutions, a foundry, a planing-mill, and two saw and two flour mills. Pop. (1860), 1994.

MOUNT VERNON, a *tu. U. States*, Ohio, cap. of Knox, on the Vernon River, and on the Sandusky, Maumee, and Newark, and the Springfield, Mount Vernon, and Pittsburg railways, 38 m. N.E. Columbus. It stands on a gentle eminence, is well and compactly built, containing many elegant mansions, and possesses ten churches, numerous stores, and several mills. Pop. (1860) 4302.

MOUREKOU [add.], or *MURKOU* [add.], a *tu. N. Africa*, esp. Fezzan, on a rather picturesque but extremely arid site, in the very heart of the desert, 480 m. S. by E. Tripoli; lat. 25° 55' 16" N. lon. 14° 10' 15" E. It is situated in a flat hollow at the height of 1485 ft. above sea-level. All around it are ridges of sand, but the hollow itself is a kind of oasis, covered irregularly with a plantation of date-trees, and perpendicularly towards the N. with gardens and fields, in which wheat, barley and a few vegetables are cultivated with much labour. The town is situated near the centre of the plantation, and is surrounded by a wall nearly 1½ m. in circuit, built of a sort of clay glittering with white incrustations, and flanked with round and pointed bastions. There are nominally three, but properly speaking only two gates, as the one on the E. side is a narrow entrance unworthy of the name, and the S. side has no gate at all. Though the remains of an old wall in this quarter show that the original area inclosed has been greatly contracted, it is still too large for the actual population, which is thinly scattered, except in the immediate vicinity of the market-place. It has well-built houses and broad streets, but its characteristic feature is the spacious road or *darab*, which is its principal thoroughfare, and intersects it continually, commencing at its E. and terminating at its W. gate. Here stands on its S. side the *hamra*, affording with its halls of palm-wood suitable accommodation to buyers and sellers; and immediately opposite is the principal mosque. To the W. of the mosque are the courts and palace, an immense ponderous structure, with a large court, on the N. part of which barracks, said to be capable of containing 8000 men; have been recently erected. The only other buildings of note are the *outen-boum*, situated on the N. side of the *darab*, near the E. gate, and a little beyond it the *aykha*, known as the *aykha* of the *darab*, which is a *tu. of the* *darab*. It is not so much the seat as the *darab* of a considerable trade. Few wealthy merchants reside in it, and few

merchandise frequent is because it is on the caravan route which, commencing at Tripoli proceeds directly to Murzuk and continues thence either E. to Bornou or S.W. through the Twarek country towards Bouda. Near Murzuk are ancient remains, apparently Roman. P. 8000.

MOGWA, a. in India, Rajpootana, dist Jyepoor, 76 N W Agri. It is surrounded by an earthen rampart, with bastions, and defended by a fort with lofty walls, which rise from 25 ft. to 40 ft above the bottom of the ditch. The bazar is good, and well supplied with cotton, corn and flour, piece, coarse cloth, masonry and ornaments in gold and silver. Estimated pop. 10,000.—There are several other places in India of same name. One of them in Gujarat, at the head of a small bay on the E.E. coast of Kattywar, in lat. 21° 8' N, lon. 71° 43' E., carries on a considerable trade, though its harbour is very different.

MOZABAD or **MAWLAHAN**, a tn India, Rajpootana state Jeypore 48 m. E. Ajmere, is a rather large place, with a ruined wall, some good gardens, a mosque, and several temples. One of the last, belonging to the Jains, is a fine structure, adorned with elaborate sculptures, and surmounted by a richly-carved dome and three pyramids.

MOZUFFERPORE a t India, presid. Bengal div. Tirhoot, on the Little Gunduck, 45 m N E. Dinapore. It is the seat of the civil establishment of the district and contains a government school, in which Arabic and Persian are taught. Pop. about 8945

MOZUEFFENUGUR, a dist. Indu N.W. Friesland, between lat. 59° 10' and 59° 50' N. lon. 77° 6' and 78° 19' E., is bounded, N. by Sharunorup, E. the Ganges, separating it from Bjilnor, S. Meerut, and W. the Jumna separating it from Paciput and Sirhind length, E. to W. 60 m., breadth, 40 m., area, 1617 sq. m. The surface rises gently from the Ganges on the one side, and the Jumna on the other towards the exterior of the Doab and is there marked by a series of semicircular ridges. The *khadar* or alluvial soil which lies chiefly along the bank of the Ganges is very fertile, and admirably adapted for rice-grounds the cultivation of which, however renders the neighbourhood very unhealthy. The other principal crops are the usual cereals, various kinds of pulses, oil seeds, tobacco, cotton, and sugar-cane. The last, in particular, is said to occupy 21 906 acres. Among wild animals wolves are so numerous that it has been thought necessary to

other rewards for their destruction. Top 881,084
MOZUR FURUGUR, cap of the above dist 1 bank
W Kalles Naddes, 60 m N by E. Delhi stands at the height
of 900 ft. above the sea consists chiefly of brick built houses,
possesses an old fort, a court-house, and other buildings for
the accommodation of the civil establishment, and a well
supplied bazar, and has a pop. of 7364.

of the E coast of Africa, which lies between the Island of the Red Sea, Mombasa, lat. 4° S., and the delta of the Redfi River, about lat. 12° S. Its general formation is a mass of coralline limestone, the places communitated and compressed into a rude sandstone and conglomerate and forming by the grinding action of the waves into a beach of brilliant white sand. On the part between the Pungu and the Redfi, there are some very low islands, and the sea is generally shallow, defended on the weather side by low islands and coralline reefs. These islands, forming a species of breakwater, are generally waterless and too small for habitation. They are more ledges of rock only a few feet above the water and have always rugged edges, except in a few cases where these have been worn and ground down into sand. From their proximity to the coast they appear like detached portions of it, and are in fact so separated from it only by the water. The islands are generally more barren, and have a few little hills that undulate parallel to the water, and belonging probably to an ancient sea beach, seem to indicate a former rising of the coast. Indeed, in some places there are distinct signs of two sea beaches, separated from each other by a Is. Inland the Mombasa, where ever regular exhibits a gently rounded surface rising 100 ft. to 150 ft. above an alluvial plain, and this uniformity is broken by depressions, hillsides, and ridges, the latter of excellent landmarks for the sailor. The plain, and the parts of the coast, are a low and rolling beach, the wild vegetation is dense and thorny jungle, but much of it has been cleared by the natives, who have here their dwellings, or plantations.

Arabs and the coast clans. The former belong generally to the Bayat or Khazil, the latter to the Shafai school both, though the most important of Moslems, have on lack of fanaticism. Notably they are the subjects of the caliph of Soudan but when removed a few miles from the coast they are as free men and independent as Bedouins. Between them and the pure Arabs there is a resurgence increased by commercial rivalry they have a hatred of Europeans, and more especially of the British. The half-caste Arab is degenerate in body, and becomes in the third generation as truly negro as the latter generation. The Waurima are still more completely negro, and delight in nothing so much as mere indolence, being fast, stupid and apparently incapable of the least mental exertion.

MSENE a dist. E. Africa, Ungweni country, prov. Cameroons, about lat. 4° 30' S., lon. 23° 10' E. It is the great bazaar or meeting-place of merchants and station of caravans in W. Ungweni, and may be called the capital of the coast Arabs and Wamwili who have settled in it leaving Ungweni to the pure Omni, for whom they have a great antipathy. Besides these settlers there is a large floating population of the pastoral clan Wabul and of fugitives from Ubul the native inhabitants, forming the great mass of the population, are Wamwili, a Wamwili sub-tribe. Mene, Ungweni, is not a town, but a number of detached settlements. To the N. lies Kwilanga and Yova the Sultan's villages. They are defended by a thick milk bush hedge, a deep moat, and a strong stockade; and consist of detached streets like a square, separated by wadis and alleys or open square-like spaces. The other principal settlements are Mji Mpa and Chyambo, the former the favorite locality of the Wamwili, and the latter that of the coast Arabs. Chyambo containing many huge tombs and about 150 huts, has a kind of bazaar where grain, vegetables, and milk are exposed for sale. The natural wealthiness of the climate of Mene is greatly exaggerated by the filth of the villages and the large number of stagnant pools. The principal crops are holms, maize, millet, and manioc, grown in such abundance as to leave room for export. Other vegetable products are tobacco, sweet potatoes, egg plants, pulses, beans, peas, and water-melons. Among a host of wild fruit-trees the tamarind is conspicuous. Milk, poultry, honey and tobacco are cheap and plentiful. Manufacturing industry is confined to cotton cloth coarse mats, clay-pipe heads, and various articles of iron. Mene is a place of gross debauchery and all from Sultan to slave, indulge in intemperance. The drums are never silent, and the fance hills, up the intervals of evening. So strong do these attractions prove that the fidelity of even household slaves, born and bred upon the coast, is shaken, and the caravans in passing through Mene invariably lose members by desertion. The chief possesses considerable power and effects some degree of state. His subjects approach him with clapping of hands and kneeling, the usual homage paid to royalty. Specimens of the rigorous exercise of his authority may be seen in the heads of criminals stuck upon poles in the front of his villages.

MUBI a tn. Western Africa, on the N. frontiers of Adenawa, 170 m. E. by W. Kufura. It stands in a mountainous but well-cultivated district, and is inhabited by the Fula, a distinct race between the Arab and the Berber on the one side, and the negro stock on the other. The mixture is not an improvement, since, while lively and intelligent, they have a dash of malice, and are not nearly so good-natured as the real Nokes. Almost all the grain cultivated is sorghum, which attains an average height of 9 to 10 ft.

MUCHUR a tn. India, N.W. Province, dist. and 18 m. W. Gorakhpore, on the Amn. It is a poor straggling place, surrounded by a ramous brick wall, and possesses a large mosque with the tomb of Kavi a reputed saint, claimed by both Mussulmans and Hindus, though his actual existence at any period is more than doubtful. Pop. 2220.

MUGIBEE, a tn. India, Solima, on the Piterwa, a branch of the Indus. It contains 5000 inhabitants, who deal extensively in rice.

MUHABUN, a tn. India, N.W. Province, dist. and 9 m. E.E. Netira. It was anciently a place of much more importance than at present, and was taken by Mahmud of Ghazna, who obtained a rich booty in it. Pop. 6008.

MUHEBUR, a tn. India, Holkar's Domains, r. bank Nerbudda, 28 m. S.W. Mhaw. It consists of about 2500 houses and contains a large modern palace built by Holkar, of gray basalt, and embellished with sculptured figures of human beings and animals. The celebrated Akshya, Bai who appears much in the history of the Holkar family, resided here.

MUHOWLEE, a tn. India N.W. Province, dist. and 45 m. S.E. Gorakhpore, on the Little Gurdook opposite to Solamoor which properly forms one town with it. Hindus inhabiting the former and Mahomedans the latter. Maj howlee alone consists of about 200 houses, one of them the brick-built residence of a petty rajah.

MI KONDOKIA, a river of E. Africa, in the prov. of Ungava, rises in the Robba Mountains and flows in a S.E. direction, to empty itself into the Indian Ocean at Pangani. The country on either bank is deficient in features of interest, and lacks the attraction of picturesque scenery. In the latter part of its course it is known as the Wam.

MULGRAVE, or BAMB, an id. Australia, Torres Strait, nearly equidistant from Cape Horn, the N.E. extremity of Australia, and the S.E. coast of New Guinea, lat. (Mulgrave Hill) 10° S. 15° S. lon. 142° E. 20° E. It is nearly 8 m. long by 6 m. broad and though generally low along the coast, which is mostly covered with bush and some grown rice in the interior to the height of 500 feet. The ground between the high land and the shore seems fertile. The natives, who live partly scattered over the island and partly in villages, are numerous, of much lighter color than those of Australia, and far more intelligent, but bear a bad character for treachery.

MULONDO-ZAMBI, an active volcano, B.W. Africa, Kibundu country, territory Libollo to the S. of the Coana and 120 m. S.E. Loanda. It towers with its conical summit far above the rest of the bare mountain tops and from time to time erupts with short intervals, sends forth eruptions from its crater. According to the opinion of the natives the souls of the dead have their abode in this mountain and they are hence chary of approaching it.

MUNCHUK, a lake, India Solima, formed by the expansion of the Narra, a branch of the Indus, and discharging itself by the Aral. During the rainy season it is about 20 m. long by 10 broad, but in the dry season assumes the form of a circle about 10 m. in diameter. The space then left dry is sown with grain, principally wheat, and yields heavy crops. When the lake is in flower nearly the whole surface is covered with bloom and leaves. So abundant are the fish that about 1000 boats are employed in taking them.

MUNDALOH, a tn. India, Solima's Domains, 67 m. W. Gwalior. It stands on an isolated hill about 2 m. N. of the Chambal, is surrounded by a wall of masonry and is defended by a fort seated within the town and commanding very fine views of the surrounding country.

MUNDOMER, a country S.W. Africa, prov. Benguela, inhabited by the tribe from which it takes its name, and extending southwards along the sea-coast from the river Kambombo to lat. 15°. The tribe of Mundomer is spread over a much larger area including the country of the Mukshelo, Mukshelo, Mukshel and Mukshokke, which has its S. limit at Cape Negro. As the original possessors of Benguela, the Mundomer maintained a long and bloody struggle with the Portuguese, and were not subdued till 1847 when the greater portion of them submitted. Some, however who live in the mountains and lead a nomadic life, are still independent.

MUNEEMAJRA a tn. India, Barhad on the Soaly 25 m. N. Umballa. It stands near the S. base of the Sub-Himalaya, possesses a well-supplied bazar and has a considerable trade in India, which is extensively grown in the district and exported chiefly to the Punjab and Khorsana.

MUNGHOLO a tn. Western Africa, Bornu, within a short distance of Kakuwa. It stands on a height between two hollows, in the one of which wheat and onions are cultivated after the rainy season while the other during that season is converted into a lake. Ironstone abounds in the vicinity, and is used by the native blacksmiths. Mungholo is an ancient place, and is often mentioned in the history of Bornu.

MUNIYO, a prov. Western Africa, in the N.W. of

Borom, bounded S. by Mungu, W. Kintar and N. and E. the Tawarak country. It has a very rugged and even mountainous surface, being much better adapted for pasturage than agriculture, though in many parts a good deal of millet is grown particularly in narrow valleys and glens inclosed by ridges of granite, which is the prevailing rock. The extent and importance of the province may be estimated from the power and income of the governor who is elected annually the representative of Borom is virtually his own master. He is able it is said, to bring into the field 1500 horsemen and from 8000 to 10,000 archers and besides drawing a tribute in corn which amounts to about a tenth of the produce, annually raises by other modes of taxation a revenue of 80,000,000 shells, which is equivalent, according to the standard of currency in use, to 10,000 Spanish dollars.

MUNKAIRA, or KUNZARA is a town, Punjab in the Doab, between the Jhelum and the Indus, 175 m. W. Lahore. It stands in an arid tract covered with sandhills and is defended by a mud wall and a brick fort. Runjet Singh in 1831, after a siege, during which he was obliged to supply his troops with water brought from a considerable distance, succeeded in capturing it.

MUPINDA, a dist. S.W. Africa, Kumbunda country situated between the Langa on the N. and the Kuru or Kere on the S., its boundary on the E. is dist. Ambulim, and on the W. the Atlantic Ocean about 1700 m. The surface obtains a considerable elevation in the E. where it is covered by ridges of the Hama range but the W. is very flat and being exposed to inundation from two considerable rivers is much flooded during the rainy season. It is hence less adapted for agriculture than pasturage. Good crops of manioc, maize, tobacco &c. are however raised in various quarters, though the abundance of game and the rich pastures both of the mainland and several considerable islands in the Langa, make husbandry and the rearing of cattle the principal employment. The climate, owing to the prevalence of mountains, particularly on the W. flat, is unhealthy. The inhabitants are much milder and more peacefully disposed than those of the surrounding districts. Pop. 20,000.

MUCHISON CAIARACTS, S.E. Africa, between the Upper and Lower Shire in lon. 44° 54' E. and beginning in lat. 15° 30' S. and ending in lat. 15° 50' S. their entire length being a little under 40 m. The river in this space runs nearly N. and S. and the principal cataracts are five in number and are called Pamfunda or Pampoma, Moreva, Pampoma or Zedema, Pampomanga, and Pampola, besides which are three or four smaller ones. While these lower cataracts descend at an angle of not more than 20° the greater one fall 100 feet in 100 yards, at an angle of about 45°, and one at an angle of 70°. One part of Pampoma is perpendicular, and when the river is in flood, causes a cloud of vapour to ascend visible at a distance of 8 or 10 miles. The entire descent from the Upper to the Lower Shire is 1200 feet. Only on one spot in all the distance is the current moderate, namely above Tudana where the rapids and much of it only 50 to 80 yards wide. Pampoma or Pampoma has a deep shady gorge on its S. bank. The rock lowest down in the series is dark reddish gray granite which seems to have been an upheaving agent, for the mica schists above it are much disturbed. Dark trappean rocks of hornblende have in many places burst through these schists and appear in nodules on the surface. The highest rock seen is a fine sandstone quite metamorphosed where it comes in contact with the igneous rock below it. It sometimes gives place to quartz and reddish-gray schists much belied by heat. This is the usual geological condition on the E. bank of the cataracts. On the other side are masses of porphyritic trap in contact with the same mica schists giving the soil great fertility. The great body of the adjacent mountains is syenite. So much mica is washed into the river that myriads of particles may be seen floating and glistening in the sun. (Linnæus).

MUCHISON FALLS, on the Bonasene River or Victoria Nile Central Africa, lat. 2° 17' N., lon. 31° 47' E., about 25 m. from the mouth of the River in the Albert Nyanza. Viewed from below the cliffs on either side of the river rise abruptly to the height of 800 feet, and are beautifully wooded, with rocks jutting out from the intensely green foliage. Rushing through a cleft in the rock the river contracted from a broad stream, is pent up in a narrow gorge not more

than 50 yards wide, and roaring furiously plunges in one leap of about 120 feet perpendicularly into a dark abyss. The fall of water is snow white, and has a beautiful effect in contrast with the dark cliffs and greenish palms and other trees around it. (Baker).

MUREV, a riv. Chinese empire, Manchuria, which has its source in the mountains S. of Ningxia, flows N. N. E. and joins the Urtai on its l. bank, 25 m. above Imma, in lat. 46° 45' N., lon. 118° E. At its mouth it forms a delta, with an area of 200 sq. m. and sends its waters across it by numerous channels, of which the largest and most northerly has a width of only 50 to 60 yards. Its banks are formed by the edge of a plateau, which is densely wooded and well adapted for cultivation the soil consisting of a loose reddish earth.

MURFELDERBOROUGH (add. a to U. States, Tennessee, near the centre of the state, on an elevated plain, surrounded by the Cumberland Mountains, and on the Nashville and Chattanooga railway 35 m. S.E. Nashville. It is well built, chiefly of brick, contains six churches, a Baptist university with 8000 students, two female colleges one of them with 150 pupils a military institution, and two high schools. It has also a foundry and machine shop and a few factories. On January 5 1865, the town was occupied by a Federal army after several days hard fighting in the vicinity. Pop. 13500 1891.

MURU, a mountain range, Western Africa, stretching along the north side of the Benue, where this river intersects the province of Hamarawa. A similar range on the S. side from its being supposed to link with the mountains of Adamawa, has received the name of Mumbina. The Muru range is continuous, and has precipitous sides, often terminating in peaked summits of which the loftiest, called Tugala, has an estimated height of 3000 feet.

MURRAY, a group of islands, Australia Torres Strait near the N. extremity of the Great Barrier Reef. Near the largest of the islands which compose the group, is only about 2 m. long by two-thirds of a mile wide, and has a conical peaked hill in lat. 10° 56' S. lon. 144° 22' E., which rises abruptly to the height of 750 feet. It is well wooded and in many parts cultivated producing coconuts, yams, plantains and other vegetables and fruits. The natives of the group estimated at about 700, are partly of a dark chocolate colour and partly almost black, active and muscular and warlike. They are dexterous in the use of their weapons chiefly bows of a singular construction, and have large and fast canoes, carrying 15 to 20 men.

MUSCATINE, a to U. States, Iowa, esp. no. of same name, on the Mississippi, at the apex of what is called the Great Bend, in the midst of picturesque cliffs and in connection with an extensive network of railways, 27 m. S.E. Iowa city. It contains 18 churches, planning saw and flour mills, and having an excellent landing-place is the centre of a large and increasing trade. The annual sale of lumber exceeds 10,000,000 feet. Pop. 18600 1884.

MURSTRE, a to Italy, prev. and about 15 m. S.E. Treviso, where the Via Claudia Augusta crosses the R. It contains a church, and a strong tower, the only existing remnant of an old castle.

MUSGU, a country Western Africa, bounded N. by Bornu W. and S. Adamawa and E. Bagirmi. It was reported to be a mountainous and inaccessible tract, but Dr. Barth, the first European who set foot in it had full opportunity of proving the contrary by accompanying a hostile expedition sent against it by the government of Bornu. It has indeed a hilly surface, intersected by numerous water-courses, which form extensive swamps rendering even a peaceful journey through it a task of no ordinary difficulty, and a hostile invasion of it for the purpose of effecting a permanent conquest all but hopeless; but the soil, besides being generally fertile, is cultivated with a care of which few examples are seen in Central Africa. Even the importance of manure is understood, and Dr. Barth saw a field to which it was actually applied. The uncultivated land, moreover, is not without its value. Wild rice grows spontaneously, and is collected in vast quantities among the swamps of the forest. Though inferior in quality to the cultivated kinds it is by no means despicable food, and finds its way as a regular article of sale to the market of Kachawa. The chief food-stuffs are that the elephant, which abounds so much that its footprints

are everywhere visible, knows the value of rice as well as man, and besides selecting what is best in quality, too often appropriates or destroys far more than his fair share. The inhabitants, from whom the country takes its name, are a division of the great nation of the Mass, which comprises the Katokele or Mikani, the Lagun or Logone, the Mandara, or Ur Wandala, the Goumari, and the large tribe of the Baka. Unfortunately the friendship which a common origin should have perpetuated, has disappeared, and even the Mangn themselves, whose only safety is in union, are split up into hostile communities, from which it was vain to hope for any vigorous effort against the enemies who surround them, and who are influenced, in addition to the ordinary love of conflict, by the selfish desire of procuring slaves. There cannot be a doubt that, though other objects were pretended, the Herriot expedition which Dr Barth accompanied was undertaken mainly in the hope of capturing and enslaving the inhabitants of Mang. Considering the circumstances in which they are placed, it is astonishing to find the country so populous and so industriously cultivated. The religion of the Mang is fetishism, in which the principal fetish is a long spear-like pole. They seem not to have any sacred groves.

MUSHALAGAN a lake, British America Lower Canada, near the upper part of the Manouagan River about lat. 50° 30' N and lon 67° 30' W. It is about 60 m. in length, and varies from 2 to 9 m. in breadth; it is surrounded by high mountains, very deep and contains pike, the herring, a variety of salmon trout, the muskell, a red kind of fish, and other species.

MUSKONISIA a group of islets in the Archipelago on the coast of Asia Minor N.E. of Mytilene, and at the entrance of the Gulf of Adramyti. They are so near the mainland that one of them is connected with it by a causeway, near the spot once occupied by the town of Armini, or Cydonia, which was celebrated for its schools, till it was laid in ruins, and its inhabitants dispersed by the Turks.

MUSKOCOREE, a sanitary station, India, on the N. frontier of the Dehra Doon. It stands 8228 ft. above the sea, on a rugged ridge composed of beds of compact limestone, alternating with others of soft shale and has a site so irregular and uneven that the houses are built at considerable distances from each other on ground which it has been necessary to level on a ridge, a crag, or on the S. slope of the mountain in the E., however which has been longest settled, the houses stand more closely together and have more the appearance of a regular town. The principal public buildings are a post office with a turret, and a club-house. The surrounding scenery is splendid.

MUSTAFABAD a town, India, Sirhind, 23 m. N.W. Saharunpore. It is of moderate size, surrounded by a brick wall is defended by a fort, which has round towers at the angles, and is the residence of the Sikh chief to whom the adjoining territory comprising thirty-one villages, belongs; and possesses a well-supplied bazar.

MUSZYNA, a town, Austria, empire, Galicia, circle and 22 m. N.E. New Sander, on bank Poprad with 1950 inhabitants, who carry on an active trade in linen between Galicia and Hungary, and have several walk-mills.

MUTRE, a town, Austria, empire, Hungary co. Arva Murau, on the frontier of Galicia, with 1500 inhabitants, who grow wheat, rye, cattle, and saw timber.

MUTTRA a dist. India, N.W. Provinces, between 27° 14' and 27° 55' N, lon 77° 20' and 78° 54' E., is bounded N. by Gorakhpur and Allahabad, S.W. and Agra, and W. Benares; area, 1507 sq. m. With the exception of a few hills on the W. frontier the surface is an extensive plain, watered and drained almost entirely by the Jumna. The soil on the W. bank of this river is sandy with a mixture of kankar or calcareous conglomerate; on the E. bank, though still rather light and shallow, it improves and becomes good towards the middle of the Doab. The alimentary crops are chiefly wheat, barley, millet, pulses, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, and sugarcane; the commercial crops, indigo and some other dyestuffs, cotton, tobacco, and opium. Pop. 701,695.

MUTPETTA, a vil. India, presid. Madras, dist. Madras, near the extremity of the peninsula which forms the W. side of the Pamban Pass between the Gulf of Mannar

and Palik's Strait. Its inhabitants almost all fishermen, are chiefly E. Catholics, and have a large church in the centre of the village.

MVAL, a mountain, S. Africa, the highest peak of Kirk's range, which runs in a nearly due N. and S. direction to the W. of Lakes Shirwa and Nyana. The Mval peak is in lat. 14° 58' S., lon 34° 37' E. It is a huge bare rounded block of granite sloping up from the rest of the chain. It and several other masses of rock are of a light grey colour, with white patches, as if of lichen; the sides and summits are generally thinly covered with rather scrubby trees. There are several other prominent peaks one, for instance still further N. called Churobe. The range is probably not less than 5000 ft. above the sea.—(Livingstone.)

MYAPOOR, two places, India.—1. A vil. Bundelkand, Jhansi 58 m. N. E. Calpa. About 1 m. S.W. of the village the Myapoor Pan commences.—2. A vil. on bank Ganges dist. Saharunpore about 2 m. below Burdwan. At this spot is the artificial dike of the new Ganges canal commences at the extremity of a natural branch across which a dam of masonry is thrown.

MYCONI, a town, Greece, nomarch Cyclades, cap. and on the W. shore of the island of same name is the seat of a justice of peace court, and has a Hellenic and a parish school and the only springs of water on the whole island. The harbour is open except towards the N. The inhabitants are 8000 sailors, and number 5500.

MYEENGVAN a town, Burmah, on a low plain opposite the little delta of the Kyaukse, 16 m. from 73 m. W. Ava. It is one of the largest provincial towns in the kingdom, and is a great mart for rice, brought both from the adjoining districts and from Pegu. About 10,000.

MYMENSING a dist. India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 24° 4' and 25° 41' N, lon. 85° 28' and 91° 18' E., is bounded N. by Goalpara, on the borders of Assam and the Garo tribes; E. by Sylhet S. by Tipperah, Dacca, and Faridkot S.W. by Feroz, and W. by Bogra and Rangpur; area, 4712 sq. m. In the N. and W. there are many hills and large tracts densely covered with jungles. The rest of the district is in general flat covered with extensive fields, and traversed by numerous streams, of which the Brahmaputra, which both bounds in several directions and traverses it, is the most important. The soil, except on the sandy hills, is in general a dark, deep and fertile loam, from which in a single year two crops of rice and a crop of mustard are often obtained the other chief crops are sweet potatoes, ordinary potatoes, and other pulses wheat, cowpeas, musk, sugar-cane, indigo, hemp, flax, tobacco, and plantains. The manufactures are confined to coarse cotton cloth, blankets, and a few finer fabrics, the principal article of export is rice. Mymensingh is the capital. Pop. 1,487,000.

MYNPOORIE a dist. India, N.W. Provinces between lat. 26° 54' and 27° 50' N, lon. 78° 50' and 79° 50' E., is bounded N. by Budaun, N.E. and E. by Farrukhabad, S. by Etawah and Agra, and W. by Agra, Mathura, and Allahabad; area, 3009 sq. m. The surface is level and well-watered, chiefly by the Jumna and the E. Kallan Naddies. In the N. the soil is generally light and sandy depending much on rain or moisture for its successful cultivation in other parts the soil is rich and moist, and even in the simple crop, sugar-cane also is extensively cultivated. Indigo grows wild, but though it is said that it might be grown at little more than half the usual cost, not much attention is paid to it. The chief crops, in addition to those already mentioned, are wheat, barley, millet, gram and other pulses, cotton, and tobacco. Pop. 538,809.

MYNPOORIE cap. of the above dist., situated 70 m. E. Agra on the banks of the Ravi, here crossed by a bridge, is a walled town of considerable size, but has suffered so much from the ravages of war that it now contains only 3778 inhabitants. Its principal buildings are those of the civil establishment, a Jain temple, and a jail.

MYSORE (add.) a town, India, presid. Madras, cap. dist. of same name, 350 m. W. S.W. Madras. It stands on two parallel ranges of elevated ground, running N. and S., 5450 ft. above the sea, and consists of the town proper, surrounded by a rampart and a fort of a quadrangular form. The latter, which is about 450 yards each way, has a large tank on one of its sides, and on the others a deep ditch, beyond which is a stone rampart flanked with bastions. The streets

of the town are regular—the principal one stretching N and S, while most of the others intersect it at right angles. Many of the houses are large and substantial, of two or three stories, and occasionally with terraced roofs, though most of them are tiled. Within the fort is the palace of the titular rajah. It is a large building, forming three sides of a square, but has nothing attractive either in its external appearance or its internal arrangements. The old residency and the church belonging to it are badly situated on the outskirts of the town. Owing to the elevation, the climate is tolerably cool. It is, however, unhealthy, and both fever and cholera prevail. One cause, probably, is the defective supply of water, which is only obtained from tanks, and when these fail in drought, from wells impregnated with soda or other deleterious ingredients. The manufactures consist chiefly of carpets, which

are said to be fair imitations of British and Persian, the trade, though there are many rich merchants in the town, is limited. Pop. 55,424.

MAETHA, a town in Transcaucasian Russia, in Georgia, 1 bank Km. 10 m. N N W Tiflis. Though now a miserable and ruinous place it was for ages famous for wealth and power, and the capital of the Georgian kings who lie buried in the vaults underneath the cathedral. This building, the foundation of which is ascribed to king Miran who was converted to Christianity, A.D. 276, was originally of wood, but after various vicissitudes was rebuilt of stone about the middle of the 17th century. It still scores with its conical domes over the remains of other buildings and is one of the most remarkable churches south of the Caucasus. The present pop. is scarcely 1900, but appears to be increasing.

N

NAGAOOME, a town Central America, Honduras dep. Choluteca, on a river of same name, about 10 m. above its mouth in the Gulf of Fonseca. It is one of the hottest and most unpleasant places in the state and stands in an amphitheatre of hills where ventilation is greatly impeded. During the hot months fevers are both prevalent and fatal. Pop. about 3000.

NACHIRA, a town Central Africa, about a mile N E. Tamsaua, is a straggling place, composed of clusters of huts which cover a large area. The staple commodity of its market is provisions and ready-dressed food but a considerable number of cattle and occasionally camels are exposed for sale.

NAGPORE [add.] a town India, cap. territory of Nagpore or Berar. 440 m. E N E. Bombay. It occupies a low swampy flat, with a slight inclination towards the E. and covers an area about 7 m. in circuit. From the number of trees interspersed over all parts of its site, it might at a distance almost be mistaken for a forest; when more nearly approached, it is found to be little better than a vast assemblage of huts straggling or huddled together in the most irregular manner. Some houses of large size, built of brick with terraced roofs rise up among the general mass; but even these have no architectural merit, and the whole has been not too correctly characterized as 'perhaps the meanest capital city in India.' Even the rajah's palace, though a vast pile of stone masonry is utterly devoid of symmetry and is not only obscured in the lower story by the mud huts abutting upon its walls, but cannot be reached except by passing by means of stepping-stones over an open ditch, the receptacle of all sorts of filth and garbage. In like manner the so-called palace of the minister stands on the margin of a green stagnant pool reeking with pestilential exhalations. Close to the suburbs on the W are the Benboldees Hills, where there is a small enclosure and the British residency is situated. They are celebrated as the scene of a desperate struggle, in which a mere handful of British troops, when treacherously attacked by the rajah Appa Sahib in 1817 with a body of about 18,000 men, not only held their ground, but gained a signal victory. Many of the inhabitants are wealthy bankers but the employment of the greater number is in manufacturing cotton and woollen cloths and utensils of copper brass, and other alloys. The population is estimated at 115,000.

NAGTAG, a town Austrian empire, Transylvania, 6 miles and about 12 m. N W Scutari, in a mountainous district with a mining school mines of gold and silver and an extensive mining establishment. Arsenic and manganese are also found here. Pop. 2305.

NAHUN a town India, capital of the petty state Birmoor stands on a hill of greenish-grey formation, at the W. extremity of the Kyzil Dagh 3507 feet above the sea, in lat. 30° 54' N., long. 77° 21' E., and is a clean handsome place, consisting of small houses built of stone and lime, with flat roofs

covered with mud tempered so as to be waterproof and so arranged on the uneven crest of a rocky eminence, that some of the streets are mere flights of stairs, while others more level are well paved. The bazaar is large and well supplied and the rajah's residence, which stands in the centre of the town, is a spacious stone structure with a beautiful veranda, in an antique Hindoo style. The three temples which the place possesses are more remarkable for their fine sites than their architectural merits.

NAIN, a town Persia, 82 m. E N E. Lepahon, on a rugged part of a great plain bounded to the N by mountains. It is inclosed by a dilapidated wall and ditch about a mile in circuit and entered by five gates. The only buildings of any note are the principal mosque with an ancient pulpit more than 500 years old, a ruined mud fort and a small bazaar. The environs are far from fertile and yield only scanty crops of barley, wheat, and cotton. In the gardens some melons, grapes and pomegranates are grown. Pop. about 2500.

NALANDE a town Ceylon in a beautiful country where the road winds between wooded hills, 24 m. N Nandy. It contains a R. Catholic church.

NALIBI or **NAMIBIA**, a town S Africa, in the Makololo country cap. Barotsi. 1 bank Luambya or Zambezi lat. 15° 24' S. long. 28° 5' E. It stands on an artificial mound, which Sennar, the maker of it, used as a storehouse for grain and consists of several distinct quarters or villages, each enclosed with a wall of reeds. An earlier capital 500 yards S. of the present, stood in what is now the bed of the river and has entirely disappeared, with the exception of a small portion of the mound on which it was built. The site must have been very injudiciously chosen since proper attention was not made for the rise of the river which in consequence of the obstruction caused by the falls near Gonye some distance below sometimes attains an extraordinary height. The present town will probably one day share the fate of its predecessor, and from the same cause, since the water occasionally comes so near the foundation of the huts that the inhabitants are scooped up, and cannot move beyond their ready walls.

NAM a town Western Africa, 280 m. W S W Timbuctoo. It stands at the foot of the hilly chain which encloses the whole valley or basin of the Hoch, and is substantially built of clay and stone. In a valley on its W. side there are several hundreds of palm trees, and some tobacco is grown. Nama, which was founded little more than half a century ago, owes its origin to a civil war which broke out in Wadai, and led to a considerable migration.

NAMAQUA LAND, a vast territory S Africa, consisting of two distinct parts—Little and Great Namaqua-land. The former lying between the Orange River on the N. and lat. 31° S., is now included in Cape Colony and is described in the article under that head. The latter, lying between lat. 22° and 28° S., is bounded N. by Damara-land, E.

the Klabari desert, S. the Orange River, and W. the Atlantic, area about 148,000 sq. m.; pop. under 50,000, or rather less than five persons to the square m. The coast line is a long dreary sandy waste, extending backwards into the interior from 50 to 60 m., and sometimes even 100 m. With the exception of a few localities, this tract is uninhabitable. Of the rivers—which are few and of little importance—some, as the Kumpi, fall into the Atlantic; but the greater part take an easterly direction, and flow E., chiefly to the Fish River, which, rising in the N. of the territory, intersects it from N. to S. to its junction with the Orange River. The characteristic feature of Great Namaqua-land is its immense tract of sandy desert, traversed by hill and rock, and thickly strewn with quartz, which reflects a dazzling and perplexing light. In the N. the dense thorny bush of Damara land is continued for only a short distance across the frontier and then succeeded by a waste, on which the vegetation consists of scattered stunted trees, varied occasionally by the ebony, and by a few mimosa along the water-courses. For more than six months the surface is scorched by a vertical sun, the periodical rains always accompanied with heavy thunder are very partial and unequal; and the springs, either hot or salt, are neither numerous nor copious. It is a general complaint among the natives, and may now be regarded as an ascertained fact, that less rain falls now than half a century ago, and that in the

whole country north of Orange River a general process of desiccation is going on. The prevailing rock of the country is granite, but quartz occurs extensively both in large veins filling up gaps and fissures, and in boulders scattered over the plains. Slate and sandstone also are not uncommon. The metals are the lead, copper and iron. The first three, though known to exist have not been proved by actual working, but the last, in the form of meteoric iron, is found in apparently inexhaustible quantities. Mr. Anderson says—He has seen many lumps of several hundredweights brought from thence, so pure and malleable that the natives converted it into balls for their guns, &c. with out any previous application of fire. The names Hotentots and Namaqua, by which the inhabitants are usually designated, are not found in the native tongue, and are therefore probably of European origin. The Namaqua Hotentots are divided into the two great branches of Tappanar and Oorikam. The former consider themselves the original inhabitants, and are very jealous of the latter who are said to have come overland, and are therefore regarded as intruders. They form numerous sub-tribes, each under its own petty chief, who gives his name to the tract over which he rules. The principal sub-territories have the somewhat odd names of Jonker Afrikaner, Cornelius Aard, Xarabob, Jan Boek, William Fransman, Paul Goliath David Christian, and Boudel Zwart. The Namaqua dwell in small round huts, formed of a framework of semicircular boughs, and covered with rush-mats. When they change their locality they take down the huts, pack them on oxen, and carry them along with them. In addition to the ordinary coat of dress they use a profusion of ornaments consisting chiefly of beads of various colours, and articles of brass, copper, and iron. They also tattoo their selves, and decorate themselves with grease and powders, the latter obtained chiefly from the larvae of plants. For their original arms—the bow and arrow the assegai, and an immense shield—they have generally substituted the musket.

The chief employment of the Namaqua is the rearing of cattle of which they have a breed of moderate size and very compact build. The other domestic animals are sheep, goats, and dogs. In want of meat, qualities the natives rank very low. Such is their greedy and barbarous that they may be seen looking in the sea for days together, and can scarcely be aroused away by the pangs of hunger and thirst to make the necessary exertion for their relief. They are at the same time a selfish, hard-hearted, cruel race. The aged and disabled of their own people are left to perish; any of their slaves committing the least offence is instantly shot;

and in their predatory incursions into Damara-land, besides robbing the inhabitants of their cattle, they are often guilty of the most horrible atrocities. Their religious creed is so scanty that it has been doubted whether they have any idea of a Supreme Being and a future state. It seems, however, that they believe in a deity, god, or deified ancestor called Hutzibeli, who can grant or deny them prosperity, and is supposed to haunt the graves of the dead. They have also so much faith in sorcery that witch-doctors, male and female—called respectively *hahak* and *hahake*—drive a very active and profitable trade in imposture.

NAMANTUQU a v.l. Western *Akhis*, prov. Taghe, 310 m. W. Sokoto. It was once a place of considerable importance, and figures in the history of the Songhay empire, but is now destitute of situation, consisting of a great number of very narrow huts forming several groups, and covering a large tract of ground. Cotton is extensively grown in the vicinity.

NAMAUKAN, a river British N. America, in Rupert's Land lat. 48° 50' N., lon. 92° 40' W. which connects the great Nequawgon or Pine Lake (Lac de la Croix), with Namaukan Lake, at the S.E. extremity of Rainy Lake. The river flows in a N.W. direction, between high precipitous rocks, clothed with dense groves of pine and aspen, descending by numerous rapids and falls to the level of the Rainy Lake. Of these the most important are Crow Portage, with



NAMAUKAN RIVER, GRAND FALLS.—From Hild's *Canadian Register*.

935 ft. fall the Grand Falls Portage 16 ft., and the dangerous Namaukan Rapids, between 15 and 16 ft., where the waters eddy and whirl among the jagged rocks with unceasing violence. At the débouchement of the river into Namaukan Lake there is a grove of magnificent alders. The lake is upwards of 13 m. long and is connected with the Rainy Lake by a narrow circuitous stream, without perceptible current, meandering through a ready swamp, dotted with low willows. From Lake Superior it is distant by water 197 m.

NAMUJA in lat. China, off the E. coast of prov. Quang-long. It is 19 m. long from E. to W. has a maximum width of 5½ m. and is separated from the mainland by a channel which is 3½ m. broad, and has depths varying from 3 to 6 fathoms. Its three peaks, one of which attains the height of 1960 ft., are the most prominent landmarks in the neighbourhood. Notwithstanding the general barrenness of its surface it is densely peopled, the Saboras affording ample means of subsistence. Baylis Bay and Olipier Rock, both near its S.W. extremity afford good anchorage, and need to be much resorted to by opium vessels during the N.E. monsoon.

NANAIMO in and harbor British (Western) N. America, E. side Vancouver Island, about 60 m. N. Victoria. The town stands upon a curious promontory apparently rent by volcanic action, which has strangely twisted the strait. It derives its importance from being the place of shipment for coal, which is found in the neighbourhood suitable for engine purposes. A new wharf and improved shipping appli-

ships have recently been provided, and an extensive and profitable trade will probably be opened. Coal has also been found in Burrard Inlet, on the opposite side of the Gulf of Georgia.

NANGASAKI, or NAGASAKI [add.] From 1665 to 1858 the Dutch was the only European nation permitted to trade with Japan, and to establish a factory on the artificial island of De-sima, at this port. In the latter year Lord Elgin concluded a treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Japan which opened the port to British subjects and since then other European nations, besides the U States of America, have ratified similar treaties with the Japanese government. The result is free intercourse and traffic between the foreigners resident at the port and the inhabitants, all transactions being subject to import and export duties according to a fixed tariff. Instead of being confined to the limited area of De-sima and the restrictions on Dutch trade, commerce is now extended to the mainland, where a considerable tract of ground is laid out as a foreign settlement to the left of the city with a custom-house for the regulation of traffic. Here are many

sumed a pacific aspect and foreign residents took up their abode at the settlement in perfect security although few in number. At the commencement of 1866 the following composed the population:—British subjects, 70; American citizens, 21; Dutch, 93; French, 19; Portuguese, 14; Prussians, 8; Swiss, 2; total, 166. Besides this resident population numbers of foreign residents in China cross over during the extremely hot months, to recruit their health, residing in bungalows built for their reception, on the picturesque hills already mentioned.

The principal exports are tea, camellia cotton, tobacco, vegetable wax, and silk. Since the opening of the port their production has increased according to the demand for foreign trade, and their cultivation is still increasing. The quantity of tea exported in 1865 amounted to 2,359,389 lbs., in 1861 it was 1,569,587 lbs., showing a surplus of 889,802 lbs., and this does not include the green tea which the Chinese ship to their own country and prepare at there for the foreign market, the quantity being considerable, but impossible to ascertain. The export of silk has only recently commenced but it promises to become a large item, and it may be added that in 1865, 150,000 cards of silkworm-eggs, valued at £31,721 were sent to Europe. The principal imports are cotton and woollen manufactured goods such as gray shirtings, cambrics, muslins, &c. A very large business is transacted also in arms and ammunition, of which but a very small portion is reported to the custom-house. Indeed the same may be said of almost every other article of import or export, in consequence of the extensive system of smuggling carried on at this port, through the connivance of native officials with foreign traders. This, added to the corrupt practice of low estimates on the value of merchandise due and products to evade the duties renders the customs returns so incorrect as data for the external trade of the port, that it has been calculated from 50 to 100 per cent. should be added in order to arrive at the truth. Some idea of this traffic may be gleaned from the shipping returns for 1868 as follows:—Arrived British 140 ships, tonnage 44,417; American 48 and 14,897; Dutch, 42 and 12,819; French, 20, and 4,656; Prussian 13 and 3,780 and one Portuguese vessel of 953 tons. An item of importance is the number of steamers and sailing ships and at this port to the native princes, which realized £104,472 in 1866, of which £116,518 was British.—(Compendium of Facts, Messrs. M.S. Notes.)

NAN HIOUNG, or NAK YANG a town in China, on the frontiers of prov. Quangtung near the source and at the head of navigation of the Peikang 175 m. N E. Canton. It is celebrated for its storehouses and its vast port, where all the junks coming up the river from Canton stop.

NANING a small state of the Indian Archipelago lying inland from Malacca, and subject to it. It has a mean length of 40 m., with a mean breadth of 10 m. Though it has belonged successively to the Portuguese, the Dutch and the British it is a poor unprofitable possession, covered mostly with jungle. Pop. 5,881, composed almost entirely of Malays.

NANKIN, or NANKING (man, south long court) [add.] Before the reigning Tartar dynasty established the Chinese emperor's court at Peking, the previous dynasties of Chinese emperors held their government, some occasionally others permanently at Nankin. Hence it was named the southern court, in distinction from Peking or the northern court but at no period have the Tartar emperors resided at or even visited this ancient city which flourished with great splendour during the Ming dynasty in the 16th century. When the Tungus rebellion spread into the central provinces of China, it was the great aim of the leaders of that movement to capture Nankin and establish the throne of the new Heavenly Kingdom of Great Peace within its walls. This capture was effected in April 1853, and the Tien Wang, or heavenly emperor, held it with his forces against the imperialists up to July 1864, when the latter recaptured it, by springing a mine with 68,000 lbs. of gunpowder under the massive walls, and entering through the breach. When the conquering forces reached the palace of the Tien Wang they beheld a gorgeous edifice literally glittering with gold. The entrance, or reception hall, was paved in mosaic with gold and silver and ceiling superbly carved, painted red, and gilded. Gold



substantial stone built warehouses and residences erected by the consulates and subjects of the treaty powers, with a breastwork of stone, which forms a convenient terrace by the water side, for landing merchandise, and a public promenade. At the back, the settlement rises up the wooded hills, where the foreign residents have built houses after the fashion of the Japanese surrounded with beautiful gardens, and having the unrivalled prospect of the city and harbour of Nangasaki, with the most salubrious sites for residences of all the open ports in Japan or China.

A considerable influx of foreigners took place in 1860 chiefly from the open ports in China, the principal mercantile houses and banks establishing branches here. It was soon found out, however that though the trade traffic between Nangasaki and the ports in the Sea of Japan was important, yet its powers for foreign trade were limited, in consequence of the port being distant from the great producing districts. This consideration was found at the more northern port of Yokohama, whether the chief portion of the foreigners migrated in 1861. Then followed three years of bustling commerce caused by political agitation and the threatened expulsion of foreigners from Japan. In 1865 matters as-

seemed to have been spread on the place like mortar on an ordinary building, and, although to a European taste too gaudy to the Chinese eye it seemed truly magnificent. It was surrounded by a wall 80 ft. high, enclosing a garden planted with trees, shrubs, and flowers in the highest art of Chinese gardening. Here the body of the Taping chief was found, he having committed suicide by eating gold leaf, provisions to which he hanged all the chief women of his house on the trees in the garden. The palace was immediately sacked by the Imperialists, who dug up every nook and corner, and tore up the flooring, in search of treasures, which they found to the extent of about two millions sterling. Excepting this and a few other buildings, which had been tenanted by the secondary Taping chiefs, the city, where it was habitable presented a picture of desolation and ruin. The famous Porcelain Tower was levelled to the ground, the ornamental gardens carried away and only a heap of rubbish has now where that beautiful edifice stood. Entering by the north gate a person may traverse a road for 8 m. for the most part between cultivated fields, the place presenting simply the appearance of a large tract of land walled in. The only relics of its former greatness are the tombs of the Ming dynasty with their colossal statues of men and animals and a square tower 50 ft. high, on the top of which is a finely sculptured figure of a turtle, constructed of one solid block of marble. When Lord Elgin was sailing up the Yang-tse-kiang which is front of Nankin, as not more than 1000 yards wide, and filled with batteries on both banks, the British vessels were brought into collision with the insurgents, by an unprovoked attack of the latter in disregard of a flag of truce. Punishment immediately followed by a bombardment, which, begun on the afternoon of one day and continued on the following morning, silenced their batteries, and laid them in ruins. The insurgents, evidently astonished at the overpowering fire they had drawn upon themselves, replied very feebly though one round shot nearly occasioned a public calamity by cutting through a rope within 2 ft. of Lord Elgin's head as he was standing on the bridge between the middle houses of the *Farouk*. A full apology having been offered by the insurgents for the outrage, part of his lordship's suite, on returning down the river, landed at Nankin and visited the insurgent general.

Since the city has been recaptured by the legitimate government some attempt has been made to restore the manufactures in cotton and silk, for which it was so justly famed but with small success. The governor-general of the two Kwang provinces resident here, and has established a manufactory of ordnance, shot, and shell under the superintendence of a British officer who resigned his commission, and ordered the Chinese service. The business part of the city is gradually being restored but the new houses are not very substantial. A good deal of local trade is carried on, and the traffic through the west and south water-gates, where the canals penetrate into the interior of the country, is very considerable. But at the northern gates, opening on the Yang-tse River very little traffic is carried on, and there is at present no prospect of its becoming a port to attract foreign trade. According to the treaty of Tientsin it became an open port, immediately the Taping rebels were driven away from it, but no foreign trader has landed himself there, neither have any of the treaty powers established consulates. —(*North China Herald*, Moscow, *M. Notes*).

NAN TCHANG a tn. China, cap. prov. Kiangsu, on the Kao Kiang, about 80 m. before it enters Lake Poyang. It is one of the most important of Chinese provincial towns, is surrounded by walls about 6 m. in circuit, consists of large and tolerably clean streets, and contains many magnificent shops and extensive warehouses. Kiangsu being the province which has the largest porcelain factories, Nan-tchang, as its capital, is naturally the outlet for the articles produced at them, and is accordingly full of china and porcelain of every description.

NANTO a tn. India, Rajpootana, state and 5 m. N.W. Kotah, contains a palace, which was built by Zalim Singh, and is a fine specimen of a Rajpoot baronial residence, having in front a spacious court surrounded by colonnades, and ornamented with orange-trees and other odoriferous growths, and a beautiful pavilion with a fountain.

NANTSIN, a tn. China, prov. Cheking, on the Grand

canal, about 15 m. E. of Hoo-chow-foo. It has no walls, and is politically of little importance. It is, however, a large and wealthy place, extending for miles on each side of the canal and far back into the country, and containing many good streets and shops well stocked with valuable goods. Vegetables of all kinds, and fruits, particularly water-melons, peaches, and plums, are abundant and cheap; burdock stalks grown under loads of fat pork-dicks, and green and white are exposed for sale in hundreds; and in short everything tending to a Chinese epicure. Frogs, which are eaten, abound in the shallow lakes and rice-fields, and are often very beautifully coloured. The vendors of them sit in the streets skimming them alive in the most unmerciful manner. The great staple of Nantsin is silk, in which it is supposed to do even a larger trade than Hoo-chow-foo itself.

NAPANEE a tn. British America, Canada West, on. Lennox, on a river of same name, which falls into the Bay of Quinte, and on the Grand Trunk railway, 125 m. E.N.E. Toronto. It possesses five churches and a mechanics' institute and library association and is a port of entry from which large quantities of lumber and of flour and other agricultural produce are exported. Pop. about 2000.

NAPHA a tn. on the S.W. shore of the island of Great Loo Choo, in the 4° Pacific nearly 8 m. S.W. of Rhoads or Rhin the capital of which it is the port, is a large and important place, beautifully situated and embosomed among trees of dark green foliage. The suburb through which it is an town consists merely of winding lanes but the town itself has a number of good streets one of them a broad paved thoroughfare leading towards the capital and said to be almost equal to the macadamized roads of Great Britain. It possesses a temple with a finely shaded courtyard, a large edifice which appears to be of the nature of a townhall a school for professors in Confucian lore, and a Christian mission belonging to the English church and included within the diocese of the Bishop of Victoria. There are properly two harbours, an outer and an inner. The former or what is called Napak-lung is a protected E. and is by the land and surrounded in other directions by a chain of coral reefs, which form a tolerable breakwater against the swell but otherwise afford no shelter the inner harbour has a depth of 2 to 3 fathoms, and is large enough to accommodate the fifteen or twenty junks and other coasting craft engaged in trading with the neighbouring islands.

NAPLÉVILLÉ, a tn. British America, Canada East cap. co. of same name, on a small river, 27 m. S.W. Montreal. It possesses a Protestant and a E. Catholic church several schools, a tannery, and grist, saw, carding, and fulling mills. Pop. about 1500.

NAPU [add.] a river S. America, Ecuador which has its sources on the E. slopes of the volcano of Cotacachi and Mount Sanchebagua, flows S.E. receiving on its left the Coa, Aguarico, Agutera, Orinos and Oregon, and on its right the Carrara and several minor streams and after a direct course of about 350 m. joins L. bank Amazon, which here forms the boundary between Ecuador and Peru in lat. 3° 40' S. lon. 75° 20' W. A little below the confluence of the Coa to which a distance of about 290 m. it might be navigated by steamers, it is 200 yards, and at its mouth about 1500 yards wide. Its pure and crystalline waters may be distinguished from those of the muddy Amazon for nearly 100 m. below the point of junction. In the first part of its course it hurries along with the rapidity of a mountain torrent, but after receiving the Coa it becomes a placid and majestic stream, with flat alluvial banks, covered for the most part with a most luxuriant and gigantic vegetation. —(*Villamagna*).

NARROUUGH, an isl. S. America, Ecuador in the Pacific, belonging to the Galapagos group lying about 600 m. W. of the continent lat. 0° 25' S., lon. 91° 25' W. It is a great volcano rising to the height of 5720 ft. and is separated from Albemarle Island by a channel which is 2 to 3 m. wide, and 55 fathoms deep. Within this channel, on the Albemarle side, is the anchorage of Tagua Cove, with 6 to 16 fathoms water. It is formed by an old crater is well sheltered, free from dangers, and capable of containing six frigates.

NAROL, a tn. Austrian empire, Galizia, circle and 25 m. N.W. Zolkow; with a strong castle surrounded by a deep ditch. Pop. 1120.

NAROO a river Sindh, which rises in lat. 27° 45' N.

low 69° 4' E., a few miles E. of Boree, flows S., and is lost in the delta of the Omurkusa, about lat. 35° 25' N., lon. 69° 24' E., after a course of nearly 185 m.

NARSAPOOR, or **NARSAPUR**, a tn. in India, presid. Madras, dist. and 47 m. S. by W. Rajahmundry on the Vastika, and by W. branch of the Godavary, near its mouth. It consists partly of Narsapur proper and partly of the remains of Maddapallam, which, before the East India Company ceased to trade, was famous for its cloths. The trade in this article has now greatly diminished but the commissaries at Maddapallam still receive from this place fine cloth of superior strength and quality and, however, to be made not here but in neighbouring villages of Rajahmundry. Narsapur possesses an English and a vernacular school, supported by local assessments chiefly of the native inhabitants. There are likewise missionary schools for boys and girls attended chiefly by the lower castes. The harbour, which was once resorted to by large British vessels, is now accessible only to native craft, but a great accession to its trade is anticipated, from the proposed removal of its bar, as one of the first and most essential improvements of the navigation of the Godavary, which even now has a depth of 40 to 50 ft. immediately opposite to the town. United pop. of Narsapur and Maddapallam, about 8000

NARWAR, or **NEWAR**, a tn. India, Scindia's Dominions, r. bank Rhind, 44 m. S. Gwalior. When taken by Sikander Lodhi sovereign of Delhi, in 1508 it is said by Ferishta that it was 14 or 15 m. in circuit, and that the emperor spent six months in destroying its temples and idols. At present its only object of interest is its fort, in which recess is given by flights of 850 stone steps. The interior, about 1½ m. in circuit, is formed by a massive bastioned rampart, and contains a palace and many other fine buildings. Magnesia iron ore, abundant in the vicinity is largely smelted.

NARACARA, a tn. Bolivia, prov. and 80 m. N.W. Oruro with a bridge over the Desaguadero. It consists of a number of houses, several of which are large, substantial and commodious. The property that Indians Nacacara owe to its position in being the great toll or ferry over the river and the point at which the transit of merchandise from Europe to Bolivia takes place.

NASHUA, a tn. U.S. State New Hampshire, at the junction of the Nashua and Merrimack and at the junction of several lines of railway 28 m. N.W. Boston. It contains ten churches and a savings-bank, and, having an almost unlimited supply of water-power from the Nashua, which has here a fall of 65 ft. in 3 m. has rapidly acquired importance by its extensive cotton factories, which are chiefly in the hands of large companies. One of these employs 1000 persons, and produces annually between fifteen and sixteen million yards of cloth. The other manufactures are hobbins and brushes, iron castings, edge tools, locks, watches and card and flax paper. Pop. (1860) 10,065.

NASHVILLE [add.], a tn. U.S. States, cap. of Tennessee on the Cumberland, and at the common centre of five railways which radiate from it lat. 36° 9' 33" N., lon. 86° 49' 3" W. It stands chiefly on the S. side of the river, at the foot and on the slopes of a fault rising 200 ft. above the water and is generally well built, having numerous elegant private dwellings and several imposing public edifices. Of the latter the finest is the new capitol, finely seated on a commanding eminence, and built of a beautiful variety of fossiliferous limestone, at a cost of above 2200,000. It is approached by four avenues rising from terraces to terraces by broad marble steps adorned by columnar porticoes and surmounted by a tower 206 ft. high. The other buildings and institutions of note are, a large new court-house, situated on the public square, the state bank, a handsome Dome structure, twenty-seven churches, the university, accommodated in a handsome Gothic edifice, and attended in 1860 by 300 literary and 400 medical students a female college, with 450 pupils; a historical society with a good museum and library, a state library of 40,000 volumes, a R. Catholic theological seminary, two orphan asylums a state asylum for the blind, and a state penitentiary, with about 400 convicts. The manufacturing establishments are not important, consist chiefly of machine shops, and planing and flour mills, but the trade, both retail and general, is very extensive. The leading business of the town is in dry goods, hardware, drugs, groceries, and book trade. The staple exports are of cotton, See. See also—Vol. II.

silence, wheat, Indian corn, bacon, hogs, and herd. The neighbourhood is famous for the rearing of stock-Mold horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs, and Calmairs goats. Pop. (1860), 16,698.

NASQUAPEE or **REYNA** **NA** **REYNA**, a river Labrador, falling after an easterly course into Hamilton Inlet, upon the N. side, about 80 m. from the mouth of the latter. It takes its source in Lake Mushkumam (Great Lake) and the river itself is, after the Indians custom called by them Mushkumam Shijis. About 3 m. from its outlet it passes through a long narrow lake bordered by high mountains. There is a canoe communication between this river and the Ashwamut. The country drained by the river is rocky and desolate of trees, except a few clumps of pine, spruce, and stunted birch. Fifty miles up the surface is so undulating as to resemble billows of solid rock.

NASQUAPEE, a tribe of Indians British N. America Lower Canada, who roam over the interior, and subsist by fishing and fur hunting. They number about 2500, of whom 1000 are Christians, the pagan part of them acknowledge a superior being to whom they ascribe a portion of everything they kill. They are clothed altogether in furs and deer skins, and are described as being most filthy in their habits. Their only weapons are the bow and arrow. Of late years they have frequented the Seven Islands. Polygamy is said to be practised and the horrible custom still obtains of killing their parents and relatives when old age leaves them incapable of exertion and even cannibalism is not infrequent. Famine and the fatal influence of the pest have rapidly thinned their numbers.

NASTIK, a tn. India, presid. and 92 m. N.W. Bombay dist. Ahmednagar, is the principal seat of Brahmins in the Deccan, and is as much venerated as Benares in Hindooism. It was a flourishing place when the Peshwas ruled at Poona, but lost much of its prosperity when the Marhatta confederacy was finally overthrown. It still however continues to be important contains numerous temples and Brahminical establishments, which attract crowds of devotees from all parts of the country. In the vicinity are numerous remarkable caverns, believed to have been made by the Brahmins previous to the conquest. Pop. estimated at 25,000.

NATASHQUAN, a river British N. America Lower Canada, falling into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in lat. 50° 30' N. lon. 61° 50' W. It runs from the S. through a mountainous region, thickly wooded with spruce fir and hard trees. Natashquan Falls, at the mouth of the river has a falling settlement of about fifty families and is a great resort of seals on account of its gently sloping beach. In the rear of it the forest timber is of fair dimensions, and the soil about the harbour is pure sand, but when mixed with fish and their offal, yields excellent crops of potatoes, &c. Wild past and various grow in abundance a little distance from the shore affording pasture for cattle. Close to the shore are low dunes thrown by the waves, in which fresh water is found at a small depth the salt of the sea water being probably extracted by upward filtration through the sand. From April to November the fishermen of Natashquan, who own a few vessels, are engaged in catching seals, walrus, cod, herring and mackerel. **NATIPOL**, a tn. India, presid. Bengal dist. and 50 m. N.W. Purneah, r. bank Gogra near the S.E. frontier of Nepal. It consists of four market places and contains about 8000 inhabitants who carry on a very extensive transit trade between Nepal and Hindoostan.

NATOOR, or **MADURA-OYA**, a river Ceylon which rises in a mountainous district near the E. frontier of the Eastern Province, flows first easterly, then E. and falls into the beautiful Bay of Venloo, below the town of Hattori. It has a wide and rapid stream, studded with numerous fertile islands, and is navigable by boats for a considerable distance westward.

NATSCHERADETZ, a tn. Austrian empire Bohemia, circle Tabor, 36 m. S.E. Prague with a deanery church, a castle, a townhouse, an hospital, and five mills. Pop. 1700.

NATISSA, or **NAUERT**, a tn. Greece, nomarch Cyclades, on a bay on the N. coast of the island of Paros with a parish school and a spacious well sheltered harbour. Pop. 1800.

NAXOS, a tn. Greece, nomarch Cyclades, on a bay on the N.W. coast of the island of same name, is the seat of a R. Catholic archbishop, a Greek bishop, and a seat of 18

passage, is defended by a strong castle, built by the Venetians and has two Greek and one R. Catholic church, a hamlet, a Capuchin and an Ursuline monastery, a custom-house, and a parish school. Pop. 5000

NAZARET (Fr) a town, France, dep. Var 9 m. W Toulon was a small fishing town scarcely known a few years since, but has become a considerable town, both as regards population and commercial animation, and has assumed the rank of a third port in the French empire. France a short time since did not possess a commercial port over an extent of 500 miles of coast washed by the Atlantic. The merchants in that part of France were therefore placed in a disadvantageous position, in consequence of having no seaport whither to ship their produce. But in 1827 a floating dock 88 acres in extent was opened to ships entering the port of St. Nazaire. This dock, though sufficient to accommodate 500,000 tons of shipping, shortly became overcrowded, and insufficient during one day in 70, according to official documents, to receive ships which presented them selves. Since that period the Transatlantic steam fleet has been built, which requires accommodation. The maritime traffic having greatly extended the accommodation and that traffic progressively increased the construction of a second floating dock about the size of the first has been undertaken and the traffic has so much increased that the construction of two more floating docks has become necessary. The population has kept pace with the traffic. It has increased tenfold within six years, and at present amounts to 15,000 souls. According to present appearances, St. Nazaire will shortly rival Havre and Marseilles. The value of ground has increased with the population. Ground sold formerly for 6d the square yard is now worth almost 5s.

NAZARETH a village in Syria, Palestine, 40 m. N Philadelphia. It was first founded in 1739 by George Whitefield, but, before completing a school-house intended for African children sold it to Count Zensendorf. It now contains a church and a Moravian academy for boys. Pop. 781

NEBRASKA [add.] a territory U. States bounded N by British America E. Dakota, Iowa, and Missouri, S by the 40 parallel separating it from Kansas; and W the Rocky Mountains, separating it from territories Utah Oregon and Washington length N to S 620 m. average breadth, 541 m. area 335,982 sq. m. The pop. is mostly in a tract of settled farms, stretching from the Missouri to the Nebraska, a distance of about 200 m. and another tract along the Platte, following the stream westwards and upwards for nearly 300 m. The capital is Omaha. The surface may be considered as a vast plain, with a gentle rise from the Missouri towards the mountains, and consisting partly of flats along the banks of the river, and partly of undulating prairie which occasionally rise into low ridges. The principal river is the Missouri, which has all its head waters and upper branches within the territory. The most important of its affluents is the Platte, which divides the central portions of the territory into two nearly equal sections. The lower portion of its valley has the soil of exuberant fertility, but the banks of many of the smaller streams are rank with vegetation. The Missouri valley, from 10 to 20 m. wide, between parallels 40° and 43° is covered for about half the extent with a heavy growth of cotton wood, intermingled occasionally with hard wood, as oak, black walnut, elm, butler nut &c. the other half nearly destitute of timber is covered with coarse grass. In the S part of the territory limestone abounds and in many places sandstone is seen cropping out but the geological formations are yet very imperfectly known. Several rich salt springs have been discovered and it is expected that more valuable minerals, including the precious metals, will be found as the Rocky Mountains are approached. The soil differs much in quality. In the valley of the Missouri between lat. 40° and 44 there is a tract of about 30,000 sq. m. which, as an agricultural and pastoral region cannot easily be surpassed, but in the N and N W the whole aspect of the country changes, and the arable land almost entirely disappears. In particular, a tract which has received the name of Manvelotte-Terrace and deserves it, is singularly desolate. This tract, which lies to the E. of the Black Hills, and occupies an area of about 60 m. by 30 m. sinks down abruptly from the surrounding prairie to the depth of nearly 300 ft. and is bare and sterile in the extreme presenting an almost endless succession of

plains, columns, and irregular masses of earth and rock, separated by winding passages, in which there is scarcely a vestige of vegetation. In the fertile districts all the ordinary cereals and root crops grow well; fruits also, particularly plums and grapes, are abundant. The climate is on the whole good. The winters are short and mild and the summer heats, which are sometimes excessive, are tempered by gales from the west. Ague, however, and other diseases of a malarious nature, are not uncommon. The settlers consist generally of citizens from the more northern states, with an intermixture of Germans and Irish. Before the territory was organized, almost the only inhabitants were Indians. They are still numerous, and considerable reserves and annuities have been secured to those among whom civilization has made some progress. Towards the N and N W many of the tribes are still wild. Pop. (1860) 28,903

NEDSHEPABAD, a town Persia, prov. of Irak-Ajemi 18 m. W Ispahan, is a considerable town, wearing an aspect of prosperity and wealth, the houses being well and tastefully built, and the streets laid out with some pretensions to regularity. Extensive and blooming gardens surround the town, the whole occupying an area of not less than 16 m. in circumference. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in the cultivation of cotton and in dyeing cloths. Pop. 16,000.

NET MUGH a town India, Hindia's Dommions on the N W frontier of Malwa, in a well-drained plain, studded with a few small stony hills, 270 m. S S W Agra. It consists of a town which has lost much of the importance which it possessed in earlier times, and of a fort which though small is stronger than usual in India, because British art has been employed in the construction of it. The place would now be little deserving of notice but for its military equipment, intended to contain a portion of the troops of the Greater Company, and rendered a complete station of defence during the late wars. On the 24 of June 1867 the troops stationed there, consisting of the 7th and 72d regiments of infantry the 1st regiment of cavalry, and the 4th company of artillery broke out in open revolt and committed many atrocities. The fort, however, gave a refuge to most of the officers and other European residents, and the soldiers, after a siege and ineffectual attempt at assault, were obliged to content themselves with a kind of blockade which was not relieved till the end of Nov. of the same year, when a British force under Brigadier Stuart, completely defeated the rebels at Mandasore, in the vicinity and compelled them to desist. The pop. of Netmugh is roughly estimated at 4000.

NEPSAUA a district Africa, in the S. of Tunis, lying between the salt swamp of Schott-Kubir on the W and the country bordering the Gulf of Gabes on the E. It has been termed an archipelago of oases and no fewer than 101 villages have been counted within its limits, though many of these have ceased to be inhabited. The whole tract is richly watered. Everywhere springs burst forth, and form either running brooks or large natural basins. In spring it may be said to form one great marsh and becomes covered with luxuriant grass and other kinds of vegetation. The climate, however, from this very cause is unhealthy, and fever rages every year from May to October. The inhabitants have generally the negro cast of countenance. They are industrious agriculturists but suffer much from the extortion of their own rulers, and the depredations of the Arabs. The most important town of Neftsa is Kabil.

NEFSCHERH, a town Turkey in Asia, Karamania, 840 m. S E. Constantinople, on a height with a deep ravine on one of its sides. The houses are almost all whitewashed, and present a very cheerful appearance, but there are no public edifices of any importance, and towers and minarets, which, considering the size of the place, might be expected, are altogether wanting. It was originally a village called Manchar, but one of its natives, Ibrahim Pasha, who rose to be grand vizier and held the office from 1718 to 1730, took a pride in adding to its population and importance, and having conferred upon it the rank of a provincial city gave it the name of Nef Scherh or 'New Town.' It is a place of great extent and importance, with a pop. estimated at 25,000 to 30,000, chiefly Greeks with a considerable mixture of Turks and Armenians.

NEFUSA (Jews) part of the mountain chain, N Africa, in the S. of Tunis, which, at a distance from the coast, follows

the sector of the lesser Syria, extending E of Tripoli to Coles. These hills form the fringe or border of an immense plateau, which, rising abruptly above the neighbouring plain to an elevation of 1600 ft is included in the Tripolitanian Jebel, a rich fruit-producing district. The inhabitants form two distinct classes, the original Wahabees belonging to the Berber race, and the Arabs, who are orthodox. Tahamut Jebel Nefusa is said to have contained in the middle ages 800 villages and 236,000 inhabitants, now reduced to 64 villages and 47,000 inhabitants.

NEGOTINA, a town in Turkey in Europe, Harvia, cap circle Kraina, on a stream of same name forming part of the boundary between Berria and Walachi, 10 m. N E Widia. It is the seat of a court of justice and the see of a bishop and has a church, a gymnasium, an elementary school and much-frequented weekly markets. Pop. 2751.

NEJ NUDDI, a river India, which rises in Malwa in lat. 25° 20' N lon 75° 17' E flows E through Boondie for 100 m and joins the Chumbul.

NE-KA LAO, a town in China on the shores of the Bay of Hang chu on the N E shore of prov Chekiang near the terminus of a canal, on the E bank of the Ningpo. Between the town, or rather village 'as it is but a small place) and the bay there is a wide mud flat about 5 or 4 m in extent having several wide and substantial embankments stretching across it parallel to the bay and probably indicating the successive tracts which have been reclaimed from the sea, and converted into fertile corn fields. Nearer the sea the flats become white with a crystalline substance, which proves to be salt, and is accordingly manufactured here to a great extent as a government monopoly, all the land with the salt-mounds, holding-houses, &c., belonging to government. Smuggling is, however, carried on almost openly, the officials having doubtless substantial reasons for conniving at it.

NELLORE [add.] a town India, grand 100 m. N by W Madras cap dist. of same name on the bank of the river about 10 m. above its mouth on the Coromandel coast. It stands on a flat of red laterite somewhat raised above the surrounding country and was surrounded by a rampart, and defended by a fort, both of which are now in ruins. It is irregularly built, and in some places crowded and confined but it possesses several good streets, and for a native town is on the whole clean and airy. The principal public buildings are the civil dispensary the hospital and the jail. The last consists of a double range of buildings, forming two distinct squares, and is calculated for 800 prisoners. Tanks and cuts from the river affording ample means of irrigation, rice is extensively cultivated in the vicinity. Pop. about 20,000.

NELSON [add.] a prov New Zealand forming the N W portion of Middle Island or New Munster is bounded N by Cook Strait, W the ocean, N Lancaster and E the ocean and Marlborough length N to S 160 m greatest breadth 80 m; area, 8,000,000 acres. The coast-line, which has a sweep of about 800 m, is tolerably continuous on the W., but is deeply indented in the N. particularly by Blind Bay on the S E shore of which Nelson the capital is situated. A large part of the W. half of the prov appears to be a densely timbered alpine region in which some lofty mountain summits are situated. It has as yet been very partially explored, but what is known goes to prove that its agricultural and pastoral capabilities are not great. It promises, however, to yield wealth of a different kind. Iron, copper and coal are found in it, and it possesses a gold field which is actually worked. Pop. 11,000 of whom only 900 are natives.

NELSON [add.] cap of the above prov situated at the bottom of Blind Bay on the margin of an excellent harbour beneath a circle of precipitous hills, which rise like a wall above it, was founded in 1842. It consists of a number of spacious streets, only partially built, and of a central square and contains three churches, an Episcopal and a Wesleyan several schools, and a court-house and other public offices. One great objection to Nelson is the small quantity of land available for cultivation in its neighbourhood, but this objection will probably be overruled should the gold field prove so extensive and valuable as is now confidently predicted. The principal agricultural districts in the neighbourhood are in the fine valley of the Waimea, a tract under high cultivation, and the Motueka is a pleasant district across the bay. Pop. 6000.

NELSON'S HEAD, a lofty and precipitous promontory forming the northern extremity of Durban's Land, Arctie Ocean and lying nearly opposite to Cape Farry a headland on the N coast of America lat. 71° N lon 138° W. It is of limestone formation about 650 ft. in height, and rises almost perpendicularly from the water's edge. It received its name from the captain and officers of H.M.S. *Investigator* who visited it in 1830.

NEMAUER, or Nizawar, a dist India, between lat. 21° 28' and 22° 25' N lon 74° 48' and 76° 45' E. It comprises a large portion of the valley of the Nerbuda and of the Vindhya Mountains is about 180 m long from E. to W. with an average breadth of 40 m and has an estimated area of 2225 sq m. It is partly native and partly British territory the latter extending only to 260 sq m or about an eighth of the whole. Much of the soil is admirably adapted for cotton which was extensively grown while the Indian cotton manufacture flourished. The prevalent geological strata, both in the bounding ranges and on the banks of the rivers are basaltic, and are often broken into picturesque forms, which combined with the wood usually clothing them produce much fine scenery. 1 pop about 250,000.—The town of same name, situated on the E bank of the Nerbuda, 90 m. N E Oglein is an unimportant place.

NEMOUS, a vil N Africa, Algeria, prov and 80 m N W Ouz on the shore of the Mediterranean. It derives some importance from its proximity to the E. Marocco frontier from which it is only 8 m distant, and though its harbour is shallow and exposed a large quantity of the produce of the neighbouring districts, consisting chiefly of corn and wool is shipped at it. Pop. 985.

NI RIAD, a town India, prelat Bombay dist Kaira 80 m N W Baroda, consists of clean, broad and level streets and occupies the heart of a country in which tobacco is very extensively grown. Pop. about 40,000.

NIPTU-GHIBSK [add.] a town and circle, Russia in Asia Siberia gov and 540 m E by N Irkutsk on the Nerchinsk, near its confluence with the Bobilka. The town which lies so low as often to suffer from inundation is built almost entirely of wood and though possessed of several churches and schools, has nothing attractive in its appearance. Its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fur trade. Within the circle, among the Nerchinsk Mountains, about 100 m from the town are the celebrated government mines which are worked by convicts. Pop. of town 6000 of circle, 120,000.

NIETAGARU, a river British America which has its mouth 1½ m N W of a group of islands of same name, off the coast of Labrador in the N of the Gulf of St. Lawrence towards the entrance of the Strait of Belle Isle. It is a large stream with a rapid current, over a rocky bottom and with deep water both in its narrow entrance and within all the navigation is terminated by falls which descend perpendicularly 60 ft. on either side of an island into a basin ½ m wide. These falls are partly visible from the sea.

NETHEELANDS (KINGDOM or STATE) [add.] The following statistics, as supplementary to those given in the *Yearbook* will furnish a useful comparison of the state and progress of the Kingdom of Holland.

AREA AND TOTAL POPULATION OF SEVEN PROVINCES OF THE KINGDOM OF HOLLAND ON DEC. 31 1861 1860 AND 1860.

Province.	Area, (sq. m., m.)	Pop. 1861	Pop. 1860.	Pop. 1860.
Brabant	5078	411,948	412,301	428,421
Gelderland	927	415,454	419,596	437,738
South Holland	5502	595,195	601,884	678,867
North Holland	4846	526,119	549,594	585,474
Friesland	2930	2,61,311	272,120	1,61,120
Utrecht	8,01	262,335	268,429	273,872
Friesland	5053	376,838	390,461	328,349
Overijssel	6154	340,230	364,641	320,566
Groningen	4246	211,642	228,116	234,227
Drenthe	4812	92,666	120,236	104,554
Limburg	4030	215,787	220,528	245,779
	59495	3,577,653	3,682,932	3,538,106
Grand Duchy of Lux-emburg	4600	196,856	200,345	200,814
Total	642,164	5,608,466	5,885,267	5,738,606

12,464 1/2 English sq. m.

NETHERLANDS

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The last census of religious professions in 1869 gave the following numbers:—

Protestants	1,943,971	Greeks	29
Lutherans	61,538	Jews	23,370
R. Catholics	1,264,408	Unknown	2,794

The population of the colonies in Africa and in the East and West Indies, is stated as follows:—

AFRICA.		190 000	
Coast of Guinea (1898)			
EAST INDIAN COLONIES.			
	Pop. 1894.		Pop. 1894.
Java and Madura	12,711,302	Borneo (W Coast)	844,370
Sumatra (W Coast)	1,107,702	Borneo (S & E Coast)	610,470
Batavia	120,416	Cebu	305,322
Lampung	32,319	Moluccas—Makassar	100,415
Palembang	107,650	Yamena	92,501
Blidor	36,083	Ambone	167,272
Bocha	14,000	Banda	111,606
Biliton	15,274	Timor	30,184
		Salt and Lombok	263,726

WEST INDIES.

	Pop. 1864	Pop. 1894
Curaçao	10,566	10,770
Aruba	3,561	3,630
St. Martin	2,771	2,800
Bonaire	—	1,000

The number of Europeans settled in the Dutch East Indies in 1864 amounted to 33,677 of whom 27,933 were born in the colonies, 4478 born in Holland, and 1266 born in other European countries. The number in Java and Madura was estimated at 27,143. These figures are exclusive of the army which numbered 11,747. The Chinese in the same colonies reached the total of 235,533, Java having 136,192 of them.

Trade and Commerce.—The following table exhibits the shipping trade and gives the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast, at the principal and other ports in the Netherlands, in the year 1869:—

Ports.	REVENUE.				CLEANED.			
	With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.	
	vessels.	tons.	vessels.	tons.	vessels.	tons.	vessels.	tons.
Amsterdam	1,789	873,861	9	1,546	1,840	271,011	479	1,25,000
Edam	129	39,799	—	—	1	436	180	57,171
Rotterdam	219	50,796	19	1,529	44	12,525	178	64,470
Terneuzen	102	29,740	—	—	12	3,873	30	22,950
Goedereede	165	15,777	—	—	10	1,093	82	8,805
Dordrecht	464	104,430	1	842	210	41,770	348	41,103
Rotterdam	2,560	606,280	106	16,645	2,008	699,676	122	232,625
Schiedamschen	600	95,725	—	—	93	10,554	360	40,943
Vlaardingen	80	15,216	—	—	54	6,218	30	6,270
Gravenhage	428	86,144	—	—	362	10,565	213	11,638
Delft	204	20,772	36	1,519	40	1,784	228	10,450
Terneuzen	235	11,656	30	807	36	1,211	300	7,307
Harlingen	188	10,890	71	29,310	310	74,029	920	64,964
Enschede	127	13,264	—	—	1	2,021	40	4,026
Kampen	47	6,510	—	—	40	7,511	14	1,807
Stadthaven	40	6,293	1	45	6	7,125	36	7,287
Vlissingen	40	4,157	5	34	52	2,045	35	8,136
Other Ports	513	22,282	18	11,730	351	9,483	260	54,082
Total	7,918	1,691,060	481	71,195	4,969	1,114,830	2,674	625,206

The nationality of these vessels is shown thus:—

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.	REVENUE.				CLEANED.			
	With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.	
	vessels.	tons.	vessels.	tons.	vessels.	tons.	vessels.	tons.
Dutch	3,447	616,638	164	10,295	2,826	497,748	1,203	261,698
British	1,771	697,028	200	68,871	1,673	520,753	510	175,750
N. American	54	21,861	—	—	8	6,185	77	10,460
French	93	9,980	1	43	41	4,840	64	6,207
Swedish	16	5,322	—	—	10	1,244	71	2,918
Swedish	77	17,182	—	—	37	6,770	39	11,100
Norwegian	644	154,604	—	—	148	34,791	228	244,387
Prussian	257	37,101	—	—	86	8,800	175	18,028
Prussian	301	68,008	—	—	61	12,125	130	20,940
Hanoverian	724	40,124	75	1,905	469	36,607	364	30,433
Hanoverian	73	16,638	—	—	8	1,228	66	26,824
Oldenburg	77	9,845	5	138	7	1,837	58	2,894
Bremen	117	8,596	—	—	11	6,237	8	2,475
Hamburg	40	17,645	—	—	30	6,940	34	10,510
Spanish	5	794	—	—	1	91	4	707
Italian	30	4,920	—	—	9	2,330	18	5,608
Other Countries	20	4,828	—	—	6	1,061	19	2,827
Total	7,918	1,691,060	481	71,195	4,969	1,114,830	2,674	625,206

The number of merchant vessels belonging to Holland on Dec. 31, 1869, was 2,231, of 239,944 tons; of these 40 were steamers, of 13,994 tons.

The extent of the commerce of the kingdom of Holland is shown in the following statement of the imports and exports in each of the years 1861, 1862, 1863:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1861	210,077,416	423,607,842
1862	271,153,299	511,161,384
1863	26,000,000	33,000,000

The quantities and value of the principal articles of the import and export trade of Holland in the year 1863 are stated in the subjoined tables:—

EXPORTS.		
Articles.	Quantities.	Value.
Wool.	2,297,075	—
Chemicals	10,913,001	—
Coffee	60,890,265	80,796,971
Copper	2,408,003	1,347,008
Cotton	31,872,839	15,136,428
Drugs	—	7,216,183
Grain and Meal	—	40,699,947
Iron	8,600,193	1,620,561
Wine	—	17,706,130
Wool	800,400	4,829,790
Wool—Raw Wool, &c.	—	14,000,000
Wool	5,604,017	1,700,200

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American	Quantities	Value.
	<i>Furds.</i>	<i>Ordn.</i>
Iron—Other Seta	—	4,794 526
Lead	—	2,475,614
Lead—Wagonage	18,396,059	2,767,810
Manufactures—Cotton	—	10,467 262
— Woolen	—	15,390 422
— Silk	—	4,756 87
Rice	40,890 624	12,151 307
Silk	266 102	5,056,778
Spooler or Rino	15,466 159	5 114 000
Tobacco	110 015,643	41,666 671
Tobacco	21 633, 098	16 56,908
Tee	2,460 708	0 016,765
Wine	5 76 840	8 700 000
Wine	—	61 721 923
Wood	—	6,786 774
Yarn—Cotton	5,635,643	4 766 875
— Woollen and Silk	—	41 86 000

DISCUSSION

Articles	Quantity	Value
Butter	Pounds	14,611 820
Cheese		9,741 525
Coffee		46,794 830
Copra		2,861 698
Cotton		17,130 46
Wool		30,858 7-8
Cold and Silver		10,536 230
Grain—Wheat		3,574 70
" Rye		1,610 000
" Barley		135,440
" Oats		2,423 000
Grain—Barley		6,457 20
" Prepared		3,350 000
Indigo	Pounds	777 67
Iron—Pig		3,956 485
" Forged		839 977
Live Stock—Horned Cattle		106 190
" Other Kinds		484,686
Iron Wares		5,458 000
Manufactures—Silk		10,680 138
" Cotton		15,137 44
" Linen		1,068 511
" Bamboo		3,230 000
" Woolen		4,450 000
" Other Kinds		4,049 219
Rain Oil	Pounds	4,058,979
Peas		16, 81 368
" Green		4,462 029
Spirits	Keweenaw Tons	23,074,614
Sugar—Raw		56,319 9
" Refined		64,733 703
Tin	Pounds	2,4 8 005
Tobacco—Leaf		14 5 5 63
" Cigars		384 11
Wool		2 85 016
Yarn—Cotton Unspun		1 60 703
" Dyed		2,404 999
" Woolen and Silk		10,024 000
Silk or Spinel	Pounds	11,006 140

1 Last = 104 quarters. † 1 Kazan = 14 pluv.

Agriculture &c.—The live stock of various kinds possessed in Holland in the years 1862-1864 is thus enumerated —

		1985	1986	1987
Horses	No.	268 000	354,896	765,21*
Cattle-Total		1,4 4 030	1,289,679	1,383 887
Bulls		15 006	14 832	13 5 9
Oxen		22 000	30,423	65, 11
Cows		636,065	946,349	948,214
Calves		341 998	841,031	316,964
Sheep		861 129	861,626	900,136
Pigs		371 054	391 065	404,638
Goats		126,820	123,320	130,440

The principal descriptions of agricultural produce raised in Holland in the years 1860, 1861, and 1862 are stated in the following quantities which are given in Dutch measures—the muid = 22 bushels, and the pond = 2.2 lbs avoirdupois:—

Kind of Produce.		1900.	1901.	1902.
Corn—				
Wheat	Med.	1 773,223	1 532,155	1 418,224
Eye	"	3 749,790	3 674,053	3 191,000
Buckwheat		1 261,360	1 033,375	1 207,000
Berley		1 5,834	1,541,786	1 222,300
Oats		3 260,033	3 410,000	3,765,000

Kind of Product

[illegible]

FINANCE, &c.—The various branches of the revenue and expenditure of the kingdom of Holland, as stated in the budget for 1864, are as follows:—

REVIEWS

Direct Taxes	80 748 826	Gravel	160 125 000
Excise	12 680 160	Gravel	20 415 425
Indirect Taxes	12 490 000		
Customs on Importing Dues	4 989 338		
Stamp on Pints	224 000		
Postals	1 350 000		
Post and Telegraphs	2 435 00		
Lottery	410 000		
Licenses for Hunting and Fishing	100 000		
Mines	500		
Millage-moneys	11 458 943		
Religion Installment	400 000		
Repayments from Colonies	8 800 000		
Costs of Funds for Universal Education	19 448 000		
Balance of Revenue of Past Years	2,326,000		
Total		Gravel	160 125 000
			20 415 425

EXPENDITURE

Naval Household	800 000
High Colleges and Unions	204 000
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	931 000
— Justice	2 933 44
— Interior	84,378,887
— Protestant Religion	1 33 800
— Roman Catholic Religion	1 604 673
— Navy	8 730,935
— Finance	8 740,300
— War	34, 25 000
National Debt	37,976,871
Colonial Department	5,245 070
Missions	50 000
Total	108 939 674
	283 4 407

The amount of the public debt of the kingdom of Holland was in 1862 485 779 715, in 1883 £82 261,661 and in 1884 £84 602 429

NEUDORF or **RENNES-UTTALA** in an Austrian empire, Hungary co. Oran on the Danube with 1470 inhabitants, who grow excellent wine, and have both coal mines and marble quarries. The Roman station *Villa* stood here, and many Roman enns are found near it.

NEUDORF a. in Austrian empire, Bohemia circle and about 20 m. E N E Rger with a church, mineral springs, and 1500 inhabitants.

NEUDORFL is in Austrian empire, Hungary co. and 14 m. N W Odenburg, on the Leitha, and on the railway to Vienna, with a mineral spring, and 1300 R. Catholic inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in preparing wood for matches

NEUHAMMER, a tn Austrian empire Bohemia, circle
and 34 m. N.E. Eger with a church manufactures of wire,
and a mill. Coal is worked in the vicinity Pop. 1500

NEUMARKT, a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria.
26 m. W Linz with a town hospital, woollen manufactures,
and 10,000 inhabitants.

NEUMARKT, a tn Austrian empire Galicia, county New Soudes cap. dist of same name, at the confluence of the Black and the White Dniester, 28 m E. Cracow. It has

an old church, which, though built of wood in 1210, is still in good condition, a high school, and a considerable trade in wine and flour. Pop. 3450.

NEURATZ [add] a to Austrian empire, Banat, esp. circle of same name, L. bank Danube, opposite to Fiumeraden 76 m S W Temesvar. It is a royal free town, is the see of a non united Greek bishop, and the seat of a Protestant consistory and has two churches—two of them evangelical Protestant, one Armenian, five Greek, and two E. Catholic—a synagogue, a handsome townhouse, an under gymnasium, a brewery, and an important trade partly in wine and fruit. In 11th June, 1840, Neuratz was saved by the Ban Jella fish, and suffered dreadfully. Pop. 15,822.

NEUSTADT, a to. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and W Kronstadt, with a Protestant church, large potteries, a trade in flax, and 2000 inhabitants.

NEUSTIFT a to. Austrian empire, Lower Austria circle, 1 ppar Wieselwaid with a parish church, iron and other mills, and 1200 inhabitants.

NEUTSCHIEIN [add] a to. Austrian empire, Moravia, esp. circle of same name, is a beautiful and fertile country 64 m N E Brunn on the Tischo, an affluent of the Oder. It consists of two parishes and five suburbs, is the seat of several important public offices and has three churches—one of them a domitory church, built in the Byzantine style and surrounded by two lofty towers, an ancient castle, a townhouse, a high and other school, a town hospital an infirmary and an asylum for children. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen and linen goods, glass and dyed and there are four important yearly markets. Pop. 7807.

—Old Tischoa about 2 m off contains an ancient parish church and two castles, one of them a ruin, and has 800 inhabitants.—The circle of Neutischiein bounded N by Austria, Prussia, and Silesia, E by Hungary, S by Brunn and W by Moravia, has an area of 977 sq. m. and a population of 261,539 of whom 20,518 are Protestants and 2365 Jews.

NEVADA, a territory U States, formed in 1861 out of the W part of Utah and portions of California, is bounded N by the parallel of 42° N. E. by the meridian of 116° W. S. by the parallel of 37° N. as far W as the watershed between the valley of the Colorado and the Pacific and W by the watershed as far as the parallel of 41° and from thence S to the parallel of 42°. Its finest portion is the valley of the Colorado, which is cultivated alike for its fertility and for its mineral wealth, particularly in silver. The gold and silver fields are also found stretching from the Washoe in the E. W. part of the territory across it from W to E, and reaching N and S from the great central discoveries of Washoe. It was estimated in August, 1862 that there were in Nevada 140 crushing mills in operation. In some places boulders of quartz are said to lie upon the surface from 3 to 5 m in extent, and to be rich in silver. Obsidian also resembling coarse glass, is found upon the surface; and in some districts below boulders are coated inside with a stone resembling flint spots, of various colors. Bituminous coal and salt have been discovered, and the soil, which is in some districts extremely dry and barren, and covered with wild sage contains much alkali. Besides its resources in the precious metals and useful minerals, the territory likewise possesses considerable agricultural capacities scattered throughout its mineral ranges. Carson city is the capital. The estimated area is 83,500 sq. m. and the estimated white population in 1863, 40,000.

NEVIANSK, a to. Russia, gov. and 175 m. E. S. E. Perm, near the source of the Neva in the Ural Mountains is a district which is almost a continuous forest. It is one of the oldest mineral establishments in the Ural, having been founded about 1709 by the first Demidoff, who built his castle and made it the family residence, which it long continued to be. Extended by his successor, it grew into a magnificent mansion, and though much curtailed and partially demolished by the caprice of one of his descendants, still contains several splendid apartments. About 300 yards from the castle is a fine brick tower, much out of the perpendicular. At one time all the silver brought from the Altai was refined within it. The mines and mines of Neviansk have belonged for nearly a century to the Yalovitz family. Very good iron is made here from a mixture of common red magnetic iron ore. Large quantities of painted iron

were, sent to the fair at Irtish, and their way to every part of Siberia. Pop. of Neviansk, 18,000.

NEVERKOP, a to. Turkey in Europe, circle and 70 m N. E. Salomaki, on the Karasu or Boyrun, at the foot of the Ararat Balkan. It is surrounded with walls, and has a pop. of 3800.

NEW ALBANY [add] a to U States, Indiana, esp. co. Floyd, on the Ohio, opposite to Portland in Kentucky, and on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railway, 10 m N W Louisville. It stands on an elevated bank, is well laid out in wide paved streets, and contains 22 churches, a college, and a collegiate institute. The chief industrial establishments are steam-boat building yards and foundries. At commodious wharves, made suitable for the largest steamers, an active and rapidly increasing trade is carried on. Pop. (1860) 12,047.

NEWARK [add], two places, U States:—1. A to New Jersey, esp. co. Essex, on the W bank of the Passaic, on the Morris canal, and on lines of railway connecting it with New York, Philadelphia, and other quarters, 19 m W New York. It covers an area of nearly 5 sq. m., and consists generally of wide and airy streets, and of three spacious squares and parks. Broad Street, the principal thoroughfare, is 2½ m. long and 132 ft. wide, is a handsome avenue, shaded with majestic elms and lined with numerous elegant mansions. The central park is in like manner surrounded by tower ing elms, and surrounded by the residences of many of the wealthy inhabitants. The public buildings include 18 churches, of which no fewer than 12 are German, a custom house and post office, erected at the expense of the general government, a savings bank, a high school, an academy, two orphan asylums and an almshouse. In the vicinity are several cemeteries, one of which occupies 40 acres, and is set out in winding avenues, shaded by ornamental trees and flowering shrubs. The manufactures consist chiefly of leather, cotton, patent, and enamelled sheet, wheels and carriages, plated ware, jewellery, saddlery tools, cutlery, looks, railings, mattresses, hangings, patent or enamelled cloth hats, castings, brass and malleable iron machinery, needles, buttons, type-metal and printing composit and chemical also, and larger beer. The trade is chiefly confined to the above articles of manufacture. The real and personal property of the place is estimated at \$5,300,000. Pop. (1860), 71,841.—2. A to Ohio, esp. co. the principal thoroughfare of three branches of the Licking on the Ohio canal and on the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark and the Ohio Central railways, 30 m. E. N. E. Columbus. It contains eight churches, and has in its vicinity quarries of sandstone, a coalfield, which is extensively worked and a number of coal oil factories. Pop. (1860) 4675.

NEW BEDFORD [add] a to U States, Massachusetts, one of the capitals of co. Bristol, on Buzzard's Bay and on the New Bedford and Taunton and the Fairhaven branch of the Boston railway, 50 m. S. Boston. It is built along the W side of the Acushnet, which is here crossed by a bridge communicating with Fairhaven and contains 84 churches, a handsome city hall in the Doric style, a custom house, a system several excellent private academies, a public library of 18,500 vols., an orphan house, a house of correction, and an almshouse capable of admitting 400 inmates. Most of the public edifices are built of granite and not a few of the private houses are remarkable for elegance. The principal manufactures are cotton yarn and cotton cloth, hoop iron, oil soap, candles, screws, rivets, castings, paper-hangings and Prussian blue, but for a long period the whale fishery has been the staple business of the place. It began to be prosecuted here as early as 1756, and though prosecuted first by the war of the Revolution, and subsequently by that of 1812 is still the centre of the whale fishery in the U States. On the 1st of January, 1860, the number of vessels in the district of which New Bedford is the port of entry was 847 measuring 184,478 tons. Of this number, 501 measuring 108,564, belonging to this place alone, were employed in the whale fishery, the aggregate products of which for the whole district were, in 1859, 2,336,488 gallons sperm-oil, valued at \$278,559; 4,715,283 gallons whale-oil, value \$206,215; and 2,610,987 lbs. whalebone, value \$256,024. According to the valuation of real estate and personal property New Bedford is the wealthiest community

in the U States, in proportion to the number of its inhabitants. Pop (1860), 22,800

NEW BRITAIN, a post-borough and township, U States, Connecticut, on the Providence and Fitchburg railway 10 m. S. Hartford. It contains six churches and a state normal school and has extensive manufactures of stockinet goods, buck and safe locks, jewellery hooks and eyes, cabinet hardware, harness trimmings, rules, plumbs, and levels. One of its establishments for the manufacture of locks, house trimmings, and general hardware, is the largest and most complete of its kind in the States. Pop. (1860) 5212

NEWCASTLE, a town in British America, Canada West, on the N. side of Lake Ontario and on the Grand Trunk railway 42 m. E. N. E. Toronto. It possesses two churches and an academy marble-works a tannery a foundry and a considerable general as well as lumber trade. Pop. about 1250

NEWCASTLE a town in British America, New Brunswick, cap. co. Northumberland, on the Miramichi about 15 m. above its mouth. It is extremely and advantageously situated contains a court-house and jail, two churches, and some other good buildings and has nearly 6 fathoms water at its wharves. Pop. about 1000

NEW-CHWANG or **NEW CHINE WANG** See YING WAT.

NEW GLASGOW, a town in British America, Canada East, co. Terrebonne on the Achigon, 80 m. N. Montreal. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church possesses several tanneries and carries on a large trade in lumber. Pop. about 1800

NEW HAMBURG, a town in British America, Canada West, co. Waterloo, on the Grand Trunk railway 65 m. W. W. Toronto. It contains two churches—a Church of England and a German Lutheran; and possesses a pottery a tannery a cloth factory a brewery, and a distillery. The trade is however mostly local. Pop. about 1100

NEW HARMONY, a town in U States, Indiana, on the W. bank, 50 m. above its mouth 140 m. S. W. Indianapolis. It was built by the Harmonists under George Rapp in 1815 and purchased from them, in 1825 by Robert Owen of New Lanark, who after failing in an attempt to establish his so-called social system, sold it to a William Maclure, who converted it into a school of industry. This scheme failing like the others, was abandoned at the end of six years, and the place began to decline. It is said to be again improving and now contains an Episcopal and a Methodist church a large schoolhouse, a working men's institute, a hall used as a theatre, three steam mills, and two distilleries. Lark and whisky are its principal exports. Pop. 325

NEW LEBANON SPRINGS, a vil. U States, New York, in the township of same name, 40 m. S. E. Albany. It contains two churches and a female seminary and is noted for its thermal springs, which have at all seasons a uniform temperature of 78° and contain as their chief ingredients chloride of sodium, chloride of calcium, and carbonate and sulphate of lime. The springs are so copious as not only to supply several baths, but to keep two or three mills running throughout the year. In the township is a large flaxseed establishment of about 800 persons, owning about 4000 acres of land. Pop. 2137

NEW LIVERPOOL, a town in British America, Canada East, co. Laval, on bank St. Lawrence, about 7 m. above Quebec. It contains a R. Catholic church and carries on a very extensive trade in lumber. Pop. about 1800

NEW LONDON, a town and port of entry U States, Connecticut, on bank Thames, 8 m. above its mouth in Long Island Sound, and on the New London, Willimantic, and Palmer, and on the New York and Boston railways. It consists of two portions—an older, which possesses few attractions and a more modern which is regularly formed contains many handsome residences partly for the accommodation of summer visitors attracted by the beauties of the surrounding scenery. Among the public edifices are a handsome granite custom-house, city buildings containing also the post-office, court-house, and other county offices, ten churches, a female academy, a high-school, and a public library. The chief industrial establishments are cotton factories, steam saw-mills, foundries, and machine and nail shops. There is also a building yard, at which a few vessels are built. The

harbour which is 8 m. long, 5 fathoms deep, well sheltered, and seldom obstructed by ice, is one of the best in the States. It is also well defended at its entrance by Fort Trumbull which has been entirely rebuilt since 1840, mounts 80 pieces of heavy ordnance, and can accommodate a garrison of 800 men. The coasting trade and fisheries of New London are important. In 1860 the shipping of the district amounted to 57 490 tons of which the wharves employed 15,066, the cod fishery 4057 and the coasting trade 15 000 Pop. (1860) 10 116

NEWMARKET a town in British America, Canada West, co. York, on the Ontario, Huron, and Lake Huron railway 26 m. N. Toronto. It contains four churches and a grammar school, and has manufactures of stoves and water pumps, and of copper, tin and sheet iron as well as a rope walk a sawery and marble works. Pop. about 1000

NEW MILFORD a vil. U States, Connecticut, on bank Housatonic and on the Housatonic railway 80 m. N. by W. Bridgeport. It consists of wide and well formed streets, and contains four churches a cotton and two woollen factories paper filling and flour mills and several tanneries. Pop. (1860), 5383

NEW ORLEANS [add.] The close of the civil war during which New Orleans was captured and held for a long time by northern troops, has relieved it from the prostrate condition to which it was reduced and to a certain extent caused a revival of the trade which previously existed in it as a port. But it will necessarily be long before its staple trade in cotton can be fully restored. One loss in the war one half of the total crop of cotton passed through the New Orleans market—namely 1 848 312 bales out of 5,699 927 but in 1860 the quantity in the market was only 271,016 bales. Two wants will have to be supplied to the cotton and sugar planters before the production can approach that previous to the outbreak of the war—the want of capital and the want of labour. With regard to the latter it is said that the free negroes in many parts of Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas are coming forward largely to make labour contracts and in many instances are returning to their old masters. This is a hopeful sign. Many of the plantations are being let at low rents and some have been sold or let to men from the northern states, but there appears to be a greater disposition to rent cotton than sugar plantations, the capital required for carrying on the cultivation of the former being much less than that necessary for the successful culture of sugar and the sugar crop is attended with much more uncertainty than that of cotton. The experiment of white labour is being tried on a small scale by means of German immigrants, but it is considered doubtful whether white men can do field labour with effect in the summer months. The city of New Orleans itself has always been considered abroad as being unhealthy. Unhealthy seasons occur and the summer climate is unwholesome to some European constitutions but many foreigners enjoy excellent health in New Orleans all the year round. The great scourge of the city has been the yellow fever, but it has been quite free from it for several years, owing probably in some measure to the quarantine regulations, which are strictly enforced from May to November and have prevented this contagious disease from being introduced from the gulf ports.

The revival of trade in the year 1860 was characterized by quantities of goods being thrown into the market for distribution in the country districts, which had been for four years without supplies of foreign or northern merchandise except such as they received through the blockaded ports. The principal part of this revived trade was in articles received from New York and Boston. The principal trade carried on in British vessels up to the time of the closing of the war was almost confined to what is called the gulf trade. After that vessels arrived in some numbers direct from English and French ports, bringing principally salt, coal, and wine, and receiving in return cargoes of cotton. The number of tonnage, and crews of British vessels entered and cleared at the port in the year 1866 were as follows:—

Vessels.	Revenue.		Customs.	
	Tonnage.	Crews.	Tonnage.	Crews.
296	67 118	3392	278	13,261
			49,261	5,285

The total number of vessels arriving at the port in the same commercial year (ending August 31) was 1449 besides 1491

ships from the interior. The export trade in that on which New Orleans principally relies, and of this cotton constitutes the most important article. The following table exhibits the cotton exports for the past ten years to various countries—

	Great Britain.	France.	North of Europe.	South of Europe, Africa, &c.	Central.	Total.
1850	805,622	264,814	358,012	174,612	26,100	1,530,958
1857	749,400	268,143	346,640	139,619	228,000	1,512,821
1858	1,016,718	266,000	316,804	136,454	184,807	1,920,787
1859	994,800	338,447	325,478	146,905	184,000	1,777,631
1860	1,136,802	318,397	336,133	130,370	203,000	2,124,702
1861	1,129,348	348,579	321,842	118,368	135,170	1,912,867
1862	1,211	478	—	31 1	4,381	27,676
1863	1,079	1,946	—	87 1	29,480	32,750
1864	1,153	4,023	—	307	132,645	136,148
1865	21,826	5,008	492	16	764,604	192,851

The following statistics will also be interesting as showing the effects of the war upon the other principal articles of the export trade of New Orleans during the five years ending August 31 1865: It being presumed that the tobacco export in the preceding year (1860) amounted to 82,690 bbls.—

	Tobacco.	Paper.	Hides.
1861	36,596	62,183	4,781
1862	2,521	30,172	4,781
1863	12,555	90,360	6,000
1864	79	89,254	2,071
1865	1,831	658	21

The subjoined comparative view of the prices per lb. of middling cotton at New Orleans on the first day of each month in the same five years will also have its interest—

	1860-1	1861-2	1862-3	1863-4	1864-5
September	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
October	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
November	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
December	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
January	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
February	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
March	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
April	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
May	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
June	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
July	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
August	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2

NEW FLYMOUTH New Zealand cap. prov. Taranaki. New Ulster beautifully situated on the W coast among gentle hills, and watered by numerous small streams, was a thriving settlement, with a granite church and chapel, and several stores, breweries, and mills. These still remain, but the rural beauties which constituted one of its chief attractions, have almost disappeared amid the ravages of war. Many of its peaceful homesteads have been sacked and burned down by the natives; and the careful cultivation which caused it to be familiarly talked of as the garden of New Zealand was necessarily abandoned while the settlers were obliged to concentrate all their efforts on the defense of the town.

NEWPORT, two places, U States.—1 A tn and port of entry Rhode Island, cap. of same name, on Narragansett Bay on the W shore of Rhode Island, 5 m. from the ocean. It has a fine harbor, safe, commodious, and of sufficient depth for the largest ships, and defended by two strong forts—Adams and Wolfen; the one on Benton's Point, and the other on Goat Island. The town, built on a declivity facing the harbor, is partly old, but interesting from its quaint appearance, and partly modern, with many large and elegant mansions. The principal buildings are a dozen churches, a state-house, custom-house, market-house, a public library, a museum, and an armory hall. Both manufactures and trade are limited, and the place depends less on them than on its healthy climate, fine beach, and beautiful scenery, which have made it one of the most popular summer resorts in the U States. Its visitors during the summer season are counted

by thousands; and it is for their accommodation chiefly, and not from any permanent increase of population, that the modern town has been erected. Berkeley the celebrated Bishop of Cloyne resided here for some time and is said to be well-known work entitled the *Hebrew Philosopher*. Pop. (1860), 10,500.—2 A tn, Kentucky, on the Ohio, just opposite to Cincinnati on the Licking, here crossed by a fine suspension bridge. It stands on an elevated plain commanding a fine view and contains an academy a U States arsenal, and several rolling mills and foundries. Pop. (1860) 10,047.

NEW QT A Y a fishing-town in Cornwall in the E. division and parish of St. Columb Minor about 21 m N Truro. This rising and busy place is pleasantly situated on the shore of the Bristol Channel, and has a small harbor protected by a pier, enlarged a few years ago to meet the increase of the pilchard fishery. There are several large cellars or warehouses for curing the fish which is exported to various parts in the Mediterranean. A mine of lead is worked, but with no considerable amount of success; the quality, somewhat resembling granite, is shipped here. The parish church is at St. Columb Minor half a mile distant, but there are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

NEW RIVER, New Zealand. See Otago in *Supp*. **NEWTON** a tn U States, Iowa, cap. co. Jasper on the Mississippi and Missouri railroad, 35 m. E. by N Des Moines. It contains a large court-house, a bank, five churches, and three schools. A mine of coal has been opened about 2 m from it. Pop. (1860) 1817. In 1860, mid to be 2000.

NEW ZEALAND (lat.), 130° E. Zealand is now divided into nine provinces: Auckland, Taranaki, or New Plymouth; Wellington and Hawke's Bay, in the North Island; and Nelson, Marlborough, Canterbury, Otago, and Southland, in the Middle Island. The South or Stewart's Island is at present unconnected with the organized provinces. By the constitution conferred upon the country in 1852 it is governed in the following manner.—The crown appoints the governor and four judges, but the general government of the colony is vested in the General Assembly, which holds its annual session at Auckland, and is composed of a Legislative Council consisting of about twenty-five leading citizens nominated by the governor for life, and in the House of Representatives which is made up of about fifty members elected by the people every five years. Every man owning a freehold worth £50 or being a householder at a rent of £5 per annum in the country or £10 in a town is qualified to vote for or to be a member of the House of Representatives. The governor is aided and advised by a ministry, comprising the chief officers of state, who are members of the General Assembly. Each of the nine provinces is governed for local purposes by a provincial council consisting of a chief officer called the superintendent, and from ten to twenty provincial councillors chosen by the electors of the province every four years. Every provincial council act has to receive the assent of the governor and the ministry before it becomes law. The civil and criminal laws are the same as those of England and for judicial purposes the colony is divided into four districts and sessions are held by the judges in the chief towns of the provinces. The number of criminal convictions in the supreme court for various offences in 1865 was 284. By the police, magistrates, and minor courts, 12,593 criminal cases were disposed of.

New Zealand while displaying some fine open plains and many undulating champagne districts, may be described generally as a wooded highland country clothed with luxuriant evergreen vegetation. It is of volcanic origin, several of the small elevations being extinct craters, and shocks of earthquakes being still occasionally experienced. The country around Wellington the S. portion of the North Island is chiefly affected by them, but, though within the last twenty years two shocks have been severe enough to involve the loss of three or four lives, the inhabitants do not regard them with much apprehension. Numerous wooded ranges of moderate elevation and three snow-capped mountain peaks, Rangitikei, Tongariro, and Egmont, are found in the

North Island, while a chain of rugged forest ranges, including Mount Cook 14,500 ft. high, extends along the entire coast of Middle Island, from Emily Bay to Cape Fawcett. The North Island contains only two or three moderately extensive plains, but abounds in large hilly valleys, and in sheltered dells and dales. Middle Island, on its W side consists chiefly of wooded alpine regions, but on the E displays fine plains and open tracts, admirably adapted for tillage and pasture. In climate New Zealand is temperate, though it is subject to violent winds and heavy rains but though the rainfall is great, the number of dry days in the year is very large. The following table, compiled from meteorological observations made in 1858 and subsequent years, will show the character of the climate of New Zealand as compared with that of Great Britain—

	Mean temperature of coldest month.	Mean temperature of hottest month.	Mean annual temperature.	Annual fall of rain in inches.	Dry days in the year.
Auckland	51	68	59	45	308
New Plymouth	49	66	58	50	240
Wellington	48	65	57	52	267
Nelson	44	64	55	54	246
Christchurch	47	64	55	51	204
Otago	46	64	55	50	285
London	37	62	50	24	187
Edinburgh	34	59	47	40	306

The soil and climate of New Zealand produce in perfection every English grass, grain, fruit, and vegetable. Wheat, potatoes, onions, apples, plums, peaches and their cognates are excellent in quality and the peach bears profusely as a standard. The vine thrives in the open air a little but only a little better than it does in England while in the gardens of the warmer valleys fruits of a semi-tropical character the pomegranate, citron, orange, and olive, might be raised. These are the native of the Sandwich Islands and the hoppers, a sweet potato are partially cultivated by the natives in sheltered sunny spots of the North Island but under common field cultivation maize will not ripen. Cassava and myrtle, attaining a shrubby size, and various plants, which require the greenhouse in England, flourish through the winter in the open air and generally the few fruits and plants which will grow in New Zealand, but not in England are not those which require more summer heat, but those which require less winter cold. In the colder parts of Middle Island, ice and snow occur in winter; but in the North Island, except on the high mountain ranges, ice and snow are seldom if ever seen.

The natives of New Zealand, called Maories, a people of Malay origin, are supposed to have immigrated from the Sandwich Islands some centuries ago. Spill up into numerous petty tribes, and warring each other by intestine feuds, their numbers have been so reduced that they do not now exceed 50,000 all of whom, with the exception of a few hundreds, are located in the North Island. In personal appearance they somewhat resemble deeply tanned negroes. By Christianity, a great part of them have been converted to Christianity; many of the young can read and write their own language, and the Bible has been largely circulated amongst them. They have acquired in many instances considerable property in stock, cultivated lands, coasting vessels, flour-mills, and spars; a few even have accounts at the banks, and others have taken shares in local companies. In the neighbourhood of the settlements they are adopting articles of European dress, but they cling to a great extent to their old degraded domestic habits. In the island of New Zealand is singularly deficient, as it does not possess a single indigenous animal. With the exception of two or three harmless Murids, a small and now scarce bat is the only four-footed creature found in the islands. The pig however originally introduced by Captain Cook, and straying from the native villages, and breeding in the forests, has become a wild animal in some of the remote districts. The cat, too, and a few cattle, have likewise become wild representatives. Pheasants, partridges, quails, and red and silver pheasants have been introduced, and have so far thrived successfully. There are thirty-three species of native birds, of which the puffeduck and the teal are good songsters. Some

English small birds, and English poultry—the latter now abundant all over the colony—have been imported by immigrants. Insects are about as numerous as those in England and mosquitoes are found, but disappear before cultivation of the crops, the weeds, and the hedges, a flying grasshopper are the three most peculiar species. The open moon garden bed, introduced with signal success, frequently swarms in the woods. River fish are scarce and poor but sea fish are plentiful and good. With mineral wealth New Zealand is liberally supplied. Coal has been found in many parts of the country—in Hild Bay near Nelson, in Auckland, in the W coast of the Buller River on the W coast of New Zealand while the whole of the mountainous peninsula, forming the N.W. corner of this province, appears to be stored with coal. Iron is found in many localities, and some of the rocks on the Otago shore are powerfully magnetic. The beach at New Plymouth for several miles is formed of fine iron sand which adheres to a magnet in crystallized particles. Copper has been worked on a small scale at the Kaitake and Great Barrier Islands, near Auckland, and chrome and copper are derived from the Dun Mountain mine at Nelson. Gold has been found in the Coromandel country near Auckland, and in Nelson province, as well as near the Buller River on the W coast of the same province. But the chief discovery of the precious metal have been in the province of Otago, in which vast districts have been found rich in auriferous deposits. The first discovery was made in June, 1861 and produced a rush of immigrants from Australia and elsewhere, Otago the capital, suddenly became a large and populous place and many thousands of gold-seekers rapidly spread themselves over the auriferous districts in two years 700,000 oz were obtained, worth nearly three millions sterling. In the year ending March 31, 1868 the returns showed the following amount of gold exported from the various ports in the colony—

	oz
Auckland	4,508
Nelson	14,908
Hawke's Bay	2,171
Nelson	3,250
Hokitika	387,840
Greymouth	108,426
Lyttelton	1,084,026
Dunedin	210,488
Invercargill	5,318
Total	674,690

Trade and Commerce.—The total value of the imports and exports from the colony including bullion and specie, in the years 1861, 1862, and 1863, is thus given—

	1861	1862	1863
Imports	£1,493,511	£4,702,082	£7,079,574
Exports	1,370,547	3,423,794	8,443,405

The principal and other articles of which these imports and exports were composed, with the values of these, are stated in the following table:—

	1861	1862	1863
FACTORIES AND ARTICLES.	£	£	£
Animals	258,773	453,516	602,816
Apparel			
Shoes and Shoes	89,355	177,281	308,959
All other kinds	468,468	604,421	1,899,000
Furniture, &c.	25,150	97,128	34,494
Glass and Earthenware	23,995	59,590	90,480
Iron and Hardware	145,035	280,042	448,040
Olives and Groceries	21,081	65,468	176,064
Alcohol and Beer	87,940	123,515	229,044
Sugar	164,701	343,369	204,274
Tea	87,266	50,366	176,064
Spices	47,172	280,040	4,700
Ready	31,280	123,515	204,274
Gun	17,053	50,071	55,128
Books	18,569	59,468	4,700
Whisky	14,448	54,109	21,979
Other spirits	6,522	6,522	6,522
Books and Stationery	45,517	65,468	176,064
Tobacco	24,190	79,099	793,209
Wine	82,280	113,468	144,876
Total value of principal and other articles	3,468,611	4,468,082	7,079,574

EXPENSES.			
Principal Amount	1861.	1862.	1863.
Gold and Gold Dust	753,687	1,567,350	3,455,672
Silver	—	—	97,668
Land Duty	9,288	11,199	27,098
Copper Ore	1,580	1,679	—
Oil	5,120	6,085	5,867
Freight	4,131	16,084	7,788
Timber	15,499	16,173	10,175
Wool	428,728	974,288	580,480
Total value of principal and other articles	1,376,522	3,683,794	5,066,680

The rapid increase in the shipping trade of the colony will be seen in the following table, exhibiting the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at each of the principal ports, in the years 1861, 1862, and 1863:—

Principal Ports.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	1861.		1862.		1863.		1861.		1862.		1863.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Auckland	108	58,774	107	57,913	177	67,810	168	58,792	106	54,343	107	62,120
Wellington	64	13,392	49	13,918	64	8,392	44	12,150	41	14,411	39	8,711
Manurewa	15	3,177	17	4,659	19	5,168	16	3,420	20	4,681	20	4,681
New Plymouth	10	2,180	8	673	8	759	10	4,701	0	1,392	9	2,639
Wairarapa	32	6,088	38	10,338	36	11,080	36	5,842	30	5,473	41	13,849
Whangarei	10	12,871	14	15,683	24	12,158	25	9,122	25	10,518	24	14,058
Lyttelton	20	34,722	74	61,168	126	48,294	69	12,526	69	12,526	109	26,088
Dunedin	34	54,394	300	153,184	496	301,839	218	50,739	264	153,013	491	200,364
Timarua	—	—	—	—	130	28,416	—	—	—	—	127	21,004
Bluff Harbour	—	—	67	24,360	135	21,567	—	—	45	27,440	138	15,000
Total of principal and other ports	290	177,008	513	567,350	1154	419,806	346	206,460	735	308,547	1094	504,088

Of these vessels entered in 1863, 990 of 547,465 tons, and cleared, 725 vessels of 319,473 tons, were British vessels.

The total amount of the gross revenue and expenditure of the colony is thus stated for the years 1861, 1862, and 1863.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1861	£291,464	No return.
1862	1,192,000	£1,118,117
1863	1,599,456	1,767,025

The revenue of 1863 was derived from ordinary sources of which the customs duties (£225,051) were the principal-producing £748,872; and from 'territorial' sources—the sale of crown lands (bringing £294,000) being the principal-producing £224,405 the remaining £118,025 arose from 'residential' assessments and other payments. The public debt in the year 1863 comprised £200,000 on account of the general government, and £689,750 on account of the provincial governments, making a total of £1,289,750 and involving an annual charge for interest and sinking fund of £68,535.

The area of New Zealand is estimated to be 100,259 sq. m.; and the population in 1861 was found to be 100,516, including 7294 military and 1117 half-castes but exclusive of about 2000 gold miners, and of the Maories, who numbered 54,649. On Dec. 31, 1863, the estimated population was:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
European	106,978	54,879	161,857
Military and their families.	6,881	1,708	11,589
Total	213,859	56,587	270,446

In December 1864, the European population, exclusive of military had risen to 175,124.

In 1861 the number of immigrants was 13,523; in 1862 34,220 and in 1863, 45,726. Of the last number no less than 23,855 entered the gold-producing provinces of Otago (with Southland). Against this, however, must be set the number of those who left New Zealand during the same period; this number was in 1861, 41,171; in 1862, 18,999; and in 1863, 10,670; the largest proportion to seek work being from Otago.

A great obstacle to the progress of prosperity of the colony has arisen in the distribution of cases of the native tribes, who, representing the sale of certain lands which they had made to the New Zealand Company began to demand satisfaction of troops and police violence, and to begin to take upon rebellion. The friendly tribes which with the

settlers and the military, and a long and bloody warfare ensued, the available troops being insufficient to effectively suppress the rebels. The settlers were driven from their holdings, and many left the country, and trade, immigration, and agriculture were stopped. More than once the hostilities appeared to be quelled, when fresh outbreaks occurred. The Waikato district in Auckland province, Taranaki, and several districts in Wellington and Hawke's Bay have been the most disturbed. But, after the native confederation in these parts seemed to have been broken up, a fresh outbreak took place in October, 1866, in the neighbourhood of Napier, in Hawke's Bay, which was terminated by a successful attack upon the rebels' pah or fort at Omarama, on the Tutakahi River; since which the country appears to have become generally peaceful.

NEYRIZ, a town, prov. Para, on the road between Shiraz and Kerman, and about 7 m. from the E. extremity of the lake of same name, called also Lake Bahkagan. It

occupies a considerable space with its gardens and houses, possesses three adjacent forts, a paltry bazaar and three caravanserais, and is inhabited by about 1500 families. Its trade is insignificant.

NGALLA, a town, Western Africa, Borno, prov. Kotoko, near the S.W. extremity of Lake Chad. It stands on an elevated terrace, surrounded by clay walls, and composed of clay houses, among which stood forth impressively the governor's palace, presenting, with its immense substructure and towering walls, all the appearance of a citadel. The town, however, tells only of a bygone prosperity and a present decay. Several of its quarters are in ruins.

NGAMI [add.] lake, S. Africa, in the Batiana country, on the N. frontier of the Kalahari Desert, between lat. 20° 25' and 20° 40' S. and lon. 25° 21' and 25° 3' E. It lies between E.W. and W.S.W., at the height of 8700 ft. above sea level and is of somewhat irregular shape, narrow towards the centre, and thence bulging out on both sides so as to form two nearly equal ovals, the one terminating at its W. end, and the other at its E. extremity. Its greatest length is 57 m., its breadth near the centre, where narrowest, does not exceed 4 m., but towards the W., where widest, about 12 m., making the average breadth about 6, the shortest about 3 m., and the whole area about 324 sq. m. In the N. shore is low and sandy, without trees or brush, or any other kind of vegetation; but about a mile behind the country becomes densely wooded, chiefly with various species of acacia indigenous to S. Africa, and an occasional knobel growing alone there. The S. shore is so closely fringed along the water line by belts of reeds and rushes, as to be accessible only to a few places, or where the native cattle or other animals have broken through. Solidified this fringe outwardly the ground rises considerably. The W. shore is also somewhat raised. The greatest depth of water is towards the E. it is shallow. The principal, and indeed the only known feeder of the lake, is the Foge, which enters it near its E. extremity and though not more than 90 yards wide, is deep, and when in flood discharges a large volume of water. Its outlet is the Zang, which issues from its E. extremity at Bannin town, so called because the chief of the tribe has there fixed his residence. Where it thus issues the Zang is about 800 yards wide, and has a current so gentle that the eye is unable to perceive it.

NGAN-KING, a town, China, prov. Kiangsi, 1.8 m.

Ngau-tsing, 145 m. N.E.W. Nankin. Its handsome people of eight stories, rising out of a substantially built isolated stone fort, and its massive walls give it an imposing appearance from the river. When Lord Elgin passed up the Yang-tze-Kiang this place was in the hands of the insurgents, with the imperialists were in the immediate vicinity. His lordship was anxious to move on peacefully; but the insurgents, either because otherwise disposed, or from mistake, as they afterwards alleged, fired a shot at the leading British vessel. This was at once resented; and the whole of the British ships, at once opening their fire on the fort, compelled the garrison to scamper out of it into the open country. Before the British reached the last angle above the fort the insurgents repeated the offence in a more aggravated form, by firing two other shots in rapid succession. The only object was to increase their excitement by not only molesting the battery but also throwing some balls and shells into the heart of the town. This unexpected outburst made it impossible for any of Lord Elgin's suite to visit the town and hence our only knowledge of it is derived from the account of Lord Amherst's embassy. According to Mr. Ellis, who explored it in 1816 the shops are not so good as at Woohoo and the streets are unusually narrow. The best shops he saw were those for the sale of horn lanterns and porcelain and he would have had "little difficulty in buying out a large sum in articles of all kinds—such as necklaces, old china, agate-cups, vases, ornaments of cornelian and other stones, various specimens of carved work in wood and metal." The fort of Ngau-tsing, in its hands, could easily prevent large vessels from passing it, as they are obliged in order to find the deep channel, to come within sixty yards of the muzzles of the guns.

NGAUNDERE, a tn. Western Africa, Adamawa, 150 m. S. by E. Tola. It is surrounded by a low rampart, and consists entirely of huts of mud, with the exception of the governor's house and the mosque, which are unpretending buildings—the one of clay and the other of mud and clay. There is a daily market.

NGEGIMI, a tn. Western Africa, near the N.W. extremity of Lake Chad, is a famous place that has fallen rapidly into decay, and now consists of detached conical huts constructed without any regard to comfort. It has suffered much from its position on the boundary between Bornou and the Tuareks. The king of the former as if it were beyond its dominions, withheld from it the necessary protection while the latter are continually making predatory incursions into it. Many of the inhabitants have been carried away into slavery and the remainder driven away by its sandhills have built a new village on the slope of the adjoining sand hills.

NGOENU, a tn. Western Africa, Bornou, in the vicinity of the capital Kukawa. It consists of light but large and commodious huts; there not being a single clay dwelling with the exception of a residence belonging to the sheikh. In the winter of 1854-5 more than half of the town was destroyed by water and a deep open lake formed to the S. burying a large extent of what had formerly been a fertile plain. The most probable cause of the catastrophe was a subsidence of the plain to the extent of several feet.

NGURUTIA, a tn. Western Africa, Bornou, about 80 m. S. by N. Kukawa. It lies in an extensive plain, is well shaded with trees, and though once a large and celebrated place, shows symptoms of decay. Mr. Richardson the traveller died here, and is buried under a large, wide-spreading fig-tree.

NIAKZO, or **KYKUMU**, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Molavia, under of same name, beautifully situated in a wild and romantic district, 65 m. W. by N. Jassy. It occupies a rugged height above the Neris, an affluent of the Melevis, contains the ruins of a fortress which belonged to the knights of Malta, and has in its vicinity a large monastery which is occupied by about 600 monks, and possesses a wonderful image of the virgin in solid silver.

NIAK, or **NIA** (old), an island, Indian Archipelago, about 55 m. off the N.W. coast of Sumatra, length, N.E. to S.W., about 65 m., breadth about 12 m., area, 1300 sq. m. The entire consists of ranges of hills, nowhere rising more than 500 ft. above the sea, and of intervening valleys. Though without any indication of volcanic origin,

it is subject to violent earthquakes, one of which in 1848 swallowed up a hill and a village. The inhabitants, of Malay extraction, and taller than those of Sumatra, are a simple, mild, and primitive agricultural people. They are skilled in irrigation, and raise good crops of rice, cotton, and other useful products. Nias, though ethnically independent, is included by the Dutch among their possessions. Pop. computed at 160,000.

NICOLOAS (St.), a harbour British America, 3 m. N.E. of the cape of same name, on the N. shore of the strait of the St. Lawrence. It consists of a narrow inlet, only 180 yards wide at its entrance, and nowhere within exceeds 380 yards, but is so secure that a vessel might be held on shore and repaired as if she were in dock. This security it owes to the granite hills of 500 to 700 ft. by which it is inclosed its greatest depth at low water is 9½ fathoms but, owing to a bar, not more than 12 to 17 ft. can be carried in at high water.

NICHOLSON (Port) New Zealand. See **WALLINGTON**. **NICOLET**, a tn. British America, Canada East, cap. on and on the river of same name 72 m. N.E. Montreal. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a large R. Catholic seminary or divinity hall, several schools, a brewery and some general trade. Pop. about 1000.

NICOPOLI (old), a tn. Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria, 10 miles and 96 m. E. S. E. Widin at the confluence of the Orma with the Danube. It is pleasantly situated between steep mountain heights, and being surrounded by gardens, occupies a large space, extending partly along a hill which overlooks it, and is crowned by a castle, once of great strength, but now in a very dilapidated condition. From this hill the wall stretches downward till it reaches the Danube. Nicopolis is the see of a Greek bishop, and the great entrepot for the goods brought from Valachia. An excellent wine is grown in its environs. A great and decisive battle was fought here, in 1806, between the Christians under Sigismund of Hungary and the Turks under the Beyazid I. The former were defeated. Pop. about 13,000.

NIEGATA, a tn. Japan on the W. coast of the island Nippon nearly opposite to the island of Sado. It is one of the ports which by Lord Elgin's treaty with the Japanese were opened for trade in 1860. Scarcely anything is known of it; but from the number of masts of junk seen in its harbour, it is understood to be a place of extensive trade.

NIEMBROW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Zolkow 80 m. N.W. Lemberg; with a sulphur spring and a garden establishment in a fine park, a paper-mill, and extensive manufactures of linen. Pop. 1750.

NIEPOLOMICE, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 9 m. N.W. Boshnia, cap. dist. of same name, on the Vistula with a castle, which was a frequent resort of the kings of Poland, and is now partly used as a hospital and 3294 inhabitants.

NILSHIN, a tn. Russia, gov. and 85 m. S.E. Tobolsk, cap. circle of same name, on the Ob. It contains a cathedral and numerous other churches, a monastery, a gymnasium and gymnasium two schools (one of the for Greeks, many industrial establishments, and a large trade chiefly in tobacco. Pop. 17,981, many of them Greeks.

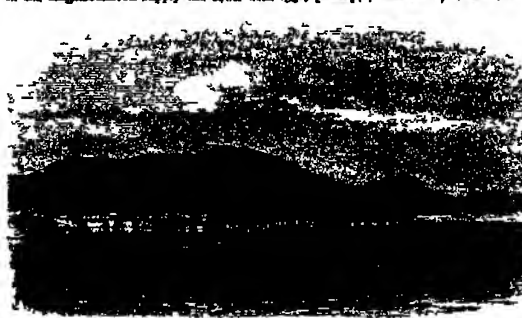
NIKOLAYEVSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and about 100 m. S.E. Sumara, cap. circle of same name, on the Great Irtysh. It has two churches a circle school, and some trade in corn. Pop. 3500.

NIKOLAIABADT, a seaport to Romsa, Finland, on a small bay in the Gulf of Bothnia 355 m. N.W. St. Petrusburg. It has a church of stone, ironworks, and high-wood manufactures of leather and pitch, and a trade in these articles, fish and timber. Of late years the harbour has been much injured by the formation of shoals and sandbanks. The town was called Wam or Yaw until 1866, when it received its Russianized appellation. Pop. 3700.

NIKOLAREVSKAJA, a tn. Russia, gov. Don Cosakowsk, 1 bank Don; with a yearly market and 8661 inhabitants.

NIKOLAYEVSK, a tn. Russian empire, St. Albion, on a wooded plateau above L. Jamk Anker near its mouth in the N.W. of Kainia Strait, which connects the Gulf of Finland with the Sea of Okhotsk. It was still fairly supplied by Sofyavsk, the most important Russian station on the river is defended by four batteries, and contains chiefly of 350

shedding-houses arranged in a circle and three side streets. The houses are of wood, with strong doors and windows, and well arranged within. The principal public buildings, those of war, are the church, with five chapels—one large and four small; the 'chancellery,' governor's house, pay-office, police-office, hospital, and school for 'girls' and soldiers' sons. About 2 m. W. of the town the government has a country residence, seated on a prominent cliff commanding a very extensive view. Some Russian peasants established in the neighbourhood supply the town with eggs, poultry,



NIGOLAYEV.—From the Okhotsk Station.

and butter. The vicinity of Nikolayevsk being suited for agricultural purposes, a Russian colony has been established in villages which extend about 70 m. farther Maritime, and where oats, barley, rye, and especially vegetables, are cultivated with success. The trade of the port in 1859 amounted in imports to 294,076, forming the export of eight vessels, carrying 1684 tons. Pop. (1860) 3262, of whom 1518 were soldiers and sailors, and only 200 families.

NIKOLSK, a to. Russia, gov. and 150 m. N. E. Vologda, cap. circle of same name, on the Yug. It has two churches, one of them a cathedral, a circle and a parish school, and a charitable institute. The chief employments of the inhabitants, both of the town and circle, are tanning-hairing and the tanning of furs. A small haven at the confluence of the Yug and the Pechora is an important entrepot for goods conveyed to and from Archangel. Pop. 1192.

NIKOPOL, a to. Russia, gov. Ekaterinoslav on the Donetz; with a church, a parish school, a charitable endowment, several colonies of foreigners, and 5235 inhabitants.

NILES, a to. U. States, Michigan, 146 m. W. by S. Detroit. It stands in a pleasant and fertile agricultural district, and contains six churches and a number of mills and factories. Pop. (1860), 1636.

NILAYAKILLI, or **NILAYAWALLA**, a to. on a lagoon on the N. W. coast of Ceylon, 5 m. N. by W. Trincomalee. It contains a rest-house, built on the wreck of one of those substantial edifices which furnish a monument of the former process of the Dutch, and amid to be gathered from the wreck of a ship stranded in the vicinity, and is the great station for the supply of salt to the eastern provinces. The salt-pans extend for a mile along the E. shore of the lagoon, and are formed simply by levelling and embanking the clayey soil, which is strongly impregnated with salt. The process of manufacture is simple. The sea-water, raised into one of the pans by a wooden pump, carries down a triangle, it runs off successively into a second and third pan. When in this way it is supposed to have parted with all earthy impurities, it is left to evaporate by exposure to the intense heat of the sun. The salt is at the present description, and might be produced in quantity sufficient to supply the whole island of India, did not policy suggest that salt should come from the important source of Indian revenue. At present the price of salt in India produces only about 35,000 hundred annually.

NIMAN, a river, Russian empire, Minusinsk, formed by several streams from the Kays Mountains, flows S. W., and is joined near Burdakh by the Bureya, which it joins in volume. After receiving the Bureya, its principal tributary, it has a width of 160 yards. It flows through a valley bounded by hills which descend steeply towards it; but after its junction with the Bureya, the valley country is succeeded by extensive swampy prairie.

NIMBURA, a to. India, Rajputana, cap. pergunnah of same name, 16 m. N. W. Narmach, is surrounded by a rampart with towers, and has a court-house, a mosque, some small temples, and a remarkably fine well, with a noble staircase, and a verandah of rich Saracenic arches round the well about half way down. The pergunnah has an area of 172 sq. m. and an estimated revenue of £14,000.

NING-KANG-JOO, a to. China, prov. Chekiang on the Ningpo, above the town of this name, at the point where the boat-navigation ceases. It is a place of no great extent, but has a fair which being held at the time when Mr. Fortune visited it, is thus described by him. The streets of this town were now crowded with people and the whole scene resembled one of the fair of a country town in England. In addition to the usual articles in the shops, and

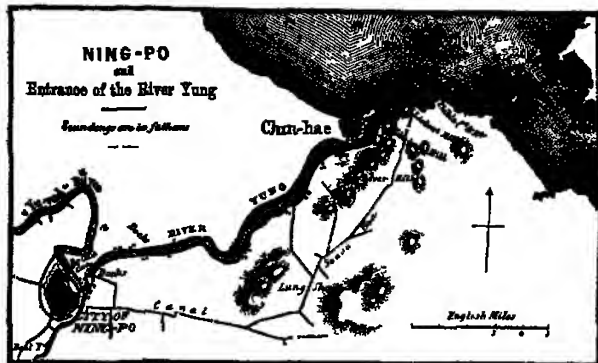
an unusual supply of fruits and vegetables, there was a large assortment of other things, which seemed to be exposed in quantity only on a fair-day. Various articles, woven by native handlooms in the country were abundant, were made from a species of juncus, and generally used for clapping upon clothes of all kinds, both new and second-hand, porcelain and wooden vessels of all sorts, toys, cakes, sweetmeats, and all the common accompaniments of an English fair. Various textile fabrics of interest were abundant being produced in large quantities in the district; hemp jute, China grass (so called), being the hark of the *Urbion* area, and the juncus already noticed. A great number of the wooden vessels were made of the *Cryptomeria japonica*, which is remarkable for the number of beautiful rings and veins, which show to great advantage when the wood is polished. The staple summer crops of the district, the soil of which in the valleys is a light rich loam in the highest state of cultivation are juncus, jute, China grass, and a gigantic species of hemp from 10 to 15 ft. high, which yield the textile fabrics mentioned above as sold at the fair; the staple winter crops are wheat, barley, the tuberosa oil-plant and other kinds of vegetables, among them a *Milnesia* plant, probably a *Perilla*, grown for its buds, which are used in medicine. Its flowers, of a clay greyish-white, are not ornamental.

NINGPO [1844]. Since the opening of this port in 1844, its internal and external trade has increased, without much increase, and in 1851 all legitimate commerce was suspended during its occupation by the Taiping rebels. As the centre for the province of Chekiang it commands a region rich in the Chinese staple products, tea, silk, and raw cotton. But in consequence of the defective water communication with the districts in which these articles are produced, only a portion of the quantity raised is shipped at this port, the bulk being forwarded to Shanghai. In 1855 the quantity of silk imported amounted to 1914 piculs, of 135 lbs., valued at £215,225; green tea, 719,623 chests, 4745,077 and cotton, 23,567 piculs, £216,607. Besides the usual imports of rice and other manufactured goods into Chinese ports, rice, oil, sugar, and sugar from the principal towns on the coast about Ningpo, as follows:—In 1844 rice was imported to the extent of 1,011,148 piculs, valued at £1,313,222; but this was exceptional, in consequence of the existing devastation of the province, so that the quantity was reduced in 1846 to only 232,443 piculs, valued at £256,870. In 1847 upon the

imported to the extent of 2011 piculs, valued at \$508,146; and in 1885, 2380 piculs, of about the same value, in consequence of the price falling. On the other hand, sugar rose in price, but was less in quantity—149 924 piculs in the former year, and 184,847 piculs in the latter, the value respectively being \$281,674, and \$208,718. The foreign tonnage of the port decreased from 296,911 tons in 1864, to 253,247 tons in 1885.

Although some of the missionaries have their mission-houses within the precincts of the walled city, yet the bulk

of the foreigners are located in an old village on the opposite bank of the River Yung, facing Niagao. Here are 21 mercantile firms, employing 36 persons, of whom, in 1854, 23 were British. The foreign maritime customs have 15 employes, of whom 11 are British; and the customhouse has 17 constables. There are also British, French, and American consulates; and 5 mission establishments, two of which are English, two are American and one French. In addition to these civil and religious foreign residents, there are two military contingents of native disciplined troops quartered in



the city under the command of English and French officers, numbering 17 of the former, and 6 of the latter besides 4 British officers in a revenue cutter, making a total foreign population of 117 persons. Besides having suffered from the Taiping occupation, and intercourse with foreigners in southern land traffic, this port at its approach from the mouth of the river to the Chinese Islands is infested with pirates, who are bold enough to attack and plunder foreign ships even in the daytime. The Chinese government have tried ineffectually to suppress this maritime pest, and British gun boats are always cruising on the station to protect peaceful traders of all nations. Notwithstanding these and other drawbacks to its prosperity, Ningpo is recovering rapidly from its depressed state, and the industrious inhabitants are increasing the produce of the surrounding country. (*Consular Reports Mosman, MS. Notes*.)

NIO is a Greek, somewhat Cyclades, esp. and on bay on the W shore of the island of same name, with a justice of peace court, an Hallenist and a parish school, and a good harbor. Homer is said to be buried here. Pop. 2500.

NIOBARRA or **ROBERTS WATERS**, or **L'EAU QUI COULE** a river U States, rises among the Black Hills, Dakota, and flowing E. through the N. part of Nebraska, enters the Missouri at Holbrook; its total length is 650 or 600 m.

NIPISGUIT a river British America, which rises in the N.W. of New Brunswick, near the watershed between the basins of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy, flows N.E. and enters Nipisguit Bay the largest of the arms of Chaleur Bay, after a course of about 60 m. It forms a delta about 3 m. long by 2 m. wide, and is well sheltered. At the head of this basin the town of Bathurst is finely situated. About 14 m. above this town the Nipisguit, in consequence of rapids which prevent the farther advance of the tide, ceases to be navigable.

NISGA, or **Niss**, a N. Turkey in Europe, in the N. of Turkish Georgia, esp. capital and a river of same name, lat. 48° 34' N., lon. 63° E. It is the birthplace of the ancient Caucasian, and the seat of a general governor, is defended by a Citadel and contains eleven mosques and two Greek churches. There are thermal springs in the vicinity. Pop. 12,000, of whom 8000 are Musulmans.

NIU-CHWANG a tn. China prov. Liantung, on the Lau-ho about 30 m. above its mouth in the N.E. of the Gulf of Liantung. Scarcely anything is known of it, but it is reported to be of considerable extent and commercial importance. This is confirmed by the fact that its proper port, situated 3 or 8 m. within the bar of the Lau ho, is itself a large place, and gives evident signs of the existence of an extensive and thriving commerce in quiet times. Its streets and roads are indeed masses of mud and filth, and its houses, mostly of one story high and built of stone and subterranean brook, with oiled paper as a substitute for glass in the windows have nothing to boast of, but supplies are plentiful and there are large quantities of grain stored in spacious enclosures. A large supply of hemp, it is said, can be always purchased and coal may be procured at Niu-chwang though 30 tons furnished to H.M.S. *Atalanta* when she anchored here in 1855, proved of very inferior quality. In the channel used by the large junks there is a depth of 4 to 5 fathoms over the bar of the Lau-ho. Niu-chwang is one of the future coadjutors open to European commerce. In the opinion of Captain Richard Osborn What Kurrahee is with respect to Bala-chistan, Afghanistan, and Bokhara, the port of Niu-chwang will one day be to the great region of Manchuria and Eastern Tartary.

NIZANKOWICE a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 9 m. S. Przemysl esp. dist. of same name; with a castle pictorially situated on an island in a small lake. P. 1200.

NOCHISTLAN, a tn. Mexico, state and to the W. of Oajaca on the road from it to the capital. It stands in a beautiful district, in which wheat is largely cultivated, and was a thriving populous place till war laid it waste. The only remarkable building is a handsome church, which once belonged to a Dominican monastery. Pop. about 1500.

NOELBUNG a tn. India, Oude, 10 m. W. Lucknow, in a large walled place, with a tower in a handsome style than usual, and a considerable number of well-supplied shops. Though the walls, and many of the houses give indications of decay the inhabitants seem to be thriving.

NOGARA a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 30 m. S. Verona, on the Tethera, has a dilapidated castle, an old parish church with these towers, and a modern church. Pop. 2460.

NOGAROLE, a tn Italy Venetia, prov and 11 m. S. by W Tarvis; with a church containing an altar-piece by Bassano and an old castle.

NOGOCN, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co Somogy 30 m. N.N.E. Kaposvár; with manufactures of spirits, and a trade in corn, wine, and tobacco. Pop. 1198.

NOGORA, a tn. India, Sindh's Dominion, on the N bank of the Indus, here crossed by a stone bridge of seven arches, 11 m. N.W. Gwadar. Within the inclosure of a pleasure-ground in the vicinity is the tomb of Gonna Begum celebrated for beauty, wit, and poetical genius. She was the wife of a victor of two successive Mogul emperors. The inscription on the mausoleum is 'Alai Gonna Begum, 1180 (175).

NORFOLK [add] a tn and port of entry U States, Virginia, on the N bank of the Elizabeth, 68 m. S.E. Richmond. It lies low and is irregularly laid out, but consists on the whole of wide streets, and houses substantially built of brick and stone. Among the principal buildings are the city-hall, with a capitol 110 ft. high, a court house and jail, a new custom-house, fourteen churches, a military academy and a mechanics institute. The harbour which is safe and easy of access admits the largest vessels, and is defended by the two forts Calhoun and Monroe. The foreign commerce exceeds that of any other place in the state. A branch of trade which has become important of late years is the supplying of the northern states with early fruits and vegetables. The average annual value of these is estimated at nearly £100,000. At Gosport in the vicinity, there is a U States navy yard with a dry-dock constructed of granite at an expense of £180,000 and also a marine hospital. There is also in the suburbs a cemetery beautifully laid out, and adorned with cypress-trees. Pop. 1860 14,605 of whom 3280 were slaves.

NORMAL, a vil. U States Illinois, co M Lean on the Central railroad where it is intersected by the Chicago Alton and St Louis railroad, 61 m. N.E. Springfield. Here is the state university a large and prosperous institution, with 480 students, the building cost £100,000, and it is endowed with a similar sum. Pop. 800.

NORRISTOWN, a tn. U States, Pennsylvania, on the N bank of the Schuylkill and a railway connecting it with Philadelphia, from which it is 15 m. S.W. It consists of regular and well paved streets, and houses mostly and substantially built of brick and native marble, and contains a new court house erected at an expense of £40,000—thirteen churches four large public schools, a public library a county jail, several large cotton and woolen factories, rolling mills foundries, ironworks, machine-shops, saltpetre, oil-mills, &c. The trade, furnished with new facilities by the improved navigation of the Schuylkill is active and increasing. Pop. 1860 8848.

NORTHAMPTON [add] a vil and township, L States, Massachusetts, cap. co Hampshire, on the Connecticut River railway 70 m. W Boston. It stands on elevated ground in a beautiful country with two mountains fully in view contains county buildings, seven churches, a collegiate institution and other excellent schools, cotton and paper mills, tool and silk factories. It is connected with Haverhill by a fine bridge across the Connecticut. Pop. 1860 7678.

NORTH CORNWALL, a town or tn British America, Arctic region 1 m. W. railway 77° 32' N, lon. 56° 12' W. Sir Edward Belcher who discovered it, and gave it its name in honour of the Prince of Wales on Duke of Cornwall had no opportunity of exploring it fully, but reached a station within it which had a height of not less than 800 ft., and was about 5 m. distant from his W point. It is composed of friable sandstone and sand, interspersed on the surface with boulders of granite.

NORTH SAN JUAN, a vil. U States California, co Nevada, near the Middle Yuba River, 12 m. N.W. Nevada city. Its principal resources are gold mines grapes are also cultivated with success. Pop. including Chinese, about 1500.

NORTH MERRILL, a tn. group of numerous lakes, Australia, forming part of the Great Barrier reef, and extending along the E coast of Queensland from 15 m. N.E. of Cape Townshend to about 18 m. N.N.E. Cape Palmerston. Fringing the north-western coast, and the largest of the group, is only 2½ m. long and nearly as broad. It rises into two peaks, connected by a narrow low neck of swampy ground,

and is partly covered with long grass over loose stones, and a few stunted trees. The S. peak, the loftier of the two, rises to the height of 1035 ft.

NORTHUMBERLAND STRAIT, British America, separating Prince Edward Island on the N from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia on the S is 100 m. in length, and near its centre, where it is narrowed by the projection of Cape Tormentine, the S.E. extremity of New Brunswick is only 5½ m. wide, though it widens out on either side to nearly 20 m. The navigation being considered dangerous it is usually avoided by large ships.

NORWICH [add] a tn. U States, Connecticut, at the head of navigation of the Thames, and on the Norwich and Worcester and the New London, Willimantic, and Palmer railways, 30 m. S.E. Hartford. It consists of three distinct parts—Norwich proper or Chelsea Landing the Town, and Greenville. The first is picturesquely situated on a steep hill between the Yantic and Shunket which have united in forming the Thames, and consists of houses which, being mostly white, and seated on terraces rising one above another have a conspicuous and attractive appearance. The Town lies to the N.W. in a pleasant valley enclosed by hills; Greenville lies to the N.E. The principal buildings are seventeen churches, county offices a free academy built and endowed by voluntary subscription to the amount of £27,000 and numerous public schools, which including the academy, were attended in 1860 by 2886 pupils. The manufacturers consist chiefly of cottons and to a less extent of woollens, paper and machinery. The Yantic about 1 m. above its mouth, is contained into a narrow channel and rushing over a rocky bed makes a sheer descent of about 50 ft. Pop. 1860 14,062.

NORARFE, a tn. India, pread Bombay dist and 18 m. N Surat, 1 bank Poona 8 m. above its mouth in the Gulf of Cambay. It stands in a pleasing and highly cultivated district and contains about 15,000 inhabitants many of whom are Parsee weavers, and others artificers in copper, brass, iron, and wood. The trade consisting and foreign in grain, coarse sugar, wool and other articles, the produce of the country is considerably.

NOSS BE, an isl. S Africa, off the N.W. coast of Madagascar belonging to France. It is in the form of an irregular parallelogram about 14 m. long by 8 m. broad has a mountainous surface the culminating point, Loneuhé near its centre, attaining a height of above 1800 ft. and evidently appears, both from its general structure and numerous extinct craters, to be of volcanic origin. It is well watered and well wooded and so fertile as to maintain a population of 10,000 souls. The harbour formed by the N. shore of Noss BE the N.W. shore of Noss Kumbia and the small island of Tadi Keli, has all the requisites of a complete harbour of refuge, being well sheltered, of sufficient depth to float the largest vessels, and capacious enough to receive whole fleets. The chief centre of population is Hallerville, which stands upon a flat about 30 ft. above the sea and is the seat of government.

NOTRE DAME DU PORT, a tn. British America Canada East, co. Temiscouata, r bank M. Lawrence, 90 m. N.E. Quebec with a R. Catholic church, schools, a plough-factory and a flour mill. Pop. about 1000.

NOVGOROD-VOLANSK, a tn. Russia, gov. Volhynia, cap. circle of same name, on the Buzh 60 m. N.W. Zaturin. It has five churches, a circle and a parish school a charitable institution, and various manufactures. At the village of Koritsa, in the circle, there is a summary and a porcelain factory. Pop. 6855.

NOVI, a tn. Austrian empire, kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia co and 22 m. S.E. Fiume, cap. dist. of same name, on the shore of the Strait of Morlacca, with a collegiate church a suppressed Pauline monastery a castle, and a barbour at which some trade is carried on. The Bishop of Seggy usually resides here. Pop. 3790.

NOVIBAZAR, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Bosnia, on the S. frontier of Servia, near the source of the Ibar, an affluent of the Morava. It is the seat of the kaimakan possesses a citadel in a very dilapidated state and thermal springs; has annual fairs, which are much frequented, and carries on a very extensive trade, being advantageously situated at the point where five roads meet. Pop. about 15,000.

NOVOI USEN, a tn. Russia, gov and 180 m. S.E. W.

Samara, cap. circle of same name, on the Great Ussu. It is very irregularly built, and consists for the most part of wooden houses, occupied by inhabitants who are employed partly in fishing and agriculture, and partly in manufacturing. To the latter belong distilleries and numerous tallow melting houses. The annual fair which lasts nine days and three weeks, is sometimes attended by about 10 000 Karghis of the Inner Horde. Pop. 6055

NOVO-MOSKOVSK [add] a in Russia gov and 20 m. N E Ekaterinoslav, cap. circle of same name, on the Samara. It has six churches, a circle school, two charitable institutes, and an important annual fair which lasts nine days and nine nights 9729 inhabitants

NOVO-REDOBO a Portuguese presidium or fort, S.W. Africa. Kinsbunda country territory Hambe, on the S or 1 bank of the river of that name, near its mouth in the Atlantic, 50 m. N Benguela. It consists of a fort built at the end of last century and of a village containing about 300 houses. The fort crowns the summit of a pyramidal hill, in the vicinity of the sea, and is provided with nine guns mostly brass and sundries, of which however scarcely the half are fit for service. The walls are in good condition. The village lies to the E. stretching irregularly and is jumbled over steep hills and along deep valleys. Only a few of the houses are built of stone, and of two stories; and all of these, lying beyond the guns of the fort, receive no protection from it. The best edifice is the church. Among the inhabitants are a few Portuguese but the majority consists of mestizos and blacks, who devote themselves entirely to trade. This, while slaves formed its staple is said to have been very profitable but now that it is confined to ivory wax, gum-resin and orchid yields such poor return that both the wealth and the population have rapidly declined.

NOVOSIL, a in Russia, gov and 80 m S. by W Tash, cap circle of same name r bank Susha. It has three churches, secular and religious schools for the circle and parish, a charitable endowment, and manufactures. Pop. 3042

NOVO-SUTKOV a in Russia, gov and 75 m N N E Tobolsk, cap. circle of same name on the affluent of the Sey. It has three churches a circle school a charitable endowment, and numerous manufactures and 6319 inhabitants

NOWAGORA a in Austrian empire Galizia circle and 7 m N W Cracow with productive mines of calamine and 1100 inhabitants.

NOWANUGUR, a in India, Guyarat peninsula Kaitry war on a creek on the S shore of the Gulf of Cutch. It is a considerable place, near 4 m in circuit, and has manufactures of fine cloths which are celebrated alike for excellence of fabric and beauty of dye, and find a ready sale in the Arabian and African markets. To the N of the tn. is an indifferent pearl fishery.

NOWOSICHTEA a little village, Bukovina, on the Pruth, remarkable as the point where the three states of Austria, Russia, and Turkey meet.

NUBLE, a prov. Chili, formerly part of that of Concepcion, but constituted into a separate intendencia or province, by decree of the general government Feb. 2, 1845. It is bounded N. by the river Puyumazun, S. by the Itata, which divides it from Concepcion, E. by the Andes and W. by the great road leading to Santiago. This district is watered by numerous streams descending from the Andes; the chief of which are the Itata also called the Chillan, and the Nuble—a deep and rapid river which, after receiving the waters of the former pursues a westerly course through deep ravines overhung with fine trees and ultimately discharges itself into the Pacific, forming an almost impassable bar. The soil as everywhere in the south of Chili, is of the best description and highly productive. The principal products consist of grain, wine, and cattle, which are sent in large quantities to the north. The climate, some would rather than that of Concepcion, is equally healthy and some inferior in its adaptation to the various branches of rural economy. Good roads and a large population would soon render it a very rich district; for there is scarcely a limit to the productive power of the soil. Mining industry is of small amount, though in the early days of the Spanish occupation gold-seeking was almost the sole business of the

inhabitants. Small quantities are still gathered in the beds of the rivers but for some time past the less exciting but more profitable pursuit of agriculture has been embracing men and more the attention of the people. Within the limits of this province lies the great volcano of Chile. The principal towns of the province bear the latter name and is 450 m S. of Santiago. Part of it is modern; the ancient part it was built by the Spanish conquerors. Chillan in former times was a place of some strength, and on many occasions served as an asylum to the early settlers when hard pressed by the Araucanians. This danger no longer exists but still Chillan continues to be a military station. Pop. of province (1845), 123,698.—(*Globe and Phil. Reporter* Nov. 1845).

NUDDEA [add] a dist. India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 22° 49' and 24° 10' N lon. 86° 9' and 89° 11' E, bounded N. by Rajshaye E. Purna and Jessore, S. Baraset, and W. Hooghly Burdwan and Bardwan length, N to S, about 80 m; breadth 45 m area, 3643 sq m. It lies wholly within the delta of the Ganges, and is traversed everywhere by its branches—chiefly the Judda, Jellinghee, Bhaguttee, the last two uniting to form the Hooghly, which, for 40 m. in W. boundary of this district. The soil, fertile, friable and easily cultivated, produces in abundance, rice, various kinds of millet, maize, pulses, oil seeds, cucurbaceous plants, angurones, indigo, tobacco and hemp. The mulberry for feeding silk worms, is extensively cultivated. The capital of the district is Kishungar. Pop. 298 785.

NUDDFA, a in India which though giving its name to the above district, is situated in dist. Bardwan r bank Bhaguttee, 60 m N by W Calcutta. It was once the residence of a Hindu sovereign and possesses an ancient Brahminical college in a state of decay.

NILERA EL LIA or **NUYERA KAJA** an elevated plain Ceylon 64 m E by N Colombo, at the height of 6222 ft. above the sea. It is inclosed by mountains, one of which Pedralagalla, having a height of 8380 ft. is the culminating point of the island and having been first made known in 1638 by some English officers who had penetrated to it in pursuit of elephants, was immediately selected by government as a sanatorium. Barrocks were accordingly commenced, and the village began to rise in the midst of its groovy well watered plain. According to Sir J. E. Tennent, Nuyera elia, as a sanatorium, is little to be relied on as active ailments especially such as are incident to the island but as the preventive of illness cannot be too highly valued. To the hypochondriac and the valeretudinarian the valley is a paradise to the lauguid and exhausted dweller on the coast this elevated region acts like the touch of his mother earth strengthening him to writhle with the beasts below, and children after rejoicing in the burning breeze, descend as rosy and bright as on their first arrival from England. The plain, formed of debris from the hills, has been largely productive of precious stones embedded in the alluvial deposit, and is still covered with pits sunk by the gem-diggers. Visitors pursue jewel hunting as an amusement, frequently find small rubies, sapphires, and topazes.

NUFOOD meaning 'death and destruction of provisions and water' is the modern name given to one of the most extensive tracts of Arabia, occupying the whole centre of the N part of the peninsula. Its W boundary commencing at the isolated mountain Hulwan, to the E. of Teima, is sharply defined by a range of hills, which rising to a height of 100 to 200 ft. extends N with an unintermitted ridge of sand-hills resembling the wall of a mountain chain, and separates it from the rocky Syrian desert. On the S its boundary, commencing as before at Hulwan, curves eastward till it is met by the mountain-chain of Jebel Shammar. The E boundary is very irregular the sand-ridge extending unequally—some stretching so far down as to approach the Persian Gulf, while others are soon lost in the stony plain which lies between the Nufud and the sea-coast. The N. and N. E. limits are too little known to be exactly defined. Nufud notwithstanding the destitution implied in its name, is on its whole extent one of the richest pasture-grounds in Arabia during the spring, when the rain gathers in ponds and pools at other seasons owing to the want of walls and springs, the nomadic tribes do not frequent it.

NUGENAH, two places, India—1. a vil. N.W. Pro

chama, dist. Georgetown, 65 m. S.W. Delhi. It contains a handsome bungalow for travellers, which was originally the country residence of Shumie-a-din, Khan of Perswara, who was hanged, in 1886, for the murder of William Fraser, the British political agent.—3. A m. Rohitund, dist. Bijnour, about 80 m. N.E. Delhi. It is a large and stirring place, built chiefly of brick, and has been called the Birmingham of India on account of its extensive manufactures of gun-barrels and detaching tools for fowling-places. Pop. about 14,000.

NUJERERAD, a m. India, N.W. Province, Rohitund, on a low and swampy site, in dist. Bijnour 81 m. S.E. Hardwar. It is about three-quarters of a mile long, and consists of a number of broad regular streets, intersected by barriers at different distances, and forming several distinct blocks. It has a thriving appearance, and carries on an active transit trade between Kumaon and the S. Outside the town are the remains of many considerable buildings and about 2 m. S.E. is the large square brick built fort of Purnagurh, with bastions at the angles and the middle of each face.

NLN a m. W. Africa, on a river of same name; lat. 28° 30' N., lon. 10° 11' W. It occupies a very uneven site, and consists of a series of long streets, so narrow that two carriages can hardly pass in them. The houses, built of clay or mud, generally have a court attached to them, from which their only light is received, as the wall facing the street has no window or opening of any kind. The place is tolerably clean, except in the Jewish quarter, which is inhabited by about 100 families, and is filthy in the extreme. The trade is considerable, and consists chiefly of gum, goat-skins, camel-hair, sheep's wool and ostrich-feathers. These the traders exchange for European goods which are sent by caravan into the interior and especially to Timbuctoo from which the returns are gold, slaves, gum, ivory and wax. A good deal of wheat and barley is grown in the vicinity of Nln, and date-palms are numerous, but seem only for ornament as they bear so fruit.

NUSA KAMBERANGYN, an isl. Indian Archipelago off the S. coast of Java, and only separated from it by a narrow channel, so shallow as to be navigable only by boats. It is about 15 m. long by 5 m. broad, has an elevated surface covered with forest, and is almost uninhabited. At the W. extremity of the island occurs the only good harbour for vessels of burden along the whole of the S. coast of Java. The Dutch have of late years introduced the forced culture of coffee in this island.

NUSEERABAD three places, India.—1. A tn. presid. Bengal cap. dist. Mymensingr. b. bank Brahmapootra, 190 m. N.E. Calcutta.—2. A tn. presid. Bombay Candesh, 79 m. N.E. E. Malgaum.—3. A British settlement, dist. and 15 m. S.E. Ajmere. It stands at the height of 1486 ft. above the sea, on a vast plain of sand or gravel overlying primitive rock, and bounded N.W. by the mountains of Ajmere. The communications land out in wide and regular streets, are large and commodious. On 28th May 1857 the 15th and 30th Bengal N. I. and a company of Bengal native artillery, broke into open mutiny and committed great atrocities.

NUYTS (add), an archipelago, S. Australia, contained in a large light of the coast between Ball Point in lat. 33° 17' S. lon. 135° 5' E. and Westral Point in lat. 32° 23' 30" S. lon. 138° 58' E. The principal groups of the archipelago are those of St. Peter lying near the mainland between Denial and Smack Bay; of St. Francis situated at 18 m. distance in the offing, and affording good anchorage in Petrel Bay and of the Farall Islands, which lie 3 or 4 m. from the shore to the eastward of Ball Point, and are rendered very dangerous by sand and muden rocks.

NYAMBOYONDA a hot spring, S.E. Africa, Portuguese settlements, nearly opposite Tette lat. 15° 50' 35" S. It stands at the bottom of a high hill about a mile and a half E. of Morool, a small affluent of the Zambezi. A little spring bubbles up on one side of the rivulet. Nyayonda, and a great quantity of steam rise from the adjacent ground, of which 12 ft. square is so hot that the natives with their bare feet could not stand upon it. The principal spring is in a hole about a foot in diameter and in depth. The steam issues with in the throat, but does not seem to be indomitable. A thermometer plunged into the water of the hole stands steadily at 160°. The stones over which the water flows as it passes

from the spring are saturated with a white salt, and some diggers have been made by the natives in order to obtain the salt on a larger scale. The prevailing rocks where the fountain issues are azeulic porphyry in broad dykes, gneiss tilted on edge, sandstone in strata discoloured by limonite, rock and basalt, and partially converted into quartz, green stone, and lava, with many specimens of half-formed pumice.

NYAMINA a m. W. Africa, on the N or right bank of the Dnailika, which ultimately sends its waters to the Senegal 450 m. S.W. Timbuctoo. It is a large and important place, with a market which supplies a great proportion of the inhabitants of the W. desert. To the W. of the town the river forks a large creek or backwater, which opens an extensive inland navigation.

NYANZA (ALBERT) *See* LUTA N'GUNDI in *Shipp*.
NYANZA (VICTORIA) *See* VICTORIA in *Shipp*.

NYASSA (add) a lake, B. Africa lying nearly due N and S., lat. 10° 55' to 14° 35' S., its S. extremity is in lon. 35° 30' E., and its N. end in lon. 34° 35' E.; its greatest breadth is about lat. 12° S. is estimated at 60 to 65 m., and its total length about 250 m. It is drained by the river Shire into the Zambezi, and where the Shire leaves it at its extremity the depth along the S. end is from 9 to 16 fathoms; but beyond Cape Maclear, a mountainous promontory 40 m. N.W. no bottom was found at 55 fathoms. Along the W. shore, which is a succession of bays, where the bottom is sandy near the beach, and to a mile out, the depth varies from 8 to 14 fathoms. In a rocky bay about lat. 11° 40' S., there are soundings at 100 fathoms; but outside the bay none were found at 116 fathoms. The S. end of the lake is divided into two arms, from the south eastern of which the Shire issues; this arm is about 50 m. long and from 10 to 18 m. broad. Rounding Cape Maclear the south western arm stretches 18 m. towards the S. and is from 6 to 12 m. in breadth. These arms give the southern and a forked appearance with some resemblance to the boot-shape of Italy; the narrowest part of the lake is about the angle, 18 or 12 m. From this it widens to the N. and lies as near as possible due N and S. About two-thirds up the lake is the island Chumura, which facilitates the crossing of the lake by the natives and Arab and Portuguese slave-traders. The lake appears to be surrounded by mountains, but the beautiful tree-covered heights on the W. side are only the edges of high table-lands. Lake all narrow was encircled by highlands, it is visited by sudden and tremendous storms. The temperature of the water was found to be 72° Fahr. its great depth preventing the sun from raising it to an excessive height. Lake Nyassa receives no large affluents from the W.; the five rivers seen at that side by Dr. Livingstone not appearing to bring in as much water as the Shire was carrying out. They were from 15 to 18 yards wide, and some too deep to ford, but possibly these, with others similar from the mountains on the E. and N., when swollen by the rains may be sufficient to account for the rise of the lake without any large river. Distinct marks upon the rocks show that for some time during the rainy season the water of the lake is 8 ft. above the point to which it falls towards the close of the dry period of the year. The rains begin in November and the permanent rise of the effluent Shire does not take place till January. The W. side of the lake, as mentioned before, with the exception of the arm W. of Cape Maclear is a succession of small bays of nearly similar form each having an open sandy beach and pebbly shore and being separated from the next by a rocky headland, with detached rocks extending some distance under the great S.W. bay would form a fine harbour. The land immediately adjacent to the lake is low and fertile, though in some places marshy, and tenanted by large flocks of ducks, geese, herons, crowned cranes, and other birds. In the southern part are sometimes rich plains ten or a dozen miles in extent, bordered by high ranges of well-wooded hills running nearly parallel with the lake. Northwards the mountains become loftier, and present magnificent views range towering above range, until thin lofty outlines bound the prospect. Still further N. the plain becomes narrower, until they altogether disappear and the mountains rise sharply out of the lake, forming the N. E. boundary of what is described by the natives as an extensive table-land, well suited for pasturage and agriculture, and now only partially occupied by a tribe of Bums, who came from the S. some

mineral of the country and the outlet for conveying flour and other produce to the American side. The Great Western railway has a station near the town. Pop. about 2000.

OBBO a territory Central Africa, intersected by the parallel of 4° N and meridian of 23° 30' E, lying between the Mali Mountains on the N and E and the Bar tribe on the W and the river Atbara, an affluent of the Nile, on the S. The country is mostly a park like, and has in general an elevation of 3600 ft. above the sea to the S. although there are no actual mountains, the country distinctly rises. The drainage is to the W and N W in which direction there is a very perceptible inclination. The vegetation of Obbo and the whole of the W side of the Mahi range is different from that on the E. side the soil is exceedingly rich producing an abundance of Guinea grass, with which the plains are covered. It produces nine varieties of yams, some of which grow wild in the forests there are also many good wild fruits, a fine quality of fax grows spontaneously and tobacco attains an extraordinary size. The climate would be healthy were the country more populous but the rainfall continuing during ten months of the year from February to the end of November the increase of vegetation on the fertile soil is too rapid and the mass of herbage and grasses 10 ft high, with creeping plants and vines, becomes impenetrable by man, and forms a vast jungle, inhabited only by elephants, rhinoceros, and buffaloes. The natives are entirely different from their northern neighbors, the Lotukas, both in language and appearance. They are not quite naked except when going to war and then they paint themselves in stripes of red and yellow their usual covering is the skin of an antelope or goat worn like a mantle. Their faces are well formed with peculiarly fine shaped noses. Their head dress is remarkably neat, the woolly hair being matted and worked with thread into a flat form like a beaver's tail, and bound with a fine edge of raw hide to keep it in shape. The only articles of pottery are tobacco pipes and water jars all other utensils are formed of wood or gourd shells. — (Sir S. B. Baker)

OBBERLIN a vil. U. States Ohio on the Cleveland and Toledo railway 39 m. S.W. Cleveland. It contains an Episcopate and a Congressional church the latter capable of holding 800 persons, and Oberlin college which is attended by about 800 students and combines manual labour with study. By its rules males and females are admitted without regard to colour. 1 vo (1856) 2132, catalogue of students.

OBBERLIN a tn. Austrian empire Bohemia, circle and 22 m. S.W. Bardeau, near bank Moldau with a parish church, four very important yearly markets and 1700 inhabitants.

OBERTYN a tn. Austrian empire Galicia, circle and 4 m. E. Kolomea, cap. dist. of same name; with very important cattle markets. It was once fortified and had a very strong castle. The Turks and Moldavians were signally defeated here in 1559 and 1572. Pop. 4300.

OBILGADK a tn. La Plata, prov. and 108 m. N.W. Buenos Ayres r. bank Parana. Here the river contracts to less than half a mile.

OBUS a tn. Austrian empire Hungary co. and 22 m. E. Arad with 1290 inhabitants who grow maize, and rear goats and bees.

OBVIRIDIA, add., a tn. Turkey in Europe, eyalet Marm. It, cap. leva of same name, on the N. shore of Lake Ochrinda 65 m. N. by E. Durazzo on the Adriatic. It is surrounded by walls flanked by towers, is the seat of a kassan or Turkish governor, and a Greek archbishop and carries on an important trade in dried fish, obtained from the lake, and sent into all the neighbouring parts of Albania and Macedonia. Pop. 8000.

OGONTO a vil. U. States, Wisconsin cap. co. and on river of same name 2 m. from the entrance of the latter into Green Bay and 80 m. N. by E. of the city of Green Bay. The manufacture of pine lumber is the staple of the place, and 100,000,000 ft. of it are said to be shipped annually.

OGONINGO a tn. Mexico dep. Chiapas, 55 m. S.E. Ciudad Real. It derives its chief interest from a series of remarkable aboriginal monuments in its vicinity. Pop. 4000.

OGYLLAN a tn. Mexico, state and 18 m. S. Oajaca, had once a richly endowed Dominican monastery, and a pop. of about 12,000. After the destruction of the monastery it rapidly decayed and does not now count above 400 families.

OGCSA a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary no. and 10 m. S.E. Puth, with a church in the Rymantine style, which dates from the 11th century and in purity of structure will not suffer by comparison with the best edifices of the same period in Italy and Germany. P. 2553 mostly Protestants.

ODERBERG a tn. Austrian empire, Silesia cap. dist. of same name, 28 m. E. Troppen on the Oder near the Prussian frontier and a station on the Vienna and Oderberg railway. It is the seat of several public offices, has a hospital and four yearly markets, and contains 1200 inhabitants.

ODOJEV a tn. Russia, gov. Tula, pleasantly and healthily situated on both banks of the Klazonska, at its confluence with the Upa. It has five churches, a circle and a parish school, and several industrial establishments. Bees are extensively reared, and some coal is found within the circle. Pop. 8080.

ODRAU a tn. Austrian empire, Silesia, cap. dist. of same name 17 m. S. Troppen on the Oder and the Moravian frontier. It is the seat of several public offices, has a castle, manufactures of linen, woolen, cotton goods, and four yearly markets and contains 3143 inhabitants.

ODREJ a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and about 13 m. N.E. Jaulo with a sulphur spring and the ruins of an old mountain castle, which gave an asylum to the fugitive Hungarian king Zepolya and figures in the early history of the country. Pop. 2250.

ODLUN or **ODLUNGO** a tn. Turkey in Europe, eyalet Rnne It on the shore of the Adriatic a little N. of the mouth of the Boyana, and 16 m. S.W. Scutari. It is the seat of a R. Catholic bishop, and possesses a harbour at which there is some trade in oil and timber. Pop. 7000.

ODLA a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 26 m. N. by W. Brunn on the Bohemian frontier; with two churches, a small castle and some cotton manufactures. Graphite is found in the vicinity. Pop. 1700.

ODENSBURG a vil. and port of entry U. States. New York r. bank St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Oswegatchie, opposite to Prescott in Canada, and on a railway which connects it with Roston and New York. It contains a custom-house, town hall armoury several churches, and an academy and carries on an active trade. Pop. (1860), 7419.

OGOBENDU or **BRIDE**, a tn. W. Africa, on the delta of the Kwarra from two to four days N. of Bonny. It is a large and important market-town forming the principal mart of the district for palm oil and provisions. During the foreign slave-trade it was in the zenith of its prosperity and even since it has declined but little as it still remains a central depot of the home slave-trade.

OHOSIMA two islands of the N. Pacific. 1. *Ohosima* or *Harbour Island*, called by the Chinese *Taitai*, is the largest of the chain of islands lying between Great Loo-choo and Japan. It stretches in a N.E. and S.W. direction for about 50 m. having its N. extremity in lat. 28° 51' 40" N., lon. 129° 40' 12" E., and its S. extremity in lat. 28° 0' 30" N., lon. 129° 27' E. It was partially surveyed by the American squadron in 1856 but has never been properly explored. From the little that has been learned respecting it, it appears to have a bold, rugged and deeply indented coast, and a lofty, well-wooded and well-cultivated interior. Two peaks near its N. end have the respective heights of 1674 and 1480 ft. The number of villages seen along the coast prove that it contains a large population. — 2. *Ohosima*, *Osima* or *Pine Island*, situated in front of the Gulf of Yedo, in lat. (S.E. point) 34° 39' 30" N., lon. 129° 38' E. has an active volcano near its summit which rises to the height of 2530 ft. It would seem, however, that though vapour and smoke rise from it at short intervals, and from different places along its crest, there is no discharge of lava or other destructive matter as its slopes are extensively cultivated and dotted with towns and villages. The vapour, after ascending, sometimes condenses in mists on the mountain, and makes the island a good land-fall for vessels approaching the part of the coast of Nippon.

OIL CITY a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, co. Venango, on the Allegheny River just below the mouth of Oil Creek, the E. terminus of the Franklin branch of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, 8 m. E.N.E. Franklin. It is the principal market of the Venango county oil region, immense quantities

of petroleum procured in the vicinity being shipped here for Pittsburgh and elsewhere. The oil-wells are numerous and one is said to have been flowing since 1861. Before 1860 the place contained only one store and one or two taverns, but so rapid has been its growth that it became an incorporated town in 1863 and contains four churches, three banks, numerous oil refineries, twelve hotels, several warehouses, machine shops, and many stores. P (1860) 13,000.

OJOGO a tn. W Africa, territory Koma, on the eastern extremity of a considerable island in the Benue, 120 m. above its confluence with the Kwara. It is a small but cheerful looking place, in the immediate vicinity of which are dense forests containing magnificent oil palms. On the left bank of the river opposite to Ojogo there is a strange tribe called Mitche, by whose quarrelsome disposition and predatory habits the inhabitants have repeatedly suffered. Crocodiles are very abundant in the Benue, near Ojogo.

OKANSK a tn. Russia, gov and 40 m. S W Perm cap circle of same name, on a lofty bank above a river Kama, has two churches, and two yearly markets. The rearing of bees is a principal employment. Pop. 1934.

OKINAWA SIMA, two islands, Loo-choo group lat 26 N lon 128° E, in the N and two in the S connected by isthmuses formed by deep indentations of their opposite shores. The western appears to be composed of gneiss and slate. On these the coral acroplyte has built its structures which have subsequently been so upheaved that coral is found on some of the loftiest summits at the height of nearly 600 ft above the sea. The soil composed chiefly of coral detritus and decayed vegetable and animal remains, varies with the physical features of the surface, being comparatively poor on the mountain tops and their steeper declivities and rich and fertile in the valleys and plains. The climate though subject to droughts and furious typhoons, is on the whole favourable to culture. It is also very healthy as there are no stagnant marshes to produce miasma, and the heat, tempered by sea-breezes and the elevation of the land, is never excessive. One of the principal crops is rice first sown in plots, and afterwards transplanted and copiously supplied with water by means of artificial irrigation during the whole period of its growth. The other crops are taro or sweet potatoes, millet, sugar pulse, barley, sugarcane, tobacco, and cotton. It has been estimated that of the 500,000 people which the island is supposed to contain, eight-eighths is under cultivation producing annually about 300,000 bushels of rice and 50,000 bushels of wheat. In addition to the land thus occupied 55,000 acres are under sweet potatoes, and 2000 acres under sugarcane. The government seems to be an absolute despotism with a system of administration resembling that of Japan to which the island is tributary. The religion is the common Buddhism of the East, with a mixture of popular superstitions. The inhabitants congregate chiefly in the two cities of Shuri or Sheshi, the capital and Naha, each having a pop. of 6000 are roughly estimated at between 150,000 and 300,000. They appear to be of the same original stock, but now form two distinct races—the Japanese and the Loo-chooan properly so called. (U. S. Expedition to the China Seas and Japan.)

OKNA a tn. Turkey in Europe, Moldavia, near the Tretush, an affluent of the Sarath, 75 m. S W Jassy. It has an active trade with Russia, and possesses rich salt mines, which are worked chiefly by convicts. The mineral springs of Sinita are in the vicinity.

OLAHIFALU a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 82 m. N E Udvarhely in a block mountain district. It consists of two distinct portions, called Great and Little Olahifal, and its inhabitants are chiefly employed in spinning hemp, flax, and cotton making wooden articles, and carrying on a trade in wood. In the vicinity in the valley of the Homorod are ironworks, and much-frequented mineral springs. Pop. 3000.

OLAHPATAT, a tn. Austrian empire Hungary co. Gabor, on the Sava, with a fine park with an English garden, large ironworks, and mines of iron, silver and copper. Pop. 1000, mostly Lutherans.

OLBERSDORF a tn. Austrian empire, Russia, cap. dist. of same name, 19 m. N W Troppau, with several public offices, a castle, an hospital, a copper mill, and several yearly markets, chiefly for cattle. Pop. 2363.

OLD POINT COMFORT a vil. U. States, Virginia, on James River, at the entrance of Hampton Roads, 12 m. N Norfolk. It contains commodious hotels for the numerous visitors who come to it in summer for sea-bathing. On the Point which is a low narrow sandy neck of land stands Fort Monroe and about a mile N, on the opposite entrance to the river, another fort has been erected on an artificial island formed upon a mud bank.

OLGA, or **NICHOLAI KAYNOVA**, a bay Russian empire, on the E. coast of Manchouria in the Sea of Japan lat. 43° 46' N lon 135° 19' E. It is open to the S E but protected by high land on the N W and S W. Within in its N part, there is shelter for a few vessels from all winds in 10 fathoms water over a muddy bottom. In the N E, a narrow channel leads into another harbour which is well adapted for cruising purposes, as there is little rise and fall and the water always smooth, is deep close to its S bank. The Gilbert or Arvaikhan falls into the bay at its N W angle. Both sides of the entrance are bordered by abrupt rocks of granite and all around the shores are mountains of rough grained granite and red porphyry of coarse crystalline structure, with wooded slopes. A pass leads through the mountains to the Upper Ussuri. This bay is now the chief naval station of the Russians on the coast of Manchouria. One reason for this preference is its almost entire freedom from ice. It abounds with fish.

OLIDEY a tn. Bolivia, prov Chuquisaca, lat 19° S, lon 65° 20' W. It stands on an elevated plain, overlooking the Tuctuca, and occupies the site of the old tn of Corcon de Jesus founded by the Jesuits.

OLOMOTU/AN a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and about 12 m. N Brünn with manufactures of stoneware and iron mines. Pop. 1000.

OLSCHAN a tn. Austrian empire Moravia circle and 8 m. S W Olmutz on the Blatta, with a well built parish church. The large plain near the town extending along the Blatta has often been used as a field encampment. Pop. 1000.

OTEMITZA a tn. Turkey in Europe Walachia 1 bank Danube opposite to Turtukai at the confluence of the Arghet 25 m. S E Bucharest. It has a quarantine establishment and a ferry and is celebrated for the victory gained by the Turks over the Russians in 1812. Pop. 1488.

OMAILA a tn. U. States cap Nebraska, pleasantly situated on W. bank Missouri opposite the town of Council Bluffs 12 m. W. by S Des Moines lat. 41° 18' N, lon 96° W. Its position is on undulating ground, between the river and the heights, which overlook a wide and rolling prairie. The streets intersect each other at right angles, and are well paved with stone and brick. The principal buildings are the capital, the court house, and tax dwellings there are also three banks and several schools. The staple trade of Omaha is the sale and transportation of goods to the plains west, and forth of the far west. A great number of emigrants going westward cross the river here, and procure their supplies. The Missouri is navigable both above and below by large steamboats. A military road connects Omaha with Fort Kearney and a branch of the 1st Pacific railroad to it, of which 50 m. are completed is under construction. Population of good quality is quarried in the neighbourhood. Pop. (1860) 1868 in 1865 about 4500.

OMAN [add.] a kingdom, E. Arabia. The name is usually applied to the sea-coast dist. comprised between Ras Musandam and Ras al Hadd the extreme eastern shoulder of the peninsula. Arabs give to Oman however, a much wider range, extending it from Abco Dalea, a village on the E. limit of the territory now occupied by Seno Yass to the neighbourhood of Dofar far down the E. coast with whatever lands lie between these points. It thus touches Hadramaut on the S. and Katar or the maritime vicinity on the N. and forms a huge crescent, having the sea in front and the vast desert of S. Arabia for background. Politically Oman has a yet wider acceptance, since it includes, besides the above-named territory that also of Seno Yass, Katar, the Akhal all the islands of the Persian Gulf from Bahreya eastward, and the entire coast on the Persian side from Ras Bostham to Dyak and its rule extends over a long strip of the African shore opposite to Zanzibar while this island itself, and Socotra, and whatever adjoins them, are likewise subject to

the Omanee accepts. The Arabian and Persian possessions of Oman are divided into thirteen distinct administrations, more or less dependent on the central government. Those least dependent are the following five—1, Bahrayn, which pays but a small tribute and a doubtful allegiance. 2, Katar and the territory of Bencu Yang, which make in a degree of war those that of Bahrayn, 3, Sharjah, 4, Ro-ol-Djebel and 5, Kalboub—the last three being subject indeed, but in no friendly manner. The eight provinces which acknowledge a more strict subjection are—1, The Persian coast from Cape Butastah to Djask, with the adjacent islands—a region nearly 200 m. in length by a breadth varying from 10 to 30 m., a long strip of harbours, and valuable on their account alone. 2, The Batainah, or the entire plain comprehended between the gorge of Kahat's Lohs to the N., Barka and the Hissat Hills to the S., and the mountain-chain of Jebel Akhdar to the W., this province is of equal length to the former, but 40 or 50 m. in breadth, and the most fertile and densely peopled in Oman. 3, Jebel Akhdar which commences at Kahat's Lohs and reaches to Fomad, the Batainah bounding it on the N.E. and Daburah on the S.W. the entire district is mountainous but well inhabited and in it lies the main political and military strength of the kingdom. 4, The Dalurah 5, The prov. of Mascat, from Barka to Ras Hayyau. 6, The Bilad Nijar from Ras Hayyau to Ras-el-Hadd. 7, Muscat which lies immediately behind it. 8, The tracts from Ras-el-Hadd to Adak, chiefly peopled generally by Beduin or negro and African tribes. These eight provinces with the exception of the last constitute Oman, in the strict geographical and political sense of the word. Owing to the extent of its coast line and its possession of the entrance to the Persian Gulf it is essentially a maritime kingdom, in which commerce and sea trade are of the chief importance. But the land possessions of Oman proper—the province which gives its name to the entire empire—are the richest part of the Arabian peninsula both in agricultural produce and in mineral treasures, while its extent is almost ample field for every kind of industrial labour. The inhabitants are said to be decidedly the best tempered and most hospitable of all the Arab races and toleration exists among them for all races, religions, and customs. Jews, Christians, Mahometans, Hindus—all are free to follow their own convictions and practices. Among their bad qualities however are a superstitious belief in sorcery great immorality and indolence in the slave-trade. Negroes are imported from the coast of Africa in large numbers every year and form so large a haven of the population as to have seriously affected the character of the inhabitants for the worse. The working of gold and silver filigree with which daggers, belts, cups and pipes are often adorned in Oman, supports great numbers of families in the larger towns, and is of a perfection rarely to be met with in the workmanship of any other land. The gold thus employed is mostly brought from, or through India, though this precious metal is said to exist in the interior of Oman itself, in the continuation of Jebel Akhdar behind Bahlah. Copper mines occur in Oman and are regularly worked. Lead too is procured in the neighbourhood of Ras-el-Hadd and traces of iron are observed in many localities. Salt mines are very common, and are much worked both for home consumption and for exportation; and the sea throws up amber in such abundance as to form a staple article of the royal revenue. This substance, with pearls, salt and gold, are the only government monopolies.

The form of government of Oman is a limited monarchy and Sultan of Oman is the correct title of the ruling prince and not Imum of Mascat, or Mascat, which is usually given to him by Europeans. The monarchy is limited not by charters and acts, but by the co-existence of a powerful aristocracy by hereditary privileges and the prescription of popular rights. It is in fact but a kingdom with no recognition of municipalities. Each town, each village, has its separate existence and corporation; while towns and villages are in turn subject to ancestral chiefs. The prerogatives of the crown consist in the right of nomination and deposition (upon compulsion) of local governors, though the office always remains in the same family—in fixing and levying port and customs dues in the exclusive management of the navy the keeping up a small standing army of 600 or 700 men and, lastly the transacting of all foreign affairs for

alliance or treaty, peace or war. The administration of justice is in the hands of local royal judges, and is practically independent of the sovereign. The taxes levied on land or goods are fixed and immovable except by local or municipal authority: the sultan enjoys, but cannot change them. The annual revenue of the government, derived from the pearl-fishery, commercial dues (including about ten shillings on every slave imported), land taxes and monopolies, is estimated at £1,055,000. This sum is expended upon the court of the sultan, the maintenance of the forts, army and navy and government officials of all kinds.

The approximate population and military force of the several districts (that of Mascat being claimed partly with Bahlah and partly with Jebel Akhdar, and not separately stated) is estimated as follows:—

	No. of Villages.	Population.	Military Force.
Bahrayn —	60	70,000	2,000
Katar —	40	150,000	4,000
Sharjah, —	25	85,000	2,500
Ro-ol-Djebel, —	30	10,000	500
Kalboub —	40	60,000	1,000
Batainah, —	—	50,000	30,000
Jebel Akhdar —	70	600,000	35,000
Dalurah, —	40	80,000	15,000
Bahlah —	45	100,000	4,000
Djask, —	50	140,000	5,000
Foreign Coast, —	—	500,000	—
Total —	—	2,380,000	11,000

To this population must be added the inhabitants of the adjacent desert and of the south-eastern Arab coast—probably an inconsiderable number.—(Palgrave.)

OMMATH, or NOMATH, a tu W Africa, Kimbundu country territory Ganda, lat. 13° S. lon. 15° E. It stands near the centre of Ganda, on a lofty height commanding a fine view of the surrounding forests and the deep valley watered by a river of some size, is surrounded by a wall which is built of stone without cement of any kind, like a dry stone dyke; and combines about 1500 inhabitants whose robberies and depredations have made them notorious.

OMBO, or OMU, a vil. U States, Wisconsin co. Winnebago on Fox River 53 in N. Wauquesa with which it is connected by railroad. It contains three churches, and several mills. Pop 1400.

ONANIS, a vil. or permanent kral of Hill Damara, S Africa, Namaqua Land. The natives submit chiefly on the wild roots in their sterile neighbourhood but manage to raise a little tobacco and keep the latter for the seed which when chewed intoxicates. When rain falls abundantly Onanis becomes one of the finest grazing localities in Namaqua Land, and is frequented by immense numbers of wild animals among which lions hold a first place. (On one occasion, when passing Onanis, Mr Anderson started troops of lions among the broken ground but they invariably did making it impossible for him to get a shot at them.)

ONARUA or ONAROU, a vil. U States, Illinois co. Injous, on the Illinois Central railroad 86 m. S. by W Chicago. It is surrounded by rich farm land, of which maize is the staple product and contains three churches and a Methodist seminary Pop 1000.

ONDEHILLA, a tn. S W Africa, Kimbundu country territory Ambulim, to the S of the Kape about 120 m. N N P Benguela. It occupies a rocky eminence and contains 2000 inhabitants engaged in agriculture and in an active trade carried on with the Portuguese settlements on the coast, the principal articles being gum copal and orchil.

ONEIDA a vil. U States, Illinois co. Knox, on the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy railroad, 13 m. N.E. Galena. It is a shipyard, a place for grain and stock, and has three churches, a school, and numerous stores and warehouses. Pop 1500.

ONGKOR-WAT, or NOKKATAT, a prov and tn. of Cam bodia. The town 15 m. N N W Lake Thaleap (or Tochiap) lat. 13° 30' N; lon 104° E. nearly, is situated in an extensive and arid plain, barren of trees, but covered with long rank grass, which is bounded on the S. by the mountain-chain of Siam, and E. by the picturesque Mount Olinea. This ancient capital of the once powerful kingdom of Cambodia,

or Khmer, which is said to have maintained an army of 500,000 soldiers is now but a group of mean bamboo huts encircled with the vast and interesting ruins that indicate its past magnificence. But for the antiquary and the philosopher these ruins of antiquity possess an inexhaustible interest. The most noteworthy is the Great Temple whose superb remains excite the wonder of the modern Cambodians, that to all inquiries respecting their origin they content themselves with replying—It was the work of I-ra-Kun the king of the angle. The temple was built by granite. They spring from the earth of their own power. None of the monuments spared by time and barbarism appear to have been intended for human habitations; they seem to have been wholly dedicated to the rites of Buddhism or the ceremonies of government. The statues and bas-reliefs are exclusively devoted to civil and religious subjects. The



ONITSHA, principal entrance of the Wat. — From Kodai's Travels in Sum.

temple already referred to stands upon a platform of immense stones, supported by massive walls and attended by four huge flights of steps. A sort of fosse or ditch marks the area of the principal buildings. An immense quadrangular colonnade is first approached. This has a vaulted roof crowned with five towers of which the largest crowns the entrance, the others are placed at the four angles. Each tower is pierced at the base, like a triumphal arch. The temple itself is not unworthy of its approach. lofty columns here and there are adorned with one immense block of stone huge pinnacles, sculptured capitals, domed roofs, in some places retaining their original gilding and colour—impress the mind of the spectator with awe and admiration. The particular edifice which we have engraved consists of two quadrangles of concentric galleries, crossed at right angles by avenues terminating at a central pavilion. This is the crown of the superb pile, the holy of holies for which the architect seems to have reserved the most exquisite conceptions of his fancy. In this tabernacle which stands on an artificial mound is placed an image of Buddha, presented by the actual king of Siam, and surrounded by some poor pilgrims. Another temple, only inferior to this in the grandeur of its design and the richness of its details crowns the summit of Mount Ba-Khing about 3½ m N. The modern Ongkor-Wat does not contain above one thousand inhabitants, all employed in agricultural pursuits. It is commanded by a rude fort, or entrenched camp about a mile square, with a crenellated wall, constructed with huge blocks of ferruginous sandstone drawn from the neighbouring ruins.

ONITSHA is in W Africa, territory Ibo or Igbo 1 bank Kwana, about 140 m above its mouth at Cape Ann in the Gulf of Guinea, lat 6° 8' N lon 6° 45' E. It stands on a height above the river at some distance from it is approached along a road lying between extensive fields of maize, yams, and cotton, and is literally enveloped by woods com-

posed of large and lofty trees, chiefly the bombax and cocopalim. It is about 1½ m long and is traversed throughout its whole length from S W to S E, by a broad street, dividing it into two distinct portions. On either side of the street, and at some distance from it, large groups of houses each group under the superintendence of a head of a family or a subordinate chief. The houses which have clay walls, and are open in front, without any proper division into apartments are very indifferent. In an open space, where the houses come close to the street, the market is held. The S part of the town stands higher than the N, and appears to be better built. In the N part of the town a mission house has been erected and on the S W near the bank of the river an European factory has been established. The principal articles of trade possessed by the natives are sheep, goats, fowls, fish, kola-nuts, palm oil, lumber, ivory, straw, mats, and

earthenware which they exchange for iron salt and above all tobacco. The pop is roughly estimated at 13,000.

ONONACON is a vil U States, Michigan on the S shore of Lake Superior at the mouth of a stream of same name which is navigable for a short distance, and is one of the largest feeders of the lake on the S shore draining an area of about 1300 sq m. It is a rising place carrying on a brisk trade. There are valuable copper mines in the vicinity and the ore of the dist is shipped here the quantity in 1884 being 21 m mtd, above 10,000 tons. It has four churches, a school and a copper smelting furnace. Pop. (1880) 1188.

KODAI P., or OUDIPY is in India, prelat Madras, dist. N Canara, about 4 m from the coast and 35 m N by W Mangalore. It contains three temples, and numerous monasteries or convents for de votes. All of these are usually included under the name of the Krishna Deva pagoda, on the revenues of which the inhabitants, about 1200, almost all Brahmins solely depend.

ODEYPOOR or MAWAR (add) is a stat. India Rajpootana between lat 23° 44' and 23° 36' N lon 72° 50' and 73° 28' E is bounded N by Ajmer, S by the native states Boodhee Gwallor, Tonk, and Parbhagpur, W by Marwar, Dounpur, and Mysore, length N to S 160 m breadth 110 m, area, 11,614 sq m. A considerable portion of the territory is covered by the Aravalli range, which after stretching over it S W from the town of Odeypoor to the frontier of Siroche turns N, and passing through Komalwar towards Ajmer, separates Odeypoor from Jodpore. N of Komalwar the range takes the name of Marwar, which varies in breadth from 6 to 16 m and has in all ages been the abode of savage and predatory hordes of Maru, Mina, and Bhils, who after pillaging the surrounding districts, have found a secure asylum in its rugged valleys and gorges. After they had long been permitted to commit their depredations with comparative impunity the device was fallen upon to raise a Bhil corps to maintain the peace of the district. This device however unpromising it must have appeared at first, has succeeded and those who used to take the lead in devastating the country are now serving as a kind of rural police for its protection.

This Maru Bhil corps is maintained at the joint expense of the British government and the state of Odeypoor which has agreed to assign 65000 of the revenues of Marwarra for this purpose. The Rana of Odeypoor claiming a fabulous descent from a son of Rama, takes precedence of all other Rajpoot chiefs. Affinity with his family being thus counted as the highest honour rival claimants for the hand of Odeypoor princesses have repeatedly come to open hostilities, and many acts of barbarism have ensued. The case of Krishna Kaur who died by poison administered with the consent of her father, as the means of terminating a war in which rival claimants had involved him, is well known. Pop. 1,161,400.

ODEYPOOR, cap. of the above state, 830 m. S.W

Agra, stands on the low ridge of a valley or basin, closed by hills on all sides except the W, which opens upon a lake 5 m in extent. The town looks best from the E., and has then a striking appearance viewed more closely the charm vanishes, and it is found to be very indifferently built. The only building deserving of particular notice is the palace, a noble pile of granite 100 ft high, seated on the crest of a rocky ridge overlooking the town, the lake and the valley stretching far beyond it. The lake, which is the finest feature in the picture, is artificial, being formed by the damming up of a small stream by means of a magnificent dyke, which rises 17 ft above the water is faced with marble, and embellished with numerous sculptures, small temples and other structures. The pop. once above 100,000 does not now exceed 15,000.

ODDUNG or **LODUNG** a tin cap. independent Cambodia, on the W bank of a river of same name, an affluent of the Mekong or Cambodia, is enclosed by a wooden palisade 500 yards square and 20 ft. high, and consists of a straggling collection of hatched houses, the residences of the nobles, with a low brick wall is the centre, surrounding the palace, mint, and arsenal. Everything bespeaks poverty and the recent ravages of war. At 11 m. below the town, the R. (Lachon) has a missionary establishment. The river which issues from the S side of Smith's Lake or Tai-ma-pok, apparently a continuation of King's Lake or Tai-nab, is throughout a broad and majestic stream.

ODHAWA, **TILIE**, or **AWANWATTA** [old.] a tin India, is one of the most important of the States of Bhamare 173 m. N. E. Aurangabad. It is a place of great commercial importance and perhaps the most important cotton mart of the Deccan. Several considerable firms are established here, and most of the great mercantile houses of Upper India, as well as those of Bombay have either correspondents or branches. The cotton, when picked in the district where it is grown, is immediately brought hither and lodged in large warehouses built for its reception till it shall be cleaned and repacked for exportation from Bombay or Calcutta. The advantage of this mode of sale as an enterprise must be great since it continued to be thus employed, notwithstanding the excessive and expensive transit duties levied by the British. Now that British rule has been substituted for his oppression and capture, there is every reason to expect that the transit trade of the place will be largely increased.

ODRHA [old.] a tin India, Bandakund cap. princely state of Orissa or Schree 1 bank Betwa 142 m. N. E. Agra. It stands on a rocky eminence, surrounded by a wall built of uneven stones without cement and about 3 m. in circuit. It is entered by three lofty gateways and is, moreover, defended by a fort situated within it and containing two palaces one of which belonged to the Mogul emperor Jahangir and the other the residence of the rajah. The only building of note in the town is a temple surmounted by 15 ft. spires. The territory of which Odrha is the capital has an area of 160 sq. m. and a revenue of 250,000. The rajah of Odrha claims to be the head of the Boudela race of Haypot origin. Pop. of ter. 150,000.

ODTACAMUND a tin and sanitary station India, present Madras, dist and 23 m. N. W. Coimbatore is an extensive valley almost in the very centre of the Nilgiri Hills at an elevation of 7500 ft. above the sea. It has wide and clean streets and well supplied houses, but as yet the only portion of it which can well be called a town is that occupied by the natives. There the houses are tolerably compact whereas the residences of the Europeans are widely dispersed along the slopes of the valley. The most conspicuous object and greatest ornament of the station is an elegant church.

ODYAH, a dist. or ancient principality Ceylon towards the S. P. of the Central provinces. It consists of an upper and a lower portion the former belonging to the mountain zone and the latter to the lowlands.—Upper Odyah is finely diversified by mountains and valleys and contains some of the most magnificent scenery in Ceylon.—Lower Odyah consists generally of fertile fields and grassy plains. The fields are well cultivated, and yield good crops of rice, in the management of which the inhabitants particularly excel, Indian corn, millet, yams and cassava. Among subordinate products are materials for the preparation of curry, turmeric, cardamom, onions and garlic cardamom and pepper. The grassy plains afford better pasturage than any others in the lowlands

and feed great numbers of oxen and buffaloes. Vegetable oils are expressed from numerous plants; madder, asparagus, and annatto furnish dyes; and the hulls were elaborated for growing the finest coffee long before European settlers had established themselves around Kandy. The climate is salubrious, and nothing is wanting but enlarged means of communication with the capital and the coast to make Odyah, as it is already one of the richest, also one of the most frequented and prosperous districts of Ceylon. Its capital is the beautifully situated and thriving town of Badulla.

OPPATOWITZ a tin Austrian empire Moravia, circle and about 52 m. N. Brunn with a handsome parish church, and a beautiful castle in the midst of a park. Pop. 1300.

OPPONTI, a tin Austrian empire, Lower Austria circle Upper Wenerwald, on the Ybbs or Ipe 78 m. S. W. Vienna. It has manufactures of scythes and sickles, steel and other iron works, and several saw mills. Pop. 1000.

ORAN N. Africa, the most westerly of the three provs. into which Algeria is divided is bounded N. by the Mediterranean W. by Morocco and E. by prov. Algiers. The S. limits descending into the Sahara are scarcely defined area, of which about two thirds belongs to the Sahara 39,800 sq. m. The surface consists of the two chains of the Atlas, the plateau between them and their two slopes the one N. to the Mediterranean, and the other S. towards the desert. The only stream of any consequence except the Shilif, which forms part of the boundary between Oran and Algiers, is the Sahel, which flows northwards, and falls into the Gulf of Arzew. The principal agricultural products, in addition to cereals, are grapes, olives, cotton, madder, walnuts, dates, and various plants from which essences and perfumes are extracted. The forests are extensive, and contain many magnificent trees. The administrative division is, as in the other provinces, into military and civil—the former consisting of five subdivisions and the latter forming the arrondissements of Oran and Mascara together with the districts of Arzew, Mascara, Sidi Bel Abes, and Tlemcen. European pop., including 13,302 French soldiers, 63,011; and native, about 480,000.

ORAN [old.] a tin N. Africa Algeria, cap. of above prov and at the bottom of the bay of same name 220 m. N. W. Algiers. It rises in the form of an amphitheatre on a somewhat rugged site between the slopes of Mount Santa Cruz and the plateau of Oran and is a place of considerable strength being not only surrounded by a wall flanked with towers, but defended by a castle and by four forts, two of which command the bay while the other two command the eastern plain. A deep ravine forming the bed of a torrent, divides the town into two distinct portions, both of them containing well formed streets lined with handsome buildings. One of the portions, forming the new or maritime quarter possesses a fine quay, a custom house, and an extensive range of magazines; the other portion forms two quarters. One of these, called La Blanca, is inhabited mostly by Spaniards and besides being well shaded with trees, possesses a fine esplanade in front of the old castle, a bridge which spans the ravine, a handsome church, a fine mosque, and a military hospital. The other, or third quarter, built along the face of the ravine contains the town-house and prefecture, with the (termed) garden. Outside the walls are two suburbs one near the Mascara gate, inhabited by natives who seem to be of negro origin, and another where an important market is held. Between this last and the walls there is a Place d'Armes or parade-ground, and a caravanserai apparently of Moorish architecture. The industry of Oran is largely developed, and includes among its establishments water and steam mills, foundries, tanneries, tobacco factories, vermilion factories and numerous breweries. Its trade, for which, in consequence of the badness of its own harbor, Mers-el Kébir is the shipping port, is carried on chiefly with Spain and Morocco, and consists of corn, hides, tobacco, tallow, cattle, and raw sugar exchanged for articles of European manufacture. In the extent of its export and import trade it ranks next to Algiers, and has progressed with greater rapidity than any other of the Algerian ports. The environs add much to its beauty and attraction as a residence, being covered with handsome villas in the midst of vineyards, orchards, and well-cultivated fields. The population is estimated at 29,000, of which not more than 8157 are natives.

ORANIEBURG or **BARREBUSE** a tn. Russia, gov. and 90 m S. by K. Riazan, circ. of same name, at the confluence of three streams, affluents of the Volga. It has three churches, a d'role and a parish school, a charitable endowment, manufactures, chiefly of soap, and a large trade in corn. Pop 9982

OREGON one of the U. States, between lat 42 and 46° N. lon. 116 40' and 124 25' W bounded N by Washington territory from which it is separated by the Columbia for half the distance, E. Nebraska S. Utah and California, and W. the Pacific length, E. to W. 840 m breadth 290 m. area, about 80 000 sq. m. A large part of the surface is mountainous a prolongation of the Rocky Mountains traveling in it the E. the Blue Mountains in the centre, and the Cascade Mountains in the W. The last range, which is a continuation of the Californian Nevada, stretches nearly due N across the whole territory and has summits varying from 4000 to 10 000 ft. Its culminating point, Mount Hood, in lat. 45° 20' has the still loftier height of 13 000 ft. The E. slope is bare but the W. is covered nearly up to the limit of vegetation with coniferous trees. To the W. of the Cascade Mountains, a subordinate and nearly parallel range which from its proximity to the sea, has received the name of the Coast Range, attains a maximum height of about 4000 ft. and is generally well wooded. The whole state belongs to the basin of the Pacific and is watered chiefly by the Columbia and its affluents particularly the Snake, which, entering it on the S.E. flows easterly across its centre in a N.E. direction, and the Willamette which flows N. at no great distance from the coast, and nearly parallel to it. The course of these rivers has not been so thoroughly explored as to test their navigable value but what is known of them cannot be considered favourable. The Columbia, though 4 m. wide at its mouth, and for nearly 18 m. above it, is encumbered by a bar on which the water at low tide is not above 18 ft., and has a channel so narrow and intricate and so subject to gusts of wind and obstruction by logs, that mariners are justly shy of entering it. Once inside there is no want both of width and depth but about 120 m. from the ocean the navigation is completely interrupted by falls, which have a descent of 40 ft. in 5 m. The Willamette falls at its mouth admits vessels drawing 12 ft. and shallows shortly after first to 8 and then to 4 ft. which it maintains as far up as Salem. The valley of this river about 120 m. long by 30 m. wide, contains land available for tillage. The soil is for the most part a gravelly clay covered with a rich sandy loam. Western Oregon has extensive valleys, well adapted to the growth of fruit, especially apples, pears, plums, and shrub fruit, and considerable tracts of it are also suitable for cereals. The mountain slopes form excellent pasture lands, and much of this country is valuable for raising sheep and cattle. Eastern Oregon is also adapted for grazing, and though but little rain falls E. of the Cascade Mountains except during the autumn yet the bunch-grass (*Festuca*) forms abundant and excellent pasturage. The produce of wool in the state in 1861 was 444,000 lbs. The prevailing geological formations of Oregon are tertiary sandstone in the W. granites in the Cascade Mountains and trap and these eruptive rocks in the E. Among the minerals are iron, copper, platinum, iridium and osmium.

Eastern Oregon, especially that part traversed by the Blue Mountains, is rich in minerals. Gold is abundant, and easily mined on the Salmon and other tributaries of the Snake River, and rich mines were opened in 1861 and 1862 on the John Day and Powder Rivers. The product of the Oregon mines in 1862 was estimated at \$12 000 000. Silver lead, copper and iron have also been found. On the shores of Coos or Cohos Bay about lat 43 30' large beds of tertiary coal have been discovered. The climate in the W. is moderate, neither cold nor hot being over in extreme. Its greatest drawback is excessive humidity in consequence of which drizzling rains and thick fogs prevail during a large portion of the year and the sun is often hidden for a month at a time. This humidity however adds greatly to the luxuriance of the vegetation which is displayed in dense forests of the most magnificent pines, with a tangled undergrowth of ferns and shrubs. In the E., which has an entirely different climate, the thermometer has a very wide range, rising in July to 80°, and falling in winter to 30° and the vegetation is so scanty that one might travel for days in the

valley of the Snake without seeing a tree. The principal indigenous animals are the black and gray bear the panther the gray wolf the mountain sheep the elk, the antelope, the vulture the bald and golden eagle, the swan, the goose, and different species of albatross and pelican. The only rapids deserving of notice is the rattlesnake. The rivers near the coast abound with several varieties of salmon. Pop. (1860), 53 464 exclusive of Indians estimated at about 10 000.

ORFLE or **NEW RIVERS**, New Zealand in the S. of Middle Island or Munster flows S. through a low rich grazing country and falls into Forrester Strait a little to the W. of Bluff Harbour. It is now an exposed and shifting bar but in moderate weather may be entered by vessels drawing from 12 to 15 ft. It has been ascended for a distance of 25 m. The settlement of *Acrocorall* (which see), established in 1850 is situated 8 m. within its entrance.

ORGEJI V a tn. Russia, gov. Bessarabia, cap. circle of same name, on the Rhen, an affluent of the Danister. It has three churches a school for the circle, and contains 4674 inhabitants.

ORIZABA [add.] a tn. Mexico, dep. and 70 to 8 W. Vera Cruz. It lies in a basin surrounded by limestone hills, at the height of 4000 ft. above the sea, and possesses six churches, various schools a large cotton-spinning mill, many factories of saddles several saw mills and a considerable trade. There is much picturesque scenery in the environs 10 p. nearly 15 000. The volcanic mountain of Orizaba about 6 m. N. of the town has according to Heron von Miller was ascended it in September 1856 to an absolute height of 17 045 ft. and is therefore the culminating point of N. America. The crater is in the form of an irregular ellipse of which the greater axis lying between W. N. W. and E. S. E. measures about 3000 yards, or a mile and three quarters, and the minor axis only 100 yards considerably less than the third of a mile. The entire extent of the crater is roughly estimated at about 4 m. Many parts of its internal side have a yellow covering of sulphur and hot vapour is said to issue occasionally from the sides of the mountain but as snow lies unaltered within the crater itself the volcano seems to be extinct.

ORLEANS a tn. Austrian empire Transylvania, curch and 10 m. W. Hermannstadt at the confluence of the Schwarzwasser with the Zibin has two paper-mills, a copper mill and ironworks. Pop. 1600 mostly E. Catholics—*(see also)* on the opposite or right bank of the Zibin has 2474 inhabitants and a mill for spinning wool.

ORLEANS [add.] an I. British America Canada East in the St. Lawrence, 3 m. below Quebec. It is in the form of an irregularly elongated oval 18 m. long from N. E. to S. W. with an extreme breadth of 4½ m. a lake beautiful and fertile, and forms a distinct country divided into six parishes which with their churches and the villages around them form conspicuous and interesting objects as the island is approached. Its strata consist of granite and slate-rocks dipping generally at a high angle to the S. E. and its surface, rising gradually from steep banks attains a central elevation of 550 to 600 ft. A good road carried round the whole island gives easy access to every part of the interior. At the W. end of Orleans the Quebec basin commences, and extends for 9 m. to the wharves in the immediate vicinity of the town. Nothing can be more strikingly beautiful than the view which suddenly bursts upon a stranger ascending the St. Lawrence, and entering the Quebec basin as the vessel opens the falls of Montmorency on the one hand and the city of Quebec on the other.

ORLEANSVILLE, a tn. N. Africa Algeria, prov. and 106 m. S. W. Algiers, on the l. bank and near the centre of the plain of the Shelif. Though built among ruins, indicating the site of an ancient Roman town, it owes its present existence entirely to the French and consists of spacious handsome streets with solidly constructed barracks and hospitals. Its inhabitants, about 27000 carry on an active trade in corn and wool. One of the most important markets of Algeria is held here.

ORMUZ [add.] an Isl. Persian Gulf belonging to Oman and situated on the N. side of the entrance to the gulf. lat. 27 8' N. lon. 56 80' E. The distance to the mainland on the N. is barely 10 m. to the W. the island of Djibut to the S. that of Larey are full in view, and Cape Musandam

On the eastern side of the entrance is also visible the greenish appearance of the inland indicating an extinct volcano; the circumference consists of a wide oval wall of steep grass, shrubs and ragged, inclining a central basin, in which grow shrubs and grass. The hostile slopes of the outer barrier run in many places down into the sea, amid splinter-like pianicles and fantastic crags of many colours. Between W and Y a long triangular promontory low and level, advances a considerable distance, and narrows into a neck of land terminating in a few rocks and a strong fortress, the work of a courageous captain, who on the way, and so completely destroyed the fortress and well constructed breakwater, that after 300 years, remains unscathed by the action of the sea. The greater part of this promontory is covered with ruins, upon it once stood the thriving town, now a confined extent of desolate beach, among which the vestiges of several fine buildings, baths, and a large church may be clearly traced. A plain tower of octagonal form, and of graceful construction rises about 100 yards from the end of the promontory. Lower by the foot (towards a hundred or more wretched huts, the abodes of fishermen and of shepherds whose flocks find pasture upon the craters, a kind of circular grassy plain, surrounded by a low wall, and a single gate for male and female represents the temple of Ormuz. The harbour consists of two bays, one to the W. the other to the E. of the promontory with tolerably good anchors.

OROVILLE, a city, California, cap. Butte Co. on the Feather River 75 m. N. Sacramento, and connected with Marysville by the California Northern railroad. It has productive gold mines, and in 1963 possessed numerous stores and two banking offices. Pop. in 1924 about 2000.

OBOU a tn. Austrorom empire Gallien, circle and 22 m.
N.E. Nambur with ironworks, and 1980 inhabitants

(Old) A New *in Turkey in Europe. Servia, circle
Kraina on an island of the Danube, opposite to Old Orsova
its Transylvania. 9) m. E. Belgrade Being important for
the communication between Hungary and Turkey it is de-*

fended by a castle and otherwise fortified. The elaborated delta known by the name of the Iron Gates, formed by the contraction of the channel of the Danube between rocky banks and a consequent increased rapidity in its current here presents the greatest difficulty and danger to those navigating the river. In the time of the Romans it appears to have been avoided by means of a canal which ran along the Mexican side.

OKTET a tr Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Lower Manhartsherg on the Danube, with an imperial palace manufactures of cloth and a trade in furs and sheep.

(c) *DAIVA* or *Owaka* [add.] According to the treaty of Yedo, ratified by the Mikado or hereditary Emperor of Japan in November 1854, this becomes an open port in January, 1960. It is the seaport of the imperial city of Kioto where stands Musco signifying the metropolis where the Mikado resides about 30 m distant from Owaka, on the same river, which runs up both ends once, dividing them nearly as far. *Owaka* stands at the head of Isami Bay 50 m from its entrance between Awadai Island and the mainland. The anchorage in the bay is an open roadstead unsheltered from W. gales; and the entrance to the river is obstructed by a shoal bar some 7 miles long. A narrow channel leads to the *chamfou* leading to Kotoo at full of shoals, over which only the native flat-bottomed boats can pass. In consequence of these obstructions and drawbacks making the port unsuitable for foreign shipping the treaty powers have arranged with the Japanese authorities to open the port of Hogo on the W. side of Isami Bay about 12 m. distant from Owaka, should that anchorage prove impracticable to foreign vessels. In establishing a foreign settlement at this port, Europeans come into direct intercourse with the people of the imperial city near rather than Kotoo near Owaka can compare with Yedo, the greatest capital of Japan in extent, grandeur or population, situated on the opposite bank higher in the alluvium of the Yamato as the residence of the hereditary emperor and his court.

In 1611 a Dutch embassy passed through Oases on their way to Kua, with presents to the emperor, and to enter into a treaty that the port might be open for foreign trade, which was not accorded to. A detailed narrative, embellished with

engravings of those cities, was published at the time, setting forth their grandeur and importance and how the city of Osaca was visited by an earthquake in 1686 so that all the finest edifices built of stone were destroyed and many people killed.—(*Blue Books on Japan*, Arnoldus Montanus, *Dutch Embassadors to Japan*.)

OSDOIA, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle
and 33 m. N.E. Kronstadt. Fine rock-crystals, known by
the name of Transylvanian or Siebenburgen diamonds, are
found in the vicinity, in a stratum of fine clay-slate. Pop.
2108

OSFRI, a in Austrian empire, Hungary co Honth about 10 m NE Ipoly Sagh in a mountainous and by no means fertile district with 1150 inhabitants, mostly Lutherans who are partly employed in glass-making. There is an old castle in the vicinity.

OSHTAWA [ald] 1 a. in British America, Canada West co., Durham and 2½ m. from hydroelectric Harbour on Lake Ontario and on the Grand Trunk railway 80 m. N.E. of Toronto. It contains five churches and a central school and has extensive manufactures of agricultural implements furniture in demand not only within the district but in many distant parts of Canada rotatory steam sawmills and other machines, edge tools, ropes and twine, pumps, bricks, etc. and carries on an extensive trade, particularly in flour, which is celebrated as being of a very superior brand. Pop. about \$800

(NEKOSH a tn U States Wisconsin, esp. co. Winnebago, on both sides of the Neenah or Fox at its mouth in Lake Winnebago. It consists of two portions, connected by three bridges across the river containing three churches, an iron foundry and planing and saw mills and carries on an active trade in lumber. Pop (1860) 6186.

(4) **SHMIANA** a tn Russian gov and 80 m S E. Vilna
esp. circle and on a stream of same name. A bottle was
bought here in 1831 between the Russians and the Poles
There are ironworks within the circle. Top 4103

OSTER atn Austrian empire Galicia circle Wadowice
26 m. W & W Cracow with a fine baronial castle, and ex
tensive mulberry plantations. Pop 1800

OSKALOUSA a to 1 Stars, Iowa, exp. so Mahaska, between the Des Moines and the Skunk 60 m. S.W. Iowa city. It stands in a healthy fertile, and well-timbered district and contains several churches a state normal school and two academies. Pop. 1860 4493.

and for steam-mills. Pop (1800) 423.
(354147A) a in Turkey Bulgaria, oval and
70 m S E Silistria. It stands on a plain and has two
mosques, a Greek church and a pop of 4000

OSKIMARE, a W Africa bank Kwara, 130 m above its mouth. It stands on a flat close to the river, and becomes in wet weather particularly muddy and filthy. As the shipping place of an extensive district, it is the entrepôt for a considerable quantity of palm-oil brought from the interior. It has also some trade in ivory. Pop. about 1500.

OSTARIA is an Austrian empire Military Frontier Croatia, east Ogulin, about 20 mi NNE Karstadt, with the remains of a large and a very beautiful Gothic church, and thermal springs, which were much frequented by the Turks. Pg 2220

OSWEGO [adj.] a town and port of entry U. States, New York on both sides of the Oswego at its mouth in Lake Ontario on the Oswego canal, and on the Oswego and Syracuse and on the Syracuse and Binghamton railways. It is built on a regular plan in streets 100 ft wide, and crossing at right angles and contains a fine edifice, erected by the general government for a custom-house post-office and U. States court. It is a city of 10,000 inhabitants, and is the principal seat of the lumber trade, and has a large number of churches, a city library and thirteen churches. The harbour is one of the best on Lake Ontario, and combined with other commercial advantages, secures to the place a large and increasing trade. Large quantities of western produce, and a considerable proportion of the agricultural exports of Canada West, pass through this port to the S and E, while the manufacturers of the Oswego and the western Oswego also work, passing their goods to the S and E. On the canal the city in 1860 was \$24,144 tons. The manufactures are also, in particular, a starch factory, established in 1868 employs 200 hands, and a capital of \$30,000, and eighteen

flour mills grind at the rate of 10 000 barrels a day. In 1863 the receipts of grain at Otago from Lakes Michigan, Huron, and Erie amounted to 12 840 861 bushels, of which 8 786 425 bushels were of wheat. The harbour is defended by Fort Otago. Pop. (1860), 16 816.

OTAGO a prov. New Zealand occupying the southern part of New Zealand or Middle Island is bounded N. by the prov. of Canterbury; E. W. and part of the S. by the sea, and on the rest of the S. by the prov. of Southland, which was detached from it in 1861, extreme length, 160 m., breadth 186 m., area, 17,000 000 ac. The western part of this large territory consists chiefly of a rugged alpine country covered with forest, and offering little or no land for pasture or cultivation. But the E. and central portions possess well-watered agricultural and pastoral districts of great fertility. Its coast line is much indented on the W. and still more on the N. where Forrester Strait separates it from Stewart Island, but is nearly continuous on the E. where it can only boast of the fine harbour of same name, at the bottom of which Dunedin the capital stands. A large portion of the surface is covered by mountains three of which one near the N.W. extremity, a second in the N.E., and the other near the centre, exceed 6000 ft. while at least a dozen more exceed 4000 ft. The intervening valleys however watered by fine streams, contain extensive tracts of fertile land, well adapted both for agriculture and grazing. At present, however Otago derives its importance from its gold fields which upon their discovery in 1861 immediately attracted large numbers of miners, and suddenly raised it to a wealthy and populous colony. The principal gold districts as yet known and worked, are in the northern part of the province around Dunedin in the neighbourhood of Lakes Wakatipu in the centre, and in the S.E. part around the river Taupaka. The precious metal is likewise found widely dispersed in greater or less abundance in other districts. In the few months of 1863 the Wakatipu field sent by export to Dunedin 191 825 oz. of gold. Dun tan sent 185 798 oz. and the Taupaka district 116 637 oz. But this by no means represents the total produce of the gold mines of Otago. In the year ended July 31 1863 514 285 oz. were exported from the port of Dunedin and 92 460 oz. the produce of Otago, from other parts of New Zealand. To these amounts must be added 28 607 oz. lodged in the Dunedin treasury in excess of the balance on hand at the end of the previous year. The augmented total of the year's produce, therefore, was 547 288 oz. of a most valuable of £2 188 939. The weight exported in the previous year was 408 448 oz. making a total estimated value of £4 042 080 for the two years.

Recently published statistics show the effect of this discovery of gold in Otago. In the year 1867 the population of the province was 4631 and there were 79 females to every 100 males. That disproportion was rapidly increased on the discovery of gold, and in 1861 the population having risen to 27 105, there were only 28 females to 100 males. This was the result of the first rush for the diggings. Three years afterwards at the census of 1864 this enormous difference had been reduced, and there were 50 females to 100 males. The immigration into Otago from the United Kingdom in the period here embraced, reached its highest point in 1863, when it comprised 2171 males and 1868 females the largest addition to the population of Otago have been from Victoria, whence there arrived, in 1863, 20 150 males and 2892 females. There have been many departures also from Otago in the last few years, or the population would be much larger than it is. This is shown in the following table—

	Immigrants into Otago	Emigrants from Otago	Excess of immigrants
1861	18 911	6 065	14 146
1862	30 817	15 092	14 675
1863	26 428	8 111	20 811
Total	74 960	29 268	48 943

In Dec. 1864, the European pop. amounted to 184 181 and on Dec. 31 1865 to 201 712—126 894 males and 74 818 females. OTAVALO a. N. America, Ecuador 46 m. N.E. of Quito, on a picturesque site surrounded by beautiful gardens. It consists of straight streets, and houses formed of adobe, with tiled roofs, and contains two fine churches and a chapel. The inhabitants about 8000 are industrious and manufacture ponchos and similar articles.

See ILL. GAZ.—Vol. II.

OTTAWA [add.] formerly Bytown (see Guelph), a N. British America, Canada West, on the Rideau canal at the mouth of the Rideau River and r. bank Ottawa, 87 m. above its confluence with the St. Lawrence, 100 m. W. Montreal. The canal which is crossed by a massive stone bridge and is afterwards continued to the Ottawa through nine magnificent locks, divides the place into two parts, called respectively the Upper and the Lower Town. Both are well laid out in wide regular, and uniform streets, which for the most part intersect each other at right angles. The principal quarters are supplied with gas. The churches six in number belong to the following denominations—Church of England, Church of Scotland, 1 res., Episcopal Methodist, Wesleyan and R. Catholic. The last, which makes some pretensions to architectural display ranks as a cathedral. The principal educational, literary, and benevolent institutions are the R. Catholic college, the Canadian Institute, the Mechanics' institute and steamship, the Bible society, the General hospital superintended by the Sisters of Charity and the Protestant hospital. The monuments though numerous and not unimportant, are in a great measure eclipsed by the lumber trade which forms the mainstay of the place and the material of which is furnished to a greater extent by the surrounding district than by any other locality in Canada. The supply furnished here forms almost the entire cargo of the spring and fall fleets when they return to Europe and yet leaves a considerable surplus for the American market, in which a large and increasing demand for Canadian sawn timber has sprung up. Besides its advantageous position for commerce Ottawa is famous for attractions of another kind. At its W. extremity are the celebrated Chaudière Falls—in some respects rivaling and at all events surpassed on the N. American continent only by those of Niagara. At its N.E. extremity are two other falls where the Rideau keeps up a grandeur into the Ottawa. While nature has thus formed scenery of singular beauty and grandeur art has done something to heighten the effect by the erection of a suspension bridge, which spans the chasm of the Chaudière Falls, and thus unites the two provinces of Canada East and Canada West. Ottawa sends one member to the legislative assembly and has been designated the cap. of Canada, in the event of the confederation of the provinces of British America. Pop. (1861) 14 996.

OTAVANA, a N. American empire Gallia, circle and 14 m. S.E. Stanislaus, with a fine castle. Pop. 2504.

OVALLA a. in Chi., prov. Coahuila cap. dep. of same name, on the N. bank of the Rio de Barranca with two churches, two schools, and 12 288 inhabitants. Copper mines are worked in its vicinity.

OVAMBO, or OVAMBO a people, S. Africa inhabiting a territory of which only a very narrow tract has yet been explored but understood to lie between lat. 17° and 19° S., lon. 12° and 17° E. and to be bounded N. by the Cameroons, W. the Atlantic, S. the Bushman's country and Demara Land and E. several independent tribes. Nangoro the residents of the king or chief and therefore entitled to rank as the capital is in lat. 18° S. and lon. 16° E. The Ovambo are of very dark complexion, tall and robust, and though remarkably ugly have looks which bespeak determination and independence. The women when young possess very good figures, but lose them as they grow older and become exceedingly stout and ungainly. The hair of both sexes is short, crisp, and woolly. The men often shave off leaving the crown untouched, but the women wear and stuff it with a kind of red paste, in the manner practised in many other parts of Africa. Some of the so-called ornaments are particularly preposterous. Among others are iron anklets, some of which weigh two or three pounds and a pair of them is placed on each leg. The other principal female ornaments are a profusion of cowries and other shells, and bands of ivory and colour so arranged as to hide a considerable part of the person, and thereby no far supply the deficiencies of a dress which both in the men and women is very scanty. Their staple food is a kind of grain like Caffre corn converted into a coarse starchy which is always served hot either with melted butter or sour milk. The houses are of a circular form, and resemble gigantic beehives with a throat of 16 ft. and a height not much exceeding 4 ft. These huts, arranged in groups, are inclosed by strong palisades, across

which a passage, intricate as a labyrinth, leads to the abode of the master and his servants, open courts, granaries, byres, pig-sties, &c. The domestic animals thus accommodated are oxen, sheep, goats, pigs, dogs, and poultry. The arms consist of bows and arrows, the latter usually tipped with bone or iron but seldom poisoned, spears, and knob-kerries. In addition to these there is usually a dagger kept in a leather sheath which is carefully ornamented with thin copper wire. Though thus provided with weapons offensive and defensive, the Ovambo are peacefully disposed and remarkably industrious. In tilling the ground, which seems to contain an alternation of sand above and blue clay beneath and to be on the whole very fertile all male and female, bear their part. Apparently the only implement used is a rude species of hoe. The task of clearing the growing crop, reaping it, and afterwards grinding the grain by means of a stout pole in a mortar or hollow wooden tube, falls chiefly on the women; but the men in the season are not idle, being employed either in tending the cattle (of which they possess vast numbers, or in making trading excursions to the neighbouring tribes, with whom they exchange cattle and ivory (procured from elephants taken in pitfalls) for beads, iron, copper, shells, &c. Though neither from nor copper is indigenous, the Ovambo have the art of smelting the ore and making some rude articles of hardware from the metals. In point of morals they do not suffer by comparison with any African tribe. There are hospitable strictly honest affectionate, humane, particularly to those of their kindred who from disease, age, or any other bodily infirmity require nursing and have a strong love of their native soil. They are also decided monogamists making it a boast that they are ruled only by a single chief while the neighbouring tribes are usually subject to many masters. Their morality in private life suffers much from the prevalence of polygamy. A man may not only take as many wives as he pleases but treat them as saleable commodities, disposing of them to others as often as captive, avarice, or poverty prompts him. On the subject of religion it is difficult to say what are the ideas of the Ovambo but there can be no doubt that they are meagre in the extreme.

OYEATSCH, a tn. Russia gov. Volynia, cap. circle of same name, on the Noring, 76 m N Zimorin. It has six churches and a charitable institute. Pop. 8468.

OWEN SOUND a tn. British America, Canada West, cap. co. Grey at the mouth of the Sydenham, in the sound of same name, on the S side of Georgian Bay Lake Huron, with six churches, several schools, brick Mills, tanneries, and some general trade. Pop. about 2000.

OWASSO, or **OWASSO** a tn. U. States, Michigan co. and on both sides of the river Shiawassee on the Detroit and Milwaukie railroad 78 m. N W Detroit and connected with Lansing 28 m. distant, by the Amboy Lansing and Traverse Bay railroad, the machines shops of which are located here consequently it is a very important depot. It is pleasantly situated on undulating ground and contains six churches, a bank, school, and public library. The river affords abundant water power which is utilized in driving flour, saw plants, and other mills. The chief articles of export are wheat and wool. It was incorporated in 1869. Pop. (1880), 1160.

OXFORD two places U. States—1 A vii Ohio, on Four Mile Creek and the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Junction railway near the Indiana boundary 30 m N W Cincinnati. It contains the Miami university a female college capable of receiving 150 boarders, a female seminary and a female institute. Pop. (1880) 2414—2 A tn. Mississippi, cap. co. Lafayette, on the Mississippi Central railway 160 m N Jackson. It contains two churches, and the state university which in 1850 had ten professors, 140 students and a library of 5000 vols.

OLAHUKEE or **PORT WASHINGTON** a tn. U. States, Wisconsin on the W. shore of Lake Michigan 105 m N by W Chicago. It possesses various iron foundries, breweries, and other industrial establishments and carries on an active trade. Pop. 5000.

OLZMAN BAZAR, a tn. European Turkey 35 m. W S W Rhodus, in the midst of orchards and vineyards. It is a large and thriving place, with several mosques and baths and a Turkish hospital and is inhabited by 700 Turkish and 100 Bulgarian families.

P

PABUR, a river India, which issues from Lake Chera maj close to the Bermuda Pass in Bismark at the height of 15,339 ft above the sea, in lat. 81° 22' N., lon. 78° 12' E. and flows S descending for the first 10 m. at the extraordinary rate of 54½ ft per mile and for the next 10 m. at the rate of 2½ ft. per mile. Having thus reached Chergawa it turns S.W. pursues its course through a beautiful, fertile, and highly cultivated valley forming the finest part of Bismark and finally joins the Tona. Its total length is about 60 m.

PACIETTE, a dist. India prov. Bengal between lat. 21° 26' and 22° 54' N. lon. 85° 46' and 87° 10' E., is bounded N. by Rangpur and Beerbhoom, S. E. by Dinapore, S. by Barabhoon, and Benghalpoore, and W. by Chota Nagpore. Length, N. E. to S. W. 163 m. breadth 93 m., area, 4722 sq. m. The surface, so far as can be judged from the scanty information furnished is much diversified, being in some places covered by hills of moderate height overgrown with forests and jungle, in others intersected by plains or open valleys, and in others (particularly in the S. W.) presenting a perfect mass of mountains and ravines connected with the adjacent highlands of Chota Nagpore. The strata seem to be generally composed of granite, gneiss, and syenite, but in the N. hills sand and iron ore have been found. The principal rivers are the Damooda, the Kookerwah, and the Koon. In the plains and valleys rice is the staple crop, but cultivation is in a very backward state and it even appears that much land which was formerly cropped has been allowed to return to a state

of nature. This is said to be owing in a great measure to the absurd and ruinous practice of sowing the land so long as it yields any return till it is completely exhausted, and then leaving it for a series of years to recover itself as best can.—Further the reported cap. of the above dist. 135 m. N W Calcutta, is a ruined town, which must once have been a place of some consequence since its fort though a mere wilderness of jungle, had an area some miles in extent, and was surrounded by a triple labyrinth of moats and mounds.

PACHILAN a dist. or prov. Indian Archipelago, on the S side of the island of Java, bounded E. by Kediri S. by Madaya, and W. by Singur. Its chief town situated at the head of a small and ill-sheltered bay, is in lat. 8° 18' S., lon. 113° 18' E. The chief product is rice. To this the Dutch have recently added the forced culture of coffee, black pepper, and cinnamon. Its area is 773 sq. m. and its pop. 88,278—all Javanese, except 80 Europeans and 100 Chinese.

PADIVIL, an immense tank, Ceylon, N. province, 38 m N W Trincomalee. As it originally existed it was the basin of a broad and shallow valley formed by two lines of low hills, inclosing a space of from 12 to 14 m. in length. By constructing an enormous embankment across the mouth of this valley the drainage of a large extent of country was confined and accumulated into one great tank or lake by means of which fertilizing streams were diffused over tracts which were otherwise have been almost barren. It is difficult now to give exact measurements, as the embankment (having been allowed to fall into disrepair) gave

way. The whole of the surrounding country was in consequence inundated, and the water pursuing its restless course, burst into the sea at the town of Kuala and soon covered the fertile plain, previously covered with rice fields into an extensive lagoon. The level at which the water stood when the embankment was entire has been obliterated by a recent overgrowth of wood and jungle. The breach in the embankment is a chasm 300 ft. wide and 100 ft. deep. In its bottom the water continues to issue in a stream so large as to deserve the name of river. The embankment itself, judging from the part of it still entire must have been a prodigious work—nearly 11 m. long, 200 ft. broad at the base, 50 ft. broad at the top, upwards of 70 ft. high and food throughout its whole extent with layers of squared stone. The quantity of water still confined within the valley and therefore to be regarded as forming no longer an artificial but a natural lake, is very considerable and when Sir J. E. Tennant saw it, it covered an area of 10 m. in diameter. That it abounds in fish may be inferred from the prodigious number of water-birds—pelicans, flamingoes, herons, egrets, ducks, &c.—which not only resort to it occasionally but nest and build their nests on the surrounding trees. The description given by Sir James of what he justly calls 'an extraordinary scene which unexpectedly presented itself when he arrived near the centre of the tank is not unworthy of quotation.—A sheet of still water 200 or 300 yards broad and about half a mile long, was surrounded by a line of tall forest trees whose branches stretched above it. The sun had not yet risen when we perceived some white objects seated in large numbers on the tops of the trees and as we came nearer we discovered that a vast colony of pelicans had formed their settlements and breeding places in this solitary retreat. They literally covered the trees in hundreds and their heavy nests like those of the swan, consisted of large sticks formed great platforms sustained by the horizontal branches. In each nest there were three eggs rather larger than those of a goose and the male bird stood patiently beside the female as she sat upon them.

PAHANG [old] a virtually independent state Indian Archipelago, on the E. end of the peninsula of Malacca bounded with very undefined limits by Johore on the W. and Temenggor on the N. Besides the mainland along the shores of which it stretches for about 80 m. it possesses two chains of islands, which lie parallel to the coast at the distance of about 30 m. It is well watered, chiefly by the Pahang and the Indrag and has many spacious bays and fine sandy beaches but its interior is for the most part rugged and mountainous, though none of the summits rise higher than 2221 ft. Its rocks consist of granite, sandstone and clay-schist. The vegetable products of economical value are timber, rattan, gutta percha, and damar and the minerals iron, gold and tin—the two last obtained by washing. Among the wild animals are the elephant, two species of rhinoceros, the tiger, the leopard, the buffalo, the wild ox, and several species of deer and monkey. The bulk of the population consists of Malays, tolerably civilized. Pahang is nominally subject to the sultan of Johore who is now a British paramount and usually resides at Singapore.

PAHLUNPORE a petty state India in the N. of Guler, between lat. 26° 57' and 34° 41' N., and lon. 71° 51' and 75° 47' E. and bounded N. by Soroche, E. by the Ganges, S. by Kanyala and Damsin, S. by Patna and W. by the petty state Tharwad. Towards the N. and W., in the direction of the Ruma the surface is level and covered with jungle. In the neighbourhood of the capital it is diversified by a succession of mud-hills and small valleys. The only range descending of the same stretches from N. to E. separating Guler from Jodhpur. The soil in the N. and W. is light and sandy; in the S. and E. towards the hills, is a rich black mould, both soils depend for their productivity on the rains and on artificial irrigation, the means of which are wheat, rice, and barley. The sugar-cane thrives well on the black loam under the hills and is cultivated to some extent, but instead of being made into sugar, is merely sold in the stick or converted into gur. Only a little cotton for home use is grown near the villages. Much of the jungle land is well adapted for grazing. The revenue of the state amounts to £280,000. Pop. about 180,000.

PAHLUNPORE, emp. of the above state \$18 m. N. by W. Surt. Both its manufacture and trade are of some importance. It is surrounded by a wall, and contains 30,000 inhabitants, many of them artificers and shopkeepers.

PAINEBELL, a village in U. States Ohio, emp. co. Lake on Grand River here crossed by stone viaduct of four arches and on the Cleveland Painesville and Ashtabula railway 3 m. from the best natural harbour on Lake Erie, 23 m. N. E. Cleveland. It contains a courthouse and jail six churches a large union school a female seminary two flour mills two tanneries two foundries, and two engine factories. The business portions having been destroyed by three disastrous fires, have been entirely built anew of brick within the last three years. Pop. (1900) 2576.

PAISANDU a town in America, Banda Oriental, 1 bank, Uruguay 15 m. above Concepcion. It is a frontier place with deserted houses, and gardens overgrown with weeds. This unhappy state of matters is owing to the civil war, which ravaged the country and destroyed its prosperity. Pop. 2383.

PAKAIOTAN see PERALOTAN

PAK-CHAN a river E. side Bay of Bengal running between the Tenasserim Provinces (British Burmah) and Siam. It is about 2 m. wide at its entrance and contracts but very little for 10 m. affording ample room and deep water for vessels of the largest burden with well sheltered anchorage. About 15 m. up the river is a mile wide, and the banks are steep and densely wooded the depth of water being 5 or 6 fathoms.

PAKLIAT a town in Siam a bank of the river about 3 m. above its mouth. Immediately above it the river winds round in a manner so remarkable that the distance by land serves the purpose between the extremities of the bend is only half a mile while it is 10 m. by water. At its point the depth in the channel is sufficient for the largest ship. Pakliat has an estimated pop. of 7000 consisting principally of natives of Iloilo, who during the war between Siam and that country were led off into captivity.

PAK-NAM a town in Siam on the Mekong about 3 m. above its mouth. It is a place of some importance, being the seat of a governor and not only surrounded by better fortified walls than defended by batteries and other fortifications, erected on a sandbank which rises out of the water near the W. or right bank of the river.

PALAMALOTTAN or **PALAMCOTTAN** a town, and military station India, prelat Malabar, dist. and 3 m. N. E. Tinnevely and equidistant 68 m. S. by W. from Malabar and 8 W. from Remnad.—The town stands on an extensive plain 1 m. E. of the Tambavur river crossed by a good bridge. Within the town are the old hosp. tel and jail and the place of arrest for the native troops.—The fort built on a naked rock of mouldering granite, contains the European officers' houses, barracks, an oblong square on its S. face, and the European artillery barracks, formerly the residence of the commandant. The new hospital has been built on a rising ground outside the fort, and between the latter and the bridge stands the church of the Church Missionary Society a plain structure with a handsome tower and spire 110 ft. high. Near the church is the printing establishment.

PALAMOW a dist. and in India, prelat Bengal.—The river between lat. 23° 12' and 24° 22' N. lon. 84° 19' and 84° 31' E. is bounded W. by Behar and Ramgaur E. Ramgaur S. Chota Nagpore S. W. Kharagpur and W. Mirzapore area, 5400 sq. m. It has a rough and irregular surface, traversed in the rainy season by numerous torrents which carry the drainage chiefly to the Koel an affluent of the Rone, and extensively covered with forest or jungle. Wild animals are very numerous, and include among others the gaur, a banyan quadruped much larger than the ordinary one but apparently of too uncertain a nature to be ever domesticated. Lions are only occasionally seen but tigers abound, as do also bears, leopards, wolves and snakes. Among the last are the bo-constructor of enormous size, and the cobra-de capello. The minerals not yet fully examined promise to be valuable. At Singra, on the right bank of the Koel, coal and iron ore are known to abound.—The towns of same name, cap. of the above dist. standing in a mountainous tract among seasons of coal and iron 135 m. S. W. Patna, is an important place.

PALAVERAM a military cantonment, prelat and 12 m.

S.W. Madras, dist. Chingleput at the W foot of a range of hills of same name, and nearly 4 m. from the Coromandel coast. The cantonment, which is exclusively for native troops, is about a mile long by half a mile broad. The officers' houses, arranged in four rows, are well built of brick and chrome, a few with terraced roofs, but most of them tiled. The barracks and hospitals are substantial buildings, with arched roofs and granite floors. The site, however, is so flat, and the *Adyar* which drains it, so sluggish, that in the rainy season the ground becomes swampy up to the officers' houses, and the huts of the men have been occasionally washed down. As a remedy lines obtained near the bazar on the right of the cantonment have been substituted for the huts. Both lines and bazaar are kept clean and dry.

PALGHAT or **PALOGAT** is a India presid Madras, dist. and 30 m. S.W. Coimbatore, beautifully situated in the great depression of the W. Ghats, on the direct line of communication between the Coromandel and the Malabar coasts and on the N or right bank of the Palnar, an affluent of the Ponnai. It consists of a fort, in the form of a square of about 200 yards, inclosed by a wet ditch and walls of rough granite flanked with bastions, and of a large struggling town, tolerably well built, and containing a Protestant and a R. Catholic church and a number of insignificant pagodas. The manufactures consist chiefly of twinning coarse cloths, woven mats and brass and copper ware. The position of the town gives it considerable commercial importance as an emporium, the merchants transmitting rice, betel, and coconuts off from the coast and also besides engaging in the timber trade active as agents for the transmission of Malabar Malabar, and diversely cloth Coimbatore give shillies cotton etc. Pop about 3000.

PALLANNA is a S.W. Africa, territory Galangue, near the S frontier of the Namibiana country lat. 13 35' S., lon. 1° 30' E. It stands on an open plain nearly equidistant from the Ekabene on the E. and the Kamato on the W., is inclosed by a palisade and a ditch, and has a pop. of 2500.

PALLEE, in India Rajpootana, state and about 70 m. S. Jodhpur, was once surrounded by a wall which is said to have been demolished at the special request of the inhabitants, because its strength only made the possession of the place an object of keen contest during the civil wars of Jodhpur. The ruins thus produced gives the place a somewhat desolate air; but it still contains nearly 50,000 inhabitants, and is so advantageously situated at the intersection of the great main mercantile routes from Cutch to the N. provinces and from Malwa to Bhawalpore and Sind, that it is the principal mart of W. Rajpootana, and carries on a very extensive trade, of which the principal articles of home produce are salt, woollens, coarse cottons and paper, the two last made in Pallee.

PAMALOMBE a small lake, S.E. Africa, formed by an expansion of the Shire about 10 m. from its exit from Lake Nyasa. It is 10 or 12 m. in length, and 5 or 6 m. broad and is nearly surrounded by a broad belt of papyrus, so dense that when beaten down it supported the small temporary huts of the natives. The papyrus plants, 10 or 12 ft. high grow so closely together that air is excluded, and so much and abundant hydropne gas evolved, that the *Livingstone's* boat was blackened in one night's exposure to it.

PANDERMA (see *Panderma*) is a Turkey in Asia, Anatolia on the coast near the peninsula of Cyzicus which projects from the E. shore of the Sea of Marmora, and is connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus, about 60 m. N.W. Constantinople. It consists of about 1000 houses, inhabited chiefly by Greeks, has a regular communication by steam with the Turkish capital, and carries on an active trade. On the peninsula part of the walls and many other remains of the ancient Cyzicus are still found.

PANLEPU or **PANPUR** a dist. India, N.W. Province between lat. 28° 55' and 29° 45' N. lon. 78° 40' and 77° 15' E. is bounded W. and N. by Garhwal, E. the Jumna, separating it from Meerut and Meerut, and S. Delhi, length N. to S. 65 m., breadth, 80 m., area, 1279 sq. m. The surface is level and waters not irrigated by the Jumna, or the Delhi canal and its branches, has generally a barren and repulsive appearance, consisting in many places of a mere waste of unproductive sand, with a scanty growth of stunted shrubs and coarse herbage; and in others, of a soil so full of saline ingredients that the effluence has on the surface

like snow. On some fertile tracts a good deal of sugar-cane is grown. The jungles, extending sometimes as far as the eye can reach abound in game especially hares, quail, partridges, and porcupine. Pop 283,430.

PANREPT cap. of the above dist., in a fertile tract finely diversified by clumps of trees 30 m. N. by W. Delhi, is surrounded by ancient walls and ramparts, built at different times and in different styles and of very irregular shape. The houses, built for the most part of brick, and in some instances of two stories, are usually provided with balconies, and occasionally surrounded by copulas. Within the town are numerous temples the cupolas and spires of which, with their white and polished surfaces, have a pleasing and striking effect when viewed from a distance and two large curvilinear minarets, which seem to be the great centres of resort and commercial activity. The environs are overgrown with ruined tombs, some of which must originally have been splendid structures. Panrept is famous for two great battles. The one, fought in 1526, between Baber at the head of 13,000 men, and Ibrahim Panat, king of Delhi with an army of 100,000 men and 1000 elephants established the Mogal dynasty in the person of the former the other fought in 1781 between the Afghans, under Ahmed Shah Durrani, and the Marathas, under Sadashiv who there proved most disastrous to the latter who fed completely routed, and lost nearly the whole of their arms and many of their most distinguished leaders in the battle or the flight. Many of the houses are said to be unoccupied, but the pop. is still estimated at 18,570.

PANRYN KERRY, a salt lake Ceylon near its F coast, 34 m. S.E. Trincomalee. It is 6 m. long by 3 m. broad, and together with the vast saline marshes which surround it, supplies the whole district with salt. It is usually covered with myriads of wild fowl including flamingoes, white peacocks, wild ducks, curlews, snipe, &c. According to tradition Panryn Kerry was once the site of a magnificent residence and was reduced to its present state by a subsidence of the land followed by an eruption of the sea. The locality, now wild and desolate is not without indications confirmatory of the tradition.

PANGANI a tn on the F coast of Africa on a bay and at the mouth of a river of same name, to the N.W. of Zanzibar. It is surrounded by thick thorny jungle which though important for defence is not without its disadvantages as numerous leopards make it their lair and cubs of about twenty African houses and a number of cattle huts, each with its large mud encircled courtyard where all affairs are transacted. Plantains, arums, and coconuts grow in the town and betel pappaws and the plant an Indian fruit, in the environs while in the surrounding hills below maize, sesamum and other grains are extensively cultivated. Pangani drives a thriving trade with the Nguru, Chupa, and Masai countries. Pop, including that of three adjoining villages, about 4100 Of these a large proportion are female slaves.

PANGANI a river, F. Africa, which is supposed as it has never been explored to its source to be formed by several streams from the lofty range to which the name of Zanzibar of Kilimandjaro belongs, about lat. 5° S. lon. 38° E. flows first easterly 8 to about lat. 5 then E.S.E. and at Pangani falls into a bay of same name in the Indian Ocean to the N.W. of Zanzibar in lat. 6° 25' S., lon. 38° E. At Kilindi, 36 m. of direct distance above its mouth, it is about 80 yards broad and flows deep and strong under high banks of stiff clay reddened especially after rain, by the rich loam of the hills and abounds in hippopotamuses and crocodiles. At its mouth it is about 200 yards broad but having a depth of not more than 8 ft., is navigable only by country craft. Even in them when the strong current is met by wind and tide, the navigation is dangerous.

PANGASINAN (adj.) a prov. of the island of Luzon, in the Philippine Isles, bounded N. by Ilocos W. Zamboanga, S. Pangasinan, and E. a mountain chain, inhabited by wild tribes length, 78 m., breadth, 44 m., area, 1240 sq. m. It consists almost entirely of a beautiful and well watered valley of remarkable fertility producing in abundance rice, maize, pulses, and sugar-cane. The mountains yield sulphur and arsenic, and many of the inhabitants find employment in washing the sands of the streams for gold. On the sea-coast large quantities of bay-salt are made for export. The natives

consent of two distinct races, speaking different languages. Langkaya is the capital. Pop of prov 224,180

PANGRAGRAMONE, a vil Caylen Central Province, a little to the W of Blatun, on the highest to Kandy. It consists of mud houses, built under towering trees of great age and prodigious size, and from being situated in a hollow suffers much by the rains. The inhabitants classify it not as classless Moors, have erected a small mosque of the humblest specimens. The adjoining district was in ancient times so famous for its fertility, that it received the name of *Wol Lakeya*, or the Hundred Thousand Rice-fields. It still retains the name but loses it by the miserable cultivation which prevails.

PANG-TSE, a ta Chinse plecterism seated among hills on the Yang-tse-kiang, a little above the point where the river quits the province of Kiangsu to enter that of Nanchow. It is surrounded by a wall which not only incloses the town proper but also a large area of barren hill and valley, obviously with the view of converting the ridges themselves into barriers of defence. Unfortunately within the theatre of the civil war Pang-tse has been so severe a sufferer that only a few of its buildings remain.

PANJANG (Pulo), an Isl Indian Archipelago off the E coast of Sumatra, from which it is separated by a strait which bears its name. It has a flat alluvial surface, and produces the best grade sago, which is exported by the Malays to Singapore and Malacca to be refined by the Chinese. It is inhabited chiefly by wild tribes of Malay origin.

PANKOW a vil Prussia, prov Brandenburg, gov Potsdam and so near Berlin that it may be regarded as one of its suburbs. It has a handsome church completed in 1859 and a Roman Catholic seminary, and is a favourite pleasure resort of the Berlin aristocracy. Frederickshagen, containing a royal palace and fine gardens is connected with it by a beautiful avenue. Pop 1100

PANKAWA, a ta Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Bunsau near the frontiers of Prussia with line-kilns and extensive lime-stones and sandstone quarries. Pop 1100

PAO TING LOO, a ta China prov Szechuan, cap. dist. of same name, on an affluent of the Fuchow, 80 m. S.W. W. Pekin. It stands in a fertile country and as the residence of the governor of the province takes rank next to the capital.

PAPALI (Pulo), an Isl in the Australian archipelago, which attended the Austro-Italian war in 1869 the Romagna detached itself from the Papal rule and in the time of Garibaldi's revolutionary advance the Marches and Umbria followed and were incorporated with the kingdom of Italy. By these changes the territory of the sovereign pontiff which previous to 1869 embraced an area of 17,218 sq. m., with 1,214,668 inhabitants was reduced to 4,501 sq. m. and 622,106 inhabitants. Of the former twenty legations and delegations into which the territory was subdivided, only five remain viz Rome and the Commerce, pop 826,509; Viterbo, pop 128,934; Civita Vecchia, pop 90,701; Velletri, pop 62,018; and Frosinone, pop 104,019. The city of Rome had 180,359 inhabitants in 1868 and 194,587 in 1881. No account is published of the revenue and expenditure of the Papal government. But, according to statements in the Italian press the revenues in 1883 amounted to 4,500,000 scudi, besides 1,500,000 scudi in Peter's pence; and the expenditure to 10,000,000 scudi. Another account gives the budget of 1885 as representing an income of 3,383,994 scudi, and an expenditure of 11,947,370 scudi, leaving a deficit of 5,593,377 scudi. The large yearly deficiencies are partly supplied by contributions from Roman Catholics in all countries, and partly by loans. The loan thus contracted in 1860 was of 10,000,000 scudi. The total amount of the public debt is unknown. The pontifical army is raised by enlistment in foreign countries, as well as in the Papal States. At the commencement of 1886 it numbered 9568 men including 8600 infantry and 556 cavalry. The foreign trade of the Papal States is very small and chiefly carried on through the excellent port of Civita Vecchia. With the United Kingdom the trade in the five years 1861-5 is thus stated.—

	Exports from United Kingdom.	Imports to United Kingdom.
1861	463,197	41,356
1862	45,091	807
1863	25,968	1,992
1864	71,259	2,279
1865	12,858	22,921

There are four lines of railway in the Papal States.—1 Rome to Capranza, 2 Rome to Civita Vecchia, 3 Rome to Corone, 4 Rome to Frascati and Albano. The total length being 84 m. The traffic upon them is small, on the Frascati line there is an annual loss, and on the others but little profit.

Since 1860 the authority of the Papal government has been maintained by a French garrison in Rome, and in September 1864 the emperor of the French entered into a treaty with the king of Italy that the garrison should be withdrawn before the end of the year 1866. The articles of the treaty were as follows.—1 Italy undertakes not to attack the present territory of the pope and to prevent by force any external attack. 2 France will withdraw her troops gradually, the army of the pope becomes organized, the evacuation will nevertheless be accomplished within two years. 3 The Italian government will not protest against the organization of a papal army, even composed of foreign R. Catholics volunteers, sufficient to maintain the authority of the pope and tranquility both at home and on the frontiers of the Papal States, provided that this force does not become a menace of attack against the Italian government. 4 Italy declares herself ready to enter into an arrangement for assuming a proportional part of the debt of a former Italian of the Papal States. In accordance with the terms of the treaty the withdrawal of the French garrison from Rome commenced in November, 1866, and has since been completed.

PAPUGNY a river S. India, which rises in the N. E. of Mysore, flows N. E. into dist. Cuddalore, and after a course of about 90 m. joins the sea near its bank. At Tippasalla, 3 m. above the point of junction it is 800 yards wide.

PARAD a ta Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Heves, at the foot of the Matra Hills, in a beautiful valley; has glass works, copper and silver mines and mineral springs, with a large and much-frequented bathing establishment. P 2000

PARALLOOR a vil India presid. Madras Poodoocottor or Tondaman Country on the Vellar 80 m. S.W. E. Trichinopoly. It possesses a beautiful pagoda with a wall within it out in a rocky bottom. This wall, according to the natives has a very remarkable property. Once every year within the months of February, March or April when the water rises up to a certain mark the sound of music is heard below and continues during 83 hours. The English have made a large concourse of people annually assemble to listen with devout astonishment to this thrice distinctly Brahminical trick.

PARANA or **PARADA** [add] a ta La Plata, and seat of its government, prov Entre los Rios, a bank (river) same name, lat 31° 42' 54" S, lon 60° 52' 39" W. It stands on a plateau which is evidently a continuation of the high land on the opposite bank, is regularly built in the form of a quadrangle, subdivided by streets crossing each other at right angles, consists of houses partly old and indifferent appearance, and partly new, all of brick, plastered and whitewashed, and has among its public buildings several churches, a governor's residence and government offices, houses of legislature and a theatre. Its gardens numerous and well arranged, add much to the comfort of the inhabitants and give the whole place a cheerful appearance. The chief industrial establishments are extensive tanneries and ironworks. The trade in the produce of the country is as yet imperfectly developed, the imports are rapidly increasing. Pop 6500 mostly coloured persons of diverse stocks.

PARAKATSHIV or **PARAKATSH** a ta Turkey in Europe, Morla, circle Thessalonica, on the Zrimza, a little above its confluence with the bank Morava, 75 m. S.W. E. Belgrade. It has a church, a school, and a pop. of about 5163.

PARBUTTY, two rivers India.—1 *E. Parbutty* which rises close to the town of Bijnore, in Bundel's Dominion, lat. 25° 31' N, lon. 77° 46' E. flows first N. for about 40 m. then E. for about 30 m. and joins the Ghaghra at its bank lat. 25° 47' N; lon. 78° 31' E.—2 *W. Parbutty* which rises in Malwa on the N. side of the Vindhya range lat. 23° 45' N, lon. 76° 53' E. flows successively N. E. and N. W. and joins the Ghaghra at its bank, after a winding course of 290 m. It is a shallow stream, easily fordable everywhere in the dry season.

PARAKIA (anc. Paros) a ta Greece, nomarch Cyclades, cap. and on a bay on the W. coast of the island of Paros. It occupies the site of the ancient city, is the seat of a justice of

place court, and over the beauty of some of its public buildings, particularly its castle and its church, to their having been mainly constructed out of the ancient ruins. In the vicinity is Mount Elise, or Marpessa, which rises to the height of 4000 feet, and is celebrated for its quarries of white marble. PARIS is a British American. Canada West, on Brent, on the Grand River and Smith Creek, and at the junction of the Buffalo and Lake Huron with the Great Western railway. It has three churches, and a considerable trade in flour and lumber. Large quantities of gypsum are quarried in the vicinity and ground for agricultural purposes. Paris is a port of entry. Pop. about 2000.

PARANAY is an Austrian empire, Hungary, co and 20 m. E. Komora, on the railway from Presburg, and 1 bank Danube, opposite to Orma. The Turks were defeated here on their retreat from Vienna in 1683. Pop. 1280.

PARMASTUN is a tin. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 21 m. W N W. Malara, on the S or R bank of the Vignay. It consists of upwards of 1330 houses straggled in dirty and very irregularly formed streets, and occupied chiefly by weavers. It contains several ranges of bazars and a large stone pavilion with an adjoining chattrum, where alms are daily distributed among twelve poor Brahmins, or other travellers. The manufactures consist of superfine duffs, silks, muslins, silk carpets of great value, turbans, &c.

PARHALL is a hill, poor Masle on a swampy plain between the Lencari and the Lergillaquen, 160 m. S by E. Valparaiso. Its streets, following the direction of the trunk road from N. to S., are somewhat tortuous. Its only public building worth notice is its church. Pop. 2200.

PARKAN is a Mexican state Coahuila, near a lagoon of same name. It is a well-built town with several good streets lined with old but handsome houses, a large square, and a fine public walk or alameda. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the culture of the vine for which the numerous ridges in the vicinity appear to be admirably adapted. The wine produced has a pleasant flavour and resembles the better Spanish wines. Pop. 9000.

PARAVAN is a town, India, presid. Madras, Travancore, 13 m. N. Cochin. It was a place of importance, but having suffered much from the cruelty and rapacity of Tippeco Balab has become comparatively insignificant. It contains two churches, a pagoda, some small temples or native palaces, and a few buildings of European architecture, now chiefly used as stores, upon the tobacco pepper salt &c. The celebrated town of Travancore, the forcing of which by Tippeco led to the first war with him, ran for 8½ through the district of Paravane.

PARRY is a cape on the N. coast of America, Arctic Ocean, lat. 70° 6' N. lon. 128° 48' W. It is from 400 to 500 ft. in height, and nearly opposite to Nelson's Head, the southern extremity of Baring's Land.

PARIR, a state on the E. side of Borneo. Its principal town is lat. 1° 44' N. lon. 116° 26' 30' E., stands about 45 m. above the mouth of a stream, navigable only by boats, and consists of about 400 houses. The products are edible wallnuts, resin, bees wax, rattan, damier and a little gold dust. Pop. of state about 20,000 consisting of Malays, Beggas, settlers from Celebes and several wild tribes.

PARSAIC is a river U. States, which rises at Mandham, in New Jersey flows successively S. N. W. E. and R. and after a very devious course of 90 m. enters Newark Bay. It is navigable a short distance for sloops and lighter up to 1 afternoon, has a fall of 72 ft., which furnishes immense water-power. The beauty of its scenery attracts many tourists.

PATRENG is a town, Italy, Venetia, prov. and N. W. Verona, r. bank Adige, is memorable for conflicts between the Austrians and Piedmontese, 29th and 30th April, 1846.

PATANI is a native state, Indian Archipelago on the E. side of the Malacca peninsula, between Kalantan and Hungora, the latter forming the most eastern province of Siam. The chief town or rather village shown is consular only of about 2000 inhabitants on the banks of a shallow stream, is at lat. 7° N. lon. 101° 45' E. The pop. which was ascertained at 90,000 in 1890 was said to have declined to 64,000 in 1882. This great decrease assuming it to be real, was accounted for by an invasion of the Minnans, who carried off several thousands of the inhabitants as captives and formally annexed the state

to Siam. This annexation is one of the greatest obstacles to the prosperity of Patani where two native dynasties are said to have reigned for nearly four centuries.

PATAPSCO, a river U. States which rises in the N. W. of Maryland flows successively S. and S. E. and enters Chesapeake Bay 14 m. below Baltimore. At this city, up to which it is navigable for large vessels, it expands into a broad estuary. Its total length is 80 m.

PATARNA is a river S. America, Ecuador, which formed by several streams which have their most distant sources in the volcano of Cotacachi, begins to flow under its own name, after forming the cascade of Agroyan and after a course of about 200 m., the latter part of which is nearly due S. joins the Amazon on its l. bank, at Choro Anzures, close to the meridian of 78° W. After leaving the cascade it is navigable by canoes, and lower down it might be navigated by steamers. Its banks and islands are finely wooded, and present much beautiful scenery.

PATIENCE, a cape and bay Russian empire, on the E. coast of the island of Feghallin. The cape, the most prominent and most eastern point of the island is a low promontory formed by a double hill which terminates abruptly. It is surrounded by a rocky shoal, which extends to a considerable distance from the land. The bay formed by the above cape on the E. and Cape Soumouf a high promontory on the W. has mountainous shores and a craggy beach on the N. but on the W. the shores are low and shelving. The bay or Neva, which enters the bay in lat. 49° 15' N. lon. 143° 33' E. has at its mouth a width of about 50 yards, and a depth of 7 ft. At a short distance inland it communicates with a lake. The land along the shore has in some places a deep covering of sand and in others a rich black soil, but the trees, mostly of the thorn kind, are stunted.

PATN is a town, India, Nepal on a rising ground in a valley about 2 m. S. E. Khatmandoo, which it is said to surpass both in safety and in neatness, having been built by the Nepars, who held the country previous to the Ghorka invasion, and possessing a number of handsome edifices.

PAI'VA is a dist. India, presid. Bengal between lat. 24° 8' and 25° 38' N. lon. 84° 40' and 86° 10' E. is bounded N. by the Ganges, separating it from Baran, Tibhot and Monghyr N. E. and S. E. Monghyr S. Monghyr and Behar; and W. and N. W. the Son, separating it from Shahabad, length E. to W. 85 m. breadth 45 m., area 1828 sq. m. It consists almost entirely of a rich alluvial tract, both fertile and well cultivated, and producing in abundance rice the staple for which it is celebrated, wheat, barley, &c. In the W. about Maner and I. Holwarra, much fine opium is produced. Orchards and groves of fruit-bearing trees abound. Pop. 1,200,000.

PATOUAN, an isl. in the Somerset River or Victoria Nile Central Africa, a few miles above and E. of the Murchison Falls, is one of the numerous masses of rock that divide the river between Karuma Falls and the Great Marabout Cataract. The rock is entirely of grey granite from the effects of which beautiful forest trees grow so thickly as to quite shade the island. In the middle of it is a considerable village. A succession of similar islands continues eastward from Patouan to within a march of Karuma Falls.

PATOUK, or PATUGA, a river Central America, which is formed near the centre of dep. Olancho, in Honduras by the junction of the Jalen Triste, Guayape, and Gansabue, flows N. N. E. and falls into the Caribbean Sea by two mouths. The smaller mouth is in a lagoon, and will not admit vessels drawing more than 6 ft. the larger open directly into the sea, and is encumbered by a bed and shifting bar over which the depth is not more than 10 ft. Within it the channel passing through deep alluvium is navigable for 60 m. but beyond a series of rapids occurs rendering further navigation impossible. The total length of the Patouk is about 150 m.

PA-TOUNG, a town in China, on the Yang-tze-kang at the point where it quits poor Soochow to enter that of Houpe. It is a small place, with nothing entitled to special notice except its koo-pau or literary institute, an extensive range of building, in which the competitive examinations are held. According to M. H. these examinations are little better than a sham. The rules to prevent fraud and ascertain the true merit of the candidates, are extremely stringent, but a rich

now can always find out beforehand the subjects that will be proposed for examination, the judges sell their votes to the highest bidder; and any candidate, conscious that in his own person he must fail, has only to go with a sum of money in his hand to some poor graduate of the requisite ability, who persecutes him, and brings him back the diploma.

PATRAS [add.] a tn Greece, Morea, cap. near the Akasha and Ellis, on the N. E. shore of the gulf of same name, leading into the Gulf of Lepanto. It rises on the side of a hill in the form of an amphitheatre; and though laid out ruins by Ibrahim Pasha in 1821 during the war of independence, has been rebuilt in an improved style, and is now one of the finest towns in Greece. It is the seat of an archbishop, and of several courts and public offices, and has a gymnasium, a Hellenist and four parish schools, a lazaret, &c. The acropolis in its vicinity is well fortified. The advantages, position, and the fertility of its districts make it the most important centre of trade in the Morea, and its population, which prevails to its destruction did not exceed 10,000 is now nearly 20,000.

PATUN a petty state, India, Rajpootana between lat. 27° 31' N. lon. 75° 46' and 76° 12' E., is bounded N. W. by Sheikawatie, N. E. by Jhalmer, E. by Udaipur and S. E. by Jaipur; length N. to S. 30 m., breadth 20 m. It consists of an alternation of barren hills and tolerably fertile valleys and is inhabited in most inaccessible parts by Minas who used to carry their depredations into the surrounding districts but have of late been so much curtailed in their sphere of operations, and so severely punished for them by the vigilance of the British government that many of them have at last betaken themselves to agriculture.

PAUUA cap. of the above state 100 m. S. W. Delhi occupies a strong position at the foot of a hill crowned by a fort and is a rather considerable place. On the hill, about half way between the base and the summit stands the palace of the rajah as well as a magnificent temple founded by his family, but the town belongs together with two-thirds of the pergunnah to Benauli, who pursues in retaining it, though strongly solicited to cede it for an equivalent.

PAUK PLITFLN, a tn India, Punjab, about 10 m. W. of the Ravee, and 14 m. from Namok that a much frequented ferry crosses it lat. 30° 17' N. lon. 73° 36' E. It occupies the site of an ancient fort, on the summit of a lofty eminence rising from a perfectly level plain and is supposed to possess peculiar sanctity from having been many years the residence and containing the tomb of a celebrated Mussulman saint Sheikh Farid u-Din whose miracles form the subject of many legends. As those who rub their foreheads on the saint's grave suppose themselves safe from perdition, and access to it is given only during the Moharrum the crowd of visitors at that season is immense, and the crush enormous. Paik Pateson is conjectured to be the spot where Alexander the Great erected colossal altars to mark the E. limit of his conquests.

PAUS (St.) a tn British America, on the E. entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence 13 m. N. E. Cape Breton and 50 m. N. W. Newfoundland lat. (N. and) 47° 13' N. lon. 60° 8' 20" W. It is about 8 m. long by 1 m. broad, and is composed of primary rocks, principally mica-slate, dipping N. at an angle of not less than 45°. Its N. E. point, which is properly a detached island separated by a very narrow channel from a peninsula, is from 300 to 400 ft. high and is, as well as the peninsula, so precipitous as to be nearly inaccessible. The rest of the island, also steep and precipitous towards the sea, is traversed by two parallel ranges of hills of which the more eastern and elevated attains a height of 430 ft. The surface is partially wooded with stunted and scrubby spruce-trees. The only inhabitants are two men in charge of a depot of provisions for shipwrecked persons.

PAUL (St.) [add.] a tn. U. States Minnesota, cap. Ramsey 1 bank Mississippi 9 m. below the Falls of St. Anthony. It stands on a plain about 80 ft. above the river and is partially encircled by hills, and has fourteen churches, a college, and two female seminaries, a female academy taught by the Sisters of Charity several other schools, a fine state house, an extensive public market lumber and flour mills various other industrial establishments, and a considerable trade, partly in furs. Pop (1860) 10,401

PAUL (St.) [add.] an isl. in the S. of the Indian Ocean nearly equidistant from the E. extremity of Africa on the W. and the S. W. extremity of Australia on the E. lat 88° 43' S. lon. 77° 24' 8' E. It is in the form of a triangle with its base facing the N. N. E. and its vertex pointing S. W.; has a coast line of little more than 8 m. and rises precipitously into a cone, the summit of which is about 800 ft. above the sea. It is of volcanic formation and has on its E. side a conical crater which though several ft. above the sea in 1695 when the island was first discovered by the Dutch navigator Van Vlamingh now communicates with it on the E. by an opening 600 yards wide, and deep enough to allow large boats to enter the basin. Within the crater which is two-thirds of a mile in diameter the depth of water varies from 16 to 20 fathoms. The inhabitants, who are few in number have formed terraces on which they are enabled to cultivate patches of ground laid out for the most part in gardens, each about 50 square yards in extent. Their chief occupation however is fishing for which there is a regular establishment belonging to a merchant of the Isle of Bourbon. The fish caught are mostly different species of oil fishes and sea-elephants which once abundant are now seldom seen.

PAULS (St.) a tn. Austrian empire Tyrol circle Drizen, near Bozen with a beautiful Gothic church of the 15th century and 1400 inhabitants.

PAUMBLN or **PAUMUNU** a tn India presid. Malabar, dist. Madras on the W. extremity of the island of Namamur, forming the E. side of the narrow strait or pass of Paumben, which connects Paik a Strait with the Gulf of Mannar. It consists of about 250 houses generally built of stone and mud, with tiled roofs and placed in narrow irregular streets. The inhabitants, about 1500 are actively engaged in trade, as pilots and boatmen to the dhows and vessels in sailing through the pass. The pass, which was at one time tortuous in the extreme and had only a depth of about 5 ft. has been recently improved at the expense of government, and is now 10 ft. deep and nearly straight. The consequence is that not only dhows without keels but kelped vessels of nearly 200 tons burden can pass through, and the trade of the place has very largely increased. There is a lighthouse at Paumben, the light of which is a fixed red—its visible about 10 m. at 10 ft.

PAVLION a tn. British Columbia 1 bank Fraser, 120 m. N. E. New Westminster. It stands upon a lofty terrace above the river and is important as the head-quarters for the miners and male-trains that diverge here to the gold diggings at Alexander, Cariboo Kamloops, &c. The land adjacent is adapted for agricultural purposes and produces abundant crops of grain and vegetables.

PAVILLOV a lake British Columbia about 10 m. S. E. of the tn of same name. It is 8 m. long and 1 m. wide on its S. side is a mountain 9800 or 4000 ft. high topped by a remarkable peak not unlike a watch-tower. The hills are of limestone, and rise abruptly from the water's edge.

PAVLIGRAD a tn. Russia, gov. and 98 m. P. by N. Ekaterinodar cap. circle of same name on the Volga, an affluent of the Don river with two churches a school a charitable institute, several industrial establishments and 9329 inhabitants.

PAVLIOV a tn. Russia, gov. and 50 m. S. W. Nijni-Novgorod circle Gorbatov, r. bank Ural. It has some land some stone churches and manufactures of steel and hardware, bellows soap candles and leather and contains upwards of 6000 inhabitants.

PAWBUCKET or **NORTH PROVIDENCE** [add.] a tn U. States, Rhode Island co. and 4 m. N. Providence, beautifully situated on both sides of the Pawtucket, here crossed by a stone bridge. Until 1861 it was partly in Massachusetts but a recent arrangement has given the whole of it to Rhode Island. It contains eleven churches a public library two public halls and three savings banks, and possesses numerous industrial establishments, among which are thirteen cotton mills, one of them established in 1790 and historically interesting as the first erected within the States, machine shops, brass and copper foundries, an extensive calico printfield not built and tool factories, a manufactory of fire-engines famous throughout the country and other manufactures of belting leather cabinet ware,

hair-cloth, &c. These manufacturers have the advantage of handsome water-power from the river, which has here a fall of 16 ft. and ample means of transport are afforded by the Boston and Providence and the Providence and Worcester railroads. Pop. (1860) 11,818.

PAYTA, a town, Peru and the most northerly haven which is possessed, is situated at the base and on the side of a hill, which descends abruptly to the S.E. shore of a small bay of same name lat. 5° 54' lon. 81° 30' W. It consists partly of two narrow streets leading to a square, on which the cathedral—a large but ugly structure—stands, and partly of several other equally narrow streets which surround the square, and contain a number of very indifferent houses, among which the barracks are conspicuous, together with a second church totally devoid of interest. The only building with any pretensions to elegance is the custom house, which is constructed of iron, and was made in the United States. Payta, as the port of the province Piura, carries on a considerable trade, receiving American and European manufactures in return for cotton, bark and hides. Pop. about 5000.

PAZARINIE (PAZAN and LOWAN), two nearly contiguous places, American empire Military Frontiers, Crimea, dist. and S.W. of Sebastopol or Ocheron. *Over or Upper Pazarinie*, had once an important trade, but now contains only 1000 inhabitants, and has an old ruined castle perched on a rocky summit — *Lower Pazarinie* contains 1470 inhabitants and has a curious old structure built by Boris III in 1225.

PACUARO or **PACUARO** a town Mexico, state Michoacan, near the S. shore of a picturesque lake of same name 4½ m. S.W. Morelia. It stands at the height of 7000 ft. above the sea, is regularly built in spacious streets, has a parish church, a superior school or college, a monastery and three monasteries and contains 6000 inhabitants engaged in tanning, sugar-raffing, and trade.

PAHILL, a group of islands or rather archipelago S. America, on the E. side of the Bay of Panama extending over an area of about 450 sq. m., and consisting of sixteen islands and several rocks. Isla del Rey is the largest next to it, but much smaller are San José Gonzales, Casaya, Saloya, and Pacheco. They are low and wooded, contain numerous coconut groves, have a fertile soil not much cultivated and are inhabited by about 1541 persons who occupy from thirty to forty fishing villages and are chiefly engaged in the pearl fishery. Most of the islands belong to Panama merchants, who cultivate them by means of negroes, and only visit them occasionally.

PAHILL or **PAHILL**, a gulf in the N.E. of China, separated from the Yellow Sea by the Man-tzu group. It trends first S.W. for 50 m. and then bends round W.N.W. and N. to the mouth of the Peiho, which may be considered as forming the limit between it and the Gulf of Lung-tung. The coast is low and flat and shoal water extends to some distance from the shore, rendering it necessary for vessels to approach it with caution. In no part of the gulf is much depth attained, but the navigation in a N.W. direction from Min-tzu Strait to the mouth of the Peiho gives a safe and nearly uniform depth of 8 to 10 fathoms. The principal rivers which enter the gulf in addition to the Peiho are the Li-lan and the Hsu Hsien. The climate appears generally to be very good, but during the winter which lasts from November to April, both the rivers and the gulf to the distance of 3 or 4 m. from the shore become frozen.

PAKSA (MADYAT and OLAK) two places, Austrian empire Hungary, co. 11 m. W. Arad on the Maros. They are contiguous, containing an aggregate pop. of 14,025, and have a diocesan.

PAZPANYIN a town Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 7 m. W. Kolomea, cap. dist. of same name with a spring of rock-salt. A Boleslaw monastery which stood in the middle bearing forest was suppressed by the emperor Joseph II. P. 4185.

PAZPANA a town Austrian empire, circle Istria, in a district rich in oil and wine, 30 m. S.E. Trieste. It has a castle, which was at one time the residence of a bishop, and contains 2100 inhabitants.

PAZPANA (HAY), a town La Plata, prov. and 100 m. N.W. Buenos Ayres on bank Parana, just above the point where one of the great arms branches off. It stands on an argillaceous

plateau, and is indebted to the currents for a fine climate. As it is accessible only to very small craft it has never obtained much commercial importance. Pop. 2000.

PAPEL, an island N. Pacific the largest of the chain which forms the central group of the Bonin Islands; lat. 37° 15' lon. 143° 18' E. It is 6 m. long by about 3 m. broad, is deeply indented particularly on its S.E. and its W. sides, on the latter of which is the fine harbour of Port Lloyd, and presents a bold and mountainous surface, composed of rocks evidently volcanic. Its soil is very fertile, and maintains a luxuriant vegetation. Among the trees is the palm which yields the sap of commerce. The position of the Bonin group in the direct line of navigation to Japan having attracted attention, Captain Beechey visited it in 1827 and took formal possession of it, and more especially of Port Lloyd and its harbour of Port Lloyd, in name of the British crown. The Americans were disposed to dispute this claim chiefly on the ground that the S. cluster of the group had, previous to Captain Beechey's arrival been visited by Captain Coffin the master of a whaler who, it was assumed, must from his name have been an American citizen. Subsequent inquiry having proved that Coffin was an Englishman, the American claim was necessarily abandoned, and Port Lloyd along with the rest of the Bonin group belongs nominally to Great Britain with no understanding, that this point is first to the vessels of all countries. It is the only one of the Bonin Islands which has any inhabitants. Their number amounts only to about 30, consisting partly of emigrants from the Sandwich Islands.

PECARUS a bay and port New Zealand.—The bay, situated on the E. coast of Middle Island or Munster to the N. of Banks Peninsula is 40 m. in extent from N. to S., and 15 m. in depth. Across the entrance the depth is 20 fathoms and gradually shoals to 5 and 7 fathoms a mile from the sandy beach. Five rivers fall into the bay. Of these the most important are the Coates and the Maitai by large boats the latter is navigable by vessels drawing from 8 to 10 ft. water.—The port situated on the S. of Stewart Island, extends 7 m. between N.E. and S.W. and is divided into two distinct portions a N. and a S. connected by a narrow strait. Three islands lying in its entrance form the same number of ship-channels. The general depth of the N. arm 20 to 25 fathoms is inconvenient for anchorage the S. arm is more moderate in depth, and has several coves where vessels may anchor in 8 to 10 fathoms. Over the S. arm are three bare granite cones from 1000 to 1400 ft. high.

PEHIAN, a village prov. Pe-chili at the mouth of the San Ho. 90 m. S. Peking. It is a place by no means of the first class. The houses are strongly built with walls of mud and chopped straw resting on layers of reeds introduced about a foot from the ground between the upper part of the wall and the foundation and intended probably to preserve the house from the deleterious effects of the saline quality of the earth. The roofs are generally of rushes and mud though some of the better ones and the temples have tiled roofs. The streets are narrow and have an open air gutter on either side. It was occupied by the allies on the advance to Peking in 1860. Near it is a fort built of logs of timber plastered with a mixture of mud and fax or chopped straw, and having embrasures for twelve guns.—(See also the *China Compendium*.)

PEIHO or **TAI-TAI-NO**, a river, China, which rising in a mountainous district in the N.W. of prov. Chih, not far from the Great Wall, flows S.E., and enters the Gulf of Pe-chili. Peking the capital of China, is situated on its banks, and to this, much more than to its magnitude, it is indebted for its great commercial and political importance. It pursues a tortuous course through a flat country scouring out for itself a narrow channel by the velocity of its stream rather than the volume of water, and discharging instead of increasing its depth as it approaches the sea. Embargoes itself over an area several miles in extent. The bar thus formed has only a depth of 2 ft. at low-water springs, but at high water attains a depth which allows vessels of 11 ft. draught to cross it. Junka, carrying from 500 to 600 tons burden are thus enabled to ascend as far as Tien-tsin, a direct distance of 80 m., and as indurct of 50 m. Here the river is only 200 ft. wide, and contracts and shallows so rapidly, that the *Kowloon*, drawing only 6½ ft. water, could not even with the help of the tide ascend

more than 6 m. The banks, which at the entrance present the appearance of a dreary mud flat improve much toward the interior. Signs of agriculture, says Captain Shennel Osborn, 'multiplied on either hand fields of Indian corn, millet, bearded wheat, lettuce and radishes followed in rapid succession. The villages were enclosed in fruit orchards, or hid their upthrust in groves of handsome trees. I counted at one time no less than twenty-five villages in sight from the mast head, and often ten or fifteen were visible. They were zones of them in yellow condition, and all appeared full of inhabitants. Though the navigation of the I-tcho ceases at Pion into the water communication is maintained by means of boats and rafts to within 10 m. of the capital.

PEKIN or PEKING (24, north, long coast) [add]. According to the terms of the treaty of Tientsin English and French ministers were allowed to reside at the Chinese capital and subsequently the same privilege was granted to America and some other nations. Foreigners generally are also allowed to visit the city but they must be provided with a passport from the ambassador or consul of the nation to which they belong and on no account is any individual allowed to carry on trade. I refer to the ratification of that treaty Russia was the only foreign power privileged to have a resident embassy which comprised four persons. In addition to these are the members of the British legation comprising nine persons, besides a police escort and English servants the French *attachement diplomatique* six persons and the American legation eight persons. Besides these civil establishments there are religious ones—four British, one American and one Russian—conducted by twelve persons. Of the native population a more correct estimate has been obtained since our countrymen have had free intercourse with the inhabitants, at the same time it is only approximate in the absence of a native census. In 1861 the latter section of the city was calculated to contain 800,000 civilians and 110,000 soldiers, of the Tartar Banner corps and the Chinese section about 400,000 persons making a total in round numbers of 1,310,000. The Pekinians have more of the Tartar empire among them than any of the more southern cities of China, still the Chinese predominates, and they are gradually superseding their fellow subjects by their greater industry and wealth. Even the old Tartar Banner corps is being dispersed on account of their poverty and inability to follow sedentary pursuits to add to their scanty pay. There are no manufactures at Peking of any importance beyond those necessary for making articles of luxury for the resident aristocracy and gentry, consequently it is not famous for its skilled workmen and artisans.

As a place of residence for Europeans, Peking is by no means so unhealthy as the more southern cities although the range of temperature is much greater. Its acres from the comparative dryness of the site, so that although the thermometer falls to 10 below zero in the winter and rises to 110 in the shade in summer less inconvenience is felt than in Shanghai, where intense humidity prevails at a lesser range. A rude system of drainage intercepts the city but not sufficient to carry off the effluvia of the sewage which even pervades the dust in summer exhaling a disagreeable odour. The water supply is abundant, and a very complete fire brigade used to be maintained in quenching the frequent conflagrations that take place. These and other matters are under the management of a governor of the city irrespective of the central administration which holds its office in the imperial quarter of the Tartar section.

During the war in 1860 between the British and French allied forces and the Chinese, Peking was invaded by western troops for the first time in the history of the empire. An army some 20,000 strong appeared under the walls, and were preparing to bombard the city on the 13th October when the Anhing gate was opened and the allies marched in taking possession of the city. The city was placed in a state of defence, to resist any treacherous attack from within the city. This want of confidence in the Chinese was enhanced by an act of treachery committed by the commanders of their army on the 18th September when twenty-six British and twelve French subjects were made prisoners while protected by a flag of truce and carried into the city where they were cruelly tortured, and twenty of their number died in agony.

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On the entrance of the allies the survivors were delivered up, but the remains of four only could be found of those who had succumbed, which were buried in the Russian cemetery. As an act of retribution for this horrible deed of treachery Lord Elgin the British plenipotentiary who accompanied the expedition sanctioned the proposals of the English and French generals to let the troops sack and destroy the emperor's palace of Puen ming yuen. This famous imperial residence and grounds are outside the walls of Peking about 4 m. N.W. of the north gate, and contained not less than thirty distinct palaces, built by different emperors with gardens, parks and lakes, extending over an area of 60,000 acres. On the 18th of October the first division of the British and a contingent of the French army proceeded to the work of destruction and plunder. In the palace, the accumulation for centuries of jewels given as articles of vassal and gorgeous furnishings were found stored away. Among other things the presents brought by European ambassadors from their sovereigns to the emperor were preserved. These and all the costly ornaments in gold and silver presented by tributary states together with the valuable porcelain vases and cabinets inlaid with gems and furniture of the emperor and his court were seized by the avenging foreign troops or broken up and burned if they were too bulky to carry away. The work of demolition and plunder continued for two days, when the palaces were given to the flames, and the walls razed to the ground. It was estimated that the value of the plunder was not less than a million at a half sterling and that of the articles destroyed exceeded two millions, exclusive of the buildings. This material act of vengeance had more effect on the Chinese mind than all the diplomacy of ambassadors or even the demonstrations of naval and military force. By it the unspeakable sanctity of the emperor and his residence was completely broken up, and he fled as a fugitive, to his palace of Zuhai or Jehol in the fastnesses of the Tartarian Alps where he died ten months afterwards, in August 1861 a prey to the rigid chest and mental anguish at being the first monarch of this vast empire who had to succumb to the enemies of his throne. After the demise of Hien-Fong—the reigning title of that emperor—his son, Tongz-Chang, a minor succeeded to the throne, under the regency of the empress-widow who now takes up their abode chiefly at the Imperial palace, in the centre of the Tartar city. This palace is an imposing structure, with brilliant yellow tiles of porcelain on the roof, and surrounded by pleasure grounds with picturesque temples (close to the southern wall of the imperial quarter the English legation is established in a spacious palace, formerly the residence of a Chinese duke, who has let it in perpetuity to the British government, at an annual rental of £500. Beyond this are the buildings of the Russian embassy and nearer the wall that divides the Chinese from the Tartar portion of the city stands the French legation. Viewed from this wall 100 ft high a comprehensive glance may be had of the extent of Peking but the low roofs of the houses are so hid by the number of trees that it has more the aspect of a park, especially in summer than a great city except where the palaces, temples, and towers rise above the foliage. (—*Monroe Peking and the Pelobus*, Monro & Co. N.Y.)

PEKIN or PEKING is in Turkey in Europe, Albania, about 11 m. N.W. of Shkumbi about 10 m. above its mouth in the Adriatic, and 20 m. S.E. of Durazzo. It stands on a densely wooded height, but is said to be rendered unhealthy by the extensive rice grounds of the plain below.

PELOMPOING is an independent Cambodian, on the bank of the Odong at its confluence with the Mekong or Cambodia. It stands on the border of Cochinchina and has some trade in raw silk, iron, dried fish, &c. Immediately below the town the Mekong turns E. at right angle and has a breadth of not less than 3 m.

PELOBUS is a second New Zealand on the S. coast of the Middle or Manter Island, in Cook's Strait, between Guard Bay and Admiralty Bay. It extends about 25 m. in S. direction, branching off on the E. and W. into numerous arms and creeks, and embracing a coast line of not less than 250 m. The depth of water varies from 45 to 18 fathoms. Within the sound there are at least thirty bays or embayments, mostly landlocked, and safe in any winds, though the gales in bad weather are very furious. Fish may be caught in abundance.

The country around, except toward the head of the main branch, is mountainous, rising precipitously to 8000 and 9000 ft and clothed with dense forests. The geological formation is soft clay-slate with frequent veins of quartz as much thick.

MALÉZ, a town Austrian empire, Hungary, on Gómbó on the Bays, 8 m S W Rossum with ironworks, a trade in produce, and 1800 inhabitants.

EMBA, a town E Africa, about 18 m from the main land and 25 m N N E of the island of Zanzibar. It is about 50 m long from S. to N. has a low surface, is well wooded and fertile, and maintains a large population. Among the principal products are rice and bread-fruit. Great numbers of cattle and goats are reared for export. The channel between Pemba and the continent is so deep that it is said to give no soundings.

PEMBINA, a town N America, so close to the boundary line between British America and the U. States, as to attract more notice than it deserves. It is situated on the Red River north, and has been described as the town and port of Pembina, sometimes with the addition of a U. States post town, but though the ruins of several good houses formerly occupied by a R. Catholic mission are still seen, the actual Pembina consists of only a few log houses. About a day's journey to the W. of it, and about 7 m. N. of the boundary a place, called St. Joseph is springing up and promises to become of some importance. It was founded by the Red River half breeds, who resorted to it to escape the floods from which they had previously suffered, and is already much used as a depot for the articles of trade brought by the Indians of the U. States from St. Paul. The country around Pembina is very fertile and is free from undulations that the low range of the Pembina Mountains 30 m distant are seen in a clear day.

PENNSYLVANIA [old] one of the U. States. The discovery of petroleum has given a sudden accession of wealth and importance to this State. The deposits of oil lie at a depth varying from 800 to 1500 ft below the surface, the oil region of Pennsylvania lying principally in its N. W. part, in Venango, Crawford, Clarion and Warren cos. This district is usually known by the name of the Venango county oil region. The first discoveries of petroleum were made on Oil Creek, which flows through the most productive part of the district and along the course of which through Venango co., a distance of 21 m. oil wells are abundant. The district about French Creek, which enters the Allegheny in Venango co. and its tributary Sugar Creek is also productive. Petroleum has been found also in considerable abundance in Fayette and Oregon cos. in the S. W. of Pennsylvania, and probably exists in many other places of the western part of the state. It is believed that the oil region extends into Western Virginia, indication of oil having been found in the Panhandle and other places of the Pennsylvania boundary. But the great oil territory of W. Virginia lies on the Little Kanawha and Hedges river and their numerous tributaries in Pleasants, Boone, Wirt, and Wood cos. This last territory has been only superficially explored but the oil found is of a superior quality. There is also an oil region in the N. part of Ohio contiguous of the W. Virginia tract. Petroleum is found in several other parts of the U. States. The total exports of the oil from the U. States to foreign countries in 1862-5 amounted to the following quantities:—

	Barrels.
1862	19,307,528
1863	26,420,721
1864	31,874,125
1865	28,775,111

PEÑON DE VELEZ DE LA GOMFRA a town N Africa, Morocco, on a lofty promontory or rather island, of the Mediterranean, washed on all sides by the sea. It consists of only two streets, which rise in the form of an amphitheatre and possesses a series of defensive works of considerable strength and in good repair. Its principal buildings are the commandant's house, perched on a rocky point overlooking the town an hospital, and large bomb-proof magazines. It belongs to the Spaniards, who use it partly as a state prison. Its harbour is too shallow to admit large vessels.

PENSACOLA [old], a town U. States, cap. Escambia co., West Florida, on the N. W. side of a bay of same name

in the Gulf of Mexico, in a sandy and almost sterile district, lat. 30° 24' N. lon 87° 10' W. Till lately it had a somewhat decayed appearance, consisting of unpaved streets, with only wooden sidewalks and houses built in the old fashioned Spanish style while little commercial activity was anywhere manifested. In this respect a considerable change has taken place, in consequence of the completion of the Alabama and Florida railway and both trade and population have begun to increase. The harbour which is admirably sheltered admits vessels drawing 31 ft, and is spacious enough to admit any number of them. The principal public buildings are the fire and an academy. In the rear of the town are the remains of some Spanish forts. The defenses which they gave to the harbour has been far more than supplied by other forts, and more especially by Fort Pickens erected near the entrance of the bay on the island of Santa Rosa. Pensacola became the scene of important military operations between the Federals and the Confederates, in the early part of the civil war. On 11th January 1861 immediately after Florida had declared its adhesion to the latter a body of 500 volunteers took possession of Fort Barrancas and M. les, the navy yard, naval hospital, and military barracks. The U. States forces in command had previously removed to Fort Pickens which was invested and captured by the Confederates. Pop. (1860) 2876.

PERTECOST a river British America which flows N. E., and has its mouth on the N. shore of the estuary of the St. Lawrence near Repulse Point. Its entrance, which is only 20 yards wide, has a depth of 7 ft at low water but at high water 16 ft can be carried in so that small schooners as well as boats can find shelter in its channel. Its banks for 24 m. the utmost distance to which it is navigable, are steep cliffs of sand and clay. A fine bold sandy beach extends from its mouth to English Point situated 7 m. to the S. W.

PEORIA a town U. States Illinois cap. of same name a bank Illinois here crossed by two long bridges, at the outlet of Peoria Lake on the Illinois and Michigan canal and at the common point of junction of these railways, 123 m S. W. Chicago. It is laid out with great regularity in spacious streets lined with well built houses and contains twenty-four churches several educational institutions, and county building. The value of its manufactures in 1860 amounted to £1,345,400. It is also a port of entry and carries on a considerable trade. There is a large coalfield in the vicinity. Pop. (1860) 14,045.

PELIN a lake, U. States, Minnesota, about 80 m. below St. Paul lies in the direct course and is, therefore, properly nothing more than an expansion of the Mississippi about 20 m long by 5 m broad. It is remarkable for its romantic scenery. A series of lofty calcareous cliffs with conical peaks loomed it on the right. On the left, towards the N. E., is a lofty promontory which juts into the lake. It is about 400 ft. high and bears the name of the Maiden's Rock, because an Indian girl of the name of Winona, denied the lover to whom she had pledged her faith leaped from the tower to be forced into another marriage. On the prairie adjoining the lake are some conical mounds, apparently artificial.

PERADENIA a botanic garden Ceylon about 4 m. S. W. of Kandy the road from which leading to it passes through a continuous suburb in which almost every house is surrounded by a little garden of coco-nut palms, bread-fruit, and coffee trees. It overlooks the Mahaweli-ganga, which encircles it on three sides covers an area of nearly 160 acres, and is entered through a noble avenue of India-rubber trees (*Ficus elastica*). A group of palms including nearly all that are indigenous to the island, stands near the entrance, and is said to be unsurpassed in variety and grandeur. The garden was established about 40 years ago and has been productive of the greatest benefit. European and other exotics have been largely introduced, sloes, nutmegs, vanilla, and other valuable products of the Indian Archipelago have been acclimated, foreign fruits without number—mangoes, durians, lichees, loquats, guavas, and the avocado pear—have been propagated and diffused over the island, and the tea-plant, the chocolate, arrowroot, tobacco, W. India ginger and many others have been domesticated.

PERAK [old] a state, Indian Archipelago on the W. side of the peninsula of Malacca, bounded N. by Quana, E. by Lingga and Perak, S. by Balangore and W. the ocean. It

extends about 100 m along the shore and 50 m back from it, and seems hence to have an area of 5000 sq. m. In addition to this mainland it possesses the Dindog and Samblen islands. It is well watered by a river of same name which pursuing a very tortuous course, in a shallow channel, is navigable only by boats. The whole interior is little better than a vast jungle with a few villages interspersed in it. The chief cultivated product is rice, but the staple article of trade is tin of which 500 to 600 tons are annually exported to Penang. The other articles are ivory, rhinoceros horns, bees wax, resins and some perfumes and dye woods. The pop. has been computed, by a very rough approximation at 20,000.

PERCÉ a to British America, Canada East, cap on Gaspé, on a bay of same name, on the W shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and at the foot of Mount Percé called also the Table Ronde, which rises to the height of 1280 feet above the sea. It contains a R Catholic church a courthouse, jail and other requisite buildings, and has a pop. of about 1500 chiefly engaged in the fisheries. The bay is formed by White Point on the E. and Percé Rock on the N. The latter which is narrow and one-third of a mile long in a S.E. direction, is an outlier to the range of cliffs on the S.W. side of Mal Bay and is remarkable for two large holes which have been perforated in it by the waves, and through one of which a boat can pass at high water.

PERECSEN a to Austrian empire Transylvania, circle and 4 m E Suly 40 mly on the Krassna, with a Greek united church and 1700 inhabitants.

PERÉ a to Austrian empire, Upper Austria dist and 16 m E Linz, on the Naarn with a town hospital three large millstone quarries and a large trade in millstones and earthenware. Pop. 1000.

PERIM or **MERKAS** an isl. at the entrance of the Straits of Babelmandeb, of a somewhat circular shape, and about 3 m. in diameter. In itself it is little better than a bare rock without fresh water and almost entirely without vegetation but its position and a haven on its S.W. side with from 7 to 8 fathoms water and of dimensions sufficient to contain a fleet of ships of war, have given it a strategical importance which it would not be easy to overrate. The Red Sea is entered by two channels called the Great and the Little Straits the former, is an outlet to the range of cliffs on the S.W. side of the mainland of Abyssinia, and the latter on the E. side between Perim and the mainland of Arabia. The width of the Great Strait between Perim and Abyssinia is about 10 m. but much of it, owing to rocks and other dangers, is not easily navigated and hence ships, whether passing by the Great Strait, which is little used or by the Little Strait, which though less than 5 m. wide possesses advantages which have made it the ordinary thoroughfare must pass so near Perim as to be completely commanded by any fortifications erected upon it. Great Britain during the invasion of Egypt by Napoleon I. took possession of the island and has recently asserted her right to it. This circumstance, taken in connection with the proposed navigable canal across the Isthmus of Suez, has attracted considerable notice and been the subject of diplomatic correspondence. The impression is that Great Britain intends to fortify the island, but the matter is in abeyance, as the only thing resolved upon at present is the erection of a lighthouse upon it.

PERIM, an isl. India, off the W. shore of the Gulf of Cambay on the coast of Gujarat. It is about 3 m. in length and 1 m. in breadth and is separated from the mainland by a narrow but very deep channel. Its strata consist generally of conglomerate overlaid by sandstone. The chief interest attaching to it is derived from its numerous antiquities. Among these are the remains of a considerable fort, a temple containing an image of Buddha and two elephants cut out of the solid rock. The island is also interesting to geologists from the great number of organic remains found in the strata.

PEROTE a to Mexico, lat 19° 35' N. lon. 97° 14' W. It is a small place, but derives importance from its military school and from the fort in its vicinity, which occupies a commanding position on the high-road to the capital and has been much used as a state prison.

PENTHOLZ (GREAT) a to Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Marchburg at the source of the

Lainsitz with a paper-mill and numerous manufactures. Pop. 1270.

PERU two places, U. States —, A. to Indiana cap co Miami, on the Wabash River and canal and on the Toledo and Wabash and the Penn and Indianapolis railways. It possesses six churches, a handsome courthouse and jail, a woolen factory a distillery and two foundries and carries on a considerable trade. Pop. 1860, \$506.—2 A to Illinois, co. La Salle at the head of navigation of the Illinois and on the Chicago and Rock Island railway 52 m W Chicago. It stands amid fine scenery contains six churches, a number of manufactures, a large ship-yard and dry-dock and carries on a very extensive trade exporting large quantities of grain, flour, lumber and coal the last obtained from an extensive coalfield in the vicinity. Pop. (1860) 3184.

PESCAVINA, a to Italy, Venetia, prov. and 7 m W N W Verona 1 bank Adige, with 3023 inhabitants, mostly employed in the navigation of the river.

PESPIRE a to Central America, Honduras dep and 80 m N N W Leon on a plain near the Nacuanos. Its streets are regularly laid out and well paved. Among the mass of its houses, which have all red tiled roofs the buildings which stand out prominently are the church the parsonage and the casildo all formed of adobe. The inhabitants carry on an active trade, Pespire being the connecting link in the traffic between the mountain city of Tegucigalpa and the ports of Amapa and La Unión. Pop. 3000.

PETALIA, or **PETALIE**, a group of islands Greece off the S.E. coast of the island of Negropont, in the entrance to the channel of Egeus. It consists of ten islands of which Megalo and Xaro are the largest. These are well wooded and partially cultivated producing corn olives olives-oid wine cotton and figs. Most of the others are mere islets, which however serve the important purpose of shortening the roadstead lying between the largest island and Negropont and thus rendering it one of the best harbours in the Archipelago.

PETALUMA a to U. States, California, cap co Butte on the creek of same name 10 m from San Pablo Bay and 45 m N by W San Francisco. It contains six or seven churches a banking office, large retail warehouses and three steam flour-mills. Corn and dairy products including large quantities of butter and cheese are the chief articles of trade. Steamboats ply daily to and from San Francisco. It was founded in 1841. Pop. (1860) 1,005 in 1865 2580 to 3000.

PETTER (St.) a to Austrian empire circle Upper W. Moravia 80 m W by S Vienna. It is an industrial place with an oil and two saw mills and 1000 inhabitants.

PETTERBURG a to and port of entry 1 States, Virginia, on Dinwiddie, on the Appomattox 12 m above the junction with the James, and on several lines of railway connecting it with Richmond Memphis and Mobile, 25 m S Richmond. It stands on a slope descending gradually to the river, and affording excellent natural drainage, is well built, and contains fourteen churches, four of them for coloured people a custom house and post-office, a courthouse, mechanics hall and public library. The annual value of the manufactures is estimated at upwards of £700,000 and the export trade, consisting chiefly of cotton and tobacco is very extensive. The town lost a conspicuous part in the later episodes of the civil war being invaded by the Federal armies under General Grant, and several times bombarded and assailed but it was never captured until the surrender of Richmond. Pop. (1860) 18,275.

PETTERSDORF or **PENICHTOLDORF** a to Austrian empire, Lower Austria, on the S. railway 7 m S.S.W. Vienna has a remarkable parish church with a lofty tower a ruined castle a townhouse, a town hospital and a bathing establishment. It is an ancient place and suffered much during the invasions of the Turks. Much wine is produced in the district. Pop. 2500.

PETTERSDORF (GRAT) a to Austrian empire, Hungary on Eisenburg about 6 m S.E. Eisenmanngar with famous cattle markets and 1270 inhabitants.

PETO a to Mexico, state Yucatan, 70 m S.E. Merida. It is a regularly built and apparently prosperous place with a church and a monastery, the buildings of which form an enormous pile.

PETROPOLIS, a to Brazil, prov. and 80 m N Rio de

Jamiro, lately situated on a mountain 9000 ft. above the sea. It was founded by a German colony and Germans still continue to form a large proportion of its inhabitants; but its pleasant site, healthy climate and proximity to the capital of Brazil have raised it rapidly to importance, and covered it with elegant hotels and splendid mansions. Among the latter stands conspicuous the palace, in which the Imperial family regularly reside during the hottest months of the year, extending from December to April. This example is usually followed by all the inhabitants of the capital whose means enable them to do so, and Petropolis has acquired all the characteristics of a fashionable watering place. Its permanent population is estimated at 7000.

PETSCHAU a town in Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and about 23 m. E. N. E. Eger, cap. dist. of same name; a bank, Tepl with a parish church; two castles, an hospital, a brewery and four mills. Pop. 2776.

PEUERBACH a town in Austrian empire, Upper Austria, circle Hausruck, on the Lederbach about 24 m. W. Linz. It is surrounded by walls with a gate, and has a fine parish church with a lofty tower and an old spacious castle, a statue of St. John of Nepomuk, erected in the market place, an hospital and other benevolent institutions. Pop. 1200.

PERALMHERG a town in Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Eger, at the foot of a mountain of same name about 84 m. from Pilsen with a parish church, a townhouse, a ruined castle seated on a rocky height and 1000 inhabitants.

PHALGGOO a vast, fertile India, present Bengal dist. Belur, formed by the junction of the mountain streams Mahanadi and Jharkhand, about lat. 24° 44' N. lon. 85° 3' E. During the rainy season, particularly in the latter part of it, it carries an enormous volume of water rushing with great velocity between high and rocky banks and filling its channel which is from 500 to 800 yards wide. After passing through Belur and Jarna, and reaching lat. 23° 25' N. lon. 85° 30' E. about 180 m. from its remotest source it takes an easterly direction and retains it till it joins the Ganges on its right. It sends out numerous branches which form a kind of network across the country and lay it partially under water. The lower part of its course sometimes is called Mahanadi.

PHARALIA or **SAVASSIQUA** a town in Turkey in Europe, circle and 30 m. S. W. Solonki. It is the seat of a Greek archbishop, and is defended by a fortified castle situated on a commanding height. The famous battle of Pharsalia, between Julius Caesar and Pompey was fought at a short distance to the N. W. Pop. 5000 almost all Greeks.

PHILIPPOLIS or **PHILIPPOPOLE** a town in Turkey in Europe, Roumelia, in a wide plain extending from the foot of Mount Rhodope to that of the Balkan and watered by the Maritza, 55 m. W. N. W. Adrianople. Among the public buildings are eight Greek churches and the palace of the Greek archbishop, an Armenian and a R. Catholic church, a Jewish synagogue and several religious houses belonging to the Turks, a superior Greek central school, four other schools, one of which, for girls was founded in 1880 by 160 pupils, and a Bulgarian school with 50 pupils, partly from the town and partly from the neighbouring villages. The trade is so extensive that the place ranks as one of the most commercial in Roumelia. A little to the W. are three villages beautifully situated and mostly occupied as summer residences by the wealthier classes. It is one of the most populous places in Turkey, having a population of about 60,000 of whom 20,000 are Christians, a small sprinkling of Jews and the remainder Turks.

PHILIPPOPOLE (anc. Philippi) a name or prov. of Lacedaemon in northern Greece, bounded by Turkey, N. on the S. by the Gulf of Corinth, E. by Attica and the Saronic Channel, W. by Acarnania and Epirus. The surface is hilly relieved by deep and fertile valleys the soil is good but cultivation has done little for it. The principal products of the province are corn, wine, and olive-oil. Large flocks of goats are depastured on the green summits of the hills. The capital is Lanch.

PHULOWDIE, a town in India, Rajpootana, state and 70 m. N. W. Jodhpur. It stands on a rising ground, and was once surrounded by a wall, of which a ruinous portion still remains. It is defended by a stone fort, on which a few guns are mounted, and contains several lofty well built houses, belong-

ing to wealthy Jain merchants, three Jain temples, and several Hindu pagodas, all built of a deep red sandstone. Pop. about 15,000.

PIATKOWA a town in Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and about 10 m. N. N. E. Sank. It is remarkable as the scene of a battle between the Poles and Russians in 1285, and contains 1850 inhabitants.

PIATRA a town in Turkey in Europe, Moldavia, cap. circle Kuchuk, on the Disla, 35 m. W. N. W. Jassy. It is the seat of a court of justice, possesses a handsome church, and a normal school, has a manufacture of paper and carries on an active trade in wood sent to Galatz. Pop. 4000.

PIAZZA a town in Italy, Venetia prov. and 11 m. N. N. W. Padua near the Brenta with a beautiful Centauri palace, manufactures of silk and 4313 inhabitants.

PICCOLI a town in British America, on the N. coast of Nova Scotia, cap. co. of same name on the N. shore of a creek or bay forming the best harbour which the north portion of the province possesses. It consists of houses, which are crowded together on a flat or slope, the declivity of a ridge which rises to the height of 70 ft. and contains three churches with steeples, several other places of worship, and an academy. These are all built of wood, though some of the ordinary dwellings are of stone. Opposite the town the harbour expands into three large arms, at the head of which are the East, Middle and West Rivers. The channels of the two last are little used except by very small craft, but the East arm is navigable for 2½ m. to the terminus of a railway which conveys coal from the Abitibi mines, situated about 5 m. to the S. The working of these mines has greatly contributed to the prosperity of the town and to that of the surrounding country, which is becoming well settled. There is much beautiful scenery in the vicinity of Piccoli particularly toward the W. where Rogers Hill rises to the height of 54 ft., and Mount Jellison to that of 90 ft. above high water. Pop. upwards of 2000.

PIFRAWARH a town in Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Lower Marchburg on the Weidenbach with two chalybeate springs which attract many visitors, and 1210 inhabitants.

PILKING (Lower) and **PIRRA**, two towns in Austrian empire, Lower Austria, 38 m. N. N. W. Vienna. **Lower Picking** situated in a beautiful valley of same name, has a parish refinery, two iron mills and a seam of lignite and contains 1300 inhabitants. — **Upper Picking**, in the same vicinity with only 340 inhabitants has two saw mills and manufactures of wooden ware.

PILKIL, a town in Austrian empire, Tyrol, circle and S. E. Brixen on the frontier of Veneto. It has a parish church built in the Gothic style and adorned with three statues by Mollino. On a lofty precipice in the vicinity is the old feudal castle of Andras. Pop. 1000.

PILIA a cape, S. America, forming the N. W. extremity of Terra del Fuogo and the W. point of entrance to Magellan Strait, lat. 52° 42' S. lon. 74° 43' W. It is a remarkably bold cliff which rises at its extremity to the height of 1750 ft. above the sea. A current at the rate of 1 to 2 m. an hour sweeps round the cape towards some danger and clusters of rocks.

PILIT or **PILIT** a town in India, British India, cap. pergunnah of same name dist. and 30 m. N. E. Bareilly, 1 bank Ganges. It is of considerable extent, and is the centre of an important trade between the Terai of Kumaon and Chinese Tartary. The town, which bears the name of Pilibhit, and is much famed throughout India for its white stone, firminess, and fine flavour is produced in the fertile valley of the Kosi, in Kumaon. Pop. 25,157.

PILNIKAU a town in Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 32 m. N. E. Gitschin with a parish church, a townhouse, an hospital, manufactures of cotton and a quarry from which gneiss and whetstones are obtained. Pop. 1000.

PILLOT or **PILOT**, a hill in U.S. States, Missouri, co. Iron on the St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroad 87 m. S. by W. St. Louis. There is here a remarkable volcanic hill, variously stated to be 450 and 550 ft. high, containing lava of inferior quality. Indeed it is said to be almost a solid mass of lava.

PINDUR a river India, which issues from three snow beds on the W. side of the summit of the Himalaya, 72,491 ft.

high. In Kunming, flows circuitously S for 45 m to Chongqing then N for 20 m to reach the Alakaunds at Kureprag.

PINGRIH is a town in the Alakaunds at Kureprag about 27 m from the sea. It is defended by many new fortifications constructed on European principles possesses ships and armaments for the building and supply of ships of war. It is the residence of a provincial governor and has a large population and a considerable trade. It is 8 m. below Saigon, of which it is sometimes regarded as the port or suburb.

PING HOO a town in China, in the S of prov Kiangsoo at no great distance from Shanghai. It stands on the banks of a central canal and contains a wild and unruly population owing partly to the large number of boatmen and partly to its having seldom been visited by foreigners. It is surrounded by walls, has a main street running from the S to the W gate, besides a number of minor streets, some of them very narrow and it is said to count among its inhabitants many retired wealthy people. The shops are in general poor and there seems to be no particular branch of manufacture carried on to any extent. Outside the W gate are extensive nursery gardens.

PING-SHAN, a town in China, prov Soehuen, 1 bank Kin che-kiang regarded by some as the proper continuation of the Yang-tze-kiang. It stands at a considerable distance above Su-chow and not far from the N frontiers of Yunnan, and is a small place surrounded by walls, which have lately been improved and strengthened by traverses and a banquette, as a means of defence against the western rebels, who attacked it in 1861 apparently in a very inefficient manner the very day when General Sargol in pursuing his expedition of the river succeeded in reaching it. With the exception of about 80 m between Queshow and Ichang, the Yang-tze-kiang is navigable from Ping-shan to its mouth. The country around Ping-shan is hilly and fertile, producing silk in considerable quantity, maize, rice sugar-cane, &c. In the rice fields eels and water serpents are taken and are used as food by the boatmen and peasants.

PINGUPATTE a town Austrian empire, circle Tetric, 23 m S E Trieste with a millstone quarry and a seam of lignite. Pop 1000.

PINATAT a town Russia gov and 100 m. N Poltava cap circle of same name on the Udai an affluent of the Sula. It has three churches a circle and a parish school and two desirable endowments. On a lake within the circle stands the beautiful village of Yagoin belonging to Prince Rejain and containing a church and a fine castle with a tolerably good library and an excellent collection of paintings. Pop. 3548.

PISCO [add] a town Peru about 1 m from the E shore of a bay and to the S of a river of same name, 130 m S S E Lima. The inhabitants dwell a spirit known by the name of Pisco or Urales and export it in large quantities to different parts of the coast. Sugar also is an article of trade. The place, after having greatly declined has recently received a new impulse from the frequent calls of steamers, and the supply of several hundred large merchant vessels, which while lying off the Chincha Islands to take in their cargo of guano draw their provisions chiefly from Pisco. One of its greatest drawbacks is the bad landing, which though managed by a company built for the purpose, is sometimes impracticable. The bay, which is of great extent, is formed by the peninsulas of Paracas on the S and the Ballista and (Chincha Islands on the W and may be said to have four entrances one called the Boqueron de Pisco between the above peninsulas and the island of St. Gallen a second between St. Gallen and the Ballista islands a third between the large Ballista island and the Chincha Islands and a fourth between the Chincha and the N mainland. Pop about 3000.

PISTYN a town Austrian empire, Gabels circle and 10 m S S Kolomoa on an affluent of the Pruth with a cold water-cure establishment and 2988 inhabitants.

PITESTI a town Turkey in Europe Walachia, cap. circle and on the river Arghis, 65 m N W Bucharest is the seat of a court of primary jurisdiction, and has a church and a normal school. Pop 5000.

PIT HOLE CITY a new town U. States, Pennsylvania, co. Venango 5 m N the Allegheny River and 10 m N E Oil City. It has several banks and hotels, and numerous oil

wells discharging from 6000 to 8000 barrels of petroleum daily. It has grown up rapidly and is said to contain a pop. of 10,000.

PITILEV a town Austrian empire, Lower Austria 35 m S Vienna. It was once the capital of a dukedom and a place of some importance in the 11th and 12th centuries, but now depends chiefly on the ironworks employed in smelting and manufacturing ore, obtained from mines worked in the vicinity. It has also a paper mill and some trade in fruit which is largely grown in the district. 1 op. 1400.

PLACERVILLE, a town U. States California cap. co. El Dorado 5 m S of south fork of American River and on the overland mail route, 50 m E by N Sacramento. It stands in the midst of a mountainous district in which are productive gold mines. In 1863 it contained four or five churches a school, and numerous stores. A railway connecting it with Sacramento is nearly completed. 1 op in 1864 about 4000.

PLANIAN a town Austrian empire Bohemia circle Casavia 27 m E Prague, with a deanery church a mill and 1000 inhabitants.

PLANKENFELN a town Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Wieselwaid at the S end of the Mündbach 51 m S W Vienna. It has several saw mills, lime and chemical kilns and gypsum and sandstone quarries and contains 1100 inhabitants.

PLEBENICA a town Austrian empire kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia co. and 4 m S W Poega, on the Orlyava, with cavalry barracks, and 1000 inhabitants.

PLETESHI, a town European Turkey Valacia cap. circle Prubova on an affluent of the Yalomia 33 m S by E Bucharest. It lies on a mountain among trees and gardens, is the seat of a court of primary jurisdiction and has a normal school. Pop. 24 400.

POAKE a town S W Africa Kimberley country on the 1 bank of the Coanza, lat. 10° 20' S lon. 16° E with about 3000 inhabitants.

POALHO a town S W Africa Kimberley country territory Namibia, 15 m N E Benguela. It stands on the river bank of the Nambe, at the foot of a steep hill which rises a mile and contains about 1500 inhabitants who raise large quantities of agricultural produce, and dispose of it to the European factories on the coast.

POCSALY a town Austrian empire Hungary co. V Bihar 20 m S E Debrecen. It has in its vicinity four ancient castles, and contains 2053 inhabitants.

POBELL a town Austrian empire Hungary co. Arva Thurco about 42 m S N E Neuhof on the Arva in a fertile district, with the remains of an old castle and 1000 inhabitants.

PODHAIJCI, a town Austrian empire Galicia, circle and 15 m W Brest cap. dist. of same name. The Tartars here sustained a bloody defeat from the Poles in 1667. 1 4419.

PODORODOL, a town Austrian empire Galicia, circle and about 23 m S W Stry has a fine baronial castle, and contains 1200 inhabitants.

PODIBRID a town Austrian empire Bohemia, circle and 20 m S W Casavia in a bank the town crossed by a chain bridge and on the Vienna and Prague railway with a deanery church several public offices, a postoffice two hospitals a high-school and manufactures of alcohol, rosoglio and liqueurs. Pop 3211.

PODOLSK [add] a town Russia gov and 26 m S S W Moscow cap. circle of same name on a series of heights on both sides of the Moskva. It has two churches a circle school a charitable establishment, and cotton-mills. Within the circle lies the prebendal village of Podolsk, distinguished by its beautiful cathedral which was built by a son of Peter the Great. In the same locality is the village of Lopacna, situated on the lake of same name, and so well built as to have all the appearance of a handsome town. Pop of Podolsk, 1640.

POHOJ a river India, which rises near the S W boundary of Bundelcund, 20 m S W Jhansi pursues a winding course generally N E for 125 m and joins the Sinto on its bank in lat. 25° 5' lon. 78° 25' E.

POINTE AUX TREMBLES, two places, British America, Canada East — 1 Pointe aux Trembles on the St. Lawrence 1 bank St. Lawrence, 23 m W S W Quebec. It

is much resorted to for summer residences, possesses building-grounds, where teams of large dimensions are built, and carries on a very extensive trade, chiefly in flour and lumber.—3 *Plains* are *Trémie* in *Bas*, on *Neobol*, on the island, and 10 m. from city of Montreal, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a Protestant institute, and some trade in flour. Pop. about 1000

POINTS CLAIRE, a tn. British America, Canada East, cap. of Jacques Cartier contiguous to a station on the Grand Trunk railway 16 m. E. Montreal, with a R. Catholic church and two R. Catholic academies—one for boys, and the other for girls. Pop. about 1500.

POINT LEVI, a tn. British America, Canada East, on *Levi*, on the St. Lawrence, opposite to Quebec, and on the Grand Trunk railway. It is a large and flourishing place, with a trade so extensive that in this respect it is surpassed only by Montreal and Quebec. Pop. about 4000

POINT PEDRO a tn. situated near a rocky cape of same name, facing the N. extremity of the island of Ceylon. Its streets are regular and well light, its houses more substantial and commodious than usual and its Hindu temple and tank are on a scale which attests the wealth and liberality of its devotees. Its harbor sheltered by a coral reef affords tolerably secure anchorage, and though 30 m. N. E. of Jaffa, continues to be its principal port. In its immediate neighbourhood village cultivation is carried to its highest perfection. Every field is fenced, and every cottage has its garden which, for the skill and care bestowed upon it, would not suffer by comparison with the best-managed market garden in the suburbs of London.

POKHURN a tn. India, Rajpootana, state and 80 m. N. W. Jodhpur on the great commercial routes between E. Rajpootana and Sind. It consists of about 3000 houses, surrounded by a wall of masonry stone, and defended by a fort, enclosed by a deep narrow ditch faced with masonry and a wall 25 ft. high. Within the fort the residence of the chief is so isolated as to form an interior citadel capable of separate defence. The transit trade is very extensive. Close to Pokhurn are the ruins of a deserted city.

POKHURV, a tn. Russia, gov. and 53 m. S. W. Yedineur, cap. circle of same name, on the *Sikhits*, with two churches and a charitable institute. The inhabitants of the circle deal largely in wool, and wooden articles, and timber 1694.

POLKIL, a tn. India, dist. and 10 m. N. W. Ajmer, cap. pergunnah of same name, in a low swampy valley, close on the borders of a lake which Hindoo superstition regards with the utmost veneration. The town, renowned for its gardens and vineyards contains many good houses but owes the celebrity which it possesses chiefly to its temple of Brahma, which Ted declares to be the only one he ever saw or heard of in India dedicated to the One God. It was built not many years ago by a wealthy Mahatma, a minister of Scindia. Clusters of stone give access to the water which is visited every full moon by great numbers of pilgrims. At the same time houses are not neglected, and a fair is held for camels, horses, and kams, as well as for various wares. In the environs are many shrines and sanctuaries belonging to many of the great families of India. The surrounding mountains, composed in many places of rose-coloured quartz, and presenting abrupt precipitous and bold pinnacles make the scenery striking and picturesque.

POLANOEN, a tn. Russia, gov. Courland near the Baltic Sea, and close to the Prussian frontier 110 m. N. W. Mitau. It has a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, a frontier custom-house, and a considerable trade. A treaty between the Russians and the Poles was signed here in 1831. It contains 658 inhabitants, the majority of whom are Jews.

POLANY a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and about 12 m. E. Jasin, near the frontiers of Hungary, with glassworks, and 1300 inhabitants.

POLAL, a tn. Austrian empire Moravia, circle and 23 m. E. Zuzm, at the foot of a mountain of same name in a picturesque district, contains an old ruined feudal castle, and carries on a trade in red wine. Pop. 1100.

POLNESHAW a tn. India, Nizam's Dominions, in a green and fertile valley about 4 m. wide, and enclosed by lofty hills, 150 m. E. Hyderabad. The area nearly 7 m. in extent and said to be very populous, renders almost entirely of mud built. The soil is a square of about 800 yards, to

closed by a dry ditch, and a rampart faced with masonry, with a tower at each corner. The chief building within it is the residence of the rajah, which has nothing remarkable.

POLGAR, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary co. N. Biber between marshes not far from the Theiss, and 80 m. W. N. W. Debreczin, with important yearly markets, and 4440 inhabitants.

POLOMKA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary co. Grasse on the Gran, in a mountainous district covered with forests. It contains 2348 inhabitants, who rear sheep and cattle, work as iron mines, and fell and saw timber.

POLYKANDRO [old] a tn. Italy, Greece, near the Cyclades, nearly equidistant from Male on the W. and Nio on the E. It is of irregular shape 9 m. long from N. W. to S. E., with breadth varying from 1 to 3 m. has an area of 16 sq. m., and contains 4900 inhabitants who produce some wheat, wine, and olives. The town, of same name, on the N. coast, lies at the foot of a hill on which the ancient tower stood and has an Helianist and a parish school, and a pop. of 1300. There is a statue in the cave on the island.

POMORZANY a tn. Austrian empire Gohela, circle and 12 m. S. by E. Zloczen with an old castle, which is still inhabited, though the castle works were destroyed by the Tartars, who whose hands it fell in 1599. The first before the Tartars had sustained a severe defeat from the Poles at the neighbouring village of Hlowow. Pop. 3573.

PONGA [add] a river W. Africa, Senegambia, which acquires some magnitude in the interior but on approaching the flat coast divides into several branches, and forms a considerable delta. The principal branches are the Mud Bar on the N. and the Sand Bar about 7 m. to the N. E. of it. The Mud Bar is two-thirds of a mile wide, and may be entered at three-quarters flood by any vessel not drawing more than 14 ft. The Sand Bar at low tide looks formidable, from the number of shallow spots which give the appearance of an almost continued line of breakers, but as there is a rise of 9 ft. at full flood any vessel not drawing more than 15 ft. may venture in. Once within the river, there is sufficient depth up to the town of Bangalong.

POMIETZ, a tn. Russia gov. and 60 m. N. N. E. Kovno cap. circle of same name on the Nereva. It has three churches and a circle school. There are sulphur springs in the circle. Pop. 4622.

PONTREINA [anc. ad *Pontem Sarnicum*] a well built village Switzerland, can Grisons, 30 m. S. E. of Coire, 4 m. in the Upper Engadine and valley of the same, 3720 ft. above sea-level. It lies on one of the two main roads between Italy and the Engadin Valley and is an entrepot of some importance for goods crossing the Bernina Pass. The church is an edifice of some architectural pretensions. The inhabitants are Protestants, the doctrines of the Reformation having been introduced in the sixteenth century by Paul Vergerio, Bishop of Capo d'Istria. In the vicinity are the glaciers of Roegg, Bernina and Monte del Oro. Pop. 269.

POODGOLLOTTAI a tn. India, presid. Madras cap. dist. Pondicherry or Pondicherry, on a small island surrounded by thick jungle, through which there is access only through three guarded entrances 36 m. S. E. Trichopoly. It is nearly in the form of an exact square divided into four regular main streets. The houses in these are large and commodious, partly with terraced, but mostly with tiled roofs. In the centre of the town stands the rajah's palace, a terraced edifice of two stories, covering a large area enclosed by a wall. Outside this enclosure, on the W. is another similar structure and on the S. E. a grand mosque. There is also a handsome pagoda. In the suburbs, where there are many gardens there is a fine country, with a reservoir. The place owes its prosperity and generally opulent appearance to the rajah by whom it was recently rebuilt.

POONAH a dist. or collection, India, presid. Bombay between lat. 17° 58' and 18° 28' N. lon. 72° 50' and 73° 10' E. is bounded N. by Ahmednagar E. Ahmednagar and Solapure, S. and S. W. Satara, and W. Tummak, area, 2296 sq. m. It is intersected by numerous ridges and spurs, which proceed eastward from the W. Ghats, and finally sink down into the plains in the Nizam's Dominions, and is watered chiefly by the *Deccan* and its affluents. The climate at all times, except during the W. monsoon, is extremely arid. This is particularly the case in easterly winds, during which

the lips and exposed parts of the skin are cut, and become black and tawny. The soil particles of the same aridity, and hence, in June, the whole country often assumes the appearance of a parched waste. A few days' rain, however, suffices to clothe it anew with verdure. The principal crops are the ordinary cereals and potatoes which are extensively grown in the N. and find a ready market at Bombay. Cotton is grown only to a limited extent, and the growth of the mulberry, after a full and careful trial, has been pronounced a failure. The sugar-cane appears to have shared the same fate. Pop 668,006

POONAH [add.] exp. of the above collectorate 80 m. S. E. Bombay on the Moote, immediately above its confluence with the Moote. It stands in a treeless plain, terminating westward in the Ghats, which, at the distance of a few miles rise to the height of 1000 ft. above its level. Originally it was ill built, with irregular streets and mean houses but recent improvements have entirely changed its appearance, and made it almost a European town. The old bridge across the Moote-Moola has been replaced by one of stone; another of the same material has been built across the Nagarwan Nallah the streets and thoroughfares of the whole E. portion of the town have been macadamized, and between 1841 and 1846 no fewer than 400 houses were erected. An ample supply of water, long felt to be a want of primary importance has at last, after several failures and a heavy expenditure, been secured, by means of a dam thrown across the Moote-Moola, and adequate water works. Poonah being the headquarters of a division of the British army, adequate cantonments have been provided. They occupy an elevated site about a mile W. of the town and are among the most extensive and best arranged in India. The most remarkable building is the palace of the old peshwas. It is a large structure, containing a handsome quadrangle, surrounded by clusters of carved wooden pillars and is now used as a prison, an hospital, and a lunatic asylum. The principal educational establishment is a government school, which has been amalgamated with the previously existing Sanskrit college, and now consists of three departments—a Sanskrit, an English, and a normal—attended in the aggregate by nearly 500 pupils. A separate school for girls has also been established with flattering prospects of success. During the Marhatta rule Poonah had extensive manufactures of piece goods, and was famous for jewellery and precious stones. These have almost entirely disappeared, and the only manufacture worth mentioning is paper to a very limited extent. The trade is confined almost entirely to grain and the raw products of the country. Pop about 80,000

POONAMALIEE, a tn. India, presid. and 15 m. W. S. W. Madras, dist. Chingleput. It consists of a native town containing about 7000 inhabitants of an old square fort, inclosed by a wall 18 ft. high, flanked with bastions, and now used partly as store rooms and partly as a prison and of a cantonment, which is half a mile square and has barracks well ventilated and drained.

POONPOON, a river, India presid. Bengal which rises in Kamrup, among the mountains, on the N. frontier of Behar about lat. 24° 30' N. lon. 84° 20' E. flows somewhat northerly N. E. and joins the Ganges at Futwa, after a course of about 180 m.

POONBUTY or **POKARUTTE** a tn. India presid. and 110 m. S. W. Madras, dist. S. Arcot, possesses a good public bungalow and used to be much frequented by native merchants, but its trade has recently declined. Pop 5497

POORAKAAD, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. Travancore, on the Malabar coast 99 m. S. E. by E. Cochim. It has lost much of its importance in consequence of the rise of Alleppey, which has carried off a large part of its trade, but it is still a populous place, with a broad street of houses and a number of narrow streets, or rather lanes branching off to the right and left. The principal buildings are a palace of the rajah of Travancore, another palace, now used as a tobacco depot, a large pagoda, and a Roman Syrian church. Several of the merchants have spacious residences. The sea appears to have made large marvellous residences. The sea appears of the merchants have spacious residences. The sea appears of the ground which was occupied by a Portuguese fort and factory the ruins of which are still visible at low water.

POORONDUR, a tn. India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 20 m. S. E. Poonah. The town is an insignificant place, and

the only thing particularly deserving of notice is the hill fort, situated on a mountain of same name which rises 1700 ft. above the plain below, and 4473 ft. above the sea. The fort or rather two forts, an upper and a lower are situated from 800 to 400 ft. beneath the summit, and consist of a series of curtains and bastions surrounding the natural defences of perpendicular rocks, and including a considerable area. The chief importance is derived from the commanding an important pass through the Ghats. Sivajee by securing the possession of it at an early period in his career may be said to have laid the foundation of his future conquests. A treaty which subsequent events rendered abortive, was concluded here in 1776 between the British and the Marhattas, and is known in Indian history by the name of the Treaty of Poornadur. **POZO** (JACAR and LITZING) two m. W. Africa, on the Slave Coast, in the Gulf of Guinea, 300 m. E. N. E. Cape Coast Castle.—1. Great Popo lies behind a sand ridge which makes it impossible to see it from the offing. This position was probably chosen as a means of facilitating the traffic in slaves, in which it long possessed a guilty pre-eminence. The means used for the apprehension of this traffic having in a great measure destroyed the profits derived from it, most of the inhabitants are now better employed in collecting and exporting palm-oil.—2. Little Popo, situated about 18 m. W. of the former, presents an imposing front of beach houses, and signal poles, one of which marks the residence of the native chief. The town proper which is about a quarter of a mile inland, is separated from the seashore by the creek of an adjoining lagoon. The trade in palm-oil and ivory is extensive.

POPPITZ a tn. Austrian empire Moravia, circle Brunn with a trade in fuel and excellent wine and 1200 inhabitants. **POREGLIA**, a tn. Italy Venetia prov. Udine, near the railway 2 m. S. W. Pordenone, with a parish church a paper-mill and 2901 inhabitants.

PORCESSEZ a tn. Austrian empire Transylvania, circle and about 7 m. S. E. E. Hermannstadt, with a large trade in leather, chalk, and many remarkable petrochemicals are found in the vicinity. Pop 1810

PUREBA a tn. Austrian empire Galicia, circle Now Sandomir 20 m. S. E. Cracow in an alpine district with glass-works and 1100 inhabitants.

POIVANGE a tn. L. Pister Wisconsin, on the La Crosse and Milwaukee railway 85 m. K. W. Milwaukee. It contains five churches two large breweries brick kilns, a pottery, and a foundry and carries on a considerable trade in lumber. Pop (1860) 2879

PORT HURWILL a tn. British America, Canada West on Elgin, on the N. shore of Lake Erie 95 m. S. W. Toronto. It is a port of entry and having a good harbour promises to become a place of importance. Pop about 900

PORT CANNING See CANBERRA Pop in Supp.

PORT DALHOUSIE a tn. British America Canada West, on Lincoln at the mouth of the Welland canal, in Lake Ontario, with two churches—Church of England and Free—a superior school, a boat-building yard, and a large trade in flour. The harbour is one of the best on the lake. Pop about 800

PORT FRANCO, or **CHARLOTTE ANNE**, cap. of the W. India island of St. Thomas, belonging to Denmark lies among hills at the head of a spacious harbour and is a clean well-built place. The principal street, facing the sea and traversing the whole town, contains a number of excellent houses, a spacious hotel and extensive stores. The trade is very important, and a great ascension has been made to it by the selection of the harbour as a principal station of the British steam packets to the W. Indies.

PORT HOOD a vil. British America, on the W. coast of Cape Breton Island. It is well situated, contains a south-west of stone, and a church with a spire, and has the only safe anchorage on this side of the island. The harbour, however was once much safer than at present, as it was protected by a peninsula attached to the mainland by a range of sandhills. These the waves have entirely washed away, and the peninsula has in consequence been converted into what is now known as Smith's Island, which is about 2 m. long and 210 ft. high and has much fertile land under good cultivation.

PORTLAND a tn. U. States, Oregon, cap. co. Multnomah on 1 bank Willamette, 18 m. from its mouth, 50 m. N. by E. Salem, and 643 m. (by sea) N. San Francisco lat. 45° 50' N. lon. 122° 37' 30" W. It is the most populous and commercial town of Oregon and contains several churches, an asylum for the insane, a bank, numerous houses, two steam-ovens, and the Oregon ironworks. Pop. (1880) 2974; in 1865 about 4500.

PORT LYTTELTON a support town, New Zealand, Middle Island, prov. Canterbury to which it forms the chief

or only entrance, 8 m. S.E. Christchurch, and at the head of Foul Victoria harbour. It is a neat town, possessing an air of regularity and completeness, with fairly metalled streets, a jail, hospital, and three churches, and is surrounded inland by a belt of precipitous volcanic hills, from 2000 to 6000 ft. high, beyond which lies the vast Canterbury Plains. Communication with Christchurch, the capital is maintained by means of steamers plying from the harbour up the river Avon, by a railway tunnelled through the hills, and by telegraph. It exports a very large quantity of wool, and carries on a



PORT LYTTELTON—Panoramic View from the Bridge-path to Christchurch.

considerable trade otherwise. The harbour is a fine lead-locked inlet, on the N.W. side of Banks Peninsula, and the town stands upon a small bay at the head of it, and about 4 m. within the entrance, which is 1 m. wide. The depth between the banks, which are bold and steep-to, is about 6 fathoms thus decreasing to 3½ fathoms at the anchorage opposite Lyttelton. Pop. about 2000.

PORT MONTE a tn. S. America, Chili, at the head of Raleneau Sound, which branches off from Ascent Gulf on the N.E. of the island of Chiloe, lat. 41° 30' 30" S. lon. 72° 56' W. It was founded by the Chilean government in 1853 and being only 15 m. S. of the flourishing German colony of Llanquihue (of which it is the port) has made rapid progress. The colony was settled here under the patronage of the Chilean government; and such is the fertility of the soil and the salubrity of the climate, and so great are the advantages offered to emigrants, that in ten years the population has increased to a total of 15 000 souls. The harbour of Port Monte is deep and perfectly sheltered from all winds, and the trade current on it is already very extensive, including in addition to the direct traffic of the colony a large export of wheat of the shore—a species of pine of which so unlimited supply is obtained in the adjoining mountains. The number of persons employed in sawing and selling the timber is computed at 1200. As yet the number of houses in the town amounts only to 150, of which about 18 are of two stories. An abundant supply of good water is procured from two streams that run in the neighbouring hills. Spaces have already been marked out for public buildings, and from the excellent position of the settlement, there is little doubt that it will eventually become one of the most prosperous places in the republic. The permanent population of Port Monte, in which the wood-cutters are not included, amounts to 610, of whom upwards of a half are natives and the remainder chiefly Germans, with a sprinkling of French, Spaniards, British, and North Americans. The Pacific Company's mail steamers call here once a month.

PUETNEUF a tn. British America, Canada, East, cap. co. and at the river of same name where it joins the St. Lawrence, 36 m. W. Quebec with a Protestant church, flour, saw, paper &c. and carding mills. There are two light-houses in the vicinity. Pop. 750.

PORT NICHOLSON New Zealand. See WELLINGTON.

PORTOBUFFOLÉ a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and about 18 m. N.E. Treviso, on the Livenza, which is here navigable for vessels of nearly fifty tons. It contains a parish church and a civil hospital and has a considerable trade.

PORTO NOVO, a tn. India, preuss. and 120 m. S. by W. Madras, on the Malabar coast, at the mouth of Velazur or Vellara. It was formerly a place of great trade, but has never recovered the disaster which Hyder inflicted upon it during his invasion of the Carnatic in 1789 though Hyder himself paid the penalty in a signal defeat by Coote on the 1st of July 1781. The harbour is so shallow that large vessels are obliged to discharge and take in cargo outside the bar. Owing to this and other causes the place had greatly declined, when a new source of prosperity was opened to it by the establishment of extensive ironworks by the East India Iron Company. The supply of a very pure iron ore found near the surface is unlimited and iron and steel of a superior quality are produced. Otherwise however, the speculation has not proved very remunerative, and the old has been succeeded by a new company which it is hoped may be more successful. Pop. about 15,000.

PORTO RÊ a tn. Austrian empire, kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, co. and about 6 m. S.E. E. Muma, at the entrance of the Bay of Boccezi. It has a spacious free haven defended by two castles, a lazaretto, an infirmary, a building-yard, and an important fishery, and contains 2912 inhabitants.

PORTO VILLO a tn. S. America, Ecuador cap. cant. of same name, 125 m. S.W. Quito. It stands on the banks of a river of same name, in a beautiful plain, which contrasts pleasantly with the surrounding sandy desert, but has nothing else in its appearance deserving of notice. The houses are built of wood, without any regard to regularity, and a college which it was proposed to found, has not been commenced. Meanwhile, as a kind of substitute for it, there are two primary schools—the one for boys and the other for girls. The chief manufactures of the district are straw hats, horsecloths, and cotton goods, plain and figured.

PORT SAN ANTONIO, S. America, on the N.E. shore of Patagonia, is the best harbour on this part of the coast, and the best place of resort for a large ship in want

of serious repair. Being only 30 m. distant from the Rio Negro, it is well situated for commercial intercourse with the interior, and only wants a proper development of its resources to become a place of importance. It is perfectly sheltered from every wind, and possesses localities in which dry docks might be built for vessels of any size. The rise of the tide varies from 18 to 30 ft.

PORT STANLEY, a tn. British America, Canada West, on Eglia, on the N. shore of Lake Erie and on the London and Port Stanley railway communicating with the Great Northern and the Buffalo and Lake Huron railways, 113 m. S. W. Toronto. It possesses Church of England, Free and Wesleyan churches, and is the entrepôt of a large trade in the surrounding fertile and well-cultivated districts, shipping from its harbour for exportation considerable quantities of flour, grain, and other commodities.

PORT ST. LUCIA, a small seaport on the S. E. coast of Africa, Zulu country, lat. 28° 26' S. lon. 33° 36' E. It is the natural port of the Zulu country, through which imports of various kinds and in considerable quantity, are introduced into the Orange River free state, and the Transvaal Republic.

FORUMBACH a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 15 m. S. E. Hermannstadt; with glassworks and 1706 inhabitants.

POSHAREVATZ, or **PARANOWITZ** a tn. Turkey in Europe, Servia, cap. circle of same name at the foot of a mountain crest, 85 m. E. R. L. Belgrade. It is the seat of a court of justice, and has a church and a school. A treaty of peace between Austria and Turkey was concluded here in 1718. Pop. 5198.

POSINA, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. Vicenza, with 2937 inhabitants who are chiefly employed in making nails.

POSTYEN a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, on Upper Neutra, on the Waag 32 m. N. N. E. Tyrnau with a court of justice, a beautiful castle, and much-frequented yearly markets. Teplice-Postyem, situated about 2 m. S. in a beautiful and fertile valley is famed for its thermal sulphur springs and elegant bathing establishments. Pop. 6539.

POTISIA a tn. Independent Cambodia, about 60 m. N. W. Oudong in lat. 12° 10' N. lon. 105° E. It has quarries of alabaster, and a large deposit of antimony is found in its vicinity.

POTULYCZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Zolkiew 28 m. W. Lemberg, with manufactures of stoneware, and 2459 inhabitants.

POTOMAC [add.] a river U. States which is formed on the N. frontiers of Virginia by the junction of two branches—a N. and a S. The N. branch runs in the Alleghenies in the N. of the state, the S. branch in the Shennandoah range near its centre. From the point of junction, about 20 m. S. E. Cumberland, the united stream flows in an irregular curve, first N. E. and then generally S. E. till it reaches Washington. Here, changing its direction to S. and S. W., it expands into an estuary from 6 to 8 m. wide, flows for 50 m., then resumes its direction of S. E. and continuing it for about 70 m. falls into Chesapeake Bay on its W. shore, about 75 m. from the ocean. Its entire length is about 400 m., and during nearly the whole it forms the boundary between Virginia and Maryland. Its principal tributary is the Shennandoah, which joins it immediately W. of the Blue Ridge. In the upper part of its course it forms a number of falls, and passes through much magnificent scenery, particularly where it passes the Blue Ridge at Harper's Ferry. The tide reaches Georgetown, a short distance above Washington, to which the largest vessels can ascend.

POTOOR, a tn. Ceylon, on the peninsula which forms the N. extremity of the island, about 7 m. N. E. Jaffna. It contains one of the few old churches which were saved by the Portuguese, and which has been restored for the use of the Wesleyan missionaries who have a successful station in the vicinity; but its most remarkable object is a wall, which forms one of the wonders of the peninsula. It is about 80 ft. in diameter and has been sunk to the depth of 144 ft. in a bed of stratified limestone so hollow that in riding over it the horse's hoofs sound as if striking on an arch. The water on the surface is fresh, lower down brackish, and at the bottom highly fetid, giving off bubbles of sulphuretted hydrogen gas. A still more remarkable fact is, that the surface rises and falls

a few inches every twelve hours, but never overflows, and never sinks below a fixed point, how large soever the quantity of water that may be withdrawn. The cause of these phenomena is still unknown. The native belief is that the wall communicates by a subterranean channel with the Ekenamah, near Kankonang torre—a distance of 7 m. In 1874 government, with the view of making this apparently inexhaustible spring available for the perpetual irrigation of the surrounding districts caused a steam engine with three pumps to be erected at the well. It proved a failure, not from any deficiency in the supply of the water, but in its quality—the fields irrigated by it yielding no increase, but as if they had been poisoned barely returning the seed. Nothing can exceed the perfection to which horticulture is carried in the gardens around Potoor.

POTOSI, a tn. U. States, Wisconsin, on the Grant, 3 m. above its junction with the Mississippi 75 m. S. W. Madison. It stands in a deep and narrow valley, in the midst of lead mines, the produce of which constitutes its principal trade. Pop. (1860) 2084.

POTSH HALEK, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 28 m. S. E. Tabor, on the frontier of Moravia. It is the seat of several public offices, contains a deanery church, an hospital, a brewery, a much-frequented mineral spring, and 2991 inhabitants.

POTSCHKESTROOM or **MOOR RIVER**, Donr. a tn. S. Africa, Transvaal Republic, on the Mool or Mlino—an affluent of the Vaal or Lika, 27½ m. N. W. Port Natal. It stands on a plain almost as flat as a bowling-green from 6 to 10 m. in diameter and surrounded by hills, and is laid out on a large scale in acres or lots of 100 yards square. It has a very pleasing appearance, though as yet the houses—all of unburned bricks and thatched—do not exceed 100. The water brought from 3 to 4 m. up the river seems not to be over abundant, as the inhabitants are only supplied by turns for irrigation. Lions are still numerous in the vicinity, seven having been killed during a hunt in one day.

POTLENDORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, near the frontier of Hungary, on an creek of the Danube and a canal communicating with the Leitha, has a castle belonging to Prince Esterházy, ancient waterworks with three massive towers, a Gothic chapel, a picture gallery, a beautiful parish church, a fine park, an hospital, a poor-house and a custom-mill, which is said to be the largest in the Austrian dominions. Pop. 3200.

POVENEZ, a tn. Russia, gov. Olonetz, cap. circle of same name, on Lake Onega, near its N. extremity 70 m. N. E. Petrozavodsk. It contains only 780 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in fishing on the lake, or hunting wild animals for their fur.

POYANG, a lake, China, in the N. of prov. Kiangnan. It is formed mainly by the Kan Kiang which it receives near its N. W. extremity, and discharges itself into the Yangtze, which near its N. extremity, by a channel which is about 3 m. long by 1 m. broad. On its eastern shore, at the point of outlet, stands Hoo-kow or the 'City of the Lake.' This city is perched upon a precipitous rock, whose opposite to H. Mount Len rises its crest majestically to the height of 5000 ft. In the distance, far to the S., the Taiko shan, or 'Great Orphan Bank,' as seen rising in solitary grandeur from the bosom of the lake. Poyang and its romantic scenery furnish the subjects of many poetic legends current among the people.

PRACEVGAJ a tn. Austrian empire, Serbian Banat, Military Frontier, on the Mura, 42 m. E. N. E. Belgrade; with a Greek non-suited parish church and 1970 inhabitants.

PRADNIK a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 8 m. N. W. Cracow with a castle in which King Sigismund Augustus died in 1572 and the films Demetrius, the pretender to the Russian throne, resided in 1605. Pop. 700.

PRALOG a tn. Austrian empire, kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, circle and 12 m. E. N. E. Waresin with four mulberry plantations, a trade in silk, and 3000 inhabitants.

PREMIDI [add.] a tn. Turkey in Europe, S. Albania, circle and 46 m. N. W. Yarrow, on the Toprakli. It stands between hills clothed with vineyards, contains three mosques with minarets, and has a pop. of about 3000.

PRERAU a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 12 m. S. E. Olmitz, in a fertile plain on the Betschwa, and

at the junction of the Frigate and Olimpia with the Lundberg and Odeberg railway. It is the seat of several public offices, and has three churches, a synagogue, a castle with a lofty tower, a townhouse also with a tower, manufactures of cloth and cattle and other animal products. Pop. 5419.

PRESCOTT, a *to* U. States, esp. Arizona, and east of justice for Yavapai, picturesque situated among the Pine Mountains, 140 m. E. the Colorado River, and 500 m. S. Salt Lake City; lat. 34° 7' N. lon. 113° 30' W. It was founded in 1864, is built of wood and inhabited mostly by immigrants from California and Colorado. There are mines of gold and silver in the vicinity.

PRESERVATION a small island in the E. of Bass Strait, situated in Armstrong Channel, which separates Barrow Island on the N. from Clark Island on the S., and belonging, like them, to the Furber group. It contributes, with Bass Island to protect the excellent anchorage of Hamilton road in the above channel, and is frequented by flocks of sea-birds, including the barnacle goose and a few black swans. In point of numbers, however they are all surpassed by the snowy petrels, which burrow in the ground like rabbits and then lay two enormous eggs, and during up their young. (Of these birds Captain Flinders remarks:—A little after sunset the air at Preservation Island used to be darkened with their numbers coming in from sea and it was generally an hour before their squabbling ceased, and every one had found his own retreat. These birds are about the size of a pigeon and when skinned and dried in smoke, we thought them palatable food. Any quantity could be procured by sending people on shore in the evening. The sole process was to thrust in the arm up to the shoulder and seize them briskly in 1842 this island was inhabited by an old sailor of the name of James Moore, another man, and three or four native women. They lived in rude huts on a black soil and had a number of dogs, goats and fowls. Moore had spent twenty-three years in this desolate spot.

PRESTETCH a *to* Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Chudowa with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a townhouse, a mill and 1100 inhabitants.

PRIMISLJE (Prizna and Lowen) a *to* Austrian empire, Military Province, Croatia, dist. and 12 m. S.E. Ogulin. Other or Upper Primislje, has a German trivial school, and contains 1370 inhabitants. — Lower or Lower Primislje, has only 680 inhabitants. There are two remarkable grottoes in the vicinity.

PRINCE OF WALES or MORALDO an Isl. Australia, and the largest in Torres Strait, being 11 m. long from N. to S. by 10 m. broad. The N.W. coast, consisting of rocky points and small bays, with wooded valleys descending between ridges of hills to the shore is rendered difficult of access by numerous shoals and sand banks; the N.E. coast is fringed by a narrow coral reef. The interior is high and rocky but comparatively little is known of it. In many parts it is well wooded and has a fair proportion of good soil. It also appears to be the only island of the surrounding neighborhood which is permanently inhabited, though many of the others are occasionally visited by the natives.

PRINCE OF WALES a strait, Arctic Region, separating Bering Island from Prince Albert Land, and extending N.W. to N.E., lat. (N.E. extremity) 73° 25' N. lon. 115° W. It is one of the communications by which the N.W. passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans may be effected, as ascertained in 1850 by Captain Sir R. McClure, of H.M.S. *Investigator*, who entered it, but was unable to force his way through owing to the masses of ice.

PRINCES ROYAL, a group of isls. in Prince of Wales Strait, Arctic America, between Bering Island and Prince Albert Land, lat. about 73° 44' N. lon. 117° 35' W., were so named by Captain Sir R. McClure of H.M.S. *Investigator* which wintered a while in the E. of them in 1850-51. They consist of a larger and a smaller island, the former of which attains an elevation of about 500 ft., and extends a mile nearly due north and south, with an average breadth of 800 yards. Both islands are barren to the extreme, the surface consisting of small stones and pebbles.

PRIKEND, or PRINSMAN [old], a *to* Turkey in Europe, Albania, *syria*l Rum-El, on a peninsula of same name, which leads through the Shkumbij, 75 m. N.E. of Scutari. It is surrounded by walls, and defended by a castle,

which was once the residence of Serbian kings, and is partly built in the form of an amphitheatre on a slope of the shore. It is the seat of the Greek bishop of N. Albania, and contains ten mosques, and a Greek and a L. Catholic church. Pop. 26,000.

PROBN (Durbach) a *to* Austrian empire, Hungary, on Lower Neutra, 38 m. N.W. Schumacher, with 2730 inhabitants, the greater part of whom are tanners, shoemakers, or cutlers.

PRONA (Torn) a *to* Austrian empire, Hungary, on Arva Theros, 30 m. N.W. Fetsch in a pasture and wooded district. It has a chateau, and a mineral spring and contains 1100 inhabitants, of whom a majority are Lithuanians.

PROKUROV, a *to* Russia, gov. Podolsk, cap. circle of same name, at the confluence of the Plochna with the R. Bug 50 m. N. Kanemeter with four churches, a circle school a charitable institute, and several industrial establishments. At the village of Yarmotin, in the circle there is a large annual market. Pop. 7850.

PROVO a *to* U. States, Utah, cap. co. Utah, on the Timpanogas or Provo River 34 m. E. of the same into Utah Lake at the base of the Wasatch range, and 45 m. S.E. Salt Lake City. It has a church, school, townhall flour and saw mills, tanneries, &c. The river furnishes abundant water-power. Pop. (1860), 2030, in 1865, about 2300.

PRUCKNIK, a *to* Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 12 m. N.W. Przemysl contains a fine baronial castle and 2200 inhabitants.

PRUN a *to* Italy, Venetia, prov. and about 9 m. N.W. Verona; with four parish churches and the Ponte di Piva, a remarkable natural bridge which has a span of 157 ft., and is 90 ft. high and 50 ft. thick. Pop. 321.

PRUSIAN, a *to* Russia, gov. and 60 m. S. Grodno, cap. circle of same name, on the Mukewitz, It has three churches, a circle and a parish school, and two charitable institutions. Part of the circle is still occupied by the almost impenetrable forest of Bielozerska. Pop. 4636.

PRUSSIA [add.] The result of the war with Denmark in 1864 and with Austria in 1866 has been to materially aggrandize the kingdom of Prussia, and to raise it to the foremost place in Central Europe. The Prussian territory now comprises the following constituent parts:—

	Area, sq. m.	Pop. 1864.
The Kingdom of Prussia as previous to August 1866.	109,096	19,294,812
The Kingdom of Hanover	14,648	1,228,449
Electoral Hesse.	3,673	737,282
Duchy of Hesse.	1,918	466,076
Free City of Frankfurt.	24	80,327
Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein.	6,809	508,360
Parts of Bavaria (Landsberg, Osnaburg and Oldenburg).	214	92,976
Parts of Grand Duchy of Hesse (Hesse Hanberg, Amt Hunsburg and Amt Melsungen).	438	76,169
	181,904	23,500,242
Increase of Prussia.	27,811	4,283,708

The kingdom of Prussia has thus been augmented by the incorporation for ever of Hanover, Electoral Hesse, Nassau, Frankfurt, Schleswig-Holstein, and ceded portions of N. Bavaria and the Grand Duchy of Hesse and the space upon the map separating the smaller western part of Prussia (the Rhine Province) has been filled up, and the boundaries, formerly intricate and confused have been simplified.

The Germanic Confederation has been dissolved and the states which composed it, with the exception of Austria, now entirely excluded, have been ranged in two groups—North Germany, consisting of twenty states under the sole and absolute leadership of Prussia; and South Germany, numbering six states, nominally under the ascendancy of Bavaria, but by a secret treaty really allied with Prussia.

Not included in either North or South Germany, but nominally still belonging to the German empire, are the duchies of Luxembourg and Liege, of an area of 1886 sq. m., and a pop. of 418,681. The following table gives the area and population of the several states of the new confederation, according to the census of 1861:—

States—German Confederation.	Area, sq. m.	Pop. 1864.
1. Prussia.	188,906	28,000,000
2. Saxony.	3,777	2,800,000
3. Mecklenburg-Schwerin.	5,100	500,000
4. Oldenburg.	5,420	200,000
5. Brunswick.	1,434	1,000,000
6. Saxe-Weimar.	2,400	200,000
7. Mecklenburg-Strelitz.	1,037	90,000
8. Saxe-Meiningen.	856	100,000
9. Anhalt.	1,000	100,000
10. Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.	730	100,000
11. Saxe-Altenburg.	610	100,000
12. Waldeck.	430	100,000
13. Lippe-Deimold.	420	100,000
14. Schleswig-Holstein.	874	100,000
15. Schleswig-Holstein.	802	100,000
16. Rhenish-Prussia.	900	100,000
17. Saxe-Lippe.	171	100,000
18. Rhenish-Prussia.	144	100,000
19. Hamburg.	130	100,000
20. Lubeck.	127	100,000
21. Bremen.	74	100,000
22. Oldenburg.	100	100,000
Total of North Germany.	100,000	10,000,000

The states of South Germany viz. Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden, the part of Grand-ducal Hesse of the Main and Liechtenstein, are at liberty to enter into a national alliance with the North German Confederation, with an independent existence.

The constitution of the northern confederacy was laid down by a treaty, ratified by all the members of it at Berlin in September, 1866 and is based upon the following principal terms:—The several governments enter into a mutually defensive and offensive alliance, for the preservation of their integrity and independence the objects of the alliance are to be insured by certain fundamental principles laid down by Prussia, and with the co-operation of a national parliament, to be convened jointly by the allied powers. The military forces of the allied governments are placed under the supreme command of the King of Prussia, and their several services in time of war shall be regulated by special agreement. By the law for the election of representatives for the North German parliament, passed by the Chamber of Deputies and the Upper House of Prussia, in September 1865, every man blameless in the sight of the law who is a citizen, and of the age of twenty years, is to have a vote. One deputy is to be elected for every 100,000 of the population and may surplus of 50,000 or more is to be reckoned equal to 100,000, the voting is to be in public, and every vote is to be given personally by means of a voting card without signature, enclosed in an envelope, and placed in an urn and the election is to be decided by the absolute majority of votes.

As the Prussian constitution will not come into operation in the incorporated territories until October 1 1867 and as no statistics of the kingdom in its enlarged condition can be furnished collectively for some time, the following information will be applicable to it only in its previous form the latest particulars relating to the several subject territories being given under their respective heads. The population, then, of the several provinces of Prussia, as it was before the war of 1866 together with the principal religious divisions, was as follows, on December 31, 1864—

Provinces, &c.	Pop. 1864.	Protestants.	R. Catholics.	Great Church and other sects.	Jews.
Prussia.	2,774,395	2,111,013	600,233	21,073	80,674
Pomerania.	1,030,730	457,404	546,409	2,130	69,880
Posen.	1,457,270	1,208,530	15,788	430	13,000
Silesia.	2,810,700	1,905,610	1,104,646	6,527	43,000
Brandenburg.	2,018,382	2,450,000	85,180	4,570	35,000
Saxony.	2,045,770	1,072,771	1,235,265	4,078	5,000
Westphalia.	1,065,661	730,686	300,073	1,073	10,000
Rhine Provinces.	2,045,305	801,709	2,045,305	6,109	35,000
Schleswig.	654,905	1,300	65,000	111	946
Jahde.	1,073	1,000	1,000	111	7
Military district.	55,000	1,000	1,000	111	7
Total.	10,553,130	11,445,700	7,112,800	21,000	300,000

Of the total population the military altogether numbered 79,421.

Finance.—The revenue, expenditure, and public debt of the kingdom of Prussia for the years 1862-3, are thus stated:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Public Debt.
1862.	230,478,611	230,000,000	241,103,215
1863.	250,000,000	250,000,000	240,000,000
1864.	21,500,000	21,575,000	21,561,707
1865.	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,112,770

Trade and Commerce.—At the ports of Danzig and Stettin the imports and exports in 1865-6, are stated as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.
	1865.	1866.
Danzig.	2,765,589	2,800,000
Stettin.	7,058,491	2,800,000

The number and nature of the mines in Prussia, with the amount of their produce in the year 1863 the number of miners employed in the working of them together with that of their families, are thus stated:—

Principal Mines.	No. of Mines.	Produce.		No. of Miners.	No. of their Families.
		Quantity.	Value at place.		
Coal.	400	200,000,000	20,000,000	7,000	120,000
Iron.	400	80,000,000	8,000,000	1,000	20,000
Lead.	100	10,000,000	1,000,000	1,000	20,000
Copper.	100	10,000,000	1,000,000	1,000	20,000
Total of principal and other mines, &c.	1,200	400,000,000	40,000,000	10,000	200,000

The number and tonnage (in last), of sailing and steam vessels, belonging to the ports of Prussia, on January 1 1864 and 1865, were as follows:—

Ports.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Danzig.	117	52,100	11	601	128	65,101
Stettin.	109	37,185	48	2,000	157	41,185
Stettin.	107	31,400	5	300	112	31,700
Other Ports.	80	30,700	4	100	84	30,800
Total.	1,200	125,485	118	4,001	1,318	129,486

PRZEWISLAU. a town in Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 16 m. S.W. Neustadt with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church and 1200 inhabitants.

PRZEWISLAU. a town in Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and about 14 m. W.S.W. Olmütz pleasantly situated, has an ancient parish church and contains 1200 inhabitants.

PRZEWISLAU. [add.], a town in Austrian empire, Galicia, emp. circle of same name 55 m. W.S.W. Lemberg, on both banks of the San here crossed by a long bridge, the oldest in Galicia. It is the seat of several important public offices, and the see of a R. Catholic and a Greek United bishop, and has several fine Gothic churches particularly the R. Catholic cathedral, adorned with fine paintings and ancient wall trophies, an ecclesiastical museum, an upper gymnasium and a high school a convent of Minorites founded in 1254.

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Bohemian circle and 26 m. S.S.E. Casner, cap. dist. of some name; with a parish church, a castle, a townhouse, an hospital, a brewery, manufactures of furs and other articles, and 2320 inhabitants.

PREIBRAM [add], a mining in Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 23 m. S.S.W. Prague, on a stream of same name. It is an open town with neither walls nor suburbs, and has several important offices connected with mining, a deanery church, and other decayed buildings, with two conspicuous towers, a townhouse, mining and other schools, and no archbishop's palace in a dilapidated condition. The mines, which are wrought on the Durkoberg in the vicinity, yield silver and lead, and are very productive. Pop. 7700.

PUBNA a dist. India, presid. Bengal between lat. $23^{\circ} 34'$ and $24^{\circ} 30'$ N., lon. $89^{\circ} 50'$ and $89^{\circ} 45'$ E., is bounded by Bagura or Bagura, N.E. Myrmening S.E. Dacca Jaiel pore S. Jomora, and W and N.W. Naddea and Rajshahye, area 2006 sq. m. A large part of the surface is occupied by water in the form either of Jhails or watercourses, which intersect it in all directions. The soil is in general of the richest description, and nothing can be more beautiful than the rural scene which presents itself to the eye of the traveller as he passes along one of its navigable streams and beholds its fields of green water meadows covered with cattle, and its plantations of cotton, sugar and paws, backed with magnificent pagod banyans, humber, and coco trees. Pop. 600,000.—**PURBA** the capital situated 110 m. N.E. Calcutta, on a stream of same name an offshoot of the Fudde, or great E. branch of the Ganges, is an insignificant place.

PULCHENDRA a tn. India, Rajpootana, state and 60 m. S.W. Jodhpore stands in a fertile but partially cultivated country and contains about 5000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the manufacture of coarse cloth or in the salt works, which derive their supply from extensive salt marshes situated about 3 m. to the S. The revenues derived by the ruler of Jodhpore from his salt monopoly is specially allotted to the maintenance of his army.

PEDROWKAN a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. and 34 m. E. Gorakhpore, stands in a beautiful and well wooded district, and consists of a few rich houses of two stories, with a far greater number of wretched huts. Pop. about 3000.

PUEBLA (La) DE LOS ANGELES, or LA PUEBLA [add] a city Mexico cap. prov. of same name lat. $19^{\circ} 5' N$ lon. $98^{\circ} 5' W$ 75 m. S.E. of Mexico on the Tlaxcala or Papagallo as a fertile, extensive, and populous plains of the Mexican Cordillera, 3500 ft. above sea level. The climate is good dry and salubrious the soil of the surrounding country exceedingly fertile and prolific, meeting but little cultivation streams descending from the neighbouring mountains, irrigate the entire plain, and also supply the inhabitants of La Puebla with an abundance of excellent water. Puebla is the third city in Mexico in point of size and only—if at all—inferior to the capital in the regularity of its streets the handsome appearance of its houses, the wealth of its depots, and the splendour of its ecclesiastical edifices. The principal streets run due E. and W., crossed by others from N. to S., the former square blocks of houses, neatly calculated. They are broad and well kept, and the pavement, being composed of variegated stones of different sizes, artificially disposed so as to form lozenge-shaped figures, present a curious and attractive spectacle. The houses are usually three stories high, having flat roofs, and covered galleries open at the side running round an interior court or quad square. The principal square is the Plaza Mayor which contains, on opposite sides, the cathedral and the government palace as well as the exchange, an extensive building completed in 1700. The principal market is held in this square. The sixty churches of Puebla are profusely adorned with sculptures and paintings, carvings, and ornaments of gold and silver. A number of magnificent churches the nine monasteries and thirteen convents which the city contains. The church and monastery of San Domingo may be cited as an example. The high altar is wholly composed of silver and two dogs of the same metal, life size, are mounted on either side on pedestals of silver and gold. The sanctuary is enriched with colours, gilding, and carved work. In the centre stands the tabernacle, 30 ft. high consisting of marble and the precious metals. The balustrades are of solid silver, and the silver walls glow with richly painted representations of the

miracles of the Saviour. A popular and well endowed foundation is attached to the church of San Felipe Herl. Persons of either sex desirous of purgating themselves for the sacraments, or devoting themselves to religious exercises, are received therein and maintained for eight days without charge. Other noticeable buildings are the bishop's palace, containing a library of several thousand vols.; the mint, the theatre, and the hospital. There are also twenty-one collegiate houses or higher theological schools, besides numerous educational establishments for children of either sex. As the principal town between the support of Vera Cruz and Mexico the capital Puebla enjoys an extensive trade. Its manufactures are certain tissues converted into seas and shawls, comfortable porcelains, and a red pottery dusting granted by the elegance of its forms, glass, earthenware, beads, and soap. In the environs there is a quarry of beautiful alabaster which, when sawn into thin plates becomes so transparent, that several monasteries have employed it as a substitute for glass. During the French invasion of Mexico it acquired considerable notoriety from the resistance it offered, for two months, to the French arms [May, 1863] Pop. 71,631.

PUGWASH a vil. British America, Nova Scotia, co. Cumberland on the N.W. coast, near the mouth of the river in a bay of same name in Northumberland Strait. It is well situated the river expanding into a small lake with islands and promontories, forming scenery of considerable beauty and contains a small wooden English church. The harbour which stands at the head of the bay, is small, and somewhat difficult of access, but is quite secure, and has depth enough for any vessel able to cross the bar, on which there is 14 ft. at low water in ordinary spring-tides. A great deal of lumber used to be shipped here but the supply has become deficient. In the vicinity are quarries of limestone, which through much for building, is extensively worked for agricultural purposes, supplying lime to Prince Edward Island, as well as the neighbouring country.

PULI, a tn. Russian empire, E. Siberia, on the Amoor, about 100 m. below Marinsk, and about 150 m. above its mouth lat. $52^{\circ} 30' N$ lon. $140^{\circ} 20' E$. It has acquired some celebrity as the place where the hunters and traders assemble from all quarters at stated seasons Tungus hunters from the Kaysa and Yablonsky bring the produce of their rides, Gilyaks, from the shores of the Sea of Okhotsk, come with furs and the Mangos and Oskid with skins from the Lena and Gurena. Here they are met by Manchou merchants with wares from China, and even by the Japanese, and an important bazaar takes place.

PULICAT a tn. India, presid. and 22 m. N. Madras at the E. extremity of one of the islands lying at the entrance of the lake or lagoon of Pulicat. It once belonged to the Dutch, who established an important factory here in 1609. It is now a decayed place. The lagoon appears to have originated in a branch made by the sea through a low sandy basin, and the consequent flooding of the adjoining lands. It is nearly 50 m. long from N. to S., and varies in width from 8 to 31 m. The lake has a few entrances, and the water is constantly brackish. A canal, about 14 m. long, excavated between Madras and a narrow breakwater which stretches 8 m. from the lake, gives a continuous navigation, and greatly facilitates the importation of charcoal, firewood, vegetables, and other articles of daily consumption, to the Madras markets.

PULLICONDAR or PALMCONDAR, a tn. India, presid. and 120 m. W.S.W. Madras, at the base of a lofty hill of syenite, near r. bank Palar. It is the chief town of the Vellore talook and contains two pagoda one handsome, and the other, in front of it, supported by four lofty pillars.

PULLUQUI, an Isl. S. America, off the coast of Chili, the largest of those which lie between the Chaco Narrows and Bahamovi Sound about lat. $41^{\circ} 30' S$ lon. $75^{\circ} 25' W$, is 7 m. long a thickly wooded, and rises gradually from its S. point to a ridge which is about 800 feet high, and traverses the island from N. to S. With Outien, which is opposite to it, and only 2 m. distant, it forms the entrance to Bahamovi Sound, which stretches N. for 20 m., and a about 18 m. across from E. to W.

PUNA a tn. S. America, Bolivia prov. and 65 m. S.S.W. Obispoque, near one of the sources of the Pilcomayo. It is of very pleasing appearance, and has a good plane and church,

and a number of shops well supplied with fruits and other necessities or luxuries. The Indians of the district are industrious, and with very imperfect tools manufacture large quantities of earthenware.

PUNGO-ANDONGO, a fort, W Africa Portuguese Settlements, prov Angola 170 m. S.E. Luanda, lat. 9° 42' 14" S; lon. 15° 50' E. It stands atop a group of craggy volcanic-shaped rocks, each upwards of 500 ft. high composed of a conglomerate of a great variety of rounded pieces in a matrix of dark red sandstone. Several streams run among the rocks, and nearly to the centre stands the village, so completely enclosed that a handful of men could hold it against an army. It was long the stronghold of the Jings, the original possessors of the country who now live in independence at some distance to the N. In former times Pungo-Andongo was considered so unhealthy that banishment to its bleak rocks was the punishment inflicted when the judges meant the sentence to be particularly severe. It is now ascertained to be the most healthy part of Angola.

PUNJABI, a tn India, Sindhia's Dominions, 12 m. S.W. Gwalior remarkable as the scene of a victory gained by the British on 29th Dec. 1848 the very same day when a still more important victory was gained at Maharajpore. The result was to place the north and interests of Gwalior entirely at the mercy of the British government.

PUNNAGHULU, a tn India, Sangoor and Nabudda territory, 190 m. S.W. Allahabad. It is an ancient place, containing a great number of Hindu temples, and, among other striking objects, is a curiously sculptured bull placed on a lofty stone altar but is very poorly built, most of the dwelling houses being merely composed of mats coated with mud.

PUNNAH a tn India, Bundelkand, cap. territory of same name 117 m. S.W. Allahabad. It stands on the N.E. slope of a barren range of hills, close to a very extensive sheet, formed by embanking the extremity of a deep valley and though now in ruins was once a well built place. Most of the houses being composed of square stones and covered with tiles. The streets with a pathway of large flags in their centre, are well formed and commodious but many of them are tenanted only by monkeys which are seen seated on the roofs or at the windows. The principal buildings are the raja's palace, a large and beautiful but dilapidated structure, embellished externally with numerous carvings, and surmounted by lofty and elegant kiosks, several Hindu temples, in a mixed style of architecture, partly Saracenic and a number of mansions, many of them of striking appearance. Punnaah derived its prosperity from its diamond mines, consisting of a seam of ferruginous gravel and reddish clay in which after careful washing the diamonds are found. They are still worked but not to much profit as the stones are not only rare, but small and of indifferent quality.—The town situated between lat. 23° 53' and 25° 5' N; lon. 78° 58' and 80° 45' E. has an area of 688 sq. m. a revenue of £80,000 and a pop. of 87,000.

PUNTENANG a tn Independent Cambodia, on the S. bank of the Odong, a little below the point where it issues from Benih, a town situated 30 m. above the town of Odong. It is a large place, established for its pottery with which it supplies the whole country.

PURIFICACION or **VILLA DE LA PURIFICACION**, a tn Mexico state Jalisco 122 m. S.W. Guadalajara, at the foot of the W. slope of a mountain range on a small stream which flows S. to the Pacific. Pop. 4000.

PURKREDORE a tn Austrian empire Lower Austria, on the Vienna and the W. railway 7 m. W. Vienna is the seat of several important public offices, and has an ancient castle, and a trade in the fruit of the district. Pop. 1100.

PURNIAH a dist. India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 25° 5' and 26° 37' N; lon. 85° 48' and 88° 28' E, is bounded N. by Nepal and Akhmur E. Dinagpore, S. Malda and Bhagulpore, and W. Bhagulpore, length, N.E. to S.W. 117 m., breadth, 108 m., area, 8878 sq. m. It is covered for the most part with an alluvium so deep that the calcareous rock lying beneath it appears above the surface only at a single spot, and so low and level that nearly a half of the whole surface is nearly levelled. Owing to this flooding field work, particularly along the banks of rivers, differs much from year to year according to the kinds of deposit left upon it, what was fertile

in one season becoming converted in the next into an almost barren land, and vice versa. The drainage is carried to the Ganges directly or by its affluents of which the principal are the Cossy with its tributary Gogora, and the Mahanada. Among wild animals, some are so numerous and voracious as makes, by whose bites it has been calculated that upwards of 100 persons and a great number of cattle annually perish. The most valuable domestic animals are buffaloes, cows, goats, and sheep. The staple crop is rice next to it are maize, millet, wheat, pulses, and oil-seeds. Tobacco and indigo grow, the latter are the most important commercial crops. The manufactures, greatly derived from what they once were, consist chiefly of coarse woollen cotton and silk goods, and some articles in metal. The only external commerce is with Nepal. Pop. 1,600,000.

PURNIAH cap. of the above dist. 280 m. N. by W Calcutta, consists of the town proper and a series of strong girding suburbs. The town incloses a space of about 8 m. sq. much of it however occupied by plantations gardens and open places. The best part, situated on the bank of the Little Cossy consists of three parallel streets one of them about 1/2 m. long wide, tolerably straight, and lined with houses which are generally well built and tiled. Among the inhabitants estimated at nearly 50,000, are a number of wealthy capitalists engaged in banking.

PURROOAH, or **PANNA** a tn India, presid. Bengal, dist. Midnah, 180 m. N. by W Calcutta. It is an ancient place, now nearly covered with ruins, the extent and character of which attest its former grandeur. The principal street, which may still be traced in a direction from N. to S. for 8 m., contains numerous buildings most of them constructed of materials drawn from the still more ancient and extensive city of Gaur situated about 13 m. farther S. and long the capital of Bengal. Among the more perfect structures still existing are the Admah mosque, an immense pile surrounded by colonnades, and surmounted by numerous domes and the Golden Mosque.

PURTAPOUR two petty territories and tna. India—1 A. **TRANMOR**, Rajpootana between lat. 23° 14' and 24° 14' N; lon. 74° 21' and 75° E bounded N. and S. by Mewar or Odeypore E. Mundhore, Jowra, and Kutch and S. and W. Banwarra area, 1457 sq. m., revenue, £17,500, pop. 145,700.—The town capital of the above, 95 m. N. W. Ootman, is a place of considerable size, but contains nothing particularly deserving of notice.—2 A. **TRANMOR** Ootman, lying between lat. 25° 40' and 26° 15' N; lon. 81° 40' and 82° 5' E and bounded N.E. by Sulazpore, E. Joonpore S. Allahabad and W. Allahabad and Balon, length, N.E. to S.W. 45 m. breadth 20 m.—The town cap. of the above dist. 52 m. N. Allahabad, occupies a rather elevated site in a sandy district, and is surrounded by a mud wall, and defended by a fort, both in a dilapidated state. The inhabitants almost all cultivators, are estimated at 10,000.

PUSILAWA, a dist. Ceylon, Central province, about 10 m. S. Kandy. It is by far the largest and most productive coffee district of the island having 8900 acres under cultivation, and yielding on an average of two years (1855, 1856, 40,000 tons of coffee. The number of coolies required as labourers in crop time is 10,000. The district consists chiefly of a valley overhanging on its S.E. side by a chain of wooded hills. Of these, Moona-galla, or the 'Peacock Rock', rises to the height of 4000 feet above the sea, commands a prospect of almost unrivalled beauty and magnificence, embracing far and wide, mountains, forests, rivers, cataracts, and plains. The plantations extend up its sides to its very summit. The tea-plant has been tried, and found to thrive amazingly but the want of skilled labour has hitherto been an insuperable obstacle to any regular attempts to cultivate it.

PUTKA a tn. Austrian empire, duchy Bukovina, dist. and S.B.W. Csernowitz. It contains a Russian monastery, founded by the Moldavian prince Stephen the Great in 1466, and possessing several interesting tombs of the Dragonar house. In the vicinity there is a cavern, apparently artificial, and once occupied by a hermit, who was much consulted during the war which was carried on by the Moldavians against the Turks.

PUTTIALAH, a native state, India, British, forming one of the Cis-Satlej protected states, has an area of 4448 sq. m.

It is the largest and most fertile territory in Hindustan, and exports large quantities of grain across the Ganges to Unnao and Lahore. The present ruler distinguished himself greatly during the mutiny by his fidelity under trying circumstances, and important services both in furnishing troops and keeping open the communication between the Punjab and the besieging force at Delhi. Pop. 682,782.

PUTTIALAH, one of above territory 125 m. N. N. W. Delhi, is a neat, clean, and compact place, built chiefly of brick, densely peopled, and containing the rajah's residence, and a small fort of no great strength.

PUTTUN, or **AMBAWAR PATTAN** is a town, Gujarat, on the Baravat, 65 m. N. W. Ahmedabad. It stands close to the ruins of the ancient city of Anshivara, whose walls in the form of an irregular trapezium about 5 m. in circuit, can still be traced, and is surrounded by a wall the lower part of which composed of materials drawn from the ruins, contains

many fragments of palaces, temples, and fountains, while the upper part is merely a stony rampart of brick. The inhabitants, about 80,000, have manufactures of silk and cotton goods, fine pottery and sword cutlery.

PYHRA, a town, Austrian empire, Lower Austria, 80 m. W. S. W. Vienna, with a gypsum and several saw mills, and a considerable trade in wood. Pop. 3240.

PYRGOS, or **LORENA**, a town, Greece, Moravia, near the Gulf of Arcadia. Before it was ruined by the Turks in 1825 it was the finest town in the Moravia, and contained 10,000 inhabitants. At present their number does not exceed 1000, and their chief employments are fishing, cultivating the vine, and carrying on an active trade with the Ionian Islands.

PYRGOS, a town, Greece, near the Cyclades, on the island of Tinos, with a civil court, two parish schools, a harbour, and a pop. of 3500.

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QI AICHOW or **Kong-tsoo-yoo**, a town, China, not far from the E. frontiers of Yekhen 1 bank Yang-tse-kiang, about 1200 m. W. N. W. Shanghai and 85 m. from Ichang. It seems to have no trade, and only a few boats are at anchor in its vicinity. The river is here overwhelmed by rapids, and runs with a very strong current, the navigation is however effected by native boats, 120 feet long by 15 broad, and drawing not more than 3 feet water.

QALALICH is a town, Austrian empire, Bohemia circle and 28 m. N. E. Olmütz, with blackish, stone-quarries, coal-mines, and 1100 inhabitants.

QUANGA is a town, W. Africa, situated in a mountainous region, forming part of the Kong Mountains, 287 m. N. E. M. M. M. M. M. It is surrounded by walls a mile and a half in circuit, and has five gates, with roads leading from them to the principal towns of the surrounding districts. Besides fine cattle, sheep, and goats in abundance, horses, which are used not to live in Liberia, appear to thrive well, and form an article of trade. Sierra Leone English is understood by some of the inhabitants, who are in general extremely industrious, and produce rising crops of rice and corn, weave cotton cloth, and work in iron and other metals.

QUAPPELLE LAKES, British America, situated in the valley and really extension of the river of same name, are eight in number and form a chain of long narrow troughs stretching from W. to E. with depths varying from a few feet to eleven fathoms. The most westerly situated at what is called the Height of Land from occupying the highest level may be considered to belong equally to the Quappelle and the Saskatchewan, since the valleys of the two rivers here unite and the water flowing from its two extremities take opposite directions that from the W. extremity flowing W. to the S. branch of the Saskatchewan and that from the E. extremity flowing E. and forming the true source of the Quappelle River. Extending E. along the deep narrow trough which the river has excavated to the depth of 150 ft. below the general level of the surrounding prairie, we arrive in succession at Sandhill Lake, containing brackish water Buffalo Pond-hill Lake, 16 m. long, and so called from the number of buffaloes taken in its vicinity Long or Last Mountain Lake, formed by an expansion of an affluent of the Quappelle, and lying from N. to S. nearly at right angles to the ordinary direction; and a nearly continuous series of four lakes, to which, from the number of fish caught in them, the name of Fishing Lakes has been given. They have an aggregate length of 23 m., and an average mean depth of 40 ft. Between the two most westerly which are headwaters and the two most easterly a space of about 5 m. in length intervenes, and is traversed by a rapid stream. On this stream stands the Quappelle mission, which belongs to the Church of England, and was established only in 1856, though

a settler had been labouring in the locality several years before. It is finely situated, having on the S. a vast level prairie, fertile but treeless, on the N. a country studded with groves of aspen and on the W. and E. the four lakes fringed with belts of timber among which are seen ancient elms, with long drooping branches bending over their waters, and ash leaved maples loaded with the most luscious fruit.

QUAPPELLE or **CALLING RIVER**, British America, the most important affluent of the Assiniboine, issues from a series of lakes of some name, in a country occupied by the Plain Cree Indians, about lat. 50° 45' N. lon. 106° W. flows generally E. and after a course of about 270 m., joins the Assiniboine on its R. bank at Fort Ellice. At the Quappelle Mission on lon 104°, 119 m. from the Assiniboine, the river is 40 ft. wide and 6 ft. deep in the channel and has a current of 1 m. an hour. Here, too, its valley is 12 m. broad, and 2-0 ft. below the level of the prairie which stretches N. and S. from its abrupt edges as far as the eye can reach. At its mouth the stream is 88 ft. broad and 12 ft. deep, and has a current of 14 m. an hour. Its valley which joins that of the S. branch of the Saskatchewan, has a total length of 269 m.

QUEEN CHARLOTTÉ, a sound, New Zealand, in the N. of Middle Island or Munster in Cook Strait. It is formed on the S. by Cape Kooruoro which has a cone-shaped hummock at its extremity and on the N. by Cape Jackson, a long elbow-shaped point and runs first N. E. W. for 14 m., and then S. W. by W. for 11 m. to its head. Its only drawback as an anchorage is its inconvenient depth, varying from 20 to 25 fathoms. It is indented on either side by numerous bays, which like itself are secure, and singularly free from dangers. The land is high and in general thickly wooded to the waters edge rising on the N. side 1500 ft. to 2000 ft., and on the E. side, in Mounts Robertson and Teahua, to 3000 ft.

QUEENSLAND, a British colony erected in 1859, and comprehending the whole of the N. E. portion of Australia, lies between lat. 11° and 39° S. lon. 141° and 153° 40' E., and is bounded S. by New South Wales, W. by South Australia, and the large unsettled district called Stuart's Land, extending N. from this colony to the Gulf of Carpentaria, N. W. by this gulf N. by Torres Strait N. E. by the Coral Sea and E. by the S. Pacific. In addition to the mainland, all the adjacent islands are included in the colony, which has an area of 575,600 sq. m., nearly four times that of France, and twice that of Canada at the present time. Exceedingly the country consists of unimproved stock and sheep farms, which are rapidly extending in number, the actual settlement has extended over an area at least three times as large as the United Kingdom. Brisbane is the capital. The capabilities of Queensland have been rapidly developed by its erection

into an independent colony. Towards the W. indeed, a large portion of the surface is included in the region which is known by the name of the *stony desert*, and which, though proved by recent explorations to be by no means so hopelessly barren as was at one time supposed, presents comparatively few attractions to the settler. Toward the E. however, and for a long stretch along the coast, the forbidding character so truly characteristic, and homelike, of the climate admirably adapted for sheep-walks, and lofty ranges of hills generally well wooded and intersected by fertile valleys, form the general characteristics of the country. Along the coast, and among the numberless islands which skirt it, are tracts on which cotton of excellent quality and in almost unlimited quantity may be grown. The coast line presents features of greater interest than any other portion of the Australian continent. The interior is chiefly composed of a succession of alternate flats and ridges, well covered with grass and finely timbered, or spreading into extensive plains of luxuriant herbage.

About 60 or 70 m from the shore mountain ranges run parallel to the coast-line, with spurs extending in the direction of the sea. They add an agreeable variety to the aspect of the country, and originate a series of rivers and streams, some of which are broad and navigable for a considerable distance inland. Along their banks the best alluvial soil is found. It is excellently grazed, and often heavily covered with timber. Most of the rivers have a bar at the entrance, but there is little doubt that, though obstructions can be easily removed by dredging. The coast is indented with many bays, some having extensive natural harbours, which already have been brought into practical use as the outlets for the produce of the adjacent districts and in time will become the seats of a vast coasting and foreign commerce. Moreton Bay at the head of which Brisbane the capital of the colony is situated is about 60 m long and 20 wide the soil on its banks is rich, and admirably adapted for agriculture. The bay is dotted with islands, whilst five navigable rivers empty themselves into it—the Brisbane, the Arrowpoint, the Lygon, the Pine, and the Caboolture. The bar at the mouth of the Brisbane is rapidly being removed by dredging and when this obstruction is done away the river will afford a capacious harbour, with many miles of natural wharfage for vessels of any ordinary tonnage. The other chief estuaries are Keppel Bay, Hervey's Bay, Port Curtis, Port Bowen, Port Denison, Mackayham Bay and others. These ports afford easy access to the interior and thus diminish the cost of carriage and shipment. Beyond the range of mountains, the watershed of the eastern coast-land, the country and climate assume a different character, and the higher elevation renders the temperature much cooler than in the low lands in the same latitude. These table-lands spread over an immense extent of country commencing about the 26th parallel and extending for several hundreds of miles in a succession of magnificent downs covered with nutritious herbage and well supplied with water. First come the Darling Downs, then succeed the Calvert Plains, Fitzroy Downs, Mantuan Downs, and the rich pastoral country of the Dawson, the Peak Downs and the fine grassy plains of the Blackall, extending away northward and onward under the Plains of Triana, which stretch along the shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Besides its internal resources the geographical position of the colony furnishes it with great facilities for entering the leading ocean thoroughfares, and carrying on an extensive foreign trade. The climate is generally healthy, though the thermometer has a great range, and it appears to be exempt from the hot winds of other parts of Australia. Sheep as well as cattle are found to thrive well up to lat 18° S and besides the rich grass, they feed upon the salt-bush, native heath, carrots and cabbages. The number of cattle in the colony in 1884 was 859,078 and of sheep 9,885,334. Cotton is cultivated, and to the list of staple products sugar and tobacco have been added. Wool is the chief article of export, the value of that sent to the United Kingdom in 1883 was £295,775 and in 1884 £374,548. Agriculture is not largely followed, owing to the high cost of labour and the difficulty of conveying the produce to market, hence it is found better to import agricultural products than to grow them. In 1884 13,008 acres were under cultivation. Live-stock and its produce are the most profitable interests of the colony. But as facilities for commerce are extended the resources of the colony will also

be developed. A line of ports has been opened along the E. coast from Keppel Bay to Cape York, a distance of 1060 m. Port Burketon on the Albert River is some miles after the unfortunate traveller had 300 inhabitants in 1864. Bowen, cap. of Port Denison had a pop of 1000. Rockhampton on the Fitzroy River had between 6000 and 6000 and Somerset, near Cape York, in lat. 11° S recently founded, promises to be completely successful. The following table of the imports and exports from 1860 to 1886 shows that the six years the total commerce of the colony had been increased nearly threefold—

	Imports.	Exports.
1860	2749,083	2238,278
1861	987,960	700,000
1862	1,388,600	746,219
1863	1,123,203	889,261
1864	2,109,704	1,287,034
1865	3,668,559	1,316,484

Of the exports in 1884 wool constituted £1,087,063 of the amount, gold dust, £38,293, tallow, £23,000, hides and skins, £24,999, cotton, £24,186. To promote the growth of cotton for which many districts of the colony are specially adapted a bonus of 10 acres of land has been offered by the government for every half of Sea Island cotton weighing 800 lbs. In 1863, 2691 acres were planted with cotton. There are several coal mines in the colony some of which are worked. Gold, also, is believed to exist in large quantities. The public income and expenditure of Queensland during the first six years of its existence are thus stated:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1870	£176,620	£210,108
1871	239,240	259,408
1872	340,461	367,111
1873	300,520	404,404
1874	509,458	432,864
1875	631,423	61,006

The greater part of the revenue is derived from customs duties (£192,540 in 1865, land sales, £110,996 in 1864), and rents of public lands. The chief expenditure is upon works of general utility and for assisting emigration. The number of emigrants from the United Kingdom in 1865 was 12,551 of whom 1469 were conveyed at the expense of the colony. The population which numbered 24,870 in 1860 had risen to 61,467 in 1864, the proportion of males to females being as three to two. At the end of December 1866 the population had increased to 87,775. The aborigines number from 10,000 to 15,000 they are by no means deficient in intelligence but unable to settle down to a permanent residence or any regular occupation, in the neighbourhood of the trees or large stations they make small earnings by cutting wool drawing water &c. Many of the men are endowed with great physical strength and their stature increases as the equator is approached.

QUEENSLAND two lakes British Columbia, 80 m. E. the Fraser in lat 57° 30' N. lon 121° 30' W. One of the lakes runs E. and the other E. for some distance and then N. E. till it nearly meets the head-waters of Cassie River. The first is estimated at 70 m. in length the other at 100 m. Gold is found and largely worked there.

QUILLOTA (add.), a tn. Chilli prov. and 80 m. N. E. Valparaiso cap. dep. of same name, near the E. bank of the Acouagna, which here sometimes receives the name of Quillota. It lies on a wide flat, with huge bare mountains on either side and the famous Campana or Bell Mountain in the background. It sustained a shock of an earthquake in 1822 but suffered less damage than some of the neighbouring towns. Quillota when it first becomes visible from some of the heights around it presents a very beautiful appearance. In the foreground, are seen fine evergreen forest-trees in the mountain ravines; then green open lawns, separated by small valleys, each with its rivulet; and lastly little square gardens, crowded with fruit-trees and every variety of vegetables. In the midst of all this verdure rise the white walls and steeples of the town itself. There is little to be had and the gold-mines of the valley long celebrated for productiveness, are no longer worked. It contains nearly 10,000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in cultivating the luxuriant fields in the vicinity.

QUILLOTA or ACORAGUA, a river Chilli, which, de-

driving the waters from the melting snows of some of the highest peaks of the Andes, descends in two streams, each of them watering and fertilizing the beautiful valley of its source. After their junction in Shree W., and falls into the Pacific, in lat. 23° 25' S. lon. 71° 30' W., about 10 m. N. of Valparaiso. Though it has a course, tortuously windings, of about 140 m., and is fed by so lofty sources, it never acquires much volume, scarcely exceeding 50 yards in width and 7½ ft. in depth. It is of course, no veritable impetuous, but as fertilizes the valleys through which it passes, that they are at once the most productive and the best cultivated in Chili.

QUILON, KOLM, or COMLAR [add.], a tn. India, prov. Madras, dist. Travancore, is a night on the Malabar coast, 146 m. N. W. Cape Comorin. It is said to have been founded above one thousand years ago, and is a populous place, with an extensive range of houses, and several Persian shops, well supplied with articles from Bombay. The customhouse, situated E. of the town, contains barracks and other buildings sufficient for three or four battalions of native and one of European troops, a Protestant church, and several officers' bungalows. On the E. of the customhouse, the British reside every a large and conspicuous building, occupies a commanding site. Near it is an antique pagoda. The dewan's outcherry and the appeal court were kept here till 1829, when they were removed to Trivandrum; about the same time the number of troops was reduced to one native regiment. The place has then lost some of its main sources of prosperity. The chief vegetable productions and articles of trade are timber, coconuts, one pepper, cardamoms, ginger, betel-nuts, and coffee. Estimated pop. 20,000.

QUINCHAO, m. lat. R. America, Chili in the channel between Chile on the W. and the mainland on the E. It is the largest of the group, lying in the bay to the S. of Town Point on the Chilean shore, and is nearly 18 m. long between E. & E. and W. & W.

QUINTO a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and about 4 m. N. W. Verona, at the entrance of Val Fontana, with a church, containing fine paintings by Veronese.

QUINHUA, a tn. Chili, prov. Maipo, cap. dep. Maipo, near the Cerro Colapen, the cooling system from which makes its site little better than a swamp, 180 m. S. Valparaiso. Though containing only 1500 inhabitants, its houses are arranged in four longitudinal and six transverse streets. Its public buildings are a church and a market-house, in the latter of which one of its two schools is kept.

QUISAMAS. See KINAMAS in Supp.

QUITO [add.] a tn. N. America, the capital of Ecuador, on the E. slope of Mount Pichincha, at the height of nearly 10,000 ft. above sea-level, and 100 m. E. from the shores of the Pacific lat. 0° 13' 18' S.; lon. 78° 25' W. (Owing to the inequalities of the ground on which it stands, there is

some want of regularity in the formation of its streets, though most of them are laid out in straight lines, and intersect each other at right angles, or open into squares. Most of the houses are of two stories and are built either of brick or of adobe. They are all roofed with tile, and not a few have ornamental fronts and iron balconies. The principal buildings are situated in the Plaza Mayor, near the centre of the city, and consist of the government-house, a modern structure, the archbishop's palace, also modern, the cathedral, and the municipality. The buildings which formerly belonged to the Jesuits are considered the finest in the place. The church, which has a stone front, is adorned with statues, columns, and sculptures of considerable merit. The college accommodates various public establishments, part being used as a university, with a seminary, a museum, and a library of 18,000 vols. part as a school and part as a guard-house, with an armory. The monastery of St. Francis has a richly decorated facade, but is chiefly remarkable for the large space which it covers. The monastery of San Basilio is used partly as a public prison and partly as a police-office. The only other buildings deserving of notice are the monasteries of St. Dominic, St. Augustine, and Mercy all of them adorned with handsome stone facades and surmounted by lofty towers among which that of the last named monastery is most conspicuous, and contains the public bells. The charitable establishments include two hospitals, one for male and another for female patients and an hospicio, or poor's house, occupying the old Rococeto or Encanto of the Jesuits and partly used as a lunatic asylum. To the N. and S. of the town are two beautiful places, laid out in ornamental grounds and gardens; and from the surrounding hills magnificent panoramic views are obtained embracing the snowy cones of the volcanic mountains of Cayambe, Antisana, Cotacachi, Sachabaga, Corazon Inusa, Pichincha, and Cotacachi. The valley of Quito, situated at a short distance to the S. is a delicious spot covered with elegant villas and country seats in the same locality are several extensive cotton factories; the only other manufactures of any consequence are woollen goods, bricks and tiles, and straw hats. Pop. 80,000.—[Villavieja, *Geografía de la República del Ecuador*]

QUITTA a tn. W. Africa, Sierra Leone, lat. 5° 55' S. W., lon. 59° 55' E. It consists partly of a dilapidated fort which belonged to the Dutch, till they sold it with their settlements in W. Africa to Great Britain, but chiefly of a large native town occupying a narrow strip of sand on the W. side of the fort, and containing a number of square inclosures and narrow streets lined with huts, which are built principally of clay, and neatly thatched with long grass. Both the town and fort are embosomed in a large grove of lofty coconut-trees. To the E. of Quito there is a large lagoon, about 30 m. long. Its S. bank is more mud, almost sterile, but its N. bank is sandy and very productive.

R.

RAAR, a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, circle of the Inn, cap. dist. of same name, 39 m. W. by N. Linz. It has a castle, a large brewery and numerous inns. There is a thermal spring in the vicinity. Pop. 1400.

RAAT or RATT, a tn. India, dist. Timorpoor 40 m. S. by W. Calcutta, on a site rendered almost insalubrious by malarial from the tanks, swamps, and rank vegetation which surrounded it. It is an industrious place, with a well-supplied bazar and a pop. of 9616.

RAHENBURG, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Lower Marchburg, on the Thaya, with 1670 inhabitants, who are of Slavonic origin, have a walk and several saw mills, and carry on a considerable trade in wine and cattle.

RABENSTEIN, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Wiesenthal, on an affluent of the Danube, 99 m.

N. W. Vienna. It has an old castle in ruins, manufactures of grain saw-mills, sandstone quarries, and 1260 inhabitants.

RACINE [add.] a city, 11 States, Wisconsin, cap. co. Racine is situated on the W. shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Root River 25 m. S. by E. from Milwaukee, and 70 m. N. from Chicago. It is the second city in the state in point of commerce and population and has one of the best harbours on the lake, formed by the mouth of the river, and admitting vessels of considerable tonnage. Racine is built on a plateau about 40 ft. above the level of the lake. Laid out in regular blocks of wide and handsome streets, containing many large public buildings, it presents to the stranger an agreeable and imposing aspect. Several newspapers are published here. There are twelve Protestant and two R. Catholic churches, a college, a bank, and central high-school. The trade of Racine is extensive and annually increasing.

There are three ship-yards, several furnaces, machine factories, and flour-mills and railroad-cars are extensively made. It was first settled in 1885 and incorporated in 1848. Pop (1880), 782.

DACLAWICE, a tn Austrian empire Galicia, circle and about 19 m S W Jaulo, with 1800 inhabitants, partly Germans, and mostly weavers.

RADOMISL, a tn Russia, gov and 52 m W Kiev sep. circle of same name, at the confluence of the Myka and Tezev. It has two churches a girls school, and a charitable institute and contains 4,050 inhabitants.

RADSEGE, a tn Austrian empire, Hungary co. Presburg, on the Little Danube, with 1900 Magyar inhabitants. who trade in wood and in cane.

RADYMOG, a tn Austrian empire Galicia, circle and 11 m N Przemysl sep dist of same name with manufactures of cordage and packclothing, a considerable trade in fruit, and 1800 inhabitants.

RADZIECHOW, a tn Austrian empire Galicia circle Zlencow sep. dist. of same name, 42 m N E Lemberg, with a baronial estate, and 1970 inhabitants.

RAGGA, a tn India, presid. Bengal dist and 82 m N Dinapore. It consists of about 1000 houses, ranged narrow, irregular, and filthy streets and engrosses the traffic of a large extent of rich country. Many wealthy merchants have stores here, and it has been calculated that during eight months in the year 5000 loaded oxen on an average arrive daily.

RAGOONA, a tn Italy, Venetia, prov and 19 m N W Udine, near the Tagliamento. It has a seam of coal among the hills that border the river and contains 2769 inhabitants.

RAGUSA VEC HIA or **OLD RAGUSA**, a tn Austrian empire, Dalmatia, circle and 8 m SE Ragusa. It is the ancient Greek Epidaurum and has a Franciscan monastery and a harbor with some trade. In the vicinity there is a remarkable stalactite cavern, in which according to tradition Cedemus the ruler of Thebes found an asylum when he fled from the Argives. Pop 1000.

RAGUEVATZ, a tn Turkey in Europe, Serbia, sep circle of same name in a spacious valley near the Serbian Morava 63 m S S E Belgrade. It is the seat of a court of justice, and has a church, a gymnasium, and an elementary school. In the vicinity there is an old castle, where several of the Serbian princes used to reside. 1 pop 3430.

RAHOVA, a tn Turkey in Europe Bulgaria, eyalet and 64 m E E L. Widin, at the opening of a valley on the Danube. It has eight mosques and a pop of 3000.

RAIDROOG or **RYADROOG**, a tn India, presid Madras, dist and 81 m S Bellary. It consists of an old citadel seated on a lofty granite hill of a lower fort, and of a town inclined between them and straggled in regular streets. According to the old inhabitants, it formerly contained 8000 houses, but the number at present does not exceed 700 and the revenues, said to have amounted to upwards of £50,000 now falls short of £19,000. On the ascent to the citadel, about half way up appear the remains of the palace of the Raidroog rulers. In the same locality are two Hindu temples. The rock on which the citadel stands has an apparent height of 1000 ft, and forms the E. extremity of a wild and rocky range, the rocky crevices of which are infested by leopards, wolves, and hyenas.

RAIGERN, a tn Austrian empire, Moravia circle and 7 m S. Brinn on the Schwarna, and on the railway from Brinn to Vienna. It has a Benedictine abbey which dating from 1048 is the oldest in Moravia, a remarkable church, a library with 20,000 volumes, manufactures of beet-root sugar and three yearly markets. Pop 1000.

RAINE [said], an island, Australia, Queensland, in the centre of the opening between the E. extreme of the Great Detached Reef and the projecting point of the Great Barrier Reef. It is of coral formation, and very insignificant dimensions, being scarcely three quarters of a mile in circuit. Its position, however, makes it of great importance. On each side of it is a clear channel—S which is 3½ m. and N which is nearly 3 m. broad. These channels form the most eligible entrance to Torres Strait from the outer route and Raine Island has been selected as the proper site for a sea-mark to guide the navigation. With this view a substantial

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beacon of stone was erected in 1844 on the E. E. point. It is in the form of a circular tower 30 ft. in diameter at the base, and surmounted by a wooden dome with a ball at the top. It is painted with alternate red and black vertical stripes and being 64 ft. in height, or 74 ft. above low-water mark is visible in clear weather from the deck of a vessel at the distance of 8 or 9 m. and from the marshes of 10 or 12 m. An ample supply of provisions for the relief of shipwrecked and other distressed persons is from time to time lodged in the chambers of the beacon and an iron tank, capable of containing five tons has been placed at its base to collect the rain-water from the roof. Turtles deposit their eggs, and sand-birds in incredible numbers frequent the island.

RAINOKH WITTA, a tn Austrian empire H.avia elect. Neutitschein about 35 m S E Olmitz with manufactures of cloth and cotton-ware, a paper mill and 1100 inhabitants, partly Protestants partly R. Catholics.

RAINY LAKE or **LAO TA LUKE** British America 83 m S E of the Lake of the Woods, and 2½ m W of Lake Superior is 50 m long 3½ m broad and 24 m in circuit measured by canoe route. It is formed by three nearly equal troughs, with deep lateral indentations—the main trough is a broad and rapid stream, with the other two in a direction The canoe route is through the main trough, from the mouth of the Nemadjiun River, a feeder of the lake, in lat 48° 40' N, lon 92° 40' W to its outlet by the Rainy River at the N W extremity. Rainy Lake is about 500 ft. above Lake Superior and 1100 ft. above the sea. Its shores generally low often consist of naked shapless masses of rock with marshy intervals or rise gradually in ridges which at a short distance become hills 800 to 400 ft. high. The islands about 500 in number are tolerably wooded but the timber on the marshes is small and scarcely the ridges and hill-tops are absolutely sterile, and the general aspect is on the whole forlorn. The lake freezes about the 1st December, and is open about the 1st May.

RAINY RIVER, forming part of the boundary between the U States and British America, issues from the S W extremity of Rainy Lake, and flows easterly down W to its mouth in the Lake of the Woods. The direct length of its course is 60 m, the indirect 80 m. At its point of issue it is a broad and rapid stream, with low alluvial banks clothed with a rich second growth the original forest having long since been stripped of its finest trees by the occupants of the old North west and the present Hudson's Bay Company's first franchise, which stands 2 m from the head of the river just below the Chaudiere Falls. These magnificent cascades have a descent of 22 88 ft. and immediately beneath them is a famous fishing-ground, where the Indians obtain an abundant supply of their staple food. The river is its course receives numerous affluents, both on the l and on the r bank. Some of the sources are large all the latter are mere outlets to the swamps occupying the region north of Rainy Lake valley. The main obstacles to extended cultivation along the Rainy are the Lac la Pluie Indians who are not only numerous, but very independent and jealous of intruders.

RAINFLE or **YANWUJUNAN** a fort India, presid Bom bay B. Cochin on the coast of Kathiawar at the mouth of a small river navigable for boats of considerable size. It was built by Shivaji in 1682, and passing to the rulers of Sawant warwar, became a stronghold for pirates. The British, provoked by their depredations, captured it in 1785. It was restored next year but finally became a British possession in 1819.

RAISEEN a fort, India Malwa, territory and 2½ m. E Bhopal, on an elevated tract at the E. extremity and near the summit of a sandstone hill. It is a conspicuous object for many miles around, and being a place of much strength, was often an object of contention, both during the ascendancy and during the dismemberment of the Mogul empire. In this latter period it was seized by the Mahabata, but shortly after wrested from them by the Nakh of Bhopal, to whom it still belongs.

RAJAH a river which rising in a mountainous district of Borneo flows E. to the W coast, and falls into the sea by six mouths. It has been described as the finest and perhaps the largest river of the island. Its principal mouth is of very recent origin by large vessels, as at low water its bar has a depth of 3 fathoms, which is increased 10 feet by the rise of

the 10th. Within the bar the depth is from 8 to 10 fathoms, and affords an easy navigation for nearly 100 m. as far as the tide reaches. Coal and iron ore are found in its upper course, but these are at present inaccessible in consequence of a series of rapids.

HAJEPOORAH a tn. India, British, 189 m. N N W Delhi. It stands in a level and fertile country, and owes its existence to a palace built here by one of the Mughal emperors. The town, situated opposite to it, is surrounded by a high brick wall, with only one entrance, and possesses a large caravanserai, with numerous towers and bastions, and a massive round tower, used as a prison for convicts employed on the works. The bazar is well supplied.

RAJGHEER, or **RAJAGHRIA**, a tn. India, presid. Bengal dist. Behar, 40 m. E. Patna. It is situated among the Rajagria Hills, near their N W extremity and on the huge and mossy rampart of an old fortress, which is in the form of an irregular pentagon and includes a considerable space within which are numerous large mounds, understood to be the ruins of the ancient palaces of the sovereigns of Magadha or Bihar in the vicinity is a broad mound, about 4 m. long which dams up the inundation of the prehistoric rains, and forms an artificial lake. The number of modern houses in the town is about 800.

RAJGURH numerous places, India, particularly—1 A fort, Birmour at the height of 7115 ft. above the sea, in lat. 30° 52' N., lon. 77° 22' E. It stands on a natural terrace jutting out from the side of a mountain, and is of a square form, with a tower at each angle. The whole structure is of slate rock, neatly cut and bound together by large beams. It was nearly demolished by the Ghoskhar in 1814, and is in a very ruinous condition.—2 A tn. Rajpootana, state Uwar 76 m. S.W. Meera, on an eminence which rises abruptly from the bottom of a valley and is crowned by a large fort.—3, A vil. dist. and 10 m. E. Ajmer beautifully situated on a small lake in the immediate vicinity of a ruined fort which is surrounded by a massive rampart of rough stone, and includes a large area.

KAJFEELA a petty state, Rajpootana, Rewa Kanha, division of Gwalior, between lat. 23° 28' and 31° 55' N., lon. 73° E. and 74° E. and bounded N. by the Nerbada, E. by the ranges of W. Wazir and Bural, and W. by the range of the Kumbhar, an extensive agricultural race, are in general well cultivated, but most parts of the highlands are in the possession of a wild race composed partly of Rajpoots and Sheeds. Nandode, the capital stands on the Kurgun. Within this territory are the celebrated corbelian mines producing the fine pebbles which are sent to Cambray, and there out into the various ornaments for which this town is famous. The revenues from this source, once considerable, does not now exceed £100 a year. Pop. 122,100.

RAJULDEHIR, a tn. India, Rajpootana, state and 76 m. E. Bikaner stands in a sandy district, is defended by four towers, and supplied with water from six wells 100 ft. deep, and contains a pop. of about 1000.

RAKOS (*Upper and Lower*) two nearly contiguous places, Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 20 m. E. Udvartchey. Upper Rakos has 880 inhabitants, and a mineral spring; Lower Rakos 910 inhabitants, and an iron mine.

RAKOVICA a tn. Austrian empire, Military Frontier, Croatia, dist. Ogulin, about 20 m. E. Karistadt with a rival school. Peter Erze defeated the Turks here in 1648. Pop. 1954.

RANGURH or **RAJAGHARIA** a dist. India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 23° 20' and 24° 40' N., lon. 85° 50' and 90° 20' E., is bounded N. by Behar N.E. Mongheer, S.E. Pachet, N. Chota Nagpore S.W. and W. Palamouer, length, E. to W. 175 m., breadth 90; area, 6524 sq. m. Its surface is well diversified by hills and undulating plateaus, one of the most extensive of which, situated near its centre, has an elevation of 1800 ft. above the sea. Many of the rocks are composed of granite, quartz, and gneiss, but in other parts a later formation prevails, and both coal and iron are found. Lead and silver have also been discovered. In the vicinity of the town of Kanchagurh silver is quarried in blocks, which are easily split into transparent laminae, and used as a substitute for glass, and for various ornamental

purposes. The rivers are numerous, and carry the drainage to the Ganges. Much of the surface is occupied by forests, which yield fine timber but are infested by numerous wild animals, particularly tigers, which often commit dreadful ravages, and serpents, among which the box-constrictor and the cobra-de-capelle are prominent. Civilization is said to be at a very low ebb, and many of the inhabitants are in a half-savage state. Pop. 872,516.

RANGURH, several places, India—1, A tn. which, as it gives its name to the above dist., may be presumed to have been once of some importance, though it is now insignificant. It is in lat. 23° 45' N. lon. 85° 30' E.—2 A tn. Rajpootana, territory Uwar, 95 m. S.S.W. Delhi. It consists for the most part of wretched huts, but has a pop. bordering on 10,000.—3, A fort, Hindoor which stands on a steep and lofty ridge overlooking the l. bank of the Sutlej at the height of 4084 ft. above the sea, in lat. 31° 5' N. lon. 76° 51' E. Chetwary, having succeeded in capturing it in the beginning of the Ghoskhar war in 1814 demolished its defences.

RAMNAU (old) a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 60 m. S.E. Madras on the Vigny. It consists of a fort and a town. The former occupies a square area measuring about half a mile each way and is enclosed by a ditch and a loop-holed wall, 27 feet high and 5 feet thick. It is said to have been constructed in the 17th century. Within it are a large reservoir or artificial lake, a spacious palace somewhat Gothic in its style of architecture, a small but handsome Protestant church with a burying-ground adjoining, a E. Catholic chapel, a hospital and a dispensary. The fort which is laid out in narrow irregular streets, lined with houses generally built of mud and covered with thatch, has alone a pop. of 5000.

RAMNOS, or **REAL DE RAMON**, a tn. Mexican state and 75 m. N.W. San Luis Potosi on an elevated plain, 7000 ft. above the sea. It is a well built place, telling by the number of its large and handsome dwellings, and extensive mining establishments of a prosperity which once existed, but has now passed away. Pop. 2300.

RANTRAK a tn. India, territory and 24 m. N.E. Nagpore on an elevated site composed of rocks of granite or gneiss. There is little in the town itself to attract notice, but to the E. of it is a steep hill 500 ft. above the adjoining plain, crowned with a group of Brahminical temples, to which access is given by a broad flight of steps solidly constructed of granite, and provided at intervals with suitable resting-places. The principal temple and accompanying buildings are dedicated to Rama, and at the annual festival which lasts ten days, are visited by about 100,000 devotees from all parts of Nagpore and those parts of the Nizam's Dominions lying N. of the Godavari.

RANAGUA, a tn. Chili, prov. Semilago 90 m. N.F. Valparaiso. It is very prettily situated on an elevated plain rather more than a mile N. of the Colapal and nearly midway between the Andes and the W. Cordillera, contains a number of streets intersecting each other at right angles, contains some large and substantially built houses, all of them however without glazed windows, and has a fine almshouse and a large plaza on which stand two churches, a prison, and a guard-house. Pop. (1855) 5608.

RANCO the largest lake in Chili, situated in the prov. and about 70 m. F. of the town of Valdivia. It is of a very irregular shape with numerous projections and indentations which make it difficult to form even an approximate estimate of its area. Its greatest length is about 22 m. its breadth about 18 m. It receives the waters from the neighbouring Cordillera and discharges its water by the Buena. A little E. of this lake is a mountain ridge, forming part of the water shed between the Pacific and the Atlantic.

RANEENGUNGE, a tn. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Baranagore, on the Baramoode, and a branch railway from Burdwan, 105 m. N.W. Calcutta. It owes all its importance to its coal field, which is now successfully worked to a considerable extent.

RANGITIKI a river, New Zealand, in the S.W. of North Island or Ulster has its mouth in Cook Strait, between the mouths of the Manawatu and the Wanganui. It is accessible at high-water by coasters drawing 8 ft., and is navigable by boats or canoes for 60 m., but at low-water becomes fordable a mile above the entrance. The land around is

among the best in New Zealand, being level and clear of wood, with excellent pasturage for cattle. The natives in the vicinity clean some fax for export.

RANIPETT, a to India, praid and 70 m. W. Madras. It was its existence to the cantonment of Arcot, having grown up within the last half century in consequence of its establishment, and containing a pop composed in great part of pensioned native officers, and sepoy of cavalry and the numerous classes who have congregated to find a living in ministering to their wants. The cantonment stands on elevated ground about half a mile from the E. bank of the Palur and descending towards it with a gentle slope. It is capable of accommodating a regiment of European and two regiments of native cavalry, but for some time there has never been more than a single regiment of native cavalry, and lately even this has been withdrawn leaving the cantonment to be occupied only as the head quarters of a battalion of native veterans.

RAPHEL, a river, CHIL, between provs Colehague and Santiago. It is formed by the junction of the Tingwaza and Oshapual which, fed by melting snows, descend from great elevations, and flows WNW to the Pacific. It is nowhere navigable but being much used for irrigation can tribute greatly to the fertility of the districts through which it passes.

RAPID RIVER, or **LITTLE SAKKATHEWAN** British America, rises in the E. slope of Riding Mountain, near lat. 51° N. lon 100° W. and after descending from its densely wooded flanks flows first S through a narrow excavated valley, filled with balsam poplar and an outgrowth of cherry and dugwood, then E. among groves of soft leaved maple, then S.W. through an open undulating country attractive and fertile, and finally S.E. through a sandy district covered with boulders to its junction with the Assinihoin, about lat. 49° 50' N. lon 99° 40' W. Its whole course, to a current so rapid as to give it a good title to its name, is about 190 m. It abounds in fish.

RAPTEL (BURA) or **OLD RAPTEL**, a river India, which rises in Ouda, about lat. 27° 54' N. lon 82° 10' E. flows S. to the frontier of the kingdom, then E. forming part of the boundary between this district and Ouda, then S.E. and finally joins the Raptan on its E. in lat. 24° 58' N. lon 83° 17' E. after a course of 184 m. It is much used for floating down timber but is not otherwise of navigable importance. There is a tradition among the natives that this stream owes its name of *Burja* or *Old Raptel* to its having once been the main channel of the Raptan, though it has now no communication with it except at the confluence.

RASDOUSKALA a to Russia, gov Don Cosacka. It bank Don 85 m. N.E. Novo-Tolozk with an annual fair. The vine is largely cultivated in the vicinity. Pop. 4556.

RASHKOW, a to Russia, gov Bessarabia. circle and not far from Dela, with two churches, a parish school and a pop of 2022.

RATTENBERG a to Austrian empire, Tyrol circle and 28 m. N.E. Innsbruck. It bank Inn. It was a place of some strength till 1781 when its fortifications were destroyed and possesses a handsome parish church with fine wood carvings, a town-school, a female industrial school, and a Serrito monastery. Pop. 1100.

RAWA a to Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 13 m. N.W. Zolkiew. cap. dist. of same name situated between hills on the Rata, an affluent of the Bug. It has a Franciscan monastery, and no hospital for the poor. Here in 1690 Peter the Great and Augustus II. concluded an alliance against Charles XII. of Sweden. Pop. 4039.

RAY BUBA a to W. Africa, Adamawa. cap. of the country of the Boma, a family of the Fall 120 m. S.E. Yola. It is situated on the Chad, a southern tributary of the Benue; has a wall with four gates, and is said to derive much importance from the strength of its fortifications.

RAYCZKA, a to Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Wadowice, bank Rola, about 88 m. S.W. Cracow; with ironworks. In the vicinity there is a mountain peak 5000 ft high, leading from the valley of the Rola into that of the Kurnesia. Pop. 1700.

REAL DEL MONTE or **MINERAL DEL MONTE**, a to Mexican Confederation, state and 62 m. N. E. Mexico, in a

deep and narrow valley at the height of 8000 ft. above the sea. It is irregularly built, and has two suburbs and a newly-created town of correction, the inmates of which work in the mines. Extensive agricultural works have been recently erected in the vicinity. It contains 4000 inhabitants, who are chiefly engaged in mining operations.

REALJO [add.], a export Central America, Nicaragua, dep Occidental on a bay of the Pacific, 10 m. W. Leon. The port, the only one which the state possesses is formed by the three islands of Castejon, Cardon, and Anasodora. It is both well sheltered and of good depth, and has recently attracted attention as the W. terminus of a proposed navigable canal to unite the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The town, situated some miles above the port is a decayed place, with about 8000 inhabitants, many of whom live in miserable hovels. The most conspicuous edifice, the convent of San Francisco, is in ruins and the only existing building possessed of any architectural merit is the church of San Isidro. The climate is very unhealthy and the inhabitants generally have a yellow sickly hue. Realjo figures much in the list of the Buccaneers.

REBAT KERRIM a to Persia, 28 m. S.W. Tehran. It is a flourishing place, and being on the highway to Hamadan, is a station for caravans for which it has provided good accommodation. Pop. about 1500.

RED BAY, British America, on the E. coast of Labrador, nearly in the centre of the Strait of Belle Isle, is a beautiful little harbour sheltered from every wind. It is formed by Beaulieu Island, which has a hill at each end about 100 ft. above the sea. The hills of the mainland are close to the shore, and to the N. W. of the island are of reddish granite, nearly 800 ft. in height. At the head of the bay the hills are also high, and partially wooded. Within the bay there are properly two harbours, an outer and an inner. The outer harbour which at its entrance is about 200 yards wide is from 6 to 8 fathoms deep over a mud bottom and has inside a space for anchorage about 800 yards long by 400 wide. The inner harbour immediately N. E. of the anchorage, is a capacious basin, nearly 2 m. in diameter with 16 or 17 fathoms water. Any number of vessels might safely winter in it. Red Bay however, has no great disadvantages. Though it is easily entered with a leading wind, nothing larger than a schooner of 150 tons burden can beat in or out.

RED BLUFF a to U. States, California, cap. co. Tehama on the Sacramento River at the head of navigation 240 m. above Sacramento City, and 145 m. by road. It contains a church school and a factory &c. and grain and wool are shipped from the adjacent country which is well adapted for wool growing. Steamboats ascend the river at all seasons. Pop. in 1860, about 1800.

RED DEER RIVER British America, rises in the Rocky Mountains between Mount Morrison on the W. and Palliser Range on the E., near lat. 52° N. lon. 117° W. flows first N. E. to a point where it is joined by the outlet of Buffalo or Bull Lake, and then, making a sudden turn flows S.E. to its confluence with the north branch of the Redatchewan at Cheyenne. In lat. 52° 12' N. lon. 118° W. an extensive coalfield has been discovered. One group of three beds, with partings of carbonaceous clay between has a total thickness of 20 ft. of which 12 ft. are pure coal. At one place the coal is on fire, and, according to the Indians, has been so as long as they can remember. In consequence a heavy sulphurous and lousy smell pervades the air for miles around. The extent of the coalfield in the line of the river is 14 m., sandstone cliffs succeeding it at its upper and white marls and sands, with beds of calcareous grit, at its lower extremity. It is navigable by canoe.

RED RIVER See AMERICA in Europe.

RED RIVER or **YAN NODIR** [add.] N. America, has its source in Ottertail Lake Minnesota U. S., lat. 46° 24' N., and flows W. through an undulating country, till it reaches lat. 46° when it makes a great bend to the N. and meanders through a boundless prairie, which gradually slopes down into a vast level plain only about 2 ft. above the river at its ordinary height in June. In lat. 46° 39' 30" a belt of timber sets in, and continues with some interruption to skirt the banks on one side or the other as far as Pembina. The American frontier. Within the American territory Red River is joined by some important tributaries—on its left

bank by the Shayenne, which sweeps round the N.E. bank of the Grand Coteau de Missouri, and has its mouth in lat. 47° 30' and on the right bank by the Red, which comes from Red Lake and has its point of confluence in lat. 47° 30'. After entering the British territory it still continues its N. course through a vast expanse of level prairie, and arrives at Fort Gerry where it receives its most important affluent, the Assiniboine, coming from the W. Now nearly doubled in volume it flows N.N.E. and enters the S. shore of Lake Winnipeg by a network of branches and mouths, lat. 50° 28' N. lon. 96° 30' W. Within British territory its most important affluents on the right are the Kootenai and German Creeks. Its whole course measured by the windings of the stream, is 665 m., of which only 140 are in British America, and the remainder in Minnesota. About 4 m. above its mouth its banks become fringed with oak elm and maple, which soon give way to aspen and then to open prairie land, the trees of larger growth appearing at intervals on the points and on the islands of the bends. The rapids and whirlpools, which occur in several parts of the stream, do not present any serious obstacles to its navigation by canoes. On its banks, particularly towards the W. are immense fertile tracts, on which settlements have almost been made.

RED WING a m. l. Boston, Minnesota, cap. of Cannon River & m. Mississippi, just below the mouth of Cannon River 6 m. above Lake Pagan and on the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, 43 m. by land, and 55 m. by water below St. Paul. It contains an institution called Hamilton University, a good courthouse, seven churches a bank steam saw mills, &c. and ships a large quantity of wheat. Pop. 1860 1251.

REDWOOD a m. U. States, California, cap. of San Mateo near the Bay of San Francisco and on the railway connecting San Jose with San Francisco 36 m. S. of the latter. It possesses many country-seats of wealthy citizens of the capital and contains a church public library several shops and warehouses, and a flour mill. Lumber directed and grain are shipped in small vessels which reach the town by the inlets of the bay. Pop. about 1000.

REFN (Saxo) a m. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 45 m. S.E. Blatna, on the Maros, cap. dist. of same name. It contains a very industrious population of 477 in the seat of a district court and other public offices, and has manufactures of cloth and woollen, and a considerable trade in wool. In the neighbouring village of Abafja are fine gardens and a stud.

REICHENAU a m. Austrian empire Lower Austria, at the entrance of the Danube into the Hainburg, lying between the Hainburg and the Kaspau, and near the Fayerbach station of the S. railway from Vienna. It has important iron works, employed in smelting and manufacturing the iron obtained from mines in the vicinity as oil and numerous saw mills, large quantities of excellent cabbages grow in the district. Pop. 3900.

REICHENAU a m. Austrian empire Upper Austria, circle Trutau, on a river of same name, 8 m. W.S.W. Vienna, has important manufactures of iron steel, and brass ware.

REIFVITZ a m. Austrian empire, duchy Carinthia, in a valley of same name, watered by the Ribnitz, 27 m. S.E. Laybach. It has a castle manufactures of straw and wooden ware, and some trade and contains 1100 inhabitants.

REITENBAL a m. Austrian empire Moravia, circle and 30 m. N. Olmutz, on the Teis, with ironworks, yarn and linen manufactures, and 1100 inhabitants.

REYN a m. Western Africa, Bornu, prov. Kotonou, 100 m. S. Kikou and S. of Lake Chad. It was formerly a large place and the centre of a petty kingdom, though it is in a state of utter decay. Misgovernment on the part of Bornu has produced this, and all that is now left of it is a picturesque site and the beautiful fig-trees shading the ruins of its high and well built houses. The inhabitants are said to have a distinct peculiar to themselves.

REYN a m. India, Rajpootana, state and 150 m. N.E. Bikaner in a district which, watered by the Matsi, is less barren than the adjacent desert. It is surrounded by walls, and contains about 7500 inhabitants.

REYN a m. Chili, prov. Colchagua, cap. dep. Compañeros, 100 m. S.E. Valparaiso. It stands near the S. bank of

one of the Rio Claro, and on so low a level as to be exposed to inundation, contains only of one irregular and irregular street, with several elegant, among a greater number of indifferent houses, and has a handsome church. Pop. about 3000 of whom the females are remarkable for the regularity and beauty of their features.

RENI a m. Turkey in Europe, Moldavia, 1 bank Danube, at the confluence of the Pruth, 10 m. E. Galatz. It is a place of some strength and carries on an active trade, particularly in corn. It is one of the places ceded by Russia in 1858. Pop. 7600.

RENTENDORF a m. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 3 m. N.W. Hermannstadt, 1 bank Sina with 1830 inhabitants, among whom are many descendants of people who emigrated from Upper Austria and Baden in the latter part of last century.

RESHANYA a m. Austrian empire, Hungary co. S. Bihar 45 m. S.E. Grosswarden, near the frontiers of 1 m. sylvanus with copper mines and marble quarries and 1600 inhabitants belonging to the non-united Greek church.

RESTAURACION a m. La Plata, prov. Entre Rios, advantageously situated on a gentle eminence above a bank Uruguay, near the junction to the Brazilian town Uruguay, lat. 29° 45' S. lon. 57° 30' W. It is of recent construction, and has an excellent haven formed by the broad and deep mouth of the Yatae close to it, but it cannot have much trade so long as it remains subject to custom house regulations while its rival Uruguayana has been declared a free port.

RETAMO a m. La Plata, Pampas near the Tunuyan about 36 m. W.S.W. Mendoza. It is a large place with spacious but unpaved dirty streets and houses generally of one story only yet large and commodious, with gardens attached and so homed in by trees as somewhat to interfere a free circulation of air. The only buildings of consequence are the church and a large new prison-house. The ocularians seen from Retamo present a magnificent spectacle.

RFTLEG a m. Austrian empire Transylvania, circle and 9 m. E.N.E. Doss on the Neane with a Protestant and a Greek united church and 1660 inhabitants.

REVELGUNJ a m. India, presid. Bengal dist. Seram 1 bank Ganges 5 m. below the confluence of the Gogra, and 24 m. W.N.W. Dinapore. It is famous for its annual fair which is much frequented both by dealers and devotees, the latter bathing at the confluence.

REYFALU a m. Austrian empire Hungary co. Raab, at the confluence of the Rabinia, which separates it from Raab, with the Danube. It has a large pottery refinery and contains 1600 inhabitants, who are mostly artisans and fishermen.

RHYVILI a m. Mexico, state Tamaulipas, on the Babinas, an affluent of the Rio Grande. It is picturesquely situated and contains 3000 inhabitants. Coal has been discovered in the vicinity.

REYNOSA a m. Mexico, state Tamaulipas, r. bank Rio Grande, about 70 m. above its mouth, and 105 m. N.N.E. Victoria. It stands on a rocky site, of tertiary formation, and being accessible by large steamboats has some trade. Pop. 1500.

RIAD or **ASHRAD** a city, Central Arabia, cap. kingdom of Nejed 470 m. N.E. Mecca lat. 25° N. lon. 46° 25' E. Viewed from the W. stretches a wild open plain in the foreground of which, at the foot of a publicly open stands the city large and square crowned by high towers and strong walls a mass of roofs and terraces and overtopping all the huge but irregular pile of the royal palace, and near it another scarcely less conspicuous. For 5 m. or more on the surrounding plain, and more especially to the W. and E. are numbers of palm trees overshadowing green fields and well-cultivated gardens. The city itself is divided into four quarters, one the north-eastern, in which are the royal palace the houses of the state officers and of the richer and government classes. Here the dwellings are in general high and the streets tolerably straight and open, but its situation is low and it is therefore perhaps the least healthy locality of all. The second, or north-eastern quarter is a large irregular mass of houses, of every size and description, and inhabited chiefly by the merchants and service classes. The south-western quarter, with open healthy streets, is spacious and well-people, it is the chief residence of the strict Wahabite religious, and

above all here dwell the principal survivors of the family of the great religious founder Abd-el-Wahhab. Mosques, churches, walls for ablution, are met with at every turn. Lastly, the south-eastern quarter is large and more thickly inhabited than any other; being occupied by the lower classes of the population it is naturally the worst built and worst kept part of the town, the ground is low, and the air not healthy; the ravages of the cholera in it in 1864-5 were ally loaded as the wharves. On the N bank of the Rithblun, near the confluence of the Aikun, about a mile from its mouth stands Liverpool, the capital of, Keot.

RICHMOND [add.] a tn British America, Canada East, cap co of same name, beautifully situated r bank St. Francis, 75 m ENE Montreal. It possesses a N Catholic and three Protestant churches a college called St. Francis lately erected and intended to be conducted on what are called unsectarian principles, a mechanics institute and library association and manufactures of leather pearl ash and agricultural implements. The circuit court is held here. Pop. of township, 2200.

RICHTEHFIELD a missionary station S Africa, on the N frontier of Cape Colony, prettily situated on the Swakop at the junction of the Oowernoma, lat 28 28 S lon 17 20' E. Near it are three groups of wretched hovels belonging to the Damaras, and containing in all about 200 inhabitants. In the vicinity there is abundance of garden ground in which most European vegetables thrive well, and wheat of excellent quality has been grown.

RIFD [add.] a tn. Austrian empire, 1 pper Austria, cap. circle of the Inn, on the Oberach, lat. Breisach 36 m W by S. Inns consists of the town proper surrounded by walls and entered by three gates and of two suburbs as well built, and has three churches one of them with a conspicuous tower and fine altar-piece, a town hospital, an infirmary, an asylum for children and other benevolent institutions a townhouse, a theatre and, on an adjoining height a castle enclosed by a deep ditch. The manufactures, which are not important, consist chiefly of linen and a variety of woollen articles. Pop. 8300.

RIMAB/DCS, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, on Glimor 12 m S.E. Rima Rombach on the Rima, with large horse markets and 1100 inhabitants.

RIMOUSKI a tn. British America Canada East cap co of same name r bank St. Lawrence, 170 m N.E. Quebec. It is a large and flourishing place with a N Catholic church an academy and industrial college an academy belonging to the Congregational sect, lawrences, and numerous saw mills furnishing the materials of a very extensive trade in lumber. A large and magnificent wharf has recently been constructed at the expense of government. Rimouski is beginning to attract attention as a fashionable watering place. Pop. about 5,000.

RINTIMBORE or RANTAMPOOR, a fort India, Nagpootna, state and 75 m S.E. Jyopoor on a rock isolated on all sides by deep ravines, and accessible only by a narrow pathway between steep overhanging cliffs. Crowning the summit of the rock, which is a mile long and nearly a mile broad it is surrounded by a massive stone rampart strengthened by towers and bastions and contains within its inclosure, in addition to the buildings required to accommodate the garrison, an ancient palace in which the commandant resides and a mosque, with the tomb of a reputed Mussulman saint. A perennial spring and several tanks furnish an ample supply of water. Hence the introduction of artillery the fort cannot be considered as a place of strength, as it is commanded by several local warlords. A small paltah or native town is situated a little to the east.

RIOBAMBA, or BOLIVIAN a tn S America, Ecuador prov and to the eastern slopes of the volcanic mountain of Chimborazo 100 m S. Quito. It is a modern place with spacious streets, only some of which are paved, and contains several churches, a college in which Latin philosophy, and theology are taught, and an hospital. It is the scene to be upon the ruins of an ancient and more important town. The congress which in 1830 declared the independence of Ecuador met here. Pop. about 16,000.

RIO PARDO, a tn. Brazil prov Rio Grande do Sul on a height above a stream of same name, near its confluence with the Jacuhy, 80 m W Porto Alegre. It is probably

above all here dwell the principal survivors of the family of the great religious founder Abd-el-Wahhab. Mosques, churches, walls for ablution, are met with at every turn. Lastly, the south-eastern quarter is large and more thickly inhabited than any other; being occupied by the lower classes of the population it is naturally the worst built and worst kept part of the town, the ground is low, and the air not healthy; the ravages of the cholera in it in 1864-5 were ally loaded as the wharves. On the N bank of the Rithblun, near the confluence of the Aikun, about a mile from its mouth stands Liverpool, the capital of, Keot.

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BIASI a tn. India Gholab Singh's Dumbions on the slope of the most southerly range of the Himalays, near 1 bank Chocab lat. 23 5' N lon 74 53' E. The town is considerable, containing only 1000 inhabitants, but the fort situated on a rocky cone, and surrounded by a lofty stone wall rising from steep precipices, is one of the strongest and best constructed in the country.

RIBAGO or RIBAWO, a vil or dist. Western Africa Adamawa, in the vicinity of Yola is a large struggling place stretching along a grassy eminence. It is surrounded by fertile corn fields, from which almost the only crop grown is a species of sorghum, and by rich meadow lands depastured by cattle, horses, asses, goats, and sheep. It is also abundantly supplied with fish from a large inlet or backwater which branches off from the Fero, and extends along the N.E. foot of the Bagale Mountains to within a short distance of the vil. Pop. about 6000.

RIBYE-RIBYE, or RIBY-RIBA, a river S.E. Africa, an affluent of the Shire rising in the hills of the Marami R. K's range is about lat. 12° 50' S lon. 24° 30' E. and after a S.E. course of about 60 m, joining the r. bank of the Shire. The lower part of the channel is without water in the dry season, but higher up it has pools with dry spaces in the intervals, and still farther W it becomes a fast-flowing stream, forty feet wide, and one or two feet deep. Its name implies that it has estuaries in it, and the word riba ascends it to spawn; but the evaporation is so great in the hot season, that before it reaches the Shire it is quite dry. The adjacent country is divided into districts, that on the N. of the Ribye-rhya is called Ribwe, and that on the S. of the Ribye-rhya is called Ribwe, and these are interesting as indicating an appreciation among the natives of the value of land

the effect places in the province, and obtained a high degree of prosperity in early times when it was the central entrepot of the upper Jacoby. Improved navigation and the introduction of steamboats have carried the trade into a new channel by which while Porto Alegre has gained, Rio Grande has suffered. It is still a handsome town containing besides two churches, one of them an elegant structure, a new hospital well endowed but not yet completely finished, and barracks, a number of elegant mansions and extensive warehouses. Many of the mansions however are untenanted, and the warehouses, telling only of a past prosperity show no signs of activity. Pop 3500.

RIO QUARTO a. ta. La Plata, Pampas, on a high bank of the Quarta, 100 m. S. by E. Cordova. It consists of houses built of sand compressed within a framework of wood,

and regularly arranged in the form of a square and possesses a large market-place, two churches one of them belonging to a Franciscan monastery which still exists, and the other a large narrow structure with two thick towers, and barracks, which are regularly occupied by about 150 men. The inhabitants, about 3000 are chiefly employed in raising cattle or in trading in European wares, with which they supply the neighboring districts.

RIPON FALLS (Tns), in the Nile, at its exit from the Lake Victoria Nyanza about 3308 ft. above sea-level lat. 0 33 N and lon 38° 40' E. The falls, says Captain Speke, 'were by far the most interesting sight I had seen in Africa. Everybody ran to see them, though the marsh had been long and fatiguing, and even my sketch-book was called into play. Though beautiful the scene was not exactly what



THE RIPON FALLS, LAKE VICTORIA NYANZA.—From Speke's Journal.

I had expected for the broad surface of the lake was shut out from view by a spur of hill, and the falls about 12 ft. deep and 400 to 500 ft. broad, were broken by rocks. Still it was a sight that attracted one to it for hours—the roar of the waters, the thousands of passenger fish leaping at the falls with all their might, the Waogon and Waganda fisher men coming out in boats and taking post on all the rocks with rod and hook, hippopotami and crocodiles lying sloping on the water the ferry at work above the falls, the cattle driven down to drink on the margin of the lake—made in all with the pretty nature of the country—small hills, grassy-topped with trees in the fields, and gardens on the lower slopes—as interesting a picture as one could wish to see.

RISTIGOUCHE a river British America, which rises in the N. W. of New Brunswick on the borders of the haun of St. John flows N. E. forming part of the boundary between New Brunswick and Canada and after a course of above 80 m., during which it receives several considerable affluents, enters the head of Chaleur Bay near Campbelltown, by an estuary about 20 m. long, and with a breadth varying from 1½ to 3 m. At Indian Point a mile above Campbelltown the navigation for shipping ends, as the channel there becomes narrow and has only 12 ft. at low water but small craft may stand for some distance by very narrow passages with from 5 to 9 ft. water. In point of grandeur and picturesque beauty the scenery of Ristigouche Valley is at least equal to that of any other part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. On the Canadian side of the estuary the mountains rise to the varying heights of 1000 to 1745 ft. at the distance of only 2 or 3 m. from the shore, while on the S. side the wooded hills or ridges situate in the Sugar Loaf and Dalhousie Hill, the respective heights of 950 and 715 ft. The mountains are few on the N., but are rapidly increasing on the S. side. The Ristigouche offers a tempting field to the geologist and ichthyologist. Among

others there are amygdaloid trap rocks abounding with scudica, jaspers, corallines, and agates. The agates in particular together with petrified wood are found more or less all along the shores of Chaleur Bay and under the name of Gaspe pebbles are worked up at Quebec into ornamental articles of jewellery.

RITZCHAN a. ta. Austrian empire, Bohemia circle and about 12 m. E by S Prague with a parish church, a town house, tile-works and 1000 inhabitants.

RITZCHKA a. ta. Austrian empire Bohemia circle K. nigwitz, on the Klassebach 6 m. E N E. Reichenau with oil and corn mills, and 1200 inhabitants. RIVAR or RIVANAGUA a. ta. Central America, Nicaragua, dep. Matagalpa. It stands about 3 m. N. of Lake Nicaragua, in the centre of an extensive plain overgrown with rank vegetation and interspersed with cacao coffee sugar and indigo plantations, which are among the most valuable in the state. Its streets are regularly laid out, paved, and of uniform width and its houses are of one story with heavy cedar doors, entered by a portico, and roofed with tiles. The principal public buildings are on the grand plaza, where the offices of greatest pretension is a large church which has been long in course of construction, and still remaining unfinished looks not so much a modern edifice as an instant ruin. The town contains four other churches, but none of them deserve special notice. The market, held on the N. and W. sides of the plaza is abundantly supplied with fruit, Chili pepper, articles of light clothing medicines, and trinkets. As the central entrepot for the department, Rivas carries on a considerable trade. Pop about 5000.

RIVER DAVID a. ta. British America, Canada East, co. Yarmouth, on the river which gives it the name, 53 m. N. E. Montreal with a E. Catholic church a model school, several mills, and a large trade in furs sent to Montreal and Sord, chiefly for the use of steamboats. The wilds of

the surrounding districts abound with cranberries, of which large quantities are exported to the U States. Pop of parish about 8000

RIVIERE DU LOUP EN HAUT, a tn British America, Canada East co, Mastungog, 70 m S E Montreal. It possesses a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and several tanneries. The territory in which it stands belongs to the Urmaline name of Trois Rivières or Three Rivers. Pop. about 3000

RIVIERE QUELLE a tn British America, Canada East, co Kamouraska, r bank St. Lawrence, 73 m N E Quebec, with a R. Catholic church manufacturers of stoneware and mill work, a tannery, and some general trade. Pop. about 2500

RIZANA a tn Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Arva-Thorsau, about 40 m N E. Munkacs on the Arva, with an iron-mill iron furnace and a considerable trade in flax. Pop. 1200

ROCHESTER, a tn U States, Minnesota cap co. Olmsted, on the Winona and St. Peter's railway 44 m W Winona. It is an important station on the railroad, and is situated in a rich wheat-growing district. It contains a court-house, several churches, and a bank. Pop. (1880) 1484

ROCKALL, an island, N Atlantic Ocean about 150 m W St. Kilda, the westernmost of the Hebrides lat 57° 36' N, lon. 13° 41' W. It is a circular mass of rock which rises steep from the water and being whitened by the dung of the numerous birds frequenting it, appears when first seen, like a distant sail. The breakers around it warn the mariner to give it a wide berth. From recent examination it proves to be the top of a submarine mountain separated from the great plateau which forms the bottom of the ocean for a long distance westward from the shores of the British Isles by a valley in which no bottom is found at the depth of 750 fathoms. Rockall harbours recorded merely as a danger, has changed its character so far as to become an object of some practical interest on account of the fish around it being found to be large and plentiful

ROCKHAMPTON a tn Australia, Queensland, cap co. Livingstone, r bank Fitzroy River about 20 m distant above its embouchure in Koppell Bay which lies on the tropic of Capricorn. It is a thriving place, and the outlet for the wool produce of the Comet Peak Downs and Barrow Pop. about 6000.—(Proceedings Roy Geo Soc.)

ROCKINGHAM RAY, a bay Australia, Queensland lat 18° S, lon. 146° E immediately S of Hinchbrook Island. Its shores are mountainous, and off its outcrops are islands of various sizes. The mountains rise to the height of 3500 to 4000 ft., and their slopes and the plains at their feet are clothed with a dense and luxuriant tropical vegetation, resembling the most picturesque parts of Ceylon. On this bay in January 1854, Sir George Bowen Governor of Queensland founded the new settlement of Cardwell. The pastoral districts to which Rockingham should naturally serve as an outlet lie on the table land, and in the valleys beyond the mountains. Communication is established between the bay and these districts by means of a road suited for wheeled vehicles, through a gap in the wall like range. This road likewise connects all the interior country and the banks of the Flinders Lynd and Burdakin with the shores of the Pacific.—(Proceedings Roy Geo Soc.)

RODONDO an isl on the N side of Bass Strait, 6½ m from Wilson Promontory, the extreme S point of Australia. It consists of a conical mass of granite, which rises to the height of 1180 ft. above the sea, so as to be visible from a ship at a distance of 80 m., is thinly clothed with vegetation on its upper part, and so steep all round that even the seals cannot find resting places on its declivities.

ROFFAH, a tn Africa, Nubia, prov. Senaar, r bank Nile Nil, 60 m S E. Khartoum. It stands opposite to the ruins of Arbaga, the residence of the Sheikh of Shukry who rules over a large extent of territory nominally subject to the Turk, and being thus regarded as the capital, possesses a considerable degree of importance. The inhabitants rear, fowls, lambs, camels, and deal largely in agricultural produce and cattle, for which an active market is held twice a week within the town.

ROGAN KOTO, a tn W Africa, territory Koma, r

bank Bonuwa, 140 m. above its confluence with the Kwana. It is surrounded by a wall with numerous loopholes for archers and has a pop. of about 1300, who are very industrious and disposed to trade. On a large island immediately eastward are two towns inhabited by people from Koroorko.

ROHATYIN, a tn Austrian empire, Galicia, stride and 16 m. W Brestow cap dist of same name, with numerous stores of cloth and a trade in corn. There are rich gypsum quarries in the vicinity. Pop. 3628

ROHR, a tn Austrian empire, Lower Austria, on the Bohemian, 35 m. S W Vienna, with four saw mills, a considerable trade in wood and wooden ware, and 1080 inhabitants.

ROHEBACH a tn Austrian empire, Upper Austria dist and 28 m N W Linz. It has a handsome parish church an hospital, manufactures of leather, and an active trade. Above the town lie the ruins of a castle, and beside it a church to which pilgrimages are made. Pop. 1000

ROHTUK a dist India N W Province between lat 28° 38' and 29° 18' N lon 76° 10' and 77° 4' E, is bounded N E. by Panesot, L. Delhi and the native state Bahadurgarh B. Jhujhar B. W. Dadrar, and W. Muresar and B. hind area, 1549 sq m. The Rohituk branch of Perce's Shakti canal traverses the district from N. to S., and adds greatly to its fertility. The old Delhi canal also traverses it, but when first opened was the cause of a great disaster. Owing to a blunder in taking the levels the water which was expected to flow in a continuous stream accumulated at Ghana, threw down the embankment, and carried devastation into the surrounding country. Pop. 294,190

ROHTUK, cap. of the above dist 42 m N W Delhi stands on a watercourse 45 m long formed by the British government in 1826 to convey water from the canal of Feroze Shakh. It is surrounded by a wall and possesses good houses. Hodson, who distinguished himself so much during the Sepoy mutiny here encountered a body of rebels on 16th August 1857, and signally defeated them. Pop. 10,850

ROMANOVSKAYA a tn Russia, gov. Don Cossacks, r bank Don, 68 m S E. V. Novos Tcherkassk. It is a chief entrepot for salt, and has 2181 inhabitants.

ROME See PARISI SYRVE in Supp.

RONCADE a tn Italy Veneto, prov. and about 12 m S E. Treviso. It is enclosed by a wet ditch and an ancient wall flanked with towers and has a handsome parish church and a palace of distinction. Pop. 8,560

RONCEGNO a tn Austrian empire, Tyrol circle and about 12 m W Trent with a handsome parish church, a ruined castle and 2200 inhabitants

ROODURPOOR, two places, India —1 A tn N W Province, dist. and 26 m. S. L. Goruckpore, on the Mughana, a small feeder of the Rapti. It consists of about 300 mud huts, and has in its vicinity two temples, one a large pyramidal structure, and the other of small or daisies adjoining it—2 A tn Richmond dist. and 53 m N Bareilly, on the bank of an affluent of the Ramganga, and fine mango groves. The foliage of the trees and the temples and other buildings overtopping them give the place at a distance a striking appearance and raise expectations which a nearer inspection does not realize. The houses are merely a few scores of wretched huts, and the temples and tombs are all in ruins.

ROOPROA a vil Aracan r bank Kolady which here flows through a hilly district, and on the N. is bounded by the Pectonung range. The inhabitants are Aracanese, and differ in many respects from the Mughal of Akyab and the seaboard. Their houses are entirely of bamboo and built contiguously to short rows or streets, an elevated platform common to all running along their front. The cultivation, chiefly cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane and small quantities of upland rice, the last used chiefly to make arrack, is very indifferent. The river here abounds in the fish

BOORKEE a tn India, N W Province, on one of the most elevated sites in the Doab between the Janna and the Ganges, and on the great Ganges canal 90 m W by E. Delhi. The operations connected with the canal have converted a place which was formerly a mere village, into an important European station, and an institute called in honour of its founder Thomson College, has been established here for the purpose of affording instruction in civil engineering

to Europeans and natives. In the vicinity the canal has been started over the Sabana, by means of an aqueduct 920 ft. long. This noble work, of which the estimated expense was \$185,000, and the actual expense about \$200,000, consists of fifteen arches, each of 50 ft. span.

BOOS-EL-DJERAI, a prov. E. Arabic kingdom of Omani comprising Cape Mascandah and its vicinity. It is the wildest and most barren district of Omani; the people are looked upon as half savages, though they are not really so in character; they furnish good soldiers to the government, and have often rendered valuable service in naval war. Each village has its chief, apparently independent of all the others, owing no doubt to the little communication that can be held between places in this region of precipitous mountains.

BOPEZTCHIK, a tn. Austrian empire, Galizia, circle and 36 m. E. by N Ternow, esp. dist. of same name, with three churches, a synagogue, important horse market, and 2963 inhabitants.

BOPEZ, a tn. India. Extended a mile from the left bank of the Suigay a little below the point where this river finally quits the ranges of the Ilusaya, lat. 8° 58' N. lon. 16° 37' E. It occupies a slight eminence in a narrow plain, which extends for several miles along the bank of the river, and contains what was once the residence of a rich and powerful chief, his territory by proving unfaithful to the British government during the war with the Sikhs. Here, in November 1831, an interview took place between Lord William Bentinck, then governor-general, and Ranjot Singh and was accompanied with much expense and ostentatious display.

BOUALIA (BART), a tn. Mexico, state and 80 m. S. E. Chihuahua, on a height above the Florida at its confluence with the Conchos. It is a place of some consequence, and has a pop. estimated at 5500.

BOUALIA, a tn. La Plata, prov. Santa Fe, r. bank Paraná, 170 m. N. W. Buenos Ayres. It stands on a high and steep bank, about 60 ft. above the level of the river and is regularly laid out in square blocks, according to the variable mode adopted in all the towns of the confederation. The central part of the streets is unpaved, but on each side there is a footpath formed of tiles. Besides a square at the entrance of the town there is another near its centre, one angle of which is occupied by a tolerably handsome church with a portico and two towers. There is no other public building of any consequence. Some of the private dwellings are of two stories and elegant. The houses are of the adobe, or the great majority are only of one story, poorly built, and often even of wretched appearance. Still the place is evidently prospering, mainly in consequence of the opening of the navigation of the river and its facilities of transport to Buenos Ayres by means of regular steam-packets. A Centro-Argentine railway is in course of construction, and will afford communication with the interior provinces, the commerce with which is now carried on by means of carts and mules. This traffic has risen from 15,325 tons in 1862 to about 30,000 tons in 1864. The shipping trade in 1864 comprised 806 coasting and river craft of 55,241 tons, and 33 foreign vessels of 9007 tons, entered and 858 coasting and river craft, of 72,254 tons, and 33 foreign vessels, departed. Some of the foreign vessels drawing 16 ft. discharged their cargoes alongside the railway mole. Copper from the mine of Catamarca is manufactured at Rosario, and there are also several flour-mills. Wool forms an important and increasing article of trade, and the American system of curing wool has been commenced. The value of the exports in 1864 was 2512,353. Some things are still wanting to develop the trade of Rosario. The river is navigable up to it for vessels of large burden but it has as yet no proper harbor and is very imperfectly provided with warehouses for the reception of goods. Though of comparatively recent origin, Rosario already contains nearly 16,000 inhabitants, composed of a mixture of almost all nations.

BOUALIA, or **AMLO DE ROSARIO** a tn. Mexico Dep. (Mexico, on a river of same name, which flows W. and falls into the Pacific at Mazatlan, about 30 m. below. It was once an important mining place, and carried on an extensive trade, being the principal source for an extensive tract of acquired but since this mines have ceased to be productive, and the merchants, who used to wait for foreign goods, prefer supplying themselves directly at Mazatlan, it is greatly decayed.

Its site in a mountain gorge, is very imposing and its streets, though narrow, contain many lofty and substantial stone built houses. Pop. about 7600.

BOCHITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Lower Mannerstberg 38 m. N. W. Vienna. It contains 1200 inhabitants, who carry on a considerable trade in fruit, wood and corn.

BOCHINAU, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 9 m. S. E. Nertischau, on the Betaschva, in a beautiful valley. It has a parish church and a considerable trade in cattle, flax, and ewe-milk cheese. On one of the lofty mountains in the vicinity is the old ruined castle of Kösseles Pop. 3105.

BOCHALOWITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 12 m. S. W. Glitschin on the Irsawa, with a deanery church a castle, and 1900 inhabitants.

BOCHUENU a tn. Russia, gov. and 50 m. N. W. Kovno, esp. circle of same name, on the Dubissa, with two churches, a school and a parish school two charitable institutions, and a pop. of 6324. A battle was fought here in 1820 between the Russians and the Poles.

BOCHITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 9 m. N. W. Belzin, with which it is connected by railway. It has a parish church and a castle, both of them beautiful structures; manufacture of beet-root sugar a blast furnace and coal mines, which are very extensively worked, and contains 2680 inhabitants.

BOCHOW a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 12 m. S. Koloman, esp. dist. of same name, with a salt spring a government salt magazine, an extensive trade in salt and 2871 inhabitants.

BOCHU WESLEY a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 8 m. S. E. Glitschin on the Cyllina with a parish church a castle, a townhouse, a brewery and 1000 inhabitants.

BOUPAT, an Isl. Indian Archipelago, on the N. E. coast of Sumatra, in the straits and nearly opposite to the town of Malacca. It is for the most part more jungle, its only inhabitants being a few Malay fishermen living on the coast.

BOVERHARA a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 18 m. S. E. Verona, on the Adige, with a church containing fine paintings, and 2689 inhabitants.

BOVIGO a tn. N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and 18 m. S. Algiers, on the Arrah where it enters the plain of Metidja. It has several oil mills, and in the vicinity are gypsum quarries and mineral springs. Excellent tobacco grows in the district. Pop. 1408.

BOVUMA a river E. Africa, falling into the Indian Ocean in lat. 10° 20' S. lon. 40° 27' E. Its source, as yet undiscovered, is supposed to be in the country N. E. of the northern extremity of Lake Nyassa about lat. 10° 50' S. lon. 36° E. It has been explored for 150 m. from the sea in a W. W. direction. At its mouth it forms a magnificent bay and has no bar. The scenery upon the lower part of it is superior to that on the Zambezi: the highlands being visible from the sea. Eight miles up a beautiful range of well wooded hills on each bank begins. On these ridges a tree resembling African black-wood, of finer grain than ebony grows abundantly and attains a large size. The current is rapid, but the volume of water is not great, and in depth is at times only navigable by a small vessel. Upon the l. or N. side of the river 25 m. from the entrance, is a small lake named Chidra, which is connected with it in flood time, and is nearly surrounded by hills, 500 or 600 ft. high, dotted over with trees. The navigation becomes more difficult as the river is ascended, the channel being much impeded in the dry season by mangroves brought down by the floods. In some places the river is divided into two or three shallow channels. The valley of the Rovuma, bounded on each side by a range of highlands, is from 2 to 4 m. broad, and its direction is tolerably straight: the channel is the dry season however, is exceedingly tortuous and useless for navigation for at least four months in the year. Forty miles beyond Lake Chidra is an inhabited island called Kibokomana, along the l. bank above this island is an exceedingly fertile plain nearly 3 m. broad. At Mchid, 50 or 60 m. up the river the white land disappears which up to this point, bound the view on both sides with ranges of flat-topped hills 600 or 800 ft. high, to this plain a level fertile plain succeeds, on

which stand detached granite hills. That part of the table-land on the right bank seems to lead away to the S., still preserving the appearance of a hill range. The height opposite extends a few miles further W and then branches off in a N direction. Indications of the existence of coals are found hereabouts probably a continuation of the coal-field of the Zambezi; the more seductive rock with fossil wood in it, being seen at the Island Chibia, which is on the Zambezi a few miles to the S. of the mouth. The direction of the river seems to be more from the south, and some parts of it are deeper than nearer the sea. At 140 m. up, by the course of the river, soft tufa rocks begin to appear; and 10 m. beyond the river becomes narrow and rocky, and at 156 m. (rather less than 3 in a straight line from the coast) it ceases to be navigable in the dry season. Just above this point is the island of Nyamatolo Is. 11° 55' S., 38° 38' E.; near the island is a rocky rapid with narrow passages fit only for native canoes; the fall is small and the banks quite low but the rocks are an effective barrier. The Rovuma is remarkable for the high lands that flank it for 80 m. from the coast. The outcrops of other rivers occur in mountains; those of the Rovuma are found in a level part with hills only in the distance. Far away in the W and N hills heights are visible probably from their form of igneous origin rising out of a plain. According to native accounts the Rovuma is joined about 20 m. beyond Nyamatolo Island by the Lende, which coming from the S.W. rises in the mountains on the E. side of Lake Nyasa; the Rovuma itself coming from the N.W. By some the latter is said to come from the S. range itself but the statement is hardly trustworthy. The country about the lower part of the Rovuma is apparently inhabited by a poor race of Afrikan extraction. Higher up the population is somewhat more numerous, though rendered ill-disposed to strangers by the slave-trade but proceeding more inland the people are more civil and peaceable. In the neighbourhood of Nyamatolo there are well supplied with food and cultivate the land extensively. Sesamum gum-copal and tobacco are articles of trade. A large quantity of excellent quality is collected in bark bins placed for the bees in the high trees all along the river. Crocodiles inhabit the stream and are much hunted by the natives, by whom their flesh is eaten and relished. Of rare animals the snake, about the size of a large cat but in shape more like a pig exists in the rocky banks and low islands; the hunting of it is a favourite pastime of the natives who set fire to the reeds to drive the snake out.

RUWERSDORF is an Austrian empire Silesia, dist. Hohenau about 18 m. N.W. Troppa with manufacture of worsted and articles used in weaving woollens, and 2187 inhabitants.

ROZDOL, an Austrian empire Galicia, circle and about 20 m. N.E. Stry; with a beautiful barometrical circle with fine gardens, two monasteries one belonging to the Sisters of Mercy a sulphur mineral spring and 3806 inhabitants.

RSHEV or RZEV is in Russia, gov and 68 m. S.W. Tver cap circle of same name, on the Volga. It is a hand-some well built town, and has nice churches secular and religious schools for the girls and the parish two benevolent institutions, manufactures of chemicals, paints and hardware particularly ploughshares, sickles, sheep shears, peasants knives, &c. There is also a stone quarry in the vicinity and the trade is extensive. Pop. 11,854.

RUAMAHUNGA, a river New Zealand which, rising among the mountains in the E. of North Island or Ulster flows S.W. through the fine valley of Waipara, which contains 150,000 acres of level grazing land and when about to enter Pailier Bay in Cook's Strait, loses itself in two shallow lakes. In the winter months these lakes, forming a passage through the narrow sand bar which separates them from the bay, may be entered by boats which, after sailing over their expanse of 10 m. away afterwards ascend the Ruamahunga for 30 or 30 m. numerous settlements are established in the Waipara Valley.

RUANWELLE a fort, Ceylon, on an eminence above the Kandy 32 m. N.E. Colombo, and nearly the same distance S.W. Kandy. Standing near the frontier of the latter it was once regarded as a place of great importance, but is now merely the residence of the civil officer in charge of the district. A few miles W stood Sainyawa, one of the most ancient cities of Ceylon. It was the stronghold of the chiefs. See 1st, Gov. - Vol. II.

Manya Duma and Rajah Bhang during their war with the Portuguese, as the allies of King Cetis and was eventually destroyed by the Portuguese general Ansaldo at the close of the sixteenth century. Among the still existing remains are a deep moat crossed by a bridge composed of five arches 14 ft. long and more than proportionate thickness, and vestiges of the palace and temple, which were of heavy granite. Ruwalle, meaning Golden Sand, takes its name from a small stream near it. The country around is magnificent, and commands fine views of the mountains near Adam's Peak, and of the straits which descend from them.

RUAPUKU, an old New Zealand nearly in the centre of the E. entrance of Forreux Strait, which separates the Middle from the South Island. It is of irregular shape, 44 m. long from N to S and about 2 m. wide. The surface is low, nowhere rising more than 220 ft. and only becoming visible from a vessel's deck at sea at the distance of 12 or 14 m. Its central part, 140 ft. high, is thickly covered with trees of stunted growth. In almost every direction it is surrounded by white reefs, and tide-ripples, causing some anxiety to the mariner particularly when approaching it from the E.

RUBY CITY a vt. U. States, Idaho on Jordan Creek 60 m. S.W. Boise City. Here are gold placer mines, and quartz lodes producing silver.

RUDDNA (GREAT and LITTLE) is an Austrian empire Galicia circle and 4 m. N. Rzeszow with two fine castles and 1800 inhabitants.

RUDNICK, a town Austrian empire, Galicia circle and 28 m. N.E. Rzeszow with 1900 inhabitants. The Swedes were here defeated by the Poles in 1650.

RUFUJI or **ICRIE** a large river, E. Africa which pours its water into the Indian Ocean by a number of mouths west of the island of Mufah in lat 8° S. It is the main drain of the Zanzibar coast, and like the Zambesi becomes swollen by the heavy rains in the interior from January or February till May and June. The natives ascend it in boats at a distance which they calculate at seven days when the current becomes too strong for them to stem it. The inhabitants on the banks have their houses raised on piles or poles, beyond the reach of the inundation and the crocodiles. They are very barbarous. Could the barbarous tribes be conquered, the Rufiji might become one of the great gates for commerce into E. Africa. In its upper course it has the name of Kwaha.

RUM an isl. or cap West Indies near the centre of the Bahamas about lat 23° 45' N. lon 74° 40' W. It is about 84 m. long by 2 m. to 5 m. broad, and terminates in the S.E. in two remarkable high white cliffs which become visible at the distance of 10 or 12 m. The principal settlement is at St. George Bay in the S.E. where there is an extensive anchorage and a valuable salt pond. Its inhabitants amounted in 1807 to 900.

R1 O, a river S.E. Africa rising among the hills S. of Lake Shirwa and flowing S.W. into the bank of the Rbire in lat 18° 58' S. lon 35° 11' E., opposite the island of Male. About 100 yards from the point of confluence is the grave of Bishop Mackenzie, the first missionary Bishop to the part of Africa, who died here of fever not many months after the arrival of his mission.

RUPERT'S LAND the name given by a charter of Charles II. to a considerable territory in British America, extending from the Rocky Mountains on the W. to Hudson's Bay on the E. N. to Lake Methy and S. to the U. States boundary between lat 49° and 60° S. and lon 66° and 118° W. It includes the settlement of Red River and the co. of St. Bonaventura, English River, Nelson River, Cumberland, Seven Albany, Rainy Lake, &c. in the west of a bishopric, and divided into two archdioceses. The Episcopal cathedral is St. John's, Red River. (See HUCON'S BAY TERRITORY in Imp. Geo. SASKATCHEWAN and RED RIVER in Supp.)

RUSKBERG a town Austrian empire, Banat Military Frontier, N.E. Karanseeb, with a colliery, silver lead, and copper mines and 5280 inhabitants.

RUSSIA [add.] In pursuance of her long cherished designs upon the integrity of the Turkish empire, Russia took advantage of some petty quarrel between the Latin and Greek priests at Jerusalem to claim the protectorate of the Greek Christians under Turkish rule. Such a claim being

	Russia.		Constant.	
	Female.	Male (1848)	Female.	Male (1848)
Russia	844	85,082	1285	96 474
Great Britain	3535	30,444	3011	340 819
Sweden	74	5 712	108	9 145
Norway	695	26,116	308	6 482
Prussia	873	26,861	176	14 484
Denmark	702	25,600	149	15 118
Hanse Towns.	280	20,896	149	11 436
Other German ports	122	11 147	33	1 145
Holland	438	30,489	688	36 397
Belgium	121	16,400	134	12 864
France	609	68,082	609	69 100
Spain	98	9 310	4	400
Portugal	91	6 884	25	3 177
Italian States	802	106 886	133	30 458
Austria	31	4 33	65	5 603
Turkey	7455	167 738	1407	94 075
Moldavia and Wallachia	9	230	13	443
China	3	1 800	—	—
Yench America	7	1 800	3	1 404
South America	6	679	—	—
W India	28	8 056	—	—
Malta	42	15 582	27	4 364
Ionian Islands	67	6 214	3	381
Greece	208	26,092	18	589
Peru	454	36 563	4,5	96 906
Brazil	27	11 780	5	1 6
Africa	13	1 423	3	92
Total	9503	806,197	9045	886,286

The number of the various manufactures in the Russian empire in the year 1864, together with the value (in silver roubles = 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ each) of the produce and the number of work people employed is given as follows —

	No. of Manuf. Factories.	Value of Produce.	No of Work people.
Woolen Cloth.	855	36,023,702	71 797
Other Woolen Goods	170	4 864 146	10 000
Fine sorted Woolen Goods.	61	4 905 750	9 132
Cotton Yarn	85	26 111 068	31 711
Cotton Manufactures	658	12 607 076	86 437
Linen Manufactures	194	6 902 583	16 643
Hempen Goods and Cordage.	147	4 830 062	6 963
Silk and Trimmings	576	5 483 844	8 867
Golden Wire and Spangles	31	1 865 522	676
Paper	162	9 740 830	11 839
Tobacco and Snuff	368	21 753 372	6 007
Linen Yarn	316	21 393 478	32 720
Agricultural Implements.	970	9 236 728	6 32
Machinery	108	13,180,59	14 690
Sugar	432	71 021 021	64 800
Tallow	1244	13,949 617	7 716
Minerals	12	2 701 650	1 701
Tanneries	2 463	18,864 637	13 739
Distilleries	1 446	62,406 079	85, 90
Total	16 458	736 879,064	404 610

The estimated number of live-stock of various kinds in the year 1865 was —

	European Russia.	Asiatic Russia.	Total
Horses.	16,448,000	5,676,000	16,510 000
Oxen	25,816 000	2,075,000	26,444 000
Sheep	59 315,000	6 515,000	46 131,000
Pigs	9 817 000	599 100	10,067 000
Goats	1 786 000	233,400	2,000 400

In the year 1865 the public revenue of the Russian empire amounted to £60 181 474 and the expenditure to a similar sum. The public debt of the empire in 1861 was £263,500,544.

RUSTCHUK [add.] a tn Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria north and 66 m. W. S. W. Silivria + bank Danube, opposite to Giurgiu in Wallachia, at the confluence of the Kara Lom and on the great road leading from Russia to Constantinople

by way of Jassy and Bucharest, and the two principal passes of the Balkan. It occupies a series of heights, and is a place of strategical importance, being defended both by extensive fortifications and especially by a strong castle which commands the town and also the river the channel of which is here partly occupied by several islands. Among the public buildings within the town and its suburbs are nine mosques several Greek and Armenian churches, and two synagogues the palace of a Greek archbishop, and numerous baths. The manufactures include woolen and linen cloth muslin, silk, leather (ordinary and Morocco) tobacco &c. and the trade is very extensive. Rustchuk and its environs have been the scene of many conflicts between the Turks and the Russians. The latter took it in 1810 after a long siege and the gaining of a battle at Balut. Pop. estimated at 30,000 composed of Wallachian Turks Greeks and Jews.

RUTNAGHERY, a dist. or collectorate, India, presid. Bombay Concan, between lat 15° 44 and 16° 8 N. lon. 73° 6' and 75° 58' N. is bounded N. by Habel's Territory, and dist. Tannah E. Malara and Kolapore, S. Sawantwarre and the Portuguese territory of Goa and W. the Arabian Sea, greatest length N to S, 187 m., greatest breadth 40 m. area, 3964 sq m. The quantity of arable land is owing to the mountainous character of the country limited, but this is in general well cultivated, as a ready means of conveying the produce to market is furnished by the numerous creeks which indent the coast. Towards the interior the case is different, as access to it is excluded by the Hydras range belonging to the Western Ghats in which there are only a few practicable passes and these so difficult that pack and not draught bullocks are employed in the conveyance of goods. In this way the expense becomes so heavy that the district is in a manner shut out from all profitable trade with the rich country T. of the Ghats. The consequence is that the great body of the people left without any proper stimulus to exertion are ignorant and apathetic and activity and enterprise are almost entirely confined to the sea coast, where productive fisheries give considerable employment. The chief agricultural products are rice and various species of grain. Both cotton and flax have been tried but pronounced failures. Sugar cane is cultivated to a small extent. Pop. 665 238.

RUTNAGHERY cap. of the above dist., is situated on the coast at lat. 17° N lon 73° 30' E.

RUTPUNCHUR three places, India — 1. A fort Kalloor on the crest of the steep ridge on which Malown stands, and 1½ m. W. of it. It is of considerable strength by both nature and art, and having been taken by the British during the Nepalese war greatly aided them in their operations against Malown — 2. *Rutpungin Khew* a tn Serinda's Division, 36 m N E Deemuch. It stands in a rugged and elevated district is of considerable size, and has a well supplied harbor — 3. A tn Nepotiana state and 85 m E Bhimner. It is surrounded by a stone wall and defended by a fort at its N E angle, and has a good harbor.

RYEN a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 27 m E. E. Kronsstadt with a Protestant and a Greek non united church. In the vicinity are the ruins of an old castle which belonged to the Teutonic knights. Pop. 2080

KYMANOW a tn Austrian empire Galicia, circle and 18 m W. Bank cap. dist. of same name; with an ancient parish church with some remarkable monuments, much frequented cattle markets, and 2185 inhabitants.

RYMNIK or **SALZ BRUKA** a tn Turkey in Europe, Wallachia, cap. circle and on a river of same name 75 m. N. N. E. Buloarest. It is situated in a beautiful plain, is the see of a bishop, and the seat of a court of primary jurisdiction and has an ecclesiastical seminary, a church and a normal school. The Russians defeated the Turks here in 1789.

RYMNIK VULTUREA, a tn. Turkey in Europe Wallachia, in a mountainous district on the Aluta, 95 m. N. W. Buloarest. It is the seat of a court of primary jurisdiction and contains several churches and a normal school. Pop. 8000

S

SAAD-EL-DIN an isl. off the coast of E. Africa, about 2 m N Zayla. It is of very small extent, bordered on its outer edge by a thick belt of underwood, and consisting within of a barren flat of silt and sand. Local tradition, however, says that it was the site of an ancient Zayla built by the Arabs from Yemen. In proof of this remains are still shown, consisting chiefly of watercourses stretching across the plain to wells now lost and of tanks made apparently to collect rain-water. Near one of the latter which is a work of some art, there is a cemetery containing among other tombs, that of Sheikh Saad-el Din formerly the hero and now the much venerated patron saint of Zayla. On the island some specimens of fine sponge and coral are picked up.

SABA [add.] an isl. West Indies, in the N.E. of the Caribbean Sea, lat 17 23 N lon 69 19 W. It is nearly circular 42 m in diameter and is throughout a mass of rugged mountains intersected by deep and precipitous ravines, and terminating in a summit which is 2820 ft. high and usually enveloped in clouds. The inhabitants live chiefly in a small valley called the Dorton, 950 ft. above the sea. They export poultry and vegetables, chiefly sweet potatoes, to the neighbouring islands, speak the English language, and are excellent ship builders, their boats and small craft being famed and generally used as a model over all the Windward Islands. A heavy surf which generally breaks all along the shore renders landing extremely difficult and often dangerous. Pop. 1674.

SABON BIPNI a tn. Western Africa, Hausa States, near the Tsaiki frontier 140 m N W Kano is approached with difficulty through narrow lanes of a suburb and has outside its western wall a large sheet of stagnant water of very bad quality with a border of kitchen garden in which onions are cultivated. The governor is a dependant of the emir of Sokoto.

SACU a river U. States, one of the largest in New England, has its sources in the White Mountains New Hampshire, being there formed by the junction of three principal branches at Bartlett flows S.E. into Maine and after an abrupt turn northwards, resumes its original direction and falls into the Atlantic at Saco Bay, after a course of about 100 m. A succession of lofty falls the last of them only 4 m above its mouth render it unfit for navigation beyond this point, but furnish immense water power. It is subject to freshets, which have repeatedly proved very destructive.

SACRAMENTO [add.] a co. U. States cap California, 1 bank river of same name, 125 m above its mouth at San Francisco lat 38° 53' N lon 121° 20' W. It occupies a low flat only 30 ft above the level of the sea, and 20 ft. above low water in the river and is of unattractive appearance, being for the most part bare, with occasional patches of oak and considerable tracts of swampy ground. The streets are wide and straight, cross at right angles, and are well shaded by trees the shops and stores are mostly of brick but the dwelling-houses are of wood, most of them with gardens attached. The only public building of imposing appearance is the capital among the other public buildings are numerous churches and schools. The prosperity of the place and the rapidity of its progress are almost entirely due to the Sacramento Valley which has become famous for its gold fields and exports all its produce by way of the town. In maintaining this trade, and keeping up the connection with the mining localities, numerous steamers are employed. It is the S.W. terminus of the Central Pacific railroad now in progress, and of the Sacramento Valley rail way 20 m. long, to Folsom, which was opened on 2d Feb. 1870, and is extended to Lincoln. Unfortunately the river becomes so low in the dry season that some but boats of light draught can ascend. Another serious disadvantage is the town of the site already mentioned. Catastrophic floods have already followed. In 1850, 1852, and 1858 the flooding of the river threatened to overwhelm the

whole place, some of the streets having 5 ft. of water in them, and not more than a dozen houses remaining level free. A similar catastrophe occurred in 1861-2. Means have been employed to remedy this evil. The level of the streets has been raised and a levee or embankment carried round the town. Water however, is not the only element against which Sacramento has had to contend. A dreadful conflagration on 2d November 1852 destroyed 600 houses and other property to the value of about a million sterling another serious conflagration occurred in July 1854. Pop. (1860) 12 759 (1865) 18,000.

SADAGURA a tn. Austrian empire, duchy Bukovina dist. and 4 m N N.E. Chernovitz, cap. dist. of same name, with very important cattle markets and 3985 inhabitants.

SADO an isl. Japan, off the W coast of Nippon, lat. (W point), 38° 1' N lon 138° 17' E. It is high bold and safe of approach but nowhere presents what appears to be a safe anchorage. The N point, off which there is a remarkable conical rock 700 ft. high, rises somewhat abruptly to an elevation of 2500 ft., and then, running in rocky ridges S.W. for 9 m attains its culminating point in a sharp peak of 4500 ft. Thereafter the surface descends in a gentle uniform slope till it meets the low lands in the S. The number of villages, and the indications of high cultivation seen in sailing along its W shore prove that it is well peopled.

SADOWA, a vil. Bohemia, about 8 m. N.W. Königgrätz on the road to Gitchin, with a castle and some dwellings of government officials and about 200 inhabitants. On 24 July 1866, the Austrian army under General Benedek reserved here a crushing defeat from the Prussians, some 15,000 men were killed.

SADOWA WISZMA a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia circle and 25 m E. Przemysl on a muddy stream of same name which rises in the marshes of the Dniester. It has a Franciscan monastery and an hospital for the poor. In the vicinity are several mounds containing the remains of a Tartar host that perished here. Pop. 3387.

SAGHALIEN or **TARAKAI** [add.] native Turukin on Okoto Japanese, *Krefu* or *Ota* pop. an isl. off the E coast of Asia, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Tartary and the Strait of Mamiya, extends 568 m from N to S., with an average breadth from E. to W. of not more than 60 m and has a computed area of 53 000 sq m. Its N. extremity Cape Elizabeth, lat. 54° 24' N. is in the Sea of Okhotsk its S. extremity Cape Grillon, lat. 45° 24' N. is in La Perouse Strait which separates it from the Japan island of Yezo, on the E it lies open to the Sea of Okhotsk and has no land nearer than the Kurile Isles, forming the E entrance of this sea, on the W. in the Strait of Mamiya, it approaches within 6 m. of the continent. In shape it bears no incommensurable resemblance to the S part of the Italian peninsula. The coast is generally rocky and steep, except in the N.W., opposite to the mouth of the Amoor and a similar part of the E. where sandy downs occur. Its only remarkable indentations are the Gulf of Patience in the S.E. and the Bay of Anwa in the S. The interior is traversed centrally from N to S. by a mountain chain part of which, about lat 52° N. is believed to be covered with perpetual snow. As it extends through 8 degrees of latitude there is a considerable difference between its N. and S. climates, the former reproducing the winter rigors of the Lower Amoor while the latter is more equable and moderate than the opposite coast of Manchuria. The only rivers of any consequence are the Tuma and the Ty, which, though they rise nearly in the same locality take opposite directions, the one piercing the central chain, and flowing N.E. through a wide valley into the Bay of Okhotsk, and the other flowing S. into the Gulf of Patience. Among the forests which cover many parts of the island, oak, ash and maple are frequent. The rivers afford a refuge to numerous kinds of ducks and other birds, and both in them and on the coast fish abound. Among the land animals are the reindeer the common stag, the roe, the elk and the musk-ox.

The inhabitants consist chiefly of Gilyaks, Orochons, and Ains. The island belongs to its northern part to the Russians who have lately supplanted the Chinese, and the southern part to the Japanese.

SAIGON a city and river port, cap. of the French prov. of Cochinchina upon the river of same name, 35 m. from the China Sea, lat. $10^{\circ} 47' N$, lon. $106^{\circ} 45' E$. It consists of two towns connected by a straggling suburb; Ploegh with the citadel being on the W side of the river, and the commercial town being on a tributary stream navigable by large boats. It is regularly built and intersected by canals some of which are lined with quays of stone and brickwork. The houses are mostly of earth, one story high and thatched with palm-leaves. The citadel fortified in European style, contains barracks, officers' quarters and the governor's residence. Saigon has also a naval yard and arsenal a palace and large rice magazines. It communicates with the Mekong by a canal 23 m. in length, and has a foreign trade, chiefly with Siam and China. The markets are well supplied with provisions, especially fish and the environs are fertile and carefully cultivated. Estimated as 150,000.

SAINTE ADELE, a vil British America, Canada East, dist. and 41 m. W.W. Montreal, on the North River with a R. Catholic church several schools, a small-dock court, and a trade in pearl-shell flour and lumber. Pop. of vil and par about 1400.

SAINT ANNE, the name of five places, British America Canada East:—1 *Sainte Anne de la Poudre*, a large and flourishing vil on Champlain intersected by the Anne River close to its mouth in the St. Lawrence 58 m. W.S.W. Quebec. It possesses a R. Catholic church a building yard, a tannery manufactures of mill machinery and tinware and a local flour and lumber trade. Pop. of par about 4000.—2 *Sainte Anne des Monts*, a settlement rather than a vil dist. Gaspé, at the mouth of the Ste Anne on the S shore of the estuary of the St. Lawrence. It possesses fine fisheries abounding in cod halibut, salmon trout, mackerel and herring and exports in addition fur, barley potatoes deals, hickory and shingles. Pop. of par about 19,000.—3 *Sainte Anne de la Poudre*, a vil on Kennebec, 7 bank St. Lawrence, 55 m. N.E. Quebec. It is beautifully situated and boasts of a magnificent college, with an attendance of 300 students.—4 *Sainte Anne des Plaines*, a vil on Terrebonne 19 m. N.W. Montreal with a R. Catholic parish church and some trade in lumber. Pop. of vil and town ship about 2000.—5 *Sainte Anne du Nord* a vil on Montmorency 1 bank St. Lawrence, 20 m. N.E. Quebec with a R. Catholic church, a tannery factories for mill machinery and some general trade. Pop. of par about 1900.

SAINT CATHARINE, a vil British America Canada East, co. Dorchester, 20 m. S.E. Quebec with a R. Catholic church a tannery and several cooperages. A considerable number of the inhabitants are blacksmiths. Pop. of par about 2500.

SAINT CROIX a vil British America Canada East co. Lethbridge, 7 bank St. Lawrence, 20 m. above Quebec with a R. Catholic parish church an academy of Congregational nuns, two tanneries, and carding and saw mills. Pop. of par about 2500.

SAINT SCHOLASTIQUE, a vil British America, Canada East, co. Two Mountains on Belle Rivière, 25 m. N.W. Montreal with a R. Catholic church, an Institut Canadien des Armes, two tanneries a carriage factory and some trade. Pop. of par about 4600.

SAKALA a m. Austrian empire, Banat Military Frontier on the Tamas 6 m. N.W. Opava, with two Greek churches and 2640 inhabitants.

SALA a m. in Western Africa, on the route between Sokoto and Gambia. It is well fed but so unobscured among the splendid vegetation of tamarind monkey bread, and other trees, that at a distance its dwellings are scarcely visible. It stands in a fine valley entered by a steep rocky descent, and intersected by a considerable sheet of water.

SALAJER, a m. Russia, gov. Tomsk, prettily situated on one of the spurs of the Altai, which runs down into the low country between Tomsk and Koiyvan. Large quantities of silver have been obtained from its mines, which have been wrought for a long series of years. A bed of coal has been discovered in the vicinity.

SALATAL, a dist. Russia, forming the part of Hilty Dagestan or Lezghia lying immediately W. of the Caspian. It has a mountainous surface intersected by deep ravines but is well wooded and rich in pasture land, on which large flocks of sheep are fed. Though some of the mountains rise to the height of 8000 ft. the climate is generally warm in the valleys. There rice is cultivated, the vine is raised with success and peaches abound. There are very fine hot sulphurous springs in the district, but they have hitherto been little frequented, in consequence of the troubled state of the country. Salatal having long been the theatre of the bloody struggles between the Russians and the Iragli highlanders, while the latter endeavoured nobly but fruitlessly, to escape the thrudom which had been prepared for them.

SALBYE, a m. India, Scindia's Domain, 32 m. S.E. Gwalior is of some historical interest, as the place where a treaty, which bears its name, was concluded in 1782 between the Marathas and the British on terms disadvantageous to the latter.

SALBEM [add] a m. India presid. and 175 m. S.W. Madras, cap. dist. of same name in Mysore and northern part of a valley washed by the Taccumar, which sweeps round the N and W sides of the town, and is here crossed by a substantial bridge of three arches. It stands at the height of 1070 ft. above the sea, and, though containing many wretched huts and narrow lanes, is on the whole a tolerably well-built place, having two wide principal streets, and a number of better houses built of brick and tiled. Across the river, to the S of the town, stands the old mud fort, the ramparts of which have been partly thrown down and the ditch filled up. It is now inhabited chiefly by peons, and has no building of greater consequence within it than the civil jail. The principal buildings of the town are a commodious and well ventilated hospital and a new jail intended to receive 400 prisoners, but most immodestly erected on a low damp confined site. The inhabitants of the town and suburbs, estimated at 25,600 are employed partly in agriculture, and partly in weaving silk and cotton goods.

SALBEM a m. U. States, cap. Oregon, 7 bank Willamette 50 m. S.W. Portland is situated in a rich prairie, and is accessible by small steamers up the river for the greater part of the year. It contains six churches the Willamette university a woollen factory, flour and saw mills, and a foundry and has telegraph communication with the Atlantic states and with California. Pop. (1855) 2500.

SALGOA a m. Western Africa Alauance cap. prov. Gonga on the Volta, which falls into the Height of Benia about 180 m. below. It is the mart of the gnu trade. Pop. 1500.

SALINE a river U. States, rising to the W. of Little Rock near the centre of state Arkansas, flows successively and circuitously S.E., E. and W., and joins the Washita after a course of about 200 m.

SALMON a river U. States rises in the central part of Idaho and flows northward in two branches, the North Fork and South Fork. The main stream then runs westward into Snake or Lewis River, about 50 m. S. Lewiston. Gold is found upon the Salmon River.

SALTO a m. S. America Banda Oriental cap. dep. of same name, 1 bank Uruguay a little below the point where the navigation of the river is obstructed by the Salto-Grande rapids. It stands about 60 ft. above the water. It is a bustling place, and its inhabitants carry on a limited trade in hides and tallow and a very extensive one in yerbe trazeported by carrettes or ox waggons, from Uruguayana and other Brazilian towns. Though the quality of this yerbe is inferior to that of Paraguay 80,000 robes of 25 lbs each are here shipped annually. Pop. 3800.

SALVADOR [add] two islands West Indies, Bahamas, about lat. $25^{\circ} 30' N$, lon. $75^{\circ} 30' W$ —1 *San Salvador* more frequently called *San Island* is somewhat in the shape of a leg and a foot, the leg stretching S.E. for about 40 m. and the foot trending westerly for about 15 m. The average width is from 3 to 4 m., and the height varying from 200 to 400 ft. proves the island to be the loftiest of the Bahamas. It is fertile and well cultivated and contains a considerable population, not congregated in any particular locality, but scattered over its surface. At its S.E. extremity is Columbus Point, so called because it was here sup-

posed to be the landfall of Columbus, or the first land which the great navigator reached on October, 1492 during his first voyage across the Atlantic. The title of San Salvador to this honor has, however, been disputed and Captain A. B. Reeder in particular has shown, in an elaborate article inserted in the 26th vol of the *Journal of the R. G. S.*, that not the present San Salvador or Cat Island, but Watling situated 50 m. to the E. is in all probability the true landfall, as it completely answers the description given of it by Columbus himself in his journal.—2. *Little San Salvador* about 10 m. from the W. end of the former is 5 m. long from E. to W. by 1 m. broad. The space between the two is almost filled with dry ridges and small rocks, leaving only a single intricate opening with a depth of 2½ to 5 fathoms.

SALVADOR, a tn. Paraguay 1 bank. Parana, 146 m. N. by E. Asunción. It is the most northern town or settlement, except Guaymas, in Paraguay; and has about 1000 inhabitants, who live in great poverty in the midst of great natural advantages. Corn, rice, sugar-cane, tobacco, manioc, water-melon, melons, pumpkins, and beans grow luxuriantly and in the vicinity the *concepcion* gum, the most useful species of the acacia tribe, abounds. Its flameless leaves are said to make a cordage stronger and more durable than hemp, and yet to be fit for the manufacture of the finest fabrics.

SALVADOR (San) [add.] a tn. Central America, capital and near the S. base of the volcano of same name. It was founded in 1523 by Jorge de Alvarado, about 6 m. N. of its present site, to which it was removed in 1539. Under the Spaniards it was the capital of a province, and after their expulsion the capital of the republic of Central America. When this confederation was broken up in 1839 it became, as it continues to be the capital of an independent state. In 1863 it contained about 50,000 inhabitants, and had two churches, one of them a large and beautiful cathedral, a university a female seminary several hospitals, and an active trade. In the night of 16th April 1864 it was so completely overthrown by an earthquake that government laid out a new city under the name of Nuevo San Salvador 10 m. nearer the sea, so many of the inhabitants, however chose to remain and rebuild their ruined houses that the old city was formally relinquished as the seat of government. Pop about 15,000.

SAMANA or **ATTWOOD** [add.] an sd. or cay West Indies, Bahamas, to the N. of the Crooked Island group about lat. 23° N. lon. 78° 30' W. It is 9 m. long by 1½ m. broad, has a hilly and uneven surface rising to the height of 100 ft. is skirted by dangerous reefs, and is uninhabited. The anchorage is at its S.W. extremity but is little used as the island lies almost entirely out of the usual track of vessels.

SAMAO, or **SERAO**, an Isl. Indian Archipelago off the W. end of the island of Timor, from which it is separated by a wide navigable channel 3 m. in width. Its length is about 30 m. its breadth 7 m. and its area 184 sq. m. With the exception of the S.E. extremity and part of the interior it is a bare and sterile plain covered with decomposed limestone and fossil shells. It is the residence of the rajah of Compaeng and contains about 3000 inhabitants.

SAMARA [add.] a tn. Russia, cap. gov. of same name, in the angle formed by the confluence of the Samara with the Volga lat. 53° 11' N., lon. 50° E. It was built in 1591 as a protection against the hordes of the Bashkirs and Kalmycks, and enclosed by a deep ditch and an arched rampart. In 1793 these defenses were demolished and a new fortress built. It too has been completely disappeared that scarcely any traces of it remain. The modern town, which is the seat of a civil governor and the see of a bishop, has two cathedrals and two parish churches, secular and religious schools for the clergy and the parish, numerous manufactures, and two annual fairs, which attract large numbers of dealers from distant quarters. The trade is very extensive, Samara ranking as the most important corn market on the Volga. Pop. 19,753.

SAMBA-KATENDA a tn. S.W. Africa, on the S.E. frontier of the Kaimbunde country, between Kapingi lat. 13° 20' S. lon. 18° 25' E. In its vicinity are the marshy lakes of Kapingi, in which the Coema has its source. Pop. 1800.

SAMBOR [add.] a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, cap. circle of same name on a beautiful and fertile plain 1 bank Dolom, 40 m. S.W. Lemberg. It is the seat of several important government offices, and has an upper gymnasium, a high-school a Burgundian convent, founded in 1472, and containing the tomb of the renowned Chominski found in Polish history; manufactures of linen, and a considerable trade. It was besieged in 1496 by the Turks, in 1556 by the Swedes, and in 1657 by the Soubienburghs. In 1769 it was ravaged by the plague. It was the starting-point of the false Demetrius, when he set out at the head of a host in 1604 to invade the Muscovite territory. Pop. 10,507.

SAMBOS, a territory, S.W. Africa Kaimbunde country between lat. 12° 30' and 15° 35' S. lon. 16° 35' and 17° 55' E. bounded N. by Botswana, E. Kapingi, S. Gaborone, and W. Hambo, area about 1800 sq. m. It consists entirely of an elevated plateau which towards the N.E. becomes connected with the Bafan-Bule the climate is temperate and healthy, and the surface, watered by numerous streams, is fertile and cultivable. The government is in the hands of an absolute prince the people, more peaceful in their habits than those of the adjoining territories, devote themselves to agriculture and trade. Pop. 50,000.

SAMBULPOHA, a tn. India, presid. Bengal 290 m. S.W. Calcutta, extends far about 2 m. along the l. bank of the Mahanady and is said to contain a number of temples and other substantial buildings but comparatively little is known of it, as its climate is deadly to European constitutions. Though the river is navigable by large boats during eight months, and by small boats throughout the year there is little or no trade.

SAMBOUR, a tn. Austrian empire kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, co. and 13 m. S.W. Agria, cap. dist. of same name with a castle a Franciscan monastery, a copper mill, and 2660 inhabitants.

SAMULCOTIAH, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 25 m. S. Rajahmundry. It is a large place but derives its chief claim to notice from its cantonment, which occupies the site of an ancient fort, portions of the rampart of which are still standing. The public buildings, all substantial consist of barracks, hospital, magazine, store-rooms, and arsenals quarters. There is also a racket-court and a good mess-house but the officers' houses, scattered about the cantonment are miserable.

SAN ANDREAS, a vil. U. States California on the Calaveras River 165 m. E. San Francisco, is surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains. Gold-mining is the occupation of the inhabitants, who number about 1250.

SAN ANTONIO a tn. W. Africa, on the N.E. shore of Prince's Sound, in the Gulf of Guinea, 140 m. S.W. Fernando P. It consists of about 200 houses of a single story and contains two churches and a convent. The entrance to the harbour is defended by a small fort. Of the inhabitants, about 1000 in number only a tenth are white the rest are mulattoes and negroes.

SAN CARLOS, a tn. La Plata, prov. and 190 m. N. Catamarca, between the sierras of Aconagua and Santa Barbara. It consists of houses, for the most part substantially built white-washed and of pleasing appearance and possesses on its principal square a handsome church with a dome and two towers, erected at the sole expense of a Dominican monk. Pop. about 1800.

SAND an sd. W. Africa, near the mouth of the river Niger. About half a century ago it was a small bare mud bank, but subsequently became a distinct island, about half a mile long, raised 6 ft. above the highest tides, and covered at its N. end by many large trees. On its S. side found timber was piled up to such an extent that H.M.S. *Arcton*, which anchored in 5 fathoms within half of the shore, consumed her fuel from it and the growing trees without any apparent diminution of the store. The greater part of the island, however, consisting of fine sand, which the slightest wind set to rise, it would seem that in recent times it has diminished as rapidly as it had previously increased, and is receding. If it has not already reverted to its original condition of a flat sand-bank.

SANDEE (Nar), a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, cap. circle of same name, on the Dunajec, 43 m. S.E. Cracow. It has a Protestant church, an upper gymnasium, a high-school

for the circle an ancient castle a monastery which belonged to the Jesuits, a Jewish hospital, and an infirmary. Pop. 1079.

SANDORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary no Upper Austria, 20 m. N. 37 Tyran, with 1250 Slovak inhabitants. In the vicinity are the ruins of the castle of Korlatko, the scudle of the Hungarian family of that name.

SANDY the name of two islands, Australia, off the E coast of Queensland.—1. *South Sandy Island*, about lat 27 S 4 lon. 158 30' E is 27 m. long from S to E and from 5 to 13 m. broad. On the S. it is separated from the mainland by Laguna Bay which is 5 m. wide, and communicates with an extensive sheet of water washing the island on the W. On the E. where the island lies open to the sea, its coast is nearly straight, and rises abruptly to a ridge of sand-hills partly covered with stunted bushes.—2. *Great Sandy Island*, separated from the former on the S. by Wide Bay is 68 m. long from N to S and has a breadth of 13 m. measured nearly across its centre. It consists of a continuous range of barren sand-hills, which rise in some parts to the height of at least 500 feet, and are diversified only by some bushes and stunted trees scattered over the slopes facing the sea. Wide Bay which separates the two islands and is about 10 m. across, throws off two arms, which penetrate to the N and S. between the two islands and the mainland. The entrances to the bay is encumbered by a bar with 2 to 3 fathoms water on it; but, once made, secure anchorage may be found for any number of vessels in 4 to 10 fathoms, in what is called Wide Bay Harbour.

SANGHEBING (Ain) a tn. Austrian empire Bohemia a circle and 16 m. E. N. E. Eger, with a parish church two miles, and several chalybeate springs. Iron and tin are worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1000.

SANGIR (add.) a group of islands Indian Archipelago, so called from the largest island, which is nearly equidistant from the N. E. extremity of Celebes and the S. extremity of the Philippines Isle Mindanao. The group consists of three larger and a great number of smaller islands most of them inhabited, and covered with whole forests of coco palms. Where the ground is cleared, the natives who are very industrious, raise good crops of sugar cane, and other useful plants. The islands are generally mountainous, and betray their volcanic origin not only by their geological formation but also by actual display of volcanic agency. On Deswaga the largest island of this group an eruption took place in 1805, and destroyed all the buildings and cultivated ground for a considerable distance. It has since continued to smother at intervals. On the island of Sinao the volcano of Apo manifests its activity by volumes of smoke and occasional showers of ashes. On Grand Renger the largest and most northerly of the islands, the volcano of Abao which rises to the height of 4000 feet above the sea burst forth in 1812, and emitted streams of lava which poured down on all sides, destroyed many human beings, and converted the northern part of the island previously covered with coco plantations and well cultivated fields, into a desert waste. After nearly half a century of quiescence it burst out anew in 1866 and repeated its former devastation pouring down seven broad streams of lava, and covering the whole district with stones and ashes. Most of the people have engaged at the time in the fields were not killed within the lava streams and having no means of escape perished to the number of 2800. The principal articles of culture and trade are rice, sugar, coco, and coconut oil. The last, which is the great staple, is sent chiefly to the Ternate group. Two of the smaller islands abound in swallows edible nests, which yield no small revenue. The number of inhabitants in the group, exclusive of slaves, is above 21,000. This number falls far short of what might be anticipated but any great increase is prevented by the ravages of small-pox and fever.

SAN JOSE, a tn. S. America, Banda Oriental, on a stream of same name 40 m. N. W. Monte Video. It is a small place of pleasing appearance, with a place on which stands the church, without a tower and a pair of good houses one of which is the post house. Neither the place nor the streets are paved, but there are good side walks raised above their level and paved with tiles.

SAN JOSE, a tn. S. America, Ecuador prov. Oriente on an elevated site above a bank Napo, 900 m. S. E. Quito.

It is the best-peopled place in the interior of the country and carries on a considerable trade but has no public building deserving of notice.

SAN JOSE DEL MORRO a tn. La Plata prov. San Luis, on the banks of a stream with a broad bed full of large boulders but monthly supplied with water, 25 m. E. Macdon. It consists of a number of good houses, possesses a church with neither a tower nor an officiating priest, and contains about 1000 inhabitants.

SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA or GREAT TOWN (add.) a tn. Central America, state Nicaragua, at the mouth of a river of same name in the Caribbean Sea, lat. 10° 25' N. lon. 85° 48' W. It stands on the frontier of Costa Rica and was claimed by that state as well as Nicaragua. It has been finally ceded to the latter by a treaty concluded in 1860. It is at present a petty place with a pop. not exceeding 1000, but derives much importance from being the E. terminus of a proposed navigable canal to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean. The communication by water by means of the river San Juan and the lake of Nicaragua, leaves no little land conveyances that an American transit company was established to convey goods and passengers between the two seas. The town instead of profiting suffered severely in consequence of this arrangement having been abandoned and burned in 1855 by a naval force of the U. States, on the charge that the inhabitants had infringed the rights of the transit company. It is said that the harbour has since become choked with sand.

SAN LUIS DE LA PUNTA a tn. La Plata cap. prov. and at the E. extremity of a mountain of same name 195 m. S. E. E. Mendoza. It stands at the height of 5580 ft. above the sea and consists partly of large and elegant houses substantially built, and partly of others of a very inferior description. The church though surmounted by a tower has no other claim to notice. A small body of troops occupies the barracks. The only attraction in the place is the abundance of fine fruit, almost every house of any importance possessing a productive garden in which plants figs, grapes and even oranges of excellent quality are grown. Fossil bones of some of the extinct gigantic animals are found in the vicinity. Pop. about 4000.

SANSAÑE AJBA a tn. Western Africa, Hausa States, on the S. 14 m. N. Kano, 160 m. N. W. Kano. Its advanced and isolated position has made it necessary to provide carefully for its defence, and hence it is surrounded not only by a wall but a dense forest, forming a kind of natural fortification. It has thus become a place of considerable importance, travellers preferring to encamp at it, on account of its greater security though it lies somewhat out of the direct route.

SABANNE MANGU or MANGO a tn. Western Africa, an old settlement of the Mandingoes or Wangarwas, who seem to have migrated to this quarter at an early period and engaged in the gold trade between Kong and Kuka. It is situated about 570 m. N. of the Gulf of Benue and has an estimated pop. of 2000.

SANTA CLARA a tn. U. States, California on the 41 Jose and San Francisco railways 48 m. S. E. San Francisco. It contains five churches a collegiate institute for girls, two public halls and a Jesuit college with about 210 students. Between the town and San Jose, 3 m. distant, is a shaded carriage drive. The manufactures are of carriages, bricks, lime, leather, &c. Pop. 2500.

SANTA CRUZ, river S. America, which is understood to have its source near the E. frontiers of Chili flows E. across Patagonia, and falls into the Atlantic about lat 50° S. Near the above at Weldall Bluff a conspicuous headland 200 feet high it divides into two arms a N. and a W. The former seems to be navigable, even at high water, 12 m. above its confluence; the latter which is the far more considerable of the two and ought evidently to be regarded as the main stream was examined by Captain Stokes for 88 m. At 44 m. up, the head of the tide was reached, and the water was altogether free. The stream with a mean breadth of a quarter of a mile, and a depth in mid channel of 8 ft., ran beautifully clean and pure with a velocity of at least 5 m. an hour, over a bed of pebbles mixed with dark sand. Captain Fitzroy sailed up the river with three light whale-boats, which laboured against the straits by rowing or trawling for 16 days when provisions failing they were obliged to return.

The down voyage was performed on three days. The highest point reached was 140 m. of direct distance to the westward of the entrance, or 245 m. by the course of the river. They were then within 90 m. of the foot of the snow-capped Andes, but the courses of the river seemed still to be distant, as the channel had scarcely narrowed for the last 100 m., while the temperature of the water higher than that of the air, was supposed to indicate that the headwaters were to be found northward in a warmer, and not southward in a colder climate. The spot reached was 400 feet above sea-level. This spread over the whole distance gives an average descent of only 1.6 feet per mile, though in many places the stream ran like a torrent. The tides range 40 ft at springs and 18 feet at neaps and tides from 6 to 3 knots.

SANTA EULALIA a tn. Mexico, prov. and 15 m. S. E. Chihuahua. It has a pop. of about 1500 who subsist chiefly by the working of its mines in a very imperfect and desultory manner. These mines, of which more than 200 have been worked within a space of two square leagues, were the main source of the prosperity of Chihuahua, the population of which rose in consequence to 75,000, though it now barely exceeds a sixth of that number.

SANTA FE or **SANTA FE DE LA YERBA CRUA**, a tn. La Plata, cap. prov. of same name advantageously situated at the confluence of the Salado with the Parana, 230 m. N. W. Buenos Ayres. It stands on a height, the only one which occurs in a district remarkable for its uniform flatness, and is of a rectangular shape, with several tolerably regular but narrow streets and a plaza of considerable dimensions. On the latter stand an ancient and a modern church, and the Cabildo, by far the largest and most imposing building in the town, though displaying little taste and immediately behind a Dominican and a Franciscan monastery each with its own church, making four churches in all. The only other buildings of any note are the guard-house and the market-hall the former surmounted by a tower and the latter in the form of a square, with the sides partly arched over for booths. The whole place has a hideous and deserted look except towards the quay which is solidly built of brick, and giving excellent accommodation to vessels large and small, is occasionally a scene of considerable activity. The principal trade is in hides and in the excellent timber obtained from the forest on the banks of the Salado. Pop. about 8000.

SANTA LULIA a tn. Central America, Honduras, dep. and 4 m. S. E. Tegucigalpa, on a mountain range of same name. It stands embowered among trees in the centre of a celebrated mining district is well built, and possesses a neat white church. The grounds around produce good crops of wheat and other grain, and the mines as the vicinity are still worked, but by processes so rude as to be by no means productive.

SANTA MAGDALENA a tn. Mexico, dep. Sonora, near the bank San Ignacio 80 m. N. W. Ures. It is a pultry place, with about 1000 inhabitants, but is celebrated for its annual fair which begins on the 24 October and attracts thousands from the surrounding country.

SANTA MARIA a tn. La Plata, prov. and 160 m. N. E. W. Catamarca at the height of 7000 feet above the sea. It consists of a principal and two other crooked streets, together with a square on which stands a church in a very dilapidated condition. The houses, built for the most part of mud are very indifferent. Any importance possessed by Santa Maria is due to the copper mines in its vicinity. Pop. 800.

SANTA ROSA a tn. U. States, California, cap. co. Sonoma, on a creek of same name 80 m. N. San Francisco. It is situated in a fine cultivated valley and has a courthouse, four churches, and an hospital. Wine and grain are produced and exported.

SANTA ROSA a tn. S. America, Ecuador cap. prov. Oriente, on the E. bank of the Napo lat. 0° 55' S. lon. 77° 12' W. It was once a place of considerable importance and contained a large population of whites, at present it is a wretched place, occupied only by a few families of Indians.

SANTIAGO a tn. Bolivia, on the S. border of prov. Chuquis, near the frontier of Paraguay. It stands on a hill overlooking the source of the Paraguay, in a district at once fertile and rich in minerals, valuable woods, and medicinal plants. Pop. 1280.

SANTIAGO, two rivers, S. America, Ecuador. The one, formed by several streams which have their most distant source in the E. slope of the Andes, in the district of Omasa, first assumes its own name on receiving the Zamora on the right, flows successively S. E. and E. S. E., forming in the latter direction part of the boundary between Ecuador and Peru, and after a course of about 250 m. of which 100 might be navigated by steamers, falls into the Amazon. The Jivaro Indians, who inhabit its banks are the only serious obstacle to its successful navigation. The other stream, rising on the W. slopes of the Andes, receives the Bogota or Chobachi on the right and the Cayapas coming from Mount Cotacachi on the left, and flows N. W. in a majestic stream till it reaches the island of Tola. Here it is divided into the two branches of Tola and Pastos the latter of which, the more important of the two, is again subdivided so that the whole at last enters the Pacific by three mouths, not far from the S. W. frontier of Guayaquil. Its banks, and those of its affluents, are said to be rich in gold.

SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO (add.), a tn. La Plata cap. prov. of same name, about 15 m. from the E. bank of the Dulce, and near the point where the parallel of 28° S. is intersected by the meridian of 64° E. It is nearly in the form of a regular square, with the plaza situated in one of its angles but nowhere has the least appearance of a capital. The streets are dusty and deserted, and the only buildings which have an air of importance are dilapidated or uninhabited. The cathedral which appears to have been originally a handsome structure, as a mere ruin, in consequence of the falling in of its dome, and the Franciscan and Dominican monasteries, though still externally devoted to their original purposes are occupied only by five monks, three in the one and two in the other. The ground in the immediate vicinity is so sandy as to be naturally unfit for cultivation, but the manner in which it annually recedes from the inundations of the river has so far improved its texture that part of it is laid out in gardens—in which among other fruits, excellent oranges are grown—and part in corn fields, which raise good crops of maize. The only important export is of mules, for which the province is famous. Pop. about 8000.

SANTIAGO DE MACHALA, a tn. Bolivia, dep. and 180 m. N. W. Oruro, at the source of an affluent of the Uruaguazú. It is inclosed by ill constructed walls, and consists for the most part of miserable-looking houses. The only buildings of any consequence are the church and parsonage which contrast strikingly with the general wretchedness. There is no trade, but the wine-shops are numerous and do a thriving business.

SANTOS (add.) a tn. Brazil, prov. and 50 m. S. S. E. San Paulo, on a bay of the S. Atlantic. It stretches for a considerable distance along the bay forming S. E. to N. W. with comparatively little breadth, and is on the whole well built, having several wide and spacious streets containing many elegant and stately houses. Among the public buildings are several churches and monasteries, a town house, custom-house, and two hospitals. Its marshy site, however makes it very unhealthy and the evil is greatly aggravated by imperfect sewerage and the filthy state in which the streets are permitted to remain, the clearing of them even of military notorious as the breeders of fever and pestilence, being apparently regarded by the authorities as a work of supererogation. The harbour which is the best in the province, and the chief outlet for its produce, is theemporium of a very extensive trade, in which the principal articles of export are coffee (the great staple), sugar tobacco hides lard bacon, and other provisions. The only imports are various articles of European and American manufacture. Pop. about 7000.

SARAHAN or **SARAW** a tn. India Buxarilly beautifully situated in a semicircular mountain recess forming a wooded amphitheatre at the height of 7144 ft. above the sea, lat. 21° 50' N., lon. 77° 50' E. The houses are of a very lofty built in the Chinese style, with pent-roofs and balconies and are occasionally embellished with fine wood carving. The principal buildings are a summer palace of the rajah, and a Hindu temple, where, it is said, that human victims were once offered. Sarahan is the N. halt of Buxarilly.

SARAWU a tn. Western Africa, Adamawa, 50 m. N. E. Yola, in an elevated district, on the water-shed which separates

rates the design of Lake Qad and the Kwara. It consists of a K. and a B. village, the former of which, because inhabited almost exclusively by K. people, is distinguished by the name of Sarawa Bawer while the other separated from it by a ravine, takes the name of Sarawa Tufikid. The staples of the market are cattle, ground-nuts, butter, salt, and soap. Cotton is cultivated to some extent. The situation of Sarawa is very important, from its being the point where the road from Logon and all the N.E. of Adamawa, meeting some very considerable centres of industry and commerce, particularly Fawala, the entrepôt of all the ivory trade in these quarters joins the road from Kakuwa to Yola.

SARAYAMO is in Western Africa, cap prov Kine on a navigable affluent of the Niger, 55 m. S. by E. Timbuktoo. It consists of an inner city and a large suburb the former composed of narrow and uncomfortable clay dwellings, and the latter of huts of large size with very low doors. The inhabitants, Follahs possess a great number of horses and the whole place though there is no regular market, and the trade is unimportant, appears to be tolerably flourishing. Rice is the chief article of food.

SAROGARD is an Austrian empire, Hungary 20 and 23 m S by E. Stuhlweiseneburg with a court of justice and 8000 inhabitants, who belong to the Reformed church, and are mostly engaged in weaving.

SAROS (Great and Little) two places, Austria empire, Hungary to Saros—Gross or Great Saros, situated 6 m. N.W. Eperies, on the Tisza was once a royal free town and has a large castle, a high-school, numerous looms and iron mines. Pop 2598—Little Saros situated about 2 m from the former has a mineral spring and 600 inhabitants. On the highest summit of a large pine forest in the vicinity stands the old castle of Saros, which gave name to the country.

SARYKOI (anc. Zelce) is a Turkey in Asia, Anatolia, on the E. slopes of the last outliers of Mount Ida, about 90 m. E.W. Constantinople. It consists of about 900 houses many of them in a state of decay and contains four mosques. There are still some remains of the ancient acropolis, which stood on a completely isolated hill.

SASKATCHEWAN [ad.] a river British America, which, in the upper part of its course consists of two branches a N and a S. The N branch, issuing from the E. end of Glacier Lake, on the E. slope of the Rocky Mountains at the height of 4820 ft above the sea, in lat. 51° 04' N; lon 112° 30' W, flows E along the base of Mount Marchion which has an absolute height of 15 789 feet, then turns abruptly N N W and continues this direction to the junction of Big Horn River. Here it resumes its easterly course and continues till it reaches the station called Rocky Mountain House when it makes another abrupt bend and begins to flow N N E. On reaching the meridian of 110 it bends round and flows first E N E. to Fort Edmonton in lat. 53° 25' lon. 113° 49' and then very gradually but on the whole nearly due E to Fort Pitt, lat. 53° 54'. Here bend round it flows E E in a very winding channel to a point known as the North Branch Elbow where another bend carries it N E past Fort Carlton, to its junction with the S branch at the Grand Forks near the meridian of 105° and about 12 m above Fort à la Corne. The S. branch of the Saskatchewan, formed by the junction of the Bow and Belly Rivers, from the Rocky Mountains, about lat. 49° 40' N lon. 111° 40' W flows N E. to Chesterfield, where it receives the Red Deer, and then eventually E to the South Branch Elbow, near the parallel of 51. Here it bends round to the N E. and maintains this direction to its junction with the N branch above Fort à la Corne, as already mentioned. The main Saskatchewan then flows first N E to the Great Bend on the parallel of 54 and there changes its direction to S.E., which it retains till it enters or expands into Cedar Lake. On issuing from it it flows E, rushes down the Grand Rapid, and pours its accumulated waters into Lake Winnipeg. The N branch which passes over 12 of longitude, is a yellowish turbid stream, flowing with a current so rapid, and in a channel so shallow and obstructed by boulders, as to be very difficult of navigation. At its

Source the Sask.—Vol. II.

mouth it is only 140 yards broad, and discharges 91,011,800 cubic feet of water per hour. Its affluents, though numerous, are too insignificant to require special notice. The S. branch a more important stream, has, 15 m below the Elbow and 334 m from its mouth, a branch of 600 yards in depth in the main channel of 10 feet, and a current at the rate of 2 1/2 m per hour. At its mouth it is 180 yards wide, and discharges 128,425,616 cubic feet of water per hour. Its



GRAND RAPIDS SASKATCHEWAN RIVER.—From Elbow's Canadian Exploring Expedition.

only important affluent is the Red Deer which joins it on the left at Chesterfield. The main Saskatchewan called by the natives Ki si ka chawan sweeps in magnificent curves through a valley about a mile broad and 160 to 800 feet deep. Opposite Fort à la Corne it is 320 yards broad, 20 feet deep in the main channel and flows at the rate of 8 m an hour. At Teasing River 102 W near the middle of its course, its discharge of water is 208 976 000 cubic feet per hour. At its mouth the mean discharge per second is 59 289 cubic feet or 215 440 400 per hour. The estimated area of its basin is 940 000 sq m. At Fort à la Corne it usually becomes frozen in the second week of November and remains closed till the second or third week of April. The basins of the N and S branches are generally too wild and mountainous and of too rigorous a climate, to admit of much cultivation. From the Rocky Mountain House to Fort à la Corne the N Saskatchewan traverses the plains in a valley that varies in depth from 100 to 800 ft and never exceeds 2 m in width. The greater part of this width is occupied by alluvial flats, the river itself rarely exceeding 400 yards in breadth. The alluvial flats, which form the finest quality of land in this part of the country, are often well timbered, but from the manner in which the stream winds from side to side of the valley the "points" as they are termed, seldom are more than 2 or 3 m in extent. The general course of the river is bounded by hills which sometimes recede to a considerable distance, and rise 200 to 400 ft. above the general plains level. At these base are tracts of land of fine quality while the spaces, sometimes of 20 m. between the hills and the river is good grazing land. These natural pastures produce nutritious species of grasses and carices, along with vetches in great variety affording excellent food for cattle during winter, which lasts five months from November to April. The places chosen for settlements and mission stations are all at a distance from the river for the sake of vicinity to the large lakes along the base of the hill country which afford a vast abundance of fish, which are preserved throughout the winter simply by being frozen, and furnish a cheap and nutritious article of food. In the upper part of the Saskatchewan country coal of fine quality is found abundantly and in the same strata iron ore exists. Between Carlton and Edmonton there is no valuable timber S of the river to the N however spruce, fir, pine, and birch abound. The S. Saskatchewan in its upper part called Bow River, passes through a different description of country. After leaving the mountain region it flows in a deep and narrow valley through arid plains devoid of timber or pasture of good quality. The steep and lofty sides of the valley are composed

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of calcareous marls and clays baked hard by the parching sun. The sage and scotch and other scanty vegetation bespeak the arid nature of the climate. Towards the southern end of Red River with the S. Saskatchewan, there are isolated patches of white land, on which vegetation becomes luxuriant; to the S. of the river, also, about lat. 49° 40' N., at the Cypress Hills, there is abundance of water and pasture, and a heavily timbered slope faces the north. The impatience of this country and its climate in the growth of cereals have not been thoroughly tested. Barley and oats are successfully grown at the settlements, but wheat does not answer owing perhaps to other causes than soil or climate. Harvest commences in September. Wild fowls are so numerous in every direction as to be a serious hindrance to sheep-farming.

SARKATCHEWAN (LITTLE) See RAPID RIVER in June.

SATSUMA, a principality Japan, on W coast of the island of Kiu-siu, in various respects one of the most interesting parts of the whole Japanese empire, and ruled by the most powerful and richest prince of the land. It extends on the S. to Yau Diamen Strait, and includes the islands beyond the strait. The country both in the mainland and the smaller islands is rich volcanic hills, some of the latter 6000 ft. high. One of the small islands is an active volcano rising directly out of the sea to a height of 2524 ft. It contains large masses of sulphur. The province contains iron and copper ore, sulphuret of lead, &c. The Bay of Kagayama bordered by rugged rocks, runs far up into the mainland. The town of the same name situated upon it was bombarded by the British fleet in 1863 in retribution of the murder of an Englishman by the retainers of the prince.

SAUGOR AND NERBODDA TERRITORY, an extensive tract India, lat. 21° 15' and 25° 15' N. lon. 78° 55' and 82° 51' E. bounded, N by Bundelcund, and dists. Banda, Allahabad, and Mirzapore. E. Mirzapore and Kora, S. Nagpore or Berar and the Nizam's Dominions, and W. Banda's Dominions and Bhupalnagar E. to W. 380 m. breadth, 190 m. area, 32,114 sq. m. Within these limits, however, are comprehended the native states of Rewah, Kotea, Myhr Godevya and Subawal. The portion strictly British is of very irregular shape, and has an estimated area of only 20,000 sq. m. The territory is generally elevated being partly covered by Vindhya and Maladoo mountains, which include the N. and the S. sides of the Nerbudda Valley. The greatest elevation is in the E. where Mount Amarakantak rises to the height of 5465 feet. The average height of the two ranges does not exceed 3000 feet. Bundles inclosing the valley of the Nerbudda, they form the watershed between it and two other basins, the drainage of the S. slope of the Maladoo range being carried to the Taptue while the N. Vindhya slope sends its drainage to the Jamna and Ganga. In the E. the prevailing rock appears to be sandstone overlaid in many places with a rich mould producing luxuriant vegetation. The sandstone, an extending westward becomes interstratified with red marl slate, and limestone. Still farther W., about the meridian of 79° a volcanic tract commences and extends over the N.W., where the town of Saugor is seated on its highest part. In the E. among the Maladoo Hills trap also predominates. In some localities granite, gneiss, mica-schist, quartz, and other primitive rocks are seen piercing the overlying trap and sandstone. In the great valley of the Nerbudda there is a large extent of alluvium, intermixed with sandstone, coarse conglomerate, limestone, schist, and laterite. The minerals include both iron and coal. The former is mined and smelted to a considerable extent about 30 m. N.E. Jabalpur; the latter also abounds, particularly on the left bank of the River. The soil in the volcanic tract is very fertile, producing almost every kind of crop, on the alluvium of the Nerbudda rice is extensively grown. The principal domestic animals are a small indigenous cow celebrated for its milk, buffaloes, reared also for the dairy and oxen for draught. Neither horses nor sheep are much attended to. Among wild animals none seem to occur more ravages than the wolf. Manufactures are few and insignificant. A considerable portion of the inhabitants are Gonds, some of whom still live in the woods in a state of savage nature. They have been changed with Christianity, and are known to have been within a recent period, addicted to human sacrifice.

SAUGOR, cap. of the above territory, occupying the highest part of a hilly tract 1840 feet above the sea, 215 m. S.W. Allahabad, is built along the W. N. and N.E. sides of a lake abounding with fish, and frequented by large flocks of waterfowl. It was once defended by a fort which is now used as an ordnance depot, and had a mint, in which 400 men were employed before the establishment was finally removed to Calcutta. It possesses a church, built in the Gothic style, for the accommodation of the European residents, who are more numerous here than in most provincial Indian towns and consist partly of the officers of the native troops stationed here in military cantonments. These, situated on an undulating plain N.E. of the lake, are in some places low and swampy and as a natural consequence unhealthy. The only other building and establishment requiring notice is a sort of collegiate school, in which English Hindoo Persian, and Mahatta are taught. In the vicinity an iron suspension bridge, 200 ft. in span made of native materials and erected by native workmen under the superintendence of a British officer has been erected over the Deem or Dea. The skill thus manifested is further displayed in various manufactures in brass and iron. For goldsmiths work the place has long been famous, more especially for the kind of gold chains known by the name of son-chet. During the survey visiting a number of Europeans, including about 190 women and children, were closely besieged here from July, 1827 to November, 1828 when Sir Hugh Rose relieved them. Pop. about 60,000.

SAUGOR, an isl. India, presid. Bengal near the E. shore of the great entrance of the Hooghly. It is nearly 8 m. long by 4 m. broad, and consists of a low flat of considerable fertility. It was leased by government to a company who undertook to clear it and to begin paying land-tax on the cleared lands on the expiry of 20 years. The undertaking has not prospered, and the period of rent-free tenure has been extended. An iron lighthouse has been erected on the island at Middleton Point, and on the E. side of it there is an ancient temple with a large tank, which is annually visited by large numbers of Hindoos for ritual purposes. Pop. 10,000.

SAINT STE MARIE a vil. U. States, Michigan on the W. side of the celebrated rapids of same name, which form part of the boundary between the States and British America, and through which Lake Superior discharges its waters to the ocean. For a long time these rapids were the only remaining obstruction to a continuous navigation of the whole chain of North American lakes from the St. Lawrence upwards but all difficulties have at length been overcome by the completion of the magnificent locks of the Sault Ste. Marie canal and ships can now sail from European or Atlantic ports and without breaking bulk land their cargoes at Port William at the W. extremity of Lake Superior and, of course, make their return voyage in the same way. The canal is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, 70 ft. wide at bottom, and 100 ft. at water-level, and has a depth of 12 ft. It was completed in May, 1855 and in 1856 was passed for the first time by the *Deer Steamer*, a vessel of 266 tons register, bound from Chicago for Liver pool. Since then the number of sea-going vessels from Lake Superior has regularly increased, and its trade is assuming an importance which the most sanguine scarcely ventured to anticipate.

SAVA OR SAVER (supposed son. Tubed), a tn. Persia, 70 m. E.W. Teheran. It must have once been much more important than at present, as nearly two-thirds of the space within the walls are occupied by masses of debris and crumbling buildings, while the remaining third appears not to contain a population of more than 5000. The only buildings deserving of notice are the mosque and near it a minaret, which has at one time been highly ornamented a large domed structure, called the Chahar Sa, containing a reservoir and the remains of rich internal decorations and a small covered in bazar of about fifty shops, where petty trades are carried on and provisions sold. There is no trade, even transit, as the caravans do not enter the town and the only manufacturers are a sort of wire for which the extensive ruins furnish ample material.

SAVANNA GRANDE, a tn. Central America, Honduras, dep. and 30 m. S.W. Tegucigalpa, in a valley surrounded by black hills. It is compactly built, possesses a paved plaza and an adobe church, and carries on a thriving

trade in brandy, of which large quantities are made in the vicinity.

SAVITREE, a river India, presid Bombay which rises in dist. Rannagerry, 8 Canons, lat. 18 17' N., lon. 78° 27' E. flows W past the town of Mhar and falls into the Arabian Sea at Bhokolo, after a course of about 70 m. It is navigable up to Mhar 80 m. above the mouth and was once accessible at all times for large ships, but the bar has now only 10 ft. at low water spring tides though the depth inside is still 6 fathoms.

SAY a in Western Africa Hausa States 190 m W Sokoto, 1 bank Niger which here, when Dr Barth visited it in June 1858, was about 700, and again on his return in July 1854, only about 800 yards wide. The town is nearly in the shape of a quadrangle, open to the river but enclosed by a low earthen rampart on the other three sides, each measuring about 1400 yards. The large space is thinly inhabited the houses, all of which are of reeds and matting except the governor's, scattered about like so many separate hamlets, and the pop in all not exceeding 8000. A wide shallow depression, bordered by dune-palms almost the only tree within the town or outside, intersects it from N to S. and becoming filled with water in the rainy season, must cause much unhealthiness and prove a serious obstacle to intercourse between the different quarters. In floods the greater part of the whole of the town must be under water, and the inhabitants must necessarily take refuge beyond the borders of the valley. There are scarcely any industrial establishments in Say even weaving and dyeing being greatly neglected and the market is unimportant, though it is much frequented by the natives of W Sudan, whom it supplies, through importation from Souda, with native manufactures, especially articles of clothing.

SAYUI A in Mexico state Jalisco 64 m S. by W Guadalajara. It is a regular and well built place, with 9500 inhabitants who produce large quantities of fine earthenware, and rear great numbers of cattle.

SCARCE (GREAT and LITTLE) the name of two rivers W Africa, which have their mouths about 25 m. N Sierra Leone. Previously a united stream they are divided into two by Curleemo, a considerable island with extensive mud-banks lying in their mouths. Great Scarce is navigable for large ships but Little Scarce is fit only for very small vessels.

SCHADOWITZ (GREAT and LITTLE) two nearly contiguous places Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 18 m N E Königgrätz, at the terminus of the branch railway from Josephstadt. They have a pilgrimage chapel sulphur springs, and extensive coal mines, and contain an aggregate population of 1200.

SCHIAH an inlet Persia Lake Urmiah, bearing considerable resemblance to the island of Capri in the Bay of Naples, and forming a most picturesque object when its rocky peaks shapd like sharp-pointed crowns, are seen lowering above the blue-green waters of the lake.

SCHREIBS, a in Austrian empire Lower Austria, circle Upper Wienstadt, cap dist. of same name, on the Elbe with a parish church a Capuchin convent a high-school a castle with many ancient monuments, a town-hospital, a town-house, and various industrial establishments. Pop. 1040.

SCHRELLBERG, a in Austrian empire Transylvania, circle and S E Hermannstadt, cap dist. of same name, with a Protestant high-school, manufactures of linen, and a trade in flax and fruit. Pop. 2565.

SCHENKELDEN, a in Austrian empire Upper Austria, dist. and 15 m N W Linz with a town hospital extensive manufactures of linen, and a pop. of 1000.

SCHILTBERG, a in Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Manhartsberg, on the Schiltbach 40 m. N W Vienna, with 1000 inhabitants, who are partly employed in a some quarry in the vicinity.

SCHINTAU, a in Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Lower Neutra, 1 bank Wag, opposite to Feser, with a fine castle, numerous mills, a trade in wine of good quality and 1400 inhabitants.

SCHLACKENWERTH a in Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 39 m N E Eger on the Weitzsch with a parish church, a high-school, a townhouse, an hospital, a beautiful meadow with a park a brewery four mills, and iron mines. Pop. 1800.

SCHLUSCHOWITZ a in Austrian empire Moravia, circle Hradisch about 2 m N of Wicowitz with a R Catholic church possessed of a fine high altar a considerable trade in fruit and 1000 inhabitants.

SCHÖNBACH two places Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Eger. The one, situated near the N W extremity of the empire, on the frontiers of Saxony has a castle a brewery manufactures of cloth and white leather several mills, and 1000 inhabitants. The other about 10 m N Eger, has a parish church, manufactures of calico and muslin hatters' wares cotton, saw and other mills, and 2292 inhabitants.

SCHÖNGRABERN a in Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Lower Manhartsberg on the Lower Schmelde, 39 m. N N W Vienna. It has a large church in the Byzan fine style, with bas-reliefs and numerous monuments. Pop. 1160.

SCHÖNNA a in Austrian empire Tyrol circle Brison at the entrance of the valley of the Passer, about 4 m N E Meran. It has an imposing castle belonging to the Counts of Meran and contains 1400 inhabitants.

SCHÖNWALD a in Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and N Olmitz on the Drauzeller, with an old parish church and 2100 inhabitants.

SCHREIBS, a in Austrian empire Lower Austria, circle Upper Manhartsberg cap dist. of same name at the Brunnbach, 71 m N W Vienna. It has glass works and an iron mill and contains 1980 inhabitants, many of whom are weavers.

SCHRUNS a in Austrian empire Tyrol circle circle and 88 m S E Bregenz, on the Ill with important cattle markets, and 1800 inhabitants.

SCHUMITZ, a in Austrian empire Moravia, circle Hradisch not far from Hungarian Brod, on the Olmava, with 1100 inhabitants, who carry on an important trade in fruit.

SCHWANBERG, a in Austrian empire duchy Styria, on the Schwarz Salen an affluent of the Mur 24 m S W Graz, with a castle, a Capuchin monastery and manufactures of inferior matches. There is a mineral spring and lignite is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1000.

SCHWARZAU a in Austrian empire, Lower Austria, on the Schwarn near the Huneberg 50 m. S W Vienna with iron works numerous saw mills, and a quarry which furnishes grindstones. Pop. 1800.

SCHWARZENBERG a in Austrian empire Upper Austria, in the N W corner of the district of Linz, near the frontiers of Bohemia and Bavaria with glass-works and a paper mill and 1100 inhabitants.

SCHWECHAT a in Austrian empire Lower Austria, cap circle and on a stream of same name, 4 m S E Vienna. It is an industrial place, with numerous manufactures, a cotton-mill and three breweries. In the vicinity is an obelisk commemorating the meeting of Sobieski king of the Poles, with the emperor Leopold I, after the raising of the siege of Vienna. The Hungarians unexpectedly sustained a defeat here in 1649. One of the Roman frontier forts was situated in this locality and had the name of Villa Gai. **SCHWASTIAN (VILLA DE SAN)**, a in Mexico, state Oaxaca, 105 m S by E Cuicatan stands in a fertile district, is well built, and contains 2500 inhabitants, whose chief employment is the rearing of cattle.

SEBRA, a in Western Africa, cap prov Yagha, 800 m W Bokoto. It is picturesquely situated among a thick covert of trees beside a large sheet of water but is a miserable place, composed of about 300 huts without any market or anything to indicate that it is the residence of one who styles himself the lord of Yagha. This personage, when Dr Barth visited the town was sitting in front of his house close to the mosque in the midst of a large congregation, to whom he was reading and expounding some passages from the Koran. All the inhabitants are Fellatah.

SEBOU, a river N Africa, Morocco, which rises in the slopes of the Little Atlas, flows westward through a valley between two parallel chains from which it receives numerous affluents, and after a course of which no lists is known this it is variously estimated at 150 and 250 m., falls into the Atlantic near the ruined town of Melkida. The determined hostility of the natives has hitherto prevented any survey of its mouth, but the large quantity of water which it discharges, as well as the rapidity of its current, may be inferred from the extent of desolation caused by it to a considerable distance seaward.

SECKAU, a m. Austrian empire, duchy Styria, circle Bruck, at the foot of a mountain range of same name, 38 m N W Graz. It has a large Gothic church, with an excellent organ, some fine monuments and two handsome towers; a spacious castle, once the residence of the Bishops of Seckau, considerable manufactures of iron and a powder-mill.

SECKETAR, an isl. New Zealand, on the S W coast of Middle Island or Matarua. It extends 10 m. between N and S, with a maximum width of 3 m. and separates Doubtful Inlet from Thomson Sound forming the N side of the one and the S side of the other. In N.W. corner, forming the coast line between the two is almost straight and has no great a depth of water opposite to it that at the distance of little more than a mile no soundings are obtained at the depth of 300 fathoms.

SEIGOLÉ, a tn India N W Provinces, so close to Meerut on the W that it may be considered as its suburb. It contains the civil establishment, the military cantonment, and the residences of the European population. These residences are substantial, well finished, and commodious. Near their center there is a church with a spire, and in the summit a great chapel, in which the service is conducted in Hindoostanee. The other principal buildings are the courts of justice, the treasury, the jail and the mint. The last, the only one of these buildings possessed of any architectural merit was scarcely finished when the mint itself and the whole establishment connected with it was removed to Calcutta.

SEIDICO, a tn Italy Venetia, 8 m S W Belluno, on an affluent of the Piave. It contains a parish church and a splendid villa with a large garden laid out in the English style. Pop. 3545.

SEIDENBERG, a tn Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and N W Tabor, cap. dist. of same name; with a parish church a saw-mill and two mills.

SEIDZISOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 14 m. N W Krakow on the railway from Cracow with a Capuchin monastery founded in 1740 and 1900 inhabitants.

SEILPRA, a river India, Malwa which rises on the N side of the Vindhya range, in lat. 22° 37' N. lon. 76° 12' E. flows easterly N W, passing Ojain and Mehlpour, and joins the Chambal on the R bank after a course of 120 m. **SEISMAL A**, a tn N Africa, Sahara, on the S slope of Mount Ragula, belonging to the Lled budi Sheikh range, about 25 days S of Algiers on the road to Tinsalah. It is not walled but is a place of some importance containing 3,000 houses, with a pop. of about 1800.

SEGAN FOU or **SEKAT FOU**, a tn. China, cap. prov. Kiang, near the junction of the Koo-ho and Kin-ho whose united stream flows the Hwang to about 85 m. below. It is surrounded by walls, which are about 10 m. in circuit, is entered by gates, of which several are remarkable for height and splendor and contains an estimated pop. of about 500,000. The troops intended for the defense of the N of China have their head-quarters here. The old palace, in which its sovereign resided when Shun was an independent principality null exists. In 1685 a marble tablet was dug up here with an inscription containing Myrae words in Chinese characters. It was headed by a cross, and contained a brief statement of Christian doctrine. It is supposed to have been written by Nestorian missionaries from Persia or Syria.

SEGEBO, a vil. Western Africa, Adamawa, in a well cultivated district within sight of Mount Holmes, 190 m. S W Y Kukawa. It occupies a commanding position on the two edges of a mountain ravine and watercourse, which divides it into two parts, the one of which is inhabited by the dominant Fulbe, and the other by the subjugated Haussa. Ground nuts, of the species called *Apike* in Kanari, here form as large a part of the food of the people as potatoes do in Europe.

They are made into a kind of porridge, which if boiled with milk, is by no means disagreeable. In cultivating them they are planted with regular spaces left between the stalks of one just as beans are grown in many parts of England.

SEHLANDERS, a tn. Austrian empire, Tyrol, circle Brienz, about 85 m. N W Bolzano. It stands at the entrance of a narrow Alpine valley, contains 800 inhabitants, and has an institute of the Sisters of Mercy, a Capuchin monastery and a strong castle. Excellent marble is quarried in the vicinity.

SEHORE, a tn India, Malwa, state and 22 m. S W Bhopal. It stands on a rock of quartz, rising boldly from the plain, surrounded by a large grove of mango and other trees, and is a place of considerable size, with a good bazar and manufactures of printed muslin.

SEINE, a river British America, which rises from Mill Lake in a channel more than 100 ft. wide, flows W through a narrow valley, thickly wooded with *Banksia* pine and poplar of large size, and falls into Beau Bay on the E shore of Rainy Lake after a course of 67 m. Soon after leaving Mill Lake it falls, by a series of seven rapids, 85 ft. in 9 m., then precipitated 24 ft. by two successive steps, and before reaching Beau Bay makes a total descent of 150 ft. by 19 steps, varying in height from 1 to 85 ft. One of its affluents called Fire Steel River has its source in swampy marshes, common to the basins of Lake Superior and Hudson's Bay.

SEISENBERG, a tn. Austrian empire, duchy Carinthia, on the Gail 24 m. S E. Laybach. It has a castle belonging to Prince Auersperg with a square tower, a paper-mill, several flour-mills and contains 1100 inhabitants.

SELEANGSIAN and **TUNGLEANGSIAN** the names of two remarkable masses of rock, China, probably a local name for the former on the E. or S. and the latter on the W. or N. bank of the Yang-tse-kiang, about 14 m. above the town of Tsaping. The river here narrowed to the width of not more than 3 m. forced its way between these rocky barriers, the rugged flanks of which are hewn out in singular pinnacles and steps while their projecting ledges are scraped into battlements. Seleangshan is said to be a resemblance in miniature of the rock of Gibraltar. Its height is somewhere about 500 ft. This pass is evidently the key between the upper and lower sections of the Yang-tse-kiang and properly defended would be impregnable.

SELLE, a territory S.W. Africa Kibumba country between lat. 11° 45' and 12° 40' S. and lon. 14° and 15° E. bounded N by Ambuun, E by extensive unincultivated forests S by Klamandah, and W by the Makgabo desert area, about 2000 sq. m. The surface is generally mountainous, but between the ranges are several large beautiful, and fertile valleys. Those intersecting the mountains nearly at right angles, are the beds of considerable streams, which flow W in directions nearly parallel to each other and render the soil so productive that Selles is regarded as the granary of an extensive barren tract along the sea-coast. Unfortunately the predatory habits of the people prevent them from turning their natural advantages to account and they crown all their enormities with the practice of cannibalism making horrible repasts, not only of many of their prisoners taken in war but of their own aged sick. This small territory is ruled, not by one chief, but by a number all claiming to be equally independent. Pop. about 75,000.

SELMA, a tn. U. States, situated on bank river Alabama, on the Alabama and Tennessee, and the Alabama and Mississippi River railways, 42 m. W Montgomery. It stands on an elevated plateau, which terminates in a steep cliff on the bank of the river and has six churches several public and private schools, a carriage factory two iron foundries, and a trade in cotton of which in 1859-60, it exported nearly 100,000 bales. So abrupt is the cliff above the Alabama that passengers ascend or descend by flights of steps, and goods are conveyed to or from the platform by means of machinery. Pop. (1860) 3177.

SELWITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 9 m. S Brunn, pleasantly situated on the Salsburg. It is the seat of several public offices, and has a handsome parish church, a large and beautiful castle, manufactures of beet-root sugar, a considerable trade in fruit, and five yearly markets. Pop. 2855.

SELVI, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria, circle and

110 m. S.W. Widin. It has three mosques, and a pop. of 6000 to 6500.

SEMENDRIA, or **SEMENDRIJA** [old], a town in Turkey in Europe, Servia, cap. circle of same name, on bank Danube, at the confluence of the Jassava, 53 m S.E. Belgrade. It is pleasantly situated, rising in the form of an amphitheatre on a height embraced by vineyards, ranks next to Belgrade as the largest and most important place in Servia, is the see of a Greek archbishop and has some imperfect fortifications, but is poorly built, and is rendered unhealthy by the swamps in its neighbourhood. Its only manufactures are firearms, which are much esteemed. Its inhabitants, amounting to 8229, are chiefly employed in trading, fishing and cultivating the vine.

SEMIPALATINSK, a town in Russian empire, W Siberia, on the frontier between Fomsk and Tobolsk [lat. 50° 30' N, lon. 80° E]. It stands on the E bank of the Irtysh, at the height of 775 ft above the sea and consists chiefly of wooden buildings, facing the river and overlooking the Kirghis steppe, which stretches in the direction of S.W. for upwards of 1000 m. A space of about 150 yards between the houses and the river is occupied by gardens in which melons of large size and delicious flavour are grown without the aid of glass. The space occupied by the town is of considerable extent, as each house, great and small, has its courtyard enclosed by a wooden fence from 10 to 12 ft high with a large gate in the centre. The principal public buildings are the government offices, the custom-house and the barracks. All of them, built, not, like the dwellings of wood, but of brick have an imposing appearance at a distance. The regular garrison is always considerable, as the position of the town with reference to the Kirghis makes it strategically important. The merchants chiefly Tartars carry on a large trade with the Chinese towns of Tchuobuchack and Kule, and also with Bokhara, Kokhan and Tashkent. There is also a large traffic with the Kirghis, who in exchange for black and grey fur skins, black lamb skins, brown oxen and sheep obtain silk dresses, tea, rasulins, and wooden bowls from China. Sales of printed cotton from Kokhan Russian hardware, iron, copper and leather.

SENICA [old], a lake, U. States in the W. of the state of New York, about 25 m S. of Lake Ontario, into which it discharges itself by the Seneca and Oswego. It is a long and narrow expanse, about 27 m. long from N. to S., and only 2 to 4 m. broad, lies 441 ft above the Atlantic, has a depth of 690 ft, and was never known to be frozen over till 32d March 1856. It communicates with the Erie canal and is navigated by steamers which ply between Watkins, its S. and Geneva its N. extremity.

SENKA, a vil. S.W. Africa, near N. or I. bank Zambesi at the foot of Mount Molemwa [lat. 16° 56' S. lon. 31° 20' E]. It is a flourishing village in a country the mountains of which are generally covered with open forest and grass. Many are between 3000 and 3000 ft high with their summits clothed with trees. The country N. of the mountains here is a part of the Zambesi is also called Senge, and its inhabitants Aseaga or Basaga, but they appear to be of the same family as the Manganya and Maravi.

SENKE, a town W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Gambia, r. bank Kibango lat. 13° 42' S. lon. 18° 10' E. It is surrounded by a palisade and a ditch, and contains 5000 inhabitants, employed in agriculture and fishing.

SENNA, or **Sena**, a town in S. D. Africa, Portuguese possessions, on r. bank Zambesi, about 125 m. above its mouth [lat. 17° 38' S. lon. 33° 13' E]. It stands in a low plain, with some pretty detached hills in the background and is surrounded by a stockade of living trees to protect its inhabitants from their troublesome and rebellious neighbours. It contains a few large houses some ruins of others, and a weather beaten cross, where once stood a church, a mound shows the site of an ancient monastery, and by the river are the remains of a sand fort. The greater part of the area enclosed by the stockade which is an oblong of 1000 yards by 500 yards is covered with tall indigo plants, cassia, and bushes, and a number of small ponds, filled with green field mud, afford wallowing places for lean and filthy pigs. The air is thus foul, and deprived of circulation, and fever abounds. Among the pigs is a curious variety, marked with yellowish brown and white stripes running horizontally along the body, perhaps belonging relationship to the original

wild pig the young of which are distinctly banded, though the marks fade as the animal grows up. Near the summit of an adjacent hill behind the village a plant, the *Podocarpus forbesii*, is found, the smell of which produces headache and fever. In the vicinity of the town are gardens and patches of wood, the loftiest trees being thorny acacias. The natives, who are tributary to the Zulus, are industrious and active.

We met many natives on the road, says Dr. Livingstone, most of the men were armed with spears, bows and arrows, or old tower muskets the women had short-handled iron bows and were going to work in the gardens, they stepped aside to let us pass and saluted us politely the men bowing and scraping and the women even with heavy burdens on their heads, courtesying a courtesy from barabala standing. But the Zulus or Caffres, here called Landoons taking advantage of the miserable state of the place visit it periodically and levy fines upon the inhabitants, who unable or too cowardly to resist allow themselves to be pillaged without mercy, thus confirming the Caffres in the belief they entertain that the Portuguese are a conquered tribe. Under these circumstances it necessarily follows that trade is all but extinguished. The only period of activity is during the transit of a number of Banyans, or native merchants of India, who come annually in small vessels from Bombay with cargoes of British and Indian goods. About a mile W. of Sena is a remarkable conical hill called Barumana, composed of trap, and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country.

SENOKETECH, a town Austrian empire, Duchy Krain or Carinthia, on the commercial road from Laybach to Trieste, with an ancient castle and 1200 inhabitants.

SEREDNICA, a town Austrian empire, Galizia, circle and about 10 m. S.W. Senok with 1100 inhabitants, chiefly employed in making slaves.

SERGATBI, a town Russian gov. and 83 m S.E. Nijnei Novgorod cap. circle of same name on the Serpashina. It has three churches, a circle school, a charitable endowment several manufactures and contains 3035 inhabitants.

SERGIJEVSK, a town Russian gov. and 66 m N.E. Samara, on the Volga with cold sulphur baths and 5145 inhabitants.

SERINAHUR, **SERINAGUR**, or **SERINAGUR** [old], the cap. of Kashmir situated on the river Jhelum, in the famous valley of Kashmir [lat. 34° 10' N. lon. 75° 0' E]. The houses cluster upon the river banks, or built upon piles project over the sluggish waters, while irregular streets stretch up either slope of the valley shaded by poplars and other trees. Beyond these extends a wide space of blooming garden ground the naturally genial soil being rendered very fertile by careful cultivation. The river is crossed by seven bridges. The town is the seat of a busy population remarkable for their mechanical talent. Kashmir shawls have achieved a world wide reputation and their gun, pistol and matchlock barrels, are of exquisite workmanship. They also excel in the manufacture of paper masks, jewellery, watches, shoes &c. The maharajah's palace is a long labyrinth of brick walls and dingy woodwork embellished by a few gilded domes. The Hurra purwat fort on the high ground above the town is not calculated to resist European artillery. There are one or two mosques or mosques of great antiquity, but the public buildings of Serinagur are not calculated to interest the visitor. The bridges however, are picturesque, built entirely of wood resting on piers formed of massive blocks of cedar, and some having rows of shops on their flanking the footway on either side.—Torrans *Travels in Ladakh, Tartary and Kashmir*.

SEROHEE, a petty state, India, Rajpootana, between lat. 24° 28' and 25° 16' N. lon. 72° 10' and 75° 12' E. and bounded N. by Jodhpur N.E. by Godwar, F. by Deegpore and S. and S.W. by Gujrat; area, 5024 sq. m. revenue, £7600. In the E. and N.E. it is hilly being partly composed of the S.W. slope of the Aravalli range in the E. and S.E. it is mountainous rising in Mount Abo. It was for some time considered a district of Jodhpur, which has not yet abandoned a claim upon it for tribute. The population consists in a great measure of predatory tribes of Minas, Gerasas, and Bhels.

SEROHEE cap. of the above state, 185 m W.N.W. Neemuch. It is built on or near the site of a more ancient city of same name, the ruins of which can still be traced, and is of considerable extent, possessing good brick houses, many

of which however are numerous, and a palace of the ruler is chief, totally devoid of architectural merit. The trade is considerable, and the manufacture are almost entirely confined to sword blades, for which the place has long been famous.

SERPENT ISLE, or *Pine Nas* [add] situated in the N.W. of the Black Sea, opposite to the delta of the Danube, and nearly equidistant from its Kille and Salina mouths, being about 25 m. E.N.E. of the one, and K.N.E. of the other. In itself it is comparatively insignificant, though, in consequence of the high point created upon it, it is sometimes spoken of as the eye of the Danube. It is nearly of the shape of a triangle, about a mile in extent, and surrounded for the most part by precipitous cliffs from 60 to 100 ft. high, with deep water near their base. The rocks composing it consist of siliceous strata, separated by thin bands of friable shale, containing large crystals of quartz, attaining a thickness of 200 ft. and sometimes passing into red paper. Its surface is sterile, but it still justifies its name by the great number of serpents, or rather water-snakes, which live among its cliffs, and subvert on the fish which they manage to catch in the surrounding sea. The island is not devoid of historical interest. The Greeks whose traditions made it the final abode of Achilles, built a temple upon it, which was dedicated to him and became celebrated. On its summit are several blocks of squared marble, which may have belonged to this temple, and in many other parts numerous fragments of ancient pottery seem to tell of an early period when the island must have been inhabited. It also attracted considerable attention at the termination of the Russian war from being actually claimed by Russia and Turkey. By the congress of Paris in 1857 it was finally adjudged to the latter as virtually and necessarily included in that part of Bessarabia which Russia had been compelled to cede.

SERRAVAL, a tn. India, Gujarat, peninsula Kattywar 190 m. S.W. Ahmedabad. It consists of a town and a fort, situated on a stream of same name about 2½ m. above its mouth, and has a harbour which, though bad, commands a considerable trade.

SESEMITSZ a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Chemnitz, on the Lauscha, 5 m. E.N.E. Pardubitz, with a parish church, a townhouse, a brewery manufacturers of alcohol, and a mill.

SESEHEKE, a tn. S Africa cap of the Nakoloto 1 bank Zambesi, about 700 m. S.N.E. Liliyanti. The old town now in ruins, is on the bank of the river but another has been built on the same site ½ m. higher up. The site is very unhealthy being productive of fever which has carried off numbers of the natives and was fatal to the mission of the London Society a few years ago. The native produce cultivated in this centre of the continent consists of the holcus sorghum, millet, maize, underground beans, cucurbitaceous plants, sweet potatoes, tobacco cotton, and Indian hemp, but wheat, rice, and yams, the natives have never seen and they have no garden fruits or vegetables.

SESSANA a tn. Austrian empire, circle and 22 m. S.F. Gorz, near the frontiers of the district of Trieste and Vienna and Trieste railway. It is the seat of several public offices, has some trade, and contains 450 inhabitants.

BETIE a tn. N Africa, Algeria, prov and 55 m. W.S.W. Constantine. It occupies a plateau more than 3000 ft. above sea-level on the banks of one of the principal affluents of the Oued Sahel, where the ancient Roman city *Stifis* once stood and having been employed by the French as an entrenched camp because the site of a new town, which has made rapid progress, and carries on an extensive trade. Its weekly market is numerously attended by the Arabs who bring to it grain, wool, oil and honey. Pop 3238.

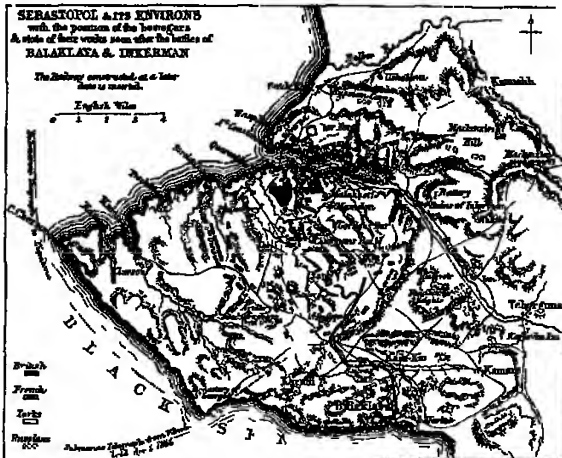
SEUE-TOWSEZE [the Snowy Valley], China, prov Chekiang, among the mountains, about 45 m. S.W. Ningpo. The country between it and Ningpo is a level and exceedingly fertile plain, producing large crops of rice, and thickly covered with small towns, villages, and fortresses. On approaching the mountainous district, one of the first objects which meets the eye is the pagoda of Koon-k'ow-tu, seated on a hill, the summit of which is about 1000 ft. above the sea, and commands a splendid view. From the pagoda six or seven others can be counted, each marking the position of some ancient city on the plain, or Buddhist monastery on the hills. The

next place reached is Too-poo-dow situated on the Ningpo, where, a few miles above it, ceases to be navigable for boats. About 25 m. S.W. Too-poo-dow is a beautiful mountain pass, called Yang-ling, where, in addition to the common trees of the mountains, the funeral cypress grows in great abundance, and forms a striking feature in the landscape. The neighborhood is rich in iron ore, which occurs in the form of black sand, and is smelted at a place called Sien-k'he, in furnaces about 5 ft. high and 3 ft. in diameter, for which the fuel used is charcoal, and the blast is made in bellows. The cast iron, run into moulds about 1 foot square, and 1 inch thick, is afterwards converted into malleable iron in blocks 4 inches long, 3 inches wide, and 1 inch thick. The Snowy Valley about 10 m. beyond Too-poo-dow is at first somewhat unpromising, but after a winding ascent for about 6 m. the scenery becomes varied and beautiful. On every side are hills and mountains of every conceivable shape, some peaked, precipitous, and barren, and others sloping gently, and covered densely with pines and brushwood while a stream winds its way to the north. The point thus reached is not the terminus, but only the entrance of the Snowy Valley, which lies a little beyond, at the height of about 2000 ft. above the sea. It is enclosed at all sides by mountains except towards the further extremity, where the mountain stream which drains it plunges over a precipice some 800 or 400 ft. below and forms a series of noble falls the water long before it reaches the bottom being converted into showers of spray. The temple of the Snowy Valley is an old and dilapidated Buddhist building occupied by a number of priests, but possessing nothing within or without to entitle it to special notice.

SEVASTOPOL, or *Sevastopol*. [add] was originally nothing more than a Tartar village until the emperor Catharina commenced in 1780 the works which her successors completed, and which made it a beautiful city and the chief naval arsenal of Russia. It was then 1 m. long and ½ m. broad, rising from the S. shore of the harbour in the form of an amphitheatre. It possessed a basin, dry docks, and quays, and immense magazines and warehouses belonging to government, and was strongly defended both by land and by sea. On the south the port was defended by six batteries, and on the north were four batteries, altogether mounting before the war 850 guns, but during the siege the number was immensely increased. The original defences on the land side were not so formidable but new earthworks and batteries were rapidly and continually erected during the operations. When the allied English and French armies invested the city in September 1854 the English occupied a high bare plateau overlooking the city and the French were placed W. of them on the lower slope of the plateau and on a level with the Russian defences. On October 17 the bombardment of Sevastopol was commenced by the allies by both land and sea. The land attack produced little effect upon the Russian defences and by sea the allied fleets were prevented from effective co-operation by the shoals that obstructed the mouth of the harbour and by a blocking up of the entrance channel by seven vessels sunk by the defenders for the purpose. After this unsuccessful attack the allies settled down to a regular siege, and operations were prolonged with varied success and many important engagements the battle of Balaklava on October 25 and that of Inkermann on November 4, among them. During the winter the condition of the allied armies was very severe, unprovided with proper and sufficient shelter, and inadequately supplied with provisions and other necessaries, in addition to the laborious deep operations, the troops were overwhelmed with disease and suffering, borne nevertheless with heroic fortitude and patience. With the opening of 1855 Sevastopol was acquiring new defensive strength, every available piece of ground being fortified, and counter works were as actively pushed on by the allies. On April 9 a second bombardment of the town was made, but with no useful result. More active measures were then adopted, the land forces furnished a body of 15,000 men, and the fortress was now closely invested. On June 7 the French assaulted and captured the Malakof, and on the 18th a general assault upon the line of defence was only partially successful on the side of the French, but was a signal failure in the British attempt to capture the Redoubt. The Russians in the meantime were becoming hard pressed, their sources of

supply in the sea of Asaf having been destroyed by the allies. On August 18 they made a fresh endeavour to raise the siege in the battle of the Tchernaia, in which the front was borne by the British and French, but the endeavour failed, and the assailants were heavily repulsed by the allied forces. The allies then made preparations for an attack upon Sevastopol which should be final and successful, and mid day when the Russians were accustomed to withdraw under shelter for their meal was the time fixed. The French assaulted the Malakoff and speedily captured it, as well as the other works allotted to them, but the British were again unsuccessful in their attempt upon the Roden, owing partly to bad arrangements and partly to the Russians being on the alert and ready to repel them after the French attack. Sevastopol after

the capture of the Malakoff and other defenses, was now at the mercy of the allies, and the resistance of the Russians could only be prolonged for a few days at the most. The defenders, however, determined to leave nothing but ruins for the capture, and on the evening of the 9th Sept. they commenced their passage in boats and by the bridge to the N side of the harbour, and when all were safe the work of destruction was begun. Magazines and stores were blown up, streets and squares were enveloped in flames; the remainder of the fleet was scuttled and sunk and the bridge removed, and on the morning of the 9th the allies, approaching as close as the fire and ruins permitted beheld only the funeral pyre of Sevastopol. Subsequently the extensive docks, and other naval and military works, which it had



taken the Russian government long years to construct were effectually destroyed by the allies and Sevastopol no longer existed as a stronghold. In December Russia made overtures of peace and on February 26, 1855, an armistice and the terms of peace were agreed upon. The final evacuation of the Crimea took place on July 12 on which day the British commander-in-chief formally restored Sevastopol and Belaklava to the Russians. Sevastopol thus deprived of all that gave it importance, has become a comparatively insignificant place, though considerable efforts have been made to repair the damage which it sustained during the war. Most of the S side has speedily been rebuilt on a new plan forwarded from St. Petersburg. On the site of the six bastions which formed the outer fortifications and were long and ably defended, hospitals and almshouses for invalided soldiers and sailors have been erected, the communication between the N and S sides of the town is now maintained by means of a handsome chain bridge which stretches between the former forts of St. Nicholas and St. Michael and the small huts which occupied the greater part of the sailors suburb, have been replaced by large symmetrical houses. To give more solemnity to this work of restoration, and improve the S side of the town has been consecrated anew by the archbishop of Cherson and Tauris. The position of Sevastopol, however, makes it all but impossible that it can ever acquire much commercial importance.

SEVEN ISLANDS, a bay and group of isles British America, N side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about lat. 50° 20' N, lon 66° 30' W.—The bay remarkable for its wild beauty is about 6 m. long 2½ m. wide at its entrance,

and nearly landlocked by the islands and a bold peninsula at its N. extremely rising 737 ft. above the sea, the bottom is of clay and without shoals so that the bay forms one of the best and most sheltered anchorages on the N. shore of the gulf. From the E. point of the bay a broad shelving sandy beach fringed with white and balsam spruce, the boundary of a forest covering the flat country behind, extends to the river where the settlement is and between the bay and two ranges of hills 1300 to 1700 ft. high, some distance inland lies a considerable extent of lowland. The bay has always been a great resort of the Montagnais Indians.—The relations beautiful at a distance, on a nearer view are rugged and barren. The summit of the largest is 700 ft. above the sea and two others rise 600 ft. and 457 ft. So bold are these islands and so suddenly do some of them rise from the sea, that there is no anchorage close to them on the seaward side.

ST. YAGUR, or KUNOOK, a river India, which rises in the Doab in dist. Allypore flows S. E. in a very winding course, and joins the Jutna on its N. bank, about 15 m. below Calcutta. Its total length is about 210 m.

SEYPAN an isl. of the N. Pacific, belonging to the Ladrones or Mariana group lies 3 m. N. E. of Tinian, and has a peak which rises to the height of 2000 ft., forms a very conspicuous object. Its only village, situated on its N. side, contains about 200 inhabitants, most of them fine young men from the Caroline Islands, who go almost naked, their only piece of dress being a narrow slip of cotton round the lower part of their bodies. Seypan is annually visited by three or four whalers, which anchor off its N. W. shore, outside a long reef stretching southwards towards Tinian.

SPAX or **SAFON** (add.), a tn. N Africa, regency and 1400. R.S.E. Tunis, beautifully situated on the N.E. shore of the Gulf of Gabes. It is surrounded by a lofty wall, and consists of two parts, the one, called El Bled, inhabited exclusively by Mohammedans and the other called El Bledh, inhabited by Christians and Jews. El Bledh is a comparatively insignificant place, having only 1500 inhabitants, whereas El Bled contains nearly 13 000 and in respect both of its size and its buildings, ranks as one of the prettiest places in the regency. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen and cotton tissues, and the trade, which embraces a large extent of country, is very important, though the harbour is so bad that vessels lie exposed nearly a mile from the shore. The principal articles of export are wool oil, basins, sponges, dates, almonds, and dry fruits.

SHARA, a tn. Russia, gov. Bessarabia, circle and not far from Akermann with a church and 1400 inhabitants. The vine is extensively cultivated in the vicinity.

SHARAZ, a tn. Turkey in Europe. Boeris cap circle of the same name, on the Rive, 57 m. W.S.W. Belgrade. It is the seat of a court of justice and the see of a bishop, and possesses a gymnasium. It was once a strong fortress, and was inundated by a large ditch and a palisade. The culture of the vine and the rearing of cattle are the chief employments. It contains a pop. which amounted in 1834 exclusive of the Turkish garrison, to 3920.

SHADRINSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 31½ m. S.E. Perm. cap circle of same name, 1 bank Isnet. It has three churches, a circle school two charitable institutions, several factories, particularly for smelting tallow an important trade and three variety markets at which large quantities of goods are sold. Pop. 486.

SHAHABAD two places, India.—1. A tn. Surhid 1 bank Bureosky in lat 30° 10' N. lon. 76 56' E. It contains nearly 3000 inhabitants and possesses a good bazar but is described as little better than a heap of silt and ruins.—2. A tn. Oude 82 m. N.W. Lucknow. It is a considerable place, built chiefly of brick, and proving by its remains of fortification that it must once have been more important than at present. Its palace was strengthened with towers like a citadel and it had also a fine mosque. At present it possesses a bazar.

SHAHJAHANPOOR three places, India.—1. A tn. Sindia's Dominion 1 bank Thir 55 m. N.E. Ojien. It is a considerable place, with an important trade carried on chiefly by the Borohe, an intelligent and wealthy class of Musselman merchants.—2. A tn. N.W. Provinsia dist and 21 m. N.E. Meerut; with a dilapidated fort and a bazar.—3. A tn. N.W. Provinsia, dist Cawnpore 12 m. N. Calpee, with a bazar.

SHAHSEZ, or **SHAHSE**, a tn. China, prov. Honan on the Yang-tse-kiang about 170 m. above the point where it commences with Lake Tang-chay. It is built on the embankment on the left side of the river and extends along it to upwards of 3 m. On the banks and in all the creeks lie junks at anchor some of them of large size and all so closely crammed together as possible. Numerous boats from the W. come down the river to Shaks, bringing sugar pepper salt, opium, tobacco, and hemp and carrying back cotton, as well as some of the articles imported at Canton. Shaks is only considered as the port of Kinohor, which is situated 1 m. inland, and is said to be a place of much more importance. The pop. as stated by a mandarin, is 600,000 but it is suspected that he has at least doubled the real number.

SHAKABABA, a tn. N.W. Africa. Kribunda country territory Gelaenge, lat. 14° N., lon 16 E. It is surrounded by a palisade and a ditch, is finely shaded by lofty incense trees, and contains 1500 inhabitants.

SHANGHAI a foreign settlement on the mainland of China, adjacent to the walled city of the same name, but perfectly distinct in its boundaries government, and commerce. The name signifies 'upon the sea' and there is data in Chinese history that goes to prove that at one period the site whereon it stands on the r. bank, at the mouth of the Yangtze River, was reached by the waters of the Pacific Ocean. Now it is distant 35 m. from the sea-coast, and surrounded by navigable creeks that intersect the delta, so numerous that within a circuit of 50 m. there are not less than 8000 to 2500 m. of water communication; and if the

ditches for irrigating the land be taken into account this network of waters may be doubted. The widest of these creeks is named the Whang-poo, which is about 8 m. wide at Shanghai, and increases to over 1 m. at its outlet into the Yangtze, at the port of Wooming 14 m. distant by water, and 8 m. by land. From the immense volume of water flowing into these creeks at their upper junction with the Yangtze, the water is perfectly fresh to the Whang-poo. The settlement stands on the left bank of that stream, below the



walled city from which it is separated by a moat, with several bridges across it, and, again, is divided by two smaller creeks, the Yang-kue-Pang and Boonchoo Creek—the latter being from 150 to 200 yards in width with one stone and one wooden bridge across it. These water boundaries divide the settlement into three sections, each under the jurisdiction of the following nationalities—the upper French the middle British, and the lower American. They are commonly called cosmopolitan but no portion of the land has been ceded by the Emperor of China the foreign residents being merely renters of the soil who have purchased the rights of the former native occupiers and are subject to the same trifling annual tax paid by those to the government. At the same time they hold their title to the land under a code of regulations drawn up by the treaty powers, and sanctioned by the Chinese government, whereby they cannot be dispossessed of their claims by the Chinese while they are at liberty to sell or let the ground with any buildings thereon, to the native inhabitants. Moreover this applies to the subjects of other nationalities who have concluded treaties with China besides the three already mentioned. The British section is not only the most valuable and covered with the largest number of buildings, but the consulates of all the other nations are sit-

ated there, except the French and American. Along the bank of the Whang-poo extends a wide broad' or quay, with a bulwark of stone, and numerous stone jetties, for landing and loading cargo; while the quay forms a promenade for the residents, from 50 to 80 ft. wide. This footage is nearly 1 m. in length, along which range the foreign houses—places of residence as well as business. These are chiefly spacious mansions, built mostly in the Italian style of architecture, which give an air of elegance and wealth to this otherwise unpretentious side that is seen nowhere else in the Far East. For a quarter of a mile back they extend more or less, each being surrounded by a wall inclosing a garden presenting the aspect of a fashionable suburb in London. Here are extensive 'goldens' or warehouses for storing imported merchandise, and preparing tea and silk brought from the interior for export. There are no European shops in the thoroughfare, which consists of narrow roads from 30 to 35 ft. wide, laid out at right angles with walls more or less on either side and occasionally a narrow footpath. These roads are macadamized, but the nature of the ground is such that the metal sinks in the soft mud, and during heavy rains or high tides the water comes up through the drains, flooding the lowest parts of the buildings. There at any time water may be found by digging from 1 to 5 ft. deep. Below this mud is a tenuous clay into which piles are driven to obtain a secure foundation not only for buildings but the walls that surround them—all of which are built of small black bricks, dried in the sun, but very durable. A system of underground drainage has been constructed but it is very defective, in consequence of the level nature of the site. This general plan of the settlement is carried out to the westward for about three quarters of a mile extending from N to S the same distance, the greater portion of the area being densely covered with Chinese houses, the property of the foreign residents. Here the aspect of the roads is completely changed by the continuous streets of native shops displaying every description of European and Chinese wares suitable for the foreign and native consumers. Through the middle of this quarter runs the Maloo (horse-road) from 50 to 60 ft. wide, where a market is held in the morning for the sale of poultry, fish, vegetables, and all other kinds of provisions. A busy and industrious population throngs this quarter from sunrise to sunset, who enjoy all the privileges of their own country with the protection and advantages of the others. On the other hand they are obliged to comply with the land regulations and local laws established for their control which in some respects differ from the clauses referring to foreigners. For this purpose a municipal council is elected annually by the foreign renters, comprising subjects of all nationalities except French, who elect a chairman and appoint a staff of officials, similar to that of an English municipality, chiefly for the maintenance of roads, bridges, jetties, &c. and lighting and cleaning the settlement. They have also the appointment and control of the police which consists partly of Europeans and partly of Chinese. To meet the expenditures, they are empowered to levy taxes upon the consumers of tenements native and foreign, and wharfage dues upon imports and exports—the former varying per annum from £30,000 to £25,000 and the latter from £10,000 to £15,000. This includes the revenue of the American section of Shanghai, which is incorporated for municipal purposes with the British division, but the French 'commune' has a council of its own, specially under the control of the consul for France at this port. In extent the latter section is about half the size of the British and about as densely peopled by Chinese, while the American portion, named Hong-quai, extends nominally over a greater superficies than the two others together, but thinly populated, with comparatively few native or foreign houses. According to a detailed census of the population taken in March, 1865, the following general results were obtained, which have not altered materially since—British and American sections, including the army (1916), navy (593), and mercantile shipping (9931) 51,929; of whom 280 were females, and 107 children comprising 15 nationalities, namely, English, 2993; Americans, 407; Germans 249; Danes, 30; Spaniards 181; Italians, 10; Dutch, 37; Portuguese, 113; Norwegians, 23; Swedes, 60; Russians, 22; Swiss, 22; Greeks, 7; Austrians, 6; French 38; Mexicans, 1; Persians, 1; and Arabs 4. In the French section exclusive

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of the army and navy the foreign population number 460 persons, of whom 101 were women and children belonging to eleven different nationalities. Of the native population in the British section 48,490 resided on shore, 9709 in boats, and 3900 vagrants of whom 15,456 were females; in the American section 17,466, all living on shore, making a total of the two districts, 77,945; but the council considering that the Chinese residing being enumerated to the extent of one-sixth, this percentage was added forming a total of 90,587. In the French section the returns furnished a total of 55,645, making a grand total of 146,232 Chinese and 5589 foreigners. The subjects and citizens of each nationality are under the protection of their respective consuls and amenable to the jurisdiction of their courts or where the person has no consul to appeal to he is amenable to the Chinese authorities. It was a question whether Chinese in foreign employ were exempt from imperial jurisdiction, and it has been decided in the affirmative. The following consular flags may be seen fluttering in the breeze along the 'bund'—British, French, American, Prussian, Swedish, Norwegian, Russian, Netherlands, Belgian, Portuguese, and Spanish. On occasion when any matter affecting the general interests of the community is mooted, the foreign consuls meet in a body and pass resolutions, or make representations to be forwarded to the Tao tai of the walled city and the ambassadors at Peking. This functionary who is both governor and chief magistrate of the city and district, has judicial power over all the Chinese in the settlement, except where British interests are involved when the case is tried before a mixed court at the consulars and if the Chinese offenders in petty cases are convicted they are sentenced to hard labour on the roads of the settlement. Previous to 1865 all cases civil and criminal were tried by the British consuls, vice-consuls, and their assistants, but these accumulated to such degree that the rapid growth of the settlement that the home government sent out a complete judicial staff forming at Shanghai a supreme court, with jurisdiction over all British subjects in China and Japan and removing the court of appeal from Hong Kong to the settlement. The subjects and citizens of other nations are tried by their respective consuls. This motley community of foreigners having equal rights on Chinese ground gives to Shanghai settlement a domestic and public character which nowhere else exists. Consequently there is no united system of government able to command the respect of the Tao tai, the are despised of the worst class, giving greater trouble to the authorities than the whole native population.

The port of Shanghai extends from the upper limits of the Whang-poo below the native shipping to Woo tung a distance of 14 m., of which the anchorage for foreign vessels extends for 4 m. below the settlement. The anchorage is divided into nine sections, defining the foreign from the Chinese boundary where all the vessels are anchored abreast, and lateral according to their position, vessels being separated from sailing ships. A foreign harbour master is appointed by the Chinese authorities, who retain complete control over the conservancy of the harbour and its entrance, and collect all shipping dues, duties on imports and exports, &c. through the imperial foreign maritime customs. This institution arose out of the troubles of the government, when in 1853, the native customs was suspended while the city was in the occupation of the Taipings. A treaty was drawn up and a foreign protectorate established in July 1864, which proved so beneficial to all concerned, that on the ratification of the Tientsin treaty in 1858, its jurisdiction was extended to all the open ports, such under the management of a consular commissioner, and the whole under an inspector-general, most of whom are British subjects. At this port the number of employees is about 80 of whom from 50 to 80 are English. During the year 1864 the number of foreign vessels entered inwards and cleared outwards was 5562, making an aggregate of 1,670,809 tons carrying imports of general merchandise valued at \$21,010,787 and exports of tea, silk, cotton, and other products of \$13,282,589, realizing a customs revenue of \$280,776. In 1865 and 1866 commerce declined on account of over-trading but there is every prospect of the port maintaining its title of the commercial capital of China. Its position near the silk districts with which it is connected by magnificent water communication, and lying at the mouth of the Yangtze river, makes it the chief outlet of the tea-dis-

trials on the tributaries of that river. Moreover, its central position with regard to the northern ports, and the open ports in Japan, will necessarily make it the centre for imports to be transhipped thence. Although the international trading with this port are numerous, yet it may be said that the British are the only importers. In 1865 they introduced goods to the amount of \$12,000,000 sterling, of which the principal item was opium from India, and next to that Manchester cottons, the remainder being general merchandise—the former representing not less than \$5,000,000. France brings nothing to Shanghai, and takes away only a small portion of the silk that supplies her looms. Out of 45,000 bales exported in 1865 France purchased 7300 bales, of which no more than 2500 were shipped by French houses. The Americans are the next in importance to the British, and they excel in establishing steam traffic on the rivers and coast, and recently a line of 4000-ton steamers has commenced running from San Francisco to the ports in China and Japan. Between thirty and forty steamers ply regularly to and from the riverine and coast ports and Shanghai, solely American. They are likewise the only shippers of tea, after the British. Although the tea-districts are situated from 500 to 1000 m. from Shanghai, yet the export exceeds that of all the other ports in China. In this important branch of trade, as well as the export of silk, the native merchants work in harmony with the foreigners, and each class is satisfied with the trade that falls to its share. Nowhere in China have the wealthy inhabitants such faith in foreign transactions and in foreign protection as in Shanghai. During the years 1861-2 the Taiping rebels threatened the city and settlement with an armed force of 80,000 men when it was defended by British and French troops and men-of-war. The Chinese looked to the settlement from all parts with their families and treasures until the population increased to half a million and the amount of silver in coin and ingots was incalculable. This created a transient degree of prosperity which can only be compared to the sudden increase of wealth in the gold regions of California and Australia. Land increased ten times and even a hundred fold in value, as the exulting fugitives paid fabulous rents for the houses within protection of the British army. When the rebels were driven beyond the boundary of 30 m. by our troops, and the rebellion finally suppressed by an army of disciplined Chinese under Colonel Gordon, the refugees returned to their native places and the value of land and dwellings returned to something like its former position. Many foreigners who had amassed great wealth were ruined and whole streets of Chinese houses were unoccupied. At the same time the overtrading in tea caused some of the oldest firms to become bankrupt and otherwise checked the banking and mercantile operations in 1866, since when they have been slowly recovering in the aggregate. The following table exhibits this phase of the foreign trade of Shanghai, compiled from the Chinese customs reports:—

	1864	1865	1866
Imports,	\$12,520,000	\$12,520,000	\$12,520,000
Exports,	\$12,520,000	\$12,520,000	\$12,520,000
Total,	\$25,040,000	\$25,040,000	\$25,040,000

Here are the chief mission establishments in China. That of the London Missionary Society has a printing office for publishing religious works in Chinese, from which was issued in one year half a million copies of the New Testament for gratuitous distribution or at a small charge. Connected with the mission is a hospital for the gratuitous care of native patients, under the charge of a medical missionary where many thousands attend during the year. The American Presbyterian Mission not only print in Chinese, but manufacture the movable type. There is an extensive mission, also, under the auspices of the French Société de la Propagation de la Foi, where the missionaries conform to the dress and manners of the Chinese, with an extensive establishment near the walled city, having a cathedral within its precincts, capable of accommodating 8000 people. Besides this, the French have a handsome church in the western end under their charge. In the British concession there is an English church with the chaplain as incumbent and several chapels and meeting houses are scattered over the other parts of the settlement. Here also is a public library and a branch

of the Royal Asiatic Society which publishes its transactions. Of newspapers there are two issued daily one twice a week, two weekly, and one fortnightly. The oldest is the North China Herald, established in 1851; and at the same office a newspaper is issued twice a week, printed in the Chinese character. The British consulates and the foreign customs, likewise issue reports and returns connected with their affairs.—(Consular Reports, Customs Returns, Monthly MS Notes.)

SHAN TUN, or **Trinow** is in China, prov. Quang-tung about half-way between the Canton and Western Rivers, and about 4 m. back from the channel which connects them. It consists of a walled city about 2 m. in extent, and suburbs of still greater extent. A creek passing through the heart of the suburb and sufficiently deep for pinnaces, is spanned by two well-built granite bridges of three and five arches. The city walls are 25 ft. high, but without embrasures, and have at the base a thickness, including facing and earth-work of not less than 30 ft. For the purpose of arresting fire double walls run through the town, which contains many good shops and several handsome yamens, has clean streets, and appears from the bustle and activity displayed in them to be densely peopled.

SHAO-KING or **TERAO-KING** is in China, prov. and 60 m. Quansong or Canton 1 bank Si king, 80 m. from the sea at Macao; lat. 25° 3' N. lon. 113° 3' E. It consists of a walled city of the second class, and an extensive suburb lying to the westward, in one of the finest towns in the province and was once the residence of a governor whose jurisdiction extended over both Quansong and Quansong. About 8 m. below Shao-king the Si king flows in a deep channel through a magnificent mountain pass, 24 m. long. The district is famous for tea, and the grass which is woven into

SHARJAI is in, and port, Arabia, Oman esp. prov. of same name, on the Persian Gulf; lat. 25° 30' N. lon. 50° 36' E. The harbour is a narrow creek adapted only for small vessels and the town, which is walled in on the land side, is open towards the creek. The old or central town consists mainly of brick or stone houses, and long rows of cottages, half wood, half palm-leaf and chiefly tenanted by fishermen and sailors, extend along the beach especially northwards. Towards the N. end of the town is the large marketplace divided into several quarters, near the centre stands a long and lofty vaulted building strongly constructed, with iron bound gates, and a guard within which is kept the government treasure. The shops are neat and well built, with raised stone counters, and shelves as in Bombay or Madras they display Cashmere shawls, Bombay manufactures Persian arms, and jewellery of various kinds. The N. quarter of the town has a large number of weavers, who make the long red cloaks common in Oman, cotton robes, carpets, and curtains. Beyond the walls stretches a large extent of sand, sloping and studded with palm-trees, with an occasional garden, but the soil is too light to produce much. Sharjah is the centre of a large export and import trade being the chiefemporium for wool, cotton, and metal and the sale of domestic and foreign goods; and it is also the principal slave-market of the inner Persian Gulf, and through it are imported the goods of Persia and India. Hence a large population of many races is attracted and were the harbour better adapted for shipping, it would rise into a place of considerable importance. Pop. 20,000 to 30,000.

SHARKOI or **SHOR**, is in European Turkey in the N. of Turkish Bazar, about 25 m. S.E. Mena. It contains 8000 inhabitants, who are mostly employed in the manufacture of carpets.

SHAYLI is in Russia, gov. and 80 m. N.W. Kovno, esp. circle of same name; with two churches, a gymnasium, a circle school a charitable endowment, and 5844 inhabitants.

SHFOYGAN, a tn. L. States, Wisconsin, on the W. shore of Lake Michigan at the mouth of a stream of its name 48 m. N. Milwaukee, with which it is connected by railway. It possesses seven churches and carries on a very extensive trade particularly in timber. So large a proportion of the inhabitants are Germans, that two of the four newspapers published in the place are in their language.

SHEKDIAC, a tn. British America, New Brunswick co.

Westward, at the mouth of a small river in a bay of same name, on Northumberland Strait. It is a small but thriving place, well situated for trade, as its harbour is the easiest of access and access on this part of the coast, and the only one to which a vessel in distress can safely run for refuge. A railway has been made to Moncton, a distance of 14 m., where by communicating with the Pictoucoad, which falls into the Bay of Fundy, it saves the transport which would otherwise be necessary round the peninsula of Nova Scotia. It has been proposed to join the same object still more effectively by means of a ship-canal. Shediac Bay abounds in oysters and other shell-fish.

SHEEMOGA or **SIMOGA**, a in India presid. Madras Mysore, L. bank Tunga here navigable during the rainy season, 180 m. N.W. Seringapatam. Till destroyed by the Mahabata in 1798 it was a large and flourishing place containing about 30 000 inhabitants. Though now greatly diminished it is clean, well-drained and apparently thriving.

SHEIPU, a in China, on the E. coast of prov. Chekiang, lat. 29° 12' N. lon. 121° 50' E. It is surrounded by deep dated walls, and consists of very indifferent houses and shops, but derives some importance from being a convenient stopping place for the coasting trade. Its harbour formed by the mainland and Nyew-tow Island, has an entrance at its W. end into San-ma Bay, and another in the S. leading into the bay W. of Leaning Island. At high water the harbour has the appearance of a splendid basin, but at low water dries a far out as to become a mere expanse of mud with a small strip of water in its centre.

SHEKAWUTTEE, a state or rather collection of petty states, India, Marathas, between lat. 27° 20' and 28° 35' N. lon. 74° 55' and 76° 10' E., and bounded W. by Hikaner N.E. by Loharo and Jajhar S.E. by Jeypoor and Patna and S.W. by Jeypoor length, N.E. to S.W. 65 m. breadth, 63 m. area 8895 sq. m., revenue about £230 000. It is an arid barren tract, composed of either sandy wastes or rugged hills and mountains. In the valleys there is some fertile soil on which several kinds of grain, pulses, red pepper, and hemp for cloths are grown. The inhabitants a semibarbarous race with a mongrel religion partly Hindoo partly Mahomedan, have long been notorious freebooters, but efficient means have at last been taken to check their depredations.

SHELIF or **Uad-Sakary** a river N. Africa the largest and most important in Algeria rises on the N. slope of the Jebel Amour near the village of Boud, lat. 34° 26' N. lon. 2° 10' E. At first it has the same of Moka which, while proceeding almost due N., it exchanges successively for the names of Herda and Fagun and passes through the sandy eastern portion of the Algerian Sahara. On approaching the high land of the coast, which has an elevation of about 1600 ft., and passing round Mount Gontas which attains the still higher elevation of 3300 ft. it takes a W. direction and continues it to its mouth in the Mediterranean, near Mostaganem.

SHELLALA, a in N. Africa Algerian Sahara, in a small oasis of same name irrigated by numerous springs 170 m. S. by E. Ouan. It is surrounded by a wall with two gates, consists of about 100 houses constructed of earth and possesses a small mosque and a school. The principal articles of trade are tobacco, which is grown to some extent in the large and beautiful gardens of the interior and tar, obtained from the *arar* (*Juniperus phoenicea*).

SHELANDOAH [add], a river, U. States, which is formed in Virginia by the junction of three streams near Fort Republic, flows N.E. through the valley of Virginia, along the W. side of Blue Ridge, and nearly parallel to it, and immediately below Harper's Ferry joins the Potomac of which it is the principal tributary. Its length from Fort Republic is 170 m. the greater part of which is navigable for small boats. It furnishes a large amount of water-power.

SHEKOTTAH, a in India, presid. Madras dist. Travancore, about 70 m. S.W. Madras. It stands near the E. entrance of the sea of Perakulam, and, though covering a considerable area is neatly and compactly built. Among its public edifices are several pagodas and the Telukid's embassy.

SHEKURSK, a in Russia, gov. and 190 m. S.E. Arkangel. Though containing only 618 inhabitants it has six churches, a secular and a religious parish school, and a

charitable institution. Sulphur is found in the vicinity in the bed of the Petchi and within the strata is a village called Blagovestchansk, where two important yearly markets are held one for horses, which lasts four and the other for cloth which lasts ten days. Great quantities of turpentine are extracted in the district.

SHERA, a in Western Africa, Hausa States, cap. prov. of same name, 55 m. S.E. Kano. The position is among rocks, which surround it on all sides having only a narrow approach from the N.W. and surmounts it so strongly by nature that it has no wall. The houses are built partly of clay partly of rocks. The inhabitants, belonging to the dominant Fulaiah, have neither industry nor commerce.

SHERA, a mountain chain N. Arabia, which commencing not far from the Red Sea and the Gulf of Akahali, stretches N.E. towards the Syrian desert. Its W. slope descends rapidly and often precipitously toward the shore but the E. slope is lost gradually and almost insensibly in the sandy deserts. When composed of granite the strata is steeper and naked but when limestone prevails cultivation only is wanting to make it fertile as in Palestine. The inhabitants belong chiefly to the Himaui tribe.

SHERAYENKILLI, a in India, presid. Madras, dist. Travancore 8 m. E. Aingoo, and behind one of the lagoons of the Malabar coast. It is a large and irregular place, laid out in streets, mislaid chiefly by Nairs, and in gardens in which the coco-nut, sugar-cane, jack, mango, and other fruits abound and contains a court of law, a palace, a pagoda, and a free school for the instruction of native youths in the English and Malayalam languages.

SHERBO or **SHERBOGORI**, a in W. Africa 40 m. S.E. the peninsula of Sierra Leone, lat. (W. extremity, 7° 34' 30" N. lon. 13° 58' W. It is upwards of 27 m. long from S. to W. by 10 m. broad, and is densely wooded, particularly on the W. side the forest everywhere advancing to within a few yards of the beach. On the N. side it is bordered by an extensive mud bank and separated from it by a channel by Sherbo River in which there is a good channel 6 fathoms deep, but with several shallow and irregular patches. On the S.E. it is separated from the mainland by another channel called the Steber River. Cape St. Ann a low sandy point, forms the W. extremity of the island, and immediately westward separated only by a narrow opening choked with sand, are the Turtle Islands originally mere banks formed by deposits from the neighbouring rivers, and gradually acquiring vegetation.

SHERBOORE, a in British America, Nova Scotia on the E. bank of the St. Mary which is one of the large rivers of Nova Scotia, and falls into Indian Bay. It is a small place, with only 300 inhabitants but possesses two churches a school a courthouse, and jail on some schooners employed in the fisheries, builds a few vessels, and trades in firewood and seals. The district is well settled, and at a short distance below there are other two churches, one of which, 75 ft. high is a conspicuous object at sea.

SHERGHOFUY, a in India, presid. Behar, on a small island formed by a tributary of the Forquy, 126 m. S.E. Benares. It contains about 5000 inhabitants, and having once been the seat of the civil establishment, contains several bungalows of the European officials.

SILKA a river Russian empire Trans-Baikal Province, which formed by the junction of the Onon rising in the Kental, and the Ingoda, rising in the Chokondo Mountains, flows N.E. and mingles with the Argun in forming the Amur. At Blankin, in lat. 53° N. lon. 118° 30' E. it is 450 yards wide, and navigable thereafter by boats drawing 3 ft. of water. Its shores, partly hilly and wooded with birches and pines, are also lined with large tracts of prairie covered with rich herbage. Below Gorkum the country through which it flows becomes more mountainous, and abrupt cliffs often rise directly from the water. At Last Steika some Cossacks are stationed, who employ their time in fishing, hunting and bartering with the Ormushon and Manyar on the Amur. The current of the Silka is at the rate of 4 knots.

SILKINSKOI a in Russian empire, E. Siberia, gov. and 640 m. E.N.E. Irkutsk, on a rocky recess on the banks of the Shilka. The dwelling-house, built of wood, extended for some distance along the left bank of the river. On the

opposite side are government smelting-works, formerly used for lead and silver, but now for iron, as the more profitable commodity. Besides the smelting-works government has here a glass manufactory and a large tannery, famous for the superior quality of its leather, which is wholly tanned with bush bark.

SHINGE, a tr. to N.W. Africa, Kibumba country, territory Bamba, a bank river of that name, 40 S. N. by W. Benguela. It occupies a beautiful and romantic site in the midst of a grove of palms, and contains about 2000 inhabitants.

SHINGHIT a tr. N. Africa, Sahara, dist. Adorer lat. 20° 30' N., lon. 11° 40' W. It is a straggling place, situated in a sandy valley between two hills, which are planted with date-palms, and consists chiefly of huts in a variety of forms square, oval, &c. The inhabitants, who do not number more than 300, carry on a considerable trade with Timbuctu, Senegal, and the Senegal, and derive great facilities from the caravans proceeding into the interior and toward the W. coast. Their staple article is salt, which they obtain from Sebaha, and exchange for European goods, chiefly cottons. There are some carefully cultivated fields around Shinghit, but the sand from the desert is constantly threatening to overwhelm them.

SHINTE, or Kano, a tr. N. Africa, country of the Bafode, pleasantly situated on a rivulet in the centre of a green plain about 10 m. E. of the Lankaya or Kano lat. 12° 37' 35" N., lon. 23° 47' E. It is embowered in banana and other tropical trees, has straight streets, contrasting with those of the Bechuanas, which are all very tortuous, and consists of well furnished huts with square, oval, and round roofs, each with a carefully smoothed roof, used in some instances as a garden for raising a little tobacco and sugar-cane.

SHILI, a native tribe, E. Africa upon the White Nile. The men are armed with well made ebony clubs, two lances, a bow always strung, and a bundle of arrows, their hands are completely full of weapons, and they carry a small neatly made stool slung at their sides. They wear tufts of cow's feathers on the crown of the head, and their favourite attitude when standing is with one leg raised over a spear and the foot resting on the hands of the other knee. Their arrows, about 3 ft. long are pointed with hard wood, iron being scarce among them. The women wear small leopards of tanned leather as bras and from the back of the belt a tail of finely cut strips of leather their children are slung from the shoulder in a skin across the back, and secured by a thong round the waist. The huts of the natives are circular with very low eaves. The women are skilful in manufacturing mats and baskets of the leaf of the doum-palm they also make griddles and necklaces of river-mussel shells threaded upon the hair of the gorilla's tail. (Zaner)

SHIRE a river S.E. Africa, draining Lake Nyman into the Zambezi, which it enters on its left bank, at lat. 17° 46' N., lon. 35° 55' E. after a course of about 270 m. Ascending the river from the Zambezi the lower part of it has an average depth of 2 fathoms, but it becomes shallower higher up, when many departing and re-entering branches diminish the volume of water; the absence of sandbanks, however, makes it easy navigation. It drains a low and exceedingly fertile valley of 15 to 20 m. in breadth. Ranges of wooded hills bound the valley on both sides. For the first 20 m. the hills on the left bank are close to the river, then comes the detached mountain Morambala, with steep sides towards the W. wooded to the top and reaching a height of 6000 ft. A few clumps of palms and acacias appear N. of the river, on the tongue of land occupying the angle it forms with the Zambezi. Beyond Morambala the Shire winds through an extensive marsh. For many miles northwards a broad sea of fresh green grass extends. Ten or fifteen miles N. of Morambala stands the dome-shaped hill Makanya; several others with granite-looking peaks stretch away to the N., and form the E. boundary of the valley, another range, of metamorphic rocks, bounds the valley on the W. Villages are numerous, and many gardens of maize, pumpkins, and tobacco fringe the marshy banks. Into the river on its right bank, runs a deep stream about 20 yards wide, flowing in from a body of water several miles broad, from which great quantities of duckweed are carried into the Shire. Further on the village of Khoma stands upon the right bank, and a range of hills, commanding opposite Khoma, on the Zambezi approaches it within 5 or 6 m., and then runs in a N.W. direction, the principal hill is

named Malawa a number of villages stand upon its tree-covered sides, and coal is found cropping out in the rocks. The country now improves as the river is ascended the rich valley becoming less swampy, and adorned with trees. The majestic mountains, to which the name of Mount Chirindani has been given, now become visible in the N.E. as does also the E. end of the Mlanje range, among the mountains of which the Luo has its source, and flowing S.W. joins the Shire at lat. 16° 31' S. A short distance beyond the Luo is the Elephant Marsh, in which Dr. Livingstone counted 800 elephants in sight at once. The members of the Shire support prodigious numbers of many kinds of water-fowl. Beyond the marshes the country is higher and has a larger population, the soil is saline and salt is extracted from it, and cotton of excellent staple is grown upon it. A succession of rich low islands shade the river, many of them being cultivated with maize, &c. About midway in the river's course is a series of cataracts, to which the name of 'Marelikon' has been given, dividing the river into the Upper and Lower Shire. The lowest, called the Mamvira is at lat. 15° 55' S., but it is insignificant compared with the five above it, altogether they occupy 40 m. of the river's course with a total fall of 1200 ft. In that distance but the river is navigable in the still reaches which exist in the intervals of the cataracts. Above the cataracts the Upper Shire is a broad dry stream with but little current unless the current here seldom exceeds a knot an hour while that of the Lower Shire is from 2 to 2½ knots. The course at first is rather tortuous, and makes a long bend to the E. till it comes within 5 or 6 m. of Mount Zomba which stands near the W. shore, about the middle of Lake Shurwa. The direction of the river is then northerly, as far as the lakelike Pambombe, which is an expansion of 10 or 12 m. long, and 5 or 6 m. broad, a few miles below its exit from the S.E. arm of Lake Nyman. The banks of the lakelike are low and covered with a dense wall of papaya 10 or 12 ft. high. At its effluence from Lake Nyman the Shire is from 9 to 15 ft. deep the depth in the lake itself being much greater.

SHIRWA a lake, S.E. Africa lying S.E. from the S. end of Lake Nyman lat. (S. extremity) 16° 35' S., lon. 35° 40' E. It has never been explored but was seen by Dr. Livingstone from the base of Mount Pirmit, on its S.W. side. Thence the prospect northwards ended in a sea horizon, with two small islands in the distance, a larger one, resembling a hill-top, and covered with trees, rose more in the foreground. Ranges of hills appeared on the E. and on the W. Mount Chikala, which seems to be connected with the great mountain mass called Zomba. The shore was covered with reeds and papaya. The N. end of the lake has not been seen, though it has been passed the length of the lake is probably 60 or 80 m. and the breadth 20 m. The height above the sea is 1800 ft. From probably having no outlet the water, which appears to be deep is slightly brackish, with a taste like that of a weak solution of Epsom salts. The country around is very beautiful and clothed with rich vegetation. Exceedingly lofty mountains, perhaps 5000 ft. above sea level stand near the E. shore on the W. stands Mount Zomba, 7000 ft. in height, and 20 m. long.

SHISHOW, a tr. China on the frontiers of Hoonan and Hoopet, at the point where the Yang-tse-kiang comes into communication with the Lake of Tung-ting. It is protected on two sides by the river and the lake, and surrounded by a wall apparently of no great strength. The space inclosed being far larger than is built upon, nearly a half of it is laid out in gardens.

SHKLOV a tr. Russia, gov. and 25 m. N. by W. Mohilev, on the Dnieper with two churches, an ancient castle, and a pop. of 11 563.

SHLEB a tr. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 4 m. S.E. of Gussan, on the Danubius, with a parish church, a castle, an asylum for children several corn and saw mills, and 1100 inhabitants.

SHOAL LAKE, or Lac Plat, British America, on the N.W. of the Lake of the Woods about lat. 49° 30' N., lon. 95° 10' W. is a considerable sheet of water, about 10 m. long by 7 m. broad, shallow rocky, and much frequented by aquatic birds. Its E. shore is bordered partly by ridges clothed with large oak-trees, and partly by rock masses, which stretch southward for a considerable distance. It is a

in forests sporting ground of the inhabitants of Fort Gerry, situated about 85 m. N. W.

SHOE AND SLIPPER, the name of two isls. New Zealand, North Island or Ulster on the N. W. side of the Bay of Plenty. The one is 1½ m. E. N. E. and the other 4 m. S. E. of Taiaroa Head. They are both named from their shape. Shoe Island in particular, which is only 1 m. in circuit, exactly representing its name even to the toe.

SHOLAPORE, a collectorate and dist. India presid. Bombay between lat. 18° 10' and 18° 24' N. lon. 73° and 76° 28' E., bounded N. by Ahmednagar and the Nizam's Dominions, E. the Nizam's Dominions, S. Satara and Belgaum and W. Ahmednagar, Poona, and Ratnagiri; greatest length, N. W. to S. E., 170 m., greatest breadth, 50 m. It has an undulating surface diversified by spurs and valleys, and is well watered by the Kistna and the Beema, but has scarcely any trees except a few mango trees. The staple product is cotton which it is said might be far more extensively grown if the roads were better, the difficulty of transport destroying the profit which would otherwise be realized. Still, notwithstanding this disadvantage, the quantity sent along this route from the Nizam's Dominions towards Bombay is large and increasing. Pop. 675,115.

SHOLAPORE, esp. of the above dist., on a level tract at its E. extremity 720 m. S. E. Bombay, occupies a considerable area of an oblong form, inclosed by a wide and deep ditch and by a wall of substantial masonry, provided with a massive brass and flanked by round towers. Beside the town proper there is an extensive suburb or outer town, also surrounded by an outer wall. Though not possessed of much natural strength, Sholapore is well ranked as an important fortress, the possession of which was repeatedly contested till it was taken by Aurangzeb in 1684. It afterwards fell into the hands of the Marathas, and being in their possession in 1818 when the Peshwa fled from Poona previous to his final deposition was taken by a British force by escalade. A church has been erected within the town.

SHOOA, a territory and to E. Africa, S. of the Madi and N. E. of the W. of the Albert Nyanza, intersected by the parallel of lat. 3° N. and longitude of lon. 32° E. The country forms a natural park, well watered by numerous rivulets, ornamented with fine timber and interspersed with high rocks of granite, which from a distance produce the effect of ruined castles. The pasturage is of superior quality and the surface being undulating, a small brook in every valley forms a natural drain, consequently the more elevated land is remarkably dry and healthy. The cultivation of the soil is superior, large quantities of annuins are grown and carefully harvested, the crop being gathered and arranged in oblong trusses, 20 ft. long and 12 ft. high, and in this way dried previous to being stored in the granaries. These are of two kinds—the one, of wicker work, supported on four posts with a thatched roof; the other simply contrived by fixing a stout pole 20 ft. long firmly in the ground, about 4 ft. from the ground a bundle of strong and long reeds is tied tightly round the pole, hoops of wicker work are then bound round them at intervals, until they assume the form of an inverted umbrella half expanded; this receptacle being filled with grain, fresh reeds are similarly added, and the work reaches within a few feet of the top of the pole the whole is then covered with reeds securely strapped. Fowls, butter and goats are abundant and cheap and beads are held in great value. The town or vil. of Shooa, in lat. 3° 4' N. lon. 32° 4' E. is a lovely place. A fine granite mountain ascends in one block, on a sheer precipice, for about 800 ft. from its base, perfectly abrupt on its E. side, while the other parts of it are covered with fine forest trees, and pretentiously dotted over with villages. The people are precisely similar to the more northerly Obo and Eriaka in language and appearance, and are exceedingly mild in their manners. The village stands a few miles S. W. of the Ansa, which receives the entire drainage of the Madi and Shooa countries with that of extensive districts E. of Shooa, and becomes a tremendous torrent so long as the rains continue, and conveys a vast volume of water to the Nile; but the inclination of the whole country being rapid towards the N. W. the bed of the Ansa, following the general incline, is so quickly emptied after the cessation of the rains that it becomes insignificant as a river. Shooa has an elevation of 8000 ft. above the sea. (See also)

SHOOSHEENDRAM, a N. India, presid. Madras, Travancore, about 5 m. N. W. Cape Comorin. It has a large Brahmin population, and a famous pagoda.

SHUPANGA, a vil. S. E. Africa, a bank Zambesi, about 80 m. from its mouth. It occupies the prettiest site on the river. In front a sloping lawn with a fine mango orchard at its S. end leads down to the Zambesi with its green islands beyond, northwards, lie vast fields and forests of palms and tropical trees, with Mount Morambala towering to the clouds, and further away more distant hills appear in the horizon. A one-storied house situated here possesses a remarkably interesting. In it Kilipanzuk of Captain Owen's surveying expedition died of fever in 1823, and in 1832 died of the same fatal disease the wife of Dr. Livingstone. A hundred yards E. of the house, under a large baobab-tree, both are buried.

SHUYA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 65 m. N. N. Vladimir asp circle of same name on the Tetz, which is here crossed by two handsome bridges. It has five churches, circles and parish schools, a charitable institution, and numerous industrial establishments both the town and the circle ranking among the most industrious in Russia. Pop. 8408.

SHWEI YN, a vil. Aracan, a bank Koladyn, on a bank 20 ft. above high water, in the midst of groves of plantains, mangoes and jack-trees. It is a large and populous place, with comfortable houses and homesteads, and an extensive cultivation of rice. The cotton tree is common. The people are all Musulmans, and dress nearly like the genuine Malays, though their features are different.

SIRIHU (Pulo) or Sirihawoo an Isl. Indian Archipelago, off the W. coast of Sumatra, between lat. 3° 10' and 4° 25' S. It has a length of about 56 m. from N. W. to S. E., a medium breadth of about 10 m. and an area of 480 sq. m. There is an active volcano near its centre. Its inhabitants are of Malay origin and speak the same language as those of the adjacent islands of Sijora and Pogo.

SIDDIAPORE, a tn. India, Nizam's Dominions, about 97 m. N. W. Bellary on the road to Bombay via Bellary. It consists of about 200 inhabited houses, and possesses two pagodas and four churches. The inhabitants are mostly agriculturists.

SIDIBOW, a to Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 20 m. E. Czerkow on the Kustka-Kroutter with an ancient castle and a porch.

SIDHOLT, a tn. India presid. Madras dist. and 12 m. E. Cuddapah a bank Penuar. It consists of a town and fort, but the only objects of any interest belong to the latter, which is in the form of a quadrangle, built of sandstone and limestone, and strengthened by bastions, which are round at the angles, but square on the curtain. A deep and broad fosse makes three sides of the fort; the fourth side is washed by the river and furnished with a fusar base. It had once two gateways, but that on the E. has been built up, and that on the W. is now the only entrance. Among the buildings of the interior are the ruined Pann palace, the mosque, the cecoberry or hall of audience, and the mausoleum of Hummiah Shah. The last is surrounded by a handsome cupola with a gilded crescent, and has attached to it a small mosque, garden and burial-ground. Except during the rainy season the flat bed of the Penuar, near Sidholt is used as garden ground, and produces melons, which are celebrated for their superior flavor.

SIDI BEL-ABBAR, a tn. N. Africa, Algeria prov. and 38 m. N. Oran. It was founded by the French in 1848, and consists of two quarters, a military provided with immense storehouses and a civil, which consists of spacious streets which cross at right angles, and are lined by shady trees and a number of lofty and handsome houses. Its advantageous position promises to make it the principal entrepot for the ports of Mostaganem, Arzew and Oran. Pop. 4156.

SIDI HESHAM, a small state, N. Africa, territory Maghreb, between lat. 28° and 29° 41' N. lon. 11° 45' and 15° 44' E., bounded N. W. and W. by the Atlantic, S. the Sahara, and E. and N. E. Morocco. Much of the traffic between Morocco and Timbuktoo passes through it, and its inhabitants availing themselves of the facilities thus afforded, carry on a considerable trade. They are also industrious cultivators of the soil. Sidi-Hesham, which originally belonged to Morocco, threw off allegiance to it, and secured its independence in 1810.

SIENKOV a tn. Russia, gov. Frelava, cap. circle of south name, on the Grays. It has nine churches, a circle and a parish school, and a charitable institution; and contains 7715 inhabitants.

SIGIRI a natural stronghold, Ceylon, 46 m N by E. Kandy. It is situated in the heart of the great central forest and consists of a gigantic cylindrical rock rising suddenly from the surrounding flat to a height of 400 ft., as if shot up by subterranean force. Its curved sides are nearly perpendicular, and in some places overhanging their base. Its upper surface is very little more than an acre in extent. This was the retreat selected by the paricide Kysapa, who seized the throne of Ceylon after assassinating his father, King Dhatusena. Having isolated it by a rampart and formed a deep fosse, filled with water from an adjoining tank, he carved galleries along the face of the cliff, partially hollowing them out of the rock, and protecting them in front by strong curtain walls of stone. His palace, which stood on a triangular bastion, protected on two sides by the fosse, was a shapely mass of dunes and fallen brickwork, the mounds of which are infested by bears and snakes, while the ruined galleries are tenanted by thousands of bats. The tank, covered with the red and white flowers of the lotus, abounds with crocodiles.

SIETTE-ALIN, a mountain range Russian empire, stretching N. E. at the distance of 25 to 80 m from the W shore of the Sea of Japan and the Gulf of Tartary. It may be considered a continuation or skirt of the Trans-silva range on the S. The loftiest of the mountains rise from 4000 to 6000 ft. and are densely wooded with pine, hardwood and leafy trees being entirely confined to the valleys and lower slopes. The drainage of the E. slope is carried to the Sea of Japan and the Gulf of Tartary by numerous torrents, the course of which is too short to allow them to be developed into considerable streams, the drainage of the W slope belongs to the basin of the Amur. Of the numerous passes leading across the mountains the best are in the S. One of these, somewhat difficult, leads from the Upper Ussuri to Olga Bay, another is said to be practically even for carriages.

SI KIANG or **Wu River**, China, by far the most important of the streams which unite to form the Canton River was till recently almost entirely unknown. Even now its upper course, from the mountains of Yunnan and Kuenchow continued eastward across Quangong is only conjectured, but the lower course, from the city of Canton up to the frontier of Quingong, was thoroughly explored in 1869 by a British gunboat squadron. This expedition, leaving the anchorage of Canton on the 16th February, and proceeding down the river entered the Sai wan passage by the Si-chai-tan channel. The passage was easily navigated till abreast of the town of Su-wan, where the stream, dividing into two channels, leaves a large middle ground of hard mud, on which several of the vessels grounded. The expedition next proceeded by the Tan-ohai passage into the Tai lang channel, which runs out of it to the westward. In this channel no obstruction was found till within 3 m. of the village of Yan-tai-tan, where a flat island, about 1 m. long forms a N. and S. passage; the former almost buried by a bed of rocks, with a channel only 7 ft. deep at low water; the latter better and deeper, but very narrow at its E. end, and embanked near its centre by a rock, on which, as it is dry only at low water and had not been discovered by the previous sondings, the landing vessel struck. Having cleared all the channels leading to it, the expedition on 19th February entered the Si-king proper called also the Blue River from the clearness of its waters, and the following day reached the San-shui junction, and anchored at Shao-king situated on the left or N. bank about 20 m further up. About 5 to 6 m. below or E. of this town is a rock pass the river becoming narrower and flowing nearly straight for 21 m. among mountains ranging from 2000 to 3000 ft. high. In the narrowest part of this pass the width does not exceed 300 yards, but at Shao-king it is not less than 1400 yards. Midway between the San-shui junction and Shao-king, below the village of Kwang-li, the river splits round a richly cultivated island; and a little above the village, before reaching the pass, appears at one spot not to be more than 2 fathoms deep. The necessary inference is that at this spot in February when the exploration was made, the river, which is here only 7 m. from the sea, ceases to be navigable

for vessels drawing more than 12 ft. Near Shao-king limestone hills appear in rugged and picturesque groups, and still farther up the river winds through a continuously hilly country of sandstones and granites, chiefly in N. and W. directions. The hills, varying in height from 100 to 1500 ft., are in general densely wooded and often highly cultivated. At 50 m above Shao-king, after passing a singular mass of granite, which rises perpendicularly 800 ft. in the form of a stump, out of a range of hills 1500 to 1800 ft. high, the river bed is studded with rocks, and the navigation becomes dangerous. The exploration was however continued 35 m further to We-ohu or Ng-ohu situated on the E. frontiers of Quingong, where the Si-king is joined by the stream on which Kwei-ling the capital of that province, stands. At We-ohu in lat. 23° 38' N. lon 118° 14' E., the breadth of the river is nearly a mile from shore to shore, and about 600 yards between the sandbanks, but the navigation is difficult even for junks, and, according to report, becomes about 12 m. further up entirely obstructed by rapids. The course of the Si-king so far as now known, being only the portion from We-ohu to the sea, is 150 m. in length.

SILAO a tn. Mexico state and 13 m W Guanaxaco. It contains 6000 inhabitants who used to weave large quantities of woollen and cotton goods, but now confine themselves almost entirely to agriculture.

SILLESIA (DOCHOT) Austrian empire, lies between lat. 49° 25' and 50° 36' N. lon 16° 23' and 18° 39' E., and is bounded N. by Prussian Silesia, S. Galizia, S. Hungary and Moravia, and W. Maravia and Prussian Silesia, area 14,680 sq. m. pop. (1857), 462,051 of whom 230,000 are Slaves, 210,000 Germans, and 3280 Jews. With the exception of 61,572 Lutherans 45 Reformed Protestants, and the Jews, they are all R. Catholics. For administrative purposes the duchy is divided into 23 districts. Troppa is the capital.

SILLOTH a seaport, England co. Cumberland newly formed on the English coast of the Solway Frith, 18 m. W Carlisle lat 54° 33' N., lon 8° 33' W. The channel here has 15 ft. depth at low water and the harbor in an emergency may securely run but vessels into it at a time when the tidal harbour along this part of the coast cannot be approached. The commercial traffic is chiefly with Ireland.

SILVET, an isl. China, prov. Kiangsoo, in the Yang-tze-kiang, beyond a bold projecting hill above Kiang-yu. It rises out of the centre of the river to the height of nearly 200 ft. covered with the richest foliage, and crowned by a small pagoda-shaped edifice, which commands an extensive panoramic view over a broad and richly cultivated plain stretching away to the N. On its sides, embowered in foliage, are several quiet temples, with white walls gleaming and lazy priests basking in the sun. Silver Island is evidently destined to form a junction with the small islands of Ju-shu. Two spits of land, jutting out from each and accumulating alluvium, are rapidly narrowing the channel which lies between them. H.M.S. *Furze* in proceeding up the river with Lord Elgin in 1856, grounded on a reef to the E. of this island, in a channel through which a British fleet, consisting of several ships of the line, had passed, totally unconscious of the danger, and which was marked on the charts as having a depth of 18 fathoms. Thus silent must not be confounded with Kintyre which lies between the W. end of the island of Chusan and the mouth of the Yang or Hangpo, and is also known by the name of Silver Island.

SIMEN a prov. Abyssinia, Tigre, washed on the E. by the Taccana and consisting almost entirely of an elevated plateau averaging about 10,000 ft. in absolute height. Above the plateau rise several mountains, the loftiest of which called Ras Dutchen, is at least 14,000 ft. above sea-level. Snow is often seen upon it, and from its sides descend numerous torrents, which, after forming beautiful cascades, hurry along, some to the Ballea and others to the Taccana. The whole of the mountains are evidently volcanic, and consist of darkish basaltic tuff, and trachytes. The plateau, though generally bare, has patches of excellent pasture; even barley is grown upon it at the height of 11,000 ft. where trees seem to grow. The inhabitants of Simen have a very limited export of cattle and cereals, for which they obtain in return cotton, salt, pepper, coffee, iron &c., all in small quantities.

SIMILIAN, a tn. Austrian empire, Military Frontier, Croatia, dist. Loez, about 56 m. S. by W Kachladia with a

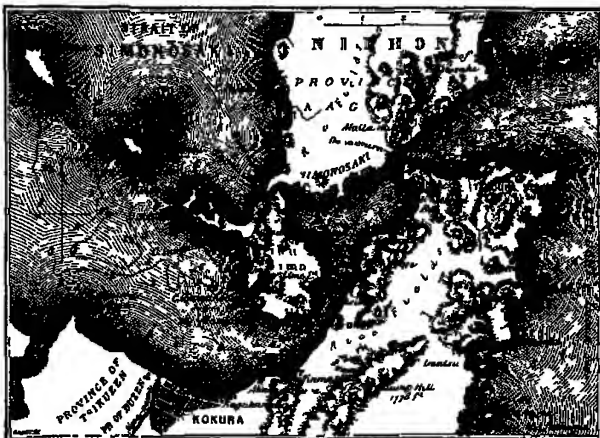
R. Catholic and a Greek non-united parish church, a trivial school, and a large core magazine. There are several ruined castles in the vicinity. Pop 1900

SIMNITZA, a town in Turkey in Europe, Walosha, 1 bank Danube, opposite to Slatava, 30 m. W.S.W. Rostochok. It is the seat of a court of primary jurisdiction, contains several churches, a normal school and a quarantine establishment, and has a harbour formed by an island. Pop. 7400

SIMODA a town in Japan near the S.E. extremity of the peninsula of Ido, on the island of Nippon and at the W. entrance of the Gulf of Yedo, lat. 34 39' 49" N lon 138° 57' 50" E. It occupies an extremely picturesque site among undulating hills, which rise from the water edge covered with trees and verdure, and extend backward till they terminate in bare, rugged and lofty mountains. About two centuries ago it was the port of entry for vessels bound to the capital, but having been supplanted in this respect by Uraga situated further up the bay suffered a considerable decline. Still however it continued to be an important place, and in April, 1854, when visited by the U. States expedition to Japan, was a compactly built town with regular streets intersecting each other at right angles, and about 1000 houses containing an estimated pop of 7000. Among the public buildings were nine Buddhist temples and many smaller shrines, while the

whole place had a tolerably thriving appearance. A few months later a very different scene presented itself. On 23d December an earthquake of the most frightful description occurred and carrying destruction along a large part of the coast of Nippon laid Simoda in ruins. The sea first retiring so far as to leave the harbour which had a usual depth of five fathoms nearly dry returned in a wave which overtopped many of the houses and swept everything away. Only a few temples and private dwellings that stood on elevated spots escaped. Fortunately the harbours on which the prosperity of the town mainly depended has suffered only by the washing away of the alluvium which formed its holding ground, and the leaving of a rocky bottom in its stead. It is expected however, that the washings from the higher ground will ere long supply this deficiency. Meanwhile the work of rebuilding has gone on with spirit, and the houses, constructed indeed as before of inexpensive and flimsy materials, have rapidly disappeared.

SIMONOSAKI a town in Japan, on the S.W. point of the island of Nippon and province of Nagato at the western entrance to the Suwayama Sea, lat 35° 55' N lon 131° E. It stretches in one straggling street about 1½ m. along the shore, and is situated in a very commanding position for purposes of trade. At present the high hills by which it is sur-



rounded supply the principal articles of its small export trade—sugar, rice oil and iron, but it forms an important depot station for the transmission of European imports from Nagasaki to the interior as well as for the return traffic in native produce from Osaka and other parts of the Suwayama Sea. In the shops are retailed considerable quantities of grey shirtings, camlets, prints, &c. of British manufacture besides medicines and glass from Holland. The most conspicuous building is the custom-house, recognized by its tall white gables. The warehouses or godowns are constructed of wood and mud, coated with white cement or stucco and are said to be fireproof but the dwelling-houses are generally built of wood. Pop. estimated at 10,000.—The strait, commencing at Entrance Head, the S.W. point of Ido, is 7 m. in length with a navigable channel varying from 3 to 7 cables in breadth the town stands 4 m. within the entrance.

In consequence of the persistent refusal of the semi-independent Prince of Nagato to open the channel of Simonosaki to foreign vessels, notwithstanding the treaties with the government at Jeddo, an attack was made on the batteries

he had erected to command the strait by a combined squadron of British, French, Dutch, and American ships, on the 5th and 6th September 1864 and a passage forced in spite of an obstinate resistance.

SINANO a vil. Greece, Morea, 1½ m. N the ruins of ancient Megalopolis, the metropolis of the Arcadians is of only a few years date. All the houses are built on the same primitive plan, with four walls, a roof, a low door and two windows. The chimney is considered useless. The furniture is as simple as the house, and the dress of the people not more complicated. Pop. 750.—(Dora d'Istria)

SINDER, a town in Western Africa, on an island of some size in the Niger 210 m. W. N.W. Sokoto. It is the market for all the corn used in this district, and even exports largely to the provinces of Kabardia and Dandina. Including Goro, another town on an adjacent island, it has an estimated pop. of 18,000.

SINGHANA a town in India, Rajpootana, state Shikarwana, on the skirts of a hill of purplish rock, 95 m. S.W. Delhi. It is a handsome town built of stone, and depends for its prosperity on a copper mine in the vicinity, which has been

worked to such an extent that the subterranean galleries are about 2 m. in length, and the acacia forms a line of small hills several hundred feet in length, and from 80 to 60 ft. high. On these hills four isolated stone bastions have been built.

SINGKEI, a river, Sumatra, the largest which falls into the ocean on its W. coast. In month, which is in lat. $2^{\circ} 15' N.$, is about three-quarters of a mile wide, but the bar has only 12 ft. water even at spring-tides. Within its channel is deep and navigable for a considerable distance. At one time benzoin, camphor and gold-dust were exported from it.

SINGURH a fort, presid. Bombay dist and 11 m. S.W. Poona, among the mountains to the S. belonging to the Western Ghats. It possesses great natural strength, being seated on an immense craggy precipice, access to which, if opposed seems almost impossible and is of a triangular form, surrounded by a strong stone wall flanked with towers, and enclosing an area about 2 m. in circuit. It figures much in the Indian wars while the Maharrats were establishing their supremacy in opposition to that of the Moguls. In 1618 it capitulated to a British force, after it had been invested for eight days and had suffered much from shot and shell.

SINHO or **SINHA**, a vil. China, prov. Fuchien 85 m. S.E. Fuku, on a narrow causeway ditch which flows from the Fuku, half a mile distant, and through which communication is kept up with the river by junks. It consists chiefly of one long winding street of shops, and is surrounded by pleasant orchards. Water-melons, peaches, Cape gooseberries, and various vegetables, are grown abundantly. — (Sinhua s. N. China Campaign.)

SINJERE, a tributary of the Zamboi, S.E. Africa, rising in the Churchy rocky hills, and flowing S. into the Zamboi, which it joins on its L. bank about lat. $16^{\circ} 25' S.$ lon. $32^{\circ} 15' E.$ It is a fine stream, one of many which drain the mountainous country N. of the river. Grey sandstone is common hereabouts, and many lumps of coal, brought down by the rapid current, lie in its channel. A vast coal field exists hereabouts both N. and S. of the Zamboi. A dyke of black basaltic rock crosses the Zamboi near the mouth of the Sinjere; but it has two openings in it from 60 to 80 yards in breadth and the channel is very deep.

SINKEP, an isl. Indian Archipelago off the N.E. coast of Sumatra, and N. of the entrance to the Straits of Malacca. It has an area of 153 sq. m. and is composed chiefly of granitic rocks and is rich in the which, existing in the form of gravel both on the land and on the sea-shore within water-mark, is obtained in the latter position by a rule kind of dredging. The inhabitants Malay, are mostly fishermen. Sinkiep is nominally subject to the Dutch.

SIOUX CITY a vil. U. States, Iowa, cap. of Woodbury on the Mississippi, 8 m. below the mouth of Sioux River, and 220 m. above Omaha. It is the W. terminus of the Debague and Sioux City railway now in progress.

SIPHANTO [anc. Siphaon] [add.] an isl. Greece, near arch. Cyclades intersected by the parallel of $37^{\circ} N.$ has a maximum length N.W. to S.E. of 11 m. a central breadth of 5 m. an area of 32 sq. m. and a pop. of 5700. It has a rather elevated but finely diversified surface, is healthy and fertile, producing corn, cotton, figs, oil, silk, honey, and wax, possesses quarries of marble, and was at one time famous for its mines of gold and silver. The only manufactures are cottons and straw hats, particularly the latter which are in demand in all the islands of the Aegean Sea. Many of the inhabitants, male and female, become domestic servants in Athens, Smyrna and Constantinople. In the last they are in great request as cooks. The principal villages of the island are Stavros near its centre, with an Hellenic and a parish school and a pop. of 1200; Kastro, seated on a strongly fortified precipice on the E. coast, and containing 750 inhabitants; and Grampeia, which extends 1000 ft. above the sea, is most beautifully situated among cultivated fields, vineyards, olive-yards and gardens, and has a pop. of 600.

SIPORA an isl. Indian Archipelago, forming one of the long chain of islands lying nearly parallel to the W. coast of Sumatra. It is situated between Sibura on the N.W. and Paga on the S.E. is about 50 m. long by 18 broad, and has a computed area of 1200 sq. m. The inhabitants belong to a peculiar race of Malays, known by the name of Maja-

SIRBA a river, Western Africa, the whole course of which is imperfectly known. Rising as is believed, in the S.E. of prov. Mosi, it flows N.N.W. past Kullala, enters prov. Garma, which it intersects and then, proceeding between districts Taghe and Torolo, joins a bank N.W. near lat. $14^{\circ} N.$ At the village of Boesangang, where Dr. Barth crossed it on the 2d July 1858, it was about 70 yards wide and 12 ft. deep in the middle and was running between banks about 30 ft. high, on the 26th of July in the following year he found it, much lower down near its confluence with the Niger, to be only a foot deep.

SIRCI, or **SERSON** a tn. India, presid. Madras, prov. N. Canara, 122 m. N. Mangalore. It is situated above the W. Ghats and has risen since the establishment of the British rule. It was the great emporium for the area-ant trade while the inland duties were levied, and is now an important entrepôt for the cotton transmitted from the S. Maharrats country to Coompta. The sub-collector of Canara resides here. Pop. 4570.

SIRCE, a tn. Austrian empire Hungary on and 10 m. N.N.E. Odenburg near the N.W. shore of Lake Neusiedl where the Waika falls into it. It has a mineral spring, with a bathing establishment, and 1200 R. Catholic inhabitants.

SIRDAHANA a tn. India, N.W. Frontier, dist. and 11 m. N.W. Meerut. It stands in an open and level country and is surrounded by a mud wall and defended by a mud fort in a dilapidated state. Its principal buildings are the palace of the rather notorious Begum Samroo, and a church, built at her expense. The palace is a large and handsome structure, profusely ornamented with paintings; the church is a fine imitation of St. Peter's at Rome. At the begum's death without issue, in 1836 Sirdahana, which was her capital and all her territory passed to the British government.

SIRDOOLAH, a petty state, India, on the S. frontier of Baluchistan between lat. $23^{\circ} 54'$ and $25^{\circ} 54'$ N. lon. $63^{\circ} 49'$ and $64^{\circ} 5'$ E., is about 90 m. long from N. to S., by 85 m. broad and has an area of 5441 sq. m. Its surface is rugged and mountainous, rising about 600 ft. above the adjoining table land of China Nagpore and is drained chiefly by the shallow streams Kumber and Khari. Its forests contain elephants, leopards, deer and hogs and its extensive pastures are frequented by large herds of buffaloes, which come down to grass from Banaras and Mirzapore. Pop. 818,052. — The town of some name, situated about 40 m. S. Mirzapore, is a ruined place, with scarcely a vestige of former grandeur.

SIRJAN a dist. Persia in S.E. of prov. Kerman. It is one of the most flourishing of the Kerman districts, and contains forty-one villages among which is Pures, once celebrated for its mine of turquoise, which is no longer worked and still noted for the hawk which it rears. Gems are abundant, and both copper and lead ore are found in Sirjan.

SIRMOHUR, a petty hill state, India, between lat. $30^{\circ} 25'$ and $31^{\circ} 2'$ N., lon. $77^{\circ} 5'$ and $77^{\circ} 53'$ E. is bounded N. by Dulem and Jacobel E. the Dehra Doon from which it is separated by the Tons and Jumna, and S. and W. by Sirhind and Patiala, area 1075 sq. m. The surface declines generally though irregularly, from N. to S. and sends almost all its drainage to the Jumna. Its culminating point, the Char peak, has a height of 12 150 ft. The minerals include copper, lead, and iron. The working of the first has been abandoned, but that of the other two still continues. Notwithstanding the elevation good crops are raised. Of these the most important is turban (*Eleusine coracana*) but wheat, barley, poppy, and oil seeds are also grown, with madder for a first crop, and rice, cotton, and tobacco for a second. The rice, cultivated on ground suited for irrigation and arranged in terraces, is very fine. The forests, which are so dense as to be almost impenetrable, and contain much fine timber abound in wild elephants, tigers, leopards, bears and hyenas the principal domestic animals are kites of the lumped species. They are kept only for the dairy, and are never killed or eaten for food. The manufacturers are confined to the smelting and working of iron, and the weaving of a few coarse woollens and cottons for home use. There is no trade. The state of morals among the population may be judged from the fact that chastity is unknown. Pop. about 62,000.

SIRROJ, or **SERROJ**, a tn. India, Malwa, lying within the territory granted to the noted Bundelkhor Amee Khan, and still possessed by his descendants, is situated at

the base of a giant leading S from a plateau to the plain 218 m. S. Ag. It was once a place of great importance, surrounded with walls, and crowded with merchants and weavers' houses for their fine muslins and chintzes. Much of this property has disappeared, but it still contains a considerable population, is defended by a rectangular fort with a square tower at each angle, and possesses many mosques, two caravanserais, and a fine bazar.

SINSEK, a *tu*. Austrian empire, kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, co. Aggram at the confluence of the Kalpa with the Sava. It is the seat of a district court, and has a castle, a building-yard, and a large trade in corn. Pop. 800.

SISUBO, a *vil*. Chinese empire, on the E. side of a peninsula of same name, near the N. E. extremity of the peninsula of Corea. It is of considerable extent, is surrounded by low stone walls and has a small harbour convenient of access for fishing-boats. The Tumen-king, or Tiding-king which has its mouth 4 m. E. of Suru, now forms, in consequence of the Russo-Chinese treaty of 14th November 1880 the S. limit of the Russian territory on the shores of the Sea of Japan.

SITANG, a river Burmah and Pegu, which rises among the hills to the S. E. of Ava. Taking the name of Poungeing in the upper part of its course, it flows nearly due S. through a valley about 80 m. long. Before entering Pegu and beyond its frontier as far S. as Tongay, its banks, as far as yet traced, are high and hilly. Lower down an alluvial tract commences, and is continued with varying breadth towards the sea. In Pegu the river is much more tortuous than it seems to be in Burmah. At the town of its own name it widens out, and forming a broad estuary, falls into the Gulf of Martaban, 55 m. E. of Rangoon. One great obstacle to its navigation is its shoals, which advances at the rate of nearly 13 m. an hour sometimes with a crest 9 ft. high.

SKALATZ, a *tu*. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 19 m. S. E. Tarnopol, cap. dist. of same name, in a well-wooded and well-cultivated country, not far from the Russian frontier; with an ancient castle and much frequented yearly markets. Pop. 4008.

SKALITZ (GREAT and LITTLE) two *tu*. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 18 m. N. E. Koniggratz—1 *Gross* or *Great Skalit*, 1 bank Aupa, contains 2045 inhabitants, and has a townhouse an hospital for the poor, and a mill—2, *Klein* or *Little Skalit*, situated opposite to the other on the r. bank, contains 400 inhabitants, and has a parish church and a castle.

SKARI-MADAN a *tu*. Turkey in Europe, in the N. W. of Bosnia, 30 m. W. N. W. Banjaluka, is the seat of a Greek bishop and has iron mines and iron mills, in which the inhabitants, about 8000 are chiefly employed. In another place, called Bessan Meydan, and situated about 10 m. eastward there are extensive iron foundries.

SKOTSCHAU a *tu*. Austrian empire, Silesia, cap. dist. of same name 40 m. S. E. Troppau, on the Vistula, here crossed by a long bridge. It has an elegant townhouse a castle an hospital and cattle and other yearly markets. Pop. 2000.

SKRYSZOW a *tu*. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 8 m. S. E. Tarnow with numerous linen looms, a wagon factory, and 2260 inhabitants.

BLANKAMEN [old] a *tu*. Austrian empire, Peterwardein, Military Frontier, r. bank Danube nearly opposite to the mouth of the Theiss, 22 m. S. E. Peterwardein. It has a R. Catholic and two Greek churches the ruins of an ancient and once strongly fortified castle, salt springs and an important fishery. It is an ancient place, and under the Romans had the name of *Blannum*. The defeat of the Turks here in 1691 by Prince Eugene, was followed by the peace of Karlowitz. Pop. 690. At a short distance on the same side of the Danube is New Blankamen with 2400 inhabitants.

SLATINA, a *tu*. Turkey in Europe, Walachia, cap. circle Otta, near the Olita, 85 m. W. Bucharest. It is the seat of a court of primary jurisdiction, and contains a church and a normal school. Pop. 8590.

SLICHOW, a *tu*. Austrian empire, Hungary co, and 10 m. N. E. Temein, in a mountainous district, with a large trade in glass, and 1400 inhabitants.

SLOBODZIE, a market *tu*. European Turkey Walachia, 85 m. S. E. by N. Bucharest, 1 bank Jalomitza, here crossed by a flying bridge.

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SLAVINKA (UPPER and LOWER), two nearly contiguous places, Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Zips, about 23 m. S. E. Lennchen, in a picturesque district, with mines of silver and copper, and an aggregate pop. of 2500.

SLOWITA, a *tu*. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 16 m. W. Zlesnow; with a Russian monastery, and a beautiful mansion seated on an artificial mound, said to have been constructed by the Tartars while encamped here. Pop. 1100.

SMATYN, a *tu*. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 24 m. S. E. Kolomej, cap. dist. of same name, 1 bank Pruth. It has a high school a fund for making loans to the industrious, an hospital, and an infirmary. Here, in 1689, the Tartars sustained a bloody defeat from the Polish general Wniewski. Pop. 10,668.

SOAVE, a *tu*. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 16 m. S. E. E. Verona, on the Tormegna. It is surrounded with ancient walls is the seat of a court of justice and has a parish church, an old castle, manufactures of leather and a trade in excellent wine.

SOBAT a river, E. Africa, a tributary of the White Nile, which it joins in lat. 9° 21' 14" N. from the E. It is the most powerful affluent of the White Nile, and is probably fed by many streams from the Galla country about Kassa, in addition to receiving the rivers from the Barri and Lastoka countries. It appears to be supplied by considerable streams from distinct countries E. and S. having a rainfall at different seasons, as it is full at the end of December when the more southerly affluents of the Nile are extremely low. The mouth of the Sobat at its junction with the White Nile is not more than 120 yards wide, and the country about it consists of dead flats of gravel and marsh as far as the eye can reach. The stream (at the beginning of January) by S. W. Baker found to run about 14 m. per hour, the quality of the water was superior to that of the Nile, indicating a mountain origin, and the depth varied slightly from 27 to 28 ft. Within a few days and from the junction the Sobat is reported to divide into seven branches, all shallow, and with rapid streams. Between its mouth and the farthest navigable point it is said to be fed by many mountain torrents. It has been navigated from its mouth upwards for nearly 200 m. Its N. or r. bank is inhabited by the Dinka and Djuha its S. or l. bank by the Bahr and Bari tribes.

SOBUIST a *tu*. Austrian empire, Hungary co. Upper Neutra, on the Verbana, about 25 m. N. W. Jyran, with a castellated mansion, and several mills. Many of the inhabitants, who occupy a separate suburb are descendants of the German Anabaptists, who have returned to the R. Catholic church, and are mostly potters and cutlery. Pop. 3097.

SOBRALON a *vil*. India Cis-Satlej territories, 1 bank Sutlej, 60 m. S. E. Lahore. Is famous for the victory gained here on the 10th February 1846 by the British, under Sir Hugh Gough, over the Sikhs.

SOFTYSEK, a *tu*. Russian empire, B. Siberia, r. bank Amoor above Lake Kulus and 40 m. W. of Castrum Bay in the Gulf of Tartary with which it is connected by a good road. Though only founded in 1858 it is intended to be the great entrepôt for the produce of Manchouria, and promises to become the most important commercial place on the Amoor more especially after the projected railway to the coast shall have been completed. Foreign shipping is admitted to it on the same terms as at Nikolayevsk, and wharves and dry docks are to be built.

SOHAR, a *tu* and port, Arabia, Oman cap. prov. Bahrein on W. shore of Sea of Oman, 140 m. W. Muscat. The roadstead and anchorage are good, sheltered by the promontory of Farisak on the N. and W. and by that of Bawrah on the S., and the fishery off-shore is excellent. Within the town there stands the chief's castle, a handsome building with a triple crenel of walls, and occupying a small rising ground. In front of the castle is an open space planted with trees, and reaching down to the wall seawards. The market-place is large and regular in form, and possesses good shops. Wares, and smiths in silver, gold, iron, and copper are the staple manufactures. The houses, of two and three stories, are well built, and over the main street several arcades are thrown. Around the town outside the walls, which are in tolerably good condition and mounted with a few guns, is an open sandy space, beyond which are gardens with shady trees and

standing waters and a tropical vegetation. The commerce of the place has been drawn away to Misant, and its prosperity consequently reduced. Many of the houses are empty, and some are in ruins. Pop. about 24,000.

BOKNA, a to. N Africa, regency and 280 m. S.S.E. Tripoli. It stands 1800 ft. above sea-level in a hollow entirely surrounded by hills, is well built, and has an apparently prosperous population of about 7500 souls who obtain abundance of dates and various other kinds of fruit from their gardens, and are supplied with water from forty wells, which are all hot, and have a temperature of 88°. At Bokna the first salt lagoons of the desert are found.

BOKOTO, a to. Western Africa, Hausa States, once the capital of the prince of Gobar, on a slope, 720 m. W N W Kano. It consists of the town proper and a suburb, the former enclosed by a ditch and a machicolated wall, and nearly in the form of a square, and, though in a dilapidated condition, and exhibiting on every hand symptoms of decay and ruin, contains many good buildings. The market is much frequented and well supplied. The principal articles are horses and cattle, slaves, leather articles, salt, and iron. The leather articles in particular bear a high name throughout Negroland, and consist of bags, cushions, bridles, &c. The iron also is excellent and is great demand as that of Kano is of bad quality. Rice is extensively cultivated in a well-watered valley near Sokoto. The traveller Clapperton died here. Pop. roughly estimated at 30,000.

BOKUWA, a to. Western Africa, Hausa States, diet. Autogum, on the W bank of a stream, which is converted into stagnant pools in the dry season, 120 m. E Kano. It is a large place surrounded by a wall of earth, and consists of clay houses and reed huts. There is a weekly market.

BOLANDER, a small island, S. Pacific, New Zealand, near the W entrance of Foveaux Strait, lying 22 m. S. of the S coast of Middle Island, and 33 m. W by E of the N W end of Stewart Island. It is about a mile long and runs almost perpendicularly from the sea to a peaked summit, which is 1100 ft. high, and visible at the distance of 40 m. forms a perfect finger-post to vessels from the W making for Foveaux Strait.

BOLANI a river India, which rising at the S W base of the Sewalik Hills, flows S W for about 55 m., and joins the Ganges on its right bank, at lat. 29° 2' N. lon. 78° 1' E. It is crossed by the Ganges canal by a magnificent aqueduct of fifteen arches, each of 50 ft. span executed at an expense of not less than 2300,000.

SOLFERING (add.) a vil. Italy, Lombardy about 18 m. N W Mantua, has a ruined castle, formerly belonging to a prince who took his title from it a church and two chapels; and is famous as the scene of two great battles in both of which the Austrians were signally defeated. The first battle was fought between them and the French in 1796 and prepared the way for the siege of Mantua; the second was fought between them and the allied French and Prussians, on 24th June 1809 and was obstinately contested for sixteen hours the French led by the Emperor Napoleon III. having been defeated by the Austrians led by Prince Eugene, who had 12,000 and the French lost 15,000 and the Austrians had 5000 killed and wounded. The Austrians, led by the Emperor Francis Joseph, suffered much more severely and moreover left in the hands of the victors 4 standards, 80 cannon and 6000 prisoners. This battle is said to have been decided in favour of the allied forces chiefly through the superior range of their artillery and rifles. The fruit of the victory was a peace, by which Lombardy was ceded to France, and by France made over to Sardinia.

BOL-GAI TICH a to. Burma, gov. on the river and 100 m. E by E of the town of Moulmein, cap. chole of same name. It has numerous churches, of which several are Catholic; secular and religious schools for the male and the female; a benevolent endowment, salt springs, baths, and several industrial establishments. Pop. 2720. A large quantity of salt is made in the crevices.

BOLLENAU a to. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, 22 m. S. by W Vienna, contains 1000 inhabitants, and has a cotton spinning mill. Numerous sheep are reared, and coal is extensively worked in the vicinity.

BOMBERO (add.) a to. lat. W India, N of Virgin Island, between lat. 18° 45' and 18° 50' N., lon. 68° 25' and 68° 30' W. Attached to the Leeward Islands it naturally

belonged to the English government, but remained unoccupied and uninhabited until the Americans took possession of it in 1866. They immediately began to remove and export the rock of which the island is composed, and which was proved to be an excellent substitute for guano, containing 70 to 80 per cent. of soluble phosphoric acid lime. English traders soon established a business connection with the American postoffice, and a large export of the valuable rock to made to England and Germany as well as to the U. States. The dimensions of the island, the whole of which consists of the massive stone, render the supply practically inexhaustible of this valuable and opportune substitute for Peruvian guano. The exact nature of the stone is still unascertained. The chemical compound results from 70 to 80 per cent. of a base of phosphoric acid limestone, as before stated; the next constituent part being chiefly carbonic acid lime and cryolite of iron. In 1866 about 25,000 tons were exported to England. Present pop. of island, about 880.

SOMERSET RIVER, or VICTORIA NILE, Central Africa, the name given by Captain Speke, and retained by Sir S. W. Baker, to the river issuing from the Victoria Nyman at Elgon Falls, lat. 0° 22' N. lon. 33° 28' E., and supposed to be the same that enters the upper part of the Albert Nyman, or Lake Lata Nige at lat. 2° 18' N., lon. 31° 34' E. From the Victoria Nyman its course is generally N W., and it reaches the parallel of its mouth about lat. 2° 30' E., where at the Karuma Falls it turns and flows directly W. A little below the Karuma Falls it is about 150 yards wide the cliffs on the S. side are higher than those on the other being about 150 ft. above the stream. The falls themselves are insignificant, but curiously regular the ridge of rock over which they flow extending like a wall across the river. They are just at the head where the river turns westwards. From the point the river passes through a densely wooded country and over a succession of rapids and falls between high cliffs, covered with groves of bananas and palms. The descent of the river is very great the fall from Karuma to Patonau Island being 801 ft. and a total of 1275 ft. from Karuma to the Albert Nyman. The last estuary is that of the Murchison Falls where the river, contracted into a narrow gorge scarcely 50 yards in width plunges in one leap of about 120 ft. into a dark abyss, whence it flows over a more level bed, and gradually widens to 5000 yards. The stream becomes so sluggish that at its outlet into the Albert Nyman at Mungo it is scarcely perceptible.

BOMLYO (add.) a to. Austrian empire, Transylvania, cap. circle of same name, in the N W of Transylvania, 114 m. N W Hermannstadt. It is the seat of several important public offices and has a beautiful R. Catholic church built by Stephen Bathory in 1434. A M. Monastery a town-hospital a high-school a castle, once strong but now dilapidated, a mineral spring and a trade in wine. It contains 4003 inhabitants, mostly R. Catholic.

BOMMA CAMPAGNA, a to. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 7 m. W by W Verona with several churches one of which has a painting by Paul Veronese. The Piedmontese were here defeated by the Austrians under Radetzky on 23rd July 1848. Pop. 2569.

SOMNATH PATTAN (add.) a in India, Gujarat, on the S W coast of the peninsula of Kaitiwar 210 m. N W Bombay. It occupies a beautiful and commanding site, and is in the form of an irregular quadrangle inclosed on all sides except the W where the sea washes it with a ditch and a wall. This wall, which is a mile and three-quarters in circuit, is of great solidity and strength, constructed of massive square stones without cement, and flanked with two round and thirty-six square towers. The space inclosed is far too large for the present inhabitants who do not exceed 5000, and live amid splendid ruins, telling of a grandeur which has long since passed away. The great temple, to which the place was mainly indebted for its celebrity stands on an eminence N W of the town, and so completely overtops all the other buildings that it can be seen at the distance of 25 m. It was stormed and pillaged by Mahmood of Ghazna, who found an immense booty within it, and carried off its sandalwood gaud, which, according to a prevailing tradition, he employed in embellishing his own tomb at Ghazna. The temple has never been rebuilt and still remains a shapeless ruin, but a very extraordinary attempt was made by Lord

Ellenborough, while governor general to give it back its gates, which were carried in ostentatious procession from Calcutta for this purpose, and would doubtless have been replaced had not the power of discretion interfered to prevent it. The only other buildings of consequence are a small but beautiful temple, erected in the vicinity of the great temple by the celebrated Abul Fazl, and a number of mosques, one of which is an imposing structure surrounded by colonnades, and surmounted by four domes. Billawal or Yauvalwal, situated about 20 m. N. is the seat of Somnath Pattan, and having a good haven for trading vessels, enables it to carry on a can-
sizable trade.

SONA, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov and 8 m W Verona, on the railway to Milan, with 8196 inhabitants. The Austrians under Radetzky were victorious here, on 23d July, 1848.

SONAR, a river India which rises in the Sanger and Nerbudda territory at the height of 1950 ft above the sea, flows N E and joins the Gans on its left bank in lat. 24 22 N lon. 79° 59' E. after a course of 118 m

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of excellent quality is found. Guayaquil is the principal port of Sonora. It is a small town, conveniently situated for commercial purposes, and containing about 8000 inhabitants. The harbour is magnificent, and can receive the largest vessels. The principal rivers are the Fuerte, the Yaqui, the Mayo and the Sonora. Pop. of Sonora, 180,000

800CHOW [add] This Chinese city of the first order (50) suffered severely during the Taiping rebellion, and its occupation for several years by the insurgents, who drove the healthy and refined inhabitants from the place, plunging the city into a state of anarchy and confusion. Thus laid waste and in ruins. In 1863 the disciplined Chinese forces under Colonel Gordon, having reduced all the towns in its vicinity, the rebel leaders, four in number agreed to surrender the city to the imperialists provided their lives were spared. This was assented to, but the governor-general of the province, when he had them in his power, treacherously beheaded them. The city was again a scene of anarchy and confusion, and the abandonment of the force, and the withdrawal of British officers from the Chinese service. After the surrender the interior of the city presented a mass of ruins, except where the Taiping paragon had quartered themselves near the gate. In former times the native pose named Paradise above, and "creech below" now the place presented a scene of filth and decay, and the streets were a mass of mud. The Chinese with unusual vigour to restore the streets to something like their former appearance. The canals which intersect the city were cleared of their accumulations and the bridges repaired. The inhabitants who had fled soon returned, and erected new dwellings on the sites of their old habitations while trade was gradually resumed in the shops. Under these circumstances the city is recovering but it will be long if it ever recovers its former prosperity and refinement. (J. H. Chen, Herald).

SOOJABAD atn India, Punjab r bank Chenab, 80 m S by W Mooltan It stands in a fertile district, among extensive and luxuriant gardens and is surrounded by lofty but irregular fortifications, which give it a striking and picturesque appearance Its bazar is well supplied, and it has manufactures of cottons and wood turnery For the latter it is famous

BOOK, s in Austrian empire Hungary, so Lower Nentra, near the Waag which is here crossed by a ferry, about 40 m E S.E Presburg It contains 2500 inhabitants, whose chief employment is in preparing wood for matches

SOORAJGUNG, a tn India presid. Bengal dist. Myrmecinae r bank Konale, a great offset of the Brahmaputra, 69 m N W Dacca. It is the principal mart of the district, and exports rice, butter, cattle, hides, and timber. Between 1000 and 2000 river craft of considerable size are often seen at its wharves discharging or receiving cargoes.

SOOLSBUTTY a river India, which rises near Nahan, in Sirmoor in lat 80° 30' N lon 77° 59' E, flows S.W. to Thabesar then turns W. joins the Markanda, and finally after a course of above 90 m. reaches the Gaggur. Flowing generally through a level tract it often during the rains overflows its banks and inundates the surrounding country but at other times it is merely a small thread of running water. The Hindus identify it with Saraswat, the consort of Brahma, and hold it in high veneration, believing that it passes underground to the confluence of the Jumna and Ganges, and there mingles its waters with theirs.

SOOSKUL is in Austrian empire, Hungary co and about 20 m NE Stahlwassersburg, with valuable stone quarries and 2492 inhabitants.

800WURUDROOG a fort, India, S Concan 80 m S. by E of Bombay, on a small and slightly elevated island close to the coast. It was first put into a state of defence in 1663 by Ravjee and passed in 1713 into the possession of Khurshid Agria, who had once been admiral of the Mahratta fleet. In his hands and those of his successors it became a nest of pirates, who preyed so much on British commerce that Commodore James was despatched against it in 1756 and notwithstanding its boasted strength captured it without the loss of a single gun. It was afterwards given to the Mahrattas in exchange, but finally reverted to the British, on the extinction of their confederacy in 1818

SORBOGON, a tu Philippine Isles prov Albay in the island of Luzon It is situated at the head of a spacious

bay of same name, which, next to that of Manila, is the best port of the Philippines, and contains a pop. of 7312.

SORUTH a corr. India, Gujarat, peninsula of Kattywar, between lat. 20° 41' and 21° 50' N; lon. 69° 58' and 71° 13' E, is bounded N by the Arabian Sea, E by the Gulf of Kattywar, E. Babriwar, and S. and S.W. the Arabian Sea, estimated area, 8300 sq. m. The coast, which stretches about 60 m. S.E. to Dwa, and then 28 m. E.N.E. to the estuary of the Kahan at Rajpoot, is in general of moderate height, with deep soundings, so that it may be approached with safety, except towards Dwa Head where a rocky bank stretches W. N. W. for nearly 4 m. and has only 14 fathoms of water, though the depth within is 9 fathoms. The interior in the E. and N.E. is rugged and hilly rising to the granite peak of Girnar to the height of 2500 ft. From the mountains and the adjacent highlands numerous torrents stream down, and furnish ample means of irrigation. The most important stream, however, is the Bhader which, after traversing the district for 25 m., forms part of its boundary for a short distance before falling into the sea. The S. part of the district is as fertile as any part of Gujarat, the soil consisting chiefly of a black loam, on which heavy crops of sugar-cane, wheat, and *Jowara* are grown. The mango justly takes precedence among the fruits. Jounagar is the capital.

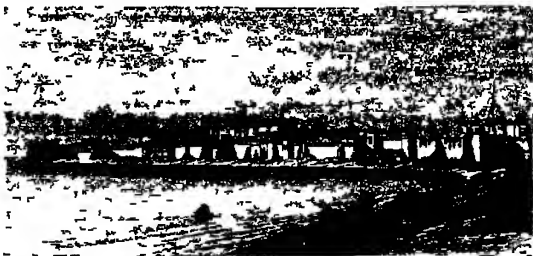
SUDAN, or **BLACK MOUNTAINS**, a range N. Africa, Tripoli, on the eastern route by Suva to Marak about 300 m. N.N.E. of the latter. The mountains consist of a yellow sandstone impregnated with iron, which gives it an outer crust of a black color appearing in the sun's rays of a deep blue. On these black rocks large round patches of a yellow or brown colour are often seen and give the whole a most remarkable appearance. The breadth of the range is 25 m. and its loftiest summit 2160 feet, though the pass along which the route is continued is about 100 ft. lower. Animal and

vegetable life is entirely absent in this region, which, according to Vogel, 'vividly recalls to your mind a landscape by moonlight.' Beyond the Black Mountains, for a distance of about 70 m., as far as Om-el-Abd, extends the desert of Dun Adee, perfectly level, with an average elevation of 1870 ft., without animals, plants, or water, and so scorching by day that to save the camels feet from being burned it is usually passed at night.

SOUK-HULAK, the cap. of Fardin Khordistan, prov. Azerbijan, at the S. end of a green valley 20 m. S. of Lake Urmiah. It consists of about 500 poor stone hovels, occupied by about 2000 souls, mostly of Khordish descent, the number of Nestorian families amounting scarcely to 50.

SOUBA, or **SOUS**, a river, Morocco, which rises near the S.W. extremity of Mount Atlas, flows S.W. 80 m. to Tardant, then W.N.W. and falls into the Atlantic about 5 m. S. of Santa Cruz or Agadir. It has been believed, from the existence of large rings in the walls of Tardant similar to those used on quays for mooring vessels that it was at one time navigable up to that town, but at present the bar of sand across its entrance is nearly dry at low-water, and at all times so shallow that no vessel drawing more than 4 or 5 ft. can enter it. The people along its banks are less bigoted, and more friendly to Christians, than the Moors generally are, and as the province of same name through which it flows is peculiarly fertile and populous, and adjoins those parts of Barbary where its most valuable productions are raised, there is reason to believe that it might be made the channel of a profitable trade.

SOUSA, or **SICA** [add.] (anc. *Hadromentum*) a pretty fortified tn., whose walls are washed by the sea, regency of and about 70 m. S.S.E. Tunis at the Gulf of Hammamet. It is commanded towards the S. by a square citadel, flanked by eight towers of Saracenic architecture built upon Byzantine



SOUSA.—From Chertou, Algeria. Photographed by the Signes de Trade.

foundations, and its houses, placed in a regular manner one over the other and whitewashed with lime present an appearance of extreme cleanliness. The principal mosque, built in a good Moorish style, is one of the most remarkable in the regency. Outside the town are both Byzantine and Roman remains though not specially noteworthy. It has manufactures of linen and shoes, and a trade in olives. The seafaring part of the population is composed chiefly of Maltese. The total population is about 8000, of whom 4000 are Moors, 1800 Jews, and 400 Europeans.—(Chambers *Africa*).

SOUTHERN or **KONKON**, a river British America, Labrador, rising in Lake Charlevoix, and flowing N. into Ungava Bay. From its source to a small outpost of the Hudson's Bay Company called South River House, a distance of 250 m., little is known of it. It is rapid and turbulent, flowing through a partially wooded country. At South River House it receives the Whapmag River and from this point to the sea, 150 m., the current, though strong, is less broken by rapids; it also widens very much, and 90 m. from its mouth it is a mile in breadth, flowing between high rocky banks thinly clothed with trees. At its mouth it is nearly 3 m. in width. Fort Chimo is situated upon its bank, 25 m. from the sea.

SOUTHLAND a prov. New Zealand, Middle Island, until 1861 a part of Otago, is cut out of the south coast part of the latter province, and has 60 m. of frontage on Foveaux Straits. The new province has a large amount of agricultural and grazing land. Its capital Invercargill, at the mouth of New River has risen rapidly into importance, and besides its commercial advantages to the province, furnishes the most convenient access to the central goldfields of Otago. The population of the province, which a very few years ago numbered about 5000, has since rapidly and largely increased. In 1863, 171 vessels, of 44,773 tons, entered the harbour, and 158 vessels, of 54,100 tons, left it; and the value of the imports was £717,478, and of the exports £21,405.

SPENCE COVE, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. and 5 m. below Quebec, on bank St. Lawrence with a E. Catholic church and several large lumber depôts, many of the timber-vessels which resort to Quebec landing here. Pop. about 2000.

SPITAL-AM-PYEN a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, circle Traun, at the foot of Mount Pyren, near the frontiers of Styria, was founded in the beginning of the twelfth century, for the reception of pilgrims on their way to Palestine.

ST ELIZABETH, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Bonaventure, 30 m. S. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church and some trade in flour and lumber. Pop. of par about 2500.

ST ELM, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Terrebonne, in the rear of Isle Verte or Green Isle, 125 m. N. E. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, and some trade in flour and lumber. Pop. of par about 1300.

ST ESPRIT, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Montcalm, on the river of its name, 28 m. N. Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, boys' and girls' schools, tanneries, a carriage factory, and a large local trade. Pop. of par about 1900.

ST ETIENNE, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. St. Maurice, 66 m. N. E. Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, a tannery, several mills and a trade in lumber. Pop. of par about 3000.

ST FELIX DE VALOIS, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Joliette, near the Bayonne, 40 m. N. E. Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, several schools, a mechanics' institute and library association, and several mills. Pop. of par about 9000.

ST FIDELLE, a vil. and par. British America, Canada East, co. Charlevoix, 1 bank St. Lawrence, 10 m. below Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, building yards and a trade in flour and lumber. Pop. about 1800.

ST FRANÇOIS, two vil. British America, Canada East.—1. A vil. and par. co. Beauce, 45 m. N. E. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, mill work factories, a tannery and a trade in flour and lumber. Pop. about 3000.—2. *St. François de Sud*, co. Montmagny, 24 m. N. E. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, an academy of Congregational nuns, cooperages, and some trade in lumber. Pop. of par about 1900.

ST GABRIEL DE BRANDON, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Berthier, near Lake Maskinongé, 40 m. N. E. Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, male and female schools, manufactures of harness, some mills, and a timber trade. Pop. of par about 3000.

ST GEORGE, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Beauce, on the Chaudière, 54 m. S. E. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, maple-sugar and a trade in pine timber, which abounds in the neighbourhood. Gold is said to have been found within the parish. Pop. about 1500.

ST GEORGE'S BAY, British America, between the N. E. of Nova Scotia and the S. E. of Cape Breton Island, is 13½ m. wide at its entrance and 30 m. deep from Cape St. George at its N. W. to the Gut of Canso at its S. E. extremity. The cape, which rises 600 ft. above the sea, is a bold precipitous headland, composed chiefly of slate, conglomerate, and trap. Antigonish Harbour situated 11 m. S. S. W. of the cape, is of great extent, running in 6 or 7 m. to the S. W. and presents much beautiful scenery, the shores being broken into numerous coves, points, and inlets, while a range of hills rises behind to the height of 760 ft. On either side the ground is well cultivated, and at the head of the W. arm stands the village of Antigonish containing two churches, and about 500 inhabitants. (Oysters abound in the vicinity and at Monk Head, 2½ m. S. E. of the harbour, forms a cliff 45 ft. high. In the bay 2½ m. S. S. E. Monk Head is Piquet Harbour which branches into two principal and many smaller inlet coves, and inlets. The principal settlements and the church are on the N. W. branch, and on the E. and larger branch the Indians have a chapel and a reservation of land.

ST GERVAISE, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Bellechasse, 19 m. S. E. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, manufactures of mill-work and of tin and iron ware, tanneries, and some large general stores. Pop. of par about 3000.

ST GREGOIRE, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Nicolet, 7 bank St. Lawrence, 67 m. N. E. Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, an academy of nuns of the Assumption, tanneries, and a local timber and flour trade. Pop. of par about 3000.

ST HENRI'S ISLAND, British America, Canada East, is the St. Lawrence, nearly opposite to Montreal, from which it is only 1 m. distant. It is well covered with trees, and rising gradually from the water has a pleasing appearance, both from the city and from different parts of the river. As a military post belonging to the crown, and garrisoned by

imperial troops, it has been fortified, and contains extensive buildings for stores, powder magazines, and a large and well-kept arsenal.

ST HENRI, two places, British America, Canada East.—1. A vil. co. Hochelaga, on the Lacine railway, about 3 m. from Montreal and included within its municipality, with an ink manufactory, and some general trade. Pop. about 1800.—2. A vil. co. L'Assomption, 10 m. S. S. W. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, a tannery, a flour-mill, and some large general stores. Pop. of par about 2200.

ST ISIDORE, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Dorchester, 17 m. S. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, and a considerable trade in flour and lumber. Pop. of par about 2400.

ST JACQUES, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. J. Amoungton, 26 m. N. E. Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, a convent, a brewery, and manufactures of furniture and of tin and iron ware. Pop. of par about 800.

ST JEAN DESCHAILLONS, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. L'Assomption, 46 m. W. S. W. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, two tanneries, and some trade in flour and lumber. Pop. of par about 1900.

ST JEAN PORT JOLI, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. L'Assomption, 54 m. N. E. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, a literary institute, several schools, manure and mill work factories, a tannery and a trade in lumber. Pop. of par about 3800.

ST JEROME, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Terrebonne, on the North River 30 m. N. W. Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, a Canadian institute, several schools, manufactures of leather and harness, a cooperage, and a number of general stores. Pop. of par about 1500.

ST JOSEPH, two places, British America, Canada East.—1. A vil. co. Beauce, on the Chaudière, 36 m. S. E. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church and manufactures of leather, poultry and swine. Pop. about 1000.—2. *St. Joseph de Des*, co. and near the Lake of Two Mountains, 20 m. N. W. Montreal. It occupies a height commanding a wide and splendid view, and has a R. Catholic church and male and female schools. Pop. of par about 1225.

ST JULIANE, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Montcalm, near the St. Esprit 45 m. N. E. Montreal. It is a thriving place with a R. Catholic church, a foundry, a tannery, a large supply of water-power and a considerable trade in flour timber and miscellaneous articles. Pop. of par about 1800.

ST JAMBERT, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Chambly, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, directly opposite Montreal of which it was in some respects be regarded as a suburb. It is a flourishing place advantageously situated at the S. extremity of the Victoria bridge, possesses a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and two schools and is becoming the centre of a large and rapidly increasing traffic. Pop. about 800.

ST LAURENT, two places British America, Canada East.—1. A vil. co. Jacques Cartier on the island and 6 m. from the city of Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, a college of the Sisters of St. Joseph, a convent of the Sisters of St. Croix, a brewery and some local trade. Pop. of par about 2800.—2. A vil. co. Montmagny, on the island of Orleans, not far from the S. bank of the St. Lawrence, 7 m. E. Quebec. The most important branch of industry is boat-building. Pop. of par about 1000.

ST LEON, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Maskinongé, on the Rivière du Loup 65 m. N. E. Montreal. It is celebrated for its mineral springs. Pop. of par about 2500.

ST LIGORI, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Montcalm, near the river Lac Ouanan, 43 m. N. W. Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, and a large amount of water-power, which has been made available for the flour and lumber trade. Pop. of par about 2000.

ST LIN, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. L'Assomption, on the Achigan 22 m. N. Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, male and female schools, manufactures of sawdust and shavings, and a number of general stores. Pop. of par about 2000.

ST LUCE, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Rimouski, 7 bank St. Lawrence 180 m. N. E. Quebec; with a

R. Catholic church, and several cooperages and general stores. Pop. of par about 3000.

ST MARY, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Verchères, on the Richelieu 20 m. N.E. Montreal with a R. Catholic church, several schools, a literary institute, a Jean Baptiste society, flour-mills, and general stores. Pop. of par about 1500.

ST. MARY'S, two places, British America, Canada East.—1, *St. Mary de Monville* cap. co. Bonville, 17 m. E. Montreal. It possesses a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a college of a superior description with seven professors, a convent, a race course, manufactures of bricks, carriages and saddlery, and a considerable trade in grain, horses, &c. Pop. of par about 1000.—2, A large vil. co. Beauce, on the Chaudière 27 m. S. Quebec with a R. Catholic church, a college of the *Frères de la Doctrine Chrétienne*, a convent of the Congregational nuns, and some trade in lumber. Pop. of par about 5500.

ST. MARTHE, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Veureuil, 35 m. W.S.W. Montreal with a R. Catholic church, an academy, a tannery, a cooperage, and a carriage factory. Pop. of par about 2000.

ST. MARTIN, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Laval, on the Des Prairies and Jean, two branches of the Ottawa, 12 m. N.E. Montreal, with a R. Catholic church, an academy of the St. Joseph Order, an observatory, a convent, several male and female schools, a St. Jean Baptiste society, an extensive carriage factory, a number of general stores, and a good local trade. Pop. of par about 8500.

ST. MARTIN, a vil. British America, Canada East, cap. co. Châteauguay, on the river of that name, 18 m. S.W. Montreal, with a R. Catholic church, a current court which is held every four months, tanneries, carriage factories, cordage and other mills. Pop. of par about 4000.

ST. MICHEL DE BELLECHASSE, a vil. British America, Canada East, cap. co. Bellechasse, r. bank St. Lawrence, 15 m. F. Quebec with a R. Catholic church, a tannery, several general stores and a considerable trade in lumber. Many of the inhabitants are employed as pilots. Pop. of par about 2750.

ST. NICOLAS, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Laval, r. bank St. Lawrence 18 m. above Quebec, with a R. Catholic church, a tannery, saw mill, and some trade in lumber. Pop. of par about 3200.

ST. OURS, a vil. British America, Canada East, cap. co. Richelieu, on the river of that name, 33 m. N.E. Montreal, with a R. Catholic church, a Canadian institute, and an important market, held weekly in winter, and twice a week in summer. Pop. about 1100.

ST. PAUL, a to on the N.W. shore of the *Isle de Bourbon* or *Rédoubt* in the Indian Ocean. It is a large straggling place built along the shore of a gulf situated between *Pont de Galle* and *St. Gilles*. In 1847 but exposed roadstead induced the French to attempt the formation of a harbour at the latter point, but after the expenditure of large sums the plan has been abandoned as impracticable.

ST. PAUL, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Joliette, 40 m. from Montreal with a R. Catholic church, an academy of the *Frères de la Doctrine Chrétienne*, and some general trade. Pop. of par about 1300.

ST. PAUL, a to U. States, cap. state of Minnesota, 1 bank Mississippi, at the head of its navigation and 12 m. below St. Anthony's Falls. In 1847 it consisted of only a few huts, and bore the name of *Pigs Eye* but no sooner was attention called to it than the advantages of its site were seen, and it has accordingly increased under its new name with amazing rapidity. It is now a large and well built town, arranged in spacious streets with commodious sidewalks, and contains lofty brick warehouses and well-supplied stores and shops. Among its principal buildings are six churches, some with spires, others without them, a female academy of a superior description, and several large hotels. For the benefit of the reading public no fewer than ten newspapers are published, four of them daily. The wharves, except during the four months from November to March, when the river is frozen, exhibit a very busy scene, upwards of 300 steamers arriving annually to land new settlers and carry off the produce of a large tract of territory particularly rich in corn and lumber. St. Paul may be considered as still

in its infancy more especially should the scheme of connecting it by railway with Lake Superior be carried out. Pop. (1860), 10,401.

ST. PAULIN, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Maskinongé 60 m. N.E. Montreal with a R. Catholic church, and a flourishing lumber trade, consisting chiefly in the export of planks to the U. States. Pop. of par about 1400.

ST. PIERRE, three places, British America, Canada East.—1, *St. Pierre du Sud*, co. Montigny 30 m. N. Quebec, with a R. Catholic church, and some general trade. Pop. of par about 1600.—2, A vil. on the island of Orleans, co. and opposite the falls of Montmorency 8 m. N.E. Quebec with a good local and lumber trade. Pop. of par about 900.—3, *St. Pierre des Esquisses*, co. Nicolet, r. bank St. Lawrence, 52 m. W.S.W. Quebec, with a R. Catholic church, two tan yards and a good general trade. Pop. of par about 3000.

ST. ROCH DE LACHIGAN, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. L'Assomption on the Achigan 35 m. N. Montreal, with a R. Catholic church and an active flour and lumber trade.

ST. ROCH DES AULNAIS, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. L'Islet, r. bank St. Lawrence, 50 m. N.E. Quebec with a R. Catholic church, several tanneries, a flour-mill and a number of general stores. Pop. of par about 8000.

STE. ROSE, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Laval, r. bank Ottawa, 70 m. N.E. Montreal with a R. Catholic church, and two extensive carriage factories. Pop. of par about 3000.

ST. SAUVEUR, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Terrebonne, on the North River, 40 m. N.E. Montreal with a Wesleyan and a R. Catholic church, two tanneries, and a number of general stores. Pop. of par about 2000.

ST. SIMON, two places, British America, Canada East.—1, *St. Simon de Rouville*, co. Rimouski, r. bank St. Lawrence 140 m. N.E. Quebec, with a R. Catholic church, and a little local trade. Pop. of par about 1800.—2, *St. Simon d'Yvesville*, co. Bagot 35 m. N.E. Montreal with a R. Catholic church, and manufactures of iron ware. Pop. of par about 2400.

ST. SYLVESTER, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Lethbridge 34 m. S. Quebec. It possesses a church of England, Free Wesleyan and R. Catholic churches and carries on some general trade. Pop. of par about 3500.

ST. THOMAS, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Joliette, on the St. Lawrence and Industry railway 40 m. from Montreal with a R. Catholic church and manufactures of carriages and agricultural implements. Pop. of par about 1700.

ST. THOMAS MOUNT, a cantonment, India, presid and 8 m. S.W. Madras, and about 4 m. E. of the Coromandel coast. The little hill, only 120 feet above sea-level which gives it its name, according to an ancient tradition the scene of the martyrdom of St. Thomas the Apostle. The excellence of its position for a cantonment was however overlooked, until it was made the principal station and headquarters of the Madras artillery. To the W., immediately under the mount, are two ranges of barracks for European artillery the one facing the extensive parade-ground, and the other the European hospital and the Protestant Episcopal church. This church, a neat and well-ventilated structure, is seated for 500 persons. The other places of worship are a Wesleyan and two R. Catholic, the one for the European soldiery and the other for the Portuguese Christians. The native town consists of three parallel rows of brick and tiled houses. The only other buildings requiring notice are the artillery depot, the artillery mess-house which is said to be the finest in India, and the prison camp factory which supplies the whole of the Madras army. The native pop. of St. Thomas Mount is estimated at 17,730.

ST. USULEE, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Maskinongé on the Rivière du Loup, 60 m. N.E. Montreal with a R. Catholic church, two tanneries, and some general trade. Pop. of par about 2500.

STE VICTOIRE, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Richelieu, 4 m. N.E. Montreal, with a R. Catholic church, boys and girls schools, and some local trade. Pop. of par about 2000.

ST VINCENT DE PAUL, a vil British America, Canada. East on the Isle Jesus, dist. and 13 m from Montreal, with a R. Catholic church male and female schools, and some general stores. Pop. of par 8000.

STADLBAURA, a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, circle Hainburg, on the Traun, opposite St. Leonhard, with which it is connected by a bridge, 30 m. S.W. Linz. It has a fine church of a circular form, with a tower at each angle, a threefold apse, three altars, and a pavement of three-colored marble. The abbey who built the church to commemorate a deliverance from the plague in 1717, having dedicated it to the Trinity has endeavored to make it correspond with its name by giving this curious prominence to the number three in everything connected with it, whether external or internal. Pop. 1600.

STANISLAU or **STANISLAWOW** [add.] a tn. Austrian empire Galicia, cap. circle of same name on the Bistrina, an affluent of the Dniester, 74 m. S.E. Lemberg. It consists of the town proper and three suburbs. It is one of the most important government offices and has a beautiful church, situated in a spacious square, and containing monuments of the Potocki family a statue of the emperor Francis I. situated on the same square an upper gymnasium a high school and other educational establishments, a military hospital, an infirmary, two machine factories and a considerable trade. It was founded by Stanislaus Potocki in 1664, and was pillaged by the Tartars in 1692. Pop. 14,000.

STANLEY an isl. S. America, in the Gulf of San Miguel, an E. arm of the Bay of Panama. It is 1½ m. long by 1 m. broad is low and wooded and standing in the mouth of the fine harbour of Darien, situated within the gulf divides its entrance into two channels, the principal one called the *Boez Grande*, and the other the *Boez Chico*.

STARAI MAINA, a tn. Russia, gov. Samara circle Staropoli near the confluence of the Mama with the Uika, which joins the Volga about 3 m. below. It has two churches, pawn refectory, and a trade in corn, of which large quantities are shipped here. Pop. 1900.

STARO TCHERKASKAJA, a tn. Russia, gov. Don Cosack circle Novo-Tcherkask r. bank Don. It was once the capital of the land of the Don Cosacks, has an important yearly market, and contains 5691 inhabitants.

STATEN ISLAND [add.] S. America, 18 m. E. of Terra del Fuogo from which it is separated by the Strait of La Malina. It is an deeply indented by bays as to form nearly four different sides, and stretches for 38 m. between E.N.E. and W. & W., with a breadth which nowhere exceeds 8 m. The surface is mountainous. Some of its peaks, rising to the height of 3000 ft. and usually covered with snow offer a good landmark for ships bound into the Pacific or returning from it. The harbours, all of which are, with one exception, confined to the N. side, being merely a continuation of the valleys are like them surrounded by high land, and deepen rapidly towards the centre. The coast consists almost every where of rocky cliffs, which rise abruptly from the water 500 to 500 ft. and have a depth of 15 to 12 fathoms close to their base. The harbours, though secure enough when gained, are all more or less difficult of access from the force with which the tides set across their mouths, and the variability of the wind, which usually follows the direction of the various ravines through which it finds an outlet. The most eligible harbour for shelter is Fort Cook on the N.E. coast. In respect of geological structure Staten Island consists chiefly of quartz rock and graywacke, which form the mountain masses, and of clay slate and micaceous schist. The quartz is in many parts disposed in vertical veins. The only quadrupeds are the ox, the rat, and the mouse. Birds are more numerous, and comprise three species of penguins, some albatrosses, and others, the last form extensive flocks, and build in the loftiest trees on the hills. With the most hurricanes and humid climate on the globe, and a low but very uniform temperature, vegetation flourishes with such surprising beauty and luxuriance, that the rugged aspect which the island wears at a distance is changed on reaching it into pastoral and unbroken verdure. At all seasons the ground is covered with plants and the hills covered with evergreens. The prevailing tree is the *Adiantum* bush, which grows to the height of 30 to 40 ft. with a diameter of 3 to 5 ft. and sometimes doubles these dimensions. Even the sea shores

in the luxuriance of the vegetation. Various signs, not infrequently of a gigantic form, entangle the harbours and shores. Some of them are 300 ft. long; some of singular strength and stately stems become, as it were, cabs in the sea; some spread their tough and leathery substances like sails, so that boats, bows, and oars may be made of it; some form ropes and cables to moor boats with, and some yield a pure and tasteless jelly, the surpassing the saccharine mass of our shores.

STEBNIK, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 23 m. S.E. Bamber with extensive salt mines which were opened in 1845 and have proved very productive.

STEGERSBACH, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary co. Eisenburg, 30 m. W. & W. Steinsammler, in a fertile district, with large yearly markets, and 2000 inhabitants.

STEINBERG a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, dist. and 4 m. N.E. Linz, 1 bank Danube, opposite to the mouth of the Traun. It is partly surrounded by walls, and has a castle perched on a rock overlooking the town, and an hospital. Pop. 1900.

STEIN a tn. Austrian empire Transylvania, circle and about 34 m. NW Kronstadt with salt springs. It is the vicinity Roman utensils, weapons, and coins have been found. Pop. 1960.

STEINAMANGER [add.] a tn. Austrian empire Hungary, cap. on Eisenburg on an ascent of the Rad and on site of an ancient Roman town, 55 m. S. by E. Vienna. It is the seat of a bishop and the seat of several important courts and public offices, and has a cathedral, regarded as the finest church in Hungary, built in the latter part of last century in the modern style, and adorned with frescoes by Dorminiator and beautiful altar-pieces; a bishop's palace handsome country buildings an ancient strong castle, a diocesan seminary Franciscan and Premonstratensian monasteries an asylum for children an upper gymnasium, a high school and a bathing establishment. It contains 3558 inhabitants, mostly S. Catholics. In the vicinity are numerous remains of the Roman town *Savaria*.

STENIMACH or **STENIMAK** a tn. Turkey in Europe Roumelia, beautifully situated on the N. slopes of Mount Rhodope, 30 m. W. N. W. Adrianople. It is an ancient place with many interesting remains attesting its ancient splendor, and until about a century ago enjoyed a high degree of prosperity, carrying on a very extensive trade domestic and internal. The envy of the Turks displaced itself with its usual barbarity and Stenimach was devastated. It has, however, in a great measure recovered from the disaster and now contains about 10,000 inhabitants, almost all Greeks, who live partly in Stenimach, properly so called and partly in Am polioe, another town or suburb situated on the opposite side of the stream which, descending from the mountain, flows between the two places. Among the public buildings are eight churches and five schools one of them for girls. Wine and silk are both raised in sufficient quantity to form important articles of trade.

STERLING, a tn. U. States, Illinois on r. bank Rock River, and on the Atlantic branch of the Chicago and North-western railway 110 m. W. Chicago. It contains seven churches, a bank, flouring mill a foundry and machine shop, and a manufactory of agricultural implements. A large quantity of grain and other produce is shipped here, and the river affords abundant water-power, which has been improved by a stone dam.

STICKEEN **STICKEN**, or **STICKEN**, a colony, British N. America, formed by decree, July 12, 1863, of the N. portion of British Columbia. It is bounded W. & S. W. by the territory formerly belonging to Russia, but recently sold by her to the U. States, E. by British Columbia, E. by the 125° meridian E. from Greenwich and N. by the 62° parallel of N. latitude. It contains the lands on the S.E. corner of the Yukon, on the Upper Liard, on the Stickens, and the Takto. It takes its name from the Sticken or Frances River, which falls into the Pacific Ocean opposite Prince of Wales Island, and about 160 m. N. from Fort Simpson. Gold washings were discovered on this river about 70 m. above its mouth, at a point called Little Cabin, extending upwards to Big Cabin, 190 m. above its embouchure. A steamer has ascended this river 160 m. and the Takto, a stream which falls into the Pacific further N. 55 m. On this latter river copper is

found. Comparatively little is known of the interior of this colony, but it has been described as a desert waste of hills and rocks.

STINKENBRÜNN, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary
co. and 14 m. N Oedenburg; with a colliery alum and vitriol
works, lunehills, and tileworks. Pop. 1000

STIRLING, a v/l British America, Canada West, co Hastings, 80 m. N E. Toronto. Though founded only about 1860 it already possesses three churches, a superior grammar school, and several extensive factories and deals largely in agricultural produce. Pop. about 1000

STOCKTON, in U. S. State of California. Pop. on San Joaquin, near the San Joaquin River, with which it is connected by a creek, 50 m. S. by E. of Sacramento. The site low and flat, in an extensive and fertile plain. Many of the houses are neatly built, and surrounded with gardens; and the town contains eight churches, an asylum for the maimed, and several schools. It is supplied with water by means of pumps worked by one hundred and fifty wind mills which raise the water through pipes inserted in the ground, there is also an artesian well one thousand feet deep. A railway to connect Stockton with San Jose and Sacramento is in progress, and a steamboat plys daily between it and Sacramento.

STOLEK, or Stolek, a town in Turkey in Europe, located in the Balkans, is a pleasantly situated in the straits of the Bosphorus, which here forms a picturesque waterfall. It is defended by a fort, which is regarded as the most important one on the Herzegovina, though, from being commanded by adjoining hills, it possesses little real strength. In early and to some extent also in recent times, however, it has played an important role in the Balkan wars, and has been twice captured by the country. Among the houses is one which belonged to Ali Paşa, the well known vizier of Herzegovina. The public buildings include several mosques, whose white minarets have a pleasing effect. Stolek, which owed much of its importance to its position, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire, and the only thing which remains of its old life is the old city wall, which has been left as a ruin.

STOLZENBURG a tn Austrian empire, Transylvania, 10 m S of Sibiu, 10 m N of Hermannstadt, with the ruins of a castle which has stood several sieges, a trade in wine, and 2483 inhabitants.

STOPNICA or **STOPNITSA**, a tn. Russian Poland gov. Radom, in a mountainous district, has a handsome Reformed church, an old castle, and an elementary school. Pop. about 2261.

STOEZ, a town in Austria, Hungary on Zips, 19 m. W. Leutschau with a high-school mines of iron, silver and copper and 1400 inhabitants.

STRADBROKE, an rd. Australia Queensland form, with Moreton, situated immediately to the N of it, the E. boundary of the large and beautiful expanse of Moreton Bay. It is about 83 m. long from N to S by 7 m. broad, is of moderate elevation, and, although not destitute of trees, is bare and barren in the extreme, nowhere presenting the least appearance of fertility. Its sea face from its S. extremity to Look-out Point, in the N. E. extremity, is merely a succession of sand beaches and rocky points.

STRASSNITZ, in Austrian empire, Moravia, circle of Olmütz, 11 m. S.W. Hradisch is a beautiful place on the March which is here crossed by a chain bridge. It is the seat of several public offices, and has two churches, a synagogue, a high school an old castle with extensive gardens, five annual markets, and an extensive trade in corn and excellent wine. It contains 4700 inhabitants, of whom 600 are Jews.

STRASSWALDEN a tn Austrian empire duchy and
25 m. N E. Salzburg; with a handsome parish church a tower
hospital and 1000 inhabitants

STRATYN a to Austrian empire, Galicia, circls as
N W Bressan, with a paroh church. It possessed a Great
printing-press at the beginning of the seventeenth century
Pop. 1400.

STRELITKA, or **ARROW BAY**, Black Sea, in the S. W. of the Crimea, forms one of a series of indentations between the head of harbour of Sevastopol and Cape Khankaya. It is little more than 1 m. W. of Quarantine Bay and of dimensions sufficient to form a spacious harbour, and to receive 11 m. into the land. The depth at its entrance

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is 18 fathoms, but diminishes gradually to 6, and in some parts is only 3 fathoms.

STRENGBERG is in Austrian empire, Lower Austria on a steep mountain of same name, 78 m W Vienna, has an hospital and two saw-mills, and contains 1810 inhabitants.

STRIGOVO, a tn. Austrian empire, kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, co. and 11 m. N E. Waradin on the plain
sola of Murakoo. As a town it has only 320, but as a parish
3370 inhabitants; and has an ancient castle, and a trade in
excellent wine.

STRUNKOWITZ, a in Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 24 m. S.E.W. Pisek, on both sides of the Blatitz with manufactures of shoes, stockings, and linen, and 1000 inhabitants.

STRUZINA, a town Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Tarnow, and so near the town of Tarnow as to be properly its suburb contains 3560 inhabitants. On Mount St. Martin, in the vicinity are a ruined castle, and a church built of larch wood and three centuries old.

STRY [adj.] a town Austrian empire, Galicia, cap. circle of same name I bank Stry, an affluent of the Dniester which here divides into several arms, 40 m S by W Lemberg. It was once a place of strength, and belonged to the chivalrous John Sobieski on whom it was bestowed for his victories over the Turks. It has a high school an infirmary an hospital for the poor, and contains 6184 inhabitants.

STUART LAND, Australia, the name given in honour of the first discoverer to the central part of the country lying between the Gulf of Carpentaria and the Gulf of St. Vincent, N of South Australia, and forming the S part of the Northern Territory, N of Western Australia, and the S of Queensland, provinces of North Australia. Except by Mr. John M. Donald, Stuart it has not yet been explored, and as he traversed only the central part, in his journey to and from the N coast of the continent, little is yet known of its character. Mr. Stuart passed over ranges of hills, intersected by river beds mostly dry and saw occasionally patches of good country, but the prevalence of long continued droughts produces an aridity and consequent sterility of soil, that appears to render the country generally unfit for human habitation.

STUBEN (Upper and Under) two places, Austria. Empire, Hungary co. Arva-Thurocs, about 5 m. N.W. Neosold.—*Ober* or *Upper Stuben* stands in a wooded and pastoral district, and contains 1900 inhabitants.—*Unter* or *Under Stuben*, situated about 4 m N of the former contains only 500 inhabitants, but is famous for its warm baths.

STUBICA, a tn Austrian empire, kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, in a mountainous district co. and 12 m N Agram with much-frequented mineral springs, and 1000 in habitants.

STUDFIN a tn Austrian empire, Moravia, circle Iglaa
52 m. W Brünn; with an ancient parish church, two large
weeklies and two weekly markets and 1160 inhabitants

RUAKIN [uak] a seaport, Dublin, cap. prov. of Conn. name, on an island on the W coast of the Red Sea, lat. 13° 17' N. lon. 28° 30' E. It consists of the town proper, and a suburb on the mainland, which has outgrown it both in population and importance; is defended by a small fort, and contains a considerable number of houses, a school, and a mission station. No deriving of notice are the governor's residences, the custom-house, and the bazaar. The harbour is formed by a channel about 200 yards wide, which penetrates between the mainland and two islands, on one of which the town is built. Though completely sheltered from all winds, it is too shallow to admit large vessels. There is, however, a considerable anchorage, and a small pier, and coasting vessels, and fishing boats, frequent the place. The population is about 7000.

BLRATHOO a fort and cantonment, India, Ch-Sing State, Territories, on dist. or paragraph of same name, 163 m. N. of Delhi. The paragraph, which was reserved by government in 1816, on the settlement of the H.H. status at the conclusion of the Nepalese war, is a sort of table-land, 2,400 m. above sea level, and is bounded by a low ridge, 2,600 m. high, but rather open southwards towards the plains. Agriculture is carried on with great industry and skill, the level spots on the banks of streams being cultivated for rice, while the mountain-slopes are formed into a succession of terraces, and produce good crops of wheat, barley, mustard, etc. The population is 10,000, and the area of cultivation on an estimate, being 11,000 fr. from the right bank of the Ghaggar. An old fort has been converted into a school.

The salubrity of Subanoo having been satisfactorily tested, it has been selected as a sanatorium for troops.

SUBIG is a Philippine lake, on the W side of the island of Luzon, lies in lat. 14° 22' 56" N; lon. 121° 5' 30" E and has a pop. of 8935. The bay on which it stands, though of limited extent, is a safe haven for vessels of small draught.

SUCRA is an Austrian empire, Gletsch, circle and 8 m. S.W. Wetzstein, 1 bank Shera, with a beautiful parish church, a baronial castle with fine gardens, iron and copper mills, and 2425 inhabitants.

SU-CHOW, a tn. China, prov. Szechuan, 1. bank Yang-tze-kiang at the confluence of the Min-kiang coming from the N. 125 m. S. by E. Ching-toe-ko; lat. 28° 46' 4" N. lon. 105° 7' E. It is a large place surrounded by walls, and in quiet times carries on a very extensive trade; but when Loo-tsun-colored Earl visited it in 1951 civil war was raging in its vicinity and he found it impossible to gain admission, as the gates were closed and an attack by the rebels was hourly anticipated. Under ordinary circumstances its advantages as a commercial entrepot are very great. The Min-kiang is at all times navigable for large junks up to Kueing a distance of about 100 m., while the Yang-tze-kiang, all the way down to Chung-king has generally a depth of 8 fathoms in the fair way, and of seldom less than 3 fathoms close to the bank. The products of the district around Su-chow are rice and yellow silk, wax, honey, coal, green tea, and some iron and iron ore, which come to the town. Immediately above Su-chow the Yang-tze-kiang takes the name of the Min-cha-kiang, or of the Min-kiang, according as the former or the latter is regarded as its continuation. The Chinese seem to give the preference to the Min-kiang, and identify its source as that of the Yang-tze-kiang.

SUDOGDA a tn. Russia, gov. and 20 m. S. S. Vladimir cap. circle and on a river of same name. It contains two churches and several industrial establishments. A beautiful white stone found within the circle is much employed in making statues. Pop. 2134.

SUGHRA a support, Arabia on the shore of the Indian Ocean, district of Fadli 80 m. E. N. E. Aden with a stone castle, in which the sultan or chief of the district takes up his residence several months each year. The haven is protected by a reef of rocks, and has 9 fathoms water. Good water oxen, sheep, fowls, oxen, and melons are to be obtained. In the neighborhood dates and millet grow plentifully. Pop. 200.

SUGLEK, or **SUGOLKRA**, a river India passed Madras which rises in a mountainous district on the frontiers of Kurnool and Cuddapah, flows first S. E. then south by due S., and joins the Pennar on its right bank, 15 m. of direct distance above its mouth. Its whole length is about 80 m.

MUK ABRAS or **ROCK HABAS**, a vil. N. Africa, Algeria prov. and 80 m. E. Constantine, on an affluent of the Mejerda, in a mountainous district near the W. frontiers of Tunis. It occupies the site of the ancient Tagaste and has an important native market. Pop. 1300.

SUK EL-FAWWAR a tn. Anatolia Turkey, pashalik and 100 m. S. E. Beyrut, on the Fawar canal E. of left bank of Libanus. It was formerly a large and thriving place frequented by a number of small towers but having lost the water which fed its canal through the breaking of one of the dams at the mouth of the Hishik was abandoned by its inhabitants. The ruins of its walls and houses extend fully half a mile along both sides of the water-course. Recently a return of its prosperity has been promised, by the repair of the dam which caused the original calamity.

SULLI, a mountain fort, Turkey in Europe, S. Albania, eyalet and 15 m. W. W. Yashka, on the Kalama. It is the chief place of the Sullow, who distinguished themselves so much during the struggle for Greek independence, and afterwards nearly all submitted to Greece or Capodistria.

SULLEPKO, or **SULLEPKO**, a tn. Mexican Confederation, state and 60 m. S. W. Mexico, in a narrow valley at the height of 7000 ft. above the sea. It has a Franciscan monastery and was early celebrated for its salus, which are no longer worked.

SULLEKI, a tn. Central Africa, Barotsi prov. Nambyo, 100 m. N. S. Kano. It is a large place, consisting of several detached hamlets, and containing about 5000 inhabitants. Its markets are the most important in Muzony. The chief

agricultural product is millet which is grown to a great extent under rather disadvantageous circumstances, as the obstructing roots of the down-bush make cultivation extremely difficult.

SULTANABAD, or **SHAKH SAW** a tn. Persia, prov. Irak Ajem, 160 m. S. W. Tehran. It manufactures a few carpets. Its markets are abundantly supplied with European goods, especially hardware from Russia and colors stuffs from England. Pop. 8000.

SULLA, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Lower Mauthausen, on the Sulzbach 35 m. N. N. E. Vienna. It contains 1900 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the culture of the vine and the rearing of cattle.

SUMBE, a territory W. Africa, Kibinda Land, between lat. 11° and 12° 30' S., lon. 15° 30' and 14° E.; bounded, N. by the Kuve or Kave, W. by the Atlantic, S. by the Kuve or Kave, and E. by the territories of Ambula and Saller. Its length measured along the sea-coast from N. to S. is about 90 m., its breadth nowhere exceeds 80 m. The surface, elevated on the E. descends gradually and becomes flat as the sea is approached. On the heights are several extinct volcanoes, from the sides of which a large quantity of sulphur might easily be obtained. In the N. part of the territory is the district to which the Portuguese give the name of Valia or Old Benguela, but is known to the natives as Timba in the central part are the Portuguese presidium or fort of Vera Redonda, and the factory of Klobene and at intervals along the coast, in the southern portion were no fewer than five European factories of which Egypt is the only one now subsisting, the predatory natives having pillaged and destroyed all the others. The Musumbe or inhabitants of Sumbe, are in person tall and vigorous, and would be rather favourable specimens of a semi-barbarous race, were they not addicted to the horrible practice of cannibalism. Small as this territory is it is ruled by no fewer than three independent chiefs, while part of it is at the same time possessed or claimed by the Portuguese. 1 sq. about 35,000.

SUMBULPORE a dist. India, on the S. W. frontier of Bengal, between lat. 21° and 22° 5' N., lon. 85° 6' and 84° 51' E. is bounded N. by Ryghur and Gangpoor, E. by Bomet and Bombra, S. by Sonpoor and Patna, and W. by Phooly, Haranghur and Burghur; length E. to W., 113 m., breadth, 80 m., area, 4693 sq. m. It is divided by the Mahanday into two unequal parts, an E. and a W. the latter by far the larger. The E. part is mountainous and woody; the W. generally level and in some places greatly depressed. The valley is only 400 ft. above sea level and has an alluvial soil, which raises heavy and excellent crops of rice, wheat, and sugarcane. Indigo abounds in a wild state, but is not cultivated, though it was so formerly, and it is thought might still be with advantage. The only mineral of which the district boasts is the diamond, of which the specimens are found in the beds of the Mahanday and its affluents. The diamond-seekers, who carry on their avocation from November to the rainy season are a very dissipated race. Pop. 800,000.

SUMEGH [add] a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, on Zala, in a marshy district, 20 m. N. E. Zala Eisenstadt, with a palace, a palace in which the Bishop of Veszprim resides a high-school, a Franciscan monastery with a church manufactures of calico a trade in wool and wine much frequented yearly markets, and 4257 inhabitants, mostly R. Catholic.

SUPERIOR CITY, U. States, Wisconsin, co. Douglas, exists more in prospect than in reality. The site selected for it is at the mouth of the Nemadji, on the W. extremity of Lake Superior and the object in view is to make it the great entrepot for the traffic of the lakes from the E. and the basin of the Mississippi from the W. The site, mostly level, is elevated 84 ft. above the lake and 628 above the sea. The town contains several churches a large hotel, and several steam saw mills. Steamboats ply in and from Detroit, Chicago, &c., and large quantities of lumber, fur, and fish are shipped. Copper is found in the country. The harbour is commodious and safe. In 1855 the work of building the town commenced, and in 1860 the inhabitants amounted to 534. In 1865 the number had increased to about 800.

SURAJ a tn. Russia, gov. and 25 m. N. N. E. Vitepsk, cap. circle of same name, on the Dvina; with two churches, a charitable institution, and a pop. of 1573.

SURAJPOOR, two places, India:—1 A. in N.W. Province, dist. Beasleedhar, 22 m. S.E. Delhi with a well-supplied bank.—2 A. in North-western Province, district of Peshawar, right bank Ganges, 117 m. above Allahabad, is irregularly built, and somewhat ruinous in its appearance, but possesses a good bazar, and a number of Hindoo temples and ghats.

SURAT [add.] a town in India, near the S.E. extremity of Gujarat, say dist. of same name, 1 bank Tapti, about 20 m. above its mouth in the Gulf of Cambay. It is nearly in the form of a semicircle of which the river forms the diameter or chord, and the perimeter measures about 5 m. Near the centre stands the citadel, which though small, has bastions, covered-way, and glacis. The town, surrounded by a wall with semicircular bastions and battlements in good repair possesses few attractions, and consists of narrow winding streets lined with lofty houses of which the upper story formed of a framework of timber filled up with brick, projects beyond the base. The houses of the British inhabitants, situated in the vicinity of the fort, are usually of good size, with spacious inclosures. The old French factory standing without the walls but completely deserted contains some handsome and commodious buildings. The Dutch factory also described long ranked as the most regular and best constructed edifice in Surat. The palace which belonged to the nawab is a plain structure of moderate dimensions. Towards the end of the eighteenth century Surat was flourishing. Its bazars were filled with costly merchandise, partly the product of its own looms and its streets and thoroughfares were filled with picturesque groups of natives, and strangers from all parts of the world, in their respective costumes. It then ranked as the capital of W. India, but having been supplanted in this respect by Bombay and having in a great measure lost both its manufactures by British competition and its trade by the silting up of its harbour it is now only the ghost of what it was. One other cause of decadence may be found in the calamities which it has sustained from repeated inundations of the Tapti. That its name still figures in commercial lists, is owing to its being still the principal mart for the cotton which is extensively grown in the surrounding country.—The district to which Surat gives its name, lies between lat. 20° 15' and 21° 11' N. lon. 72° 45' and 73° 24' E. is bounded N. by Broach, E. by Gujarat, S. by Broach and Tannah, and W. by the Portuguese territory Damão and the Arabian Sea and has an area of 1629 sq. m. and a pop. of 462,684.

SURJOO two rivers India tributaries of the Gogra.—1 *Eastern Surjoo*, rises in Nepal in lat. 28° 15' N., lon. 81° 57' E. flows first W. N. W. to the frontiers of Orissa then nearly due S. and joins the Gogra on its left bank, after a course of about 160 m. At its mouth it expands into a kind of morass.—2 *Western Surjoo* rises in a gorge of the Himalayas, in Kumaon, at the height of about 7000 ft. above the sea, flows successively S.W. and S.E. and about 12 m. after receiving the Ramganga, and being indifferently called by its name, or retaining its own, falls into the Gogra after a course of 90 m.

SURMENEH a town in Turkey in Asia, prov. and 20 m. E. by E. Trebizond, at the mouth of the Kara Dere in the Black Sea. It stands on a limestone height, and consists of houses built of stone, but distinctive both in size and height. The shops, kept chiefly by Greeks are very indifferently supplied, the chief articles being woolen and cotton cloth, tobacco and groceries. The exports consist of wine, oil, and fruit. Pop. 3000.

SUSA, or *Scopa* [add.] a town in Africa, regency and 65 m. S.E. of Tunis, on a bay of the Mediterranean. It is built partly along the shore and partly on a height above it, is surrounded by a wall nearly 1 m. in extent, and defended by a fort, and contains some handsome houses adorned with columns obtained from Roman remains in the vicinity several fine mosques, and a market bazaar. The harbour though open to the winds allows large vessels to come within a short distance of the shore, and there is in consequence a considerable trade in which the principal exports are oil, wool, pottery, and a few other articles of native manufacture. Pop. about 11,000.

SUBINTSCHI a town in Russia, gov. and circle Kaluga. It has a church, and carries on a large trade in hemp-oil,

which is sent partly into the interior and partly to St. Petersburg. Pop. 6831.

SUTTO, a town in the Austrian empire, Hungary on the Grana, on the Danube, with brandy distilleries, a marble quarry, and a trade in the excellent wine of the district. Pop. 1050.

SVERTZIANY a town in Russia, gov. and 42 m. N.E. Vilna with a church, a girls school, and a pop. of 5497.

SVILAINATZ, a town in Turkey in Asia, Servia, circle Kralina, near the Beava, above its confluence with the Morava, 52 m. S.E. Belgrade. It has a church and a school but the chief attraction of the neighbourhood is the monastery of Manassya, which has a little to the S.E., is built in the Grecian style, and is adorned with frescoes and other paintings by some of the oldest Italian masters. Pop. 3284.

SWATOW a treaty port, prov. Quang-tung China, 180 m. N.E. of Hong Kong mouth of the Han River. This port was opened up to foreign trade by the treaty of Tientsin in 1858 under the designation of Chan-chow, the departmental city. But the inhabitants being hostile to foreigners, Swatow was made the foreign emporium, and trade established in 1860, increasing beyond the expectation of the merchants to a total of internal commerce in 1863 of £2,487,428 and £2,243,135 in 1864. The imports in 1864 amounted to £3,108,754—of which £273,080 was opium, £285,394 bean-oils, £204,981 raw cotton, and the remainder cotton and woollen fabrics and yarns, metal, rice, wheat, peas, beans, vermicelli, medicine oil &c. The exports of native produce for the same year amounted to £1,238,871, comprising sugar, chinaware, casals, grasscloth, indigo, paper, and tobacco. No tea or silk is shipped at this port, the surrounding district being chiefly laid out in sugar plantations, the export of which was nearly a million sterling in the above return. The large debtor balances against imports of £275,983 is paid in Sycee silver and copper cash, chiefly for opium. During 1865 the neighbourhood of Swatow was seriously disturbed by the last remnant of the Taiping rebels who held the adjacent city of Chai-yung-chow, and thus commanded the most direct route into the province of Kueangsee which absorbs nearly all the opium imported into Swatow. Hence there was a depression of trade, which temporarily retarded the rising tendency of the port, but, however, not sufficient to check the increase, as the returns show £235,693 on the total over 1864. In 1864 the foreign merchants and their employees numbered fourteen persons, of whom six were British, seven German and one Portuguese. Here is a British consul, with three assistants—other nationalities being represented by merchants. There is also a branch of the Foreign Maritime Customs, comprising nine officers, chiefly British the duties collected amounting to £108,686 in 1863 and £118,594 in 1864. The shipping inward and outward were for the same years respectively 656 ships in the aggregate 804,660 tons, and 941 ships of 838,808 tons. Three missionary establishments are located at this port belonging to the English, Americans and French conducted by seven missionaries. The total foreign residents is 99 and the native population about 20,000.—(*Customs Returns, China Directory*).

SWIRZ, a town in Austrian empire, Galizia, circle and 28 m. N.W. Biecz with a fine baronial castle, and 1900 inhabitants.

SYDNEY, a town in British America, beautifully situated on the E. coast of Cape Breton near the head of the harbour of same name. It was the seat of government till the island was annexed to Nova Scotia and though its progress in consequence of this event has been greatly retarded, it is still the principal town of Cape Breton, and contains three churches, an academy, a courthouse, and barracks. The country is its immediate neighbourhood is fertile, and its harbour is one of the finest in the world being equally free of rocks and ice, and spacious enough to contain any number of the largest vessels in safety. At present the principal business is carried on at the N.W. bar, where the railway from the coal mines has its terminus and the coal is shipped.

SYKOW a town in Austrian empire, Galizia, circle and 16 m. N. Sankt, on the San. It was once defended by a strong castle is a principal mart for the linen trade, and has much extensive yearly markets. Pop. 7384.

SYRA (NEW), or *HERMOPOLIS*, a town in Greece, nomarch

Cypades, cap. island of same name, on the N.E. shore of a spacious and sheltered bay, which forms an excellent harbor, and is visited as the common point of rendezvous by the steamers from Marseilles, Trieste, Constantinople, Smyrna, and Alexandria. It is the capital of the province of the Cyclades, the residence of a Greek archbishop and a R. Catholic bishop in wall built, containing several handsome houses of three stories, and has a court of primary jurisdiction and a justice of peace court, several churches and parish schools, a gymnasium, an arsenal, a barracks and a customs-house. Pop. 12,500. Old Syra, situated on a height, has 4000 inhabitants.

SZALLAS (Kis-Uj), a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary co. Szabolcszombat 9 m. S. Károlyi with 9645 inhabitants who belong to the Reformed church, have a reformed gymnasium, and raise large quantities of corn and wine.

SZALONNA a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Borsod, N. Miskolc, on the Bodva with 850 inhabitants, who mostly belong to the Reformed church whose chief employment is in making charcoal, and carrying it into the lower districts. They also produce a good wine. There is a thermal spring in the vicinity.

SZCZAWNICA a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and about 19 m. S.W. Now Sandoz, with mineral springs and a much frequented bathing establishment. Large quantities of the water are exported. Pop. 1450.

SZCZKIECZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 19 m. S.W. Lemberg, cap. dist. of same name, with a seat of gymnasium strongly impregnated with sulphur, and a remarkable limestone cavern. There are excellent quarries in the vicinity. Pop. 5100.

SZCZYRK, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Wodzis, 49 m. S.W. Czerow with a Cistercian monastery and 1900 inhabitants.

SZEK, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 12 m. S.W. Doss with salt mines, good vineyards, and 2126 inhabitants.

SZELI (Urdex and Urdex) two places, Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Presburg.—*Unter Szeli*, on the Dug-Wang, S.W. Salla, with 1600 inhabitants, trades in salts and excellent cheese.—*Ober-Szeli*, on the opposite bank of the stream, and nearly 4 m. distant, has 1920 inhabitants.

SZEWCEYKI, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Rzeszow with a parish church, manufactures of terypsine, and 1900 inhabitants.

SZELO, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 24 m. N.E. Presburg, with a paper-mill, and warm sulphur springs with a tolerably complete bathing establishment. Pop. 1250.

SZOLGYON (MASTAN and KORMAN), two places, Austrian empire, Hungary co. and 15 m. N.E. Kormon, situated opposite to each other, in a well cultivated district with two churches, a trade in corn and wine, and 2550 inhabitants.

SZOLNOK (add.), a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, cap. of same name, in the angle formed by the confluence of the Zagyva with the Theiss. It ranks as the most ancient town in the kingdom, having according to tradition, been founded by a military leader from Scythia, and was once one of its strongest fortresses, though it has now become comparatively insignificant. Its only buildings deserving of notice are a Franciscan convent, a high-school, and an infirmary. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture the rearing of cattle, and fishing, have several mills and yearly markets, and carry on a considerable trade, now greatly facilitated by the railway leading to Miskolc, and in which the principal articles are silk, wool, corn, fruit, and fish. A conflict with the Hungarian insurgents took place here on 5th March 1849. Pop. 13,926.

SZOMBATH (LITVA and LITVA) two places Austrian empire, Transylvania circle and 40 m. N.W. Kronstadt, with a fine castle with extensive gardens, and 2090 inhabitants.

SZOREGH (add.) a tn. Austrian empire, Banat, circle Temeswar not far from the Maros, with an important trade in corn, cattle, wine, and tobacco. The Hungarians were defeated here by Haynau on 5th August, 1849. Pop. 2533.

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TAAI, a lake and town Philippine Isles, in the S.W. of Luzon. The LAKE, called also *Bontoc* or *Bontoc*, is about 15 m. long from N. to S. by 9 m. broad, and is so deep that some parts have never been fathomed. It lies in a basin surrounded on all sides by hills, and has near its centre an island of a triangular shape, named *Volcan*, which rises to the height of 1667 ft. above the sea, and is evidently volcanic, about its surface is almost throughout incrimated by a coat of lava, and the hollow of its summit has all the appearance of a crater. Indeed it cannot be said to be extinct, since two eruptions have taken place within a century and a half, the one in 1716, and the other in 1754. The latter the more tremendous of the two destroyed four towns, and sent its ashes into Manila, 50 m. distant, and beyond into the provinces of Bulacan and Pampanga. At present the bottom of the crater is occupied by a caldera, about 3 m. in circuit, containing water which is strongly impregnated with sulphur. The lake abounds with fish, a species of which, weighing from 6 to 7 lbs., are considered the most delicate of the Philippines.—The *covey*, called also *Tail* or *Bontoc*, mentioned for another of same name destroyed by the above-named volcanic eruption, stands on the shore of the Bay of Bontoc, and seems to rank next in size to Manila, having a pop. of 41,847. The surrounding district is fertile and well cultivated.

TAB, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary co. Gemany, 20 m. N.E. Kapuvár, with manufactures of linen and leather, a terypsine a steam-mill, and 1590 inhabitants.

TABACUNDO a tn. S. America, Ecuador dist. and N.E. of Quito; lat. 0° 7' N. lon. 78° 40' W. It contains

about 2000 inhabitants, who, in the revolutions which have taken place, have greatly distinguished themselves by zeal on the liberal cause. The trade is chiefly in wheat, barley, potatoes and other agricultural produce.

TABASCO or **ORIOALVA** a river N. America, which rises in the mountains of Chichuacatan, near the N.W. frontier of Guatemala, enters the Mexican dep. Chiapas, and flows through it very abruptly intersecting it from S.E. to N.W. Some time after entering the Tabasco it divides into two branches the more westerly of which, taking the name successively of Gonzalez, Rio Sacco, and Chitupa, proceeds N. to the Gulf of Mexico. The easterly branch continuing for a time nearly parallel to the other and at so short a distance that it nearly unites with it on passing the city of Tabasco, flows N. in a winding channel, and receives on its right first the Palla or Tapalcoan, and then the Chila. On approaching the sea, across a very extensive and swampy flat, it is joined by a large arm of the Usumacinta, and a few miles below near the town of Frontera, falls into the Gulf of Mexico. It is navigable for vessels of considerable size for about 50 m. above its mouth.

TABASCO or **RIO SAN RAFAEL** DE TABASCO, or **VILLA HERMOZA** (add.), a tn. Mexico, cap. dep. and 1 bank river of same name, 260 m. S.E. E. Mexico. It stands partly on a flat and partly on a gentle eminence surrounded by fertile fields, and though of imposing appearance at a distance, presents a miserable spectacle within, a great part of its houses lying in ruins ever since the place was laid storm by the Americans during the Mexican war. The best part

of the existing town is towards the bank of the river, where there are some good houses. As a whole, however, and even before the disaster which has befallen it, the town must have been very indifferently built. Its streets are steep and even, and dirty in the extreme and the houses, partly of stone and partly of wood, are entirely devoid of elegance or taste. The only public buildings worthy of notice are two churches, several schools, the governor's residence, and the custom-house. The inhabitants, not more than 6000, are chiefly employed in trading in cacao, coffee, maize, rice, tobacco, dyewood, &c. The climate of Tabasco is one of the worst in the Mexican Confederation.

TABINTAL, a river, British America, New Brunswick, which flows N. and falls into a gully of same name in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is enumerated at its mouth by a bar, with not more than 7 ft. at low water but within it there is a depth in some parts of 4 to 5 fathoms. The tide flows 10 m. up the river through an undulating country, and occasionally between steep banks of sandstone, which rise to the height of above 100 ft. Its shores are occupied chiefly by Scotch settlers.

TACOTALPA, a tn, Mexico, dep. and 50 m. S. Tabasco, on a river of same name. It was at one time the capital of the dep. but now ranks only as a village. It consists of some well built houses and a greater number of one-huts, and contains 3000 inhabitants, who have no industrial establishment of any importance, and though situated on a navigable river no trade except in a little cacao.

TACUNGA, a tn S. America, Ecuador, situated to the S.E. of Quito on the slopes of the volcano mountain of Cotopaxi. It is tolerably well built in regular and spacious streets, and contains a parish church, several convents, an ancient Jesuit college, now used as a public college, in which practical chemistry, Latin and philosophy are taught. The chief manufactures are gunpowder, and cotton, woollen and linen goods. Pop. about 16,000.

TADPOURI or **TADPOURIV**, a tn, India, presid. Madras, dist. and 80 m. E.S.E. Bellary, r. bank Pennar. It possesses two handsome temples, elaborately decorated with sculptures representing the exploits of Krishna Rama. The pop., consisting of about 4000 Hindoos and 2000 Mahomedans, are engaged either in wearing turbans and similar articles, or in trade.

TAE-SHAY an isl. of the Chinese Archipelago E. coast of China 8 m. long by 5 m. broad. Its centre is an extensive plain, which is well cultivated and maintains a large population. The only manufacture of any consequence is salt from sea water. It was at Woo-hou Creek, which runs through the centre of this island, that a Chinese force assembled to attempt the recapture of Chusan.

TAE-YLEN FOW, a tn, China, cap. prov. Shanai, on the Fuso ho an affluent of the Hoang-ho 240 m. S.W. Peking. It was once a place of great splendour filled with palaces in which princes of the imperial family resided. These have all been allowed to go to ruin, but it is still large and populous, isolated by a wall about 7 m. in circuit, and has extensive manufactures of carpets and of various articles in iron. On the neighbouring hills is an ancient cemetery surrounded by groves of cypress, and containing many fine monuments in marble.

TAGANAMA, a tn W. Africa, Bornou, about 90 m. N.E. Kano. It is a considerable and apparently thriving place, enclosed by a wall and a double ditch, and consists of large and spacious huts with well-fenced courtyards.

TAGANETI, a large and favoured dist. W. Africa, bordering towards the E. and E.E. on the Koolle which encloses El Hadji towards the S.W. on Adet, and towards the W. S.W. on Adet. It is naturally divided into two regions—the Black Taganet or E. part, consisting of fertile valleys full of palm-trees, and with excellent pasturage for cattle and sheep, but fit only for the camel in the dry season, and moreover infested with lions and elephants, and the White Taganet, consisting of white desert and with excellent food for the camel, and plantations of date-trees in a few favoured spots. The nomadic inhabitants are the *Serege* or *Sambe*, a mixed Berber tribe, who figure much in the history of this part of Africa, and combined manly to destroy the *Rama* empire.

TAGELLE, a vil W. Africa, in the country of Damergu, which lies in the S. of the kingdom of Asten, and is

about 60 m. long by 40 broad. The vil., consisting of two separate groups of cottages, numbering in all about 120 would be undeserving of notice but for the political importance which it derives from being the residence of a chief whose talents and powerful connections have enabled him to play an important part in the factions and wars which have long distracted the country, and dried up the sources of its prosperity. (Bertr.)

TAGILISK, or **NISSAN TAGILISK**, a tn Russia, gov. and 210 m. E. Perm near the source of the Tagil in the Ural Mountains. It is a large town picturesque situated in a valley and contains many elegant buildings in brick and stone, including a fine church with some beautiful paintings. Being the principal mining establishment of the Darnidoff family, it is provided with a large and splendid edifice for the administration of the mines, spacious and well conducted hospitals, excellent schools, vast warehouses, spacious mansions for the directors and chief managers, and comfortable dwellings for the workmen and their families. The smelting furnaces, forges, rolling mills, machine shops, and other works, with the machinery and tools are on a magnificent scale, and of the best description. The principal minerals are iron and copper. The iron ore, which is magnetic is chiefly dug out from the sides of a hill, which appears to contain it in inexhaustible quantity. In a small valley on the W. side of the hill it is worked as an open quarry, where it is found in an enormous mass, about 400 ft. in length and 80 in thickness. The copper ore is obtained by sinking shafts to the depth of about 60 fathoms. It often occurs in the form of malachite, of which many large and beautiful specimens are found. Platinia is found chiefly in grains, but occasionally in large fragments one of these weighed nearly 12 lbs. Gold is another of the riches of this district. It also abounds with porphyry and Jasper of great beauty and a variety of coloured marbles. The manufacture of Japan ware and other articles for which Tagile was at one time celebrated no longer exists. Its school of design has also been given up. Pop. 25,000.

TAIR [said] a tn in the W. of Arabia, on a stream in a mountainous district of Hegaz 35 m. S.W. Mecca. It forms a kind of oasis in the midst of a sandy plain, enclosed by mountains of no great elevation and is surrounded by the Garden of Mecca, on account of its gardens which are celebrated throughout Arabia for the beauty of their roses, vines and fruit-trees. It is surrounded by a wall and a ditch, and defended by a castle seated on a lofty rock, consists of houses built of stone but generally small, and has wider streets than usual in western towns. Its principal buildings are two mosques. It was pillaged and destroyed by the Wahabees in 1802 but has been almost entirely rebuilt. Its market is held in the only public square which the place contains.

TAJAX (Gaxar and Lartia), two places, Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and N.E. Zeam.—*Great Tajax* contains 3500 inhabitants, who live chiefly by cultivating the district, which is remarkable for fertility and in producing wine—*Little Tajax* possesses an old church built in the Gothic style, and contains 1000 inhabitants.

TA-KOO or **TAKU**, a vil and forts at the entrance of the Pehlo River 100 m. S.E. of Peking on the shores of Pecheloo Gulf. The village is a collection of wretched mud-built cabins, inhabited by a poverty-stricken population engaged in the salt-trade on the river suffering severely in the winter when it is frozen up, and navigation closed during four months. The forts are of extensive construction, built of mud and bricks, deriving their importance from the batteries commanding the entrance to the river leading an enemy to the capital, and being almost unapproachable by an armed force from the sea, in consequence of the low marshy lands of mud and tenacious clay that surround them. These forts were captured with comparative ease by a British and French force on the 20th of May 1860. The treaty of Tien-tsin was the immediate result. It would seem now ever, that the Chinese had been allowed to escape too easily and accordingly, when Mr. Bruce appeared at the mouth of the Pehlo to exchange ratifications, he found the Taku forts re-established in a much more formidable manner than before. They were of considerable extent, built in the alluvial mud deposit which flanks the river, and formed strong redoubts, with thick, heavily-armed ramparts on the sea-front, contain-

ing gunboats batteries, with a monitor in front of each gun. The rear of the forts was protected by a crenellated wall, defended by guns and walk-panels. The walls of the forts were built of thick logs of timber coated with a coating of mud and wax, or sometimes chopped straw. The approach to each fort was defended by two or three converging ditches and belts of wooden spikes, and the ditches were sown over with iron wire. The fort accompanying Mr. Bruce, as a witness of the hostilities had not been anticipated consisted only of a squadron of gunboats and a few other vessels, and was far too feeble for any important military or naval operation. But as admission into the river was refused it was determined, perhaps with more boldness than prudence, to force it. Here the British fleet, under Admiral Hope, met with a sad reverse in attempting to force the passage up the river and capture the forts, in July 1859, when several ships were lost, and a number of the attacking forces killed and wounded. This led to the third war with China in 1860, in which the English and French allied forces landed at Peking, to the N.E. of Tientsin, taking the north gate in the rear. Upon this the Chinese garrison in the south forts surrendered on the 24th August, and the invading army afterwards marched upon Pekin, some 20,000 British and 8000 French the former under Major-general Sir James Hope Grant, and the latter commanded by General Monteban. After the treaty of peace was ratified in October, the forts were garrisoned by British troops, and held as a material guarantee for the good faith of the Chinese, until March 1860, when they were evacuated, and handed over to the Imperial authorities. During the occupation of the forts, the British garrison were on such friendly terms with the government, that a number of Tartar and Chinese officers in the army were drilled by our drill-sergeants and instructors, who exhibited great aptitude in acquiring a practical knowledge of European discipline, the manual exercise, and the use of arms. As they became proficient each officer was drilled away to instruct the soldiers in the native army with a view to form the nucleus of a disciplined force under their own officers. How the experiment has succeeded has not transpired.—(Keanes's *British Army in China and Japan*.)

TALAE SAP or **KING'S LAKE**, situated in Cambodia, on the S.W. frontier of Cochin China, is a large expanse of water which, although it becomes so shallow in the dry season that boats require to be poled instead of rowed over its surface, is so augmented in the wet season as to have a length of 100 m., and a breadth of 40 m., with a depth of not less than 45 ft. It is formed in a depressed basin in a very flat country and is said to have been once a fertile plain, and the site of a large city. Abounding in fish, it is the seat of a very extensive fishery from November to July, when the rising of the water compels the fishermen to remove to Matubong, or other places in the vicinity. The fish, when dried, are sold to the Chinese who come from Battambang, Oudong, and other places, to purchase them and export them to Cochin China, where they are sold at the rate of four taels = 10s. 8d per picul of 133½ lbs. The chief fishes of the lake is the Matsabong augmented by the kambari and the Tanavau. The Oudong is its outlet.

TALANGA or **SAN DIEGO DE TALANGA** a th. Central America. Honduras, dep. and 16 to N.E. Tegucigalpa, is a very extensive valley watered by a stream of some name. It consists of a number of huts ranged partly in streets, and partly in a large plain, where the church, the only building of any pretensions to architectural merit, attracts notice not so much by its own elegance as by contrast with the paltry dwellings in its vicinity.

TALLA, a prov. Chili, is bounded N by the Lantau and Manqueipo separating it from Cobahaga, S. the Maule, separating it from the prov. of that name, E. the Andes, in which the lofty peak of Cordillera occurs and W. the Pacific. It is 120 m. long, 20 m. broad, N to S. 96 m. It has an extremely fertile soil, yielding in profusion all the products peculiar to S. Chili; a mild and healthy climate, and numerous streams, affording a cheap and ready means of transport. The largest of them is the Uarco, which takes its source in the Andes, and skirting the head of the province, joins the Maule, and forms with it an uninterrupted water-communication from the Cordillera to the sea. The trade is chiefly in wheat, barley, cattle, leather, and jerked beef, sent

to Santiago and Valparaiso. The inhabitants are naturally enterprising and industrious, and generally in good circumstances. Pop. 21,381.

TALCA, a th. Chili, cap. of above prov., on an undulating plain near the river Maule, and 640 ft. above sea-level 140 m. S.W. Santiago, lat. 35° 14' S., lon. 71° 57' W. It is built with the greatest regularity according to the usual plan of Spanish American towns, in rectangular streets, with a plaza near its centre, on which the principal public edifice stands and an alameda. The streets, wide and well paved, have occasionally side-walks for foot-passengers, and are kept clean and in good repair. The houses are generally whitewashed, and many of them have two stories of which the upper one is provided with a balcony facing the street. Both churches and convents are numerous but the only public building which has any pretensions to architectural merit is the cathedral, which, however, must be judged of by its plan rather than its actual state, as it is unfinished, and the two towers intended to be given it are still waiting. The main features consist of ponchos, woollen cloths, and blankets. All of these are woven to a considerable extent, both within the city and in the surrounding district, and are in great demand the ponchos particularly are famous for the exact tone of the material the evenness of the texture, and the durability of the colours. The only other industrial establishments are two flour-mills. The trade is chiefly in raw manufactures, and in grain, tallow, cheese, wine, brandy, and wool. Pop. about 16,500.

TALCARUANO, a seaport in Chili prov. and 12 m. N.W. Concepcion, cap. dep. of same name, on the S.W. side of the Bay of Concepcion of which it is the port. In 1885 it suffered dreadfully from an earthquake, followed by a huge wave which demolished and swept away almost everything that the earthquake had spared. It has since been rebuilt in a better style than before, and contains about 8000 inhabitants, for whom, so far as can be judged from the number of churches and schools, ample means of instruction have been provided though the preference given to Concepcion seems to preclude Talcahuano from ever being more than a place of business. A railway to Chillan a distance of 108 m. running S.E. by Concepcion has been designed, and its construction will be very beneficial.

TALLA MUNGONGO a vil. and mountain, S.W. Africa, Portuguese settlements prov. Angola, 326 m. S.E. Luanda. The village is situated on the edge of the mountain of same name commanding a view of the great Quango valley which according to Dr. Livingstone, is equal in fertility to that of the Mississippi. Within the village, as at several other Portuguese stations, travellers' houses are erected on the same principle as the khans or caravanserais of the East. They are built of the mud wall and thatch and beside benches of rods for beds, are each provided with a table and chairs, and a large jar of water.—The mountain Talla Mungongo from 1200 to 1500 ft. high, is ascended by a steep and slippery path, with deep gorges on each side of it, which leaves but narrow room for the traveller; its summit is a kind of table-land covered with lofty trees, while on its heights the coffee plant is seen growing at the distance of nearly 800 m. from the W. coast, where the Jesuit missionaries first introduced it.

TAMATAVE (add.) a maritime tn. E. coast of Madagascar, lat. 16 10' S., lon. 40 38' 30" E. The anchorage here is little better than a rock-strewn protected by reef, but exposed to the winds from the E. and N. The village is built on a point of land between 200 and 400 yards wide, stretching into the sea to the S. The surface is diversified by sand-hills thrown up by the wind or sea to the height of 15 or 20 ft. and the low sandy shore is partially clothed with brushwood, rubber and grass, relieved by the tall slender pillars of the coco-palm. The entire town, a native structure between 30 and 40 ft. long, and nearly as wide, may be taken as a sample of the Malagasy houses. Its walls are about 12 ft. high, and composed of posts fixed at irregular distances, the timbers being filled up with the thick strong leaf-stalks of the traveller's tree between that lattice. The thatch covering the steep roof is composed of the leaves of the same tree fastened with native cord—the floor of coconut, partly covered with the bark of the traveller's tree. The coco-palm and the pandanus fling their grateful shadows

around this modest structure. Almost the only good houses in the village belong to the foreign residents and Hova officers. The dwellings of the inferior classes are much



TAMBLEGAV.—From a drawing by R. De Bonaux Tour J. H. H. H.

dilapidated. The trade is chiefly in rice, cattle, and poultry. Pop. about 3000.—(*Three Years in Madagascar*, by Rev. W. Ellis.)

TAMBLEGAM, a lake or lagoon, Ceylon, which communicates with the bay and is about 4 m. S. W. of the town of Trincomalee. It is a shallow expanse, about 30 m. in or out, and, according to native tradition confirmed in some measure by an examination of the locality, was once a fertile plain covered with rice fields, and irrigated by a canal from the enormous tank of Kandela, about 12 m. to the S. W. The tank, allowed to fall into ruin, burst its embankment, and sent its water like an impetuous river which inundated the plain, and forced its way to the sea by a breach which has ever since remained open though it is said that the breach might easily be closed and the tank repaired, so as to convert the lake once more into a productive plain. At present Tamblegam is chiefly valuable for its fish particularly the thin transparent oyster (*Placenta plicata*), whose clear white shells are used in China and elsewhere as a substitute for window-glass, and are collected annually both for the small pearls contained in them, and also for export to India where they are brewed into chinaman, to be eaten with betel. So abundant and profitable is the *Placenta*, that the number taken by the licensed runner in the three years prior to 1858 could not have been less than 18 000 000. They delight in brackish water but excrete either salt or fresh kills them.

TAMKALA, a town Western Africa, Hausa States, prov. Zabarwa, 140 m. W. Sokoto. It is a celebrated place, which has figured much in the wars of the country, and suffered accordingly. Its walls are greatly dilapidated, and even the governor's house is little better than a ruin. The market is very indifferently supplied.

TAMSHU, a treaty port, China, N. W. coast of Formosa, lat. 21° 46' N. lon. 120° 30' E., 40 m. S. of Taiwan the chief city of the island and near the S. entrance to Formosa Strait. In the treaty of Tientsin, Taiwan is the place mentioned as the port to be open to foreign trade. But the British consul appointed there found it less eligible as an entrepôt than Tamsui, and removed to the latter place in 1864, when the first regular returns of trade were reported from the 31st May to the close of the year. During that period the total amount of imports and exports was 2385 637—the former 2339 613, comprising opium (£170 798) tea (£448 539), and general merchandise and the latter, 12156 014 consisting of rice (£268 176), sugar (£252 967), assamum seed (camphor), &c. This being the latest port in China opened to foreign commerce, there remains a remnant of the prohibitive system which long paralyzed the external commerce of the country. Rice, which is largely produced in Formosa, can be exported only under pass to Amoy and Foochow. During 1865 a slight increase in all the more important

imports was noticeable, and exports, with the exception of tea, were displayed an advance upon 1864. In shipping the centres for 1865 were 152 vessels, 377,549 tons, against

183 vessels (35,455 tons) in 1864. It possesses an excellent harbour over the bar of which there are about 18½ ft. water at high water. The entrance is unmistakably marked by two lofty and picturesque hills—*shaf* on the left, termed the Kwang-yin Hill, having two prominent peaks, of 1720 and 1240 ft. respectively—and that on the right, the Tai-tan Hill forming an imposing ridge, of which the summit is 2800 ft. high. From land to land at the entrance of the harbour is just half a mile, but a considerable spit of sand diminishes it more than one-half. Within the harbour, however, it rapidly increases to three-quarters of a mile, and even a mile in width, affording good anchorage for large vessels. Immediately on the left hand on entering is a small Chinese fort, and half a mile higher are the ruins of an old Dutch fort—a square, red brick, castellated building, none no doubt of great strength, and elevated 50 or 60 ft. above the water's edge. The long rambling town of Tamsui, or How wei, as it is more properly called, commences a little higher, and consists for the most part of a narrow street of shops of a poor description, paved with great cobble-stones or not at all, and in which pigs of all sizes and barking dogs beset the passage, which in some places severely annoys the passengers passing one another. There is a very pretentious tea-house in the town of which the stone pillars, elaborately carved and representing with considerable cleverness, fantastic dragons encircling the columns in high relief—workmen being yet engaged in the task. The immediate neighbourhood is hilly, having numerous scattered houses, and a large amphitheatre, just outside the town, forms an immense and well-filled burial-ground, upon which grows abundantly of the two-petted plant (*Ardisia coccinea*) which is largely exported from this neighbourhood. The soil is very fertile, and of considerable depth of alluvium, in which are numerous angular and rounded blocks of stone, some of very great size. The inhabitants of How-wei (Tamsui) are mostly poor and meanly clad—the males wearing usually nothing more than a pair of short drawers, or some substitute for them—some of the younger male children going entirely naked. The women and girls, however, are always decently clothed, very few of the female children being even naked to the waist. Remanded feet are universal among them.

Peim Island, at the entrance of the harbour produces no palm-trees, as the name would seem to indicate, but they are represented by cycads, which have probably been mistaken for them. This island presents unmistakable indications of having risen above its former level in comparatively recent times, and similar indications in other parts of the harbour seem to show that a gradual elevation is taking place, a circumstance which renders it more necessary to preserve the integrity of the harbour from the encroachments and encumbrances of the native coolies, who mischievous by throwing overboard the ballast they are paid to take away. Its importance is yearly increasing as a harbour of refuge as a port of trade, and more particularly as a coaling station.

In consequence of the aboriginal population on the island being harshly treated by the Chinese, its productive capabilities are not developed, and few foreign merchants are disposed to settle at Tamsui, restricted from the authorities on the mainland. All the residents are British, comprising three merchants, two consular officers, and an employé in the Foreign Maritime Consulate.—(*China Directory*, Customs Returns, China Telegraph, Proceedings of Royal Com. &c.)

TANANARIVO or ANTANANARIVO [add.] (the thousand towns, the city) the cap. of Madagascar, prov. Ankay, near the centre of the island lat. 18° 56' S. lon. 47° 57' 48" E. It is built on the summit and sides of a long irregular hill 1½ m. or more in length, rising 600 ft. above the surrounding rice-fields, and 7000 ft. above the sea-level. A path from the S. winds up the hill to the centre of the town, another from the N. traverses the town to its S. extremity,

and thence the principal thoroughfare. Innumerable pathways run between the houses on each side so narrow in some cases as scarcely to allow two persons to pass.

The houses, generally detached and surrounded by mud walls, stand on terraces 20 to 40 ft. wide, cut in the declivity of the hill. The richer inhabitants have substantial houses of wood, with long roofs of bamboo rafters, thatched with rushes; the poorer have huts constructed of split bamboo or of rush-mats supported on poles. Mud huts, sometimes painted yellow or bright pink, are found in the surrounding villages. All the houses are rectangular with the window and door in the W front, the former at the S end, the latter at the E, 18 inches above the pathway, with a single step outside and inside. The interior is sometimes divided by matting and hampers, but in general it is a single apartment. The floor is seldom boarded; a coarse mat spread on the earth forms the bed, the table, and the floor; three or five upright stones near the centre constitute a hearth, no chimney is thought necessary. Of late, however, several improvements have been introduced: beds are found in most of the houses, the furniture has become more European in character, and a second story is more frequently added. A few houses are hired by Arabs as shops, the proprietor levying a percentage on the sales from the purchaser—but as a rule the occupants are also the owners, and most of the richer inhabitants have a second or third house for a kitchen or for their slaves. The palace stands near the centre of the town on the summit of the hill. It is about 60 ft. high, with a very long roof pierced by three windows at three different elevations and surrounded by a large gilt figure of an eagle on the wing. Double verandahs, one above the other surround the walls. Near the E. angle is a smaller house of similar construction, the residence of the prince royal. The houses of most of the

humblest block of stone marking the boundary of the capital. It has been reserved in order to retain the wall, but its site still retains a partly secret character; over this point unclean animals or vegetables are not allowed to be carried into the town.

The surrounding country is all but destitute of trees, and a species of wild fig is almost exclusively adapted into the capital. To this may be ascribed its remarkable freedom from the Malaria fever, indigenous elsewhere throughout the island. In 1890 the population was estimated at 15,000 to 22,000 under the rule of Radama it increased rapidly, and in 1888 was stated to be about 30,000, the number of houses being 6000 to 7000. Another estimate makes the population 80,000 which is obviously largely in excess of the truth, and probably includes the numerous surrounding villages as well as the capital itself.—(J.E.H.)

TANCITANGA, a town, Malawi, in the S.W. of state Malawi, on the N. slope of a mountain range, responsible for the richness of its mineral veins, particularly iron. It possesses an Aqueduct, a railway, and has a pop. of 1500.

TANDA two places. India—1, Tanda, or Tera, a station, N.W. Province, 62 m. N. Bareilly, on the route to Almorah. It occupies a small cleared spot in the marshy forest of the Terai, and during the hot season has a climate so deadly as to occasion a fearful loss of life among both travellers and permanent residents. An ample supply of water seems to be the only inducement to retain it as a station.—2, Tanda, or Tandah, a town, Oude, near 1 hour. Gogra, 110 m. E.S.E. Lucknow. It contains about 6000 inhabitants, the greater part of whom are weavers, the largest cloth factories of Oude having their seat here.

TANGA, a town on the E. coast of Africa, on a bay of same name, about lat. 5° S. Like all settlements on this part of the coast it is a patch of thatched, pent-shaped huts built in a straggling grove of coconuts and calabashes. The country around with a soil of hard red and yellow clay is fertile and yields in abundance cassava, wild tamarind, plantains and papaya, banana and coconut trees and wild-cow plant. Pop. from 4000 to 6000.

TANGANYIKA a lake, situated in the centre of the length of the African continent, and on the inland edge of the eastern third of its breadth, between lat. 3° 25' and 7° 20' S., lon. 29° 30' and 30° 35' E. length N. to S. 290 m. average breadth about 35 m. circuit about 640 m., and area about 6800 sq. m. The western half, up to lat. 5° S., is in the shape of an elongated oval, the northern part diminishes gradually in width, and finally terminates at its N. extremity in a point. The basin in which it lies is enclosed on all sides by an almost continuous mountain curtain, rising from 2000 to 3000 ft. above the water-level, and suggests the idea of a depression similar to that of the Dead Sea in Palestine, rather than that of a vast reservoir formed by the drainage of the surrounding country. The surface of Tanganyika, though 1250 ft. above sea-level is nearly 2000 ft. below that of the



TANANARIVO.—View as seen by Capt. F. F. Oliver. Illustrated News.

judges, nobles, and chief military officers are in the immediate vicinity of the palace. The courts are held in the open air to the W of the palace, and a little to the N.W. is a rock, the Tarpaulin Block of Madagascar, where criminals convicted of wholesale robbery are hurled down a precipice of more than 300 ft., broken by scattered masses of rock 60 or 70 ft. from the top. The common place of execution, however, is a dreary spot at the E. extremity of the hill on which the town is built, covered with the bones of the criminals left without burial to be devoured by dogs and birds. Meetings or public assemblies are held, to receive messages from the sovereign and transmit all public affairs, in a natural amphitheatre N. of the palace, capable of accommodating 100,000 persons. N. of this was built one of the stupendous and subterranean of the English missionaries, now become a prison and a few hundred yards further the repository, printing-office, and library of the Madagascar mission. Westward lies a part of the town which the sovereign and royal family are forbidden to enter. At the N. extremity of the hill formerly stood an

Victorian Nyassa, situated about 400 m. E.N.E. but its range intervenes. No soundings have been taken to ascertain the depth of Tanganyika, but its shallow shore-dwelling rapidly into blue water tends to confirm the statement of the Arabs that with lace of several fathoms no bottom was found. The only important feeder of the lake yet known is the Malagasy, which flows westward from the Uryunawani plateau and has its mouth near the middle of the E. shore, to the south of L.H.I. The water is fresh, and to the traveller arrived from the E. tastes deliciously sweet and pure, after the salt and bitter, the putrid and slimy produce of the wells, pits, and pools in his line of route. The natives, however, complain that it does not satisfy thirst, and contrast it unfavourably with the water of the Victoria Nyassa. Tanganyika is well supplied with various kinds of fish. It contains few islands. By far the largest of these is Uvuhui, in the N.W.; the only others are two small groups, one near the middle of the W. shore, and the other near the S.E. extremity. The bottoms of the lake are generally low, and chiefly stony.

TAMARIND AND REED Immediately behind is a shelving plain, the principal locality for cultivation and settlements. This plain is in some parts a dry conglomerate in others a rich red loam, and in others sandy but everywhere clothed with dense vegetation. Beyond the ground rises in slopes and terraces, occasionally misshapen and producing luxuriant crops of manioc and cereals, and finally forms a back-ground of mountains, clothed for the most part with giant trees of navel, tamarind, and banyans but sometimes also covered with various species of cascas. The commercial importance of the lake is as yet undeveloped. The Arabs in former times built sailing vessels, and trained their slaves to the regular use of the oar, but in 1808 only one dory, or small quarter-decked sailing craft, remained. The native boats are long narrow canoes, or rather mere logs of navel or some other large tree, rudely hollowed with the axe. Sometimes three of these hollowed logs are joined together so as to form one vessel. It is, however, a very rude and clumsy contrivance, has neither mast nor sail, and though fit for its use to carry a cargo, is so leaky that the oar, 'Bengal' or 'bala, bala' rarely ceases. The traffic on the lake from Ujiji takes three principal directions one to the ivory and slave marts of Uvira at the N.W. extremity a second across the lake to the island depot at the W. shore, and the third southward to the land of Marungu. The lake is frequently visited by violent storms of wind, lightning and rain. As to the dangers of the navigation, prowling tribes haunt the beach and are ever on the alert to seize any canoe that may chance to land upon it.

TANGKOO, a vil and fort, China, prov. Fochili, in the Falho taken by the British and French troops, August, 1860. The fortifications of the place consisted of a long semicircular crested wall 8 m in length, terminating at both ends on the banks of the river. (Swinhoe's *N. C. Gazetteer*).

TANNAH a dist. or collectorate, India, presid. Bombay between lat 17° 56' and 18° 30' N. lon. 73° 42' and 75° 48' E., is bounded N by the Portuguese territory Damão dist. Surat, and the Gujowar a Domains S. Bui nagherry S. Ahmednuggur Poonah, and Satara. and W. the Arabian Sea, length, N to S 175 m, breadth 65 m; area, 5477 sq. m. Its soil is admirably adapted for the cultivation of grain, particularly rice, compared with which all other crops are insignificant. The most extensive non-sugar-cane, from which a small quantity of sugar is manufactured and plantains, grown chiefly on the island of Basail and largely exported to Bombay. Ginger the cultivation of which is nearly confined to the gardens of Mahim is sent chiefly to Bombay and Surat for consumption in the green state. The great Bombay and Agra road and the Indian Peninsular railway pass through the district. This railway was opened on 10th April, 1858 from Bombay to Tannah, which is situated 34 m N.E. of the former and had then a pop. of about 9000. Pop. of district 815,648.

TANNWALD a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Bouda, reg. dist. of same name, on the Kametz with a church a cotton factory linen blastfurnace, and numerous glass-polishing mills. Pop. 1100.

TANTANAH, a mountain, N. Africa, which attains the height of 4000 ft. above the sea-level, and forms the culminating point of the mountains situated near the W. frontiers of Fouta. Vegetation being confined to narrow crevices and valleys, it supports only a few nomadic stragglers. The mud stone and sloping strata of marl which previously prevailed, are here succeeded by granite, which rises in lofty peaks not without grandeur.

TANTOO, a tn. China, on a creek of the Yang-tze-kiang, forming one of the outlets of the Grand canal, and at some distance above Kiang-yin. It has been several times in the hands of the rebels, and in consequence suffered so severely that a large portion of it was laid in ruins, and remains so as no attempt has been made to rebuild the temples, and many of the poorer inhabitants are living in straw-huts. Before devastation it had a small but active trade, and at times presented a busy scene, from the number of boats passing up and down the creek.

TADDEVAT a tn. Western Africa, lat 22° N. about 300 m. N.W. Timbukto, celebrated for its salt mines, which have been worked for about three centuries, and are *See Tan. Gaz.*—Vol. II.

still very productive. The salt covers a very extensive tract in the district of El-Jaf, and consists of five layers, of which the fourth, which presents a beautiful intermixture of black and white, not unlike some species of marble, is the most esteemed. The largest pieces brought to market measure 3 feet 5 inches in length, 18 inches broad, and 2½ inches in thickness, this however, is only half of one layer, each layer being sawn into two slabs. A government officer, who superintends the mines, lets out the ground in small patches to workmen, who pay a certain *khomsa* or lordship for each *Aqra* or hole.

TAPARULY, a bay Indian Archipelago, remarkable as the only one of any extent possessed by the island of Sumatra. It is situated on its N.W. coast, in the country of the Batak, and contains many islands, and several well-sheltered coves and harbours, with sufficient depths for large ships. For anchorage, or Little Porehng near its entrance, was once occupied by the British, but the attractions are small as most of the country is mere jungle, and the inhabitants are in a state of barbarism.

TAPABANG, or LABAYA a lake, Indian Archipelago the largest in the island of Celebes, is situated near the centre of its S.W. peninsula. It is about 24 m long by 12 m broad, is fed by numerous streams and discharges itself by the Ghivane into the Bay of Bondi about lat. 4° 15' S. Both the Ghivane and the lake are navigable, the former for vessels of 20 tons and the latter having a depth of 2 to 3 fathoms in the dry and as much as 8 fathoms in the wet season.

TAPOLCZA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Zala, 28 m. E. Zala Egerzeg, esp. dist. of same name; with a steam company for navigating Lake Balaton a sulphur spring with a bathing establishment, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 5439.

TARANAKI or NEW PLYMOUTH a prov. New Zealand W. island of North Island, bounded N. and N.E. by prov. Auckland, E. and S.E. Wellington and S. and W. the ocean has an extreme length of about 100 m., an extreme breadth of 60 m., and a coast line of 120 m., area, 3,000,000 acres. Notwithstanding its large extent of coast it is utterly destitute of harbours and, though well watered by torrents, possesses neither rivers nor lakes. The surface is elevated, particularly towards the S.W., where Mount Egmont rises to the height of 8270 ft. a large proportion of the soil is admirably adapted for agriculture. Owing to the war with the natives the province has made no progress for several years, but lost what prosperity it had previously attained. The pacification however which has at last been effected will reopen the country to colonization. From the fertility of its soil and the beauty of its scenery it has been called the garden of N.W. Zealand. The name of Taranaki is generally applied to the settlement and that of New Plymouth to the capital, which is situated in lat. 39° S. and stands on the margin of the beach embosomed in granite hills, and watered by several streams. With its granite church and chapel and rustic buildings and the beautiful and varied scenery around it, the settlement presented a fair appearance. But the total number of colonists in the province owing as said before to its disturbed state, amounted to only about 3000. The number of vessels entering the port in 1863 was 6, of 759 tons and there left 19 vessels, of 2809 tons. The imports in the same year were of the value of £49,030 and the exports £1288.

TARONTO, a tn. Italy Venetia, prov. and 8 m. N. Udine, on the Torre, with a civil court, a silk mill, and 2961 inhabitants.

TARKANY (FALCO and MEND) two places, Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Haves.—*Falco Tarkany*, situated 4 m. N. Erian, between mountains, has a saw-mill and quarries of slate, limestone and red marble, and contains 1500 inhabitants.—*Mend Tarkany* situated about 10 m. N. Haves, on the Lake contains 2530 inhabitants, chiefly employed in agriculture and rearing cattle.

TARNOCZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Lipitz, about 4 m. N. Bont-Miklos, with 1100 inhabitants, who cultivate fax, weave linen, and fell and saw timber in the adjoining forests.

TARNOW [add.] a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, esp. dist. of same name, 42 m. E. by S Crasow, on the Dmupke, near the confluence of the Biala, and on the railway which

here crosses the latter by a bridge. It is the seat of several government offices, and the see of a R. Catholic bishop; and has an ancient and beautiful cathedral, with some remarkable statues, an ecclesiastical seminary, a Benedictine monastery, an upper gymnasium and high-school, a theological institute, an hospital, and an orphan asylum. Pop. 8463.

TARRANGOLLE a tn. E. Africa, cap. Zanzibar country, 101 m. E. S. E. Gombeiro. It is situated at the foot of Mount Lindia, about a mile from the stream, a tributary of the Chet or Sobet, that flows below it, and which is about 80 yards wide, but shallow. The town contains about 8000 houses, and is not only surrounded by iron-wood palisades but every house is separately fortified with a stockaded courtyard. The cattle are kept in large kraals in various parts of the town; fire is lit every night to protect them from flies, and sentinels keep watch on high platforms day and night to give alarm in case of danger. The houses are generally bull-shaped, while others resemble huge extinguishers, 25 ft. high, the roofs are neatly thatched, and rest upon a circular wall about 4 ft. high, the eaves overhang to within 2½ ft. of the ground the doorways are only 2 ft. 3 in. high. The interiors are remarkably clean but dark, windows being unknown. The town has several entrances in the form of low archways through the palisades, which are closed at night by large branches of the hooked thorn of the kintir-bush, a species of mimosa. The main street is broad but all the others are purposely only wide enough to admit a cow singly between high stockades, these narrow passages being easily defended in case of attack. The natives, Latokas & S. W. Baher describes it, the sweet oranges he had ever seen. The average height of a number of them was 5 ft. 11½ in., and they possess great muscular development and well proportioned limbs, and a very pleasing cast of countenance.

TARRENA a tn. American empire, Tyrol, circle and about 25 m. W. by N. Innsbruck with large manufactures of articles and stockings, and 1200 inhabitants.

TARTAKOVA a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 36 m. N. E. Zolkow, with a fine castle, and a church to which pilgrimages are made. Pop. 1780.

TARUSA a tn. Russia, gov. and 40 m. N. E. Kaluga, at the confluence of a stream of same name with the Oka. It has two churches, a circle and a parish school, and a benevolent institution, and contains 2374 inhabitants.

TASCO, or **TALCOO**, a tn. Mexico state Guerrero, at the height of 5833 ft. above the sea, 67 m. N. by W. Tlaxila. It is the oldest mining town in the Mexican Confederation, and had at one time valuable mines of the but is now without importance, and has no building deserving of notice except its parish church which is a beautiful structure, erected at the expense of a Frenchman who had made his fortune at the mine but was afterwards reduced to such poverty, that the altarpiece which he had presented to the church was afterwards sold for his behoof to the cathedral of Mexico.

TARMAZIA formerly Van Dumen's Land [add] This island, the S. coast of which was discovered by Captain Abel Jansen Tasma, in 1642 and by him named Van Dumen's Land, was found by Mr. Bass, surgeon of H.M.S. *Reliance*, in 1793, to be separated from the mainland by a strait 180 m. wide. Immediately after Bass's exploration the island was named Tasmania, in honor of its first discoverer; but it was not until 1852 that the home government adopted it, on the petition of the colonists, at the time of the cessation of transportation to its shores. In consequence of the millions of convict labor under a labor-of-the-system adopted by Sir W. Denison, appointed governor in 1846, the government increased the amount of transportation to Tasmania, till the free settlers took alarm, remonstrated with the governor, and petitioned the home government, and even the queen in person, to stop the flood of demoralization thus being poured into their adopted country. At length they prevailed, and an order in council terminating transportation to the colony took effect in 1853. But a retrograde movement had already begun in the material condition of the colony the discovery of gold in New South Wales and Victoria withdrawing from it both labour and capital. Many of the richest and most enterprising merchants removed to Melbourne the *Arden* found a large demand and high prices for their produce, and the trade across Bass Strait rapidly increased in both sailing and steam vessels. Besides agricultural produce, a large trade in timber

from Tasmania for wharves, railways, and other works in Victoria, employed a large amount of shipping. But these vessels carried many passengers also towards the gold regions, and from 1851 an exodus of the population of Tasmania began, and has continued ever since. This withdrawal of capital and labour in a few years produced a reaction, and so reduced the value of landed property, and raised the rate of wages, that while streets of houses in Hobart Town became deserted and the splendid harbor, with its docks and jetties, no longer presented the bustling prospect consequent on the arrival of transport vessels with convicts and government supplies, the intercourse with Melbourne being chiefly through Launceston. A new constitution too had been granted to the Australian colonies, and the governing power became vested in the responsible advisers of the governor and two houses of legislature, elected by universal suffrage and vote by ballot. The local parliament, to check the exodus and revive property offered rewards for the discovery of gold in Tasmania. The most promising district was found at Fingal, some distance from Launceston, the productiveness which in both its washings and gold-bearing quartz, was favourably reported on in 1884. Some slight improvement in the condition of the colony has since taken place in some respects, though upon the whole, there seems to be a decline. The annual volume of statistics issued in 1887 by the government of the colony, shows that the population at the end of 1886 was 87,568 an increase of 2167 in the year. The birth-rate in the year was 24.68 per 1000 living, the death-rate only 18.07. At the end of 1886, 2,241,071 acres were held under deposit mining licenses, at a value amounting to \$2909, 979 0/28. There were in a state of cultivation, but only 167,866 were under crop. The number of sheep in the colony was 1,732,804, of cattle, 88,870, of horses, 21,567, of swine 33,258—all these numbers are less than those of 1885. The exports of 1886 amounted to \$254,806, a decrease of \$26,859 the imports reached \$243,107 an increase of \$179,737. The general revenue amounted to \$245,431 and the expenditure to \$243,361. The territorial revenue was \$28,543 and the expenditures \$108,740 the commissariat expenditures were \$26,462. The public debt was \$255,280 being only \$5 18s. 7d per head. The number of vessels belonging to the ports of Hobart Town and Launceston was 211, of 19,709 tons. Of coal 14,569 tons were raised in the year valued at £18,035; 63,290 acres of crown land were sold in the year and realized £39,227.

TASSAUA, a tn. Western Africa, cap. territory of same name 100 m. N. by W. Kano. It is a large place, of pleasing appearance, and contains a population who possess many of the comforts of life, and seem disposed to enjoy them. They are, however, much exposed to the depredations of the Fulani and other marauding tribes. The territory is of limited extent, and the chief, though in many respects independent, is regarded as a powerful vassal of the king or chief of Maradi, another territory which bounds it on the W.

TATAR HUNAR, a tn. Russia, gov. Bessarabia, circle and 35 m. S. W. Akerman, close to the frontiers of Moldavia. It possesses a church and contains 1400 inhabitants.

TATCHIO a tn. cap. Tamsina Island, in the Strait of Corea, between Japan and the Corea. It stands upon a somewhat exposed bay on the E. side of the S. division of the island, at the mouth of a stream which flows through a rich and well-cultivated valley. A cliff rising abruptly 100 feet from the water forms a cove, behind which small vessels and aboats and covered with pines, is a striking feature in the scenery. The bay opens to the right and left of the entrance, and is surrounded by wooded hills. The town, upon the right or N. arm of the bay, does not differ in appearance from an ordinary Japanese town. The residences of the prince, who is absolute and independent, is about 4 m. from the town. Pop. 10,000.

TAUGUNCHERRY, a tn. India, presid. Madras Tra. vancore, adjoining Calicut on the W. It was formerly a Dutch settlement, and constituted chiefly of a fort, seated on a promontory of islands. Part of its walls still remain, and the interior of one of its bastions is used as a Protestant burying-ground. The present town consists of four regular streets, intersected by narrow lanes, and is inhabited mostly by E. Catholics, under the charge of the Bishop of Cochin, who resides here. The customs port-due, and other

revenue are levied by the Taranaki rajah, who pays an equivalent in money. By this arrangement a check has been put to the smuggling which formerly prevailed.

TAUPO a lake, New Zealand, about the centre of North Island, prov. Auckland. It is of triangular shape, 36 m. long and 20 broad, and is the largest lake in New Zealand. The Waikato River flows into it from the N. and passes out of it in a N.W. direction carrying off its superfluous waters. A broad table-land surrounds the lake, intersected by many creeks and streams, which carry off the drainage of the mountain district above. The lake is in the central portion of the island, which remains as yet in the state of a wilderness, and which extends over a considerable space around the lake, and southward to the neighbourhood of the volcanic mountains Tongariro and Rangitoto, displaying some of the most remarkable features of natural scenery in New Zealand. The small hot-water lake of Rotarua, with the curious boiling springs in its vicinity is situated about 80 m. N. of Taupo. It has been proposed to form a military station or permanent camp at Lake Taupo, to oversee the Maoris.

TAUROV a town in American empire, Galicia, circle and about 8 m. N.E. of Brest; is memorable as the scene of a bloody battle fought in 1649, between the Poles under John Casimir, and the Cossacks under Chmelnik. Pop. 1800.

TOHANG KIA KHEOU, or **KHALAX** a town in China, prov. Fochin, on the frontier near the Great Wall about 100 m. N.W. Pekin. It consists of the town proper and extensive suburbs. The former enclosed by a fence and an earthen rampart, and defended by a citadel, contains about 25,000 inhabitants, the latter is inhabited chiefly by merchants, who carry on an extensive trade, Tohang-kia-kheou being the chief entrepot for the trade with Russia through Mongolia.

TCHABTALOWITZ a town in Austrian empire, Bohemia circle and 12 m. S.E. of Krongratz; bank Wild Adler with a parish. It contains a church with a chapel an hospital a brewery and 1200 inhabitants.

TOHATCHAK, a town in Turkey in Europe, Serbia, cap. circle of same name, in a mountainous district, on the Serbian Morava, 65 m. S. by W. Belgrade. It is the seat of a court of justice, and has a church and a school. Pop. 1200.

TCHENBAR, a town in Russia, gov. and 62 m. W. S.W. Penza, cap. circle and on a stream of same name with four churches a circle and a parish school a charitable institute, and several industrial establishments. Pop. 8664.

TCHERASSU a town in Russia, gov. Ekater. cap. circle of same name, on the Dnieper. It was once the chief town of the Dolopet Cossacks, has two churches a parish school and a charitable endowment. There are several best-root sugar factories within the circle. Pop. 8664.

TCHERAILLOV a town in Austrian empire, Bulshia circle and 4 m. N.E. of Krongratz with 1300 inhabitants, a R. Catholic parish church, and two Protestant churches, one of the Augustines and the other of the Helvetic Confession.

TOHOKOLIK a town in Turkey in Asia, pach. Sivas, 32 m. S.E. Amasia, on the side of a steep descent into a valley. It contains about 120 houses, which have an air of comfort about them; and possesses a mosque with a minaret, which seen from a distance is a very striking object.

TCHING-TOO-FOU or **CHING-TOO-FOU** (add.) a town in China, cap. prov. Szechuan, about lat. 30° 30' N. lon. 104° 25' E. According to M. Hue it is one of the finest towns in the empire. It stands in the middle of a fertile plain watered by beautiful streams, and bounded in the distance by hills of varied and graceful forms. The principal streets are of good width, paved with large flagstones, and so clean that one can scarcely believe them to be Chinese; the shops are equally remarkable for the value of their goods and the taste displayed in arranging them, and many of the public buildings, more especially the pagoda, courts of justice, and literary institutes, are fine structures. Though the poor are numerous, the inhabitants generally appear to be in comfortable circumstances. In the vicinity is one of the richest and best maintained Bonze monasteries in China. The present Tching-too-fou is a modern town, which was built to replace an ancient one destroyed by conflagration. — (See a Chinese Empire).

TCHERIKI, a town in Turkey in Asia, Anatolia, bank Salda, 90 m. S.W. Siope. It is surrounded by walls, and has a pop. of 3000 to 4000. Angora goats are reared in its

vicinity and there is a mine of rock salt on the adjoining mountains.

TCHISTOPOL, a town in Russia, gov. and 68 m. S.E. Kazan cap. circle of same name, bank Kama. It has a cathedral and thirteen other churches a monastery, schools and religious schools for the circle and the parish, and a considerable trade in corn, cattle, and fish. There are mineral springs in the circle. Pop. 9213.

CHUKLOKA a town in Russia, gov. and 136 m. N.W. Kustroma, cap. circle and on a lake of same name has three churches, a circle and a parish school and a benevolent institution and contains 2713 inhabitants. Many of the inhabitants of the circle leave their homes during several of the winter months, and find employment at their different trades in other parts of the kingdom.

TCHUNG-KING FOO, a town in China, prov. Szechuan, 160 m. S.E. Tchung-tse-fou and next to it is the most important town in the province. It stands on an advantageous site, bank Yang-tse-kiang opposite in another large town which would make one with it were it not for the magnitude of the river which is here, though 900 m. above its mouth, more than a mile wide. It is a most important commercial place, being the central entrepot for merchandise from almost all the provinces of the empire. The R. Catholics are said to be here a large and flourishing community.

TEAPA a town in Mexico, dep. and 40 m. S. Toluca, pleasantly situated at the foot of the mountains of Chiapas, on a stream of same name which is here crossed by a bridge. It consists partly of houses substantially built of stone and arranged in a few tolerably regular streets, and partly of a great number of one-hutted, grouped without any regard to order and forming a kind of suburb. In the highest part of the town is a square containing the church and the market-place. The only manufactures are water-tight shoes made of the gum of the *Cattalia elaeagnifolia*, and to be nearly as good as those made in the trade is important, particularly in cases, which bear a high name. Pop. about 8000.

TEBESSA (anc. *Therapsa*) a town in Africa, Algeria, dep. and 75 m. S.E. Constantine on the N. slope of the Jebel Aurès, and close to the W. frontiers of Tunis, lat. 35° 27' 30" N. lon. 6° 7' 30" E. On being taken by General Negrier in May 1842 it was immediately resolved to make it the seat of a French colony. A number of European traders have accordingly settled in it and the population including that of two adjoining villages but excluding the military amounts to about 3000. The military must be numerous, as a French work of some authority makes the whole population amount to 15,000. Even this however is not more than the half of what it is believed to have had under the Romans. The Arab town, which is poorly built lies among the Roman ruins and is surrounded by a wall flanked with towers. Within it there is no Arab building worth notice, but immediately outside there is a Marabout establishment which the natives hold in the highest veneration. Among the Romans remains the most interesting are a portico or triumphal arch, and a temple. The position of the town at a point where four highroads meet gives it great facilities for trade but at present its prosperity is more in prospect than in reality. Many of the inhabitants find employment in the quarries of Jebel Dyr from which millstones are obtained.

TEE-KIANG a town in China, prov. Szechuan on the Yang-tse-kiang, about 5 m. above Kew-han. It is pleasantly situated near a range of hills, which trends away from it to the S. and E., about 50 m. above Nanking, and with its diversified bridges of heavy masonry its white houses clustering up the hill-side, or nestling among the trees at its base, looked more like an Italian than a Chinese town. It at one time contained about 10,000 inhabitants but the cruel hand of the insurgents has been upon it, and it now possesses only a single street.

TEFAX a town in Mexico, state Yucatan, 50 m. S.S.E. Merida, at the foot of a hill. It is regularly built consists of spacious streets and a fine market place, and has large and substantial houses, a handsome church, and an active trade. Within the town are some ancient Indian ruins.

TEGUCIGALPA a town in Central America, cap. dep. of same name, on the Rio Grande or Choluteca, here crossed by a white sandstone bridge of ten arches lat. 18° 50' N. lon. 85° 33' W. It consists of the little outer town or suburb of

Canaguala, on the opposite side of the river, and of the town proper which, contrary to usual rule in Honduras, has an active and bustling appearance. It is laid out with great regularity in well paved streets, lined for the most part with handsome stone and adobe houses, painted, according to the fancy of the proprietor, blue, red cream-colour, or white and provided with gabled balconies. The most important public buildings are the church and old academy, most of these steeped in their walls and in a very dilapidated state, but still imposing structures. La Parroquia, the largest and most venerable of the churches, is considered superior to any in Central America, those of Leon and Guatemala alone excepted. Among its educational institutions the place boasts of a kind of university or academy known, which was established in 1847 in the old convent of San Francisco. The shops and market are well supplied the former with all kinds of wares among which articles of female dress seem to predominate, and the latter with fruit of every description in the greatest abundance and at the most moderate prices. Most of the goods exposed for sale of foreign manufacture consist of British cutlery, woollen and cotton cloths, wood and tin wares, French wines and alika, Italian olives, sweet-oil, sardines, macaroni, &c. and American patent-leather boots and shoes, soap, candles, Lowell goods, and household wares. Pop. about 13,000, one half of whom are mestizos and mulattoes, and the other half whites, negroes, quadroons and Indians.

TEHERAN [add.] cap. Persia about 5000 ft above sea-level in the north-east, of which the south and south are the longest sides. It is surrounded by mud walls, furnished with towers every fifty or sixty paces, outside is a dry ditch 30 ft. wide. The city has six gates from which the main streets lead to the bazar in the centre of the town the smaller streets on the left and right have no thoroughfare. Tehersan has too few open spaces within the walls, the best is that called the 'green place', in front of the entrance to the shah's palace from the inner side of the town. The ruins of Kei the most remarkable in Persia after those of Persepolis and Pasargada, lie an hour's walk S.W. from Tehersan. Pop. 80,000 in summer 130,000 in winter.—(Brough's Persia).

THREE, a tu. India, Bundelkhand cap. territory of same name, called also Ourcha, 180 m. S. by E Agra. It is a place of considerable size, surrounded by walls, and defended by a fort seated on an adjoining height and contains the raja's palace, and a few small temples built as tombs or oratories. It is described however, as a wretched place, the only inhabitants being uncultured and rascals.

TEHUACANTEPEC, a tu. Mexico, in the newly formed territory and about 10 m. above the mouth of a river of same name in the Pacific, 205 m. S.S.E. Vera Cruz. It occupies several hills and consists of two distinct portions—one occupied by whites, composed of substantial stone houses, and containing among other public buildings several churches and a Dominican monastery and the other occupied by Indians, who, though dwelling only in cane-huts covered with palm-leaves, have made great progress in civilization, and are at once intelligent and industrious, producing considerable quantities of indigo and cochineal. The harbour, being encumbered by a dangerous bar is little used. Pop. 8000.

TEJA, or TEZA [add.] a tu. N. Africa, Morocco gov. and 75 m. E. by N. Fez. It is strongly defended, and is of great strategic importance because it guards the principal communication between the baons of the Molouia and Sebou, and between Algeria and Fez, and moreover keeps watch over the S. slope of the Rif. Its site is upon a rock overlooking a fertile and well-watered district. Among its public buildings is a handsome mosque. Pop. about 8000.—(Gedder).

TEKENDORF a tu. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 12 m. S. Bistritz, cap. dist. of same name, with 1766 inhabitants, mostly employed in agriculture and the production of wine.

TEKKULOOTTA, a tu. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 26 m. N. Bellary. It contains two stone forts one in ruins and the other in tolerable condition and an old temple, with a stone inscription in the Hala Ganesara character. The number of houses is about 480.

TEKUT a mountain, N. Africa regency and 50 m. S. Tripoli, on the borders of Ghazania. It is in the form of a

cone, the summit of which has an absolute height of 2800 ft., and a hollow in the centre which has every appearance of an ancient crater. The rock though adapted to be pure, is very impure.

TEKUTSH a tu. Turkey in Europe, Lower Moldavia, cap. circle of same name, on the Bistritza, an affluent of the Sereth, 44 m. N.W. Galatz. It is the seat of a civil and criminal court, and has a normal school and an important trade in corn and wine. Pop. 8000.

TELETZEY a tu. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Chrudim, 4 m. W. Politzschka, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church three mills, and iron-mines.

TELLICHERRY [add.] a tu. India, presid. Madras, dist. Malabar 80 m. S.S.E. Mangalore, and very nearly the same distance S.W. Seringapatam. It occupies a beautiful site between the sea on the W. and the magnificently wooded heights of the Ghats on the E., and consists of a town and a fort. The town is built for the most part of unburnt bricks, though some of the wealthier natives use laterite, which abounds in the neighbourhood. The fort stands on a rising ground close to the sea, and about 40 ft. above its level. It is of very limited dimensions, being only 117 yards long by 34 broad. The whole of its N.W. side is occupied by a lofty building the upper part of which is appropriated to the criminal court and offices, and the lower to the jail, which is calculated to receive 300 prisoners. Other parts of the fort are occupied by the civil and military hospitals. Though of comparatively small size the place is so healthy that they have never been overcrowded with patients except during some frightful visitations of cholera. The harbour of Tellicherry is protected by a natural breakwater, which consists of a ledge of rocks extending about 672 yards in length and running parallel to the shore at the distance of about 514 yards. It is said that within the ledge the depth is sufficient for a vessel of 600 or 800 tons but meanwhile, till some important improvement takes place, large ships are directed to anchor well out in 7 or 8 fathoms. From not taking this precaution, the *Superb*, 74 guns, was lost here in November, 1781. Tellicherry was long the chief settlement on the Malabar coast, but since 1817 having come into competition with it, it has greatly declined. Many of the richest natives, however, still reside here; and an active trade is carried on, chiefly in pepper, cardamoms, sandal wood, ginger, &c. Hyder Ali laid siege to Tellicherry in 1782 but failed to take it. It has an estimated pop. of 20,000.

TELLWITZ, a tu. Austrian empire, Hungary or Upper Austria, 12 m. N. by W. Tyrnau has a fine castle with English gardens, and 2050 inhabitants, who are mostly weavers and shoemakers, or cultivators of the vine. There is a lunatic asylum in the vicinity.

TELSHI, a tu. Russia, gov. and 105 m. N.W. Kovno, cap. circle of same name. It is the seat of a R. Catholic bishop, and has a church, a circle school, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 8784.

TELTZ, a tu. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 22 m. N. by W. Bistritz, on an affluent of the Great Sava, with a Greek united parish church and 1578 inhabitants.

TENASCALTEPEC, a tu. Mexico state Guerrero, in a beautiful and healthy district, 50 m. N.N.E. Taxila. It contains 6000 inhabitants, and though once famous for its wealth has now a very indifferent appearance.

TENANCINGO a tu. Mexico, in a beautiful valley at the foot of a mountain, 25 m. S.S.W. Mexico. It possesses a principal church and two chapels, and contains about 6000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in agriculture, but partly also in the manufacture of paper, which are made of cotton, and form an indispensable article of female dress in Mexico.

TENDUKHERI, a tu. India, Saurashtra and Harbada territories 50 m. E. Sangor. It stands at the base of a remarkable conical hill composed of trap, and has in its vicinity rich mines of iron ore, which is worked to a considerable extent, and furnished the iron of which a suspension bridge of 300 ft. span was constructed by native workmen at the commencement of Sangor.

TENES, two nearly contiguous places in Africa, Algeria, prov. and about 100 m. W. by E. Algiers.—1, Old Tenes, a small fishy place on a stream at the bottom of a bay of the Mediterranean, which forms a very indifferent harbour. It

was once the capital of a petty kingdom, and is still surrounded by ramparts built of large stones, and contains a mosque and a *caravansaray*.—*New Times*, founded by the French in 1843, on the site of the Roman *Castrum*, consists of well formed streets and handsome houses has an important weekly cattle-market, and exports considerable quantities of grain. A large part of the adjoining plain has been laid out in vineyards and mulberry plantations, and in the vicinity marble, lead and copper are found. Pop about 8800 of whom 2500 are Europeans.

TENG-CHOW FOO a tn China, prov Shantung at the S.E. entrance of the Gulf of Pechili. It stands upon a flat raised somewhat abruptly to the height of about 100 ft above the sea, and is surrounded by battlemented walls which have the form of a parallelogram and extend for upwards of 8 m along the shore terminating on the extreme right in a conical hill crowned by a citadel and joss house. It is one of the ports opened by the treaty of Tientsin, and is probably destined to become the principal emporium of M. China. The harbour, however is not on the mainland, but among the islands of the Mian tan group, lying opposite to it at the distance of about 4 m. At present the harbour is used chiefly by large numbers of junks proceeding with grain for the supply of Peking. The ground in the vicinity of Tengchow is richly cultivated, and rises in a gentle ascent till terminated by lofty rugged and barren mountains apparently granitic.

TEPANTITLAN a tn. Mexico, state Jalisco about 50 m ENE Guadalajara with 8600 inhabitants, chiefly employed in agriculture.

TEPEACA or **TEPEYACAC**, a tn. Mexico state and 22 m S.E. Puebla, in a fertile district upwards of 7000 ft. above the sea. It is an ancient place which has lost much of the importance once belonging to it, but still contains several fine churches, an octagonal tower, a fountain and a large market place.

TEPOCOCOLUILA a tn. Mexico state and 60 m W N W Oajaca, cap. dep. of same name on a beautiful plain. The chief products are cochineal cotton, and maize. At one time the culture of silk, introduced by the Dominicans, was extensively carried on in this and the adjoining department of Acolitlan, but the Indians, provoked by some acts of oppression, ravaged themselves by setting down the whole of the mulberry plantations in a single night. Since then the culture of silk has entirely ceased.

TEREGOVA a tn. Austrian empire Banat Military Frontier, 66 m S.E. Temeswar with a Greek non-natural parish church, and 2410 inhabitants. Not far from it is a mountain pass leading into Valachia.

TERENNYE a tn. Austrian empire Hungary co. Neograd, 23 m E Balass-Gyarmat, with a fine castle, large manor, a manufacture of alcohol, and 1650 R. Catholic inhabitants.

TENNOVA, a tn. Austrian empire Hungary co. and 25 m N.E. Arad, with 2115 inhabitants engaged in agriculture and in raising live-stock and bees.

TENERO a tn. Austrian empire, Tyrol circle Trent with a large hospital, an institute of the Sisters of Mercy and 1300 inhabitants, many of whom are basket-makers.

TESBOWA, or **TALAWA**, a vil. N Africa pach. Fessan 80 m N.W. Mourzouk. Seen from a distance its clay walls and towers have a conspicuous appearance, but the expectations thus raised vanish as soon as it is entered. Still, how ever though it has a deserted look, it ranks among the more wealthy and important places of the country.

TESTE, an island, the largest and most conspicuous near the W limit of the Lonsdale Archipelago: lat 10° 56' S, lon. 151° 5' E. It is 2½ m long by ½ m broad, and is traversed by a ridge of hills through its whole length. It has not been explored, and nothing is known either of its inhabitants or of the depth of water near its shores.

TETTEL, or **TETE** [add.] a tn. Portuguese possessions S.E. Africa, r. bank Zambezi, about 170 m (direct) from its mouth, lat. 16° 7' S. lon. 33° 37' E. It stands on a succession of low sandstone ridges at the side of the river, which is here 960 yds. wide. Shallow ravines running parallel with the river form the streets, the houses of the Portuguese being built upon the ridges. A wall of stone and mud surrounds it, and the native population live in huts outside. The num-

ber of white inhabitants is small, comprising chiefly the garrison, many of the officers and men of which are said to have been sent out of Portugal for their country's good, and the merchant settlers, who deal in ivory and slaves. The place is under the rule of a Portuguese governor. Droughts are of frequent occurrence, and the crops suffer severely, owing probably to the ranges of hills N and S, which stand the rain-clouds to themselves. Indigo grows freely, and fills the shallow ravines which form the streets of the town; wheat is sown in May, and in about four months is ready for the sickle; onions and other seeds of plants cultivated by the Portuguese are sown in April. The wheat of Tette is exported as the best grown in the country. A small quantity of cotton of first-rate quality is grown by the natives for the manufacture of a coarse cloth. The Zambezi is in flood twice in the year: first about the end of December or beginning of January, the second, after the river has like the Nile inundated the interior takes place in Tette in March. A few miles to the N of Tette coal is found in seams from 4 to 7 ft. in thickness—one measured was found to be 25 ft. thick, and of good quality for steam purposes. It lies under a coarse gray sandstone, which often has the ripple mark and impress of plants and shell-worked wood on its surface. Magnetite from exists in abundance near Tette, and gold also is found in many places across to the south. Pop. 4500.

TETUAN N [add.] a tn. N Africa, Morocco, 24 m S by W Ceuta, in a valley of the Little Atlas, and rather less than 1 m W of the shores of the Mediterranean. It rises on a slope which descends rapidly eastward towards the sea, and terminates westward in a lofty eminence crowned by its citadel while at some distance S the view is closed by a mountain range of rugged appearance, and about 3000 ft. high. To the W lies the mouth of the valley by which it is approached after crossing a stream on a substantial bridge. On reaching the town the ground becomes covered with gardens and the air is deluged by the sound of the waters employed in irrigating them. Shortly Tetuan itself comes fully into view with its white lofty and picturesque walls. On entering the first thing passed is a large garden planted with olive trees, and forming an appendage to the governor's residence. Beyond it is a large public square, imperfectly levelled, where the markets are held. To the left of this square stand the governor's palace and the citadel and to the right the gate of the *medina*, while in front is seen the Moorish town with its narrow tortuous streets, occasionally shaded with trellis-work of vines, and its arched and gloomy bazars. Among the public buildings are about forty mosques, several of them large and well kept, but not a few in a ruinous condition. The manufactures, chiefly of leather and lacquer articles, sword-cutlery and fire-arms, are carried on to a large extent and are so much in demand as to form a considerable export trade. Tetuan figures a good deal in early Spanish and Moorish history and attracted notice in the hostilities which broke out between Spain and Morocco. The latter, after sustaining several defeats the last and most equal of which took place in the vicinity of Tetuan on the 23d of March, 1860, was glad to sue for peace, and obtained it on somewhat onerous conditions. Among others the Emperor of Morocco engaged to pay twenty millions of piastres as a just indemnity for the expenses of the war and full payment, left Spain in possession of the town of Tetuan and the whole of the territory that formed the prebend of the same name.—(Gardner *Description of History of Morocco*).

TEYUSSEL a tn. Russia gov. and 50 m S.S. W Kazan, cap. circle of same name, on the Volga with a church, a circle school a charitable institute, and 3022 inhabitants. There are sulphur and naphtha springs within the circle.

TEUTLIA a tn. Mexican state and 130 m N N E Oajaca, on a fertile plateau on the N.E. slope of the mountain range stretching along the N.E. side of the state. It once possessed importance as the capital of the Guasacots but now contains only about 150 families, whose chief employment is in agriculture and in weaving cotton covers.

TEWAERAE a bay, New Zealand, in the S of Middle Island or Munster, towards the N.W. entrance of Foveaux Strait. It is formed by Pahi Point on the E. and Sandy Hill Point on the W. which are about 15 m apart, square shaped, and has a depth of 7 m. It is entered at its N.W. and N.E. corners by two rapid hotted rivers, which drain a

wild mountain region. The river in the N.E. issues from a large lake in the interior, and is turned to account by the natives, who descend its rapid current on rafts during their excursions to the sea coast. The river in the N.W. seems to form a natural boundary between the open country and the mountains.

THAIEVAPOOR, a tn. India, presid. Madras, Pooconchak or Travancore Country, on the skirts of a jungle on the road to Trichinopoly and 3 m. S.W. Pooconchak. It is a populous place, noted for its weekly market, where cloths of various kinds, including the best in the province, are sold along with other commodities.

THALESAP, or **TOULI SAP**, a lake, Cambodia, situated at the N. extremity of the kingdom, in about lat. $18^{\circ} 30' N.$ lon. $102^{\circ} E.$ It is nearly 100 m. in circumference, and abounds in fish, especially in a large and very delicate kind called *saot*, which the Cambodians esteem a luxury. Near the shores of this lake are the marvellous ruins of Angkor-wat, which are described under **OSKOR** in *Siam*.

THABEN-NEUDORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, 60 and 7 m. N.W. Presburg, on the railway to Vienna, and on the March, which is here crossed by a long bridge giving access to a fine imperial palace on the opposite bank. Pop. 1200 Slovaks.

THEINNAH, or **SHAN THEIN VAH**, cap. of a Shan state tributary to Burma, 55 m. N.E. Ava, near the frontier of China, on the highway to Yanta; has a population of about 5000. The territory though by no means the most populous, is the largest of the Shan tributary states.

THILISING, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 22 m. N.E. Eger, on the Schmelz with a deanery church, a castle, an hospital, two breweries, two mills and 1800 inhabitants.

THIERIA, or **ANTHURA** [*id.*], an island, Greece Cyclades, S.E. of the island of Zos. It has an area of 40 sq. m. and has an elevated and rugged surface, intersected by numerous ravines and small valleys. The island is tolerably productive, yielding barley, wine, figs, honey and wax, wool, goat-silk cheese, excellent silk, and some wheat and olives. One main employment of the inhabitants, amounting to about 4000 in number, is raising goats and wool, the industry the latter. The principal place is Messara, the capital, situated on a bay of the E. coast, with a justice of peace court, a Helms and a parish school a considerable trade, and a pop. of 1850. Polioastron, perched on the summit of a steep rock overhanging the sea, and having near its foot the large and sheltered haven of Phiklida, and bytaka, which contains 1800 inhabitants, and has a parish school and a harbor. Iron is found in several parts of the island.

THIERBERG, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, on the Schiltbach about 35 m. S. by W. Vienna, with a palace of one of the Austrian archbishops, a picture-gallery, a botanical garden, several saw-mills, and 1020 inhabitants.

THOMPSON, a river British Columbia, Western N. America, an affluent of the Fraser River which it joins about lat. $50^{\circ} 12' N.$ lon. $121^{\circ} 25' W.$ It issues from the Shuswap Lake in about lat. $50^{\circ} 55' N.$ lon. $119^{\circ} 50' W.$ flowing S. and then W. through Kamloops Lake, whence it runs westward for some miles, receiving some minor streams, then E. being joined by the Nicola River and then W. into the Fraser, after a course of about 125 m. with scenery in its lower part similar to that of some parts of the Fraser—a shelving bank with large boulders. Below the Nicola it receives the Nicomen a small stream in which the first discovery of gold in this region was accidentally made by an Indian, who, stooping to drink, saw a glittering in the water. The district of the Thompson and its affluents is exceedingly beautiful and picturesque, being composed of a succession of hills and valleys, lakes and rivers, with miles of green hills, crowning spires, and level meadows, all producing an abundant growth of grass. It is of great value as a grazing district, and has a most healthy and agreeable climate. The lakes and streams furnish good facilities for irrigation in dry seasons, so that the cultivation of the land may always be carried on with great success.

THOROLD [*id.*], a vill. British America, Canada West, on Welland, on the Welland canal, and on the Great Western and Welland railways, 55 m. S.W. Toronto. It

occupies a hill commanding an extensive and beautiful view, in the centre of an old settled and rich agricultural country, and possesses three churches and several schools, manufacturing of soap and candles, agricultural implements, tin and iron ware, &c., tanneries, a pottery, a carriage factory, and flour saw planing and cement-works. In the vicinity are building and limestone quarries, which are wrought to a considerable extent. Pop. about 2500.

THUNDER BAY, British America, between lat. $46^{\circ} 18' N.$ and $45^{\circ} 35' N.$ lon. $82^{\circ} 35' W.$ and $89^{\circ} 22' W.$ forms a portion of the N.W. expansion of Lake Superior and is one of three large and deep land-locked bays which characterize that part of the coast. Its greatest length in a N.E. direction is 53 m., and its breadth about 14 m. The main entrance to it is between the imposing headlands of Thunder Cape, 1250 ft. above the level of the lake, and nearly 2000 ft. above the level of the ocean, and Pelee Island, which is 5 m. S.W. of the cape, and attains the height of 850 ft. The depth of water at this entrance is 30 fathoms, and in many parts of the bay varies from 10 to 20 fathoms. On the W. side of the bay, where the Kamistiquia narrows its waters into it, stands Port Williams one of the earliest and most important stations of the Hudson's Bay Company. The scenery around the bay and beyond it on the mainland, where Mackay's Mount, forming the N.E. boundary of a trap range and having its flanks covered with a heavy growth of hardwood timber, lifts its broad front to the height of 1000 ft., is of the most imposing description.

THUNNESSE, a tn. India, British India, bank Seracooty in a fertile and well-cultivated district, abounding in mango groves, 90 m. N. by W. Agre. It stands on a great irregular mound composed of the ruins of a former city is surrounded by a ruinous wall which was once of considerable height, and is defended by a dilapidated fort with numerous towers. Most of the dwellings are wretched huts scattered among ruins, but the natives in easy circumstances have handsome houses the walls of which are covered with figures of their monstrous idols painted in gaudy colours. The principal buildings are a Hindoo temple and a ruinous Musselman tomb of an octagonal form, with a turret at each angle, and a large and very elegant crown dome of white marble. It is at a short distance to the Lake of Khoskhot, famous for a great legendary battle fought upon its banks, and described in the Mahabharat. It is much visited by Hindoo devotees. The ancient Thunness was sacked and destroyed by Mahmood of Ghazna whose army according to Ferishta, brought to Ghazna 200 000 captives and much wealth.

TIBATI, a tn. Western Africa, on the S.W. frontier of Adamawa, 190 m. S. by W. Yola. It is situated on a small stream which joins the Faro and is one of the few places in Adamawa which are regularly walled. Though the residence of a governor, it is inhabited for the most part only by slaves. It boasts of having the richest vegetation in the kingdom.

TIBBIN, the Tere or Tereven of the Crusaders, a deserted fortress, Palestine, on the summit of an isolated hill near the S. extremity of Lebanon covers a large extent of ground, and exhibits among its ruins many indications of the labour which the Crusaders must have expended upon it. The only part still entire is the gateway.

TIBURON or *St. Marcos*, in the Gulf of California, off the coast of Sonora, from which it is only separated by a narrow channel of no dangerous character that it bears the name of Canal Pangloss. It is nearly in the form of a rectangle, about 30 m. long from N. to S. and 18 broad from E. to W., and is inhabited by Curis Indians, who subsist by hunting and fishing but bear a bad name for their predatory propensities.

TIEN-TSIN or *TEAN-TSUN* (pronounced *ford*) [*id.*]. This may be considered the river-port of the Chinese capital, with which it has water communication by the Peiho River, a distance of about 120 m. by its windings, and 50 m. by land. At the same time only small junks can run up the discharging stream, several miles below the walls of Peking. Foreign vessels of ordinary burden cannot reach the city of Tientsin, on account of a bar at the entrance to the river, and its crooked navigation. Hence large ships anchor outside the Ta-ho roadstead, where their cargoes are transhipped to native craft. In addition to these drawbacks to the free navigation of the channel the river is frozen up from four to

five months in the year from October until February or March, during which period all external trade is cut off. Nevertheless a large export trade is carried on during the open season, between seven and eight months, chiefly in



A VIEW IN TIENTSIN.—From Fishing & Maritime Territory

European merchandise, through foreign houses but principally by native merchants, with the traders who flock to this mart from the interior. It was a knowledge of this traffic which caused this port to be the first named in the famous treaty of Tientsin in 1859, by which eight ports were opened to foreign commerce, in addition to five previously existing. Its proximity to Peking, however, made the concession obnoxious to the Chinese government; and hence it was one of the causes of their resistance to the British and French plenipotentiaries, when they proceeded, in 1860, to put the treaty into effect by force of arms. After the capture of the Taku forts, and the rout of the Tartar army under Sien-lo-hsin, the allied forces occupied Tientsin without opposition, when the inhabitants freely supplied them with provisions, and even volunteered for pay to aid their enemy in the campaign, by carrying commissariat stores. On the ratification of the treaty with supplementary clauses added at the convention of Peking, in October 1860, the allies took military possession of Tientsin, until the indemnity money of £4,650,000—equally divided between the British and French—for the cost of the war, should be paid. As this would have taken five years to accomplish, and the Chinese eventually paid the first instalments, the allied troops evacuated Tientsin in April 1862, after an occupation of eighteen months. According to the terms of the treaty a portion of land adjacent to the city was laid apart for a British settlement, where a branch of the Maritime Customs, a consulate, and numerous warehouses, built by merchants for storing merchandise and produce have been established. At the opening of the port a considerable import trade was done by English residents, and other foreigners renting the land from them, as it was well known that Tientsin supplied a very large extent of country, where the products of western nations, as well as opium and metals find a ready market amongst the natives of Pechili, Shan sea, and Southern Mongolia. Goods landed at this port even find their way into Tibet, on the borders of India, from whence and from the Mongol territory are brought wool and small hails in return. Large fairs are also held at stated periods, at which a system of barter prevails, gold forming one of the native products given in exchange, to a large extent. In 1861 the trade was so considerable that most of the old-established merchants in the south opened branches, and new traders located themselves in the expectation of an increasing business. In this they were deceived by a serious falling off in 1862, which threatened a total extinction

of commerce as far as foreigners were concerned. Trade rallied in 1864, when the imports amounted in the aggregate to £3,885,661, of which £1,390,867 passed through the hands of foreigners, and £1,184,784 through native hands. These consisted chiefly of Manchester goods (£287,787), opium (£228,741) silk piece-goods (£218,833), metals, brass buttons, tea, sugar, tobacco &c. The exports are few and of small value, gold and silver being the chief medium of exchange. Of the bulky articles the value in 1864 was £370,982, the principal items being cotton (£213,963), tobacco (£244,428) and medicine (£26,785). It is noticeable that in this part of China, tea, instead of being an export, is an import to the value of £198,922. This consists almost entirely of brick tea for the use of the Mongolians, who live in a state of pastoral simplicity. Comparing the year 1865 with 1864, there was a large increase in the imports of manufactured goods and opium the total amounting in value to £2,850,812 or £1,506,151 more, but this includes imports from Japan. The value of the exports was somewhat less amounting to £563,987 exclusive of the gold and silver alone, of which no record was then taken. The returns of shipping since the opening of the port are as follows:—1861, 111 vessels, 24,561 tons; 1862, 87 vessels, 21,921 tons; 1863, 124 vessels, 38,276 tons; 1864, 185 vessels, 45,968 tons; 1865, 202 vessels, 60,049 tons. In 1866 the imports amounted to £3,251,428, of which three-fourths were foreign merchandise, and the exports were produce £351,188, treasure £1,905,665, besides gold unaccounted for.

The foreign population in 1864 comprised 40 persons, of whom 34 were British, 6 German, and 2 American. There are consulates of Britain, France, and Russia, and one mission, English. The population of the walled city and suburbs has been computed in round numbers at 400,000.—(Chinese Customs Returns, Remise, The British Arms in China and Japan.)

TIGGFE-URTIN, a vil. N Africa, Egypt. Fezen in habited by the tribe of Tymlikum about 20 m W N W Moussouk. It consists of a number of huts partly grouped and partly detached, some with pointed others with flat roofs, but all of a neat and orderly appearance. Beside emmels, which constitute the chief wealth of the inhabitants, and enable them usually to make long and profitable journeys to Souday, they possess a good many sheep. They must in their way be very devout, for in the morning, when Dr Barth took a walk round the village 'all the men were saying their prayers together upon a sandhill on the north side of the principal cluster of cottages.

TIGRE or GOVANDRO a river S. America, Ecuador, which rises on the E slopes of the Andes not far from Chimborazo enters the territory submitted by the Zaparot Indians and taking the S E. course common to all the affluents of the Amazon coming from Ecuador joins that river on its left bank after a course of 150 m. It flows along alluvial banks thickly covered with magnificent forest trees.

TIHANY, a town Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Zala, on a peninsula which projects from the N W shore of Lake Balaton with an old abbey a Benedictine monastery a dilapidated castle crowning a hill the remains of fortifications by which King Andrew I, who is buried here secured the neck of the peninsula; several rivers, and a remarkable echo. Pop. 840.

TILANTONGO a vil. Mexico, state and about 40 m W Oaxaca, in a fertile plain. It was once the residence of the great chief who ruled Mixteca Alta, and in 1572 when the Dominicans founded a monastery here, contained about 2000 Indian families. At present the number does not exceed 8000.

TILLI, a vil. Western Africa, Hausa States about 60 m. N W Sokoto. It is walled, and entered by two gates, one of them so narrow that a loaded camel cannot pass it. Its market is well supplied, and its inhabitants, numerous and apparently prosperous, possess large herds of cattle, and many herds of camels.

TILSONBURGH a vil. British America, Canada West, co. Oxford, on the Big Otter Creek, 73 m S W Toronto; with two churches, a foundry a tannery, manufacture of shoes, harness and hardware, saw and grist mills, a pump factory, and a trade in lumber. Pop. about 800.

TILWABA a vil. India, Rajpootana, state and 65 m. S W Jodhpoor, 1 bank Looee, is celebrated for its fair held

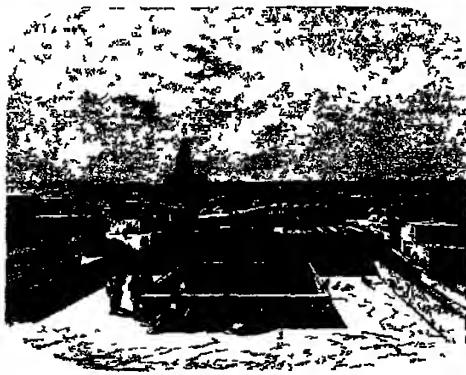
usually about the vernal equinox, for the sale of five-stock, chiefly camels, horses, and bullocks, and attended by about 2000 persons.

TIMBA is in S.W. Africa, Khabunda country, territory Sumbé, at a short distance from the point where the Kajo Curo or Kava falls into the Atlantic, 100 m. N. Benguela. Though a very valuable place it is the residence of an independent chief, and contains 1500 indolent inhabitants, who employ themselves in agriculture and the rearing of cattle, and living on good terms with the Europeans, carry on some trade with them in gun-cotton war, and orechil.

TIMBUATOO [add.], a town Western Africa, about 6 m. N. of the principal houses of the Niger, lat. $11^{\circ} 57' N$, lon. $3^{\circ} 57' W$. It stands on a flat only a few feet above the average level of the river, and has a circuit of about three miles. Its shape is nearly that of a triangle, of which the base stretches from E. to W. nearly parallel to the river and the apex points towards the N. At present it is not walled, its former wall, which was destroyed by the Falbe in the beginning of 1896, not having been replaced. The streets are partly rectangular, partly winding and all so extremely narrow as scarcely to admit of two horses going abreast. They are all unpaved, and some of them have a sort of gutter in the middle, the large and small market and a small square in front of a mosque, are almost the only open spaces. The dwellings, consisting of about 1000 clay-houses, are for the most part substantially built and in good repair. Among them are many low in height and of limited dimensions but not a few have a second story in front and a tierced roof, and even make some attempt at architectural ornament. Besides the clay-houses there are about 200 conical mud-huts, a few of them elevated promiscuously over the town, but the greater part of them constituting its outskirts on the N. and N.E. sides where rubbish has been accumulated in such quantities, and for so long a period as to form several conspicuous mounds. The only remarkable public buildings are three

chiefly by the bachelors, occupies the site of the royal palace already referred to the latter, situated on the E. side of the town, between the Jangard-bar and the Sid Yabla mosque, covers a considerable space, and furnishes accommodation for a very extensive trade. Unlike Kano, Timbukto has few manufactures, and none of the large ones, except provision or baggage bags, umbrellas, tobacco-pouches, and some other articles in leather. The chief staples of trade are gold, which, however, if compared with a European standard, seems petty, the annual average export probably not exceeding 230 000, salt, brought from the mines of Taodmal, which have been worked for upwards of two centuries and a half, and bartered here for cloth manufactured in Kano and the goro or kula salt, brought from the provinces of Tazgawa, Toudi, and Kani, to the S. of Timb. The leading articles of produce exposed for sale in the market are rice and sugarcorn, vegetable butter, much used in cookery and as oil for lamps, pepper ginger and a small quantity of cotton. Of the caravans which visit Timbukto, the most important are those from Morocco, which bring many articles of European manufacture, particularly calico clothed and unlabeled, much of it with the name of a Manchester firm printed upon it in Arabic letters, red cloth, coarse coverings, matras, looking-glasses, and cutlery. Timbukto was long ruled in Europe as the centre and capital of a great negro empire. This was a mistake, since it has never acted more than a secondary part. It is undoubtedly of high antiquity, and possessed a kind of rude independence under its Timbakh or Tawarak founders, till the beginning of the fourteenth century, when Manus Muna added it to his other conquests, and incorporated it with his kingdom of Melle, which under him attained its greatest extent and prosperity. After a century of subjection Timbukto returned to the Tawarak its original founders, and about the middle of the fifteenth century became a chief entrepot for the salt brought from the mines of Tazgawa. When the Songhay kingdom rose on the ruins of that

of Melle Timbukto passed to it, and received a great accession of wealth and importance in consequence of a general migration of merchants from Walata. When the Songhay kingdom was broken up its conquerors, the Falbe or Felleth, became masters of Timbukto allowing it to be governed as before by an officer who had the title of Timbakh Bey, and appears to have been all but nominally independent. At present Timbukto which has suffered much from the rivalry of the Falbe and Tawarak, who have repeatedly made it their battle field, is governed in accordance with a compromise which was agreed to in 1848. It pays tribute to the Falbe or Felle, who collect it by two kadis, the one Falbe and the other Songhay but it is not governed by any military force, and is thus one or two Songhay magistrates, with the title of amir. To these the municipal administration, and more especially the police, properly belong, but placed as they are between rival Falbe and Tawarak, ever ready to assert their supremacy, and maintain it by any means, how ever violent, their authority exists more in name than in reality. As recently as 1855 the Falbe, dispossessed with the name



GENERAL VIEW OF TIMBUKTOO.—From North Africa.

mosque—the Jangard-bar situated near the S.W. extremity of the town, the Jangard in the N. and the Sid Yabla in the S. The Jangard-bar, or great mosque, begun by Manus Muna, King of Melle, in 1357, is a large and imposing pile of building, about 270 ft. long by 300 wide surrounded by two towers, and composed of nine rows of various size and structure the Sankard, 120 ft. long by 80 wide, has five rows, and is said to have been built by a wealthy lady, the first Yabla, much less than the other two, was built at the expense of a eunuch or judge of the town. Of the royal palace of Ma-daga in which the kings of Songhay occasionally resided, and the Kowba not a trace remains. There are two market-places, a smaller and a larger. The former, now appropriated

of matters in Timbukto undertakes great expeditions against it. The regular inhabitants of the seven quarters into which the town is divided are estimated at 18,000, besides these there is a floating population, which, during the busy season, from November to January, may average 4000 and almost occasionally to double that number.

TIMINUN [add.], a town N. Africa, Great Sahara, emp. dist. Gharra, lat. $20^{\circ} 28' N$, lon. $1^{\circ} 45' W$. It consists of 500 or 600 houses, which, from the number and size of the gardens attached to them, occupy a very large area, and is surrounded by a dry ditch 12 ft. deep and 7 or 8 ft. wide, and a crenelated wall surrounded by towers or small forts, each capable of resisting from thirty to forty combatants,

The entrance to the town is by three principal and five minor gates, and the dividing of it is into nine distinct quarters, each possessing its own mosque. Of these mosques the largest and most remarkable is that of the district of Amang-
 reber. Besides seven large squares, which are the common resort of all the inhabitants, the principal streets are appropriated to particular corporations or trades. Thus one called *Shik Bazaar* is occupied by the butchers and better merchants; another, *Shik Bazaar*, by the shoemakers and saddlers; a third by the dealers in wool and clothing; a fourth by the dealers in grain and dates; and others in like manner by grocers, tobacco-sellers, jewellers, slave-dealers, &c. The trade, export and import, carried on chiefly with the Tell, the Sahara, Boussa, Tunis, and Morocco, partly by individual travellers and partly by caravans, is very extensive, and includes almost every article of necessity and luxury. Among the articles produced within Timman itself, one of the most important is gunpowder the nitre for which is obtained from a salt lake (*Shik*) situated some miles to the west. Near the centre of the town a square fortress or kasbah has been erected on a natural mound. It is of small dimensions, but well answers its purpose as a place of security, in which the inhabitants deposit their most valuable effects in the event of a sudden attack by the Berbers. Such attacks are frequent and notwithstanding the precautions used, have repeatedly had disastrous results. Timman, long subject only in name to Morocco, has asserted its independence, and is governed by a *djema* or council, composed of the principal inhabitants of each quarter with a president at their head. In administering justice the *djema* imposes fines and inflicts bodily punishments, but does not in any instance condemn criminals to death. Even murder is atoned for by a pecuniary fine and banishment for a long or short period.—Dumas, *Le Grand Desert*.

TIMOAN or **TAMU** the largest of a chain of islands Indian Archipelago, lying off the E. coast of the peninsula of Malacca, and belonging to the territory of Pahang. It has a total length of about 12 m. and a breadth of 6 m. and consists of bold and precipitous masses of trap, which, though not picturesque, have an air of grandeur some of the peaks rising more than 8000 ft. above the sea. It contains a pop. of not more than 200, and produces nothing for export except edible nuts, rubber, and damer.

TINDIM a tn. Western Africa, cap prov Kauria. 70 m S.W. Timbuktu. It is one of the original seats of the Songhay and is now inhabited chiefly by the Chokos. During the flourishing period of the Songhay empire it was a favourite royal residence. While thus virtually the capital it derived additional importance from being the first town in a province which not only furnished Songhay proper with a large number of soldiers, but also supplied it with grain, and was hence designated the King's Provider. At Tindim the branch of Gambia separates from the main trunk of the river.

TINGER, a tn. Western Africa, Songhay country 230 m S.W. Timbuktu. Its walls constructed with receding and projecting angles and occasional semicircles like bastions give it all the appearance of a fort. The houses, which are flat-roofed, have walls of sun dried clay, which is formed in regular lumps like stones, and placed in uniform layers, with loose clay between. Thus constructed, their exterior is by no means attractive, but the interior is better and in some of the houses the accommodation is very ample. The inhabitants, who are Songhay, have retained all the efforts of the Fulahs to subdue them. They are industrious cultivators and weavers, and even at the same time disposed to make life pass as pleasantly as possible. Smoking, indulged in alike by males and females, is their great luxury, and dancing their favourite amusement.

TINNEVELLY [add.] a tn India, presid. Madras cap. dist. of same name, 1 bank Tambrapooram opposite to Palani south. It is a populous place containing nearly 30,000 inhabitants, and possessing one large pagoda and several small ones. The intercourse between Tinnevely and Palani, which during the monsoon was maintained only by a ferry, is now carried on without interruption by means of a substantial bridge of eleven arches, erected by a wealthy and public-spirited native. Cotton is largely cultivated in the vicinity. Many of the inhabitants profess Christianity.

TINO, or **TINOS**, a tn. Greece, nomarch Cyclades, cap. *See* *THE GAZ.*—Vol. II.

Island of same name, on a small bay of the S.W. coast. It is the see of a R. Catholic bishop, and has two R. Catholic churches, a Franciscan monastery, a *Holies* and a parish school. On its N.E. side stands the famous monastery of Panagia, with a handsome church which is built of marble, and attracts crowds of pilgrims, particularly at its yearly festival. Pop. 2100.

TINTAGH-ODE, a vil. Western Africa, on the N. frontiers of the country of Ait or Aitona. It extends in a long line over the low foothills of a mountain range, and consists of about 100 huts, only a few of them built of stone and the rest lightly made of grass and the leaves of the desert palm. Small as the place is it is very important for the intercourse between Central and Northern Africa, as it is inhabited by Marabuth or Ansilman a class of devotees called by Dr Barth 'learned and devout men' whose influence over the wild and predatory hordes of the desert gives a security to commerce which would otherwise be impossible. He adds, however, not very consistently that the Ansilman, 'though they style themselves devout men' have not therefore relinquished all concern about the affairs of this world; but, by their ambitious intrigues and waffle proceedings exercise a great influence upon the affairs of the country.

TINTALLIST, a vil. Western Africa, in the country of the Kador, on the N. frontiers of Aitona. It stands in a beautiful mountain valley and though insignificant in itself, is important as the residence of a powerful chief. Such at least was the state of matters when Dr Barth first visited the place when proceeding to Agades. Before his return a change had taken place. He was expecting a hospitable reception, and was astonished to learn that Tintallist was completely deserted. The chief, Amer, had suddenly started off and formed a new encampment considerably to the southward in the valley of Tintagone.

TIRABA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Albania, eyalet Rum-El, pleasantly situated near the source of the Isard, 18 m K.N.P. Durazzo. It contains about 4000 inhabitants, who are largely engaged in the culture of the olive.

TIRGOVIST, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Walachia, cap. cercle Dumbovitz, on the Yalomina, 45 m N.W. Bucharest. It was once the capital of Walachia, and numbered 80,000 inhabitants though it does not now contain above 2500. Its ramparts and larger houses lie in ruins, but it is still the seat of a court of primary jurisdiction, and has a normal school.

TIRKONUM a tn. India, presid. Madras Tanjavan's Country on the edge of a wood rather more than a mile N.W. Pondicherry. It is a small place, celebrated for its pagoda, which is held in the highest veneration throughout the province, and draws a large revenue from devotees. The inhabitants are chiefly Brahmans.

TIRNOVA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria, eyalet 140 m S.E. Wilna. It was once the capital of Bulgaria, and towards the end of the last century one of the most active manufacturing towns in Europe, giving employment to about 2000 looms. Though greatly declined, it still contains 6000 houses, with 12,000 inhabitants; is the seat of a kaimakan and a Greek bishop, and has manufactures of coarse woollens, silks, and leather.

TIRUWALLA, a tn. India, presid. Madras Travancore cap. dist. of same name, 40 m S.E. Cochin. It consists of an extensive and tolerably regular town, with a large pagoda near its centre. The pagoda, which is surrounded by a high wall nearly a furlong square, ranks, in respect of magnitude and the veneration in which it is held, next to that of Travancore. The other chief buildings are the octagon, the catechery police-office, custom-house, tobacco depot, choultry and a church recently erected by the Syrian Christians to supply the place of one burned down. Tiruwalla had once a considerable trade, but has gradually declined since Champamattur became the principal mart for this part of the country.

TIRUMALLA, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. of same name, 6 m S. Madras, on an elevated plain. It consists of a main street, about 3 m. long and 40 ft wide, and of four other streets; and contains a celebrated temple, the festivals of which, held twice a year attract large numbers of devotees. Almost all the inhabitants are Brahmans or persons employed in connection with the temple.

TIRUVADANARI, a vil. India, presid Madras, dist. and 60 m. S.E. Madras. It consists of houses which are tolerably well built, and has a weekly market, but derives its chief claim to notice from its great Hindu temple.

TISCHNOWITZ [add.], a to Austria empire, Moravia, circle and 11 m. N.W. Bratsova, on the Schvurna. It contains in its suburb of Vorklester a beautiful church in the Baroque form, and has a castle, manufactory of linen and lappets, a paper-mill, and dyeworks. Amethysts and fine rock-crystals are found in the vicinity. Pop. including Vorklester 4087.

TISHTIT a to Western Africa, situated at one extremity of the Moorish district of El Kolia, of which it is the principal place, and near the S. foot of the range of rocky hills called El Kolia. Dates of various quality are its only produce, but it has extensive communication with other districts, deriving supplies from Nyamien, and disposing of them in its market to dealers from Wadua and other places. In its vicinity an inferior kind of salt is obtained. Pop. estimated at 3000.

TISZOLAC, a to Austria empire, Hungary, co. Gömör, 43 m. N.E. Schemnitz, with manufactory of cloth, iron-ware, a paper-mill, a mineral spring and a trade in cattle and cheese. It is the site of a castle built by Matthew Corvins. Pop. 3134, mostly Lutherans.

TITALIYA a to India, presid Bengal, dist. and 65 m. N. by W. Dinapore, 1 m. Mahabudhan, in a level country about 25 m. S. from the base of the entangled range of the Humaya. It was once the seat of a British cantonment, which was abandoned on account of its insalubrity. An annual fair recently established here is said to have been extremely successful. Pop. 3500.

TYUMEN [add.], a to Russian empire, W. Siberia, gov. and 115 m. S.W. Tobolsk, cap. circle of same name, on an affluent of the Tobol. It is an ancient place, which figures in the early history of the country, is enclosed by a ditch and a wall flanked by towers, is regularly and handsomely built, extending about 2 m. from E. to W., with a proportional breadth, and contains among its principal buildings ten more churches, a monastery, a townhouse, a school for the circle, and a market hall. As the principal seat of the W. Siberian traffic, it carries on a very extensive trade. Its chief manufactures are leather, soap, and woollens. Pop. 8695.

TIXTLAN, TEXICO, or GUERREHO, a to Mexico, cap. state Guerrero, in a narrow valley 130 m. S. by W. Mexico. Erected into a capital only in 1849 when the state was first formed, it has not yet acquired much importance, and has no buildings either private or public entitled to special notice. The pop. does not exceed 3000.

TLALPUJAHUA [add.], a to Mexico, state Mechoacan 80 m. S.E. Morelia, in a beautiful mountain district at the foot of the Cerro or Campo de Gallo, and at the height of 8000 ft. above the sea. It was once a flourishing mining town, and though greatly decayed, still contains 4000 inhabitants. Its principal buildings are a beautiful parish church, several chapels, and a Franciscan monastery. It was here that the pastor Morelos first raised the standard of independence, and commenced the war of liberation.

TLEMENCI [add.], a to N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and 70 m. S.W. Oran, on a plateau which slopes gently towards the N. is watered by the Safet and Hemel, affluents of the Tafna, and rising towards the S. terminates in a mountain range. The natural strength of its position and its proximity to the frontier of Morocco, have induced the French to make it their chief military station in the W. of Algeria. It is surrounded by a wall with nine gates and occupies property of three quarters, one containing the Mechour or ancient citadel, which has recently been repaired, and contains most of the military establishment; a second in the centre, allotted chiefly to Europeans, and mostly inhabited by Europeans and Jews; and a third, forming the native town properly so called, and presenting the usual characteristic features. The streets, particularly in this quarter are narrow and tortuous, and the houses, though substantially built, are for the most part only of one story, and from the absence of sufficient openings for light and air have a dull somber appearance. At present the place cannot be said to possess any modern buildings deserving of notice, but its ancient grandeur is still attested by numerous mosques, of which thirty-two are counted, and

the remains of aqueducts, baths and extensive sanctuaries. Its manufactures consist of harnesses and other leather fabrications, cotton and muslin handkerchiefs, carpets, &c. The war is well suited, leaving those to the natives, employ themselves chiefly in agriculture, and have recently created a number of oil and flour mills. The markets, which are held twice a week, attract great numbers of the inhabitants of the surrounding districts and produce a considerable amount both of retail and wholesale trade. There is much beautiful and picturesque scenery in the vicinity. A complete forest of olive-trees extends on almost every side; and the forest, in pursuing its course through the valley, forms no fewer than six cascades, the aggregate descent of which is estimated at 300 ft. Timen is said to have been founded by the Zenites, and to have become the capital of an independent kingdom. In the days of its greatest prosperity it had 50,000 inhabitants. Subsequently the possession of it being contested by the Spaniards, the Day of Algiers, and the Emperor of Morocco its property was destroyed. Its present pop. is about 13,000, of whom rather more than 2000 are Europeans.

TLUMACZ, a to Austria empire, Galicia, circle and 12 m. E. by S. Rzeszowa, cap. dist. of same name, has a large manufactory of sugar from beet-root, and contains 4559 inhabitants.

TODOS LOS SANTOS, or BAKKALPA, a lake Chli in the E. of prov. Yaldivia, surrounded by the Ocoron and other volcanic mountains, from which its supplies of water are received. It is about 18 m. long by 6 m. broad, and has its outlet into the Gulf of Relmuvi.

TODOS SANTOS, a to Mexico, Lower California, near the S. extremity of the peninsula, 30 m. S.E. La Paz. It stands in a valley on a river of same name, and was founded by the Jesuits in the beginning of the 18th century. The buildings of the order are still by far the most important in the place, and consist of a church, a monastery and several offices, all inclosed by a high wall. The church is crowned by a dome 125 ft. high, and possesses an altar of great beauty. An annual festival here attracts great crowds of people.

TODUPULLY, or TODUVILLA, a to India, presid Madras, Travancore, cap. dist. of same name, 55 m. S.E. Cochin. It stands on the banks of the Periyar amid grand and romantic scenery and has a considerable trade, exporting cinnamon and cotton root oils, which find a ready sale on the E. side of the Ghats and importing cloth, cambrics, iron, brass, and necessaries.

TOKOD, a to Austria empire, Hungary, no. and about 6 m. S. Gram. It is a small place, with only 750 inhabitants, but has several distilleries of brandy mills, and a very valuable coal-mine. The Turks were defeated here by the Im perials in 1685.

TOLLOGO, a vil. E. Africa, in a valley of same name, 27 m. S.E. Gondokoro. The valley is extremely picturesque. An abrupt wall of grey granite rises on the E. side of it to a height of about 1000 ft. from the perpendicular wall huge blocks have fallen, throwing the base with a confused mass of granite boulders, 10 to 40 ft. in diameter, and among these natural fortresses are numerous villages, of which Tollogo is the chief. The bottom of the valley is a meadow, in which enormous fig-trees grow by the side of a sluggish and in some places stagnant brook. The valley is not more than half a mile wide, and is also walled in by mountains on the W. thus having the appearance of a vast street.

TOLTEN a river Chli which issues from Lake Vil taria, on the N. frontier of Yaldivia, flows easterly to W. across the Indian territory of Arica, and falls into the Pacific. It has never been explored, but travellers between Concepcion and Yaldivia state that at 15 m. from its mouth it has a breadth of 150 yards and sufficient depth for steam-boats. The bar at its mouth is the great obstacle to its navigation.

TOLUCA [add.], a to Mexico, 20 m. W.S.W. of the capital in a beautiful valley which is terminated by lofty volcanic mountains, partly covered with snow. It stands at the height of 8500 ft. above the sea, on the W. of the mountain of same name, which rises to its culminating point, Pico del Fraile, a height of about 15,000 ft. The town is tolerably well built in spacious paved streets, and a public square with fine porticoes, and possesses several handsome churches, but is a dull barren place, with no appearance

of activity except on festival or market days. At one period it was the capital of the province of Mexico, and attained a high degree of prosperity, possessing several important branches of industry, and carrying on a considerable trade, but with the loss of its political status a rapid decline commenced, and grass is now growing on the streets. The market is, however, much frequented and well supplied, particularly with fruits, both of the temperate and the torrid zone. Many of the inhabitants of the valley who supply the market are Aztecs and Indians of the Otomita tribe. The latter are in a very low state of civilization, and much addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks. Pop. about 10 000.

TOMASOVAC, a town in Austrian empire, German Banat Military Frontier, on the Tamas about 80 m. N by E Bel grade; with a Greek non-united parish church, and 2680 inhabitants.

TONDÍ [old], a town in India, presid Madras, on Palak Strait, dist. and 62 m. E.S.E. Madras. It consists of narrow and irregular streets and low built houses, but carries on an active trade with Colombo and other ports, exporting grain, tamarinds, long cloths, and shanks. The cloths are the produce of its own looms, and the shanks are obtained in great abundance by the sea-fishermen.

TONG-CHOO, a town in China, prov. Pecheli on an affluent of the Peiho, 13 m. E. Pekin. Its principal streets are straight, and paved with large square stones, and it carries on a very extensive trade. Among its most conspicuous buildings are granaries and salt magazines. One branch of trade of considerable importance is the transference of the fry or ova of fish in bottles to all parts of the interior.

TONGONI, a village on the E. coast of Africa, not far from the mouth of the Pangani. Though now a petty place, it occupies the site of a ruined city. Remains of houses everywhere sander the ground and old mosques, spacious and well built, with columns of neatly cut coralline blocks and elaborate arches, are still seen while an extensive cemetery, containing many tombs of rather costly erection, bears testimony both to the number and wealth of the inhabitants.

TONI, a town in Western Africa, Hausa States prov. Zegazag, 170 m. S. by W. Kano. It is a large place, surrounded by a wall, and stands in a well-cultivated and populous district. **TONK**, a town in India, Rajputana, within the territory granted to Amer Khan, a bank between, 163 m. S.W. Ajmer. It is a place of considerable size, surrounded by a wall, and defended by a mud fort, and rose in importance under Amer Khan, who fixed his residence about a mile to the S. of it, and embellished it with various public buildings. The revenue of dist. Tonk is about £20 000.

TONE, two rivers, India. —1, *South-eastern Tone* rises in the Sagar and Nerbada territory in lat. 24° N; lon. 80° 20' E, and flowing through a ravine in the Kutra range, plunges over a precipice 300 ft. in height. Thence it flows N.E. enters the valley of the Ganges and joins this river on the right, about 20 m. below Allahabad. Its whole course is about 165 m. —2, *North-eastern Tone* a large offset of the Gogra, leaves this river on the right about 10 m. above the town of Oude, flows E. past Ammargh and uniting with the Barjoe falls into the Ganges on the left, after a total course of 240 m. It is navigable up to Ammargh a distance of 120 m.

TONEB, or **SPON** a river India, which rises at the N. of the Farnetti Peaks in Garwal not far from the centre of the Jumna. It issues from a snow bed 15,794 ft. above the sea, and descends so rapidly as to be almost a continuous cascade. Its course is S.W. till it receives the Fajur, when it changes its course to E., which it continues, but very tortuously, to the junction with the Jumna, in lat. 30° 30' N., lon. 77° 55' E. Its total course is about 100 m., its descent is at the enormous rate of 100 ft. per mile.

TOO-CHEAOU, a town in China, prov. Nganhoei on the N. or left bank of the Yang-tse-kiang about 110 m. above Hankow. It stands nearly a mile from the river, and is surrounded by a white wall and defended by fortifications, both so recent that they have in all probability been erected by the rebels after the place fell into their hands. The mass of ruins and debris lying between the present wall and the river doubtless formed part of the town before run overlook it.

TOONG-LEW a town in China, on the N. frontier of Kimpsee, on the r. bank of the Yang-tse-kiang, about 23 m. S.

Ngan-king It is beautifully situated, is surrounded by a wall which, dipping and rising over the unshading ground, finally descends to a lake. This lake, which half encloses the town, is fringed with trees, and adds much to the beauty of the site. The most conspicuous objects are two pagodas overlooking the houses. The one of eight stories stands close to the shore, the other on an eminence some distance inland. Toong-lew, though it was taken by the rebels, escaped better than most of the other towns which have experienced the same disaster. Whole acres of charred ruins attest their destructive propensities; but for some cause they held it only for a short time, and departed before they had completed the work of destruction. Part of it accordingly still remains entire, and judging from the multitude who flocked to the shore to gaze at the British ships of war as they passed, must be densely peopled.

TOPAKÉ, the modern name of the ancient ruined city Pollanarua Ceylon, 55 m. N.E. Kandy. It was a place of importance at a very early period, and in the eighth century became the favourite residence of the kings of Ceylon. In 1025 it was captured and sacked by invaders from the south of India, now generally designated by the name of Malabars or Tamils. It recovered the disaster, and attained its greatest magnificence in the latter part of the twelfth century, under the renowned sovereign Prākrama Bahu I. In his time, according to the Malawansa a metrical chronicle containing a dynastic history of Ceylon from B.C. 548 to A.D. 1708, Pollanarua was about 80 m. long by 4 m. broad, surrounded by a wall, and containing within its inclosure a stupa, a palace, and numerous temples, hospitals, and schools. A second eruption of the Tamils proved still more disastrous than the first, and the native sovereigns, compelled to retire to the south, left their capital in ruins. These are still the most remarkable in Ceylon, not only from the number and dimensions, but from the superior architecture of the buildings. Among others may be mentioned the remains of Prākrama's palace, the Dulaia Malagaya, in which the sacred tooth was enshrined the Rankot and Jaya wana rama dagobas, and the Galwara, a rock-temple hollowed in the face of a granite cliff. These ruins form such enormous mounds of brickwork that when viewed from a distance they form as striking objects as the hills among which they stand.

TOPKKA, a town in U. States, Kan., on a bank Kansas River, and on the Union Pacific railway 48 m. W.S.W. Leavenworth. It is memorable as the place at which the first free-state constitution of Kansas was formed (Pp. 1885) 2400.

TOULLE a town in Austrian empire kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, co. and 8 m. S.E. E. Wersaia, with glassworks much frequented thermal springs, which were known to the Romans, and 950 inhabitants.

TORBAÏ British America on the E. shore of Nova Scotia, is a large expanse of water, about 9 m. long from N.E. to S.W. and 4 m. across from S.E. to N.W. At its N.E. extremity a very narrow isthmus separates it from Whitehaven Harbour. On its N.W. shore are three small harbours, affording secure anchorage for small vessels, and each possessing a wooden church. At one of them, called Molasses Harbour the settlers are Austrians. At these settlements the drift boulder clay is cultivated sufficiently to afford pasture to cattle, but immediately behind barren granite hills rise to the height of 360 ft., and give the whole district a somewhat desolate aspect. Whitehaven Harbour immediately adjoining is secure, and has depth and capacity sufficient for a fleet of the largest ships, but the narrowness and indirectness of the channel and a large number of mud rocks, make access dangerous, unless by day and in clear weather.

TORCEGNO a town in Austrian empire, Tyrol circle and about 16 m. S. by N. Trento; with a remarkable parish church, and 1400 inhabitants. The vicinity is famous for its arbutus.

TORSEKKA, a town in Austrian empire, Hungary, on E. 5 m. N.E. Lantabach; with a saw mill, a brewery, a distillery and 1200 inhabitants.

TORJA, a town in Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 80 m. N.E. Kronstadt. It consists properly of two distinct places situated opposite to each other, and lies in its vicinity a volcanic mountain, with veins of sulphur, and sulphur and alum springs. Pop. 2180.

TICAMIN is in Austrian empire, Tyrol, circle Brienz,
r. bank Elch or Adige 20 = N. Trunt; with an institute of

TSINGANU or **TUNGGANU** [444] s/n Malacca peninsula, cap. 2000 state of 1000000, a small river, not far from the mouth in the north. It is 600 miles long, 15,000 to 20,000, of whom about 800 are Chinese residents. The state, situated between Kelantan on the N, Pahang on the E, and Perak on the W, is claimed by the Siam as one of their hereditary privileges, but at present Siam does not successfully maintain its independence. It is mostly a small jungle, and produces nothing for export, except a little gold, some black pepper and some tin. The land, which is the staple, amounts annually to about 480 tons. Pop. about 25,000.

TRINOMALEE [add], a tn India, presid. and 108 m. W. Madras, dist. S. Arcot, at the foot of a hill crowned by an old fort. It is a large and tolerably well-built place, possessed of some historical interest from the figure which it makes in the wars of the Carnatic. At present its chief attraction to the traveller is its large and beautiful pagoda, which is situated near the S. base of the hill, and has an unusual festival, which is said to be attended by nearly 50,000 persons. During the festival a large cattle fair is held.

TRIPASSOON, a tn India, presid. and 26 m. W by N Madras, dist. Chingleput. It is a decayed place, with the remains of an old stone fort, three churches, one of them R. Catholic, and two Protestant; a school, and a large Hindoo temple. It was once a station for cadets, but the only Europeans now inhabiting it are non-commissioned officers and privates who, on being pensioned, prefer remaining in India. For their use a number of cottages has been erected. There is also a bungalow for travellers.

TRIPETTY, a tn India, presid. and 70 m. W Madras, dist. N. Arcot, in a valley near the centre of a long range of hills running almost N and S. The only celebrity which it still possesses, and has possessed from early times is derived from a pagoda which is situated at the distance of about 8 m. among the hills, and appears to be more venerated than any other Hindoo temple south of the Kistna. The access to it is by a path leading up to the hill on which it stands through three gorges or portals. Hindoos only are allowed to enter and so strict a watch is kept against profanation, that neither Christian nor Mahometan has ever gained admittance. It is known, however, that the pagoda is constructed of cut granite, and in a costly style. The idol is an erect stone figure about 7 ft. high with four arms, and is meant to represent Vishnu. The offerings made to it are of every conceivable diversity, and must in the aggregate amount to a very large value. They consist among others, of lamps, and various offerings in gold, silver, jewelry, bags of rice, single cones of all sorts, rice, &c. Besides these sources of revenue there are many lands and villages held by the great officers of the temple by hereditary right. At one time the British government managed the temple, providing for its customary services out of the revenues and offerings, and pocketing the surplus. This abolition was finally abolished in 1843.

TRIVADY, a tn India, presid. and 105 m. S W Madras, dist. S. Arcot, on the Godevidam. It is a small place, possessed of historical interest in consequence of the figure which it makes in the wars between the British and the French when contending for supremacy in India. Its pagoda having been fortified stood several sieges, and was repeatedly the scene of desperate struggles.

TRIVICANY, a vil. India, presid. Madras dist. S. Arcot, on the Arrinconopam or Villanore, about 18 m. W N W Pondicherry. It now consists only of a few scattered huts but the remains in its vicinity prove that it occupies the site of a much more important place, while it has still its own claim to notice in the considerable forests found in its vicinity. They consist chiefly of large stilted trees, which are often finely varnished and coloured, and so strongly resemble coral and agate, that they are made into beads, bracelets, and other ornaments.

TROIS PISTOLES, a vil. British America Canada East, co. Temiscouate, 8 back St. Lawrence, 130 m. N E Quebec. It is a large and flourishing place, with a R. Catholic church an academy of the Fyres du Saint Viateur, several industrial establishments, and an extensive trade in lumber. Pop. about 2000.

TROITSKA-SILO, a tn. Russian empire, E Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, near the frontiers of China, 8 m. N Kiaschta. It stands among hills on a plateau about 2500 ft. above the sea, and is a place of great commercial activity, containing the custom-house and the warehouses, where all the merchandise, whether from Russia or China, must be deposited under government custody, and where the sale or barter of the different commodities is carried on.

TRONA one of a series of narrow lakes in Fennia, N. Africa, N.W. Murzuk. They are all situated along the N. side of the Wall Thargi and Wall Garbi. Oudney and Clapperton reported they were shut up by inaccessible sandhills, but, though Vogel, by actually visiting them,

proved this report to be inaccurate, he found the desert in which they are situated to be of the most terrific character—a labyrinth of hills, undulations, valleys, fountains—preventing not one square yard of level ground, formed entirely of drifting sand, in which the camels sunk up to their bellies. For carrying my tent and cooking apparatus, together with two water-pipes, in all about 250 lbs. weight, I required no less than five camels, and nevertheless performed only 5½ m. in eighteen hours! As according to native report the Troena Lakes, particularly the most easterly called Bahr-el-Dud were bottomless, and every living being that ventured in inevitably perished Vogel's attendants were horrified when they saw him jump in. His object was to ascertain the depth, which proved to be only 24 ft. at the greatest, and to average not more than 18 ft. The Bahr-el-Dud is remarkable for containing red worms, which are caught with cotton nets in which are baited up at the same time innumerable flies and other insects, with which the lake is filled. The whole is mixed with a red kind of date into a paste, which has a similar smell and taste to salt herring, and is used by the inhabitants of Fennia in the place of meat along with herring.

TROPPAU [add] a tn Austrian empire cap. duchy Rhinea, pleasantly situated r bank Oppe, near the Prussian frontiers, and on a branch communicating with the Vienna and Oderberg railway, 73 m. N E Brinn. It is well built, containing in particular two very handsome squares, and consists of an inner town surrounded by walls and of three suburbs. The principal buildings and establishments are the palace of the Prince of Liechtenstein, the high-church an ancient structure of basalt with two modern towers one of them unfinished a beautiful church which belonged to the Jesuits a Minorite convent with a fine church a seminary an upper gymnasium, with a museum and a library of 20 000 volumes, a high-school and other educational institutions an old and spacious town house a state-house, an elegant tower rising conspicuously in the centre of the town, a handsome garden, a theatre, three hospitals and infirmaries, an institute for the poor an asylum for orphan children a beautiful garden called the Klost, and a large public park. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen and linen cloth best-rod sugar beer liquors, paper and brick and tile works. The trade, particularly in woollen and linen goods, is extensive and there are several large wool cattle and other yearly markets. A congress of sovereigns was held here in 1820. Pop. 15,861.

TRUMAU, a vil. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, on the Trausung, with 1700 inhabitants, and a large cotton mill.

TRISKAWIEC a tn Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and about 20 m. S E Sambor. It has mineral springs, of which the principal ingredients are sulphur and naphtha. There are several springs of rock oil in the vicinity. Pop. 900.

TSAE-SHIH KE, a tn China on the Yang tee kang, near the frontiers of Kienpoo and Nganhoo between Nankin and Taining. It stands on a low eminence in a recess formed by hills, and is surrounded by a wall, and defended by some circular stone redoubts. When War of Eight passed up the river it was in the hands of the insurgents, who totally unprovoked, and as if by way of bravado, first fired off a number of gongs at the British vessels, but from such a distance that no harm could be done, and then shot a ball from one of their brass guns. The result of the gongs was treated with contempt but the firing of the ball provoked a retaliation during which a Moorish shell dropped into the centre of the fort, and sent the whole erection into the air.

TSCHERKOWITZ, a tn Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and about 15 m. S W Hradisch with an ancient castle, and 8668 inhabitants.

TSCHERNEMBL, a tn Austrian empire, duchy Carinthia, on a height above a small stream which joins the Kulpa, an affluent of the Save, 47 m. S E Laybach. It has a castle, some trade in wine and fruit, and 1300 inhabitants.

TSCHERNOWITZ a tn Austrian empire, Bobolnia, circle and 9 m. E R.E. Tabory with a deanery church, a castle, a townhouse a brewery and five mills. Pop. 1700.

TSCHUPRIA or **TSCHUPRA** a tn Turkey in Europe, Servia, cap. circle of same name, at the confluence of the Raramitza with the Morava, 71 m. S.E. Belgrade. It is the seat of a civil and criminal court and has a new church a school, and important yearly markets. Pop. 2000.

THE-KEE, a tn. China, prov. Chekiang, near one of the mouths of the river and 16 m. E.W. of the town of Wuyang. It is partly isolated by a canal or moat, and surrounded by walls, which have a circuit of about 9 m. The space within being only partially built upon, contains a number of gardens, and even cultivated fields. It is a very ancient place, beautifully situated on a flat plain surrounded by hills, which rise above it with heights varying from 800 to 1000 ft., and are in many instances crowned with temples, which, viewed from below have a most imposing appearance. The streets are narrow, and the shops generally have a queer appearance, but the market is remarkably well supplied with vegetables, fruit, fish, pork, &c. Many of the wealthiest inhabitants of this part of China reside in The-kee. Their houses, however, though the best in the place, make no appearance externally in consequence of the custom of surrounding them with high walls, so that they are not visible from the street. Outside the walls, beyond the N gate, there is a pretty lake, crossed by a causeway with arches and alleys, and leading to a range of temples at the base of the hills. 'A side view of this causeway,' says Mr. Fortune 'with its round-arched bridge and above, the smooth water of the lake, the rich vegetation of its banks, and the temples at the foot of the hills, would form a lovely picture worthy of the pencil of our first European artists—a more fairy like spot it would be most difficult to find.

TRHBNRETZ, a tn. Turkey in Europe, l. bank Danube, on the W. frontier of Wallachia, esp. circs. Mahomedan, 43 m. N.W. Widin. It is the seat of a court of primary jurisdiction, has a church and a normal school, and was once a place of importance, though now reduced to one long winding street. Pop. 1173.

TRIEN TANG a river China formed by two branches at the town of Yen-chow in prov. Chekiang, flows circumlocutively first N past the town of Hang-chow-fo, then E.N.E. and falls into a broad estuary of same name called also Hang-chow Bay, after a course of about 120 m. below Yen-chow. Of the two branches by which it is formed, the more southerly has its sources among the Boba Mountains on the N. foot of Fokien and among some hills N.W. of the town of Chang-shen, where the three provinces of Chekiang, Kueang, and Nanking meet. The other branch rises in the N.W. of the province of Szechuen, and is called the Hsueh-shan. Both branches are navigable by country flat-bottomed boats for about 150 m. above Yen-chow. There is a bore in the Trien tang so remarkable that, according to a Chinese proverb it is one of the three wonders of the world. Dr. Hengowen, medical missionary at Ningpo, who witnessed it at Hang-chow-fo, thus describes it. Loud shouting from the fleet announced the appearance of the flood, which seemed like a glutinous white cable stretched across the river at its mouth as far down as the eye could reach. Its noise, compared by Chinese poets to that of thunder, quickly drowned that of the boats, and as it advanced with prodigious velocity—at the rate, I should judge, of 25 m. an hour—it seemed the appearance of an almighty wall, or rather of a column four or five miles across and about 30 ft. high, moving bodily onward. It seemed as if the boats, which, in anticipation of its approach had moved out into the centre of the stream, would inevitably be swamped, but by keeping their bows toward the wave they all floated, as it were, to the summit with perfect safety.

TRUENKA [add] an isl. in the Strait of Corea, between Japan and the Corea, is about 95 m. long from N. to S., and from 5 to 10 m. broad. A singular two-pointed peak rises from the centre to a height of 1760 ft., and another mountain to the southward has an elevation of about 3500 ft. the highest in the island. The S. part of the island consists of two broad valleys, divided by a low covered with timber, and partially inhabited and cultivated; the higher lands are covered with virgin forest. The S. shore is sparsely inhabited, and presents an abrupt and rocky coast line. On the western side a deep sound almost bisects the island, the northern and larger division being connected with the southern by a low sandy spit, dry at low water. About the sound a network of deep channels, dividing the billy country in all directions, forms a labyrinth of waters, the country, instead of being wild and rugged, is soft and rounded, massive foliage everywhere dropping into the water. The shores are so steep, so

that large ships might be moored in safety to the base of the basin. A few fishermen's huts line the margin of the bay, and there; but for the most part the hills are clothed with forests of evergreen oak, persimmon, maple, cypress, and cotton of every variety. The island possesses wild deer, and phenomena of special interest in Japan. A road connects Truena Sound with Tatum, the capital, about 9 m. distant. The prince, who is absolute proprietor and independent chief, maintains a garrison of 300 men at Truena, a town in the Corea, with which he enjoys a monopoly of the trade, consisting of tiger skins, hides, rice, silver, and gold. Pop. of Truena about 80,000.

TUCUMAN, a tn. La Plata, esp. prov. of same name beautifully situated 3490 ft. above the sea, on a plain covered with orange-trees and gardens at the foot of a lofty mountain range; lat. 26° 51' S., lon. 64° W. It is built with great regularity in somewhat narrow streets and contains a number of houses of a more elegant appearance than is usual in a provincial town. Most of the better description are of two stories, and open from the interior into spacious patios or courts. The principal public buildings are the high-church, which has two lofty towers flanking the place and a lofty dome, and the theatre near several other churches and chapels, a Franciscan and a Dominican monastery, a newly erected cabildo, with a circular front and a tower terminating in a spire; the college of San Miguel, the Casa de Jesus, a kind of retreat for penitents, and another religious building which bears the name of the Pantheon. The chief industrial establishments are tanneries and leather factories, sugar-wrks, and brassy distilleries. The manufacture of saddle covers, known by the name of pellones, woven and finished entirely by women, is famous. Tucuman early took an important part in the war with Spain, and was selected as the place of meeting for the congress which on the 9th July 1816, passed the declaration of independence. Pop. about 9000.

TULA, a tn. Mexico, state and 40 m. N.W. Mexico, esp. dist. and on the l. bank of a river of same name, at the height of 8500 ft. above the sea. It stands at the N. outlet of the valley of Mexico, is regularly built in broad streets, and has a large market-place, surrounded partly by substantial buildings and partly by others of very indifferent appearance, a church, founded at the period of the Spanish conquest, and a Franciscan monastery. The place is surrounded by a regular fortification. Tula occupies the site of the ancient Toltec capital of the Toltecs.

TULANCINGO a tn. Mexican Confederation, state and 85 m. N.E. Mexico at the height of 2800 ft. above the sea. It stands in a beautiful district, has a handsome parish church and a monastery, and contains 5000 inhabitants, chiefly engaged in agriculture and rearing cattle.

TULCAN a tn. S. America, Ecuador on the E. frontier of Granada, 90 m. N.E. Quito. It is the capital of a canton of same name and contains some good houses. In its vicinity are several thermal springs. Its height above the sea exceeds 9000 ft.

FUMBA a tn. S.W. Africa, Kaimbunda country, territory Bihé, seated on a hill which rises in the midst of the Baikal Bush Steppes, and is surrounded by mesquite-trees, a species of platanes. It contains about 800 inhabitants, occupied by fugitives from the neighbouring lands who have adopted it as their residence. Though the place has no external defence it proves a secure asylum in consequence of some superstitious feeling on the part of the natives, who regard it as a sanctuary which must not be violated. The inhabitants, nominally subject to Bihé, live by agriculture, trade, and hunting; to strangers they are friendly and hospitable.

TUMEN KIANG, or TUMEN HING, a river, Asia, which separates Corea from Manchuria, and is, by treaty concluded on 14th November 1860, the N.E. boundary between the Russian and the Chinese empire, has its mouth in the Sea of Japan, in lat. 42° 19' N. It is said to have a course of 180 m., but has only been properly examined for the first 10 m. In this part of its course its l. bank is hilly and terminates in steep sandy slopes, while its r. bank presents extensive flats covered with brackish lakes or meadows. A long sand-spit extending from the l. bank across the entrance and forms a bar, and the channel is so winding and unsheltered with shoals that navigation is extremely difficult from the first, and soon becomes altogether impracticable.

TUNDA, s. n. W. Africa, Kibunda country territory, 40 m. E. N. E. of the summit of a conical hill, is the residence of a chief who claims to be independent and contains 3000 inhabitants, who are as industrious cultivators as their predatory tactics and habits allow them to be.

TUNDA-GROW or **TUNDA-GUO**, a walled in China, prov. Pekin, 1. bank Peiho 13 m. E. Pekin. It is a large place, comprising the old and new cities one thick wall, 85 ft. in height, encircling the whole. A narrow stream from the Peiho runs through it, the houses are small, dirty and squallid and the temples second-rate. On the north wall is a lofty minaret of twelve stories, 150 ft. high, constituting the chief object of interest in the place.

TUNKA, a tn. Russian empire, Siberia, gov. and 190 m. W. S. W. Irkutsk on a stream of same name, at its confluence with the Irkut, near the Chinese frontier. It consists of 800 houses, which lying scattered and isolated, cover a large extent of ground. It was once defended by a fort inclosed by strong palisades, and mounting cannon at the four angles of its square, but the fort has been dismantled and the old wooden church which stood over its centre is now in open ground. The inhabitants are partly Cosacks but the majority being Mongols, the Mongolian element so far prevails that even the Cosacks and even use the language, dress, and manners of Mongolia. The chief wealth of the place is in its cattle. Corn is cultivated but does not always ripen.

TUNNIUM a fort, India, presid. Madras, Pondicherry, County 10 m. S. Poodoocottah. It was built nearly a century and a half ago, and is still a place of some strength, consisting mainly of a fortified rock, moated by an outer ditch and a wall of a circular form flanked with 21 bastions. The wall at its S. E. side is washed by a large lake and immediately beneath the rock there is a pagoda. Gunpowder is manufactured here for the Pondicherry market.

TURCHAL, a tn. Turkey in Asia, prov. Ruvas, between and nearly equidistant from Amasia and Tokat. It was once defended by a castle, finely seated on a commanding height but now in ruins; and consists of about 200 houses in tolerable condition. Apparently it has at one time been much more extensive, but the inhabitants seem prosperous and besides weaving linen for which flax is extensively grown in the vicinity take advantage of the great thoroughfare passing the town to carry on a considerable general trade.

TURGOVKA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, on, and about 50 m. N. E. Trenchin, in the neighbourhood of extensive pine forests, with 5906 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in felling and sawing timber.

TUNK a group of islands, West Indies the most easterly of the Bahamas. It consists of nine islets, situated on a narrow bank, and extending about 25 m. from N. E. to S. E. W. They are all composed of sand and sandstone, clothed with stunted bushes and a peculiar species of cactus, which, somewhat resembling a Turkish cap has probably given them their name. The largest of the group, and the only one inhabited are Grand Turk Island which is about 5½ m. long by 1 m. broad, and is much resorted to for the salt made in an extensive pond in front of a small town of

same name lying on its W. shore; and Salt Cay, which is almost triangular in form, and has a small town, which is situated near its N. W. extremity, and possesses a valuable midsound. The islands have no fresh water except what is collected in tanks during rain, and are so barren that the inhabitants derive all their supplies from without—from America, Hayti, and the Galles group.

TURBINTZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Wienerwald near the source of the Traisen, 44 m. S. W. Vienna. Has manufactures of sayings, a quarry of beautiful marble, several saw mills, a considerable trade in gypsum, which abounds in the vicinity; and contains 2370 inhabitants.

TURNOVA a tn. Turkey in Europe, eyalet and 60 m. S. S. W. Selimki. It was once a place of importance, but now contains only 4500 inhabitants who are chiefly employed in weaving cotton and silk and in dyeing yarn.

TUSIJA (anc. Dume), a tn. Turkey in Asia, Anatolia on an affluent of the Halys in a fertile and well-cultivated valley 95 m. S. S. W. Sinope. It consists of about 3000 houses, and has manufactures of shawls from goats hair.

TUSNAD a tn. Austrian empire Transylvania, circle and about 23 m. S. E. Udvarhelyi, with mineral springs in a narrow pass of the Altit and 1550 inhabitants.

TUPACORIN or **TEYCONY**, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist and 30 m. E. N. E. Tinnevely on the Gulf of Mander. It was built by the Dutch who had a factory here at the time when the island of Ceylon was in their possession. The native merchants still carry on a coasting trade, and European agents make considerable shipments of the cotton grown in the province. The shank fishery here is annually let out by government and the produce is sent chiefly to Calcutta. There was also a pearl-fishery so ancient that it is distinctly mentioned by Marco Polo. The pearls had a bluish or greenish tint which diminished their value, but still a considerable sum was realized. This fishery no longer exists the improvement of the Pamphun Pass having created currents fatal to the pearl banks.

TUTUTEPEC, a tn. Mexico state and 87 m. S. S. W. Oajaca. It stands on a height, has a number of handsome houses, and contains about 1000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in fishing and selling fish to be sent into the interior.

TWONICZ, a tn. Austrian empire Galicia, circle and W. Sankt, with 1850 inhabitants, the descendants of Swedish prisoners.

TYCZYN a tn. Austrian empire, circle and 7 m. S. S. E. Sandomir cep dist. of same name, with an elegant castle, and 1400 inhabitants.

TYNIEC a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia circle Wadowice, on the Vistula, 5 m. S. W. Cracow with a Benedictine abbey which, founded by Boleslawa the Valorous in 1015, and suppressed in 1815, is now the summer residence of the Bishop of Tarnow. Pop. 1050.

TZIA-TZONTIN, a tn. Mexico state Michoacan on the N. end of the lake and about 50 m. W. S. W. of the town of Morelia. It was once the capital of the native kings of Michoacan but is now only an Indian village with about 2000 inhabitants.

U

UALAN, or **Ualan** an id. of the N. Pacific the most easterly of the Caroline group; lat. 5° 19' N. lon. 168° 6' E. It is about 30 m. in extent, and attains an elevation of about 2000 ft., is well-wooded and fertile and is inhabited by a race among whom civilization has made good progress. Most of them speak good English and make a profession of Christianity, but their numbers seem to be rapidly declining as they have been committed to 1500 and now fall short of 1000. Their chief employment is fishing. They are governed by a chief or king, who resides in Lela. The harbour is well-sheltered, and frequently visited by foreign vessels.

URA a tn. W. Africa, on the N. frontiers of Adamawa or Fumbina, 165 m. S. by W. Kukurwa. It consists of two quarters, an east and a west. The former is inclosed by a double stone-fence and a low earthen wall, but consists only of a few huts scattered over a wide space, and presenting a cheerless appearance; the latter is more densely and substantially occupied; each cluster of huts is surrounded with a little corral, carefully fenced. The only buildings deserving of notice are the governor's house, on one side of a small square, and the mosque in the form of a spacious quadrangle. **URWARI**, by far the largest id. of Lake Tanganyika in

ains of Urandi, E. Ujiji, S. the Ukuranga country and W. Lake Tanganyika. A large number of families and a small hill, evidenced by the loss of the forest-trees and the numerous ruins, render it the most productive district in this part of the continent. The principal crops are holms, the Indian *bagel* (*Eleusine corollaria*), maize, ground nuts, beans, and hard crops. The weather is rather hot, though the latter was at one time grown by the Arabs on the shores of the lake, and is said to have attained the height of 8 or 9 ft. The depositions of the monkey, the elephant, and the hippopotamus were among the main causes of abandoning its cultivation. Sugar-cane, tobacco and cotton are always to be purchased. The principal fruits are the plantain and the Guinea-palm; the principal vegetables, the manioc, the egg plant, the sweet-potato, the yam, the cucumber and an edible white fungus growing subterraneously. The inhabitants, or 'Wajiji', are a dusky race, with dark skins, plain features, and straight strong limbs. Their feet and hands are large and flat, their voices hoarse, and their manners independent even to insolence. They are extremely tattooed. Their arms are small battle-axes, daggers, spears and bows and arrows. Before Burton visited the country Ujiji was generally spoken of as a city. It is now needless to say that it has no hills to the name. At best it is but a collection of villages, composed for the most part of mere hovels. The only thing which remains one of a town is the bazar, which however, is only a relic of Arab civilization and though much frequented and well-supplied is little more than a raised plot of ground, where, between 10 A.M. and 8 P.M. a mass of standing and squatting negroes buy and sell butter and exchange, with a hubbub heard for miles. The direct distance of Ujiji from the E coast is 590 m., and the indirect, allowing for the sinuosities of the route 905 m. The Arab caravans owing to various causes of detention usually take six months to reach it. Burton and his party accomplished the distance in 100 days travelling at the average rate of 4½ hours per day and 227 m. per hour.

UKARANGA, a dist. Central Africa, extending eastward from the Unguwa, an affluent of the Malagasy, to the E. shores of Lake Tanganyika. On the S it is bounded by the territory of Uthungwa, and on the N by the Ruhe, a feeder of Tanganyika. The villages, scattered in clumps over the plain are wretched places, with a few cultivated fields in the drier parts of the savanna. The so-called port of Ukuranga, on the E shore of the lake, is an open roadstead where even a single canoe is seldom seen. This roadstead is separated from Ujiji by the mouth of the Ruhe in a deep hollow bay from 5 to 6 miles across. It swarms with crocodiles and hippopotamuses which are said to be singularly bold and fierce. The voyage across from Ukuranga port to Ujiji or Karawa is performed in three hours, and is rendered attractive by the picturesque forms and gorgeous tints of the mountains around the lake.

UKERWE, an island in the S.E. of Victoria Nyanza, East Africa, about lat. 2° S. lon. 33° E. It is of a triangular shape, with a surface which, though diversified in some parts, is generally flat. So little however is ascertained that it remains a question whether Ukerwe and the adjacent Malila are really two islands, and not rather a single peninsula of the mainland. The ground of the latter opinion is the Arab allegation that they are connected with each other and with the eastern shore by a low neck of land which is dry in the hot season and even during the rains is never so deeply flooded that cattle cannot ford it. Be this as it may a fact of greater consequence is, that Ukerwe is exceedingly populous and carries on a considerable trade in ivory which is collected in the country toward the E., and stored up against the arrival of a caravan, when it is disposed of chiefly for beads.

ULANOW, a town in Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 30 m. N.E. Rzeszów, cap. dist. of same name at the confluence of the Turaw with the San. It is the central entrepot of the Galician trade in wood and corn, and contains 2807 inhabitants.

ULASZKOWICE, a town in Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 30 m. W. Czortkow, with a Basilian monastery, a large yearly market, and 2135 inhabitants.

ULICZ, a town in Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 9 m. N.E. Smolna, with a Basilian monastery, a large yearly market, and 2600 inhabitants.

See also GAL.—Vol. II

UMAGO, a town in Austrian empire, circle Istria, on the Adriatic, 19 m. S.W. Trieste. It has a charitable endowment and a harbour at which some trade is carried on. Pop. 1900.

UMANDA, a prov. East Africa, territory Unyamwezi, situated N. of Unyamwezi and S. of Victoria Nyanza. It forms a long oval with a length of 80 m. and a breadth of about 2 marabes, and consists chiefly of a well-cultivated and populous valley. The inhabitants are a turbulent and quarrelsome race, combining the unsettled and predatory habits of the pastoral, with the dishonesty and greed of gain characteristic of the half-agricultural tribes. They are, however, disposed to trade, and occasionally send caravans to the E. coast.

UMBALLA, a town in India, British, cap. dist. of same name, in a level and well cultivated country near the Guggur, 122 m. N. by W. Agra. It is a large place surrounded by walls and defended by a fort, and consists of brick houses ranged in streets so narrow that an elephant can scarcely pass along them. Immediately beneath the walls of the fort is the surrounding ground of the British troops. The dist. of which Umballa is the capital has an area of 998 sq. m., and a pop. of 67,134. The area, however, is said to be that only of the government lands, the area under police control is 2176 sq. m.

UM EL-JEMAL, an ancient city, Asiatic Turkey in the Hauran about 75 m. S. Damascus. Standing alone in the desert, it has scarcely suffered from the ravages either of men or of time, and is still so perfect in all its parts, that in walking through it it is scarcely possible to believe that it is so totally uninhabited. It is surrounded by a high wall, enclosing a rectangular area equal in dimensions to modern Jerusalem. Many of the streets are paved and in different parts are seen open spaces resembling our modern squares. The houses contain usually three rooms on the ground floor and two on the first story and some of the public buildings are very large. Um-el-Jemal is conjectured to have been the Both Gamul of Scripture. There can be no doubt of its having been a place of great importance, both long before and during the Roman dominion, and yet its history is a perfect blank.

UMROHAI, a town in India, N.W. Provinces, dist. and 20 m. N.W. Moradabad. It stands in an open country surrounded by large plantations of sugar and cotton, but, though it contains 72,677 inhabitants so little seems to be known of it, that it is only described by one writer as having a neat mosque and an extensive garden, and by another as abundantly supplied with provisions and water.

UNGAVA, a bay, British America, an indentation of Hudson's Strait, N. of Labrador, between Cape Clydeigh (lat. 60° 14' N. lon. 69° 55' W.) on the N.E. and Cape Hope a distance (lat. 61° 17' N. lon. 70° 30' W.) on the W. Its shores have an extent of 400 m. and it is generally free from ice except near the entrance, where the large island of Akpatok occupies the central and western part. The navigation of the bay is rendered peculiarly difficult by the great violence of the currents which run in many places with great velocity, and are increased by the strength of a tide which rises to a perpendicular. These currents are supposed to be attributable to the strong current which sets out of Davis Strait along the coast of Labrador, and rushes round Resolution Island into Ungava Bay from which it has no outlet, and consequently causes the prodigious rise of tide, and the numerous eddies and currents that are met with all over the bay. To the same cause are attributable the immense quantities of ice which encumber the bay till late in the summer it being late in August before the bay is safely navigable, and by the end of September it is again dangerous, owing to the fury of the wind blowing constantly from the N. at this season. The rivers falling into Ungava Bay are the Koksoak or South River, George's River, Whine River and a few others the South River, entering the bottom of the bay from the south, being the largest. Rocks and barren rocks are the distinguishing features of the coast with a few stunted trees at the mouths of the rivers. The general appearance of the country at the bottom of the bay is hilly rather than mountainous, but rough and rugged.

UNITED STATES [add.] The long existing contention between the two great sections of the U. States, the southern slave states on the one hand, and the northern free

states on the other for seceding in the national government, reached its climax when, in 1860-1 the North carried the election of president after a hot contest. The question of slavery was the great cause of difference, and when the vote came into the hands of the people pledged to bring about the abolition of slavery the southern states at once, and almost unanimously, determined on secession from the union, alleging the constitutional right of every state to secede if it thought proper. South Carolina took the lead, and was rapidly followed by Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas the whole, with the subsequently seceding states forming themselves into a southern confederation with Mr Jefferson Davis and Mr Alexander M. Stephens for president and vice-president. The custom-house, arsenals, and U States buildings generally, were seized and occupied by Confederate officers and every preparation made to organize a separate government. Defections of officers and men, naval and military and of other public servants of the nation, took place far and wide, and a very large volunteer army was speedily in readiness to maintain the independence of the seceded states. At the time of the outbreak the U States army consisted of only 14 000 regular troops, scattered over the country in all directions; and the navy numbered only 5000 seamen, in all parts of the world. The troops in garrisons in the Confederate states either surrendered or joined the Confederate cause. The garrison, however, at Charleston, in South Carolina, was an exception, for, taking possession of Fort Sumter under Major Anderson, this small body of troops determined to make a stand. Here the first blow was struck on April 12 1861 the Confederates proceeded to bombard the fort, which after thirty-two hours resistance, was forced to surrender, without a life being lost on either side. This episode aroused the North to active measures. The president, Mr Abraham Lincoln, called out by proclamation 75,000 volunteers, who were organized into an army with great rapidity. This measure precipitated the secession of Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee, states which up to this period had hesitated to openly join the first seceders. Maryland was held back by force in Missouri the people were divided, and Kentucky proclaimed itself to be neutral. Hostilities commenced in Virginia, the Federal General Butler being defeated at Big Bethel in the east, and M'Callan being successful in the west. But the first serious on a large scale took place at Ball Run, about 25 m E. of Washington, between the newly raised Federal army of 50,000 men under General A. Howard, and the Confederate army of 30,000 men under General Beauregard. During the action a panic seized the Federal troops, and a most disorderly retreat at once commenced, the men throwing away their arms and accoutrements, and hurrying back terror-stricken to the capital. General Beauregard did not follow up his advantage and the president of the Northern states immediately prepared to recover the disaster and took far larger measures, by calling out two levees successively of 500,000 each. During the remainder of 1861 frequent collisions took place between the rival forces at different points almost always to the disadvantage of the North, much so that at the close of the year the Federals had possession of very few places in the seceded territory. In the following spring of 1862 however besides the capture of Fort Mendenhall on the Cumberland river by General Grant, the same commander obtained a signal victory over the Confederates at Pittsburg Landing in Tennessee. The naval operations comprised the capture of Memphis Island and of Forts Pulaski and Macon, and engagements on March 9th and 10th in Hampton Roads, in the James River in which the *Merrimack*, an iron-clad steam ram, made great havoc of the Federal fleet, but, on attempting to renew her attack the next day was encountered by the *Monitor*, a Federal iron-clad turret ship, and obliged to return. On April 24 the Federal fleet under Admiral Farragut, having passed the forts at the entrance of the Mississippi below New Orleans, that city was evacuated by the Confederates, after burning vast quantities of cotton and other property and formally surrendering to the Northern forces. An attempt was then made by General M'Callan to invest Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy from the peninsula between the York and James rivers the Federal lines were established along the Chickahominy within sight of the capital. But after a determined onset by the Confederates, under Generals

Lee and Stonewall Jackson, reinforced for several days the Northern army was driven back to the James River and the shelter of the gunboats. The Southern forces under General Jackson then turned northward and repulsed with great energy and success a Federal army under General Pope, which was pushing on with some 60,000 men, without base of operations. General Lee then assumed the offensive and directed Washington, necessitating the recall of M'Callan from the James River for the defence of the Northern capital. After a successful engagement with the advanced guard of the Confederates at South Mountain, and a second and obstinate fight on the banks of the Antietam, which however was attended with no decisive result, the Federals had the satisfaction of seeing the Confederates retrace the Potomac. In the meantime the Federal General Rosecrans obtained advantage in the north of Mississippi, and elsewhere the Northern forces had success. After a pause M'Callan was superseded by Burnside, and in December another advance to Richmond was commenced, this General Lee had anticipated, and intrenched himself behind the town of Fredericksburg, south of the Rappahannock. The Federals attacked this position with immense energy but could make no impression upon it; and at last, baffled and demoralized, they were forced to recross the Rappahannock, to the great consternation of the North. The year 1863 thus closed with no material progress made on either side, but with heavy losses and disasters to both combatants in turn. The first days of 1863 were signalized by a struggle prolonged over three days at Murfreesboro, in Tennessee at the close of which the Confederates fell back defeated. At the end of April, General Hooker superseding Burnside in the command of the army of the Potomac commenced another movement towards the Confederate capital, and crossing the Rappahannock, some distance above Fredericksburg, thought to turn the left of Lee's army. Lee, however, despatched Stonewall Jackson to intercept this movement, and so suddenly and impetuously was this effected on two successive days, near Chancellorsville that Hooker with difficulty saved his army from total defeat. This done, Lee turned back and drove a Federal force out of the position at Fredericksburg, which he had just left and they had occupied. The success at Chancellorsville was attended with irreparable loss to the Confederates in Stonewall Jackson who was mortally wounded by a chance shot from his own division. Finally the Federal General Lee transferred his army to the valley of the Shenandoah, entered Maryland and crossed into Pennsylvania, but at Gettysburg he was obliged to turn upon the Federals under Meade, their new commander who were following him. On the first three days of July prolonged and desperate encounters took place between the two armies on the third the Confederates, with whom the balance of advantage thus far rested prepared for a grand and desperate attack upon the high ground on which the Federals were posted, but Meade bringing up his reserves, the almost superhuman efforts of the Southern army were of no avail, and the battle ended in favour of the North. Lee slowly retreated into Virginia, having lost nearly 15 000 men of the flower of his army in a week's fighting. On the Mississippi the fortune of war was also in favour of the Federals. Vicksburg and Port Hudson were the strongholds of the Confederacy in this direction. Against the former General Grant commenced operations in the beginning of 1863, but was unsuccessful until Admiral Farragut with his fleet dashed past the batteries of Port Hudson, as he had done at New Orleans, captured Vicksburg, drove away the Southern fleet, and effected a junction with Admiral Porter below Vicksburg. Grant resolutely resumed the offensive, and after failing to carry the place by storm, at last, in conjunction with the fleet, reduced it by regular siege to a surrender on July 4. Soon after the whole length of the Mississippi was in the hands of the Federals. In the spring a Federal iron-clad fleet bombarded Charleston and was signally repulsed. In July a bombardment of Fort Sumter and the other forts was commenced by a land force, but an attempt to capture Sumter which had been betrayed to them, by assault was unsuccessful. In September the Federals were beaten on the banks of the Chickahominy, and were hastening back in total rout to Chancellorsburg in Tennessee, where they were beset by the Confederates posted on Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Grant replaced Rosecrans,

and having received these reinforcements prepared for a grand sortie on November 25. On that day a vast army issued from the beleaguered town, drove the Confederates from Lookout Mountain into the valley behind one division with some difficulty also defeating the Confederates from Missionary Ridge. The Southern army fled wildly from the field of battle, and left the Federal masters of the situation in this quarter.

In the early months of 1864 numerous engagements took place in various directions, resulting for the most part in Confederate success, but having little influence upon the issue of the conflict. The chief interest now centred in the army of the Potomac, over which Grant was appointed commander-in-chief and which he at once set himself to reorganize. In May he moved his main force across the Rapidan against Lee who awaited him on the R. bank. A co-operating column advanced down the Shenandoah, while Butler with a large force moved up the James River towards Richmond. On May 6th the fighting began at the Wilderness, and lasted throughout the 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, and 11th, Grant displaying marvellous tenacity and fertility of resources, and Lee exhibiting surpassing skill in baffling every attempt of his antagonist. Unable to reach the Confederates, Grant and Lee fought a flank movement to cut them off from Richmond but Lee anticipated the attempt and foiled it. This was repeated again and again till reaching the Chickahominy Grant dashed upon the Confederates line, but so deadly was the Southern fire, that it not minutes the assailants were totally repulsed. This baffled Grant, by a circuit crossed the James River, joined Butler and attacked Petersburg but was repulsed, and obliged to begin a regular siege. Thus relieved from immediate attack Lee despatched Ewell against the Shenandoah army, which he defeated, marched up to the very walls of Washington and leisurely retired with enormous booty. Meantime Sherman with a large Federal force in Georgia after much successful fighting and excellent strategy reached Atlanta and forced the Confederates to evacuate it. Atlanta, however, was not evacuated, and the Federal forces at the entrance of Mobile Bay, and with wooden vessels compelled the Iron ram Tennessee to surrender. Grant having failed in two assaults upon Petersburg and endeavoured to cut off its communications with the South, and established his own strongly on the Weldon railroad. On November 14th Sherman abandoned Atlanta, and after several weeks of public uncertainty as to his course he reappeared on December 14th before Savannah which Fort M. Alister being taken by storm, was shortly after abandoned by the Confederates. In the middle of January, 1865 Sherman advanced with the main column of his army towards Charleston, which was evacuated in the night of February 17th, and entered by the Federal the next day and on the 23rd Wilmington was captured by a combined naval and military force. In the meantime, severe fighting had taken place between Grant and the defenders of Petersburg and Richmond; till at length, after three days sanguinary combat, the Confederates lines were broken, and Richmond lay at the mercy of the Northern armies. Lee retreated north of the Appomattox, while Grant occupied Richmond and Petersburg on Monday, April 8th, and then followed in close pursuit of Lee, who four days after, seeing that further resistance was hopeless, surrendered with his army as prisoners of war. The remaining Confederate armies in the field soon after surrendered likewise, or disbanded themselves. Thus hostilities ceased and the four years war ended in the complete subjection of the Southern states to the Federal government. In the course of the war the total and unconditional abolition of slavery had been proclaimed by President Lincoln, and at the end of it every slave found himself absolutely free.

On April 14th President Lincoln was assassinated in Ford's theatre at Washington by a Southern fanatic named Booth. He was at once succeeded by Vice-president Johnson, who prepared to carry out the wise and moderate measures which Mr. Lincoln had contemplated for the pacification and revival of the exhausted country. As the states returned to their allegiance to the union, they were re-admitted to their state and national privileges, but soon party spirit in the North began to rise, and in the congressional struggles of the rival Democrats and Republicans, the liberties of the Southern states have been sorely infringed, and many of the states sub-

jected to the rule of military governors nominated by the Northern cabinet. The restoration of property to the South has thus been greatly impeded, and the condition of both negroes and whites has been one of great privation, and often almost of destitution.

The following statistics will show the present condition of the U. States, and also, where they are comparative the effects of the civil war upon the commerce and progress of the country.

The increase in the amounts of both revenue and expenditure in the years 1861-5 is thus shown —

Years ended	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1861	417,909,999	417,739,092
1862	721,178,087	116,926,864
1863	1,810,307,031	1,810,654,508
1864	2,000,000,711	2,000,000,711
1865	2,723,274,464	2,723,274,464

The public debt in the same years increased as follows —

Year	Amount of Debt.
1861	418,000,197
1862	1,071,127,080
1863	2,000,000,711
1864	2,000,000,711
1865	2,723,274,464

On May 1 1867 the amount was \$2,500,016,043.

The registered shipping of the United States in the years 1860 and 1864, distinguishing sailing and steam vessels, was of the following compass —

	Sailing.	Steam.	Total.
1860	4,434,901 tons.	80,807 tons.	4,515,708 tons.
1864	4,226,000	900,000	5,126,000

The tonnage of American and foreign vessels entered and cleared at ports in the United States in the years 1860-4 is thus stated —

Tonnage Entered.			
Year.	American.	Foreign.	Total.
1860	9,981,905	5,523,611	15,505,516
1861	9,038,917	5,523,611	14,562,528
1862	6,117,946	2,946,278	9,064,224
1863	4,314,608	2,946,278	7,260,886
1864	5,094,484	3,471,219	8,565,703

Tonnage Cleared.			
Year.	American.	Foreign.	Total.
1860	9,164,924	2,594,006	11,758,930
1861	4,859,818	2,594,006	7,453,824
1862	4,961,016	2,410,000	7,371,016
1863	4,447,301	2,061,000	6,508,301
1864	5,094,484	3,471,219	8,565,703

The British vessels entered in 1864 were 15,502 of 2,869,761 tons, and cleared 13,039 of 1,520,560 tons.

The value of the imports and exports (exclusive of gold and bullion) in the years 1860-4 was as follows —

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1860	478,000,000	400,400,011
1861	50,000,000	78,000,000
1862	19,400,000	60,000,000
1863	10,000,000	10,000,000
1864	10,000,000	10,000,000

The imports for the first three months of 1867 are given as \$19,740,512 and the exports \$22,929,886.

The amount of bullion and specie imported in 1864 was \$2,740,773 and of that exported \$31,901,197.

The quantity of cotton exported from the United States, as well as the prices of it varied exceedingly during the continuance of the civil war as the following table will show —

Year.	Quantity.	Price per lb.
1860	1,707,000,000 lbs.	10-05 cents
1861	2,011,000,000	11-07
1862	2,000,000,000	20-10
1863	17,000,000	60-00
1864	10,000,000	93-05

During the first three months of 1867, 298,000,000 lbs. of cotton, valued at \$18,797,917 were exported — (Hunt's Map)

The average, quantities, and value of the various kinds of agricultural produce raised in the United States in the year 1864 are retraced as follows —

Product	Area	Barrels	Value
Indian Corn	17,488,792	580,437,486	\$87,151,182
Wheat	12,126,080	100,656,822	\$9,410,719
Rye	1,010,085	19,578,078	\$1,015,018
Oats	6,461,789	1,590,136	189,881,847
Barley	644,817	10,710,928	16,941,928
Small-grain	1,691,786	26,664,782	\$2,664,782
Potatoes	905,285	96,822,020	\$7,184,948
Hay	16,054,664	16,118,001	\$65,707,675
Tobacco	289,008	127,689,250	\$0,000,225

The rapid increase of the population may be seen in the figures below—

Year	Total Population	Proportion of Negro
1800	3,929,285	886,071
1820	15,838,000	3,286,648
1860	31,553,000	—

The statistics of population according to the census of the States in 1860 are given in the enclosed table. Of some of the territories organized since that date, only approximate statements can be made—

TOTAL POPULATION of each STATE and TERRITORY of the UNITED STATES, distinguishing WHITE, FREE COLORED, and SLAVE, in the year 1860.
N.B.—The figures following the names of the States and Territories show the date of their constitution or first settlement.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	WHITE			FREE COLORED	TOTAL	SLAVE			TOTAL
	Males	Females	Total			Males	Females	Total	
States.									
Alabama (1819)	278,100	266,651	544,751	2,080	546,831	889,121	217,008	1,106,129	964,961
Arkansas (1836)	171,477	155,980	327,457	144	327,601	254,285	65,164	319,449	436,450
California (1850)	256,256	90,149	346,405	8,650	355,055	—	—	—	355,055
Connecticut (1855)	231,651	229,621	461,272	8,497	469,769	16,147	860	17,007	685,147
Delaware (1847)	45,848	44,840	90,688	19,278	110,016	—	—	—	110,016
Florida (1845)	11,128	7,779	18,907	992	19,900	57,548	80,837	138,385	158,292
Georgia (1820)	301,000	290,464	591,464	5,600	597,064	283,190	203,006	486,196	1,083,260
Illinois (1818)	304,841	305,350	610,191	2,498	612,689	171,951	—	171,951	1,112,191
Indiana (1816)	252,248	246,943	499,191	11,428	510,619	1,250,428	—	1,250,428	1,760,618
Iowa (1846)	103,000	118,609	221,609	1,104	222,713	—	—	—	222,713
Kansas (1860)	86,804	47,484	134,288	632	134,920	107,304	—	107,304	241,592
Kentucky (1820)	414,095	463,891	877,986	10,684	888,670	118,476	228,485	346,961	1,234,947
Louisiana (1812)	181,048	187,808	368,856	16,647	385,503	378,798	11,977	390,775	776,278
Maine (1820)	216,477	210,420	426,897	1,327	428,224	—	—	—	428,224
Maryland (1820)	256,829	238,470	495,299	12,641	507,940	41,918	45,870	87,788	593,038
Massachusetts (1820)	282,281	280,801	563,082	9,601	572,683	—	—	—	572,683
Michigan (1837)	381,919	349,800	731,719	6,791	738,510	40,113	—	40,113	778,623
Minnesota (1857)	92,877	78,550	171,427	258	171,685	179,846	—	179,846	351,273
Mississippi (1820)	185,078	187,008	372,086	73	372,159	—	—	—	372,159
Missouri (1820)	261,131	260,848	521,979	3,572	525,551	87,300	6,571	93,871	1,225,850
New Hampshire (1820)	160,018	160,018	320,036	494	320,530	—	—	—	320,530
New Jersey (1820)	322,338	322,338	644,676	25,318	670,014	—	—	—	670,014
New York (1820)	1,018,711	1,021,811	2,040,522	69,008	2,109,530	—	—	—	2,109,530
North Carolina (1820)	318,772	318,772	637,544	20,463	658,007	106,669	164,500	271,169	928,676
Ohio (1820)	11,190	11,190	22,380	20,464	42,844	2,730,502	—	2,730,502	2,752,882
Oregon (1859)	21,451	20,746	42,197	128	42,325	—	—	—	42,325
Pennsylvania (1820)	1,421,010	1,421,010	2,842,020	56,849	2,898,869	1,806,115	—	1,806,115	4,704,984
Rhode Island (1820)	72,804	72,804	145,608	8,058	153,666	1,400	—	1,400	155,066
South Carolina (1820)	246,180	246,180	492,360	9,518	501,878	304,871	305,506	610,377	1,112,255
Tennessee (1820)	487,779	487,779	975,558	7,400	982,958	185,070	129,840	314,910	1,297,868
Texas (1845)	236,285	192,000	428,285	55	428,340	91,380	91,377	182,757	611,097
Vermont (1820)	136,468	136,468	272,936	48	273,024	—	—	—	273,024
Virginia (1820)	266,662	266,662	533,324	26,649	560,013	119,443	249,483	368,926	929,039
Washington (1845)	404,000	367,244	771,244	1,171	772,415	—	—	—	772,415
Wisconsin (1848)	110,000	110,000	220,000	1,000	221,000	—	—	—	221,000
Total	13,081,227	12,008,108	25,089,335	4,642	25,093,977	1,981,308	1,969,143	3,950,451	31,040,000
Territories.									
Colorado (1861)	35,064	1,377	36,441	48	36,489	54,377	—	54,377	91,866
Delaware (1847)	1,502	974	2,476	—	2,476	—	—	—	2,476
District of Columbia (1810)	20,000	11,700	31,700	11,131	42,831	—	—	—	42,831
Florida (1820)	16,000	14,000	30,000	67	30,067	—	—	—	30,067
Idaho (1820)	4,100	70	4,170	45	4,215	—	—	—	4,215
New Mexico (1850)	43,678	20,000	63,678	10,452	74,130	—	—	—	74,130
Utah (1846)	30,100	10,000	40,100	30	40,130	—	—	—	40,130
Washington (1845)	6,225	5,014	11,239	29	11,268	—	—	—	11,268
Total	158,720	76,007	234,727	11,436	246,163	1,036	1,969	3,005	346,870
Total in States and Territories	13,239,947	12,084,115	25,324,062	15,878	25,339,940	2,017,314	1,971,112	3,988,426	31,386,470

* Chinese and half-breeds.

† The territory of Arizona, esp. Tucson was organized in 1856 with an estimated area of 100,000 sq. m. esp. not mentioned. The territory of Idaho, with an area of 200,000 sq. m. organized in 1820. As account of territory by the foundation of the Russian territory in N. America to the United States for the sum of 7,000,000 dollars was effected in 1867.

UNKOPSKY a bay Chinese empire, in the Sea of Japan. Its entrance, formed on the E by Cape Chou, a bold promontory which is the easternmost point of the peninsula of Corea, and on the W by Crown Point, is 4 m. wide, and has a depth of 7 to 12 fathoms. At 2 m. from the shore there is good anchoring ground in 7 fathoms, with the important drawback, however, that it is open to the prevalent winds in autumn and to those of the NW in winter. The N. shore is bold and lofty, the W shore is of moderate height,

consisting chiefly of abrupt or steep sandy cliffs, which with the adjoining hills, are of sandy whiteness. The interior of the bay is so little explored that its extent has not been determined, but several large settlements are seen along the shores.

UN FA a v. island of Great Lee-Choo in the N. Pacific, about lat. 26° 30' N., lon. 147° 40' E. It is beautifully situated on a bold promontory overhanging the S. shore of Barrow's Bay and forming the entrance of a picturesque

They also prepare the skins of game very beautifully, rendering them as soft as domestic leather and make them up usually into moccasins, ornamenting their needles by sharpening the end into a fine point, and then stringing it over and hammering it into a small oval in the body of the needle, to form the eye. The apicals, at which Kamrad, the ruler, resides, stands at the junction of the Kafue with the Bomaest or Victoria Nile, in lat 1° 40' N lon. 28° 20' E. It is a large village of grass huts situated upon a barren slope.

UPATA, a *tu*. S. America, Venezuela, among the Imataca Mountains, on the watershed between the basins of the Orinoco and the Essequibo, 100 m. S.E.E. Angaitum. It stands at the height of 1150 ft. above the sea consists of about a dozen streets, formed by houses of a single story covered with tiles, and has a striking thriving appearance, caused mainly by its position on the direct line of route to the gold-washings of Carat.

UPSTART a cape and bay Australia, on the E. coast of Queensland, opposite to the Great Barrier Reef --1, Cape Upstart, so named by Captain Cook, from the remarkable steepness with which it rises from the narrow neck of swampy ground connecting it with the mainland, consists of a peninsula or a narrow island as a narrow creek intersects the isthmus, about 5 m. long from N. to S. by 4 1/2 m. broad and composed chiefly of a mass of granite scantly covered with stunted trees and scrub. In summit, somewhat table-topped is cloth by a deep gorge, and attains in Station Hill its culminating point, the height of 1800 ft. above the sea. --2 Upstart Bay lying between the mainland on the W and the above peninsula on the E. is 10 m. broad from E. to W. and 8 m. deep from N. to S. It has not been minutely surveyed, but immediately with its entrance has an average depth of 7 fathoms. About 10 m. S. from its head Mount Abbott rises to the approximately estimated height of 3460 ft. The Wickham a small barred river has its mouth on the W shore of the bay.

UR, a river Russian empire, East Siberia, which rises in a mountainous district, joins a S.E. course nearly parallel to that of the Amur and pursues the Zeya on its R. bank in lat. 54 N., lon. 125 E. It flows very tortuously at one time between steep and rocky banks as an undulating country, at others along low and swampy tracts with small lakes. The principal branch among several into which it divides, has a width of 50 yards.

URESA, a *tu*. Mexico sep. dep. Sonora, situated near its centre, in a romantic valley of the same name, inclosed by lofty mountains, lat 29° 57' N lon. 111° 12' W. It lies along the banks of the Sonora, among beautiful gardens copiously irrigated by canals but though deriving much importance from having been selected as the seat of government, it possesses little trade. Its only buildings of any note are the governor's residence and the government offices.

URFAHU, a *tu*. Austrian empire Upper Austria, L. bank Danube opposite to Linz, with which it is connected by a long bridge. It has a hospital a machine-factory a spinning-mill, and some trade in fruit and vegetables. Pop. 3600.

URIQUE, a river Mexico, which, rising in the central cordillera of the Andes, in dist. Huesamby, prov. Chihuahua, winds round the mountains, passes the town of Urique, and then flowing S.W. in a large and rapid stream joins the Fuerte on its R. bank.

URIQUE, a *tu*. Mexico, dep. and 110 m. S.W. Chihuahua, on the Urique or Fuerte, in the centre of a valley 1600 ft. above the sea. It is an old town, which before the expedition of the Spaniards was the centre of extensive mining districts rich in silver and had a pop. of about 6000, which, since the mines ceased to be productive, has dwindled down to about 900. For this decay the indolence of the inhabitants is chiefly to blame since, independently of its mines, Urique has sources of wealth which only want industry and enterprise to develop them. The soil is fertile, and being well adapted both for agriculture and pasture, might easily be made to yield heavy crops of maize, and rear great numbers of cattle.

URMENY, a *tu*. Austrian empire, Hungary, on the Lower Tisza, 45 m. E. by S. Presburg; with a fine castle with a square citadel, and 2000 inhabitants.

URTINGITZ, a *tu*. Austrian empire, Moravia, about 12 m. S.W. Olmitz; with a parish church and 1400 inhabitants.

URUGUAYANE, a *tu*. South America, Rio de Janeiro, dist. It is a small town, close to the frontier of La Plata. It is a large well-built thriving place, with about 1800 inhabitants. It lies on the E. bank of the river, which is here about a mile wide, and runs with a rapid current between rocky banks, in the small town of Restrepo, which lies to the S. of it.

URUNDI a territory East Africa, which lies N. of Ujiji and on the W. stretches for about 50 m. along the shores of Lake Tanganyika. It consists of a low strip of exceedingly fertile bordering the lake and a mountainous range which rises from it, stretches N.E. till it becomes linked with the mountains of Karagah. The Wagandi, its inhabitants, are evidently natives of a high cold country. Their complexion varies from tawny yellow to a clear dark brown, so brightened by the daily use of a mixture of coffee and palm-oil that the real tint is scarcely discernible. Their limbs are stout and well proportioned many of them stabling upwards of 8 ft. high and bearing a manly and martial appearance. The men tattoo with curies and lines like clapping-cups. Their dress is the mburu worn in the loosest way; their ornaments are beads, brass wire and strings of white-colored substance across the head and forehead. Their arms are heavy spears and unusually strong arrows. The Wagandi, or prasia, wear a curious hood, a tath of long white grass or fibre, cut away at the sides, and allowed to hang behind the shoulders their half-naked figures, occasionally resting with wooden clappers and cowering occasionally like mauls, present a savage appearance. The government is held by a single chief or naseba whose war, forming a large host easily numbered are the terror of the neighbouring tribes.

URWU, a *tu*. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Behar R. bank Son. 40 m. R.W. Patna. It stands in a well cultivated country in which grain and opium are largely produced, and possesses an indigo factory and manufactures of good paper. Pop. about 1800.

UBAGARA a territory E. Africa, bounded by Khuta on the E. and Ugo on the W. between which it extends about 50 m., its breadth from N. to S. cannot be defined. It is covered almost throughout by the mountain range of some mass, and is for the most part a beautiful and romantic region, traversed by lofty ridges which are clothed with a robust forest-trees, and separated from each other by plains of great extent and fertility. In the lower ground the soil consists of decomposed granite, granitic sand, or a coarse incipient sandstone. Higher up, where it varies in depth from a few inches to 80 ft., it is of an ochraceous brick-red colour, or of a dull gray which in the sun's rays, becomes dazlingly white. Indications of strong volcanic action are evident in the upheaval of the granitic and other igneous rocks above the prevailing sandstone and alluvial clay. In the basins where water is near the surface, and on the banks of streams, there is a richly green vegetation and the growth of gigantic timber. Flowers and fruit abound. The air is heavy with the delicious perfume of the yessamine, the strong odour of a kind of sage, and the sweet scent of mimosa flowers, which stand like golden balls on the bright green boughs. Among the trees are the tamarind, which everywhere growing wild, attains enormous size, the myombo, a fine forest-tree with a green flower smelling like jessamine; the mbua bearing an edible fruit, the calabash from 40 to 50 ft. in girth, and the mbura or nyamora, which, rising with a pillar'd trunk, sometimes overhangs a circuit of 500 ft. Cultivation, carried on chiefly in patches with the sickle, irrigated, raises luxuriant crops of grain and palm. Numerous small rivers provide for the irrigation of this fertile tract, they abound with fish, and their banks are beautifully adorned with groves of blossoming acacia. The climate, generally mild and damp, varies according to altitude, being healthy in the higher, and very opposite in the lower grounds, where the people suffer severely from malarious, cutaneous disorders, and other ailments. The country is occupied by several independent tribes. Differing considerably in character and condition, they are frequently engaged in destructive hostilities. Most of the villages are built on the projecting spurs of a range of hills, where their inhabitants can soon easily raise attack, or, if defeated, secure shelter and concealment. The normal habitation is the small circular hut of mud and grass.

and the size of each village entirely depends upon the wealth and power of its head or chief.

USAGARA, a range of mountains, E. Africa, becomes naked towards the W. with the Tigra Mountains, and extends towards the S. where it is said to culminate. Some of its peaks have an elevation of 8600 ft. The flanks of the range consist of large rounded cones, intersected by plains and valleys, which have been formed not by denudation, but by volcanic, and a primary and igneous origin. Towards the interior the cones are irregularly disposed, the ridges presenting no general direction, and creating each other suddenly. The highest summits are generally well-wooded. From the slopes of the chain numerous streams descend, some flowing eastward into the basin of the Kinyati, and others flowing northwards into that of the Ewaha, the same gives to the Bahr in the upper part of its course.

USHETZA [add] a in Turkey in Europe, Servia esp. circle of same name, near one of the streams which contribute to form the Servian Morava 76 m S S W Belgrade. It stands among orchards and is of some strategical importance being defended by a castle which commands three important roads, leading respectively N to Belgrade, W to Bona Seral in Bosnia, and E to Vlah or Nissa in Turkish Servia. It is the seat of a court of justice and other public establishments and contains a Greek church fifteen mosques a Serbian and two Turkish schools. Pop 6800 of whom 8700 are Turks. USTRON a in Austrian empire Silesia, dist. Skotschant on the Vistula, 42 m E S E Troppa, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church a castle, a bathing establishment, a paper-mill, and extensive ironworks. Pop. 5391.

USTREYKI a in Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 23 m. S.E. Sarok, cap. dist. of same name, with a potato refinery, and 1100 inhabitants.

USUKUMA, an extensive but ill defined territory East Africa. It has been explained to signify the lands bounded N. by Uuyanswei and extending N to the borders of the Victoria Nyansa, or Lake. It thus forms an extensive region, contained between lat. 2° 24' and 5° S. Lake Uyanwan generally it is a rolling plateau of primitive and unstratified formation with lower levels of brown clay or sand, mixed with vegetable matter. The undulations resemble long waves from 8 to 16 m in length with second and descents equally gradual while the low rocky hills irregular as if disposed by conflicting currents, may be compared to the small curving breakers of a short and chopping sea. In some places huge outcrops of syenitic granite appear. The hill tops are bare, and the slopes are only dotted with a thin bush of cactus and aloes, but the plains though deficient in large timber have a profuse growth, and when cleared are of extreme fertility. Owing to this fertility and one main cause of it—the excellent loam and abundance of spring-water Usukuma is well populated and in regard to cattle, is the richest territory in this part of Africa. It has also an inexhaustible source of wealth in its iron, which is both abundant and of excellent quality, though the present yield is but small: as the natives, instead of mining it, content themselves with picking up and smelting the pieces of ore which lie scattered on the surface. The quantity however, is sufficient to admit of a considerable export to W Uyanwan. It is supposed that besides iron coal might be found. While iron is thus brought from the N. iron is the great staple of the E, and cattle and cereals abound in every quarter. The principal crops are maize, millet, and holcus, which grow so profusely that the people can afford to live almost entirely on the intoxicating drink pombe which is made from them, and is at least as much the national beverage as beer is in England. Fuls, water-melons, manioc, tomatoes, sweet-potatoes, pumpkins, and cucumbers abound. Tobacco is grown on the richest soils and superior cotton is raised, particularly on the S. frontiers of the Victoria Nyansa. The inhabitants, or Uyanwan are a belated and barbarous race, tawny, coarse, and unrefined. Their dress is rude and scanty, and their mode of articulation is so explosive and unpleasant, that a stranger might think the speaker was scolding at him. Considerations of self-interest, however, and a fear of probable retribution, prevent the Uyanwan from plundering and molesting travellers and those who allow themselves to be decoyed to a certain extent by the exactions of the chief, generally find him both able and willing to afford them sufficient protection.

USUNDHKOYA a vil. Turkey in Europe, cyclot and about 40 m. N. W. Adrianople, is celebrated for its annual fair which is the largest in the country, and is said to be attended by about 100,000 persons.

USURI a river E. Asia, forming part of the boundary between Chinese and Russian Manchuria, and after the Songari the largest affluents which the Amoor receives on its E. bank, has its source in the W. slope of the mountains which run N N E., parallel to the W. shore of the Sea of Japan. At first, under the name of the Sandogot or Upper Ussuri, it flows with great rapidity hemmed in by mountains on both banks. At some distance below it begins to flow through a wide plain till it again enters the mountains. Having traversed them for 100 m. it enters a vast and in part swampy prairie, similar in character to that of the Amoor, which it finally joins at the town of Khabarovka, after a course, windings included, of 497 m. The Dobkai one of its earliest affluents is remarkable on account of the gold found in its sands, but the principal affluent is the Songahon, which issues from Lake Klinka.

USZTYE, a in Austrian empire, Hungary co Arva-Thurova, at the confluence of the Black Arva with the Arva, 20 m S W Neumark in Galizia. It contains 1000 inhabitants who work a coal mine, and have a trade in linen.

UTOROP a to Austrian empire, Galizia, circle and about 20 m S W Kolomoia, with salt-springs, a large trade in salt, and 1800 inhabitants.

UTSCH KILIRSA a vil. Asiatic Turkey Armenia, near the Maral tobac or Eastern Euphrates 80 m. E S E. Erzeroum Close to it is a celebrated Armenian convent and church. The convent is a palace place but the church, consisting of a nave running on sixteen columns, possesses an attraction which renders it one of the most venerated and frequented pilgrimages in Asiatic Christendom. This attraction is the grave of John Baptist, whose reputed bones are shown as relics. The inhabitants of the village are Armenians, and a mixed race called Tere Kameh strongly resembling gypsies.

UVINZA a territory E. Africa bounding on the E. with Uyanwan and extending W. to the country of the Walker range. Its N. and S. limits are not defined. It formerly included both sides of the Malagarasi River but the men of the Wabura having rendered the N. or E. bank untenable, the inhabitants of Wabura, now confine themselves to the fertile grounds of the L. bank. Here the sultan, who bears the title of Lord of the River takes advantage of his position to levy black mail on the caravan proceeding to or from Uji. At Nyete within his territory there is a ferry over the Malagarasi, which it is necessary to cross, and he is only to withdraw his canoe in order to have the caravans at his mercy. From the one with which Durio travelled, Sultan Magera, after a week's haggling, exacted about forty cloths blue and white, six wire bracelets, and ten fowls of coral beads equivalent to that country to about 50 in Great Britain.

UVIRA a settlement and landing-place near the N. W. extremity of Lake Tanganyika in Central Africa. It possesses only a few tattered hovels and hence when traders arrive they have no alternative but to provide themselves with temporary booths made of boughs. On a neighbouring height better accommodation might be found in a village belonging to the Mwanu, or Sultan Maruta but the traders hesitate to accept the welcome which he offers them, because they fear the violence of his people. The imports to Uvira are brass wire armlets, salt beads, tobacco, and cotton cloths the exports, provisions ivory slaves bark-cloth and rawware. The last, for which the raw material is obtained from a locality a little west of the lake, is the principal manufacture of the people. They also make neat pendants or bangles and cut light and pretty bowls out of various soft woods.

UTSAL, a in Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Wadowice, about 45 m S W Cracow, with 2800 inhabitants, employed chiefly in preparing match-wood.

UZURAMO a territory E. Africa, extending westward from the Indian Ocean on lon 29 E., along the banks and basin of the Kinyati, to the point where this river is joined by the Mgeta about lon. 28° It has thus a total length from P to W of about 70 m. On the W it is bounded by the territories of Kibwa and Usukuma. The general character

of the country is a rolling ground, with no eminences worthy of notice. The surface, which is generally covered with a luxuriant vegetation, and nowhere rises more than 850 ft. above sea-level, sloping gradually eastward, and only presenting a few short and abrupt precipices on approaching the coast. The climate, though somewhat mitigated on the higher grounds is hot and oppressive. The strata on the coast consist of coralline, limestone, calcareous tuff, and rude gravelly conglomerates, inland sandstone and primitive rocks prevail. In the river-beds blocks of fine black hornblende abound, and are used by the natives as whetstones. There, too occur beds of clay, which they employ in making

pottery. The soil is generally a rich brown or black loam, which under cultivation yields excellent crops, and is a source of nature becomes covered with a most luxuriant vegetation. The grass in the swamps and marshes rises to the height of 15 ft. and the lucerne growing in the meadows and extending as to be superlative till pastures are everywhere to be seen. Cattle are unknown; but sheep, goats, and poultry are plentiful, and near the jungles protected from the insupportable canoes by large wooden huts like cages, raised for cleanliness on piles. The principal diseases are severe diarrhoea and fever generally of a tertian type. The latter usually yield to mild remedies.

V

VAAL, a town Austrian empire, Hungary co. and 18 m N.E. Bachelweissenburg, with a castle, which in early times was an important post in the Turkish wars, manufactures linen cloth, works, a trade in wine and four yearly markets. Pop. 2462.

VACOVIA a fishing vil. Central Africa, on E shore of the Victoria Nyanza, in lat. 1° 15' N., lon. 30° 50' E. It is a miserable place, standing about 1/2 m. from the edge of the lake. The soil is so impregnated with salt that cultivation of it is impossible hence fishing the implements and tackle for which are everywhere visible, forms the main resource of the inhabitants. Salt also being the natural production of the country, gives employment to many of the people in its manufacture and forms an important staple of trade, being exchanged for supplies from the interior. The flat sandy plain that extends from the lake for about 1 m. to the foot of the precipitous cliffs 1500 ft. high appears to have been at one time a part of the bottom of the lake. In fact, the flat land of Vacovia looks like a bay as the mountain cliffs about 5 m. N. and S. descend abruptly to the water's edge, and were the level of the lake 15 ft. higher this flat would be flooded to the base of the hills. At Vacovia it was that Sir E. W. Baker first came in sight of the Albert Nyanza.

VALDIVIA, or **CALLA-CALLA**, a river Gulf which issues from Lake Huancabamba or Guancabamba, flows W. receiving the Quishillo and Cotacachi on its left and the Cruces on its right bank, falls into the Pacific, forming an estuary which is regarded as the shortest roadstead on the coast. It is navigable for 15 m. from the junction of the Cruces, a little above the town of Valdivia.

VALDOBBIADENE [add.] a town Italy Veneto 21 m N.W. Treviso at the S. foot of Mount Cansone and not far from the bank Piave. It is the seat of a court of justice and other public offices, has a high church with beautiful paintings, a civil hospital and several silk and walk mills. Pop. 4552.

VALENTI, a town Turkey in Europe, Wallachia, circle Muscovy, on an affluent of the Yalomatia, 49 m. N. Bucharest. It stands in a beautiful mountain district and has a church and a parish school. There are mineral springs in the vicinity. Pop. 3000.

VALENTIN (St.), a town Austrian empire, circle Upper Wieserwald, on the Krka has an hospital, hospital, and a saw-mill, and contains 2800 inhabitants.

VALLEJO a town U. States, California, at the mouth of Napa Creek, on N.E. side of San Pablo Bay, 29 m. N.E. of San Francisco. It has a large coal and harbor accessible by the largest sea-going ships. The U. States navy-yard is on Mare Island, adjacent to the harbour. The town is built on the slopes of hills rising gently from the water to a height of 100 ft. or more, and contains several churches and stores. Pop. 1000.

VALTAGNO a town Italy Veneto, 25 m. N.W. of Vicenza, on the Brenta, with a beautiful parish church and paper and silk mills. Pop. 2390.

VALTAVENE, a town Italy Veneto, prov. Udine, 2 m.

N. Caserta, near the Tagliamento, which is here crossed by a long bridge. It is memorable for the victory gained on 16th June 1797 by Napoleon I. over the Austrians.

VALVETTI TORRE, a town on the N. shore of Caylen, 8 m. W. of Point Pedro, its northernmost extremity. It is a populous, industrious, and enterprising place, with building-yards, in which vessels of considerable tonnage are turned out by the Tanila, who are among the most skillful and successful ship-builders in Ceylon.

VALVYO a town Turkey in Europe, Servia, cap. circle of same name, on the Kolubara with a court of justice, a church and a school. Pop. 1200.

VA MACILLICE a vil. British America, Canada East co. St. Maurice, on the river of its name, 58 m. N.E. Montreal with a R. Catholic church an agricultural society several tanneries and mills, and a considerable trade in oats and lumber. Pop. about 1000.

VANCOUVER or **QUADRA** and **VANCOUVER** [add.] an isl. W. coast British America lat. 45° 19' to 50° 53' N. lon. 123° 17' to 123° 28' W. length N.W. to S.E. 278 m. breadth varying from 50 m. to 65 m. On the E. and N.E. it is separated from the mainland of British America by the Gulf of Georgia and Queen Charlotte's Sound, and on the S. from that of the U. States by the Strait of Juan-de-Puget. On the N. and W. it lies open to the Pacific. From its somewhat analogous position it has been named 'the England of the Pacific, but the comparison is not borne out by its appearance from the sea. Instead of the white cliffs of Albion, dark and gloomy rocks start abruptly from the waters and behind this natural sea wall a series of rounded hills rises inland, covered with the monotonous fir. The scene is backed, says a recent writer by a loftier range of bare rocky mountains, which traverses the entire centre of the island, and culminates in a rough uneven series of pointed peaks. There are, however, some occasional hills of English-like scenery clothed with groves, and rejoicing in green meadows and the central highlands not unbecomingly remind the traveller of the fountains of Scottish scenery. On the banks of the rivers, and in the valleys and open tracts, the soil is surprisingly rich, and wheat, potatoes, turnips, and other vegetables thrive amazingly. Oats and more northern grasses grow, however, less successfully. The climate is healthy, mild, and genial. A short spring is the prelude to a long unobstructed summer when rain seldom falls and the heat is mitigated by gentle breezes. A cold and misty autumn follows, and that, in its turn, is succeeded by winter which, though not without its days of rain, has its periods of fine weather and is seldom extremely cold. 'Actual observation, says Dr. Ratsey, 'goes far to show that the climate is superior to that of England, both in physical character and salubrity and experience proves that it is equally well adapted for agricultural and pastoral farming.' The chief towns in Victoria, situated on undulating ground to the S. of the island. Its harbour, of the same name, is not, however, adapted for an increasing commerce, and the principal port is that of Esquimaux, about 3 m. from it. The whole coast is indented with excellent

salmon, crabs, and shellfish, which afford a safe shelter for ships, and a valuable source of food. The harbor is the future prosperity of the island will be dependent on coal. Coal of good quality has been discovered at Nanaimo Harbor and on Newcastle Island. The latter is a small island, about two miles, of from 6 to 8 ft. thick, and has been worked at an average depth of 10 ft. from the surface. Vessels drawing 18 ft. of water can approach within a few yards of the pier's mouth, while the harbor itself is well protected, and can safely be entered by ships of considerable burden. A great demand for coal has arisen on the W. coast of N. America, and the existence of a supply on Vancouver Island must largely augment the prosperity of the colony.

VANCOUVER, a vil U States Washington territory on the Columbia River 90 m from its mouth, and 10 m N Portland. It contains several churches, and large vessels can anchor to it.

VANDA (Kna) a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co Budapest, 50 m N E. Dobrunn, cap dist of same name, in a marshy district with a court of justice, an old castle a distillery and 8663 inhabitants.

VARNABO, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary co and 16 m. S. S. W. Trencau, on the Waag with 1700 inhabitants, mostly employed in agriculture, fishing, and quarrying limestone.

VARNAVIN, a tn. Russia, gov and 160 m. S. S. E. Krasnodar, cap circle of same name, on the Weilinga, with two churches, a school for the orphans, and 1008 inhabitants. Many of the inhabitants of the circle are engaged in making mats.

VAROSH, or **DOLATA**, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Bosnia near Travnik. It consists of about 800 houses built on a slope, and occupied by R. Catholics, who obtained it as their residence by an arrangement with the Mahomedans. It is connected by a good road with Travnik, where many of the inhabitants have shops.

VASGAR, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary co and 20 m N W Temerin, with a trade in corn, wine, and tobacco and 1700 R. Catholic inhabitants.

VASILKOV, a tn. Russia, gov and 20 m. S. by W Kiev, cap circle of same name, on the Stugna, an affluent of the Dniester. It has three churches a circle and a parish school, and a charitable institute. Pop 8972.

VASLUI, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Moldavia, cap circle and on a stream of same name, 28 m S by E Jassy. It is the seat of a court of justice, has a normal school, and was once the residence of the Moldavian prince. Pop 3500.

VASZECH, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary co Leptan, on the Waag among forests in which large quantities of trophies are found. It contains 2100 inhabitants, who are mostly Lutherans, and carry on a large trade in timber and laths.

VEDDAHs, a semi-barbarous race, Ceylon believed to be a remnant of its aborigines. The country at present inhabited by them is in the S. E. portion of the island, extending for about 80 m. in length by half its breadth, from the base of the Badulla and Ova Hills towards the sea, but their range within a comparatively recent period was much larger, and in the time of the Dutch, to whom they paid a tribute in elephants, they were found the N in the Wanny, within a short distance of the peninsula of Jaffna. They consist of two great divisions—the village Veddahs, and the rock Veddahs. The village Veddahs approach the confines of the European settlements on the E. coast, and dwell in huts of mud and bark. They are somewhat migratory in their habits, removing frequently as food varies for the cultivation of a little rice, yams, and yams, and occasionally carrying off some of the property of the Moors for watching the yam fields at night, in order to drive away wild elephants. Some who, as they may almost be considered a third class, are called some Veddahs, have settled in the jungle between Batticaloa and Trincomalee, and subsist by adding the fishermen in their expeditions, or by selling timber for the Moors to be floated down the rivers to the sea. The rock Veddahs remain confined in the forests, subsisting on roots, fish, honey, and the produce of the chase, lodging in caves or under the shelter of overhanging rocks, and sometimes sleeping on stones which they find among the trees. They are divided into small clans, and sometimes the most virtuous themselves for hunting grounds,

marking the limits of each possession by natural objects, as streams, hills, rocks, or well-known trees. In their food they are almost omnivorous, subsisting on roots, grain, fruits, vermin, and carrion of every kind, however repulsive, and yet from some unexplained cause, rejecting the flesh of the bear, elephant, and buffalo. The iguanas, lizards, and monkeys, both roasted, are their favorite delicacies. Their only weapons are a katana and a bow in the use of which they are very dexterous. The produce of the chase not required or suitable for their own use they dry and reserve for barter. This traffic they carry on in a very singular manner, attending their aversion to intercourse with civilized life. When disposed to barter they repair by night to the village nearest their hunting field, and indicating by well understood signs and models the articles required, deposit an equivalent value of honey or deer's flesh near the door of the dealer and retire to the jungle. After a reasonable delay they return stealthily as before, and find the required articles on the same spot.

This mode of dealing must be very ancient, since it is not only mentioned by a writer of the eleventh century, but has distinctly alluded to by Ptolemy. Though ignorant in the extreme, and without any idea of God or a future state, they are described as a quiet and submissive race, obedient to the slightest intimation of a wish, and very grateful for attention or assistance. Government and the W. Malayans colonists have made some attempts to reclaim these poor outcasts, and with no small measure of success. As they refused to leave the vicinity of their native forests, cottages were built for them on the spot, walls dug, coco-nuts planted and rice land assigned them. In this way settlements were formed at Vippam Madoo, Oomany and Villen-gelavely, and school-houses erected, and teachers provided to give instruction through the medium of the Singhalan language. The settlement at the first place failed through the misconduct of the teachers, but not till such an impression had been made that the Veddahs who had belonged to that area, when dispersed, return to their savage habits, but built huts and continued to cultivate the ground as they had been taught. The settlement at Oomany continues to prosper. Twenty-five families reside in its cottages, coco-nut trees are growing beside them, and as much rice and other grain is raised as suffices for the consumption.

VEIT (St) [old], a tn. Austrian empire, duchy Carniola, in the valley of the Ghan, 11 m N Klagenfurt. It is surrounded by walls, and has a market-place with a marble fountain, an old town-house, fine gardens, and important horse-markets. It was once the residence of the Duke of Carniola and is still the central entrepot for the iron made and manufactured in the duchy. In the vicinity are many feudal castles of which the most important, Rothen Otterwitz, is maintained in excellent condition, and has a beautiful chapel with various monuments and other objects of interest.

VEIT (St), a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Wismerswald on the Gelsen, with numerous saw and other mills, a considerable trade in wood, and a steam of lignite. Pop 2310.

VELLORE, or **RACH YELLORE**, a tn and fort, India, presid. and 80 m W. S. W. Madras, dist. K. Arcot. The town or pettah, situated close to the foot of a range of hills is large, and contains many good houses and a very heavy bear but has no edifice deserving of notice, except the white-washed mosque of Chunda Bahis. The fort, situated W of the pettah, is of considerable extent, inclosed by a broad and deep ditch, and high, broad, and strongly built ramparts, flanked at intervals with towers and bastions. It is also provided with a flame-thrower, but this and all other means of defence are useless, as it is completely commanded by the adjoining hills, and so near them that a six-pounder planted on them can throw its shot over and beyond it. Within are a great pagoda, forming one side of its square, and now used as an arsenal the hospital which is somewhat low in the roof, but well ventilated and generally dry, the barracks magazine, and quarters for staff officers. The soil of the neighborhood, a rich dark-brown mould, produces heavy crops of rice and tobacco. Vellore is famous for a revolt of the native troops, which occurred on the 10th of July, 1806, and in some of its features, more especially in the savage and bloodthirsty spirit manifested, bears some resemblance to the Sepoy mutiny of 1857. S. Pop. of town, 51,408.

VENEV a tn. Russia, gov and 15 m. N.E. Tula, imperial circle of same name. I bank Venevka. It has seven churches, schools for the clergy and parish, a charitable institution, several manufactures, and a large trade in horned cattle. Pop. 2661.

VENLOOZ, or **VANNOOZ**, a bay, on the E coast of Caylon, 45 m. S.E. Trincomalee. It is fringed on the N by Elephant Point, and on the S, by a point of its own name, and receives the Nester a wide and rapid stream. A bar of rocks, stretching across it at a short distance from the shore, is frequented all day long by pelicans, that come at sunrise to fish, and return at evening to their solitary breeding places remote from the sea. The surrounding scenery is beautiful gentle undulations wooded to the summit rising from the shore, while the river is seen flowing through an opening among a cluster of little islands covered with mangroves and acacias. The bay is famous for its shells, which literally cover the strand in endless variety and furnishes the shell-dealers of Trincomalee with their principal supplies. The trade is exclusively in the hands of the Moors who clean the shells with great expensiveness, arrange them in satin-wood boxes and send them to Colombo one part of the island for sale.

VERDACHELUM a tn. India, presid and 125 m. S.W. Madras, dist. S. Arcot, on the Maraymootah Nulden. Its position on the road from Trichinopoly to the British encampment at Trivandy made it a place of some importance in the Carnatic wars. Its pagoda was accordingly well fortified and some severe struggles took place in its vicinity. It has again become comparatively insignificant.

VERKNE ISRETI ZKOL, Russia, gov Form 2 m from Ekaterburg. Though it has the appearance of a considerable town, with its churches and other buildings, it is only the central establishment for the ironworks belonging to the Yakovlev family. Among the buildings are an enormous pile containing all the offices for the administration of the family mining property, warehouses for iron and other produce, blast-furnaces, forging, tinning and rolling mills. The sheet-iron made here is said to surpass the best that is made in any other part of the Ural. Large quantities of it, both raw and manufactured into sheets of various sizes, are exported to America. Another Zavod called *Nyaz Lavskoy*, situated lower down in the valley of the Isset, about 8 m from Ekaterburg, is the seat of extensive blast furnaces belonging to the crown. To obtain the necessary supply of water a large lake has been formed by throwing an embankment across the river.

VROZEE a tn. Austrian empire Hungary on Neograd 20 m. S.W. Balassa Gyarmath on the Danube and the railway from Presburg in Pesth, with 1640 inhabitants, who grow an excellent wine. There is a pleasure-palace in the vicinity.

VEROVITICA a tn. Austrian empire, kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, on and 15 m. N.E. Poucha on the Drava. It was once fortified, has a fine castle, a high-school, and a trade in wine, and contains 4200 inhabitants.

VERRIA or **KAKATHRIA**, a tn. Turkey in Europe about 40 m. W.W. Saloniki. It contains 8000 inhabitants, whose chief employment is in weaving a cloth composed of a mixture of linen and cotton, and much used as towelling for baths.

VESENBERG a tn. Russia, gov Kholmok, in its most fertile district, 60 m. E. Revel has a church a ruined castle, a circle and an elementary school, and two charitable establishments. Pop. 4360.

VESEGONSK, a tn. Russia, gov and 78 m. N.N.E. Tver, capital circle of same name, on the Mologa. It stands on the N.E. extremity of the gov. has four churches, a parish school two charitable endowments, and a large annual fair, from the 6th to the 16th of January at which a great deal of business is done. In the circle immense numbers of hats and boots and shoes are manufactured. Pop. of town, 2563.

VELUGA, a tn. Russia, gov and 160 m. E. Kastrama, capital circle and on the river of same name. It has two churches, a parish school and a charitable endowment, and contains 2777 inhabitants. Large numbers of hats are made within the circle.

VIANNIKI, a tn. Russia, gov and 65 m. E. Vladimir capital circle of same name, on the Khlama. It has seven churches, a circle school numerous manufactures, particularly of linen and a large trade in corn. Pop. 2542.

VICHTWANG, a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria circle, Hausruck, 22 m. S.W. Steyr, with an elegant parish church, an hospital and a post of 1900.

VICTORIA, a prov. Australia [N.L.] In 1851 the province, which had previously formed part of New South Wales, was erected into an independent government, with lieutenant-governor executive council, and two legislative chambers. At this period the total number of inhabitants, exclusive of aborigines, was 77,545. Owing to the fertility of the soil the produce of food had become so superabundant, and the influx of settlers comparatively so small, that the produce could not be consumed, and sheep were bred solely for their wool, of which in 1850, 18,091,562 lbs were exported to England. But the discovery of gold in the province, immediately after that in New South Wales, and almost contemporaneously with the establishment of its independence, attracted an enormous immigration. The first discoveries were made nearly simultaneously at Ballarat, then a sheep station 70 m. W. of Melbourne at Anderson Creek, 10 m. from Melbourne, and at the Clunes Station on the Bendigo River, about 100 m. W.W. of the city. The richest and most rich fields of gold speedily sprung. Melbourne, its male population, and was swarmed by immigrants from the other colonies, Tasmania, New Zealand, California, and after some months from England, so that, in twelve months from the date of the gold discovery about 65,000 had been added to the number of the population. In one fortnight in 1852, 45 vessels sailed from England with not less than 15,000 emigrants, to Australia. This extraordinary influx naturally threw things into confusion and lawlessness, as well as much privation and distress, prevailed. The power of the government was unequal to the emergency and deeds of violence and formidable gangs of robbers set law and order at defiance for a time. Resistance to the license fee of 50s a month, exacted by the government from every digger produced serious riots at Ballarat and elsewhere at the end of 1854, which had to be suppressed with the aid of the military. An increased and more efficient police, aided by a special police force derived from England, was at length successful in restoring public order and personal safety. The accession of poplar trees gave great impetus to agriculture, and the large demand and high prices of food induced many of the pastoral and agricultural classes who had forsaken their calling and taken to the gold-fields to return to their proper occupation, which could now be carried on most profitably. From the time of the discovery of gold at Ballarat in August, 1851, to the end of the year the estimated quantity dug was valued at £265,523. In 1852 the value of the gold produce was £15,899,735, in 1853, £14,100,088 in 1854 £9,568,263 a considerable falling off, owing to the disturbed state of the population in the gold fields, in 1855 £11,171,261 and in 1856 £11,948,769 from which date there was a gradual decrease to £6,686,199 in 1862. The progress of commerce and manufactures was correspondingly rapid during the same period. The shipping entered was as follows—

	Vessels.	Tons.
1850	712	129,476
1851	1607	406,510
1852	2054	481,779
1853	2500	570,576
1854	1807	421,736

The value of the imports and exports during the same period is also stated thus—

	Imports.	Exports.
1851	£1,026,037	£1,009,900
1852	4,939,728	7,421,540
1853	16,543,877	11,002,544
1854	17,680,341	10,774,524
1855	12,097,602	12,440,230

Where the exports were less than the value of the produce of gold, it is accounted for by there being at the time no duty on gold, and the official returns taking no account of the large quantities carried away by private hands.

At the close of 1851 the population was estimated at 97,459 in 1852, at 169,321; in 1853, at 223,585 in 1854, at 219,507; and in 1855 at 244,528. The proportion of the sexes in the last-mentioned year was 224,450 males to 129,078 females. At the commencement of 1856 there were in the province 349 churches and chapels, accommodating 75,545.

governs, and 438 schools attended by 24,478 scholars. In 1837, when the population had reached 410,760, the following denominations were ascertained to be—

Church of England	172,618
Roman Catholics	60,085
Presbyterians	30,365
Methodists	18,838
Baptists	6,484
Lutherans	5,374
Unitarians	1,480
B. Catholics	77,861
Jews	3,308
Mohammedans, &c.	27,264
Unspecified	6,774
Chinese Chinese.	

The revenue of the province for the years under consideration was as follows—

1850	\$259,431	1851	\$3,400,083
1851	436,853	1852	6,154,635
1852	1,377,181	1853	4,719,698

The expenditure was principally made on roads, bridges, and other public works and railways have been constructed to the principal gold-fields the cost of which has been raised by loans. The following more recent statistics will show the position which the province has maintained to recent times. The total quantity of land sold by the government up to the 31st December 1856 was 6,949,703 acres, and the extent

remaining unalienated was estimated at 43,694,456 acres. The extent of land leased in 1855 was 1,690,177 acres, and the amount of rent received \$211,709. The number of acres in sheep runs was 59,354,467; the number of acres attached to runs was 2,866,000, the extent of land under cultivation in 1854 was 679,463 acres, and in 1855 680,196 acres, showing an increase of 60,733 acres. There were in the colony in March, 1855, 840,625 cattle, and 8,405,284 sheep, and in March 1856, 821,337 cattle, showing a decrease of 19,288 and 8,833,960 sheep, being an increase of 439,146. The number of immigrants who arrived in the colony by sea in 1855 was 38,976, of whom three came from the neighbouring colonies 18,405 from the United Kingdom 16,862 and from foreign countries 1709. The population of the colony on the 1st of January 1855, was 605,501 and on the 31st December, 1855, 626,639 being an increase of 21,288. The estimated population on the gold fields on the 30th September 1856, was 358,247 of whom 227,496 were Europeans, and 30,401 Chinese. The trade of the colony had apparently not been in a prosperous condition in 1855 the imports and exports in that year having fallen off considerably. The imports amounted to \$13,857,537 and the exports to \$13,150,746. The value of the imports was lower than in any of the preceding nine years, and the value of the exports was less than in any year of the same period except 1850 and 1852.

VICTORIA, a town British N America, cap. Vancouver Island, on the N side of the Strait of Juan de Fuca and on the S.E. end of the island lat. 48° 27' N. lon 123° 30' W



A STREET IN VICTORIA.—From Mayne's British Columbia.

The inlet which forms the harbour runs northwards for some miles with an average breadth of a few hundred yards. The country around is undulating in the distance thickly timbered, but in the immediate vicinity open, and covered with fertile grassy pastures. The town lies on the eastern side of the harbour. The site was selected about eighteen years ago by the officers of the Hudson Bay Company for a fort and depot, on account of the safe harbour for small vessels, and the quantity of good water land in the neighbourhood for the support of the establishment. Since then the influence of the neighbouring gold-fields and other natural advantages have made it a place of considerable importance. It has become the seat of government of the island, and contains several churches and other public buildings, but from the unobtainableness of its harbour will not become a place of commerce. The entrance of this harbour is narrow and shoaly the channel tortuous and, without a pilot, dangerous, notwithstanding the aid of buoys and other means of improvement; and the bay itself scarcely affords convenient anchorage for six large vessels. For these reasons, and the difficulty of procuring water, the harbour has been abandoned for large vessels, and Esquimalt, about 3 m. to the S., has become the port. Pop

about 8000. Fort Victoria, in the immediate vicinity, consists of a square inclosure with octagonal bastions.

VICTORIA is in Mexico cap state. The town lies near the river San Juan, and at the foot of a mountain range which bounds it on the S. and S.W. lat. 23° 45' N. lon 99° 10' W. It stands at the height of about 1000 ft. above the sea, is regularly built, consisting of a large central square, with a number of streets radiating from it, and has a church built in the Moorish style a town-house, and a number of handsome private mansions. From being commanded by adjacent heights, it possesses little military importance, but its position near the San Juan which is here navigable for large boats, and at the point where several important roads meet, gives it great facilities for trade. Victoria was founded by Escandon in 1748 and after being called New Santander and Aquayo, received its present name in 1825 in honour of the president Guadalupe Victoria. Pop 6184.

VICTORIA, a town La Plata, prov Entre Rios, on a small stream of its own name, forming a branch of the Parana River, 300 m. N.W. Buenos Ayres. It stands on the top of an elevated ridge, is a flourishing place, carrying on an active trade in hides, wool, and tallow, and has a pop. of about 4000.

VICTORIA or *Pernu van Guesar* a bay, Russian capital, is the Bay of Japan, on the S.W. coast of Manchuria, is a large indentation which looks towards the S. and is divided into the two gulfs of Napoleon on the E. and Garcia on the W. by the Albert Peninsula, projecting S. from the mainland, and continued in the same direction by a group of islands called the Eugénie Archipelago. In Kamelle Strait, near the S. extremity of the peninsula, is situated Port May or Vladivostok, completely sheltered by hills. The whole coast line, consisting chiefly of clay-sand heaved up by rocks of red porphyry, exhibits marks of volcanic action. The surrounding country is well wooded with oak, elm, and walnut, and has large tracts of fine grazing land, abounding in various coloured flowers. The rice grows luxuriantly and matures in its fruit.

VICTORIA, or *Cocora* (native, *Tyehale*) a harbour, New Zealand, E. side of Middle Island on the N.W. of Banks Peninsula. The entrance the heads of which are bold and steep-to, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the S. and of Pegasus Bay and the harbour runs $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by W. directness. The town and port of Lyttelton situated on the N. shore, is a small bay $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the heads, above it there is sufficient depth for small coasting vessels only. The entrance is 1 m. wide and retains this width to the anchorage off Lyttelton. The harbour is easy of access in most weathers, except in S.W. gales, which draw out with great violence. Opposite Lyttelton, and connected at low water with the S. shore, is Quail Island, midway between which and the town is a reef.

VICTORIA (Port), a magnificent harbour and roadstead on the E. side of the island of Mahé, the largest of a group of twenty-nine islands forming the Archipelago, about lat. 5° S. lon. 55° E. The harbour is capable of safely receiving five or six m. of the line while the bay in which it lies, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. deep by $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, furnishes a roadstead completely inclosed by little islands on all sides except the N. The excellence of the harbour has given rise to a town of the name of Victoria, which however has not made much progress, consisting merely of wooden houses covered with shingles.

VICTORIA FALLS (native name *Moosekottah*), S. Africa, in the Lemboye or Zambesi, about $35\frac{1}{2}$ m. below the confluence of the Chiloé.

The falls have been formed by a crack right across the river in the hard black basaltic rock which forms the bed of the Zambesi. The lips of the crack are still quite sharp, save about $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. of the edge over which the river rolls. The walls go sheer down from the lips without any projecting rock or sign of stratification or dislocation. No change of level took place when the vast rift occurred between the two parts of the river's bed thus rent asunder the part of it on the opposite side of the cleft, in descending the river, being on the same level with that over which the water still flows, and covered with grass and where the stream formerly ran. The first crack is in length a few yards more than the breadth of the river when on his second visit Dr Livingstone found to be a little over 1850 yards. The main stream is here running nearly due N. and S., and the cleft across it lies nearly E. and W. The depth to the surface of the water at the bottom of the chasm was found by measurement to be about 800 ft., the actual bottom being of course still lower. The width of the cleft at its narrowest part is about 80 yards, and at its broadest somewhat more. Into this chasm the river, more than a mile wide rolls with a deafening roar. The water in this case is the bottom of the fissure flowing from each end of it towards the centre, where the two currents unite, forming a fearful boiling whirlpool, and then find an outlet by a crack at right angles to the great fissure, this outlet is about 1170 yards from the W. end, and 600 yards from the E. end of the chasm. The river now apparently not more than 20 or 30 yards wide, surges and rushes S. through this narrow channel for about 180 yards, and then enters a second chasm somewhat deeper and nearly parallel with the first. Leaving the eastern half of this second chasm to the growth of large trees, the stream turns sharply to the W. and forms a promontory between it and the first fissure of 1170 yards in length, and 416 yards in breadth at its base. Reaching this base the river runs abruptly round the head of another promontory, and flows to the E. in a third chasm, then turns round a third and much narrower promontory and goes to the W. in a fourth chasm,

and appears again to sweep round another promontory towards the E. In this large stream, not above twenty feet deep, the rocks are all so sharply cut and angular that the keenest eyes could see that the hard basaltic rock must have been river-cut by some force acting from beneath. The sand between the falls retains, as stated before, the same form as the rock, and is rent was made. The top of the promontory between the first, second, and third falls is flat, smooth, and studded with trees. Viewing the falls from the first promontory that is, facing them at the W. end of the chasm there is first a fall 36 yards in breadth and course, as all are, 800 ft. in depth, from intermediate islands, a small island, and next a great fall, 573 yards broad, a projecting rock separates this from the third fall, 235 yards in breadth in all, upwards of 600 yards of running falls. Then comes Garden Island, eastward of which, at the dry season, when the river is at its lowest, towards a good deal of the bare rock of the river's bed with a series of narrow falls, which in the floods of the wet season constitute and enormous cascade nearly half a mile in extent. Near the E. end of the chasm are two other large falls, but not to be compared at low water with the western ones between the islands. The whole body of water rolls clear over quite unbroken but after a descent of 10 or more ft., the entire mass suddenly becomes like a huge sheet of driven snow. Jets of water leap off it to the form of comets with tails streaming behind till the whole snowy sheet becomes myriads of rushing leaping, aqueous comets. This peculiarity was not observed by Charles Livingstone at Niagara and here it happens possibly from the dryness of the atmosphere or whatever the cause may be which makes every drop of Zambesi water appear to possess a sort of individuality. It runs off the rocks to the middle, and glides in beads along the smooth surface, like drops of quicksilver on a table. The vast body of water separating into the comet-like forms described necessarily incloses in its descent a large volume of air which forced into the cleft to an unknown depth, rebounds and rushes up loaded with vapour to form from three to six columns, as if of steam visible 31 m. distant. Rising 300 or 800 ft. above the cascade, this vapour becomes condensed and falls in a perpetual shower of spray on the grove of evergreen trees opposite, the heavy drops from the leaves of which collect on the forest, little rills which run down the steep face of the valley until they are blown off and carried up again by the columns of vapour.

VICTORIA NILE. See SOMERSET RIVER in Egypt.

VICTORIA NYANZA, a large fresh water lake, Eastern Africa, about 400 m. E.N.E. Lake Tanganyika. Its E. extremity is in lat. 2° 24' S., lon. 35° E., and the height of its water is 5780 ft. above sea-level but its extent to the N. is unknown. According to some native accounts it extends to 1° or 1° 30' N. This would give it a total length of 250 m. As the S. extremity, where it receives the Malagarwa, it forms a creek almost completely choked up with an accumulation of brown rocky tree-trunk bluffs, but immediately beyond it widens out into a magnificent expanse, roughly estimated at 25 m. In this part of the lake about lat. 2° 30' S. there are two islands of some size—Maita not far from the S.E. shore and a little to the W. of it, and at least double its size Ukerewe, which sometimes gives its name to the lake. Nyansa lies open and elevated, rather resembling the drifts and temporary deposit of extensive floods than a volcanic depression, as Tanganyika seems to be. Its shores are low and flat, distant here and there with little hills, and its water is universally commended for its lightness and softness. The depth is said to be great, but as no soundings have yet been regarded as trustworthy.

VIEJO, a tn. Central America, Department, Dep. Central, in the vicinity of the volcanic mountain, same name, about 20 m. N.W. Leon. While one of the oldest, it is also one of the best-built places in the state, many streets and wealthy families having selected it for their residences. It has two churches, one of them a building of some merit. Pop. about 3000.

VIEJEGUENEN, a tn. Andean empire Moravia, about 40 m. N. from, on the frontier of Bolivia; with a castle, and a pop. of 1200.

VIGAY, a river, India, princ. Madras, which rises among the mountains which separate Travancore from dist. Madras, and flows first N.E. receiving numerous small tributaries,

and then S.E. past the ruins of Madura. In the lower part of the cone it dips into a large lake called Periyakulam, but elsewhere proceeding E. for 5 m., loses itself in a salt marsh. Reappearing at the E. end of the marsh, and still following the same S.E. serpentine course S.E. for 30 m., it reaches the sea at the S.E. end of the island a little below the point of the lighthouse. Its whole length is about 140 m. It is generally in flood from October to December and possesses water throughout the whole year, contributes greatly to the fertility of the districts through which it flows.

VILMA POORA, a ruined city, Ceylon, 80 m. N by W Kandy. It stood near the N shore of the abortive tank of Kelawera, became a royal residence 500 years before the Christian era, and was a city and a fortress when Anurajapora was still a village. It was surrounded, according to the Mahawamsa by a triple battlement and entered by a gate of iron, and after various vicissitudes was rebuilt as late as the twelfth century by Praksamsa. So rapid, however and so complete has been its decay, that nothing now remains except the foundations of the fort, a flagpole evidently built of bricks taken from the city wall, a few stone troughs, and chiseled pillars and mounds of earth and debris.

VILHONIA, a town, Austrian empire, Hungary, on the right bank of the Danube, with 1200 Lutheran inhabitants, who rear sheep and make famous ewe-milk cheese.

VILHONIA, a town, Russia, gov. and 50 m. E S.E. Vilna, emp. circle of same name, on the Vilva with three churches, a charitable institute and a pop. of 2045.

VILHELM, a town in S.W. Africa, Kumbunda country territory, Baulunde, on a stream of same name to the W of the Katusa, about lat. 11° 55' S. lon. 18° 40' E. It is situated in the midst of dense woods, is surrounded by a palisade and a ditch, and contains about 2000 inhabitants, who besides cultivating the soil carry on a considerable trade in bees wax.

VILKOMIR, a town, Russia, gov. and 45 m. N. W. Kovno with a church, a circle and a parish school, two charitable institutions and 4183 inhabitants.

VILLA-DE-VILUNA, a town, Chili, prov. Coquimbo, in a fertile valley, 7 leagues E. of the N. E. La Serena; with a parish church, a town house, two normal and three primary schools. Pop. 3076.

VILLA FONTANA, a town, Italy, Venetia, prov. and about 9 m. S.E. Verona, on the Mincio, with a parish church, which contains good paintings by Giordano and Farnese.

VILLAFRANCA, a town, Italy, Venetia, prov. and 9 m. S.W. Verona, emp. dist. of same name on the railway to Mantua. It is the seat of a court of justice, has two parish churches, a Capuchin convent, and an hospital, and contains 7147 inhabitants. The French and Austrian emperors met here on 25th July 1859, and settled the preliminaries of a peace which deprived Austria of the greater part of Lombardy.

VILLALTA, or SAN ILDEFONSO DE VILLA AITA, a town, Mexico, state and about 45 m. N.E. Oajaca in a beautiful and healthy district at the height of 4000 ft. above the sea. It was established by Cortes in 1531 as a military post or presidio, and continued long to be one of the most important places of New Spain. The present inhabitants not above 1000 in number, weave coarse cloth out of yam (the fibres of the agave) and show considerable skill in carving articles of wood. Coffee, cotton, tobacco, and fruits are grown and gold and silver were once mined in the district.

VILLA MOLINA, a town, Chili, prov. Talca, 130 m. S.W. Valparaiso. It is a clean little town built chiefly along the main street, with an indifferent-looking church, and a pop. estimated at 1400. A broken plain, almost entirely barren, surrounds the town and extends to Talca.

VILLANDER, a town, Austrian empire, Tyrol, circle and about 8 m. W. Brienz, with 1800 inhabitants, and a church containing a number of remarkable tombs. In the Pfander Mountain in the vicinity are mines of silver, lead and copper.

VILLA RICA, a town, Paraguay, 85 m. S.E. Asuncion, 10 miles from the Tibiquari on the E., and its tributary the Ytiquarini on the W. It is picturesquely situated amid fertile plains, which terminate E. and W. in a low mountain range covered with noble forests.

VILLARICA, a lake, Chli, in the N. of prov. Valdivia,

and at the N.W. foot of the volcanic mountain of its name. Its area is estimated at rather more than 100 sq. m. It was originally called Llanquén, but Valdivia, in consequence of the quantity of gold found in its vicinity, assumed a settlement on its shore, of which, notwithstanding its repeated devastation by the Indians, the ruins may still be traced. Its surplus waters are carried W. to the Pacific by the Tollen.

VILSA, a town, Austrian empire, Tyrol, circle and 38 m. N.W. Innsbruck, on the frontiers of Bavaria, with a beautiful parish church, and an old castle. Up to the seventeenth century Vilsa was an imperial free town. Pop. 1000.

VINELAND, a town, U. States, New Jersey on the Millville and Gloucester railway 32 m. S. by E. Philadelphia. It contains three churches, several manufactures and the cultivation of fruit forms the principal occupation of the people.

VIRACHOLEN, a town, India, presid. Madras, dist. and 54 m. S.E. Madras on the S. bank of the Kradamandi. It was anciently the residence of the rajahs of the country and indicates its importance by the extent and magnificence of its remains, though it is now insignificant, with no existing building worthy of note except a small Hindoo temple. The manufactures consist of long cloths.

VIRGIN GORDA, an island, W. Indies, Leeward Islands, the most easterly of the Virgin group, has a very irregular outline, and is occupied towards its centre by an immense hill which rises gradually and terminates in a peak 1370 ft. high. On its W. side is a peninsula, broken up by some convulsion of nature into vast granite blocks, which lie scattered on the shore. To the southward are several cays and islets similarly composed of disrupted granite. The largest of these islets having the appearance of a town in ruins is named Fallen Jerusalem. The inhabitants, about 764 are engaged in raising stock and vegetables, cutting wood and burning charcoal for the markets of St. Thomas and St. Croix.

VIRGINIA CITY, two places, U. States—1, A town, Nevada, situated among rocky ledges and ravines, on the E. slope of Mount Davidson, 15 m. N.E. Carson, and 274 m. N.E. San Francisco, 6205 ft. above the level of the sea. The principal streets, in many instances cut through the solid rock are level, and those devoted to business are lined with blocks of substantial stone and brick fire-proof buildings three to five stories high. The environs are adorned with many hand some private residences. Virginia City owes its origin and rapid growth to the rich veins of silver discovered in 1859, from which upwards of \$2,000,000 of silver was obtained in 1864. A vein near the city is the largest yet discovered being 166 ft. thick and 4 m. long. The city is lighted with gas and well supplied with water and good roads have been constructed in various directions. Pop. (1860) 2845 (1885, about 15,000—2, A town, Idaho near the Rocky Mountains, 225 m. E. N.E. Idaho City has productive gold mines, and the adjacent country is said to be well supplied with wood.

VIBONTA, a town, Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Heves. E. Gyomay is famous for the wine of its name, strongly resembling Burgundy. Pop. 800.

VIBUCI, a town, Austrian empire, Military Frontier, Lienz, district, about 69 m. S.E. Trieste, on a narrow mountain pass with a Greek non united parish church, and the extensive ruins of an ancient castle. Pop. 1230.

VITENDA, a town, S.W. Africa, Kumbunda country territory, Baulunde. It is situated on the Katusa and Mungoya, about 82 m. above its confluence with the Oosma, is enclosed by a strong palisade and a ditch, and contains 2000 inhabitants under the rule of a powerful chief nominally subject to that of Baulunde.

VITIZ, or VITIZ, a town, Turkey in Europe, eyalet Adrianople, 78 m. N.W. Constantinople. It has a picturesque site on a mountain slope is surrounded with walls, and is the seat of a Greek archbishop. The olive grown here are famous. Pop. 5000.

VIZAKNA or SAKENNA, a town, Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 6 m. N.W. Hermannstadt, with large salt-works, and 2441 inhabitants.

VLADIMIR (St.) a bay, Russian empire, on the W. coast of the Sea of Japan; lat. 42° 53' 40" N. lon. 135° 27' 21" E. It opens between the rocky promontories of Baikal on the N. and Vachaki on the S. which are 12 m. apart, and ex-

leading westward, form three ridges—N. E., and W. The last is the smallest; the other two are vast circular basins, separated from each other by a hilly and wooded peninsula, and both of them surrounded and sheltered by adjacent wooded heights. The S. inlet, the largest and most completely sheltered, affords every facility for careening and repairing a ship. It is said that these inlets are only frozen over from the middle of December to the middle of February, and that the effect of the offshore swell is to keep the entrance of the bay almost free from ice.

VLOKAVEK, a tn. Russian Poland, gov. and 85 m. N. W. Warsaw, on the Vistula. It has a cathedral and three other churches, a circle and an elementary school and a considerable trade in corn and contains 6163 inhabitants.

VOINITEA a tn. European Turkey, Bosnia, ayakt. Bosnia, 29 m. W. by N. Bosnia-Herzegovina. It lies among mountains, and contains 4000 inhabitants, mostly R. Catholic Bosnians, who are chiefly employed in mining and smelting. To the S. W. is the largest R. Catholic monastery in Bosnia situated.

VOITELSBRENN a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 24 m. E. S. E. Znaun, on the frontiers of Lower Austria, with an ancient parish church a saltpetre spring a trade in wine, and 1000 inhabitants.

VOKLABRUCK a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, circle Hausruck on the Völs, 35 m. W. S. W. S. W. has a female educational institute, a town hospital, an infirmary and manu. factory of calico and woollen ware. Pop. 1300.

VOLCANO BAY in the S. W. of Japan one of the Japan Isles, is nearly of a circular shape, and has a width of about 55 m. at its entrance, which is formed by Cape Tetoum on the N. and Point Zamru on the S. Its depth which is 50 fathoms near the centre, decreases gradually towards the shore. Captain Broughton, who visited it in 1796, gave it its name, because he then saw three volcanoes in activity. The U. States expedition to Japan in 1854 saw only two,

which were situated in the N. E., and throwing out delish. ively columns of thick smoke. The scenery of the bay is very beautiful, presenting a spectacle of lofty mountains, their summits covered with snow, and their lower slopes clothed with the richest verdure. At 11 N. E. entrance of the bay, is lat. 48° 21' N., lon. 140° 10' E. The bay is a fine but snug harbour of Kankow, and is the terminus of the vessels entering it.

VOLOKLAMSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 65 m. N. W. Moscow, on circle of same name, on the Lense, at its confluence with the Rhaissa. It has seven churches, a circle and a parish school, and a benevolent endowment. In the vicinity there is a wealthy monastery of the same name, which was founded in 1479. Pop. 1290.

VOLS, a tn. Austrian empire Tyrol circle and 10 m. S. W. of Brionn, with 1900 inhabitants. In the vicinity are much-frequented mineral springs.

VOSKRESENK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 36 m. N. W. Moscow, circle Sverdlovsk, on the Istra. It has a church but its chief claim to notice is derived from the monastery of same name, which lies in the vicinity, and, from a supposed resemblance to the ancient Jewish capital, has been designated *New Jerusalem*. Within the walls which inclose it are two cathedrals and two churches. Pop. 1078.

VRANYA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, the S. of Turkish Servia, ayakt. and 30 m. N. E. Uskut, on the Morava. It contains about 7000 inhabitants, chiefly Bulgarians and Albanians, who have iron works and manufactures.

VYSA (and Vysa) a tn. Turkey in Europe, provincially situated at the foot of the Struma ridge, and near the head waters of the Erkeno or Ergun, 75 m. S. W. Constantinople. It is the seat of a third-rate Turkish governor and a Greek bishop and has good schools both for Bulgarian and Greek, but none for Turkish. The ancient town, which stands on an eminence overlooking the modern has extensive ruins, which are freely used as quarries.

W

WARASHA a tn. U. States, Minnesota, exp. on. of same name, 1/2 bank Mississippi 2 m. below Lake Pepin, and 26 m. N. E. Rochester. It is built on sloping ground between the river and a high bluff about 1/2 m. from the shore. It contains a handsome court-house, three churches, two banks, a public library four-mill five grain warehouses, and a lumber yard. Pop. 2300.

WABUHA a comparatively insignificant tribe, Central Africa, inhabiting the district of Uba, which is washed by Lake Tanganyika on the N. and bounded N. by Lake E. by Lake and S. by the Malagazi. Their principal settlement, Uyuwa, is merely a clearing in the jungle, with a few pyramids being fields of sweet-potatoes. They are a harmless but oppressed race, dark curly-headed and hard-favoured. They dress in skins and tree-bark, wear the sheath or top knot of hair for ornaments, brass and copper armlets (very disks and bands, and are never without their weapons—spears, assegais, daggers, and small battle-axes. They suffer much from the Watuts.

WADAN, a tn. Western Africa, on the S. frontier of the Moorish dist. Adzer lat. 20° 40' N., lon. 10° 55' W. It has a rugged and elevated site on the E. side of the celebrated valley which intersects the district, consists of houses built of stone and mud and has a Moorish population of about 5000 who supply themselves with necessaries from Timb. The Portuguese attempted to establish a factory here in the latter part of the fifteenth century.

WADI a tn. Western Africa, Bornu, 125 m. W. by N. Kukawa. It is of considerable size, and consists of two distinct quarters, walled all round, and separated from each other by a wide open space, where the cattle are accosted.

WADI SHATI or **WADI SHIATI** a tn. N. Africa, re-

gion of Tripoli on the route to, and 100 m. N. N. W. Meur souk. It stands on the top of a steep terraced hill in the midst of a valley, and consists of an old and a new town. The former crowning the hill is in ruins, but gives indications of having once been densely peopled; the latter is entered by two gates, and has several well-cultivated gardens, together with a large grove of date-trees, in the fields the chief crops are wheat and barley.

WADOE, a tribe N. Africa, occupy a tract of country southward from the V. with one of the Wadagers, chief of the Wakhware near Khut on the W. and on the E. by that of the Wadodere or tribes of Saadani, the Gerna and Kan gun rivers form their boundary on the S. The Wadoe of country their domain has few cattle, but produces grain in such abundance as to have a surplus oforghum and wax, which is exported to Zanzibar. The Wadoe were once a powerful tribe, and the terror of their neighbours—a terror however produced not so much by their arms as by their horrible mode of warfare. When an enemy was about to enter the Wakhware, and fearing that they had begun to cut slices from the bodies of those whom they hated, and then roast and eat them. This abominable practice for succeeded that the Wakhware, terror-struck, took to flight; but vengeance soon overtook the disgusting cannibals, and they had all perished. The Wadoe differ much in color and form, some being tall well-made negroes with a light complexion, while others are almost black. The distinctive mark of both sexes is a pair of long cuts down both cheeks from the temple to the jaw. They have a wild look, dress in enhanced alba stained yellow with minims bark, and are said to drink out of human skulls, without perceiving them in any way be singular a use. When a chief dies, a male and female slave

are dependent alive with them. This custom has been abolished by means of the tribe, but not entirely, or by mistaking a dog for the slaves. The Wadwa have numerous sub-tribes.

WADOWIE, an African empire, Gallia cap. circlo. It is situated in the district on the Skawa, 24 m. S W of the capital. It has a large public office, and has large military hospital, a high-school for the circle, a large school and an infirmary. *Pop.* 8171.

WADI BOPAN, a valley, N. Africa, Tripoli, which commences near Zibin, near the S. slope of the Jebel range, about 30 m. S W Tripoli, and extending with a considerable curve from W. to E., terminates in the Gulf of Sidra. On the N. it is limited by low sand-hills, and on the S. by a low range, which separates it from Wadi Zemzum and contains the town of Enfid. It has an average width of about 5 miles and during the rainy season is almost entirely inundated. This account appearing scarcity by copious supplies of water it forms the most fertile tract of the regency of Tripoli. Its upper portion being particularly rich in figs, its middle portion in barley and wheat, and its lower portion, near the sea, in fowls of date-trees.

WAGOGO the name of a tribe in E. Africa, inhabiting a territory which extends from the W. base of the Lagaia Mountains to Malabar, about 100 S. E. and from the country of the Wabara to the N. to that of the Wabara tribes on the S., a distance computed at 8 stages. This territory however, they partly share with others being mingled in the N. with the Wabumba, in the S. E. with the Wababa, and in the S. with the Warori. As usual among slave-purchasing races, the Wagogo display great variety of colour in the E. and N. settlements they have fine stout forms and light complexions in other directions many of them are black as negroes. Their features in general are not uncomely and the upper part of the face is often fine. The most prominent defects are thick lips and a coarse mouth, the expression also is wild and angry and the eyes are often reddened and bleared by drink. The distinctive marks of the tribe are the absence of the two lower incisors and an extraordinary distension of the lobes of the ears, in which process of ears an inch or two long and nearly twice the thickness of a man's finger are inserted, so as to look like handles to the head. The dress of the Wagogo far surpasses that of most of their neighbours. The men usually wear some Arab cloak or dyed Indian cotton, and many of them wear sandals of single hide. The women of the wealthier class are clothed in cotton of the poorer in skins. Even the children are generally dressed. As usual the males, when they appear in public, are armed. Their chief weapons are a long bow and a spear. They have no shield. The dwellings are square huts, formed externally of poles driven into the ground and puddled with mud, and divided internally into several compartments, which the inmates share with the domestic animals, dogs and goats. They are, of course, dirty in the extreme. The Wagogo, though not devoid of a rude hospitality and accustomed to trade regularly in salt and ivory, which they barter for slaves, are notorious for their plundering propensities. Government is in the hands of a chief, or sultan, with the title of *madid*. The sultan exercises great authority.

WABARA, a tribe in Central Africa, so-called from their original seat, Ubia, a lake situated N. by the Mountains of Ubia, and S. and E. the Mountains of Ubia. Having been plundered and driven from their country by the powerful Wadwa, they have quitted the fertile plains, which have in consequence been converted into a waste of jungle, and are now dispersed over the country between Enyayawie and Lake Tanganyika. A part of them contributing to the Mountains of Ubia, have found a sufficient protection against their enemies in their fastnesses. They are fair, and not uncomely, but, partly perhaps in con-

sequence of a tradition that they came originally from a southern region, the most ancient seat of slavery in E. Africa, they are universally regarded and treated as a vile and servile race.

WABERE, a tribe, E. Africa, dwelling between the Wabara on the E. and the Wagogo on the W. and bearing some resemblance to both. They have plain features, but are stout and well grown. Though seemingly good-natured and good-hearted their plundering propensities are largely developed, and they have more than one attacked caravans, and threatened to close their route. Their distinctive mark is two elevated incisions on both cheeks. Rearing of cattle and slave-dealing are their chief employments. They are on bad terms with all their neighbours, and more especially with the Warori, whom, however, they dare not meet in the field.

WAHUMBA, a tribe, E. Africa, occupying a territory which extends from the N. of Lagaia to the E. shore of the Victoria Nyassa or Ukerewe. Being generally mountaineers, the surface is more adapted for pasture than agriculture, and the tribe, adapting themselves to their position, are generally employed in rearing cattle, milk and flesh constituting their sole food. As they have little ivory, the Arab merchants have no attraction and hence their highlands remain almost entirely unexplored. In features they are fair and comely, and though lightly made, possess a martial spirit which makes them somewhat troublesome neighbours. On more than one occasion the lands of Usagara and Upoga have been ravaged by them. Like the Wagogo, they pluck and distend their ear lobes and like the Wabara, they stain their clothing with an ochraceous clay. Their huts are singular each consisting of a hemisphere of boughs roofed with a bull's hide, and so small that the legs of the occupant may be seen protruding beyond the entrance. Their weapons are broad-headed spears, long axes or two-edged daggers, and *wasas* or knob-knives, with double bulges in the wood as large as a man's fist to weight them in whirling through the air. They have no bows and arrows but use the *perce*, or large hide-shield which distinguishes the Caffres of the Cape.

WAIAPU a river New Zealand which takes its rise under Mount Kaurangi, in the E. peninsula of North Island or Lister and flows S. W. way through a sandy beach into the sea 6 m. S of East Cape. Draining a considerable extent of country, it assumes the appearance of a large stream at high water, but the fishes come down with such violence as to render it an unsafe anchorage even for the smallest vessels.

WAIKATO a river New Zealand, W. side of North



SCENE OF THE WAIKATO RIVER. - From House for Oceanic Frigate Marine.

Island or New Lister, prov. Auckland, rises in Lake Taupo, about the centre of the island, a fine expanse of water nearly 100 m. in circumference, and overtopped by the snow-capped mountain Tongarewa, 7000 ft. high and flowing S. W. until it reaches the parallel of its embouchure, when it turns westward to the sea. It is navigable for vessels of considerable

size. It is navigable for vessels of considerable

also for 80 or 70 m., where it is joined from the S. by the Waipa, up which boats can ascend for 60 m. further. At its outlet into the Waikato is a considerable stream. It does not form a bar, but has a narrow channel by which, at low-water, only vessels of about 80 tons can enter. Inside the headlands it is a stately river. The left or S. shore consists, for about 8 m. from the sea of shifting sand; the right shore is hilly and at the foot of the hills near the embouchure of the river, is, or was, the station of the Church Missionary Society, established in 1840. But the adjacent district, named from the river and remarkable for its grassy downs and pastoral and agricultural capabilities, has long been in a disturbed state from the war with the natives. But with the cessation of hostilities it is probable that the country will be re-occupied by the settlers, and its prosperity restored.

WAIMATE, a small bay, New Zealand, North Island or Ulster on the S. shore of the peninsula occupied by Mount Egmont. The bay forming only a slight indentation in a coast bordered by an unbroken line of cliffs, averaging 100 ft. in height, affords no shelter for vessels, and seaweeds collect only on account of the ebb-tide, pale situated at its N. extremity. This pale, formerly one of the strongholds of the natives and the scene of many a sanguinary struggle, occupies an almost impregnable position. Being joined to the mainland only by two narrow shingle spits it is nearly insulated. On the outer side it is a perpendicular cliff, 100 ft. high while on the land side there is a natural ditch with apparently deep water in it. The summit, which does not cover more than 100 square yards, is covered with pits for the reception of provisions as well as for shelter.

WAIMEA, a river New Zealand, which rises among the mountains in the N. of the Middle Island or Munster flows N. and enters the head of Blind Bay by three channels. The easternmost of these, aided by the waters from Nelson Haven, has hollowed out a deep space, known by the name of Bolton Hole where there is good and sheltered anchorage in 6 and 7 fathoms. The central and western channels, situated respectively 2½ and 6½ m. W. of Nelson, are both navigable for coasters. Above N. beyond the W. channel the coast, previously low rises into bold white cliffs, which in some places rise to the height of 250 ft., and are seen far off at sea.

WAITANGI the name of two rivers, New Zealand — 1 Waitangi, in the N. of North Island, has its mouth in the Bay of Islands. It can be entered and ascended for a short distance by small vessels having never less than 5 ft. water at the entrance and 12 ft. inside. — 2 Waitangi Middle Island, fed by the numerous lakes and mountain ranges of the interior becomes a considerable stream, and flows first S. and then E. forming the natural boundary between the settlements of Canterbury and Otago. In spring and summer the melting of the snow makes its current so rapid that it is unsafe even for boats to enter it.

WAITERA, a river New Zealand, which has its mouth on the W. coast of the North Island, 8 m. N.E. New Plymouth. At low springs it has not more than 2 ft. of water on its bar but the tide ranges 12 ft. It is thus rendered navigable by coasters, and is often visited in both directions and for trade with the natives, who have a village situated a quarter of a mile within the entrance, where there is good anchorage in 3 and 4 fathoms.

WAITENZKEHOREN is a Prussian empire, Upper Austria, circles Hausruck, 20 m. W. Linz. It has a town hospital, an endowment for the poor and in the vicinity an old castle situated on a lake. Pop. 1000.

WAKHUTI, a tribe, E. Africa, so called from inhabiting especially the province of Khaz, which bounds on the E. with Loamra. They are not, however, confined to it, but spread over a territory which extends from the Ngila W. to the Mountains of Umanza, and from the Dutham Hills N. to the Kafia. They are originally settled to the Wazemba, wearing the pointed beards and cowrie shells, but are inferior to them physically and mentally. Their colour is exceedingly dark; their eyes are blood-red and red with intercession; their hair, if not curly, is indifferent in quality, consisting chiefly of hollow perilla without gloss and of smallish; and they bear many marks of degradation, the effect partly of humid heat and sunburn, and partly of the bondage in which they are held by tyrannical rulers. Their usual dwellings are low circular huts, from 12 to 15 ft. in diameter,

and the straggling villages formed by them are elevated and dirty. Many of the Wakhuti occupy fixed establishments as porters, but because no natives of the country have been now disposed to trust them. They are everywhere to be met, not only in the Wazemba, and known to the latter, who are kept in a state of fearful servitude, but also in the territory of the interior where as soon as they enter Khaz.

WAKIMBU, a tribe, E. Africa, who claim a noble origin and according to their own account, emigrated into Unyanyemba about thirty-five years ago accompanied by their neighbours the Wakhonga and the Wamli. Their previous settlements were in Nguru, Umanza and Umanza, which they were obliged to abandon in consequence of the constant attacks of the Wazemba. They settled first at Kipini, a beautiful bay of the Tura, and have since extended into Ngunda, Mungu and Unyanyemba where they hold the land by inheritance from the Wazemba. They are apparently now being generally clad in skins, but they build firmly stockaded villages, grow sorghum, maize, millet, peas, cucumbers, and water-melons, rear cattle, and have slaves, and carry in small quantities, either through the merchants or by personal visits to the coast. In features they are dark and uncouth and have for their distinctive mark a number of small lines formed between the hair of the temples and the eyebrows, by raising the skin with a needle and opening it by means laterally. Some wear necklaces of curiously plaited straw, others a strip of white cow-hide bound around the brow. Their arms are bows and arrows, spears, and knives scabbard in their leathern waistbands. Their neighbours accuse them of being treacherous.

WAKKALA, a vil E. Africa, Latoka country near the Kamusi River, 60 m. S.E. Gondokoro. The village or town, in a fine forest of large timber, is composed of about 700 houses, strongly protected by a palisade of the hard iron-wood of the country with the addition of a hedge of iron-wood trees growing to a height of 20 ft. The entrance is a curious gateway 10 ft. deep, formed of the iron-wood palisades with a sharp turn to the right and left, making a zigzag. The inhabitants, governed by an independent chief, are great hunters, and the neighbourhood abounds with elephants, giraffes, buffaloes, rhinoceroses, and large antelopes. The soil is rich with abundance of fine grass and good pasturage, and a plentiful supply of water.

WALATA, or DUKU a tn. W. Africa, situated at the N.E. extremity of the district of El Hulla, and at the foot of a range of hills overlooking a large valley, 250 m. W.N.W. Timbuktoo lat. 18° N., lon. 7° W. It is a large place, consisting of wall-built clay houses, with a rough coat of plaster, but is extremely unhealthy and owing to this and other causes has become a seat of poverty and wretchedness. The inhabitants include a mixture of blacks and whites, the latter Barbers and Arabs of various tribes, and the former belonging to the widely scattered nation of the Fula, and of the Awar. About a mile W. of Walata are the ruins of an ancient place, supposed to have been identified with the celebrated capital of the Ghana empire. In Walata itself there is a spacious mosque of high antiquity.

WALISH, or WALFING (add), a bay on the N.W. coast of Africa, lat. 22° 50' S., lon. 14° 50' W. It is a small and extremely shallow, being protected on three sides by a sandy shore, and exposed only to the N. and N.W. winds, which here blow seldom. Large ships find good anchorage under the lee of a sandy peninsula, terminating in St. Pelagos Point, and smaller craft ride safely under the lee of the shops. The great disadvantage of the bay is that it is destitute of fresh water, and is brought from a distance of 8 m. inland. Walish Bay was in reputation, Walish Bay was much renowned for its provisions by the ships engaged in that trade, and a large establishment, erected for salting and curing them, and also providing fire outfit, found full employment in supplying the ships, and also, in exchanging a contract with the British government, for sending live cattle to St. Helena. Both branches of trade, having ceased, the establishment was broken up, but the houses and stores, which were left standing, have since been occupied by merchants of Cape Town. The bay is stony, with fish, and at certain seasons is much frequented by smaller species of whale known by the name of *Stenopterus*.

both the fish and the oil obtained from the whales promises to be a valuable source. It is situated on the coast of the British colony of Alaska. It affords an easy communication with the interior and was used with success for that purpose by the late Sir John Anderson.

WALLAGAH, a small settlement in Polynesia, Pacific Ocean, 14° 10' S, 149° 10' W; discovered by Captain Walker in 1816. It has also been named Low Woody Island, an appellation which graphically indicates its natural characteristics.

WALLACE, a vil British America, Nova Scotia, on the N coast, at the mouth of the Penobscot which falls into a bay, and forms a small harbor. It is a prettily situated but straggling place, in which the only conspicuous object is the St. John's church. Its harbor, having 16 ft of water on the bar at the ebb of ordinary spring-tides, and then rising 3 ft admits vessels of large draught and was much frequented by timber ships, till the supply failed. The inhabitants have compensated for the decline of this trade by turning their attention to agriculture.

WALLAGHABAD a town and cantonment, India, present and 80 miles W. Mysore dist. Channarayana, near bank, Palar. The town consists chiefly of one street, running E. and W., and both from its vicinity to the river and a nullah which intersects it, is well drained and tolerably clean, airy and dry. The cantonment, situated about half a mile N.W. of the town occupies a piece of ground rising gently above the surrounding plain, and is about three-quarters of a mile long by half a mile broad. Rice is grown to some extent in the vicinity.

WALM, a town, Austrian empire, duchy Bukovina, dist. and about 50 m. S.W. Czernowitz, with 3843 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the surrounding forests. In the vicinity is a pillar commemorating the victory of the Moldavians over the Turks.

WAN, or **WAM HIEH**, a town, China, prov. Szechuen, 1 bank Yangtze-kiang about 110 m. above Quanshow. It is a small place surrounded by a wall and contains an apparently industrious and thriving population. Its shops are well stocked, and expose for sale, among other articles, coal, sulphur, sugar cane, and blue cotton prints. The hills in the vicinity are well wooded, and produce good crops of rice, wheat, barley, beans, tobacco, cotton, tobacco, &c. Between Quanshow and Wan the breadth of the river is nowhere less than 100 yards, but it is encumbered by reefs, which however generally leave a clear channel of considerable depth. The rapids are not so impetuous as below Quanshow.

WANDALA, a mountain range, Western Africa, which commencing in the E. of Bornou, near its S. frontier stretches S.W. along the N.W. frontier of Adama, and is succeeded by a number of isolated mountain masses, with which it does not seem to be connected. Mager, its culminating point, has an estimated height of 3000 ft., which is probably 500 ft. more than the average of the range. The isolated mountains beyond are much loftier, one of them, Minied, being not less than 6000 ft.

WANGANUI a town, New Zealand, New Ulster prov. Wellington, on a river of same name, about 2 m. above its mouth on the W. coast. It is a military port, a leading music station, and being accessible to vessels of 100 to 200 tons, is the center of a large and flourishing native trade. A small steamer belonging to the police regularly to Wellington and Nelson, and every other inhabitants who already number about 1000, come to the coast with Sydney and Melbourne.

WANGARUA, a river, New Zealand, which rises in the mountainous district of the N. Island from N. to E., flows S. and then E. to the coast, towards its E. entrance, 4 m. below the mouth of the Patea; lat. (N. head) 39° 57' 20" S. lat. 175° 1' E. It has 8 ft. over its bar at low water, and is entered by vessels of 10 to 12 ft. draught, which can ascend as far as Price, but most of the coasting trade is carried by vessels of about 25 tons burden. The entrance should not be attempted except in fine weather with a landing wind.

WANGGARI, a river, New Zealand, which has its mouth in the bay of the same name by the N.E. of the North Island, 3 m. S. of the entrance to the Gulf of Hauraki. The river is at its entrance, between Lost Point on the E. and a point of Mars Bank on the W., is 1/2 m. wide, but immediately opens out to a width of 2 m. Much of this width, however, is laid dry, New Zeal. Gaz.—Vol. II.

or nearly so at low-water, and the real channel is diminished to 3 m. The shore on the S. is low and swampy, but on the N. it is fringed by hills of considerable height. Within Wangari Bay there is a large harbour with good anchorage.

WANGARUA, a bay and harbour, New Zealand, on the W. of North Island or Ulster. It has high and steep shores on either side, is well sheltered by Stephenson Island is entered by a narrow channel, and has in its main branch an average width of about 1/2 m. with a depth of more than 3 m. On the E. side are three bays, every one of which affords good anchorage.

WASHINGTON a town U. States Iowa cap. of same name in a prairie 40 m. W. S.W. Muscatine, with which it is connected by a branch of the Mississippi and Missouri railway. It contains nine churches, a bank, a steam mill machine shops, and several manufactures and is surrounded by a rich agricultural district. Pop. (1855), 8000.

WASIN, a small coraline is. about 24 m. long by 1 m. broad off the E. coast of Africa S. of Mombasa, and N. of Zanzibar, to the latter of which it belongs. The only settlement is built upon the N. shore, and consists of stone and lime mosques, long rooms with flat roofs, and a few small houses of mangrove timber scattered among palm trees. There are some 4000 people, some of them 40 and 45 ft. in girth give a pleasant air to an otherwise squalid settlement. The inhabitants suffer severely from fevers, scurvy, and small pox.

WASKULFZ, a town, Austrian empire, duchy Bukovina, dist. and W. N. W. Czernowitz, on the Osnabromer, with a paper-mill and a pop. of 8696.

WATERLOO the name of four places, British America, Canada West. The most important are 1. A vil. on Ottawa, 80 m. W. Montreal, with a R. Catholic church, a school, and a steam saw-mill.—2. A vil. cap. of same name, within 1 m. of a station of the Grand Trunk railway 61 m. W. S.W. Toronto. It is a flourishing place, inhabited almost exclusively by Germans who have their own Lutheran church and vernacular newspaper, cabinet and chair, carriage shop, billiard and door factories, a brewery, a tannery, an iron-foundry, and a grist and steam saw mills. Pop. about 1500.

WATKINS, or **JAY'S BROOK**, a vil. U. States New York, at the S. of Seneca Lake and on the Cayuga and Elmira railway 31 m. E. Elmira. It contains five churches and two banks, and steamboats ply between it and Geneva. A large quantity of coal is shipped here. Pop. 8000.

WATLING, an is. West Indies, Bahamas 50 m. E. San Salvador, or Cat Island about lat 28° 57' N. lon. 74° 28' W. It is about 12 m. long from N. to S. by 6 to 7 m. broad and has slightly indented shores, with an interior largely cut up by salt-water lagoons which are separated from each other by small woody hills from 100 to 140 ft. high. It is, however, considered the most fertile of the Bahamas and raises the best breed of sheep. The E. shore is fringed with a reef and the only safe anchorage is at the N. and the inhabitants, 450 in number, are scattered over the island. Captain A. B. Becher in an article in vol. xvi. of the *Journal of the R. G. S.*, has endeavored to prove that not San Salvador as Humboldt and Washington Irving maintain, but Watling is what is called the landfall of Columbus, or the first land which he reached on his first voyage across the Atlantic.

WAZERABAD, a town, India, Punjab about 3 m. from 1 bank Church, 60 m. by W. Lahore. It stands in a fertile district commanding beautiful views of the Himalayas, and is described as one of the handsomest towns in India. Arvin, a European officer in Rungt Singh's service, having rebuilt it in the European style with wide streets and an elegant and commodious bazar. Rungt Singh had a pleasure-ground here, and a palace of singular construction covered externally with red fresco full length figures of the ten Sikh Gurus.

WAZEGURA a tribe, E. Africa, occupying the land S. of the Pangani River to Cape Unwana, and extending as far W. as the Nguru Hills. They were originally a powerful tribe, but the possession of firearms has made them terrible to their neighbours whom they are constantly kidnapping for the slave-market. One of them, originally of low origin, having succeeded in conquering the Ukami, occupying a district which extends eastwards from the Duthum Hills has almost depopulated it to supply the slave-markets of Zanzibar.

and still carries on his depredations to such an extent that the security of the caravan route to Ungayemba is seriously endangered. The Wasagur, instead of owning hereditary subjects, obey the loudest tongue, the most open hand, and the sharpest spear; hence, in every quarter bloody feuds prevail.

WEICHSEL, a tn. Austrian empire, Silesia, 55 m. S.E. Troppau. It is a straggling place, situated among the Carpathian Mountains, at the source of the Weichsel or Vistula, whose head-streams uniting here, form a remarkable waterfall 180 ft. high. The place has a Protestant parish church, and contains 3417 inhabitants.

WEIDENAU, a tn. Austrian empire, Silesia, cap. dist. of same name, 40 m. N.W. Troppau, with manufactures of linen and hosiery and four yearly markets. Pop. 3000.

WEIES, a tn. Austrian empire, duchy Styria, cap. dist. and on a stream of same name, in a very romantic district 18 m. N.E. Graz. It has two churches, one very ancient, and the other with a fine high-altar an hospital manufactures of scythes and other articles in iron and a saw-mill. There are several old castles in the vicinity. Pop. 1300.

WEISENKIRCHEN, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria circle Upper Marchburg, S. bank Danube, 48 m. W. N. Vienna. It contains 1040 inhabitants, employed chiefly in weaving and in growing wheat and fruit.

WEISSENSTEIN, a tn. Russian gov. Ekhtoria, cap. circle and on a stream of same name 53 m. N.E. Ryval. It stands among gardens, has a church, a school and an elementary school, and two benevolent endowments and contains 3637 inhabitants.

WELLAWAY, a river Ceylon which rises among the mountains to the E. of Adam's Peak, flows S.E. and reaches the sea on the S. shore of the island near Hambantota, after a course of 69 m. It drains an area of 763 sq. m.

WELLINGTON, the name of three places in British America, Canada West.—1. A vil. co. Prince Edward, on West Lake a bay of Lake Ontario 84 m. N.E. Toronto with a Protestant church a public school, an iron foundry a tannery saw-mills, and a fishery in the bay where great numbers of white fish are taken. Pop. about 600.—2. *Wellington Square*, a vil. co. Halifax, on Lake Erie 36 m. S.E. Toronto. It possesses Church of England and Wesleyan churches, a ladies' seminary, an iron foundry a pottery and a carriage factory. The surrounding country is celebrated for its wheat and cattle. Of the latter great numbers are sent to the eastern markets. Pop. about 750.—3. *Wellington Mines*, a vil. co. called from the copper mines in its vicinity. They are situated between Lakes Huron and Superior and belong to the Montreal Mining Company. Including that of the contiguous Bruce Mines, the produce is said to average 100 tons of copper ore monthly.

WELLINGTON, a prov. New Zealand, forming the S. portion of New Ulster bounded N.W. by Taranaki, N. by Auckland, and N.E. by Hawke's Bay prov., and washed in all other directions by the sea, has an extreme length from N. to S. of 200 m. an extreme breadth of 50 m. and a coast-line of about 300 m. It is bordered on its S. and W. coasts by two parallel ranges, enclosing an interior valley but almost precluding access to it by the dense forests with which they are clothed. Evidence of volcanic action are seen in many localities, and earthquakes, particularly in the direction of Cook's Strait, where Wellington, the capital, is situated, are not infrequent. The narrow belt interposed between the mountains and the shore particularly on the W., while it is the most accessible is also among the most fertile parts of the province, and on it accordingly most of its settlements have been formed. One of these, Manawatu, situated about 70 m. N. by E. Wellington, lies along the banks of a river of its name which is navigable for coasting craft. The most important, however is Wanganui situated about 50 m. farther N. Pop. 12,000 of whom 5000 are natives.

WELLINGTON cap. of above prov. standing at the entrance of Cook's Strait, midway between the N. and S. extremities of the two larger islands, occupies the most central position in New Zealand. The harbour named Port Nicholson, is a noble sea-lake 6 m. in length, surrounded by wooded hills and opening by a deep channel into the strait. The town stands in a fine situation at the western side of the lake, and displays a line of stores, shops, and substantial ware-

houses upon the margin of the water, with some important public buildings, and many private residences on the terraces above. Wooded slopes rise almost perpendicular from the harbour-lake, and the country for 20 m. around contains mainly of densely-wooded mountain ranges, and up gullies and ravines. The valley and thriving village about 6 m. from the town



along the shores of the harbour is the only agricultural one in connection with Wellington. Evidence of volcanic action still remains and two or three considerable shocks have been felt within the last twenty years, but have had no serious effect. Situated at the entrance of Cook's Strait, the town is often swept by heavy gales of wind which however, conduce to its healthiness. Enjoying important facilities for trade Wellington is making rapid progress; it is the centre of much commercial activity, and already contains 1000 inhabitants.

WEMBITSCHE, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and about 20 m. N.E. Olmütz, with a parish church, a mill and 1260 inhabitants.

WEQUAMIKOONG, a vil. British America, Canada West, on a deep bay of same name, near the N.E. extremity of Great Manitoulin Island. It is a missionary station of the Jesuits, and contains a large stone church. The inhabitants, about 600 Indians, are mostly emigrants from a village established E. Catholic mission on Lake Michigan.

WERDNIN, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 13 m. S. Wetzlar, with a Baptist church, a mill, and 1000 inhabitants.

WERFFEN, a tn. Austrian empire, duchy and 25 m. S. by E. Salzburg, cap. dist. of same name, on the Salzach, with a Capuchin monastery and iron-works. In the vicinity is the old feudal castle of Hohenwerfen. Pop. 1000.

WEST FARNHAM, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Mimiquoi, 37 m. S.E. Montreal. It is a thriving place, with Church of England, Wesleyan, and E. Catholic churches, an academy, manufactures of potash, mill-wheels, carriages, and woollens, and a number of saw-mills, employed in sawing lumber, which is drawn to St. John's, and thence exported to the States. Pop. about 700.

WESTFIELD, a *U. S.* town, New York 1 m. S. of Schoharie Harbor, on Lake Erie, and on the Lake Shore railway, 31 m. S.W. Buffalo. It has five churches, several mills and factories, sawmills, steam engines, and a number of other buildings.

WESTFIELD, a *U. S.* town, in British N. America, and on the Columbia River. It is about lat. 49° 15' N. and long. 120° 30' W. It is above its mouth and on the site of Fort Langley. The ground rises to the rear of it, and is covered with a forest of large pine-trees. It has a court-house, assay office, and several places of worship. It is the site of a bishop, and had a new cathedral, which was burned down in 1860.

WESTON, a *U. S.* village, British America, Canada West co. (see 60 m. S. of London, and on the Grand Trunk, as well as the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron railways 40 m. N.E. Toronto. It possesses a Church of England, Wesleyan, and Baptist churches, manufactures of woollens, harness waggons, and machinery, an iron-foundry, a brewery and a distillery. The manufacture of lumber, once very large, now suffices only for local consumption. There is an extensive turf bog in the vicinity. Pop. about 800.

WEST WINDWARD, a *U. S.* village, Connecticut on the outlet of Long Lake 30 m. by railway N. Waterbury. It is adjacent to the coast, and contains several factories, large numbers of wharves are made here. Pop. 800.

WETTENDORF, a *U. S.* town, Austrian empire, Hungary co. Eisenburg 4 m. S. of Eisenburg in a fertile district, with an old castle and 1400 inhabitants, many of whom are gipsies.

WETTER, a *U. S.* town, in the Archipelago, Flores Sea, on the N. of Flores, towards its E. end, in lat. (N. point) 8° 5' E., lon. 125° 58' E. It is about 10 m. long by 30 m. broad, is mountainous towards the N., but has on the S. some open plains and valleys. The inhabitants, like those of Timor are an intermediate race between the Malay and the Negro, and in a very rude state. The only export of any consequence is bees wax. Pop. roughly estimated at 22,000.

WHALEFISH, a group of islands off the W. coast of Greenland to the S. of Disco Island and in the entrance of Disco Bay lat. (Boat Island) 68° 58' 42" N. lon. 53° 18' W. The two main islands are about 600 ft. high and afford good anchorage in the channel which separates them. On the S. island, called Xron Prins the Danes have an establishment, and carry on the seal fishery. Most of the persons employed are Esquimaux.

WHITE, or **WHAKARI**, an isl. New Zealand, in the Bay of Plenty 28 m. off the coast of North Island or Ulster lat. 37° 40' S., lon. 177° 12' E. It is an active volcano, about 24 m. in circuit and 860 ft. high. The base of the crater, 1 m. in circuit and level with the sea, has in its centre a boiling spring, which is about 100 ft. in diameter and sends volumes of steam fully 2000 ft. high in calm weather, and round its edges numerous small geysers, which sound like so many high-pressure engines, and emit steam with so much force that the steam thrown into the vortex would be immediately shot into the air. Looking down the crater the appearance is that of a well drained meadow of gorgeous green, with meandering streams feeding the boiling caldron below. On examination this green is found to be the purest crystallized sulphur. The whole island is so heated that it is difficult to walk upon it, and natural life may be said to be extinct, scarcely a lizard being found on the slopes. White Island is the N. point of an extensive belt of subterranean agitation stretching from Mount Egmont through Tongareva, and the Taranaki and Whararua Lakes to White Island or Mount Hiri.

WHITE MOUNTAIN RIVER, British America, rises in a swampy bog, about lat. 50° 20' N., lon. 99° 30' W. and flowing very directly, first N.E. and then E., enters Lake Manitoba at its S.W. extremity. It drains an extensive area of the richest fertile land, is well timbered on its banks with oak, elm, ash, maple, spruce, and balsam poplar, possesses valuable fisheries, and is navigated by canoes for 80 m. above its mouth.

WHITESUNDAY, an isl. off the N.E. coast of Australia, 11 m. long, 11 m. wide, and near its S. and E. end, is a low, sandy, desolate island, with a few small trees. Its culminating point is 1504 ft. above the sea.

WHYDAH, a *U. S.* town, (native *Gro-lan* or *Gro-lan*, 'plantation house') a *U. S.* town, Africa, Dahomey. It stands about 2 m. N. of the sea, from which it is separated by a narrow lagoon, a swamp and a lofty sand-bank, and extends 1 m. from S.E. to N.W., and is about 1/2 m. broad. The streets are formed by the walls of compounds and blocks of houses built uniformly of sun dried clay in three or four courses, from 1 1/2 ft. to 2 ft. thick and thatched with palm-leaves or grass. The outside sun is crumbly, but inside the houses are often convenient and comfortable. The houses are scattered, and the place generally has a ruinous appearance, everything showing decay, the slave-trade, upon which its prosperity depended being suppressed by the strict blockade of the seaboard. Whydah is really a group of villages divided into five quarters, each under the rule of a *scheyee*, subject to the headship of the *vooyey*. Though filthy it is not a very unhealthy place there being a strong day-breeze, and the nights cool the highest part, the W. and is about 40 ft. above sea-level. The soil is argillaceous clay and sand. There are four forts, or rather factories French, Brazilian, English, and Portuguese. The great market covers a large space. The approach to the town from the sea is by three roads the right leading to the Portuguese fort, the left to the French and the middle one to the market and the English fort. There is an excellent local police, and quite a good order prevails, crimes of serious violence or theft are rare, but pilfering is universal. In February 1864, three fires, on successive days destroyed a great part of the town, with a serious loss of life. The native inhabitants are snake-worshippers, venerating a non-venomous python called *deahybe*. The population is estimated variously from 12,000 to 25,000, the former probably being more nearly correct. There are 600 R. Catholics among them 200 boys under missionary teaching, and about 110 annually baptised. — (Barrow).

WIOHALA, a *U. S.* town, American empire, circle and about 23 m. N. of Gatcha with 1100 inhabitants employed chiefly in spinning, weaving and the culture of flax.

WIKLIE-OCZY, a *U. S.* town, Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 24 m. N.E. Presmyl, with a Dominican monastery and 1500 inhabitants.

WIKPEZ, a *U. S.* town, Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 39 m. S.W. Grosow on a stream of same name, with 2500 inhabitants, most of whom are employed in weaving drills and table-cloths.

WIEROWAN, a *U. S.* town, Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and about 7 m. S. Olmitz with a mineral spring and 1000 inhabitants.

WIKERZOWIEC, a *U. S.* town, Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 10 m. S. by E. Kolomea with a fine baronial castle, containing a valuable library and picture-gallery. The manufactures consist of cloth and morocco leather. Pop. 1200.

WIESEN, a *U. S.* town, Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 38 m. N.E. Kilmgratz, on the frontiers of Silesia, with 1100 inhabitants, who are mostly employed in weaving and spinning. For the latter there is a model spinning school.

WIKEMATH, a *U. S.* town, Austrian empire, Lower Austria, 40 m. S. Vienna with manufactures of linen, several mills, and 1400 inhabitants.

WIGSTADTL, a *U. S.* town, Austrian empire, Silesia, cap. dist. of same name, 12 m. S.W. Troppau with manufactures of linen and cotton goods, and important cattle-markets. The old feudal castle of Wigstau is in the vicinity. Pop. 2636.

WILDSCHITZ, a *U. S.* town, Austrian empire, Silesia, dist. Sauerbrunn 46 m. N.W. Troppau, with a castle an hospital, and 2100 inhabitants.

WILDBSTEIN, a *U. S.* town, Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 10 m. N. Eger, cap. dist. of same name, with a parish church, a castle, manufactures of calico, two cotton and five other mills. Pop. 6786.

WILLIAM, a port, New Zealand in Forrester Strait, on the N.E. of the South Island or Stewart, and nearly opposite to Bluff Harbour in Middle Island. The coast about Bluff Harbour, Ruapuka Island, and the rocks and shoals between it and Peterhead's Inlet shelter it from easterly winds, and it is also so effectively protected from the swell rolling round both ends of the island that it becomes a perfect secure haven. The schooners engaged in whaling and sealing make it their head-quarters.

WILTEN, a *U. S.* town, Austrian empire, Tyrol, on the

hill, circle and S. of Innsbruck. It occupies the site of the Roman town of Vindobona, and has among its principal buildings a Franciscan abbey, a beautiful endowed and a parish church, the latter with fine paintings, a Carmelite monastery, and the station of the Innsbruck and Kufstein railway S. W. from this town, on the road to Italy, is Mount Loel, remarkable as the scene of three victories gained in 1809 by the Tyrolese under Moller and Himpfinger. Pop. 1000.

WINDIG-JENIKAU a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Gams, with a demerit church, a mill and 1000 inhabitants.

WINDISCHGARTEN a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, circle Traun on the Telsch 20 m. S. Steyer has a central institute for the poor, an endowed school, manufactures of articles, and much-frequented sulphur baths. Pop. 1200.

WINDISCHGRATZ a tn. Austrian empire, duchy Styria, cap. dist. of same name, on the Murelinsch 44 m. S. N. W. Gratz; with a very ancient parish church, a high school, an hospital, a theatre, and 1200 inhabitants.

WINNIPEG [add.] the largest of a chain of lakes which form one of the features of the features of British America as follows:—length, 230 m., greatest breadth, 57 m., length of coast line, 530 m., area of water 8500 sq. m., area of basin 400 000 sq. m., height above the sea, 428 ft., or only 28 ft. more than Lake Superior. The coast line is very much diversified, presenting at one time low swampy beaches and at another rugged promontories and bold promontories. Towards the N. W. the coast is very low and much broken by deep and narrow bays, but in proceeding southward beyond the mouth of the Saskatchewan, the great headland of Kitchi canis comes into view stretching so far into the lake that its extreme point is 23 E. of the point of coast line. For some distance S. of Kitchi canis the shore continues comparatively high and abrupt, presenting a series of limestone ridges, generally wooded with aspen and other deciduous trees, with intervening swamps timbered with tamarack and spruce. The S. coast consists for many miles of alternate strips of sand containing willows, and narrow reedy marshes running parallel to the coast line. Some of these sand strips, well protected by drift-lands, are evidence of considerable age; others of them are recent, enclosing ponds in which muds are just beginning to show themselves, and furnishing a clear indication of the process by which the land is making its conquests on the water, and gradually diminishing its area. The E. coast consists generally of a succession of knolls or low domes of granite and gneiss, rising generally 8 to 10 ft. above the water and having on their flanks a scrubby growth of timber, chiefly Saskatoon pine and spruce. Between the knolls ponds and swamps often occur, and the whole line of coast is much broken by deep inlets and well sheltered bays, which should the lake come to be navigated, may be termed a good account. The great features of the lake are the Saskatchewan, which enters it on the N. W., the Dauphin or Little Saskatchewan on the W., and the Red River and Assiniboia on the E. Its only outlet is through the contracted and rocky channel of the Nelson, which flows N. E. to Hudson's Bay. The finest scenery of the lake is furnished not so much by its shores and the adjacent mainland, as by some of the many islands which it contains. Of these the two largest and most important, both situated in the E. portion of the lake, are Big Bear Island, by far the largest of all, and Dow Island, the latter particularly deserving of notice, both for its beauty and its valuable fishery where sturgeon and great numbers of white fish are taken. Lake Winnipeg freezes every winter, the ice frequently becoming 5 ft. thick, and not leaving the upper end of the lake before the 10th of June.

WINNIFEG [add.] a river in British America, flowing through several lakes in the river of the Hudson's Bay, down at first by a series of bays, and then into a mighty river, which is the source of the navigation by means of the Hudson's Bay Company, and is a N. W. direction, it descends 240 ft. by a series of magnificent cascades, bounded by precipitous cliffs or rounded hills of granite, and not infrequently expands into large deep lakes full of islands. At each extremity of the river the Hudson's Bay Company have a station, the one at the outlet, called Rat Portage, and the other at the mouth, Fort Alexander. Both are finely situated, but more especially the former which stands on an island surrounded by hills about 300 ft. high, and near it are some tall red and white pine trees remains of an ancient forest. On the left bank of the river, 25 m. below Rat Portage, stands Selkirk Mission, in connection with the Church of England. It was held for several years by the R. Catholics who were driven away by the Indians in consequence of the death of a young priest in the mission at Red River settlement. Besides the mission-house and a school-house, which is used as a church, five other houses have been built, and some progress has been made as the congregation composed almost entirely of Swampy Cree Indians, numbers 45. The country around Selkirk being like most of that through which the Winnipeg flows wholly granitic, has a dreary look, but the Mission itself is a favoured spot, its domain extending over 250 acres of a fertile clay on which all kinds of farm and garden crops succeed well. The Winnipeg opposite to Selkirk is about 250 yards wide, and flows past with a rapid current.

WINNIFEGO-SIS or **LITTLE WINNIFEG** [add.] a lake, British America, about 50 m. W. of Lake Winnipeg, in which it is not only nearly parallel, but bears through a diamond-shaped scale a marked resemblance in shape. Greatest length 110 m., greatest breadth about 25 m. The shores of the lake are low and swampy particularly towards the E. where the whole tract which intervenes between it and Lake Winnipeg is of the same character. The monotonous features of the lake are occasionally exchanged for others of a more pleasing description particularly towards the S., where some fine old cimes, crooked and gnarled are seen, and where Saskatoon Island, one of the many which is a chain, presents some very interesting rocky exposures of a limestone which is highly fossiliferous, beautifully stratified, very hard and bituminous. Winnipeg as received two important features—the Swan, which enters it on the W., through a lake of same name; and the Red Deer which enters it on the N. W. Both of these rivers open communication to an important tract of country E. and N. E. of the head-waters of the Assiniboia, and discharges itself into the Manitoba through the Water Hen River which is very broad, shallow, and ready on a rock of land which projects from the S. shore of the lake towards the N., salt works have long been established and are still carried on with some spirit, though the competition with British salt has so much lowered the price as almost to annihilate the profit. The mine bed which must be of large extent, since it is found far to the N. W., and is worked by the Hudson's Bay Company on the Swan River, is a very extensive yellowish-white clay, containing both nodules of flint and limestone boulders. The salt is obtained in the form of brine, by sinking wells in the clay where the small bubbling spring is observed to issue from N. W. openings, is so strong that thirty gallons of it, when evaporated, produce a bushel of salt.

WINONA a tn. U. States, Wisconsin, cap. dist. of same name, on bank Mississippi, 44 m. E. of St. Paul. It contains a courthouse, eight churches, three banks, a steam saw-mill, &c., and is the E. terminus of the Winona and St. Peter's railway. Wheat and other grains are shipped here, and timber and limestone abound in the county. Pop. (1860), about 5000.

WINTERBERG, a tn. Austrian empire, circle and 24 m. S. W. Paster, in a valley on the Mollnabach; with a parish church, a castle, a town house, a brewery, and manufactures of leather, paper, and spirits. The town is small, and still some remains of its old walls and other antiquities. Near it are glassworks and smelting furnaces. Pop. 2500.

WOADI, or **WODI**, a town in the Africa, Nubia, prov. of the Nile, at the confluence of the Nile, 1,000 m. S. E. Khartoum. It is a large place, composed chiefly of mud-brick houses, with many small shops and a few large ones. The principal buildings are a mosque and a school. There is a market, the residence of the commander of the barracks. In front of the fort, and on the banks of the river, is a large open place, recently planted with date palms, figs and other fruit trees.

WODINA, a market village, Turkey in Europe, at the foot of Mount Rhodope in Roumelia, not far from Philippopolis. It occupies a beautiful and salubrious site, contains 1,000 inhabitants, who are mostly Greek Christians and possesses an educational establishment attended by about one hundred pupils.

WODNIAN (add.), a town in the Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 12 m. S. E. of the bank Blatitz. It is an ancient place partly surrounded by walls and a deep ditch, is the seat of several public offices, and has two churches, a synagogue, a superior and ordinary school, a hospital, military barracks, and four important yearly markets chiefly for horses and cattle. Pop. 8990.

WOJNITOW, a town in the Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 32 m. E. N. E. of the city, with 1780 inhabitants chiefly employed in making earthenware.

WOLCZYNIC, a town in the Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 2 m. N. E. of the city, with a gypsum mill and 1000 inhabitants.

WOLFSBURG, a town in the Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 22 m. N. E. of the city, with a parish church, two mills and 2403 inhabitants.

WOLFGANG (St.), a town in the Austrian empire, Upper Austria, circle, Hausruck, on the lake of same name, on the frontiers of the duchy of Styria, 18 m. E. S. E. of the city of Salzburg. It possesses a large and ancient Gothic church with a beautiful high altar which dates from 1481 fine paintings and carvings, and has some industrial establishments. Pop. 800.

WOLKOVSK, a town in the Russian empire, 40 m. S. E. of Grodno, cap. circle and on a river of same name. It has two churches, a secular parish school two charitable institutions, several factories, and contains 3416 inhabitants. An important annual fair is held within the circle at the village of Belska.

WOLFIN, a town in the Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and about 10 m. S. E. of the city. It was once the seat of a Benedictine abbey, has an old church and manufactures of linen, and contains 1500 inhabitants.

WOLZOWITZ, a town in the Austrian empire, duchy Bukovina, circle, and S. W. of the city, with a very ancient church, containing the remains of Prince Drago, the founder of the Moldavia state.

WONG-CHANG, or **WONG-CHANG**, a departmental city capital of the province of Chefoo, China, lat. 30° 11' N. lon. 115° 46' E. It is situated on the bank of the Yang-tse-kiang, facing Hangchow.

It is divided by a ridge of hills trending S. E. from north which a tunnel is cut to facilitate the communication between the E. and W. quarters, the former containing the greatest number of shops, dwellings, and public buildings. The main streets are wider than usually exist in Chinese cities, and have paved foot-paths, the shops are spacious and well stocked with merchandise and produce and the government offices are extensive and built in the best style of native architecture. It is surrounded by a consolidated wall 20 ft. high, about 7 m. in circuit, with nine gates entering by the land, and one by the river. The latter entrance is in the middle of a fortified rampart washed by the stream, about a quarter of a mile in width and from 25 to 50 ft. in height, constructed of solid masonry, at a cost of half a million

sterling, after the Imperialists re-captured the city from the Taipings in 1869. The view from the hills that intersect the city is unequalled in the whole empire, as it commands the prospect of Hangchow and Hangyang on the opposite bank, together with the confluence of the Han and the Yang-tse, both streams crowded at all times and seasons with junks, and where the foreign steamers and sailing vessels lie at anchor. Looking within the precincts of the walls from these



WONG-CHANG.—From Oliphant's China and Japan.

heights, an immense area is seen covered with the quaint towered roofs of the houses, here and there diversified by the more elevated roofs of temples, pagodas, pavilions or official palaces all more or less surrounded by trees and gardens. On the hill facing the river stands a group of newly built edifices, profusely ornamented with floral and gilded carvings of Chinese design, with a battery of foreign ordnance commanding the approaches by land and water. Woe-cheng is the residence of the provincial governor of Hoo pei, also the foo, or intendant of the department, who has jurisdiction over ten districts, including one city of the second order and nine of the third. It is a place of much repute for its educational establishments with a hall of examination capable of accommodating 7000 students during the triennial competitions for degrees admitting to the Hsueh College at Peking. A large contingent of Chinese troops are quartered within the gates of the city, which are closed at night, and guarded by sentinels. In time of war or rebellion immense numbers of the inhabitants from the adjacent towns flock into Woe-chang for protection, when a dense population throngs the streets and open places. At such times the people may number 1,500,000, or as some authorities state, 2,000,000, but in time of peace the settled inhabitants do not exceed 800,000, including the garrison. Being the most central spot in China, it has communication with all parts of the empire, forming in conjunction with Hangchow and Hangyang a vast emporium of native and foreign commerce; but it is not opened as a place of trade or residence for foreigners, although they may freely visit the city under protection of the authorities. (Mossman, M.S. Notes.)

WOOD, a small island, British America, off the coast of Labrador, in the Strait of Belle Isle, about 7 m. W. of Port au Port. It is 1½ m. long, by 1 m. wide at its S. E. where broadest, is composed of sandstone much less elevated than the mainland and is covered with moss and coarse grass, the woods to which it owed its name having been all cut down by the fishermen who are in consequence obliged to go to Newfoundland for their stages etc. It possesses two large fishing establishments belonging to Jersey merchants, who, in addition to that of cod, which forms the staple, carry on both the seal and the herring fishery. The fishing vessels

arrive from home in the beginning of June, and often are many days drifting about in the ice before they reach their home. They all return to Europe in the fall of the year having only a son or two in charge of each post, with numerous dogs, mostly of the Esquimaux crossed with the Newfoundland breed, which draw their sledges with firewood, or go over to the male and hunt bears, foxes, deer &c. The climate is very severe, and also uncertain.

WOO-HOO, a town, China, prov. Nanchang, near Yangtze-kiang, about 60 m. above Nankin. It consists of the town proper, situated about 1½ m. inland, and a suburb extending some distance along the margin of the river. The town is surrounded by white walls, and the suburb is not only also surrounded by a wall, but forms a military post defended by three forts erected on opposite eminences. The town, capital of a district of same name, is said to have been one of the largest of its class in China, with many good streets and handsome shops. During the Taiping rebellion it was one of the headquarters of the rebels, who have left little of it standing except the wall and a part of the two principal streets, each extending about ½ m. inside the gates, and nearly as far outside. Since its suppression in 1864 the inhabitants have been returning and the authorities are restoring the public buildings, but it will be a long time before the place resumes its former prosperity.

WOO-SUNG, or **WU-SUNG** [add]. Since the opening of Shanghai to foreign commerce, Woo-sung has risen into importance from its situation at the mouth of the Whang-poo, 13 m. by water and 8 m. by land from the British settlement. At the entrance to that inlet from the sea a bar stretches across the channel above Woo-sung over which ships of large tonnage cannot pass except at high-water or spring tides. Hence the anchorage at this place is always crowded with shipping waiting to cross the bar which, if heavily laden, they cannot accomplish for some days, or even weeks. This drawback to the navigation of the channel in Shanghai places Woo-sung in a favorable position to become the natural export of that exportation, with a railway 8 m. long across a level country. From the immense quantity of sediment deposited by the stream, the water across the bar is becoming shallower and the channel narrower, while an island has been formed near Woo-sung several acres in extent, since foreigners visited the port. On a rampart flanking the anchorage are the remains of a battery which mounted one hundred guns and was captured by Admiral Parker in the expedition under the High Gough in June, 1862. Vessels upward-bound are piloted up to the roadstead by a staff of foreign pilots and they are boarded by the officers of the harbor-master's department and maritime customs. These are the only foreign residents at Woo-sung; while the native village from whence it derives its name, is a small place, inhabited by a sea-faring population. (Morse, *M.S. Notes*.)

WOITIZ, a town, Austria empire Bohemia, circle Tabor, cap. dist. of same name, 30 m. S S E. Prague. It has a

parish church, a synagogue, a Franciscan monastery, a townhouse, a brewery, and two mills. Pop. 2244.

WU-CHU, a town, China, prov. Kiangsu, at the junction of the Yangtze and the Kwei-chow rivers, with the Yangtze. It is the most important commercial port of the province, being the entrepot for all the goods of the Yangtze valley, and is chiefly of wood, rice, sugar, oil, silk, and cotton. It is also a manufacturing town from Canton. The city was explored by a British squadron of gunboats in 1860 for up to Wu-chu, and found to be there nearly navigable for junks, though its clear channel was between 500 and 600 yards wide. The trade of Wu-chu, and of the Si-king generally was almost destroyed by the civil war, but it is now recovering.

WUKARI, a town, Central Africa, cap. prov. Kano, on a branch of the Benue, about 10 m. from its S. or L. bank, and 300 m. S S W Kano. According to native information it is a very large place, about 15 m. in extent, and densely inhabited to the very walls. Its government is an absolute despotism. All the handicrafts are under the immediate control of the king, who permits none but his own people to exercise them. He also monopolizes the foreign trade. The chief manufacture is cotton cloth, said to be of a peculiar kind of cotton. There seems also to be much kind of indigenous coffee. Yams are much cultivated.

WUNGABEJEWUNG a village, British Columbia, Canada West, on the Great Mainland Island. It is a missionary station of the Church of England, and as yet only in embryo. The Indian inhabitants, about seventy formerly dwelt at Mahmoteahung 25 m. distant. They live partly by agriculture, but chiefly by furnishing firewood to the steamers plying between Collingwood and Saint John's.

WUNZEN LAKE the most celebrated of the five active volcanoes now existing in Kinai, the most southern and westerly of the sites of Japan. It is situated in prov. Fum near the N W extremity of the island and has had repeated eruptions in modern times. In one of these, which destroyed the city of Numa-Bura, 35,000 persons are said to have perished. In 1793 the summit of the mountain sank entirely down, and torrents of boiling water issued from the deep cavity thus formed.

WUSHEK, a town, Central Africa, Bornu, prov. Maroubo on the S. Tawarak frontier 178 m. N E Kano. It stands at the foot of a mountain range among groves of date and tamarind trees, fields of wheat, cotton grounds, and kitchen gardens, and consists of four distinct groups of buildings within a light fence, embracing a circuit of about 3 m., and containing a pop. of about 8000. Wushek is the principal place for the cultivation of wheat in W. Bornu, and has an important weekly market.

WYANDOT, a town, U. States, Kansas, cap. co. of same name, on W bank Missouri, just above the mouth of Kansas River and 2 m. above Kansas city. It is on the Union Pacific railway and is a place of active trade. Pop. (1863) 2,404.

X

XAMILTEPEC, or **JAMILTEPEC**, a town, Mexico, state and 93 m. S W Oajaca, on the Chiapas coast. It is situated near a series of lagoons which deeply indent the coast, is of pleasing appearance, and contains about 4000 inhabitants, who trade in honey, wax, cotton and salt. In the maritime plains of the bay of which it is the capital much sugar is produced, and many cattle are reared.

XARBAI (Zay), or **JARBAI**, a town, Mexico, state and about 65 m. N Oaxaca, in a beautiful valley on the frontiers of the State of Oaxaca. It has a castle belonging to the Marquis of Jarra one of the largest proprietors in Mexico, and contains 3000 inhabitants.

XAVIEN, an island, America, off the S W coast of Chili, lat. (N E. extremity) 47° 5' 15" S; lon 74° 15' W. It lies 4 m. W of the mainland from which it is separated by Ochope Channel, is high and thickly wooded, rising into hills 1300 to 1400 ft. high, and covered with large and tall trees, and has

two good anchorages Port Xavier in the N. and Grande Bay in the S. The W coast is lined with rocks, which the sea breaks with violence.

XIENGMAI or **CHIANG-MAI**, a town, Siam, largest in the Laos States on the Menam, about 100 m. N of Bangkok. It is surrounded by walls about 8 m. in circumference, and exports teak wood to the value of \$400,000. This timber which is floated down the Salween to Moupin, is the chief source from which teak is supplied to the navy-yards of Great Britain.

XIMBA, a town, S W Africa, Kimberley country, territory Balfour, on the N. slope of the Dymke range lat. 17° 25' S; lon 18° 55' E. It belongs as a kind of appendage to the hair-apartment of Balfour, who resides in it; is surrounded by a palisade and a ditch, and contains 3000 inhabitants, who, as more especially under the jurisdiction of the prince, possess some special privileges.

YABBOUD, a village, Syria, 50 m. N N W Damascus, at the entrance of a well-known ravine. It occupies the site of the *Jabrud* of Ptolemy and exhibits in the bevelled stones of its cathedral the remains of one of the earliest Syrian churches.

YAGODINAE, a town, Turkey in Asia, Serbia, cap. circle of same name, a semi-circular basin surrounded by mountain peaks, near the Serbian frontier, 66 m. S S E Belgrade; with a market, a church and a school. Pop 5741.

YALE, a town, British Columbia, Western N America, about 90 m. up the Fraser River, on the bank. It is a gold mining station and a central place for the surrounding district. The navigation of the river is obstructed by some rapids about 6 or 8 m. below it, and immediately above it is the Little Cañon, a mountain gorge which contracts the river so much as to render the stream a torrent with immense velocity, and therefore impassable. Yale is useful chiefly for shipping and unloading materials from and to the gold fields.

YANG-CHOW, or **CHANG-CHOW-POO**, a town in China, prov. Kiangsoo, on the Imperial canal, 110 m. W N W Shanghai. It was reputed to be a place of great wealth and splendour but having been in the hands of the insurgents on three separate occasions, must have suffered severely. Little more is known of it than that it had a famous imperial library of which there were only two duplicates in existence, the one at Peking and the other at Yang-chow. This library, if not destroyed, has been completely dispersed. The pagoda of Yang-chow still forms a conspicuous object in the distance.

YANG-TZE-KIANG [a.], a river, China. This river and the ports of Chien-kiang, Kiu-kiang and Hankow situated



ENTRANCE OF LO-SAI GORGE, UPON YANG-TZE. From Hankow.

on the banks, were opened to foreign navigation by the treaty of Tientsin, ratified in 1860. Previous to that date very little was known of its upper waters beyond Hankow. In Feb

rury, 1861 a British squadron of six vessels, under Admiral Hope, ascended this great river upwards of 800 m. from its mouth, where it is a deep-flowing stream 3 m. widest. To-chow, the entrance to Tung-ting, the greatest lake in China. From this point an expedition traced its course to Ping-shan a distance of 1782 stadia, in from Shanghai. Above its confluence with Tung-ting the navigation of the river for large vessels is interrupted by rapids, which could only be ascended during high floods. Native craft, however, are taken up at all times by trackers, who ascend the stream to within a comparatively short distance of its source. The country through which the Upper Yang-tze flows is bold and mountainous, running between precipitous gorges, presenting wild and varied scenery. In its lower reaches, the banks are annually flooded to such an extent that boats sail over the level lands for hundreds and thousands of square miles, where the herbage grows when the waters retire. At Hankow the river reaches its highest flood in September, which is from 35 to 40 ft. above its lowest, in February when the tidal influence reaches as far as the entrance to Lake Po-yang, 436 m. from the sea. (Blaikston *The Yang-tze*, Macmillan & Co. 1885.)

YANGUITLAN, a town, Mexico state and 45 m. W N W Oajaca. It occupies a cool and lofty site in an ancient place, which when the Spaniards first visited it, contained 12 000 inhabitants, and has a fine Dominican monastery which was founded by one of the companions of Cortes in 1542. The surrounding district though elevated is fertile, and rears great numbers of cattle.

YANITZA, a town, Turkey in Europe, cyclad and 30 m. W N W Salonika. It stands on a height, has several mosques, and contains 6000 inhabitants. The best tobacco of Macedonia is grown in its vicinity. Near the town is the village of Allah Khusan, containing the ruins of Pella, the residence of Philip of Macedonia and the birth-place of Alexander the Great.

YAO-CHANG, a town, China, prov. Szechuen, at some distance from the Yang-tze Kiang and 171 m. S E Tsching-tse-fu. Though of considerable extent it is not surrounded by walls, or otherwise defended. Among its buildings are a principal pagoda and a great Bonze monastery. Part of this monastery is appropriated as a theatre, consisting of a vast square platform, supported by twelve granite columns, and surmounted by a richly ornamented pavilion resting on pillars of varnished wood.

YARANSK, a town, Russia, gov. Perm, cap. circle of same name, on the Yarana, with five churches, secular and religious schools for the circle and the parish, a charitable endowment, and a yearly market, which lasts from the 22 of September to the 1st of October, and at which goods to a great amount are disposed of. Pop 1330.

YARAPISSON or **ARABISSON**, a town, Turkey in Asia, Karamania 320 m. S E Constantinople on a rugged limestone height with numerous terraces. It consists of 200 houses, occupied by about 1200 inhabitants, who, in addition to the ordinary labours of agriculture, cultivate the vine, and take advantage of the high-road passing along the banks of the Helles to carry on some trade.

YARMOUTH, a seaport, in Nova Scotia, 120 m. S W Halifax, lat 48° 50' N lon 60° W. The public edifices are good and substantial especially the educational, possessing all modern improvements and capable of accommodating 3000 pupils. There are eight churches, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Congregationalist, and B. Catholic. A lighthouse with a revolving light 135 ft. above the level of the sea, is on Cape Foulmer, a short distance to the west of the entrance to the harbour. The harbour is safe, and accessible to vessels drawing 18 ft. of water. It has direct steamboat and sailing packet communication with Halifax, St. John's, N B. and Boston, U. S. The shipping, which is very extensive, has increased with marked success, the 199 vessels, with a tonnage of 78,005 owned to the town of Yarmouth, being one-quarter of the entire shipping of Nova

Boffa. The people are noted for business enterprise, and at present it is considered the most thriving town in Nova Scotia.

YASSI HUK, a. Turkey in Asia, Anzolia. It stands on a height about 100 ft. above the Sakaria, which here makes a sudden bend to the W., and then widens out, forming several small islands. The district round it is more pastoral than agricultural, and rears great numbers of sheep and Angora goats.

YEDDO (Edo, or Yama [Dutch] [ed.]) In the same year (1858) that Lord Elgin and Baron Gros negotiated the treaty of Tientsin, in China, these plenipotentiaries concluded the treaty of Yedo, in Japan, which opened the ports of Nagasaki, Yokohama, and Hakodadi, with permission for ministers representing Great Britain and France to reside at Yedo. This was accomplished in 1858, and the legations were being built on a commanding site in the city so close to the populace and some of the authorities, that they were burned down by incendiaries before they were finished. At the same time the members of the British legation, leaving their abode in a native dwelling, were repeatedly attacked, and several killed and wounded, which rendered it so unsafe to live in Yedo, that the two embassies left the city and resided at Yokohama, while the allied fleet threatened to bombard Yedo unless reparation was given, and a heavy indemnity paid. These were ultimately acceded to, and in 1865 the British and French ministers returned to Yedo, and took up their residence in Japanese temples fitted for their accommodation. During these transactions it was found that the treaty of Yedo was not concluded with the hereditary monarch of Japan, the mikado, who resides at Kioto, the imperial capital, but with the shogoon or prince elected by the daimios—who form an oligarchy of nobles, subject to the mikado. This grave error was rectified by the British minister Sir Harry Parkes in 1866, who skillfully obtained the emperor's signature to the original treaty.

Yedo is the place of residence of the shogoon or tycoon and the powerful daimios or native princes are obliged to reside at his court during stated periods; hence their retinues form a considerable portion of the population—which has been estimated as under for the year 1862—

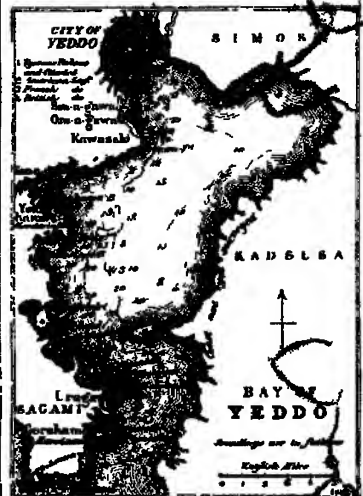
Followers of the daimios.	45,000
Imperial officials.	120,000
Priests belonging to temples.	200,000
General inhabitants.	500,000
Floating population.	300,000
Total inhabitants.	1,165,000

Yedo has a circumference of 94 m., and covers a surface of 26 sq. m. The O-kawa or Great River divides the city into two parts; the eastern part is called *Hondo*; the western part bears more especially the name of Yedo. *Hondo* has a circumference of about 9 m., with an area of 8 sq. m. It is completely surrounded by water and intersected with canals, three large and numerous small ones cutting each other at right angles, and dividing the island into eight principal districts. Of these four upper are chiefly occupied by the palaces of the daimios, with thirty temples; the two middle are exclusively palaces, with thirteen temples; and the two south districts contain twenty-one temples, whose gardens and outbuildings cover a large surface. The remainder of these districts is occupied by government stores, and the dwellings of artisans, fishermen, and workmen connected with the warehouses. *Hondo* is a very quiet part of the capital, as the residence of the Japanese aristocracy and the quay along the left bank of the O-kawa forms a long and beautiful street. It is connected with the western quarter of the city by four great wooden bridges of very simple but solid construction.

Yedo proper is divided into three parts—*Kira* 'the castle town,' 'outside the castle,' and *Mikita*, 'town and suburbs.' The castle has a circumference of nearly 5 m., with an area of 13 sq. m., and contains the palaces of the shogoon and the royal family the members of the council of state, and about twenty of the highest daimios; but not a temple, priest, or simple citizen. The space which contains the two imperial palaces is surrounded by a high wall and several canals, which the public is not allowed to pass, and almost every palace is flanked by a moat across which there is a large number of

small bridges, besides numerous public edifices. The roads round the castle are very agreeable and picturesque; and along the banks of the principal canal are to be seen thousands of aquatic birds on the water. The palaces of the daimios are long buildings of one story, high and narrow, and are washed, and having the appearance of being washed, and having out any pretensions to fine architecture. The palaces are furnished with the massive doors, which are sometimes ornamented with carvings, or covered with small plaques of copper, forming various designs, such as the weapons or coat of arms. The interior of these palaces is of great simplicity; the beauty and splendor of the mats, carvings, and paintings are the only points of distinction between them and the houses of the citizens. There is little or no furniture in them, and their principal ornament is their cleanliness.

Outside the castle, or *Koto-uro* quarter 10 m. in circumference, with an area of 8 sq. m., the greater part is occupied



by daimios' palaces, but of lesser rank. Besides the bridges which connect it with *Hondo* and the rest of Yedo, there are twenty within its own precincts, one of which is the celebrated *Kyo-ko* Bridge, or Bridge of *Kyo-ko*, which is considered the central point of the empire, and from which the geographical distances are calculated. Here are the temples, mostly Buddhist, covering about 1 sq. m. The remaining space is very densely inhabited, and some considered the most remarkable quarter of Yedo. This district is situated on the E. of the castle, and is in the form of a parallelogram. It is traversed by a canal, which is the *Yodo-ko*, or main-road of Japan, and is intersected by fifteen bridges with the rest of Yedo. The district is divided into twenty-two transverse streets, which intersect at right angles, and forming seventy-eight small squares, from one another by wooden gates, ordinarily kept open, but always guarded by a small soldier force, who at any moment can lock any given part off. There are no daimios' palaces nor any large temples in this quarter. Here the principal commerce of the city is concentrated; and it is only in this part that regular streets can be found. They are very numerous, though the total absence of wheeled vehicles makes them less bustling than the great thoroughfares of Western cities.

The *Mishi* quarter, or town and suburbs, contains the

is shown by the fact that of the \$35 698 derived by the customs as revenues in 1866 only \$2400 was paid by foreigners. Formerly about 8000 junka arrived and departed annually but no more than 1800 entered in 1866, the native shippers preferring foreign bottoms. The producing districts in the neighbourhood of 1 mi. from the town are the following: 8 E. Moriguchi from the Great Wall to Soufuri—(Consular Reports (Customs Returns)).

10, or 10 a. m. Western Africa, on the N.E. frontier of Honnō, 35 m N. by W. Kikawa. It rises from the flat on which it stands so as to form a conspicuous object at a great distance and consists of the town proper with closely packed streets and a little suburb situated on the banks of a stream running eastward with a strong current to Lake Chad. Cotton of which a very good kind is grown and wheat in small quantities are the only articles of agricultural produce. Yash abounds from the river and the lake forms the principal food of the inhabitants.

10JOA or TADUKA a lake Central America, Honduras between lat 14 40' and 15 5' N. lon 88 3' and 88 15' W. It is about 2 1/2 m long by 8 broad, and stands at the height of about 2000 ft. above the sea. Its average depth is 10 to 15 to 24 ft. Its basin is one of those to which the name of lacunas or pockets is not inappropriately given being formed by the contortions of the mountain system of the country the ranges of which frequently bend back on themselves and make inlets in which the waters of the mountain springs and torrents are collected. The mountains which thus include Yaja are Miambar on the S. and E. and Santa Barbara on the N. and W. These mountains which are an average height of about 6000 ft. above the sea, hem in the lake so completely as to leave only a narrow marshy run which itself becomes flooded during the rains. Feeding the lake the slope are too abrupt for cultivation but on the other side they descend gradually by a series of terraces towards the rivers Honnō and Santa Barbara and being well watered by springs derived apparently from the lake by a process of natural filtration are both cultivable and productive. Yaja is fed by numerous small torrents and discharges itself at its N. E. extremity by the Jacque which men in round descending are of a circle and joins the Santa Barbara.

YOKOHAMA a foreign settlement and treaty port Bay of Yedo Japan, about 17 m. by the road skirting the bay to the S.W. of the city of Yedo and adjoining the town of Kanagawa. The last-named place was the port fixed on by the treaty but it was abandoned on account of its unsuitableness for the purpose. Before that the present site of Yokohama was a small village which was removed to another spot and the ground laid out for the foreign settlement by the Japanese authorities in the form of an oblong square, about 1 1/2 m long and 1 m wide. It is completely surrounded by water across which are several bridges on the landward side with gates where native sentries are posted day and night. The dwelling-houses and warehouses of the foreign residents are chiefly built of wood, along the frontage facing the bay each proprietor having his ground walled in, the streets are three lines of houses with streets intersecting at right angles. All the buildings are of one story with the plots of ground around them laid out as gardens more or less tastefully arranged according to the ideas of the occupants. Their pretensions to architectural ornamentation vary in like manner. The warehouses are substantially built but only one of them is fire-proof, and escaped destruction during a conflagration in 1866, that nearly swept the settlement of its buildings, and destroyed property and merchandise to the value of half a million sterling. This accident has induced the residents to erect structures of stone and brick instead of wood but it is feared that these may suffer from the earthquakes which shake the volcanic district on which they stand and within view of Fuji yama, an active volcano. Beyond the third row of houses the ground is laid out in a race course where races are held by the residents during the winter and autumn, in which the Japanese take a part with native ponies. Across the canal that separates the settlement from the mainland, the To-ho-do, or great official high way of Japan, passes from N. to S. communicating with Yedo. Beyond the canal the ground rises into hills about 400 ft. high which are covered during the summer with

flowers of surpassing beauty, and the old trees in the top of the ridge. A flight of stone steps leads up to these heights, from whence a comprehensive view is seen of the bay and the surrounding country. Here stands a small temple where the devotees turn their faces towards Fuji yama, the sacred mountain, and murmur their prayers for the success of the shipping have to pass through the town of Kanagawa to reach the foreign settlement. Hence the port is sometimes called Yokohama-Kanagawa.

Since the opening of the port in 1861 trade has fluctuated on account of the unsettled relations between foreigners and the government, who threatened on several occasions to expel them from Japan. This feeling no longer exists, and commerce is placed upon a more equitable footing, still, it is subject to many restrictions, which the officials endeavor to render still more troublesome by exactions and monopolies. The chief exports are silk and tea as follows—

Report of Silk

Year	Value
1861-62	1,915 1861 62
1862-63	25 80 1862-63
1863-64	13,611 1863 64
1864-65	16,226 1864 65

Report of Tea

Year	Value
1861-62	5 20 1861 62
1862-63	5 20 1862 63
1863-64	5 20 1863 64
1864-65	5 20 1864 65

The imports are chiefly cotton manufactures and metals. The following table exhibits the value of imports and exports—

Year	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1866	£38 911	£1 26 843	£1 27 656
1867	1 434 443	1 400 048	2 834 491
1868	3 075 643	4 000 10	7 075 743

During 1866 the number of ships entered was 116 of 76 488 tons, chiefly British and the customs duties amounted to £47 488 on imports and £61 178 on exports. The British trade constitutes 1/3 of the whole the Americans Dutch French and Prussians are the others, comprising thirty two firms half English. The foreign residents number about 310 persons, of whom 140 are British 80 Americans and 40 Dutch including the consuls of Great Britain France America, &c.—(Consular Reports Mosman M.S. Notes)

In the vicinity of Yokohama and off the To-ho-do or main road, near Kanagawa on the way to Yedo is a volcanic mountain



COLONIAL BODIES (HEAD OF BUDDHA, NEAR YOKOHAMA. From a Photograph.

Image of Buddha the most remarkable idol of the kind in Japan, which is shown in the illustration. In recent times

Kamakura was the site of an ancient city but now it is only a straggling village with the remains of numerous temples that once flourished there. Of these, the bronze image in question is the principal, and named Da Buiki, signifying Great Buddha. It is not less than 80 ft in diameter at the base and fully 100 ft in height. The limbs measure 9 inches in circumference. The proportions of the figure are admirable, and it is composed entirely of copper cast in numerous pieces, neatly joined together the image being hollow inside. A door at one end leads into the interior lighted with windows at the back and there are seen hanging up many strips of paper and small gilded images of Buddha; with boxes for the offerings of the devotees who visit the shrine. Outside, the image is surrounded by a petronage garden with fine specimens of trees and shrubs many of which are trained and shaped into curious forms. It is said to have been erected upwards of six centuries ago. At that period it was enclosed in a temple, the walls and roof of which were rent afterwards by a severe earthquake, when they were removed. Altogether the place, the scenery and the sublime repose of this image in the open air is unrivalled in the far East and it is associated with a recent tragedy when two British officers were assassinated while on a visit to the spot.—(Fortune's Plants in Japan and China, Moorman MS. Note)

YOLA (also called Western Africa, an kingdom of Adamawa or Foulah, near its W. frontier about 12 m S. from 1 bank Houma. It stands on a swampy plain near an inlet of the Benue, which when flooded inundates it, and occupies a space which in length from E to W is not less than 3 m. The residence of the prince and his brothers are large dwellings built entirely of clay, but all the other houses though they have clay walls are a protection against the rains are more rude. Each however has a large and spacious courtyard, which as it is not wanted for any other purpose is not infrequently sown with grain. The market is very indifferently supplied and there is no industry. Turkeys, beads and salt are the chief articles exposed for sale and the export trade is confined almost entirely to slaves and ivory. The pop. notwithstanding the size of the place does not ex. a. d. 12,000.

YOMARI a tn Central Africa 1 bank Niger 190 m N. W. Timbukto. It is one of the two chief places of the Foulahs, the thought consisting entirely of cool huts, is said to be nearly as populous as Timbukto. Its importance may be inferred from the amount of tribute which it pays estimated at 5000 head of cattle. During the rains Lake Doba is so much increased that its shore is close to Yomari but during the dry season there is about 1 m between them. A great many Fulbe live in the neighborhood of Yomari.

YOSEMITY a cascade, U States California, on Mari pass, formed by the river Merced in the range of the Sierra Nevada, 9 E. of Coulterville. From the surprising elevation of these romantic falls, and the wild and picturesque character of the scenery which surrounds them they are not unjustly regarded as one of the natural wonders of the American continent. To obtain a view of them the traveller has to traverse a dense forest of gigantic oaks (*Quercus gigantea*), the mammoth trees of the Americans, individual trees reaching upwards of 400 ft in height, and exceeding 100 ft in circumference. He then emerges in the fertile evergreen valley of Yosemite dwarfed by trees and thickets like the park of an English mansion and surrounded on three sides by almost perpendicular walls of rock 3000 ft high. Over one of the highest of these, at the extremity of the valley, the water Merced pours its waters sheer down an abrupt cliff 2100 ft. in height, and thence by two further leaps of 100 and 400 ft. reaches a miniature lake below, after a total descent of 900 yards. The volume of water of these Yosemite Falls is far inferior to that which makes up the cataract of Niagara, but the latter is not more than 54 yards in height so that the Californian cascade, which claims our admiration as the highest in the world need not fear comparison with the Canadian falls. From the small lake already mentioned, the Merced issues again in a narrow stream and with many a bend and curve rolls through the dark rocky mountain walls of the valley or glides through the deep shadow of the woods of oak and pine, and poplar, which clothe its banks, and afford as yet undisturbed shelter to elk, squirrels and Californian hares, to gray and spotted

partridges and golden pheasants, and to innumerable ducks and other waterfowl. It is an important affluent of the San



YOSEMITY WATERFALL, 200 ft. high.—From J. Illustration.

Joaquin, and by that river discharges its waters into the bay of San Francisco.

YREKA, a tn U States California, in the valley of Shasta River 125 m N Red Bluff. It is on the main road from Sacramento to the Willamette Valley and is surrounded by mountains. The principal resources of Yreka and the adjacent country are gold mine. Pop. (1860) 2400.

YUPA (A or FRAHAGUOY) a tn Paraguay 1 bank Parana which is here 1½ m. wide and rolls on majestically between a bordering of lofty trees. It was one of the most famous of the Jesuit settlements but having been abandoned and disappiated by a duplicit and avaricious government, now consists of only a few ruined houses and the remains of a church which, when the Jesuits were in their glory was one of the most beautiful and gorgeous buildings in the country.

YU-YA HWA a tn China near the N. frontier of Chekiang on the borders of the great silk country. It stands on the banks of a canal leading E. towards Ningpo, on the N. side of Hang chun Bay, and is an important place with about 100 000 inhabitants who are largely engaged in silk trade. A few isolated hills in the vicinity form the N. boundary of an immense alluvial plain stretching to the N and E and are apparently a schistose formation of disintegrated granite combined with porphyry.

YUNG a river China, prov Chekiang. Opposite to its mouth in the Parado, in lat. 29° 57' N lon 121° 43' E are three islets called the Yaw Islands or Triangles which form three separate entrances. On the W side, immediately within the entrance, is the support of Chun has where the width of the channel is about 400 yards. This width with depths varying from 5 to 2 fathoms it retains for 1½ m up to Ningpo. Here it separates into two branches the Tayao or Tye-ke coming from the N.W. and the Fungwa from the S. by W. The Fungwa, barely 200 yards wide is crossed by a bridge of boats about ½ m above the fork. The Tayao, from the sharpness of the turn, the crowded state of the

river and the setting of the flood tide towards the Fungwa is very difficult to make. In December 1841 three British war steamers proceeded up this branch to clear it of fire-junks. The British consulate is situated on its bank opposite to Nhangpo.

YU LU a to S W Africa. Kumbunda country territory. Anbambu, between the Mujini, an affluent of the Longa, and the Kupo 160 m. N N E. It crowns the very summit of the Hama range and contains 2000 inhabitants.

YU YAOI a to, China, prov. Chekiang on the N

branch of the river and about 10 m. above the town of Ningpo. It consists of two portions, the other separate tributary, one on the S and the other on the N side of the river. The town on the S side appears to be very ancient, and is in ruins—the walls broken down and covered with well-grown bamboo wood. The town on the N side is comparatively new and apparently flourishing. Within its walls is a small island 800 ft. high crowned by a temple dedicated to a minister of state who flourished in the Ming dynasty. There is nothing else remarkable about the place.

Z

ZAREMA or ZAMA a prov. of the Hausa States. Western Africa, is bounded towards the S W by the Niger towards the S. by prov. Daudina and Dast Tanika, and to the S E. by prov. Moura. The N and S W boundaries cannot in our present state of knowledge be properly defined. It is inhabited by a race of Songhay and Twarek apparently of a degraded and mixed character. With the exception of one or two open places the country scarcely appears to have any centres of a settled population: the most interesting portions of it is the broad valley rich in cotton, by which it is intersected. This valley is said to be girt by fine tamarind trees. The prov. has rich pasture grounds, which induce many of the Fellahs to visit it annually for some months.

ZALALIAN a to Mexico, dep. and 50 m. S W. Mexico is a mountainous district 6000 ft. above the sea. It consists of well built stone houses ranged in regular streets and a public square adorned with a handsome church and a commanding splendid view which embraces on the left the N. side of Toluca, in the centre the twin volcanoes of Iztaccihuatl and Popocatepetl and on the right the snow-capped peaks of the Orizaba. There are many alluvial plains in the vicinity of Zocalan.

ZADWEB/177 a to Austrian empire. Mirava circle and about 70 m. N. Hradec with 1000 inhabitants who are all Protestants and have a Reformed parish church.

ZAGHOLAN or ZAGWAN a large village of Tunes at the extremity of the mountain chain which separates the districts of Tunis and Baza. It is the site of Zuchra a Roman town about eight hours' march from Tunis and twelve from Baza. The houses are built in the form of an amphitheatre on the slope of a hill at the foot of the elevated peaks of the Jebel Zagholan and between the blocks of buildings narrow streets lead down in a serpentine path to the valley beneath which presents the vegetation of Europe in all its luxuriance allied with the flora of the desert. The population only a few hundreds in number is largely composed of Jews.

ZAHLEHAN a river Palestine, which issues from several perennial fountains in a great gorge on the W. slope of Lebanon runs S W along the W. base of Jebel Liban and suddenly breaking through a low ridge which forms its W. bank runs off W. to the Mediterranean.

ZAIYAR, a to Austrian empire, Hungary on Zala, 24 m. S E Zala Eisenberg between the river Zala and the marshes at the N. W. extremity of Lake Platten or Balaton. It has two remarkable ruins the one of the old castle of Zala, from which the county takes its name, and the other of a famous abbey which has now its seat in Asper. Pop. 1000.

ZAIYANCE a to Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 23 m. E Zloczow cap dist. of same name. It is traversed by the Mereth which divides it into an old and a new town. It has an institution for the Sisters of Mercy an infirmary and an asylum for orphan girls. Pop. 4820.

ZALOZNICA a to Austrian empire, Military Frontier, Croatia, dist. Otočac with 980 inhabitants. The Turks were defeated here in 1683 by Peter Zrinski. There is a famous cavern in the vicinity.

ZAMBALAN a to, Philippine Isles, the most westerly part of the island of Luzon lies between the Gulf

of Laganvan on the N and the Bay of Suban on the S and consists of a long and narrow maritime strip of land stretching along the foot of a mountain range of same name. It is about 100 m. long by 20 m. broad and contains an area of 1200 sq. m. The mountains themselves are too steep and rugged to admit of cultivation but the land between them and the sea, forming the main part of the province is fertile and well watered suited to the growth of rice and sugar cane and even producing wheat on the higher slopes. The capital Iba or Yba situated near the mouth of a river navigable only for small craft, is at lat. 10° 42' N. lon. 118° 01' P. The inhabitants speak a peculiar dialect, but in their manners and social state resemble the other civilized nations of Luzon. It is said that the Spaniards, when they first arrived found them in possession of a written language and some poetical compositions. Pop. 95,000.

ZAMBESI (add.) a river South Africa. The Zambezi pours its waters into the Mozambique Channel between lat. 14° and 15° S. by four mouths namely the Milambe which is the most westerly the Kongoma, the Luabo and the Tlimbe or Manolo. The immense amount of silt brought down by the river has formed a belt of promotion with bars which acting against the waters of the delta have led to their exit sideways. The Kongoma, which is the best entrance, is one of these lateral branches and its bar has nearly 2 fathoms at low water, and the rise at spring tides is 12 to 14 ft. Proceeding up the Kongoma which has a straight and deep channel for 20 m. and is lined with mangrove jungle, after 25 m. the broad Zambezi is reached. The mangroves are soon left behind, and vast level plains of dark rich soil, covered with gigantic grasses, and scattered with huts stand on piles a few feet above the ground and are surrounded with excellent gardens. Rice is largely cultivated and sweet potatoes, pumpkins, tomatoes, cabbage, onions, peas, a little cotton, and sugar-cane are also raised. The whole of the fertile region from the Kongoma canal to beyond Mazara an extent of 90 m. in length and 50 m. in breadth is admirably adapted for the growth of sugar cane. The deep channel of the Zambezi is winding, and the bottom of the river appears to be a succession of immense submerged sandbanks having, when the stream is low from 1 ft. to 4 ft. of water on them. The main channel runs for some distance between the sandbank and the river's bank with a depth in the dry season varying from 5 to 15 ft. and a current of nearly 2 knots an hour. The channel then splits and flows in a diagonal direction across the river, shifting constantly from bank to bank. In these crossings the beach is shelving. Approaching Mazara the scenery improves, and the wooded Shimpanga ridge is seen stretching to the left, and its front blue hills rise dimly in the distance. To Mazara all the merchandise of Sena and Tete is brought, and thence carried six miles across the country to be re-shipped on a small stream that flows into the Kwana or Quilimane River which is entirely distinct from the Zambezi, but a narrow natural canal, the Mutu allows canoes to pass from the Zambezi to the Quilimane River ascendingly during the highest flood. The Landana or Zama held the right bank of the Zambezi and annually receive a considerable tribute from

Inhabitants live on a good supply of fisheries water is considered one of the symptoms of prosperity. The fish are taken before their spawning season. They haul, trawls used to obtain small fish. The town from muddy walls, the drinking of which produces diarrhoea and other diseases. By this means the climate gets a bad name, while later researchers have shown to be undeserved. The population is of a very mixed character. The Arab landowners form the basis and at the same time a kind of aristocracy being proprietors of large plantations and numerous slaves which they constitute the great bulk of the labour force. There are also a few Europeans, the Central Malays and of the W coast of Madagascar, and a considerable number of the natives from the coast of Madagascar in Arabia. About 6000 to 9000 Indians are permanent residents and their numbers increase yearly. During the N E monsoon the population is temporarily increased several thousands by the arrival of traders and the total population of the island may be taken at about 2-3 million of whom 60,000 belong to the town.—The lower end of the peninsula on the W coast of the island is called Lamakia, towards it the country becomes more level and badly made streets which never hang down steeply except by road runs, are usually in a very filthy state. The only public buildings are the mosques, plain but substantial.

edifices erected in the same line as the houses one of them has a minaret which serves as a landmark to entering vessels. The houses are large, and well filled with articles of foreign manufacture. Nearly all the shopkeepers and workmen are natives of India. The palace of the sultan and the houses of the wealthier Arabs and foreigners lie close to the sea, opposite the harbour and are generally flat-roofed, and have a court in the centre. The streets here are better laid out

ZAPOTIAN (El Zapotero) in Mexico, state Jalisco, 80 m S by W Guadalupe, near the centre of the territory of Colima. It is a place of considerable importance, with a pop of 12,800.

ZARFY or **THARFY** in Russia, about 180 m N W Astrakhan, on the Volga. It occupies the site of what was once the capital of the Golden Horde, and contains many of its ruins.

ZARZIS [add] a small seaport, in Africa, Tripoli near the S.E. entrance of the Gulf of Gabes. It consists of several villages, each with its own flat grove, and with houses in solid mud-brick and neatly whitewashed. In the vicinity are some Roman ruins, especially a column of very great length. Near the same place Lake Bahari communicates with the sea by a narrow channel. Some suppose that this lake, which is now of the nature of a deep gulf, occupies the site of the land, and that according to a native tradition that it was covered with towns and rich corn-fields, which owing to a subsidence of the ground were an island swallowed up. The Bedouins of the neighbourhood belong to the tribe of the Akara.



THE PORT OF ZANIBAR, showing the Port and Customs-house. From Le Tour du Monde.

better kept and are provided with a foot-path of cloison. The harbor is the most interesting point as the fort erected by the Portuguese and now partly used as a prison and the custom house near it on the shore, the latter being one of the busiest of the place. The town being exposed to the sea breeze and supplied with good water is healthy but even a single night spent in the interior by Europeans is often followed by the most serious consequences.

The harbour is very convenient, and secure at all seasons of the year, being protected on the W. and N. side by four islands which are united with each other by coral reefs upon which the surf breaks so that the water in the harbour is always quiet. It is protected from the S. wind by the tongue of land upon which the town is situated. Vessels anchor a few yards from the shore in 7 to 9 fathoms and may be laid to repair without danger upon the sandy shore. N. from the town is an extensive bay in which vessels of 300 to 400 tons may be overhauled with safety. Zanibar is now the chief market for the supply of ivory gum-resin, and cloves and it exports likewise a considerable and increasing quantity of sea cow bow-lar and pepper coco-nuts, cocon and oil. The total value of the exports amounts to about £200,000 yearly. The imports consist of large quantities of gray and coloured cottons, Indian coloured cottons, Muscat silk, cotton, sugar, and turbanes. Venetian pearls, brass wire, muskets, jump wire, rice, wheat, jewelry and glass of the total value of about a million sterling. The population of the town is about 60,000 largely increased as already stated, by the arrival of traders during the Y. moon.

ZAYIA (Zayia) a vil N Africa, Habara, oasis of Fezzan, about lat. 20° 20' N. lon. 12° 20' W. It is a place of pleasant appearance, protected by a wall about 6 ft. high, and a small castle situated near the centre of the place. In this castle the inhabitants deposit their valuables and retire in the event of an assault by the Berbers, they repair for safety. Adjoining the castle is the market of Zayia, which is held in the highest veneration in Fezzan, and throughout the whole of the Sahara. In the autumn of every year it is visited by great numbers of pilgrims. The position of the village on a principal caravan route between the great markets of Timbuktu of the N. and Tadmek of the S. and the abundance and excellence of its date, make it one of the most frequented localities in the W. of the Sahara. — *Dumas*

empire Galicia, circle Wladawa, 20 m W W. Zaborow near the confluence of the Rawa with the Vistula. It has a beautiful Gothic parish church, and an ancient castle, still habitable, finely seated on a steep height. Zabor was once the capital of a Polish duchy which passed to the Poles in 1457. Pop. 2000.

ZABWA a in Austrian empire, Galicia circle Wladawa, 40 m S W (racow with iron-works, and 1775 inhabitants. In the vicinity Mount Belus Odra, on the frontiers of Hungary rises to the height of 6660 ft. above the sea.

ZABWA or **ZERZEN** [add], a small seaport, on the E. coast of Africa, 1-10 m S W Aden. Born from the sea, its whitewashed houses and minarets peering above a long low line of brown wall flanked with round towers, has a pleasing appearance. This is not confirmed by actual inspection. Its site is a low and level spit of sand, which high-tide makes almost an island. Its streets are merely dusty roads, and its dwellings, with the exception of a dozen large whitewashed stone houses, consist of 200 Arab or thatched huts each surrounded by a fence of wattle and matting. The walls built of coralline rubble and mud, and pierced with five-gate arches in places dilapidated and have neither gates nor windows for them. The public buildings include six mosques, none of them deserving particular notice. Zayia, though exposed and exposed and it cannot be said to have a harbour as vessels of 2-3 tons cannot approach within a mile of the landing place, is from its position the northern port of Aden in Aden of Harar, and of S. Abyssinia. It sends caravans northwards to the Danakil, and south-eastwards to the Red Sea and Gurgine. Its exports, which are valued at £100,000, consist of slaves, ivory, hides, honey, antelope horns, and other goods, and are collected in the far north by Arab caravans. The inhabitants, exclusive of a large floating population, amount to 1500. — *(Burton's First Footsteps in E. Africa)*

ZBOROW a in Austrian empire Hungary, co. Sora, on the S. slope of the Carpathians, on the frontiers of Galicia 28 m N E Epurina, has two castellated mansions, a distillery a brewery and a trade in corn linen hides, and honey and contains 2000 inhabitants.

ZBOROW a in Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 10 m N E Zaborow, cap. dist. of same name. It had once a strong castle and is memorable for a victory gained by the Poles over the Cosacks and Tatars in 1649. Pop. 1000.

ZDAUNEK, a tn. Austrian empire Moravia, circle and 8 m. N W Hradec in a valley between lofty heights, with a factory chain, mill and 1100 inhabitants.

ZEBRAK, a tn. Austrian empire Bohemia, circle and 16 m. S W Prague on the railway from Prague to Pilsen, with a factory chain, a town house, a town-hospital and a school mill. The ruined castle of Zebrak near King's Mineral often referred is situated a little N of the town. Pop 1800

ZEIDLICH, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 10 m. N W Tezmeritz on a stream of same name with 500 inhabitants. They are mostly employed in the manufacture of linen houses, umbrellas.

ZELI, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary on and about 2 m. S W Szeged with paper-mill and 1200 inhabitants. Hungarians and Jews. On a vine clad hill in the vicinity there is a chalybeate spring with a bathing establishment.

ZELL, a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, circle of Linz on the Pram an affluent of the Elbe 30 m W Linz, has a handsome church with a large organ a castle with beautiful frescoes and several industrial establishments.

ZELL (BATTLE), a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Wenenwald with manufactures of iron wire, iron mills, and a large trade in woodland charcoal. Pop 340

ZEMERZYCE, a tn. Austrian empire Galicia, circle Wadowice, on bank Skawa, about 44 m S W Cracow with a remarkable parish church, and 1800 inhabitants.

ZEMPINOGORSK, a tn. Russian W Siberia, gov and 150 m S W Tomsk on the Obia a tributary of the Irtysh. It stands on very high ground overlooking a vast steppe to the W, and exposed to the hurricanes which blow frequently from that quarter. It contains a church, several large buildings connected with the administration of the mines, and smelting furnaces. The last, situated in the valley below, are employed in smelting the ore of a mine which is said to be the richest in silver within the Russian empire.

ZENONI DI MORZO, a tn. Italy Venetia prov and 1 m. S S W Verona, with a parish church and handsome villas is memorable for the league which was here formed on 4 March, 1826, by sixteen towns of Lombardy against Frederick the Great.

ZERKMAN, a tn. Italy Venetia prov and 15 m S W Belluno with a parish church, a convent of Minorites, and 1100 inhabitants.

ZERNST, a tn. Austrian empire Transylvania circle and about 8 m. W B W Kronstadt with a cotton mill and a saw house and 2519 inhabitants many of whom are carriers. The Galat Austrian and Sassenburg forces were here signally defeated in 1690 by Toköly and the Turks.

ZEZA, a river, Manchuria, which though the feet is not well defined appears to run in a branch of the Yabuki Mountains, flows easterly to the Amoor about 60° N. Russia has recently founded the town of Blagoveshchensk in the path of zeza, and has declared it to be the seat of government. Near the sources of the Zeza the finest sables are obtained.

ZHIBO, or HIBU, a tn. W Africa cap dist of same name, prov Kororob, near 1 bank Benue, 230 m above its confluence with the Niger. It stands about 1 m. from the river on rising ground, which gives it a commanding view. It is surrounded by strong palisading, and entered by gates and open spaces. The houses are arranged with some regularity in streets or lanes, which are kept very clean. The inhabitants about 4000, almost mostly Mohammedans are said to dispense with agriculture, and perform their devotions in the open air. Maize and corn are extensively cultivated in the neighbourhood.

ZIBALCHE, a tn. N America, Yucatan 40 m N E Campeche with 1400 inhabitants, of whom 9000 are Indians.

ZIERAWITZ, a tn. Austrian empire Moravia, circle and 12 m S W Hradec, with a castle, a mine of lignite and 1000 inhabitants.

ZIMAPAN, a tn. Mexico state and 92 m N W Mexico, at the height of 5400 ft. above the sea. It was a flourishing place before the expulsion of the Spaniards having

numerous mines both of gold and silver which were extensively worked. It has since fallen into decay though mining is still the chief employment of the inhabitants.

ZINKENDORF (GONAV), a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary on and 4 m. S E Odensburg near the S shore of Lake Neusiedl with a fine castle with gardens an hospital, many factories of beet root sugar a machine factory and a silk mill. Pop 1000

ZIRL, a tn. Austrian empire, Tyrol circle and 6 m. W Innsbruck, on the Inn. It stands at the foot of a precipitous known by the name of Marbus Dyke, from the wonderful escape of the Emperor Maximilian I. and has in the vicinity the ruins of the once extensive castle of Frangenberg and a church to which numerous pilgrimages are made. Pop. 1700

ZIS, or ZYA, a river N Africa, Morocco which rises on the S slope of the Great Atlas flows N in S. W. and makes a remarkable bend nearly in the form of a horse and, thereafter resuming its S direction is lost in the sands of the Sahara. Its whole course is about 240 m.

ZITACUARO, a tn. Mexico state Michoacan about 30 m W Morelia. It stands at the height of 6000 ft. above sea-level and was a flourishing mining town before the expulsion of the Spaniards. It has since fallen into decay and contains only 2900 inhabitants.

ZLAIAULST or **ZLATOU**, a tn. Russia gov term on the banks of the Ai in a very narrow part of the valley nestled between mountains one of which, the Luga, rises far above it. It ranks as the Birmingham and Sheffield of the Ural. Among its public buildings is a museum erected by the emperor Alexander I. containing a fine collection of arms, cuirasses and similar curiosities, with specimens of every variety of sword or other arm manufactured at the works, a library and a well-arranged collection of minerals. The works themselves include blast-furnaces, forging mills, and every requisite for converting iron into steel and an enormous fire-proof building of three stories, where sabres, swords, daggers, and helmets are forged and finished. The art of damascening having been discovered anew by Colonel Anosoff who had long the management of the works, the etching and ornamenting on some of the swords are most excellently finished.

ZOGIRMA, a tn. Western Africa, Hausa State prov Kabbu and near the edge of the shallow swampy valley which intersects it. 15 m. S W Sokoto. It has a clay wall in good repair and is under a governor whose residence makes some approach in its style of architecture to the British, though its fine and well ornamented clay walls are only loosely held together by a framework of boards and branches. The inhabitants from 7000 to 8000 suffer much from the troubled state of the country.

ZOLYNIA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 12 m N W Bessow, contains 4700 inhabitants, chiefly employed in weaving cloth and making soap.

ZOMBA, a mountain N W Africa between Lake Bidwa and the Shira lat 12° 8' S long 35° 15' E. It is 20 m long and from 7000 to 8000 ft. high and has a beautiful stream flowing through a verdant valley on its summit and running down into Lake Bidwa. The highlands are wooded and many fine trees grow on the various water courses, and there is abundance of grass suitable for cattle pasture. The western side is the most imposing with the plateau about 3000 ft. high stretching away to the S. The climate is healthy.

ZOMBOR (Zad.), a tn. Austrian empire Banat cap circle of same name, near the Francis canal 100 m W Temesvar. It consists of the tn. proper and four suburbs, and has had some county buildings, a fine town house, a new united Greek preparatory institute an under school a public library, a town hospital, some culture of silk and an important trade in corn, cattle and articles of manufacture. Pop 22 436

ZOOD, a tn. Austrian empire Transylvania circle and 12 m S Barmansdorf with extensive manufactures of alcohol and powder wool and walk mills. Pop 1850

ZOGA, a river S. Africa, which being properly only a prolongation of the Tamasake, commences at the point where it communicates with an arm of Lake Ngami, flows first E. and then S. S. E. for about 300 m., and discharges itself into Lake Kunene. As it approaches the lake, which is only 12 m long and 4 m broad, the volume of water in

the river is very small, whereas at its commencement it forms a considerable stream at once broad and deep. Sometimes, when the rains have been more than usually abundant, a little water flows beyond Kamadan into a dry rocky bed composed outward. The banks of the Zonga, perpendicular on the one side and sloping and grassy on the other are lined with magnificent trees, and are very beautiful. The sloping bank is selected by the Bayeye a native tribe, for the pit falls in which they entrap the animals that come to drink. The Zonga swarms with alligators.

ZERKZ a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary co. Borsod about 10 m. S. Miskolcs with 1100 inhabitants who belong mostly to the Reformed church, and have extensive vineyards and shade and forest no quatrains.

ZIMBO a tn. Africa situated near the confluence of the Loagwa with the Zambezi lat. 15° 37' 2" S. lon. 20° 32' E. It was at one time possessed, and seems still to be claimed by the Portuguese who, attracted by its advantageous site, made it the seat of an important trade. With this view they formed commercial establishments and built a number of large stone houses facing the river and yet high enough up the banks of the range of Manazao to command a pleasant view. Besides these there was a church seated at a central point and a fort on the opposite or E. bank of the stream. To complete these establishments a number of fine gardens lined the banks of both rivers. Zumbo the town thus founded had water communications: 1. by three different channels—by the Loagwa to the N. W. by the Kafue to the W. and by the Zambezi to the S. E. London however situated to the N. seems to have been the chief point of attraction as it furnished what were then the great Portuguese staples—ivory and slaves. Unfortunately the detail now given is only a record of the past. The Portuguese establishments have been withdrawn and the buildings exist only as ruins. Natives in sufficient numbers to form a new village cling to the place and the which sometimes spoken of as Portuguese subjects, are ruled by the chief or Mburau. The site of the village is one of the most picturesque in the country. The chapel near which lies a broken church bell commands a glorious view of the two noble rivers the green fields the undulating forest the pleasant hills and magnificent mountains in the distance. It is an utter ruin now. The whole place is overgrown with rank weeds and bushes.

ZUMIANGO a tn. Mexico state and N. W. Mexico on the N. W. shore of the Lake of Zumpango. It contains 4000 inhabitants who raise large quantities of maize and other produce.

ZUNGOMERO a dist. E. Africa, bounded by Duthum on the E. and bordering on the province of Lagawa on the W. about lat. 30° 15' lon. 37° 20' E. It lies at the head of the great valley through which the Mgeta and the Kungur rivers and consists of a plain open towards the E. or the line of drainage, but inclined in all other directions having the

peaks of Duthum on the E. the hills and other spurs of the Lagawa chain on the W. and detached cones, steep, rocky and densely wooded to the S. During to excessive heat and moisture, and the malaria produced by damp vegetation the climate is usually so oppressive that it is almost impossible to leave the house when from any cause a day is to be spent in the district makes a prolonged stay a great misfortune. Notwithstanding this serious drawback Zungomero is the great rendezvous, or centre of traffic in the eastern as Unyanyembe and Ujiji are in the middle and western regions of Africa. Lying on the main route from the E. coast it must be traversed by up and down caravans and hence, during the travelling season thousands of men and large herds pass through it every week. To the caravans the main attraction of Zungomero is the cheapness of provisions. The caravans which many find equally strong in the abundance and cheapness of an intoxicating liquor made from the grain of the holcus and called *pombe* and the quantities of *baobab* and *Acacia Senegalensis* growing wild and of course sold at a low price for the gathering.

ZUNGOMERO [old] an important vil. E. Africa, in the country of Lagawa, in lat. 7° 28' S. lon. 31° 58' E. The neighbouring country is exceedingly fertile, supply rewarding the exertions of its cultivators but agricultural pursuits are now almost wholly neglected, the population having been so diminished by the baneful operation of the slave trade. The plateau on which the grass huts of Zungomero cluster is watered by the Mgeta, and surrounded by a simple theatre of rolling hills.

ZUNGWE a river Central Africa flanking country a tributary of the Zambezi which it enters from the W. on its E. bank in lat. 17° 17' S. lon. 27° 34' E. According to from its mouth in the dry season Dr. Livingstone found no water in its sandy channel for the first 8 or 10 m. Willows were growing upon the banks, and water soon began to appear in the hollows and a few miles further up it was a fine flowing stream. Shale and coal crop out in its banks, as in many other parts of the country and the large roots of *algernia* and allied plants are found. The river takes its rise in the highlands of the Katoko country.

ZUPANJE a tn. Austrian empire, Brood Military Frontier on the borders of Turkey about 35 m. S. Eger and on the Save. It has two R. Catholic churches and a considerable trade and contains 2280 inhabitants.

ZURAWICK a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia circle and 4 m. N. Przemyśl with a model farm. In the vicinity the earthen entrenchments thrown up during the Swedish war still remain. Pop. 1100.

ZURAWNO a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia circle and 20 m. E. Biry at the confluence of the Bwila with the Dunajec. Here, in 1676, the Polish King John Sobieski held his ground magnanimously against the Turks, and compelled them to grant an honourable peace.

ABSTRACT OF THE CENSUS

OF THE

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

IN 1851 AND 1861

ENGLAND			WALES			SCOTLAND—Continued.		
County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Bedford	126 478	155,985	Anglesey	6 327	64 648	Bedford	88 237	91 286
Berk	3 6 005	1 5,183	Brecon	61 474	61 927	Berkshire	25 784	26,948
Buckingham	185 713	168,887	Cardigan	9 736	72,215	Wigan or Wigtown	45,329	4 000
Cambridge	185,408	176 860	Carmarthen	110 628	111 777	Total	2,863,712	3 002,264
Cheshire	426 736	506 128	Carmarthen	87 870	88 408			
Derby	256,344	309 183	Denbigh	92,663	100 987			
Devon	190 492	206,796	Flint	66 156	69 870			
Dorset	206,084	209 377	Glamorgan	231,849	217 721			
Down	407 098	468 331	Merioneth	35,644	36,818			
Durham	264,307	288,061	Montgomery	67 616	67 077			
Essex	269,215	309 618	Pembrokeshire	91 149	96,063			
Gloucester	436 905	486,422	Radnor	24 16	24 403			
Hereford	76,489	123,669	Total	1 006,721	1 111 705			
Hertford	267 393	278,284						
Huntingdon	124 133	154,287						
Kent	613,706	725 375						
Lincoln	2 001 286	2,426 446						
Leicester	390 204	467 496						
Lancashire	467 252	411 197						
Madagascar	1 006 8 2 305 1	1 070						
Manchester	127,616	1 470						
Northampton	212 890	277 777						
Northumberland	308 668	343 928						
Nottingham	770 327	903 784						
Oxford	170,459	1 096						
Salisbury	28 988	31 410						
Somerset	329 841	360 778						
Southampton	443 914	444 171						
Stafford	406 370	461 484						
Stafford	808 716	926 844						
Stafford	257 116	296 571						
Stafford	282 682	300 805						
Stafford	236,244	263,849						
Stafford	667 716	761 000						
Stafford	46 367	60 809						
Stafford	251 221	249 410						
Stafford	274 028	307 031						
Stafford	10 063	249 156						
Stafford	36,303	40 377						
Stafford	216 214	244,504						
Stafford	1,826,459	1,877,311						
Total	16,921,688	18,949 980						

ABBREVIATIONS.

any town, town, township, village, parish, p. parish, p. village and parish to p. town and parish. In some cases, the name of the parish is given in the margin of the map. The names of parliamentary boroughs are printed in small capitals than the name of the town.

J-Z

Place.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	Place.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	Place.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
John (St.)	Devon	497	497	John (St.)	Devon	156	218	John (St.)	Wilt.	1,040	1,040
John (St.)	Devon	335	282	John (St.)	Devon	31 145	65,332	John (St.)	Wilt.	1,040	1,040
John (St.)	Devon	366	186	John (St.)	Devon	31 145	65,332	John (St.)	Wilt.	1,040	1,040
John (St.)	Devon	7 989	9 644	John (St.)	Devon	31 145	65,332	John (St.)	Wilt.	1,040	1,040
John (St.)	Devon	390	258	John (St.)	Devon	31 145	65,332	John (St.)	Wilt.	1,040	1,040
John (St.)	Devon	16,908	18,962	John (St.)	Devon	31 145	65,332	John (St.)	Wilt.	1,040	1,040
John (St.)	Devon	3 383	2,178	John (St.)	Devon	31 145	65,332	John (St.)	Wilt.	1,040	1,040
John (St.)	Devon	48,446	63,076	John (St.)	Devon	31 145	65,332	John (St.)	Wilt.	1,040	1,040
John (St.)	Devon	2,476	6,303	John (St.)	Devon	31 145	65,332	John (St.)	Wilt.	1,040	1,040
John (St.)	Devon	8 013	8 428	John (St.)	Devon	31 145	65,332	John (St.)	Wilt.	1,040	1,040
John (St.)	Devon	873	194	John (St.)	Devon	31 145	65,332	John (St.)	Wilt.	1,040	1,040
John (St.)	Devon	303	224	John (St.)	Devon	31 145	65,332	John (St.)	Wilt.	1,040	1,040
John (St.)	Devon	986	776	John (St.)	Devon	31 145	65,332	John (St.)	Wilt.	1,040	1,040
John (St.)	Devon	11 611	671	John (St.)	Devon	31 145	65,332	John (St.)	Wilt.	1,040	1,040
John (St.)	Devon	2,263	3,710	John (St.)	Devon	31 145	65,332	John (St.)	Wilt.	1,040	1,040
John (St.)	Devon	633	283	John (St.)	Devon	31 145	65,332	John (St.)	Wilt.	1,040	1,040
John (St.)	Devon	1,809	1 118	John (St.)	Devon	31 145	65,332	John (St.)	Wilt.	1,040	1,040
John (St.)	Devon	8,479	13 497	John (St.)	Devon	31 145	65,332	John (St.)	Wilt.	1,040	1,040

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GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

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ABSTRACT OF CENSUS IN 1831 AND 1861

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ABSTRACT OF CENSUS IN 1861 AND

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GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

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